

Simple Beamer Class

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Variational Inference

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blocs

Overview of Variational Inference

- ▶ Turns a complicated inference problems into an optimization problem
- ▶ Minimizes the KL divergence from the variational distribution to the posterior distribution
- ▶ EM is a special case

Model Image

put fig 2 here

give gloss of variables: relate them to the input/output/nuisance ones Jason defines

Evidence Lower Bound (ELBO)

- ▶ Key insight is the use of Jensen's inequality
- ▶ We choose q from some family of distributions \mathcal{Q}

$$\log(p(x \mid \alpha)) = \log \int p(x, z, \beta \mid \alpha) dz d\beta$$

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$$\begin{aligned}\log(p(x \mid \alpha)) &= \log \int p(x, z, \beta \mid \alpha) dz d\beta \\ &= \log \int p(x, z, \beta \mid \alpha) \frac{q(z, \beta)}{q(z, \beta)} dz d\beta\end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}\log(p(x | \alpha)) &= \log \int p(x, z, \beta | \alpha) dz d\beta \\ &= \log \int p(x, z, \beta | \alpha) \frac{q(z, \beta)}{q(z, \beta)} dz d\beta \\ &= \log \left(\mathbb{E}_q \left[\frac{p(x, z, \beta | \alpha)}{q(z, \beta)} \right] \right) \\ &\geq \mathbb{E}_q [\log p(x, z, \beta | \alpha)] - \mathbb{E}_q [q(z, \beta)]\end{aligned}$$

Evidence Lower Bound (ELBO)

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$$\begin{aligned}\log(p(x | \alpha)) &= \log \int p(x, z, \beta | \alpha) dz d\beta \\ &= \log \int p(x, z, \beta | \alpha) \frac{q(z, \beta)}{q(z, \beta)} dz d\beta \\ &= \log \left(\mathbb{E}_q \left[\frac{p(x, z, \beta | \alpha)}{q(z, \beta)} \right] \right) \\ &\geq \mathbb{E}_q [\log p(x, z, \beta | \alpha)] - \mathbb{E}_q [q(z, \beta)] \\ &= \mathcal{L}(q)\end{aligned}$$

Why does maximizing the ELBO minimize the KL-Divergence?

$$\begin{aligned}\text{KL}(q(z, \beta) || p(z, \beta | x)) &= \mathbb{E}_q [\log(q(z, \beta))] - \mathbb{E}_q [\log p(z, \beta | x)] \\ &= \mathbb{E}_q [\log(q(z, \beta))] - \mathbb{E}_q [\log p(z, \beta, x)] + \log p(x) \\ &= -\mathcal{L}(q) + \text{const.}\end{aligned}$$

- Maximizing $\mathcal{L}(q)$ is just minimizing $-\mathcal{L}(q)$

How is EM a special case?

- ▶ How do we choose Q ?
- ▶ We want it to be easily computable!
- ▶ What if $p(z, \beta|x) \in Q$?
- ▶ Then computing expectations under q is just inference in our model!
- ▶ Consider a standard HMM, our E-step involves direct computation of the marginals through Forward-Backwards
- ▶ Let $p_\theta(z|x)$ be our model and θ_1 be a setting of parameters where z is a latent variable (tags in an HMM) and x is an observed variable (words in an HMM)
- ▶ Since $p_\theta \in Q$, $\forall \theta \in \Theta$, we simply need to maximize $\sum_z p(z|x; \theta_1) \log(p(z|x; \theta_2))$ with respect to θ_2
- ▶ blah

Variational + x , $\forall x$

- ▶ Variational EM - the process described above
- ▶ Variational Bayes - approximate inference (no M-step)
- ▶ Variational Decoding - approximation decoding

unnumbered lists

- ▶ Introduction to \LaTeX
- ▶ Course 2
- ▶ Termpapers and presentations with \LaTeX
- ▶ Beamer class

lists with pause

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numbered lists

1. Introduction to \LaTeX
2. Course 2
3. Termpapers and presentations with \LaTeX
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Tables

| Date | Instructor | Title |
|-------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| WS 04/05 | Sascha Frank | First steps with \LaTeX |
| SS 05 | Sascha Frank | \LaTeX Course serial |

Tables with pause

A B C

Tables with pause

| A | B | C |
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Tables with pause

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