

Deep Generative Models

Philip Schulz and Wilker Aziz

Generative Models

First Attempt: Log-linear Models

Second Attempt: Wake-Sleep

This is how we do: Variational Autoencoders

Generative Models

First Attempt: Log-linear Models

Second Attempt: Wake-Sleep

This is how we do: Variational Autoencoders

Recap: Generative Models

Joint distribution over observed data x and latent variables Z .

$$p(x, z|\alpha) = \overbrace{p(x|z, \alpha)}^{\text{likelihood}} \underbrace{p(z|\alpha)}_{\text{prior}}$$

The likelihood and prior are often standard distributions (Gaussian, Bernoulli) with little dependence on side information.

Generative Models

First Attempt: Log-linear Models

Second Attempt: Wake-Sleep

This is how we do: Variational Autoencoders

Feature-rich Generative Models

Let us assume that z has internal structure (features). How can we exploit that?

First Idea

Make $p(x|z, \alpha)$ a log-linear model.

- ▶ Only discrete data
- ▶ Trainable with EM if we can efficiently enumerate \mathcal{X} and \mathcal{Z} .

Log-linear Model

Let us treat z as observed.

$$p(x|z, \alpha = w) = \frac{\exp(w^\top f(x, z))}{\sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \exp(w^\top f(x, z))}$$

Log-linear Model

Let us treat z as observed.

$$p(x|z, \alpha = w) = \frac{\exp(w^\top f(x, z))}{\sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \exp(w^\top f(x, z))}$$

Weight Gradient

$$\frac{d}{dw} \log p(x|z, w) = f(x, z) - \mathbb{E}[f(X, z)|z, w]$$

Log-linear Model

Let us treat z as observed.

$$p(x|z, \alpha = w) = \frac{\exp(w^\top f(x, z))}{\sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \exp(w^\top f(x, z))}$$

Weight Gradient

$$\frac{d}{dw} \log p(x|z, w) = f(x, z) - \mathbb{E}[f(X, z)|z, w]$$

Updates need to be performed iteratively.

Log-linear model with latent variables

Now let us treat z as latent.

Log-linear model with latent variables

Now let us treat z as latent.

Model

$$p(x, z|w) = \underbrace{\frac{\exp(w^\top f(x, z))}{\sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \exp(w^\top f(x, z))}}_{p(x|z, w)} \times \underbrace{p(z)}_{\text{arbitrary}}$$

Log-linear model with latent variables

Posterior

$$\begin{aligned} p(z|x, w) &= \frac{p(x, z|w)}{p(x|w)} = \frac{p(x, z|w)}{\sum_z p(x, z|w)} = \\ &= \frac{\frac{\exp(w^\top f(x, z))}{\sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \exp(w^\top f(x, z))} \times p(z)}{\sum_z \frac{\exp(w^\top f(x, z))}{\sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \exp(w^\top f(x, z))} \times p(z)} \end{aligned}$$

Log-linear model with latent variables

Weight Gradient

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dw} \mathbb{E}_{p(z|x, w)} [\log p(x, z|w)] &= \\ \frac{d}{dw} \sum_z p(z|x, w) \log p(x, z|w) &= \\ \sum_z p(z|x, w) \frac{d}{dw} \log p(x, z|w)\end{aligned}$$

Log-linear model with latent variables

Weight Gradient

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dw} \mathbb{E}_{p(z|x, w)} [\log p(x, z|w)] &= \\ \frac{d}{dw} \sum_z p(z|x, w) \log p(x, z|w) &= \\ \sum_z p(z|x, w) \underbrace{\frac{d}{dw} \log p(x, z|w)}_{\text{We've already solved this!}}\end{aligned}$$

Log-linear model with latent variables

Weight Gradient

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dw} \mathbb{E}_{p(z|x,w)} [\log p(x, z|w)] = \\ \mathbb{E}_{p(z|x,w)} [f(x, Z)|x, w] - \mathbb{E}_{p(z|x,w)} [\mathbb{E} [(f(X, Z)|Z, w)] \end{aligned}$$

Log-linear model with latent variables

Weight Gradient

$$\frac{d}{dw} \mathbb{E}_{p(z|x,w)} [\log p(x, z|w)] =$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{p(z|x,w)} [f(x, Z)|x, w] - \mathbb{E}_{p(z|x,w)} [\mathbb{E} [(f(X, Z)|Z, w)]]$$

