

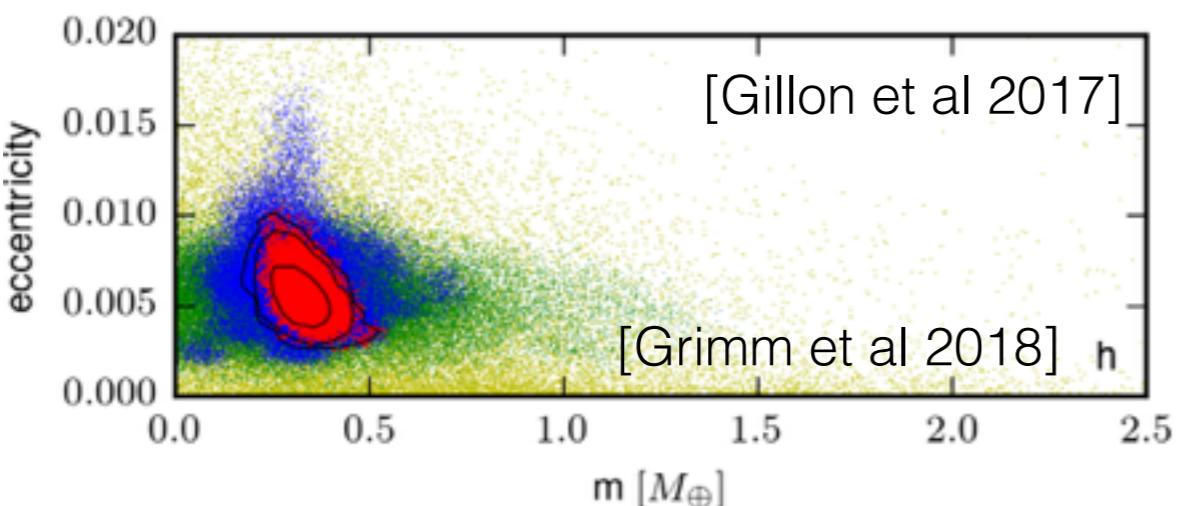


Variational Bayes and beyond: Bayesian inference for big data

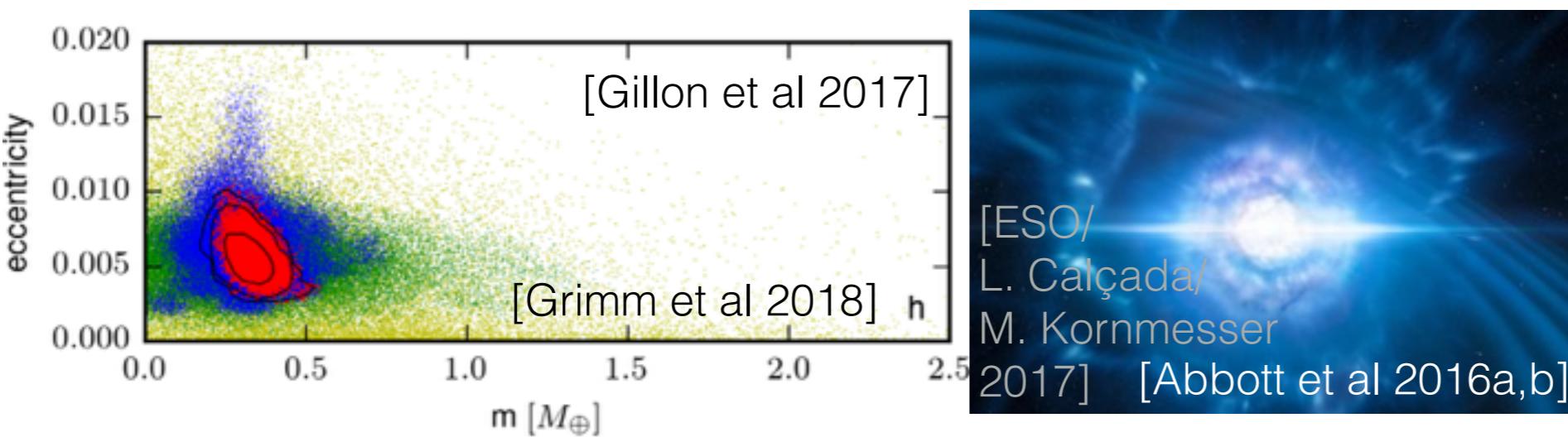
Tamara Broderick
ITT Career Development
Assistant Professor,
MIT

Bayesian inference

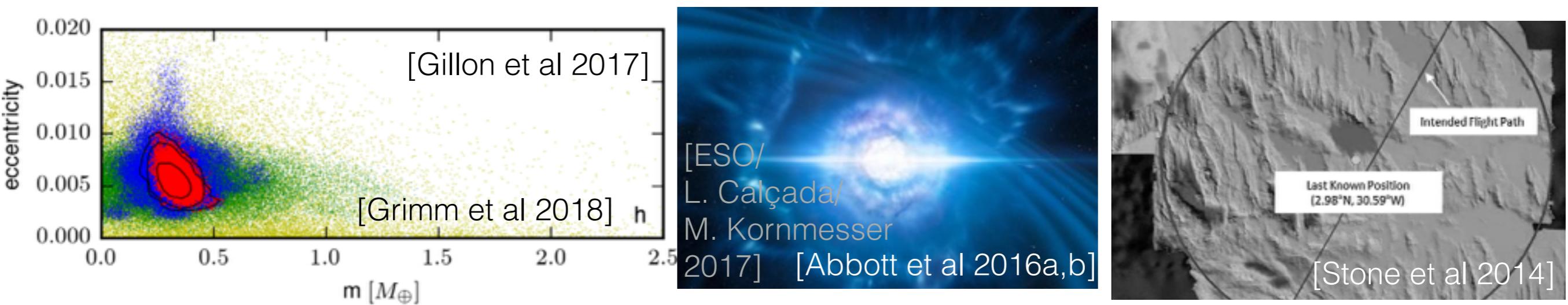
Bayesian inference



Bayesian inference



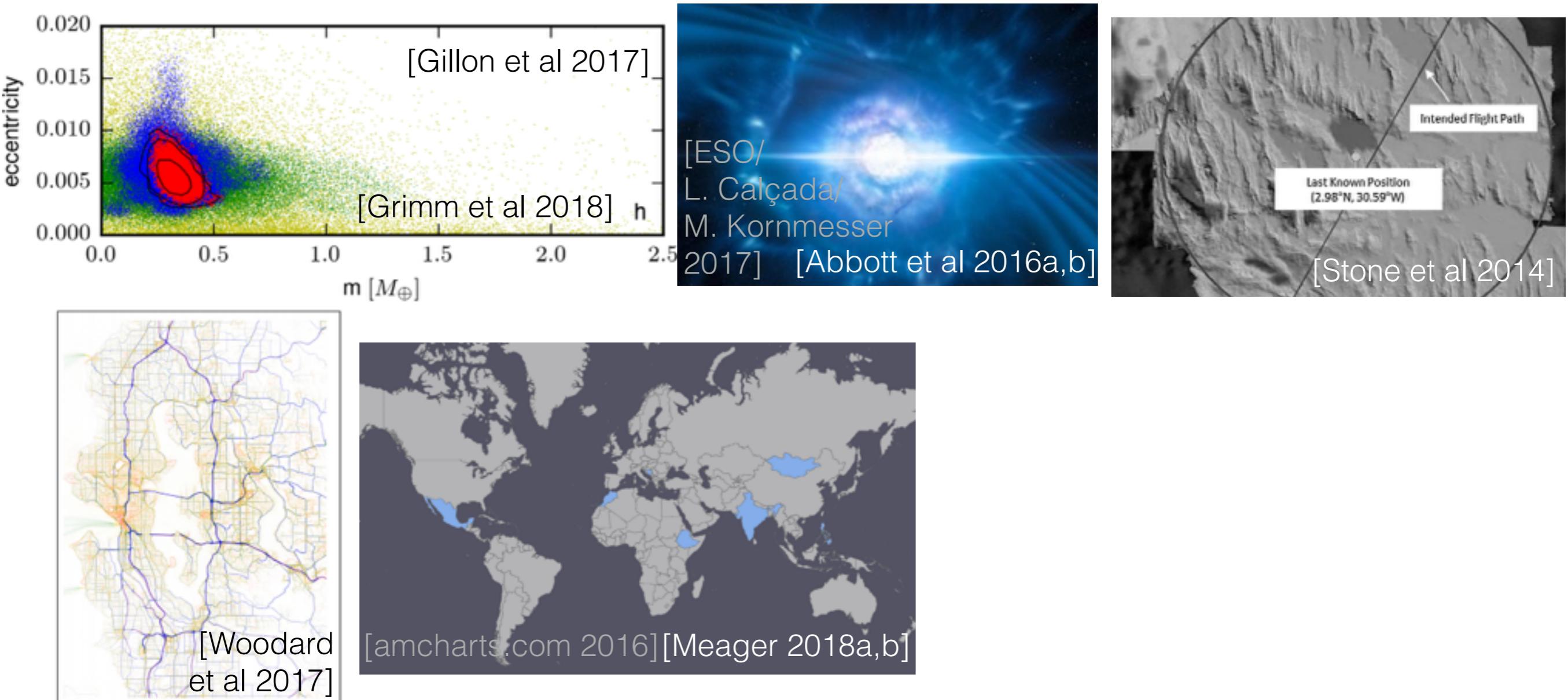
Bayesian inference



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Bayesian inference



Bayesian inference

- Analysis goals: Point estimates, coherent uncertainties
 - Interpretable, complex, modular; expert information



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- Challenge: fast (compute, user), reliable inference

Bayesian inference

- Analysis goals: Point estimates, coherent uncertainties
 - Interpretable, complex, modular; expert information



- Challenge: fast (compute, user), reliable inference
- Uncertainty doesn't have to disappear in large data sets

Variational Bayes

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- Modern problems: often large data, large dimensions

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- Variational Bayes can be very fast

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“Arts”	“Budgets”	“Children”	“Education”
NEW	MILLION	CHILDREN	SCHOOL
FILM	TAX	WOMEN	STUDENTS
SHOW	PROGRAM	PEOPLE	SCHOOLS
MUSIC	BUDGET	CHILD	EDUCATION
MOVIE	BILLION	YEARS	TEACHERS
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ACTRESS	GOVERNMENT	CARE	ELEMENTARY
LOVE	CONGRESS	LIFE	HAITI

[Blei et al
2003]

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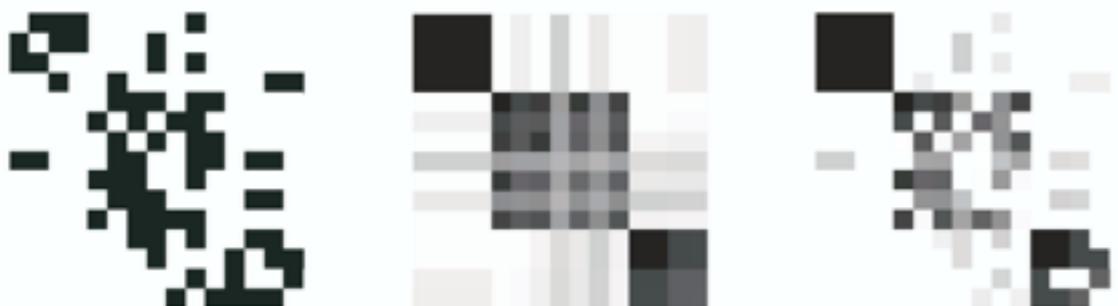
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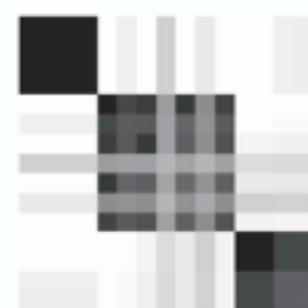
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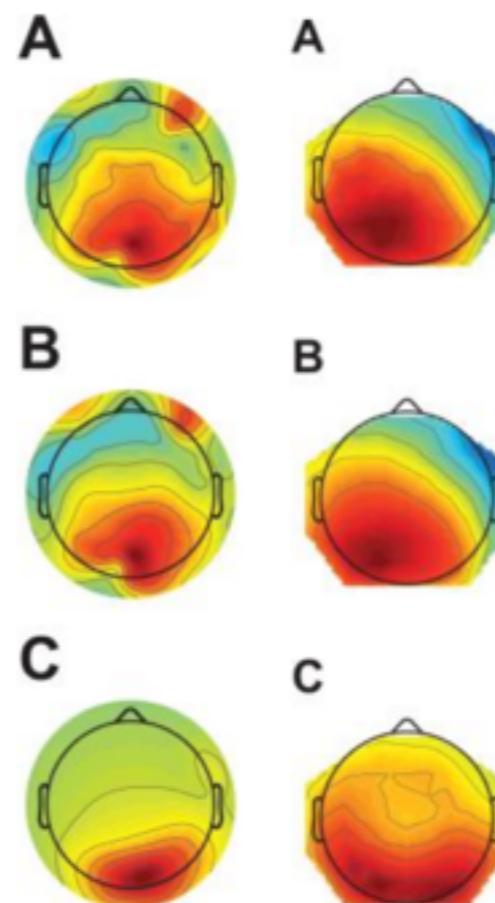
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[Airoldi et al 2008]



[Gershman et al 2014]

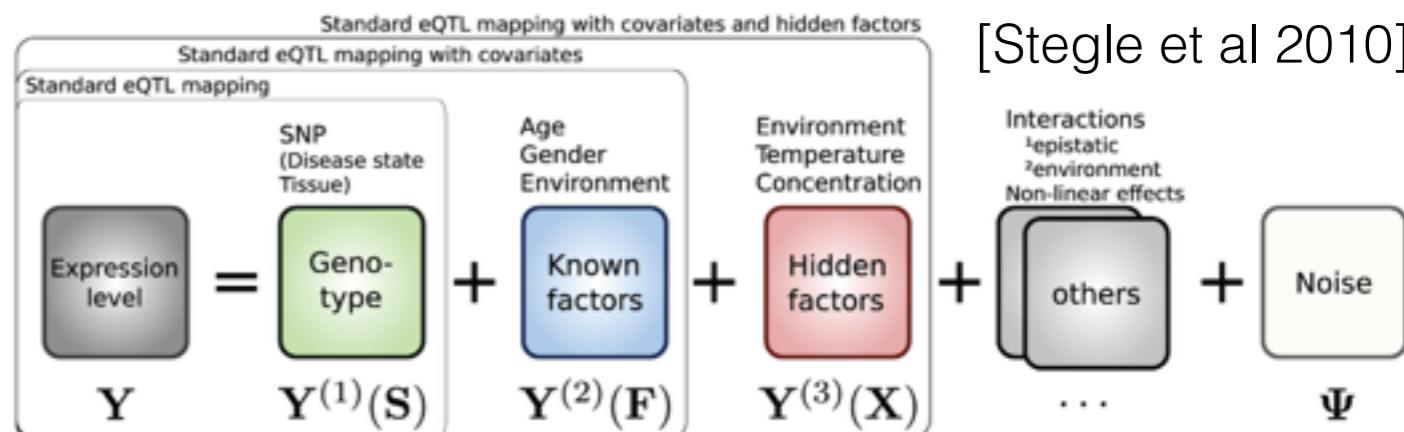
[Blei et al 2018]

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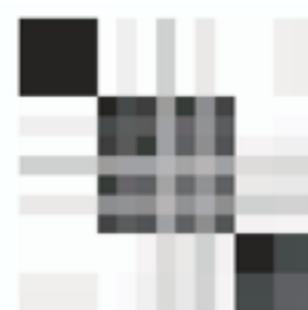
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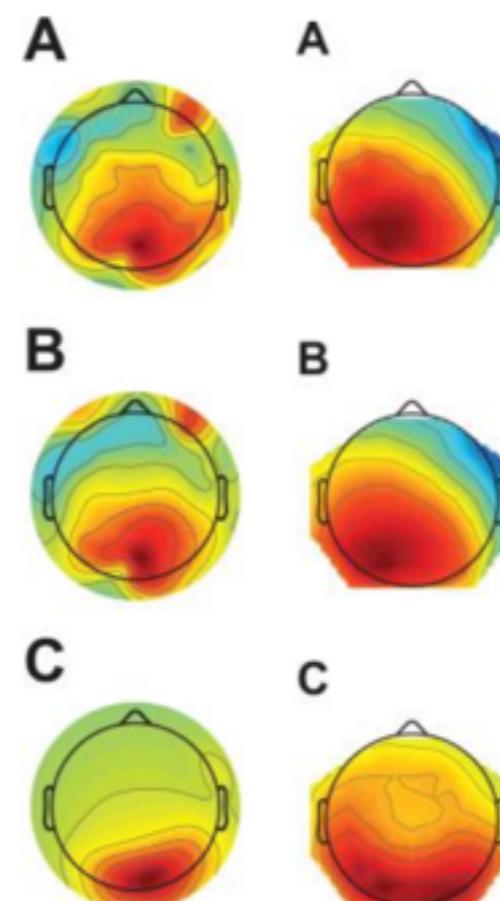


[Stegle et al 2010]

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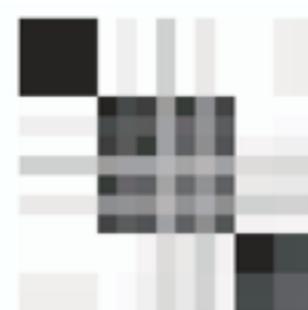
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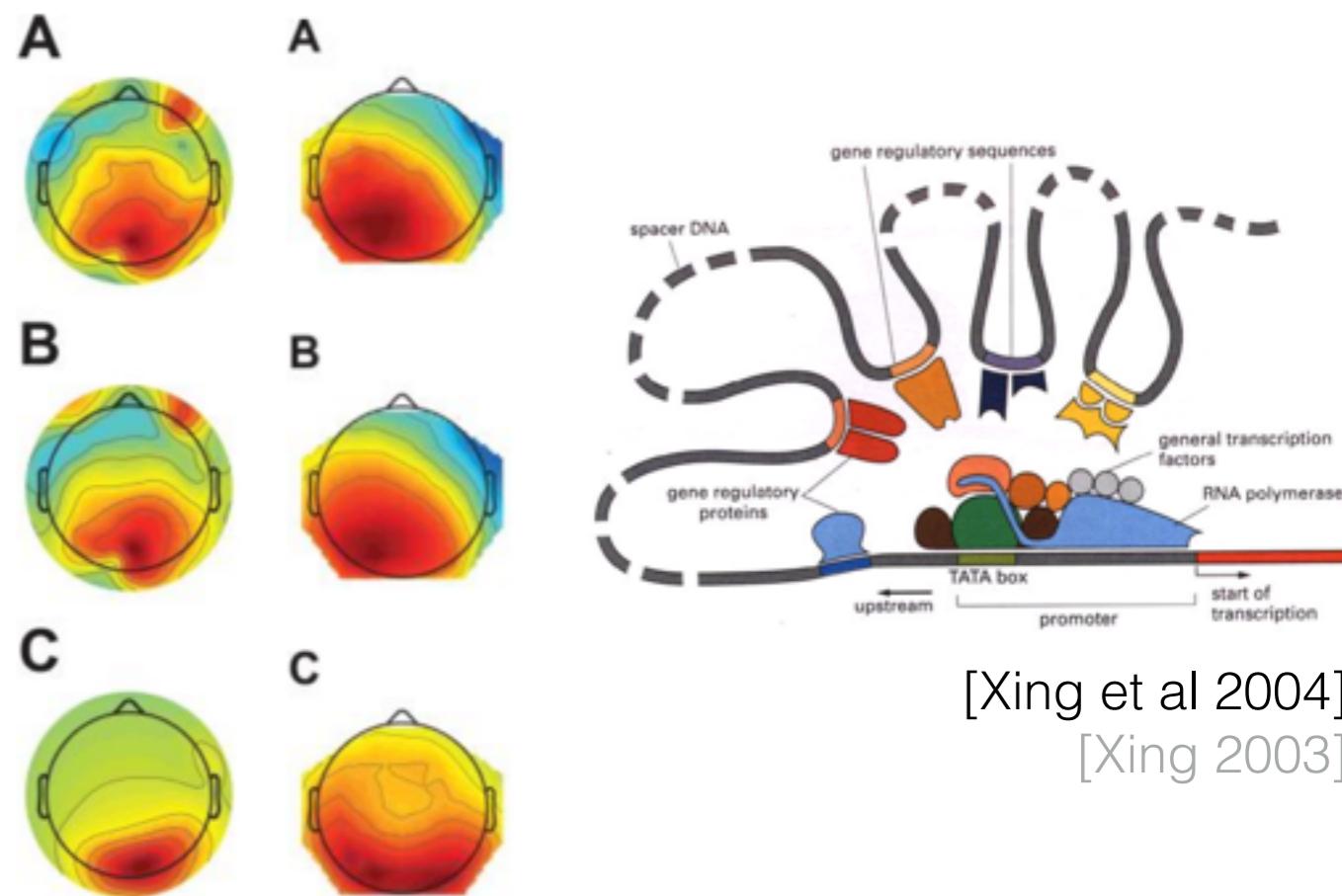
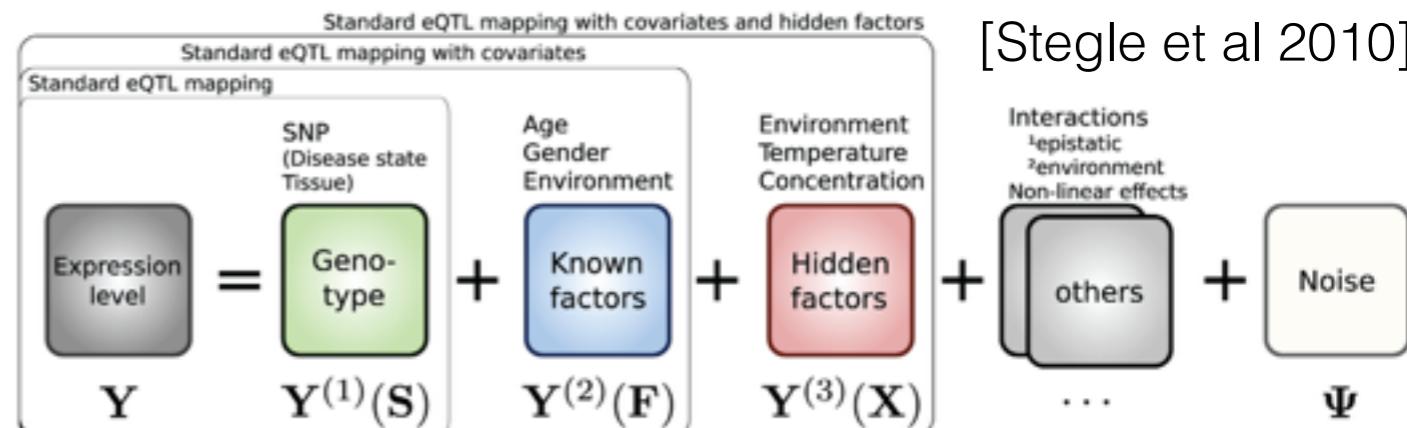
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Roadmap

- Bayes & Approximate Bayes review
- What is:
 - Variational Bayes (VB)
 - Mean-field variational Bayes (MFVB)
- Why use MFVB?
- When can we trust MFVB?
- Where do we go from here?

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- Bayes & Approximate Bayes review
- What is:
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Bayesian inference

Bayesian inference

parameters
 θ

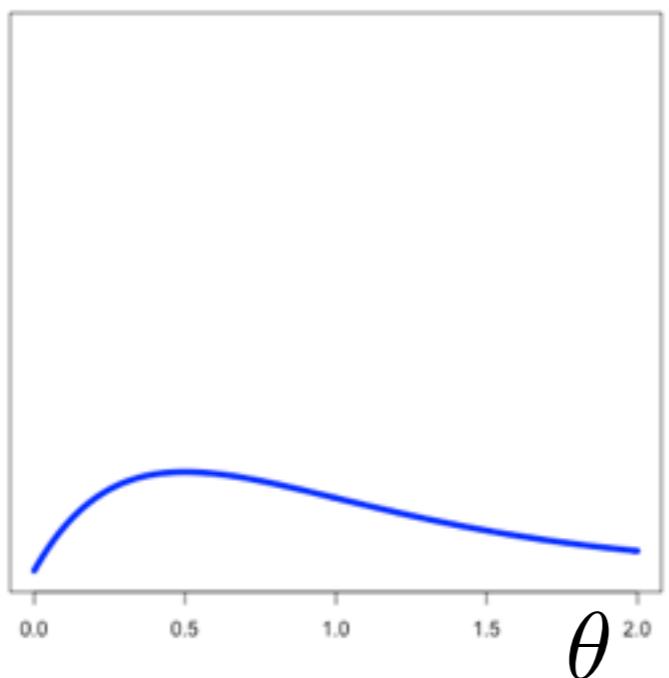
Bayesian inference

parameters
 $p(\theta)$
prior



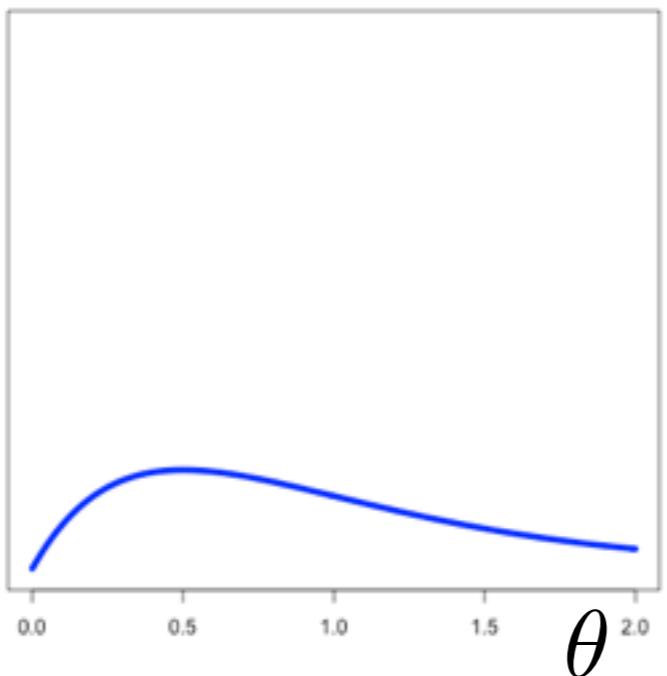
Bayesian inference

parameters
 $p(\theta)$
prior



Bayesian inference

parameters
 $p(y_{1:N} | \theta)p(\theta)$
likelihood prior

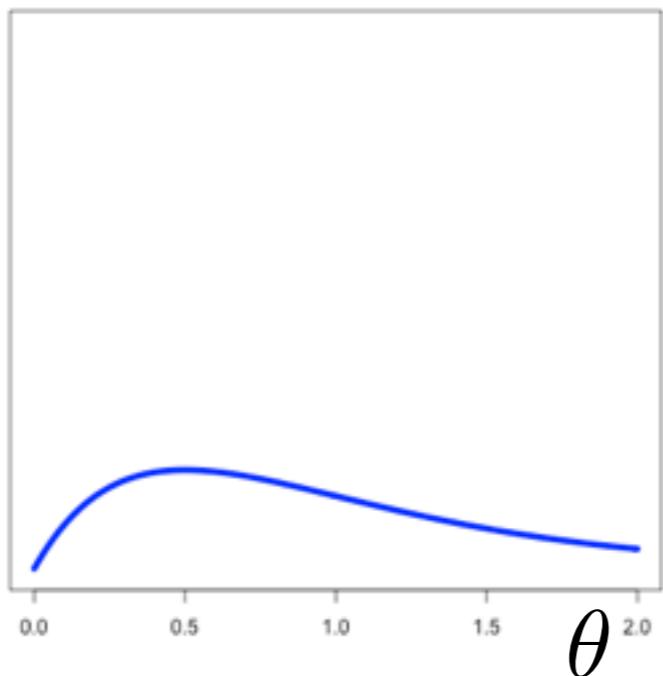


Bayesian inference

data parameters

$p(y_{1:N}|\theta)p(\theta)$

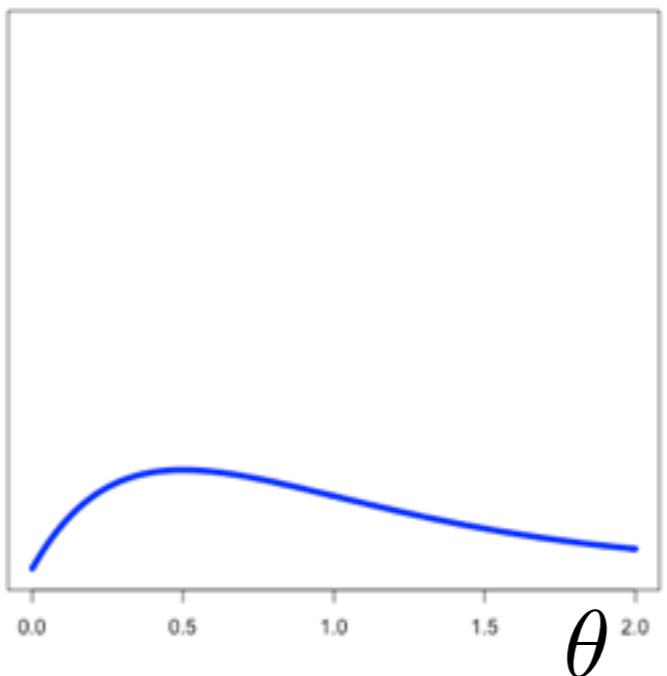
likelihood prior



Bayesian inference

$$p(\theta|y_{1:N}) \propto_{\theta} p(y_{1:N}|\theta)p(\theta)$$

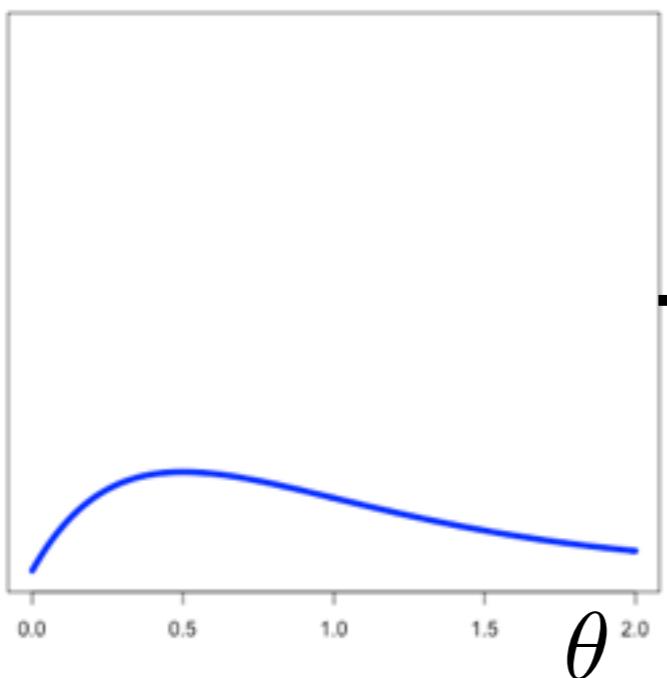
posterior likelihood prior



Bayesian inference

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posterior likelihood prior

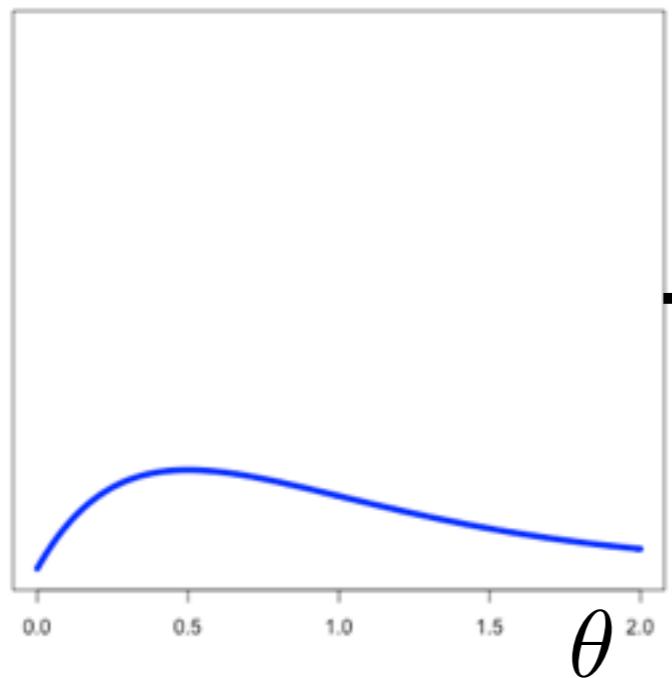
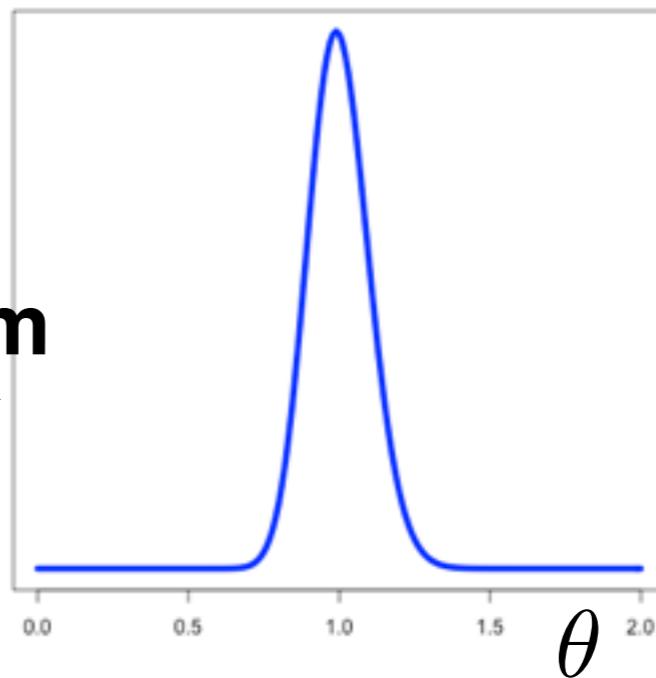


**Bayes
Theorem**
→

Bayesian inference

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posterior likelihood prior

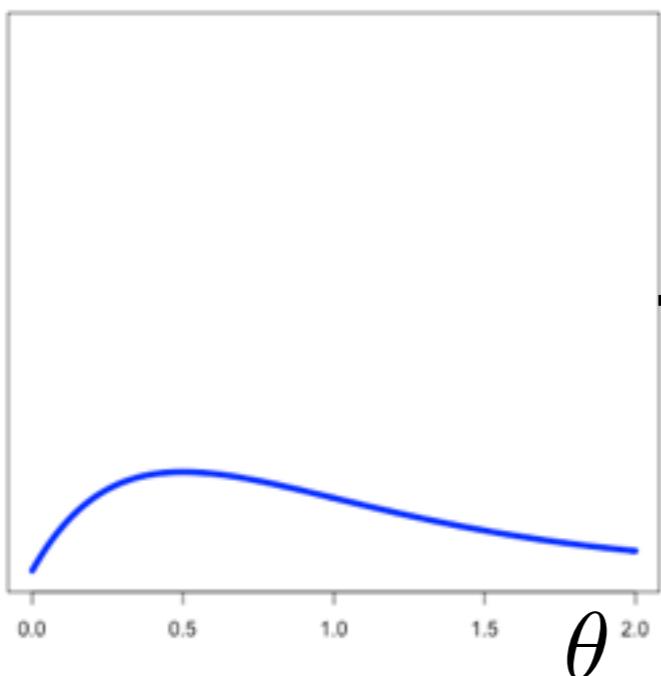


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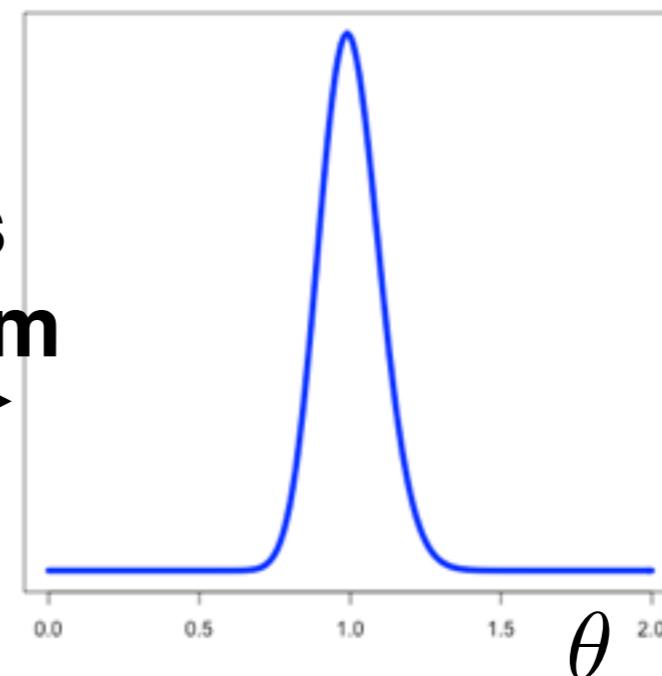
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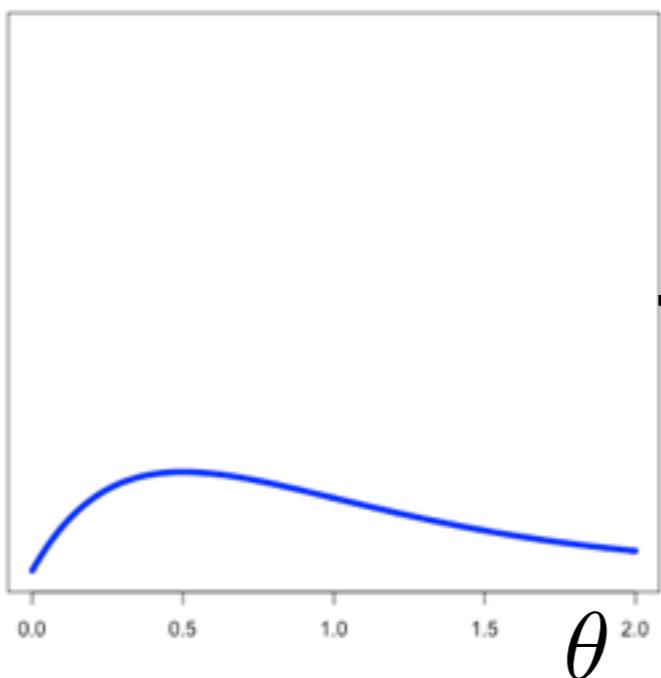


1. Build a model: choose prior & choose likelihood

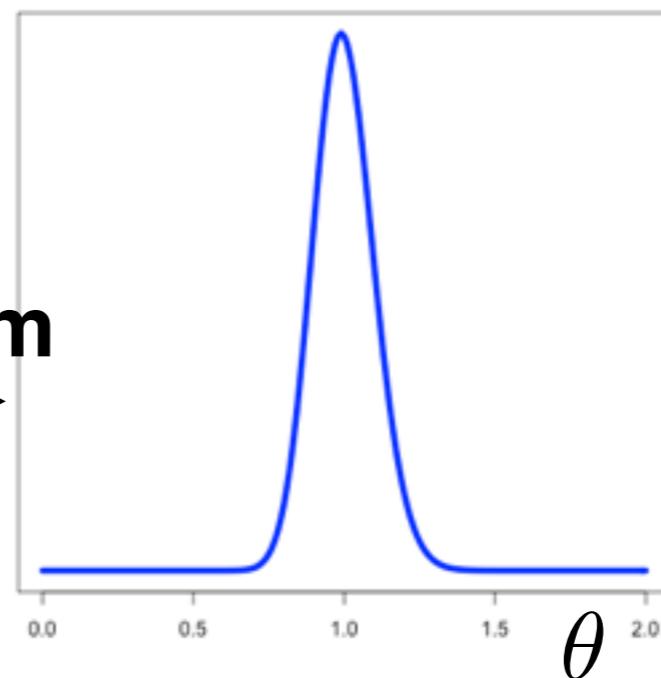
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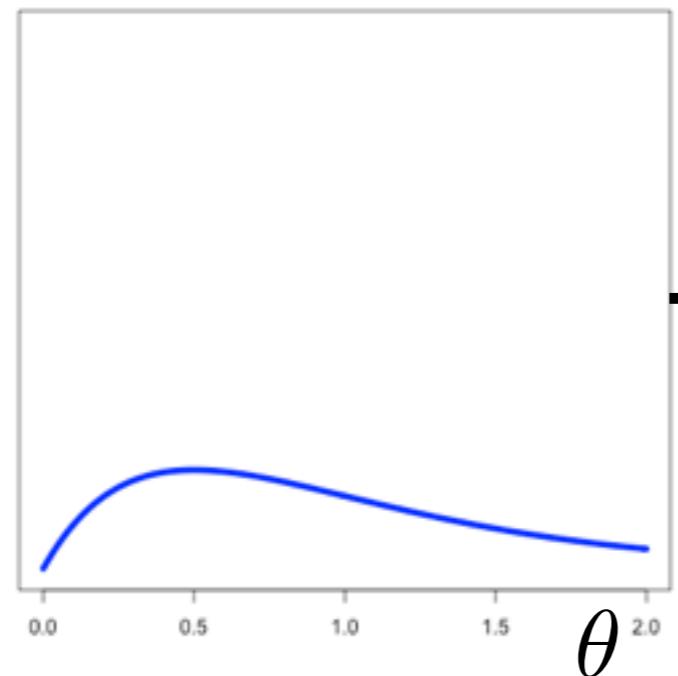
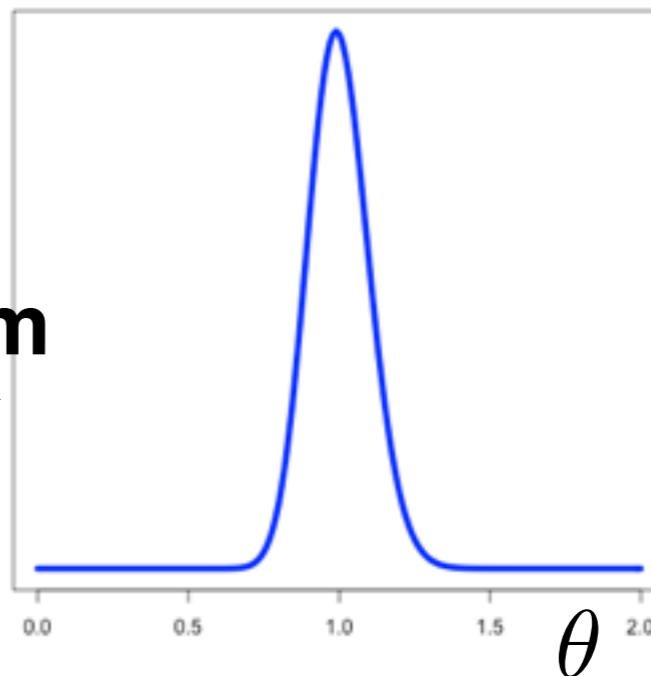


1. Build a model: choose prior & choose likelihood
2. Compute the posterior

Bayesian inference

$$p(\theta|y_{1:N}) \propto_{\theta} p(y_{1:N}|\theta)p(\theta)$$

posterior likelihood prior



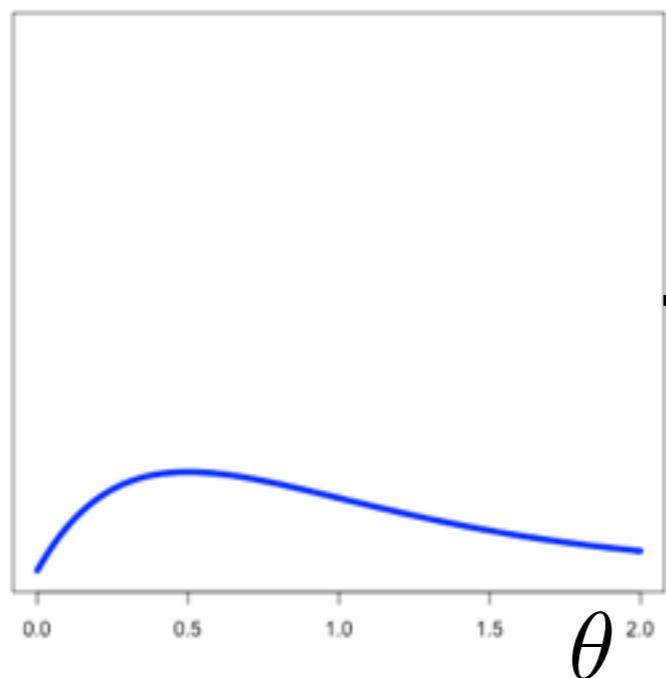
**Bayes
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1. Build a model: choose prior & choose likelihood
2. Compute the posterior
3. Report a summary, e.g. posterior means and (co)variances

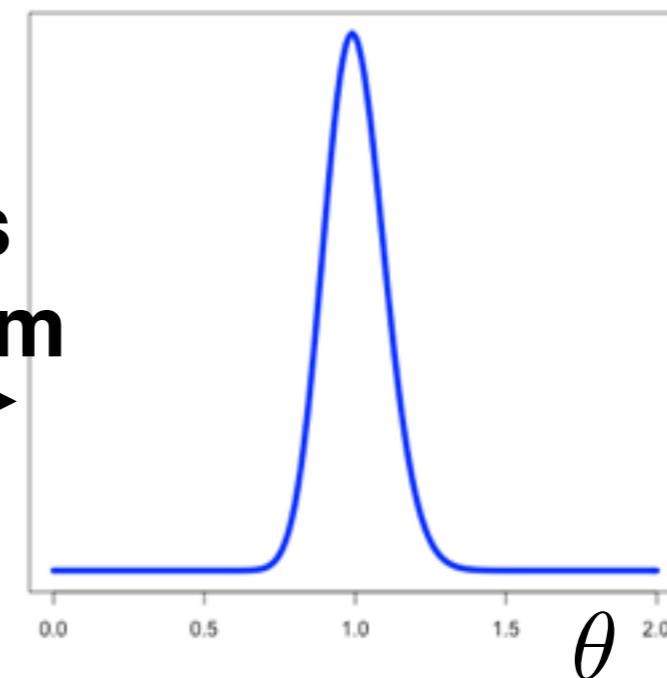
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posterior likelihood prior



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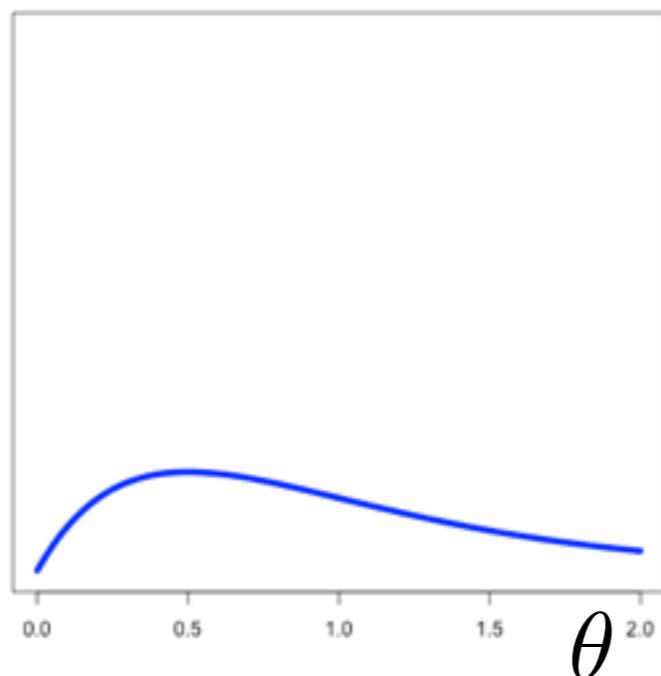


1. Build a model: choose prior & choose likelihood
 2. Compute the posterior
 3. Report a summary, e.g. posterior means and (co)variances
- Why are steps 2 and 3 hard?

