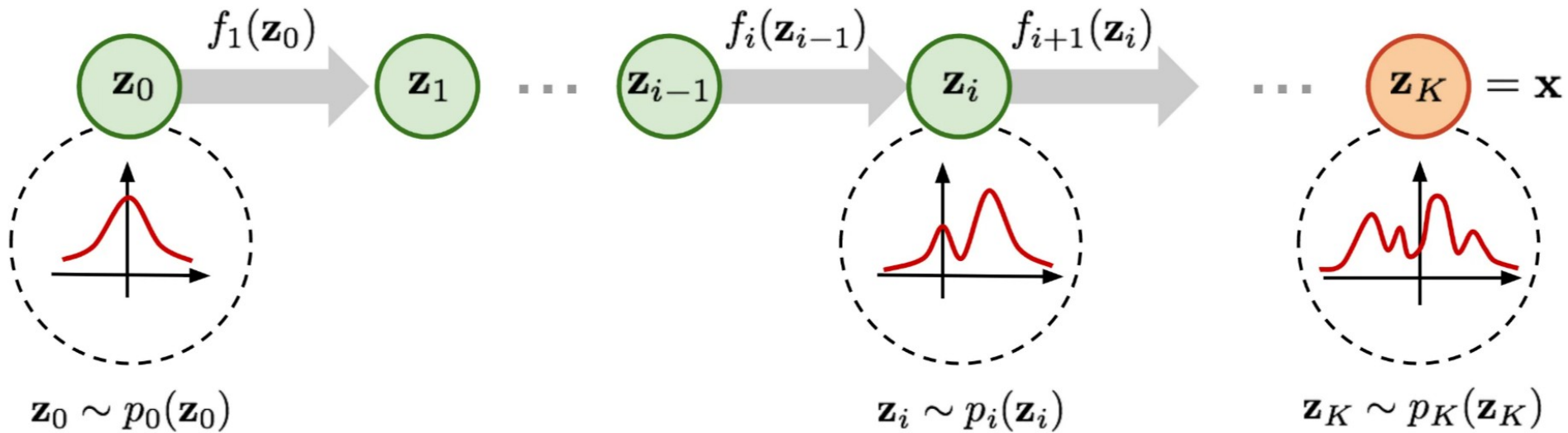


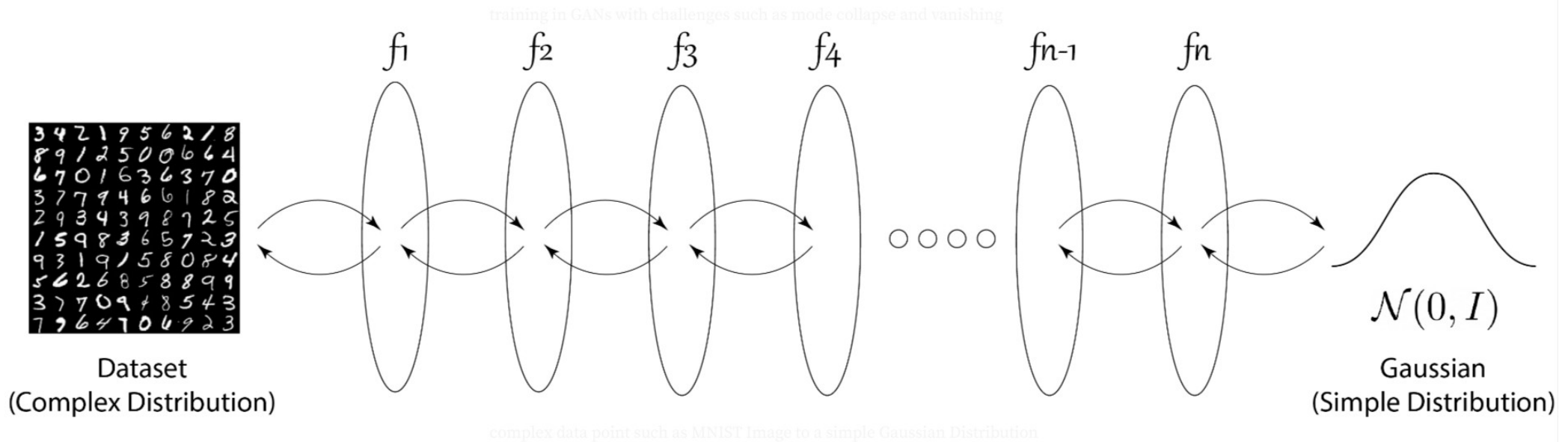
Normalizing Flows

