

Deep Generative Models

Lecture 11

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Disentangled representations

Goal

Learning an interpretable factorised representation of the independent data generative factors of the world without supervision.

Informal definition

A disentangled representation can be defined as one where single latent units are sensitive to changes in single generative factors, while being relatively invariant to changes in other factors.

Example

Model trained on a dataset of 3D objects might learn independent latent units sensitive to single independent data generative factors, such as object identity, position, scale, lighting or colour.

<https://openreview.net/references/pdf?id=Sy2fzU9gl>

Generative process

- ▶ $p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) = \text{Sim}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w})$ – true world simulator;
- ▶ \mathbf{v} – conditionally independent factors: $p(\mathbf{v}|\mathbf{x}) = \prod_{k=1}^K p(v_k|\mathbf{x})$;
- ▶ \mathbf{w} – conditionally dependent factors.

Goal

Develop an unsupervised deep generative model

$$p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z}) \approx p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}).$$

- ▶ Ensure that the inferred latent factors $q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x})$ capture the factors \mathbf{v} in a disentangled manner.
- ▶ The conditionally dependent factors \mathbf{w} can remain entangled in a separate subset of \mathbf{z} that is not used for representing \mathbf{v} .

InfoGAN

GAN objective

$$\min_G \max_D V(G, D)$$

$$V(G, D) = \mathbb{E}_{\pi(x)} \log D(x) + \mathbb{E}_{p(z)} \log(1 - D(G(z)))$$

Latent vector \mathbf{z} is not imposed to be disentangled.

InfoGAN decomposes input vector:

- ▶ \mathbf{z} – incompressible noise;
- ▶ \mathbf{c} – structured latent code.

Information-theoretic regularization

$$\max I(\mathbf{c}, G(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{c}))$$

Information in the latent code \mathbf{c} should not be lost in the generation process.

InfoGAN

Objective

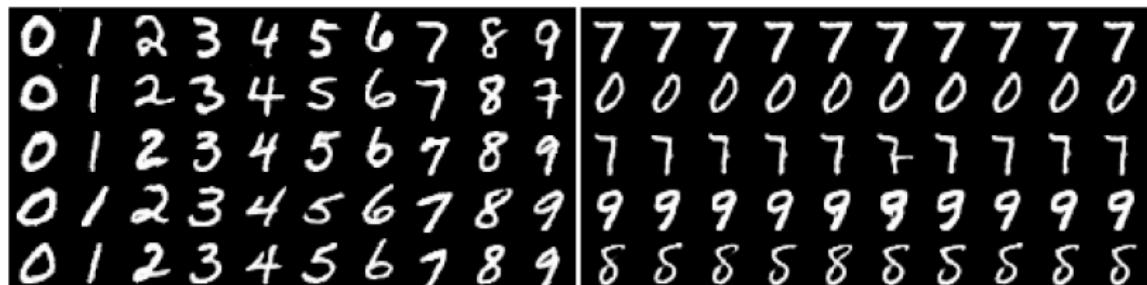
$$\min_G \max_D V(G, D) - \lambda I(\mathbf{c}, G(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{c}))$$

Variational Information Maximization

$$\begin{aligned} I(\mathbf{c}, G(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{c})) &= H(\mathbf{c}) - H(\mathbf{c}|G(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{c})) = \\ &= H(\mathbf{c}) + \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim G(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{c})} [\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{c}' \sim p(\mathbf{c}'|\mathbf{x})} \log p(\mathbf{c}'|\mathbf{x})] = \\ &= H(\mathbf{c}) + \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim G(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{c})} KL(p(\mathbf{c}'|\mathbf{x}) || q(\mathbf{z}'|\mathbf{x})) + \\ &\quad + \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim G(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{c})} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{c}' \sim p(\mathbf{c}'|\mathbf{x})} \log q(\mathbf{c}'|\mathbf{x}) \geq \\ &\geq H(\mathbf{c}) + \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim G(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{c})} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{c}' \sim p(\mathbf{c}'|\mathbf{x})} \log q(\mathbf{c}'|\mathbf{x}) = \\ &\quad H(\mathbf{c}) + \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{c} \sim p(\mathbf{c})} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim G(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{c})} \log q(\mathbf{c}'|\mathbf{x}) \end{aligned}$$

