Tutorial 6: AE, VAE, cVAE

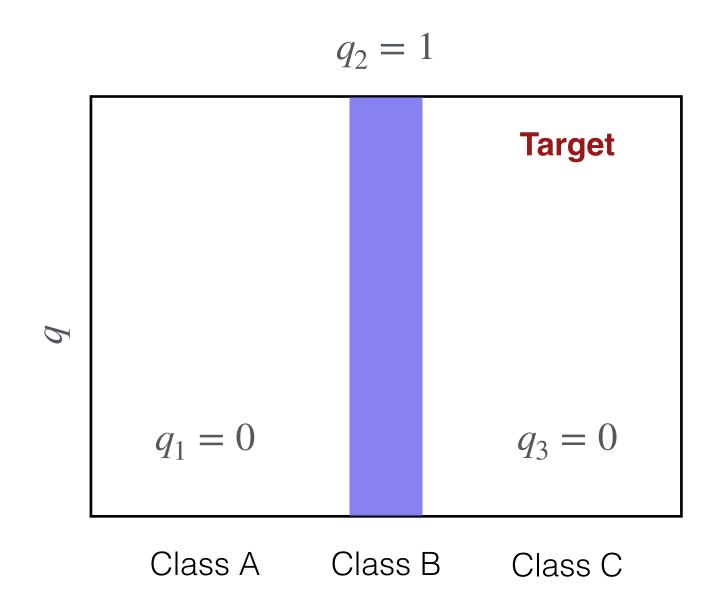


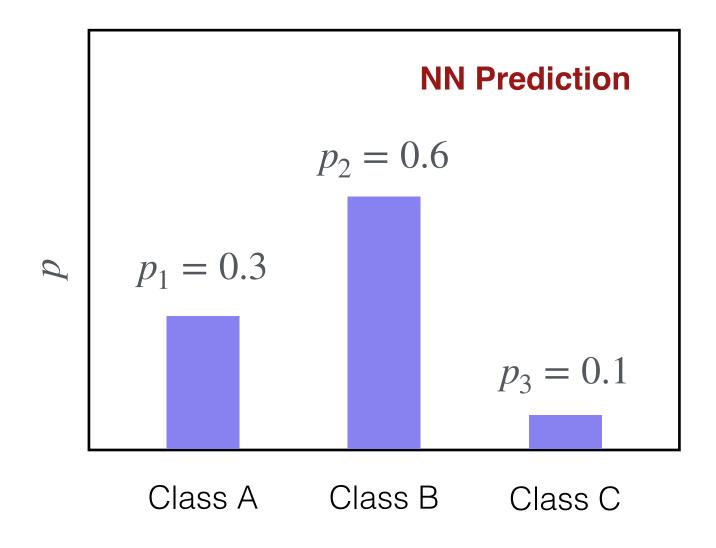
Practical Deep Learning for Science 30 May, 2023

Quick side-note: KLD, CE, BCE

- → Point-wise loss
- KLDivergence

- Gradient (KLD) = Gradient (Cross Entropy)
 - → For training, KLD and CE are (mostly) same