Mostafa Tavassolipour

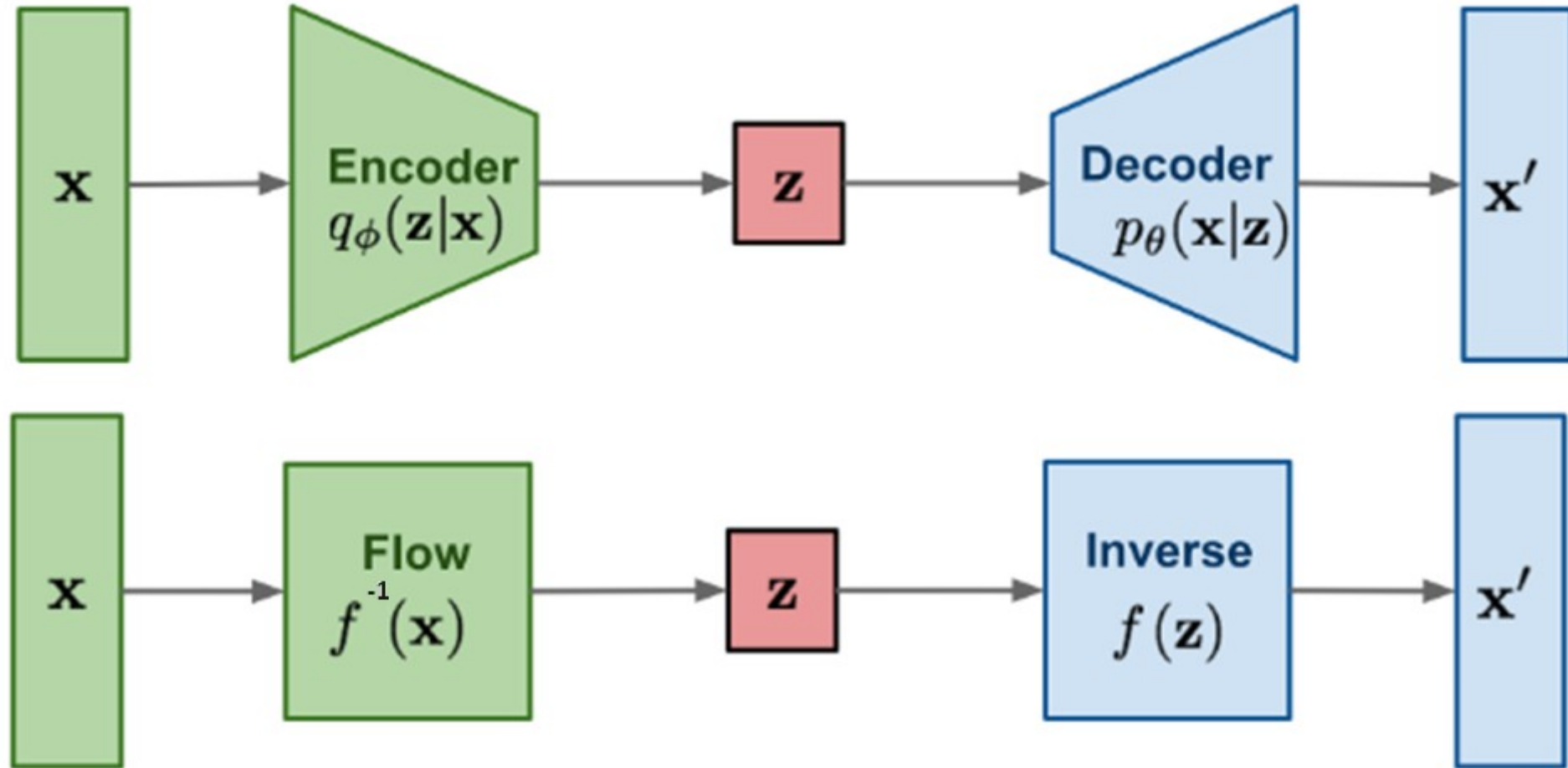
Normalizing Flows



Example: MNIST Dataset

