

# Generative Models

Michał Stypułkowski

Wrocław, October 2019

# Organizational matters

Email: [michal.stypulkowski@tooploox.com](mailto:michal.stypulkowski@tooploox.com)

Presence is mandatory. 4 absences are allowed.

You will work in pairs both on presentation and code. Main goal will be to reproduce model from the chosen paper.



# What will you learn?

- Read and understand scientific publications
- Ability to transfer theoretical idea into code
- PyTorch
- Public presentation of your results



# Generative models - what are they?

There are two main types of models in Machine Learning:

- **discriminative** - model of the conditional probability of the target  $Y$ , given an observation  $x$  -  $\mathbb{P}(Y|X = x)$
- **generative** - model of the conditional probability of the observable  $X$ , given a target  $y$  -  $\mathbb{P}(X|Y = y)$

Cat



Not cat



# Generative models - why do we need them?



# Generative models - why do we need them?

*What I cannot create, I do not understand.*

- Richard Feynman

... and they are fun :)



# Generating new images



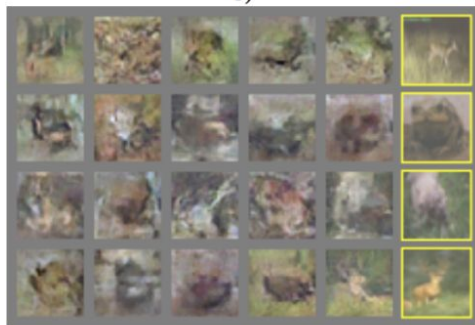
a)



b)



c)



d)

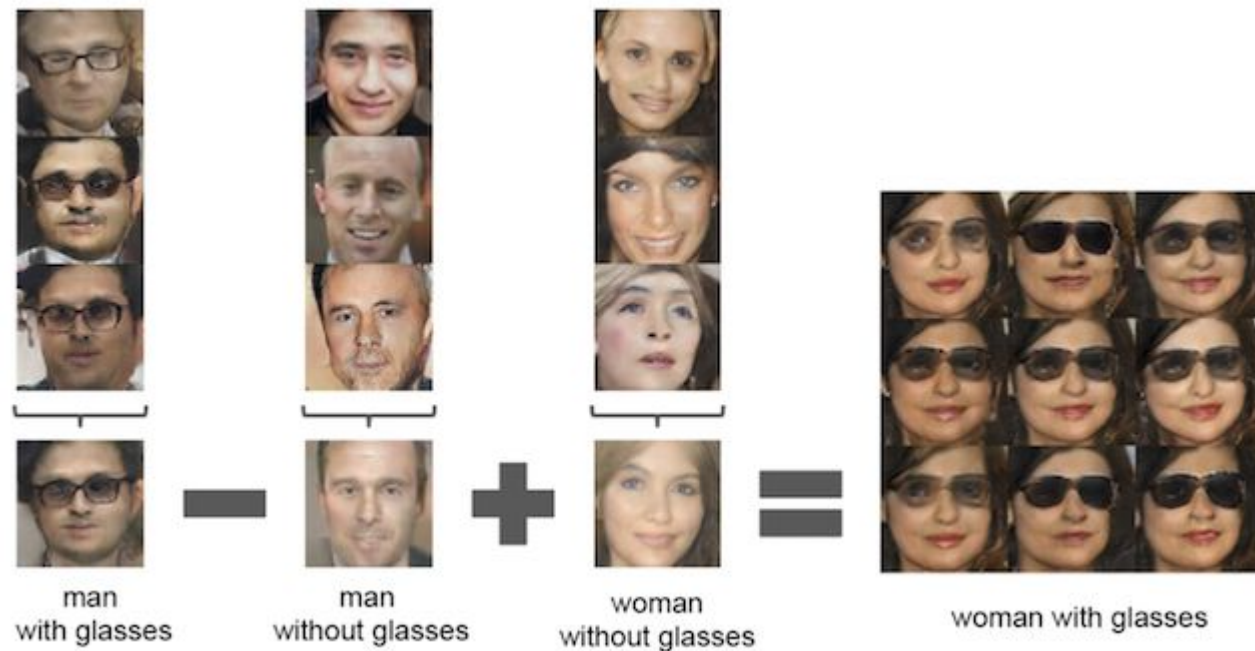
# Generating new images



Radford A., Metz L. et al., *Unsupervised Representation Learning with Deep Convolutional Generative Adversarial Networks*, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1511.06434>



