

CONTEXT AND OBJECTIVES

- Context: Mixture model-based clustering
- Objectives: Provide a principled approach to:
 - learn the mixture parameters and simultaneously infer the number of clusters from the data
 - provide flexible clusters adapted for different group shapes, orientations, volumes
- Data: $\mathbf{X} = (\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n)$: n i.i.d observations in \mathbb{R}^d
- $\mathbf{z} = (z_1, \dots, z_n)$: unknown cluster labels; $z_i \in \{1, \dots, K\}$
- K possibly unknown number of clusters

FINITE GAUSSIAN MIXTURE

- Model: $p(\mathbf{x}_i|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k \mathcal{N}_k(\mathbf{x}_i|\boldsymbol{\theta}_k)$
- Generative model:
- Likelihood: $p(\mathbf{X}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \prod_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k \mathcal{N}_k(\mathbf{x}_i|\boldsymbol{\theta}_k)$
- Learning: e.g, (X)EM - BIC, AIC, ICL ...

BAYESIAN GAUSSIAN MIXTURE MODEL

- Prior: $p(\boldsymbol{\theta})$ (e.g conjugate prior)
- Generative model:
- $\boldsymbol{\pi}|\alpha \sim \text{Dir}(\alpha)$
 $z_i|\boldsymbol{\pi} \sim \text{Mult}(\boldsymbol{\pi})$
 $\boldsymbol{\theta}_{z_i} \sim G_0$
 $\mathbf{x}_i|\boldsymbol{\theta}_{z_i} \sim p(\cdot|\boldsymbol{\theta}_{z_i})$
- Posterior (MAP): $p(\boldsymbol{\theta}|\mathbf{X}) = p(\boldsymbol{\theta})p(\mathbf{X}|\boldsymbol{\theta})$
- Learning: Gibbs - Bayes Factor, ...

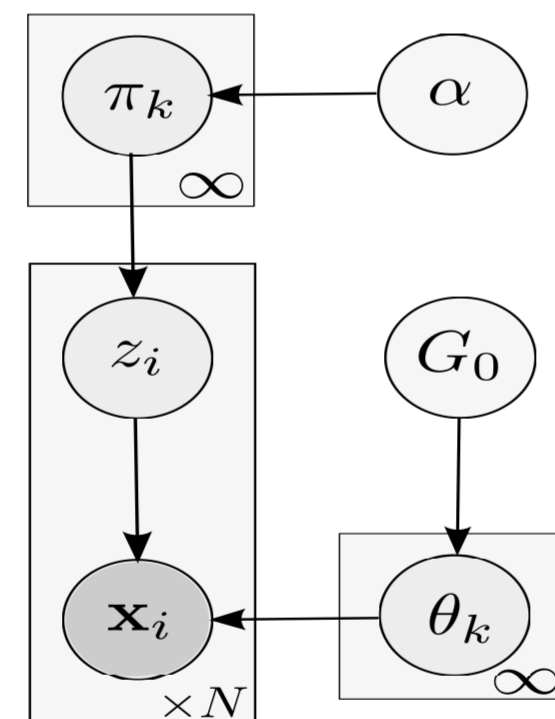
BAYESIAN NON-PARAMETRIC PARSIMONIOUS GMM

- Infinite GMM: $p(\mathbf{x}_i|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \pi_k \mathcal{N}_k(\mathbf{x}_i|\boldsymbol{\theta}_k)$
- Parameters: $\boldsymbol{\theta} = \{\pi_k, \boldsymbol{\theta}_k = (\boldsymbol{\mu}_k, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k)\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$
- Prior: add a distribution over the parameters distribution: a Dirichlet Process
- Generative model:

$$G|\alpha, G_0 \sim \text{DP}(\alpha, G_0)$$

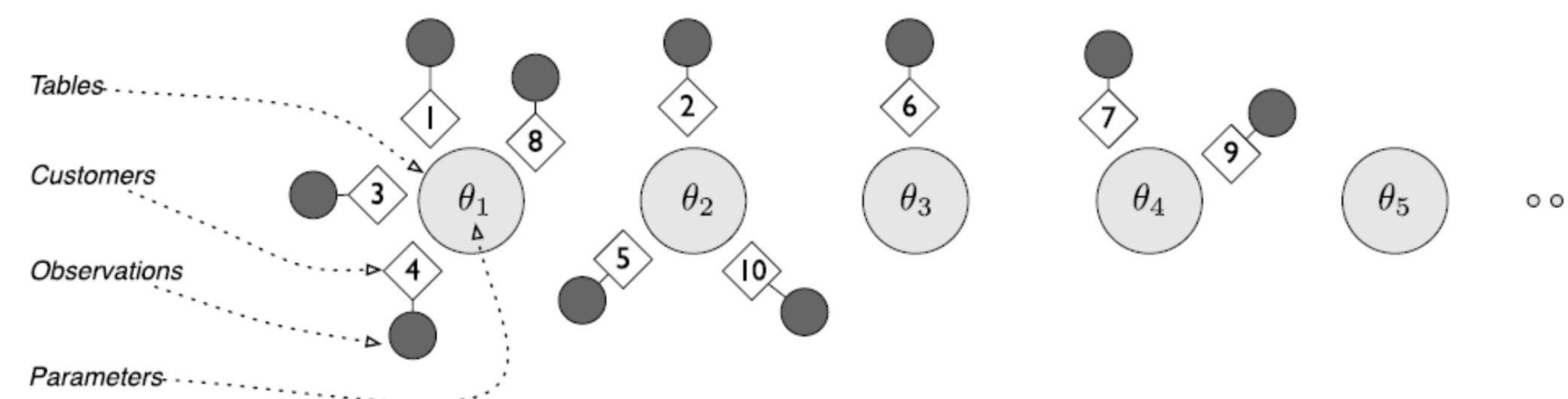
$$\boldsymbol{\theta}_i|G \sim G$$

$$\mathbf{x}_i|\boldsymbol{\theta}_i \sim p(\cdot|\boldsymbol{\theta}_i)$$



- Learning algorithms: Gibbs, Collapsed Gibbs...

Chinese Restaurant Process (CRP):



- The CRP provides a distribution on the infinite partitions of the data: $p(\mathbf{z}) = p(z_1)p(z_2|z_1) \dots p(z_n|z_{n-1})$:

$$p(z_i = k | z_1, \dots, z_{i-1}) = \text{CRP}(z_1, \dots, z_{i-1}; \alpha)$$

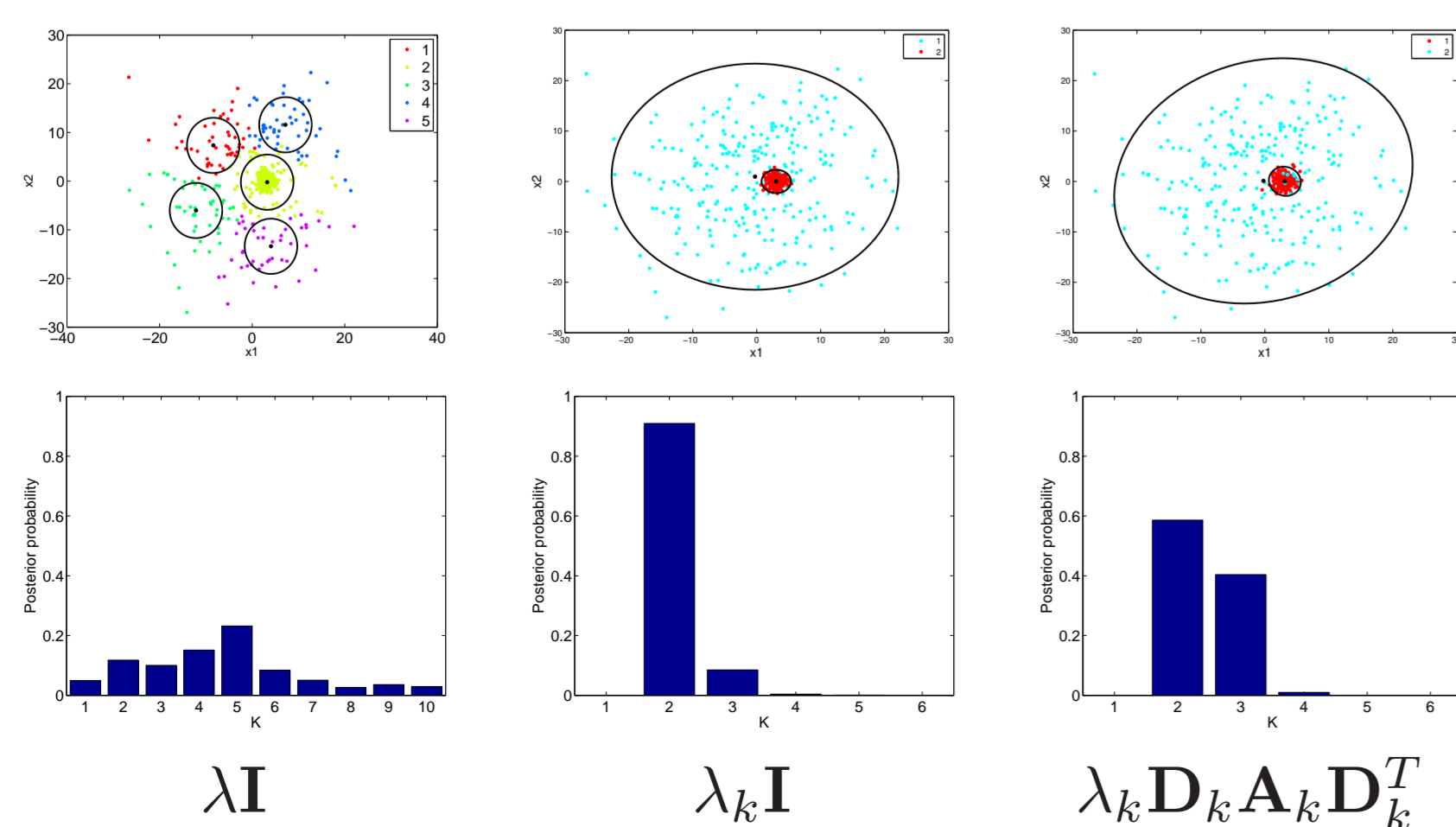
$$= \begin{cases} \frac{n_k}{i-1+\alpha} & \text{if } k \leq K_+ \\ \frac{\alpha}{i-1+\alpha} & \text{if } k > K_+ \end{cases}$$

- Parametrization of cov. matrix: $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k = \lambda_k \mathbf{D}_k \mathbf{A}_k \mathbf{D}_k^T$
 - λ_k scalar that defines the volume of cluster k
 - \mathbf{D}_k orthogonal matrix which defines the orientation
 - \mathbf{A}_k diagonal matrix with det. 1 defines the shape.

