Deep Generative Models

Lecture 5

Roman Isachenko

AI Masters

2024, Spring

Recap of previous lecture

Bayes theorem

$$p(\mathbf{t}|\mathbf{x}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{t})p(\mathbf{t})}{p(\mathbf{x})} = \frac{p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{t})p(\mathbf{t})}{\int p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{t})p(\mathbf{t})d\mathbf{t}}$$

- $\mathbf{x}$ – observed variables, $\mathbf{t}$ – unobserved variables (latent variables/parameters);
- $p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{t})$ – likelihood;
- $p(\mathbf{x}) = \int p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{t})p(\mathbf{t})d\mathbf{t}$ – evidence;
- $p(\mathbf{t})$ – prior distribution, $p(\mathbf{t}|\mathbf{x})$ – posterior distribution.

Posterior distribution

$$p(\boldsymbol{\theta}|\mathbf{X}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{X}|\boldsymbol{\theta})p(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{p(\mathbf{X})} = \frac{p(\mathbf{X}|\boldsymbol{\theta})p(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\int p(\mathbf{X}|\boldsymbol{\theta})p(\boldsymbol{\theta})d\boldsymbol{\theta}}$$

Recap of previous lecture

Latent variable models (LVM)

$$p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \int p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) d\mathbf{z} = \int p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) p(\mathbf{z}) d\mathbf{z}.$$

MLE problem for LVM

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}^* = \arg\max_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \log p(\mathbf{X}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \arg\max_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log p(\mathbf{x}_i|\boldsymbol{\theta}) =$$

$$= \arg\max_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log \int p(\mathbf{x}_i|\mathbf{z}_i, \boldsymbol{\theta}) p(\mathbf{z}_i) d\mathbf{z}_i.$$

Naive Monte-Carlo estimation

$$p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \int p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) p(\mathbf{z}) d\mathbf{z} = \mathbb{E}_{p(\mathbf{z})} p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) \approx \frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^{K} p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z}_k, \boldsymbol{\theta}),$$

where $\mathbf{z}_k \sim p(\mathbf{z})$.

Recap of previous lecture

ELBO derivation 1 (inequality)

$$\log p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \log \int p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) d\mathbf{z} \geq \mathbb{E}_q \log \frac{p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}|\boldsymbol{\theta})}{q(\mathbf{z})} = \mathcal{L}(q, \boldsymbol{\theta})$$

ELBO derivation 2 (equality)

$$\mathcal{L}(q, \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \int q(\mathbf{z}) \log \frac{p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}|\boldsymbol{\theta})}{q(\mathbf{z})} d\mathbf{z} = \int q(\mathbf{z}) \log \frac{p(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta})}{q(\mathbf{z})} d\mathbf{z} =$$
$$= \log p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) - KL(q(\mathbf{z})||p(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta}))$$

Variational decomposition

$$\log p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \mathcal{L}(q, \boldsymbol{\theta}) + KL(q(\mathbf{z})||p(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})) \geq \mathcal{L}(q, \boldsymbol{\theta}).$$

Recap of previous lecture

Variational lower Bound (ELBO)

$$\log p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \mathcal{L}(q, \boldsymbol{\theta}) + KL(q(\mathbf{z})||p(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})) \geq \mathcal{L}(q, \boldsymbol{\theta}).$$

$$\mathcal{L}(q, \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \int q(\mathbf{z}) \log \frac{p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}|\boldsymbol{\theta})}{q(\mathbf{z})} d\mathbf{z} = \mathbb{E}_q \log p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) - KL(q(\mathbf{z})||p(\mathbf{z}))$$

Log-likelihood decomposition

$$\log p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \mathbb{E}_q \log p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) - KL(q(\mathbf{z})||p(\mathbf{z})) + KL(q(\mathbf{z})||p(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})).$$

- Instead of maximizing incomplete likelihood, maximize ELBO

$$\max_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) \quad \rightarrow \quad \max_{q, \boldsymbol{\theta}} \mathcal{L}(q, \boldsymbol{\theta})$$

- Maximization of ELBO by variational distribution q is equivalent to minimization of KL

$$\arg\max_q \mathcal{L}(q, \boldsymbol{\theta}) \equiv \arg\min_q KL(q(\mathbf{z})||p(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})).$$

Recap of previous lecture

EM-algorithm

- E-step

$$q^*(\mathbf{z}) = \arg\max_q \mathcal{L}(q, \boldsymbol{\theta}^*) = \arg\min_q KL(q(\mathbf{z}) || p(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta}^*));$$

- M-step

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}^* = \arg\max_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \mathcal{L}(q^*, \boldsymbol{\theta});$$

Amortized variational inference

Restrict a family of all possible distributions $q(\mathbf{z})$ to a parametric class $q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}, \phi)$ conditioned on samples $\mathbf{x}$ with parameters ϕ.

