

HIDDEN MARKOV MODELS

STATIONARY / TIME-HOMOGENEOUS

$$P(x_n | x_{n-1}) = P(x_2 | x_1)$$

SEQUENTIAL DATA / TIME SERIES

we observe a process evolving in time

$x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4 \dots x_t$

observations, $x_t \equiv$ step (time)

for $n \equiv$

time coordinate / index

DISCRETE TIME

- FINANCIAL DATA
- WEATHER FORECAST
- SPEECH DATA.
- EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DATA

MARKOV CHAINS



OBSERVED!

$$P(x_1 \dots x_n) = P(x_1) P(x_2 | x_1) \dots P(x_n | x_{n-1})$$

$$x_{n+1} \perp\!\!\!\perp x_{n-1} \mid x_n \quad \text{SHORT MEMORY}$$

x_i DISCRETE \Rightarrow MARKOV CHAINS

x_i CONTINUOUS, $P(x_n | \dots)$ GAUSSIAN

\Rightarrow AUTOREGRESSIVE MODELS (of order k)

ORDER 2:



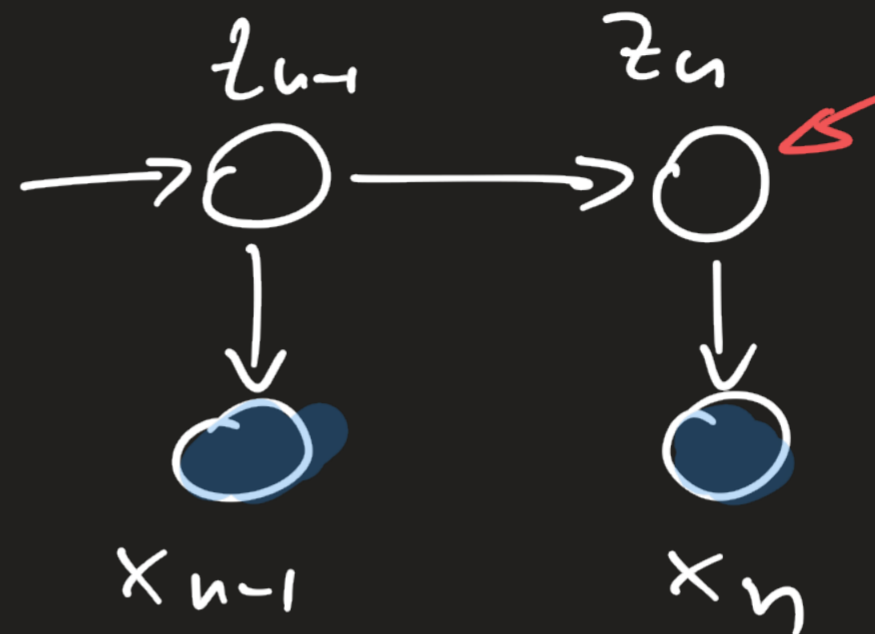
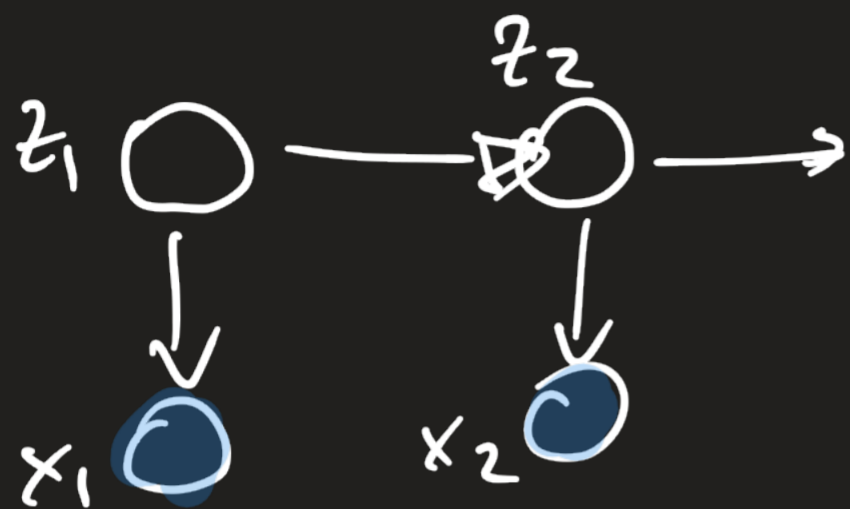
$$P(x_1 \dots x_n) = P(x_1) P(x_2 | x_1) P(x_3 | x_1, x_2) \dots P(x_{n+1} | x_n, x_{n-1}) \dots$$

