

$$p_{\mu} = (x_{\mu} - \mu)(x_{\mu}^2 + \lambda) = (x_{\mu} - \mu) \left\{ \underbrace{(x_{\mu} - \mu + \mu)}_a^2 + \lambda \right\} = a \left( (a + \mu)^2 + \lambda \right) ; E a = 0.$$

$$E a \left( (a + \mu)^2 + \lambda \right) = E a \left( a^2 + 2\mu a + \mu^2 + \lambda \right) = \underbrace{E a^3}_0 + 2\mu a^2 + \underbrace{\mu^2 a}_0 + \underbrace{\lambda a}_0 = 2\mu.$$

$$E \left[ a \left( (a + \mu)^2 + \lambda \right) \right]^2 = E \left[ a^2 \left( a^2 + 2\mu a + \mu^2 + \lambda \right)^2 \right] = E \left[ a^2 \left( (a + \mu^2)^2 + (2\mu a + \lambda)^2 + 2(\mu a + \lambda)(a^2 + \mu^2) \right) \right]$$

$$= E \left[ a^6 + a^4 (2\mu^2 + 2\lambda + 2\mu^2) + a^2 (\underbrace{\mu^4 + \lambda^2 + 2\lambda\mu^2}_{(\mu^2 + \lambda)^2}) + 0 \cdot a^0 \right]$$

$$E a^6 = 15$$

$$E a^4 = 3$$

$$E a^2 = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{15 + 3(6\mu^2 + 2\lambda) + (\mu^2 + \lambda)^2}{(\mu^2 + \lambda)^2}$$

$$15 + 3 \begin{pmatrix} 6\mu^2 \\ -2\mu^2 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix} - 4\mu^2$$

$$\| V = 15 + 3(6\mu^2 + 2\lambda) + \underbrace{(\mu^2 + \lambda)^2}_{\lambda^*} - 4\mu^2 = V(\lambda^*)$$

$$\min_{\lambda} 6\lambda + (\lambda^2 + 2\lambda\mu^2) \Rightarrow \lambda^* = -(\mu^2 + 3).$$

$$+ (\mu^2 - \mu^2 + 3)$$

$$= 15 + 3(4\mu^2 - 6) - 4\mu^2 + 3$$

$$\min_{\mu} \langle (\varepsilon + \mu)^2 \rangle_{\mathcal{N}(\varepsilon; 0, 1)}$$

$$\int_{\mu} (\varepsilon + \mu)^2 \mathcal{N}(\varepsilon; 0, 1) d\varepsilon = \int 2(\varepsilon + \mu) \mathcal{N}(\varepsilon; 0, 1) d\varepsilon =$$

$$\approx 2(\varepsilon_{\kappa} + \mu), \quad \varepsilon_{\kappa} \sim \mathcal{N}(\varepsilon | 0, 1) = 2 \left[ \int \varepsilon \mathcal{N}(\varepsilon; 0, 1) d\varepsilon + \mu \int \mathcal{N}(\varepsilon; 0, 1) d\varepsilon \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vee 2(\varepsilon_{\kappa} + \mu) &= \\ &= 4. \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2\mu.$$

$$\min_{\mu} \langle \varphi(\varepsilon + \mu) \rangle_{\mathcal{N}(\varepsilon|0,1)}$$

$$\equiv \varphi = \mathcal{G}(\varepsilon + \mu)$$

$$\mathbb{D}_{\mu} \int \varphi(\varepsilon + \mu) \mathcal{N}(\varepsilon|0,1) d\varepsilon = \int \mathbb{D}_{\mu} \varphi(\varepsilon + \mu) \mathcal{N}(\varepsilon|0,1) d\varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon_k \sim \mathcal{N}(\varepsilon|0,1)$$

