

常見GAN神經網路



Estimated time: 45 min.

學習目標

- 26-1:GAN損失函數
- 26-2:DCGAN
- 26-3:CycleGAN



26-1: GAN損失函數

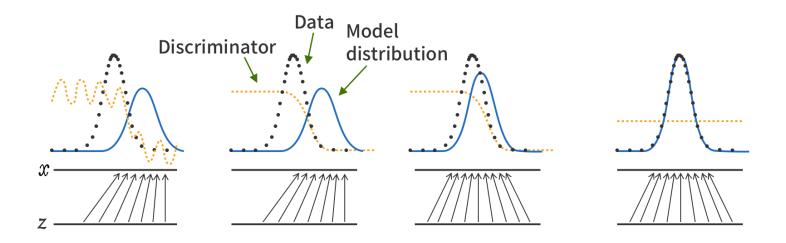
- GAN目標
- GAN損失函數
- GAN訓練技巧



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GAN目標

- GAN神經網路的目標如下
 - 其希望Generator產生的機率分布會跟資料分布一樣
 - Discriminator則是無法辨識出真假照片



GAN損失函數

- GAN總損失函數如下,此總損失函數可以拆成兩部分
 - Discriminator是想要極大化
 - Generator是想要極小化

總損失函數

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

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

Gradient Ascent on Discriminator

$$\min_{\theta_g} \mathbb{E}_{z \sim p(z)} \log(1 - D_{\theta_d}(G_{\theta_g}(z)))$$

Gradient Descent on Generator

GAN損失函數

在上一個章節有提到,Generator實際上在訓練的時候,其損失函數為了加速訓練而會被修改

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

Gradient Ascent on Discriminator

$$\min_{\theta_g} \mathbb{E}_{z \sim p(z)} \log(1 - D_{\theta_d}(G_{\theta_g}(z)))$$

Gradient Descent on Generator

函數太平緩,訓練速度太慢



修正

$$\max_{\theta_g} \mathbb{E}_{z \sim p(z)} \log(D_{\theta_d}(G_{\theta_g}(z)))$$

GAN訓練技巧

- GAN神經網路在訓練的時候很不穩定
 - 因為牽扯到兩個神經網路
- 有許多專家在研究GAN神經網路時,發現用一下技巧可以增加訓練 穩定度,同學有興趣可以參考看看
 - https://github.com/soumith/ganhacks

26-2: DCGAN

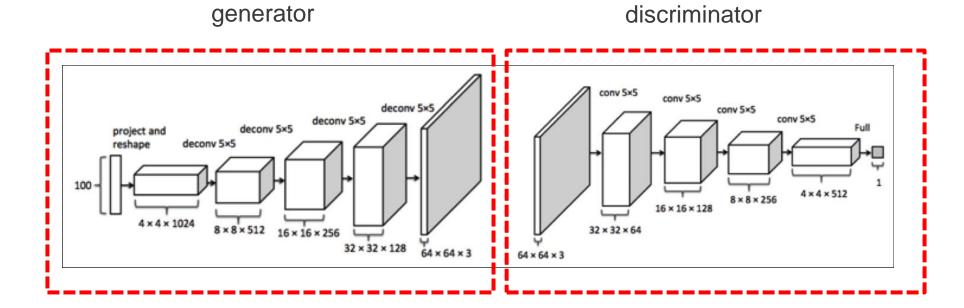
- DCGAN架構
- DCGAN的Generator
- DCGAN演算法
- DCGAN應用



