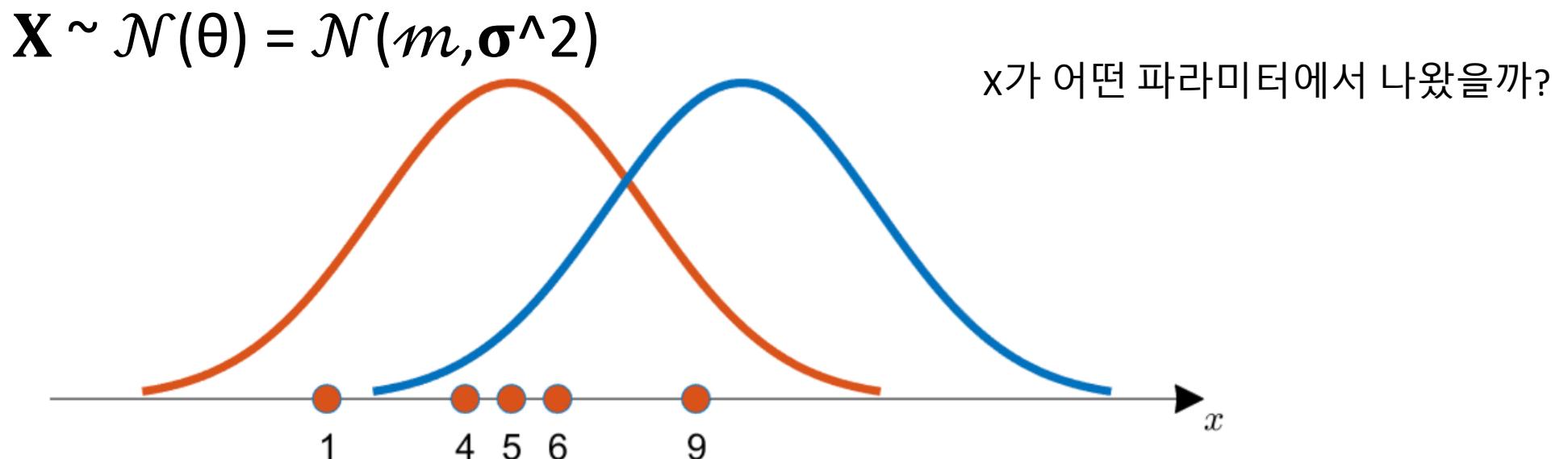


# Auto-Encoding Variational Bayes

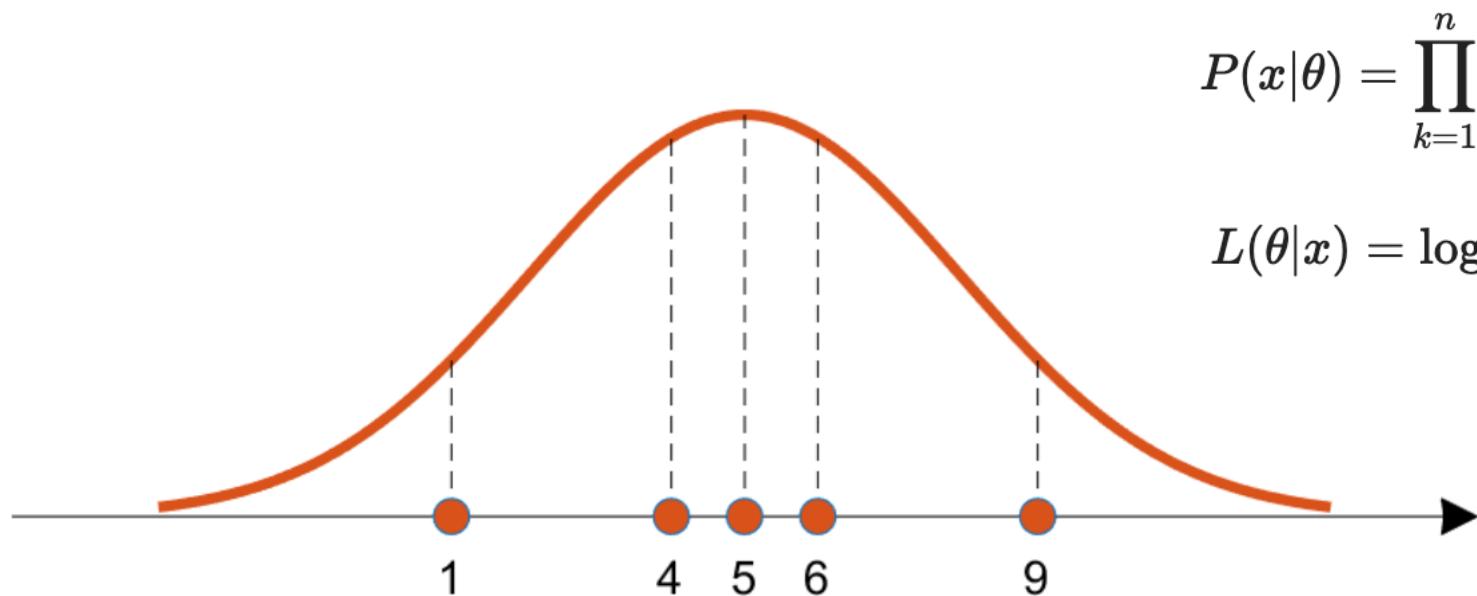
# Maximum Likelihood Estimation

- 어떤 파라미터  $\theta$ 로 이루어진 확률밀도함수  $P(x|\theta)$ 에서 표본들의 집합을  $x$ 라고 할 때  $\theta$ 를 추정하는 방법



# Maximum Likelihood Estimation

- Likelihood란 지금 얻은 데이터가 이 분포로부터 나왔을 가능도
- Likelihood는 각 샘플에서 후보 분포에 대한 높이를 다 곱하면 된다.  
(모든 데이터가 독립적으로 추출됐다는 가정)

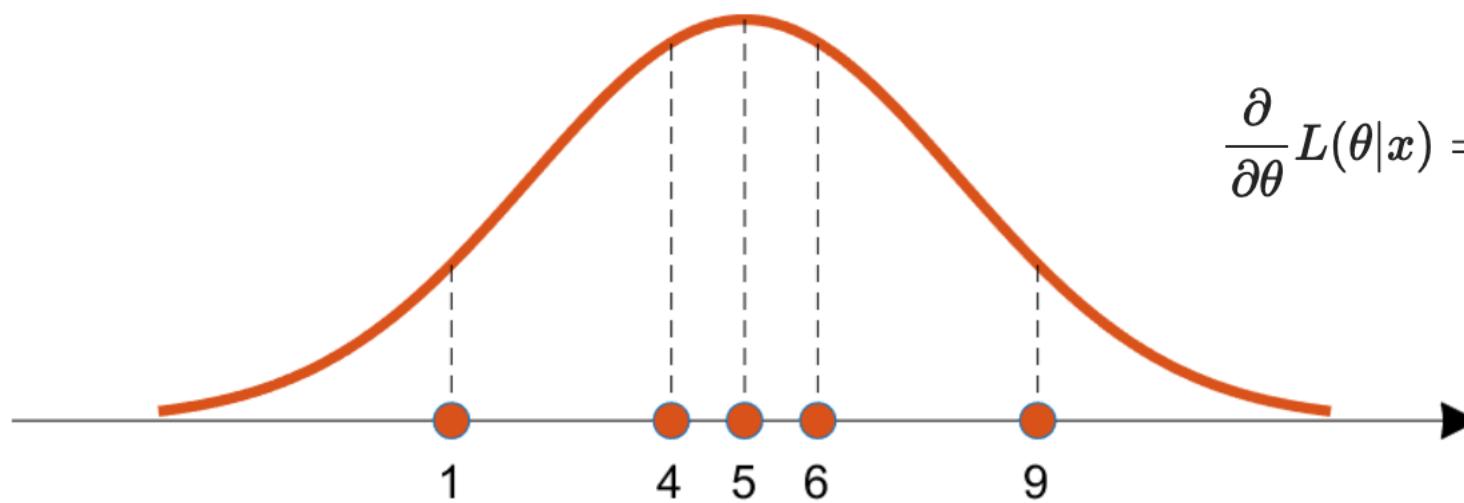


$$P(x|\theta) = \prod_{k=1}^n P(x_k|\theta)$$

$$L(\theta|x) = \log P(x|\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^n \log P(x_i|\theta)$$

# Maximum Likelihood Estimation

- $\theta$ 에 대해서 미분할 수 있다면 Likelihood를 maximize하는 파라미터를 구할 수 있다.



