



Let's Start

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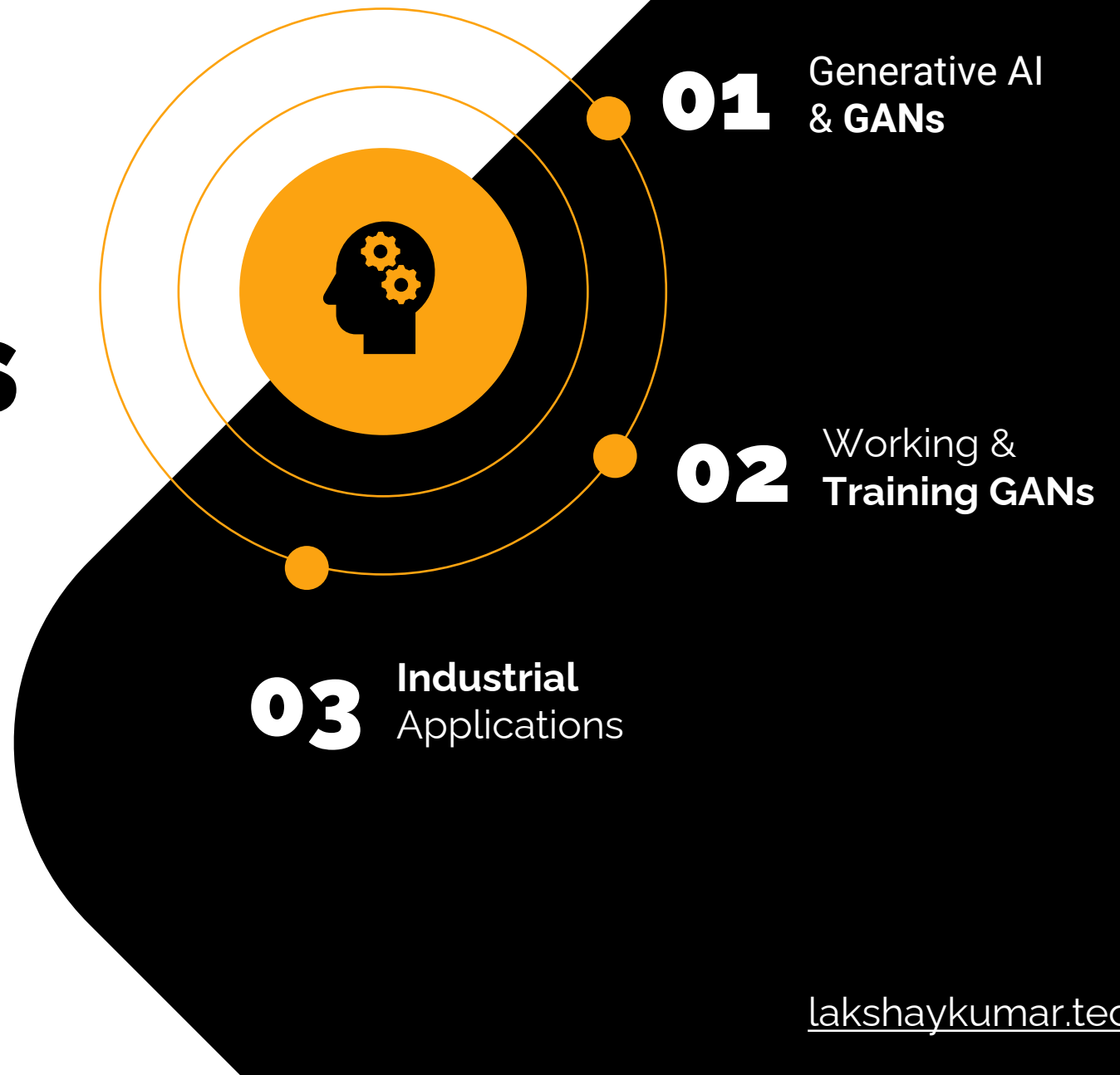
Initial Thought?

