

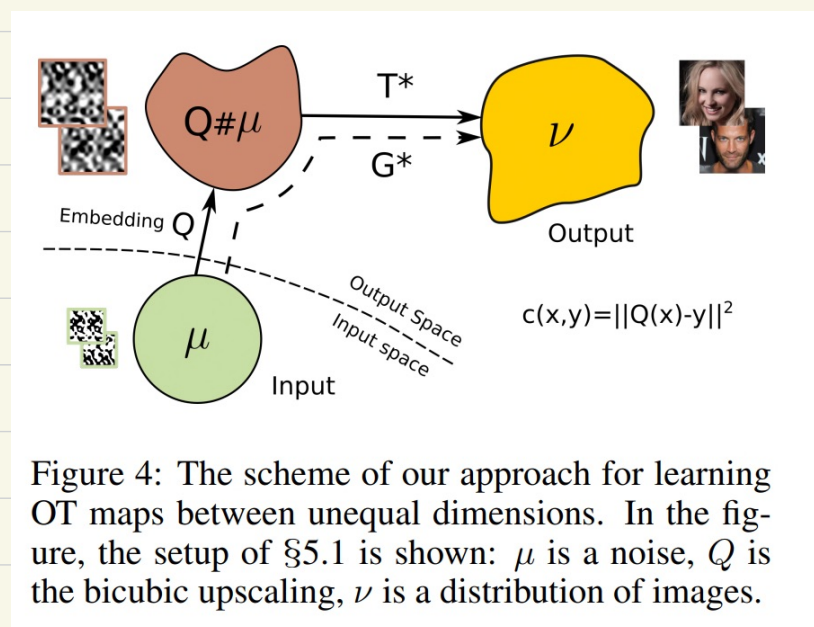
- 1. Generative Modeling with Optimal Transport Maps.

Do Neural OT Solvers Work?

pg 4: Recent evaluation of continuous OT methods for  $W_2$  (Korotin et al., 2021b) reveals

their crucial limitations, which negatively affect their scalability, such as poor expressiveness of ICNN

architectures or bias due to regularization.



Do Neural OT Solvers Work?

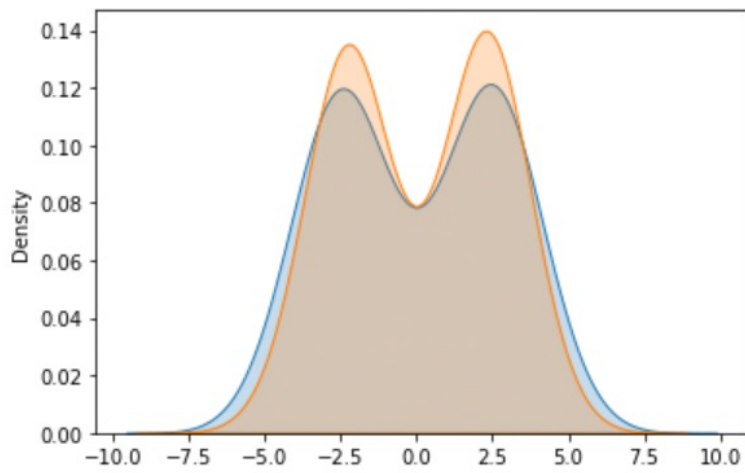
- (Korotin et al., 2021b)

**Limitations.** We rely on ICNN gradients as  $W_2$  optimal transport maps to generate pairs of benchmark measures. It is unclear whether analogous constructions can be used for other costs such as  $W_1$ . We also limit our benchmark pairs to be absolutely continuous measures while limiting the ground truth transport maps to be **gradients of ICNNs, which may not have enough representational power.** While we reveal a discrepancy between performance in OT-related tasks and performance in generative modeling, in-depth study is needed to answer questions such as what exact dissimilarity metric [QC] implies that explains its generative performance while poorly approximating  $W_2$ .

