

# Generative Adversarial Networks (GAN)

Dr. Konda Reddy Mopuri Deep Learning for Computer Vision (DL4CV) IIT Guwahati Aug-Dec 2022

Dr. Konda Reddy Mopuri dl4cv-17b/GANs #



- Invented by Ian Goodfellow in 2014
- Prof. Yan Lecun believes it is the coolest idea in ML in the last two decades



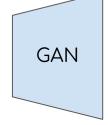


- Aim is
  - Not to model  $\rho(x)$
  - $\circ$  To enable sampling from  $\rho(x)$
- Generative models with implicit density





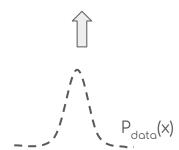










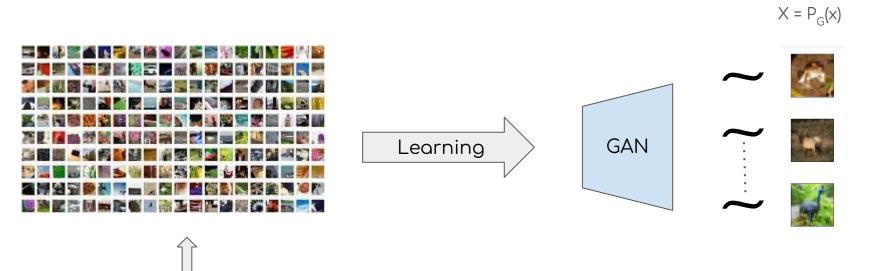




### GANs - Setup

- Latent variable (z) with simple prior  $\rho(z)$
- $z \sim \rho(z)$  and forward through the Generator part  $\rightarrow x = G(z)$
- $\bullet \ \ \, x$  is a sample from the Generator distribution  $\rho_G$
- Goal is to make  $\rho_{data} = \rho_G$

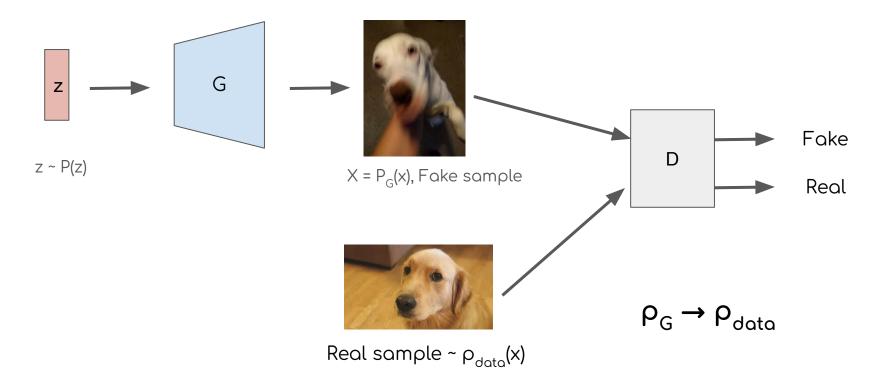




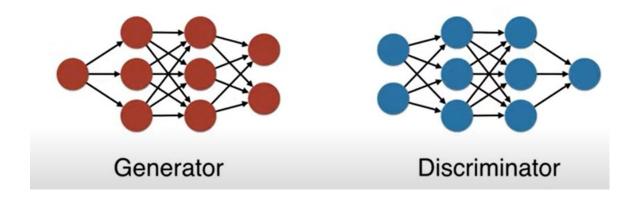
$$\rho_{data} = \rho_{G}$$



### GANs (Generator + Discriminator)

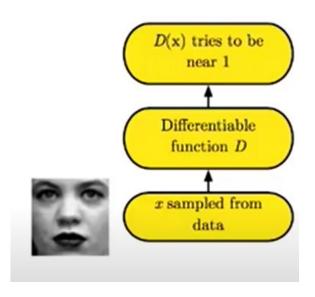






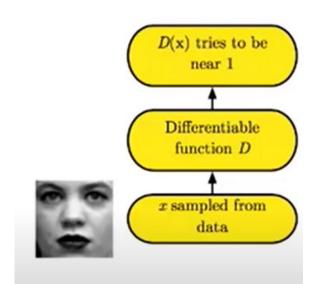


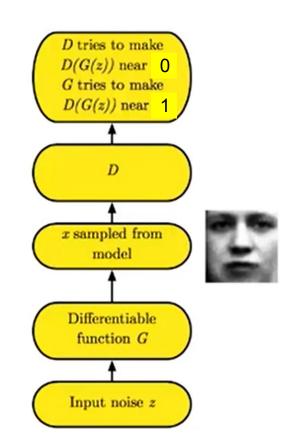
### How Does a GAN work?





