Flow based E NUE OBM. pin 或是 当是 可知识 对话。

L. Normalization flow olg

밀도 학생은 기메라들에서 급히 또한다.

- density estimation of राष्ट्र जार्गहाइन हें इडिया हुआ हेंड्र 학를 일로 독양한 유수에 내는 걸이다.

메른들이, 어떤 시간이 고양이인 불포가 관계하고 고양이 사건은 그불포에서 SILLEL GIOLEIC.



에 를 들이, 이에 Sino 인걸 화장할 수 있다.

(-ANOIM latent 234E) DE MEN WE YS 2 Space OIM X ा ट्रियार श्रीम याता के नेयह के generate मि

- parametric density estimation 한물리 블로른 DIZI 장내는 MINGT로부터 parameter 만 특정
- non-parametric density extination सेड डेड्गा (परे तिथे यहां का कार्महर्स ने केंग्रेस ये.
  - kernel dervily estimation hanel E zz aid, obs. 14 16 16 16 (ex) gaussian, uniform) 卫泡加州는 datash 四岛的 图5114, interpolation are 201 415

라이 보통 4년 Gaussian distribution을 latent 2011 기사하고.

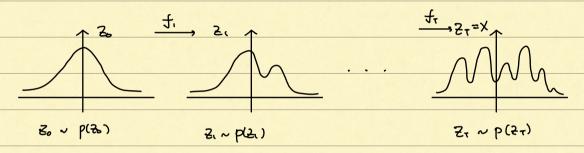
Normalizing flow (NF)는 더 왕 학률 별 근사를 게시한다.

역변환이 가능한 감독 너로 간인한 별로에 변환은 면적으로 적용하여,

복잡한 불론 생성한다.

면독성인 변환의 흐름을 당해, 변수변환에 따른 사용한 변수로 내다고.

想 主语器 姓生是 电台 化双、



### - 년두년한 (Change of Variable)

Random Variable 2)+ &= car, pdf(2)~ 71(2)

X=fcz1012, pdf(X)~ppu 2ca,

 $\int p(x) dx = \int \pi(2) d2 = 1$ 

 $p(x) = \pi(2) \left| \frac{dx}{d2} \right| = \pi(f^{-1}(x)) \left| \frac{df^{-1}(x)}{d2} \right|$ 

= 
$$\pi(f'(x))|f'(x)|$$
 multivariable  
=  $\pi(f'(x))|\det\frac{df'}{dx}|$ 

Jacobian determinant.

of det df - と を 地点 スマel 主怪と ratio.

$$\begin{aligned} & : Z_{i-1} \sim P_{i-1}\left(Z_{i-1}\right), \quad Z_{i-1} = \int_{1}^{1}(Z_{i-1}) & Z_{i-1} = \int_{1}^{1}(Z_{i}) \\ & = P_{i-1}\left(J_{i-1}^{-1}\left(J_{i-1}^{-1}\right)\right) \det \frac{dJ_{i-1}^{-1}}{dZ_{i-1}} \\ & = P_{i-1}\left(Z_{i-1}\right) \left| \det \frac{dJ_{i-1}}{dZ_{i-1}} \right|^{-1} \\ & = \log P_{i}(Z_{i}) = \log P_{i-1}(Z_{i-1}) - \log \left| \det \frac{dJ_{i-1}}{dZ_{i-1}} \right| \\ & : \log P(X) = \log P_{i-1}(Z_{i-1}) - \log \left| \det \frac{dJ_{i-1}}{dZ_{i-1}} \right| \\ & = \log P_{i}(Z_{i-1}) - \log \left| \det \frac{dJ_{i-1}}{dZ_{i-1}} \right| \\ & = \log P_{i-1}\left(Z_{i-1}\right) - \log \left| \det \frac{dJ_{i-1}}{dZ_{i-1}} \right| \\ & = \log P_{i}(Z_{i-1}) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log \left| \det \frac{J_{i-1}}{dZ_{i-1}} \right| \\ & = \log P_{i}(Z_{i-1}) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log \left| \det \frac{J_{i-1}}{dZ_{i-1}} \right| \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow f = \lim_{i \to \infty} T_{i}(Z_{i-1}) - \int_{i=1}^{n} \log \left| \det \frac{J_{i-1}}{dZ_{i-1}} \right|$$

