

# Autoencoder

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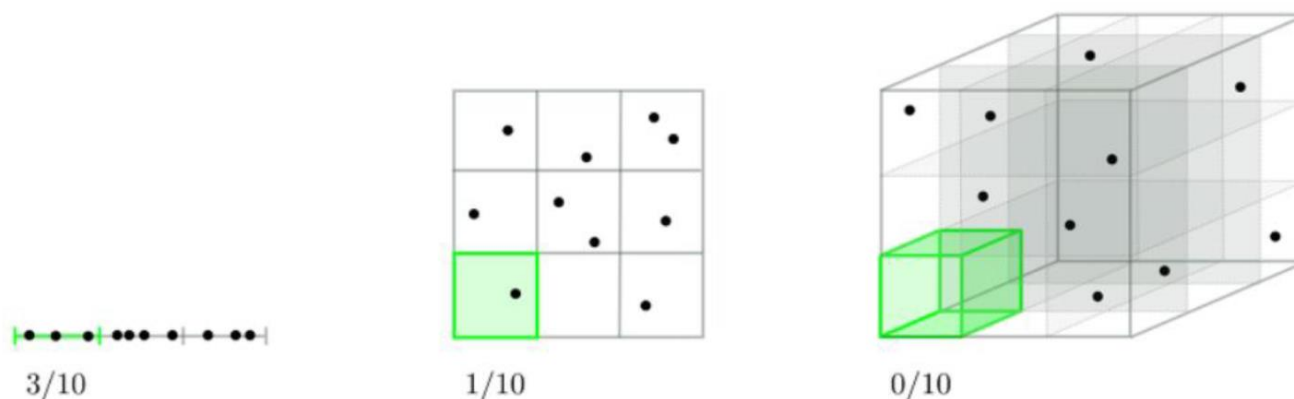
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AILAB 조환희

# Manifold Learning

## Curse of Dimensionality

Deep learning 큰 데이터 차원으로 학습

1. 데이터 차원이 증가할수록 공간의 크기 기하급수적으로 증가
2. 동일한 개수의 데이터의 밀도는 차원이 증가할수록 급속히 희박



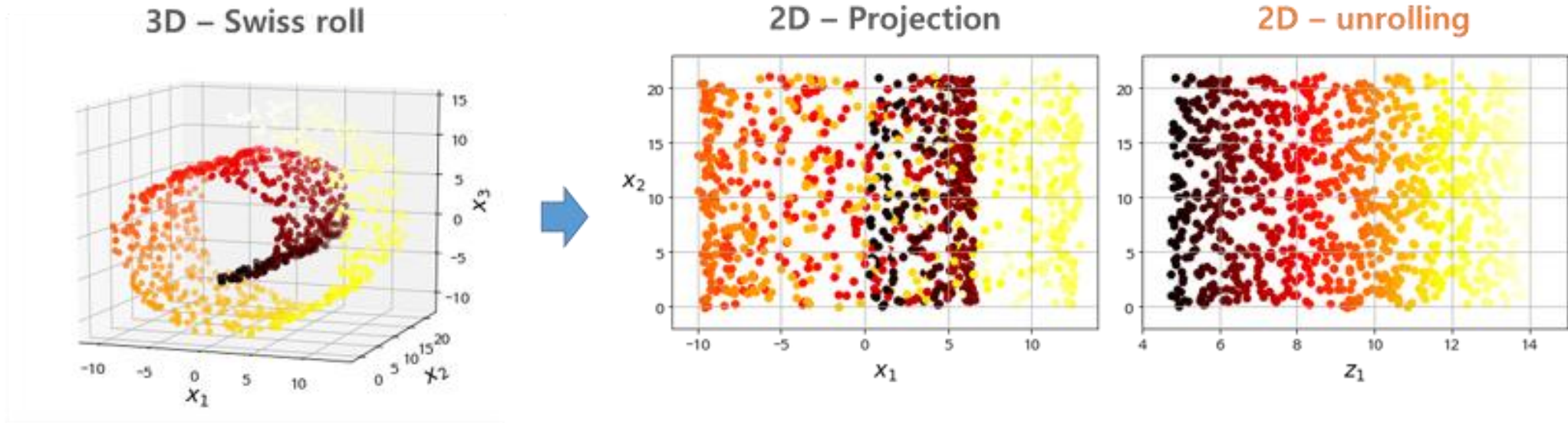
→ 차원이 증가할수록 모델 추정에 필요한 샘플 데이터가 기하급수적으로 필요!

