

# Deep Generative Models

## Lecture 8

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## Recap of previous lecture

Images are discrete data, flow is a continuous model. We need to convert a discrete data distribution to a continuous one.

### Uniform dequantization bound

$$\mathbf{x} \sim \text{Categorical}(\boldsymbol{\pi}), \quad \mathbf{u} \sim U[0, 1], \quad \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{u} \sim \text{Continuous}$$

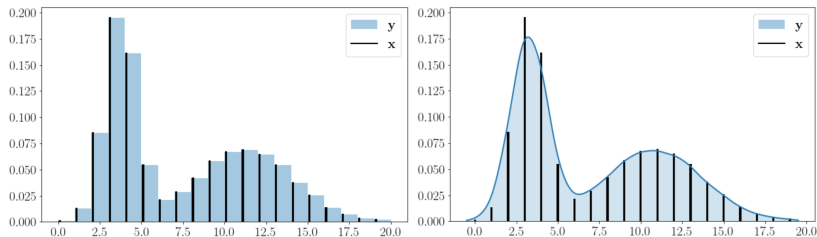
$$\log P(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) \geq \int_{U[0,1]} \log p(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{u}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) d\mathbf{u}.$$

### Variational dequantization bound

Introduce variational dequantization noise distribution  $q(\mathbf{u}|\mathbf{x})$  and treat it as an approximate posterior.

$$\log P(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) \geq \int q(\mathbf{u}|\mathbf{x}) \log \frac{p(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{u}|\boldsymbol{\theta})}{q(\mathbf{u}|\mathbf{x})} d\mathbf{u} = \mathcal{L}(q, \boldsymbol{\theta}).$$

# Recap of previous lecture



## Flow model for dequantization

$$q(\mathbf{u}|\mathbf{x}) = p(h^{-1}(\mathbf{u}, \phi)) \cdot \left| \det \frac{\partial h^{-1}(\mathbf{u}, \phi)}{\partial \mathbf{u}} \right|.$$

## Variational dequantization bound

$$\mathcal{L}(q, \theta) = \int q(\mathbf{u}|\mathbf{x}) \log \frac{p(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{u}|\theta)}{q(\mathbf{u}|\mathbf{x})} d\mathbf{u}.$$

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Ho J. et al. Flow++: Improving Flow-Based Generative Models with Variational Dequantization and Architecture Design, 2019

# Recap of previous lecture

## Theorem

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

## ELBO surgery

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

## Optimal 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 distribution  $p(\mathbf{z})$  is aggregated posterior  $q(\mathbf{z})$ .

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

# Recap of previous lecture

## Optimal 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 distribution  $p(\mathbf{z})$  is aggregated posterior  $q(\mathbf{z})$ .

## VampPrior

$$p(\mathbf{z}|\boldsymbol{\lambda}) = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{u}_k),$$

where  $\boldsymbol{\lambda} = \{\mathbf{u}_1, \dots, \mathbf{u}_K\}$  are trainable pseudo-inputs.

## Flow-based VAE prior

$$\log p(\mathbf{z}|\boldsymbol{\lambda}) = \log p(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}) + \log \det \left| \frac{d\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}{d\mathbf{z}} \right| = \log p(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}) + \log \det \left| \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{z}, \boldsymbol{\lambda})}{\partial \mathbf{z}} \right|$$

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Tomczak J. M., Welling M. VAE with a VampPrior, 2017

Chen X. et al. Variational Lossy Autoencoder, 2016

# Recap of previous lecture

## Standart ELBO

$$p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) \geq \mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\phi}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\phi})} \log \frac{p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}|\boldsymbol{\theta})}{q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\phi})} \rightarrow \max_{\boldsymbol{\phi}, \boldsymbol{\theta}}.$$

## Expressive flow-based VAE posterior

$$\log q(\mathbf{z}^*|\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\phi}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}) = \log q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\phi}) + \log \det \left| \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{z}, \boldsymbol{\lambda})}{\partial \mathbf{z}} \right|$$