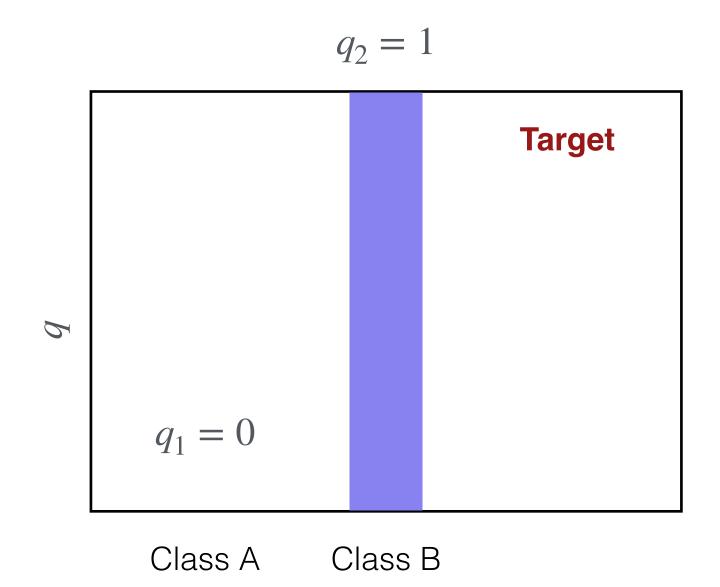


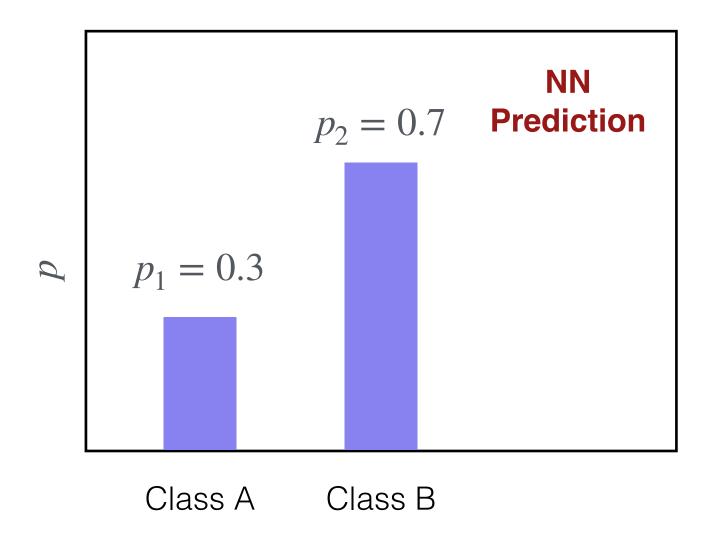
- ◆ If we have two classes
- Cross Entropy

$$-q_1 \log(p_1) - q_2 \log(p_2)$$

$$-q_1 \log(p_1) - q_2 \log(1 - p_1)$$

→ Binary Cross Entropy



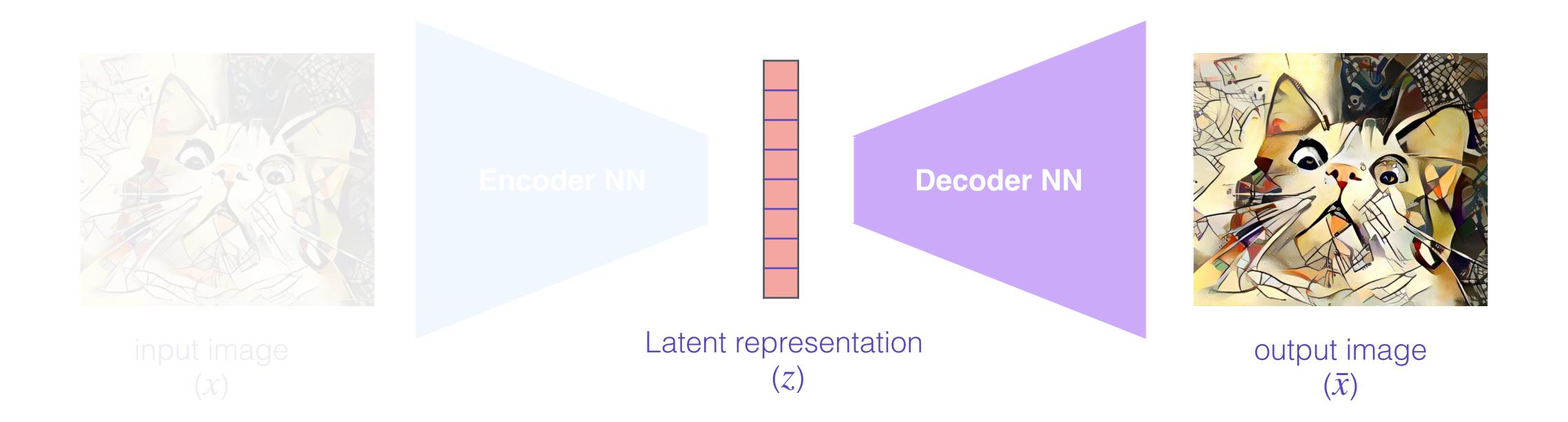


In torch...

