

Variační Bayesova metoda pro sekvence snímků z magnetické rezonance

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Osnova

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Variační Bayesova metoda

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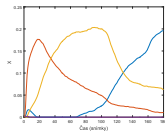
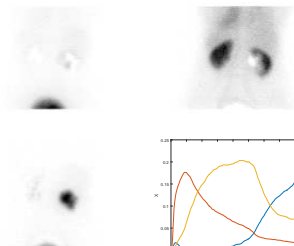
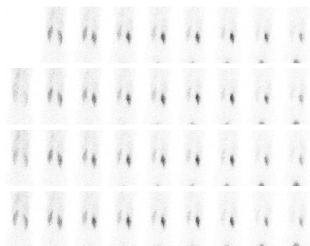
Konvoluční model

Osnova

Variační Bayesova metoda

Konvoluční model

Konvoluční model s hladkými jádry



Obrázek: Data z Database of dynamic renal scintigraphy - www.dynamicrenalstudy.org.

Pravděpodobnostní model

- ▶ Data \mathbf{D} , vícerozměrný parametr θ
- ▶ Model je dán hustotou pravděpodobnosti

$$f(\mathbf{D}|\theta)$$

- ▶ Bayesova věta

$$f(\theta | \mathbf{D}) \propto f(\mathbf{D} | \theta)f(\theta)$$

- ▶ Cíl: získat aposteriorní rozdělení jednotlivých parametrů

$$f(\theta_i|\mathbf{D})$$

Aproximace

- ▶ Aproximace blížká reálné hustotě
 - ▶ Kullback-Leiblerova divergence aproximované hustoty $\hat{f}(\boldsymbol{\theta}|\mathbf{D})$ od reálné $f(\boldsymbol{\theta}|\mathbf{D})$

$$KL\left(\hat{f}(\boldsymbol{\theta}|\mathbf{D}) \parallel f(\boldsymbol{\theta}|\mathbf{D})\right) = \mathbb{E}_{\hat{f}(\boldsymbol{\theta}|\mathbf{D})} \left[\ln \frac{\hat{f}(\boldsymbol{\theta}|\mathbf{D})}{f(\boldsymbol{\theta}|\mathbf{D})} \right].$$

- ▶ Prostor nezávislých podmíněných hustot pravděpodobnosti

$$\mathbb{F} = \{f(\theta_i, \theta_j|\mathbf{D}) : f(\theta_i, \theta_j|\mathbf{D}) = f(\theta_i|\mathbf{D})f(\theta_j|\mathbf{D})\}.$$

(Šmídl, Quinn, 2006)

Variační Bayesova metoda

Nechť je $f(\boldsymbol{\theta}|\mathbf{D})$ aposteriorní hustotou pravděpodobnosti vícerozměrné proměnné $\boldsymbol{\theta} = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_q)^T$. Nechť dále $\hat{f}(\boldsymbol{\theta}|\mathbf{D}) \in \mathbb{F}$ označuje aproximovanou hustotu nezávislých proměnných $\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_q$. Pak je minima Kullback-Leiblerovy divergence hustoty $\hat{f}(\boldsymbol{\theta}|\mathbf{D})$ od $f(\boldsymbol{\theta}|\mathbf{D})$ dosaženo pro

$$\tilde{f}(\theta_i|\mathbf{D}) \propto \exp \left[\mathbb{E}_{\tilde{f}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{\setminus i}|\mathbf{D})} [\ln f(\boldsymbol{\theta}|\mathbf{D})] \right], \quad i = 1, \dots, n,$$

kde $\boldsymbol{\theta}_{\setminus i}$ představuje vektor $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ bez jeho i -té složky. (Šmídl, Quinn, 2006)

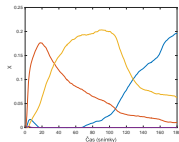
- ▶ IVB algoritmus
- ▶ EM algoritmus

FAMIS

Model

$$D = AX^T + E,$$

kde $D \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times n}$, $A \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times r}$, $W \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times r}$, $B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$



