

S&DS 365 / 665
Intermediate Machine Learning

Variational Inference and VAEs

October 11

Yale

Reminders

- Assignment 2 due tonight (midnight)
- Assignment 3 posted tonight — due November 1
- Practice midterm and solutions posted
- Multiple review sessions
- Exam Monday: Parallels practice; cheat sheet

Review sessions



Review Sessions 

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All Sections

Hi everyone,

A reminder of the midterm review sessions schedule:

Chris: Thursday at 7pm

Ruixiao: Friday at 7pm

Zehao: Saturday at 4pm

All three review sessions will be held in **Kline Tower, Room 209**. Wishing you the very best as you prepare for the midterm.

Best,

TFs

For Today

- Variational inference: The ELBO (rehash)
- Variational autoencoders
- Demo notebook
- Questions for review

Variational inference: Strategy

- We'd like to compute $p(\theta, z | x)$, but it's too complicated.
- Strategy: Approximate as $q(\theta, z)$ that has a “nice” form
- q is a function of variational parameters, optimized for each x .
- Maximize a lower bound on $p(x)$.

Variational inference: The ELBO

The ELBO is the following lower bound on $\log p(x)$:

$$\begin{aligned}\log p(x) &= \int \sum_z q(z, \theta) \log p(x) d\theta \\&= \sum_z \int q(z, \theta) \log \left(\frac{p(x, z, \theta) q(z, \theta)}{p(z, \theta | x) q(z, \theta)} \right) d\theta \\&= \sum_z \int q(z, \theta) \log \left(\frac{p(x, z, \theta)}{q(z, \theta)} \right) d\theta + \sum_z \int q(z, \theta) \log \left(\frac{q(z, \theta)}{p(z, \theta | x)} \right) d\theta \\&\geq \sum_z \int q(z, \theta) \log \left(\frac{p(x, z, \theta)}{q(z, \theta)} \right) d\theta \\&= H(q) + \mathbb{E}_q(\log p(x, z, \theta))\end{aligned}$$

We maximize this over the parameters of q



Variational inference: The ELBO

The inequality above uses concavity of the logarithm:

$$\log \left(\sum_{\alpha} w_{\alpha} x_{\alpha} \right) \geq \sum_{\alpha} w_{\alpha} \log x_{\alpha}$$

So, if $q_{\alpha} \geq 0$ and $p_{\alpha} \geq 0$ sum (or integrate) to one, then

$$0 = \log \left(\sum_{\alpha} p_{\alpha} \right) = \log \left(\sum_{\alpha} q_{\alpha} \frac{p_{\alpha}}{q_{\alpha}} \right) \geq \sum_{\alpha} q_{\alpha} \log \left(\frac{p_{\alpha}}{q_{\alpha}} \right)$$

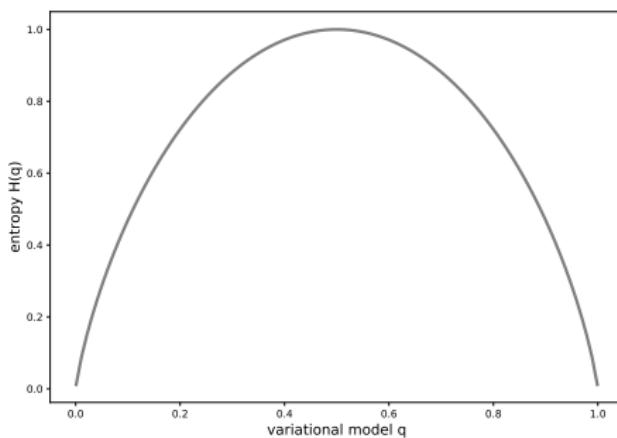
Therefore

$$D_{KL}(q \parallel p) \equiv \sum_{\alpha} q_{\alpha} \log \left(\frac{q_{\alpha}}{p_{\alpha}} \right) \geq 0$$

Variational inference: The ELBO

The ELBO is $H(q) + \mathbb{E}_q(\log p)$

The entropy term $H(q)$ encourages q to be spread out:



The cross-entropy $\mathbb{E}_q \log p$ tries to match q to p

Example 2: A finite mixture model

Fix two distributions F_0 and F_1 , with densities $f_0(x)$ and $f_1(x)$, and form the mixture model

$$\begin{aligned}\theta &\sim \text{Beta}(\alpha, \beta) \\ X | \theta &\sim \theta F_1 + (1 - \theta) F_0.\end{aligned}$$

The likelihood for data x_1, \dots, x_n is

$$p(x_{1:n}) = \int_0^1 \text{Beta}(\theta | \alpha, \beta) \prod_{i=1}^n (\theta f_1(x_i) + (1 - \theta) f_0(x_i)) d\theta.$$

Our goal is to approximate the posterior $p(\theta | x_{1:n})$

Variational approximation

Our variational approximation is

$$q(z, \theta) = q(\theta | \gamma_1, \gamma_2) \prod_{i=1}^n q_i^{z_i} (1 - q_i)^{(1-z_i)}$$

where $q(\theta | \gamma_1, \gamma_2)$ is a $\text{Beta}(\gamma_1, \gamma_2)$ distribution, and $0 \leq q_i \leq 1$ are n free parameters.

