Variational Inference: The Basics

Philip Schulz and Wilker Aziz

https://github.com/philschulz/VITutorial

Generative Models

Examples

Variational Inference
- Deriving VI with Jensen's Inequality
- Deriving VI from KL Divergence
- Relationship to EM

Mean Field Inference

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Joint Distribution

Let X and Z be random variables. A generative model is any model that defines a joint distribution over these variables.

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3 Examples of Generative Models

- $p(x, z) = p(x)p(z|x)$
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- $p(x, z) = p(x)p(z)$

Likelihood and prior

From here on, x is our observed data. On the other hand, z is an unobserved outcome.

- $p(x|z)$ is the **likelihood**
- $p(z)$ is the **prior** over Z

Notice: both distributions may depend on a non-random quantity α (write e.g. $p(z|\alpha)$). In that case, we call α a hyperparameter.

Bayes rule

We can *invert* a conditional probability distribution.

$$p(z|x) = \frac{p(x|z)p(z)}{p(x)}$$

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$$\underbrace{p(z|x)}_{\text{posterior}} = \frac{\overbrace{p(x|z)}^{\text{likelihood}}\overbrace{p(z)}^{\text{prior}}}{\underbrace{p(x)}_{\text{marginal likelihood/evidence}}}$$

The Basic Problem

We want to compute the posterior over latent variables $p(z|x)$. This involves computing the marginal likelihood

$$p(x) = \int p(x, z)\mathrm{d}z$$

which is often **intractable**. This problem motivates the use of **approximate inference** techniques.

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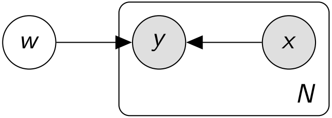
We cannot compute the posterior when

1. The functional form of the posterior is unknown (we don't know which parameters to infer)
2. The functional form is known but the computation is intractable

Bayesian Log-Linear POS Tagger



The Normal distribution is not conjugate to the Gibbs distribution. The form of the posterior is unknown.

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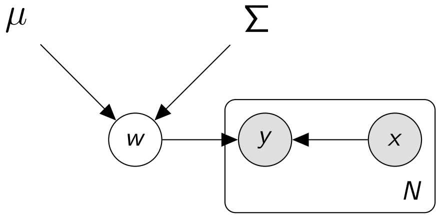


The Normal distribution is not conjugate to the Gibbs distribution. The form of the posterior is unknown.

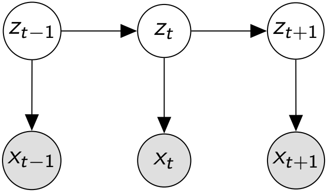
Bayesian Log-Linear POS Tagger

Intuition

Simply assume that the posterior is Gaussian.

Factorial HMMs

FHMMs have several Markov chains over latent variables.



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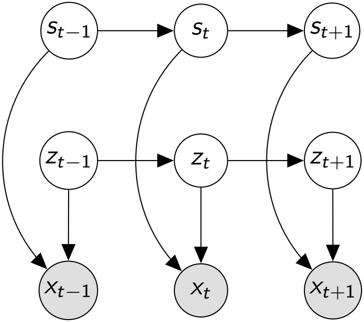

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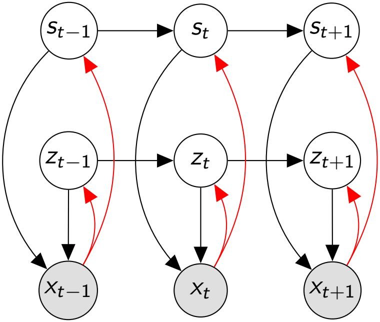

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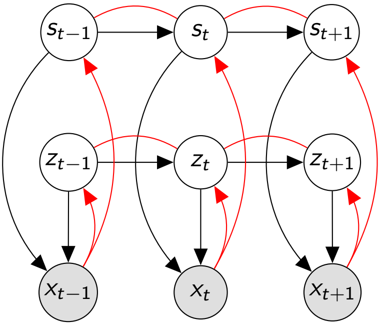

