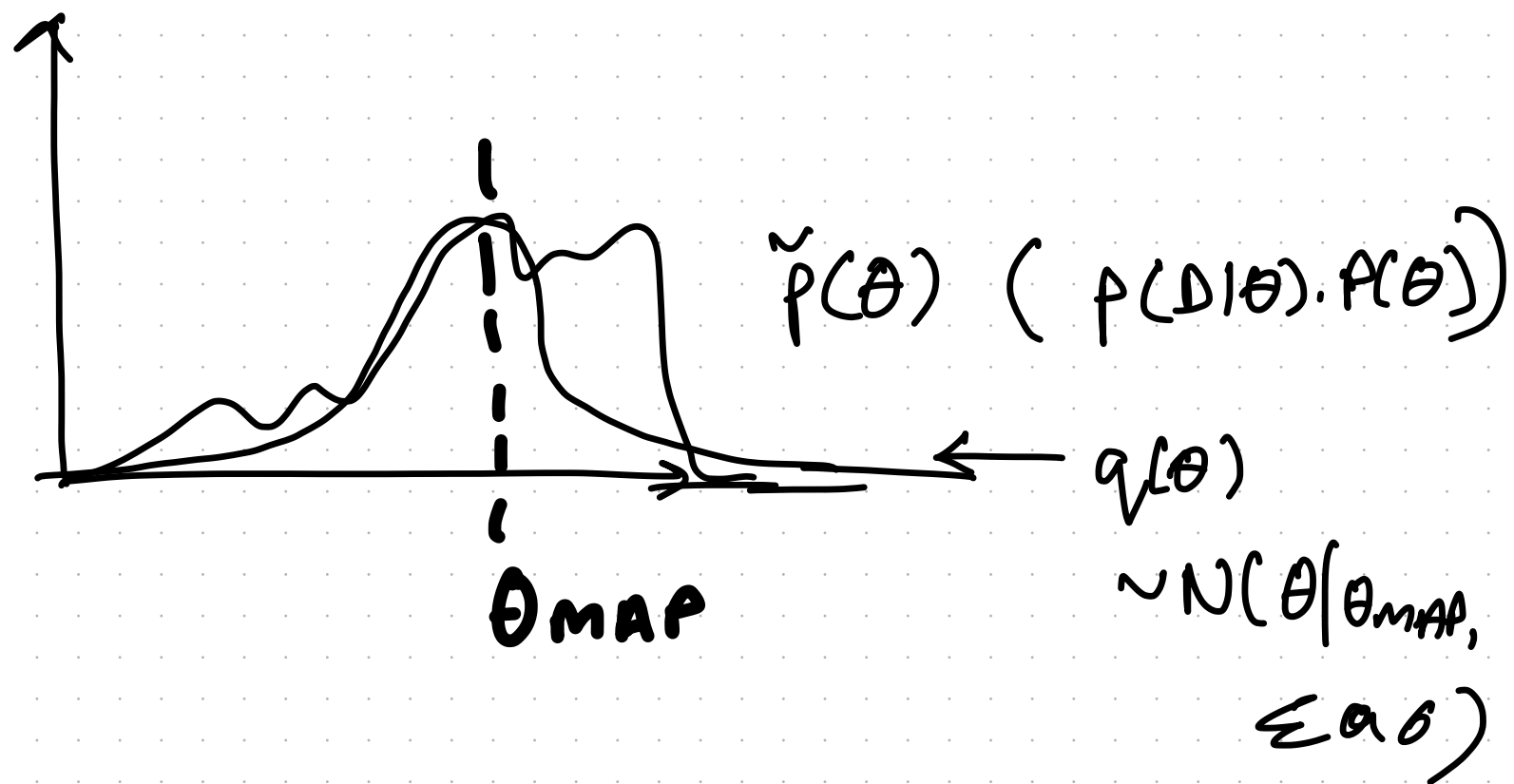


Variational Inference

$$P(\theta|D) = \frac{P(D|\theta) \cdot P(\theta)}{P(D)}$$

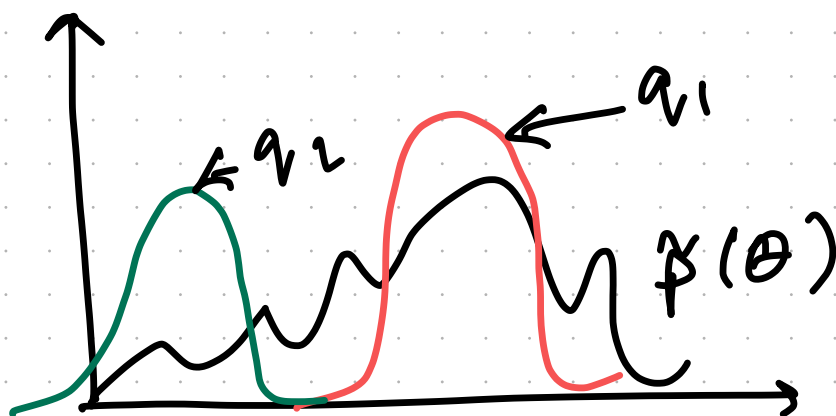
$$\propto P(D|\theta) P(\theta) \neq \tilde{p}(\theta)$$



Laplace
Appn.

