: Va Tou quelonis. Valle " 7. K-mean VQ & LBGI (Linde\_Buzo\_Gray) > product Quantization soptimized Product Quantization > Residual Quantization > Additive Quartization · Composite Quantization 18 4), 18, \_\_\_\_ Nector quantized Variational Autoencoder 1-1.VQ-GAN 7. Residual Quentized VAE rain in X or organist = Tree-Structure of va (Da) lattice VQ learning vector Quentrection

Scalar Quantization \_ عرمولون ( نقيم ) اربر دار داره - صربه سفل توانستره می کوی Jo b who es ous ( veder Quantication) by bes, 1600,-ل تعتب اره مساى ول - Love & Jan 6orition -The constitue to 5% of the cheris of Sour - Sold I St = Skibit of 5 min the Court del contra elle ient fin sink bie con con -Wis leb=>[0,16] = 14 result > (0,4) => Loini [4,8) => 40,000 if x=7.2=> x=6 if x=15.9=> ≈18 [8,12) => 1. oni [12, 16] = 1 Ew + > Uniform Scalar Quantization (USQ) النظامين > Non-uniform Scalar Quantization (NUS VQ, K-means Liber

k-means ++ inoglow, we small proce so with the sound !

Eller = ic: 23/1 crows of any offer of the sound !

Low = ic: 23/1 crows of any offer of the sound of the country o

LBGI (Linde-Buto- Gray) Soft.

- I K-means could love of the state of

مراحل المدرية م LBG :

ا سرع المراه كذيوك م بيركد وازه عددارة حديد تسني الاولا

2 2015 for the state of the 1.6 chieford

r

 $X = \{2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14\}$  N = 11  $M = \frac{79}{11} = 7.18$  E = 101 K = 2 which is a first order.

K=2 m/l/m = 176 -C, = (1-e)\*M = 199 x V/IN = V/II

CY = (1+e)\*M=1/01 XV,11 = V,10

 $(2) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ 

 $(\xi_{-1}) \times 3.83 = 3.79$ ; k=4;  $(\lambda_{-1}) \times 3.83 = 3.87$   $(\xi_{+1}) \times 3.83 = 3.87$  $(\xi_{+1}) \times 3.83 = 3.87$ 

(1-E) x 11, Y = 11,01 ( = 11,01) ( 11. Y 1, 11,01, T, NY, T, NY)

Jokirlos, Echina 2,3,3=> 3.79 8,9=>11,01 12,13,14 => 11-31 6,5,4 => 3.87 Just 100 やっく2,3,33=>年=「でてつ => C= { 13,85, 5, 2,66} S= 16,5,41 =7 5 Six {8, 9} => 8.5 S= {12,13,143=>13 درام ارسای رامز تو نه کست سعی ای اندرین Ji => C= { 13, 8.5, 5, 2.66} 20/10/00 / 6/10/18/00/16/00/16  $2 \rightarrow 2.66$   $3 \rightarrow 2.66$   $3 \rightarrow 2.66$   $4 \rightarrow 5$   $5 \rightarrow 5$ 12-713 13-13 14-313 9-> 8.5 - Topourosus y / si MSE = 146

CALL STANDED

· Product Quantizations, V,

يرمروار 4 ميري الد , كان كاروروم .

(11) (12) (14) (15)

۵ على اصلى در ۵۷ ان استكر آزواها درمل فقاى العاد بالدارش 128 ارتاك المائن かられんはらいをしているからでして (ニャルルルといかりのはなり、このか) وليس وين الى عمد المراجع الم = ومم ارتج ما معم ارتفاع ومم ارتفاع الم

(sub-vectors) June 1 , in a web well to be order Pax Novigible 55 ilding

 $x_i = (2.0, 3.0, 6.0, 6.0)$ 

 $x_r = (2.2, 3.5, 5.8, 6.1)$ 

76+= (1.9, 2.8, 6.2, 5.9)

Xx= (4.1, 5.0, 8.1, 7.9)

 $x_0 = (4.3, 5.1, 7.9, 8.2)$ 

x4 = (3.8, 4.6, 8.2, 8.1)