# Manifold Learning

## Manifold

고차원 space에 있는 데이터를 나타낼 수 있는 저차원 subspace인 manifold가 존재함

## Manifold learning



# Manifold Learning

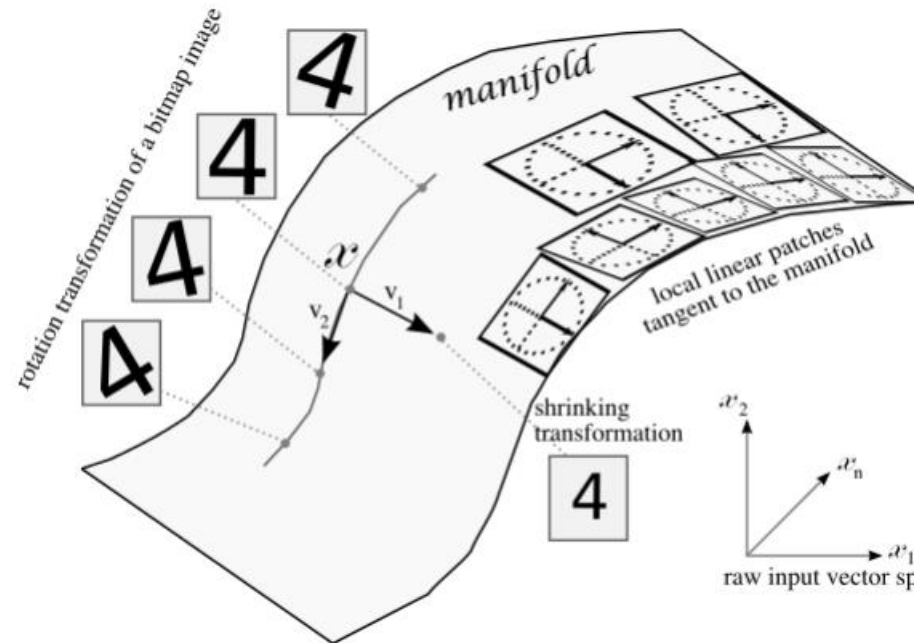
## Learning을 잘했다

==압축을 잘했다==feature를 잘 찾았다.

MNIST dataset에서 manifold를 찾았을 때

그 manifold를 dataset의 feature라고 가정할 수 있다.

