



VAE: VARIATIONAL AUTOENCODER

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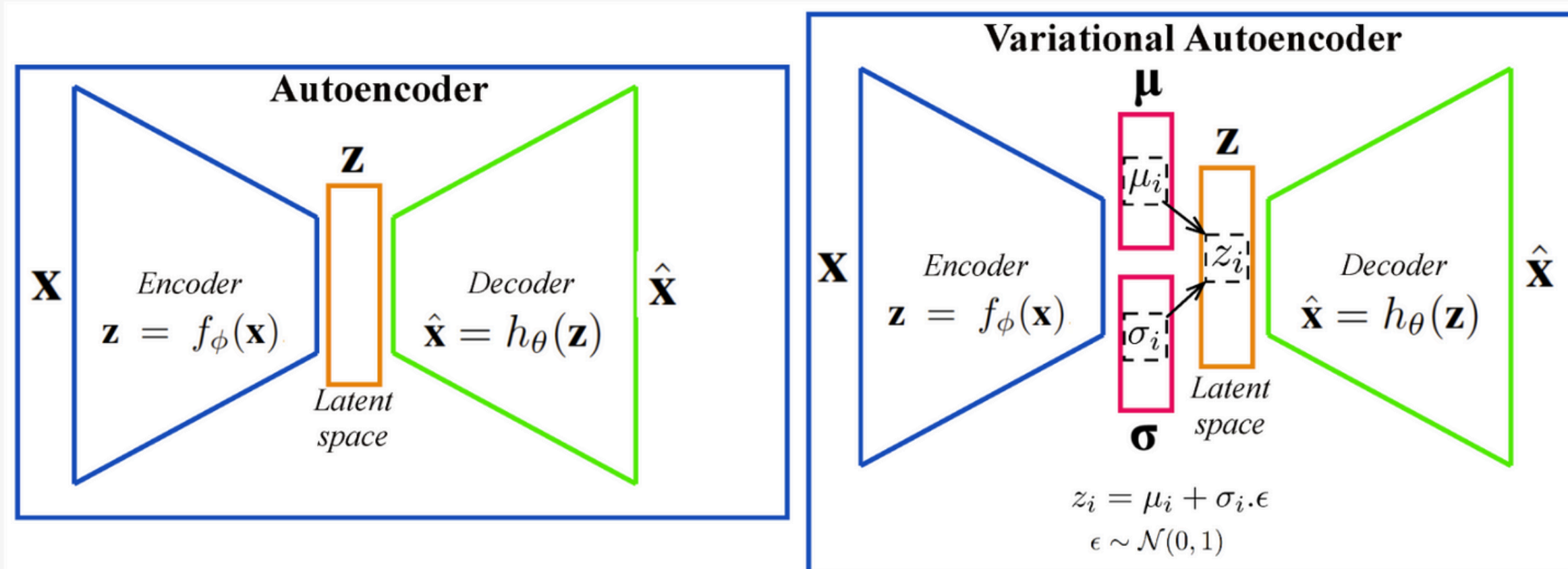
AGENDA