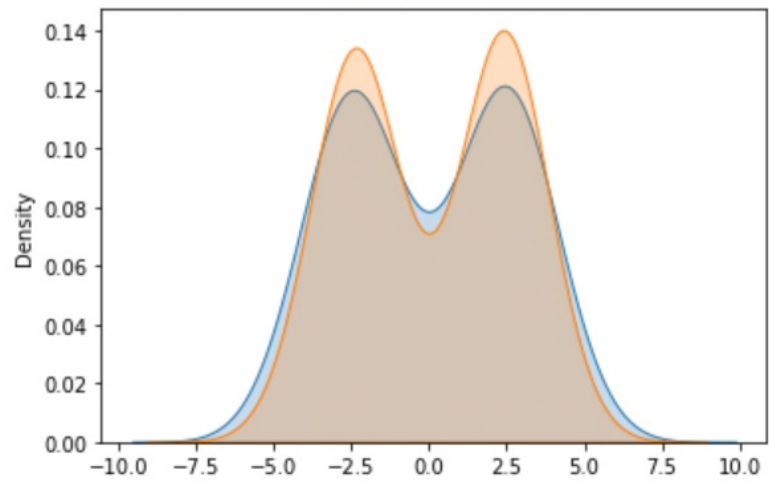
- Wasserstein-2 Generative Networks:

- Fully-connected ICNNs satisfy universal approximation property (Chen et al (2018)).

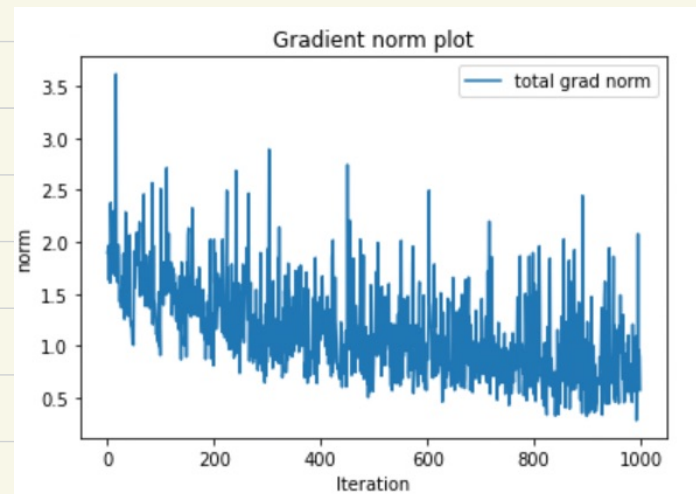