#### How Does a GAN work?







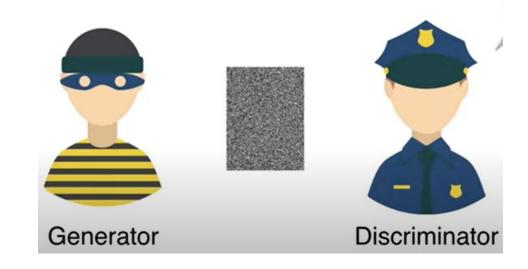
#### Role of the discriminator

- To inspect a sample (real or fake)
- Can be discarded after the training is over
  - Some applications exist

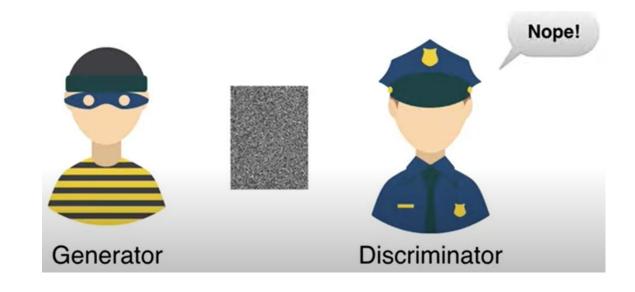




















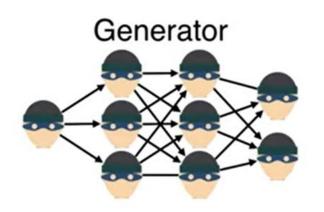










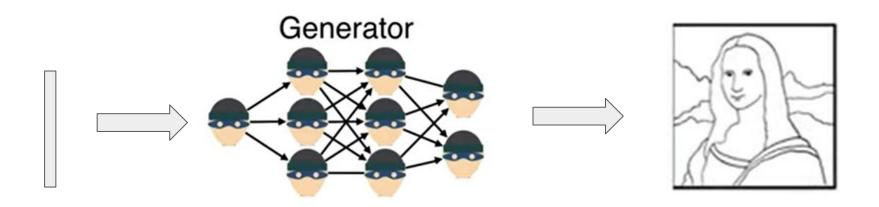






### Generator

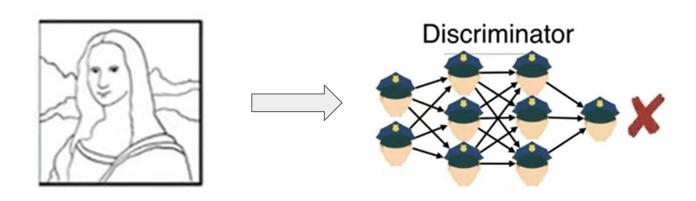
- Takes a random (noise) sample
- Generates a sample of data





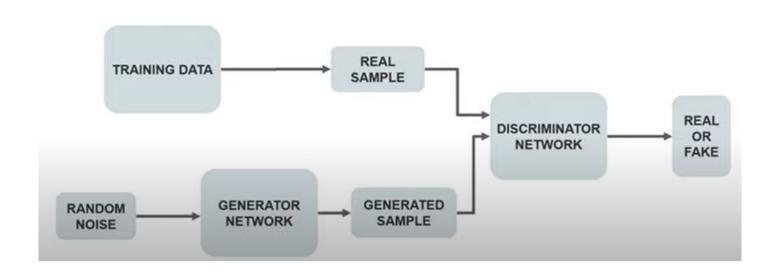
#### Discriminator

- Decides if the data is generated (fake) or real?
- Binary classification
- $\rho(\text{input is real}) \rightarrow [0, 1]$





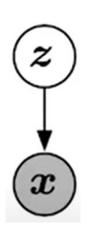
### How does GAN work?





#### Generator Network

- Differentiable
- Typically realized with a neural network
- z: latent vector



$$\boldsymbol{x} = G(\boldsymbol{z}; \boldsymbol{\theta}^{(G)})$$



### Training

- SGD on two mini-batches
  - One with training examples
  - Another with generated examples
- Two player game
  - Run k steps of one player for every step of other



### Training objective (MiniMax Game)

$$J^{(D)} = -\frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{x} \sim p_{\text{data}}} \log D(\boldsymbol{x}) - \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{z}} \log (1 - D(G(\boldsymbol{z})))$$
$$J^{(G)} = -J^{(D)}$$

