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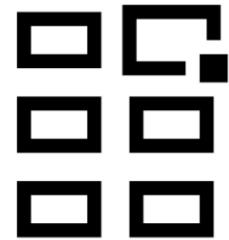
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条件生成：
直觉

大纲

- 无条件生成
- 有条件生成与无条件生成



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无条件生成

您可以从
随机类

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无条件生成



您可以从
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无条件生成

生成的示例



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条件生成

一分钱一分货

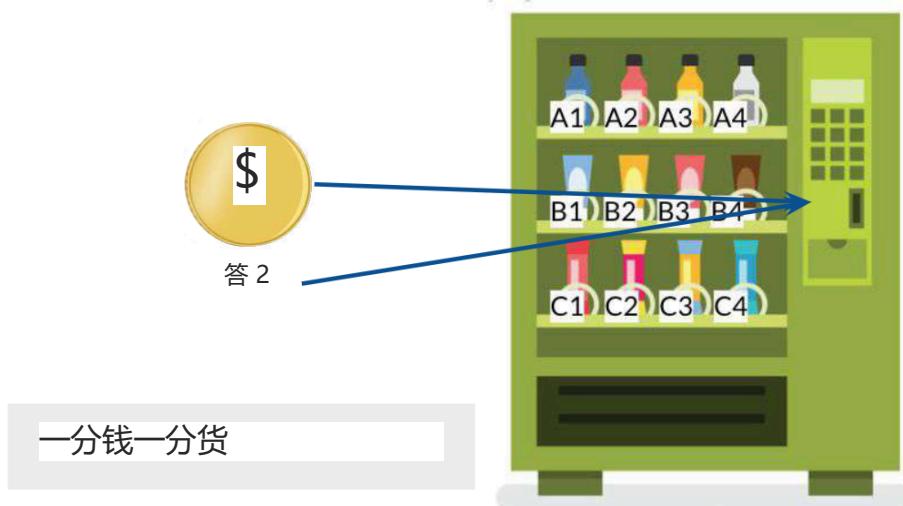
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条件生成



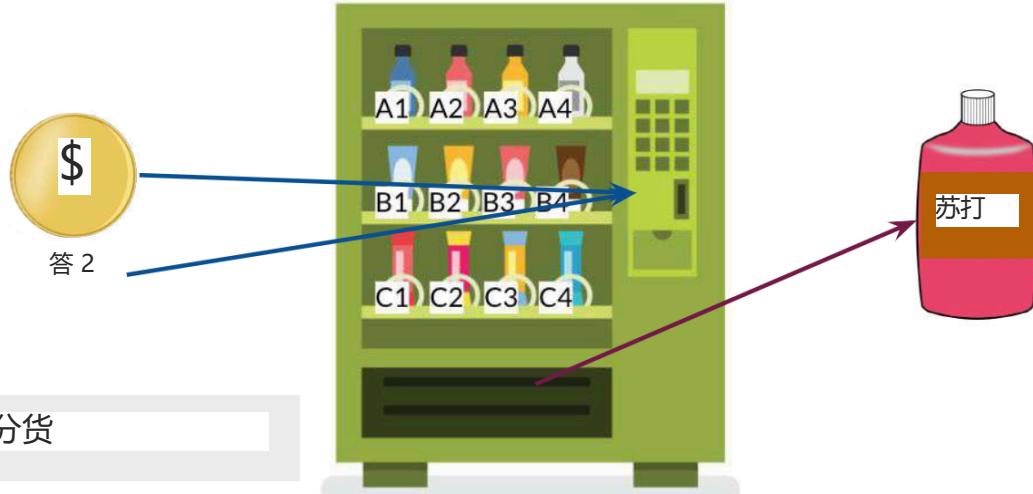
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条件生成



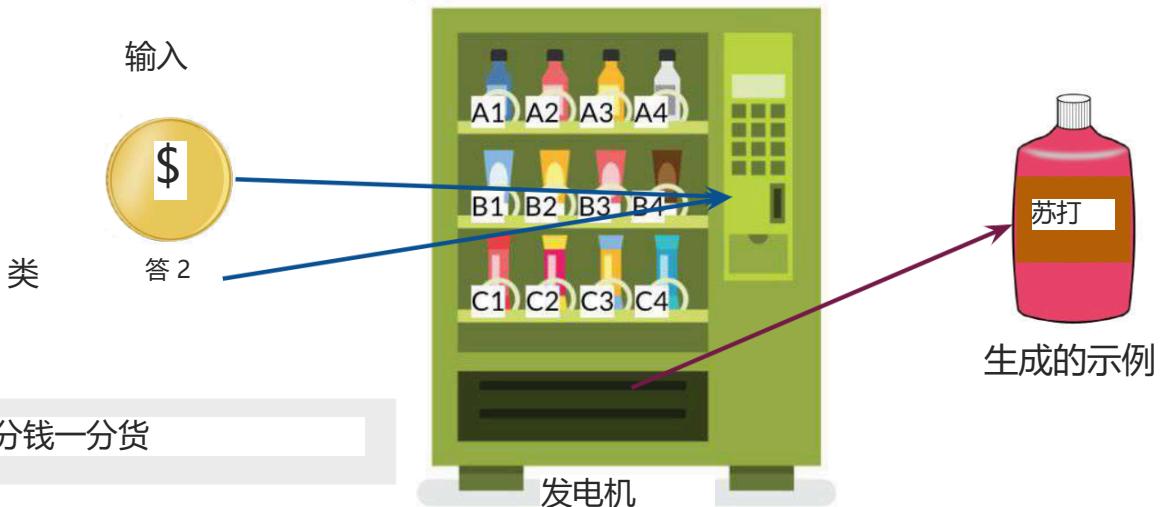
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条件生成



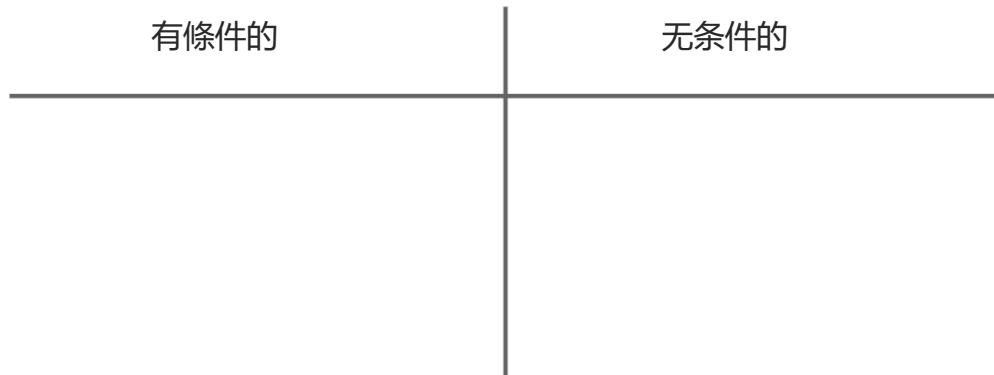
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条件生成



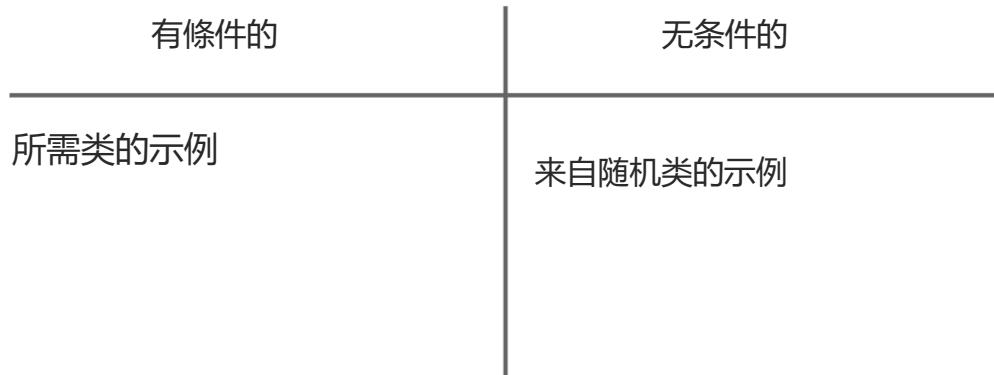
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有条件生成与无条件生成



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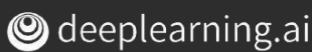
有条件生成与无条件生成



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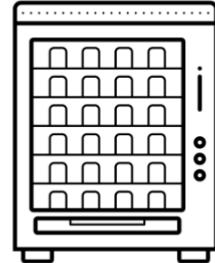
有条件生成与无条件生成

有條件的	无条件的
所需类的示例	来自随机类的示例
训练数据集需要 标记	训练数据集不需要标记



总结

- 条件生成需要标记的数据集
- 可以为所选类生成示例

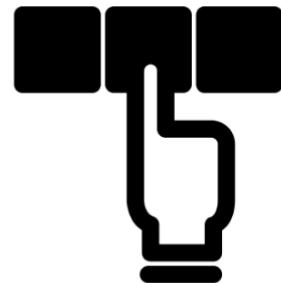




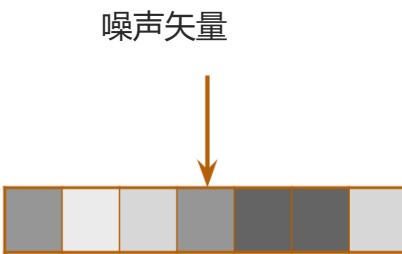
条件生成：输入

大纲

- 如何告诉生成器生成什么类型的示例
- 判别器的输入表示

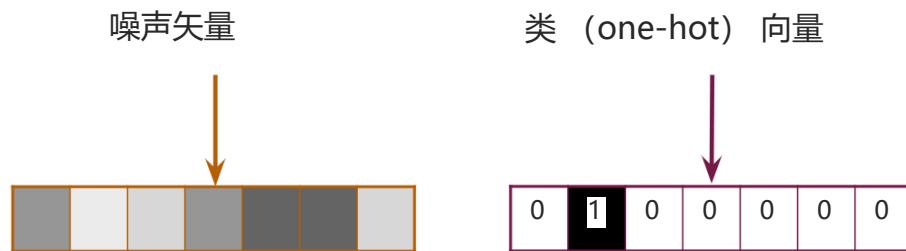


发生器输入



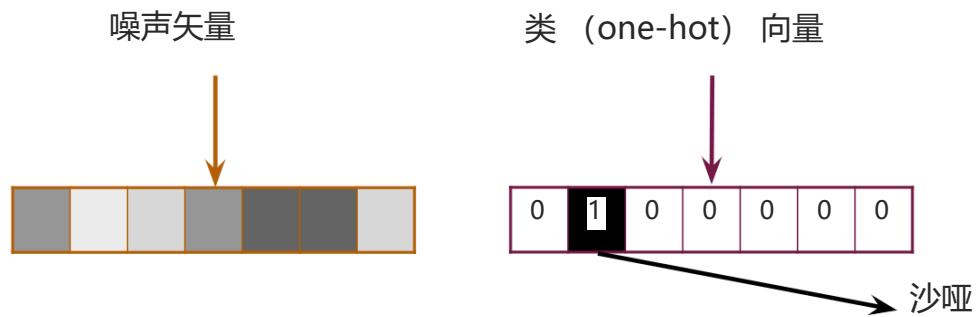
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发生器输入



