# Generative models

Neural Networks Design And Application

# Machine learning paradigm

ML model for
panda recognition

Testing data

Training data

# Machine learning paradigm

$x$

Training data

ML model for
panda recognition

Testing data

# Machine learning paradigm

ML model for panda recognition

Testing data

$x$ → $P(y|x)$

Training data

# Machine learning paradigm

ML model for panda recognition

Testing data

$x$

$P(y|x)$

$P(+1|x)$

Panda

$P(-1|x)$

Not panda

Training data

# Machine learning paradigm

ML model for panda recognition

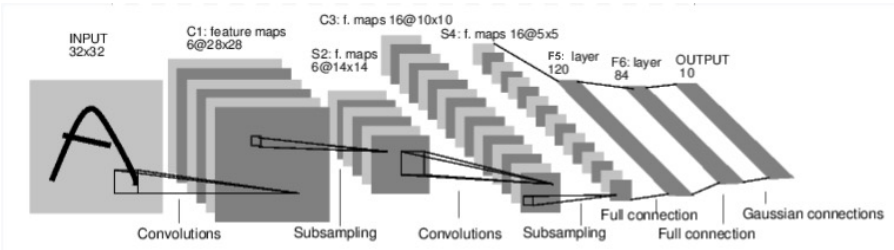
Testing data

$x$ → mapping → $P(y|x)$

$P(+1|x)$ Panda

$P(-1|x)$ Not panda

Training data



# Machine learning paradigm

ML model for panda recognition

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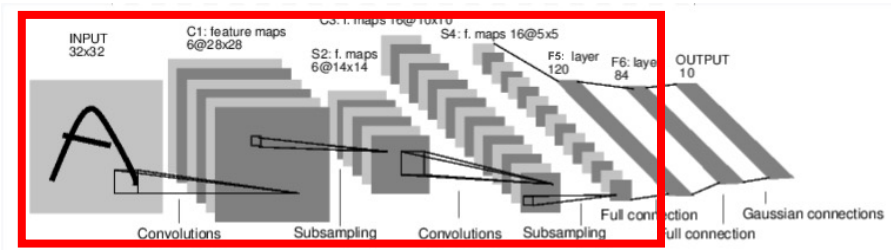

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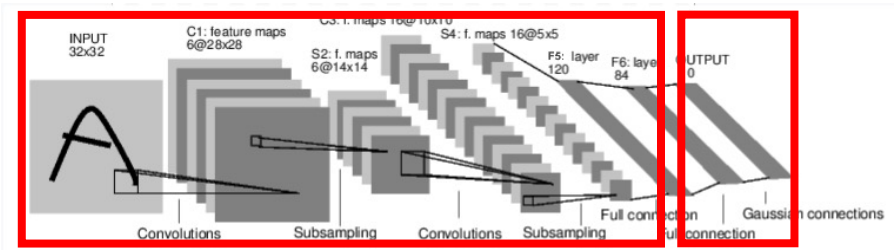

# Machine learning paradigm

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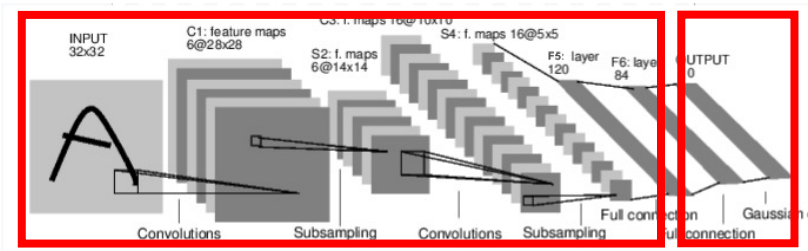



$P(+1|x) = 0.97$

$P(-1|x) = 0.03$

Not panda

# Machine learning paradigm

Discriminative model

ML model for panda recognition

Testing data

$x$

mapping

$P(y|x)$

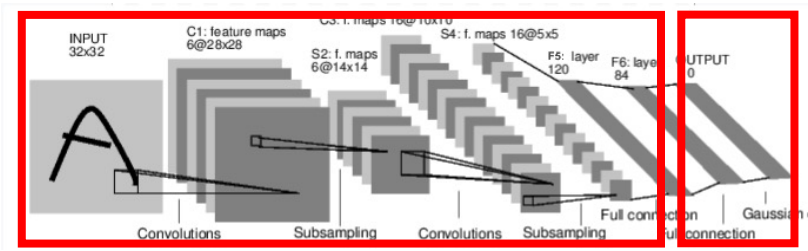
Panda

$P(+1|x)$

$P(-1|x)$

Not panda

Training data




$P(+1|x) = 0.97$

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# Machine learning paradigm

Q: other way for classification?

Discriminative model

ML model for panda recognition

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Panda

$P(+1|x)$

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Not panda

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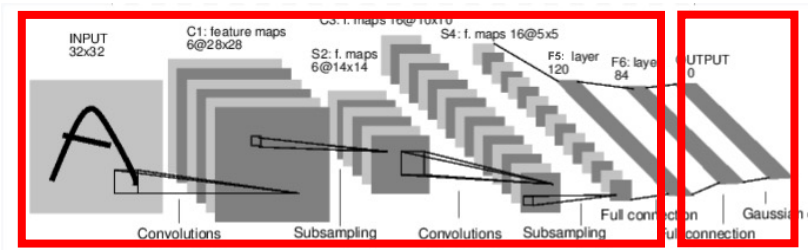


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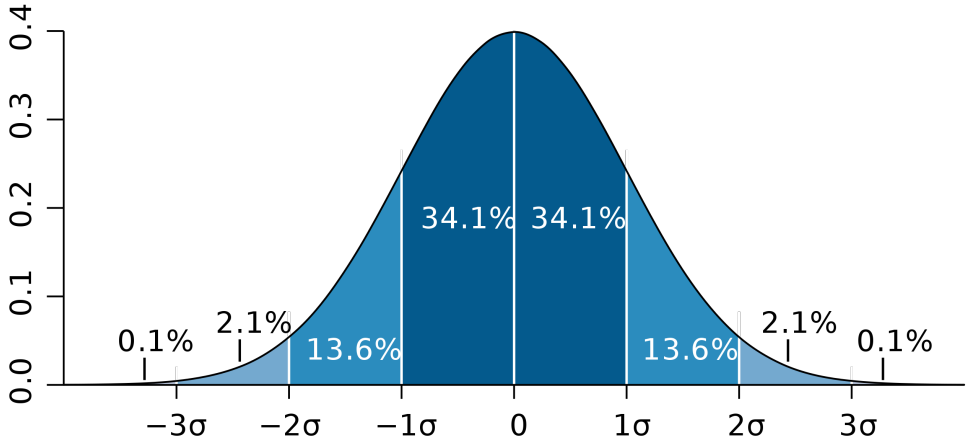
# What is a probability distribution?




Images from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Probability_distribution

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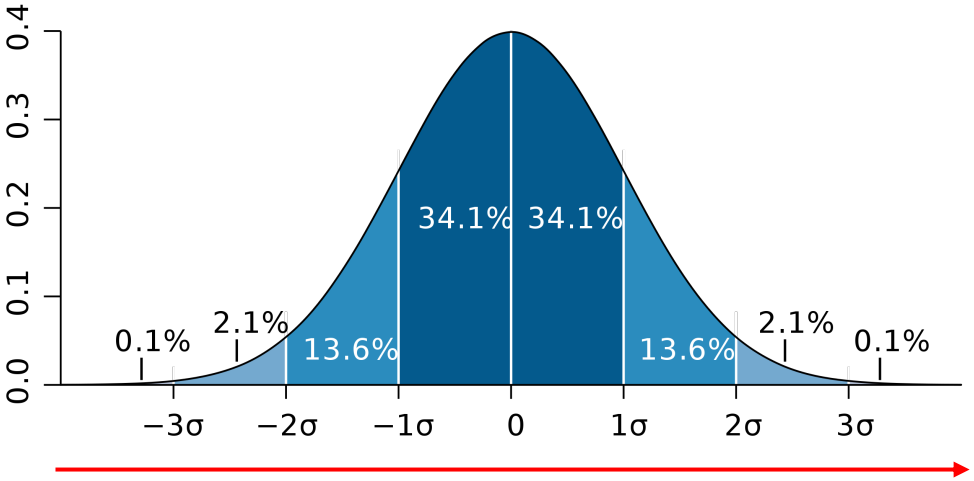


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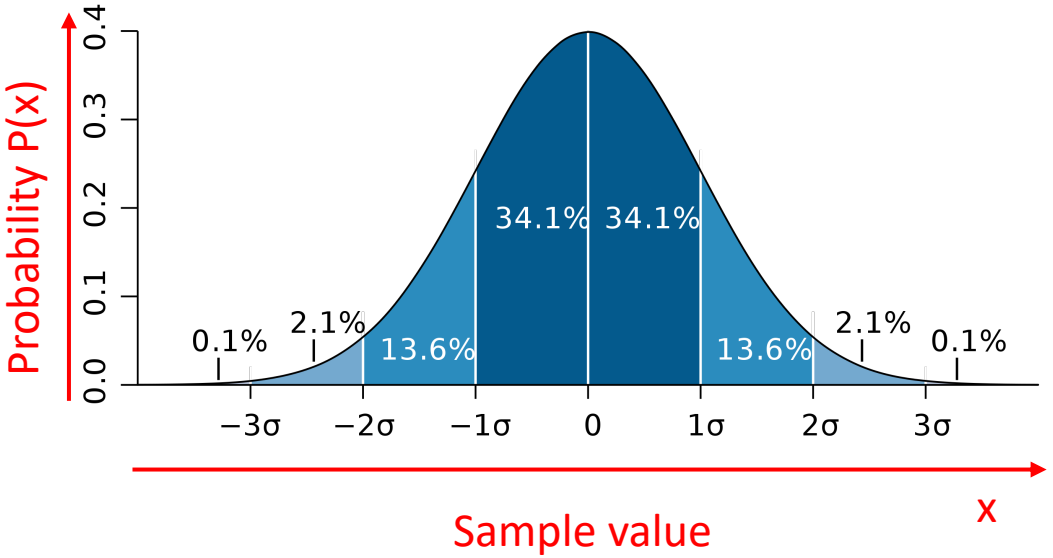


