

Generative Models: GANs and NPs

$\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N\}$ - dataset

Goal: $x_c \sim p(x)$

$z \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $z \sim p(z) = \mathcal{N}(z | 0, I)$

$x = g(z, \theta)$

$p(x|\theta)$

ML: $p(x_1, \dots, x_N | \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^N p(x_i | \theta) \rightarrow \max_{\theta}$

$$\int f(x) \delta_a(x) dx = f(a)$$
$$p(x|\theta) = \int_{x_c} \delta_x(g(z, \theta)) p(z) dz$$
$$\delta_x(x) = \begin{cases} +\infty, & \text{if } x=a \\ 0, & \text{if } x \neq a \end{cases}$$

Discriminator $d(x)$ $\xrightarrow{\text{"real"}}$ $d(x) \in (0, 1)$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{"fake"}}$

Fixed g : $\mathbb{E}_{\substack{p(x) \\ \text{data distz}}} \log d(x) + \mathbb{E}_{\substack{q(z) \\ \text{generator distz}}} \log (1 - d(g(z))) \rightarrow \max_d$

$V(g, d) = \mathbb{E}_{p(x)} \log d(x) + \mathbb{E}_{p(z)} \log (1 - d(g(z, \theta)))$
 $\rightarrow \max_d \min_g$

GAN scheme

$$g(z, \theta)$$

$$d(x, \lambda)$$

Init. λ, θ

Iterations until convergence:

may be
several
iter.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1, x_2, \dots, x_M \sim p_{\text{data}}(x) \\ z_1, z_2, \dots, z_M \sim p(z) = \mathcal{N}(z | \mu, \Sigma) \\ L_\lambda = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{j=1}^M \left[\log d(x_j, \lambda) + \log (1 - d(g(z_j, \theta), \lambda)) \right] \\ \lambda = \text{opt_step}(\nabla \lambda L_\lambda) \end{array} \right.$$

maybe
several
iters.

$$z_1, z_2, \dots, z_M \sim p(z)$$

$$L_\theta = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{j=1}^M \log (1 - d(g(z_j, \theta), \lambda))$$

$$\theta = \text{opt_step}(\nabla_\theta L_\theta)$$

$$\text{Fix } g : \int p(x) \log d(x) dx + \int q(x) \log (1-d(x)) dx$$

$$\text{Fix } x : p \cdot \log d + q \cdot \log (1-d) \xrightarrow[d \in (0,1)]{\max}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial d} = \frac{p}{d} - \frac{q}{1-d} = 0 \Rightarrow p(1-d) = dq$$

$$d_{\text{opt}}(x) = \frac{p(x)}{p(x) + q(x)}$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{p}{p+q}$$

$$\text{Fix } d_{\text{opt}}(x) = \frac{p(x)}{p(x) + q(x)}$$

Hypothesis: $p_{\text{opt}}(x) = p(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} V(q_{\text{opt}}, d_{\text{opt}}) &= \int p(x) \log \frac{p(x)}{p(x) + q(x)} dx + \int q(x) \log \frac{q(x)}{p(x) + q(x)} dx = \\ &= \left\{ q(x) = p(x) \right\} = \int p(x) \log \frac{1}{2} dx + \int q(x) \log \frac{1}{2} dx = \\ &= 2 \log \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