Procedurally

$$E_count(x, z) - E_count(x, z) \times \mathbb{E} [X|z, w]$$

EM

E-step $p(z|x, w) = \frac{p(x, z|w)}{\sum_z p(x, z|w)}$ in $\mathcal{O}(|\mathcal{X}| \times |\mathcal{Z}|)$

M-step Iteratively optimise w to match $\text{E_count}(x, z)$
with $\text{E_count}(x, z) \times \mathbb{E}[X|z, w]$

Restrictions

- ▶ Only log-linear models
- ▶ Scales badly

Generative Models

First Attempt: Log-linear Models

Second Attempt: Wake-Sleep

This is how we do: Variational Autoencoders

Wake-sleep Algorithm

- ▶ Generalise latent variables to Neural Networks
- ▶ Train generative neural model
- ▶ Use variational inference! (kind of)

Wake-sleep Architecture

2 Neural Networks:

- ▶ A generation network to model the data (the one we want to optimise) – parameters: θ
- ▶ An inference (recognition) network (to model the latent variable) – parameters: λ
- ▶ Original setting: binary hidden units

Wake-sleep Architecture

2 Neural Networks:

- ▶ A generation network to model the data (the one we want to optimise) – parameters: θ
- ▶ An inference (recognition) network (to model the latent variable) – parameters: λ
- ▶ Original setting: binary hidden units
- ▶ Training is performed in a “hard EM” fashion

Wake-sleep Training

Wake Phase

- ▶ Use inference network to sample hidden unit setting z from $q(z|x, \lambda)$
- ▶ Update generation parameters θ to maximize likelihood of data given latent state $p(x|z, \theta)$

Wake-sleep Training

Wake Phase

- ▶ Use inference network to sample hidden unit setting z from $q(z|x, \lambda)$
- ▶ Update generation parameters θ to maximize likelihood of data given latent state $p(x|z, \theta)$

Sleep Phase

- ▶ Produce dream sample \tilde{x} from random hidden unit z
- ▶ Update inference parameters λ to maximize probability of latent state $q(z|\tilde{x}, \lambda)$

Wake Phase Objective

Assumes latent state z to be fixed random draws from $q(z|x, \lambda)$.

$$\max_{\theta} \log p(x|z, \theta)$$

This is simply supervised learning with imputed latent data!

Sleep Phase Objective

Assumes fake data \tilde{x} and latent variables z to be fixed random draw from $p(x, z|\theta)$.

$$\min_{\lambda} \mathbb{E}_{q(z|\tilde{x}, \lambda)} [\log p(\tilde{x}, z|\theta)] + \mathbb{H}(q(z|\tilde{x}, \lambda))$$

Wake-sleep Algorithm

Advantages

- ▶ Backprop can be used without modification
- ▶ Amortised inference: all latent variables are inferred from the same weights λ

Wake-sleep Algorithm

Advantages

- ▶ Backprop can be used without modification
- ▶ Amortised inference: all latent variables are inferred from the same weights λ

Drawbacks

- ▶ Inference and generative networks are trained on different objectives
- ▶ Inference weights λ are updated on fake data \tilde{x}
- ▶ Generative weights are bad initially, giving wrong signal to the updates of λ

Generative Models

First Attempt: Log-linear Models

Second Attempt: Wake-Sleep

This is how we do: Variational Autoencoders

Generative Model with NN Likelihood

Goal

Define model $p(x, z|\theta) = p(x|z, \theta)p(z)$ where the likelihood $p(x|z, \theta)$ is given by a neural network.
(We fix $p(z)$ for simplicity.)

Generative Model with NN Likelihood

Goal

Define model $p(x, z|\theta) = p(x|z, \theta)p(z)$ where the likelihood $p(x|z, \theta)$ is given by a neural network.
(We fix $p(z)$ for simplicity.)

Problem

$p(x) = \int p(x|z, \theta)p(z)dz$ is hard to compute.

Generative Model with NN Likelihood

Goal

Define model $p(x, z|\theta) = p(x|z, \theta)p(z)$ where the likelihood $p(x|z, \theta)$ is given by a neural network.
(We fix $p(z)$ for simplicity.)

Problem

$p(x) = \int \underbrace{p(x|z, \theta)}_{\substack{\text{highly} \\ \text{non-linear!}}} p(z) dz$ is hard to compute.

