

SIS - CLADAG

CLADAG 2015

10° Scientific Meeting of the Classification and
Data Analysis Group of the Italian Statistical Society

Flamingo Resort, Santa Margherita di Pula, October 8-10, 2015

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Editors:

Francesco Mola, Claudio Conversano

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Università degli Studi di Cagliari



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CLADAG is a member of the International Federation of Classification Societies (IFCS). Among its activities, CLADAG organizes a biennial scientific meeting, schools related to classification and data analysis, publishes a newsletter, and cooperates with other member societies of the IFCS to the organization of their conferences. The scientific program comprises three Keynote Lectures, an Invited Session, 10 Specialized Sessions, 15 Solicited Sessions and 15 Contributed Sessions. All the Specialized and Solicited Sessions have been promoted by the members of the Scientific Program Committee. The organizers wish to thank them for their cooperation in contributing to the success of CLADAG 2015. The Book of Abstracts contains short papers of all the presentations scheduled in the conference program. It is organized according to type of session/lecture: Keynote Lectures, Specialized Sessions, Solicited Sessions and Contributed Sessions.

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Sequential Clustering based on Dirichlet Process Priors

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Abstract: This paper proposes a new sequential clustering method based on the sequential estimation of the random partition induced by the Dirichlet process. Our approach relies on Sequential Importance Resampling (SIR) and on the estimation of the posterior probabilities that each pair of individuals are generated by the same mixture component. Such estimates do not require the identification of mixture components, and therefore are not affected by label switching. Then, a dissimilarity matrix can be easily built, allowing for the implementation of agglomerative clustering methods.

Keywords: Dirichlet process, sampling importance resampling, agglomerative clustering.

1 Dirichlet process mixture

A very important class of models in Bayesian nonparametrics is based on the Dirichlet process and is known as Dirichlet process mixture (Antoniak, 1974). In this model, the observable random variables, X_i , $i = 1, \dots, n$, are assumed to be exchangeable and generated by the following hierarchical model:

$$\begin{aligned}
X_i|\theta_i &\stackrel{ind}{\sim} p(\cdot|\theta_i), \theta_i \in \Theta \\
\theta_i|G &\stackrel{iid}{\sim} G \\
G &\sim DP(\alpha, G_0),
\end{aligned}$$

where $DP(\alpha, G_0)$ denotes a Dirichlet process (DP) with base measure G_0 and precision parameter $\alpha > 0$. Since the DP generates almost surely discrete random measures on the parameter space Θ , ties among the parameter values have positive probability, leading to a batch of clusters of the parameter vector $\theta = [\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n]^T$. Exploiting the Polya urn representation of the DP, the model can be rewritten as

$$X_i|s_i, \theta_{s_i}^* \stackrel{iid}{\sim} p(\cdot|\theta_{s_i}^*), \theta_{s_i}^* \in \Theta \quad (1)$$

$$\theta_{s_i}^* \stackrel{iid}{\sim} G_0 \quad (2)$$

$$p(s_i = j|\mathbf{s}_{<i}) = \begin{cases} \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+i-1} & j = k \\ \frac{n_j}{\alpha+i-1} & j \in \{k-1\}, \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$s_i \perp \theta_j^* \quad \forall i, j, \quad (4)$$

where $\{k\} = \{1, \dots, k\}$, $\mathbf{s}_{<i} = \{s_j, j \in \{i-1\}\}$ (in the rest of the paper, the subscript $< i$ will refer to those quantities that involve all the observations $X_{i'}$ such that $i' < i$), $s_j \in \{k\}$ for $j \in \{k-1\}$, and n_j is the number of θ_1 's equal to θ_j^* . In this model representation, the parameter θ can be expressed as (\mathbf{s}, θ^*) , with $\mathbf{s} = \{s_i : s_i \in \{k\}, i \in \{n\}\}$, $\theta^* = [\theta_{s_1}^*, \dots, \theta_{s_k}^*]^T$ with $\theta_j^* \stackrel{iid}{\sim} G_0$ and $\theta_i = \theta_{s_i}^*$. Consequently, the marginal distribution of X_i is a mixture with k components, where k is an unknown random integer.

In a parametric non Bayesian approach, it would be quite straightforward to cluster the data by maximising the probability of the allocation of each datum to one of the k clusters (with k fixed and known), conditionally on the observed sample

(McLachlan & Peel, 2000). Unfortunately, under the assumptions we made, such computations are not feasible even numerically, due to the well known label switching problem (Frühwirth-Schnatter, 2006). Nevertheless, equations (1)-(4) will be very helpful in building a hierarchical clustering algorithm based on a Bayesian nonparametric model specification.

