## 从狭义EM到变分自编码器

## 1. 狭义EM

Reference: [统计学习方法 第二版 第九章]

EM算法是一种迭代算法,1977 年由 Dempster 等人总结提出,用于含有隐变量(hidden variable)的概率模型参数的极大似然估计,或极大后验概率估计。EM算法的每次迭代由两步组成:E 步,求期望(expectation);M 步,求极大(maximization)。所以这一算法称为期望极大算法(expectation maximization algorithm),简称 EM 算法。

## 1.1 EM 算法的引入

概率模型有时既含有观测变量(observable variable),又含有隐变量或潜在变量(latent variable)。如果概率模型的变量都是观测变量,那么 给定数据,可以直接用极大似然估计法,或贝叶斯估计法估计模型参数(**此时只有固定的参数未知**)。EM 算法就是含有隐变量的概率模型参 数的极大似然估计法,或<mark>极大后验概率估计法。</mark>

例1(三硬币模型):假设有 3 枚硬币,分别记作 A,B,C。这些硬币正面出现的概率分别是  $\pi$ , p, q。进行如下掷硬币试验:先掷硬币 A,根据其结果选出硬币 B 或硬币 C,正面选硬币 B,反面选硬币 C;然后掷选出的硬币,掷硬币的结果,出现正面记作 1,出现反面记作 0;独立地重复 n 次试验(这里,n=10),观测结果如下,如何估计三硬币模型的参数:

三硬币模型可以写作

$$P(y \mid \theta) = \sum_{z} P(y, z \mid \theta) = \sum_{z} P(z \mid \theta) P(y \mid z, \theta) = \pi p^{y} (1 - p)^{1 - y} + (1 - \pi) q^{y} (1 - q)^{1 - y}$$
(1)

这里随机变量 y 是观测变量,表示一次试验观测到的结果是 1 或 0; 随机变量 z 是隐变量,表示未观测到的掷硬币 A 的结果;  $\theta=(\pi,p,q)$  是模型参数。则所有观测数据的似然函数为

$$P(Y \mid \theta) = \sum_{Z} P(Z \mid \theta) P(Y \mid Z, \theta) = \prod_{j=1}^{n} [\pi p^{y_j} (1-p)^{1-y_j} + (1-\pi) q^{y_j} (1-q)^{1-y_j}]$$
 (2)

考虑求模型参数  $\theta = (\pi, p, q)$  的极大似然估计,即

$$\hat{\theta} = \arg\max_{\theta} \log P(Y \mid \theta) \tag{3}$$

这个问题没有解析解,因为 log 中有相加的两项,只有通过迭代的方法求解。

### 下列算法为何是EM算法?

E 步:计算在模型参数  $\pi^{(i)}, p^{(i)}, q^{(i)}$  下观测数据  $y_j$  来自掷硬币 B 的概率

$$\mu_j^{(i+1)} = \frac{\pi^{(i)}(p^{(i)})^{y_j}(1-p^{(i)})^{1-y_j}}{\pi^{(i)}(p^{(i)})^{y_j}(1-p^{(i)})^{1-y_j} + (1-\pi^{(i)})(q^{(i)})^{y_j}(1-q^{(i)})^{1-y_j}}$$
(4)

M 步: 计算模型参数的新估计值

$$\pi^{(i+1)} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \mu_j^{(i+1)}$$

$$p^{(i+1)} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} \mu_j^{(i+1)} y_j}{\sum_{j=1}^{n} \mu_j^{(i+1)}}$$

$$q^{(i+1)} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} (1 - \mu_j^{(i+1)}) y_j}{\sum_{j=1}^{n} (1 - \mu_j^{(i+1)})}$$
(5)

按照上述迭代步骤直至收敛,若假设模型参数初值为  $\pi^{(0)}=0.5, p^{(0)}=0.5, q^{(0)}=0.5$ ,则模型参数的极大似然估计为  $\hat{\pi}=0.5, \hat{p}=0.6, \hat{q}=0.6$ 。若假设模型参数初值为  $\pi^{(0)}=0.4, p^{(0)}=0.6, q^{(0)}=0.6$ ,则模型参数的极大似然估计为  $\hat{\pi}=0.4064, \hat{p}=0.5368, \hat{q}=0.6432$ 。

一般地,用Y表示观测随机变量的数据,Z表示隐随机变量的数据。Y 和Z 连在一起称为完全数据(complete-data),观测数据Y 又称为不完全数据(incomplete-data)。

首先写出所有观测的似然函数

$$P(Y \mid \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} P(y_i \mid \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} [\pi p + (1-\pi)q]^{y_j} [\pi(1-p) + (1-\pi)(1-q)]^{(1-y_i)}$$
(6)

计算  $P(z_i = 1 \mid y_i, \theta^{(i)})$ :

$$\mu_{j}^{(i+1)} = P(z_{j} = 1 \mid y_{j}, \theta^{(i)}) = \frac{P(y_{j} \mid z_{j} = 1, \theta^{(i)})P(z_{j} = 1 \mid \theta^{(i)})}{P(y_{j} \mid \theta^{(i)})} = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi^{(i)}p^{(i)}}{\pi^{(i)}p^{(i)} + (1-\pi^{(i)})q^{(i)}} & \text{if } y_{j} = 1\\ \frac{\pi^{(i)}(1-p^{(i)})}{\pi^{(i)}(1-p^{(i)}) + (1-\pi^{(i)})(1-q^{(i)})} & \text{if } y_{j} = 0 \end{cases}$$
(7)

计算完全数据的对数似然函数的期望

$$Q(\theta \mid \theta^{(i)}) = \mathbb{E}_{P(Z|Y,\theta^{(i)})}[\log P(Y,Z \mid \theta)]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{P(Z|Y,\theta^{(i)})}[\sum_{j=1}^{n} \log P(y_{j},z_{j} \mid \theta)]$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{n} \mathbb{E}_{P(z_{j}|y_{j},\theta^{(i)})}[\log P(y_{j},z_{j} \mid \theta)]$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{z_{j}} P(z_{j} \mid y_{j},\theta^{(i)}) \log P(y_{j},z_{j} \mid \theta)$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left[ \mu_{j}^{(i+1)} \log \left( \pi p^{y_{j}} (1-p)^{(1-y_{j})} \right) + (1-\mu_{j}^{(i+1)}) \log \left( (1-\pi)q^{y_{j}} (1-q)^{(1-y_{j})} \right) \right]$$
(8)

对各参数求导,并令其满足一阶条件可得公式(5)。

算法1 (EM 算法):

輸入: 观测变量数据 Y, 隐变量数据 Z, 联合分布  $P(Y,Z \mid \theta)$ , 条件分布  $P(Z \mid Y,\theta)$ ;

输出:模型参数 $\theta$ 。

(1) 选择参数的初值  $\theta^{(0)}$ , 开始迭代;

(2)  ${\bf E}$  步:记  $\theta^{(i)}$  为第 i 次迭代参数的估计值,在第 i+1 次迭代的  ${\bf E}$  步,计算

$$Q(\theta, \theta^{(i)}) = E_Z[\log P(Y, Z \mid \theta) \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}] = \sum_{Z} P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}) \log P(Y, Z \mid \theta)$$

$$\tag{9}$$

(3) M 步:求使  $Q(\theta,\theta^{(i)})$  极大化的  $\theta$ ,确定第 i+1 次迭代的参数的估计值  $\theta^{(i+1)}$ 

$$\theta^{(i+1)} = \arg\max_{\theta} Q(\theta, \theta^{(i)}) \tag{10}$$

(4) 重复第 (2) 步和第 (3) 步,直到收敛。

注意:参数的初值可以任意选择,但 EM 算法对初值是敏感的。

定义1: Q 函数 (Q function)

完全数据的对数似然函数  $\log P(Y,Z\mid\theta)$  关于在给定观测数据 Y 和当前参数  $\theta^{(i)}$  下对未观测数据 Z 的条件概率分布  $P(Z\mid Y,\theta^{(i)})$  的期望称为 Q 函数

$$Q(\theta, \theta^{(i)}) = E_Z[\log P(Y, Z \mid \theta) \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}]$$

$$\tag{11}$$

## 1.2 EM 算法的导出

# 1.2.1 方法一 (正向推导, 只需要有进步即可)

Reference: [统计学习方法 第二版 179页]

面对一个含有隐变量的概率模型,目标是极大化观测数据(不完全数据) Y 关于参数  $\theta$  的对数似然函数,即极大化

$$L(\theta) = \log P(Y \mid \theta) = \log \sum_{Z} P(Y, Z \mid \theta) = \log \left( \sum_{Z} P(Y \mid Z, \theta) P(Z \mid \theta) \right)$$
(12)

上式极大化的主要困难在于未观测数据以及对数里的和(或者积分)。

EM 算法是通过迭代逐步近似极大化  $L(\theta)$  的,假设在第 i 次迭代后  $\theta$  的估计值是  $\theta^{(i)}$  。我们希望新估计值  $\theta$  能使  $L(\theta)$  增加,即  $L(\theta) > L(\theta^{(i)})$ ,并逐步达到极大值。

$$L( heta) - L( heta^{(i)}) = \log \left( \sum_{Z} P(Y \mid Z, heta) P(Z \mid heta) \right) - \log P(Y \mid heta^{(i)})$$
 (13)

利用 Jensen 不等式得到其下界:

$$L(\theta) - L(\theta^{(i)}) = \log \left( \sum_{Z} P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}) \frac{P(Y \mid Z, \theta) P(Z \mid \theta)}{P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)})} \right) - \log P(Y \mid \theta^{(i)})$$

$$\geq \sum_{Z} P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}) \log \frac{P(Y \mid Z, \theta) P(Z \mid \theta)}{P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)})} - \log P(Y \mid \theta^{(i)})$$

$$= \sum_{Z} P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}) \log \frac{P(Y \mid Z, \theta) P(Z \mid \theta)}{P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)})} - \sum_{Z} P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}) \log P(Y \mid \theta^{(i)})$$

$$= \sum_{Z} P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}) \log \frac{P(Y \mid Z, \theta) P(Z \mid \theta)}{P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}) P(Y \mid \theta^{(i)})}$$

$$(14)$$

$$B(\theta, \theta^{(i)}) = L(\theta^{(i)}) + \sum_{Z} P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}) \log \frac{P(Y \mid Z, \theta) P(Z \mid \theta)}{P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}) P(Y \mid \theta^{(i)})}$$
(15)

则  $L(\theta) \geq B(\theta, \theta^{(i)})$ ,即函数  $B(\theta, \theta^{(i)})$  是  $L(\theta)$  的一个下界,而且  $B(\theta^{(i)}, \theta^{(i)}) = L(\theta^{(i)})$  。因此,任何使  $B(\theta, \theta^{(i)})$  相较于在  $\theta^{(i)}$  处增大的  $\theta$  也可以使相应的  $L(\theta)$  增大,即  $L(\theta^{(i)}) = B(\theta^{(i)}, \theta^{(i)}) \leq B(\theta^{(i+1)}, \theta^{(i)}) \leq L(\theta^{(i+1)})$  。

$$\theta^{(i+1)} = \arg \max_{\theta} B(\theta, \theta^{(i)})$$

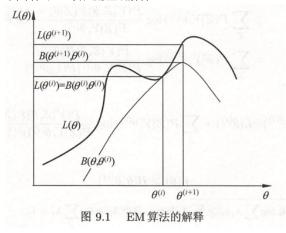
$$= \arg \max_{\theta} \left( L(\theta^{(i)}) + \sum_{Z} P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}) \log \frac{P(Y \mid Z, \theta) P(Z \mid \theta)}{P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}) P(Y \mid \theta^{(i)})} \right)$$

$$= \arg \max_{\theta} \left( \sum_{Z} P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}) \log P(Y \mid Z, \theta) P(Z \mid \theta) \right)$$

$$= \arg \max_{\theta} Q(\theta, \theta^{(i)})$$

$$(16)$$

### 下图给出 EM 算法的直观解释:



## 1.2.2 方法二 (通过条件概率公式引入隐变量)

Reference: [变分推断PPT]

对等式两边  $\log P(Y \mid \theta) = \log P(Y, Z \mid \theta) - \log P(Z \mid Y, \theta)$  分别关于隐变量的后验分布求期望

左边得到

Left = 
$$\sum_{Z} P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}) \log P(Y \mid \theta)$$
= 
$$\log P(Y \mid \theta) \sum_{Z} P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)})$$
= 
$$\log P(Y \mid \theta)$$
(17)

右边得到

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Right} &= \sum_{Z} P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}) \log P(Y, Z \mid \theta) - \sum_{Z} P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}) \log P(Z \mid Y, \theta) \\ &= Q(\theta, \theta^{(i)}) - H(\theta, \theta^{(i)}) \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

此处  $Q(\theta,\theta^{(i)})$  即为 EM 算法中 M 步的优化目标,因此有  $Q(\theta^{(i+1)},\theta^{(i)}) \geq Q(\theta^{(i)},\theta^{(i)})$  。

而对于  $H(\theta, \theta^{(i)})$  , 可以证明

$$H(\theta^{(i+1)}, \theta^{(i)}) - H(\theta^{(i)}, \theta^{(i)})$$

$$= \sum_{Z} P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}) \log P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i+1)}) - \sum_{Z} P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}) \log P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)})$$

$$= \sum_{Z} P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}) \log \frac{P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i+1)})}{P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)})}$$

$$\leq \log \sum_{Z} P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}) \cdot \frac{P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i+1)})}{P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)})}$$

$$= 0$$
(19)