Variational Bayes

- E-step

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}_k = \boldsymbol{\phi}_{k-1} + \eta \nabla_{\boldsymbol{\phi}} \mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\phi}, \boldsymbol{\theta}_{k-1})|_{\boldsymbol{\phi}=\boldsymbol{\phi}_{k-1}}$$

- M-step

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}_k = \boldsymbol{\theta}_{k-1} + \eta \nabla_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\phi}_k, \boldsymbol{\theta})|_{\boldsymbol{\theta}=\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k-1}}$$

Outline

1. Variational autoencoder (VAE)

2. Data dequantization

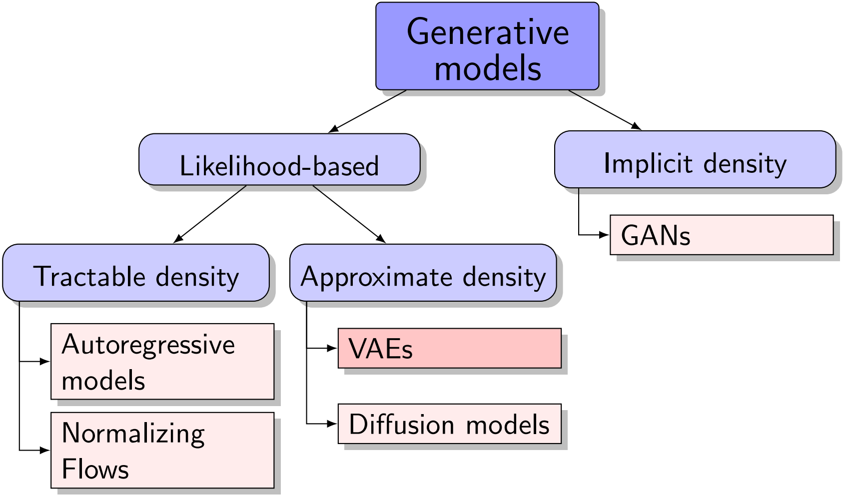
3. Normalizing flows as VAE model

4. ELBO surgery

Outline

1. Variational autoencoder (VAE)
2. Data dequantization
3. Normalizing flows as VAE model
4. ELBO surgery

Generative models zoo



Variational autoencoder (VAE)

Final EM-algorithm

- pick random sample $\mathbf{x}_i, i \sim U[1, n]$.
- compute the objective:

$$\boldsymbol{\epsilon}^* \sim r(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}); \quad \mathbf{z}^* = g(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\epsilon}^*, \boldsymbol{\phi});$$

$$\mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\phi}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) \approx \log p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z}^*, \boldsymbol{\theta}) - KL(q(\mathbf{z}^*|\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\phi})||p(\mathbf{z}^*)).$$

- compute a stochastic gradients w.r.t. $\boldsymbol{\phi}$ and $\boldsymbol{\theta}$

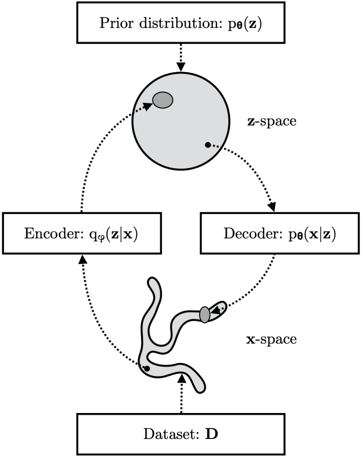
$$\nabla_{\boldsymbol{\phi}}\mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\phi}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) \approx \nabla_{\boldsymbol{\phi}} \log p(\mathbf{x}|g_{\boldsymbol{\phi}}(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\epsilon}^*), \boldsymbol{\theta}) - \nabla_{\boldsymbol{\phi}}\mathrm{KL}(q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\phi})||p(\mathbf{z}));$$
$$\nabla_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}\mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\phi}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) \approx \nabla_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \log p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z}^*, \boldsymbol{\theta}).$$

