

Generative Aversarial Networks

(Based on slides from Ben Striner)

11785 Deep Learning

Fall 2025

Attendance:@

What we've learned so far

- VAEs
 - Diffusion models
- This week: GANS
 - Connecting the dots

The problem



- From a large collection of images of faces, can a network learn to *generate* new portrait
 - Generate samples from the distribution of “face” images
 - How do we even characterize this distribution?

But first...

- Discriminative vs. Generative models
- Discriminative models learn to *discriminate*
 - Determine the class given the input
 - Compute $P(y|x)$
- Generative models can *generate*
 - Produce more instances like the training data
 - Compute and/or draw from $P(x,y)$

Discriminative vs Generative Models

Given a distribution of inputs X and labels Y.

Discriminative models

- Discriminative models learn conditional distribution $P(Y | X)$

Generative models

- Generative models learn the joint distribution $P(Y, X)$

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- E.g. Logistic regression, SVM etc.

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- Can do both generative and discriminative tasks.
- E.g. Naïve Bayes, Gaussian Mixture Model etc.

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Explicit vs Implicit Models

Explicit distribution models

- Calculates $P(x \sim X)$ for all x

Implicit distribution models

- Generate $x \sim X$

Poll 1

- What is the difference between Discriminative models vs. Generative models
 - Discriminative models model the decision boundary between classes, whereas Generative models model class distributions
 - Generative models model the decision boundary between classes, whereas Discriminative models model class distributions
- What is the difference between Explicit and Implicit Generative models?
 - Implicit models compute the probability of samples, whereas Explicit models only let you draw samples from the distribution
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Poll 1

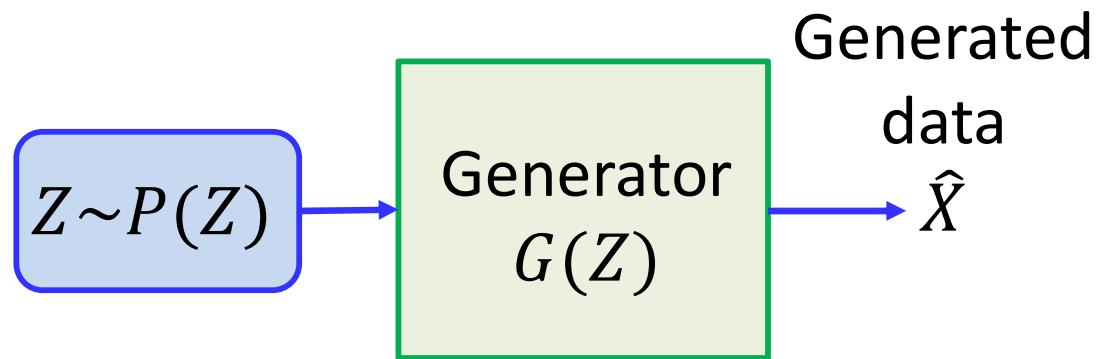
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The problem



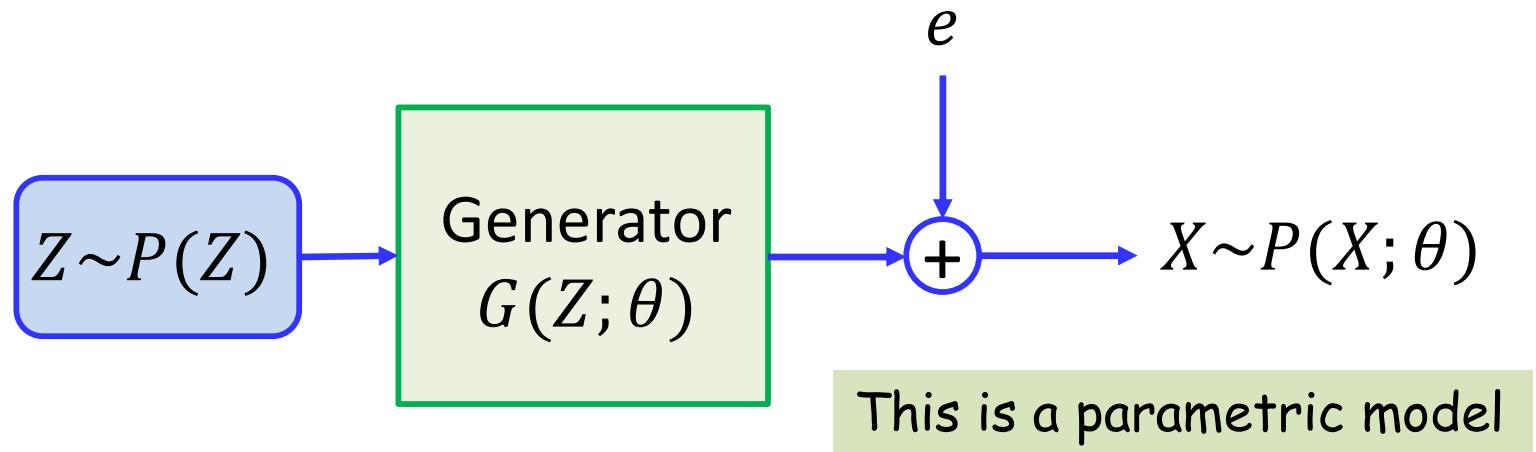
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What we have seen: VAE



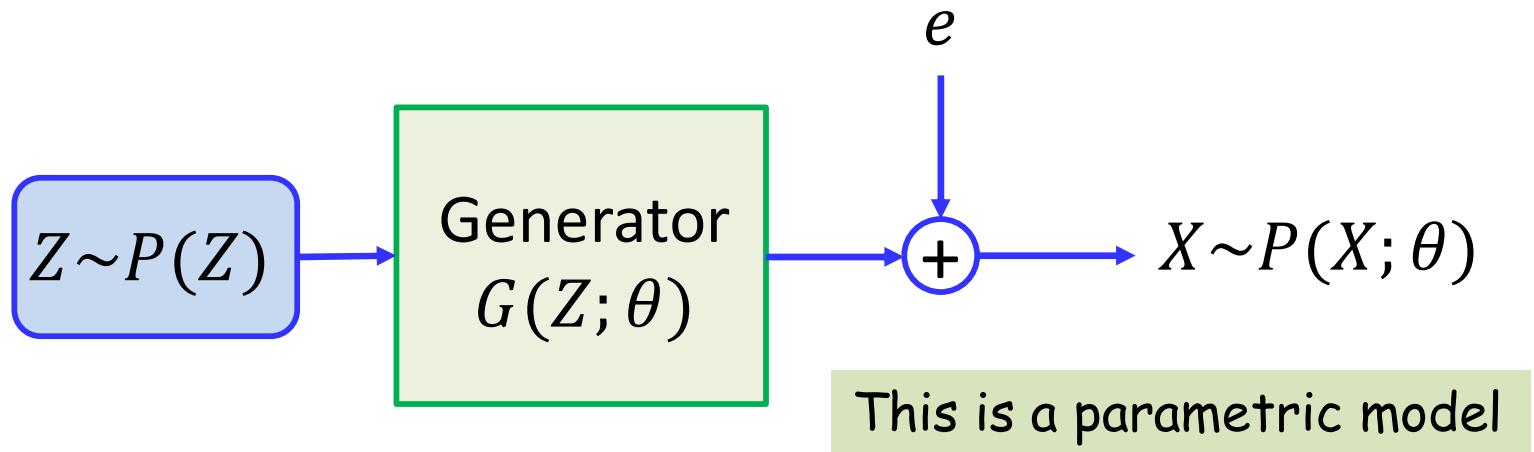
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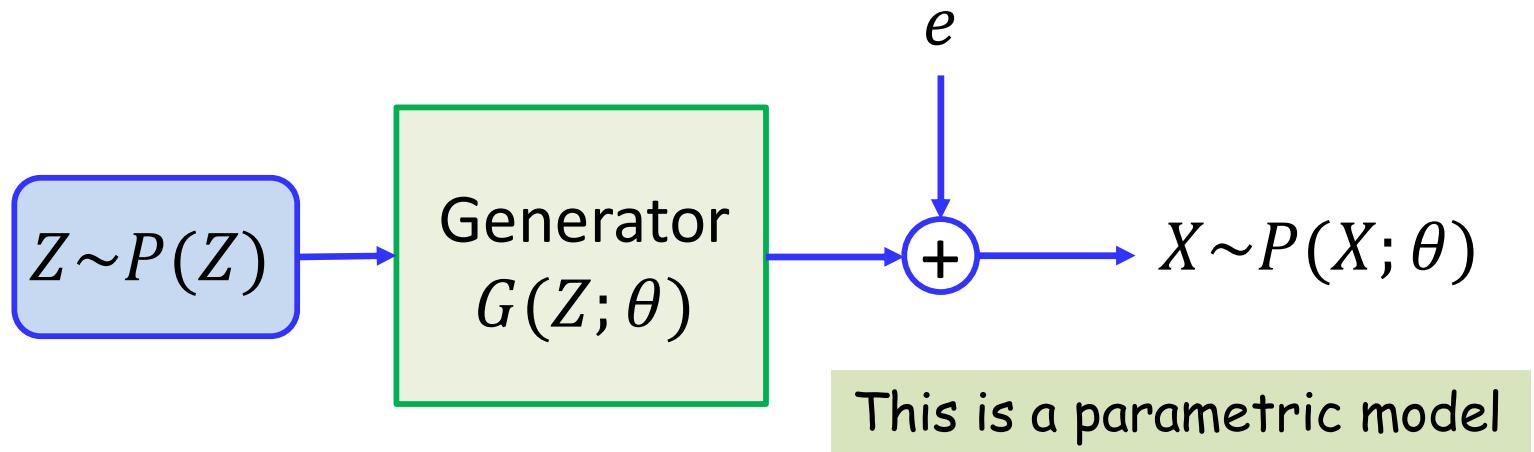
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$$\theta^* = \arg \max_{\theta} \log P(X; \theta)$$

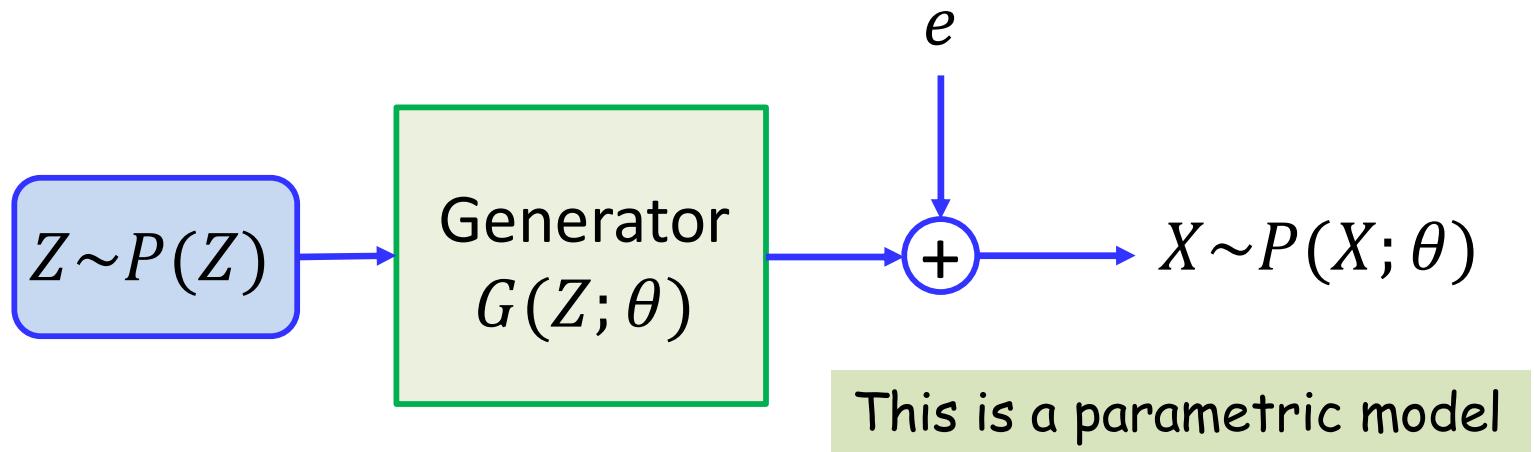
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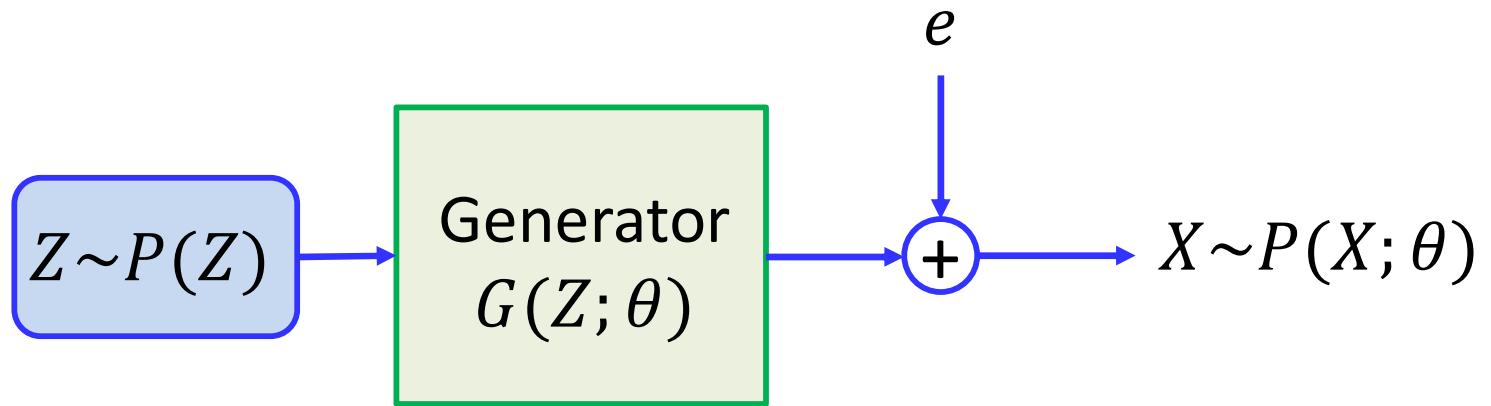
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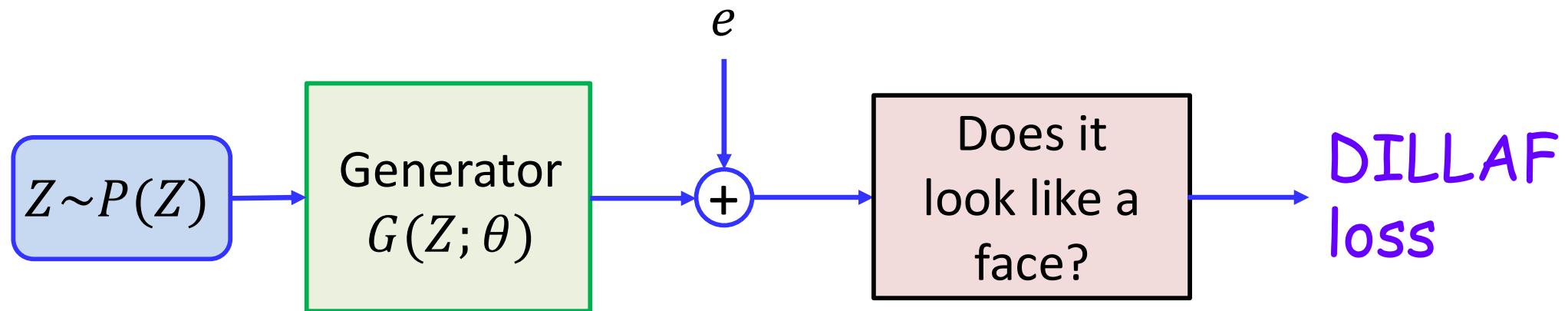
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Training the VAE



- Generator is a decoder of a VAE
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 - Likelihood maximization does not actually relate to whether the output *actually* looks like a face
- Can we make the training criterion more direct?

Replacing negative log likelihood with a more relevant loss



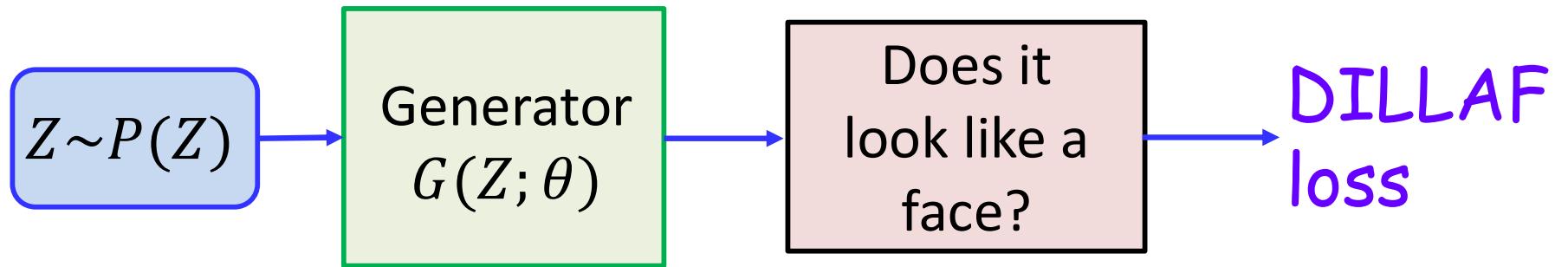
Poll 2

- VAEs are implicit Generative models, True or False
 - True
 - False
- Why would likelihood maximization not result in a model that produces more face-like outputs (for a face-generating VAE)?
 - The model can maximize the likelihood of training data without any assurance about what other (non-training) samples look like
 - The model is more likely to run into poor local optima
 - The model only captures the mode of the distribution of faces, whereas most face-like images are in the tail of the distribution
- The face-generating model is more likely to generate face-like images if it were trained with a differentiable loss function that explicitly evaluates if the outputs look like faces or not, True or False
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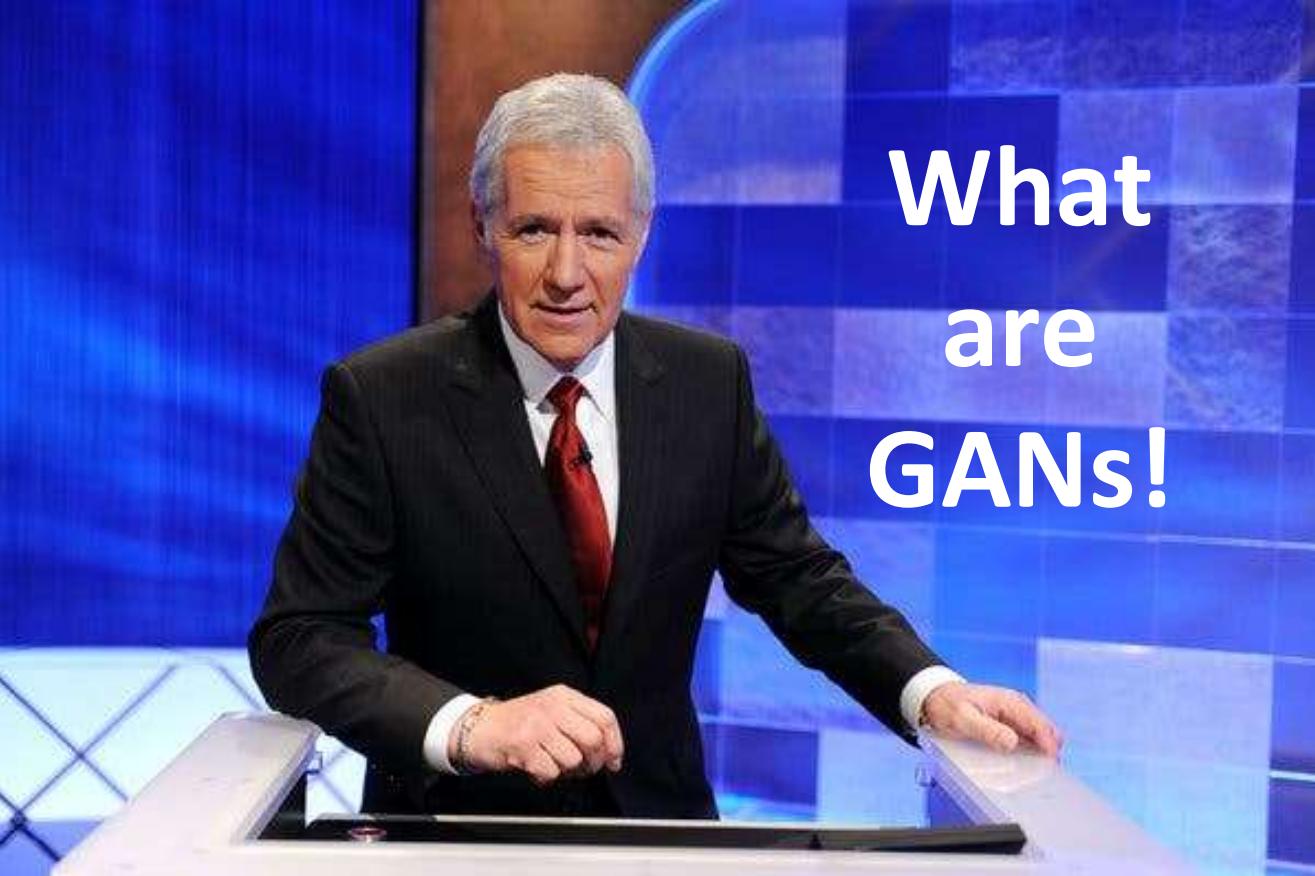
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Replacing negative log likelihood with a more relevant loss



- But what is a good DILLAFAF loss?

