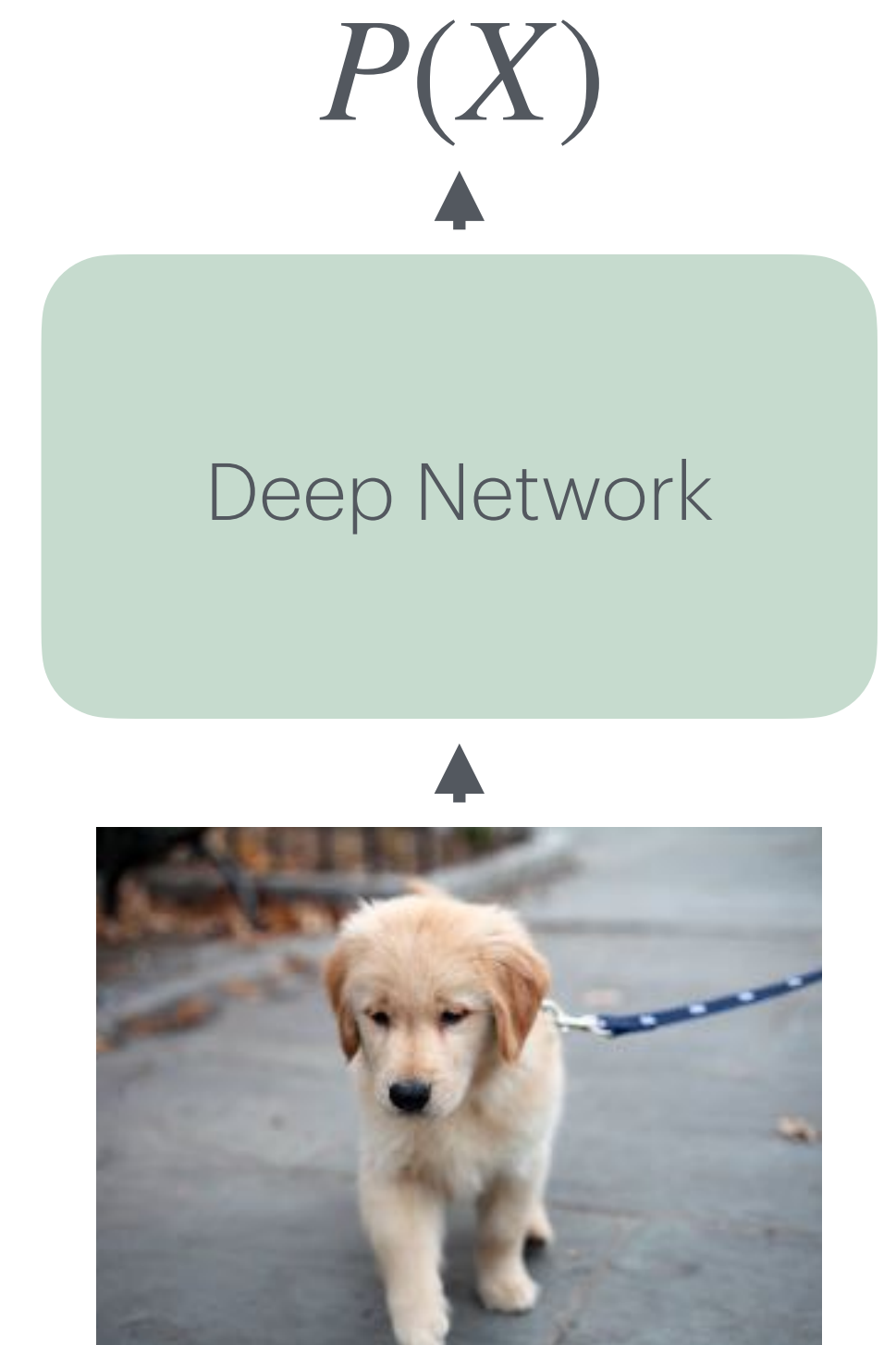
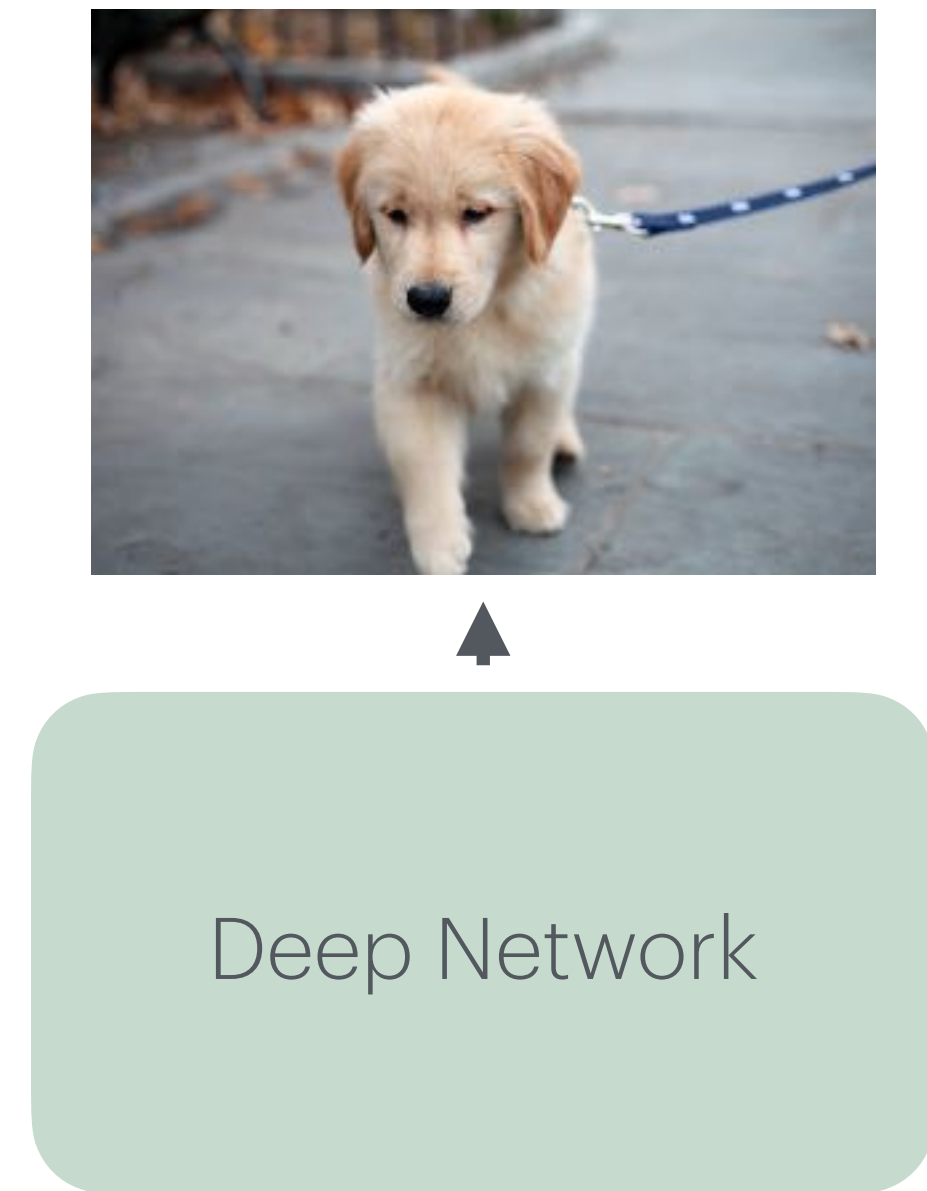