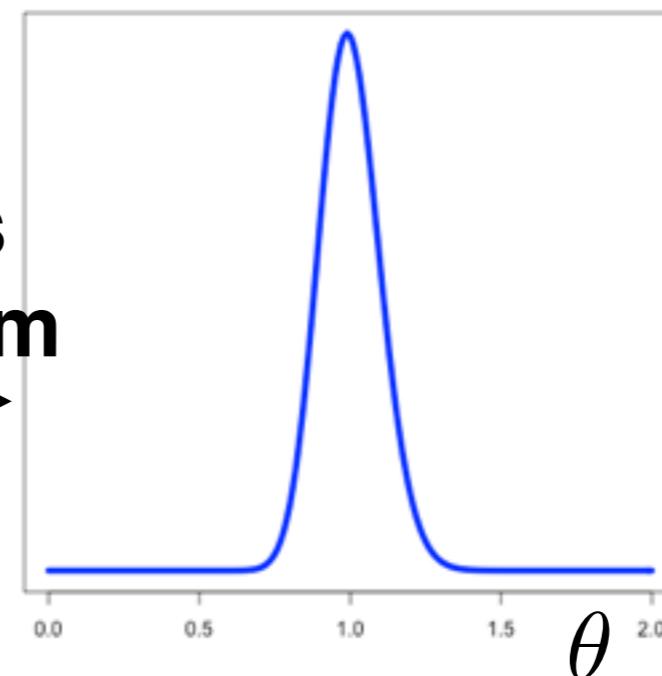
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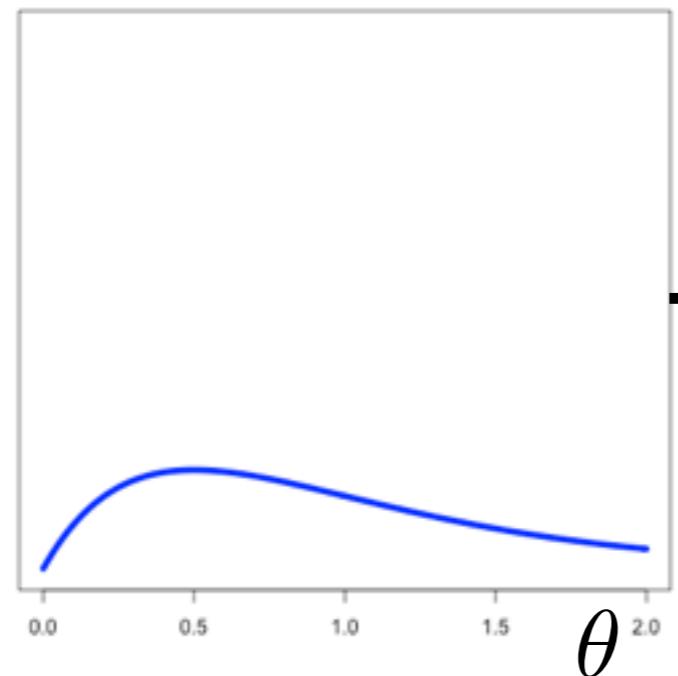
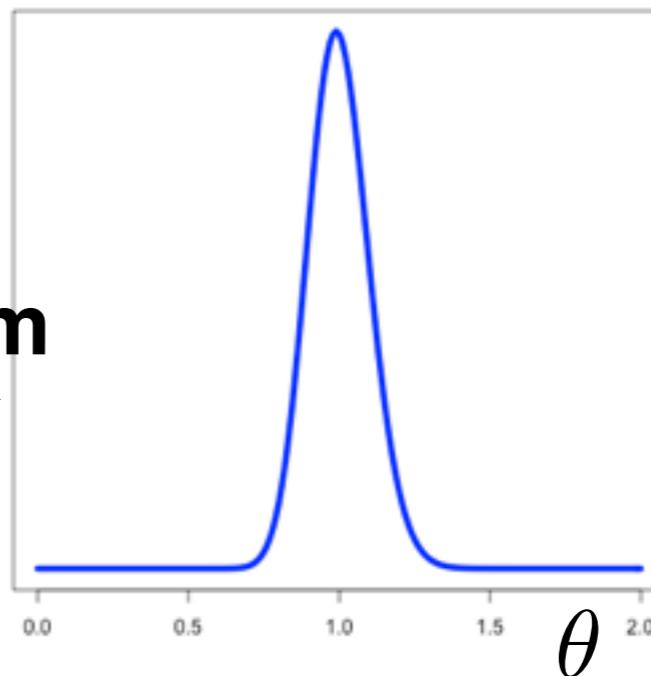


1. Build a model: choose prior & choose likelihood
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- Why are steps 2 and 3 hard?
 - Typically no closed form

Bayesian inference

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posterior likelihood prior

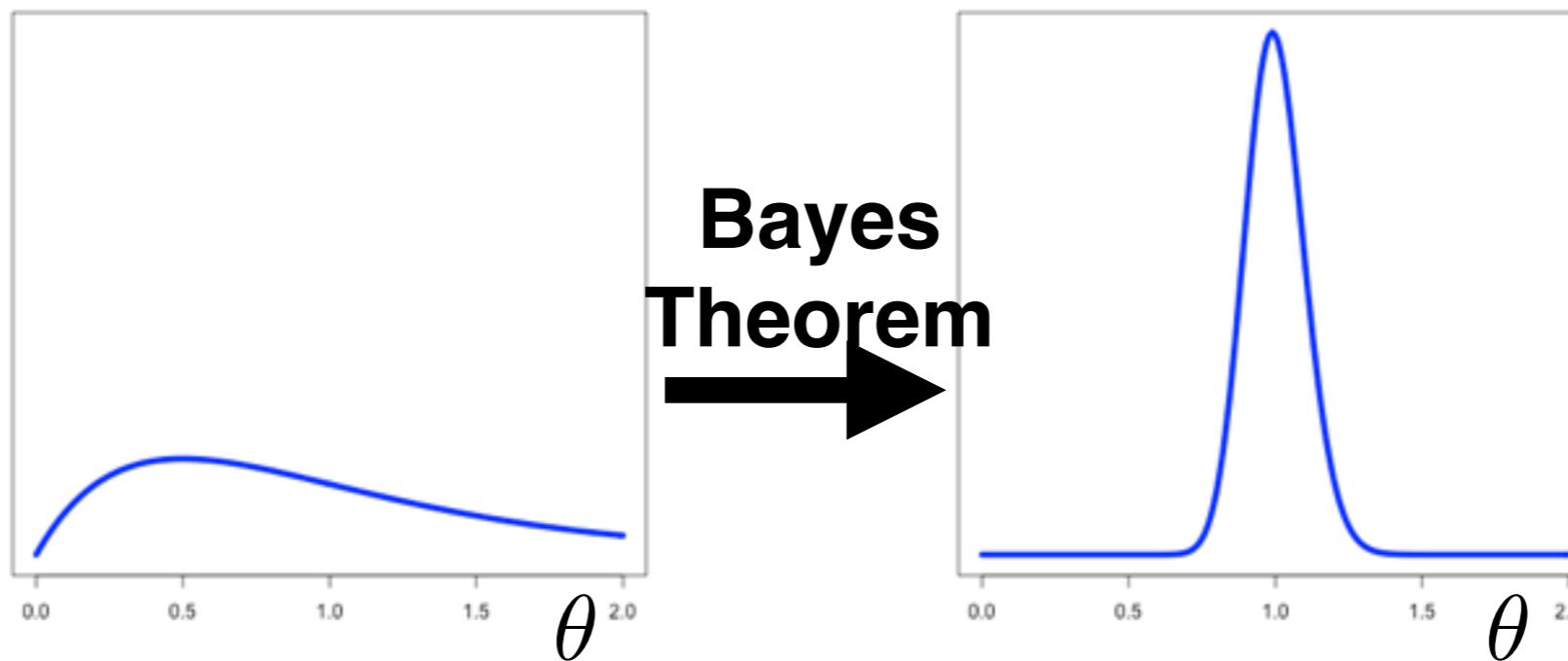


1. Build a model: choose prior & choose likelihood
 2. Compute the posterior
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- Why are steps 2 and 3 hard?
 - Typically no closed form, high-dimensional integration

Bayesian inference

$$p(\theta|y_{1:N}) = p(y_{1:N}|\theta)p(\theta)/p(y_{1:N})$$

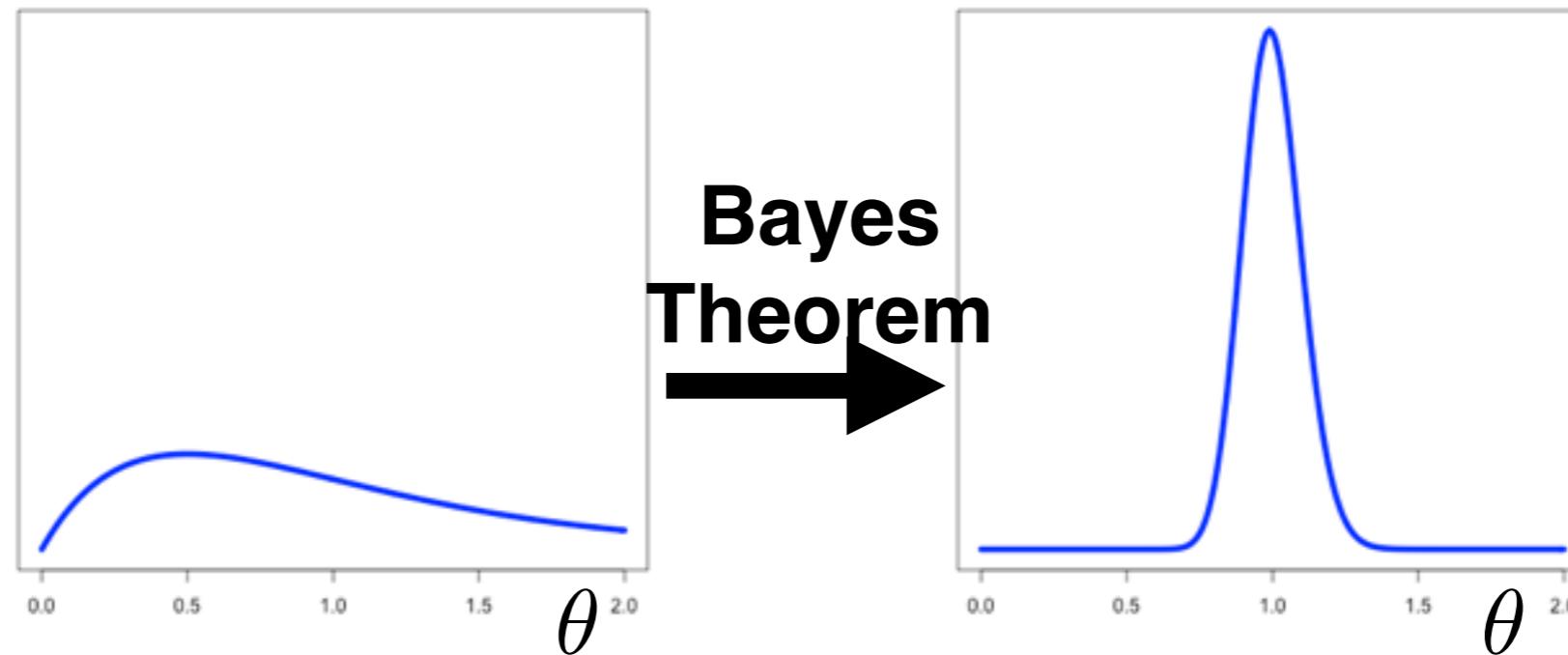
posterior likelihood prior



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Bayesian inference

data parameters
 $p(\theta|y_{1:N}) = p(y_{1:N}|\theta)p(\theta)/p(y_{1:N})$
posterior likelihood prior evidence



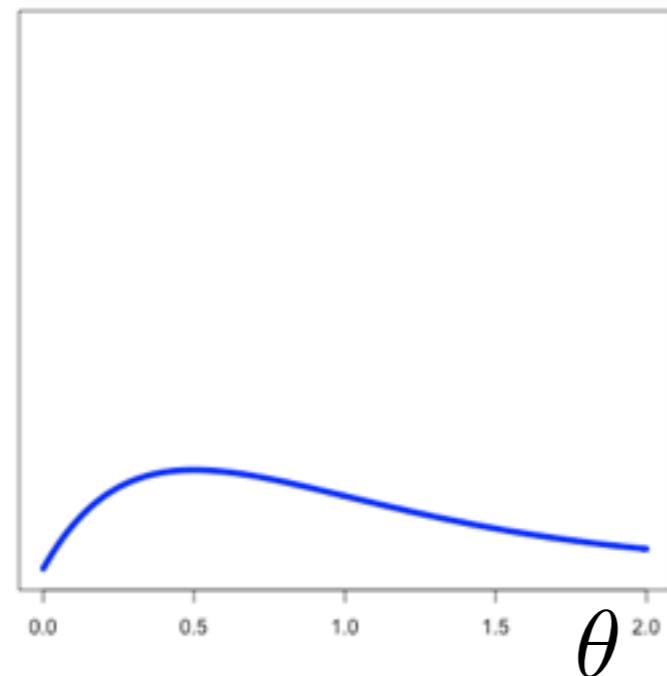
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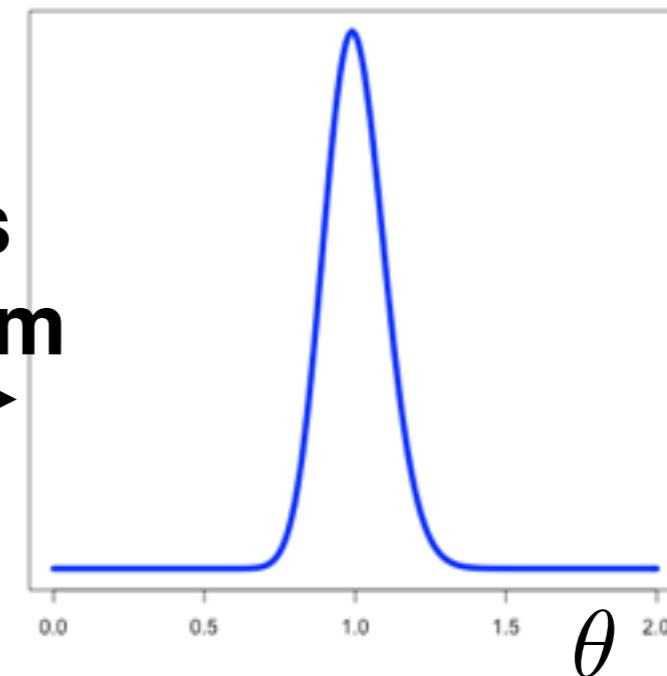
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posterior likelihood prior evidence



**Bayes
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Approximate Bayesian Inference

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- Gold standard: Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC)

[Bardenet,
Doucet,
Holmes
2017]

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 - Eventually accurate but can be slow

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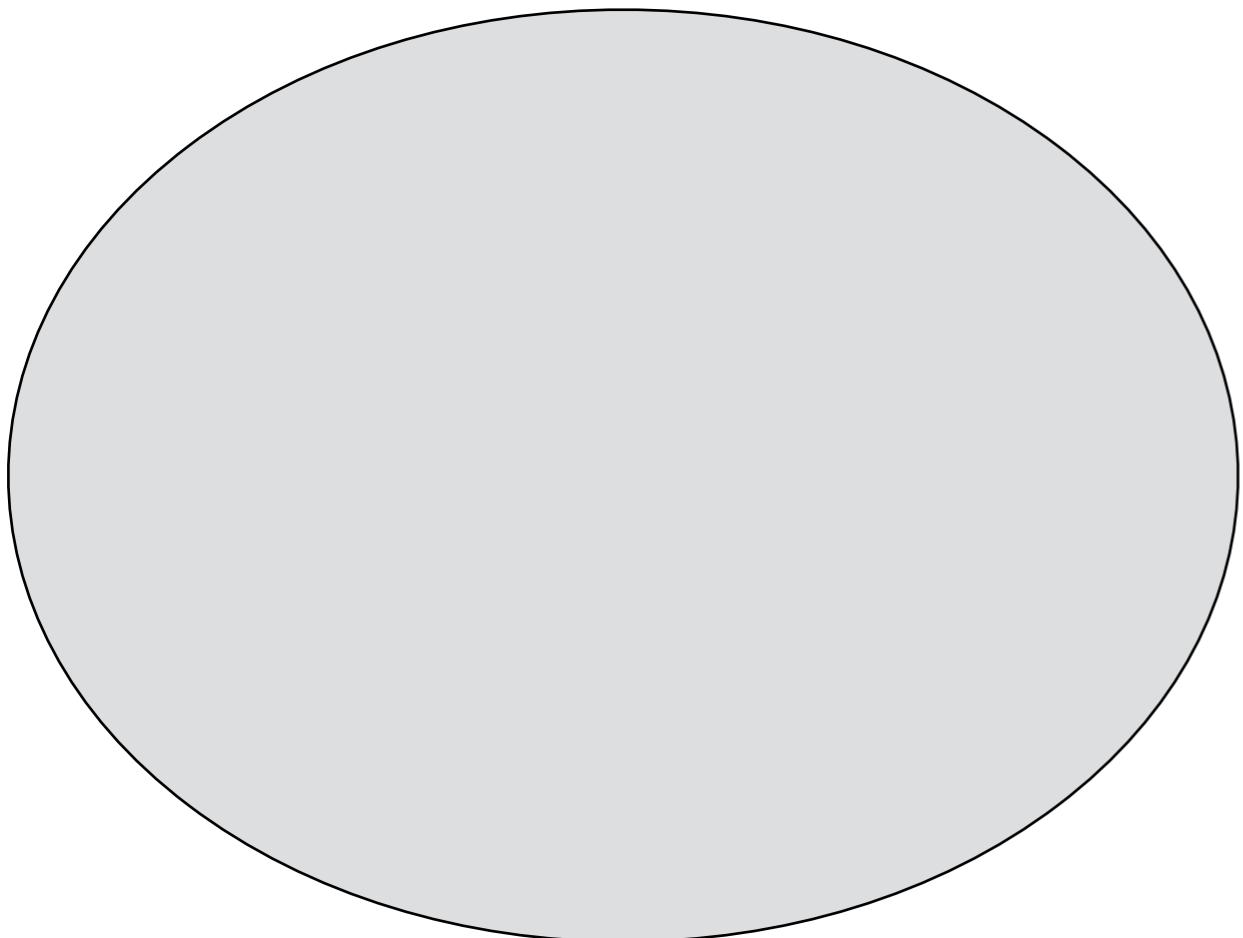
Instead: an optimization approach

- Approximate posterior with q^*

Approximate Bayesian Inference

[Bardenet,
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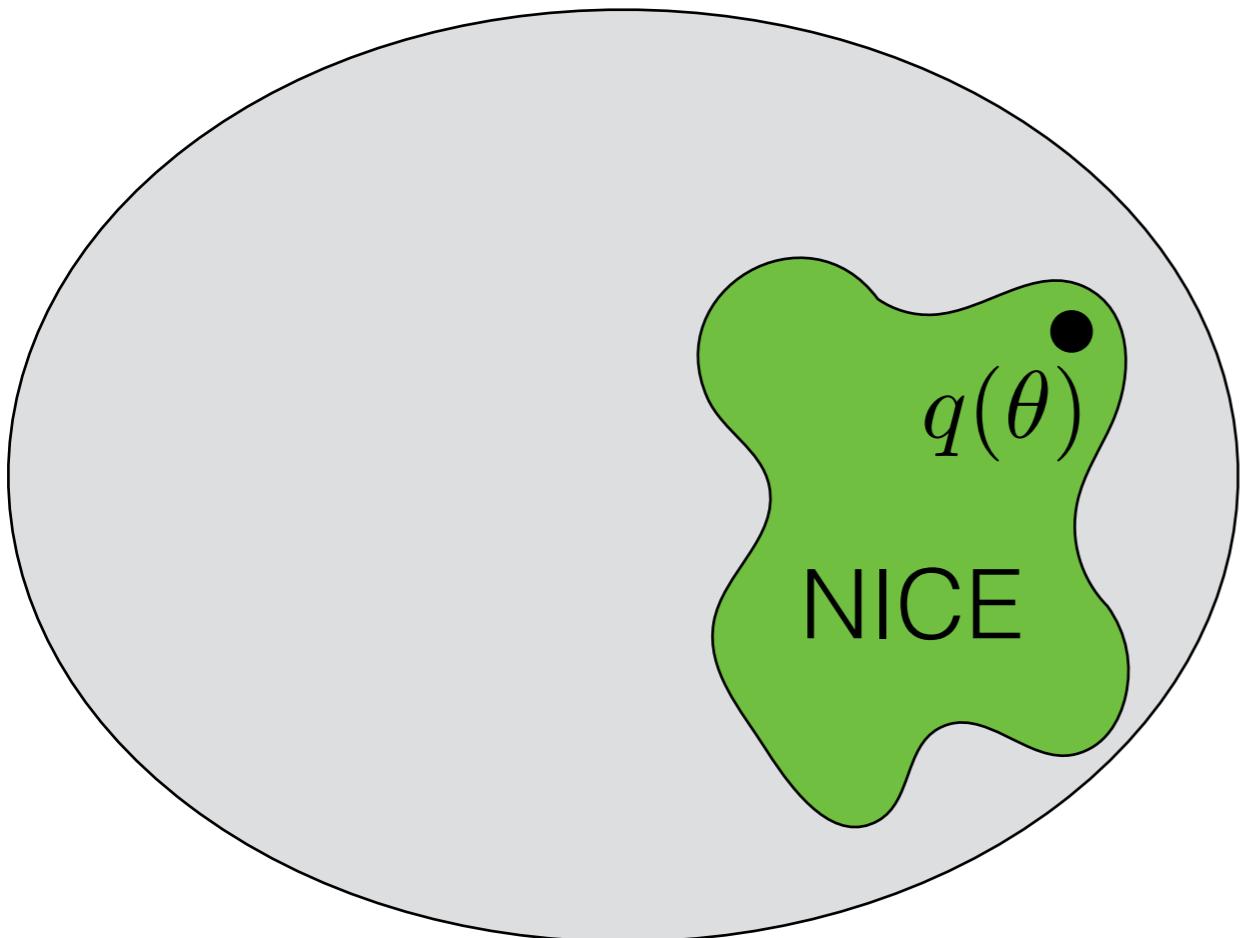
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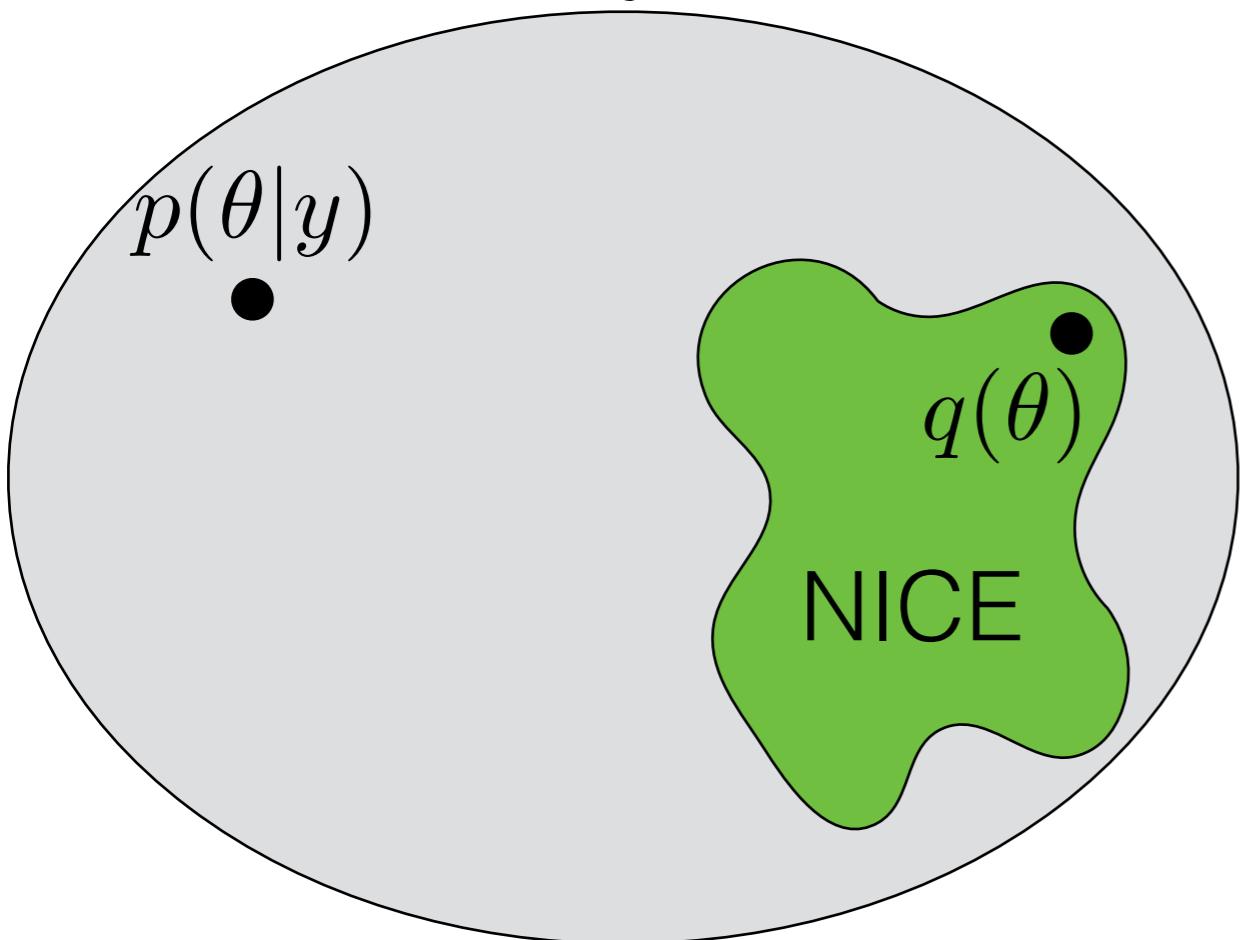
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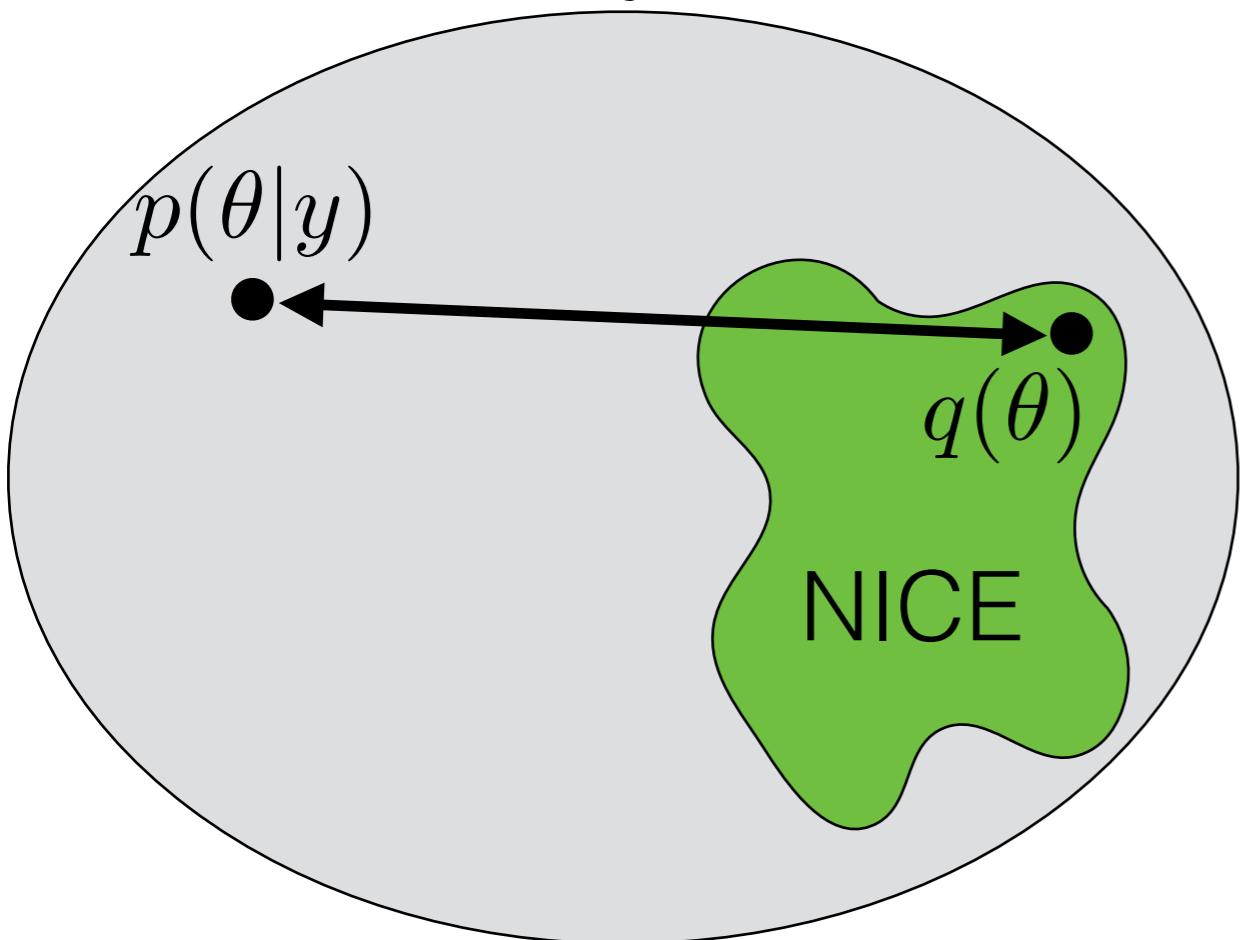
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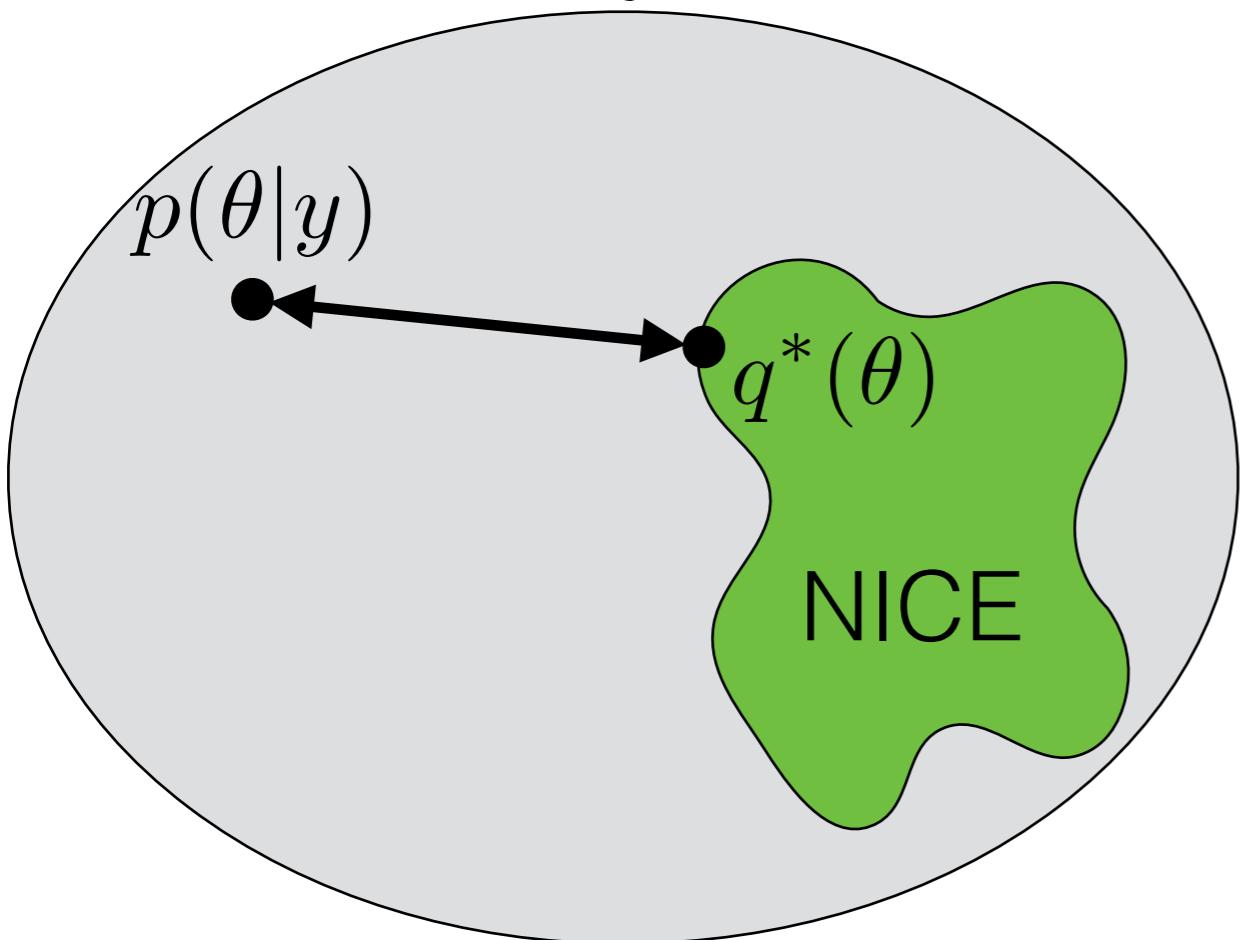
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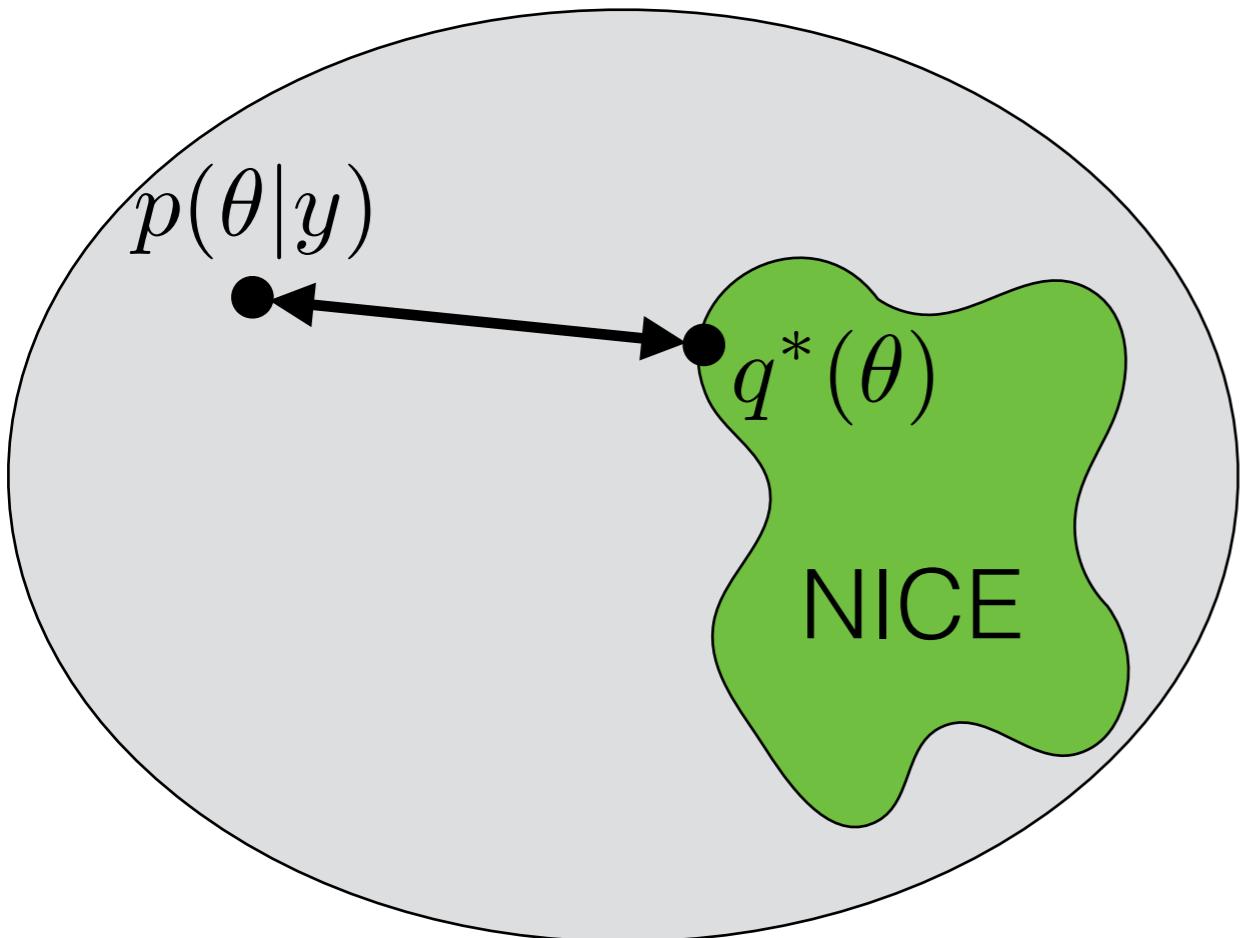


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2017]

- Gold standard: Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC)
 - Eventually accurate but can be slow



Instead: an optimization approach

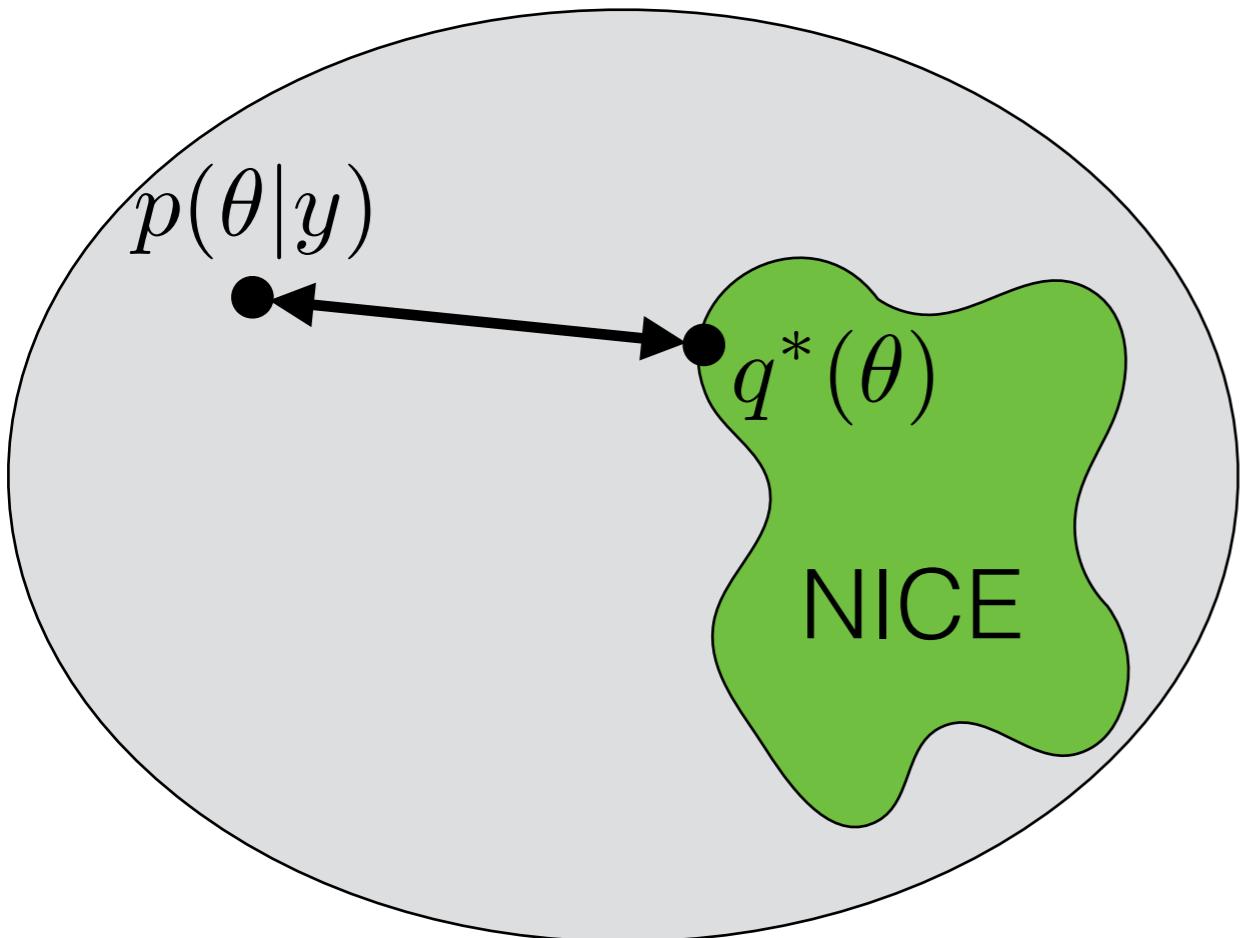
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$$q^* = \operatorname{argmin}_{q \in Q} f(q(\cdot), p(\cdot|y))$$

Approximate Bayesian Inference

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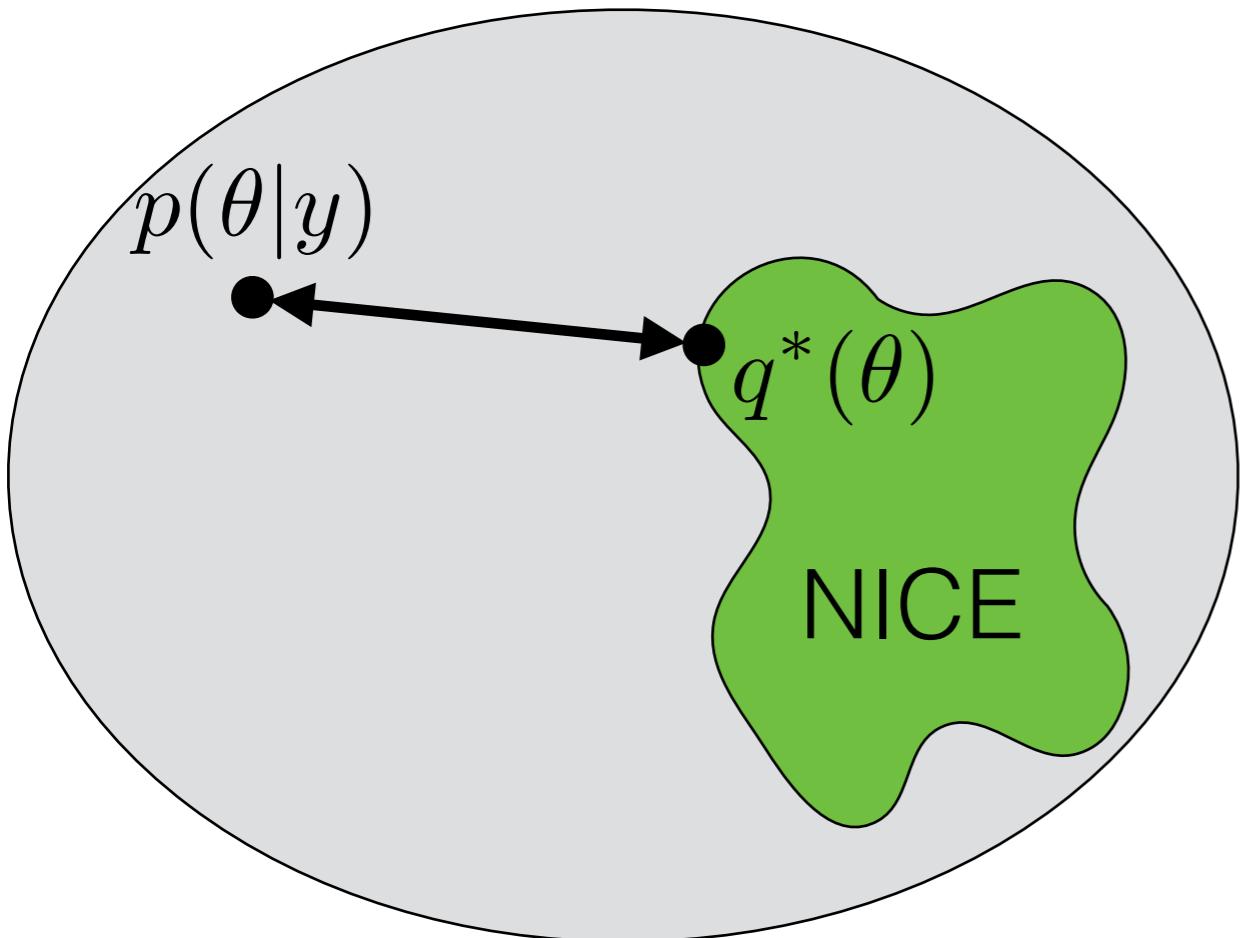
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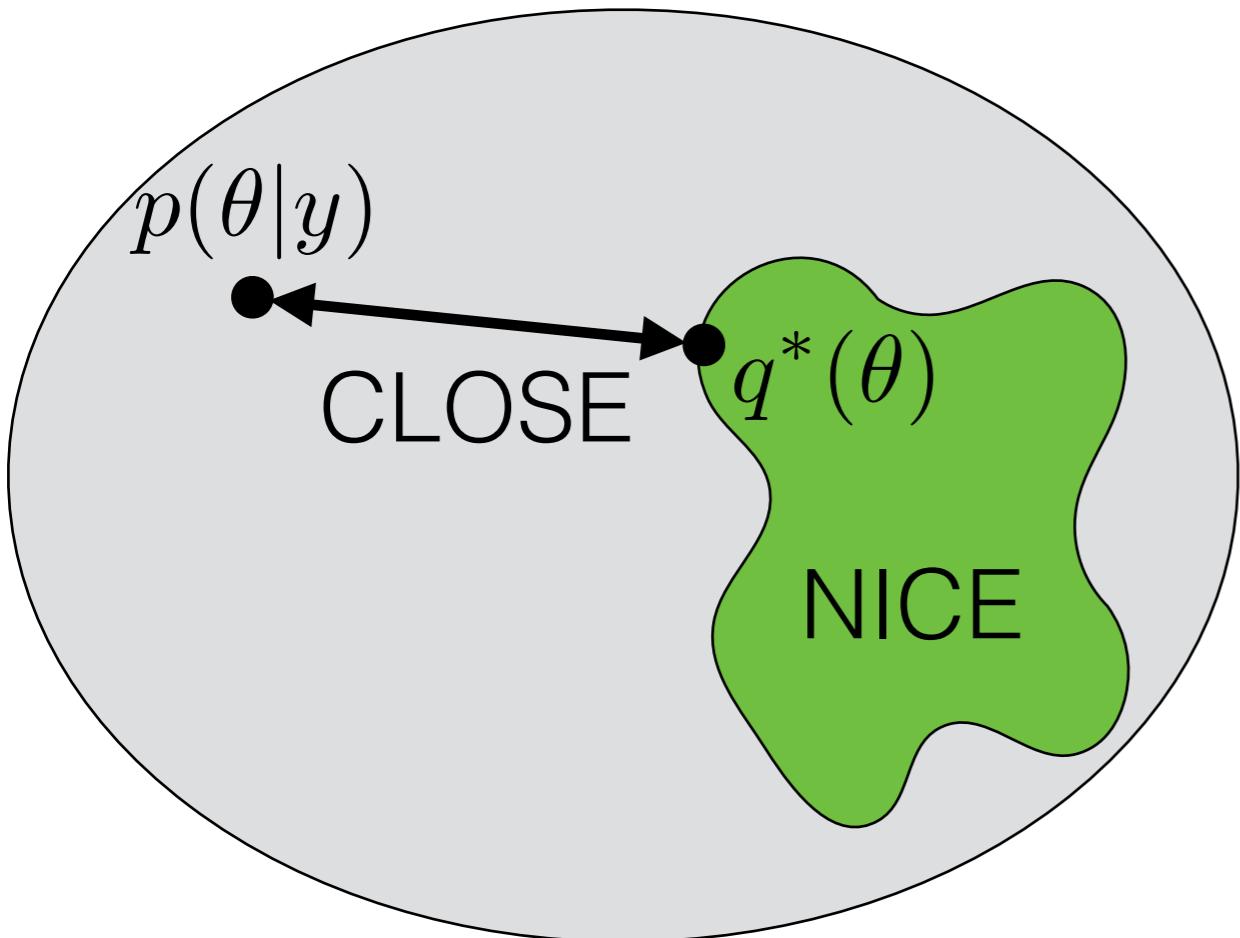
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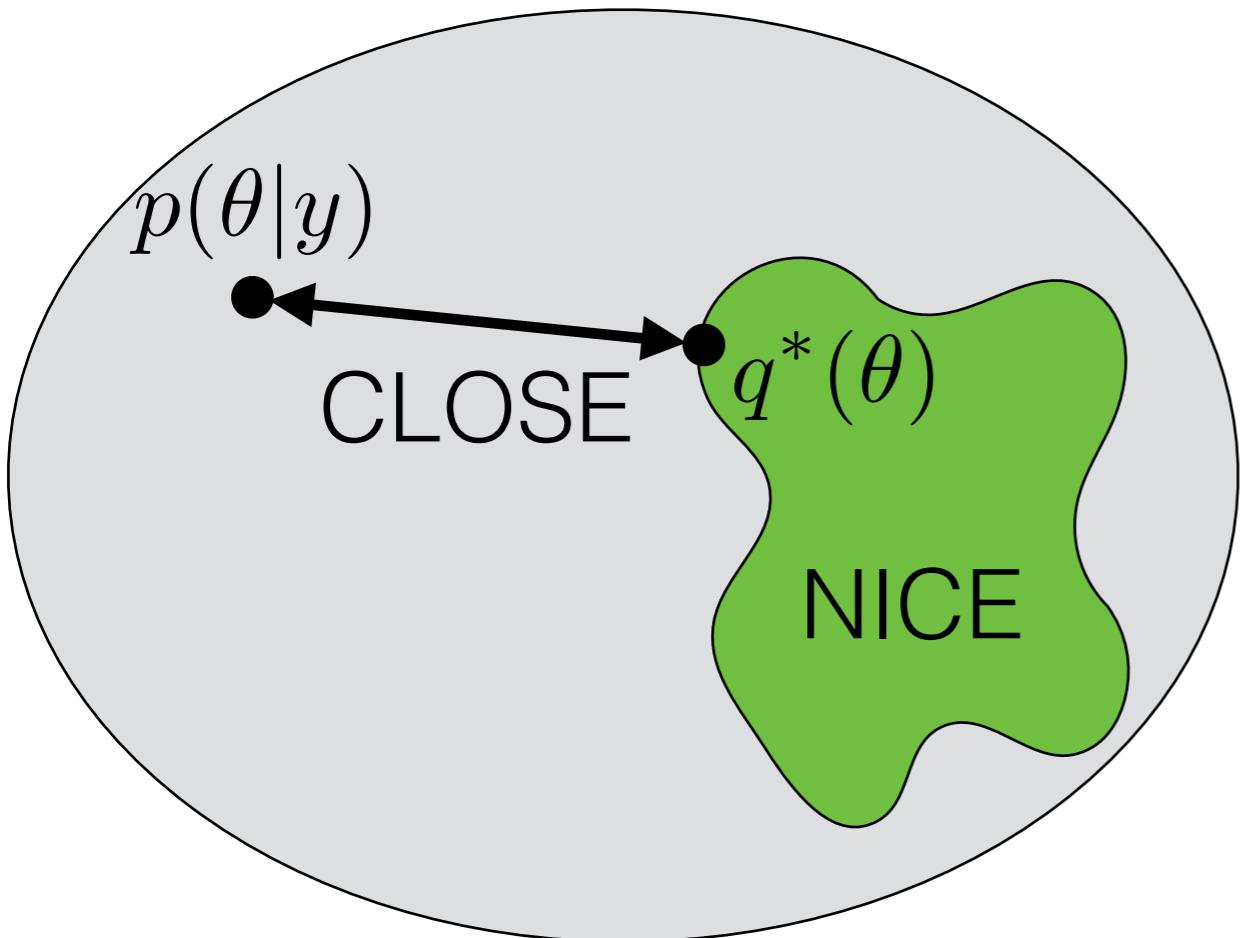
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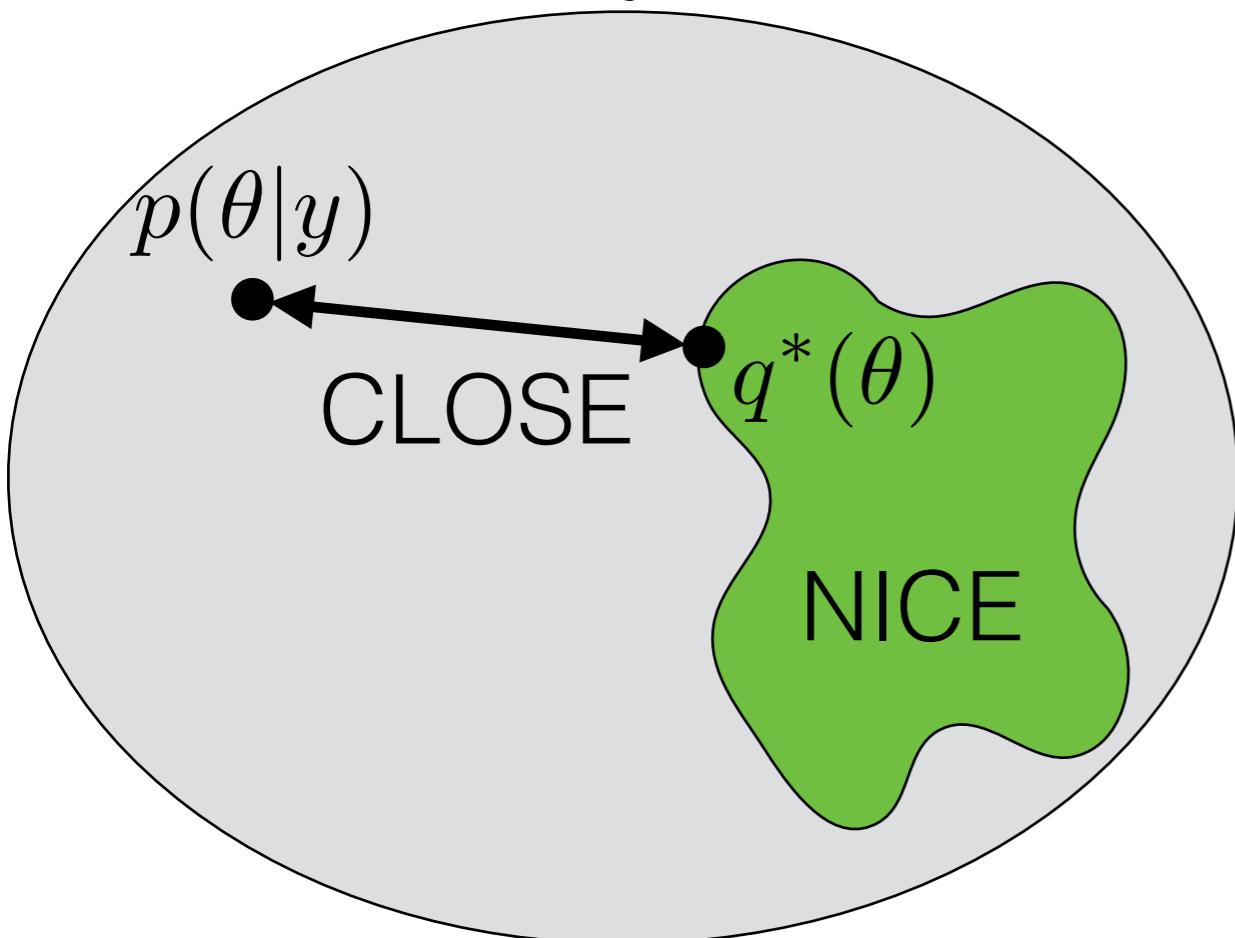
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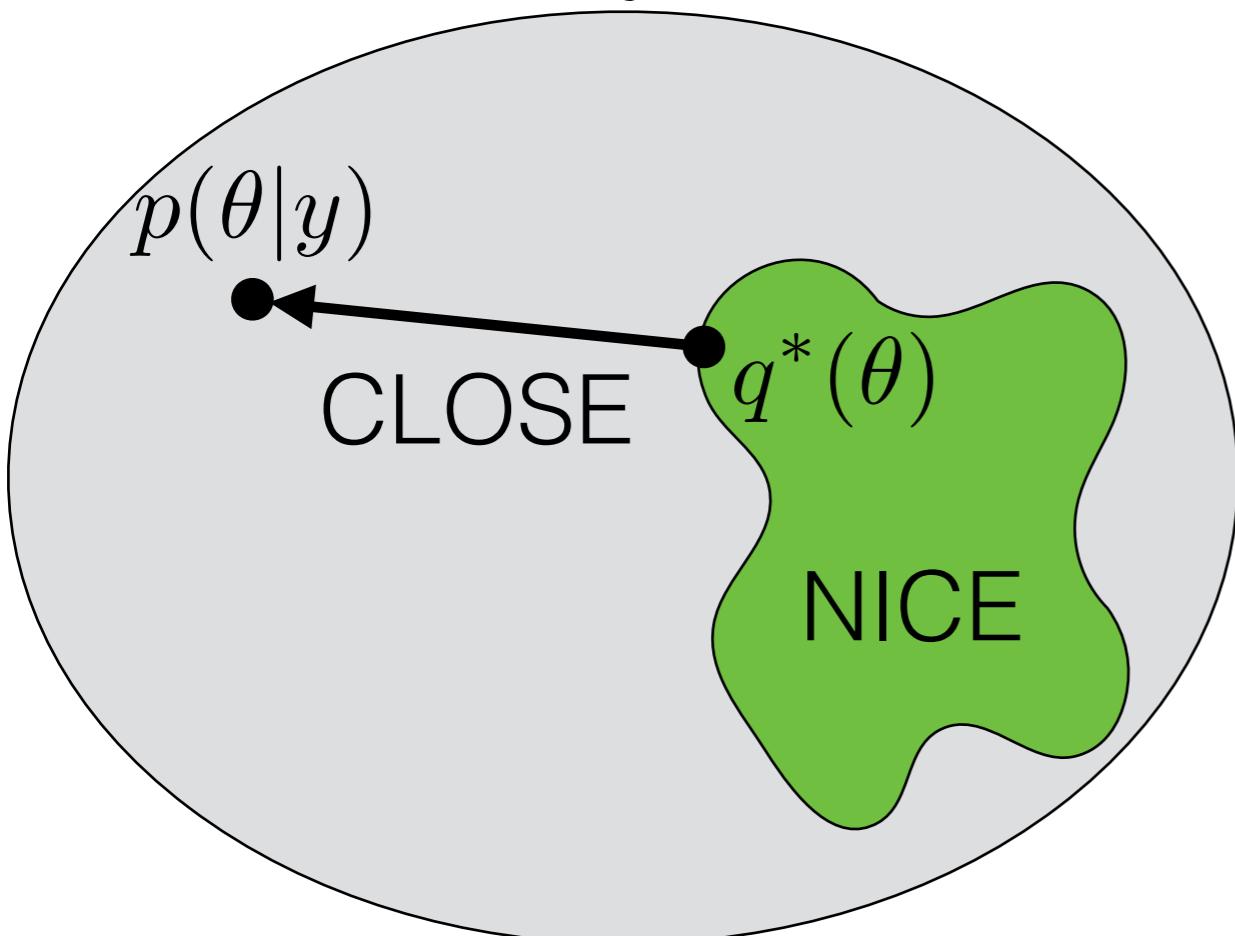
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$$KL(q(\cdot)||p(\cdot|y))$$

