Variational Memory Encoder-Decoder Hung Le, Truyen Tran, Thin Nguyen and Svetha Venkatesh

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Introduction

Introducing variability while maintaining coherence is a core task in learning to generate utterances in conversation. Standard neural encoder-decoder models and their extensions using conditional variational autoencoder often result in either trivial or digressive responses. To overcome this, we explore a novel approach that injects variability into neural encoder-decoder via the use of external memory as a mixture model, namely Variational Memory Encoder-Decoder (VMED).

Methods

Built upon CVAE [1] and partly inspired by VRNN [2], we introduce Variational Memory Encoder-Decoder (VMED). With an external memory module, VMED explicitly models the dependencies between latent random variables across subsequent timesteps. Unlike the VRNN which uses hidden values of RNN to model the latent distribution as a Gaussian, our VMED uses read values r from an external memory M as a Mixture of Gaussians (MoG) to model the latent space.



Graphical Models of the vanilla CVAE (a) and our proposed VMED (b)

VMED formulations

• The prior:

$$p_{\phi}(z_t|x, r_{t-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{K} z_i$$

- The posterior:
- The KL divergence:

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{K} \pi_{t}^{i,x}(x, r_{t-1}^{i})$$

Loss function:

 $\pi_t^{i,x}(x, r_{t-1}^i) \mathbb{N}(z_t; \mu_t^{i,x}(x, r_{t-1}^i), \sigma_t^{i,x}(x, r_{t-1}^i) \mathbf{I})$ $q_{\theta}(z_{t}|x, r_{t-1}, y_{\leq t}) = N(z_{t}; \mu_{t}^{x, y}(x, r_{t-1}^{i}, y_{\leq t}), \sigma_{t}^{x, y}(x, r_{t-1}^{i}, y_{\leq t})I)$ $KL(q_{\theta}|p_{\phi}) \le D_{var}(q_{\theta}|p_{\phi})$ $)\exp\left(-\mathrm{KL}\left(\mathrm{N}\left(\mu_{t}^{i,x},\sigma_{t}^{i,x}\mathbf{I}\right)|\mathrm{N}\left(\mu_{t}^{x,y},\sigma_{t}^{x,y}\mathbf{I}\right)\right)\right)$ $L = \sum \log \left(D_{var}(q_{\theta} | p_{\phi}) \right) + \sum \sum \log \left(p\left(y_t | x, z_{\leq t}^{(l)} \right) \right)$ + : concat operator Σ : sum operator The posterior Recognition LSTM network The pior Utterance Context Encoder Utterance Encoder Σ Utterance Decode Only in training → Only in testing Both in training and testing $\sigma_t^{2,x}$ LSTM^D LSTM^E $\underline{\mu}_t^{K,x} \mid \sigma_t^{K,x}$ (Utterance Decoder) Context Encoder y_t Training and testing of VMED

Training







Reddit comment: What actor will win an Oscar in the next 10 years?

Reddit comment: What is your favorite scene in film history ? Mine is the restaurant scene in the Godfather.

Seq2Seq: Colin Seq2Seq-att: Liam Neeson DNC: Tom Gyllenhaal

actually in jack on road

CVAE: Daryl and Aaron /*/ Carefully count Alfred Deniro /*/ Ponyo Joker possible VLSTM: Michael Bullock /*/ Michael /*/ Michael De VMED (K=3): Edward or Leo Dicaprio goes on /*/ Dicaprio will /*/ Dicaprio Tom has

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Seq2Seq: The scene in Seq2Seq-att: The final DNC: The scene in CVAE: Inception god! Not by a shark /*/ Amour great /*/ Pro thing you know 3 dead VLSTM: The scene in /*/ The of a dead /*/ The sky in scene **VMED** (K=3): The opening scene from history movie /*/ The scene in a shot nights! Robin movie /*/ The psycho scene

in fight from

References

[1] Zhang et al., Learning discourse-level diversity for neural dialog models using conditional variational autoencoders. In Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics 2017

[2] Chung et al., A recurrent latent variable model for sequential data. In Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems, 2015