- ♦ We need probabilities to compute loss
- ◆ For binary classification,
 - → NN(…. Linear, Sigmoid) → BCELoss
 - → Or NN(... Linear) → BCEWithLogitsLoss (recommended)
 - → BCEWithLogitsLoss = Sigmoid + BCELoss
- ◆ For More than 2 classes,
 - → NN(.... Linear, LogSoftmax) → NLLLoss
 - → Or NN(... Linear) → CrossEntropyLoss (recommended)

AutoEncoder (AE)

During generation

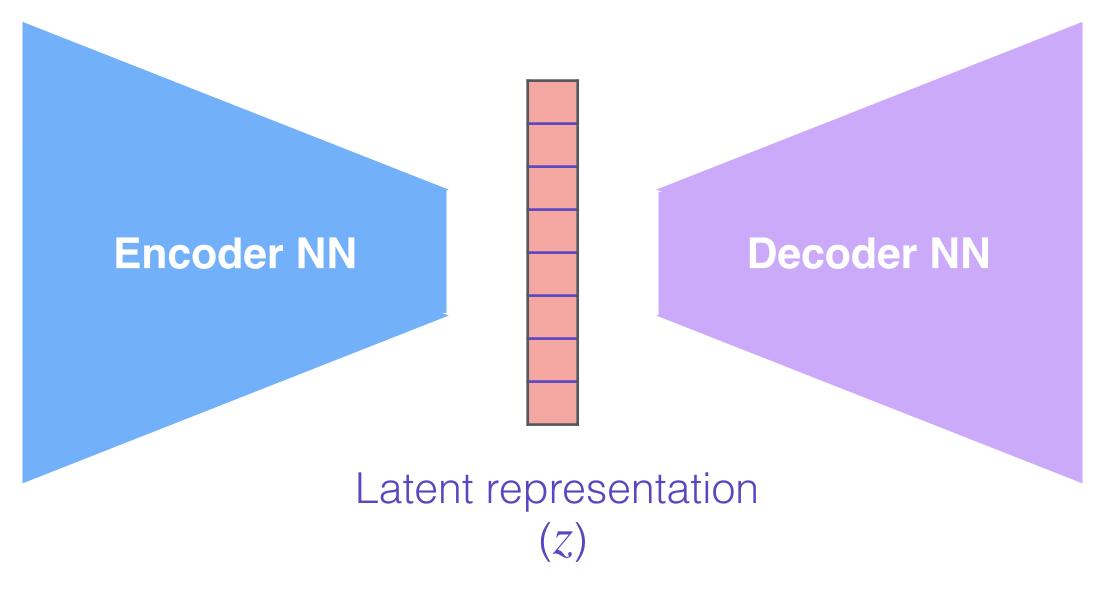


Loss (x, \bar{x})

Variational AutoEncoder (VAE)



input image (x)

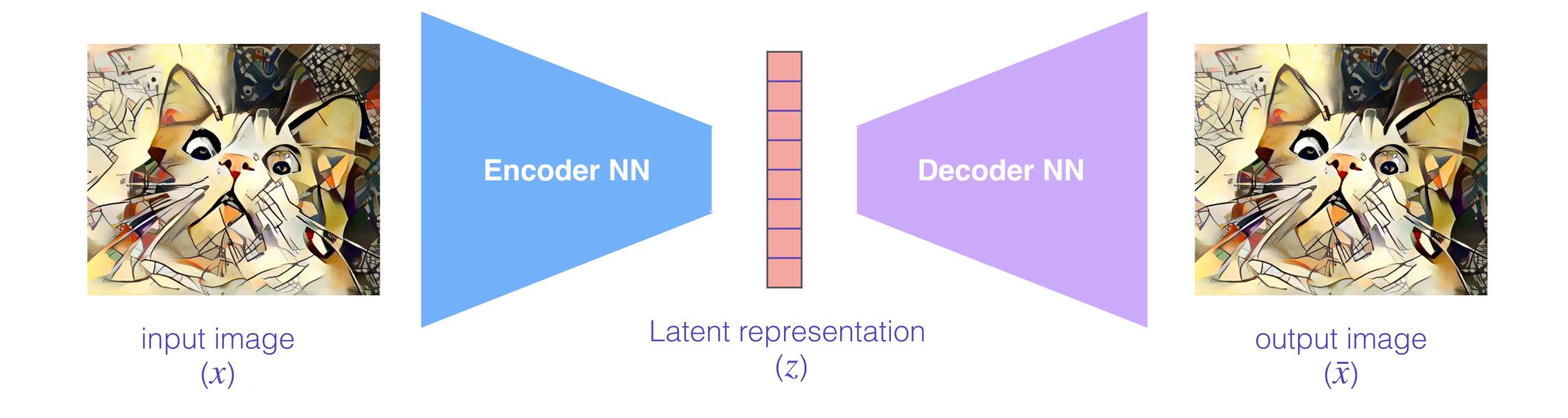


output image (\bar{x})

