Hidden Markov Models

Aarti Singh
Slides courtesy: Eric Xing

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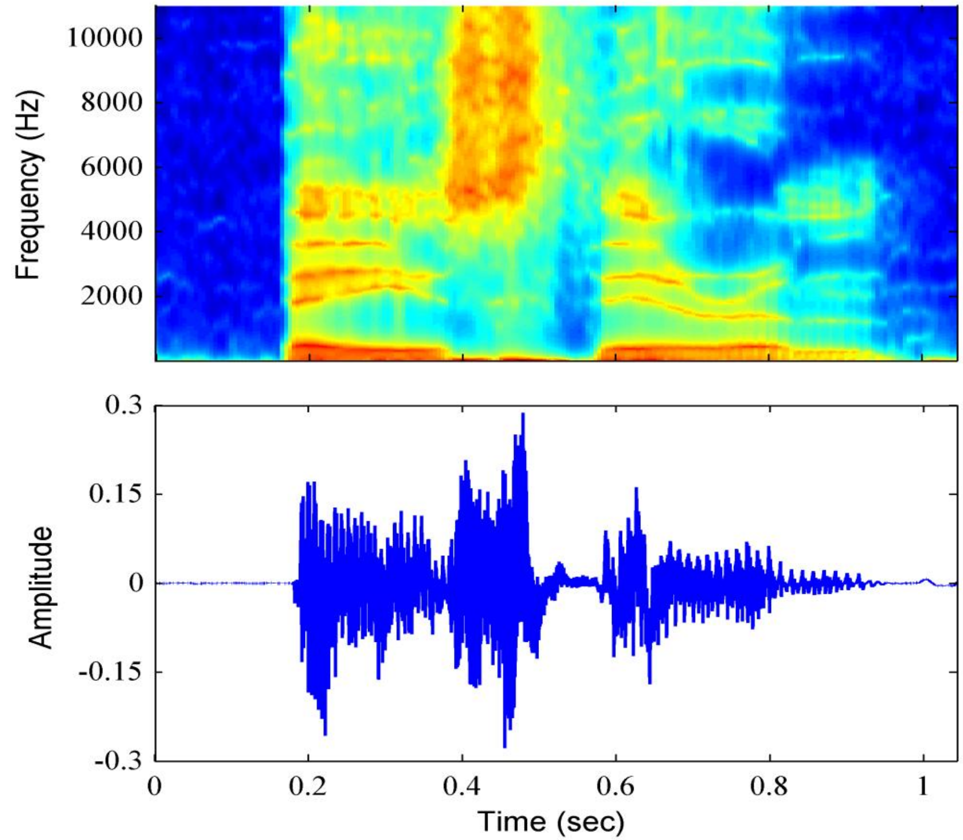
i.i.d to sequential data

- So far we assumed independent, identically distributed data $\{X_i\}_{i=1}^{n} \overset{iid}{\sim} p(\mathbf{X})$
- Sequential data
  - Time-series data

    E.g. Speech



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- So far we assumed independent, identically distributed data $\{X_i\}_{i=1}^{n} \overset{iid}{\sim} p(\mathbf{X})$
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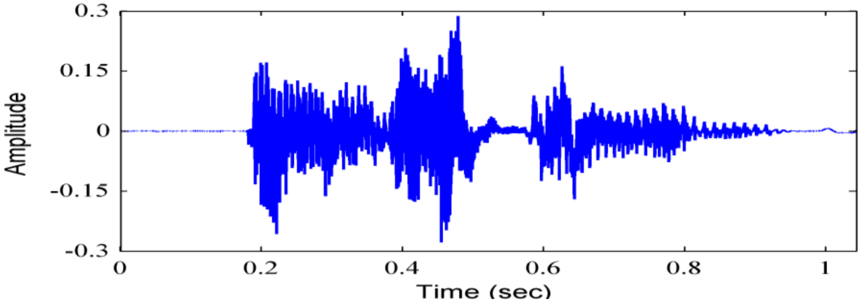
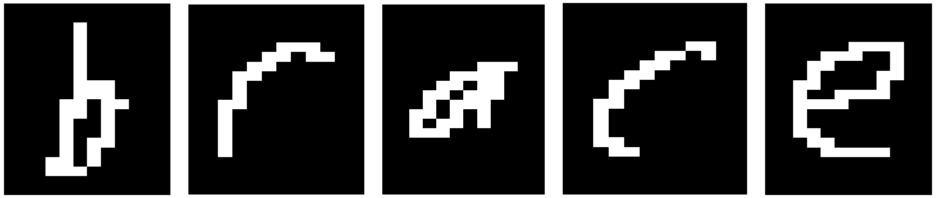


