

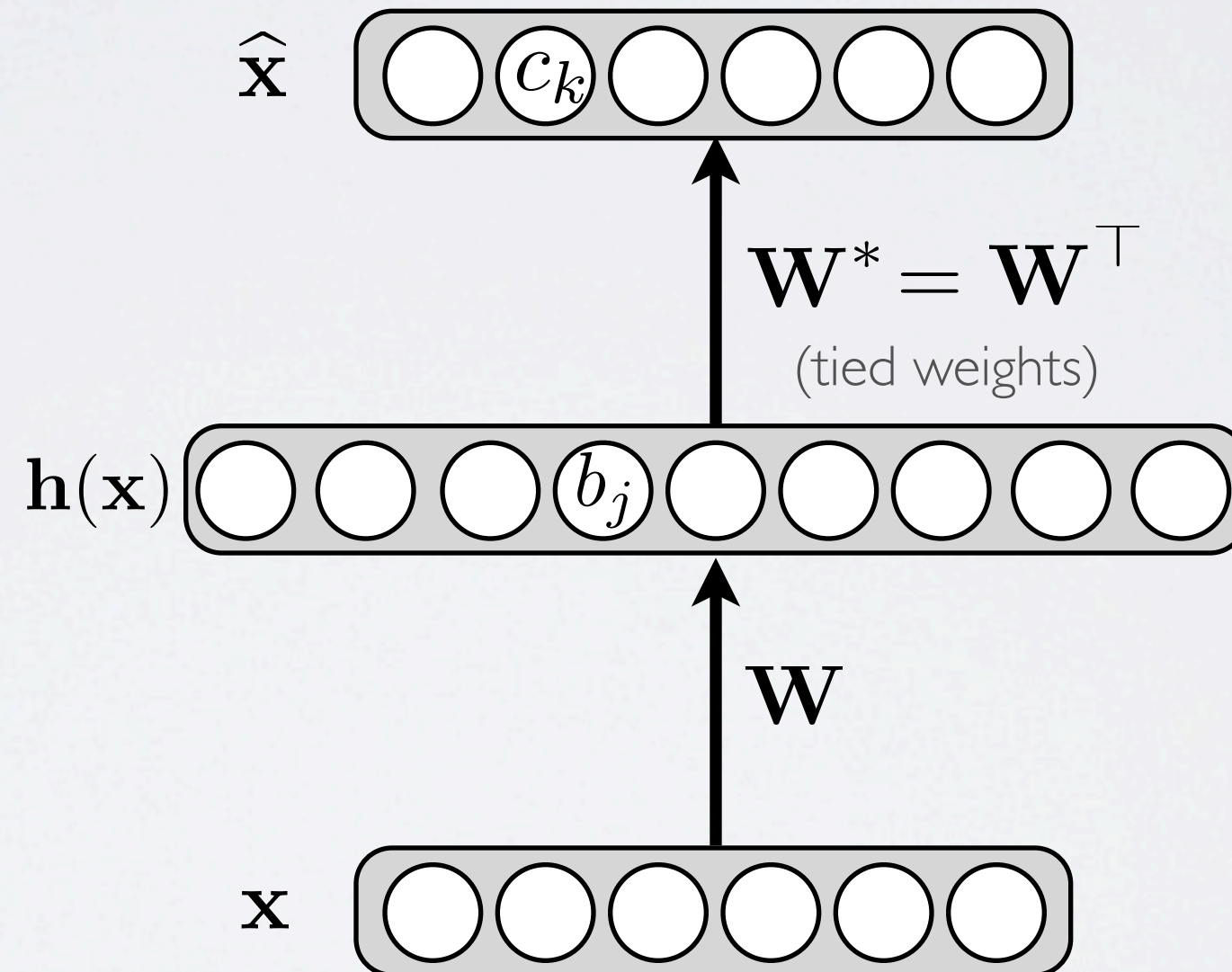
# Neural networks

Autoencoder - contractive autoencoder

# OVERCOMPLETE HIDDEN LAYER

**Topics:** overcomplete representation

- Hidden layer is overcomplete if greater than the input layer
  - no compression in hidden layer
  - each hidden unit could copy a different input component
- No guarantee that the hidden units will extract meaningful structure

