

# EM 算法

推导:  $\{x_i\}_{i=1 \sim N}$  样本,  $\{z_i\}_{i=1 \sim N}$  为  $x_i$  的隐含变量 (Latent Variable),  $\theta$  为待求隐含变量

目的: Maximize  $\sum_{i=1}^N \log p(x_i | \theta)$

$$E(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^N \log p(x_i | \theta)$$
$$= \sum_{i=1}^N \log \left[ \sum_{z_i} p(x_i, z_i | \theta) \right]$$

设  $Q_i(z_i)$  为  $z_i$  的概率分布,  $\sum_{z_i} Q_i(z_i) = 1$

$$E(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^N \log \left[ \sum_{z_i} Q_i(z_i) \frac{p(x_i, z_i | \theta)}{Q_i(z_i)} \right]$$

根据 Jensen's Inequality

(Jensen's Inequality:  $f(x)$  是凹函数, 则

$$f\{E(x)\} \geq E(f(x))$$

有:

$$E(\theta) \geq \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{z_i} Q_i(z_i) \log \frac{p(x_i, z_i | \theta)}{Q_i(z_i)}$$

当且仅当  $Q_i(z_i)$  与  $p(x_i, z_i | \theta)$  成比例时, 等号成立。  
所以, 当  $Q_i(z_i)$  取如下值时

$$Q_i(z_i) = \frac{p(x_i, z_i | \theta)}{\sum_{z_i} p(x_i, z_i | \theta)}$$

$E(\theta)$  取最大, 且最大值为  $\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{z_i} Q_i(z_i) \log \frac{p(x_i, z_i | \theta)}{Q_i(z_i)}$

基于以上推导, 列出 EM 算法步骤

① 给定  $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N\}$ , 随机选取  $\theta_0$

② E-step: 在第  $k$  步中获得  $z_i$  的分布

$$Q_i(z_i) = \frac{p(x_i, z_i | \theta_k)}{\sum_{z_i} p(x_i, z_i | \theta_k)}$$

③ 固定  $Q_i(z_i)$ , 求  $\theta_{k+1}$

$$\theta_{k+1} = \arg \max_{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{z_i} Q_i(z_i) \log \frac{p(x_i, z_i | \theta)}{Q_i(z_i)}$$

④ 重复 ②③ 直至收敛

算法收敛性证明:

$$\text{设 } M(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{z_i} Q_i(z_i) \log \frac{p(x_i, z_i | \theta)}{Q_i(z_i)}$$

则 第②步做完后,  $E(\theta_k) = M(\theta_k)$

第③步做完后

$$M(\theta_{k+1}) \geq M(\theta_k)$$

接着做第②步

$$E(\theta_{k+1}) = M(\theta_{k+1}) \geq M(\theta_k) = E(\theta_k)$$

因此  $E(\theta)$  在循环中不断增大, 但  $E(\theta)$  有上界, 所以必然收敛。

# EM算法举例

## ① K均值算法

已知  $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N\}$  待求  $\theta = \{\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_k\}$

设  $\{z_i\}_{i=1}^N$   $\forall i$   $z_i = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, k\}$

$$\text{设 } p(x, z | \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^d} \exp\left\{-\frac{\|x - \mu_{z_i}\|^2}{2}\right\} \\ \text{当 } z = \arg \min_j \|x - \mu_j\| \text{ 时} \\ 0 \quad \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

第一步: 随机选取  $\{\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_k\}$

第二步 (E-step):

$$Q_i(z_i) = \frac{p(x_i, z_i | \theta_k)}{\sum_{z_i} p(x_i, z_i | \theta_k)}$$
$$= \begin{cases} 1, & \text{当 } z_i = \arg \min_j \|x_i - \mu_j\| \text{ 时} \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

第三步 (M-step):

$$\theta_{k+1} = \arg \max_{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{z_i} Q_i(z_i) \log p(x_i, z_i | \theta_k)$$

因此

$$\mu_j^{(new)} = \arg \max_{\mu_j} \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ z_i=j}}^N \log p(x_i, j | \theta_k)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{设 } E(\mu_j) &= \sum_{\substack{i=1 \sim N \\ z_i=j}} \log p(x_i, j | \theta_k) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{i=1 \sim N \\ z_i=j}} - \frac{\|x_i - \mu_j\|^2}{2} - \text{常数} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial E(\mu_j)}{\partial \mu_j} = \sum_{\substack{i=1 \sim N \\ z_i=j}} - (x_i - \mu_j) = 0$$

$$\text{因此 } \mu_j = \frac{\sum_{\substack{i=1 \sim N \\ z_i=j}} x_i}{\sum_{\substack{i=1 \sim N \\ z_i=j}} 1}$$

