13.1

 $p(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i \cdot p\left(x|\mu_i, \Sigma_i\right)$ [解析]: 该式即为 9.4.3 节的式(9.29),式(9.29)中的k个混合成分对应于此处的N个可能的类别

13.2

$$egin{aligned} f(oldsymbol{x}) &= rg \max_{j \in \mathcal{Y}} p(y=j|oldsymbol{x}) \ &= rg \max_{j \in \mathcal{Y}} \sum_{i=1}^N p(y=j,\Theta=i|oldsymbol{x}) \ &= rg \max_{j \in \mathcal{Y}} \sum_{i=1}^N p(y=j|\Theta=i,oldsymbol{x}) \cdot p(\Theta=i|oldsymbol{x}) \end{aligned}$$

[解析]: 首先,该式的变量 $\theta\in\{1,2,\ldots,N\}$ 即为 9.4.3 节的式(9.30)中的 $z_j\in\{1,2,\ldots k\}$ 从公式第 1 行到第 2 行是做了边际化(marginalization);具体来说第 2 行比第 1 行多了 θ 为了消掉 θ 对其进行求和(若是连续变量则为积

$$p(y=j, heta=i|x)=rac{p(y=j, heta=i, x)}{p(x)}$$
 分) $\sum_{i=1}^N$ [推导]:从公式第 2 行到第 3 行推导如下
$$=rac{p(y=j, heta=i, x)}{p(heta=i, x)}\cdotrac{p(heta=i, x)}{p(x)} = p(y=j| heta=i, x)\cdot p(heta=i|x)$$

其中p(y=j|x)表示x的类别y为第j个类别标记的后验概率(注意条件是已知x); $p(y=j,\theta=i|x)$ 表示x的类别y为第j个类别标记且由第i个高斯混合成分生成的后验概率(注意条件是已知x); $p(y=j,\theta=i,x)$ 表示第i个高斯混合成分生成的x其类别y为第j个类别标记的概率(注意条件是已知 θ 和x,这里修改了西瓜书式(13.3)下方对 $p(y=j|\theta=i,x)$ 的表述; $p(\theta=i|x)$ 表示x由第i个高斯混合成分生成的后验概率(注意条件是已知x); 西瓜书第296页第 2 行提到"假设样本由高斯混合模型生成,且每个类别对应一个高斯混合成分",也就是说,如果已知x是由哪个高斯混合成分生成的,也就知道了其类别。而 $p(y=j,\theta=i|x)$ 表示已知 θ 和x 的条件概率(其实已知 θ 就足够,

不需
$$x$$
的信息),因此 $p(y=j|\theta=i,x)=\left\{egin{array}{ll} 1, & i=j \\ 0, & i
eq j \end{array}
ight.$

13.3

$$p(\Theta = i | oldsymbol{x}) = rac{lpha_i \cdot p\left(oldsymbol{x} | oldsymbol{\mu}_i, oldsymbol{\Sigma}_i
ight)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} lpha_i \cdot p\left(oldsymbol{x} | oldsymbol{\mu}_i, oldsymbol{\Sigma}_i
ight)}$$

[解析]: 该式即为 9.4.3 节的式(9.30), 具体推导参见有关式(9.30)的解释。

13.4

$$egin{aligned} LL\left(D_l \cup D_u
ight) &= \sum_{\left(x_j, y_j
ight) \in D_l} \ln \left(\sum_{i=1}^N lpha_i \cdot p\left(oldsymbol{x}_j | oldsymbol{\mu}_i, oldsymbol{\Sigma}_i
ight) \cdot p\left(y_j | \Theta = i, oldsymbol{x}_j
ight)
ight) \ &+ \sum_{x_j \in D_u} \ln \left(\sum_{i=1}^N lpha_i \cdot p\left(oldsymbol{x}_j | oldsymbol{\mu}_i, oldsymbol{\Sigma}_i
ight)
ight) \end{aligned}$$