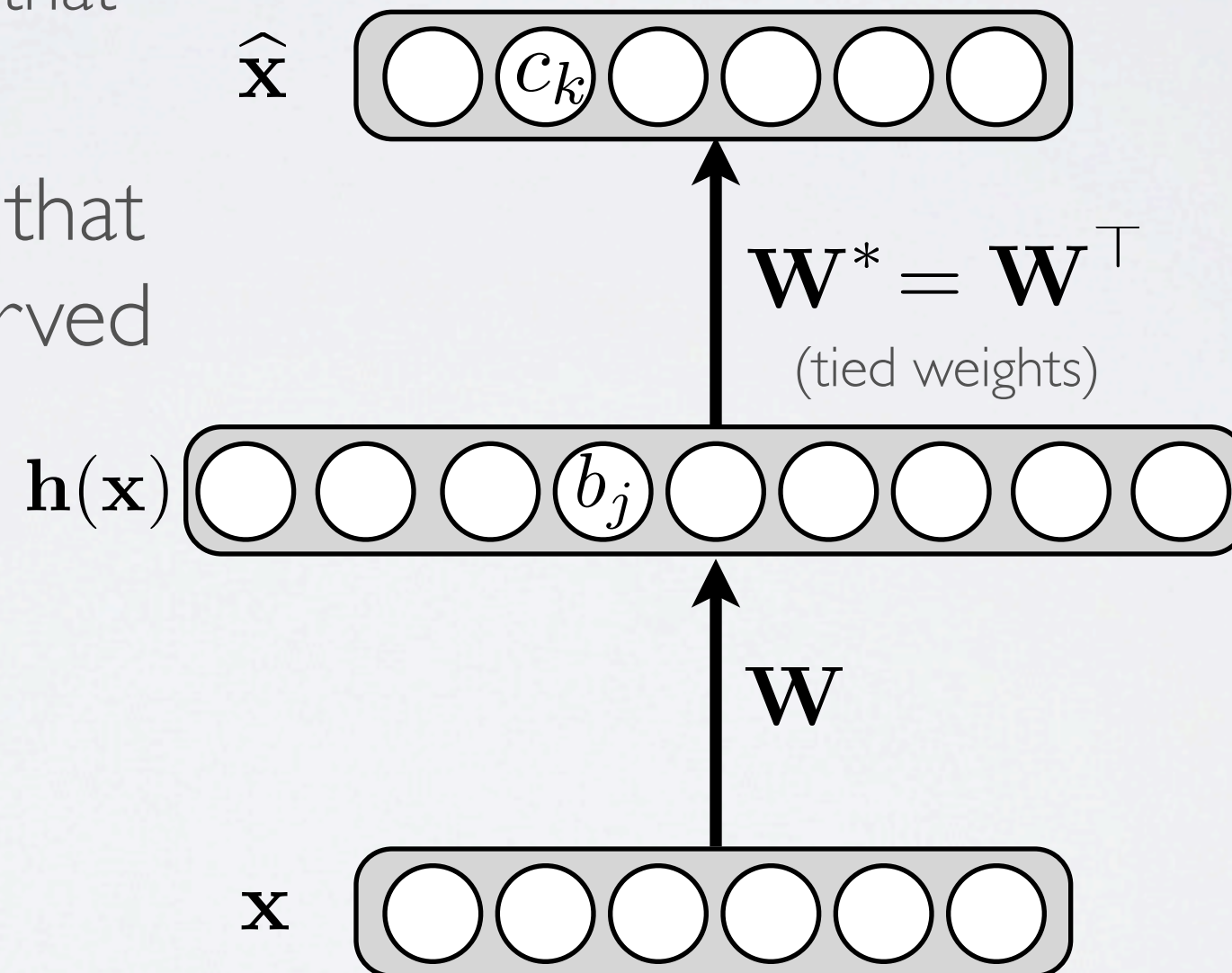




# CONTRACTIVE AUTOENCODER

## Topics: contractive autoencoder

- Alternative approach to avoid uninteresting solutions
  - ▶ add an explicit term in the loss that penalizes that solution
- We wish to extract features that **only** reflect variations observed in the training set
  - ▶ we'd like to be invariant to the other variations