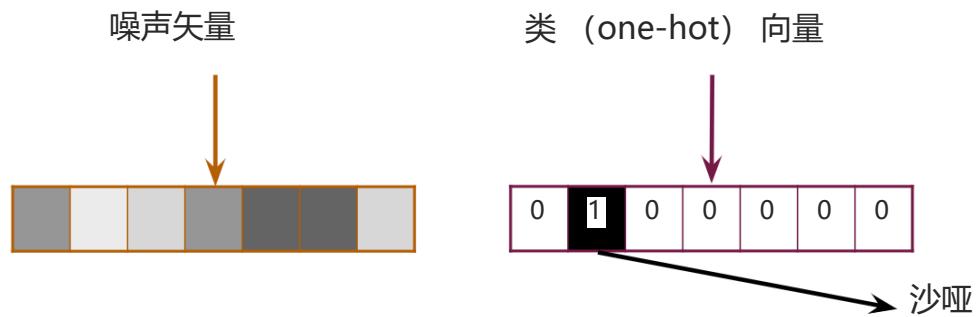
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发生器输入



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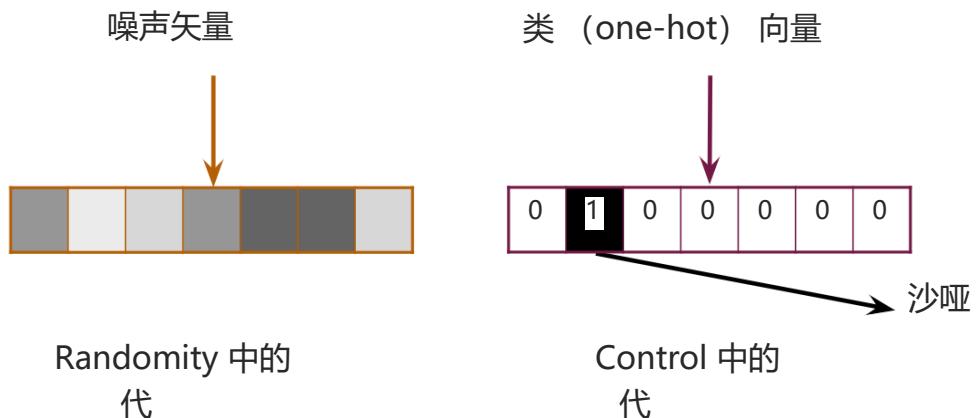
发生器输入



Randomity 中的
代

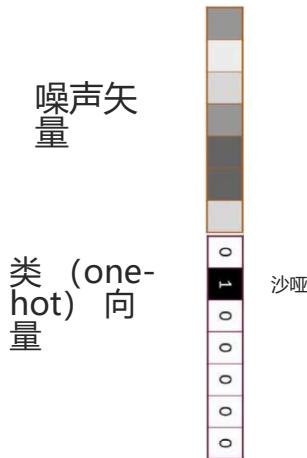
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发生器输入



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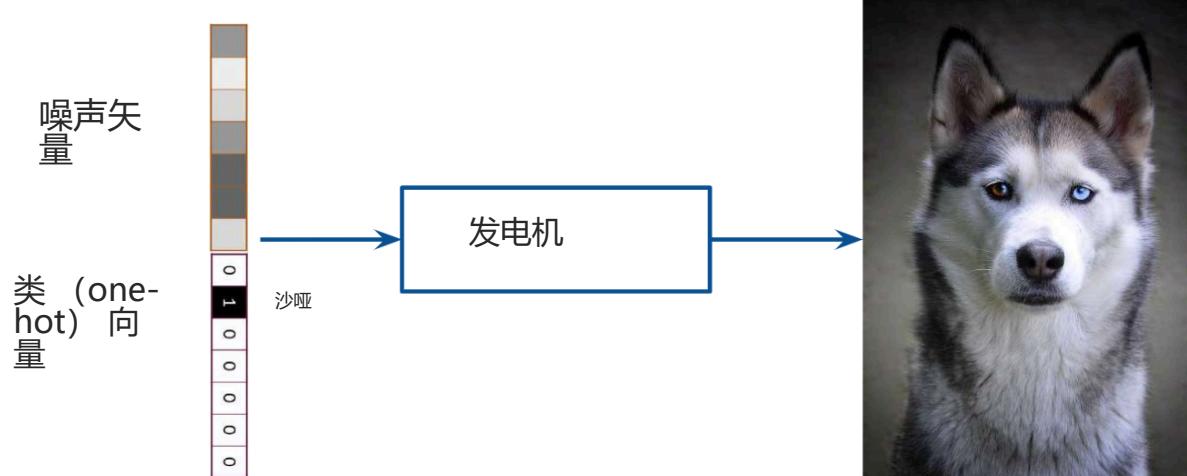
发生器输入



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发生器输入

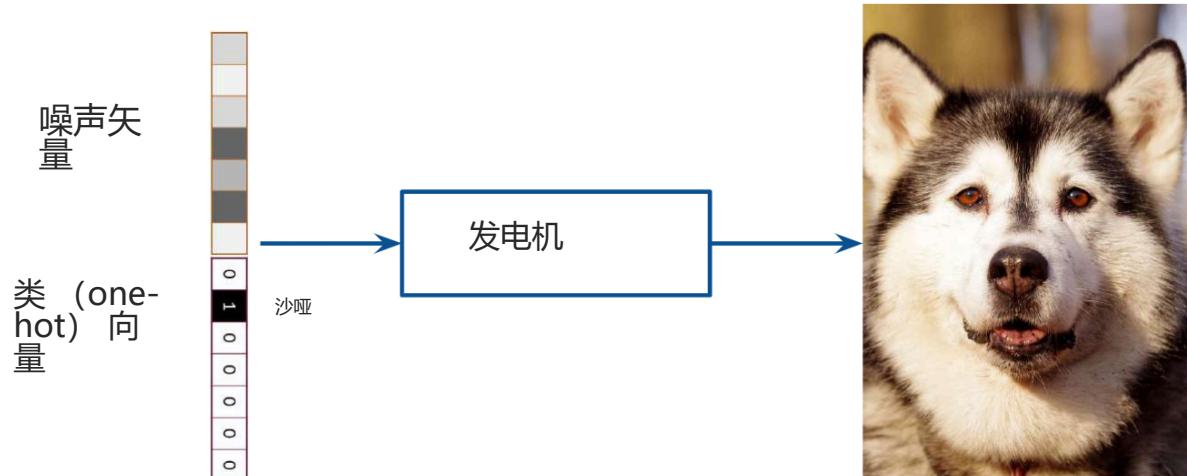
输出



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发生器输入

输出



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鉴别器输入

鉴别器



鉴别器输入

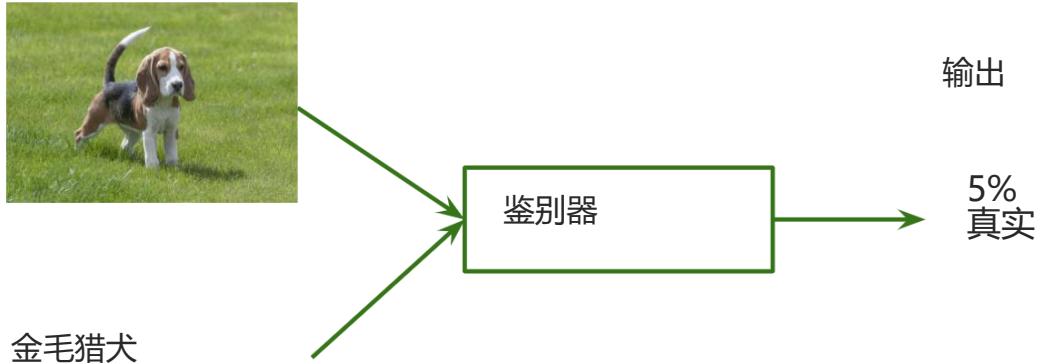


金毛猎犬

鉴别器

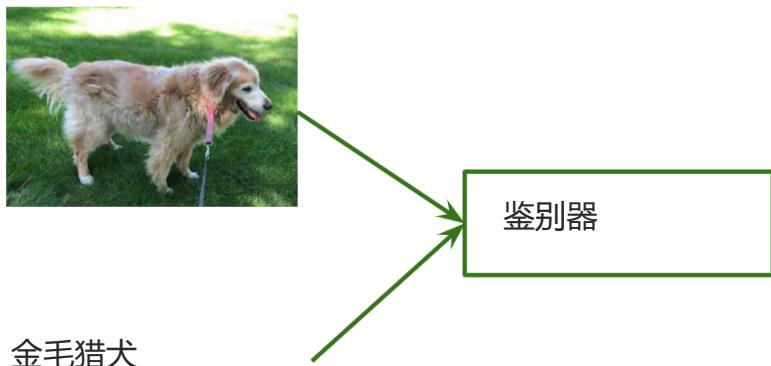


鉴别器输入



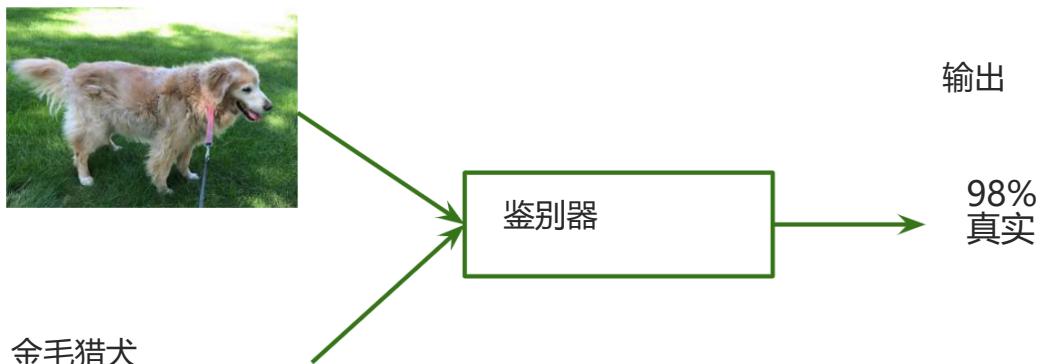
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鉴别器输入



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鉴别器输入



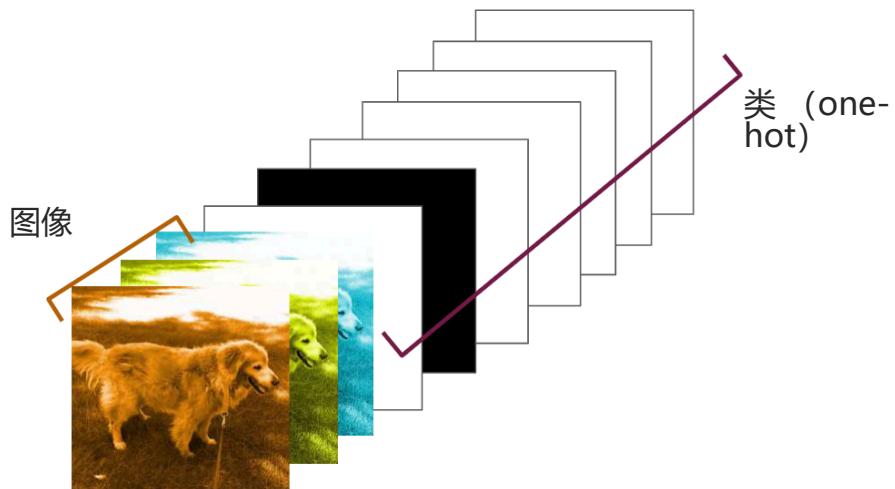
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鉴别器输入



