

# Генеративные модели. Часть 1

Никита Балаганский

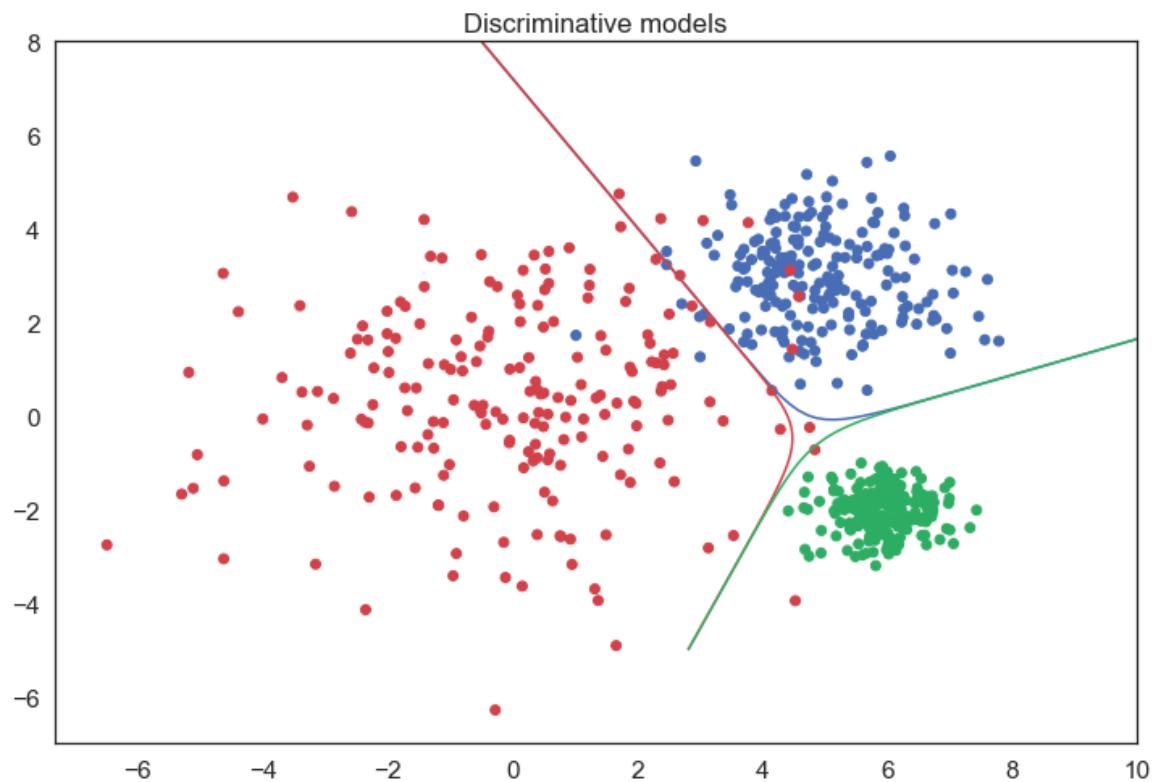
# Генерация изображений



# Discriminative / Generative models

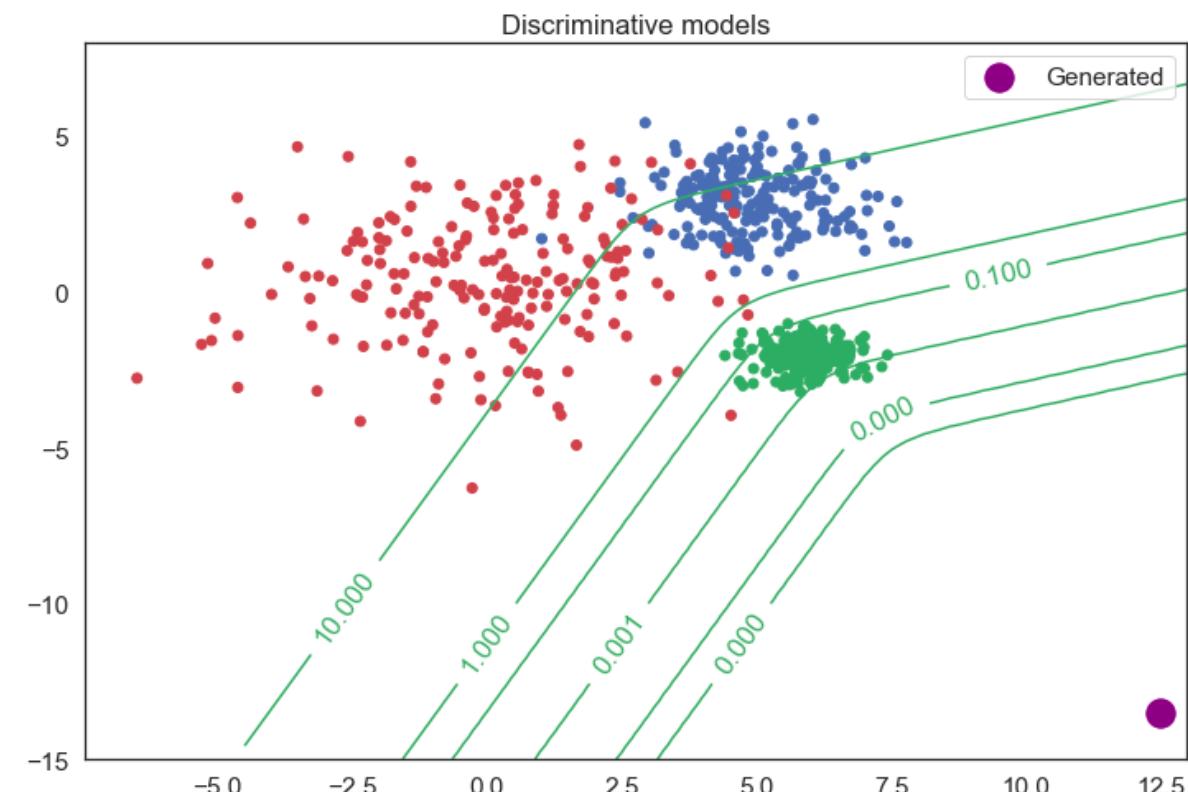
# Discriminative models

Большинство изученных ранее моделей — дискриминативные. С помощью них можно выучить распределение  $P(y|x)$ .



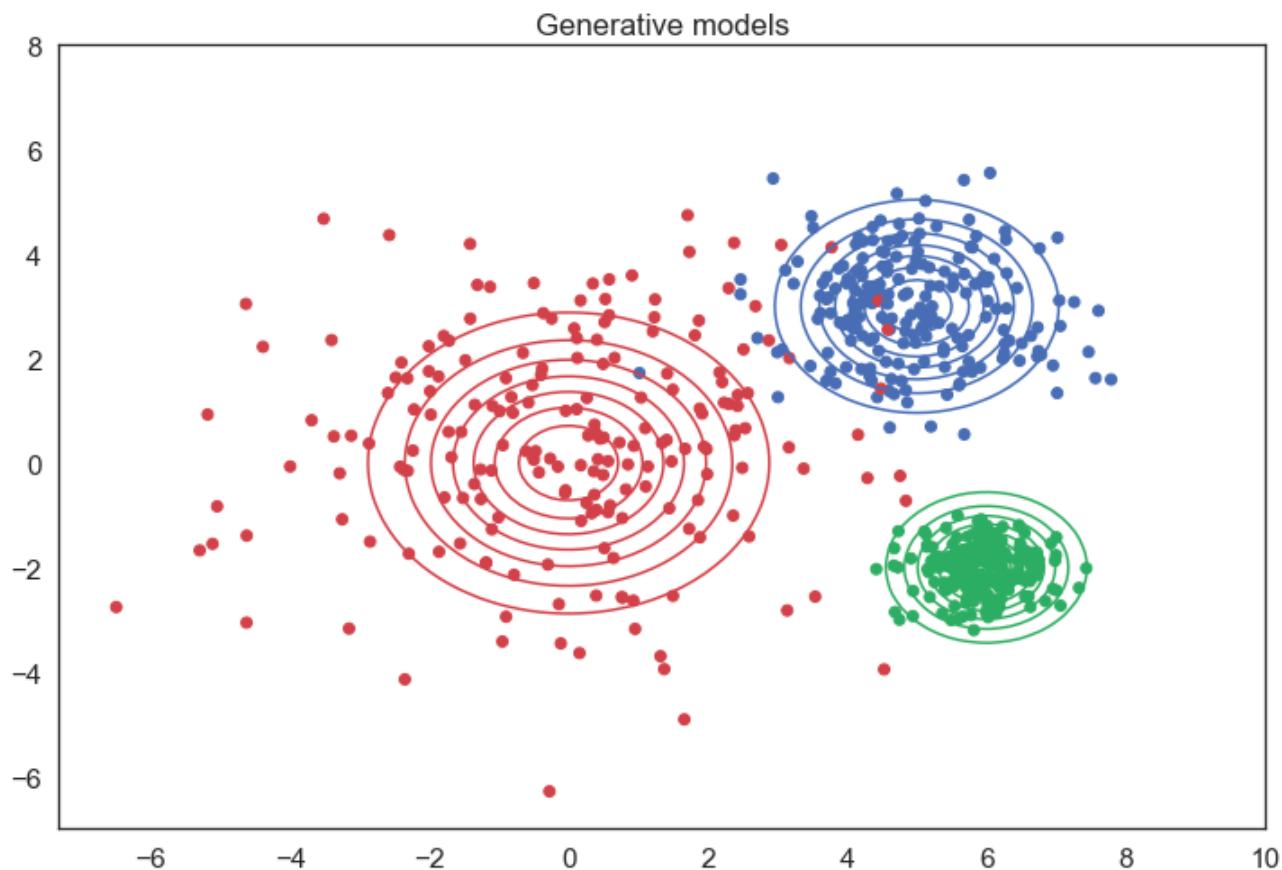
# Discriminative models

Попробуем сгенерировать объект зеленого класса. Возьмем  $\log(P(y|x))$ . И для градиентного спуска добавим минус перед логарифмом.



# Generative models

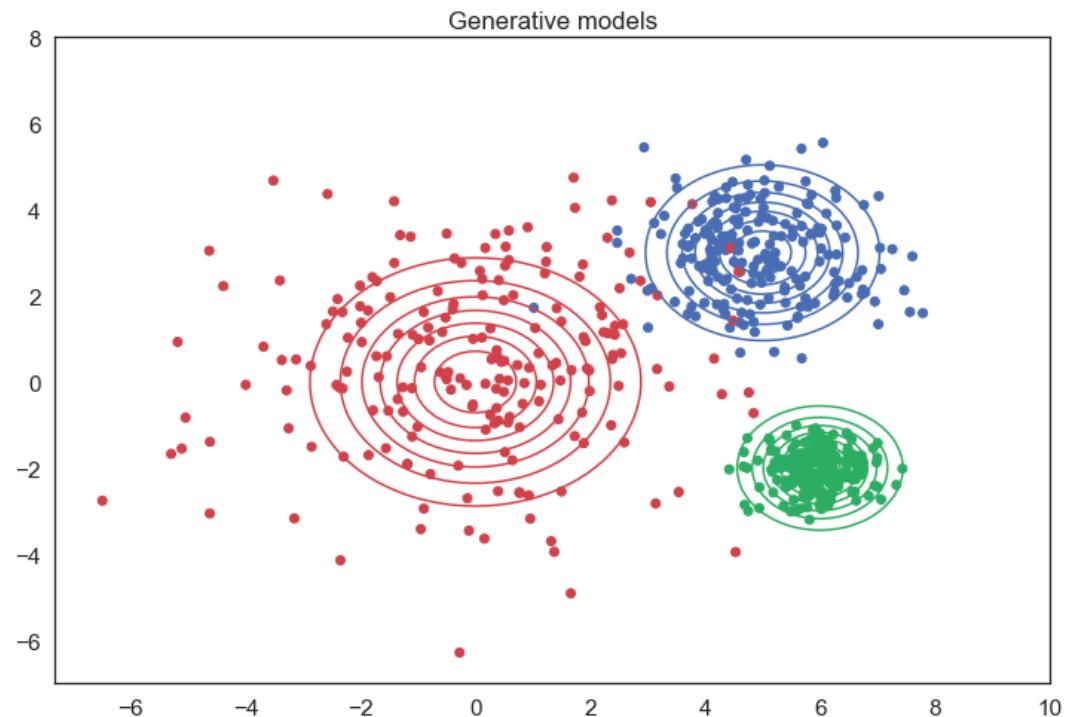
Для генерации нужен другой класс моделей.



# Generative models

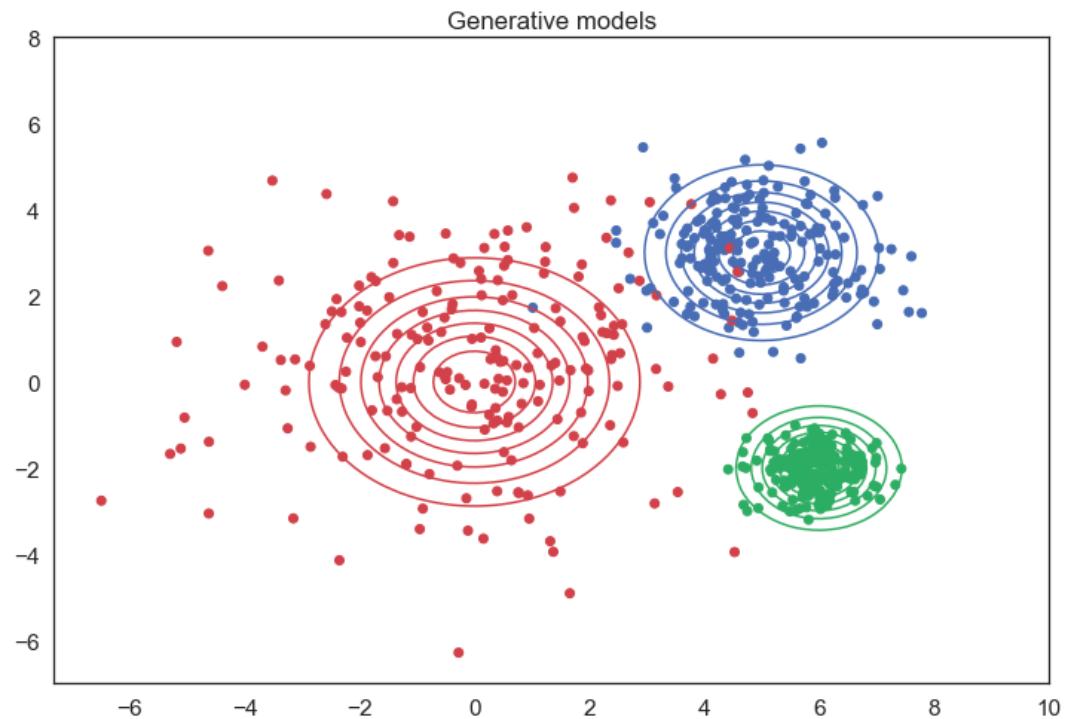
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Проблема: данные не всегда распределены  
унимодально в исходном пространстве.



