

Mathematical Tools: Expectation Maximization Algorithm

Lecture 5

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Maximum likelihood estimation review

- Find parameter estimates which make observed data most likely
- General approach, as long as tractable likelihood function exists
- Can use all available information

Not all data are perfect

- Most MLE problems are simple to solve with complete data.
- Available data are “incomplete” in some way.

Expectation maximization algorithm

- Consider a set of starting parameters
- Use these to “estimate” the complete data
- Use estimates of complete data to update parameters
- Repeat as necessary

The *Diabetes* example

- A mixture of M individuals
 - Some individuals have type II diabetes (we do not know who they are).
 - Denote by z_i the disease state.
- For each individual i , we measure various phenotypes (blood glucose level, insulin level,...), denoted by \mathbf{x}_i .
- Learn the parameters that encode the distribution of \mathbf{x} give the disease state z .

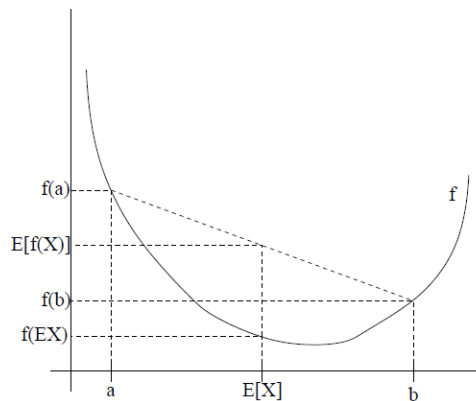
EM approach for the *Diabetes* problem

- Consider a set of starting parameters Θ .
- Infer the latent variables \mathbf{z} given observed data \mathbf{x} and the current parameters Θ .
- Use estimates of \mathbf{z} to update parameters Θ .
- Repeat until the convergence.

Jensen's inequality

- **Theorem:** Let f be a convex function, and let X be a random variable. Then:

$$E[f(X)] \geq f(EX)$$



[Andrew Ng, cs229]

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The EM algorithm

- The *Diabetes* problem
 - Training data: measurements from M individuals $\{x[1], \dots, x[M]\}$
 - Goal: Fit the parameters Θ of a model $P(x, z)$ to the data
- The likelihood function:

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The EM algorithm

The EM algorithm

- **Procedure:**

Repeat until convergence {

(E-step) For each i , set

$$Q_i(z^{(i)}) := p(z^{(i)} | x^{(i)}; \theta).$$

(M-step) Set

$$\theta := \arg \max_{\theta} \sum_i \sum_{z^{(i)}} Q_i(z^{(i)}) \log \frac{p(x^{(i)}, z^{(i)}; \theta)}{Q_i(z^{(i)})}$$

}

Convergence of the EM algorithm

Acknowledgement

- This set of slides is based on the following materials:
 - Andrew Ng's lecture note
 - Goncalo Abecasis' lecture note