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DCGAN架構

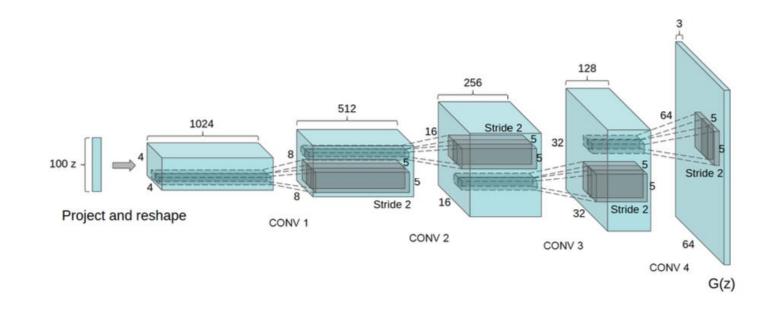
- DCGAN是一個基於convolution所架構出來的GAN神經網路
 - Discriminator其實就是一個CNN神經網路
 - Generator是由fractionally-strided convolutions所組成的網路



upsampling neural network with fractionally-strided convolutional neural network convolutions

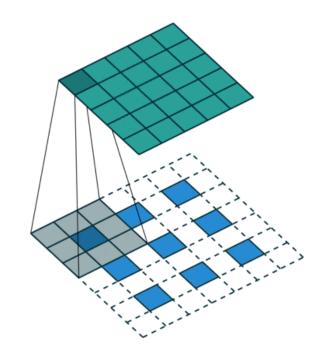
DCGAN的Generator

- DCGAN的Generator是由fractionally-strided convolutions所組成的網路
 - 其輸入為1D noise向量,輸出為一個三維度的數據組



DCGAN的Generator

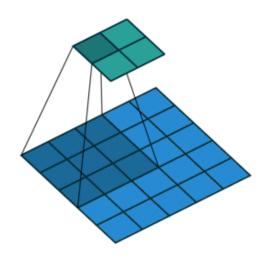
- fractionally-strided convolutions的算法如下
 - 又有人稱fractionally-strided convolutions為deconvolution或 transposed convolution



DCGAN的Generator

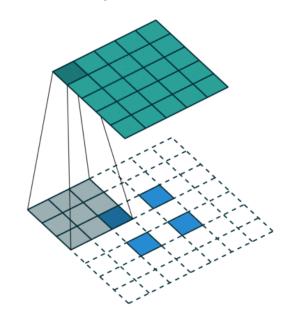
- ► 下圖比較了Convolution以及Fractionally-strided convolutions
 - 可以發現它們是相反的運算

convolution



5*5 input, stride =2, kernel size =3, padding=0

fractionally strided convolution



3*3 input, stride =1, kernel size =3, padding=2

DCGAN演算法

DCGAN原始paper建議如下

Architecture guidelines for stable Deep Convolutional GANs

- Replace any pooling layers with strided convolutions (discriminator) and fractional-strided convolutions (generator).
- Use batchnorm in both the generator and the discriminator.
- Remove fully connected hidden layers for deeper architectures.
- Use ReLU activation in generator for all layers except for the output, which uses Tanh.
- Use LeakyReLU activation in the discriminator for all layers.

Source: https://arxiv.org/pdf/1511.06434.pdf

DCGAN應用

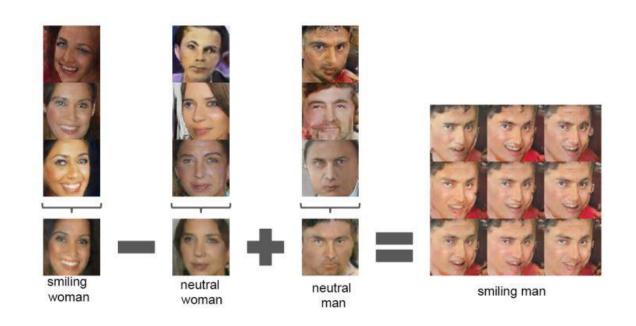
DCGAN所產生的照片



Source: https://arxiv.org/pdf/1511.06434.pdf

DCGAN應用

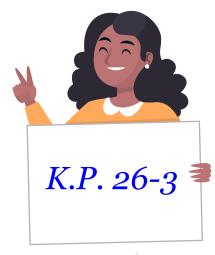
- DCGAN也可以產生照片之間的類推
 - 微笑女人照片-中性女人照片+中性男人照片可以產生微笑男人的照片