A photograph of Alex Trebek, the host of Jeopardy!, sitting behind his desk. He is wearing a dark suit, a white shirt, and a red tie. The background is a blue studio set with a grid pattern. Overlaid on the right side of the image is the text "What are GANs!" in a large, white, sans-serif font.

What
are
GANs!

What are GANs

Generative Adversarial Networks

What are GANs

Generative Adversarial Networks

Generative Models which generate
data similar to the training data .
E.g. Variational Autoencoders (VAE)

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Adversarial Training

GANS are made up of two competing networks (adversaries) that are trying beat each other.

What are GANs



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Neural Networks

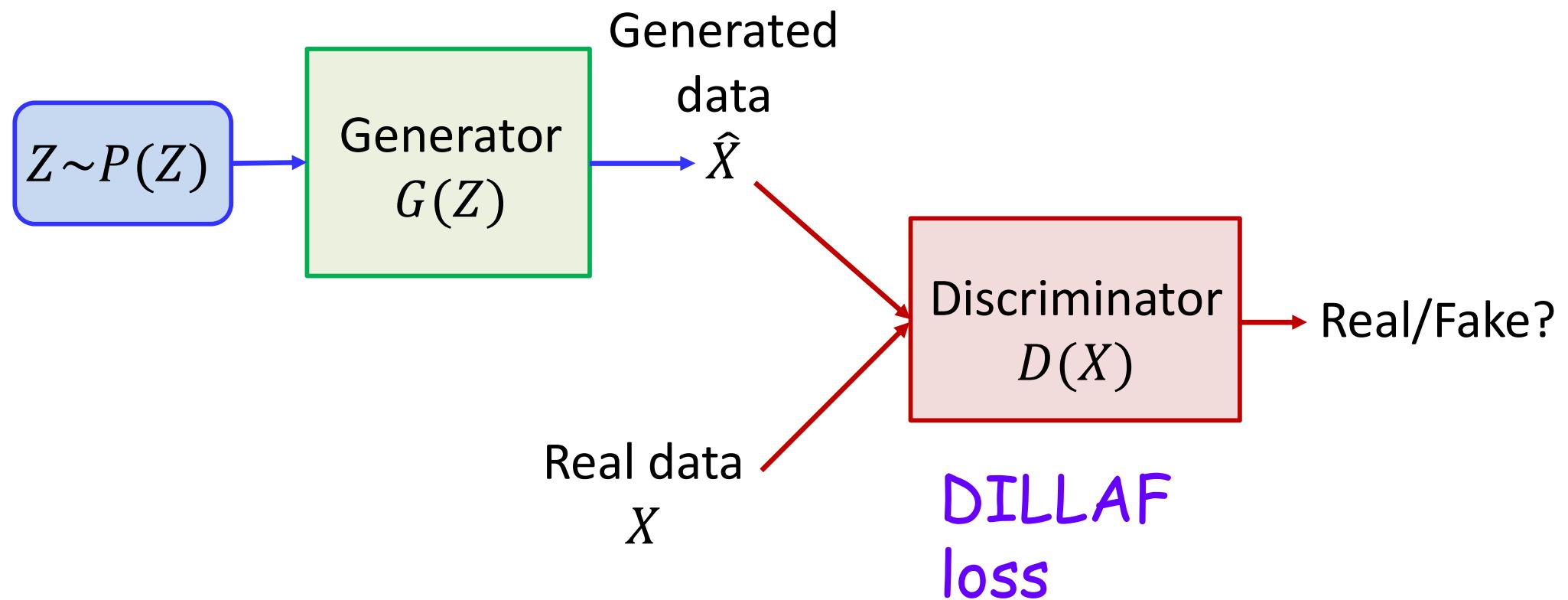
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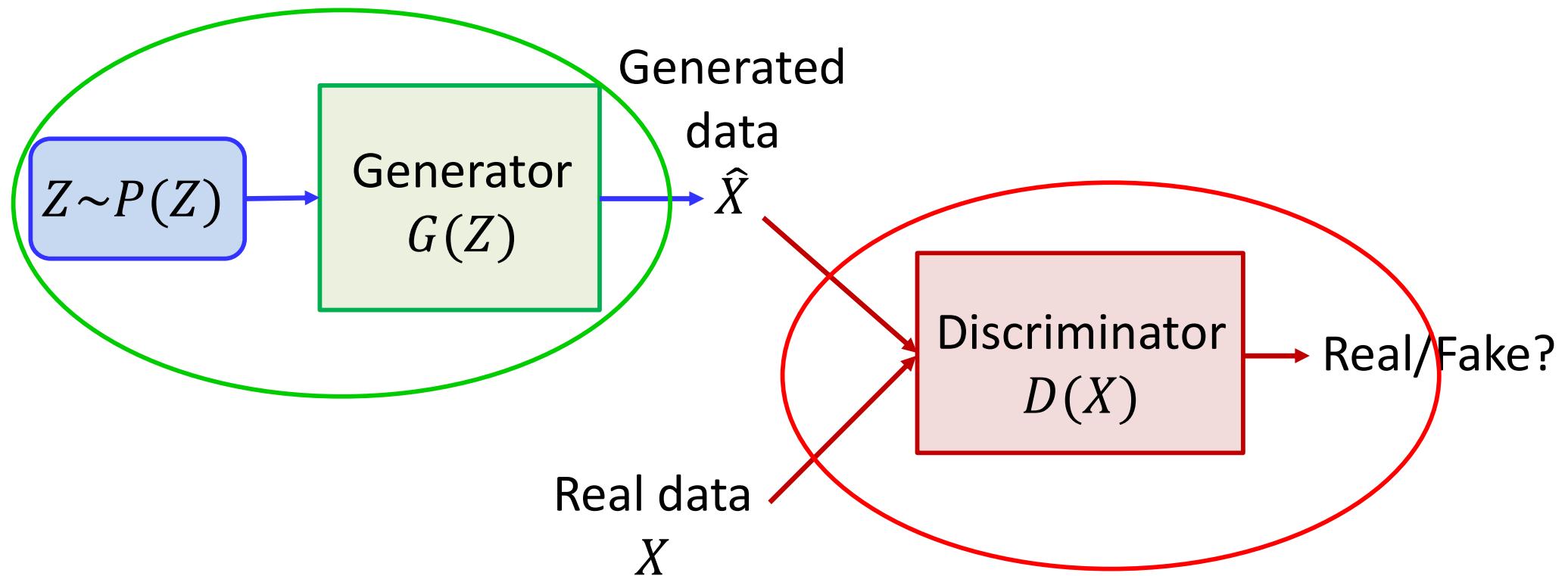
Generative Adversarial Networks

- Introduced in 2014
- Goal is to model $P(X)$, the distribution of training data
 - Model can generate samples from $P(X)$
- Trained using a pair of models acting as “adversaries”
 - A “Generator” that generates data
 - A “Discriminator” that evaluates it
 - The DILLAF loss!!

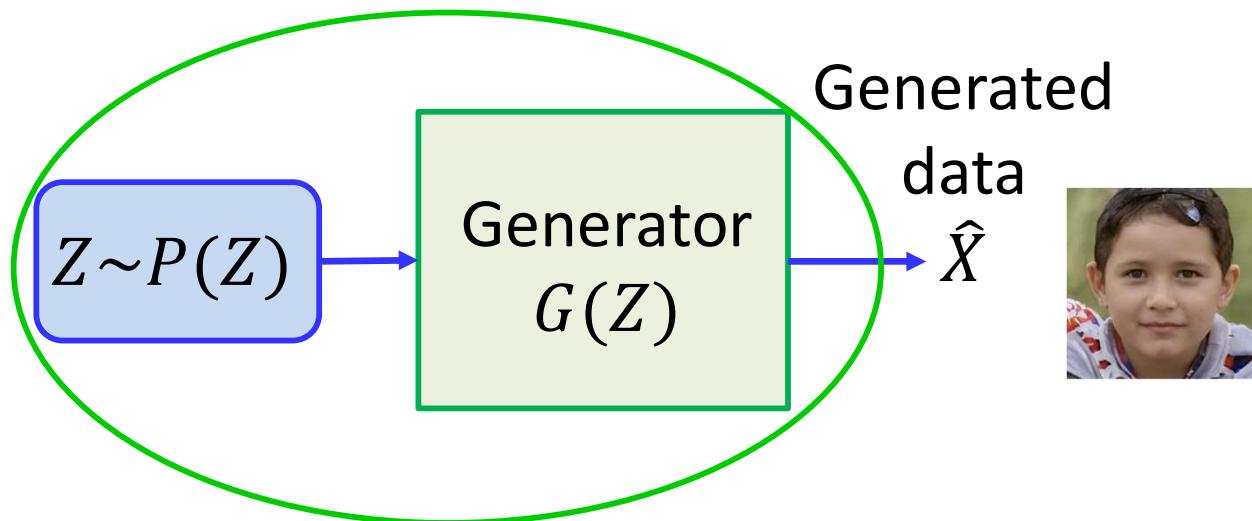
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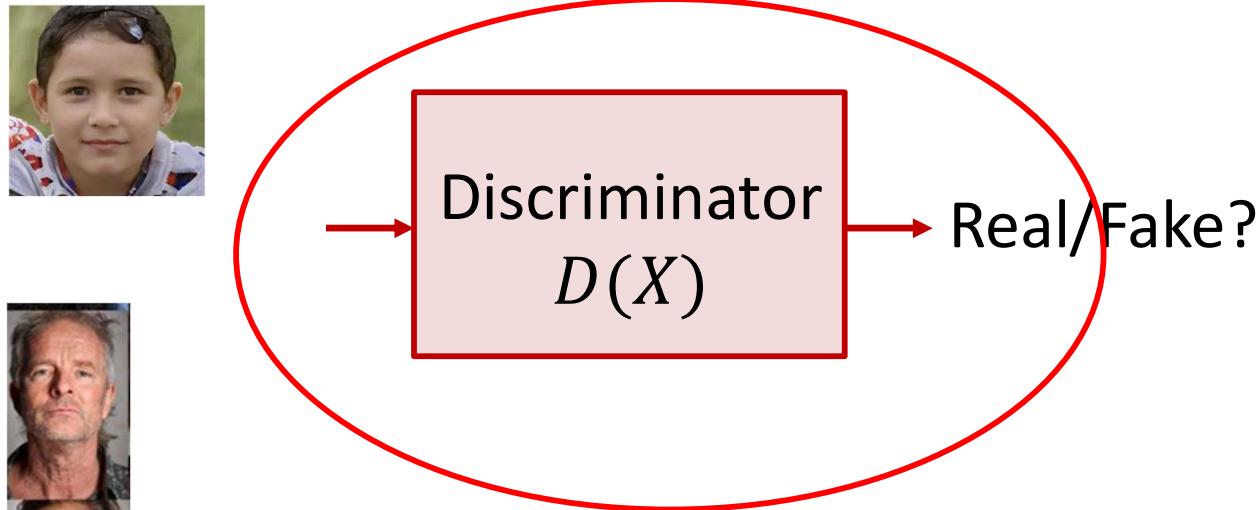


The Generator



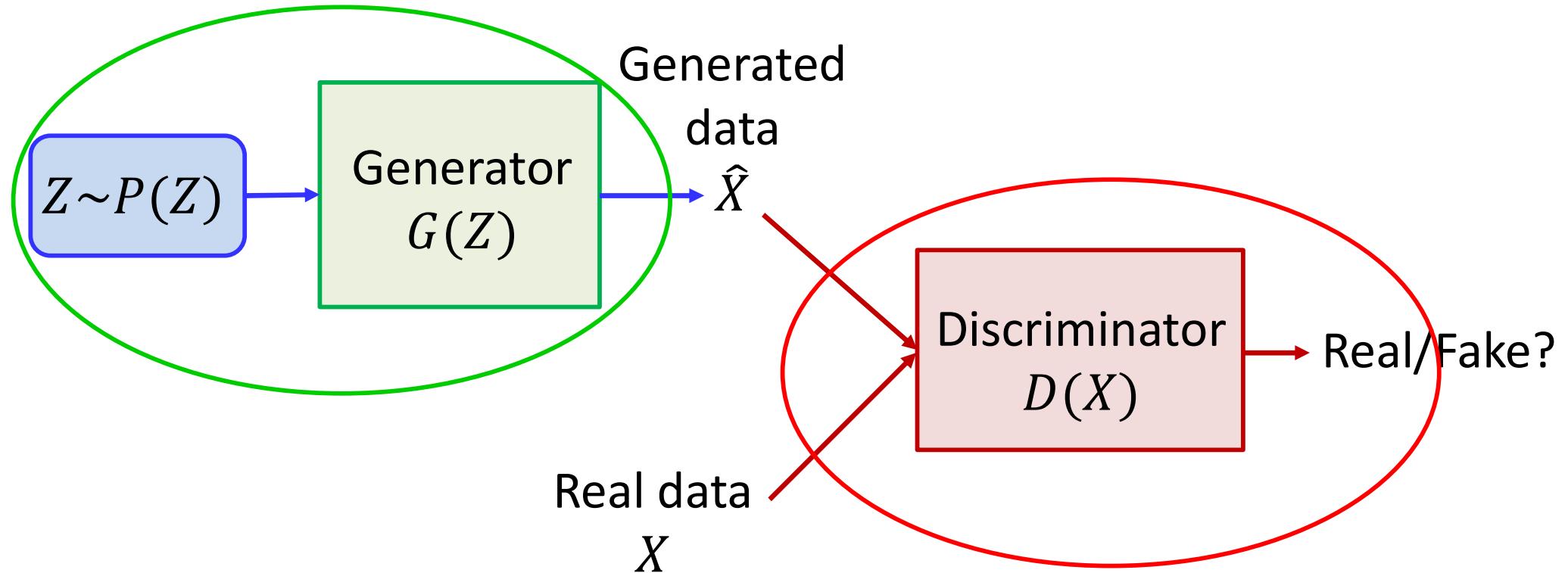
- **The generator** produces realistic looking $X = G(z)$ from a latent vector Z
- Generator input Z can be sampled from a known prior, e.g. standard Gaussian
- **Goal:** generated distribution, $P_G(X)$ matches the true data distribution $P_X(X)$
 - $P_G(X)$ is the more “memorable” notation for $P_{\hat{X}}(X)$, the probability that a generated sample \hat{X} takes the value X

The Discriminator



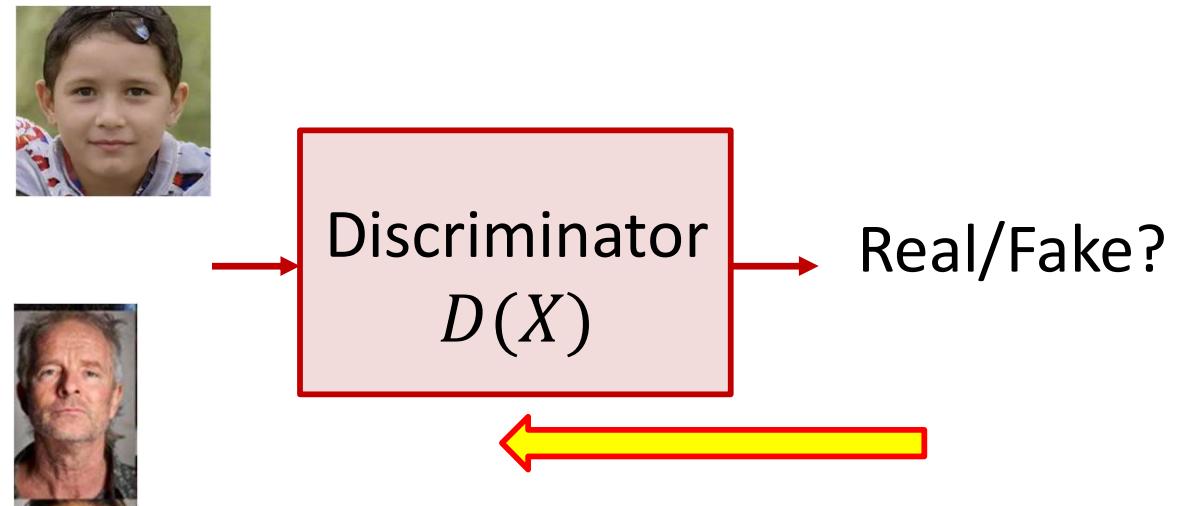
- Discriminator $D(X)$ is trained to tell the difference between real and generated (fake) data
 - Specifically, data produced by the generator
 - If a perfect discriminator is fooled, the generated data cannot be distinguished from real data

Training a GAN



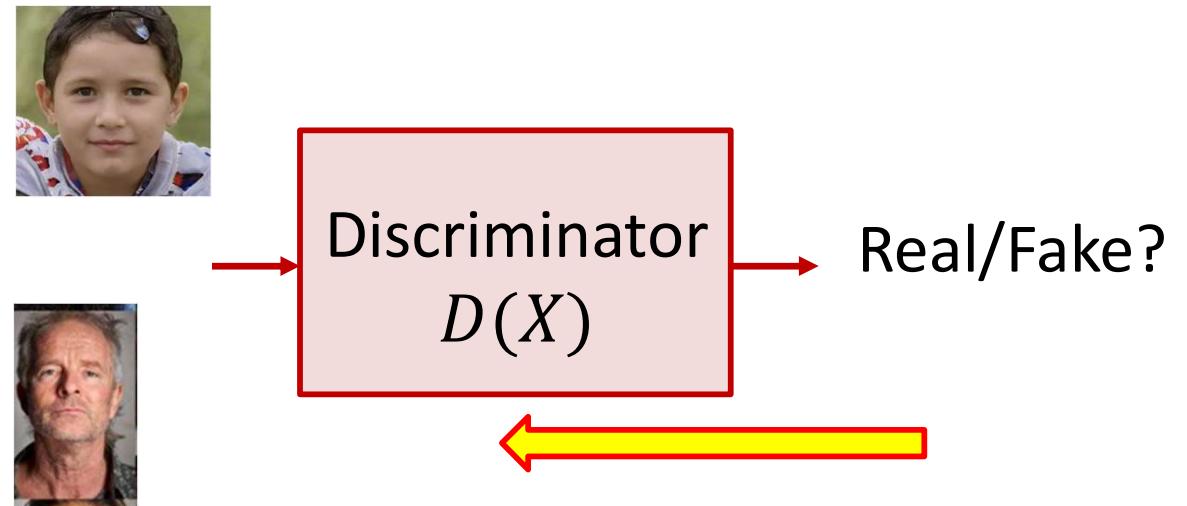
- Both, the generator and discriminator must be trained

Training the discriminator



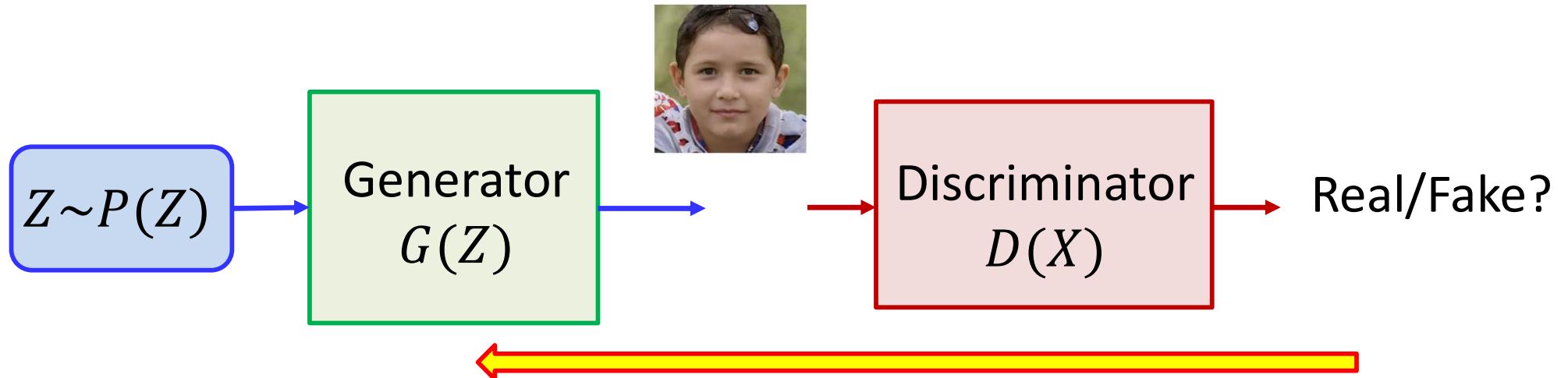
- **Training the discriminator:**
 - The discriminator is provided training examples of real and synthetic faces
 - The discriminator is trained to minimize its classification loss
 - Minimize error between actual and predicted labels
 - Discriminator parameters are trained such that
 - $D(X) = 1$ for real faces
 - $D(X) = 0$ for synthetic faces (*i.e* $1 - D(X) = 1$)