- update $\boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{\phi}$ according to the selected optimization method (SGD, Adam, RMSProp):

$$\boldsymbol{\phi} := \boldsymbol{\phi} + \eta\nabla_{\boldsymbol{\phi}}\mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\phi}, \boldsymbol{\theta}),$$
$$\boldsymbol{\theta} := \boldsymbol{\theta} + \eta\nabla_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}\mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\phi}, \boldsymbol{\theta}).$$

Variational autoencoder (VAE)

- VAE learns stochastic mapping between $\mathbf{x}$-space, from complicated distribution $\pi(\mathbf{x})$, and a latent $\mathbf{z}$-space, with simple distribution.
- The generative model learns a joint distribution $p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = p(\mathbf{z})p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z}, \boldsymbol{\theta})$, with a prior distribution $p(\mathbf{z})$, and a stochastic decoder $p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z}, \boldsymbol{\theta})$.
- The stochastic encoder $q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}, \phi)$ (inference model), approximates the true but intractable posterior $p(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})$ of the generative model.



Kingma D. P., Welling M. An introduction to variational autoencoders, 2019

Variational Autoencoder

$$\mathcal{L}(\phi, \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x},\phi)} \left[\log p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) - \log \frac{q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}, \phi)}{p(\mathbf{z})} \right] \to \max_{\phi, \boldsymbol{\theta}} .$$

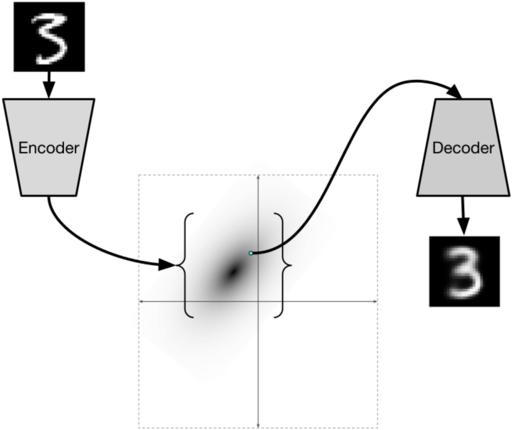


image credit: http://ijdykeman.github.io/ml/2016/12/21/cvae.html

Variational autoencoder (VAE)

- Encoder $q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}, \phi) = \mathrm{NN}_e(\mathbf{x}, \phi)$ outputs $\boldsymbol{\mu}_\phi(\mathbf{x})$ and $\boldsymbol{\sigma}_\phi(\mathbf{x})$.
- Decoder $p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \mathrm{NN}_d(\mathbf{z}, \boldsymbol{\theta})$ outputs parameters of the sample distribution.

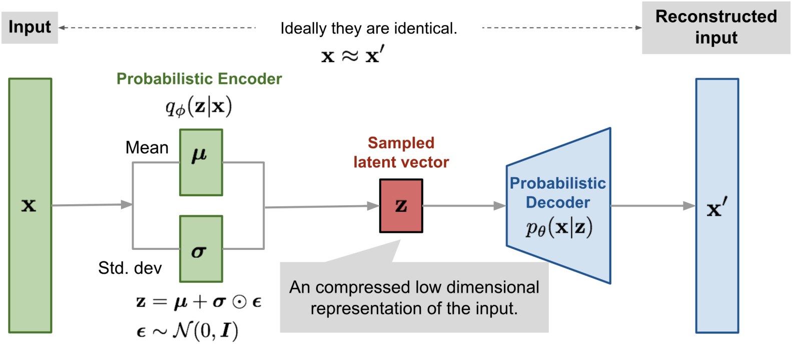


image credit: https://lilianweng.github.io/lil-log/2018/08/12/from-autoencoder-to-beta-vae.html

Outline

1. Variational autoencoder (VAE)
2. Data dequantization
3. Normalizing flows as VAE model
4. ELBO surgery

Discrete data vs continuous model

Let our data $\mathbf{y}$ comes from discrete distribution $\Pi(\mathbf{y})$ and we have continuous model $p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \text{NN}(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})$.

