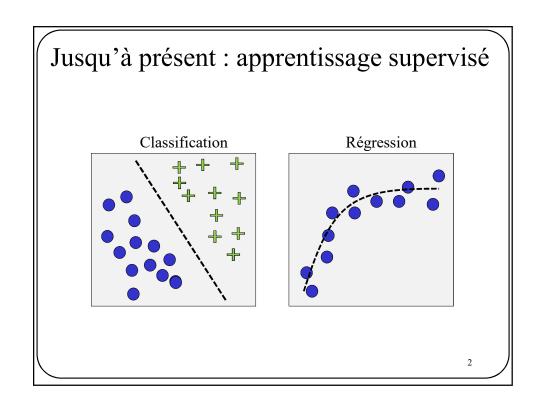
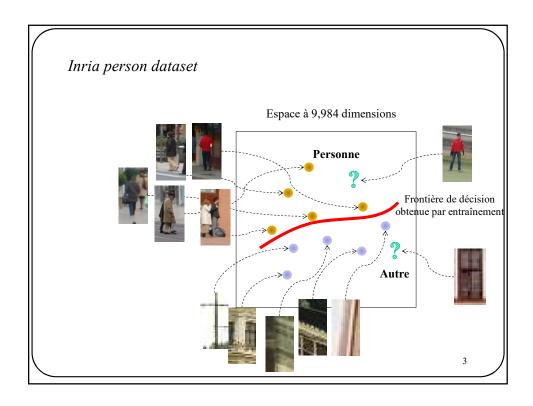
Réseaux de neurones IFT 780 Modèles génératifs Par Pierre-Marc Jodoin





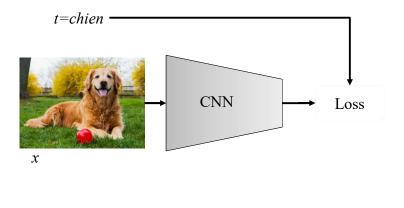
Apprentissage supervisé

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
 - $\sqrt{\vec{x}}$: vecteur contenant l'information sur l'activité économique de la journée
 - \checkmark t: valeur d'une action à la bourse le lendemain

4

Apprentissage supervisé avec CNN



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

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

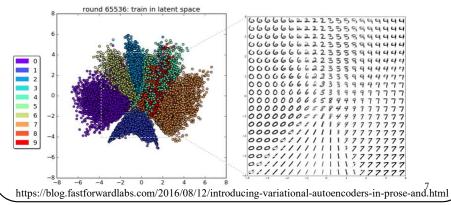
6

Apprentissage non supervisé

Comprendre la distribution sous-jacente de données non-étiquettées

Applications: clustering, visualization, comprehension, etc.

Exemple: visualization de la distribution des images MNIST

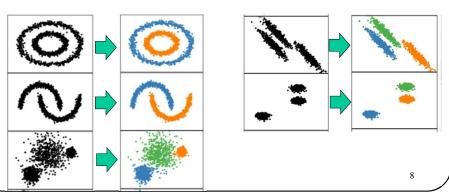


Apprentissage non supervisé

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"



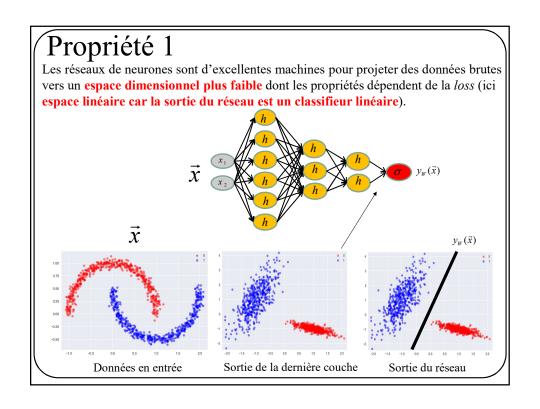
Pourquoi une variable latente?

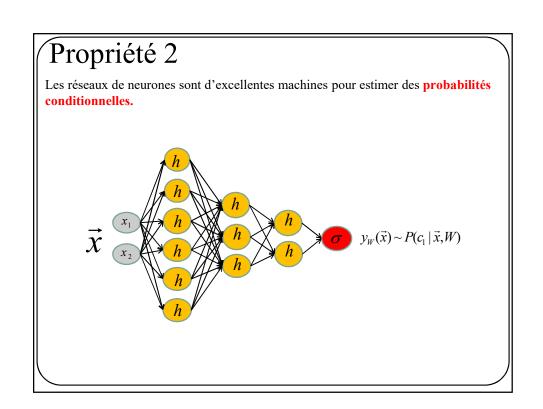
Plus facile de représenter $p(\vec{x}, y)$, $p(\vec{x} | y)$, p(y) que $p(\vec{x})$

Plus d'info au tableau.