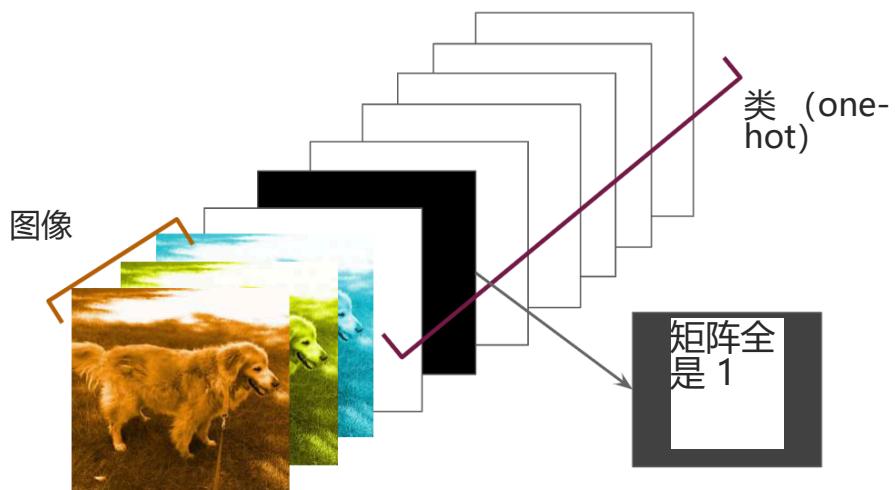
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鉴别器输入



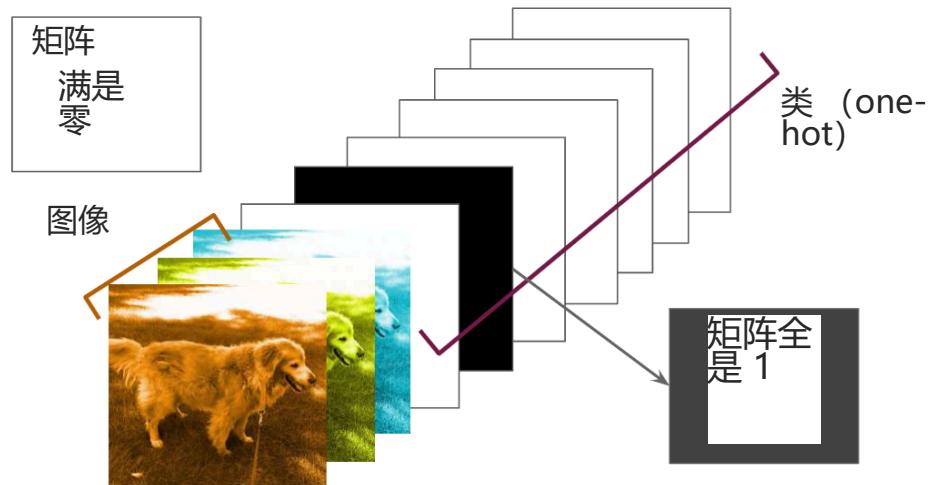
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鉴别器输入



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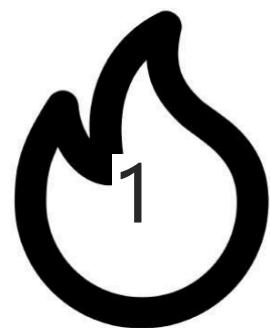
鉴别器输入



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总结

- 该类作为 one-hot vector 传递给生成器
- 该类作为 one-hot 矩阵传递给判别器
- 向量的大小和矩阵的数量表示类的数量



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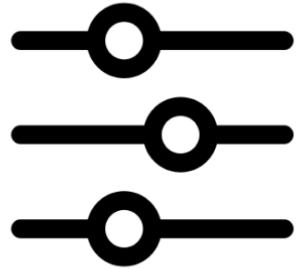


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可控发电

大纲

- 什么是可控发电
- 它与条件生成的比较

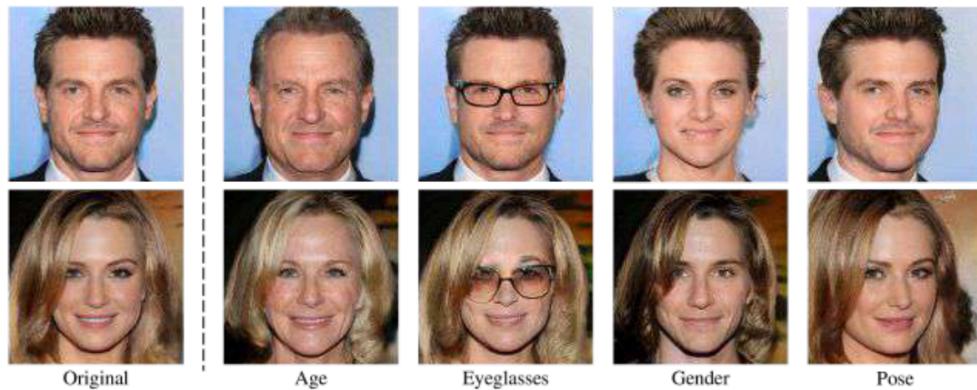


可控发电

更改输出的特定功能

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可控发电



更改输出的特定功能

可从: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.10786>

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可控发电

噪声矢量

z



调整输入噪声矢量以获得不同的
输出上的功能

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可控发电

控制
输出

噪声矢量

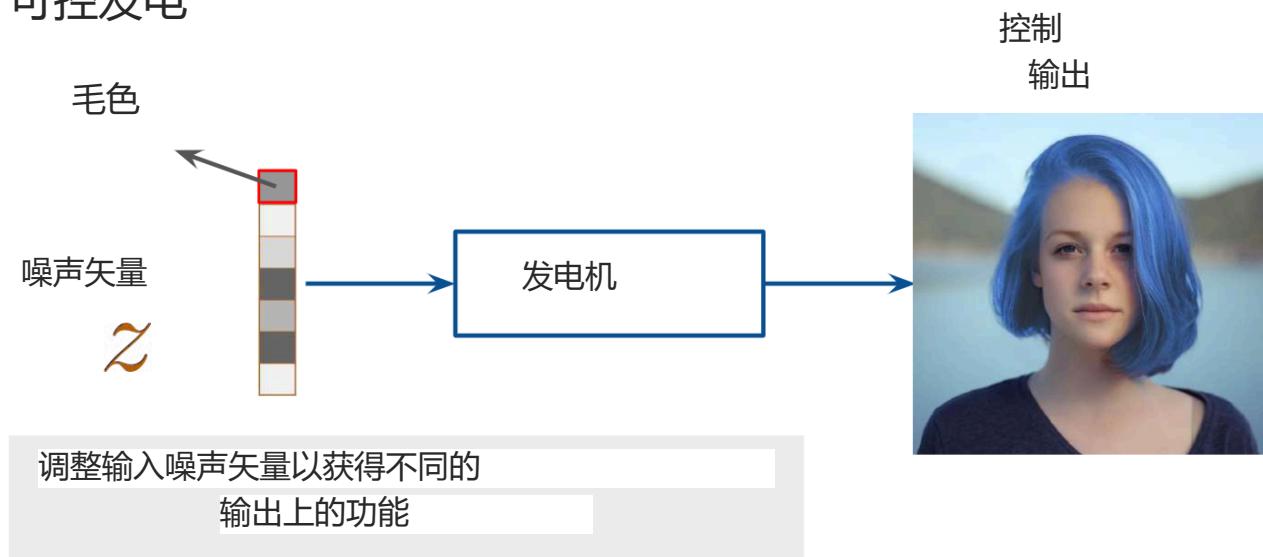
z



调整输入噪声矢量以获得不同的
输出上的功能

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可控发电



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可控生成 vs. 条件生成

可控制的

有条件的

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可控生成 vs. 条件生成

可控制的	有條件的
具有这些功能的示例 你想要的	你 要

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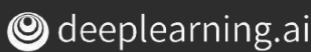
可控生成 vs. 条件生成

可控制的	有條件的
具有这些功能的示例 你想要的	你 要
训练数据集不需要标记	训练数据集需要 标记

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可控生成 vs. 条件生成

可控制的	有條件的
具有这些功能的示例 你想要的	你 要
训练数据集不需要标记	训练数据集需要 标记
操纵 z 向量 输入	将类向量附加到 输入



总结

- Controllable generation 允许您控制生成输出的功能
- 它不需要标记的训练数据集
- 调整输入向量以获得输出上的不同特征



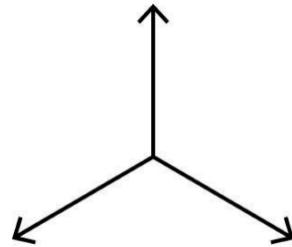


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Z 空间中的向量 代数

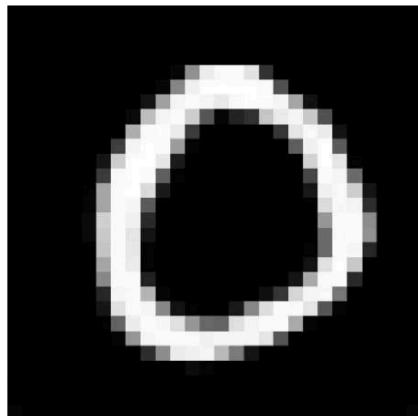
大纲

- Z 空间中的插值
- 修改噪声矢量 z 以控制所需的特征



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使用 Z 空间进行插值



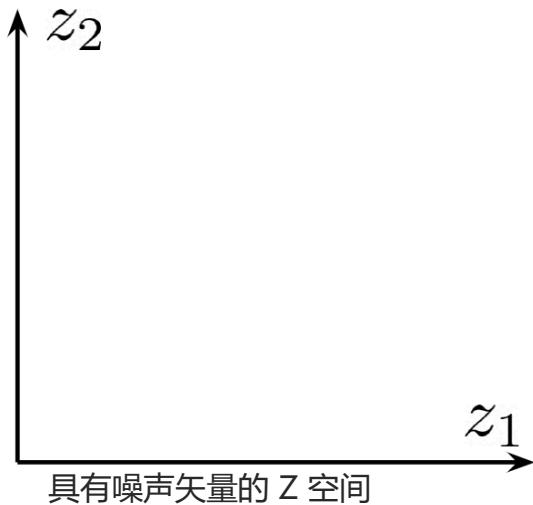
A 3x3 grid of numbers representing pixel values. The top row contains three '8's, the middle row contains two '8's and one '9', and the bottom row contains two '9's and one '8'. This represents a smooth transition between two images in the latent space.