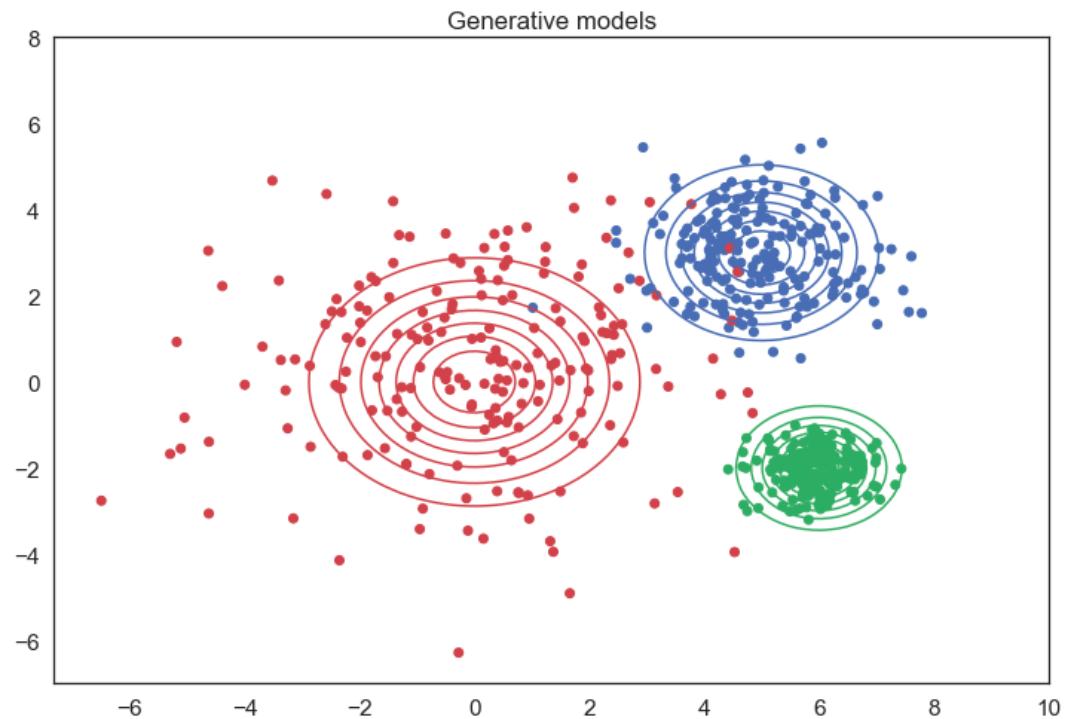
# Generative models

Предположим что существует функция  $f$  такая что величина  $f(X)$  будет распределена нормально, причем как правило можно взять  $f: R^n \rightarrow R^m$ ,  $m < n$  (в случае одномерных данных обычно наоборот). Такое пространство размерности  $m$  называется латентным.



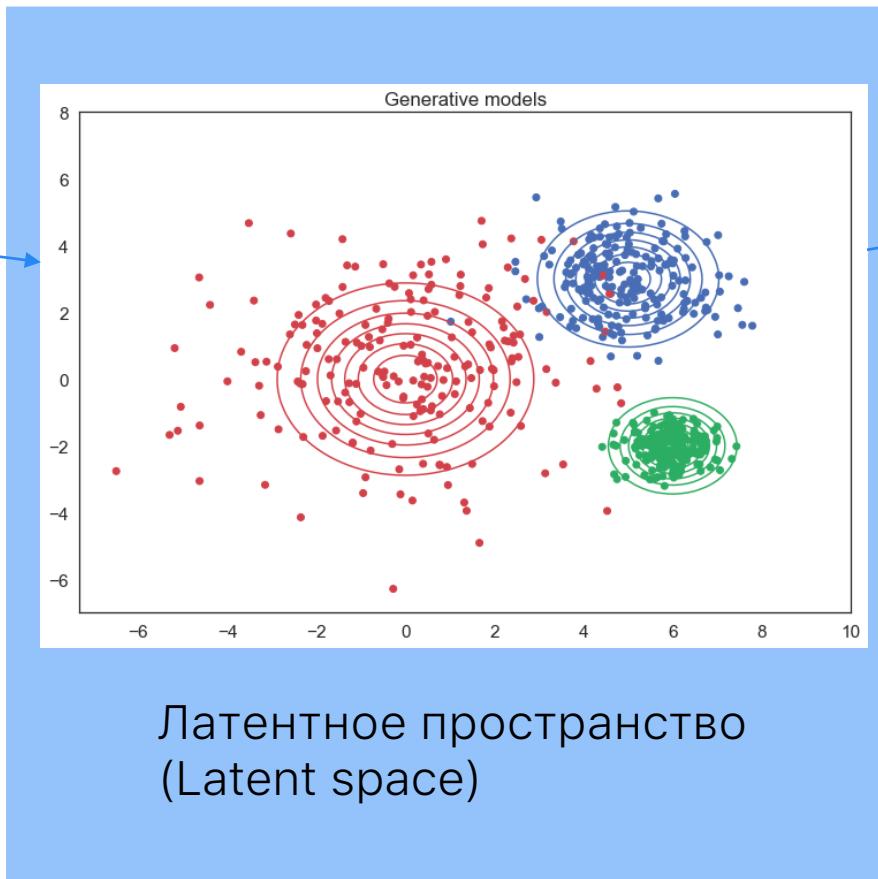
# Generative models

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# Generative models

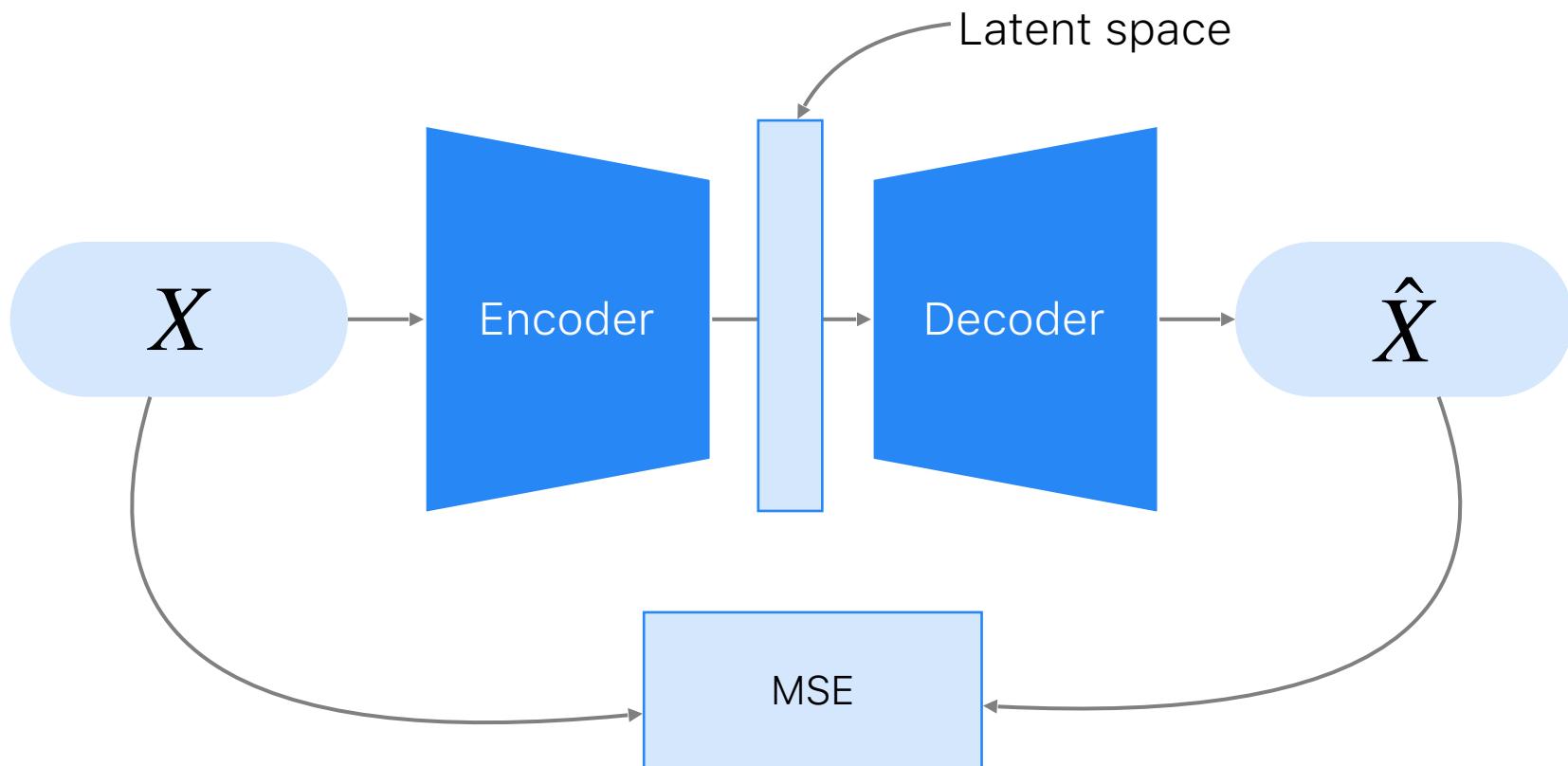
$$X \xrightarrow{f} \text{Latent space}$$

