

Generic Unsupervised Optimization for a Latent Variable Model With Exponential Family Observables

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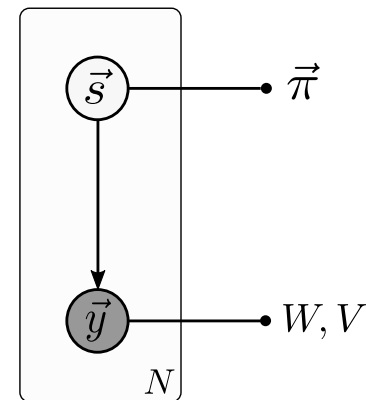
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- We propose Exponential Family Maximal Causes Analysis (EF-MCA).
- Main features of the proposed models are:
 - Binary latent variables
 - Exponential family observables
 - Maximum non-linear superposition

$$p(\vec{s} | \Theta) = \prod_{h=1}^H \pi_h^{s_h} (1 - \pi_h)^{1-s_h}$$

$$p(\vec{y} | \vec{s}, \Theta) = \prod_{d=1}^D p(y_d; \vec{\eta}_d(\vec{s}, \Theta))$$

where $p(y; \vec{\eta}) = h(y) \exp(\vec{\eta}^T \vec{T}(y) - A(\vec{\eta}))$



$$s_h \sim \text{Bern}(s_h; \pi_h)$$

$$y_d \sim p(y_d; \vec{\eta}_d(\vec{s}, \Theta))$$

$$\vec{\eta}_d(\vec{s}, \Theta) = \vec{\Phi}(\vec{W}_d(\vec{s}, \Theta), \vec{V}_d(\vec{s}, \Theta))$$

Theorem. Consider the proposed family of generative models with the given non-linear link function and assume a two-parameter distribution of the exponential family. Then the derivatives of the free energy (a.k.a. ELBO) w.r.t. parameters $\theta = (W, V, \vec{\pi})$ is zero, if for each d and h , we let:

$$M_{dh}(\Theta) := F(W_{dh}, V_{dh}) \quad \text{where} \quad F(w, v) = \langle \mathbf{y} \rangle_{p(\mathbf{y}; \vec{\Phi}(w, v))}$$

$$\bar{W}_d(\vec{s}, \Theta) := W_{dh(d, \vec{s}, \Theta)}, \quad \bar{V}_d(\vec{s}, \Theta) := V_{dh(d, \vec{s}, \Theta)}$$

where $h(d, \vec{s}, \Theta) := \operatorname{argmax}_h \{M_{dh}(\Theta) s_h\}$.

$$W_{dh} = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^N \langle \mathcal{A}_{dh}(\vec{s}, \Theta) \rangle_{q^{(n)}} T_1(\mathbf{y}_d^{(n)})}{\sum_{n=1}^N \langle \mathcal{A}_{dh}(\vec{s}, \Theta) \rangle_{q^{(n)}}}$$

$$V_{dh} = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^N \langle \mathcal{A}_{dh}(\vec{s}, \Theta) \rangle_{q^{(n)}} T_2(\mathbf{y}_d^{(n)})}{\sum_{n=1}^N \langle \mathcal{A}_{dh}(\vec{s}, \Theta) \rangle_{q^{(n)}}}$$

$$\pi_h = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \langle s_h \rangle_{q^{(n)}}$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{dh}(\vec{s}, \Theta) := \begin{cases} 1 & h = h(d, \vec{s}, \Theta) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- Initialize the model parameters
- Compute the posteriors and to allow for the **large-scaled** applications of the models, we use **variational approximations** in the form of **truncated posteriors** (we leverage the newly established method called **Evolutionary Variational Optimization, EVO**):

$$q^{(n)}(\vec{s} \mid \mathcal{K}, \Theta) := \frac{p(\vec{s}, \vec{y}^{(n)} \mid \Theta)}{\sum_{\vec{s}' \in \mathcal{K}^{(n)}} p(\vec{s}', \vec{y}^{(n)} \mid \Theta)} \delta(\vec{s} \in \mathcal{K}^{(n)})$$

- Update the model parameters using:

$$W_{dh}^{\text{new}} = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^N \langle \mathcal{A}_{dh}(\vec{s}, \Theta^{\text{old}}) \rangle_{q^{(n)}} T_1(\mathbf{y}_d^{(n)})}{\sum_{n=1}^N \langle \mathcal{A}_{dh}(\vec{s}, \Theta^{\text{old}}) \rangle_{q^{(n)}}}$$

$$V_{dh}^{\text{new}} = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^N \langle \mathcal{A}_{dh}(\vec{s}, \Theta^{\text{old}}) \rangle_{q^{(n)}} T_2(\mathbf{y}_d^{(n)})}{\sum_{n=1}^N \langle \mathcal{A}_{dh}(\vec{s}, \Theta^{\text{old}}) \rangle_{q^{(n)}}}$$

$$\pi_h^{\text{new}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \langle s_h \rangle_{q^{(n)}}$$

in general



$$(W_{dh}^{(l)})^{\text{new}} = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^N \langle \mathcal{A}_{dh}(\vec{s}, \Theta^{\text{old}}) \rangle_{q^{(n)}} T_l(\mathbf{y}_d^{(n)})}{\sum_{n=1}^N \langle \mathcal{A}_{dh}(\vec{s}, \Theta^{\text{old}}) \rangle_{q^{(n)}}}$$

$$\pi_h^{\text{new}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \langle s_h \rangle_{q^{(n)}}$$

- Comparison of the PSNR (in terms of dB) and ELBO values for Poisson denoising benchmarks at peak value of 1.

$D = 400$, $H = 100$, and 100 variational EM iterations

Model	Measure	House	Camera	Peppers
BSC	PSNR	22.40	19.91	19.47
	ELBO	-463.70	-418.86	-431.05
ES3C	PSNR	22.37	19.78	19.60
	ELBO	-458.23	-414.08	-426.98
TVAE	PSNR	22.84	20.13	19.57
	ELBO	-459.05	-416.48	-428.83
MCA	PSNR	22.66	19.78	19.33
	ELBO	-457.14	-413.17	-426.07
P-MCA	PSNR	23.54	20.53	20.14
	ELBO	-392.13	-331.15	-355.55