$$x_{n+2} \perp\!\!\!\perp x_{n-1} \mid x_n, x_{n+1}$$

STATE SPACE MODELS

$\underline{x} : x_1, \dots, x_n$ observed

LATENT VARIABLES



$$x_i \not\perp x_j \mid \underline{x}$$

- $P(z_n | z_{n-1})$ TRANSITION PROBABILITY
- $P(z_1)$ INITIAL DISTRIBUTION
- $P(x_n | z_n)$ EMISSION PROBABILITY

A transition matrix

$$A_{ij} = P(z_n = j | z_{n-1} = i)$$

$$\pi_i = P(z_1 = i)$$

ψ parameters

- DISCRETE x
- CONTINUOUS x
- GAUSSIAN ..
- MIXTURE OF GAUSSIANS ..

FOR DISCRETE $z_i \Rightarrow$ HIDDEN MARKOV MODELS

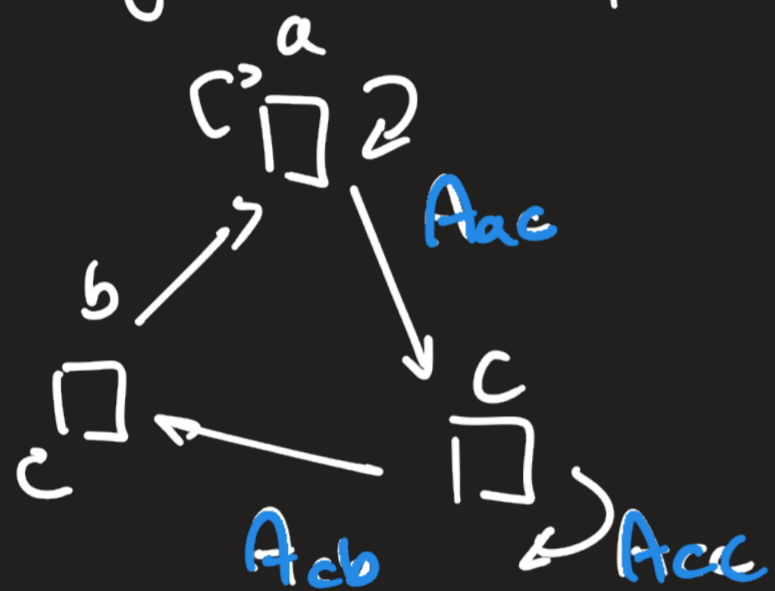
z_i CONTINUOUS, $P(z_i | z_{i-1})$ GAUSSIAN \Rightarrow LINEAR DYNAMICAL SYSTEMS

