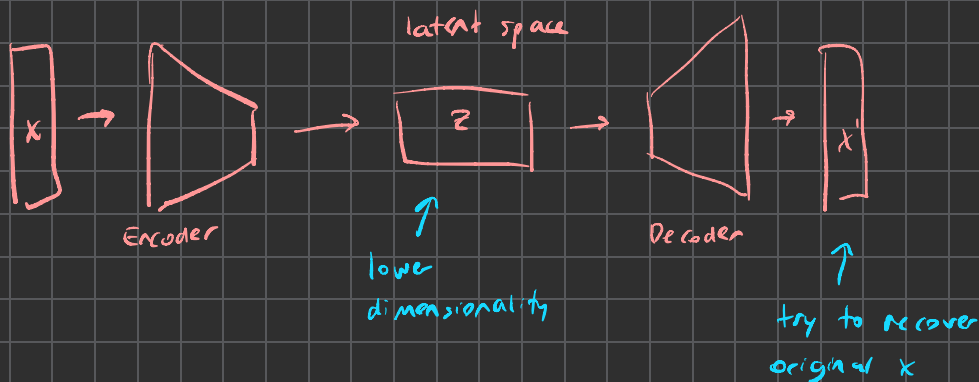


## VAE



- good autoencoder  $\rightarrow$  reconstruct input as close as possible to original input
- good "variational" autoencoder - capture semantic relationship b/A data
  - $\hookrightarrow$  maps  $x$  to  $z$ , but it also learns relational information between different regions in  $z$
  - $\hookrightarrow$  similar  $x$  should take up a similar area of space in  $z$

## Math concepts

Expectation of a random variable:

$$E_x[f(x)] = \int x f(x) dx$$

Chain rule of probability  $P(x, y) = P(x|y)P(y)$

Bayes theorem: 
$$P(x|y) = \frac{P(y|x)P(x)}{P(y)}$$

## Kullback - Leibler divergence (KL-divergence)

$$D_{KL}(P \parallel Q) = \int p(x) \log \left( \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} \right) dx$$

→ a measure of how far apart 2 probability distributions are

→ not symmetric: divergence of  $P$  from  $Q \neq$  divergence of  $Q$  from  $P$

→ always  $\geq 0$ , 0 when 2 distributions are the same

In VAEs, we want to maximize likelihood of our observed data for the best fit model

$$\text{encoder: } q(z|x)$$

$$\text{decoder: } p(x|z)$$

↑ latent space variable

"likelihood" as  $p(x) = \int p(x, z) dz$

since we integrate over  $z$ , this is intractable

$$p(x, z) = p(z|x) p(x)$$

↑  
probability of  
observing both  
at same time

↑  
conditional probability  
of  $z$  given  $x$

we want this →  $p(x) = \frac{p(x, z)}{p(z|x)}$  we don't have this

since we have  $z$  unknown, we need an approximation

$$p_{\theta}(z|x) \approx q_{\phi}(z, x)$$

true posterior                      approximate

log likelihood

$$\log p_{\theta}(x) = \log p_{\theta}(x) \underbrace{\int q_{\phi}(z|x) dz}_{=1 \text{ (integrating over all probabilities of } z \text{)}}$$

$$= \int \log p_{\theta}(x) q_{\phi}(z|x) dz$$

$$= E_{q_{\phi}(z|x)} [\log p_{\theta}(x)]$$

definition of expectation value

$$E[f(z)] = \int f(z) \cdot q(z) dz \leftarrow \text{definition of expectation value}$$

$$\rightarrow = E_{q_{\phi}(z|x)} \left[ \log \frac{p_{\theta}(x, z)}{p_{\theta}(z|x)} \right]$$

apply chain rule of probability

$$= E_{q_{\phi}(z|x)} \left[ \log \frac{p_{\theta}(x, z)}{p_{\theta}(z|x)} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{q_{\phi}(z|x)}{q_{\phi}(z|x)}}_1 \right]$$

multiply by 1

$$\log p(x) = \underbrace{E_{q_{\phi}(z|x)} \left[ \log \frac{p_{\theta}(x, z)}{q_{\phi}(z|x)} \right]}_{\text{ELBO Evidence lower bound}} + \underbrace{E_{q_{\phi}(z|x)} \left[ \log \frac{q_{\phi}(z|x)}{p_{\theta}(z|x)} \right]}_{\text{KL-divergence } \geq 0}$$

$$\log p_{\theta}(x) = \underbrace{\mathbb{E}_{q_{\phi}(z|x)} [\log p_{\theta}(x|z)]}_{\text{maximizing reconstruction likelihood of decoder}} - \underbrace{D_{KL}[q_{\phi}(z|x) \parallel p_{\theta}(z)]}_{\text{KL divergence}}$$