Variational Auto Encoders

Generative models

- Two tasks of a generative model $P(X)$
 - Sampling: $x \sim P(X)$
 - Density estimation: $P(X = x)$



Generative modeling is hard

- Density estimation $P(X = x)$
 - How to ensure $\sum_x P(x) = 1$ for all x
 - Impossible to compute (in general)
- Sampling $x \sim P(X)$
 - What is the input to the network?

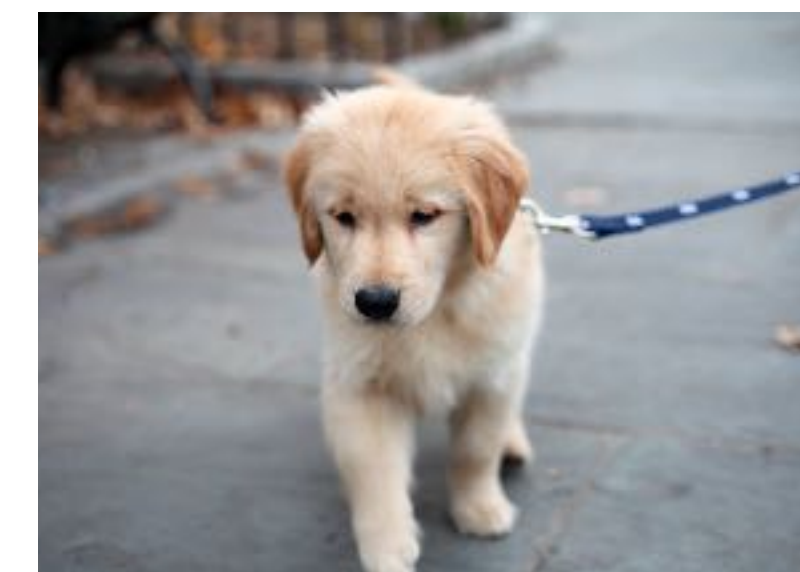


Deep Network

$P(X)$



Deep Network



Generative models

Two kinds of models