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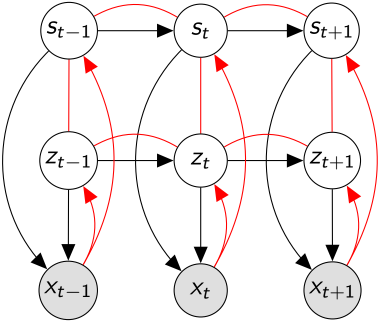
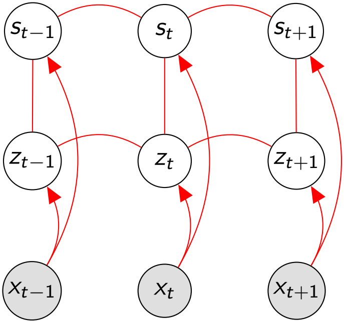


Factorial HMMs

Inference network for FHHMs.



Factorial HMMs

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- M Markov chains over latent variables.
- L outcomes per latent variable.
- Sequence of length T.
- Complexity of inference: $\mathcal{O}(L^{2M}T)$.

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Intractable

Exponential dependency on the number of hidden Markov chains.

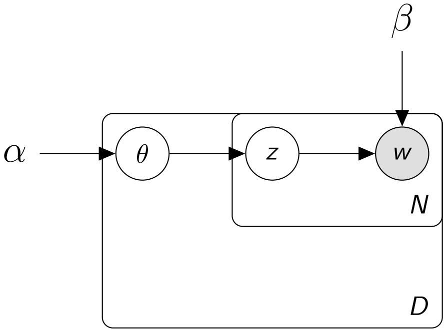
Factorial HMMs

Intuition

Simply assume that the posterior consists of independent Markov chains.

Latent Dirichlet Allocation

An admixture model that changes its mixture weights per document. We assume that the mixture components are fixed.



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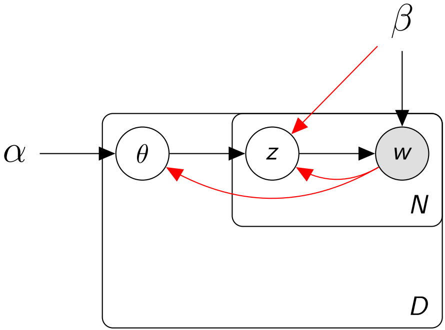

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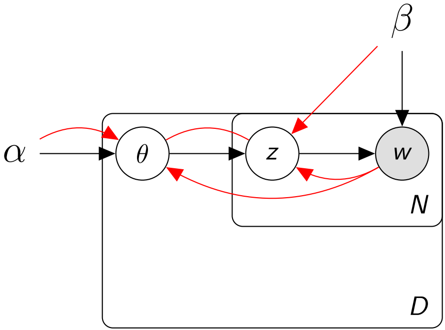
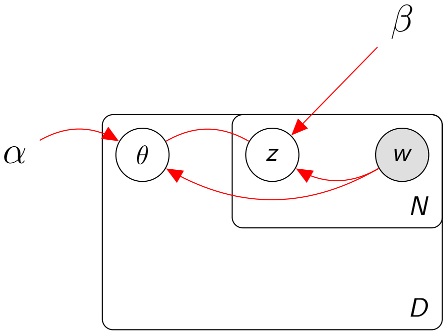


Latent Dirichlet Allocation

Inference network for LDA.



Latent Dirichlet Allocation

An admixture model that changes its mixture weights per document. Here we assume that the mixture components are fixed.

- D documents.
- N tokens and latent variables per document.
- L outcomes per latent variable.
- Complexity of inference: $\mathcal{O}(L^{DN})$.

Latent Dirichlet Allocation

Intuition

Simply assume that the posterior consists of independent categorical and Dirichlet distributions.

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Rule of Thumb

Simply assume that the posterior is in the same family as the prior.

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Idea

Let's approximate it by an auxiliary distribution $q(z)$ that is computable!

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Let's approximate it by an auxiliary distribution $q(z)$ that is computable!

Requirement

Choose $q(z)$ as close as possible to $p(z|x)$ to obtain a faithful approximation.

