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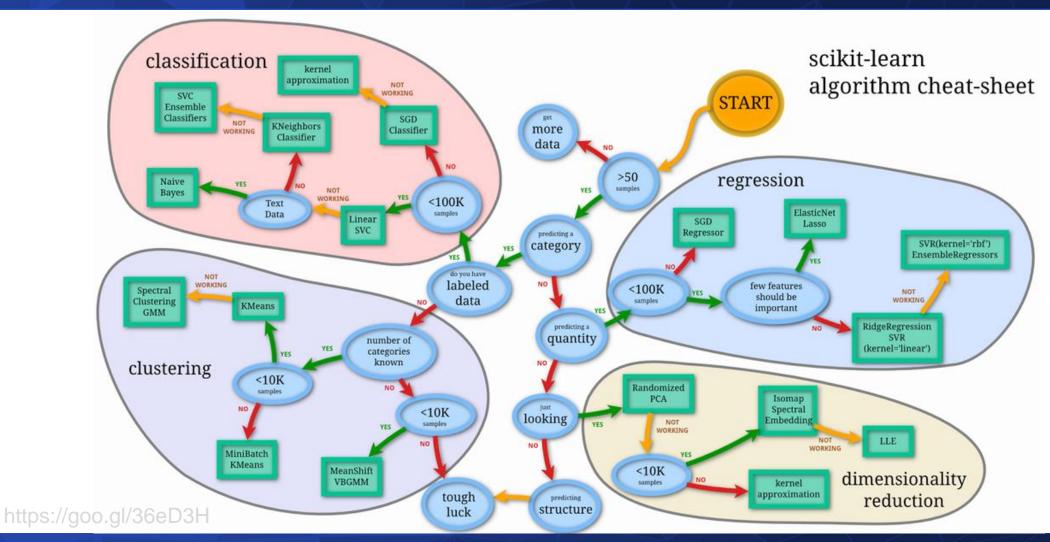




# فهرست مطالب

- بخش اول
- مقدمه
- مدلهای پارامتری و غیر پارامتری
- بررسی تخمین گر ماکزیمم likelihood
  - تولید داده؟!
    - AE •
  - VAE کلیات
    - بخش دوم
  - مروری برمفاهیم به صورت مقایسه
  - دورنمایی از آمار پژوهش های GAN
    - اپلیکیشن های مختلف GAN





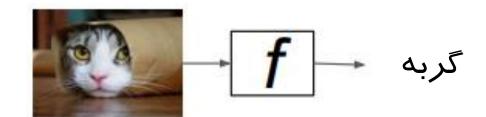


f: y = f(x)

• یادگیری بانظارت (Supervised learning)

داده : X

برچسب: ۷



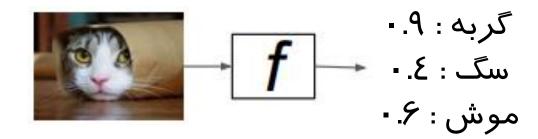


f: y = f(x)

• یادگیری بانظارت (Supervised learning)

داده : X

برچسب: ۷



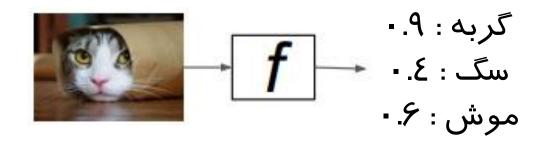


f: y = f(x)

• یادگیری بانظارت (Supervised learning)

داده : X

برچسب: ۷



- y: label, x: data, z: latent,  $\theta$ : learnable parameter  $\theta^* = \arg\max_{\theta} P(Y | X; \theta)$ get  $\theta$  when P is maximum probability given parameterized by



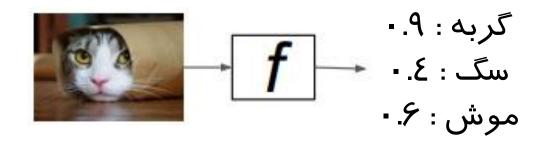
f: y = f(x)

