Generative Adversarial Network

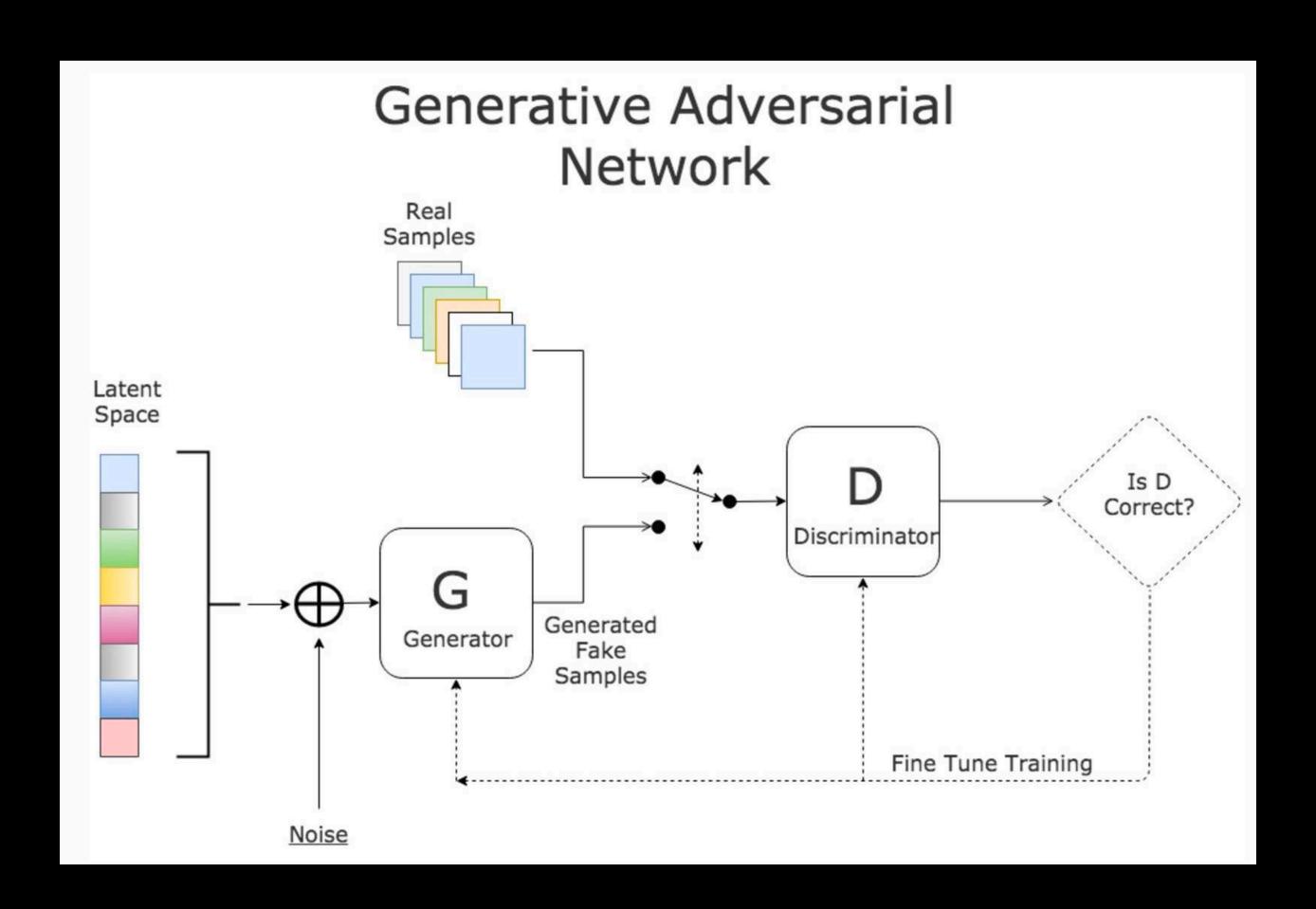
生成对抗网络

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GAN概述



$$\min_{G} \max_{D} V(D,G) = \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{x} \sim p_{\text{data}}(\boldsymbol{x})}[\log D(\boldsymbol{x})] + \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{z} \sim p_{\boldsymbol{z}}(\boldsymbol{z})}[\log(1 - D(G(\boldsymbol{z})))]$$

