

COMS30035, Machine learning: k-means and mixtures of Gaussians

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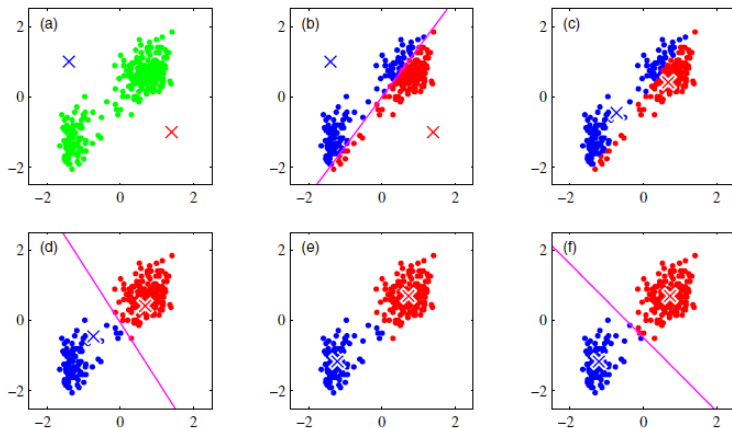
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Agenda

- ▶ *k*-means
- ▶ Mixtures of Gaussians

k-means for clustering



k-means optimisation

- ▶ $r_{nk} = 1$ if datapoint \mathbf{x}_n is assigned to cluster k .
- ▶ $\boldsymbol{\mu}_k$ is the mean of cluster k .

$$r_{nk} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } k = \arg \min_j \|\mathbf{x}_n - \boldsymbol{\mu}_j\|^2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\mu}_k = \frac{\sum_n r_{nk} \mathbf{x}_n}{\sum_n r_{nk}} \quad (2)$$

Gaussian mixture distribution

Well, here it is [Bis06, §9.2]

$$p(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x} | \boldsymbol{\mu}_k, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k) \quad (3)$$

We can associate the *mixing coefficients* π_k with a K -dimensional random variable \mathbf{z} where:

$$\begin{aligned} z_k &\in \{0, 1\} \\ \sum_k z_k &= 1 \\ p(z_k = 1) &= \pi_k \end{aligned}$$

so we have

$$p(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\mathbf{z}} p(\mathbf{z}) p(\mathbf{x} | \mathbf{z}) = \sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x} | \boldsymbol{\mu}_k, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k) \quad (4)$$

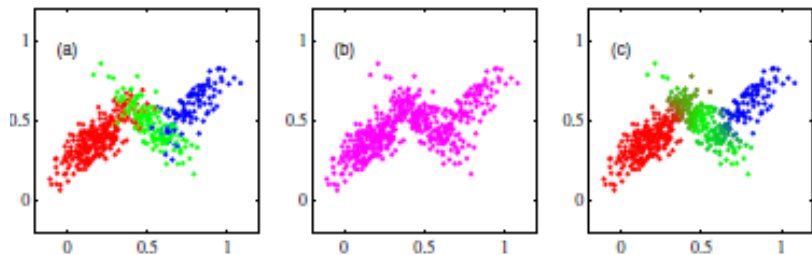
Responsibility and sampling

- ▶ Now we have a full joint distribution $p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z})$ we can define the *responsibility* that component k has for 'explaining' observation \mathbf{x}

$$\gamma(z_k) = p(z_k = 1 | \mathbf{x}) \quad (5)$$

- ▶ To sample from a Gaussian mixture just use ancestral sampling: sample from $p(\mathbf{z})$, and then from $p(\mathbf{x} | \mathbf{z})$.

Soft clustering with Gaussian mixtures



(Soft) clustering by MLE of a Gaussian mixture

- ▶ Given data \mathbf{X} (and a fixed number K of component Gaussians) we can use MLE to get a particular Gaussian mixture distribution.
- ▶ This gives us a ‘soft clustering’.
- ▶ Here’s the log-likelihood [Bis06, 433]:

$$\ln p(\mathbf{X}|\boldsymbol{\pi}, \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}) = \sum_{n=1}^N \ln \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_n | \boldsymbol{\mu}_k, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k) \right\} \quad (6)$$

- ▶ Number of problems:
 1. Possible singularities
 2. Symmetry/nonidentifiability
 3. No closed form for the MLE
- ▶ Queue the EM algorithm ...

Now do the quiz!

Yes, please do the quiz for this lecture on Blackboard!



Christopher M. Bishop.

Pattern Recognition and Machine Learning.

Springer, 2006.