기본 GAMel 병 D는 T.FOI 대한 한국 model olch. 란을 model은 O, I 또 내방는a. DE energy functioned ABHON CLE 453 471 6. CŁ minimum EZ contravie sample은 MSILZIBLE, DŁ USEL Sample el E) + 크로로 나는됨. * Introduction. Energy -based modelel 348th input space MM scalar & mapping 51k energy function olcl. 환는 data로 1는 맛은 보는 low energy로, 된민 보은 high energy로 bi는 energy surface 로 구성하는 IM. Supervised ome (XY) pair I good Ed. Ed. Ed. Unsupervised OIME data manifold The SEE Contravine sample = E = Eate data point 4 the data density style 2001. EBGAN ONME DE energy function ez Ea. Energy function (Old D) = Grow cost function = 1 1/4 RLC. 上面如图外经图则经及 经是回 经改 GE HE ESISTONY sample 2 198314 trainable parameterized function. DE AEZ, energy & reconstruction error.

Paoled Palan 대한 발표 왕 Sample을 생성하고,

D는 생생된 alakill, real image를 받고, EER 이 해당하는 energy를 활성

Objective function.

DE EOI CIGN Objective function을 거쳐, 실제에는 낮은 트를, 사람에는 불은 트를 받당.

$$\mathcal{L}_D(x,z) = D(x) + [m - D(G(z))]^+$$

$$\mathcal{L}_G(z) = D(G(z))$$

me positive margin oに、[·] を max(o.)を こしに

Lo, La를 maximize

Optimality of the Solution.

Pat GZ MASS image of data distribution.

V(G,D) = \(\int_{x,\mathbb{E}} \int_{p}(x,\mathbb{E}) \begin{pmatrix} P_{dota}(x) P_{\mathbb{E}}(\mathbb{E}) \dxd\mathbb{E} \dxd\mathbb{E}

 $U(G,D) = \int_{\mathcal{B}} \underline{I}_{G}(2) P_{g}(2) d2$

일 ttu, Nash equilibrium을 만하는 (G*,D*)에 대해서.

V(G,D) & V(G,D) AD

U(G,D) LU(G,D) VG

Theorem 1. (D.G.) It mash equilibrium 17 insignal Theorem 1. (D.G.) It mash equilibrium 17 insignal Theorem 1.

Theorem 2. Nash equilibrium = 2248h2, i) Par = Polar, ii) D'CXI = Y & [0, 20] & 2442-CL.

$$U(G^*, D^*) - U(G_0, D^*) = \int_x (p_{data} - p_{G_0}) D^*(x) dx$$

$$= \int_x (p_{data} - p_{G_0}) (D^*(x) - C) dx$$

$$= \int_S (p_{data} - p_{G_0}) (D^*(x) - C) dx + \int_{\mathcal{R}^N \setminus \mathcal{S}} (p_{data} - p_{G_0}) (D^*(x) - C) dx$$

$$> 0$$

$$(21)$$

$$= \int_S (p_{data} - p_{G_0}) (D^*(x) - C) dx + \int_{\mathcal{R}^N \setminus \mathcal{S}} (p_{data} - p_{G_0}) (D^*(x) - C) dx$$

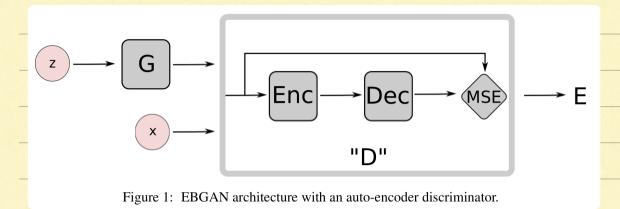
$$(23)$$

$$> 0$$

$$(24)$$

D는 AE로 구용된다.

D(x) = || Dec(Enc(x)) -x||



OZI 121 DYEC recon-based a 34 Don these target 2 mg

Binary 21 89 target of 124 of 123, minibatch on cusum,

M3 Che sample gradient >+ orthogonal DIM ECT.

나 두 samplee(기울기아 / 오타 같이 서로 상충될 수 있다.

반면 recon-base의 경우 여러 방향이 기울기를 생강하여 호망 있는 더 큰 minibatch를 긁용한다.

IZIZ AEE energy-based on ABRIC. Supervision oll negotive sample 2001 manifold it for its ita.

LD) 사해적으로 data manifold를 발견할 수 있다.

Ly Det Gel ZEMM GI ALAZZ

Connection to the regularized AE

원가지 원제는 AE가 identity function인 화살 보도 있다

L data manifold 以n 日 起 energy를 pushinot計

L. latent space regularization.

breamon 제時 型机 inputel 环 经 堤间 好 臣

D) + contrasive sample? Assisted regularization.

