

Теория 3. Варыншының баласы

$$X = \{x_1, \dots, x_N\}, x_n \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$$

$$p(x) = \sum_{k=1}^K w_k F(x | \mu_k, \Sigma_k, \Sigma_r), w_k \geq 0, \sum_j w_j = 1$$

$$p(X, T, Z | w, \mu, \Sigma, r) = \prod_{n,k=1}^{N,K} [w_k N(x_n | \mu_k, \Sigma_k) \cdot G(z_n | r/2, r/2)]^{t_{nk}},$$

яғе $t_{nk} \in \{0, 1\}$, $\sum_j t_{nj} = 1$ - обозначаем
принадлежностью $n \in \mathcal{N}$ объекта k -ой компоненте
басы.

$$\cdot q_T(T) q_Z(Z) \approx p(T, Z | X, w, \mu, \Sigma, r)$$

E -максимум $q_Z(Z)$:

$$\log q_{T,Z}(Z) = E_T \log p(X, T, Z | w, \mu, \Sigma, r) + C = \\ = E_T \sum_{n,k=1}^{N,K} t_{nk}$$

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E -максимум T :

$$\log q_T(T) = E_Z \log p(X, T, Z | w, \mu, \Sigma, r) + C = \\ = E_Z \sum_{n,k=1}^{N,K} t_{nk} [\log w_k + \log N(x_n | \mu_k, \Sigma_k) + \\ + \log G(z_n | \frac{r}{2}, \frac{r}{2})] + C = \sum_{n,k=1}^{N,K} t_{nk} [\log w_k +$$

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$$+ \mathbb{E}_z \log N(x_n | \mu_k, \frac{\Sigma_k}{z_n}) + \mathbb{E}_z \log G(z_n | \frac{v}{2}, \frac{v}{2}) =$$

$$= \sum_{n,k=1}^{N,K} t_{nk} \left[\log w_k + \mathbb{E} \log \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{D/2}} \left| \frac{\Sigma_k}{z_n} \right|^{\frac{1}{2}} + \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E}_z \left[(x_n - \mu_k)^T \left(\frac{\Sigma_k}{z_n} \right)^{-1} (x_n - \mu_k) \right] \right] = \sum_{n,k=1}^{N,K} t_{nk} \left[\log w_k + \right.$$

$$+ \log \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{D/2}} \left(\frac{\Sigma_k}{\mathbb{E}_z z_n} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} (x_n - \mu_k)^T \left(\frac{\Sigma_k}{\mathbb{E}_z z_n} \right)^{-1} (x_n - \mu_k) =$$

$$= \sum_{n,k=1}^{N,K} t_{nk} \left[\log w_k + \log N(x_n | \mu_k, \frac{\Sigma_k}{\mathbb{E}_z z_n}) \right]$$

$\forall i, T_i$ независима ($i = 1, \dots, n$), то

$$q_T(t_{ij}) = w_j N(x_i | \mu_j, \frac{\Sigma_j}{\mathbb{E}_z z_i})$$

смешанная
гл. коммона

и ненулевый $\sum_j t_{ij} = 1 \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, N \Rightarrow$

$$q_T(t_{ij}) = \frac{w_j N(x_i | \mu_j, \frac{\Sigma_j}{\mathbb{E}_z z_i})}{\sum_{k=1}^K w_k N(x_i | \mu_k, \frac{\Sigma_k}{\mathbb{E}_z z_i})}$$

E-вариант для Z :

где оценка
ненулевое

$$\log q_Z(z) = \mathbb{E}_T \log p(X, T, Z | \omega, \mu, \Sigma, v) + C =$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_T \sum_{n,k=1}^{N,K} t_{nk} \left[\log w_k - \frac{1}{2} \log 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \log |\Sigma_k| + \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{1}{2} \log z_n - \frac{z_n}{2} (x_n - \mu_k)^T \Sigma_k^{-1} (x_n - \mu_k) \right] \oplus$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left(\frac{v}{2} - z \right) \log z_n - \frac{v}{2} z_n \Big] = \\
& = \sum_{n,k=1}^{N,K} q_T(t_{nk}) \left[\left(\frac{D+v}{2} - z \right) \log z_n - \left(\frac{v}{2} + \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. + \frac{1}{2} (x_n - \mu_k)^\top \Sigma_k^{-1} (x_n - \mu_k) \right) z_n \right] = \\
& = \sum_{n=1}^N \left[\left(\frac{D+v}{2} - z \right) \log z_n \cdot \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^K q_T(t_{nk})}_1 - \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \left(\frac{v}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^K q_T(t_{nk}) (x_n - \mu_k)^\top \Sigma_k^{-1} (x_n - \mu_k) \right) z_n \right]
\end{aligned}$$

Thago:

$$q_{1/2}(z_i) \sim G(z_i | \frac{v}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^K q_T(t_{ik}) (x_i - \mu_k)^\top \Sigma_k^{-1} (x_i - \mu_k), \frac{D+v}{2})$$