$\theta = (A, \pi, \psi)$ PARAMETERS

$X, Z = (x_1, \dots, x_N, z_1, \dots, z_N)$

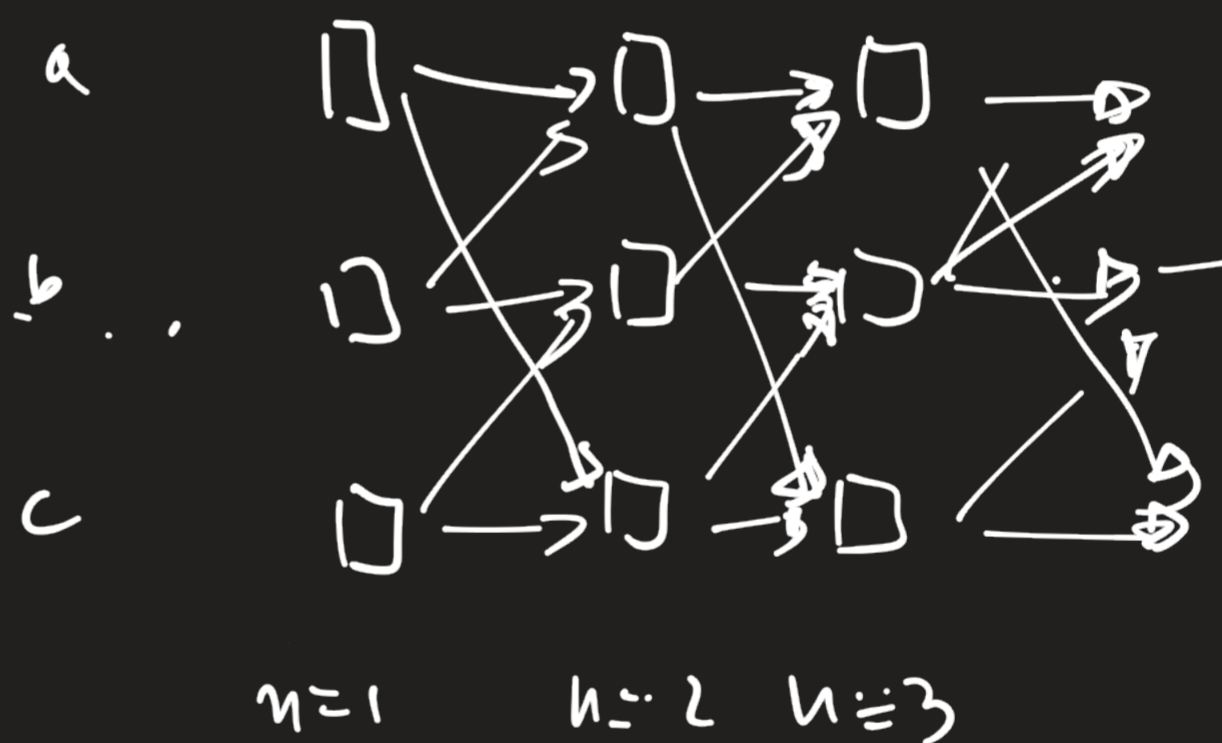
$$P(X, Z | \theta) = P(z_1 | \pi) \left[\prod_{n=2}^N P(z_n | z_{n-1}, A) \right] \left[\prod_{n=1}^N P(x_n | z_n, \psi) \right]$$

Graphical representation for STATES of Z .



UNFOLDING

\rightsquigarrow



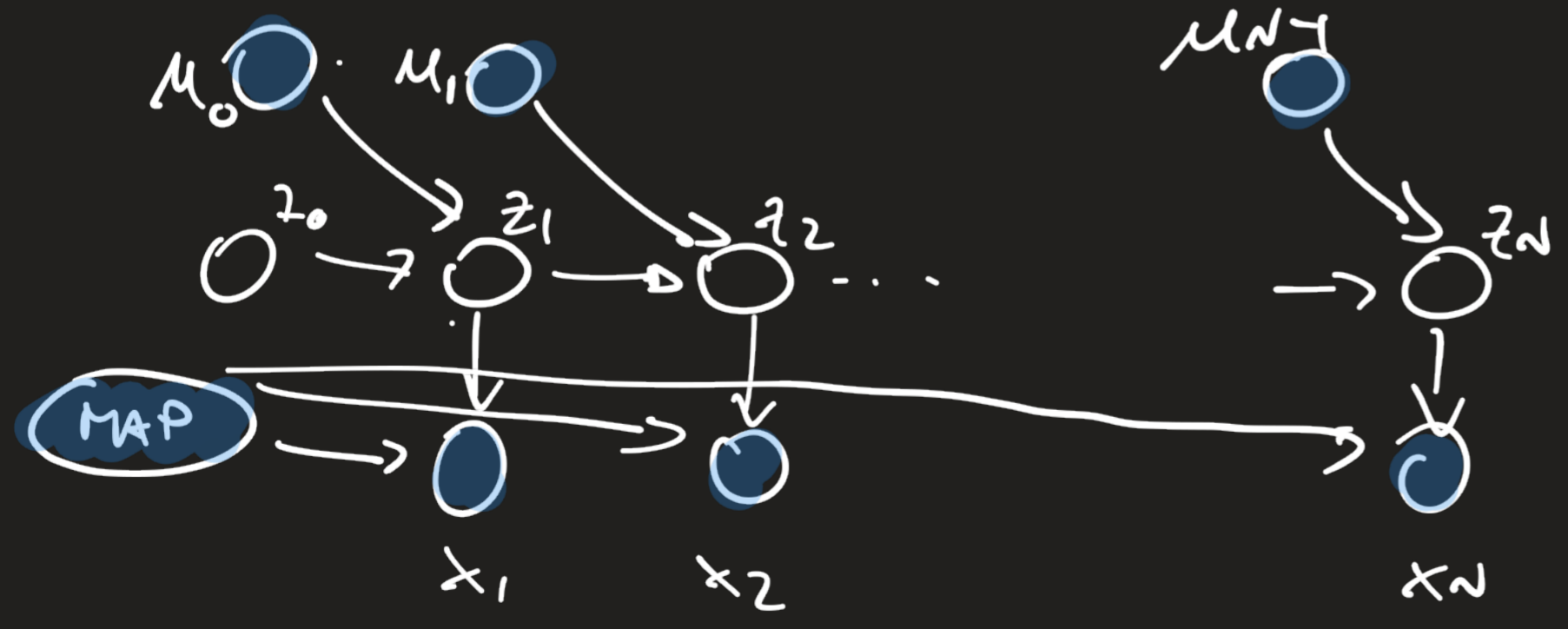
HMM FOR GENE FINDING.