Recap KL divergence

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- $\mathrm{KL}\left(q(z) \,||\, p(z|x)\right) = \mathbb{E}_{q(z)}\left[\log\left(\frac{q(z)}{p(z|x)}\right)\right]$ (both)

Recap KL divergence

Properties

- $\text{KL}\left(q(z) \mid\mid p(z|x)\right) \geq 0$ with equality iff $q(z) = p(z|x)$.

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- $-\mathrm{KL}\left(q(z) \,||\, p(z|x)\right) = \mathbb{E}_{q(z)}\left[\log\left(\frac{p(z|x)}{q(z)}\right)\right] \leq 0$.
- $\mathrm{KL}\left(q(z) \,||\, p(z|x)\right) = \infty$ if $\exists z$ s.t. $p(z|x) = 0$ and $q(z) > 0$.

VI derivation I

$$\log p(x) = \log \left(\int p(x, z) \mathrm{d}z \right)$$

VI derivation I

$$\begin{aligned}\log p(x) &= \log\left(\int p(x,z)\mathrm{d}z\right)\\ &= \log\left(\int q(z)\frac{p(x,z)}{q(z)}\mathrm{d}z\right)\end{aligned}$$

VI derivation I

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\begin{aligned}
\log p(x) &= \log\left(\int p(x,z)\mathrm{d}z\right) \\
&= \log\left(\int q(z)\frac{p(x,z)}{q(z)}\mathrm{d}z\right) \\
&= \log\left(\mathbb{E}_{q(z)}\left[\frac{p(x,z)}{q(z)}\right]\right) \\
&\geq \mathbb{E}_{q(z|x)}\left[\log\left(\frac{p(x,z)}{q(z)}\right)\right]
\end{aligned}
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&= \mathbb{E}_{q(z|x)}\left[\log\left(\frac{p(z|x)p(x)}{q(z)}\right)\right]
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$$\log p(x) \geq \mathbb{E}_{q(z|x)} \left[\log \left(\frac{p(z|x)p(x)}{q(z)} \right) \right]$$

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\log p(x) &\geq \mathbb{E}_{q(z|x)}\left[\log\left(\frac{p(z|x)p(x)}{q(z)}\right)\right] \\
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We have derived a lower bound on the log-evidence whose gap is exactly $\operatorname{KL}\left(q(z) \,||\, p(z|x)\right)$.

VI derivation II

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Formal Objective

$$\min_{q(z)} \mathrm{KL}\left(q(z) \,||\, p(z|x)\right)$$

VI derivation II

Recall that we want to find $q(z)$ such that $\mathrm{KL}\left(q(z) \,||\, p(z|x)\right)$ is small.

Formal Objective

$$\min_{q(z)} \mathrm{KL}\left(q(z) \,||\, p(z|x)\right) = \max_{q(z)} -\mathrm{KL}\left(q(z) \,||\, p(z|x)\right)$$

VI derivation II

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&= \max_{q(z)} \mathbb{E}_{q(z)}\left[\log p(x,z)\right] + \mathbb{H}\left(q(z)\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

As before, we have derived a lower bound on the log-evidence. This **evidence lower bound** or **ELBO** is our optimisation objective.

ELBO

$$\boxed{\max_{q(z)} \mathbb{E}_{q(z)}\left[\log p(x,z)\right] + \mathbb{H}\left(q(z)\right)}$$

Performing VI (Frequentist Case)

VI in its basic form can be performed via coordinate ascent. This can be done as a 2-step procedure.

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2. Optimise generative model.

$$\max_{p(x,z)} \mathbb{E}_{q(z)} \left[\log\left(p(x,z)\right)\right] + \underbrace{\mathbb{H}\left(q(z)\right)}_{\text{constant}}$$

Recap: EM Algorithm

E-step Compute: $\mathbb{E}_{p(z|x)}\left[\log\left(p(x,z)\right)\right]$.
Same as: $\max_{p(z|x)} \mathbb{E}_{p(z|x)}\left[\log p(x,z)\right]$

M-step $\max_{p(x,z)} \mathbb{E}_{p(z|x)}\left[\log p(x,z)\right] + \underbrace{\mathbb{H}\left(p(z|x)\right)}_{\text{constant}}$

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EM is variational inference!

$$q(z) = p(z|x)$$
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Designing a tractable approximation