Source: https://arxiv.org/pdf/1511.06434.pdf

26-3: CycleGAN

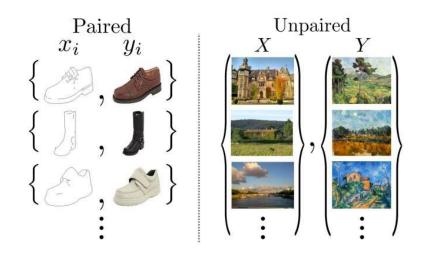
- CycleGAN介紹
- CycleGAN概念
- CycleGAN損失函數
- CycleGAN結果



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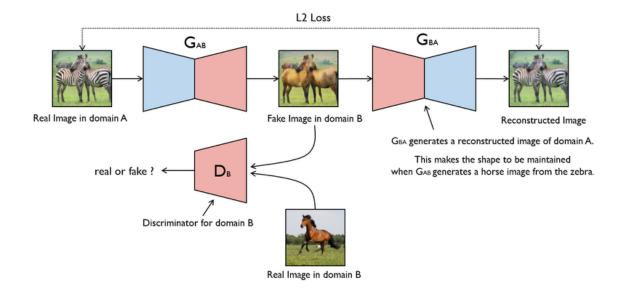
CycleGAN介紹

- CycleGAN是一種GAN
 - 其網路是環形的
- 在訓練的時候,它不需要蒐集paired照片,可以直接用unpaired照片



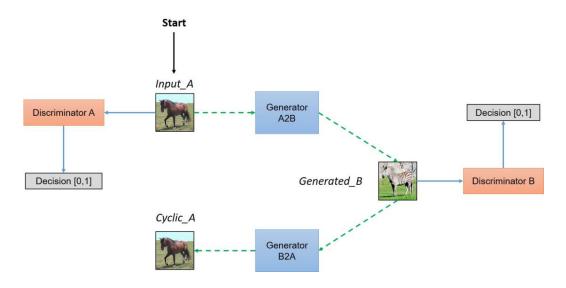
Source: https://arxiv.org/pdf/1703.10593.pdf

- CycleGAN有兩組GAN神經網路
 - 其中一組GAN的Generator可以將照片從A domain轉換到B domain
 - 另一組GAN的Generator可以將照片從B domain轉換到A domain



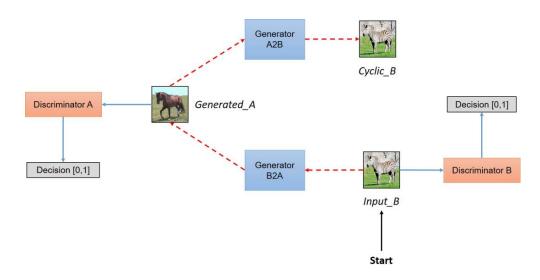
Source: https://hardikbansal.github.io/CycleGANBlog/

- 我們會將第一組GAN做訓練,訓練分成兩個部分
 - 第一步分是將照片從A domain轉換到B domain並經過第二組GAN再次轉回A domain,並將原始照片與轉回來A domain的照片做MSE
 - 第二部分是將第一組GAN的Generator以及Discriminator做訓練



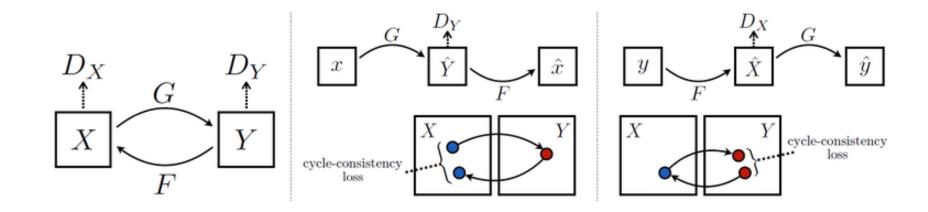
Source: https://hardikbansal.github.io/CycleGANBlog/