Thong:

$$q_{1/2}(z_i) \sim G(z_i | \frac{D+v}{2}, \frac{v}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^K q_T(t_{ik}) \cdot (x_i - \mu_k)^\top \Sigma_k^{-1} (x_i - \mu_k))$$

$$\text{M-мен: } \mathbb{E}_{Z,T} \log p(X, T, Z | W, \mu, \Sigma, v) \rightarrow \max_{W, \mu, \Sigma, v} \quad [2]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_{Z,T} \log p(X, T, Z | W, \mu, \Sigma, v) &= \sum_{n,k=1}^{N,K} t_{nk} [\log w_k - \\ &- \frac{\Omega}{2} \log 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \log |\Sigma_k| + \frac{\Omega}{2} \log z_n - \frac{z_n}{2} (x_n - \mu_k)^T \\ &- \sum_k^{-1} (x_n - \mu_k)^T] + \log G(z_n | \frac{v}{2}, \frac{v}{2}) = \\ &= \sum_{n,k=1}^{N,K} q_T(t_{nk}) [\log w_k - \frac{1}{2} \log |\Sigma_k| - \\ &- \frac{\mathbb{E}_Z z_n}{2} (x_n - \mu_k)^T \sum_k^{-1} (x_n - \mu_k)] \end{aligned}$$

$$[W_k]: \sum_{n,k=1}^{N,K} q_T(t_{nk}) \log w_k \rightarrow \max$$

$$L = \sum_{n,k=1}^{N,K} q_T(t_{nk}) \log w_k + \lambda (\sum_j w_j - 1)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_j} = \frac{1}{w_j} \sum_{n=1}^N q_T(t_{nj}) + \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow w_j = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{n=1}^N q_T(t_{nj})$$

Логарифмическое уравнение для w_j :

$$\sum_j w_j = \sum_j -\frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{n=1}^N q_T(t_{nj}) = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda = -\sum_j \sum_{n=1}^N q_T(t_{nj})$$

$$\text{Итогда } w_j = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^N q_T(t_{nj})}{\sum_{j=1}^K \sum_{n=1}^N q_T(t_{nj})} = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^N q_T(t_{nj})}{\sum_{n=1}^N 1} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N q_T(t_{nj}) \geq 0$$

$$\text{Умнож: } w_j = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N q_T(t_{nj})$$

$$\boxed{\mu_k} : I = \sum_{n=1}^{N_K} q_T(t_{nk}) \left[-\frac{E_z z_n}{2} (x_n - \mu_k)^T \Sigma_k^{-1} (x_n - \mu_k) \right] \rightarrow \max_{\mu_k}$$

$$\frac{\partial I}{\partial \mu_k} = \sum_{n=1}^N q_T(t_{nk}) \frac{E_z z_n}{2} 2 \Sigma_k^{-1} (x_n - \mu_k) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu_k = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^N q_T(t_{nk}) E_z z_n \cdot x_n}{\sum_{n=1}^N q_T(t_{nk}) E_z z_n}$$

$$\boxed{\Sigma_k} : M = \sum_{n,k=1}^{N_K} q_T(t_{nk}) \left[-\frac{1}{2} \log |\Sigma_k| - \frac{E_z z_n}{2} (x_n - \mu_k)^T \cdot \Sigma_k^{-1} (x_n - \mu_k) \right]$$

$$\cdot \Sigma_k^{-1} (x_n - \mu_k) \right] \rightarrow \max_{\Sigma_k}$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial \Sigma_k} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^N q_T(t_{nk}) \left[\frac{1}{|\Sigma_k|} \cdot |\Sigma_k| \Sigma_k^{-T} + \right.$$

$$+ E_z z_n \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma_k} (x_n - \mu_k)^T \Sigma_k^{-1} (x_n - \mu_k) \right] =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^N q_T(t_{nk}) \left[\Sigma_k^{-1} - \underbrace{\left(\Sigma_k^{-1} (x_n - \mu_k) (x_n - \mu_k)^T \Sigma_k^{-1} \right)}_{\text{некоторое значение на единице}} \right]$$

$$= 0$$

$$\text{Завершаем, имеем } (\Sigma_k^{-1} (x_n - \mu_k) (x_n - \mu_k)^T \Sigma_k^{-1})^T =$$

$$= \Sigma_k^{-1} (x_n - \mu_k) (x_n - \mu_k)^T \Sigma_k^{-1}$$

Mostrar:

$$\sum_{n=1}^N q_T(t_{nk}) \Sigma_k^{-1} = \sum_{n=1}^N q_T(t_{nk}) \Sigma_k^{-1} (x_n - \mu_k) (x_n - \mu_k)^T \Sigma_k^{-1}$$