Konvoluční model

$$\mathbf{x}_k = \mathbf{b} * \mathbf{w}_k = \mathbf{B} \mathbf{w}_k, \quad \text{kde } \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ b_2 & b_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ b_3 & b_2 & b_1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_n & b_{n-1} & \cdots & b_2 & b_1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{B} \mathbf{W},$$

Rozdělení

▶ Apriorní rozdělení

$$\mathbf{D} \mid \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{W}, \mathbf{B}, \omega \sim \mathcal{N} \left(\mathbf{A} \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{W}^T, \omega^{-1} \mathbf{I}_p \otimes \mathbf{I}_n \right),$$

$$a_{i,k} \mid \xi_{i,k} \sim t\mathcal{N} \left(0, \xi_{i,k}^{-1}, \langle 0, 1 \rangle \right), \quad \forall i \in \hat{p}, \forall k \in \hat{r},$$

$$\xi_{i,k} \sim \mathcal{G} \left(\Phi_{i,k,0}, \psi_{i,k,0} \right), \quad \forall i \in \hat{p}, \forall k \in \hat{r},$$

$$w_{j,k} \mid v_{j,k} \sim t\mathcal{N} \left(0, v_{j,k}^{-1}, \mathbb{R}_0^+ \right), \quad \forall j \in \hat{n}, \forall k \in \hat{r},$$

$$v_{j,k} \sim \mathcal{G} \left(\alpha_{j,k,0}, \beta_{j,k,0} \right), \quad \forall j \in \hat{n}, \quad \forall k \in \hat{r},$$

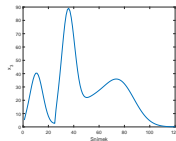
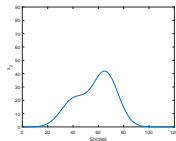
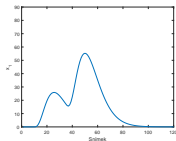
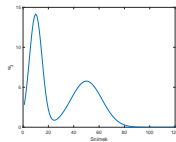
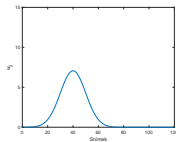
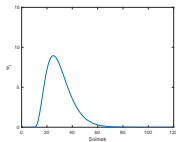
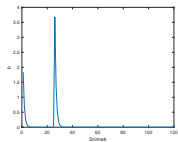
$$\omega \sim \mathcal{G} \left(\rho_0, \eta_0 \right),$$

$$\mathbf{b} \sim \mathcal{U} \left(\langle 0, \lambda \rangle^n \right).$$

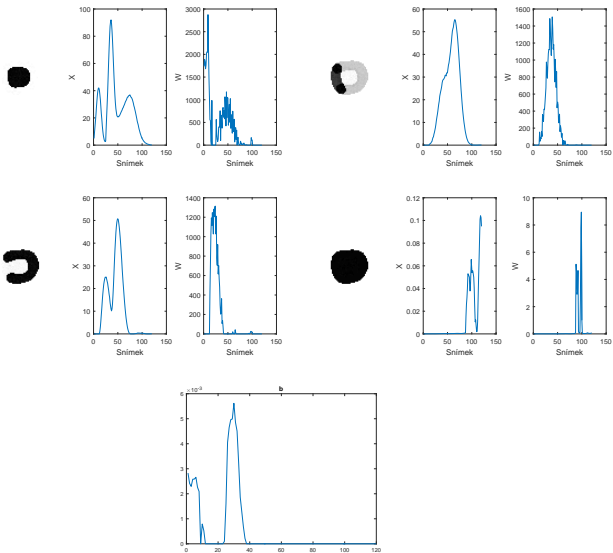
▶ Aposteriorní rozdělení

- ▶ z konjugovanosti stejná, liší se pouze parametry
- ▶ \mathbf{b} odhadována bodově \rightarrow aposteriorní rozdělení jako Diracova δ -funkce

