

Autoencoders

Lecture slides for Chapter 14 of *Deep Learning*

www.deeplearningbook.org

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Structure of an Autoencoder

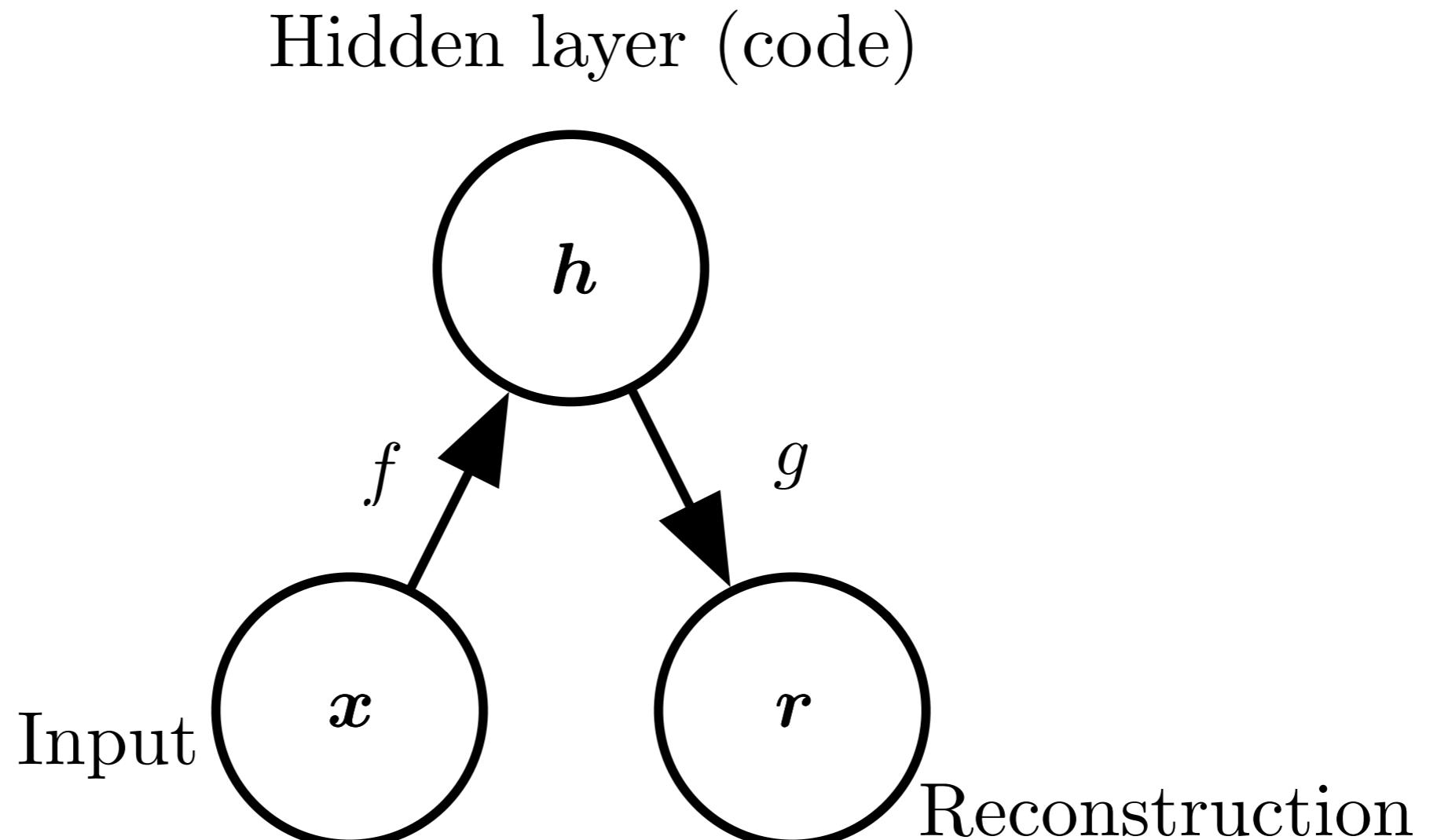


Figure 14.1

Stochastic Autoencoders

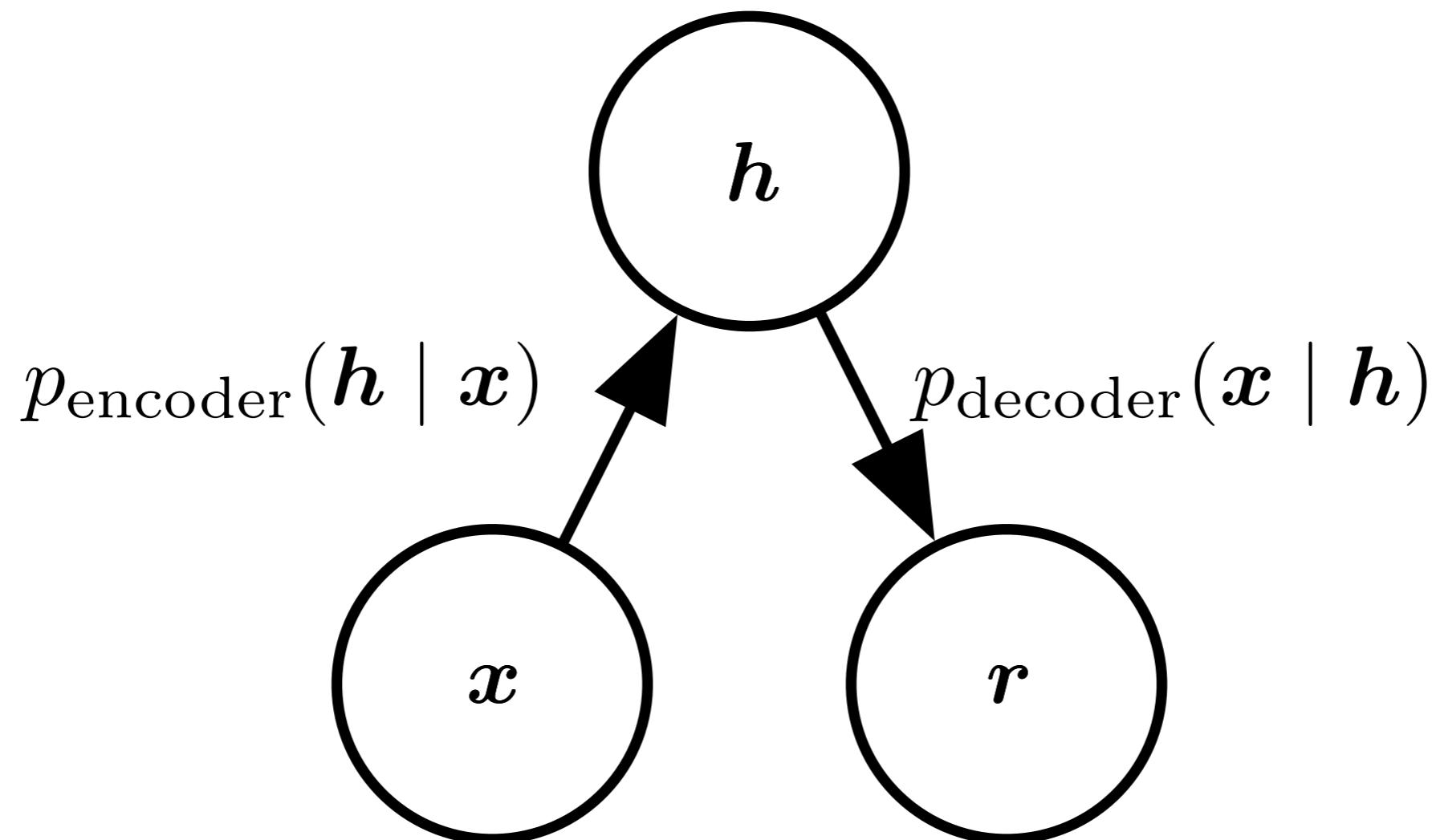


Figure 14.2

Avoiding Trivial Identity

- Undercomplete autoencoders
 - h has lower dimension than x
 - f or g has low capacity (e.g., linear g)
 - Must discard some information in h
- Overcomplete autoencoders
 - h has higher dimension than x
 - Must be regularized

Regularized Autoencoders

- Sparse autoencoders
- Denoising autoencoders
- Autoencoders with dropout on the hidden layer
- Contractive autoencoders

Sparse Autoencoders

- Limit capacity of autoencoder by adding a term to the cost function penalizing the code for being larger
- Special case of variational autoencoder
 - Probabilistic model
 - Laplace prior corresponds to L1 sparsity penalty
 - Dirac variational posterior

Denoising Autoencoder

C : corruption process
(introduce noise)