[解析]:由式(13.2)对概率 $p(y=j|\theta=i,x)$ =的分析,式中第 1 项中的 $p(y_j|\theta=i,x_j)$ 为 $p(y_j|\theta=i,x_j)$ = $\begin{cases} 1, & y_i=i \\ 0, & y_i\neq i \end{cases}$ 该式第 1 项针对有标记样本 $(x_i,y_i)\in D_i$ 来说,因为有标记样本的类别是确定的,因此在计算它的对数似然时,它只可能来自N个高斯混合成分中的一个(西瓜书第 296 页第 2 行提到"假设样本由高斯混合模型生成,且每个类别对应一个高斯混合成分"),所以计算第 1 项计算有标记样本似然时乘以了 $p(y_j|\theta=i,x_j)$;该式第 2 项针对未标记样本 $x_j\in D_u$;来说的,因为未标记样本的类别不确定,即它可能来自N个高斯混合成分中的任何一个,所以第 1 项使用了式(13.1)。

13.5

$$\gamma_{ji} = rac{lpha_i \cdot p\left(oldsymbol{x}_j | oldsymbol{\mu}_i, oldsymbol{\Sigma}_i
ight)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} lpha_i \cdot p\left(oldsymbol{x}_j | oldsymbol{\mu}_i, oldsymbol{\Sigma}_i
ight)}$$

[解析]:该式与式(13.3)相同,即后验概率。 可通过有标记数据对模型参数 $(\alpha_i,\mu_i,\Sigma_i)$ 进行初始化,具体来说:

$$lpha_i = rac{l_i}{|D_l|}, where |D_l| = \sum_{i=1}^N l_i \; \mu_i = rac{1}{l_i} \sum_{(x_j,y_j) \in D_l \wedge y_i = i} (x_j - \mu_j) (x_j - \mu_j)^T$$

$$\Sigma_i = rac{1}{l_i} \sum_{\left(x_j, y_j
ight) \in D_l \wedge y_j = i} \left(x_j - \mu_i
ight) \left(x_j - \mu_i
ight)^ op$$

其中 l_i 表示第i类样本的有标记样本数目, $|D_i|$ 为有标记样本集样本总数, \wedge 为"逻辑与"。

13.6

$$oldsymbol{\mu}_i = rac{1}{\sum_{oldsymbol{x}_j \in D_u} \gamma_{ji} + l_i} \left(\sum_{oldsymbol{x}_j \in D_u} \gamma_{ji} oldsymbol{x}_j + \sum_{oldsymbol{(x}_j, y_j) \in D_l \wedge y_j = i} oldsymbol{x}_j
ight)$$

[推导]:类似于式(9.34)该式由 $\dfrac{\partial LL(D_l\cup D_u)}{\partial \mu_i}=0$ 而得,将式(13.4)的两项分别记为:

 $LL(D_l) = \sum_{(x_j,y_j \in D_l)} ln(\sum_{s=1}^N \alpha_s \cdot p(x_j | \mu_s, \Sigma_s) \cdot p(y_i | \theta = s, x_j) \ LL(D_u) = \sum_{x_j \in D_u} ln(\sum_{s=1}^N \alpha_s \cdot p(x_j | \mu_s, \Sigma_s))$ 对于式(13.4)中的第 1 项 $LL(D_l)$,由于 $p(y_j | \theta = i, x_j)$ 取值非1即0(详见13.2,13.4分析),因此 $LL(D_l) = \sum_{(x_j,y_j) \in D_l} ln(\alpha_{y_j} \cdot p(x_j | \mu_{y_j}, \Sigma_{y_j}))$ 若求 $LL(D_l)$ 对 μ_i 的偏导,则 $LL(D_l)$ 求和号中只有 $y_j = i$ 的项能留下来,即

