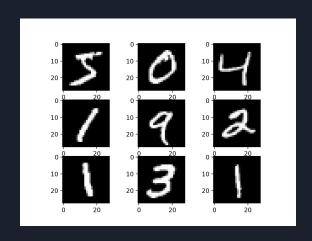
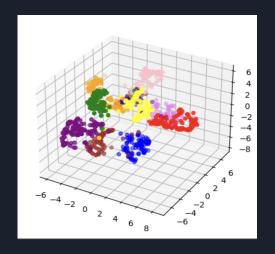
Explorations in Latent Space

Michael Murphy

Goals

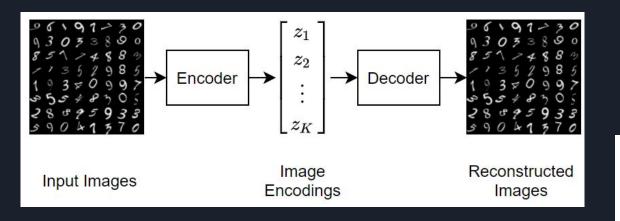
- Last Summer I learned PCA w/ Libby
- This summer my goals were:
 - Reimplement PCA as a linear AE
 - Improve performance by constructing nonlinear AE
 - Become familiar with Jax and related libraries
 - Explore the question: what factors influence the structure of a representation?





Linear Autoencoder

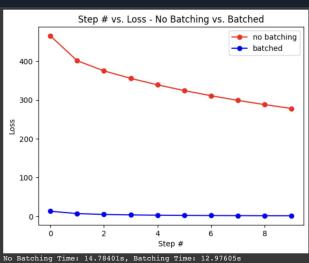
- 1. Transform 728d image vector (28x28) into 10d subspace (encode) and then back into 728d (decode) via matrix multiplication
- 2. Evaluate accuracy by comparing reconstructed image to original (MSE Loss Objective Function)
- 3. Optimize parameters (initialized as random matrices) by performing gradient descent on loss function

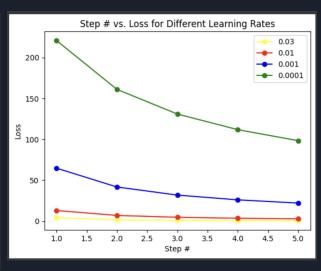


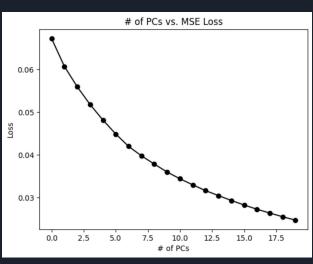
$$MSE = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

What Affects Performance of Linear AE?

- Number of steps
- **Batching (Stochastic Gradient Descent)**
- Learning rate
- # of Latent Dimensions

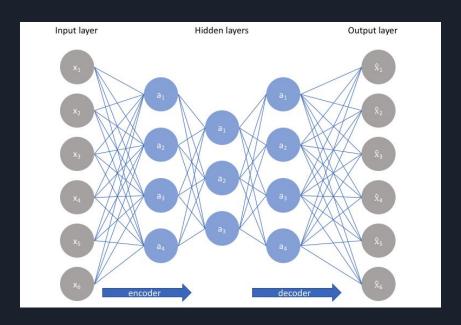


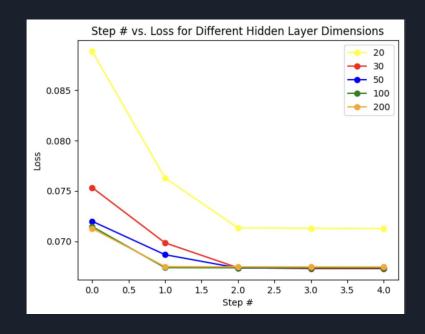




Nonlinear AE

- Same idea as linear AE, but contains "hidden layers" that perform nonlinear transformations (relu, tanh)
- Can capture more complex patterns in the data
- Number and size of hidden layer(s) affects performance