从而得到

$$\log P(Y \mid \theta^{(i+1)}) - \log P(Y \mid \theta^{(i)}) 
= [Q(\theta^{(i+1)}, \theta^{(i)}) - H(\theta^{(i+1)}, \theta^{(i)})] - [Q(\theta^{(i)}, \theta^{(i)}) - H(\theta^{(i)}, \theta^{(i)})] 
= [Q(\theta^{(i+1)}, \theta^{(i)}) - Q(\theta^{(i)}, \theta^{(i)})] - [H(\theta^{(i+1)}, \theta^{(i)}) - H(\theta^{(i)}, \theta^{(i)})] 
> 0$$
(20)

## 1.2.3 方法三 (引入隐变量的近似分布, 承接变分推断内容)

Reference: [变分推断PPT] 引入隐变量 Z 的某种分布  $q_{\phi}(Z)$ 

$$\log P(Y \mid \theta) = \log P(Y, Z \mid \theta) - \log P(Z \mid Y, \theta)$$

$$= \log \frac{P(Y, Z \mid \theta)}{q(Z)} - \log \frac{P(Z \mid Y, \theta)}{q(Z)}$$
(21)

对上式两边分别关于分布 q(Z) 求期望, 左边得到

$$\operatorname{Left} = \sum_{Z} q(Z) \log P(Y \mid \theta) \\
= \log P(Y \mid \theta) \tag{22}$$

右边得到

$$Right = \sum_{Z} q(Z) \log \frac{P(Y, Z \mid \theta)}{q(Z)} - \sum_{Z} q(Z) \log \frac{P(Z \mid Y, \theta)}{q(Z)}$$
(23)

联立得到

$$\underbrace{\log P(Y \mid \theta)}_{\text{evidence}} = \sum_{Z} q(Z) \log \frac{P(Y, Z \mid \theta)}{q(Z)} - \sum_{Z} q(Z) \log \frac{P(Z \mid Y, \theta)}{q(Z)}$$

$$= \underbrace{\sum_{Z} q(Z) \log \frac{P(Y, Z \mid \theta)}{q(Z)}}_{\text{ELBO}} + \underbrace{\sum_{Z} q(Z) \log \frac{q(Z)}{P(Z \mid Y, \theta)}}_{\text{KL}(q(Z))|P(Z|Y, \theta)}$$
(24)

- $\log P(Y \mid \theta)$  被称为证据 (evidence)
- $\sum_{Z} q(Z) \log \frac{P(Y,Z|\theta)}{q(Z)}$  被称为证据下界(evidence lower bound,ELBO)
    $\sum_{Z} q(Z) \log \frac{q(Z)}{P(Z|Y,\theta)} = KL(q(Z) \mid\mid P(Z \mid Y,\theta))$  是分布 q(Z) 相对于分布  $P(Z \mid Y,\theta)$  的 KL散度(Kullback-Leibler divergence)

因为 KL 散度非负,从而得到下式,当且仅当  $q(Z) = P(Z \mid Y, \theta)$  时取等号

$$\underbrace{\log P(Y \mid \theta)}_{\text{evidence}} \ge \underbrace{\sum_{Z} q(Z) \log \frac{P(Y, Z \mid \theta)}{q(Z)}}_{\text{ELBO}} \tag{25}$$

 $\to$  上 步:固定参数  $heta^{(i)}$  , 取  $q(Z)=P(Z\mid Y, heta^{(i)})$  ,此时有(不严谨,为何此时取等是

$$\underbrace{\log P(Y \mid \theta)}_{\text{evidence}} = \underbrace{\sum_{Z} P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}) \log \frac{P(Y, Z \mid \theta)}{P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)})}}_{\text{ELBO}} \tag{26}$$

M 步: ELBO 关于参数  $\theta$  求最大, 更新参数

$$\theta^{(i+1)} = \arg\max_{\theta} \sum_{Z} P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}) \log \frac{P(Y, Z \mid \theta)}{P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)})}$$

$$= \arg\max_{\theta} \underbrace{\sum_{Z} P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}) \log P(Y, Z \mid \theta)}_{Q(\theta, \theta^{(i)})}$$
(27)

笔者更正: 固定参数  $\theta^{(i)}$ , 取  $q(Z) = P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)})$ , 此时有

$$\log P(Y \mid \theta) = \underbrace{\sum_{Z} P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}) \log \frac{P(Y, Z \mid \theta)}{P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)})}}_{A} + \underbrace{\sum_{Z} P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}) \log \frac{P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)})}{P(Z \mid Y, \theta)}}_{B}$$
(28)

而当 $\theta = \theta^{(i)}$  时有

$$\log P(Y \mid \theta^{(i)}) = \underbrace{\sum_{Z} P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}) \log \frac{P(Y, Z \mid \theta^{(i)})}{P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)})}}_{C} + \underbrace{\sum_{Z} P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}) \log \frac{P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)})}{P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)})}}_{D}$$
(29)

由KL散度性质可知  $B \ge D = 0$ :

$$\theta^{(i+1)} = \arg \max_{\theta} \underbrace{\sum_{Z} P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}) \log P(Y, Z \mid \theta)}_{Q(\theta, \theta^{(i)})}$$

$$= \arg \max_{\theta} A$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad A(\theta^{(i+1)}) \ge C$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \log P(Y \mid \theta^{(i+1)}) \ge \log P(Y \mid \theta^{(i)})$$
(30)

## 1.3 EM 算法的收敛性

定理1: 设  $L(\theta)=\log P(Y\mid\theta)$  为观测数据的对数似然函数,  $\theta^{(i)}(i=1,2,\cdots)$ 为 EM 算法得到的参数估计序列,  $L\left(\theta^{(i)}\right)(i=1,2,\cdots)$  为对应的对数似然函数序列。

- (1) 如果  $P(Y \mid \theta)$  有上界,则  $L(\theta^{(i)}) = \log P(Y \mid \theta^{(i)})$  收敛到某一值  $L^*$ ;
- (2) **在函数**  $Q(\theta, \theta')$  与  $L(\theta)$  满足一定条件下,由 EM 算法得到的参数估计序列  $\theta^{(i)}$  的收敛值  $\theta^*$  是  $L(\theta)$  的稳定点。

证明:

- (1) 由  $L(\theta) = \log P(Y \mid \theta^{(i)})$  的单调性及  $P(Y \mid \theta)$  的有界性得到。
- (2) 证明从略,参阅文献 [1983 On the convergence properties of the EM algorithm]。

## 1.4 EM 算法在高斯混合模型学习中的应用

定义2: 高斯混合模型

高斯混合模型是指具有如下形式的概率分布模型:

$$P(y \mid \theta) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \alpha_k \cdot \phi(y \mid \theta_k)$$
 (31)

其中, $\alpha_k$  是系数, $\alpha_k \geq 0$ , $\sum_{k=1}^K \alpha_k = 1$ ; $\phi(y \mid \theta_k)$  是高斯分布密度, $\theta_k = (\mu_k, \sigma_k^2)$ ,

$$\phi(y \mid \theta_k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_k} \exp\left(-\frac{(y - \mu_k)^2}{2\sigma_k^2}\right) \tag{32}$$

称为第k个分模型。一般混合模型可以由任意概率分布密度代替式 (29) 中的高斯分布密度,此处只介绍最常用的高斯混合模型。

### 1.4.1 高斯混合模型参数估计的 EM 算法

假设观测数据  $y_1, y_2, \ldots, y_N$  由高斯混合模型生成,

$$P(y \mid \theta) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \alpha_k \cdot \phi(y \mid \theta_k)$$
 (33)

其中,  $\theta = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_K; \theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_K)$ 。

观测数据的产生过程: 首先依概率  $(\alpha_1,\dots,\alpha_K)$  选择第 k 个高斯分布模型,然后依第 k 个分模型的概率分布  $\phi(y\mid\theta_k)$  生成观测数据  $y_j$ 。这时观测数据  $y_j$ , $j=1,2,\dots,N$  是已知的; 反映观测数据  $y_j$  来自第 k 个分模型的数据是未知的, $k=1,2,\dots,K$ ,以隐变量  $\gamma_{jk}$  表示,其定义如下:

$$\gamma_{jk} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第 } j \land \text{观测来自第 } k \land \text{分模型} \\ 0, & \text{否则} \end{cases}$$
 (34)

有了观测数据  $y_j$  及未观测数据  $\gamma_{jk}$ ,那么完全数据是

$$(y_j, \gamma_{i1}, \gamma_{i2}, \dots, \gamma_{iK}), \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, N$$
 (35)

于是可以写出完全数据的似然函数

$$P(y, \gamma \mid \theta) = \prod_{j=1}^{N} P(y_{j}, \gamma_{j1}, \gamma_{j2}, \dots, \gamma_{jK} \mid \theta)$$

$$= \prod_{k=1}^{K} \prod_{j=1}^{N} [\alpha_{k} \cdot \phi(y_{j} \mid \theta_{k})]^{\gamma_{jk}}$$

$$= \prod_{k=1}^{K} \alpha_{k}^{n_{k}} \prod_{j=1}^{N} [\phi(y_{j} \mid \theta_{k})]^{\gamma_{jk}}$$

$$= \prod_{k=1}^{K} \alpha_{k}^{n_{k}} \prod_{j=1}^{N} \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_{k}} \exp\left(-\frac{(y_{j} - \mu_{k})^{2}}{2\sigma_{k}^{2}}\right) \right]^{\gamma_{jk}}$$
(36)

式中, $n_k = \sum_{j=1}^N \gamma_{jk}$ , $\sum_{k=1}^K n_k = N$ 。

那么,完全数据的对数似然函数为

$$\log P(y, \gamma \mid \theta) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \left\{ n_k \log \alpha_k + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \gamma_{jk} \left[ \log \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right) - \log \sigma_k - \frac{1}{2\sigma_k^2} (y_j - \mu_k)^2 \right] \right\}$$
(37)

进一步计算 Q 函数

$$Q(\theta, \theta^{(i)}) = E\left[\log P(y, \gamma \mid \theta) \mid y, \theta^{(i)}\right]$$

$$= E\left\{\sum_{k=1}^{K} \left\{n_{k} \log \alpha_{k} + \sum_{j=1}^{N} \gamma_{jk} \left[\log \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right) - \log \sigma_{k} - \frac{1}{2\sigma_{k}^{2}} (y_{j} - \mu_{k})^{2}\right]\right\}\right\}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{K} \left\{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \left(E[\gamma_{jk}]\right) \log \alpha_{k} + \sum_{j=1}^{N} \left(E[\gamma_{jk}]\right) \left[\log \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right) - \log \sigma_{k} - \frac{1}{2\sigma_{k}^{2}} (y_{j} - \mu_{k})^{2}\right]\right\}$$
(38)

这里需要计算  $E(\gamma_{jk} \mid y, \theta)$ , 记为  $\hat{\gamma}_{jk}$  。

$$\hat{\gamma}_{jk} = E(\gamma_{jk} \mid y, \theta) = P(\gamma_{jk} = 1 \mid y, \theta) 
= \frac{P(\gamma_{jk} = 1, y_j \mid \theta)}{\sum_{k=1}^{K} P(\gamma_{jk} = 1, y_j \mid \theta)} 
= \frac{P(y_j \mid \gamma_{jk} = 1, \theta) P(\gamma_{jk} = 1 \mid \theta)}{\sum_{k=1}^{K} P(y_j \mid \gamma_{jk} = 1, \theta) P(\gamma_{jk} = 1 \mid \theta)} 
= \frac{\alpha_k \phi(y_j \mid \theta_k)}{\sum_{k=1}^{K} \alpha_k \phi(y_j \mid \theta_k)}, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, N; \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, K$$
(39)

 $\hat{\gamma}_{jk}$  是在当前模型参数下第 j 个观测数据来自第 k 个分模型的概率,称为分模型 k 对观测数据  $y_j$  的响应度。将 $\hat{\gamma}_{jk}=E[\gamma_{jk}]$  及  $\hat{n}_k=\sum_{j=1}^N E[\gamma_{jk}]$  代入式(38),即得

$$Q\left(\theta, \theta^{(i)}\right) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \left\{ \hat{n}_k \log \alpha_k + \sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{\gamma}_{jk} \left[ \log \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right) - \log \sigma_k - \frac{1}{2\sigma_k^2} (y_j - \mu_k)^2 \right] \right\}$$

$$(40)$$

迭代的 M 步是求函数  $Q(\theta, \theta^{(i)})$  对  $\theta$  的极大值,即求新一轮迭代的模型参数

$$\theta^{(i+1)} = \arg\max_{\theta} Q(\theta, \theta^{(i)}) \tag{41}$$

用  $\hat{\mu}_k$ ,  $\hat{\sigma}_k^2$  及  $\hat{\alpha}_k$ ,  $k=1,2,\ldots,K$ , 表示  $\theta^{(i+1)}$  的各参数。求  $\hat{\mu}_k$ ,  $\hat{\sigma}_k^2$  只需将式(40)分别对  $\hat{\mu}_k$ ,  $\hat{\sigma}_k^2$  求偏导数并令其为 0,即可得到;求  $\hat{\alpha}_k$  是在  $\sum_{k=1}^K \alpha_k = 1$  条件下求偏导数并令其为 0 得到的(**为何不用检验函数的凹凸性**)。结果如下

$$\hat{\mu}_k = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^N \hat{\gamma}_{jk} \cdot y_j}{\sum_{j=1}^N \hat{\gamma}_{jk}}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, K$$
(42)

$$\hat{\sigma}_k^2 = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^N \hat{\gamma}_{jk} (y_j - \mu_k)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^N \hat{\gamma}_{jk}}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, K$$
(43)

$$\hat{\alpha}_k = \frac{\hat{n}_k}{N} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^N \hat{\gamma}_{jk}}{N}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, K$$
 (44)

