

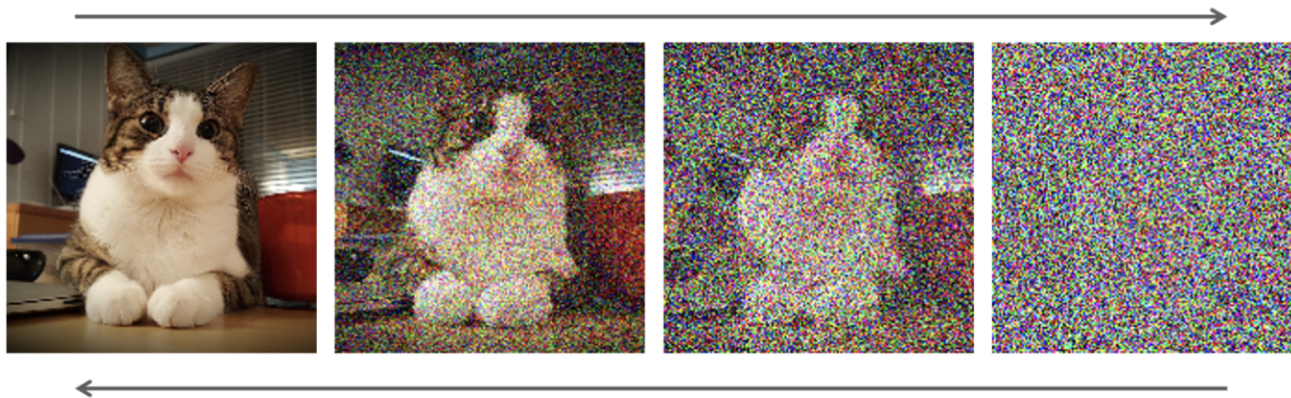
TTIC 31230, Fundamentals of Deep Learning

David McAllester, Autumn 2022

Markovian VAEs

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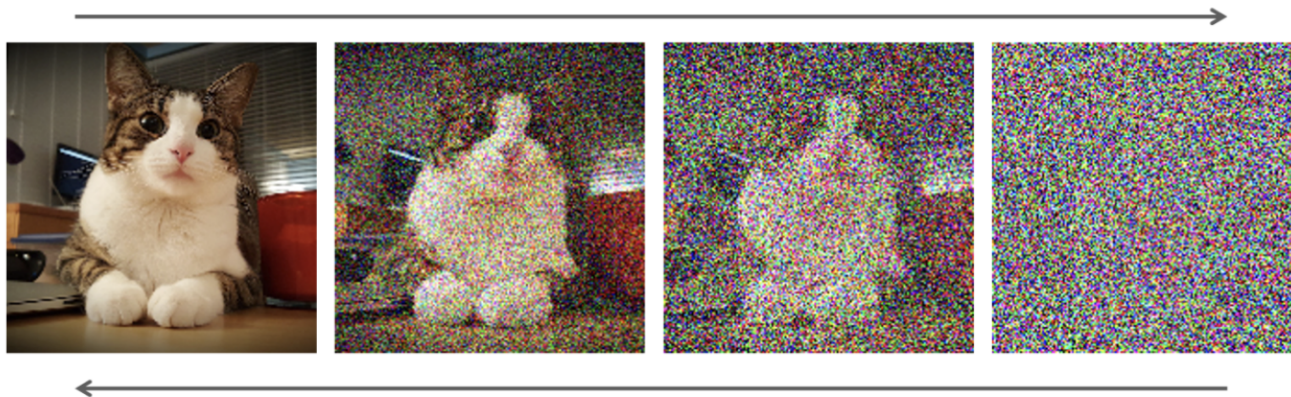
A diffusion models computes and inverts a sequence



So does an autoregressive language model

[Sally talked to John] $\xleftrightarrow{\quad} \xleftarrow{\quad}$ [Sally talked to] $\xleftrightarrow{\quad} \xleftarrow{\quad}$ [Sally talked] $\xleftrightarrow{\quad} \xleftarrow{\quad}$ [Sally]