- Images (and not only images) are discrete data, pixels lie in the integer domain ($\{0, 255\}$).
- By fitting a continuous density model $p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta})$ to discrete data $\Pi(\mathbf{y})$, one can produce a degenerate solution with all probability mass on discrete values.

Discrete model

- Use **discrete** model (e.x. $P(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \text{Cat}(\boldsymbol{\pi}(\boldsymbol{\theta}))$).
- Minimize any suitable divergence measure $D(\Pi, P)$.
- NF works only with continuous data $\mathbf{x}$ (there are discrete NF, see papers below).
- If pixel value is not presented in the train data, it won't be predicted.

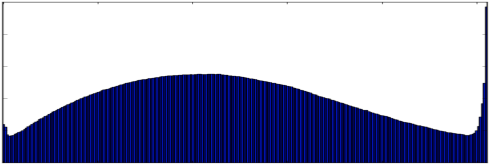
Hoogeboom E. et al. Integer discrete flows and lossless compression, 2019
Tran D. et al. Discrete flows: Invertible generative models of discrete data, 2019

Discrete data vs continuous model

Continuous model

- Use **continuous** model (e.x. $p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{\mu}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\mathbf{x}), \boldsymbol{\sigma}^2_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\mathbf{x}))$), but
  - **discretize** model (make the model outputs discrete): transform $p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta})$ to $P(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta})$;
  - **dequantize** data (make the data continuous): transform $\Pi(\mathbf{y})$ to $\pi(\mathbf{x})$.
- Continuous distribution knows numerical relationships.

CIFAR-10 pixel values distribution



Salimans T. et al. PixelCNN++: Improving the PixelCNN with Discretized Logistic Mixture Likelihood and Other Modifications, 2017

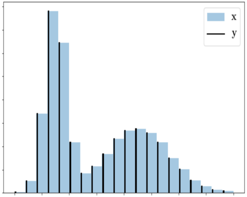
Uniform dequantization

Let dequantize discrete distribution $\Pi(\mathbf{y})$ to continuous distribution $\pi(\mathbf{x})$ in the following way: $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y} + \mathbf{u}$, where $\mathbf{u} \sim U[0, 1]$.

Theorem

Fitting continuous model $p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta})$ on uniformly dequantized data is equivalent to maximization of a lower bound on log-likelihood for a discrete model:

$$P(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \int_{U[0,1]} p(\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{u}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) d\mathbf{u}$$



Proof

$$\mathbb{E}_\pi \log p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \int \pi(\mathbf{x}) \log p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) d\mathbf{x} = \sum \Pi(\mathbf{y}) \int_{U[0,1]} \log p(\mathbf{y}+\mathbf{u}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) d\mathbf{u} \leq$$

$$\leq \sum \Pi(\mathbf{y}) \log \int_{U[0,1]} p(\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{u}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) d\mathbf{u} =$$

$$= \sum \Pi(\mathbf{y}) \log P(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \mathbb{E}_\Pi \log P(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}).$$

Theis L., Oord A., Bethge M. A note on the evaluation of generative models. 2015

Outline

1. Variational autoencoder (VAE)

2. Data dequantization

3. Normalizing flows as VAE model

4. ELBO surgery

VAE vs Normalizing flows

	VAE	**NF**
Objective	ELBO $\mathcal{L}$	Forward KL/MLE
Encoder	stochastic $\mathbf{z} \sim q(\mathbf{z}\vert\mathbf{x}, \phi)$	deterministic $\mathbf{z} = f_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\mathbf{x})$ $q(\mathbf{z}\vert\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \delta(\mathbf{z} - f_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\mathbf{x}))$
Decoder	stochastic $\mathbf{x} \sim p(\mathbf{x}\vert\mathbf{z}, \boldsymbol{\theta})$	deterministic $\mathbf{x} = g_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\mathbf{z})$ $p(\mathbf{x}\vert\mathbf{z}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \delta(\mathbf{x} - g_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\mathbf{z}))$
Parameters	$\phi, \boldsymbol{\theta}$	$\boldsymbol{\theta} \equiv \phi$