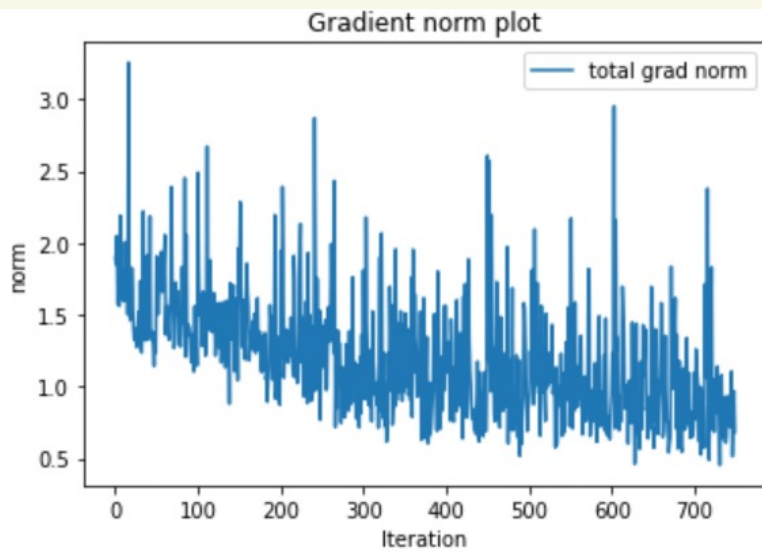
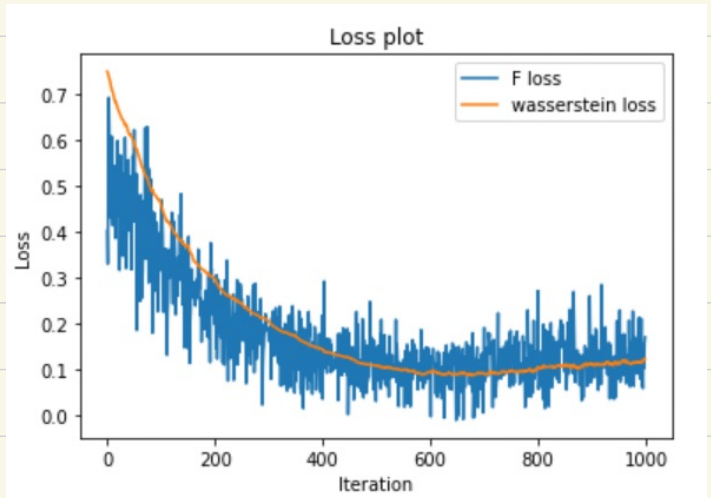
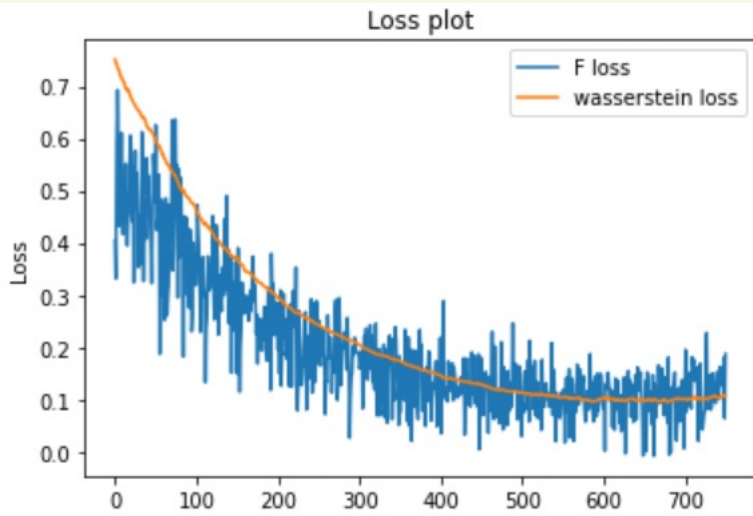
modify ICNN structure. (not divided by size).