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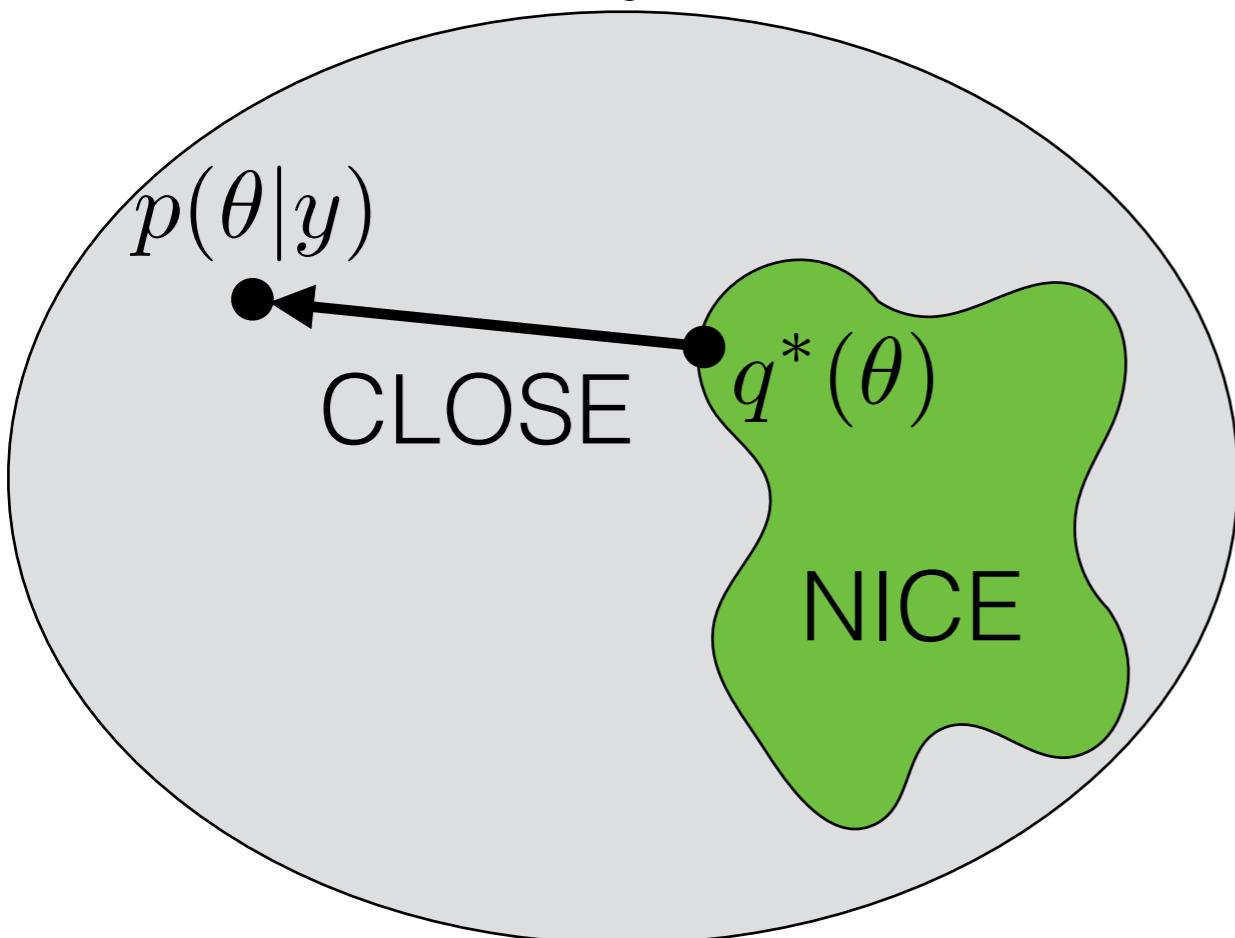
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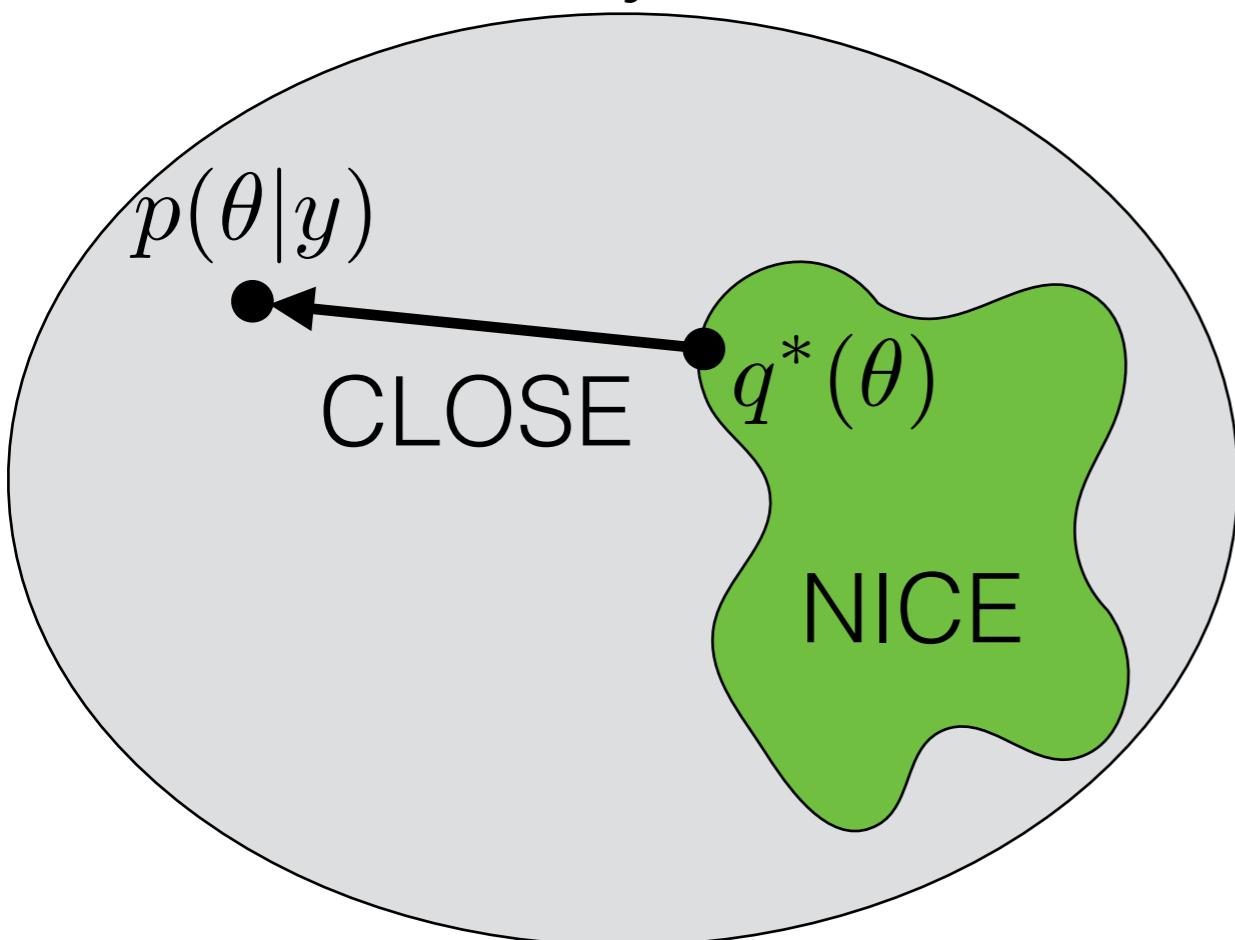
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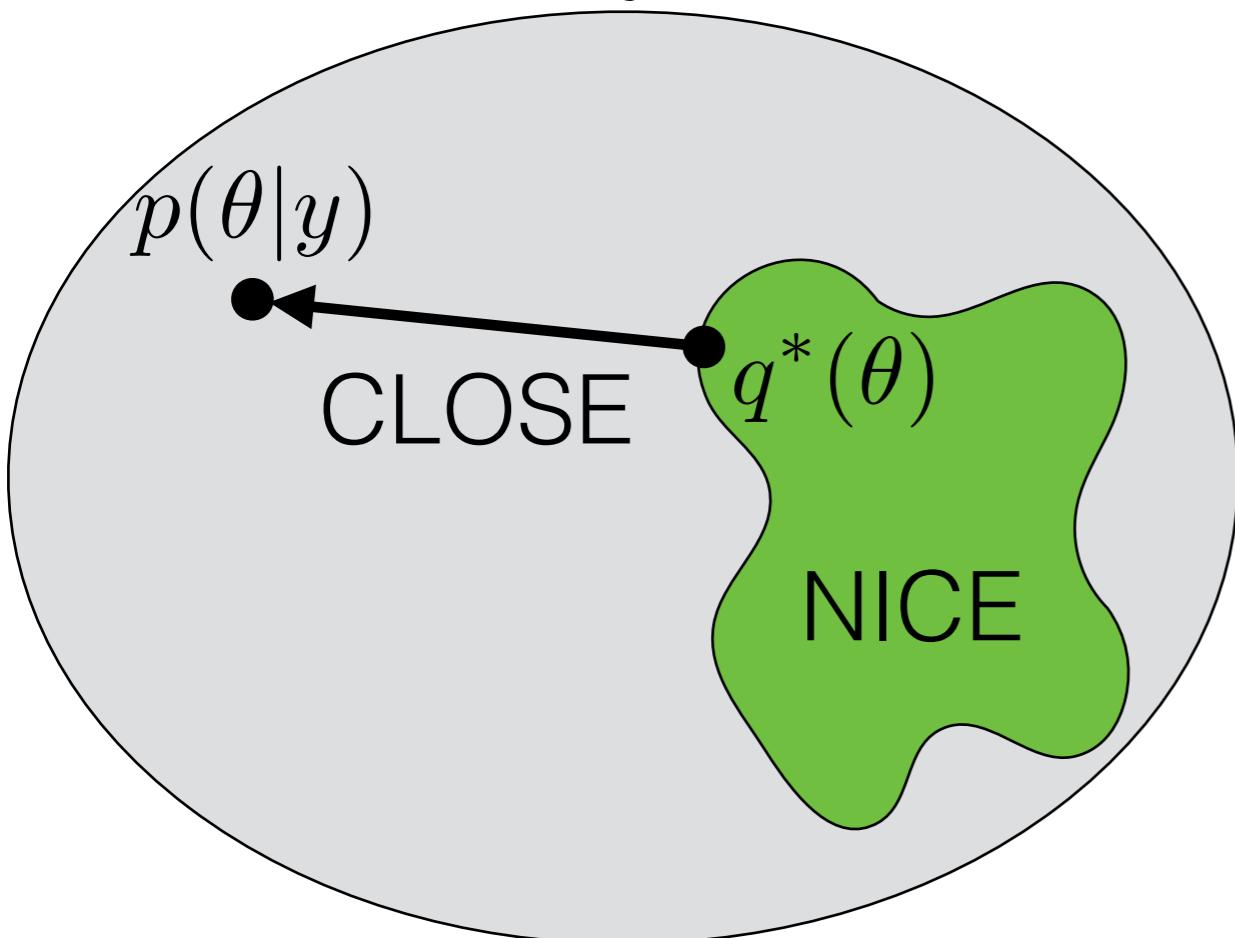
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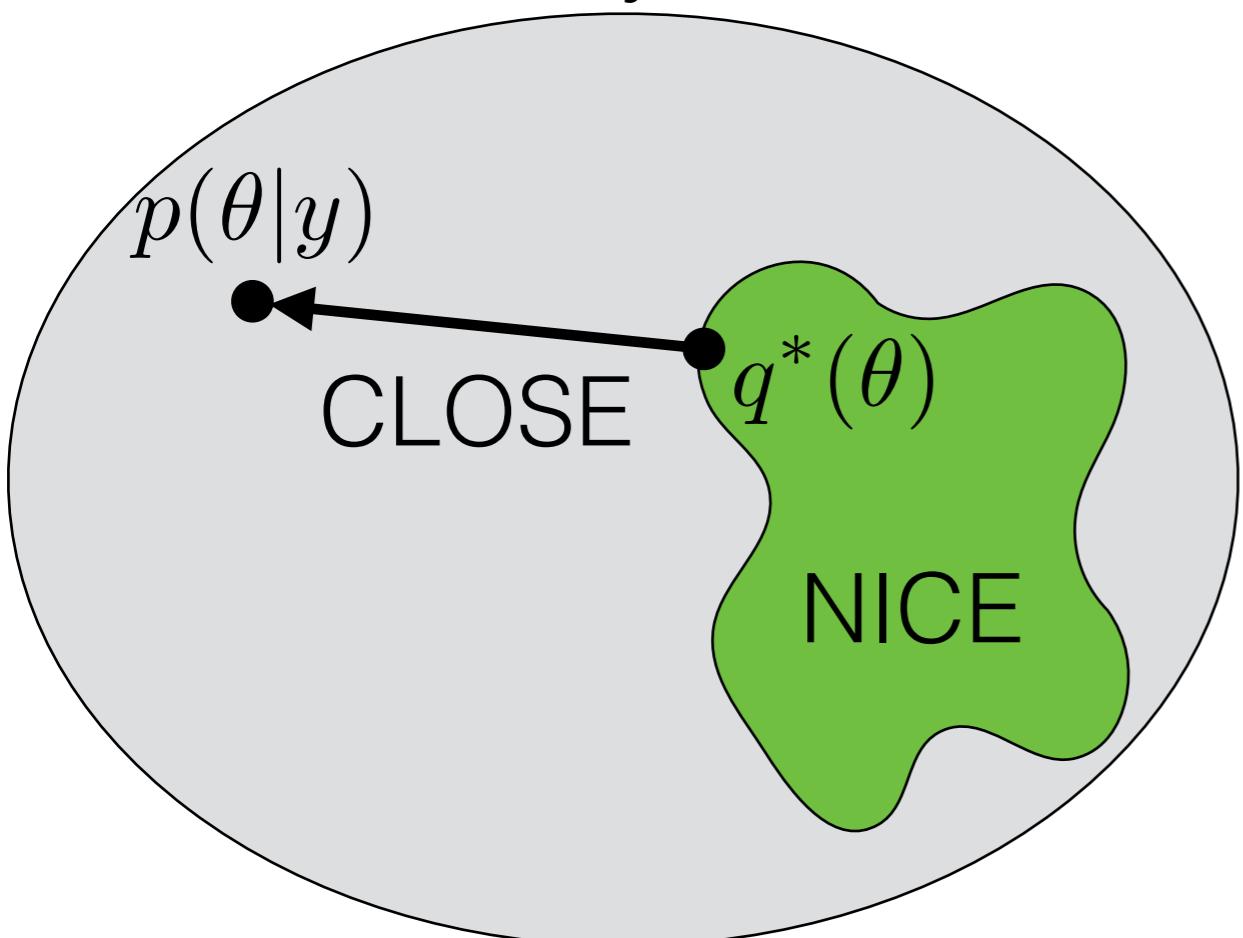
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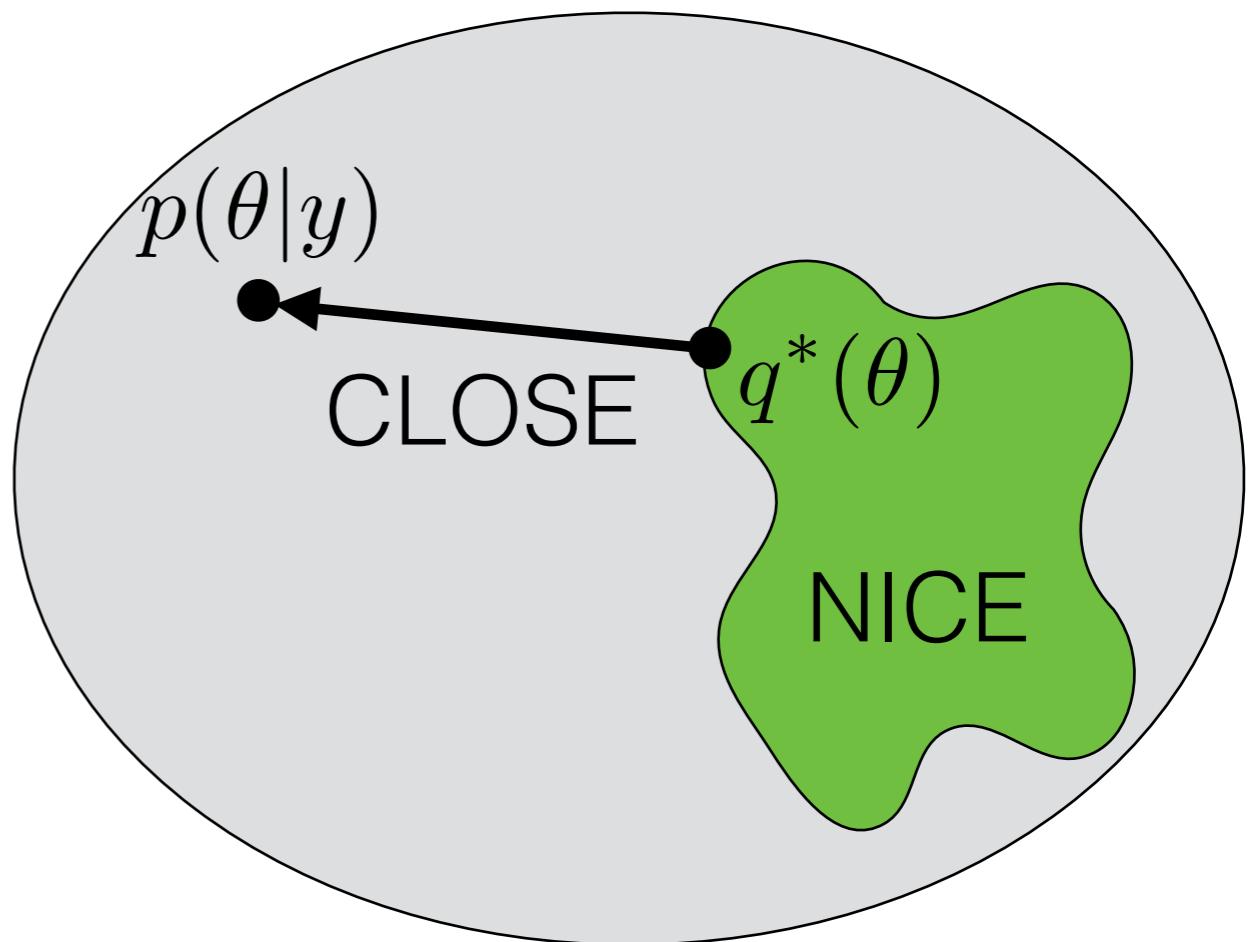
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- Variational Bayes (VB): f is Kullback-Leibler divergence
$$KL(q(\cdot)||p(\cdot|y))$$
- VB practical success: point estimates and prediction, fast, streaming, distributed (3.6M Wikipedia, 350K Nature)

Why KL?

- Variational Bayes

$$q^* = \operatorname{argmin}_{q \in Q} \text{KL}(q(\cdot) || p(\cdot | y))$$



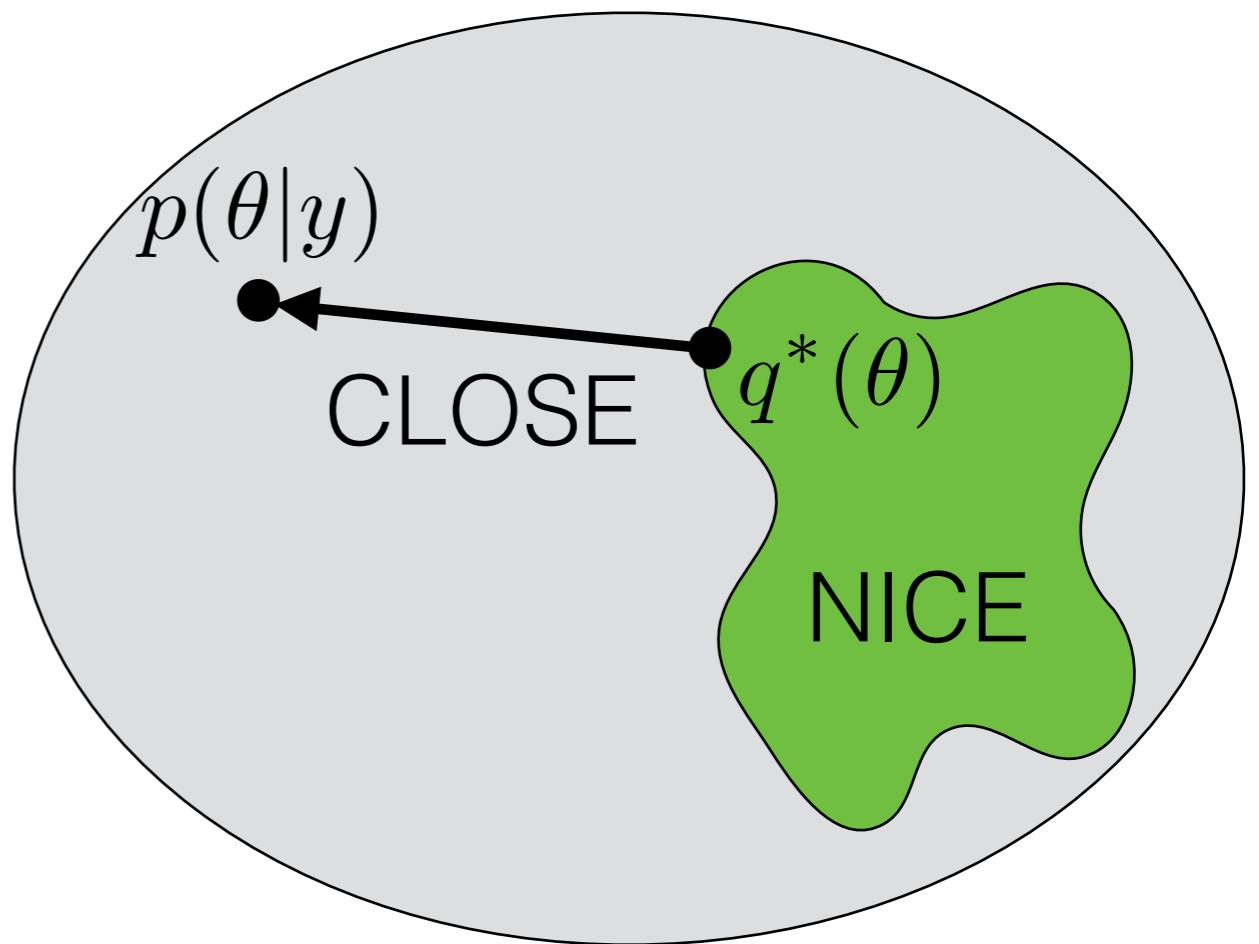
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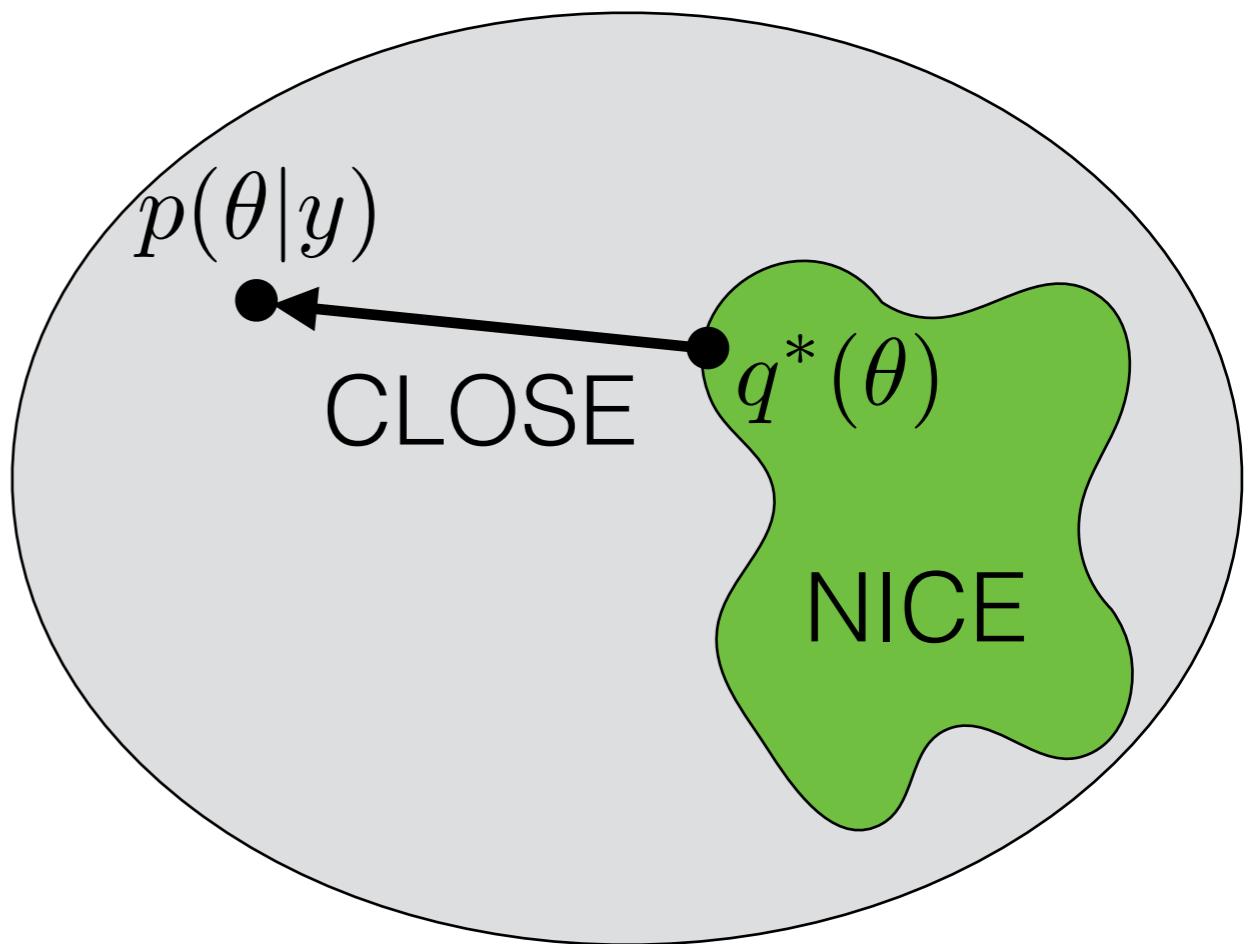
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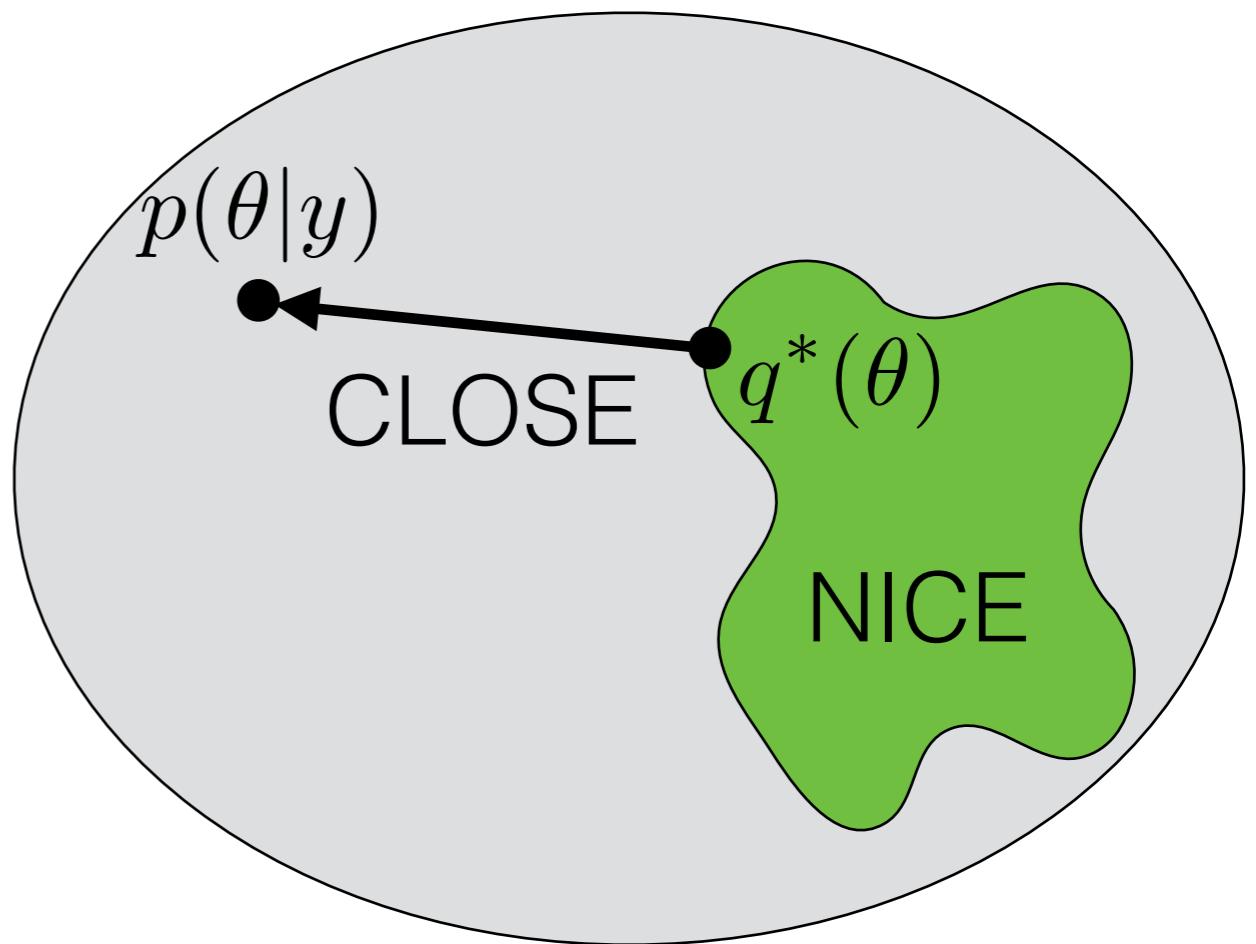
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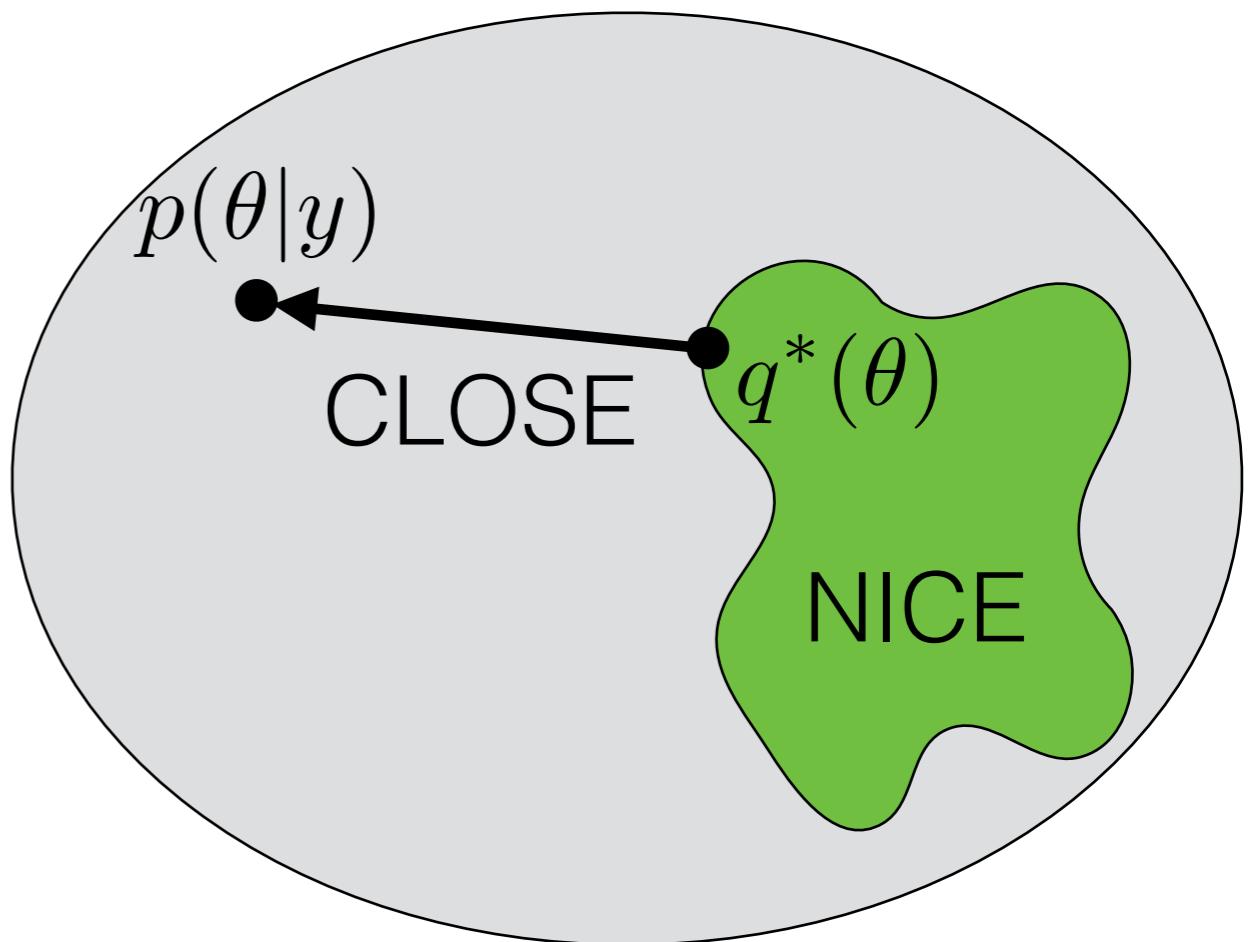
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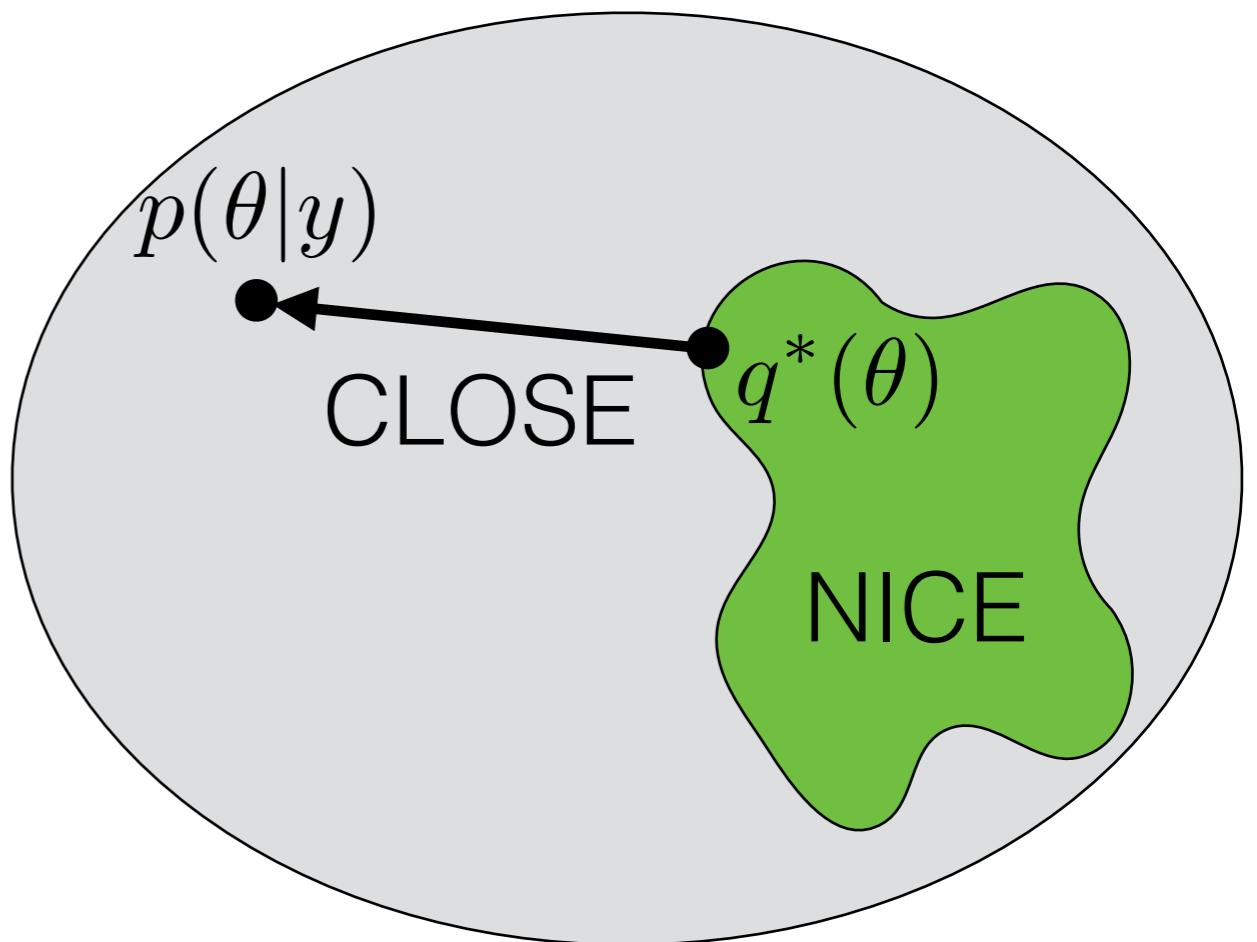
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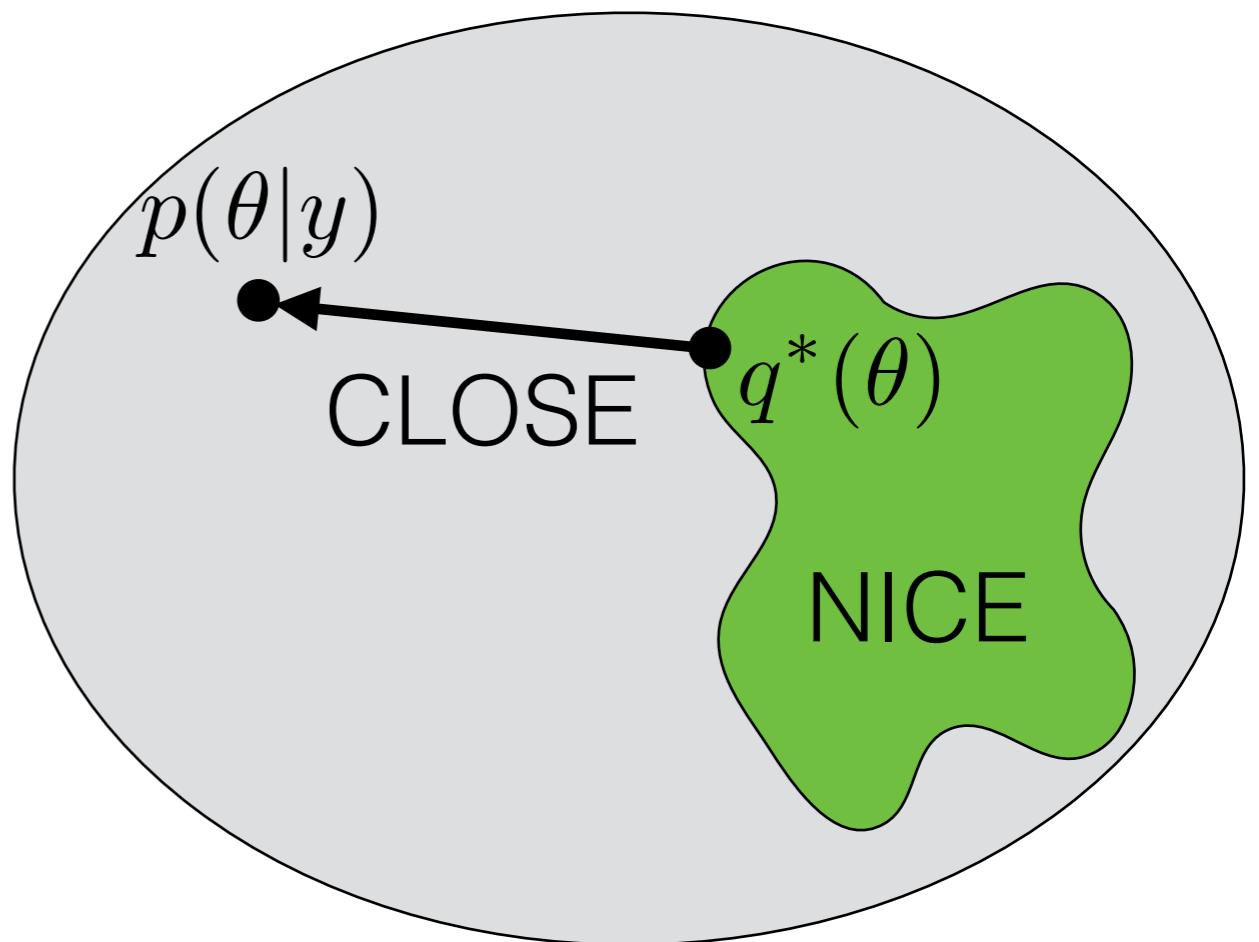
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“Evidence lower bound” (ELBO)

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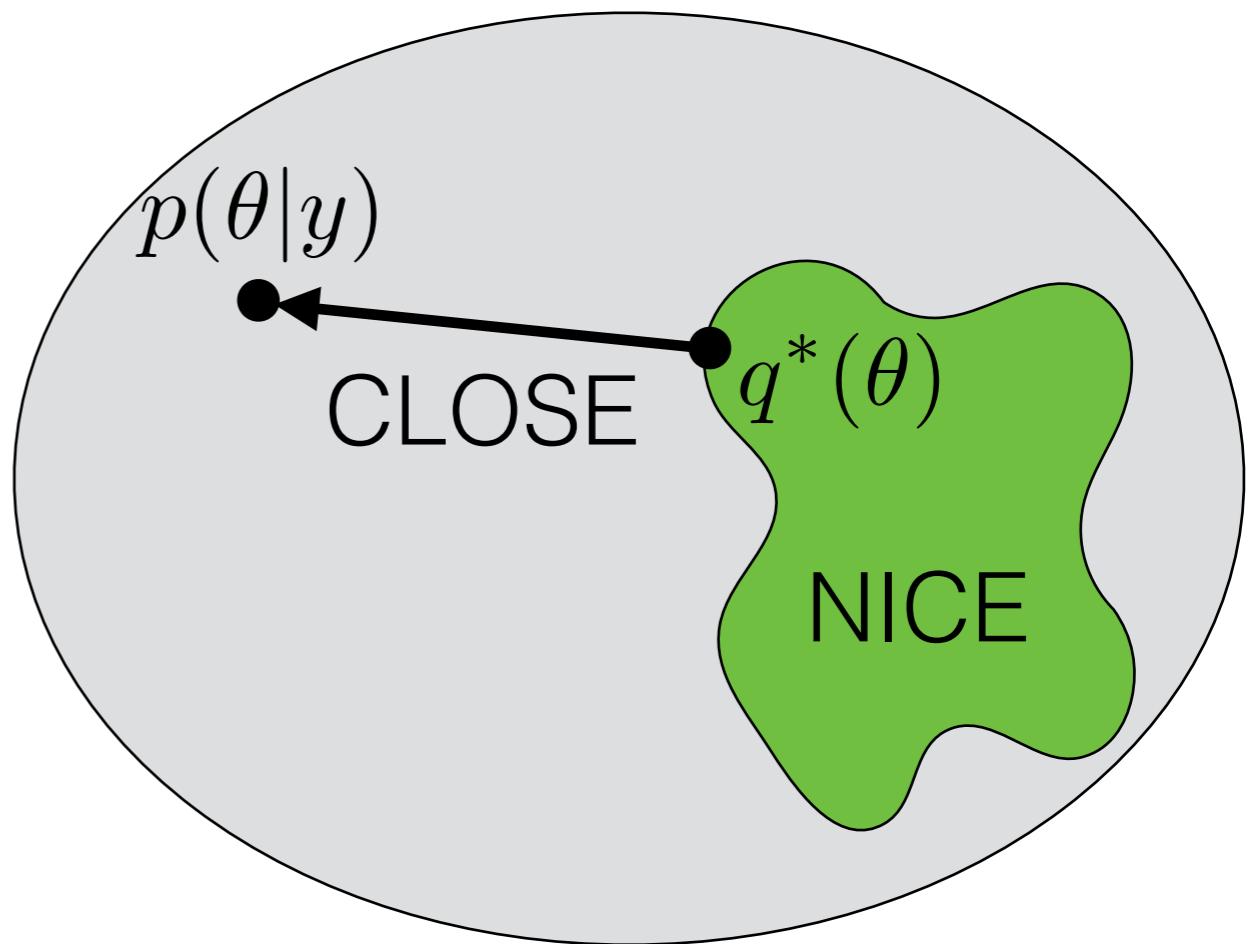
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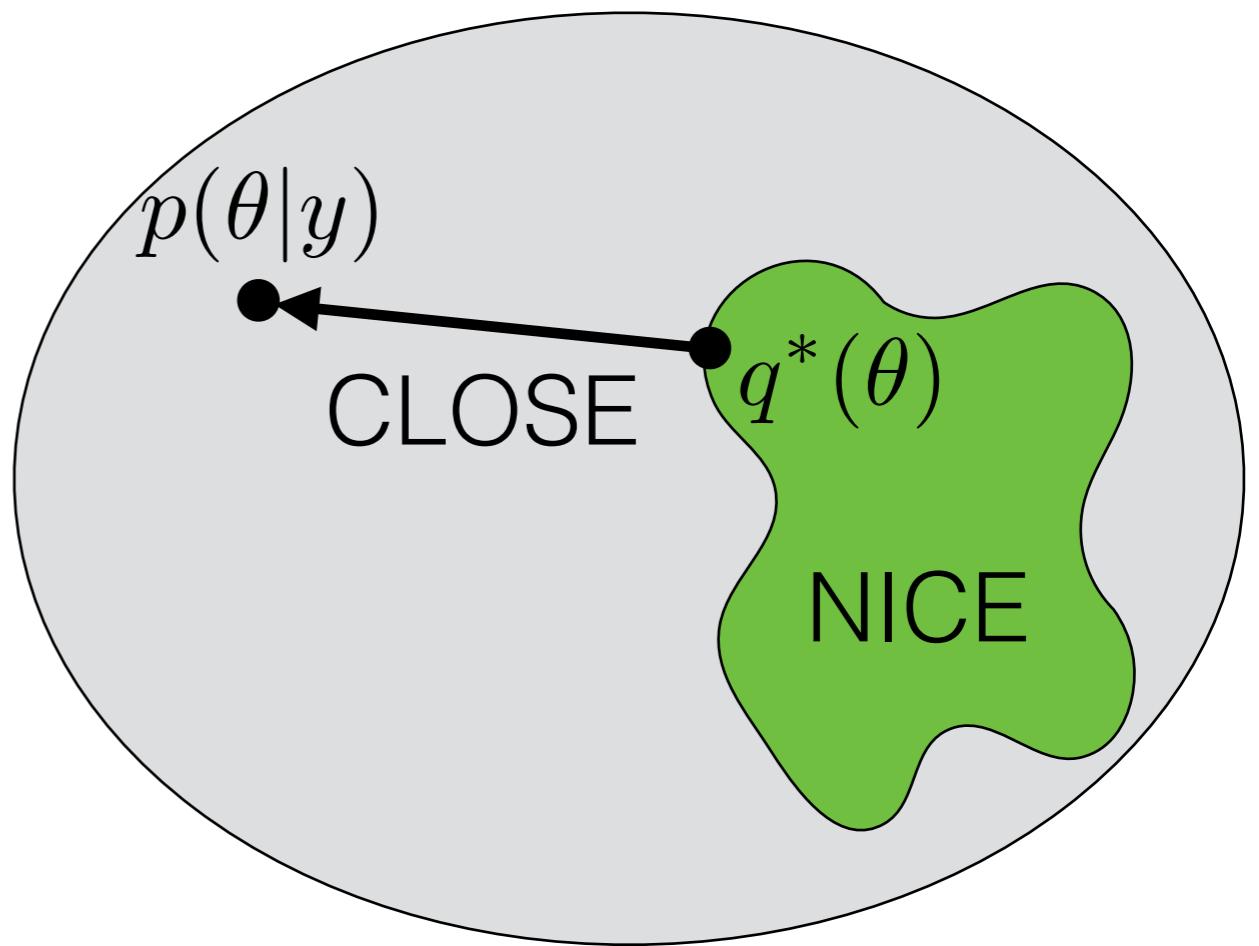
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- Exercise: Show $\text{KL} \geq 0$ [Bishop 2006, Sec 1.6.1]



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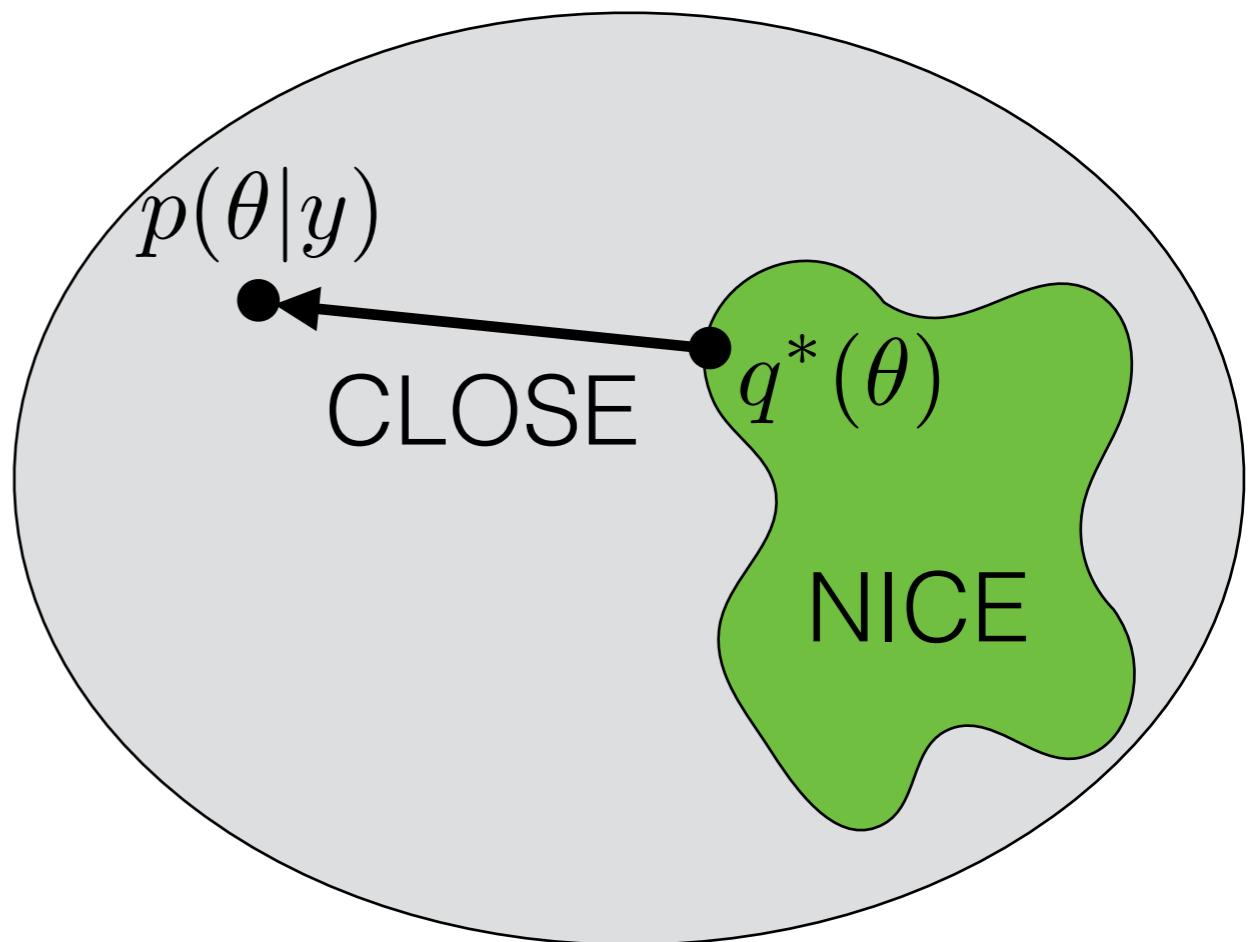
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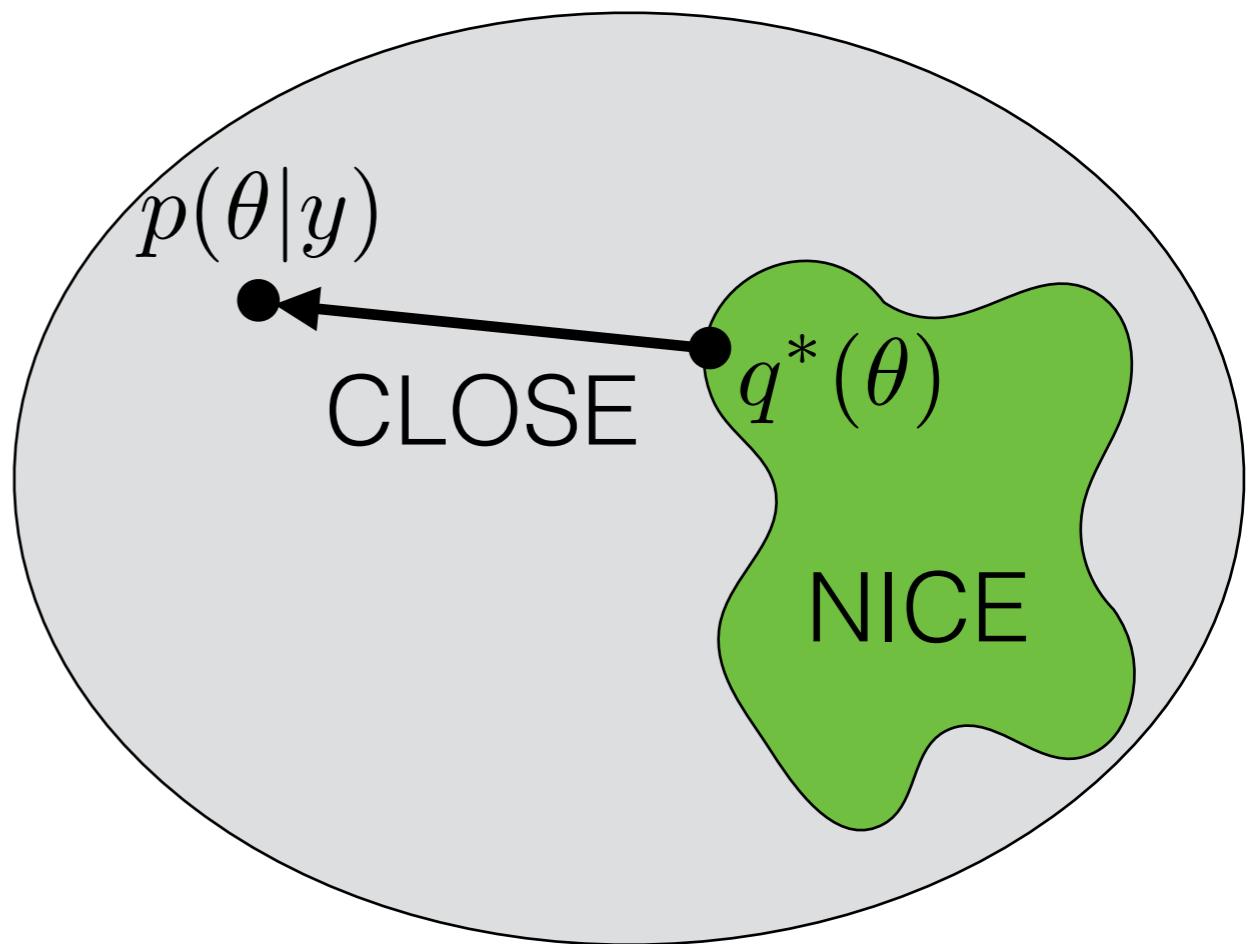
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- $q^* = \operatorname{argmax}_{q \in Q} \text{ELBO}(q)$

