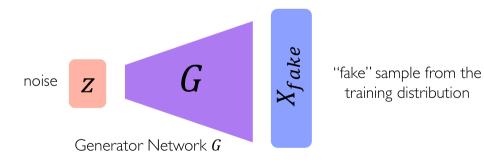
Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)

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!

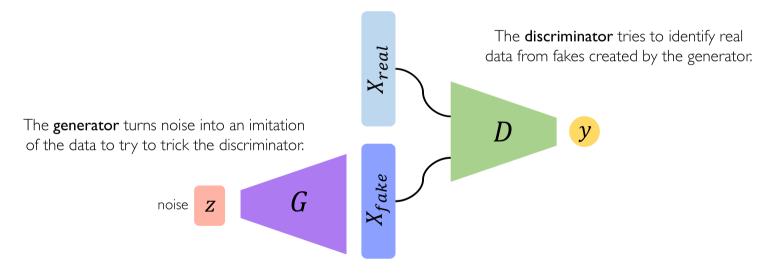
Solution: sample from something simple (noise), learn a transformation to the training distribution.





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.





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







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

Discriminator

Generator







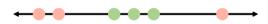
Fake data



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

Discriminator

Generator





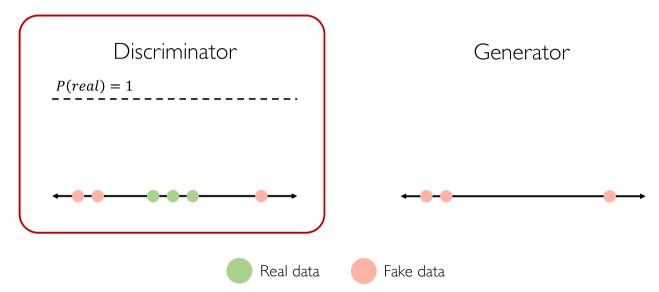




Fake data

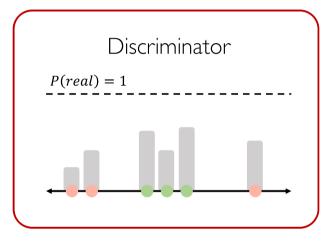


Discriminator tries to predict what's real and what's fake.





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



Generator





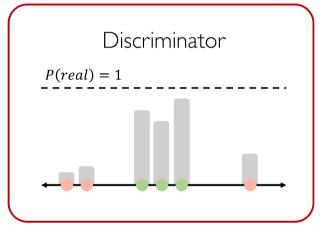
Real data



Fake data



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



Generator



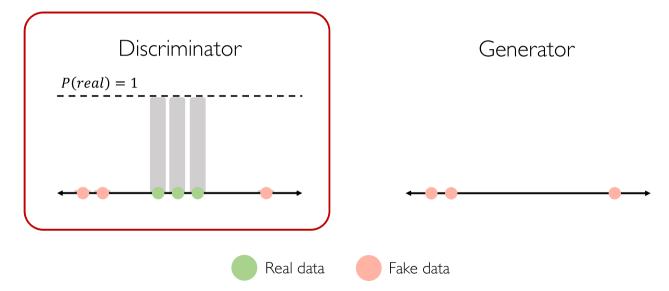




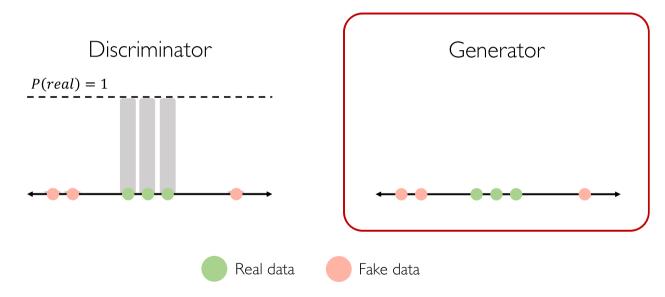
Fake data



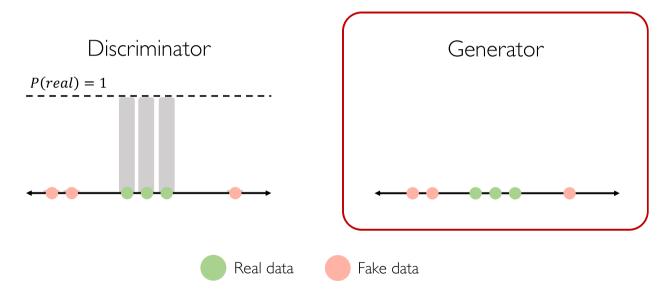
Discriminator tries to predict what's real and what's fake.