# CONTRACTIVE AUTOENCODER

**Topics:** contractive autoencoder

- New loss function:

$$\underbrace{l(f(\mathbf{x}^{(t)}))}_{\text{autoencoder reconstruction}} + \lambda \underbrace{||\nabla_{\mathbf{x}^{(t)}} \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x}^{(t)})||_F^2}_{\text{Jacobian of encoder}}$$

- ▶ where, for binary observations:

$$l(f(\mathbf{x}^{(t)})) = - \sum_k \left( x_k^{(t)} \log(\hat{x}_k^{(t)}) + (1 - x_k^{(t)}) \log(1 - \hat{x}_k^{(t)}) \right)$$

$$||\nabla_{\mathbf{x}^{(t)}} \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x}^{(t)})||_F^2 = \sum_j \sum_k \left( \frac{\partial h(\mathbf{x}^{(t)})_j}{\partial x_k^{(t)}} \right)^2$$



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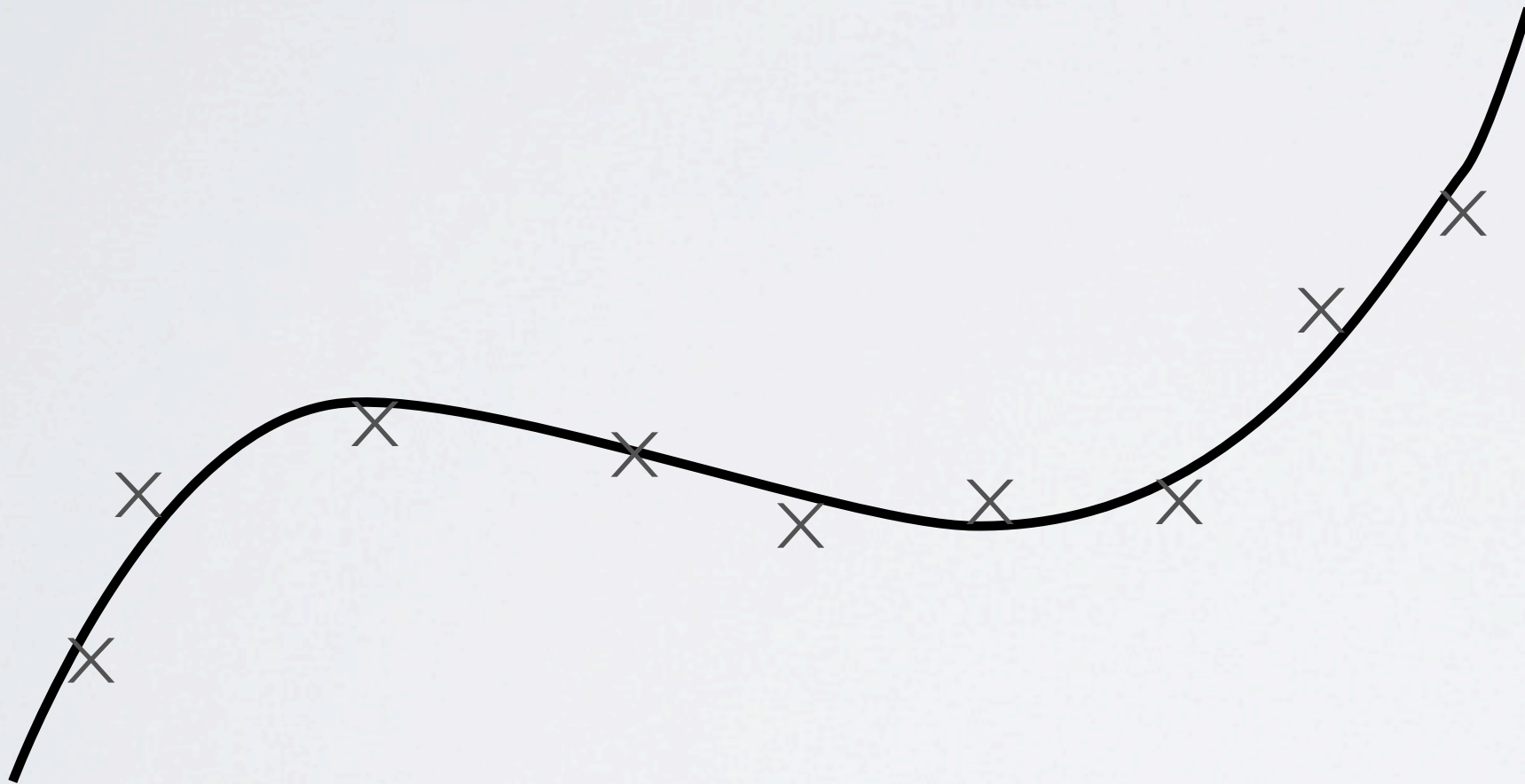


encoder keeps **only** good information

# CONTRACTIVE AUTOENCODER

**Topics:** contractive autoencoder

- Illustration:

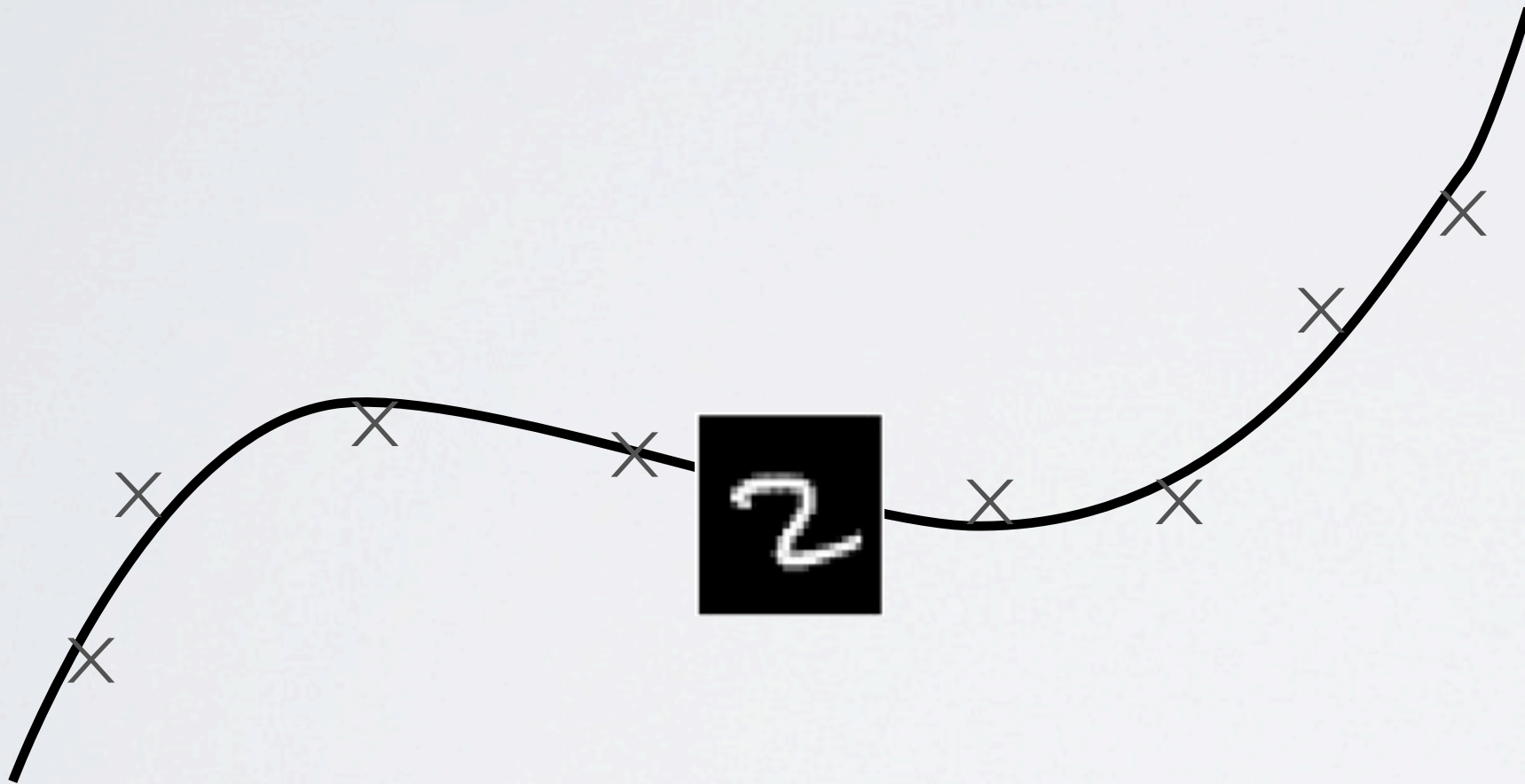




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