- 1 What is VAE?
- 2 How to train VAE model?
- 3 Conditional VAE
- 4 Conclusion

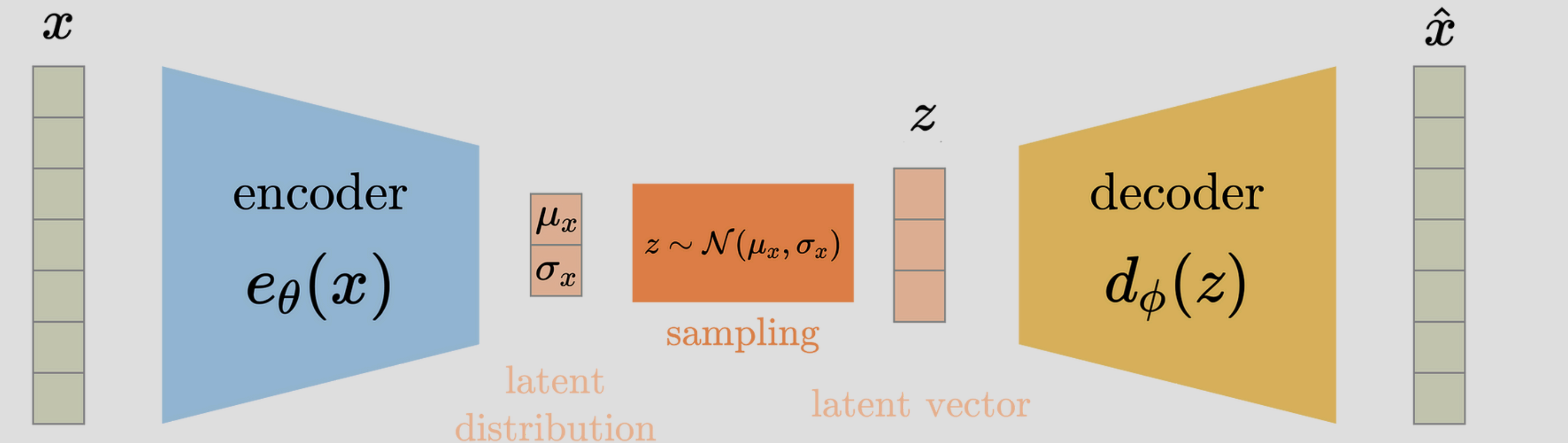
WHY NOT JUST AUTOENCODERS?

- A common Autoencoder outputs a point without probability explanation
- Cannot sample from the latent space to generate new samples.
- VAE learns the distribution (through μ and σ^2) and can "generate data".

Figure 1. Schematic architecture of a standard deep autoencoder and a variational deep autoencoder. Both architectures have two parts: an encoder and a decoder.



VAE ARCHITECTURE: ENCODER → LATENT → DECODER



$$\text{reconstruction loss} = \|x - \hat{x}\|_2 = \|x - d_{\phi}(z)\|_2 = \|x - d_{\phi}(\mu_x + \sigma_x \epsilon)\|_2$$

$$\mu_x, \sigma_x = e_{\theta}(x), \quad \epsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I})$$

$$\text{similarity loss} = KL \text{ Divergence} = D_{KL}(\mathcal{N}(\mu_x, \sigma_x) \parallel \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I}))$$

$$\text{loss} = \text{reconstruction loss} + \text{similarity loss}$$

TRAINING OBJECTIVE = RECONSTRUCTION + REGULARIZATION

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$$\mu_x, \sigma_x = e_\theta(x), \quad \epsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I})$$

$$\text{similarity loss} = \text{KL Divergence} = D_{KL}(\mathcal{N}(\mu_x, \sigma_x) \parallel \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I}))$$

