Autoencoders and Denoising Autoencoders

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Multilayer NN

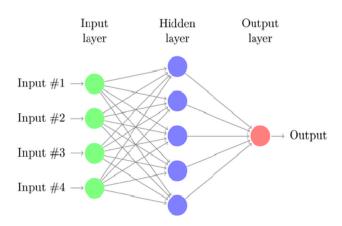


Figure: Generic Neural Network

Multilayer NN

- ▶ We have labelled training examples
- ► Train the network to minimize output error (predicted vs real)
- ▶ i.e. Supervised training

- ▶ We don't have training labels, just a dataset, unsupervised?
- ▶ What if we use the input as the labels
- Network tries to reconstruct the input, self-supervised?

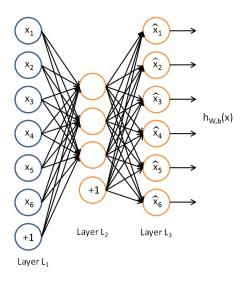


Figure: A simple autoencoder

- ► Trying to learn an approximation to the identity function
- ▶ Identity function: f(x) = x
- ► Seems trivial, why do we care?

- We can learn some interesting things from intermediate representations
- ► What if the number units in hidden layer are smaller than input?
- What if the number of units in hidden layer are larger than input?

- We can learn some interesting things from intermediate representations
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- Can stack individual autoencoders to create a stacked deep autoencoder
- Yield better insights for large data
- ► Layerwise pre-training

- ► Application to NLP: Word embeddings, Machine translation, Document clustering etc.
- ► Generic: Dimensionality reduction, Compression, Anomaly detection, pretraining etc.
- ► Image: Inpainting

- Same as a generic autoencoder
- Input is corrupted
- Reconstruction is based on non-corrupted data

```
721047236472104
149691596414969
069010690106901
597848978459784
966549665 96654
```

Figure: Denoising example

- ► Force the hidden layer to learn more robust features about the input while dealing with the noise/corruption
- ▶ i.e. not just an identity function
- Denoising autoencoder is a stochastic version of autoencoder

- Tries to simultaneously encode the input and remove noise
- Noise is added stochastically at the input layer
- Different angles to understand the working of denoising autoencoder (manifold perspective, information theoretic, generative etc.)

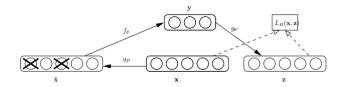


Figure: Denoising autoencoder

- Robust representation: Learns from multiple input data representations
- ► To predict any subset of variables from the rest is a sufficient condition for completely capturing the joint distribution between a set of variables

- ► Application to imaging: Denoising/completion
- ▶ Also can do most of the stuff an autoencoder can

Autoencoder/denoising autoencoder

- Generic design
- ► Can be constructed with any type of NN (CNN, RNN etc.)

References I



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