NF를 활용하여, VAEY다 또 생은 보임

* Motivations.

PAE는 Linear PCALL PCA-based data likelihood를 측정하는 확률적 해석에서 되기부터 받았다.

고성된 latent space k(k<N)DIM PCA XERNE orthogonal linear transform O로 됐는 있다.

$$oldsymbol{O}: \mathbb{R}^K
ightarrow \mathbb{R}^N, oldsymbol{z} \mapsto oldsymbol{O}oldsymbol{z}, oldsymbol{O}oldsymbol{O}^T = \mathbb{1}_N$$

Li latent space el data variance = 21 cHèl.

Ly rean error 21/21.

L PCAE analysis 하고, 국생분은 량산생렬의 eigenvector로 수하님

적권한 k는 eigenvalue에 의해 했다. 근 많이 iussit eigenvector 만 남긴다

reconstruction error $\sigma_{recon} = \sum_{i=k+1}^{N} \lambda_i$

PCAMM data model = Z=Oz+E > LIGHZI

] z eigenvalueel eigenvectorz olziki.

Probabilistic PCA(PPCA) el residual E gaussian ez >1850.

Implicit likelihoode

$$\ln \tilde{p}(\boldsymbol{x}|\boldsymbol{z}) = -\frac{1}{2} \left[N \ln(2\pi) + \ln \det \boldsymbol{\Sigma} + (\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{O}\boldsymbol{z})^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{O}\boldsymbol{z}) \right].$$

- diagonal matrix

Prior el 39. PPCA alt latent) N(O, A) & CHECTE > 18

gaussian and marsinals analytically 24618

$$\ln \tilde{p}(\boldsymbol{x}) = -\frac{1}{2} \left[N \ln(2\pi) + \ln \det \boldsymbol{C} + \boldsymbol{x}^T \boldsymbol{C}^{-1} \boldsymbol{x} \right], \quad \text{with } \boldsymbol{C} = \boldsymbol{O} \boldsymbol{\Lambda} \boldsymbol{O}^T + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}.$$

今, PPCA는 recon error로 과소하는 basis를 갖고, latent의 distribution을 prior로 model을 캠.

는문은 AEZ OI 리정은 비앤링티. PCA→ AE, gaussian prior → NF

* The probabilistic AE.

- PAE training

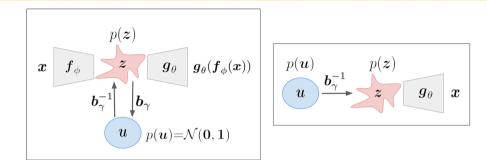


Figure 1: Schematic diagram of the PAE (left panel) and an illustration of the sampling procedure from the PAE (right panel). The autoencoder networks are depicted as gray trapezia, the normalizing flow is represented by black arrows and the latent spaces of the autoencoder and normalizing flow are shown in red and blue, respectively.

2 stage是 舒

stage 1.

enc:fo. dec: go , latent dim: k

 $\mathcal{L}_{ ext{AE}} = \mathbb{E}_{p(oldsymbol{x})} || oldsymbol{x} - oldsymbol{g}_{ heta}(oldsymbol{f}_{\phi}(oldsymbol{x})) ||_2^2.$

한물 모델이 아닌 AE를 탈물적으로 캐셔터기위에 Stage 1.

Stage 2.

encoding 된 훈련 data of cliat density estime about p(3) 군사. (NF 이용)

 $oldsymbol{b}_{\gamma}: \mathbb{R}^K
ightarrow \mathbb{R}^K, oldsymbol{z} \mapsto oldsymbol{u} = oldsymbol{b}_{\gamma}(oldsymbol{z}).$

$$p_{\gamma}(z) = q(u)|\nabla_{z}b_{\gamma}(z)|.$$
 $Tacobian$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{NF}} = \mathbb{E}_{\tilde{p}(\boldsymbol{z})}[-\ln p_{\gamma}(\boldsymbol{z})] = \mathbb{E}_{\tilde{p}(\boldsymbol{z})} \left[-\ln p(\boldsymbol{u}) - \ln \left| \det \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{b}_{\gamma}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{u})}{\partial \boldsymbol{u}} \right| \right]_{\boldsymbol{u} = \boldsymbol{b}_{\gamma}(\boldsymbol{z})}.$$

Latent & N(O.I) & mapping

$$oldsymbol{x} = oldsymbol{g}_{ heta}(oldsymbol{b}_{\gamma}^{-1}(oldsymbol{u})).$$

AE는 흑로 모델이 아니기 때문에 encoding된 latent는 delta로 불수 있다.

NF는 이런 delta를 부드럽게 보건

완벽한 링물 모양은 건히 고이 대한 밀도 ት당이 된다니고, posterior al 대해 density estinal 된다.

$$-p_{ ext{model}}(oldsymbol{z}) = \int \mathrm{d}oldsymbol{x} \, p(oldsymbol{x}) \, p_{ ext{model}}(oldsymbol{z} | oldsymbol{x}) = \mathbb{E}_{p(oldsymbol{x})} \left[p_{ ext{model}}(oldsymbol{z} | oldsymbol{x})
ight],$$

NFE 낮은 가원이 대해서는 때문고 효율적이다.

- Comparison to VAE

VAEE ELBOMM lower bound를 보았다면. I rec ZL Iku NOVEL 호생이 필요함

PAE는)바닷적으로 환경한다.

$$\mathcal{L}_{eta- ext{VAE}} = -\mathbb{E}_{p(oldsymbol{x})}\left[\mathbb{E}_{q_{oldsymbol{\phi}}(oldsymbol{z}|oldsymbol{x})}\left[\ln p_{oldsymbol{ heta}}(oldsymbol{x}|oldsymbol{z})
ight] - eta\, ext{D}_{ ext{KL}}\left[q_{oldsymbol{\phi}}(oldsymbol{z}|oldsymbol{x})||p(oldsymbol{z})
ight]
ight].$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{ ext{flow-VAE}} = -\mathbb{E}_{p(oldsymbol{x})}\left[\mathbb{E}_{q_{oldsymbol{\phi}}(oldsymbol{z}|oldsymbol{x})}\left[\ln p_{oldsymbol{ heta}}(oldsymbol{x}|oldsymbol{z})
ight] - ext{D}_{ ext{KL}}\left[q_{oldsymbol{\phi}}(oldsymbol{z}|oldsymbol{x})||p_{\gamma}(oldsymbol{z})
ight]
ight].$$

* Downstream task.

- Anomaly detection.

likelihood를 최각한다는 UAE 등은 anomaly detection 이 실패보수 있다.

ind PAE는 likelihood를 된장하다 않고, reconcu prior를 때로한다.

:. Anomaly detection of as

$$-\ln ilde{p}(oldsymbol{z}) = -rac{1}{2} \left[K \ln(2\pi) + \sum_i^K \ln \lambda_i + \sum_i^K z_i \lambda_i^{-1} z_i
ight].$$

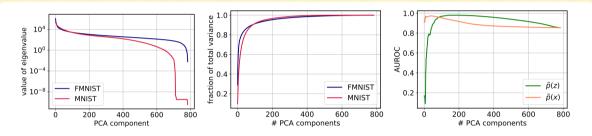


Figure 2: Principal component analysis of FashionMNIST and MNIST data sets and outlier detection accuracy (in-distribution: Fashion MNIST, out-of-distribution: MNIST) with equation 4 and equation 15 as a function of included number of PCA components. A higher AUROC value corresponds to a better separation between in- and out-of-distribution data.

* Experiments.
