LDA-SVI

December 6, 2024

```
import time
import numpy
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import scipy.special as sp_spec
import scipy.stats as sp_stats
```

0.1 Assignment 2A. Problem 2.2.8 SVI.

0.1.1 Generate data

The cell below generates data for the LDA model. Note, for simplicity, we are using N_d = N for all d.

```
[152]: import torch
       import torch.distributions as t_dist
       def generate_data(D, N, K, W, eta, alpha):
           Torch implementation for generating data using the LDA model. Faster for \Box
        \hookrightarrow larger datasets.
           D = number of documents
           N = number of words in each document
           K = number of topics
           W = number of words in vocabulary
           11 11 11
           # sample K topics
           beta_dist = t_dist.Dirichlet(torch.from_numpy(eta))
           beta = beta_dist.sample([K]) # size K x W
           # sample document topic distribution
           theta_dist = t_dist.Dirichlet(torch.from_numpy(alpha))
           theta = theta_dist.sample([D]) # size D x K
           # sample word to topic assignment
           z_dist = t_dist.OneHotCategorical(probs=theta)
           z = z dist.sample([N])
```

```
z = torch.einsum("ndk->dnk", z)
          # sample word from selected topics
          beta_select = torch.einsum("kw, dnk -> dnw", beta, z)
          w_dist = t_dist.OneHotCategorical(probs=beta_select)
          w = w_dist.sample([1])
          w = w.reshape(D, N, W)
          return w.numpy(), z.numpy(), theta.numpy(), beta.numpy()
 torch.manual_seed(1)
 D_sim = 500
 N_sim = 500 #5000
 K_sim = 2
 W_sim = 10
 eta_sim = np.ones(W_sim)
 eta_sim[3] = 0.0001  # Expect word 3 to not appear in data
 eta_sim[1] = 3.
                                        # Expect word 1 to be most common in data
 alpha_sim = np.ones(K_sim) * 1.0
 w0, z0, theta0, beta0 = generate_data(D_sim, N_sim, K_sim, W_sim, eta_sim,_
   →alpha sim)
 w_cat = w0.argmax(axis=-1) # remove one hot encoding
 unique_z, counts_z = numpy.unique(z0[0, :], return_counts=True)
 unique_w, counts_w = numpy.unique(w_cat[0, :], return_counts=True)
 # Sanity checks for data generation
 print(f"Average z of each document should be close to theta of document. \n
    →Theta of doc 0: {theta0[0]}"
              f" \n Mean z of doc 0: {z0[0].mean(axis=0)}")
 print(f"Beta of topic 0: {beta0[0]}")
 print(f"Beta of topic 1: {beta0[1]}")
 print(f"Word to topic assignment, z, of document 0: {z0[0, 0:10]}")
 print(f"Observed words, w, of document 0: {w_cat[0, 0:10]}")
 print(f"Unique words and count of document 0: {[f'{u}: {c}' for u, c in u of locument of 

¬zip(unique_w, counts_w)]}")
Average z of each document should be close to theta of document.
  Theta of doc 0: [0.140 0.860]
 Mean z of doc 0: [0.142 0.858]
Beta of topic 0: [0.135 0.309 0.036 0.000 0.009 0.068 0.043 0.092 0.103 0.206]
Beta of topic 1: [0.351 0.217 0.081 0.000 0.014 0.099 0.105 0.046 0.016 0.072]
Word to topic assignment, z, of document 0: [[1.000 0.000]
  [1.000 0.000]
  [0.000 1.000]
```

```
[0.000 1.000]
[1.000 0.000]
[0.000 1.000]
[0.000 1.000]
[1.000 0.000]
[0.000 1.000]
[0.000 1.000]
[0.000 1.000]]

Observed words, w, of document 0: [9 1 0 5 6 0 0 5 6 1]

Unique words and count of document 0: ['0: 159', '1: 118', '2: 24', '4: 7', '5: 61', '6: 43', '7: 25', '8: 19', '9: 44']
```

0.1.2 Helper functions

```
[153]: def log_multivariate_beta_function(a, axis=None):
    return np.sum(sp_spec.gammaln(a)) - sp_spec.gammaln(np.sum(a, axis=axis))
```