Sampling based $x \sim P(X)$

- Sample $z \sim P(Z)$
- Learn transformation
- $P(x|z)$ or $f: z \rightarrow x$

z

Deep
Network



Density estimation based $P(X)$

- Learn special form of $P(X)$
- Model specific sampling / generation

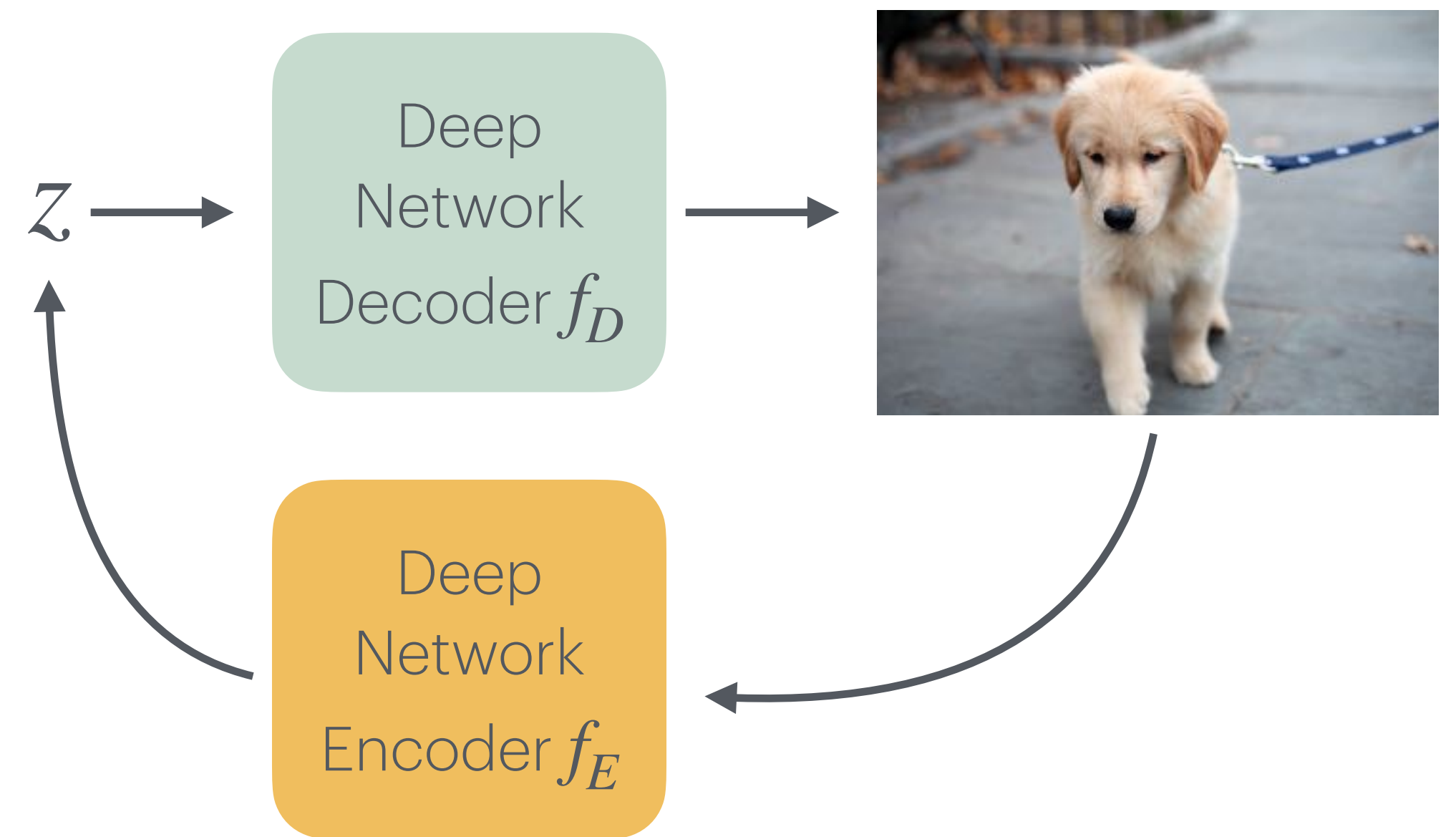


Deep
Network

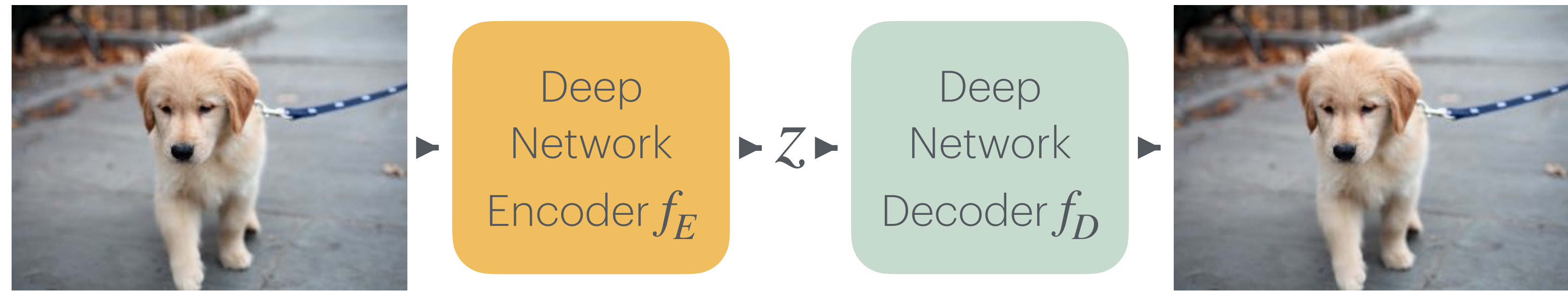
$P(X)$

Generative models

- Goal: Learn decoder $f_D : z \rightarrow x$
- What should z be?
 - Let a deep network decide
 - Encoder $f_E : x \rightarrow z$