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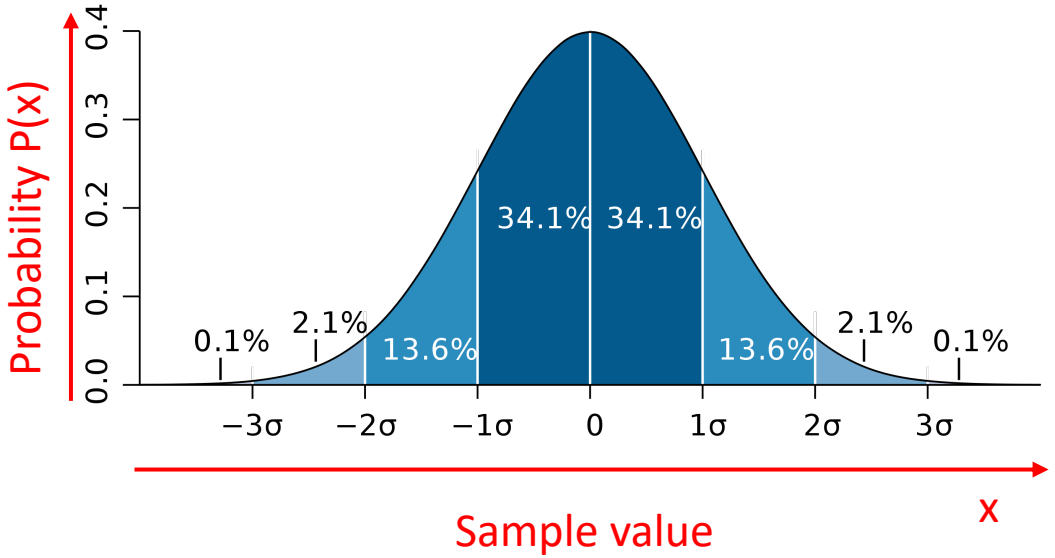


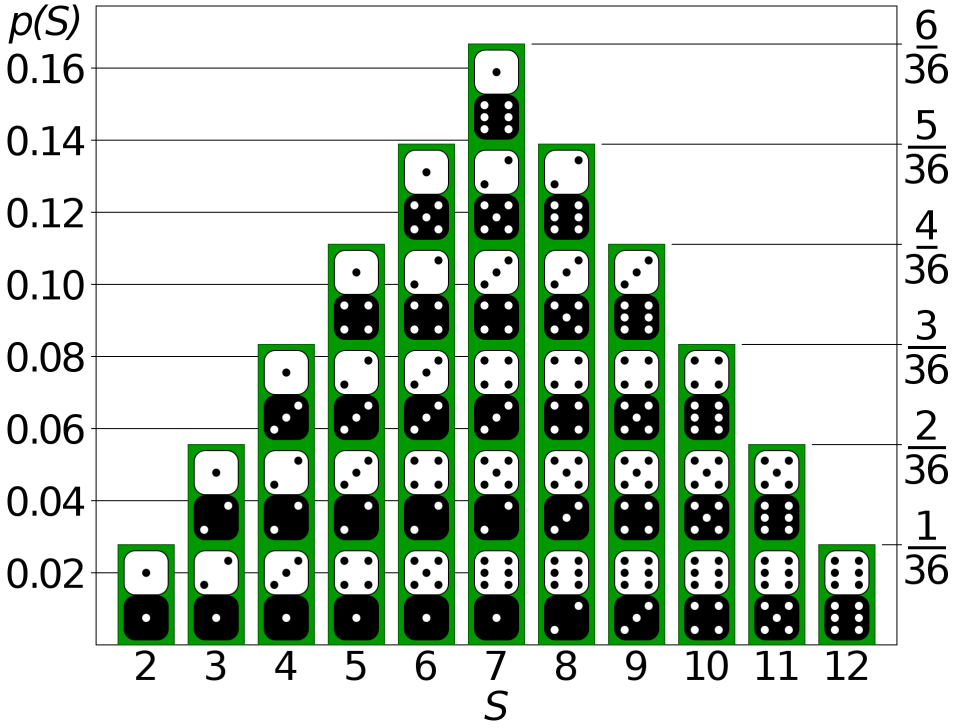


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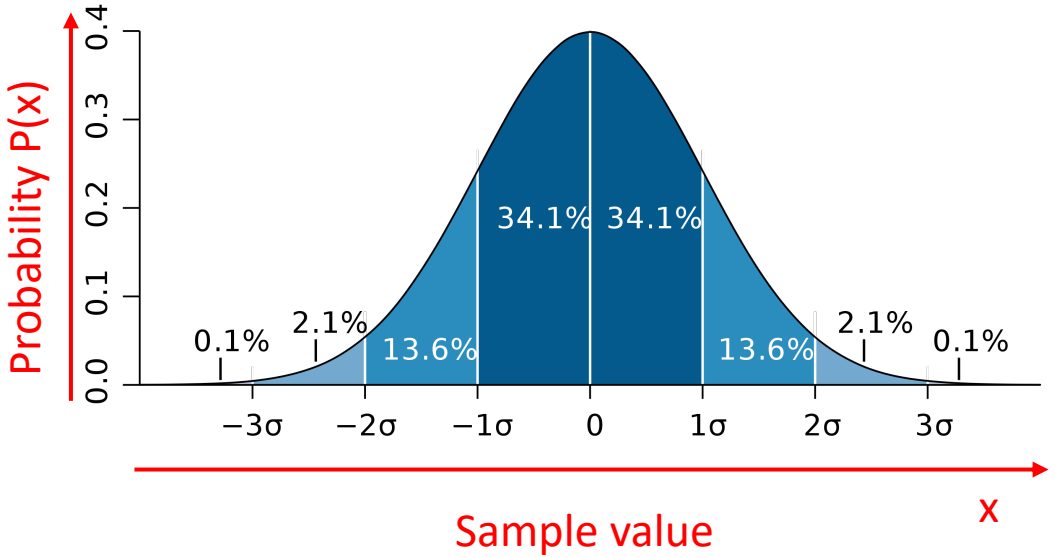


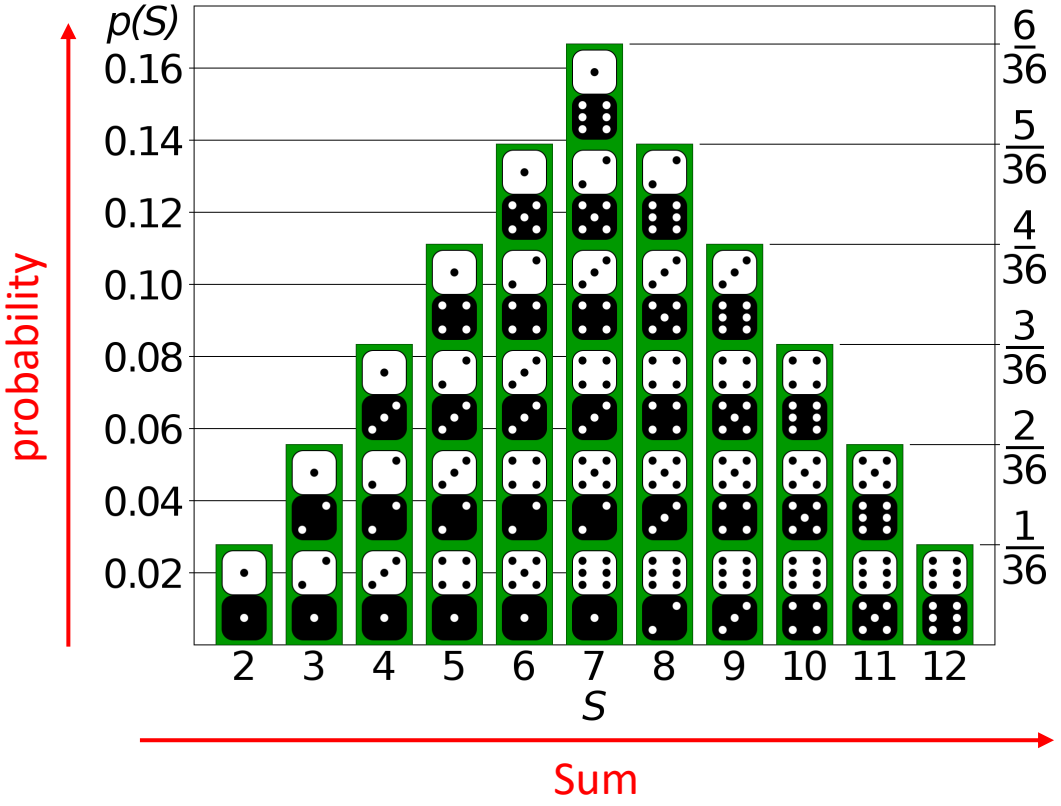


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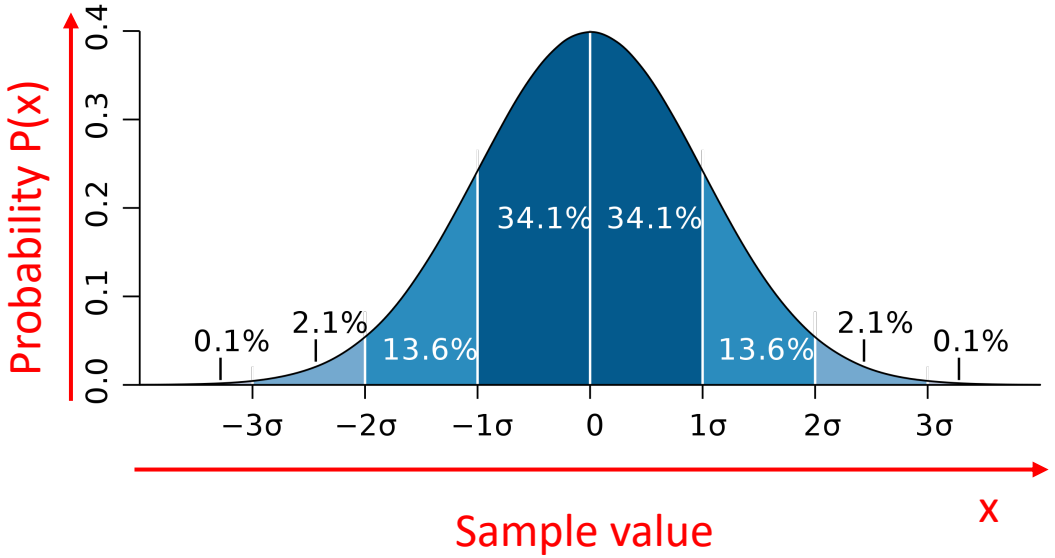
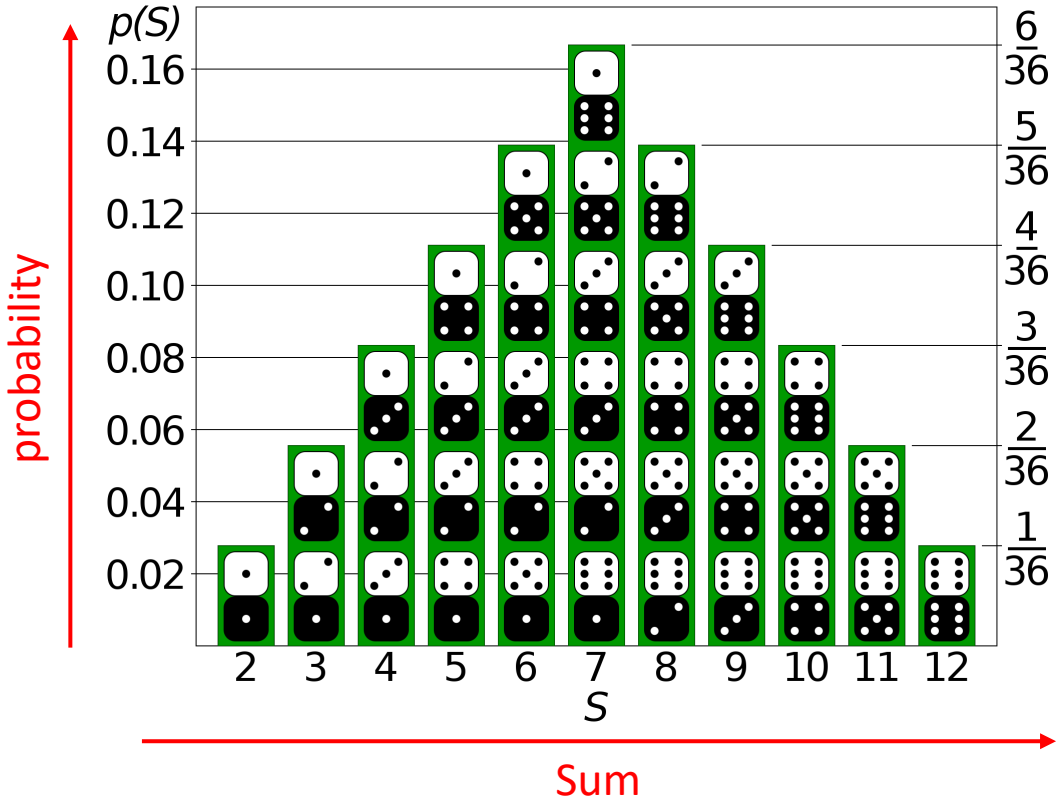