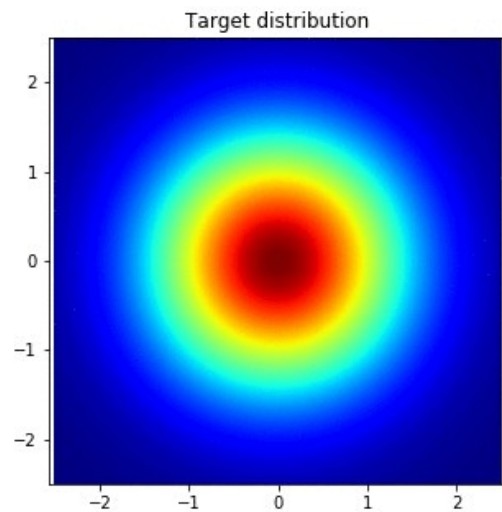
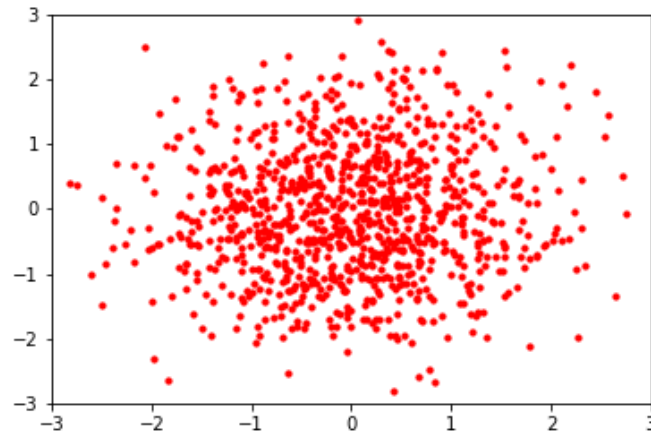
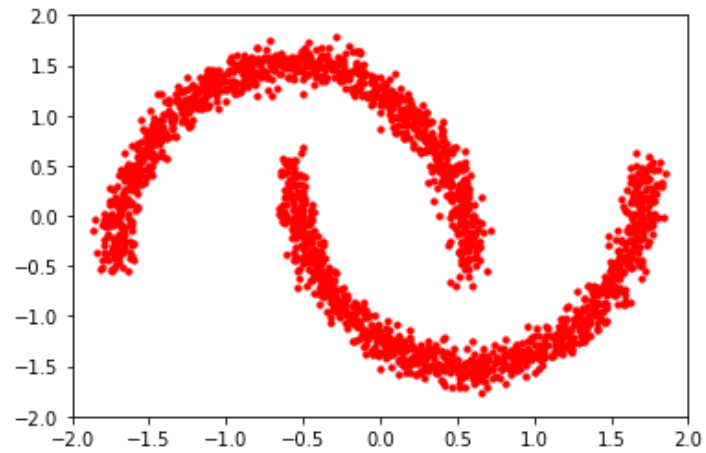