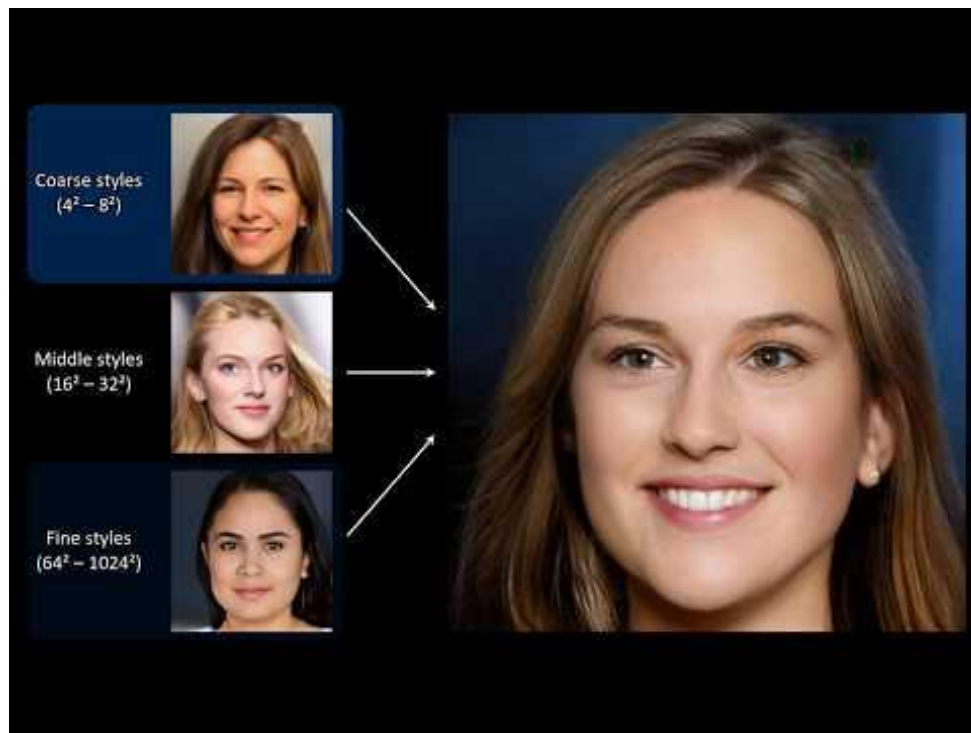
# Vector arithmetic for generated samples



# High resolution samples



# High resolution samples



Karras T. et al., *A Style-Based Generator Architecture for Generative Adversarial Networks*, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1812.04948>

# Cartoon Characters



(a)

(b)



(c)

(d)



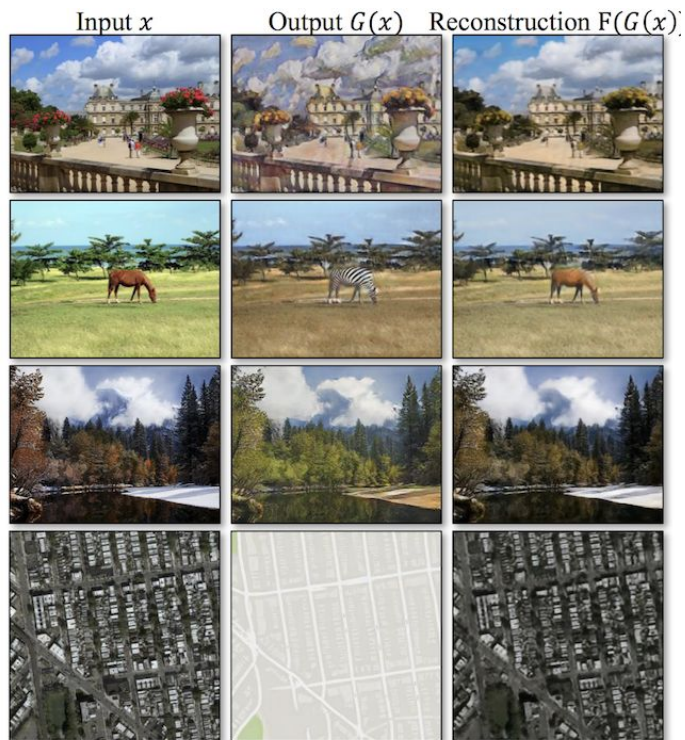
# Change of daytime



# Sketches to photographs



# Pictures translation



Zhu J., Park T. et al. *Unpaired Image-to-Image Translation using Cycle-Consistent Adversarial Networks*, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1703.10593>