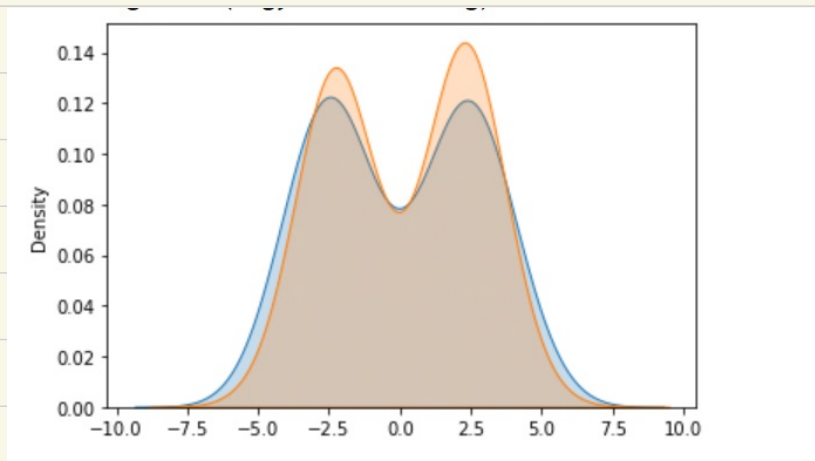
0.08065771



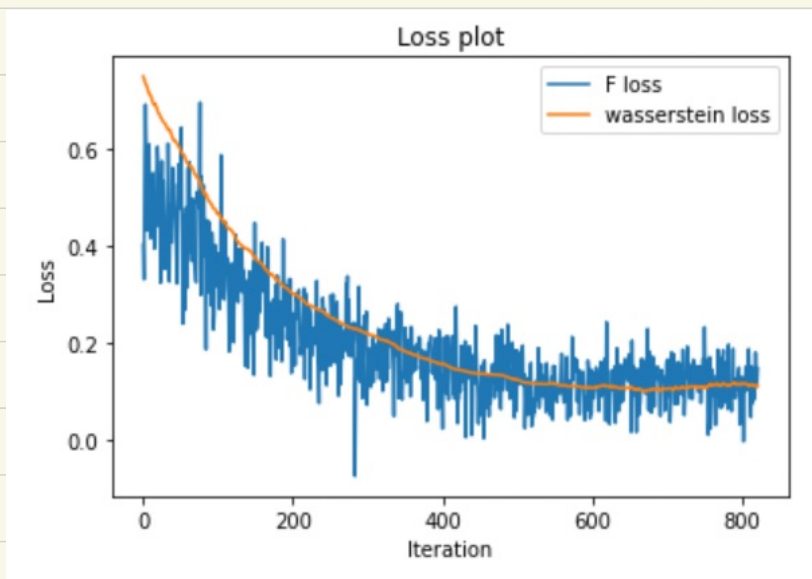
0.07819152



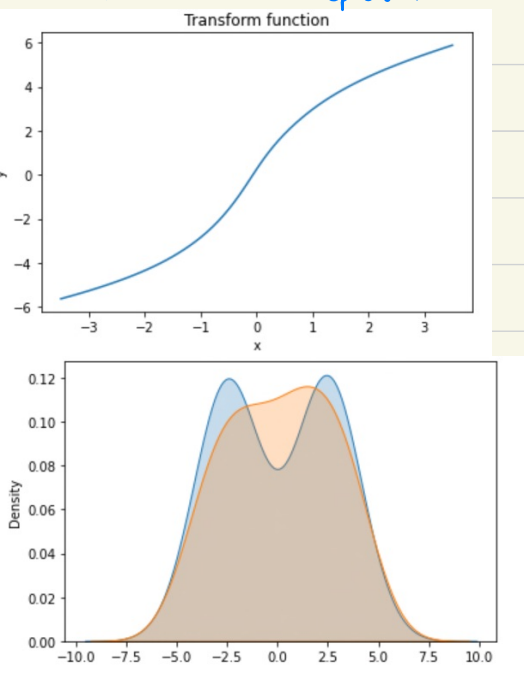
Moving average. average over 50,  $\text{pat} = 5$ .



0.117066994

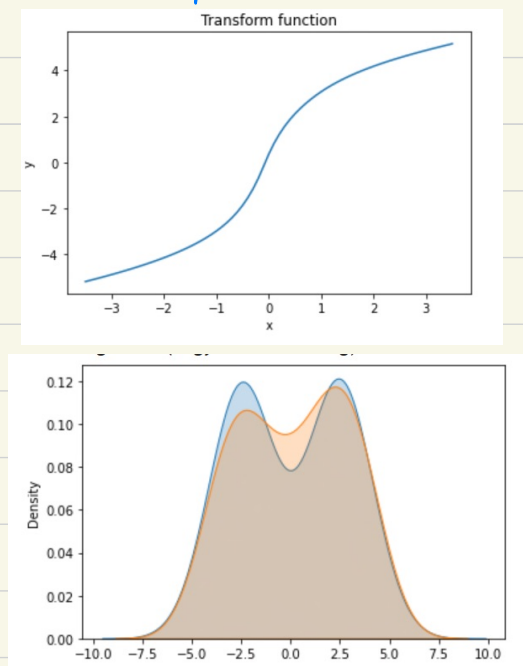


Residual NN. epoch 10.