## ELBO with flow-based posterior

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\phi}, \boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}) &= \mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z}^*|\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\phi}, \boldsymbol{\lambda})} [\log p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}^*|\boldsymbol{\theta}) - \log q(\mathbf{z}^*|\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\phi}, \boldsymbol{\lambda})] = \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\phi})} \left[ \log p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}^*|\boldsymbol{\theta}) - \log q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\phi}) + \log \left| \det \left( \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{z}, \boldsymbol{\lambda})}{\partial \mathbf{z}} \right) \right| \right]. \end{aligned}$$

- ▶ Obtain samples  $\mathbf{z}$  from the encoder  $q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\phi})$ .
- ▶ Apply flow model  $\mathbf{z}^* = f(\mathbf{z}, \boldsymbol{\lambda})$ .
- ▶ Compute likelihood for  $\mathbf{z}^*$  using the decoder, base distribution for  $\mathbf{z}^*$  and the Jacobian.

# Recap of previous lecture

## Expressive flow-based VAE posterior

$$\log q(\mathbf{z}^*|\mathbf{x}, \phi, \lambda) = \log q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}, \phi) + \log \det \left| \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{z}, \lambda)}{\partial \mathbf{z}} \right|$$

## Expressive flow-based VAE prior

$$\log p(\mathbf{z}|\lambda) = \log p(\epsilon) + \log \det \left| \frac{d\epsilon}{d\mathbf{z}} \right|; \quad \mathbf{z} = g(\epsilon, \lambda) = f^{-1}(\epsilon, \lambda)$$

## Theorem

VAE with the flow-based prior for latent code  $\mathbf{z}$  is equivalent to VAE with flow-based posterior for latent code  $\mathbf{z}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(\phi, \theta, \lambda) &= \mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}, \phi)} \log p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z}, \theta) - \underbrace{KL(q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}, \phi) || p(\mathbf{z}|\lambda))}_{\text{flow-based prior}} \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}, \phi)} \log p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z}, \theta) - \underbrace{KL(q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}, \phi, \lambda) || p(\mathbf{z}))}_{\text{flow-based posterior}} \end{aligned}$$

# Outline



# Disentangled representations

**Representation learning** is looking for an interpretable representation of the independent data generative factors.

## Disentanglement informal definition

Every single latent unit are sensitive to changes in a single generative factor, while being invariant to changes in other factors.

## Generative process

- ▶  $\pi(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) = \text{Sim}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w})$  – true world simulator;
- ▶  $\mathbf{v}$  – conditionally independent factors:  $\pi(\mathbf{v}|\mathbf{x}) = \prod_{j=1}^d \pi(v_j|\mathbf{x})$ ;
- ▶  $\mathbf{w}$  – conditionally dependent factors.

## Unsupervised generative model

$$p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z}, \theta) \approx \pi(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}).$$

The latent factors  $q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x})$  capture the factors  $\mathbf{v}$  in a disentangled manner. The conditionally dependent factors  $\mathbf{w}$  remains entangled in a subset of  $\mathbf{z}$  that is not used for representing  $\mathbf{v}$ .

*Higgins I. et al. beta-VAE: Learning Basic Visual Concepts with a Constrained Variational Framework, 2017*

# $\beta$ -VAE

## ELBO objective

$$\mathcal{L}(q, \theta, \beta) = \mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x})} \log p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z}, \theta) - \beta \cdot KL(q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x})||p(\mathbf{z})).$$

What do we get at  $\beta = 1$ ?

## Constrained optimization

$$\max_{q, \theta} \mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x})} \log p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z}, \theta), \quad \text{subject to } KL(q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x})||p(\mathbf{z})) < \epsilon.$$

## Hypothesis

We are able to learn disentangled representations of the independent factors  $\mathbf{v}$  by setting a stronger constraint with  $\beta > 1$ .