  - Characters in a sentence

  - Base pairs along a DNA strand


Markov Models

- Joint Distribution

$$
\begin{aligned}
p(\mathbf{X}) &= p(X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n) \\
&= p(X_1)p(X_2|X_1)p(X_3|X_2, X_1) \ldots p(X_n|X_{n-1}, \ldots, X_1) \\
&= \prod_{i=1}^{n} p(X_n|X_{n-1}, \ldots, X_1)
\end{aligned}
$$

Chain rule

- Markov Assumption (m[th] order)

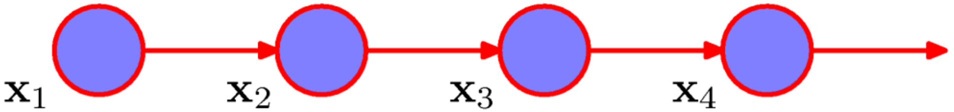
$$
p(\mathbf{X}) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} p(X_n|X_{n-1}, \ldots, X_{n-m})
$$

Current observation only depends on past m observations

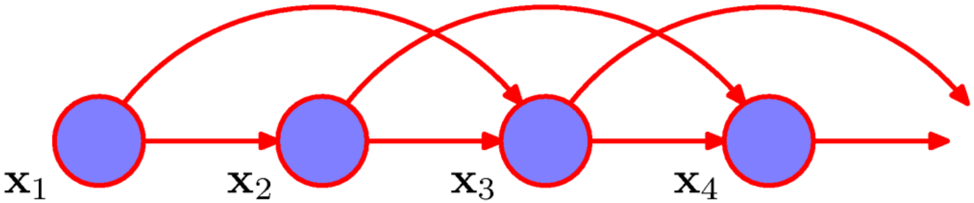
Markov Models

- Markov Assumption

1st order $$p(\mathbf{X}) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} p(X_n | X_{n-1})$$



2nd order $$p(\mathbf{X}) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} p(X_n | X_{n-1}, X_{n-2})$$



Markov Models

parameters in stationary model K-ary variables

- Markov Assumption

1st order $$p(\mathbf{X}) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} p(X_n|X_{n-1})$$ $O(K^2)$

mth order $$p(\mathbf{X}) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} p(X_n|X_{n-1},\ldots,X_{n-m})$$ $O(K^{m+1})$

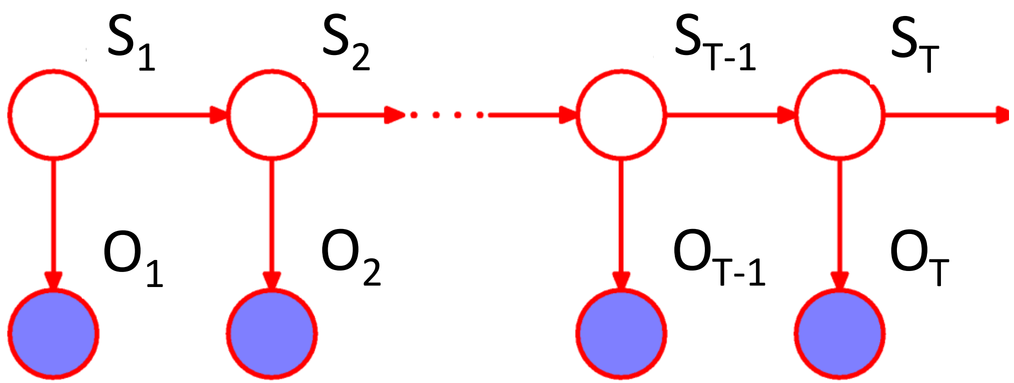
n-1th order $$p(\mathbf{X}) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} p(X_n|X_{n-1},\ldots,X_1)$$ $O(K^n)$

≡ no assumptions – complete (but directed) graph

Homogeneous/stationary Markov model (probabilities don't depend on n)

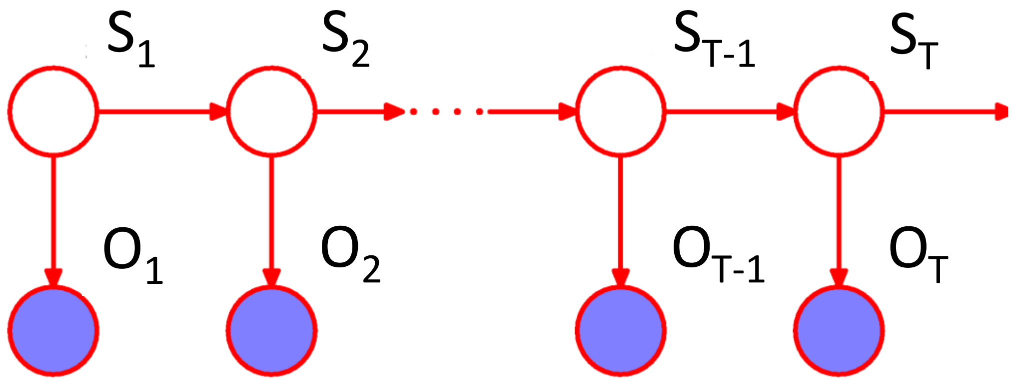
Hidden Markov Models

- Distributions that characterize sequential data with few parameters but are not limited by strong Markov assumptions.