0.1.3 CAVI Implementation, ELBO and initialization

```
[154]: def initialize_q(w, D, N, K, W):
           Random initialization.
           phi init = np.random.random(size=(D, N, K))
           phi_init = phi_init / np.sum(phi_init, axis=-1, keepdims=True)
           gamma init = np.random.randint(1, 10, size=(D, K))
           lmbda_init = np.random.randint(1, 10, size=(K, W))
           return phi_init, gamma_init, lmbda_init
       def update_q_Z(w, gamma, lmbda):
           D, N, W = w.shape
           K, W = lmbda.shape
           E_log_theta = sp_spec.digamma(gamma) - sp_spec.digamma(np.sum(gamma,__
        \Rightarrowaxis=1, keepdims=True)) # size D x K
           E_log_beta = sp_spec.digamma(lmbda) - sp_spec.digamma(np.sum(lmbda, axis=1,__
        →keepdims=True)) # size K x W
           log_rho = np.zeros((D, N, K))
           w_label = w.argmax(axis=-1)
           for d in range(D):
               for n in range(N):
                   E_log_beta_wdn = E_log_beta[:, int(w_label[d, n])]
                   E_log_theta_d = E_log_theta[d]
                   log_rho_n = E_log_theta_d + E_log_beta_wdn
                   log_rho[d, n, :] = log_rho_n
           phi = np.exp(log_rho - sp_spec.logsumexp(log_rho, axis=-1, keepdims=True))
           return phi
```

```
def update_q_theta(phi, alpha):
   E_Z = phi
   D, N, K = phi.shape
   gamma = np.zeros((D, K))
   for d in range(D):
       E_Z_d = E_Z[d]
        gamma[d] = alpha + np.sum(E_Z_d, axis=0) # sum over N
   return gamma
def update_q_beta(w, phi, eta):
   E Z = phi
   D, N, W = w.shape
   K = phi.shape[-1]
   lmbda = np.zeros((K, W))
   for k in range(K):
       lmbda[k, :] = eta
       for d in range(D):
            for n in range(N):
                lmbda[k, :] += E_Z[d,n,k] * w[d,n] # Sum over d and n
   return lmbda
def calculate_elbo(w, phi, gamma, lmbda, eta, alpha):
   D, N, K = phi.shape
   W = eta.shape[0]
   E_log_theta = sp_spec.digamma(gamma) - sp_spec.digamma(np.sum(gamma,_
 ⇒axis=1, keepdims=True)) # size D x K
    E_log_beta = sp_spec.digamma(lmbda) - sp_spec.digamma(np.sum(lmbda, axis=1,_
 ⇒keepdims=True)) # size K x W
   E_Z = phi \# size D, N, K
   log_Beta_alpha = log_multivariate_beta_function(alpha)
   log_Beta_eta = log_multivariate_beta_function(eta)
   log_Beta_gamma = np.array([log_multivariate_beta_function(gamma[d, :]) for_u

d in range(D)])
   dg_gamma = sp_spec.digamma(gamma)
   log_Beta_lmbda = np.array([log_multivariate_beta_function(lmbda[k, :]) for⊔

¬k in range(K)])
