Deep Generative Models

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Which face is real?

A

B

C

Supervised vs unsupervised learning

Supervised Learning

Data: (x, y)
x is data, y is label

Goal: Learn function to map
$$x \rightarrow y$$

Examples: Classification, regression, object detection, semantic segmentation, etc.

Unsupervised Learning

Data: x
x is data, no labels!

Goal: Learn some *hidden* or *underlying structure* of the data

Examples: Clustering, feature or dimensionality reduction, etc.

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Supervised vs unsupervised learning

Supervised Learning

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x is data, no labels!

Goal: Learn the *hidden* or *underlying structure* of the data

Examples: Clustering, feature or dimensionality reduction, etc.

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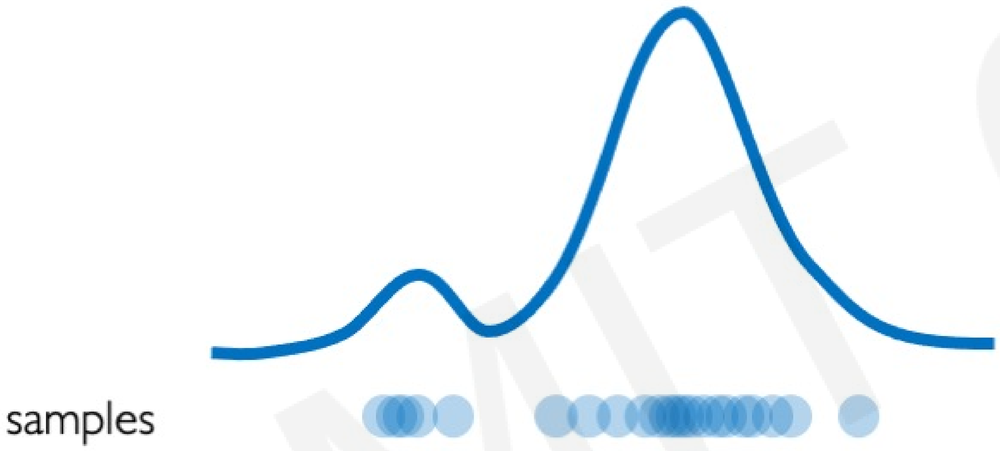
Generative modeling

Goal: Take as input training samples from some distribution and learn a model that represents that distribution

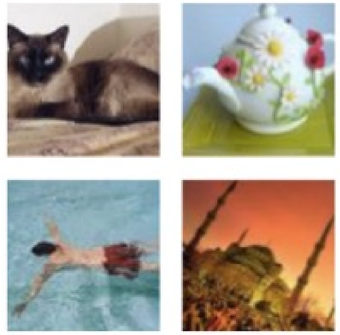
Density Estimation



Sample Generation

Input samples

Training data $\sim P_{data}(x)$



Generated samples

Generated $\sim P_{model}(x)$

How can we learn $P_{model}(x)$ similar to $P_{data}(x)$?

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Why generative models? Debiasing

Capable of uncovering **underlying features** in a dataset

VS

Homogeneous skin color, pose

Diverse skin color, pose, illumination

How can we use this information to create fair and representative datasets?

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Why generative models? Outlier detection

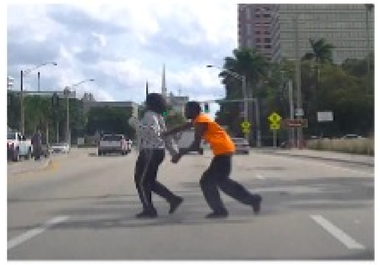
- **Problem:** How can we detect when we encounter something new or rare?
- **Strategy:** Leverage generative models, detect outliers in the distribution
- Use outliers during training to improve even more!

95% of Driving Data:
(1) sunny, (2) highway, (3) straight road

Detect outliers to avoid unpredictable behavior when training

Edge Cases

Harsh Weather



Pedestrians

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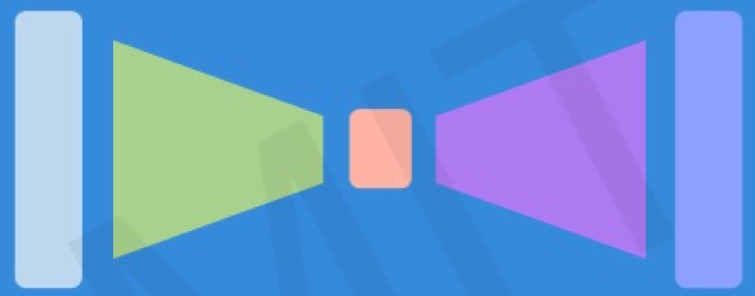
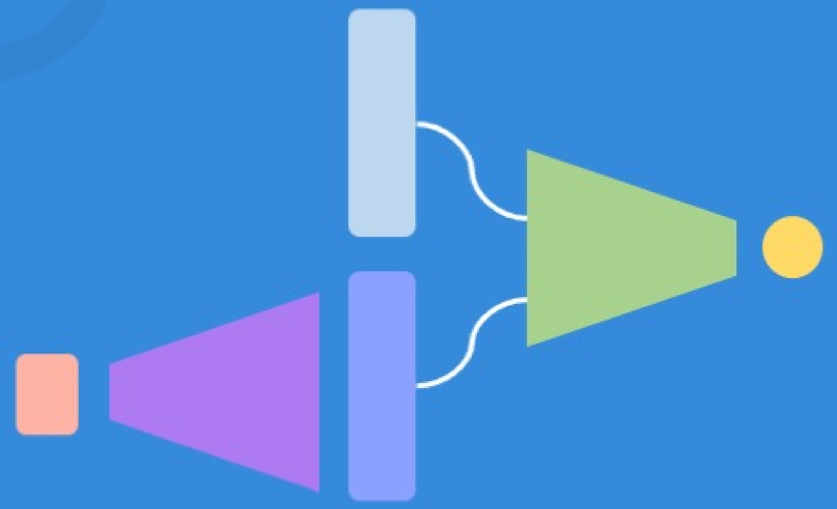
Latent variable models

Autoencoders and Variational Autoencoders (VAEs)



Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)



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What is a latent variable?

Myth of the Cave

What is a latent variable?

Can we learn the **true explanatory factors**, e.g. latent variables, from only observed data?

Autoencoders

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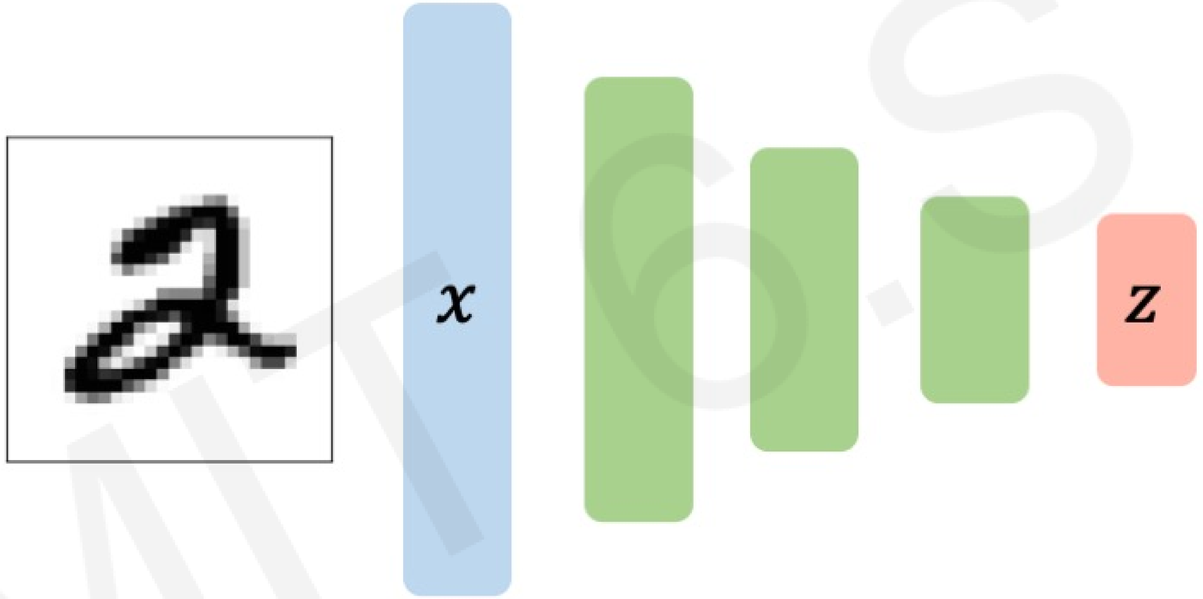
Autoencoders: background

Unsupervised approach for learning a **lower-dimensional** feature representation from unlabeled training data



Why do we care about a low-dimensional z?

"Encoder" learns mapping from the data, x, to a low-dimensional latent space, z

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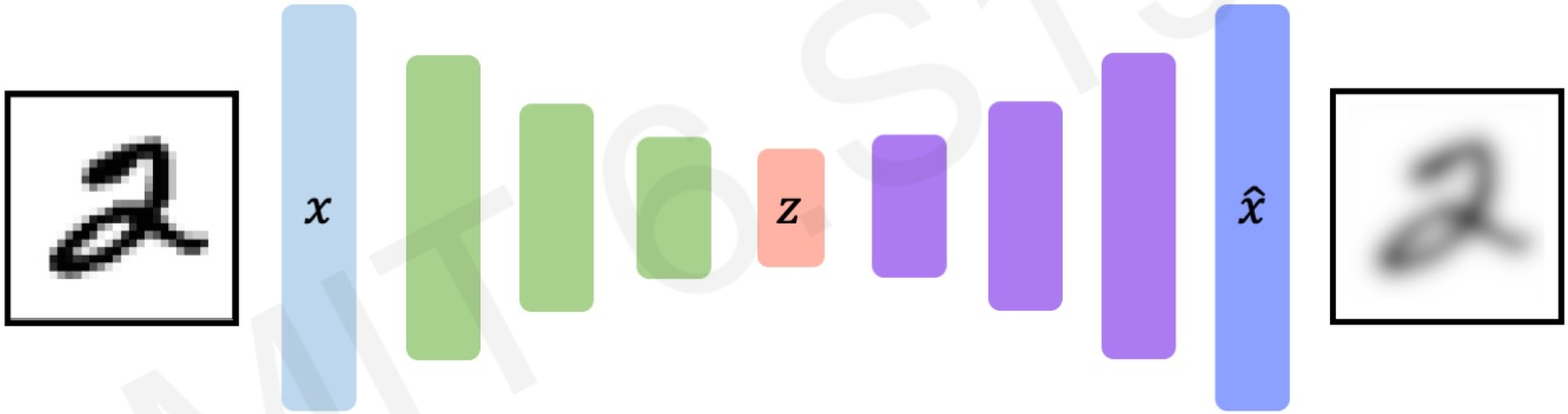
Autoencoders: background

How can we learn this latent space?
Train the model to use these features to **reconstruct the original data**



"Decoder" learns mapping back from latent space, z,
to a reconstructed observation, $\hat{x}$

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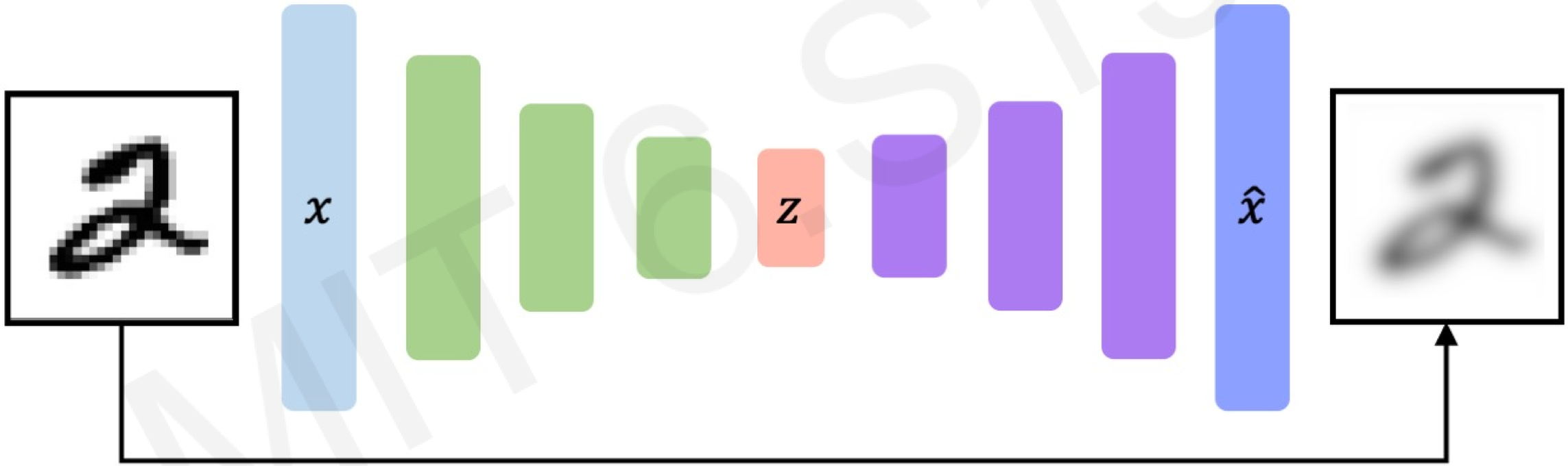
Autoencoders: background

How can we learn this latent space?

Train the model to use these features to **reconstruct the original data**



$$\mathcal{L}(x, \hat{x}) = \|x - \hat{x}\|^2$$

Loss function doesn't use any labels!!

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Autoencoders: background

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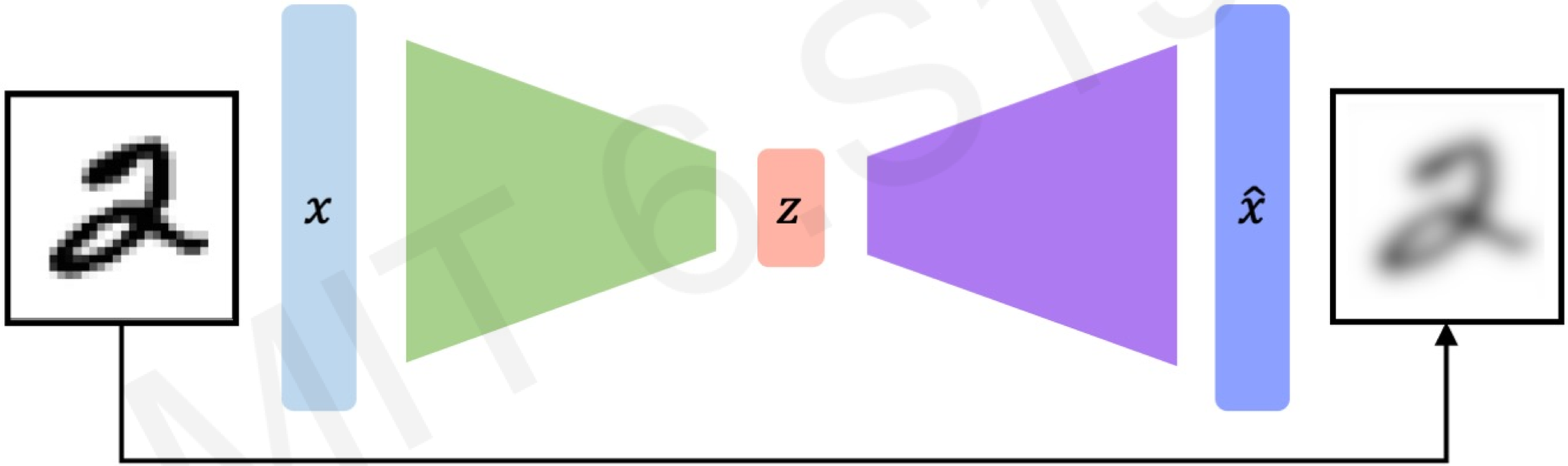
Train the model to use these features to **reconstruct the original data**



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Dimensionality of latent space → reconstruction quality

Autoencoding is a form of compression!
Smaller latent space will force a larger training bottleneck

2D latent space

5D latent space

Ground Truth

Autoencoders for representation learning

Bottleneck hidden layer forces network to learn a compressed latent representation

Reconstruction loss forces the latent representation to capture (or encode) as much "information" about the data as possible

Autoencoding = **Auto**matically **encoding** data

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Variational Autoencoders (VAEs)

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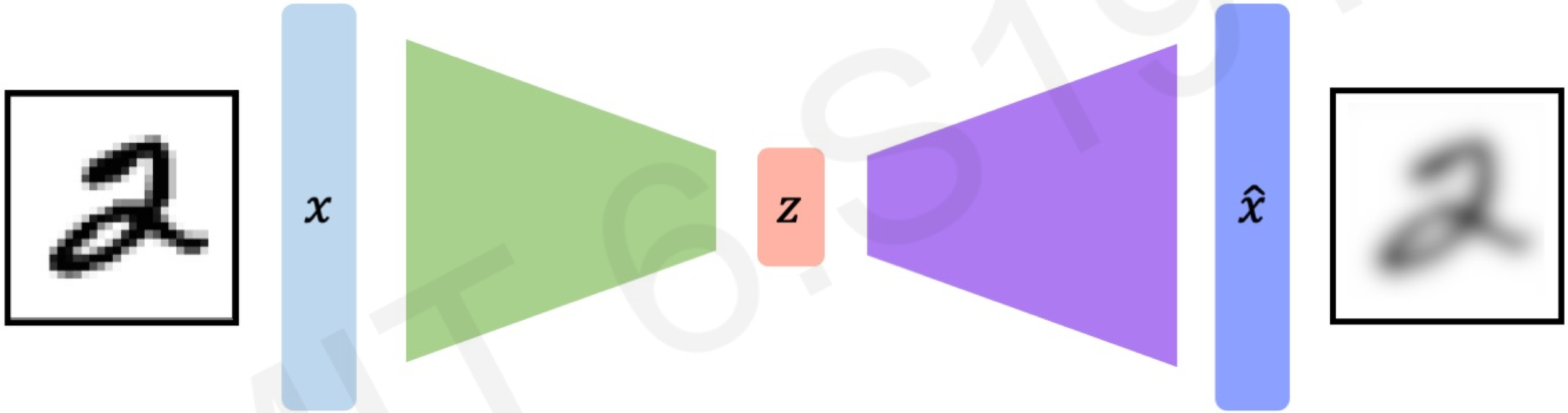
Traditional autoencoders



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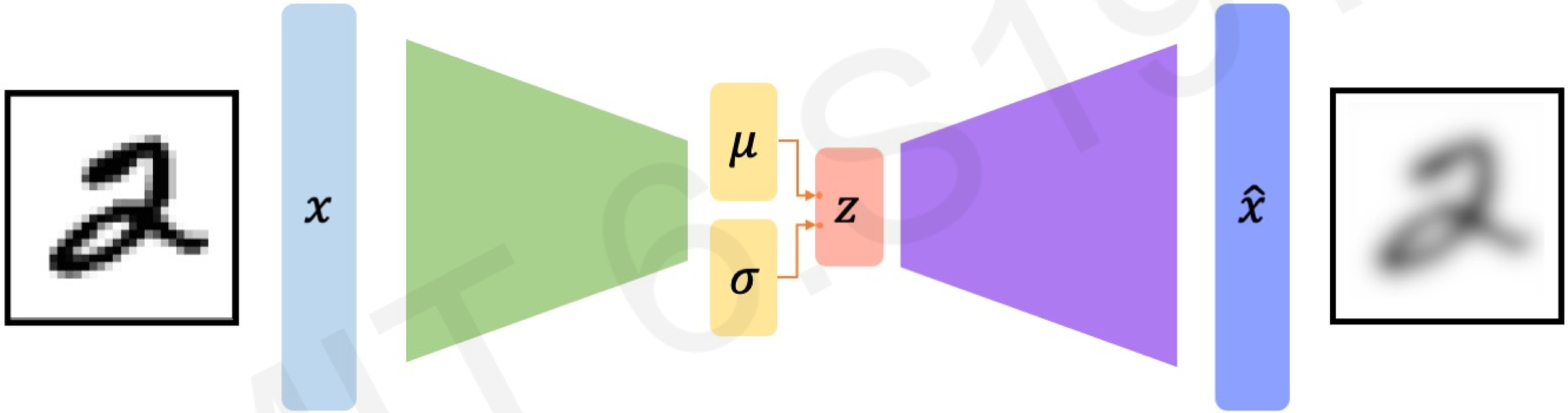
VAEs: key difference with traditional autoencoder



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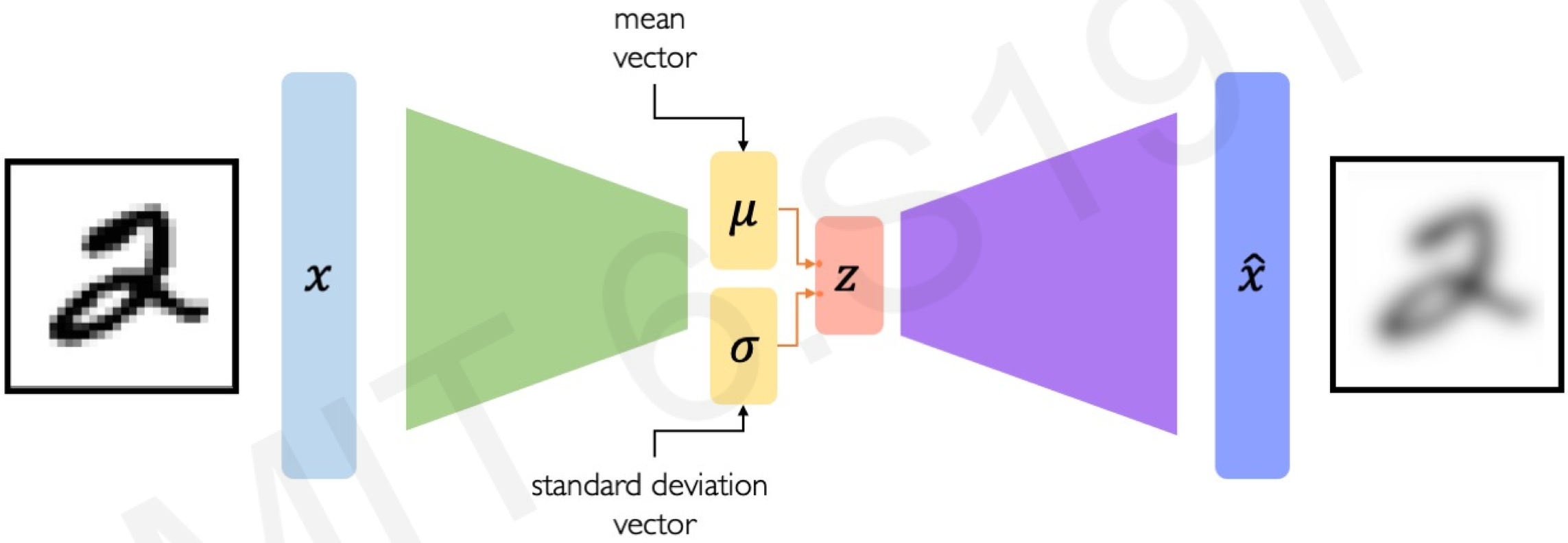
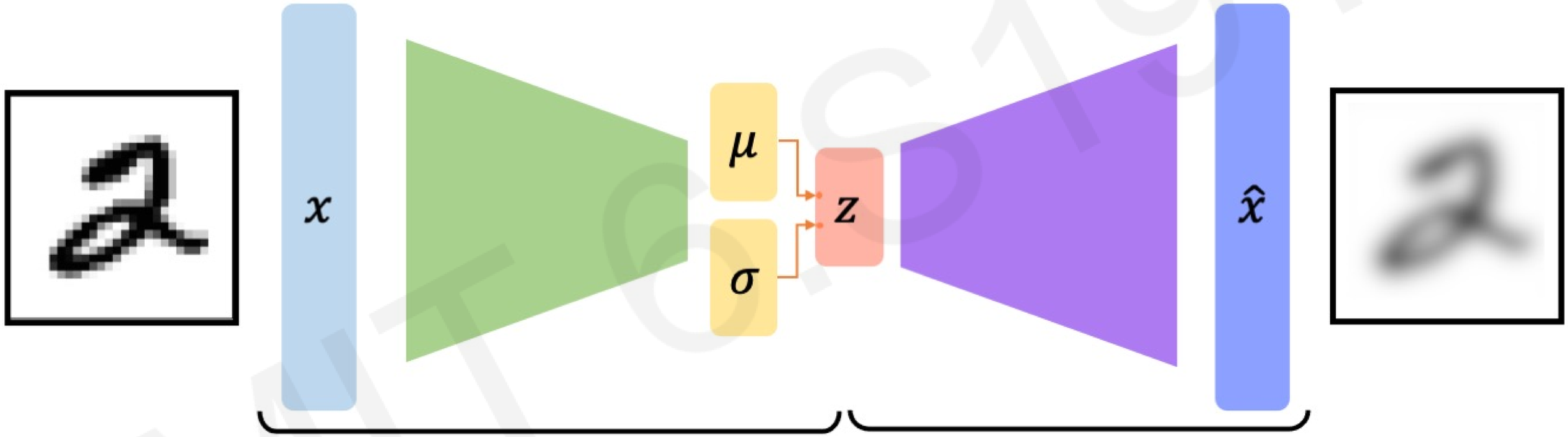


Variational autoencoders are a probabilistic twist on autoencoders!