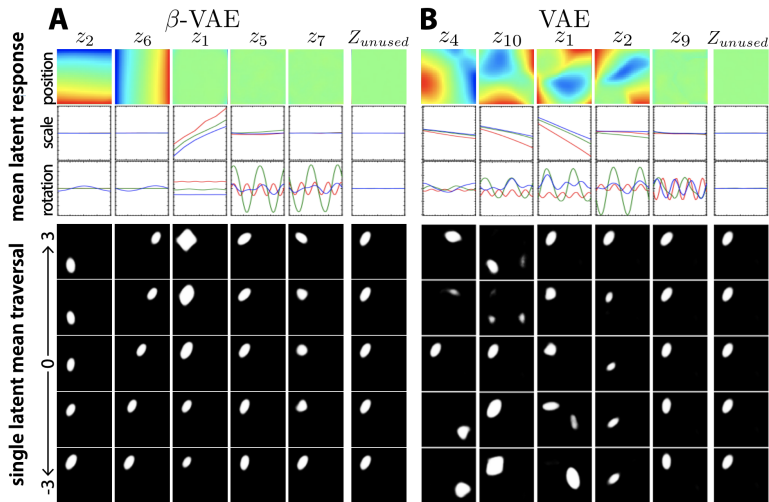
**Note:** It leads to poorer reconstructions and a loss of high frequency details.

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Higgins I. et al. *beta-VAE: Learning Basic Visual Concepts with a Constrained Variational Framework*, 2017



Higgins I. et al. *beta-VAE: Learning Basic Visual Concepts with a Constrained Variational Framework*, 2017



## ELBO

$$\mathcal{L}(q, \theta, \beta) = \mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x})} \log p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z}, \theta) - \beta \cdot KL(q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x})||p(\mathbf{z})).$$

## ELBO surgery

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

## Minimization of MI

- ▶ It is not necessary and not desirable for disentanglement.
- ▶ It hurts reconstruction.

# DIP-VAE

## Disentangled aggregated variational posterior

$$q(\mathbf{z}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}) = \prod_{j=1}^d q(z_j)$$

## DIP-VAE Objective

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{\text{DIP}}(q, \theta) &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathcal{L}_i(q, \theta) - \lambda \cdot KL(q(\mathbf{z})||p(\mathbf{z})) = \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n [\mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}_i)} \log p(\mathbf{x}_i|\mathbf{z}, \theta) - KL(q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}_i)||p(\mathbf{z}))] - \lambda \cdot KL(q(\mathbf{z})||p(\mathbf{z})) = \\ &= \underbrace{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n [\mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}_i)} \log p(\mathbf{x}_i|\mathbf{z}, \theta)]}_{\text{Reconstruction loss}} - \underbrace{\mathbb{I}_q[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}]}_{\text{MI}} - \underbrace{(1 + \lambda) \cdot KL(q(\mathbf{z})||p(\mathbf{z}))}_{\text{Marginal KL}}\end{aligned}$$

# DIP-VAE

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{DIP}}(q, \theta) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathcal{L}_i(q, \theta) - \lambda \cdot \underbrace{KL(q(\mathbf{z}) || p(\mathbf{z}))}_{\text{intractable}}$$

Let match the moments of  $q(\mathbf{z})$  and  $p(\mathbf{z})$ :

$$\text{cov}_{q(\mathbf{z})}(\mathbf{z}) = \mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z})} \left[ (\mathbf{z} - \mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z})}(\mathbf{z}))(\mathbf{z} - \mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z})}(\mathbf{z}))^T \right]$$