Observation space	$O_t \in \{y_1, y_2, \ldots, y_K\}$
Hidden states	$S_t \in \{1, \ldots, I\}$

Hidden Markov Models



$$p(S_1, \ldots, S_T, O_1, \ldots, O_T) \quad = \quad \prod_{t=1}^{T} p(O_t|S_t) \prod_{t=1}^{T} p(S_t|S_{t-1})$$

1st order Markov assumption on hidden states $\{S_t\}$ $t = 1, \ldots, T$

(can be extended to higher order).

Note: O_t depends on all previous observations $\{O_{t-1}, \ldots O_1\}$

Hidden Markov Models

- Parameters – stationary/homogeneous markov model (independent of time t)

Initial probabilities

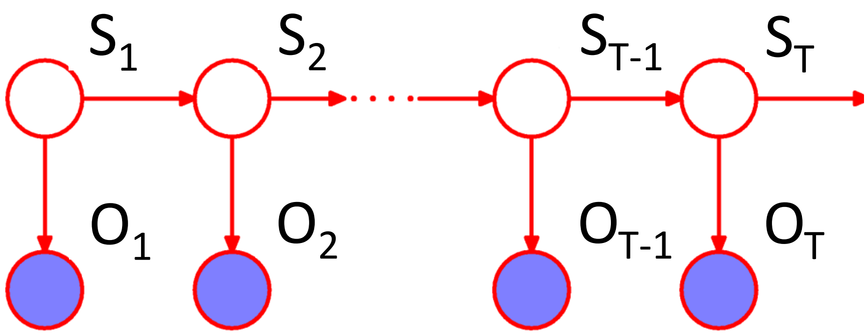
$p(S_1 = i) = \pi_i$

Transition probabilities

$p(S_t = j | S_{t-1} = i) = p_{ij}$

Emission probabilities

$p(O_t = y | S_t = i) = q_i^y$



$$p(\{S_t\}_{t=1}^T, \{O_t\}_{t=1}^T) = p(S_1) \prod_{t=2}^T p(S_t|S_{t-1}) \prod_{t=1}^T p(O_t|S_t)$$

HMM Example

- The Dishonest Casino

A casino has two die:

Fair dice

$P(1) = P(2) = P(3) = P(5) = P(6) = 1/6$

Loaded dice

$P(1) = P(2) = P(3) = P(5) = 1/10$

$P(6) = ½$

Casino player switches back-&-forth between fair and loaded die once every 20 turns

HMM Problems

GIVEN: A sequence of rolls by the casino player

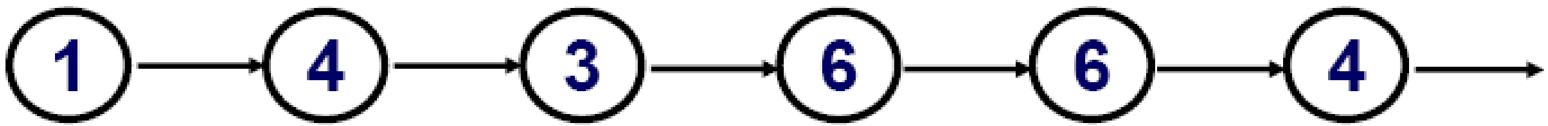
1245526462146146136136661664661636616366163616515615115146123562344

