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// T52mixExpNor.sce
// MIXTURE ESTIMATION (descriptive normal)
// - static normal componens
// - multinomial y and v
// |y1| |a11 a12 a13||v1|
// | | = | |v2| + e
// |y2| |a21 a22 a23||v3|
// Experiments
// - change simulated expectations thS
// - change initial expectations thE (through the statistics S, ka)
// -----
exec("ScIntro.sce",-1),
getd(), mode(0)

nd=100; // 1
// SIMULATION // 2
thS=list(); // 3
thS(1)=[1 6 10 // simulated reg. coefficients // 4
        3 1 2]; // 5
thS(2)=[8 1 5 // 6
        4 6 8]; // 7
thS(3)=[6 9 1 // 8
        5 3 2]; // 9

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a1S=[.3 .2 .5];           // parameters of pointer model // 10
sd=.1;                    // common and known noise std. // 11
for t=1:nd                // 12
    jS=sampCat(a1S);      // pointer value generation // 13
    cS(t)=jS;            // 14
    v(:,t)=randn(1,3);   // expl. variables // 15
    y(:,t)=thS(jS)*v(:,t)+sd*randn(2,1); // output value generation // 16
end                        // 17
nc=length(thS);          // number of componens // 18
                           // 19
// INITIALIZATION        // 20
V=list(); thE=list();    // 21
ka=[1 1 1];             // initial counter stat. // 22
for j=1:nc              // 23
    thE(j)=thS(j)+5*rand(2,3); // def. of initial parameters // 24
    V(j)=eye(5,5);      // initial inf. matrix // 25
    V(j)(1:2,3:5)=thE(j); // 26
    V(j)(3:5,1:2)=thE(j)'; // 27
    thE(j)=v2thN(V(j)/ka(j),2); // initial point estimates // 28
end                      // 29
                           // 30
// TIME LOOP            // 31
for t=1:nd              // 32

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// estimation // 33
for j=1:nc // 34
    [nill,qp(j)]=GaussN(y(:,t),thE(j)'\*v(:,t),sd*eye(2,2)); //proximity // 35
end // 36
q=exp(qp-max(qp)); // 37
w=q/sum(q); // weights // 38
wt(:,t)=w; // 39
for j=1:nc // 40
    Ps=[y(:,t)' v(:,t)']'; // extended reg. vector // 41
    V(j)=V(j)+w(j)*Ps*Ps'; // update of statistics V // 42
    ka(j)=ka(j)+w(j); // update of counter // 43
    thE(j)=v2thN(V(j)/ka(j),2); // point estimates // 44
    c(j).th(:,t)=thE(j)(:); // remember for plot // 45
end // 46
// 47
// zero-step prediction // 48
ypp=0; // 49
for j=1:nc // 50
    select 1 // type of prediction: 1-point, 2-generated; // 51
    case 1, ypp=ypp+w(j)*thE(j)'\*v(:,t); // 52
    case 2, ypp=ypp+w(j)*(thE(j)'\*v(:,t)+sd*randn(2,1)); // 53
    end // 54
end // 55

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    yp(:,t)=ypp;                // prediction                // 56
end                               // 57
                                   // 58
// RESULTS                          // 59
set(scf(1),'position',[600 10 1200 400]) // 60
for j=1:nc                          // 61
    subplot(1,3,j)                  // 62
    plot(c(j).th')                  // 63
    title('Evolution of estimated parametr: comp. '+string(j)) // 64
end                                   // 65
                                   // 66
disp 'Simulated parameter values' // 67
disp(thS(:))                         // 68
disp 'Final estimated parameters' // 69
disp(thE(:))                         // 70
                                   // 71
set(scf(2),'position',[900 500 600 400]) // plot data and prediction // 72
plot(1:nd,y,'ob',1:nd,yp,'xr','markersize',8) // 73
title 'Data (b) and prediction (r)' // 74
                                   // 75
[nill,cp]=max(wt,'r');                // accuracy of classification // 76
disp 'Accuracy of classification' // 77
ACC=acc(cS,cp)                        // 78

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disp 'Relative prediction error'           // accuracy of prediction // 79
RPE=rpe(y(:),yp(:))                       // 80
                                           // 81
```

Description of the program

- Rows 3–12 define parameters for simulation.
- Rows 12–17 perform simulation with switching components. Simulated model is multivariate.
- Rows 21–29 prepare initial statistics and parameters for the estimation.
- Rows 32–57 represent the time loop.
 - Rows 34–36 compute logarithmic proximities.
 - Rows 38–39 perform normalization of proximities and take their exponent.
 - Rows 40–46 do statistics update and construction of point estimates of the parameters.
 - Rows 49–55 construct the output zero-step prediction (either point one - expectation or generated one - expectation + noise).