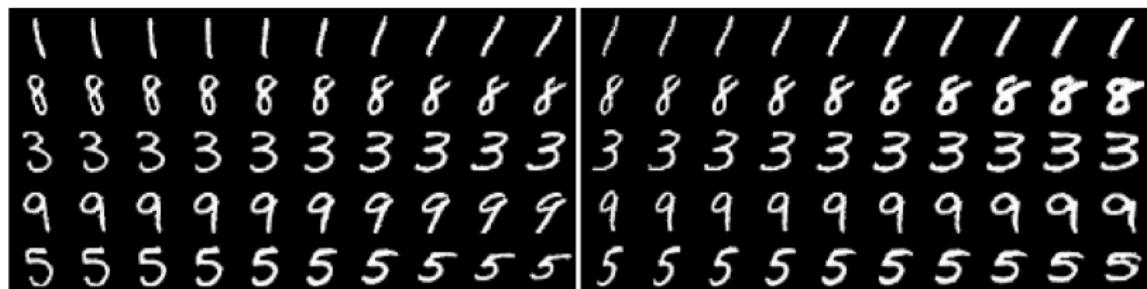
InfoGAN

Latent codes on MNIST



(a) Varying c_1 on InfoGAN (Digit type)

(b) Varying c_1 on regular GAN (No clear meaning)



(c) Varying c_2 from -2 to 2 on InfoGAN (Rotation)

(d) Varying c_3 from -2 to 2 on InfoGAN (Width)

InfoGAN

Latent codes on 3D Faces



(a) Azimuth (pose)

(b) Elevation



(c) Lighting

(d) Wide or Narrow

β -VAE

Constrained optimization

$$\max_{q,\theta} \mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x})} \log p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z}, \theta), \quad \text{subject to } KL(q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x})||p(\mathbf{z})) < \epsilon.$$

Objective

$$\mathcal{L}(q, \theta, \beta) = \mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x})} \log p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z}, \theta) - \beta \cdot KL(q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x})||p(\mathbf{z})).$$

What do we get at $\beta = 1$?

Hypothesis

To learn disentangled representations of the conditionally independent factors \mathbf{v} , it is important to set stronger constraint on the latent bottleneck: $\beta > 1$.

Note: It could lead to poorer reconstructions due to the loss of high frequency details when passing through a constrained latent bottleneck.

β -VAE

Disentangling metric

Accuracy of classifier $p(y|\mathbf{z}_{\text{diff}})$ with a low VC-dimension in order to ensure that it has no capacity to perform nonlinear disentangling itself.

$$\mathbf{x}_{li} \sim \text{Sim}(\mathbf{v}_{li}, \mathbf{w}_{li}); \quad \mathbf{x}_{lj} \sim \text{Sim}(\mathbf{v}_{lj}, \mathbf{w}_{lj}); \quad y \sim U[1, K].$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{li} \sim p(\mathbf{v}); \quad \mathbf{w}_{li} \sim p(\mathbf{w}); \quad \mathbf{v}_{lj} \sim p(\mathbf{v}) ([v_{li}]_y = [v_{lj}]_y); \quad \mathbf{w}_{lj} \sim p(\mathbf{w}).$$

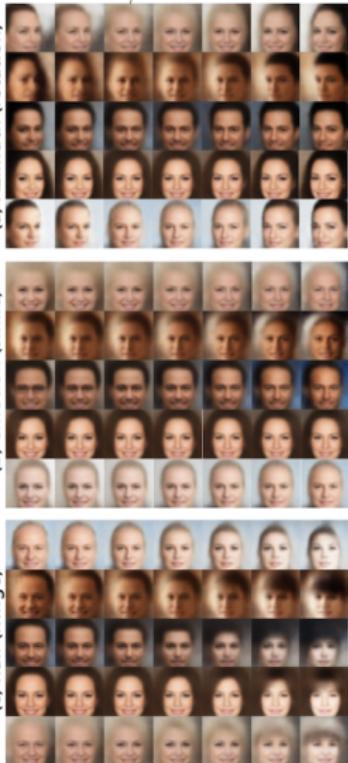
$$q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}) = \mathcal{N}(\mu(\mathbf{x})|\sigma^2(\mathbf{x})) ; \quad \mathbf{z}_{li} = \mu(\mathbf{x}_{li}); \quad \mathbf{z}_{lj} = \mu(\mathbf{x}_{lj}).$$

$$\mathbf{z}_{\text{diff}} = \frac{1}{L} \sum_{l=1}^L |\mathbf{z}_{li} - \mathbf{z}_{lj}|.$$

