Lecture 28: Variational Inference

Professor Ilias Bilionis

Overview of variational inference



Automatic Differentiation Variational Inference

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Variational Inference

parm. (x)
$$\frac{p_{\text{rist}}}{x} = \frac{x - p(x)}{y + x}$$

Likelihand: $y + x - p(y | x)$
 $\frac{p(y | x)}{2} = \frac{p(y | x)}{p(x)} = \frac{p(y | x)}{p(y)}$
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Are replaced, $\frac{p(x | y)}{q(x | y)} = \frac{p(y | x)}{p(y | x)}$

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What is the Kullback-Leibler divergence

divergence
$$KL(q(x;y)||p(x|y)) \equiv \int q(x;y) \ln \frac{q(x;y)}{p(x|y)} dx$$

$$= E_{q(x;y)} \left[\ln \frac{q(x;y)}{p(x|y)} \right]$$

$$= E_{q(x;y)} \left[\ln q(x;y) - \ln p(x|y) \right]$$

$$= E_{q(x;y)} \left[\ln q(x;y) - \ln p(x|y) \right]$$

$$= E_{q(x;y)} \left[\ln q(x;y) - \ln p(x|x) - \ln p(x) + \ln p(y) \right]$$

$$= E_{q(x;y)} \left[\ln q(x;y) - \ln p(x|x) - \ln p(x|x) \right] + \ln p(y)$$

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Properties of the KL-distance

2)
$$KL(q(x;\varphi)||p(x|y))=0=0$$
 $q(x;\varphi)=p(x|y)$

3)
$$KL(p(x|y)||q(x|y)) \neq KL(q(x|y)||p(x|y))$$



The evidence lower bound