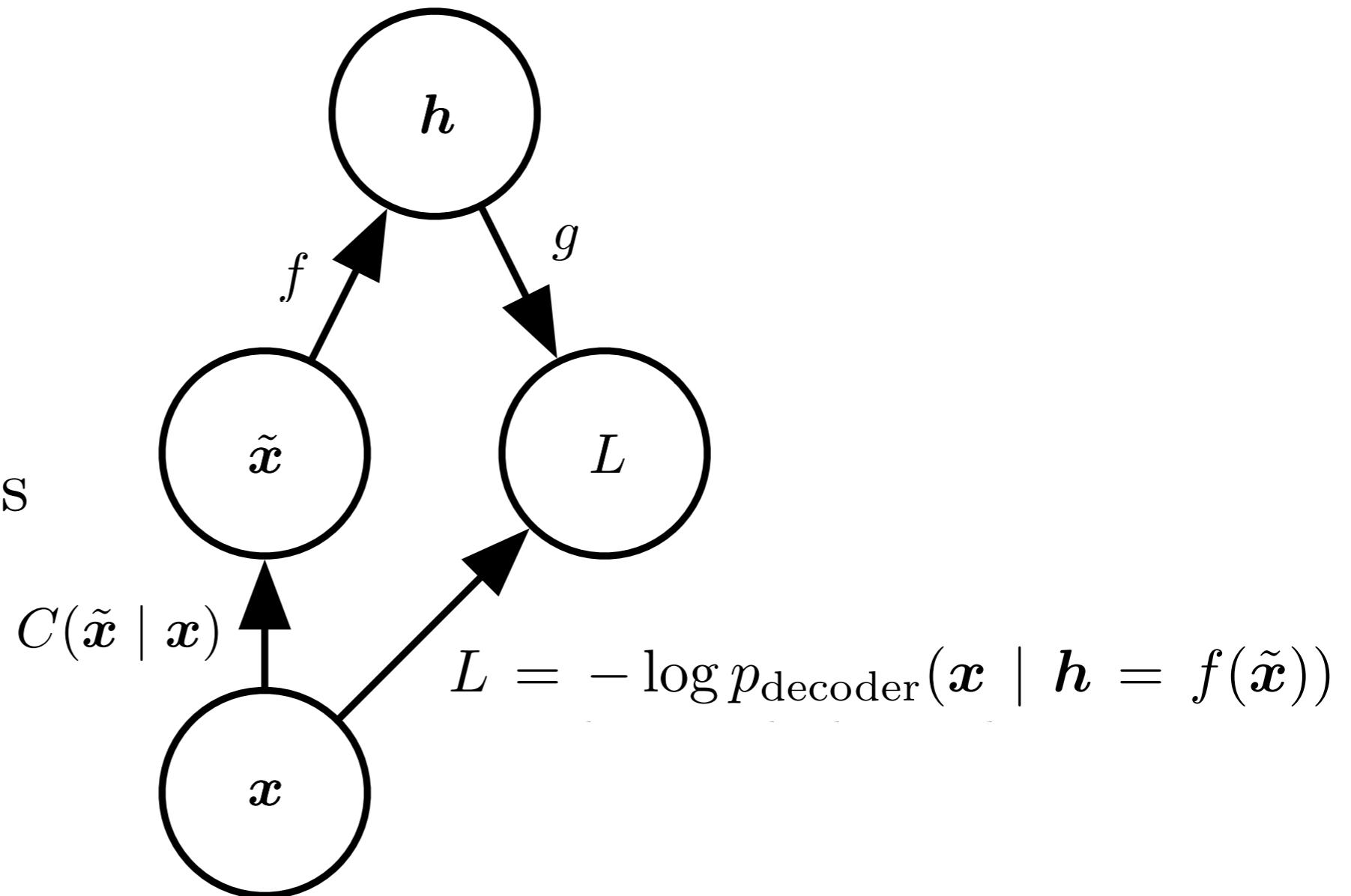


Figure 14.3

Denoising Autoencoders Learn a Manifold

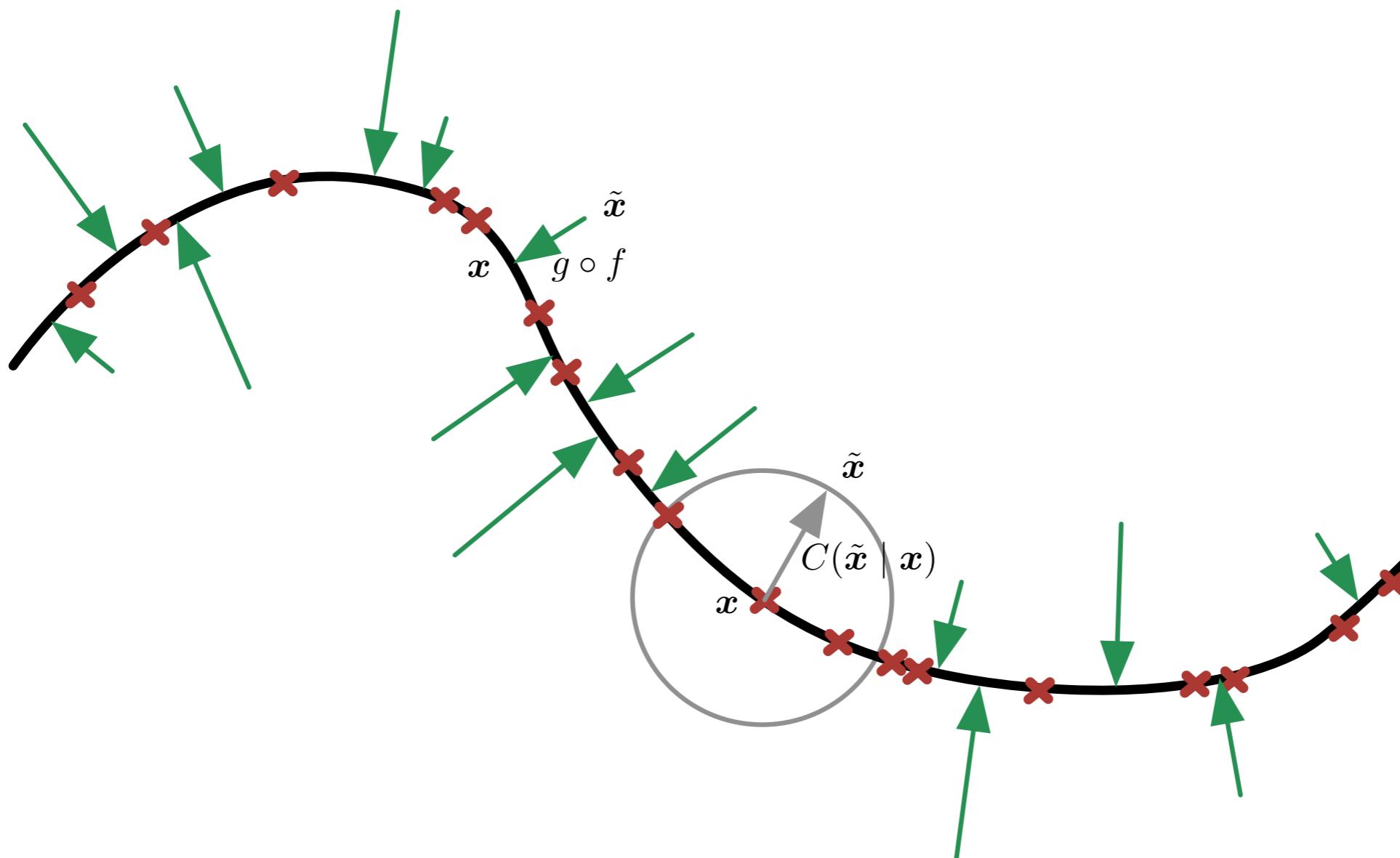


Figure 14.4

Score Matching

- Score: $\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \log p(\mathbf{x})$. (14.15)
- Fit a density model by matching score of model to score of data
- Some denoising autoencoders are equivalent to score matching applied to some density models