   dg_lmbda = sp_spec.digamma(lmbda)
   neg_CE_likelihood = np.einsum("dnk, kw, dnw", E_Z, E_log_beta, w)
   neg_CE_Z = np.einsum("dnk, dk -> ", E_Z, E_log_theta)
   neg_CE_theta = -D * log_Beta_alpha + np.einsum("k, dk ->", alpha - 1,__
 neg_CE_beta = -K * log_Beta_eta + np.einsum("w, kw ->", eta - 1, E_log_beta)
   H_Z = -np.einsum("dnk, dnk ->", E_Z, np.log(E_Z))
   gamma_0 = np.sum(gamma, axis=1)
   dg_gamma0 = sp_spec.digamma(gamma_0)
```

```
H_theta = np.sum(log_Beta_gamma + (gamma_0 - K) * dg_gamma0 - np.
 →einsum("dk, dk -> d", gamma - 1, dg_gamma))
    lmbda_0 = np.sum(lmbda, axis=1)
    dg_lmbda0 = sp_spec.digamma(lmbda_0)
    H_beta = np.sum(log_Beta_lmbda + (lmbda_0 - W) * dg_lmbda0 - np.einsum("kw,__
 \rightarrow kw \rightarrow k'', lmbda - 1, dg lmbda))
    return neg_CE_likelihood + neg_CE_Z + neg_CE_theta + neg_CE_beta + H_Z +_
 \hookrightarrowH_theta + H_beta
def CAVI_algorithm(w, K, n_iter, eta, alpha):
 D, N, W = w.shape
 phi, gamma, lmbda = initialize_q(w, D, N, K, W)
  # Store output per iteration
  elbo = np.zeros(n_iter)
 phi_out = np.zeros((n_iter, D, N, K))
  gamma_out = np.zeros((n_iter, D, K))
 lmbda_out = np.zeros((n_iter, K, W))
  for i in range(0, n_iter):
    ###### CAVI updates ######
    # q(Z) update
    phi = update_q_Z(w, gamma, lmbda)
    # q(theta) update
    gamma = update_q_theta(phi, alpha)
    # q(beta) update
    lmbda = update_q_beta(w, phi, eta)
    # ELBO
    elbo[i] = calculate_elbo(w, phi, gamma, lmbda, eta, alpha)
    # outputs
    phi_out[i] = phi
    gamma_out[i] = gamma
    lmbda_out[i] = lmbda
 return phi_out, gamma_out, lmbda_out, elbo
n_{iter0} = 100
KO = K sim
WO = W_sim
eta_prior0 = np.ones(W0)
alpha_prior0 = np.ones(K0)
```

```
phi_out0, gamma_out0, lmbda_out0, elbo0 = CAVI_algorithm(w0, K0, n_iter0,_u eta_prior0, alpha_prior0)

final_phi0 = phi_out0[-1]

final_gamma0 = gamma_out0[-1]

final_lmbda0 = lmbda_out0[-1]
```

```
---- Recall label switching - compare E[theta] and true theta and check for label switching ----
Final E[theta] of doc 0 CAVI: [0.271 0.729]
True theta of doc 0: [0.140 0.860]
----- Recall label switching - e.g. E[beta_0] could be fit to true theta_1.
----
Final E[beta] k=0: [0.079 0.337 0.023 0.000 0.009 0.061 0.030 0.102 0.122 0.237]
Final E[beta] k=1: [0.396 0.196 0.090 0.000 0.014 0.104 0.117 0.037 0.002 0.046]
True beta k=0: [0.135 0.309 0.036 0.000 0.009 0.068 0.043 0.092 0.103 0.206]
True beta k=1: [0.351 0.217 0.081 0.000 0.014 0.099 0.105 0.046 0.016 0.072]
```