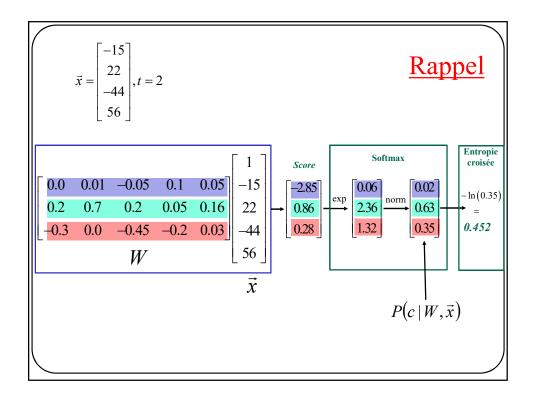
En apprentissage non-supervisé

nous nous appuierons sur **2 propriétés** des réseaux de neurones



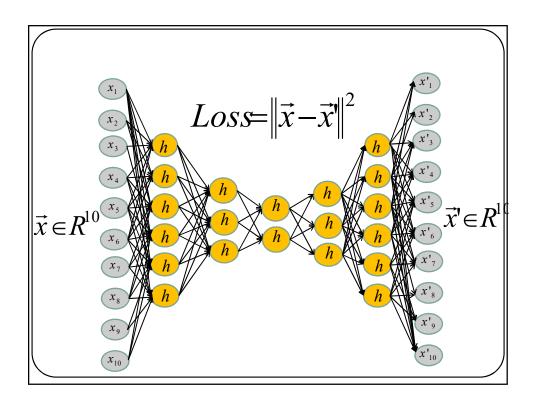


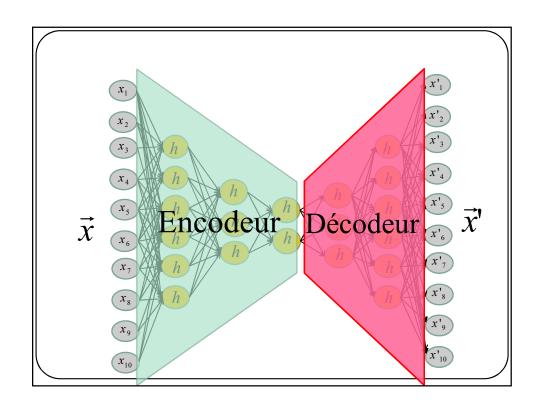
Propriété 2 Les réseaux de neurones sont d'excellentes machines pour estimer des **probabilités** conditionnelles. $\begin{array}{c} x_1 & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_2 & w_{0,1} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_{0} & w_{0} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_{0} & w_{0} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_{0} & w_{0} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_{0} & w_{0} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \\ \hline w_{0,1} & w_{0,1} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} w_{0,1} &$

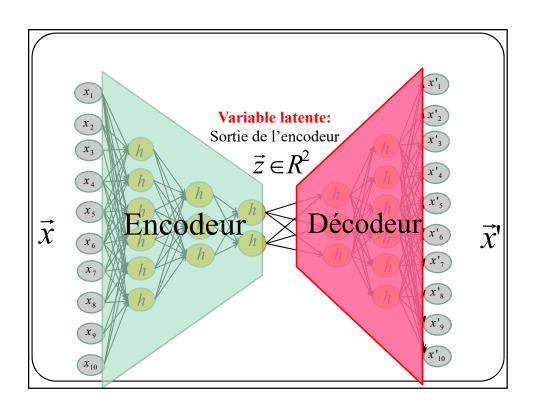


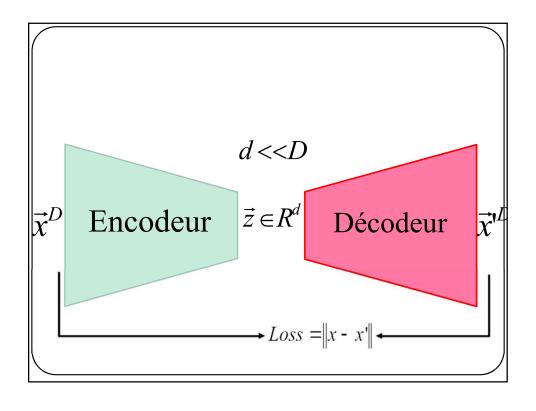
Comment utiliser un réseau de neurones pour apprendre la **configuration sous-jacente** de données non étiquettés?

