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Jensen's inequality
 For a convex function h:
       R (ECXZ) & E[L(X)]
For a concave (logarithm) function h:
       & (ECXI) = E[L(X)] Lower bound
How Jensen inequality Relps 45:
   log Ez-qφ(z) [ Po(x,z) ] = Ez-qφ(z) [log Po(xz)]

αρ(z)
    = Ez-94(2) log [PO(X/2)P(Z)]
   = Ez-40(2)[log Po (x12) + log P(2)-log 9p(2)]
    = Ez-90(z)[los P(x|z)]-Ez-90(z) -logP(z)]
    If we use amortized variational posterior
     9 (ZIX) instead of 9 (Z) then
   109 p(x) = Ez-960221 P(x)2) - E[los 90 (21x)-logP(2)]
                    ELBO
 = E (log Po(xIZ)) - KL [qo(ZIX) || P(X))
log P(x) ≥ E [log P(x|z)] - E[log 96(z|x) - log P(z)].
1) term represents occonstruction, encouraging the
    reconstructions that maximize like lihood
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2) term minimized the distance between the

density function 90(21x) and Brior PCZ).