$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} L(\theta|x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \log P(x|\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \log P(x_i|\theta) = 0$$

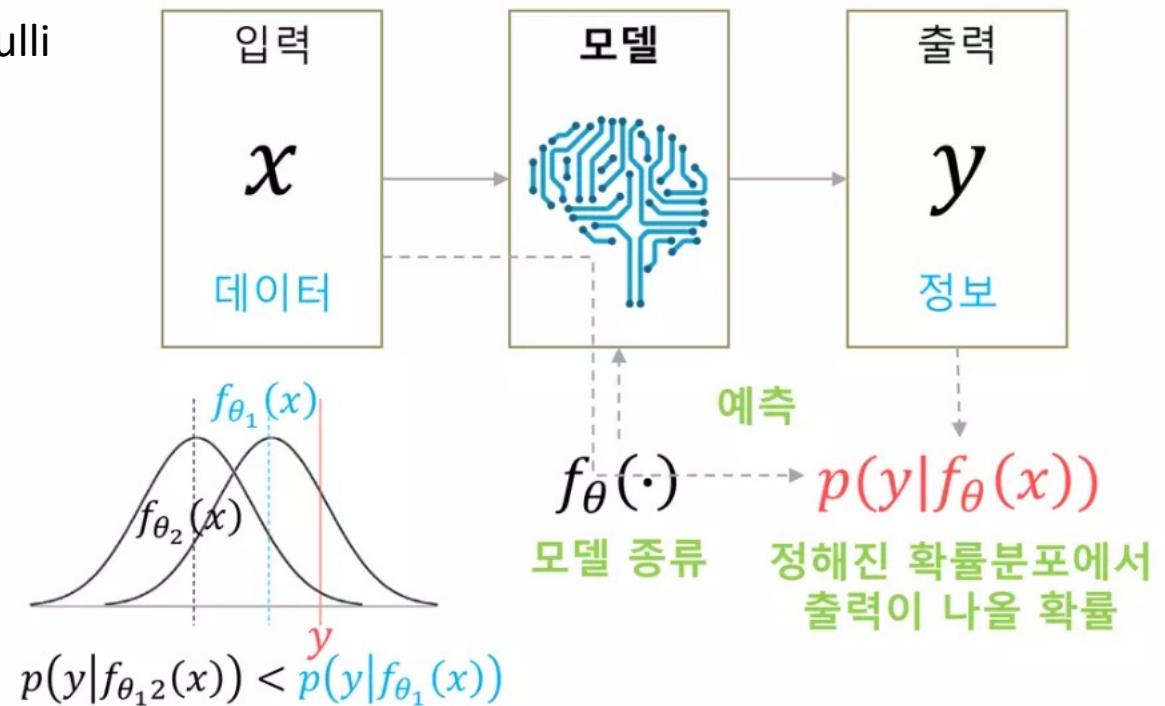
# DeepLearning의 Maximum Likelihood 관점 해석

$P(Y|f(x))$ 에 대한 분포를 가정 ex) Gaussian, Bernoulli

딥러닝 모델을 통한 output은 분포에 대한 Likelihood를 maximize하는 파라미터  $\theta$ 를 추정하는 것 (가우시안 일때는 평균과 분산)

그렇다면

$$\text{Loss} = -\log(p(y|f_\theta(x)))$$



# DeepLearning의 Maximum Likelihood 관점 해석

Optimal  $\theta$ 는 negative log likelihood를  
Minimize하게 만드는  $\theta$

$$\theta^* = \operatorname{argmin}_{\theta} [-\log(p(y|f_{\theta}(x)))]$$

$y$ 에 대한 분포가 있기 때문에  
새로운  $y$ 를 generate 할 수 있다.

$$y_{new} \sim p(y|f_{\theta^*}(x_{new}))$$

다시 정리하면,

$$L(\theta|x) = \log P(x|\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^n \log P(x_i|\theta)$$

$$-\log(p(y|f_{\theta}(x))) = -\sum_i \log(p(y_i|f_{\theta}(x_i)))$$

# DeepLearning의 Maximum Likelihood 관점 해석

Maximum Likelihood관점의 해석에서

$y$ 에 대한 분포를 가우시안으로 가정할 경우  
MSE,

Bernoulli로 가정할 경우 cross-entropy가  
Loss가 된다.

## Univariate cases

$$-\log(p(y_i|f_\theta(x_i)))$$

### Gaussian distribution

$$f_\theta(x_i) = \mu_i, \sigma_i = 1$$

$$p(y_i|\mu_i, \sigma_i) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_i} \exp\left(-\frac{(y_i - \mu_i)^2}{2\sigma_i^2}\right)$$

$$\log(p(y_i|\mu_i, \sigma_i)) = \log\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_i} - \frac{(y_i - \mu_i)^2}{2\sigma_i^2}$$

$$-\log(p(y_i|\mu_i)) = -\log\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} + \frac{(y_i - \mu_i)^2}{2}$$

$$-\log(p(y_i|\mu_i)) \propto \frac{(y_i - \mu_i)^2}{2} = \frac{(y_i - f_\theta(x_i))^2}{2}$$

### Mean Squared Error

### Bernoulli distribution

$$f_\theta(x_i) = p_i$$

$$p(y_i|p_i) = p_i^{y_i} (1 - p_i)^{1-y_i}$$

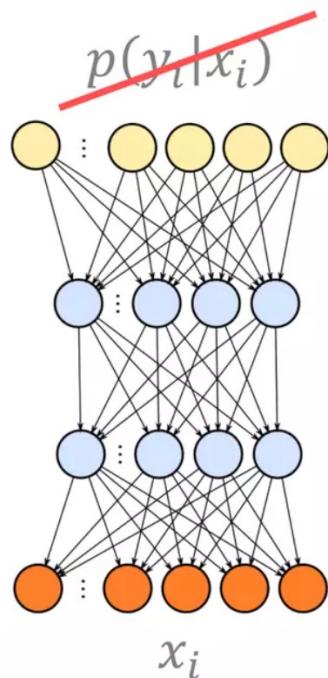
$$\log(p(y_i|p_i)) = y_i \log p_i + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - p_i)$$

$$-\log(p(y_i|p_i)) = -[y_i \log p_i + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - p_i)]$$

### Cross-entropy

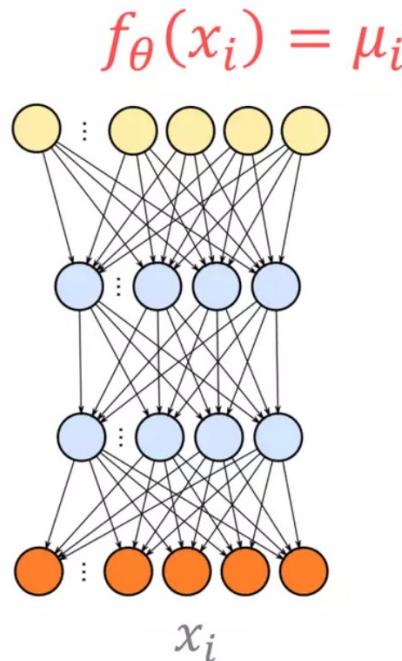
# DeepLearning의 Maximum Likelihood 관점 해석

Distribution estimation



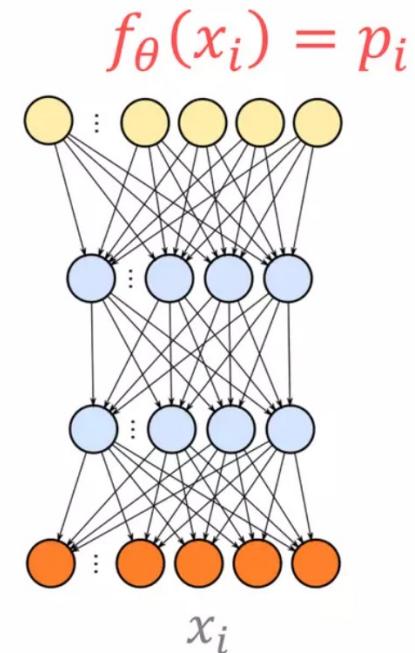
Likelihood값을 예측하는 것이 아니라,  
Likelihood의 파라미터값을 예측하는 것이다.

Gaussian distribution



Mean Squared Error

Categorical distribution



Cross-entropy

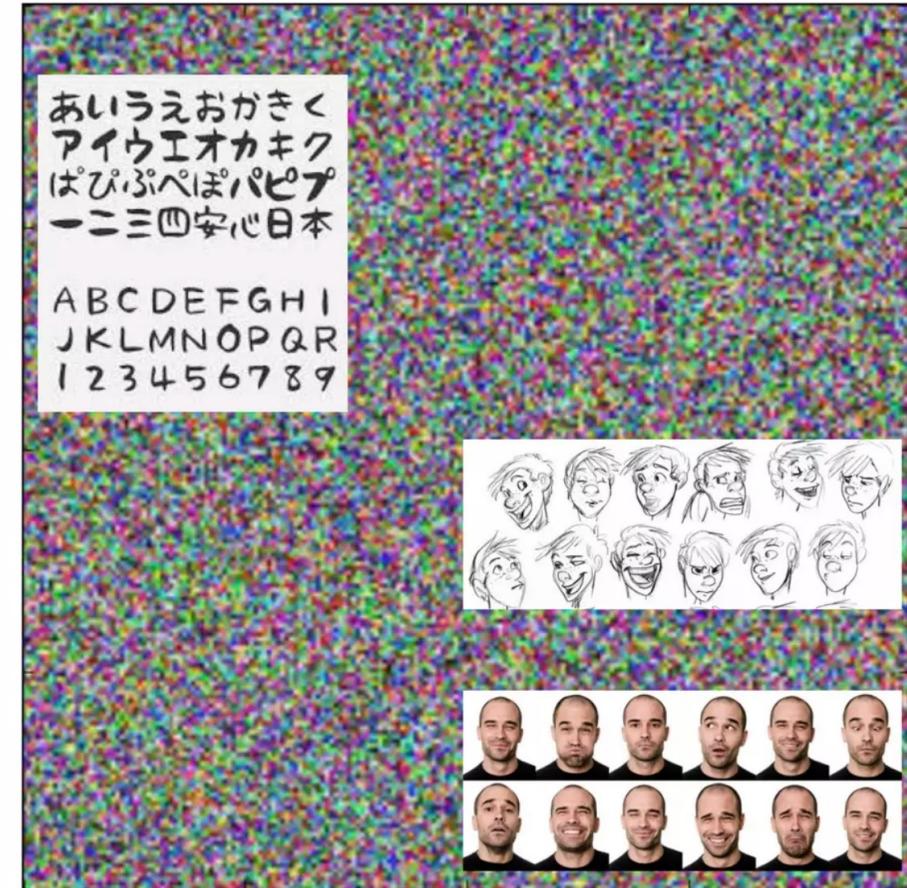
# Manifold 가정

200x200 RGB 채널에서 random하게 값을 뽑아서 plot하면 오른쪽의 noise 이미지만 계속 나온다.