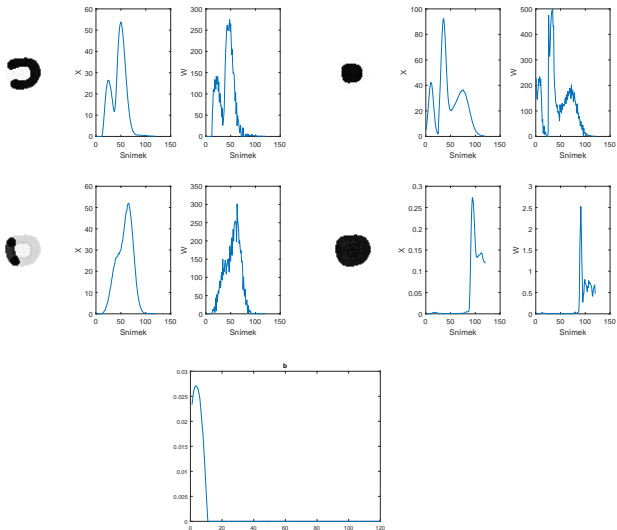
Syntetická data



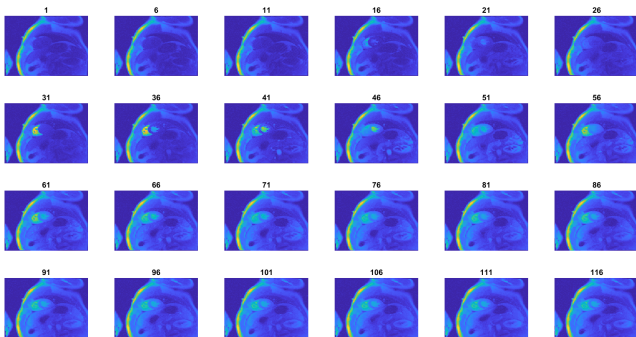
Vstupní funkce ze dvou exponenciál



Vstupní funkce z jedné exponenciály

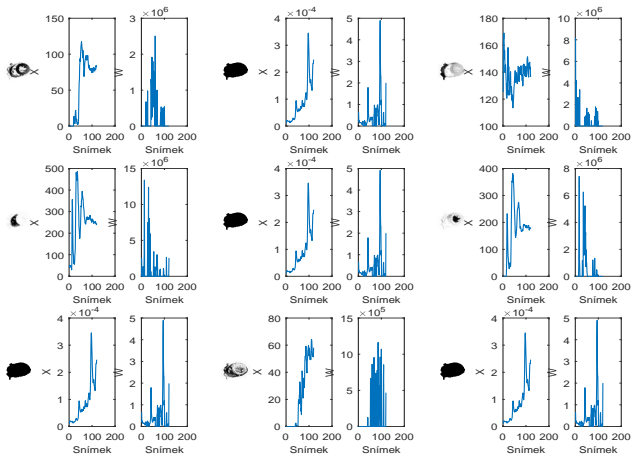


Data z magnetické rezonance srdce

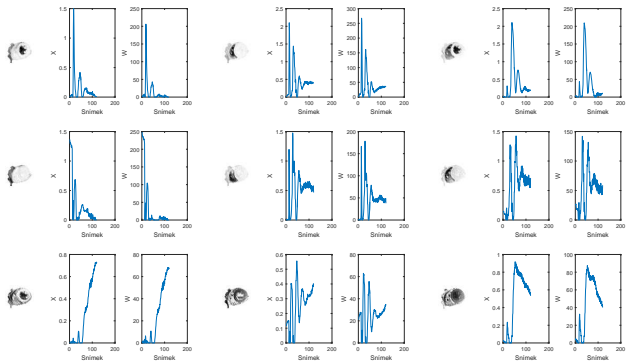


Obrázek: Data poskytnutá Institutem klinické a experimentální medicíny

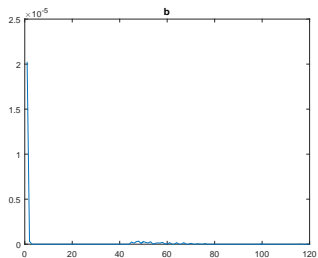
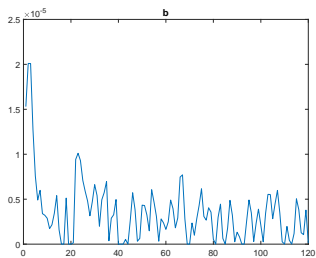
Odhad b bez aproximace



Odhad b s aproximací



Vstupní funkce



Předpoklad hladkosti jader

$$\mathbf{L}_k \mathbf{w}_k \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \text{diag}(\mathbf{v}_k)^{-1}),$$

kde

$$\mathbf{L}_k \mathbf{w}_k = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ l_{1,k} & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & l_{2,k} & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & l_{n-1,k} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{w}_k = \begin{pmatrix} w_{1,k} \\ l_{1,k} w_{1,k} + w_{2,k} \\ l_{2,k} w_{2,k} + w_{3,k} \\ \vdots \\ l_{n-1,k} w_{n-1,k} + w_{n,k} \end{pmatrix}.$$

takže nové apriorní rozdělení \mathbf{w}_k bude

$$\mathbf{w}_k \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\mathbf{0}_n, \left(\mathbf{L}_k \text{diag} \mathbf{v}_k \mathbf{L}_k^T\right)^{-1}\right),$$

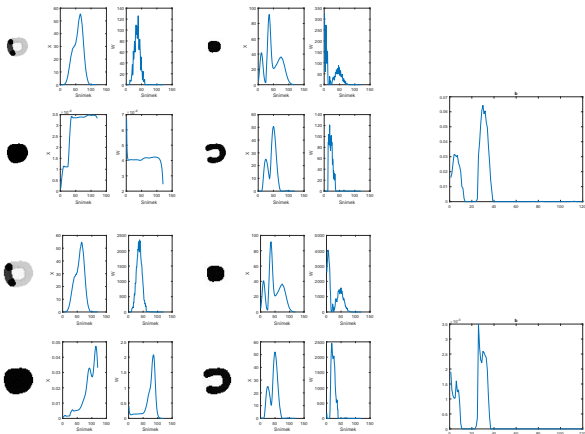
$$l_{t,k} \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\mu_{l_{t,k},0}, \phi_{t,k}^{-1}\right),$$

$$\forall t \in \widehat{n-1}, \forall k \in \hat{r},$$

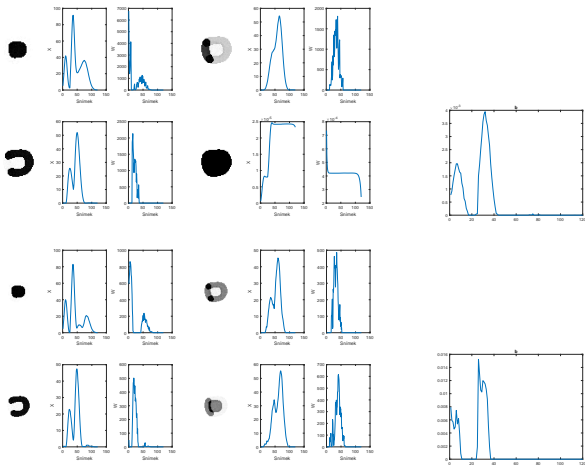
$$\phi_{t,k} \sim \mathcal{G}(\gamma_{t,k,0}, \nu_{t,k,0}),$$