0.1.4 SVI Implementation

Using the CAVI updates as a template, finish the code below.

```
log_rho = np.zeros((N, K))
    w_label = w.argmax(axis=-1)
    for n in range(N):
        E_log_beta_wdn = E_log_beta[:, int(w_label[d, n])] # K
        E_log_theta_d = E_log_theta[d] # K
        log_rho_n = E_log_theta_d + E_log_beta_wdn
        log_rho[n, :] = log_rho_n # N x K
    phi[d] = np.exp(log_rho - sp_spec.logsumexp(log_rho, axis=-1,
 \rightarrowkeepdims=True)) # N x K
    return phi # D x N x K
def update_q_theta_svi(d, phi, gamma, alpha):
    Done. Keeping the old gammas.
    11 11 11
    E Z = phi
    D, N, K = phi.shape
    E_Z_d = E_Z[d]
    gamma[d] = alpha + np.sum(E_Z_d, axis=0) # sum over N
    return gamma
def update_q_beta_svi(batch, w, phi, eta):
    Done
    11 11 11
    E_Z = phi
    D, N, W = w.shape
    K = phi.shape[-1]
    S = batch.size
    lmbda_hat_s = np.zeros((S, K, W)) # S x K x W
    for s in range(S):
        for k in range(K):
            lmbda_hat_s[s, k, :] = eta
            sum_prod = 0.0
            for n in range(N):
                sum_prod += E_Z[batch[s], n, k] * w[batch[s], n] # Sum_over n_u
 \rightarrow given d = batch[s]
            lmbda_hat_s[s, k, :] += D * sum_prod
    return np.sum(lmbda_hat_s, axis=0)
def SVI_is_converging(phi_old, phi_new, gamma_old, gamma_new, tol=1e-3): # N x_
 \hookrightarrow K, K
    11 11 11
    Check for convergence by norm of the 2D array phi and the 1D array gamma.
    phi_diff = np.linalg.norm(phi_new - phi_old)
```

```
gamma_diff = np.linalg.norm(gamma_new - gamma_old)
    Check for convergence by maximum change of the 2D array phi and the 1D_{\sqcup}
 ⇔array qamma.
    11 11 11
    # phi \ diff = np.max(np.abs(phi \ new - phi \ old))
    # gamma_diff = np.max(np.abs(gamma_new - gamma_old))
    return phi_diff < tol and gamma_diff < tol</pre>
def SVI_algorithm(w, K, S, n_iter, eta, alpha, tao=5, kappa=0.9, tol=1e-3):
  Add SVI Specific code here.
  D, N, W = w.shape
 phi, gamma, lmbda = initialize_q(w, D, N, K, W)
  # Store output per iteration
  elbo = np.zeros(n_iter)
  phi_out = np.zeros((n_iter, D, N, K))
  gamma out = np.zeros((n iter, D, K))
 lmbda_out = np.zeros((n_iter, K, W))
  # tao = 1 #delay
  \# kappa = 0.7 \# forgetting rate (0.5, 1]
  for i in range(0, n_iter):
    # Sample batch and set step size, rho.
    # Set rho
    rho = (i + tao) ** (-kappa)
    # Sample a minibatch of documents
    batch = np.random.choice(D, S, replace=False) # S
    ###### SVI updates ######
    # Doing it by document to find convergence
    for d in batch:
        # Set gamma_dk for all k to 1; is this necessary?
        gamma[d] = np.ones(K)
        # Check for convergence
        while True:
            phi_old = phi[d]
            gamma_old = gamma[d]
            phi = update_q_Z_svi(d, w, phi, gamma, lmbda) # D x N x K
            gamma = update_q_theta_svi(d, phi, gamma, alpha) # D x K
            if SVI_is_converging(phi_old, phi[d], gamma_old, gamma[d], tol):
 ⇔break
```

```
#DONE
sum_lmbda_hat_s = update_q_beta_svi(batch, w, phi, eta) # K x W
lmbda = (1 - rho) * lmbda + rho / S * sum_lmbda_hat_s

# ELBO
elbo[i] = calculate_elbo(w, phi, gamma, lmbda, eta, alpha)

# outputs
phi_out[i] = phi
gamma_out[i] = gamma
lmbda_out[i] = lmbda
return phi_out, gamma_out, lmbda_out, elbo
```

0.1.5 CASE 1

Tiny dataset

```
[157]: np.random.seed(0)
       # Data simulation parameters
       D1 = 50
       N1 = 50
       K1 = 2
       W1 = 5
       eta_sim1 = np.ones(W1)
       alpha_sim1 = np.ones(K1)
       w1, z1, theta1, beta1 = generate_data(D1, N1, K1, W1, eta_sim1, alpha_sim1)
       # Inference parameters
       n_{iter_cavi1} = 100
       n_{iter_svi1} = 100
       eta_prior1 = np.ones(W1) * 1.
       alpha_prior1 = np.ones(K1) * 1.
       S1 = 5 \# batch size
       start_cavi1 = time.time()
       phi_out1_cavi, gamma_out1_cavi, lmbda_out1_cavi, elbo1_cavi =_
        →CAVI_algorithm(w1, K1, n_iter_cavi1, eta_prior1, alpha_prior1)
       end_cavi1 = time.time()
       start_svi1 = time.time()
       phi_out1_svi, gamma_out1_svi, lmbda_out1_svi, elbo1_svi = SVI_algorithm(w1, K1,_
        S1, n_iter_svi1, eta_prior1, alpha_prior1)
       end_svi1 = time.time()
```

```
final_phi1_cavi = phi_out1_cavi[-1]
final_gamma1_cavi = gamma_out1_cavi[-1]
final_lmbda1_cavi = lmbda_out1_cavi[-1]
final_phi1_svi = phi_out1_svi[-1]
final_gamma1_svi = gamma_out1_svi[-1]
final_lmbda1_svi = lmbda_out1_svi[-1]
```