Training the discriminator



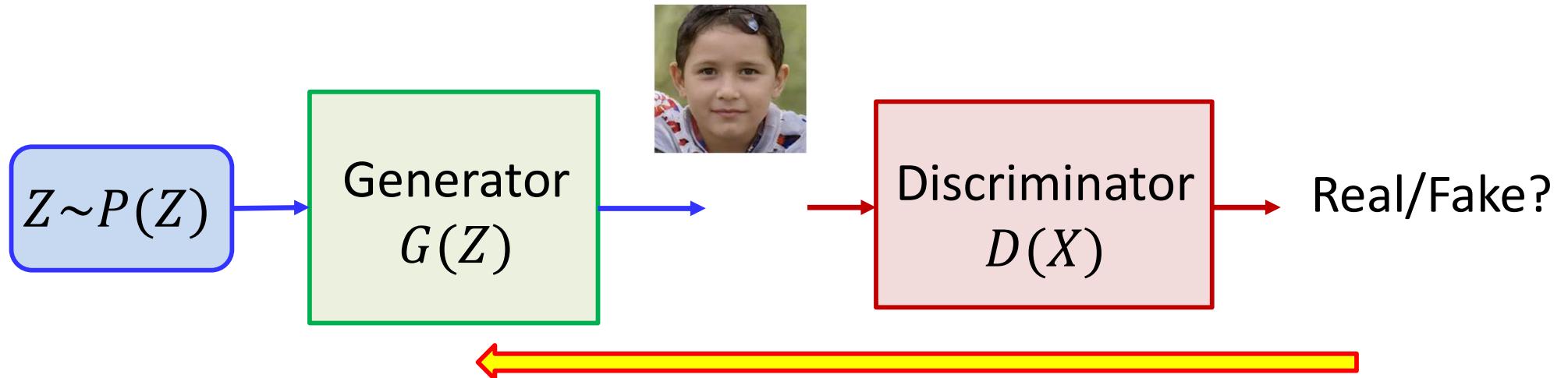
- **Training the discriminator:**
 - The discriminator is provided training examples of real and synthetic faces
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 - Maximize $\log(D(X))$ for real faces
 - Maximize $\log(1 - D(X))$ for synthetic faces

Training the generator



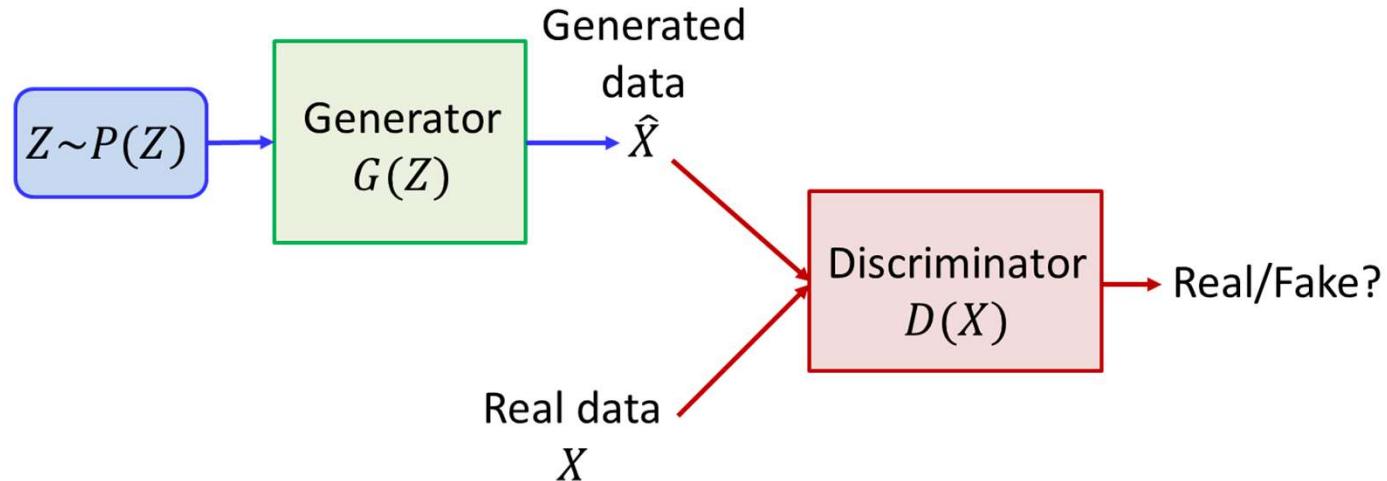
- **Training the generator:**
 - The discriminator’s loss is backpropagated to the generator
 - The generator is trained to *maximize* the discriminator loss
 - It is trained to “fool” the discriminator
 - Generator parameters are trained such that
 - $D(G(Z)) = 1$ (i.e. $1 - D(G(Z)) = 0$)

Training the generator



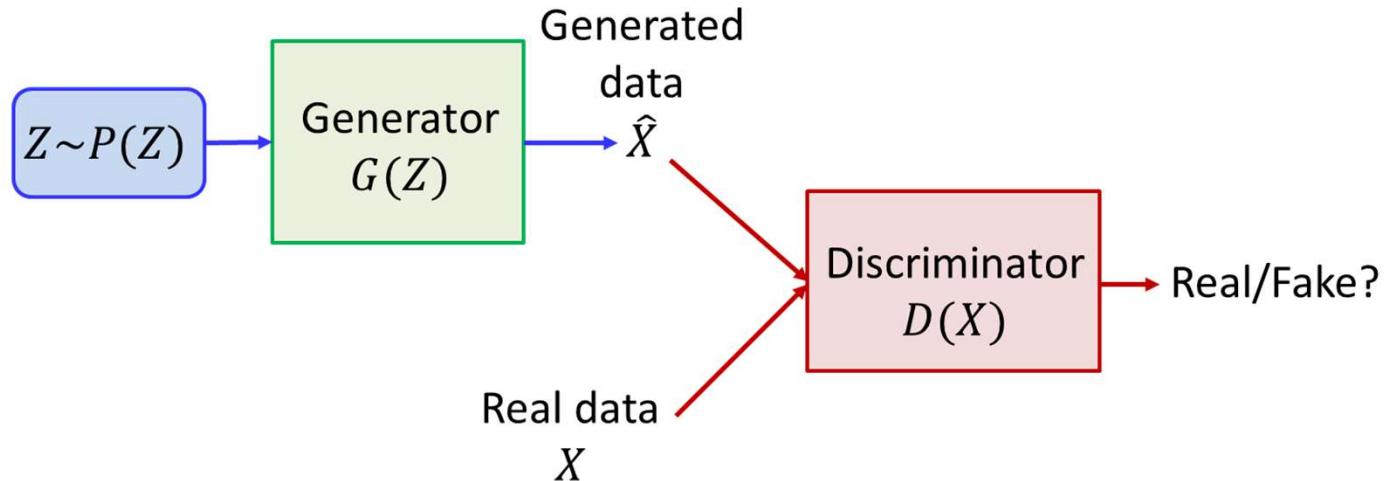
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 - Generator parameters are trained such that
 - Minimize $\log(1 - D(G(Z)))$

The GAN formulation



- Discriminator:
 - For real data X , Maximize $\log(D(X))$
 - For synthetic data Maximize $\log(1 - D(\hat{X}))$
- Generator
 - Minimize $\log(1 - D(\hat{X}))$

The GAN formulation



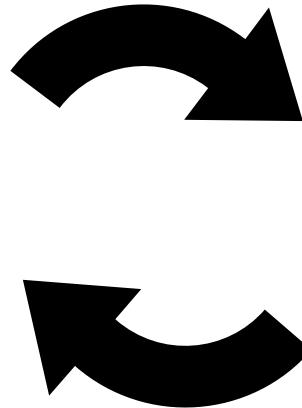
- The original GAN formulation is the following min-max optimization

$$\min_G \max_D \quad E_X \log D(X) + E_Z \log(1 - D(G(Z)))$$

- Objective of D : $D(X) = 1$ and $D(G(Z)) = 0$
- Objective of G : $D(G(Z)) = 1$

How to Train a GAN?

Discriminator
 $D(X)$



Generator
 $G(Z)$

Step 1:
Train the Discriminator
using the current Generator

Step 2:
Train the Generator
to beat the Discriminator

Optimize: $\min_G \max_D E_X \log D(X) + E_Z \log(1 - D(G(Z)))$

The discriminator is not needed after convergence

Poll 3

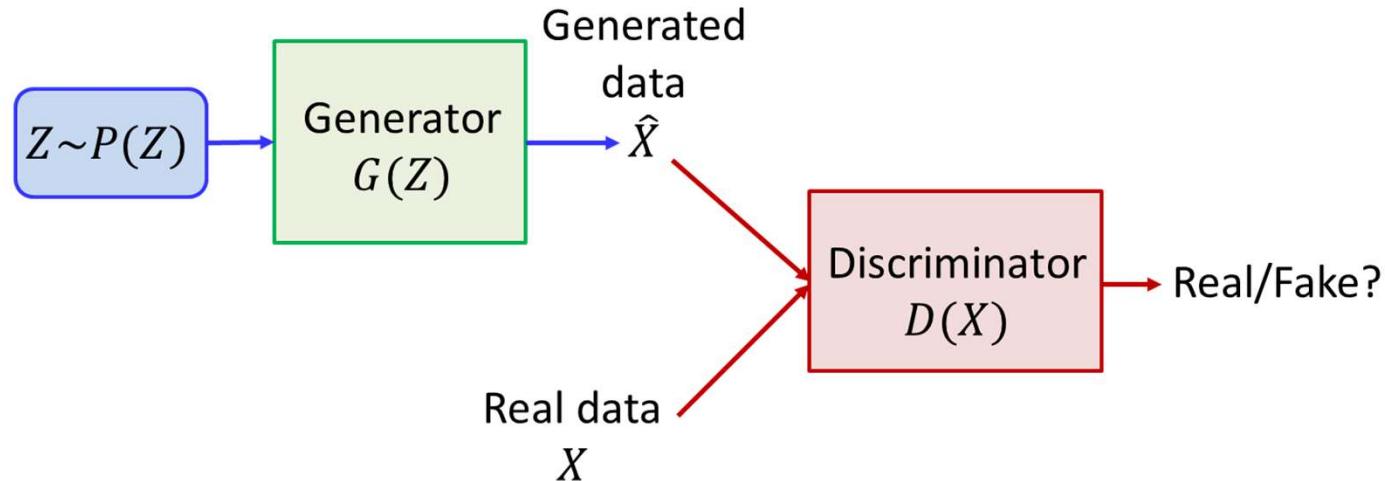
- When training a GAN, which component must you train first
 - The discriminator
 - The generator
- Which component is updated more frequently
 - The discriminator
 - The generator

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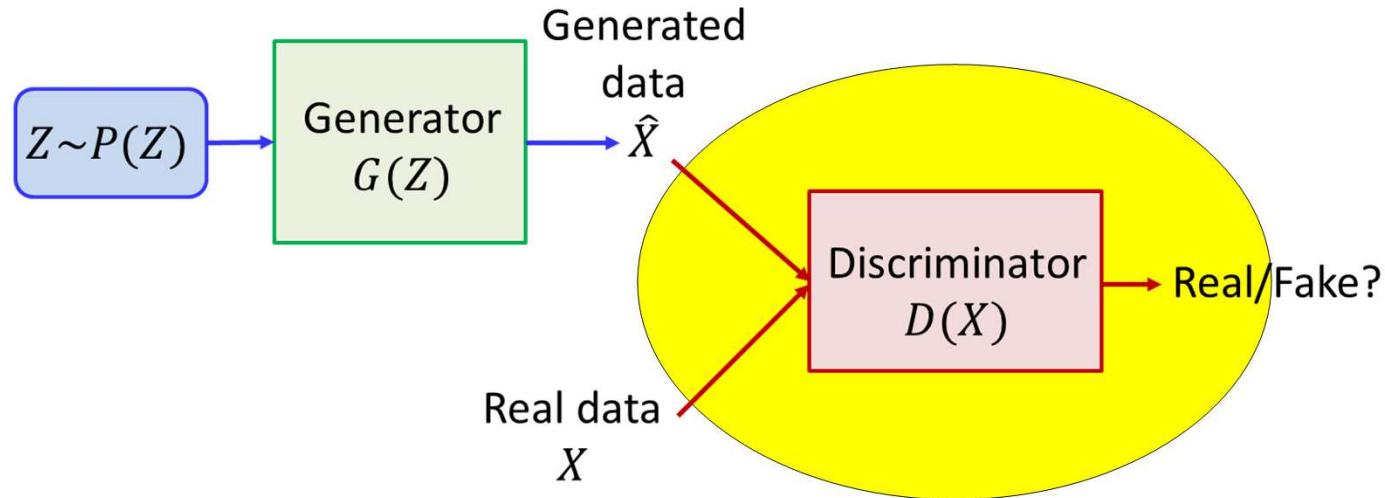
The discriminator is the (DILLA) loss. Training the loss is more important, since the loss guides the training!

The GAN formulation



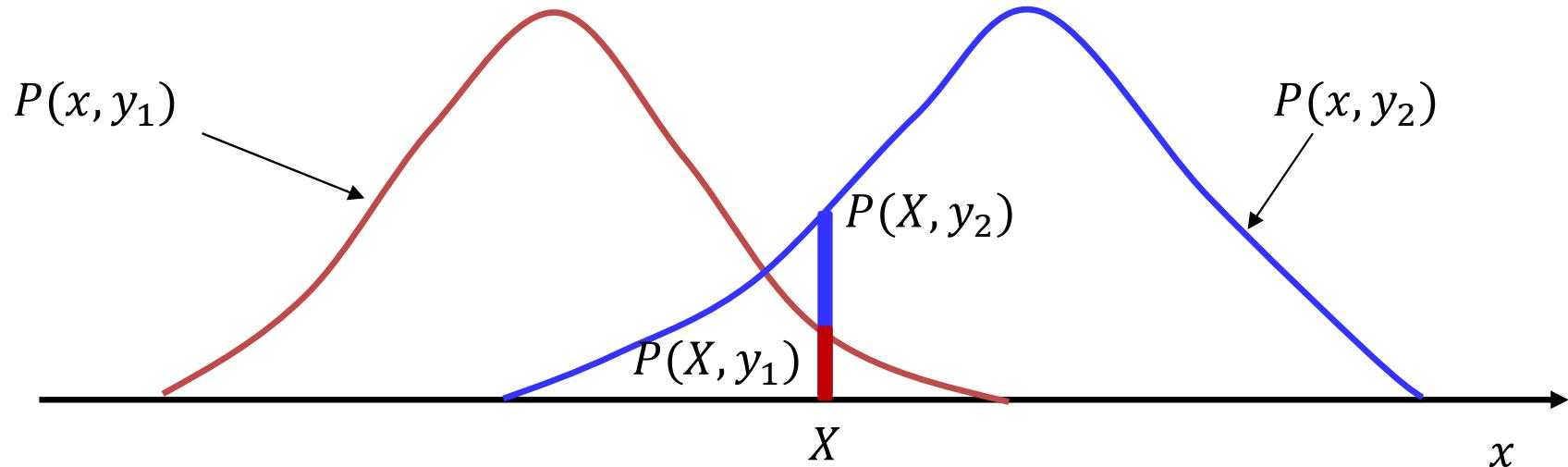
- So how does this behave when each component is optimized...

The GAN formulation



- So how does this behave when each component is optimized...
 - The optimal discriminator:

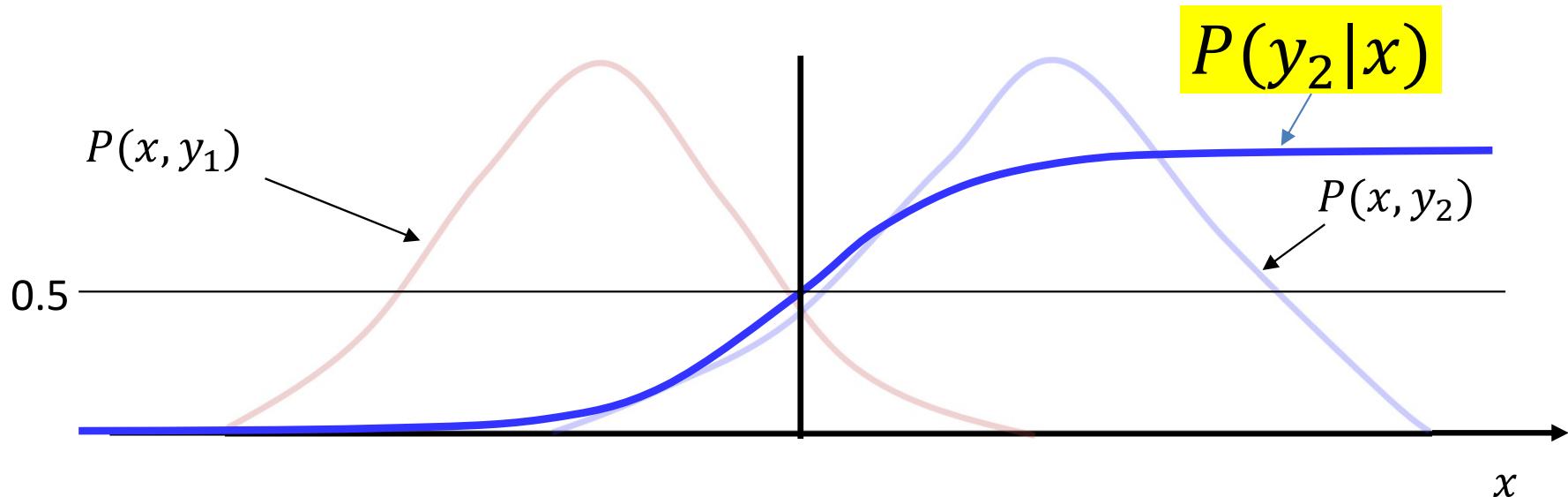
The perfect discriminator: Consider a binary classification problem



- The a posteriori probability of the classes for any instance $x = X$ is

$$P(y_i|X) = \frac{P(X, y_i)}{P(X, y_1) + P(X, y_2)}$$

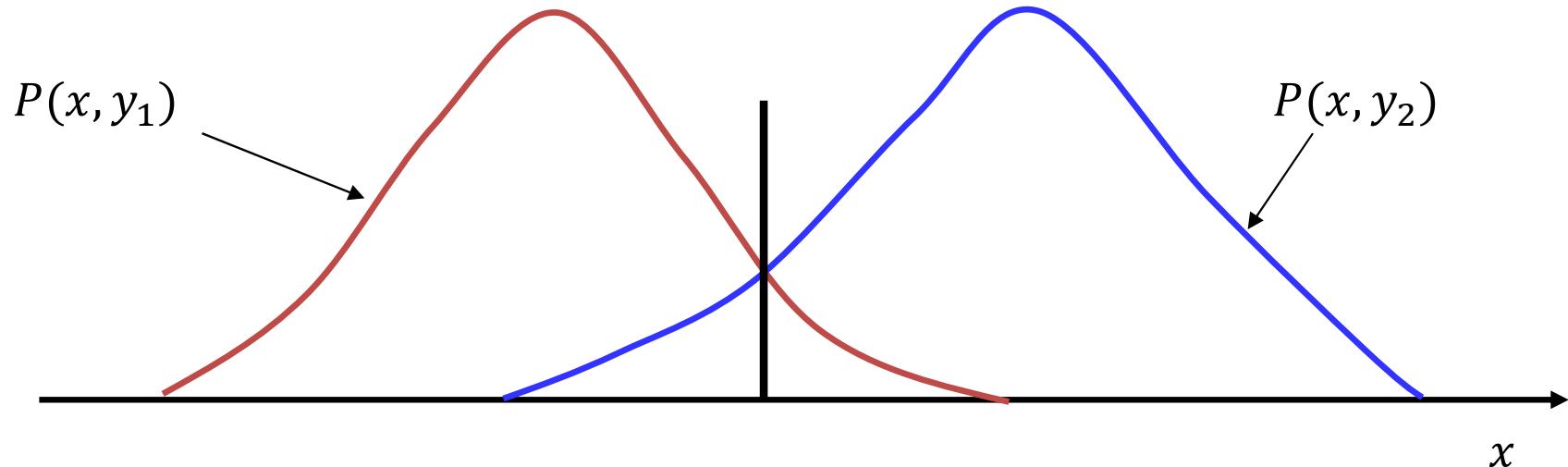
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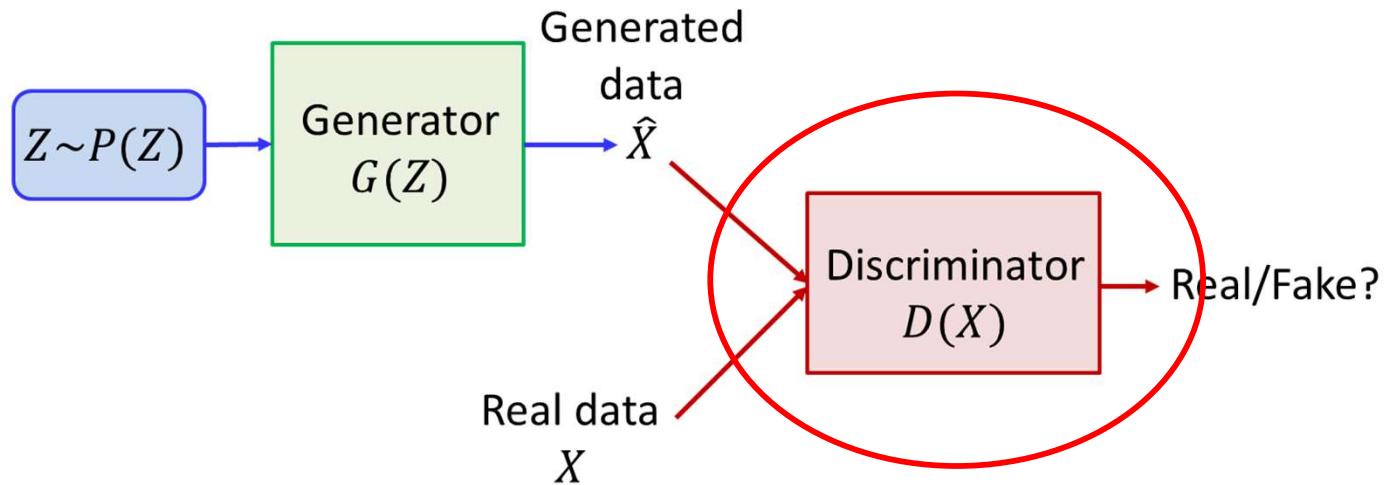