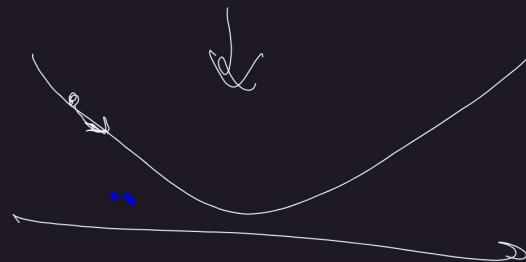
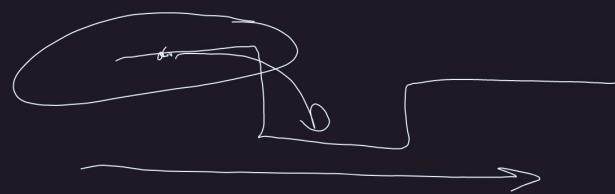
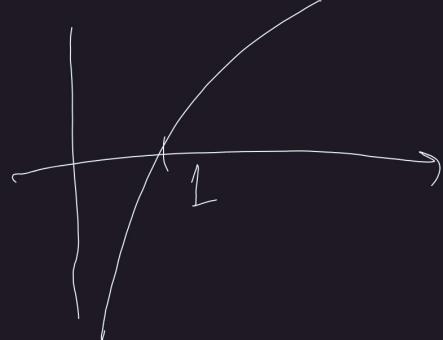
$$\begin{aligned}
& V(q_{opt}, d_{opt}) - V(q_{opt}, d_{opt}) = \\
&= \int p(x) \log \frac{p(x)}{p(x)+q(x)} dx + \int q(x) \log \frac{q(x)}{p(x)+q(x)} dx - 2 \log \frac{1}{2} = \\
&= \int p(x) \log \frac{p(x)}{\frac{1}{2}(p(x)+q(x))} dx + \int q(x) \log \frac{q(x)}{\frac{1}{2}(p(x)+q(x))} dx = \\
&= KL(p(x) \parallel \frac{1}{2}(p(x)+q(x))) + KL(q(x) \parallel \frac{1}{2}(p(x)+q(x))) = JS(p(x) \parallel q(x)) \geq 0 \\
&\Rightarrow q_{opt}(x) \leq p(x)
\end{aligned}$$

Trick 1: use diff. losses for disc. and
generators

$$\log(1 - d(g(z))) \approx 0$$

$$d(g(z)) \approx 0$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{p(z)} \log d(g(z)) \rightarrow \max_g$$



$$P(x|y) \quad \frac{g(z,y)}{d(x,y)}$$

Trick 2: make discr. not so certain

- Label Smoothing

$$1 \begin{cases} \rightarrow 0.7 \\ \rightarrow 0.3 \end{cases}$$

$$\log d(x) \rightarrow 0.7 \log d(x) + 0.3 \log(1-d(x))$$

- Label swapping

- add supervised loss

$$\{x_i, y_i\} \quad d(x) = \left[p(y=1|x), \dots, p(y=k|x), \frac{\log p_{\text{real}}(x_i)}{\log(p_{\text{real}}(x_i) - p_{\text{fake}}(x_i))} \right]$$

- use Leaky ReLU instead ReLU, Avg Pool instead Max Pool
ELU conv. with stride

Trick 3: add random noise to
feature maps in generator

mode-collapse

$$\text{flow: } z_0 \sim p_0(z_0) = \mathcal{N}(z_0 | 0, I)$$

$$x \sim p(x)$$

~~$$Comp > p(x)$$~~

$$z \sim p_z(z) = \mathcal{N}(z | 0, I)$$

$$x = f(z)$$

$$z = f^{-1}(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 &= f_1(z_0) \\ z_2 &= f_2(z_1) \\ &\dots \end{aligned}$$

$$x = z_k = f_k(z_{k-1})$$

$$p_x(x) = p_z(f^{-1}(x)) \cdot \left| \det \frac{\partial f^{-1}(x)}{\partial x} \right| =$$

$$= p_z(z) \left| \det \frac{\partial f(z)}{\partial z} \right|^{-1}$$

\nearrow
 $\dim x \times \dim x$
jacobian

$$q_0(z_0) = p_0(z_0)$$

$$q_1(z_1) = p_0(z_0) \left| \det \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z_0} \right|^{-1}$$

$$q_2(z_2) = q_1(z_1) \left| \det \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial z_1} \right|^{-1} = p_0(z_0) \left| \det \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z_0} \right| \cdot \left| \det \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial z_1} \right|^{-1}$$

$$\log q_k(z_k) = \log p_0(z_0) - \sum_{k=1}^K \log \left| \det \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial z_{k-1}} \right|$$