Exploring Generative AI with

GAN Models

“When it comes to **Generative AI**, the robots are no longer just good at math, they're also fantastic artists!

Let's Explore





GAN Models

Generative Adversarial Networks

GANs and LLMs are the subfield of Deep Learning.

Set of two algorithms competing with each other.

Based on self-supervisedly trained models.

Requires a enormous amount of labeled data

GAN Algorithm

Data

“Enormous!”

Noise

“Support the generator”

Sample

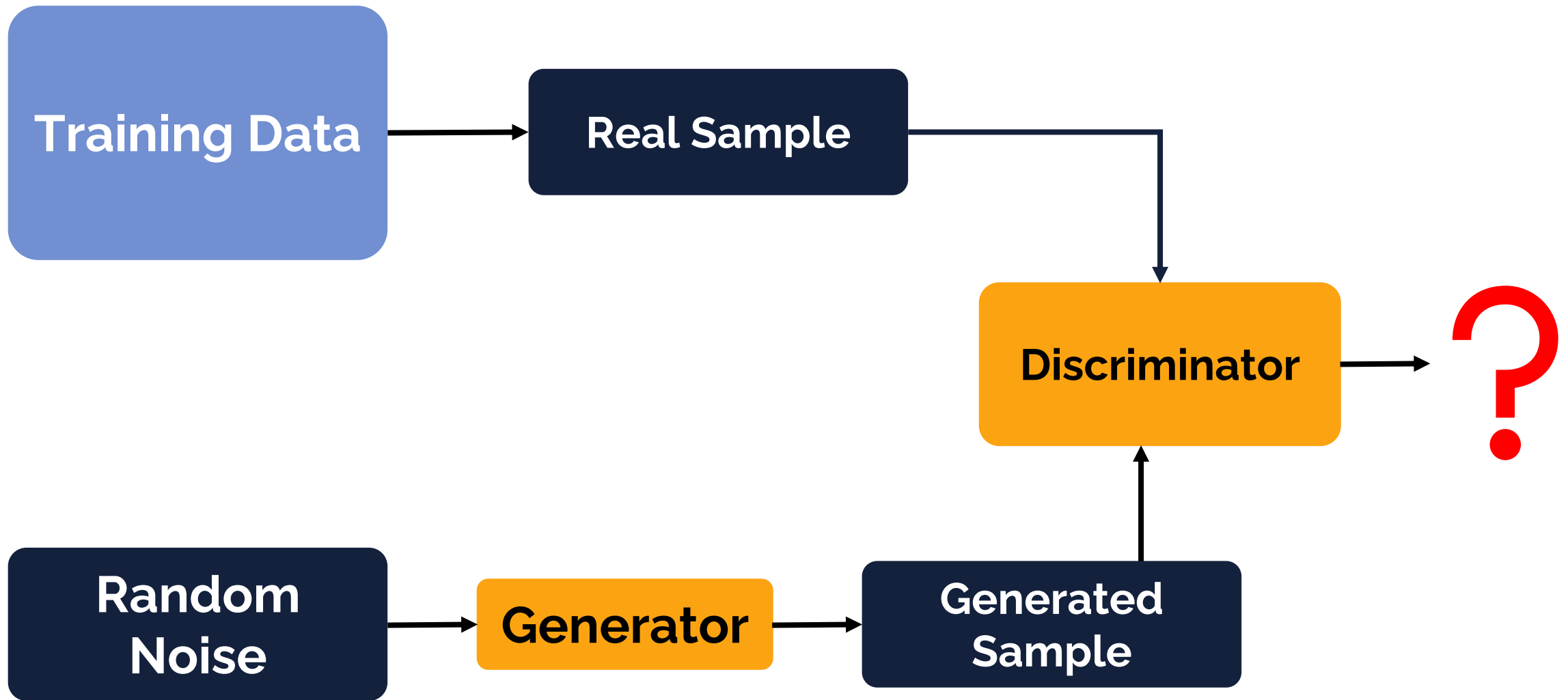
Generated and Real one

Discriminator

“Data is fake”