“Evidence lower bound” (ELBO)

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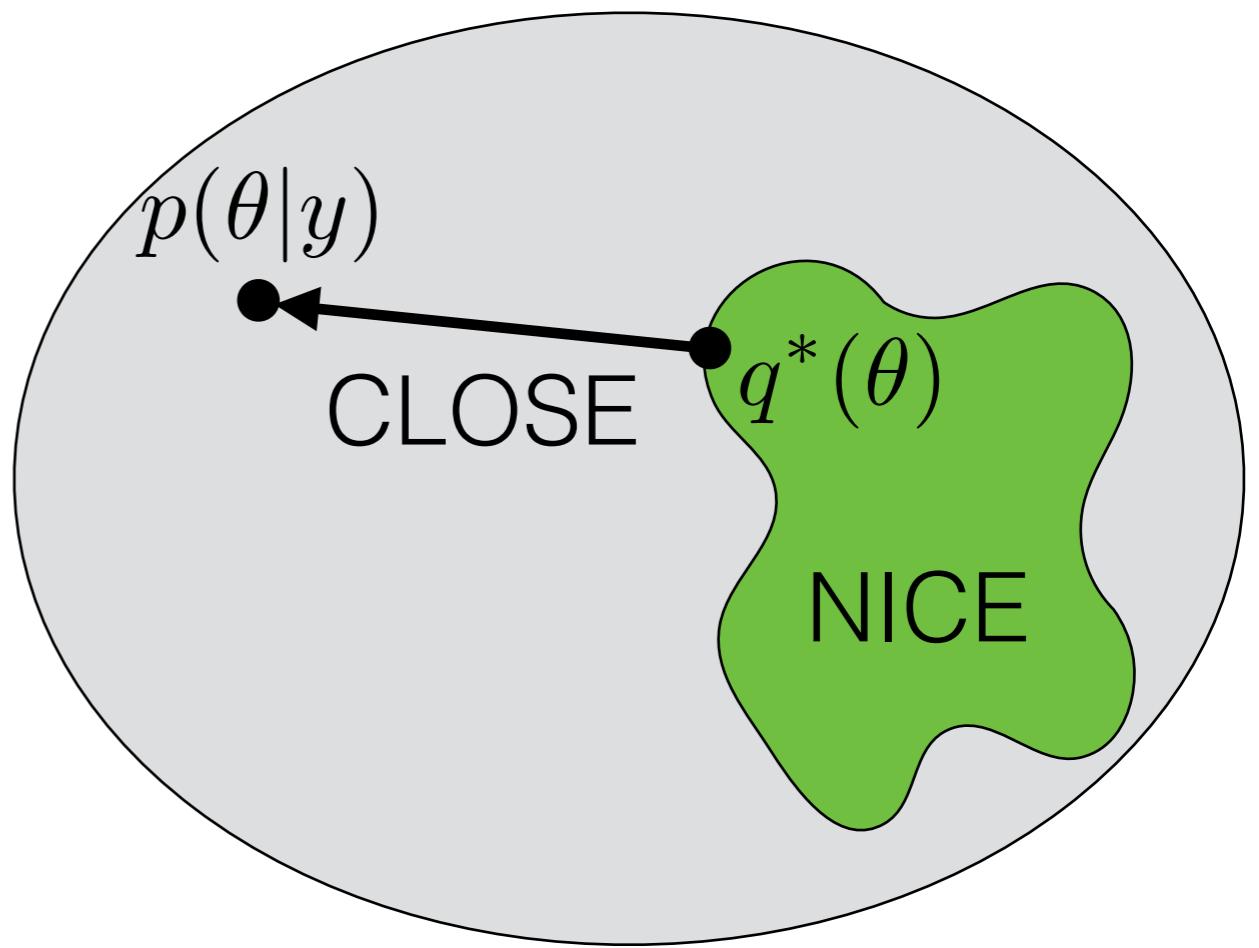
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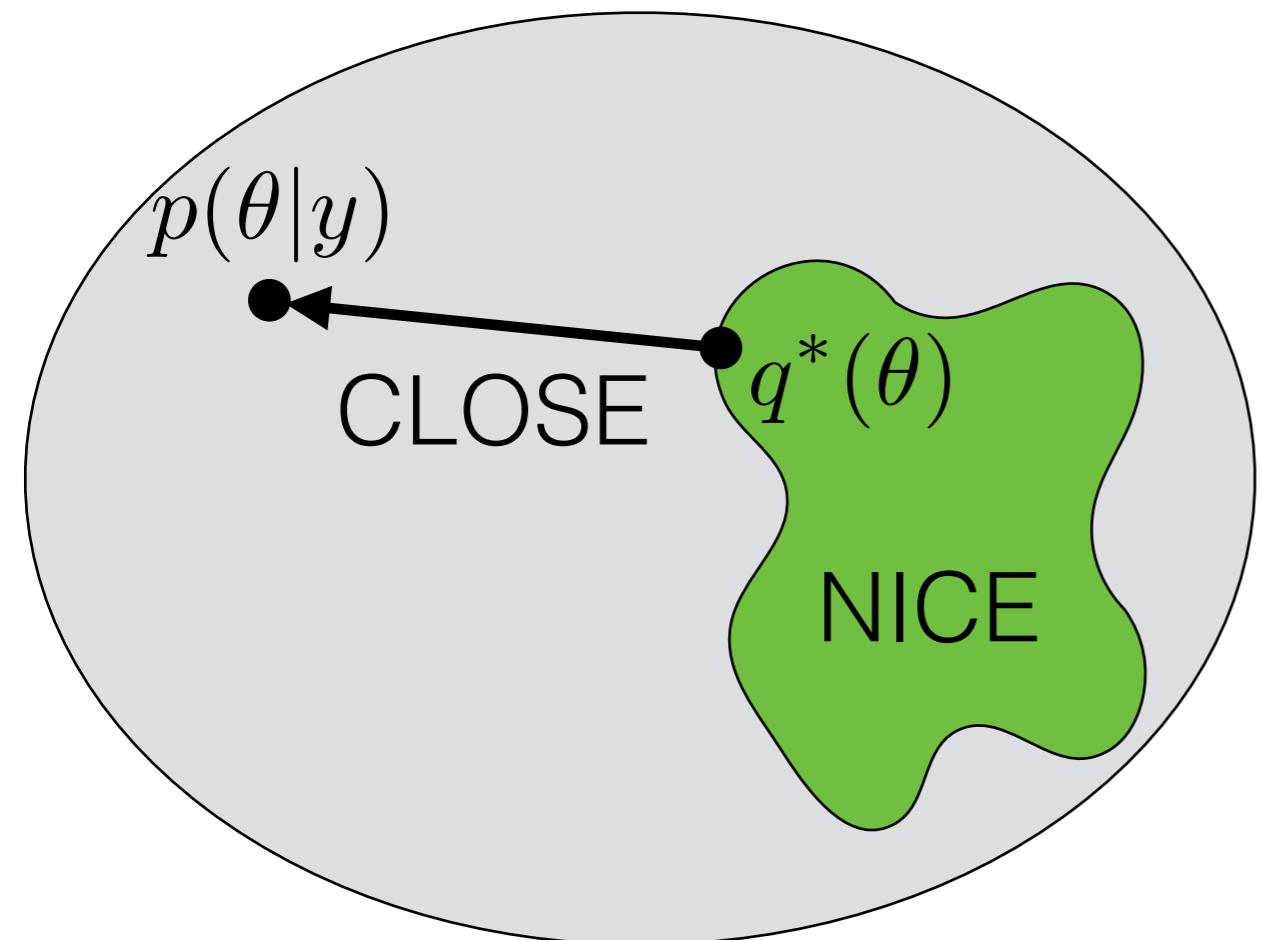
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- Why KL (in this direction)?

Variational Bayes

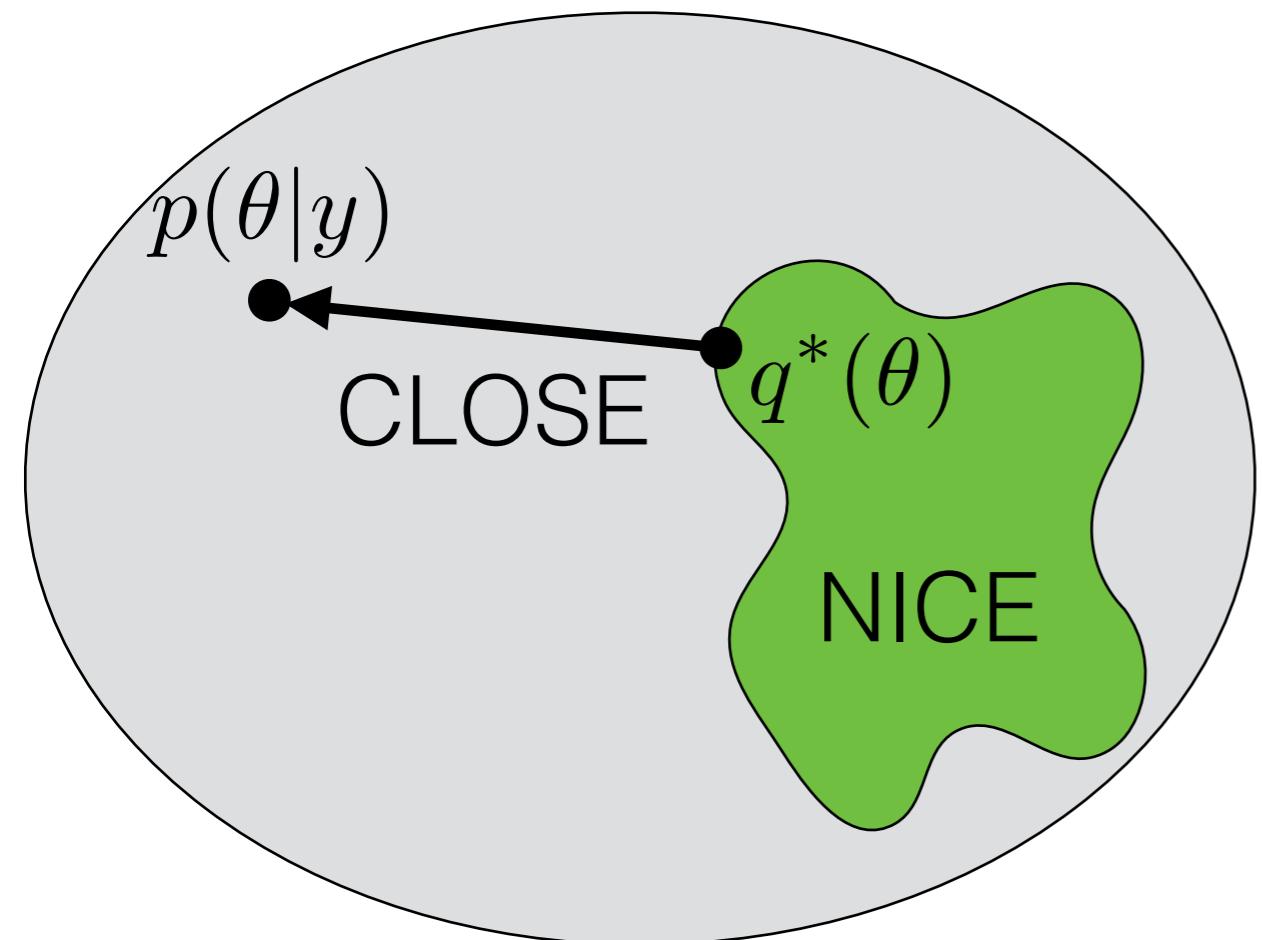
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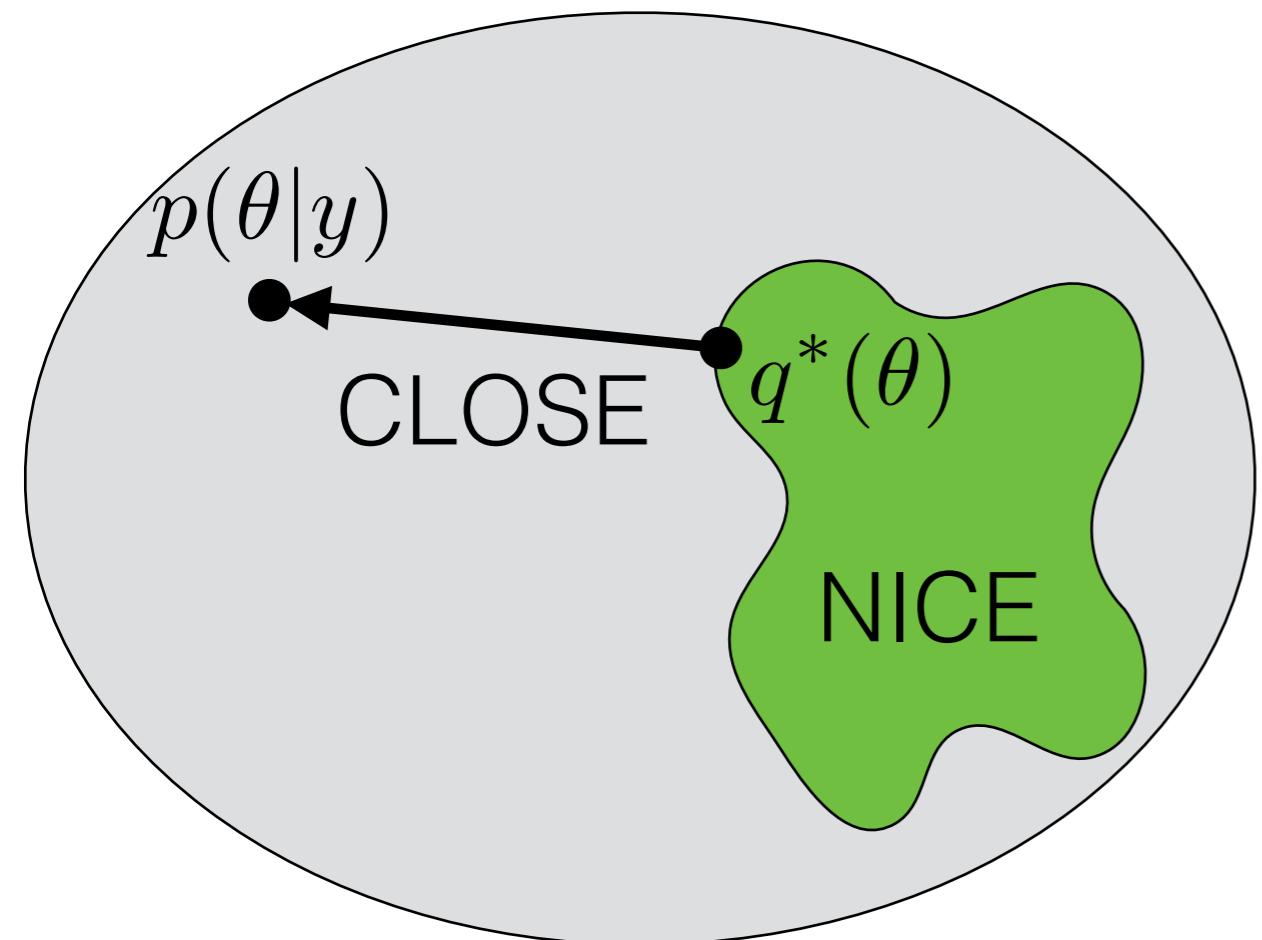
Choose “NICE” distributions



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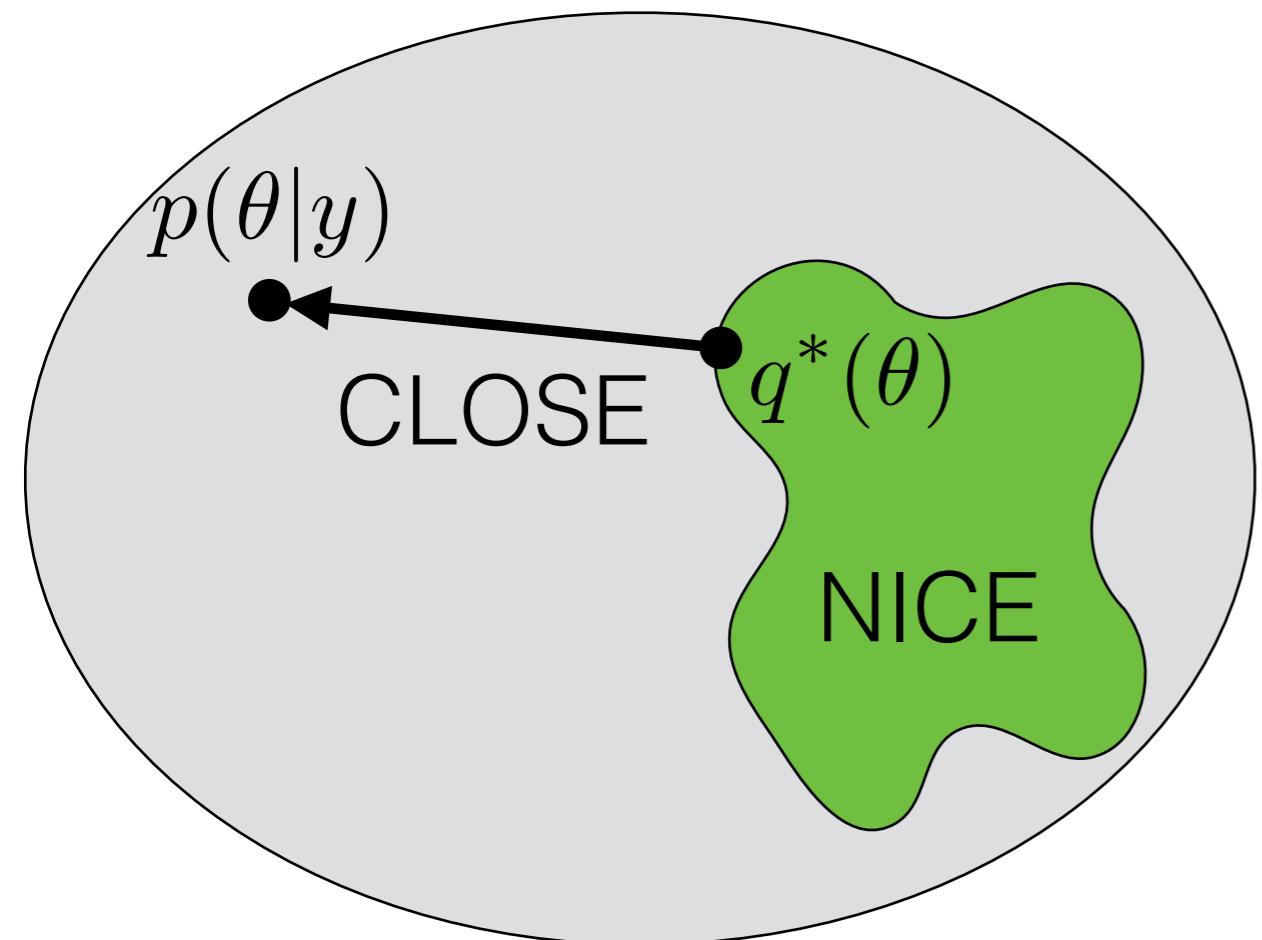
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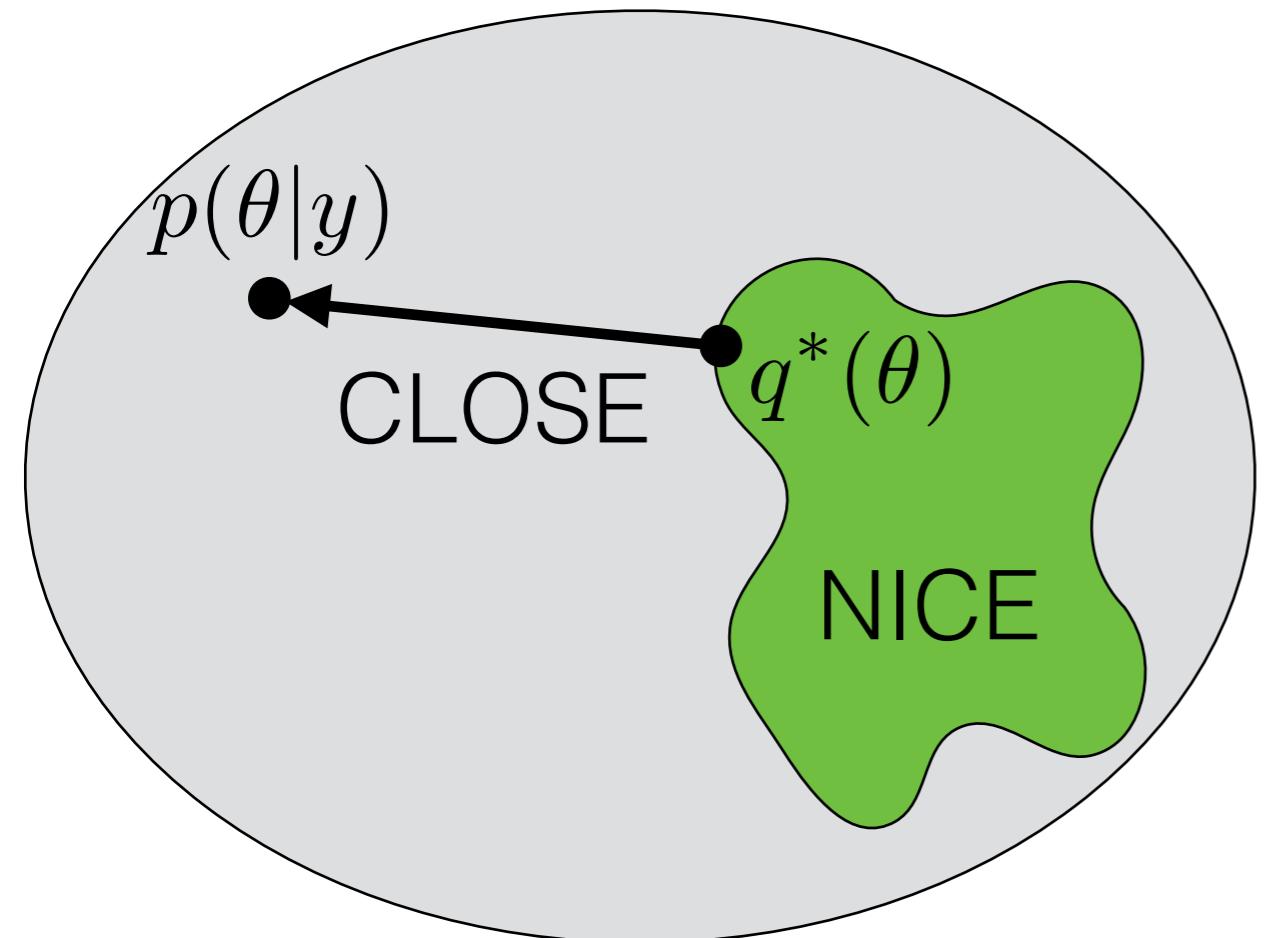
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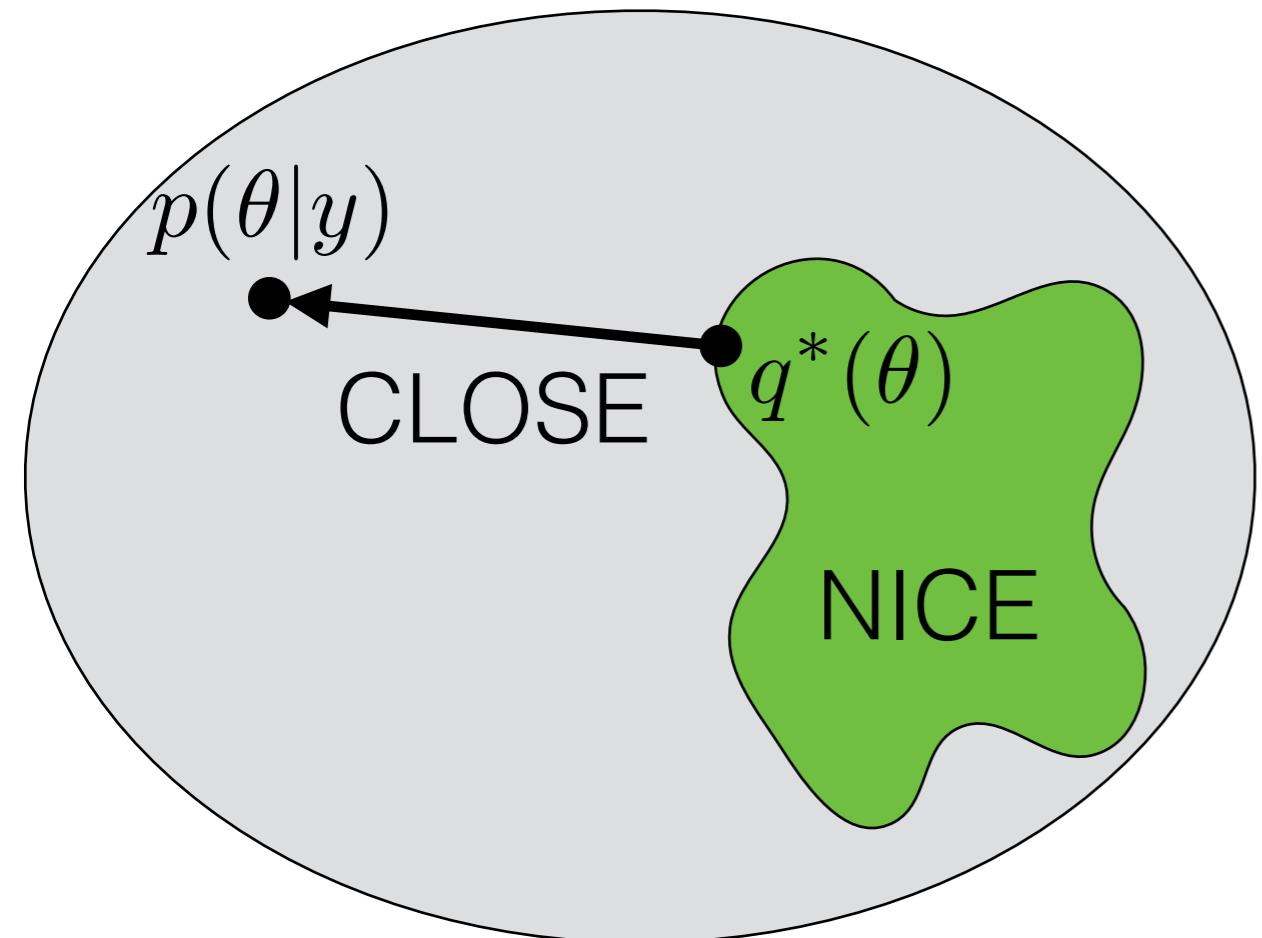
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- Mean-field variational Bayes (MFVB)

$$Q_{MFVB} := \left\{ q : q(\theta) = \prod_{j=1}^J q_j(\theta_j) \right\}$$

Variational Bayes

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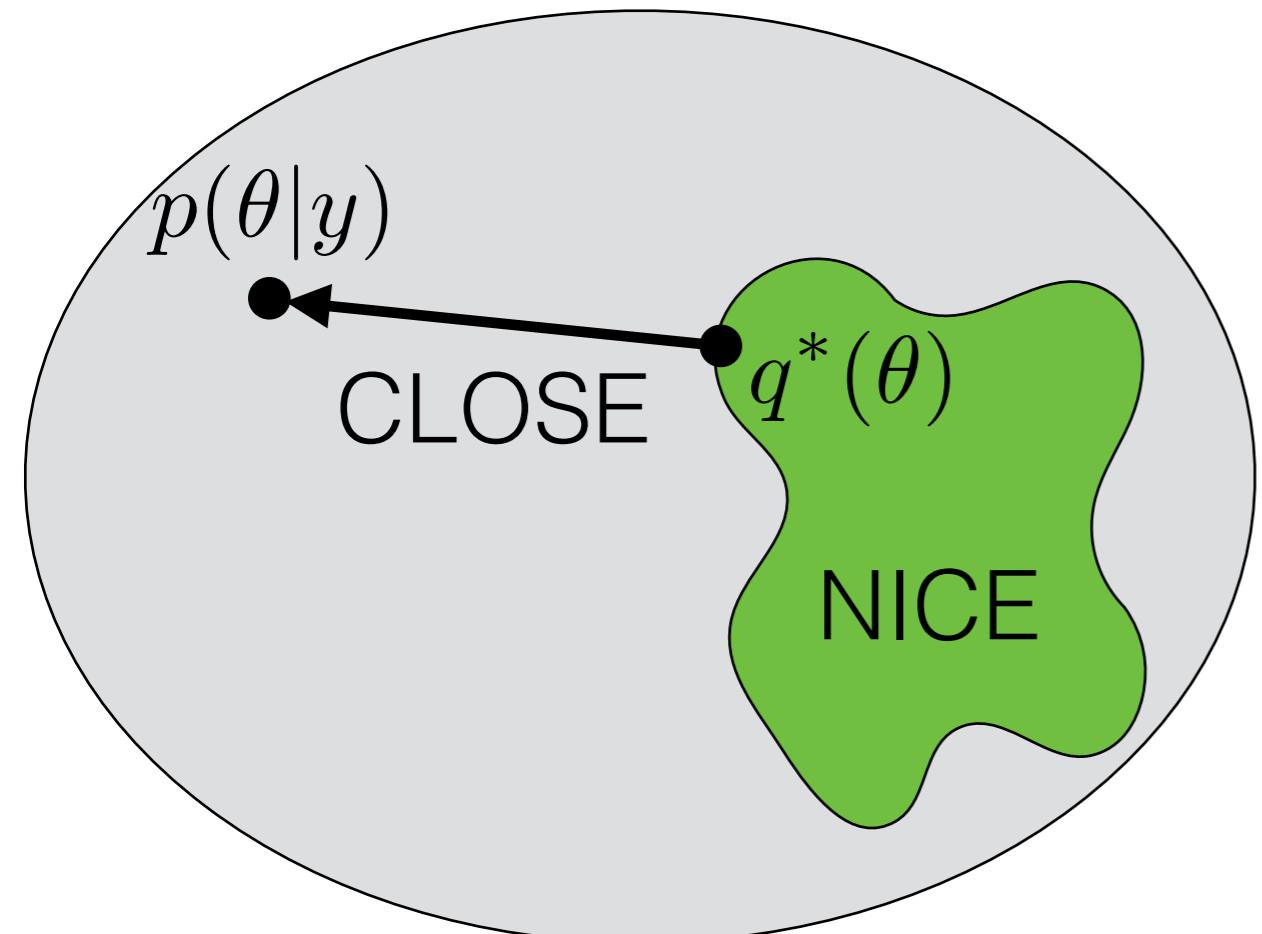
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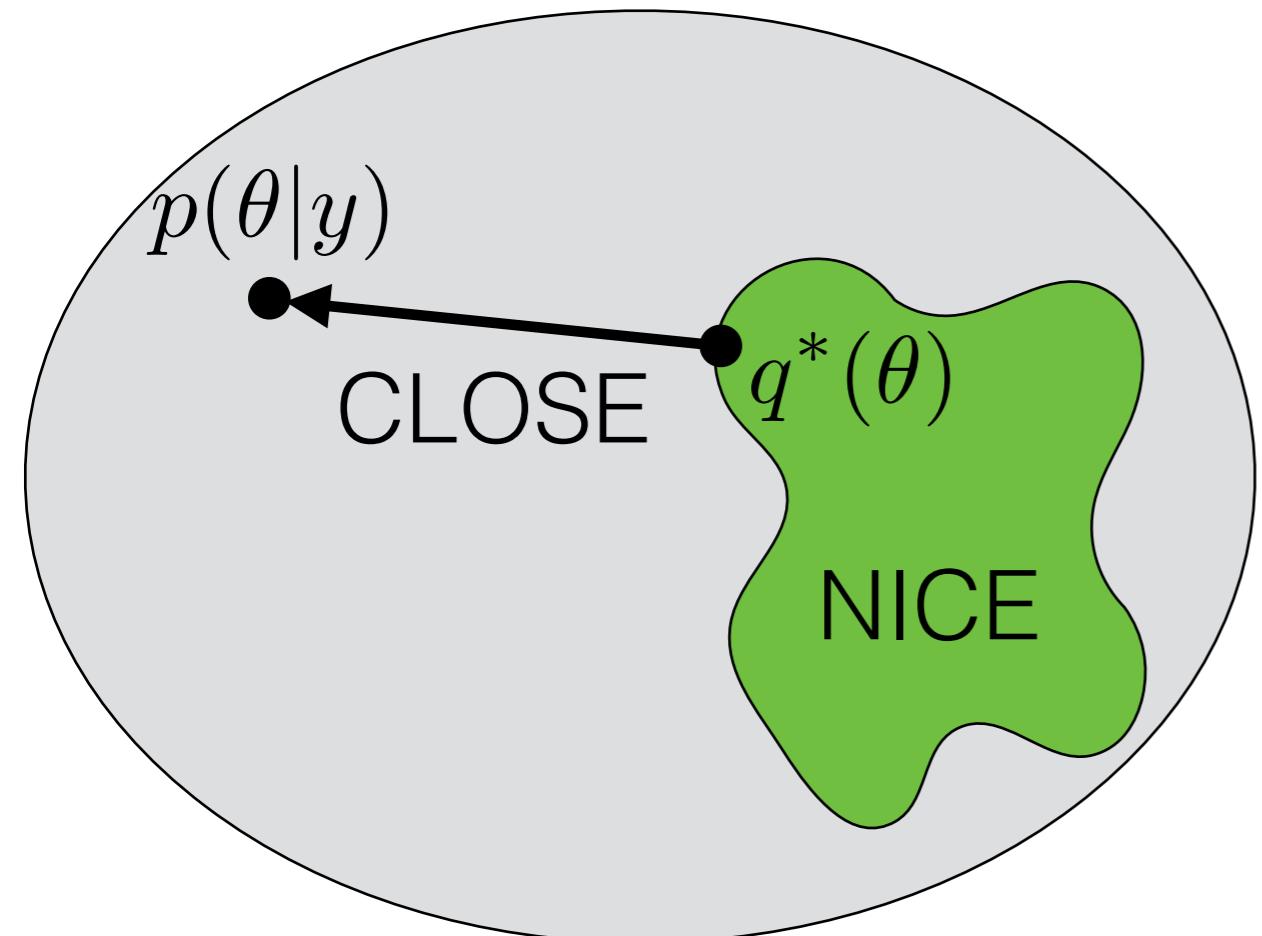
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- Not a modeling assumption

Variational Bayes

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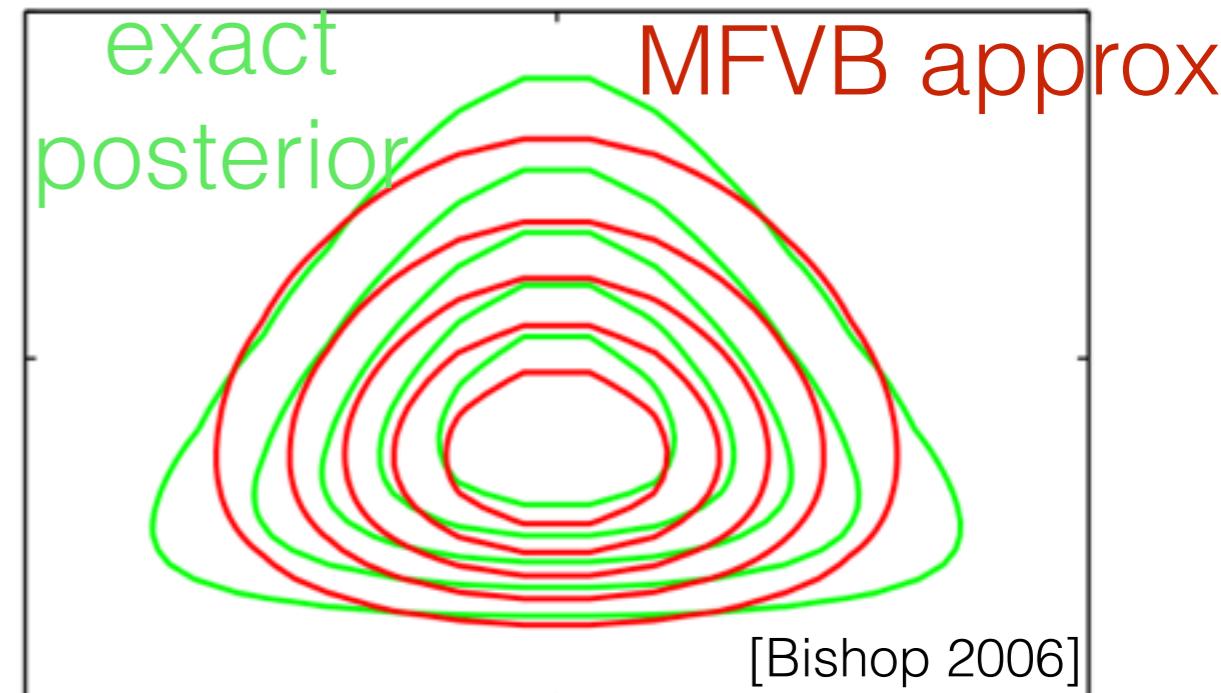


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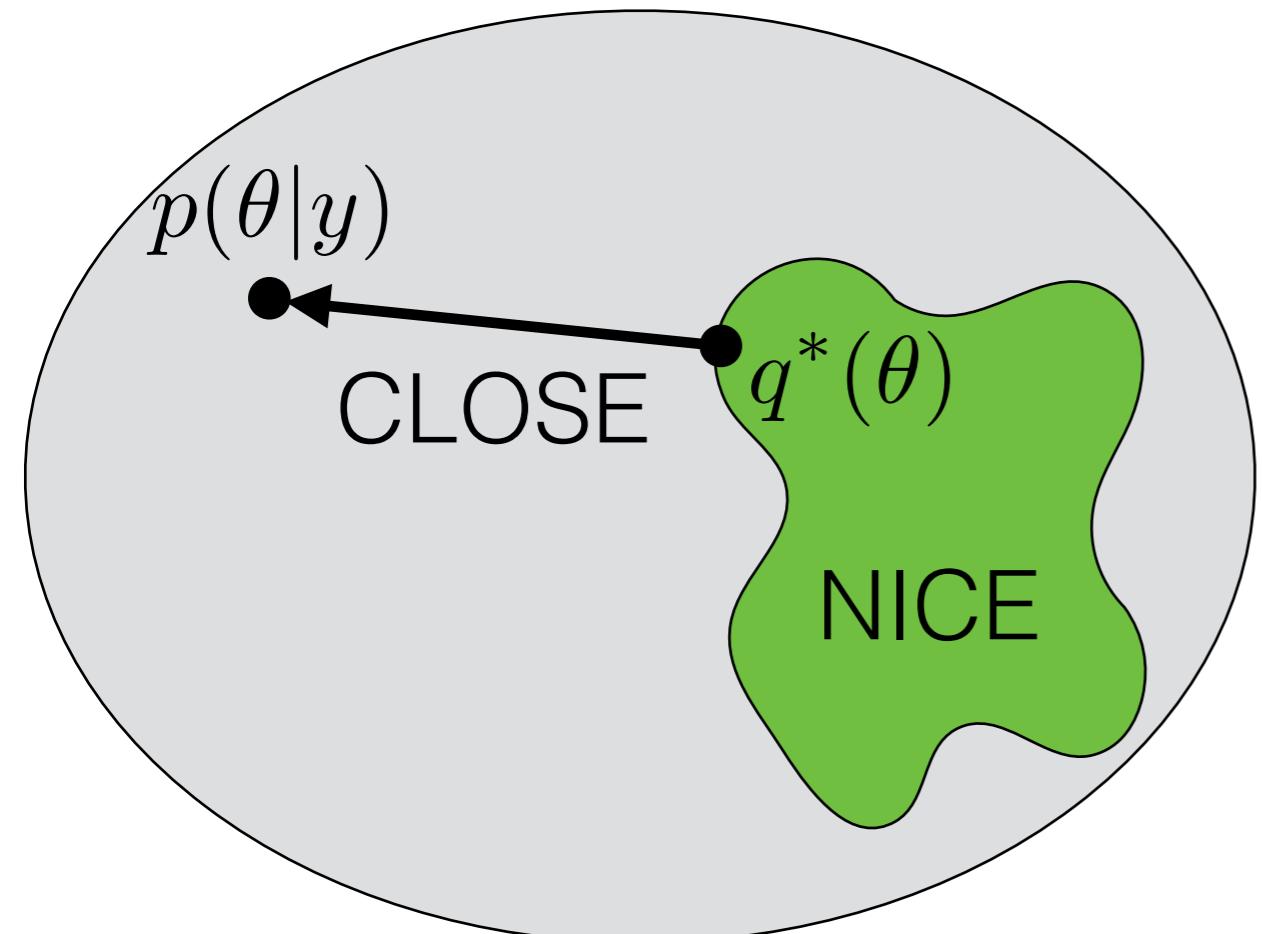
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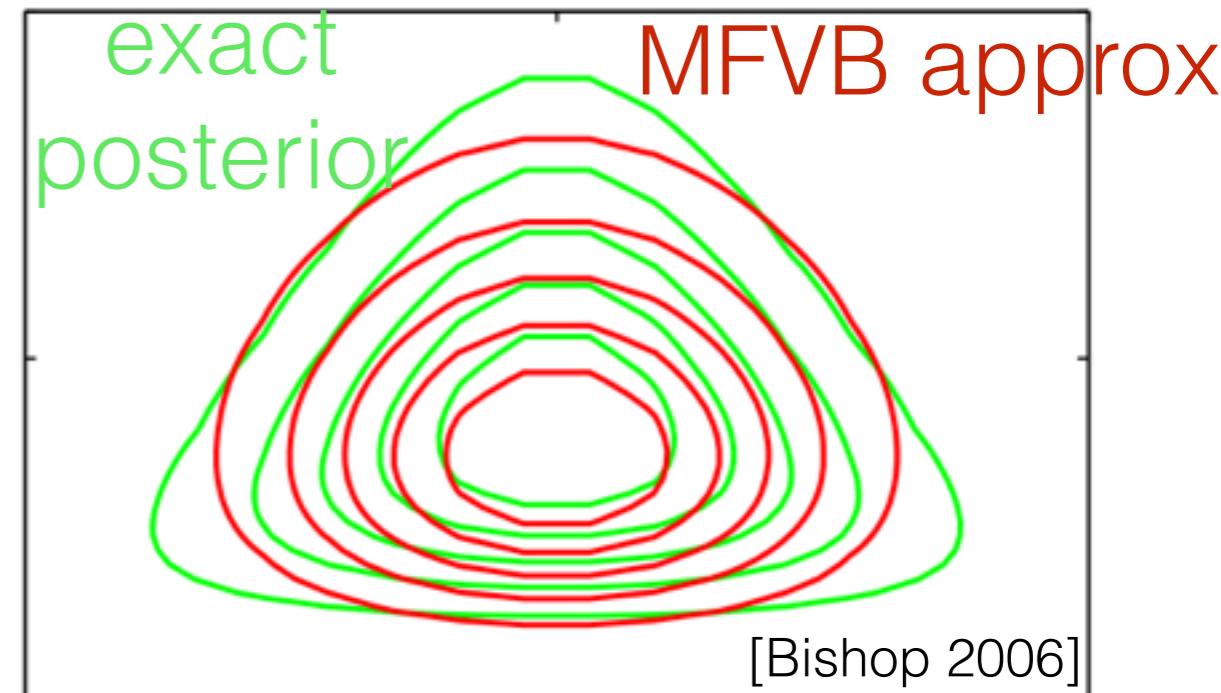
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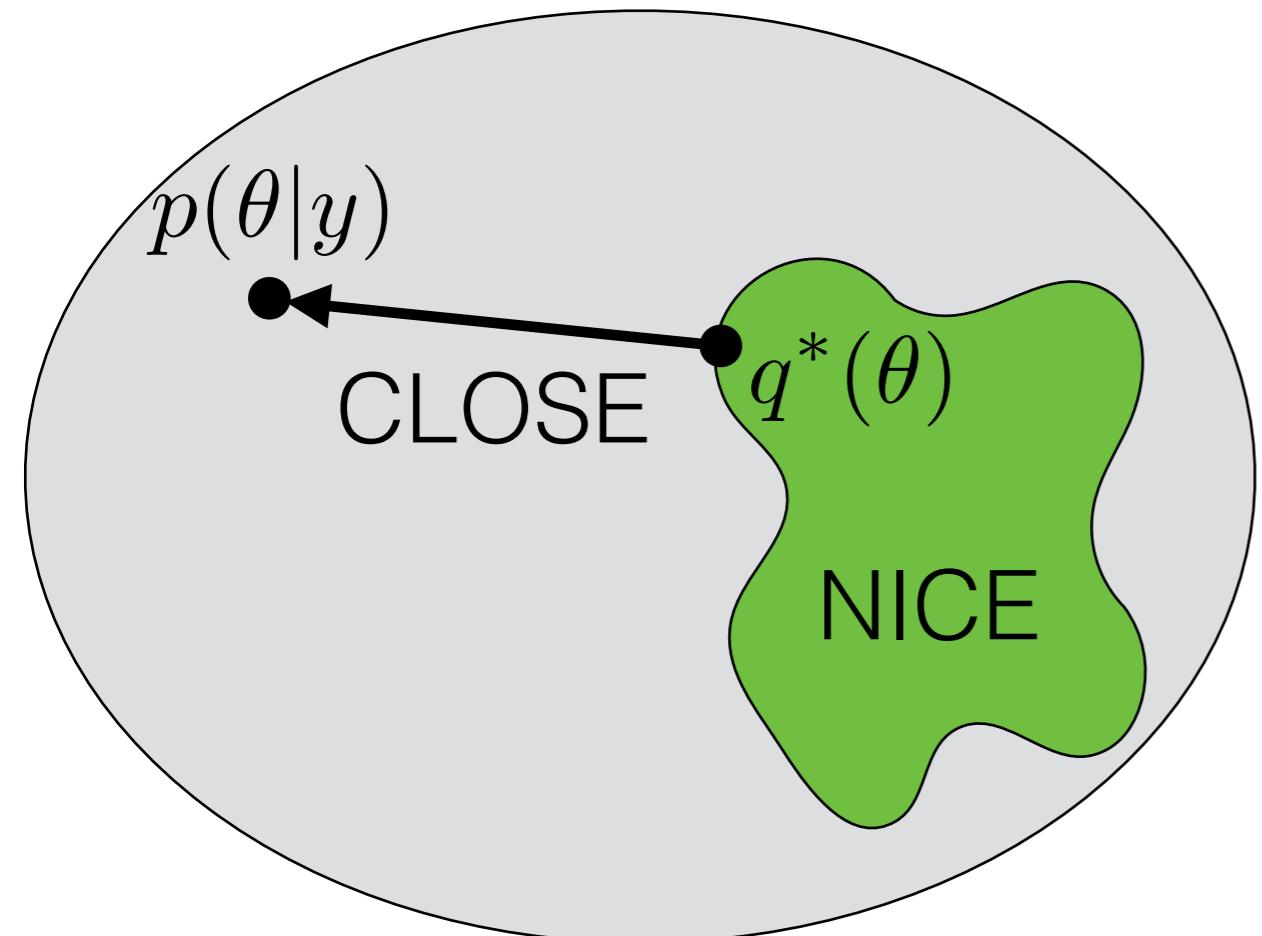
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[Bishop 2006]

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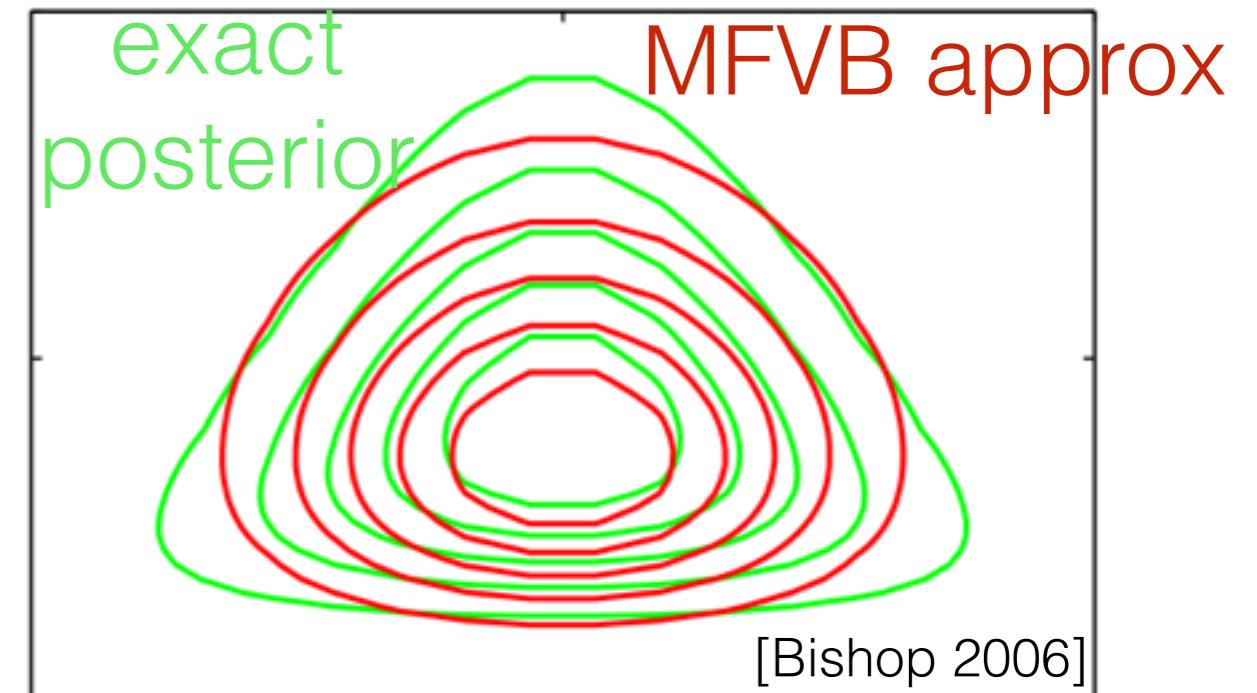
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Now we have an optimization problem; how to solve it?