• یادگیری بانظارت (Supervised learning)

parameterized by

داده : X

برچسب: ۷



- y: label, x: data, z: latent,  $\theta^*$ : fixed optimal parameter optimal label prediction  $y^* = \underset{y}{\operatorname{arg max}} P(Y \mid X; \theta^*)$ 

get y when P is maximum

kakaobrain



probability

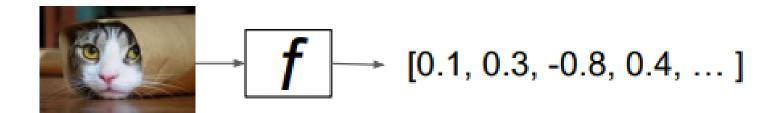
given

$$f: z = f(x)$$

• یادگیری بدون نظارت(UnSupervised learning)

داده : X

z: latent



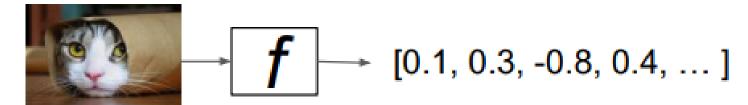


f: z = f(x)

• یادگیری بدون نظارت(UnSupervised learning)

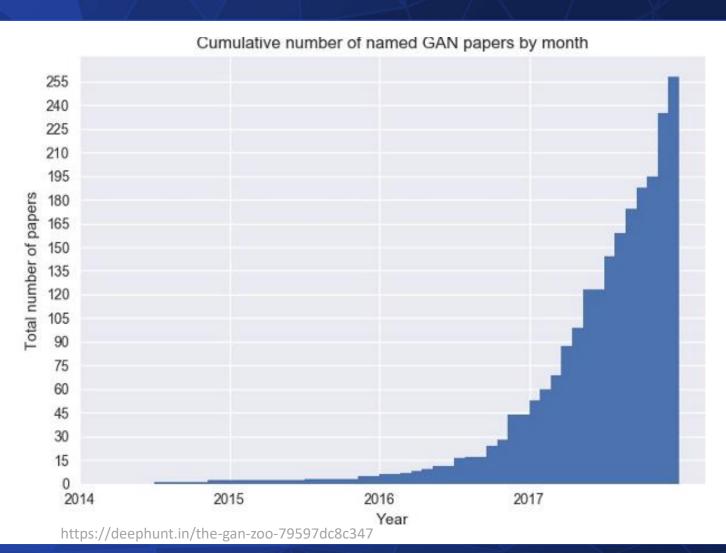
داده : X

z: latent





# روندگسترش پژوهشهای مبتنی بر GAN





# مدلهای مولد

$$G: x = g(z)$$

داده : X

z : latent



# مدلهای مولد

$$G: x = g(z)$$

داده : X

z : latent

مدلهای مولد	بدون نظارت
x = g(z)	z = f(x)
P(x z)	P(z x)
Decoder ( Generator )	Encoder

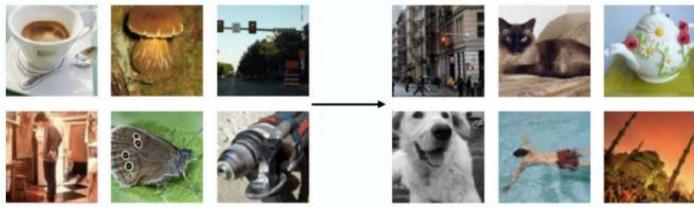


## مدلهای مولد

• مبتنی بر تخمین توزیع



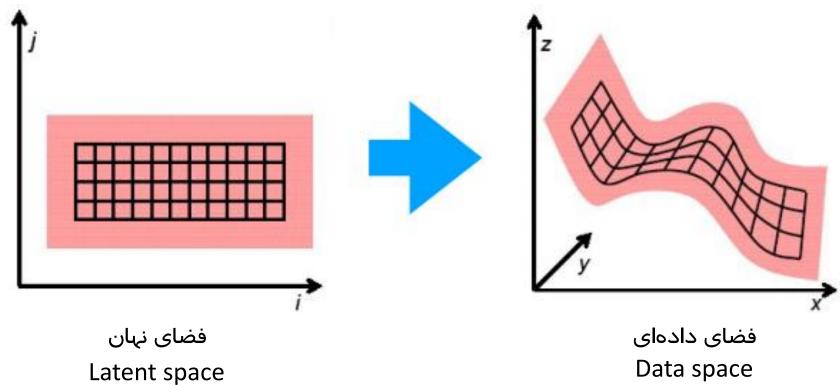
• مبتنی بر تولید نمونه



HAMIM.