8	8	8
8	8	9
9	9	9

一张图片如何变成另一张图片

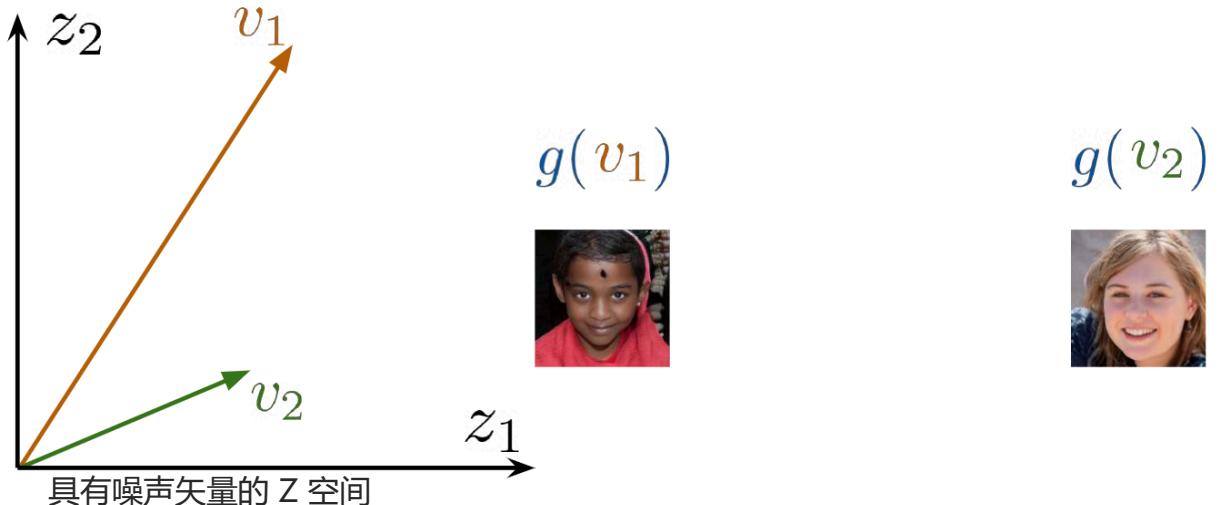
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使用 Z 空间进行插值



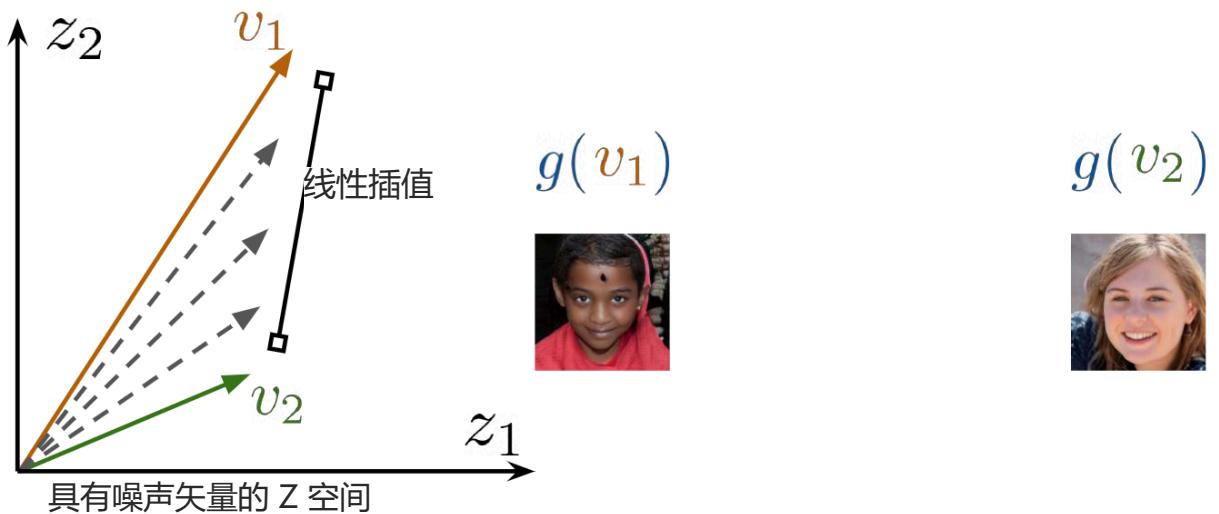
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使用 Z 空间进行插值



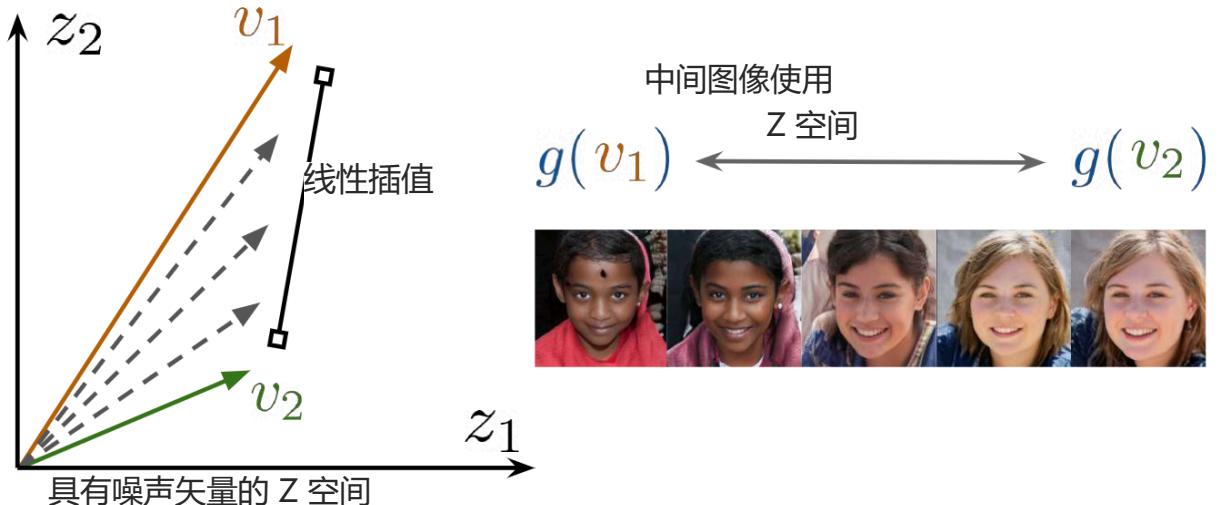
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使用 Z 空间进行插值



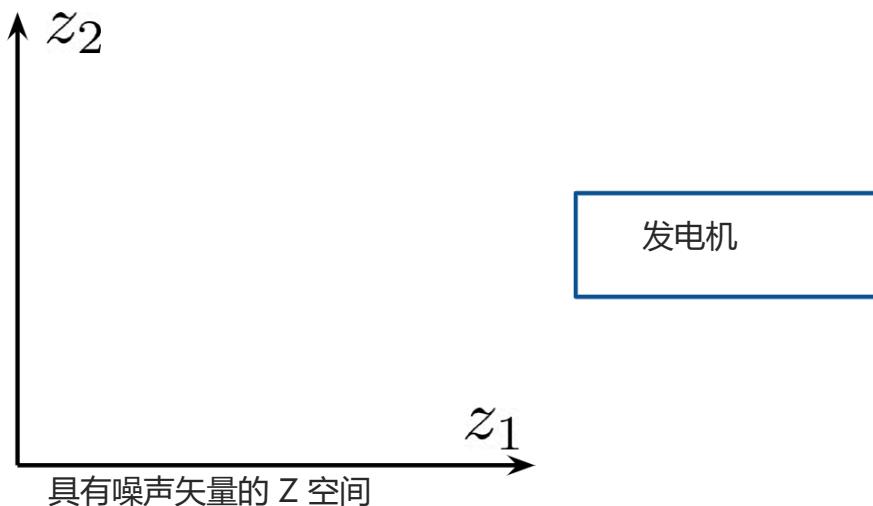
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使用 Z 空间进行插值



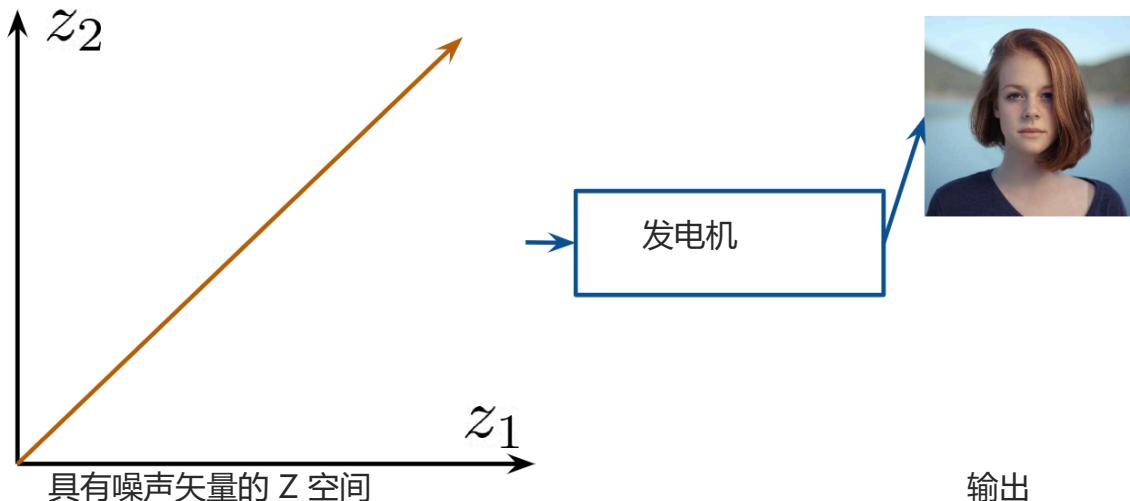
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Z 空间和可控生成



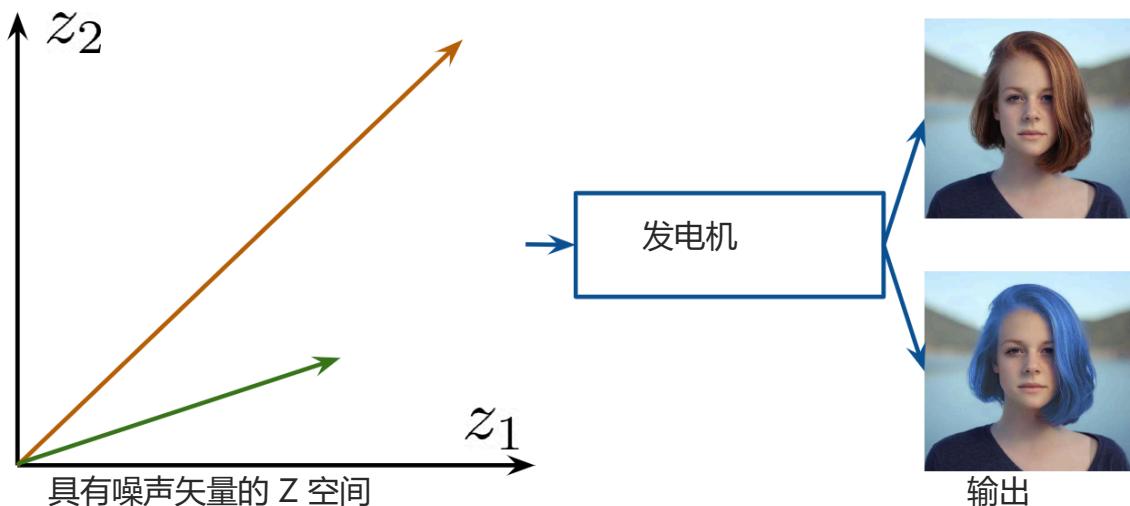
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Z 空间和可控生成