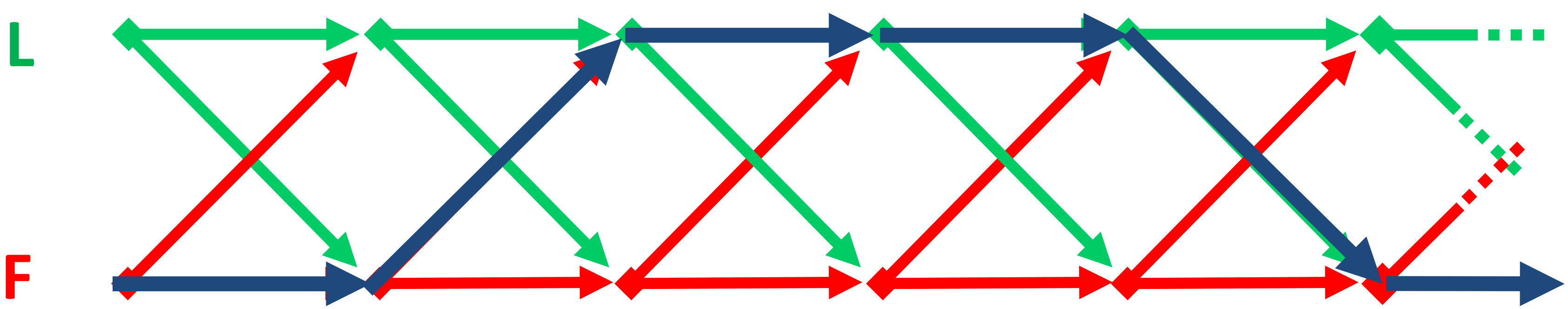
QUESTION

- How likely is this sequence, given our model of how the casino works?
  - This is the **EVALUATION** problem in HMMs
- What portion of the sequence was generated with the fair die, and what portion with the loaded die?
  - This is the **DECODING** question in HMMs
- How “loaded” is the loaded die? How “fair” is the fair die? How often does the casino player change from fair to loaded, and back?
  - This is the **LEARNING** question in HMMs

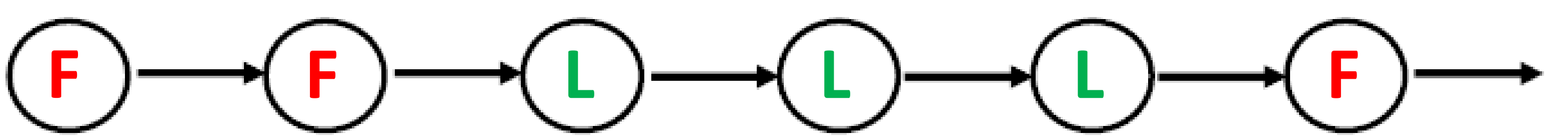
HMM Example

- Observed sequence: $\{O_t\}_{t=1}^{T}$



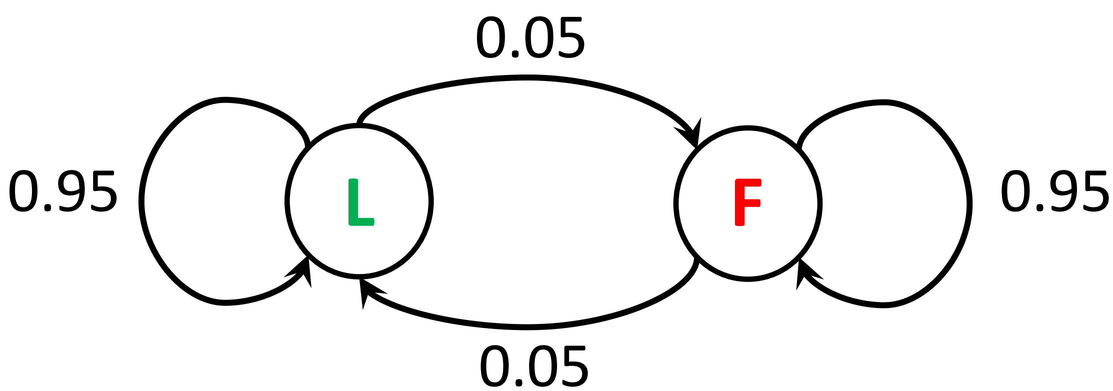


- Hidden sequence $\{S_t\}_{t=1}^{T}$ or segmentation):



State Space Representation

- Switch between **F** and **L** once every 20 turns (1/20 = 0.05)



- HMM Parameters

Initial probs	$P(S_1 = L) = 0.5 = P(S_1 = F)$
Transition probs	$P(S_t = L/F \mid S_{t-1} = L/F) = 0.95$
	$P(S_t = F/L \mid S_{t-1} = L/F) = 0.05$
Emission probabilities	$P(O_t = y \mid S_t = F) = 1/6 \qquad y = 1,2,3,4,5,6$
	$P(O_t = y \mid S_t = L) = 1/10 \qquad y = 1,2,3,4,5$
	$= 1/2 \qquad y = 6$

Three main problems in HMMs

- Evaluation – Given HMM parameters & observation seqn $\{O_t\}_{t=1}^T$

  find $p(\{O_t\}_{t=1}^T)$ prob of observed sequence

- Decoding – Given HMM parameters & observation seqn $\{O_t\}_{t=1}^T$

  find $\arg \max_{s_1,\dots,s_T} p(\{S_t\}_{t=1}^T | \{O_t\}_{t=1}^T)$ most probable sequence of hidden states

