

Apprentissage supervisé

Deux grandes familles d'applications

Classification : la cible est un indice de classe $t ∈ \{1, ..., K\}$

• Exemple : reconnaissance de caractères

 $\checkmark\ \vec{x}\ :$ vecteur des intensités de tous les pixels de l'image

✓ t: identité du caractère

Régression : la cible est un nombre réel $t \in \mathbb{R}$

• Exemple : prédiction de la valeur d'une action à la bourse

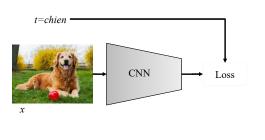
✓ x̄: vecteur contenant l'information sur l'activité économique de la journée

✓ t: valeur d'une action à la bourse le lendemain

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Apprentissage supervisé avec CNN



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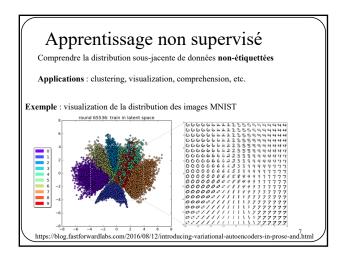
Supervisé vs non supervisé

Apprentissage supervisé : il y a une cible

$$D = \{ (\vec{x}_1, t_1), (\vec{x}_2, t_2), \dots, (\vec{x}_N, t_N) \}$$

Apprentissage non-supervisé : la cible n'est pas fournie

$$D = \{\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2, \dots, \vec{x}_N\}$$



Apprentissage non supervisé

Souvent, l'apprentissage non-supervisé inclut un (ou des) variables latentes.

Variable latente: variable aléatoire non observée mais sous-jacente à la distribution des données

Ex: clustering = retrouver la variable latente "cluster"

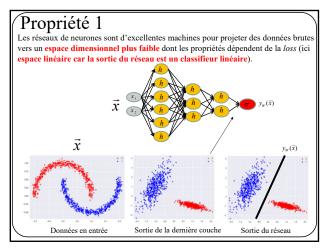
o

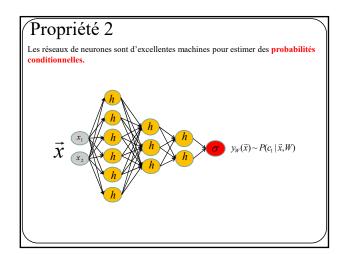
Pourquoi une variable latente?

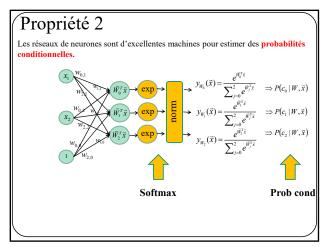
Plus facile de représenter $p(\vec{x}, y)$, $p(\vec{x} | y)$, p(y) que $p(\vec{x})$

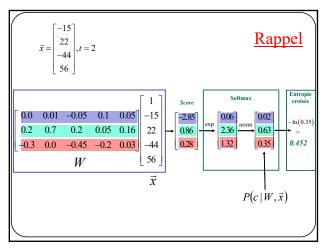
Plus d'info au tableau.

L'apprentissage non-supervisé par réseaux de neurones s'appuie sur 2 propriétés

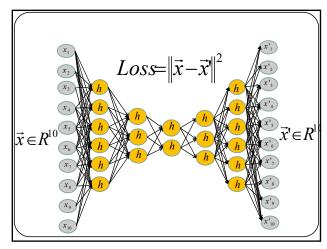


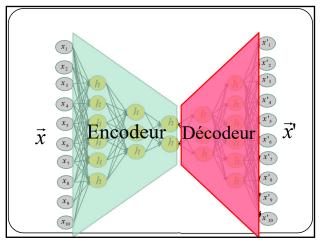


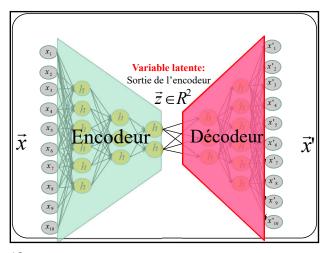


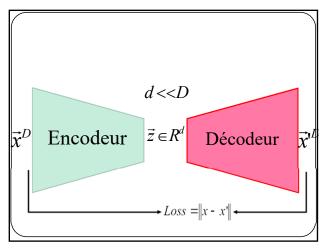


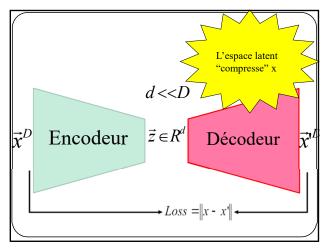
Comment utiliser un réseau de neurones pour apprendre la configuration sous-jacente de données non étiquetées?