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2}$$

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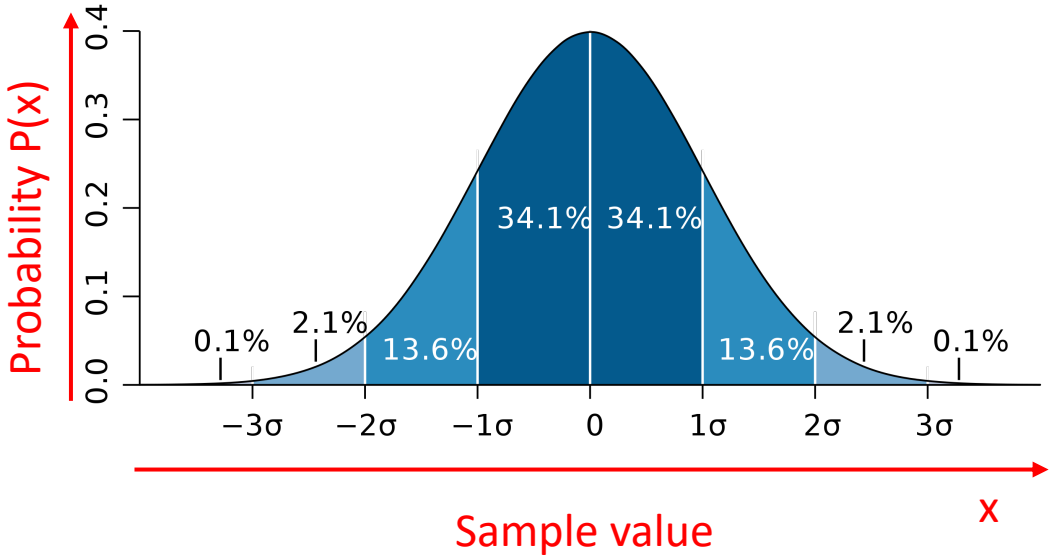
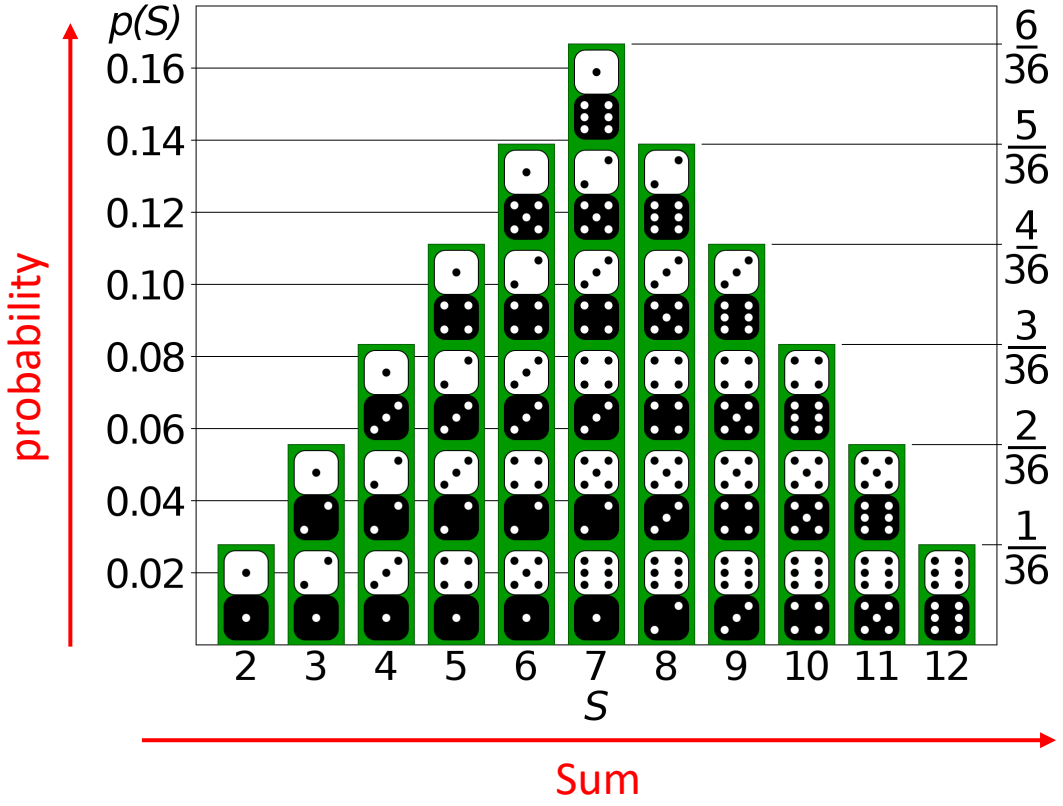


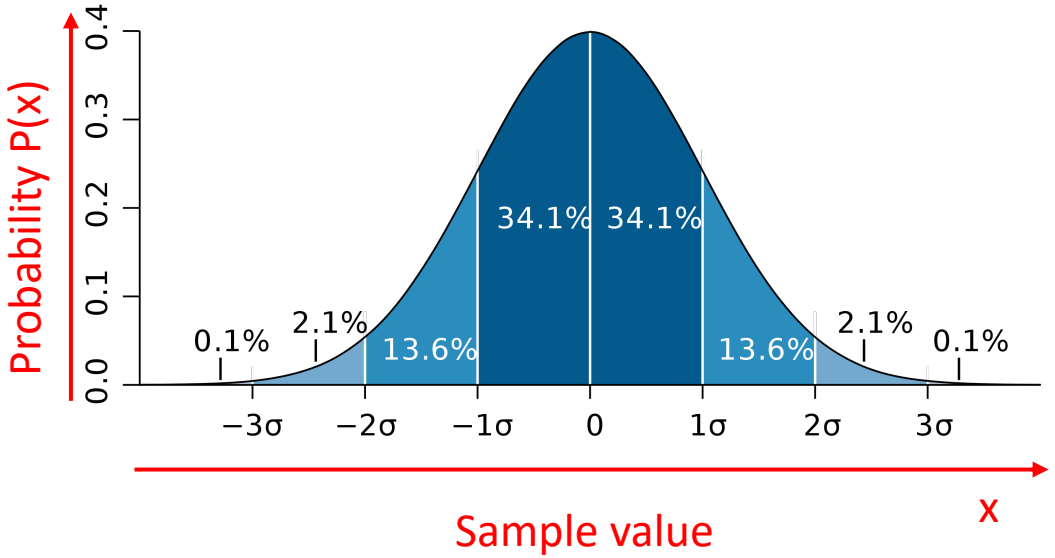



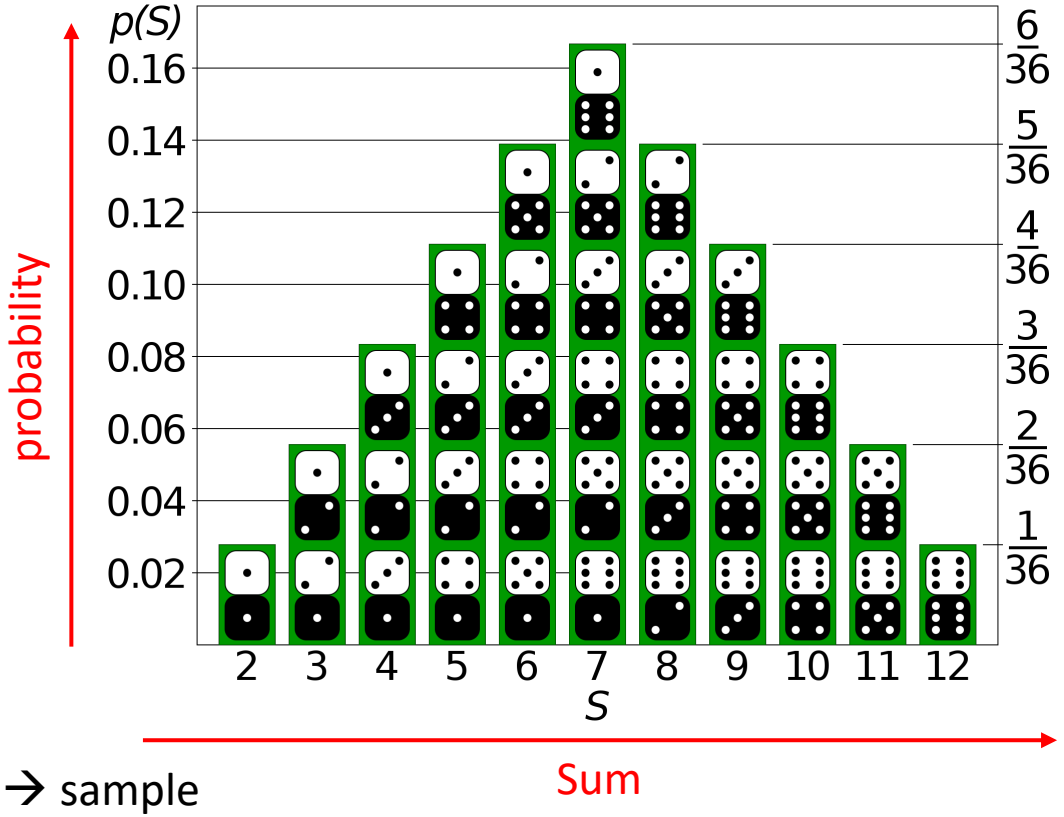

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2} \longrightarrow f^{-1}$$

Inverse distribution function

Images from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Probability_distribution

