## Advanced probabilistic methods - Sketch

Christian Segercrantz 481056 March 15, 2022

$$\mathcal{L}(q) = \mathbb{E}_q[\log p(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Z})] - \mathbb{E}_q[\log q(\mathbf{Z})] \tag{1}$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{q} \log p(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Z}) = \mathbb{E}_{q} \left[ \log p(\tau) + \log p\theta + \log p(\mathbf{z} \mid \tau) + \log p(\mathbf{x} \mid \mathbf{z}\theta) \right]$$
(2)

$$= \mathbb{E}_{q(\tau)} \left[ \log p(\tau) \right] + \mathbb{E}_{q(\theta)} \left[ \log p\theta \right] + \mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z})q(\tau)} \left[ \log p(\mathbf{z} \mid \tau) \right] + \mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z})q(\theta)} \left[ \log p(\mathbf{x} \mid \mathbf{z}, \theta) \right]$$
(3)

$$\mathbb{E}_q[\log q(\mathbf{Z})] = \mathbb{E}_q\left[-\log q(\mathbf{z}) - \log q(\tau) - \log q(\theta)\right] \tag{4}$$

$$= -\mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z})}\left[\log q(\mathbf{z})\right] - \mathbb{E}_{q(\tau)}\left[\log q(\tau)\right] - \mathbb{E}_{q(\theta)}\left[\log q(\theta)\right] \tag{5}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(q) = \mathbb{E}_{q(\tau)} \left[ \log p(\tau) \right] + \mathbb{E}_{q(\theta)} \left[ \log p(\theta) \right] + \mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z})q(\tau)} \left[ \log p(\mathbf{z} \mid \tau) \right] + \mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z})q(\theta)} \left[ \log p(\mathbf{x} \mid \mathbf{z}, \theta) \right]$$
(6)

$$-\mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z})}\left[\log q(\mathbf{z})\right] - \mathbb{E}_{q(\tau)}\left[\log q(\tau)\right] - \mathbb{E}_{q(\theta)}\left[\log q(\theta)\right] \tag{7}$$

$$p(\theta) = \mathcal{N}(\theta \mid 0, \beta_0^{-1}) \tag{8}$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{q(\theta)} \left[ \log p(\theta) \right] = \mathbb{E}_{q(\theta)} \left[ \log \mathcal{N}(\theta \mid 0, \beta_0^{-1}) \right] \tag{9}$$

$$\propto \mathbb{E}_{q(\theta)} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \theta^2 \beta_0 \right] \tag{10}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E}_{q(\theta)} \left[ \theta^2 \right] \beta_0 \tag{11}$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{q(\theta)} \left[ \theta^2 \right] = \operatorname{var}(\theta) + \mathbb{E}_{q(\theta)} \left[ \theta \right]^2$$
(12)

$$=\beta_2^{-1} + m_2^2 \tag{13}$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{q(\theta)}\left[\log p(\theta)\right] \propto -\frac{\beta_0}{2}(\beta_2^{-1} + m_2^2) \tag{14}$$

$$q(\theta) = \mathcal{N}(\theta \mid m_2, \beta_2^{-1}) \tag{15}$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{q(\theta)} \left[ \log q(\theta) \right] = \mathbb{E}_{q(\theta)} \left[ \log \mathcal{N}(\theta \mid m_2, \beta_2^{-1}) \right]$$
(16)

$$\propto \mathbb{E}_{q(\theta)} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} (\theta - m_2)^2 \beta_2 \right] \tag{17}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E}_{q(\theta)} \left[ (\theta - m_2)^2 \right] \beta_2 \tag{18}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E}_{q(\theta)} \left[ (\theta^2 - 2\theta m_2 + m_2^2) \beta_2 \right]$$
 (19)

$$\propto -\frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E}_{q(\theta)} \left[ \theta^2 - 2\theta m_2 \right] \beta_2 \tag{20}$$

$$= -\frac{\beta_2}{2} (\mathbb{E}_{q(\theta)} \left[ \theta^2 \right] - \mathbb{E}_{q(\theta)} \left[ 2\theta m_2 \right]) \tag{21}$$

$$= -\frac{\beta_2}{2}(\beta_2^{-1} + m_2^2 - 2m_2^2) \tag{22}$$

$$= -\frac{\beta_2}{2}(\beta_2^{-1} - m_2^2) \tag{23}$$

$$=\frac{m_2^2\beta_2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \tag{24}$$

(25)

$$p(x \mid z, \theta) = \prod_{n=1}^{N} \mathcal{N}(x_n \mid 0, 1)^{z_{n1}} \mathcal{N}(x_n \mid \theta, 1)^{z_{n2}}$$
(26)

$$E_{q(z)q(\theta)} \left[ \log p(x \mid z, \theta) \right] = E_{q(z)q(\theta)} \left[ \sum_{n=1}^{N} z_{n1} \log \mathcal{N}(x_n \mid 0, 1) + \sum_{n=1}^{N} z_{n2} \log \mathcal{N}(x_n \mid \theta, 1) \right]$$
(27)

$$\propto E_{q(z)q(\theta)} \left[ \sum_{n=1}^{N} z_{n1} \left( -\frac{1}{2} x_n^2 \right) + \sum_{n=1}^{N} z_{n2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) (x_n - \theta)^2 \right]$$
 (28)

$$=E_{q(z)q(\theta)}\left[\sum_{n=1}^{N} z_{n1} \left(-\frac{1}{2}x_{n}^{2}\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{N} z_{n2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(x_{n}^{2} - 2x_{n}\theta + \theta^{2}\right)\right]$$
(29)

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{N} E_{q(z)} [z_{n1}] \left( -\frac{1}{2} x_n^2 \right) + \sum_{n=1}^{N} E_{q(z)} [z_{n2}] \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) (x_n^2 - 2x_n E_{q(\theta)} [\theta] + E_{q(\theta)} [\theta^2])$$
(30)

 $E_{q(z)}\left[z_{nk}\right] = r_{nk} \tag{31}$ 

$$E_{q(\theta)}[\theta] = m_2 \tag{32}$$

$$E_{q(\theta)} \left[ \theta^2 \right] = \beta_2^{-1} + m_2^2 \tag{33}$$

$$E_{q(z)q(\theta)}\left[\log p(x\mid z,\theta)\right] \propto \sum_{n=1}^{N} r_{n1} \left(-\frac{1}{2}x_n^2\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{N} r_{n2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(x_n^2 - 2x_n m_2 + \beta_2^{-1} + m_2^2\right)$$
(34)

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{N} r_{n1} \left( -\frac{1}{2} x_n^2 \right) + \sum_{n=1}^{N} r_{n2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \left( (x_n - m_2)^2 + \beta_2^{-1} \right)$$
 (35)

$$p(x \mid M_1) = \int p(x, \theta \mid M_1) d\theta = \int p(x \mid \theta, M_1) p(\theta \mid M_1) d\theta$$
 (36)

$$p(\theta \mid M_1) = \text{Beta}(1, 1) \tag{37}$$

$$p(x \mid \theta, M_1) = \theta^k (1 - \theta)^{N-k}, \qquad |k = \text{\#black pebbles}$$
 (38)

$$p(x \mid M_1) = \int \theta^k (1 - \theta)^{N-k} \operatorname{Beta}(1, 1) d\theta$$
(39)