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- The perfect decision boundary is where $P(y_1|X) = P(y_2|X)$
 - The perfect discriminator will compute $P(y_i|X)$ for each class
 - It will assign any X to the class with the higher $P(y_i|X)$

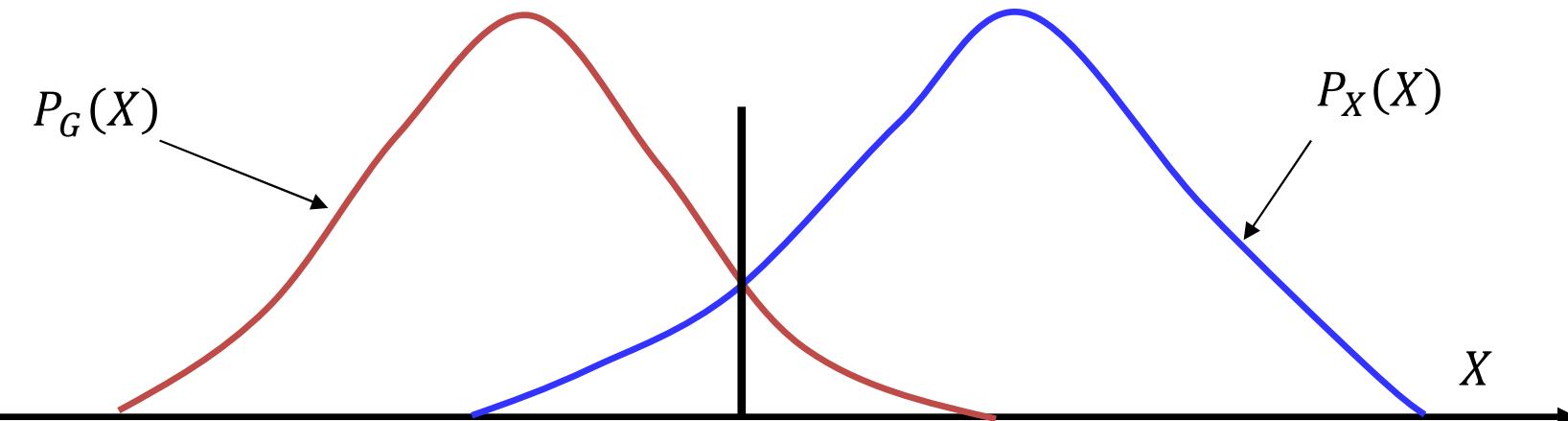
The optimal discriminator



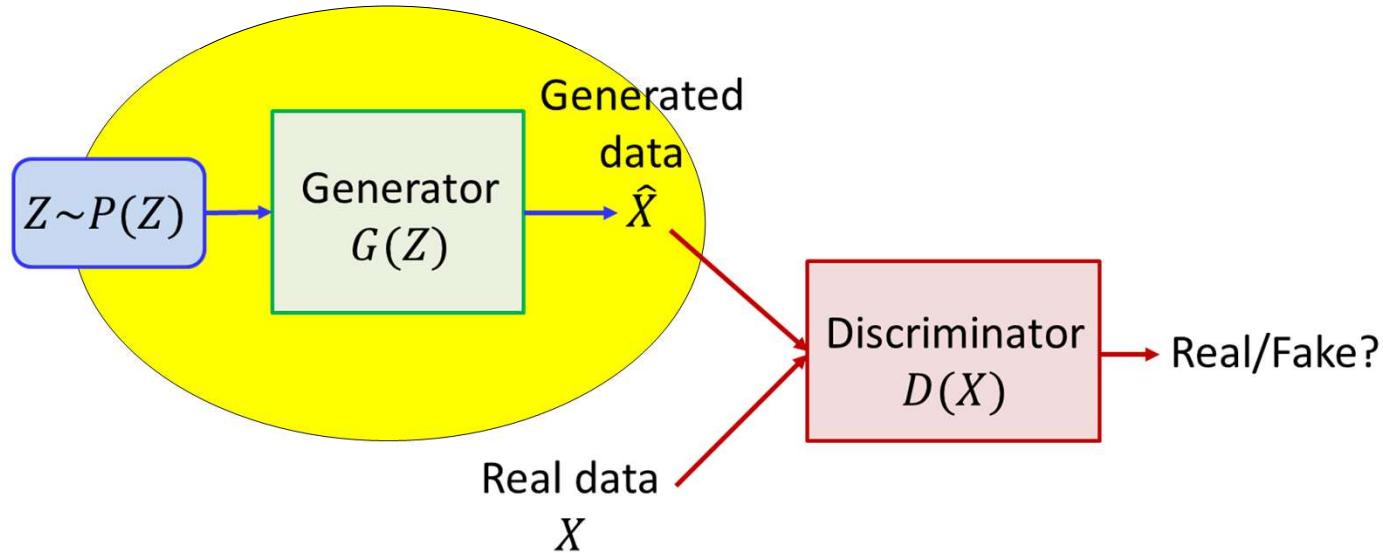
- The **optimal discriminator** would be a Bayesian classifier

$$D(X) = \frac{P_X(X)}{P_X(X) + P_G(X)}$$

- Assuming uniform prior

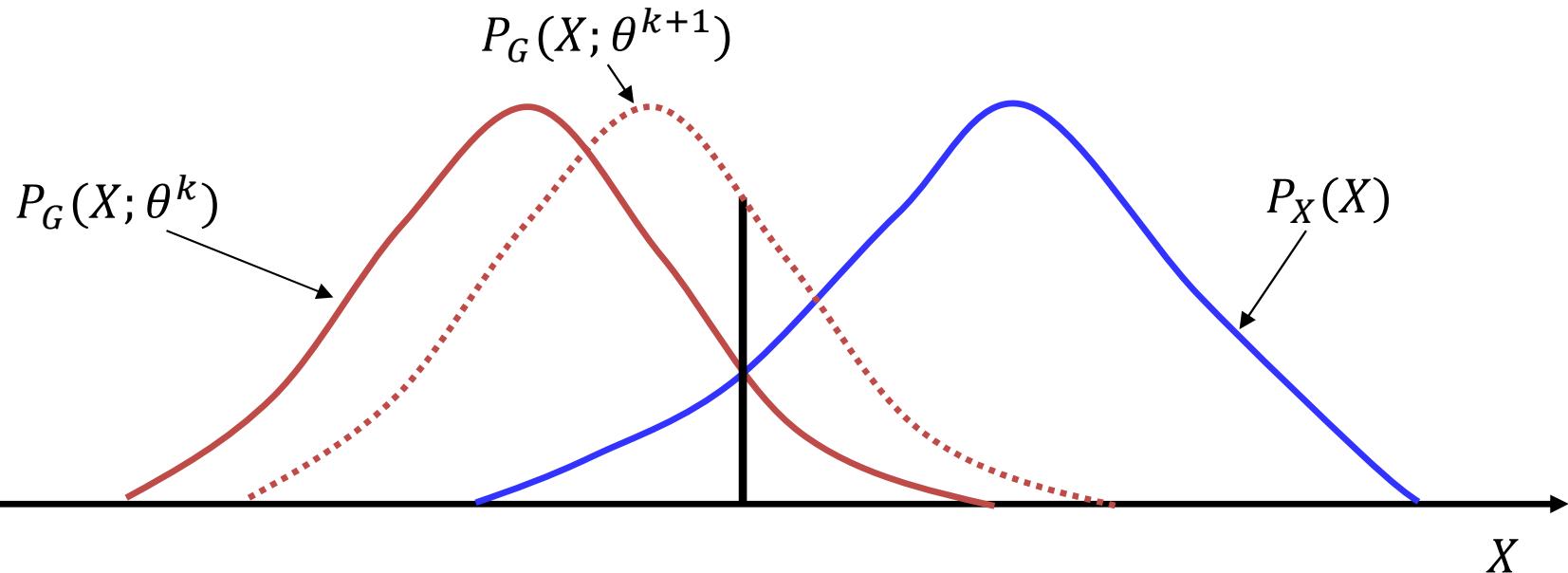


The GAN formulation



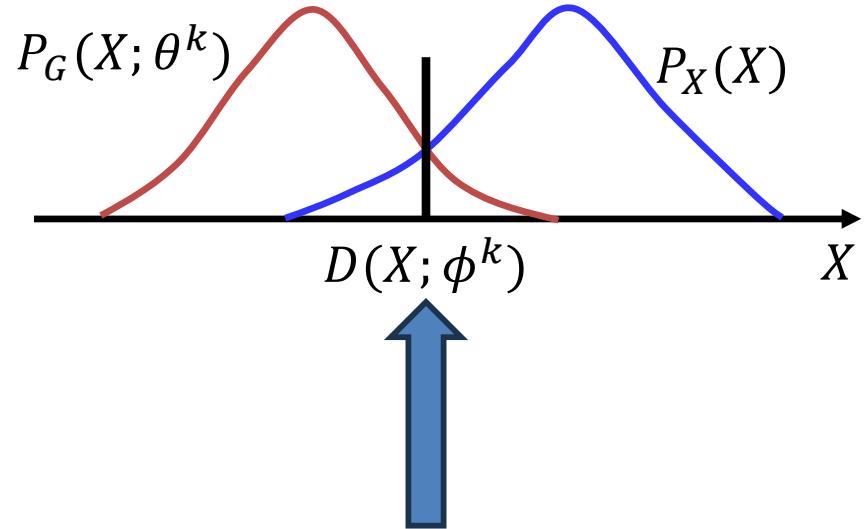
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Updating the Generator: Fooling the perfect discriminator



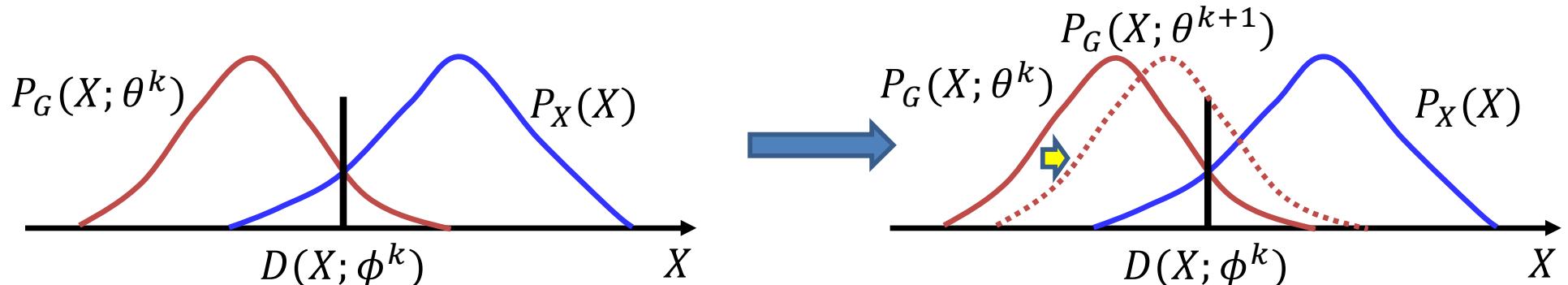
- Relearn generator parameters so that the new distribution of generated data “fools” the discriminator
 - By moving it into the region assigned to the other class by the (perfect) discriminator

The iterated learning



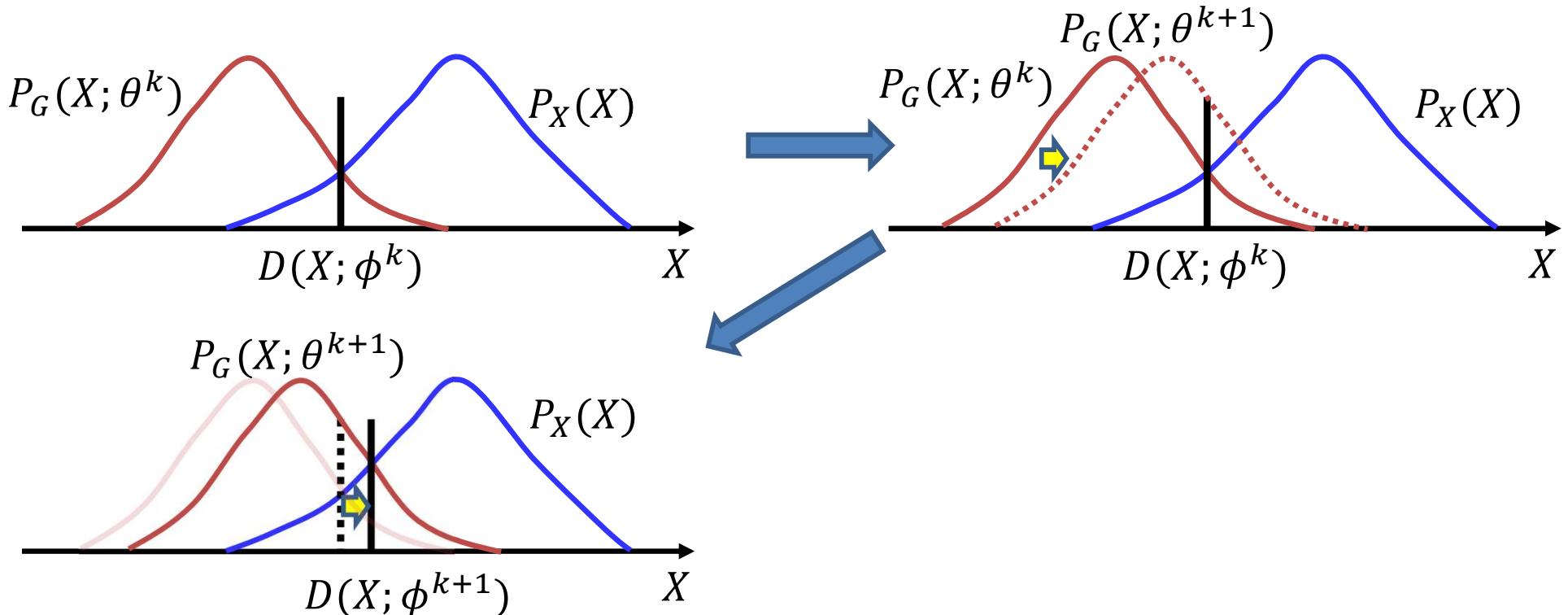
- Discriminator learns perfect boundary

The iterated learning



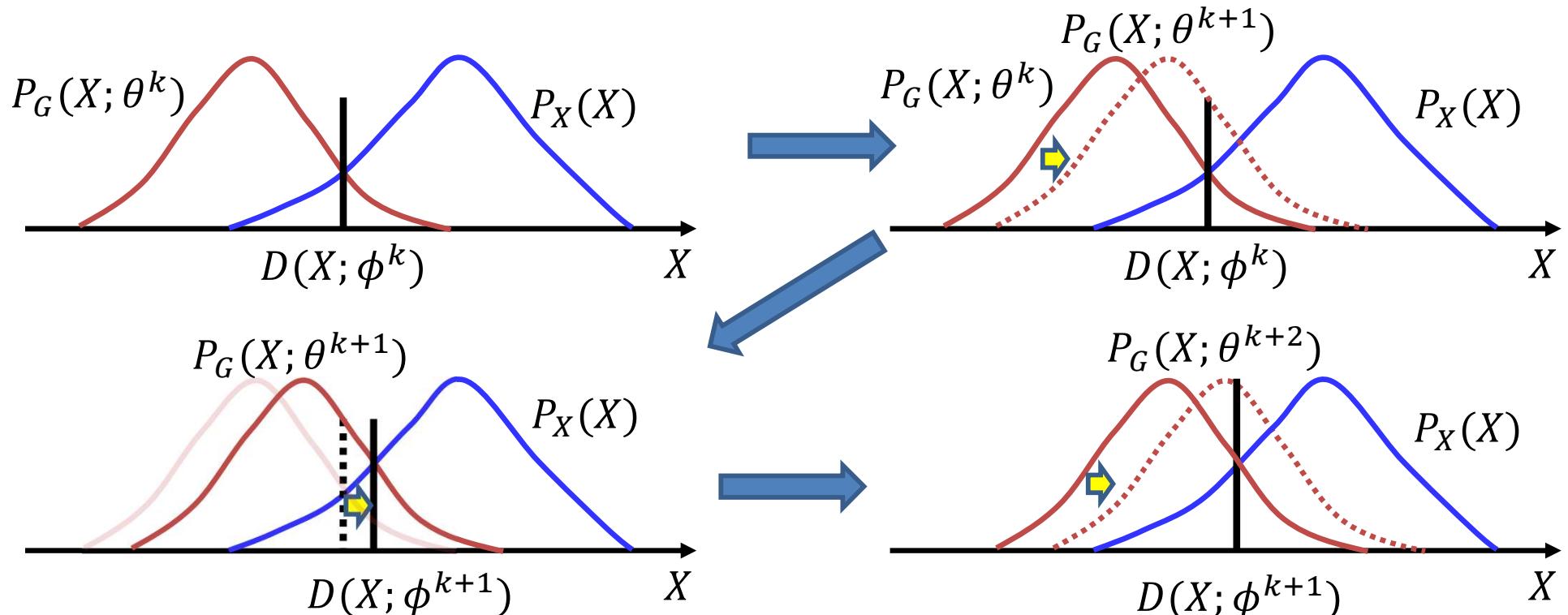
- Discriminator learns perfect boundary
- Generator moves its distribution past the boundary “into” the real distribution

The iterated learning



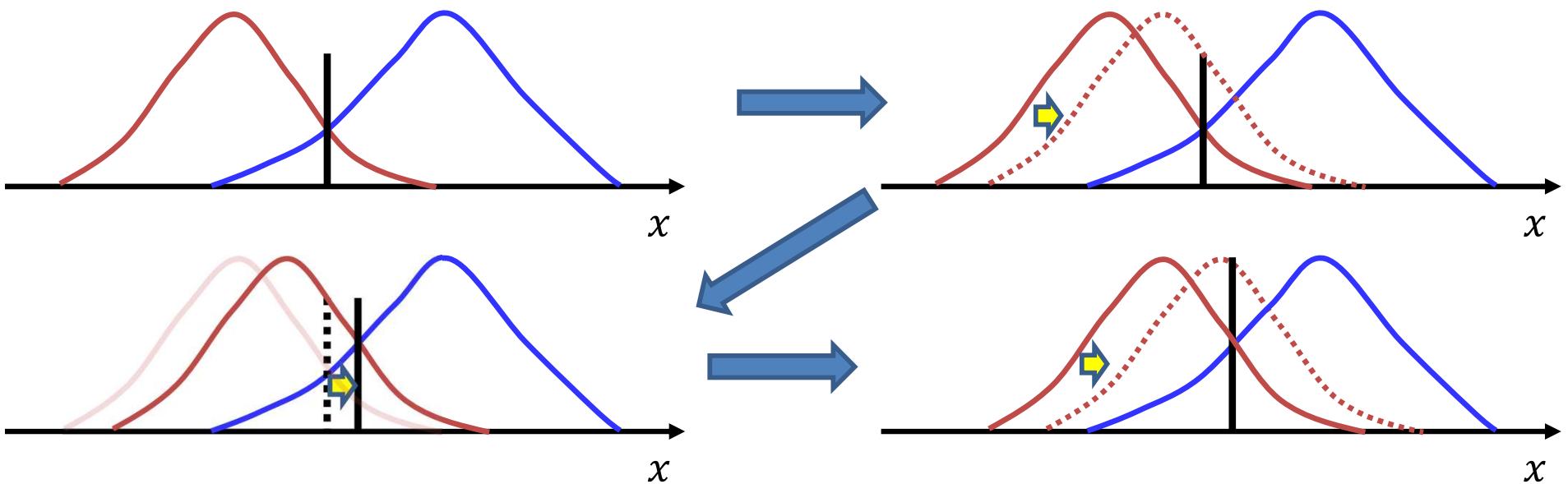
- Discriminator learns perfect boundary
- Generator moves its distribution past the boundary “into” the real distribution
- Discriminator relearns new “perfect” boundary

The iterated learning

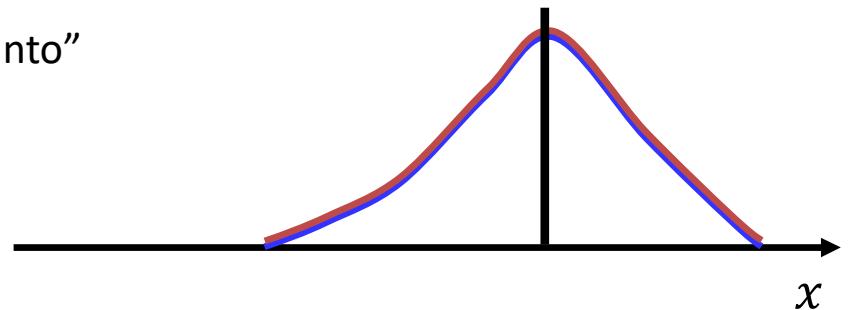


- Discriminator learns perfect boundary
- Generator moves its distribution past the boundary “into” the real distribution
- Discriminator relearns new “perfect” boundary
- Generator shifts distribution past new boundary
- ...

