

定义:

凸函数是一个定义在某个向量空间的凸子集C上的实值函数f,而且对于凸子集C中任意两个向量 x_1 、 x_2 有 $f\left((x_1+x_2)/2\right) \leq \left(f\left(x_1\right)+f\left(x_2\right)\right)/2$ 成立。

于是容易得出对于任意(0,1)中有理数 λ ,有 $f(\lambda x_1+(1-\lambda)x_2)\leq \lambda f(x_1)+(1-\lambda)f(x_2)$ 如果任续,那么 λ 可以改变成区间(0,1)中的任意实数。

反证法. 如果存在一个I amda有理数,和x1, x2 使得结论不成立. 那么有

$$= \frac{P}{Q} \quad \text{S.t.} \quad f\left(\sum_{X_1} + (I-X)X_2\right) > \sum_{X_1} f(X_1) + (I-X) + f(X_2) = \frac{P}{Q} \quad \text{S.t.} \quad f\left(\sum_{X_1} + (I-X)X_2\right) > \sum_{X_1} f(X_2) + (I-X) + f(X_2) = \frac{P}{Q} \quad \text{S.t.} \quad f\left(\sum_{X_1} + (I-X)X_2\right) > \sum_{X_1} f(X_2) + (I-X) + f(X_2) = \frac{P}{Q} \quad \text{S.t.} \quad f\left(\sum_{X_1} + (I-X)X_2\right) > \sum_{X_1} f(X_2) + (I-X) + f(X_2) = \frac{P}{Q} \quad \text{S.t.} \quad f\left(\sum_{X_1} + (I-X)X_2\right) > \sum_{X_2} f(X_2) + (I-X) + f(X_2) = \frac{P}{Q} \quad \text{S.t.} \quad f\left(\sum_{X_1} + (I-X)X_2\right) > \sum_{X_2} f(X_2) + (I-X) + f(X_2) = \frac{P}{Q} \quad \text{S.t.} \quad f\left(\sum_{X_1} + (I-X)X_2\right) > \sum_{X_2} f(X_2) = \frac{P}{Q} \quad \text{S.t.} \quad f\left(\sum_{X_1} + (I-X)X_2\right) > \sum_{X_2} f(X_2) = \frac{P}{Q} \quad \text{S.t.} \quad f\left(\sum_{X_1} + (I-X)X_2\right) > \sum_{X_2} f(X_2) = \frac{P}{Q} \quad \text{S.t.} \quad f\left(\sum_{X_1} + (I-X)X_2\right) > \sum_{X_2} f(X_2) = \frac{P}{Q} \quad \text{S.t.} \quad f\left(\sum_{X_1} + (I-X)X_2\right) > \sum_{X_2} f(X_2) = \frac{P}{Q} \quad \text{S.t.} \quad f\left(\sum_{X_1} + (I-X)X_2\right) > \sum_{X_2} f(X_2) = \frac{P}{Q} \quad \text{S.t.} \quad f\left(\sum_{X_1} + (I-X)X_2\right) > \sum_{X_2} f(X_2) = \frac{P}{Q} \quad \text{S.t.} \quad f\left(\sum_{X_1} + (I-X)X_2\right) > \sum_{X_2} f(X_2) = \frac{P}{Q} \quad \text{S.t.} \quad f\left(\sum_{X_1} + (I-X)X_2\right) > \sum_{X_2} f(X_2) = \frac{P}{Q} \quad \text{S.t.} \quad f\left(\sum_{X_1} + (I-X)X_2\right) > \sum_{X_2} f(X_2) = \frac{P}{Q} \quad \text{S.t.} \quad f\left(\sum_{X_1} + (I-X)X_2\right) > \sum_{X_2} f(X_2) = \frac{P}{Q} \quad \text{S.t.} \quad f\left(\sum_{X_1} + (I-X)X_2\right) > \sum_{X_2} f(X_2) = \frac{P}{Q} \quad \text{S.t.} \quad f\left(\sum_{X_1} + (I-X)X_2\right) > \sum_{X_2} f(X_2) = \frac{P}{Q} \quad \text{S.t.} \quad f\left(\sum_{X_1} + (I-X)X_2\right) > \sum_{X_2} f(X_2) = \frac{P}{Q} \quad \text{S.t.} \quad f\left(\sum_{X_1} + (I-X)X_2\right) > \sum_{X_2} f(X_2) = \frac{P}{Q} \quad \text{S.t.} \quad f\left(\sum_{X_1} + (I-X)X_2\right) > \sum_{X_2} f(X_2) = \frac{P}{Q} \quad \text{S.t.} \quad f\left(\sum_{X_1} + (I-X)X_2\right) > \sum_{X_2} f(X_2) = \frac{P}{Q} \quad \text{S.t.} \quad f\left(\sum_{X_1} + (I-X)X_2\right) > \sum_{X_2} f(X_2) = \frac{P}{Q} \quad f\left(\sum_{X_2} + (I-X)X_2\right) > \sum_{X_2} f(X_2) = \frac{P}{Q} \quad f\left(\sum_{X_1} + (I-X)X_2\right) > \sum_{X_2} f(X_2) = \frac{P}{Q} \quad f\left(\sum_{X_1} + (I-X)X_2\right) > \sum_{X_2} f(X_2) = \frac{P}{Q} \quad f\left(\sum_{X_2} + (I-X)X_2\right) > \sum_{X_2} f(X_2) = \frac{P}{Q} \quad f\left(\sum_{X_2} + (I-X)X_2\right) > \sum_{X_2} f(X_2) = \frac{P}{Q} \quad f\left(\sum_{X_2} + (I-X)X_2\right) > \sum_{X_2} f(X_2) = \frac{P}{Q} \quad f\left(\sum_{X_2} + (I-X)X_2\right) > \sum_{X_2} f(X_2) = \frac{P}{Q} \quad f\left(\sum_{X_2} + (I-X)X_2\right) > \sum_{X_2} f(X_2) = \frac{P$$

如果不假设函数有连续性如何证明?????????? 貌似证明不了了. KL散度:

证明这个数值大于0.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N}$$
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VAE公式推导

$$D_{KL}(q_{\phi}(z|x)||p_{ heta}(z)) = \int q(z)lograc{q(z)}{p(z)}dz$$
 $= \int q(z)((logq(z)-logp(z))dz$
 $= \int q(z)(log(rac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}}e^{rac{(z-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}})-log(rac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{rac{(z)^2}{2}})$
 $= \int q(z)(lograc{1}{\sigma})dz + \int rac{z^2}{2}q(z)dz - \int rac{(z-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}q(z)$
 $= (lograc{1}{\sigma}) + \int rac{1}{2}(z-\mu+\mu)^2q(z)dz - rac{1}{2}$
 $= (lograc{1}{\sigma}) + rac{1}{2}(\int (z-\mu)^2q(z)dz + \int \mu^2q(z)dz + 2\int (z-\mu)(\mu)dz) - rac{1}{2}$
观察最后一项积分项,是求期望的公式,因此结果为0
综上可以得到结果

$$D_{KL}(q_{\phi}(z|x)||p_{ heta}(z))$$
 = $(lograc{1}{\sigma}$) $+rac{\sigma^2+\mu^2}{2}$ $-rac{1}{2}$

