



Autoencoders

Machine Learning: Jordan Boyd-Graber
University of Maryland

SLIDES ADAPTED FROM IAN GOODFELLOW

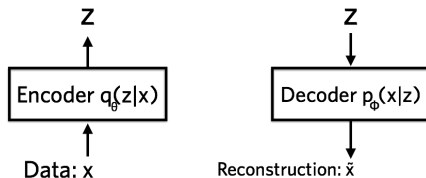
Problems of Autoencoders

- Unsupervised
 - Lots of data
 - Need priors / regularization
- Probabilistic loss function
 - sampling too slow
 - hard to explain hidden layer probabilistically

Why autoencoders

- Discover hidden structure
 - Unlike clustering or admixtures, continuous
 - Not always interpretable
- Reconstruct data
- Features for downstream model (a la word2vec)

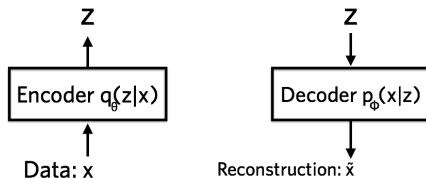
Loss Function



$$\ell_i \equiv -\mathbb{E}_{z \sim q_{\theta}(z|x_i)} [\log p_{\phi}(x_i|z)] + \text{KL}(q_{\theta}(z|x_i) \| p(z)) \quad (1)$$

- Reconstruction error
- Variational representation distribution
- Regularization

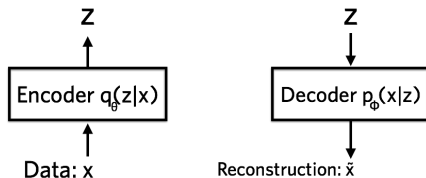
Loss Function



$$\ell_i \equiv -\mathbb{E}_{z \sim q_{\theta}(z|x_i)} [\log p_{\phi}(x_i|z)] + \text{KL}(q_{\theta}(z|x_i) \| p(z)) \quad (1)$$

- Reconstruction error
- Variational representation distribution
- Regularization

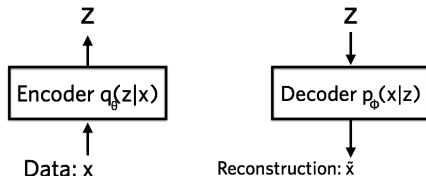
Loss Function



$$\ell_i \equiv -\mathbb{E}_{z \sim q_{\theta}(z|x_i)} [\log p_{\phi}(x_i|z)] + \text{KL}(q_{\theta}(z|x_i) \| p(z)) \quad (1)$$

- Reconstruction error
- Variational representation distribution
- Regularization

Loss Function



$$\ell_i \equiv -\mathbb{E}_{z \sim q_{\theta}(z|x_i)} [\log p_{\phi}(x_i|z)] + \text{KL}(q_{\theta}(z|x_i) \| p(z)) \quad (1)$$

- Reconstruction error
- Variational representation distribution
- Regularization

Interpretation

- Lower bound on reconstruction of decoder
- Keep representation constrained
- Probabilistic parameterization

Make this Concrete

- $p(z)$: standard normal distribution
- $q(z|x_i)$: normal distribution with output of NN as mean [variational distribution]
- $KL(q_\theta(z|x_i)||p(z))$
- Decoder $p_\phi(x|z)$ depends on model / data:
 - Grayscale Image? Bernoulli distribution for each pixel
 - Words? Multinomial over vocabulary

Make this Concrete

- $p(z)$: standard normal distribution
- $q(z|x_i)$: normal distribution with output of NN as mean [variational distribution]
- $\text{KL}(q_\theta(z|x_i) || p(z))$
- Decoder $p_\phi(x|z)$ depends on model / data:
 - Grayscale Image? Bernoulli distribution for each pixel
 - Words? Multinomial over vocabulary

Make this Concrete

- $p(z)$: standard normal distribution
- $q(z|x_i)$: normal distribution with output of NN as mean [variational distribution]
- $KL(q_\theta(z|x_i) || p(z))$
- Decoder $p_\phi(x|z)$ depends on model / data:
 - Grayscale Image? Bernoulli distribution for each pixel
 - Words? Multinomial over vocabulary

Variational Inference Story

$$\ell_i(\lambda) = \mathbb{E}_{q_{\lambda}(z|x_i)} [\log p_{\phi}(x_i|z)] - \text{KL}(q_{\theta}(z|x_i) || p(z)) \quad (2)$$

- Want to optimize $p_{\phi}(x|z)$ (likelihood)
- ELBO remains lower bound
- Difference is KL between variational distribution and $p(z)$

Variational Inference Story

$$\ell_i(\lambda) = \mathbb{E}_{q_{\lambda}(z|x_i)} [\log p_{\phi}(x_i|z)] - \text{KL}(q_{\theta}(z|x_i) || p(z)) \quad (2)$$

- Want to optimize $p_{\phi}(x|z)$ (likelihood)
- ELBO remains lower bound
- Difference is KL between variational distribution and $p(z)$
- Actually simpler than LDA
 - No global latent variables (only z)
 - Can minibatch the data

Variational Inference Story

$$\ell_i(\lambda) = \mathbb{E}_{q_\lambda(z|x_i)} [\log p_\phi(x_i|z)] - \text{KL}(q_\theta(z|x_i) \parallel p(z)) \quad (2)$$

- Want to optimize $p_\phi(x|z)$ (likelihood)
- ELBO remains lower bound
- Difference is KL between variational distribution and $p(z)$
- Actually simpler than LDA
 - No global latent variables (only z)
 - Can minibatch the data
 - But what about ϕ ? (encoder)

Variational EM

- Learn variational parameters
- Update ϕ using supervised backprop
- (Depends on data model)