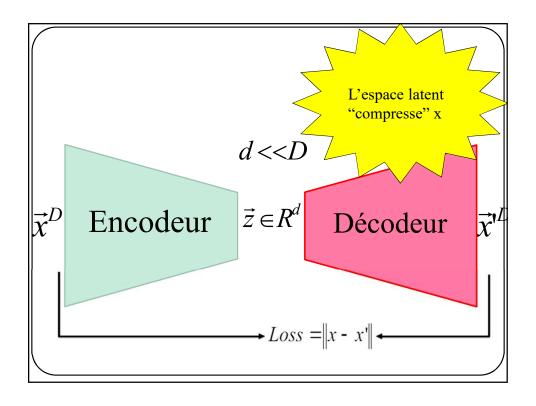












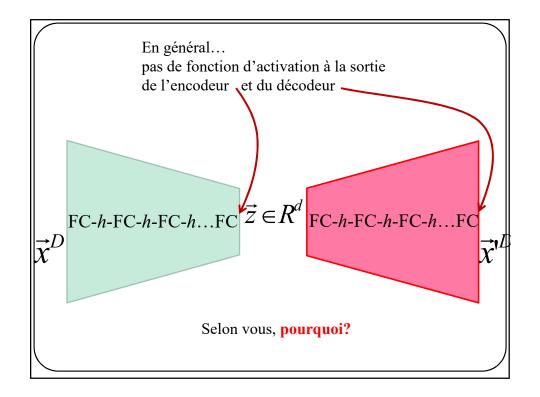
Couches pleinement connectées

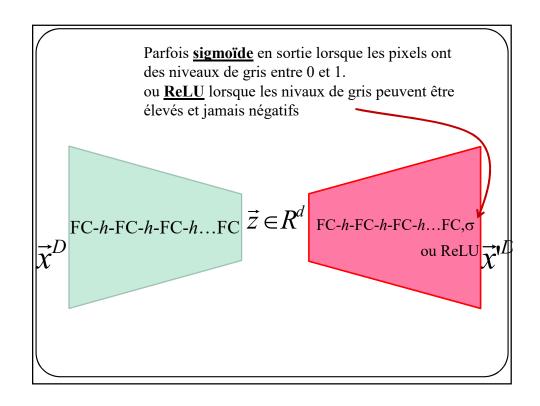
$$h: \text{fonction d'activation}$$
 \vec{x}^D