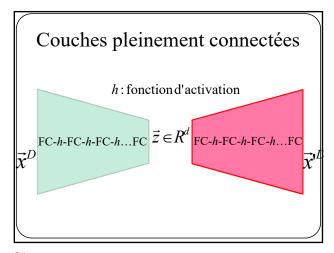


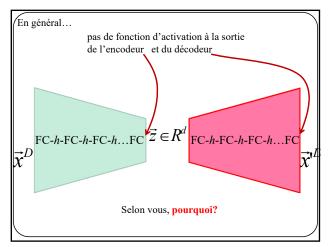


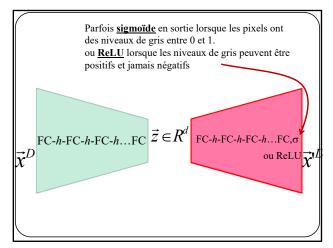


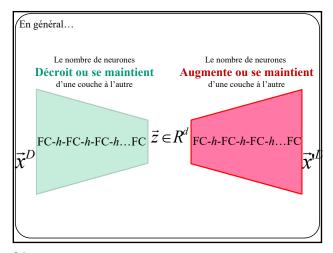


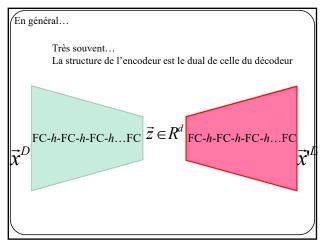








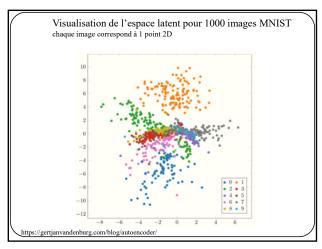


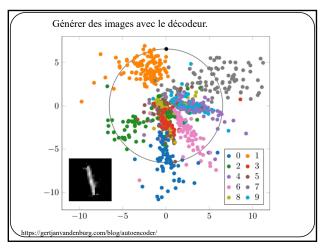


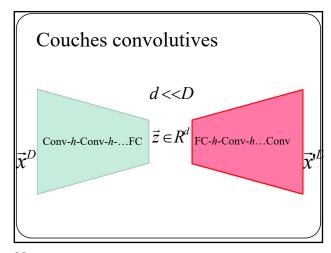
```
Autoencodeur jouet de MNIST
      class autoencoder (nn.Module):
          def __init__(self):
               super(autoencoder, self).__init__()
               self.encoder = nn.Sequential(
                  nn.Linear(28 * 28, 128), nn.ReLU(True),
                   nn.Linear(128, 64), nn.ReLU(True),
                                                               Espace latent 2D
              nn.Linear(64, 12), nn.ReLU(True),
nn.Linear(12, (2))
self.decoder = nn.Sequential(
                   nn.Linear(2, 12), nn.ReLU(True),
                   nn.Linear(12, 64), nn.ReLU(True),
                   nn.Linear(64, 128), nn.ReLU(True),
                   nn.Linear(128, 28 * 28))
           def forward(self, x):
              z = self.encoder(x)
               x_prime = self.decoder(z)
               return x_prime
```

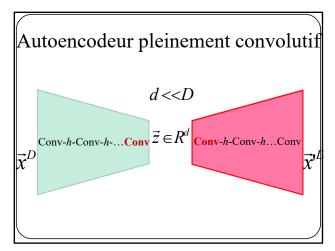
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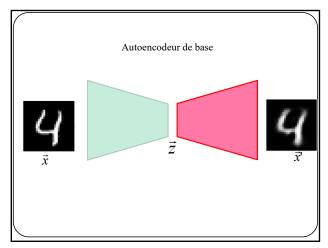
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                    nn.Linear(28 * 28, 128), nn.ReLU(True),
                    nn.Linear(128, 64), nn.ReLU(True),
                    nn.Linear(64, 12), nn.ReLU(True),
                      nn.Linear(12, 2))
symétrie
                self.decoder = nn.Sequential(
                      nn.Linear(2, 12), nn.ReLU(True),
                    nn.Linear(12, 64), nn.ReLU(True),
                    nn.Linear(64, 128), nn.ReLU(True),
                     nn.Linear(128, 28 * 28))
               def forward(self, x):
                   z = self.encoder(x)
                   x_prime = self.decoder(z)
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```