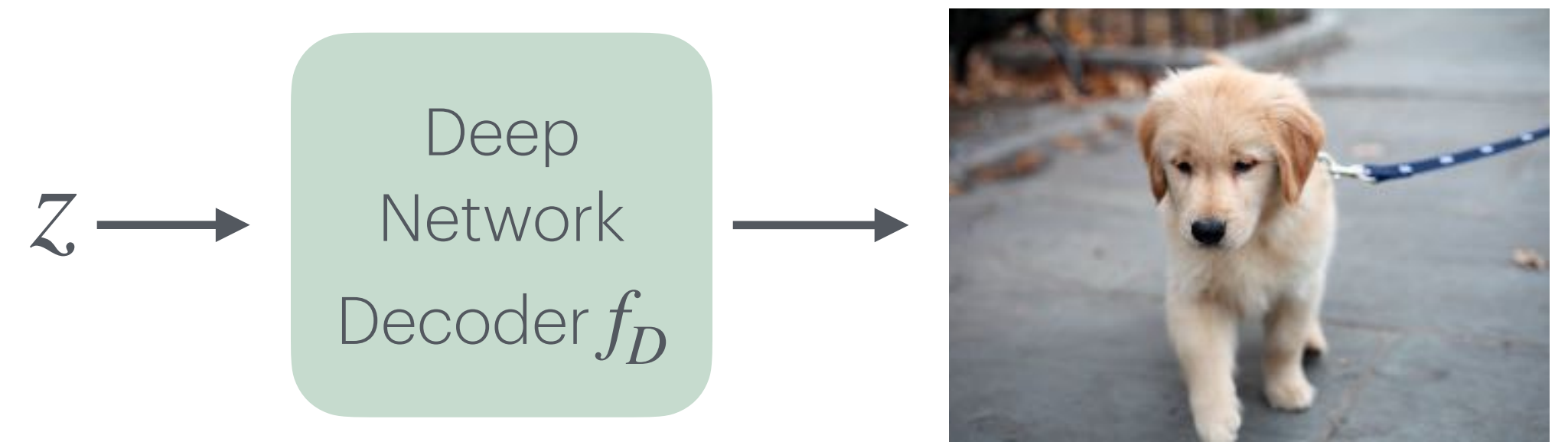
Auto-encoder



- encoder $z = f_E(x)$
- decoder $\hat{x} = f_D(z)$
- Training
 - Supervised learning on large dataset
 - $\ell = E_x [|f_D(f_E(x)) - x|]$

Auto-encoder as a Generative model

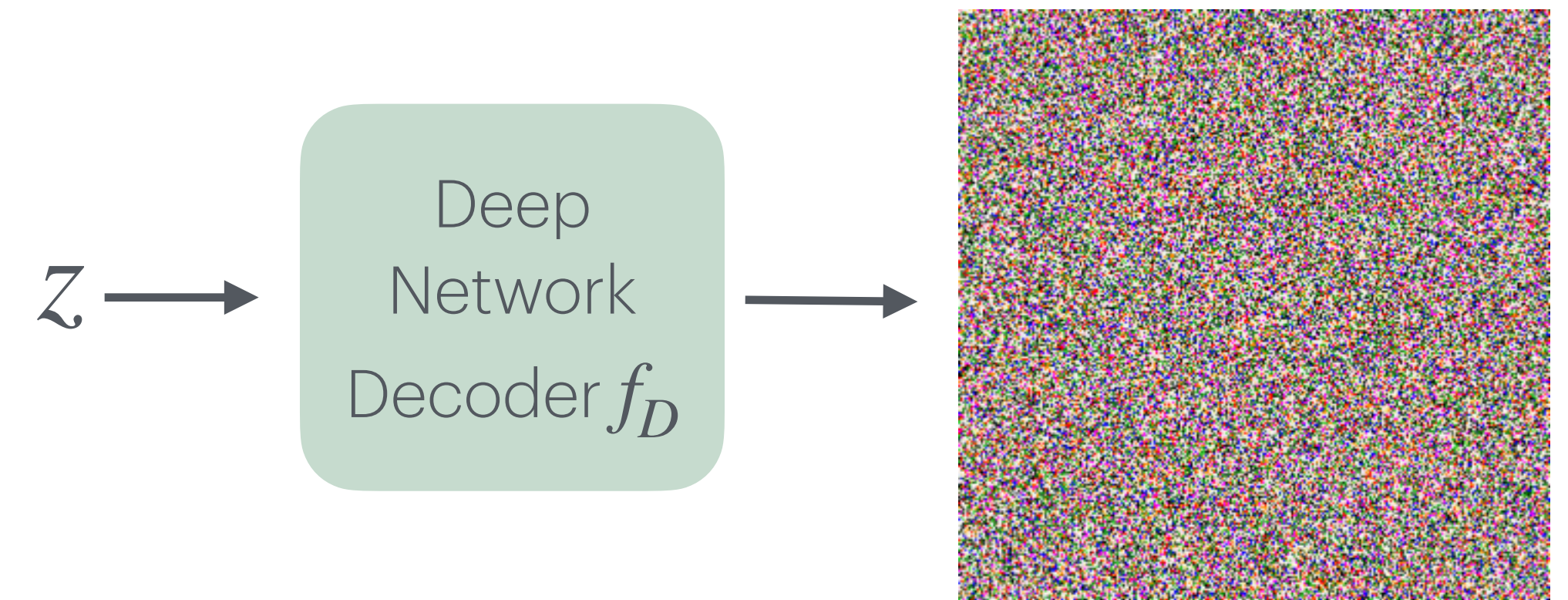
- Decoder $f_D : z \rightarrow x$
- Inference / Sampling
 - What is z at test time?