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$$\Rightarrow f = \lim_{i \to \infty} T_{i}(Z_{i-1}) - \int_{i=1}^{n} \left| \det \frac{J_{i}(Z_{i-1})}{J_{i}(Z_{i-1})} \right|$$

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$$\Rightarrow f = \lim_{i \to \infty} T_{i}(Z_{i-1}) - \int_{i=1}^{n} \left| \det \frac{J_{i}(Z_{i-1})}{J_{i}(Z_{i-1})} \right|$$

$$\Rightarrow f = \lim_{i \to \infty} T_{i}(Z_{i-1}) - \int_{i=1}^{n} \left| \det \frac{J_{i}(Z_{i-1})}{J_{i}(Z_{i-1})} \right|$$

$$\Rightarrow f = \lim_{i \to \infty} T_{i}(Z_{i$$

Input of alst log-likelihood of logPart tractable of tueson

How-based own training criterion: 45 NLL olt.

#### - ReaLNUP

RealNVP는 덕번란이 가능한 ITUI 변환함수 시퀀스를 적용하며

N트를 누행했다.

가할 f: x→ y 는 affine coupling layer 라고 빛니다

धुल्ट न मुहुर परिता

Ydens = Xdens @ exp(s(X1:1))+t(X1:1) (s: scale, t: translation, mapping Rd-1 RD-d)

Condition 1: "It is easily invertible."

Yes and it is fairly straightforward.

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{y}_{1:d} &= \mathbf{x}_{1:d} \\ \mathbf{y}_{d+1:D} &= \mathbf{x}_{d+1:D} \odot \exp(s(\mathbf{x}_{1:d})) + t(\mathbf{x}_{1:d}) \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \mathbf{x}_{1:d} &= \mathbf{y}_{1:d} \\ \mathbf{x}_{d+1:D} &= (\mathbf{y}_{d+1:D} - t(\mathbf{y}_{1:d})) \odot \exp(-s(\mathbf{y}_{1:d})) \end{cases}$$

**Condition 2**: "Its Jacobian determinant is easy to compute."

Yes. It is not hard to get the Jacobian matrix and determinant of this transformation. The Jacobian is a lower triangular matrix.

$$\mathbf{J} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbb{I}_d & \mathbf{0}_{d \times (D-d)} \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{y}_{d+1:D}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{1:d}} & \text{diag}(\exp(s(\mathbf{x}_{1:d}))) \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence the determinant is simply the product of terms on the diagonal.

$$\det(\mathbf{J}) = \prod_{j=1}^{D-d} \exp(s(\mathbf{x}_{1:d}))_j = \exp(\sum_{j=1}^{D-d} s(\mathbf{x}_{1:d})_j)$$

### = S. tel 영환수를 게산한 필리나 QLZ, J alms S. tel J를 바깥

필외나 없기 cureol DANCE 구성발수 있다.

크모트 Channel 이 대기일수 있도로 기본다고 Channel 원이는 뒤왔고.

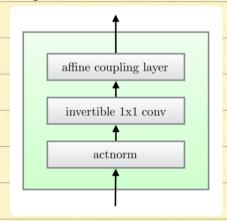
### - NICE

RealNIP oun scale terms any z.

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{y}_{1:d} &= \mathbf{x}_{1:d} \\ \mathbf{y}_{d+1:D} &= \mathbf{x}_{d+1:D} + m(\mathbf{x}_{1:d}) \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \mathbf{x}_{1:d} &= \mathbf{y}_{1:d} \\ \mathbf{x}_{d+1:D} &= \mathbf{y}_{d+1:D} - m(\mathbf{y}_{1:d}) \end{cases}$$

## - Glow

RealNVPEI Channel reverse = IXI conv 3 LITECL.



