

$c^*GMV\mathbb{E}s \rightarrow q$

Kolb, Yiftach

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c*GMVÆs—q

a Master Thesis in Bioinformatics

Advisor / Reviewer: Professor Martin Vingron
Reviewer: Professor Tim Conrad

Freie Universität



Berlin

Topics to cover

- ▶ what was our initial subject of interest
- ▶ AEs are non-linear PCA basically
- ▶ VAEs
- ▶ other animals
- ▶ GMVAE and why I derived c*GMVÆ
- ▶ example use of c*GMVÆ on synthetic conditional-categorical data
- ▶ examples on MNIST
- ▶ examples on scRNAseq

Autoencoders

A "vanilla" autoencoder is a neural networks that "learns" the identity (subject to dimensional restriction).

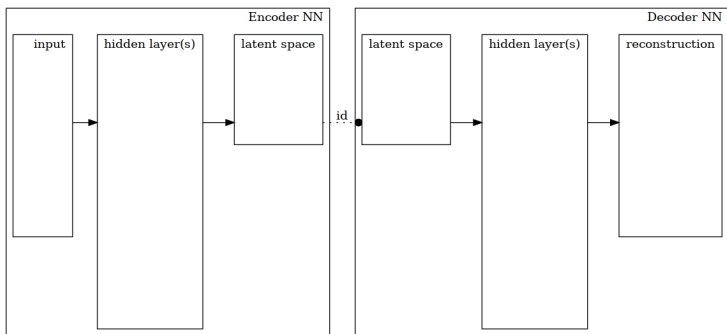


Figure: Autoencoder

Autoencoders and PCA

(On centered data[2])

PCA

$$\tilde{\mathbf{V}} = \operatorname{argmin}_{\mathbf{W}} \{ \|\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{W}\mathbf{W}^T\|_F^2 \quad : \quad \mathbf{W} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times l}, \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W} = \mathbf{I}_l \} \quad (1)$$

Linear AE

$$\operatorname{argmin}_{\mathbf{E}, \mathbf{D}} \{ \|\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{E}\mathbf{D}\|_F^2 \quad : \quad \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{D}^T \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times l}, \} \quad (2)$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{W}} \in \operatorname{argmin}_{\mathbf{W}} \{ \|\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{W}\mathbf{W}^\dagger\|_F^2 \quad : \quad \mathbf{W} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times l}, \} \quad (3)$$

$$\operatorname{span}\{\tilde{\mathbf{W}}\} = \operatorname{span}\{\tilde{\mathbf{V}}\}$$

Why turbulence

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{N} \log p(\mathbf{X}) &= \frac{1}{N} \log \int p(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Z}) d\mathbf{Z} && \text{taking marginal} \\
&= \frac{1}{N} \log \int \frac{p(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Z})}{q(\mathbf{Z})} q(\mathbf{Z}) d\mathbf{Z} && \text{multiplying by 1 inside} \\
&= \frac{1}{N} \log \int \frac{p(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Z})}{q(\mathbf{Z})} dq(\mathbf{Z}) && \text{definition of } dq(\mathbf{Z}) \\
&\geq \frac{1}{N} \int \log \frac{p(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Z})}{q(\mathbf{Z})} dq(\mathbf{Z}) && \text{Jensen inequality} \\
&= \frac{1}{N} \int \sum_1^N \log \frac{p(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{z}_i)}{q(\mathbf{z}_i)} dq(\mathbf{z}_i) && \text{using the iid property} \\
&= \frac{1}{N} \sum_1^N -\mathcal{L}(q, p, \mathbf{x}_i) && \text{definition of } \mathcal{L}(q, p, \mathbf{x}_i) \\
&= -\mathcal{L}(q, p, \mathbf{X}) \triangleq -\mathcal{L}(q, p) && \text{again definition of } \mathcal{L}(p, q) \quad \square
\end{aligned}
\tag{4}$$

normal text tiny text normal text And now to something [1]
completely different ...

- [1] Xifeng Guo et al. “Improved deep embedded clustering with local structure preservation.”. In: *Ijcai*. 2017, pp. 1753–1759.
- [2] Elad Plaut. “From principal subspaces to principal components with linear autoencoders”. In: *arXiv preprint arXiv:1804.10253* (2018).