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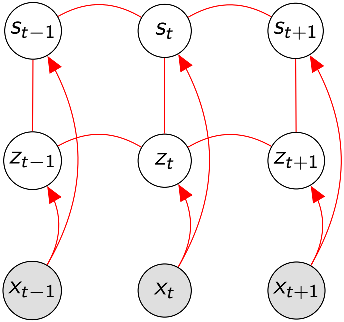
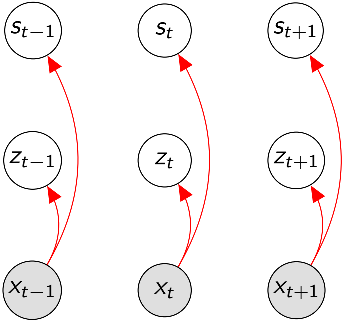
This approximation strategy is commonly known as **mean field** approximation.

Original FHHM Inference



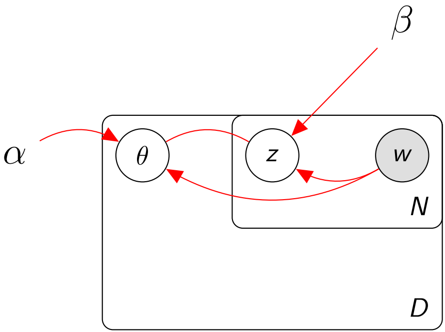
Exact posterior $p(s, z|x)$

Mean field FHHM Inference



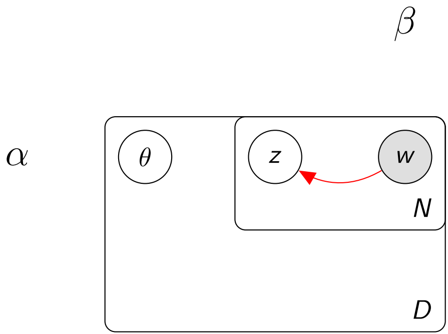
Approximate posterior $q(s, z) = \prod_{t=1}^{T} q(s_t)q(z_t)$

Original LDA Inference



Exact posterior $p(z, \theta | w, \alpha, \beta)$

Mean field LDA Inference



Approximate posterior

$$q(z, \theta | w, \alpha, \beta) = \prod_{d=1}^{D} q(\theta_d) \prod_{i=1}^{N} q(z_i | w)$$

Latent Factor Document Model

Let us consider a latent factor model for document modelling:

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Latent Factor Document Model

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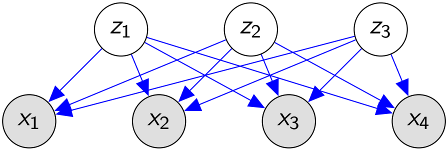
- a document $x = (x_1, \ldots, x_N)$ consists of n i.i.d. categorical draws from that model
- the categorical distribution in turn depends on binary latent factors $z = (z_1, \ldots, z_K)$ which are also i.i.d.

$$\begin{aligned} Z_j &\sim \text{Bernoulli}(\alpha) & (1 \leq j \leq K) \\ X_i|z &\sim \text{Categorical}\left(f_\theta(z)\right) & (1 \leq i \leq N) \end{aligned}$$

$f_\theta(\cdot)$ is computed by a NN with softmax output.

Original LFDM Inference

Joint distribution: latent variables are marginally independent a priori



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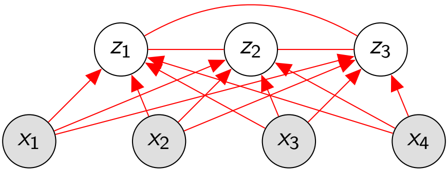

Posterior: latent variables are marginally dependent given observations

Mean field assumption

We have K latent variables

- assume the posterior factorises as K independent terms

$$q(z_1, \ldots, z_K) = \underbrace{\prod_{j=1}^{K} q_{\lambda_j}(z_j)}_{\text{mean field}}$$

