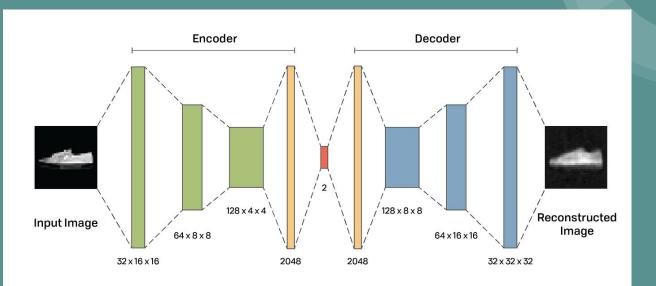
Autoencoder

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We have learned some different technique for unsupervised learning before (NMF, PCA, etc.)

But do you know

There is a method that might be even better than these methods

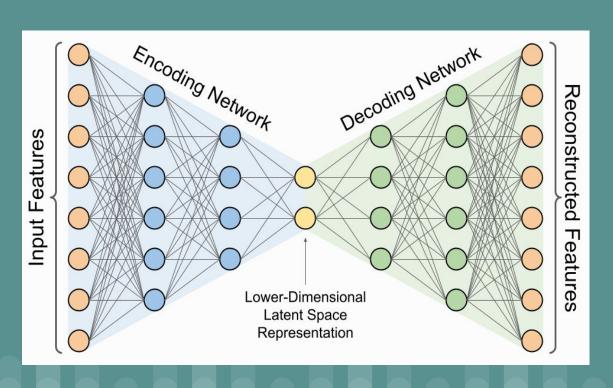
That uses neural networks?

That's autoencoder

What is an autoencoder?

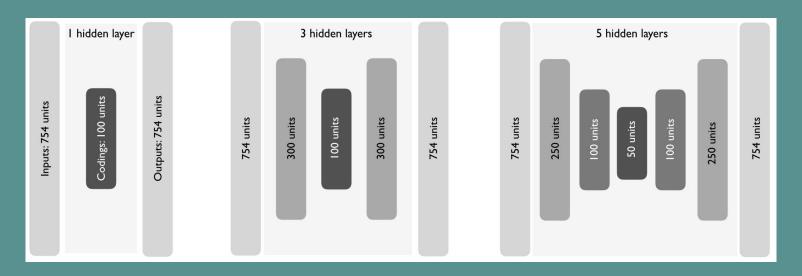
- Autoencoder = Feed-forward neural network
- that learn to recreate input from input?
- But why do we want to copy the input to output?
 - => Autoencoder do learn to recreate input from input, but it will not learn how to do it perfectly
 - => Only copy approximately, and only copy input that resembles the training data
 - => Learn the most important features of our data! (like dimension reduction)

Architecture of autoencoder



- Autoencoder = Encoder + Decoder
 - Both are feed-forward NN
- Encoder: Input to Code
 - + Lower-dimensionrepresentation of input=> "Undercomplete" AE
- Decoder: Code to (approximately) Input
- => The code will represent the most important features
- => Better at learning non-linear features comparing to PCA

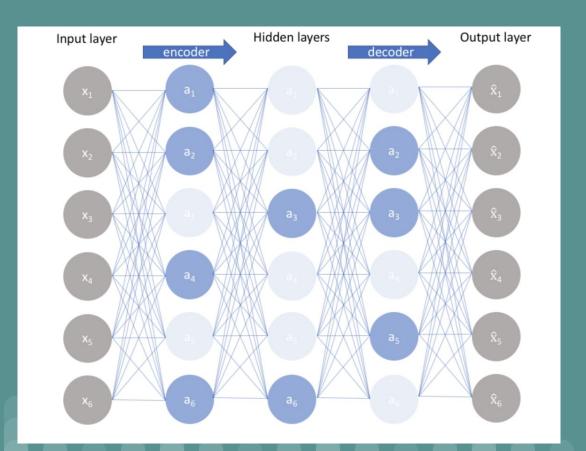
(More) Architecture of autoencoder

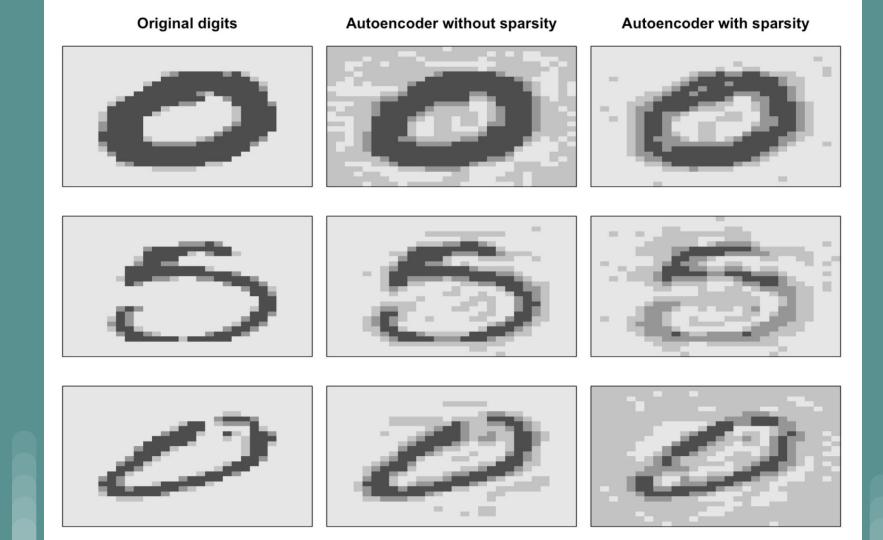


- The simplest one can just go directly from Input -> Code
- But we can have more layers => latent space of smaller dimension + less computing
- But if the model is too good => autoencoder = identity function => cannot learn anything
 => Here come regularization autoencoder, with a focus on Sparse Autoencoder

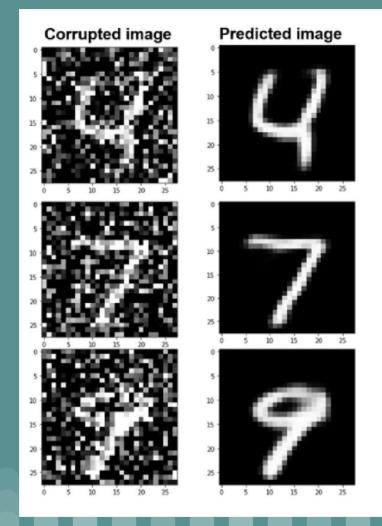
Sparse autoencoders incorporate a sparsity constraint during training.

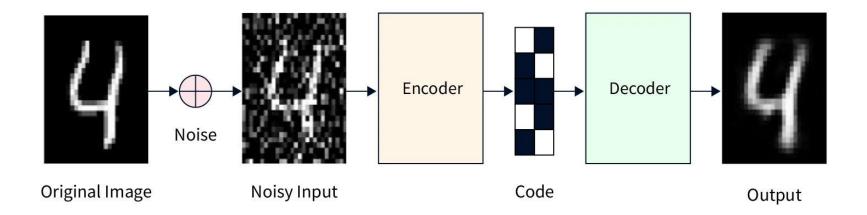
- Prevents overfitting
 Salient features are easier to pick out
- Solicit redictes are easier to pick out
- Faster computation (fewer active neurons)





Denoising Autoencoders are used for reducing noise from noisy data





Applications of Autoencoders

- Dimensionality Reduction
- Feature Extraction
- Image Denoising
- Image/audio compression
- Image search
- Anomaly detection
- Missing value imputation