Theorem

MLE for normalizing flow is equivalent to maximization of ELBO for VAE model with deterministic encoder and decoder:

$$p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \delta(\mathbf{x} - f^{-1}(\mathbf{z}, \boldsymbol{\theta})) = \delta(\mathbf{x} - g_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\mathbf{z}));$$

$$q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) = p(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \delta(\mathbf{z} - f_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\mathbf{x})).$$

Nielsen D., et al. SurVAE Flows: Surjections to Bridge the Gap between VAEs and Flows, 2020

Normalizing flow as VAE

Proof

1. Dirac delta function property

$$\mathbb{E}_{\delta(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y})} f(\mathbf{x}) = \int \delta(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}) f(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} = f(\mathbf{y}).$$

2. CoV theorem and Bayes theorem:

$$p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = p(\mathbf{z}) |\det(\mathbf{J}_f)|;$$

$$p(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) p(\mathbf{z})}{p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta})}; \quad \Rightarrow \quad p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) = p(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) |\det(\mathbf{J}_f)|.$$

3. Log-likelihood decomposition

$$\log p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) + KL(q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) || p(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})) = \mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\theta}).$$

Nielsen D., et al. SurVAE Flows: Surjections to Bridge the Gap between VAEs and Flows, 2020

Normalizing flow as VAE

Proof

ELBO objective:

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x},\boldsymbol{\theta})} \left[\log p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z},\boldsymbol{\theta}) - \log \frac{q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x},\boldsymbol{\theta})}{p(\mathbf{z})} \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x},\boldsymbol{\theta})} \left[\log \frac{p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z},\boldsymbol{\theta})}{q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x},\boldsymbol{\theta})} + \log p(\mathbf{z}) \right].$$

1. Dirac delta function property:

$$\mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x},\boldsymbol{\theta})} \log p(\mathbf{z}) = \int \delta(\mathbf{z} - f_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\mathbf{x})) \log p(\mathbf{z}) d\mathbf{z} = \log p(f_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\mathbf{x})).$$

2. CoV theorem and Bayes theorem:

$$\mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x},\boldsymbol{\theta})} \log \frac{p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z},\boldsymbol{\theta})}{q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x},\boldsymbol{\theta})} = \mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x},\boldsymbol{\theta})} \log \frac{p(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x},\boldsymbol{\theta})|\det(\mathbf{J}_f)|}{q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x},\boldsymbol{\theta})} = \log|\det \mathbf{J}_f|.$$

3. Log-likelihood decomposition

$$\log p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \log p(f_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\mathbf{x})) + \log|\det \mathbf{J}_f|.$$

Nielsen D., et al. SurVAE Flows: Surjections to Bridge the Gap between VAEs and Flows, 2020

Outline

1. Variational autoencoder (VAE)

2. Data dequantization

3. Normalizing flows as VAE model

4. ELBO surgery

ELBO surgery

$$\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\mathcal{L}_i(q,\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\Big[\mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}_i)}\log p(\mathbf{x}_i|\mathbf{z},\boldsymbol{\theta}) - KL(q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}_i)||p(\mathbf{z}))\Big].$$

Theorem

$$\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} KL(q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}_i)||p(\mathbf{z})) = KL(q_{\text{agg}}(\mathbf{z})||p(\mathbf{z})) + \mathbb{I}_q[\mathbf{x},\mathbf{z}];$$

- $q_{\text{agg}}(\mathbf{z}) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}_i)$ – **aggregated** posterior distribution.
- $\mathbb{I}_q[\mathbf{x},\mathbf{z}]$ – mutual information between $\mathbf{x}$ and $\mathbf{z}$ under empirical data distribution and distribution $q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x})$.
- First term pushes $q_{\text{agg}}(\mathbf{z})$ towards the prior $p(\mathbf{z})$.
- Second term reduces the amount of information about $\mathbf{x}$ stored in $\mathbf{z}$.

