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 $q_i(t_i) = \widetilde{q}_i(t_{i1}) \dots \widetilde{q}_i(t_{im})$

But this way ~100 parameters for each training object

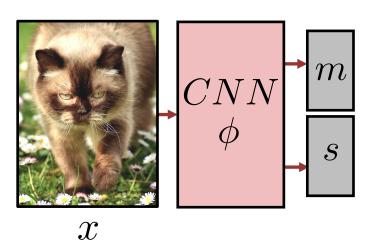
But this way ~100 parameters for each training object

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

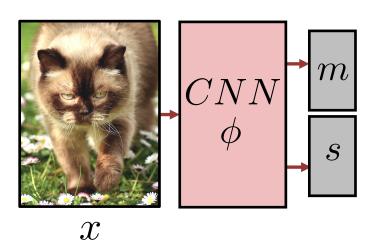
maximize
$$\mathcal{L}(w, q_1, \dots, q_N)$$

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

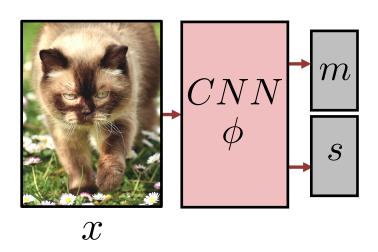
maximize
$$\mathcal{L}(w, q_1, \dots, q_N)$$
 subject to $q_i(t_i) = \mathcal{N}(m(x_i, \phi), \operatorname{diag}(s^2(x_i, \phi)))$



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

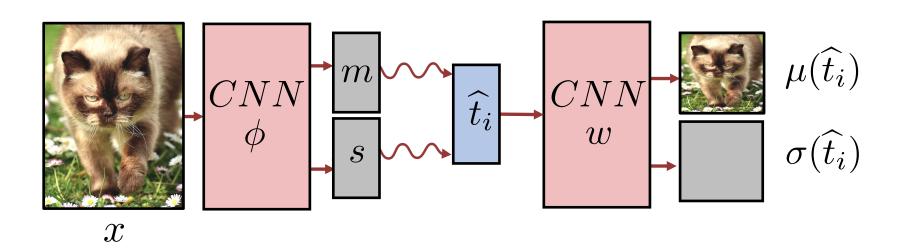


maximize
$$\sum_{i} \mathbb{E}_{q_i} \log \frac{p(x_i \mid t_i, w) p(t_i)}{q_i(t_i)}$$
subject to
$$q_i(t_i) = \mathcal{N}(m(x_i, \phi), \operatorname{diag}(s^2(x_i, \phi)))$$



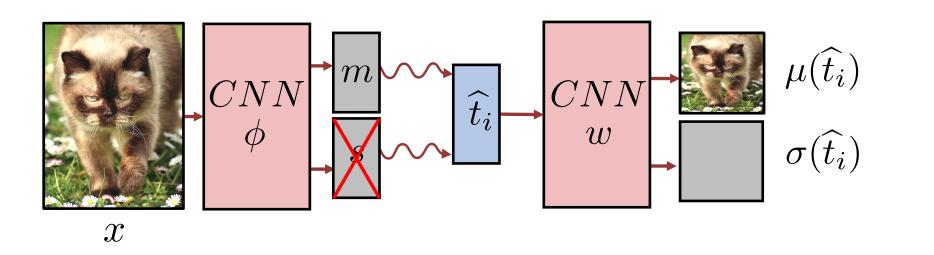
$$\widehat{t_i} \sim \mathcal{N}(m(x_i, \phi), \operatorname{diag}(s^2(x_i, \phi)))$$

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



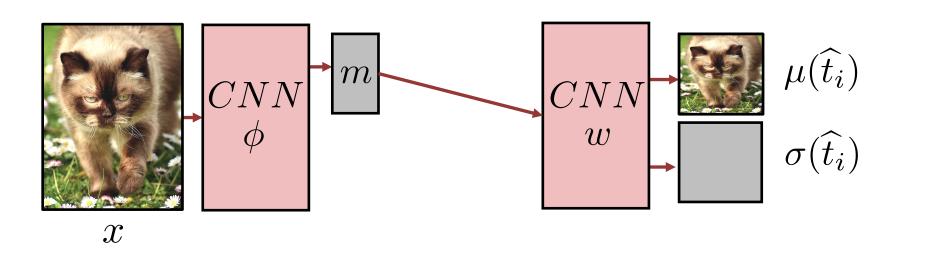
$$\widehat{t}_i \sim \mathcal{N}(m(x_i, \phi), \operatorname{diag}(s^2(x_i, \phi)))$$

