变分推断

learning note For reading translation

我真的不懂忧郁

Delft University of Technology

TU Delft

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learning note For reading translation

by

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Preface

A preface...

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Delft, June 2024

Summary

A summary...

目录

Nomenclature

If a nomenclature is required, a simple template can be found below for convenience. Feel free to use, adapt or completely remove.

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
ISA	International Standard Atmosphere
...	

Symbols

Symbol	Definition	Unit
V	Velocity	[m/s]
...		
ρ	Density	[kg/m^3]
...		

Chapter 1

背景

基于平均场的变分推断（Mean Field Variational Inference, MFVI）是一种用于近似后验分布的方法，在贝叶斯统计和机器学习中广泛应用。其核心思想是通过优化一个简单的分布来逼近复杂的后验分布，从而实现近似推断。

Chapter 2

基于平均场理论的变分推断

Chapter 3

基于梯度上升的变分推断

high variance

3.1. 梯度上升

3.2. main

梯度可以用期望表示出来

3.3. 重参数化技巧

降低 cariance 的方法-> Reparameterzation trick（重参数化技巧）
随机性转移
蒙特卡洛采样方法

References

[1] I. Surname, I. Surname, and I. Surname. “The Title of the Article”. In: *The Title of the Journal* 1.2 (2000), pp. 123–456.

Chapter A

Source Code Example

Adding source code to your report/thesis is supported with the package `listings`. *An example can be found below. Files can be added using* `\lstinputlisting[language=<language>]{<filename>}`.

```
"""
ISA Calculator: import the function, specify the height and it will return a
list in the following format: [Temperature,Density,Pressure,Speed of Sound].
Note that there is no check to see if the maximum altitude is reached.
"""

import math
g0 = 9.80665
R = 287.0
layer1 = [0, 288.15, 101325.0]
alt = [0,11000,20000,32000,47000,51000,71000,86000]
a = [-.0065,0,.0010,.0028,0,-.0028,-.0020]

def atmosphere(h):
    for i in range(0,len(alt)-1):
        if h >= alt[i]:
            layer0 = layer1[:]
            layer1[0] = min(h,alt[i+1])
            if a[i] != 0:
                layer1[1] = layer0[1] + a[i]*(layer1[0]-layer0[0])
                layer1[2] = layer0[2] * (layer1[1]/layer0[1])**(-g0/(a[i]*R))
            else:
                layer1[2] = layer0[2]*math.exp((-g0/(R*layer1[1]))*(layer1[0]-layer0[0]))
    return [layer1[1],layer1[2]/(R*layer1[1]),layer1[2],math.sqrt(1.4*R*layer1[1])]
```

Chapter B

Task Division Example

If a task division is required, a simple template can be found below for convenience. Feel free to use, adapt or completely remove.

表 B.1: Distribution of the workload

	Task	Student Name(s)
	Summary	
Chapter 1	Introduction	
Chapter 2		
Chapter 3		
Chapter *		
Chapter *	Conclusion	
	Editors	
	CAD and Figures	
	Document Design and Layout	