

Deep Generative Models

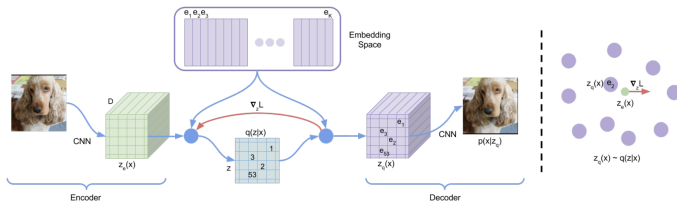
Lecture 13

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Recap of previous lecture



Deterministic variational posterior

$$q(c_{ij} = k^* | \mathbf{x}, \phi) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{for } k^* = \arg \min_k \|\mathbf{z}_e\|_{ij} - \mathbf{e}_k\|; \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

ELBO

$$\mathcal{L}(\phi, \theta) = \mathbb{E}_{q(c|\mathbf{x}, \phi)} \log p(\mathbf{x} | \mathbf{e}_c, \theta) - \log K = \log p(\mathbf{x} | \mathbf{z}_q, \theta) - \log K.$$

Straight-through gradient estimation

$$\frac{\partial \log p(\mathbf{x} | \mathbf{z}_q, \theta)}{\partial \phi} = \frac{\partial \log p(\mathbf{x} | \mathbf{z}_q, \theta)}{\partial \mathbf{z}_q} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{z}_q}{\partial \phi} \approx \frac{\partial \log p(\mathbf{x} | \mathbf{z}_q, \theta)}{\partial \mathbf{z}_q} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{z}_e}{\partial \phi}$$

Recap of previous lecture

Gumbel-max trick

Let $g_k \sim \text{Gumbel}(0, 1)$ for $k = 1, \dots, K$. Then

$$c = \arg \max_k [\log \pi_k + g_k]$$

has a categorical distribution $c \sim \text{Categorical}(\pi)$.

Gumbel-softmax relaxation

Concrete distribution = continuous + discrete

$$\hat{c}_k = \frac{\exp\left(\frac{\log q(k|\mathbf{x}, \phi) + g_k}{\tau}\right)}{\sum_{j=1}^K \exp\left(\frac{\log q(j|\mathbf{x}, \phi) + g_j}{\tau}\right)}, \quad k = 1, \dots, K.$$

Reparametrization trick

$$\nabla_{\phi} \mathbb{E}_{q(c|\mathbf{x}, \phi)} \log p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{e}_c, \theta) = \mathbb{E}_{\text{Gumbel}(0,1)} \nabla_{\phi} \log p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z}, \theta),$$

where $\mathbf{z} = \sum_{k=1}^K \hat{c}_k \mathbf{e}_k$ (all operations are differentiable now).

Maddison C. J., Mnih A., Teh Y. W. *The Concrete distribution: A continuous relaxation of discrete random variables*, 2016

Jang E., Gu S., Poole B. *Categorical reparameterization with Gumbel-Softmax*, 2016

Recap of previous lecture

Consider Ordinary Differential Equation

$$\frac{d\mathbf{z}(t)}{dt} = f(\mathbf{z}(t), t, \boldsymbol{\theta}); \quad \text{with initial condition } \mathbf{z}(t_0) = \mathbf{z}_0.$$

$$\mathbf{z}(t_1) = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} f(\mathbf{z}(t), t, \boldsymbol{\theta}) dt + \mathbf{z}_0 = \text{ODESolve}(\mathbf{z}(t_0), f, t_0, t_1, \boldsymbol{\theta}).$$

Euler update step

$$\frac{\mathbf{z}(t + \Delta t) - \mathbf{z}(t)}{\Delta t} = f(\mathbf{z}(t), t, \boldsymbol{\theta}) \Rightarrow \mathbf{z}(t + \Delta t) = \mathbf{z}(t) + \Delta t \cdot f(\mathbf{z}(t), t, \boldsymbol{\theta})$$

Residual block

$$\mathbf{z}_{t+1} = \mathbf{z}_t + f(\mathbf{z}_t, \boldsymbol{\theta})$$

It is equivalent to Euler update step for solving ODE with $\Delta t = 1$!

In the limit of adding more layers and taking smaller steps we get:

$$\frac{d\mathbf{z}(t)}{dt} = f(\mathbf{z}(t), t, \boldsymbol{\theta}); \quad \mathbf{z}(t_0) = \mathbf{x}; \quad \mathbf{z}(t_1) = \mathbf{y}.$$

Recap of previous lecture

$$\mathbf{a}_z(t) = \frac{\partial L(\mathbf{y})}{\partial \mathbf{z}(t)}; \quad \mathbf{a}_\theta(t) = \frac{\partial L(\mathbf{y})}{\partial \theta(t)} - \text{adjoint functions.}$$

Theorem (Pontryagin)

$$\frac{d\mathbf{a}_z(t)}{dt} = -\mathbf{a}_z(t)^T \cdot \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{z}(t), t, \theta)}{\partial \mathbf{z}}; \quad \frac{d\mathbf{a}_\theta(t)}{dt} = -\mathbf{a}_z(t)^T \cdot \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{z}(t), t, \theta)}{\partial \theta}.$$

Forward pass

$$\mathbf{z}(t_1) = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} f(\mathbf{z}(t), t, \theta) dt + \mathbf{z}_0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{ODE Solver}$$

Backward pass

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta(t_0)} &= \mathbf{a}_\theta(t_0) = - \int_{t_1}^{t_0} \mathbf{a}_z(t)^T \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{z}(t), t, \theta)}{\partial \theta(t)} dt + 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{z}(t_0)} &= \mathbf{a}_z(t_0) = - \int_{t_1}^{t_0} \mathbf{a}_z(t)^T \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{z}(t), t, \theta)}{\partial \mathbf{z}(t)} dt + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{z}(t_1)} \\ \mathbf{z}(t_0) &= - \int_{t_1}^{t_0} f(\mathbf{z}(t), t, \theta) dt + \mathbf{z}_1. \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{ODE Solver}$$

Outline

1. Continuous-in-time normalizing flows
2. Langevin dynamic and SDE basics
3. Score matching

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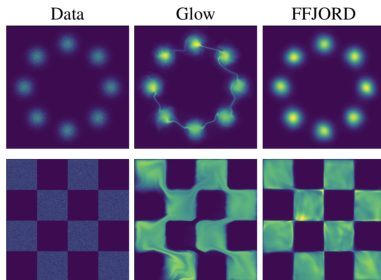
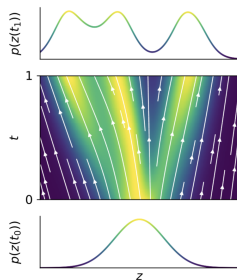
Continuous-in-time Normalizing Flows

Discrete-in-time NF

$$\mathbf{z}_{t+1} = f(\mathbf{z}_t, \theta); \quad \log p(\mathbf{z}_{t+1}) = \log p(\mathbf{z}_t) - \log \left| \det \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{z}_t, \theta)}{\partial \mathbf{z}_t} \right|.$$

Continuous-in-time dynamics

$$\frac{d\mathbf{z}(t)}{dt} = f(\mathbf{z}(t), t, \theta).$$



Grathwohl W. et al. *FFJORD: Free-form Continuous Dynamics for Scalable Reversible Generative Models*, 2018

Continuous-in-time Normalizing Flows

Theorem (Picard)

If f is uniformly Lipschitz continuous in \mathbf{z} and continuous in t , then the ODE has a **unique** solution.

Note: Unlike discrete-in-time flows, f does not need to be bijective (uniqueness guarantees bijectivity).

Forward and inverse transforms

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{z}(t_1) = \mathbf{z}(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^{t_1} f(\mathbf{z}(t), t, \theta) dt$$

$$\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{z}(t_0) = \mathbf{z}(t_1) + \int_{t_1}^{t_0} f(\mathbf{z}(t), t, \theta) dt$$

Theorem (Kolmogorov-Fokker-Planck: special case)

If f is uniformly Lipschitz continuous in \mathbf{z} and continuous in t , then

$$\frac{d \log p(\mathbf{z}(t), t)}{dt} = -\text{tr} \left(\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{z}(t), t, \theta)}{\partial \mathbf{z}(t)} \right).$$

Continuous-in-time Normalizing Flows

Density evaluation

$$\log p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \log p(\mathbf{z}) - \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \text{tr} \left(\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{z}(t), t, \boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \mathbf{z}(t)} \right) dt.$$

Here $p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = p(\mathbf{z}(t_1), t_1)$, $p(\mathbf{z}) = p(\mathbf{z}(t_0), t_0)$.

Adjoint method is used for getting the derivatives.

Forward transform + log-density

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ \log p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{z} \\ \log p(\mathbf{z}) \end{bmatrix} + \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \begin{bmatrix} f(\mathbf{z}(t), t, \boldsymbol{\theta}) \\ -\text{tr} \left(\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{z}(t), t, \boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \mathbf{z}(t)} \right) \end{bmatrix} dt.$$

- ▶ Discrete-in-time normalizing flows need invertible f . It costs $O(m^3)$ to get determinant of the Jacobian.
- ▶ Continuous-in-time flows require only smoothness of f . It costs $O(m^2)$ to get the trace of the Jacobian.

Continuous-in-time Normalizing Flows

- ▶ $\text{tr} \left(\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{z}(t), \boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \mathbf{z}(t)} \right)$ costs $O(m^2)$ (m evaluations of f), since we have to compute a derivative for each diagonal element.
- ▶ Jacobian vector products $\boldsymbol{\nu}^T \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{z}}$ can be computed for approximately the same cost as evaluating f .

It is possible to reduce cost from $O(m^2)$ to $O(m)$!

Hutchinson's trace estimator

If $\boldsymbol{\epsilon} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ is a random variable with $\mathbb{E}[\boldsymbol{\epsilon}] = 0$ and $\text{Cov}(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}) = I$, then

$$\text{tr}(\mathbf{A}) = \text{tr} \left(\mathbf{A} \mathbb{E}_{p(\boldsymbol{\epsilon})} \left[\boldsymbol{\epsilon} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}^T \right] \right) = \mathbb{E}_{p(\boldsymbol{\epsilon})} \left[\text{tr} \left(\mathbf{A} \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}^T \right) \right] = \mathbb{E}_{p(\boldsymbol{\epsilon})} \left[\boldsymbol{\epsilon}^T \mathbf{A} \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \right]$$

FFJORD density estimation

$$\begin{aligned} \log p(\mathbf{z}(t_1)) &= \log p(\mathbf{z}(t_0)) - \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \text{tr} \left(\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{z}(t), t, \boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \mathbf{z}(t)} \right) dt = \\ &= \log p(\mathbf{z}(t_0)) - \mathbb{E}_{p(\boldsymbol{\epsilon})} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left[\boldsymbol{\epsilon}^T \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{z}} \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \right] dt. \end{aligned}$$

Outline

1. Continuous-in-time normalizing flows
2. Langevin dynamic and SDE basics
3. Score matching

Langevin dynamic

Imagine that we have some generative model $p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta})$.

Statement

Let \mathbf{x}_0 be a random vector. Then under mild regularity conditions for small enough η samples from the following dynamics

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+1} = \mathbf{x}_t + \eta \frac{1}{2} \nabla_{\mathbf{x}_t} \log p(\mathbf{x}_t | \boldsymbol{\theta}) + \sqrt{\eta} \cdot \boldsymbol{\epsilon}, \quad \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I}).$$

will come from $p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta})$.

What do we get if $\boldsymbol{\epsilon} = \mathbf{0}$?

Energy-based model

$$p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{\hat{p}(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta})}{Z_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}, \quad \text{where } Z_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = \int \hat{p}(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) d\mathbf{x}$$

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \log p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \log \hat{p}(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) - \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \log Z_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \log \hat{p}(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta})$$

Gradient of normalized density equals to gradient of unnormalized density.

Stochastic differential equation (SDE)

Let define stochastic process $\mathbf{x}(t)$ with initial condition $\mathbf{x}(0) \sim p_0(\mathbf{x})$:

$$d\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t)dt + g(t)d\mathbf{w}$$

- ▶ $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t)$ is the **drift** function of $\mathbf{x}(t)$.
- ▶ $g(t)$ is the **diffusion** coefficient of $\mathbf{x}(t)$.
- ▶ If $g(t) = 0$ we get standard ODE.
- ▶ $\mathbf{w}(t)$ is the standard Wiener process (Brownian motion)

$$\mathbf{w}(t) - \mathbf{w}(s) \sim \mathcal{N}(0, t-s), \quad d\mathbf{w} = \epsilon \cdot \sqrt{dt}, \text{ where } \epsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1).$$

How to get distribution $p(\mathbf{x}, t)$ for $\mathbf{x}(t)$?

Theorem (Kolmogorov-Fokker-Planck)

Evolution of the distribution $p(\mathbf{x}, t)$ is given by the following ODE:

$$\frac{\partial p(\mathbf{x}, t)}{\partial t} = \text{tr} \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} [\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t)p(\mathbf{x}, t)] + \frac{1}{2}g^2(t)\frac{\partial^2 p(\mathbf{x}, t)}{\partial \mathbf{x}^2} \right)$$

Stochastic differential equation (SDE)

$$d\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t)dt + \mathbf{g}(t)d\mathbf{w}, \quad d\mathbf{w} = \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \cdot \sqrt{dt}, \quad \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1).$$

Langevin SDE (special case)

$$d\mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \log p(\mathbf{x}, t)dt + d\mathbf{w}$$

Langevin discrete dynamic

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+1} = \mathbf{x}_t + \eta \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \log p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) + \sqrt{\eta} \cdot \boldsymbol{\epsilon}, \quad \eta \approx dt.$$

Let apply KFP theorem.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial p(\mathbf{x}, t)}{\partial t} &= \text{tr} \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \left[p(\mathbf{x}, t) \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \log p(\mathbf{x}, t) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 p(\mathbf{x}, t)}{\partial \mathbf{x}^2} \right) = \\ &= \text{tr} \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} p(\mathbf{x}, t) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 p(\mathbf{x}, t)}{\partial \mathbf{x}^2} \right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

The density $p(\mathbf{x}, t) = \text{const.}$

Stochastic differential equation (SDE)

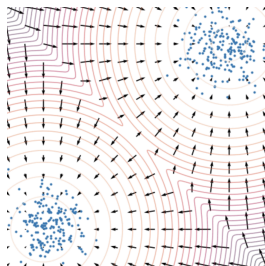
Statement

Let \mathbf{x}_0 be a random vector. Then samples from the following dynamics

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+1} = \mathbf{x}_t + \eta \frac{1}{2} \nabla_{\mathbf{x}_t} \log p(\mathbf{x}_t | \boldsymbol{\theta}) + \sqrt{\eta} \cdot \boldsymbol{\epsilon}, \quad \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1).$$

will come from $p(\mathbf{x} | \boldsymbol{\theta})$ under mild regularity conditions for small enough η and large enough t .

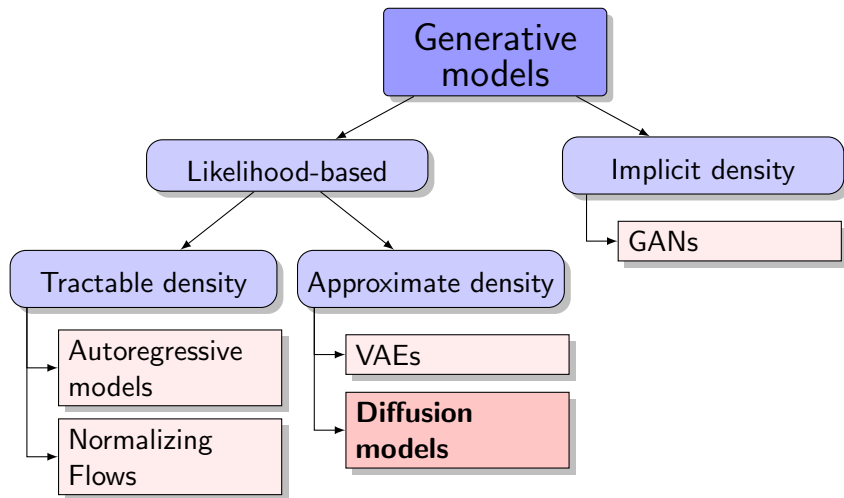
The density $p(\mathbf{x} | \boldsymbol{\theta})$ is a **stationary** distribution for this SDE.



Outline

1. Continuous-in-time normalizing flows
2. Langevin dynamic and SDE basics
3. Score matching

Generative models zoo



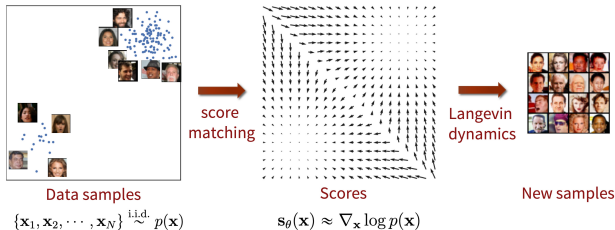
Score matching

We could sample from the model using Langevin dynamics if we have $\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \log p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta})$.

Fisher divergence

$$D_F(\pi, p) = \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E}_{\pi} \left\| \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \log p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) - \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \log \pi(\mathbf{x}) \right\|_2^2 \rightarrow \min_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$$

Let introduce **score function** $\mathbf{s}(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \log p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta})$.



Problem: we do not know $\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \log \pi(\mathbf{x})$.

Song Y. *Generative Modeling by Estimating Gradients of the Data Distribution*, blog post, 2021

Score matching

Theorem (implicit score matching)

Under some regularity conditions, it holds

$$\frac{1}{2}\mathbb{E}_{\pi}\|\mathbf{s}(\mathbf{x},\boldsymbol{\theta})-\nabla_{\mathbf{x}}\log\pi(\mathbf{x})\|_2^2=\mathbb{E}_{\pi}\left[\frac{1}{2}\|\mathbf{s}(\mathbf{x},\boldsymbol{\theta})\|_2^2+\text{tr}(\nabla_{\mathbf{x}}\mathbf{s}(\mathbf{x},\boldsymbol{\theta}))\right]+\text{const}$$

Proof (only for 1D)

$$\mathbb{E}_{\pi}\|s(x)-\nabla_x\log\pi(x)\|_2^2=\mathbb{E}_{\pi}[s(x)^2+(\nabla_x\log\pi(x))^2-2[s(x)\nabla_x\log\pi(x)]]$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}_{\pi}[s(x)\nabla_x\log\pi(x)] &= \int \pi(x)\nabla_x\log p(x)\nabla_x\log\pi(x)dx \\ &= \int \nabla_x\log p(x)\nabla_x\pi(x)dx = \pi(x)\nabla_x\log p(x)\Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \\ &\quad - \int \nabla_x^2\log p(x)\pi(x)dx = -\mathbb{E}_{\pi}\nabla_x^2\log p(x) = -\mathbb{E}_{\pi}\nabla_x s(x)\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\mathbb{E}_{\pi}\|s(x)-\nabla_x\log\pi(x)\|_2^2=\mathbb{E}_{\pi}\left[\frac{1}{2}s(x)^2+\nabla_x s(x)\right]+\text{const.}$$

Score matching

Theorem (implicit score matching)

$$\frac{1}{2}\mathbb{E}_{\pi}\|\mathbf{s}(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) - \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \log \pi(\mathbf{x})\|_2^2 = \mathbb{E}_{\pi}\left[\frac{1}{2}\|\mathbf{s}(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})\|_2^2 + \text{tr}(\nabla_{\mathbf{x}}\mathbf{s}(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta}))\right] + \text{const}$$

Here $\nabla_{\mathbf{x}}\mathbf{s}(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \nabla_{\mathbf{x}}^2 \log p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta})$ is a Hessian matrix.

1. The left hand side is intractable due to unknown $\pi(\mathbf{x})$ – **denoising score matching**.
2. The right hand side is complex due to Hessian matrix – **sliced score matching**.

Sliced score matching (Hutchinson's trace estimation)

$$\text{tr}(\nabla_{\mathbf{x}}\mathbf{s}(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})) = \mathbb{E}_{p(\boldsymbol{\epsilon})}\left[\boldsymbol{\epsilon}^T \nabla_{\mathbf{x}}\mathbf{s}(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}\right]$$

Song Y. *Sliced Score Matching: A Scalable Approach to Density and Score Estimation*, 2019

Song Y. *Generative Modeling by Estimating Gradients of the Data Distribution*, blog post, 2021

Denoising score matching

Let perturb original data by normal noise $p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{x}', \sigma) = \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{x}', \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})$

$$\pi(\mathbf{x}|\sigma) = \int \pi(\mathbf{x}') p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{x}', \sigma) d\mathbf{x}'.$$

Then the solution of

$$\frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E}_{\pi(\mathbf{x}|\sigma)} \|\mathbf{s}(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta}, \sigma) - \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \log \pi(\mathbf{x}|\sigma)\|_2^2 \rightarrow \min_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$$

satisfies $\mathbf{s}(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta}, \sigma) \approx \mathbf{s}(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta}, 0) = \mathbf{s}(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})$ if σ is small enough.

Theorem

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_{\pi(\mathbf{x}|\sigma)} \|\mathbf{s}(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta}, \sigma) - \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \log \pi(\mathbf{x}|\sigma)\|_2^2 &= \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{\pi(\mathbf{x}')} \mathbb{E}_{p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{x}', \sigma)} \|\mathbf{s}(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta}, \sigma) - \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \log p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{x}', \sigma)\|_2^2 + \text{const}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \end{aligned}$$

Here $\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \log p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{x}', \sigma) = -\frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'}{\sigma^2}$.

- ▶ The RHS does not need to compute $\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \log \pi(\mathbf{x}|\sigma)$ and even more $\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \log \pi(\mathbf{x})$.
- ▶ $\mathbf{s}(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta}, \sigma)$ tries to **denoise** a corrupted sample.
- ▶ Score function $\mathbf{s}(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta}, \sigma)$ parametrized by σ . How to make it?

Summary

- ▶ Kolmogorov-Fokker-Planck theorem allows to construct continuous-in-time normalizing flow with less functional restrictions.
- ▶ FFJORD model makes such kind of flows scalable.
- ▶ Langevin dynamics allows to sample from the model using the score function (due to the existence of stationary distribution for SDE).
- ▶ Score matching proposes to minimize Fisher divergence to get score function.
- ▶ Sliced score matching and denoising score matching are two techniques to get scalable algorithm for fitting Fisher divergence.