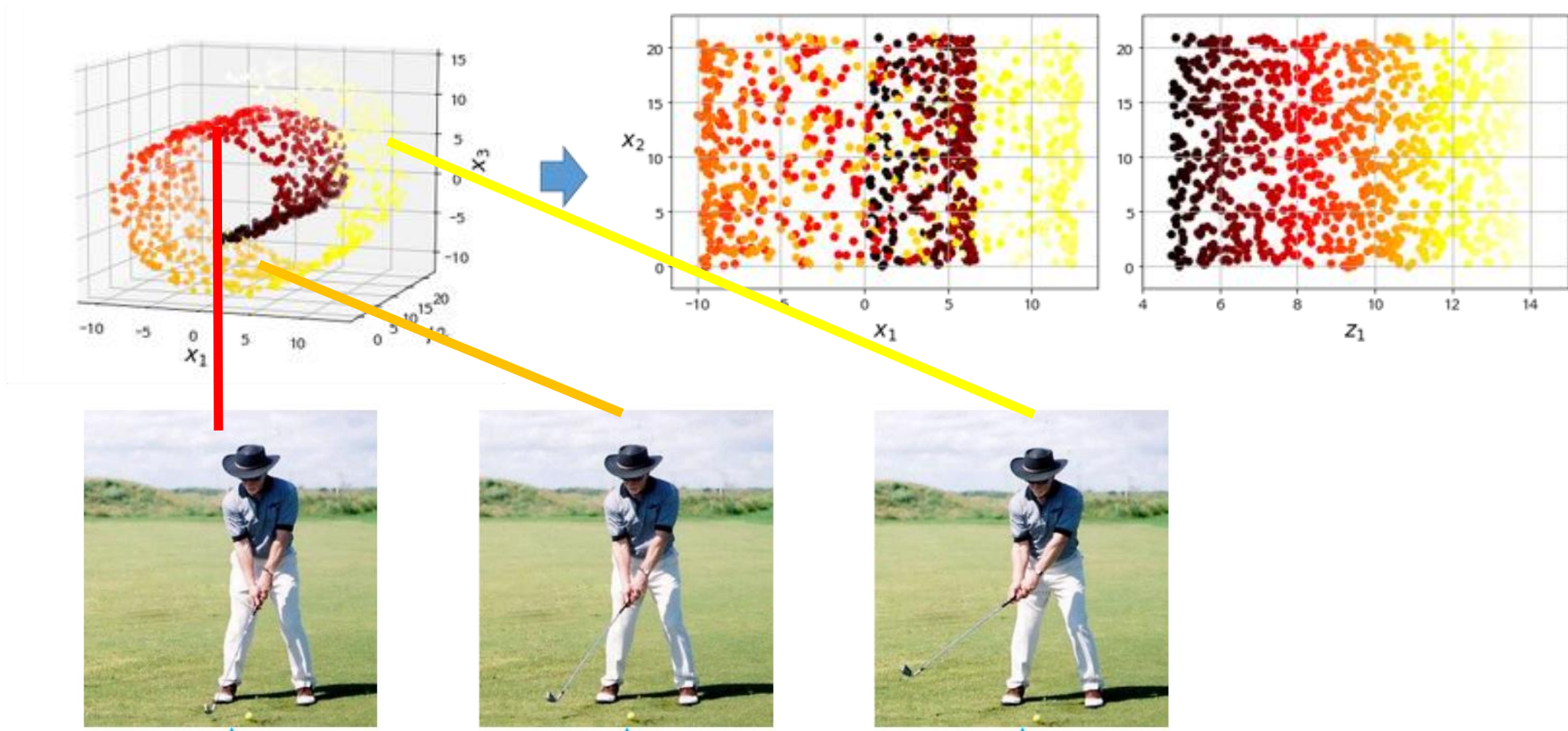
feature를 잘 찾았다면 하나의 축을 변경했더니 rotation이 된다는 지의 변화를 확인 할 수 있다.



# Manifold Learning

Feature를 잘 찾았다.