- Learning – Given HMM with unknown parameters and $\{O_t\}_{t=1}^T$ observation sequence

  find $\arg\max_\theta p(\{O_t\}_{t=1}^T | \theta)$ parameters that maximize likelihood of observed data

HMM Algorithms

- Evaluation – What is the probability of the observed sequence? Forward Algorithm

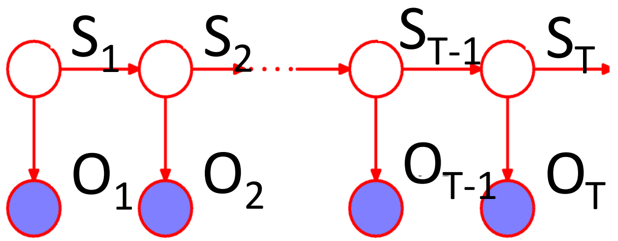
- Decoding – What is the probability that the third roll was loaded given the observed sequence? Forward-Backward Algorithm

  – What is the most likely die sequence given the observed sequence? Viterbi Algorithm

- Learning – Under what parameterization is the observed sequence most probable? Baum-Welch Algorithm (EM)

Evaluation Problem

- Given HMM parameters $p(S_1), p(S_t|S_{t-1}), p(O_t|S_t)$ & observation sequence $\{O_t\}_{t=1}^T$



find probability of observed sequence

$$p(\{O_t\}_{t=1}^T) = \sum_{S_1,\ldots,S_T} p(\{O_t\}_{t=1}^T, \{S_t\}_{t=1}^T)$$

$$= \sum_{S_1,\ldots,S_T} p(S_1) \prod_{t=2}^T p(S_t|S_{t-1}) \prod_{t=1}^T p(O_t|S_t)$$

requires summing over all possible hidden state values at all times – K^T exponential # terms!

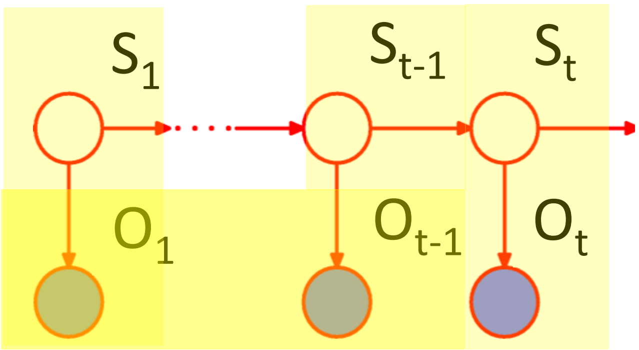
Instead: $$p(\{O_t\}_{t=1}^T) = \sum_k \underbrace{p(\{O_t\}_{t=1}^T, S_T = k)}_{\alpha_T^k}$$

Compute recursively

Forward Probability

$$p(\{O_t\}_{t=1}^T) = \sum_k p(\{O_t\}_{t=1}^T, S_T = k) = \sum_k \alpha_T^k$$

Compute forward probability α_t^k recursively over t



$$\alpha_t^k \quad := \quad p(O_1, \ldots, O_t, S_t = k)$$

Introduce S_{t-1}

.

Chain rule

.

Markov assumption

.

$$= \quad p(O_t | S_t = k) \sum_i \alpha_{t-1}^i p(S_t = k | S_{t-1} = i)$$

Forward Algorithm

Can compute α_t^k for all k, t using dynamic programming:

- Initialize: $\alpha_1^k = p(O_1 | S_1 = k)\, p(S_1 = k)$ for all k
- Iterate: for t = 2, …, T

  $\alpha_t^k = p(O_t | S_t = k) \sum_i \alpha_{t-1}^i\, p(S_t = k | S_{t-1} = i)$ for all k