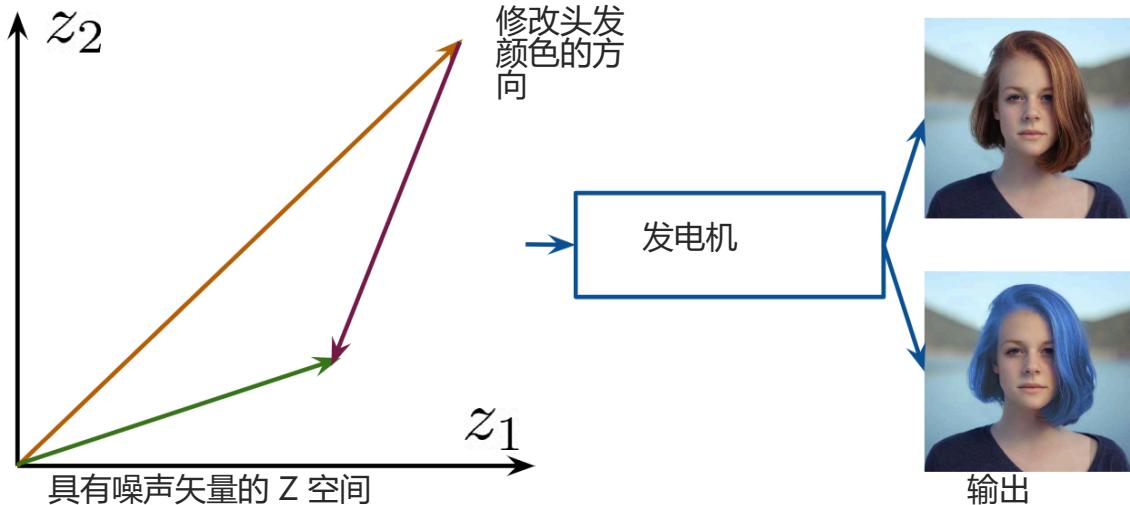
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Z 空间和可控生成



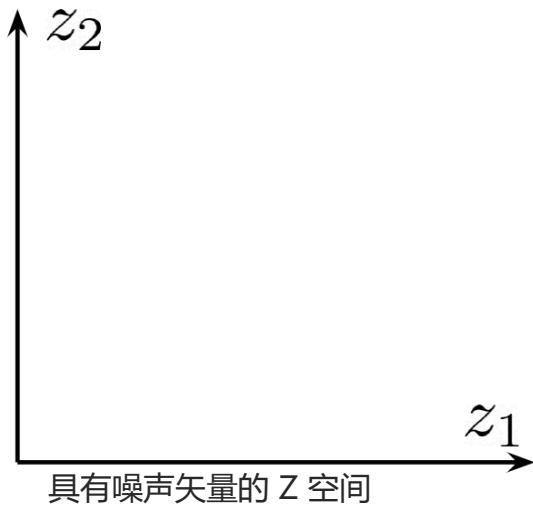
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Z 空间和可控生成



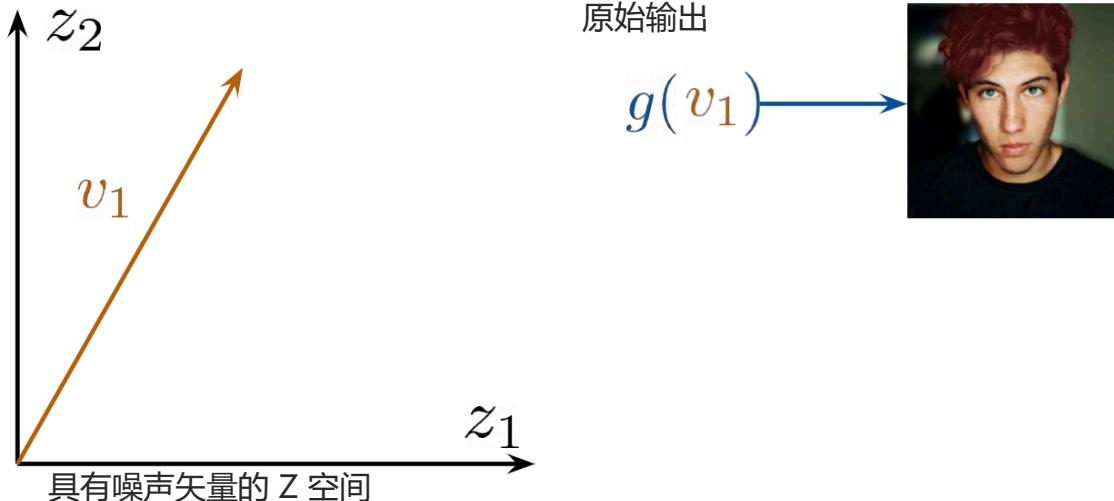
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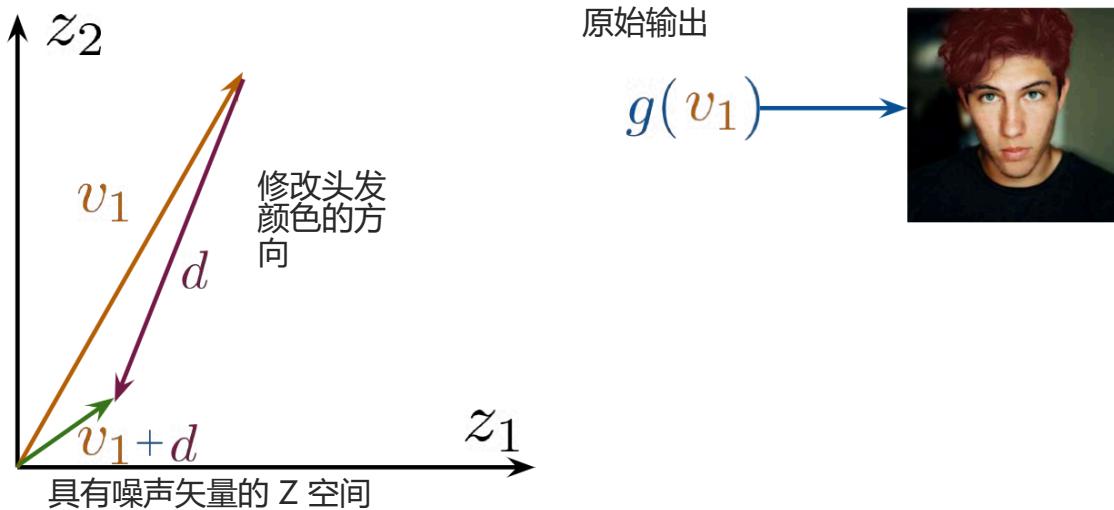
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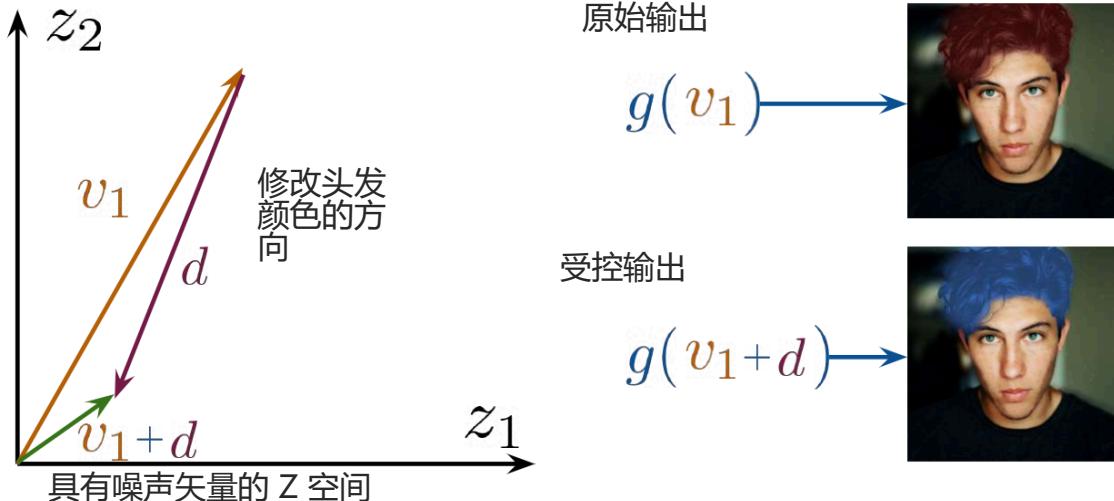
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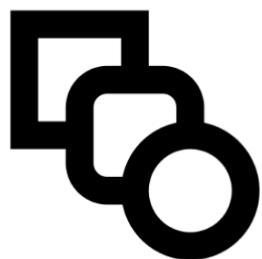
Z 空间和可控生成



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总结

- 要控制输出要素，您需要在 Z 空间中查找方向
- 要修改输出，您可以在 Z 空间中移动



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挑战 可控发电

大纲

- 输出特征关联
- Z 空间纠缠



特征关联

无关
特征



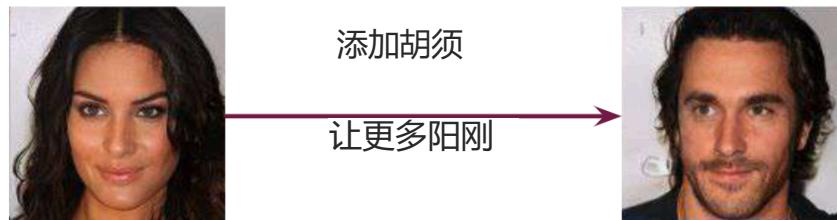
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特征关联

无关
特征



相关功能



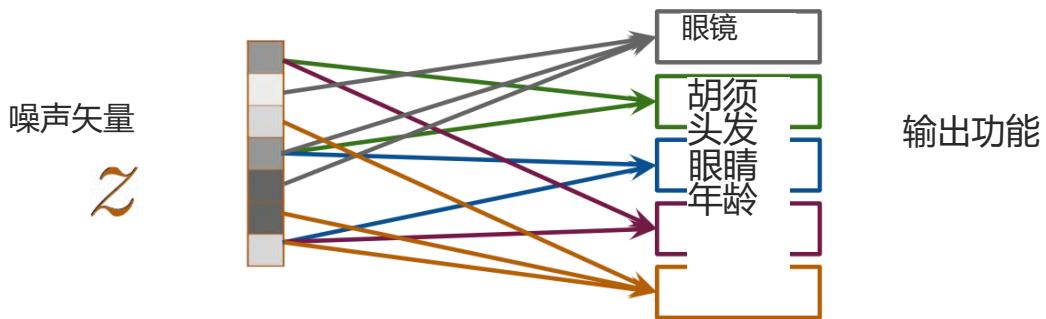
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Z 空间纠缠



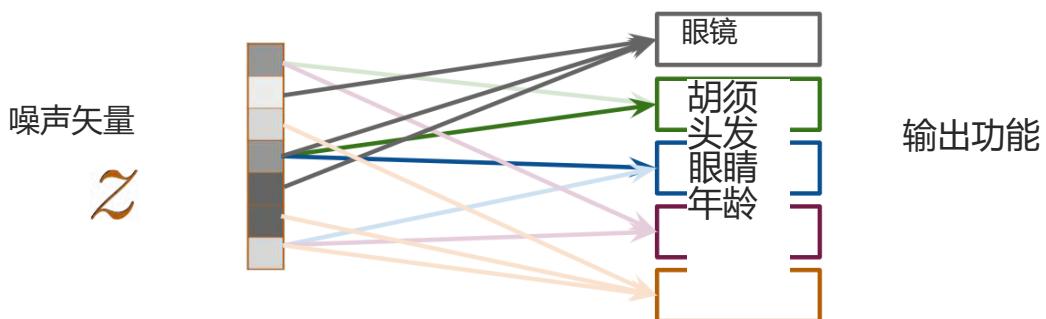
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Z 空间纠缠