前置知识

• KL散度:

• 香浓烷:
$$H(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim P}[I(x)] = -\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim P}[\log P(x)]$$

• KL散文 :
$$D_{\mathrm{KL}}(P\|Q) = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim P} \left[\log \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} \right] = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim P} \left[\log P(x) - \log Q(x) \right]$$

• 特性: 非负性, 非对称性

前置知识

- 推导中的问题:
 - 可逆条件的忽略

$$egin{aligned} &\int_x p_{data}(x) \log D(x) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_z p(z) \log(1 - D(G(z))) \, \mathrm{d}z \ \ &= \int_x p_{data}(x) \log D(x) + p_G(x) \log(1 - D(x)) \, \mathrm{d}x \end{aligned}$$

$$E_{z \sim p_z(z)} \log(1 - D(G(z))) = E_{x \sim p_G(x)} \log(1 - D(x))$$

• 最优鉴别器的推导

$$\min_{G} \max_{D} V(D,G) = \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{x} \sim p_{\text{data}}(\boldsymbol{x})}[\log D(\boldsymbol{x})] + \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{z} \sim p_{\boldsymbol{z}}(\boldsymbol{z})}[\log(1 - D(G(\boldsymbol{z})))]$$

$$V(G, D) = \int_{\boldsymbol{x}} p_{\text{data}}(\boldsymbol{x}) \log(D(\boldsymbol{x})) + p_{\boldsymbol{g}}(\boldsymbol{x}) \log(1 - D(\boldsymbol{x})) dx$$

$$f(y) = a \log y + b \log(1 - y)$$

• 最优鉴别器的推导

$$f'(y)=0\Rightarrow rac{a}{y}-rac{b}{1-y}=0\Rightarrow y=rac{a}{a+b}$$

$$f''ig(rac{a}{a+b}ig) = -rac{a}{(rac{a}{a+b})^2} - rac{b}{1-(rac{a}{a+b})^2} < 0$$

$$rac{p_{data}}{p_{data} + p_G}$$

$$egin{split} V(G,D) &= \int_x p_{data}(x) \log D(x) + p_G(x) \log (1-D(x)) \, \mathrm{d}x \ &\leq \int_x \max_y p_{data}(x) \log y + p_G(x) \log (1-y) \, \mathrm{d}x. \end{split}$$

• 最优生成器的推导

$$D_G^* = rac{p_{data}}{p_{data} + p_G} = rac{1}{2}.$$

自 P_data 和 P_G 的概率都为 1/2。基于这一观点,GAN 作者证明了 G 就是极小极大博弈的解。 该定理如下

「当且仅当 P_G=P_data,训练标准 C(G)=maxV(G,D) 的全局最小点可以达到。」

• 最优生成器的反向推导

$$V(G,D_G^*) = \int_x p_{data}(x) \log rac{1}{2} + p_G(x) \log \left(1 - rac{1}{2}
ight) \mathrm{d}x$$

and

$$V(G, D_G^*) = -\log 2 \int_x p_G(x) \, \mathrm{d}x - \log 2 \int_x p_{data}(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = -2 \log 2 = -\log 4.$$

• 最优生成器的正向推导

$$egin{aligned} C(G) &= -\log 2 \int_x p_G(x) + p_{data}(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \ \ + \int_x p_{data}(x) \Big(\log 2 + \log ig(rac{p_{data}(x)}{p_G(x) + p_{data}(x)} ig) ig) \ \ + p_G(x) \Big(\log 2 + \log ig(rac{p_G(x)}{p_G(x) + p_{data}(x)} ig) \Big) \, \mathrm{d}x. \end{aligned}$$

