## Generative Models - Autoencoders

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#### Autoencoders

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### Introduction

- These help us encode data well, automatically
- A high level example
  - 1. Assume you're trying to introduce a course (STAT 697L) offering to a group of newly admitted grad students.
  - You have only a couple of minutes to woo them given their current understanding of the subject matter.
  - 3. It's possible they've forgotten certain statistical concepts.
  - 4. In a sense, their learned transformation from latent space h(x) into g(h(x)) has been randomly initialized.
  - 5. You'll have to briefly refresh their memory.
  - 6. That's you'll have to train their autoencoders by passing in concepts x and observing whether they managed to reproduce them(g(h(x))) in a meaningful way.

# Autoencoder Representation

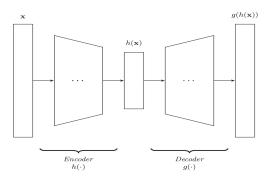


Figure: Autoencoder Representation

#### 1. Encoder Network

- ightharpoonup Take a representation  $x^1$  of say dimension m
- ▶ Reduce it's dimension to d by using a learned<sup>2</sup> encoder h(.)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>e.g. image

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>An example could be a MLP or NN

# Autoencoder Representation

## 2. Latent Space

- ► This is basically a representation of your input space in a smaller dimensional setting
- For example, a CNN could transform a  $256 \times 256 \times 3$  image into a  $28 \times 28 \times 3$  representation

#### 3. Decoder Network

- Reconstruct the original object into the original dimension by using a decoder
- ► The decoder is typically a mirror image of the encoder. We could use a MLP or NN
- At the end, you have an explicit objective function L(x, g(h(x)))
- ► The goal is now to find<sup>3</sup> the set of parameters for the encoder and decoder that will optimize this objective

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Often a variant of GD is applied depending on the problem domain =



# Usage & Importance of Autoencoders

- 1. Can be used to achieve good compression
- 2. It can model a given population in an intelligent way! This can assist in fake detection
- 3. Training Autoencoders does not require labelled data!
- 4. Autoencoders can be used to generate new data. More on that later!
- At this point it might sound like Autoencoders are glorified PCAs! To some extent yes.
  - If we stop at the hidden layer of AE, we potentially have a PCA

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## Variational Autoencoders

- How is this different from Regular Autoencoders?
  - ► They differ in their representation of the latent space
  - Regular autoencoders represent the latent space as a "set of numbers" 4
  - ► Variational autoencoders choose to represent the latent space as a distribution<sup>5</sup> with a set of learned parameters<sup>6</sup>.
- ► We then sample from this latent distribution to get some numbers, which are then fed to the decoder
- We get an output that looks like the original input, except it has been created by the model
- ► In addition to the abilities of an AE, VAE has more parameters to tune that gives significant control over how we want to model our latent distribution



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Frequentist autoencoders

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Bayesian autoencoders

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Requires additional assumptions

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# Summary

- Autoencoders are composed of encoders, latent space and decoders
- They're trained using a common objective function measure
- Autoencoders has many applications, example as generative models, compressors
- VAE, an improvement of AE has limitations. The development of GANs corrects for these limitations.

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- 1. GANs in Action ~ Jakub Langr & Vladimir Bok
  - ► Chapter 2