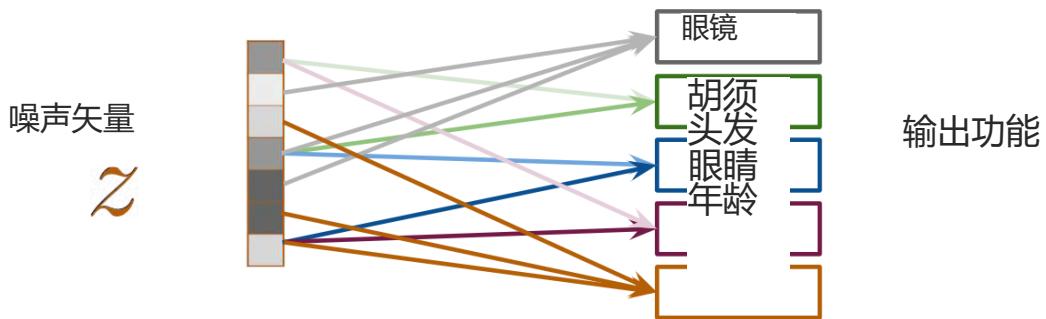
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Z 空间纠缠



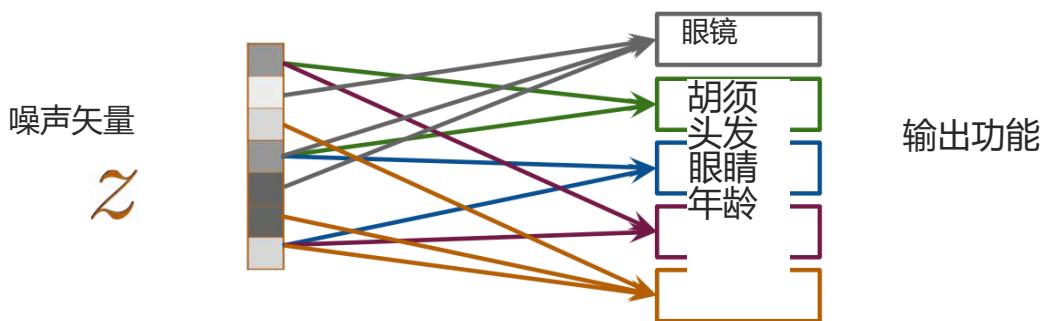
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Z 空间纠缠



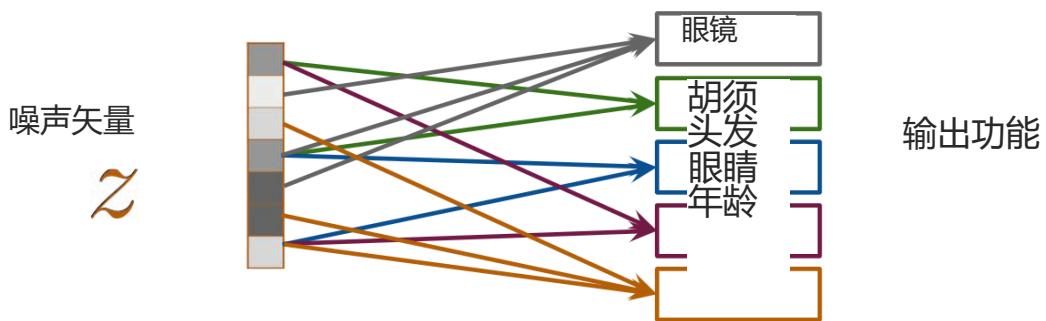
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Z 空间纠缠



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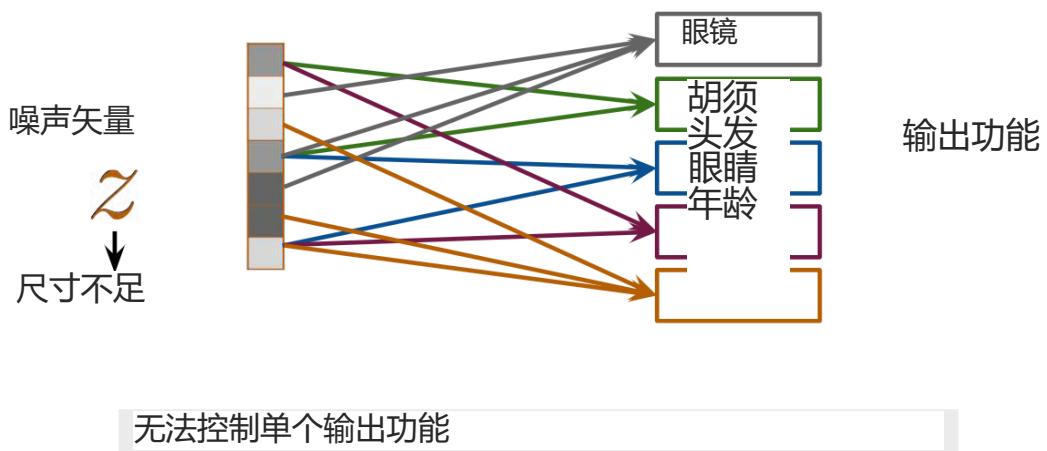
Z 空间纠缠



无法控制单个输出功能

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Z 空间纠缠



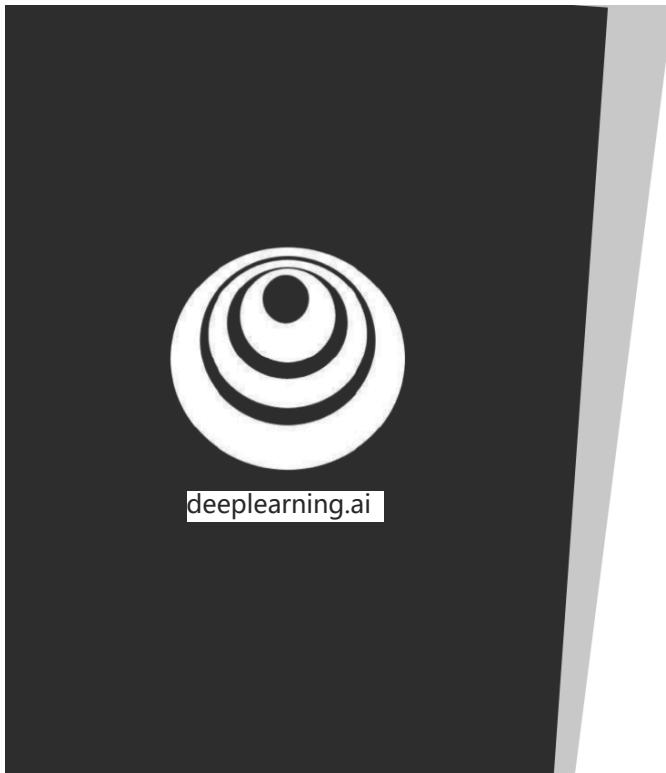
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总结

- 尝试控制一个特征时，其他相关的特征会发生变化
- Z 空间纠缠使可控性变得困难，如果不是不可能的话
- 当 z 没有足够的维度时，会发生纠缠



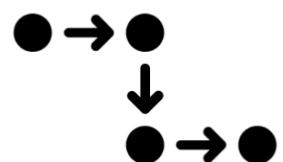
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分类器梯度

大纲

- 如何使用分类器在 Z 空间中查找方向
- 使用此方法的要求



分类器梯度

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分类器梯度

噪声矢量

\tilde{z}

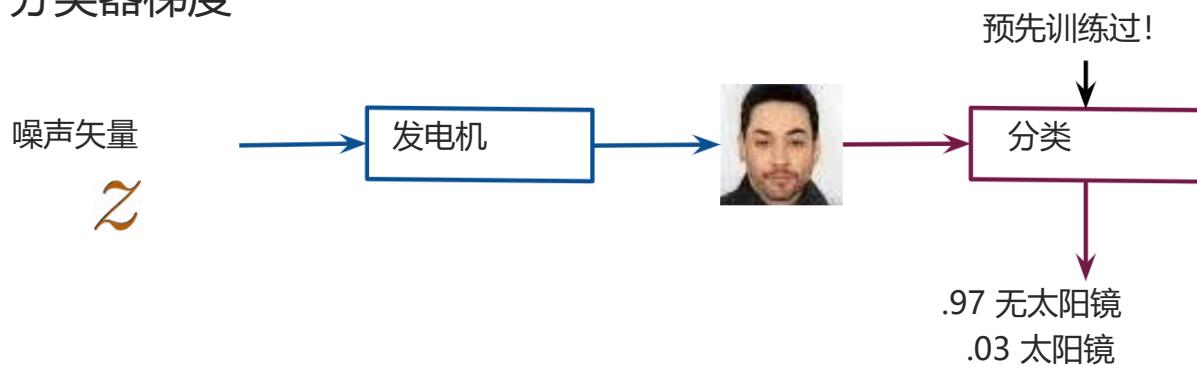
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分类器梯度



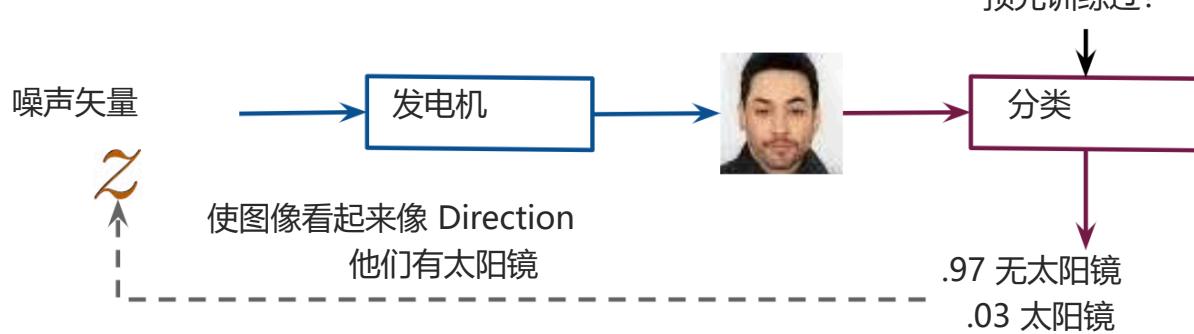
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分类器梯度



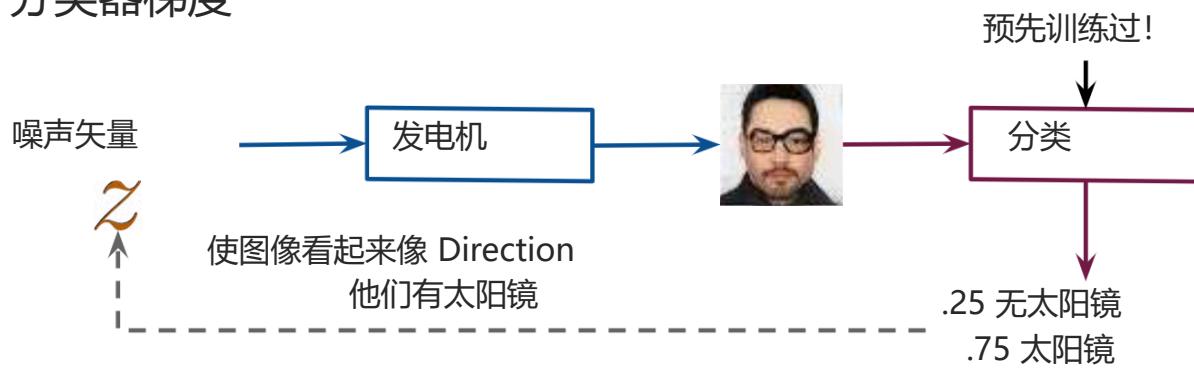
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分类器梯度



