

# Generative Modeling with Optimal Transport Maps

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# Overview

Introduction

Optimal Transport in Generative Models

Proposed Optimal Transport Modeling

Experimental Results

Conclusion

# Overview

Introduction

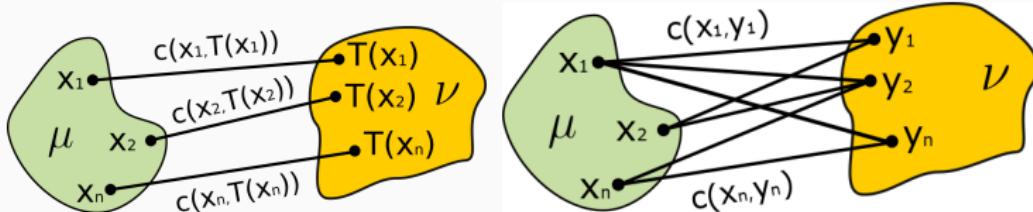
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# Introduction to Optimal Transport



(a) Monge formulation (1785). (b) Kantorovich formulation (1942).

Monge Problem (MP):

- $\text{Cost}(\mu, \nu) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \inf_{T \# \mu = \nu} \int_{\mathcal{X}} c(x, T(x)) d\mu(x).$
- The feasible set of solutions can be empty.
- MP does not allow mass splitting.

Kantorovich Problem (KP):

- $\text{Cost}(\mu, \nu) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \inf_{\pi \in \Pi(\mu, \nu)} \int_{\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y}} c(x, y) d\pi(x, y).$

# Introduction to Optimal Transport

## Kantorovich Dual Problem (Kantorovich, 1942, KDP) :

$$\text{Cost}(\mu, \nu) = \sup_{(u,v)} \left\{ \int_{\mathcal{X}} u(x) d\mu(x) + \int_{\mathcal{Y}} v(y) d\nu(y) : u(x) + v(y) \leq c(x,y) \right\},$$

Using  $c$ -transform, i.e.,  $v^c(x) = \inf_{y \in \mathcal{Y}} \{c(x, y) - v(y)\}$ , KDP becomes (Villani, 2008, §5):

$$\text{Cost}(\mu, \nu) = \sup_v \left\{ \int_{\mathcal{X}} v^c(x) d\mu(x) + \int_{\mathcal{Y}} v(y) d\nu(y) \right\}$$

- KDP allows optimization over one functional  $u$  or  $v$ .

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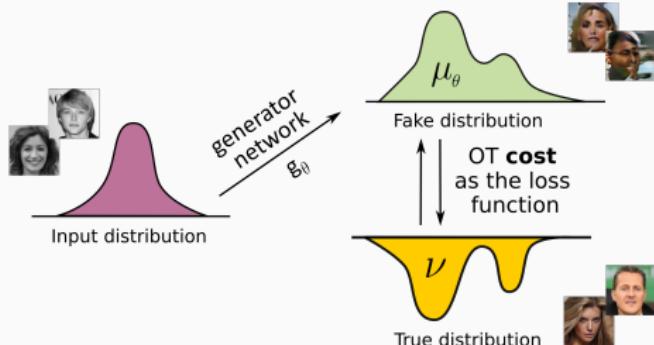
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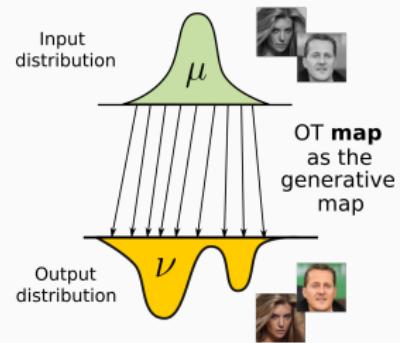
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# Optimal Transport in Generative Models

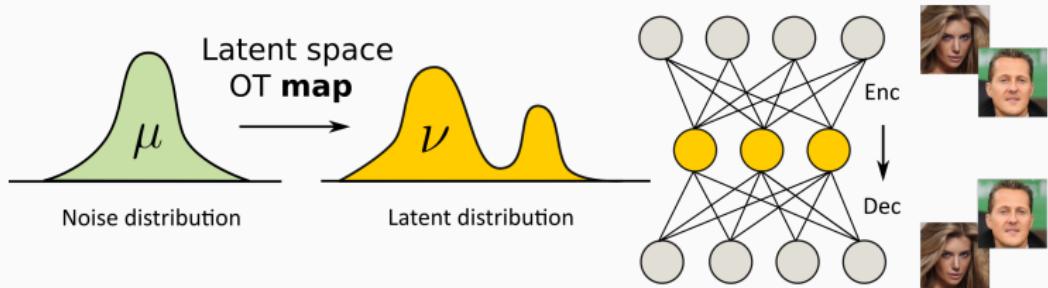


(a) OT cost as the loss for the generator.



