

Deep Generative Models

Lecture 14

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AI Masters

2024, Spring

Recap of previous lecture

SDE basics

Let define stochastic process $\mathbf{x}(t)$ with initial condition $\mathbf{x}(0) \sim p_0(\mathbf{x})$:

$$d\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t)dt + g(t)d\mathbf{w},$$

where $\mathbf{w}(t)$ is the standard Wiener process (Brownian motion)

$\mathbf{w}(t) - \mathbf{w}(s) \sim \mathcal{N}(0, (t - s)\mathbf{I})$, $d\mathbf{w} = \epsilon \cdot \sqrt{dt}$, where $\epsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \mathbf{I})$.

Langevin dynamics

Let \mathbf{x}_0 be a random vector. Then under mild regularity conditions for small enough η samples from the following dynamics

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+1} = \mathbf{x}_t + \eta \frac{1}{2} \nabla_{\mathbf{x}_t} \log p(\mathbf{x}_t | \boldsymbol{\theta}) + \sqrt{\eta} \cdot \epsilon, \quad \epsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \mathbf{I}).$$

will comes from $p(\mathbf{x} | \boldsymbol{\theta})$.

The density $p(\mathbf{x} | \boldsymbol{\theta})$ is a **stationary** distribution for the Langevin SDE.

Outline

1. Probability flow ODE
2. The worst course overview

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Probability flow ODE

Stochastic differential equation

$$d\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t)dt + g(t)d\mathbf{w}$$

Theorem (Kolmogorov-Fokker-Planck)

$$\frac{\partial p(\mathbf{x}, t)}{\partial t} = \text{tr} \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} [\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t)p(\mathbf{x}, t)] + \frac{1}{2}g^2(t)\frac{\partial^2 p(\mathbf{x}, t)}{\partial \mathbf{x}^2} \right)$$

$$d\mathbf{x} = \left[\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t) - \frac{1}{2}g^2(t)\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \log p(\mathbf{x}, t) \right] dt = \tilde{\mathbf{f}}(\mathbf{x}, t)dt$$

Probability flow ODE

Theorem (Kolmogorov-Fokker-Planck)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial p(\mathbf{x}, t)}{\partial t} &= \text{tr} \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} [\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t)p(\mathbf{x}, t)] + \frac{1}{2}g^2(t)\frac{\partial^2 p(\mathbf{x}, t)}{\partial \mathbf{x}^2} \right) = \\ &= \text{tr} \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \left[\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t)p(\mathbf{x}, t) + \frac{1}{2}g^2(t)\frac{\partial p(\mathbf{x}, t)}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right] \right) = \\ &= \text{tr} \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \left[\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t)p(\mathbf{x}, t) + \frac{1}{2}g^2(t)p(\mathbf{x}, t)\frac{\partial \log p(\mathbf{x}, t)}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right] \right) = \\ &= \text{tr} \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \left[\left(\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t) + \frac{1}{2}g^2(t)\frac{\partial \log p(\mathbf{x}, t)}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right) p(\mathbf{x}, t) \right] \right)\end{aligned}$$

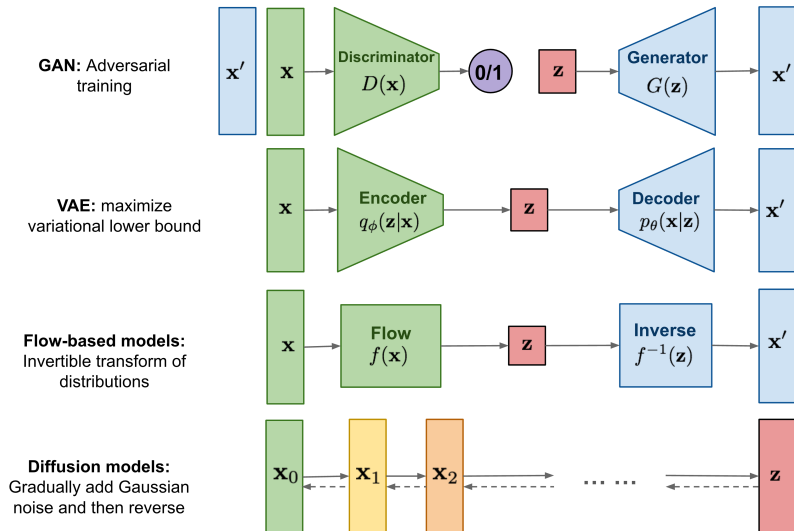
Probability flow ODE

$$d\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t)dt + g(t)d\mathbf{w}$$
$$d\mathbf{x} = \left[\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t) - \frac{1}{2}g^2(t)\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \log p(\mathbf{x}, t) \right] dt$$

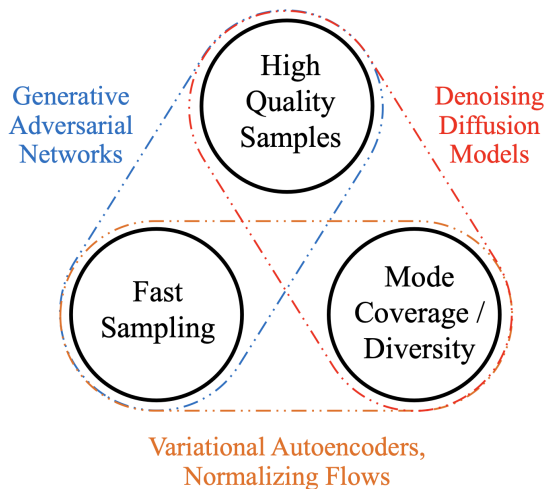
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The worst course overview :)



The worst course overview :)



Xiao Z., Kreis K., Vahdat A. Tackling the generative learning trilemma with denoising diffusion GANs, 2021

The worst course overview :)

| Model | Efficient | Sample quality | Coverage | Well-behaved latent space | Disentangled latent space | Efficient likelihood |
|-----------|-----------|----------------|----------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| GANs | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | ? | n/a |
| VAEs | ✓ | ✗ | ? | ✓ | ? | ✗ |
| Flows | ✓ | ✗ | ? | ✓ | ? | ✓ |
| Diffusion | ✗ | ✓ | ? | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |

Summary