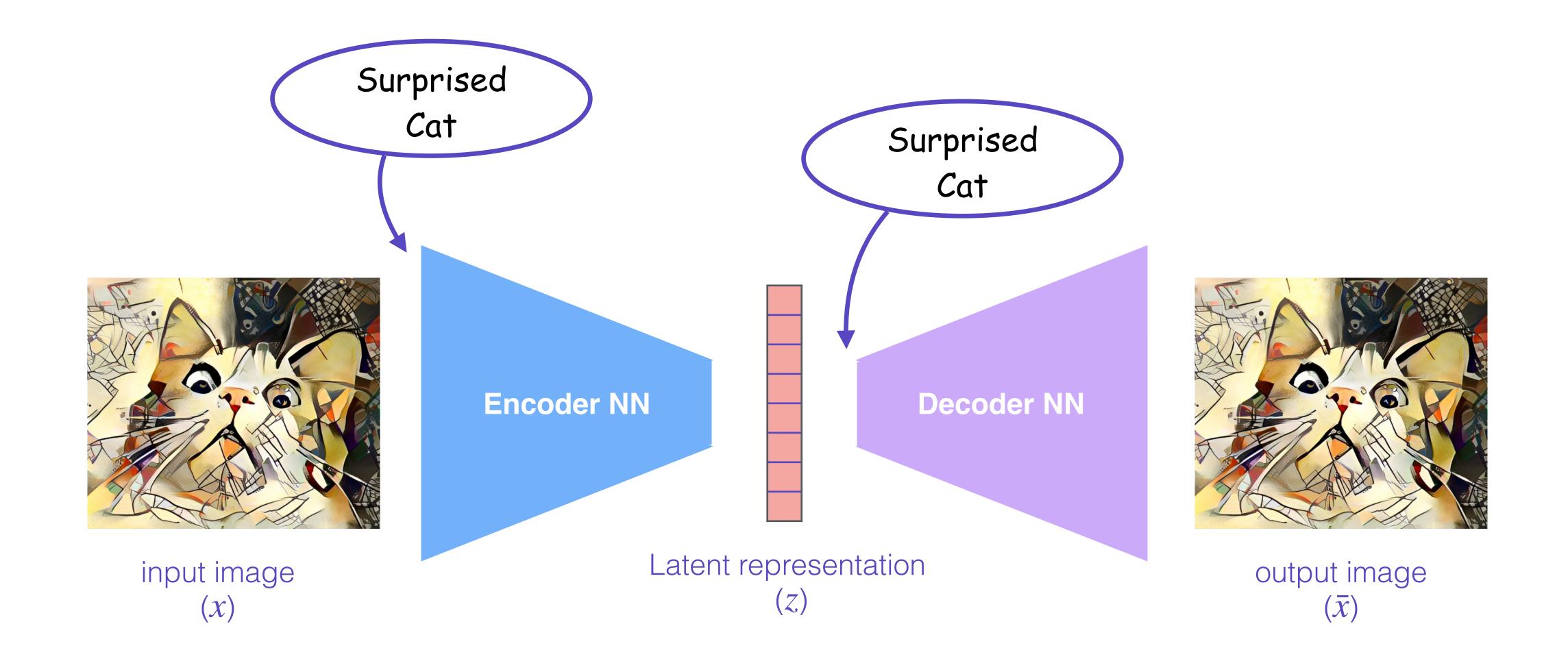
Want this to be Normally distributed

Loss (x, \bar{x}) + KLD(z, Gauss)

Conditional Variational AutoEncoder (cVAE)



- Right now, we have no control over the generated images during inference
 - In the MNIST example, it generates random numbers
 - But let's say we want to generate specific numbers
 - Generation needs to be conditioned on what we want → conditional VAE

