maximize 
$$\mathcal{L}(w,q)$$
  
subject to  $q_i(t_i) = \widetilde{q}_i(t_{i1}) \dots \widetilde{q}_i(t_{im})$ 

maximize 
$$\mathcal{L}(w, q_1, \dots, q_N)$$
  
subject to  $q_i(t_i) = \widetilde{q}_i(t_{i1}) \dots \widetilde{q}_i(t_{im})$ 

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\text{maximize} \\
w, m_1, \dots, m_N \\
s_1, \dots, s_N
\end{array} \quad \mathcal{L}(w, q_1, \dots, q_N) \\
\text{subject to} \quad q_i(t_i) = \mathcal{N}(m_i, \text{diag}(s_i^2))$$

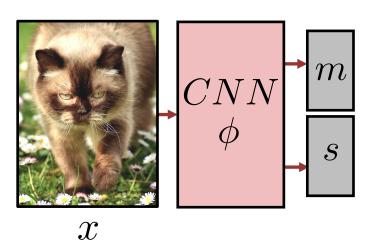
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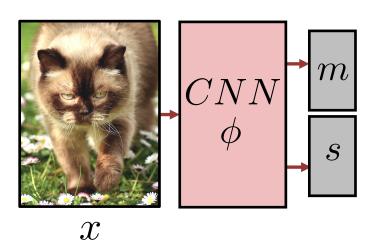
And is not clear what is m, s for test objects

maximize 
$$\mathcal{L}(w, q_1, \dots, q_N)$$
  
subject to  $q_i(t_i) = \mathcal{N}(m(x_i, \phi), \operatorname{diag}(s^2(x_i, \phi)))$ 

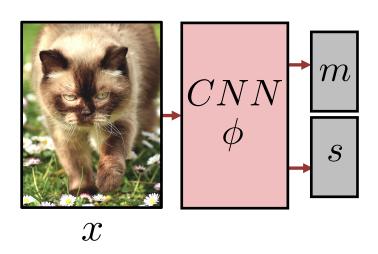
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maximize 
$$\sum_{i} \mathbb{E}_{q_i} \log \frac{p(x_i \mid t_i, w) p(t_i)}{q_i(t_i)}$$
subject to 
$$q_i(t_i) = \mathcal{N}(m(x_i, \phi), \operatorname{diag}(s^2(x_i, \phi)))$$

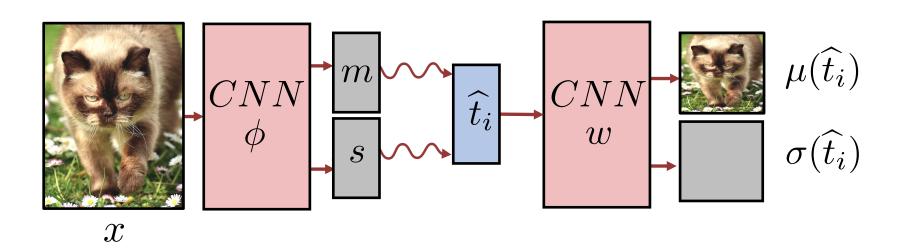


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subject to 
$$q_i(t_i) = \mathcal{N}(m(x_i, \phi), \operatorname{diag}(s^2(x_i, \phi)))$$



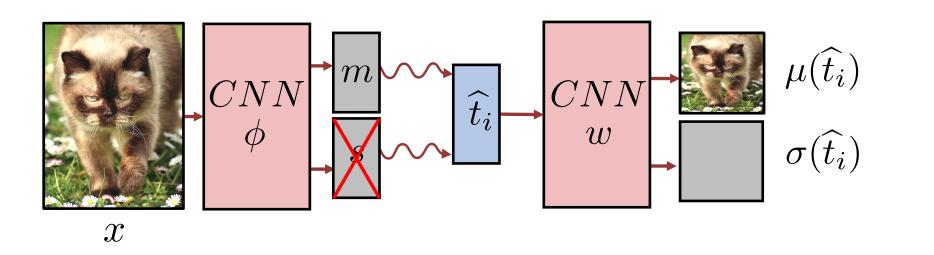
$$\widehat{t}_i \sim \mathcal{N}(m(x_i, \phi), \operatorname{diag}(s^2(x_i, \phi)))$$

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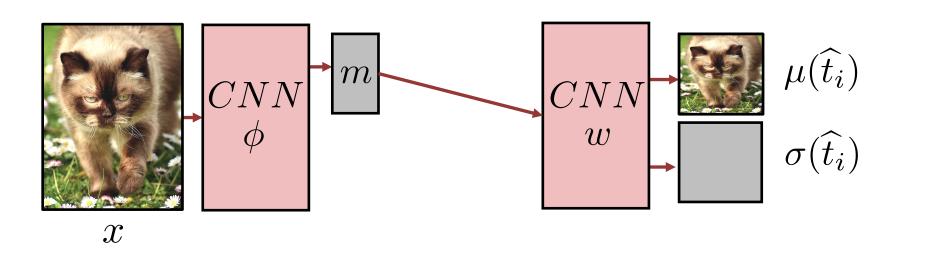
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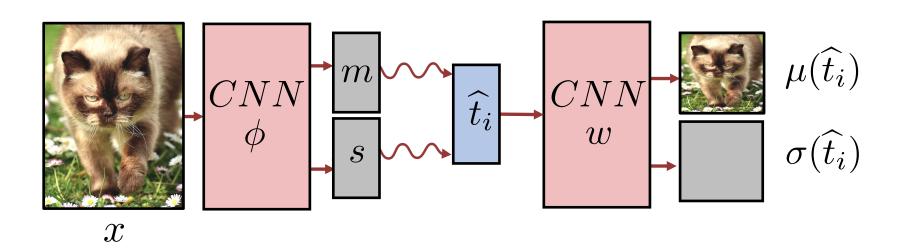
If s(x)=0 then  $\widehat{t}_i=m(x_i,\phi)$  : usual autoencoder