LATENT VARIABLE STATE SPACE

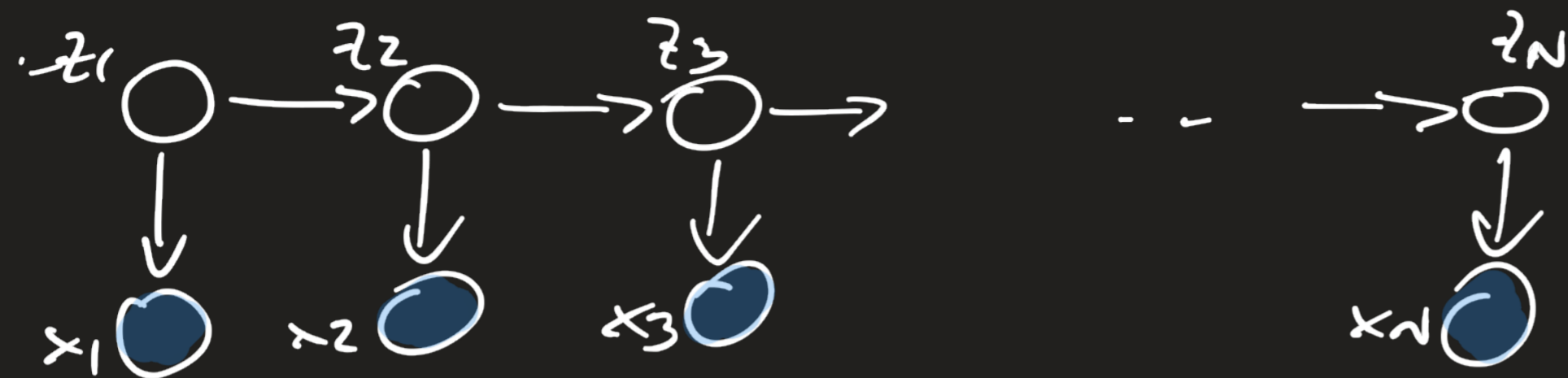


output $x \in \{A, C, G, T\}$
 $y \in \{A, C, G, T\}^3$

ROBOT LOCALIZATION



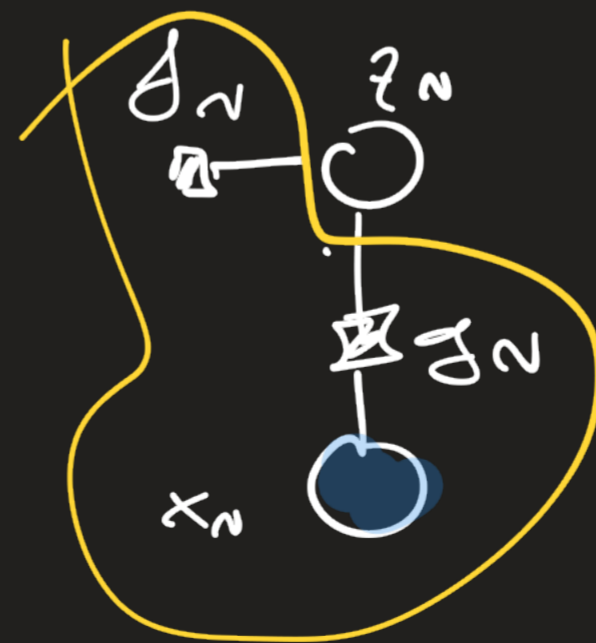
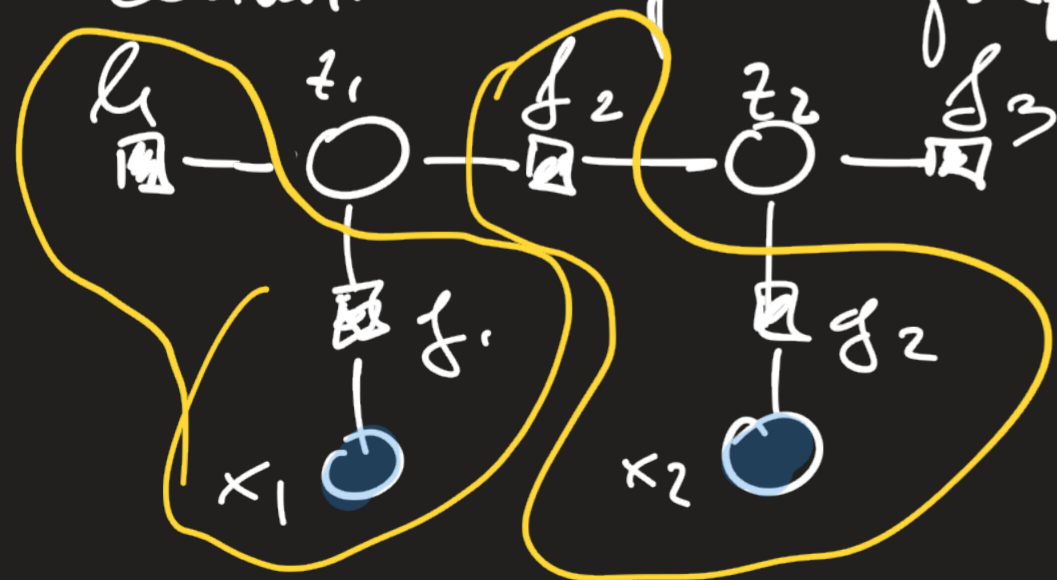
INFERENCE IN HMM