==manifold에서 의미적으로 비슷한 데이터가 가깝다

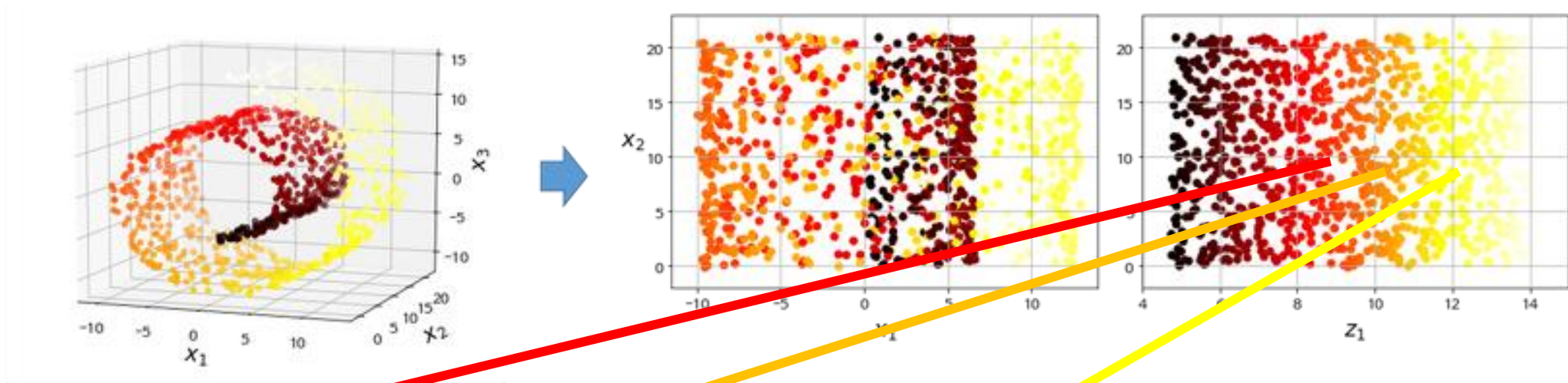




# Manifold Learning

Feature를 잘 찾았다.

==manifold에서 의미적으로 비슷한 데이터가 가깝다



# Autoencoder

An **autoencoder** is a type of artificial neural network used to **learn efficient codings of unlabeled data.**