Generator

“No, this data is real”

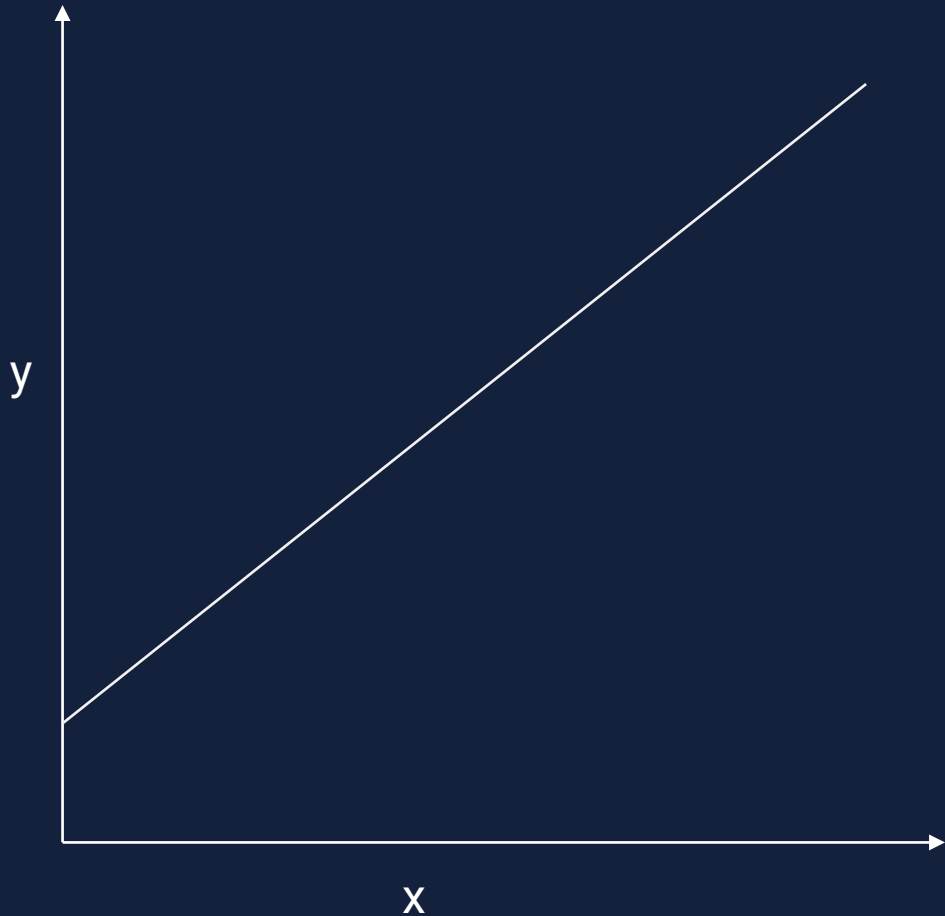


IMP!



