

Matching symmetries with variational inference



Charles Margossian
(Flatiron Institute)

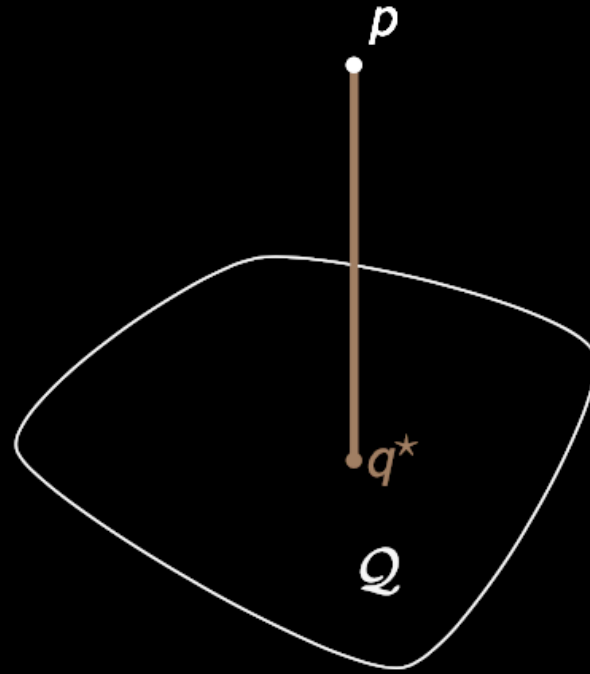
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📄 Variational Inference in location-scale families.
CM and Lawrence Saul
AISTATS 2025 (best paper award)

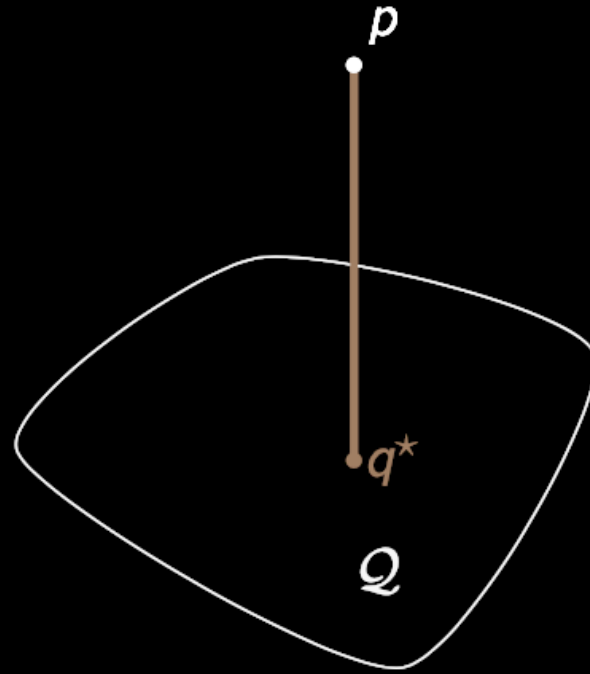
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Variational inference



$$q^* = \operatorname{argmin}_{q \in \mathcal{Q}} \mathbf{KL}(q || p)$$

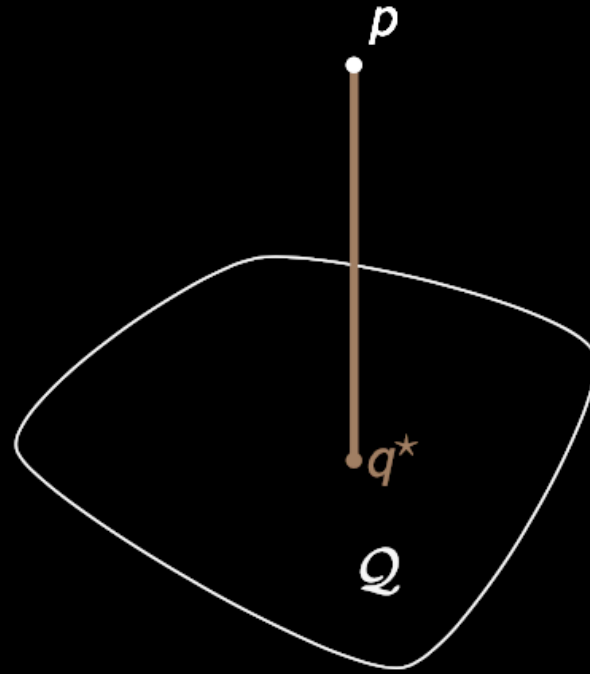
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$$q^* = \operatorname{argmin}_{q \in \mathcal{Q}} \mathbf{KL}(q || p)$$

$$\mathbf{KL}(q || p) = \int [\log q(z) - \log p(z)] q(z) \mathbf{d}z.$$

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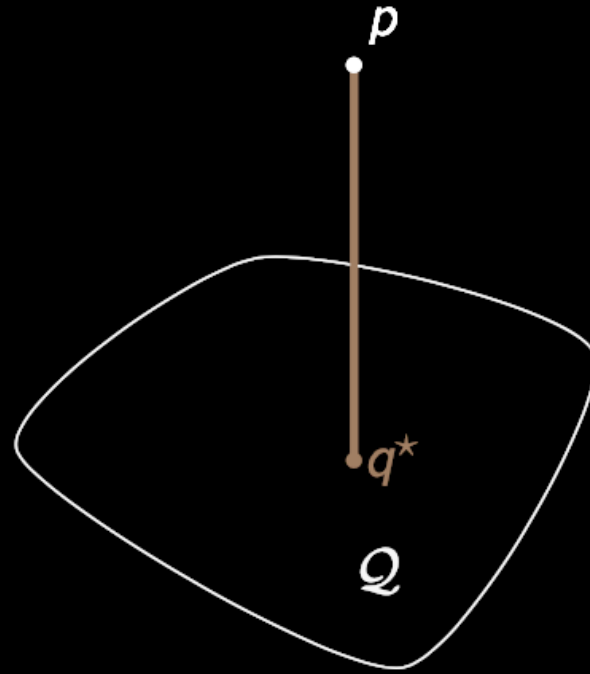


$$q^{\star} = \operatorname{argmin}_{q \in \mathcal{Q}} \mathbf{KL}(q || p)$$

$$\mathbf{KL}(q || p) = \int [\log q(z) - \log p(z)] q(z) \mathbf{d}z.$$

In practice $p \notin \mathcal{Q}$, meaning $q^{\star} \neq p$

Variational inference



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In practice $p \notin \mathcal{Q}$, meaning $q^{\star} \neq p$...so what?

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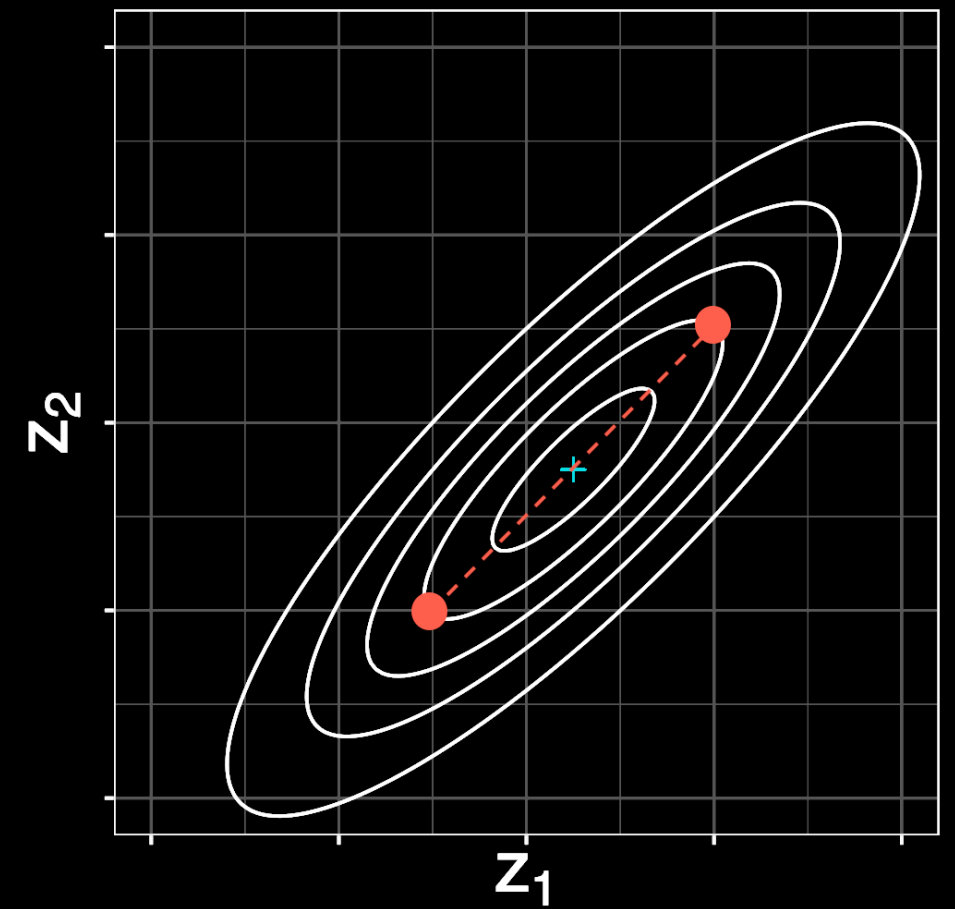
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🤔 When does p have the studied symmetries?