# What is a probability distribution?



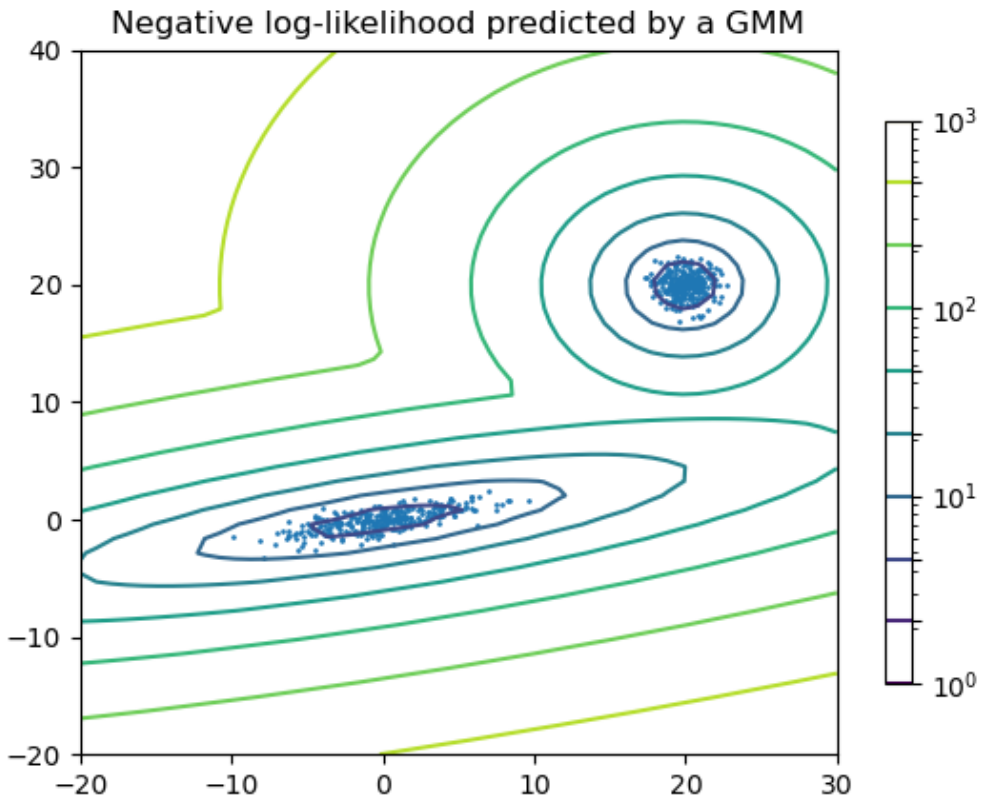




$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2} \longrightarrow f^{-1} \longrightarrow$$ Probability → sample

Inverse distribution function

Images from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Probability_distribution

# Gaussian mixture model



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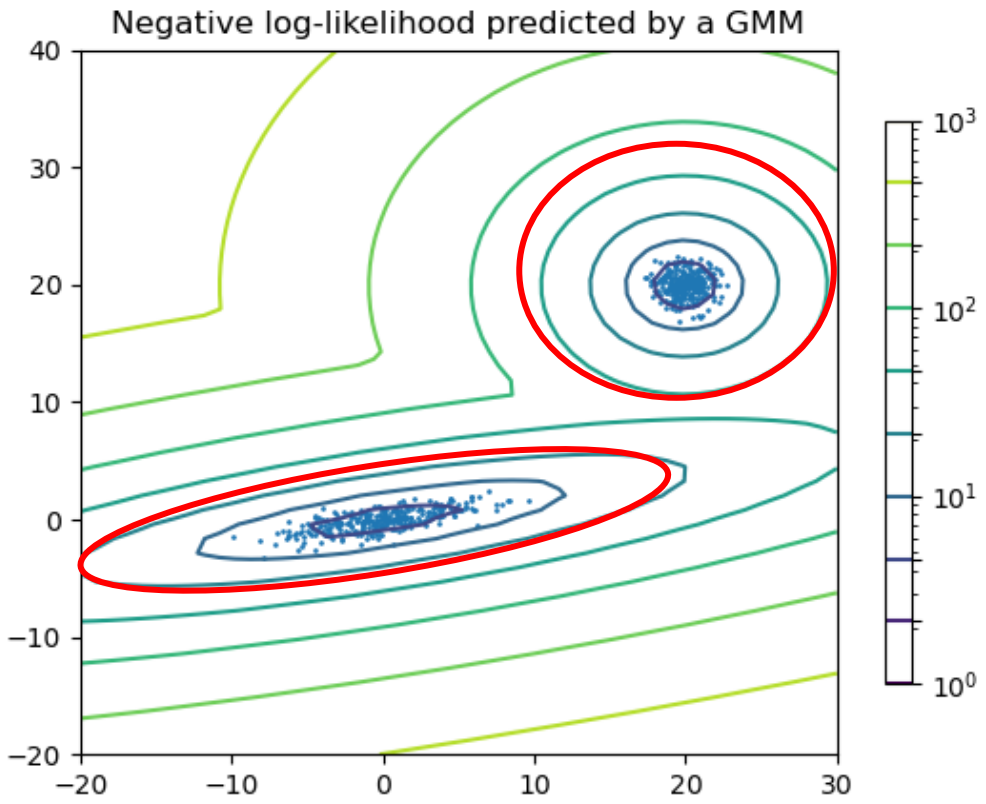

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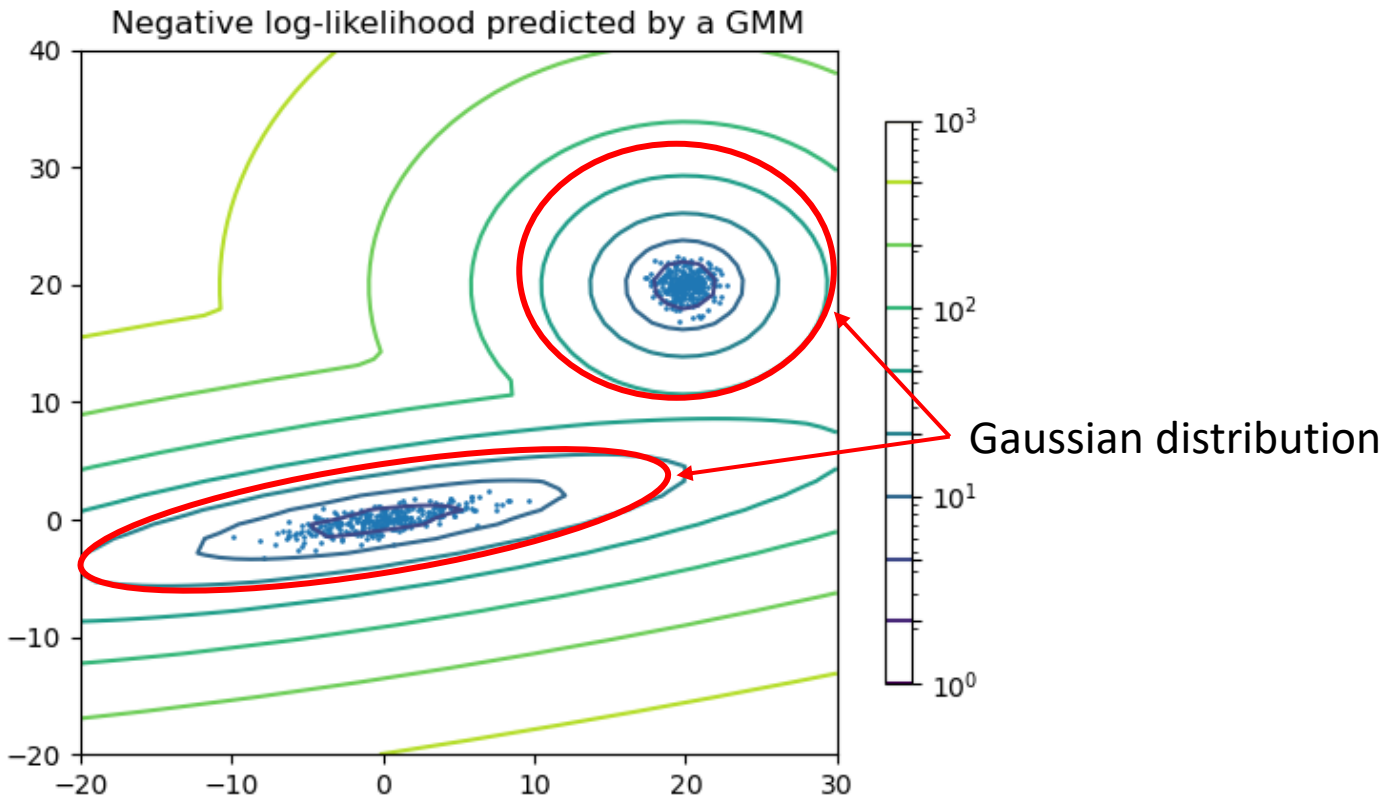

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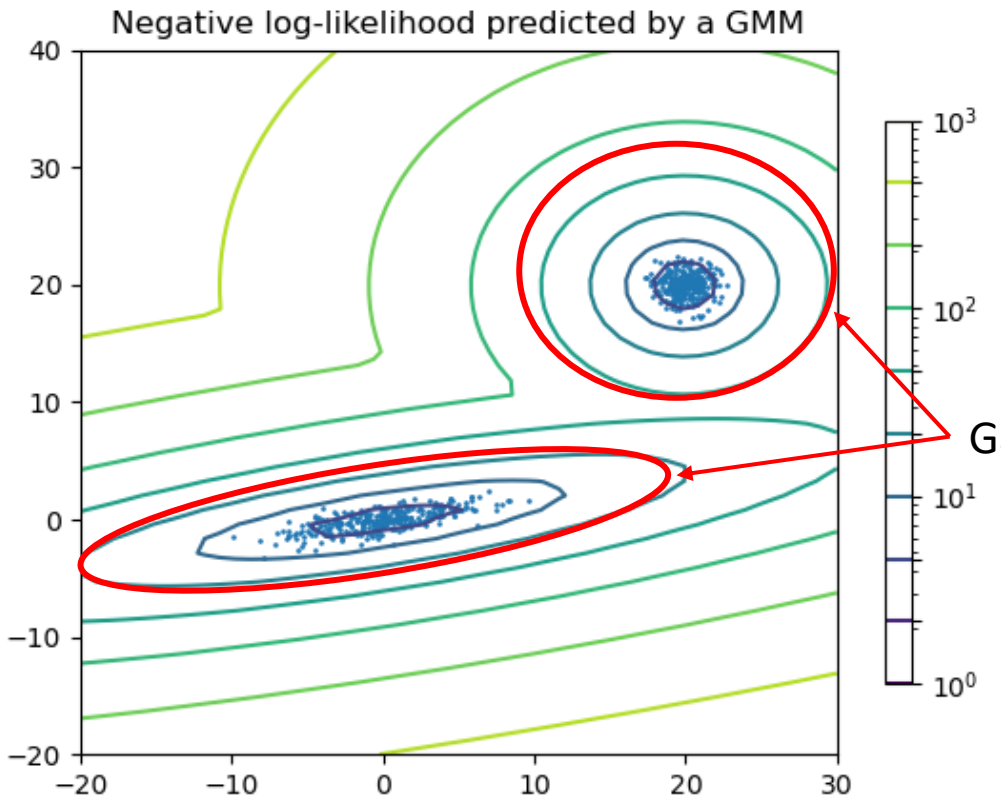