Generative Model with NN Likelihood

Solution: VI

$$\begin{aligned}\log p(x) &\geq \overbrace{\mathbb{E}_{q(z|x, \lambda)} [\log p(x, z|\theta)] + \mathbb{H}(q(z|x, \lambda))}^{\text{ELBO}} \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{q(z|x, \lambda)} [\log p(x|z, \theta)] + \text{KL}(p(z) \parallel q(z|x, \lambda))\end{aligned}$$

Generative Model with NN Likelihood

Solution: VI

$$\begin{aligned}
 \log p(x) &\geq \overbrace{\mathbb{E}_{q(z|x, \lambda)} [\log p(x, z|\theta)] + \mathbb{H}(q(z|x, \lambda))}^{\text{ELBO}} \\
 &= \mathbb{E}_{q(z|x, \lambda)} [\log p(x|z, \theta)] + \underbrace{\text{KL}(p(z) \parallel q(z|x, \lambda))}_{\substack{\text{assume analytical} \\ \text{(true for exponential families)}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Generative Model with NN Likelihood

Solution: VI

$$\begin{aligned}
 \log p(x) &\geq \overbrace{\mathbb{E}_{q(z|x, \lambda)} [\log p(x, z|\theta)] + \mathbb{H}(q(z|x, \lambda))}^{\text{ELBO}} \\
 &= \underbrace{\mathbb{E}_{q(z|x, \lambda)} [\log p(x|z, \theta)]}_{\text{approximate by sampling}} + \underbrace{\text{KL}(p(z) \parallel q(z|x, \lambda))}_{\substack{\text{assume analytical} \\ \text{(true for exponential families)}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Generation Network Gradient

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{d\theta} \mathbb{E}_{q(z|x, \lambda)} [\log p(x|z, \theta)] \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{q(z|x, \lambda)} \left[\frac{d}{d\theta} \log p(x|z, \theta) \right] \\ &\stackrel{\text{MC}}{\approx} \frac{1}{S} \sum_{i=1}^S \frac{d}{d\theta} \log p(x|z_i, \theta) \end{aligned}$$

Note: $q(z|x, \lambda)$ does not depend on θ .

Inference Network Gradient

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{d}{d\lambda} \left[\mathbb{E}_{q(z|x, \lambda)} [\log p(x|z, \theta)] + \text{KL}(p(z) \parallel q(z|x, \lambda)) \right] \\
 &= \frac{d}{d\lambda} \mathbb{E}_{q(z|x, \lambda)} [\log p(x|z, \theta)] + \underbrace{\frac{d}{d\lambda} \text{KL}(p(z) \parallel q(z|x, \lambda))}_{\text{analytical computation}}
 \end{aligned}$$

The first term again requires approximation by sampling

Inference Network Gradient

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{d\lambda} \mathbb{E}_{q(z|x, \lambda)} [\log p(x|z, \theta)] \\ &= \frac{d}{d\lambda} \int q(z|x, \lambda) \log p(x|z, \theta) dz \end{aligned}$$

Problems for MC

- ▶ Sampling z neglects $\frac{d}{d\lambda} q(z|x, \lambda)$
- ▶ Differentiating $q(z|x, \lambda)$ breaks the expectation

Inference Network Gradient

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{d}{d\lambda} \int q(z|x, \lambda) \log p(x|z, \theta) dz \\
 &= \frac{d}{d\lambda} \int q(\epsilon) \log \left(p(x | \overbrace{h(\epsilon, \lambda)}^{=z}, \theta) \times \underbrace{\left| \frac{d}{d\epsilon} h(\epsilon, \lambda) \right|}_{\text{constant if } h \text{ linear}} \right) d\epsilon \\
 &= \int q(\epsilon) \frac{d}{d\lambda} \log p(x|h(\epsilon, \lambda), \theta) d\epsilon \\
 &= \mathbb{E}_{p(\epsilon)} \left[\frac{d}{d\lambda} \log p(x|h(\epsilon, \lambda), \theta) \right] \stackrel{\text{MC}}{\approx} \frac{1}{S} \sum_{i=1}^S \frac{d}{d\lambda} \log p(x|h(\epsilon_i, \lambda), \theta)
 \end{aligned}$$

Gaussian Transformation

Affine property

$$Ax + b \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu + b, A\Sigma A^T) \text{ for } x \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \Sigma)$$

Gaussian Transformation

Affine property

$$Ax + b \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu + b, A\Sigma A^T) \text{ for } x \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \Sigma)$$

Special case

$$Ax + b \sim \mathcal{N}(b, AA^T) \text{ for } x \sim \mathcal{N}(0, I)$$

Gaussian Transformation

Affine property

$$Ax + b \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu + b, A\Sigma A^T) \text{ for } x \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \Sigma)$$