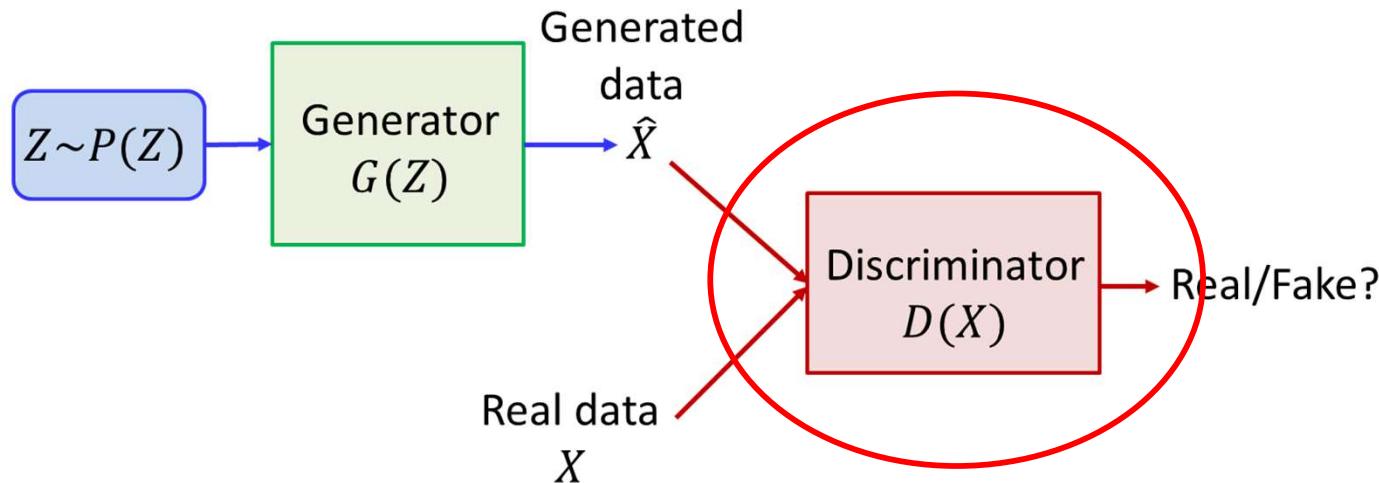
The iterated learning



- Discriminator learns perfect boundary
- Generator moves its distribution past the boundary “into” the real distribution
- Discriminator relearns new “perfect” boundary
- Generator shifts distribution past new boundary
- ...
- In the limit Generator’s distribution sits perfectly on “real” distribution and the perfect discriminator is still random



Analysis of optimal behavior: The optimal discriminator

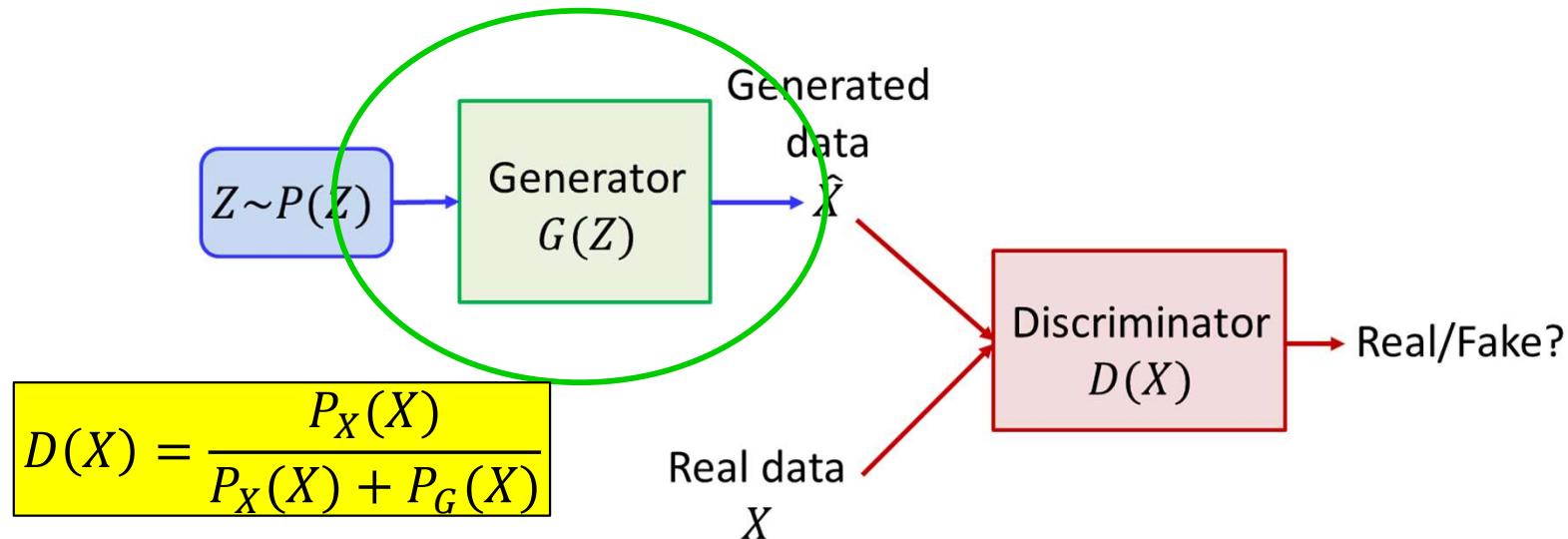


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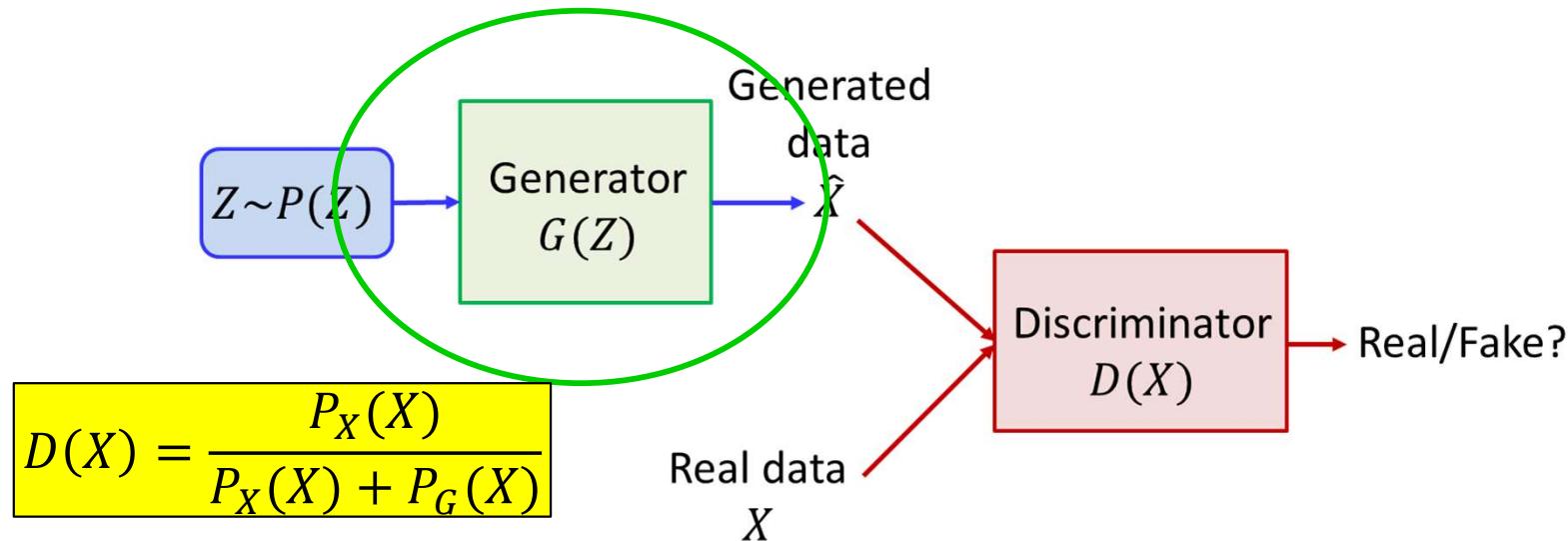
Analysis of optimal behavior: The optimal generator



$$D(X) = \frac{P_X(X)}{P_X(X) + P_G(X)}$$

$$\min_G \max_D E_X \log D(X) + E_Z \log(1 - D(G(Z)))$$

Analysis of optimal behavior: The optimal generator

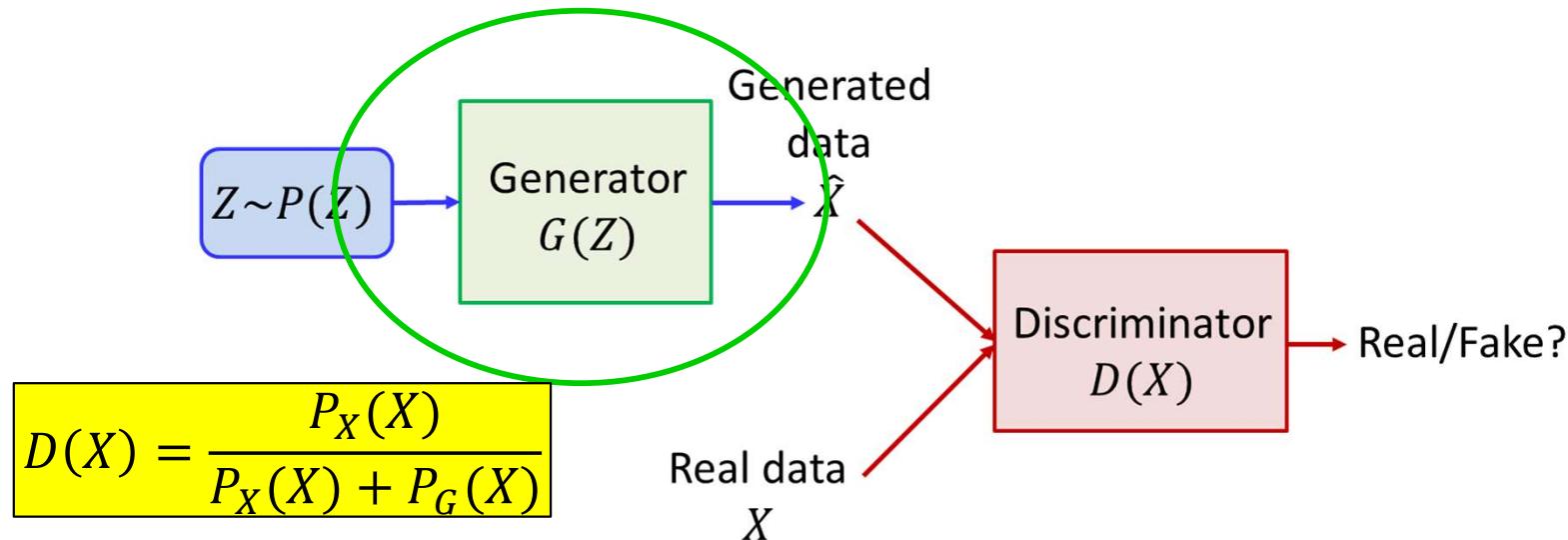


$$\min_G \max_D E_X \log D(X) + E_Z \log(1 - D(G(Z)))$$

- **With a perfect discriminator:**

$$L = E_{X \sim P_X(X)} \log D(X) + E_{X \sim P_G(X)} \log(1 - D(X))$$

Analysis of optimal behavior: The optimal generator



$$\min_G \max_D E_X \log D(X) + E_Z \log(1 - D(G(Z)))$$

- **With a perfect discriminator:**

$$\begin{aligned} L &= E_{X \sim P_X(X)} \log D(X) + E_{X \sim P_G(X)} \log(1 - D(X)) \\ &= E_{X \sim P_X(X)} \log \left(\frac{P_X(X)}{P_X(X) + P_G(X)} \right) + E_{X \sim P_G(X)} \log \left(\frac{P_G(X)}{P_X(X) + P_G(X)} \right) \end{aligned}$$

The KL Divergence

$$KL(P, Q) = \sum_X P(X) \log(P(X)/Q(X))$$

- What are the problems with this?

$$KL(Q, P) = \sum_X Q(X) \log(Q(X)/P(X))$$

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- What are the problems with this?

KL is not symmetric, and runs into issues if either P or Q become 0
(whichever is inside the log)

The Jensen Shannon Divergence

$$JSD(P, Q)$$

$$= 0.5 KL(P, 0.5(P + Q)) + 0.5KL(Q, 0.5(P + Q))$$

- If the term inside the log is 0, both P and Q are 0
 - $-0 \log 0 = 0$, so there are no problems
- Also, this is symmetric: $JSD(P, Q) = JSD(Q, P)$

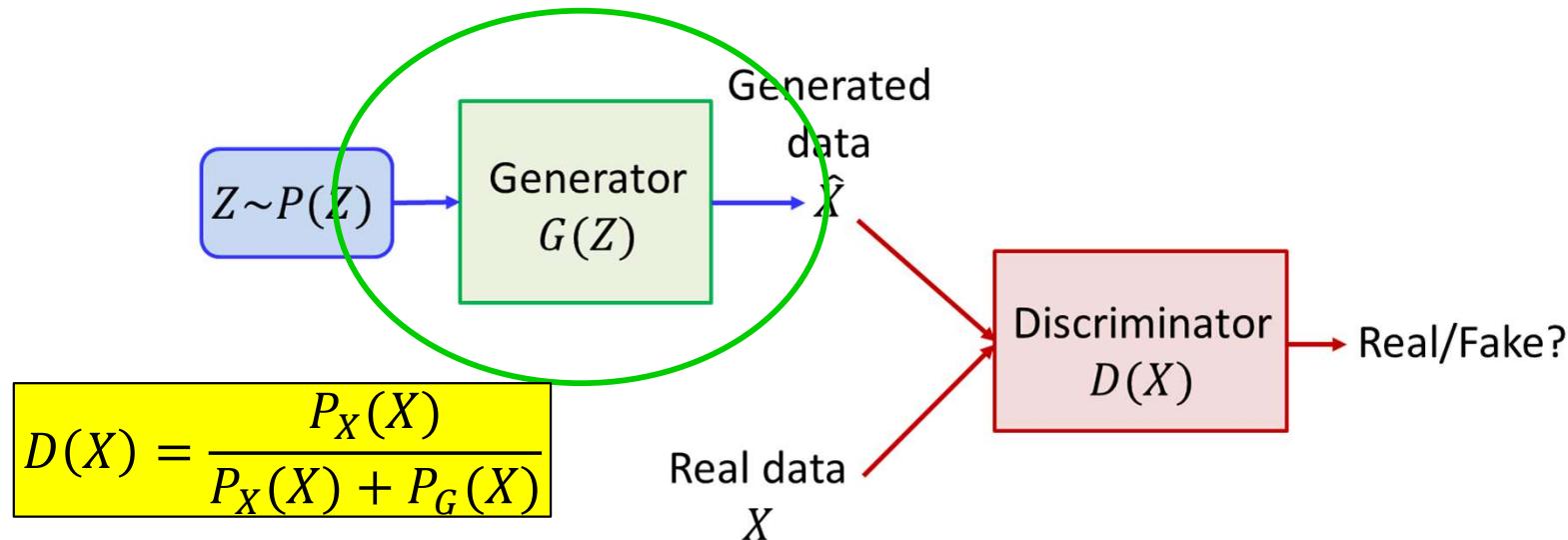
The Jensen Shannon Divergence

$$JSD(P, Q)$$

$$= 0.5 KL(P, 0.5(P + Q)) + 0.5KL(Q, 0.5(P + Q))$$

- A symmetric variant of KL that does not exaggerate instances to which one of the distributions assigns 0 probability
 - $KL(P, Q) = \sum_X P(X) \log(P(X)/Q(X))$ blows up the contributions of X with $Q(X) = 0$

Analysis of optimal behavior: The optimal generator



$$\min_G \max_D E_X \log D(X) + E_Z \log(1 - D(G(Z)))$$

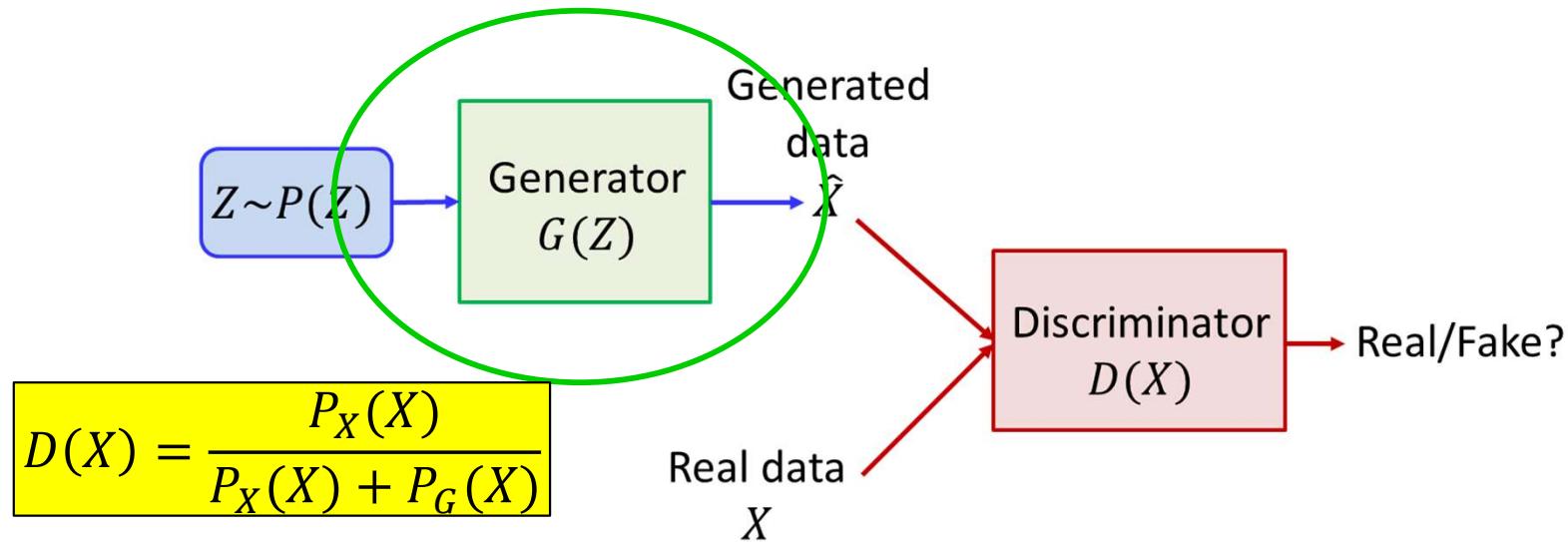
- With a perfect discriminator:

$$\begin{aligned} L &= E_{X \sim P_X(X)} \log D(X) + E_{X \sim P_G(X)} \log(1 - D(X)) \\ &= E_{X \sim P_X(X)} \log \left(\frac{P_X(X)}{P_X(X) + P_G(X)} \right) + E_{X \sim P_G(X)} \log \left(\frac{P_G(X)}{P_X(X) + P_G(X)} \right) \end{aligned}$$

- This is just the Jensen-Shannon divergence between $P_X(X)$ and $P_G(X)$ to within a scaling factor and a constant