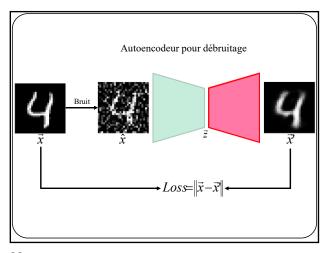


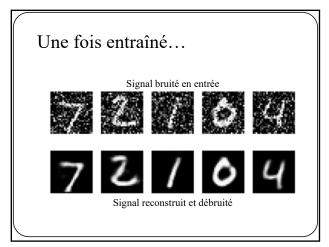


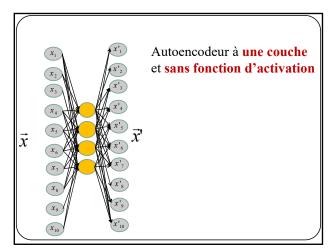


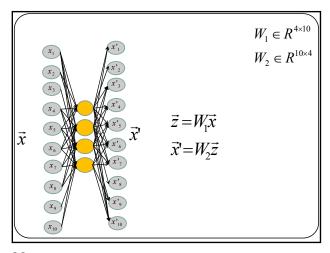


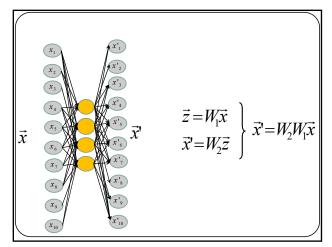


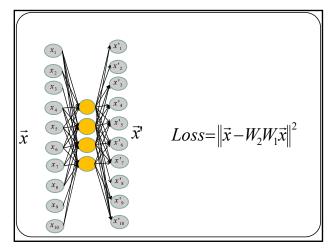


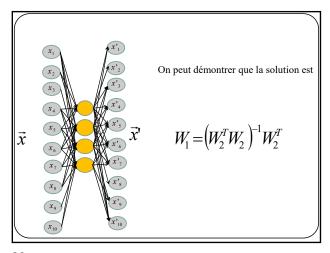


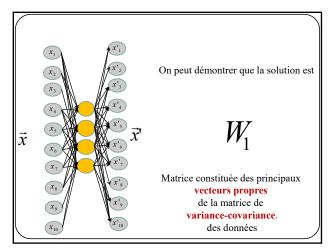


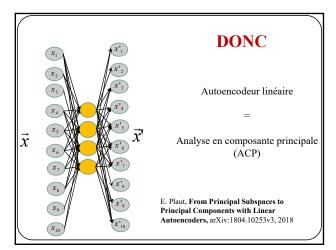


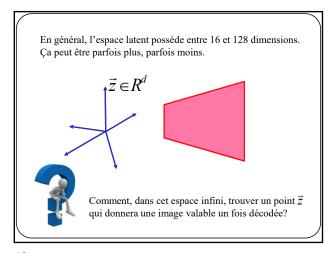


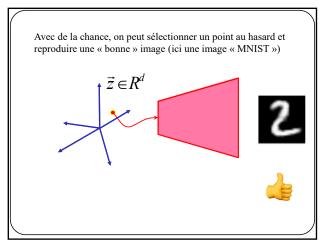


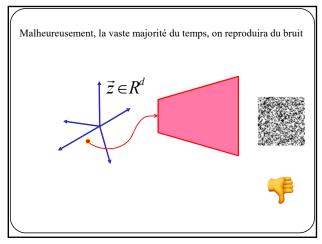






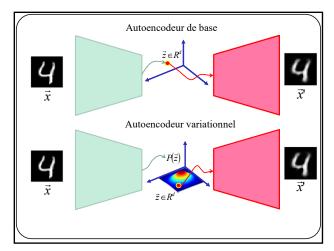


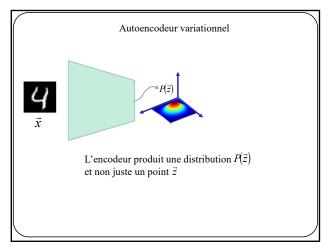


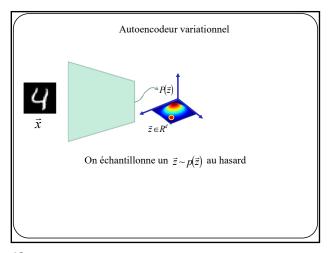


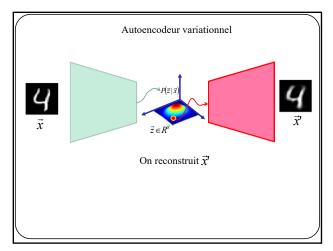
Au lieu d'apprendre à reproduire un signal d'entrée...

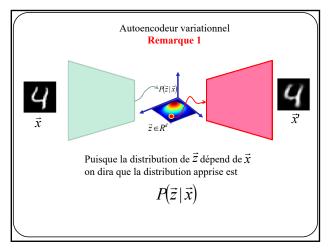
Apprendre à reproduire une distribution $p(\vec{z})$ connue de sorte qu'un point échantillonné et décodé de cette distribution correspond à un signal reconstruit valable