Definition

$p(z)$ is *even symmetric* about a point μ if

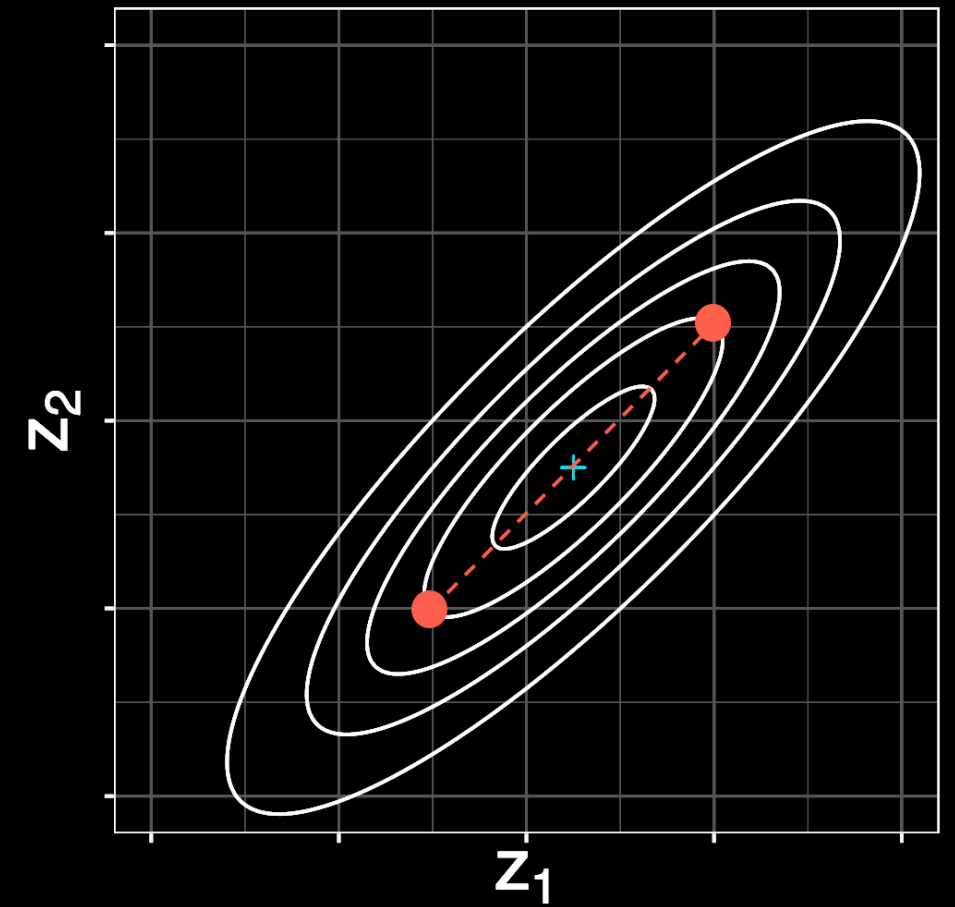
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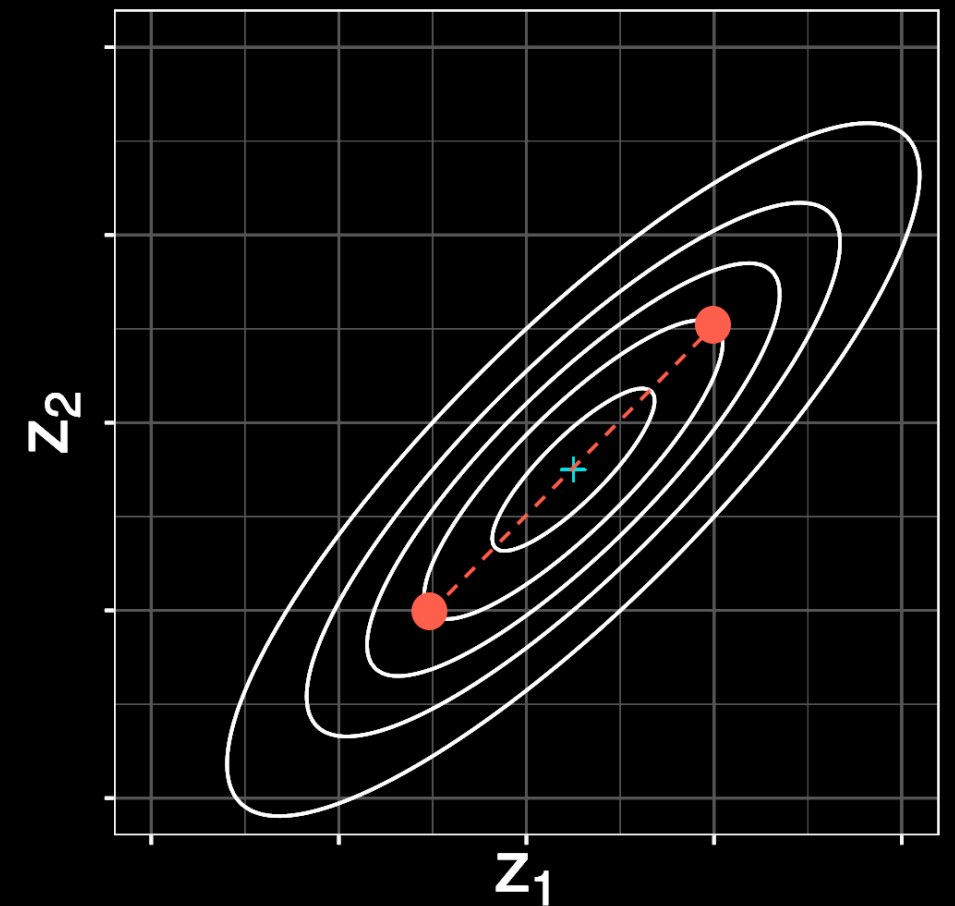
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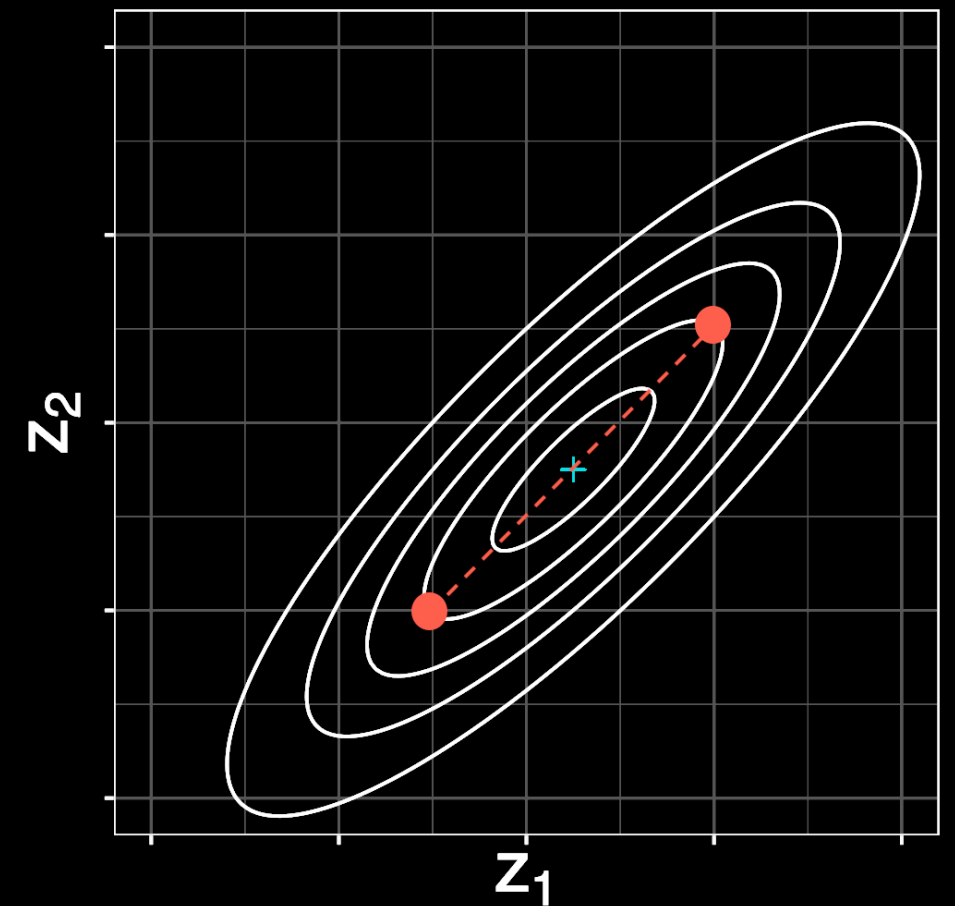
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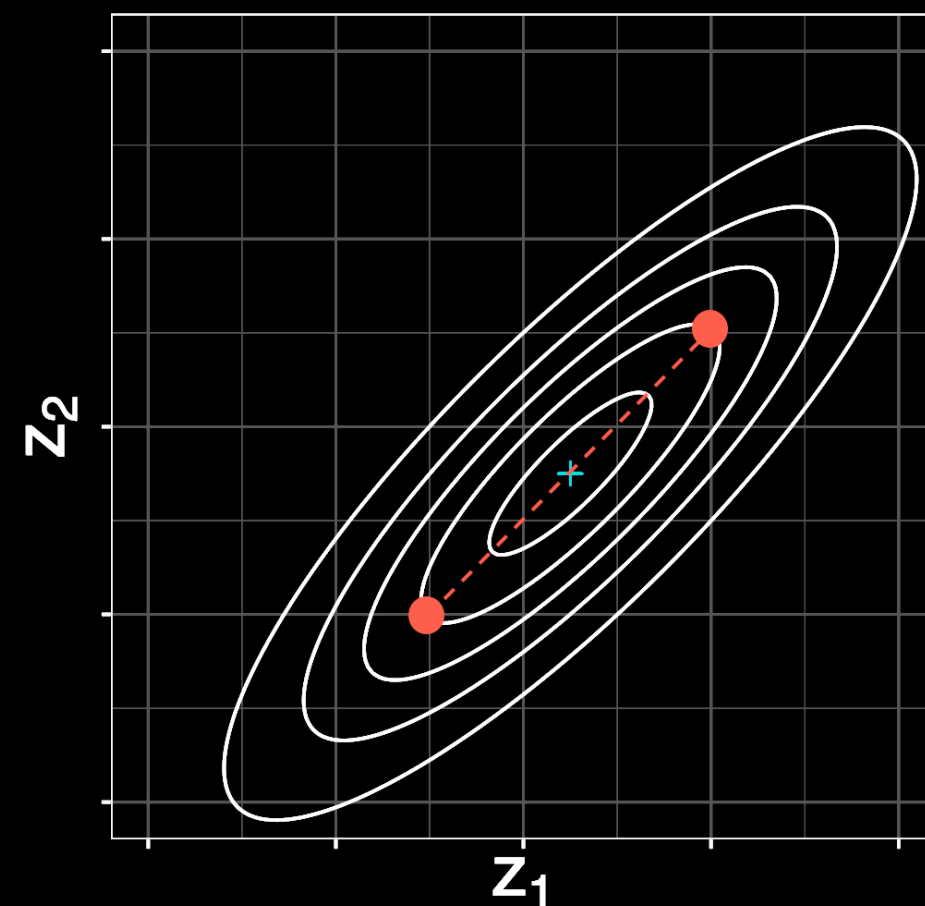
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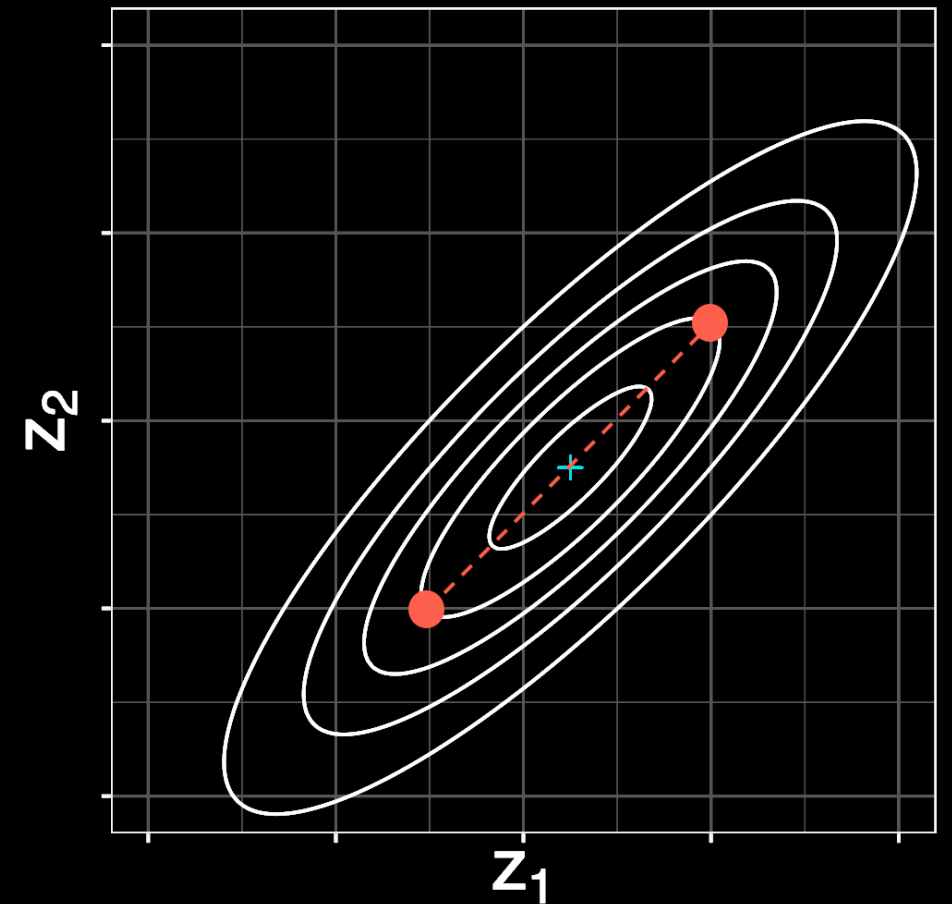
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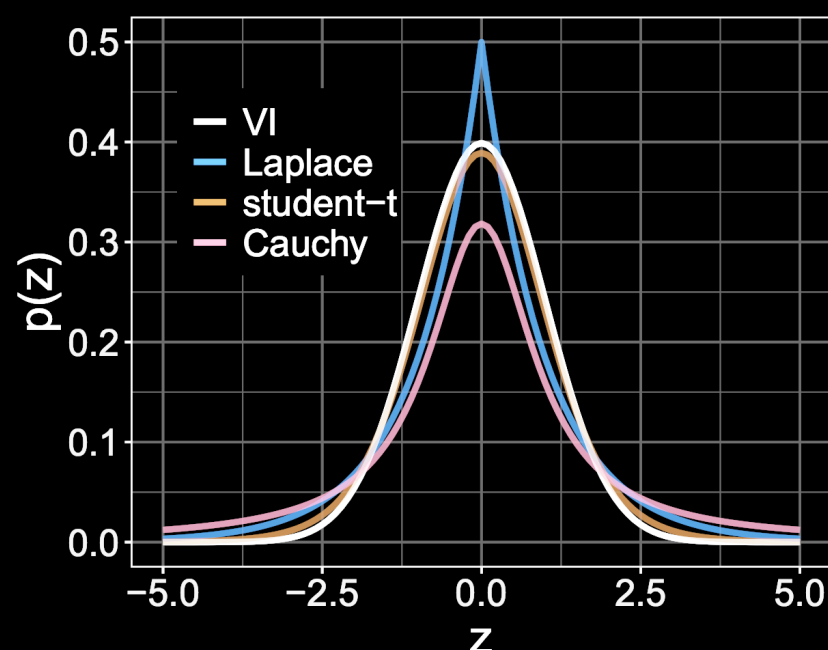
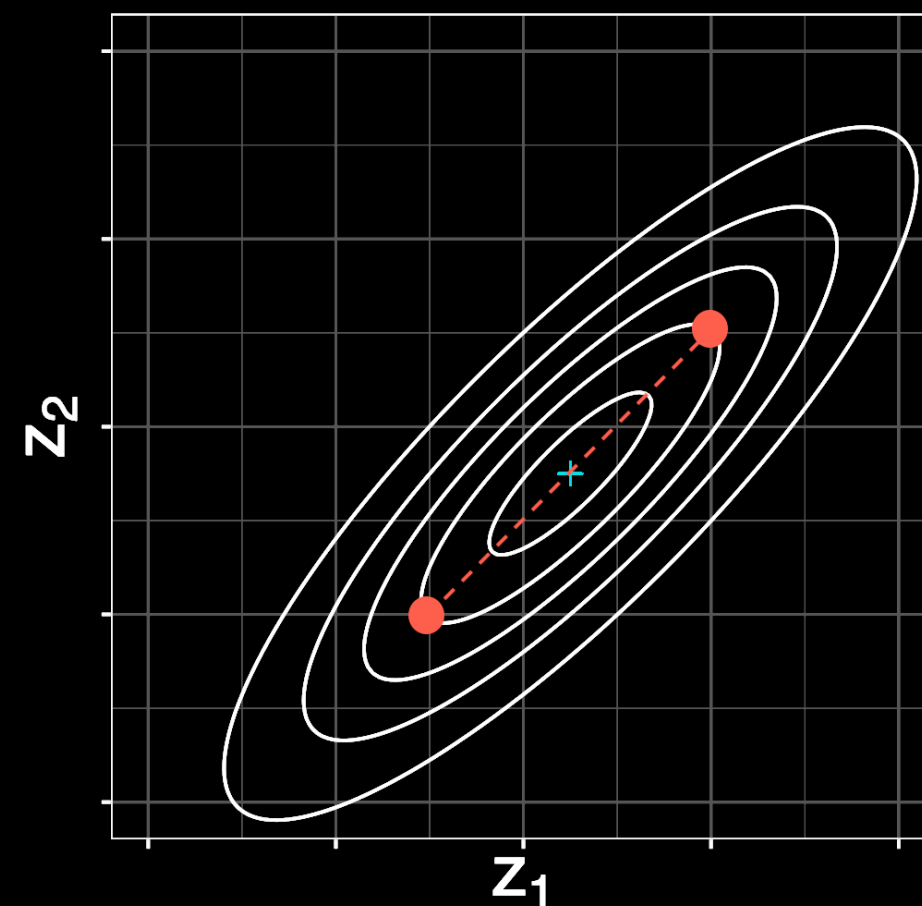
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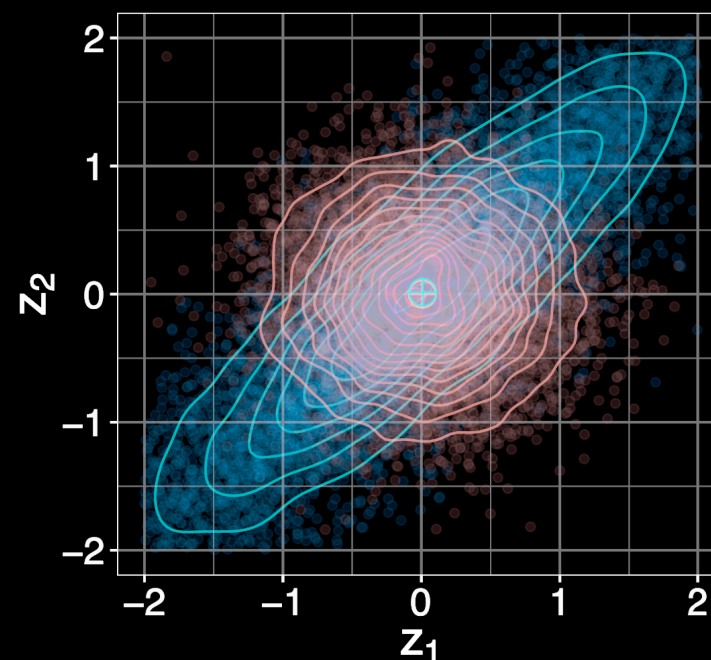
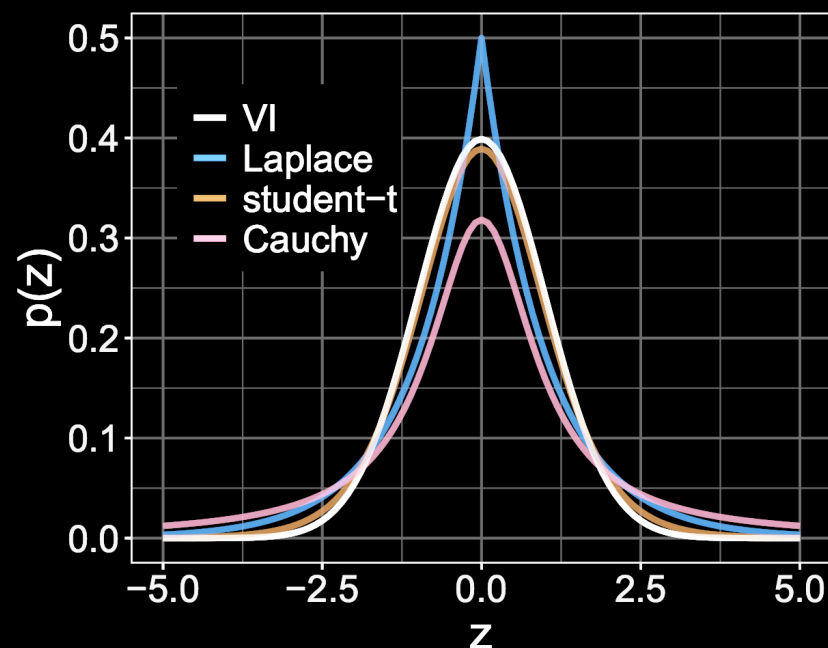
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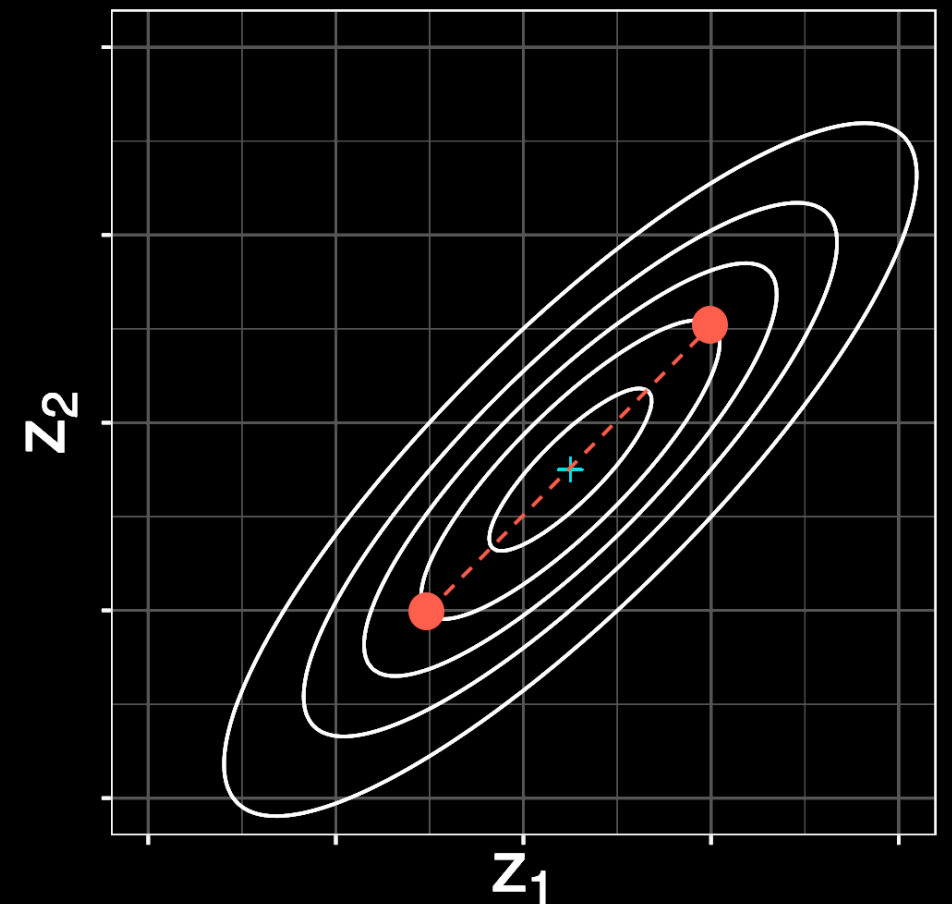
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p = multivariate Student-t
 q = factorized Gaussian