# Text to image synthesis

this small bird has a pink breast and crown, and black primaries and secondaries.



this magnificent fellow is almost all black with a red crest, and white cheek patch.



the flower has petals that are bright pinkish purple with white stigma



this white and yellow flower have thin white petals and a round yellow stamen



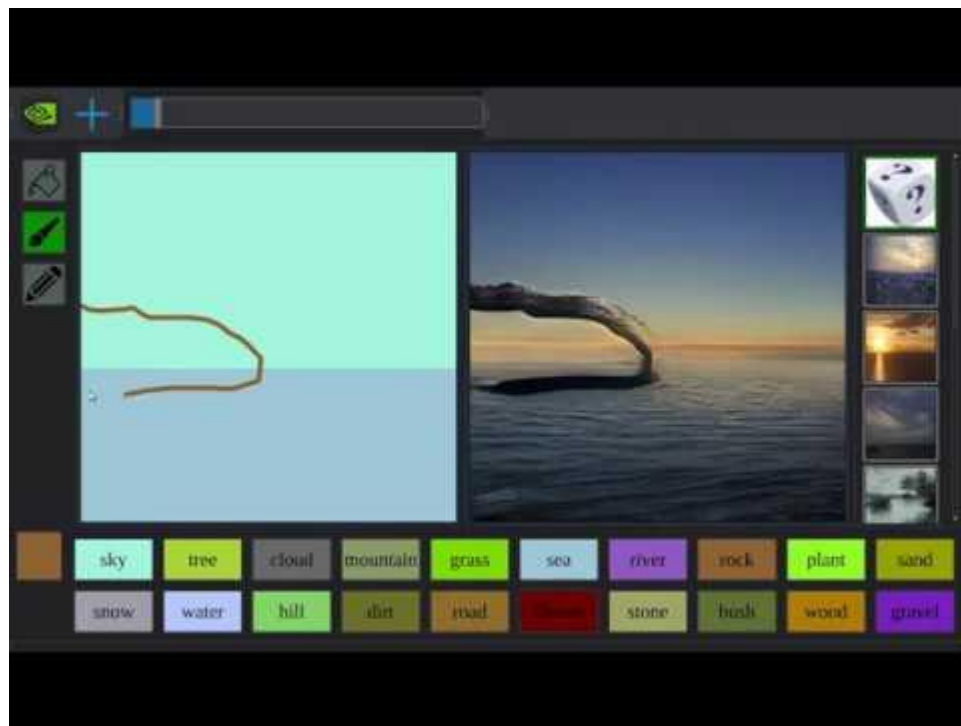


# High-resolution Image Synthesis



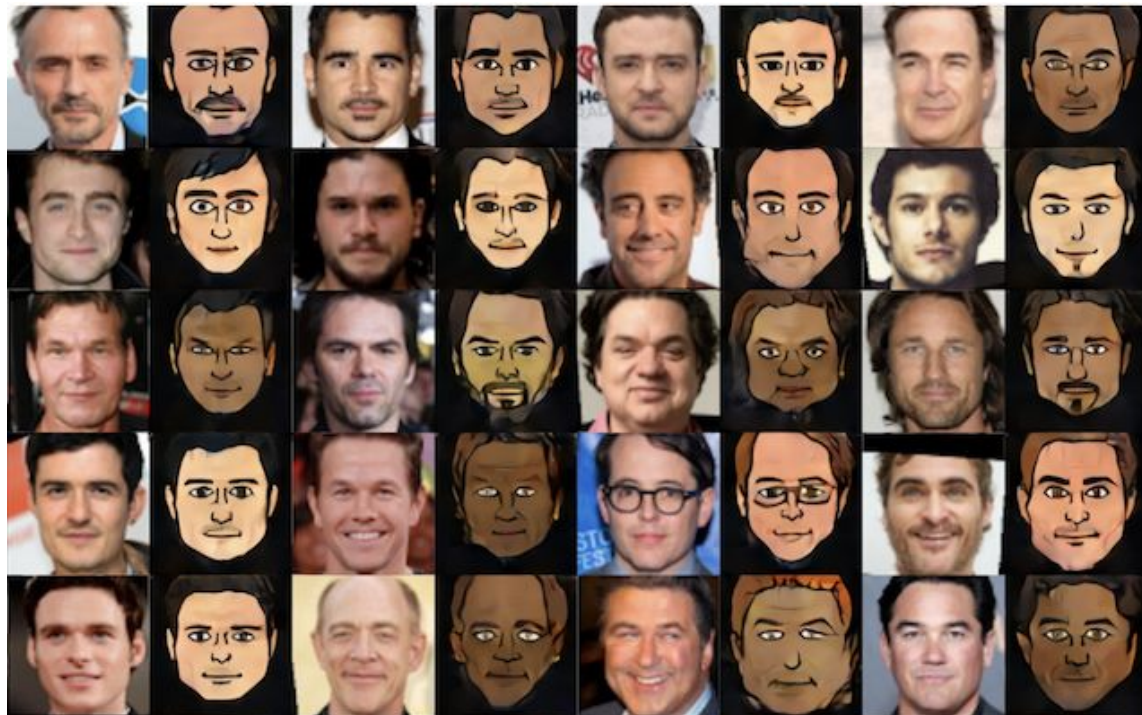