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分类器梯度



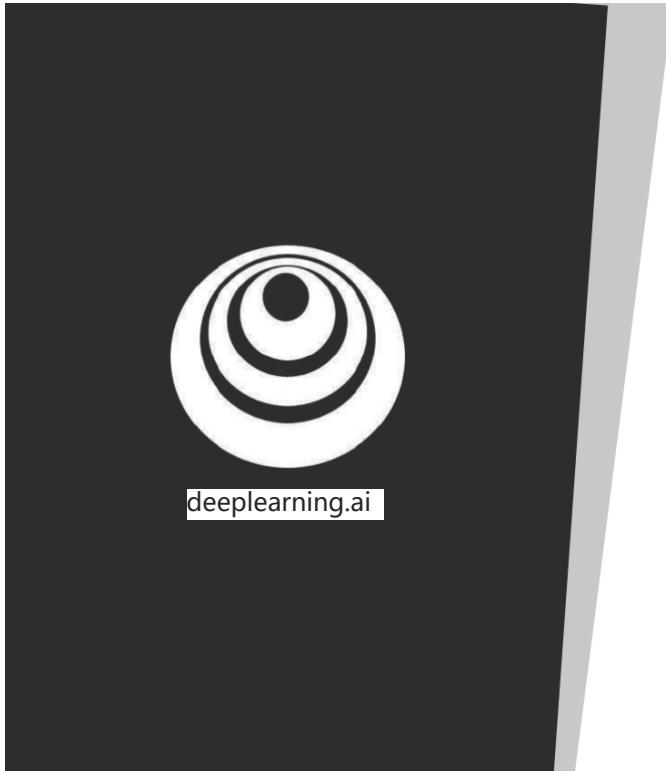
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总结

- 分类器可用于在 Z 空间中查找方向
- 为了找到方向，只对噪声矢量进行更新



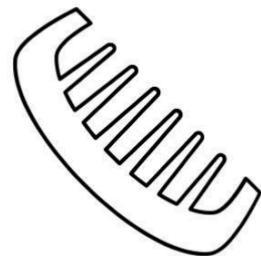
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解开

大纲

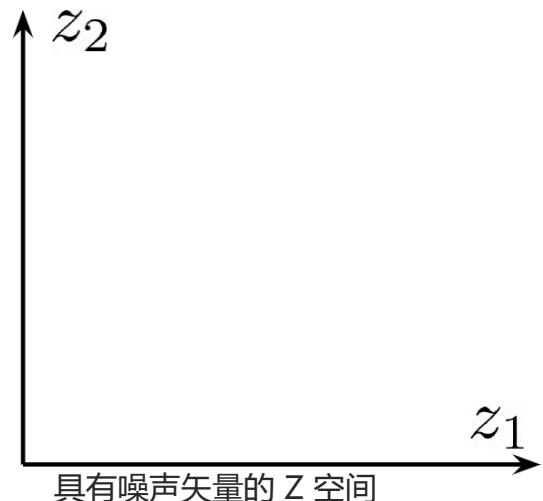
- 解纠的 Z 空间的含义
- 鼓励解开 Z 空间的方法



解缠的 Z 空间

$$v_1 = [1, 2, 3, \dots]$$

$$v_2 = [5, 6, 7, \dots]$$



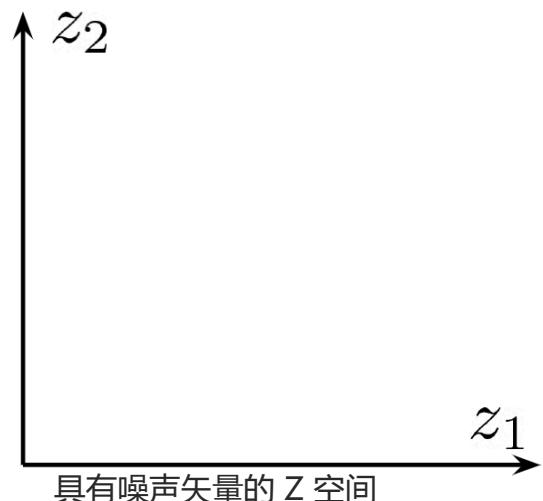
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解缠的 Z 空间

$$v_1 = [1, 2, 3, \dots]$$

$$v_2 = [5, 6, 7, \dots]$$

毛色



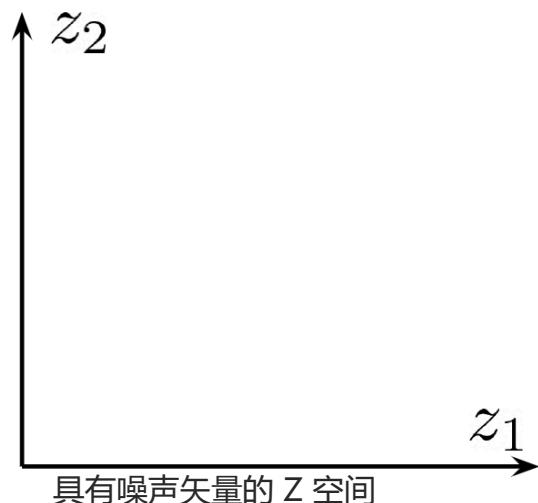
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解缠的 Z 空间

$$v_1 = [\begin{matrix} z_1 & z_2 \\ 1, & 2, 3, \dots \end{matrix}]$$

$$v_2 = [\begin{matrix} z_1 & z_2 \\ 5, & 6, 7, \dots \end{matrix}]$$

毛色 头发长度



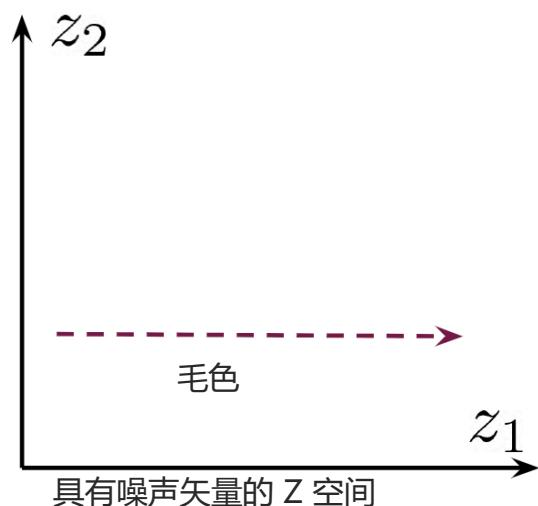
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解缠的 Z 空间

$$v_1 = [\begin{matrix} z_1 & z_2 \\ 1, & 2, 3, \dots \end{matrix}]$$

$$v_2 = [\begin{matrix} z_1 & z_2 \\ 5, & 6, 7, \dots \end{matrix}]$$

毛色 头发长度

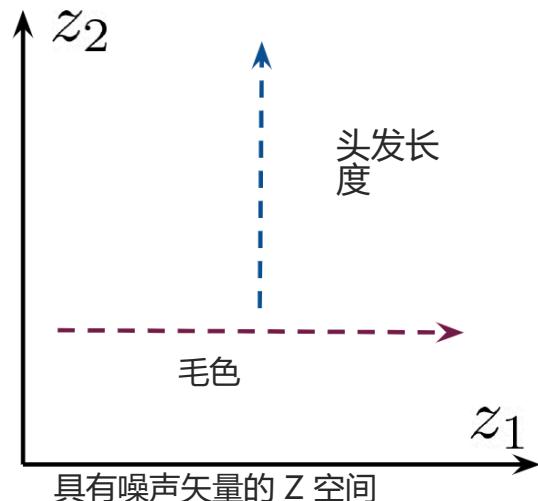


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解缠的 Z 空间

$$v_1 = [\begin{matrix} z_1 & z_2 \\ 1, 2, 3, \dots \\ \text{毛色} \end{matrix}]$$

$$v_2 = [\begin{matrix} z_1 & z_2 \\ 5, 6, 7, \dots \\ \text{头发长度} \end{matrix}]$$



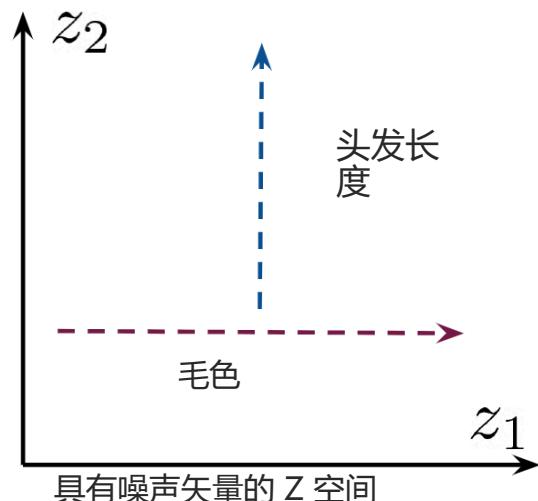
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解缠的 Z 空间

$$v_1 = [\begin{matrix} z_1 & z_2 \\ 1, 2, 3, \dots \\ \text{毛色} \end{matrix}]$$

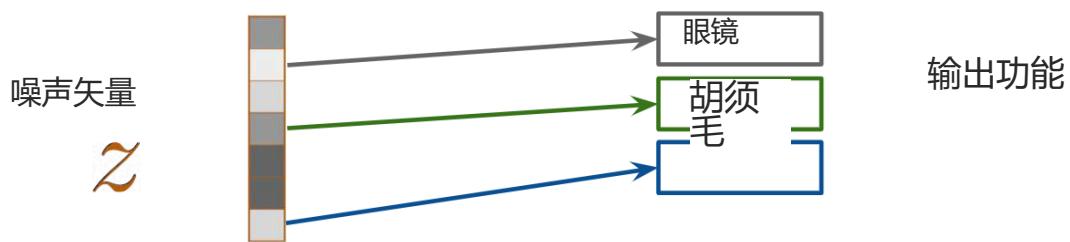
$$v_2 = [\begin{matrix} z_1 & z_2 \\ 5, 6, 7, \dots \\ \text{头发长度} \end{matrix}]$$

变异的潜在因素



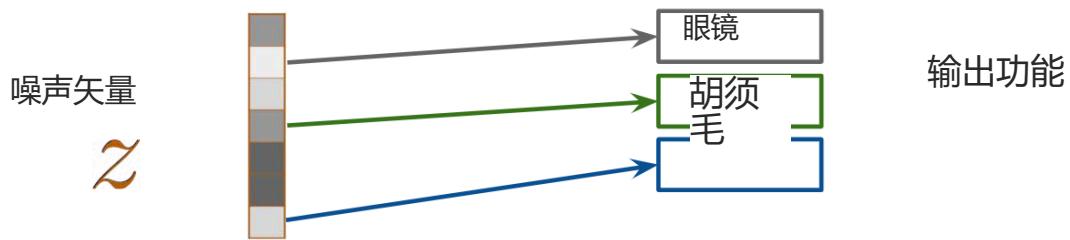
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解缠的 Z 空间