重复以上计算, 直到对数似然函数值不再有明显的变化为止。

## 1.5 EM 算法的推广 (可参考变分推断PPT更简单易理解)

### 1.5.1 F 函数的极大-极大算法

定义3: F函数

假设隐变量数据 Z 的概率分布为  $\tilde{P}(Z)$ , 定义分布  $\tilde{P}$  与参数  $\theta$  的函数  $F(\tilde{P},\theta)$  如下

$$F(\tilde{P}, \theta) = E_{\tilde{p}}[\log P(Y, Z \mid \theta)] + H(\tilde{P})$$
(45)

称为 F 函数,式中  $H(\tilde{P}) = -E_{\tilde{P}} \log \tilde{P}(Z)$  是分布  $\tilde{P}(Z)$  的熵。

在定义2中,通常假设  $P(Y,Z\mid\theta)$  是  $\theta$  的连续函数,因而  $F(\tilde{P},\theta)$  是  $\tilde{P}$  和  $\theta$  的连续函数。函数  $F(\tilde{P},\theta)$  还有以下重要性质。

引理1:

对于固定的  $\theta$  , 存在唯一的分布  $\tilde{P}_{\theta}$  极大化  $F(\tilde{P},\theta)$  , 这时  $\tilde{P}_{\theta}$  由下式给出

$$\tilde{P}_{\theta}(Z) = P(Z \mid Y, \theta) \tag{46}$$

并且  $\tilde{P}_{\theta}$  随  $\theta$  连续变化。

证明:

对于固定的  $\theta$ ,可以求得使  $F(\tilde{P},\theta)$  达到极大的分布  $\tilde{P}_{\theta}(Z)$ 。为此,引进拉格朗日乘子  $\lambda$ ,拉格朗日函数为

$$L = E_{\tilde{P}} \log P(Y, Z \mid \theta) - E_{\tilde{P}} \log \tilde{P}(Z) + \lambda \left( 1 - \sum_{Z} \tilde{P}(Z) \right)$$
 (47)

将其对  $\tilde{P}$  求偏导数 (求和符号怎么消去的?)

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \tilde{P}(Z)} = \log P(Y, Z \mid \theta) - \log \tilde{P}(Z) - 1 - \lambda \tag{48}$$

今偏导数等于 0. 得出

$$\lambda = \log P(Y, Z \mid \theta) - \log \tilde{P}_{\theta}(Z) - 1 \tag{49}$$

由此推出  $\tilde{P}_{\theta}(Z)$  与  $P(Y, Z \mid \theta)$  成比例

$$\frac{P(Y,Z\mid\theta)}{\tilde{P}_{\theta}(Z)} = \exp\left(1+\lambda\right) \tag{50}$$

再从约束条件  $\sum_{Z} \tilde{P}_{\theta}(Z) = 1$  得到式 (46) 。

由假设  $P(Y, Z \mid \theta)$  是  $\theta$  的连续函数,得到  $\tilde{P}_{\theta}$  是  $\theta$  的连续函数。

引理2:

若  $\tilde{P}_{ heta}(Z) = P(Z \mid Y, heta)$ ,则

$$F(\tilde{P}, \theta) = \log P(Y \mid \theta) \tag{51}$$

证明:

$$F(\tilde{P}, \theta) = E_{\tilde{P}}[\log P(Y, Z \mid \theta)] + H(\tilde{P})$$

$$= E_{\tilde{P}}[\log \frac{P(Y, Z \mid \theta)}{P(Z \mid Y, \theta)}]$$

$$= \sum_{Z} P(Z \mid Y, \theta) \cdot \log \frac{P(Y, Z \mid \theta)}{P(Z \mid Y, \theta)}$$

$$= \sum_{Z} P(Z \mid Y, \theta) \cdot \log P(Y \mid \theta)$$

$$= \log P(Y \mid \theta)$$
(52)

由以上引理,可以得到关于 EM 算法用 F 函数的极大-极大算法的解释。

定理2:

设  $L(\theta) = \log P(Y \mid \theta)$  为观测数据的对数似然函数, $\theta^{(i)}, i = 1, 2, \ldots$ ,为 EM 算法得到的参数估计序列,函数  $F(\tilde{P}, \theta)$  由式(45)定义。如果  $F(\tilde{P}, \theta)$  在  $\tilde{P}^*$  和  $\theta^*$  有局部极大值,那么  $L(\theta)$  也在  $\theta^*$  有局部极大值。类似地,如果  $F(\tilde{P}, \theta)$  在  $\tilde{P}^*$  和  $\theta^*$  达到全局最大值,那么  $L(\theta)$  也在  $\theta^*$  达到全局最大值。

证明:

由引理1和引理2可知, $L(\theta)=\log P(Y\mid\theta)=F(\tilde{P}_{\theta},\theta)$  对任意  $\theta$  成立。特别地,对于使  $F(\tilde{P},\theta)$  达到极大的参数  $\theta^*$ ,有

$$L(\theta^*) = F(\tilde{P}_{\theta^*}, \theta^*) = F(\tilde{P}^*, \theta^*) \tag{53}$$

为了证明  $\theta^*$  是  $L(\theta)$  的极大点,需要证明不存在接近  $\theta^*$  的点  $\theta^{**}$ ,使  $L(\theta^{**}) > L(\theta^*)$ 。假如存在这样的点  $\theta^{**}$ ,那么应有  $F(\tilde{P}^{**},\theta^{**}) > F(\tilde{P}^*,\theta^*)$ ,这里  $\tilde{P}^{**} = \tilde{P}_{\theta^{**}}$ 。但因  $\tilde{P}_{\theta}$  是随  $\theta$  连续变化的, $\tilde{P}^{**}$  应接近  $\tilde{P}^*$ ,这与  $\tilde{P}^*$  和  $\theta^*$  是  $F(\tilde{P},\theta)$  的局部极大点的假设矛盾。 类似可以证明关于全局最大值的讨论。

定理3:

EM 算法的一次迭代可由 F 函数的极大-极大算法实现。

设  $\theta^{(i)}$  为第 i 次迭代参数  $\theta$  的估计,  $\tilde{P}^{(i)}$  为第 i 次迭代函数  $\tilde{P}$  的估计。在第 i+1次迭代的两步为:

- (1) 对固定的  $\theta^{(i)}$ , 求  $\tilde{P}^{(i+1)}$  使  $F\left(\tilde{P},\theta^{(i)}\right)$  极大化;
- (2) 对固定的  $\tilde{P}^{(i+1)}$ , 求  $\theta^{(i+1)}$  使  $F\left(\tilde{P}^{(i+1)}, \theta\right)$  极大化。

证明:

(1) 由引理 1,对于固定的  $\theta^{(i)}$ ,

$$\tilde{P}^{(i+1)}(Z) = \tilde{P}_{\theta^{(i)}}(Z) = P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)})$$
(54)

使  $F(\tilde{P}, \theta^{(i)})$  极大化。此时,

$$F(\tilde{P}^{(i+1)}, \theta) = E_{\tilde{P}^{(i+1)}}[\log P(Y, Z \mid \theta)] + H(\tilde{P}^{(i+1)})$$

$$= \sum_{Z} \log P(Y, Z \mid \theta) P(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}) + H(\tilde{P}^{(i+1)})$$
(55)

由  $Q(\theta, \theta^{(i)})$  的定义式 (9.11) 有

$$F\left( ilde{P}^{(i+1)}, heta
ight)=Q\left( heta, heta^{(i)}
ight)+H\left( ilde{P}^{(i+1)}
ight)$$
 (56)

(2) 固定  $\tilde{P}^{(i+1)}$ , 求  $\theta^{(i+1)}$  使  $F\left(\tilde{P}^{(i+1)}, \theta\right)$  极大化。得到

$$\theta^{(i+1)} = \arg\max_{\theta} F\left(\tilde{P}^{(i+1)}, \theta\right) = \arg\max_{\theta} Q\left(\theta, \theta^{(i)}\right)$$
(57)

通过以上两步完成了 EM 算法的一次迭代。由此可知,由 EM算法与 F 函数的极大-极大算法得到的参数估计序列  $\theta^{(i)}, i=1,2,\cdots$ ,是一致的。

### 1.5.2 GEM 算法

算法

输入: 观测数据, F 函数;

输出:模型参数。

(1) 初始化参数  $\theta^{(0)}$ , 开始迭代;

- (2) 第 i+1 次迭代,第 1 步:记  $\theta^{(i)}$  为参数  $\theta$  的估计值, $\tilde{P}^{(i)}$  为函数  $\tilde{P}$  的估计,求  $\tilde{P}^{(i+1)}$  使  $\tilde{P}$  极大化  $F\left(\tilde{P},\theta^{(i)}\right)$ ;
- (3) 第 2 步: 求  $\theta^{(i+1)}$  使  $F\left(\tilde{P}^{(i+1)},\theta\right)$  极大化;
- (4) 重复(2)和(3),直到收敛。

在 GEM 算法 1 中,有时求  $Q\left(\theta,\theta^{(i)}\right)$  的极大化是很困难的。下面介绍的 GEM 算法 2 和 GEM 算法 3 并不是直接求  $\theta^{(i+1)}$  使  $Q\left(\theta,\theta^{(i)}\right)$  达到极大的  $\theta$ ,而是找一个  $\theta^{(i+1)}$  使得  $Q\left(\theta^{(i+1)},\theta^{(i)}\right) > Q\left(\theta^{(i)},\theta^{(i)}\right)$  。

算法2:

输入: 观测数据, Q 函数;

输出:模型参数。

- (1) 初始化参数  $\theta^{(0)}$ , 开始迭代;
- (2) 第 i+1 次迭代,第 1 步:记  $\theta^{(i)}$  为参数  $\theta$  的估计值,计算

$$Q\left(\theta, \theta^{(i)}\right) = E_Z \left[\log P(Y, Z \mid \theta) \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}\right]$$

$$= \sum_{Z} P\left(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}\right) \log P(Y, Z \mid \theta)$$
(58)

(3) 第 2 步: 求  $\theta^{(i+1)}$  使

$$Q\left(\theta^{(i+1)}, \theta^{(i)}\right) > Q\left(\theta^{(i)}, \theta^{(i)}\right) \tag{59}$$

(4) 重复(2)和(3),直到收敛。

当参数  $\theta$  的维数为  $d(d \ge 2)$  时,可采用一种特殊的 GEM 算法,它将 EM 算法的 M 步分解为 d 次条件极大化,每次只改变参数向量的一个分量,其余分量不改变。

算法3:

输入:观测数据,Q函数;

输出:模型参数。

- (1) 初始化参数  $heta^{(0)}=\left( heta_1^{(0)}, heta_2^{(0)},\cdots, heta_d^{(0)}
  ight)$ ,开始迭代;
- (2) 第 i+1 次迭代,第 1 步:记  $\theta^{(i)}=\left(\theta_1^{(i)},\theta_2^{(i)},\cdots,\theta_d^{(i)}\right)$  为参数  $\theta=(\theta_1,\theta_2,\cdots,\theta_d)$ 的估计值,计算

$$Q\left(\theta, \theta^{(i)}\right) = E_Z \left[\log P(Y, Z \mid \theta) \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}\right]$$

$$= \sum_{Z} P\left(Z \mid y, \theta^{(i)}\right) \log P(Y, Z \mid \theta)$$
(60)

(3) 第 2 步: 进行 d 次条件极大化:

首先,在  $\theta_2^{(i)}, \cdots, \theta_d^{(i)}$  保持不变的条件下求使  $Q\left(\theta, \theta^{(i)}\right)$  达到极大的  $\theta_1^{(i+1)}$  ; 然后,在  $\theta_1 = \theta_1^{(i+1)}, \theta_j = \theta_j^{(i)}, j = 3, 4, \cdots, d$  的条件下求使  $Q\left(\theta, \theta^{(i)}\right)$  达到极大的  $\theta_2^{(i+1)}$  ;

如此继续,经过 d 次条件极大化,得到  $heta^{(i+1)}=\left( heta_1^{(i+1)}, heta_2^{(i+1)},\cdots, heta_d^{(i+1)}
ight)$  使得

$$Q\left(\theta^{(i+1)}, \theta^{(i)}\right) > Q\left(\theta^{(i)}, \theta^{(i)}\right) \tag{61}$$

(4) 重复(2)和(3),直到收敛。

## 2. 变分推断

Reference: [变分推断PPT]

#### 2.1 变分推断介绍

变分推断(Variational Inference, VI)是贝叶斯学习中常用的、含有隐变量模型的学习和推断方法。变分推断和马尔科夫链蒙特卡洛法(MCMC)属于不同的技巧:

- · MCMC通过随机抽样的方法近似地计算模型的后验概率(采样),适合小数据集以及精确度更重要的场景
- 变分推断通过解析的方法计算模型的后验概率的近似值(优化),适合大数据集以及想快速测试多种模型的场景

为什么关心后验概率  $P(\theta \mid X)$ ?