Normalizing Flows vs. VAE



Marginal Likelihood: VAE vs NF

From Normal to Complex Distribution



Normalizing Flow: another Example

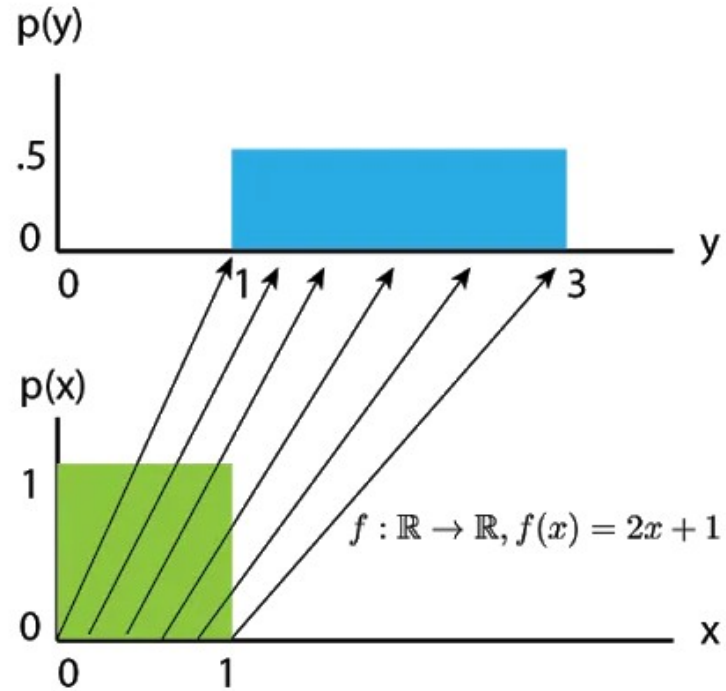


Samples from Normalizing Flow



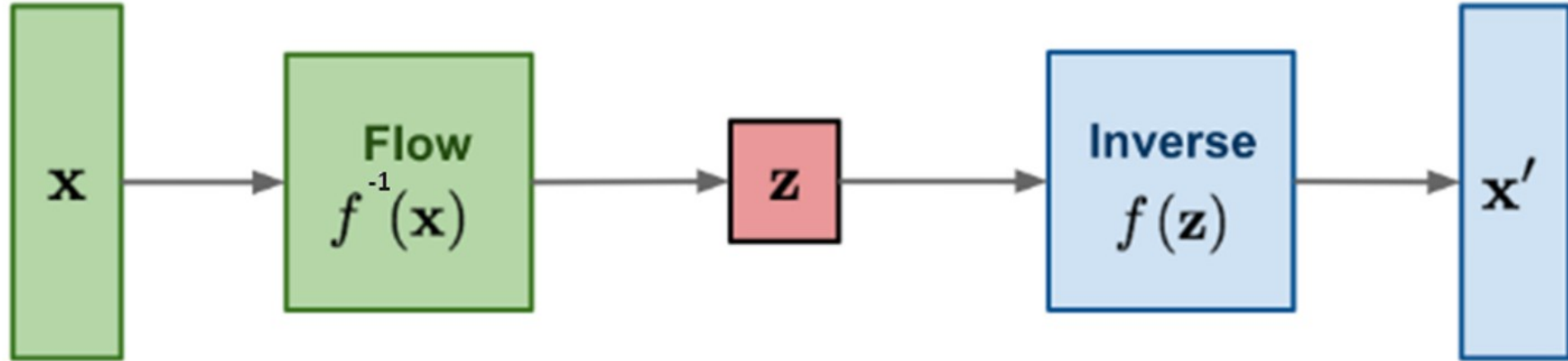
Samples from the Glow model ([Source](#))

Change of Variable Formula

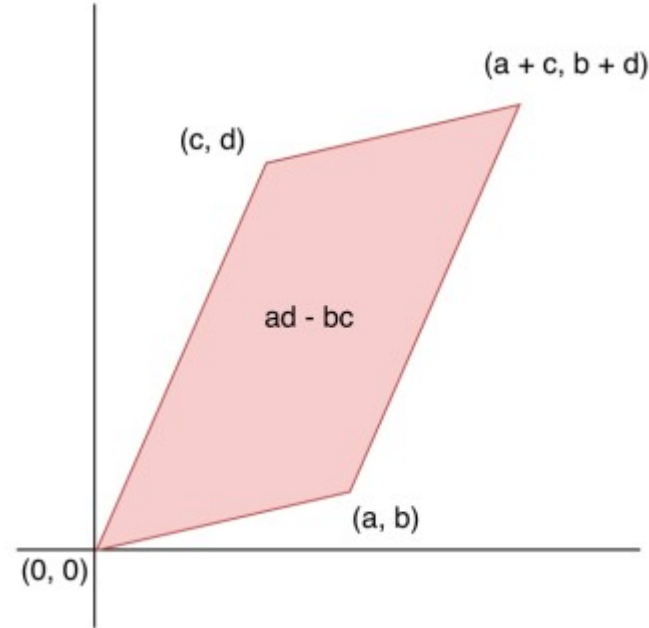
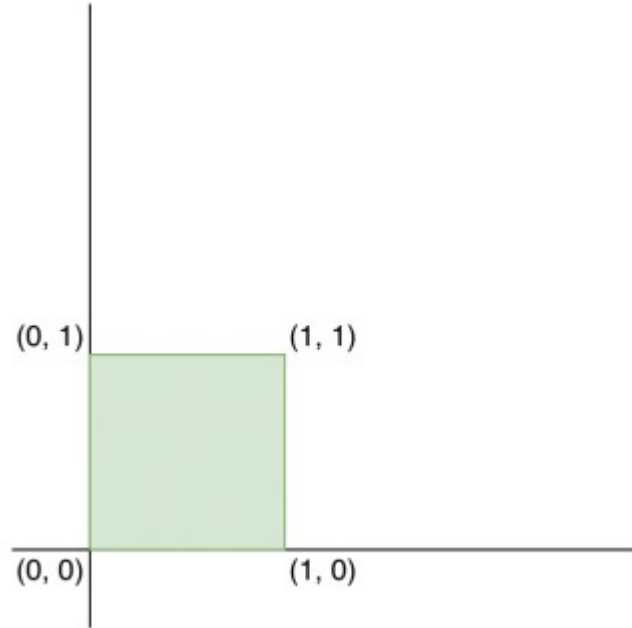


