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# Generative Adversarial Nets

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Ian J. Goodfellow, Jean Pouget-Abadie<sup>✓</sup>

This framework can yield specific training algorithms for many kinds of model and optimization

outputs different. The output in question is a single scalar. In GANs, one network produces a rich, high dimensional vector that is used as the input to another network, and attempts to choose an input





Model	MNIST		TFD	
DBN [3]	138	2	1909	et0(/F86m29626T6m29626T6m29626T6QBTStack)1



	Deep directed graphical models	Deep undirected graphical models	Generative autoencoders	Adversarial models
Training	Inference needed during training.	Inference needed during training. MCMC needed to approximate partition function gradient.	Enforced tradeoff between mixing and power of reconstruction generation	Synchronizing the discriminator with the generator. Helvetica.
Inference	Learned approximate inference	Variational inference	MCMC-based inference	Learned approximate inference
Sampling	No difficulties	Requires Markov chain	Requires Markov chain	No difficulties
Evaluating $p(x)$	Intractable, may be approximated with AIS	Intractable, may be approximated with AIS	Not explicitly represented, may be approximated with Parzen density estimation	Not explicitly represented, may be approximated with Parzen density estimation
Model design	Models need to be designed to work with the desired inference scheme — some inference schemes support similar model families as GANs	Careful design needed to ensure multiple properties	Any differentiable function is theoretically permitted	Any differentiable function is theoretically permitted



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