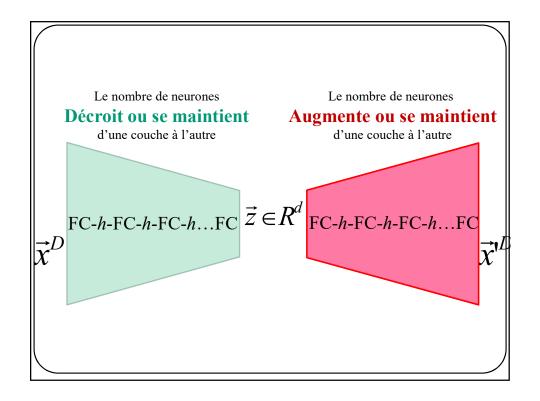
FC-h-FC-h-FC-h...FC

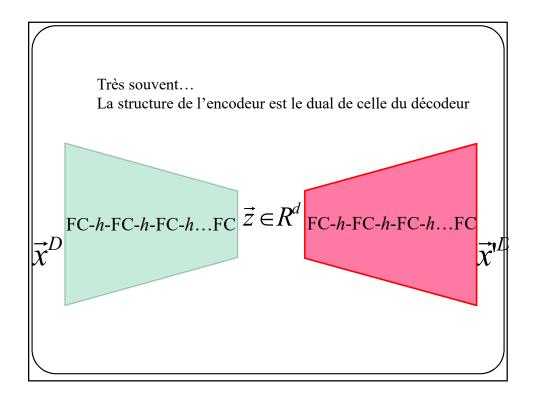
 $\vec{z} \in R^d$

FC-h-FC-h-FC-h...FC



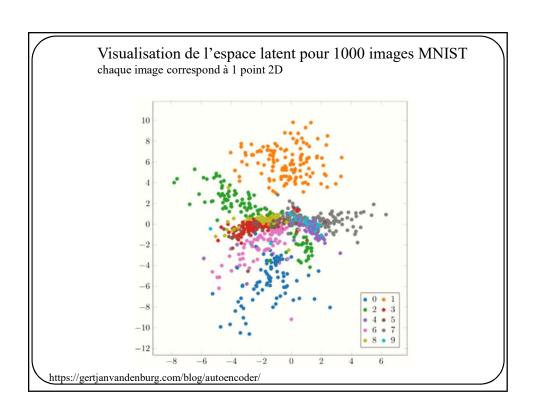


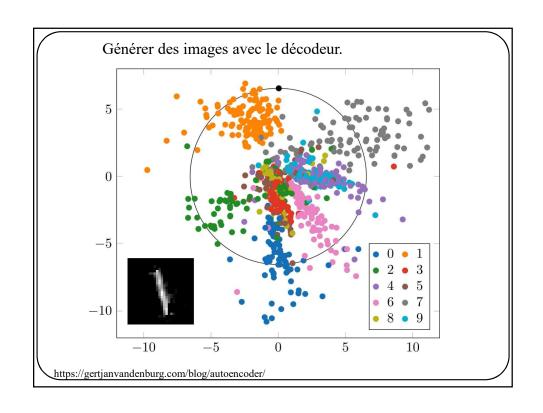


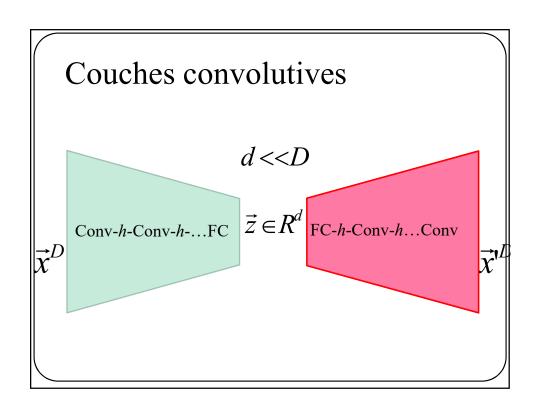


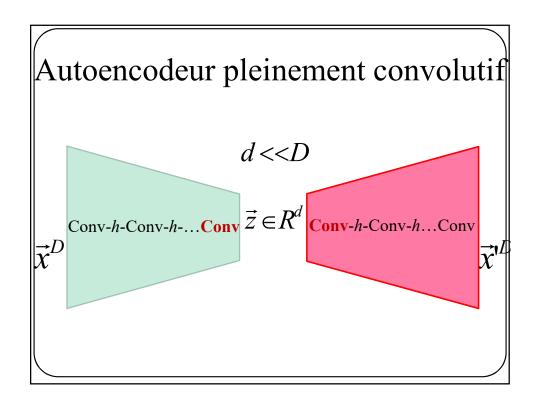
```
Autoencodeur jouet de MNIST
        class autoencoder(nn.Module):
           def __init__(self):
               super(autoencoder, self).__init__()
               self.encoder = nn.Sequential(
                   nn.Linear(28 * 28, 128), nn.ReLU(True),
                   nn.Linear(128, 64), nn.ReLU(True),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

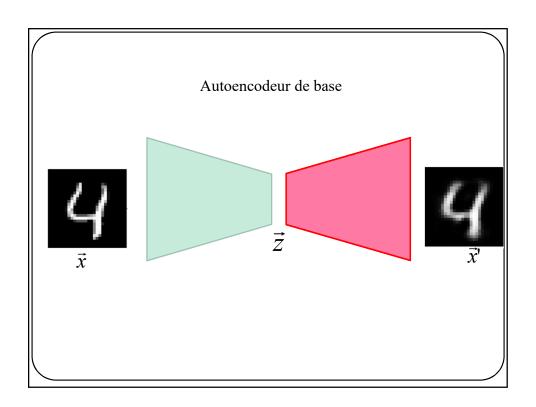
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                        nn.Linear(28 * 28, 128), nn.ReLU(True),
                        nn.Linear(128, 64), nn.ReLU(True),
                        nn.Linear(64, 12), nn.ReLU(True),
                        nn.Linear(12, 2))
symétrie
                    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)
                     return x_prime
```