(b) OT map as the generative model.

# Optimal Transport as the Generative Map



**Figure 3:** The pipeline of most prevalent approaches (Taghvaei & Jalali, 2019; Makkluva et al., 2020; Korotin et al., 2021).

- Compute OT maps in latent spaces of autoencoders.
- OT maps are not considered in ambient spaces.
- Lack scalability due to poor expressivity of ICNNs.

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## Equal Dimensions of Input and Output

With  $\psi(y) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{1}{2}\|y\|^2 - v(y)$ , the  $c$ -transform of Kantorovich potential  $v(y)$  becomes:

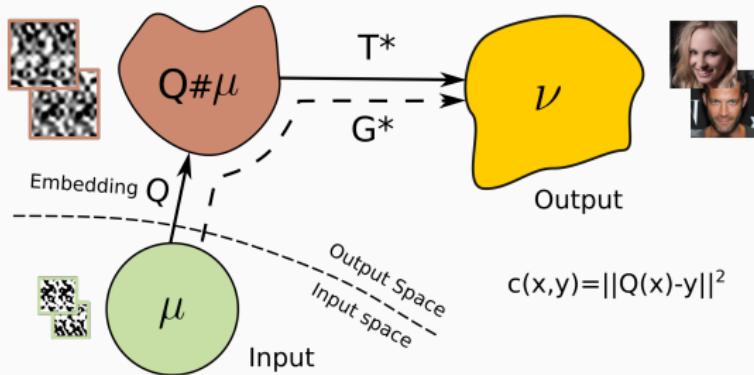
$$\begin{aligned} v^c(x) &= \inf_{y \in \mathbb{R}^D} \left\{ \frac{1}{2}\|x - y\|^2 - v(y) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\|x\|^2 - \sup_{y \in \mathbb{R}^D} \{\langle x, y \rangle - \psi(y)\} = \frac{1}{2}\|x\|^2 - \bar{\psi}(x). \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

Substituting (1), KDP simplifies to

$$\text{Constant}(\mu, \nu) - \inf_{\psi} \left\{ \sup_T \int_{\mathcal{X}} \{\langle x, T(x) \rangle - \psi(T(x))\} d\mu(x) + \int_{\mathcal{Y}} \psi(y) d\nu(y) \right\} \tag{2}$$

- We prove that the OT map  $T^*$  is the solution of the inner maximization problem (2), see **Lemma 4.2** in our paper.

# Unequal Dimensions of Input and Output



**Figure 4:** The scheme of our approach.

$$\inf_{\psi} \sup_G \left\{ \int_{\mathcal{X}} \left\{ \langle Q(x), G(x) \rangle - \psi(G(x)) \right\} d\mu(x) + \int_{\mathcal{Y}} \psi(y) d\nu(y) \right\} \quad (3)$$

- We prove that the OT map  $G^*$  and potential  $\psi^*$  are the solutions of the saddle point problem (3).