- $oxed{1}$ . 推断(Beyesian Inference): 后验分布  $P(\theta \mid X)$  包含了模型的重要信息,描述了数据样本产生的过程,例如从用户的观影历史评分信息 Y 中推断用户的偏好模型  $\theta$
- 2. 决策 (Beyesian Dicision Theory) : 对于新样本  $\tilde{x}$ , 求  $P(\tilde{x} \mid X)$

$$P(\tilde{x} \mid X) = \int_{\theta} P(\tilde{x}, \theta \mid X) d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\theta} P(\tilde{x} \mid \theta) P(\theta \mid X) d\theta$$

$$= E_{\theta \mid X} [P(\tilde{x} \mid \theta)]$$
(62)

# 2.2 变分推断推导

贝叶斯参数学习问题的描述:

- X 观测数据
- Z 隐变量+参数
- θ 詔参数

注意,这里的符号表示和 EM 算法中的表述有区别,贝叶斯参数学习需要推断的是 Z 中的参数,及学习后验分布  $P(Z \mid \theta)$ 

首先是 evidence 的分解

$$\underbrace{\log P(X \mid \theta)}_{\text{evidence}} = \underbrace{\int_{Z} q(Z) \log \frac{P(X, Z \mid \theta)}{q(Z)} \, dZ}_{\text{ELBO}} + \underbrace{\int_{Z} q(Z) \log \frac{q(Z)}{P(Z \mid X, \theta)} \, dZ}_{\text{KL}(q(Z))|P(Z \mid X, \theta))}$$
(63)

当我们知道超参数 heta 时,上式中 evidence 应是固定的,因为  $\log P(X\mid heta) = \log \sum_Z P(X,Z\mid heta)$ ,虽然这个值通常求不出来。

变分推断的目标是通过最小化  $\mathrm{KL}(q(Z) \mid P(Z \mid X, \theta))$  来寻找与后验分布  $P(Z \mid X, \theta)$  最相似的变分分布 q(Z)。

$$q(Z)^* = \arg\min_{q(Z)} \mathrm{KL}(q(Z) \mid\mid P(Z \mid X, \theta)) \tag{64}$$

后验分布  $P(Z\mid X,\theta)$  太复杂,直接估计其参数很困难,但利用 KL 散度和 ELBO 的和为常数,可以转而求

$$q(Z)^{*} = \arg \min_{q(Z)} \text{KL}(q(Z) \mid\mid P(Z \mid X, \theta))$$

$$= \arg \max_{q(Z)} \text{ELBO}$$

$$= \arg \max_{q(Z)} \int_{Z} q(Z) \log \frac{P(X, Z \mid \theta)}{q(Z)} dZ$$

$$= \arg \max_{q(Z)} \int_{Z} q(Z) \log P(X, Z \mid \theta) dZ - \int_{Z} q(Z) \log q(Z) dZ$$

$$= \arg \max_{q(Z)} E_{q(Z)} [\log P(X, Z \mid \theta)] - E_{q(Z)} [\log q(Z)]$$
(65)

变分分布 q(Z) 有多种参数化方法,要求参数化后的 q(Z) 使得上述优化问题容易求解,一种常用的方法是假设 q(Z) 对  $Z=(Z_1,Z_2,\ldots,Z_d)$  的 所有分量  $Z_j$  都是相互独立的(实际是条件独立于参数),即满足

$$q(Z) = q(Z_1) \cdot q(Z_2) \cdots q(Z_d) \tag{66}$$

这时的变分分布被称为满足平均场 (mean field) 假设。

KL 散度的最小化或证据下界的最大化实际是在平均场的集合,即满足独立假设的分布集合  $Q=\{q(Z)\mid q(Z)=\prod_{j=1}^d q(Z_j)\}$  之中进行的

$$q(Z)^* = \arg\max_{q(Z) \in Q} E_{q(Z)}[\log P(X, Z \mid \theta)] - E_{q(Z)}[\log q(Z)] \tag{67}$$

Reference: [intermediate\_vb, PRML chapter 10]

现在我们将目标函数重新写为

ELBO = 
$$\int q_{\phi}(\mathbf{z}) \log \left( \frac{p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z})}{q_{\phi}(\mathbf{z})} \right) d\mathbf{z}$$
= 
$$\int q_{\phi}(\mathbf{z}) \log(p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z})) d\mathbf{z} - \int q_{\phi}(\mathbf{z}) \log(q_{\phi}(\mathbf{z})) d\mathbf{z}$$
= 
$$\underbrace{\int \prod_{i=1}^{M} q_{i}(z_{i}) \log(p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z})) d\mathbf{z}}_{-H(q,p)} + \underbrace{\left( -\int \prod_{i=1}^{M} q_{i}(z_{i}) \sum_{i=1}^{M} \log(q_{i}(z_{i})) d\mathbf{z} \right)}_{H(q)}$$
(68)

首先考虑第一部分-H(q,p)

$$-H(q,p) = \int \prod_{i=1}^{M} q_i(z_i) \log(p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z})) d\mathbf{z}$$

$$= \int_{Z_1} \int_{Z_2} \cdots \int_{Z_M} \prod_{i=1}^{M} q_i(z_i) \log(p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z})) d\mathbf{z}_1 d\mathbf{z}_2 \cdots d\mathbf{z}_M$$
(69)

只考虑其中一项  $q_i(z_i)$ 

$$-H(q, p)_{j} = \int_{Z_{j}} q_{j}(z_{j}) \left( \int \cdots \int_{Z_{i \neq j}} \prod_{i \neq j}^{M} q_{i}(z_{i}) \log(p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z})) \prod_{i \neq j}^{M} dz_{i} \right) dz_{j}$$

$$= \int_{Z_{j}} q_{j}(z_{j}) \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{z} \setminus z_{j}} [\log(p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}))] dz_{j}$$

$$(70)$$

再考虑第二部分 H(q)

$$H(q) = -\int \prod_{i=1}^{M} q_i(z_i) \sum_{i=1}^{M} \log(q_i(z_i)) d\mathbf{z}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{M} \left( -\int_{Z_i} q_i(z_i) \log(q_i(z_i)) dz_i \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{M} H(q_i(z_i))$$
(71)

仅考虑其中一项  $q_i(z_i)$ 

$$H(q)_{j} = -\int_{Z_{j}} q_{j}(z_{j}) \log(q_{j}(z_{j})) dz_{j} + \text{Const.}$$

$$= H(q_{j}(z_{j})) + \text{Const.}$$
(72)

针对 ELBO 只考虑优化  $q_i$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ELBO}(q_{j}) &= -H(q, p)_{j} + H(q)_{j} \\ &= \int_{Z_{j}} q_{j}(z_{j}) \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{z} \setminus z_{j}} [\log(p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}))] dz_{j} - \int_{Z_{j}} q_{j}(z_{j}) \log(q_{j}(z_{j})) dz_{j} + \text{Const.} \\ &= \int_{Z_{j}} q_{j}(z_{j}) \log \tilde{p}(\mathbf{x}, z_{j}) dz_{j} - \int_{Z_{j}} q_{j}(z_{j}) \log(q_{j}(z_{j})) dz_{j} + \text{Const.} \\ &= \int_{Z_{j}} q_{j}(z_{j}) \log \left[ \frac{\tilde{p}(\mathbf{x}, z_{j})}{q_{j}(z_{j})} \right] dz_{j} + \text{Const.} \\ &= - \mathbb{KL} \left( q_{j}(z_{j}) \mid\mid \tilde{p}(\mathbf{x}, z_{j}) \right) + \text{Const.} \end{aligned}$$
(73)

这里我们定义了一个新分布  $\tilde{p}(\mathbf{x}, z_i)$ 

$$\log \tilde{p}(\mathbf{x}, z_j) = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{z} \setminus z_j}[\log(p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}))] + \text{Const.}$$
(74)

因此我们可以通过最小化下述 KL 散度来最大化 ELBO,而 KL 散度的性质可知其值为零时最小,即  $q_i^* = \tilde{p}(\mathbf{x}, z_j)$ 

$$\log q_i^*(z_j) = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{z} \setminus z_i}[\log(p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}))] + \text{Const.}$$
(75)

注意此处的  $\exp(\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{z}\setminus z_j}[\log(p(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{z}))])$  是伪概率分布(pseudo distribution),只能满足概率分布的非负性而不能保证具有归一性,常数项为归一化常数  $\int \exp(\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{z}\setminus z_j}[\log(p(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{z}))])\mathrm{d}z_j$ ,保证  $\tilde{p}$  的归一性和非负性,因此有

$$q_j^*(z_j) = \frac{\exp(\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{z} \setminus z_j}[\log(p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}))])}{\int \exp(\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{z} \setminus z_j}[\log(p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}))]) dz_j}$$
(76)

## 2.3 Gaussian-Gamma

可观测变量为  $\mathcal{D} = \{x_1, \ldots, x_n\}$ , 似然为

$$p(\mathcal{D} \mid \mu, \tau) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{\tau}{2\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \exp\left(\frac{-\tau}{2}(x_i - \mu)^2\right)$$
$$= \left(\frac{\tau}{2\pi}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \exp\left(\frac{-\tau}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i - \mu)^2\right)$$

$$(77)$$

假设先验为

$$p(\mu \mid \tau) = \mathcal{N}(\mu_0, (\lambda_0 \tau)^{-1}) \propto \exp\left(\frac{-\lambda_0 \tau}{2} (\mu - \mu_0)^2\right)$$

$$p(\tau) = \operatorname{Gamma}(\tau \mid a_0, b_0) \propto \tau^{a_0 - 1} \exp(-b_0 \tau)$$
(78)

利用共轭性质可以计算解析后验

$$p(\mu, \tau \mid \mathcal{D}) \propto p(\mathcal{D} \mid \mu, \tau) p(\mu \mid \tau) p(\tau)$$

$$= \mathcal{N}(\mu_n, (\lambda_n \tau)^{-1}) \operatorname{Gamma}(\tau \mid a_n, b_n)$$
(79)

此处

$$\mu_{n} = \frac{\lambda_{0}\mu_{0} + n\bar{x}}{\lambda_{0} + n}$$

$$\lambda_{n} = \lambda_{0} + n$$

$$a_{n} = a_{0} + \frac{n}{2}$$

$$b_{n} = b_{0} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \bar{x})^{2} + \frac{\lambda_{0}n(\bar{x} - \mu_{0})^{2}}{2(\lambda_{0} + n)}$$
(80)

但是如果我们不能计算其解析后验,可用变分推断来近似其后验。假设变分分布  $q(\mathbf{z})$  为

$$q(\mu, \tau) = q_{\mu}(\mu)q_{\tau}(\tau) \tag{81}$$

利用式 (75) 得出的结论

$$\log q_{\mu}^{*}(\mu) = \mathbb{E}_{q_{\tau}(\tau)} \left[ \log p(\mu, \tau, \mathcal{D}) \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{q_{\tau}(\tau)} \left[ \log p(\mathcal{D} \mid \mu, \tau) + \log p(\mu \mid \tau) \right] + \text{Const.}$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{q_{\tau}(\tau)} \left[ \frac{n}{2} \log \tau - \frac{\tau}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \mu)^{2} - \frac{\lambda_{0} \tau}{2} (\mu - \mu_{0})^{2} \right] + \text{Const.}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E}_{q_{\tau}}[\tau] \underbrace{\left[ \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \mu)^{2} + \lambda_{0} (\mu - \mu_{0})^{2} \right]}_{\text{terms taking out of } \tau} + \text{Const.}$$
(82)

将中括号内式子展开,形成高斯分布  $\mathcal{N}(\mu; \mu^*, \tau^*)$  的形式(为什么会想到能将其化为高斯分布的形式?因为其为  $\mu$  的2次多项式)

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \mu)^{2} + \lambda_{0}(\mu - \mu_{0})^{2} = n\mu^{2} - 2n\mu\overline{\mathbf{x}} + \lambda_{0}\mu^{2} - 2\lambda_{0}\mu_{0}\mu + \text{Const.}$$

$$= (n + \lambda_{0})\mu^{2} - 2\mu(n\overline{\mathbf{x}} + \lambda_{0}\mu_{0}) + \text{Const.}$$

$$= (n + \lambda_{0})\left(\mu^{2} - \frac{2\mu(n\overline{\mathbf{x}} + \lambda_{0}\mu_{0})}{n + \lambda_{0}}\right) + \text{Const.}$$

$$= (n + \lambda_{0})\left(\mu - \frac{n\overline{\mathbf{x}} + \lambda_{0}\mu_{0}}{n + \lambda_{0}}\right)^{2} + \text{Const.}$$

$$(83)$$

因此我们有

$$\log q_{\mu}^{*}(\mu) = -\frac{\mathbb{E}_{q_{\tau}}[\tau]}{2} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \mu)^{2} + \lambda_{0}(\mu - \mu_{0})^{2} \right] + \text{Const.}$$

$$= -\frac{\mathbb{E}_{q_{\tau}}[\tau] (n + \lambda_{0})}{2} \left( \mu - \frac{n\overline{\mathbf{x}} + \lambda_{0}\mu_{0}}{n + \lambda_{0}} \right)^{2} + \text{Const.}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\mathbb{E}_{q_{\tau}}[\tau] (n + \lambda_{0})}_{\tau^{*}} \left( \mu - \underbrace{\frac{n\overline{\mathbf{x}} + \lambda_{0}\mu_{0}}{n + \lambda_{0}}}_{\mu^{*}} \right)^{2} + \text{Const.}$$

$$\Longrightarrow q_{\mu}^{*}(\mu) = \mathcal{N} \left( \frac{n\overline{\mathbf{x}} + \lambda_{0}\mu_{0}}{n + \lambda_{0}}, \mathbb{E}_{q_{\tau}}[\tau] (n + \lambda_{0}) \right) \quad \because -\frac{\tau}{2} (x - \mu)^{2}$$
(84)