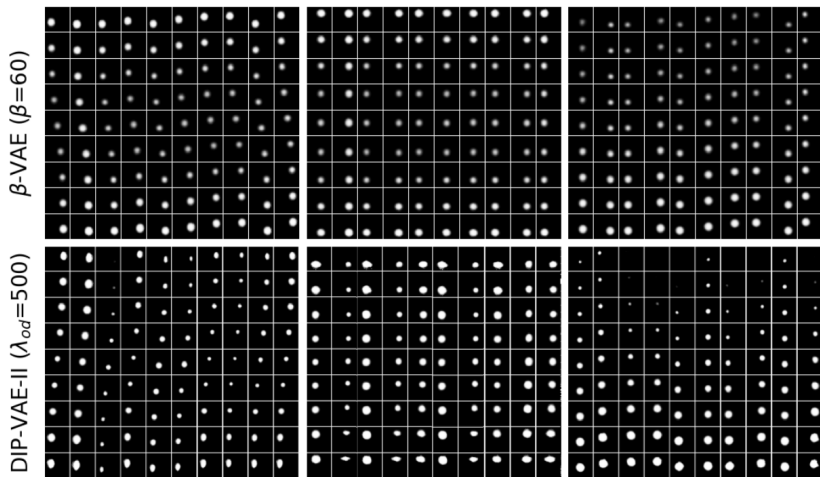
DIP-VAE regularizes  $\text{cov}_{q(\mathbf{z})}(\mathbf{z})$  to be close to the identity matrix.

## Objective

$$\max_{q, \theta} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathcal{L}_i(q, \theta) - \lambda_1 \sum_{i \neq j} [\text{cov}_{q(\mathbf{z})}(\mathbf{z})]_{ij}^2 - \lambda_2 \sum_i \left( [\text{cov}_{q(\mathbf{z})}(\mathbf{z})]_{ii} - 1 \right)^2 \right]$$

# DIP-VAE

Reconstructions become better.



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Kumar A., Sattigeri P., Balakrishnan A. *Variational Inference of Disentangled Latent Concepts from Unlabeled Observations*, 2017



# Challenging Disentanglement Assumptions

## Theorem

Let  $\mathbf{z} \sim P$  with a density  $p(\mathbf{z}) = \prod_{i=1}^d p(z_i)$ . Then, there exists an **infinite** family of bijective functions  $f : \text{supp}(\mathbf{z}) \rightarrow \text{supp}(\mathbf{z})$ :

- ▶  $\frac{\partial f_i(\mathbf{z})}{\partial z_j} \neq 0$  for all  $i$  and  $j$  ( $\mathbf{z}$  and  $f(\mathbf{z})$  are completely entangled);
- ▶  $P(\mathbf{z} \leq \mathbf{u}) = P(f(\mathbf{z}) \leq \mathbf{u})$  for all  $\mathbf{u} \in \text{supp}(\mathbf{z})$ .

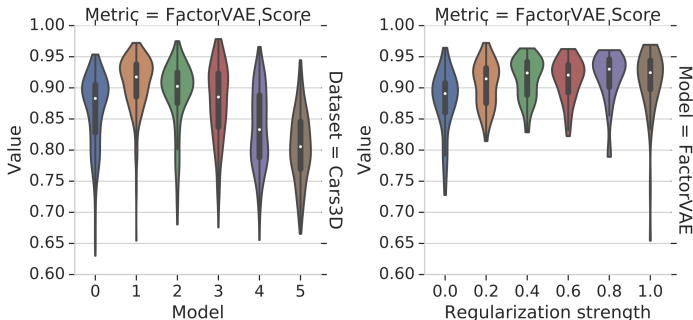
Consider a generative model with disentangled representation  $\mathbf{z}$ .

- ▶  $\exists \hat{\mathbf{z}} = f(\mathbf{z})$  where  $\hat{\mathbf{z}}$  is completely entangled with respect to  $\mathbf{z}$ .
- ▶ The disentanglement method cannot distinguish between the two equivalent generative models:

$$p(\mathbf{x}) = \int p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z})p(\mathbf{z})d\mathbf{z} = \int p(\mathbf{x}|\hat{\mathbf{z}})p(\hat{\mathbf{z}})d\hat{\mathbf{z}}.$$

Theorem claims that unsupervised disentanglement learning is impossible for arbitrary generative models with a factorized prior.