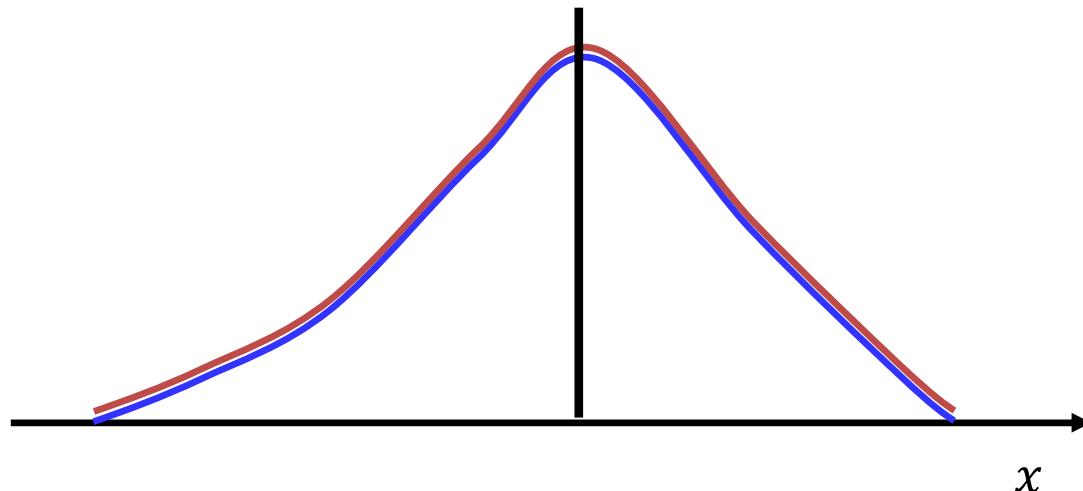
$$L = 2JSD(P_X(X), P_G(X)) - \log 4$$

Analysis of optimal behavior: The optimal generator



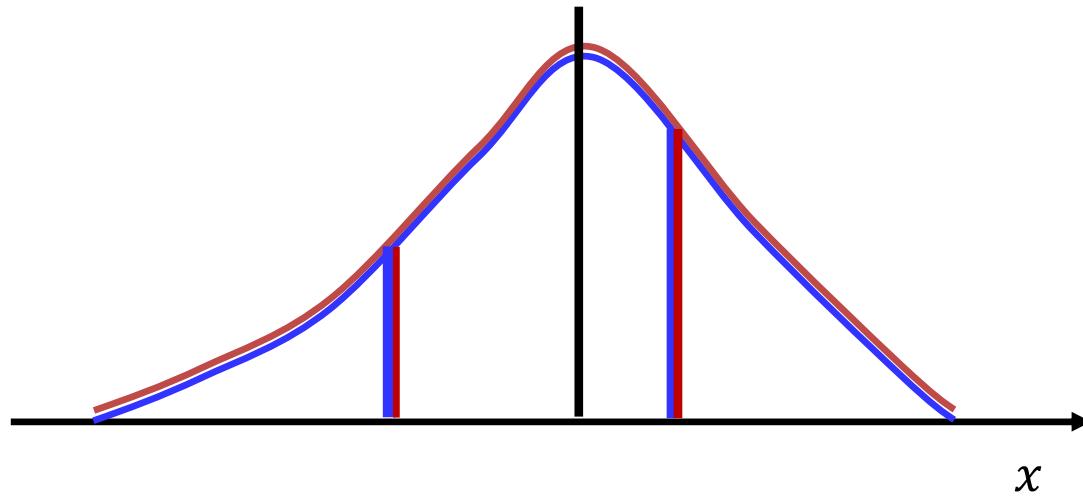
- The optimal generator:
$$\min_G 2JSD(P_X(X), P_G(X)) - \log 4$$
- The optimal generator minimizes the Jensen Shannon divergence between the distributions of the actual and synthetic data!
 - Tries to make the two distributions maximally similar

The optimal generator with the optimal discriminator



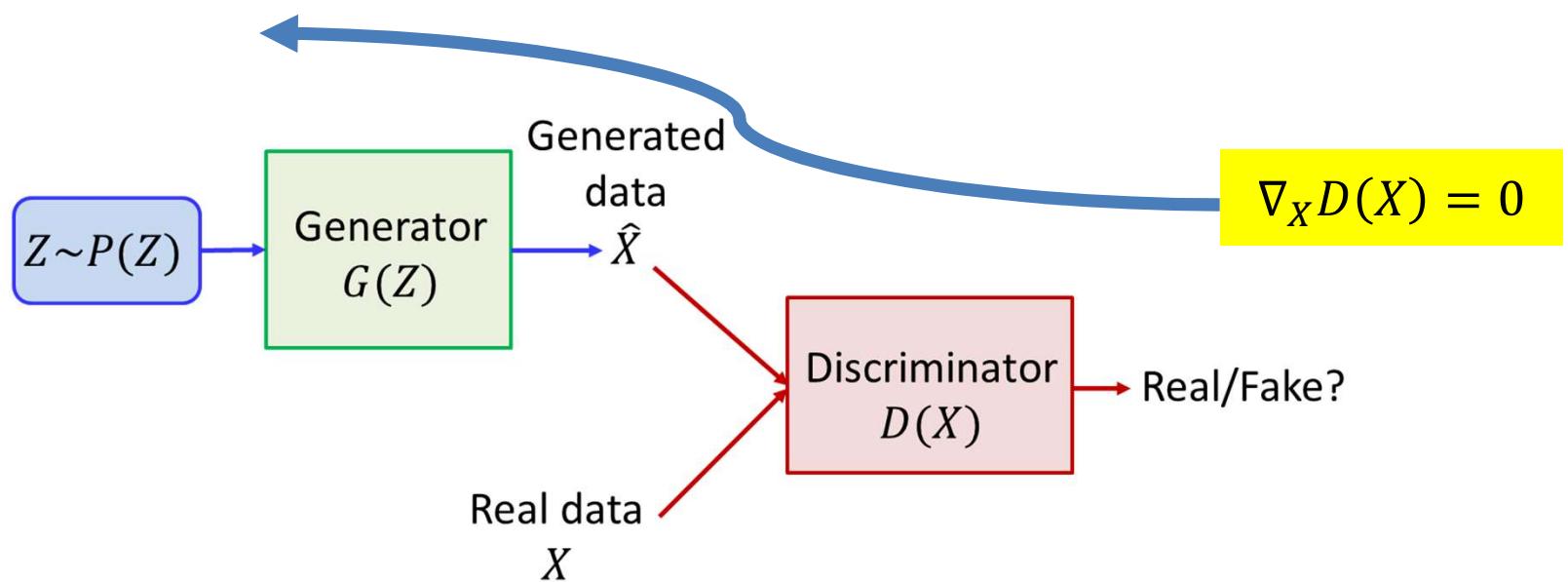
- The generator of the fully optimized GAN will generate $P_G(X) = P_X(X)$, i.e. the distribution of the generated data will be identical to that of the original data

The optimal generator with the optimal discriminator



- The generator of the fully optimized GAN will generate $P_G(X) = P_X(X)$, i.e. the distribution of the generated data will be identical to that of the original data
- At any X , $P_G(X) = P_X(X)$
 - I.e. $D(X) = \frac{P_X(X)}{P_X(X)+P_G(X)} = 0.5$
 - The derivative of $D(X)$ w.r.t $X = 0$

The optimal generator with the optimal discriminator



- $\nabla_X D(\hat{X}) = 0$
- All derivatives going backward are 0
- There will be no further updates

Min-Max Stationary Point

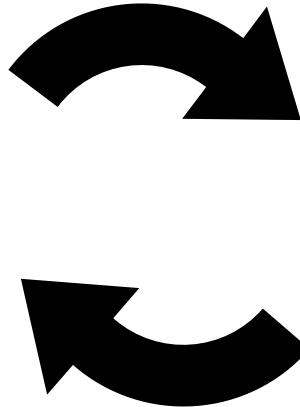
- There exists a stationary point:
 - If the generated data exactly matches the real data, the discriminator outputs 0.5 for all inputs
 - If discriminator outputs 0.5, the gradients for the generator is flat, so generator does not learn
 - Unfortunately, this is also true of a random discriminator
- Stationary points need not be stable (depends on the exact GANs formulation and other factors)
 - Generator may overshoot some values or oscillate around the optimum
 - A discriminator with unlimited capacity can still assign an arbitrarily large distance to 2 similar distributions

Min-Max Optimization

- Generator and the discriminator need to be trained simultaneously
 - If discriminator is undertrained, it provides sub-optimal feedback to the generator
 - If the discriminator is overtrained, there is no local feedback for marginal improvements

How to Train a GAN?

Discriminator
 $D(X)$



Generator
 $G(Z)$

Step 1:
Train the Discriminator
using the current Generator

Step 2:
Train the Generator
to beat the Discriminator

Optimize: $\min_G \max_D E_X \log D(X) + E_Z \log(1 - D(G(Z)))$

The discriminator is not needed after convergence

Features and Challenges

- GANs can produce clear crisp results for many problems
- But they also have stability issues and are hard to train
 - Problems such as “mode collapse” are frequent
 - Producing outputs with very low variability

Poll 4

- Identify potential reasons a GAN could fail
 - Generator always generates the same face that fools the discriminator
 - The JSD may have poor derivatives preventing the model from learning
 - The discriminator may be random resulting in no derivatives
 - The discriminator may be too certain, resulting in no derivatives

Poll 4

- Identify potential reasons a GAN could fail
 - **Generator always generates the same face that fools the discriminator**
 - **The JSD may have poor derivatives preventing the model from learning**
 - **The discriminator may be random resulting in no derivatives**
 - **The discriminator may be too certain, resulting in no derivatives**

Variants and updates

- A number of variations have been proposed to improve the stability and outputs of GANs
 - LAPGAN
 - Wasserstein GAN
 - C-GAN
 - DCGAN
 - CycleGAN
 - StarGAN
 - ...

Evaluate with Discriminative Network

- Inception Score
 - Use the Inception V3 image classifier to classify generated images
 - Inception should produce a variety of labels
 - **As measured by the entropy of the average label distribution**
 - Each label should have high confidence (low entropy)
 - **As measured by the average entropy of the Inception outputs for individual instances**
 - The two scores are combined into a single “inception” score

VAEs vs GANs

VAEs

- Minimizing the KL divergence between distributions of synthetic and true data
- Uses an encoder to predict latent distributions to optimize generator
- More complex formulation
- Simpler optimization. Trains faster and more reliably
- Results are blurry

GANs

- Minimizing the Jenson-Shannon divergence between distributions of synthetic and true data
- Use a discriminator to optimize generator
- Simpler formulation
- Noisy and difficult optimization
- Sharper results

Original paper (GAN, 2014)

Output of original GAN paper, 2014 [GPM⁺14]

7	3	9	3	9	9
1	1	0	6	0	0
0	1	9	1	2	2
6	3	2	0	8	8

a)



b)



c)



d)

GANs with time

- Better quality
- High Resolution



https://twitter.com/goodfellow_ian/status/1084973596236144640?lang=en

StarGAN(2018)

Manipulating Celebrity Faces [CCK⁺17]

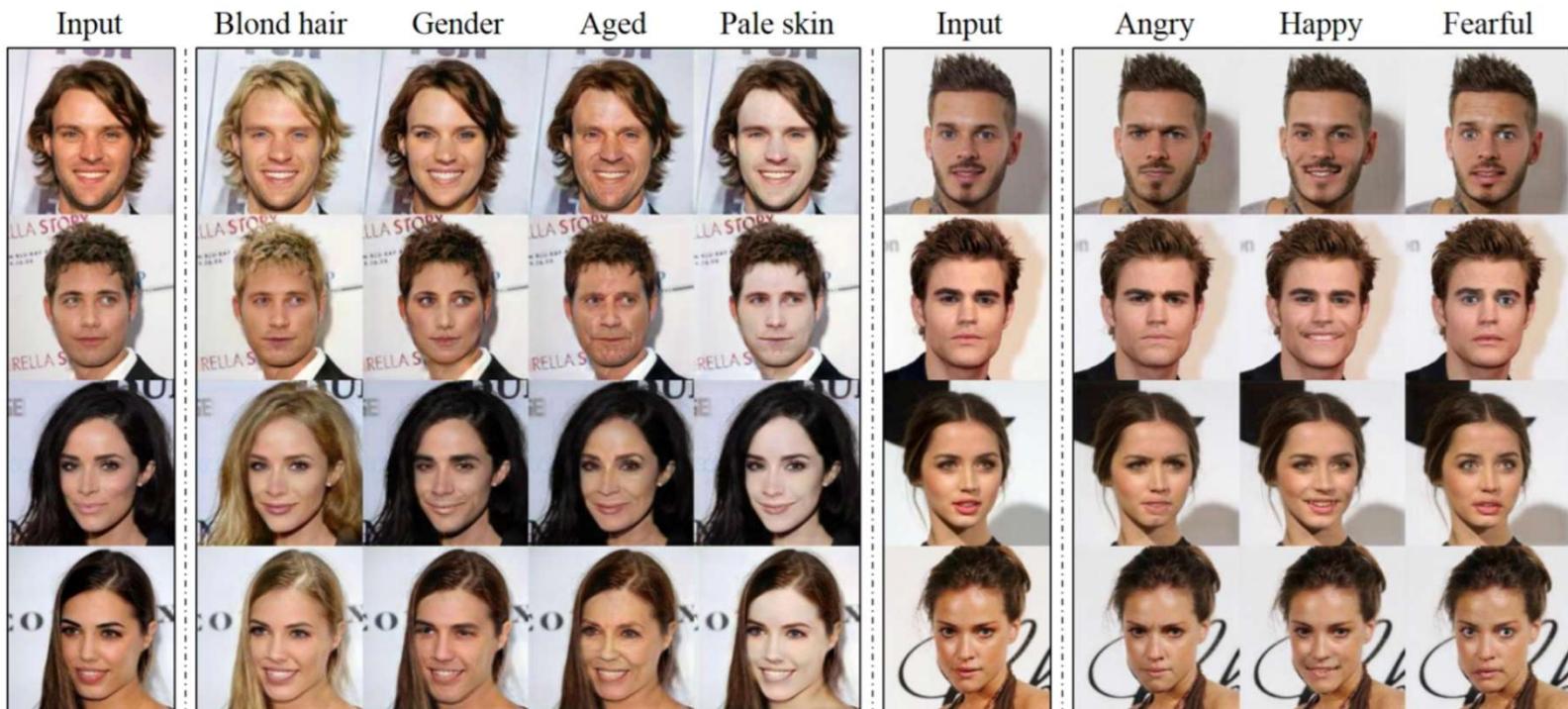


Figure 1. Multi-domain image-to-image translation results on the CelebA dataset via transferring knowledge learned from the RaFD dataset. The first and sixth columns show input images while the remaining columns are images generated by StarGAN. Note that the images are generated by a single generator network, and facial expression labels such as angry, happy, and fearful are from RaFD, not CelebA.

Progressive growing of GANs (2018)



Figure 5: 1024×1024 images generated using the CELEBA-HQ dataset. See Appendix F for a larger set of results, and the accompanying video for latent space interpolations.

High fidelity natural images (2019)

Generating High-Quality Images [BDS18]



Moving on (slides by Hao Chen)

- Addressing many of the shortcomings of GANs
- Different types of GANs
- GAN applications

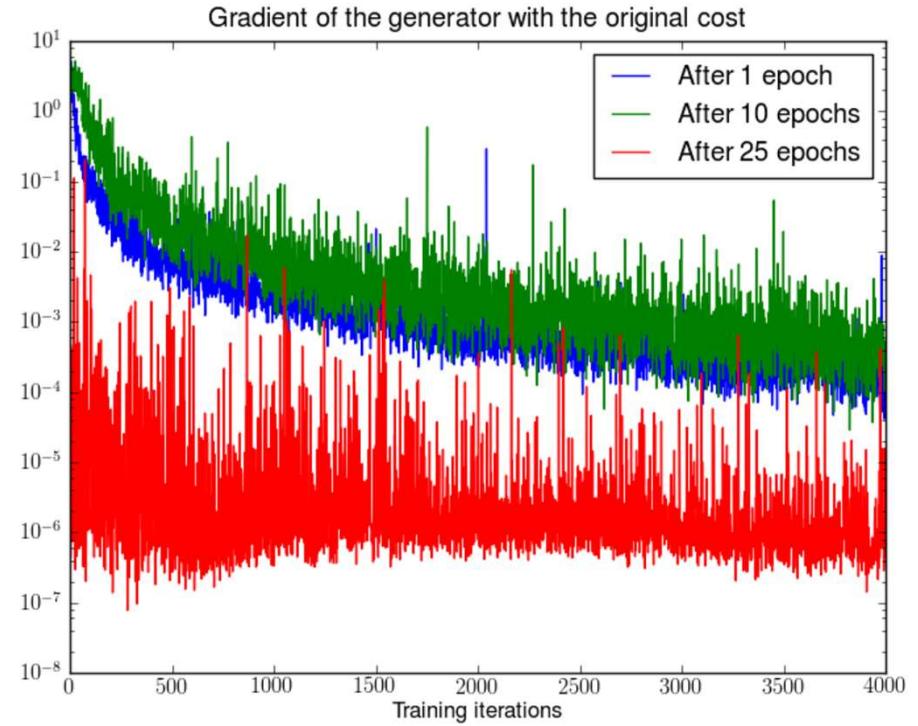
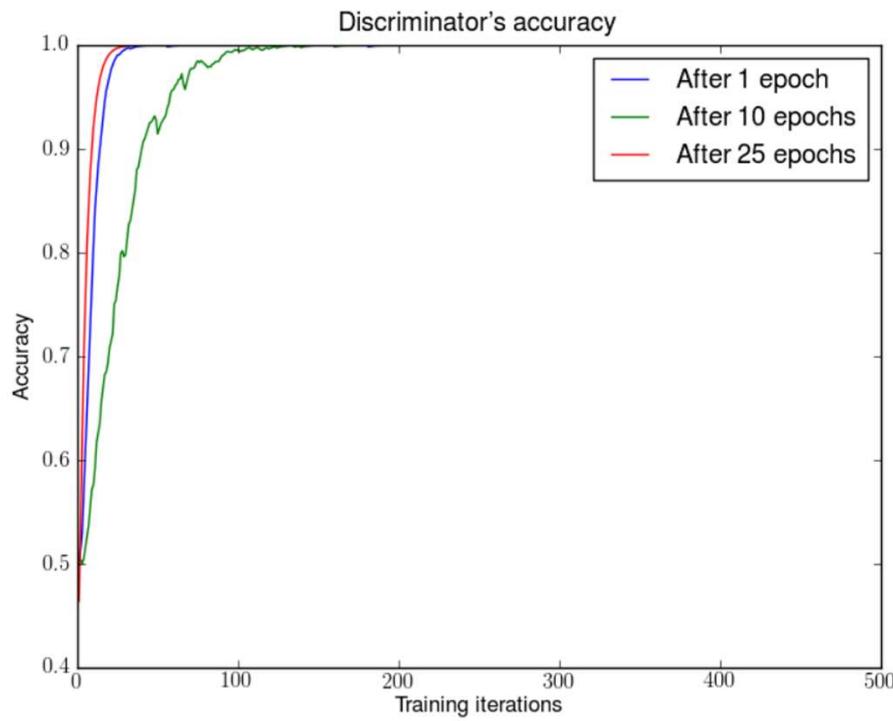
Improvement and Application of GANs

- Loss functions of GANs
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Problems of Vanilla GANs

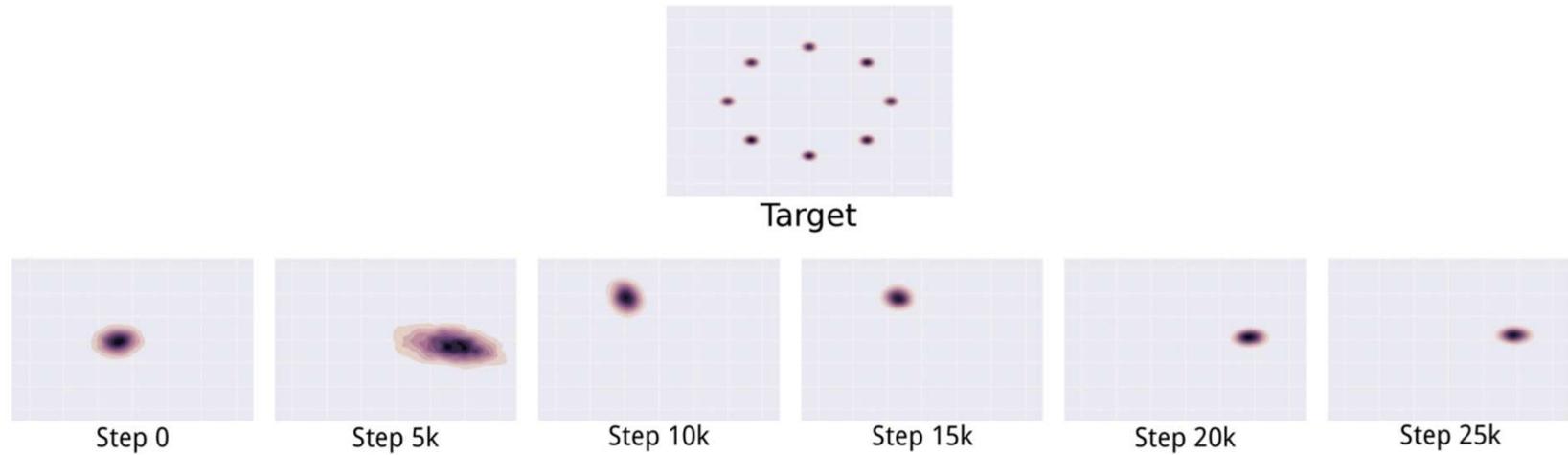
- **Vanishing gradients**: the discriminator becomes too “strong”, and thus the gradient of the generation vanishes
- **Mode collapse**: the generator distribution collapses to a small set of samples

Gradient Vanishing of JS-Div



- The “strong” discriminator reaches 100% accuracy quickly
- The gradient would be almost zero everywhere
- Generator receives quickly decayed gradients from D.