- One option: Coordinate descent in q_1, \dots, q_J



Approximate Bayesian inference

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Use q^* to approximate $p(\cdot|y)$

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- Coordinate descent
- Stochastic variational inference (SVI) [Hoffman et al 2013]

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- Coordinate descent
- Stochastic variational inference (SVI) [Hoffman et al 2013]
- Automatic differentiation variational inference (ADVI) [Kucukelbir et al 2015, 2017]

Roadmap

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 - Variational Bayes (VB)
 - Mean-field variational Bayes (MFVB)
- Why use MFVB?
- When can we trust MFVB?
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- Catalogued midge wing lengths (mm) $y = (y_1, \dots, y_N)$



[CSIRO 2004]

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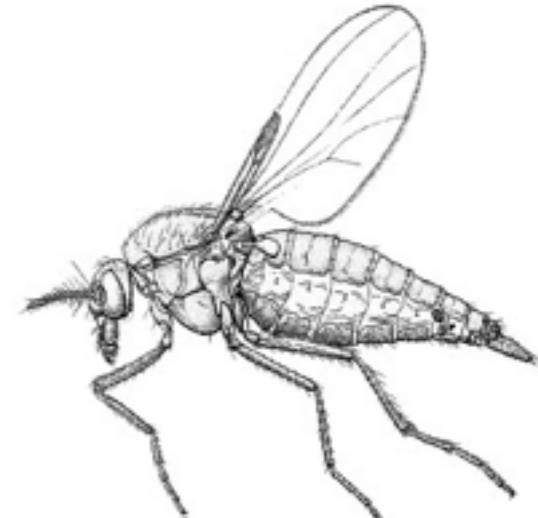
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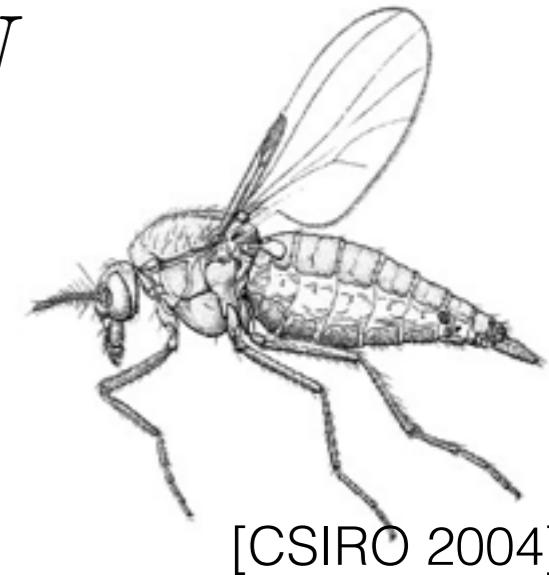
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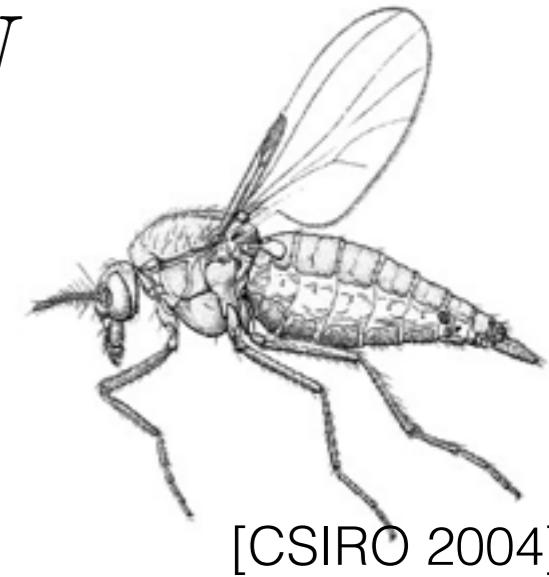
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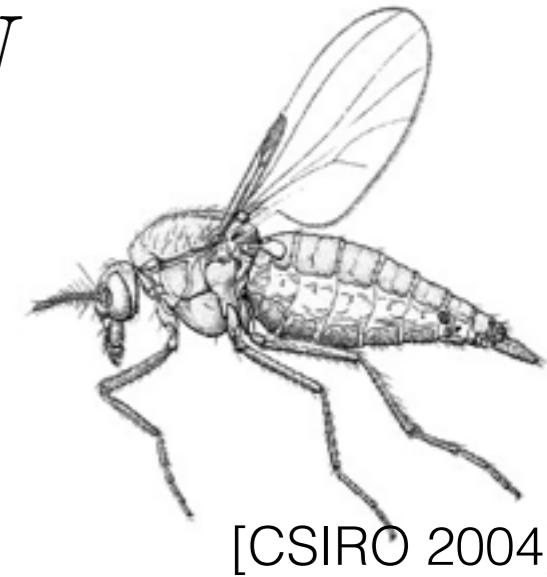
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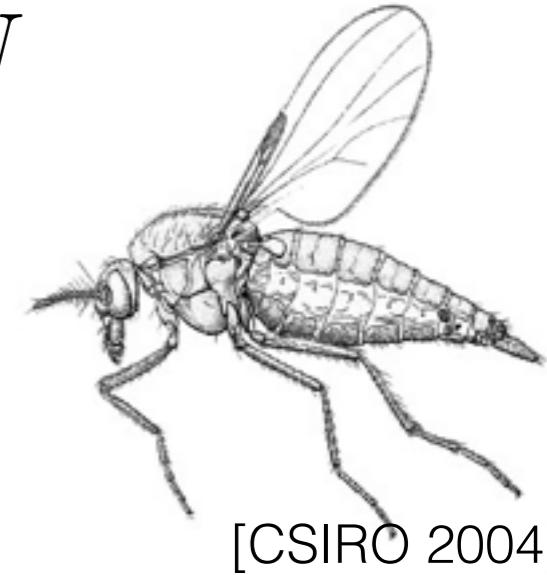
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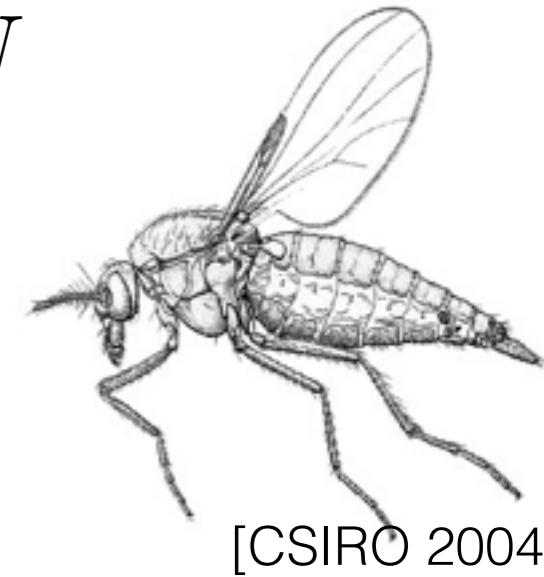
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“variational
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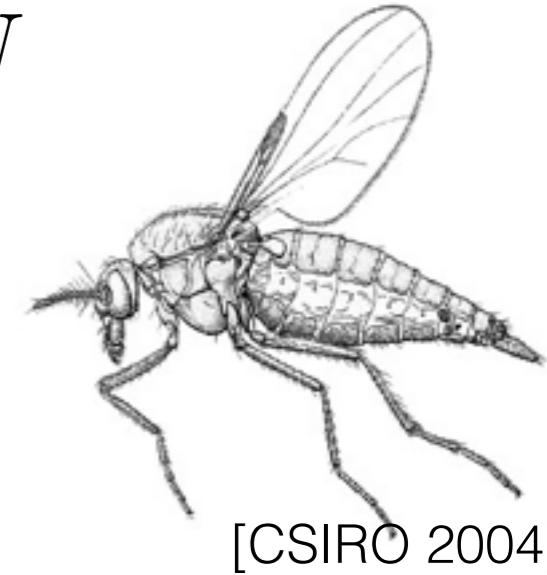
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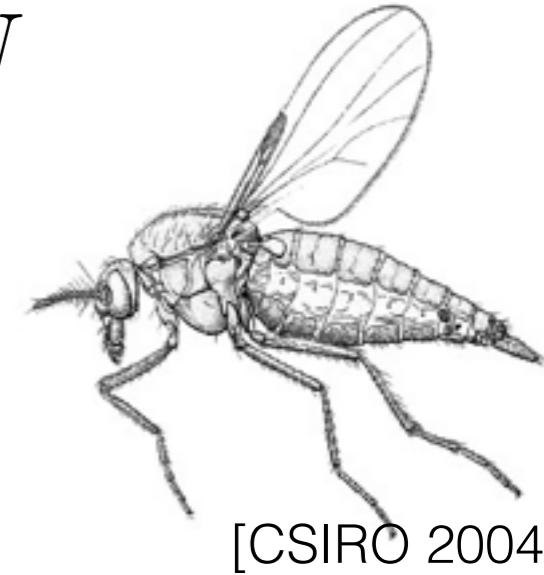
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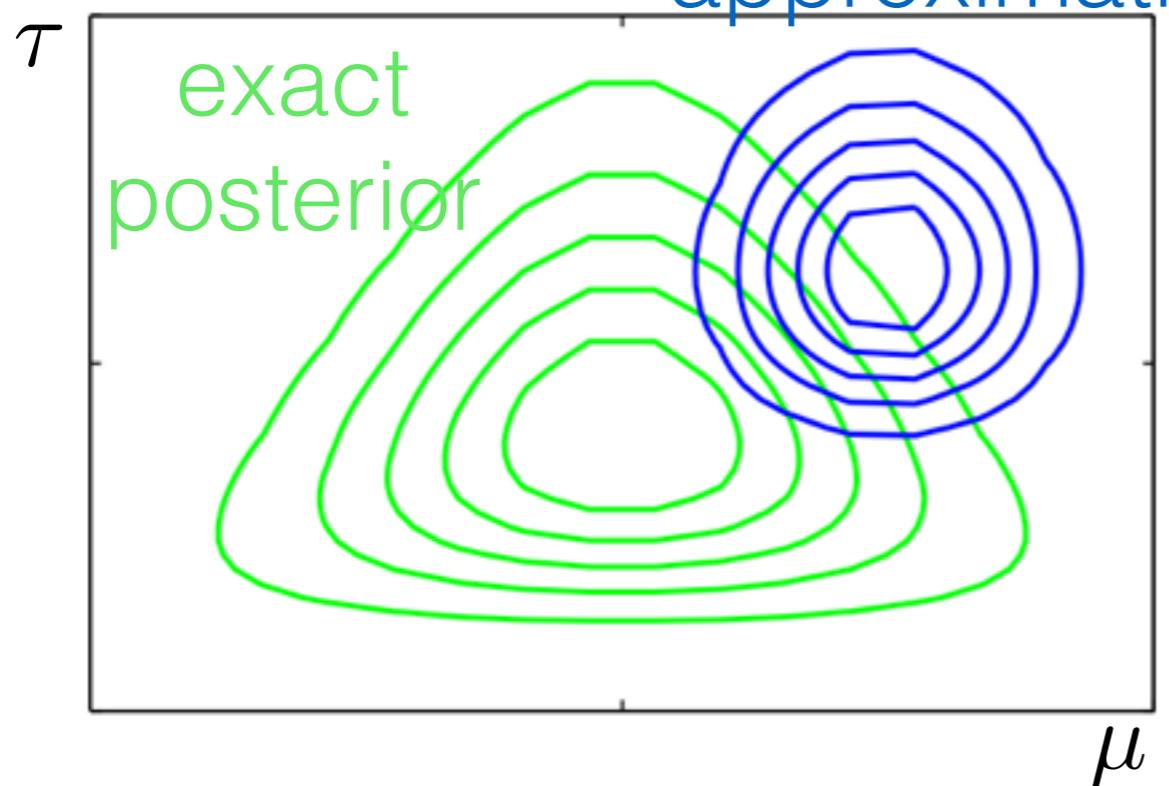
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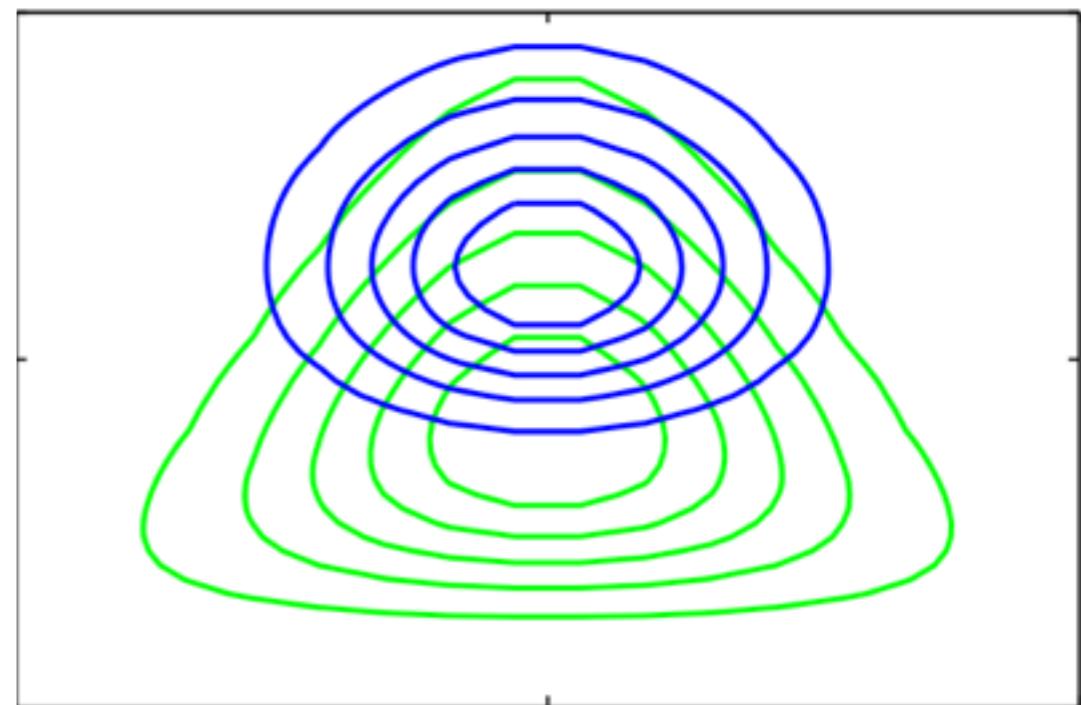
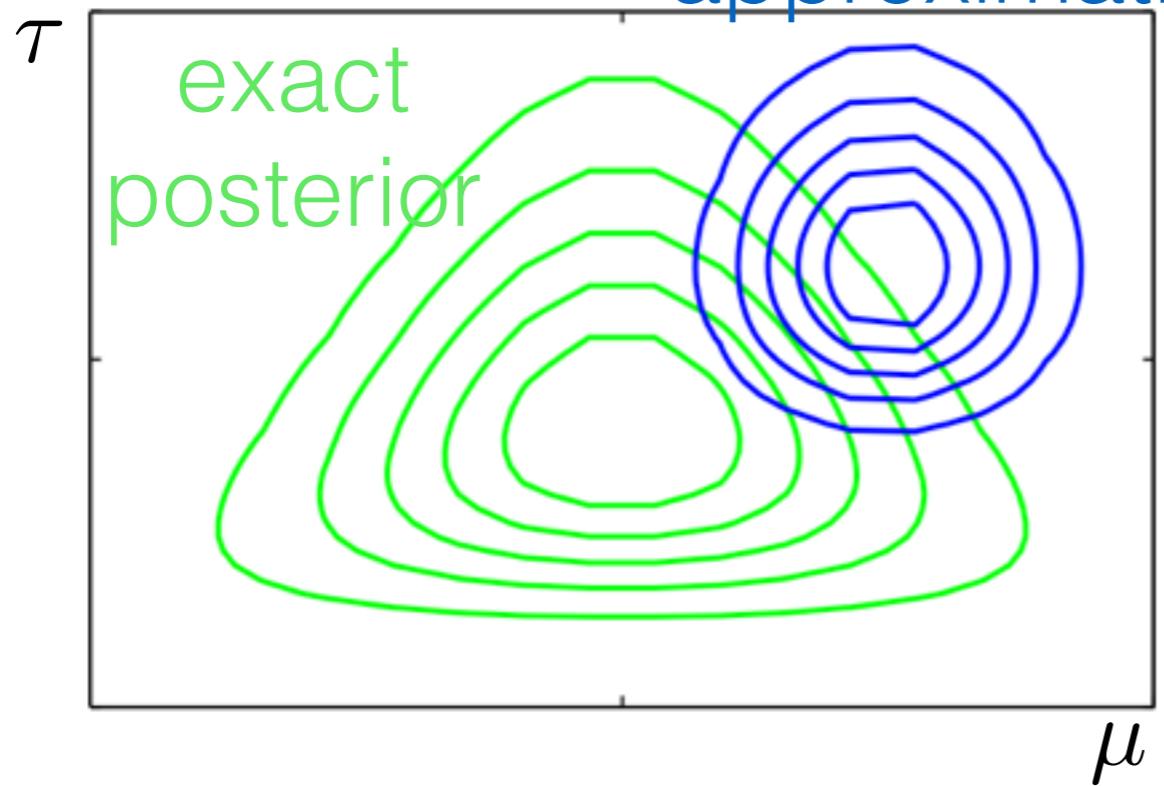
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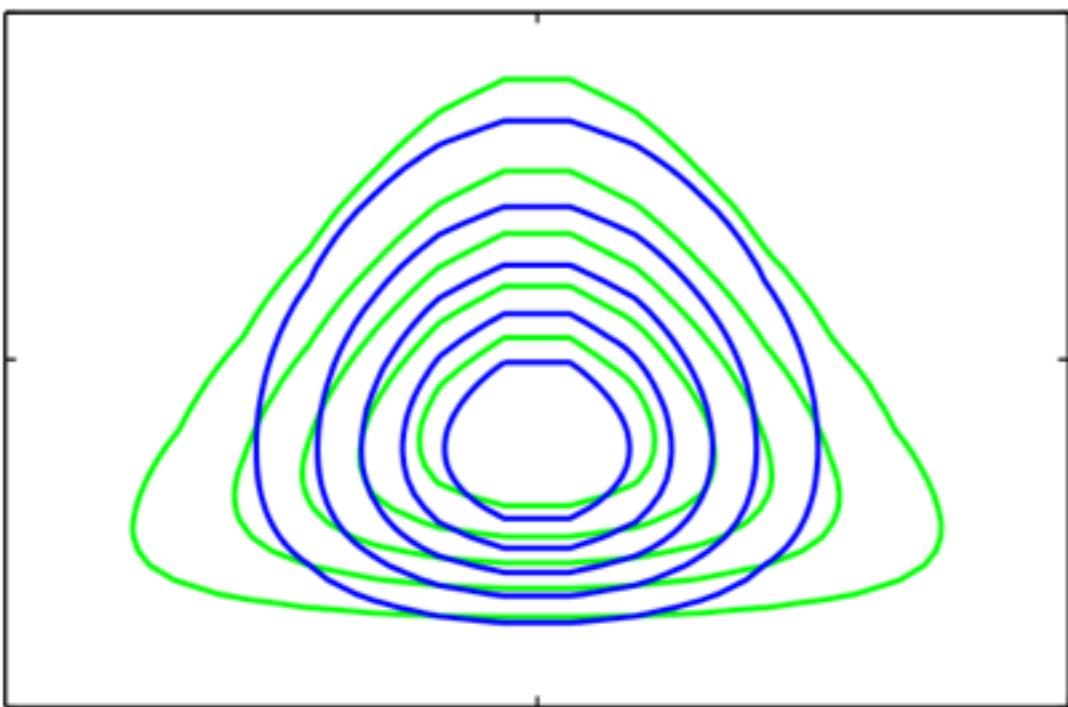
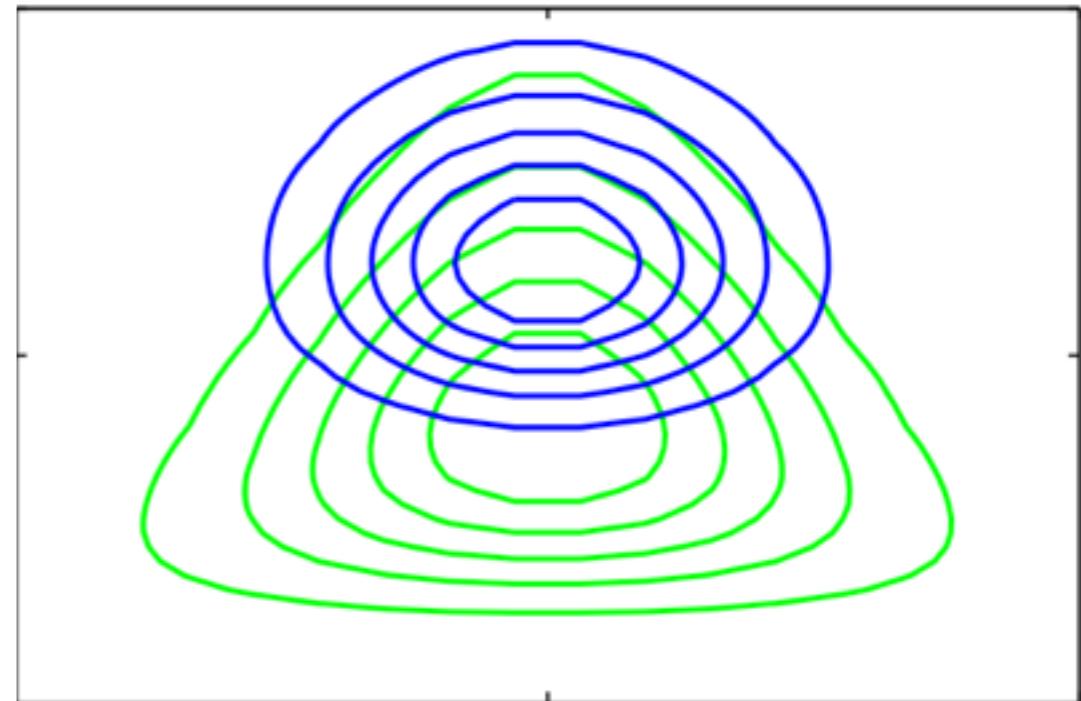
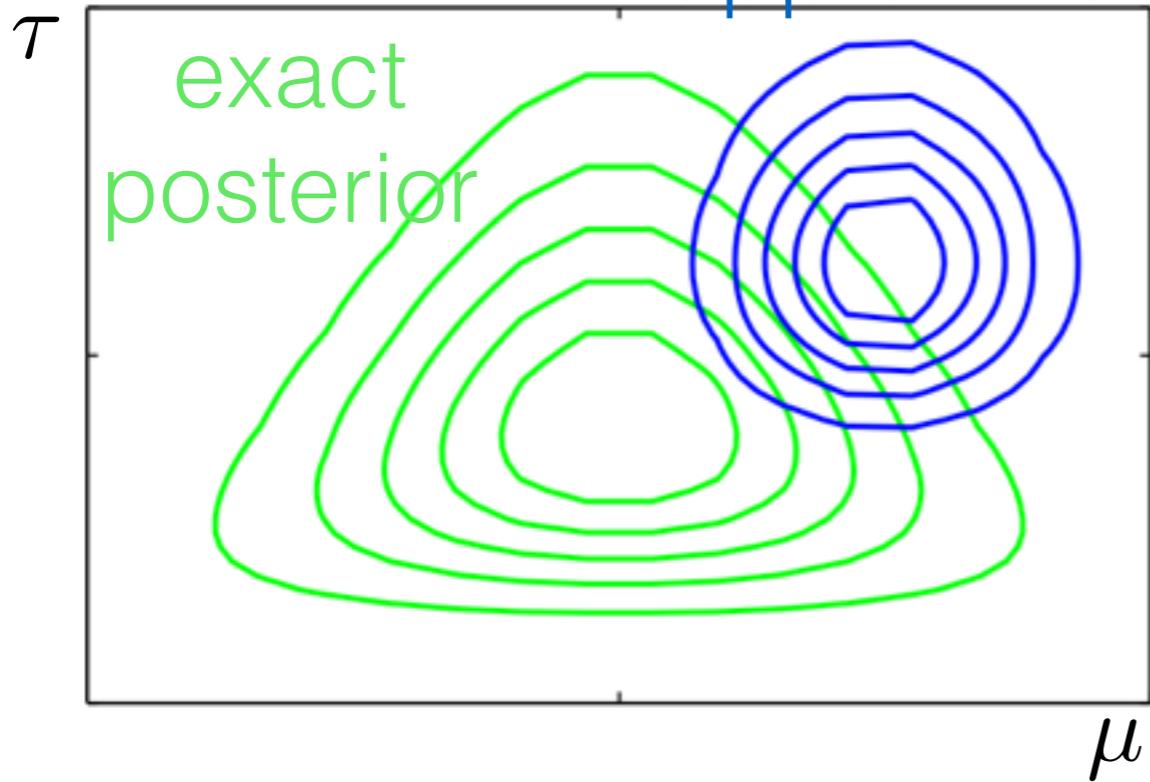
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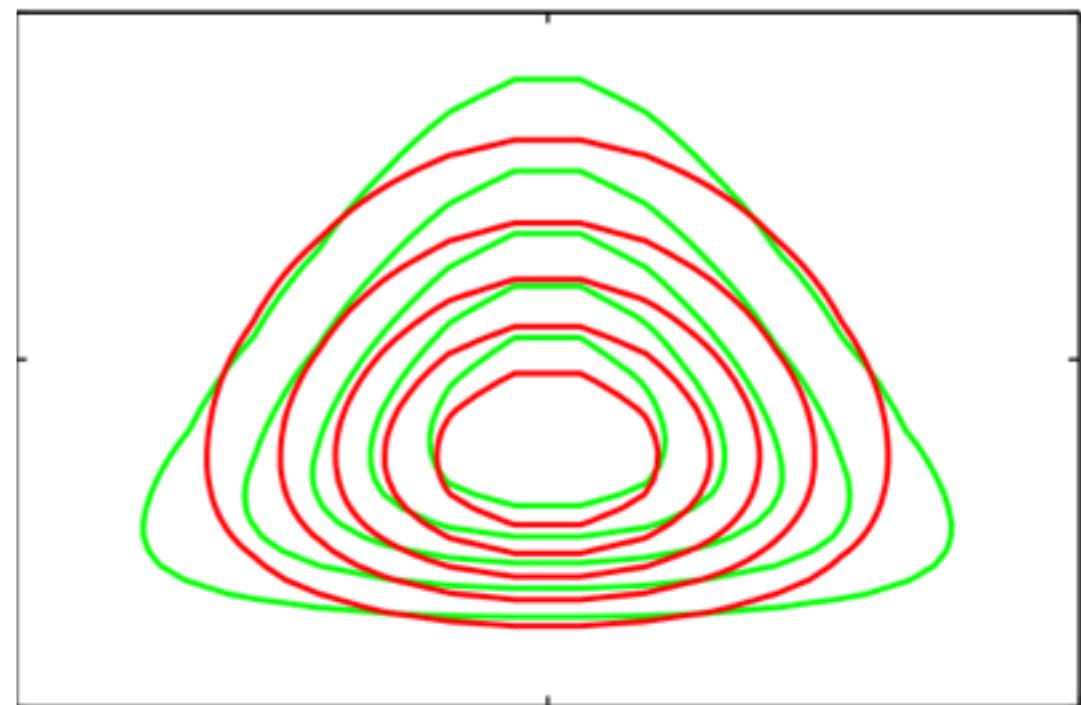
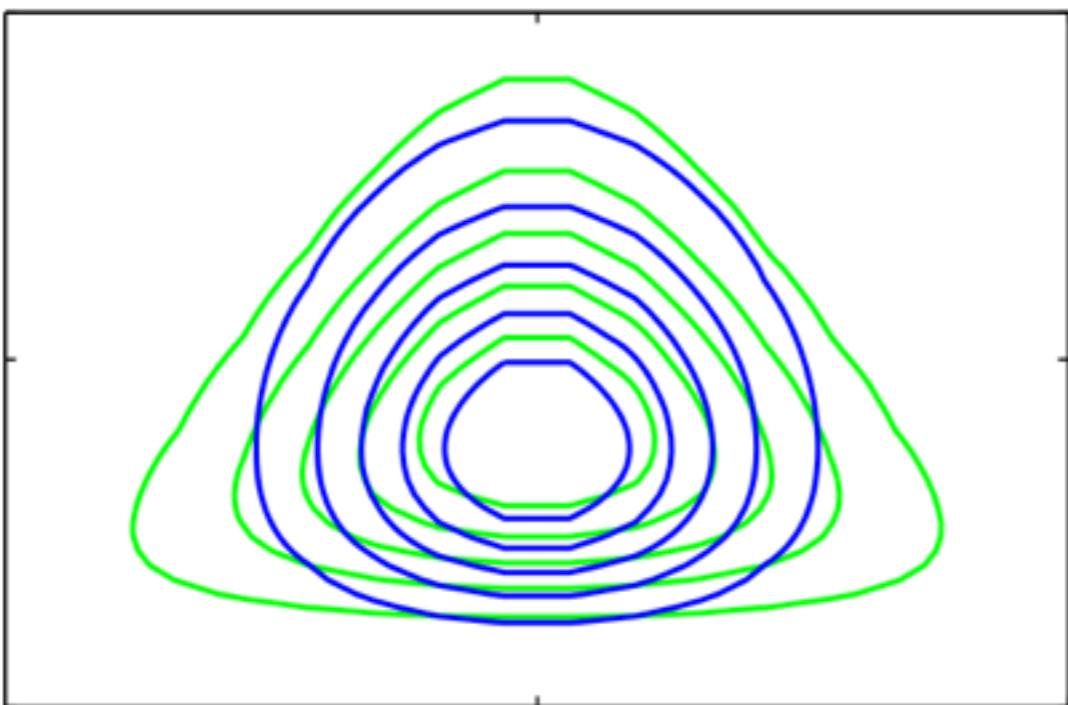
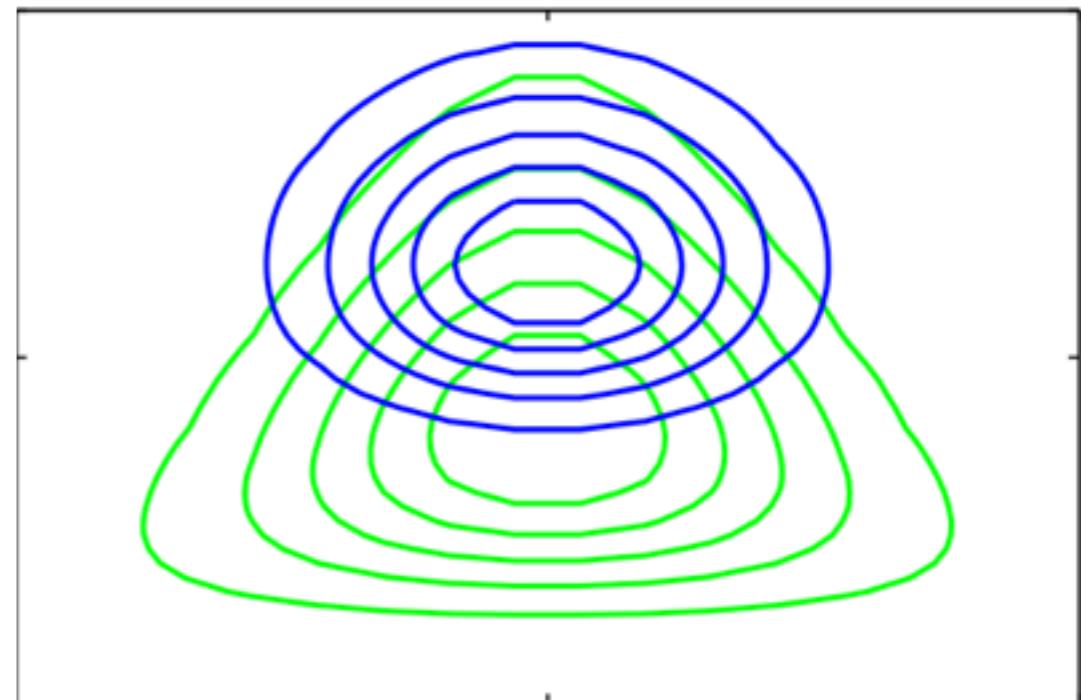
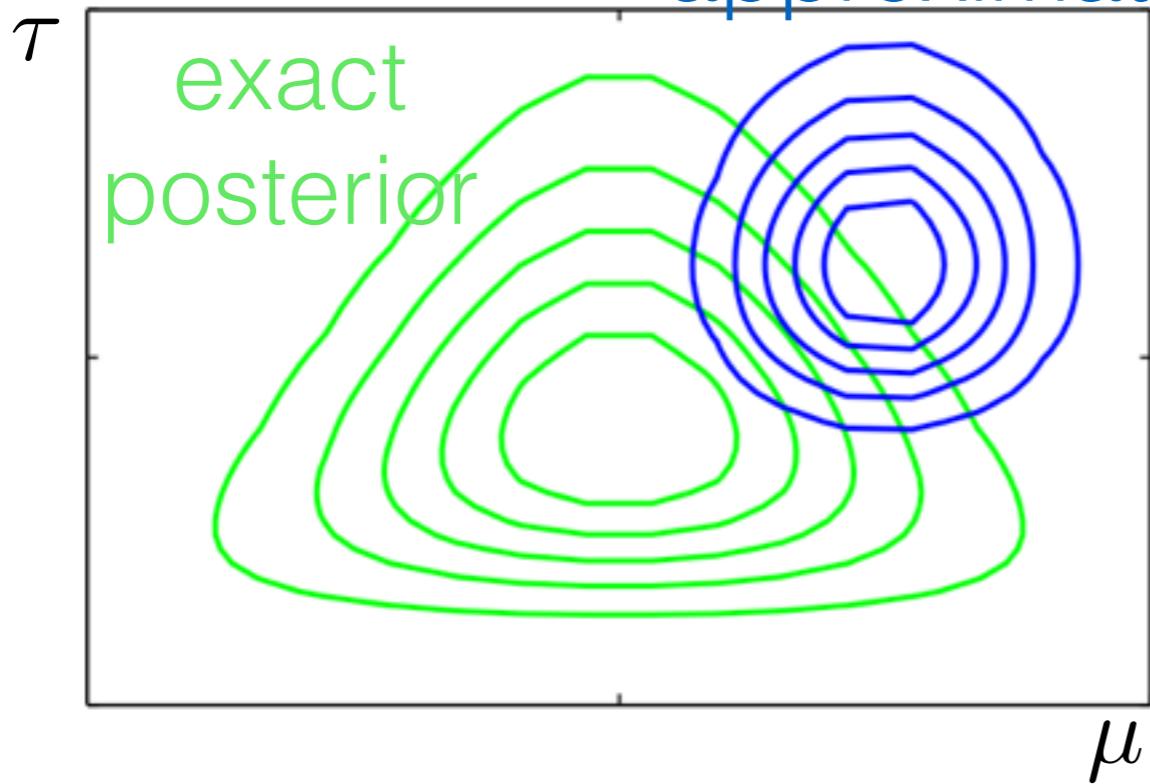
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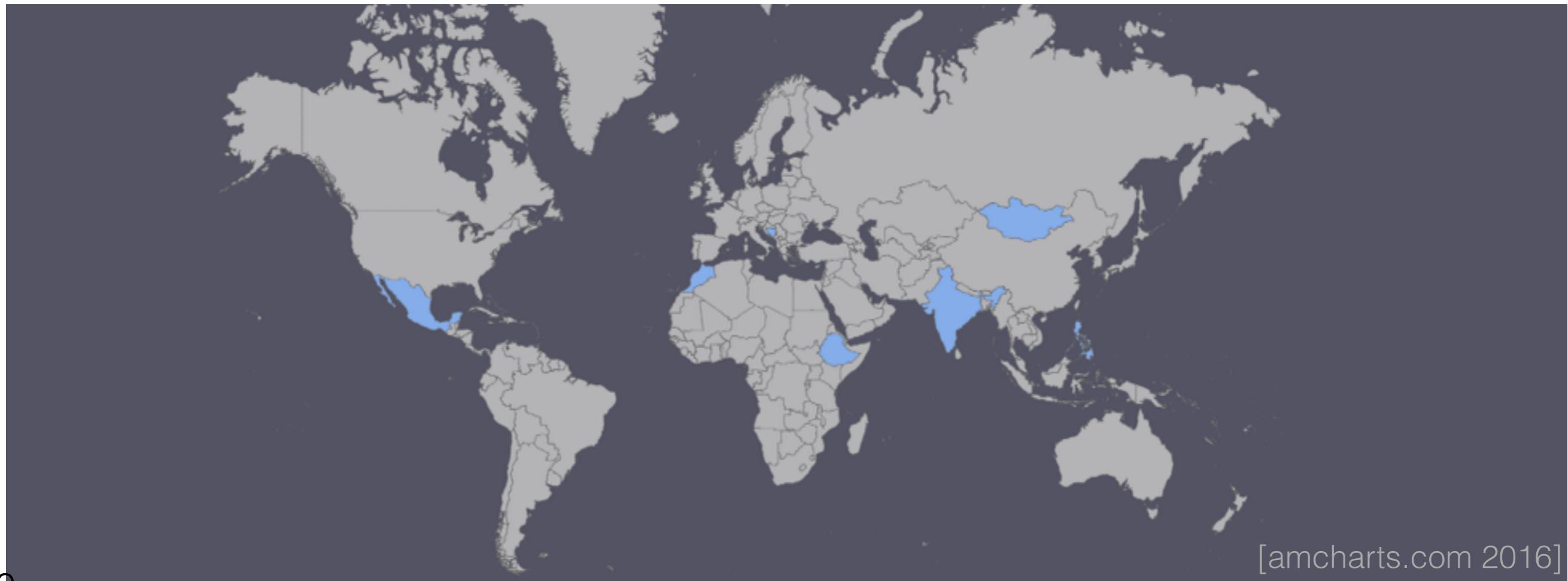
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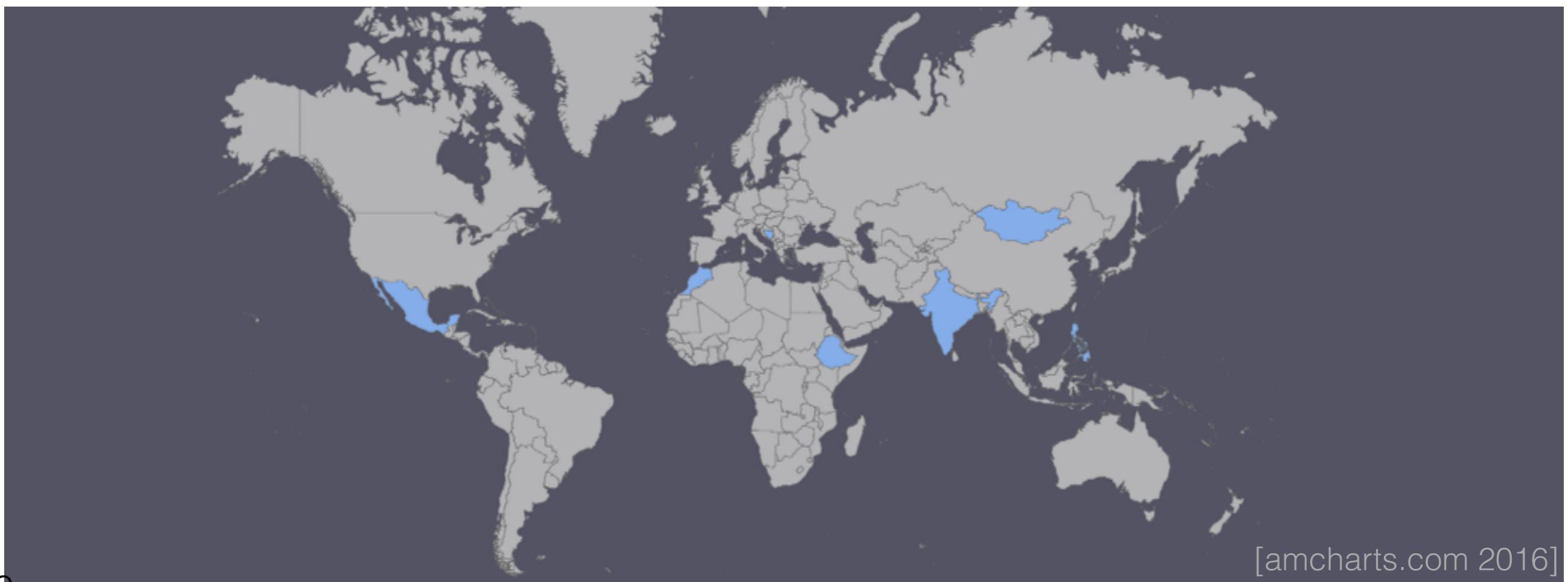


Microcredit Experiment



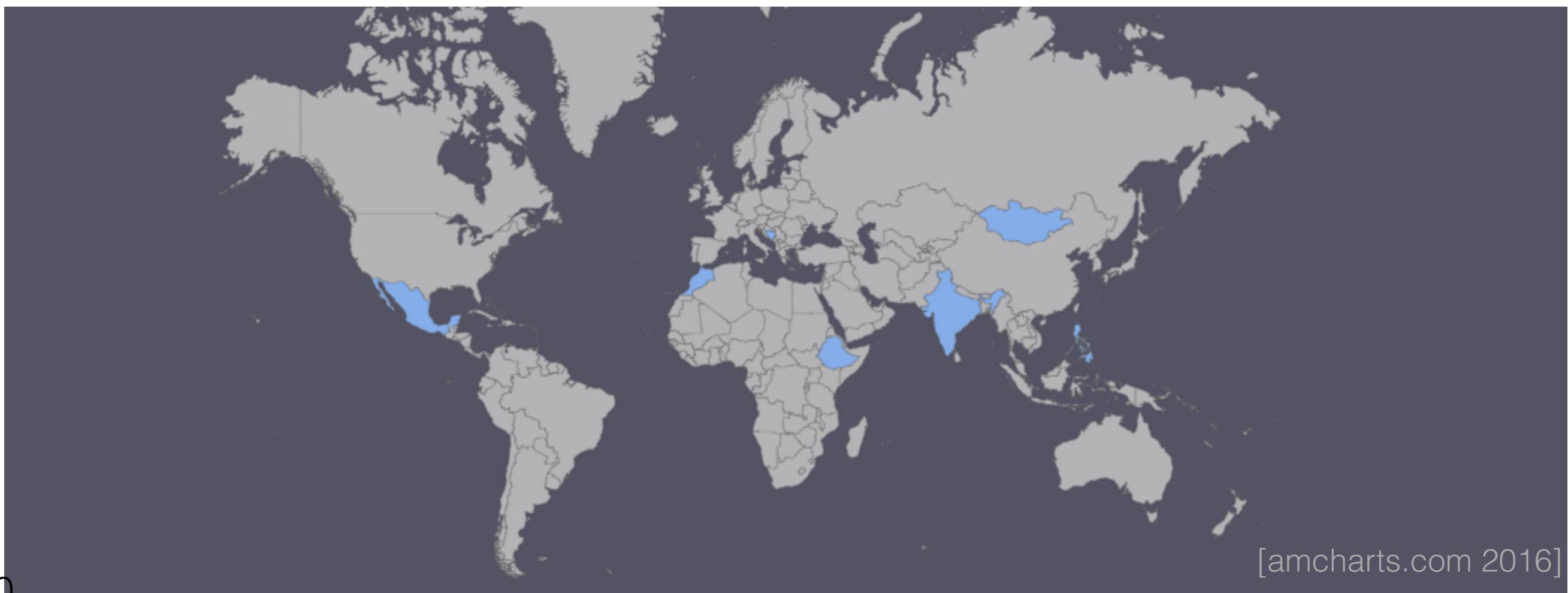
Microcredit Experiment

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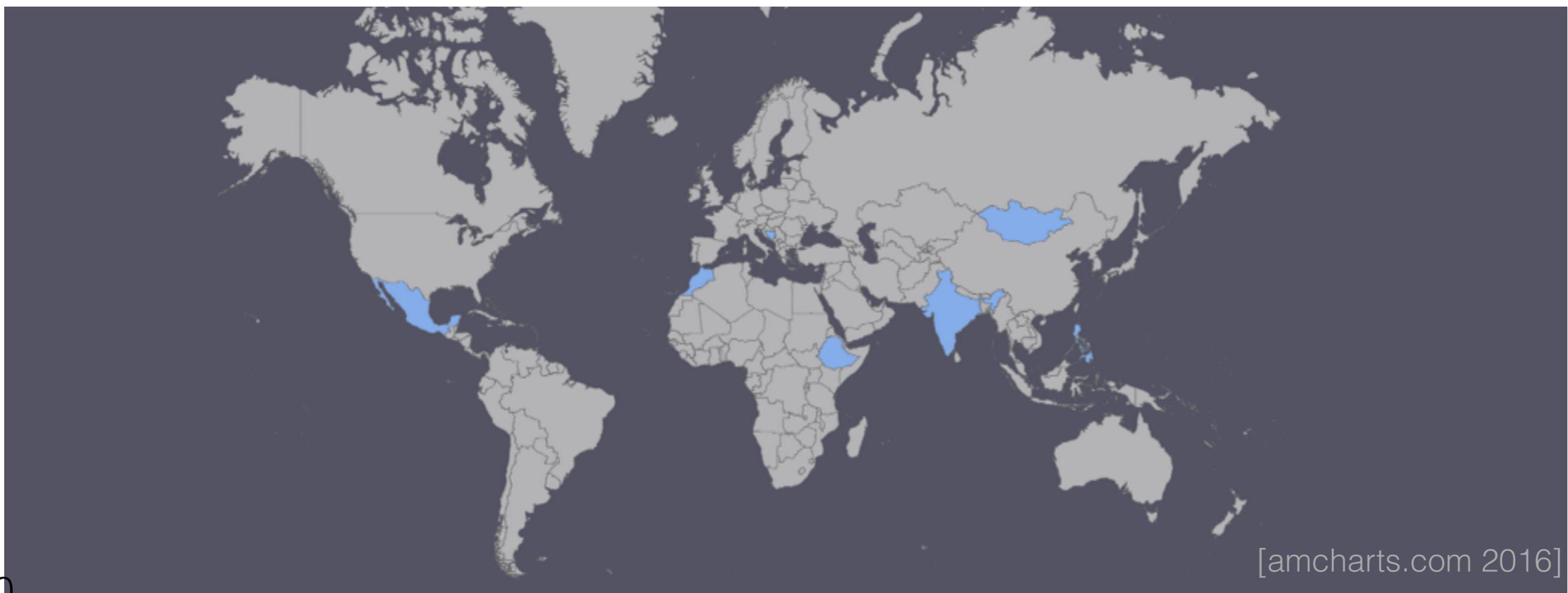
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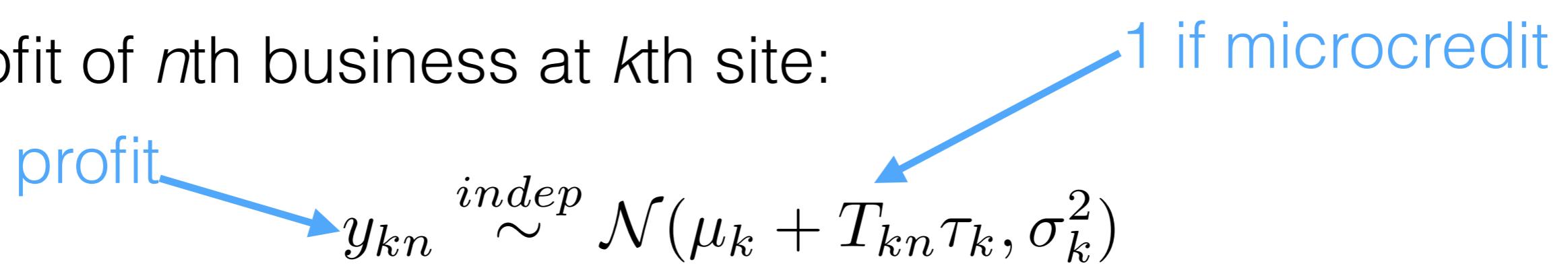
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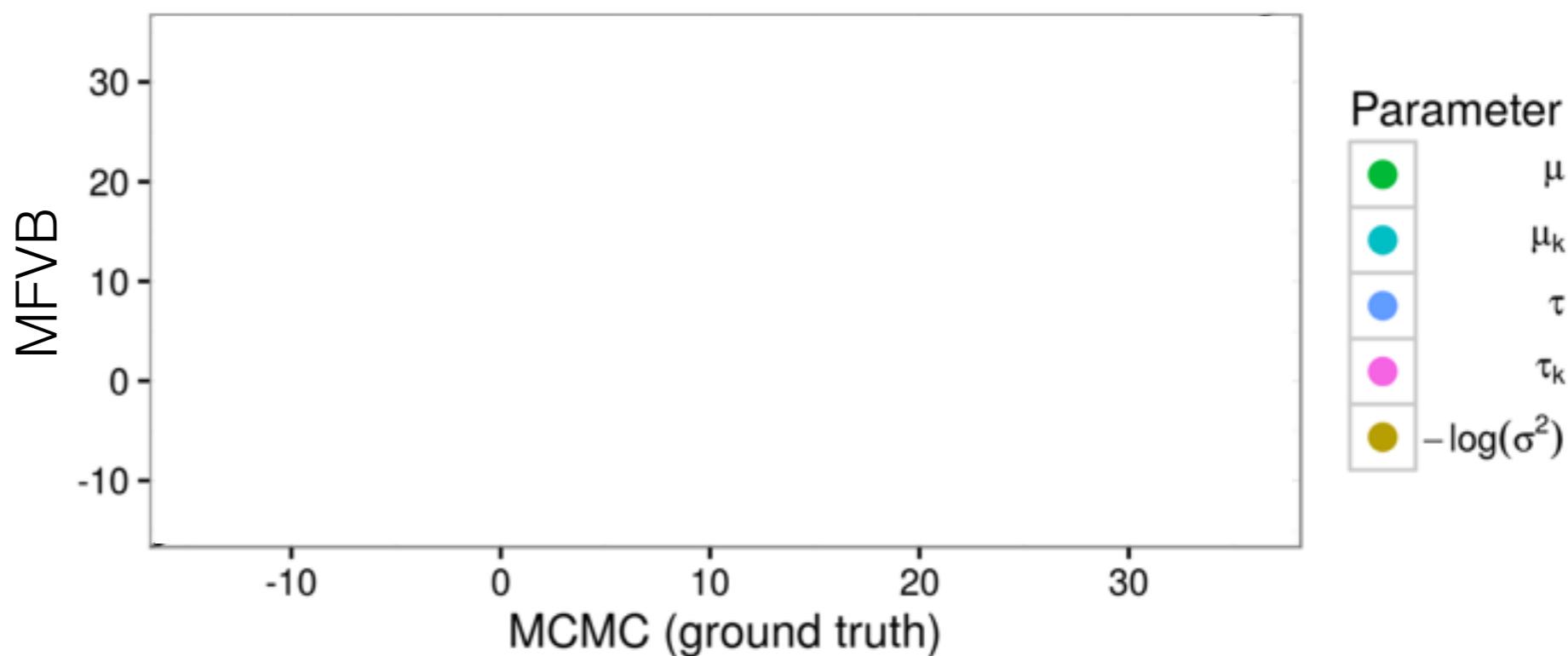
$$C \sim \text{Sep\&LKJ}(\eta, c, d)$$

Microcredit

MFVB: How will we know if it's working?