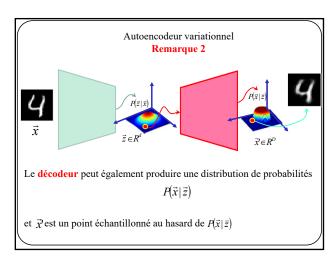


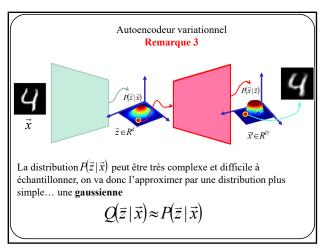


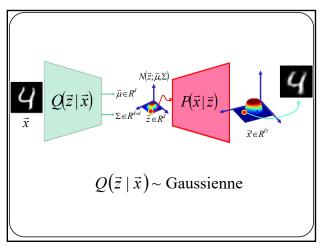


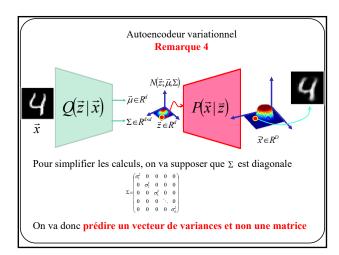


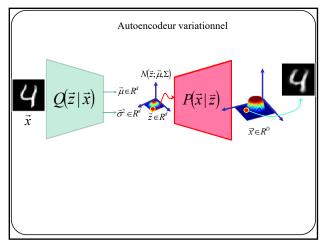


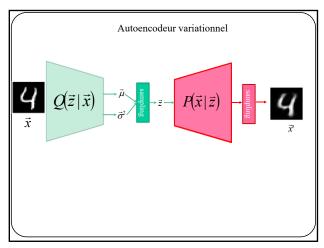


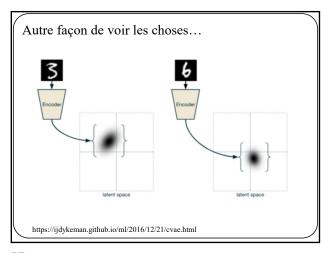


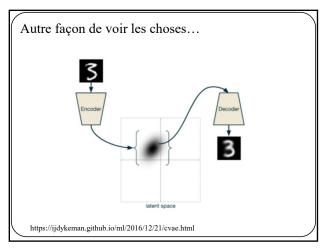


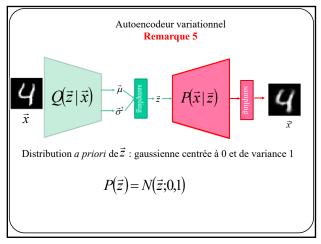


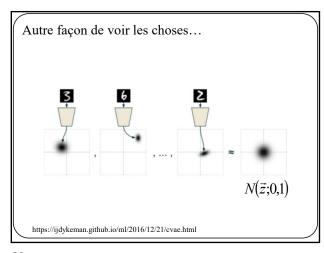


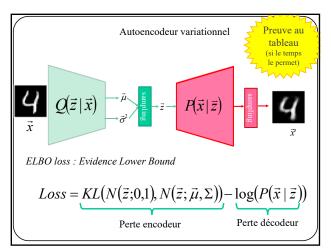


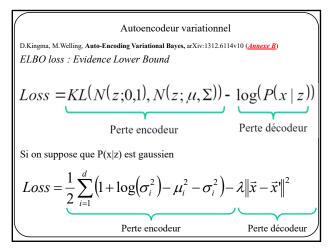


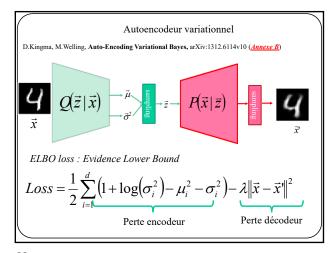


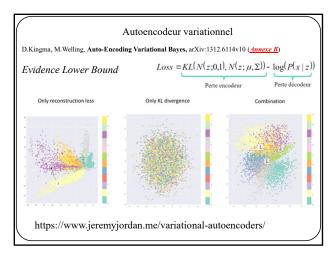


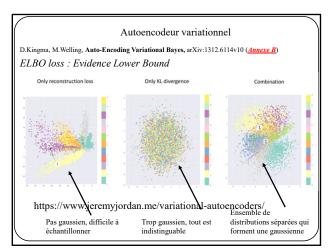


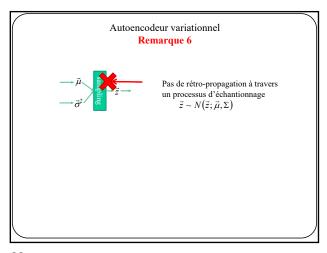


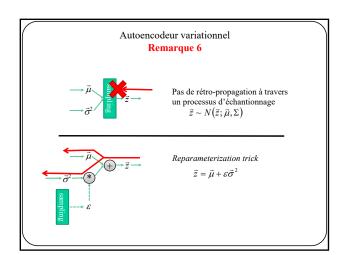












```
Autoencodeur variationnel jouet MNIST: d=32 dim

class VAE(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super(VAE, self).__init__()

    self.encoder = nn.Sequential(
        nn.Linear(28 * 28, 128), nn.ReLU(True),
        nn.Linear(128, 64), nn.ReLU(True),
        nn.Linear(128, 64), nn.ReLU(True),
        nn.Linear(32, 64), nn.ReLU(True),
        nn.Linear(42, 28 * 28))

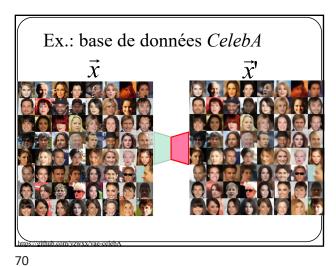
def reparameterize(self, nn.ReLU(True),
        nn.Linear(128, 28 * 28))

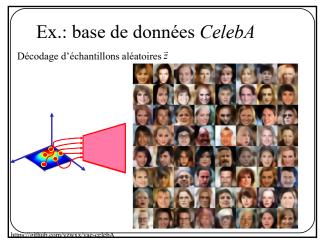
def reparameterize(self, mu, logvar):
    std = torch.exp(0.5*logvar)
    eps = torch.randn_like(std)
    return mu + eps*std

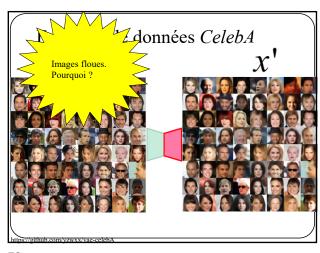
def forward(self, x):
    enc x = self.encoder(x)
    mu = enc.x(:, :32]
    logvar = stats[:, 32:]
    z = self.reparameterize(mu, logvar)
    return self.decoder(z), mu, logvar)
```

```
Autoencodeur variationnel jouet MNIST: d=32 dim

\begin{array}{c} \text{def } \underset{12 \text{ = nn.MSELoss}()}{\text{def } \underset{12 \text{ = nn.MSELoss}()}{\text{ (recon.x., x)}}} \\ \text{KLD} = -0.5 * \text{torch.sum}(1 + \text{logvar - mu.pow}(2) - \text{logvar.exp}()) \\ \text{return KLD} + \text{self.lambda*L2} \\ \\ Loss = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{d} \left(1 + \log \left(\sigma_{i}^{2}\right) - \mu_{i}^{2} - \sigma_{i}^{2}\right) - \lambda \left\|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'\right\|^{2} \end{array}
```