Linear AE vs. Nonlinear AE vs. PCA Loss

- PCA performance is equivalent to the best possible linear AE

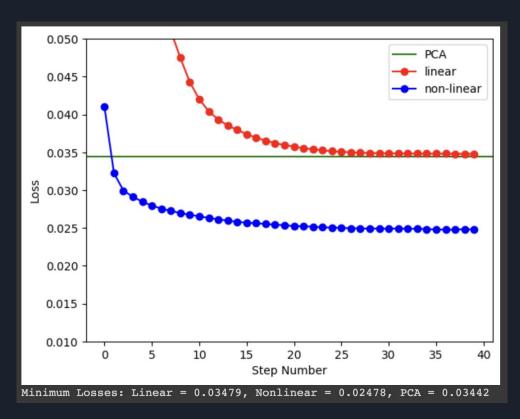
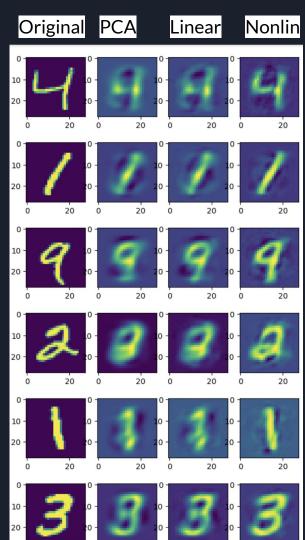
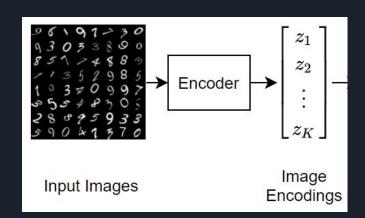


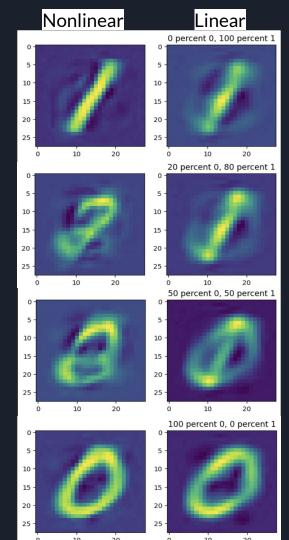
Image Reconstruction



Interpolation

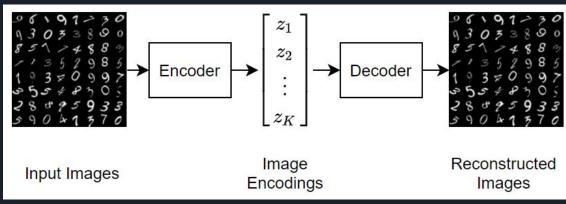
- Can we decode a combination of the z vectors for 2 different digits to yield an image that is a mix of the 2 digits?
- Linear AE just crossfades between the 2 digits
- Nonlinear AE decodes interesting digit-like images

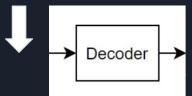




Supervised AE

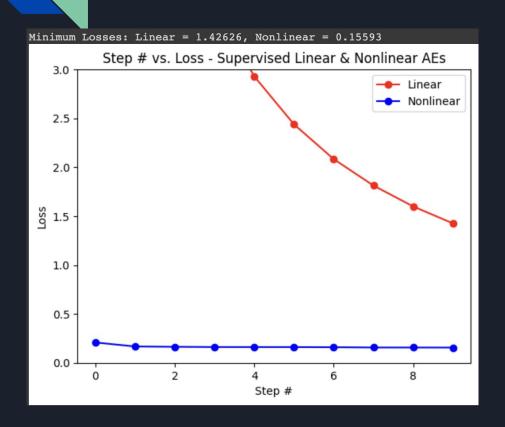
- Can the model learn to reconstruct the image AND classify its digit from a lower dimensional representation?
- New objective function to optimize (once again with SGD):
 Reconstruction Loss AND Classification Loss