Sample from the mean and standard deviation to compute latent sample

VAE optimization



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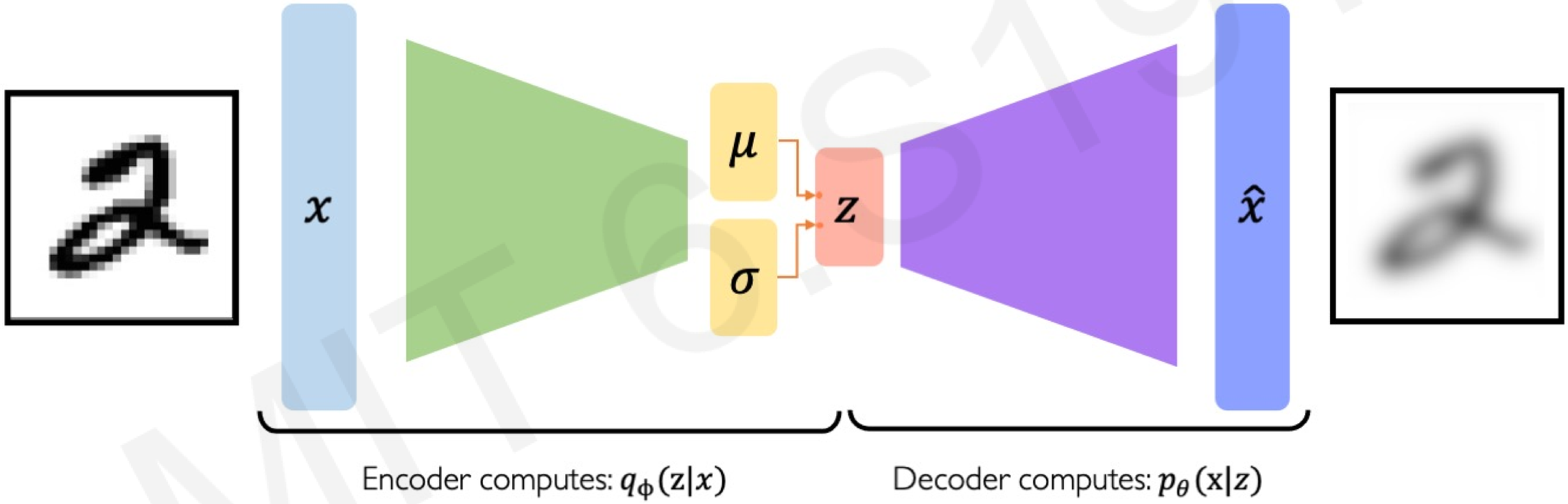
VAE optimization



$$\mathcal{L}(\phi, \theta, x) = \text{(reconstruction loss)} + \text{(regularization term)}$$

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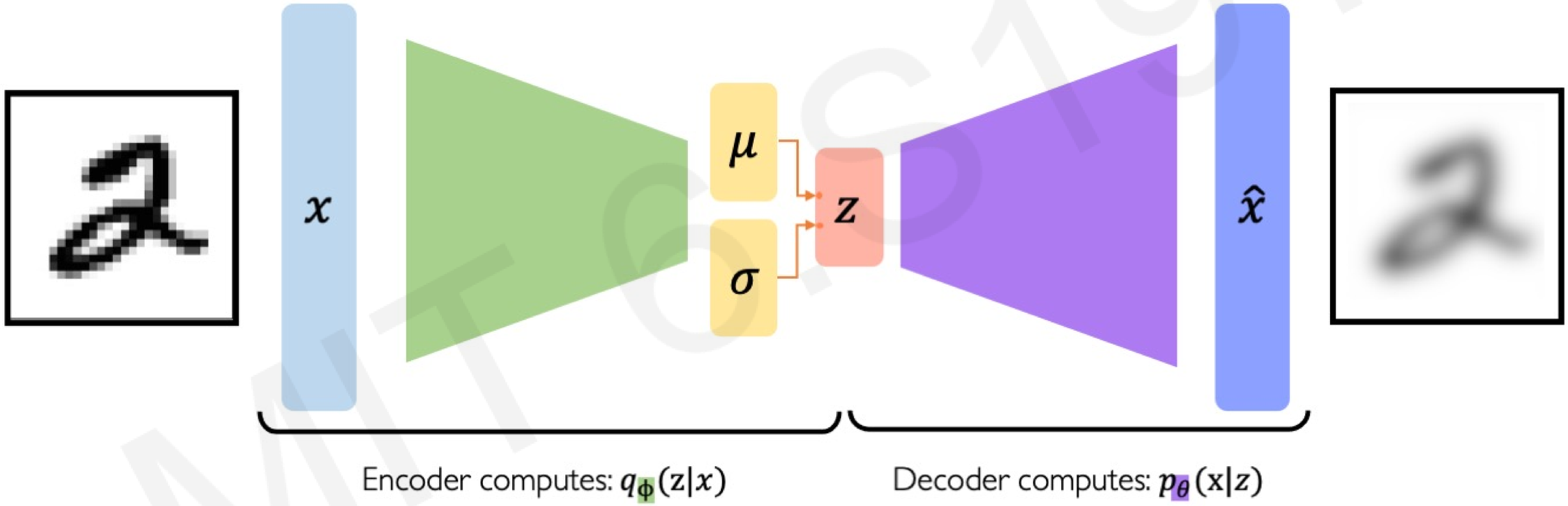
VAE optimization



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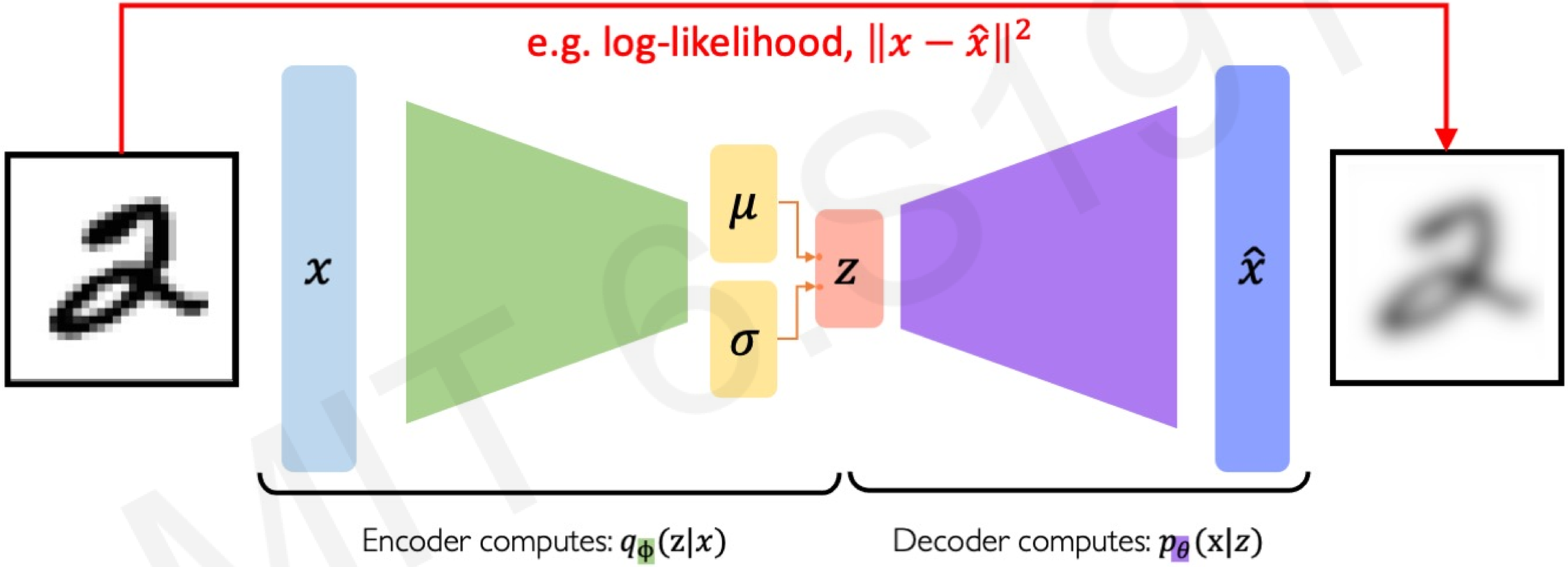

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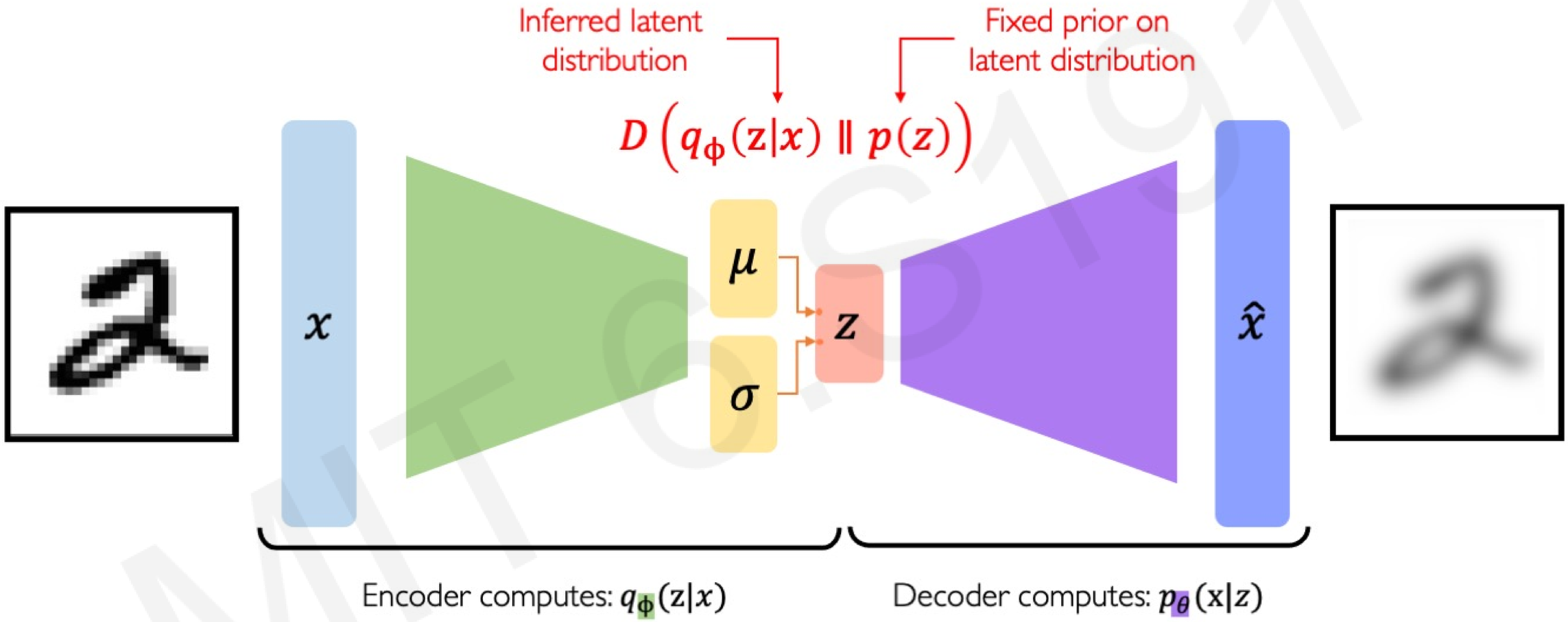

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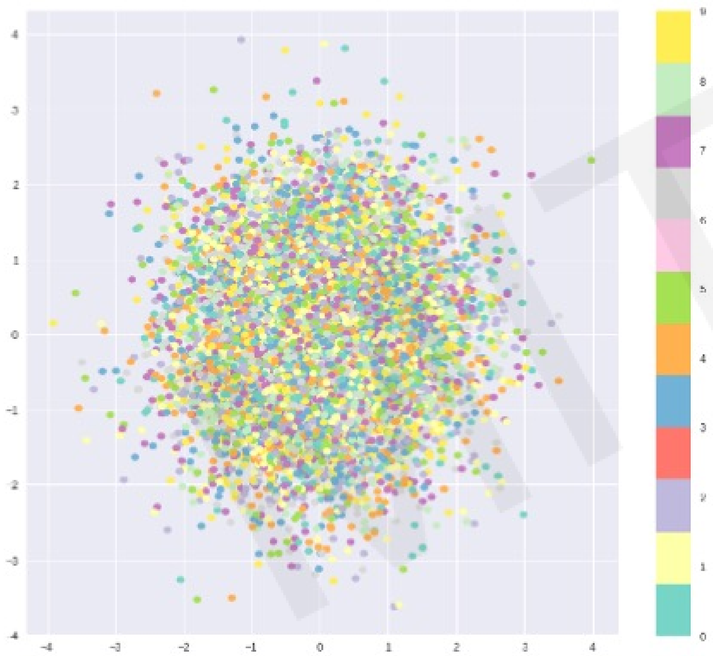
Priors on the latent distribution

$$D\left(q_\phi(z|x) \parallel p(z)\right)$$

Inferred latent distribution

Fixed prior on latent distribution



Common choice of prior – Normal Gaussian:

$$p(z) = \mathcal{N}(\mu = 0, \sigma^2 = 1)$$

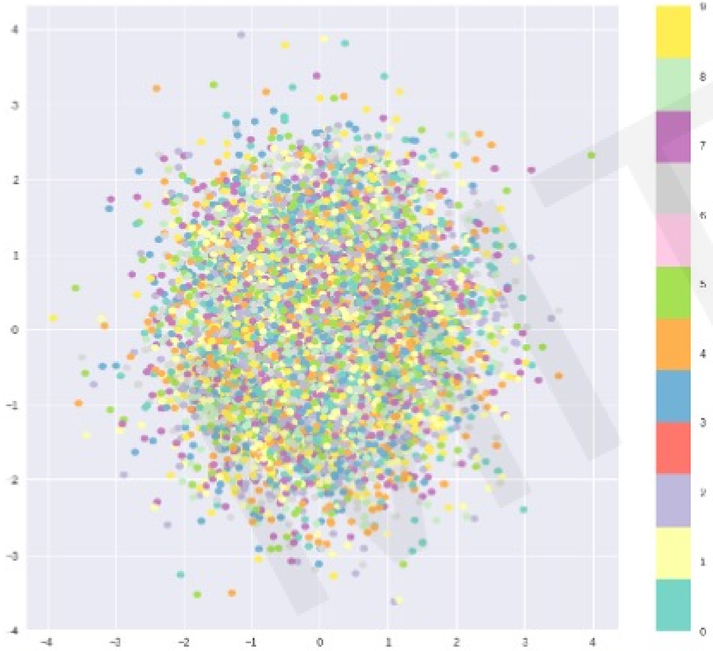
- Encourages encodings to distribute encodings evenly around the center of the latent space
- Penalize the network when it tries to "cheat" by clustering points in specific regions (i.e., by memorizing the data)

Priors on the latent distribution

$$D\left(q_\phi(z|x) \parallel p(z)\right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=0}^{k-1}\left(\sigma_j + \mu_j^2 - 1 - \log\sigma_j\right)$$

KL-divergence between the two distributions



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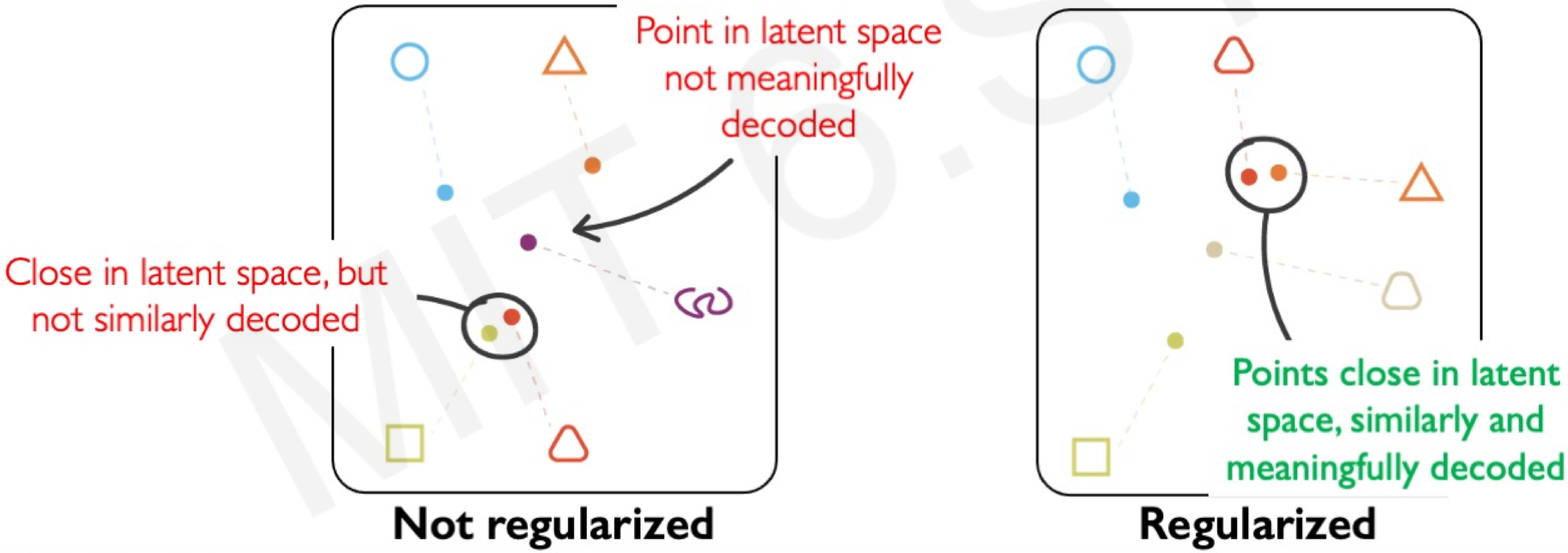
Intuition on regularization and the Normal prior

What properties do we want to achieve from regularization?

1. **Continuity:** points that are close in latent space → similar content after decoding
2. **Completeness:** sampling from latent space → "meaningful" content after decoding



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Intuition on regularization and the Normal prior

1. **Continuity**: points that are close in latent space → similar content after decoding
2. **Completeness:** sampling from latent space → "meaningful" content after decoding

Encoding as a distribution does not guarantee these properties!

Normal prior →
continuity + completeness

Small variances →
Pointed distributions

Different means →
Discontinuities

Not regularized

Regularized

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Intuition on regularization and the Normal prior

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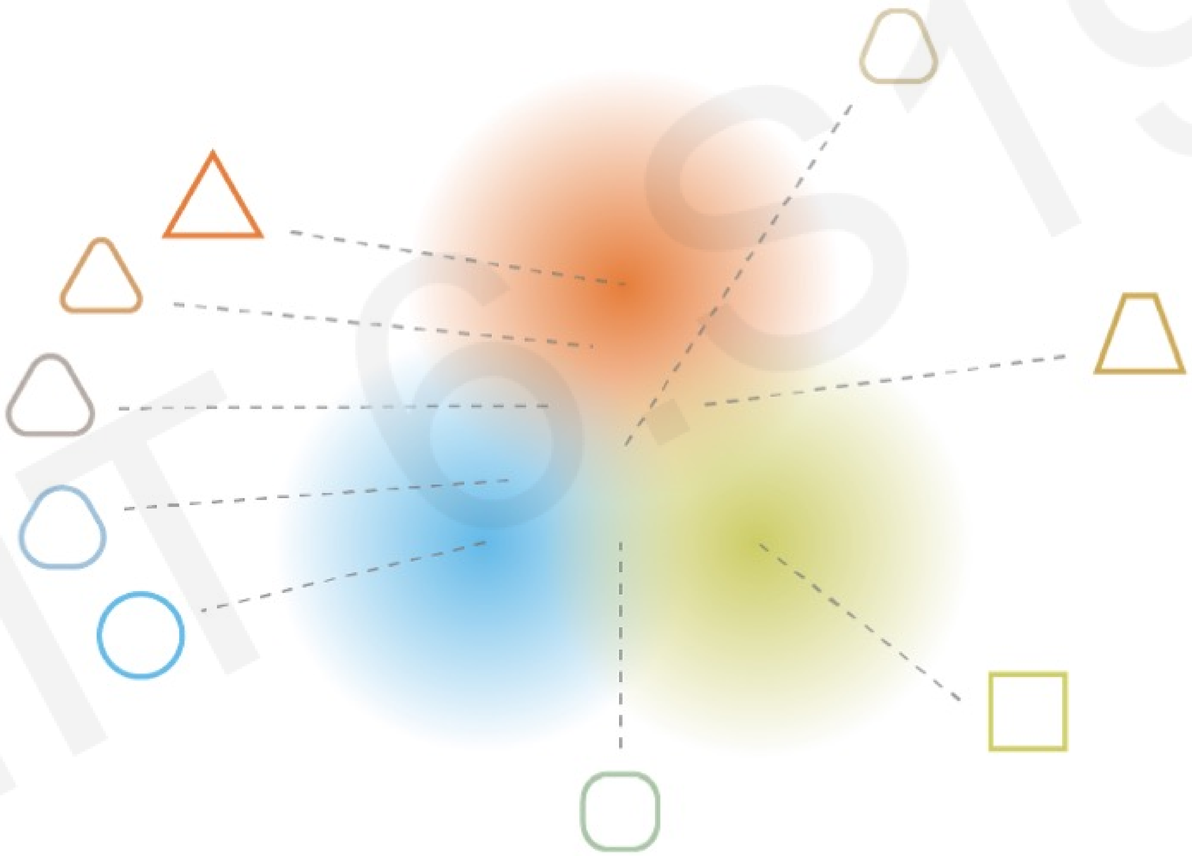

Regularization with Normal prior helps enforce **information gradient** in the latent space.

