Generative Adversarial Networks (GAN) and related mathematics

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Content

1. Traditional GAN
2. Mathematics on W-GAN
3. Duality and KKT conditions
4. info-GAN
5. Bayesian GAN

This lecture is referenced heavily from:

- https://vincentherrmann.github.io/blog/wasserstein/
- https://lilianweng.github.io/lil-log/2017/08/20/from-GAN-to-WGAN.html
- https://towardsdatascience.com/infogan-generative-adversarial-networks-part-iii-380c0c6712cd
- http://www.math.ubc.ca/~israel/m340/kkt2.pdf
- https://spaces.ac.cn/archives/6280
- https://spaces.ac.cn/archives/6051
- https://arxiv.org/pdf/1705.09558.pdf

Traditional GAN

GAN Objective

- look at GAN objective:

$$\min_G \max_D \left(\mathcal{L}(D, G) \equiv \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_r(\mathbf{x})}[\log D(\mathbf{x})] + \mathbb{E}_{z\sim p_z(z)}[\log(1 - D(G(z)))] \right)$$
$$= \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_r(\mathbf{x})}[\log D(\mathbf{x})] \underbrace{+\mathbb{E}_{x\sim p_g(x)}[\log(1 - D(\mathbf{x})]}_{\text{alternative expression}}$$

- note that only $p_g(x)$ is parameterized, you can **not** learn $p_r(\mathbf{x})$
- **tradtional view of** D: D maximize the difference between $p_r(\mathbf{x})$ and $p_g(\mathbf{x})$, and G minimize the difference between $p_r(\mathbf{x})$ and $p_g(\mathbf{x})$
- **critic view of** D: D gives a critic between $p_r(\mathbf{x})$ and $p_g(\mathbf{x})$ in terms the largest of their distance (i.e, the most strict critic/judge), by maximize the difference measure between p_r and p_g
  G tries to make it better $\big(p_g(\mathbf{x})$ to look like $p_r(\mathbf{x})\big)$ using the current measure
  moral of story: D presents a way to measure between p_r and p_g, i.e., some kind of divergence

$$\left(\max_D \left(\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_r(\mathbf{x})}[\log D(\mathbf{x})] + \mathbb{E}_{x\sim p_g(x)}[\log(1 - D(\mathbf{x})]\right) \right) \quad \text{gives the strictest critic!}$$

GAN Objective - many representations

- be careful of the signs:
- using $-\log(D)$ trick: $\mathcal{L}(D, G) \approx \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_r(\mathbf{x})}[\log D(\mathbf{x})] - \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_g}[\log(D(G(.)))]$:
- let $U(\mathbf{x}) \equiv -\log D(\mathbf{x})$ and to fix G: (comes later for Energy GAN representation)

$$
\begin{aligned}
D &= \arg\max_D \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_r(\mathbf{x})}[-U] - \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_g(\mathbf{x})}[-U] \\
&= \arg\max_D -\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_r(\mathbf{x})}[U(\mathbf{x})] + \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_g(\mathbf{x})}[U(\mathbf{x})] \\
&= \arg\min_D \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_r(\mathbf{x})}[U(\mathbf{x})] - \mathbb{E}_{x\sim p_g(\mathbf{x})}[U(\mathbf{x})] \\
&= \arg\min_U \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_r(\mathbf{x})}[U(\mathbf{x})] - \mathbb{E}_{z\sim q(z)}[U(G(z))]
\end{aligned}
$$

CONs of KL divergence

$$\text{KL}(p\|q) = \int_x p(x) \log \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} \text{d}x$$

- in cases where $p(x) \rightarrow 0$, but $q(x) >> 0$, effect of q(x) is disregarded
    1. p = 0.000001; q = 0.999999; print p* np.log(p/q): -1.3815509557963774e-05
    2. p = 0.000001; q = 0.100000; print p* np.log(p/q): -1.1512925464970228e-05

PROs of KL divergence

- we try to find q as a proposal distribution for π
- it may turn into a **PRO** when finding approximations for $\pi(x)$ by proposal $q(x)$ by minimizing their KL:

$$\mathrm{KL}(q\|\pi) = \int_x q(x) \log \frac{q(x)}{\pi(x)} \mathrm{d}x \qquad \text{note the order of } \pi \text{ and } q$$

- make sure any x very *improbable* to be drawn from $\pi(x)$ would also be very *improbable* to be drawn from $q(x)$:

  1. when $q(x) >> 0$ AND $\pi(x) \to 0 \implies \mathrm{KL} \to$ high:
     prevents draw samples where $\pi(x)$ is low prohibitive
     pi = 0.000001; q = 0.999999; print q* np.log(q/pi): 13.81549574245421

  2. when $q(x) \to 0$ AND $\pi(x) >> 0 \implies \mathrm{KL} \to 0$:
     prevents draw samples where $\pi(x)$ is high more forgiven
     pi = 0.999999; q = 0.000001; print q* np.log(q/pi): -1.3815509557963774e-0

KL divergence for GAN setting

- **same** as previous page, we change $q \rightarrow p_{\mathrm{g}}$, and $\pi \rightarrow p_{\mathrm{r}}$:

$$\mathrm{KL}(p_{\mathrm{g}} \| p_{\mathrm{r}}) = \int_{\mathbf{x}} p_{\mathrm{g}} \log \frac{p_{\mathrm{g}}(\mathbf{x})}{p_{\mathrm{r}}(\mathbf{x})} \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x}$$

1. when $p_{\mathrm{g}}(\mathbf{x}) >> 0$ AND $p_{\mathrm{r}}(\mathbf{x}) \rightarrow 0 \implies \mathrm{KL} \rightarrow$ high:
   prohibitive for Generator to generate "unreal" image (p_{r} is low)
   pr = 0.000001; pg = 0.999999; print pg* np.log(pg/pr): 13.81549574245421
   consequence Generator generate **less diverse** samples
   may lead towards mode collapse

2. when $p_{\mathrm{g}}(\mathbf{x}) \rightarrow 0$ AND $p_{\mathrm{r}}(\mathbf{x}) >> 0 \implies \mathrm{KL} \rightarrow 0$:
   more forgiven if Generator unable to generate "real" samples (p_{r} is high)
   pr = 0.999999; pg = 0.000001; print pg* np.log(pg/pr): -1.3815509557963774e-0

Jensen Shannon divergence

- **JS divergence**:

$$\text{JS}(p\|q) = \frac{1}{2}\text{KL}\left(p \middle\| \frac{p+q}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\text{KL}\left(q \middle\| \frac{p+q}{2}\right)$$

Find optimal D^* after fixed G (part 1)

- fix G first:

$$\min_G \max_D \mathcal{L}(D,G) = \underbrace{\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_r(\mathbf{x})}[\log D(\mathbf{x})] + \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_g(\mathbf{x})}[\log(1-D(\mathbf{x})]}_{\mathcal{L}(G,D)}$$

$$\implies \mathcal{L}(G,D) = \int_{\mathbf{x}} \Big(\underbrace{p_r(\mathbf{x})\log(D(\mathbf{x})) + p_g(\mathbf{x})\log(1-D(\mathbf{x}))}_{F(x,D(x))} \Big) \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x}$$

- look at functional $J = \int_{\mathbf{x}} \Big(\underbrace{p_r(\mathbf{x})\log(D(\mathbf{x})) + p_g(\mathbf{x})\log(1-D(\mathbf{x}))}_{F(x,D(x))} \Big) \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x}$:
- Euler Lagrange says: to find stationary function **f** of functional F:

$$\int_a^b F\left(x, \mathbf{f}(x), \mathbf{f}'(x)\right) \mathrm{d}x$$

- then **f** of a real argument x, a stationary point of the functional F when:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \mathbf{f}} - \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}\frac{\partial F}{\partial \mathbf{f}'} = 0$$

- in our case, we have x and $\mathbf{f} \equiv D(x)$ and **not** have $D'(x)$:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial D(x)} = 0$$

Find optimal D^* after fixed G (part 2)

- let: $J = \int_x \Bigg(\underbrace{p_r(x) \log(D(x)) + p_g(x) \log(1 - D(x))}_{F(x, D(x))} \Bigg) dx$

$$
\begin{aligned}
F(x, D(x)) &= p_r(x) \log D(x) + p_g(x) \log(1 - D(x)) \\
\frac{\partial F(x, D(x))}{\partial D(x)} &= p_r(x) \frac{1}{D(x)} - p_g(x) \frac{1}{1 - D(x)} = \left(\frac{p_r(x)}{D(x)} - \frac{p_g(x)}{1 - D(x)} \right) \\
&= \frac{p_r(x) - (p_r(x) + p_g(x)) D(x)}{D(x)(1 - D(x))}
\end{aligned}
$$

- Let $\frac{dF(x, D(x))}{dD(x)} = 0$:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{p_r(x) - \big(p_r(x) + p_g(x)\big) D(x)}{D(x)(1 - D(x))} &= 0 \\
\implies p_r(x) - \big(p_r(x) + p_g(x)\big) D(x) &= 0 \\
D^*(x) &= \frac{p_r(x)}{p_r(x) + p_g(x)}
\end{aligned}
$$

- can be thought of as $p(z|x)$ in mixture density. visualize 1-d diagram

substitute Optimal D^* into $\mathcal{L}$:

- substitute $D^*(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{p_r(\mathbf{x})}{p_r(\mathbf{x})+p_g(\mathbf{x})}$ into $\mathcal{L}(G, D^*) \equiv \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_r(\mathbf{x})}[\log D(\mathbf{x})] + \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_g(\mathbf{x})}[\log(1 - D(\mathbf{x})]$, we get:

$$\mathcal{L}(G, D^*) = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_r(\mathbf{x})}\left[\log \frac{p_r(\mathbf{x})}{p_r(\mathbf{x}) + p_g(\mathbf{x})}\right] + \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_g(\mathbf{x})}\left[\log\left(1 - \frac{p_r(\mathbf{x})}{p_r(\mathbf{x}) + p_g(\mathbf{x})}\right)\right]$$