Linear and Logistic Regression

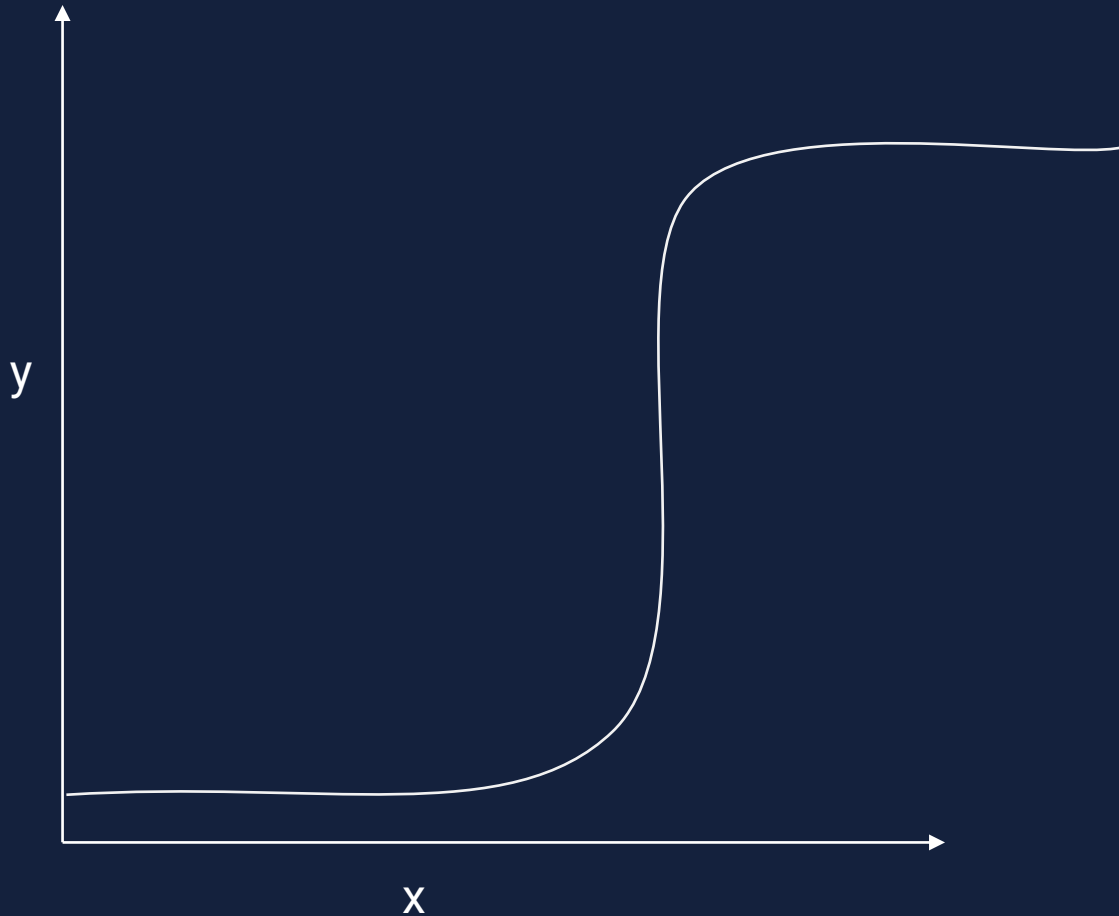
Linear Regression



$$y = wx + b$$

y = output (prediction)
w = weights
x = input data (unseen)
b = Bias (constant)

Logistic Regression



Sigmoid function

$$S(y) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-y}}$$

x = variable (prediction)

Range of $S(y)$ is $(0, +1)$



**How do generator and
discriminator works?**

1

GANs are Mathematically Represented by :

Maximizing
Discriminator

Log of discriminator
output on real data

Log of compliment of
Discriminator output of
Generator from Random
Noise (z).

$$\min_{\sim G}, \max_{\sim D} V(D, G) = E_{x \sim P_{data}(x)} [\log D(x)] + E_{z \sim p(z)} [\log(1 - D(G(z)))]$$