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial LL(D_l)}{\partial \mu_i} &= \sum_{(x_i,y_i) \in D_l \wedge y_j = i} rac{\partial ln(lpha_i \cdot p(x_j | \mu_i, \Sigma_i))}{\partial \mu_i} \ &= \sum_{(x_i,y_i) \in D_l \wedge y_j = i} rac{1}{p(x_j | \mu_i, \Sigma_i)} \cdot rac{\partial p(x_j | \mu_i, \Sigma_i)}{\partial \mu_i} \ &= \sum_{(x_i,y_i) \in D_l \wedge y_j = i} rac{1}{p(x_j | \mu_i, \Sigma_i)} \cdot p(x_j | \mu_i, \Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i^{-1}(x_j - \mu_i) \ &= \sum_{x_j \in D_u} \Sigma_i^{-1}(x_j - \mu_i) \end{aligned}$$

对于式(13.4)中的第 2 项 $LL(D_u)$, 求导结果与式(9.33)的推导过程一样

$$\frac{\partial LL(D_l \cup D_u)}{\partial \mu_i} = \sum_{x_j \in D_u} \frac{\alpha_i}{\sum_{s=1}^N \alpha_s \cdot (x_j | \mu_s, \Sigma_s)} \cdot p(x_j | \mu_i, \Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i^{-1}(x_j - \mu_i) = \sum_{x_j \in D_u} \gamma_{ji} \cdot \Sigma_i^{-1}(x_j - \mu_i)$$
 综合 两项结果,则
$$\frac{\partial LL(D_l \cup D_u)}{\partial \mu_i}$$
 为

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial LL\left(D_l \cup D_u
ight)}{\partial \mu_i} &= \sum_{(x_j,y_j) \in D_l \wedge y_j = i} \Sigma_i^{-1}\left(x_j - \mu_i
ight) + \sum_{x_j \in D_u} \gamma_{ji} \cdot \Sigma_i^{-1}\left(x_j - \mu_i
ight) \ &= \Sigma_i^{-1}\left(\sum_{(x_j,y_j) \in D_l \wedge y_j = i} \left(x_j - \mu_i
ight) + \sum_{x_j \in D_u} \gamma_{ji} \cdot \left(x_j - \mu_i
ight)
ight) \ &= \Sigma_i^{-1}\left(\sum_{(x_j,y_j) \in D_l \wedge y_j = i} x_j + \sum_{x_j \in D_u} \gamma_{ji} \cdot x_j - \sum_{(x_j,y_j) \in D_l \wedge y_j = i} \mu_i - \sum_{x_j \in D_u} \gamma_{ji} \cdot \mu_i
ight) \end{aligned}$$

令 $rac{\partial LL(D_l \cup D_u)}{\partial \mu_i} = 0$,两边同时左乘 Σ_i 可将 Σ_i^{-1} 消掉,移项即得

$$\sum_{x_j \in D_u} \gamma_{ji} \cdot \mu_i + \sum_{(x_j, y_j) \in D_t \wedge y_j = i} \mu_i = \sum_{x_j \in D_u} \gamma_{ji} \cdot x_j + \sum_{(x_j, y_j) \in D_l \wedge y_j = i} x_j$$

上式中, 可以作为常量提到求和号外面,而 $\sum_{(x_j,y_j)\in D_l\wedge y_j=i}1=l_i$,即第 类样本的有标记 样本数目,因此

$$\left(\sum_{x_j \in D_u} \gamma_{ji} + \sum_{(x_j,y_j) \in D_l \setminus y_j = i} 1
ight) \mu_i = \sum_{x_j \in D_u} \gamma_{ji} \cdot x_j + \sum_{(x_j,y_j) \in D_l \wedge y_j = i} x_j$$

即得式(13.6);

13.7

$$oldsymbol{\Sigma}_i = & rac{1}{\sum_{oldsymbol{x}_j \in D_u} \gamma_{ji} + l_i} \left(\sum_{oldsymbol{x}_j \in D_u} \gamma_{ji} \left(oldsymbol{x}_j - oldsymbol{\mu}_i
ight) \left(oldsymbol{x}_j - oldsymbol{\mu}_i
ight)^{ ext{T}} + \sum_{\left(oldsymbol{x}_j, y_j
ight) \in D_l \land y_j = i} \left(oldsymbol{x}_j - oldsymbol{\mu}_i
ight) \left(oldsymbol{x}_j - oldsymbol{\mu}_i
ight)^{ ext{T}}
ight)$$