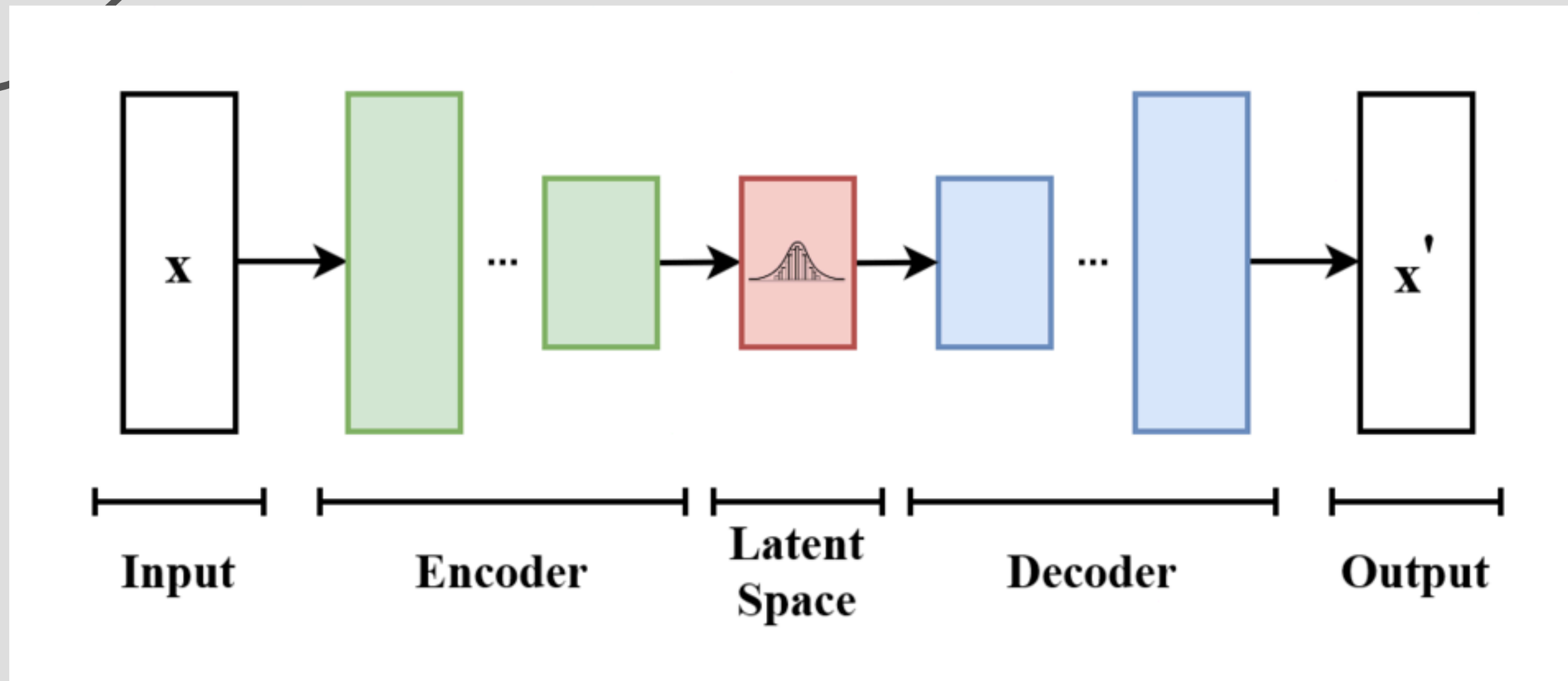
$$\text{loss} = \text{reconstruction loss} + \text{similarity loss}$$

- Reconstruction: Keep the image restored clearly.
- KL Divergence: Make the distribution of latent variable (z) close to the standard normal

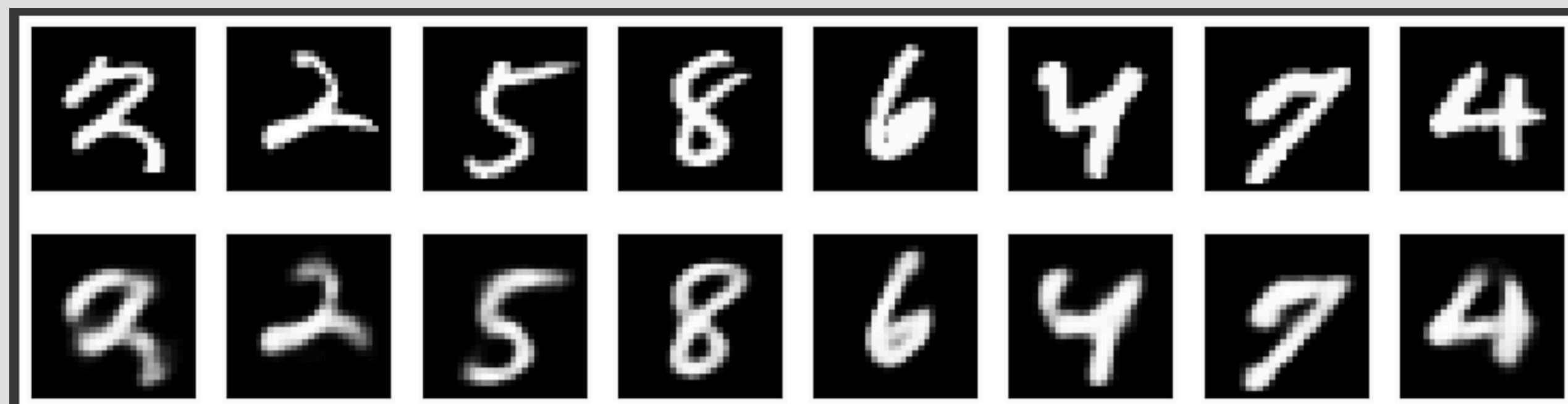
KL Divergence

$$KL(p) = \int p(x) \log \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} dx$$