利用式(82),去掉期望符号  $\mathbb{E}_{q_{\tau}}[\cdot]$ ,我们还可以得到  $p(\mu \mid \mathcal{D}, \tau)$ (注意,删掉期望值就是原分布的后验,因为  $p(\mathcal{D}, \tau)$  在常数项里)

$$\log p(\mathcal{D} \mid \mu, \tau) + \log p(\mu \mid \gamma) = \underbrace{-\frac{\tau}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \mu)^2}_{\log(p(\mathcal{D} \mid \mu, \tau))} \underbrace{-\frac{\lambda_0 \tau}{2} (\mu - \mu_0)^2}_{\log p(\mu \mid \gamma)} + \text{Const.}$$

$$= -\frac{\tau}{2} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \mu)^2 + \lambda_0 (\mu - \mu_0)^2 \right] + \text{Const.}$$

$$= -\frac{\tau (n + \lambda_0)}{2} \left( \mu - \frac{n\overline{\mathbf{x}} + \lambda_0 \mu_0}{n + \lambda_0} \right)^2 + \text{Const.}$$

$$\implies p(\mu \mid \mathcal{D}, \tau) = \mathcal{N} \left( \frac{n\overline{\mathbf{x}} + \lambda_0 \mu_0}{n + \lambda_0}, \tau (n + \lambda_0) \right)$$
(85)

同理我们可以计算  $\log q_{\tau}^*(\tau)$ 

$$\log q_{\tau}^{*}(\tau) = \mathbb{E}_{q_{\mu}}[\log p(\mu, \tau, \mathcal{D})]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{q_{\mu}}[\log p(\mathcal{D} \mid \mu, \tau) + \log p(\mu \mid \tau) + \log p(\tau)] + \text{Const.}$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{q_{\mu}}\left[\frac{n}{2}\log(\tau) - \frac{\tau}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_{i} - \mu)^{2} \underbrace{-\frac{\lambda_{0}\tau}{2}(\mu - \mu_{0})^{2}}_{\log p(\mu|\gamma)} + \underbrace{(a_{0} - 1)\log(\tau) - b_{0}\tau}_{\log p(\tau)}\right] + \text{Const.}$$

$$= \frac{n}{2}\log\tau + (a_{0} - 1)\log\tau - b_{0}\tau - \frac{\tau}{2}\mathbb{E}_{q_{\mu}(\mu)}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_{i} - \mu)^{2} + \lambda_{0}(\mu - \mu_{0})^{2}\right] + \text{Const.}$$

$$= \underbrace{\left(\frac{n}{2} + a_{0} - 1\right)\log\tau}_{a_{n}} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{b_{0} + \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{E}_{q_{\mu}(\mu)}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_{i} - \mu)^{2} + \lambda_{0}(\mu - \mu_{0})^{2}}\right)}_{b_{n}} + \text{Const.}$$

$$\implies q_{\tau}^{*}(\tau) = \text{Gamma}(a_{n}, b_{n})$$

可以将  $b_n$  展开写为

$$b_{n} = b_{0} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E}_{q_{\mu}} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \mu)^{2} + \lambda_{0} (\mu - \mu_{0})^{2} \right]$$

$$= b_{0} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E}_{q_{\mu}} \left[ -2\mu n \bar{x} + n\mu^{2} + \lambda_{0} \mu^{2} - 2\lambda_{0} \mu_{0} \mu \right] + \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2} + \lambda_{0} \mu_{0}^{2}$$

$$= b_{0} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ (n + \lambda_{0}) \mathbb{E}_{q_{\mu}} \left[ \mu^{2} \right] - 2 (n \bar{x} + \lambda_{0} \mu_{0}) \mathbb{E}_{q_{\mu}} [\mu] + \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2} + \lambda_{0} \mu_{0}^{2} \right]$$

$$(87)$$

因为前面已经知道  $q_{\mu}(\mu)$  ,可以计算这里的  $\mathbb{E}_{q_{\mu}}[\mu^2]$  和  $\mathbb{E}_{q_{\mu}}[\mu]$ 。

同样地, 也可以轻易地获得原分布的后验  $p(\tau \mid \mathcal{D}, \mu)$ 

$$\log p(\tau \mid \mathcal{D}, \mu) = \log(p(\mathcal{D} \mid \mu, \tau)) + \log p(\mu \mid \tau) + \log p(\tau) + \text{Const.}$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{n}{2} \log(\tau) - \frac{\tau}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \mu)^2}_{\log(p(\mathcal{D} \mid \mu, \tau))} \underbrace{-\frac{\lambda_0 \tau}{2} (\mu - \mu_0)^2}_{\log p(\mu \mid \gamma)} \underbrace{+ (a_0 - 1) \log(\tau) - b_0 \tau}_{\log p(\tau)} + \text{Const.}$$

$$= \underbrace{\left(\frac{n}{2} + a_0 - 1\right) \log(\tau) - \tau (b_0 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \mu)^2 + \lambda_0 (\mu - \mu_0)^2)}_{b_n} + \text{Const.}$$

$$\implies p(\tau \mid \mathcal{D}, \mu) = \text{Gamma}(a_n, b_n)$$

$$\begin{cases} a_n &= \frac{n}{2} + a_0 \\ b_n &= b_0 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \mu)^2 + \lambda_0 (\mu - \mu_0)^2 \end{cases}$$
(88)

## 2.4 指数族分布

## 2.4.1 概览

给定先验和似然都是指数族分布,则他们形成一个共轭对,则变分推断(平均场近似)有下列更新公式

$$\eta_j = \mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z} \setminus z_j|\cdot)}[\eta_{\text{post}}(\mathbf{z} \setminus z_j)] \tag{89}$$

这里的  $\eta_{\text{post}}(\mathbf{z} \setminus z_i)$  是和后验分布  $p(z_i \mid \cdot)$  相关的自然参数。

和通用的更新公式相比

$$\log q_i^*(z_i) = \mathbb{E}_{i \neq j}[\log p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z})] \tag{90}$$

使用指数族更新公式更加直接方便。

## 2.4.2 指数族

指数族分布通常用自然参数  $\eta$  表示为下列形式

$$h(x) \exp(T(x)^{\top} \eta - A(\eta))$$

$$= \underbrace{\exp(-A(\eta))}_{\text{normalization}} h(x) \exp(T(x)^{\top} \eta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \exp(-A(\eta)) \int_{x} h(x) \exp(T(x)^{\top} \eta) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{x} h(x) \exp(T(x)^{\top} \eta) = \exp(A(\eta))$$
(91)

指数族分布具有易求最大似然估计的性质(可用下列高斯分布验证,其求解易于原参数形式)

$$\arg \max_{\eta} \left[ \log p(X \mid \eta) \right] \\
= \arg \max_{\eta} \left[ \log \prod_{i=1}^{n} p(x_{i} \mid \eta) \right] \\
= \arg \max_{\eta} \left[ \log \left\{ \prod_{i=1}^{n} h(x_{i}) \exp \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} T(x_{i})^{\top} \eta - nA(\eta) \right) \right\} \right] \\
= \arg \max_{\eta} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{n} T(x_{i})^{\top} \eta - nA(\eta) \right] \\
\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(\eta)}{\partial \eta} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} T(x_{i}) - nA'(\eta) = 0 \\
\Rightarrow A'(\eta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{T(x_{i})}{n} \tag{92}$$

从另一个角度来看,指数分布族具有性质:对数规范化因子  $A(\eta)$  对自然参数  $\eta$  的导数等于充分统计量 T(x) 的数学期望,这是任何情况都成立的

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\eta} A(\eta) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\eta} \log \int h(x) \exp\left\{\eta^{\mathrm{T}} T(x)\right\} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \frac{\int T(x) \exp\left\{\eta^{\mathrm{T}} T(x)\right\} h(x) \mathrm{d}x}{\int h(x) \exp\left\{\eta^{\mathrm{T}} T(x)\right\} \mathrm{d}x}$$

$$= \int T(x) \exp\left\{\eta^{\mathrm{T}} T(x) - A(\eta)\right\} h(x) \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \int T(x) p(x \mid \eta) \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= E[T(X)]$$
(93)

例如一维高斯分布, 可以将其写为指数族分布的形式

$$\mathcal{N}(x;\mu,\sigma^{2}) = (2\pi\sigma^{2})^{-1/2} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}\right) \\
= \exp\left(-\frac{x^{2} - 2x\mu + \mu^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}} - \frac{1}{2}\log(2\pi\sigma^{2})\right) \\
= \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}}x^{2} + \frac{\mu}{\sigma^{2}}x - \frac{\mu^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}} - \frac{1}{2}\log(2\pi\sigma^{2})\right) \\
= \exp\left([x - x^{2}]\left[\frac{\mu}{\sigma^{2}} - \frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}}\right]^{\top} - \frac{\mu^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}} - \frac{1}{2}\log(2\pi\sigma^{2})\right)$$
(94)

其中

$$T(x) = \begin{bmatrix} x & x^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\eta} = \begin{bmatrix} \eta_1 & \eta_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\mu}{\sigma^2} & -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\theta = \begin{bmatrix} \mu \\ \sigma^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-\eta_1}{2\eta_2} \\ \frac{1}{2\eta_2} \end{bmatrix}$$
(95)

现在我们可以移除  $\mu$  和  $\sigma$  得到一维高斯分布的指数族分布形式

$$\mathcal{N}_{\text{nat}}(x, \boldsymbol{\eta}) = \exp\left( \begin{bmatrix} x & x^2 \end{bmatrix} [\eta_1 & \eta_2 \end{bmatrix}^{\top} - \frac{\mu^2}{2\sigma^2} - \frac{1}{2} \log\left(2\pi\sigma^2\right) \right) \\
= \exp\left( \begin{bmatrix} x & x^2 \end{bmatrix} [\eta_1 & \eta_2 \end{bmatrix}^{\top} - \frac{\left(\frac{-\eta_1}{2\eta_2}\right)^2}{2\left(\frac{-1}{2\eta_2}\right)} - \frac{1}{2} \log\left(2\pi\left(\frac{-1}{2\eta_2}\right)\right) \right) \\
= \exp\left( T(x)^{\top} \boldsymbol{\eta} + \frac{\eta_1^2}{4\eta_2} - \frac{1}{2} \log\left(\frac{2\pi}{-2\eta_2}\right) \right) \\
= \exp\left( T(x)^{\top} \boldsymbol{\eta} + \underbrace{\frac{\eta_1^2}{4\eta_2} + \frac{1}{2} \log\left(-2\eta_2\right) - \frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi)}_{4(x)} \right) \right) \tag{96}$$

### 2.4.3 共轭概率

共轭表示先验和后验是同种形式的概率分布, 例如

$$p_{\eta_{\text{post}}}(\theta \mid \mathbf{x}) \propto p(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta) p_{\eta_{\text{prior}}}(\theta) \tag{97}$$

使用指数族分布表示时,共轭的含义是先验和后验有相同的充分统计量  $T(\theta)$  和  $h(\theta)$  (注意这里的  $\theta$  是变量),不同的自然参数,即  $\eta_{\mathrm{post}},\eta_{\mathrm{prior}}$  以及不同的对数归一化因子。

证明:一个指数族分布的先验必定有对应的似然使其拥有一个共轭的后验

$$p(\theta \mid x) \propto p(x \mid \theta)p(\theta)$$

$$= h(x) \exp\left\{T(x)\theta - A_{l}(\theta)\right\} \times h(\theta) \exp\left\{T(\theta)^{\top}\alpha - A(\alpha)\right\} \qquad T(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \theta \\ -g(\theta) \end{bmatrix}, \alpha = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{1} \\ \alpha_{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\propto h(\theta) \exp\left\{T(x)\theta - A_{l}(\theta) + \alpha_{1}\theta - \alpha_{2}g(\theta)\right\}$$

$$= h(\theta) \exp\left\{(T(x) + \alpha_{1})\theta - (A_{l}(\theta) + \alpha_{2}g(\theta))\right\} \qquad \text{assume } g(\theta) = A_{l}(\theta)$$

$$= h(\theta) \exp\left\{(T(x) + \alpha_{1})\theta - (1 + \alpha_{2})A_{l}(\theta)\right\}$$

$$= h(\theta) \exp\left\{[\hat{\alpha}_{1} \quad \hat{\alpha}_{2}]T(\theta)\right\}$$

$$(98)$$

即似然函数的对数归一化因子等于先验的充分统计量的第二部分(不止两个参数的情况?),则它们共轭。

## 2.4.4 变分推断

隐变量  $\beta$  的后验分布,注意这里的  $h(\beta)$  和  $T(\beta)$  是相同的,因为设置变分分布是和原分布同一种分布

$$p(\beta \mid z, x) = h(\beta) \exp\left(T(\beta)^{\top} \eta(z, x) - A_g(\eta(z, x))\right)$$

$$\approx q(\beta \mid \lambda) = h(\beta) \exp\left(T(\beta)^{\top} \lambda - A_g(\lambda)\right)$$
(99)

$$p(z \mid \beta, x)$$

$$= h(z) \exp \left( T(z)^{\top} \eta(\beta, x) - A_l(\eta(\beta, x)) \right)$$

$$\approx q(z \mid \phi) = h(z) \exp \left( T(z)^{\top} \phi - A_l(\phi) \right)$$
(100)