- Termination: $p(\{O_t\}_{t=1}^T) = \sum_k \alpha_T^k$

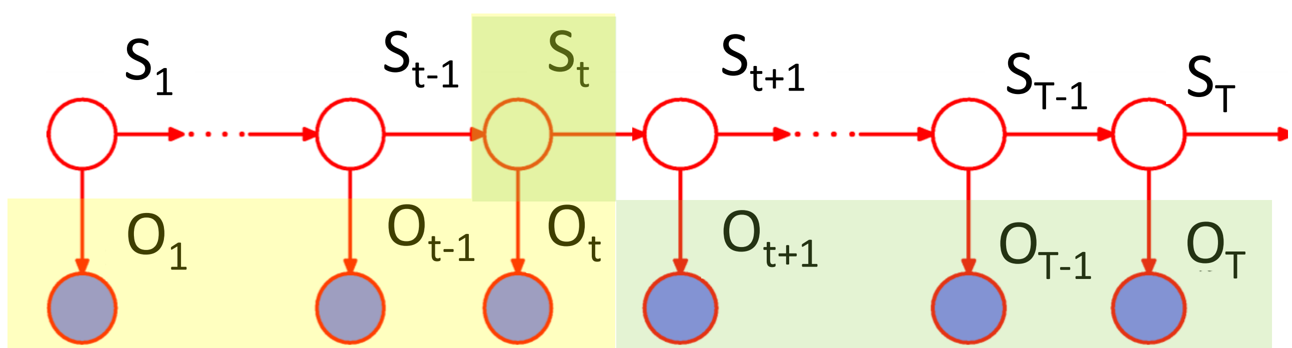
Decoding Problem 1

- Given HMM parameters $p(S_1), p(S_t|S_{t-1}), p(O_t|S_t)$ & observation sequence $\{O_t\}_{t=1}^T$

  find probability that hidden state at time t was k $p(S_t = k|\{O_t\}_{t=1}^T)$

$$
\begin{aligned}
p(S_t = k, \{O_t\}_{t=1}^T) &= p(O_1, \ldots, O_t, S_t = k, O_{t+1}, \ldots, O_T) \\
&= \underbrace{p(O_1, \ldots, O_t, S_t = k)}_{\alpha_t^k}\underbrace{p(O_{t+1}, \ldots, O_T|S_t = k)}_{\beta_t^k}
\end{aligned}
$$

Compute recursively

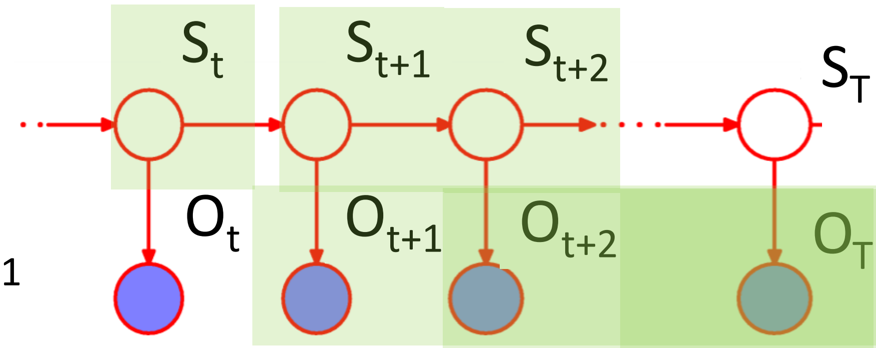


Backward Probability

$$p(S_t = k, \{O_t\}_{t=1}^T) = p(O_1, \ldots, O_t, S_t = k)p(O_{t+1}, \ldots, O_T | S_t = k) = \alpha_t^k \beta_t^k$$

Compute forward probability β_t^k recursively over t

$$\beta_t^k \quad := \quad p(O_{t+1}, \ldots, O_T | S_t = k)$$



Introduce S_{t+1}

.
.
.

Chain rule

Markov assumption

$$= \quad \sum_i p(S_{t+1} = i | S_t = k) p(O_{t+1} | S_{t+1} = i) \beta_{t+1}^i$$

Backward Algorithm

Can compute β_t^k for all k, t using dynamic programming:

- Initialize: $\beta_T^k = 1$ for all k

- Iterate: for t = T-1, …, 1

$$\beta_t^k = \sum_i p(S_{t+1} = i | S_t = k) p(O_{t+1} | S_{t+1} = i) \beta_{t+1}^i \quad \text{for all k}$$

- Termination: $p(S_t = k, \{O_t\}_{t=1}^T) = \alpha_t^k \beta_t^k$

$$p(S_t = k | \{O_t\}_{t=1}^T) = \frac{p(S_t = k, \{O_t\}_{t=1}^T)}{p(\{O_t\}_{t=1}^T)} = \frac{\alpha_t^k \beta_t^k}{\sum_i \alpha_t^i \beta_t^i}$$

Most likely state vs. Most likely sequence

- Most likely state assignment at time t

$$\arg\max_k p(S_t = k|\{O_t\}_{t=1}^T) = \arg\max_k \alpha_t^k \beta_t^k$$

E.g. Which die was most likely used by the casino in the third roll given the observed sequence?

- Most likely assignment of state sequence

$$\arg\max_{\{S_t\}_{t=1}^T} p(\{S_t\}_{t=1}^T|\{O_t\}_{t=1}^T)$$

E.g. What was the most likely sequence of die rolls used by the casino given the observed sequence?

Not the same solution !