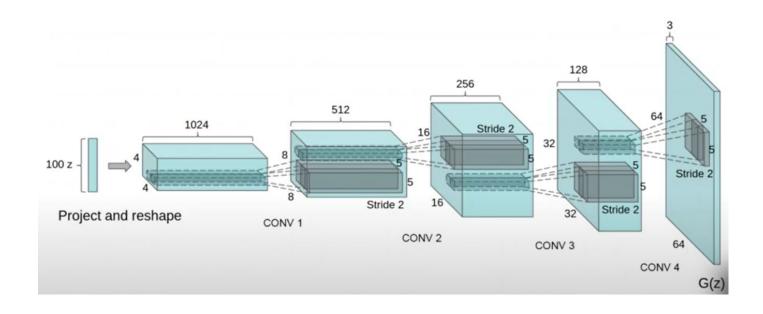
We are looking for an equilibrium

https://developers.google.com/machine-le arning/gan/loss

https://youtu.be/5WoltGTWV54? t=3255

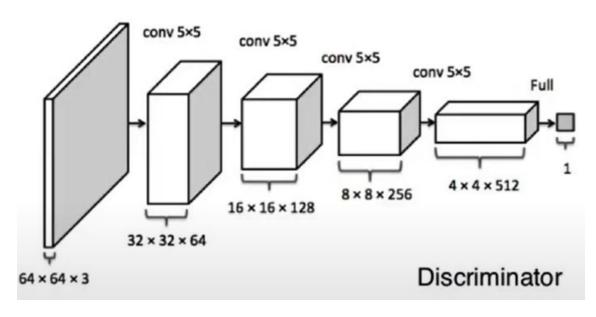


### DCGAN Generator





### DCGAN Discriminator



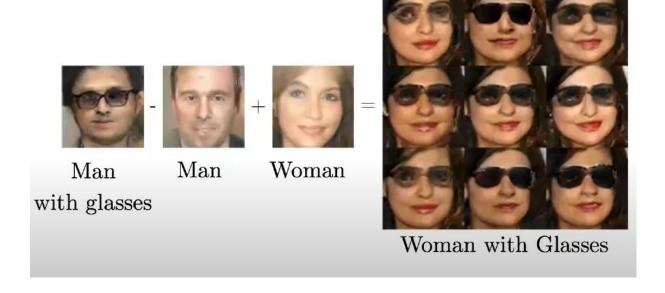


### DCGAN for LSUN Bedroom dataset



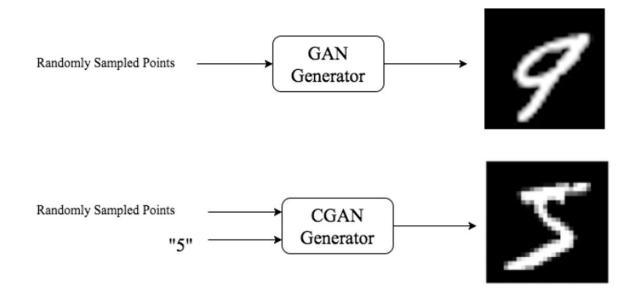


### Vector Space Arithmetic





### Conditional GAN





## GANs learn to Compose Music



## GANs Create Fake Videos

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### Generate Realistic Photographs





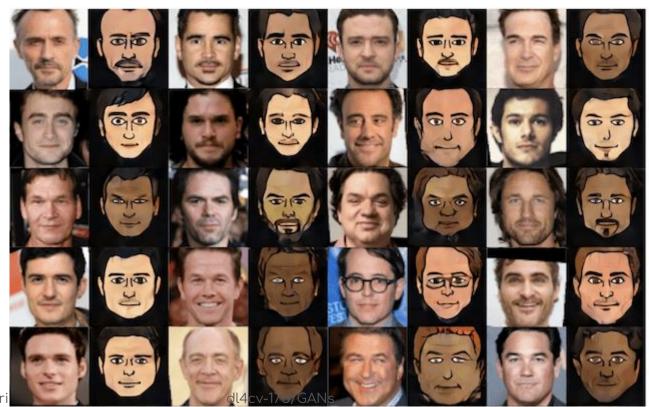
### Image-to-Image Translation



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### Photos to Emojis





### Photo Editing

#### Real image



Real Illiage



Blonde 🕈

Reconstructed images



Bangs \*



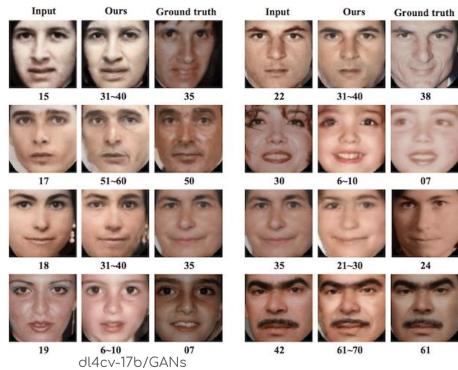
Smile 1



Male 1



### Face Aging



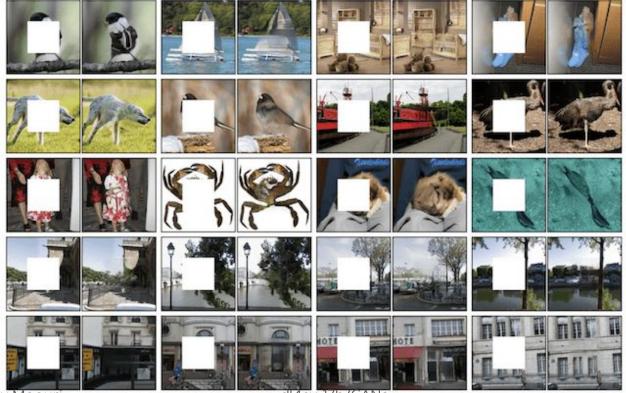


### Super Resolution





### Inpainting



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## Sample code



### Thank You