Wang T. et al. *High-Resolution Image Synthesis and Semantic Manipulation with Conditional GANs*, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1711.11585>

# GauGAN



Park T. et al. *Semantic Image Synthesis with Spatially-Adaptive Normalization*, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1903.07291>

# Photos to Emojis



Taigman Y. et al. *Unsupervised Cross-Domain Image Generation*, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1611.02200>

# Photo de-raining



(a)



(b)



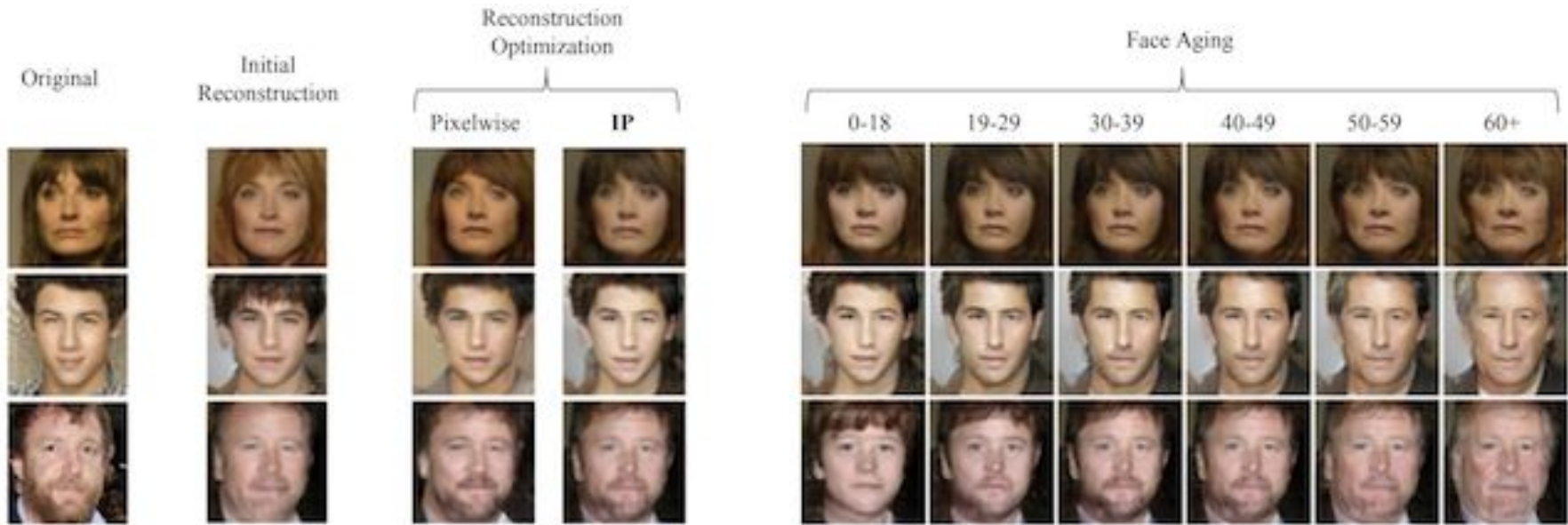
(c)