\oplus p
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Example:

$$p(z) = \frac{1}{2}\text{Normal}(-m, 1) + \frac{1}{2}\text{Normal}(m, 1)$$

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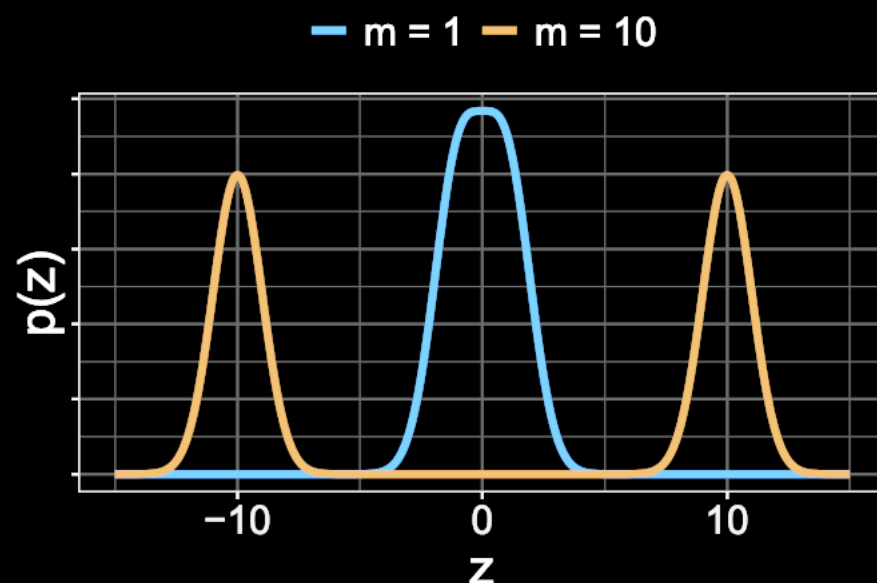
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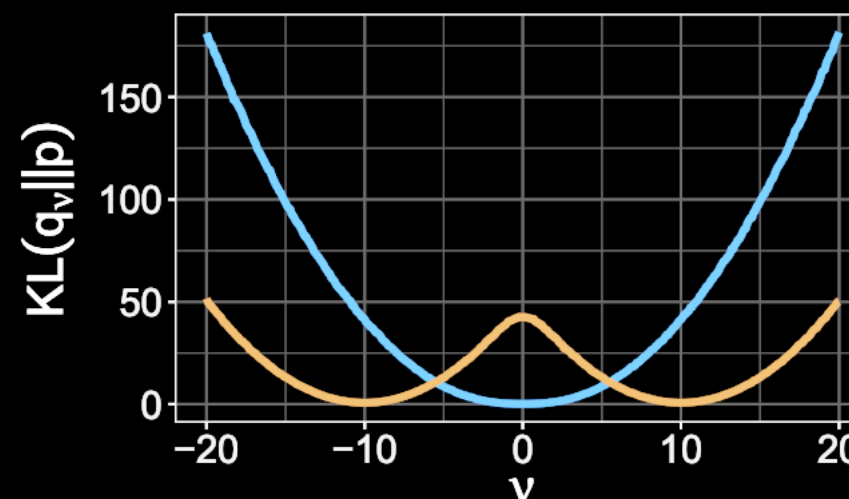
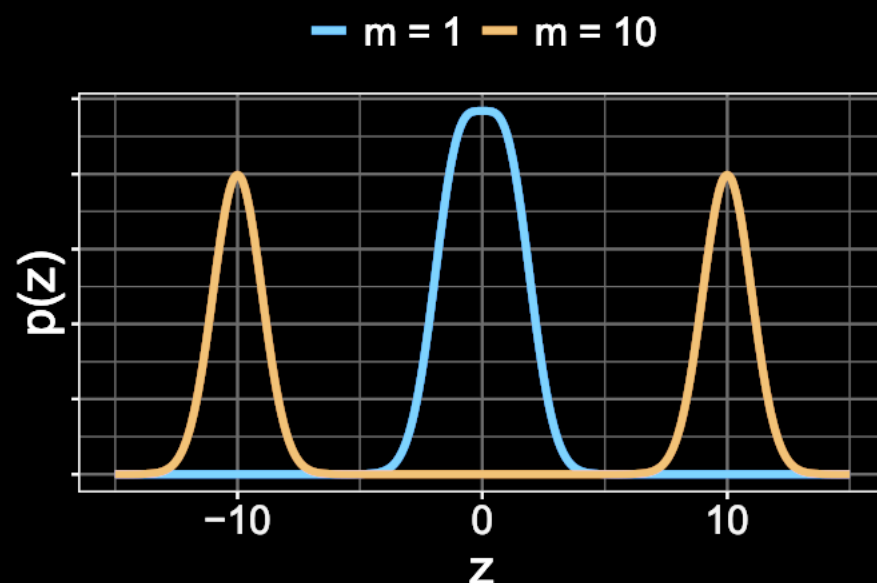
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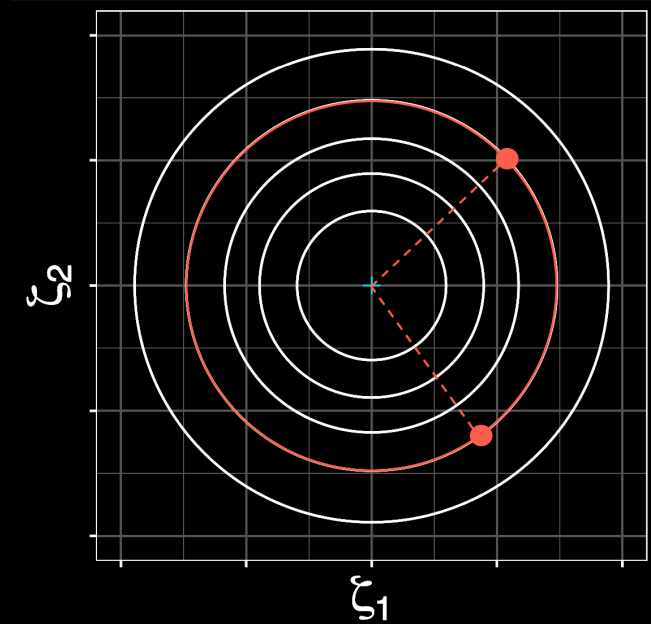
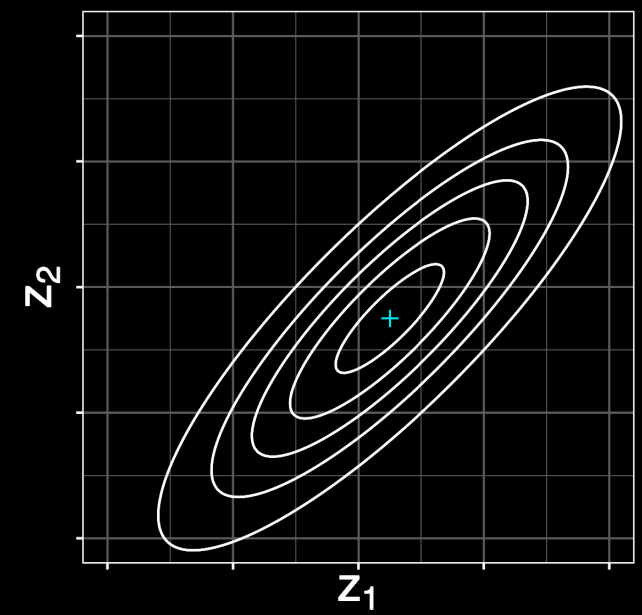


