There is no Al without Deep Generative Modelling

Jakub M. Tomczak



What is intelligence?



What is **intelligence**?

• • •



What is intelligence?

...



What is intelligence?

. . .





What is intelligence?

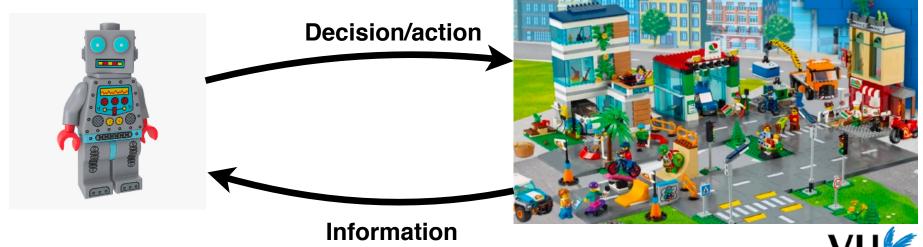
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What is intelligence?

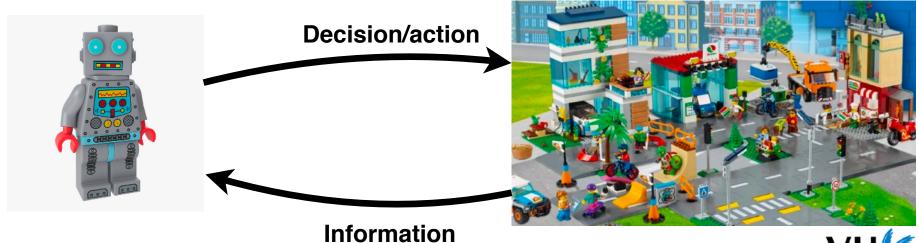




What is **intelligence**?

...

What is **artificial intelligence**?



0001101010011...



- Information processing
- Information storing
- Information transmission





- Information processing
- Information storing
- Information transmission
- Decision making





What is **artificial intelligence**?

- Information processing
- Information storing
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- Decision making

Learning
Knowledge representation
Models...





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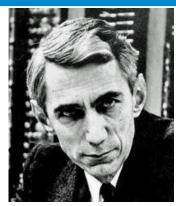
Learning
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The question is how to formalize the problem of Al?



Information (a quick recap)

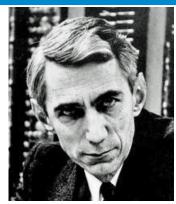


Claude Shannon



Information (a quick recap)

We have a random source of data x.



Claude Shannon

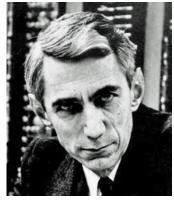


Information (a quick recap)

We have a random source of data x.

We can quantify the **uncertainty** of this source by calculating **the entropy**:

$$\mathbb{H}[x] = -\sum_{x} p(x) \log p(x)$$



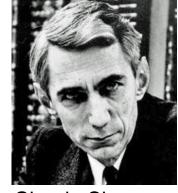
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Entropy is max if all x's are equiprobable.

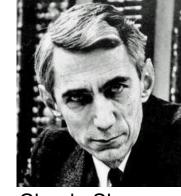
Entropy is min if the probability of one value is 1.



Information (a quick recap)

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Claude Shannon

$$\mathbb{H}[x] = -\sum_{x} p(x) \log p(x)$$

Optimal message length \approx the entropy.

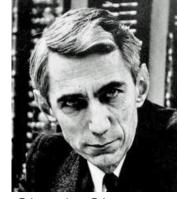


Information (a quick recap)

We have two random sources: x and y.

We can quantify the **uncertainty** of them by calculating **the joint entropy**:

$$\mathbb{H}[x,y] = -\sum_{x,y} p(x,y) \log p(x,y)$$



Claude Shannon

or the conditional entropy:

$$\mathbb{H}[y \mid x] = -\sum_{x,y} p(x,y) \log p(y \mid x)$$



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by the two sources:

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Mutual Information (a quick recap)

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$$H(X|Y) = H(X,Y)$$

$$\mathbb{I}[x; y] = \mathbb{H}[y] - \mathbb{H}[y|x]$$

or how much knowing one source reduces uncertainty about the other.



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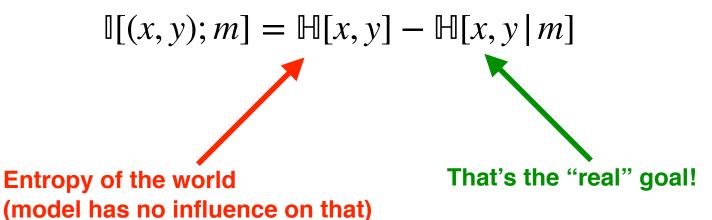
$$\mathbb{I}[(x, y); m] = \mathbb{H}[x, y] - \mathbb{H}[x, y \mid m]$$



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$$\mathbb{H}[x, y \,|\, m] = \sum_{x,y,m} p(x, y, m) \left[\log p(y \,|\, x, m) + \log p(x \,|\, m) \right]$$



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A model for decision making

A model for understanding the world.



The **goal** of AI is to **maximize** the **mutual information** between (x, y) and m (or minimize $\mathbb{H}[x, y \mid m]$, i.e., minimize uncertainty of the world).

In order to achieve that, AI should focus on learning two models:

- A model for decision making: p(y | x, m)
- A model for understanding the world: $p(x \mid m)$



WHAT HAPPENS IF WE LEARN ONLY DECISION MAKING

The bulk of AI is focused on the decision making part **only**!