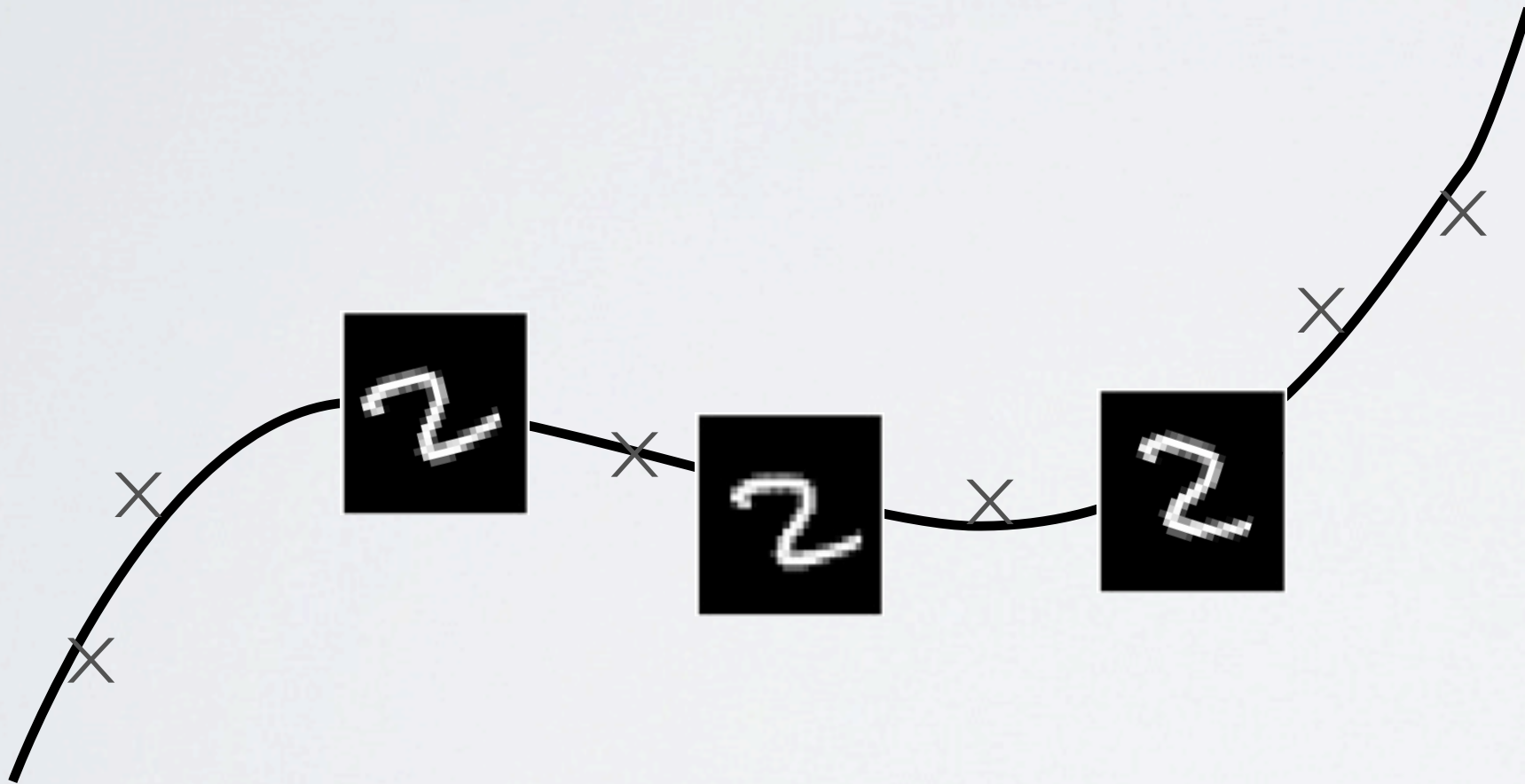