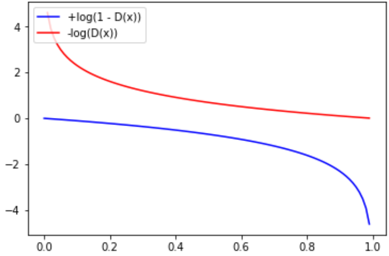
- A better way to find its relationship with JS divergence:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{JS}(p_r \| p_g) =& \frac{1}{2}\mathrm{KL}\left(p_r \Big\| \frac{p_r + p_g}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\mathrm{KL}\left(p_g \Big\| \frac{p_r + p_g}{2}\right) \\
=& \frac{1}{2}\left(\int_{\mathbf{x}} p_r(\mathbf{x}) \log \frac{p_r(\mathbf{x})}{\frac{p_r(\mathbf{x})+p_g(\mathbf{x})}{2}} dx\right) + \frac{1}{2}\left(\int_{\mathbf{x}} p_g(\mathbf{x}) \log \frac{p_g(\mathbf{x})}{\frac{p_r(\mathbf{x})+p_g(\mathbf{x})}{2}} d\mathbf{x}\right) \\
=& \frac{1}{2}\left(\log 2 + \int_{\mathbf{x}} p_r(\mathbf{x}) \log \frac{p_r(\mathbf{x})}{p_r + p_g(\mathbf{x})} d\mathbf{x}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\left(\log 2 + \int_{\mathbf{x}} p_g(\mathbf{x}) \log \frac{p_g(x)}{p_r + p_g(x)} d\mathbf{x}\right) \\
=& \frac{1}{2}\left(\log 4 + \int_{\mathbf{x}} p_r(\mathbf{x}) \log \frac{p_r(\mathbf{x})}{p_r + p_g(\mathbf{x})} d\mathbf{x} + \int_{\mathbf{x}} p_g(\mathbf{x}) \log \frac{p_g(x)}{p_r + p_g(x)} d\mathbf{x}\right) \\
=& \frac{1}{2}\left(\log 4 + \mathcal{L}(G, D^*)\right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\implies \mathcal{L}(G, D^*) = 2\mathrm{JS}(p_r \| p_g) - 2\log 2$$

- $\mathcal{L}(D,G)$ can be approximated by:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}(D,G) &= \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_r(\mathbf{x})}[\log D(\mathbf{x})] + \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_g(\mathbf{x})}[\log(1 - D(\mathbf{x})]\\ &\approx \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_r(\mathbf{x})}[\log D(\mathbf{x})] + \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_g(\mathbf{x})}[-\log(D(\mathbf{x}))]\\ &\approx \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_r(\mathbf{x})}[\log D(\mathbf{x})] - \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_g(\mathbf{x})}[\log(D(\mathbf{x}))]\end{aligned}$$



substitute D^* in $-\log(D)$ trick

$$
\mathcal{L}(G, D^*) \equiv \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_r(\mathbf{x})}[\log D^*(\mathbf{x})] + \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_g(\mathbf{x})}[\log(1 - D^*(\mathbf{x})] = 2\text{JS}(p_r \| p_g) - 2\log 2
$$

$$
\implies \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_g(\mathbf{x})}[\log(1 - D^*(\mathbf{x})] = -\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_r(\mathbf{x})}[\log D^*(\mathbf{x})] + 2\text{JS}(p_r \| p_g) - 2\log 2
$$

- see how we can put KL into the picture:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text{KL}(p_g \| p_r) &= \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_g}\left[\log \frac{p_g(\mathbf{x})}{p_r(\mathbf{x})}\right] \\
&= \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_g}\left[\log \frac{p_g(\mathbf{x})}{p_r(\mathbf{x})}\right] = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_g}\left[\log \frac{\frac{p_g(\mathbf{x})}{p_r(\mathbf{x})+p_g(\mathbf{x})}}{\frac{p_r(\mathbf{x})}{p_r(\mathbf{x})+p_g(\mathbf{x})}}\right] \\
&= \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_g}\left[\log \frac{1 - D^*(\mathbf{x})}{D^*(\mathbf{x})}\right] \\
&= \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_g}\left[\log(1 - D^*(\mathbf{x}))\right] - \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_g}\left[D^*(\mathbf{x})\right] \\
\implies \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_g}[-D^*(\mathbf{x})] &= \text{KL}(p_g \| p_r) - \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_g}\left[\log(1 - D^*(\mathbf{x}))\right] \\
&= \text{KL}(p_g \| p_r) - \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_g}\left[\log(1 - D^*(\mathbf{x}))\right] \\
&= \text{KL}(p_g \| p_r) + \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_r(\mathbf{x})}[\log D^*(\mathbf{x})] - 2\text{JS}(p_r \| p_g) + 2\log 2
\end{aligned}
$$

substitute D^* in $-\log(D)$ trick

- see how it works with $-\log(D)$ trick:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_g}[-D^*(\mathbf{x})] &= \underbrace{\mathrm{KL}(p_g \| p_r) - 2\mathrm{JS}(p_r \| p_g)}_{\text{depends on } p_g} + \underbrace{2\log 2 + \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim p_r(\mathbf{x})}[\log D^*(\mathbf{x})]}_{\text{not depend on } p_g} \\
&\propto \mathrm{KL}(p_g \| p_r) - 2\mathrm{JS}(p_r \| p_g)
\end{aligned}
$$

What is the Optimal $\mathcal{L}$ when have both G^* and D^*

- knowing $D^*(x) = \frac{p_r(x)}{p_r(x)+p_g(x)}$, then optimal $p_g^{\theta^*}(x)$ is when it becomes identifical to $p_r(x)$:
- from previous page:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}(G, D^*) &= 2\text{JS}(p_r \| p_g) - 2\log 2 \\
\implies \mathcal{L}(G^*, D^*) &= -2\log 2
\end{aligned}
$$

- we can check again by deriving it directly from $\mathcal{L}$:

$$
p_r(x) = p_g^{\theta^*}(x) \implies D^*(x) = \frac{1}{2}
$$

- to find max value of $\mathcal{L}$:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}(G^*, D^*) &= \int_x \Big(p_r(x)\log(D^*(x)) + p_g^{\theta^*}(x)\log(1 - D^*(x)) \Big) \mathrm{d}x \\
&= \int_x \left(p_r(x)\log\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + p_g^{\theta^*}(x)\log\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)\right) \mathrm{d}x \\
&= \log\frac{1}{2}\int_x p_r \mathrm{d}x + \log\frac{1}{2}\int_x p_g^{\theta^*}(x)\mathrm{d}x \\
&= -2\log 2
\end{aligned}
$$

Problems with traditional GAN

- Given distributions P and Q of two vertical bars:

$$\begin{aligned} P: \quad & x = 0 & y \sim U(0,1) \\ Q: \quad & x = \theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq 1 & y \sim U(0,1) \end{aligned}$$

Problems with traditional GAN

- it turns out the distances are:

$$\mathrm{KL}(P\|Q) = \underbrace{\sum_{x=0,\, y\in(0,1)}}_{\forall(x,y)P(x,y)>0} \underbrace{1}_{P(x,y)} \cdot \log \frac{\overbrace{1}^{P(x,y)}}{\underbrace{0}_{Q(x,y)}} = +\infty$$

$$\mathrm{KL}(Q\|P) = \underbrace{\sum_{x=\theta,\, y\in(0,1)}}_{\forall(x,y)Q(x,y)>0} \underbrace{1}_{Q(x,y)} \cdot \log \frac{\overbrace{1}^{Q(x,y)}}{\underbrace{0}_{P(x,y)}} = +\infty$$

$$D_{JS}(P,Q) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\sum_{x=0,y\in U(0,1)} \underbrace{1}_{P(x,y)} \cdot \log \frac{\underbrace{1}_{P(x,y)}}{\underbrace{1/2}_{\frac{P(x,y)+Q(x,y)}{2}}} + \sum_{x=\theta,y\in U(0,1)} \underbrace{1}_{Q(x,y)} \cdot \log \frac{\underbrace{1}_{Q(x,y)}}{\underbrace{1/2}_{\frac{P(x,y)+Q(x,y)}{2}}} \right)$$

$$= \log 2$$

Wasserstein-GAN

$$\min_{G} \left[\underbrace{\max_{f,\, \|f\|_L \leq 1} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim p(\mathbf{x})}[f(\mathbf{x})] - \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{z} \sim q(\mathbf{z})}[f(G_\theta(\mathbf{z}))]}_{\text{critic}} \right]$$

- it's pretty intuitive to see what **critic** objective does
- so why the heck we call it "Wasserstein-GAN"?
- Because discriminator/critic can be proven to be dual of Wasserstein Distance! - we prove it the other way around from primal $\rightarrow$ dual
- and it turns out that:

$$\mathcal{W}(P, Q) = |\theta|$$

it doesn't have the "zero-jump" effect like KL or JS distance

- Wasserstein distances between p_r and p_g are:

$$\text{EMD}(p_r, p_g) = \inf_{\gamma \in \Pi} \sum_{x,y} \|x - y\| \gamma(x, y) = \inf_{\gamma \in \Pi} \mathbb{E}_{(x,y) \sim \gamma} \|x - y\|$$

- try find a transport schedule $\gamma(x, y)$: to "move" amount of earth from one place $x \sim p_g(x)$ (generated) distributed from over the domain of $y \sim p_r(y)$ (real) or vice versa
- needs to ensure marginal distributions are still there:
- joint density acts the amount of *normalized* earth movement between individual factory and port.

$$\sum_x \gamma(x, y) = p_r(y) \qquad \sum_y \gamma(x, y) = p_g(x)$$

- this is our new **critic**

- **GAN** and **W-GAN**:
  1. GAN:

$$\text{Discriminator: } \nabla_{\theta_d} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \Big[\log D_{\theta_d}(\mathbf{x}_i) + \log \big(1 - D_{\theta_d}(G_{\theta_g}(\mathbf{z}_i))\big) \Big]$$

$$\text{Generator: } \nabla_{\theta_g} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \log \big(D_{\theta_d}(G_{\theta_g}(\mathbf{z}_i))\big)$$

  2. if we can change GAN into W-GAN:

$$\text{find a critic: } \gamma^* = \inf_{\gamma \in \Pi} \mathbb{E}_{(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y})\sim\gamma, \mathbf{x}\sim p_g, \mathbf{y}\sim p_r} \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\|$$

$$\text{Generator: } \nabla_{\theta} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \log \big(D_{\gamma^*}(G_{\theta}(\mathbf{z}_i))\big)$$

  that is all we need to do. However, it is impractical to compute:

$$\gamma^* = \inf_{\gamma \in \Pi} \mathbb{E}_{(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y})\sim\gamma, \mathbf{x}\sim p_g, \mathbf{y}\sim p_r} \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\|$$

  we need a lot of tricks!