Vector Field Learned by a Denoising Autoencoder

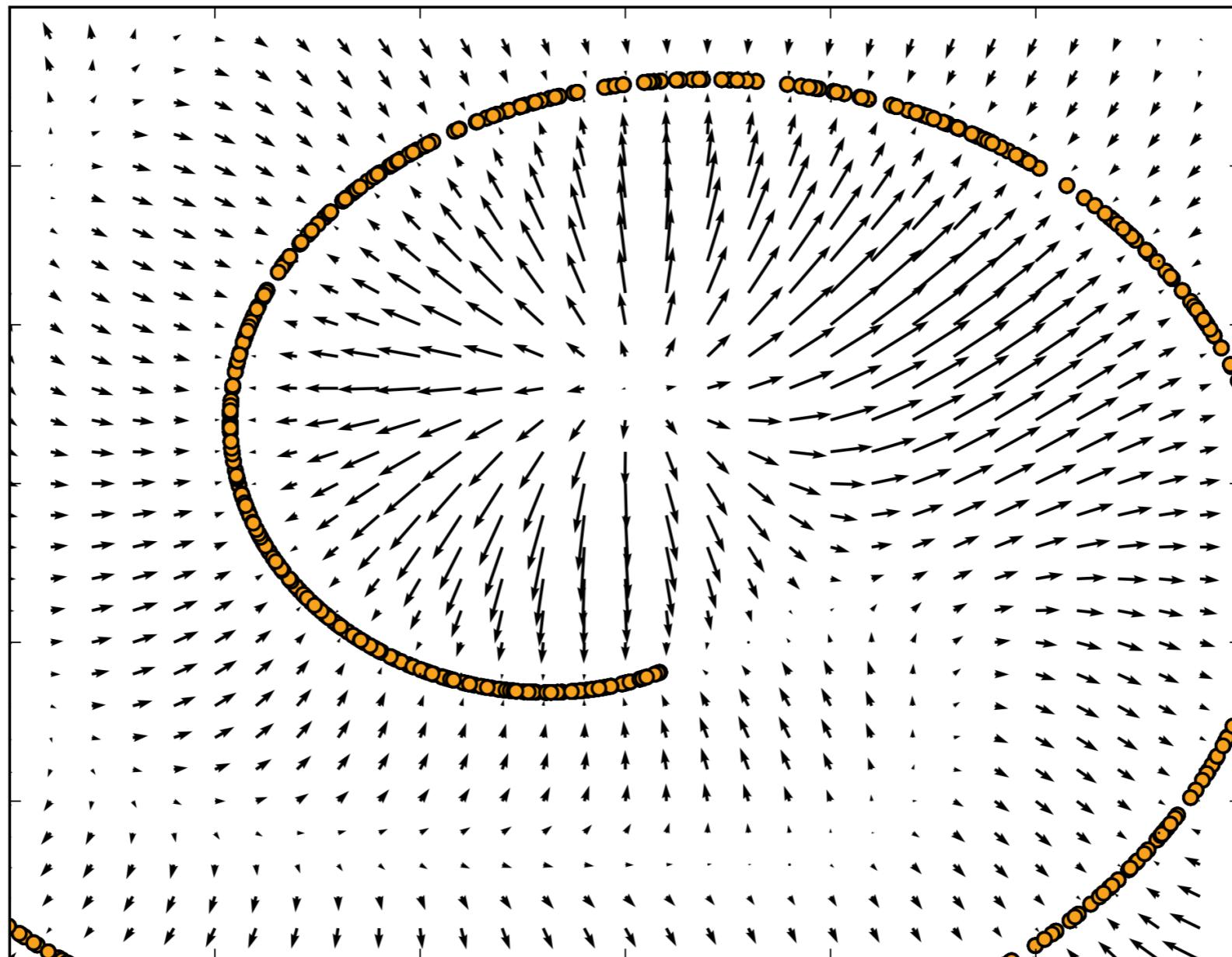


Figure 14.5

Tangent Hyperplane of a Manifold

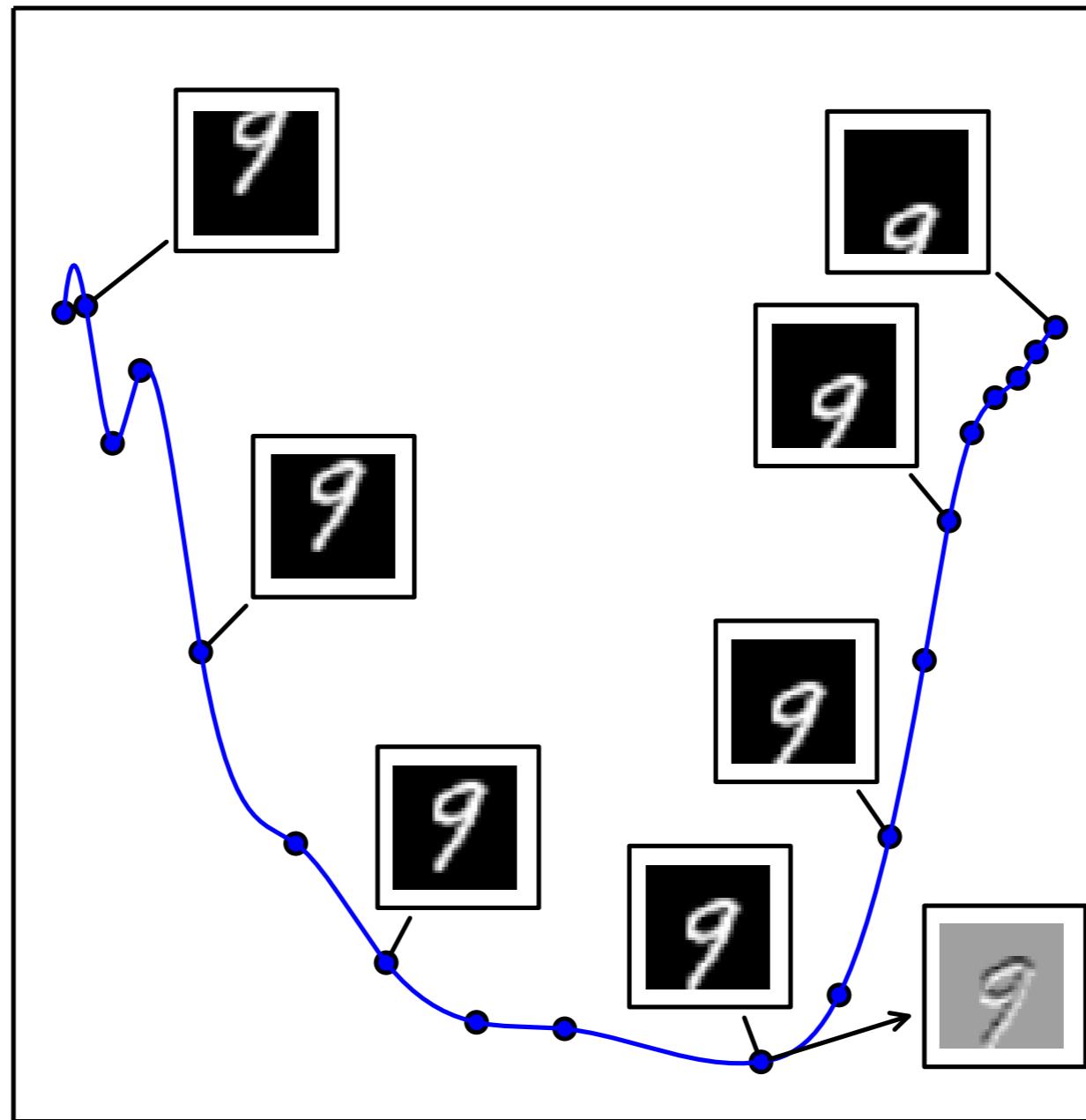


Figure 14.6