NF scheme

$$f_k(z, \theta) \quad \forall k$$

Init. θ

Iterations until convergence:

$$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_M \sim p(x)$$

for each x_i :

inversed flow: $z_k^i = x_i, z_{k-1}^i = f_K^{-1}(z_k^i), \dots, z_0^i = f_L^{-1}(z_1^i)$

$$L_\theta = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \left(\log p_0(z_0^i) - \sum_{k=1}^K \log \left| \det \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial z_{k+1}} \Big|_{z_{k+1}=z_k^i} \right| \right)$$

$$\theta = \text{opt-step}(\nabla_\theta L_\theta)$$

Classical model: $f(z) = z + u h(\omega^T z + b)$

$$\det \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 1 + (\omega^T u) h'(\omega^T z + b)$$

$u, \omega \in \mathbb{R}^{d_{\text{input}}}$
 $b \in \mathbb{R}$, h -scalar func.

$$df = \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} dz = dz + u h'(\omega^T z + b) \omega^T dz$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = I + u \underbrace{h'(\omega^T z + b)}_{\in \mathbb{R}} \omega^T$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(I + u h'(\omega^T)) &= 1 \cdot h' \cdot \dots \\ &\stackrel{\substack{\text{A} \\ \text{U}}}{} \quad \stackrel{\substack{\text{C} \\ \text{V}}}{} \quad \det(h') + \omega^T \cdot u \\ &\leq h' \left(\frac{1}{h'} + |\omega^T u| \right) = 1 + \omega^T u \cdot h' \end{aligned}$$

$$A + UCV$$

$n \times n$ $n \times m$ $m \times m$

$m < n$

$$(A + UCV)^{-1} = A^{-1} - A^{-1}U(C^{-1} + V A^{-1}U)^{-1}V A^{-1}$$

Woodbury identity

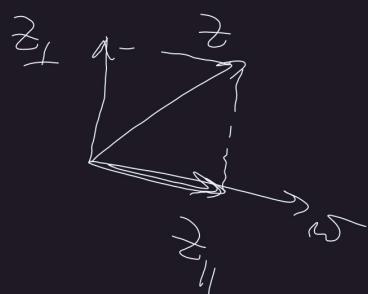
$$\det(A + UCV) = \det A \cdot \det C \det(C^{-1} + V A^{-1}U)$$

determinant lemma

$$z_{\parallel} = \frac{\omega}{\|\omega\|^2} \cdot \omega$$

$$y = f(z) = z + u h(\omega^T z + b)$$

$$z = f^{-1}(y) - ?$$



$$z = z_{\perp} + z_{\parallel}, \quad z^T \omega = 0$$

$$y^T \omega = \cancel{\omega^T \frac{\omega}{\|\omega\|^2} \omega} + (\omega^T u) h(z^T \omega + b)$$

$$y^T \omega = \cancel{\omega} + (\omega^T u) \cdot h(\cancel{\omega} + b)$$

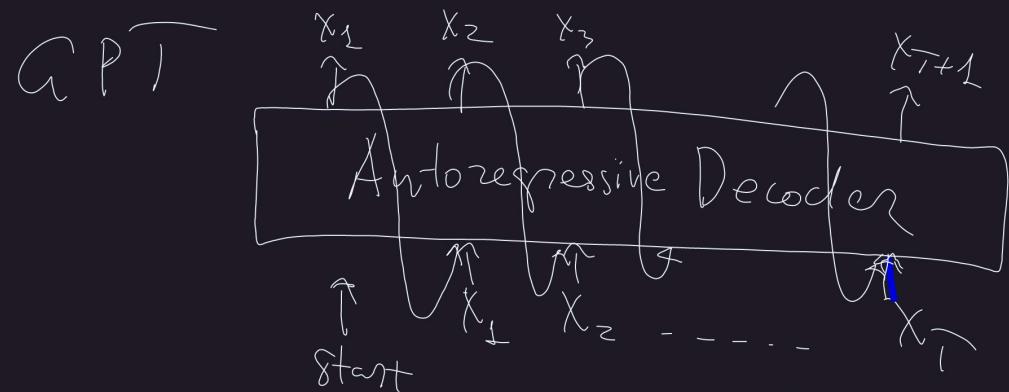
$$z_{\parallel} = \text{const. } \omega$$