Primal (constraint) function for EMD

$$
\underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc|c|ccc|c}
\color{red}1 & \color{red}1 & \color{red}\cdots & \color{red}0 & \color{red}0 & \color{red}\cdots & \color{red}\cdots & \color{red}0 & \color{red}0 & \color{red}\cdots & \color{red}\cdots \\
0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\
0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 1 & 1 & \cdots & \cdots \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\
\hline
\color{blue}1 & \color{blue}0 & \color{blue}\cdots & \color{blue}1 & \color{blue}0 & \color{blue}\cdots & \color{blue}\cdots & \color{blue}1 & \color{blue}0 & \color{blue}\cdots & \color{blue}\cdots \\
0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & 1 & \cdots & \cdots \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\
0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots
\end{array}\right)}_{\mathbf{A}}
\underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{c}
\gamma(\mathbf{x}=1,\mathbf{y}=1) \\
\gamma(\mathbf{x}=1,\mathbf{y}=2) \\
\vdots \\
\hline
\gamma(\mathbf{x}=2,\mathbf{y}=1) \\
\gamma(\mathbf{x}=2,\mathbf{y}=2) \\
\vdots \\
\hline
\vdots \\
\hline
\gamma(\mathbf{x}=n,\mathbf{y}=1) \\
\gamma(\mathbf{x}=n,\mathbf{y}=2) \\
\vdots \\
\hline
\vdots
\end{array}\right)}_{\mathbf{\Gamma}}
=
\underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{c}
\color{red}p_g(1) \\
p_g(2) \\
\vdots \\
p_g(n) \\
\vdots \\
\hline
\color{blue}p_r(1) \\
p_r(2) \\
\vdots \\
p_r(n) \\
\vdots
\end{array}\right)}_{\mathbf{b}}
$$

- look at the RED line:

$$\sum_{\mathbf{y}} \gamma(\mathbf{x}=1,\mathbf{y}) = \color{red}{p_g(\mathbf{x}=1)}$$

- look at the BLUE line:

$$\sum_{\mathbf{x}} \gamma(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}=1) = \color{blue}{p_r(\mathbf{y}=1)}$$

- $\mathbf{\Gamma} \equiv \gamma(x, y)$ acts like a vectorized joint distribution, each element ≥ 0
- $\boldsymbol{C} \equiv \mathrm{vec}(\mathbf{D}(x, y))$ acts like a vectorized cost
- $\mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} p_r(y) \\ p_g(x) \end{bmatrix}$

primal form :

$$\min\left(z = \boldsymbol{C}^\top \mathbf{\Gamma}\right)$$
$$\text{s.t. } \mathbf{A\Gamma} = \mathbf{b}$$
$$\text{and } \mathbf{\Gamma} \geq \mathbf{0}$$

dual form :

$$\max\ \left(\tilde{\mathbf{z}} = \mathbf{b}^\top \mathrm{F}\right)$$
$$\text{s.t. } \mathbf{A}^\top \mathrm{F} \leq \boldsymbol{C}$$

F is variable in dual function

Question why dual in linear programming is in such form?

Primal to Dual for Linear Programming (1)

- from `http://www.onmyphd.com/?p=duality.theory`
- let $\mathbf{x} \equiv \mathbf{\Gamma}$, and $\mathrm{F} = \mu$:

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} \left[\boldsymbol{C}^\top \mathbf{x} \mid \underbrace{\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b}}_{\mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x})}, \mathbf{x} \geq 0 \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}, \mathrm{F}, \lambda) &= f(\mathbf{x}) + \mathrm{F}^\top \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x}) + \lambda^\top \mathrm{g}(\mathbf{x}) \leq f(\mathbf{x}), \qquad \forall \mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}, \lambda \geq \mathbf{0}, \mathrm{F} \\
q(\mathrm{F}, \lambda) &= \inf_{\mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{0}} \left[\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}, \mathrm{F}, \lambda) \right] \\
&= \inf_{\mathbf{x} \geq 0} \left[\boldsymbol{C}^\top \mathbf{x} + \mathrm{F}^\top (\mathbf{Ax} - \mathbf{b}) \right] \\
&= \inf_{\mathbf{x} \geq 0} \left[(\boldsymbol{C}^\top + \mathrm{F}^\top \mathbf{A}) \mathbf{x} - \mathrm{F}^\top \mathbf{b} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

- **task** only include (F, λ) space which **avoid** making $q(\mathrm{F}, \lambda) = -\infty$ (maximization) constrains should be put to avoid these regions.

$$(\boldsymbol{C}^\top + \mathrm{F}^\top \mathbf{A}) < 0 \implies \mathbf{x} \text{ can be made arbitrarily large to make } q(\mathrm{F}, \lambda) \to -\infty$$

$$\textbf{if } \boldsymbol{C}^\top + \mathrm{F}^\top \mathbf{A} \geq \mathbf{0} \implies \mathbf{x}^* = 0 \implies q(\mathrm{F}, \lambda) = -\mathrm{F}^\top \mathbf{b}$$

- which means:

$$\max_{\mathrm{F}} \left[-\mathrm{F}^\top \mathbf{b} \mid \boldsymbol{C}^\top + \mathrm{F}^\top \mathbf{A} \geq 0 \right]$$

or let $\mathrm{F}' = -\mathrm{F}$:

$$\max_{\mathrm{F}'} \left[\mathrm{F}'^\top \mathbf{b} \mid \boldsymbol{C}^\top \geq \mathrm{F}'^\top \mathbf{A} \right]$$

Primal to Dual for Linear Programming (2)

let $\mathbf{x} \equiv \mathbf{\Gamma}$:

assume the condition $F^\top \mathbf{A} \leq \boldsymbol{C}^\top \; \forall \, F$:   this version works backwards

$$F^\top \underline{\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}^*} \leq \boldsymbol{C}^\top \mathbf{x}^* \; \forall \, F \quad \text{since } \mathbf{x}^* \geq 0 \text{, after multiplication, no change sign}$$

$$\implies F^\top \underbrace{\mathbf{b}} \leq \boldsymbol{C}^\top \mathbf{x}^* \; \forall F \quad \text{assume } \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}^* = \mathbf{b}$$

$$= \min_{\mathbf{x}} \left[\boldsymbol{C}^\top \mathbf{x} \,\middle|\, \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}, \; \mathbf{x} \geq 0 \right]$$

$$\implies \underbrace{\max_F [F^\top \mathbf{b}]}_{F^*} \leq \min_{\mathbf{x}} \left[\boldsymbol{C}^\top \mathbf{x} \,\middle|\, \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}, \; \mathbf{x} \geq 0 \right]$$

$$\implies \max_F \left[F^\top \mathbf{b} | F^\top \mathbf{A} \leq \boldsymbol{C}^\top \; \forall \, F \right] \leq \min_{\mathbf{x}} \left[\boldsymbol{C}^\top \mathbf{x} \,\middle|\, \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}, \; \mathbf{x} \geq 0 \right] \quad \text{write the condition in}$$

More optimization fundamentals:

Lagrangian Duality and KKT condition

Lagrangian Duality

- a constrained optimization is in the following form (ignore the equality for now):

$$\begin{aligned} &\min f(\mathbf{x}) \\ &\text{s.t. } g_i(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0 \ \forall i \in 1, \ldots, m \end{aligned}$$

- after defined $\mathbf{I}(u) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } u \leq 0 \\ \infty, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$
- we can specify a constrained equation using **unconstrained** equation:

$$J(x) = f(x) + \sum_i \mathbf{I}[g_i(x)]$$

- it words, it makes infeasible region so large, i.e., ∞ making it impossible to find a **minimization** solution
- similarlly, in **maximization**, infeasible region are assigned value of $-\infty$ making it impossible to find a maximum solution

Lagrangian Duality

- replace $\mathbf{I}[g_i(x)]$ by its lower bound $\lambda_i g_i(\mathbf{x})$, with $\underbrace{\lambda_i \geq 0}$:

$$\left(\mathcal{L}(x, \lambda) \equiv f(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_i \lambda_i g_i(\mathbf{x}) \right) \leq J(\mathbf{x})$$

$$\text{i.e.,} \qquad \max_{\lambda} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}, \lambda) = J(\mathbf{x})$$

- if we were to minimize both side for $\mathbf{x}$:

$$\implies \left(p^* \equiv \min_{\mathbf{x}} \max_{\lambda} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}, \lambda) \right) = \min_{\mathbf{x}} J(\mathbf{x})$$

When constraints are **all satisfied**

When constraints are **all satisfied**: $g_i(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0 \; \forall$

$$J(\mathbf{x}) = f(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_i \mathbf{I}[g_i(\mathbf{x})] \qquad \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}, \lambda) = f(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_i \lambda_i g_i(\mathbf{x})$$

- $\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}, 0) = f(\mathbf{x})$
- best λ_i is when:

$$\lambda_i^* = \arg\max_{\lambda_i} \mathcal{L}(x, \lambda_i) = 0$$

  - this is because $\lambda_i \geq 0$, in case:

$$g_i(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0 \text{ and } \lambda_i > 0 \implies \lambda_i g_i(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0$$

  - so **max** occur when $\lambda_i = 0$

When constraints are **not all satisfied**

When constraints are **not all satisfied**: $\exists_i \; g_i(\mathbf{x}) > 0$

$$J(\mathbf{x}) = f(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_i \mathbf{I}[g_i(\mathbf{x})] \qquad \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}, \lambda) = f(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_i \lambda_i g_i(\mathbf{x})$$

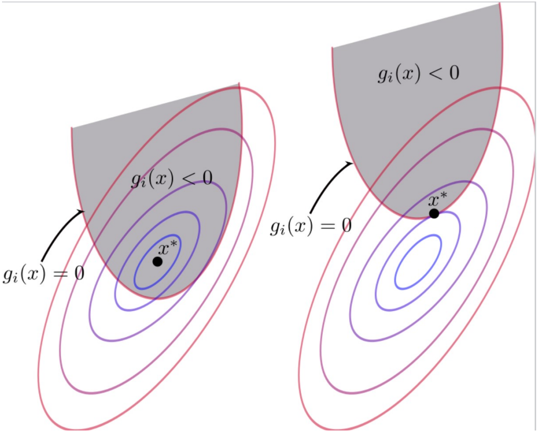
- we can **maximize** $\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}, \lambda)$ by taking $\lambda_i \to \infty$
- we can see that way to prevent going to infinity is to $g_i(\mathbf{x}) = 0$
- so here is one way to look at **complimentary slackness**

combine with previous page: either λ_i or $g_i(\mathbf{x})$ needs to be zero, i.e.,:

$$\lambda_i g_i(\mathbf{x}) = 0$$

Diagrammatic illustration of **complimentary slackness**

from wikipedia:



Duality Gap

- relationship between $\lambda_i g_i(\mathbf{x})$ and $\mathbf{I}[g_i(\mathbf{x})]$:

$$\underbrace{f(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_i \lambda_i g_i(\mathbf{x})}_{\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x},\lambda)} \leq \underbrace{f(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_i \mathbf{I}[g_i(\mathbf{x})]}_{J(\mathbf{x})}$$

$$\Longrightarrow \left(g(\lambda) \equiv \min_x \mathcal{L}(x,\lambda) \right) \leq \left(\underbrace{p^* \equiv \min_x J(x)}_{\text{no } \lambda} \right)$$

$$\Longrightarrow \left(d^* \equiv \max_\lambda g(\lambda) \right) \leq p^*$$

summarize: $$\left(d^* \equiv \max_\lambda \min_x \mathcal{L}(x,\lambda) \right) \leq \left(p^* \equiv \min_{\mathbf{x}} J(x) = \min_{\mathbf{x}} \max_\lambda \mathcal{L}(x,\lambda) \right)$$

- if strong duality holds:

$$d^* = p^*$$

Max-min inequality

- Max-min inequality

$$\sup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \inf_{x \in \mathcal{X}} f(\lambda, x) \leq \inf_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \sup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} f(\lambda, x)$$

- "the greatest of all minima" is less or equal to 'the least of all maxima"
- **proof**

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Let } g(\lambda) &\triangleq \inf_{x \in \mathcal{X}} f(\lambda, x) \\
&\implies g(\lambda) \leq f(\lambda, x), \forall \lambda \forall x \\
&\implies \sup_{\lambda} g(\lambda) \leq \sup_{\lambda} f(\lambda, x), \forall x \\
&\implies \sup_{\lambda} \inf_{x} f(\lambda, x) \leq \sup_{\lambda} f(\lambda, x), \forall x \\
&\implies \sup_{\lambda} \inf_{x} f(\lambda, x) \leq \inf_{x} \sup_{\lambda} f(\lambda, x)
\end{aligned}$$

- this also applied to duality theorem:

$$\left(d^* \equiv \max_{\lambda} \min_{x} \mathcal{L}(x, \lambda)\right) \leq \left(p^* \equiv \min_{x} \max_{\lambda} \mathcal{L}(x, \lambda)\right)$$

when Minimax equal

- Let $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ and $Y \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ be compact convex sets.
- If $f : X \times Y \to \mathbb{R}$ is a continuous function that is convex-concave:

$$
\begin{aligned}
f(\cdot, y) : X \to \mathbb{R} & \text{ is convex for fixed } y \\
f(x, \cdot) : Y \to \mathbb{R} & \text{ is concave for fixed } x
\end{aligned}
$$

- then:

$$\min_{x \in X} \max_{y \in Y} f(x, y) = \max_{y \in Y} \min_{x \in X} f(x, y)$$

Karush-Kuhn-Tucker

summary of KKT condition:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{x}^* &= \underset{\mathbf{x}}{\operatorname{argmin}} f(\mathbf{x}) \\
\text{subject to } h_i(\mathbf{x}) &= 0, \forall i = 1, \ldots, m \\
\text{subject to } g_i(\mathbf{x}) &\leq 0, \forall i = 1, \ldots, n
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\textbf{minimization obj}: \quad \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} f(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} \mu_i \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} h_i(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} g_i(\mathbf{x}) = 0 \\
&\textbf{maximization obj}: \quad \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} f(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} \mu_i \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} h_i(\mathbf{x}) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} g_i(\mathbf{x}) = 0 \\
&\textbf{equality constraints}: \nabla_{\mu} f(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} \mu_i \nabla_{\mu} h_i(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i \nabla_{\mu} g_i(\mathbf{x}) = 0 \\
&\qquad \implies \sum_{i=1}^{m} \mu_i \nabla_{\mu} h_i(\mathbf{x}) = 0
\end{aligned}
$$

Inequality constraints a.k.a. complementary slackness condition

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\lambda_i g_i(\mathbf{x}) = 0, \forall i = 1, \ldots, n \\
&\lambda_i \geq 0, \forall i = 1, \ldots, n \\
&g_i(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0, \forall i = 1, \ldots, n
\end{aligned}
$$

KKT Example

- from `http://www.math.ubc.ca/~israel/m340/kkt2.pdf`

$$\begin{aligned} \textbf{maximize } & f(x, y) = xy \\ \textbf{subject to } & x + y^2 \leq 2 \\ & x, y \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

- note the feasible region is bounded, so a global maximum must exist: a continuous function on a closed and bounded set has a maximum there. **why?**
- write constraints as:

$$g_1(x, y) \equiv x + y^2 \leq 2 \qquad g_2(x, y) \equiv -x \leq 0 \qquad g_3(x, y) \equiv -y \leq 0$$

- **maximization obj**

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_x(xy) - \left[\nabla_x \lambda_1(x + y^2) + \nabla_x \lambda_2(-x) + \nabla_x \lambda_1(-y)\right] = 0 &\implies y - \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 \\ \nabla_y(xy) - \left[\nabla_y \lambda_1(x + y^2) + \nabla_y \lambda_2(-x) + \nabla_y \lambda_1(-y)\right] &\implies x - 2y\lambda_1 + \lambda_3 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

- **inequality constraints, complementary slackness:**

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_1(2 - x - y^2) = 0 &\qquad \text{or, } \lambda_1(x + y^2 - 2) = 0 \\ \lambda_2 x = 0 &\qquad \text{or, } \lambda_2(-x) = 0 \\ \lambda_3 y = 0 &\qquad \text{or, } \lambda_3(-y) = 0 \\ \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 \geq 0 & \end{aligned}$$

- **carried from primal constraints**

$$\begin{aligned} x + y^2 &\leq 2 \\ x, y &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Karush-Kuhn-Tucker Example

- in each of "complementary slackness" equations, $\lambda_i g_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$, at least one of the two factors must be 0. With n such conditions, there would potentially be 2^n possible cases to consider
- However, with some thought we might be able to reduce that considerably:

case 1: suppose $\lambda_1 = 0$

$$y - \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 \implies y + \lambda_2 = 0 \qquad x - 2y\lambda_1 + \lambda_3 = 0 \implies x + \lambda_3 = 0$$

since each term is nonnegative, only way to happen $x = y = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0$

although KKT conditions satisfied when $x = y = \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0$

but it is not a local maximum since:

$f(0,0) = 0$ while $f(x,y) > 0$ at points in the interior of the feasible region

case 2: suppose $x + y^2 - 2 = 0 \qquad x = 2 - y^2$

case 2a $x > 0$:

$$\left(\because \lambda_2 x = 0\right) \implies \lambda_2 = 0$$

$$\left(\because y - \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0\right) \implies \lambda_1 = y$$

$$\left(\because x - 2y\lambda_1 + \lambda_3 = 0\right) \implies 2 - y^2 - 2yy + \lambda_3 = 0 \implies 2 - 3y^2 + \lambda_3 = 0$$

consequently: $3y^2 = 2 + \lambda_3, (\because \lambda_3 \geq 0) \implies y > 0, (\because \lambda_3 y = 0) \implies \lambda_3 = 0$

all KKT conditions are satisfied

case 2b $x = 0$:

$$x + y^2 - 2 = 0 \implies y = \sqrt{2} \qquad \because y > 0 \implies \lambda_3 = 0$$

$x - 2y\lambda_1 + \lambda_3 = 0 \implies \lambda_1 = 0,$ takes us back to **case 1**

only two candidates for a local max: $(0,0)$ and $\left(\frac{4}{3}, \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\right)$, global maximum at $\left(\frac{4}{3}, \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\right)$

Strong duality this time!

- we have proved that:

$$\max_{F} \left[F^\top \mathbf{b} | F^\top \mathbf{A} \leq \boldsymbol{C}^\top \; \forall F \right] \leq \min_{\mathbf{x}} \left[\boldsymbol{C}^\top \mathbf{x} \,\middle|\, \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}, \; \mathbf{x} \geq 0 \right]$$

- but we are greedy, we want to prove in w-GAN setting, it has strong duality:

$$\max_{F} \left[F^\top \mathbf{b} \;\middle|\; F^\top \mathbf{A} \leq \boldsymbol{C}^\top \; \forall F \right] = \min_{\mathbf{x}} \left[\boldsymbol{C}^\top \mathbf{x} \,\middle|\, \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}, \; \mathbf{x} \geq 0 \right]$$

- we can use **Farkas Lemma** to prove this

Farkas Lemma Proof Sketch

prove $\max_{F} \left[F^\top \mathbf{b} \mid F^\top \mathbf{A} \leq \boldsymbol{C}^\top \; \forall \, F \right] \underbrace{=} \min_{\mathbf{x}} \left[\boldsymbol{C}^\top \mathbf{x} \,\middle|\, \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}, \; \mathbf{x} \geq 0 \right]$

where $z^* = \min_{\mathbf{x}} \left[\boldsymbol{C}^\top \mathbf{x} \,\middle|\, \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}, \; \mathbf{x} \geq 0 \right]$ is min in primal

1. extend cleverly everything by a single dimension 1:

$$\hat{\mathbf{A}} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A} \\ -\boldsymbol{C}^\top \end{bmatrix}, \quad \hat{\mathbf{b}}_\epsilon = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{b} \\ -z^* + \epsilon \end{bmatrix}, \quad \hat{F} = \begin{bmatrix} F \\ \alpha \end{bmatrix} \text{ where } \epsilon, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

2. when $\epsilon > 0$: after proved $\alpha > 0$ 2.1 using Farkas Lemma, we then prove:

$$\tilde{z} = \max_{F} \left[\mathbf{b}^\top F \middle| \mathbf{A}^\top F \leq \boldsymbol{C} \right] > z^* - \epsilon \quad \text{(using Farkas Lemma again!)} \quad 2.2$$

3. then it is obvious $\tilde{z} \in \Big((z^* - \epsilon), z^* \Big)$

   making ϵ infinitely small, we get

$$\tilde{z} = z^*$$

Convex and Conic combination

- matrix $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times n} \triangleq (\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \dots \mathbf{a}_n)$
- **def** Convex combination:

$$C = \{\mathbf{a} \big| \mathbf{a} = \alpha_1 \mathbf{a}_1 + \dots + \alpha_k \mathbf{a}_k, \alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_k = 1, \alpha_i \geq 0\}$$

  for example $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3}$, then it looks like a painted triangle
- **def** Conic combination is:

$$C = \{\mathbf{a} \big| \mathbf{a} = \alpha_1 \mathbf{a}_1 + \dots + \alpha_k \mathbf{a}_k, \alpha_i \geq 0\}$$

  for example $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3}$, it looks painted cone from the origin