Minimizing
Generator

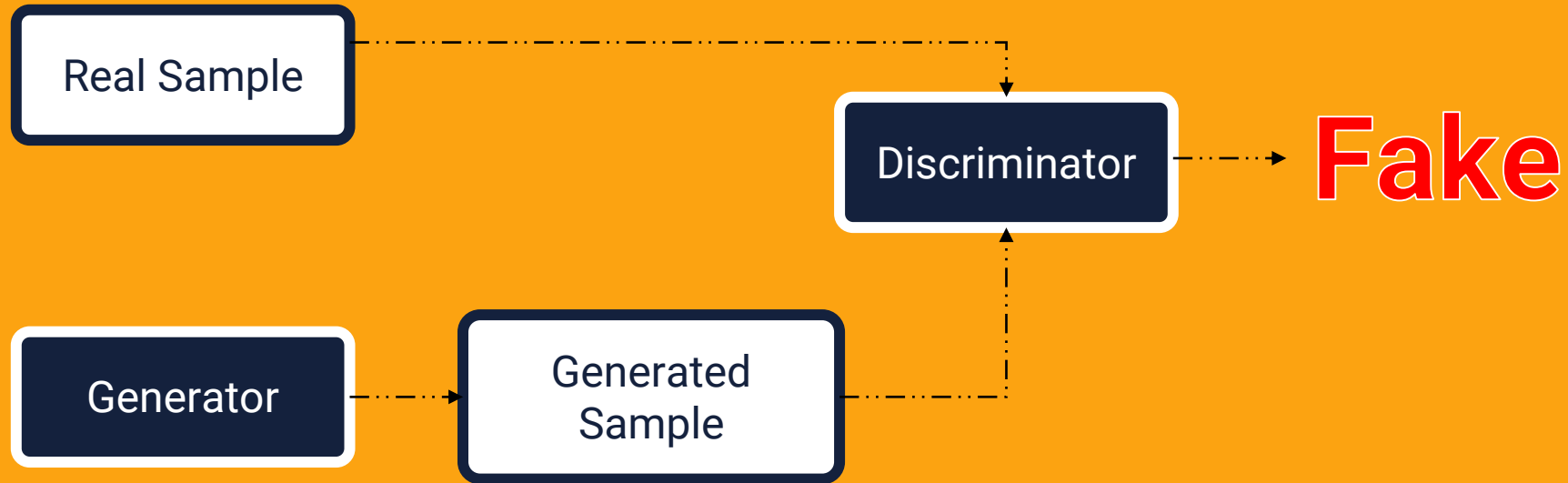
Expectation value
over the probability
distribution of real
sample

Expectation value
over the probability
distribution of random
noise

This makes sure that generator produces such a output that is difficult for discriminator to catch

1
2
3
4

“This data is from real sample” - Discriminator



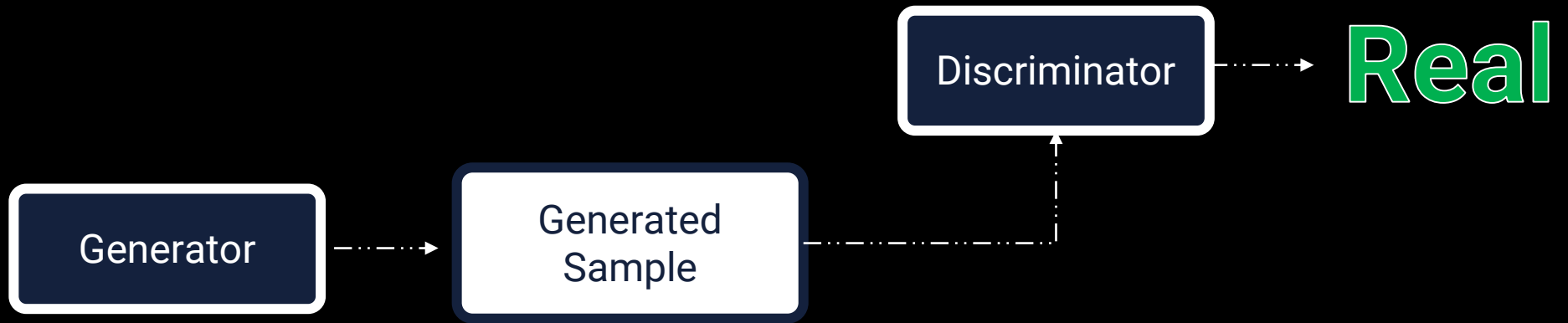
3

$$\min_{G} \max_{D} V(D, G) = \mathbb{E}_{x \sim p_{data}(x)} [\log D(x)] + \mathbb{E}_{z \sim p(z)} [\log(1 - D(G(z)))]$$

4

Dominant Discriminator's Loss function makes the generator's learning difficult!