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$p(z)$ is *elliptically symmetric* about a point μ if $\exists M$ s.t

$$\zeta = M^{-\frac{1}{2}}(z - \mu)$$

and $p(\zeta)$ is spherically symmetric.



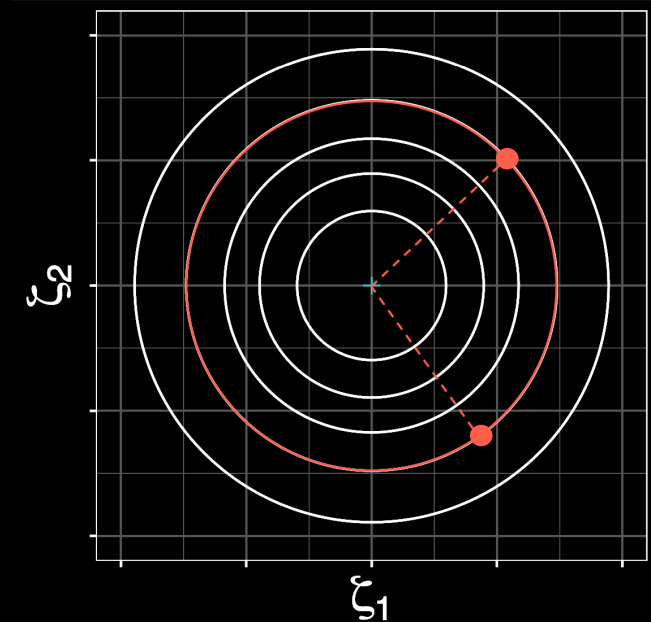
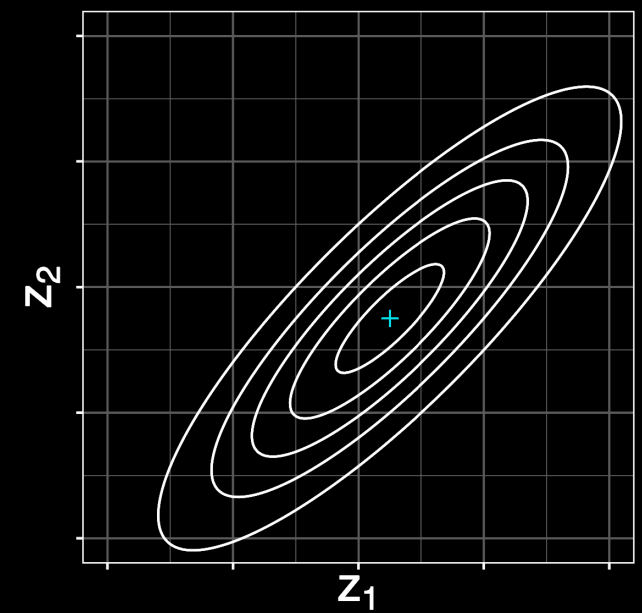
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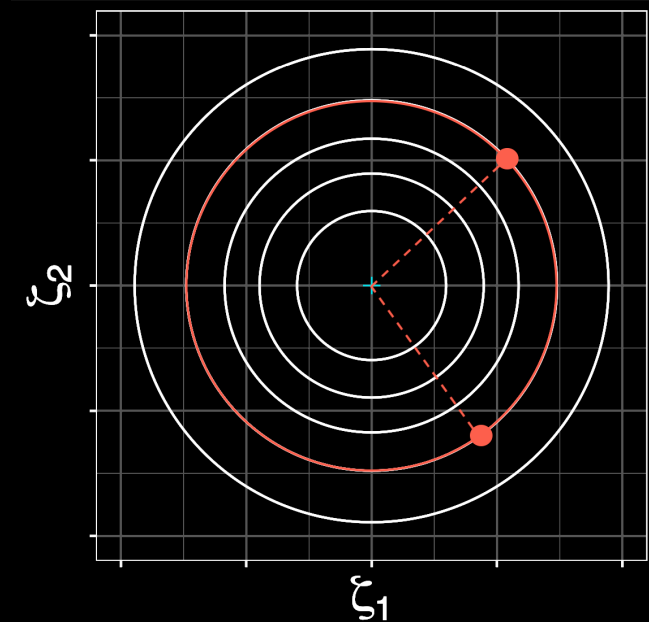
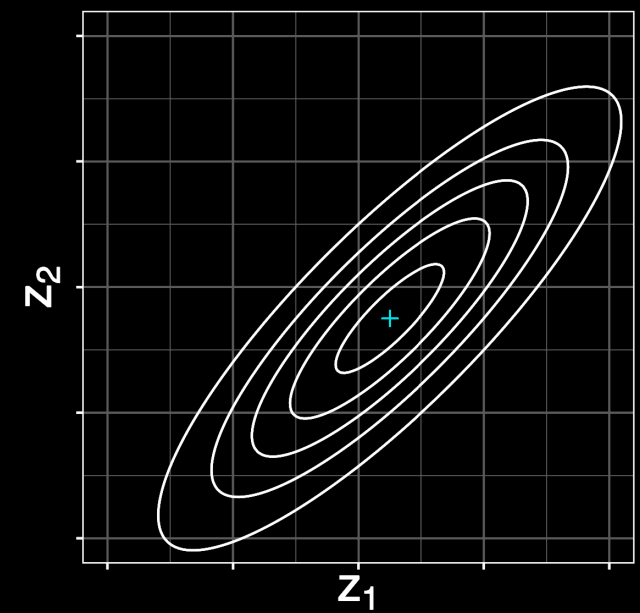
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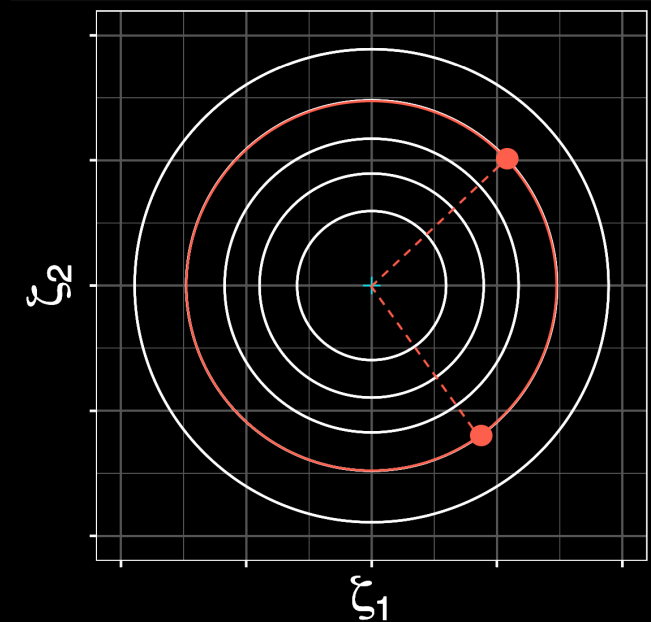
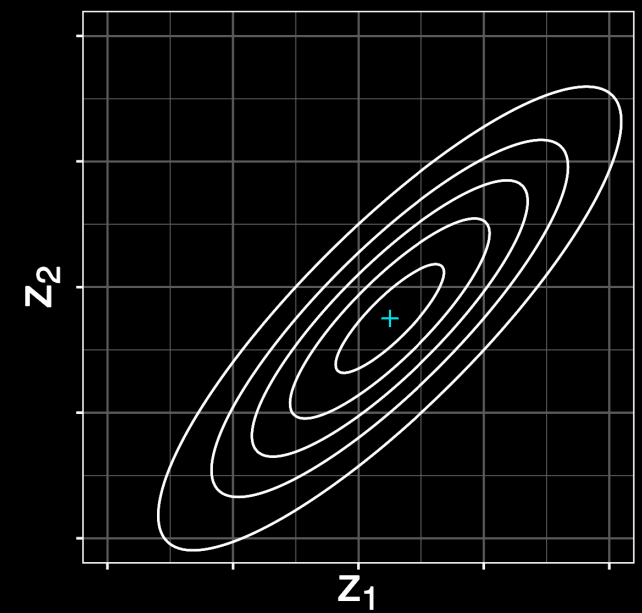
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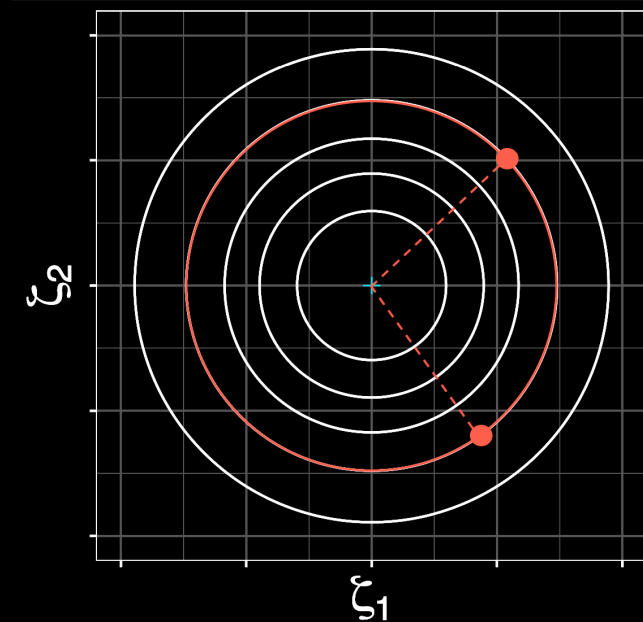
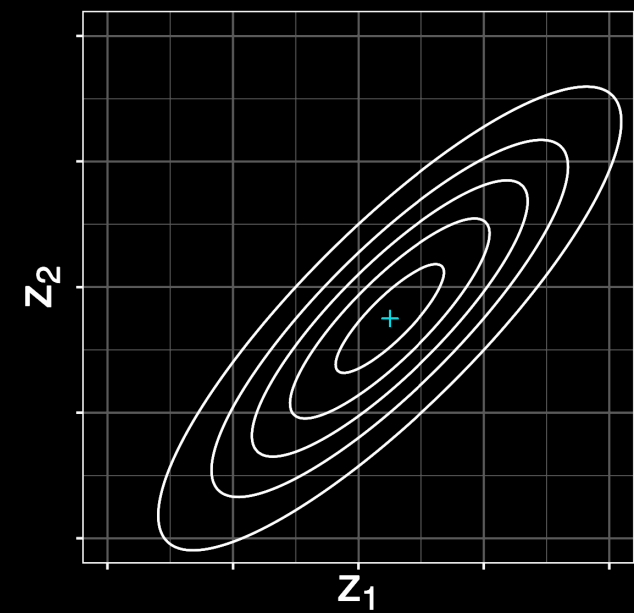