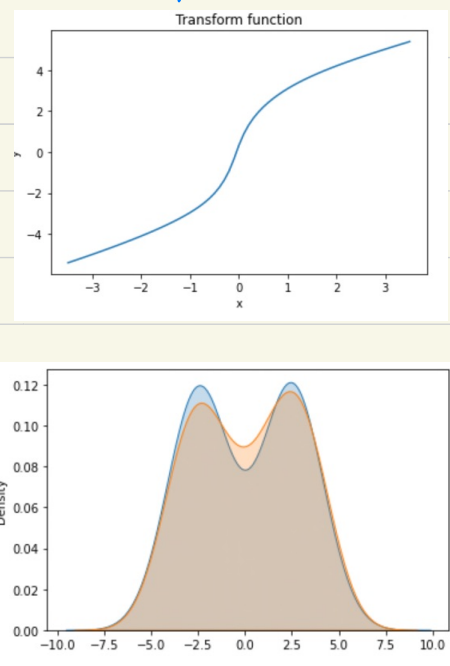
0.21047515

epoch 20.

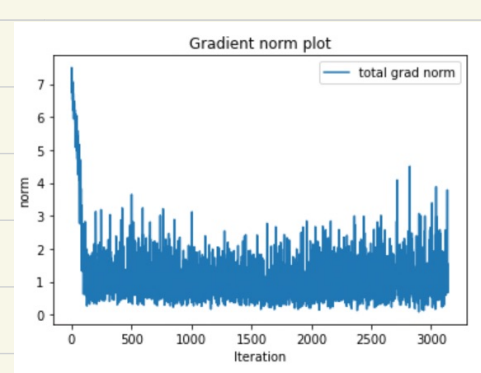
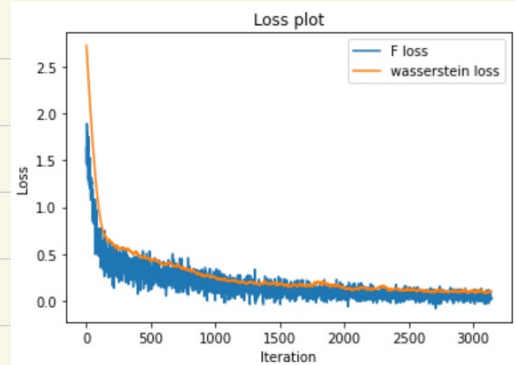
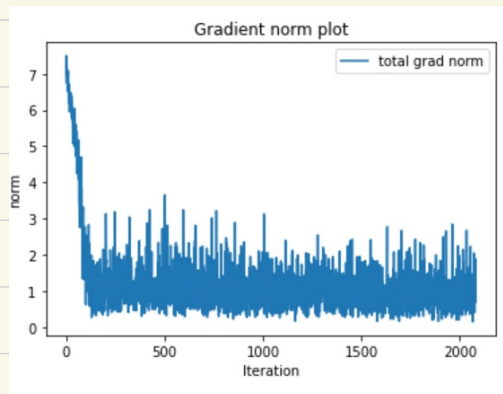
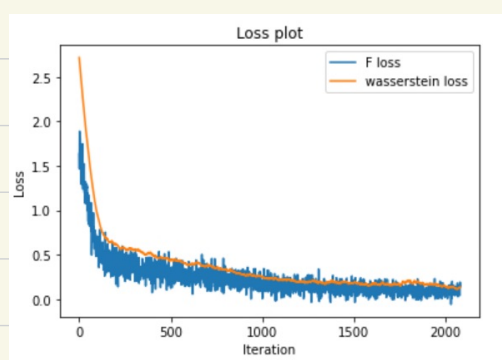
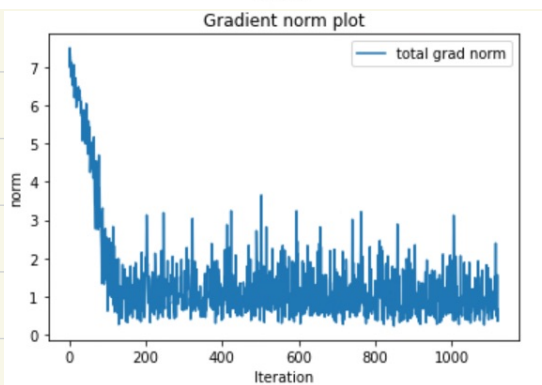
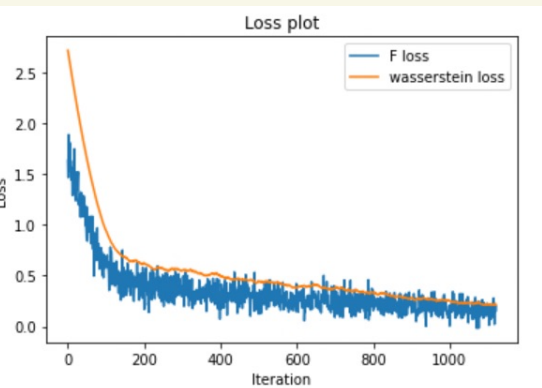