[推导]:类似于13.6 由 $\frac{\partial LL(D_l\cup D_u)}{\partial \Sigma_i}=0$ 得,化简过程同13.6过程类似 对于式(13.4)中的第 1 项 $LL(D_l)$,类似于刚才式(13.6)的推导过程;

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial LL\left(D_{l}\right)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{i}} &= \sum_{\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{j}, y_{j}\right) \in D_{l} \wedge y_{j} = i} \frac{\partial \ln(\alpha_{i} \cdot p\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{j} | \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{i}\right))}{\partial \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{i}} \\ &= \sum_{\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{j}, y_{j}\right) \in D_{l} \wedge y_{j} = i} \frac{1}{p\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{j} | \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{i}\right)} \cdot \frac{\partial p\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{j} | \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{i}\right)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{i}} \\ &= \sum_{\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{j}, y_{j}\right) \in D_{l} \wedge y_{j} = i} \frac{1}{p\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{j} | \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{i}\right)} \cdot p\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{j} | \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{i}\right) \cdot \left(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{i}^{-1}\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{j} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}\right)\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{j} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}\right)^{\top} - \boldsymbol{I}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{i}^{-1} \\ &= \sum_{\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{j}, y_{j}\right) \in D_{l} \wedge y_{j} = i} \left(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{i}^{-1}\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{j} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}\right)\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{j} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}\right)^{\top} - \boldsymbol{I}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{i}^{-1} \end{split}$$

对于式(13.4)中的第 2 项 $LL(D_u)$,求导结果与式(9.35)的推导过程一样;

$$rac{\partial LL\left(D_{u}
ight)}{\partial oldsymbol{\Sigma}_{i}} = \sum_{oldsymbol{x}_{i} \in D_{u}} \gamma_{ji} \cdot \left(oldsymbol{\Sigma}_{i}^{-1}\left(oldsymbol{x}_{j} - oldsymbol{\mu}_{i}
ight)\left(oldsymbol{x}_{j} - oldsymbol{\mu}_{i}
ight)^{ op} - oldsymbol{I}
ight) \cdot rac{1}{2}oldsymbol{\Sigma}_{i}^{-1}$$

综合两项结果,则 $\dfrac{\partial LL(D_l \cup D_u)}{\partial \Sigma_i}$ 为

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial LL\left(D_l \cup D_u
ight)}{\partial oldsymbol{\mu}_i} &= \sum_{oldsymbol{x}_j \in D_u} \gamma_{ji} \cdot \left(oldsymbol{\Sigma}_i^{-1} \left(oldsymbol{x}_j - oldsymbol{\mu}_i
ight) \left(oldsymbol{x}_j - oldsymbol{\mu}_i
ight)^ op - oldsymbol{I}
ight) \cdot rac{1}{2}oldsymbol{\Sigma}_i^{-1} \ &= \left(\sum_{oldsymbol{x}_j \in D_l \wedge oldsymbol{y}_j = i} \left(oldsymbol{\Sigma}_i^{-1} \left(oldsymbol{x}_j - oldsymbol{\mu}_i
ight) \left(oldsymbol{x}_j - oldsymbol{\mu}_i
ight)^ op - oldsymbol{I}
ight) \ &+ \sum_{\left(oldsymbol{x}_j, oldsymbol{y}_j
ight) \in D_l \wedge oldsymbol{y}_j = i} \left(oldsymbol{\Sigma}_i^{-1} \left(oldsymbol{x}_j - oldsymbol{\mu}_i
ight) \left(oldsymbol{x}_j - oldsymbol{\mu}_i
ight)^ op - oldsymbol{I}
ight) \cdot rac{1}{2}oldsymbol{\Sigma}_i^{-1} \ &+ \sum_{\left(oldsymbol{x}_j, oldsymbol{y}_j \in D_l \wedge oldsymbol{y}_j = i} \left(oldsymbol{\Sigma}_i^{-1} \left(oldsymbol{x}_j - oldsymbol{\mu}_i
ight) \left(oldsymbol{x}_j - oldsymbol{\mu}_i
ight)^ op - oldsymbol{I}
ight) \cdot rac{1}{2}oldsymbol{\Sigma}_i^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