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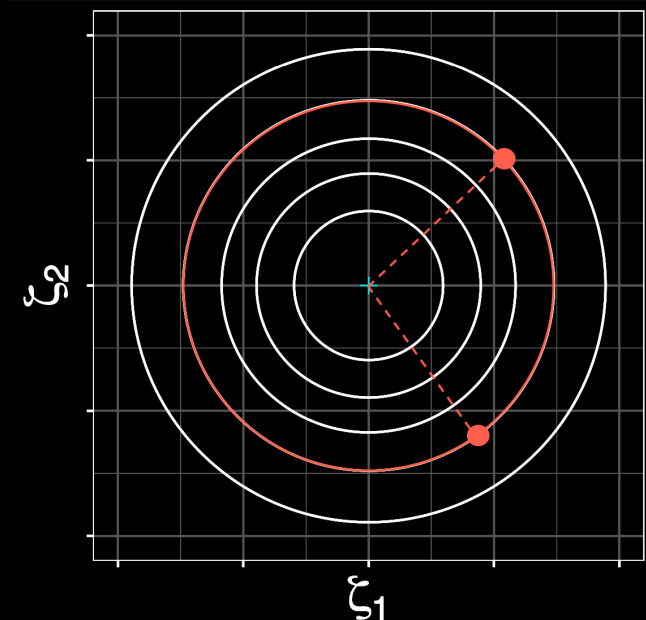
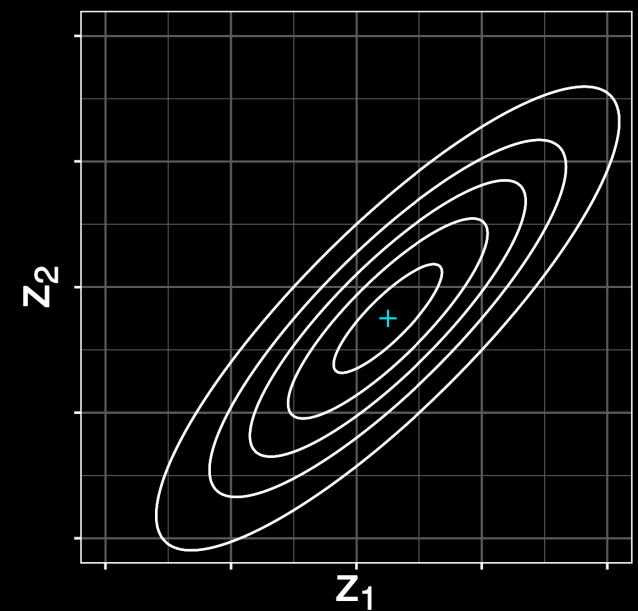
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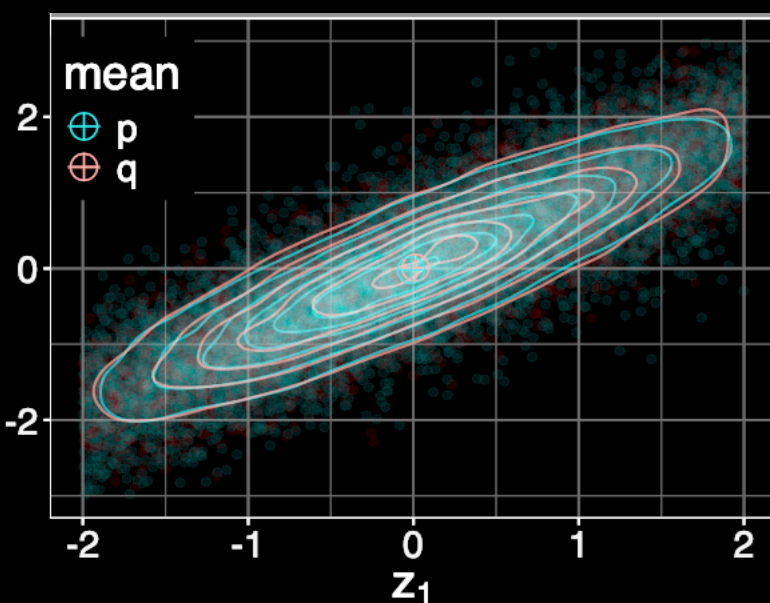
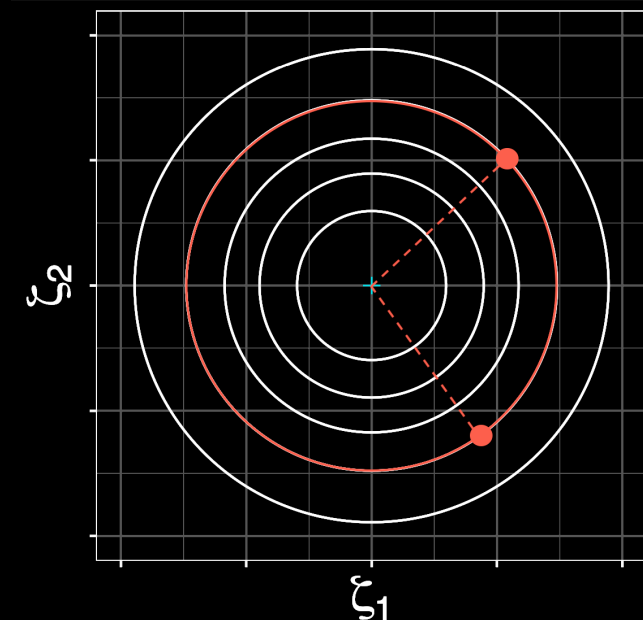
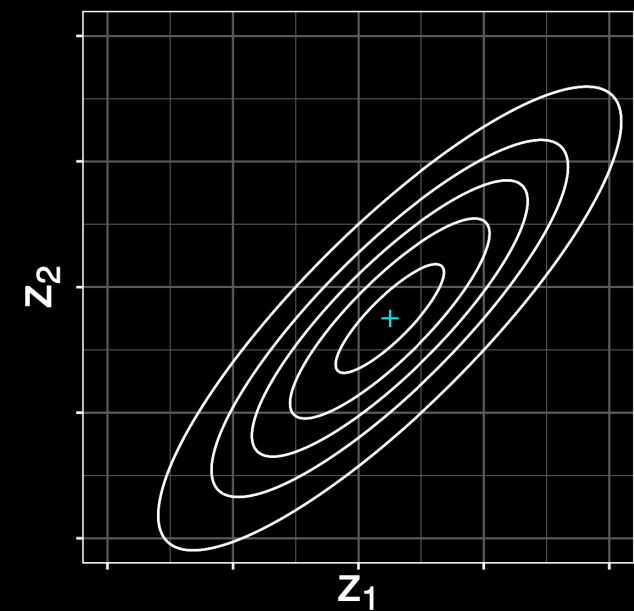
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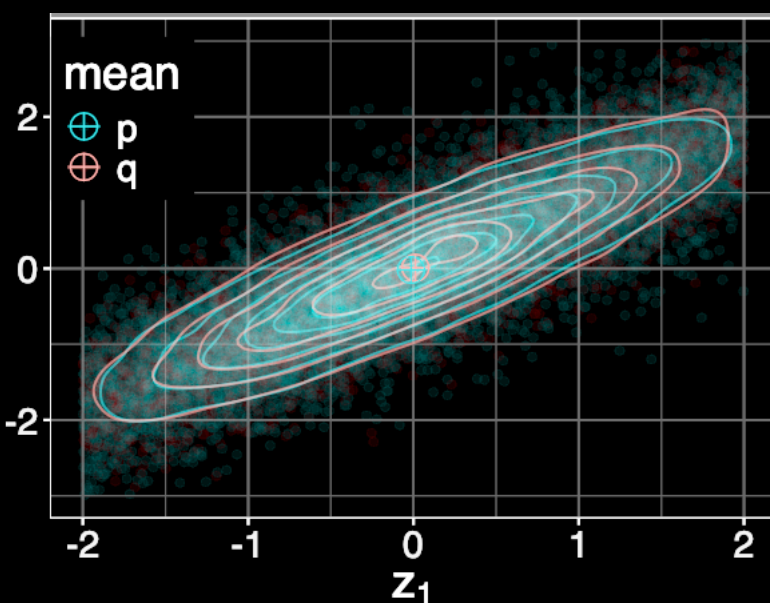
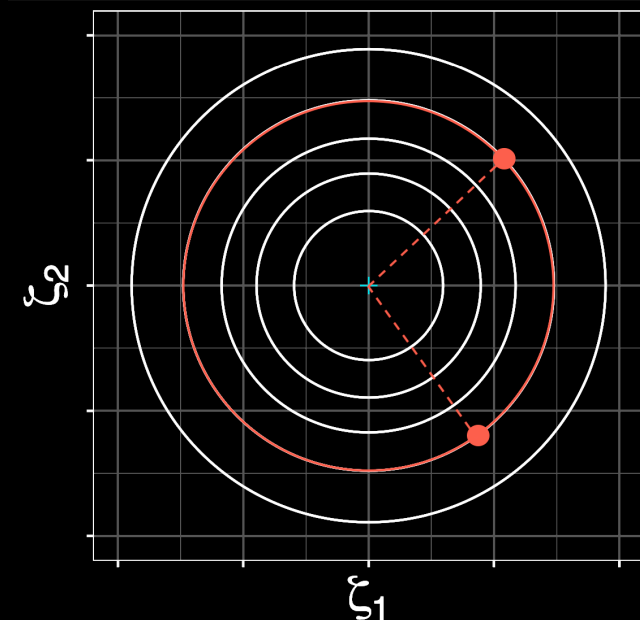
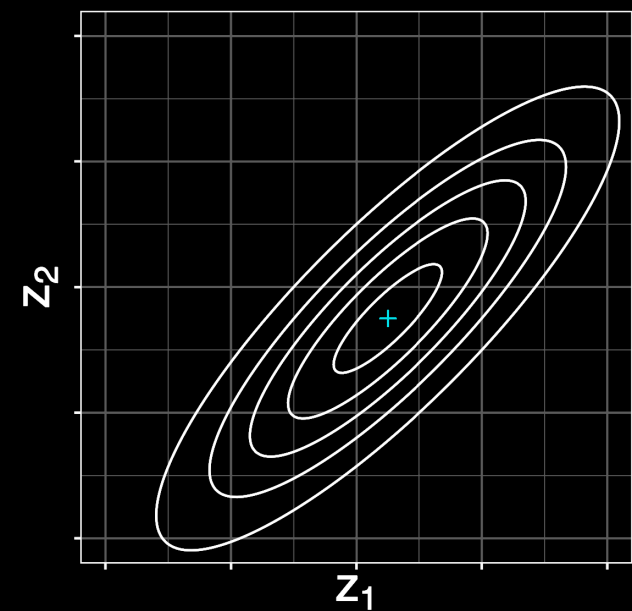
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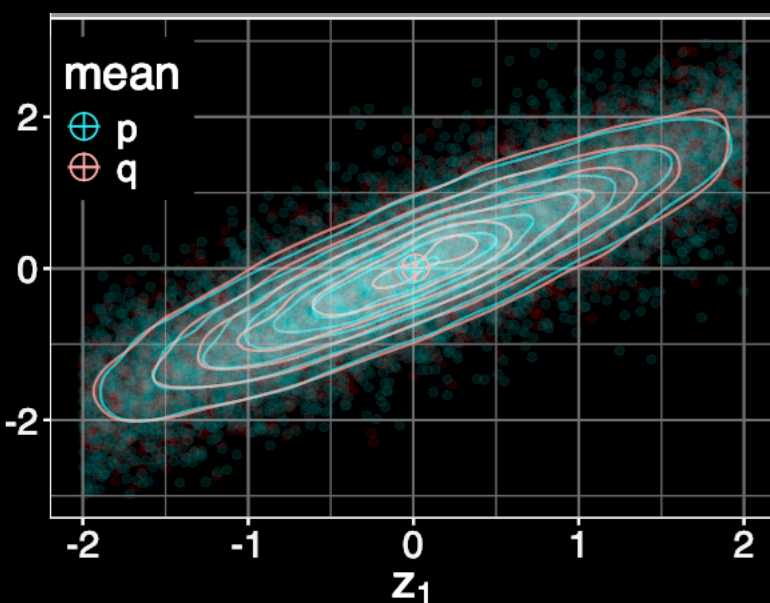
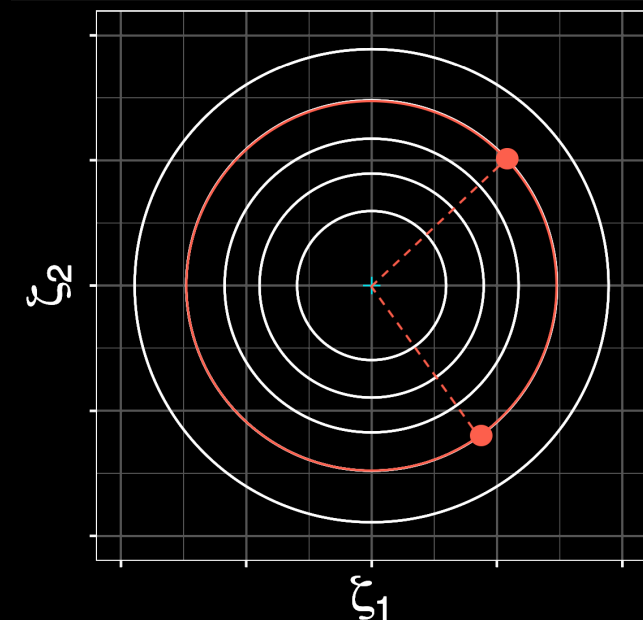
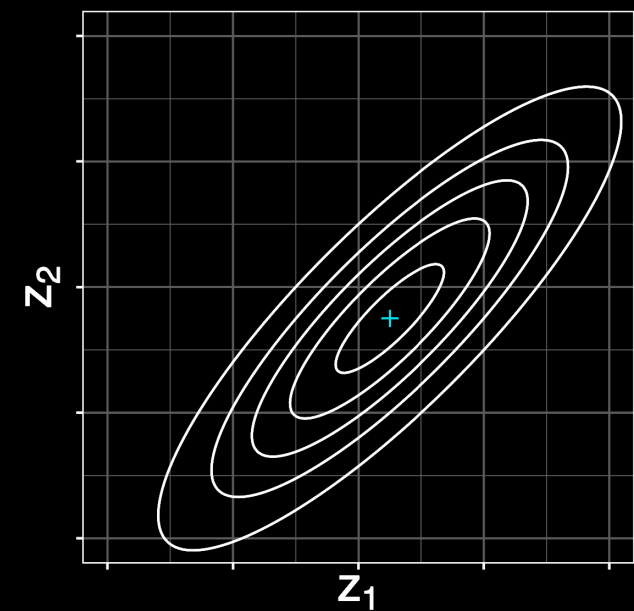
