变分推断与变分自编码器

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本文主要介绍变分自编码器(Variational Auto-Encoder, VAE)及其推导过程,但变分自编码器涉及一些概率统计的基础知识,因此为了更好地理解变分自编码器,首先介绍变分推断(Variational Inference)与期望最大化(Expectation-Maximization, EM)算法,进而介绍变分自编码器,并给出另一种理解方法(参考文献[3])。

1. 变分推断

> 参数估计

极大似然估计

- · 根据样本所提供的信息,对总体分布中的未知参数θ进行估值
- > 贝叶斯估计

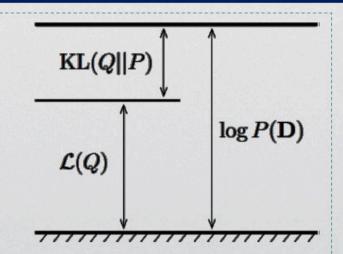
$$p(\theta \mid X) = \frac{p(X \mid \theta)p(\theta)}{p(X)} = \frac{p(X \mid \theta)p(\theta)}{\int p(X, \theta)d\theta}$$

最大后验估计

- ▶ 贝叶斯估计中分母p(X)往往很难求,于是找一个简单的函数 $q(\theta) \approx p(\theta | X)$
- ightharpoonup 如何评价q(θ)与p(θ|X)之间的近似程度呢? ——Kullback-Leibler散度
- 目标函数: min KL(q(θ)||p(θ|X))

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$$KL(q \parallel p) = \int q(\theta) \ln \frac{q(\theta)}{p(\theta \mid X)} d\theta$$
$$= \int q(\theta) \ln \frac{q(\theta)}{p(X, \theta)} d\theta + \ln p(X)$$





$$\ln p(X) = KL(q \parallel p) + \int q(\theta) \ln \frac{p(X,\theta)}{q(\theta)} d\theta = KL(q \parallel p) + L(q)$$

- ightharpoonup ln p(X)=KL(q||p)+L(q),而ln p(X)是与 θ 无关的常量,不变。
- Arr min $KL(q||p) \Leftrightarrow max L(q)$,变分贝叶斯学习通过q(θ)的迭代实现L(q)的最大化

$$\max L(q) = \int q(\theta) \ln p(X, \theta) d\theta - \int q(\theta) \ln q(\theta) d\theta$$

▶平均场理论

• 根据平均场理论,变分分布 $q(\theta)$ 可以因式分解为M个互不相交的部分

$$q(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{M} q_i(\theta_i)$$

$$\max L(q) = \int q \ln p(X, \theta) d\theta - \int q \ln q d\theta = \int q_j \left\{ \int \ln p(X, \theta) \prod_{i \neq j} q_i d\theta_i \right\} d\theta_j - \int q_j \ln q_j d\theta_j + c$$

$$= \int q_j \ln \tilde{p}(X, \theta_j) d\theta_j - \int q_j \ln q_j d\theta_j + c = -KL(q_j || \tilde{p}(X, \theta_j)) + c$$

$$\sharp + \ln \tilde{p}(X, \theta_j) = E_{i \neq j} [\ln p(X, \theta)] + c = \int \ln p(X, \theta) \prod_{i \neq j} q_i d\theta_i + c$$

$$q_j = \tilde{p}(X, \theta_j), L(q)$$
 最大 $\therefore \ln q_j^* = \ln \tilde{p}(X, \theta_j) = E_{i \neq j} [\ln p(X, \theta)] + c$

$$q_{j}^{*}(\theta_{j}) = \frac{\exp(E_{i\neq j}[\ln p(X,\theta)])}{\int \exp(E_{i\neq j}[\ln p(X,\theta)])d\theta_{j}}$$

▶EM算法

$$\ln p(X;\theta) = KL(q(Z) \parallel p(Z \mid X;\theta)) + \int q(Z) \ln \frac{p(X,Z;\theta)}{q(Z)} dZ$$
$$= KL(q(Z) \parallel p(Z \mid X;\theta)) + L(q,X;\theta)$$

• E-step: 固定θ, 求q(Z)