Learning a Collection of 0-D Manifolds by Resisting Perturbation

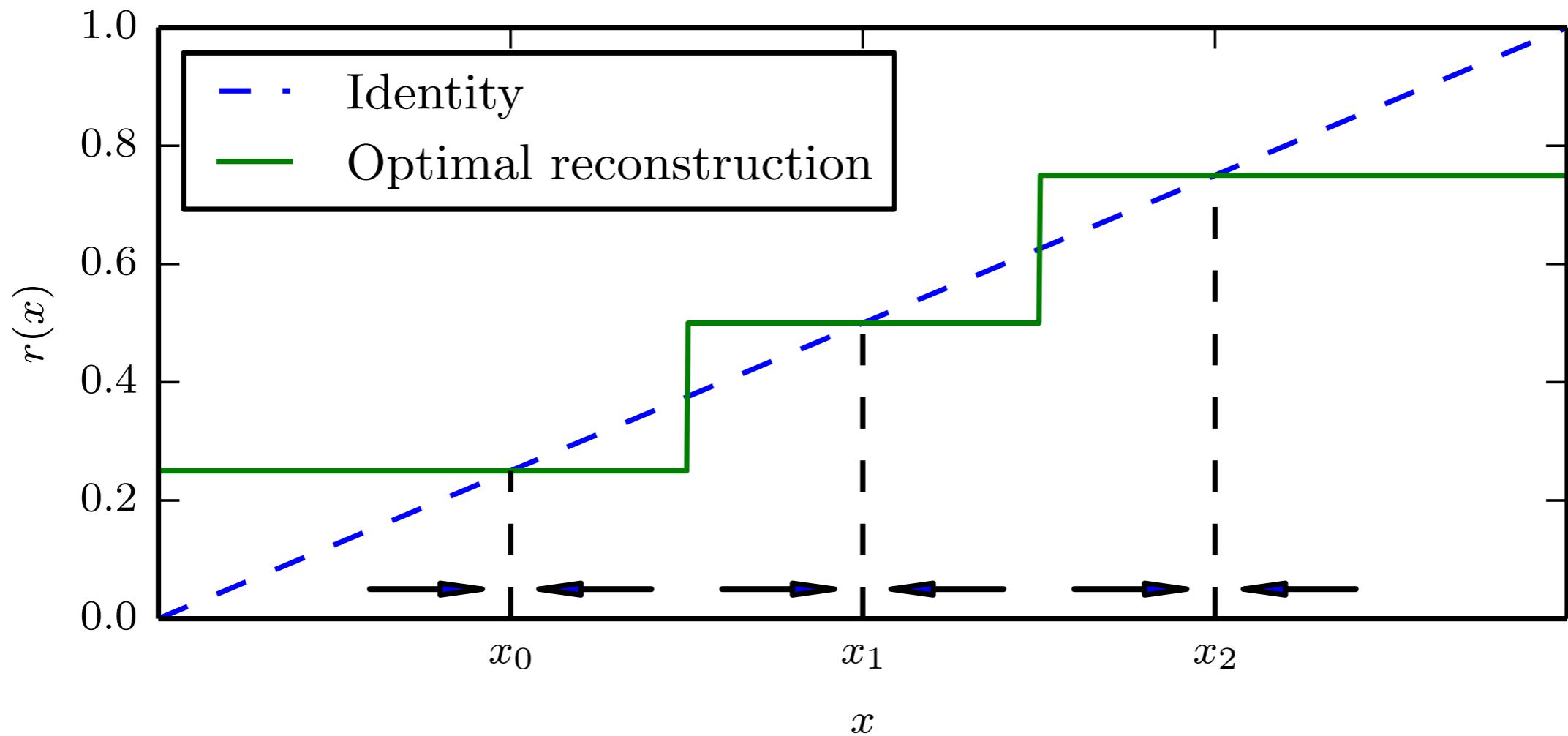


Figure 14.7

Non-Parametric Manifold Learning with Nearest-Neighbor Graphs

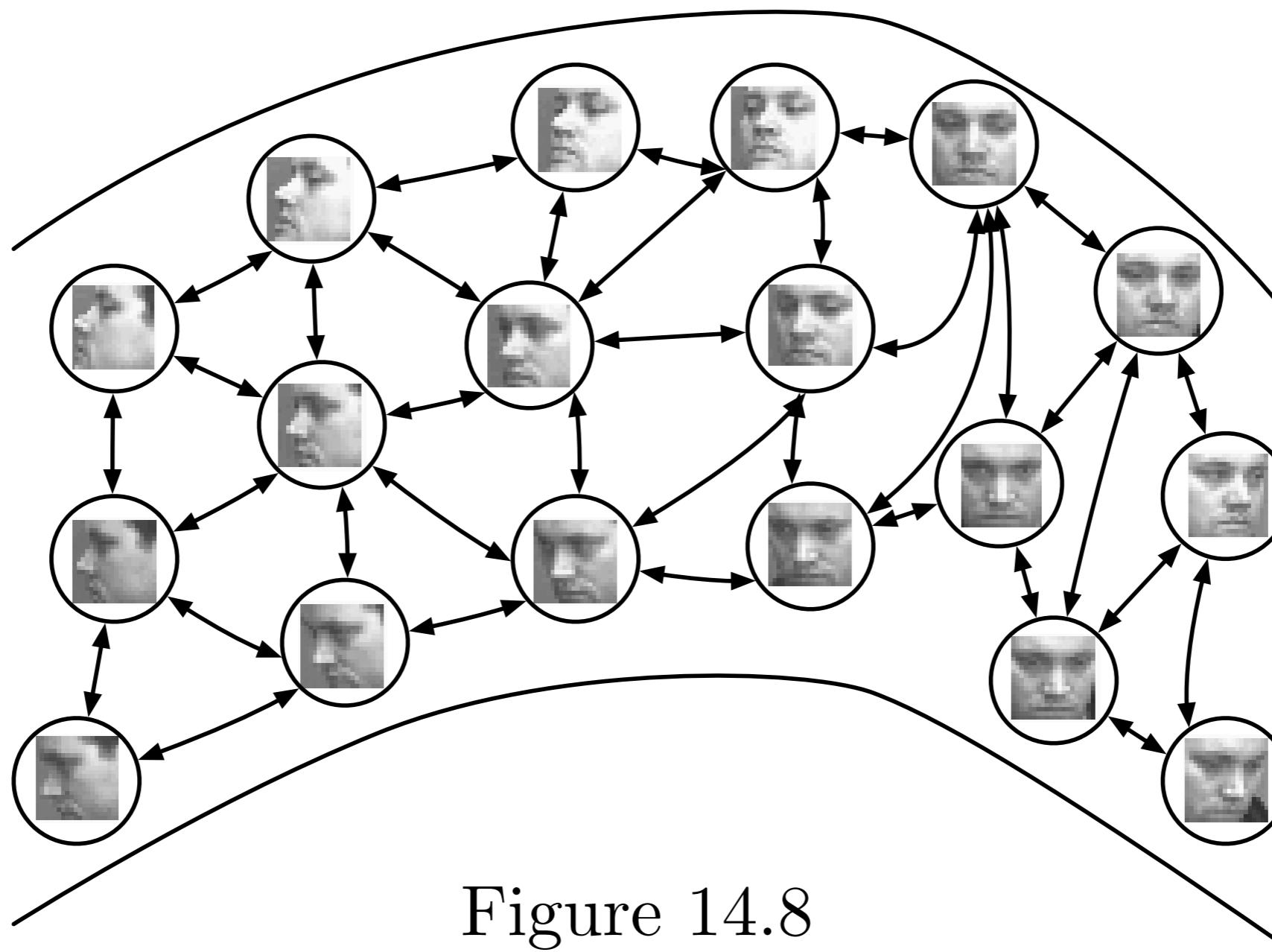


Figure 14.8