ω = solution $(y^T \omega, \omega^T u, b)$

$$y = z_{\perp} + z_{\parallel} + u h(\cancel{\omega}(z_{\perp} + z_{\parallel}) + b)$$

$$\Rightarrow z_{\perp} = y - z_{\parallel} - u h(\cancel{\omega} z_{\parallel} + b)^0$$

Inversed Autoregressive Flow for distillation of autoregr. generative model



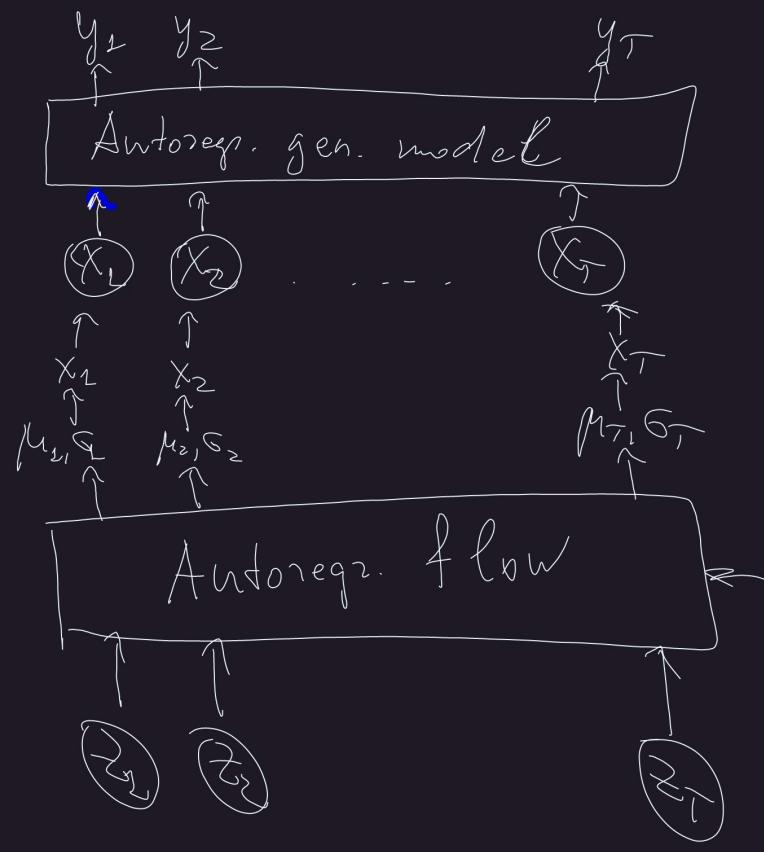
PixelCNN

$$p(x_{1:T+1} \mid x_{0:T}) - \text{fast}$$

$$x \sim p(x) - \text{slow}$$

$$p(x_1, \dots, x_T) = \prod_{t=1}^T p(x_t \mid x_1, \dots, x_{t-1}) =$$

$$= \prod_{t=1}^T N(x_t \mid \theta_t(x_{1:t-1}, \theta), \sigma_t^2(x_{1:t-1}, \theta))$$



$$p(x_1, \dots, x_{T+1} | x_1, \dots, x_T)$$

$p_T(x)$ - teacher model

$$x_t \sim \mathcal{N}(x_t | \mu_t(z_1, \dots, z_{t-1}, \theta), \sigma_t(z_1, \dots, z_{t-1}, \theta))$$