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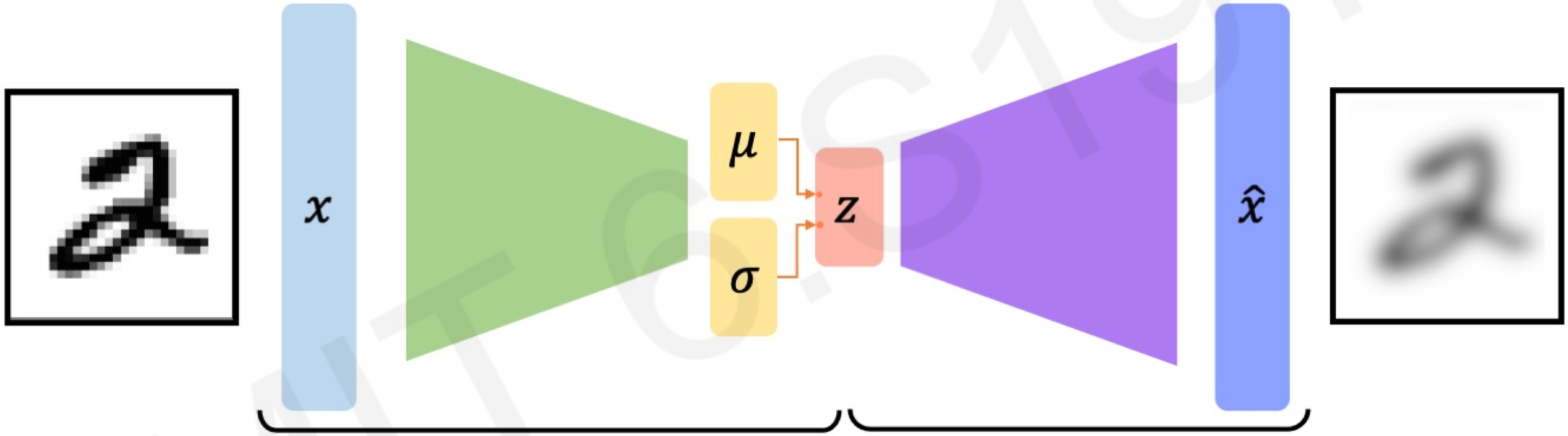
VAE computation graph



Encoder computes: $q_\phi(\mathbf{z}|x)$

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$$\mathcal{L}(\phi, \theta, x) = \text{(reconstruction loss)} + \text{(regularization term)}$$

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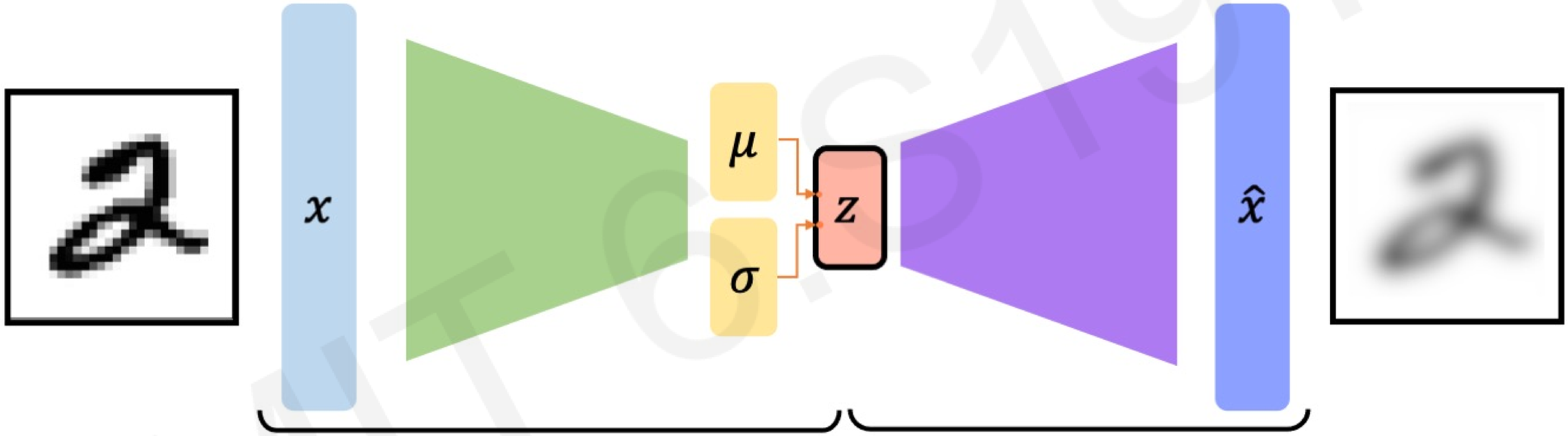
VAE computation graph

Problem: We cannot backpropagate gradients through sampling layers!



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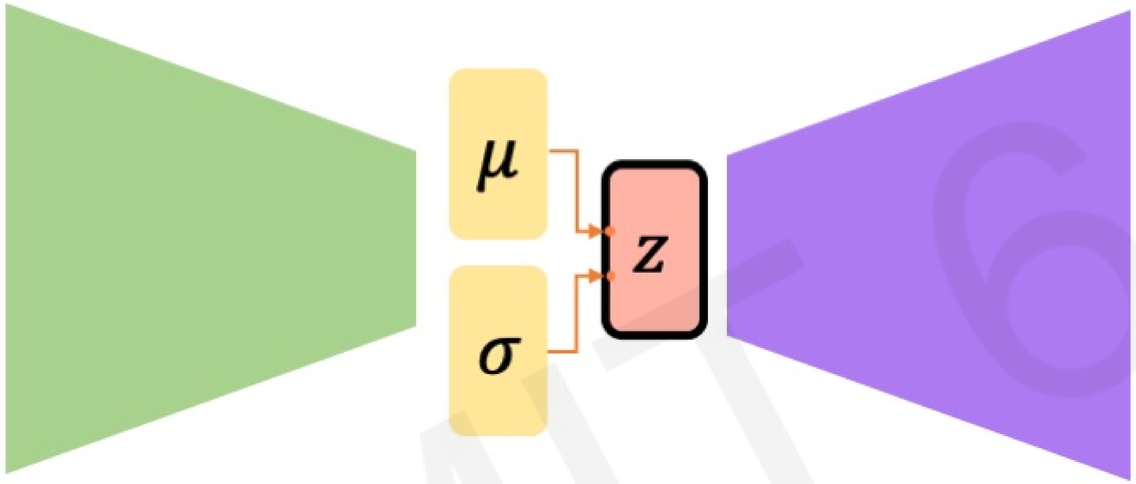
Reparametrizing the sampling layer



Key Idea:

$$\cancel{z \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)}$$

Consider the sampled latent vector z as a sum of

- a fixed μ vector,
- and fixed σ vector, scaled by random constants drawn from the prior distribution

$$\Rightarrow z = \mu + \sigma \odot \varepsilon$$

where $\varepsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$

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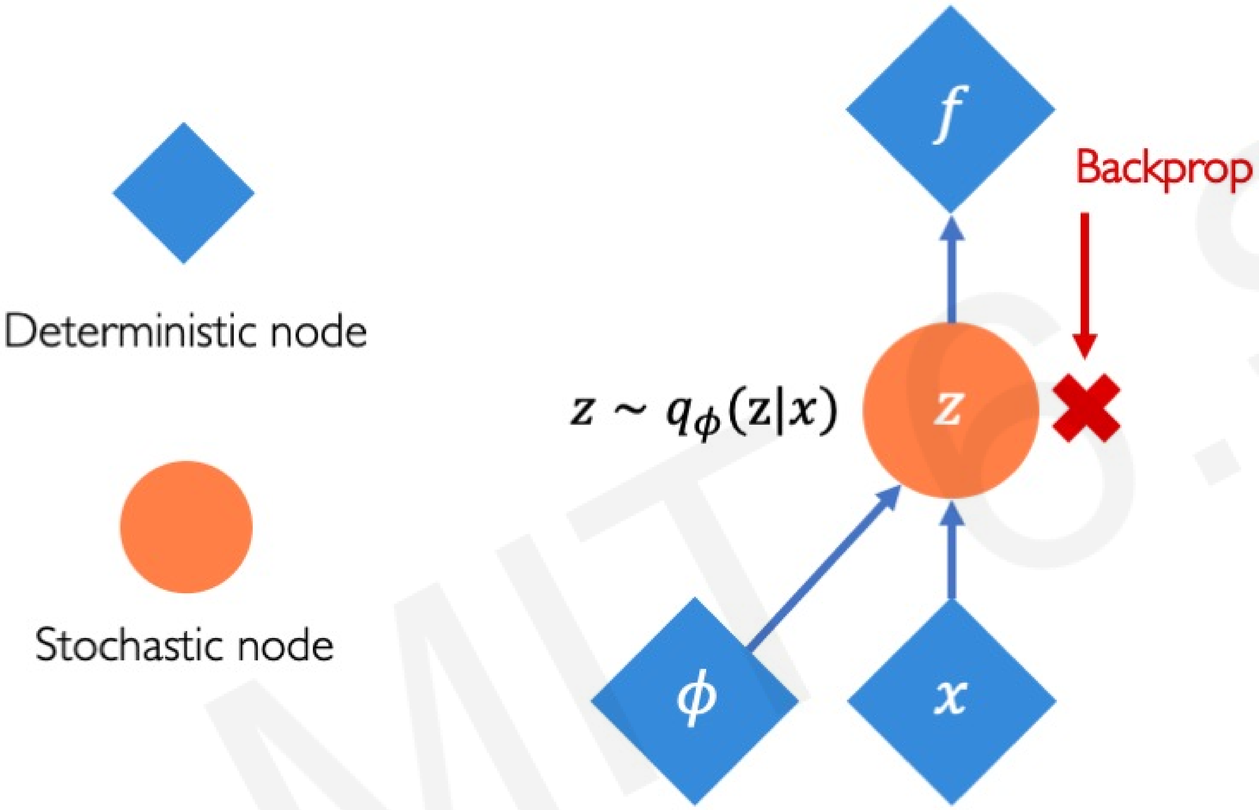
Reparametrizing the sampling layer



Original form

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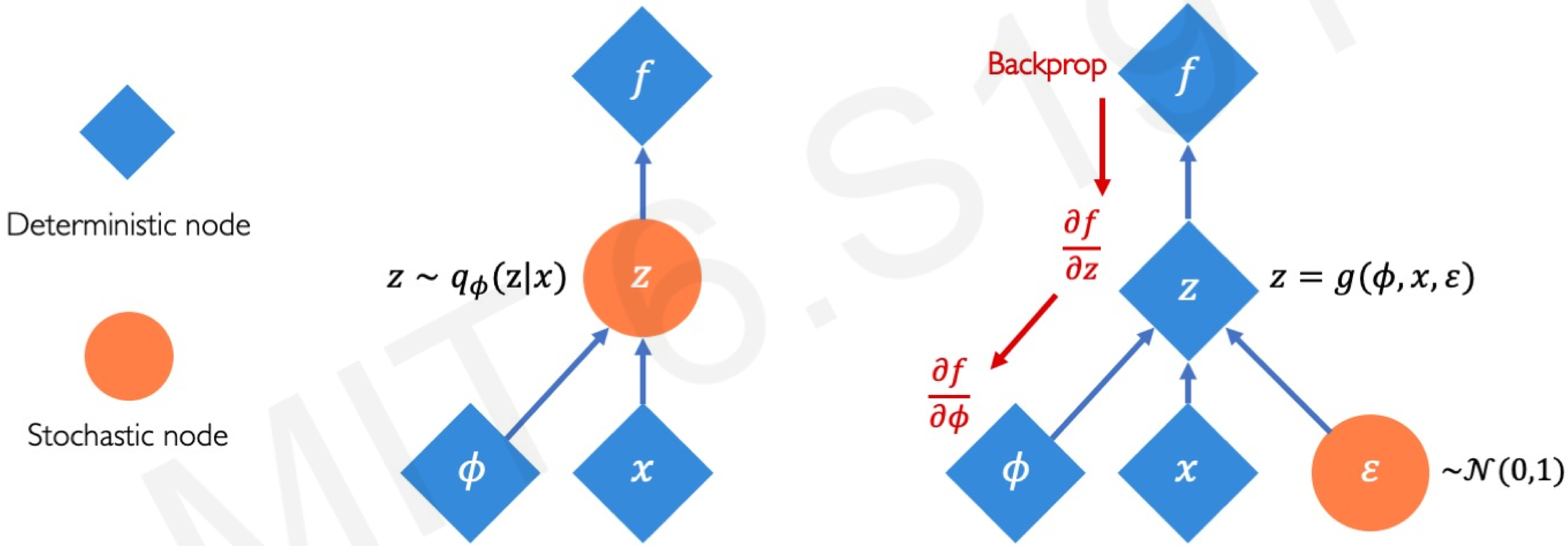
Reparametrizing the sampling layer



Original form

Reparametrized form

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VAEs: Latent perturbation

Slowly increase or decrease a **single latent variable**
Keep all other variables fixed

Head pose

Different dimensions of z encodes **different interpretable latent features**

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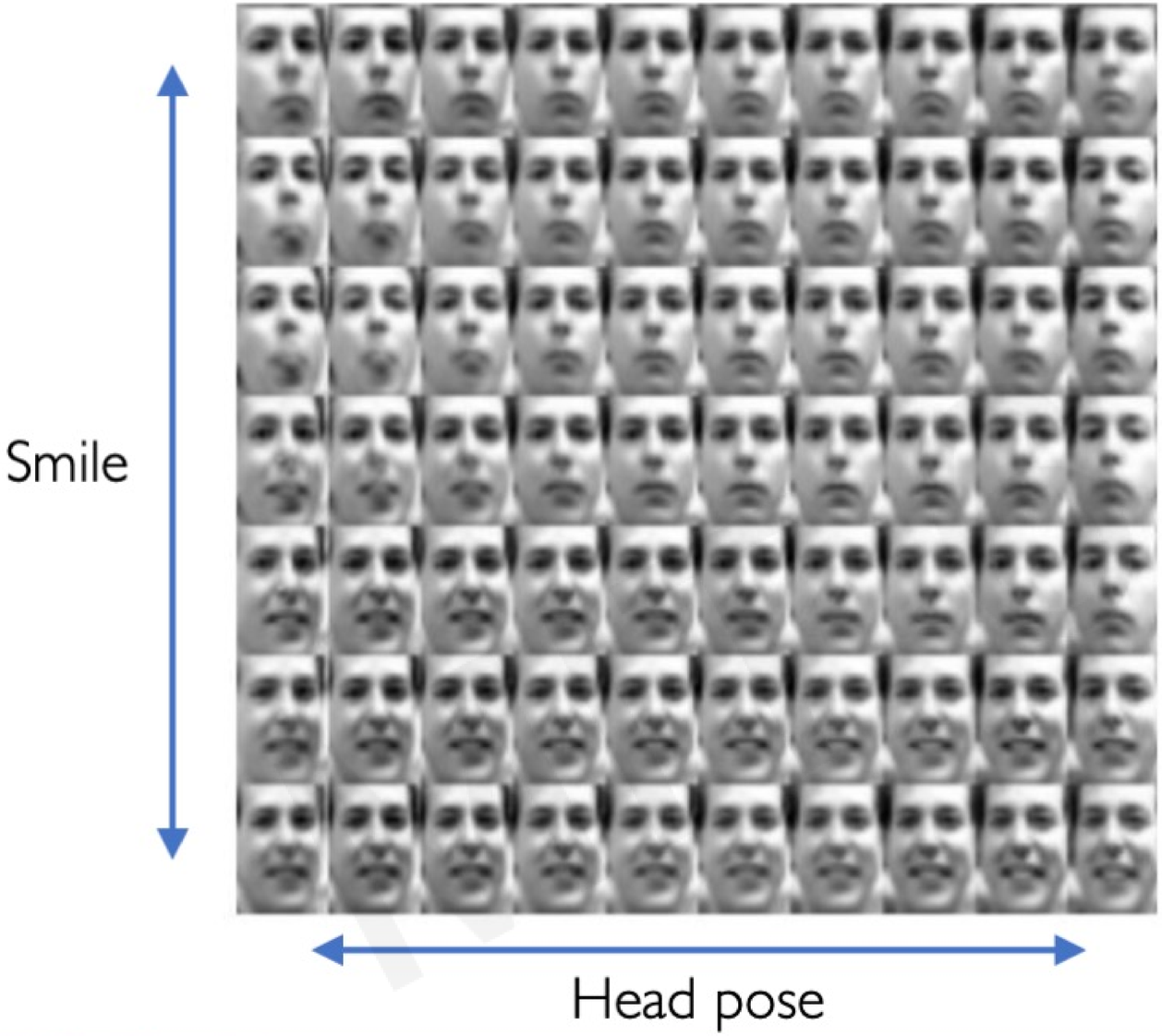
VAEs: Latent perturbation



Ideally, we want latent variables that are uncorrelated with each other

Enforce diagonal prior on the latent variables to encourage independence

Disentanglement

Latent space disentanglement with β-VAEs

β-VAE loss:

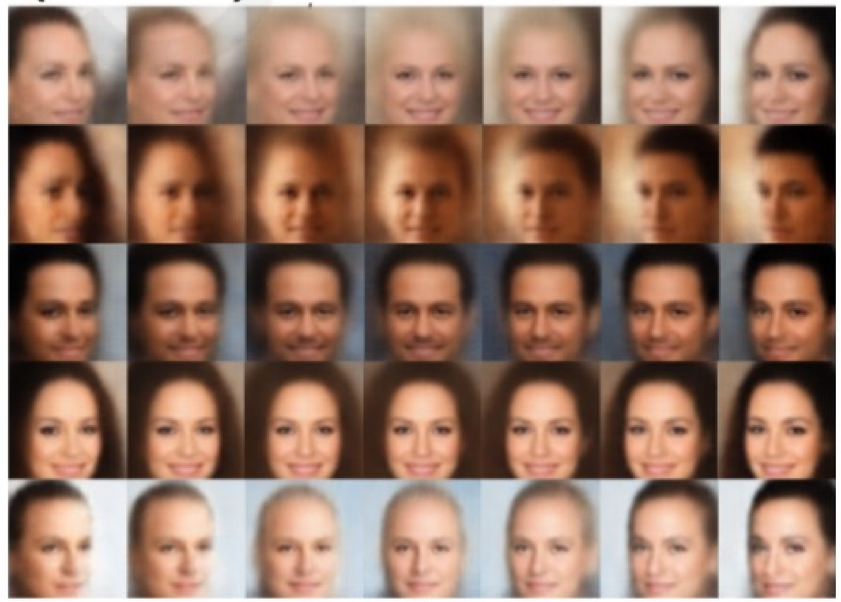
$$\mathcal{L}(\theta, \phi; \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}, \beta) = \underbrace{\mathbb{E}_{q_\phi(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x})}[\log p_\theta(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z})]}_{\text{Reconstruction term}} - \boxed{}\, \underbrace{D_{KL}(q_\phi(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}) \parallel p(\mathbf{z}))}_{\text{Regularization term}}$$

β > 1: constrain latent bottleneck, encourage efficient latent encoding → disentanglement

Head rotation (azimuth)

Smile also changing!

Standard VAE (β = 1)



β-VAE (β = 250)

Smile relatively constant!

Why latent variable models? Debiasing

Capable of uncovering **underlying latent variables** in a dataset

Homogeneous skin color, pose

VS

Diverse skin color, pose, illumination

How can we use latent distributions to create fair and representative datasets?

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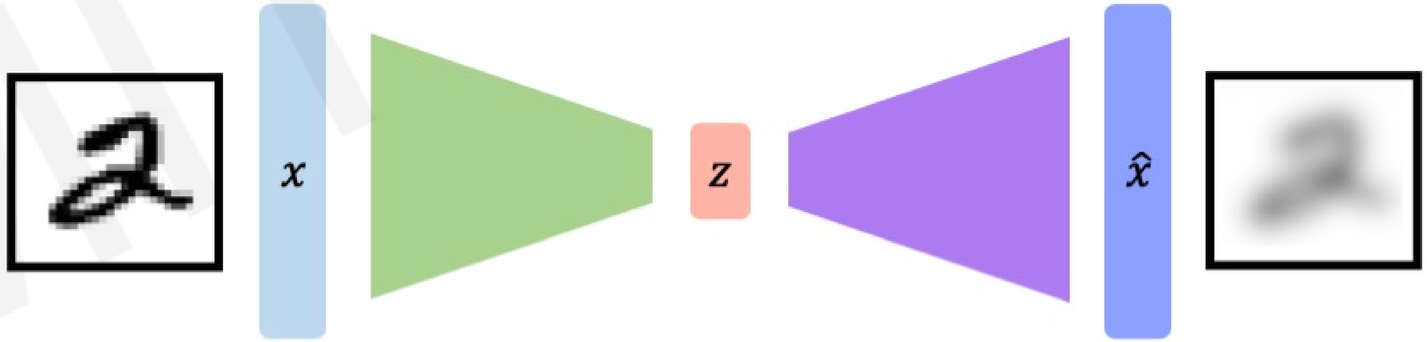
VAE summary

1. Compress representation of world to something we can use to learn



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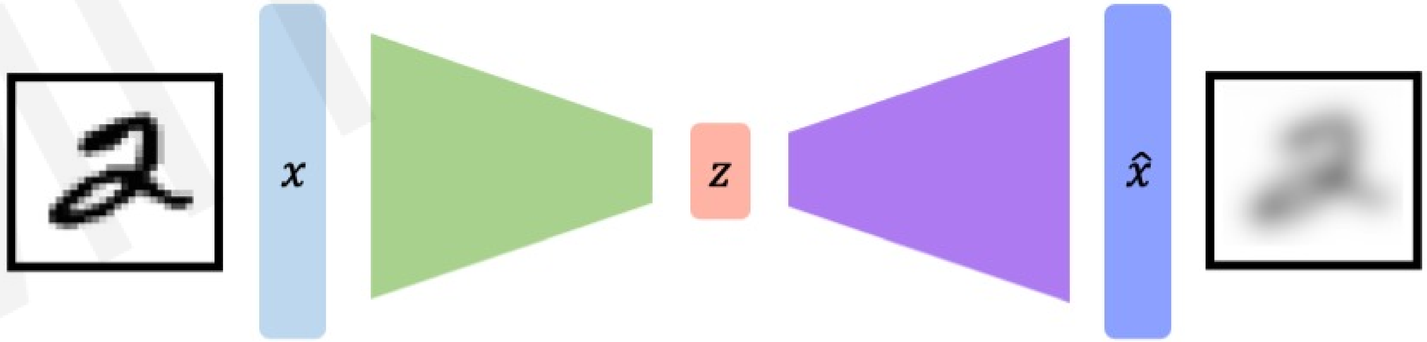

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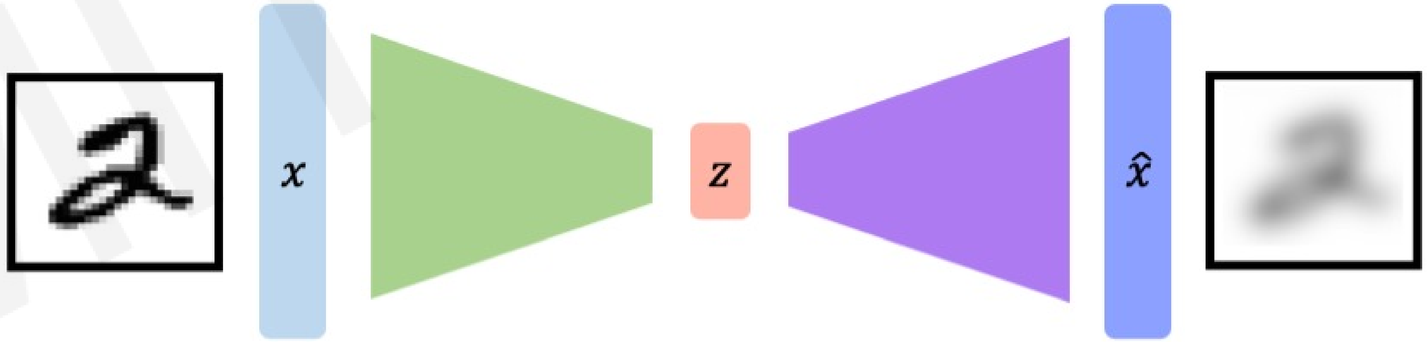