Mode Collapse in Generator



- For different z , the generator produces similar output
- The generator learns to fool the discriminator perfectly by only capturing a subset of the data

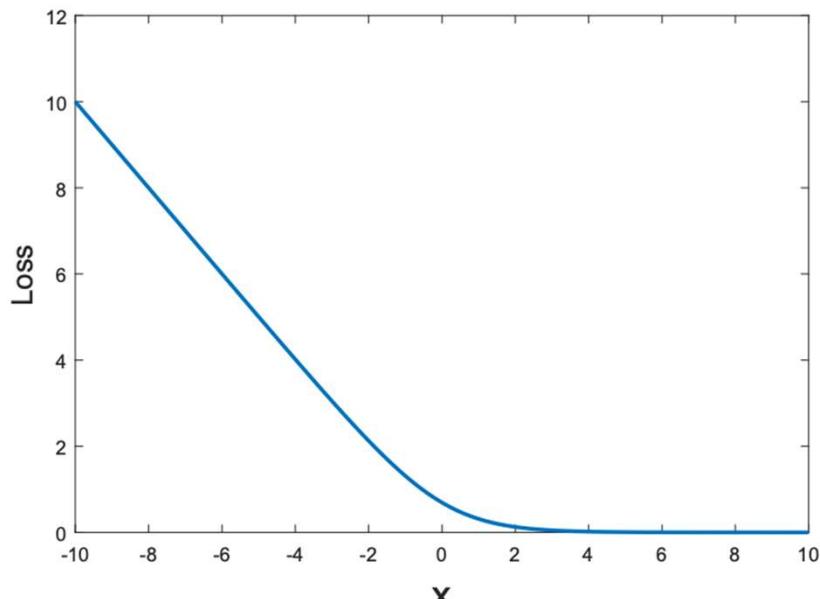
Least Square GANs

- Using least square loss instead of binary cross-entropy

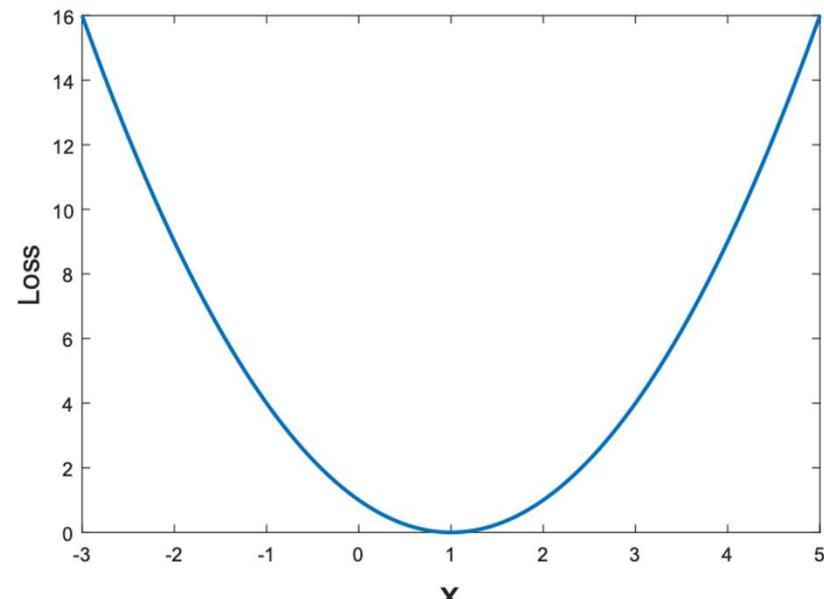
$$\min_D V_{\text{LSGAN}}(D) = \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim p_{\text{data}}(\mathbf{x})} [(D(\mathbf{x}) - 1)^2] + \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{z} \sim p_z(\mathbf{z})} [(D(G(\mathbf{z}))^2)]$$

$$\min_G V_{\text{LSGAN}}(G) = \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{z} \sim p_z(\mathbf{z})} [(D(G(\mathbf{z})) - 1)^2].$$

- Better gradient for generator and more stable training

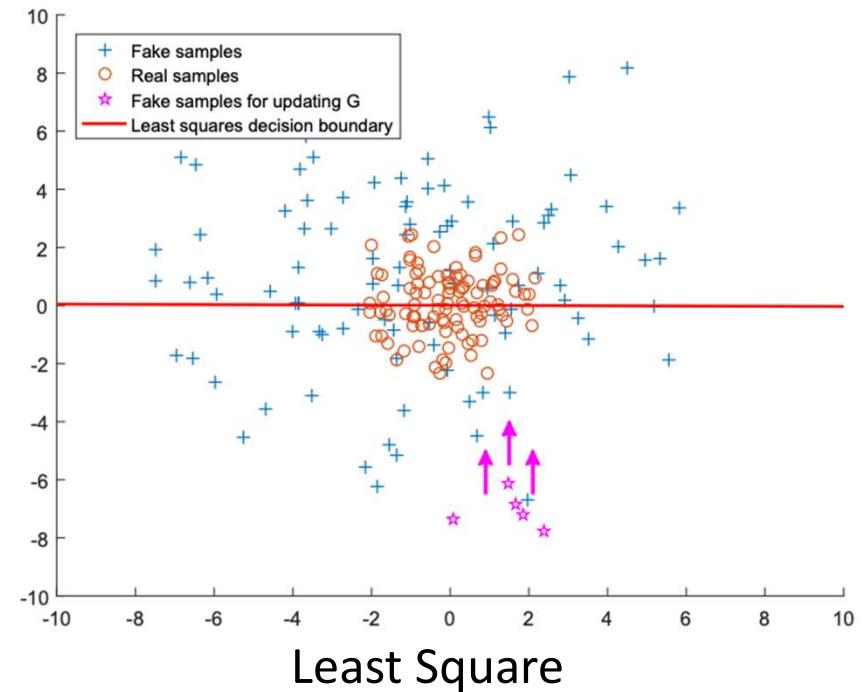
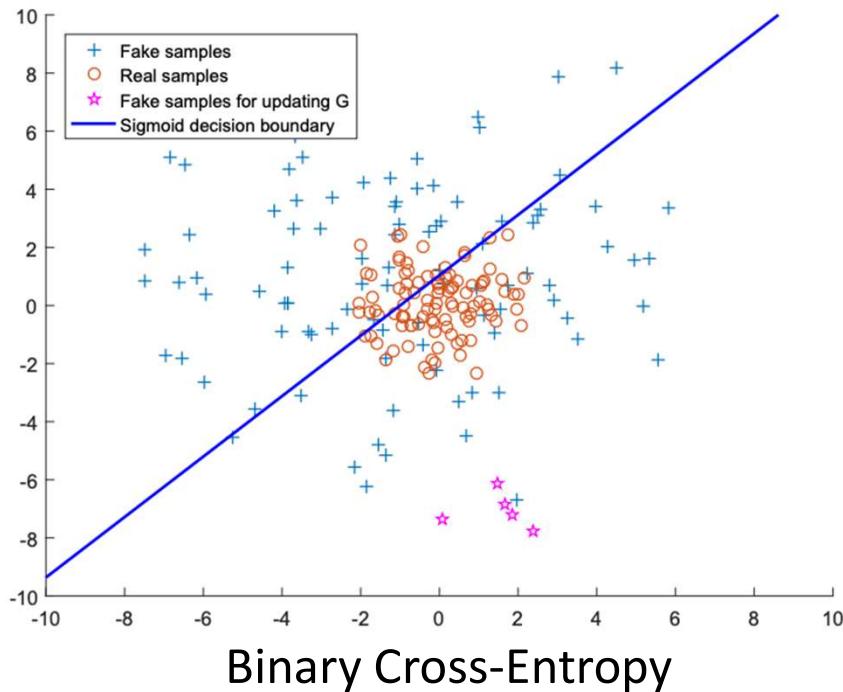


Binary Cross-Entropy



Least Square

Least Square GANs

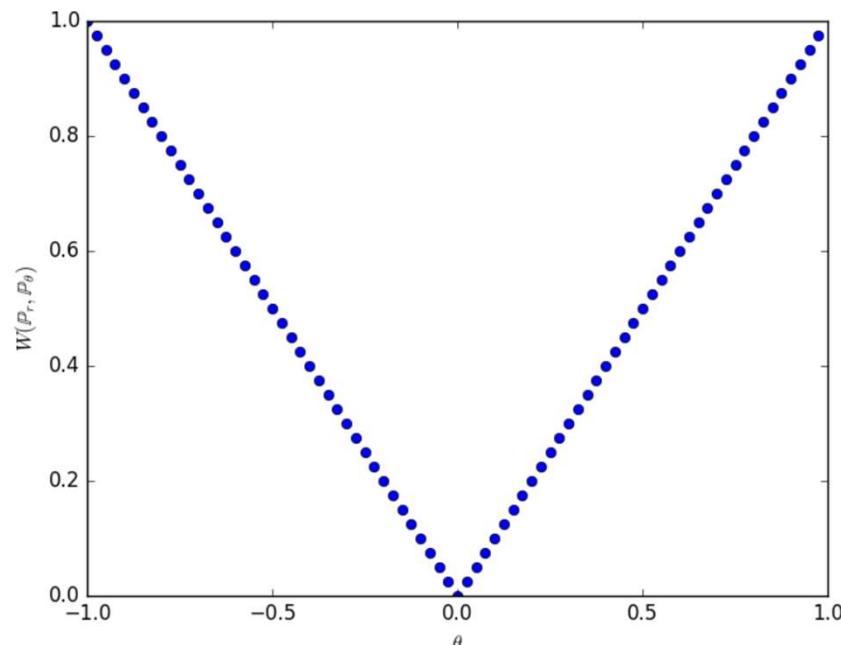


- BCE: once fake samples fool discriminator, gradient becomes small
- **Least Square**: gradient of fake samples in square relationship according to their distance with the decision boundary
- Pearson χ^2 divergence instead of JS divergence

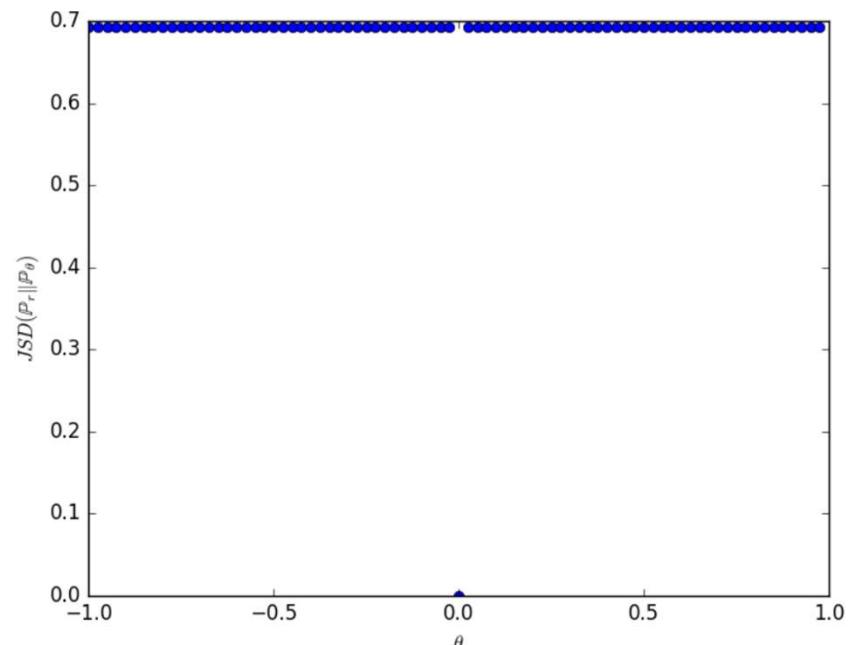
Wasserstein GANs

- Uses **Earth-mover (Wasserstein-1) distance** to measure the distance between two distributions

$$W(\mathbb{P}_r, \mathbb{P}_g) = \inf_{\gamma \in \Pi(\mathbb{P}_r, \mathbb{P}_g)} \mathbb{E}_{(x,y) \sim \gamma} [\|x - y\|]$$



Wasserstein-1
Continuous and useful gradient everywhere



JS
Not Continuous

Wasserstein GANs

- W-GANs loss function:

$$\min_G \max_{D \in \mathcal{D}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim \mathbb{P}_r} [D(\mathbf{x})] - \mathbb{E}_{\tilde{\mathbf{x}} \sim \mathbb{P}_g} [D(\tilde{\mathbf{x}})]$$

- Derived under the assumption of 1-Lipschitz discriminator
- How to enforce that?

Wasserstein GANs

- W-GANs loss function:

$$\min_G \max_{D \in \mathcal{D}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim \mathbb{P}_r} [D(\mathbf{x})] - \mathbb{E}_{\tilde{\mathbf{x}} \sim \mathbb{P}_g} [D(\tilde{\mathbf{x}})]$$

- Derived under the assumption of 1-Lipschitz discriminator
 - How to enforce that?
-
- Weight Clipping $w \leftarrow \text{clip}(w, -c, c)$

Wasserstein GANs

- W-GANs loss function:

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- Derived under the assumption of 1-Lipschitz discriminator
- How to enforce that?

- Weight Clipping $w \leftarrow \text{clip}(w, -c, c)$ Unstable!
- Gradient Penalty $\lambda \mathbb{E}_{\hat{\mathbf{x}} \sim \mathbb{P}_{\hat{\mathbf{x}}}} \left[(\|\nabla_{\hat{\mathbf{x}}} D(\hat{\mathbf{x}})\|_2 - 1)^2 \right]$.

Wasserstein GANs

- W-GANs loss function:

$$\min_G \max_{D \in \mathcal{D}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim \mathbb{P}_r} [D(\mathbf{x})] - \mathbb{E}_{\tilde{\mathbf{x}} \sim \mathbb{P}_g} [D(\tilde{\mathbf{x}})]$$

- Derived under the assumption of 1-Lipschitz discriminator
- How to enforce that?

- Weight Clipping $w \leftarrow \text{clip}(w, -c, c)$
- Gradient Penalty $\lambda \mathbb{E}_{\hat{\mathbf{x}} \sim \mathbb{P}_{\hat{\mathbf{x}}}} \left[(\|\nabla_{\hat{\mathbf{x}}} D(\hat{\mathbf{x}})\|_2 - 1)^2 \right].$
- Spectral Normalization

$$\sigma(A) := \max_{\mathbf{h}: \mathbf{h} \neq \mathbf{0}} \frac{\|A\mathbf{h}\|_2}{\|\mathbf{h}\|_2} = \max_{\|\mathbf{h}\|_2 \leq 1} \|A\mathbf{h}\|_2$$

$$\bar{W}_{\text{SN}}(W) := W / \sigma(W)$$

f-GANs

- GAN loss functions = How to measure the divergence between two distributions
- F-divergence

$$D_f(P\|Q) = \int_{\mathcal{X}} q(x) f\left(\frac{p(x)}{q(x)}\right) dx$$

- Summary

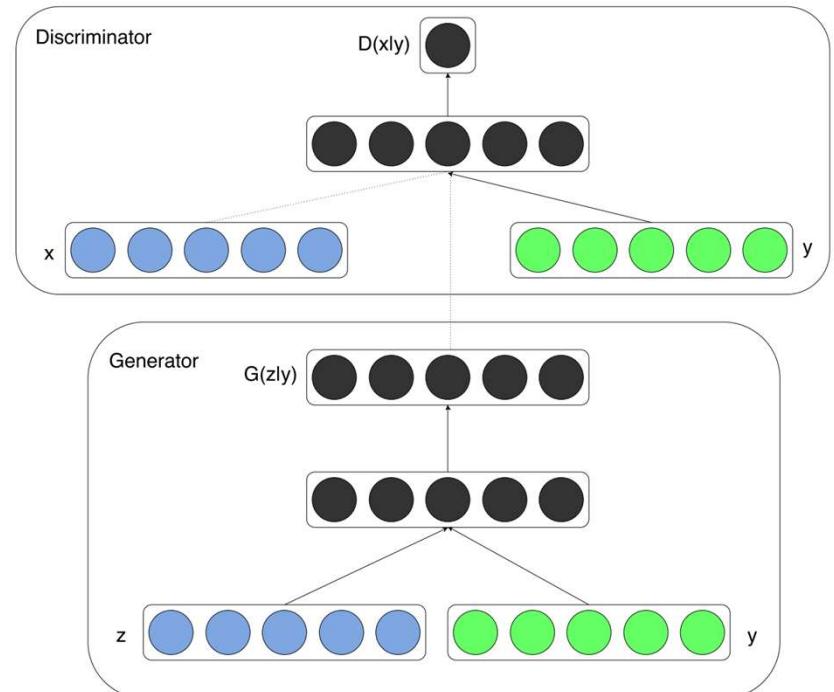
Name	$D_f(P\ Q)$	Generator $f(u)$	$T^*(x)$
Kullback-Leibler	$\int p(x) \log \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} dx$	$u \log u$	$1 + \log \frac{p(x)}{q(x)}$
Reverse KL	$\int q(x) \log \frac{q(x)}{p(x)} dx$	$-\log u$	$-\frac{q(x)}{p(x)}$
Pearson χ^2	$\int \frac{(q(x)-p(x))^2}{p(x)} dx$	$(u-1)^2$	$2\left(\frac{p(x)}{q(x)} - 1\right)$
Squared Hellinger	$\int \left(\sqrt{p(x)} - \sqrt{q(x)}\right)^2 dx$	$(\sqrt{u}-1)^2$	$(\sqrt{\frac{p(x)}{q(x)}} - 1) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{q(x)}{p(x)}}$
Jensen-Shannon	$\frac{1}{2} \int p(x) \log \frac{2p(x)}{p(x)+q(x)} + q(x) \log \frac{2q(x)}{p(x)+q(x)} dx$	$-(u+1) \log \frac{1+u}{2} + u \log u$	$\log \frac{2p(x)}{p(x)+q(x)}$
GAN	$\int p(x) \log \frac{2p(x)}{p(x)+q(x)} + q(x) \log \frac{2q(x)}{p(x)+q(x)} dx - \log(4)$	$u \log u - (u+1) \log(u+1)$	$\log \frac{p(x)}{p(x)+q(x)}$

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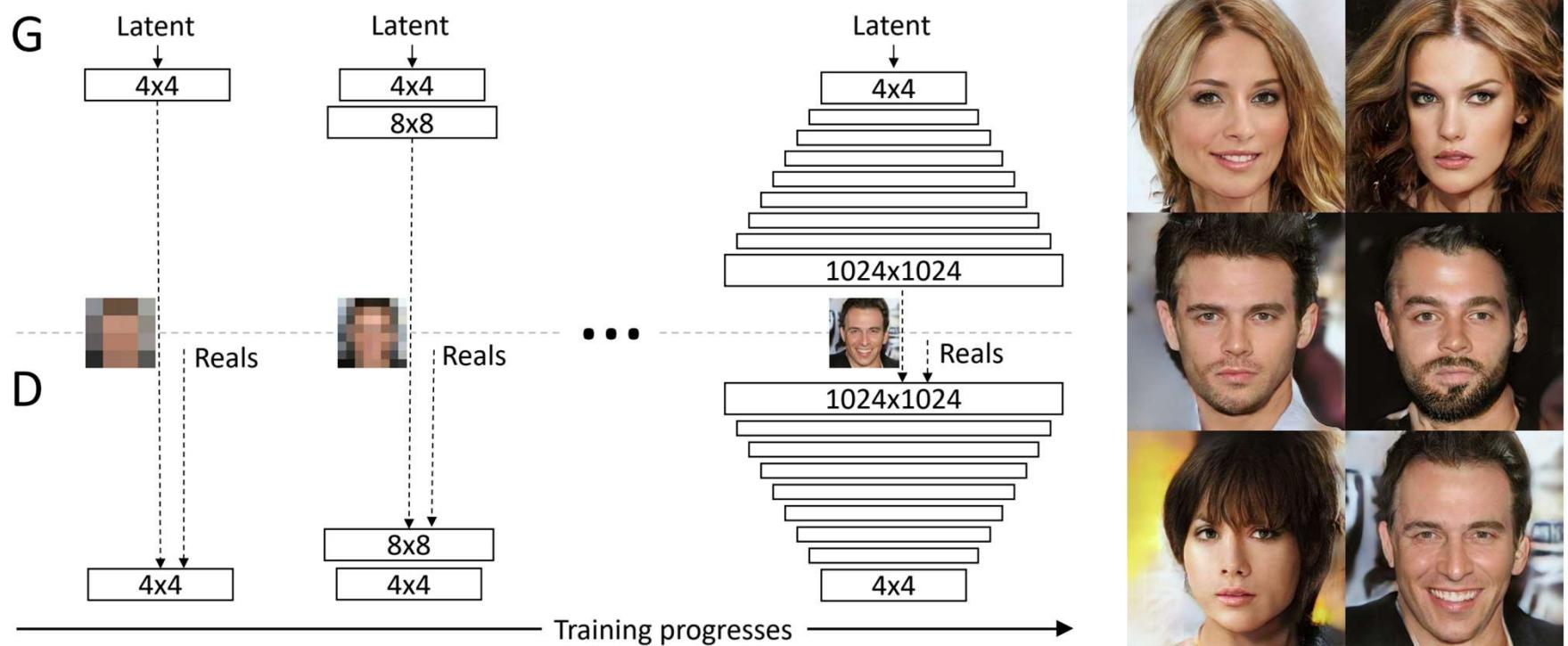
Conditional GANs

- Generator is conditioning on y
- Discriminator predicts both
 - Real vs Fake
 - Class of the images



Progressive GANs

- Grow both generator and discriminator progressively
 - Speed up and stabilize training
 - High-resolution image generation