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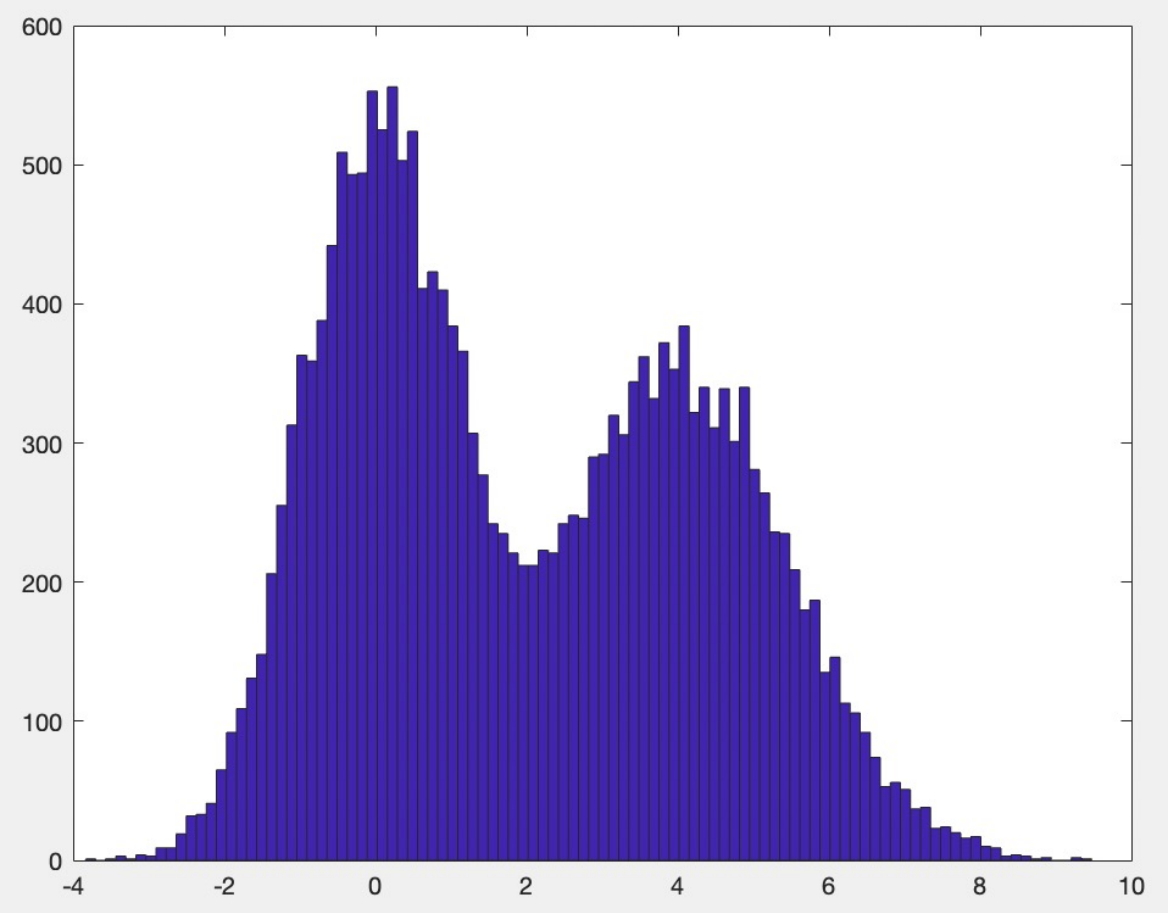
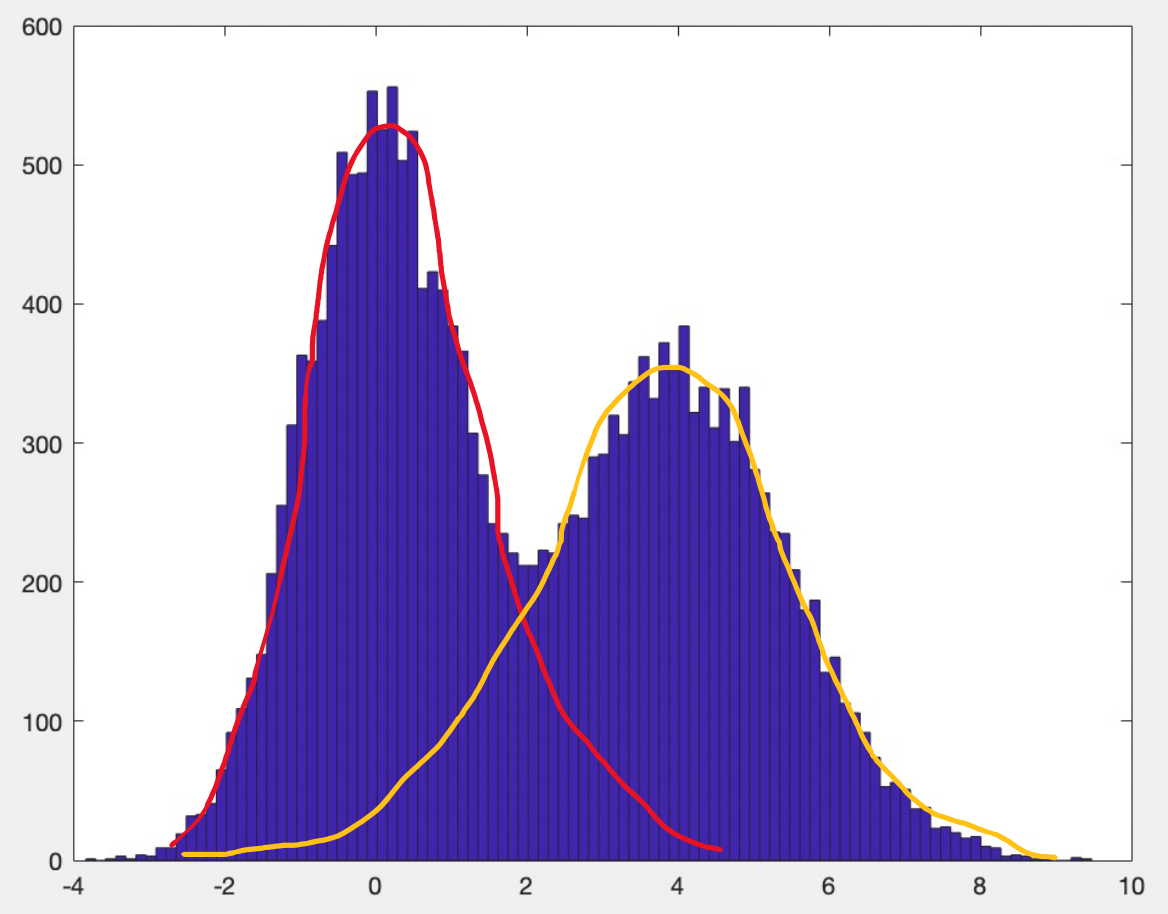
Gaussian distribution

# Gaussian mixture model




Q: how many Gaussian distributions?

# Gaussian mixture model

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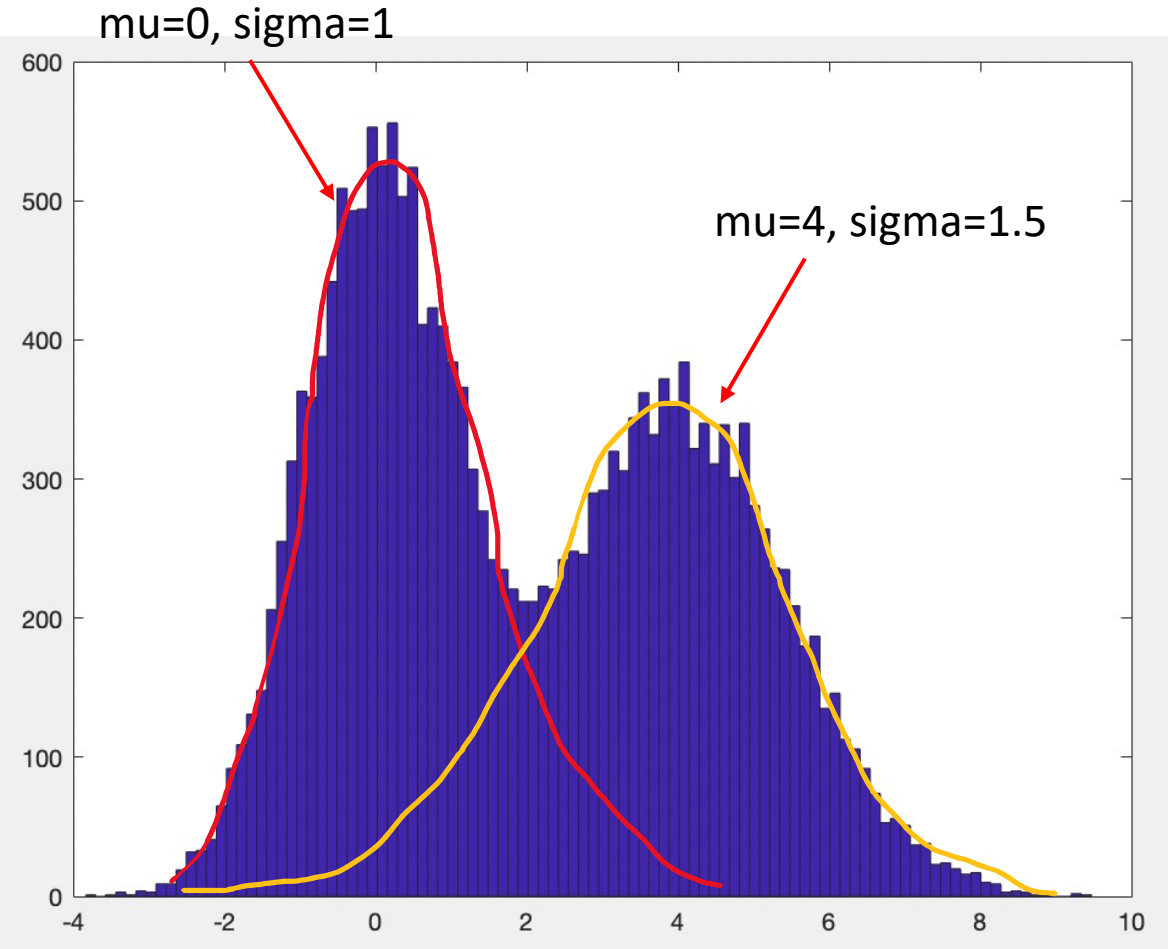


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ML model for panda recognition

Testing data

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$P(y|x)$

$P(+1|x)$

Panda

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Training data

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ML model for panda recognition

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# Machine learning paradigm

ML model for
panda recognition

Testing data

$x$

Learning $f$ $(f^{-1})$

$P(y|x)$

$P(x|y)$

Training data

# Machine learning paradigm

ML model for panda recognition

Testing data

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$P(y|x)$

Learning $f$ $(f^{-1})$

$P(x|y)$

Training data

Generative models

# Machine learning paradigm

ML model for panda recognition

Testing data

$x$ → Learning $f$ $(f^{-1})$ → ~~$P(y|x)$~~

$P(x|y)$

Training data

Generative models

Q: how to classify a new data?