Tiling a Manifold with Local Coordinate Systems

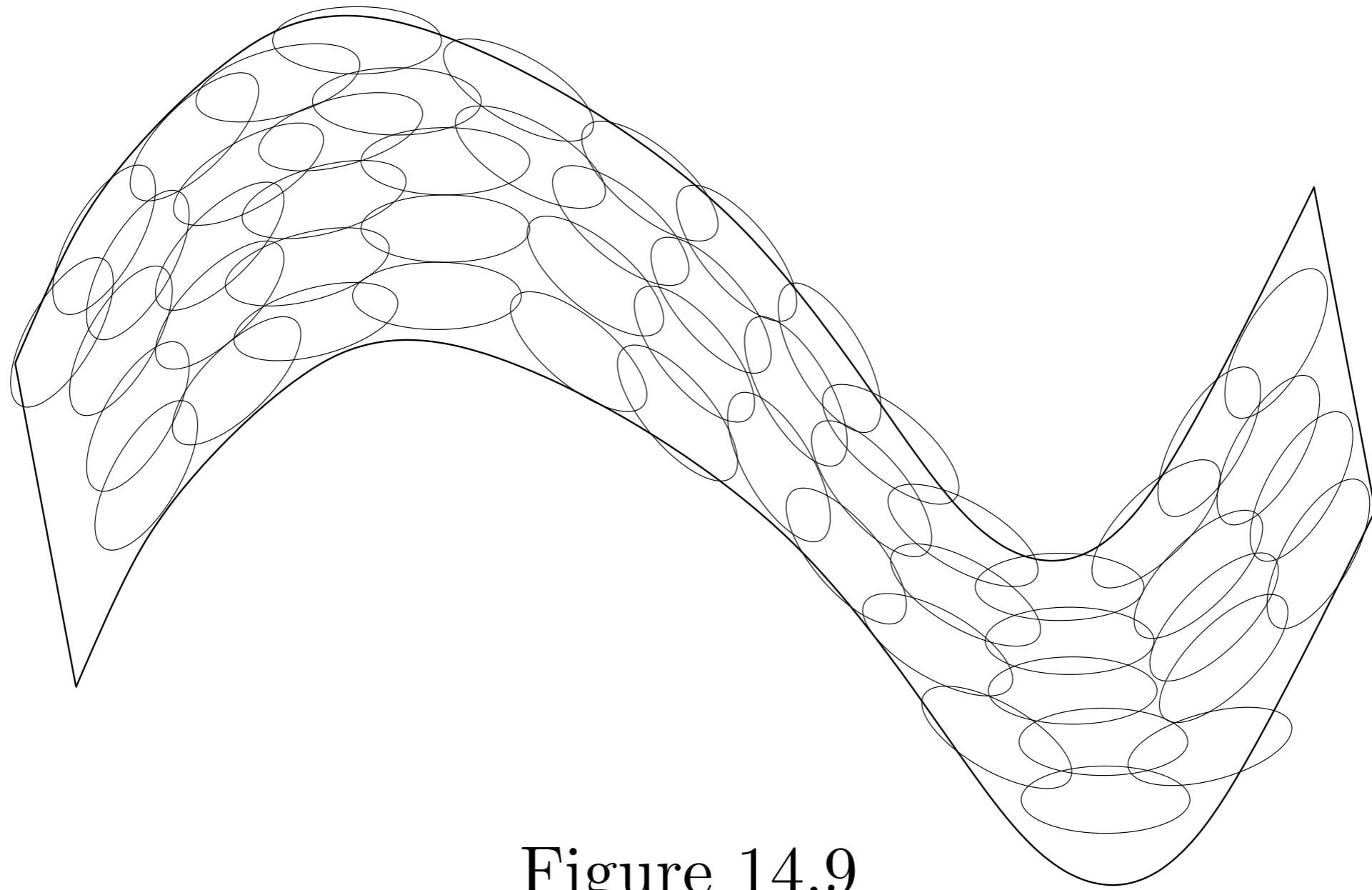


Figure 14.9

Contractive Autoencoders

$$\Omega(h) = \lambda \left\| \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right\|_F^2. \quad (14.18)$$