$$\forall t \in \widehat{n-1}, \forall k \in \hat{r}.$$

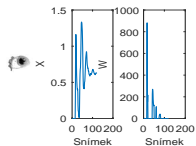
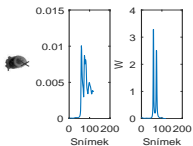
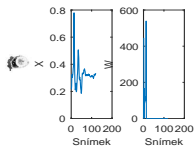
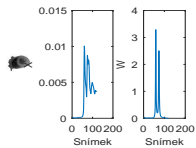
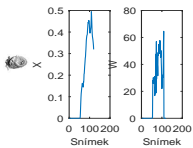
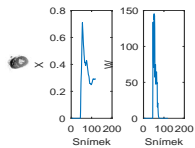
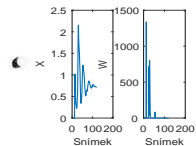
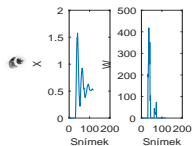
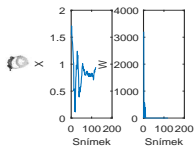
Slabší požadavek na hladkost



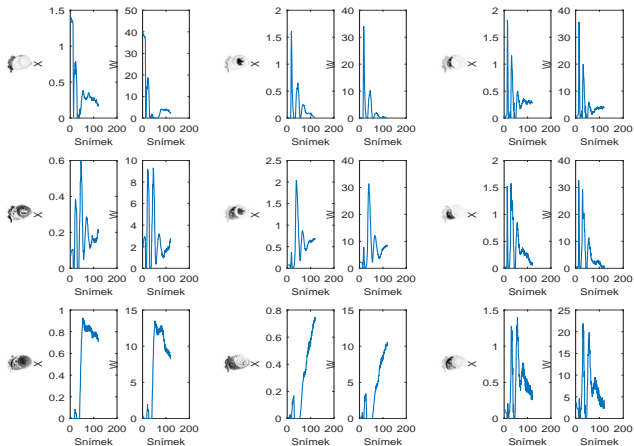
Slabší požadavek na hladkost, nuly v počátečních hodnotách konvolučních jader



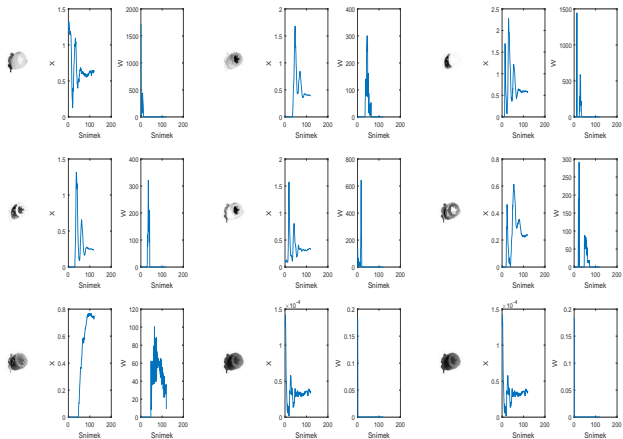
Odhad b bez aproximace



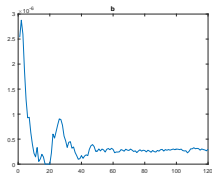
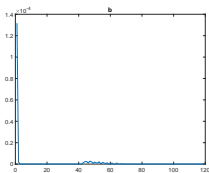
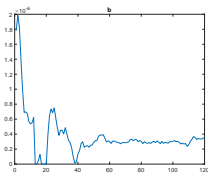
Odhad b s aproximací



Odhad b bez aproximace se slabším požadavkem na hladkost



Vstupní funkce



Závěr

- ▶ Byl navržen konvoluční model k rozkladu sekvence snímků z magnetické rezonance srdce
- ▶ První model odhadoval konvoluční jádra místy skoro jako sekvence pulsů, proto byl navržen nový model s předpokladem hladkosti jader
- ▶ Díky novému předpokladu se odhad zlepšil jak u syntetických, tak u reálných dat

ŠMÍDL, Václav a Anthony QUINN, 2006. *The Variational Bayes Method in Signal Processing*. Berlin Heidelberg: Springer. ISBN 978-3-540-28820-6.