Evaluation Do not expect perfect results in terms expectations being identical to the "true" theta and beta. Do not expect the ELBO plot of your SVI alg to be the same as the CAVI alg. However, it should increase and be in the same ball park as that of the CAVI alg.

```
[171]: np.set_printoptions(formatter={'float': lambda x: "{0:0.3f}".format(x)})
      print(f"---- Recall label switching - compare E[theta] and true theta and ⊔
        ⇔check for label switching ----")
      print(f"E[theta] of doc 0 SVI: {final_gamma1_svi[0] / np.
        ⇒sum(final_gamma1_svi[0], axis=0, keepdims=True)}")
      print(f"E[theta] of doc 0 CAVI: {final_gamma1_cavi[0] / np.
        →sum(final_gamma1_cavi[0], axis=0, keepdims=True)}")
      print(f"True theta of doc 0:
                                      {theta1[0]}")
      print(f"---- Recall label switching - e.g. E[beta_0] could be fit to true_
        ⇔theta 1. ----")
      print(f"E[beta] SVI k=0:
                                  {final_lmbda1_svi[0, :] / np.
        ⇒sum(final_lmbda1_svi[0, :], axis=-1, keepdims=True)}")
      print(f"E[beta] SVI k=1:
                                  {final_lmbda1_svi[1, :] / np.
        ⇒sum(final_lmbda1_svi[1, :], axis=-1, keepdims=True)}")
      print(f"E[beta] CAVI k=0: {final_lmbda1_cavi[0, :] / np.
        ⇒sum(final_lmbda1_cavi[0, :], axis=-1, keepdims=True)}")
      print(f"E[beta] CAVI k=1: {final lmbda1 cavi[1, :] / np.

sum(final_lmbda1_cavi[1, :], axis=-1, keepdims=True)
}")

      print(f"True beta k=0:
                                   {beta1[0, :]}")
      print(f"True beta k=1:
                                   {beta1[1, :]}")
      print(f"Time SVI: {end_svi1 - start_svi1}")
      print(f"Time CAVI: {end_cavi1 - start_cavi1}")
      ---- Recall label switching - compare E[theta] and true theta and check for
      label switching -----
      E[theta] of doc 0 SVI: [0.667 0.333]
      E[theta] of doc 0 CAVI: [0.738 0.262]
```

```
label switching ----

E[theta] of doc 0 SVI: [0.667 0.333]

E[theta] of doc 0 CAVI: [0.738 0.262]

True theta of doc 0: [0.787 0.213]
----- Recall label switching - e.g. E[beta_0] could be fit to true theta_1.
----

E[beta] SVI k=0: [0.680 0.018 0.052 0.130 0.120]

E[beta] SVI k=1: [0.067 0.019 0.347 0.385 0.182]

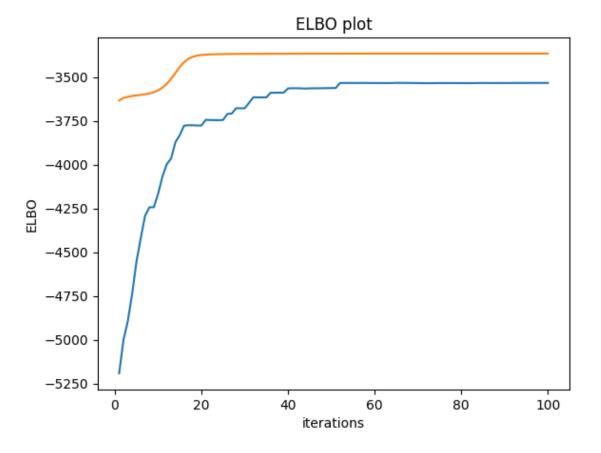
E[beta] CAVI k=0: [0.663 0.037 0.029 0.006 0.266]

E[beta] CAVI k=1: [0.093 0.002 0.360 0.500 0.045]
```