$$\text{Latent space} \xrightarrow{g} f(g(X))$$


# Auto Encoder

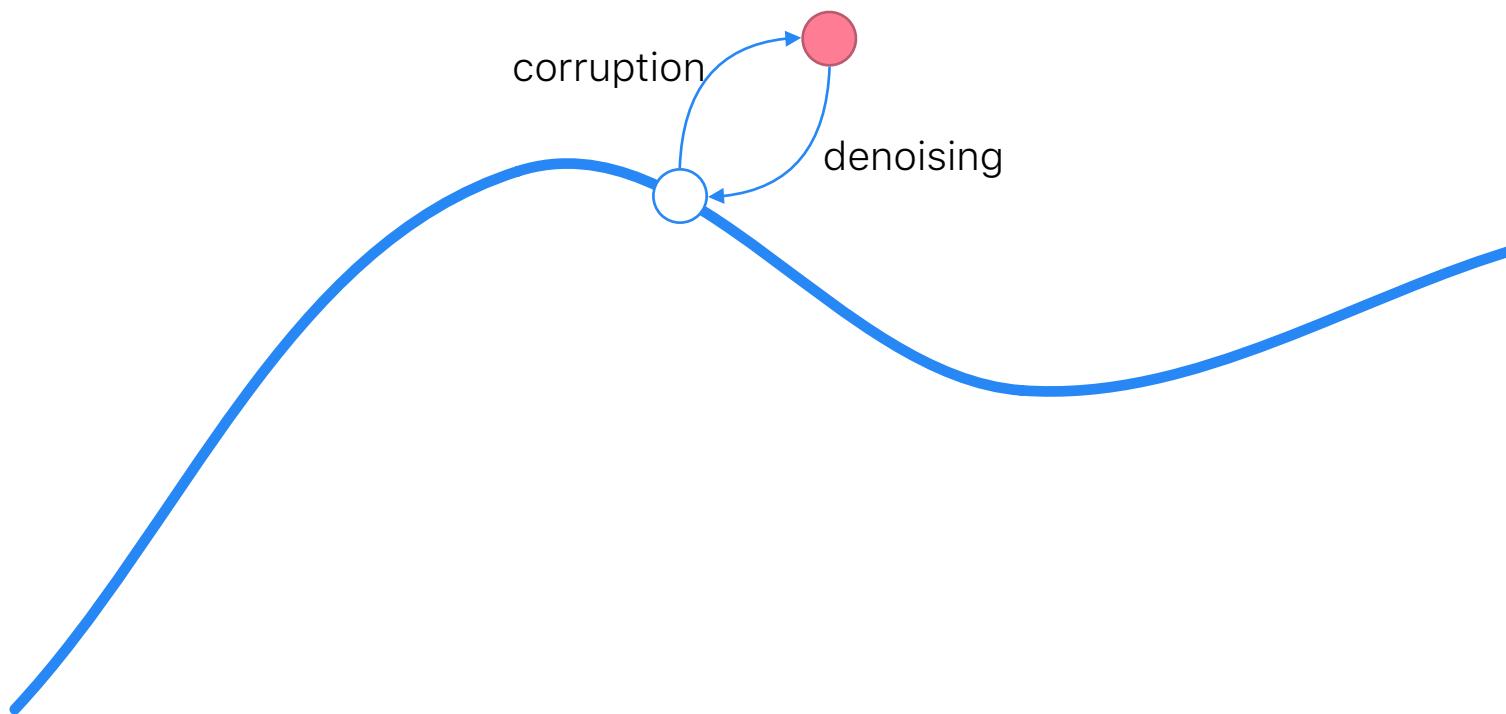
# Auto Encoder



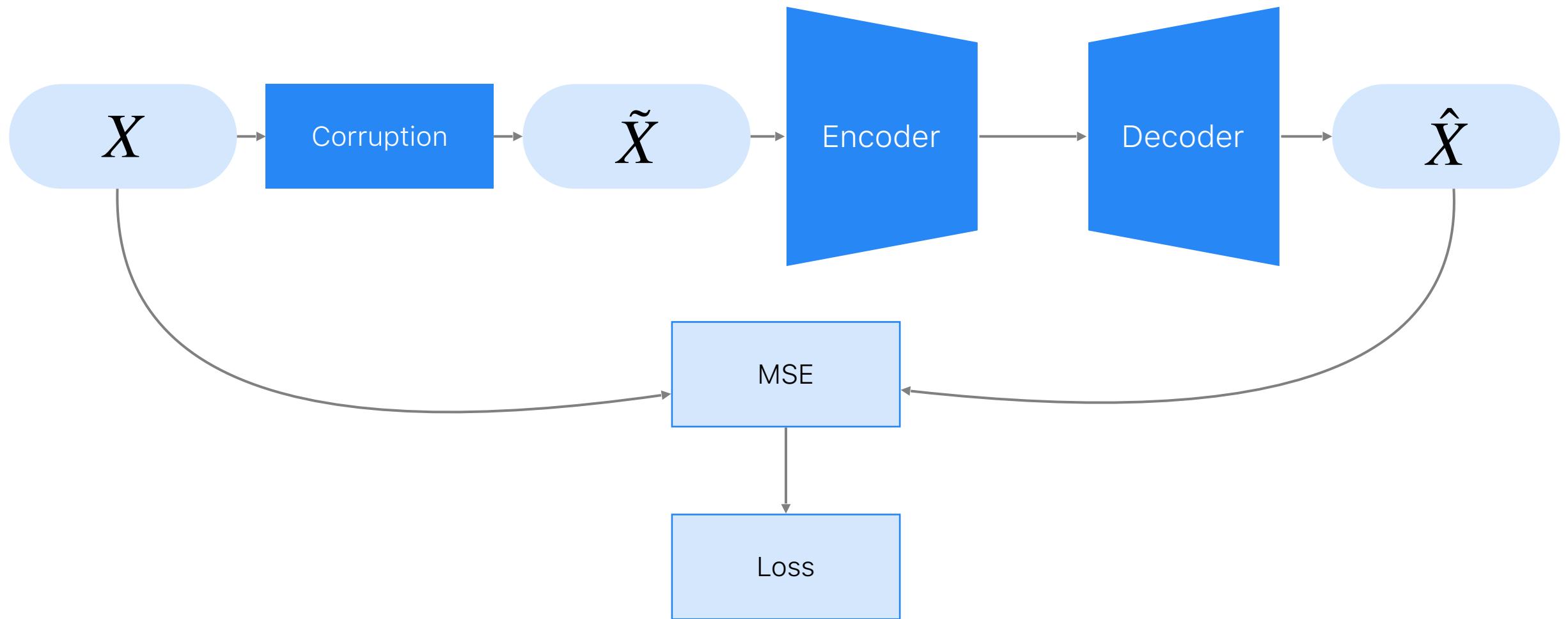
# Dimensionality reduction



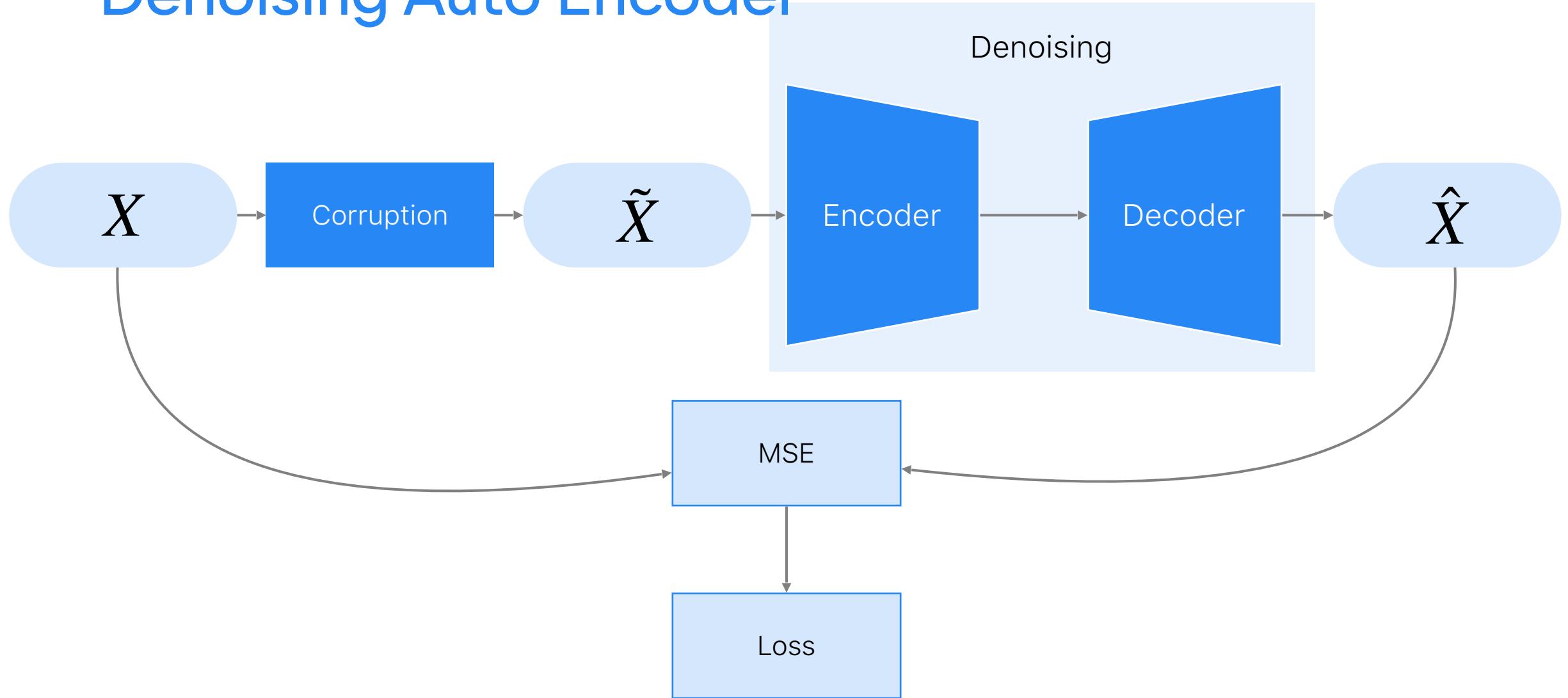
# Denoising Auto Encoder



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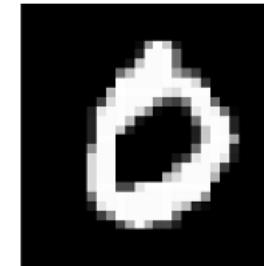
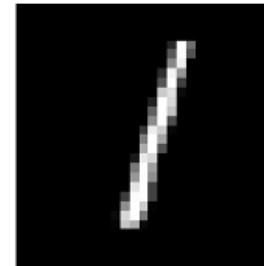
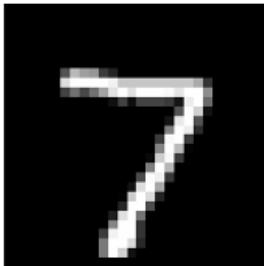


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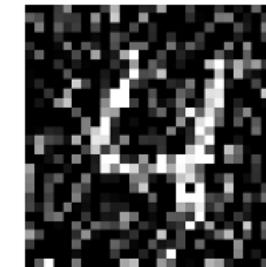
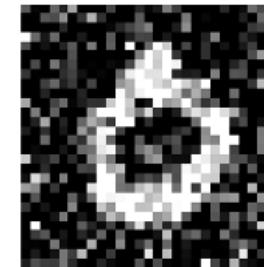
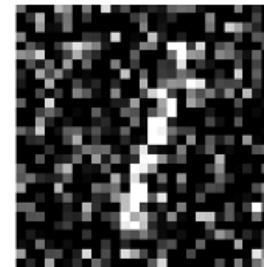
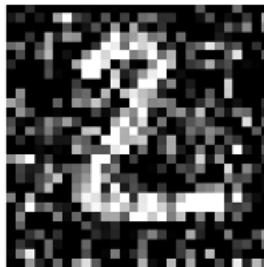
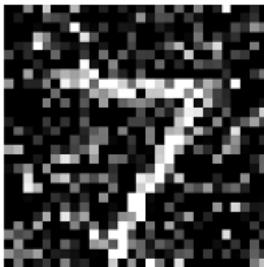


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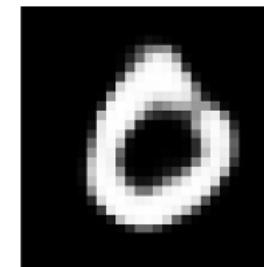
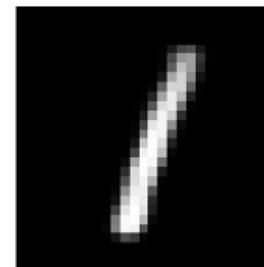
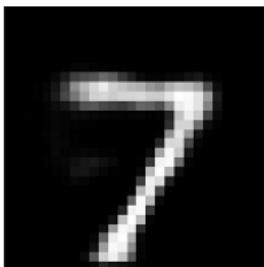
Original Images