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VAE summary

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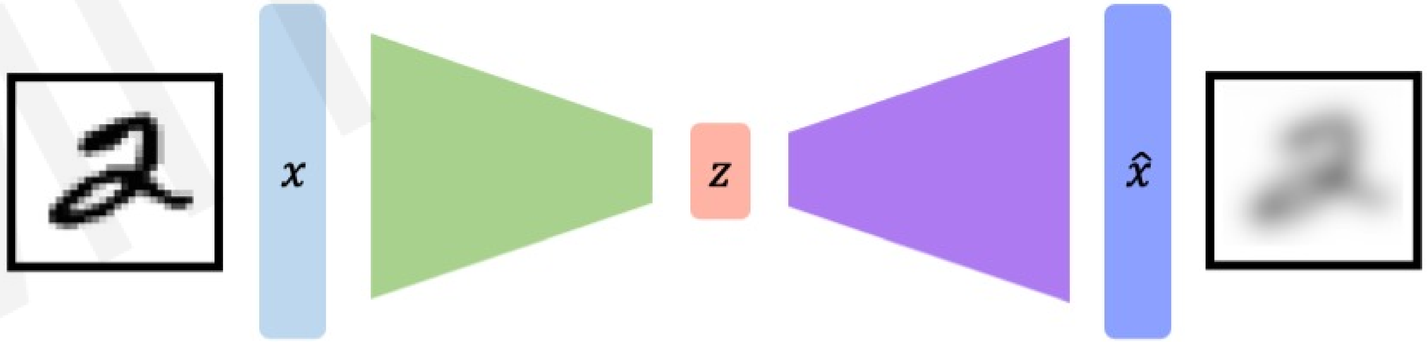

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VAE summary

1. Compress representation of world to something we can use to learn
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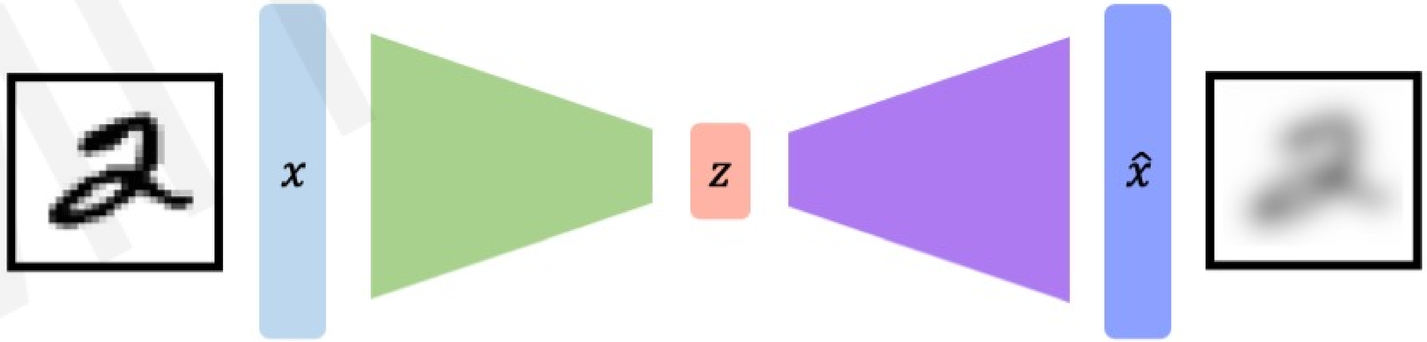
3. Reparameterization trick to train end-to-end
4. Interpret hidden latent variables using perturbation
5. Generating new examples



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Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)

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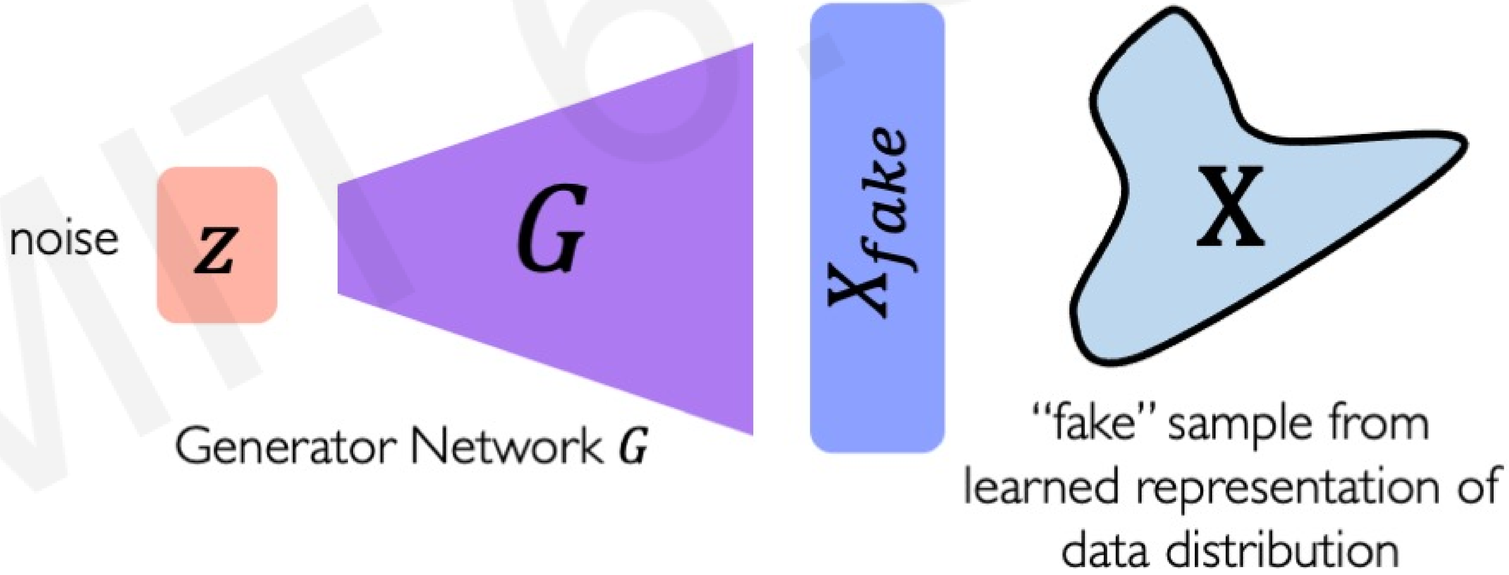
What if we just want to sample?

Idea: don't explicitly model density, and instead just sample to generate new instances.

Problem: want to sample from complex distribution – can't do this directly!

Solution: sample from something simple (e.g., noise), learn a transformation to the data distribution.



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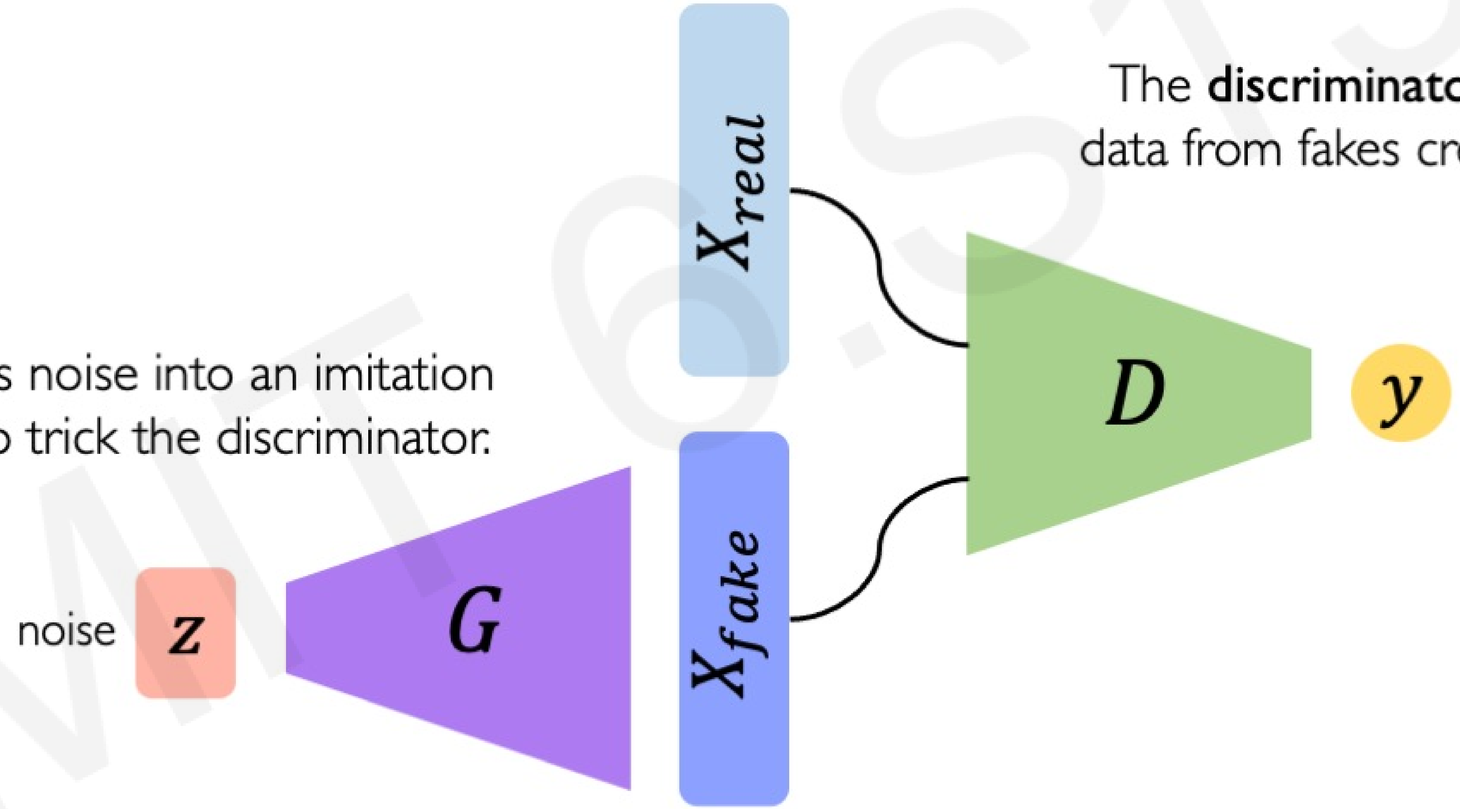
Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)

Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) are a way to make a generative model by having two neural networks compete with each other.

The **discriminator** tries to identify real data from fakes created by the generator.

The **generator** turns noise into an imitation of the data to try to trick the discriminator.



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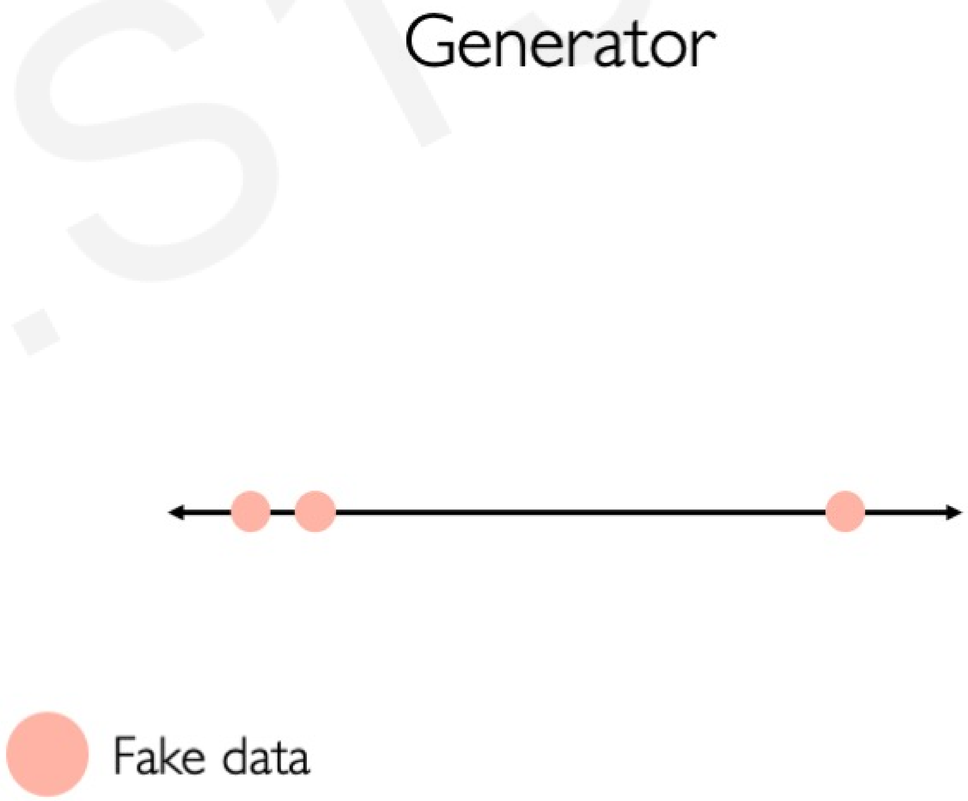
Intuition behind GANs

Generator starts from noise to try to create an imitation of the data.



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Intuition behind GANs

Discriminator looks at both real data and fake data created by the generator.

Discriminator

Generator

Fake data

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Intuition behind GANs

Discriminator looks at both real data and fake data created by the generator.

Discriminator

Generator

Real data

Fake data

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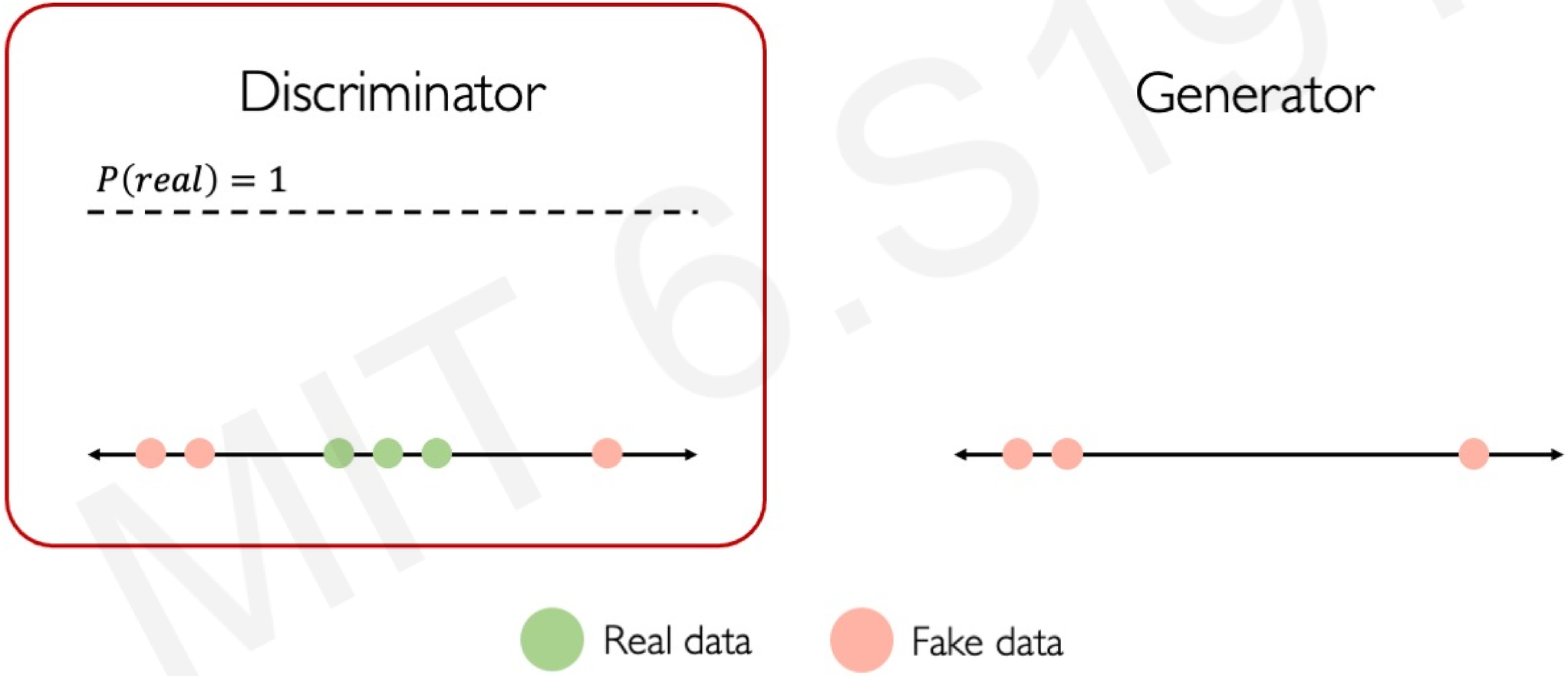
Intuition behind GANs

Discriminator tries to predict what's real and what's fake.



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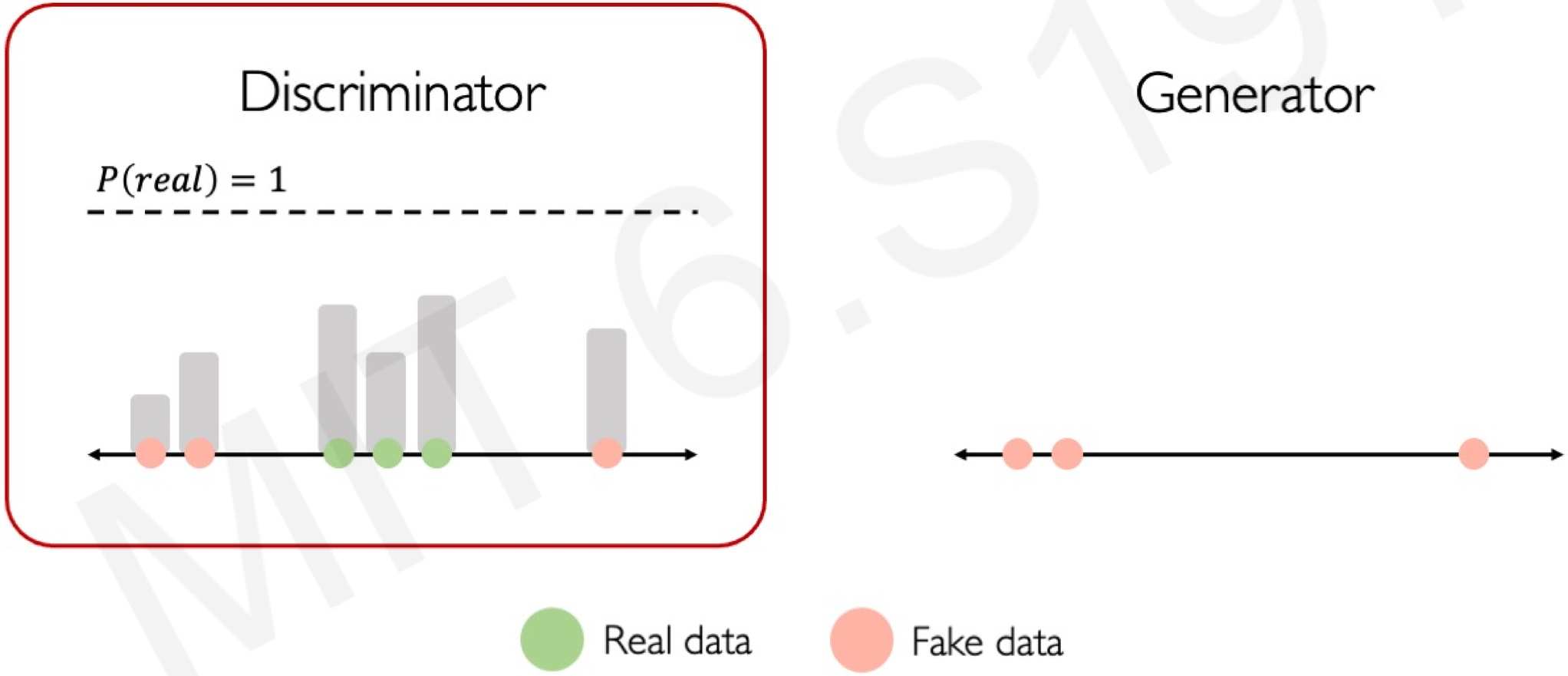
Intuition behind GANs

Discriminator tries to predict what's real and what's fake.



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Intuition behind GANs

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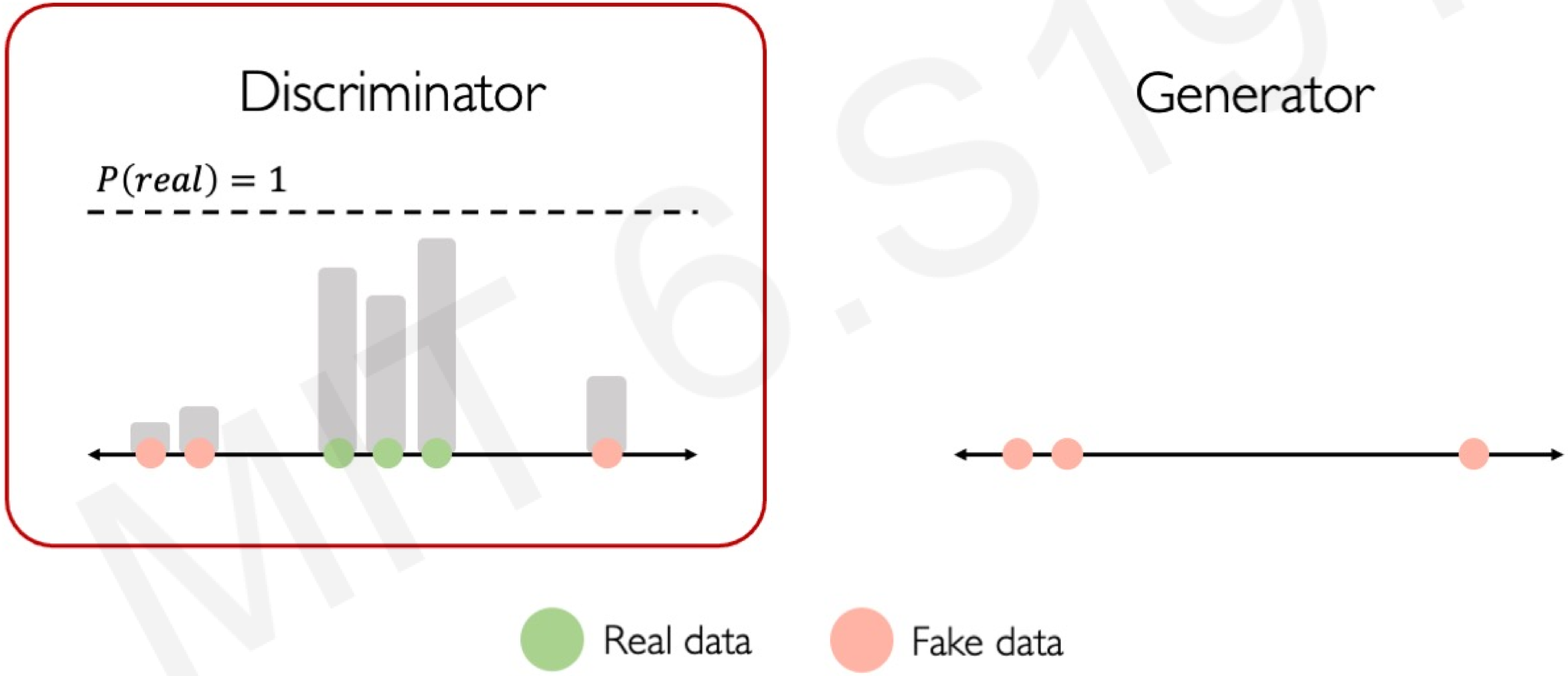