Plusieurs tutoriels, VAE

- https://ijdykeman.github.io/ml/2016/12/21/cvae.html
- https://wiseodd.github.io/techblog/2016/12/10/variational-autoencoder/
- https://towardsdatascience.com/deep-latent-variable-models-unravel-hidden-structures-a5df0fd32ae2
- C. Doersch, Tutorial on Variational Autoencoders, arXiv:1606.05908

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GAN

Generative Adversarial Nets

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On voudrait générer des images \vec{x} en échantillonnant $P(\vec{x})$

=> **TROP DIFFICILE** car $P(\vec{x})$ trop complexe



Comme précédemment, pour simplifier le problème, on pourrait introduire une variable latente \vec{z} et ainsi modéliser

$$P(\vec{x}, \vec{z}) = P(\vec{x} \mid \vec{z})P(\vec{z})$$

Modèle génératif Distribution *a priori*

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Comme pour les VAE, on utilisera une **distribution** *a priori* facile à échantillonner : une **gaussienne**!

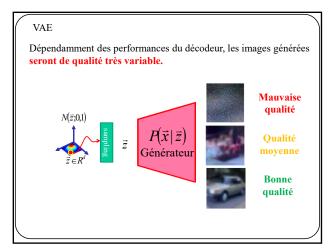
$$P(\vec{z}) = N(\vec{z}; 0, 1)$$

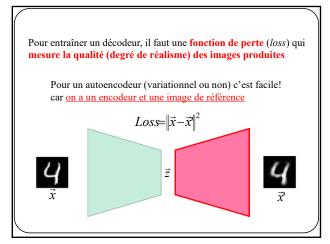
77

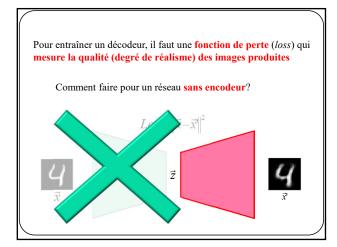
Comment estimer $P(\vec{x} \mid \vec{z})$?

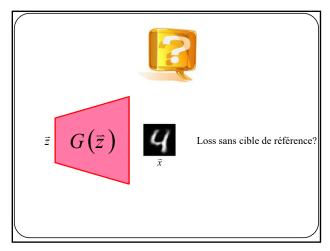
À l'aide d'un réseau de neurones car ce sont d'excellentes machines pour estimer des probabilités conditionnelles



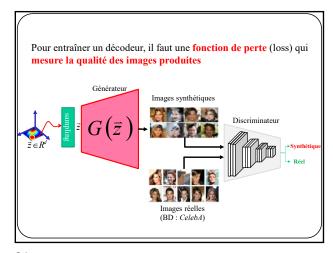


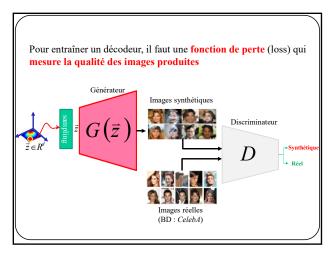


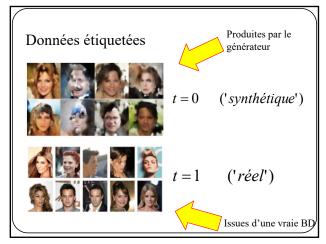


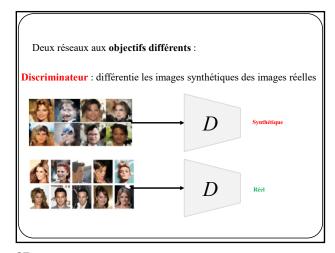


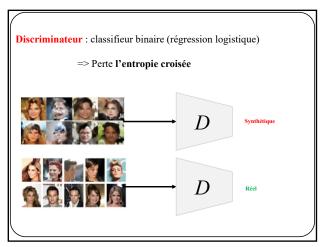






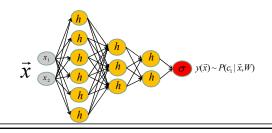






Rappel, entropie croisée pour une régression logistique binaire:

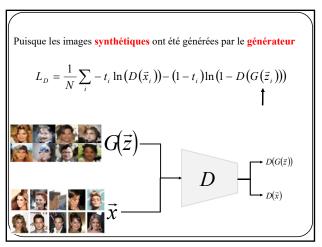
$$L_{D} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i} -t_{i} \ln(y(\vec{x}_{i})) - (1 - t_{i}) \ln(1 - y(\vec{x}_{i}))$$

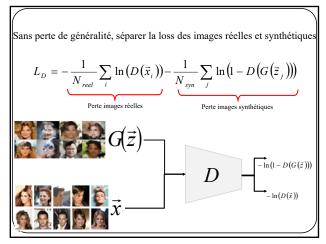


Le réseau discriminateur est représenté par la lettre D

$$L_{D} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i} -t_{i} \ln \left(D(\vec{x}_{i}) \right) - \left(1 - t_{i} \right) \ln \left(1 - D(\vec{x}_{i}) \right)$$