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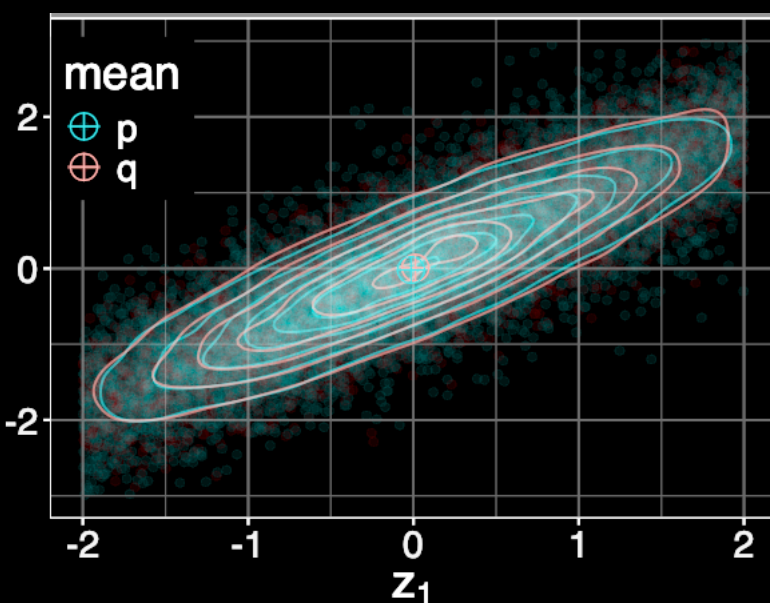
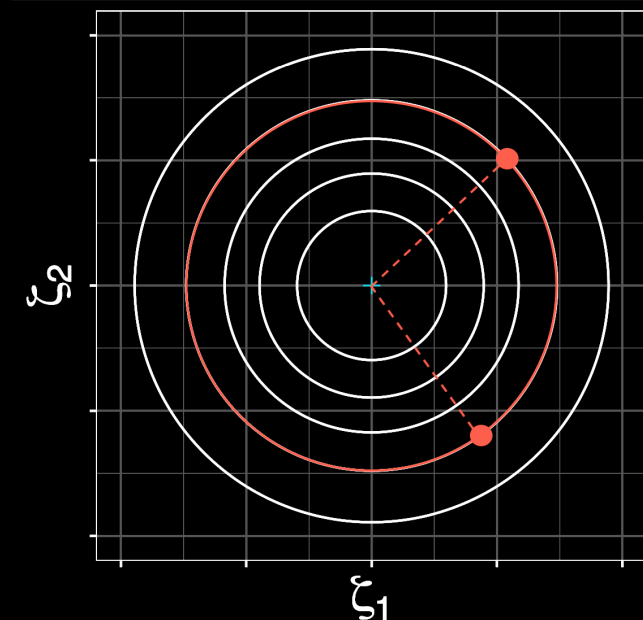
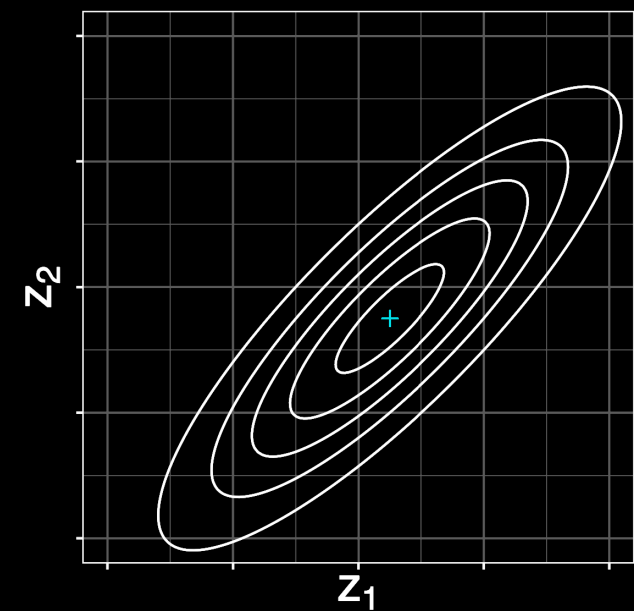
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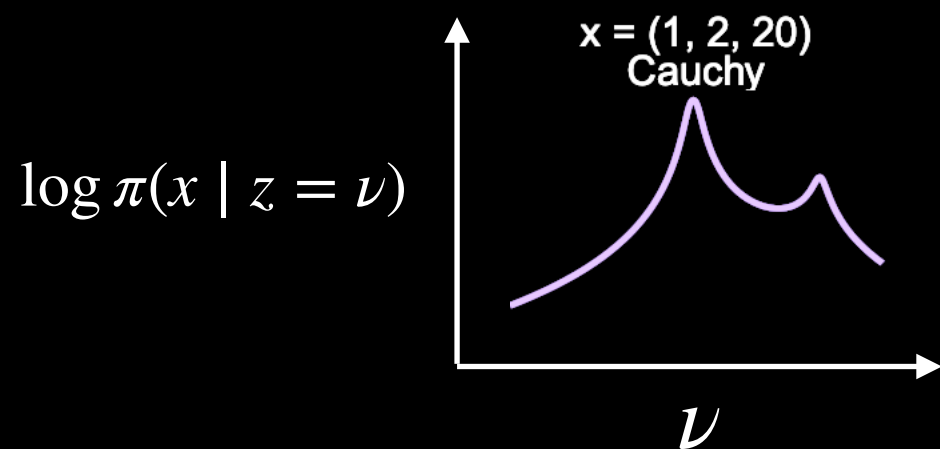
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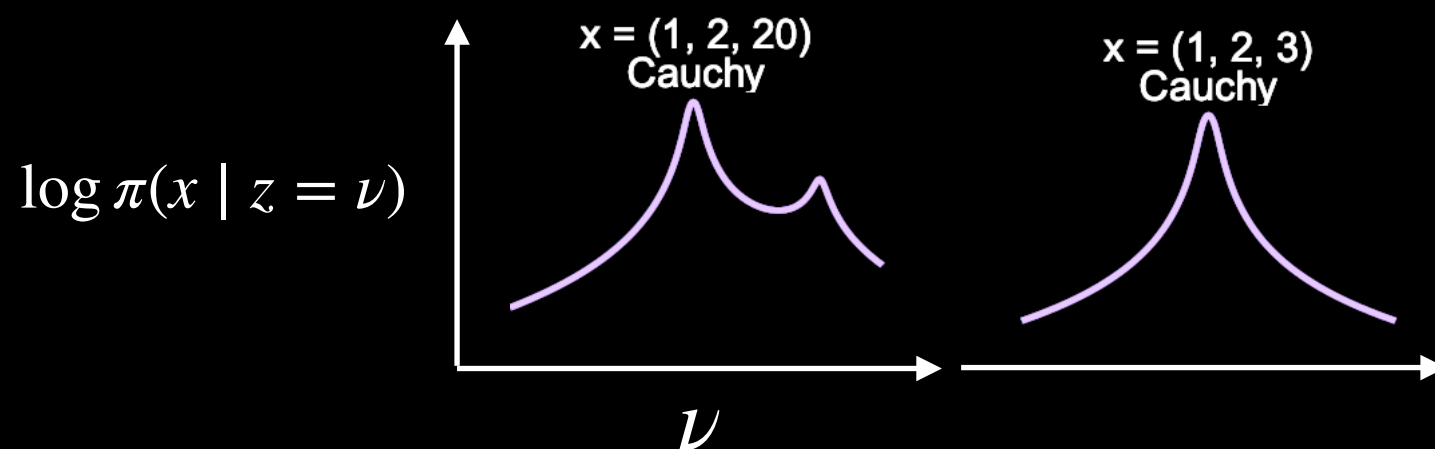
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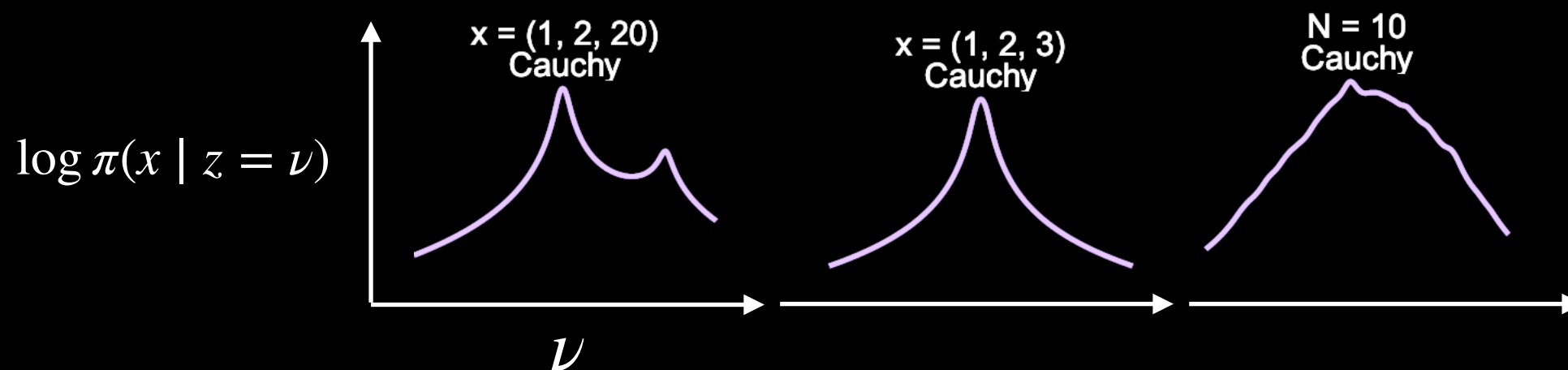
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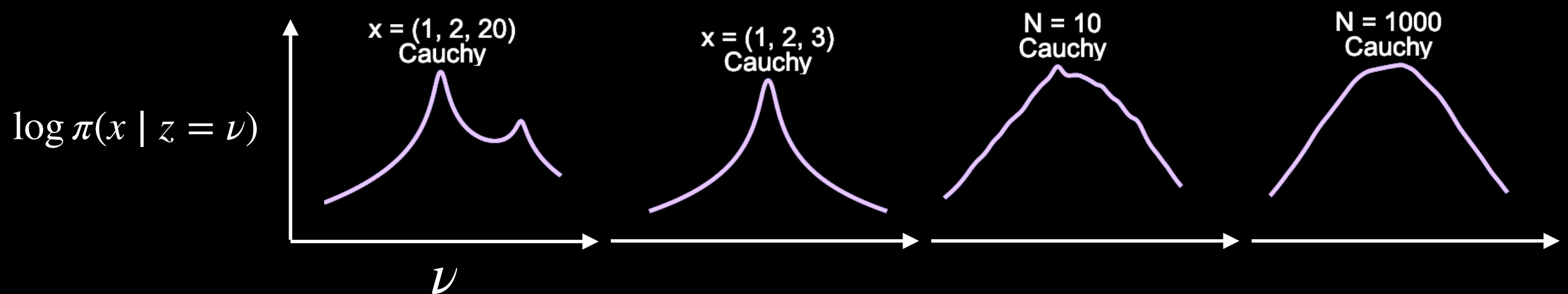
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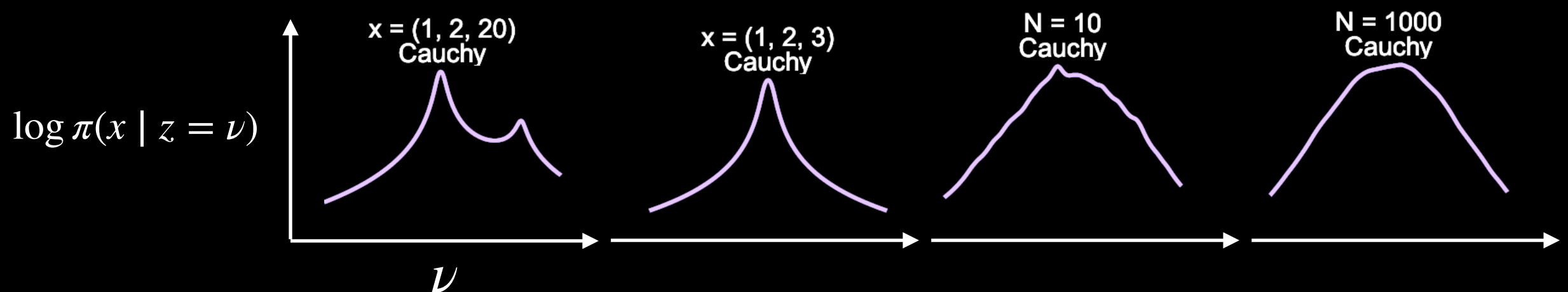
🤔 When does p have the studied symmetries?