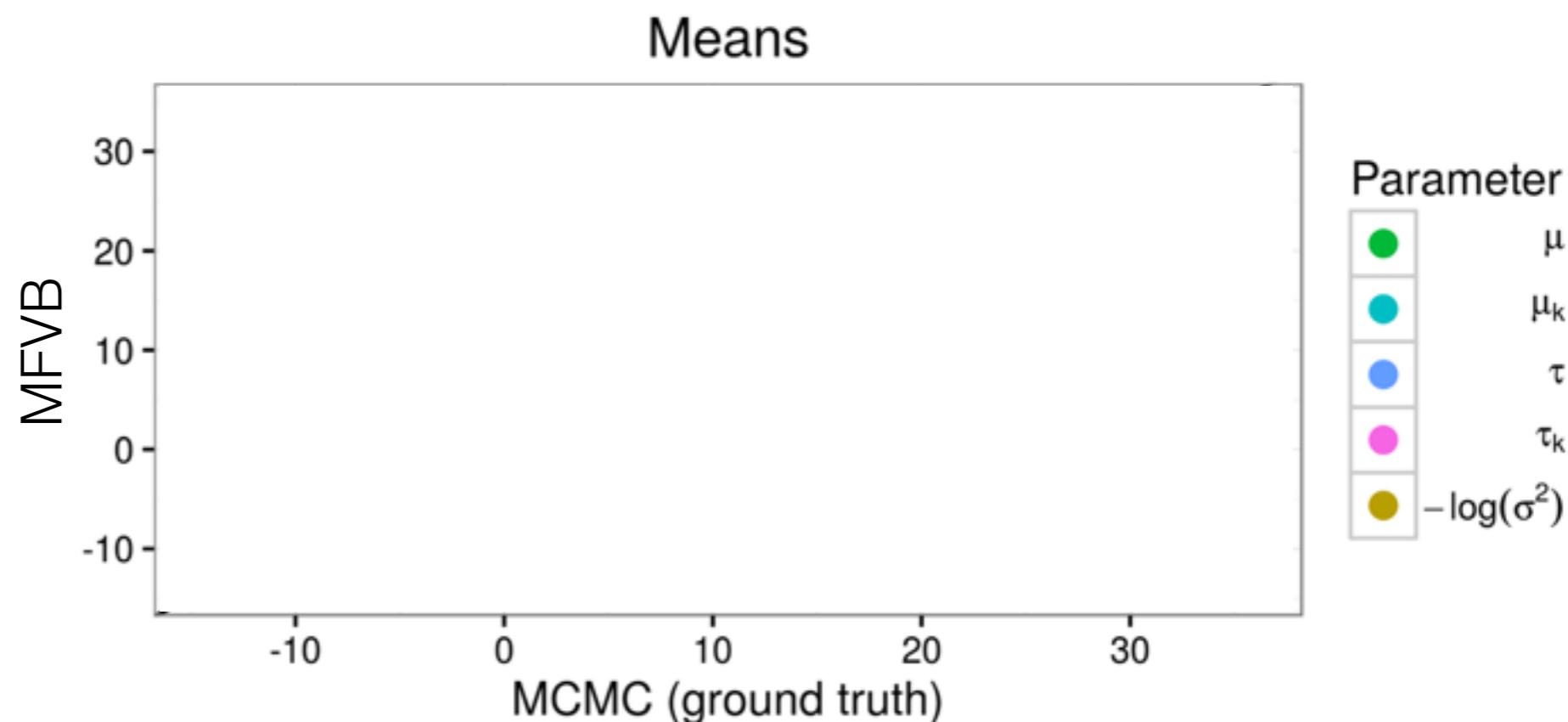
Microcredit

Means



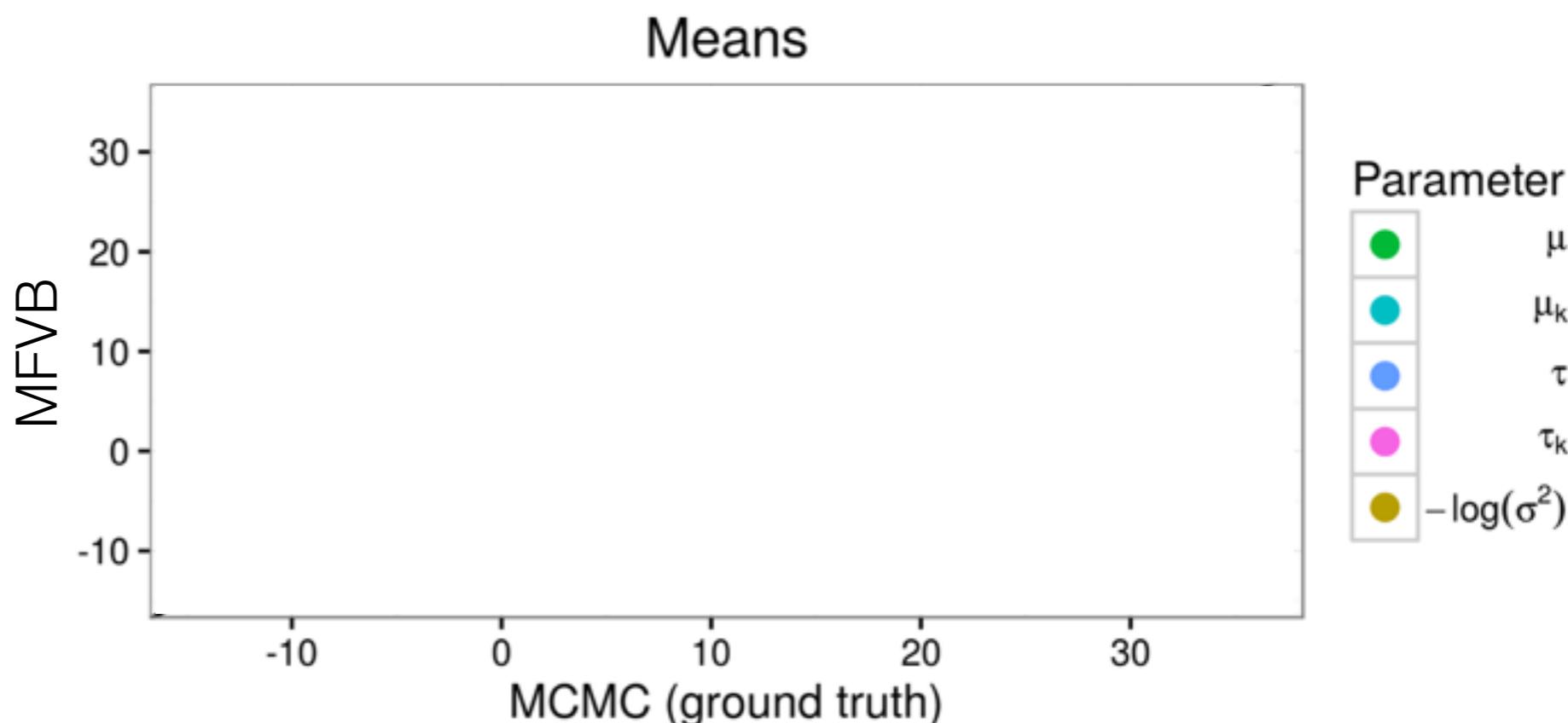
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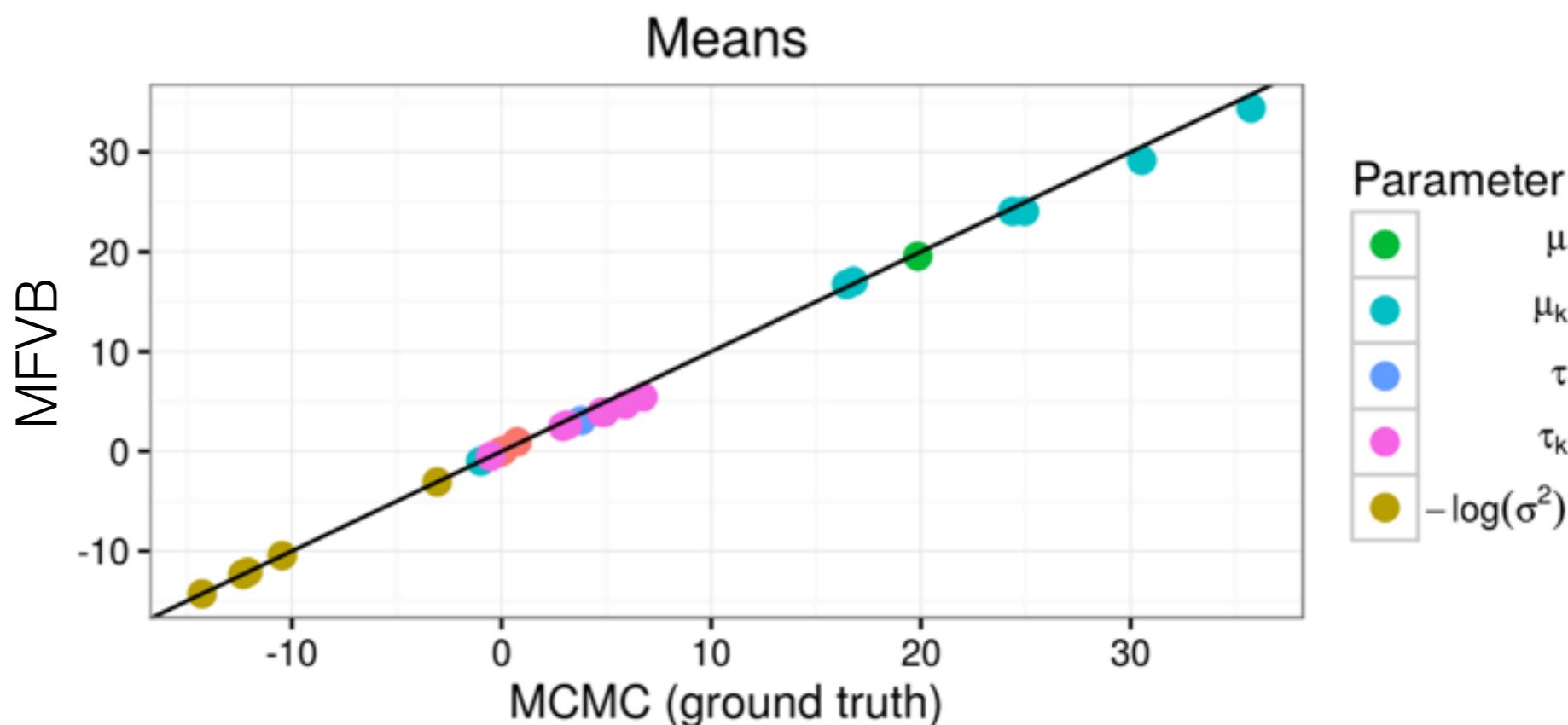
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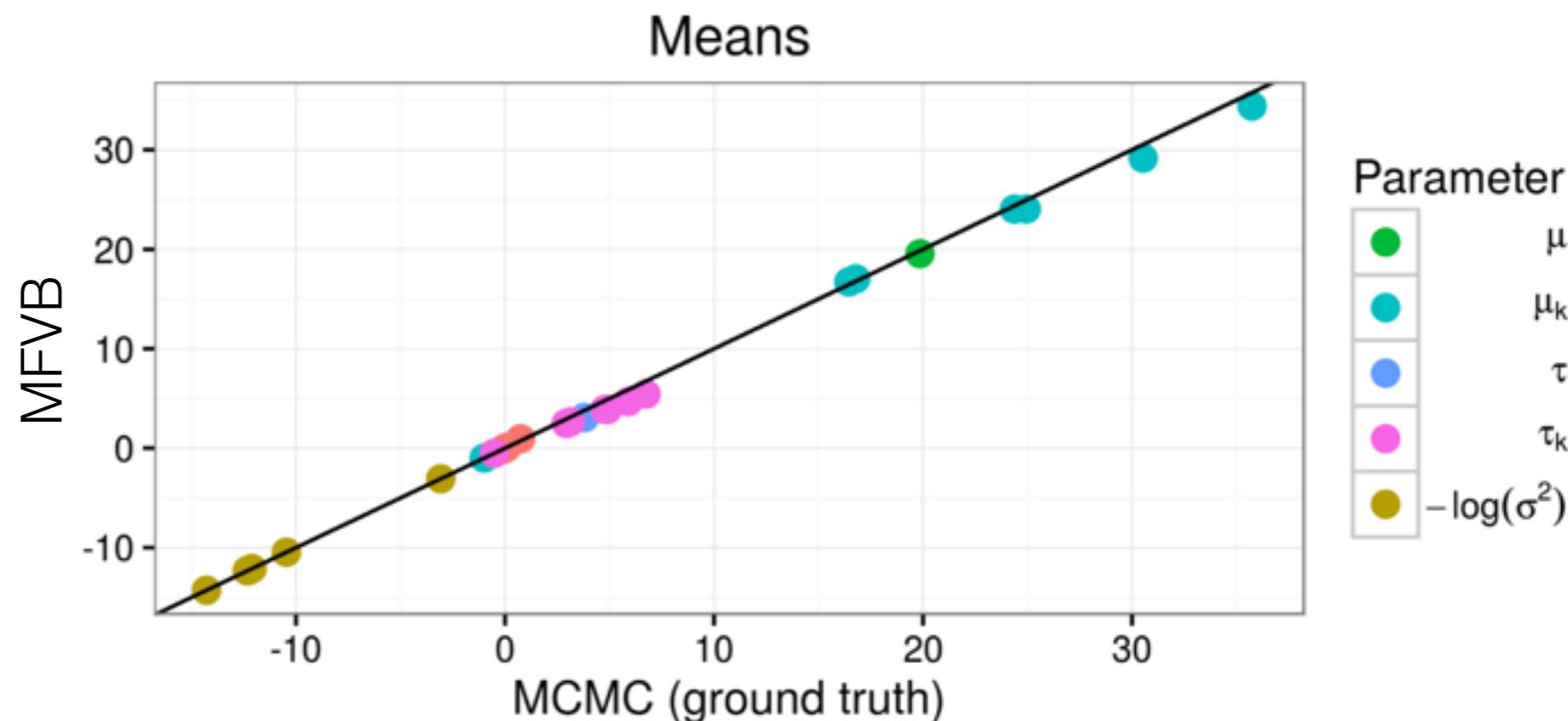
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Microcredit

- One set of 2500 MCMC draws:
45 minutes
- MFVB optimization:
<1 min

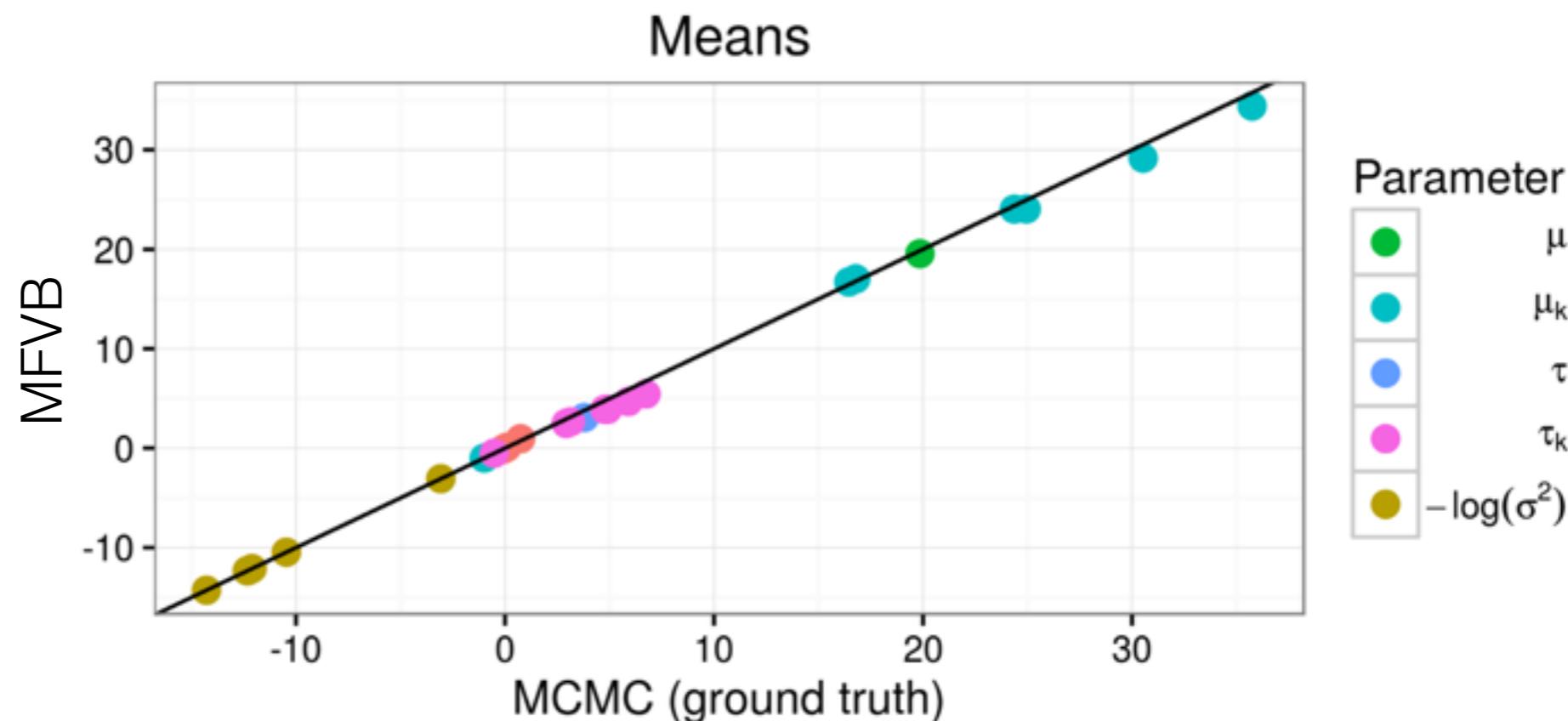


Criteo Online Ads Experiment

- Click-through conversion prediction
- Q: Will a customer (e.g.) buy a product after clicking?

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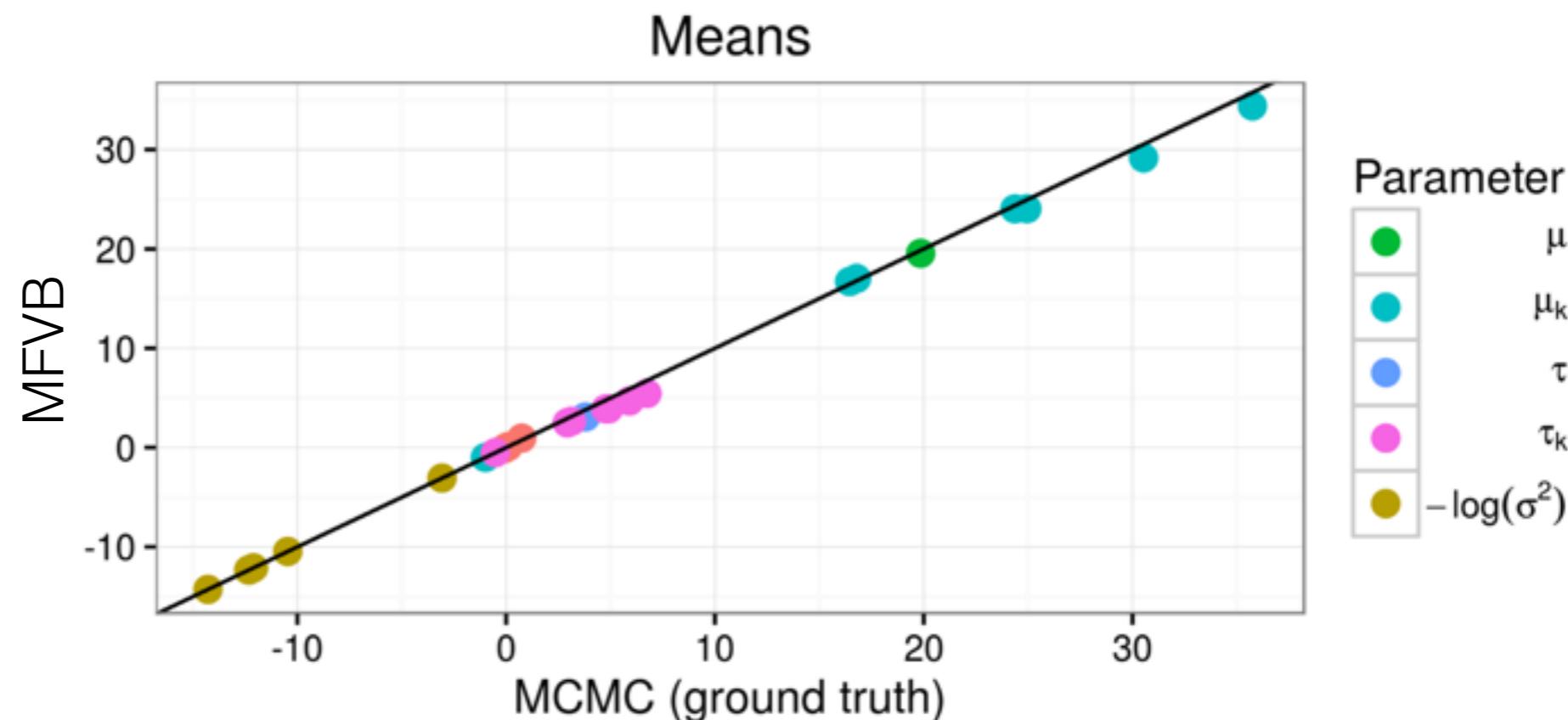


Criteo Online Ads Experiment

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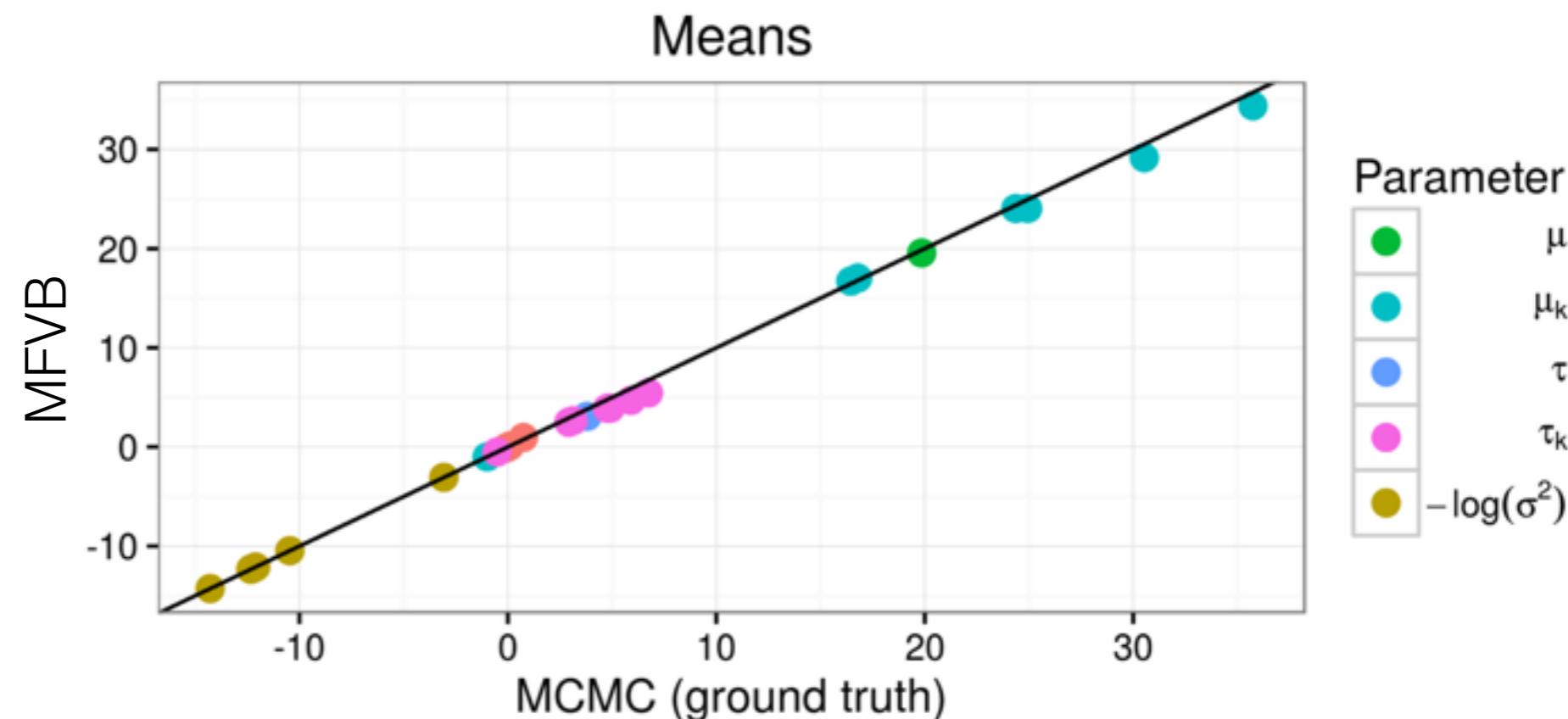


Criteo Online Ads Experiment

- Click-through conversion prediction
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Criteo Online Ads Experiment

- Click-through conversion prediction
- Q: Will a customer (e.g.) buy a product after clicking?
- Q: How predictive of conversion are different features?
- Logistic GLMM; $N = 61,895$ subset to compare to MCMC

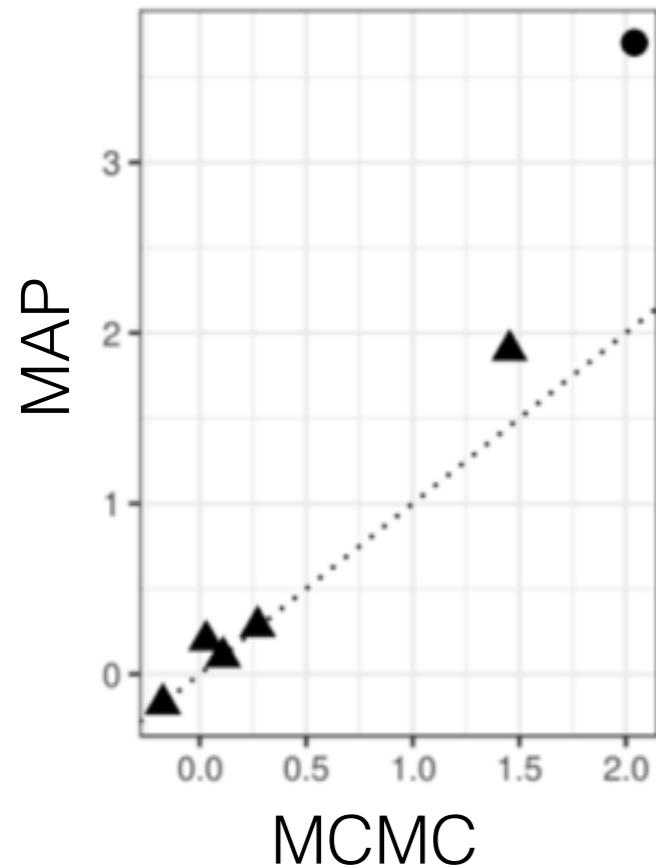
Criteo Online Ads Experiment

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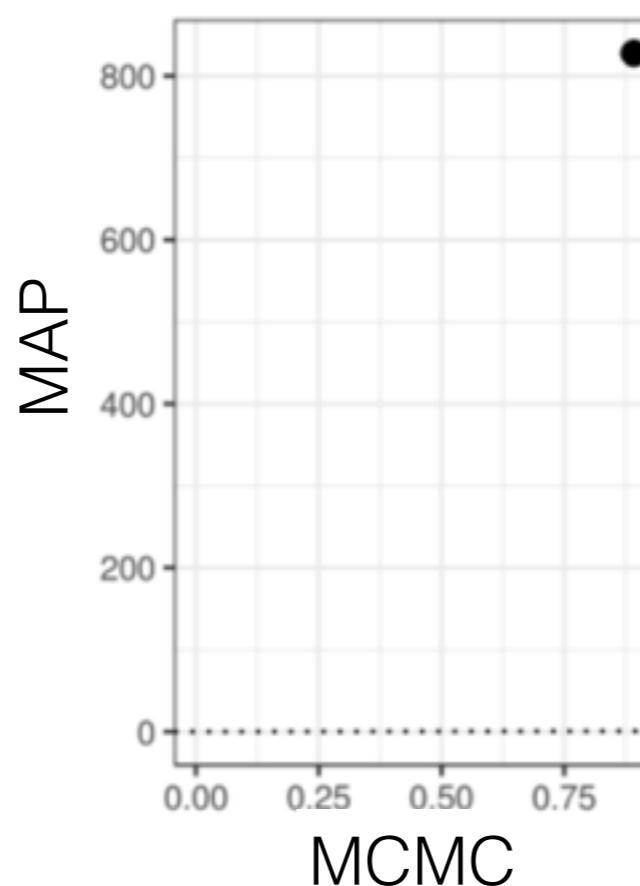
- MAP: **12 s**

Criteo Online Ads Experiment

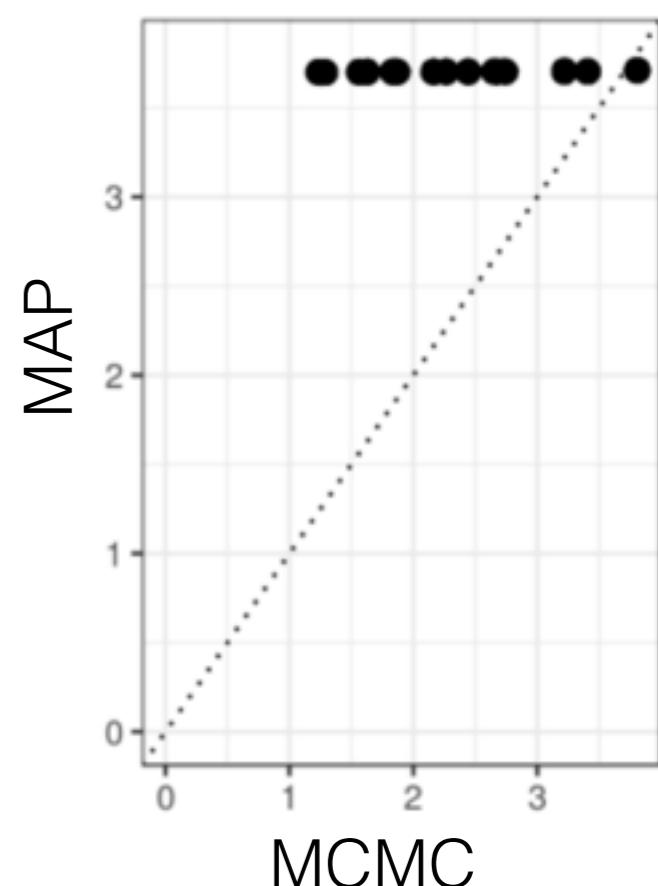
Global parameters ($-\tau$)



Global parameter τ



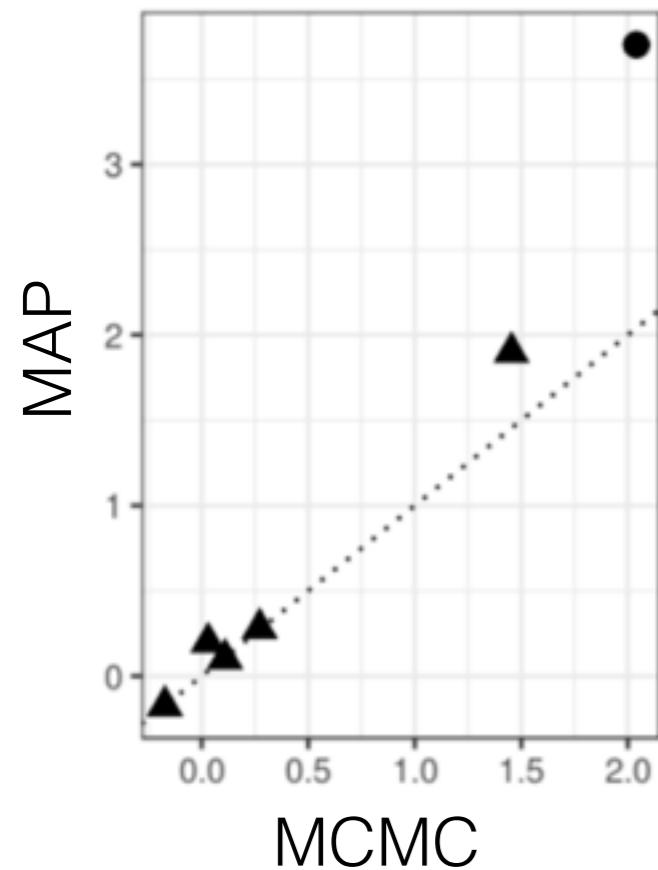
Local parameters



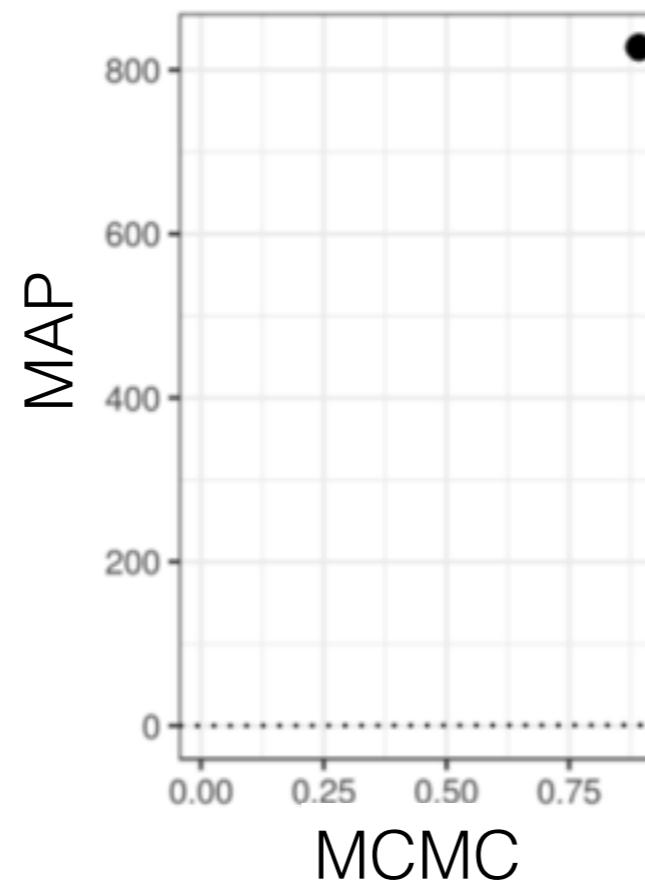
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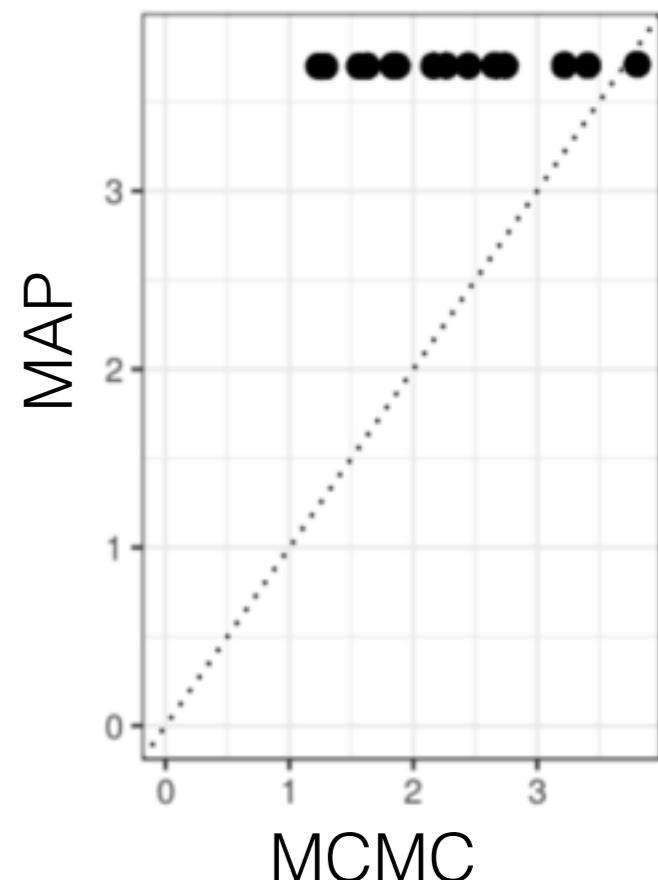
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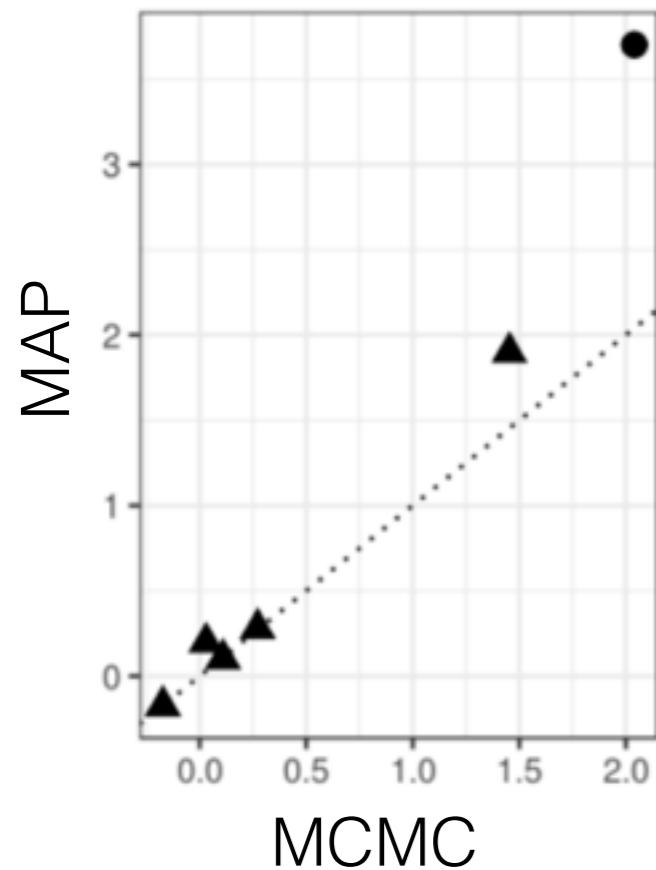
Local parameters



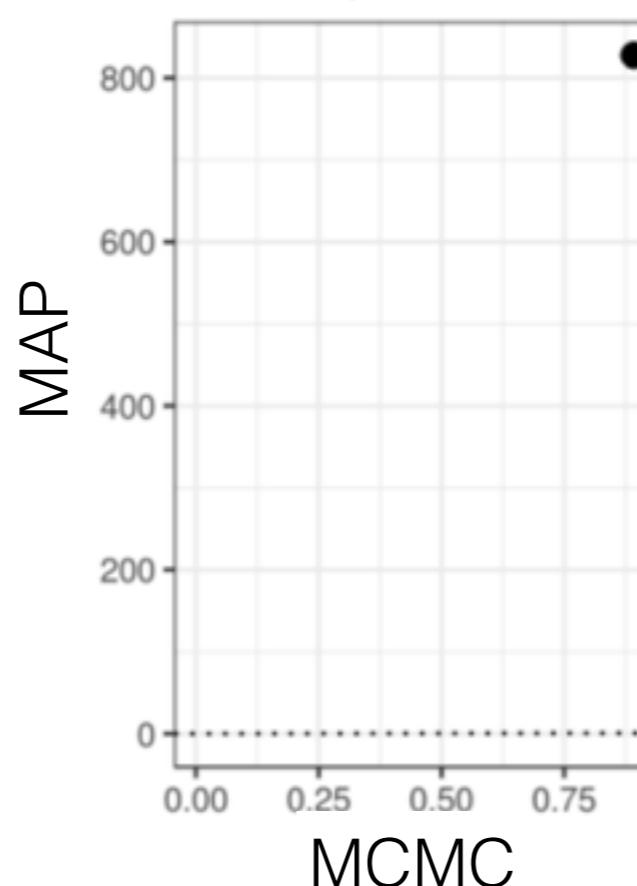
- MAP: **12 s**
- MFVB: **57 s**

Criteo Online Ads Experiment

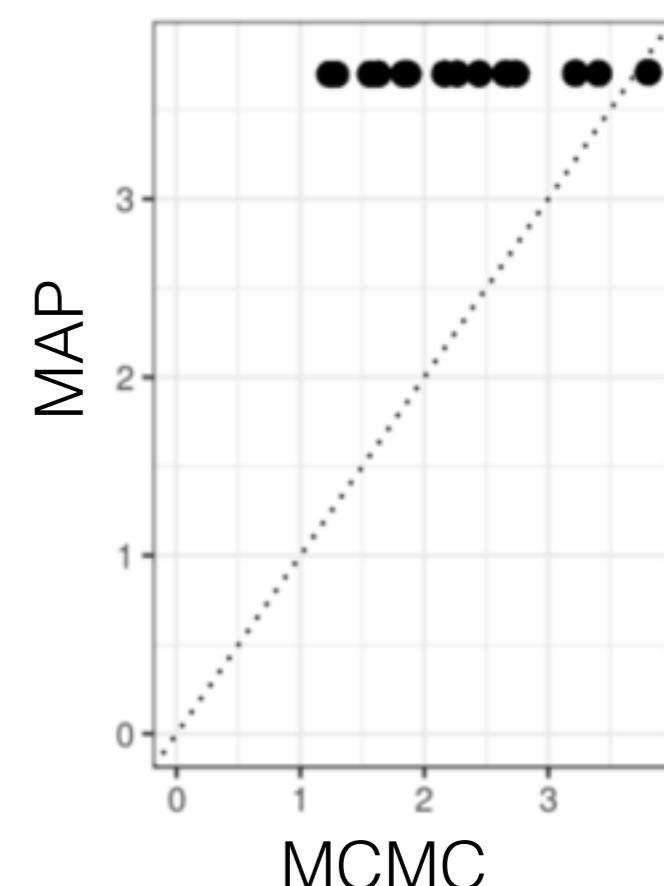
Global parameters ($-\tau$)



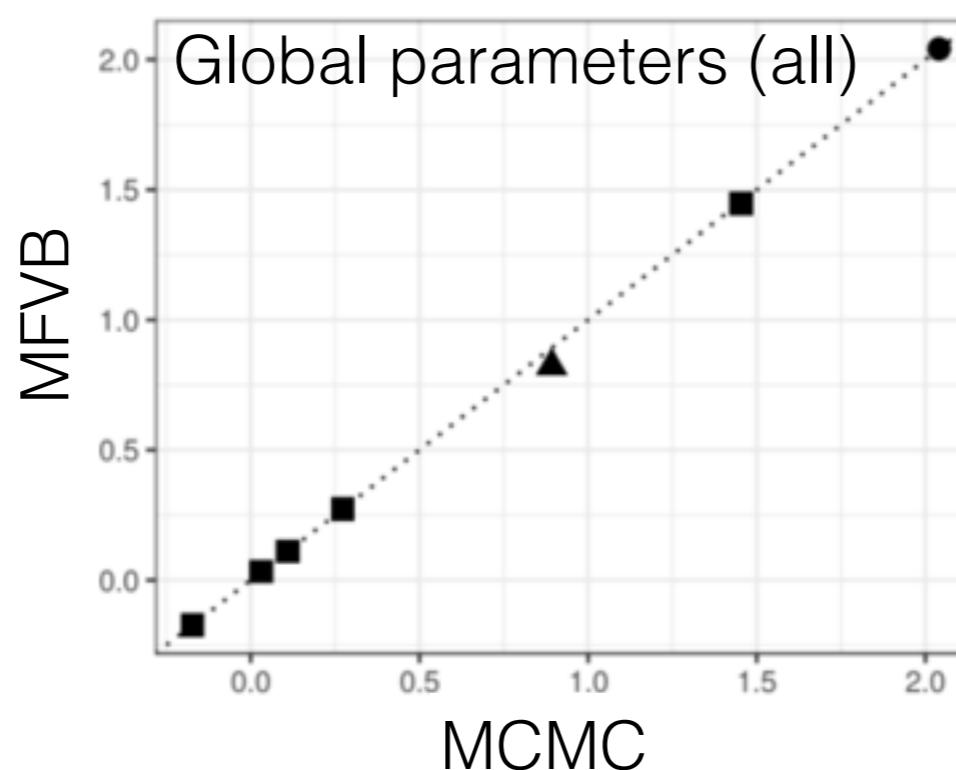
Global parameter τ



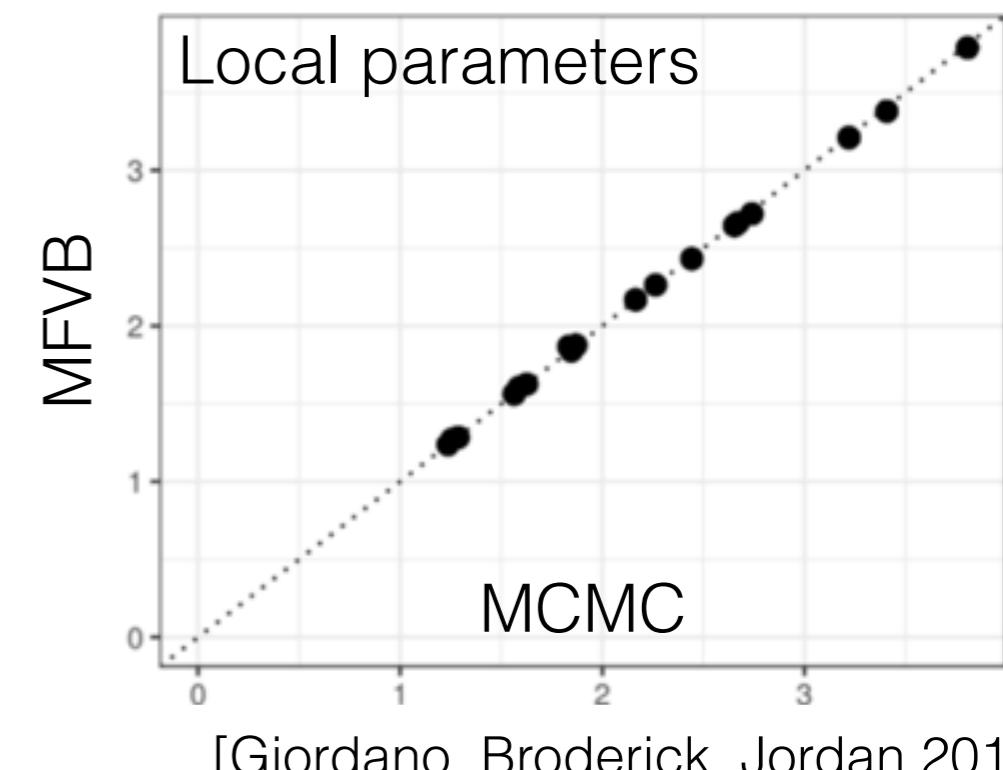
Local parameters



- MAP: **12 s**
- MFVB: **57 s**

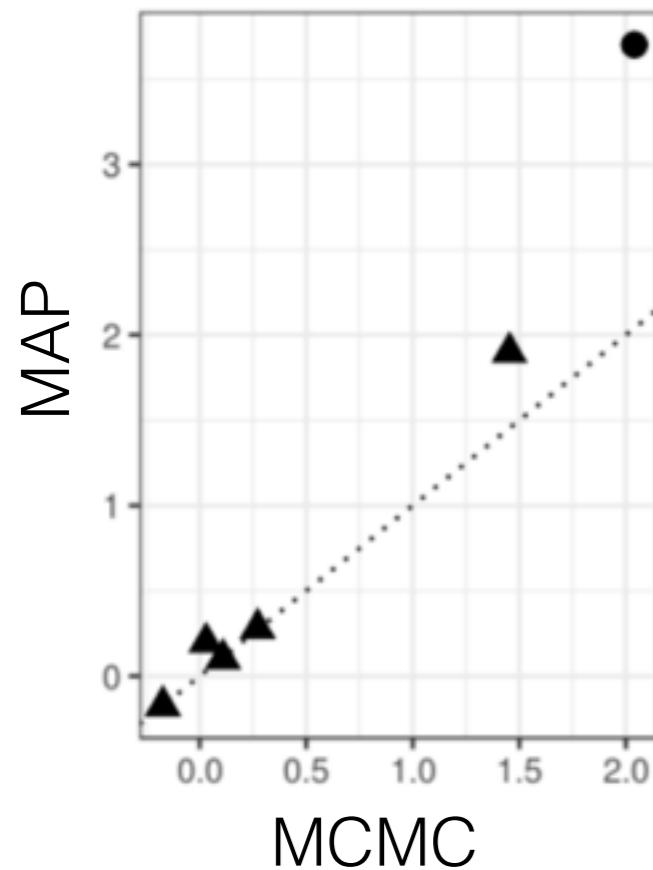


Global parameters (all)

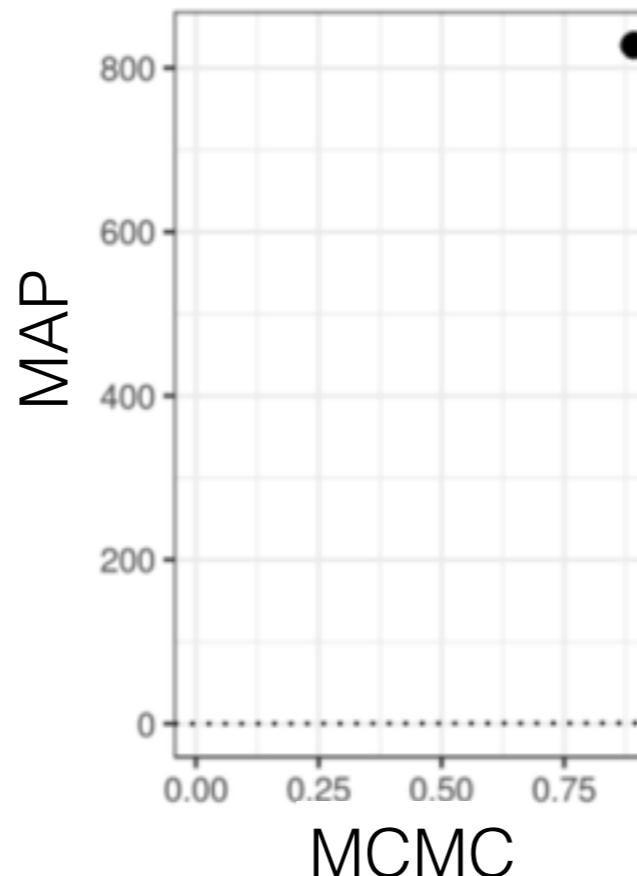


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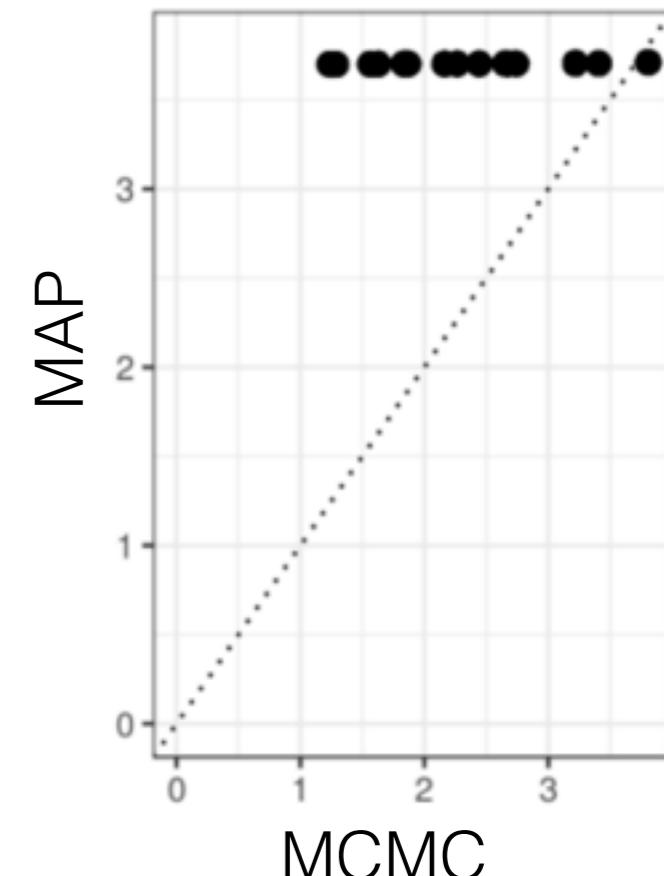
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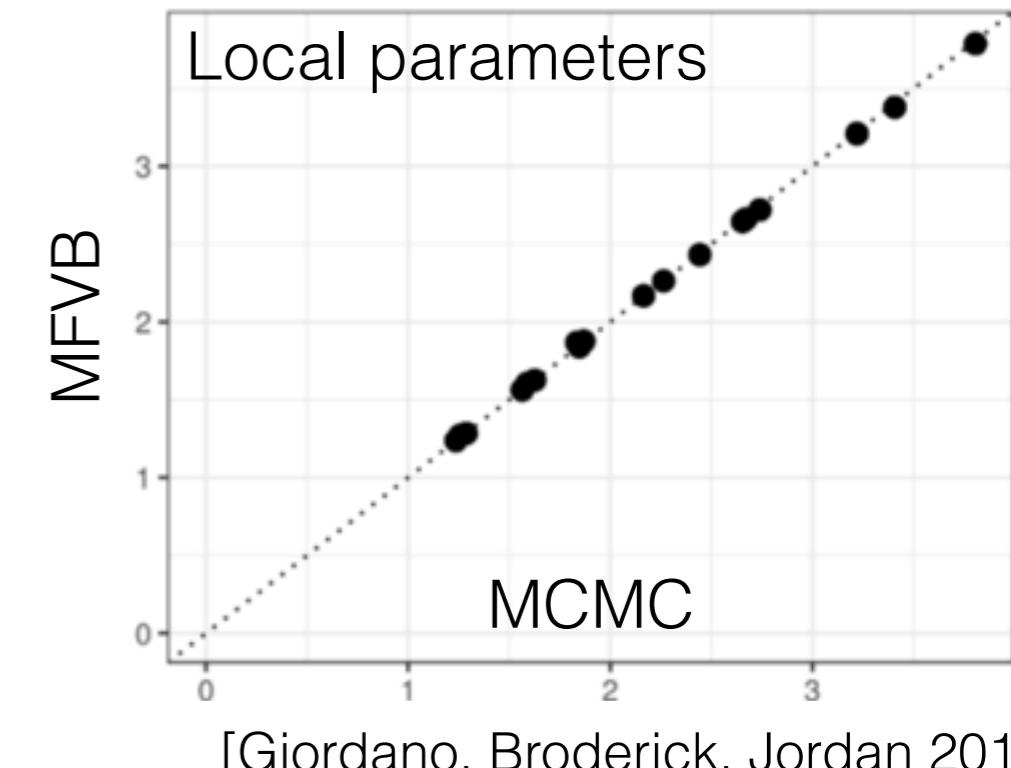
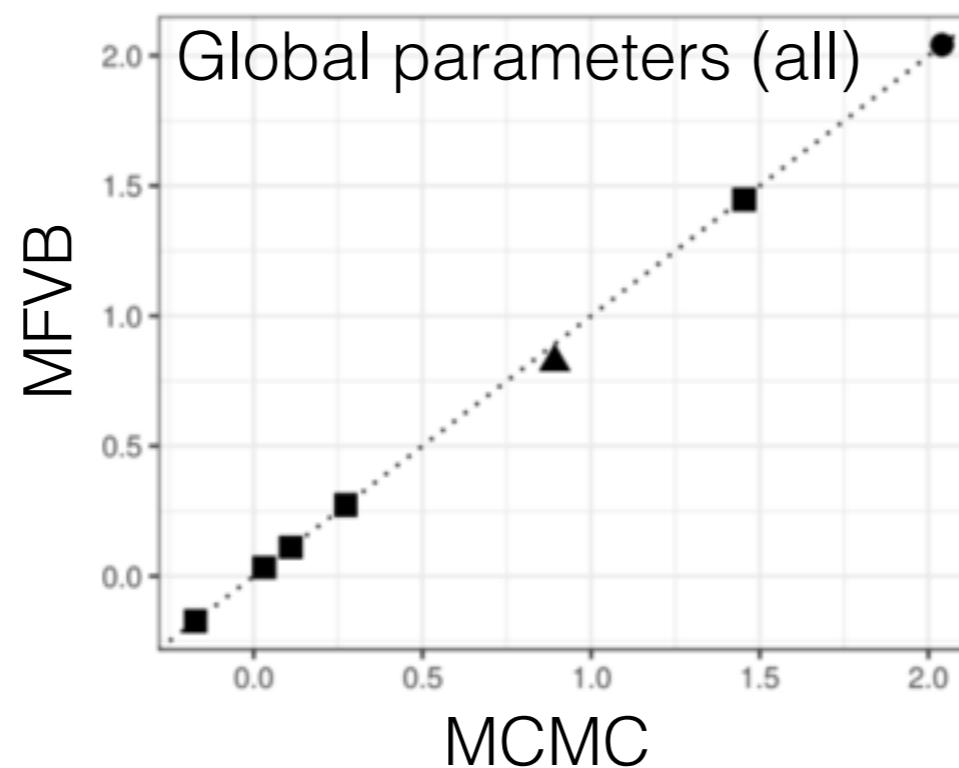
Global parameter τ