(2) 1, will 1 suer; \_ (2,3), (22,3.5), (1.9,2.8), (4.1,5), (4.3,5.1), (3.8,4.6)

(6,6), (5.8,6.1), (6.2, 5.9), (8.1, 7.9), (7.9, 8.2), (8.2, 8.1)

(4,3, w1) 2 s wegg -

وقال لىدى

: well K = 2 1 K means 18 Sun 5 - Prop

( 1000) x

[(1,9,2.8),(2.2,3.5),(2.0,3.0)]

 $f_{2} = 5 C_{1}^{(1)} = (2.03, 3.1)$ 

[3.8, 4.6, (4.3,5.1), (4.1,5.0) : Y'S

r = (4,06,4.9)

5,519 - Your, \*

て(6.0,6.0), (5.8,6.1), (6.2,52).13,00

(6, 6)

[(8.2,8.1), (7.9, 8.2), (8.1, 7.9)] : Yels

f(2) = (8.06, 8.66)

معلم ع الدالك برورم ال (عنظم المستقل)

xnew = (2.1, 3.4, 5.7, 6.2)

(2.1, 3.4)

 $9^{(2)} = (5.7, 6.2)$ 

مرحل ۲: الداري Compaintion of the state of secondary. 8/bn 2 19 " No - 1 (sue) => d(c(')) > d(co(') 1 3.1-3.4112 = 13.7 => C 114.9-3.411=2447=> (1) -11 Ca simbert signisting \$ < 1 unes, Jule 96224 NEX 20005) 116.0-5.7112.136 => (2)  $118.06-5.711^{2}=3.01\Rightarrow C_{1}^{(2)}=>C_{0}^{(2)}=1-1.5$ de 2000 jour code(x)= (i, ir)= (0,0) n= (2.03, 3.1, 6.0, 6.8) ( C, V, L: Log xtest => (2.1, 3.4, 5.7, 6.2)

112-xtest 11 = 147

- ulPa who wish with sold optimized Product Quantization of -Des of of the Banking of is called and and the board المعدد المعدي ١٩٥٤ عنوم سدى البعادة رو معدما مرحدت سرناسة المعر العادمات رمعدما الاستان مقتم سي الحيد ملدمين · العادمعلف معنى الت همسي درالتهاليد · مرّاردادل انعاد هـ در روفعاى مراى والم مطاى كو المرّاسول الولد. م المريخ PQ مع من ارتقاع وطرها مروه على المرات على وهوراً على ماري م حتى ارتوز على 100 c/as/solvy (R soldalPacitical solaring hearing by - استما - R مركون ای ام معدی تواسترال مول كل لعن تود alpha ering DAO of the second ا عنع ال مارس الدرائل مات رامول) y = x. R Expressive disduct (knew) South Just - You del I'm

· RU, Land É و نيد از تو انسال دون ، ارساری في طرمع. in John i cel Intil you gradient descent i supin suposition 0) 1-2000 1- C) منال کسری - ٨ ر در ٤ قدى 10 15 - wei - wei per of wei + 2 . ( 12 we / m) d'en cuer, M=2 - wis -X = ([2,3,6,6], [2.2,3.5,5.8,6.1], [1.9,28,6.2,5.9],[4.1, 5, 8.1, 7.9], [4.3, 5.1, 7.9, 8.2], [3.8, 4.6, 8.2, 8.1], [2.5, 3.2, 6.5, 6.3], [3, 3.8,7, 6.9]) Y=RX rescrappy 11 (b) 1 : 1/2/2) Contrate Sen ( K=2 JE) K-means in chessified I ره معظم را- ارتعمری که واق اصف می وسی Q & Cillow Tisues pivo, Lit Sty (P) Jisil we I some R when the wife I=RTR IL III = RXIII A = UTLY, X TY= A The Corthogonal Procrusted = 10. SUPQUE R=UTV ONJECTED -10

Entro con the constration of water and a constration ( TVI Signay Par TV), - WILLIE : Rayol on D در ۱۹۹ مای کسی دوار استعبا در رو فعد یا تست کسیم ( مثل ۱۹۹ ) مدار یا رحد و در تعرب در زم ا استامك كريوك اوليم آمريس را معملود وتر معرين كرواك بهمار افعلى ميدا والحود esolenda Residual Lusi justino I X-C1=r1

