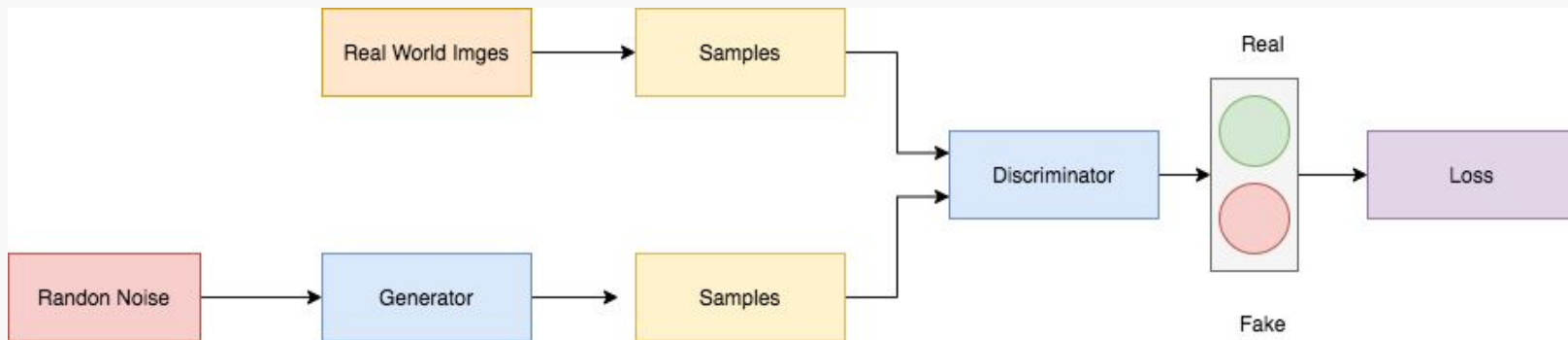

Generative Adversarial Networks and Image Generation

Farid Jamshid, Noah Robertson

What is a GAN?

- Game-Theoretic framework
- generator tries to produce data while a discriminator tries to differentiate the generated data from real data
- The overall goal of the modeling is for the generator to learn to create data indistinguishable from real data



Math

Generator

$$G : \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$$

Discriminator

$$D : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow [0, 1].$$

Objective

$$\min_G \max_D V(D, G) = \mathbb{E}_{x \sim p_{\text{data}}} [\log D(x)] + \mathbb{E}_{z \sim p_z} [\log(1 - D(G(z)))].$$

Math

Non-Saturating Generator Loss

$$\mathcal{L}_G = -\mathbb{E}_z[\log D(G(z))]$$

Discriminator Loss

$$\mathcal{L}_D = -\mathbb{E}_x[\log D(x)] - \mathbb{E}_z[\log(1 - D(G(z)))]$$

Why Non-Saturating Generator Loss?

Originally supposed to minimize

$$\mathbb{E}_{z \sim p_z} [\log(1 - D(G(z)))]$$

But initial generation leads to near 0 score

$$D(G(z)) \approx 0.$$

Leads to non-existent gradient

$$\log(1 - D(G(z))) \approx \log(1 - 0) = \log(1) = 0.$$

So instead of minimizing

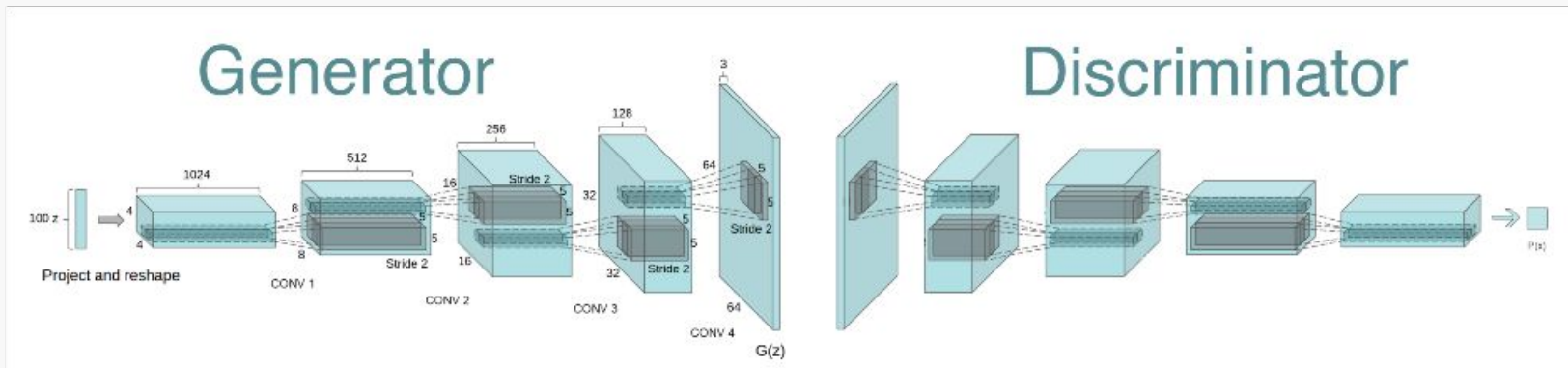
$$\log(1 - D(G(z))),$$

We maximize

$$\log(D(G(z))).$$

What is a DCGAN?

- Deep Convolutional GANs
- Discriminators work like regular deep convolutional neural networks
- Generators work in reverse – use feature maps to create images from noise



ConvTranspose2d

- Function parameters:
(in_channels, out_channels, kernel_size, stride, padding)
- ConvTranspose2d uses stride + kernel based learning to learn patterns such as edges, textures and shapes
- Other than the first layer ConvTranspose2d follows a 4,2,1 pattern for kernel, stride, padding to double the spatial resolution at each layer: 2x2 - 4x4 - 8x8 - 16x16 ect

Example of geometry:

$$2 \times 2: \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \text{ becomes } 4 \times 4: \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c & 0 & d & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

BatchNorm2d

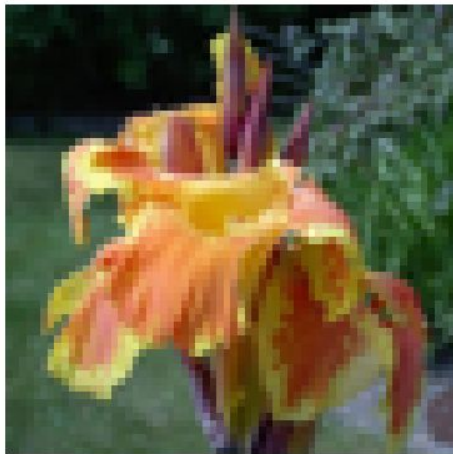
- BatchNorm2d normalizes activations ensuring stabilization. It calculates the mean and variance then uses the following formula to calculate the norm:

$$\hat{x} = \frac{x - \mu}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 + \epsilon}} \quad \text{then is used for} \quad y = \gamma \hat{x} + \beta$$

- GAN is famously unstable, BatchNorm2d helps to solve this problem by keeping activations well scaled and stabilizing gradients
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Closing Statements

Real Flower



Generated Flower