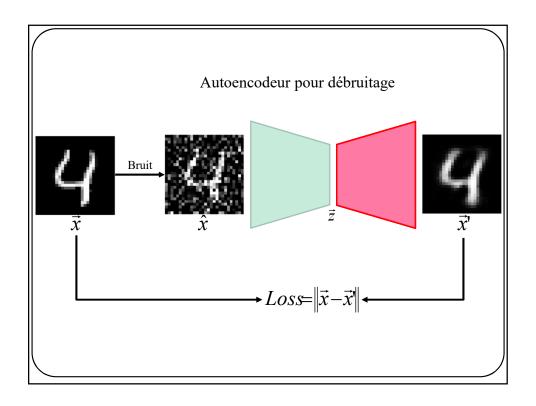


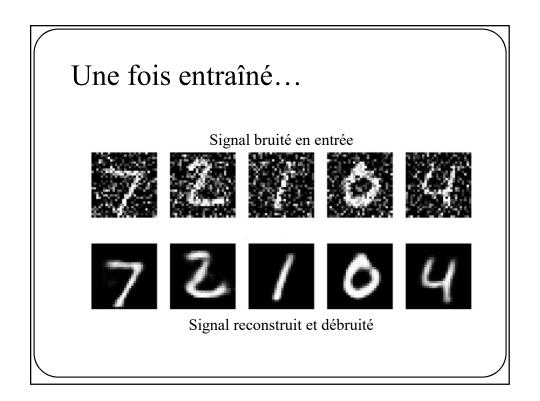


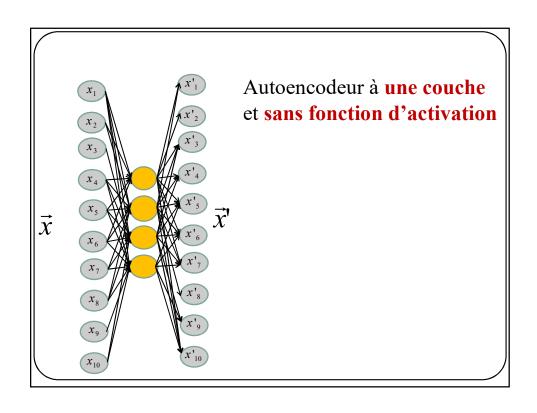


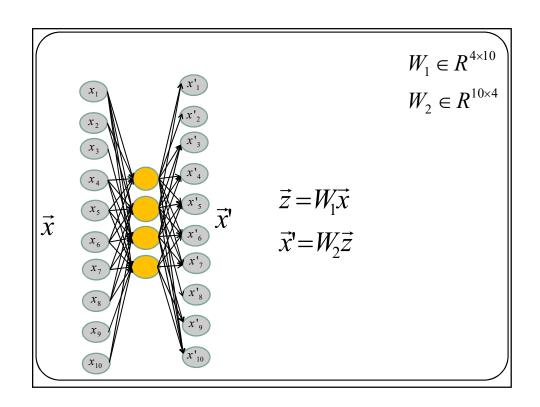


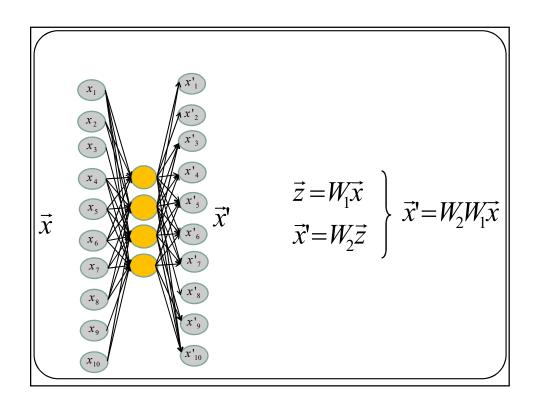


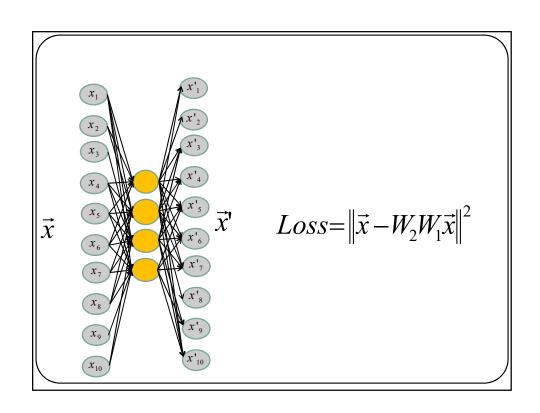


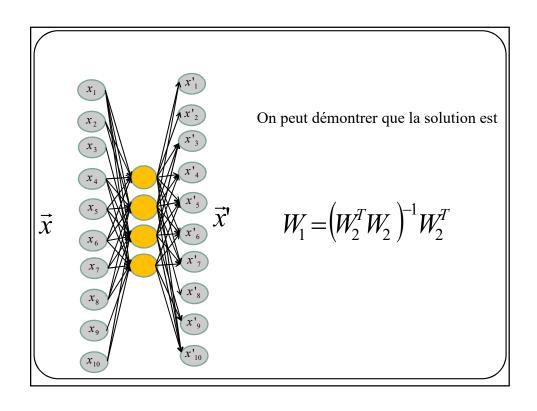


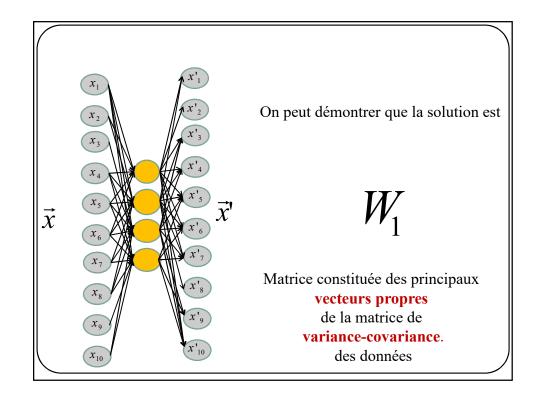


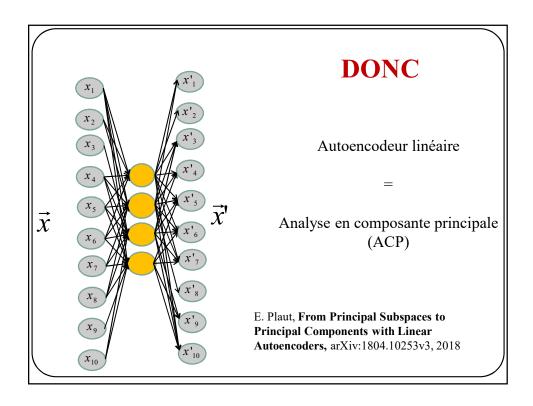


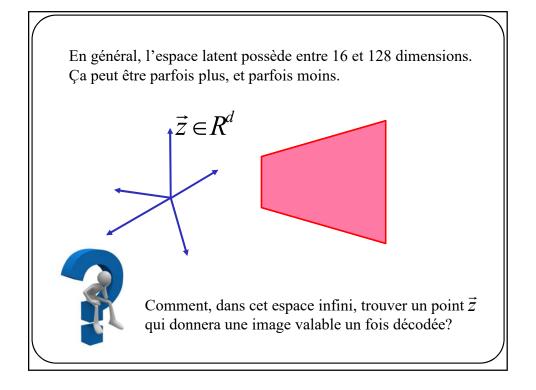


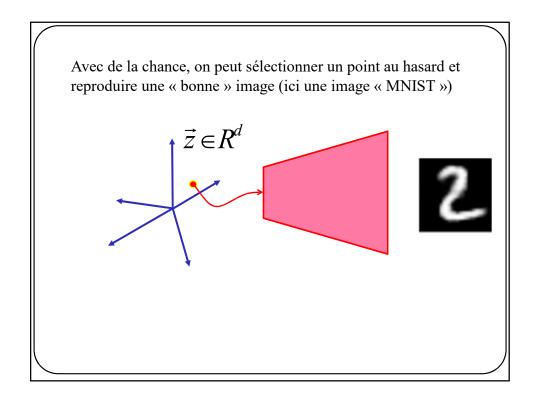