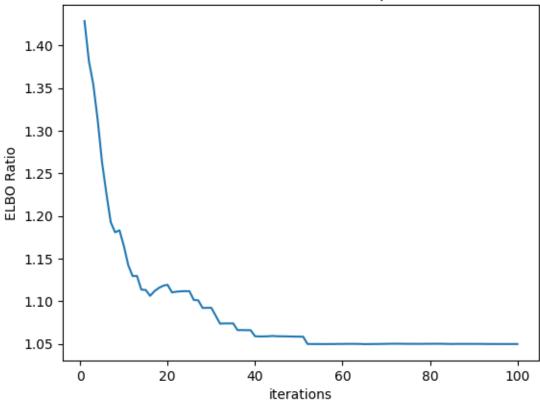
True beta k=0: [0.636 0.039 0.055 0.019 0.250]
True beta k=1: [0.176 0.008 0.329 0.429 0.058]

Time SVI: 0.24774599075317383 Time CAVI: 1.5961582660675049

```
[159]: plt.plot(list(range(1, n_iter_cavi1 + 1)), elbo1_svi[np.arange(0, n_iter_svi1, u_int(n_iter_svi1 / n_iter_cavi1))])
    plt.plot(list(range(1, n_iter_cavi1 + 1)), elbo1_cavi)
    plt.title("ELBO plot")
    plt.xlabel("iterations")
    plt.ylabel("ELBO")
    plt.show()
```



ELBO Ratio (SVI / CAVI) plot



Average of the last 11 ELBO Ratios (SVI / CAVI): 1.049893390165306

The SVI is 6x faster than the CAVI. The ELBO is in the range of $\sim 5\%$. Batch size is smaller, that's why the SVI looks a bit all over the place.

0.1.6 CASE 2

Small dataset

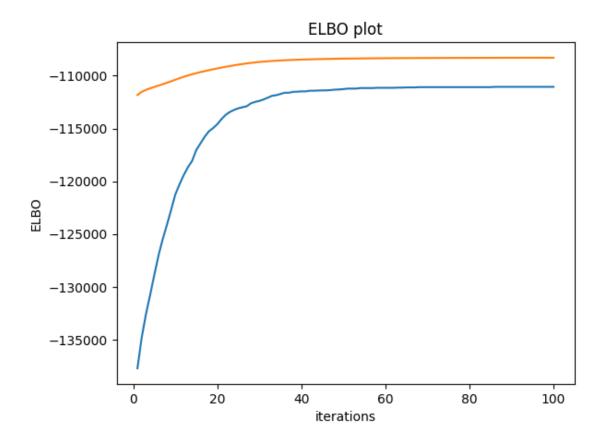
```
[161]: np.random.seed(0)

# Data simulation parameters
D2 = 1000
```

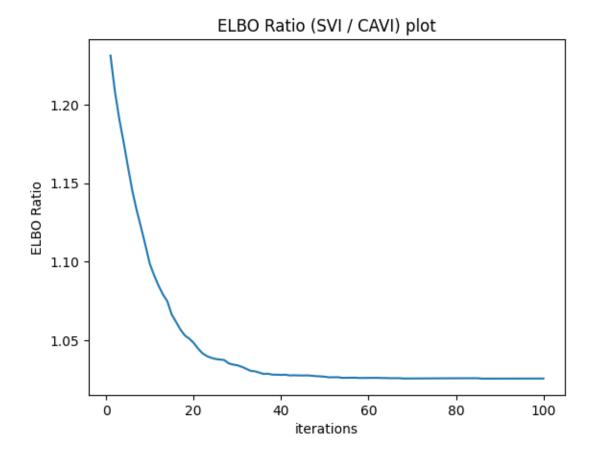
```
N2 = 50
K2 = 3
W2 = 10
eta_sim2 = np.ones(W2)
alpha_sim2 = np.ones(K2)
w2, z2, theta2, beta2 = generate_data(D2, N2, K2, W2, eta_sim2, alpha_sim2)
# Inference parameters
n iter cavi2 = 100
n iter svi2 = 100
eta_prior2 = np.ones(W2) * 1.
alpha_prior2 = np.ones(K2) * 1.
S2 = 100 \# batch size
start_cavi2 = time.time()
phi_out2_cavi, gamma_out2_cavi, lmbda_out2_cavi, elbo2_cavi =_
 →CAVI_algorithm(w2, K2, n_iter_cavi2, eta_prior2, alpha_prior2)
end cavi2 = time.time()
start svi2 = time.time()
phi_out2_svi, gamma_out2_svi, lmbda_out2_svi, elbo2_svi = SVI_algorithm(w2, K2,_
 S2, n_iter_svi2, eta_prior2, alpha_prior2)
end_svi2 = time.time()
final_phi2_cavi = phi_out2_cavi[-1]
final gamma2 cavi = gamma out2 cavi[-1]
final_lmbda2_cavi = lmbda_out2_cavi[-1]
final_phi2_svi = phi_out2_svi[-1]
final_gamma2_svi = gamma_out2_svi[-1]
final_lmbda2_svi = lmbda_out2_svi[-1]
```