(d)

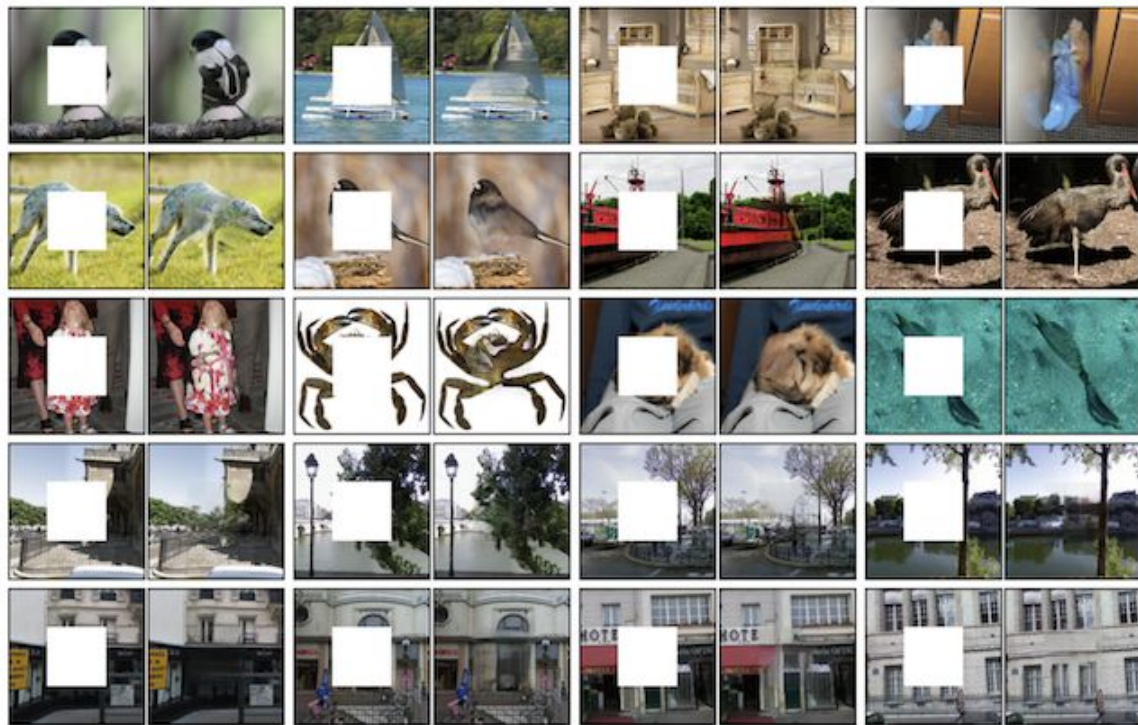
Zhang H. et al. *Image De-raining Using a Conditional Generative Adversarial Network*, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1701.05957>

# Face aging





# Image inpainting



Pathak D. et al. *Context Encoders: Feature Learning by Inpainting*, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1604.07379>

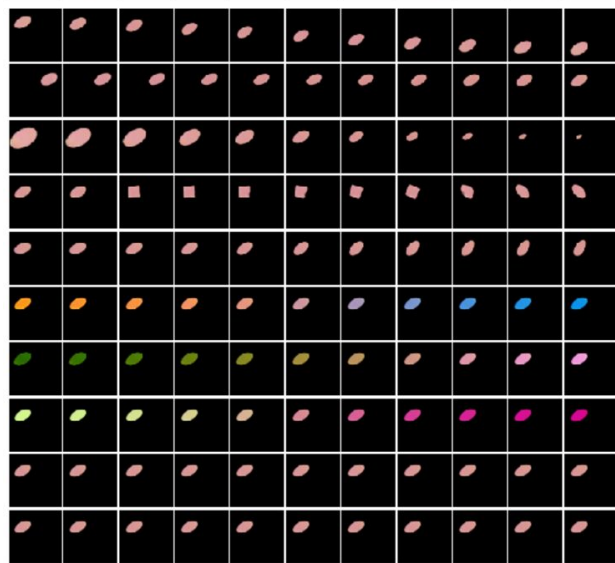
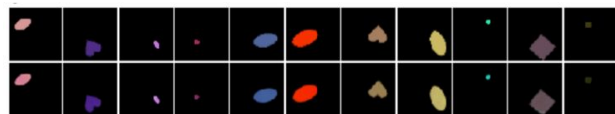
# Speech synthesis