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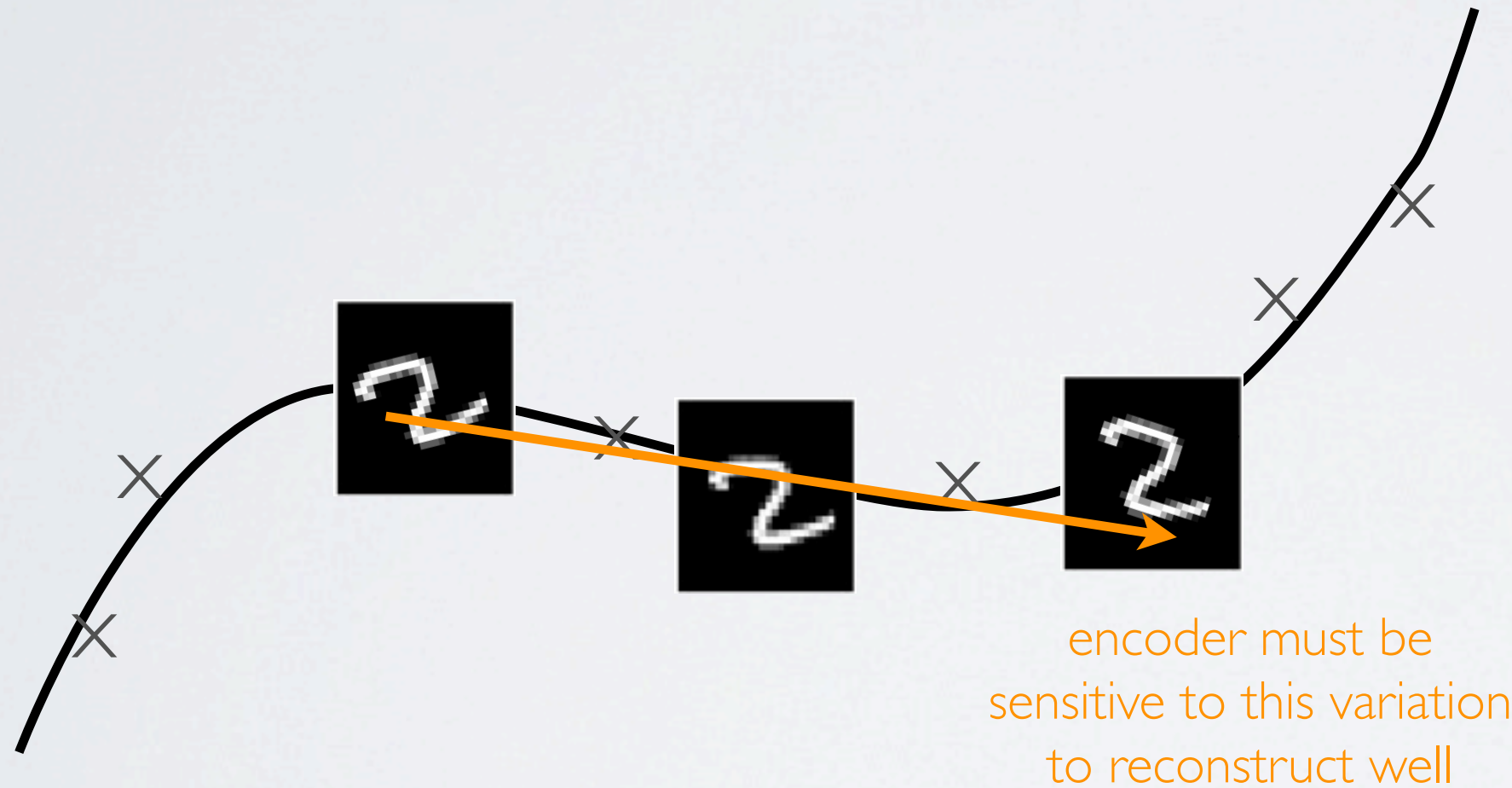