Evaluation Do not expect perfect results in terms expectations being identical to the "true" theta and beta. Do not expect the ELBO plot of your SVI alg to be the same as the CAVI alg. However, it should increase and be in the same ball park as that of the CAVI alg.

```
print(f"E[beta] k=0:
                               {final_lmbda2_svi[0, :] / np.sum(final_lmbda2_svi[0, :
        →], axis=-1, keepdims=True)}")
       print(f"E[beta] k=1:
                               {final_lmbda2_svi[1, :] / np.sum(final_lmbda2_svi[1, :
        →], axis=-1, keepdims=True)}")
       print(f"E[beta] k=2:
                               {final_lmbda2_svi[2, :] / np.sum(final_lmbda2_svi[2, :
        →], axis=-1, keepdims=True)}")
       print(f"True beta k=0: {beta2[0, :]}")
       print(f"True beta k=1:
                               {beta2[1, :]}")
       print(f"True beta k=2:
                               {beta2[2, :]}")
       print(f"Time SVI: {end_svi2 - start_svi2}")
       print(f"Time CAVI: {end_cavi2 - start_cavi2}")
      ---- Recall label switching - compare E[theta] and true theta and check for
      label switching -----
      E[theta] of doc 0 SVI:
                                  [0.327 0.346 0.327]
      E[theta] of doc 0 CAVI:
                                  [0.148 0.139 0.713]
      True theta of doc 0:
                                  [0.037 0.111 0.853]
      ---- Recall label switching - e.g. E[beta_0] could be fit to true theta_1.
                      [0.014 0.085 0.051 0.066 0.349 0.025 0.186 0.080 0.015 0.130]
      E[beta] k=0:
      E[beta] k=1:
                      [0.054 0.191 0.115 0.016 0.054 0.086 0.176 0.098 0.006 0.205]
      E[beta] k=2:
                      [0.081 0.286 0.028 0.157 0.057 0.016 0.080 0.102 0.074 0.119]
      True beta k=0:
                      [0.061 0.237 0.024 0.087 0.021 0.008 0.323 0.104 0.009 0.127]
      True beta k=1:
                      [0.015 0.128 0.046 0.140 0.223 0.069 0.118 0.094 0.074 0.092]
      True beta k=2:
                      [0.075 0.192 0.129 0.012 0.214 0.049 0.001 0.079 0.009 0.239]
      Time SVI: 17.890661478042603
      Time CAVI: 36.119837284088135
[163]: plt.plot(list(range(1, n_iter_cavi2 + 1)), elbo2_svi[np.arange(0, n_iter_svi2,__
        →int(n_iter_svi2 / n_iter_cavi2))])
       plt.plot(list(range(1, n_iter_cavi2 + 1)), elbo2_cavi)
       plt.title("ELBO plot")
       plt.xlabel("iterations")
       plt.ylabel("ELBO")
       plt.show()
```



[173]: # Add your own code for evaluation here (will not be graded)
plot_elbo_ratio(elbo2_svi, elbo2_cavi, n_iter_svi2, n_iter_cavi2)



Average of the last 11 ELBO Ratios (SVI / CAVI): 1.0254647795253622 The SVI is 2x faster than the CAVI. The ELBO is in the range of $\sim 2.5\%$.