نمونههای آموزشی

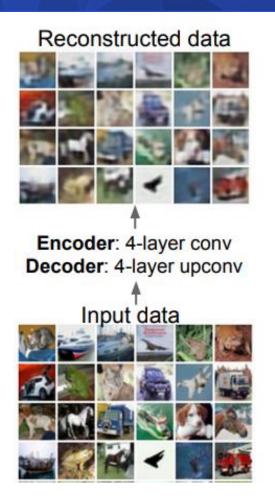
# فضای یادگیری و داده؟!

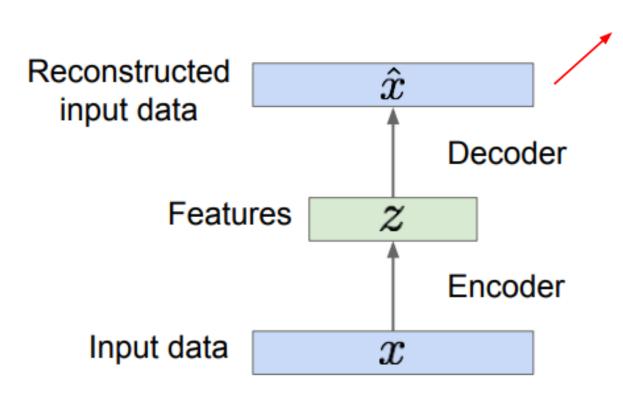






# خودرمز کننده (AutoEncoder)





Originally: Linear + nonlinearity (sigmoid)

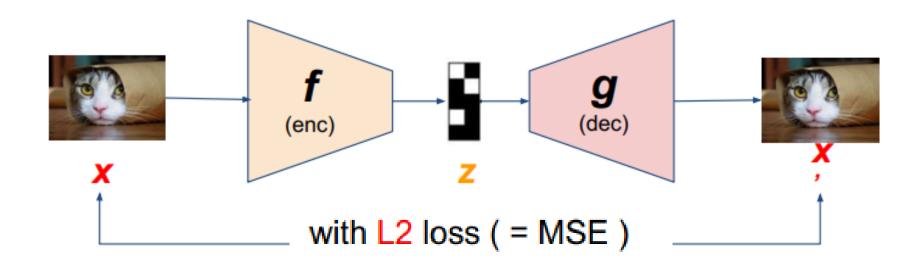
Later: Deep, fully-connected

Later: ReLU CNN (upconv)

Fei-Fei Li Stanford 2017

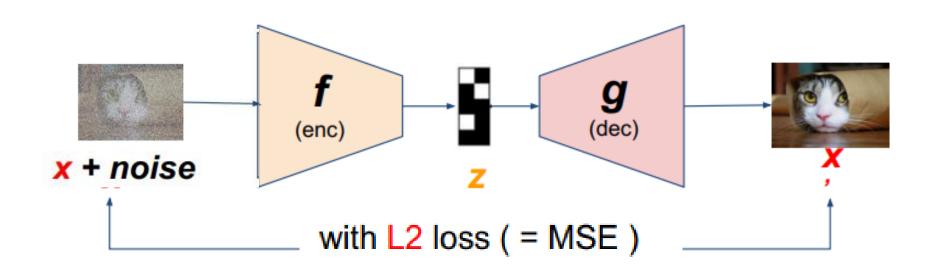


# خودرمز کننده (AutoEncoder)





# خودر مزکننده (AutoEncoder)





# خودر مز کننده (AutoEncoder)

Doesn't use labels!