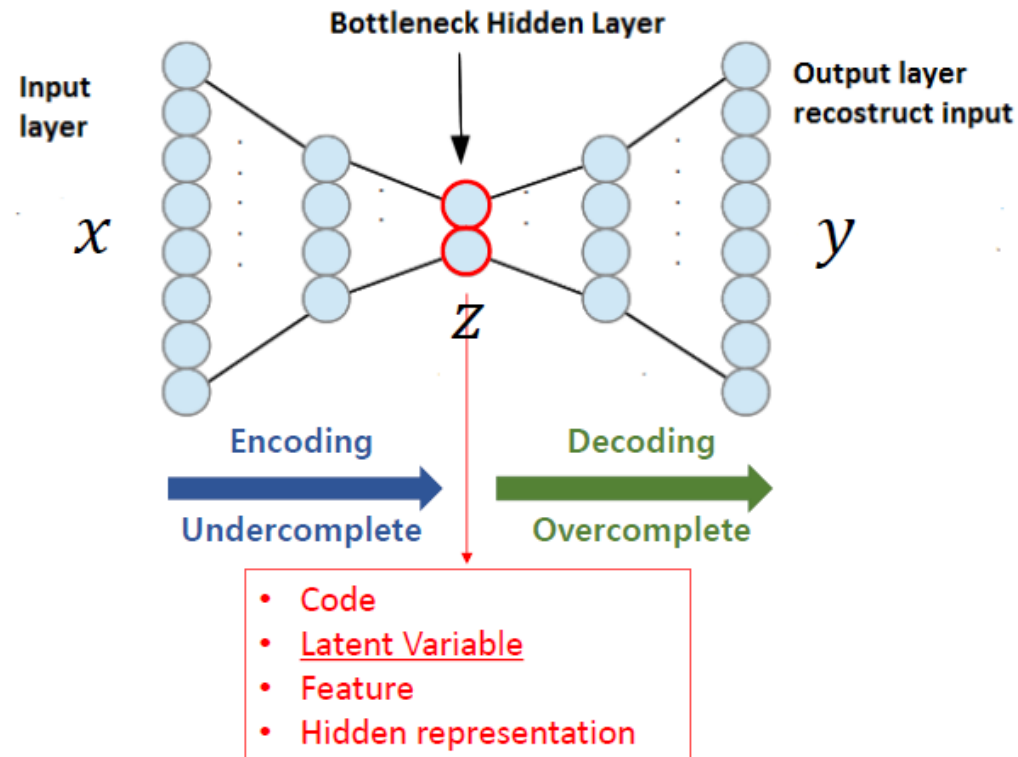
# Autoencoder

## ENCODER

maps input into code

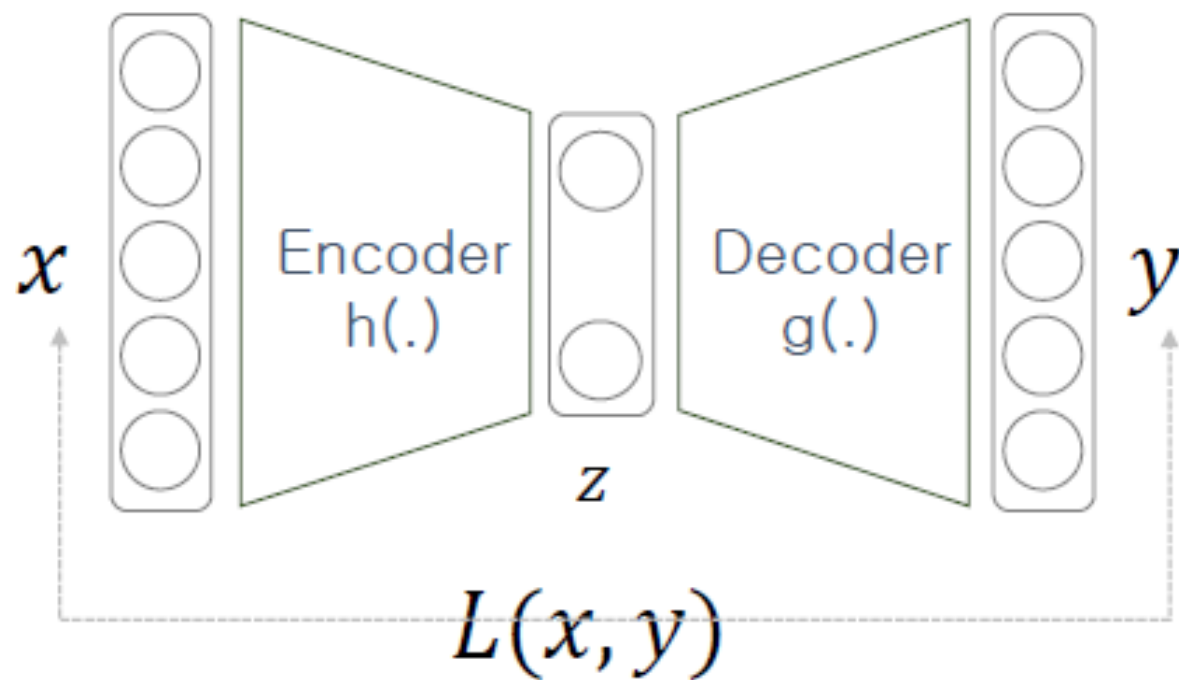
## DECODER

maps code to reconstruction of the input





# Autoencoder



$$z = h(x) \in \mathbb{R}^{d_z}$$

$$y = g(z) = g(h(x))$$

$$L_{AE} = \sum_{x \in D} L(x, y)$$

reconstruction error  $L(x, y)$

$\|x - y\|^2$  or cross-entropy

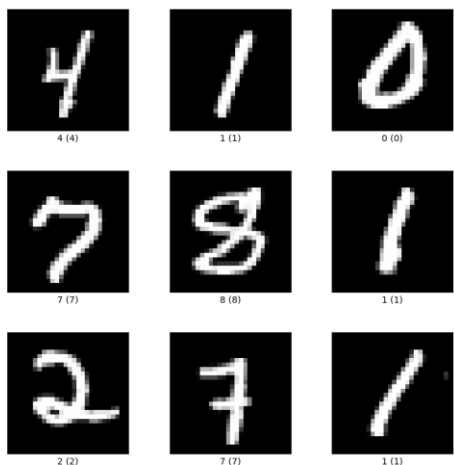
Minimize  $L_{AE} = \sum_{x \in D} L(x, g(h(x)))$