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Intuition behind GANs

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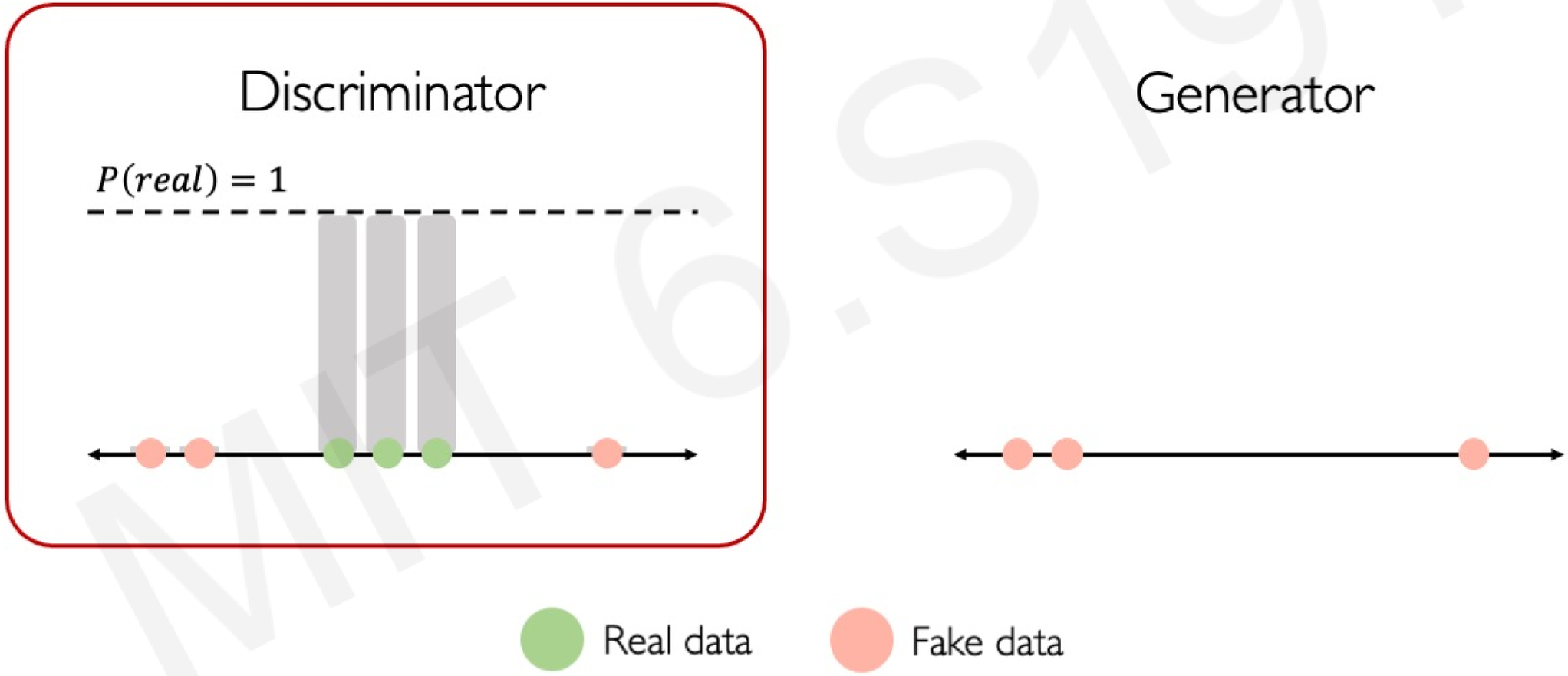

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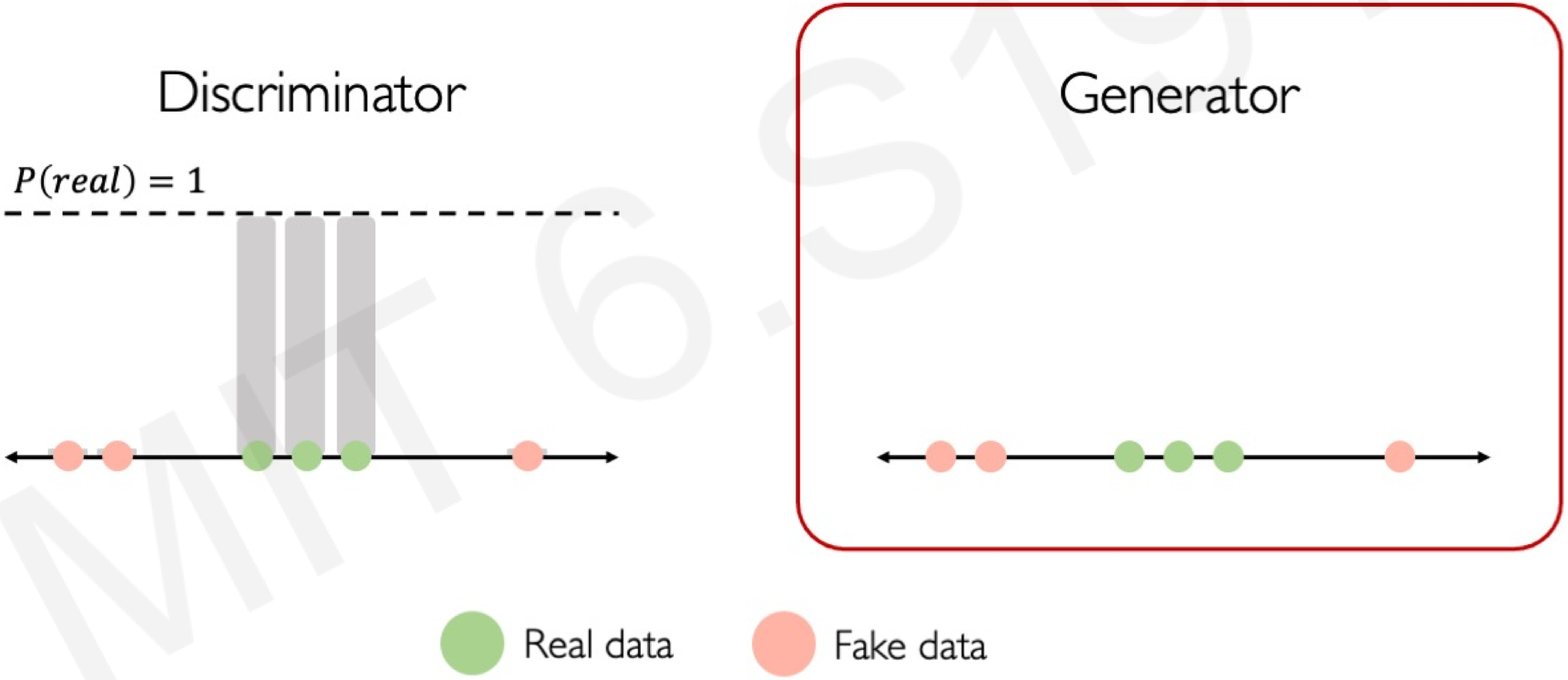
Intuition behind GANs

Generator tries to improve its imitation of the data.



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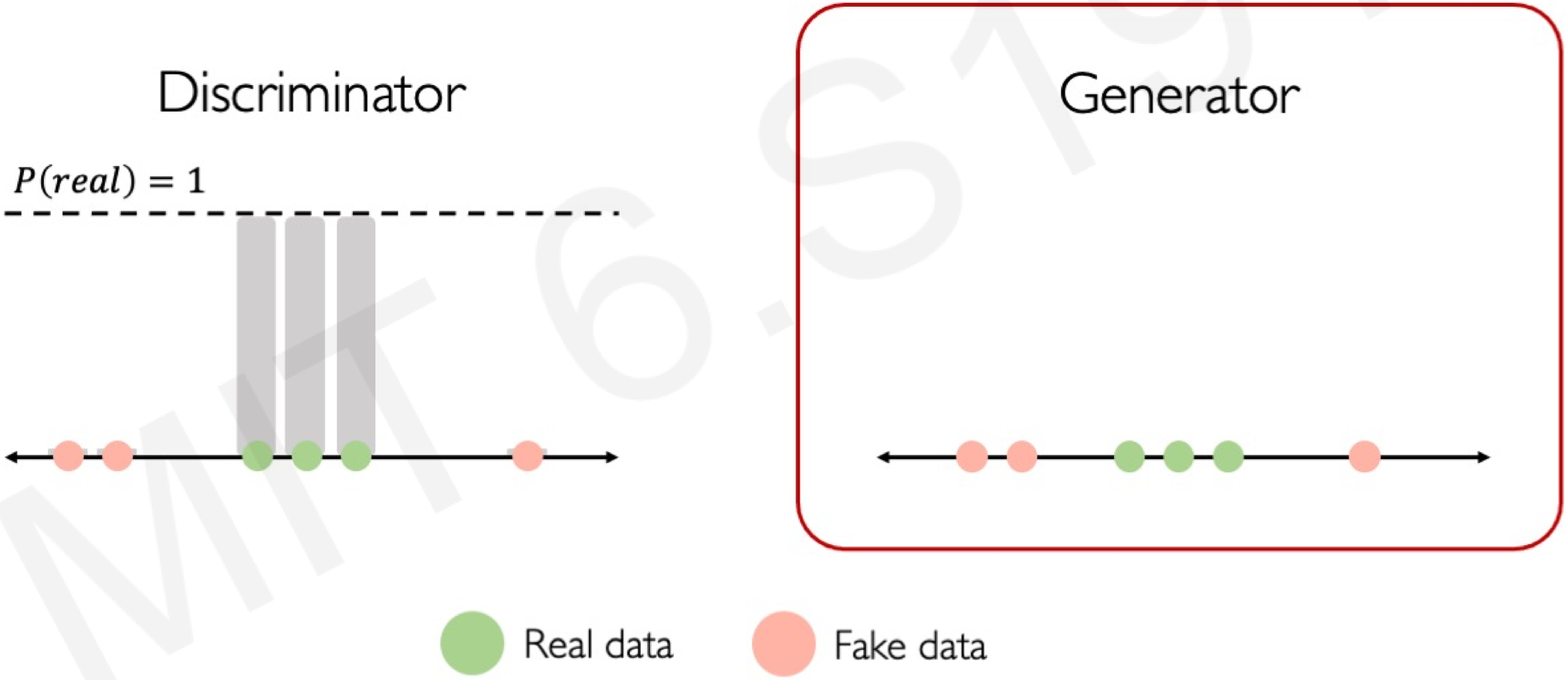

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Intuition behind GANs

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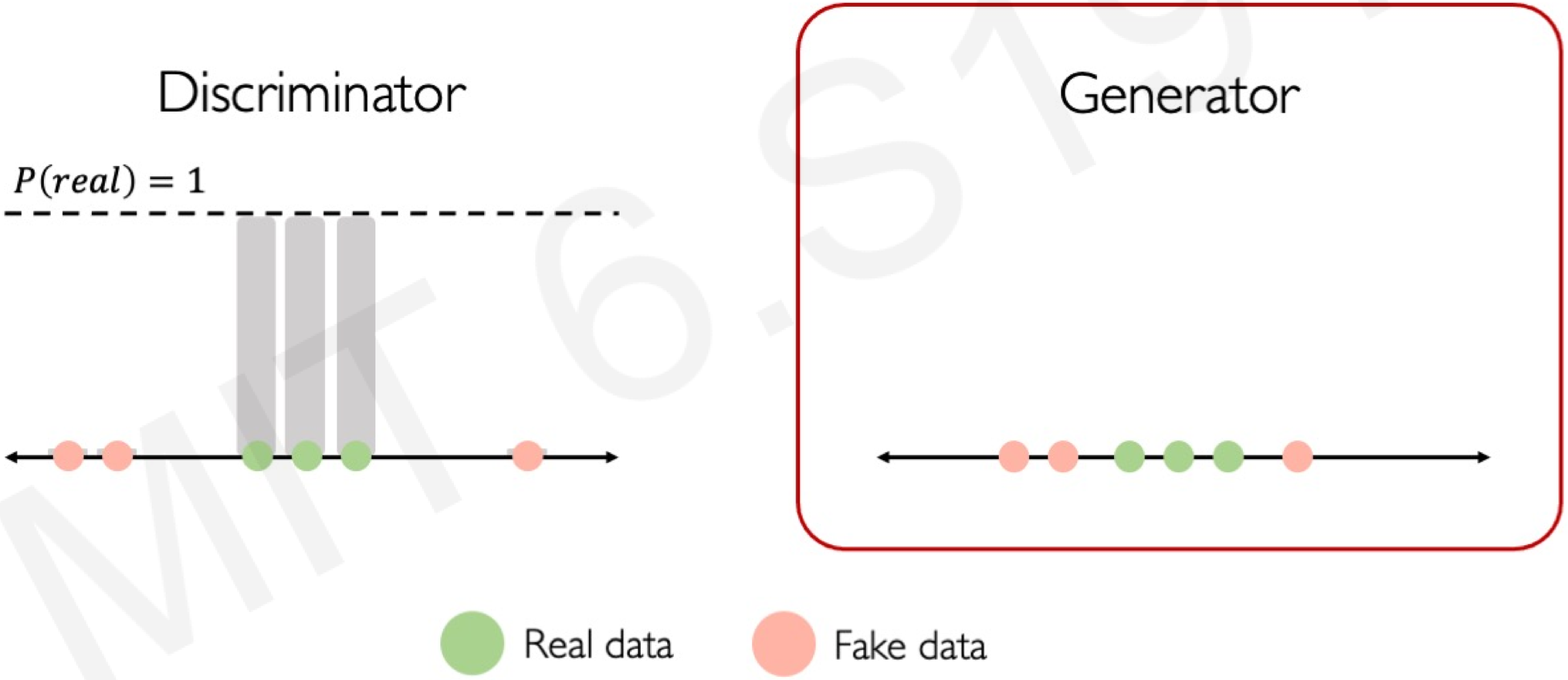

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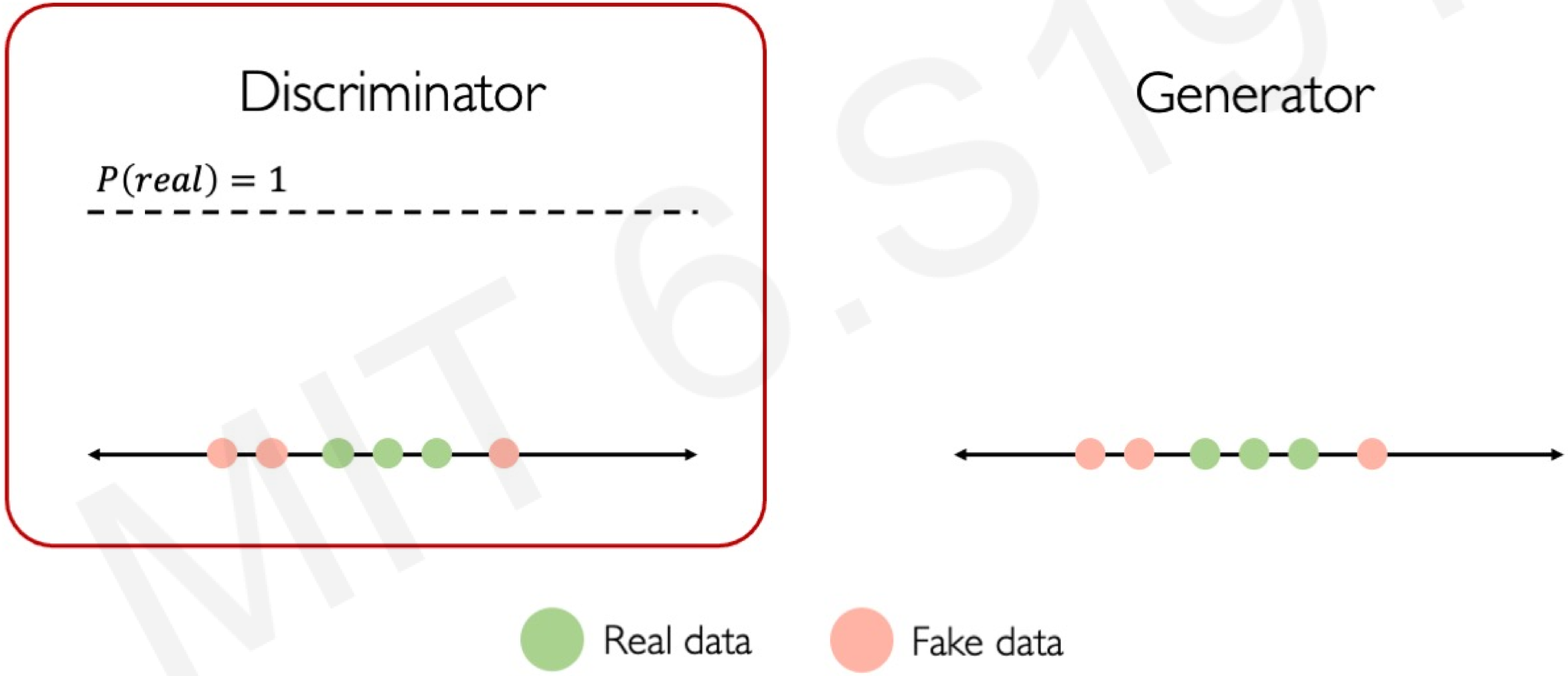
Intuition behind GANs

Discriminator tries to predict what's real and what's fake.



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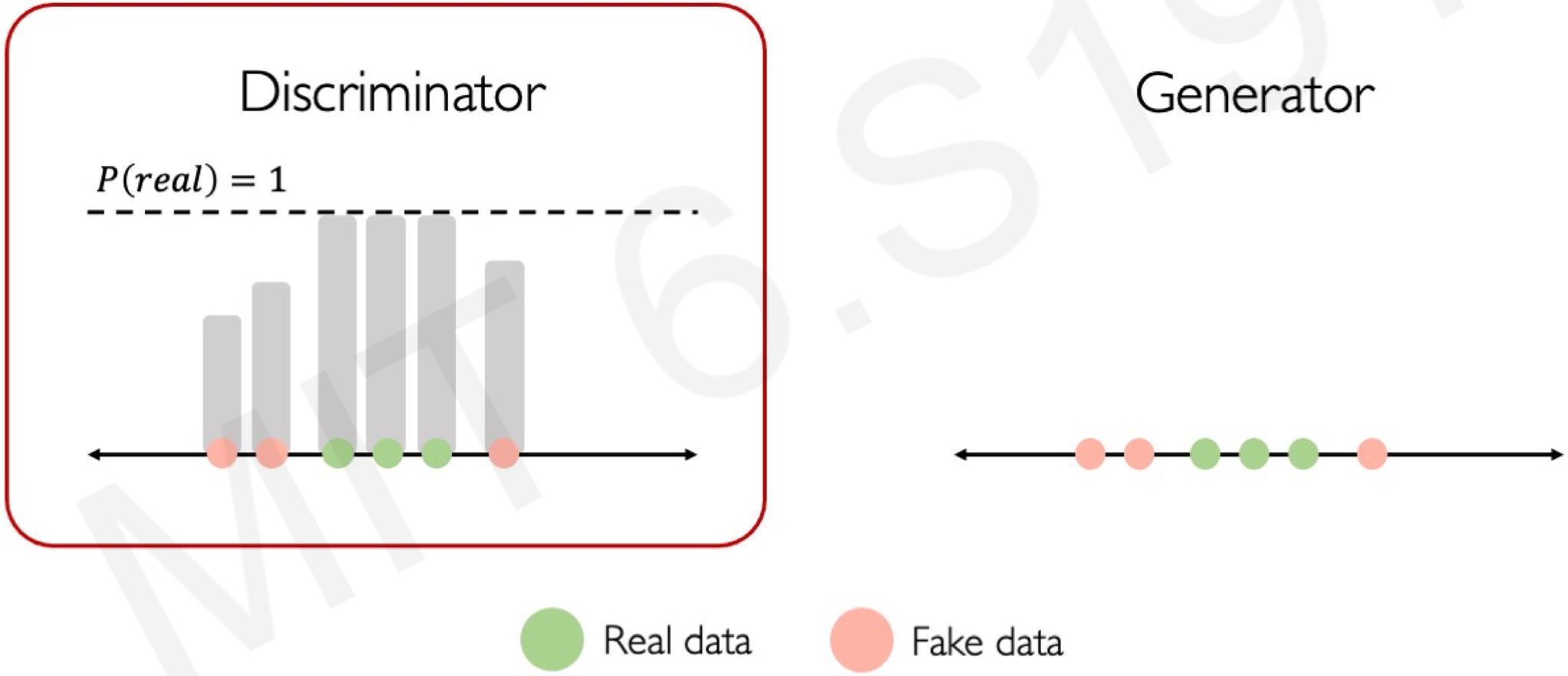
Intuition behind GANs

Discriminator tries to predict what's real and what's fake.



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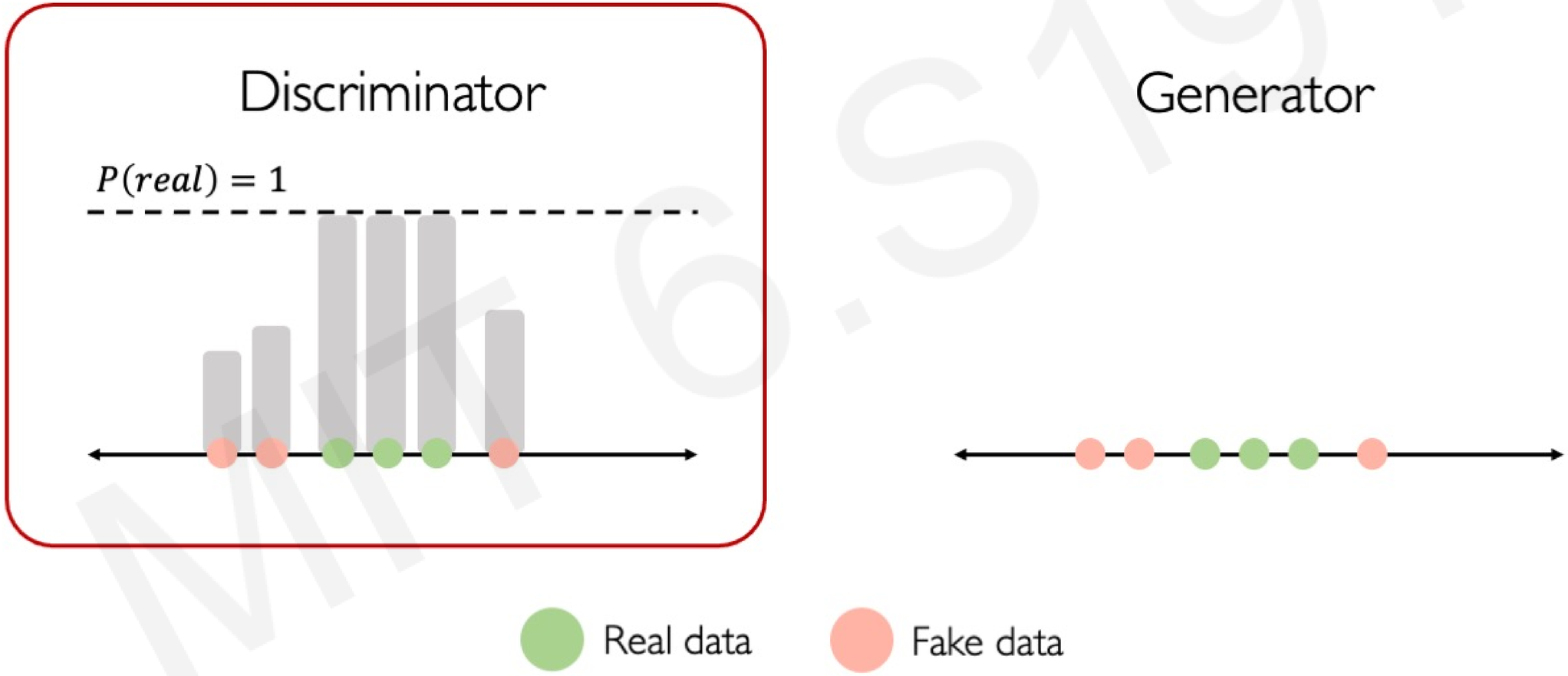
Intuition behind GANs

Discriminator tries to predict what's real and what's fake.