L- निर्मा

L Gel ध्यारी हुन

Li Sample 생생간, E Junction 낙습이 삭제인 상은작용

Repelling regularizer

repelling regularizer는 Pour 의 해 또 얼으로 뿔된 생긴 sample 로부터 model는 위하기 위한 되었으로

EBGANEI AutoEncoder oil ESTOL.

Minibatch DE 能 의로 测程

repelling regularizer는 representation level OIA 经到底 Pulling-away Term(PT) olch

 $S \in \mathbb{R}^{s \times N}$ } Encodered output old batch el sample representation orall à lor,

$$f_{PT}(S) = \frac{1}{N(N-1)} \sum_{i} \sum_{j \neq i} \left(\frac{S_i^{\mathsf{T}} S_j}{\|S_i\| \|S_j\|} \right)^2.$$

L sample 5을 직고한 하려고 함.

L cosine similarity & below boundaryer invariant scale

니 Gon인 격됨.

* Experiment.
semi-supervised mut me the talka.
PG) Lata manifold) NAROLL D SHEVEL loss) En 至5里
PG=Posts 201, m=0 =2.
m는 너무 크면 불인생, 각으면 mode drap
h Appendix D
7 1 1 1 1 1 1 6 3 9 6 1 1 9 7
5736637172/29076
7530284621077035
5000124714996526
Figure 9: Generation from the EBGAN auto-encoder model trained with different m settings. From
top to bottom, m is set to 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 32 respectively. The rest setting is nLayerG=5, nLayerD=2, sizeG=1600, sizeD=1024, dropoutD=0, optimD=ADAM, optimG=ADAM, lr=0.001.
Contrarive samples regal BUSGE, classifieral Diau C1 SSE sample

A

Lemma 1. Let $a, b \ge 0$, $\varphi(y) = ay + b[m - y]^+$. The minimum of φ on $[0, +\infty)$ exists and is reached in m if a < b, and it is reached in 0 otherwise (the minimum may not be unique).

Proof. The function φ is defined on $[0, +\infty)$, its derivative is defined on $[0, +\infty) \setminus \{m\}$ and $\varphi'(y) = a - b$ if $y \in [0, m)$ and $\varphi'(y) = a$ if $y \in (m, +\infty)$.

So when a < b, the function is decreasing on [0, m) and increasing on $(m, +\infty)$. Since it is continuous, it has a minimum in m. It may not be unique if a = 0 or a - b = 0.

On the other hand, if $a \ge b$ the function φ is increasing on $[0, +\infty)$, so 0 is a minimum.

Lemma 2. If p and q are probability densities, then $\int_x \mathbb{1}_{p(x) < q(x)} dx = 0$ if and only if $\int_x \mathbb{1}_{p(x) \neq q(x)} dx = 0$.

Proof. Let's assume that $\int_x \mathbb{1}_{p(x) < q(x)} dx = 0$. Then

$$\int_{T} \mathbb{1}_{p(x)>q(x)}(p(x)-q(x))\mathrm{d}x\tag{15}$$

$$= \int_{x} (1 - \mathbb{1}_{p(x) \le q(x)}) (p(x) - q(x)) dx$$
 (16)

$$= \int_{x} p(x)dx - \int_{x} q(x)dx + \int_{x} \mathbb{1}_{p(x) \le q(x)} (p(x) - q(x))dx$$
 (17)

$$= 1 - 1 + \int_{x} \left(\mathbb{1}_{p(x) < q(x)} + \mathbb{1}_{p(x) = q(x)} \right) (p(x) - q(x)) dx$$
 (18)

$$= \int_{x} \mathbb{1}_{p(x) < q(x)}(p(x) - q(x)) dx + \int_{x} \mathbb{1}_{p(x) = q(x)}(p(x) - q(x)) dx$$
 (19)

$$= 0 + 0 = 0 \tag{20}$$

So $\int_x \mathbbm{1}_{p(x)>q(x)}(p(x)-q(x))\mathrm{d}x=0$ and since the term in the integral is always non-negative, $\mathbbm{1}_{p(x)>q(x)}(p(x)-q(x))=0$ for almost all x. And p(x)-q(x)=0 implies $\mathbbm{1}_{p(x)>q(x)}=0$, so $\mathbbm{1}_{p(x)>q(x)}=0$ almost everywhere. Therefore $\int_x \mathbbm{1}_{p(x)>q(x)}\mathrm{d}x=0$ which completes the proof, given the hypothesis. \square