信号建模与算法实践



多高斯混合模型

Xu Weiye 2022-10-31

Content

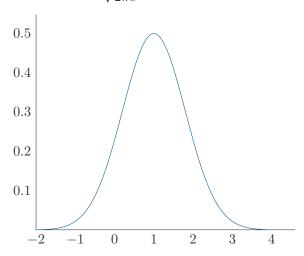
1	Introduction	2
2	proving	3
3	code	4
4	result	5

信号建模与算法实践 Pag. 1 - 5

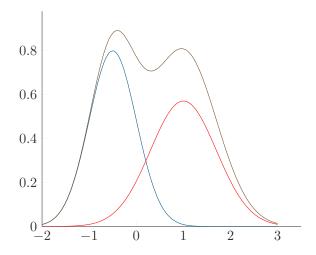
1 Introduction

一般的高斯模型如下:

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$



但是大部分数据都不是按照如下分布的,但是我们还是可以依照傅里叶展开的思路,将一个分 布用高斯分布展开



那么可以将表达式写成多元高斯加权和的形式

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^d det |\Sigma|}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)\Sigma^{-1}(x-\mu)^T\right]$$

$$p(X) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \alpha_k \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^d det |\Sigma_k|}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(X - \mu_k) \Sigma_k^{-1} (X - \mu_k)^T\right]$$

其中, Σ 是协方差矩阵, α_k 代表属于不同单个高斯分布的概率。这样就能将单个多元高斯混合在一起表达更加复杂的分布

信号建模与算法实践 Pag. 2-5

2 proving

根据最大似然估计

$$L(X \mid \Theta) = \prod_{i=0}^{N} p(x_i \mid \Theta)$$

其中 Θ 是所有分布参数 μ , σ , α 的集合, N 是样本个数。 同时我们取 \log 不影响最大最小值,那么展开后可以得到,

$$L(X \mid \Theta) = \sum_{i=0}^{N} \ln \left[\sum_{k=0}^{K} \alpha_k \mathcal{N}(X, \mu_k, \sigma_k) \right]$$

对于 mu_k 的推导

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}_{k}} \ln p(\mathbf{X} \mid \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}, \boldsymbol{\pi}) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{\pi_{k}}{\sum_{j=1}^{K} \pi_{j} \mathcal{N} \left(\mathbf{x}_{n} \mid \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{j}\right)} \frac{\partial \mathcal{N} \left(\mathbf{x}_{n} \mid \boldsymbol{\mu}_{k}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{k}\right)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}_{k}}$$

$$= -\sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{\pi_{k} \mathcal{N} \left(\mathbf{x}_{n} \mid \boldsymbol{\mu}_{k}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{k}\right)}{\sum_{j=1}^{K} \pi_{j} \mathcal{N} \left(\mathbf{x}_{n} \mid \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{j}\right)} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{k}^{-1} \left(\mathbf{x}_{n} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{k}\right)$$

$$= -\sum_{n=1}^{N} \gamma_{nk} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{k}^{-1} \left(\mathbf{x}_{n} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{k}\right) = 0$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{N} \gamma_{nk} \left(\mathbf{x}_{n} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{k}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \gamma_{nk} \mathbf{x}_{n} - N_{k} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{k} = 0$$

$$\boldsymbol{\mu}_{k} = \frac{1}{N_{k}} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \gamma_{nk} \mathbf{x}_{n}$$
where: $N_{k} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \gamma_{nk}$

对于 Σ_k 的推导

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{\Sigma}_{k}} \ln p(\mathbf{X} \mid \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}, \boldsymbol{\pi}) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{\pi_{k}}{\sum_{j=1}^{K} \pi_{j} \mathcal{N} \left(\mathbf{x}_{n} \mid \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{j}\right)} \frac{\partial \mathcal{N} \left(\mathbf{x}_{n} \mid \boldsymbol{\mu}_{k}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{k}\right)}{\partial \mathbf{\Sigma}_{k}} \\
= \sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{\pi_{k} \mathcal{N} \left(\mathbf{x}_{n} \mid \boldsymbol{\mu}_{k}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{k}\right)}{\sum_{j=1}^{K} \pi_{j} \mathcal{N} \left(\mathbf{x}_{n} \mid \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{j}\right)} \frac{\partial \ln \mathcal{N} \left(\mathbf{x}_{n} \mid \boldsymbol{\mu}_{k}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{k}\right)}{\partial \mathbf{\Sigma}_{k}} \\
= \sum_{n=1}^{N} \gamma_{nk} \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{\Sigma}_{k} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\mathbf{x}_{n} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{k}\right) \left(\mathbf{x}_{n} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{k}\right)^{T}\right) \\
= 0 \\
\mathbf{\Sigma}_{k} = \frac{1}{N_{k}} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \gamma_{nk} \left(\mathbf{x}_{n} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{k}\right) \left(\mathbf{x}_{n} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{k}\right)^{T}$$

信号建模与算法实践 Pag. 3 - 5

对于 π_k 的推导拉格朗日函数:

$$\ln p(\mathbf{X} \mid \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}, \boldsymbol{\pi}) + \lambda \left(\sum_{k=1}^{K} \pi_k - 1 \right)$$
s.t.
$$\sum_{k=1}^{K} \pi_k = 1$$

求偏导:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{\mathcal{N}\left(\mathbf{x}_{n} \mid \boldsymbol{\mu}_{k}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{k}\right)}{\sum_{j=1}^{K} \pi_{j} \mathcal{N}\left(\mathbf{x}_{n} \mid \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{j}\right)} + \lambda = 0$$

两边同乘 $π_k$ 再对 k 求和, 得

$$\lambda = -N$$

代入拉格朗日函数:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{\gamma_{nk}}{\pi_k} - N = \frac{N_k}{\pi_k} - N = 0$$

$$\hat{\pi}_k = \frac{N_k}{N}$$

3 code

其中 E-STEP 如下:

```
\#E	ext{-}Step
```

```
p = np.zeros((N, K))

for k in range(K):
p[:, k] = alpha[k] * gaussian(X, mu[k], cov[k])

sumP = np.sum(p, axis=1)

omega = p / sumP[:, None]

M-STEP 如下:

#M-Step

omega_sum = np.sum(omega, axis=0)

alpha = omega_sum / N

for k in range(K):
    omegaX = X * omega[:, [k]]
    mu[k] = np.sum(omegaX, axis=0) / omega_sum[k]

X_mu_k = X- mu[k]
    omega_X_mu_k = omega[:, [k]] * X_mu_k
    cov[k] = np.dot(np.transpose(omega_X_mu_k), X_mu_k) / omega_sum[k]
```

信号建模与算法实践 Pag. 4 - 5

如果使用 K-means 初始化如下:

```
kmeans = KMeans(
    n_clusters=K,
    init='k-means++',
    n_init=10,
    max_iter=300)
    kmeans.fit(Y)
```

4 result

Table 1: 测试结果分析

分类超参 K	迭代 2 次	迭代 10 次	迭代 50 次
2	76.39%	76.87%	76.99%
4	76.51%	78.19%	79.52%
8	78.19%	79.28%	80.36%
16	79.88%	79.52%	80.36%

信号建模与算法实践 Pag. 5 - 5