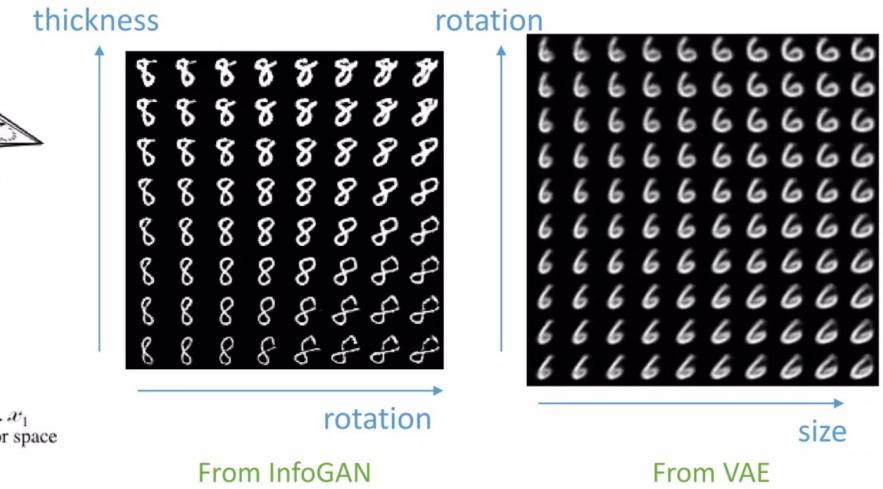
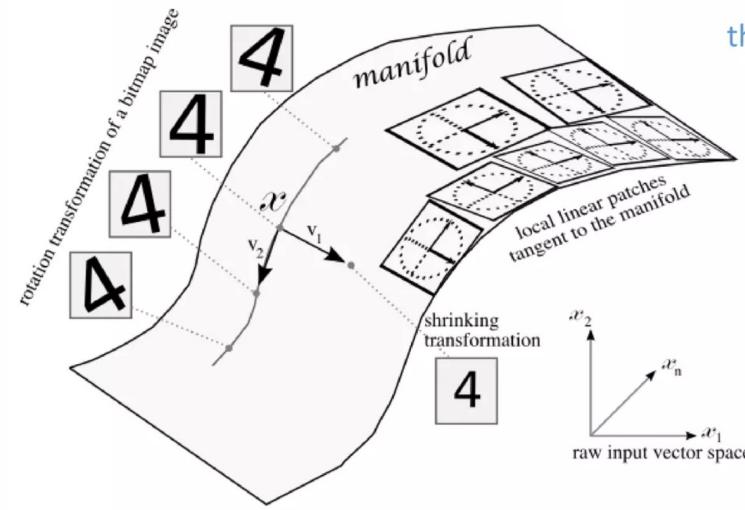
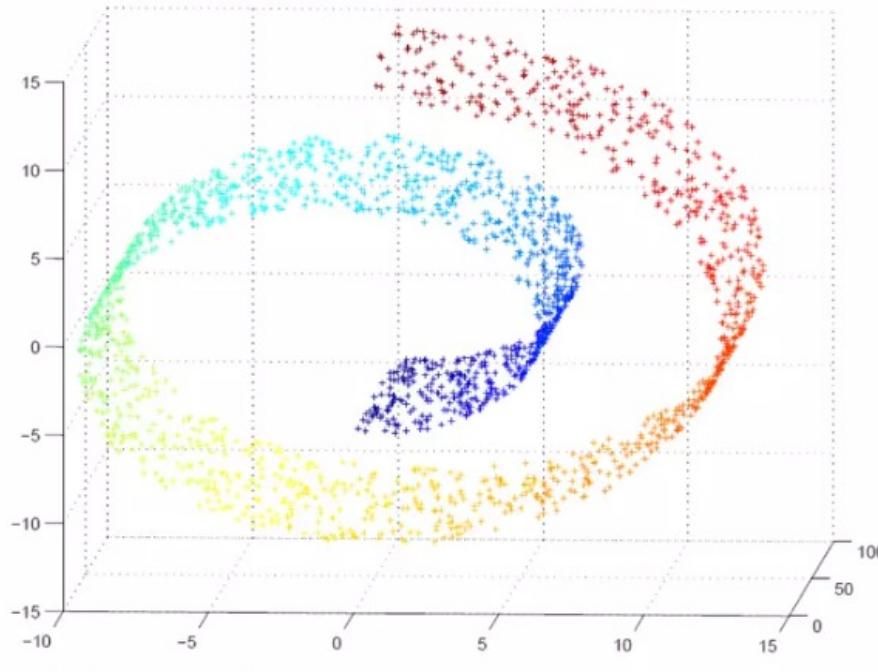
얼굴이나 스케치, 글씨 같은 이미지도 나올 수 있으나 안나온다는 것은?

어떠한 특정한 공간에 데이터가 밀집해 있다.

→ 그 공간을 잘 포함하는 저차원의 공간이 있다.