令 $rac{\partial LL(D_l \cup D_u)}{\partial \Sigma_i} = 0$,两边同时右乘 $2\Sigma_i$ 可将 $rac{1}{2}\Sigma_i^{-1}$ 消掉 ,移项即得

$$egin{aligned} \sum_{oldsymbol{x}_j \in D_u} \gamma_{ji} \cdot oldsymbol{\Sigma}_i^{-1} \left(oldsymbol{x}_j - oldsymbol{\mu}_i
ight) \left(oldsymbol{x}_j - oldsymbol{\mu}_i
ight)^ op + \sum_{\left(oldsymbol{x}_j, y_j \in D_l \land y_j = i} oldsymbol{\Sigma}_i^{-1} \left(oldsymbol{x}_j - oldsymbol{\mu}_i
ight) \left(oldsymbol{x}_j - oldsymbol{\mu}_i
ight)^ op \\ &= \sum_{oldsymbol{x}_j \in D_u} \gamma_{ji} \cdot oldsymbol{I} + \sum_{\left(oldsymbol{x}_j, y_j
ight) \in D_l \land y_j = i} oldsymbol{I} \\ &= \left(\sum_{oldsymbol{x}_j \in D_u} \gamma_{ji} + l_i
ight) oldsymbol{I} \end{aligned}$$

两边同时左乘以 Σ_i ,上式变为

$$\sum_{oldsymbol{x}_j \in D_u} \gamma_{ji} \cdot \left(oldsymbol{x}_j - oldsymbol{\mu}_i
ight) \left(oldsymbol{x}_j - oldsymbol{\mu}_i
ight)^ op + \sum_{\left(oldsymbol{x}_j, y_j
ight) \in D_l \wedge y_j = i} \left(oldsymbol{x}_j - oldsymbol{\mu}_i
ight) \left(oldsymbol{x}_j - oldsymbol{\mu}_i
ight)^ op = \left(\sum_{oldsymbol{x}_j \in D_u} \gamma_{ji} + l_i
ight) oldsymbol{\Sigma}_i$$

即得式(13.7);

13.8

$$lpha_i = rac{1}{m} \Biggl(\sum_{m{x}_j \in D_u} \gamma_{ji} + l_i \Biggr)$$

[推导]: 类似于式(9.36), 写出 $LL(D_l \cup D_u)$ 的拉格朗日形式

$$egin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(D_l \cup D_u, \lambda) &= LL(D_l \cup D_u) + \lambda (\sum_{s=1}^N lpha_s - 1) \ &= LL(D_l) + LL(D_u) + \lambda (\sum_{s=1}^N lpha_s - 1) \end{aligned}$$

类似于式(9.37), 对 α_i 求偏导。对于LL(D_u), 求导结果与式(9.37)的推导过程一样:

$$\frac{\partial LL(D_u)}{\partial \alpha_i} = \sum_{x_j \in D_u} \frac{1}{\sum_{s=1}^N \alpha_s \cdot p(x_j | \mu_s, \Sigma_s)} \cdot p(x_j | \mu_i, \Sigma_i)$$