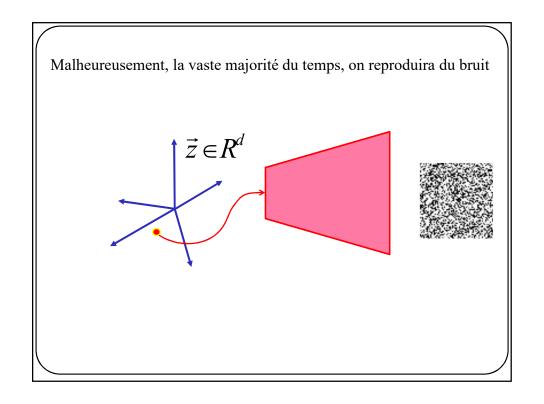






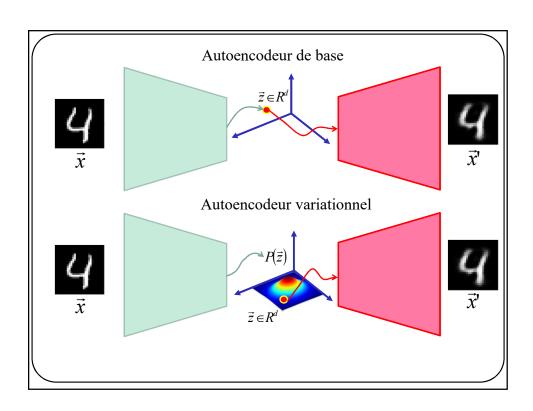


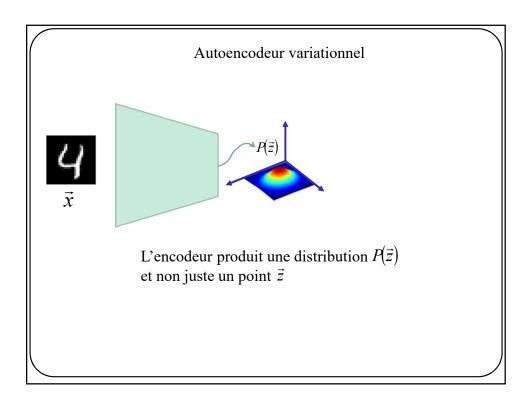


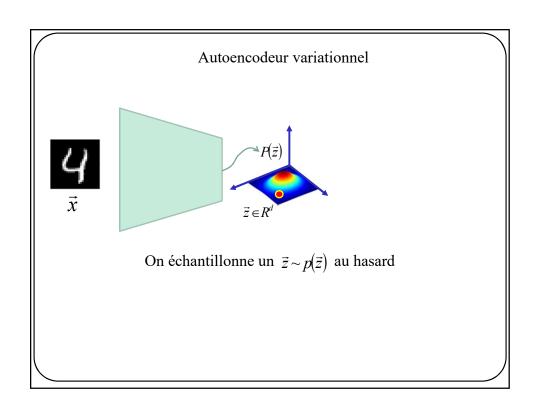


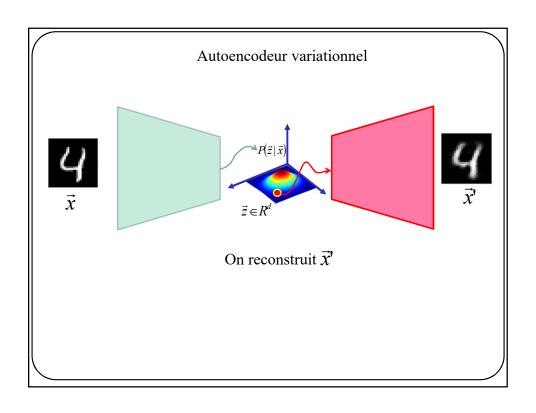
Au lieu d'apprendre à reproduire un signal d'entrée...

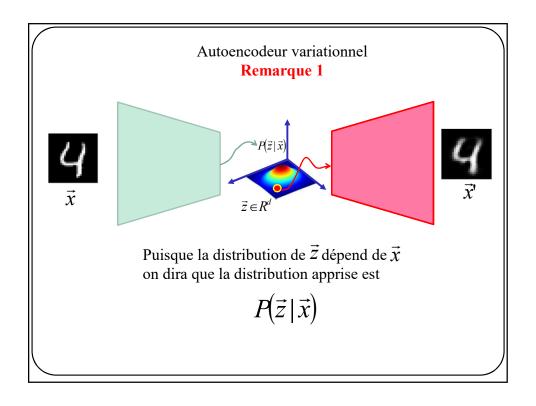
Apprendre à reproduire une distribution $p(\vec{z})$ connue de sorte qu'un point échantillonné et décodé de cette distribution correspond à un signal reconstruit valable