Farkas Lemma

- **Farkas Lemma** say, for a vector **b**, there are exactly two **mutually exclusive** possibilities:
  1. **b** inside the cone:
  $$\exists\ \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \mathbf{x} \geq 0 \text{ (in every dimension)} \quad \text{s.t. } \mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b}$$
  2. **b** outside the cone:
  $$\begin{aligned} \nexists\ \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \mathbf{x} \geq 0 \text{ (in every dimension)} \quad &\text{s.t. } \mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b} \\ \forall\ \mathbf{x} \geq 0, \text{ (in every dimension)} \quad &\text{s.t. } \mathbf{Ax} \neq \mathbf{b} \end{aligned}$$

  these are not the most useful definitions, we use instead:
  $$\exists\ \mathrm{F} \in \mathbb{R}^m, \text{s.t. } \mathbf{A}^\top \mathrm{F} \leq 0 \text{ and } \mathbf{b}^\top \mathrm{F} > 0$$
  note that $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m$, and $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, they are not the same dimension

think about the geometry

$$\exists \, \mathrm{F} \in \mathbb{R}^m, \text{ s.t. } \mathbf{A}^\top \mathrm{F} \leq 0 \text{ and } \mathbf{b}^\top \mathrm{F} > 0$$

where $\mathrm{F} \in \mathbb{R}^m$, and $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$
the geometry can be thought as:

- $\{\mathbf{x}_1, \ldots, \mathbf{x}_n\}$ forms a cone, each $\mathbf{x}_i$ to be either an internal or external wall.
- F is the outer door, swing about the origin, that is more than $\frac{\pi}{2}$ away from each and every wall ($\mathbf{A}$), as $\mathbf{A}^\top \mathrm{F} \leq 0$
- $\mathbf{b}$ is an inner door, swing about the origin that is less than $\frac{\pi}{2}$ from outer door (F), as $\mathbf{b}^\top \mathrm{F} \geq 0$
- can made much clearer by include h (orthogonal to b):
  there is always a F and together with its orthogonal pair h to contain $\mathbf{b}$

- here comes a tricky bit: extend $\mathbf{a}_i$ by one dimension, i.e., $m \to m+1$, so the rest variables $(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{b}, \mathrm{F})$ has an additional dimension:

$$\hat{\mathbf{A}} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A} \\ -\boldsymbol{C}^\top \end{bmatrix}, \quad \hat{\mathbf{b}}_\epsilon = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{b} \\ -z^* + \epsilon \end{bmatrix} \quad \hat{\mathrm{F}} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathrm{F} \\ \alpha \end{bmatrix} \text{ where } \epsilon, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

  note that **x** does **not** extend, so it can be applied in both systems
- also note that:

$$\hat{\mathbf{b}}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{b} \\ -z^* + 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{b} \\ -z^* \end{bmatrix}$$

2.1 Proving $\alpha > 0$ using Farkas Lemma (1)

- for $\epsilon = 0$, can prove $\exists\ \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \mathbf{x} \geq 0$ s.t. $\hat{\mathbf{A}}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}_0 \implies \mathbf{b}_0$ inside cone, i.e,, Farkas case (1): obviously $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}^*$ works!

$$\hat{\mathbf{A}}\mathbf{x}^* = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{A} \\ -\boldsymbol{c}^\top \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}^* = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{A}\mathbf{x}^* \\ -\boldsymbol{c}^\top \mathbf{x}^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{b} \\ -z^* + 0 \end{bmatrix} = \hat{\mathbf{b}}_0$$

1. $\mathbf{b}$ inside the cone: $\exists\ \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \mathbf{x} \geq 0$ (in every dimension) s.t. $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$
2. $\mathbf{b}$ outside the cone: $\exists\ \mathrm{F} \in \mathbb{R}^m$, s.t. $\mathbf{A}^\top \mathrm{F} \leq 0$ and $\mathbf{b}^\top \mathrm{F} > 0$

since it's Farkas (1), then Farkas (2) can not exist, i.e.,:

$$\forall\ \hat{\mathbf{A}}^\top \hat{\mathrm{F}} \leq 0 \implies \underline{\hat{\mathbf{b}}_0^\top \hat{\mathrm{F}} \leq 0}$$

- **α-condition 1:** $\epsilon = 0 : \forall\ \hat{\mathbf{A}}^\top \hat{\mathrm{F}} \leq 0 \implies \hat{\mathbf{b}}_0^\top \hat{\mathrm{F}} \leq 0$

2.1 Proving $\alpha > 0$ using Farkas Lemma (2)

- for $\epsilon > 0$, there exists **no** nonnegative solution, meaning $\forall \mathbf{x}\ \hat{\mathbf{A}}\mathbf{x} \neq \hat{\mathbf{b}}_\epsilon$
- we look at:

$$\hat{\mathbf{A}}\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A} \\ -\boldsymbol{C}^\top \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} \\ -\boldsymbol{C}^\top \mathbf{x} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{b} \\ -z^* + \epsilon \end{bmatrix} \text{ we want it to } = \hat{\mathbf{b}}_\epsilon$$

the blue part is feasible
the red part $-\boldsymbol{C}^\top \mathbf{x} = -z^* + \epsilon$ cannot be feasible, because:

$$z^* = \min_z \left(z \triangleq \boldsymbol{C}^\top \mathbf{x}\right)$$

$$\implies -z^* = \max_z \left(- \boldsymbol{C}^\top \mathbf{x}\right) = -\boldsymbol{C}^\top \mathbf{x}^* \underbrace{<}_{\text{no equal sign}} -z^* + \underbrace{\epsilon}_{>0}$$

even $\mathbf{x}^*$ can't be feasible, let alone any other $\mathbf{x}$!

- if Farkas(1) does not exist, then Farkas (2) must exist, i.e.:

$\exists\ \hat{\mathrm{F}} : \hat{\mathbf{A}}^\top \hat{\mathrm{F}} \leq 0$ and $\mathbf{b}_\epsilon^\top \hat{\mathrm{F}} > 0$ in another word, $\forall \hat{\mathrm{F}} : \hat{\mathbf{A}}^\top \hat{\mathrm{F}} \leq 0 \quad \exists\ \mathbf{b}_\epsilon^\top \hat{\mathrm{F}} > 0$

$$0 < \hat{\mathbf{b}}_\epsilon^\top \hat{\mathrm{F}} = \mathbf{b}^\top \mathrm{F} + \alpha(-z^* + \epsilon) = \underbrace{\mathbf{b}^\top \mathrm{F} + \alpha(-z^*)}_{\hat{\mathbf{b}}_0^\top \hat{\mathrm{F}}} + \alpha\epsilon = \hat{\mathbf{b}}_0^\top \hat{\mathrm{F}} + \alpha\epsilon$$

- α**-condition 2:** $\epsilon > 0 : \forall\ \hat{\mathbf{A}}^\top \hat{\mathrm{F}} \leq 0, \quad \exists\ \hat{\mathbf{b}}_0^\top \hat{\mathrm{F}} + \alpha\epsilon > 0$

2.1 Proving $\alpha > 0$ using Farkas Lemma (3)

- α**-condition 1:** $\epsilon = 0 : \forall\ \hat{\mathbf{A}}^\top \hat{\mathsf{F}} \leq 0 \implies \hat{\mathbf{b}}_0^\top \hat{\mathsf{F}} \leq 0$
- α**-condition 2:** $\epsilon > 0 : \forall\ \hat{\mathbf{A}}^\top \hat{\mathsf{F}} \leq 0 \quad \exists\ \hat{\mathbf{b}}_0^\top \hat{\mathsf{F}} + \alpha\epsilon > 0$
- since $\exists \hat{\mathsf{F}}$ satisfy both α-**conclusions**, it only works when $\alpha > 0$
- note that not every $\alpha > 0$ works, but it's a necessary conditions!

2.2 Prove $\tilde{z} > z^* - \epsilon$ using Farkas Lemma (1)

- we just proved that $\alpha > 0$, which implies by it won't change sign
- we saw when $\epsilon > 0$, there exists no non-negative solution, the **implication** is Farkas case (2): meaning when $\epsilon > 0$, there exist $\hat{\mathrm{F}} \equiv \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{F} \\ \alpha \end{bmatrix}$ solution such that:

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A} \\ -\boldsymbol{C}^\top \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} \mathrm{F} \\ \alpha \end{bmatrix} \leq \mathbf{0}}_{\implies \mathbf{A}^\top \mathrm{F} \leq \alpha \boldsymbol{C}} \quad \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{b} \\ -z^* + \epsilon \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathrm{F} \\ \alpha \end{bmatrix} > 0}_{\implies \mathbf{b}^\top \mathrm{F} > \alpha(z^* - \epsilon)}$$

$$\mathbf{A}^\top \mathrm{F} \leq \alpha \boldsymbol{C} \implies \mathbf{A}^\top \frac{\mathrm{F}}{\alpha} \leq \boldsymbol{C}$$

$$\mathbf{b}^\top \mathrm{F} > \alpha(z^* - \epsilon) \implies \mathbf{b}^\top \frac{\mathrm{F}}{\alpha} > (z^* - \epsilon)$$

- now we have: $\mathbf{A}^\top \frac{\mathsf{F}}{\alpha} \leq \boldsymbol{C}$ and $\mathbf{b}^\top \frac{\mathsf{F}}{\alpha} > (z^* - \epsilon)$

$$\underbrace{\mathbf{A}^\top \mathsf{F} \leq \boldsymbol{C}}_{\text{constraint}} \quad \text{and} \quad \underbrace{\mathbf{b}^\top \mathsf{F} > (z^* - \epsilon)}_{\text{obj}}$$

- combine the two above, we have:

$$\tilde{z} = \max_{\mathsf{F}} \left[\mathbf{b}^\top \mathsf{F} \middle| \mathbf{A}^\top \mathsf{F} \leq \boldsymbol{C} \right] > z^* - \epsilon$$

- we can make ϵ arbitrarily small, to make $\tilde{z} = z^*$, so we have **strong** duality!

