

Flow Matching

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Continuous Normalizing Flows

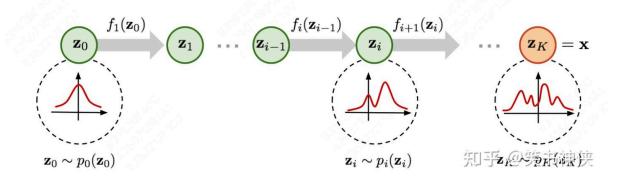
CNFs是一种用于描述连续的变量变换的数学工具

Normalizing Flows

给定随机变量z, 其pdf为 $\pi(z)$, 设x = f(z), 则x的pdf为

$$p(x)=\pi(f^{-1}(x))\mathrm{det}rac{\mathrm{d}f^{-1}}{\mathrm{d}x}$$

通过一系列可逆的概率密度变换,将简单的分布映射到复杂的分布



设 p_0 为原始分布,经过一系列可逆变换 $\{f_i\}$:

$$x=z_K=f_K\circ f_{K-1}\circ \cdots \circ f_1(z_0)$$

也就是说

$$z_i = f_i(z_{i-1})$$

于是,我们有

$$egin{aligned} p_i(z_i) &= p_{i-1}(f_i^{-1}(z_i)) \left| \det rac{\mathrm{d} f_i^{-1}}{\mathrm{d} z_i}
ight| \ &= p_{i-1}(z_{i-1}) \left| \det \left(rac{\mathrm{d} f_i}{\mathrm{d} z_{i-1}}
ight)^{-1}
ight| \ &= p_{i-1}(z_{i-1}) \left| \det rac{\mathrm{d} f_i}{\mathrm{d} z_{i-1}}
ight|^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

取对数得

$$\log p_i(z_i) = \log p_{i-1}(z_{i-1}) - \log \left| \det rac{\mathrm{d} f_i}{\mathrm{d} z_{i-1}}
ight|$$

展开直到原始分布

$$\log p(x) = \log p_K(z_K) = \log \pi_0(z_0) - \sum_{i=1}^K \log \left| \det rac{\mathrm{d}f_i}{\mathrm{d}z_{i-1}}
ight|$$

模型训练时,目标为最大化对数似然 $\log p(x)$

Continuous Normalizing Flows

CNFs为NFs的连续推广,变量的连续变换通过ODE来描述

$$rac{\mathrm{d}z_t}{\mathrm{d}t} = v(z_t,t)$$

其中 $t \in [0,1]$, z_t 为Flow Map, $v(z_t,t)$ 为向量场,用于描述数据点的变化趋势,通常由神经网络预测

给定一个初始分布, $\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{z_t},\mathbf{t})$ 可以给出这个分布随时间的演变情况,最终达到目标分布该ODE可通过数值方法估计

$$z_{t+\Delta t} = z_t + \Delta t \cdot v(z_t,t)$$

Continuity Equation

用于描述守恒量的传输行为

设有流体、密度为 ρ 、速度场为 \boldsymbol{v} 、则任取体积 $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{V}}$ 、单位时间流出 $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{V}}$ 的流体质量等于其内流体质量的减少量、结合散度定理有

$$egin{aligned} &\int_{\mathcal{S}}
ho oldsymbol{v} \cdot \mathrm{d} oldsymbol{S} + rac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{\mathcal{V}}
ho \mathrm{d} V = 0 \ &\int_{\mathcal{V}}
abla \cdot (
ho oldsymbol{v}) \mathrm{d} V + \int_{\mathcal{V}} rac{\partial}{\partial t}
ho \mathrm{d} V = 0 \ &rac{\partial}{\partial t}
ho +
abla \cdot (
ho oldsymbol{v}) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

由于概率密度总和总为1,因此**概率守恒**,将 ρ 置换为pdf p_t ,流速场置换为概率密度流 v_t ,得

$$rac{\partial p_t(x)}{\partial t} +
abla \cdot [p_t(x)v_t(x)] = 0$$
 (1)

注意: Fokker-Plank Equation为Continuity Equation的推广!