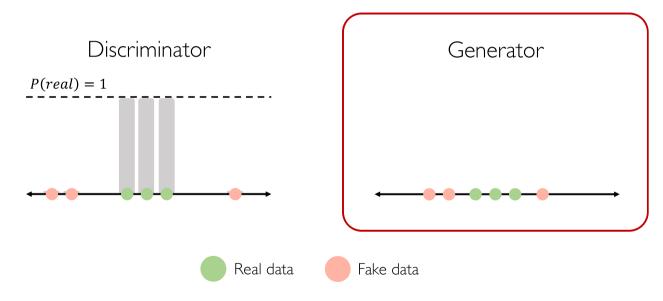














Discriminator tries to predict what's real and what's fake.

Discriminator

$$P(real) = 1$$



Generator



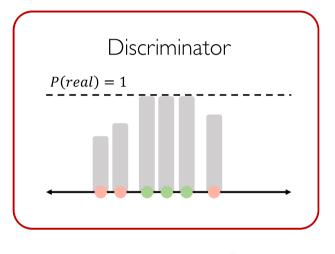




Fake data



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



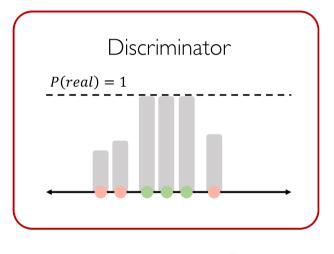








Discriminator tries to predict what's real and what's fake.



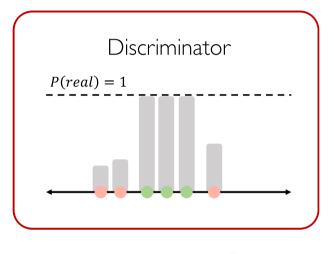








Discriminator tries to predict what's real and what's fake.

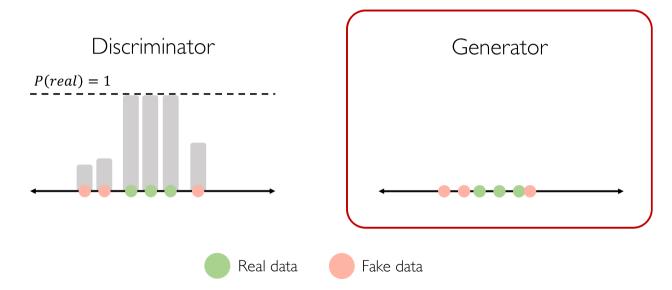




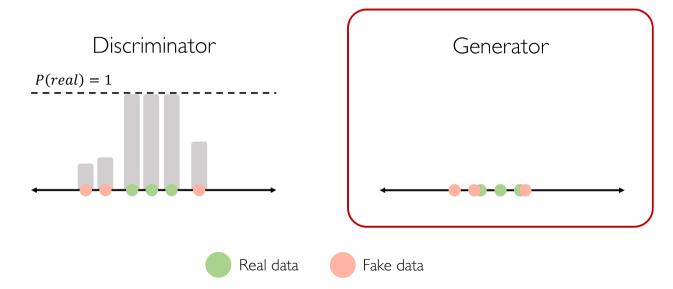




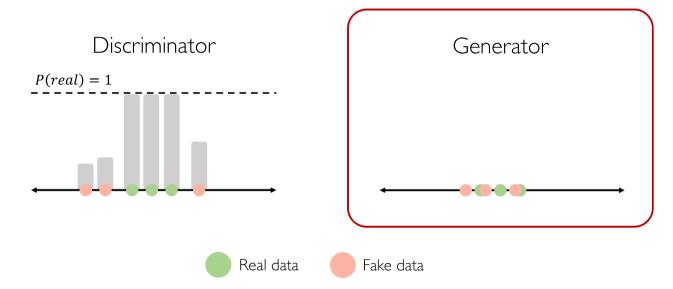






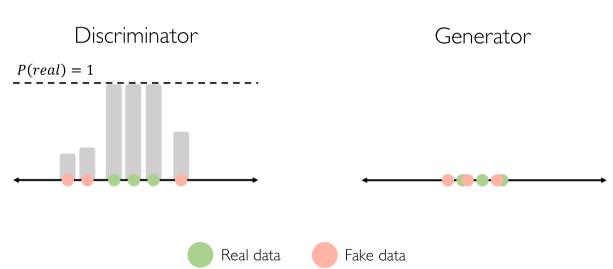








Discriminator tries to identify real data from fakes created by the generator. **Generator** tries to create imitations of data to trick the discriminator.