Hidden layer 1개이고 레이어 간  
fully-connected로 연결된 구조

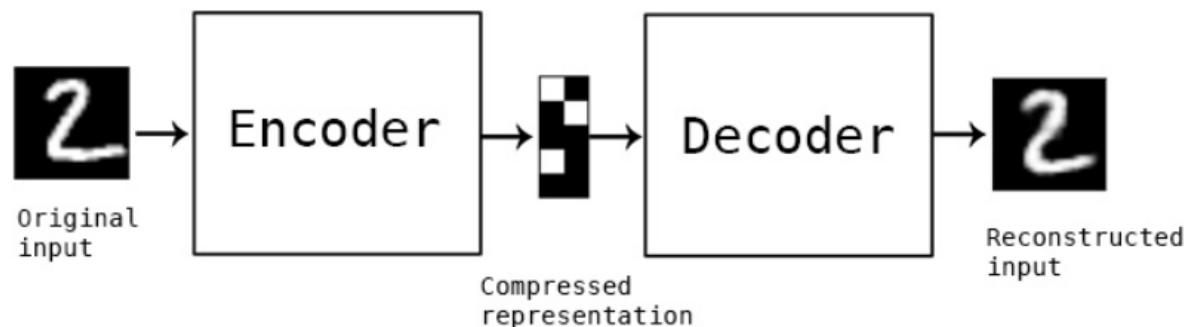
# Autoencoder

MNIST dataset 학습 코드

[https://colab.research.google.com/drive/13mloqpMcN\\_23cAZc1zullpFcgC9b-C94?usp=sharing](https://colab.research.google.com/drive/13mloqpMcN_23cAZc1zullpFcgC9b-C94?usp=sharing)



MNIST dataset



MNIST data를 잘 reconstruction 하는지 확인

# Autoencoder

## MNIST dataset 학습 코드

### 1. 모델 정의

Fully connected 4-layer encoder, decoder

```
class autoencoder(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super(autoencoder, self).__init__()
        self.encoder = nn.Sequential(
            nn.Linear(28 * 28, 128),
            nn.ReLU(True),
            nn.Linear(128, 64),
            nn.ReLU(True), nn.Linear(64, 12), nn.ReLU(True), nn.Linear(12, 3))
        self.decoder = nn.Sequential(
            nn.Linear(3, 12),
            nn.ReLU(True),
            nn.Linear(12, 64),
            nn.ReLU(True),
            nn.Linear(64, 128),
            nn.ReLU(True), nn.Linear(128, 28 * 28), nn.Tanh())

    def forward(self, x):
        x = self.encoder(x)
        x = self.decoder(x)
        return x
```

