

# **Autoencoders**

Machine Learning: Jordan Boyd-Graber

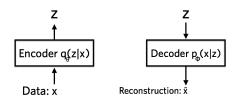
University of Maryland

#### **Problems of Autoencoders**

- Unsupervised
  - Lots of data
  - Need priors / regularization
- Probabilistic loss function
  - does not work well for discrete data (more later)
  - hard to explain hidden layer probabilistically

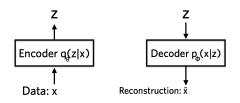
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- So let's use variational inference



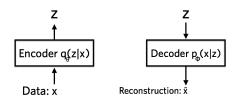
$$\ell_i \equiv -\mathbb{E}_{z \sim q_\theta(z|x_i)} \left[ \log p_\phi(x_i|z) \right] + \mathsf{KL}(q_\theta(z|x_i)||p(z)) \tag{1}$$

- Reconstruction error
- Variational representation distribution
- Regularization



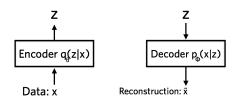
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# Interpretation

- Lower bound on reconstruction of decoder
- Keep representation constrained
- Probabilistic parameterization

#### Make this Concrete

- $KL(q_{\theta}(z|x_i)||p(z))$
- $q(z|x_i)$ : normal distribution with output of NN as mean [variational distribution]
- p(z): standard normal distribution
- Decoder  $p_{\phi}(x|z)$  depends on model / data:
  - Grayscale Image? Bernoulli distribution for each pixel
  - Words? Multinomial over vocabulary

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## Variational Inference Story

$$\ell_i(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{q_{\theta}(z|x_i)} \left[ \log p_{\phi}(x_i|z) \right] - \mathsf{KL}(q_{\theta}(z|x_i)||p(z))$$
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  - Can minibatch the data
  - □ But what about  $\phi$ ? (encoder)

### Variational EM

- Learn variational parameters
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- What if x is discrete? (Later)