Description	Function	Reverse Function	Log-determinant
Actnorm. See Section 3.1.	$\forall i, j: \mathbf{y}_{i,j} = \mathbf{s} \odot \mathbf{x}_{i,j} + \mathbf{b}$	$\forall i, j : \mathbf{x}_{i,j} = (\mathbf{y}_{i,j} - \mathbf{b})/\mathbf{s}$	$\left \begin{array}{c} h \cdot w \cdot \mathtt{sum}(\log  \mathbf{s} ) \end{array}\right $
Invertible $1 \times 1$ convolution. $\mathbf{W} : [c \times c]$ . See Section 3.2.	$\forall i, j: \mathbf{y}_{i,j} = \mathbf{W} \mathbf{x}_{i,j}$	$\forall i, j: \mathbf{x}_{i,j} = \mathbf{W}^{-1} \mathbf{y}_{i,j}$	
Affine coupling layer. See Section 3.3 and (Dinh et al., 2014)	$\mathbf{x}_a, \mathbf{x}_b = \mathtt{split}(\mathbf{x})$ $(\log \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{t}) = \mathtt{NN}(\mathbf{x}_b)$ $\mathbf{s} = \exp(\log \mathbf{s})$ $\mathbf{y}_a = \mathbf{s} \odot \mathbf{x}_a + \mathbf{t}$ $\mathbf{y}_b = \mathbf{x}_b$ $\mathbf{y} = \mathtt{concat}(\mathbf{y}_a, \mathbf{y}_b)$	$ \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{y}_a, \mathbf{y}_b = \mathtt{split}(\mathbf{y}) \\ (\log \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{t}) = \mathtt{NN}(\mathbf{y}_b) \\ \mathbf{s} = \exp(\log \mathbf{s}) \\ \mathbf{x}_a = (\mathbf{y}_a - \mathbf{t})/\mathbf{s} \\ \mathbf{x}_b = \mathbf{y}_b \\ \mathbf{x} = \mathtt{concat}(\mathbf{x}_a, \mathbf{x}_b) \end{vmatrix} $	$sum(\log( \mathbf{s} ))$

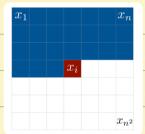
Autoregressive constraint: output of IFHCL AFED CHAM ZYSIEZ

$$p(\mathbf{x}) = \prod_{i=1}^{D} p(x_i|x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}) = \prod_{i=1}^{D} p(x_i|x_{1:i-1})$$

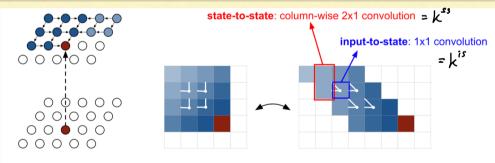
=) NFolh 2 vector dimension의 221 이건 기술이 CL21 港智

#### - Pixel RNN

왼쪽 લાધાન ૧૫% oran made or 의전은 생활하 내는 generative model or.



#### =1 ZHEI == ZYSZ YET X; WE

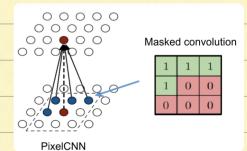


(a) Diagonal BiLSTM

(b) Skewing operation

Fig. 7. (a) PixelRNN with diagonal BiLSTM. (b) Skewing operation that offsets each row in the feature map by one with regards to the row above. (Image source: Oord et al, 2016)

 $\begin{aligned} [\mathbf{o}_i, \mathbf{f}_i, \mathbf{i}_i, \mathbf{g}_i] &= \sigma(\mathbf{K}^{ss} \circledast \mathbf{h}_{i-1} + \mathbf{K}^{is} \circledast \mathbf{x}_i) \; ; \sigma \text{ is tanh for g, but otherwise sigmoid; } \circledast \text{ is convolution operation.} \\ \mathbf{c}_i &= \mathbf{f}_i \odot \mathbf{c}_{i-1} + \mathbf{i}_i \odot \mathbf{g}_i & ; \odot \text{ is elementwise product.} \\ \mathbf{h}_i &= \mathbf{o}_i \odot \tanh(\mathbf{c}_i) \end{aligned}$ 



pixel RNN ol 1-D o/H 이루이지는 건.