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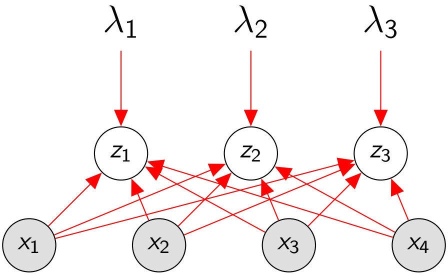
with independent sets of parameters $\lambda_j = \{b_j\}$

$$Z_j \sim \text{Bernoulli}(b_j)$$

Mean field: example



Amortised variational inference

Amortise the cost of inference using NNs

$$q(z_1, \ldots, z_K|x) = \prod_{j=1}^{K} q_{\lambda}(z_j|x)$$

Amortised variational inference

Amortise the cost of inference using NNs

$$q(z_1, \ldots, z_K|x) = \prod_{j=1}^{K} q_{\lambda}(z_j|x)$$

still mean field

$$Z_j|x \sim \text{Bernoulli}(b_j)$$

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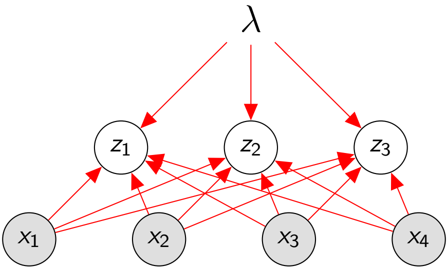
but with a shared set of parameters

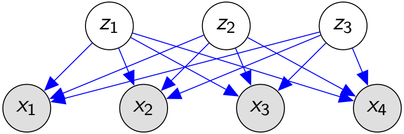
- where $b_1^K = g_{\lambda}(x)$

Amortised VI: example

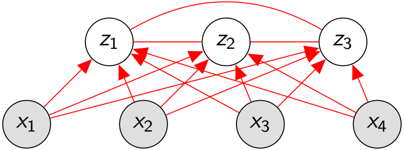


Overview

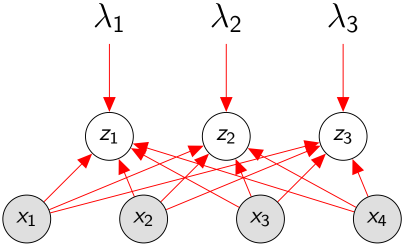
Joint distribution



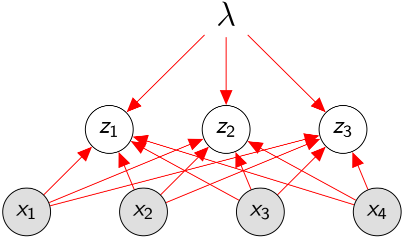
Posterior



Mean field



Amortised VI



Summary

- Posterior inference is often **intractable** because the marginal likelihood (or **evidence**) $p(x)$ cannot be computed efficiently.
- Variational inference approximates the posterior $p(z|x)$ with a simpler distribution $q(z)$.
- The variational objective is the **evidence lower bound (ELBO)**:

$$\mathbb{E}_{q(z)}\left[\log\left(p(x,z)\right)\right] + \mathbb{H}\left(q(z)\right)$$

Summary

- The **ELBO** is a lower bound on the log-evidence.
- When $q(z) = p(z|x)$ we recover EM.
- A common approximation is the **mean field** approximation which assumes that all latent variables are independent:

$$q(z) = \prod_{i=1}^{N} q(z_i)$$

Literature I

David Blei, Andrew Ng, and Michael Jordan. Latent dirichlet allocation. *Journal of Machine Learning Research*, 3(4-5): 993–1022, 2003. doi: 10.1162/jmlr.2003.3.4-5.993. URL http://dx.doi.org/10.1162/jmlr.2003.3.4-5.993.

David M. Blei, Alp Kucukelbir, and Jon D. McAuliffe. Variational inference: A review for statisticians. 01 2016. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/1601.00670.

Zoubin Ghahramani and Michael I Jordan. Factorial hidden markov models. In *NIPS*, pages 472–478, 1996. URL http://papers.nips.cc/paper/1144-factorial-hidden-markov-models.pdf.

Literature II

Radford M Neal and Geoffrey E Hinton. A view of the em algorithm that justifies incremental, sparse, and other variants. In *Learning in graphical models*, pages 355–368. Springer, 1998. URL http://www.cs.toronto.edu/~fritz/absps/emk.pdf.