Markovian VAEs



[Sally talked to John] $\overset{\rightarrow}{\leftarrow}$ [Sally talked to] $\overset{\rightarrow}{\leftarrow}$ [Sally talked] $\overset{\rightarrow}{\leftarrow}$ [Sally]

$$y \overset{\rightarrow}{\leftarrow} z_1 \overset{\rightarrow}{\leftarrow} \dots \overset{\rightarrow}{\leftarrow} z_N$$

Markovian VAEs

$$y \overset{\rightarrow}{\leftarrow} z_1 \overset{\rightarrow}{\leftarrow} \dots \overset{\rightarrow}{\leftarrow} z_N$$

Encoder: $\text{Pop}(y)$, $P_{\text{enc}}(z_1|y)$, and $P_{\text{enc}}(z_{\ell+1}|z_\ell)$.

Generator: $P_{\text{pri}}(z_N)$, $P_{\text{gen}}(z_{\ell-1}|z_\ell)$, $P_{\text{gen}}(y|z_1)$.

The encoder and the decoder define distributions $P_{\text{enc}}(y, \dots, z_N)$ and $P_{\text{gen}}(y, \dots, z_N)$ respectively.

VAE Review

A variational autoencoder (VAE) has only y and z .

$$P_{\text{enc}}(y, z) = P_{\text{pop}}(y)P_{\text{enc}}(z|y)$$

$$P_{\text{gen}}(y, z) = P_{\text{pri}}(z)P_{\text{gen}}(y|z)$$

The Single Layer ELBO

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{Pop}}(y) &= E_{\text{enc}} \left[-\ln \frac{P_{\text{enc}}(y) P_{\text{enc}}(z|y)}{P_{\text{enc}}(z|y)} \right] \\ &= E_{\text{enc}} \left[-\ln \frac{P_{\text{enc}}(z) P_{\text{enc}}(y|z)}{P_{\text{enc}}(z|y)} \right] \\ &\stackrel{\textcolor{red}{\leq}}{=} E_{\text{enc}} \left[-\ln \frac{P_{\text{gen}}(z) P_{\text{gen}}(y|z)}{P_{\text{enc}}(z|y)} \right] \quad \text{cross-entropy bounds entropy} \\ &= E_{\text{enc}} \left[KL(P_{\text{enc}}(z|y), P_{\text{gen}}(z)) + E_{\text{enc}}[-\ln P_{\text{gen}}(y|z)] \right] \end{aligned}$$

The Markovian ELBO

$$\begin{aligned}
H(y) &= E_{\text{enc}} \left[-\ln \frac{P_{\text{enc}}(y) P_{\text{enc}}(z_1, \dots, z_N | y)}{P_{\text{enc}}(z_1, \dots, z_N | y)} \right] \\
&= E_{\text{enc}} \left[-\ln \frac{P_{\text{enc}}(y|z_1) P_{\text{enc}}(z_1|z_2) \cdots P_{\text{enc}}(z_{N-1}|z_N) P_{\text{enc}}(z_N)}{P_{\text{enc}}(z_1|z_2, y) \cdots P_{\text{enc}}(z_{N-1}|z_N, y) P_{\text{enc}}(z_N|y)} \right] \\
&\leq E_{\text{enc}} \left[-\ln \frac{P_{\text{gen}}(y|z_1) P_{\text{gen}}(z_1|z_2) \cdots P_{\text{gen}}(z_{N-1}|z_N) P_{\text{gen}}(z_N)}{P_{\text{enc}}(z_1|z_2, y) \cdots P_{\text{enc}}(z_{N-1}|z_N, y) P_{\text{enc}}(z_N|y)} \right] \\
&= \begin{cases} E_{\text{enc}} [-\ln P_{\text{gen}}(y|z_1)] \\ + \sum_{i=2}^N E_{\text{enc}} KL(P_{\text{enc}}(z_{i-1}|z_i, y), P_{\text{gen}}(z_{i-1}|z_i)) \\ + E_{\text{enc}} KL(P_{\text{enc}}(Z_N|y), p_{\text{gen}}(Z_N)) \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

END