#### Reconstructed data



Encoder: 4-layer conv Decoder: 4-layer upconv

Input data



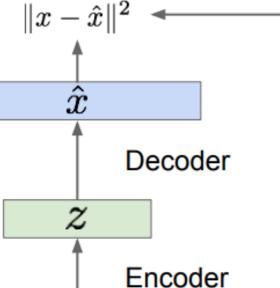
Train such that features

can be used to reconstruct original data

Reconstructed

input data

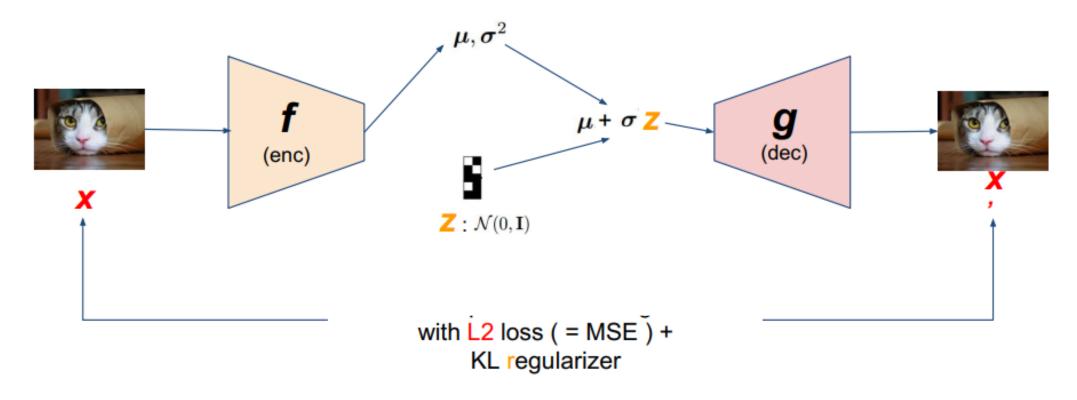
L2 Loss function:



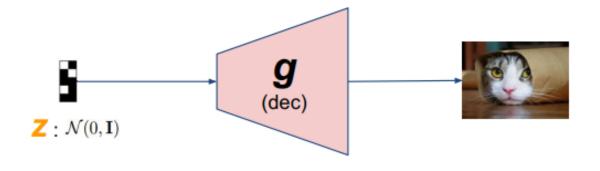
Input data x



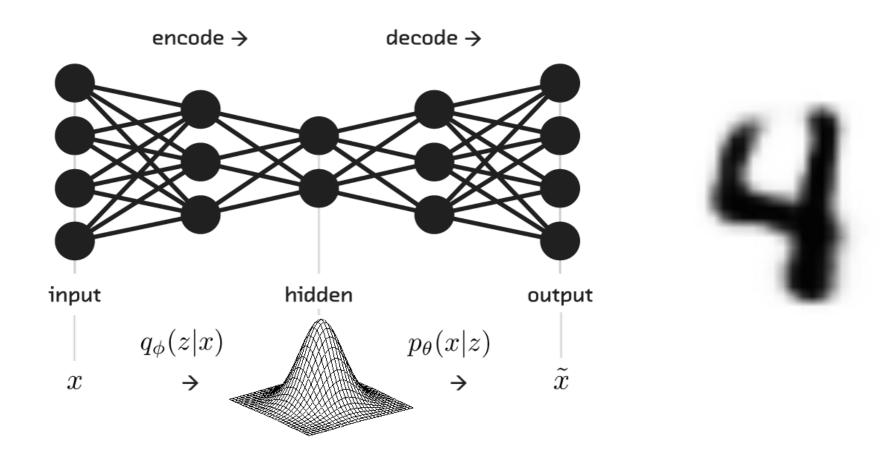
Features



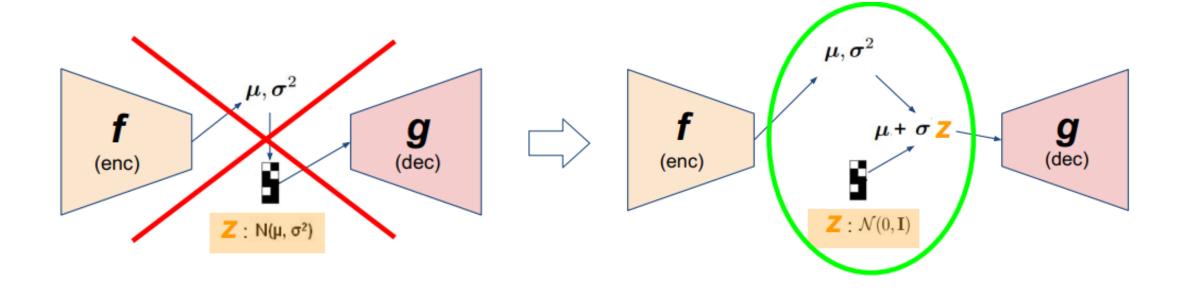
















32x32 CIFAR-10

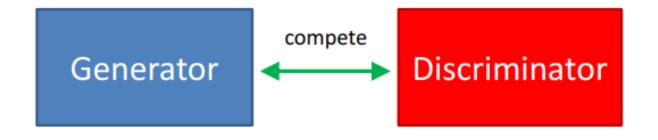


Labeled Faces in the Wild

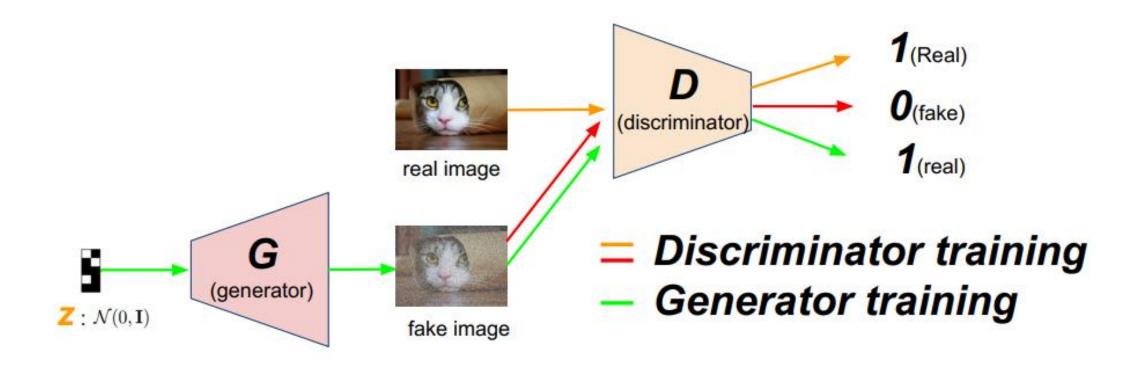
Figures copyright (L) Dirk Kingma et al. 2016; (R) Anders Larsen et al. 2017. Reproduced with permission.



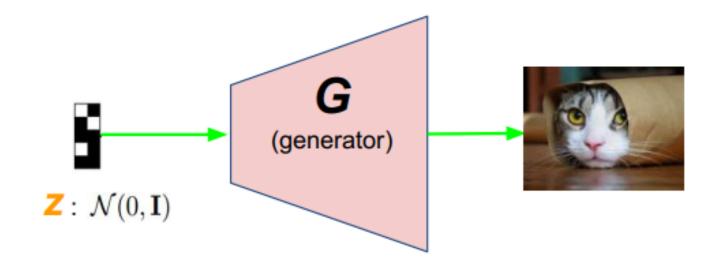
• Ian Goodfellow et al, "Generative Adversarial Networks", 2014.