Rappel: Espérance mathématique et approximation Monte Carlo $IE[x] = \int xp(x)dx$ $IE[f(x)] = \int f(x)p(x)dx$

Rappel: Espérance mathématique et approximation Monte Carlo

$$IE[x] = \int xp(x)dx$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i \quad \text{où } x_i \sim p(x)$$
approximation
$$\text{Monte Carlo}$$

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Rappel: Espérance mathématique et estimateur Monte Carlo

$$L_D = -\underbrace{\frac{1}{N_{reel}} \sum_{i} \ln \left(D\left(\vec{x}_i\right)\right)}_{\text{Perte images réelles}} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{N_{syn}} \sum_{j} \ln \left(1 - D\left(G\left(\vec{z}_j\right)\right)\right)}_{\text{Perte images synthétiques}}$$

$$L_D = -IE_{\vec{x} \sim P_{\text{red}}} \left[\ln \left(D(\vec{x}) \right) \right] - IE_{\vec{z} \sim P_{\vec{z}}} \left[\ln \left(1 - D(G(\vec{z})) \right) \right]$$

(Loss de GAN dans la littérature)

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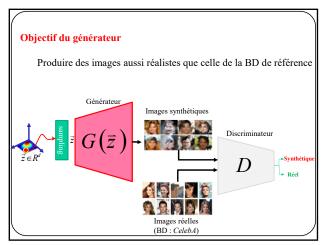
Objectif du discriminateur

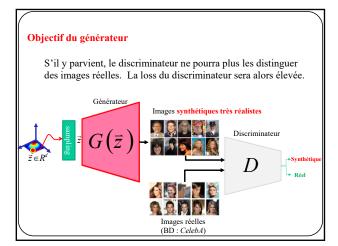
Paramètres du discriminateur

$$(\widehat{W_D}) = \arg \min_{\widehat{W_D}} - IE_{\widehat{x} \sim P_{red}} \left[\ln \left(D(\widehat{x}) \right) \right] - IE_{\widehat{z} \sim P_{z}} \left[\ln \left(1 - D(G(\widehat{z})) \right) \right]$$

Ou encore, de façon équivalente (mult par -1)

$$W_{D} = \arg\max_{W_{D}} \; IE_{\vec{x} \sim P_{red}} \left[\ln \left(D\left(\vec{x} \right) \right) \right] + IE_{\vec{z} \sim P_{z}} \left[\ln \left(1 - D\left(G\left(\vec{z} \right) \right) \right) \right]$$





bien	discriminateur: distinguer les images réelles des images synthétiques $= \arg \max_{W_D} IE_{\vec{x} \sim P_{out}} \left[\ln(D(\vec{x})) \right] + IE_{\vec{z} \sim P_z} \left[\ln(1 - D(G(\vec{z}))) \right]$
	générateur : uire des images synthétiques indistinguables des images réelles $W_G = \arg\min_{W_G} IE_{\bar{z}-P_z} \left[\ln \left(1 - D(G(\bar{z})) \right) \right]$
	"a -

« Two player » mini-max game

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

lan Goodfellow et al., "Generative Adversarial Nets", NIPS 2014

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« Two player » mini-max game

Discriminateur veux D(x) = 1 pour les vrais données

Discriminateur veux D(G(x)) = 0 pour les données synthétiques

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

Générateur veux D(G(x)) = 1 pour les données synthétiques

lan Goodfellow et al., "Generative Adversarial Nets", NIPS 2014

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NOTE

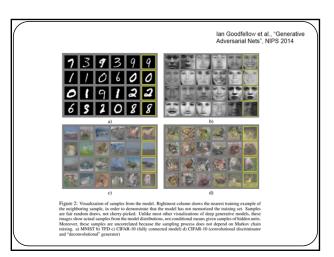
dans les faits, on ne minimise pas cette loss

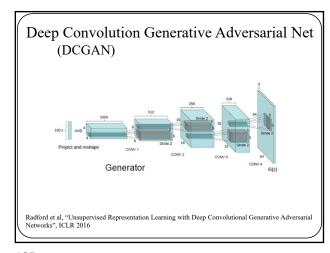
$$W_G = \arg\min_{w} \mathcal{F}_{P_z} \left[\ln \left(1 - D(G(\vec{z})) \right) \right]$$

on maximise plutôt celle-ci

$$W_G = \arg \max_{W_G} \; IE_{\vec{z} \sim P_z} \left[\ln \left(D \left(G \left(\vec{z} \right) \right) \right) \right]$$

 $\begin{aligned} & & \text{Ian Goodfellow et al. , "Generative Adversarial Nets", NIPS 2014} \end{aligned}$ $& & \text{for } k \text{ steps } \mathbf{do} \\ & & \bullet \text{ Sample minibatch of } m \text{ noise samples } \{\boldsymbol{z}^{(1)}, \dots, \boldsymbol{z}^{(m)}\} \text{ from noise prior } p_g(\boldsymbol{z}). \\ & \bullet \text{ Sample minibatch of } m \text{ examples } \{\boldsymbol{x}^{(1)}, \dots, \boldsymbol{x}^{(m)}\} \text{ from data generating distribution } p_{\text{data}}(\boldsymbol{x}). \\ & \bullet \text{ Update the } \underline{\text{discriminator by ascending its stochastic gradient:} \\ & & & \nabla_{\theta_d} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[\log D_{\theta_d}(\boldsymbol{x}^{(i)}) + \log(1 - D_{\theta_d}(G_{\theta_g}(\boldsymbol{z}^{(i)}))) \right] \end{aligned}$ $& & \text{end for} \\ & \bullet \text{ Sample minibatch of } m \text{ noise samples } \{\boldsymbol{z}^{(1)}, \dots, \boldsymbol{z}^{(m)}\} \text{ from noise prior } p_g(\boldsymbol{z}). \\ & \bullet \text{ Update the } \underline{\text{generator by ascending its stochastic gradient (improved objective):} \\ & & & \nabla_{\theta_g} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \log(D_{\theta_d}(G_{\theta_g}(\boldsymbol{z}^{(i)}))) \end{aligned}$