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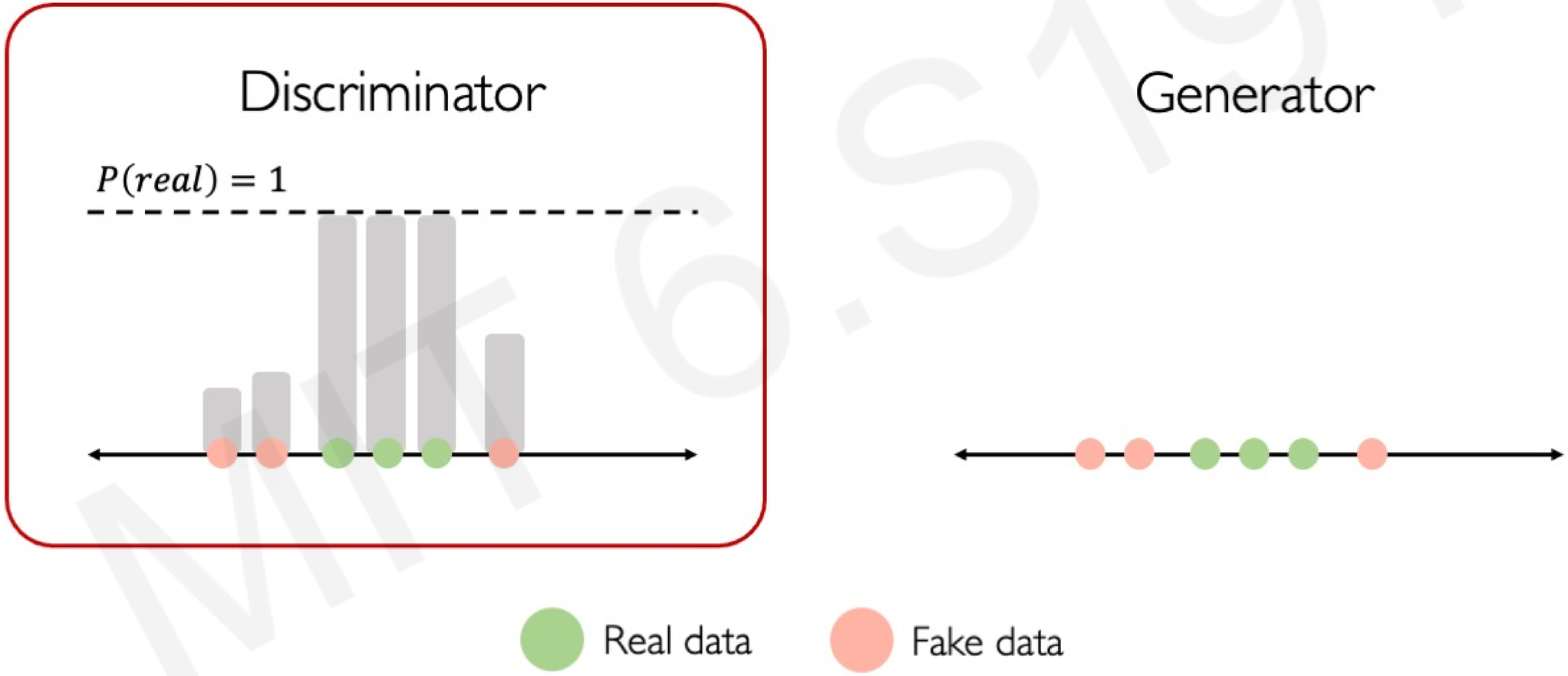
Discriminator tries to predict what's real and what's fake.



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Intuition behind GANs

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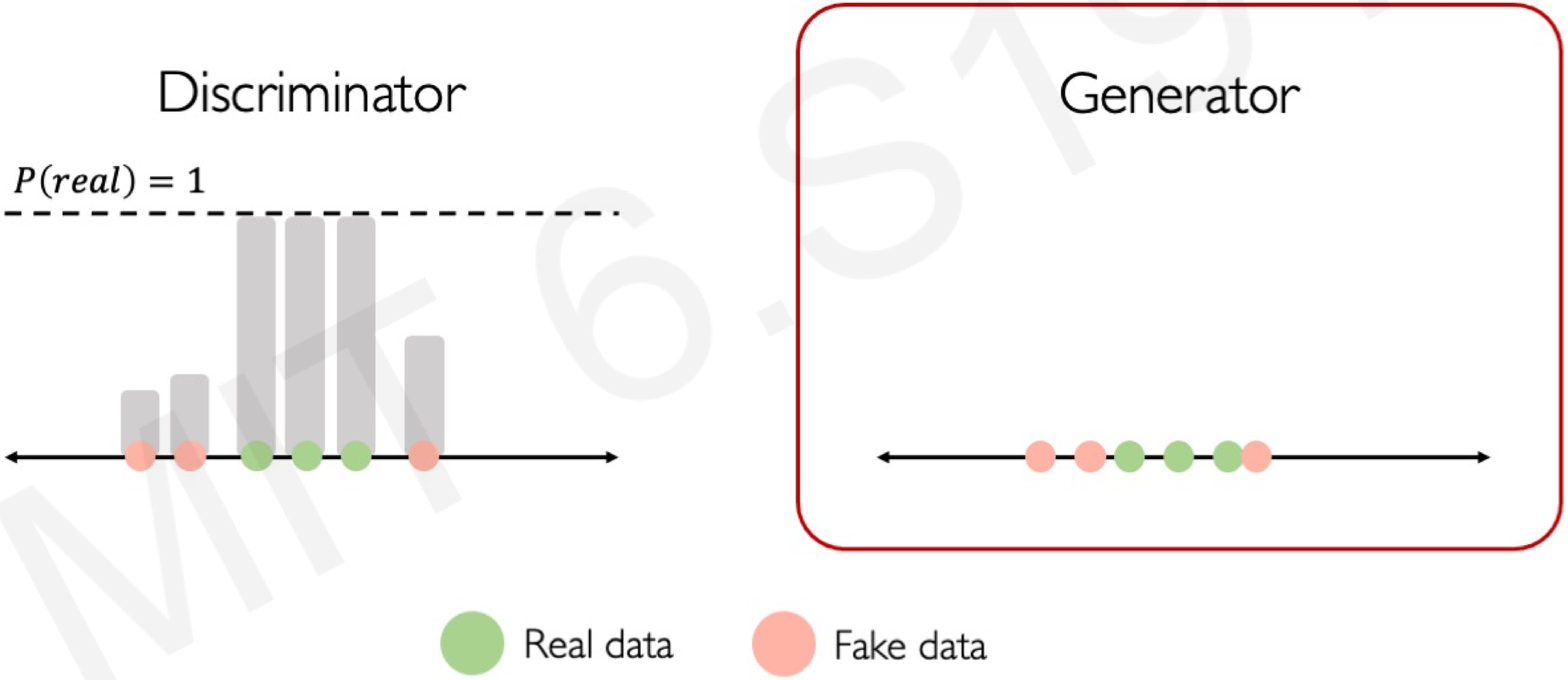

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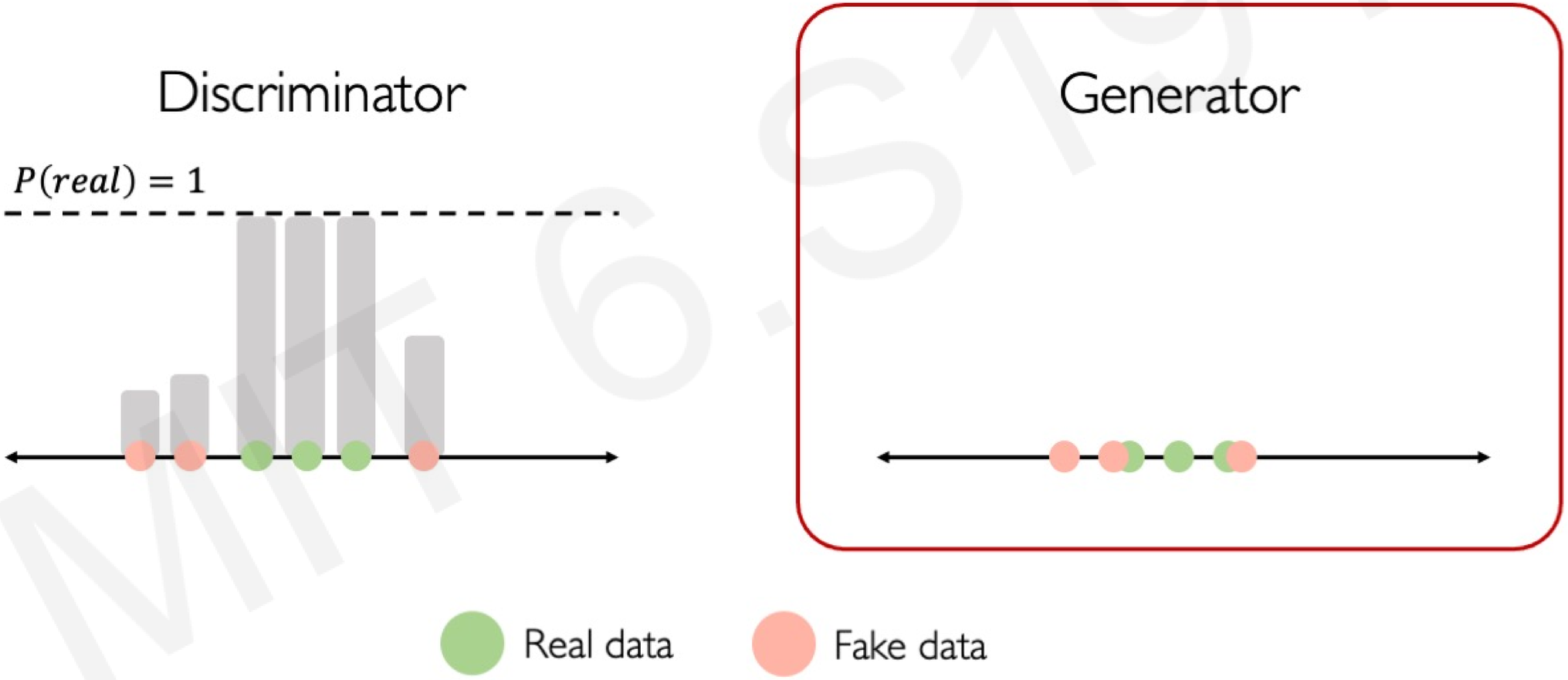

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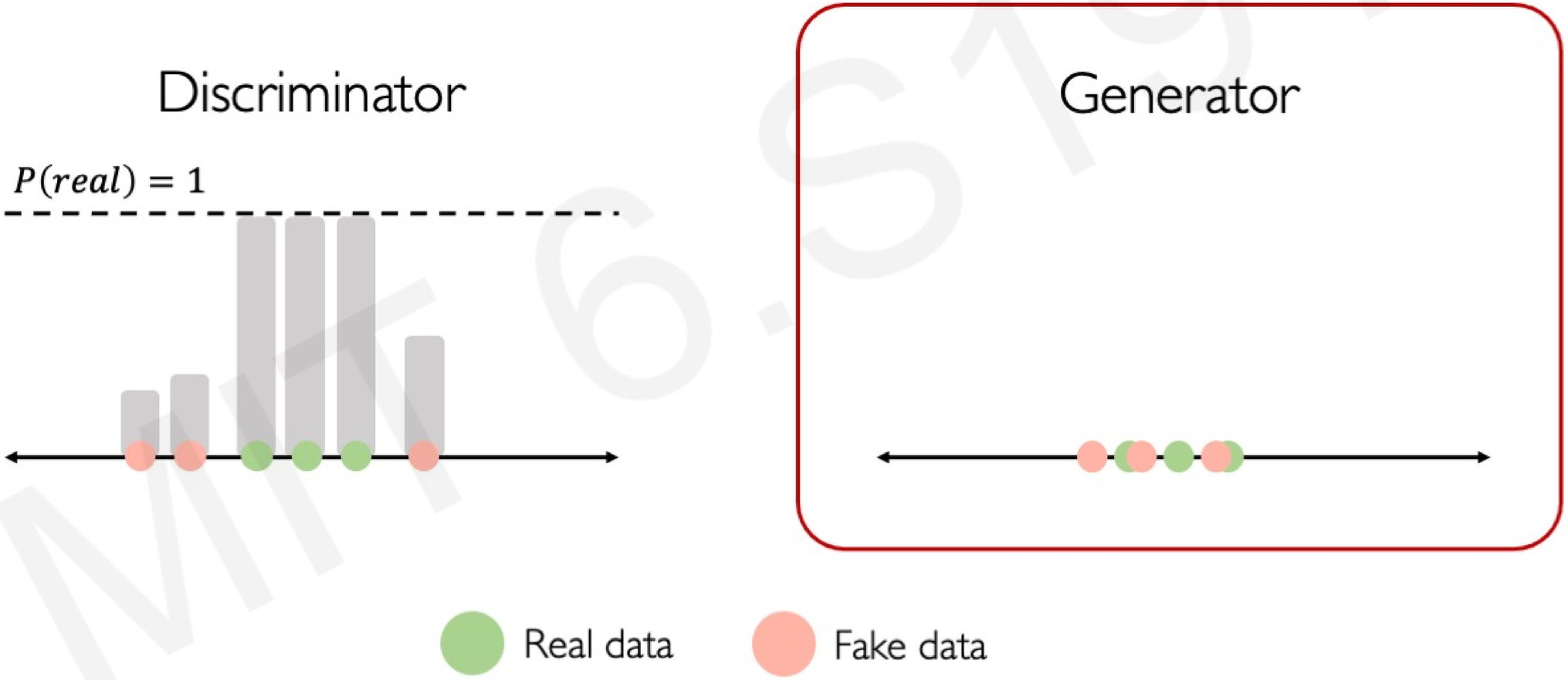
Intuition behind GANs

Generator tries to improve its imitation of the data.



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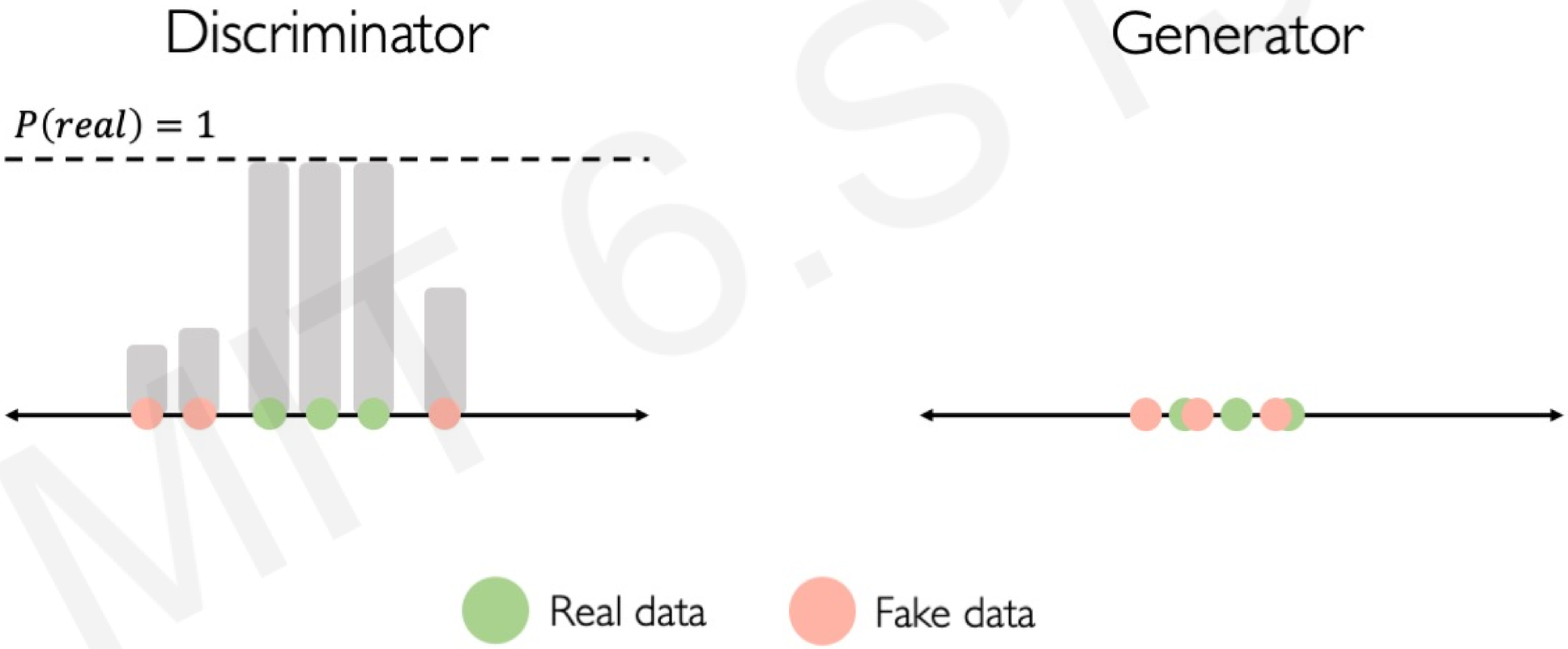
Intuition behind GANs

Discriminator tries to identify real data from fakes created by the generator.
Generator tries to create imitations of data to trick the discriminator.



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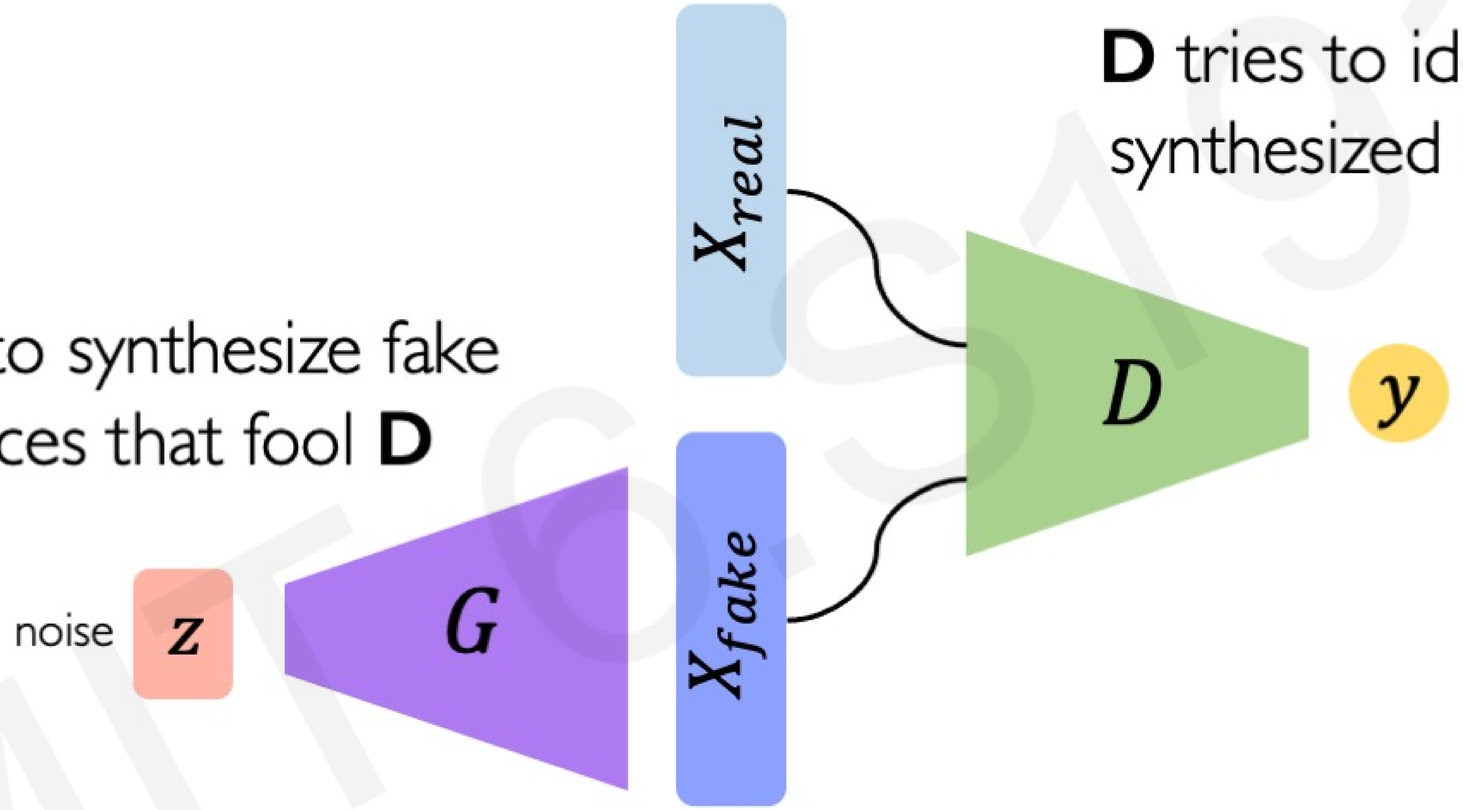
Training GANs

D tries to identify the synthesized instances

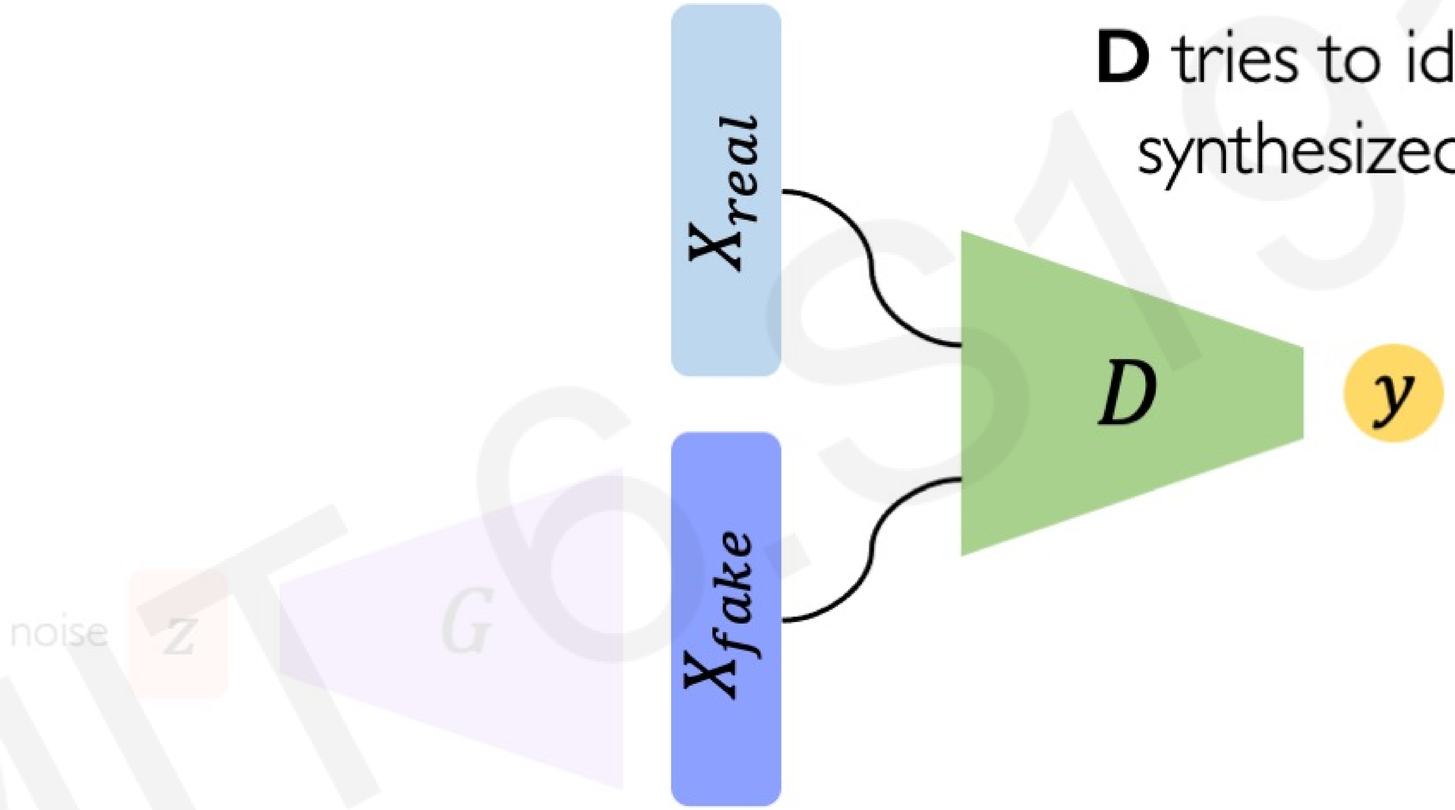
G tries to synthesize fake instances that fool **D**