A colored by

Sind Timbellool, wellool, wellool : Ou Residuel & (این ایر ادراندان مین ایراندان ایراندان مین ایراندان ایر ع ان کار ما الكروام المامه ي يام ور يخاب برداراهاي تعريب رهاي د رجور تعم مرافعه) C1+C++ --- + CM = X X= [x,= [2,3], xr= [3,3.5], xr= [4,5], xz=[5,4.5] } Cudh \* (K=2) wells of 2 presidual ways + --مرمده ا ع يا دلسوي الديوك اول - 2/balk=2 1 Xchil clabou K-means pist!

C, Jun = { c11 = [2.5, 3.25], C17 = [4.5, 4.75]} ان منا را ، ما نس مربع ما ص こうしてはないいのときしには r, => [-0.5, -0.25]  $x_1 = [2,3] = > c_{11} = [2,5]$ n => [0.25, 0.5] 24 = [3, 3.5] => C11= ~~ ri=> [-0.25, 0.5] 24=[4,5] => C12=[4,5,4.75] r1 => (0.5, -0.25) XK=[5,4.5]=) C12= ~~~ I represidual was In) : Tresidual con per Juni colot + 1000 (K=2) Eresidual con K-mean poil C2={c21=[0.5,0.25], c22=[-0.5,-0.25] po Jyw. : 20 1 ce sir residual - [1 ]  $\hat{n} = c_1 + c_T$ Color to rue will not the first to a stand on the stand of the stand o

additive quantitations in the constant of the contraction of the series of the se 2001510 Les cro, I - w colon - de colo color de la Additive Quarte zation évi-النما وال ما زواني ، روا را موري مع من مرور قري وراع ا مترددول می توهی م X = C1 + C+ + - + CM Jes ce inproprior nes copol AQ Lot \_ l' Product Quentisotion Eules So, UI-عنے نے دور وہ م مرس کے کا ی کر حسوال : Ingste AR - Ornix العد . ساحت لديول ع معدت ع بدائرون M دملیزی m, دس و است رسم عناصراً عا تروندو او دامه داری است. ٠ ان كار حولاً ، وكي ما كان ما كود . ا مرعن مي كسيم دكت ع ها اوليم الذ o, vilous dely 4+ c+ -- + cmis cut, releasely & 2 2 11x - (C1+4+...+Cm)11 2 الم سي عرادوك بوز والانتصاح من لميكون . ع ان را مل عدالي امام ما د

white quantities ب) الدند مردار جداله i et ion o chiji, a, ..., cm un x, ex si la. 12 x 2 C1+ --- + CM : 2 war greed y is 17 w Wert. ا تروف تین کرری بر یاز ری انتقاب کانی . Norted N=X-C1 Signet مال تدوی: x,=[5,7]; xr=[4,6] : [25021 25 1 10 1000.1 פשיבוסת דתנו (M=2) בדופן או על ישיים: C, = { cn, Cir}, Cr= { cri, crr} ٢ معاردهاولي عب مدرت معاري يا تروف بالماها C (0) { [2,3], [1,2]}  $C_2 = \{ [3, 4], [2,3] \}$ + Encoding west x = [5, 7] : CI IN & IND [5,7]-[2,3]=([3,4])=25 [5,7] - [1,2] =([4,5]) = 41 C.=[Y,T] who will make

 $r_{1} = [5, 7] - [2, 3] = [3, 4]$  [3, 4] - [3, 4] = 0 = 70 [3, 4] - [2, 3] = [1, 1] = 2 [3, 4] - [2, 3] = [1, 1] = 2

· التقديد ار ۲۰ ترسط - التصديق

( ) C21 = [3,4]

nr= [ Elyos

· vegala

くてと、ひーてかり=し、つシか

از ۲۰ انتقال کے

CIT TIT

アリーしょ、フーレックー これで)