$$P_Y(y) = \frac{1}{2} P_X(x) = \frac{1}{2} P_X\left(\frac{y-1}{2}\right)$$

Change of Variable Formula: 1-Dimensional

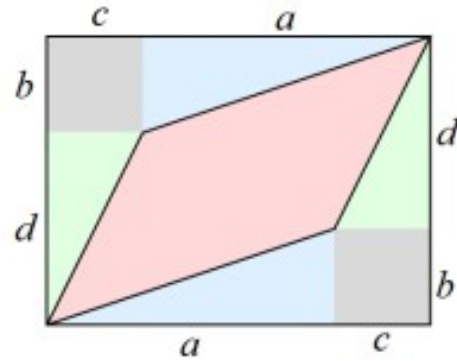


Change of variable: n-Dimensional



Determinants and Volume

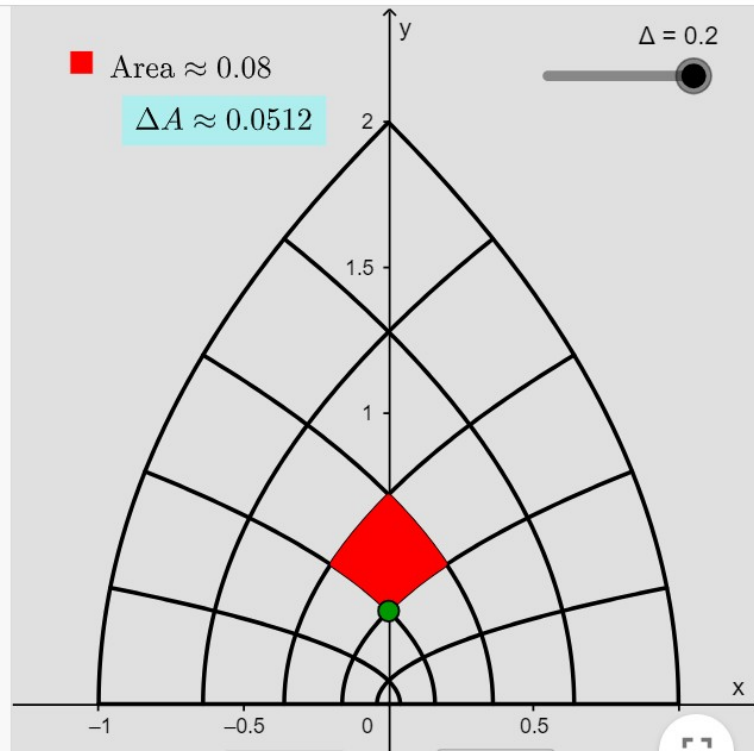
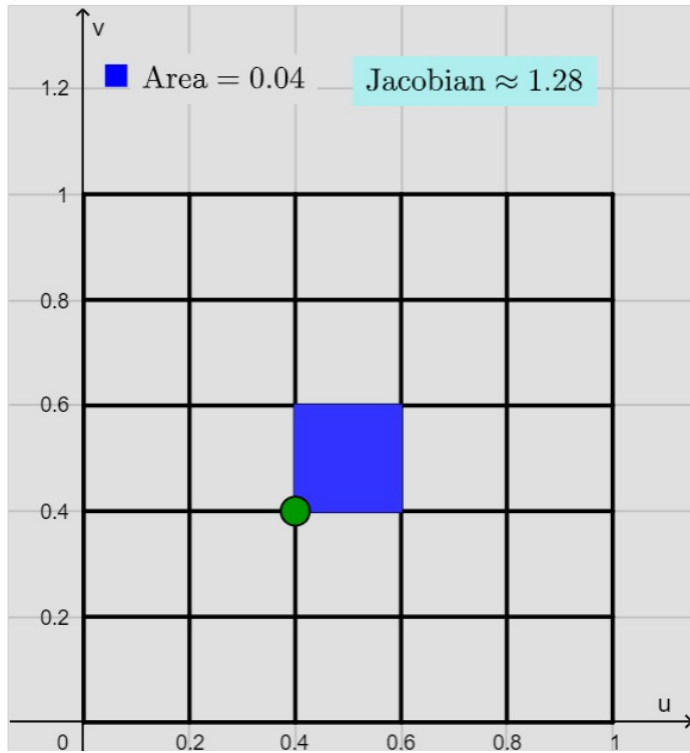
$$\det(A) = \det \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} = ad - bc$$