Deep Convolution Generative Adversarial Net (DCGAN)

Recommandations discriminateur

- Conv stride>1 au lieu des couches de pooling
- ReLU partout sauf en sortie : tanh

Recommandations générateur

- Conv transpose au lieu de upsampling
- LeakyReLU partout

Autre recommandations

- · BatchNorm partout
- Pas de FC, juste des conv

Radford et al, "Unsupervised Representation Learning with Deep Convolutional Generative Adversarial Networks", ICLR 2016

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Deep Convolution Generative Adversarial Net (DCGAN)

Recommandations discriminateur

· (

https://github.com/soumith/ganhacks

- Rec
- · Luny reele puriour

Autre recommandations

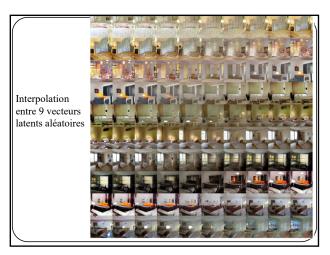
- · BatchNorm partout
- Pas de FC, juste des conv

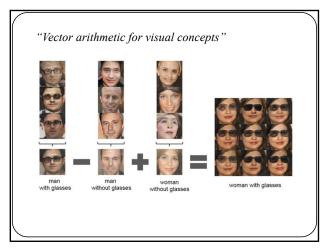
Radford et al, "Unsupervised Representation Learning with Deep Convolutional Generative Adversarial Networks", ICLR 2016

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Deep Convolution Generative Adversarial Net (DCGAN)







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Problèmes d'instabilité

- Si discriminateur et générateur et n'apprennent pas ensemble:

 - o disparition des gradients
 o effondrement des modes
 o on ne peut générer d'images à haute résolution
- Plusieurs solutions proposées:

 Wasserstein GAN (utilise "earth mover distance")

 Least Squares GAN (utilise distance d'erreur quadratique)

 Progressive GAN

Problèmes d'instabilité

- Si discriminateur et générateur et n'apprennent pas ensemble:
 o disparition des gradients

 - effondrement des modes
 on ne peut générer d'images à haute résolution

Si le discriminateur apprend trop vite, le générateur sera systématiquement battu, et n'apprendra rien

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Problèmes d'instabilité

- Si discriminateur et générateur et n'apprennent pas ensemble:

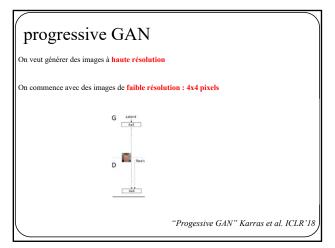
 - o disparition des gradients
 effondrement des modes
 o on ne peut générer d'images à haute résolution

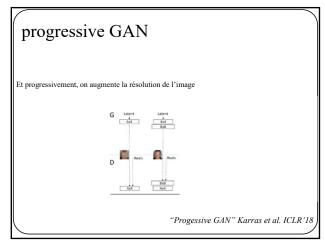
Le générateur peut apprendre à toujours générer la même image et ainsi battre le discriminateur

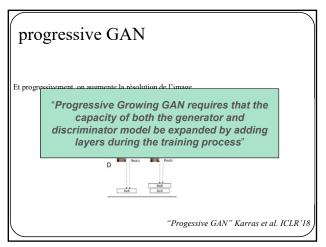
113

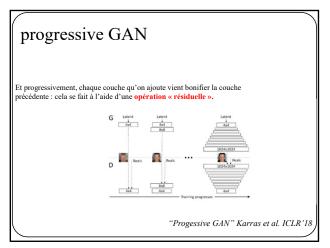
Problèmes d'instabilité Si discriminateur et générateur et n'apprennent pas ensemble: Epoch 21 Le gén

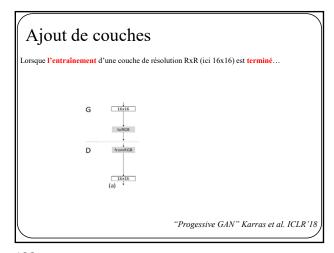
https://datascience.stackexchange.com/questions/29 485/gan-discriminator-converging-to-one-output