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 $p(y = cat|\mathbf{x}) = 0.90$ $p(y = dog|\mathbf{x}) = 0.05$ $p(y = horse|\mathbf{x}) = 0.05$



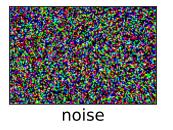
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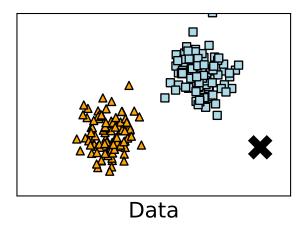




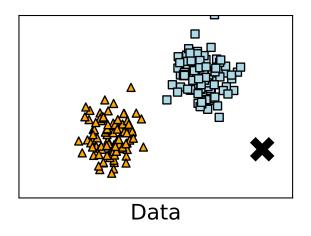
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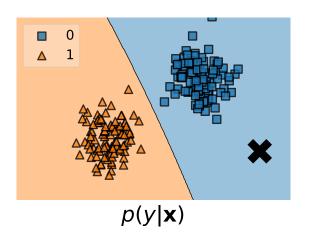
But after adding a little noise it could fail completely...





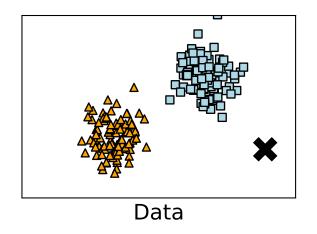


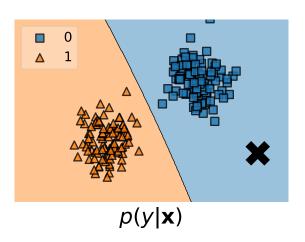




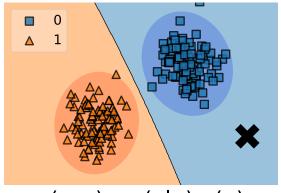
 $p(blue|\mathbf{x})$ is high = certain decision!







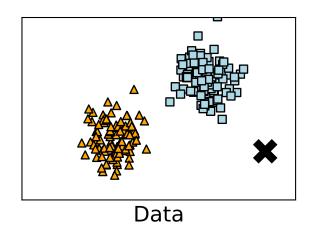
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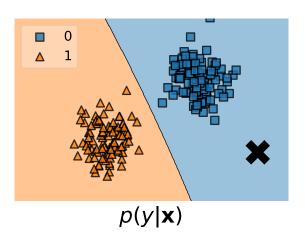


$$p(\mathbf{x}, y) = p(y|\mathbf{x}) p(\mathbf{x})$$

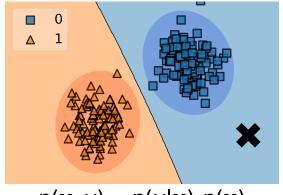
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 $p(blue|\mathbf{x})$ is high = certain decision!



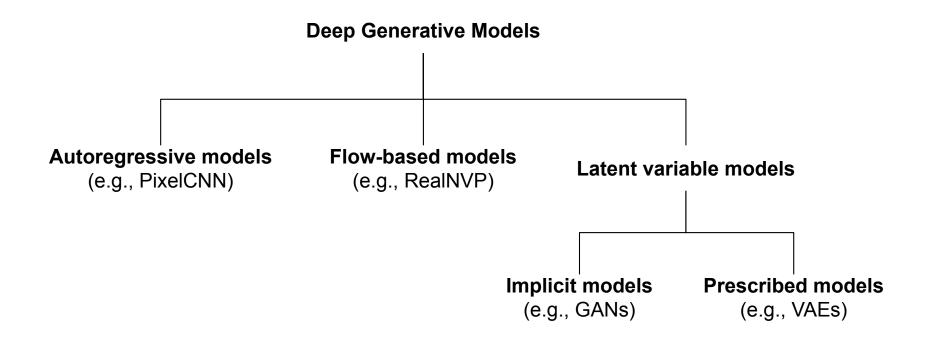
$$p(\mathbf{x}, y) = p(y|\mathbf{x}) \ p(\mathbf{x})$$

 $p(blue|\mathbf{x})$ is high and $p(\mathbf{x})$ is low = uncertain decision!

Thus, learning the conditional is only a part of the story! How can we learn p(x)?



DEEP GENERATIVE MODELING: HOW WE CAN FORMULATE IT?





DEEP GENERATIVE MODELING: WHERE CAN WE USE IT?

" i want to talk to you . " $\,$

"i want to be with you . "
"i do n't want to be with you . "
i do n't want to be with you .
she did n't want to be with him .

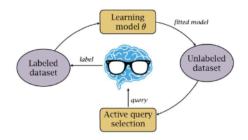
he was silent for a long moment . he was silent for a moment .

it was quiet for a moment .
it was dark and cold .

there was a pause .

it was my turn.

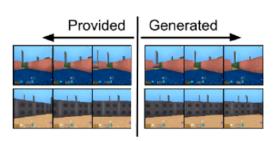
Text analysis



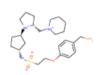
Active Learning



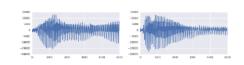
Image analysis



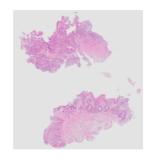
Reinforcement Learning



Graph analysis



Audio analysis



Medical data

and more...



THE TAKE AWAY MESSAGE

 A decision making model is fine but it doesn't bring us closer to true* AI.

 Understanding reality and properly quantifying uncertainty is crucial in Al.



BLOG ABOUT DEEP GENERATIVE MODELING

If you are interested in going deeper into deep generative modeling, please take a look at my blog: [Blog]

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- Intro: [Link]
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- ARMs: [Link]

- Flows: [Link], [Link]

- VAEs: [Link], [Link]

- Hybrid modeling: [Link]



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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