• 最优生成器的正向推导

$$egin{aligned} C(G) &= -\log 4 + \int_x p_{data}(x) \log ig(rac{p_{data}(x)}{(p_G(x) + p_{data}(x))/2}ig) \, \mathrm{d}x \ &+ \int_x p_G(x) \log ig(rac{p_G(x)}{(p_G(x) + p_{data}(x))/2}ig) \, \mathrm{d}x. \end{aligned}$$

$$C(G) = -\log 4 + KLig(p_{data}ig|rac{p_{data}+p_G}{2}ig) + KLig(p_Gig|rac{p_{data}+p_G}{2}ig)$$

• 最优生成器的正向推导

$$\begin{split} \operatorname{JSD}(P \parallel Q) &= \frac{1}{2} D(P \parallel M) + \frac{1}{2} D(Q \parallel M) \\ M &= \frac{1}{2} (P + Q) \end{split}$$

$$C(G) = -\log 4 + 2 \cdot JSDig(p_{data}|p_Gig)$$

- 参数优化过程:
 - 梯度下降的优化过程:

$$\theta_G \leftarrow \theta_G - \eta \, \partial L(G) / \partial \theta_G$$

- 给定 G_0,最大化 V(G_0,D) 以求得 D_0*,即 max[JSD(P_data(x)||P_G0(x)];
- 固定 D_0*, 计算θ_G1 ← θ_G0 –η(∂V(G,D_0*) /∂θ_G) 以求得更新后的 G_1;
- 固定 G_1,最大化 V(G_1,D_0*) 以求得 D_1*,即 max[JSD(P_data(x)||P_G1(x)];
- 固定 D_1*, 计算θ_G2 ← θ_G1 –η(∂V(G,D_0*) /∂θ_G) 以求得更新后的 G_2;

0 0 0

- 实际训练过程:
 - P_data(x) 采样 m 个样本 $\{x^1, x^2, ..., x^m\}$,从生成器 P_G(x) 采样 m 个样本。最大化价值函数 V(G,D) 就可以使用以下表达式近似替代:

Maximize
$$\tilde{V} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} log D(x^i) + \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} log \left(1 - D(\tilde{x}^i)\right)$$

$$\{x^1, x^2, ..., x^m\}$$
 from $P_{data}(x)$
 近样本
 $\{\tilde{x}^1, \tilde{x}^2, ..., \tilde{x}^m\}$ from $P_G(x)$
 负样本
 Minimize $L = -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m log D(x^i) - \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m log \left(1 - D(\tilde{x}^i)\right)$

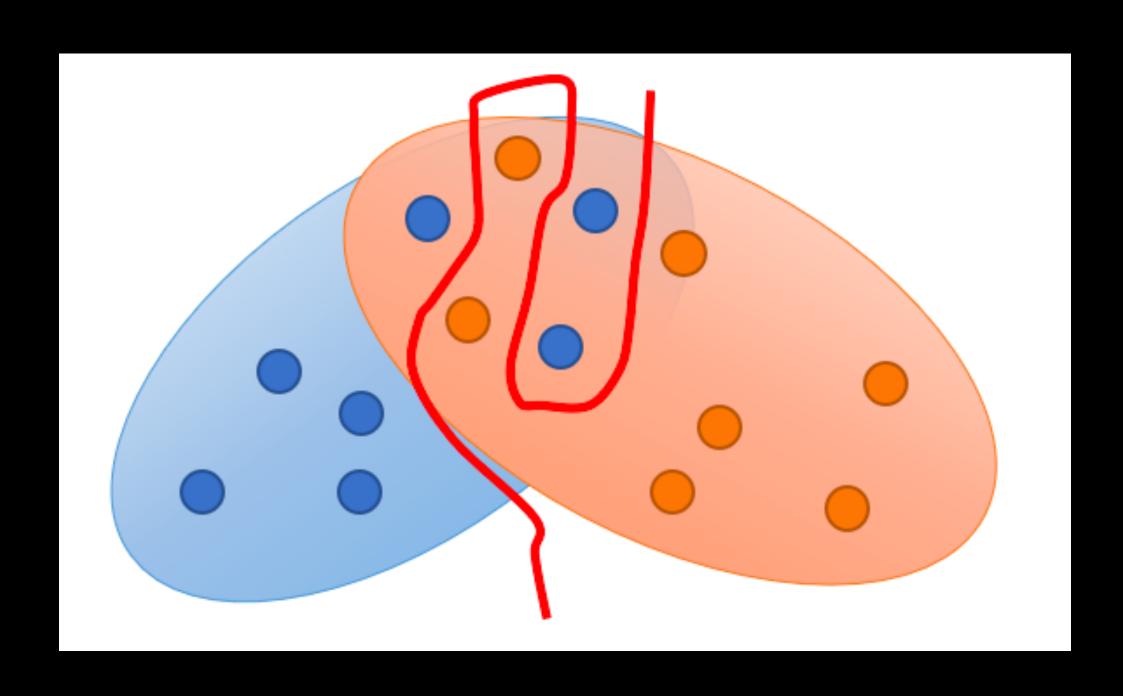
- 鉴别器D学习过程:
 - 从真实数据分布 P_data 抽取 m 个样本
 - 从先验分布 P_prior(z) 抽取 m 个噪声样本
 - 将噪声样本投入 G 而生成数据 $\{\tilde{x}^1, \tilde{x}^2, ..., \tilde{x}^m\}, \tilde{x}^i = G(z^i)$,通过最大化 V 的 近似而更新判别器参数 θ_d ,且判别器参数的更新迭代式为 $\theta_d \leftarrow \theta_d + \eta \nabla \tilde{V}(\theta_d)$