<https://openreview.net/references/pdf?id=Sy2fzU9gl>

β -VAE

β -VAE



VAE

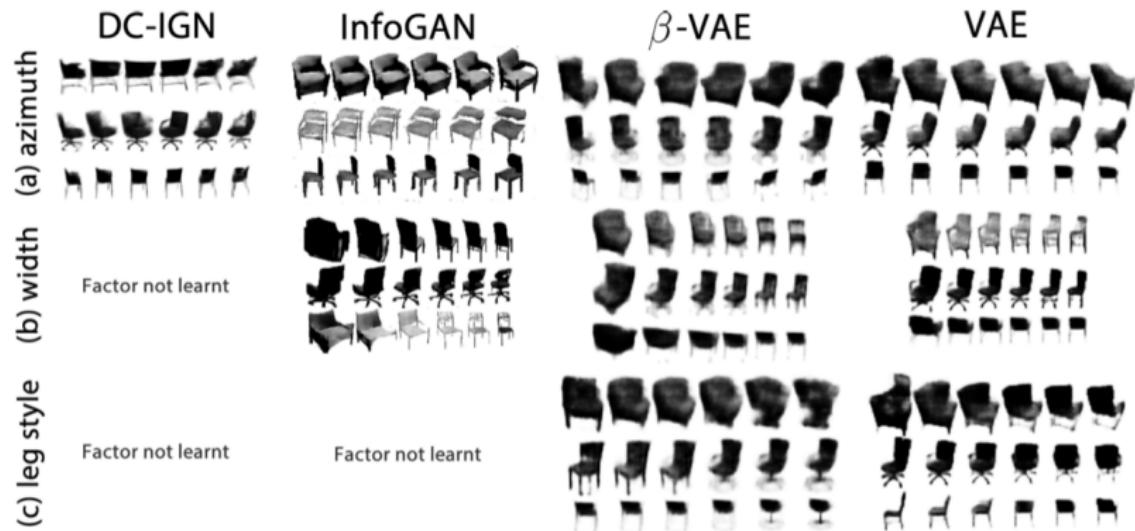


InfoGAN

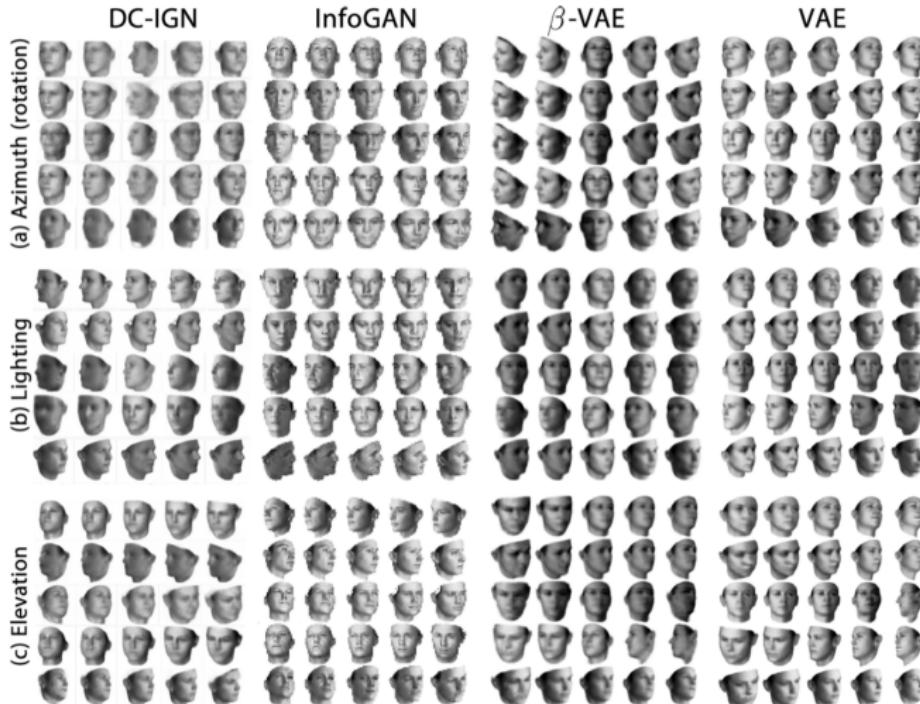


<https://openreview.net/references/pdf?id=Sy2fzU9gl>

β -VAE

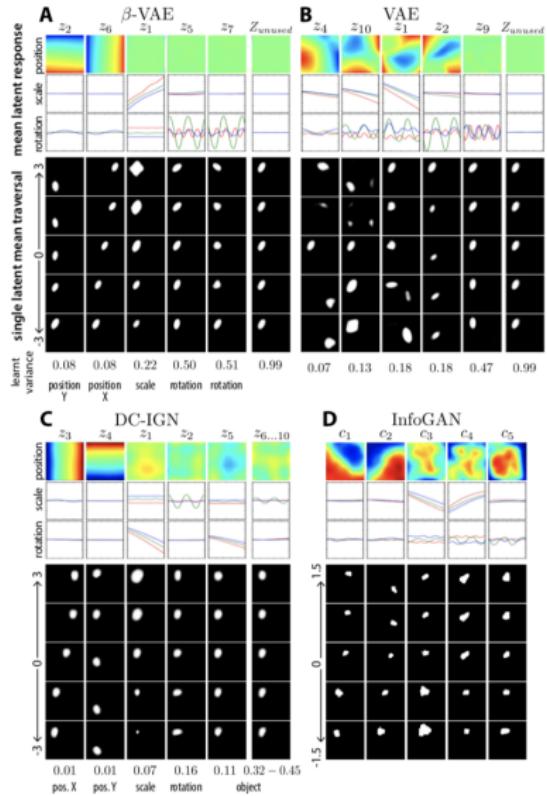


β -VAE



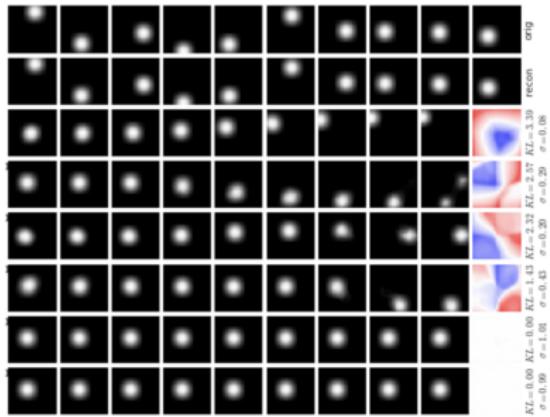
β -VAE

Model	Disentanglement metric score
<i>Ground truth</i>	100%
Raw pixels	$45.75 \pm 0.8\%$
PCA	$84.9 \pm 0.4\%$
ICA	$42.03 \pm 10.6\%$
DC-IGN	$99.3 \pm 0.1\%$
InfoGAN	$73.5 \pm 0.9\%$
VAE untrained	$44.14 \pm 2.5\%$
VAE	$61.58 \pm 0.5\%$
β -VAE	$99.23 \pm 0.1\%$

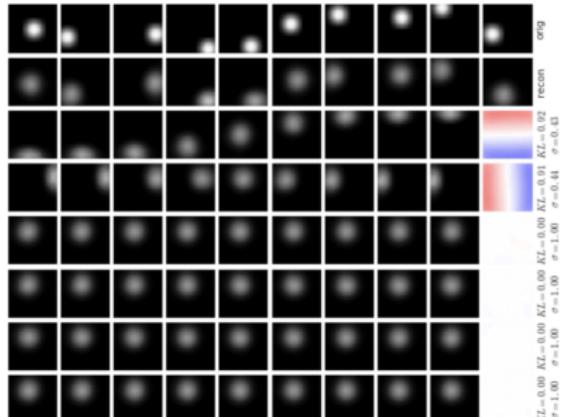


β -VAE

$\beta = 1$



$\beta = 150$

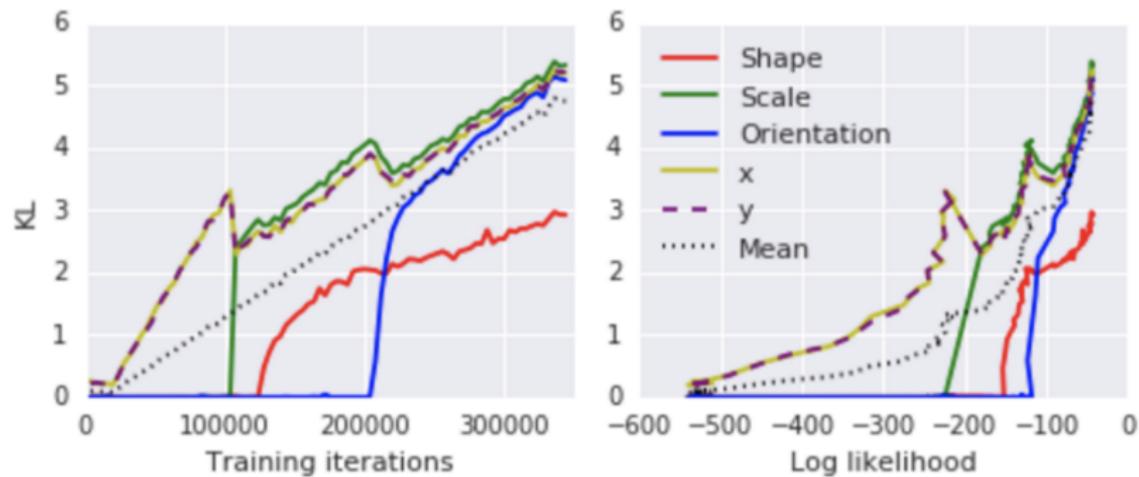


<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1804.03599.pdf>

β -VAE

Controlled encoding capacity

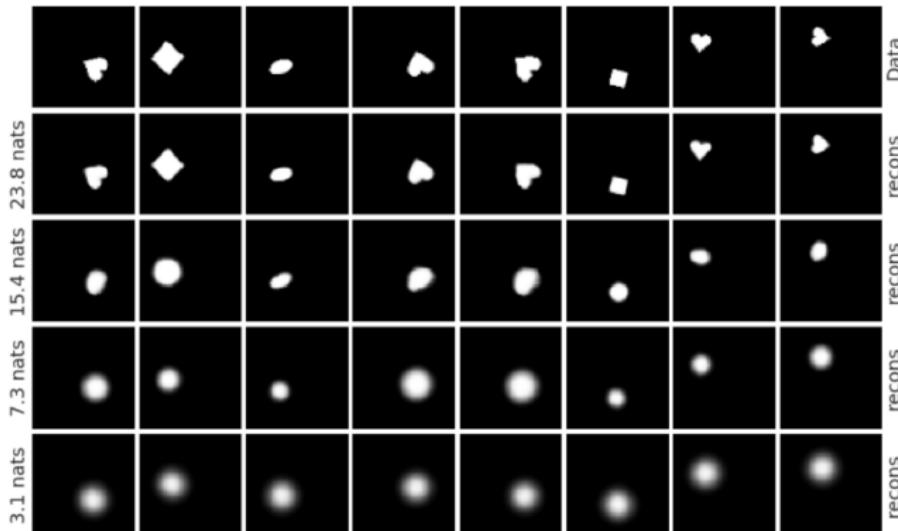
$$\mathcal{L}(q, \theta, \beta) = \mathbb{E}_{q(z|x)} \log p(x|z, \theta) - |KL(q(z|x)||p(z)) - C|.$$



β -VAE

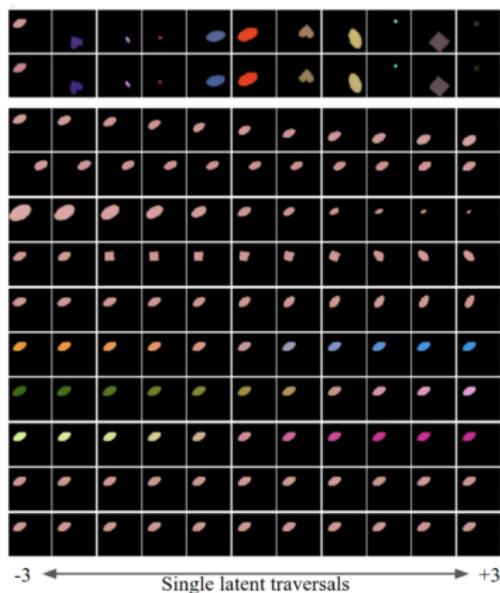
Controlled encoding capacity

$$\mathcal{L}(q, \theta, \beta) = \mathbb{E}_{q(z|x)} \log p(x|z, \theta) - |KL(q(z|x)||p(z)) - C|.$$

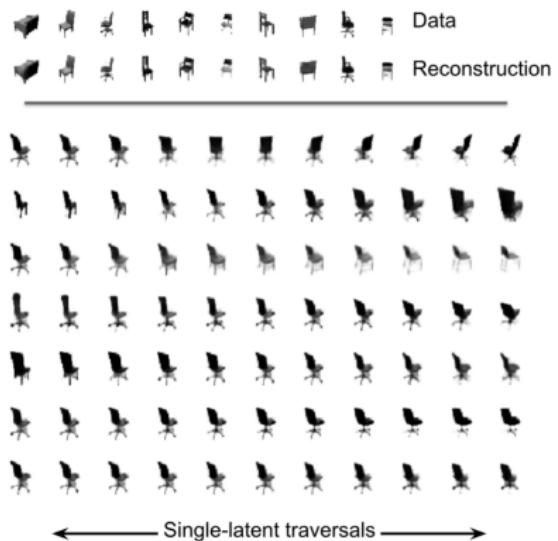


β -VAE

(a) Coloured dSprites



(b) 3D Chairs



<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1804.03599.pdf>

β -VAE

ELBO

$$\mathcal{L}(q, \theta) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n [\mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z}_i|\mathbf{x}_i)} \log p(\mathbf{x}_i|\mathbf{z}_i, \theta) - \beta \cdot KL(q(\mathbf{z}_i|\mathbf{x}_i)||p(\mathbf{z}_i))].$$

ELBO surgery

$$\mathcal{L}(q, \theta) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z}_i|\mathbf{x}_i)} \log p(\mathbf{x}_i|\mathbf{z}_i, \theta)}_{\text{Reconstruction loss}} - \underbrace{\beta \cdot \mathbb{I}_{q(i,\mathbf{z})}[i, \mathbf{z}]}_{\text{Mutual info}} - \underbrace{\beta \cdot KL(q(\mathbf{z})||p(\mathbf{z}))}_{\text{Marginal KL}}$$

Minimization of MI

- ▶ It is not necessary and not desirable for disentanglement.
- ▶ It hurts reconstruction.

DIP-VAE

Disentangled aggregated variational posterior

$$q(\mathbf{z}) = \mathbb{E}_{\pi(\mathbf{x})} q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}) = \int q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x})\pi(\mathbf{x})d\mathbf{x} = \prod_{j=1}^k q(z_j)$$

Variational inference with disentangled prior encourages inferring factors that are close to being disentangled:

$$KL(q(\mathbf{z})||\mathbb{E}_{\pi(\mathbf{x})} p(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x})) \leq \mathbb{E}_{\pi(\mathbf{x})} KL(q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x})||p(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}))$$

DIP-VAE Objective

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}(q, \theta) &= \underbrace{\mathbb{E}_{\pi(\mathbf{x})} [\mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x})} \log p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z}, \theta) - KL(q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x})||p(\mathbf{z}))]}_{\text{ELBO}} - \lambda \cdot KL(q(\mathbf{z})||p(\mathbf{z})) = \\ &= \underbrace{\mathbb{E}_{\pi(\mathbf{x})} [\mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x})} \log p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z}, \theta)]}_{\text{Reconstruction loss}} - \underbrace{\mathbb{I}_{q(i, \mathbf{z})}[i, \mathbf{z}]}_{\text{Mutual info}} - (1 + \lambda) \cdot \underbrace{KL(q(\mathbf{z})||p(\mathbf{z}))}_{\text{Marginal KL}}\end{aligned}$$

DIP-VAE

DIP-VAE Objective

$$\mathcal{L}(q, \theta) = \underbrace{\mathbb{E}_{\pi(x)} [\mathbb{E}_{q(z|x)} \log p(x|z, \theta) - KL(q(z|x)||p(z))] - \lambda \cdot KL(q(z)||p(z))}_{\text{ELBO}}$$

- ▶ $KL(q(z)||p(z))$ is intractable.
- ▶ Let match the moments of $q(z)$ and $p(z)$.

$$\text{cov}_{q(z)}(z) = \mathbb{E}_{\pi(x)} \text{cov}_{q(z|x)}(z) + \text{cov}_{\pi(x)}(\mathbb{E}_{q(z|x)} z).$$

For most common case $q(z|x) = \mathcal{N}(\mu(x), \Sigma(x))$:

$$\text{cov}_{q(z)}(z) = \mathbb{E}_{\pi(x)} \Sigma(x) + \text{cov}_{\pi(x)} \mu(x)$$

DIP-VAE regularizes $\text{cov}_{q(z)}(z)$ to be close to the identity matrix.

DIP-VAE

DIP-VAE Objective

$$\mathcal{L}(q, \theta) = \underbrace{\mathbb{E}_{\pi(x)} [\mathbb{E}_{q(z|x)} \log p(x|z, \theta) - KL(q(z|x)||p(z))]}_{\text{ELBO}} - \lambda \cdot KL(q(z)||p(z))$$

$$\text{cov}_{q(z)}(z) = \mathbb{E}_{\pi(x)} \Sigma(x) + \text{cov}_{\pi(x)} \mu(x)$$

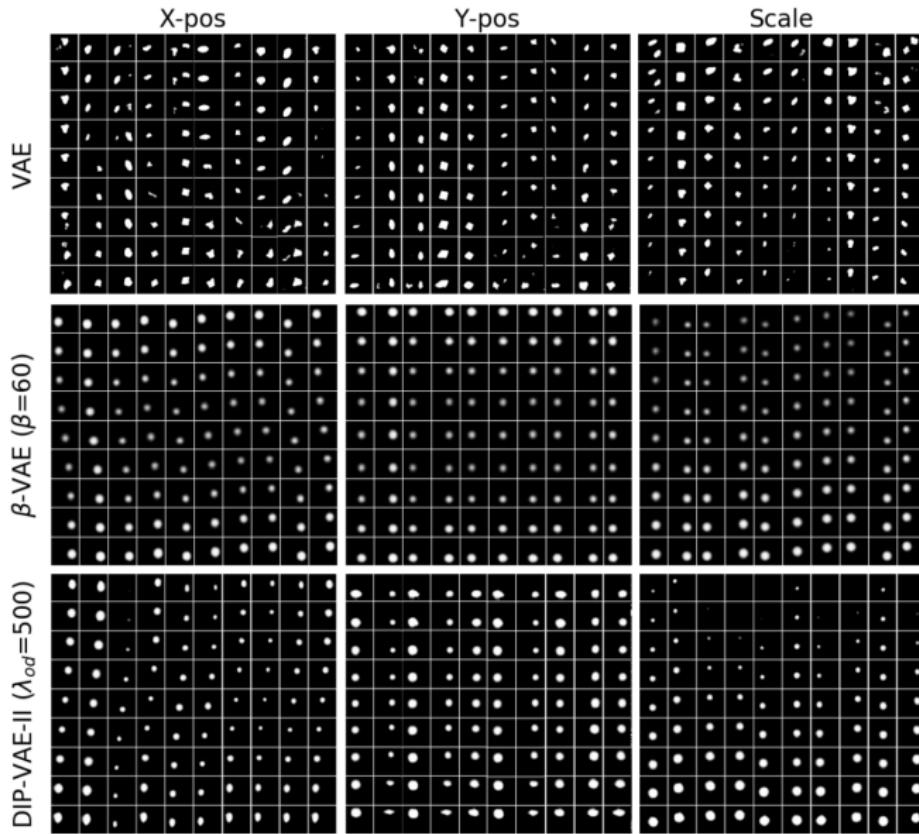
DIP-VAE-I

$$\max_{\theta, \phi} \text{ELBO}(\theta, \phi) - \lambda_1 \sum_{i \neq j} [\text{cov}_{\pi(x)} \mu(x)]_{ij}^2 - \lambda_2 \sum_i ([\text{cov}_{\pi(x)} \mu(x)]_{ii} - 1)^2$$

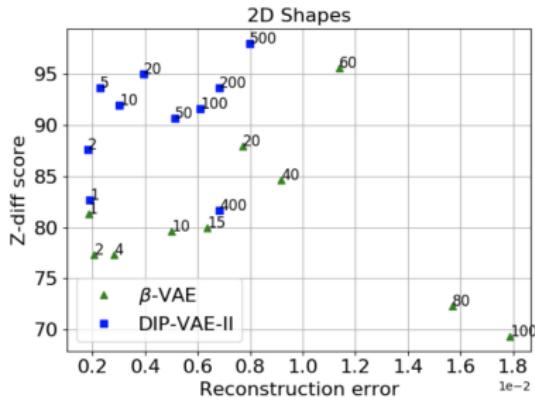
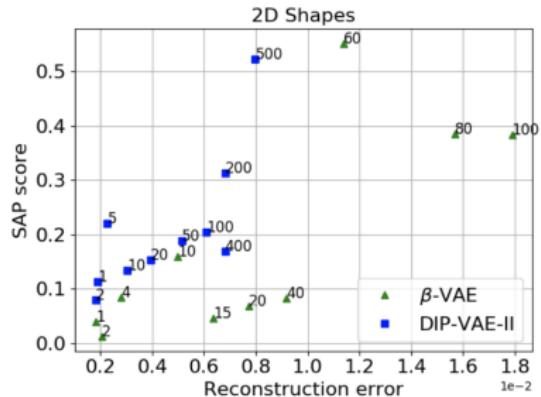
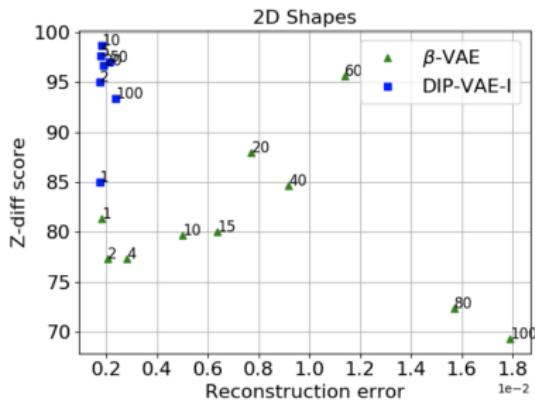
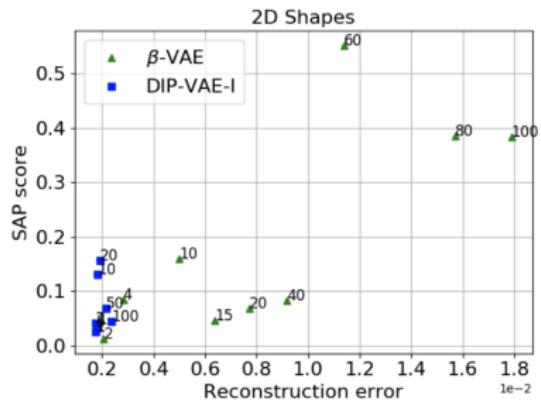
DIP-VAE-II

$$\max_{\theta, \phi} \text{ELBO}(\theta, \phi) - \lambda_1 \sum_{i \neq j} [\text{cov}_{q(z)}(z)]_{ij}^2 - \lambda_2 \sum_i ([\text{cov}_{q(z)}(z)]_{ii} - 1)^2$$

DIP-VAE



DIP-VAE



FactorVAE

Disentangled aggregated variational posterior

$$q(\mathbf{z}) = \mathbb{E}_{\pi(\mathbf{x})} q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}) = \int q(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x})\pi(\mathbf{x})d\mathbf{x} = \prod_{j=1}^k q(z_j)$$

Total correlation regularizer

$$\min KL(q(\mathbf{z})|| \prod_{j=1}^k q(z_j))$$

FactorVAE objective

$$\min_{\theta, \phi} \text{ELBO}(\theta, \phi) - \gamma \cdot KL(q(\mathbf{z})|| \prod_{j=1}^k q(z_j))$$

- ▶ The last term is intractable.
- ▶ FactorVAE uses density ratio trick for estimation.

FactorVAE

Consider two distributions $q_1(\mathbf{x})$, $q_2(\mathbf{x})$ and probabilistic model

$$p(\mathbf{x}|y) = \begin{cases} q_1(\mathbf{x}), & \text{if } y = 1, \\ q_2(\mathbf{x}), & \text{if } y = 0, \end{cases} \quad y \sim \text{Bern}(0.5).$$

Density ratio trick

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{q_1(\mathbf{x})}{q_2(\mathbf{x})} &= \frac{p(\mathbf{x}|y=1)}{p(\mathbf{x}|y=0)} = \frac{p(y=1|\mathbf{x})p(\mathbf{x})}{p(y=0)} \Big/ \frac{p(y=0|\mathbf{x})p(\mathbf{x})}{p(y=0)} = \\ &= \frac{p(y=1|\mathbf{x})}{p(y=0|\mathbf{x})} = \frac{p(y=1|\mathbf{x})}{1 - p(y=1|\mathbf{x})} = \frac{D(\mathbf{x})}{1 - D(\mathbf{x})} \end{aligned}$$

Here $D(\mathbf{x})$ could be treated as a discriminator model, which outputs the probability that \mathbf{x} is a sample from $q_1(\mathbf{x})$ rather than from $q_2(\mathbf{x})$.

References

- ▶ **InfoGAN: Interpretable Representation Learning by Information Maximizing Generative Adversarial Nets**
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1606.03657>
Summary: An information-theoretic extension to the GANs that disentangles representations in an unsupervised manner. InfoGAN maximizes the MI between a small subset of the latent variables and the observation. Lower bound for MI objective is derived that can be optimized efficiently.
- ▶ **beta-VAE: Learning Basic Visual Concepts with a Constrained Variational Framework**
<https://openreview.net/references/pdf?id=Sy2fzU9gl>
Summary: Modifications of VAE objective. The task is represented as constrained optimization. Increasing the weight of KL divergence term in ELBO allows to disentangle latent space factors and makes model more interpretable. The assessment of disentanglement is provided by constructing the classifier.
- ▶ **Understanding disentangling in β -VAE**
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1804.03599.pdf>
Summary: Consider beta-VAE from the position of the rate-distortion theory (information bottleneck). Propose the modified ELBO with controlled latent capacity.
- ▶ **DIP-VAE: Variational Inference of Disentangled Latent Concepts from Unlabeled Observations**
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1711.00848>
Summary: Introduce a regularizer on the expectation of the approximate posterior over observed data that encourages the disentanglement. Penalize the mismatch between the aggregated posterior and a factorized prior. Comparison with beta-VAE.
- ▶ **FactorVAE: Disentangling by Factorising**
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1802.05983>
Summary: Penalizes the total correlation with density-ratio estimation. Comparison with beta-VAE. Does not degrade the reconstructions.