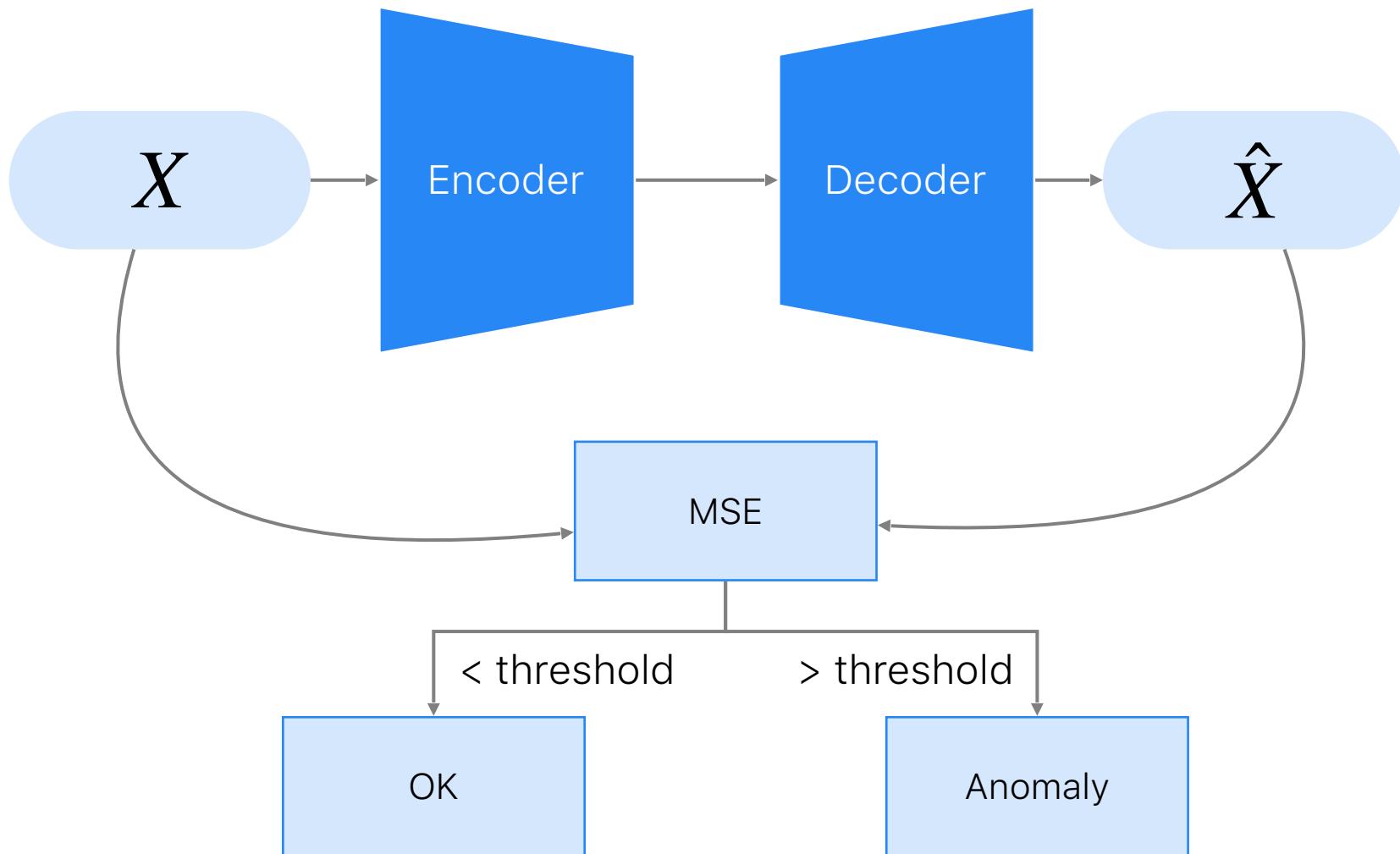
Noisy Input



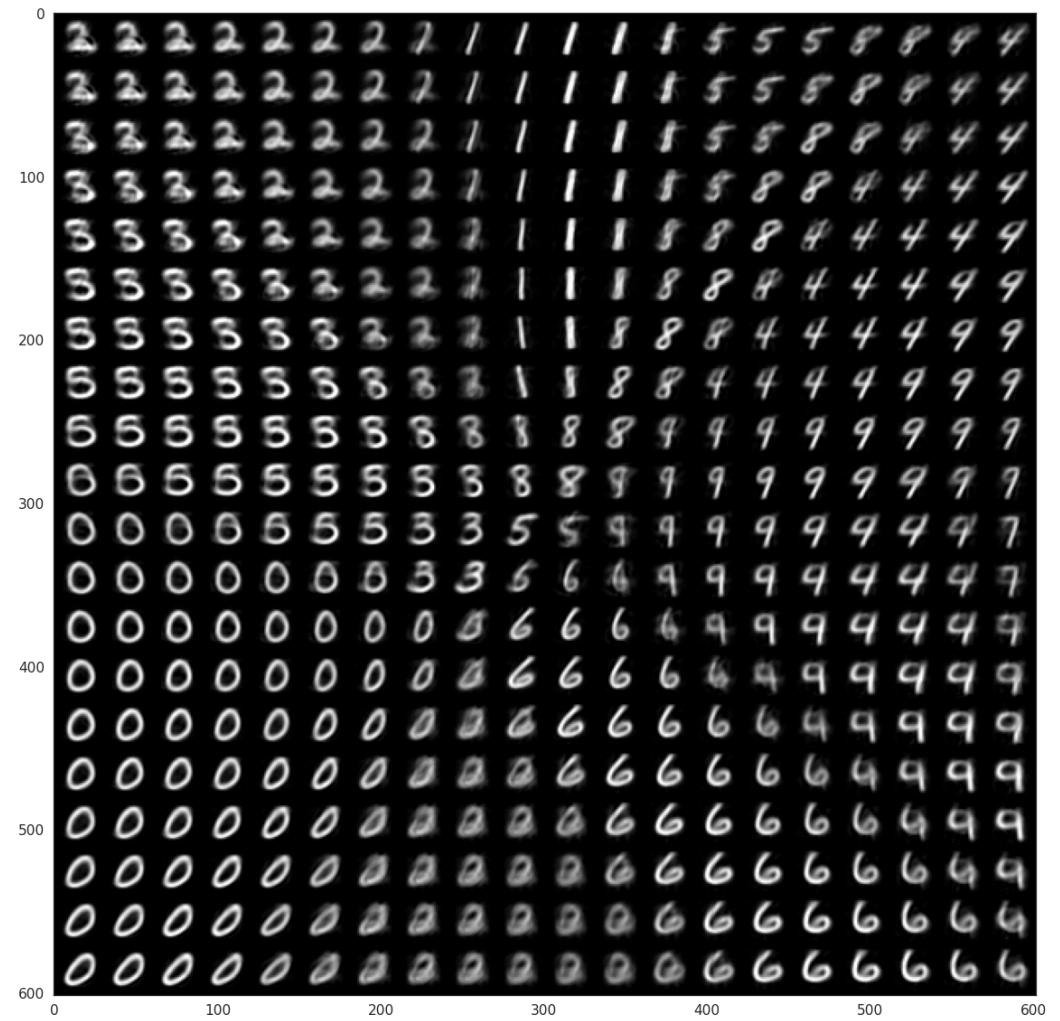
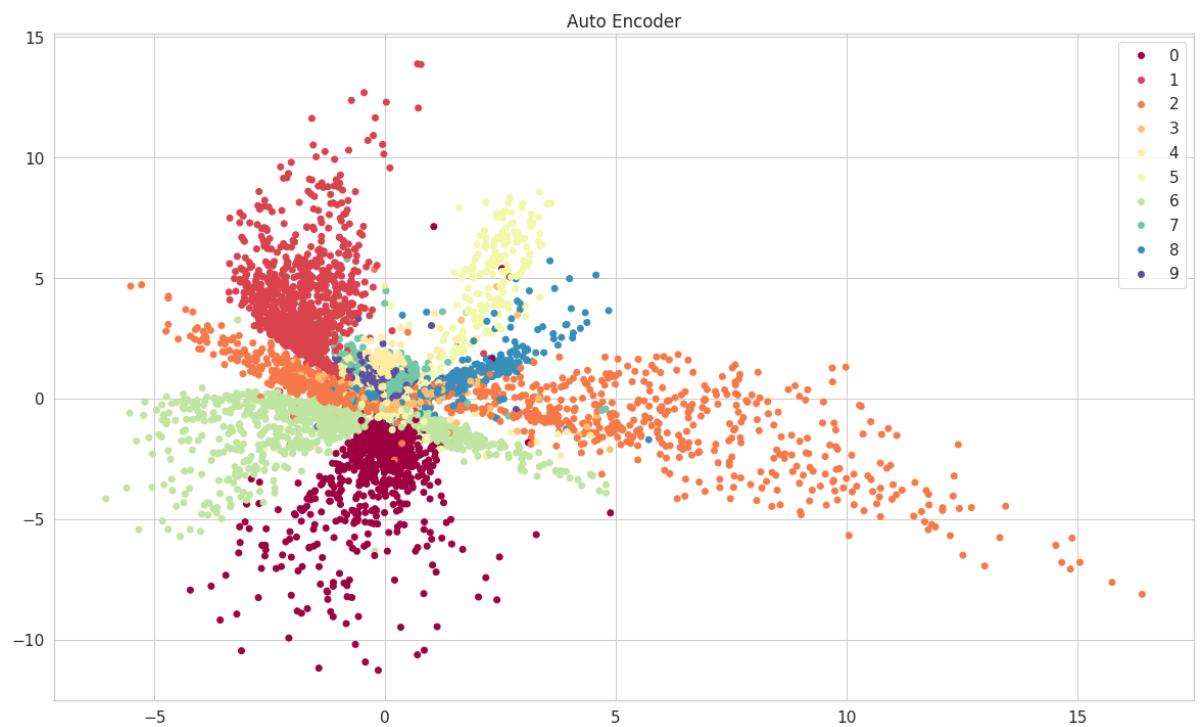
Autoencoder Output



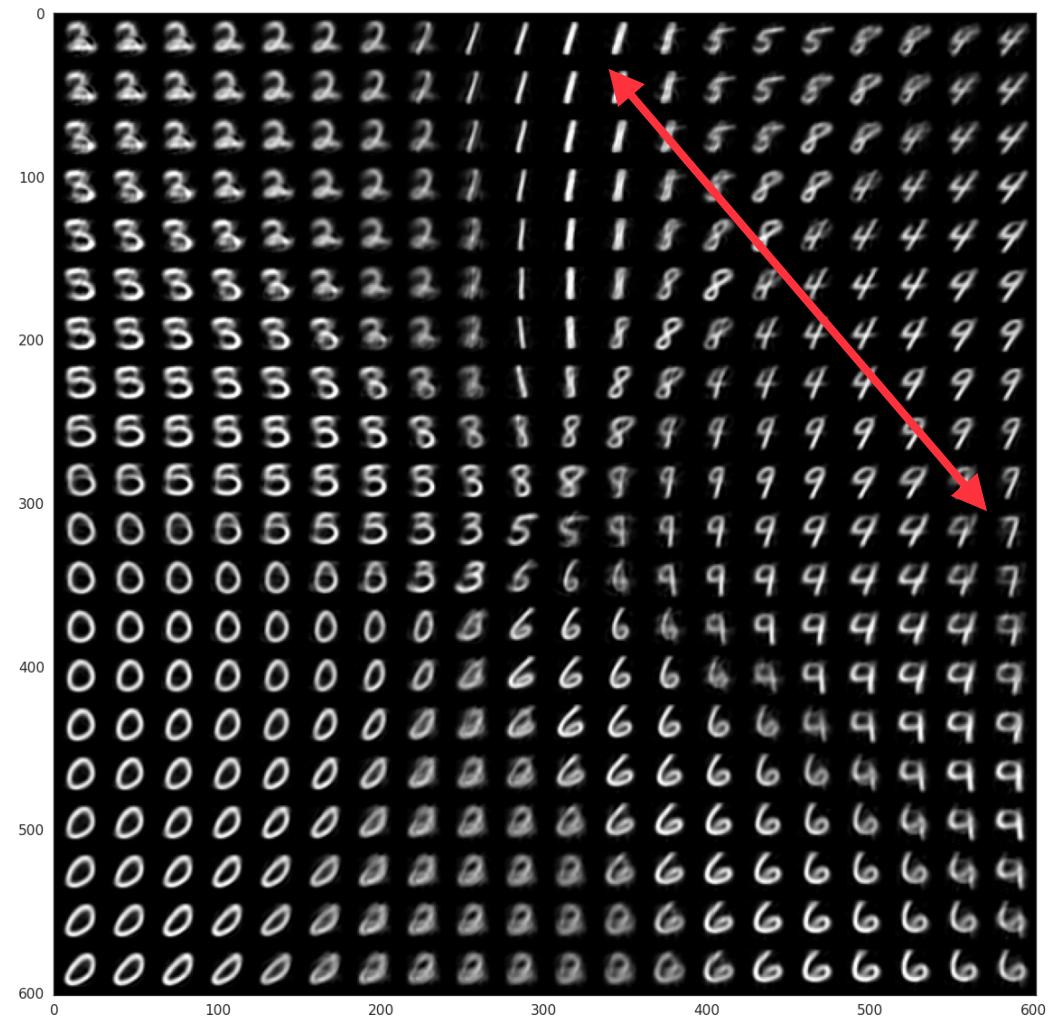
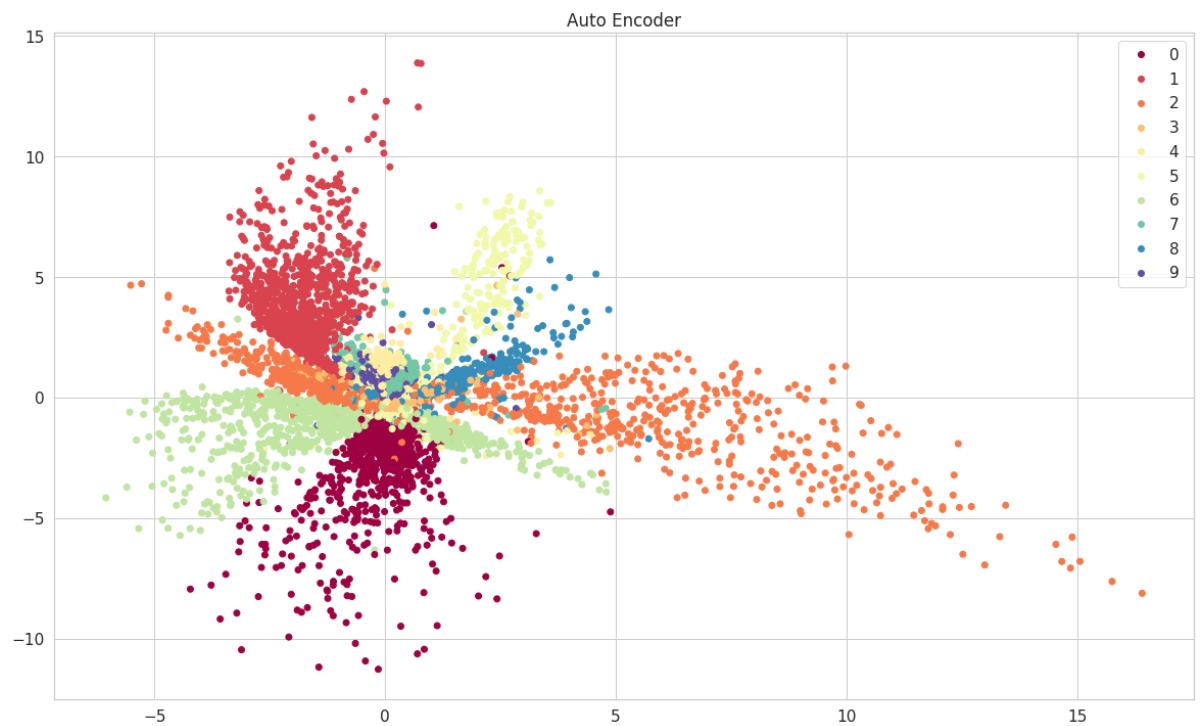
# Anomaly detection with AE



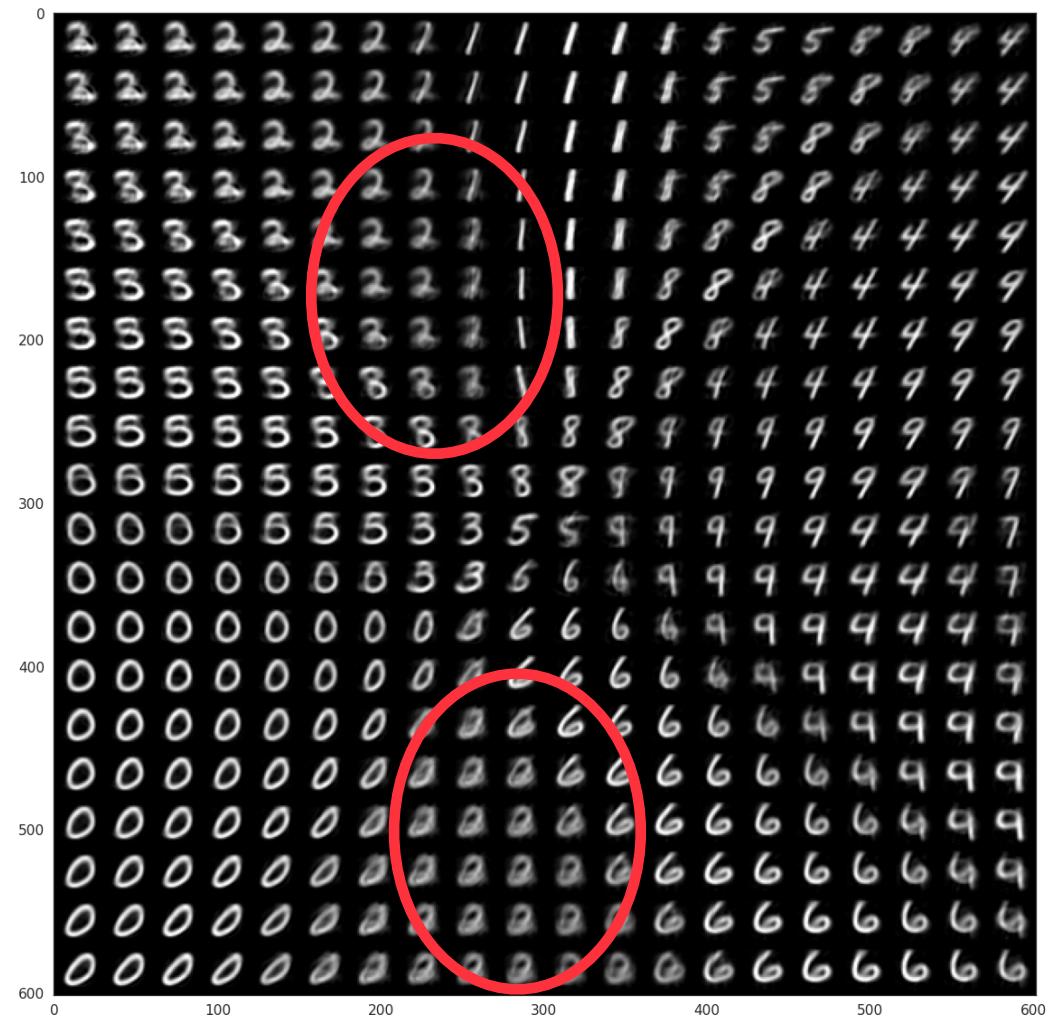
# Как генерировать?