و ای ما یو

{ [ [ ] - [ ] = [ -1,-1] => [ ] = > [

انها انتخاب کافی:

CTT= (T, C) UC

· Son Cira

الماست رواجاي المسادر ورماي

CINEW [Tr,F] + [T,F] = [Tr,F]

Cirem = Cir Novie

رای ۲۰ م ع جن برای برای من ما می سازی مازی ما سازی ا

cnew = Tr, EJ; Cnew = Tr, EJ

 $\begin{cases} x_1 \approx c_{11} + c_{11} = Tr_1 c_1 = Ta_1 v_1 \\ x_1 \approx c_{11} + c_{11} = Tr_1 c_1 + Tr_2 = Ts_1 v_1 \end{cases} : \begin{cases} v_1 c_1 v_2 v_3 v_4 \\ v_4 \approx c_{11} + c_{11} = Tr_1 c_1 + Tr_2 c_2 = Ts_1 v_1 \end{cases}$ 

## Composite Quantitation

Siron Lose - 11 AQ Theos Composite Quantitation ( in

x & C+ Cp+ - Cm

AQ 1-si

infoistein Ix x I cm + custous (9)

1 - (c, Tc) = - 12

اسراق ع - AA می مگر سرامنام

in it is all discrimental in the AR - in

Uses Jis

 $\chi_i = [a,v]; \chi_i = [x,v]; \chi_i = [x,v]$ 

2 de Constantes sens

C, = { c = [ = [ ], c = [ ] } Cr = { cr = [ c, ], cr = [ 4, ] }

: Lety & color de les lais como

C + T C 11 = 1 \* + + + \* E = 11

14

CHTCIT = IX E + EXT = E+IT=14 D JOSCHE = [r.d, F]

CTT CIT = 1x TO + Lxt = 1,0 + 11=12,0 ×11

(x,=[a,v] & cn+cr1 = Tr,c]+ [c, s)=[a,v) XY=[2,0) & CIY+ CYY=[1,2] +[0,0,0]=[2,0,V] NR= [4, N % CII + CTY = Tr, e] + Tr, 8, e] = TDID, Y)

ع ما صدر مرك وجو:

119 - (c+ cr)11= 119112+ 114112+ 11c+11+ 2 c,Tc+- 49 c, 19 c,

119112= V +1, =169 ; 11011112= 22+3=13

11 CI T | 2 = 1 + L = 1 V; 11 CT | 1 = + + L = TO; 11 CT | 1 = 0,8 + + + = 0,10

q T C 11 = V x F + 1 - x F = EE ; 9 T C 1 F = V x I + 1 - x E = EV

9 Teri = VX F + 10 X E = 71; 9 Terr = Vx C, 0 + 10x F = 0 E, 0

CICY SIN TIELD 6 GODUNG

Ca الم ما هد هام D

CII + CIV = [ D.N) () = 1

119-Taiv711= 189+14+10+ +x11-7(88+74)=-46816

Critche [FROIN] CALL

9 = 184+11+41'(9 + cxW - L(51+07'9) = 11'00

## vector Quantited Variational Autoencoder (VQ-VAE)

- . The enoder produces a continuous latent vector.
- · Quantizer maps it to the nearest codebook vector.
- . The decoder reconstructs the input from this discrete vector
- · Loss has three parts: reconstruction, codebook update, and commitment.
- . This structure allows discrete latent representation while maintaining good reconstruction quality.

Example: Input: 
$$x = [1,5,2,7]$$
; casebook =  $\{e_1 = [1,2], e_r = [2,3]\}$   
Encoder output:  $Z_e(x) = [1,5,2,7]$   
(Nearest codebook vector  $e_r = [2,3]$   
 $\beta = [0.25]$ 

$$VQ$$
 Loss =>  $Lvq = || Sq [z_e(\alpha)] - e_z||^2 = ||[-0.5, -0.3]||^2 = ||34|$ 

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The Contract of the contract o