- · 接下來我們會將第二組GAN做訓練,訓練分成兩個部分
 - 第一步分是將照片從B domain轉換到A domain並經過第一組GAN再次轉回B domain,並將原始照片與轉回來B domain的照片做MSE
 - 第二部分是將第二組GAN的Generator以及Discriminator做訓練



Source: https://hardikbansal.github.io/CycleGANBlog/

- CycleGAN的概念就是在AB兩個domain之間做轉換
 - 期望照片從A到B再到A,其照片還可以被還原
 - 期望照片從B到A再到B·其照片還可以被還原



Source: https://arxiv.org/pdf/1703.10593.pdf

CycleGAN損失函數

- CycleGAN的總損失函數如下
 - 可以發現除了兩個GAN各自的損失函數外,也有Cycle損失函數的部分

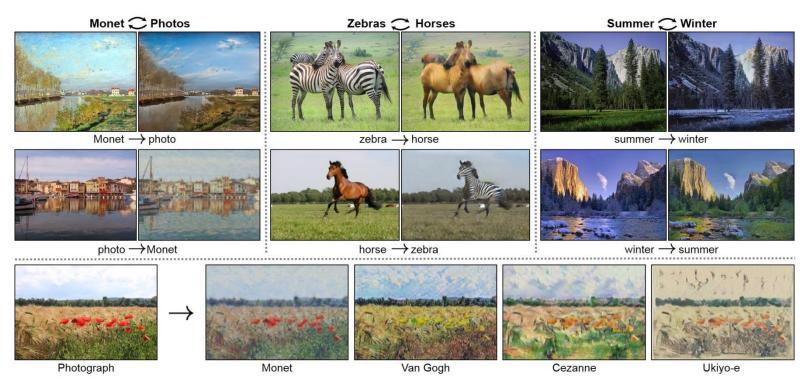
$$\mathcal{L}(G, F, D_X, D_Y) = \mathcal{L}_{GAN}(G, D_Y, X, Y) + \mathcal{L}_{GAN}(F, D_X, Y, X) + \lambda \mathcal{L}_{cyc}(G, F),$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{GAN}}(G, D, X, Y)$$
For G , minimize $\mathbb{E}_{x \sim p_{\text{data}}(x)}[(D(G(x)) - 1)^2]$
For D , minimize $\mathbb{E}_{y \sim p_{\text{data}}(y)}[(D(y) - 1)^2] + \mathbb{E}_{x \sim p_{\text{data}}(x)}[D(G(x))^2]$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{cyc}}(G, F) = \mathbb{E}_{x \sim p_{\text{data}}(x)}[\|F(G(x)) - x\|_1] + \mathbb{E}_{y \sim p_{\text{data}}(y)}[\|G(F(y)) - y\|_1]$$

CycleGAN結果

CycleGAN可以讓風景照片變成不同季節、讓馬變成斑馬等



Source: https://arxiv.org/pdf/1703.10593.pdf

Demo 26-3

- 建立DCGAN Generator
- 建立DCGAN Discriminator
- DCGAN GAN神經網路建構



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線上Corelab

- 題目1:實作DCGAN在MNIST資料集上面
 - 給予MNIST資料,請用DCGAN去產生新的照片
- 題目2:實作DCGAN在cifar10資料集上面
 - 給予Cifar10資料,請完成DCGAN Generator以及Discriminator
- 題目3:實作DCGAN在cifar10資料集上面
 - 給予Cifar10資料,請用DCGAN去產生新的照片

本章重點精華回顧

- GAN損失函數
- DCGAN
- CycleGAN



Lab: DCGAN

- Lab01:建立DCGAN Generator
- Lab02:建立DCGAN Discriminator
- Lab03:DCGAN GAN神經網路建構

Estimated time: 20 minutes