Digit Classification (i.e. 3, 7)

Linear vs. Nonlinear Supervised AE



```
def accuracy(data, labs, params, end):
    correct = 0.
    for i in range(end):
        z = data[i] @ params[0] + params[1]
        y_hat = z @ params[4] + params[5]

    pred = jnp.where(y_hat == max(y_hat))[0][0]
    real = jnp.where(labs[i] == max(labs[i]))[0][0]

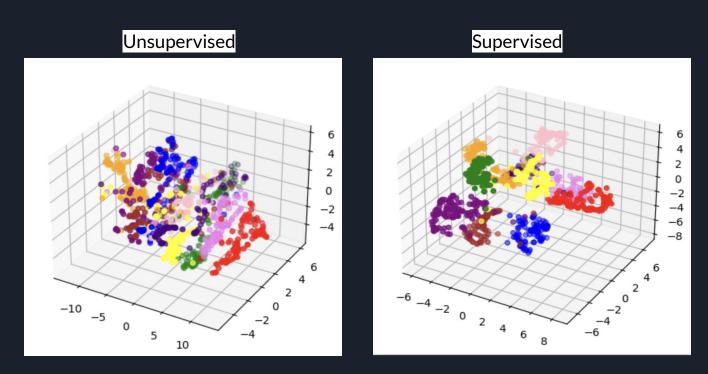
    if (pred == real):
        correct += 1

    return (correct / end)
```

```
Linear AE Accuracy (train data): 0.81
Nonlinear AE Accuracy (train data): 0.961
Linear AE Accuracy (test data): 0.802
Nonlinear AE Accuracy (test data): 0.947
```

Supervised AE vs Unsupervised AE

- Used T-SNE to visualize the 10D representations of each digit in 3d
- Supervision makes digits more distinguishable!
- Switch to 3d interactive plots



Jax

Main Takeaways:

- Functional Programming
- grad()
- vmap()
- Just In Time (JIT) Compilation

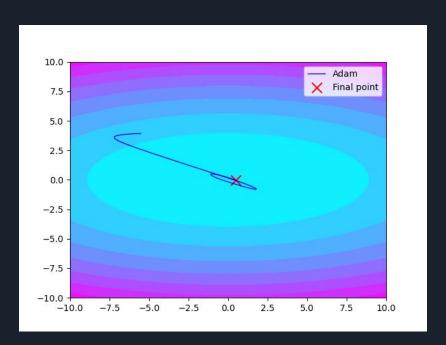
Timing jit vs. non-jit training functions

```
#@title Timing jit vs. non-jit training functions
# timing for non jit training function - 10 steps
t0 = time.time()
for i in range(10):
  theta = train step(x,theta,0.0001)
t1 = time.time()
print(f"non-jit time: {t1 - t0}")
# timing for jit train function - 10 steps
t0 = time.time()
for i in range(10):
  theta = train step jit(x,theta,0.0001)
t1 = time.time()
print(f"jit time: {t1 - t0}")
```

```
non-jit time: 20.077202320098877
jit time: 6.219285488128662
```

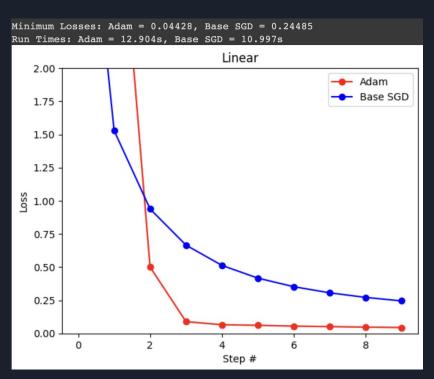
Optax

- Optimization Library for Jax
- Adam improves over SGD by scaling the gradient in terms of the curvature (momentum)
 - Helps with tuning the learning rate



Optax

- Adam is slower (usually) for a given number of steps, but significantly more accurate!



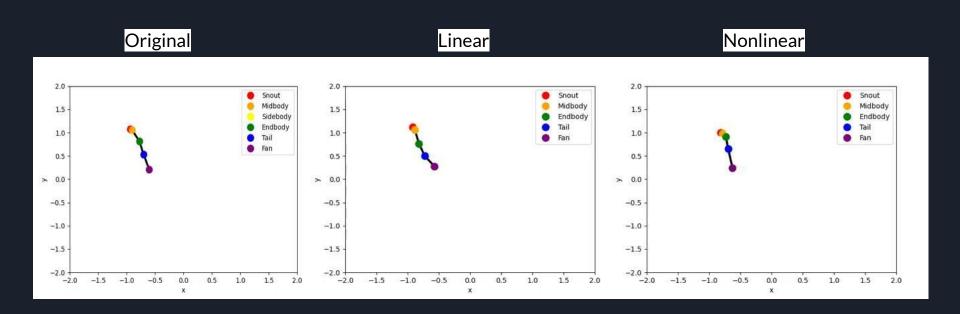
Killifish Data

- Last year, Libby and I performed PCA on 1.2mil x 12 array of Killifish motion data
- How would my AEs perform?

	frame_count	frame_timestamp	x_snout	y_snout	x_midbody	y_midbody	x_sidebody	y_sidebody	x_endbody	y_endbody	x_tail	y_tail	x_fan	y_fan
0		1.619461e+09	109.540108	142.976059	124.138733	135.067261	NaN	NaN	151.504974	123.650360	165.433395	113.957596	180.608887	105.863663
1		1.619461e+09	107.265854	142.104813	121.822556	136.475708	NaN	NaN	147.926788	123.891907	160.844559	115.370964	174.711700	106.121666
2	2	1.619461e+09	105.351967	142.368988	119.697525	136.510712	NaN	NaN	145.834869	123.651062	160.248383	116.183006	174.869812	107.406532
3	3	1.619461e+09	103.469025	142.543152	117.734238	136.160843	NaN	NaN	143.201263	124.122238	158.663406	117.667580	176.247086	109.998772
4	4	1.619461e+09	102.180344	142.780396	115.806297	136.204010	NaN	NaN	142.057327	123.676147	157.429688	117.932121	176.791046	110.939461
1723651	1726808	1.619548e+09	84.945068	53.992599	96.640488	65.568367	NaN	NaN	108.316635	89.087357	109.255569	107.692741	109.788170	128.898438
1723652	1726809	1.619548e+09	83.437828	49.815742	97.773056	63.414818	NaN	NaN	112.321381	86.499474	113.034012	104.349236	106.420898	123.391586
1723653	1726810	1.619548e+09	82.824081	46.829994	97.266914	60.762054	NaN	NaN	114.773003	81.535423	120.126129	98.978592	110.384720	118.568207
1723654	1726811	1.619548e+09	81.770180	42.896610	94.724854	55.871910	NaN	NaN	115.567490	77.666855	122.965393	94.156998	117.896706	115.093361
1723655	1726812	1.619548e+09	81.606567	42.340202	93.756645	53.572468	NaN	NaN	114.121025	74.155083	124.118027	88.861328	125.768005	111.091743

Killifish Data

- Animations of the killifish motion for the first 1000 frames
- 12d data mapped to 4d and then reconstructed
- Linear AE reconstruction captures only the general position
- Nonlinear AE can capture more complex movement (tail flapping)

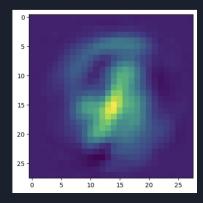


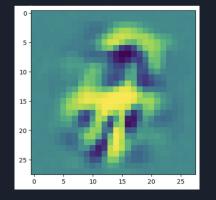
Future Plans

- Hawaii
- Berkeley Statistics
 - DATA 8
 - Multivariable Calc
 - Linear Algebra
- Variational AE for Image Generation









Thank You So Much To...

- Scott
- Yixiu
- Linderman Lab
- Stack overflow