性质: Vector Field $\mathbf{v}_t(\mathbf{x})$ 与 $\mathbf{p}_t(\mathbf{x})$ 满足(1)当且仅当 $\mathbf{v}_t(\mathbf{x})$ 生成概率密度路径 $\mathbf{p}_t(\mathbf{x})$

Conditional and Marginal Probability Paths and Vector Fields

Conditional and Marginal Probability Paths and Vector Fields

现在的问题来到给定初始分布 p_0 ,如何求向量场 u_t ,使得 p_0 生成 $p_t \to q, t \to 1$

考虑条件概率流 $u(x|x_1)$, 其中 x_1 为数据空间中具体的数据样本, 其生成条件概率密度路径 $p_t(x|x_1)$ [两者满足(1)], 定义边缘概率密度路径

$$p_t(x) = \int p_t(x|x_1)q(x_1)\mathrm{d}x_1$$

再通过对条件向量场的积分得到边缘向量场

$$u_t(x) = \int u_t(x|x_1) \frac{p_t(x|x_1)q(x_1)}{p_t(x)} dx_1$$
 (3)

则 $u_t(x)$ 生成 $p_t(x)$

现在,只需要设计 $u(x|x_1)$ 或 $p_t(x|x_1)$,使得 $p_1(x) \approx q(x)$ 即可解决上述问题由于

$$p_1(x)=\int p_1(x|x_1)q(x_1)\mathrm{d}x_1$$

 $\Rightarrow p_1(x|x_1) = \delta(x_1 - x)$,则有

$$p_1(x) = \int \delta(x_1-x)q(x_1)\mathrm{d}x_1 = q(x)$$

此时, u_t 生成的概率密度 p_t 路径将收敛于q

Summary:

- 1. 定义 $p_t(x|x_1)$,使得 $p_1(x|x_1) = \delta(x_1-x), p_0(x|x_1) = p_0(x), orall x_1 \in \mathcal{X}$
- 2. 利用(1)求出对应条件向量场 $u_t(x|x_1)$
- 3. 利用(2)(3)求出边缘向量场 $u_t(x)$
- 4. p_0 在 u_t 下演变至q

Calculate Conditional Probability Paths and Conditional Vector Fields

考虑高斯条件概率路径

$$p(x|x_1) = \mathcal{N}(\mu_t(x_1), \sigma_t(x_1))$$

满足

$$\mu_0=0, \sigma_0=1$$
 $\mu_1=0, \sigma_1pprox 0$

则其满足上述边值条件 $p_1(x|x_1)=\delta(x_1-x), p_0(x|x_1)=p_0(x), orall x_1\in \mathcal{X}$ 其对应的Flow Map为

$$\psi_t(x|x_1) = \sigma_t(x_1)x + \mu_t(x_1)$$

代入(1)($z_t \leftarrow \psi_t(x|x_1)$)得到闭式解

$$u_t(x|x_1) = rac{\sigma_t'(x_1)}{\sigma_t(x_1)}[x - \mu_t(x_1)] + \mu_t'(x_1)$$

Conditional Flow Matching

尽管已经求得 $u_t(x|x_1)$,但求 $u_t(x)$ 依旧是Intractable的(积分包含未知分布q),此时,就需要依赖作者提出的Conditional Flow Matching技术

Flow Matching

拟合q已经被转化为可以生成q的概率密度向量场 u_t ,令 v_t 为由NN参数化的向量场,目标为估计 u_t

$$\mathcal{L}_{ ext{FM}}(heta) = \mathbb{E}_{t,p_t(x)} \|u_t(x) - v_t(x)\|^2$$

问题是: $u_t(x)$ 是Intractable的

Conditional Flow Matching

 $u_t(x)$ Intractable,但 $u_t(x|x_1)$ 确是已知

考虑Conditional Flow Matching Loss

$$\mathcal{L}_{ ext{CFM}}(heta) = \mathbb{E}_{t,q(x_1),p_t(x|x_1)} \|u_t(x|x_1) - v_t(x)\|^2$$

$$egin{aligned} &
abla_{ heta} L_{CFM}\left(heta
ight) =
abla_{ heta} E_{t,p_t(x|z),q(z)} \left\|v_{ heta}\left(t,x
ight) - u_t\left(x|z
ight)
ight\|^2 \ &=
abla_{ heta} E_{t,p_t(x|z),q(z)} \left[v_{ heta}(t,x)^2 - 2 \cdot v_{ heta}\left(t,x
ight) \cdot u_t\left(x|z
ight) + u_t(x|z)^2
ight] \ &=
abla_{ heta} E_{t,p_t(x|z),q(z)} \left[v_{ heta}(t,x)^2
ight] - 2
abla_{ heta} E_{t,p_t(x|z),q(z)} \left[v_{ heta}\left(t,x
ight) \cdot u_t\left(x|z
ight)
ight] \end{aligned}$$

类似的,我们考察(4)式对于 θ 的导数,有

$$egin{aligned}
abla_{ heta} L_{FM}\left(heta
ight) &=
abla_{ heta} E_{t,p_t(x)} \left\|v_{ heta}\left(t,x
ight) - u_t\left(x
ight)
ight\|^2 \ &=
abla_{ heta} E_{t,p_t(x)} \left[v_{ heta}(t,x)^2
ight] - 2
abla_{ heta} E_{t,p_t(x)} \left[v_{ heta}\left(t,x
ight) \cdot u_t\left(x
ight)
ight] \end{aligned}$$