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$$\max \sum_{i} \mathbb{E}_{q_i} \log \frac{p(x_i \mid t_i, w) p(t_i)}{q_i(t_i)}$$

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$$= \sum_{i} \mathbb{E}_{q_i} \log p(x_i \mid t_i, w) + \mathbb{E}_{q_i} \log \frac{p(t_i)}{q_i(t_i)}$$

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$$-\mathcal{KL}(q_i(t_i) \parallel p(t_i))$$

$$\max \sum_{i} \mathbb{E}_{q_{i}} \log \frac{p(x_{i} \mid t_{i}, w)p(t_{i})}{q_{i}(t_{i})}$$

$$= \sum_{i} \mathbb{E}_{q_{i}} \underbrace{\log p(x_{i} \mid t_{i}, w) - \mathcal{KL}(q_{i}(t_{i}) \parallel p(t_{i}))}_{-\parallel x_{i} - \mu(t_{i}) \parallel^{2} + \text{const}}$$

If  $\sigma(x_i) = 1$  for simplicity

$$\max \sum_{i} \mathbb{E}_{q_{i}} \log \frac{p(x_{i} \mid t_{i}, w)p(t_{i})}{q_{i}(t_{i})}$$

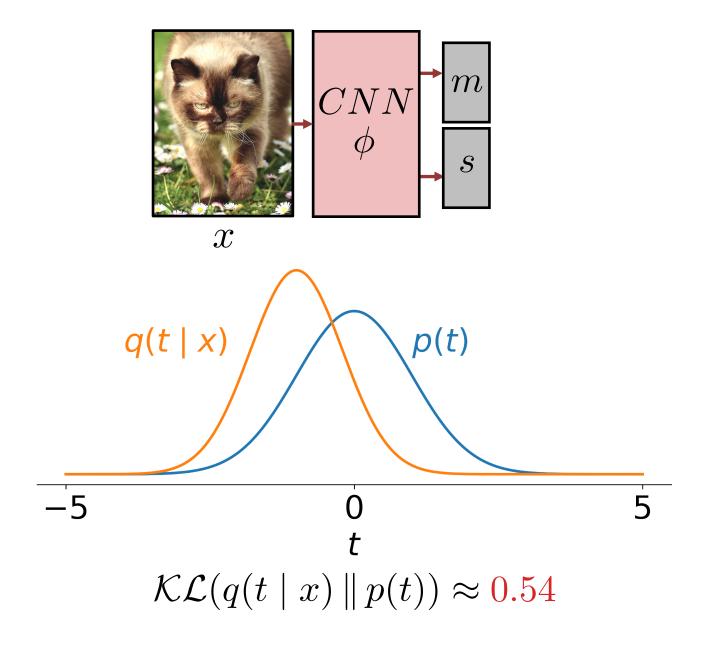
$$= \sum_{i} \mathbb{E}_{q_{i}} \underbrace{\log p(x_{i} \mid t_{i}, w)}_{-\|x_{i} - \mu(t_{i})\|^{2} + \text{const}}_{\text{Reconstruction loss}}$$

$$\text{Reconstruction loss}$$

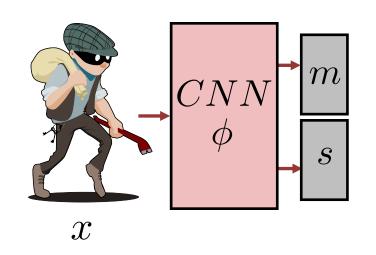
$$\text{Approximate posterior}_{q(t_{i}) \approx p(t_{i} \mid x_{i}, w)}$$

$$\text{Regularization}$$

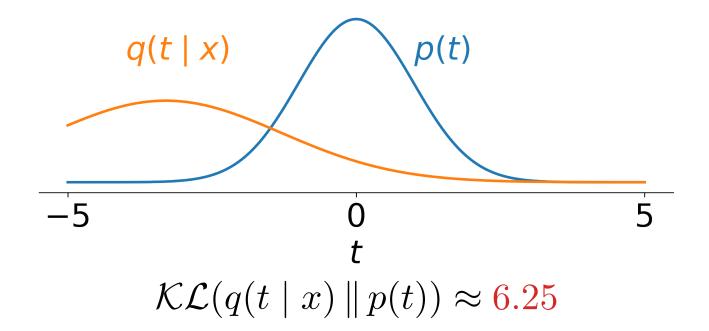
# **Detecting outliers**



## **Detecting outliers**



For other methods to detect outliers see Supplementary



## **Generating new samples**

$$p(x \mid w) = \int p(x \mid t, w) p(t) dt$$