对于 $LL(D_l)$, 类似于类似于(13.6)和(13.7)的推导过程

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial LL(D_l)}{\partial lpha_i} &= \sum_{(x_i,y_i) \in D_l \wedge y_j = i} rac{\partial ln(lpha_i \cdot p(x_j | \mu_i, \Sigma_i))}{\partial lpha_i} \ &= \sum_{(x_i,y_i) \in D_l \wedge y_j = i} rac{1}{lpha_i \cdot p(x_j | \mu_i, \Sigma_i)} \cdot rac{\partial (lpha_i \cdot p(x_j | \mu_i, \Sigma_i))}{\partial lpha_i} \ &= \sum_{(x_i,y_i) \in D_l \wedge y_j = i} rac{1}{lpha_i \cdot p(x_j | \mu_i, \Sigma_i)} \cdot p(x_j | \mu_i, \Sigma_i) \ &= rac{1}{lpha_i} \cdot \sum_{(x_i,y_i) \in D_l \wedge y_j = i} 1 \ &= rac{l_i}{lpha_i} \end{aligned}$$

上式推导过程中,重点注意变量是 α_i , $p(x_j|\mu_i,\Sigma_i)$ 是常量;最后一行 α_i 相对于求和变量为常量,因此作为公因子提到求和号外面; 为第i类样本的有标记样本数目。 综合两项结果,则 $\frac{\partial LL(D_l\cup D_u)}{\partial \alpha_i}$ 为

$$rac{\partial LL(D_l \cup D_u)}{\partial \mu_i} = rac{l_i}{lpha_i} + \sum_{x_s \in D_u} rac{p(x_j | \mu_i, \Sigma_i)}{\sum_{s=1}^N lpha_s \cdot p(x_j | \mu_s, \Sigma_s)} + \lambda$$

令 $rac{\partial LL(D_l \cup D_u)}{\partial lpha_i} = 0$ 并且两边同乘以 $lpha_i$,得

$$lpha_i \cdot rac{l_i}{lpha_i} + \sum_{x_i \in D_n} rac{lpha_i \cdot p(x_j | \mu_i, \Sigma_i)}{\sum_{s=1}^N lpha_s \cdot p(x_j | \mu_s, \Sigma_s)} + \lambda \cdot lpha_i = 0$$

结合式(9.30)发现,求和号内即为后验概率 γ_{ii} ,即

$$l_i + \sum_{x_i \in D_u} \gamma_{ji} + \lambda lpha_i = 0$$

对所有混合成分求和,得

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} l_i + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{x_i \in D_u} \gamma_{ji} + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda lpha_i = 0$$

这里 $\Sigma_{i=1}^N lpha_i=1$,因此 $\sum_{i=1}^N \lambda lpha_i=\lambda \sum_{i=1}^N lpha_i=\lambda$ 根据(9.30)中 γ_{ji} 表达式可知

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \gamma_{ji} = \sum_{i=1}^N rac{lpha_i \cdot p(x_j|\mu_i,\Sigma_i)}{\sum_{s=1}^N lpha_s \cdot p(x_j|\mu_s,\Sigma_s)} = rac{\sum_{i=1}^N lpha_i \cdot p(x_j|\mu_i,\Sigma_i)}{\sum_{s=1}^N lpha_s \cdot p(x_j|\mu_s,\Sigma_s)} = 1$$

再结合加法满足交换律,所以

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{x_i \in D_u} \gamma_{ji} = \sum_{x_i \in D_u} \sum_{i=1}^N \gamma_{ji} = \sum_{x_i \in D_u} 1 = u$$

以上分析过程中, $\sum_{x_j\in D_u}$ 形式与 $\sum_{j=1}^u$ 等价,其中u为未标记样本集的样本个数; $\sum_{i=1}^N l_i=l$ 其中l为有标记样本集的样本个数;将这些结果代入

$$\sum_{i=1}^N l_i + \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{x_i \in D_u} \gamma_{ji} + \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda lpha_i = 0$$

解出 $l+u+\lambda=0$ 且l+u=m 其中m为样本总个数,移项即得 $\lambda=-m$ 最后带入整理解得

$$l_i + \Sigma_{X_i \in D_u} \gamma_{ji} - m \alpha_i = 0$$

整理即得式(13.8);