<https://nv-adlr.github.io/WaveGlow>

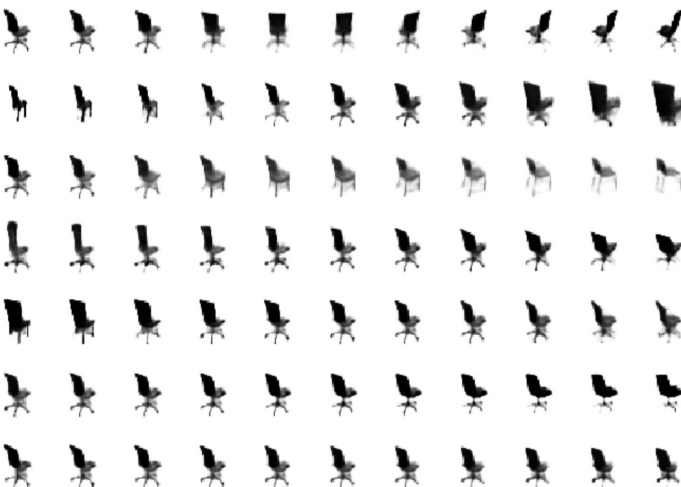
Karras T. et al. *Progressive Growing of GANs for Improved Quality, Stability, and Variation*, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1710.10196>



# Features disentanglement



-3 ← Single latent traversals → +3



← Single-latent traversals →

Burgess C. et al. *Understanding disentangling in  $\beta$ -VAE*, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1804.03599>



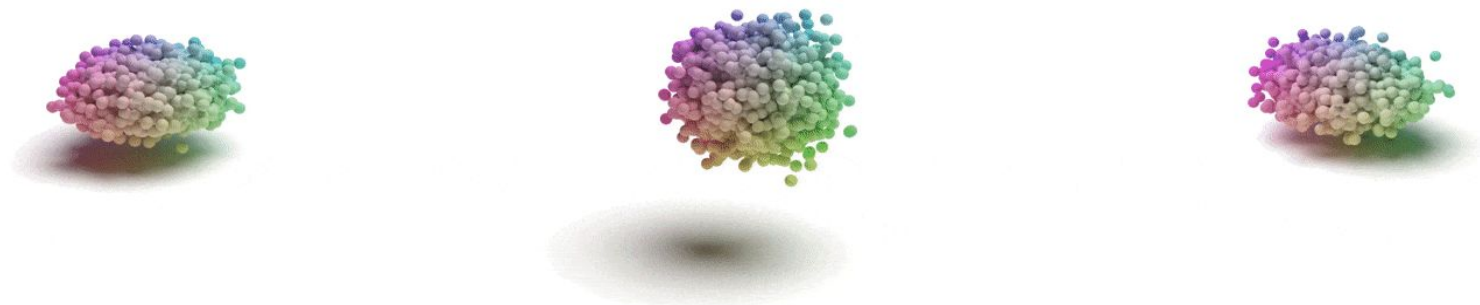
# Point clouds generation

## Our Synthesized 3D Shapes



In this work, we build a model to generate 3D shapes from latent vectors.

# Flows for point cloud generation



# Interpolation between objects



# Types of generative models

## 1. Classic

- Gaussian mixture model
- Hidden Markov model
- Naive Bayes

## 2. Deep

- Boltzmann machine
- Autoregressive models (Pixel CNN/RNN)
- Variational autoencoders (VAEs)
- Generative adversarial networks (GANs)
- Flow-based models



# Naive Generation

Simplest generative model for ham or spam messages.

Given the dataset containing *ham* or *spam* SMS we are able to learn conditional distributions  $\mathbb{P}(\textit{word}|\textit{target})$  by counting occurrences of *word* in *target*-type SMS.

We can generate new text given desired target.

What is wrong with this approach?



# References

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Generative\\_model](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Generative_model)

<https://openai.com/blog/generative-models/>



# What's next?

Date	Topic
08.10.2019	Intro
15.10.2019	Logistic Regression + NN
22.10.2019	PyTorch

Bring your laptops on 22.10.2019 (I'll let you know earlier if there is any computer room available).

Students' first presentation is planned on 05.11.2019.