Training GANs

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

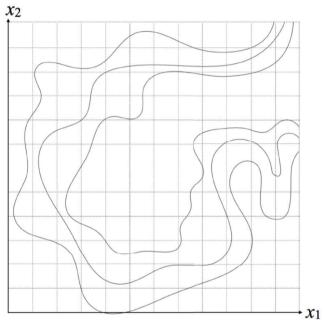
Train GAN jointly via minimax game:

$$\min_{\theta_g} \max_{\theta_d} \left[\mathbb{E}_{x \sim p_{data}} \log D_{\theta_d}(x) + \mathbb{E}_{z \sim p(z)} \log \left(1 - D_{\theta_d} \left(G_{\theta_g}(z) \right) \right) \right]$$

Discriminator wants to maximize objective s.t. D(x) close to 1, D(G(z)) close to 0. **Generator** wants to minimize objective s.t. D(G(z)) close to 1.



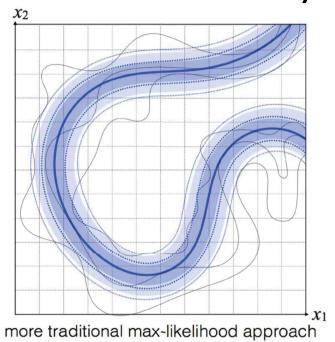
Why GANs?

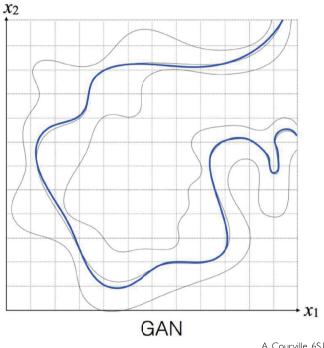


A. Courville, 6S191 2018.



Why GANs?



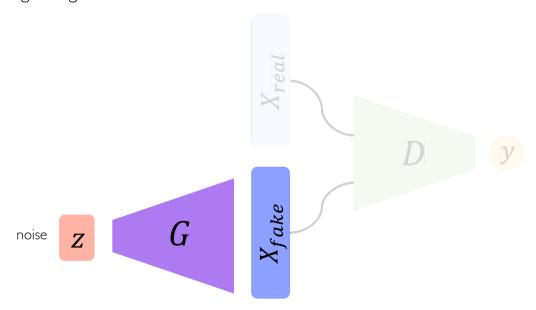


A. Courville, 6S191 2018.



Generating new data with GANs

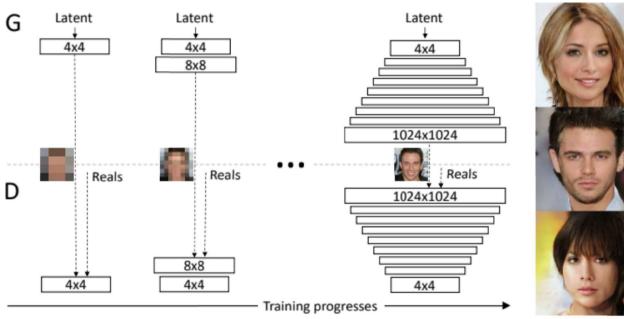
After training, use generator network to create **new data** that's never been seen before.





GANs: Recent Advances

Progressive growing of GANs (NVIDIA)









Progressive growing of GANs: results







Style-based generator: results







Style-based transfer: results

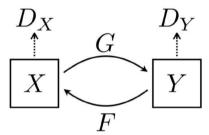




Karras et al., Arxiv 2018.

CycleGAN: domain transformation

CycleGAN learns transformations across domains with unpaired data.



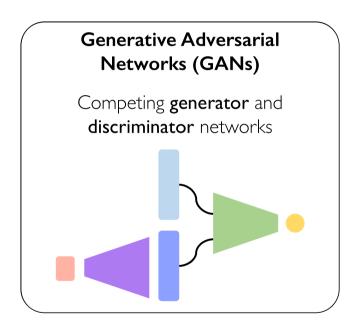






Deep Generative Modeling: Summary

Autoencoders and Variational Autoencoders (VAEs) Learn lower-dimensional latent space and sample to generate input reconstructions





References:

https://goo.gl/ZuBkGx9