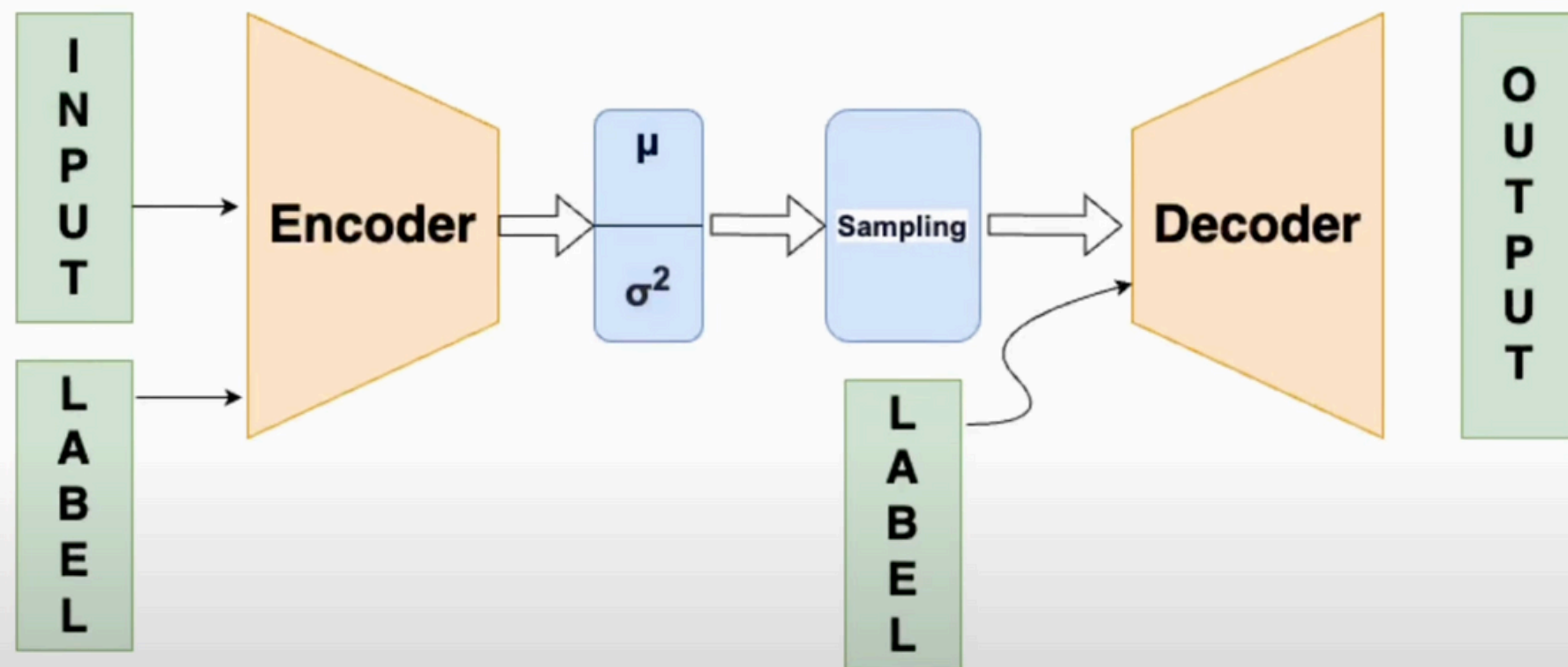
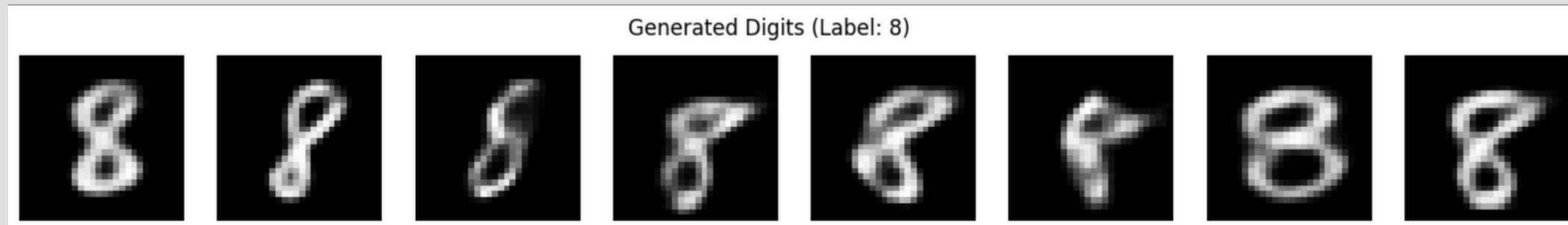