Objective function $\mathbf{b}^\top \mathrm{F}$

- switching generic symbols back: $\boldsymbol{\Gamma} \equiv \mathbf{x}$
- we know primal and dual are equal then:

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{\Gamma}} \left[\boldsymbol{\Gamma}^\top \boldsymbol{C} \;\middle|\; \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\Gamma} = \mathbf{b},\ \boldsymbol{\Gamma} \geq 0\right\} = \max_{\mathrm{F}} \left[\mathbf{b}^\top \mathrm{F} \middle| \ \mathbf{A}^\top \mathrm{F} \leq \boldsymbol{C}\right]$$

- by breaking up F into $\begin{bmatrix} f_r^w \\ f_g^w \end{bmatrix}$ to match with $\mathbf{b}$:

$$\mathrm{F} = \begin{bmatrix} f_g^w(\mathbf{x}=1) \\ f_g^w(\mathbf{x}=2) \\ \vdots \\ f_g^w(\mathbf{x}=n) \\ \vdots \\ \hline f_r^w(\mathbf{y}=1) \\ f_r^w(\mathbf{y}=2) \\ \vdots \\ f_r^w(\mathbf{y}=n) \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} p_g(\mathbf{x}=1) \\ p_g(\mathbf{x}=2) \\ \vdots \\ p_g(\mathbf{x}=n) \\ \vdots \\ \hline p_r(\mathbf{y}=1) \\ p_r(\mathbf{y}=2) \\ \vdots \\ p_r(\mathbf{y}=n) \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

Objective function $\mathbf{b}^\top \mathrm{F}$ (2)

- from previous slide, we have:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{b}^\top \mathrm{F} &= \sum_n p_{\mathrm{g}}(\mathbf{x} = n) f_{\mathrm{g}}^w(\mathbf{x} = n) + \sum_n p_{\mathrm{r}}(\mathbf{y} = n) f_{\mathrm{r}}^w(\mathbf{y} = n) \\
&= \sum_n p_{\mathrm{g}}(n) f_{\mathrm{g}}^w(n) + \sum_n p_{\mathrm{r}}(n) f_{\mathrm{r}}^w(n)
\end{aligned}
$$

- however, we change the variable from $n \to \mathbf{x}$:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{b}^\top \mathrm{F} &= \sum_{\mathbf{x}} p_{\mathrm{g}}(\mathbf{x}) f_{\mathrm{g}}^w(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{\mathbf{x}} p_{\mathrm{r}}(\mathbf{x}) f_{\mathrm{r}}^w(\mathbf{x}) \\
&= \sum_{\mathbf{x}} \left[p_{\mathrm{g}}(\mathbf{x}) f_{\mathrm{g}}^w(\mathbf{x}) + p_{\mathrm{r}}(\mathbf{x}) f_{\mathrm{r}}^w(\mathbf{x}) \right]
\end{aligned}
$$

Constraint $\mathbf{A}^\top \mathrm{F} \leq \boldsymbol{C}$

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{\Gamma}} \left[\boldsymbol{\Gamma}^\top \boldsymbol{C} \mid \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\Gamma} = \mathbf{b},\ \boldsymbol{\Gamma} \geq 0 \right\} = \max_{\mathrm{F}} \left[\mathbf{b}^\top \mathrm{F} \middle| \ \mathbf{A}^\top \mathrm{F} \leq \boldsymbol{C} \right]$$

$$\underbrace{\left[\begin{array}{ccccc|ccccc}
1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots \\
1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots \\
\hline
0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots \\
0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots \\
\hline
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots \\
\hline
0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots \\
0 & 0 & \ddots & 1 & \ddots & 0 & 1 & \ddots & 0 & \ddots \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots \\
\hline
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots
\end{array}\right]}_{\mathbf{A}^\top}
\underbrace{\left[\begin{array}{c}
f_{\mathrm{g}}^{w}(\mathbf{x}=1) \\
f_{\mathrm{g}}^{w}(\mathbf{x}=2) \\
\vdots \\
f_{\mathrm{g}}^{w}(\mathbf{x}=n) \\
\vdots \\
\hline
f_{\mathrm{r}}^{w}(\mathbf{y}=1) \\
f_{\mathrm{r}}^{w}(\mathbf{y}=2) \\
\vdots \\
f_{\mathrm{r}}^{w}(\mathbf{y}=n) \\
\vdots
\end{array}\right]}_{\mathrm{F}}
\leq
\underbrace{\left[\begin{array}{c}
d(1,1) \\
d(1,2) \\
\vdots \\
\hline
d(2,1) \\
d(2,2) \\
\vdots \\
\hline
\vdots \\
\hline
d(n,1) \\
d(n,2) \\
\vdots \\
\hline
\vdots
\end{array}\right]}_{\boldsymbol{C}}$$

pick any row of $\mathbf{A}^\top$, gives you:

$$f_{\mathrm{g}}^{w}(\mathbf{x}=i) + f_{\mathrm{r}}^{w}(\mathbf{y}=j) \leq d(i,j)$$

$$i \to \mathbf{x} \text{ and } j \to \mathbf{y} : \qquad f_{\mathrm{g}}^{w}(\mathbf{x}) + f_{\mathrm{r}}^{w}(\mathbf{y}) \leq d(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) \quad \forall \mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}$$

Put Objective and Constraint together:

- dual function:

$$\mathcal{W}(p_g, p_r) = \max_{\mathrm{F}} \left[\mathbf{b}^\top \mathrm{F} \middle| \; \mathbf{A}^\top \mathrm{F} \leq \boldsymbol{C} \right]$$

$$= \max_{f_r^w, f_g^w} \left\{ \underbrace{\sum_{\mathbf{x}} \left[p_g(\mathbf{x}) f_g^w(\mathbf{x}) + p_r(\mathbf{x}) f_r^w(\mathbf{x}) \right]}_{\mathbf{b}^\top \mathrm{F}} \middle| \; \underbrace{f_g^w(\mathbf{x}) + f_r^w(\mathbf{y}) \leq d(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \quad \forall \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}}_{\mathbf{A}^\top \mathrm{F} \leq \boldsymbol{C}} \right\}$$

- for $\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{y}$, the constraint $d(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ does not impact the objective function

reduce argument to only f instead of f_g^w and f_r^w

- for $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}$, each $\mathbf{x}$ can be constrained interdependently:

$$\max_{f_r^w, f_g^w} \left[p_g(\mathbf{x}) f_g^w(\mathbf{x}) + p_r(\mathbf{x}) f_r^w(\mathbf{x}) \;\middle|\; f_g^w(\mathbf{x}) + f_r^w(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0 \quad \forall \mathbf{x} \right]$$
$$= \max_{t_1, t_2} \left[p_1 t_1 + p_2 t_2 \;|\, t_1 + t_2 \leq 0, \quad p_1, p_2 \geq 0 \right]$$

- wlog: : $t_1 \leq 0$, $t_2 \geq 0$ suppose $|x_1| \geq |x_2|$, e.g., $t_1 = -5$, $t_2 = 3$:

$$\begin{aligned} \max(p_1, p_2) t_1 + \min(p_1, p_2) t_2 &\leq \max(p_1, p_2) t_2 + \min(p_1, p_2) t_1 \\ &\leq \max(p_1, p_2) t_2 + \min(p_1, p_2)(-t_2) \end{aligned}$$

- therefore:

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{f_r^w, f_g^w} [\mathbf{b}^\top \mathrm{F}] &= \max_{f_r^w} \int_{\mathbf{x}} \left[p_r(\mathbf{x}) f_r^w(\mathbf{x}) + p_g(\mathbf{x}) \left(-f_r^w(\mathbf{x}) \right) \right] \\ &= \max_{f} \int_{\mathbf{x}} \left[p_r(\mathbf{x}) f(\mathbf{x}) - p_g(\mathbf{x}) f(\mathbf{x}) \right] \quad \forall f(\mathbf{x}) \qquad \text{substitute } f \equiv f_r^w(x) = -f_g^w(\mathbf{x}) \end{aligned}$$

WGAN algorithm in detail

$$\implies \mathcal{W}(p_g, p_r) = \max_{f} \left\{ \int \left[p_r(\mathbf{x}) f(\mathbf{x}) - p_g(\mathbf{x}) f(\mathbf{x}) \right] d\mathbf{x} \;\middle|\; f(\mathbf{x}) - f(\mathbf{y}) \leq d(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \right\}$$

$$= \max_{f,\ \|f\|_L \leq 1} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim p_r(\mathbf{x})}[f(\mathbf{x})] - \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim p_g(\mathbf{x})}[f(\mathbf{x})]$$

- put all together:

$$\mathcal{W}(p_g, p_r) = \max_{f,\ \|f\|_L \leq 1} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim p_r(\mathbf{x})}[f(\mathbf{x})] - \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim p_g(\mathbf{x})}[f(\mathbf{x})]$$

$$\implies \mathcal{L}(G, f) = \min_{G} \left[\max_{f,\ \|f\|_L \leq 1} \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{x} \sim p(\boldsymbol{x})}[f(\boldsymbol{x})] - \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{z} \sim q(\boldsymbol{z})}[f(G_\theta(\boldsymbol{z}))] \right]$$

- in words, the discriminator/critic is try to find a 1-Lipschitz function f that best aligns with real data from p_r and aligns poorly with generated data p_g

Apply Minimax theorem to WGAN formulation

$$W(p_r, p_\theta) = \inf_{\gamma \in \pi} \mathbb{E}_{x,y\sim\gamma}[\|x - y\|]$$

$$= \inf_{\gamma} \mathbb{E}_{x,y\sim\gamma}\left[\|x - y\| + \underbrace{\sup_f \mathbb{E}_{s\sim p_r}[f(s)] - \mathbb{E}_{t\sim p_\theta}[f(t)] - (f(x) - f(y))}_{\begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } \gamma \in \pi \\ +\infty & \text{else} \end{cases}}\right]$$

as $x, y \not\sim \gamma \implies \mathbb{E}_{s\sim p_r}[f(s)] \neq f(x)$ and $\mathbb{E}_{t\sim p_\theta}[f(t)] \neq f(y)$, can apply some extreme f to make it ∞

$$= \inf_{\gamma} \sup_{f} \mathbb{E}_{x,y\sim\gamma}[\|x - y\| + \mathbb{E}_{s\sim p_r}[f(s)] - \mathbb{E}_{t\sim p_\theta}[f(t)] - (f(x) - f(y))]$$

$$= \sup_{f} \inf_{\gamma} \mathbb{E}_{x,y\sim\gamma}[\|x - y\| + \mathbb{E}_{s\sim p_r}[f(s)] - \mathbb{E}_{t\sim p_\theta}[f(t)] - (f(x) - f(y))]$$

can swap inf, sup due to convex-concave

$$= \sup_{f} \mathbb{E}_{s\sim p_r}[f(s)] - \mathbb{E}_{t\sim p_\theta}[f(t)] + \underbrace{\inf_{\gamma} \mathbb{E}_{x,y\sim\gamma}[\|x - y\| - (f(x) - f(y))]}_{\begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } \|f\|_L \leq 1 \\ -\infty & \text{else} \end{cases}}$$

in the case of $\|f\|_L \leq 1$:

$$\|f(x_1) - f(x_2)\| \leq \underbrace{K}_{=1} \|x_1 - x_2\|$$

$$\implies \|x_1 - x_2\| \geq (f(x_1) - f(x_2))$$

$$\implies \|x_1 - x_2\| - (f(x_1) - f(x_2)) \geq 0$$

think $4 - 3 > 0$ and $4 - (-3) > 0$

L-Lipschitz gradient

- remaining question is about L-Lipschitz function:

$$\max_{f,\ \|f\|_L \leq 1} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim p_g(\mathbf{x})}[f(\mathbf{x})] - \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim p_r(\mathbf{x})}[f(\mathbf{x})]$$