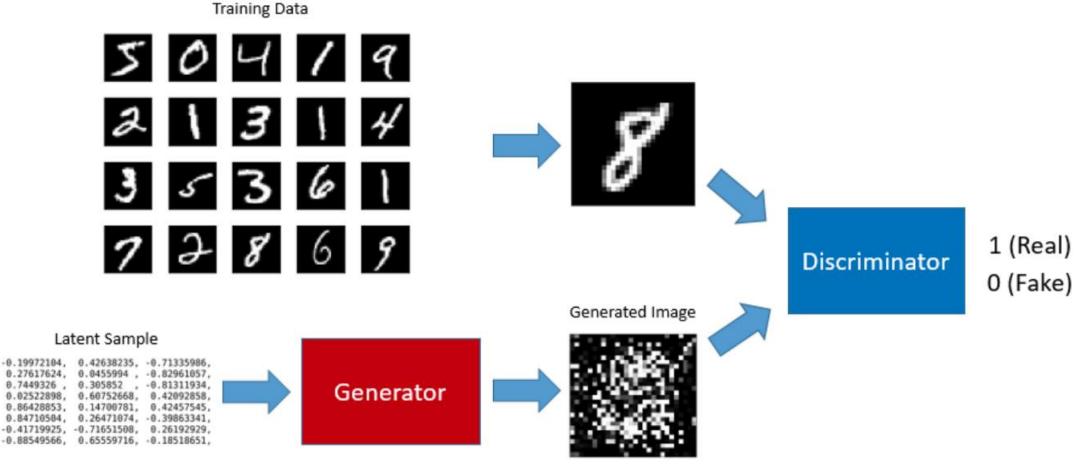










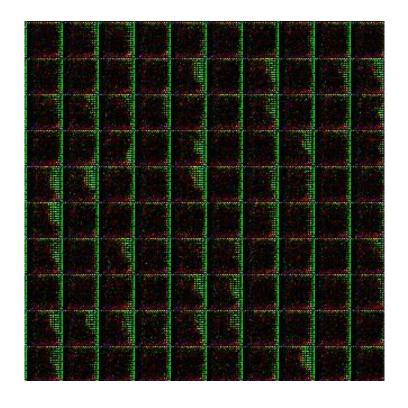


https://goo.gl/8AH4bj





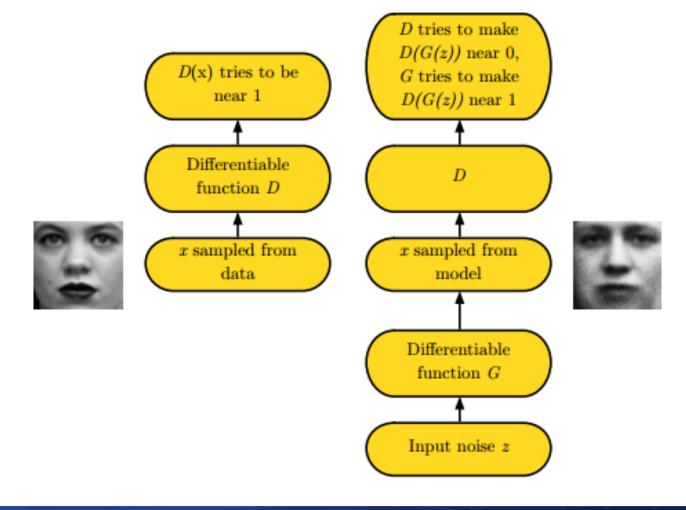
**VAE**learning to generate images (log time)



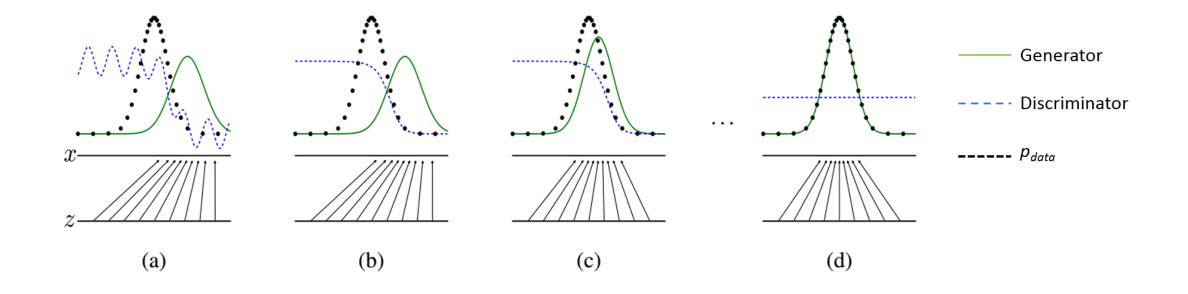
**GAN**learning to generate images (linear time)