$$(a+c)(b+d) - ab - bc - cd - da = ad - bc$$

Jacobian Determinant

$$\Delta A = |J| \times \text{Area of square}$$



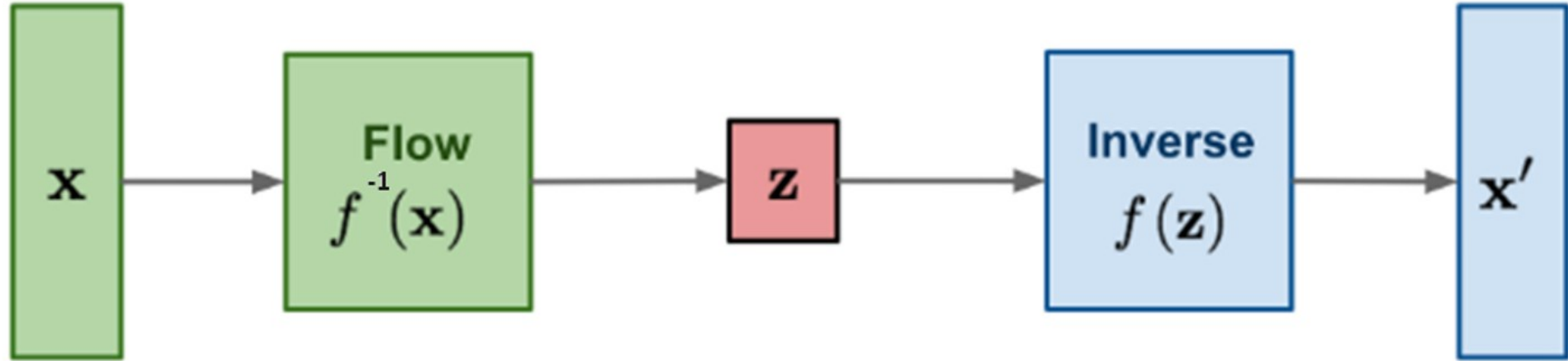
<https://www.geogebra.org/m/qM777NYH>

Jacobian Matrix

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{f} \mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial(y_1, \dots, y_n)}{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)} \quad \text{J} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial y_n}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial y_n}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

Change of Variable Formula: n-Dimensional



Learning and Inference

- Learning via **Maximum Likelihood**:

$$\max_{\theta} \log p_X(\mathcal{D}; \theta) = \sum_{x \in \mathcal{D}} \log p_Z(f_{\theta}^{-1}(x)) + \log \left| \det \left(\frac{\partial f_{\theta}^{-1}(x)}{\partial x} \right) \right|$$

- **Sampling**:

$$z \sim p_Z(z) \quad x = f_{\theta}(z)$$

- **Latent Representation**:

$$z = f_{\theta}^{-1}(x)$$

Calculation of the Determinant

- Computing the determinant for an n matrix is : prohibitively expensive within a learning loop!
- **Key idea**: Choose transformations so that the resulting Jacobian matrix has **special structure**. For example, the determinant of a **triangular** matrix is the product of the diagonal entries, i.e., an $O(n)$ operation.

Models with Normalizing Flows

- **NICE** (Non-linear Independent Component Estimation, 2015)
- **RealNVP** (Real-valued Non-Volume Preserving, 2017)
- Inverse Autoregressive Flow (Kingma et al., 2016)
- Masked Autoregressive Flow (Papamakarios et al., 2017)
- I-resnet (Behrmann et al, 2018)
- Glow (Kingma et al, 2018)
- MintNet (Song et al., 2019)
- And many more

NICE

- Unit Jacobian determinant:

Inverse:

NICE: Results

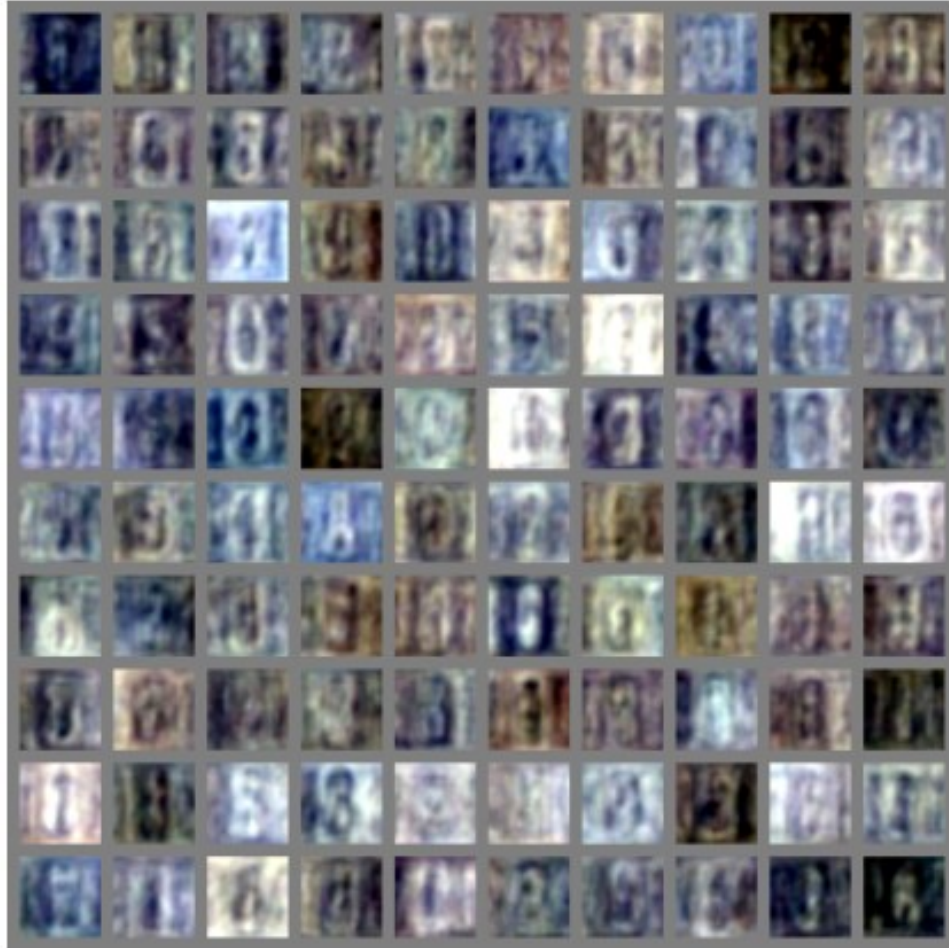


(a) Model trained on MNIST



(b) Model trained on TFD

NICE: Results on Complex Data

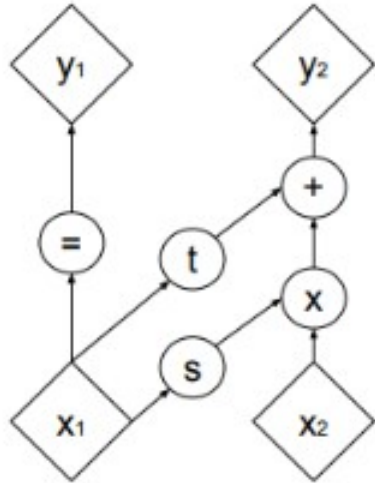


(c) Model trained on SVHN

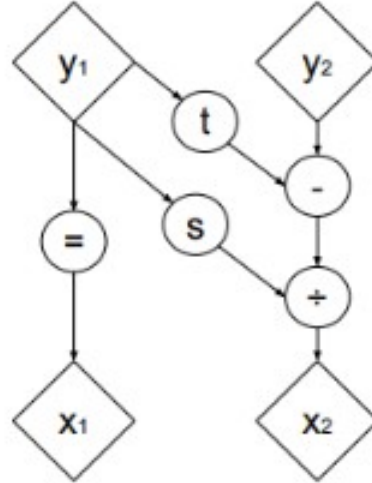


(d) Model trained on CIFAR-10

RealNVP



(a) Forward propagation



(b) Inverse propagation

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 \\ \mathbf{x}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