Need to maximize ELBO $H(q) + \mathbb{E}_q \log p$

Variational algorithm for mixture

Variational inference

Iterate the following steps for variational parameters $q_{1:n}$ and (γ_1, γ_2) :

- ① Holding q_i fixed, set $\gamma = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2)$ to

$$\gamma_1 = \alpha + \sum_{i=1}^n q_i \quad \gamma_2 = \beta + n - \sum_{i=1}^n q_i$$

- ② Holding γ_1 and γ_2 fixed, set q_i to

$$q_i = \frac{f_1(x_i) \exp \psi(\gamma_1)}{f_1(x_i) \exp \psi(\gamma_1) + f_0(x_i) \exp \psi(\gamma_2)}$$

After convergence, approximate posterior distribution over θ is

$$\hat{p}(\theta | x_{1:n}) = \text{Beta}(\theta | \gamma_1, \gamma_2)$$

Deterministic approximation

- Convergence is numerical, not stochastic
- Posterior is approximated as a *single* Beta
- Very similar algorithm is used for topic models

Some sample questions

Variational inference

Q: What is the best q we could use?

Variational inference

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A: The true posterior $q(z, \theta | x) = p(z, \theta | x)$

Variational inference

Q: What is the best q we could use?

A: The true posterior $q(z, \theta | x) = p(z, \theta | x)$

Why? Because this maximizes the ELBO. Mathematically,

$$\sum_z \int q(z, \theta) \log \left(\frac{q(z, \theta)}{p(z, \theta | x)} \right) d\theta = 0$$

in this case, so the ELBO inequality is an equality.

Variational inference

Q: How does the ELBO regularize?

Variational inference

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A: The entropy term favors distributions that are “spread out”

Variational inference

Q: How does the ELBO regularize?

A: The entropy term favors distributions that are “spread out”

Why? For discrete distributions the maximum entropy distribution is uniform. For Gaussian, the entropy is $\log \sigma^2$ which favors σ^2 large.

Variational inference

Q: Is the ELBO easy to maximize?

Variational inference

Q: Is the ELBO easy to maximize?

A: No.

Variational inference

Q: Is the ELBO easy to maximize?

A: No.

Why? In general it is non-convex, and the solution depends on where we start an iterative algorithm. This is unlike the Gibbs sampler, which converges to the right thing if we wait long enough.

Variational autoencoders

- Variational autoencoders are generative models that are trained using variational inference
- The “decoder” is a neural net that generates from a latent variable
- The “encoder” approximates the posterior distribution with another neural network trained using variational inference

Variational autoencoders

Start with a generative model

$$\begin{aligned} z &\sim N(0, I_k) \\ x | z &\sim N(G(z), I_d) \end{aligned}$$

$G(z)$ is the *generator network* or *decoder*. The latent z is k -dimensional and the output x is d -dimensional.

For example, use a 2-layer network

$$G(z) = A_2 \varphi(A_1 z + b_1) + b_2$$

Posterior inference

How do we train the generative network?

$$\begin{aligned} Z &\sim N(0, I_k) \\ X | z &\sim N(G(z), I_d) \end{aligned}$$

We want the posterior distribution $p(z | x)$

But this is intractable, because $G(\cdot)$ is nonlinear

Approach: Use variational inference

Using variational inference

For variational inference we take

$$q(z | x) = N(\mu_x, \sigma_x^2 I_k)$$

where now μ_x and σ_x^2 are the *variational parameters*

Using neural networks

Rather than estimate μ_x for each x , we build an encoder neural network that outputs the mean and variance.

