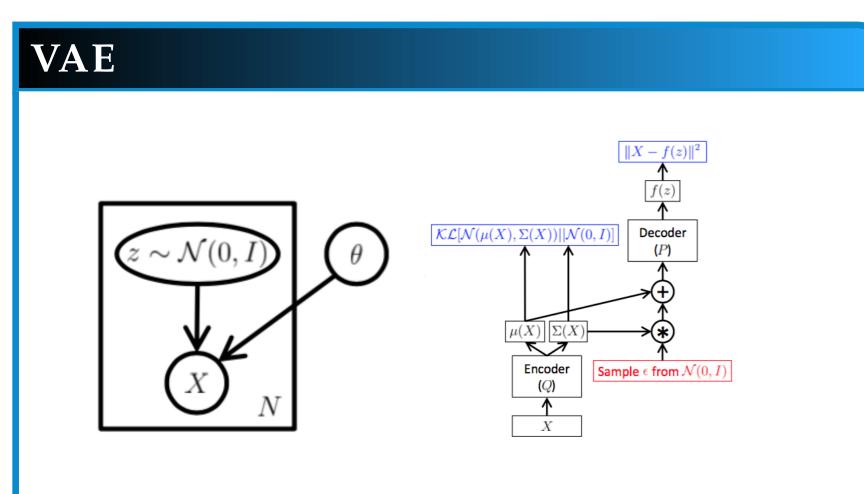
VARIATIONAL AUTO-ENCODERS...?

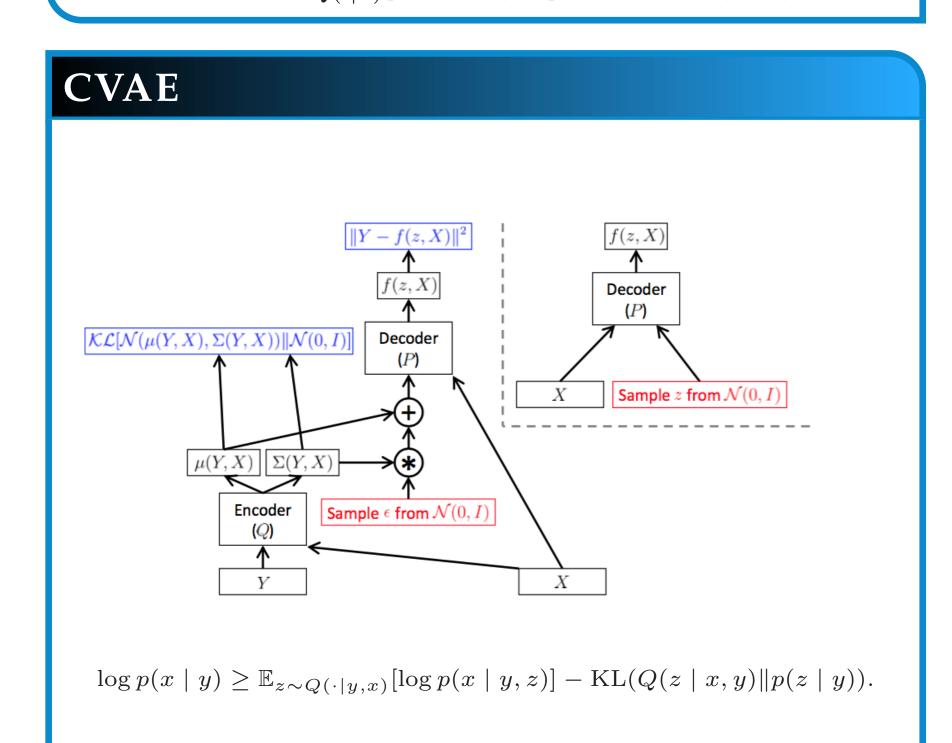
JIANBO CHEN, BILLY FANG, CHENG JU Departments of Statistics and Biostatistics, UC Berkeley CS 294-129, FALL 2016

BACKGROUND

- Variational auto-encoders are useful for generating new examples from observed data
- Learns latent encoding of data
- Can be used for semi-supervised learning



 $\log p(x) \ge \mathbb{E}_{z \sim Q(\cdot \mid x)}[\log p(x \mid z)] - \mathrm{KL}(Q(z \mid x) || p(z)).$







SEMI-SUPERVISED LEARNING

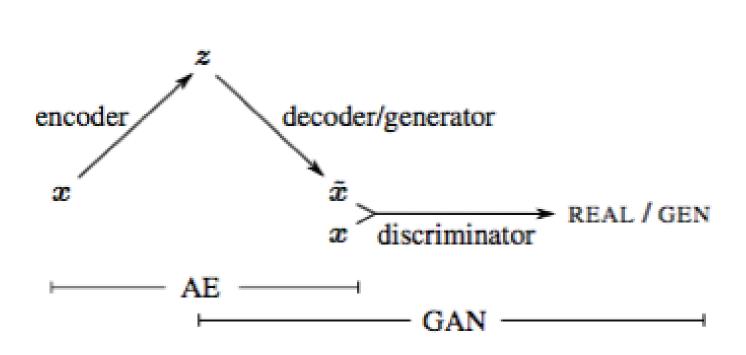
- Handle datasets with missing labels
- Models label distribution
- Labeled and unlabeled examples enter loss differently

 $\log p(x,y) \ge \mathbb{E}_{z \sim Q(z|x,y)} [\log p(x \mid y, z) + \log p(y)]$ $- \text{KL}(Q(z \mid x, y) || p(z)) =: -\mathcal{L}(x, y)$ $\log p(x) \ge \sum_{y} q(y \mid x) (-\mathcal{L}(x, y)) + H(q(y \mid x))$

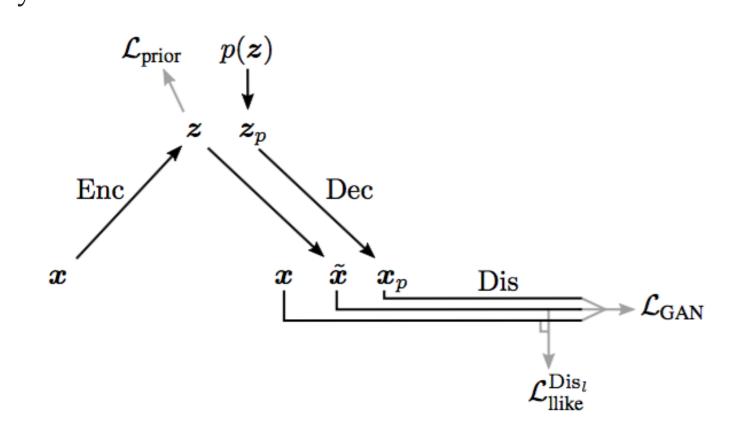
Validation/test error on MNIST
1000 labeled 600 labeled
Fully connected 4.7%/5.1% 11.5%/12.0%
Convolutional 4.2%/4.8% 7.0%/7.2%
Kingma et al. [3] 2.4% 2.6%

ADDING GANS

- VAE output is often blurry
- Add discriminator to encourage sharpness



Replace decoder loss with comparison of discriminator layers



CVAEGAN

CVAEGAN results here

DEEP FEATURE LOSS

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FUTURE DIRECTIONS

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- [5] Anders Boesen Lindbo Larsen, Søren Kaae Sønderby, and Ole Winther. Autoencoding beyond pixels using a learned similarity metric. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1512.09300*, 2015.