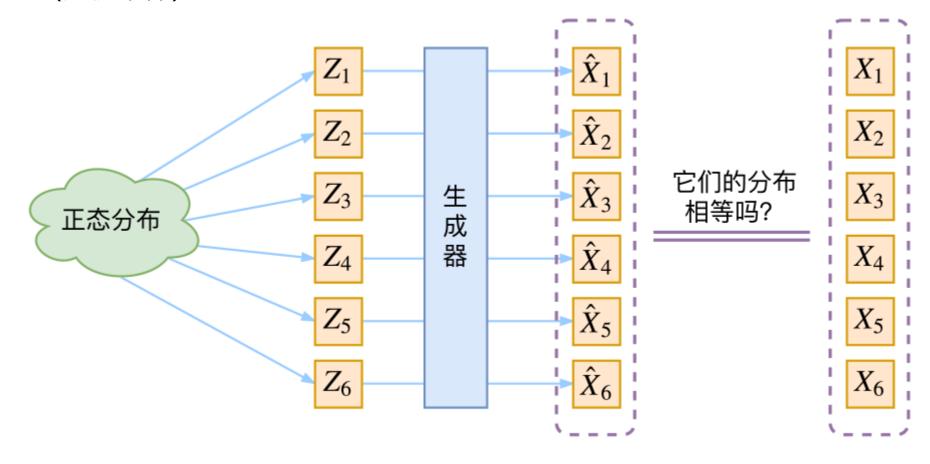
生成模型



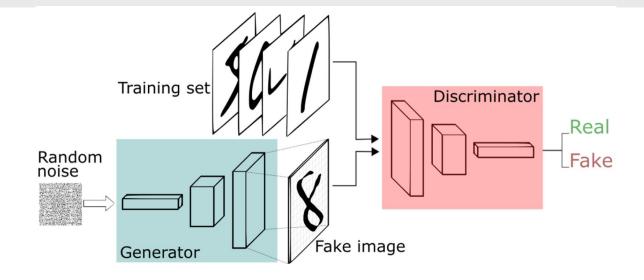
 \Box **目标**:构建一个从隐变量Z恢复原始数据X的模型X = g(Z),Z服从常见分布(方便采样)。



生成对抗网络



口是什么:



> 训练步骤:

- 先固定生成器,将m个噪声(任意分布)输入生成器得到m个假图像,再将m个真图像与m个假图像一同输入判别器训练,判别器(二分类模型)损失函数为:正确分类真假图像。训练k步(k个minibatch)判别器。
- · 再固定判别器,将m个噪声(任意分布)输入生成器进行**训练,损失函数**为:让 判别器将假图像判为真图像。训练1步生成器。
- 重复以上epoch次。最终**理想情况下**,生成器生成的假图像与真图像在判别器下 输出均为50%

GAN伪代码



Algorithm 1 Minibatch stochastic gradient descent training of generative adversarial nets. The number of steps to apply to the discriminator, k, is a hyperparameter. We used k = 1, the least expensive option, in our experiments.

for number of training iterations do

for k steps do

- Sample minibatch of m noise samples $\{z^{(1)}, \ldots, z^{(m)}\}$ from noise prior $p_g(z)$.
- Sample minibatch of m examples $\{x^{(1)}, \dots, x^{(m)}\}$ from data generating distribution $p_{\text{data}}(x)$.
- Update the discriminator by ascending its stochastic gradient:

$$\nabla_{\theta_d} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[\log D\left(\boldsymbol{x}^{(i)}\right) + \log\left(1 - D\left(G\left(\boldsymbol{z}^{(i)}\right)\right)\right) \right].$$

end for

- Sample minibatch of m noise samples $\{z^{(1)}, \ldots, z^{(m)}\}$ from noise prior $p_g(z)$.
- Update the generator by descending its stochastic gradient:

$$\nabla_{\theta_g} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \log \left(1 - D \left(G \left(\boldsymbol{z}^{(i)} \right) \right) \right).$$

end for

The gradient-based updates can use any standard gradient-based learning rule. We used momentum in our experiments.

GAN优缺点及作用



> 优:

- 不像一般的AE生成模型死板的学习真实图像分布(输入为真实图像),
 GAN通过对抗训练的思想,只需输入噪声便能产生以假乱真的图像(可产生从未有过的图像)
- 对复杂分布具有强大的拟合能力,**生成能力强**,一般用作**图像生成**

> 缺:

• 基于KL和JS散度的损失函数不易训练。因为当两个概率分布相距很远时, 无法产生有意义的梯度。

≻ 作用:

广义上:图像生成、风格迁移、黑白老照片上色修复、AI艺术、黑白老照片上色修复。可实现照片转成油画、野马转成斑马、黑夜转成白天,简笔画的猫转成真猫,模糊图像转成高清图像等酷炫好玩的应用。