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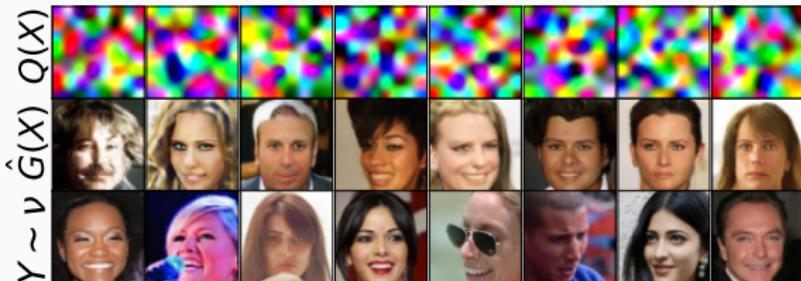
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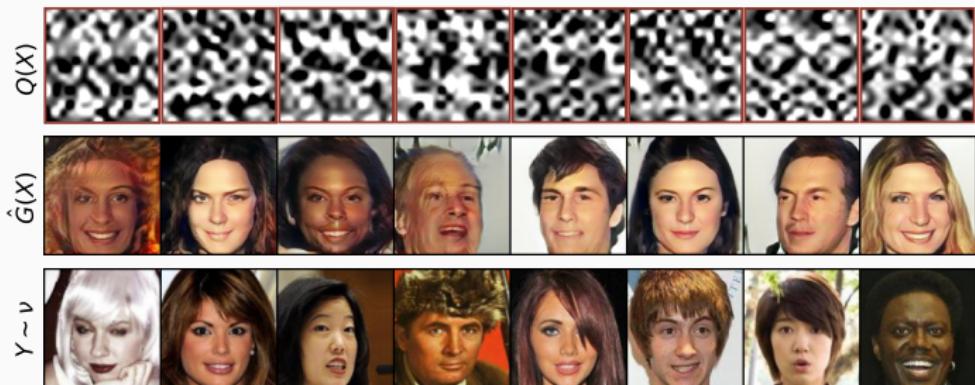
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# Generative Modeling: Qualitative Results



(a) CelebA,  $64 \times 64$ , RGB, FID: 6.5



(b) CelebA,  $128 \times 128$ , RGB, FID: 24.58

# Generative Modeling: Quantitative Results

**Table 1:** Results on CelebA, 64x64 dataset.

Model	Related Work	FID ↓
DCGAN	Radford et al. (2016)	52.0
DRAGAN	Kodali et al. (2017)	42.3
BEGAN	Berthelot et al. (2017)	38.9
NVAE	Vahdat & Kautz (2020)	13.4
NCP-VAE	Aneja et al. (2021)	5.2
WGAN	Arjovsky et al. (2017)	41.3
WGAN-GP	Gulrajani et al. (2017)	30.0
WGAN-QC	Liu et al. (2019)	12.9
AE-OT	An et al. (2020a)	28.6
W2GN+AE	Korotin et al. (2021)	17.2
AE-OT-GAN	An et al. (2020b)	7.8
OTM	Ours	6.5

# Unpaired Restoration



(a) Noisy



(b) Pushforward



(c) Original

Model	Denoising	Colorization	Inpainting
Input	166.59	32.12	47.65
WGAN-GP	25.49	7.75	16.51
OTM-GP (ours)	10.95	5.66	9.96
OTM (ours)	5.92	5.65	8.13

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## Summary

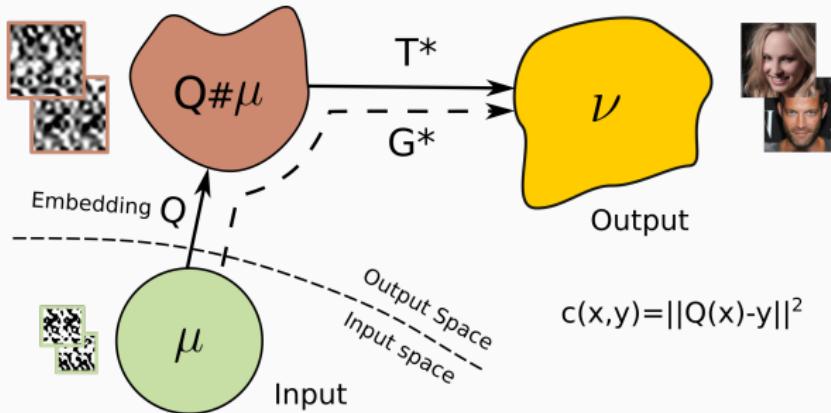
- We proposed to fit the OT map in quadratic transport cost  $\mathcal{W}_2^2(\mu, \nu)$  which acts as a generative map.
- We developed an end-to-end solution for equal and unequal dimensions of input and output distributions.
- We demonstrated OTM in unpaired restoration tasks: denoising, colorization, and inpainting.

# Conclusion

## Generative Modeling with Optimal Transport Maps

*Stop by our poster to learn more about our research.*

[arxiv.org/pdf/2110.02999.pdf](https://arxiv.org/pdf/2110.02999.pdf)



[github.com/LituRout/OptimalTransportModeling](https://github.com/LituRout/OptimalTransportModeling)

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