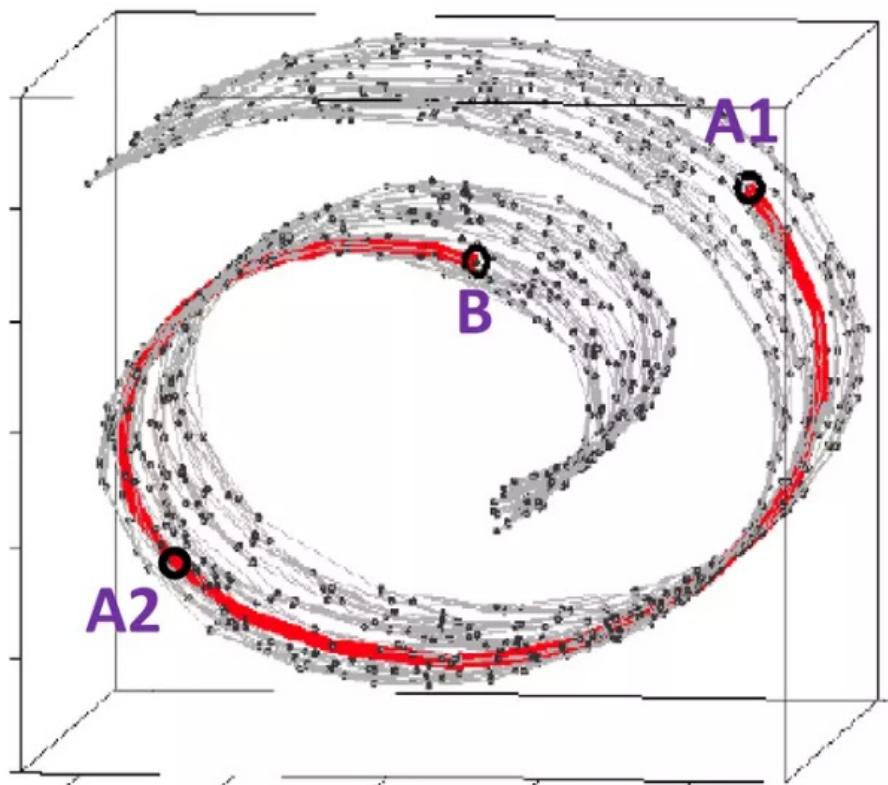


# Manifold 가정

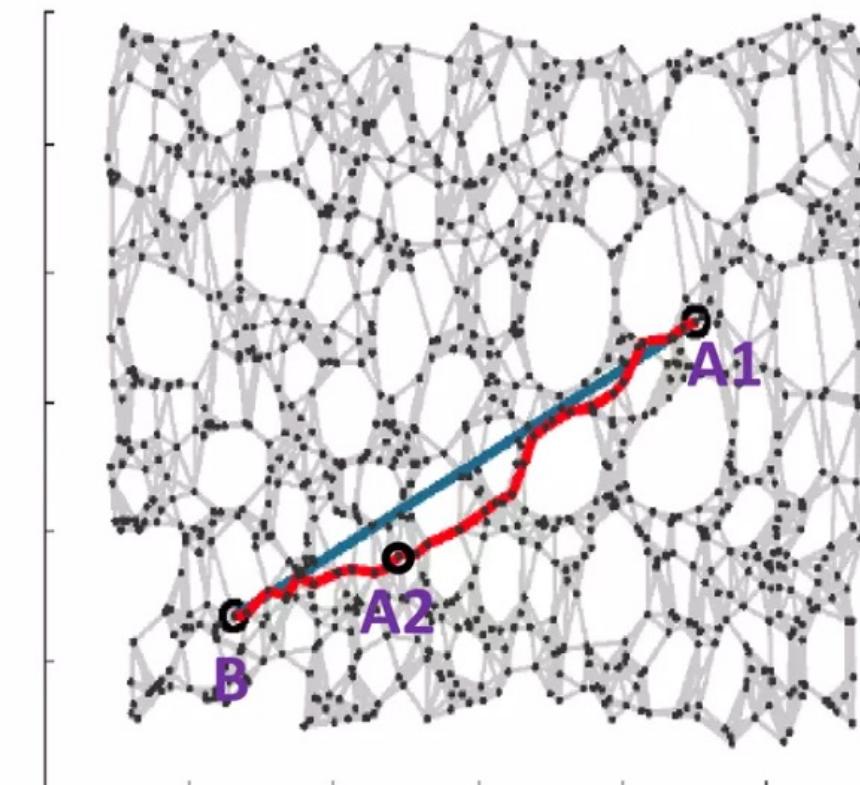


Manifold를 잘 찾았다면 manifold 좌표에 따라 이미지가 유의미하게 변한다.

# Manifold 가정



Distance in high dimension

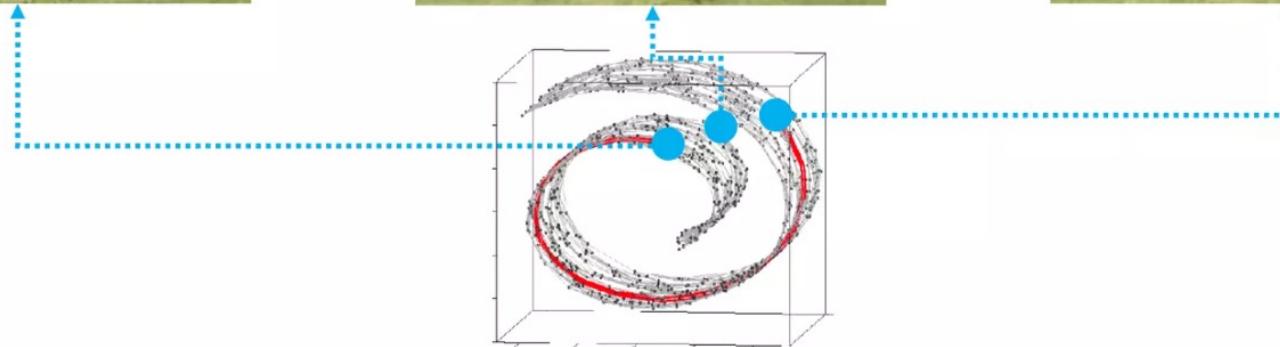


Distance in manifold

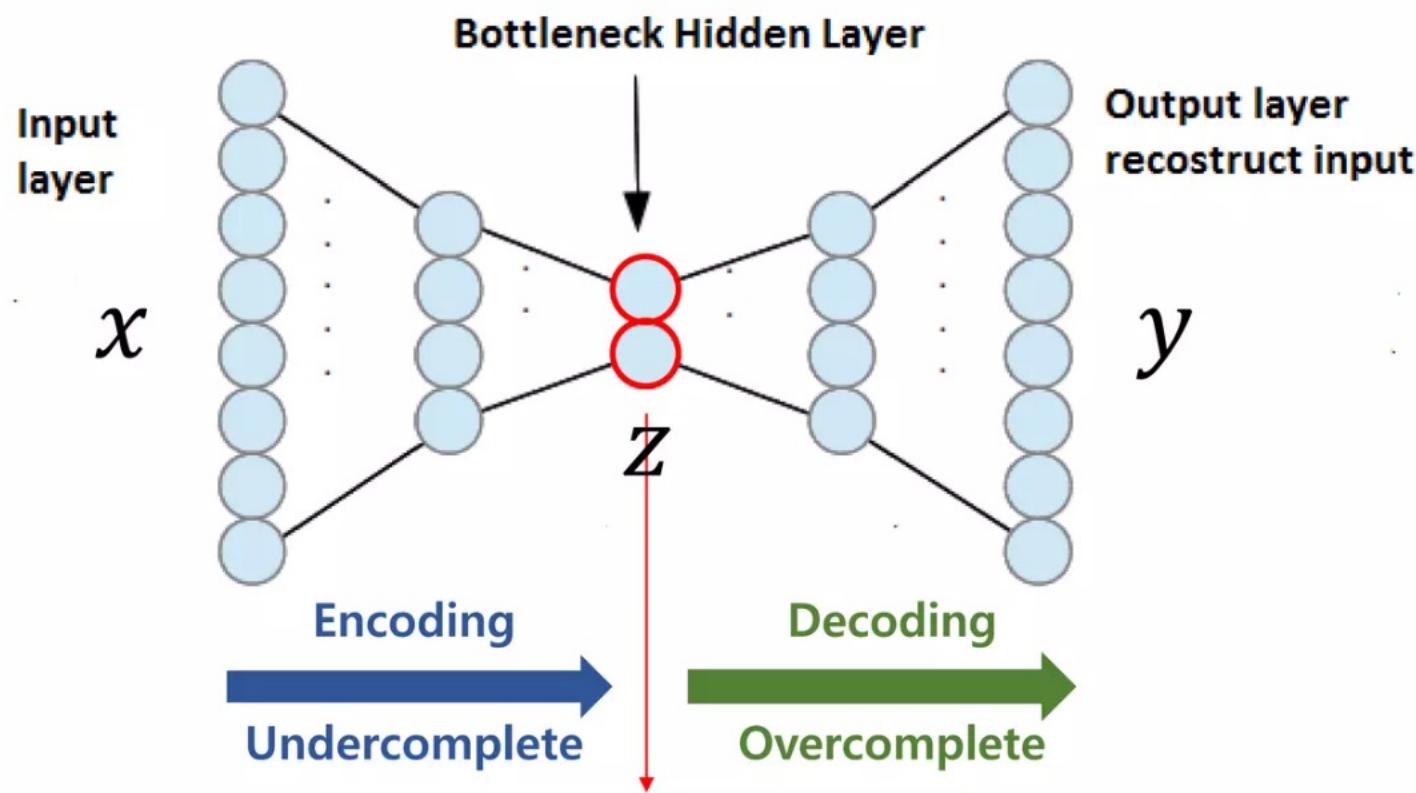
# Manifold 가정



Interpolation in high dimension



# AutoEncoder



- 01.** Data compression
- 02.** Data visualization
- 03.** Curse of dimensionality  
Manifold Hypothesis
- 04.** Discovering most important features  
Reasonable distance metric  
Needs disentangling the underlying explanatory factors  
(making sense of the data)

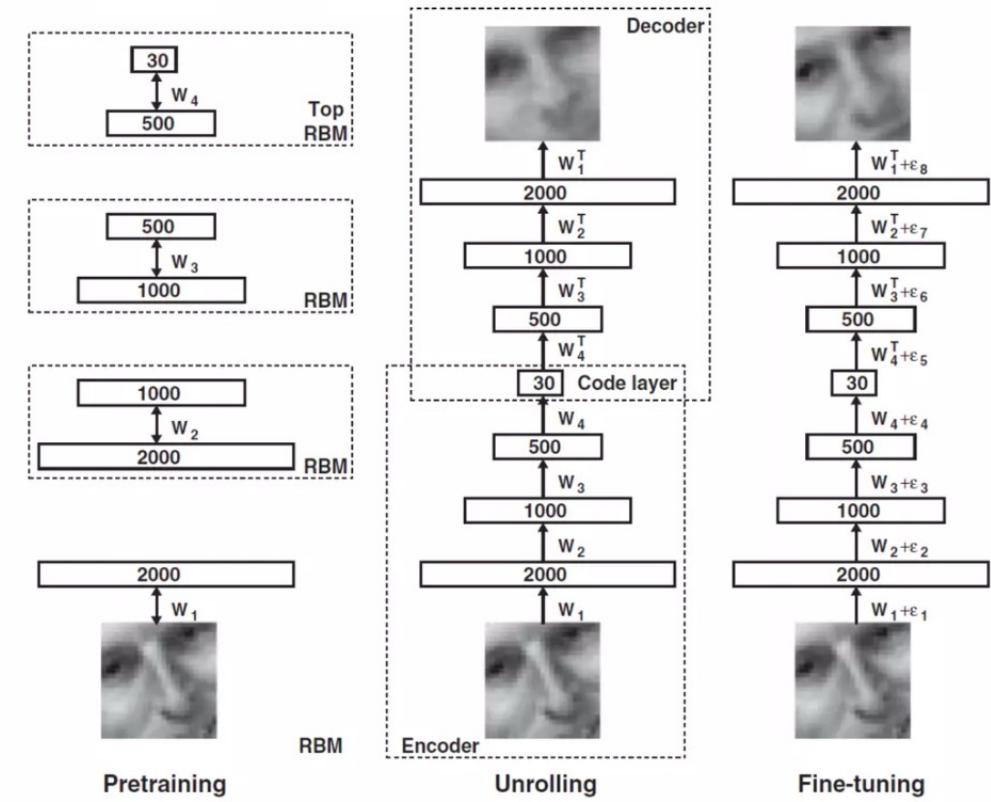
# AutoEncoder의 여러 종류

Activation Function을 안쓰고 Linear하게 만들면 PCA와 같다.