0.107249424

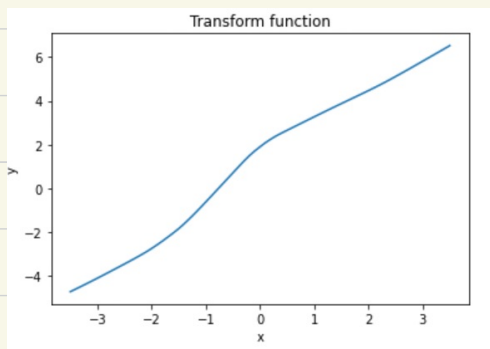
epoch 30.



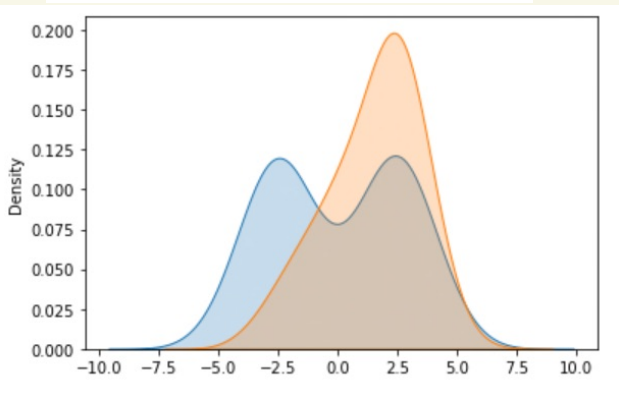
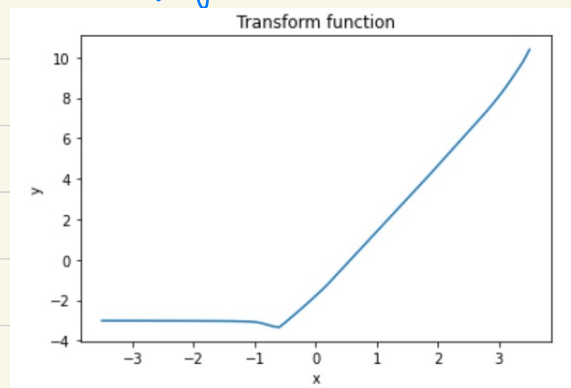
0.0588501



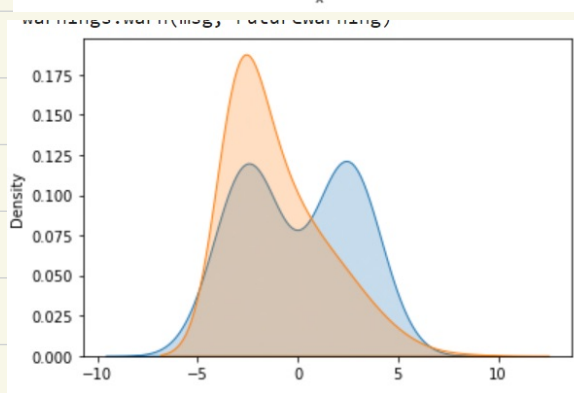
1CNN no constraint.



fully connected NN.



3.2585974



2.3537605