MLA of x?
MLA of (x,y)?

x	y	P(x,y)
0	0	0.35
0	1	0.05
1	0	0.3
1	1	0.3

Decoding Problem 2

- Given HMM parameters $p(S_1), p(S_t|S_{t-1}), p(O_t|S_t)$ & observation sequence $\{O_t\}_{t=1}^T$

  find most likely assignment of state sequence

$$\arg\max_{\{S_t\}_{t=1}^T} p(\{S_t\}_{t=1}^T | \{O_t\}_{t=1}^T) = \arg\max_{\{S_t\}_{t=1}^T} p(\{S_t\}_{t=1}^T, \{O_t\}_{t=1}^T)$$

$$= \arg\max_k \underbrace{\max_{\{S_t\}_{t=1}^{T-1}} p(S_T = k, \{S_t\}_{t=1}^{T-1}, \{O_t\}_{t=1}^T)}_{V_T^k}$$

Compute recursively

V_T^k - probability of most likely sequence of states ending at state $S_T = k$

Viterbi Decoding

$$\max_{\{S_t\}_{t=1}^T} p(\{S_t\}_{t=1}^T, \{O_t\}_{t=1}^T) = \max_k V_T^k$$

Compute probability V_t^k recursively over t

$$V_t^k \quad := \quad \max_{S_1,\ldots,S_{t-1}} p(S_t = k, S_1, \ldots, S_{t-1}, O_1, \ldots, O_t)$$

.

Bayes rule

.

Markov assumption

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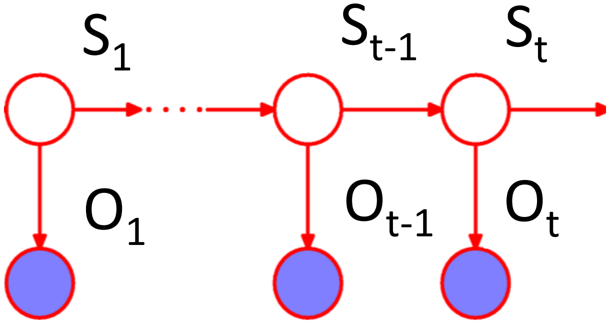


$$= \quad p(O_t|S_t = k) \max_i p(S_t = k|S_{t-1} = i) V_{t-1}^i$$

Viterbi Algorithm

Can compute V_t^k for all k, t using dynamic programming:

- Initialize: $V_1^k = p(O_1|S_1=k)p(S_1 = k)$ for all k

- Iterate: for t = 2, …, T

$$V_t^k = p(O_t|S_t = k) \max_i p(S_t = k|S_{t-1} = i)V_{t-1}^i \quad \text{for all k}$$

- Termination: $\max_{\{S_t\}_{t=1}^T} p(\{S_t\}_{t=1}^T, \{O_t\}_{t=1}^T) = \max_k V_T^k$

Traceback: $S_T^* = \arg\max_k V_T^k$

$$S_{t-1}^* = \arg\max_i p(S_t^*|S_{t-1} = i)V_{t-1}^i$$

Computational complexity

- What is the running time for Forward, Forward-Backward, Viterbi?

$$\alpha_t^k = q_k^{O_t} \sum_i \alpha_{t-1}^i \; p_{i,k}$$

$$\beta_t^k = \sum_i p_{k,i} \; q_i^{O_{t+1}} \; \beta_{t+1}^i$$

$$V_t^k = q_k^{O_t} \; \max_i p_{i,k} \; V_{t-1}^i$$

$O(K^2T)$ linear in T instead of $O(K^T)$ exponential in T!

Learning Problem

- Given HMM with unknown parameters $\theta = \{\{\pi_i\}, \{p_{ij}\}, \{q_i^k\}\}$ and observation sequence $\mathbf{O} = \{O_t\}_{t=1}^T$

  find parameters that maximize likelihood of observed data

  $$\arg\max_\theta p(\{O_t\}_{t=1}^T|\theta)$$

  But likelihood doesn't factorize since observations not i.i.d.

  hidden variables – state sequence $\{S_t\}_{t=1}^T$

  EM (Baum-Welch) Algorithm:

  E-step – Fix parameters, find expected state assignments

  M-step – Fix expected state assignments, update parameters

Baum-Welch (EM) Algorithm

- Start with random initialization of parameters
- **E-step** – Fix parameters, find expected state assignments

$$\gamma_i(t) = p(S_t = i | O, \theta) = \frac{\alpha_t^i \beta_t^i}{\sum_j \alpha_t^j \beta_t^j}$$