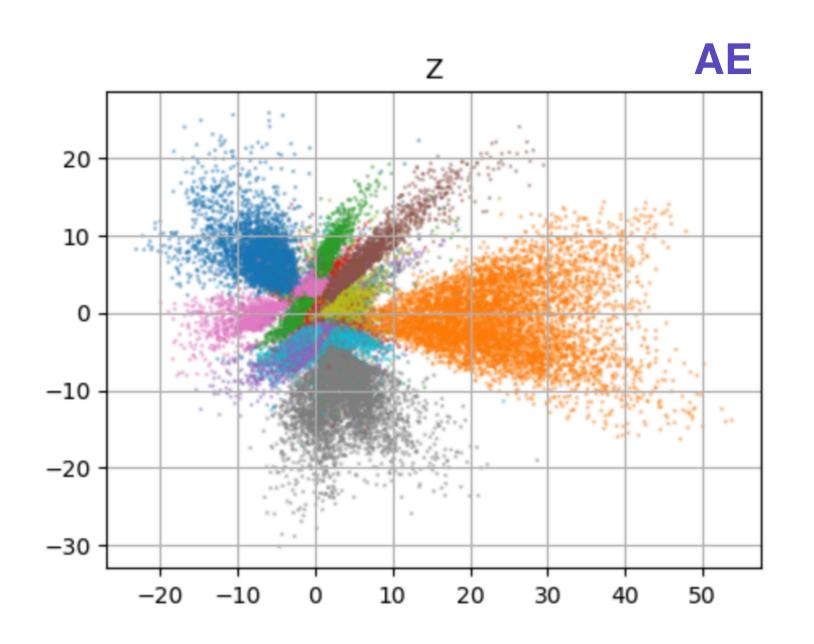


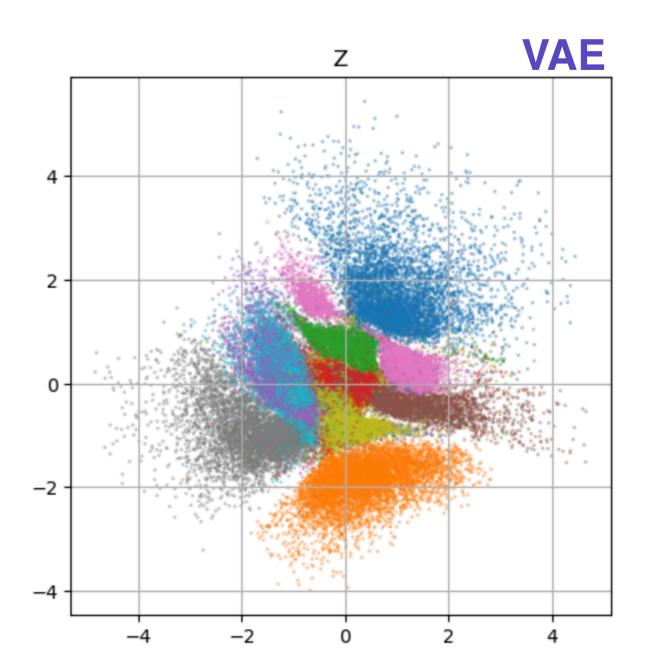
We need to pass the conditional info as input to both Encoder and Decoder

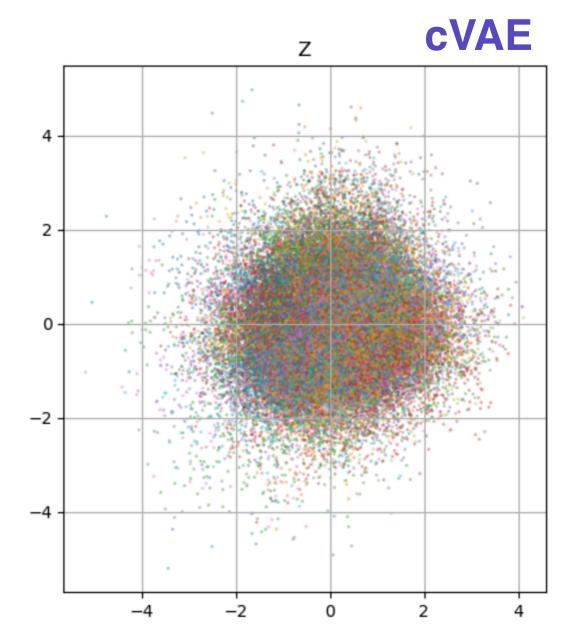
Encoding the conditional info

- One hot encoded (few classes)
 - \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow (0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)
 - \rightarrow 9 \rightarrow (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)
 - **→**
- ◆ Encoding class labels into a vector space,
 - → Torch.nn.Embedding()
 - → Helpful when we have a large number of classes
- Other Fancy encoding in text to image models (MIdjourney, DALLE etc)
 - → Maybe later in the course (no promises!)

The latent space distributions







- \bullet No KLD \rightarrow not Gaussian at all
- Empty spaces in between
 - → Sampling is tricky

- ♦ KLD → Gaussian like
- Less empty spaces in between
 - → Easy to sample
- Needs to keep the classes separate
 - → A 7 must be reconstructed as a 7

- ★ KLD + conditional info → almost perfect Gaussian
- Doesn't need to keep the classes separate
 - Already knows which class to reconstruct from the conditional info

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