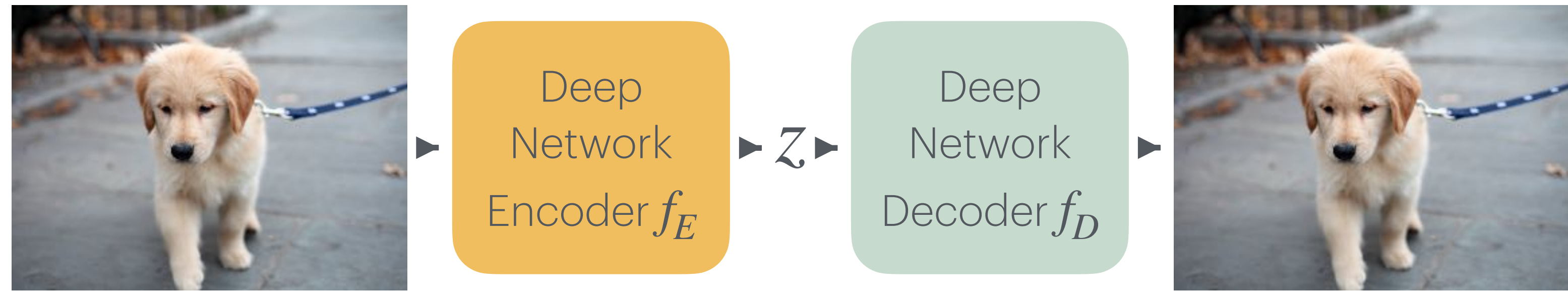
Auto-encoder

Generation

- Decoder $f_D : z \rightarrow x$
- Inference / Sampling
 - What is z at test time?
 - Network output -> no new image
 - Random input -> Garbage
 - Interpolation -> Garbage



What does an auto-encoder learn?