Causal convolutional stack as THEICL. The timestep mikes outpute that The data once elected.

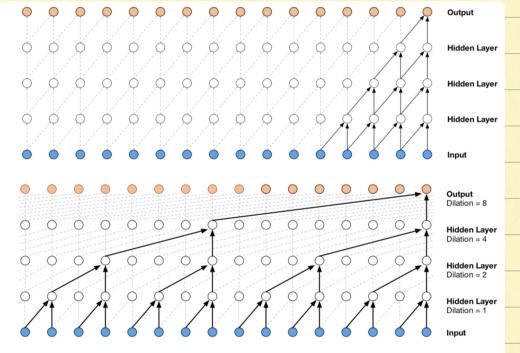


Fig. 9. Visualization of WaveNet models with a stack of (top) causal convolution layers and (bottom) dilated convolution layers. (Image source: Van Den Oord, et al. 2016)

터 U N RL로 의 dilated convolution 사용

 $\mathbf{z} = \tanh(\mathbf{W}_{f,k} \circledast \mathbf{x}) \odot \sigma(\mathbf{W}_{g,k} \circledast \mathbf{x})$ 

7 residual & A.S.

# - Masked Autoregressive flow (MAF)

を~ T(己), 1(~ p(x) ol Z, 工(る) 是 能 以い면,

### MAFORM XiE X (:i-( ) ZEONNER MUSICH.

• Data generation, producing a new **x**:

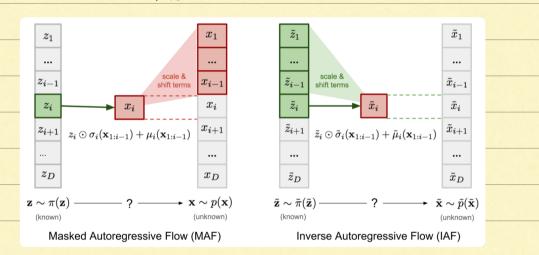
$$x_i \sim p(x_i|\mathbf{x}_{1:i-1}) = z_i \odot \sigma_i(\mathbf{x}_{1:i-1}) + \mu_i(\mathbf{x}_{1:i-1})$$
, where  $\mathbf{z} \sim \pi(\mathbf{z})$ 

ullet Density estimation, given a known  ${\bf x}$ :

$$p(\mathbf{x}) = \prod_{i=1}^{D} p(x_i | \mathbf{x}_{1:i-1})$$

### - Inverse Autoregressive Flow (IAF)

## MAFEL ZICE inversed oranga.



	Base distribution	Target distribution	Model	Data generation	Density estimation
MAF	$\mathbf{z} \sim \pi(\mathbf{z})$	$\mathbf{x} \sim p(\mathbf{x})$	$x_i = z_i \odot \sigma_i(\mathbf{x}_{1:i-1}) + \mu_i(\mathbf{x}_{1:i-1})$	Sequential; slow	One pass; fast
IAF	$\tilde{\mathbf{z}} \sim \pi(\tilde{\mathbf{z}})$	$\tilde{\mathbf{x}} \sim p(\tilde{\mathbf{x}})$	$x_{\tilde{i}} = z_{\tilde{i}} \odot \sigma_{\tilde{i}}(\mathbf{z}_{1:i-1}) + \mu_{\tilde{i}}(\mathbf{z}_{1:i-1})$	One pass; fast	Sequential; slow