0.1.7 CASE 3

Medium small dataset, one iteration for time analysis.

```
[165]: np.random.seed(0)

# Data simulation parameters
D3 = 10**4
N3 = 500
K3 = 5
W3 = 10
eta_sim3 = np.ones(W3)
alpha_sim3 = np.ones(K3)

w3, z3, theta3, beta3 = generate_data(D3, N3, K3, W3, eta_sim3, alpha_sim3)
# Inference parameters
```

```
n iter3 = 1
       eta_prior3 = np.ones(W3) * 1.
       alpha_prior3 = np.ones(K3) * 1.
       S3 = 100 \# batch size
       start_cavi3 = time.time()
       phi_out3_cavi, gamma_out3_cavi, lmbda_out3_cavi, elbo3_cavi =_
        →CAVI_algorithm(w3, K3, n_iter3, eta_prior3, alpha_prior3)
       end_cavi3 = time.time()
       start_svi3 = time.time()
       phi_out3_svi, gamma_out3_svi, lmbda_out3_svi, elbo3_svi = SVI_algorithm(w3, K3,_
        →S3, n_iter3, eta_prior3, alpha_prior3)
       end_svi3 = time.time()
       final_phi3_cavi = phi_out3_cavi[-1]
       final_gamma3_cavi = gamma_out3_cavi[-1]
       final_lmbda3_cavi = lmbda_out3_cavi[-1]
       final_phi3_svi = phi_out3_svi[-1]
       final_gamma3_svi = gamma_out3_svi[-1]
       final_lmbda3_svi = lmbda_out3_svi[-1]
[166]: print(f"Examine per iteration run time.")
       print(f"Time SVI: {end_svi3 - start_svi3}")
       print(f"Time CAVI: {end_cavi3 - start_cavi3}")
```

Examine per iteration run time.

Time SVI: 16.330700397491455 Time CAVI: 55.64692306518555

We can see that the first iteration is almost 4x faster.

```
[167]: # Add your own code for evaluation here (will not be graded)
       import numpy as np
       import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
       from tqdm import tqdm
       def test_svi_with_parameters(w, K, S, n_iter, eta, alpha, tao_values,_
        →kappa_values, tol_values, n_runs):
           11 11 11
           Test the SVI algorithm with different tao, kappa, and tolerance values.
           Parameters:
           - w: word data
           - K: number of topics
           - S: batch size
           - n_iter: number of iterations
           - eta: prior for beta
```

```
- tol_values: list of tolerance values to test
           - n_runs: number of runs to average over
           Returns:
           - Averages of the last SVI/CAVI ELBO ratios for each parameter combination
           D, N, W = w.shape
           results = []
           phi_out_cavi, gamma_out_cavi, lmbda_out_cavi, elbo_cavi = CAVI_algorithm(w,_

→K, n_iter, eta, alpha)
           for tao in tqdm(tao_values):
               for kappa in kappa_values:
                   for tol in tol_values:
                       elbo_ratios = []
                       for _ in range(n_runs):
                           phi out svi, gamma out svi, lmbda out svi, elbo svi = 11
        →SVI_algorithm(w, K, S, n_iter, eta, alpha, tao, kappa, tol)
                           elbo_ratio = elbo_svi[-1] / elbo_cavi[-1]
                           elbo_ratios.append(elbo_ratio)
                       avg_elbo_ratio = np.mean(elbo_ratios)
                       results.append((tao, kappa, tol, avg elbo ratio))
                       print(f"tao: {tao}, kappa: {kappa}, tol: {tol}, Avg ELBO Ratio:
        →{avg_elbo_ratio}")
           return results
[168]: tao_values = np.array([1.0, 5.0, 10.0, 15.0, 20.0])
       kappa_values = np.array([0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9])
       tol_values = np.array([1e-3, 1e-4, 1e-5, 1e-6])
       n_runs = 5
       expected_time = (end_svi2 - start_svi2) * n_runs * tol_values.size *_
        →kappa_values.size * tao_values.size
       print(f"Expected runtime: {expected_time / 60}")
      Expected runtime: 149.088845650355
[170]: | #results = test_svi_with_parameters(w2, K2, S2, n_iter_svi2, eta_prior2,__
        →alpha_prior2, tao_values, kappa_values, tol_values, n_runs)
```

- alpha: prior for theta

- tao_values: list of tao values to test - kappa values: list of kappa values to test