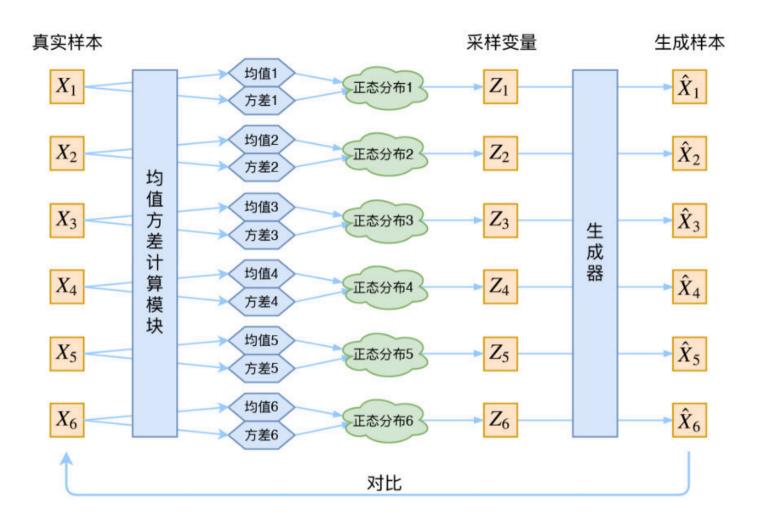
$$q_{t+1}(Z) = \arg\max_{q} L(q, X; \theta_t)$$

- ✓ 若 $p(Z|X; \theta)$ 好求,则 $q(Z)=p(Z|X; \theta)$
- ✓ 否则,用变分推断近似估计q(Z)
- M-step: 固定q(Z), 求θ

$$\theta_{t+1} = \arg\max_{\theta} L(q_{t+1}, X; \theta)$$

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2. 变分自编码器

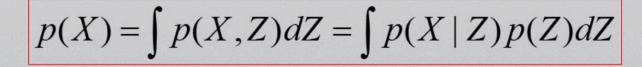


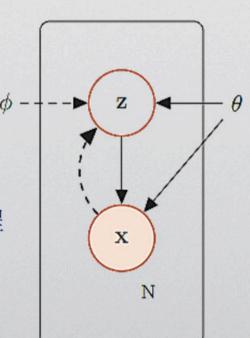
• 深度生成模型

- 就是利用神经网络来建模条件分布p(x|z;θ)。
- 对抗生成式网络(Generative Adversarial Network,GAN)
- 变分自编码器(Variational Autoencoder, VAE)

• 生成模型

- 指一系列用于随机生成可观测数据的模型。生成数据x的过程可以分为两步进行:
- 根据隐变量的先验分布p(z;θ)进行采样,得到样本z;
- 根据条件分布 $p(x|z;\theta)$ 进行采样,得到x。





 $\mathrm{KL}(Q||P)$

 $\mathcal{L}(Q)$

· 给定一个样本x, 其对数边际似然log p(x;θ)可以分解为

$$\log p(\mathbf{x}; \theta) = \int q(z; \phi) \log \frac{p(\mathbf{x}, z; \theta)}{q(z; \phi)} dz - \int q(z; \phi) \log \frac{p(z \mid \mathbf{x}; \theta)}{q(z; \phi)} dz$$

$$= L(q, \mathbf{x}; \theta, \phi) + KL(q(z; \phi) \parallel p(z \mid \mathbf{x}; \theta))$$

$$= E_{z \sim q(z; \phi)} \left[\log \frac{p(\mathbf{x}, z; \theta)}{q(z; \phi)} \right] + KL(q(z; \phi) \parallel p(z \mid \mathbf{x}; \theta))$$

$$= E_{z \sim q(z; \phi)} \left[\log \frac{p(\mathbf{x} \mid z; \theta)p(z; \theta)}{q(z; \phi)} \right] + KL(q(z; \phi) \parallel p(z \mid \mathbf{x}; \theta))$$

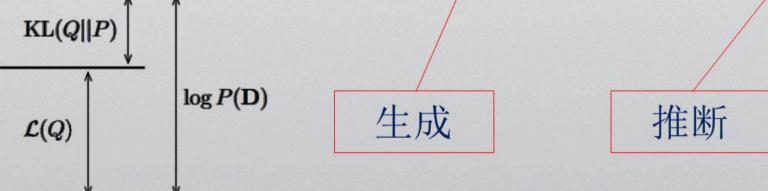
$$\log P(\mathbf{D})$$

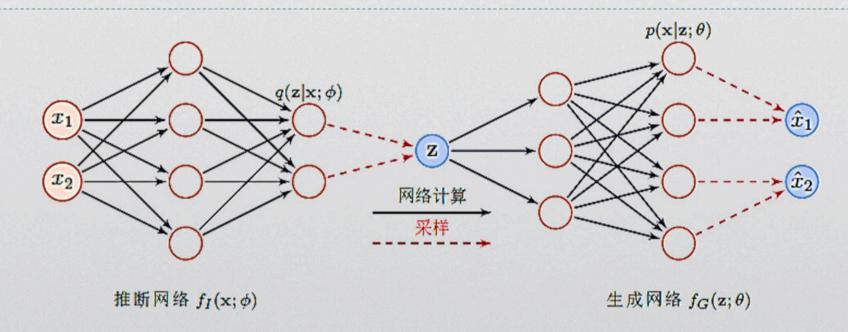
• 变分自编码器目标函数:

$$\max_{\theta,\phi} L(q, \boldsymbol{x}; \theta, \phi)$$

$$= E_{z \sim q(z;\phi)} \left[\log \frac{p(\mathbf{x} \mid \mathbf{z}; \theta) p(\mathbf{z}; \theta)}{q(\mathbf{z}; \phi)} \right]$$

$$= E_{z \sim q(z \mid \mathbf{x}; \phi)} \left[\log p(\mathbf{x} \mid \mathbf{z}; \theta) \right] - KL(q(\mathbf{z} \mid \mathbf{x}; \phi) \parallel p(\mathbf{z}; \theta))$$





- 变分自编码器的模型结构可以分为两个部分:
 - ✓ 寻找后验分布p(z|x;θ)的变分近似q(z|x;φ*)(即: q(z;φ*));
 - 变分推断: 用简单的分布q去近似复杂的分布p(z|x;θ)
 - ✓ 在已知 $q(z|x;\phi*)$ 的情况下,估计更好的生成 $p(x|z;\theta)$ 。

- 变分自编码器的模型结构分为两个部分:
 - ✓ 推断网络: q(z|x;φ)尽可能接近p(z|x;θ) (不用平均场理论, 而是直接假设分布, 用神经网络训练参数)

$$\phi^* = \underset{\phi}{\operatorname{arg\,min}} KL(q(\boldsymbol{z} \mid \boldsymbol{x}; \phi) || p(\boldsymbol{z} \mid \boldsymbol{x}; \theta)) = \underset{\phi}{\operatorname{arg\,max}} L(q, \boldsymbol{x}; \theta, \phi)$$
$$q(\boldsymbol{z} \mid \boldsymbol{x}; \phi) = \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{z}; \boldsymbol{\mu}_I, \sigma_I^2 \boldsymbol{I})$$

$$h = \sigma(W^{(1)}x + b^{(1)}), \mu_I = W^{(2)}h + b^{(2)}, \sigma_I = softplus(W^{(3)}h + b^{(3)})$$

✓ 生成网络: $p(x, z; \theta) = p(x|z; \theta)p(z; \theta)$

$$\theta^* = \operatorname*{argmax}_{\theta} L(q, \mathbf{x}; \theta, \phi)$$

$$p(z;\theta) = \mathcal{N}(z;0,I)$$

✓ 总体目标函数:

$$\max_{\theta, \phi} L(q, \mathbf{x}; \theta, \phi) = \max_{\theta, \phi} E_{\mathbf{z} \sim q(\mathbf{z}; \phi)} \left[\log \frac{p(\mathbf{x} \mid \mathbf{z}; \theta) p(\mathbf{z}; \theta)}{q(\mathbf{z}; \phi)} \right]$$

$$= \max_{\theta, \phi} E_{z \sim q(z|x;\phi)} \left[\log p(x|z;\theta) \right] - KL(q(z|x;\phi) || p(z;\theta))$$

• 总体目标函数:

$$\max_{\theta,\phi} L(q, \boldsymbol{x}; \theta, \phi) = E_{\boldsymbol{z} \sim q(\boldsymbol{z}|\boldsymbol{x}; \phi)} \left[\log p(\boldsymbol{x} \mid \boldsymbol{z}; \theta) \right] - KL(q(\boldsymbol{z} \mid \boldsymbol{x}; \phi) \parallel p(\boldsymbol{z}; \theta))$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \log p(\boldsymbol{x} \mid \boldsymbol{z}^{(k)}; \theta) - KL(q(\boldsymbol{z} \mid \boldsymbol{x}; \phi) \parallel p(\boldsymbol{z}; \theta))$$

$$\stackrel{(2)}{=} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left(\frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \log p(\boldsymbol{x}^{(n)} \mid \boldsymbol{z}^{(n,k)}; \theta) - KL(q(\boldsymbol{z} \mid \boldsymbol{x}^{(n)}; \phi) \parallel N(\boldsymbol{z}; \boldsymbol{0}, \boldsymbol{I})) \right)$$