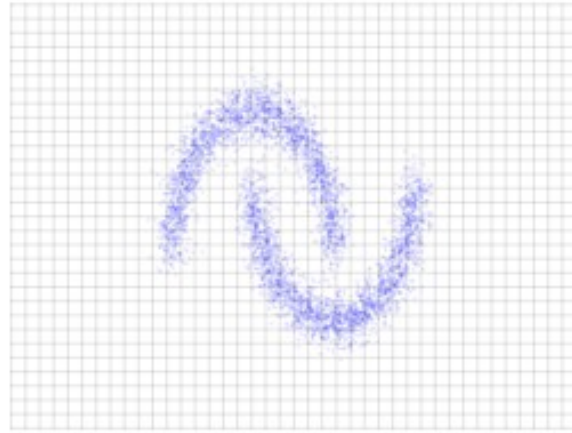
RealNVP

Inference

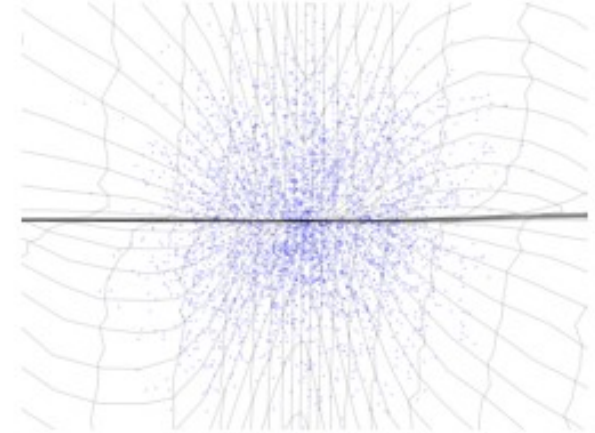
$$x \sim \hat{p}_X$$

$$z = f(x)$$

Data space \mathcal{X}



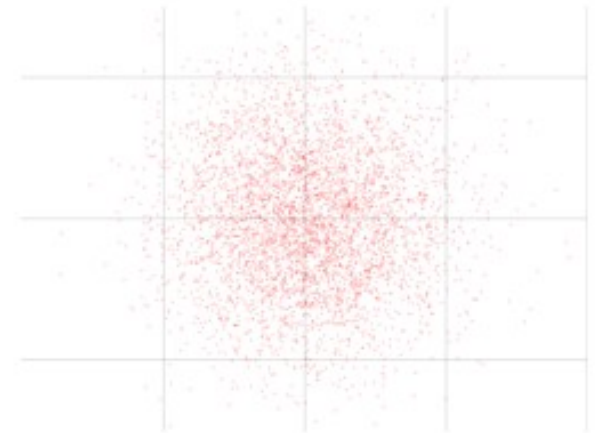
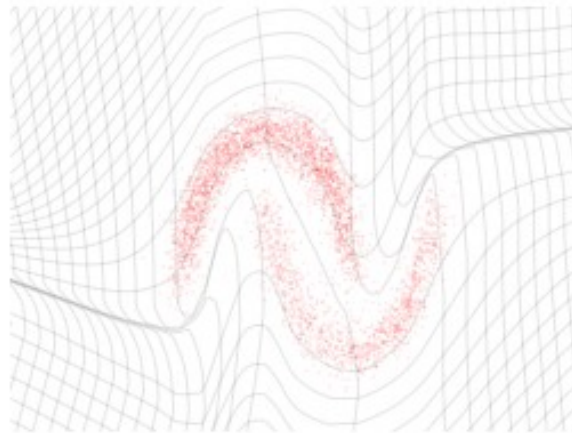
Latent space \mathcal{Z}



Generation

$$z \sim p_Z$$

$$x = f^{-1}(z)$$



Samples generated via Real-NVP



RealNVP: More Results



CIFAR-10



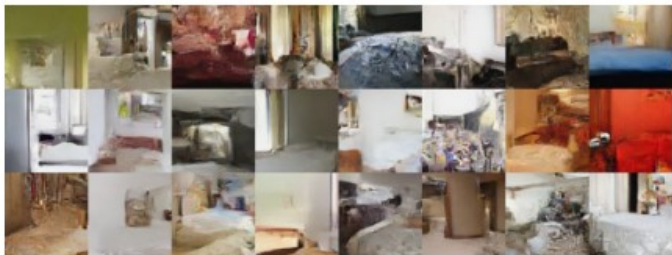
Imagenet (32x32)



Imagenet (64x64)



CelebA

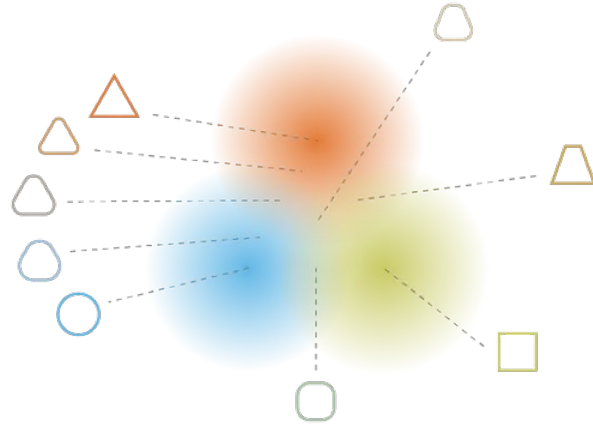


LSUN

GLOW: Result on CelebA



GLOW: Interpolation



GLOW: Sample Generated Face