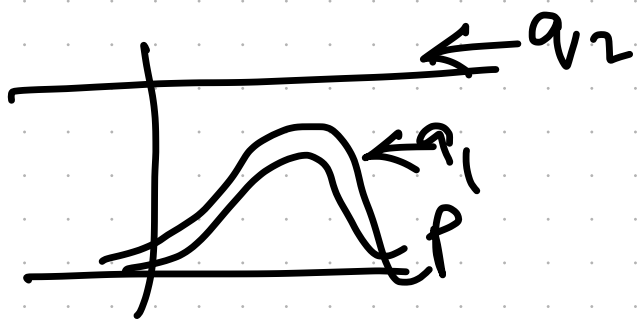
↪ 2nd order Taylor Series Approximation

Variational
Inference

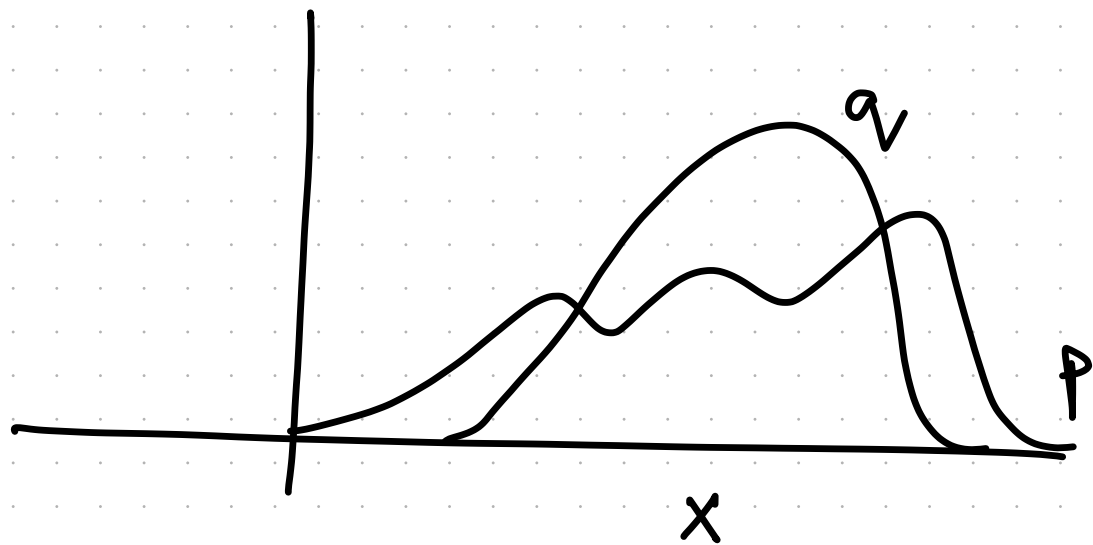


KL divergence

$$D_{KL}[q \parallel p] = E_{x \sim q} \left[\log \left(\frac{q(x)}{p(x)} \right) \right]$$



$$D_{KL}[q_1 \parallel p] \ll D_{KL}[q_2 \parallel p]$$



$q(x_i) - p(x_i)$ to be small

$\log q(x_i) - \log p(x_i)$ to be small

$\log \frac{q(x_i)}{p(x_i)}$ to be small

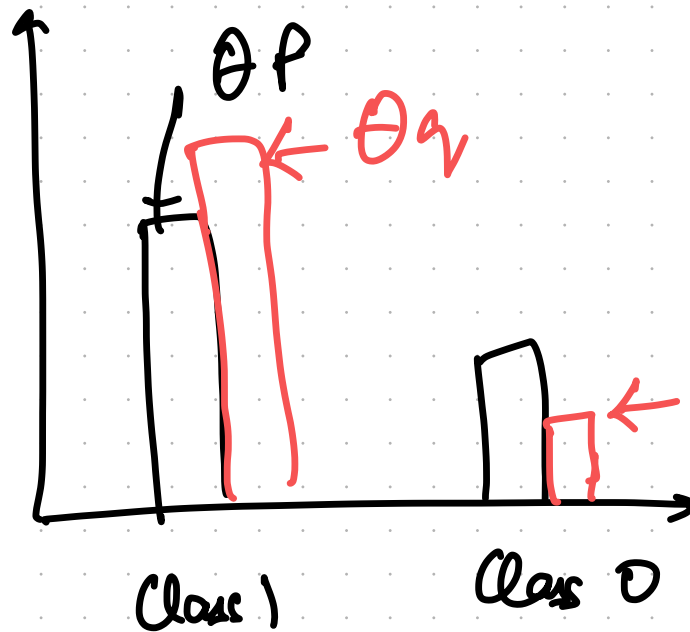
$$E_{x \sim q} \left[\log \left(\frac{q(x_i)}{p(x_i)} \right) \right]$$

$$D_{KL}[q||P] = E_{x \sim q} \left[\log \left(\frac{q(x_i)}{p(x_i)} \right) \right]$$

$$= \sum q(x_i) \log \left(\frac{q(x_i)}{p(x_i)} \right) ; x \text{ discrete}$$

OR

$$= \int q(x) \log \left(\frac{q(x)}{p(x)} \right) dx$$



$$D_{KL}[q||p]$$

$$q(x) = \theta_q^x (1 - \theta_q)^{1-x}$$

$$p(x) = \theta_p^x (1 - \theta_p)^{1-x}$$

$$D_{KL}[q||p] = \sum_{x=0}^1 q(x) \log \frac{q(x)}{p(x)}$$

$$DKL[q||p] = \sum_{x=0}^1 q(x) \log \frac{q(x)}{p(x)}$$

$$= q(0) \log \frac{q(0)}{p(0)} + q(1) \log \frac{q(1)}{p(1)}$$

$$= (1 - \theta_q) \log \left(\frac{1 - \theta_q}{1 - \theta_p} \right) + \theta_q \log \frac{\theta_q}{\theta_p}$$