(1): 对于样本x, 根据q(z|x; ♦) 采集K个z, 1≤k≤K

(2): $p(z;\theta) = \mathcal{N}(z;\mathbf{0},I)$

• 总体目标函数:

$$\max_{\theta,\phi} L(q, \boldsymbol{x}; \theta, \phi) = \max_{\theta,\phi} E_{\boldsymbol{z} \sim q(\boldsymbol{z}|\boldsymbol{x}; \phi)} \left[\log p(\boldsymbol{x} \mid \boldsymbol{z}; \theta) \right] - KL(q(\boldsymbol{z} \mid \boldsymbol{x}; \phi) || p(\boldsymbol{z}; \theta))$$

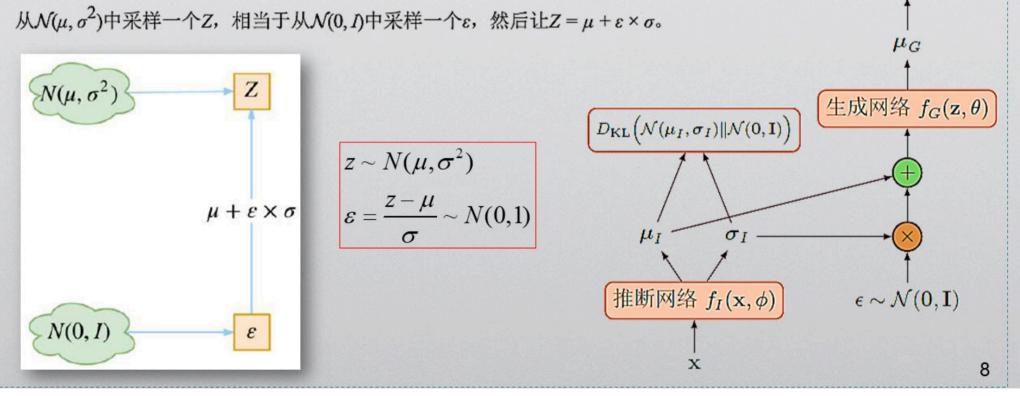
$$\max_{\theta,\phi} - \|\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_G\|^2 - KL(N(\boldsymbol{\mu}_I, \boldsymbol{\sigma}_I) \| N(\boldsymbol{0}, \boldsymbol{I}))$$

$$\max_{\theta,\phi} x \log(\mu_G) + (1-x) \log(1-\mu_G) - KL(N(\mu_I,\sigma_I) || N(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I}))$$

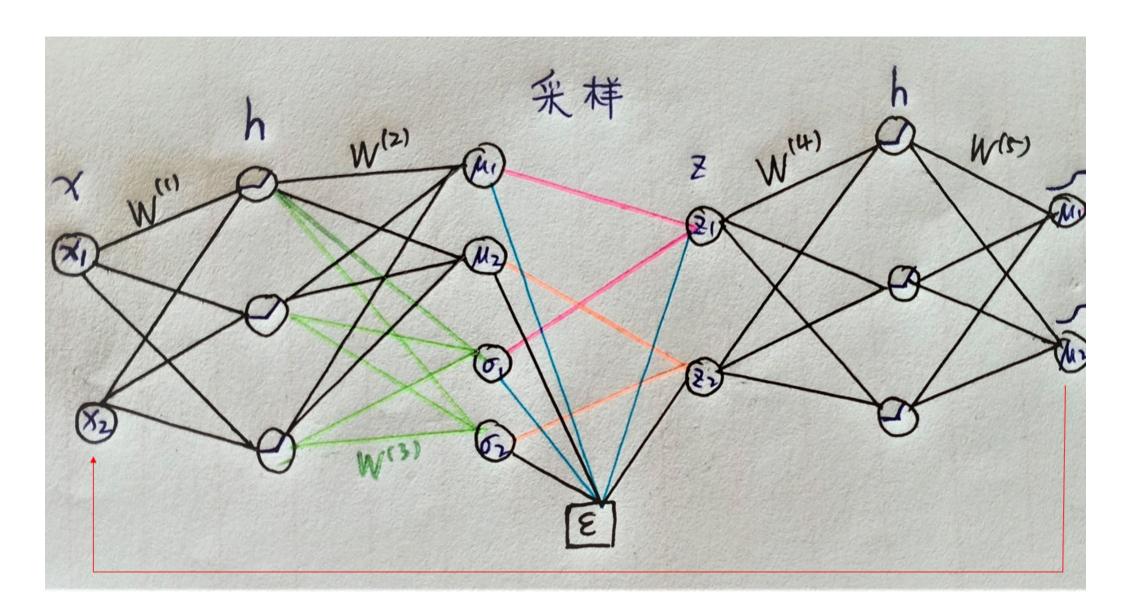
- · 分布q(z|x, ф)依赖于参数 ф, 采样无法刻画z与 ф函数关系, 无法求导
- 重参数化(reparameterization)是实现通过随机变量实现反向传播的一种