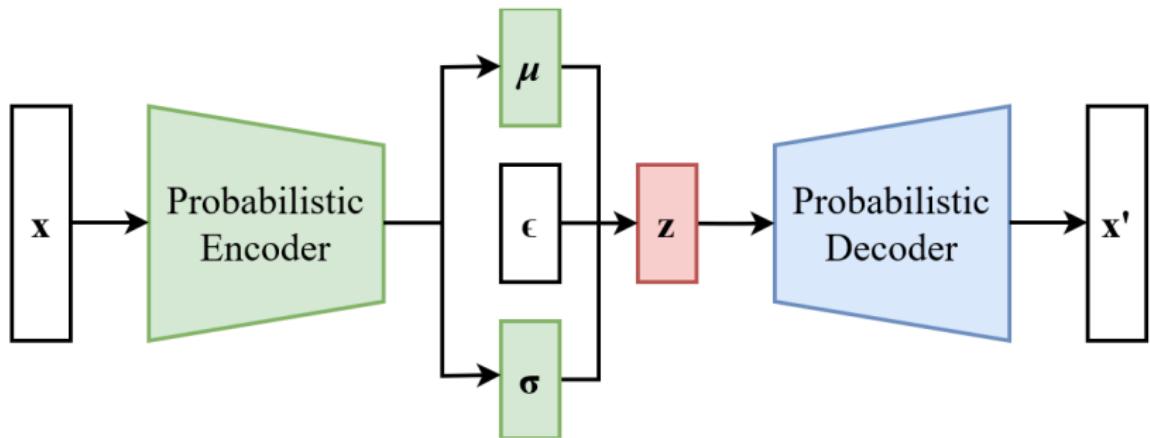
For example:

$$\mu(x) = B_2 \varphi(B_1 x + d_1) + d_2$$

and similarly for $\log \sigma^2(x)$.

Here φ is an activation function (for example ReLU)

VAE architecture



Training the neural networks

Decoder network: $z \mapsto x$, weights A, b

Encoder network: $x \mapsto \mu(x), \log \sigma^2(x)$, weights B, d

Train both networks simultaneously, to maximize the ELBO

- Decoder trained with $\mathbb{E}_q \log p(x, Z_s)$ over weights A, b
- Encoder trained with $H(q) + \mathbb{E}_q \log p(x, Z_s)$ over weights B, d

The entropy of a multivariate Gaussian with covariance Σ is $\frac{1}{2} \log |\Sigma| + \text{constant}$

The entropy term here is $\log \sigma^2(x) + \text{constant}$, which is taken to be an output of the encoder network.

Using neural networks

Now, approximate $\mathbb{E}_q(\log p(x, Z))$ by sampling (weak law of large numbers)

$$\mathbb{E}_q(\log p(x, Z)) \approx \frac{1}{N} \sum_{s=1}^N \log p(x, Z_s)$$

Problem: The parameters of the recognition network have disappeared!

Solution: Reparameterize the samples by $Z_i = \mu(x) + \sigma(x)\epsilon_i$ where $\epsilon_i \sim N(0, I_k)$.

This is called "the reparameterization trick." D. Kingma and M. Welling, "Autoencoding Variational Bayes," <https://arxiv.org/abs/1312.6114>.

Simple example

Suppose $x | z \sim N(G(z), I)$ where generator network is

$$G(z) = \varphi(Az + b).$$

Then $-\log p(x | z)$ is

$$\frac{1}{2} \|x - \varphi(Az + b)\|^2 + \text{constant}$$

Simple example

Suppose $x | z \sim N(G(z), I)$ where generator network is

$$G(z) = \varphi(Az + b).$$

Then $-\log p(x | z)$ is

$$\frac{1}{2} \|x - \varphi(Az + b)\|^2 + \text{constant}$$

And $-\log p(z)$ is

$$\frac{1}{2} \|z\|^2 + \text{constant}$$

Simple example (continued)

Next, suppose the approximate posterior is

$$q(z | x) = N(\mu(x), \sigma^2(x)I_k)$$

where encoder network is $\mu(x) = \varphi(Bx + d)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} -\mathbb{E}_q \log p(x | Z) &\approx \frac{1}{N} \sum_{s=1}^N \frac{1}{2} \|x - \varphi(AZ_s + b)\|^2 \\ &\stackrel{d}{=} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{s=1}^N \frac{1}{2} \|x - \varphi(A(\varphi(Bx + d) + \epsilon_s \sigma(x)) + b)\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

Here $\stackrel{d}{=}$ means equal in distribution.

Simple example (continued)

Next, suppose the approximate posterior is

$$q(z | x) = N(\mu(x), \sigma^2(x)I_k)$$

where encoder network is $\mu(x) = \varphi(Bx + d)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}-\mathbb{E}_q \log p(Z) &= \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E}_q \|Z\|^2 \\&= \frac{1}{2} \|\mu(x)\|^2 + \frac{k}{2} \sigma^2(x)\end{aligned}$$

Here $\stackrel{d}{=}$ means equal in distribution.

Simple example (continued)

Next, suppose the approximate posterior is

$$q(z | x) = N(\mu(x), \sigma^2(x)I_k)$$

where encoder network is $\mu(x) = \varphi(Bx + d)$. Then

$$H(q) = -\mathbb{E}_q \log q(Z) = \frac{k}{2} \log \sigma^2(x)$$

Here $\stackrel{d}{=}$ means equal in distribution.