サンプー =(ドーメングアーハッフ・カッフ)。

1×647= 72-2-11-

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-1

IL

. VQ-GAN architecture has four main components Q-GAN

1 Encoder Ep => maps input x to a latent vector Ze(n)

2 Vector Quantizer => Maps Ze (x) to the nearest codebook vector

3 Decolor Do B Reconstructs in = Po (Zq(x))

4 Discrimeter D => Tries to distinguish real images from reconstructed/

VQ-GAN combines three types of losses:

1 Reconstruction loss (L, /Lz)

 $L_{recon} = \|x - \hat{x}\|, \quad \text{or} \quad \|x - \hat{y}\|_{2}^{2}$ 

2 VQ - VAE loss (codebook + commitment)

Lva = 11 sq [ze(n)] -ex 112 B1ze(n)-sq tex]112

3 Adversarial 1055 (GAN 1055)

For discrimator D: LD = -E[logD(xi)]-E[log(1-D(xi)])

For generator (decoder): LGAN = - ETl.g. D(21)

Total generator loss: LG=Lreca + LVQ + & LGAN

## Residual Quantized a

. Standard VQ - VAE uses a single discrete latent vector (from a codebook) to approximate the continuous latent.

. This can limit representation capacity for complex data, because a single codebook vector may not capture all fine details

· Solutions: Residual Quantization

· Instead of a single codebook we multiple codebooks in sequence, where each codebook encodes the residual error left by the previous

. This is inspired by Additive Quantization (AQ) in vector quantization

Idea => Approximate latent as a sum of discrete vertors from multiple codebooks

-> from the second Zq ≈ e, + ex + ... + em comes from the first codebook

. Each codebook encodes what the previous codebooks failed to represent (the residue. 1).

1 Encoder => maps input x to a latest vector Ze(x). ر = مراحل الدية

2 Residual Quantizer

. stept: find nearest vector in first cardbook: e, = arg min 11 Ze - e, 11

. step2: Compute residual: ri = Ze-ei

istep3: Quantice residual with second codebook : ex = ourg min 1/11 - ext

· Report for M codebooks. -> Zq=q+ep+-1º

3 Decoder

· Reconstructs input from zq: => &= D (zq)

Loss Function

Similar to VQ -VAE but applied across all residual codebooks;

$$\sum_{i=1}^{M} (\|sg[r_{i-1}] - e_i\|^2 + \beta \|r_{i-1} - sg[e_i]\|$$

- . ro = Ze
- · ri = ri-1 ei
- · Each codebook has its cadebook toss and commitment loss

Bene fits:

- · Increased representation capacity with multiple codebooks
- · Approximation error decreases with more co debooks

Toy Example

. Encoder output Ze (W= [2.3, 3.7]

· compute distances:

 $11 \ \mathbb{C}_{2,3}, 3.7] \ \mathbb{C}_{2,3} \ 11^2 = (0.3)^2 + (6.7)^2 = 0.09 + 149 = 158$  $||[2.3, 3.7] - [3, 4]||^{2} = (-1,7)^{2} + (-0.3)^{2} = 149 + 109 = 158$ 

. Residual: n = Ze-e, = [ 0.3, 0.7]

Step 2: Second codebook quantization

· Quantize residual of with C2:

11 Co.3, 0.7] - [0.2, 0.5] 11 = (0.1) 2+ (0.2) = 6.05

11 [0.3, 0.7] - [0.5, 0.7] 112 (-0.2) +0= 0.04

. Pick ez = [15,7]

· Residual after second codebook => 12 = 17-er = [0.3, 0.7] - [0.5, 0.7] = [-0.2,0]

Step3: Quantized latent

 $Z_q = c_1 + c_r = [2,3] + [0.5,0.7] = [2.5,3.7]$ 

. True latert ze = [2.3, 3.7]

· Approximation error: Ze-Zq = [-0.2,0] => much smaller than using only one codebook.

Step4: Losses

LI (- codebook T loss => 11 sg (ZeJ-e,112=11 [2.3,3.7]-[2,3]112 = 0.58

LY Commitment 7: Bx 0.58

L+ - Codebook 2 loss: 11 sg [n] -e211 = 11 [0.3, 0.7] - [0.5,07]112 = 0.64

Ly + commitment 2: Bx 0.64

Totaloss = LI+Lr+Lr+Ls

TY