## ② 高斯混合模型

已知  $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N\}$ ,  $\theta = \{\pi_1, \pi_2, \dots, \pi_k, \mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_k, \Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \dots, \Sigma_k\}$

设  $\{z_i\}_{i=1 \sim N}$ ,  $\forall i \quad z_i = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, k\}$

$$\text{设 } p(x, z | \theta) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{d}{2}} |\Sigma_z|^{-\frac{1}{2}} \pi_z \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(x - \mu_z)^T \Sigma_z^{-1} (x - \mu_z)\right\}$$

第一步: 随机选取  $\theta_0 = \{\pi_1, \pi_2, \dots, \pi_k, \mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_k, \Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \dots, \Sigma_k\}$

第二步 (E-step):

$$Q_i(z_i) = \frac{p(x_i, z_i | \theta_k)}{\sum_{z_i} p(x_i, z_i | \theta_k)}$$

$$\text{设 } V_{ij} = Q_i(j) = \frac{p(x_i, j | \theta_k)}{\sum_{j=1}^K p(x_i, j | \theta_k)}$$

$$= \frac{\pi_j N(x_i, j | \theta_k)}{\sum_{j=1}^K \pi_j N(x_i, j | \theta_k)}$$

其中  $N(x_i, j | \theta) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{d}{2}} |\Sigma_j|^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp\{-\frac{1}{2}(x_i - \mu_j)^T \Sigma_j^{-1} (x_i - \mu_j)\}$

第三步 (M-step)

$$\theta_{k+1} = \arg \max_{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{z_i} Q_i(z_i) \log \frac{p(x_i, z_i | \theta_k)}{Q_i(z_i)}$$

$$\text{设 } E(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{z_i} Q_i(z_i) \log \frac{p(x_i, z_i | \theta)}{Q_i(z_i)}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^K V_{ij} \log \frac{\pi_j N(x_i, j | \theta)}{V_{ij}}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^K V_{ij} \left[ \log \pi_j - \frac{1}{2} \log |\Sigma_j| - \frac{1}{2} (x_i - \mu_j)^T \Sigma_j^{-1} (x_i - \mu_j) \right]$$

~~$$\frac{\partial E(\theta)}{\partial \mu_j} = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^K V_{ij} \Sigma_j^{-1} (x_i - \mu_j) = 0$$~~

~~$$\mu_j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^K V_{ij} x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^K V_{ij}}$$~~

$$\frac{\partial E(\theta)}{\partial \mu_j} = - \sum_{i=1}^N V_{ij} \Sigma_j^{-1} (x_i - \mu_j) = 0$$

$$\text{得出 } \mu_j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N V_{ij} x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N V_{ij}}$$

$$\frac{\partial E(\theta)}{\partial \Sigma_j^{-1}} = \sum_{i=1}^N \nu_{ij} \left[ +\frac{1}{2} \Sigma_j - \frac{1}{2} (x_i - \mu_j)^{\top} (x_i - \mu_j)^{\top} \right] = 0$$

得出  $\Sigma_j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \nu_{ij} (x_i - \mu_j)^{\top} (x_i - \mu_j)^{\top}}{\sum_{i=1}^N \nu_{ij}}$

设  $M(\theta) = E(\theta) + \lambda \left( \sum_{j=1}^K \pi_j - 1 \right)$

(因为  $\sum_{j=1}^K \pi_j = 1$ , 上式用拉格朗日乘子法求解)

$$\frac{\partial M(\theta)}{\partial \pi_j} = \sum_{i=1}^N \nu_{ij} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi_j} + \lambda = 0$$

即  $\sum_{i=1}^N \nu_{ij} + \lambda \pi_j = 0$

上式对所有  $j$  求和, 并利用  $\sum_{j=1}^K \nu_{ij} = 1$

有:  $\sum_{j=1}^K \left( \sum_{i=1}^N \nu_{ij} + \lambda \pi_j \right) = 0$

即  $N + \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -N$

因此:  $\sum_{i=1}^N \nu_{ij} - N \pi_j = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\pi_j = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \nu_{ij}$$

所以

$$\pi_j^{(new)} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \nu_{ij}$$

$$\mu_j^{(new)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \nu_{ij} x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N \nu_{ij}}$$

$$\Sigma_j^{(new)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \nu_{ij} (x_i - \mu_j^{(new)}) (x_i - \mu_j^{(new)})^{\top}}{\sum_{i=1}^N \nu_{ij}}$$

第四步: 重复(2)(3)直至收敛