Local parameters



- MAP: **12 s**
- MFVB: **57 s**
- MCMC (5K samples):
21,066 s
(5.85 h)



Roadmap

- Bayes & Approximate Bayes review
- What is:
 - Variational Bayes (VB)
 - Mean-field variational Bayes (MFVB)
- Why use MFVB?
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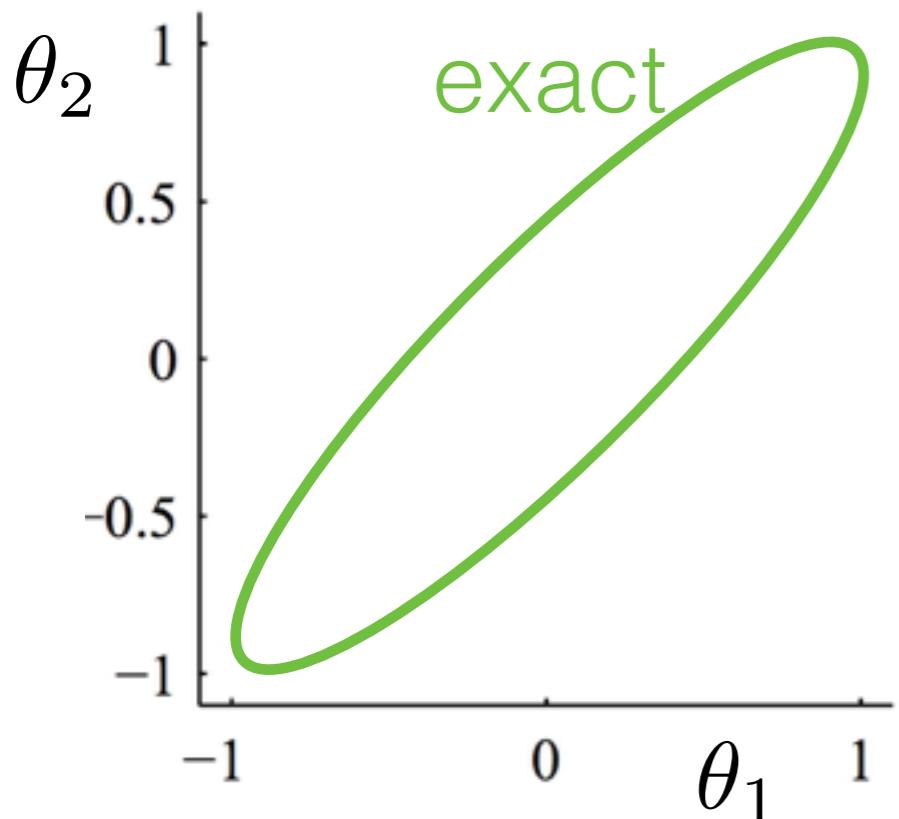
What about uncertainty?

$$KL(q||p(\cdot|y)) = \int_{\theta} q(\theta) \log \frac{q(\theta)}{p(\theta|y)} d\theta \quad q(\theta) = \prod_{j=1}^J q_j(\theta_j)$$

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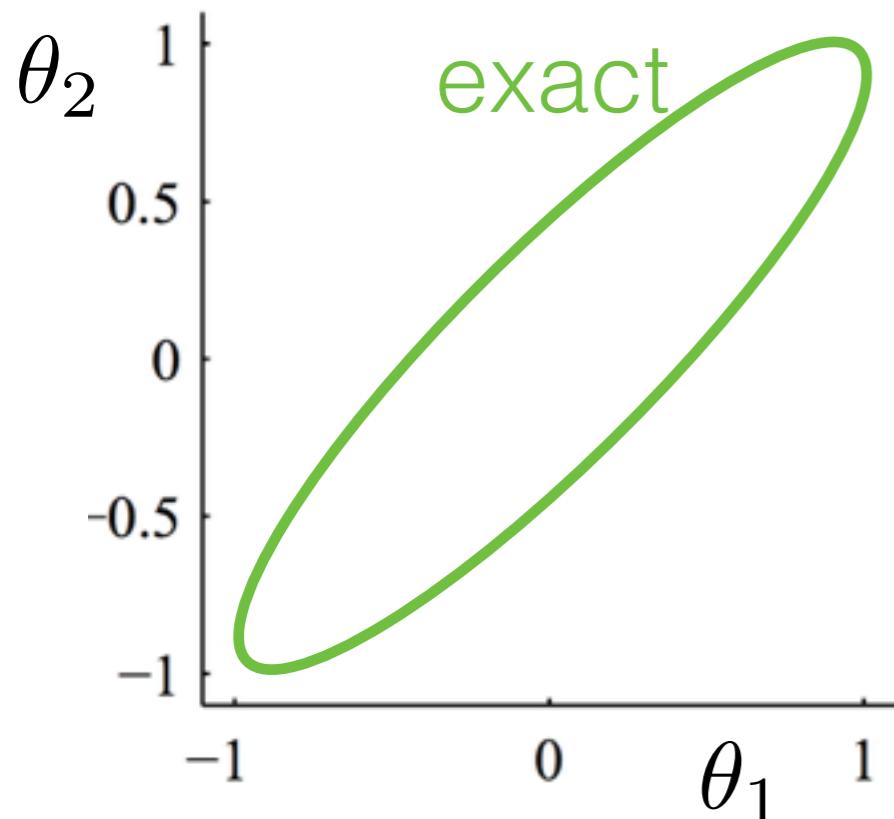


[Turner & Sahani
2011; MacKay 2003;
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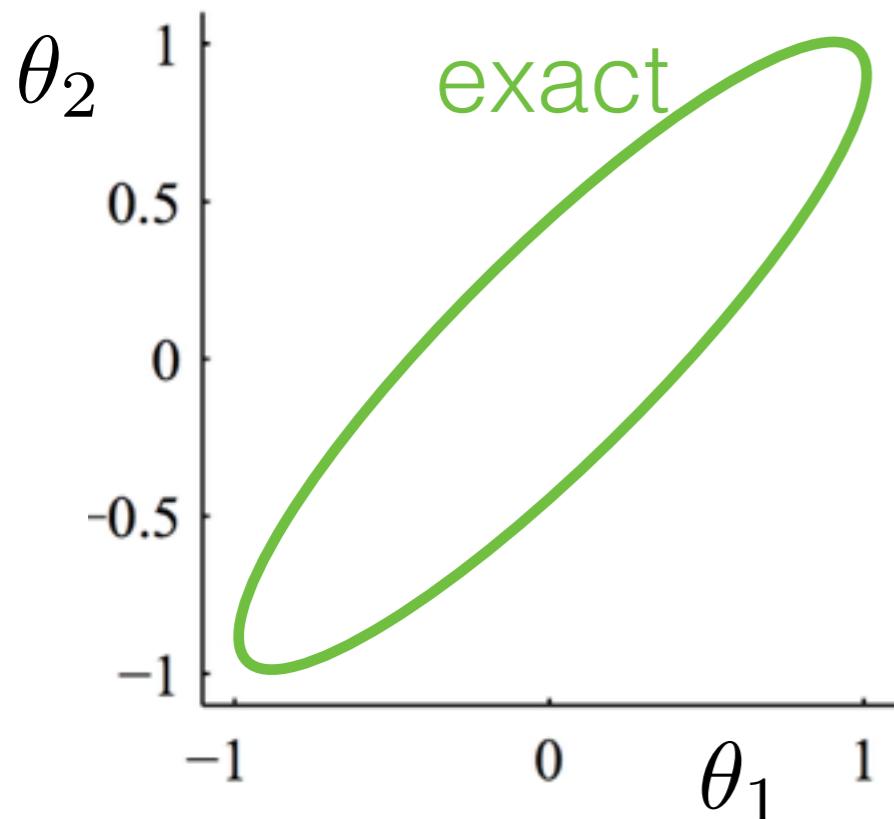
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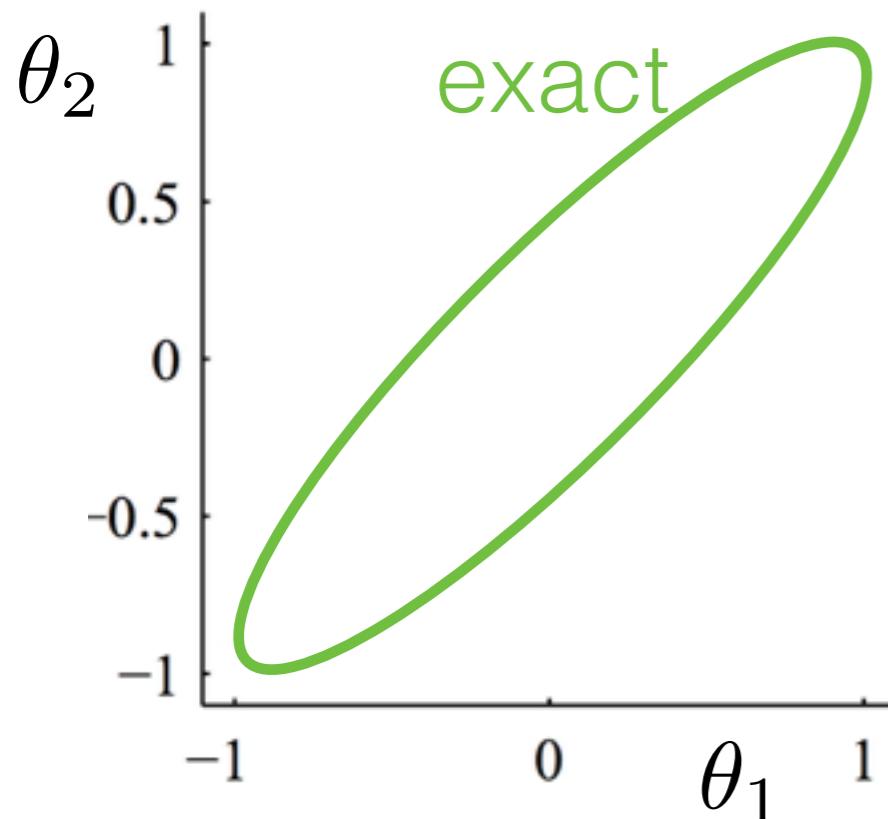
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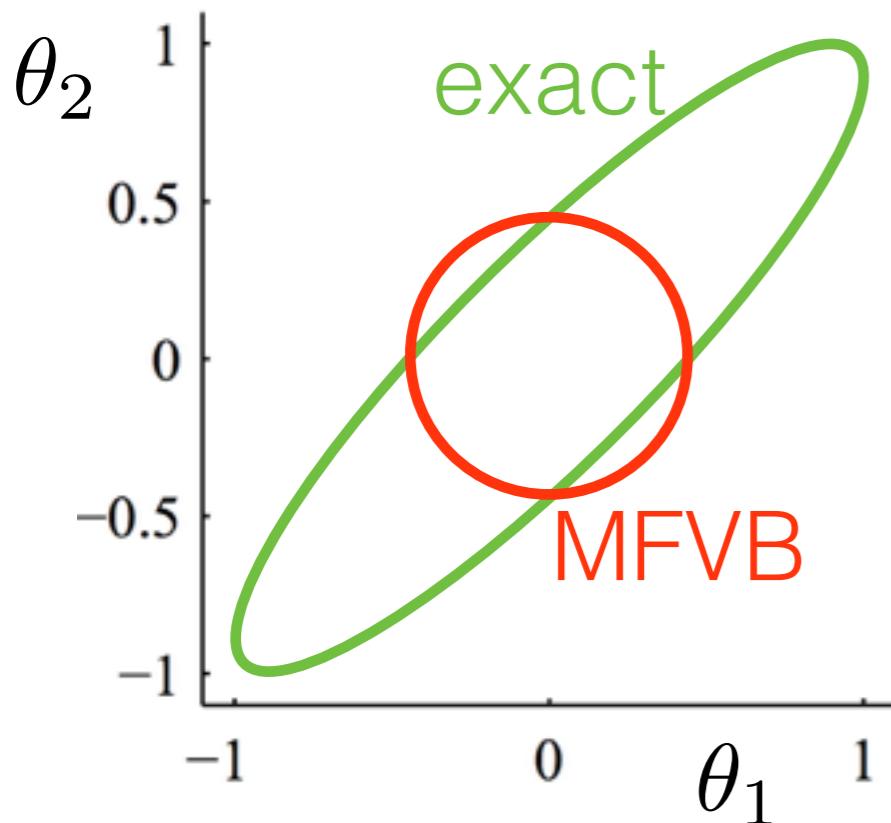
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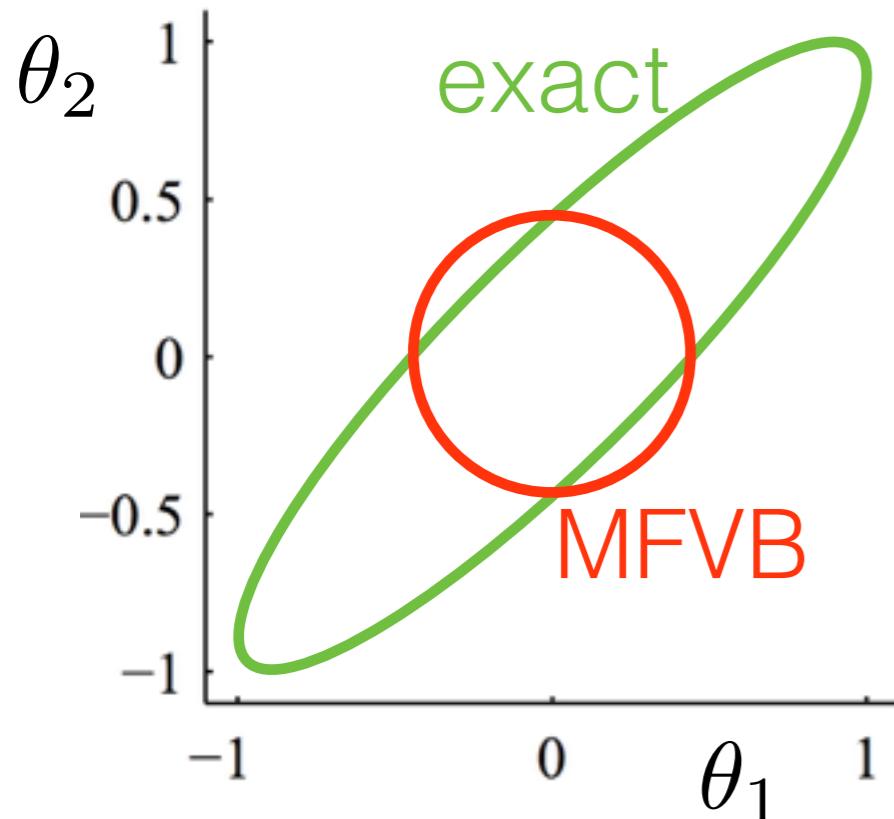
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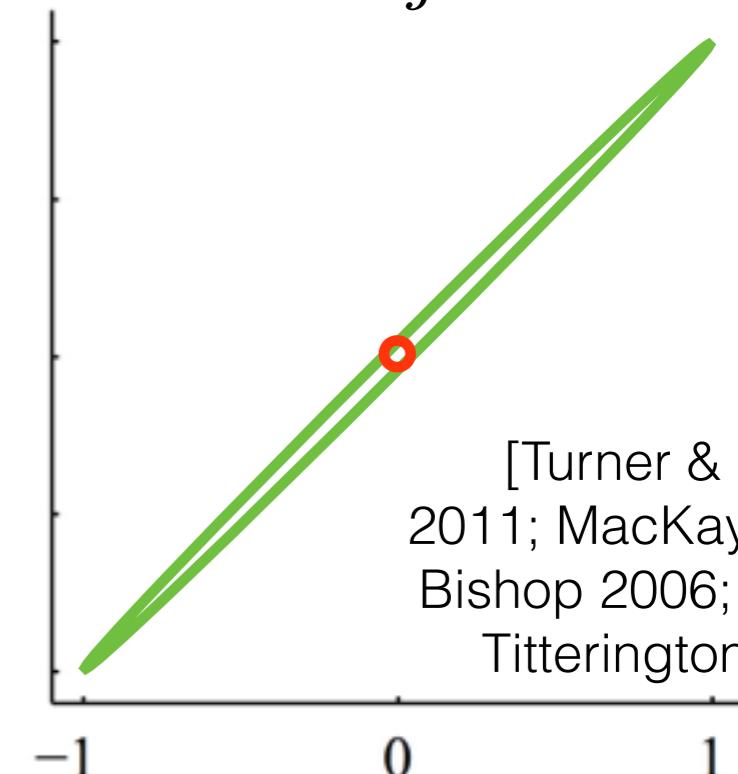
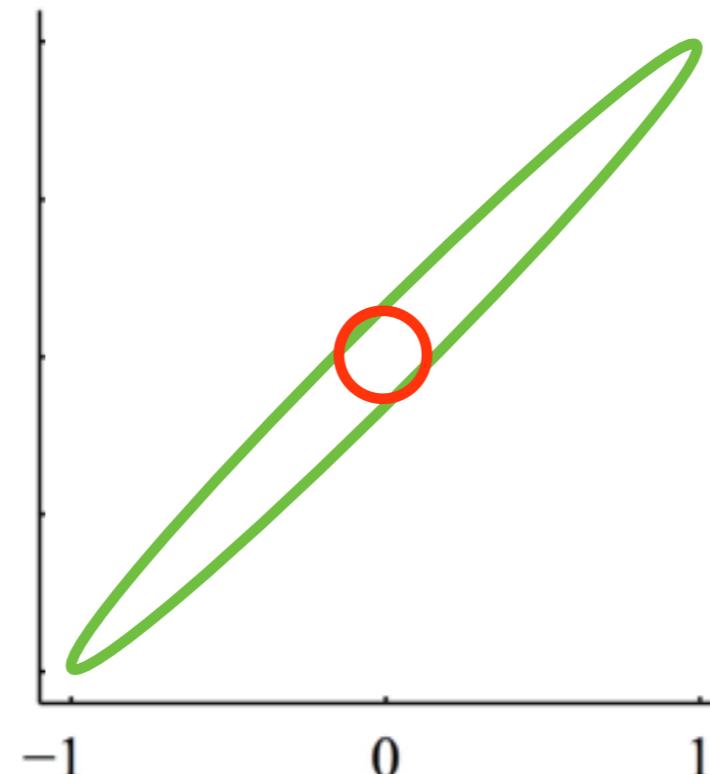
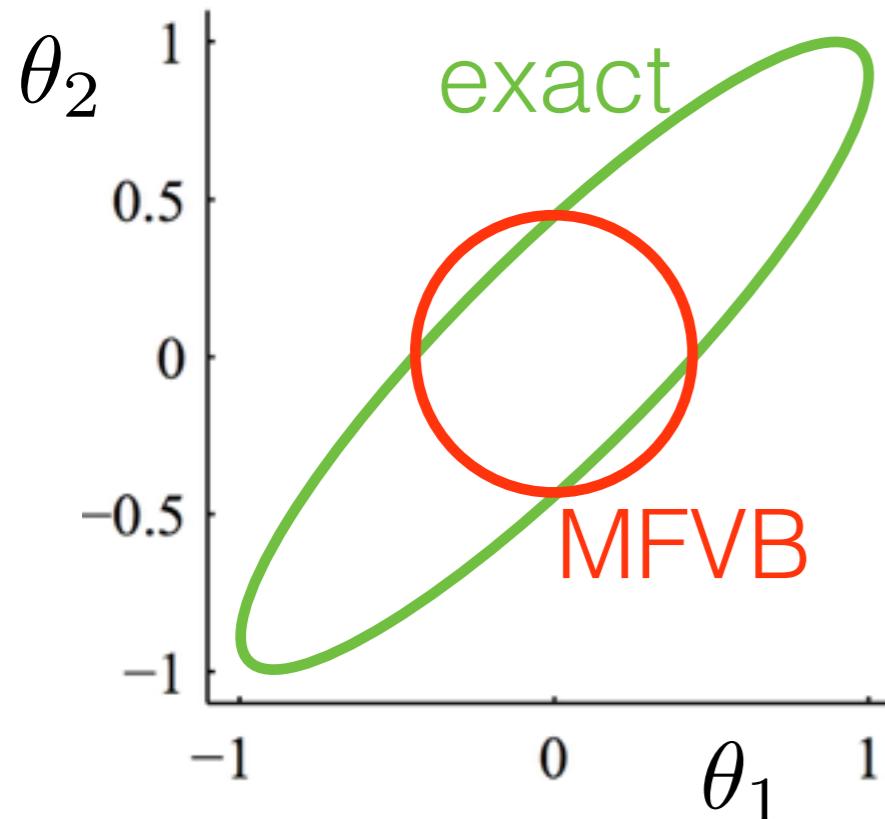
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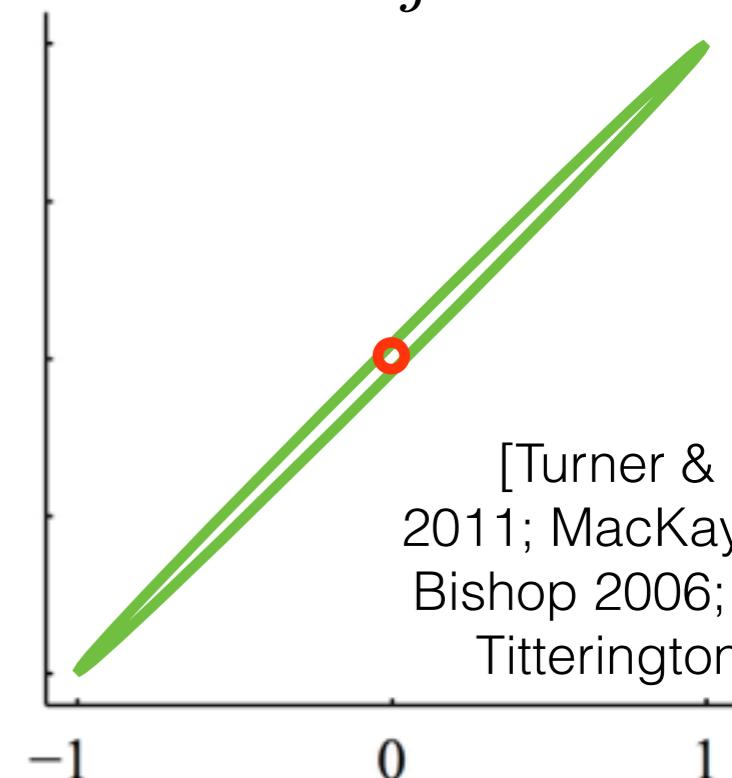
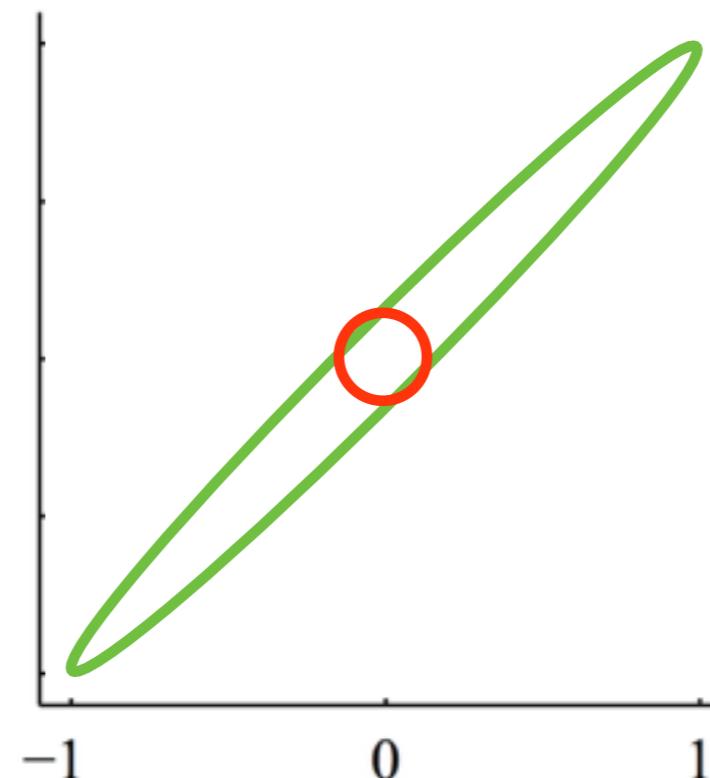
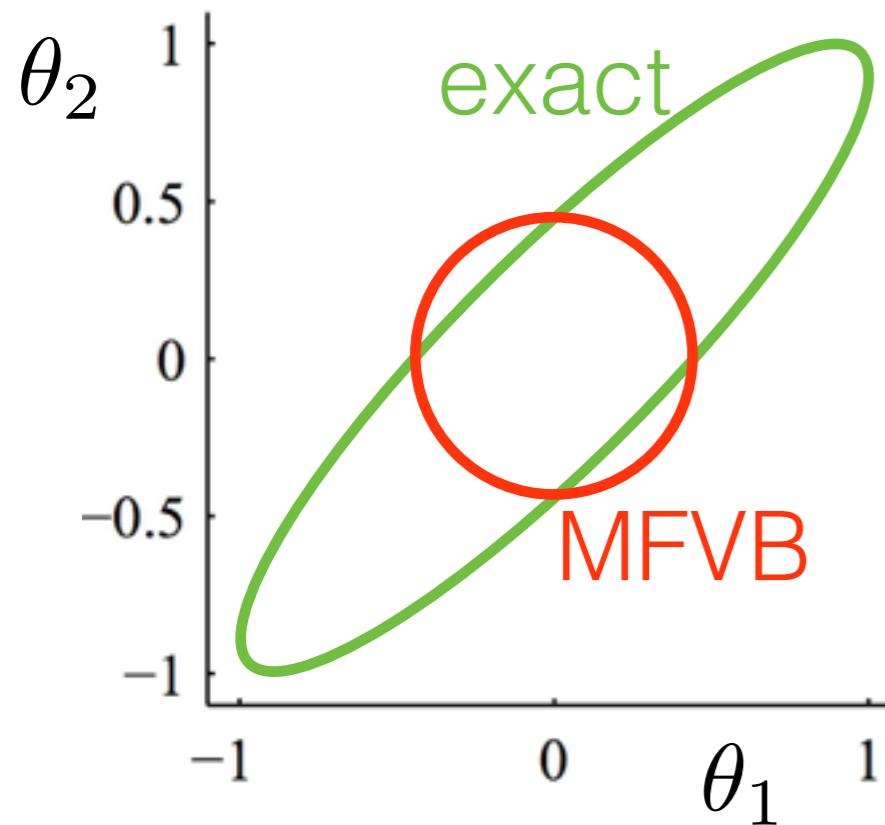
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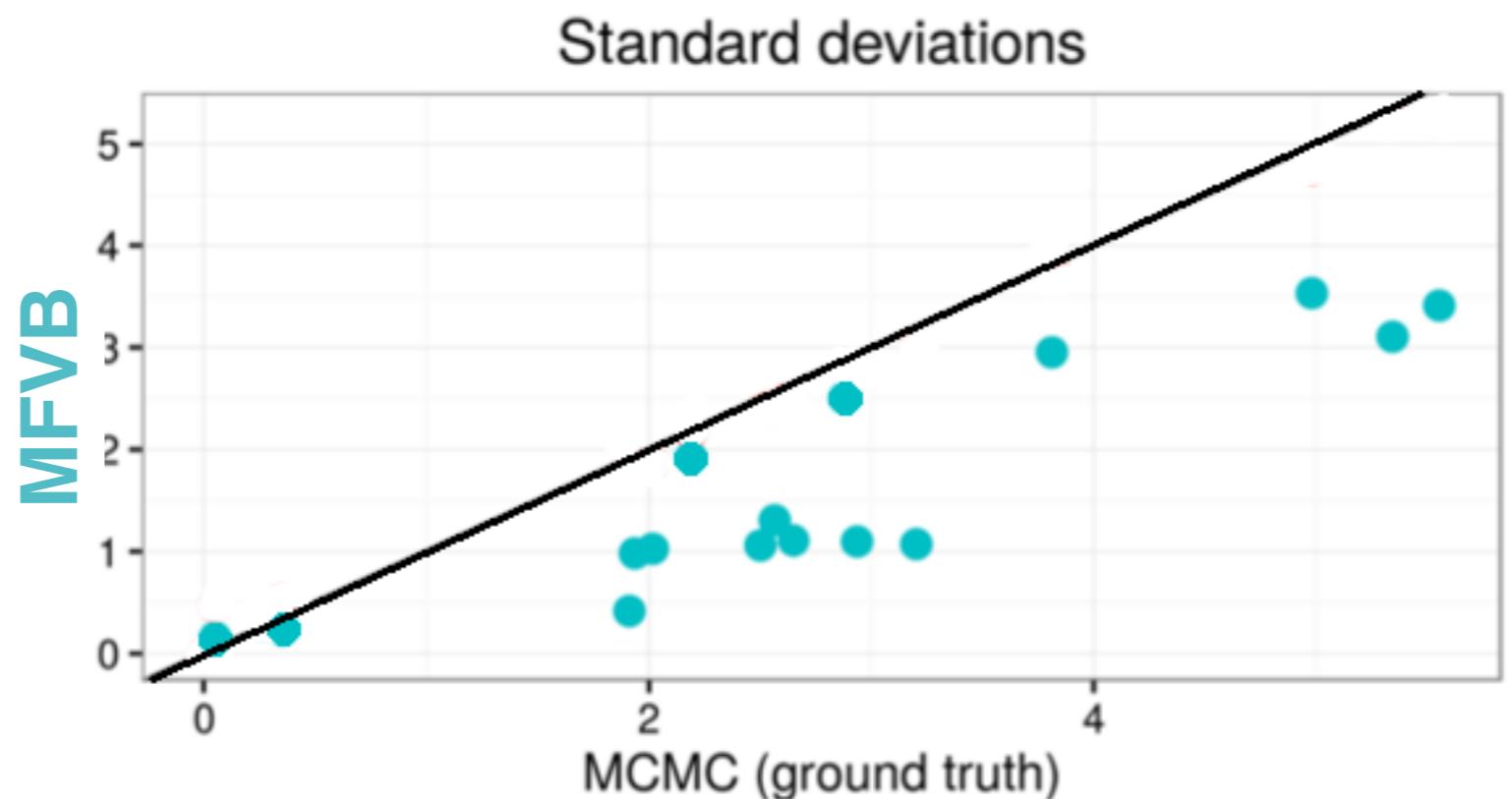
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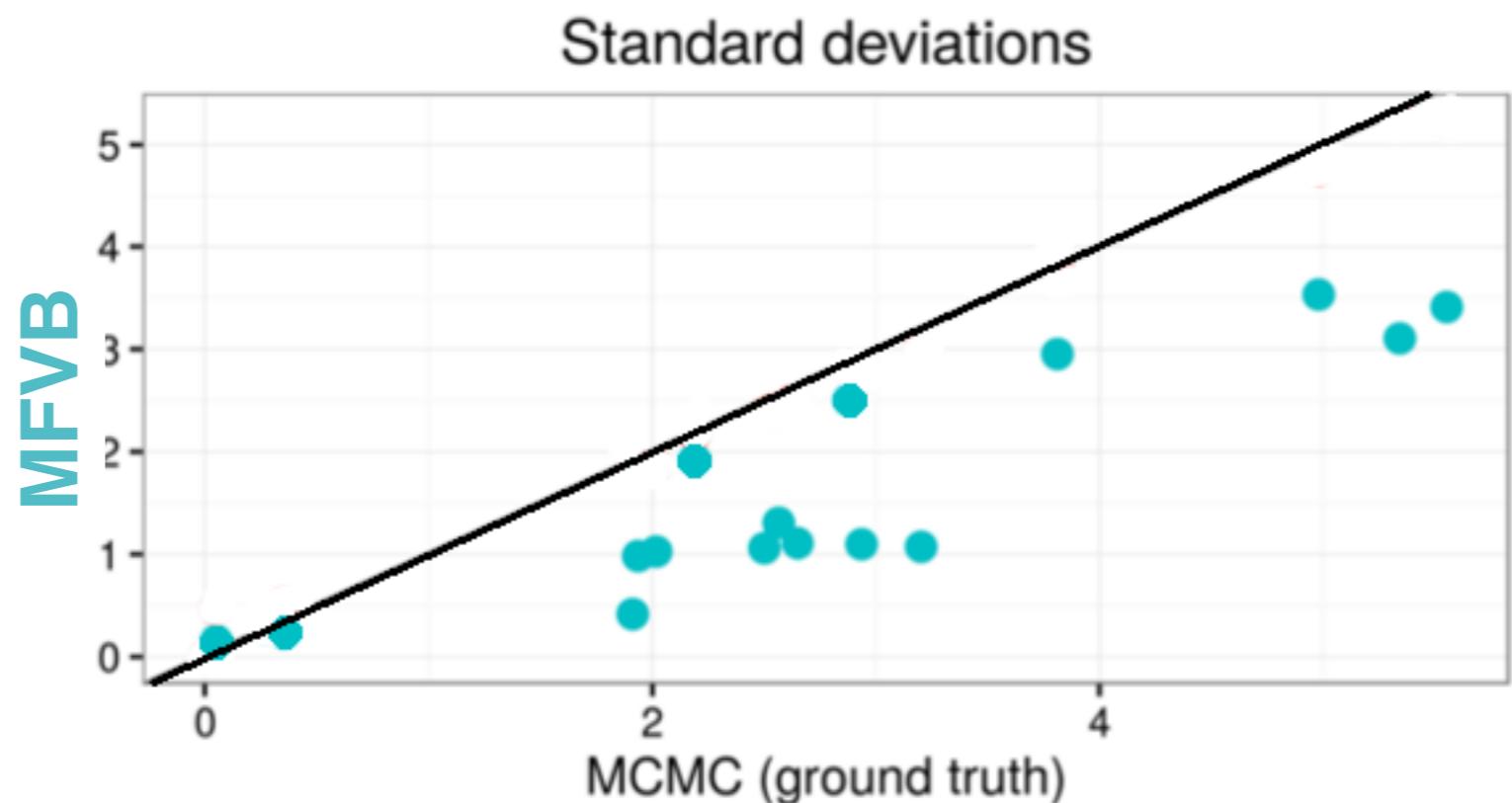
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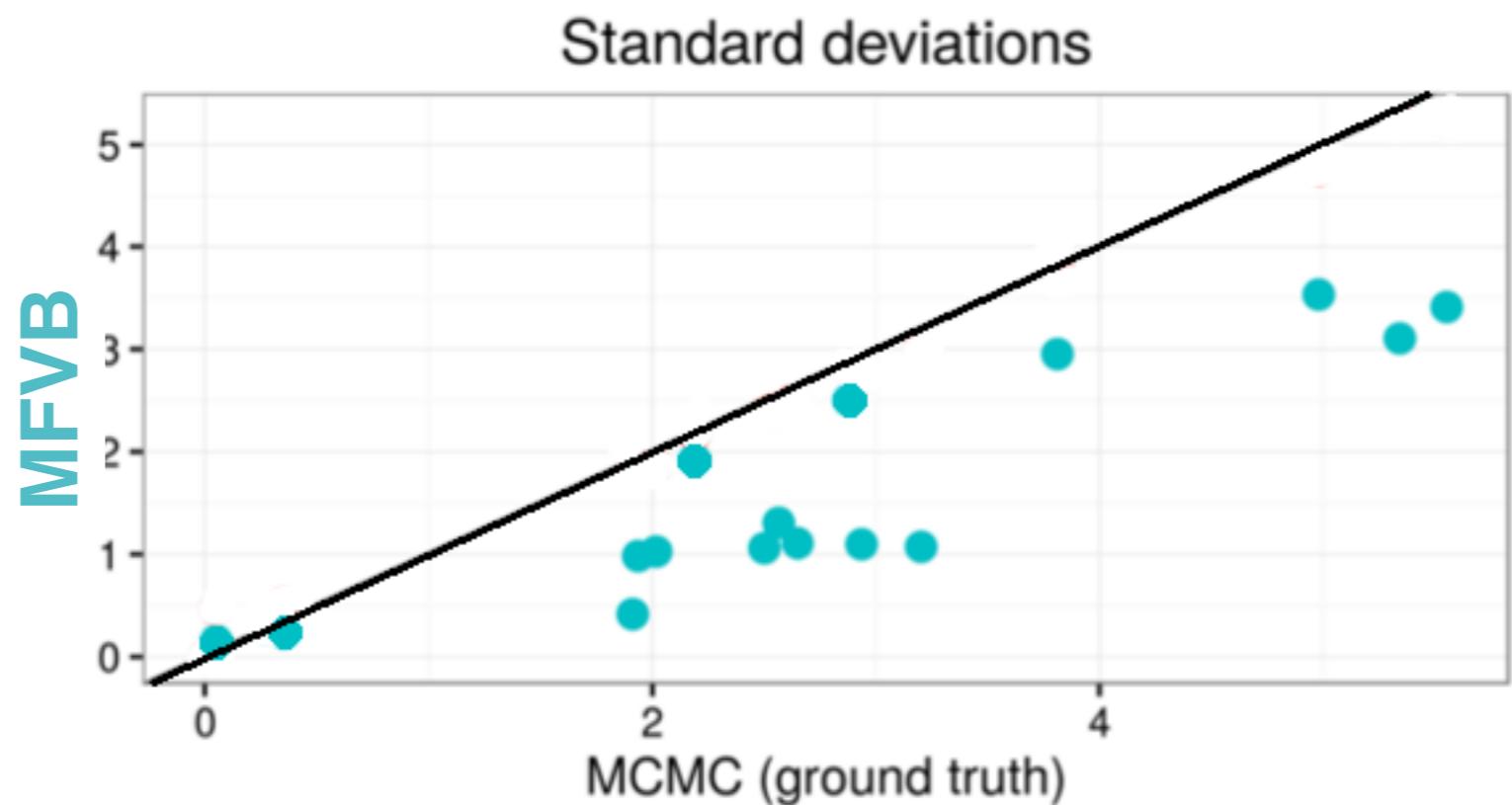
What about uncertainty?

- Microcredit effect
- τ mean:
3.08 USD PPP



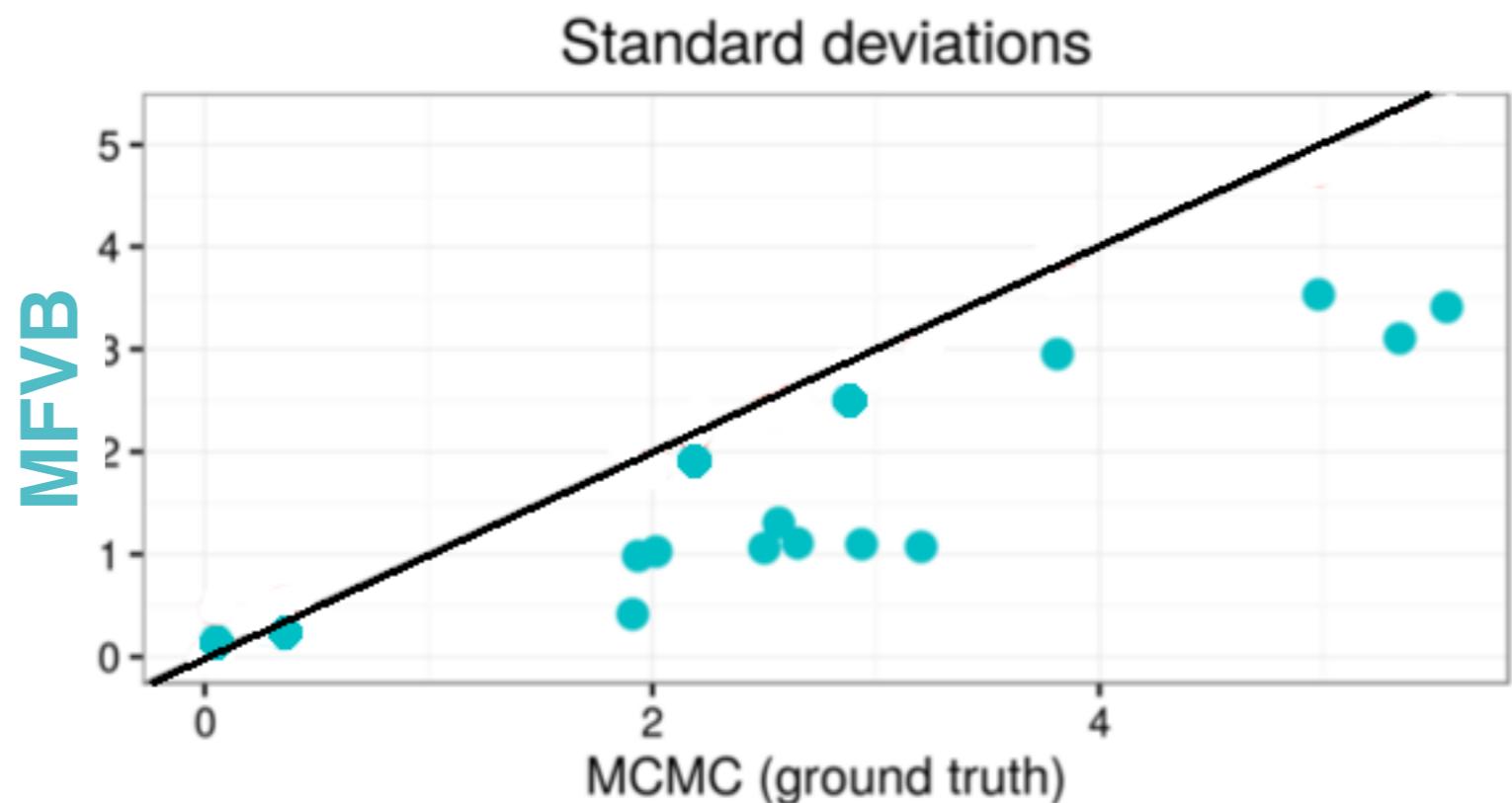
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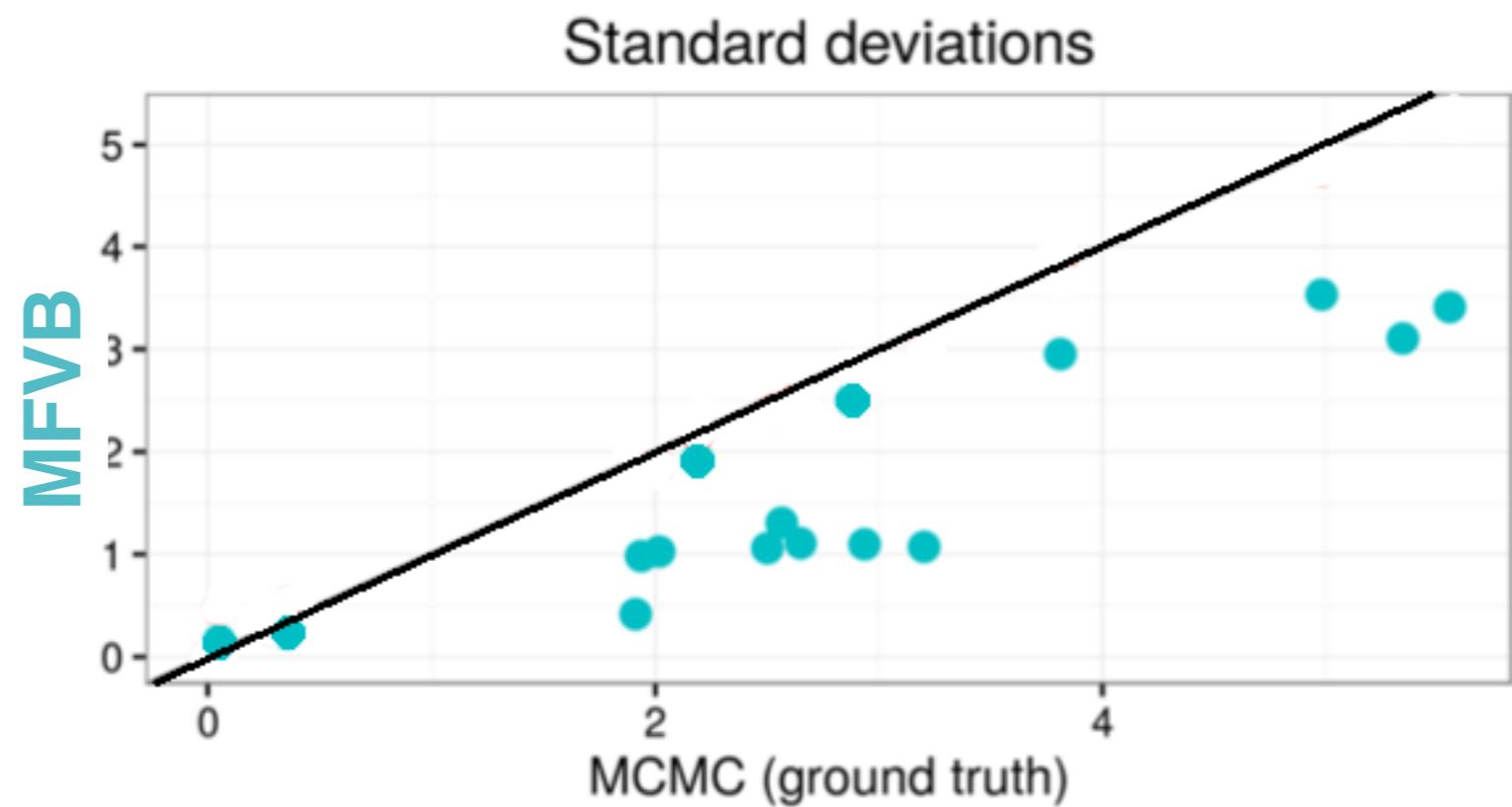
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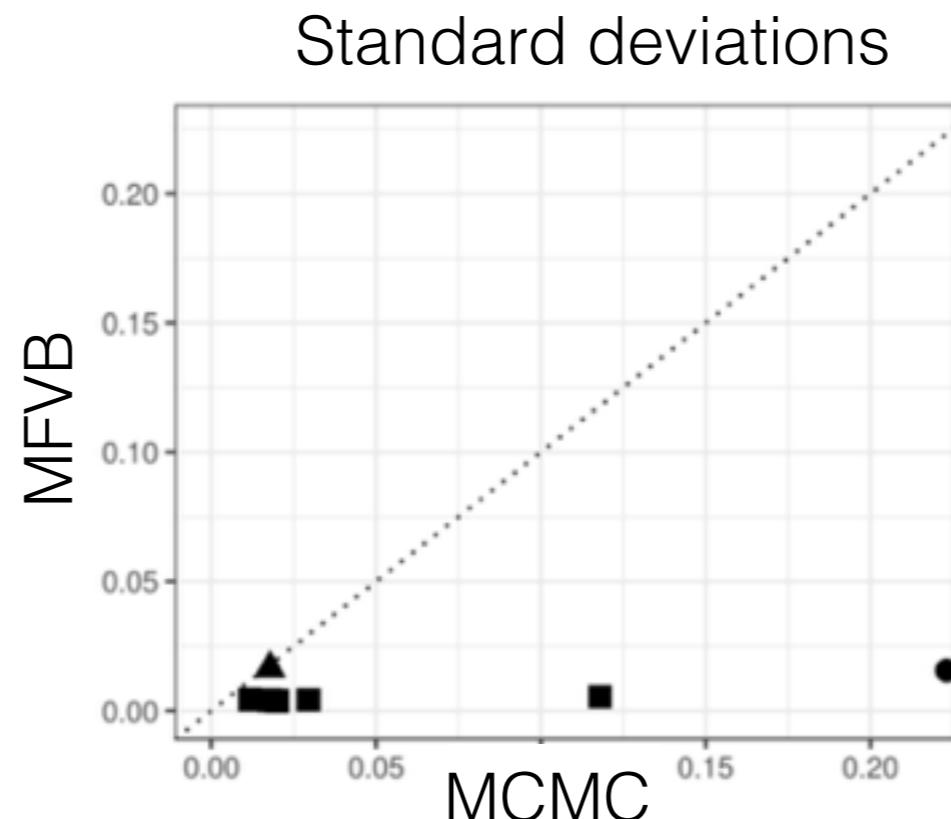


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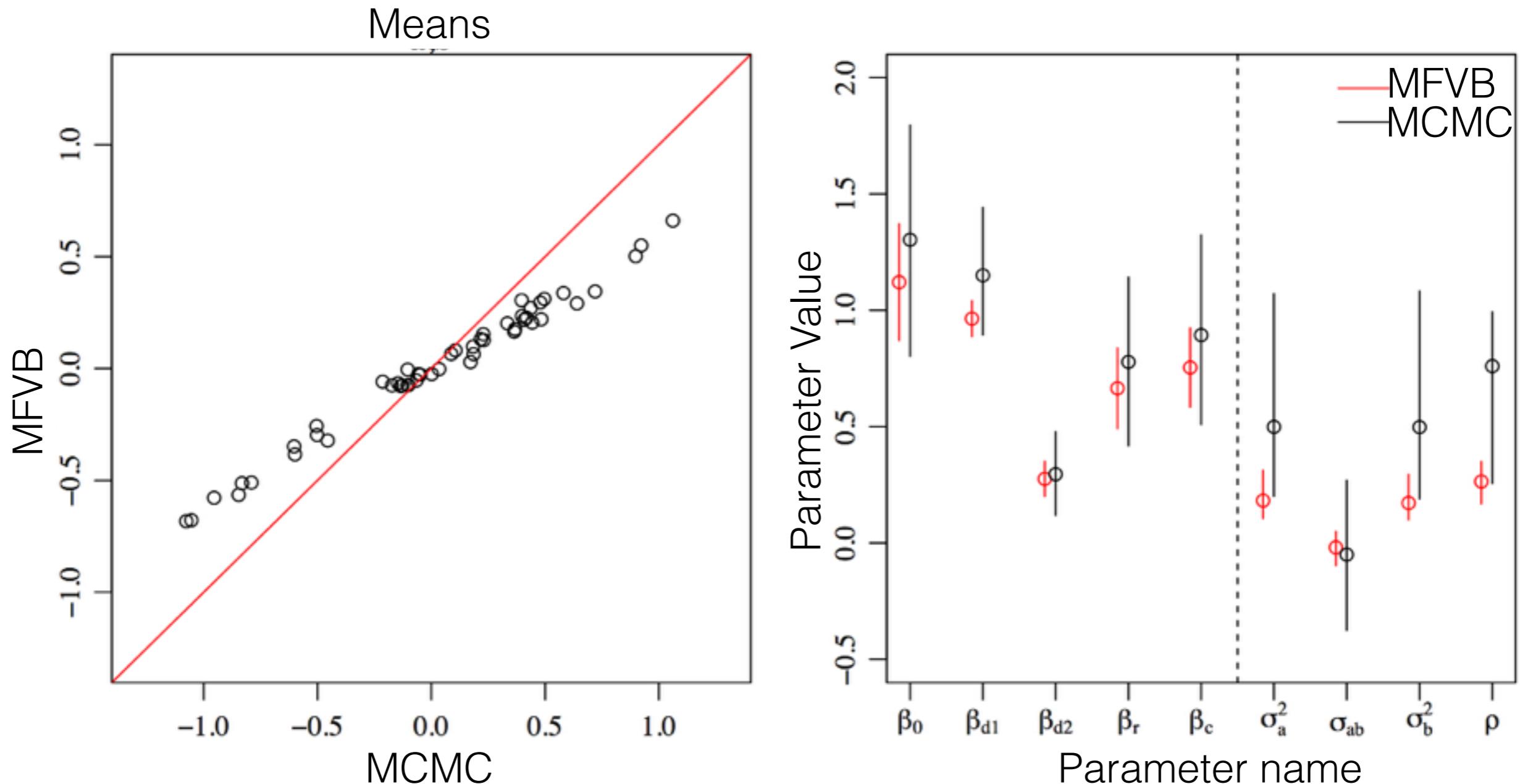


- Criteo
online ads
experiment



What about means?