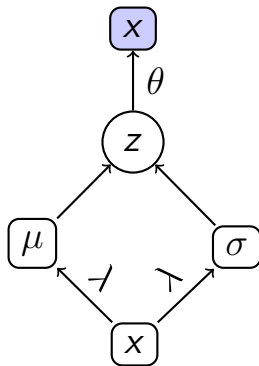
Special case

$$Ax + b \sim \mathcal{N}(b, AA^T) \text{ for } x \sim \mathcal{N}(0, I)$$

Gaussian transformation

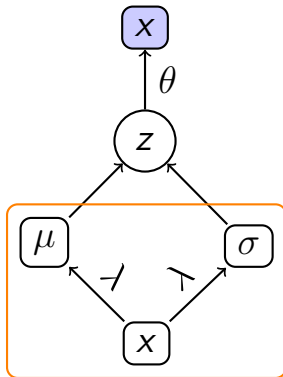
$$h(\epsilon, \lambda) = \mu(x, \lambda) + \sigma(x, \lambda) \odot \epsilon \quad \epsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0, I)$$

Computation Graph



Computation Graph

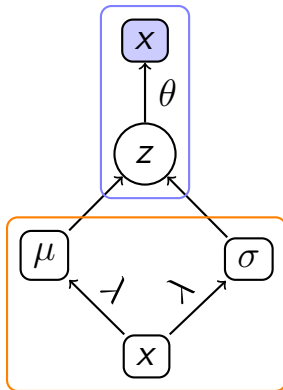
inference model



Computation Graph

generation model

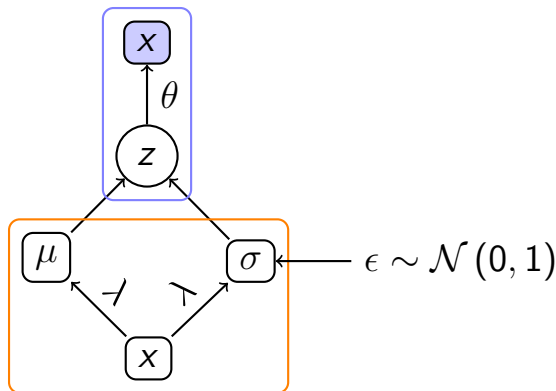
inference model



Computation Graph

generation model

inference model



Example

- ▶ Data: binary mnist
- ▶ Likelihood: product of Bernoullis
 - ▶ Let $\phi = \sigma(\text{NN}(z))$
 - ▶ $\prod_{i=1}^N p(x_i|\phi) = \prod_{i=1}^N \phi^{x_i} \times (1 - \phi)^{1-x_i}$
- ▶ Prior over z : $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$
- ▶ $q(z|x, \lambda) = \mathcal{N}(\mu(x, \lambda), \sigma(x, \lambda)^2)$
- ▶ $\mu(x, \lambda) = \text{NN}_{\mu}(x; \lambda)$
- ▶ $\sigma(x, \lambda) = \text{NN}_{\sigma}(x; \lambda)$

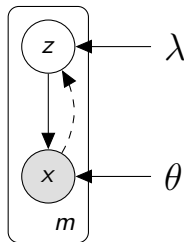
Example

- ▶ Data: binary mnist
- ▶ Likelihood: product of Bernoullis
 - ▶ Let $\phi = \sigma(\text{NN}(z))$
 - ▶ $\prod_{i=1}^N p(x_i|\phi) = \prod_{i=1}^N \phi^{x_i} \times (1 - \phi)^{1-x_i}$
- ▶ Prior over z : $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$
- ▶ $q(z|x, \lambda) = \mathcal{N}(\mu(x, \lambda), \sigma(x, \lambda)^2)$
- ▶ $\mu(x, \lambda) = \text{NN}_{\mu}(x; \lambda)$
- ▶ $\sigma(x, \lambda) = \text{NN}_{\sigma}(x; \lambda)$

Mean Field assumption

Variational approximation factorises over latent dimensions.