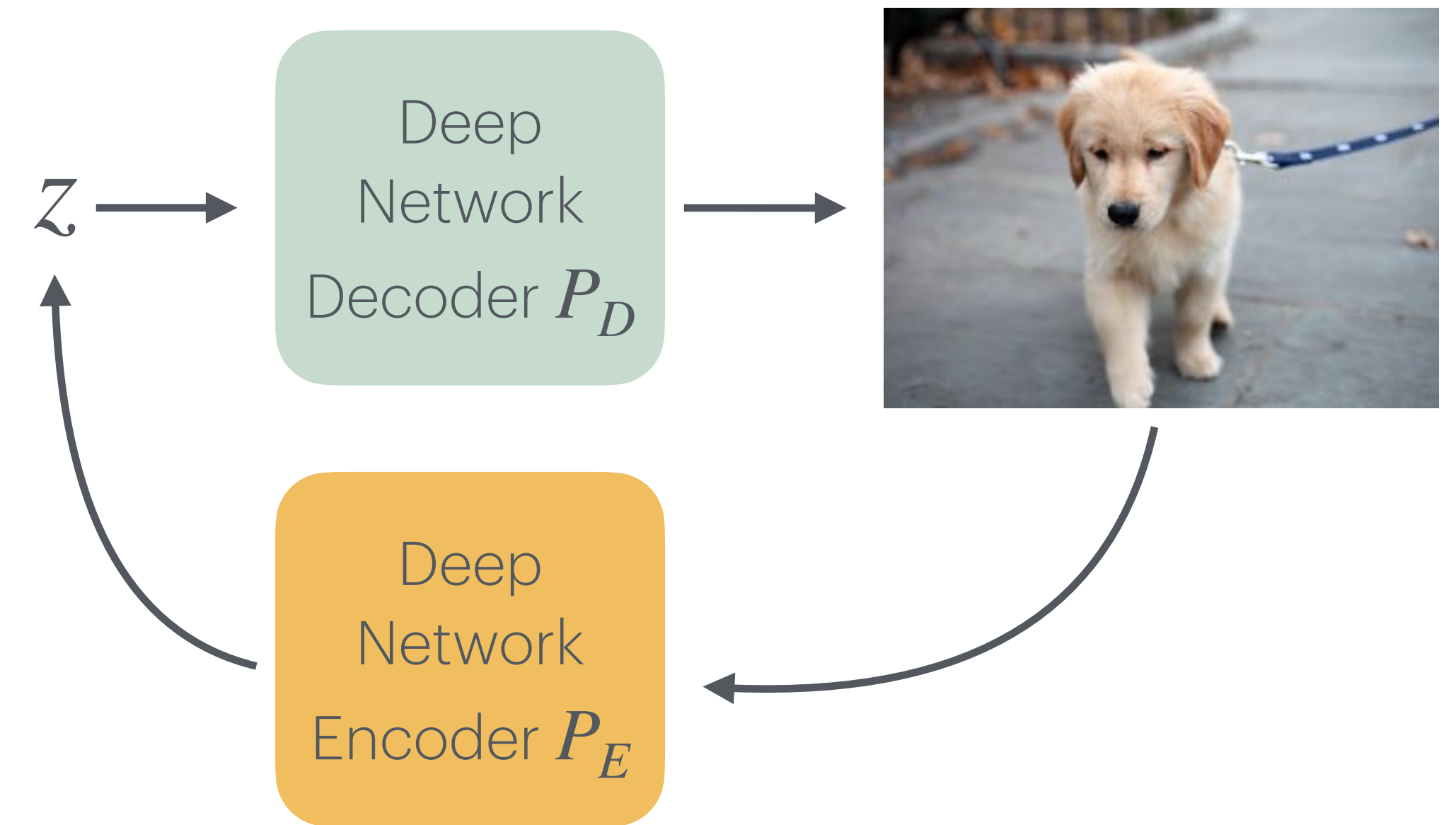


- Compression
- “Invertible” mapping
- Does it learn the structure of images?
 - Only in the limit
 - Perfect compression = understanding
- Poor generation

Variational auto-encoder

A “probabilistic” auto-encoder

- Goal: Learn decoder $P_D(x | z)$
- What should z be?
 - Let a deep network decide
 - Encoder $P_E(z | x)$



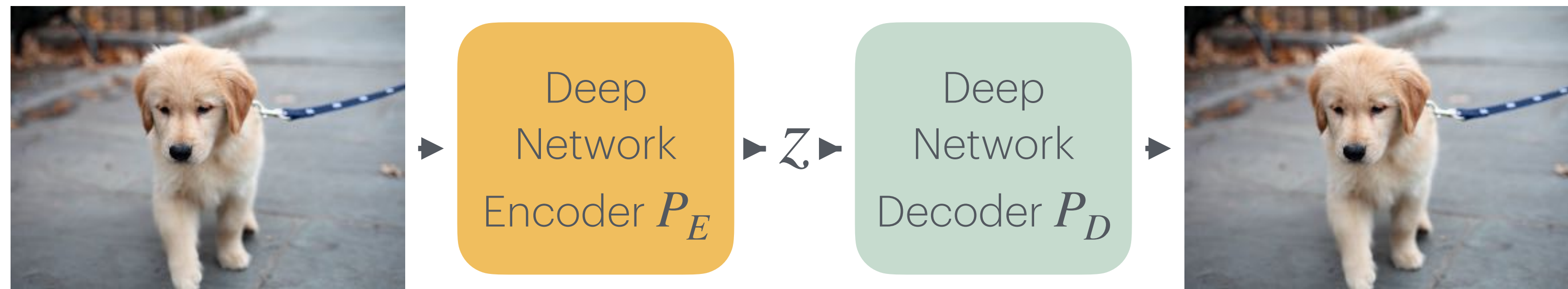
Variational auto-encoder

A “probabilistic” auto-encoder

- Decoder $P_D(x | z)$ (similar to discriminative model)
- Encoder $P_E(z | x)$ (similar to discriminative model)
- Assume $P(Z) = \mathcal{N}(0,1)$

$$P(x) = \sum_z P_D(x | z)P(z)$$

- $z \sim P(X)$ is equivalent to $z \sim P(Z)$ and $x \sim P(x | z)$

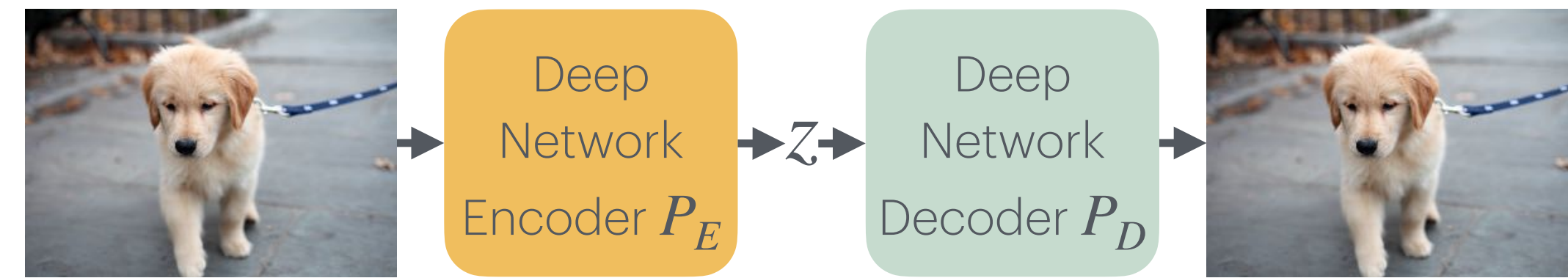


Variational auto-encoder

A “probabilistic” auto-encoder

- Decoder $P_D(x | z)$ (similar to discriminative model)
- Encoder $P_E(z | x)$ (similar to discriminative model)
- Assume $P(Z) = \mathcal{N}(0,1)$