- 生成器G学习过程:
 - 从先验分布 P_prior(z) 抽取 m 个噪声样本
 - 通过极小化 V 而更新生成器参数 θ_g ,即极小化 $\tilde{V} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} log \left(1 D\left(G(z^i)\right)\right)$,且生成器参数的更新迭代式为 $\theta_g \leftarrow \theta_g \eta \nabla \tilde{V}\left(\theta_g\right)$

GAN存在的问题

• 训练不稳定:

$$\max_{D} V(G, D) = -2 \log 2 + 2 \mathbf{JSD}(P_{data}(x)||P_{G}(x)) \log 2 = 0$$



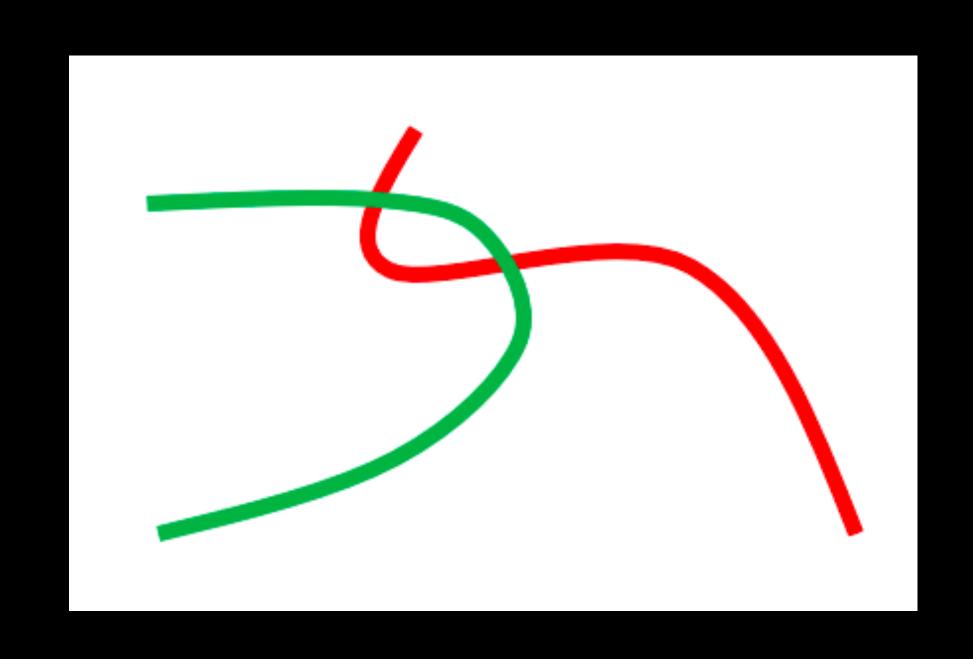
- 传统的正则化方法(regularization 等)
- 减少模型的参数让它变得弱一些