Desenvolver cima e abaixo de Σ_k :

$$\sum_{n=1}^N q_T(t_{nk}) \Sigma_k = \sum_{n=1}^N q_T(t_{nk}) (x_n - \mu_k) (x_n - \mu_k)^T$$

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma_k = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^N q_T(t_{nk}) (x_n - \mu_k) (x_n - \mu_k)^T}{\sum_{n=1}^N q_T(t_{nk})}$$

$$J(q_1, \omega_1, \mu_1, \Sigma) = E_{Z,T} \log p(x_{1:T}, z | \omega_1, \mu_1, \Sigma, v) - \boxed{3}$$

$$- E_z \log q_T(z) - E_z \log q_{1/2}(z)$$

$$\bullet E_{T,Z} \log p(x_{1:T}, z | \omega_1, \mu_1, \Sigma, v) = E_{T,Z} \sum_{n,k=1}^{N,K} t_{nk} \cdot$$

$$\left[\log \omega_k - \frac{D}{2} \log 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \log |\Sigma_k| + \frac{D}{2} \cancel{\log z_n} - \right]$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} (x_n - \mu_k)^T \Sigma_k^{-1} (x_n - \mu_k) + \frac{v}{2} \log \frac{v}{2} - \Gamma(\frac{v}{2}) +$$

$$+ \left(\frac{v}{2} - 1 \right) \log z_n - \frac{v}{2} z_n \right] = \sum_{n,k=1}^{N,K} q_T(t_{nk}) \left[\log \omega_k - \right.$$

$$- \frac{D}{2} \log 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \log |\Sigma_k| + \left(\frac{D+v}{2} - 2 \right) E_z \log z_n -$$

$$- \frac{E_z z_n^2}{2} \left[(x_n - \mu_k)^T \Sigma_k^{-1} (x_n - \mu_k) + v \right] + \frac{v}{2} \log \frac{v}{2} -$$

$$- \Gamma\left(\frac{v}{2}\right) \left] \right]$$

$$\bullet \quad \mathbb{E}_T \log q_T(z) = \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^K q_T(t_{nk}) \log q_T(t_{nk})$$

$$\bullet \quad \text{Odergeometrische Verteilung mit } q_T(z_i) : \\ \beta_i \equiv \frac{v}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^K q_T(t_{ik}) (x_i - \mu_k)^T \Sigma_k^{-1} (x_i - \mu_k),$$

$$\text{d.h. } \beta_i \equiv \frac{D+v}{2} \\ \Rightarrow q_T(z_i) = G(z_i | \alpha_i, \beta_i)$$

Also:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_z \log q_T(z) &= \mathbb{E}_z \log \prod_{n=1}^N q_T(z_n) = \sum_{n=1}^N \mathbb{E}_z \log q_T(z_n) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^N [\alpha_i \log \beta_i - \log \Gamma(\alpha_i) + (\alpha_i - 1) \mathbb{E}_z z_n - \\ &\quad - \beta_i \mathbb{E}_z z_n] \end{aligned}$$

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Berechnen $\mathbb{E}_z z_n$ nach dem Bayes'schen Verfahren:

$$\mathbb{E}_z z_n = \frac{\alpha_i}{\beta_i} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{D+v}{\frac{v}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^K q_T(t_{ik}) (x_i - \mu_k)^T \Sigma_k^{-1} (x_i - \mu_k)}$$

$\mathbb{E}_z \log z_n$:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_z \log z_n &= \int_0^{+\infty} \log z_n \frac{\alpha_n}{\Gamma(\beta_n)} z_n^{\beta_n-1} \exp(-\lambda_n z_n) dz_n \\ &= \left\{ \lambda_n z_n = y_n \right\} = \int_0^{+\infty} \log \frac{y_n}{\lambda_n} - \frac{\lambda_n}{\Gamma(\beta_n)} \cdot \frac{y_n^{\beta_n-1}}{\lambda_n^{\beta_n-1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$- \exp(-y_n) \frac{1}{\lambda_n} dy_n = \int_0^{+\infty} (\log y_n - \log \lambda_n) \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta_n)} y_n^{\beta_n-1} \exp(-y_n) dy_n$$

$$\cdot \exp(-y_n) dy_n = \int_0^{+\infty} \log y_n \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta_n)} y_n^{\beta_n-1} \exp(-y_n) dy_n -$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \log \lambda_n - \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta_n)} \underbrace{\int_0^{+\infty} y_n^{\beta_n-1} \exp(-y_n) dy_n}_{\Gamma(\beta_n)} = \\
 & = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta_n)} \cdot \Gamma(\beta_n) - \log(\lambda_n) = \underbrace{(\ln \Gamma(\beta_n))'}_{\text{grauwe op-gre}} - \log \lambda_n
 \end{aligned}$$

Merke, dass logaritmisch $E_T t_{hk} = g_T(t_{hk})$

Bzgl. oem. momentanum Boblegende b 3 synkro