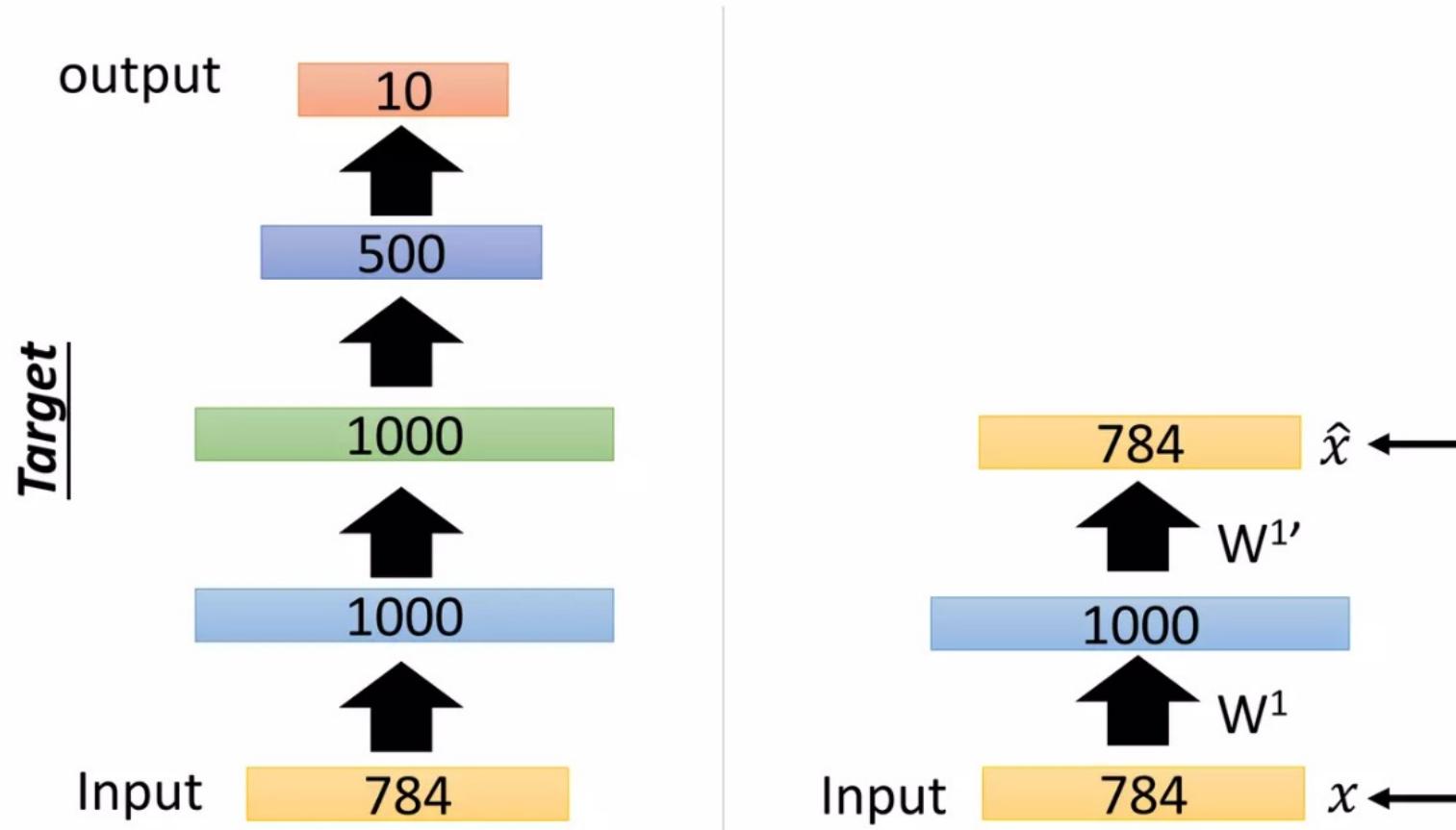
$$h = f_{\theta}(x) = W(x - \mu) \text{ with } \theta = \{W, \mu\} \text{ in PCA Slide}$$

RBM과는 Stochastic하나 deterministic하나의 차이

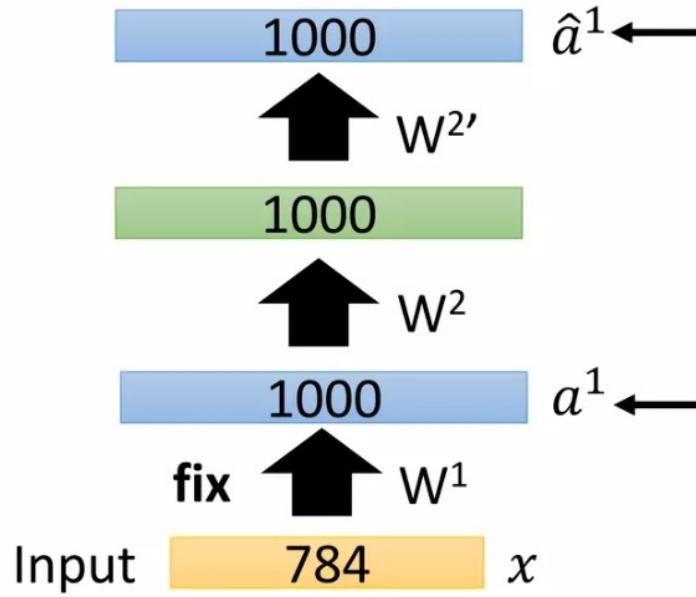
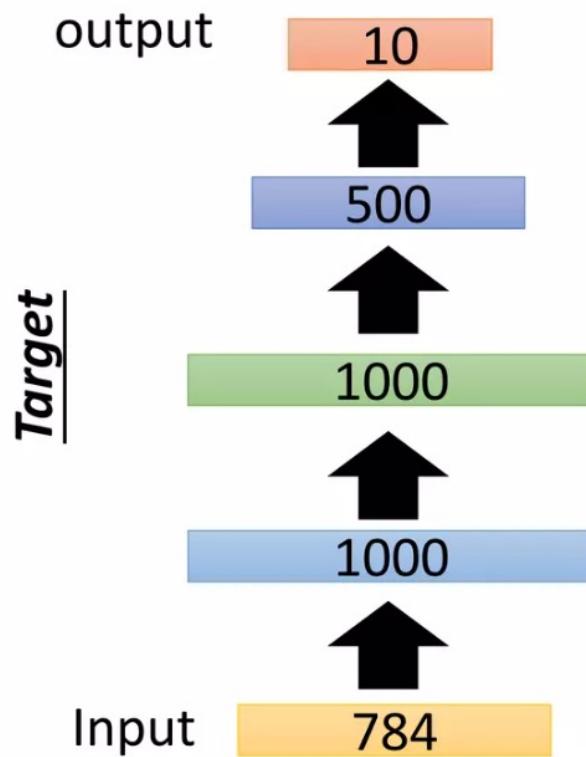
<i>Autoencoder</i>	<i>RBM</i>
$z_i = \sigma(W_{ei}x + b_{ei})$	$P(h_i = 1 v) = \sigma(W_{ei}v + b_{ei})$
$y_j = \sigma(W_{ej}^T z + b_{dj})$	$P(v_j = 1 h) = \sigma(W_{ej}^T h + b_{dj})$
Deterministic mapping $z$ is a function $x$	Stochastic mapping $z$ is a random variable



