



# Generalization in Generative Adversarial Networks: A Novel Perspective from Privacy Protection

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## Introduction

The generalization ability of GAN is an interesting research topic.

Previous works are conducted on some specialized GANs.

The privacy concerns of deep learning algorithms are arisen recently:

- Membership attack
- Model inversion attack
- ...

We study the generalization of GANs from the view of privacy protection from both theoretical and experimental sides.

## Theoretical Finding

Problem Setup:

$$\min \max_{x \sim p_{data}} E[\phi(d(x; \theta_d))] + E_{z \sim p_z}[\phi(1 - d(g(z; \theta_g); \theta_d))]$$

We first analyze the information leakage of the discriminator using stability-based theory and differential privacy. We denote  $A$  as the training algorithm for discriminator.

If  $A$  satisfies  $\epsilon$ -differential privacy, then we obtain:

- **(Generalization Bound)** The generalization error of the discriminator can be bounded.
- **(Uniform Convergence)** Let  $d^{(k)}(x; \theta_d^{(k)})$  be the output of  $A$  at the  $k$ -th iteration. Then, the generalization gap of  $d^{(k)}$  can be bounded.
- The privacy leakage of the generator can be obtained via the composition theory of adaptive learning<sup>[1]</sup>.

## Empirical Results

Empirically, we validate the information leakage of various Lipschitz constrains on the discriminator.

- Results of the threshold attack the on LFW dataset

Strategy	F1	AUC	Gap
Original	0.565	0.729	0.581
Clip	0.486	0.501	0.113
Spectral	0.482	0.506	0.106

- Results of the shadow training attack

Strategy	F1	AUC	Gap
Original	0.423	0.549	0.581
Clip	0.358	0.502	0.113
Spectral	0.347	0.497	0.106

## Discussion

- Lipschitz is helpful for reducing the information leakage of GANs
- The privacy risk varies in different datasets

Dataset	F1	AUC	Std (R)
IDC	0.445	0.531	0.085
LFW	0.565	0.729	0.249

- The privacy leakage of the generator.
  - Using more advanced generalization notation<sup>[1]</sup>, such as robust generalization.
  - Post-processing property

## Ref

[1] Cummings et al. Adaptive Learning with Robust Generalization Guarantees