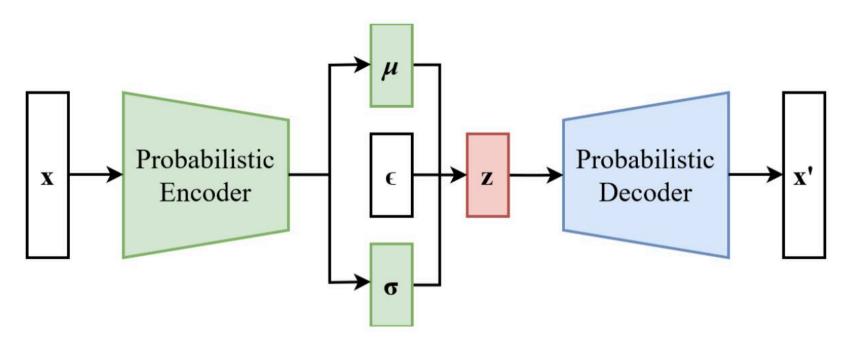
 $\|\mathbf{x} - \mu_G\|^2$

重要手段。将采样关系->函数关系。



代码里z是这样的来的: \$z \sim \mu +\varepsilon {{e}^{0.5\ln ({{\sigma }^{2}})}}=\mu +\varepsilon \sigma \$





3. 变分自编码器另一种理解——直面联合分布

概率论基础知识

$$E(x) = \int xp(x)dx = c, x \sim p(x)$$

$$E(f(x,\xi)) = \int f(x,\xi)p(x)dx = g(\xi), x \sim p(x)$$

$$E(f(x)) = \int f(x) \cdot p(x)dx = c, x \sim p(x)$$

$$\int p(z \mid x)dz = 1$$

变分自编码器另一种理解

• 变分自编码器另一种理解——直面联合分布

$$p(X) = \int p(X,Z)dZ = \int p(X|Z)p(Z)dZ$$

$$q(X) = \int q(X,Z)dZ = \int q(X|Z)q(Z)dZ$$

✓ $\exists q(X) \approx p(X) \Leftrightarrow q(X,Z) \approx p(X,Z)$

$$KL(q(x,z)||p(x,z)) = \iint q(x,z) \log \frac{q(x,z)}{p(x,z)} dz dx$$

$$= \int q(x) \left[\int q(z \mid x) \log \frac{q(x)q(z \mid x)}{p(x,z)} dz \right] dx = E_{x \sim q(x)} \left[\int q(z \mid x) \log \frac{q(x)q(z \mid x)}{p(x,z)} dz \right]$$

$$= E_{x \sim q(x)} \left\{ \int \left[q(z \mid x) \log q(x) + q(z \mid x) \log \frac{q(z \mid x)}{p(x, z)} \right] dz \right\}$$

•

变分自编码器另一种理解

$$KL(q(x,z) || p(x,z)) = E_{x \sim q(x)} \left[\int q(z | x) \log \frac{q(z | x)}{p(x,z)} dz \right] + c$$

$$= E_{x \sim q(x)} \left[\int q(z | x) \log \frac{q(z | x)}{p(x | z) p(z)} dz \right] + c$$

$$= E_{x \sim q(x)} \left[-\int q(z | x) \log p(x | z) dz + \int q(z | x) \log \frac{q(z | x)}{p(z)} dz \right] + c$$

$$= E_{x \sim q(x)} \left[E_{z \sim q(z | x)} \left[-\log p(x | z) \right] + E_{z \sim q(z | x)} \left[\log \frac{q(z | x)}{p(z)} \right] \right] + c$$

$$= E_{x \sim q(x)} \left[E_{z \sim q(z | x)} \left[-\log p(x | z) \right] + KL(q(z | x) || p(z)) \right] + c$$
VAE Note that the proof of the proof

KL(q(x, z)||p(x, z))等价于VAE的损失函数

4. KL散度公式推导

\mathcal{K} L散度公式推导

 $KL(N(\mu,\sigma)||N(0,I))$

$$= \int f(x; \mu, \sigma^2) \log \left(\frac{e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}} \right) dx = \int f(x; \mu, \sigma^2) \log \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma^2}} e^{\frac{x^2 - \frac{(x-\mu)^2}{\sigma^2}}{2}} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int f(x; \mu, \sigma^2) \left(-\log \sigma^2 + x^2 - \frac{(x - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\log \sigma^2 + \mu^2 + \sigma^2 - 1 \right)$$

(1) 用到了正态分布的二阶矩公式,详见下一页

XL散度公式推导

5. 参考文献

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