2 Sampling importance resampling

Under the assumptions we introduced above, following the arguments of MacEachern *et al.*, 1999, we can write the conditional posterior distribution of s_i given x_1, \dots, x_i , as

$$p(s_i = j | \mathbf{s}_{<i}, \boldsymbol{\theta}^*, \mathbf{x}_{<i}^{(j)}, x_i) = \begin{cases} \frac{n_j}{\alpha+i-1} p(x_i | \boldsymbol{\theta}_j^*, \mathbf{s}_{<i}, \mathbf{x}_{<i}^{(j)}) & j \in \{k\} \\ \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+i-1} p(x_i | \boldsymbol{\theta}_{k+1}^*) & j = k+1, \end{cases}$$

where $\mathbf{x}_{<i}^{(j)} = \{x_{i'} : i' < i, s_{i'} = j\}$, $j = 1, \dots, k$, and $\mathbf{x}_{<i}^{(k+1)} = \emptyset$, since $\forall i' < i, s_{i'} \in \{k\}$.

We can marginalise the conditional posterior of s_i with respect to $\boldsymbol{\theta}^*$, obtaining

$$p(s_i = j | \mathbf{s}_{<i}, \mathbf{x}_{<i}^{(j)}, x_i) = \begin{cases} \frac{n_j}{\alpha+i-1} p(x_i | s_i = j, \mathbf{s}_{<i}, \mathbf{x}_{<i}^{(j)}) & j \in \{k\} \\ \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+i-1} p(x_i | s_i = k+1, \mathbf{s}_{<i}, \mathbf{x}_{<i}) & j = k+1, \end{cases}$$

where

$$p(x_i | s_i = j, \mathbf{s}_{<i}, \mathbf{x}_{<i}) = \int_{\Theta} p(x_i | \boldsymbol{\theta}, s_i = j, \mathbf{s}_{<i}, \mathbf{x}_{<i}^{(j)}) p(\boldsymbol{\theta} | s_i = j, \mathbf{s}_{<i}, \mathbf{x}_{<i}^{(j)}) d\boldsymbol{\theta} \quad (5)$$

and

$$p(x_i | s_i = k+1, \mathbf{s}_{<i}, \mathbf{x}_{<i}) = \int_{\Theta} p(x_i | \boldsymbol{\theta}) dG_0(\boldsymbol{\theta}). \quad (6)$$

Notice that when G_0 is a conjugate prior for (1), the computation of (5) and (6) is often straightforward.

MacEachern *et al.*, 1999, introduced the following importance sampler.

SIS algorithm. For $i = 1, \dots, n$, repeat steps (A) and (B)

(A) Compute

$$g(x_i | \mathbf{s}_{<i}, \mathbf{x}_{<i}) \propto \sum_{j=1}^{k+1} \frac{n_j}{\alpha + i - 1} p(x_i | s_i = j, \mathbf{s}_{<i}, \mathbf{x}_{<i}^{(j)}),$$

with $n_{k+1} = \alpha$.

(B) Generate s_i from the multinomial distribution with

$$p(s_i = j | \mathbf{s}_{<i}, \mathbf{x}_{<i}^{(j)}, x_i) \propto \frac{n_j}{\alpha + i - 1} p(x_i | s_i = j, \mathbf{s}_{<i}, \mathbf{x}_{<i}^{(j)}).$$

Taking R independent replicas of this algorithm we obtain $s_i^{(r)}$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, $r = 1, \dots, R$, and $\theta_j^* \sim p(\theta | \mathbf{x}^{(j)})$, with $\mathbf{x}^{(j)} = \{x_i : i \in \{n\}, s_i = j\}$, and compute the importance weights

$$w_r \propto \prod_{i=1}^n g(x_i | \mathbf{s}_{<i}, \mathbf{x}_{<i})$$

such that $\sum_{r=1}^R w_r = 1$. Should the variance of the importance weights be too small, the efficiency of the sampler could be improved by resampling as follows (Cappé *et al.*, 2005). Compute $N_{\text{eff}} = (\sum_{r=1}^R w_r^2)^{-1} = 1$. If $N_{\text{eff}} < R/2$, draw R particles from the current particle set with probabilities equal to their weights, replace the old particle with the new ones and assign them constant weights $w_r = 1/R$.

3 Pairwise dissimilarities and hierarchical clustering

Intuitively, we can state that two individuals, i and j , are similar if x_i and x_j are generated by the same mixture component, i.e. if $s_i =$

s_j . Label switching prevents us from identifying mixture components, but not from assessing similarities among individuals. In fact, the algorithm introduced in the previous section may help us in estimating dissimilarities between individuals. The posterior probability that x_i and x_j are generated by the same component, i.e. the posterior probability of the event $\{s_i = s_j\}$, can be estimated as

$$\hat{p}_{ij} = \sum_{r=1}^R w_r I(s_i^{(r)}, s_j^{(r)}),$$

where $I(x, y) = 1$ if $x = y$ and $I(x, y) = 0$ otherwise. We can then define a dissimilarity matrix D with i j -th element $d_{ij} = 1 - \hat{p}_{ij}$, allowing us to use standard agglomerative hierarchical clustering methods based on posterior evidence.

4 Discussion

The flexibility of Bayesian nonparametric models improves robustness of classification with respect to finite mixture models. Sampling importance resampling algorithms allow for efficient computations, particularly when the base measure is conjugate to model likelihood. No restrictions on the parameters or post processing of the posterior simulations are required.

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