$$x \sim \mathcal{N}(x | \mu, \sigma^2) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$z \sim \mathcal{N}(z(0, 1), X = \Sigma z + \mu)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_t &= \Sigma_t(z_1, \dots, z_{t-1}, \theta) z_t + \mu_t(z_1, \dots, z_{t-1}, \theta) \\ z_t &\sim \mathcal{N}(z_t(0, 1)) \end{aligned}$$

$$x = f(z) :$$

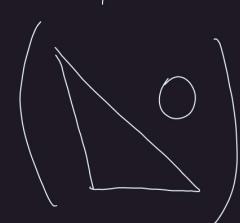
$$x_t = \phi_t(z_{1:t-1}) \cdot z_t + \mu_t(z_{1:t-1}) \quad \forall t$$

$$x_1 = \phi_1(z_1) + \mu_1 \Rightarrow z_1 = \frac{x_1 - \mu_1}{\phi_1}$$

$$x_2 = \phi_2(z_2) \cdot z_2 + \mu_2(z_2) \Rightarrow z_2 = \frac{x_2 - \mu_2(z_2)}{\phi_2(z_1)}$$

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$$\det \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \right) = \prod_{t=1}^T \frac{\partial x_t}{\partial z_t} = \prod_{t=1}^T \phi_t(z_{1:t-1}, \theta)$$



$$\log \left| \det \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \right| = \sum_{t=1}^T \log \phi_t(z_{1:t-1}, \theta)$$

$p_T(x)$ - teacher

$p_S(x|\theta)$ - student

$$KL(p_S(x|\theta) // p_T(x)) \rightarrow \min_{\theta}$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{p_S(x|\theta)} \log \frac{p_S(x|\theta)}{p_T(x)} = \mathbb{E}_{p_S(x|\theta)} \log p_S(x|\theta) - \mathbb{E}_{p_S(x|\theta)} \log p_T(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_{p_S(x|\theta)} \log p_S(x|\theta) &= \mathbb{E}_{p_S(x|\theta)} \left(\sum_{t=1}^T \log \mathcal{N}(x_t | \mu_t(z_{\leq t}, \theta), \sigma_t^2(z_{\leq t}, \theta)) \right) = \\ &= \sum_{t=1}^T \mathbb{E}_{p_S(x|\theta)} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \log 2\pi - \log \sigma_t(z_{\leq t}, \theta) - \frac{1}{2\sigma_t^2} (x_t - \mu_t)^2 \right) = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{t=1}^T \left(-\frac{1}{2} \log 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \log \zeta_t(z_{\leq t}, \theta) - \frac{1}{2\zeta_t^2} \underbrace{\mathbb{E}_{p_s(x|\theta)} \left(x_t^2 - 2x_t \mu_t + \mu_t^2 \right)}_{=} \right) \\
&= \sum_{t=1}^T \left(-\frac{1}{2} \log 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \log \zeta_t(z_{\leq t}, \theta) - \frac{1}{2} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$\underbrace{\mathbb{E}_{p_s(x|\theta)} x_t^2}_{\text{1)}}$ $\underbrace{- 2\mathbb{E}_{p_s(x|\theta)} x_t \mu_t}_{\text{2)}}$ $\underbrace{+ \mathbb{E}_{p_s(x|\theta)} \mu_t^2}_{= \sigma_t^2}$

$$E_{P_S(x|\theta)} \log p_T(x) = E_{P_S(x|\theta)} \sum_{t=1}^T \log p_T(x_t | x_{\leq t}) =$$

$$= \sum_{t=1}^T E_{P_S(x|\theta)} \log p_T(x_t | x_{\leq t}) = \sum_{t=1}^T E_{P_S(z)} \log p_T(\zeta_t(z_{\leq t}, \theta), z_t | \mu_t(z_{\leq t}, \theta))$$

$$z_1, \dots, z_n \sim \mathcal{N}(z|0, I)$$

$$\zeta_\theta = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \log p_T(\zeta_i(z_i), z_i | \mu_i(z_i) | \dots)$$