https://blog.openai.com/generative-models/

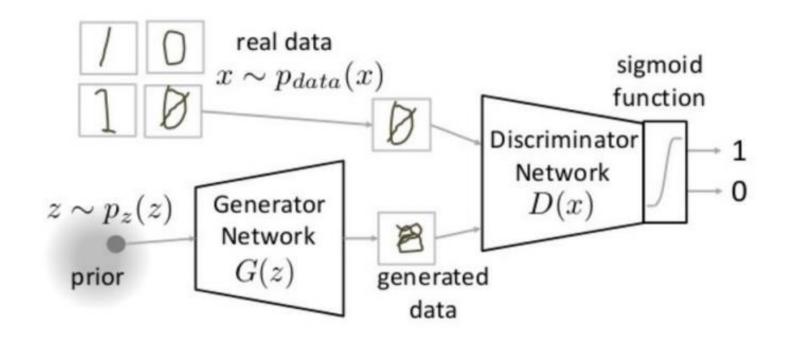






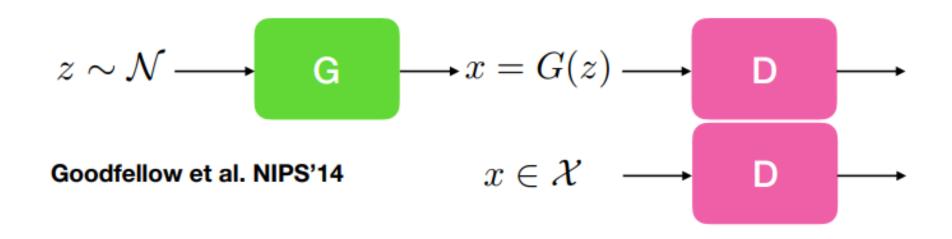
Goodfellow *et al.* 2014 https://arxiv.org/pdf/1406.2661





"Introductory Guide to Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)." *Analytics Vidhya*, June 15, 2017.

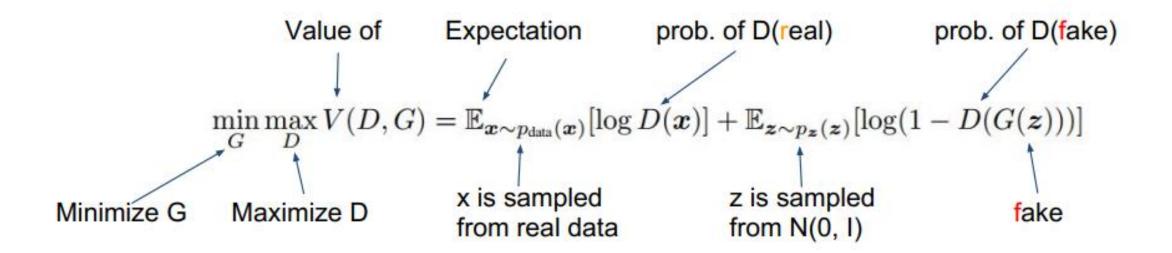




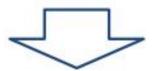
$$\max_{G} E_{z \sim p_{\mathcal{N}}} [\log D(G(z))]$$

$$\max_{D} E_{x \sim p_{\mathcal{X}}} [\log D(X)] + E_{z \sim p_{\mathcal{N}}} [\log (1 - D(G(z)))]$$









BCE(binary cross entropy) with label 1 for real, 0 for fake.

( Practically, CE will be OK. or more plausible. )





**BCE**(binary cross entropy) with label 1 for fake.

( Practically, CE will be OK. or more plausible. )



$$D_G^*(\boldsymbol{x}) = \frac{p_{data}(\boldsymbol{x})}{p_{data}(\boldsymbol{x}) + p_g(\boldsymbol{x})} \longrightarrow 0.5$$

$$C(G) = \max_D V(G, D)$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{x} \sim p_{data}} [\log D_G^*(\boldsymbol{x})] + \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{z} \sim p_z} [\log(1 - D_G^*(G(\boldsymbol{z})))]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{x} \sim p_{data}} [\log D_G^*(\boldsymbol{x})] + \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{x} \sim p_g} [\log(1 - D_G^*(G(\boldsymbol{z})))]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{x} \sim p_{data}} \left[ \log \frac{p_{data}(\boldsymbol{x})}{P_{data}(\boldsymbol{x}) + p_g(\boldsymbol{x})} \right] + \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{x} \sim p_g} \left[ \log \frac{p_g(\boldsymbol{x})}{p_{data}(\boldsymbol{x}) + p_g(\boldsymbol{x})} \right]$$

$$Jansen-Shannon divergence$$





# Thank you!

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