Training: adversarial objectives for **D** and **G**

Global optimum: G reproduces the true data distribution

Training GANs: loss function

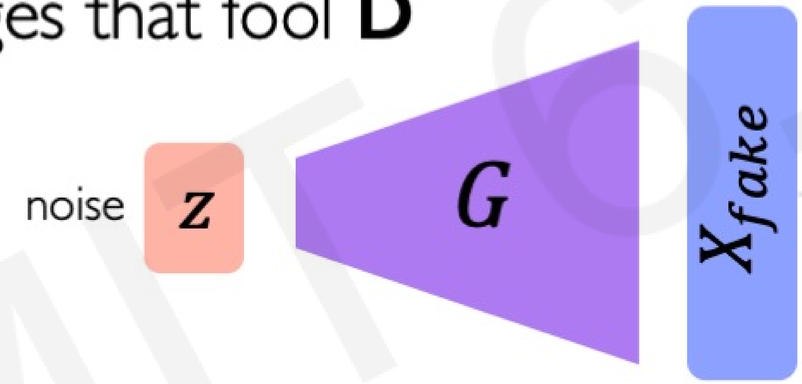


D tries to identify the synthesized images

$$\underbrace{\arg\max_{D}}\ \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{z},\mathbf{x}}\Big[\ \underbrace{\log D(G(\mathbf{z}))}_{\textbf{Fake}} + \underbrace{\log\left(1 - D(\mathbf{x})\right)}_{\textbf{Real}}\ \Big]$$

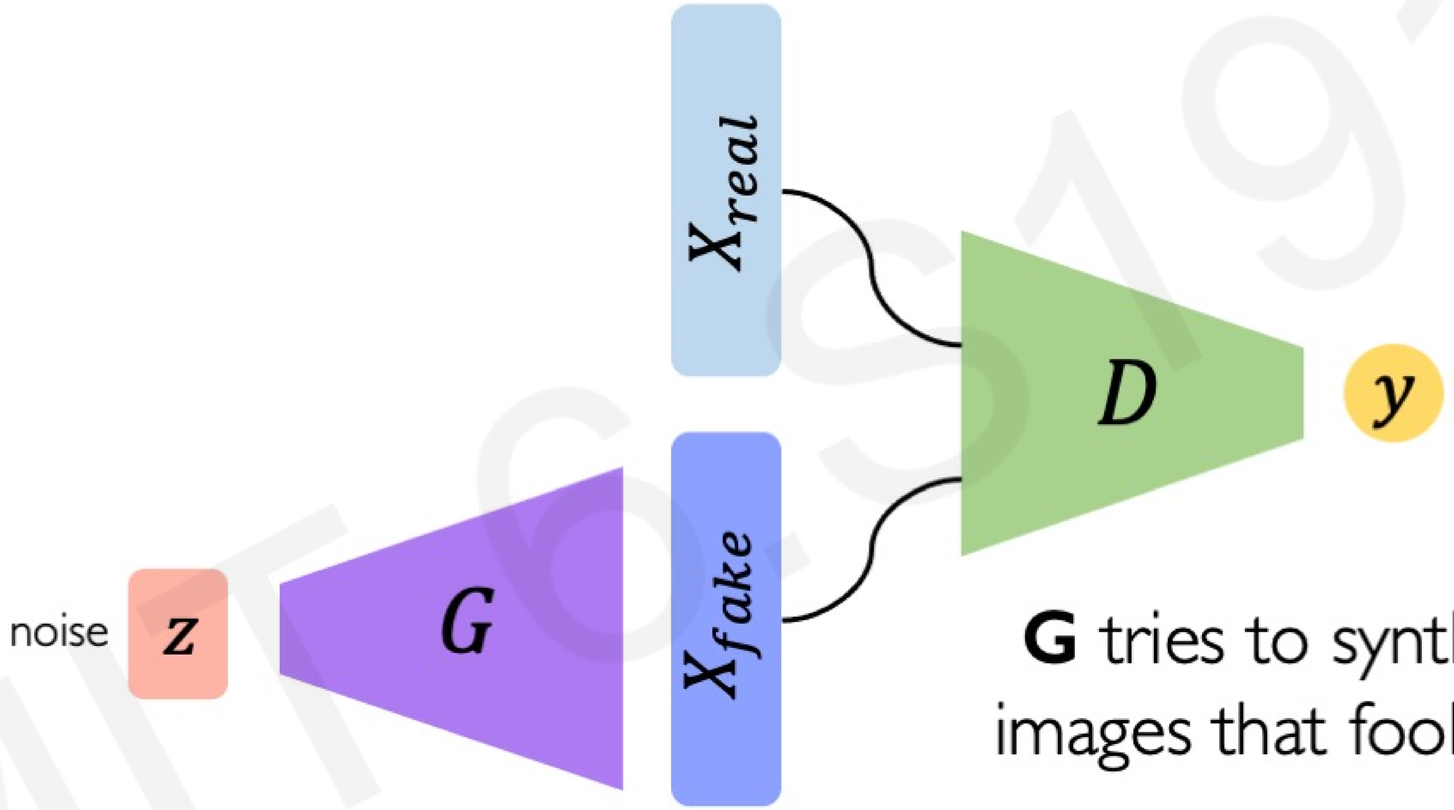
Training GANs: loss function

G tries to synthesize fake images that fool **D**



$$\arg\min_{G} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{z},\mathbf{x}}[\, \log D(G(\mathbf{z})) + \log(1 - D(\mathbf{x}))\,]$$

Training GANs: loss function



G tries to synthesize fake images that fool the *best* **D**

$$\arg\min_{G}\max_{D}\ \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{z},\mathbf{x}}[\ \log D(G(\mathbf{z})) + \log\left(1 - D(\mathbf{x})\right)\ ]$$

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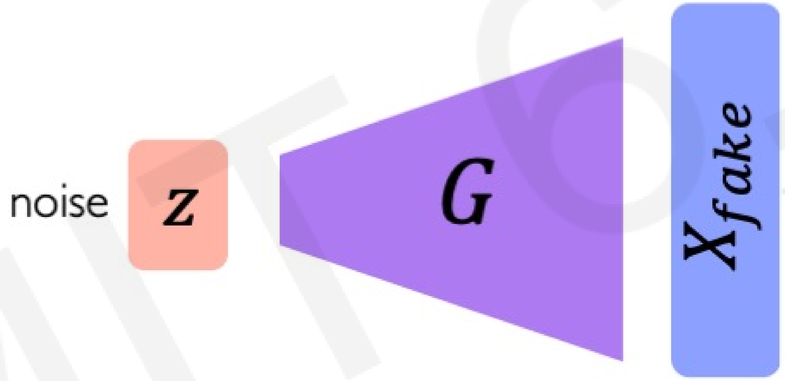
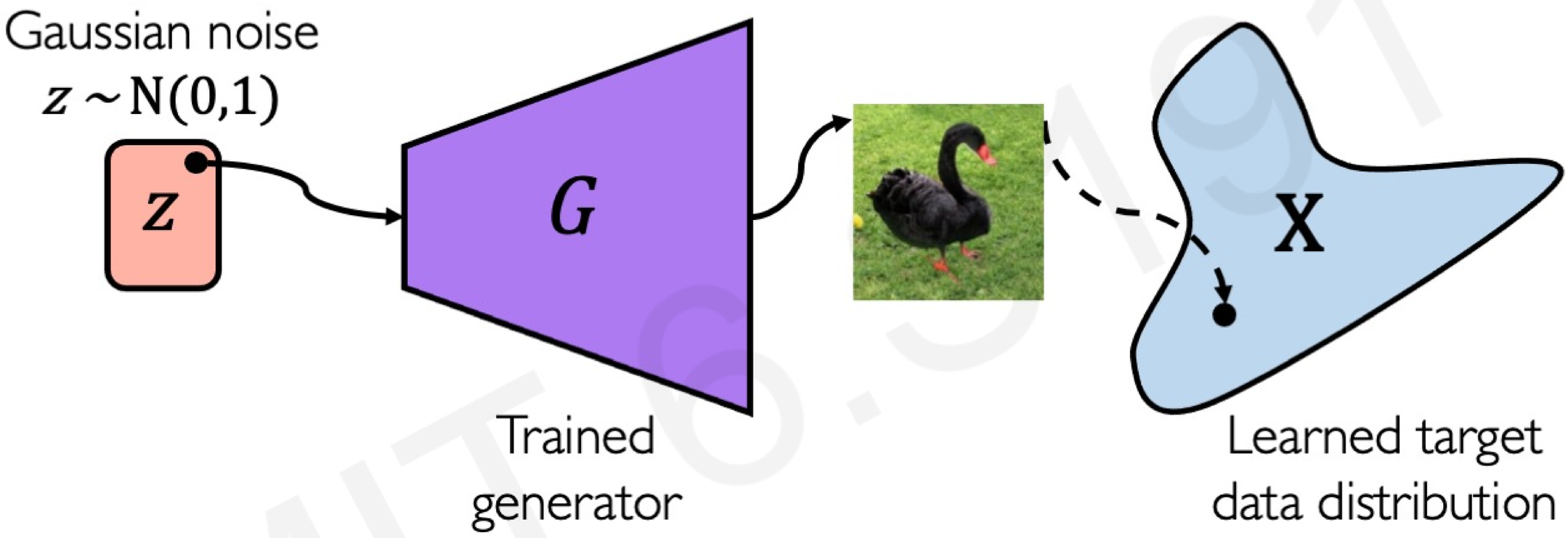
Generating new data with GANs



After training, use generator network to create **new data** that's never been seen before.

GANs are distribution transformers



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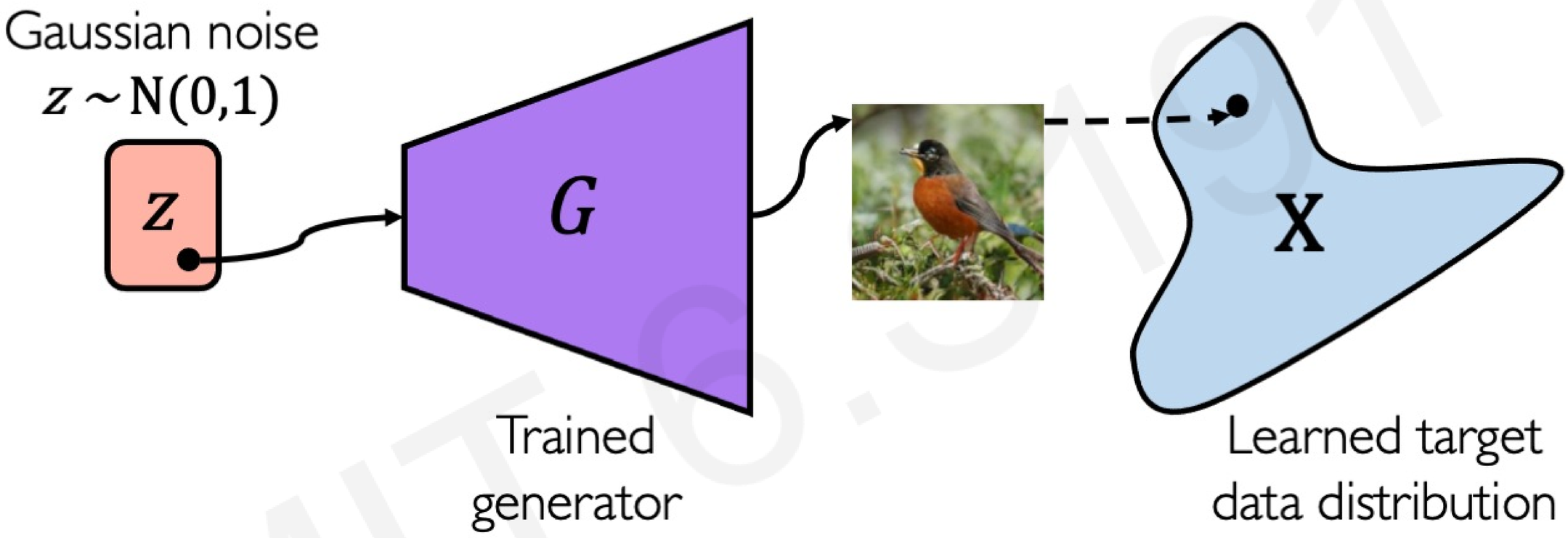
GANs are distribution transformers



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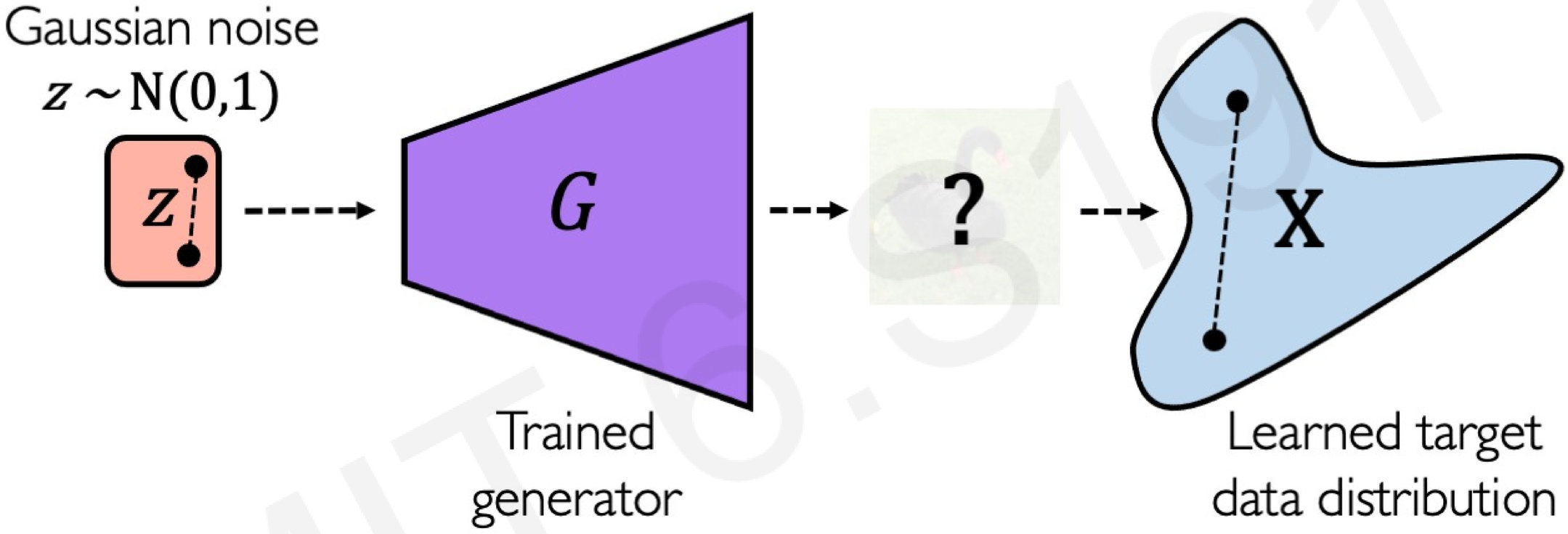
GANs are distribution transformers



GANs: Recent Advances

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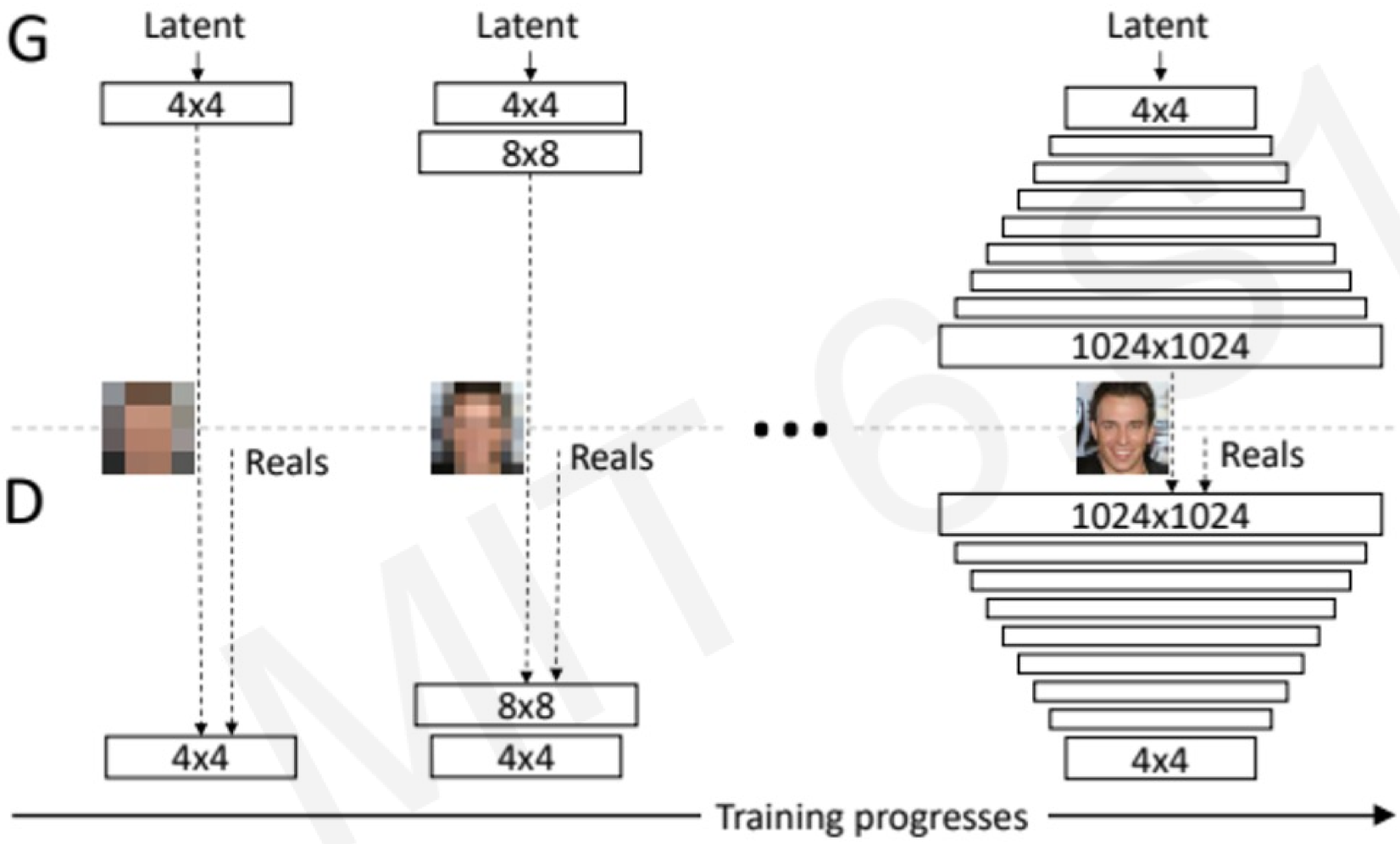
Progressive growing of GANs



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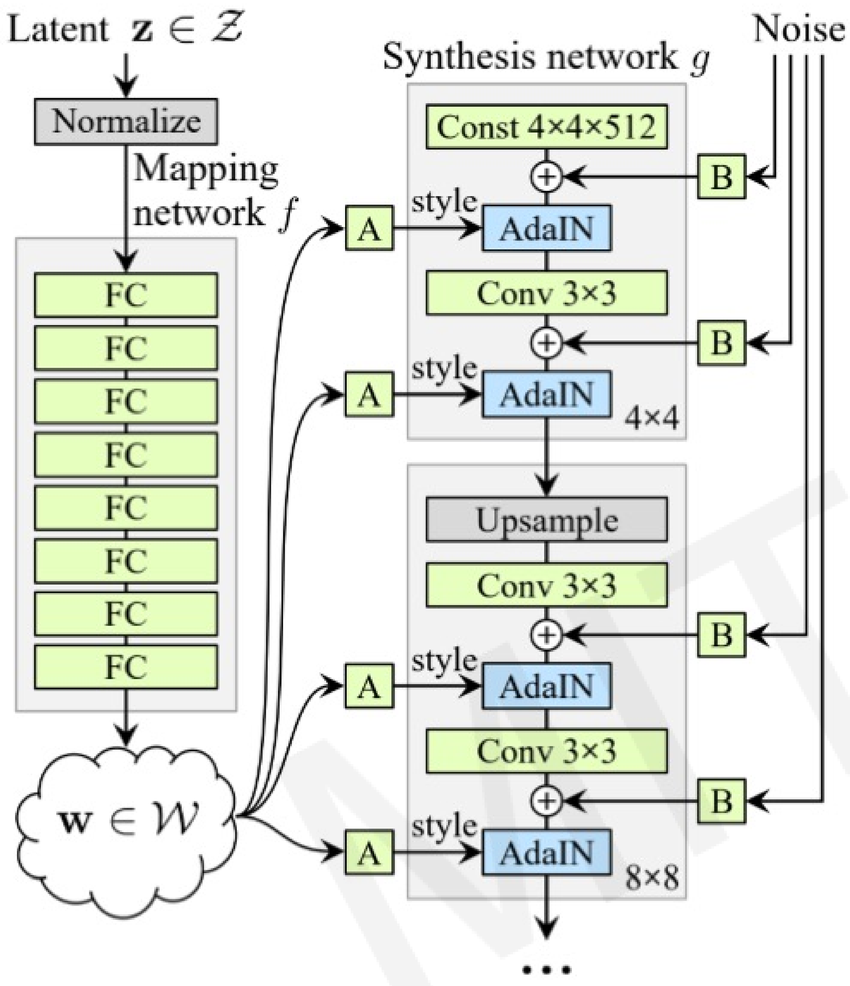
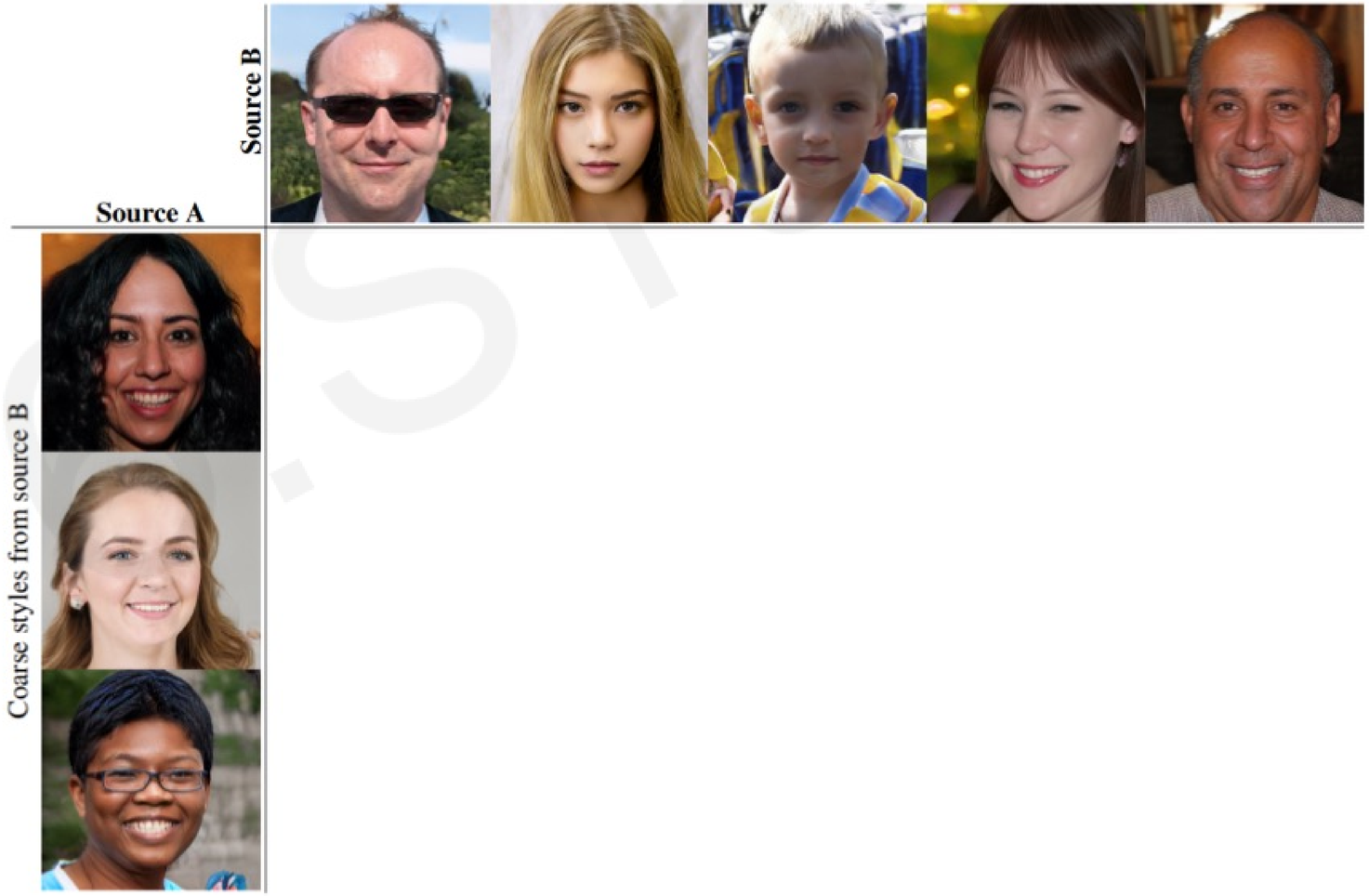
Karras+ *ICLR* 2018; Karras+ *arXiv* 2019.