In Bayesian setting:

$$p(z) = \pi(z \mid x_{1:N}) \propto \pi(z) \pi(x_{1:N} \mid z)$$

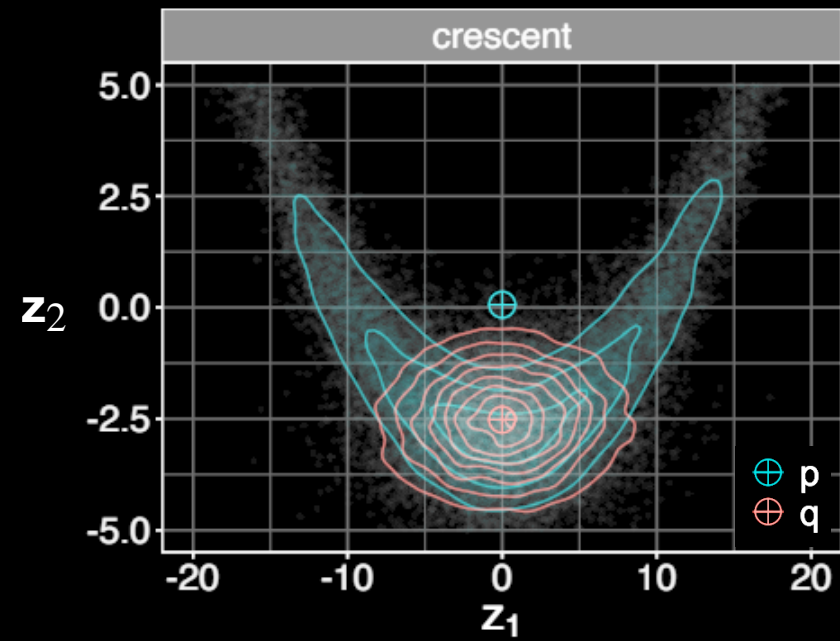
Sparse data regime: prior $\pi(z)$ dominates.

Large data regime: likelihood $\pi(x_{1:N} \mid z)$ dominates.

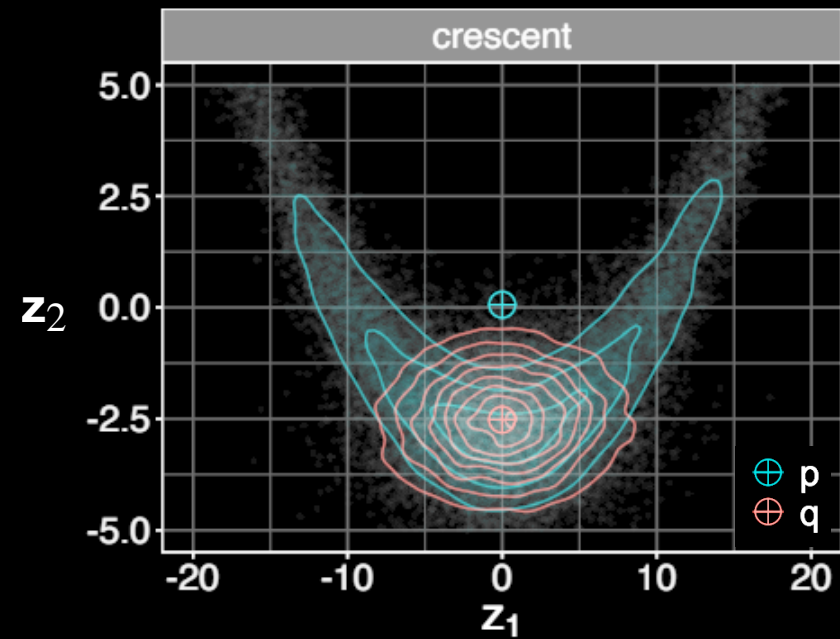


***Bernstein-von Mises:** as $N \rightarrow \infty$, $\pi(z \mid x_{1:N})$ becomes Gaussian (which has **even** and **elliptical** symmetry)

Targets with non-ideal symmetries

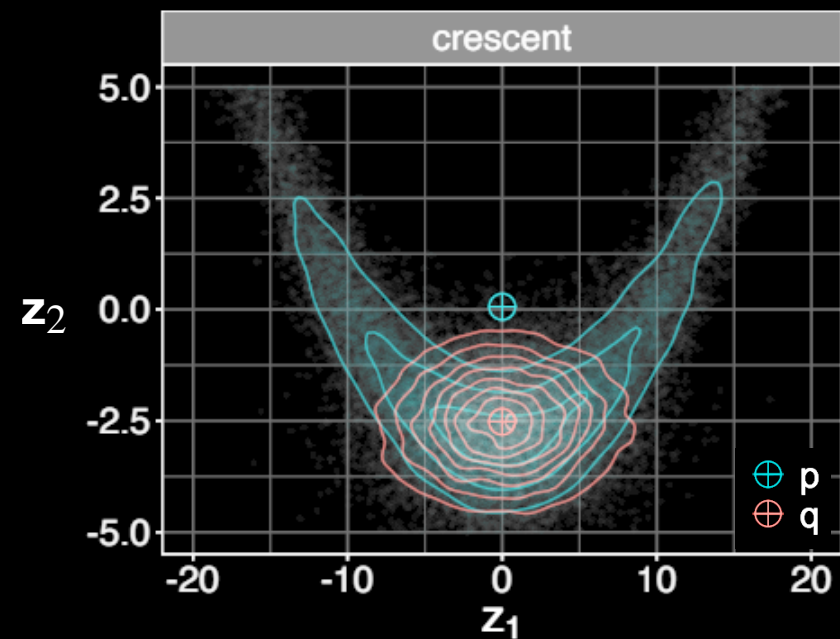


Targets with non-ideal symmetries



Violation of symmetry

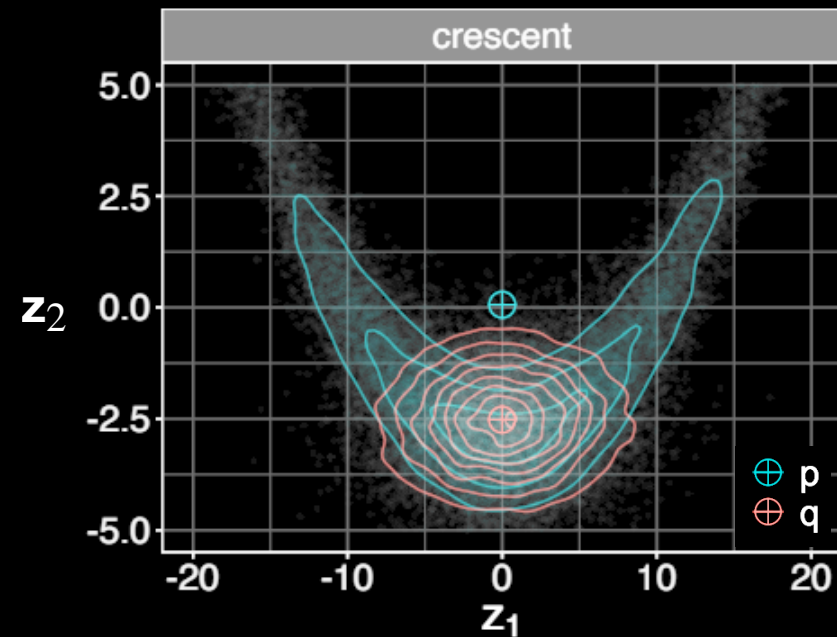
Targets with non-ideal symmetries



Violation of symmetry

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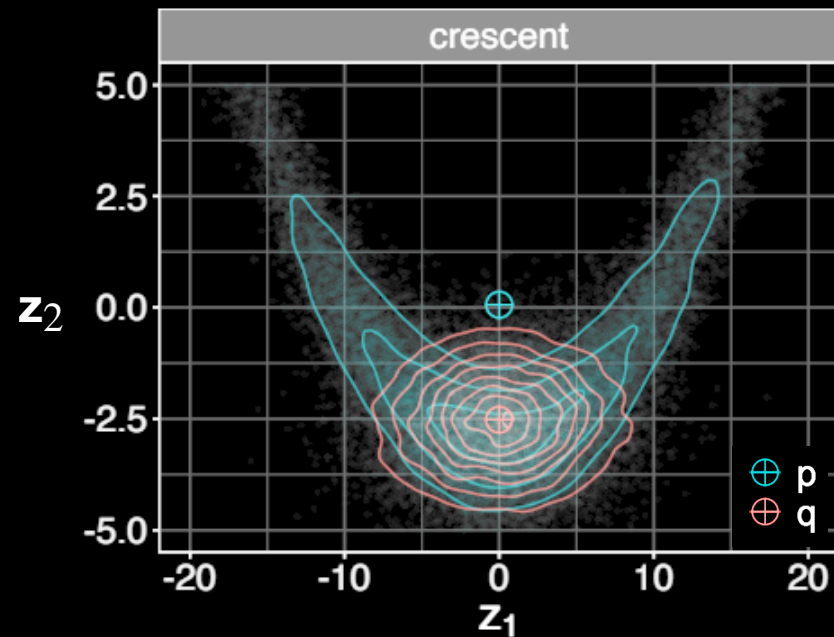
Targets with non-ideal symmetries



Violation of symmetry

1. $z \sim p(z)$
2. $z' = 2\mathbb{E}(z) - z$

Targets with non-ideal symmetries



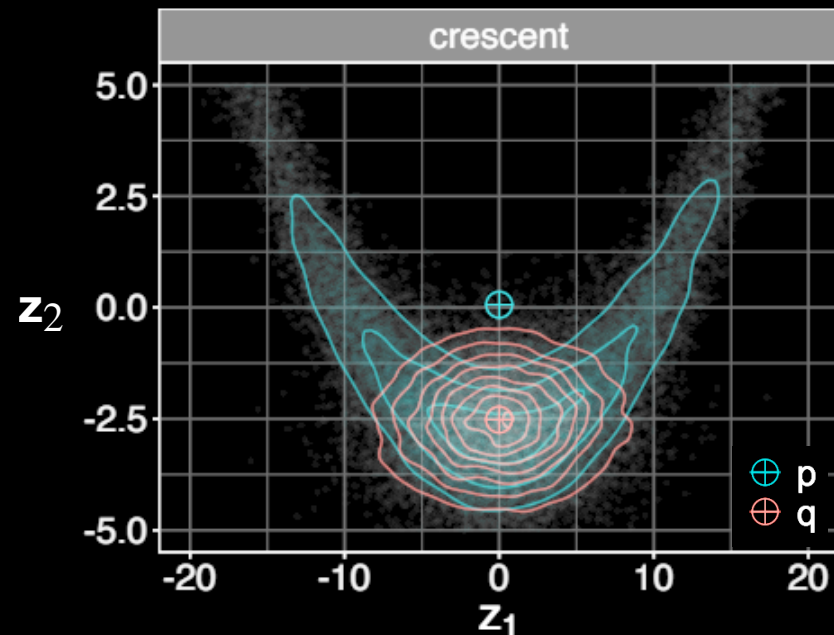
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1. $z \sim p(z)$

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3. $\varepsilon(z) = \left| \frac{\log \pi(z \mid x) - \log \pi(z' \mid x)}{\log \pi(z \mid x)} \right|$