# AutoEncoder의 여러 종류

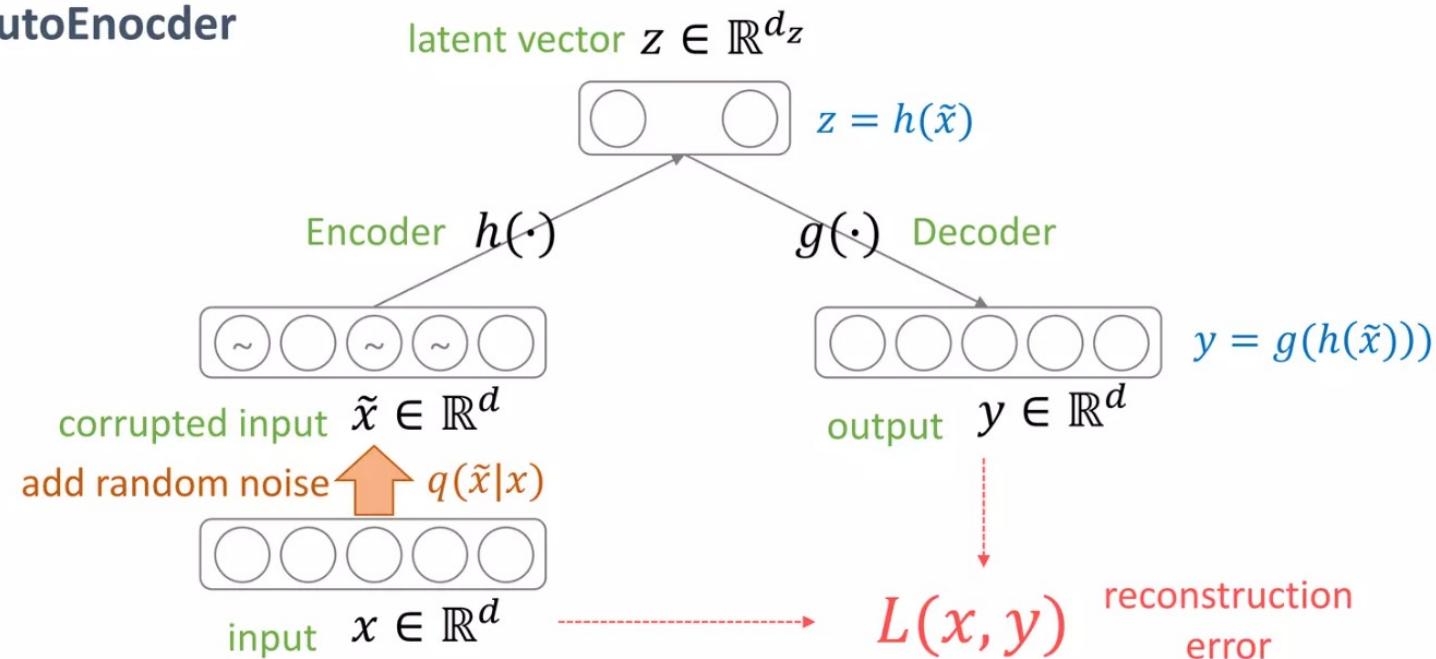


# AutoEncoder의 여러 종류



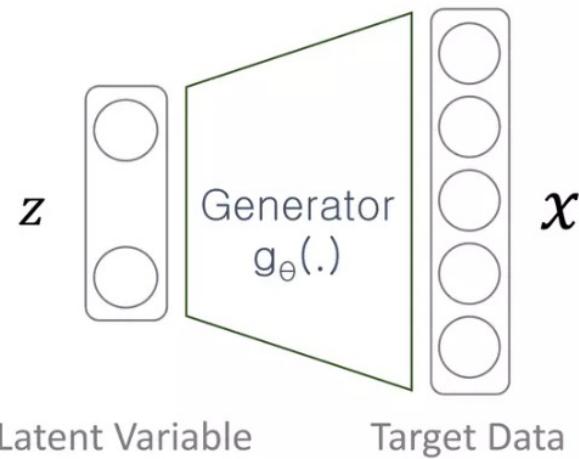
# AutoEncoder의 여러 종류

Denoising AutoEncoder



$$\text{Minimize } L_{DAE} = \sum_{x \in D} E_{q(\tilde{x}|x)} [L(x, g(h(\tilde{x})))]$$

# Variational AutoEncoder



$$z \sim p(z)$$

Random variable

$$g_\theta(\cdot)$$

Deterministic function  
parameterized by  $\theta$

$$x = g_\theta(z)$$

Random variable

먼저 오토인코더를 생각하지 말고 어떤 latent space에서 Mnist와 같은 이미지를 생성하려고 한다면?

$P(z)$ 는 샘플링 하기 편한 분포여야 한다. ( $x$ 를 만들어 내기 위해 Control하는 파라미터기 때문에)

$$p(x|g_\theta(z)) = p_\theta(x|z)$$

결국  $p(x)$ 의 분포를 얻고 싶다!

$$\int p(x|g_\theta(z))p(z)dz = p(x)$$

# Variational AutoEncoder

적분은 어려우니 몬테카를로 방법으로  $p(x)$ 를 근사하면 되는거 아닌가요?

$P(z)$ 를 가우시안이라고 가정,  $p(x|g(z))$ 도 가우시안이라고 가정

$$p(x) \approx \sum_i p(x|g_\theta(z_i))p(z_i)$$



(a)



(b)



(c)

Univariate cases

$$-\log(p(y_i|f_\theta(x_i)))$$

Gaussian distribution

$$f_\theta(x_i) = \mu_i, \sigma_i = 1$$

$$p(y_i|\mu_i, \sigma_i) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_i} \exp\left(-\frac{(y_i - \mu_i)^2}{2\sigma_i^2}\right)$$

$$\log(p(y_i|\mu_i, \sigma_i)) = \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_i} - \frac{(y_i - \mu_i)^2}{2\sigma_i^2}$$

$$-\log(p(y_i|\mu_i)) = -\log \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} + \frac{(y_i - \mu_i)^2}{2}$$

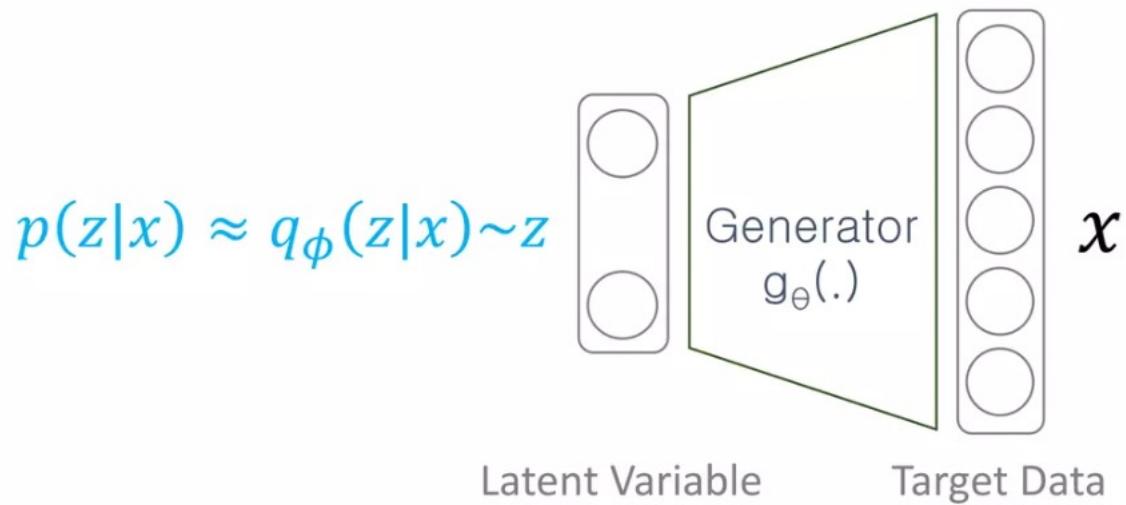
$$-\log(p(y_i|\mu_i)) \propto \frac{(y_i - \mu_i)^2}{2} = \frac{(y_i - f_\theta(x_i))^2}{2}$$

Mean Squared Error

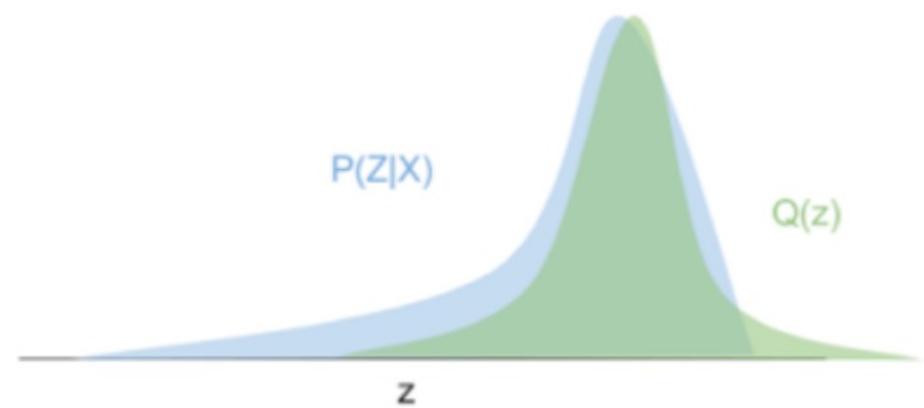
# Variational AutoEncoder

## Variational inference

$z$ 를 정규분포에서 샘플링 하는게 아니라  $x$ 와 유사한 샘플이 나올 수 있는 분포  $P(z|x)$ 에서 샘플링 하면 된다.



But 우리는  $P(z|x)$ 를 알지 못하므로 확률분포를 골라서  $P(z|x)$ 와 유사하게 만든  $q_{\phi}(z|x)$  를 이용한다.