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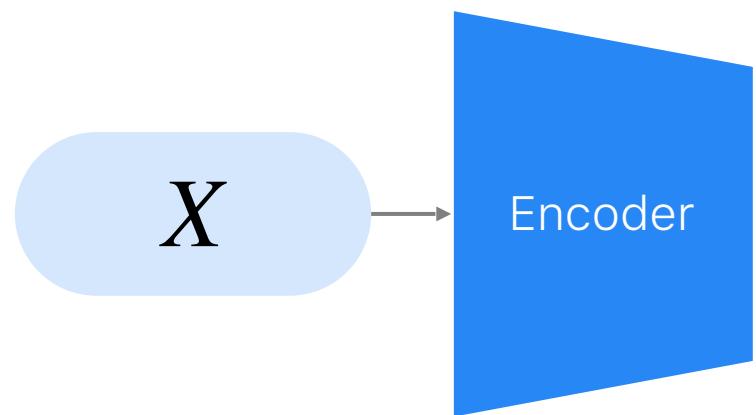


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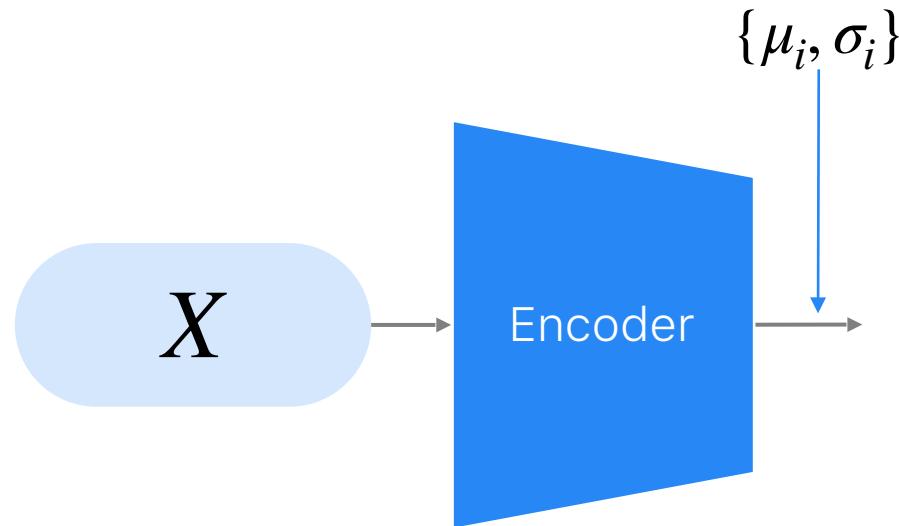


# Variational Auto Encoder

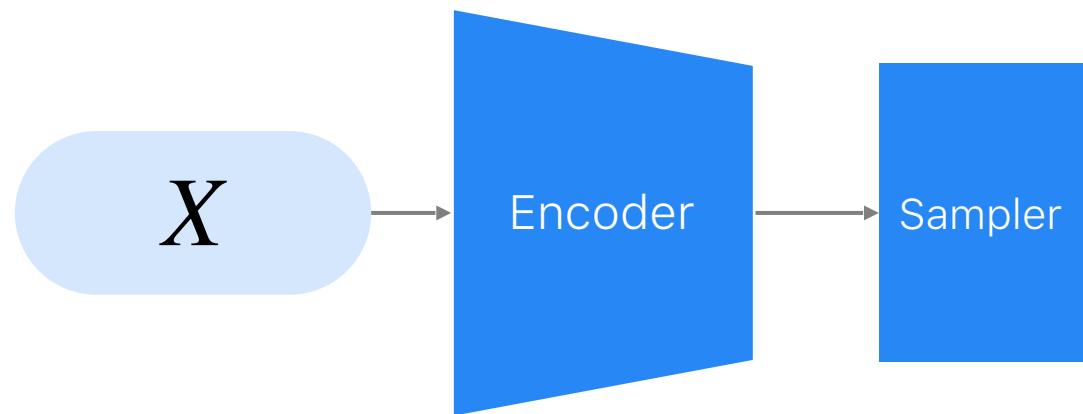
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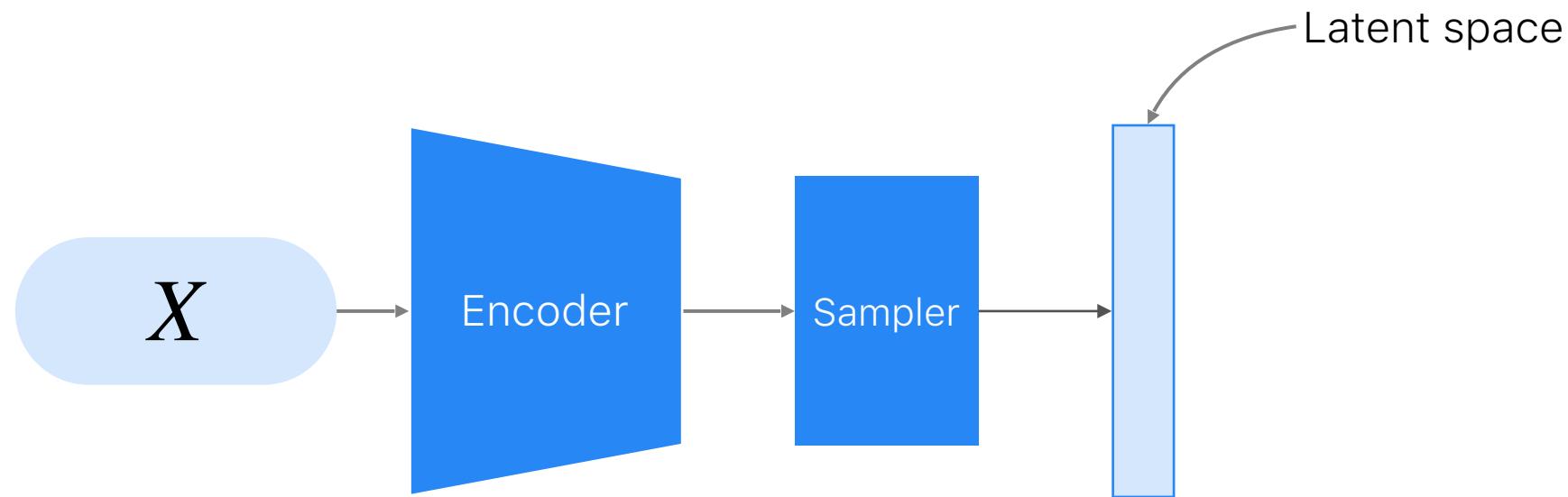
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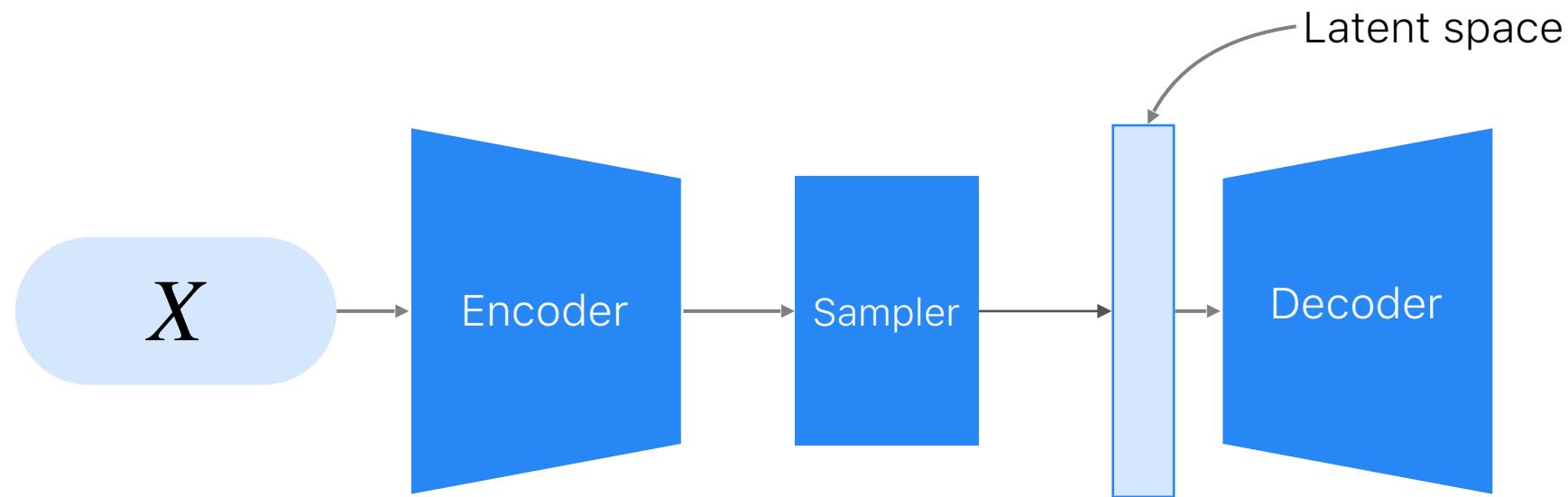
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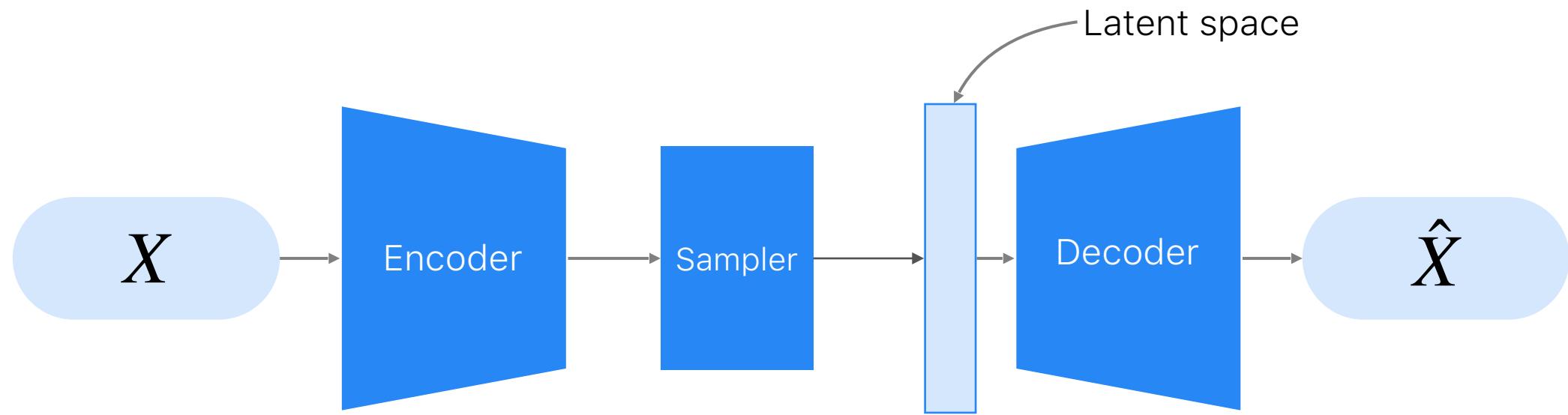
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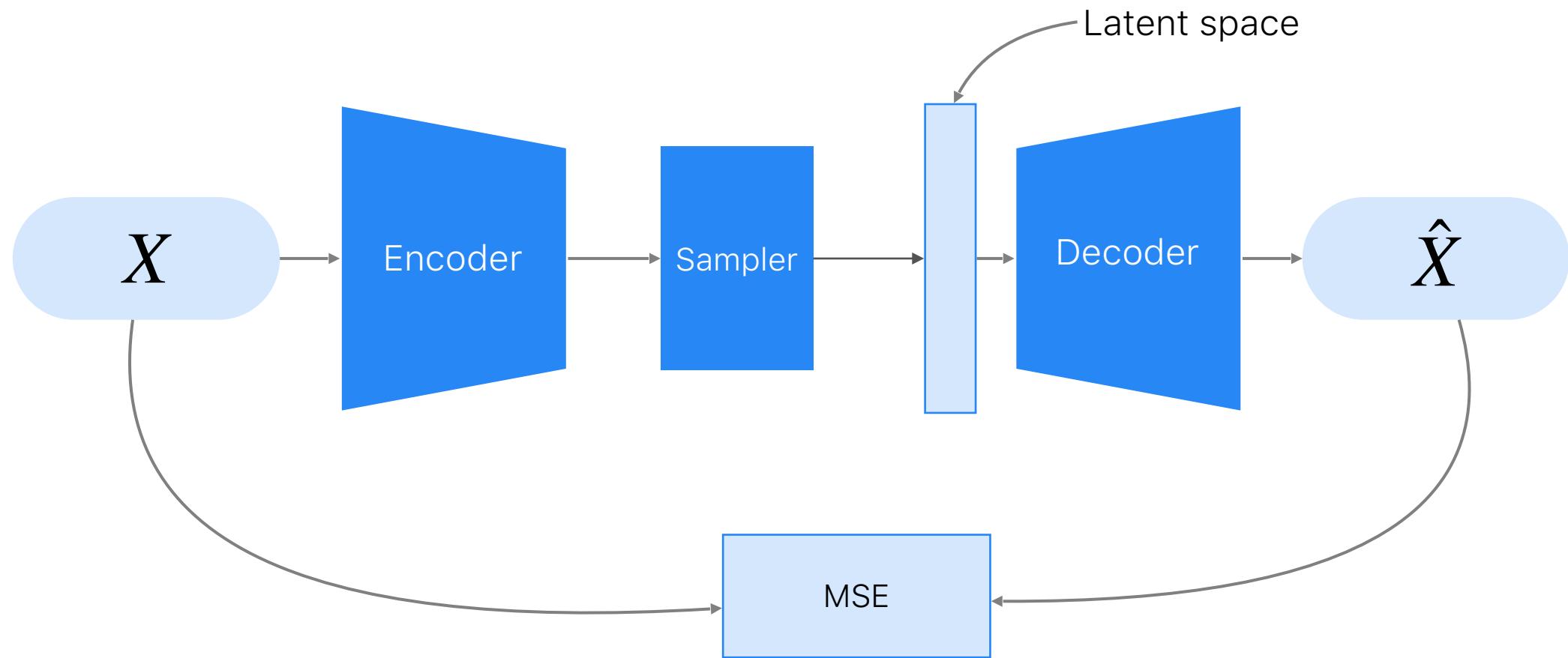
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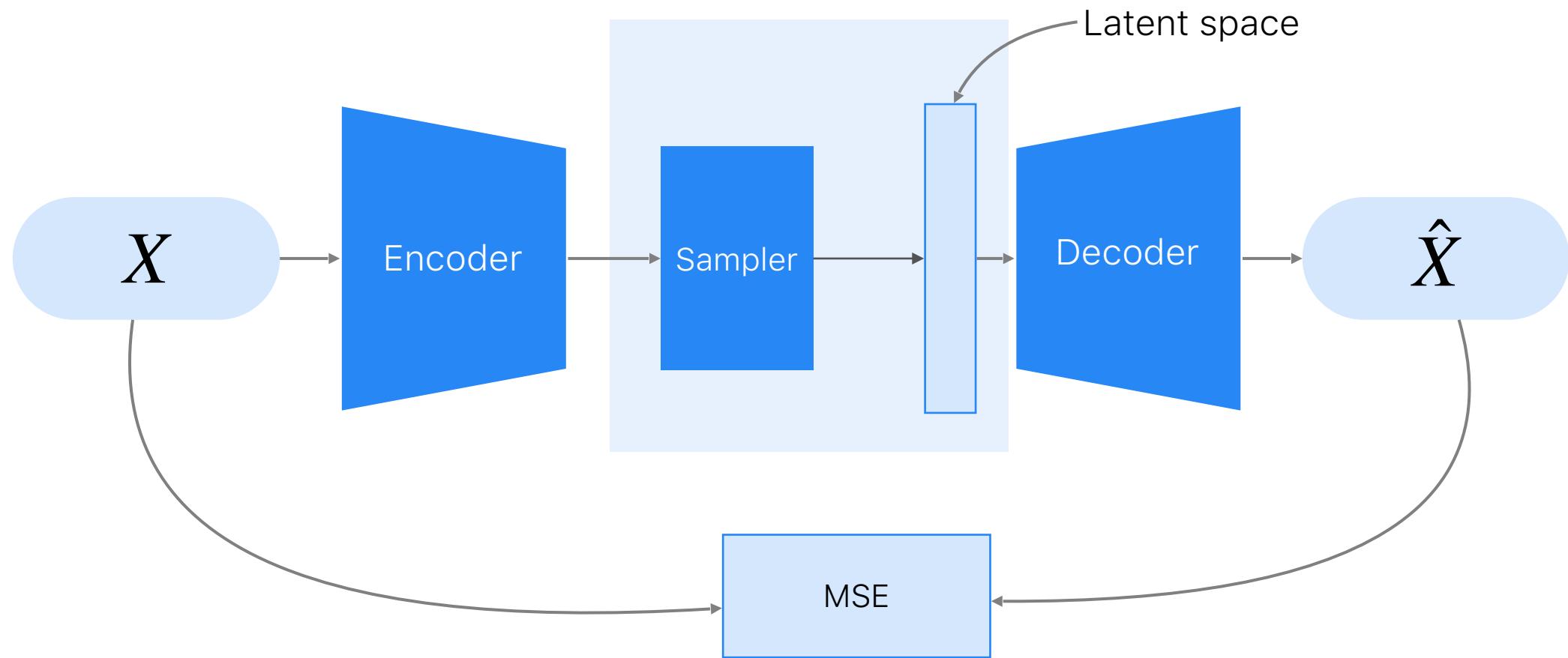
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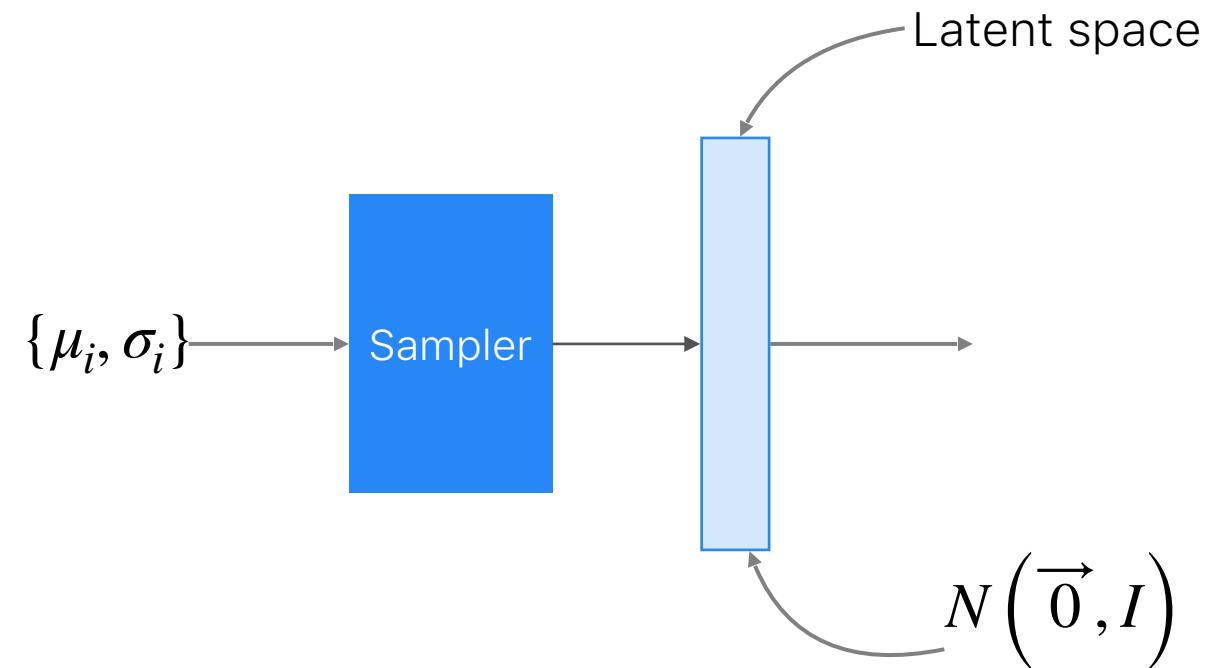
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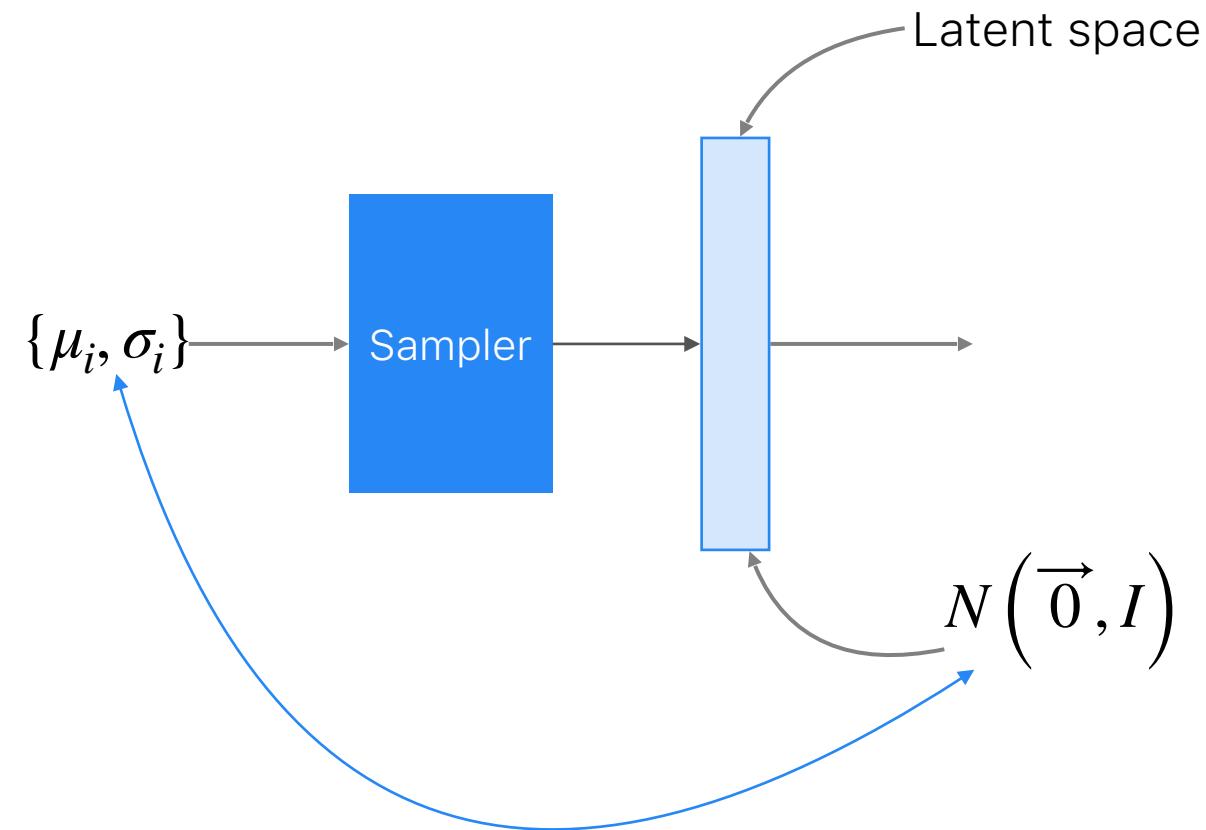
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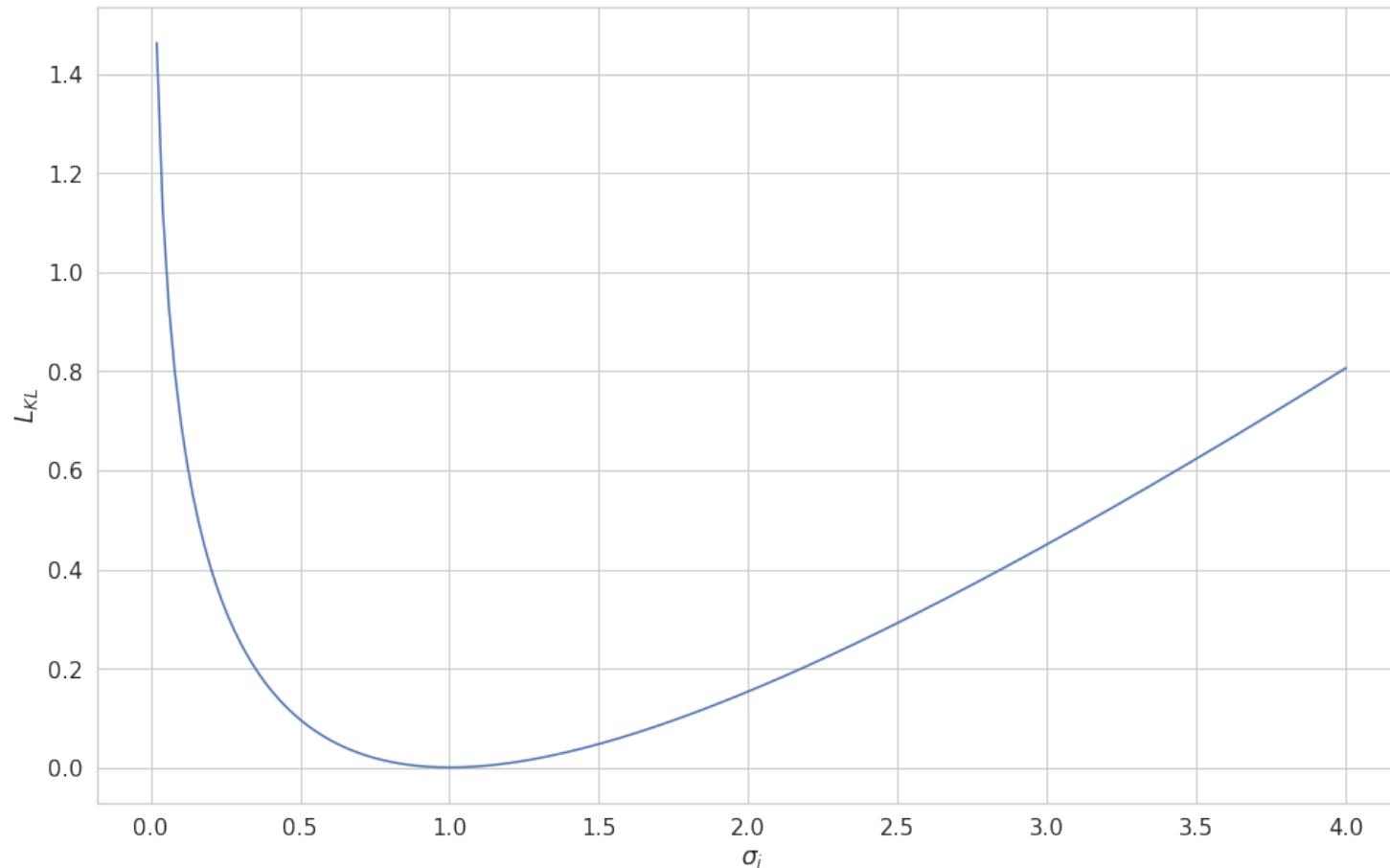
# Variational Auto Encoder