1 “No, I generated this data” - Generator



3

$$\min_{G} \max_{D} V(D, G) = E_{x \sim P_{data}(x)} [\log D(x)] + E_{z \sim p(z)} [\log(1 - D(G(z)))]$$

4 Equilibrium balance where generator fools the discriminator

Implementation

Generator, G

Discriminator, D

Loss : Binary cross Entropy
Optimisation : Adam

Save the Model

Epoch

D' updates

Real Samples

Noise

Generated Sample

D_loss_real

+

D_loss_fake

=

D_loss

Back propagation : Compute Gradient
Update Discriminator weights

G' updates

Real Samples

Noise

Generated Sample

D_output

~

G_sample

=

G_loss

Back propagation : Compute Gradient
Update Generator weights

4



Types of GANs

Types of Generative Adversarial Networks

Vanilla GANs

Deep Convolutional GANs

Conditional GANs

Super Resolution GANs

Simplest form of GANS

where **generator** and **discriminator** are **simple multi-layer neural network** unit that does certain computations to detect features or business intelligence in the input data.

Text Generation

Data Augmentation

Types of Generative Adversarial Networks

Vanilla GANs

Deep Convolutional GANs

Conditional GANs

Super Resolution GANs

Combination of GANs and CNNs

DCGANs use convolutional layers to generate realistic images by **learning patterns and features from a training dataset**. The generator network up samples **random noise into images**, while the discriminator network tries to distinguish between real and generated images.

Realistic Faces generation

Deep Fake Images generation

Generating variations of images

Types of Generative Adversarial Networks

Vanilla GANs

Deep Convolutional GANs

Conditional GANs

Super Resolution GANs

Extension of GANs

CGANs take **input noise along with conditional labels** to generate realistic samples. CGANs take input noise along with conditional labels to **generate realistic samples from same class**. This generates more targeted and controlled outputs.

Image to Image Translation

Text to image synthesis

Types of Generative Adversarial Networks

Vanilla GANs

Deep Convolutional GANs

Conditional GANs

Super Resolution GANs

Increases the image resolution

The **generator** takes a **low-resolution image** as input and **generates a high-resolution image**. The **discriminator** then **tries to distinguish** between the generated high-resolution images and real high-resolution images. This adversarial training process **improves the generator's ability to produce high-quality**, visually appealing, and realistic super-resolved images

Image Resolution Enhancer

Industrial Applications

#1 HealthCare

#2 Gaming

#3 Fashion

#4 Marketing

#5 Manufacturing

Industrial Applications

#1 HealthCare

Medical image synthesis for **enhanced diagnosis** and **treatment planning**.

Drug discovery and development through generative models.

Generating synthetic patient data for **privacy-preserving research**.

Augmenting medical education with interactive virtual simulations.

#2 Gaming

#3 Fashion

#4 Marketing

#5 Manufacturing

Industrial Applications

#1 HealthCare

#2 Gaming

Procedural generation of game environments and levels.

AI-generated **music and sound effects** for immersive experiences.

AI-generated non-player characters (NPCs) with realistic behaviors

AI-assisted **game design and development tools** for faster iteration.

#3 Fashion

#4 Marketing

#5 Manufacturing

Industrial Applications

#1 Healthcare

#2 Gaming

#3 Fashion

Virtual fashion try-on
for personalized
shopping experiences.

AI-generated designs
for trend forecasting
and inspiration.

Customized pattern generation for unique
garment production.

**Automated
fashion styling**
recommendations
for individual
customers.

#4 Marketing

#5 Manufacturing

Industrial Applications

#1 Healthcare

#2 Gaming

#3 Fashion

#4 Marketing

Personalized content creation for targeted marketing campaigns.

Automated ad generation for increased efficiency and scalability.

Chatbot and virtual assistant integration for enhanced customer support.

AI-powered recommendation systems for personalized product suggestions.

#5 Manufacturing

Industrial Applications

#1 Healthcare

#2 Gaming

#3 Fashion

#4 Marketing

#5 Manufacturing

Product design : AI-generated prototypes and designs.

Automated inspection: AI-powered visual inspection for defects.

Process optimization: AI-based optimization of manufacturing processes.

Predictive maintenance: Identifying equipment failures before they occur.



That's it



DATA ENTHUSIAST

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