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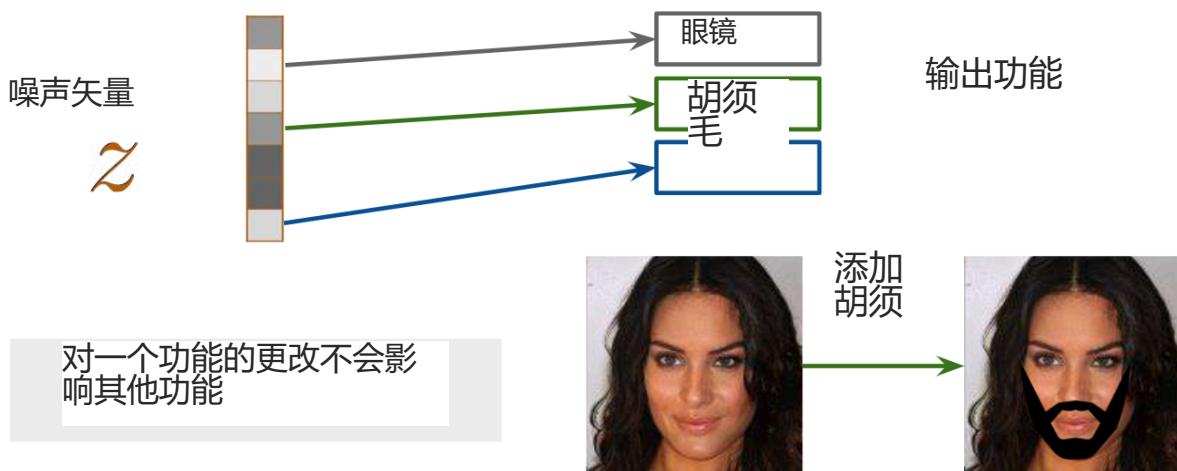
解缠的 Z 空间



对一个功能的更改不会影响其他功能

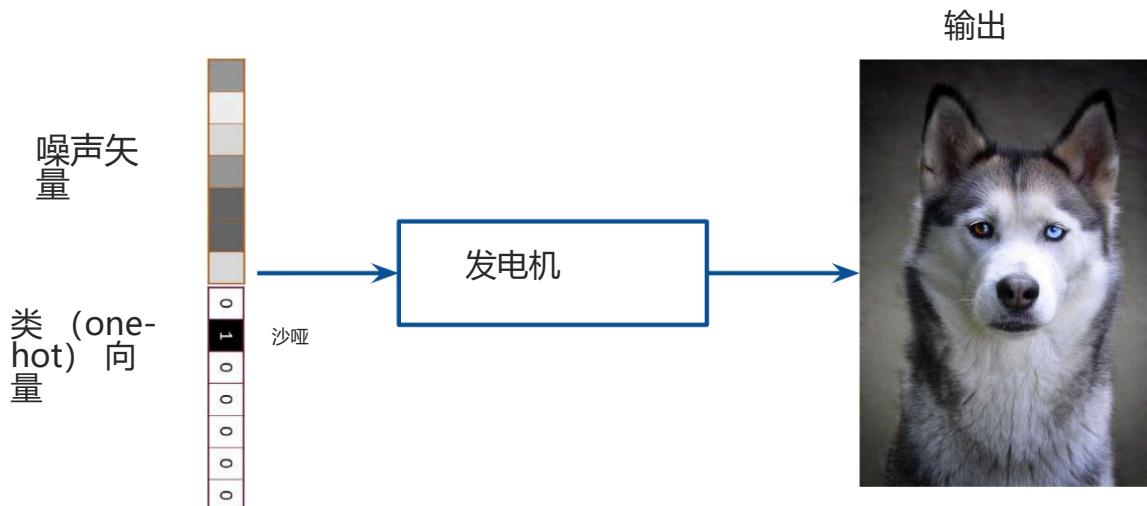
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解缠的 Z 空间



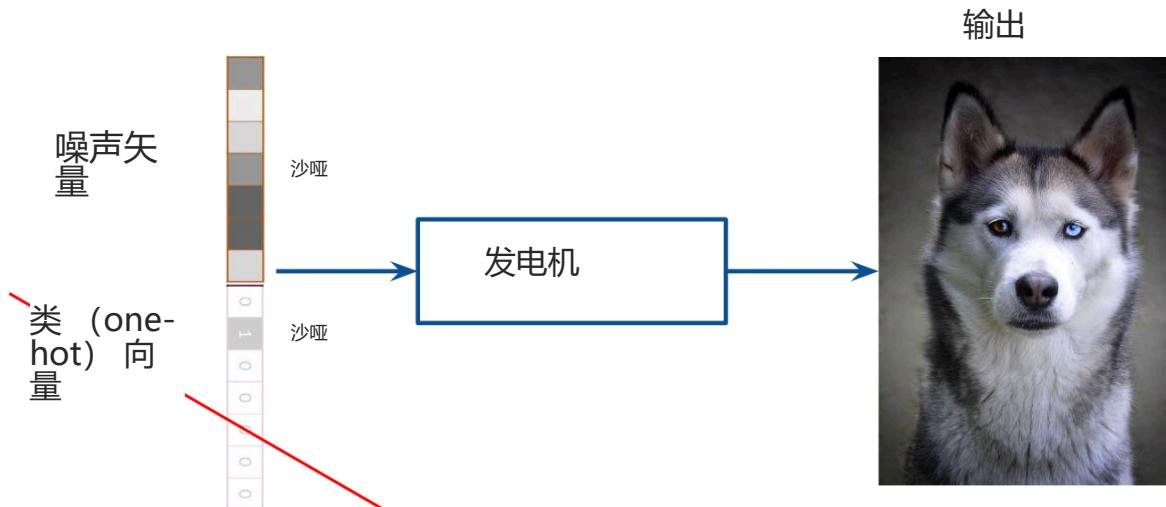
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鼓励解开纠缠：监督



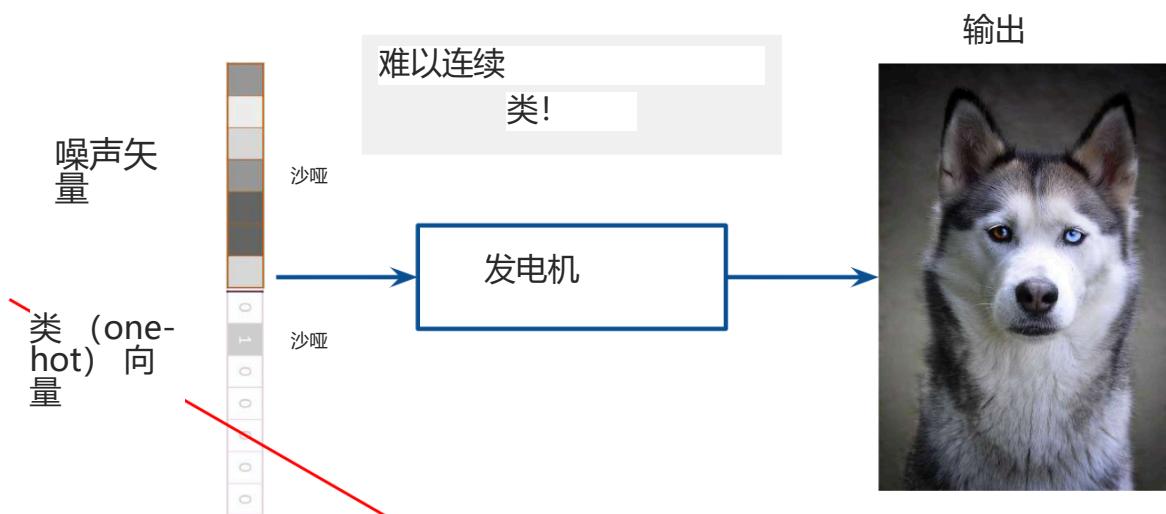
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鼓励解开纠缠：监督



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鼓励解开纠缠：监督



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鼓励解开纠缠：损失函数

$$v_1 = [1, 2, 3, \dots]$$

$$v_2 = [5, 6, 7, \dots]$$

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鼓励解开纠缠：损失函数

$$v_1 = [1, 2, 3, \dots]$$

$$v_2 = [5, 6, 7, \dots]$$

$$L_{\text{new}} = L_{\text{original}} + \text{reg}_d$$

The diagram illustrates the formula for the new loss function. It shows two terms: L_{original} and reg_d . A green arrow points from L_{original} to the text "原始损失" (Original Loss). An orange arrow points from reg_d to the text "正规化" (Regularization).

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鼓励解开纠缠：损失函数

$$v_1 = [1, 2, 3, \dots]$$

$$v_2 = [5, 6, 7, \dots]$$

$$L_{\text{new}} = L_{\text{original}} + \text{reg}_d$$

原始损失

正规化

可以是任何损失函数

(例如 BCE、W-Loss)

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鼓励解开纠缠：损失函数

$$v_1 = [z_1, z_2, 1, 2, 3, \dots]$$

$$v_2 = [5, 6, 7, \dots]$$

$$L_{\text{new}} = L_{\text{original}} + \text{reg}_d$$

原始损失

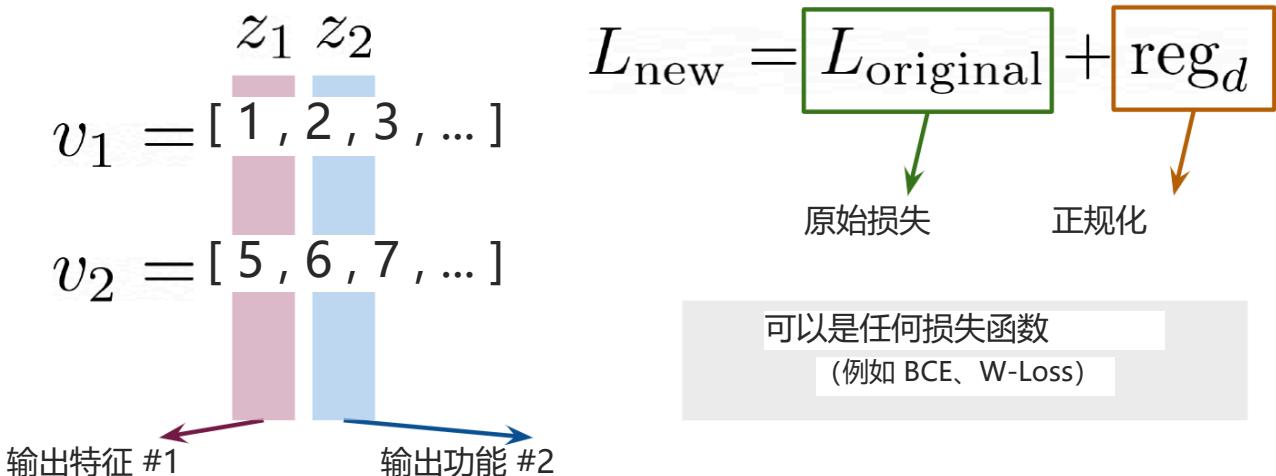
正规化

可以是任何损失函数

(例如 BCE、W-Loss)

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鼓励解开纠缠：损失函数



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总结

- 解纠缠 Z 空间允许您通过直接对应 z 值来控制各个要素
- 有监督和无监督方法可以实现解开



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