# Variational AutoEncoder

어떻게?

$$\begin{aligned}\log(p(x)) &= \int \log(p(x)) q_{\phi}(z|x) dz \quad \leftarrow \int q_{\phi}(z|x) dz = 1 \\ &= \int \log\left(\frac{p(x,z)}{p(z|x)}\right) q_{\phi}(z|x) dz \quad \leftarrow p(x) = \frac{p(x,z)}{p(z|x)} \\ &= \int \log\left(\frac{p(x,z)}{q_{\phi}(z|x)} \cdot \frac{q_{\phi}(z|x)}{p(z|x)}\right) q_{\phi}(z|x) dz \\ &= \int \log\left(\frac{p(x,z)}{q_{\phi}(z|x)}\right) q_{\phi}(z|x) dz + \int \log\left(\frac{q_{\phi}(z|x)}{p(z|x)}\right) q_{\phi}(z|x) dz\end{aligned}$$

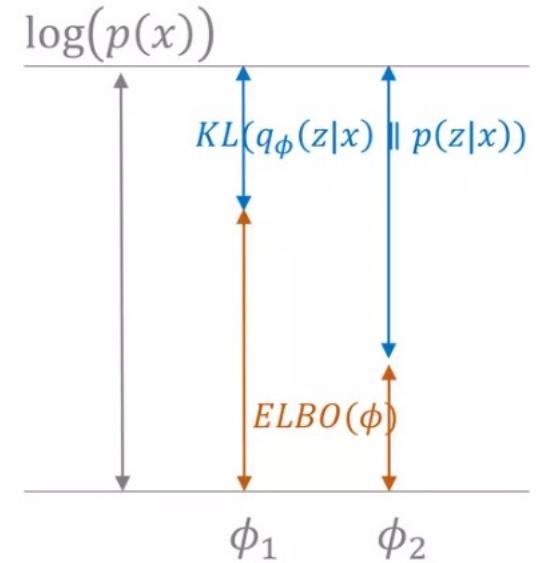
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$$ELBO(\phi)$$

---

$$KL(q_{\phi}(z|x) \parallel p(z|x))$$

두 확률분포 간의 거리  $\geq 0$



# Variational AutoEncoder

어떻게?

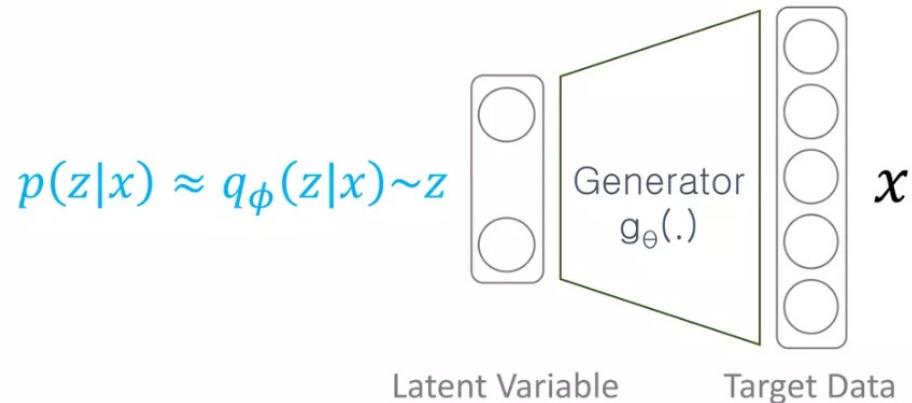
$$\log(p(x)) = ELBO(\phi) + KL(q_\phi(z|x) \mid\mid p(z|x))$$

$$q_{\phi^*}(z|x) = \operatorname{argmax}_{\phi} ELBO(\phi)$$

$$\begin{aligned} ELBO(\phi) &= \int \log\left(\frac{p(x,z)}{q_\phi(z|x)}\right) q_\phi(z|x) dz \\ &= \int \log\left(\frac{p(x|z)p(z)}{q_\phi(z|x)}\right) q_\phi(z|x) dz \\ &= \int \log(p(x|z)) q_\phi(z|x) dz - \int \log\left(\frac{q_\phi(z|x)}{p(z)}\right) q_\phi(z|x) dz \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{q_\phi(z|x)} [\log(p(x|z))] - KL(q_\phi(z|x) \mid\mid p(z)) \quad \text{앞 슬라이드} \end{aligned}$$

# Variational AutoEncoder

어떻게?



Optimization Problem 1 on  $\phi$ : Variational Inference

$$\log(p(x)) \geq \mathbb{E}_{q_\phi(z|x)}[\log(p(x|z))] - KL(q_\phi(z|x) || p(z)) = ELBO(\phi)$$

Optimization Problem 2 on  $\theta$ : Maximum likelihood

$$-\sum_i \log(p(x_i)) \leq -\sum_i \left\{ \mathbb{E}_{q_\phi(z|x_i)}[\log(p(x_i|g_\theta(z)))] - KL(q_\phi(z|x_i) || p(z)) \right\} \quad p(x|g_\theta(z)) = p_\theta(x|z)$$

Final Optimization Problem

$$\arg \min_{\phi, \theta} \sum_i -\mathbb{E}_{q_\phi(z|x_i)}[\log(p(x_i|g_\theta(z)))] + KL(q_\phi(z|x_i) || p(z))$$

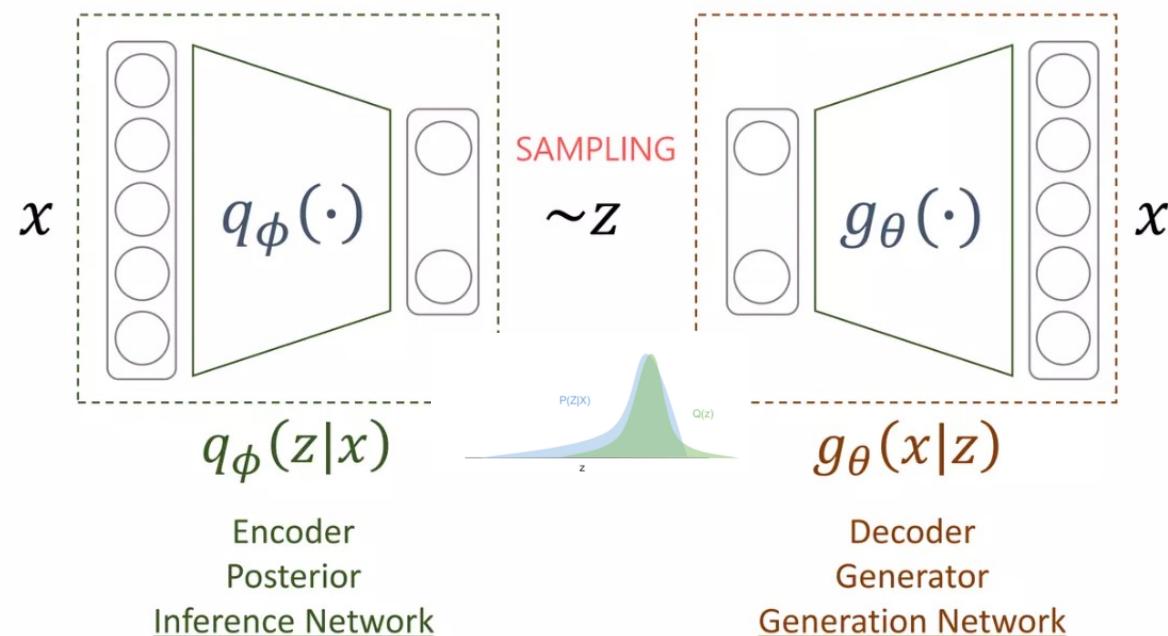
결국  $p(x)$ 의 분포를 얻고 싶다!

# Variational AutoEncoder

어떻게?

$$\arg \min_{\phi, \theta} \sum_i -\mathbb{E}_{q_\phi(z|x_i)} [\log(p(x_i|g_\theta(z)))] + KL(q_\phi(z|x_i) || p(z))$$

$L_i(\phi, \theta, x_i)$



$$p(x|g_\theta(z)) = p_\theta(x|z)$$

결국  $p(x)$ 의 분포를 얻고 싶다!