- the key is to know why:

$$L = \max_x |f'(x)|$$

- i.e., a differentiable function f is L-Lipschitz if and only if it has gradients with norm at most L everywhere.
- we can then do both Gradient-Clipping and Gradient-Penalty!

why L-Lipschitz f has gradients with norm at most L everywhere

- for L-Lipschitz function in general, i.e., include non-convex f:
- Given $x < y$ in interval (a, b), (prove the case of $y < x$ is equally easy):

$$
\begin{aligned}
|f(x) - f(y)| &= \underbrace{\left| \int_x^y f'(t)\mathrm{d}t \right| \leq \int_x^y |f'(t)|\mathrm{d}t}_{|a+b| \leq |a|+|b|} \\
&\leq \max_{t\in[x,y]} |f'(t)| \int_x^y 1\mathrm{d}t = \underbrace{\max_{t\in[x,y]} |f'(t)|}_{L} |x - y|
\end{aligned}
$$

- we conclude that:

$$
|f(x) - f(y)| \leq L|x - y| \implies L = \max_{t\in[x,y]} |f'(t)|
$$

Ensure function f is 1-Lipschitz: Weight Clipping

- since the the weights w are written as $w^\top \mathbf{x}$ in neural network, derivative w.r.t input $\mathbf{x}$ $\frac{\partial \mathcal{W}}{\partial \mathbf{x}}$ will be in terms of w, so:
- need to limit all weights $w_i \in [-c, c]$

Ensure function f is 1-Lipschitz: Weight ClippingGradient Penalty

- since largest of gradient of a 1-Lipschitz function ∇,

$$\mathcal{W}_{\text{GP}} = \underbrace{\mathbb{E}_{\tilde{x} \sim p_{\text{g}}}[f(\tilde{x})] - \mathbb{E}_{x \sim p_{\text{r}}}[f(x)]}_{\text{critic loss}} + \underbrace{\lambda \mathbb{E}_{\hat{x} \sim P_{\hat{x}}} \left[(\|\nabla_{\hat{x}} f(\hat{x})\|_2 - 1)^2 \right]}_{\text{Gradient Penalty}}$$

- the above **critic loss** is a minimization instead of maximization, so we switched the term around, i.e., instead of:

$$\mathbb{E}_{x \sim p_{\text{r}}}[f(x)] - \mathbb{E}_{\tilde{x} \sim p_{\text{g}}}[f(\tilde{x})]$$

where

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}} = t\tilde{\mathbf{x}} + (1-t)\mathbf{x} \qquad 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

Lipschiz property and norms of matrix parameters neural networks

- what if we add some norm based regularizer to the matrix parameter $\|W\|$?
- when kind of L-Lipschiz does it correspond to?

Lipschiz property for Neural Networks

- given $f = \sigma(W^\top \mathbf{x} + b)$, we may want to have a look at what L-Lipschiz is this?

$$
\begin{aligned}
\|f(\mathbf{x}_1) - f(\mathbf{x}_2)\| &\leq L\|(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2)\| \\
\Longrightarrow \quad \|\sigma(W^\top \mathbf{x}_1 + b) - \sigma(W^\top \mathbf{x}_2 + b)\| &\leq L\|(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2)\|
\end{aligned}
$$

Let

$$
\begin{aligned}
f(\mathbf{x}) &\approx \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} f(\mathbf{x})(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2) && \text{where } \mathbf{x}_1 \leq \mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{x}_2 \\
&= \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \sigma(W^\top \mathbf{x} + b)(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2) && \text{and } \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \sigma(W^\top \mathbf{x} + b) = \sigma'(\underbrace{W^\top \mathbf{x} + b}_{z}) \times \underbrace{W}_{\frac{dz}{d\mathbf{x}}} \\
&= \sigma'(W^\top \mathbf{x} + b) W(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2)
\end{aligned}
$$

$\sigma'(W^\top \mathbf{x} + b)$ can be chosen to be bounded!

- so we need to look at:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\|W^\top(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2)\| &\leq L\|(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2)\| \\
\text{wlof}: \|W(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2)\| &\leq L\|(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2)\|
\end{aligned}
$$

Frobenius norm $\|\cdot\|_F$

- **definition**:

$$\|W\|_F = \sqrt{\left(\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} |W_{ij}|^2\right)}$$
$$= \sqrt{\mathrm{tr}(WW^\top)} = \sqrt{\mathrm{tr}(W^\top W)}$$
$$= \text{is the L2 regularizer!}$$

- it's a matrix norm, therefore:

$$\|WB\|_F \leq \|W\|_F \|B\|_F$$

- unitary invariant, for all unitary vector, U and V, where $U^\top = U^{-1}$

$$\|W\|_F = \|UW\|_F = \|WV\|_F = \|UWV\|_F$$

- can prove the following:

$$\|W\|_2 = \sqrt{\sigma_{\max}(W^\top W)} \leq \|W\|_F = \sqrt{n}\sqrt{\sigma_{\max}(W^\top W)}$$

- Frobenius norm is an upper-bound of spectral norm!

Frobenius Norm for L-Lipschiz

- using cauchy schwarz:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\|W\mathbf{x}\|^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left| \sum_{j=1}^{n} W_{ij} x_j \right|^2 \leq \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left\{ \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} |W_{ij}|^2 \right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} |x_j|^2 \right) \right\} \\
&= \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} |W_{ij}|^2 \right) \|\mathbf{x}\|^2 \\
&= \|W\|_F^2 \|\mathbf{x}\|^2 \\
\implies \|W\mathbf{x}\| &\leq \|W\|_F \|\mathbf{x}\| \quad \forall \mathbf{x} \\
\implies \|W(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2)\| &\leq \underbrace{\|W\|_F}_{L} \|\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2\|
\end{aligned}
$$

- adding $\mathbf{W}\|_F^2$, a.k.a, L2 regularizer helps with neural network with a ($L = \mathbf{W}\|_F$)-Lipschiz, but it may not be tight enough
- since $\|W\|_2 = \sqrt{\sigma_{\max}(W^\top W)} \leq \|W\|_F$, let's see if we can use $L = \|W\|_2$, aka, spectral norm

Dual Norm

- Given a linear function $f_z(\cdot)$, how "big" is its output, i.e., how big is the number $f_z(x) = z^\top x$ relative to the size (norm) of x? This is exactly the number:

$$\frac{z^T x}{\|x\|}$$

  we need to normalize by $\|x\|$ to remove the effects of input x
- We say that norm of z is the largest this quantity can possibly be:

$$\|z\|_* = \sup_{x \neq 0} \frac{z^T x}{\|x\|}$$

- or more generically:

$$\underbrace{\|z\|_*}_{\text{dual norm}} = \sup \left\{ x^\top z \;\middle|\; \underbrace{\|x\|}_{\text{"ordinary" norm}} \leq 1 \right\}$$

- Dual norm of L_2 norm is the L_2 norm. Dual norm of L_1 norm is L_∞ norm

Dual Norm

- Dual norm of L_2 norm is the L_2 norm:

$$\sup\{z^\top x \mid \|x\|_{L_2} \leq 1\} = \|z\|_{L_2}$$

max occurs when x is a unit vector pointing in the same direction as z

- Dual norm of L_1 norm is L_∞ norm and vice versa:

$$\sup\{z^\top x \mid \underbrace{\|x_{L_\infty}\|}_{\max(|x_1|,\dots,|x_n|)} \} \leq 1 = \|z\|_{L_2}$$

max occurs when x is in corner of a square where signs of each dimesion matches betwee z and x

for example, $z = (-5, 5)^\top \implies x = (-1, 1)$

Matrix norm: p-norm vector

1. in general:

$$\|A\|_p = \sup_{\|x\| \neq 0} \frac{\|Ax\|_p}{\|x\|_p} = \sup\{\|Ax\|_p \mid \|x\|_p = 1\}$$

2. $p = 1$:

$$\|A\|_1 = \sup_{\|x\|_1 = 1} \|Ax\|_1 = \max_j \sum_{i=1}^n |a_{ij}|$$

   the "chosen" x will be a one hot vector: like a column selector to find a column with max sum of absolute value

3. $p = \infty$:

$$\|A\|_\infty = \sup_{\|x\|_\infty = 1} \|Ax\|_\infty = \max_i \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}|$$

   the "chosen" x will be a vector of $\{+1, -1\}$ to suit the row with max sum of absolute values

4. $p = 2$: **spectral norm**

$$\|A\|_2 = \sup_{\|x\|_2 = 1} \|Ax\|_2 = \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(A^\top A)} = \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(AA^\top)}$$

Spectral Norm

1. $p = 2$: **spectral norm**

$$
\begin{aligned}
\|\mathbf{A}\|_2^2 &= \sup_{\|\mathbf{x}\|_2=1} \|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}\|_2^2 \\
&\sup_{\|\mathbf{x}\|_2=1} (\mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}) \\
&= \max_{\|\mathbf{x}\|_2=1} \mathbf{x}^\top U \operatorname{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) V^\top \mathbf{x} \\
&= \max_{\|\mathbf{x}\|_2=1} \mathbf{x}^\top \operatorname{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) \mathbf{x} \\
&= \max_{\|\mathbf{x}\|_2=1} \lambda_1 x_1^2 + \cdots + \lambda_n x_n^2 \\
&= \max\{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n\} \text{ the chosen } \mathbf{x} \text{ is when } (x_1^2, \dots x_n^2) \text{ is a one hot corresponding to largest } \lambda \\
&= \lambda_{\max}(A^\top A)
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\|A\|_2 = \sup_{\|x\|_2=1} \|Ax\|_2 = \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(A^\top A)} = \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(AA^\top)}
$$

Compute Spectral Norm

- compute $\sigma_{\max}(A^\top A)$ is hard!
- however, we can approximate it by:

$$\begin{aligned}&\textbf{repeat}: \\ &\qquad u \leftarrow \frac{(\mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{A})u}{\|(\mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{A})u\|} \\ &\|\mathbf{A}\|_2^2 \approx u^\top \mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{A} u\end{aligned}$$

- or

$$\begin{aligned}&\textbf{repeat}: \\ &\qquad v \leftarrow \frac{\mathbf{A}^\top u}{\|\mathbf{A}^\top u\|}, \; u \leftarrow \frac{\mathbf{A} v}{\|\mathbf{A} v\|} \\ &\|\mathbf{A}\|_2^2 \approx u^\top \mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{A} v\end{aligned}$$

- why it works?