$\underline{x} : x_1, \dots, x_N$

- FILTERING : compute $p(z_N | \underline{x})$ (last observed instant N)
- SMOOTHING : compute $p(z_k | \underline{x})$, for $k < N$
- MOST LIKELY EXPLANATION : compute $z^* = \arg \max_z p(\underline{z} | \underline{x})$, $t = z_1, \dots, z_N$

convert to a factor graph:





$$h(z_0) = p(z_0) p(x_1 | z_1)$$

$$f_1(z_1, z_2) = p(z_2 | z_1) p(x_2 | z_2)$$

⋮

$$f_N(z_{N-1}, z_N) = p(z_N | z_{N-1}) p(x_N | z_N)$$

• FILTERING + SMOOTHING on sum-product algorithm

$$\mu_{z_{n-1} \rightarrow f_n}(z_{n-1}) = \mu_{f_{n-1} \rightarrow z_{n-1}}(z_{n-1})$$

$$\underbrace{\mu_{f_n \rightarrow z_n}(z_n)}_{\alpha(z_n)} = \sum_{z_{n-1}} f_n(z_{n-1}, z_n) \cdot \mu_{z_{n-1} \rightarrow f_n}(z_{n-1})$$

$$L(z_n) = \sum_{z_{n-1}} f_n(z_{n-1}, z_n) \alpha(z_{n-1})$$

$$\underbrace{\mu_{f_{n+1} \rightarrow z_n}(z_n)}_{\gamma(z_n)} = \sum_{z_{n+1}} f_{n+1}(z_n, z_{n+1}) \underbrace{\mu_{f_{n+2} \rightarrow z_{n+1}}(z_{n+1})}_{\gamma(z_{n+1})}$$

SMOOTHING. $p(z_n, \underline{x}) = \alpha(z_n) \beta(z_n)$

FILTERING $p(z_n, \underline{x}) = \alpha(z_n)$

$$p(z_n, z_{n+1}, \underline{x}) = \alpha(z_n) \gamma(z_n, z_{n+1}) \beta(z_{n+1})$$

$p(z_n | \underline{x}) = \frac{p(z_n, \underline{x})}{\sum_{z_n} p(z_n, \underline{x})} = p(\underline{x})$

$$p(\underline{x}) = \sum_{z_N} \alpha(z_N)$$

MOST LIKELY SEQUENCE \rightarrow max plus algorithm

$$\hat{\mu}_{z_{n-1} \rightarrow z_n} = \max_{z_{n-1}} \left\{ \log f_u(z_n, z_{n-1}) + \hat{\mu}_{z_{n-1} \rightarrow z_{n-1}}(z_{n-1}) \right\}$$

$\rightarrow \phi(z_n) = \sigma \gamma \max_{z_{n-1}} \rightarrow$ VITERBI ALGORITHM.