- Bayes rule $P_E(z | x) = \frac{P_D(x | z)P(z)}{P(x)}$ ← intractable



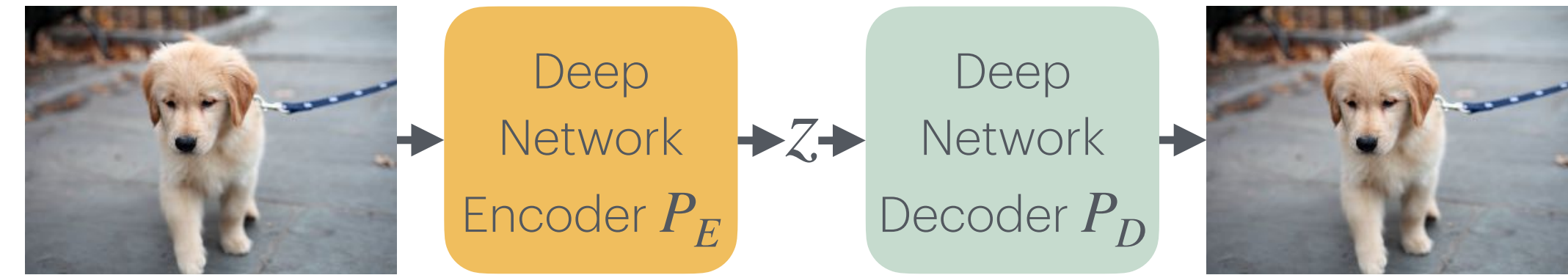
Variational auto-encoder

A “probabilistic” auto-encoder

- Decoder $P_D(x | z)$ (similar to discriminative model)
- Encoder $Q(z | x)$ (similar to discriminative model)
- Assume $P(Z) = \mathcal{N}(0,1)$

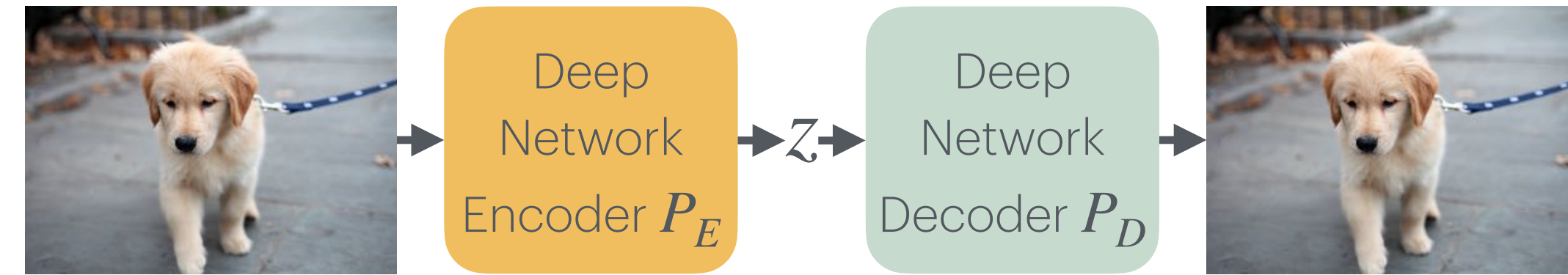
- Bayes rule $P_E(z | x) = \frac{P_D(x | z)P(z)}{P(x)}$ ← intractable

- Learn $Q \approx P_E$ that minimizes $D_{KL}(Q | P_E)$



Variational auto-encoder

A “probabilistic” auto-encoder



- Learn $Q \approx P_E$ that minimizes

$$D_{KL}(Q(z|x) \| P_E(z|x)) = \log P(x) + E_{z \sim Q} \left[\log \frac{P(z)P_D(x|z)}{Q(z|x)} \right]$$

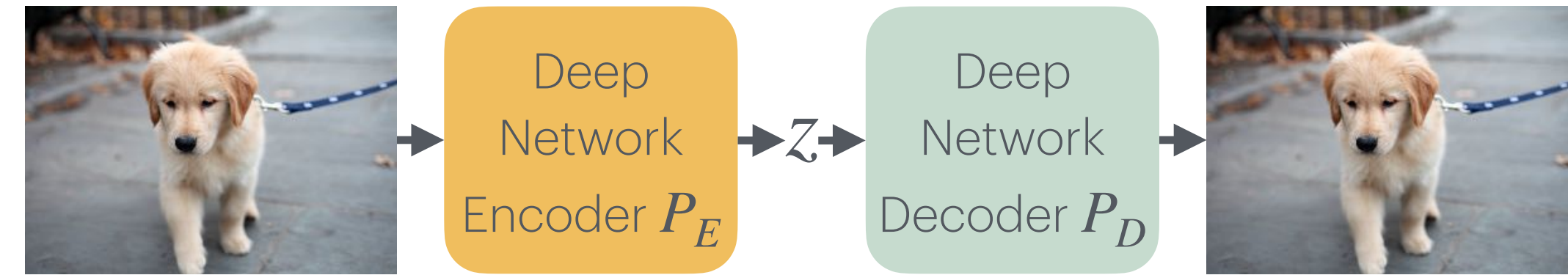
- Maximize $\log P(x)$ of real data, minimize D_{KL}

$$\log P(x) - D_{KL}(Q(z|x) \| P_E(z|x)) = E_{z \sim Q} \left[\log \frac{Q(z|x)}{P(z)P_D(x|z)} \right]$$