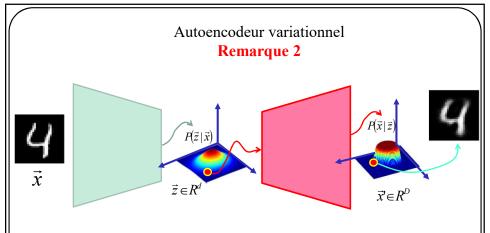






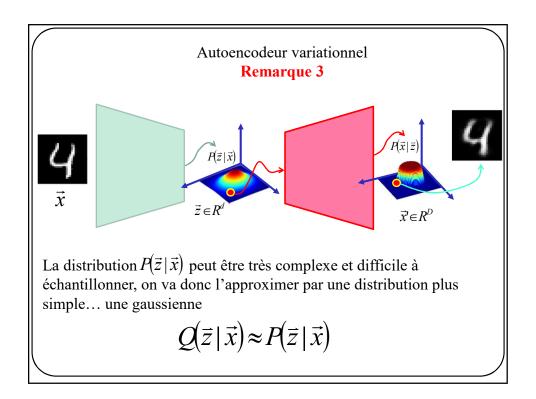


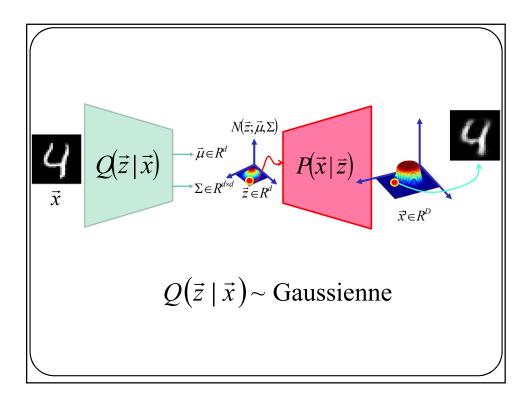


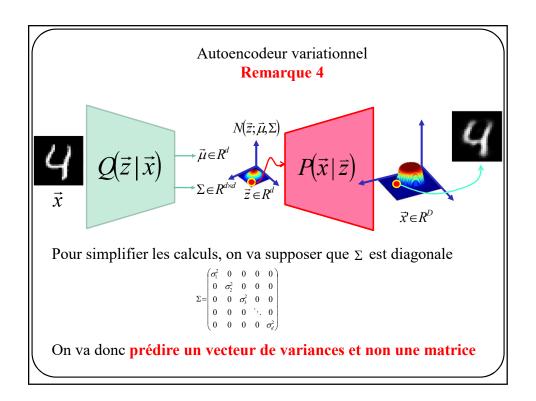


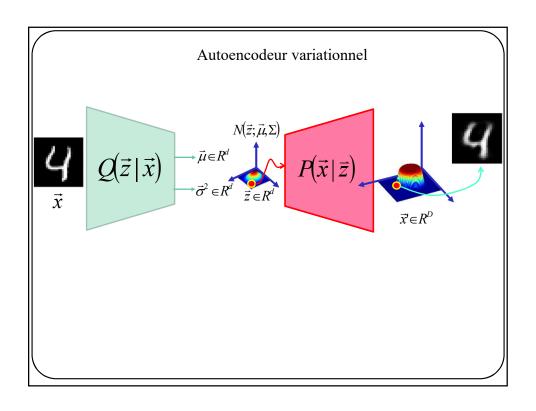
Le **décodeur** peut également produire une distribution de probabilités $P\!\!\left(\vec{x} \,|\, \vec{z}\right)$

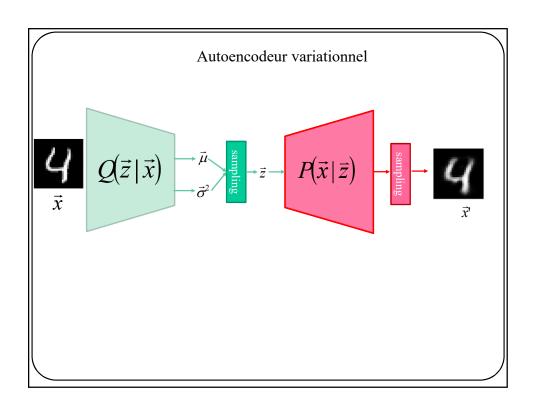
et \vec{x} 'est un point échantillonné au hasard de $P(\vec{x}|\vec{z})$