$$L_{KL} = \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_i - \log \sigma_i - 1 + \mu_i^2)$$

# Variational Auto Encoder

$$L_{KL} = \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_i - \log \sigma_i - 1)$$

KL term

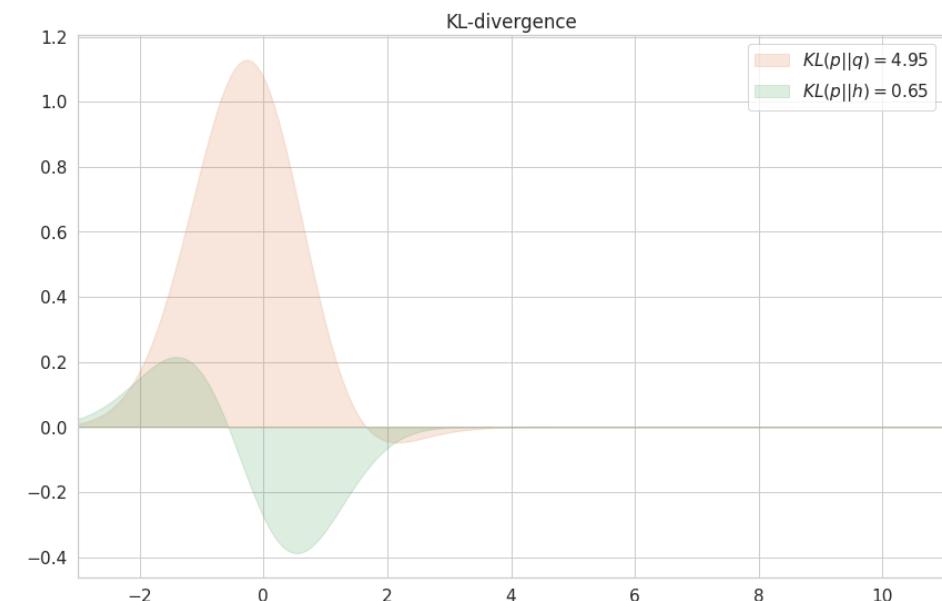
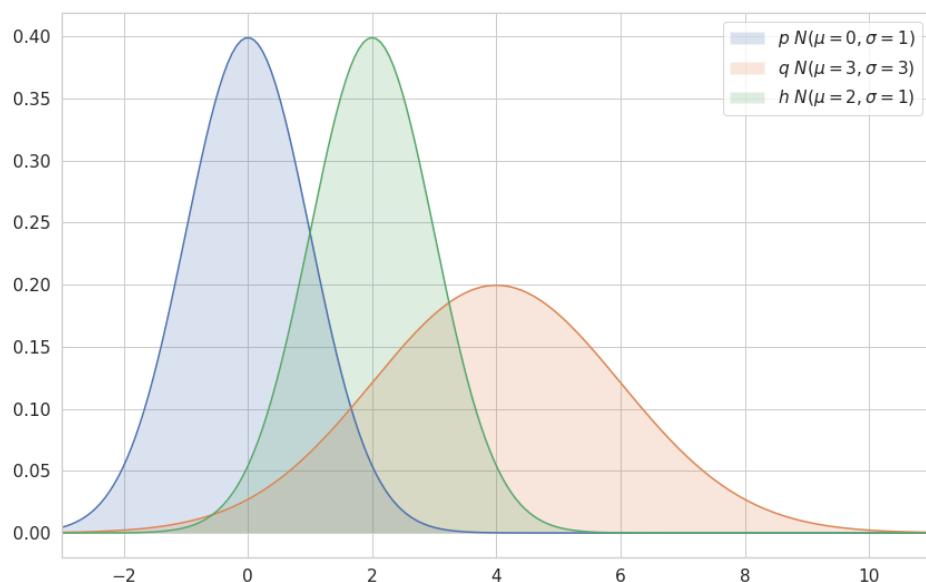