Hoffman M. D., Johnson M. J. ELBO surgery: yet another way to carve up the variational evidence lower bound, 2016

ELBO surgery

Theorem

$$\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} KL(q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}_i)||p(\mathbf{z})) = KL(q_{\text{agg}}(\mathbf{z})||p(\mathbf{z})) + \mathbb{I}_q[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}].$$

Proof

$$\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} KL(q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}_i)||p(\mathbf{z})) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\int q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}_i)\log\frac{q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}_i)}{p(\mathbf{z})}d\mathbf{z} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\int q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}_i)\log\frac{q_{\text{agg}}(\mathbf{z})q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}_i)}{p(\mathbf{z})q_{\text{agg}}(\mathbf{z})}d\mathbf{z} = \int\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}_i)\log\frac{q_{\text{agg}}(\mathbf{z})}{p(\mathbf{z})}d\mathbf{z}+$$

$$+\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\int q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}_i)\log\frac{q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}_i)}{q_{\text{agg}}(\mathbf{z})}d\mathbf{z} = KL(q_{\text{agg}}(\mathbf{z})||p(\mathbf{z}))+\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} KL(q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}_i)||q_{\text{agg}}(\mathbf{z}))$$

Without proof:

$$\mathbb{I}_q[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}] = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} KL(q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}_i)||q_{\text{agg}}(\mathbf{z})) \in [0, \log n].$$

Hoffman M. D., Johnson M. J. ELBO surgery: yet another way to carve up the variational evidence lower bound, 2016

ELBO surgery

ELBO revisiting

$$\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\mathcal{L}_i(q,\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left[\mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}_i)}\log p(\mathbf{x}_i|\mathbf{z},\boldsymbol{\theta}) - KL(q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}_i)||p(\mathbf{z}))\right] =$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}_i)}\log p(\mathbf{x}_i|\mathbf{z},\boldsymbol{\theta})}_{\text{Reconstruction loss}} - \underbrace{\mathbb{I}_q[\mathbf{x},\mathbf{z}]}_{\text{MI}} - \underbrace{KL(q_{\text{agg}}(\mathbf{z})||p(\mathbf{z}))}_{\text{Marginal KL}}$$

Prior distribution $p(\mathbf{z})$ is only in the last term.

Optimal VAE prior

$$KL(q_{\text{agg}}(\mathbf{z})||p(\mathbf{z})) = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad p(\mathbf{z}) = q_{\text{agg}}(\mathbf{z}) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}_i).$$

The optimal prior $p(\mathbf{z})$ is the aggregated posterior $q_{\text{agg}}(\mathbf{z})$!

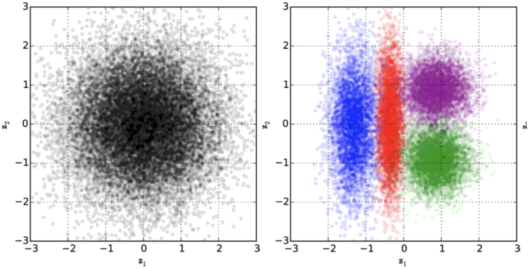
Hoffman M. D., Johnson M. J. ELBO surgery: yet another way to carve up the variational evidence lower bound, 2016

Variational posterior

ELBO decomposition

$$\log p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \mathcal{L}(q, \boldsymbol{\theta}) + KL(q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}, \phi)||p(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})).$$

- $q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}, \phi) = \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{z}|\boldsymbol{\mu}_\phi(\mathbf{x}), \boldsymbol{\sigma}^2_\phi(\mathbf{x}))$ is a unimodal distribution.
- The optimal prior $p(\mathbf{z})$ is the aggregated posterior $q_{\text{agg}}(\mathbf{z})$.



(a) Prior distribution (b) Posteriors in standard VAE

It is widely believed that **mismatch between $p(\mathbf{z})$ and $q_{\text{agg}}(\mathbf{z})$ is the main reason of blurry images of VAE**.

Rezende D. J., Mohamed S. Variational Inference with Normalizing Flows, 2015

Summary

- The VAE model is an LVM with two neural network: stochastic encoder $q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}, \phi)$ and stochastic decoder $p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z}, \boldsymbol{\theta})$.
- Lots of data are discrete. We able to discretize the model or to dequantize our data to use continuous model.
- Uniform dequantization helps to make discrete data continuous. It gives us lower bound on the log-likelihood.
- NF models could be treated as VAE model with deterministic encoder and decoder.
- The ELBO surgery reveals insights about a prior distribution in VAE. The optimal prior is the aggregated posterior. It is widely believed that mismatch between $p(\mathbf{z})$ and $q_{\text{agg}}(\mathbf{z})$ is the main reason of blurry images of VAE.