# Autoencoder

## MNIST dataset 학습 코드

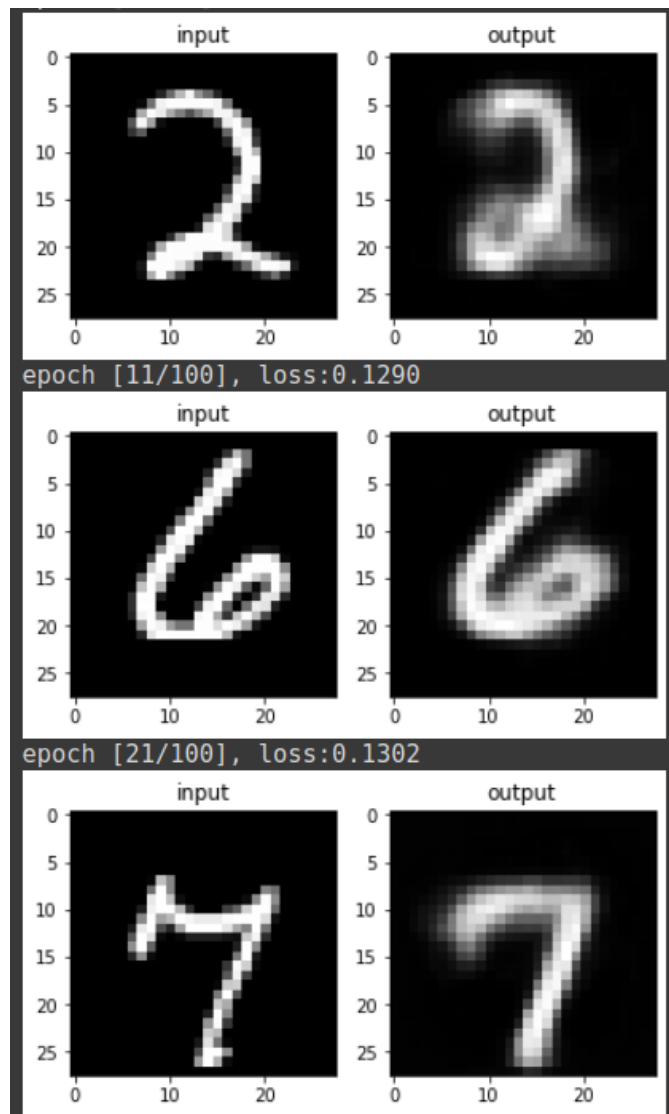
### 2. 모델 선언 및 학습

```
model = autoencoder().cuda()
criterion = nn.MSELoss()
optimizer = torch.optim.Adam(
    model.parameters(), lr=learning_rate, weight_decay=1e-5)
```

```
for epoch in range(num_epochs):
    for data in dataloader:
        img_, _ = data
        img = img_.view(img_.size(0), -1)
        img = Variable(img).cuda()
        # =====forward=====
        output = model(img)
        loss = criterion(output, img)
        # =====backward=====
        optimizer.zero_grad()
        loss.backward()
        optimizer.step()
```