# Дивергенция

- $D(p \parallel q)$  — мера схожести двух распределений
- $D(p \parallel p) = 0$
- $D(p \parallel q) \geq 0$
- $D(p \parallel q) + D(q \parallel h) \nleq D(p \parallel h)$
- $D(p \parallel q) \neq D(q \parallel p)$

# KL-дивергенция

$$KL(p \parallel q) = - \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} p(x) \log \left( \frac{q(x)}{p(x)} \right)$$



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$$N(0,1) \quad p = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left( \frac{-x^2}{2} \right)$$

$$q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_i^2}} \exp \left( -\frac{(x^2 - \mu_i)}{2\sigma_i^2} \right) \quad N(\mu_i, \sigma_i)$$

## KL-дивергенция

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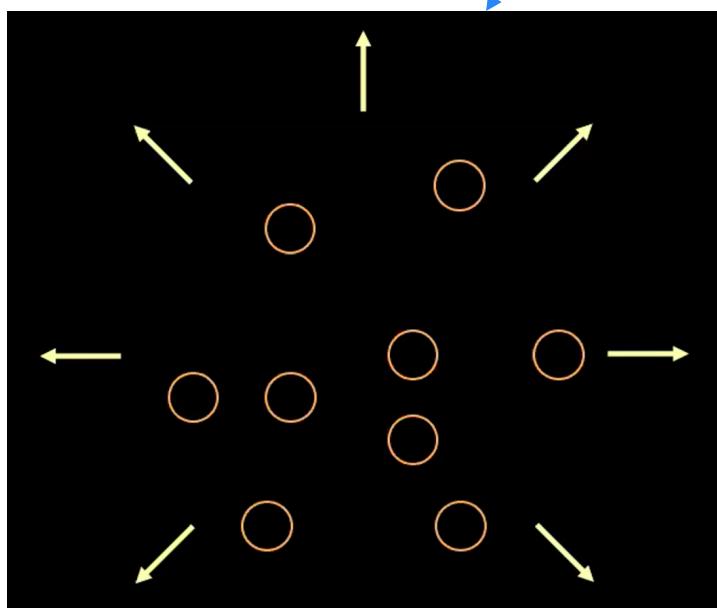
$$KL(p \parallel q) = \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_i - \log \sigma_i - 1 + \mu_i^2)$$

# VAE Loss

$$L = L_{rec} + \beta \cdot L_{KL}$$

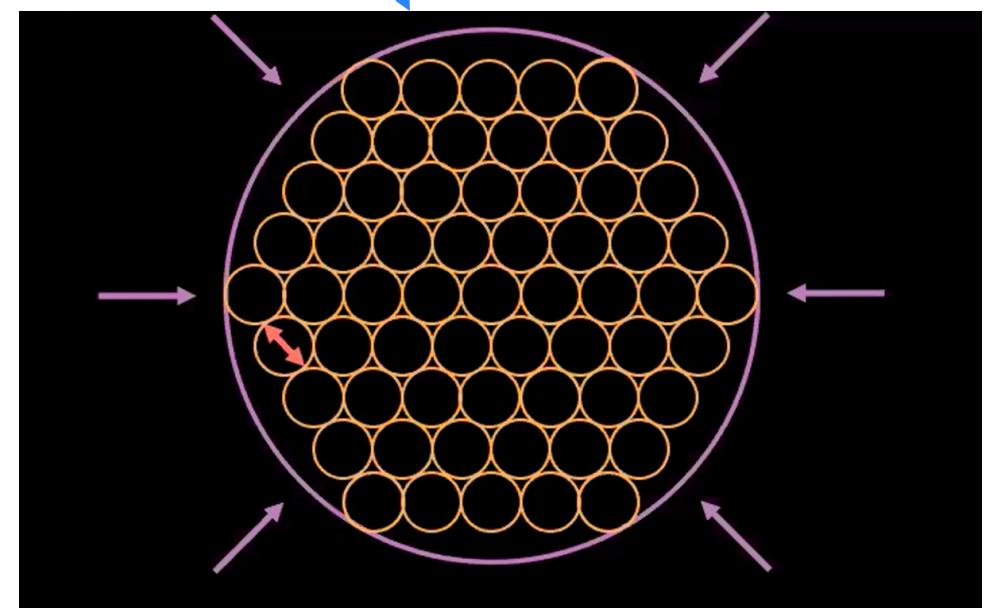
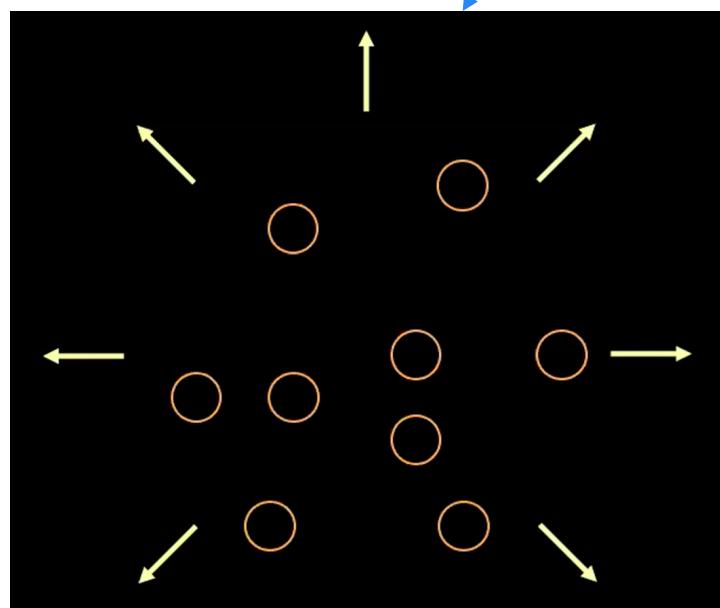
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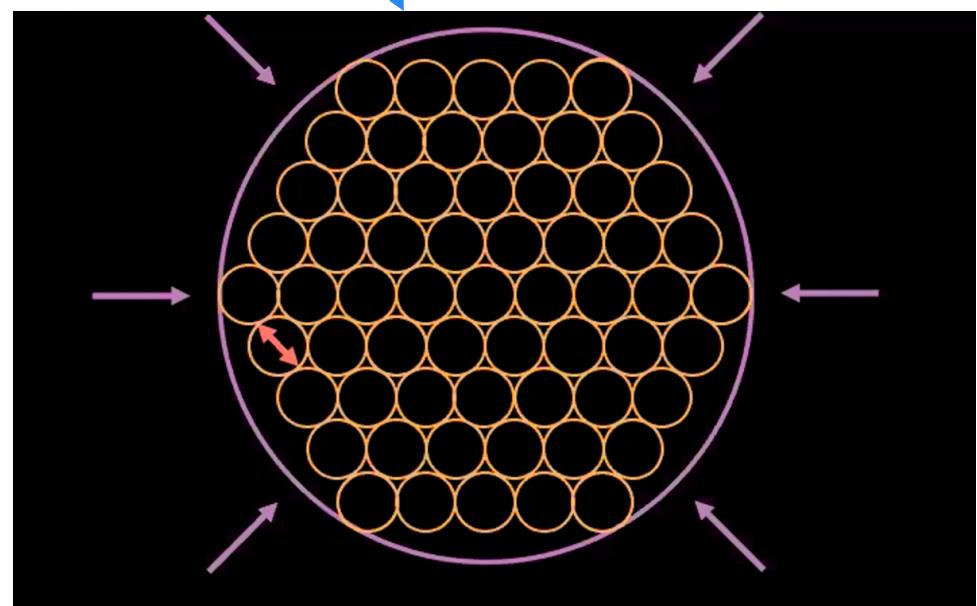
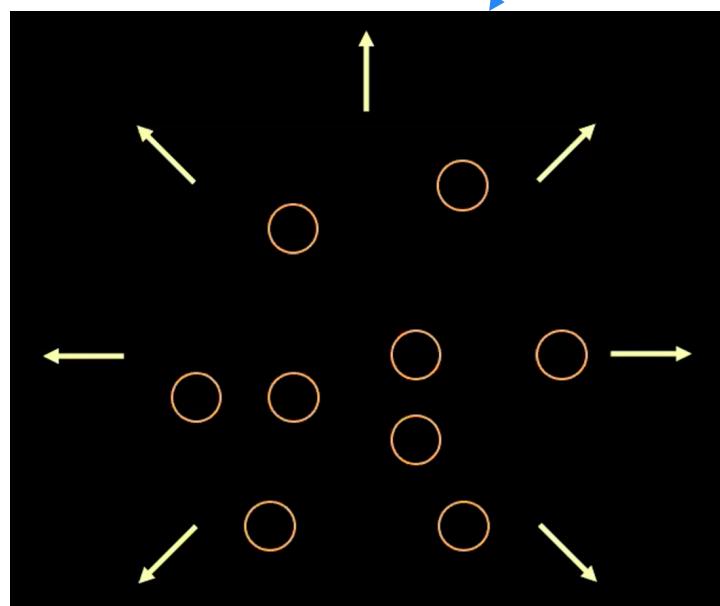
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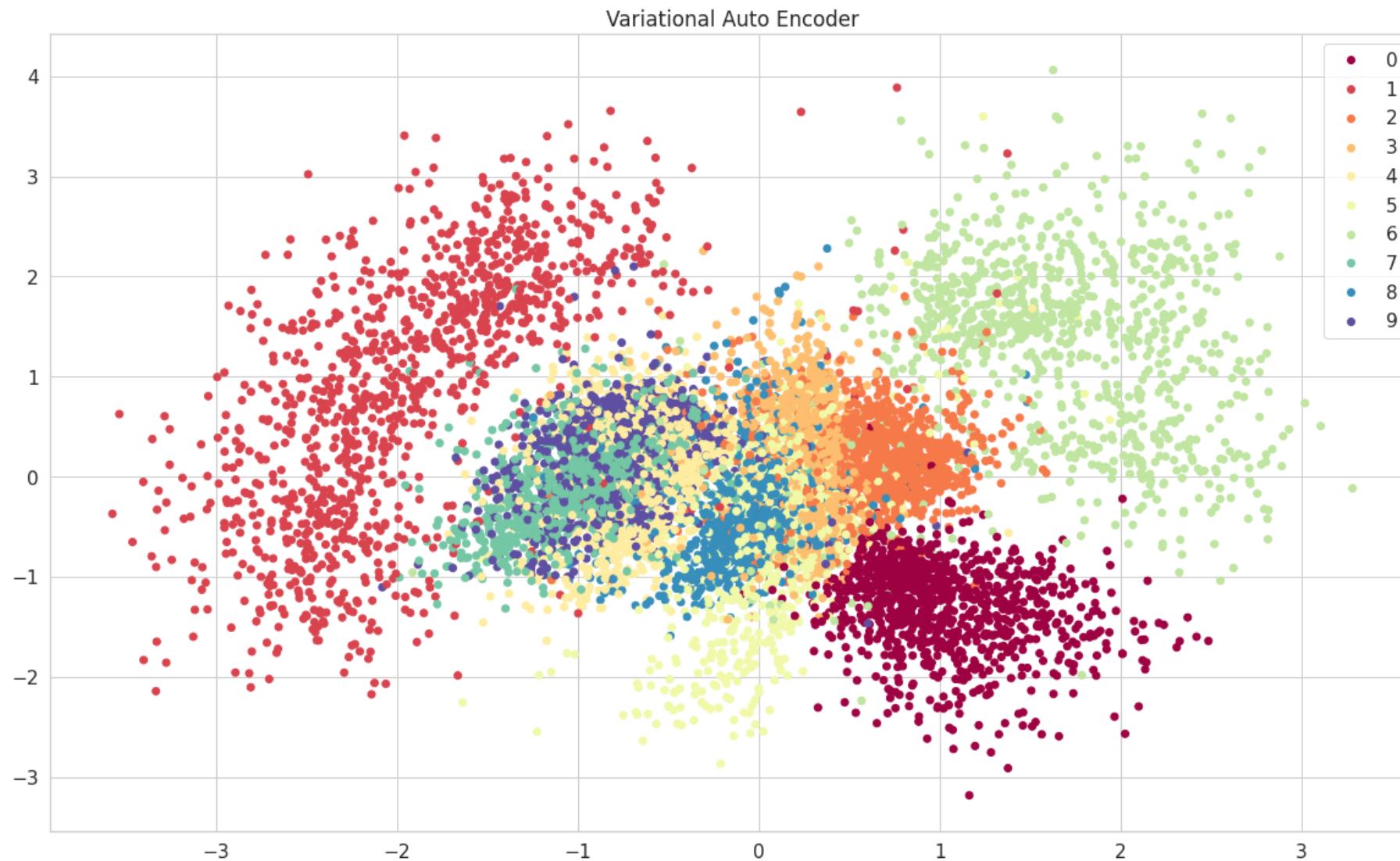


