Supplementary Material for: Neural Topic Model with Attention for Supervised Learning

1 Detailed model inference

Starting from Equation (8), we can perform the reparameterization trick as below:

$$\log p_{\Theta,\Psi}(l, \boldsymbol{d}) = \log \int_{\boldsymbol{t}} \frac{p_{\Theta}(\boldsymbol{t})}{q_{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{t}|\boldsymbol{d})} q_{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{t}|\boldsymbol{d}) p_{\Psi}(l|\boldsymbol{t}) p_{\Theta}(\boldsymbol{d}|\boldsymbol{t}) d\boldsymbol{t}$$

$$= \log \mathbb{E}_{q_{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{t}|\boldsymbol{d})} \Big[\frac{p_{\Theta}(\boldsymbol{t})}{q_{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{t}|\boldsymbol{d})} p_{\Psi}(l|\boldsymbol{t}) p_{\Theta}(\boldsymbol{d}|\boldsymbol{t}) \Big]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{q_{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{t}|\boldsymbol{d})} \Big[\log p_{\Theta}(\boldsymbol{d}|\boldsymbol{t}) - \log \frac{q_{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{t}|\boldsymbol{d})}{p_{\Theta}(\boldsymbol{t})} + \log p_{\Psi}(l|\boldsymbol{t}) \Big]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{q_{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{t}|\boldsymbol{d})} \Big[\log p_{\Theta}(\boldsymbol{d},\boldsymbol{t}) - \log q_{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{t}|\boldsymbol{d}) + \log p_{\Psi}(l|\boldsymbol{t}) \Big]$$

$$+ \operatorname{KL}(q_{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{t}|\boldsymbol{d})) \| p_{\Theta}(\boldsymbol{t}|\boldsymbol{d})) \qquad (1)$$

Where Ψ represents all the parameter from the RNN attention model. Θ are the generative parameters and Φ are the variational parameters. μ_0, σ_0 are omitted because they are constants. Since $\beta \subset \Theta$, β is omitted too.

Since KL-divergence is always non-negative, we construct the variational objective function, also called the evidence lower bound (ELBO) of $\log p_{\Theta,\Psi}(l, d)$ as below:

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathbb{E}_{q_{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{t}|\boldsymbol{d})} \Big[\log p_{\Theta}(\boldsymbol{d}, \boldsymbol{t}) - \log q_{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{t}|\boldsymbol{d}) + \log p_{\Psi}(l|\boldsymbol{t}) \Big]$$
$$= \mathbb{E}_{q_{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{t}|\boldsymbol{d})} \Big[\log p_{\Theta}(\boldsymbol{d}|\boldsymbol{t}) + \log p_{\Psi}(l|\boldsymbol{t}) \Big]$$
$$- \operatorname{KL}(q_{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{t}|\boldsymbol{d}) || p(\boldsymbol{t}))$$
(2)