所以现在的关键在于,以上两个式子的右边第二项有什么联系?我们继续化简

$$egin{aligned} &
abla_{ heta} E_{t,p_t(x)} \left[v_{ heta} \left(t,x
ight) \cdot u_t \left(x
ight)
ight] \ &=
abla_{ heta} \int \int v_{ heta} \left(t,x
ight) u_t \left(x
ight) p_t \left(x
ight) dx dt \ &=
abla_{ heta} \int \int v_{ heta} \left(t,x
ight) \left[\int rac{u_t(x|z)p_t(x|z)}{p_t(x)} q \left(z
ight) dz
ight] p_t \left(x
ight) dx dt \ &=
abla_{ heta} \int \int \int v_{ heta} \left(t,x
ight) u_t \left(x|z
ight) p_t \left(x|z
ight) q \left(z
ight) dx dt dz \ &=
abla_{ heta} E_{t,p_t(x|z),q(z)} \left[v_{ heta} \left(t,x
ight) \cdot u_t \left(x|z
ight)
ight] \end{aligned}$$

以上推导使用了 $u_t(x)$ 的定义(7)以及期望的积分定义,所以这就巧了,我们发现

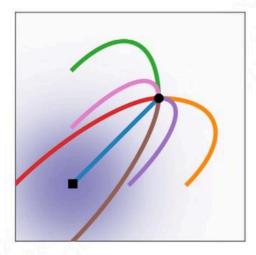
$$abla_{ heta}L_{FM}\left(heta
ight)=
abla_{ heta}L_{CFM}\left(heta
ight)$$

也就是说, \mathcal{L}_{FM} 与 \mathcal{L}_{CFM} 有相同的极小值!!!

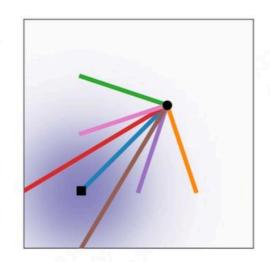
因此,我们将Intractable的FM转化为CFM,只要 $v_t(x)$ 最小化 $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{CFM}}$,则 $v_{-t}(x)$ 成功拟合 $u_t(x)$ 于是,在得到 $v_t(x)$ 后,即可通过数值求解对应的概率密度变换ODE来将 p_0 变换为目标分布q

Diffusion conditional Vector Fields and Optimal Transport conditional Vector Fields

通过设计不同的Flow Map(也就是 μ_t , σ_t),可以得到不同的概率密度路径



Diffusion



〇九平 @架书神侠

Diffusion conditional Vector Fields

• Variance Exploding (VE)

在扩散过程中逐步增大数据噪声(能量变大),也就是增大方差,数据会逐渐变得嘈杂 有利于探索更广阔的隐空间,使生成的样本更加多样化

$$p_t(x|x_1) = \mathcal{N}(x_1, \sigma_{1-t}^2 \mathbf{I})$$

其中 σ_t 为满足 $\sigma_0=0,\sigma_1\gg 1$ 的单增函数

对应

$$u_t(x|x_1)=-rac{\sigma_{1-t}'}{\sigma_{1-t}}(x-x_1)$$

• Variance Preserving (VP)

保持数据整体方差不变,用于需要保持数据分布稳定性的场景,如保持图像清晰度和结构 特征

$$p_t(x|x_1) = \mathcal{N}(lpha_{1-t}x_1, (1-lpha_{1-t}^2)\mathbf{I})$$

对应

$$u_{t}\left(x\mid x_{1}
ight)=rac{lpha_{1-t}^{\prime}}{1-lpha_{1-t}^{2}}\left(lpha_{1-t}x-x_{1}
ight)=-rac{T^{\prime}(1-t)}{2}\left\lceilrac{e^{-T(1-t)}x-e^{-rac{1}{2}T(1-t)}x_{1}}{1-e^{-T(1-t)}}
ight
ceil$$

训练更稳定

Optimal Transport conditional Vector Fields

简单定义条件概率路径为均值与标准差为时间的线性函数

$$\mu_t(x_1) = tx_1, \sigma_t(x) = 1 - (1 - \sigma_{\min})t$$

对应Flow Map

$$\psi_t(x) = (1-(1-\sigma_{\min})t)x + tx_1$$

条件向量场闭式解为

$$u_t(x|x_1) = rac{x_1-(1-\sigma_{\min})x}{1-(1-\sigma_{\min})t}$$

训练速度更快