# Autoencoder

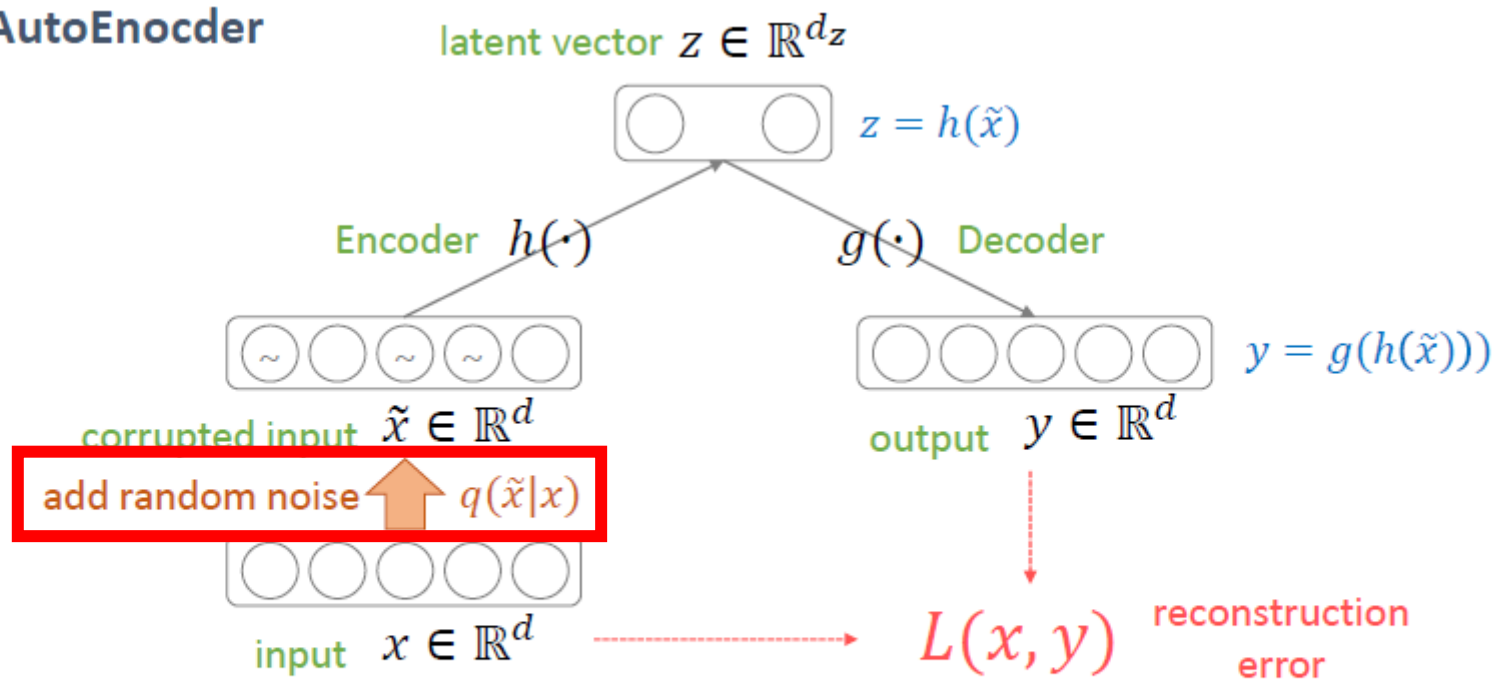
MNIST dataset 학습 코드  
학습 과정



# Denoising Autoencoder

노이즈를 추가해도 의미적으로 원본 이미지와 같으므로 manifold 학습가능

## Denoising AutoEncoder

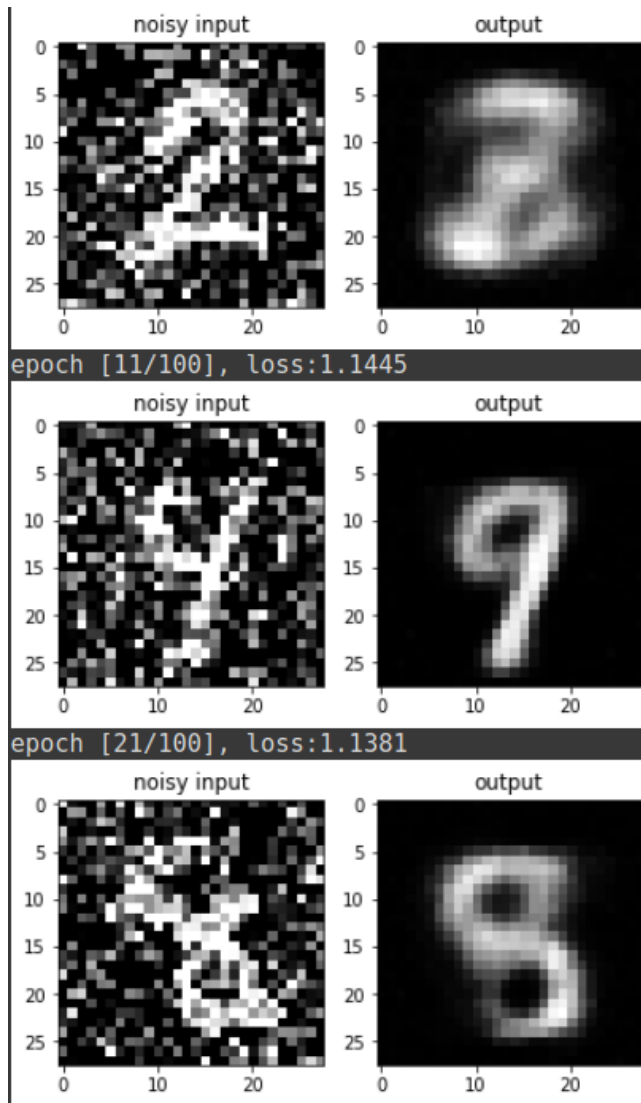


$$\text{Minimize } L_{DAE} = \sum_{x \in D} E_{q(\tilde{x}|x)} [L(x, g(h(\tilde{x})))]$$



# Denoising Autoencoder

MNIST dataset 학습 코드



# Summary

Manifold learning

Autoencoder

Denoising Autoencoder

Question?

**Thank You!**