$$\approx \mathbb{D}_{\mu} \varphi(\varepsilon_k + \mu)$$

$$x \sim \mathcal{N}(x; \mu, \Sigma)$$

$$1. \langle f_i(x) \rangle = 0$$

$$2. a \leq Df_i \leq b$$

$$\max_{\mu} \left\langle \sum_{i=1}^d f_i(x_i) \right\rangle_{p(x; \mu)}$$

$$\nabla_{\mu_j} \left\langle \sum_{i=1}^d f_i(x_i) \right\rangle_{p(x; \mu)} = \left\langle (x_j - \mu_j) \left( \sum_{i=1}^d f_i(x_i) + \lambda \right) \right\rangle_{p(x; \mu)}$$

$$\approx \left\langle (\tilde{x}_j - \mu_j) \left( \sum_{i=1}^d f_i(\tilde{x}_i) + \lambda \right) \right\rangle_{\tilde{p}}$$

$$V \left[ \sum_{i=1}^d (\tilde{x}_j - \mu_j) \left( f_i(\tilde{x}_i) + \frac{\lambda}{d} \right) \right] = V \left[ \sum_{i \neq j} (\tilde{x}_j - \mu_j) \left( f_i(\tilde{x}_i) + \frac{\lambda}{d} \right) \right] + V \left[ (\tilde{x}_j - \mu_j) \left( f_j(\tilde{x}_j) + \frac{\lambda}{d} \right) \right]$$

$$\approx \sum_{i \neq j} \underbrace{V(\tilde{x}_j - \mu_j)}_{E(x_j - \mu_j) = 0} \underbrace{V \left( f_i(\tilde{x}_i) + \frac{\lambda}{d} \right)}_{\geq a} = \sum_{i \neq j} \underbrace{V(\tilde{x}_j - \mu_j)}_{\leq (d-1)} \underbrace{V \left( f_i(\tilde{x}_i) + \frac{\lambda}{d} \right)}_{\geq a} \geq a(d-1).$$

$$D_{\mu} := \langle (x_j - \mu_j) \left( \sum_i f(x_i) + \lambda \right) \rangle =$$

$$= \underbrace{\langle (x_j - \mu_j) (f(x_j) + \lambda) \rangle}_{\text{I}} + \underbrace{\langle (x_j - \mu_j) \left( \sum_{i \neq j} f(x_i) + \lambda \right) \rangle}_{\text{II}}$$

$$\text{IE} = \text{IE}_{-j} \text{IE}_j$$

$$\left( \sum_{i \neq j} f(x_i) + \lambda \right) \underbrace{\text{IE}_j (x_j - \mu_j)}_0 = 0$$

$$p(x; \lambda) = \exp(\langle t(x), \lambda \rangle - F(\lambda))$$

$$p(\lambda; \tau, u_0) = h(\tau, u_0) \exp(\langle \lambda, \tau \rangle - u_0 F(\lambda))$$

$$p(\lambda|x) \propto \delta p(x; \lambda) p(\lambda; \tau, u_0) + (1-\delta) p(x; \lambda) p(\lambda; \tilde{\tau}, \tilde{u}_0)$$

$$= h(\tau, u_0) \exp(\langle \lambda, \tau + t(x) \rangle - (u_0 + 1) F(\lambda)) \cdot h(\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{u}_0)$$

$$p(\lambda|x) \propto \delta \frac{h(\tau, u_0)}{h(\tau + t(x), u_0 + 1)} p(\lambda; \tau + t(x), u_0 + 1) + (1-\delta) \frac{h(\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{u}_0)}{h(\tilde{\tau} + t(x), \tilde{u}_0 + 1)} p(\lambda; \tilde{\tau} + t(x), \tilde{u}_0 + 1)$$

$$\int (\dots) d\lambda = \delta \frac{h(\tau, u_0)}{h(\tau + t(x), u_0 + 1)} + (1-\delta) \frac{h(\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{u}_0)}{h(\tilde{\tau} + t(x), \tilde{u}_0 + 1)}$$