- Model for relational data with covariates
- When 1000+ nodes, MCMC > 1 day [Fosdick 2013, Ch 4]



[Fosdick 2013, Ch 4, Fig 4.3]

Posterior means: revisited

- Want to predict college GPA y_n

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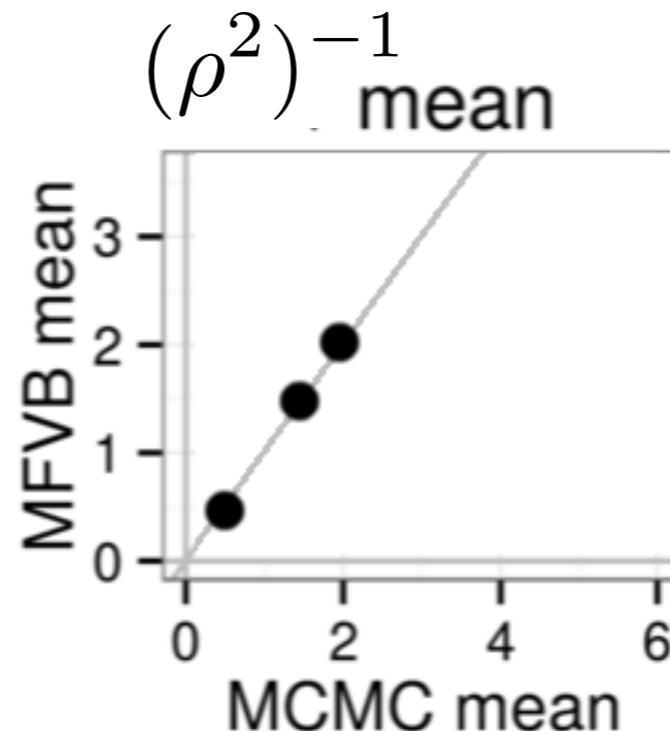
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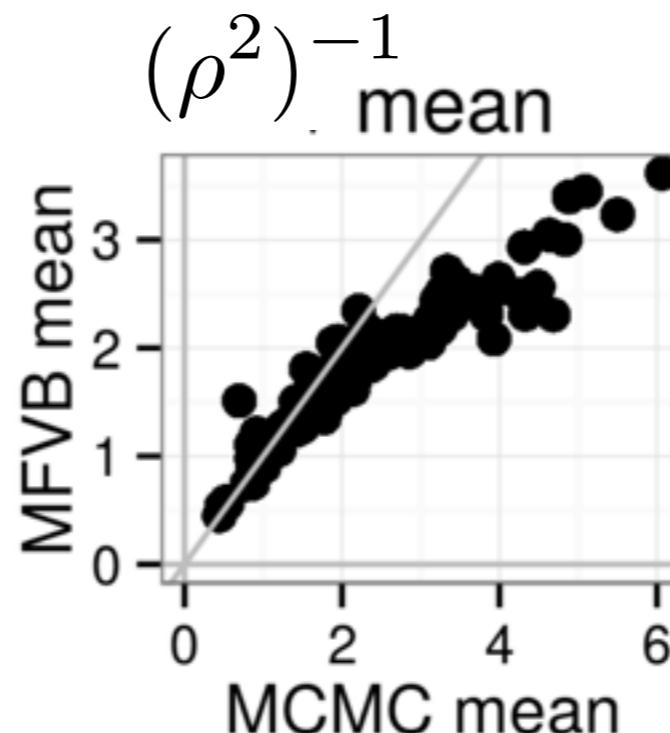
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- Data simulated from model (100 data sets, 300 data points):



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Is it just MFVB?

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Can have small KL and arbitrarily bad variance estimate

Proposition (HKCB). For any $t > 1$, there exist zero-mean, unimodal distributions q^* and p such that

$$KL(q^* || p) < 0.802 \quad \text{but also} \quad \sigma_p^2 \geq t\sigma_{q^*}^2$$

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What can we do?

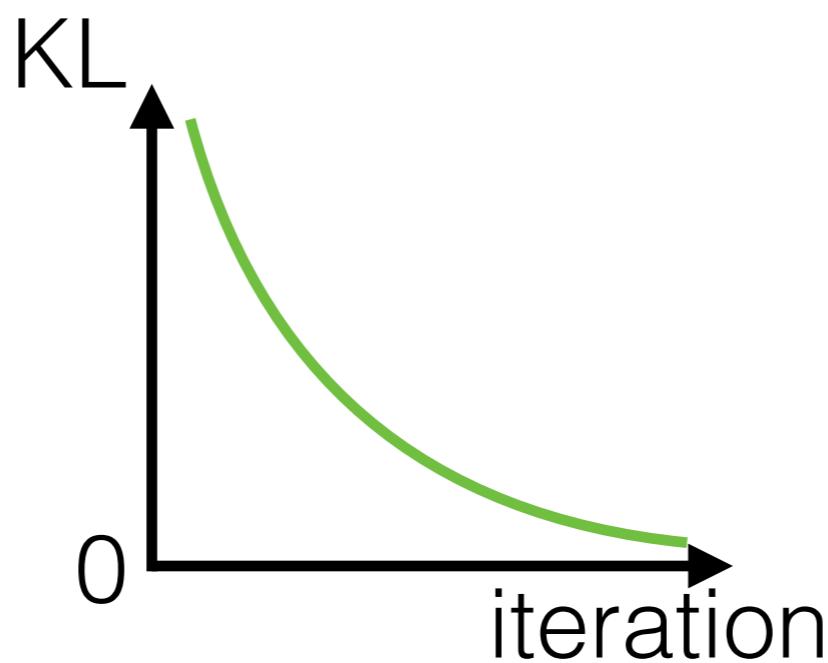
- Reliable diagnostics

What can we do?

- Reliable diagnostics
 - KL vs ELBO

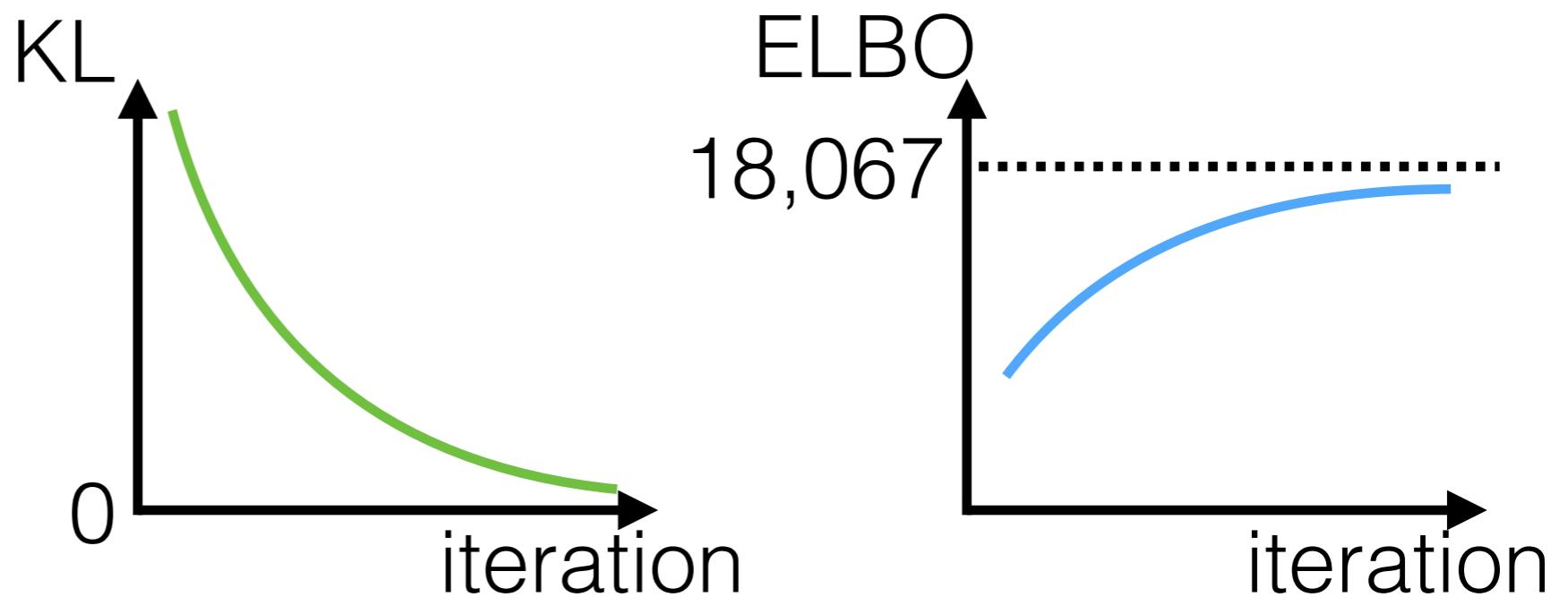
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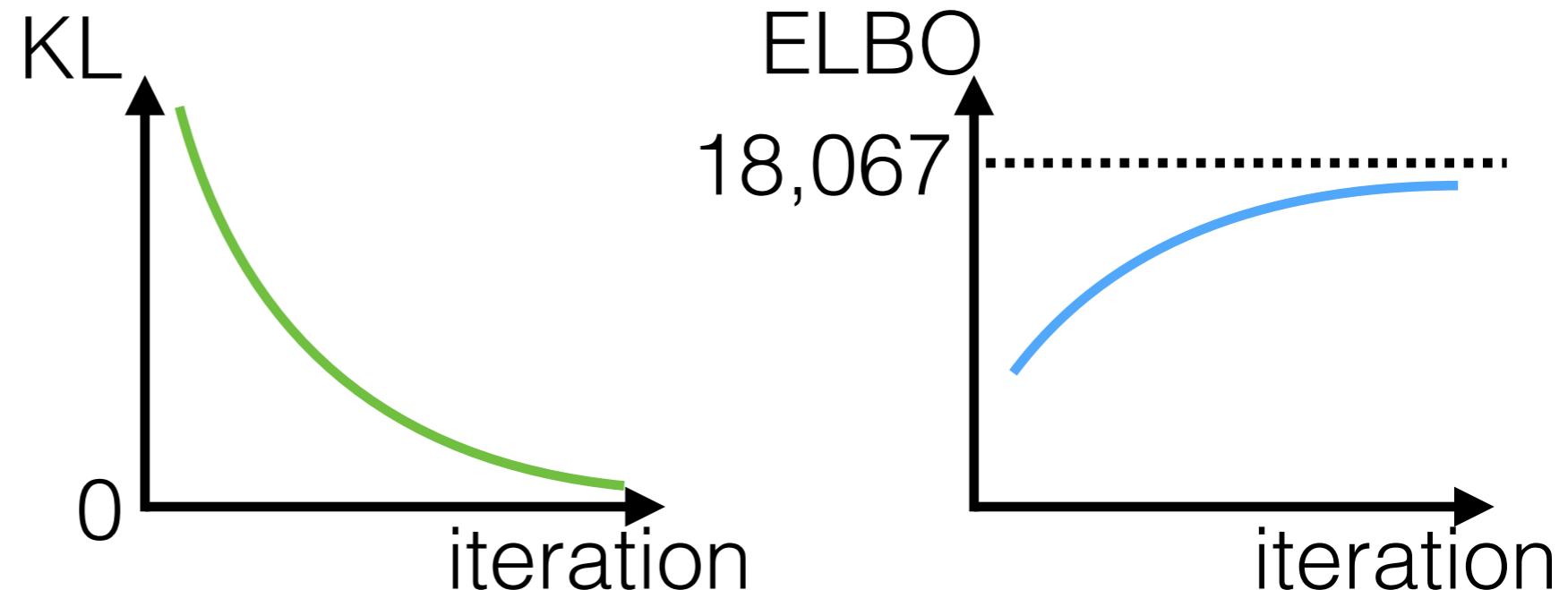
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[Gorham, Mackey 2015, 2017; Chwialkowski, Strathmann, Gretton 2016; Jitkrittum et al 2017; Talts et al 2018; Yao et al 2018, etc.]

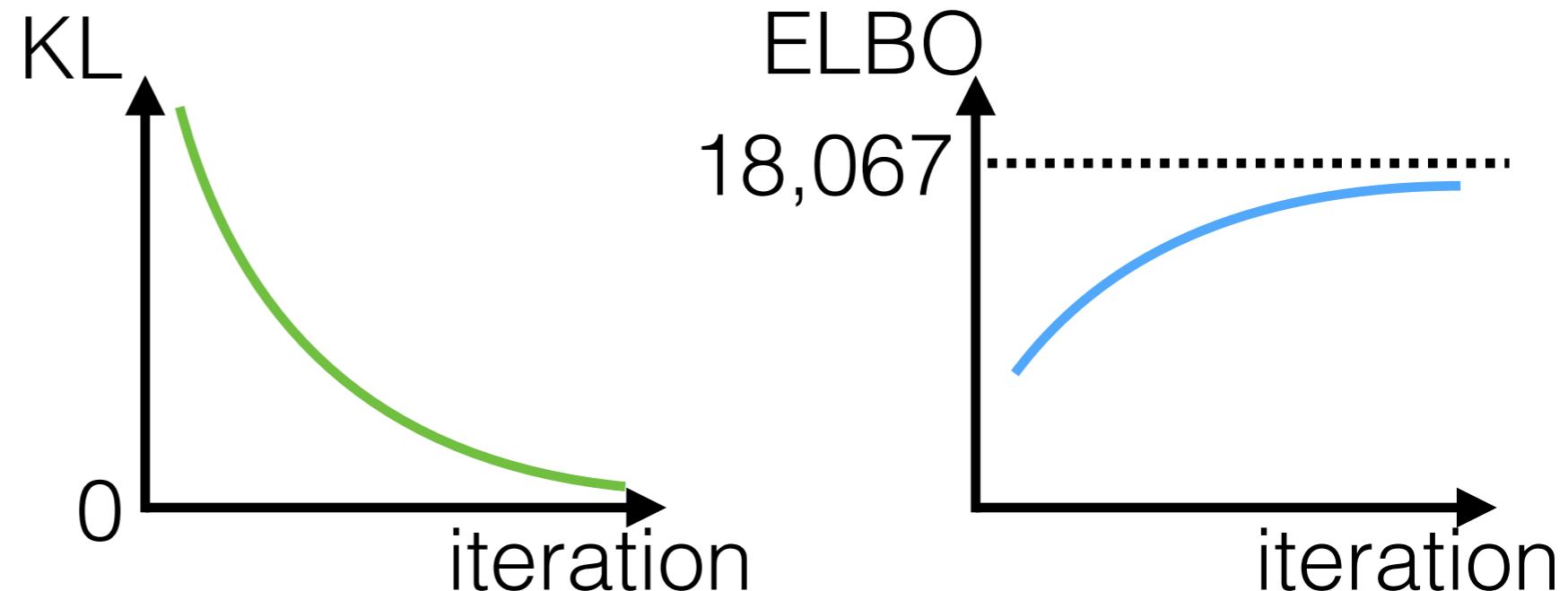


→ “Yes, but did it work? Evaluating variational inference” ICML 2018

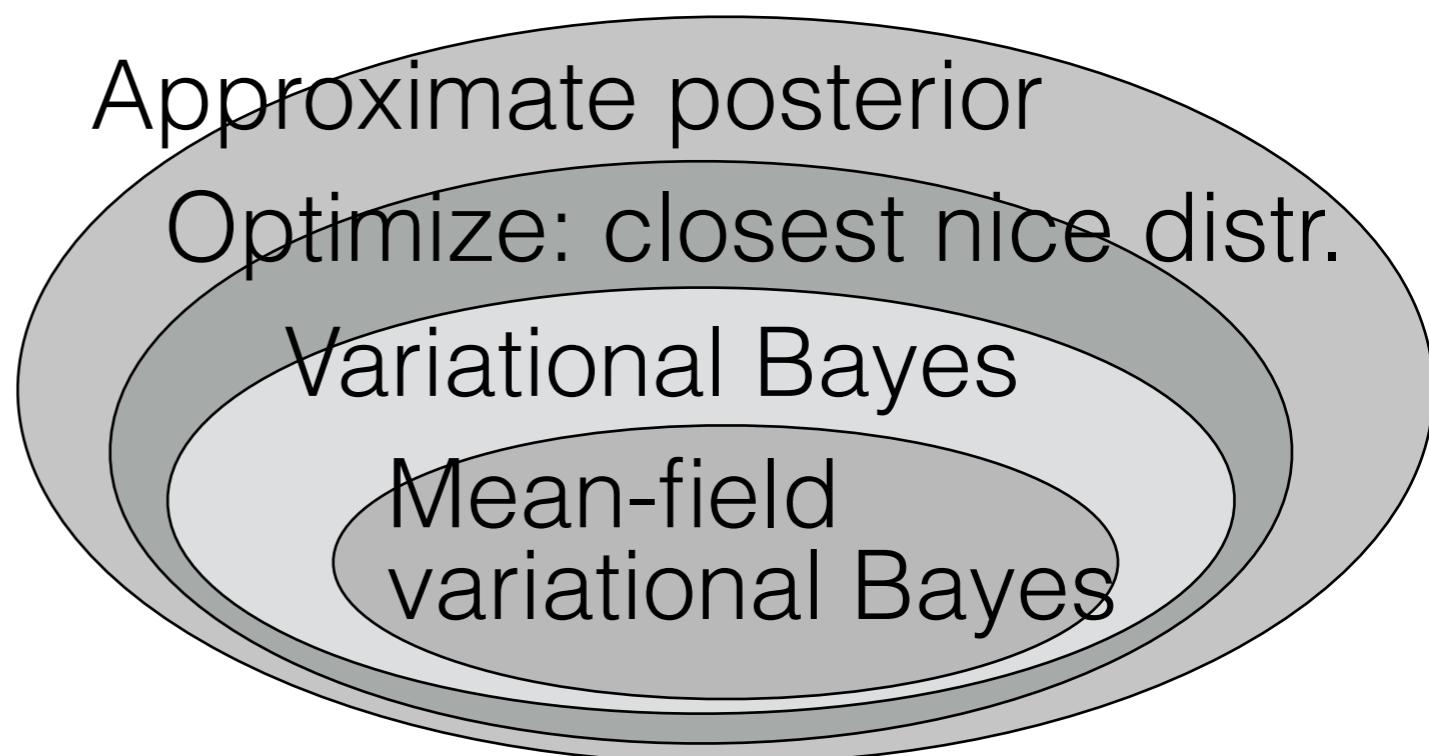
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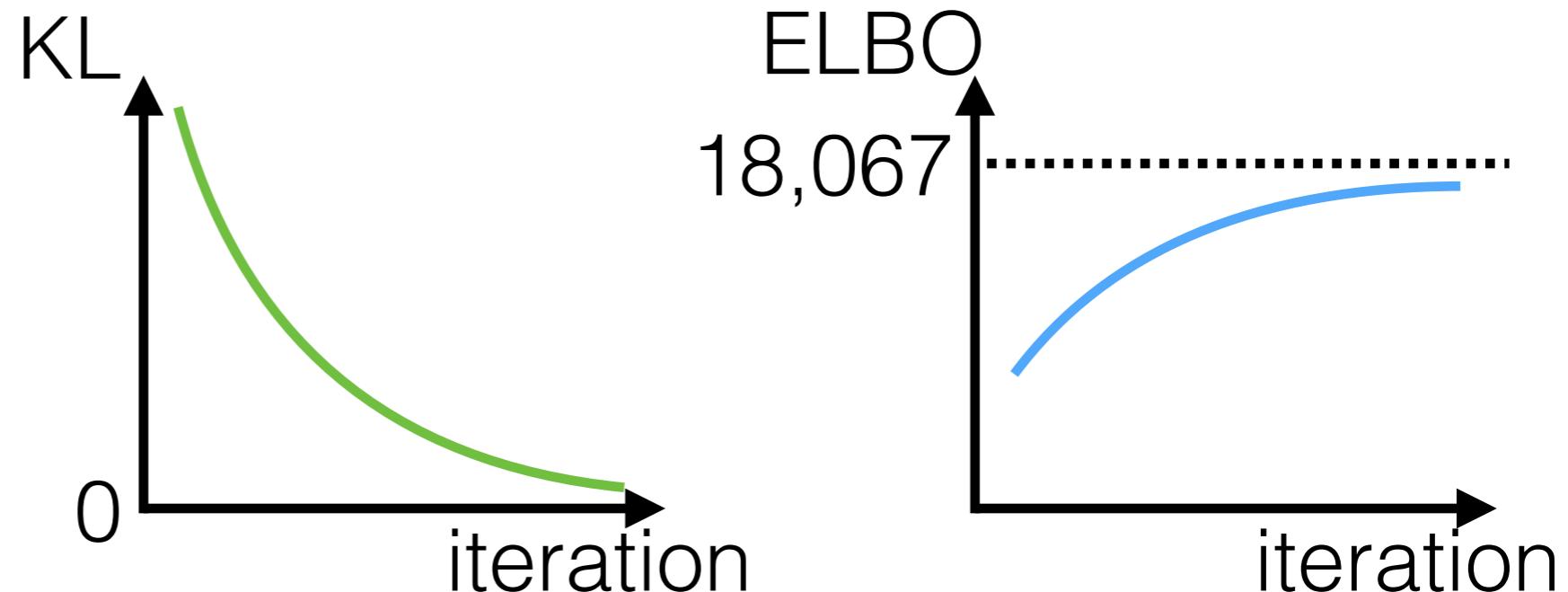
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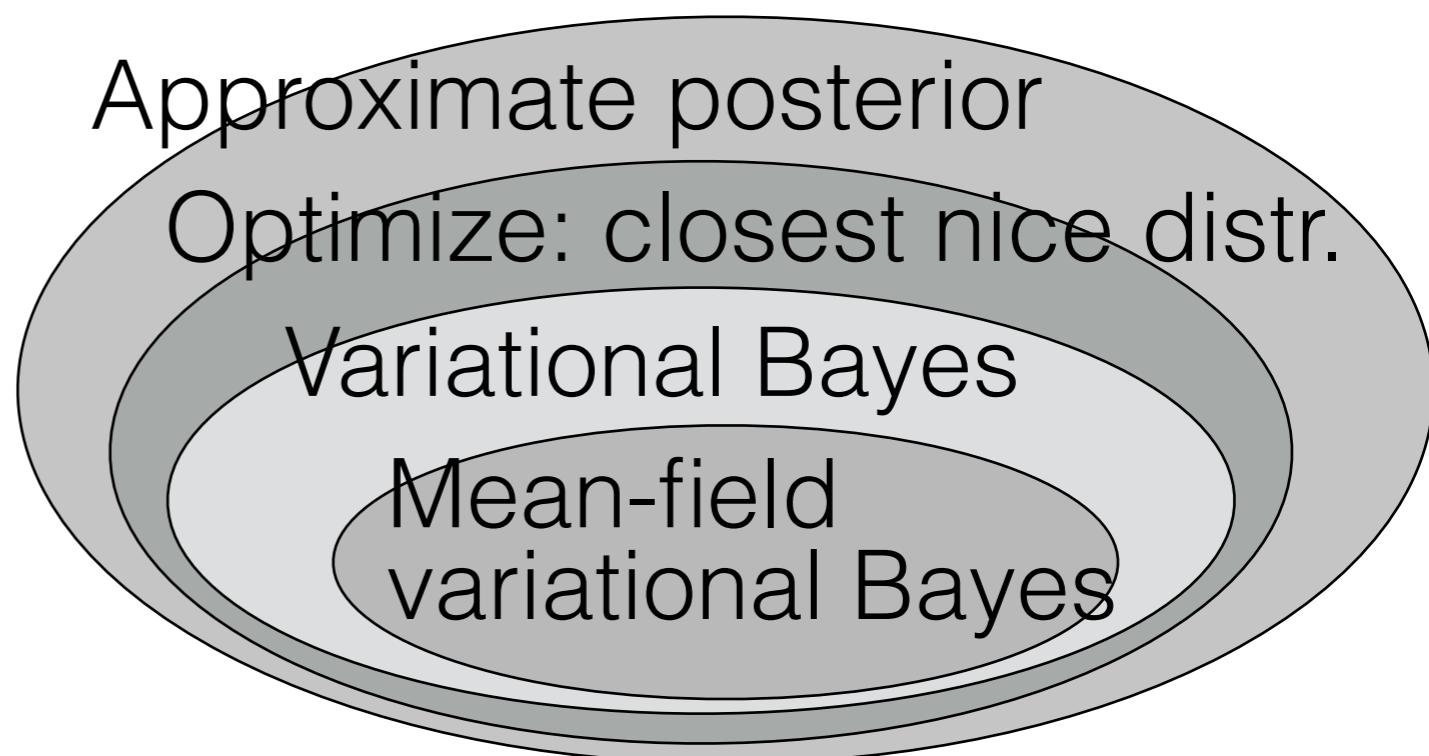
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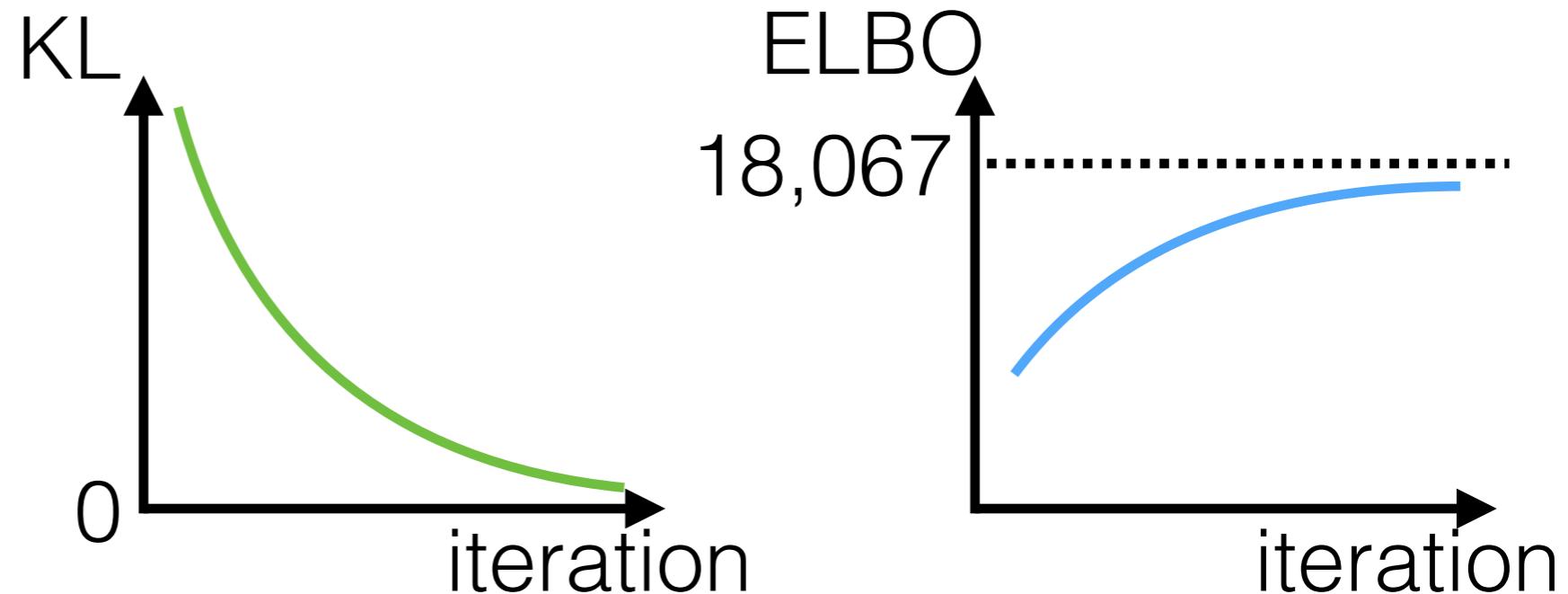
- “Yes, but did it work? Evaluating variational inference” ICML 2018
- Richer “nice” set; alternative divergences



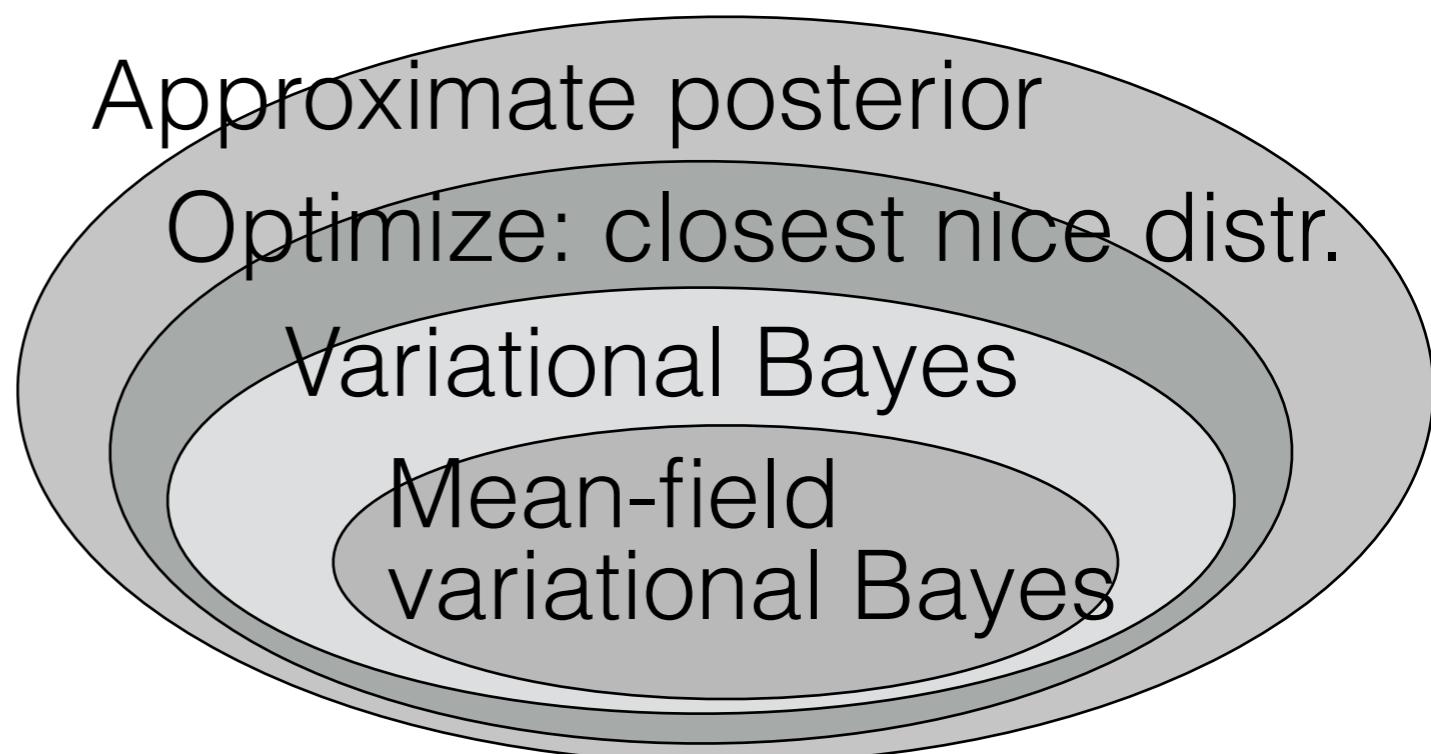
What can we do?

- Reliable diagnostics
 - KL vs ELBO

[Gorham, Mackey 2015, 2017; Chwialkowski, Strathmann, Gretton 2016; Jitkrittum et al 2017; Talts et al 2018; Yao et al 2018, etc.]



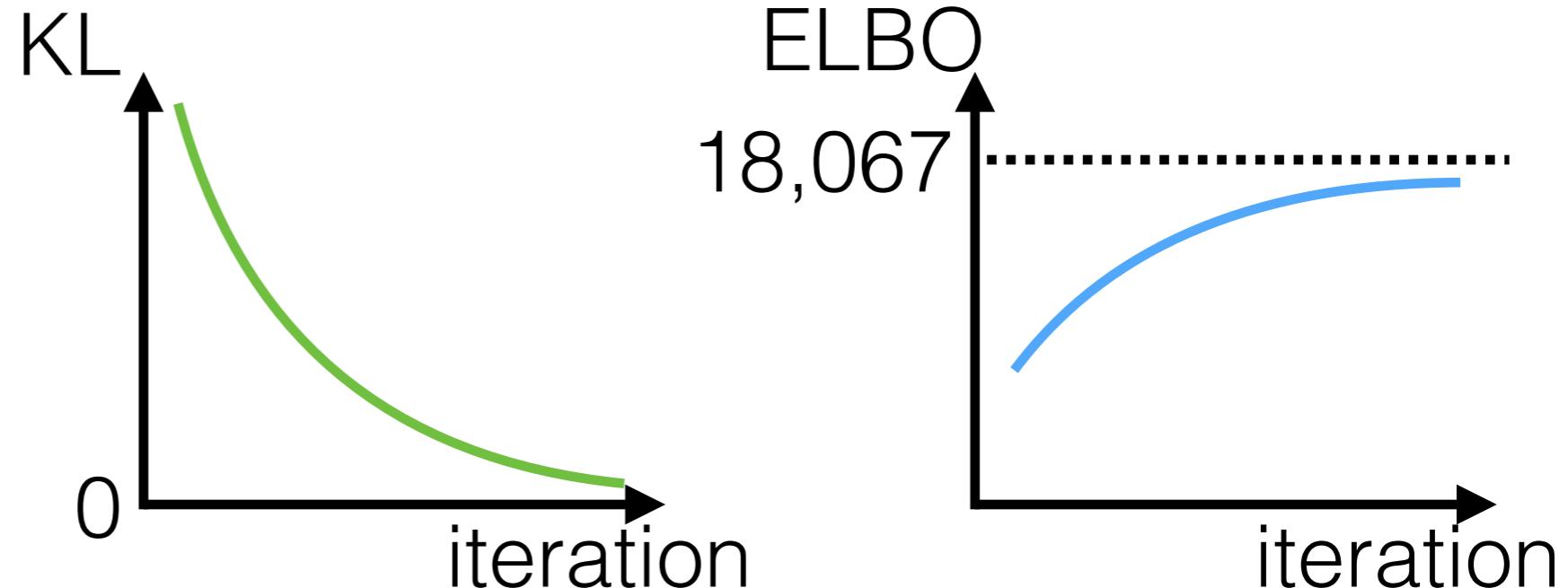
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[Turner, Sahani 2011]



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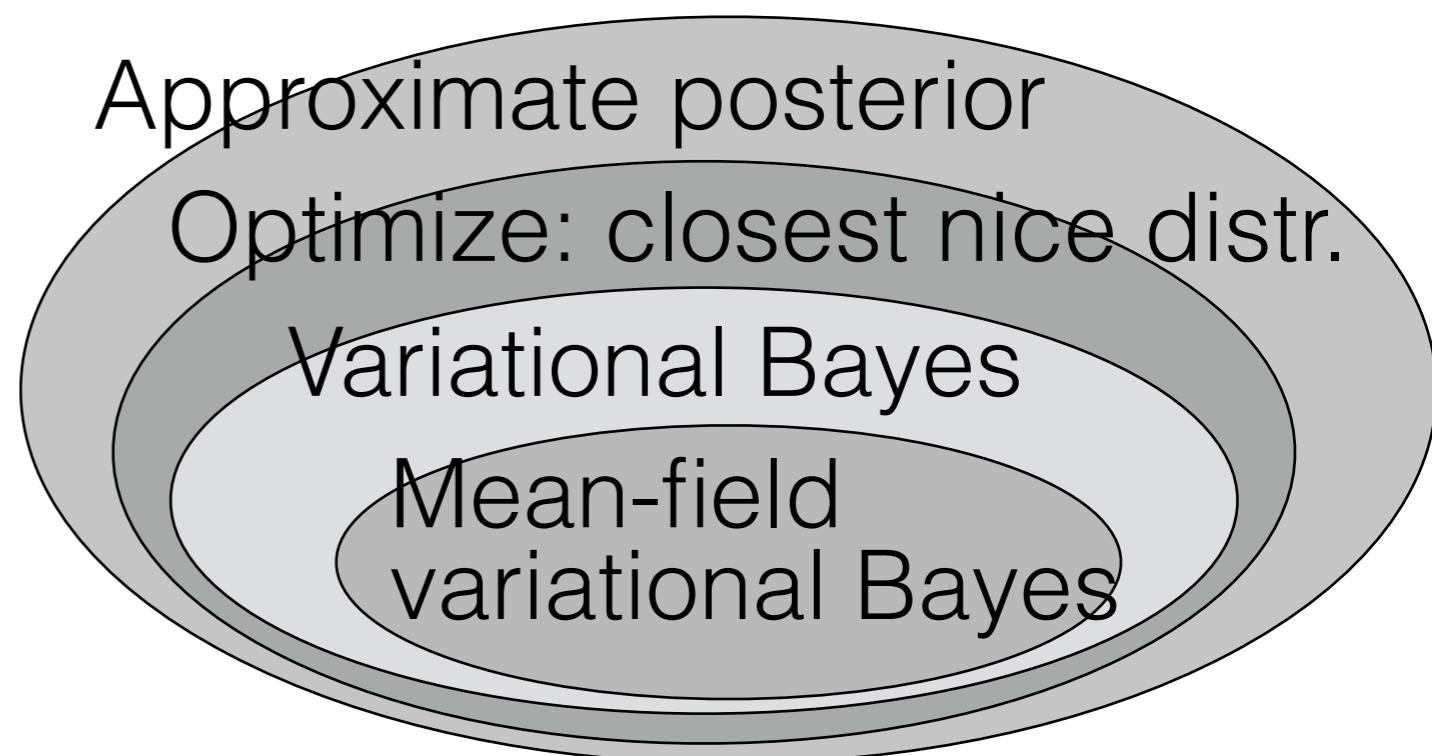
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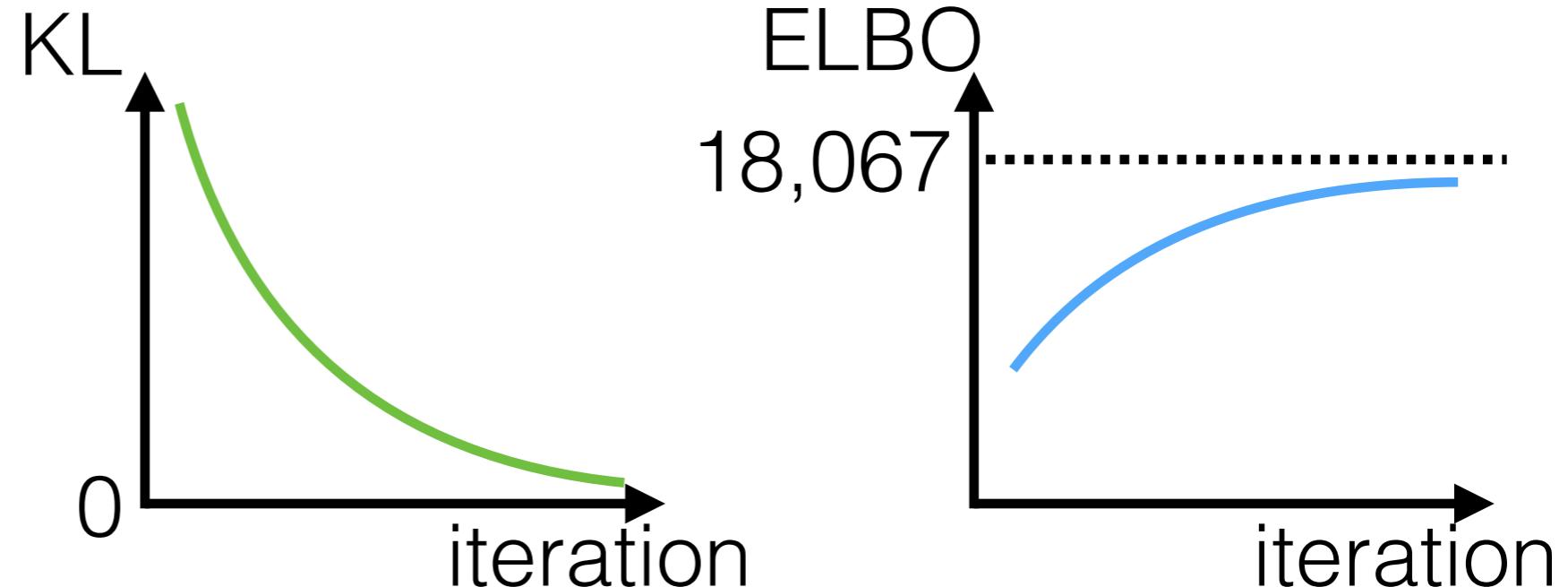
[Huggins, Kasprzak, Campbell, Broderick, 2018]



What can we do?

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 - KL vs ELBO

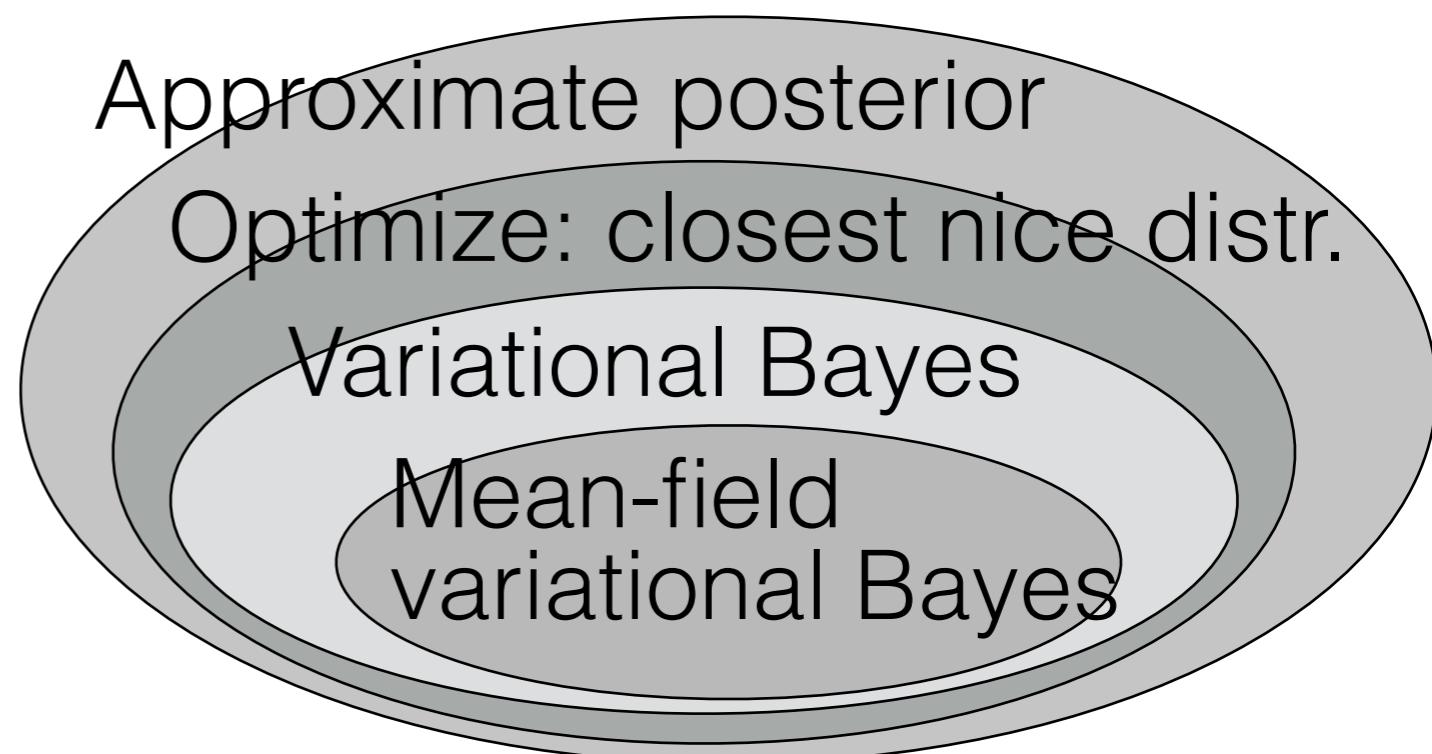
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- “Yes, but did it work? Evaluating variational inference” ICML 2018
- Richer “nice” set; alternative divergences

[Turner, Sahani 2011]
[Huggins, Kasprzak, Campbell, Broderick, 2018]
 - Corrections

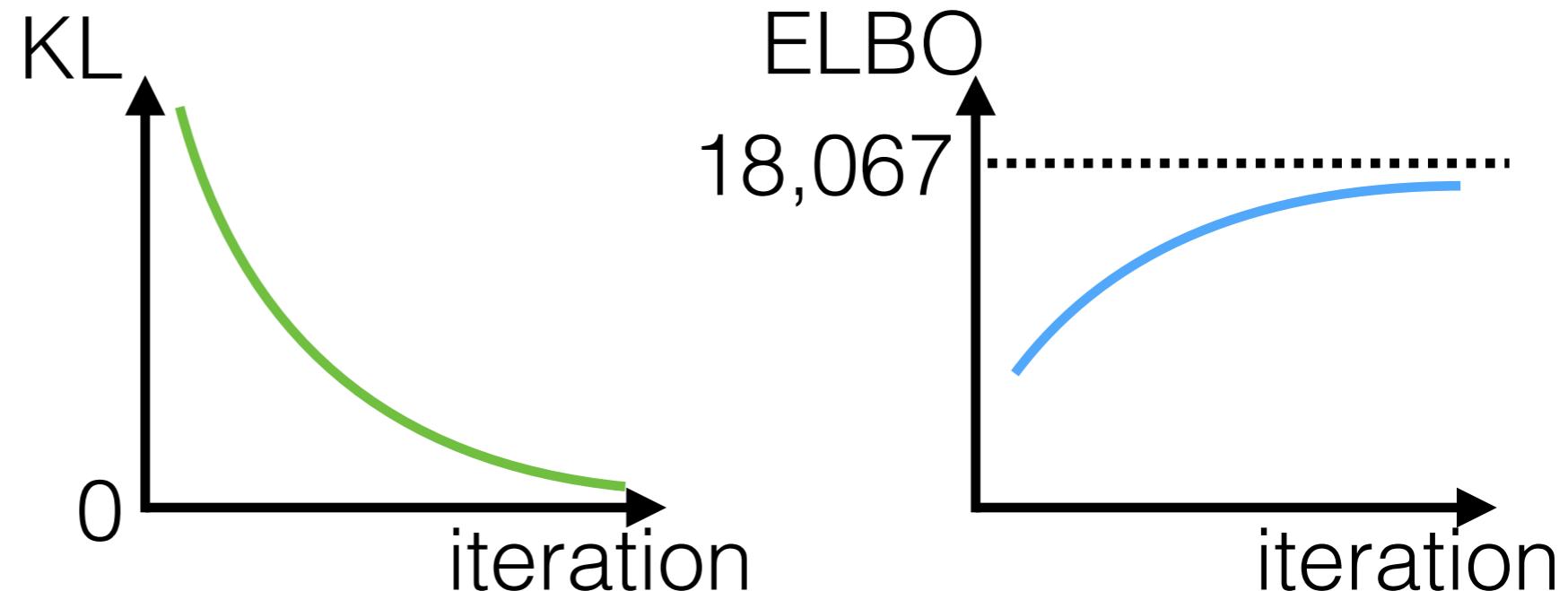
[Giordano, Broderick, Jordan 2018]



What can we do?

- Reliable diagnostics
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[Gorham, Mackey 2015, 2017; Chwialkowski, Strathmann, Gretton 2016; Jitkrittum et al 2017; Talts et al 2018; Yao et al 2018, etc.]



→ “Yes, but did it work? Evaluating variational inference” ICML 2018

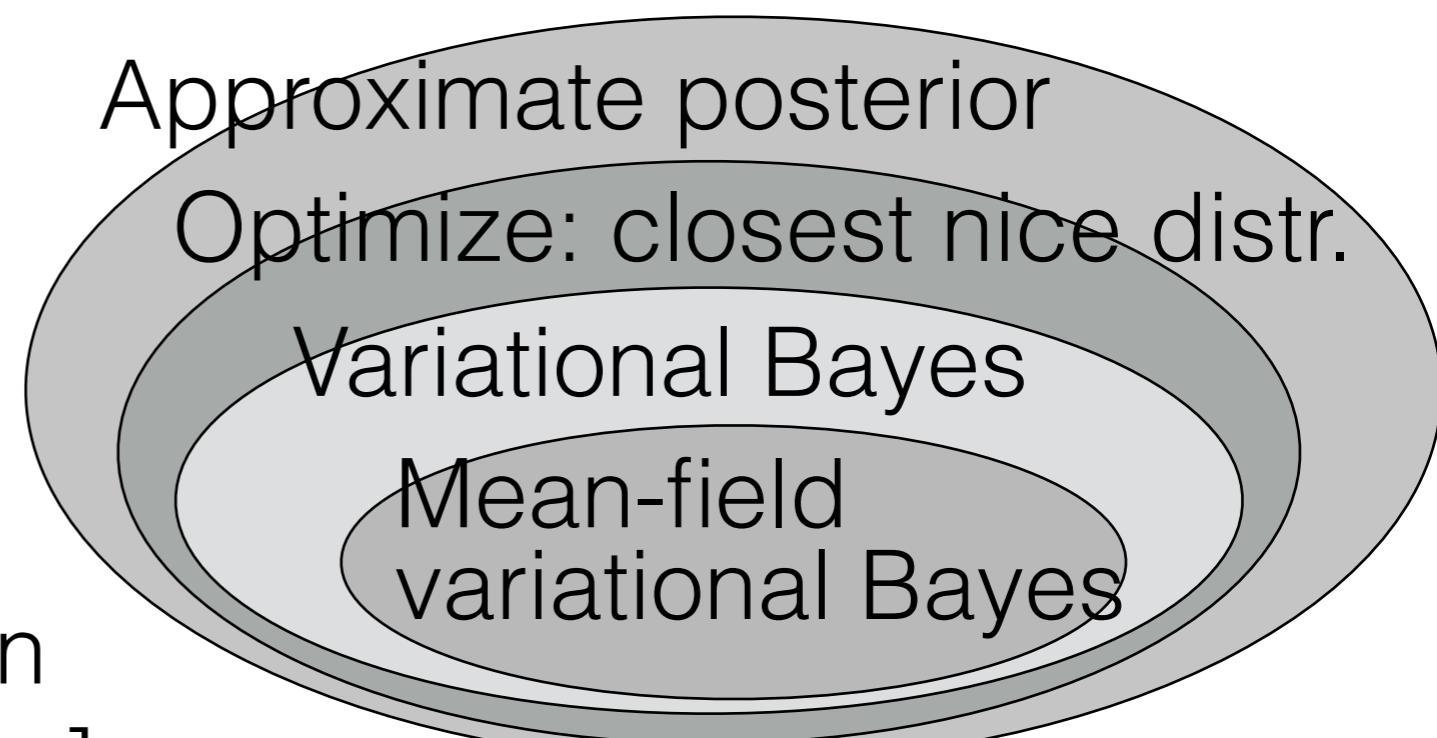
- Richer “nice” set; alternative divergences

[Turner, Sahani 2011]

[Huggins, Kasprzak, Campbell, Broderick, 2018]

- Corrections [Giordano, Broderick, Jordan 2018]

- Theoretical guarantees on finite-data quality [seminar]



What to read next

Textbooks and Reviews

- Bishop. *Pattern Recognition and Machine Learning*, Ch 10. 2006.
- Blei, Kucukelbir, McAuliffe. Variational inference: A review for statisticians, *JASA* 2016.
- MacKay. *Information Theory, Inference, and Learning Algorithms*, Ch 33. 2003.
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- Wainwright, Jordan. Graphical models, exponential families, and variational inference. *Foundations and Trends in Machine Learning*, 2008.

More Experiments

- RJ Giordano, T Broderick, and MI Jordan. Linear response methods for accurate covariance estimates from mean field variational Bayes. *NeurIPS* 2015.
- RJ Giordano, T Broderick, R Meager, J Huggins, and MI Jordan. Fast robustness quantification with variational Bayes. *ICML Data4Good Workshop* 2016.
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- JH Huggins, RP Adams, and T Broderick. PASS-GLM: Polynomial approximate sufficient statistics for scalable Bayesian GLM inference. *NeurIPS* 2017.
- J Huggins, T Campbell, M Kasprzak, T Broderick. Practical bounds on the error of Bayesian posterior approximations: A nonasymptotic approach, 2018. ArXiv:1809.09505.
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