# Machine learning paradigm

$$P(x', y) = P(x'|y)P(y)$$

ML model for panda recognition

Testing data

$x$ → Learning $f$ $(f^{-1})$ → ~~$P(y|x)$~~

$P(x|y)$

Training data

Generative models

Q: how to classify a new data?

# Machine learning paradigm

$$P(x', y) = P(x'|y)P(y)$$

Pick the label $y$ with largest $P(x', y)$

ML model for panda recognition

Testing data

$x$ → Learning $f$ $(f^{-1})$ → ~~$P(y|x)$~~

$P(x|y)$

Training data

Generative models

Q: how to classify a new data?

# Machine learning paradigm

$$P(x', +1) = P(x'|+1)P(+1)$$
$$P(x', -1) = P(x'|-1)P(-1)$$

$$P(x', y) = P(x'|y)P(y)$$

Pick the label $y$ with largest $P(x', y)$

ML model for panda recognition

Testing data

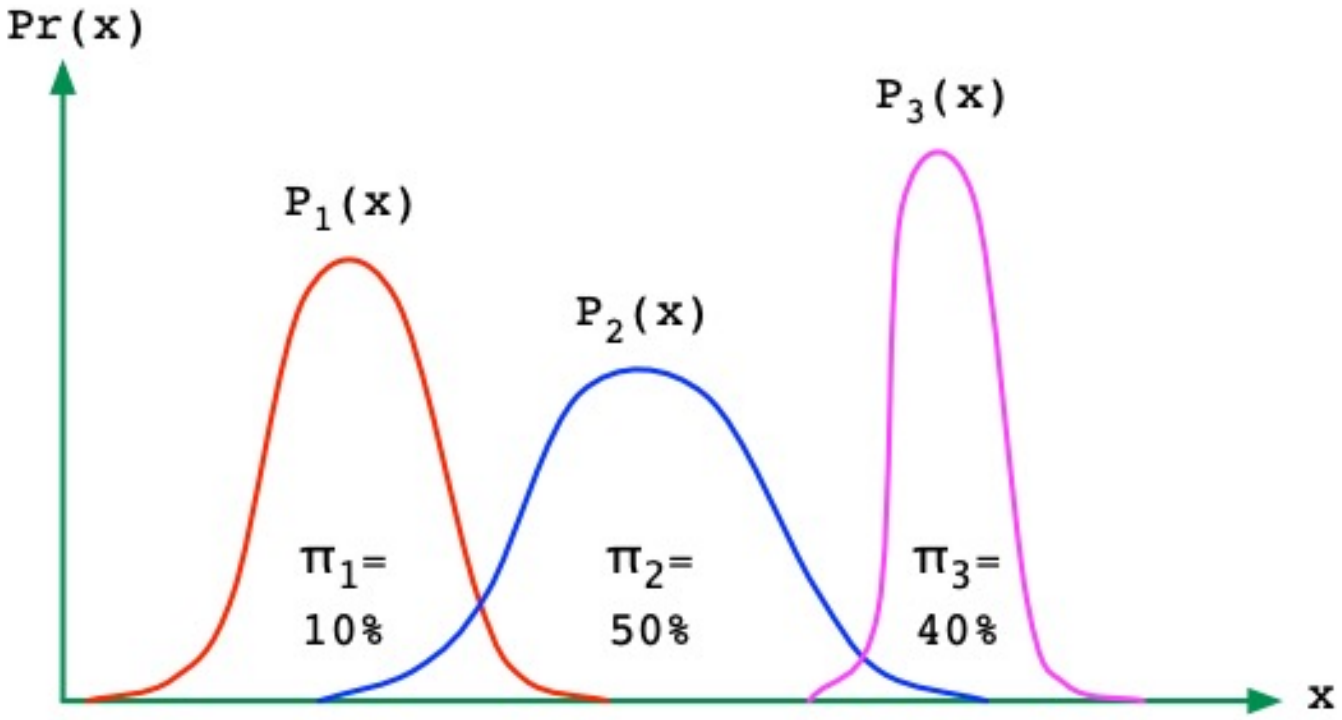
$x$ → Learning $f$ $(f^{-1})$ → ~~$P(y|x)$~~ $P(x|y)$

Training data

Generative models

Q: how to classify a new data?

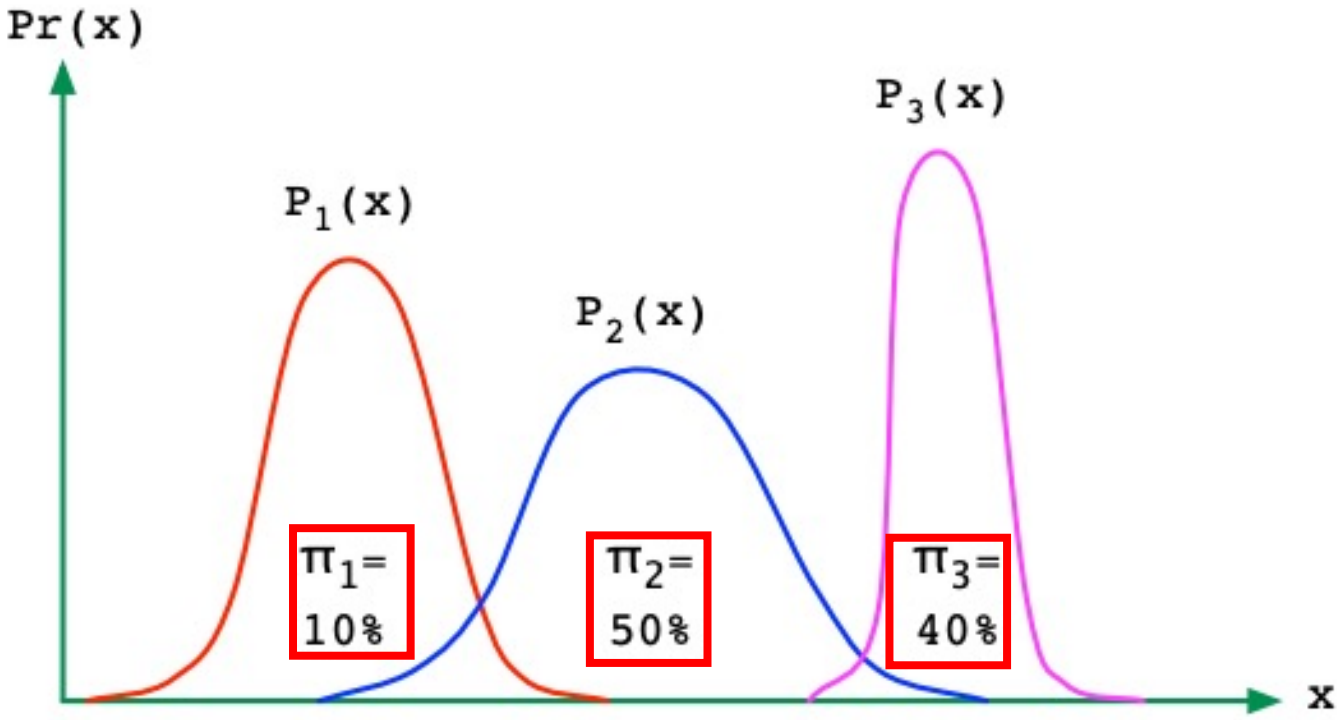
# Generative models




$$\Pr(x, y) = \Pr(y)\Pr(x|y) = \pi_y P_y(x).$$

Image from https://cseweb.ucsd.edu/~dasgupta/250B/generative-intro-handout.pdf

# Generative models

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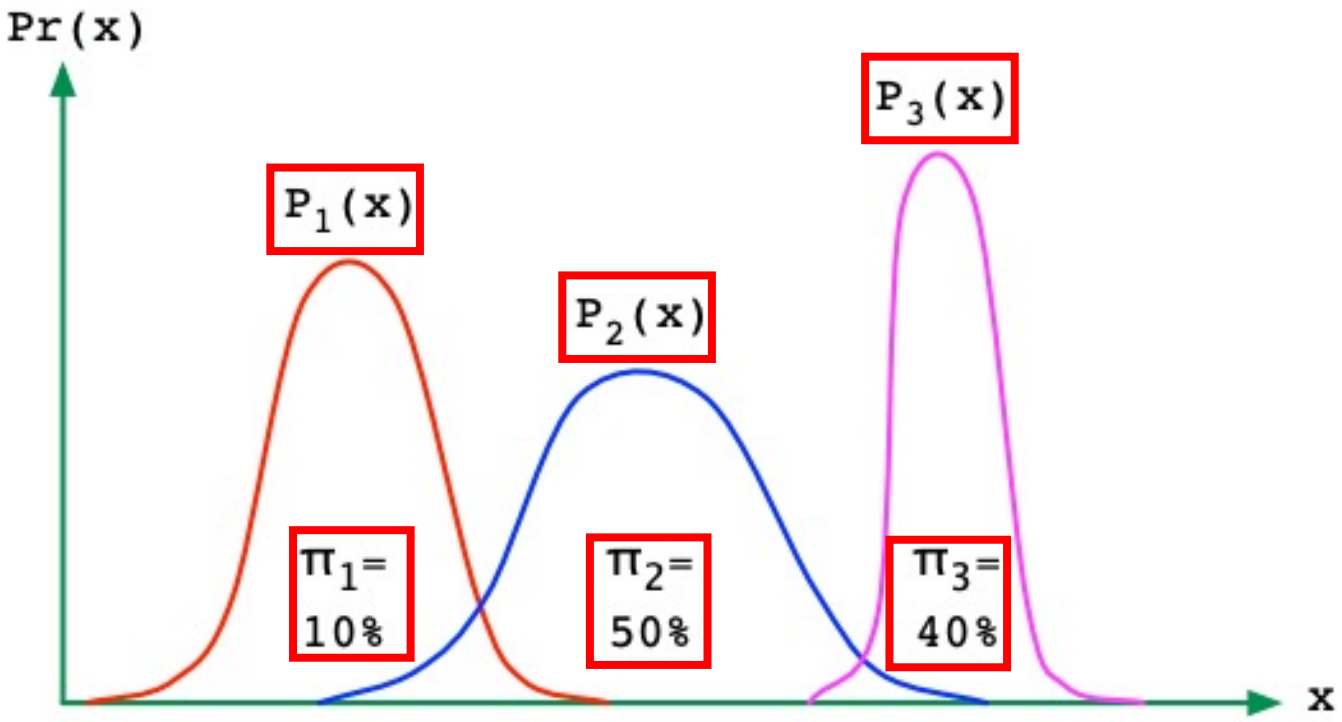