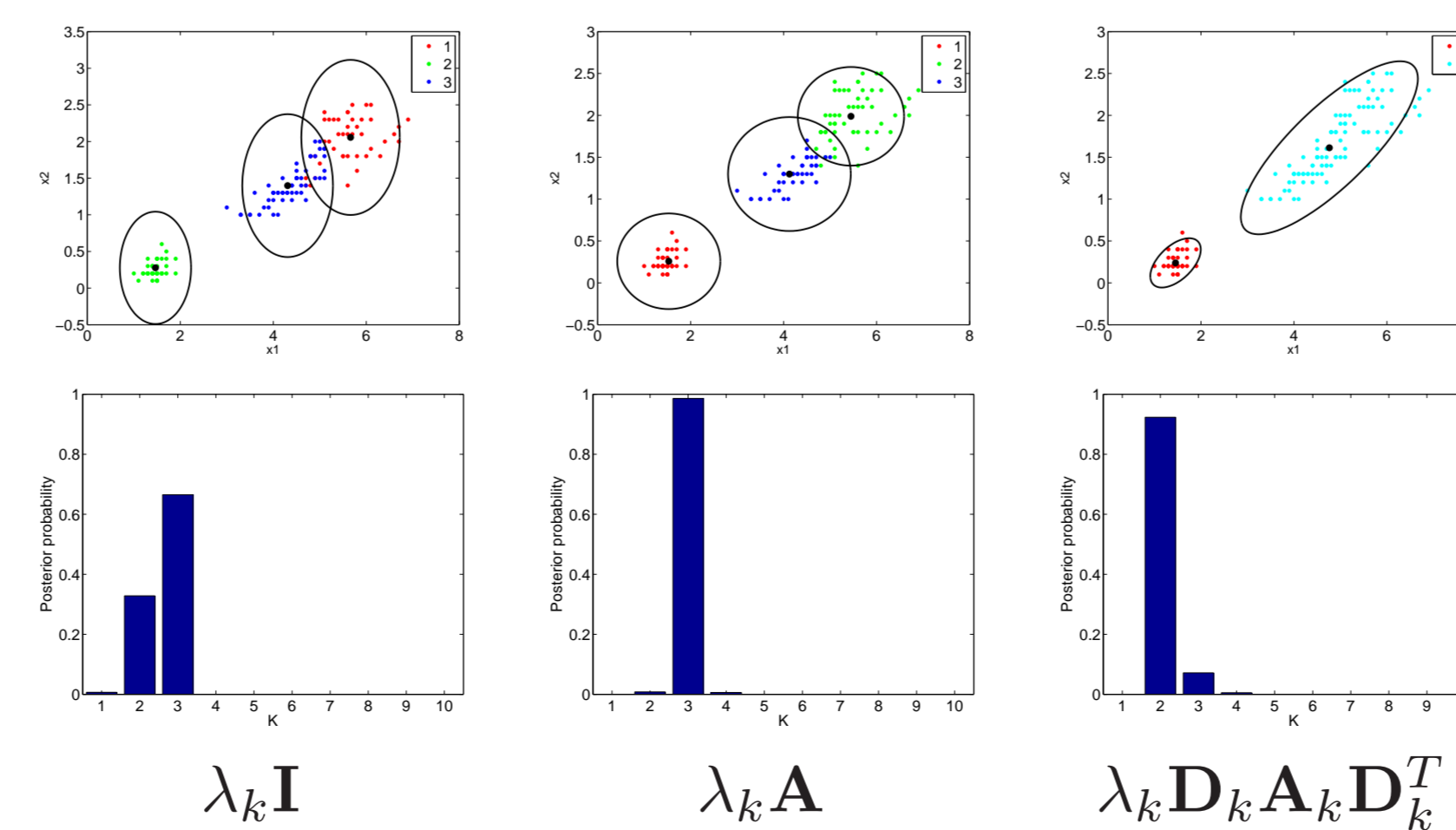
Decomposition	Type	Prior (G_0)	Applied to
$\lambda \mathbf{I}$	Sph.	\mathcal{IG}	λ
$\lambda_k \mathbf{I}$	Sph.	\mathcal{IG}	λ_k
$\lambda \mathbf{A}$	Diag.	\mathcal{IG}	diag. elmnts of $\lambda \mathbf{A}$
$\lambda_k \mathbf{A}$	Diag.	\mathcal{IG}	diag. elmnts of $\lambda_k \mathbf{A}$
$\lambda \mathbf{DAD}^T$	Gen.	\mathcal{IW}	$\boldsymbol{\Sigma} = \lambda \mathbf{DAD}^T$
$\lambda_k \mathbf{DAD}^T$	Gen.	\mathcal{IG} and \mathcal{IW}	λ_k and $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_0 = \mathbf{DAD}^T$
$\lambda_k \mathbf{D}_k \mathbf{A}_k \mathbf{D}_k^T$	Gen.	\mathcal{IW}	$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k = \lambda_k \mathbf{D}_k \mathbf{A}_k \mathbf{D}_k^T$

- Learning: Gibbs sampler

ILLUSTRATION ON SIMULATED DATA



BENCHMARKS



WHALE SONG DECOMPOSITION

Learned on 8 minutes of whale signals:

