

# Deep Generative Models

## Lecture 6

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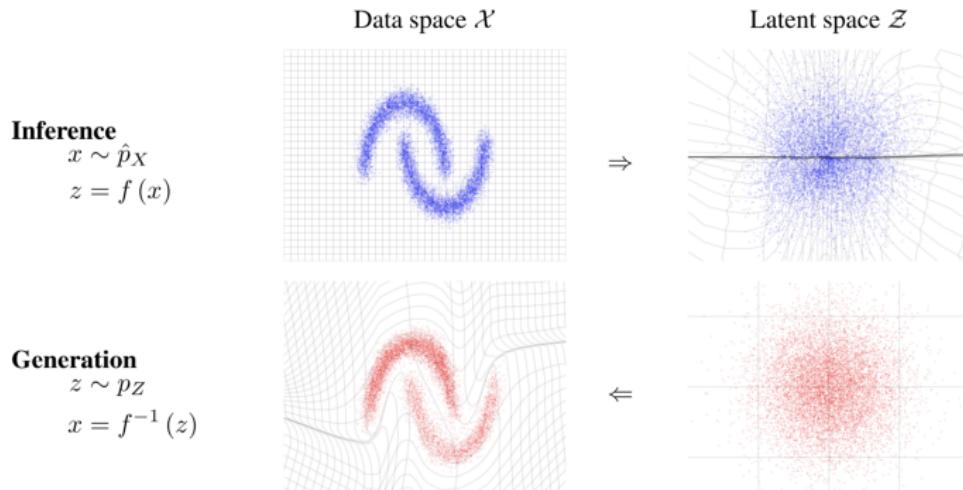
Autumn, 2022

# Recap of previous lecture

## MLE problem

$$p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = p(\mathbf{z}) \left| \det \left( \frac{\partial \mathbf{z}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right) \right| = p(f(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})) \left| \det \left( \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right) \right|$$

$$\log p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \log p(f(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})) + \log |\det(\mathbf{J}_f)| \rightarrow \max_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$$



## Recap of previous lecture

$$\log p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \log p(f(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})) + \log |\det(\mathbf{J}_f)| \rightarrow \max_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$$

### Definition

Normalizing flow is a *differentiable, invertible* mapping from data  $\mathbf{x}$  to the noise  $\mathbf{z}$ .

- ▶ **Normalizing** means that the inverse flow takes samples from  $p(\mathbf{x})$  and normalizes them into samples from density  $p(\mathbf{z})$ .
- ▶ **Flow** refers to the trajectory followed by samples from  $p(\mathbf{z})$  as they are transformed by the sequence of transformations

$$\mathbf{z} = f_K \circ \cdots \circ f_1(\mathbf{x}); \quad \mathbf{x} = f_1^{-1} \circ \cdots \circ f_K^{-1}(\mathbf{z}) = g_1 \circ \cdots \circ g_K(\mathbf{z})$$

### Log likelihood

$$\log p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \log p(f_K \circ \cdots \circ f_1(\mathbf{x})) + \sum_{k=1}^K \log |\det(\mathbf{J}_{f_k})|,$$

where  $\mathbf{J}_{f_k} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}_k}{\partial \mathbf{f}_{k-1}}$ .

## Recap of previous lecture

### Forward KL for flow model

$$\log p(\mathbf{x}|\theta) = \log p(f(\mathbf{x}, \theta)) + \log |\det(\mathbf{J}_f)|$$

### Reverse KL for flow model

$$KL(p||\pi) = \mathbb{E}_{p(\mathbf{z})} [\log p(\mathbf{z}) - \log |\det(\mathbf{J}_g)| - \log \pi(g(\mathbf{z}, \theta))]$$

### Flow KL duality

$$\arg \min_{\theta} KL(\pi(\mathbf{x})||p(\mathbf{x}|\theta)) = \arg \min_{\theta} KL(p(\mathbf{z}|\theta)||p(\mathbf{z})).$$

- ▶  $p(\mathbf{z})$  is a base distribution;  $\pi(\mathbf{x})$  is a data distribution;
- ▶  $\mathbf{z} \sim p(\mathbf{z})$ ,  $\mathbf{x} = g(\mathbf{z}, \theta)$ ,  $\mathbf{x} \sim p(\mathbf{x}|\theta)$ ;
- ▶  $\mathbf{x} \sim \pi(\mathbf{x})$ ,  $\mathbf{z} = f(\mathbf{x}, \theta)$ ,  $\mathbf{z} \sim p(\mathbf{z}|\theta)$ ;

## Recap of previous lecture

### Flow log-likelihood

$$\log p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \log p(f(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})) + \log |\det(\mathbf{J}_f)|$$

The main challenge is a determinant of the Jacobian.

### Residual flows: planar/Sylvester

$$g(\mathbf{z}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \mathbf{z} + \mathbf{u} \sigma(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{z} + b); \quad g(\mathbf{z}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \mathbf{z} + \mathbf{A} \sigma(\mathbf{B}\mathbf{z} + \mathbf{b}).$$

Matrix determinant lemma for calculating the Jacobian.

### Linear flows

$$\mathbf{z} = f(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \mathbf{W}\mathbf{x}, \quad \mathbf{W} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}, \quad \boldsymbol{\theta} = \mathbf{W}, \quad \mathbf{J}_f = \mathbf{W}$$

Matrix decompositions (LU or QR helps to parametrize matrix  $\mathbf{W}$  and reduce the cost of computing the  $\det(\mathbf{J})$ ).

Rezende D. J., Mohamed S. Variational Inference with Normalizing Flows, 2015

Berg R. et al. Sylvester normalizing flows for variational inference, 2018

Kingma D. P., Dhariwal P. Glow: Generative Flow with Invertible 1x1 Convolutions, 2018

# Outline

1. Gaussian autoregressive flows
2. Inverse gaussian autoregressive flows
3. Autoregressive flows
4. RealNVP: coupling layer

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1. Gaussian autoregressive flows
2. Inverse gaussian autoregressive flows
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## Gaussian autoregressive model

Consider an autoregressive model

$$p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \prod_{j=1}^m p(x_j|\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1}, \boldsymbol{\theta}), \quad p(x_j|\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \mathcal{N}(\mu_j(\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1}), \sigma_j^2(\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1})).$$

Sampling: reparametrization trick

$$x_j = \sigma_j(\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1}) \cdot z_j + \mu_j(\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1}), \quad z_j \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1).$$

Inverse transform

$$z_j = (x_j - \mu_j(\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1})) \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_j(\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1})}.$$

- ▶ We have an **invertible** and **differentiable** transformation from  $p(\mathbf{z})$  to  $p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta})$ .
- ▶ It is an autoregressive (AR) flow with the base distribution  $p(\mathbf{z}) = \mathcal{N}(0, 1)!$
- ▶ How to derive a linear flow from this AR model?

## Gaussian autoregressive flow

$$\mathbf{x} = g(\mathbf{z}, \theta) \quad \Rightarrow \quad x_j = \sigma_j(\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1}) \cdot z_j + \mu_j(\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1}).$$

$$\mathbf{z} = f(\mathbf{x}, \theta) \quad \Rightarrow \quad z_j = (x_j - \mu_j(\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1})) \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_j(\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1})}.$$

Generation function  $g(\mathbf{z}, \theta)$  is **sequential**.

Inference function  $f(\mathbf{x}, \theta)$  is **not sequential**.

Forward KL for NF model

$$\log p(\mathbf{x}|\theta) = \log p(f(\mathbf{x}, \theta)) + \log \left| \det \left( \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x}, \theta)}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right) \right|$$

- ▶ We need to be able to compute  $f(\mathbf{x}, \theta)$  and its Jacobian.
- ▶ We need to be able to compute the density  $p(\mathbf{z})$ .
- ▶ We don't need to think about computing the function  $g(\mathbf{z}, \theta) = f^{-1}(\mathbf{z}, \theta)$  until we want to sample from the flow.

# Outline

1. Gaussian autoregressive flows
2. Inverse gaussian autoregressive flows
3. Autoregressive flows
4. RealNVP: coupling layer

## Inverse gaussian autoregressive flow (IAF)

Let us use the following reparametrization:  $\tilde{\sigma} = \frac{1}{\sigma}$ ;  $\tilde{\mu} = -\frac{\mu}{\sigma}$ .

### Gaussian autoregressive flow

$$x_j = \sigma_j(\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1}) \cdot z_j + \mu_j(\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1}) = (z_j - \tilde{\mu}_j(\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1})) \cdot \frac{1}{\tilde{\sigma}_j(\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1})}$$

$$z_j = (x_j - \mu_j(\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1})) \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_j(\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1})} = \tilde{\sigma}_j(\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1}) \cdot x_j + \tilde{\mu}_j(\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1}).$$

Let just swap  $\mathbf{z}$  and  $\mathbf{x}$ .

### Inverse gaussian autoregressive flow

$$\mathbf{x} = g(\mathbf{z}, \theta) \quad \Rightarrow \quad x_j = \tilde{\sigma}_j(\mathbf{z}_{1:j-1}) \cdot z_j + \tilde{\mu}_j(\mathbf{z}_{1:j-1})$$

$$\mathbf{z} = f(\mathbf{x}, \theta) \quad \Rightarrow \quad z_j = (x_j - \tilde{\mu}_j(\mathbf{z}_{1:j-1})) \cdot \frac{1}{\tilde{\sigma}_j(\mathbf{z}_{1:j-1})}.$$

# Inverse gaussian autoregressive flow (IAF)

Gaussian autoregressive flow:  $f(\mathbf{x}, \theta)$

$$x_j = \sigma_j(\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1}) \cdot z_j + \mu_j(\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1}).$$

Inverse transform:  $g(\mathbf{z}, \theta)$

$$z_j = (x_j - \mu_j(\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1})) \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_j(\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1})};$$

$$z_j = \tilde{\sigma}_j(\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1}) \cdot x_j + \tilde{\mu}_j(\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1}).$$

Inverse gaussian autoregressive flow:  
 $f(\mathbf{x}, \theta)$

$$x_j = \tilde{\sigma}_j(\mathbf{z}_{1:j-1}) \cdot z_j + \tilde{\mu}_j(\mathbf{z}_{1:j-1}).$$

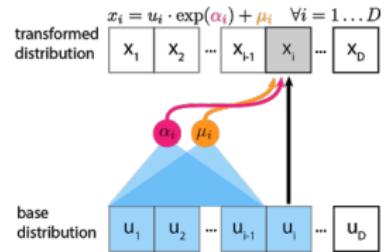
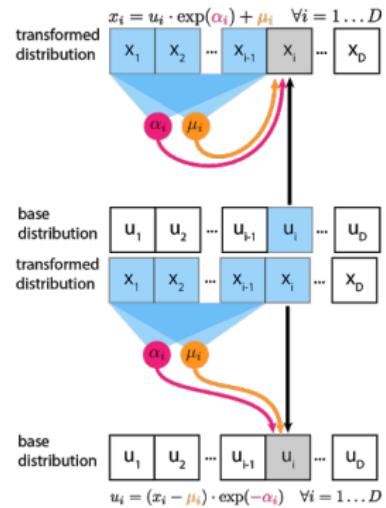


image credit: <https://blog.evjang.com/2018/01/nf2.html>

## Gaussian autoregressive NF

### Forward and inverse transforms in gaussian AR NF

$$\mathbf{x} = g(\mathbf{z}, \theta) \Rightarrow x_j = \sigma_j(\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1}) \cdot z_j + \mu_j(\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1}).$$

$$\mathbf{z} = f(\mathbf{x}, \theta) \Rightarrow z_j = (x_j - \mu_j(\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1})) \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_j(\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1})}.$$

- ▶ Sampling is sequential.
- ▶ Density estimation is parallel.

### Forward and inverse transforms in inverse gaussian AR NF

$$\mathbf{x} = g(\mathbf{z}, \theta) \Rightarrow x_j = \tilde{\sigma}_j(\mathbf{z}_{1:j-1}) \cdot z_j + \tilde{\mu}_j(\mathbf{z}_{1:j-1}).$$

$$\mathbf{z} = f(\mathbf{x}, \theta) \Rightarrow z_j = (x_j - \tilde{\mu}_j(\mathbf{z}_{1:j-1})) \cdot \frac{1}{\tilde{\sigma}_j(\mathbf{z}_{1:j-1})}.$$

- ▶ Sampling is parallel.
- ▶ Density estimation is sequential.

# Outline

1. Gaussian autoregressive flows
2. Inverse gaussian autoregressive flows
3. Autoregressive flows
4. RealNVP: coupling layer

## Autoregressive flows

$$x_j = \tau(z_j, c(\mathbf{z}_{1:j-1})) \Leftrightarrow z_j = \tau^{-1}(x_j, c(\mathbf{z}_{1:j-1}))$$

- ▶  $\tau(\cdot, \cdot)$  – coupling law (invertible by first argument, differentiable).
- ▶  $c(\cdot)$  – coupling function (do not need to be invertible, could be neural network).

### Coupling law $\tau(\cdot, \cdot)$

- ▶  $\tau(x, c) = x + c$  – additive;
- ▶  $\tau(x, c) = x \odot c_1 + c_2$  – affine.

What is the Jacobian for the additive/affine coupling law?

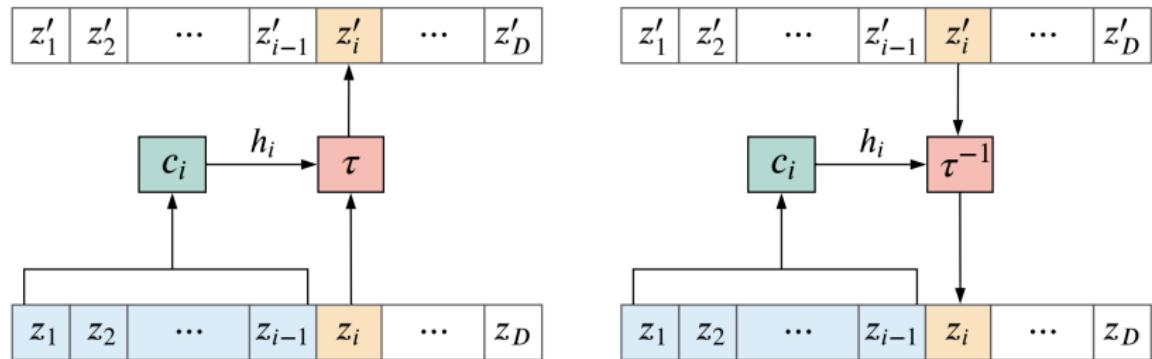
### Jacobian

$$\det \left( \frac{\partial \mathbf{x}}{\partial \mathbf{z}} \right) = \prod_{j=1}^m \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial z_j} = \prod_{j=1}^m \frac{\partial \tau(z_j, c(\mathbf{z}_{1:j-1}))}{\partial z_j}$$

# Autoregressive flows

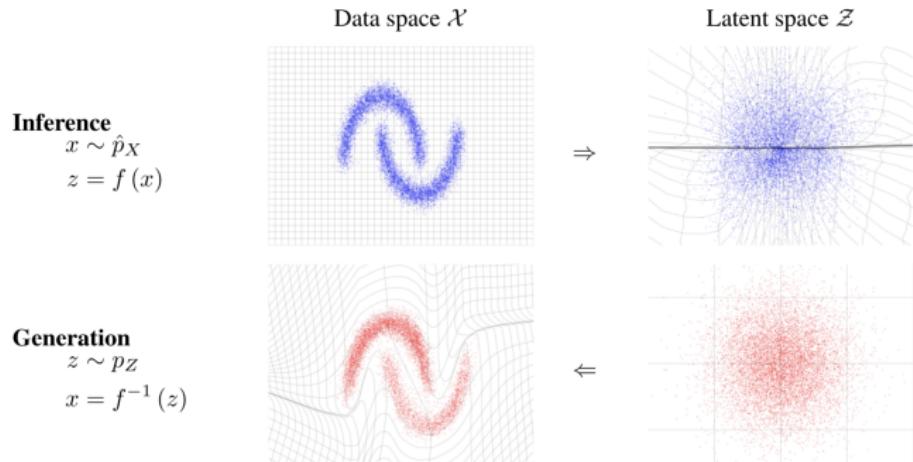
## Forward and inverse transforms

$$x_j = \tau(z_j, c(\mathbf{z}_{1:j-1})) \Leftrightarrow z_j = \tau^{-1}(x_j, c(\mathbf{z}_{1:j-1}))$$



- ▶ Forward transform is **not sequential**.
- ▶ Inverse transform is **sequential**.

# Autoregressive flows



- ▶ AF performs parallel inference that is useful for density estimation tasks (forward KL or MLE).
- ▶ IAF performs parallel generation that is useful for optimization of reverse KL.

# Outline

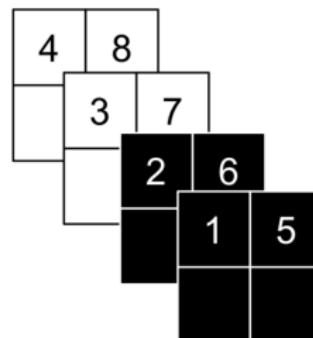
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# RealNVP

## Coupling layer

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{z}_{1:d} = \mathbf{x}_{1:d}; \\ \mathbf{z}_{d:m} = \tau(\mathbf{x}_{d:m}, c(\mathbf{x}_{1:d})); \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \mathbf{x}_{1:d} = \mathbf{z}_{1:d}; \\ \mathbf{x}_{d:m} = \tau^{-1}(\mathbf{z}_{d:m}, c(\mathbf{z}_{1:d})). \end{cases}$$

## Image partitioning



Checkerboard ordering uses masking, channelwise ordering uses splitting.

## Affine coupling law

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{z}_{1:d} = \mathbf{x}_{1:d}; \\ \mathbf{z}_{d:m} = \mathbf{x}_{d:m} \odot c_1(\mathbf{x}_{1:d}, \theta) + c_2(\mathbf{x}_{1:d}, \theta). \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{x}_{1:d} = \mathbf{z}_{1:d}; \\ \mathbf{x}_{d:m} = (\mathbf{z}_{d:m} - c_2(\mathbf{z}_{1:d}, \theta)) \cdot \frac{1}{c_1(\mathbf{z}_{1:d}, \theta)}. \end{cases}$$

## Jacobian

$$\det \left( \frac{\partial \mathbf{z}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right) = \det \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I}_d & 0_{d \times m-d} \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{z}_{d:m}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{1:d}} & \frac{\partial \mathbf{z}_{d:m}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{d:m}} \end{pmatrix} = \prod_{j=1}^{m-d} c_1(\mathbf{x}_{1:d}, \theta)_j.$$

Non-Volume Preserving (the determinant of Jacobian  $\neq 1$ ).

## AF vs IAF vs RealNVP

### MADE/AF

$$\mathbf{x} = \sigma(\mathbf{z}) \odot \mathbf{z} + \boldsymbol{\mu}(\mathbf{x}).$$

Estimating the density  $p(\mathbf{x}|\theta)$  - 1 pass, sampling -  $m$  passes.

### IAF

$$\mathbf{x} = \tilde{\sigma}(\mathbf{z}) \odot \mathbf{z} + \tilde{\boldsymbol{\mu}}(\mathbf{z}).$$

Estimating the density  $p(\mathbf{x}|\theta)$  -  $m$  passes, sampling - 1 pass.

### RealINVP

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{x}_{1:d} &= \mathbf{z}_{1:d}; \\ \mathbf{x}_{d:m} &= \mathbf{z}_{d:m} \odot c_1(\mathbf{z}_{1:d}, \theta) + c_2(\mathbf{z}_{1:d}, \theta). \end{cases}$$

Estimating the density  $p(\mathbf{x}|\theta)$  - 1 pass, sampling - 1 pass.

# AF vs IAF vs RealINVP

## RealINVP

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{x}_{1:d} = \mathbf{z}_{1:d}; \\ \mathbf{x}_{d:m} = \mathbf{z}_{d:m} \odot c_1(\mathbf{z}_{1:d}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) + c_2(\mathbf{z}_{1:d}, \boldsymbol{\theta}). \end{cases}$$

- ▶ Calculating the density  $p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta})$  - 1 pass.
- ▶ Sampling - 1 pass.

RealINVP is a special case of AF and IAF:

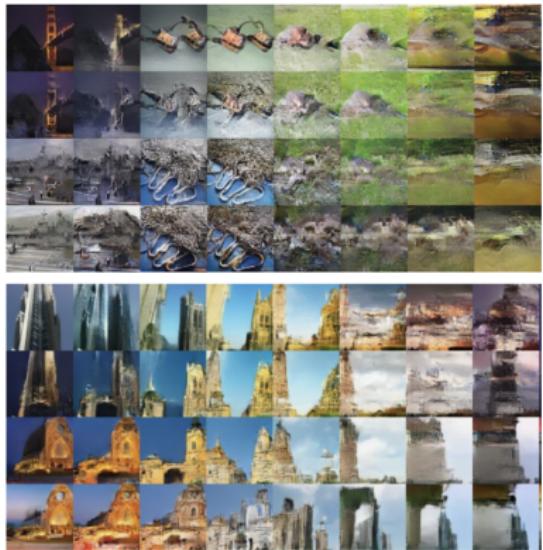
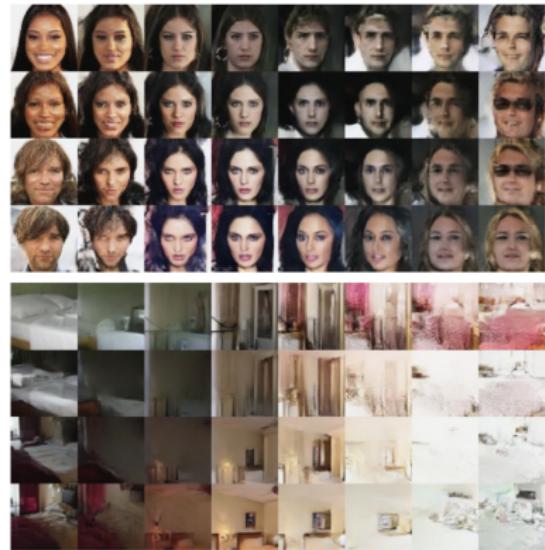
## AF

$$\begin{cases} \mu_j = 0, \sigma_j = 1, j = 1, \dots, d; \\ \mu_j, \sigma_j - \text{functions of } \mathbf{x}_{1:d}, j = d + 1, \dots, m. \end{cases}$$

## IAF

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{\mu}_j = 0, \tilde{\sigma}_j = 1, j = 1, \dots, d; \\ \tilde{\mu}_j, \tilde{\sigma}_j - \text{functions of } \mathbf{z}_{1:d}, j = d + 1, \dots, m. \end{cases}$$

# RealNVP samples



# Linear flows

## RealNVP

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{z}_{1:d} = \mathbf{x}_{1:d}; \\ \mathbf{z}_{d:m} = \tau(\mathbf{x}_{d:m}, c(\mathbf{x}_{1:d})); \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \mathbf{x}_{1:d} = \mathbf{z}_{1:d}; \\ \mathbf{x}_{d:m} = \tau^{-1}(\mathbf{z}_{d:m}, c(\mathbf{z}_{1:d})). \end{cases}$$

- ▶ First step is a **split** operator which decouples a variable into 2 subparts:  $\mathbf{x}_1$  and  $\mathbf{x}_2$  (usually channel-wise).
- ▶ We should **permute** components between different layers.

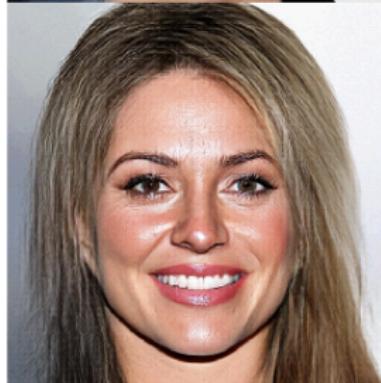
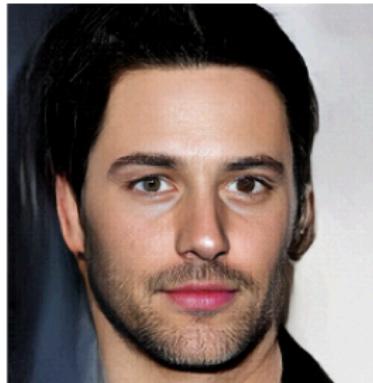
$$\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{W}\mathbf{x}, \quad \mathbf{W} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$$

In general, we need  $O(m^3)$  to invert matrix.

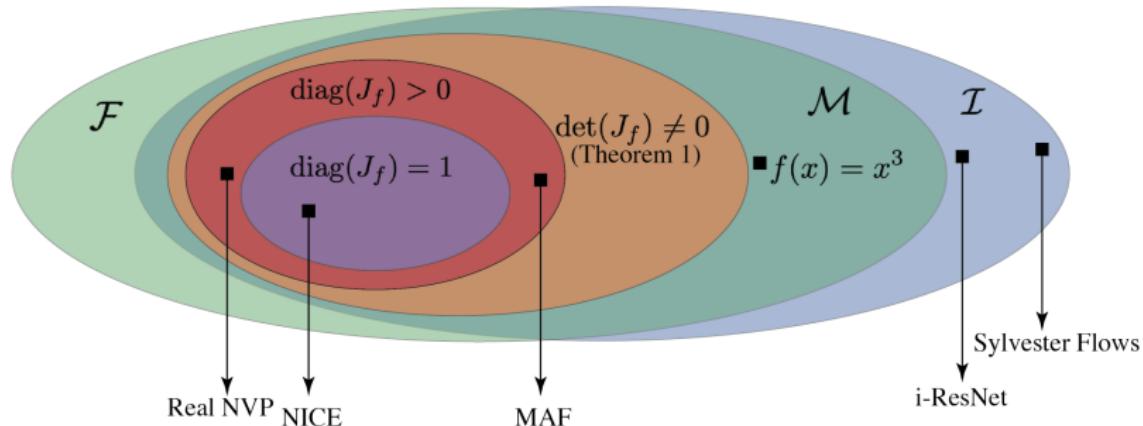
## Invertibility

- ▶ Diagonal matrix  $O(m)$ .
- ▶ Triangular matrix  $O(m^2)$ .
- ▶ It is impossible to parametrize all invertible matrices.

## Glow samples



# Venn diagram for Normalizing flows



- ▶  $\mathcal{I}$  – invertible functions.
- ▶  $\mathcal{F}$  – continuously differentiable functions whose Jacobian is lower triangular.
- ▶  $\mathcal{M}$  – invertible functions from  $\mathcal{F}$ .

## Summary

- ▶ Gaussian autoregressive flow is an autoregressive model with triangular Jacobian.
- ▶ Inverse gaussian autoregressive flow generate new samples fast, but the inference is slow.
- ▶ AF/IAF is a special case of autoregressive flows.
- ▶ The RealNVP is an effective type of flow (special case of AR flows) that uses coupling layer.