Why it works?

- this is very similar to Power Method: https://github.com/roboticcam/machine-learning-notes/blob/master/stochastic_matrices.pdf
- however, this time, $\lambda_{\max}(K \equiv \mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{A}) \neq 1$!
- but the same can still apply:

$$
\begin{aligned}
u^{(0)} &= c_1 v_1 + \cdots + c_n v_n \\
\implies K^t u^{(0)} &= c_1 K^r v_1 + \cdots + c_n K^r v_n \\
&= c_1 \lambda_1^r v_1 + \cdots + c_n \lambda_n^r v_n \\
&\approx c_1 \lambda_1^r v_1
\end{aligned}
$$

  means $K^t u^{(0)}$ gives a good approximation to un-normalized v_1
- which we can see the first term dominates! However, it may grow significantly big! We therefore, need a normalization term:

$$
\tilde{v}_1 \leftarrow \frac{Ku}{\|Ku\|}
$$

- finally

$$
\begin{aligned}
A\tilde{v}_1 &= \lambda_1 \tilde{v}_1 \\
\implies \tilde{v}_1^\top A \tilde{v}_1 &= \lambda_1 \tilde{v}_1^\top \tilde{v}_1 = \lambda_1 = \|\mathbf{A}\|_2^2
\end{aligned}
$$

Spectral Norm for L-Lipschiz

$$
\begin{aligned}
||W\mathbf{x}||_2 &= \max_{x\neq 0} \frac{||W\mathbf{x}||_2}{||\mathbf{x}||_2} \\
\implies ||Wx||_2 &\leq ||W||_2 \; ||\mathbf{x}||_2 \\
||Wx|| &\leq ||W||_2 \; ||\mathbf{x}|| \; \forall \mathbf{x} \text{ drop the L2 norm index for vector} \\
\implies ||W(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2)|| &\leq \underbrace{||W||_2}_{L} \; ||\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2||
\end{aligned}
$$

enforcing W to keep its norm value closer to $||W||_2$, makes the function more robust than Frobenius norm!

Maximum Entropy Generators for Energy-Based Models

- Enough of W-GAN, talk something new!
- **Discriminator**

$$
\begin{aligned}
U &= \arg\min_{U} \mathbb{E}_{x\sim p(x)}[U(x)] - {\color{red}\mathbb{E}_{x\sim \hat{q}(x)}[u(X)]} + \lambda \mathbb{E}_{x\sim p(x)}[\|\nabla_x U(x)\|^2] \\
&= \arg\min_{U} \mathbb{E}_{x\sim p(x)}[U(x)] - {\color{red}\mathbb{E}_{z\sim q(z)}[U(G(z))]} + \lambda \mathbb{E}_{x\sim p(x)}[\|\nabla_x U(x)\|^2]
\end{aligned}
$$

- **Generator**

$$
G = \arg\min_{G} \mathbb{E}_{z\sim q(z)}[U(G(z))]
$$

InfoGAN

- Original GAN:

$$\min_G \max_D \left(L(D, G) \equiv \mathbb{E}_{x \sim p_r(x)}[\log D(x)] + \mathbb{E}_{z \sim p_z(z)}[\log(1 - D(G(z)))] \right)$$
$$\Longrightarrow \quad L(D, G) = \underbrace{\mathbb{E}_{x \sim p_r(x)}[\log D(x)] + \mathbb{E}_{x \sim p_g(x)}[\log(1 - D(x)]}_{V(D,G)}$$

problem is that the z sampled is not controllable. We need to append it with a code c

- infoGAN:

$$\min_G \max_D L(D, G) = V(D, G) - \lambda \mathbf{I}(c; G(z, c))$$

- $\mathbf{I}(c, \mathbf{x})$ is mutual information, how much we know about c when we know $\mathbf{x}$ and vice versa
- if $\mathbf{x}$ and c are completely uncorrelated: $\Longrightarrow$ $\mathbf{I}(c, \mathbf{x})$ is low
- if $\mathbf{x}$ and c are correlated: $\Longrightarrow$ $\mathbf{I}(c, \mathbf{x})$ is high

Conditional Entropy

- Conditional entropy:

$$\mathrm{H}(Y|X) = -\sum_{x\in\mathcal{X},y\in\mathcal{Y}} p(x,y)\log\frac{p(x,y)}{p(x)} = -\sum_{x\in\mathcal{X},y\in\mathcal{Y}} p(x,y)\log p(y|x)$$

- note that conditional entropy $\mathrm{H}(Y|X)$ and cross entropy $H(P\|Q)$ are not the same thing!

Variational stuff

- $\mathbf{I}(X,Y) = H(X) - H(X|Y) = H(Y) - H(Y|X)$: $\qquad c \equiv Y$ and $G(z,c) \equiv X$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{I}(c; G(z,c)) &= H(c) - H(c|G(z,c)) \\
&= \mathbb{E}_{x\sim G(z,c)}\left[\underbrace{\mathbb{E}_{c'\sim p(c|x)}\left[\log P(c'|x)\right]}_{-H(P)}\right] + H(c)
\end{aligned}
$$

- use variational stuff, and remember, from `https://github.com/roboticcam/machine-learning-notes/blob/master/regression.pdf`:

$$
H(P\|Q) = H(P) + \mathrm{KL}(P\|Q) \implies H(P\|Q) \geq H(P) \implies -H(P) \geq -H(P\|Q)
$$

$$
\implies \mathbf{I}(c; G(z,c)) \geq \mathbb{E}_{x\sim G(z,c)}\left[\underbrace{\mathbb{E}_{c'\sim p(c|x)}\left[\log Q(c'|x)\right]}_{-H(P\|Q)}\right] + H(c)
$$

$$
\mathcal{L}_I(G,Q) = \mathbb{E}_{c\sim P(c), x\sim G(z,c)}[\log Q(c|x)] + H(c)
$$

Continue variational stuff

- from previous page:

$$\mathbf{I}(c; G(z,c)) \geq \mathbb{E}_{x\sim G(z,c)}\left[\mathbb{E}_{c'\sim \underbrace{p(c|x)}_{\text{too hard!}}}\big[\log Q(c'|x)\big]\right] + H(c) \quad (1)$$

$$= \mathcal{L}_I(G,Q)$$

- so instead of sample $p(x,c') = p(x)p(c'|x)$, we make it $p(x,c) = p(c)p(x|c)$:

$$\mathcal{L}_I(G,Q) = \mathbb{E}_{\underbrace{c\sim P(c)}_{\text{easy to sample!}},x\sim G(z,c)}[\log Q(c|x)] + H(c) \quad (2)$$

Why sample (1) and (2) are the same?

- sample (1) : $x \sim p(x)$, then sample $y|x$, then sample back $x'|y$. Finally, back and to compute $f(x', y)$:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\underbrace{E_{x\sim X, y\sim Y|x, x'\sim X|y}\left[f(x', y)\right]}_{1} &= \int_x p(x) \int_y p(y|x) \int_{x'} p(x'|y) f(x', y) \mathrm{d}x' \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}x \\
&= \int_y p(y) \int_x p(x|y) \int_{x'} p(x'|y) f(x', y) \mathrm{d}x' \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\
&= \int_y p(y) \int_{x'} p(x'|y) f(x', y) \underbrace{\int_x p(x|y) \mathrm{d}x}_{=1} \mathrm{d}x' \mathrm{d}y \\
&= \int_y p(y) \int_x p(x|y) f(x, y) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\
&= \int_x p(x) \int_y p(y|x) f(x, y) \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}x \\
&= \underbrace{E_{x\sim X, y\sim Y|x}\left[f(x, y)\right]}_{2}
\end{aligned}
$$

- (2) : it has the same effect of sample (x, y) directly from $f(x, y)$, an then to compute $f(x, y)$

InfoGAN procedure

1. sample a noise $z \sim p(z)$ and $c \sim p(c)$
2. generate $\mathbf{x} = G(c, z)$
3. D differentiates real and fake as usual
4. calculate $Q(c|\mathbf{x})$

Bayesian GAN

- **Generator**

$$p(\theta_g|\mathbf{z}, \theta_d) \propto \left(\prod_{i=1}^{n_g} D_{\theta_d}\left(G_{\theta_g}(\mathbf{z}^{(i)}) \right) \right) p(\theta_g|\alpha)$$

- **Discriminator**

$$p(\theta_d|\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{X}, \theta_g) \propto \prod_{i=1}^{n_d} D_{\theta_d}(\mathbf{x}^{(i)}) \times \prod_{i=1}^{n_g} \left(1 - D_{\theta_d}(G_{\theta_g}(\mathbf{z}^{(i)}) \right) \times p(\theta_g|\alpha)$$

marginalization

- $p(\theta_g|\theta_d)$

$$p(\theta_g|\theta_d) = \int p(\theta_g, \mathbf{z}|\theta_d)\mathrm{d}\mathbf{z} = \int p(\theta_g|\mathbf{z}, \theta_d) \underbrace{p(\mathbf{z}|\theta_d)}_{\text{independent of } \theta_d} \mathrm{d}\mathbf{z}$$

$$= \int p(\theta_g|\mathbf{z}, \theta_d)p(\mathbf{z})\mathrm{d}\mathbf{z}$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} p(\theta_g|\mathbf{z}^{(i)}, \theta_d) \qquad \mathbf{z}^{(i)} \sim p(\mathbf{z})$$

- $p(\theta_d|\theta_g)$

$$p(\theta_d|\theta_g) \equiv p(\theta_d|\mathbf{X}, \theta_g) = \int_{\mathbf{z}} p(\theta_d, \mathbf{z}|\mathbf{X}, \theta_g)\mathrm{d}\mathbf{z} = \int p(\theta_d|\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{X}, \theta_g) \underbrace{p(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{X}, \theta_g)} \mathrm{d}\mathbf{z}$$

$$= \int_{\mathbf{z}} p(\theta_d|\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{X}, \theta_g)p(\mathbf{z})\mathrm{d}\mathbf{z}$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} p(\theta_g|\mathbf{z}^{(i)}, \mathbf{X}, \theta_g) \qquad \mathbf{z}^{(i)} \sim p(\mathbf{z})$$