The mathematical basis of VAEs actually has relatively little to do with classical autoencoders

# Variational AutoEncoder

$$\arg \min_{\phi, \theta} \sum_i -\mathbb{E}_{q_\phi(z|x_i)} [\log(p(x_i|g_\theta(z)))] + KL(q_\phi(z|x_i) || p(z))$$

$L_i(\phi, \theta, x_i)$

원 데이터에 대한 likelihood

$$L_i(\phi, \theta, x_i) = -\mathbb{E}_{q_\phi(z|x_i)} [\log(p(x_i|g_\theta(z)))] + KL(q_\phi(z|x_i) || p(z))$$

**Reconstruction Error**

- 현재 샘플링 용 함수에 대한 negative log likelihood
- $x_i$ 에 대한 복원 오차 (AutoEncoder 관점)

Variational inference를 위한  
approximation class 중 선택

다루기 쉬운 확률 분포 중 선택

**Regularization**

- 현재 샘플링 용 함수에 대한 추가 조건
- 샘플링의 용의성/생성 데이터에 대한 통제성을 위한 조건을 prior에 부여하고 이와 유사해야 한다는 조건을 부여

# Variational AutoEncoder

$$L_i(\phi, \theta, x_i) = \frac{-\mathbb{E}_{q_\phi(z|x_i)}[\log(p(x_i|g_\theta(z)))]}{\text{Reconstruction Error}} + \frac{KL(q_\phi(z|x_i)||p(z))}{\text{Regularization}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} KL(q_\phi(z|x_i)||p(z)) &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \text{tr}(\sigma_i^2 I) + \mu_i^T \mu_i - J + \ln \frac{1}{\prod_{j=1}^J \sigma_{i,j}^2} \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^J \sigma_{i,j}^2 + \sum_{j=1}^J \mu_{i,j}^2 - J - \sum_{j=1}^J \ln(\sigma_{i,j}^2) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^J (\mu_{i,j}^2 + \sigma_{i,j}^2 - \ln(\sigma_{i,j}^2) - 1) \quad \text{Easy to compute!!} \end{aligned}$$

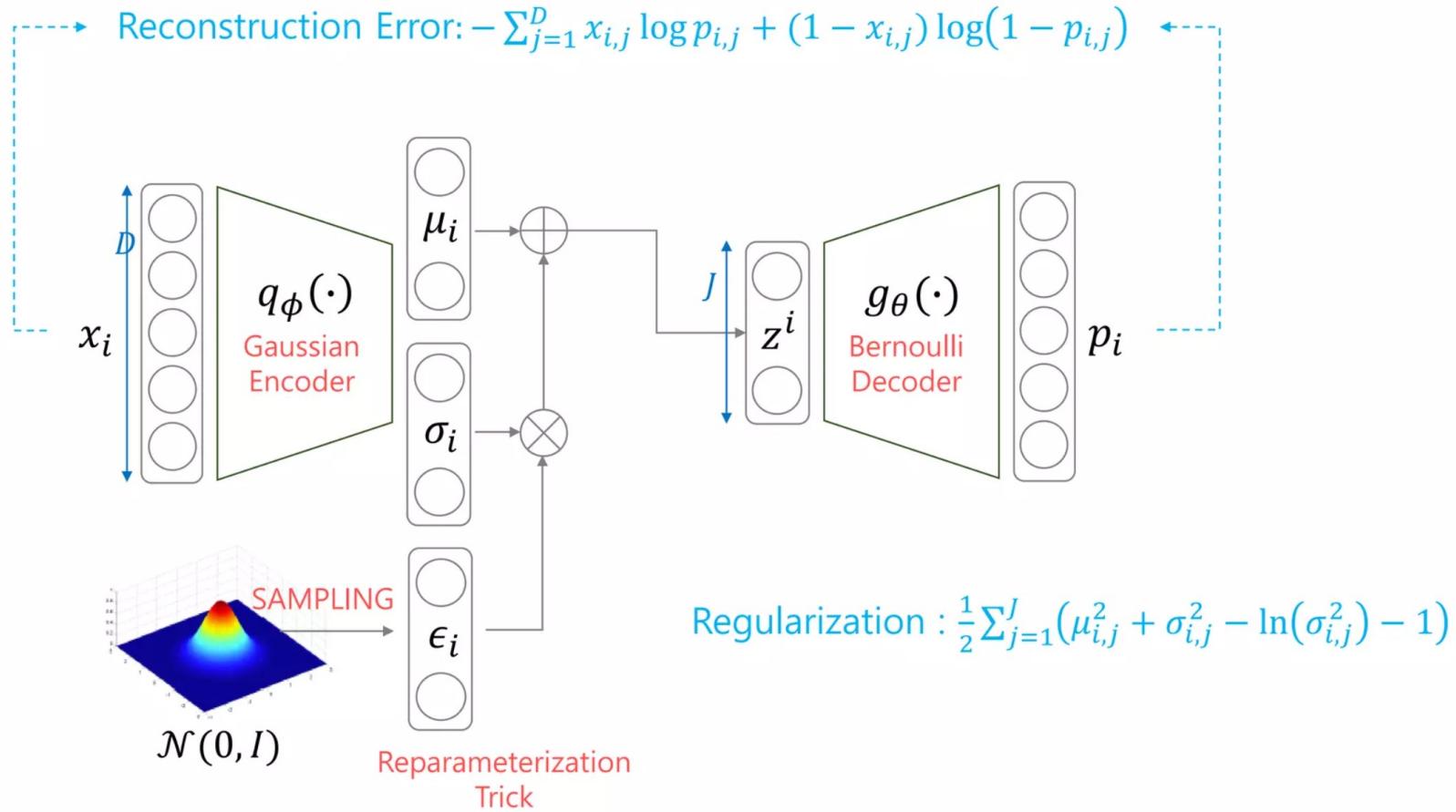
# Variational AutoEncoder

$$L_i(\phi, \theta, x_i) = \frac{-\mathbb{E}_{q_\phi(z|x_i)}[\log(p(x_i|g_\theta(z)))]}{\text{Reconstruction Error}} + \frac{KL(q_\phi(z|x_i)||p(z))}{\text{Regularization}}$$

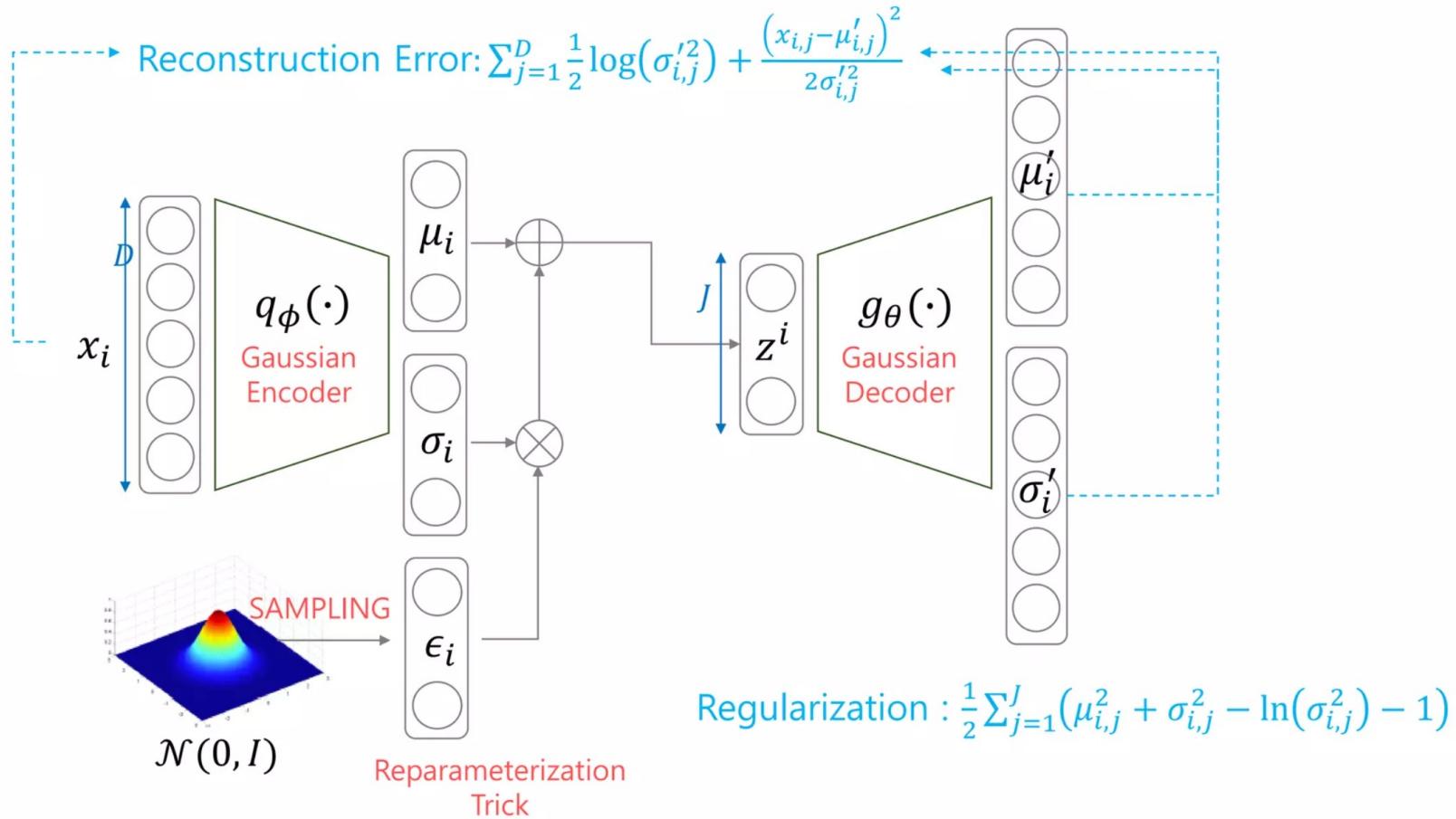
$$\mathbb{E}_{q_\phi(z|x_i)}[\log(p_\theta(x_i|z))] = \int \log(p_\theta(x_i|z))q_\phi(z|x_i)dz$$

Monte-carlo technique →  $\approx \frac{1}{L} \sum_{z^{i,l}} \log(p_\theta(x_i|z^{i,l}))$

# Variational AutoEncoder



# Variational AutoEncoder



# Q&A

- 오토인코더의 모든것 - 이활석
- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o\\_peo6U7IRM](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o_peo6U7IRM)