固定  $\phi$  , 优化  $\lambda$  , 每一步去除无关项

$$\mathcal{L}(\lambda,\phi) = E_{q(z,\beta)}[\log p(x,z,\beta)] - E_{q(z,\beta)}[\log q(z,\beta)]$$

$$= E_{q(z,\beta)}[\log p(\beta \mid x,z) + \log p(z,x)] - E_{q(z,\beta)}[\log q(\beta)] - E_{q(z,\beta)}[\log q(z)]$$

$$= E_{q(z,\beta)}[\log p(\beta \mid x,z)] - E_{q(z,\beta)}[\log q(\beta)]$$

$$= E_{q(z,\beta)}[\log h(\beta)] + E_{q(z,\beta)}[T(\beta)^{\top}\eta(z,x)] - E_{q(z,\beta)}[A_g(\eta(x,z))] - E_{q(z,\beta)}[\log h(\beta)] - E_{q(z,\beta)}[T(\beta)^{\top}\lambda] + E_{q(z,\beta)}[A_g(\lambda)]$$

$$= E_{q(\beta)}[T(\beta)^{\top}]E_{q(z)}[\eta(z,x)] - E_{q(z)}[A_g(\eta(x,z))] - E_{q(\beta)}[T(\beta)^{\top}\lambda] + A_g(\lambda) \quad \text{using } \frac{\partial A_l(\eta)}{\partial \eta} = E_{p(x|\eta)}[T(x)]$$

$$= A'_g(\lambda)^{\top}E_{q(z)}[\eta(z,x)] - \lambda A'_g(\lambda)^{\top} + A_g(\lambda) \quad \text{taking partial derivative with respect to } \lambda$$

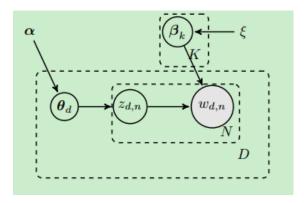
$$= A''_g(\lambda)^{\top}E_{q(z)}[eta(z,x)] - A'_g(\lambda)^{\top} - \lambda A'_g(\lambda)^{\top} + A'_g(\lambda)$$

$$= A''_g(\lambda)^{\top}(E_{q(z)}[\eta(x,z)] - \lambda) = 0$$

$$\implies \lambda = E_{q(z)}[\eta(x,z)] \quad \text{where } q(z) = q(z|\phi)$$

同理,固定  $\lambda$  ,优化  $\phi$  ,可得到更新公式  $\phi=E_{q(\beta|\lambda)}[\eta(\beta,x)]$ 

## 2.5 基于变分推断的LDA参数学习



For each topic k:

$$\boldsymbol{\beta}_k \sim \operatorname{Dir}(\boldsymbol{\xi}, \dots, \boldsymbol{\xi}) \quad \text{for } k \in \{1, \dots, K\}$$
 (102)

For each document d:

$$\boldsymbol{\theta_d} \sim \operatorname{Dir}(\alpha, \dots, \alpha)$$
 (103)

For each word  $w \in \{1, \dots, N\}$ :

$$z_{d,n} \sim \operatorname{Mult}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_d)$$
 $w_{d,n} \sim \operatorname{Mult}(\beta_{z_{d,n}})$ 

$$(104)$$

因为先验和似然是共轭的,而选取变分分布时应该选取和后验相同的分布有利于计算,因此此时选取和先验同样的分布(如上述通用公式,作者猜测选取不同的分布也能计算)

$$q(\boldsymbol{\beta}_k) = \operatorname{Dir}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}_k), \quad q(\boldsymbol{\theta}_d) = \operatorname{Dir}(\boldsymbol{\gamma}_d), \quad q(z_{d,n}) = \operatorname{Mult}(\boldsymbol{\phi}_{d,n})$$
 (105)

前两个变分分布选取易理解,最后一个的理由是什么呢?猜测是写出其后验是多项式分布形式

## 2.5.1 基于指数族分布的推断

2.5.1.1 更新 ₽ Д,N

首先找到后验  $p(z_{d,n} = k \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}_d, \boldsymbol{\varphi}_k, w_{d,n})$  的自然参数

$$p(z_{d,n} = k \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}_{d}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1:K}, w_{d,n}) \propto p(z_{d,n} = k \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}_{d}) \cdot p(w_{d,n} \mid z_{d,n} = k, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1:K})$$

$$= \theta_{d,k} \cdot \beta_{k,w_{d,n}}$$

$$= \exp\left(\underbrace{\left(\log \theta_{d,k} + \log \beta_{k,w_{d,n}}\right) \cdot \underbrace{1}_{T(z_{d,n})}\right)}_{m(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{d,k},\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1:K},w_{d,n})} \cdot \underbrace{1}_{T(z_{d,n})}\right)$$

$$(106)$$

使用正常的多项式分布可以表达为

$$p(z_{d,n} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}_d, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1:K}, w_{d,n}) = \operatorname{Mult}(\theta_{d,1} \cdot \beta_{1,w_{d,n}}, \dots, \theta_{d,k} \cdot \beta_{k,w_{d,n}})$$

$$(107)$$

利用更新公式可知

$$\eta(\phi_{d,n}^{k}) = \log(\phi_{d,n}^{k}) \\
\propto E_{q(\theta_{d},\theta_{k})}[\eta_{l}(\theta_{d},\beta_{1:K},w_{d,n})] \quad \therefore$$
自然参数是正常参数的对数,为何正比?
$$= E_{q(\theta_{d})}[\log(\theta_{d,k})] + E_{q(\beta_{k})}[\log(\beta_{k,w_{d,n}})] \quad \text{迪利克雷分布的性质} \\
= \Psi(\gamma_{d,k}) - \Psi\left(\sum_{k=1}^{K} \gamma_{d,k}\right) + \Psi(\lambda_{k,w_{d,n}}) - \Psi\left(\sum_{v=1}^{V} \lambda_{k,v}\right) \\
\implies \phi_{d,n}^{k} \propto \exp\left[\Psi(\gamma_{d,k}) - \Psi\left(\sum_{k=1}^{K} \gamma_{d,k}\right) + \Psi(\lambda_{k,w_{d,n}}) - \Psi\left(\sum_{v=1}^{V} \lambda_{k,v}\right)\right] \\
\propto \exp\left[\Psi(\gamma_{d,k}) + \Psi(\lambda_{k,w_{d,n}}) - \Psi\left(\sum_{v=1}^{V} \lambda_{k,v}\right)\right]$$
(108)

2.5.1.2 更新 🕝

同样先推导后验  $p(\boldsymbol{\theta}_d \mid \mathbf{z}_d)$  的表达式

$$p(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{d} \mid \mathbf{z}_{d}) = p(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{d} \mid \boldsymbol{\alpha}) \prod_{n=1}^{N} p(z_{d,n} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}_{d})$$

$$= \prod_{k=1}^{K} \left( \theta_{d,k}^{\alpha_{k}-1} \prod_{n=1}^{N} \theta_{d,k}^{\mathbb{I}(z_{d,n}=k)} \right)$$

$$= \exp \left[ \log \left( \prod_{k=1}^{K} \left( \theta_{d,k}^{\alpha_{k}-1} \prod_{n=1}^{N} \theta_{d,k}^{\mathbb{I}(z_{d,n}=k)} \right) \right) \right]$$

$$= \exp \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{K} \log \left( \theta_{d,k}^{\alpha_{k}-1} \prod_{n=1}^{N} \theta_{d,k}^{\mathbb{I}(z_{d,n}=k)} \right) \right]$$

$$= \exp \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{K} \left( \log \theta_{d,k}^{\alpha_{k}-1} + \sum_{n=1}^{N} \log \left( \theta_{d,k}^{\mathbb{I}(z_{d,n}=k)} \right) \right) \right]$$

$$= \exp \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{K} \left( (\alpha_{k} - 1) \log \theta_{d,k} + \sum_{n=1}^{N} \mathbb{I}(z_{d,n} = k) \log \theta_{d,k} \right) \right]$$

$$= \exp \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{K} \left( \alpha_{k} - 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{N} \mathbb{I}(z_{d,n} = k) \log \theta_{d,k} \right) \right]$$

$$= \exp \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{K} \left( \alpha_{k} - 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{N} \mathbb{I}(z_{d,n} = k) \log \theta_{d,k} \right) \right]$$

$$= \exp \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{K} \left( \alpha_{k} - 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{N} \mathbb{I}(z_{d,n} = k) \log \theta_{d,k} \right) \right]$$

$$= \exp \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{K} \left( \alpha_{k} - 1 + \alpha_{k} \right) \prod_{k=1}^{N} \mathbb{I}(z_{d,n} = k) \log \theta_{d,k} \right]$$

$$= \exp \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{K} \left( \alpha_{k} - 1 + \alpha_{k} \right) \prod_{k=1}^{N} \mathbb{I}(z_{d,n} = k) \log \theta_{d,k} \right]$$

$$= \exp \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{K} \left( \alpha_{k} - 1 + \alpha_{k} \right) \prod_{k=1}^{N} \mathbb{I}(z_{d,n} = k) \log \theta_{d,k} \right]$$

$$= \exp \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{K} \left( \alpha_{k} - 1 + \alpha_{k} \right) \prod_{k=1}^{N} \mathbb{I}(z_{d,n} = k) \log \theta_{d,k} \right]$$

$$= \exp \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{K} \left( \alpha_{k} - 1 + \alpha_{k} \right) \prod_{k=1}^{N} \mathbb{I}(z_{d,n} = k) \log \theta_{d,k} \right]$$

$$= \exp \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{K} \left( \alpha_{k} - 1 + \alpha_{k} \right) \prod_{k=1}^{N} \mathbb{I}(z_{d,n} = k) \log \theta_{d,k} \right]$$

$$= \exp \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{K} \left( \alpha_{k} - 1 + \alpha_{k} \right) \prod_{k=1}^{N} \mathbb{I}(z_{d,n} = k) \log \theta_{d,k} \right]$$

$$= \exp \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{K} \left( \alpha_{k} - 1 + \alpha_{k} \right) \prod_{k=1}^{N} \mathbb{I}(z_{d,n} = k) \log \theta_{d,k} \right]$$

$$= \exp \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{K} \left( \alpha_{k} - 1 + \alpha_{k} \right) \prod_{k=1}^{N} \mathbb{I}(z_{d,n} = k) \log \theta_{d,k} \right]$$

$$= \exp \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{K} \left( \alpha_{k} - 1 + \alpha_{k} \right) \prod_{k=1}^{N} \mathbb{I}(z_{d,n} = k) \log \theta_{d,k} \right]$$

$$= \exp \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{K} \left( \alpha_{k} - 1 + \alpha_{k} \right) \prod_{k=1}^{N} \mathbb{I}(z_{d,n} = k) \log \theta_{d,k} \right]$$

$$= \exp \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{K} \left( \alpha_{k} - 1 + \alpha_{k} \right) \prod_{k=1}^{N} \mathbb{I}(z_{d,n} = k) \log \theta_{d,k} \right]$$

$$= \exp \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{K} \left( \alpha_{k} - 1 + \alpha_{k} \right) \prod_{k=1}^{N} \mathbb{I}(z_{d,n} = k) \log \theta_{d,k} \right]$$

$$= \exp \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{K} \left( \alpha_{k} - 1 + \alpha_{k} \right) \prod_{k=1}^{N} \mathbb{I}(z_{d,n} = k) \log \theta_{d,k} \right]$$

$$= \exp \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{K} \left( \alpha_{k} - 1 +$$

接下来用变分分布  $q(\eta(\gamma_d)) = \mathrm{Dir}(\eta(\gamma_d))$  来近似  $p(\boldsymbol{\theta}_d \mid \mathbf{z}_d)$  ,利用更新公式

$$\eta(\boldsymbol{\gamma}_d) = E_{q(\mathbf{z}_d|\boldsymbol{\phi}_d)}[\eta_l(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \mathbf{z}_d)] 
= E_{q(\mathbf{z}_d|\boldsymbol{\phi}_d)}[(\alpha_1 - 1 + n_1) \dots (\alpha_K - 1 + n_K)]$$
(110)

计算这个期望

$$E_{q(\mathbf{z}_{d}|\phi_{d})} \left[ \sum_{n=1}^{N} \mathbb{1}(z_{d,n} = k) \right] = \sum_{n=1}^{N} E_{q(\mathbf{z}_{d}|\phi_{d})} [\mathbb{1}(z_{d,n} = k)]$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{N} q(z_{d,n} = k)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{N} \phi_{d,n}^{k}$$
(111)

因此有

$$\eta(\gamma_d) = \left[ \left( \alpha_1 - 1 + \sum_{n=1}^N \phi_{d,n}^1 \right) \dots \left( \alpha_K - 1 + \sum_{n=1}^N \phi_{d,n}^K \right) \right] \\
\implies \eta = \left[ \left( \alpha_1 + \sum_{n=1}^N \phi_{d,n}^1 \right) \dots \left( \alpha_K + \sum_{n=1}^N \phi_{d,n}^K \right) \right]$$

