There is no AI without Deep Generative Modelling

Jakub M. Tomczak



What is **intelligence**?



What is **intelligence**?

...

3

VIJ

What is **intelligence**?

What is artificial intelligence?



...

What is **intelligence**?





What is **intelligence**?







What is **intelligence**?



What is **intelligence**?



- Information processing
- Information storing
- Information transmission





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





What is artificial intelligence?

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

Learning Knowledge representation Models...





What is artificial intelligence?

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

Learning Knowledge representation Models...



The question is how to formalize the problem of AI?



Information (a quick recap)





Information (a quick recap)

We have a random source of data *x*.





We have a random source of data *x*.

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



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



We have a random source of data *x*.

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



Claude Shannon

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

Entropy is max if all x's are equiprobable.

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



We have a random source of data *x*.

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



Claude Shannon

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

Optimal message length \approx the entropy.



We have two random sources: *x* and *y*.

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

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

or the conditional entropy:

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



Mutual Information (a quick recap)

We have two random sources: *x* and *y*.



Mutual Information (a quick recap)

We have two random sources: *x* and *y*.

We can quantify how much information is shared

by the two sources:



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



Mutual Information (a quick recap)

We have two random sources: *x* and *y*.

We can quantify how much information is shared

by the two sources:



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

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





We have also a model *m* (a representation of a world).



We have also a model *m* (a representation of a world).

The **goal** of AI is to **maximize** the **mutual information** between (*x*, *y*) and *m*:

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



We have also a model m (a representation of a world).

The **goal** of AI is to maximize the mutual information between (x, y) and m:

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

Entropy of the world (model has no influence on that) That's the "real" goal!

(r

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):

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



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):



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**!



WHAT HAPPENS IF WE LEARN ONLY DECISION MAKING

The bulk of AI is focused on the decision making part **only**! Example: Let's say we have a model that is well trained.



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







WHAT HAPPENS IF WE LEARN ONLY DECISION MAKING

The bulk of AI is focused on the decision making part **only**! Example: Let's say we have a model that is well trained.



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













p(blue|x) is high
= certain decision!







p(blue|x) is high
= certain decision!

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





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





- 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.



38

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

- Intro: [Link]
- ARMs: [Link]
- Flows: [Link], [Link]
- VAEs: [Link], [Link]
- Hybrid modeling: [Link]



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Jakub M. Tomczak Computational Intelligence group Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Webpage: https://jmtomczak.github.io/

Github: https://github.com/jmtomczak

Twitter: https://twitter.com/jmtomczak