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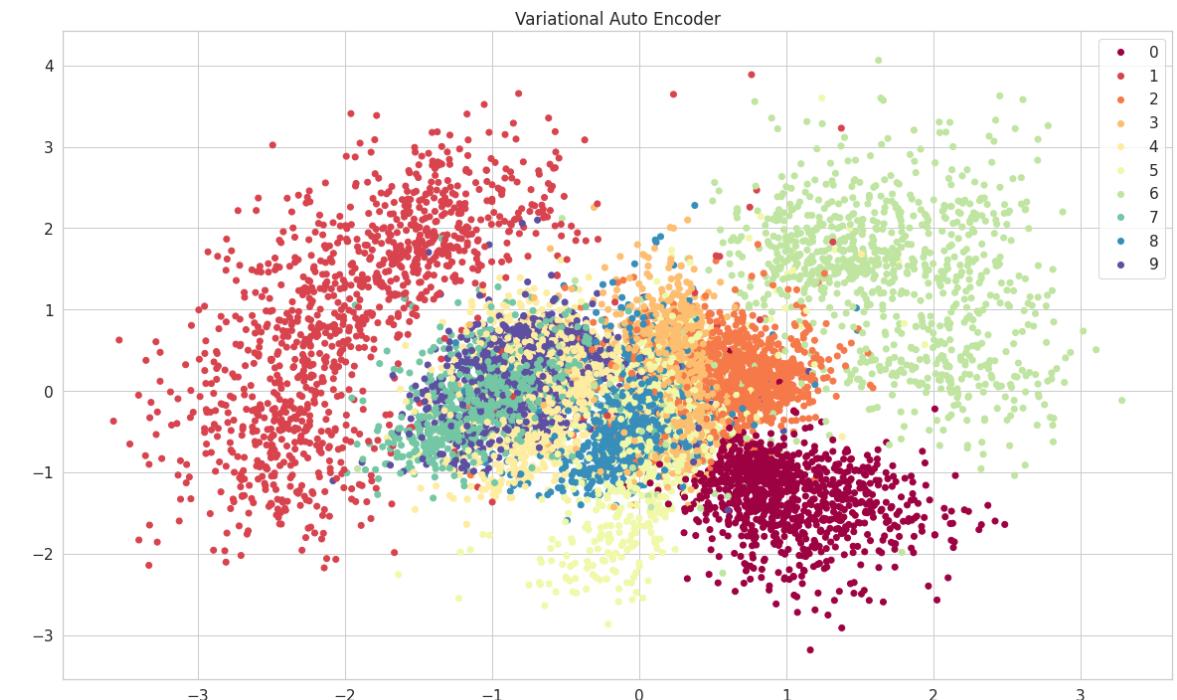
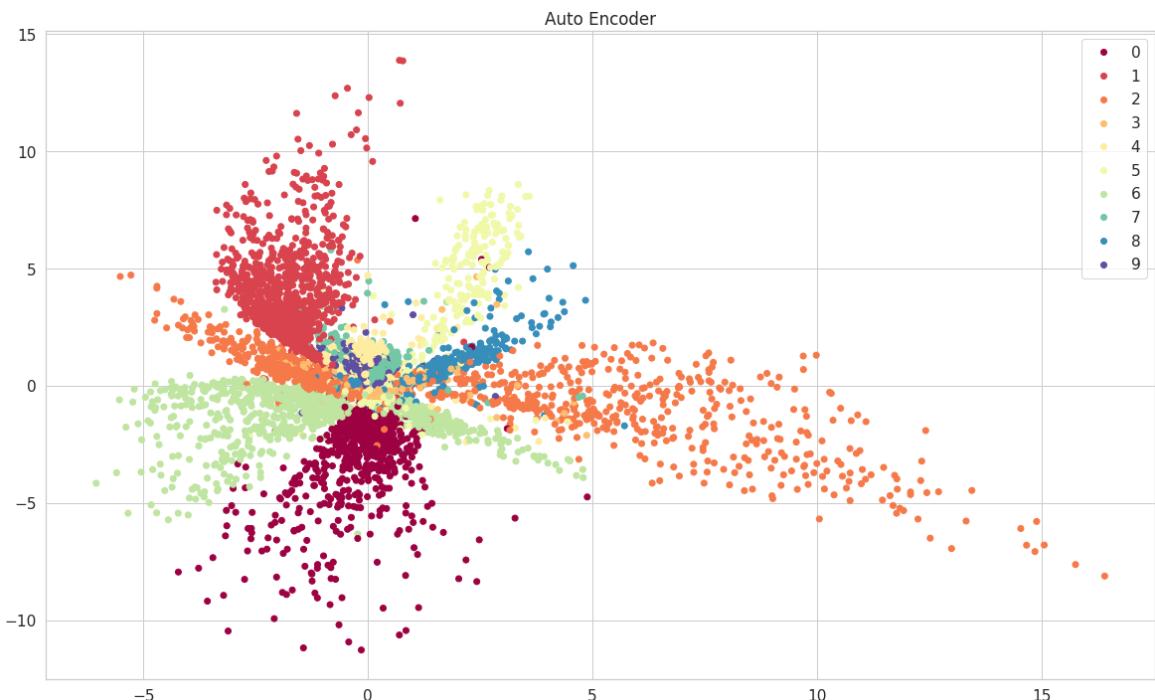
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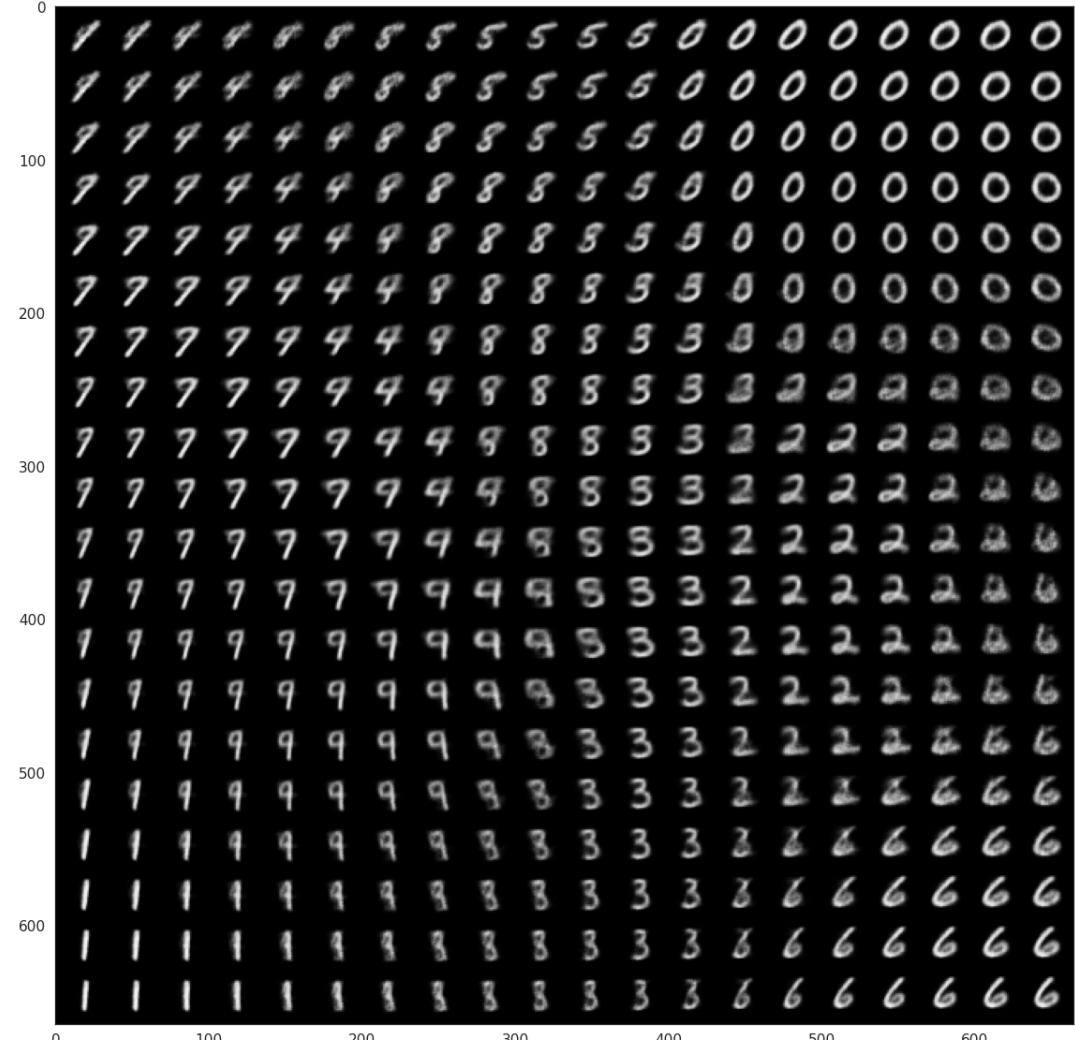
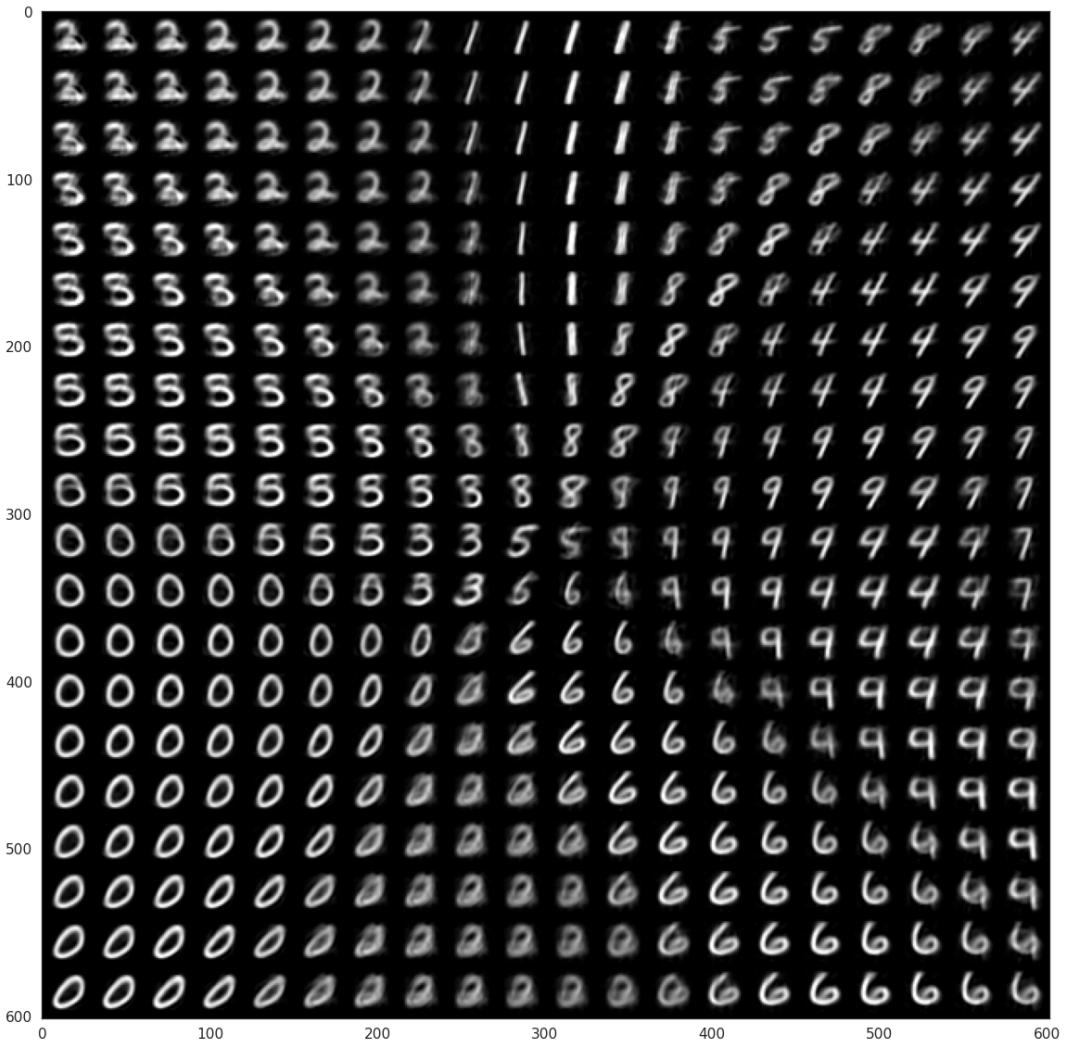
# Latent Space



# Latent Space. AE vs VAE.



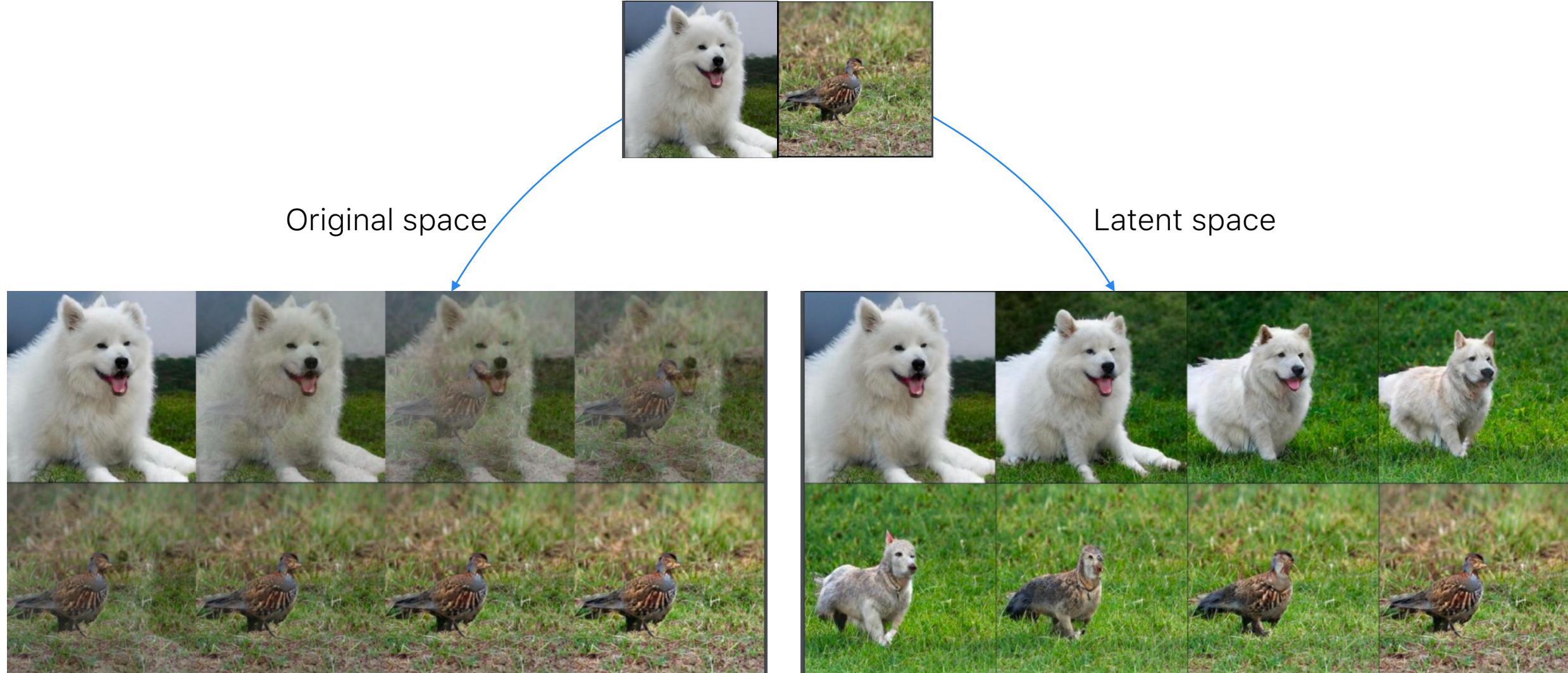
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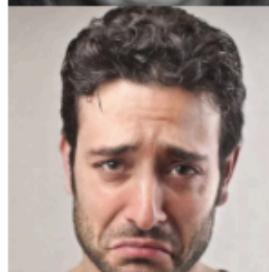
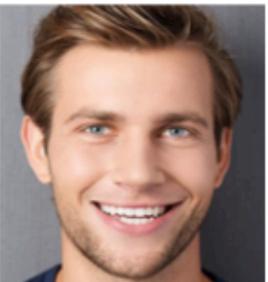
# Latent Space



# Latent Space



# Latent space



“улыбка”



# Latent space