num of my epoches = 10



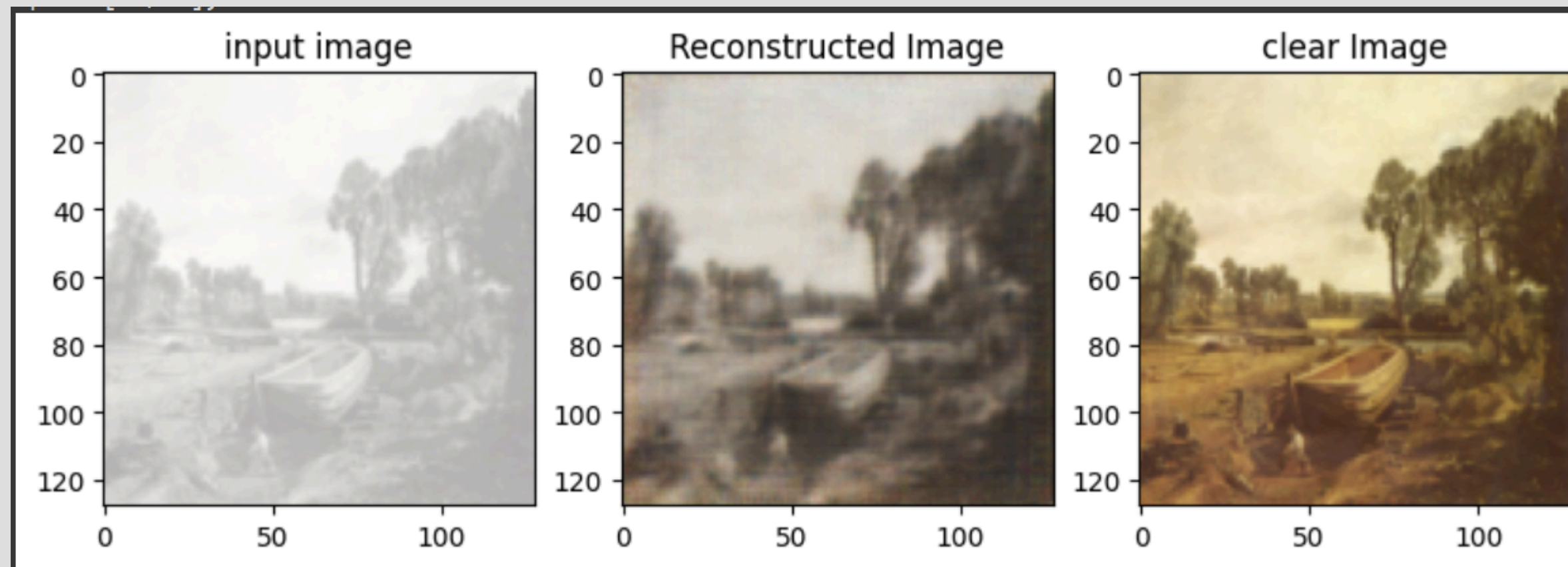
CONDITIONAL VAE



- **Why Conditional VAE?**
- Vanilla VAE has no control over generation (e.g. what kind of numbers are generated)
- CVAE achieves goal-directed generation with condition variables such as labels

WHAT WE LEARNED

- VAEs can compress & generate
- CVAE achieves controllable generation
- Extensible to: image colorization (Conditional VAE, diversity of colors by conditioning on the grayscale image, generating more realistic and varied results.)



CONCLUSION

- VAE extends the traditional autoencoder by adding probabilistic modeling.
- It can generate new data by sampling from a learned latent distribution.
- CVAE improves on this by adding control through condition variables.
- And both models are widely used in today's AI systems.
- In all, these models are very flexible and creative tools in generative AI.

The background is a light gray color. It features several abstract dark gray shapes: a large circle in the top right corner, a smaller circle in the bottom left corner, and two curved lines, one in the top left and one in the bottom right, resembling stylized orbits or paths.

**THANK
YOU**