



# Machine Learning – Recap' n°6

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- Intuition: « We train [the discriminator] D to maximize the probability of assigning the correct label to both training examples and samples from [the generator G]. We simultaneously train the G to minimize log(1 – D(G(z)) »

Generative Adversarial Networks, Goodfellow et al.

- Formalisme mathématique → « two-player minimax game » :

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





- Intuition: « We train... »
- Formalisme mathématique → « two-player minimax game »
- Algorithme :

for number of training iterations do

#### for k steps do

- Sample minibatch of m noise samples  $\{z^{(1)}, \ldots, z^{(m)}\}$  from noise prior  $p_q(z)$ .
- Sample minibatch of m examples  $\{x^{(1)}, \dots, x^{(m)}\}$  from data generating distribution  $p_{\text{data}}(x)$ .
- Update the discriminator by ascending its stochastic gradient:

$$\nabla_{\theta_d} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[ \log D\left( \boldsymbol{x}^{(i)} \right) + \log \left( 1 - D\left( G\left( \boldsymbol{z}^{(i)} \right) \right) \right) \right].$$

#### end for

- Sample minibatch of m noise samples  $\{z^{(1)}, \ldots, z^{(m)}\}$  from noise prior  $p_g(z)$ .
- Update the generator by descending its stochastic gradient:

$$\nabla_{\theta_g} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \log \left( 1 - D \left( G \left( z^{(i)} \right) \right) \right).$$

end for





- Codage avec pytorch (exemple):

```
# STEP 1: Discriminator optimization
        netD.zero grad()
        D_{real} = netD(x).view(-1)
        label = torch.ones((batch_size,)).cuda()
        errD_real = bce(D_real, label)
        errD_real.backward()
        # Generated images
        fake = netG(z)
        D_fake = netD(fake.detach()).view(-1)
        label.fill_(0.)
        errD_fake = bce(D_fake, label)
        errD_fake.backward()
        optimizerD.step()
```





- Codage avec pytorch (exemple):

```
# STEP 2: Generator optimization
    netG.zero_grad()

D_fake2 = netD(fake).view(-1)

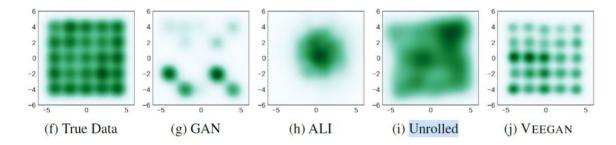
label.fill_(1.)
    errG = bce(D_fake2, label)
    errG.backward()

optimizerG.step()
```





- Pourquoi est-ce que ça « peut marcher » ?
- → https://github.com/nanopiero/ML\_S5/blob/main/exercices/sheet2\_corr.ipynb
- En pratique, la « convergence » vers la loi des images réelles est difficile à obtenir.
   eg : mode collapses.



→ Wasserstein GAN / Spectral Normalization & Cie





# **Learning to rank**

- Fonction de coût : Hinge Loss / Ranknet Loss / Listnet Loss
  - Hinge Loss:  $L(f_w(x_0), f_w(x_1); y_{01}) = \max(0, 1 - y_{01} (f_w(x_1) - f_w(x_0)))$  où  $y_{01} = +1$  si  $x_1 \triangleright x_0$ -1 sinon
  - Ranknet Loss :

$$L_{\sigma}(f_{w}(x_{0}), f_{w}(x_{1}); y_{01}) = \delta_{01} \sigma(f_{w}(x_{1}) - f_{w}(x_{0})) + \ln(1 + \exp(\sigma(f_{w}(x_{1}) - f_{w}(x_{0})))$$
 où  $\delta_{01} = +1$  si  $x_{1} \triangleright x_{0}$  et  $\sigma$  est une constante

Applications : moteurs de recherche / proxy pour une quantité scalaire.
 eg : ELO score, Visibilité

-1 sinon