迪利克雷分布的自然参数 $\eta_i = \alpha_i - 1$ 

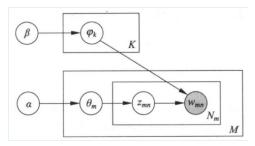
$$= \alpha + \sum_{n=1}^N \phi_{d,n}$$
(112)

2.5.1.3 更新 🗚 🦟

与  $\gamma_d$  更新公式类似,有

$$\lambda_k = \xi + \sum_{d=1}^D \sum_{n=1}^N w_{d,n} \cdot \phi_{d,n}^k \tag{113}$$

#### 2.5.2 基于展开式的推断



当超参数给定时,  $\log p(X \mid \theta)$  是常数, 因此

$$\begin{split} q(Z)^* &= \arg\min_{q(Z)} \mathrm{KL}(q(Z) \| p(Z \mid X, \theta)) \\ &= \arg\max_{q(Z)} \mathrm{ELBO} \\ &= \arg\max_{q(Z)} \int_Z q(Z) \log \frac{p(X, Z \mid \theta)}{q(Z)} \, \mathrm{d}Z \\ &= \arg\max_{q(Z)} \int_Z q(Z) \log p(X, Z \mid \theta) \, \mathrm{d}Z - \int_Z q(Z) \log q(Z) \, \mathrm{d}Z \\ &= \arg\max_{q(Z)} E_{q(Z)} [\log p(X, Z \mid \theta)] - E_{q(Z)} [\log q(Z)] \end{split} \tag{114}$$

KL 散度的最小化或证据下界的最大化实际是在平均场的集合,即满足独立假设的分布集合  $Q=\{q(Z)\mid q(Z)=\prod_{j=1}^d q(Z_j)\}$  之中进行的

$$\log p\left(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}, \varphi_{1:K}, \theta_{1:M} \mid \alpha, \beta\right) = \log \left\{ \left[ \prod_{m=1}^{M} p(\theta_{m} \mid \alpha) \right] \left[ \prod_{k=1}^{K} p(\varphi_{k} \mid \beta) \right] \left[ \prod_{m=1}^{M} \prod_{n=1}^{N_{m}} p(z_{mn} \mid \theta_{m}) \right] \left[ \prod_{m=1}^{M} \prod_{n=1}^{N_{m}} p(w_{mn} \mid \varphi_{1:K}, z_{mn}) \right] \right\}$$

$$= \sum_{m=1}^{M} \log p(\theta_{m} \mid \alpha) + \sum_{k=1}^{K} \log p(\varphi_{k} \mid \beta) + \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{m}} \log p(z_{mn} \mid \theta_{m}) + \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{m}} \log p(w_{mn} \mid \varphi_{1:K}, z_{mn})$$

$$(115)$$

定义基于平均场的变分分布

$$q(\mathbf{z}, \varphi_{1:K}, \theta_{1:M} \mid \mu_{1:K}, \gamma_{1:M}, \{\eta_{mn}\}) = \prod_{k=1}^{K} q(\varphi_k \mid \mu_k) \prod_{m=1}^{M} q(\theta_m \mid \gamma_m) \prod_{m=1}^{M} \prod_{n=1}^{N_m} q(z_{mn} \mid \eta_{mn})$$

$$= \prod_{k=1}^{K} \text{Dir}(\varphi_k \mid \mu_k) \prod_{m=1}^{M} \text{Dir}(\theta_m \mid \gamma_m) \prod_{m=1}^{M} \prod_{n=1}^{N_m} \text{Mult}(z_{mn} \mid \eta_{mn})$$
(116)

展开证据下界

$$\begin{split} \text{ELBO} &= E_{q(\mathbf{z},\varphi_{1:K},\theta_{1:M}|\mu_{1:K},\gamma_{1:M},\{\eta_{mn}\})} \left[ \log p(\mathbf{w},\mathbf{z},\varphi_{1:K},\theta_{1:M} \mid \alpha,\beta) \right] \\ &- E_{q(\mathbf{z},\varphi_{1:K},\theta_{1:M}|\mu_{1:K},\gamma_{1:M},\{\eta_{mn}\})} \left[ \log q(\mathbf{z},\varphi_{1:K},\theta_{1:M} \mid \mu_{1:K},\gamma_{1:M},\{\eta_{mn}\}) \right] \\ &= \sum_{m=1}^{M} E_{q(\theta_{m}|\gamma_{m})} \left[ \log p(\theta_{m} \mid \alpha) \right] + \sum_{k=1}^{K} E_{q(\varphi_{k}|\mu_{k})} \left[ \log p(\varphi_{k} \mid \beta) \right] + \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{m}} E_{q(z_{mn},\theta_{m}|\eta_{mn},\gamma_{m})} \left[ \log p(z_{mn} \mid \theta_{m}) \right] \\ &+ \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{m}} E_{q(\varphi_{1:K},z_{mn}|\mu_{1:K},\eta_{mn})} \left[ \log p(w_{mn} \mid \varphi_{1:K},z_{mn}) \right] - \sum_{k=1}^{K} E_{q(\varphi_{k}|\mu_{k})} \left[ \log q(\varphi_{k} \mid \mu_{k}) \right] \\ &- \sum_{m=1}^{M} E_{q(\theta_{m}|\gamma_{m})} \left[ \log q(\theta_{m} \mid \gamma_{m}) \right] - \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{m}} E_{q(z_{mn}|\eta_{mn})} \left[ \log q(z_{mn} \mid \eta_{mn}) \right] \end{split}$$

第一项:

$$\sum_{m=1}^{M} E_{q(\theta_{m}|\gamma_{m})} \left[ \log p(\theta_{m} \mid \alpha) \right] \\
= \sum_{m=1}^{M} E_{q(\theta_{m}|\gamma_{m})} \left[ \log \left( \frac{\Gamma\left(\sum_{k=1}^{K} \alpha_{k}\right)}{\prod_{k=1}^{K} \Gamma(\alpha_{k})} \prod_{k=1}^{K} \theta_{mk}^{\alpha_{k}-1} \right) \right] \\
= \sum_{m=1}^{M} \mathbb{E}_{q(\theta_{m}|\gamma_{m})} \left[ \log \Gamma\left(\sum_{k=1}^{K} \alpha_{k}\right) - \sum_{k=1}^{K} \log \Gamma(\alpha_{k}) + \sum_{k=1}^{K} (\alpha_{k} - 1) \log \theta_{mk} \right] \\
= \sum_{m=1}^{M} \log \Gamma\left(\sum_{k=1}^{K} \alpha_{k}\right) - \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \log \Gamma(\alpha_{k}) + \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{k=1}^{K} (\alpha_{k} - 1) E_{q(\theta_{m}|\gamma_{m})} \left[ \log \theta_{mk} \right] \\
= \sum_{m=1}^{M} \log \Gamma\left(\sum_{k=1}^{K} \alpha_{k}\right) - \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \log \Gamma(\alpha_{k}) + \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{k=1}^{K} (\alpha_{k} - 1) \left[ \psi(\gamma_{mk}) - \psi\left(\sum_{l=1}^{K} \gamma_{ml}\right) \right]$$
(118)

此处用到迪利克雷分布作为指数族分布的性质:对数规范化因子对自然参数的导数等于充分统计量的数学期望, $\psi$ 是 digamma 函数,即对数伽马函数的一阶导数。

第二项:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{K} E_{q(\varphi_{k}|\mu_{k})} \left[\log p\left(\varphi_{k} \mid \boldsymbol{\beta}\right)\right] \\
= \sum_{k=1}^{K} \log \Gamma\left(\sum_{v=1}^{V} \beta_{v}\right) - \sum_{k=1}^{K} \sum_{v=1}^{V} \log \Gamma\left(\beta_{v}\right) + \sum_{k=1}^{K} \sum_{v=1}^{V} \left(\beta_{v} - 1\right) \left[\psi\left(\mu_{kv}\right) - \psi\left(\sum_{s=1}^{V} \mu_{ks}\right)\right]$$
(119)

第三项:

$$\sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{m}} E_{q(z_{mn},\theta_{m}|\eta_{mn},\gamma_{m})} [\log p(z_{mn} \mid \theta_{m})] 
= \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{m}} E_{q(z_{mn},\theta_{m}|\eta_{mn},\gamma_{m})} \left[ \log \prod_{k=1}^{K} (\theta_{mk})^{\mathbb{I}(z_{mn}=k)} \right] 
= \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{m}} E_{q(z_{mn},\theta_{m}|\eta_{mn},\gamma_{m})} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{K} \mathbb{I}(z_{mn}=k) \log \theta_{mk} \right] 
= \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{m}} \sum_{k=1}^{K} E_{q(z_{mn},\theta_{m}|\eta_{mn},\gamma_{m})} [\mathbb{I}(z_{mn}=k) \log \theta_{mk}] 
= \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{m}} \sum_{k=1}^{K} E_{q(z_{mn}|\eta_{mn})} [\mathbb{I}(z_{mn}=k)] E_{q(\theta_{m}|\gamma_{m})} [\log \theta_{mk}] 
= \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{m}} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \eta_{mnk} \left[ \psi(\gamma_{mk}) - \psi \left( \sum_{l=1}^{K} \gamma_{ml} \right) \right]$$
(120)

第四项:

$$\sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{m}} E_{q(\varphi_{1:K}, z_{mn} | \mu_{1:K}, \eta_{mn})} \left[ \log p \left( w_{mn} \mid \varphi_{1:K}, z_{mn} \right) \right]$$

$$= \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{m}} E_{q(\varphi_{1:K}, z_{mn} | \mu_{1:K}, \eta_{mn})} \left[ \log \prod_{k=1}^{K} \varphi_{k, i(w_{mn})}^{\mathbb{I}(z_{mn} = k)} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{m}} E_{q(\varphi_{1:K}, z_{mn} | \mu_{1:K}, \eta_{mn})} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{K} \mathbb{I} \left( z_{mn} = k \right) \log \varphi_{k, i(w_{mn})} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{m}} \sum_{k=1}^{K} E_{q(\varphi_{k}, z_{mn} | \mu_{k}, \eta_{mn})} \left[ \mathbb{I} \left( z_{mn} = k \right) \log \varphi_{k, i(w_{mn})} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{m}} \sum_{k=1}^{K} E_{q(z_{mn} | \eta_{mn})} \left[ \mathbb{I} \left( z_{mn} = k \right) \right] E_{q(\varphi_{k} | \mu_{k})} \left[ \log \varphi_{k, i(w_{mn})} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{m}} \sum_{k=1}^{K} H_{mnk} \left[ \psi \left( \mu_{k, i(w_{mn})} \right) - \psi \left( \sum_{k=1}^{N} \mu_{kk} \right) \right]$$

式中  $i(w_{mn}) \in \{1,\ldots,V\}$  表示单词  $w_{mn}$  的索引。

第五项:

$$\begin{split} & - \sum_{k=1}^{K} E_{q(\varphi_{k}|\mu_{k})} \left[ \log q \left( \varphi_{k} \mid \mu_{k} \right) \right] \\ & = - \sum_{k=1}^{K} E_{q(\varphi_{k}|\mu_{k})} \left[ \log \left( \frac{\Gamma \left( \sum_{v=1}^{V} \mu_{kv} \right)}{\prod_{v=1}^{V} \Gamma \left( \mu_{kv} \right)} \prod_{v=1}^{V} \varphi_{kv}^{\mu_{kv} - 1} \right) \right] \\ & = - \sum_{k=1}^{K} E_{q(\varphi_{k}|\mu_{k})} \left[ \log \Gamma \left( \sum_{v=1}^{V} \mu_{kv} \right) - \sum_{v=1}^{V} \log \Gamma \left( \mu_{kv} \right) + \sum_{v=1}^{V} \left( \mu_{kv} - 1 \right) \log \varphi_{kv} \right] \\ & = - \sum_{k=1}^{K} \log \Gamma \left( \sum_{v=1}^{V} \mu_{kv} \right) + \sum_{k=1}^{K} \sum_{v=1}^{V} \log \Gamma \left( \mu_{kv} \right) - \sum_{k=1}^{K} \sum_{v=1}^{V} \left( \mu_{kv} - 1 \right) E_{q(\varphi_{k}|\mu_{k})} \left[ \log \varphi_{kv} \right] \\ & = - \sum_{k=1}^{K} \log \Gamma \left( \sum_{v=1}^{V} \mu_{kv} \right) + \sum_{k=1}^{K} \sum_{v=1}^{V} \log \Gamma \left( \mu_{kv} \right) - \sum_{k=1}^{K} \sum_{v=1}^{V} \left( \mu_{kv} - 1 \right) \left[ \psi \left( \mu_{kv} \right) - \psi \left( \sum_{s=1}^{V} \mu_{ks} \right) \right] \end{split}$$

第六项:

$$\begin{split} & -\sum_{m=1}^{M} E_{q(\theta_{m}|\gamma_{m})} \left[ \log q \left( \theta_{m} \mid \gamma_{m} \right) \right] \\ & = -\sum_{m=1}^{M} \log \Gamma \left( \sum_{k=1}^{K} \gamma_{mk} \right) + \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \log \Gamma \left( \gamma_{mk} \right) - \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \left( \gamma_{mk} - 1 \right) \left[ \psi \left( \gamma_{mk} \right) - \psi \left( \sum_{l=1}^{K} \gamma_{ml} \right) \right] \end{split} \tag{123}$$