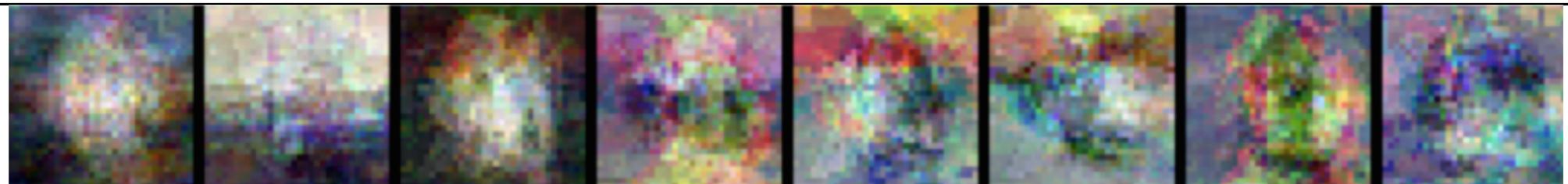
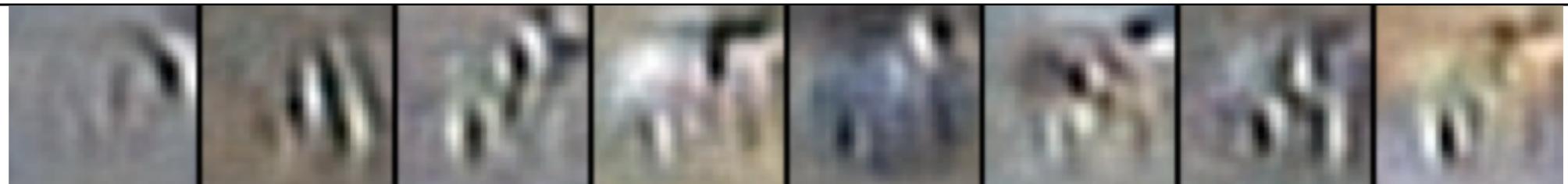
Input point	Tangent vectors
	
	Local PCA (no sharing across regions)
	
	Contractive autoencoder

Figure 14.10