

tf.contrib.bayesflow.variational_inference.elbo

```
elbo(
    log_likelihood,
    variational_with_prior=None,
    keep_batch_dim=True,
    form=None,
    name='ELBO'
)
```

Defined in [tensorflow/contrib/bayesflow/python/ops/variational_inference_impl.py](#).

See the guide: [BayesFlow Variational Inference \(contrib\) > Ops](#)

Evidence Lower BOund. $\log p(\mathbf{x}) \geq \text{ELBO}$.

Optimization objective for inference of hidden variables by variational inference.

This function is meant to be used in conjunction with `StochasticTensor`. The user should build out the inference network, using `StochasticTensor`s as latent variables, and the generative network. `elbo` at minimum needs $p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{Z})$ and assumes that all `StochasticTensor`s upstream of $p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{Z})$ are the variational distributions. Use `register_prior` to register `Distribution` priors for each `StochasticTensor`. Alternatively, pass in `variational_with_prior` specifying all variational distributions and their priors.

Mathematical details:

$$\begin{aligned} \log p(\mathbf{x}) &= \log \int p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{Z}) d\mathbf{Z} \\ &= \log \int \frac{q(\mathbf{Z})p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{Z})}{q(\mathbf{Z})} d\mathbf{Z} \\ &= \log E_q[\frac{p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{Z})}{q(\mathbf{Z})}] \\ &\geq E_q[\log \frac{p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{Z})}{q(\mathbf{Z})}] = L[q; p, \mathbf{x}] \quad \# \text{ELBO} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L[q; p, \mathbf{x}] &= E_q[\log p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{Z})p(\mathbf{Z})] - E_q[\log q(\mathbf{Z})] \\ &= E_q[\log p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{Z})p(\mathbf{Z})] + H[q] \quad (1) \\ &= E_q[\log p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{Z})] - \text{KL}(q || p) \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

H - Entropy

KL - Kullback-Leibler divergence

See section 2.2 of Stochastic Variational Inference by Hoffman et al. for more, including the ELBO's equivalence to minimizing $\text{KL}(q(\mathbf{Z}) || p(\mathbf{Z}|\mathbf{x}))$ in the fully Bayesian setting. <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1206.7051.pdf>.

`form` specifies which form of the ELBO is used. `form=ELBOForms.default` tries, in order of preference: analytic KL, analytic entropy, sampling.

Multiple entries in the `variational_with_prior` dict implies a factorization. e.g. $q(\mathbf{Z}) = q(\mathbf{z}_1)q(\mathbf{z}_2)q(\mathbf{z}_3)$.

Args:

- `log_likelihood`: `Tensor` $\log p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{Z})$.
- `variational_with_prior`: dict from `StochasticTensor` $q(\mathbf{Z})$ to `Distribution` $p(\mathbf{Z})$. If `None`, defaults to all `StochasticTensor` objects upstream of `log_likelihood` with priors registered with `register_prior`.
- `keep_batch_dim`: bool. Whether to keep the batch dimension when summing entropy/KL term. When the sample is

per data point, this should be True; otherwise (e.g. in a Bayesian NN), this should be False.

- `form` : ELBOForms constant. Controls how the ELBO is computed. Defaults to `ELBOForms.default`.
- `name` : name to prefix ops with.

Returns:

`Tensor` ELBO of the same type and shape as `log_likelihood`.

Raises:

- `TypeError` : if variationals in `variational_with_prior` are not `StochasticTensor`s or if priors are not `Distribution`s.
- `TypeError` : if form is not a valid ELBOForms constant.
- `ValueError` : if `variational_with_prior` is None and there are no `StochasticTensor`s upstream of `log_likelihood`.
- `ValueError` : if any variational does not have a prior passed or registered.

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