情况一: 过拟合

GAN存在的问题

• 训练不稳定:

$$\max_{D} V(G, D) = -2 \log 2 + 2 \mathbf{JSD}(P_{data}(x)||P_{G}(x)) \log 2 = 0$$



- 给真实数据增加噪声
- ·改进lossfunction,参考wgan

情况二:数据本身

GAN存在的问题

- 模式崩溃:
- 所有的输出都一样!
- 原因可能是由于真实数据在空间中很多地方都有一个较大的概率值,但是我们的生成模型没有直接学习到真实分布的特性。
- 为了保证最小化损失,宁可永远输出一样但是肯定正确的输出,也不尝试其他不同但可能错误的输出。
- 生成器有时可能无法兼顾数据分布的所有内部模式,只会保守地挑选出一个肯定正确的模式。

• 数据集的准备

```
import tensorflow as tf
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.gridspec as gridspec
import os
from tensorflow.examples.tutorials.mnist import input_data

sess = tf.InteractiveSession()

mb_size = 128
Z_dim = 100

mnist = input_data.read_data_sets('../../MNIST_data', one_hot=True)
```

• 变量的声明

Code

```
def weight_var(shape, name):
    return tf.get_variable(name=name, shape=shape, initializer=tf.contrib.layers.xavier_initializer())
def bias_var(shape, name):
    return tf.get_variable(name=name, shape=shape, initializer=tf.constant_initializer(0))
# discriminater net
X = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=[None, 784], name='X')
D_W1 = weight_var([784, 128], 'D_W1')
D_b1 = bias_var([128], 'D_b1')
D_W2 = weight_var([128, 1], 'D_W2')
D_b2 = bias_var([1], 'D_b2')
theta_D = [D_W1, D_W2, D_b1, D_b2]
# generator net
Z = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=[None, 100], name='Z')
G_W1 = weight_var([100, 128], 'G_W1')
G_b1 = bias_var([128], 'G_B1')
G_W2 = weight_var([128, 784], 'G_W2')
G_b2 = bias_var([784], 'G_B2')
theta_G = [G_W1, G_W2, G_b1, G_b2]
```

```
• 模型定义
```

```
def generator(z):
    G_h1 = tf.nn.relu(tf.matmul(z, G_W1) + G_b1)
    G_{\log_prob} = f_{\max}(G_h1, G_W2) + G_b2
    G_prob = tf.nn.sigmoid(G_log_prob)
    return G_prob
def discriminator(x):
    D_h1 = tf.nn.relu(tf.matmul(x, D_W1) + D_b1)
    D_logit = tf.matmul(D_h1, D_W2) + D_b2
    D_prob = tf.nn.sigmoid(D_logit)
    return D_prob, D_logit
G_sample = generator(Z)
D_real, D_logit_real = discriminator(X)
D fake. D logit fake = discriminator(G sample)
```

```
D_loss = -tf.reduce_mean(tf.log(D_real) + tf.log(1. - D_fake))
G_loss = -tf.reduce_mean(tf.log(D_fake))
```

• 损失函数的定义

OR

优化

```
D_optimizer = tf.train.AdamOptimizer().minimize(D_loss, var_list=theta_D)
G_optimizer = tf.train.AdamOptimizer().minimize(G_loss, var_list=theta_G)
```

• 训练

Code

```
def sample_Z(m, n):
    '''Uniform prior for G(Z)'''
    return np.random.uniform(-1., 1., size=[m, n])
sess.run(tf.global_variables_initializer())
for it in range(1000000):
  X_mb, _ = mnist.train.next_batch(mb_size)
   _, D_loss_curr = sess.run([D_optimizer, D_loss], feed_dict={
                              X: X_mb, Z: sample_Z(mb_size, Z_dim)})
    _, G_loss_curr = sess.run([G_optimizer, G_loss], feed_dict={
                              Z: sample_Z(mb_size, Z_dim)})
    if it % 1000 == 0:
        print('Iter: {}'.format(it))
        print('D loss: {:.4}'.format(D_loss_curr))
        print('G_loss: {:.4}'.format(G_loss_curr))
        print()
```