Progressive growing of GANs: results

Karras+ *ICLR* 2018.

StyleGAN(2): progressive growing + style transfer





GANs for image synthesis: latest results

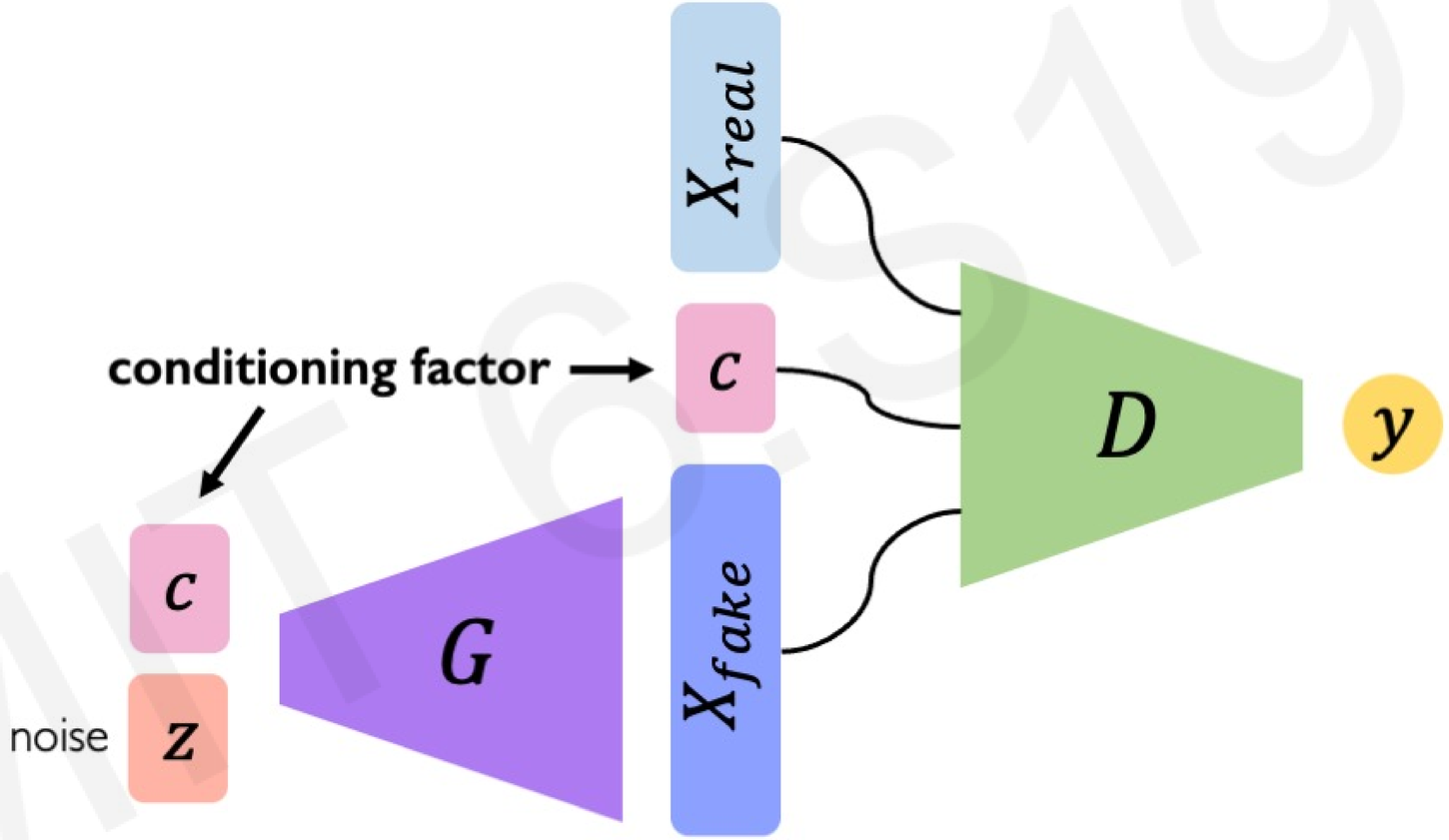
Karras+ *arXiv* 2019.

GANs for image synthesis: latest results

Karras+ *arXiv* 2019.

Conditional GANs

What if we want to control the nature of the output, by **conditioning** on a label?



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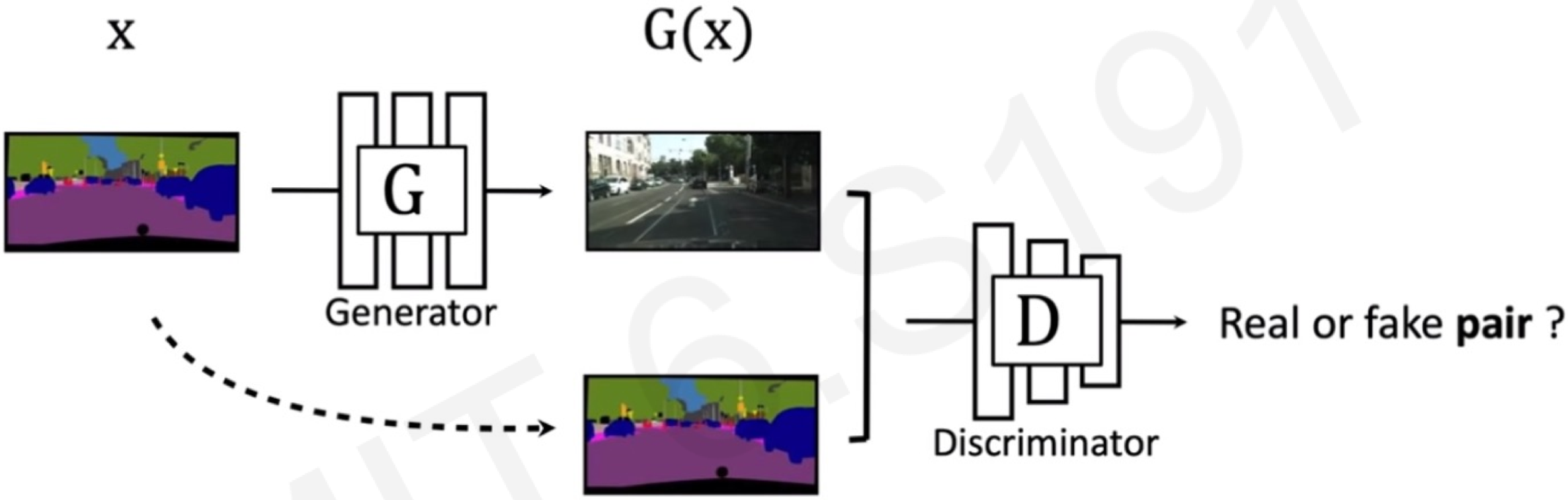
Conditional GANs and pix2pix: paired translation



The discriminator, D, classifies between fake and real **pairs**.
The generator, G, learns to fool the discriminator.

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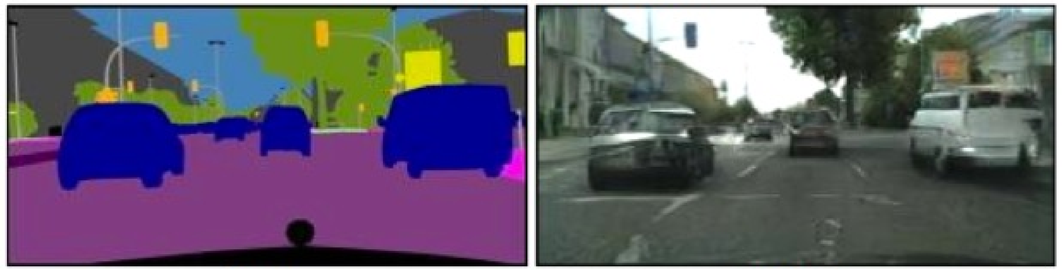
Applications of paired translation

Labels to Street Scene



input output

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Paired translation: results

Map → Aerial View

input **output**

Aerial View → Map

input **output**

Paired translation: coloring from edges

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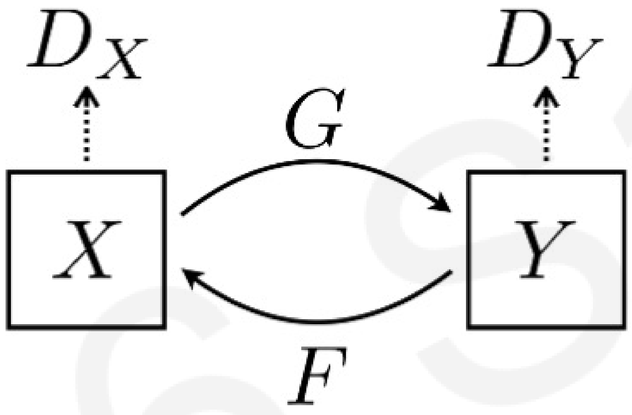
Isola+ *CVPR* 2017; Bertrand Gondouin, Twitter.

CycleGAN: domain transformation

CycleGAN learns transformations across domains with unpaired data.



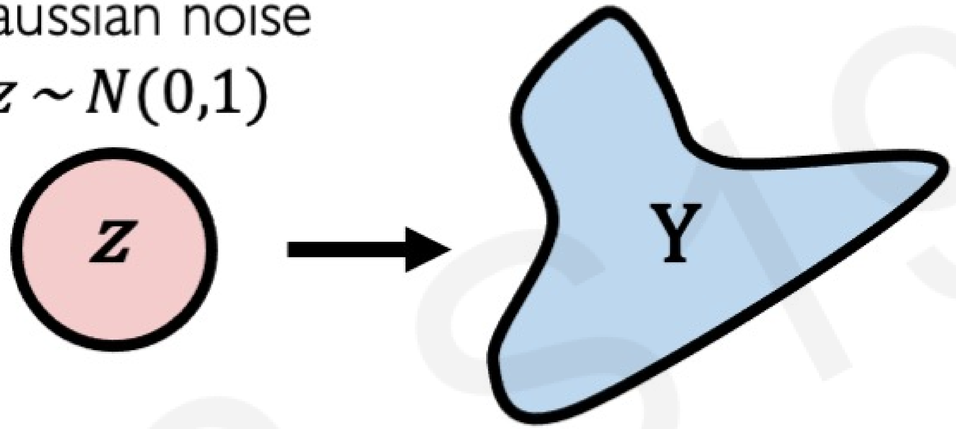
Zhu+ *ICCV* 2017. 1/21/21

Distribution transformations

GANs:

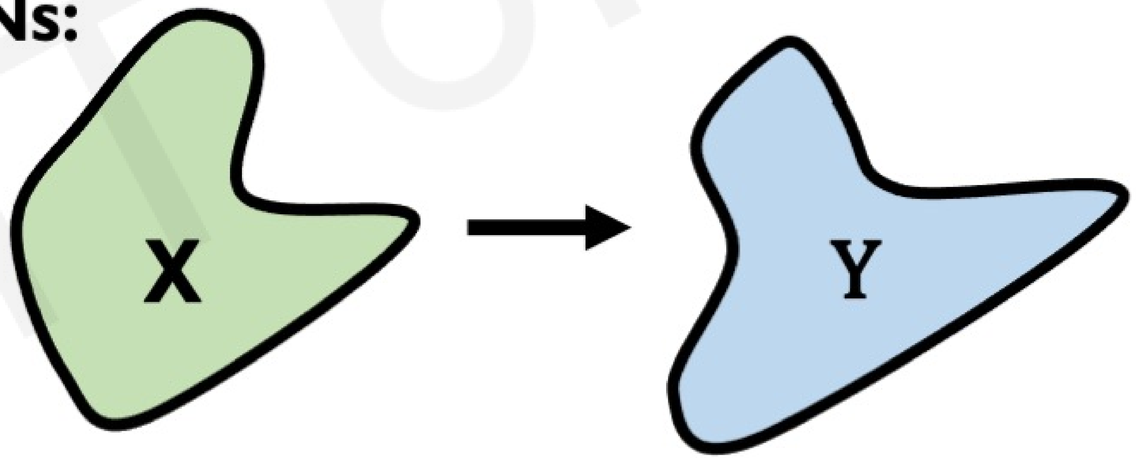
Gaussian noise

$z \sim N(0,1)$



Gaussian noise → target data manifold

CycleGANs:



data manifold X → data manifold Y

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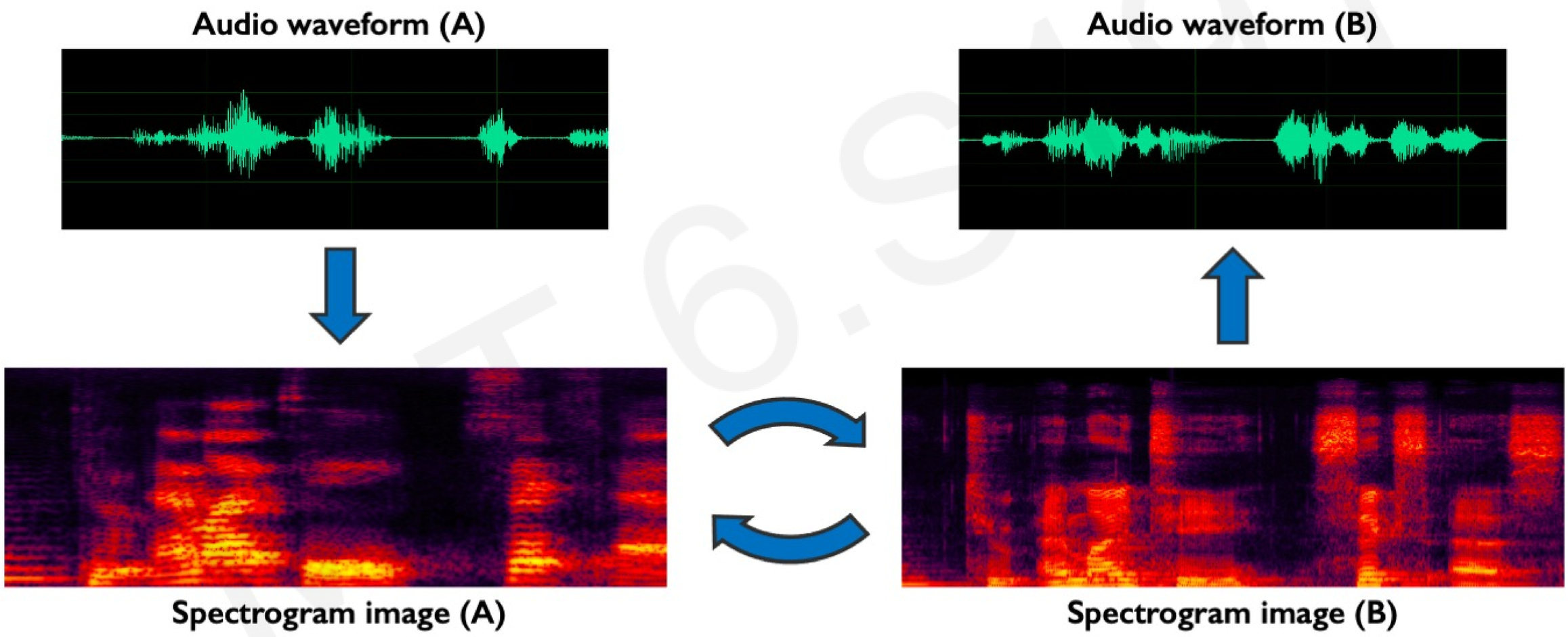
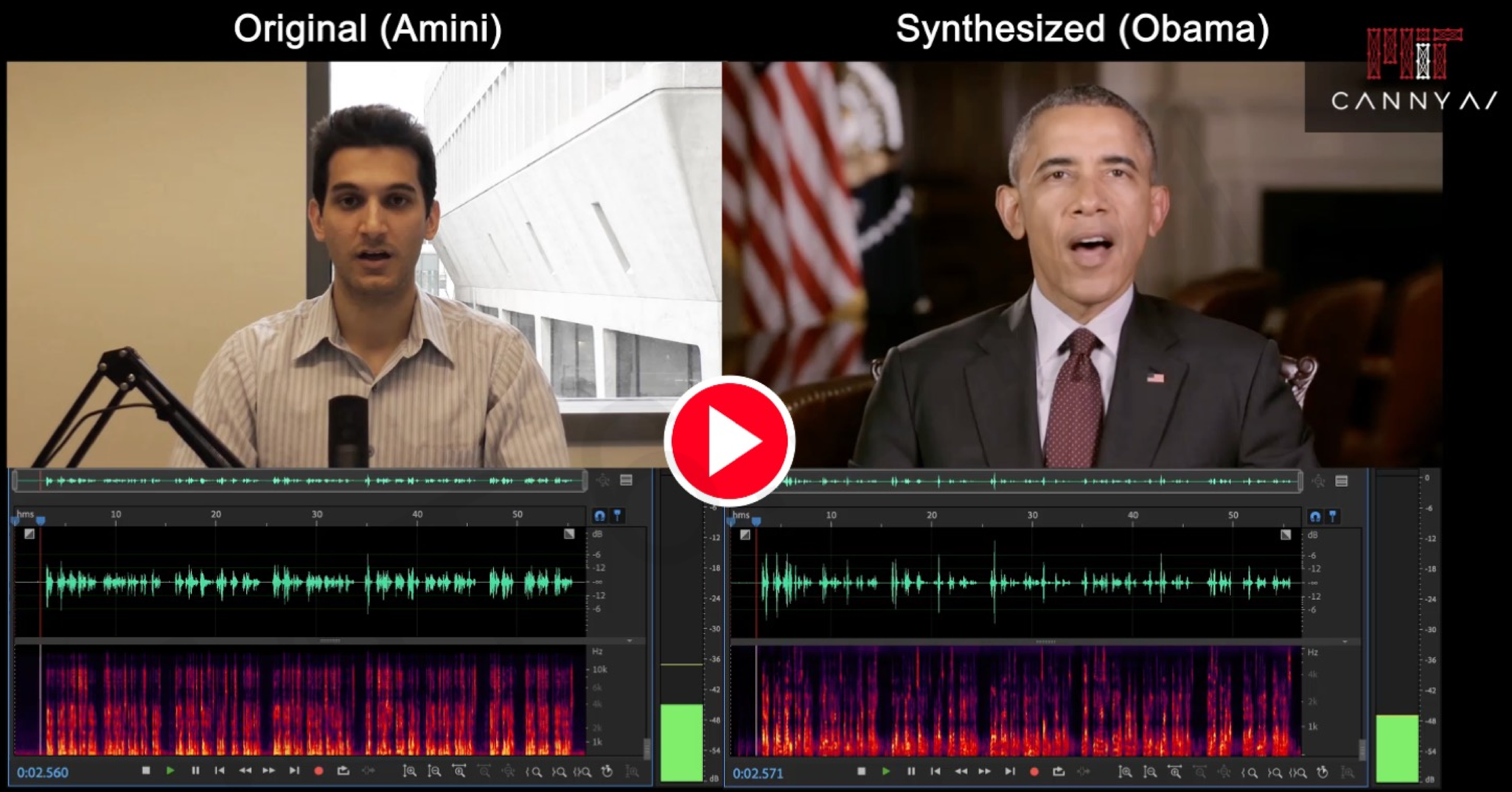
CycleGAN: transforming speech

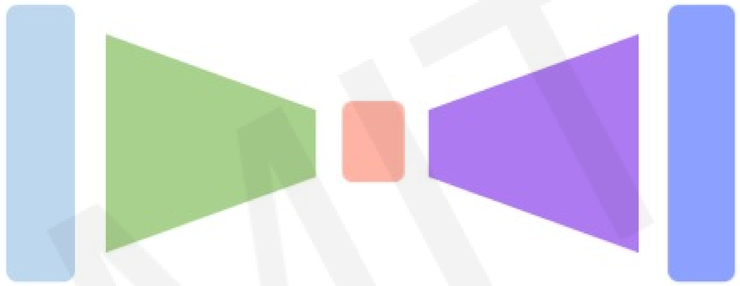



Original (Amini)
Synthesized (Obama)
CANNYA
0:02.560
0:02.571

Deep Generative Modeling: Summary

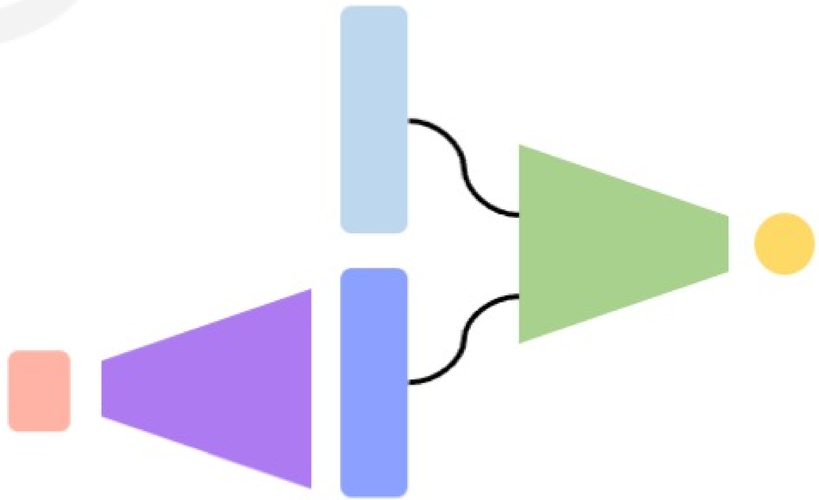
Autoencoders and Variational Autoencoders (VAEs)

Learn lower-dimensional **latent space** and **sample** to generate input reconstructions



Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)

Competing **generator** and **discriminator** networks



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6.S191: Introduction to Deep Learning

Lab 2: Computer Vision

Link to download labs:
http://introtodeeplearning.com#schedule

1. Open the lab in Google Colab
2. Start executing code blocks and filling in the #TODOs
3. Need help? Come to the class Gather.Town!