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



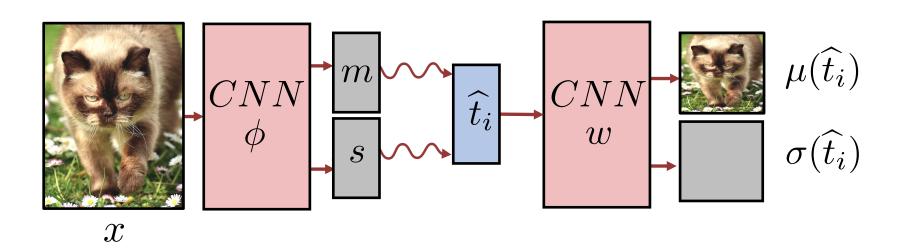
If s(x)=0 then $\widehat{t}_i=m(x_i,\phi)$: usual autoencoder

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

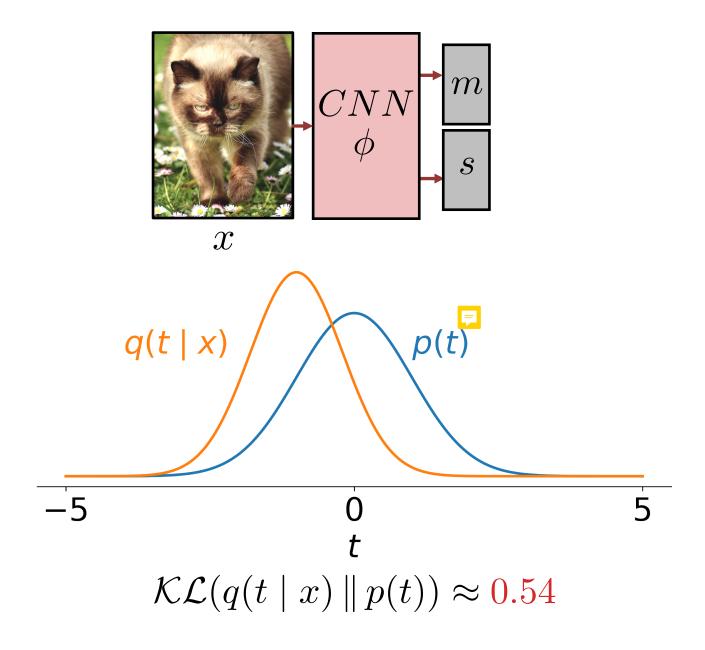
$$\max \sum_{i} \mathbb{E}_{q_{i}} \log \frac{p(x_{i} \mid t_{i}, w)p(t_{i})}{q_{i}(t_{i})}$$

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

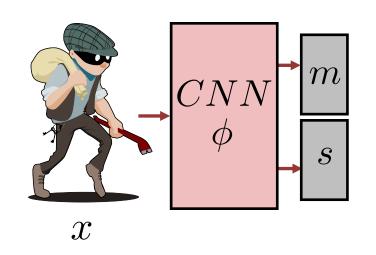
$$\underset{q(t_{i}) \approx p(t_{i} \mid x_{i}, w)}{\text{Reconstruction loss}}$$

$$\operatorname{Regularization}_{Regularization}$$

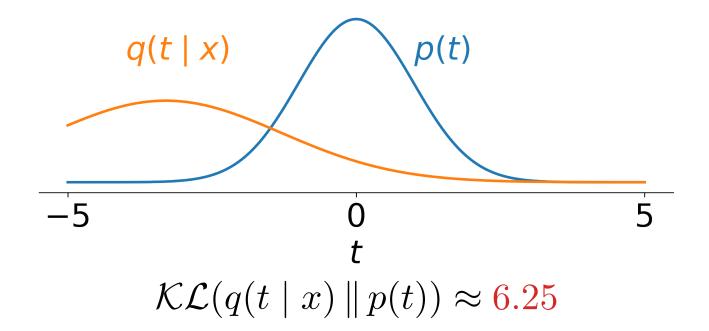
Detecting outliers



Detecting outliers



For other methods to detect outliers see Supplementary



Generating new samples

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