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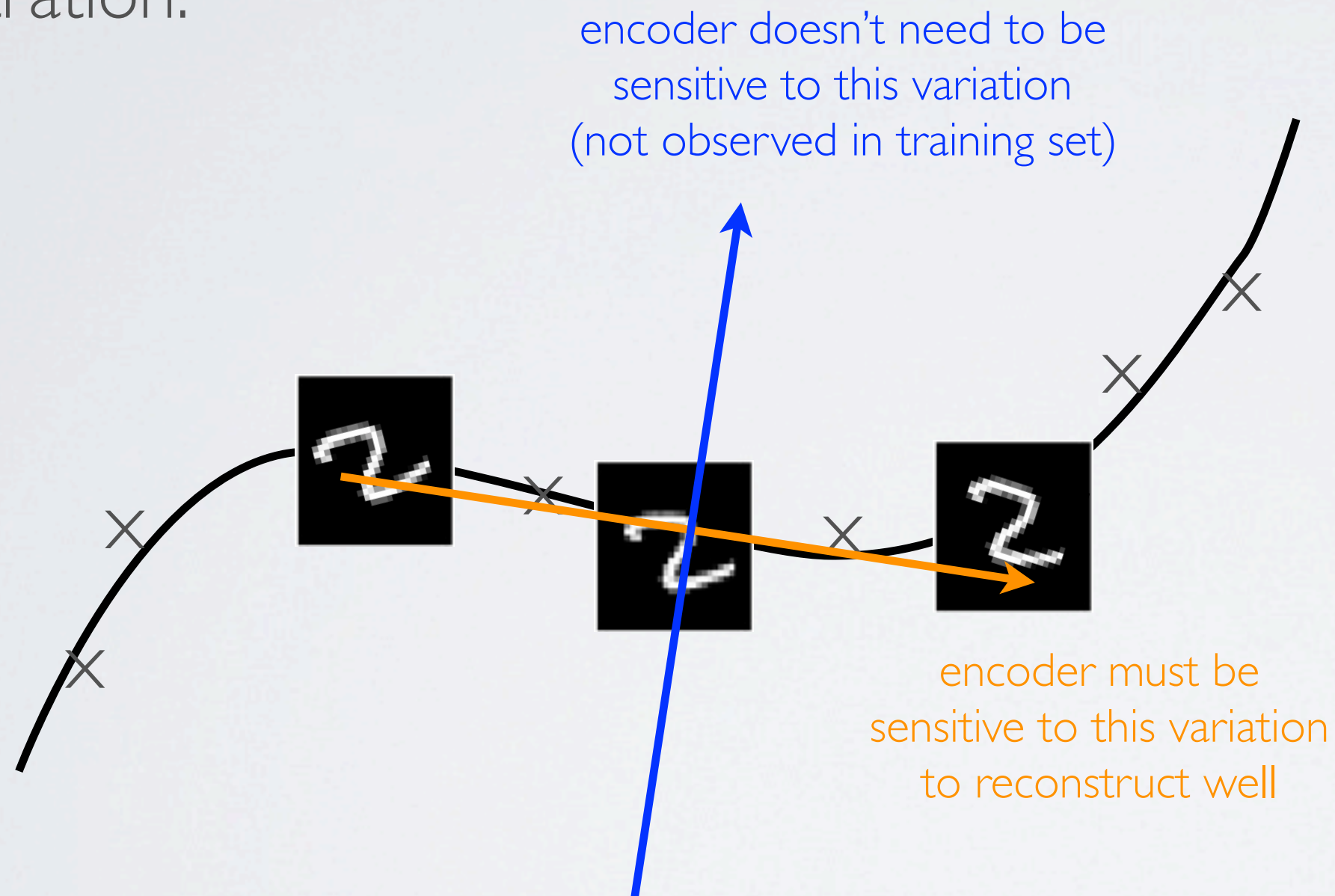
- Illustration:



# CONTRACTIVE AUTOENCODER

**Topics:** contractive autoencoder

• Illustration:





# WHICH AUTOENCODER ?

**Topics:** denoising autoencoder, contractive autoencoder

- Both the denoising and contractive autoencoder perform well
  - ▶ Advantage of denoising autoencoder: simpler to implement
    - requires adding one or two lines of code to regular autoencoder
    - no need to compute Jacobian of hidden layer
  - ▶ Advantage of contractive autoencoder: gradient is deterministic
    - can use second order optimizers (conjugate gradient, LBFGS, etc.)
    - might be more stable than denoising autoencoder, which uses a sampled gradient
- To learn more on contractive autoencoders:
  - Contractive Auto-Encoders: Explicit Invariance During Feature Extraction.  
Salah Rifai, Pascal Vincent, Xavier Muller, Xavier Glorot et Yoshua Bengio, 2011.