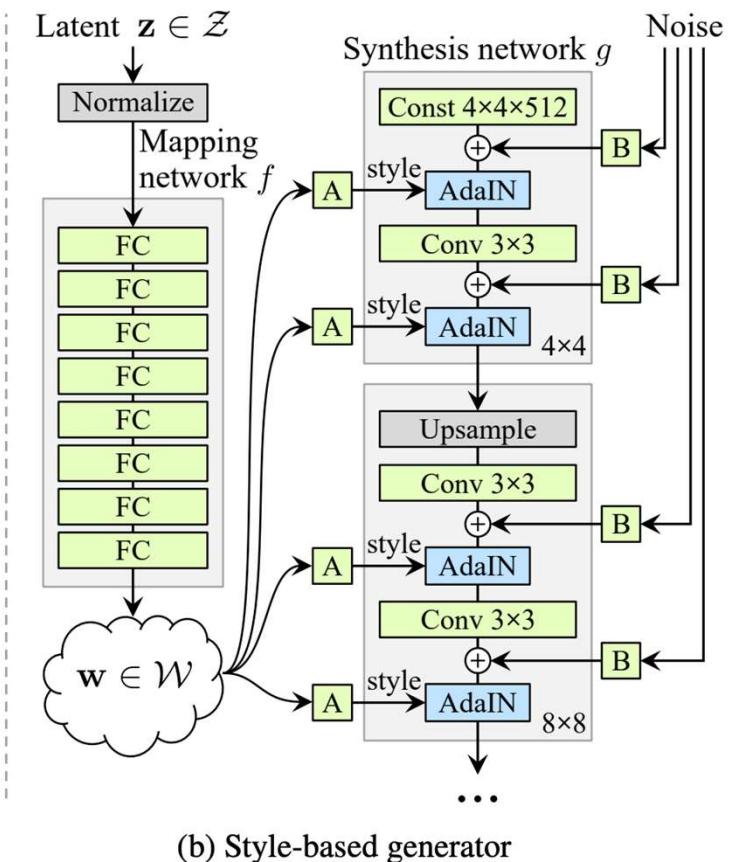
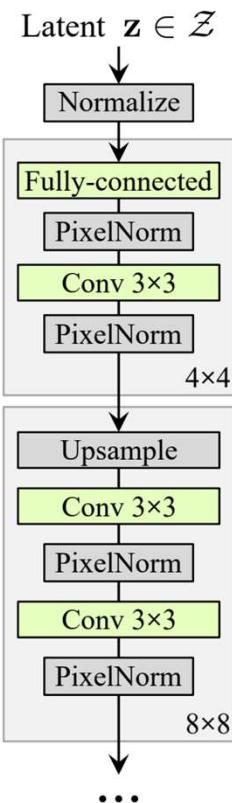
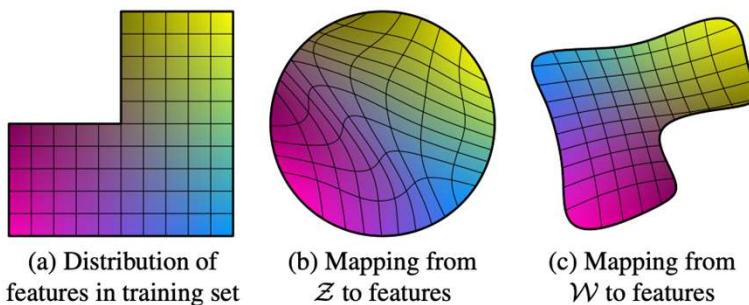


StyleGAN

- AdaIN

$$\text{AdaIN}(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}) = \mathbf{y}_{s,i} \frac{\mathbf{x}_i - \mu(\mathbf{x}_i)}{\sigma(\mathbf{x}_i)} + \mathbf{y}_{b,i}$$

- A better latent space



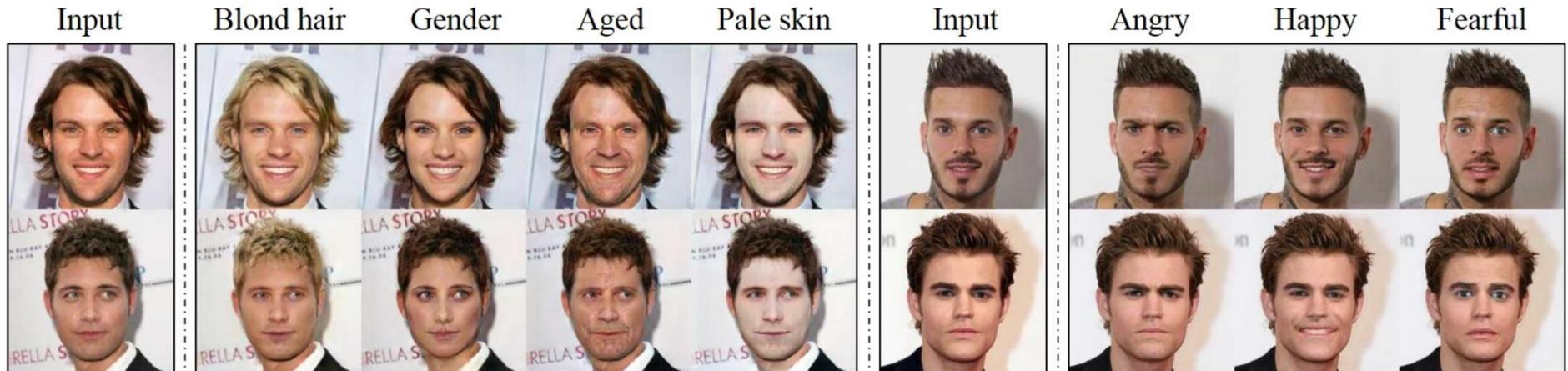
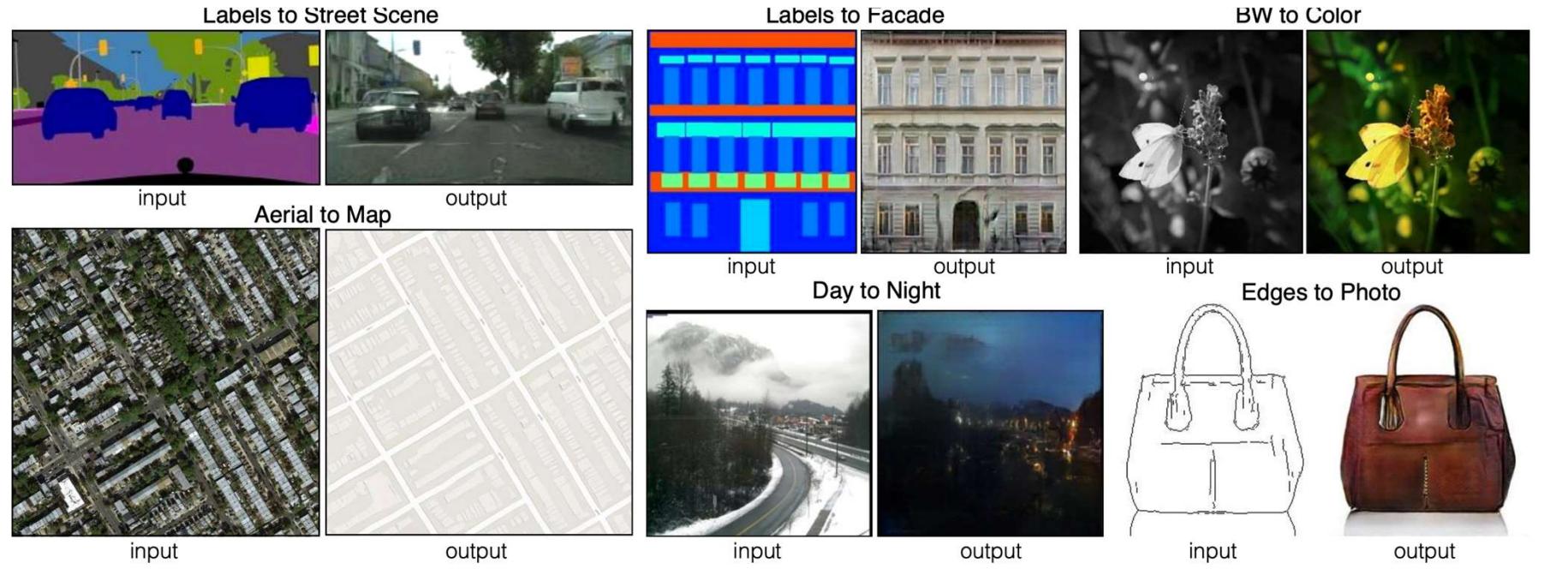
StyleGAN



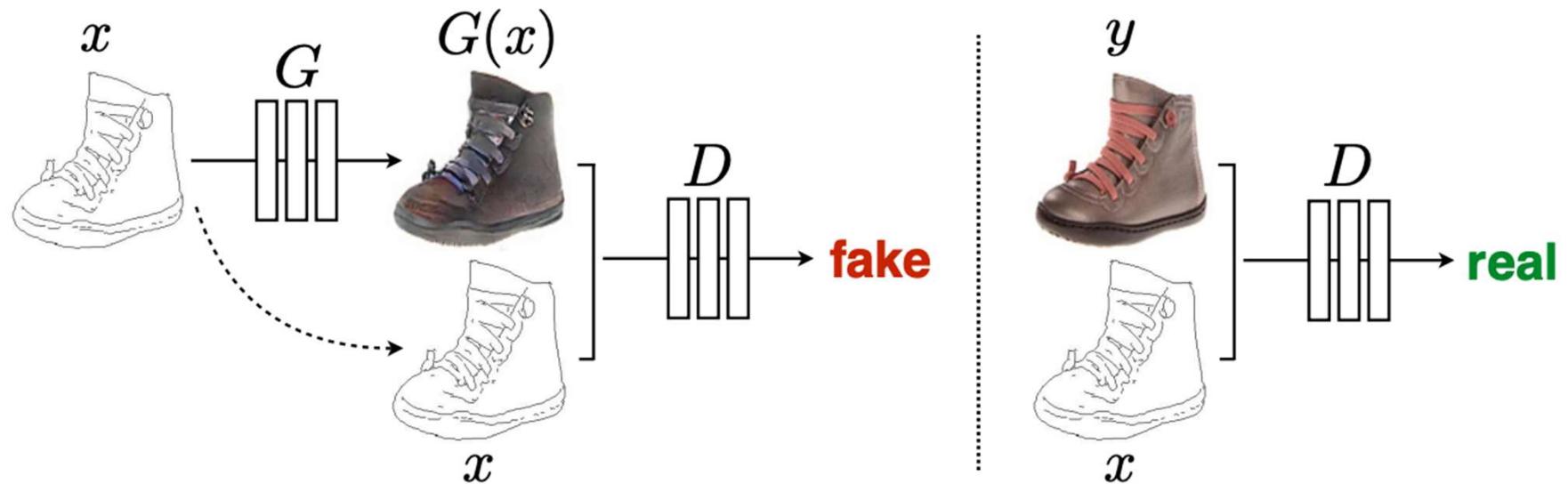
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Image-to-Image Translation



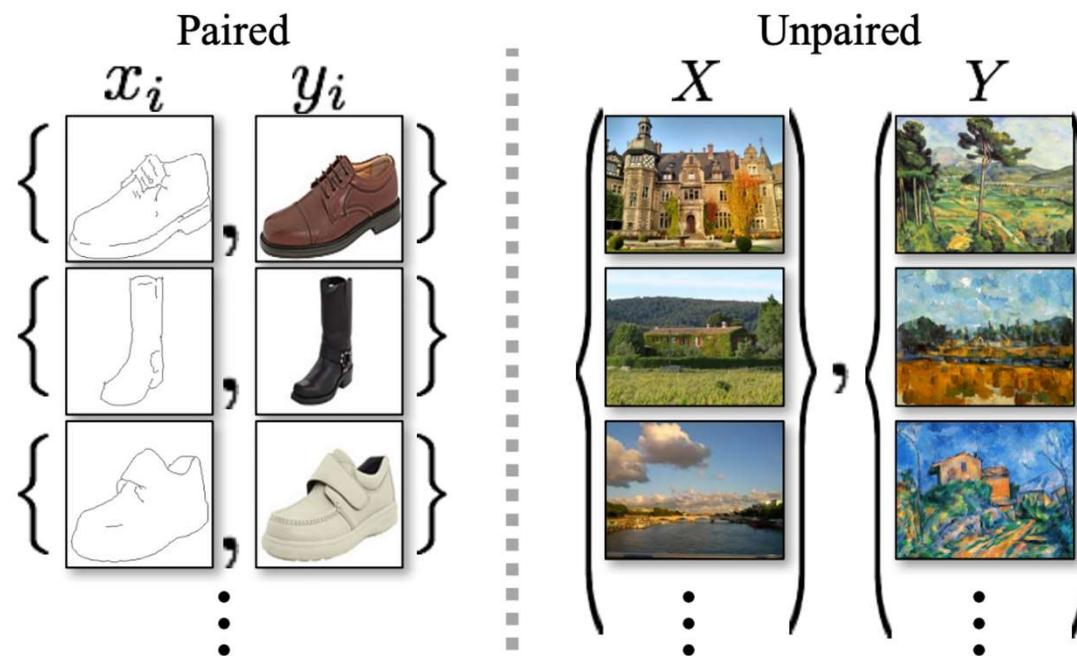
Pix2Pix



- A conditional GAN, but the condition is source-domain
- PatchGAN discriminator
 - Instead of predicting single real/fake classification
 - Predicting real/fake at feature elements from feature maps

CycleGAN

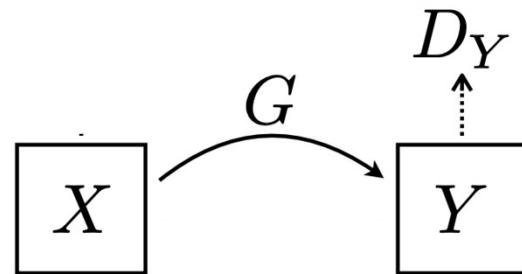
- Problem of Pix2Pix:
 - Need **paired source-target** data
 - Sometimes we don't have such data



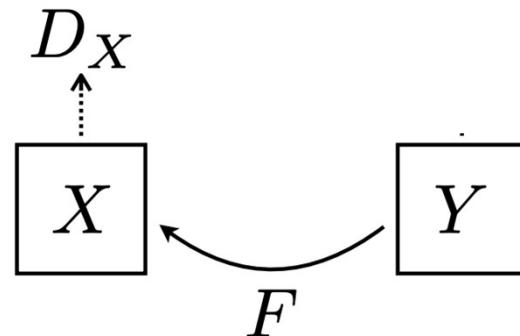
- How can we train image-to-image translation GANs without paired data?

CycleGAN

- Forward translation $X \rightarrow Y$, need paired data to train

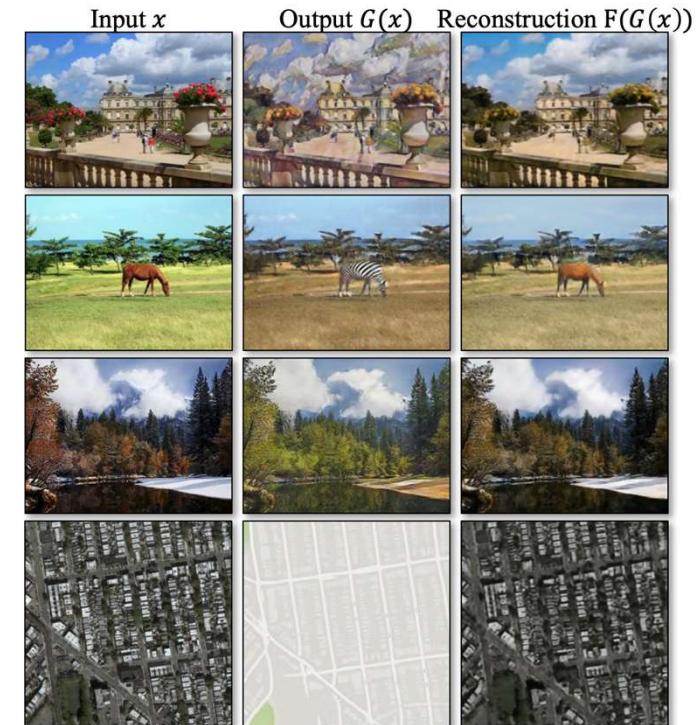
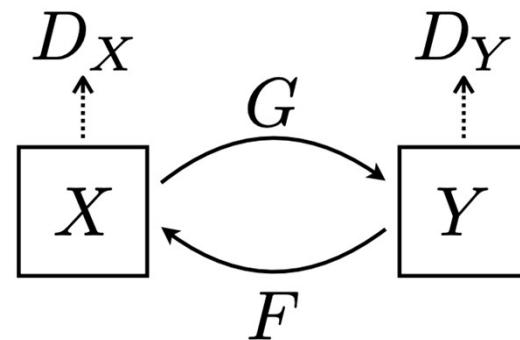


- Backward translation $Y \rightarrow X$, need paired data to train

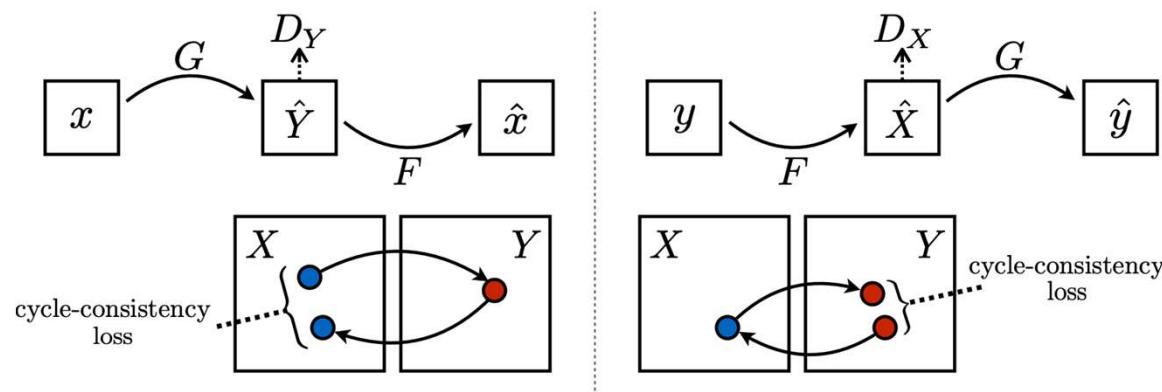


CycleGAN

- Bi-directional translation: forward and then backward



- Enforcing cycle consistency

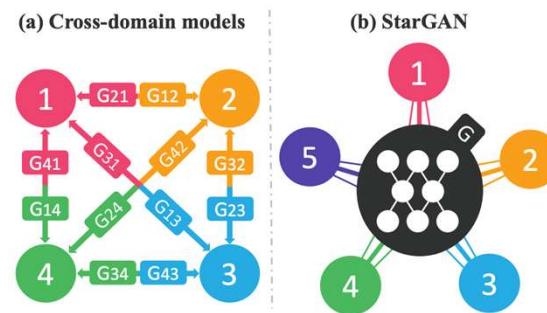


StarGAN

- CycleGAN was designed for two domains
- What if we have multiple domains?

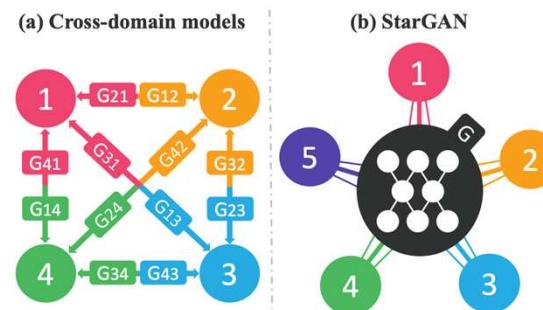
StarGAN

- CycleGAN was designed for two domains
- What if we have multiple domains?
 - Have generators and discriminators for each domain

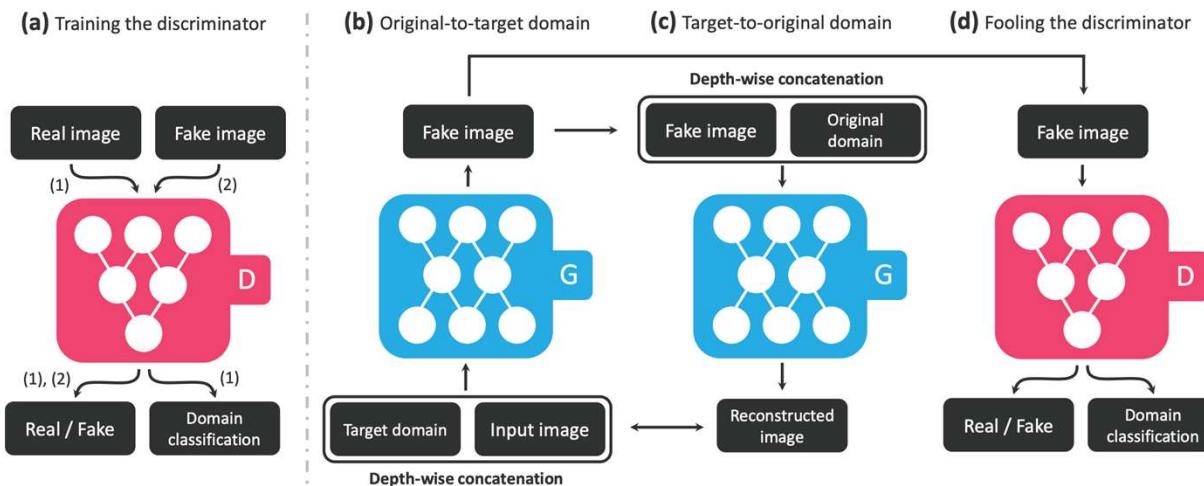


StarGAN

- CycleGAN was designed for two domains
- What if we have multiple domains?
 - Have generators and discriminators for each domain



- During training, sample two domains and do cycleGAN!



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Text-to-Image GANs

- Generator and Discriminator design