# Challenging Disentanglement Assumptions



Dataset = Noisy-dSprites

BetaVAE Score (A)	100	80	44	41	46	37
FactorVAE Score (B)	80	100	49	52	25	38
MIG (C)	44	49	100	76	6	42
DCI Disentanglement (D)	41	52	76	100	-8	38
Modularity (E)	46	25	6	-8	100	13
SAP (F)	37	38	42	38	13	100
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)

Locatello F. et al. *Challenging Common Assumptions in the Unsupervised Learning of Disentangled Representations*, 2018

# Likelihood based models

Is likelihood a good measure of model quality?

Poor likelihood  
Great samples

$$p_1(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{x}_i, \epsilon \mathbf{I})$$

For small  $\epsilon$  this model will generate samples with great quality, but likelihood will be very poor.

Great likelihood  
Poor samples

$$p_2(\mathbf{x}) = 0.01p(\mathbf{x}) + 0.99p_{\text{noise}}(\mathbf{x})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log [0.01p(\mathbf{x}) + 0.99p_{\text{noise}}(\mathbf{x})] &\geq \\ &\geq \log [0.01p(\mathbf{x})] = \log p(\mathbf{x}) - \log 100 \end{aligned}$$

Noisy irrelevant samples, but for high dimensions  $\log p(\mathbf{x})$  becomes proportional to  $m$ .

## Likelihood-free learning

- ▶ Likelihood is not a perfect quality measure for generative model.
- ▶ Likelihood could be intractable.

### Where did we start

We would like to approximate true data distribution  $\pi(\mathbf{x})$ . Instead of searching true  $\pi(\mathbf{x})$  over all probability distributions, learn function approximation  $p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) \approx \pi(\mathbf{x})$ .

Imagine we have two sets of samples

- ▶  $\mathcal{S}_1 = \{\mathbf{x}_i\}_{i=1}^{n_1} \sim \pi(\mathbf{x})$  – real samples;
- ▶  $\mathcal{S}_2 = \{\mathbf{x}_i\}_{i=1}^{n_2} \sim p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta})$  – generated (or fake) samples.

### Two sample test

$$H_0 : \pi(\mathbf{x}) = p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}), \quad H_1 : \pi(\mathbf{x}) \neq p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta})$$

Define test statistic  $T(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$ . The test statistic is likelihood free. If  $T(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2) < \alpha$ , then accept  $H_0$ , else reject it.

# Likelihood-free learning

## Two sample test

$$H_0 : \pi(\mathbf{x}) = p(\mathbf{x}|\theta), \quad H_1 : \pi(\mathbf{x}) \neq p(\mathbf{x}|\theta)$$

## Desired behaviour

- ▶  $p(\mathbf{x}|\theta)$  minimizes the value of test statistic  $T(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$ .
- ▶ It is hard to find an appropriate test statistic in high dimensions.  $T(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$  could be learnable.

## GAN objective

- ▶ **Generator:** generative model  $\mathbf{x} = G(\mathbf{z})$ , which makes generated sample more realistic.
- ▶ **Discriminator:** a classifier  $D(\mathbf{x}) \in [0, 1]$ , which distinguishes real samples from generated samples.

$$\min_G \max_D V(G, D) = \min_G \max_D [\mathbb{E}_{\pi(\mathbf{x})} \log D(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbb{E}_{p(\mathbf{z})} \log(1 - D(G(\mathbf{z})))]$$

# Summary

- ▶ Disentanglement learning tries to make latent components more informative.
- ▶  $\beta$ -VAE makes the latent components more independent, but the reconstructions get poorer.
- ▶ DIP-VAE does not make the reconstructions worse using ELBO surgery theorem.
- ▶ Majority of disentanglement learning models use heuristic objective or regularizers to achieve the goal, but the task itself could not be solved without good inductive bias.
- ▶ Likelihood is not a perfect criteria to measure quality of generative model.