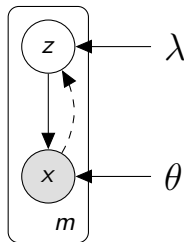
Graphical Model



- approximate posterior

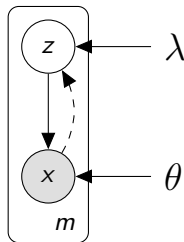
$$q(z|x, \lambda) = \mathcal{N}(\mu(x, \lambda), \sigma(x, \lambda)^2)$$

Graphical Model



- ▶ approximate posterior
$$q(z|x, \lambda) = \mathcal{N}(\mu(x, \lambda), \sigma(x, \lambda)^2)$$
- ▶ where
 - ▶ $\mu(x, \lambda) = \text{NN}_{\mu}(x; \lambda)$
e.g. $\mu(x, \lambda) = W^{(u)}x + b^{(u)}$

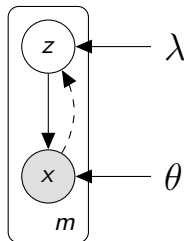
Graphical Model



- ▶ approximate posterior

$$q(z|x, \lambda) = \mathcal{N}(\mu(x, \lambda), \sigma(x, \lambda)^2)$$
- ▶ where
 - ▶ $\mu(x, \lambda) = \text{NN}_{\mu}(x; \lambda)$
e.g. $\mu(x, \lambda) = W^{(u)}x + b^{(u)}$
 - ▶ $\sigma(x, \lambda) = \exp(\text{NN}_{\sigma}(x; \lambda))$
e.g. $\sigma(x, \lambda) = \exp(\tanh(W^{(v)}x + b^{(v)}))$

Graphical Model



- ▶ approximate posterior

$$q(z|x, \lambda) = \mathcal{N}(\mu(x, \lambda), \sigma(x, \lambda)^2)$$
- ▶ where
 - ▶ $\mu(x, \lambda) = \text{NN}_{\mu}(x; \lambda)$
e.g. $\mu(x, \lambda) = W^{(u)}x + b^{(u)}$
 - ▶ $\sigma(x, \lambda) = \exp(\text{NN}_{\sigma}(x; \lambda))$
e.g. $\sigma(x, \lambda) = \exp(\tanh(W^{(v)}x + b^{(v)}))$
 - ▶ $\lambda = (W^{(u)}, W^{(v)}, b^{(u)}, b^{(v)})$

Variational Autoencoder

Advantages

- ▶ Backprop training
- ▶ Easy to implement
- ▶ Posterior inference possible
- ▶ One objective for both NNs

Variational Autoencoder

Advantages

- ▶ Backprop training
- ▶ Easy to implement
- ▶ Posterior inference possible
- ▶ One objective for both NNs

Drawbacks

- ▶ Discrete latent variables are difficult
- ▶ Optimisation may be difficult with several latent variables

Summary

- ▶ When $|\mathcal{X}|$ and $|\mathcal{Z}|$ are not too large, we can do EM with features
- ▶ Otherwise use VI with simple approximation
- ▶ Wake-Sleep: train inference and generation networks with separate objectives
- ▶ VAE: train both networks with same objective
- ▶ Reparametrisation
 - ▶ Transform parameter-free variable ϵ into latent value z
 - ▶ Update parameters with stochastic gradient estimates

Literature I

Taylor Berg-Kirkpatrick, Alexandre Bouchard-Côté, John DeNero, and Dan Klein. Painless unsupervised learning with features. In *Human Language Technologies: The 2010 Annual Conference of the North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics*, HLT '10, pages 582–590, 2010. URL <http://www.aclweb.org/anthology/N10-1083>.

Literature II

G. E. Hinton, P. Dayan, B. J. Frey, and R. M. Neal.
The wake-sleep algorithm for unsupervised neural
networks. *Science*, 268:1158–1161, 1995. URL
[http://www.gatsby.ucl.ac.uk/~dayan/
papers/hdfn95.pdf](http://www.gatsby.ucl.ac.uk/~dayan/papers/hdfn95.pdf).

Diederik P. Kingma and Max Welling.
Auto-Encoding Variational Bayes. 2013. URL
<http://arxiv.org/abs/1312.6114>.

Literature III

Danilo J. Rezende, Shakir Mohamed, and Daan Wierstra. Stochastic backpropagation and approximate inference in deep generative models. In *Proceedings of the 31st International Conference on Machine Learning (ICML-14)*, pages 1278–1286, 2014. URL <http://jmlr.org/proceedings/papers/v32/rezende14.pdf>.

Literature IV

Michalis Titsias and Miguel Lázaro-Gredilla. Doubly stochastic variational bayes for non-conjugate inference. In Tony Jebara and Eric P. Xing, editors, *Proceedings of the 31st International Conference on Machine Learning (ICML-14)*, pages 1971–1979, 2014. URL <http://jmlr.org/proceedings/papers/v32/titsias14.pdf>.