Resulting training objective

- This gives all of the pieces for the ELBO objective
- You specify this loss function — TensorFlow calculates the gradients for you
- The ELBO is optimized by alternating stochastic gradient steps on the weights in the decoder and encoder networks

Demo

Variational Autoencoder on MNIST data

This is a Tensorflow implementation of Variational Autoencoder (VAE) on MNIST data, based on *Auto-Encoding Variational Bayes* (Kingma and Welling 2014).

It uses probabilistic encoders and decoders realized by Multilayer Perceptrons (MLP) with a single hidden layer. The VAE was trained incrementally with mini-batches using partial fit.

The MNIST dataset, distributed by Yann Lecun's [THE MNIST DATABASE of handwritten digits](#) website, consists of pair "handwritten digit image" and "label". The image is a gray scale image with 28 x 28 pixels. Pixel values range from 0 (black) to 255 (white), scaled in the [0, 1] interval. The label is the actual digit, ranging from 0 to 9, the image represents.

The original notebook was composed by [Jan Hendrik Metzen](#). Modifications were made by Sunnie Kim on May 24th, 2018.

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline

np.random.seed(0)
tf.set_random_seed(0)
```

Load MNIST data in a format suited for Tensorflow

The 'input_data' script is available at: https://raw.githubusercontent.com/tensorflow/tensorflow/master/tensorflow/examples/tutorials/mnist/input_data.py

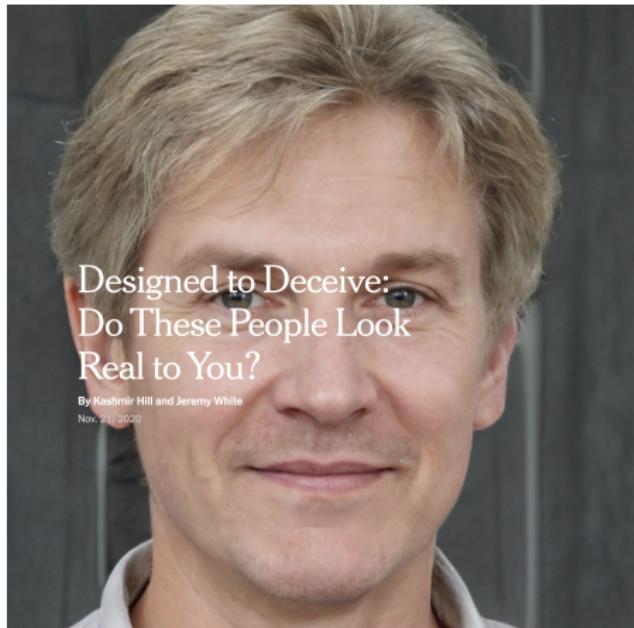
```
In [2]: from tensorflow.examples.tutorials.mnist import input_data
tf.logging.set_verbosity(tf.logging.ERROR)
mnist = input_data.read_data_sets("MNIST_data/", one_hot=True)
n_samples = mnist.train.num_examples
```

Visualizing a 2-dim latent space

Deconvolutional neural networks

- A convolutional network goes from a high dimensional input to a lower dimensional output
- The decoder / generator network goes from a low dimensional latent vector to a high dimensional output
- “Deconvolutional” or transposed convolutional networks are the “opposite” of CNNs
- Useful for this type of problem when data are images
- We won’t dive into the details here

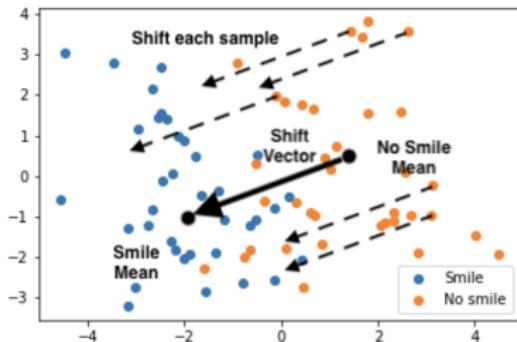
VAEs on Assn3



[https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/11/21/science/
artificial-intelligence-fake-people-faces.html?](https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/11/21/science/artificial-intelligence-fake-people-faces.html?)

VAEs on Assn3

Here is a diagram demonstrating the shift in the latent space. Please note that the two-dimensional latent space is just for demonstration purpose. You should *not* use PCA in this problem. Instead, use the original latent space.



Perform attribute shift on at three attributes including smile. Comment on the faces with shifted attributes. (5 points)

- Do the generated faces look like what you expected? If not, can you think of some possible reasons?
- Do the faces with new attributes resemble the original faces? If not, can you think of some possible reasons?
- Which of the attribute shift is more successful? What are some possible reasons?
- Comment on any other aspects of your findings that are interesting to you.

Summary

- Variational methods make deterministic approximations
- General recipe: Maximize ELBO over variational parameters
- VAEs: Generator / decoder is a neural network
- Variational mean is output of a second neural network
- The two networks are trained together to maximize the ELBO