$$\Pr(x, y) = \Pr(y)\Pr(x|y) = \pi_y P_y(x).$$

Pick the label $y$ making $P(x, y)$ largest

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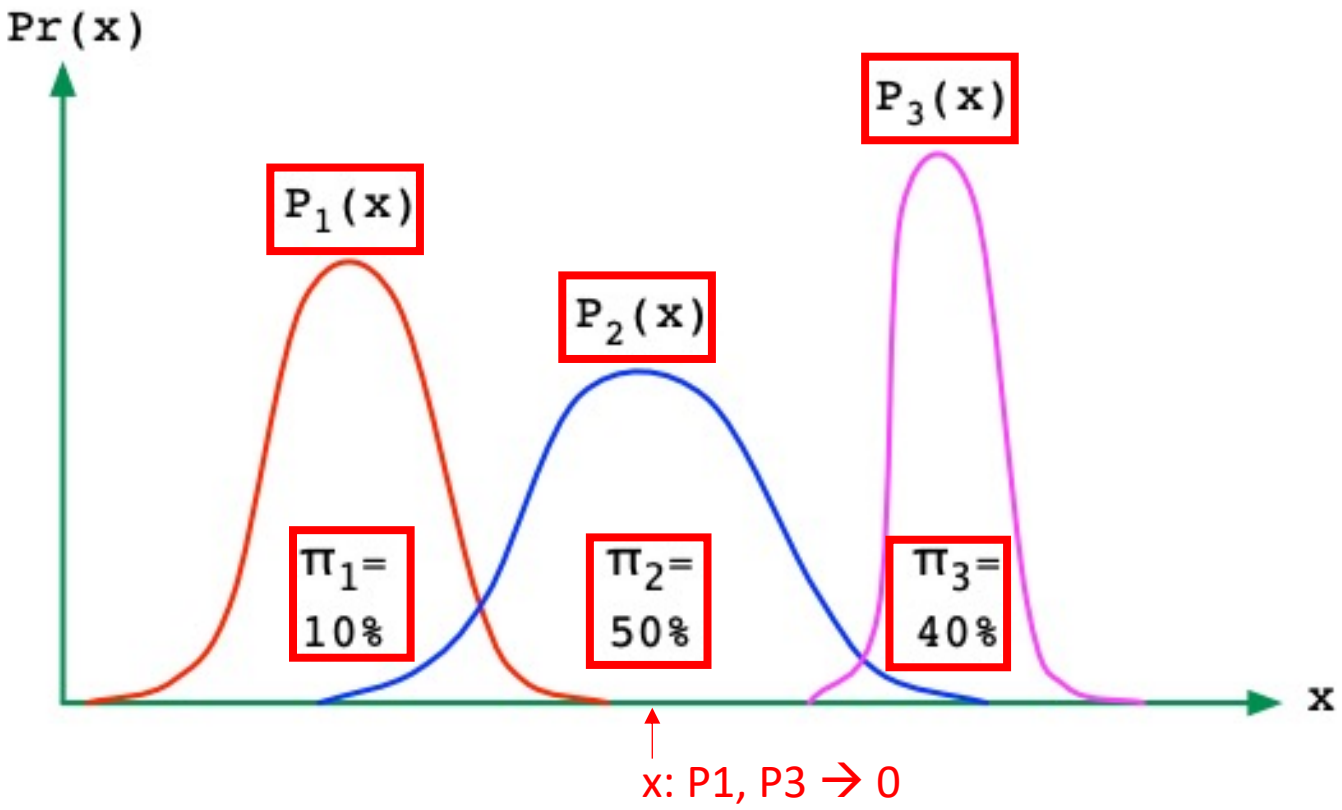
# Generative models

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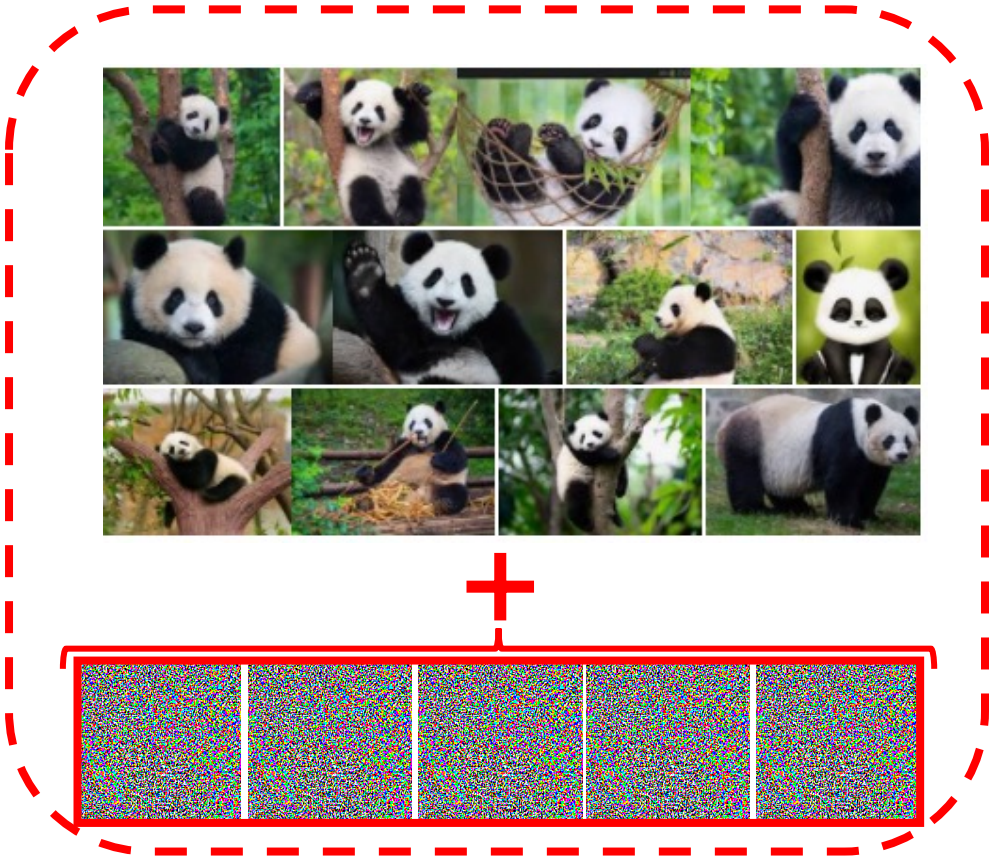
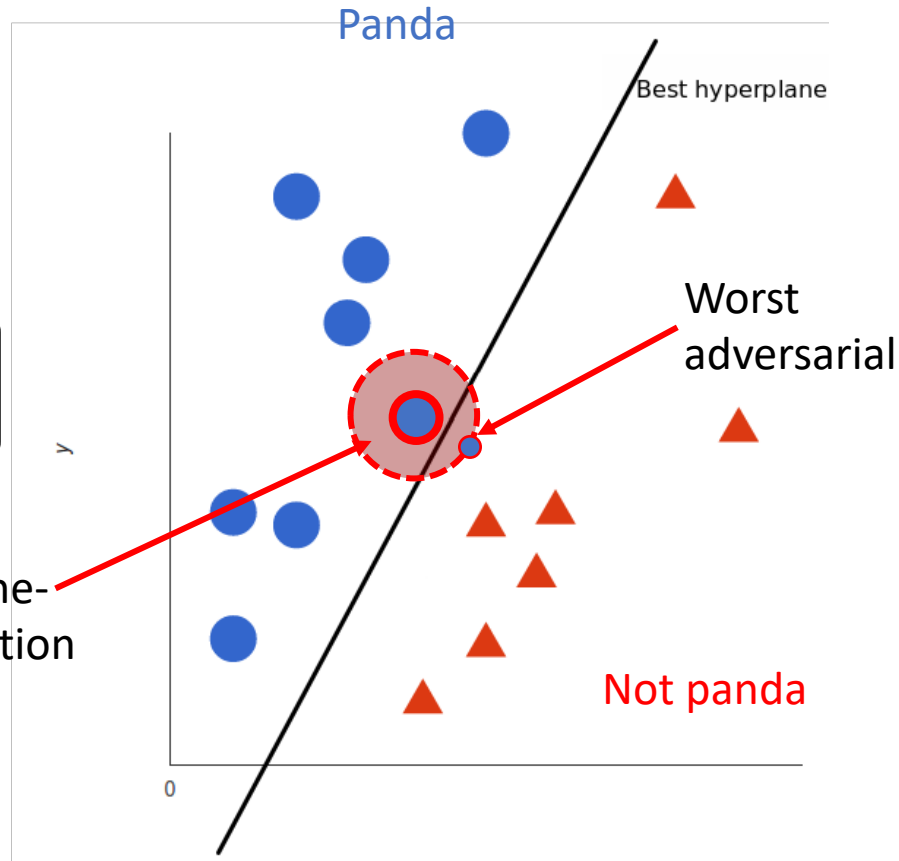
# Adversarial learning and generative models



Small modification (one pixel)

ML model for panda recognition



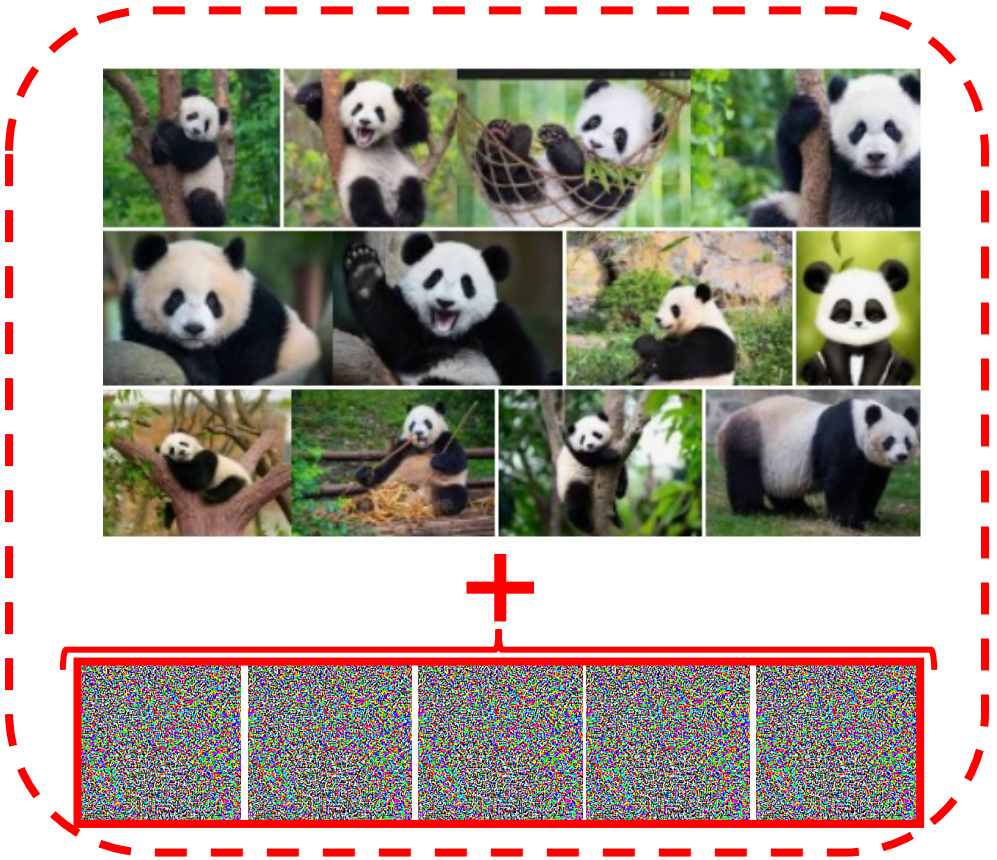

0~255

Q: for a grey scale images of size 28x28, how many possible one-pixel changes can we have?

