

The Effect of Different Initialization Methods on VAEs for Modeling Cancer using RNA Genome Expressions

1 Background

- Cancer hard to treat, need for personalized treatment plans
- Success with **Variational Auto-Encoders** (VAE)
- VAEs perform dimension reduction to find disentangled representations
- Initialization techniques set the weights of the nodes in the layers
- Initialization methods can **increase performance** of VAEs
- RNA genome expressions from **The Cancer Genome Atlas** (TCGA) [1]
- Samples include different cancer types

2 Research Question

Quantify the impact of different initialization methods.

Compare different VAE models to conclude if some models are **more sensitive** to initialization methods

3 Method

VAE models:

- VAE [2]
- IWEA [3]
- InfoVAE [4]
- LogCoshVAE [5]

Initialization methods:

- Default PyTorch implementation:

- Normal:
$$\mathcal{U}\left(-\sqrt{\frac{1}{\text{fan_in}}}, \sqrt{\frac{1}{\text{fan_in}}}\right)$$
$$\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$$

- Uniform:

- Glorot Normal (Xavier normal):
$$\mathcal{U}(0, 1)$$
$$\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$$

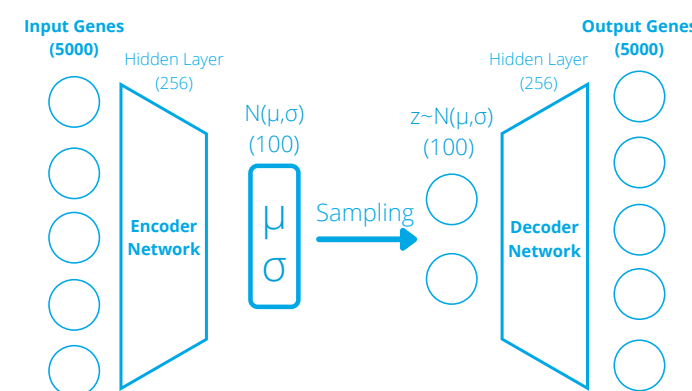
- Glorot Uniform (Xavier uniform):

$$\mathcal{U}(-a, a)$$
$$a = \text{gain} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{6}{\text{fan_in} + \text{fan_out}}}$$

Empirical analysis on the loss function of the validation set

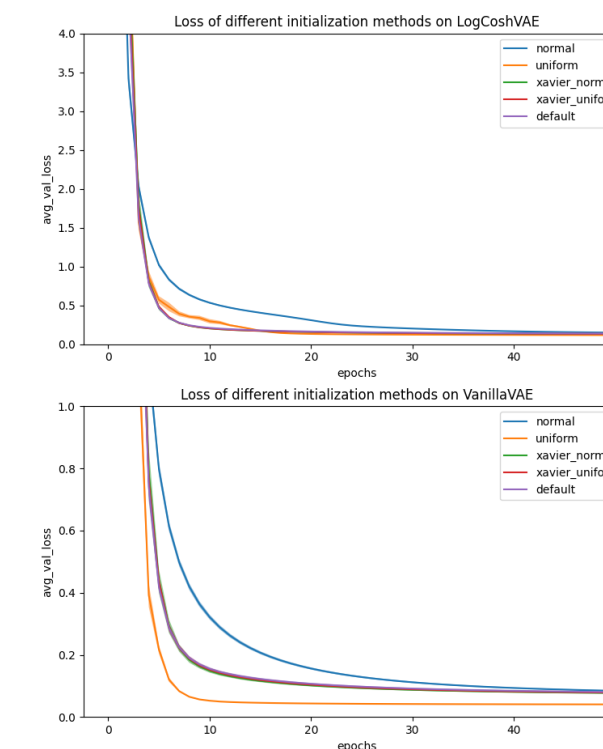
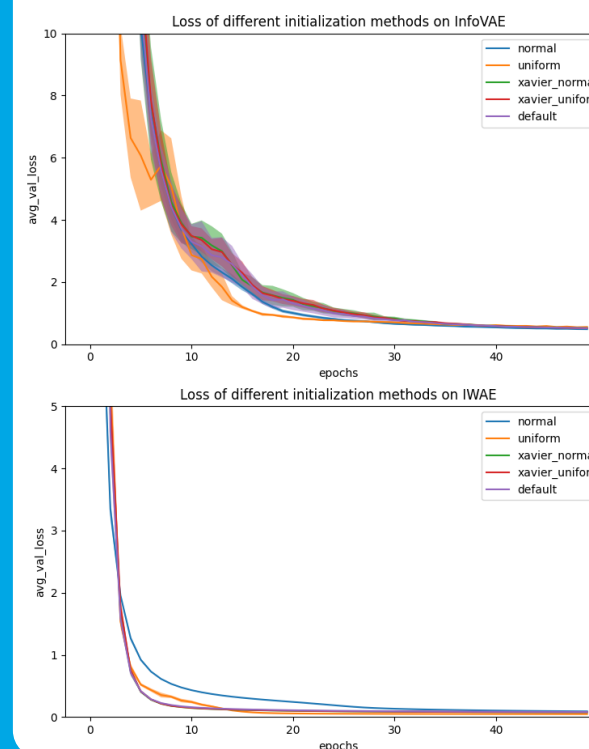
Using a **80% 20%** split for training and validation

Normalize the data and use only the **5000** most variable genes

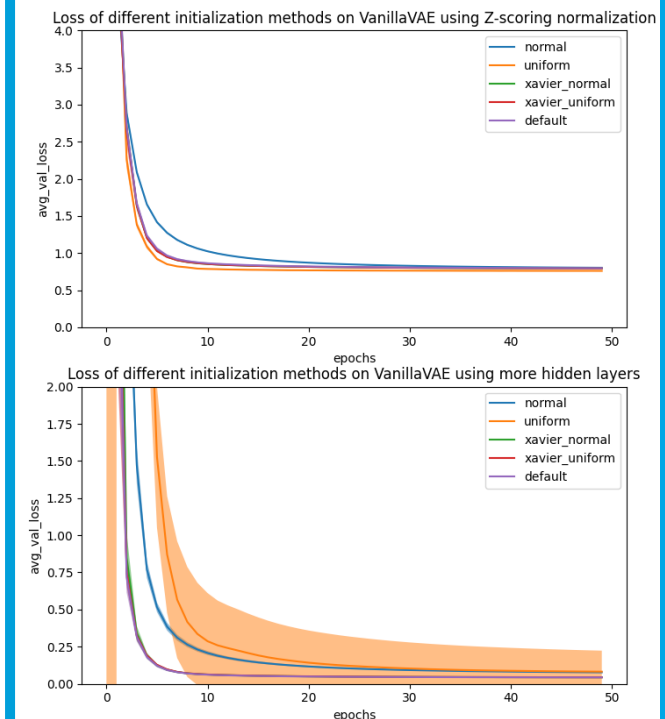


4 Results

All four models using 0-1 normalization



VanillaVAE using z-scoring normalization or more hidden layers



5 Conclusion

Conclusion

Using different normalization techniques does not influence results

VanillaVAE **most sensitive** to initialization methods

When using **one hidden layer**:

- Uniform performs best for VanillaVAE and InfoVAE
- Xavier Normal, Xavier Uniform & Default performs best for IWEA and LogCoshVAE

When using **more hidden layers**:

- Use Xavier Normal, Xavier Uniform & Default