Forward-Backward algorithm

$$\xi_{ij}(t) = p(S_{t-1} = i, S_t = j | O, \theta)$$

$$= \frac{p(S_{t-1} = i | O, \theta) p(S_t = j, O_t, \ldots, O_T | S_{t-1} = i, \theta)}{p(O_t, \ldots, O_T | S_{t-1} = i, \theta)}$$

$$= \frac{\gamma_i(t-1) \; p_{ij} \; q_j^{O_t} \; \beta_t^j}{\beta_{t-1}^i}$$

Baum-Welch (EM) Algorithm

- Start with random initialization of parameters
- **E-step**

$$\gamma_i(t) = p(S_t = i | O, \theta)$$

$$\xi_{ij}(t) = p(S_{t-1} = i, S_t = j | O, \theta)$$

$\sum_{t=1}^{T} \gamma_i(t)$ = expected # times in state i

$\sum_{t=1}^{T\text{-}1} \gamma_i(t)$ = expected # transitions from state i

$\sum_{t=1}^{T-1} \xi_{ij}(t)$ = expected # transitions from state i to j

- **M-step**

$$\pi_i = \gamma_i(1)$$

$$p_{ij} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{T-1} \xi_{ij}(t)}{\sum_{t=1}^{T-1} \gamma_i(t)}$$

$$q_i^k = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{T} \delta_{O_t=k} \gamma_i(t)}{\sum_{t=1}^{T} \gamma_i(t)}$$

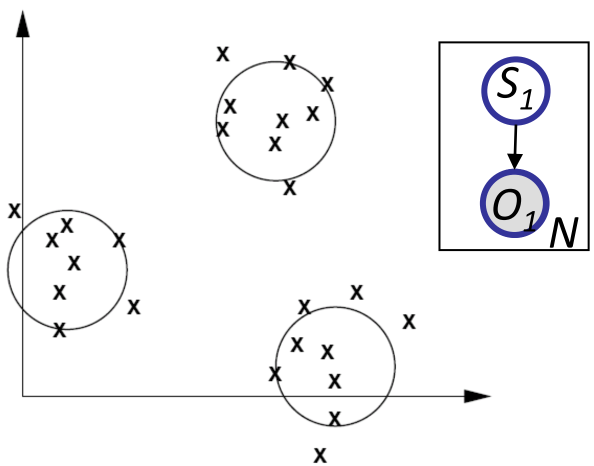
Some connections

- HMM & Dynamic Mixture Models

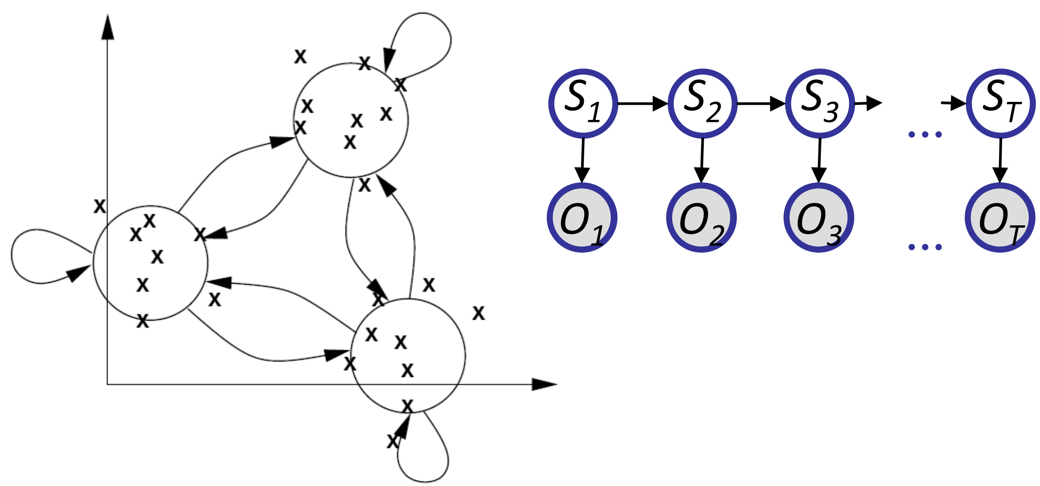
$$p(O_t) = \sum_{S_t} p(O_t|S_t)p(S_t)$$

Choice of mixture component depends on choice of components for previous observations

Static mixture



Dynamic mixture



Some connections

- HMM vs Linear Dynamical Systems (Kalman Filters)

HMM:	States are Discrete Observations Discrete or Continuous
Linear Dynamical Systems:	Observations and States are multi-variate Gaussians whose means are linear functions of their parent states (see Bishop: Sec 13.3)

HMMs.. What you should know

- Useful for modeling sequential data with few parameters using discrete hidden states that satisfy Markov assumption
- Representation - initial prob, transition prob, emission prob,

  State space representation
- Algorithms for inference and learning in HMMs
  - Computing marginal likelihood of the observed sequence: forward algorithm
  - Predicting a single hidden state: forward-backward
  - Predicting an entire sequence of hidden states: viterbi
  - Learning HMM parameters: an EM algorithm known as Baum-Welch