255 x 28 x 28 = 199920

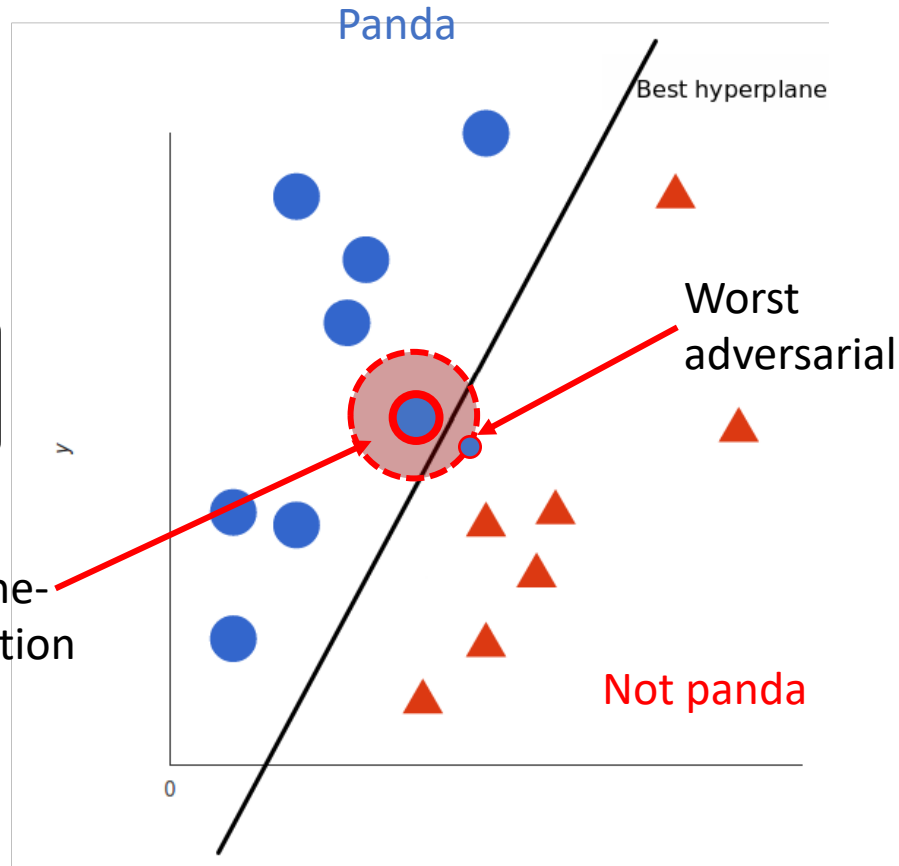
# Adversarial learning and generative models

Limit: additive noise is only one way to generate adversarial data



Small modification (one pixel)

ML model for panda recognition




0~255

Q: for a grey scale images of size 28x28, how many possible one-pixel changes can we have?

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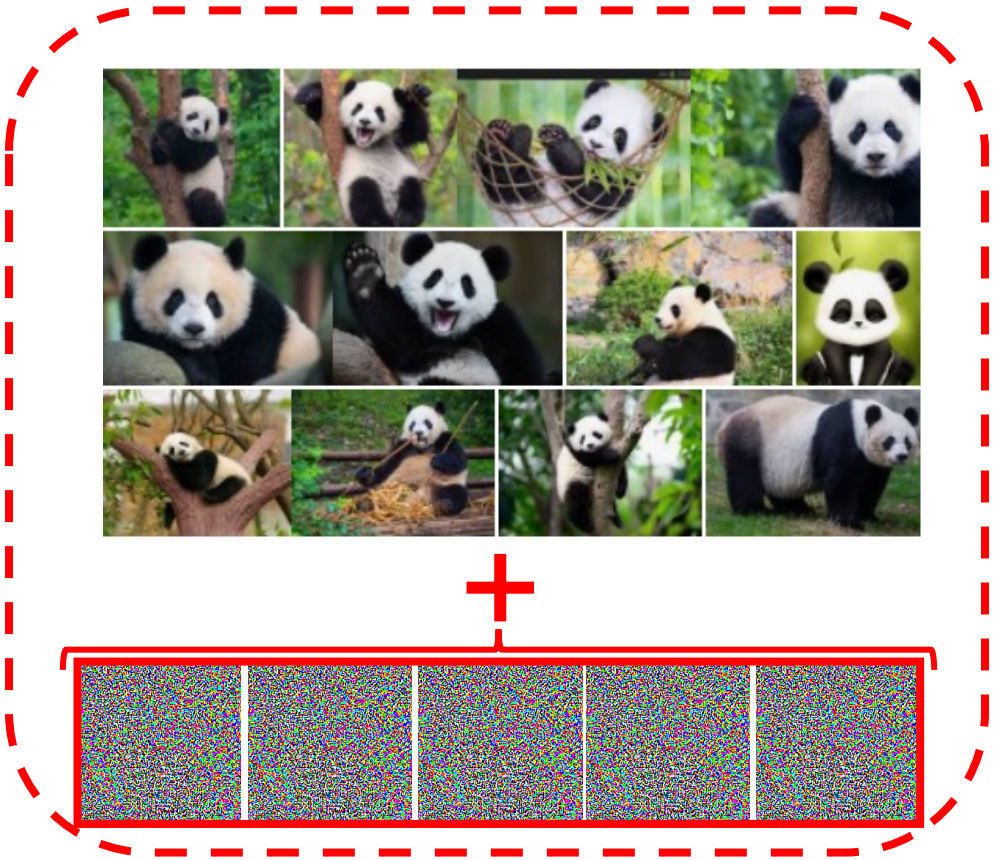
# Adversarial learning and generative models

Limit: additive noise is only one way to generate adversarial data

Q: can generative models help?



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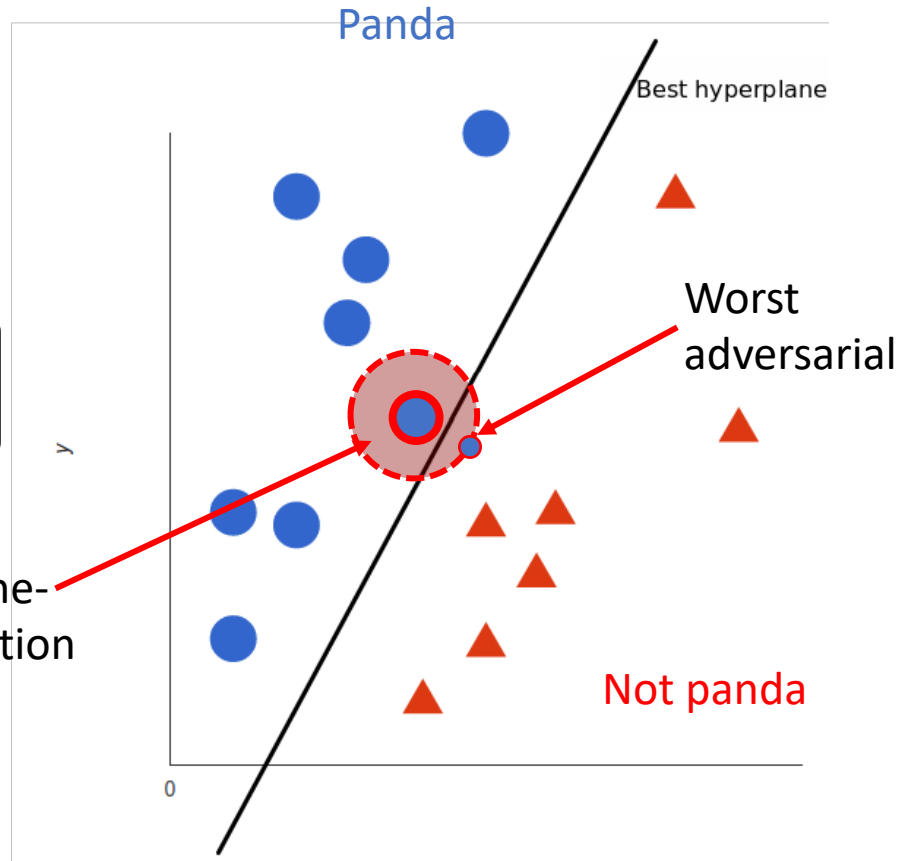


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Q: for a grey scale images of size 28x28, how many possible one-pixel changes can we have?

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# Generative adversarial networks

Network:
discriminative model

More details at tutorial note https://arxiv.org/pdf/1701.00160.pdf and original paper https://arxiv.org/pdf/1406.2661.pdf

# Generative adversarial networks

Network:
discriminative model

Generative model:
generate data

More details at tutorial note https://arxiv.org/pdf/1701.00160.pdf and original paper https://arxiv.org/pdf/1406.2661.pdf

# Generative adversarial networks

Target: better accuracy

Network:
discriminative model

Generative model:
generate data

More details at tutorial note https://arxiv.org/pdf/1701.00160.pdf and original paper https://arxiv.org/pdf/1406.2661.pdf

# Generative adversarial networks

Target: better accuracy

Network:
discriminative model

Generative model:
generate data

Target of adversarial data:
worse accuracy

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$$\min_G \max_D V(D,G) = \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{x}\sim p_{\text{data}}(\boldsymbol{x})}[\log D(\boldsymbol{x})] + \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{z}\sim p_{\boldsymbol{z}}(\boldsymbol{z})}[\log(1 - D(G(\boldsymbol{z})))].$$

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Input noise variable

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Use original training data
Maximum likelihood estimation

Input noise variable
Use generated data (from noise)

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Input noise variable
Use generated data (from noise)
Generated data → discriminator

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MLE of –D(adv.)

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