

$P_{\theta}(x)$ x^1, x^2, \dots, x^m

$P_{\theta}(x, z) = P_{\theta_1}(x|z) P_{\theta_2}(z)$

log-likelihood $ll(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^m \log P_{\theta}(x^i) = \sum_{i=1}^m \log \sum_z P_{\theta}(x^i, z)$

$ll(\theta_0) \leq ll(\theta_1) \leq ll(\theta_2) \leq ll(\theta_3) \leq \dots \leq ll(\theta_t) \leq \dots$

θ_t → current θ

we don't have access to z !

heuristic:

$z^i = \underset{z}{\operatorname{argmax}} P_{\theta_t}(z|x^i)$ Maximize posterior distribution
 OR $z^i \sim P_{\theta_t}(z|x^i)$ take a sample



$\theta_{t+1} = \underset{\theta}{\operatorname{argmax}} \sum_{i=1}^m \log P_{\theta}(x^i, z^i)$

How to compute the posterior?

$P_{\theta}(x, z) = P_{\alpha}(x|z) P_{\beta}(z)$ $\theta = (\alpha, \beta)$
 $\theta_t = (\alpha_t, \beta_t)$

$P_{\theta_t}(z|x^i) = \frac{P_{\alpha_t}(x^i, z)}{\sum_z P_{\alpha_t}(x^i, z)} = \frac{P_{\alpha_t}(x^i|z) P_{\beta_t}(z)}{\sum_z P_{\alpha_t}(x^i|z) P_{\beta_t}(z)}$

Expectation-Maximization

Compute $P_{\theta_t}(z|x^i)$ for all z .

Expectation step (E-step)

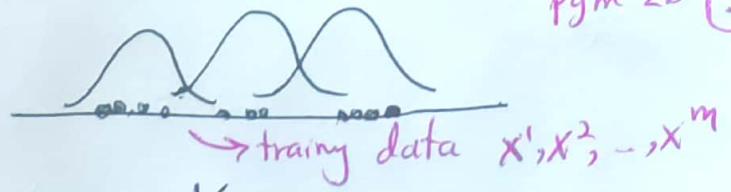
$\theta_{t+1} = \underset{\theta}{\operatorname{argmax}} \sum_{i=1}^m E_{P_{\theta_t}(z|x^i)} \{ \log P_{\theta}(x^i, z) \}$ → expected log-likelihood

$\theta_{t+1} = \underset{\theta}{\operatorname{argmax}} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_z P_{\theta_t}(z|x^i) \log P_{\theta}(x^i, z)$ Maximization-Step (M-step)

EM (Expectation-Maximization): Alternate between E-step and M-step.

Can prove: $ll(\theta_0) \leq ll(\theta_1) \leq ll(\theta_2) \leq \dots$

Mixture of Gaussians

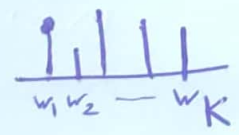


$$P(x) = \sum_{k=1}^K w_k N(x | \mu_k, \sigma_k^2) \quad \sum_{k=1}^K w_k = 1$$



$$P(x, z) = P(x|z) P(z) \rightarrow P(z) = \Pr(Z=z) = w_z$$

$$N(x; \mu_k, \sigma_k^2)$$



$$\ell(\theta) = \log \sum_{i=1}^m \log P(x^i) = \sum_{i=1}^m \log \sum_{k=1}^K \underbrace{\Pr(Z=k)}_{w_k} N(x^i | \mu_k, \sigma_k^2)$$

$$\theta = (\{\mu_k\}, \{\sigma_k^2\}, w_1, \dots, w_K)$$

$$\theta^t \quad P(Z|x^i) = \frac{P(x^i|z) P(z)}{\sum_z P(x^i|z) P(z)}$$

E-step

find

$$\Pr(Z=k|x^i) = \frac{N(x^i; \mu_k^t, \sigma_k^{2t}) w_k^t}{\sum_{k=1}^K N(x^i; \mu_k^t, \sigma_k^{2t}) w_k^t} = \alpha_{ik}^t$$

for x^1, x^2, \dots, x^m
for $k=1, 2, \dots, K$

M-step

$$E_{P(z|x^i)} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m \log P_\theta(x^i, z) \right\} = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_z P_{\theta^t}(z|x^i) \log P_\theta(x^i, z)$$

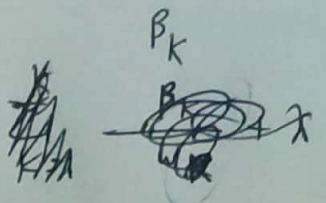
$$= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{z=1}^K P_{\theta^t}(z|x^i) \left[\log P_\theta(x^i|z) + \log P_\theta(z) \right]$$

$$\theta^{t+1} = \arg \max_{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^K \alpha_{ik}^t \left[\log P_\theta(x^i | \mu_k, \sigma_k) + \log w_k \right]$$

$\{\mu_k\}, \{\sigma_k\}, \{w_k\}$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial w_j} \sum_{k=1}^K \left(\sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_{ik}^t \right) \log w_k + \lambda (\sum w_k - 1)$$

$$w_j = \frac{\beta_j}{\sum_k \beta_k}$$



$$\frac{\beta_j}{w_j} = -\lambda \Rightarrow \frac{w_j}{\beta_j} \text{ const.} \quad \sum w_j = 1$$

$$\sum \frac{\beta_j}{-\lambda} = 1$$

$P_{\theta}(X, Z)$

data x^1, x^2, \dots, x^m

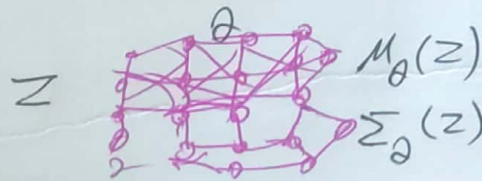
$$P_{\theta} = P_{\theta_1}(z) P_{\theta_2}(X|z)$$



$$P(z) = \mathcal{N}(z; \mu=0, \Sigma=I)$$

$$P_{\theta}(X|z) = \mathcal{N}(X; \mu_{\theta}(z), \Sigma_{\theta}(z))$$

↓ ↓
deep neural network



⊙ Assume θ is known

take a sample from $P_{\theta}(X, Z)$

1- $z^i \sim P(z) = \mathcal{N}(z; \mu=0, \Sigma=I)$



Image of noise

2- Feed z^i to neural nets to get $\mu_{\theta}(z^i)$

3- sample $x^i \sim \mathcal{N}(X; \mu_{\theta}(z), \Sigma_{\theta}(z))$

$$P(X) = \sum_Z P_{\theta}(X, Z) = \sum_Z P(X|z) P(z)$$

$$= \sum_Z \mathcal{N}(X | \mu_{\theta}(z), \Sigma_{\theta}(z)) \mathcal{N}(z; 0, I)$$

Very hard to compute the posterior!
 $P(z|x^i)$

Data x^1, x^2, \dots, x^m