Targets with non-ideal symmetries



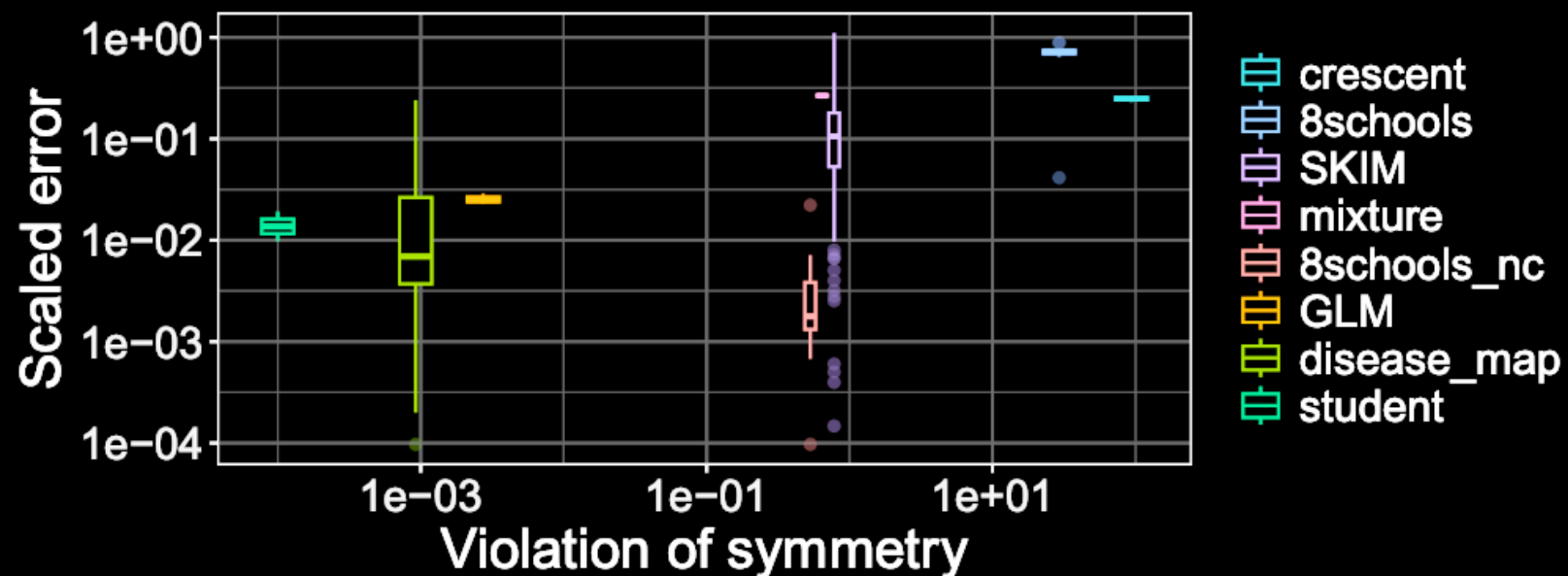
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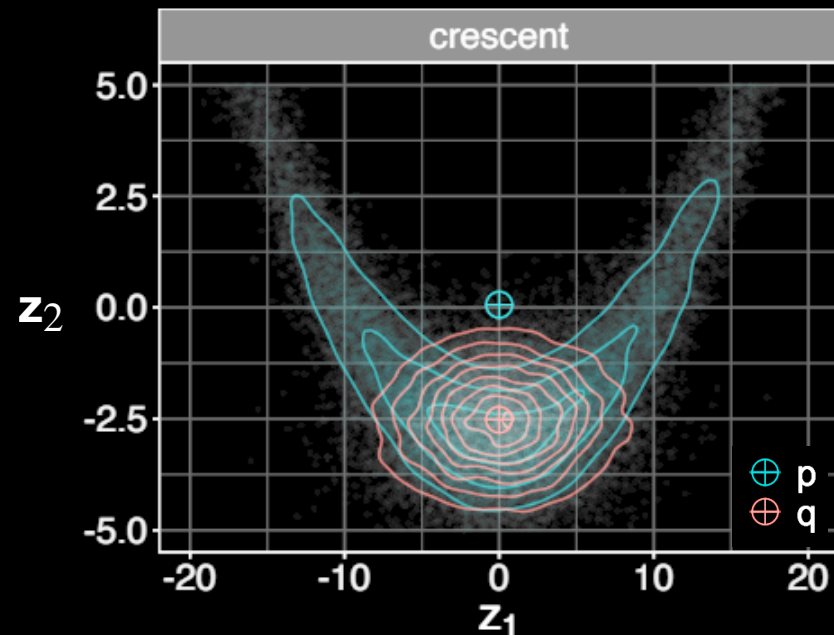
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(Scaled) error for estimates of mean across all dimensions



Targets with non-ideal symmetries



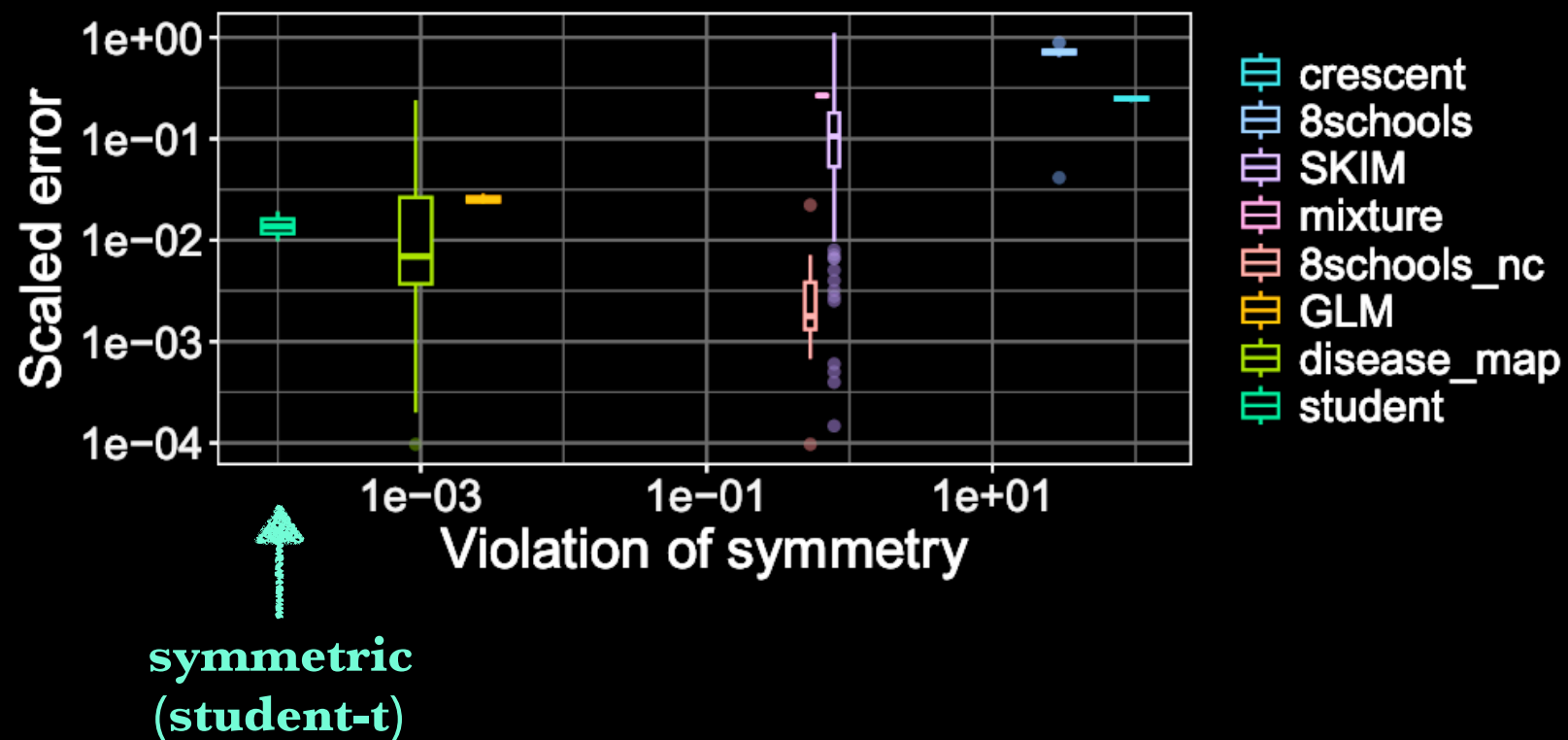
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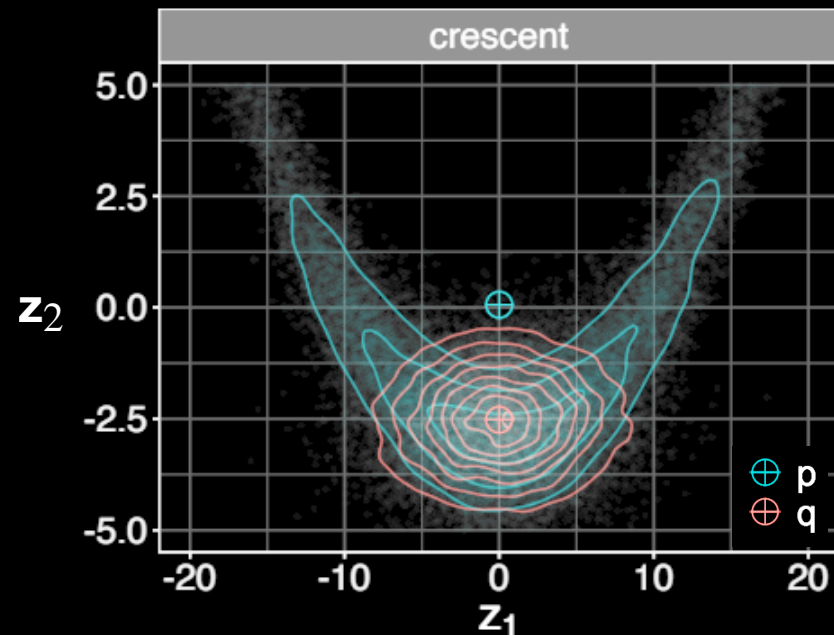
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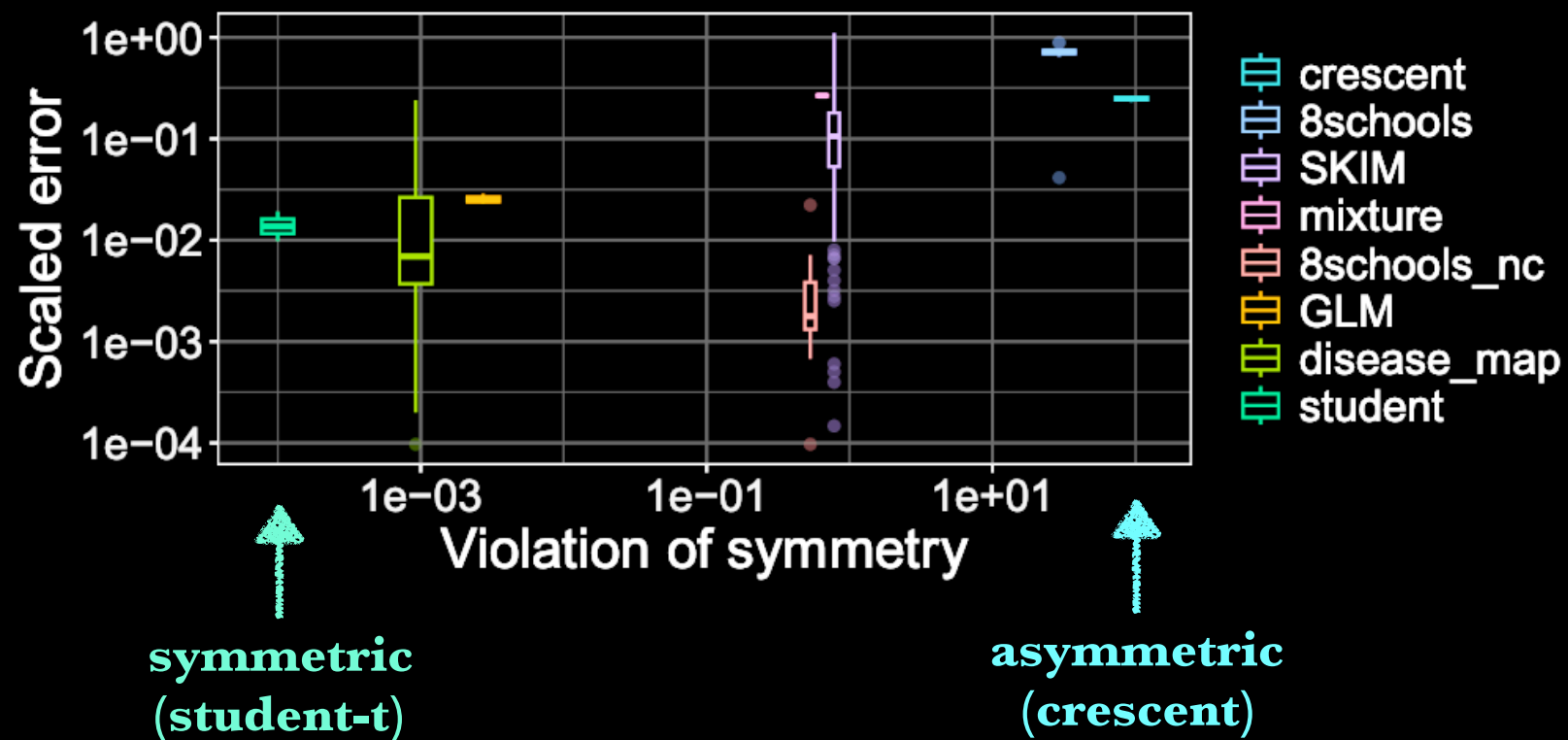
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(Scaled) error for estimates of mean across all dimensions




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 **Conjecture:**

For each symmetry, there exists a statistics that VI recovers.