- Known as ELBO (Evidence Lower Bound)

Variational auto-encoder

A “probabilistic” auto-encoder

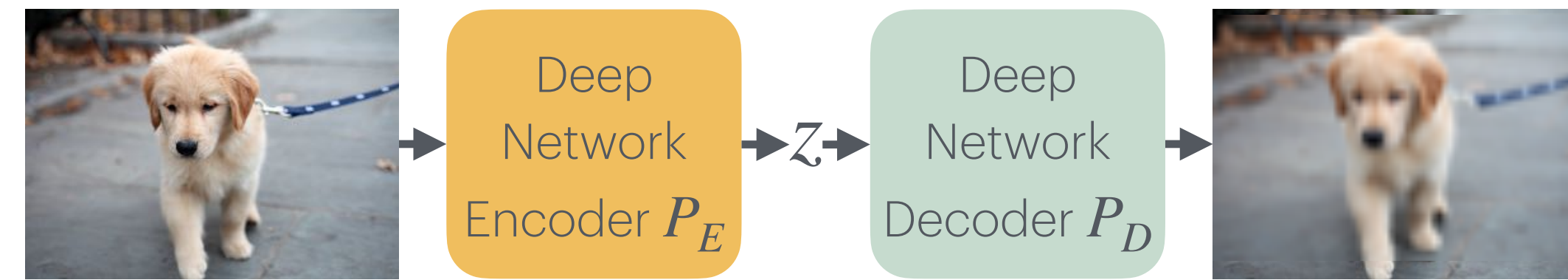


- ELBO $E_{z \sim Q} \left[\log \frac{Q(z | x)}{P(z)P_D(x | z)} \right]$ for Gaussians
 - $-\frac{1}{2} E_{z \sim Q} [\|x - \mu_D(z)\|_2^2] - \frac{1}{2} \left(N\sigma_Q(x)^2 + \|\mu_Q(x)\|_2^2 - 2N \log \sigma_Q(x) \right) + Const$
- Reparametrization trick
 - For $Q(z | x) = \mathcal{N}(z; \mu_Q(x), \sigma_Q^2(x))$
 - $E_{z \sim Q} [\|x - \mu_D(z)\|_2^2] = E_{\varepsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)} [\|x - \mu_D(\mu_Q(x) + \varepsilon\sigma_Q(x))\|_2^2]$

Variational auto-encoder

A “probabilistic” auto-encoder

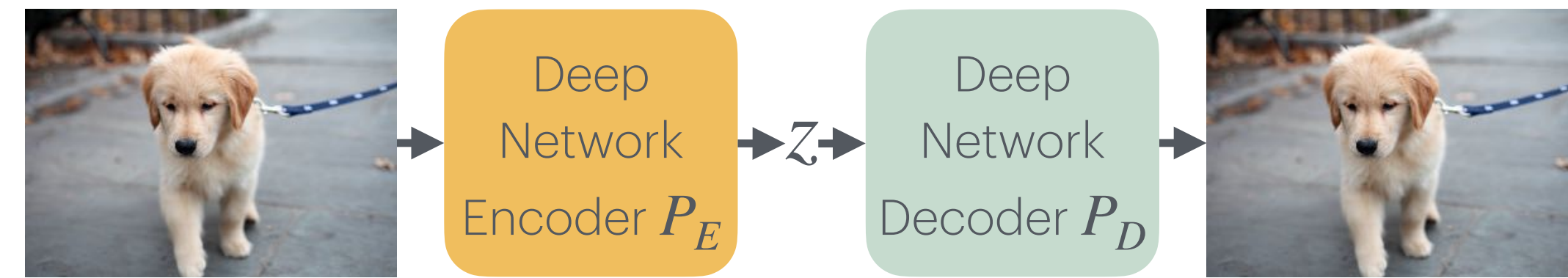
- Can learn $P(X)$ and sampling function $x \sim P$
- Issues
 - Reconstruction loss: Pixel-level l_2 loss
 - Blurry outputs
 - Approximation Q : Gaussian assumption
 - Sphere packing in higher dimensions
 - Lots of empty space



Variational auto-encoder

A “probabilistic” auto-encoder

- Learn a model of $P(x) = P_D(x | z)P(z)$ with $P(z) = \mathcal{N}(z; 0, 1)$
- Training: Maximize $P(x)$ of data
- Approximate $Q \approx P_E$



References

- [1] Auto-Encoding Variational Bayes. Kingma et al. 2014.