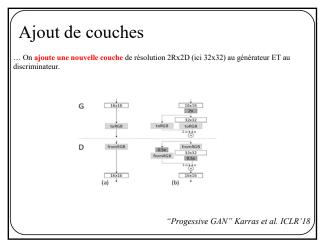


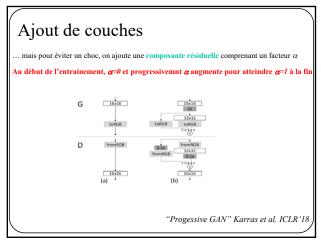


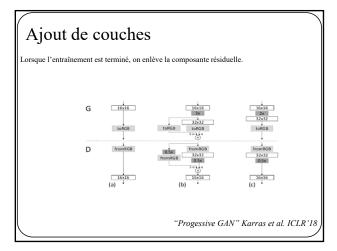


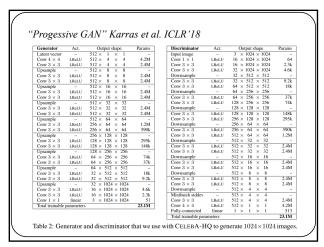




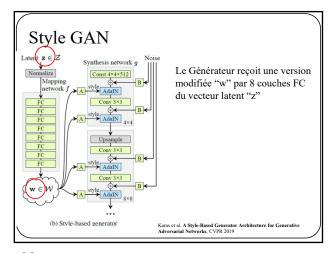


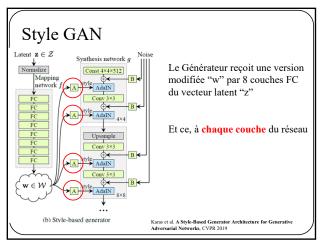


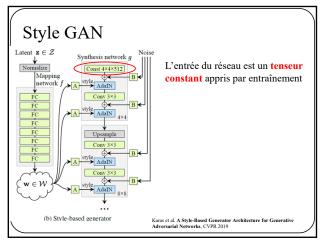


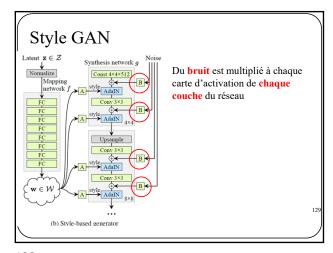




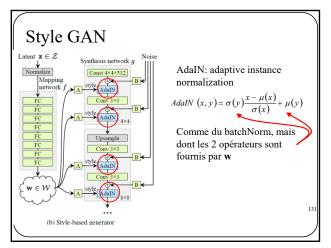


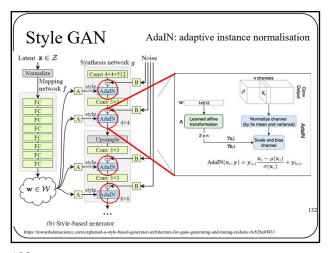












Style GAN

Entraînement progressif comme pour progressive GAN

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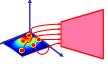


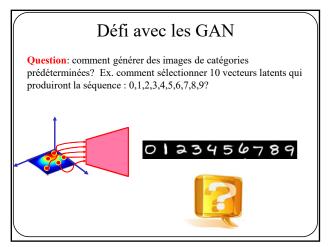


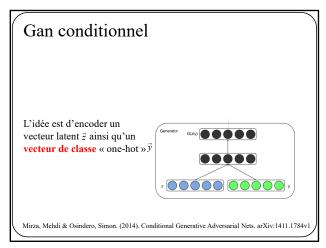
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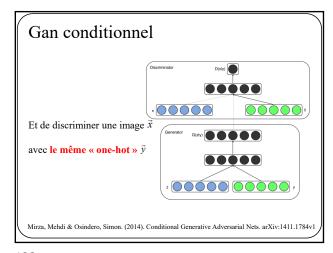
Défi avec les GAN

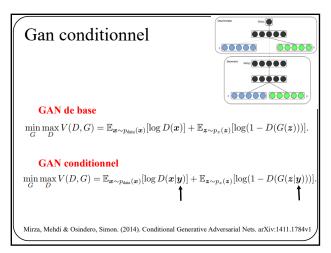
Soit un GAN entraîné sur MNIST, si je décode 10 vecteurs latents pris au hasard, j'aurai les images de 10 caractères aléatoires.

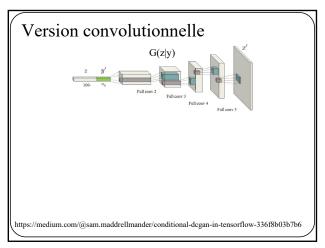


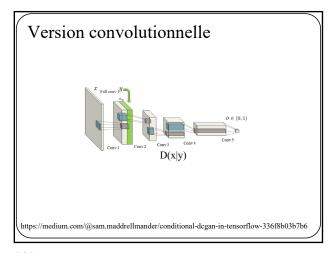


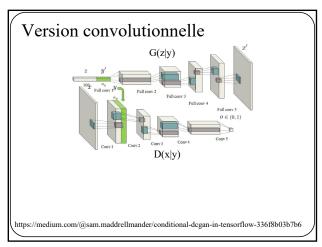


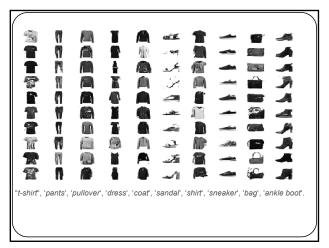














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Code pytorch pour plus de 30 modèles	
de GANs	
https://github.com/eriklindernoren/PyTorch-GAN	
intpos guidoscon estandenio lena y resent estas	
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Belle vidéo sur les GANs montrant	
comment on peut manipuler l'espace latent et comment certains les utilise	
pour produire des « deep fake »	
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dCKbRCUyop8	