第七项:

$$\begin{split} &-\sum_{m=1}^{M}\sum_{n=1}^{N_{m}}E_{q(z_{mn}|\eta_{mn})}[\log q(z_{mn}\mid\eta_{mn})]\\ &=-\sum_{m=1}^{M}\sum_{n=1}^{N_{m}}E_{q(z_{mn}|\eta_{mn})}\left[\log\prod_{k=1}^{K}\eta_{mnk}^{\mathbb{I}(z_{mn}=k)}\right]\\ &=-\sum_{m=1}^{M}\sum_{n=1}^{N_{m}}E_{q(z_{mn}|\eta_{mn})}\left[\sum_{k=1}^{K}\mathbb{I}(z_{mn}=k)\log\eta_{mnk}\right]\\ &=-\sum_{m=1}^{M}\sum_{n=1}^{N_{m}}\sum_{k=1}^{K}E_{q(z_{mn}|\eta_{mn})}[\mathbb{I}(z_{mn}=k)]\cdot\log\eta_{mnk}\\ &=-\sum_{m=1}^{M}\sum_{n=1}^{N_{m}}\sum_{k=1}^{K}\eta_{mnk}\log\eta_{mnk} \end{split}$$
(124)

上述七项合并得到

ELBO(
$$\mu_{1:K}, \gamma_{1:M}, \{\eta_{mn}\}, \alpha, \beta$$
)
$$= \mathcal{L}(\mu_{1:K}, \gamma_{1:M}, \{\eta_{mn}\}, \alpha, \beta)$$

$$= \sum_{m=1}^{M} \log \Gamma \left( \sum_{k=1}^{K} \alpha_{k} \right) - \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \log \Gamma (\alpha_{k}) + \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{k=1}^{K} (\alpha_{k} - 1) \left[ \psi (\gamma_{mk}) - \psi \left( \sum_{l=1}^{K} \gamma_{ml} \right) \right]$$

$$+ \sum_{k=1}^{K} \log \Gamma \left( \sum_{v=1}^{V} \beta_{v} \right) - \sum_{k=1}^{K} \sum_{v=1}^{V} \log \Gamma (\beta_{v}) + \sum_{k=1}^{K} \sum_{v=1}^{V} (\beta_{v} - 1) \left[ \psi (\mu_{kv}) - \psi \left( \sum_{s=1}^{V} \mu_{ks} \right) \right]$$

$$+ \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{m}} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \eta_{mnk} \left[ \psi (\gamma_{mk}) - \psi \left( \sum_{l=1}^{K} \gamma_{ml} \right) \right]$$

$$+ \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{m}} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \eta_{mnk} \left[ \psi (\mu_{k,i(w_{mn})}) - \psi \left( \sum_{s=1}^{V} \mu_{ks} \right) \right]$$

$$- \sum_{k=1}^{K} \log \Gamma \left( \sum_{v=1}^{V} \mu_{kv} \right) + \sum_{k=1}^{K} \sum_{v=1}^{V} \log \Gamma (\mu_{kv}) - \sum_{k=1}^{K} \sum_{v=1}^{V} (\mu_{kv} - 1) \left[ \psi (\mu_{kv}) - \psi \left( \sum_{s=1}^{V} \mu_{ks} \right) \right]$$

$$- \sum_{m=1}^{M} \log \Gamma \left( \sum_{k=1}^{K} \gamma_{mk} \right) + \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \log \Gamma (\gamma_{mk}) - \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{k=1}^{K} (\gamma_{mk} - 1) \left[ \psi (\gamma_{mk}) - \psi \left( \sum_{l=1}^{K} \gamma_{ml} \right) \right]$$

$$- \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{k=1}^{N_{m}} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \eta_{mnk} \log \eta_{mnk}$$

目标函数  $\mathcal{L}(\mu_{1:K}, \gamma_{1:M}, \{\eta_{mn}\}, \alpha, \beta)$  中关于  $\mu_k$  的部分:

$$\mathcal{L}_{[\mu_{k}]} = \sum_{v=1}^{V} (\beta_{v} - 1) \left[ \psi(\mu_{kv}) - \psi \left( \sum_{s=1}^{V} \mu_{ks} \right) \right] + \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{m}} \eta_{mnk} \left[ \psi(\mu_{k,i(w_{mn})}) - \psi \left( \sum_{s=1}^{V} \mu_{ks} \right) \right] \\
- \log \Gamma \left( \sum_{v=1}^{V} \mu_{kv} \right) + \sum_{v=1}^{V} \log \Gamma(\mu_{kv}) - \sum_{v=1}^{V} (\mu_{kv} - 1) \left[ \psi(\mu_{kv}) - \psi \left( \sum_{s=1}^{V} \mu_{ks} \right) \right] \\
= \sum_{v=1}^{V} \left[ \psi(\mu_{kv}) - \psi \left( \sum_{s=1}^{V} \mu_{ks} \right) \right] \left( \beta_{v} + \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{m}} \eta_{mnk} \mathbb{I}(i(w_{mn}) = v) - \mu_{kv} \right) \\
- \log \Gamma \left( \sum_{v=1}^{V} \mu_{kv} \right) + \sum_{v=1}^{V} \log \Gamma(\mu_{kv}) \tag{126}$$

分别关于  $\mu_{kv}$ ,  $v=1,\ldots,V$  求偏导,得到

$$\left[\sum_{m=1}^{M}\sum_{n=1}^{N_{m}}\mathbb{I}(i(w_{mn}=v))\cdot\eta_{mnk}+\beta_{v}-\mu_{kv}\right]\cdot\psi'(\mu_{kv})+\left[\sum_{m=1}^{M}\sum_{n=1}^{N_{m}}\eta_{mnk}+\sum_{s=1}^{V}(\mu_{ks}-\beta_{s})\right]\cdot\psi'(\sum_{s=1}^{V}\mu_{ks})$$
(127)

令偏导数为零,得到  $\mu_{kv}$  的更新公式

$$\mu_{kv} = \beta_v + \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N_m} \eta_{mnk} \mathbb{I}(i(w_{mn} = v))$$
(128)

目标函数  $\mathcal{L}(\mu_{1:K}, \gamma_{1:M}, \{\eta_{mn}\}, \alpha, \beta)$  中关于  $\gamma_m$  的部分:

$$\mathcal{L}_{[\gamma_{m}]} = \sum_{k=1}^{K} (\alpha_{k} - 1) \left[ \psi(\gamma_{mk}) - \psi\left(\sum_{l=1}^{K} \gamma_{ml}\right) \right] + \sum_{n=1}^{N_{m}} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \eta_{mnk} \left[ \psi(\gamma_{mk}) - \psi\left(\sum_{l=1}^{K} \gamma_{ml}\right) \right]$$

$$- \log \Gamma\left(\sum_{k=1}^{K} \gamma_{mk}\right) + \sum_{k=1}^{K} \log \Gamma(\gamma_{mk}) - \sum_{k=1}^{K} (\gamma_{mk} - 1) \left[ \psi(\gamma_{mk}) - \psi\left(\sum_{l=1}^{K} \gamma_{ml}\right) \right]$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{K} \left[ \psi(\gamma_{mk}) - \psi\left(\sum_{l=1}^{K} \gamma_{ml}\right) \right] \left(\alpha_{k} + \sum_{n=1}^{N_{m}} \eta_{mnk} - \gamma_{mk}\right)$$

$$- \log \Gamma\left(\sum_{k=1}^{K} \gamma_{mk}\right) + \sum_{k=1}^{K} \log \Gamma(\gamma_{mk})$$

$$(129)$$

分别关于  $\gamma_{mk}$ ,  $k=1,\ldots,K$  求偏导,得到

$$\left[\sum_{n=1}^{N_m} \eta_{mnk} + \alpha_k - \gamma_{mk}\right] \cdot \psi'(\gamma_{mk}) + \left[-\sum_{n=1}^{N_m} \sum_{l=1}^K \eta_{mnl} - \sum_{l=1}^K (\alpha_l - 1) + \sum_{l=1}^K (\gamma_{ml} - 1)\right] \cdot \psi'(\sum_{l=1}^K \gamma_{ml})$$
(130)

令偏导数为零,得到 $\gamma_{mk}$ 的更新公式

$$\gamma_{mk} = \alpha_k + \sum_{n=1}^{N_m} \eta_{mnk} \tag{131}$$

目标函数中关于  $\eta_{mn}$  的部分:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\{\eta_{mn}\}} = \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{m}} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \eta_{mnk} \left[ \psi(\gamma_{mk}) - \psi\left(\sum_{l=1}^{K} \gamma_{ml}\right) \right] + \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{m}} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \eta_{mnk} \left[ \psi(\mu_{k,i(w_{mn})}) - \psi\left(\sum_{s=1}^{V} \mu_{ks}\right) \right] - \sum_{l=1}^{M} \sum_{k=1}^{N_{m}} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \eta_{mnk} \log \eta_{mnk} \tag{132}$$

考虑约束  $\sum_{l=1}^K \eta_{mnl}=1$ ,构造约束优化问题的拉格朗日函数,并分别关于  $\eta_{mnk}$ , $k=1,\ldots,K$  求偏导,得到

$$\psi(\gamma_{mk}) - \psi(\sum_{l=1}^{K} \gamma_{ml}) + \psi(\mu_{k,i(w_{mn})}) - \psi(\sum_{s=1}^{V} \mu_{ks}) - \log \eta_{mnk} - 1 + \lambda$$
 (133)

令偏导数为零,得到  $\eta_{mnk}$  的更新公式

$$\eta_{mnk} = \frac{\exp\left\{\psi(\gamma_{mk} - \psi(\sum_{l=1}^{K} \gamma_{ml}) + \psi(\mu_{k,i(w_{mn})}) - \psi(\sum_{s=1}^{V} \mu_{ks})\right\}}{\sum_{t=1}^{K} \left(\exp\left\{\psi(\gamma_{mt} - \psi(\sum_{l=1}^{K} \gamma_{ml}) + \psi(\mu_{t,i(w_{mn})}) - \psi(\sum_{s=1}^{V} \mu_{ts})\right\}\right)}$$
(134)

目标函数中关于  $\alpha$  的部分:

$$\mathcal{L}_{[\alpha]} = \sum_{m=1}^{M} \log \Gamma\left(\sum_{k=1}^{K} \alpha_k\right) - \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \log \Gamma\left(\alpha_k\right) + \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{k=1}^{K} (\alpha_k - 1) \left[\psi(\gamma_{mk}) - \psi\left(\sum_{l=1}^{K} \gamma_{ml}\right)\right] \tag{135}$$

分别关于  $\alpha_k$ ,  $k=1,\ldots,K$  求一阶和二阶偏导,得到

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \alpha_{k}} = M \left[ \psi \left( \sum_{l=1}^{K} \alpha_{l} \right) - \psi(\alpha_{k}) \right] + \sum_{m=1}^{M} \left[ \psi(\gamma_{mk}) - \psi \left( \sum_{l=1}^{K} \gamma_{ml} \right) \right] 
\frac{\partial^{2} \mathcal{L}}{\partial \alpha_{k} \partial \alpha_{t}} = M \left[ \psi' \left( \sum_{l=1}^{K} \alpha_{l} \right) - \mathbb{I}(k=t) \psi'(\alpha_{k}) \right]$$
(136)

由此得到目标函数关于  $\alpha$  的梯度  $g(\alpha)$  和 Hessian 矩阵  $H(\alpha)$ ,应用牛顿法求目标函数关于  $\alpha$  的最大化,根据以下公式迭代

$$\alpha_{\text{new}} = \alpha_{\text{old}} - H(\alpha_{\text{old}})^{-1} g(\alpha_{\text{old}})$$
(137)

目标函数中关于  $\beta$  的部分:

$$\mathcal{L}_{[\beta]} = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \log \Gamma \left( \sum_{v=1}^{V} \beta_v \right) - \sum_{k=1}^{K} \sum_{v=1}^{V} \log \Gamma(\beta_v) + \sum_{k=1}^{K} \sum_{v=1}^{V} (\beta_v - 1) \left[ \psi(\mu_{kv}) - \psi\left(\sum_{s=1}^{V} \mu_{ks}\right) \right]$$
(138)

分别关于  $\beta_v$ ,  $v=1,\ldots,V$  求一阶和二阶偏导,得到

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \beta_{v}} = K \left[ \psi \left( \sum_{s=1}^{V} \beta_{s} \right) - \psi(\beta_{v}) \right] + \sum_{k=1}^{K} \left[ \psi(\mu_{kv}) - \psi \left( \sum_{s=1}^{V} \mu_{ks} \right) \right] 
\frac{\partial^{2} \mathcal{L}}{\partial \beta_{v} \partial \beta_{l}} = K \left[ \psi' \left( \sum_{s=1}^{V} \beta_{s} \right) - \mathbb{I}(v = l) \psi'(\beta_{v}) \right]$$
(139)

由此得到目标函数关于  $\beta$  的梯度  $g(\beta)$  和 Hessian 矩阵  $H(\beta)$ ,应用牛顿法求目标函数关于  $\beta$  的最大化,根据以下公式迭代

$$\beta_{\text{new}} = \beta_{\text{old}} - H(\beta_{\text{old}})^{-1} g(\beta_{\text{old}}) \tag{140}$$

注意: 超参数可以不进行更新,以及论文中推荐先更新局部参数至收敛再更新全局参数。

## 2.6 随机变分推断

Reference: [2013 Stochastic Variational Inference]

## 2.7 结构化随机变分推断

Reference: [2015 Structured Stochastic Variational Inference]

# 3. 变分自编码器