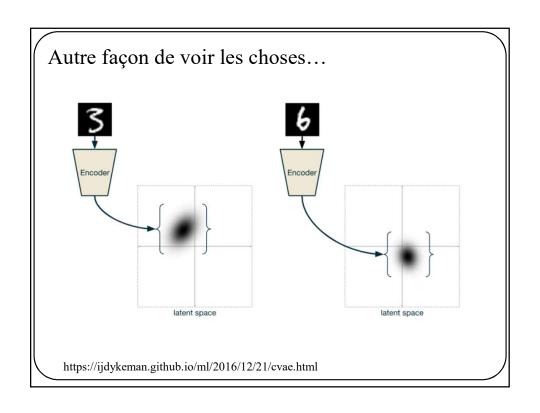


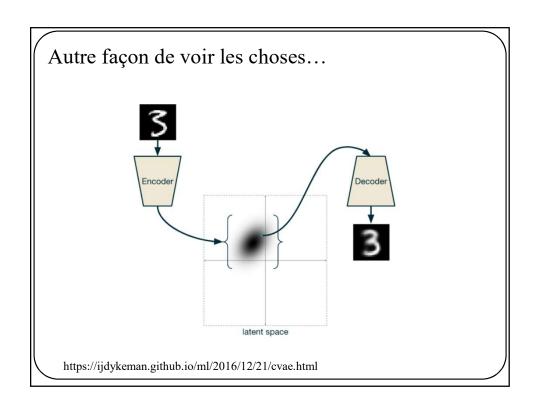


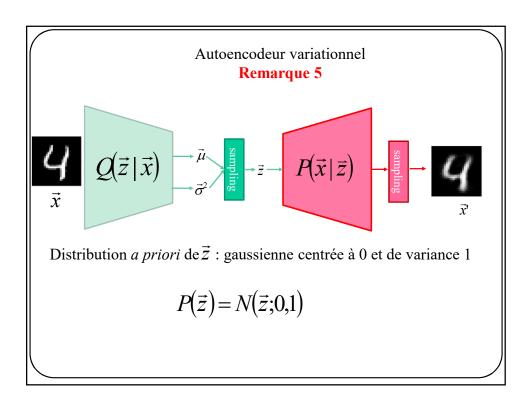


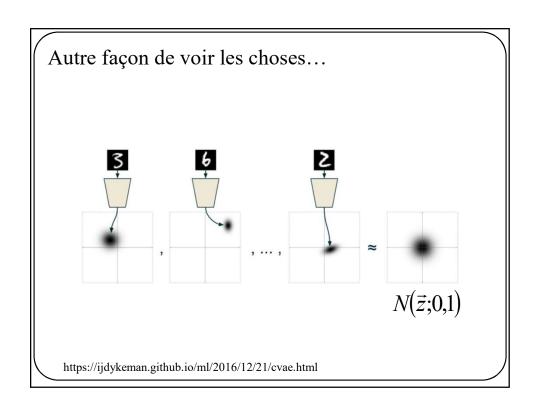


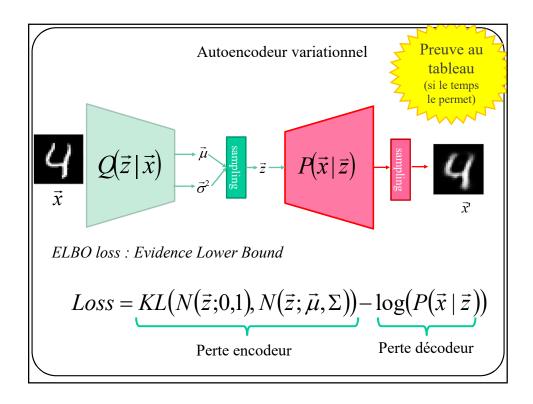












Autoencodeur variationnel

D.Kingma, M.Welling, Auto-Encoding Variational Bayes, arXiv:1312.6114v10 (Annexe B)

ELBO loss: Evidence Lower Bound

$$Loss = KL(N(z;0,1), N(z; \mu, \Sigma)) - \log(P(x \mid z))$$
Perte encodeur
Perte décodeur

Si on suppose que P(x|z) est gaussien

$$Loss = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{d} (1 + \log(\sigma_i^2) + \mu_i^2 - \sigma_i^2) - \lambda ||\vec{x} - \vec{x}'||^2$$

Perte encodeur

Perte décodeur

Autoencodeur variationnel

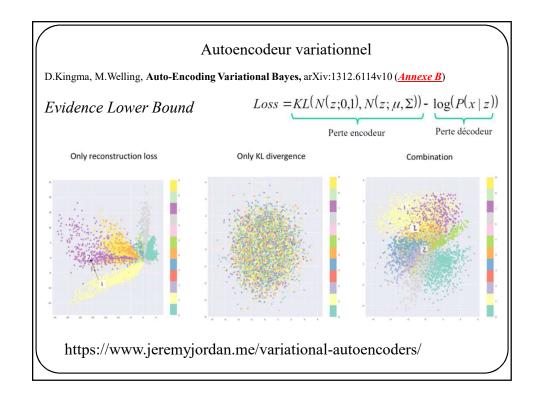
D.Kingma, M.Welling, Auto-Encoding Variational Bayes, arXiv:1312.6114v10 (Annexe B)

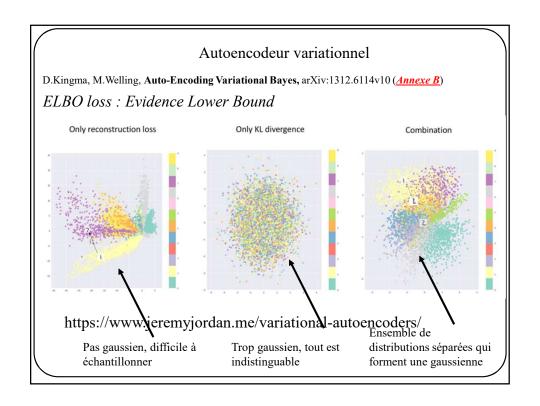
$$\overrightarrow{x} \qquad P(\overrightarrow{x} \mid \overrightarrow{z}) \qquad \overrightarrow{x}$$

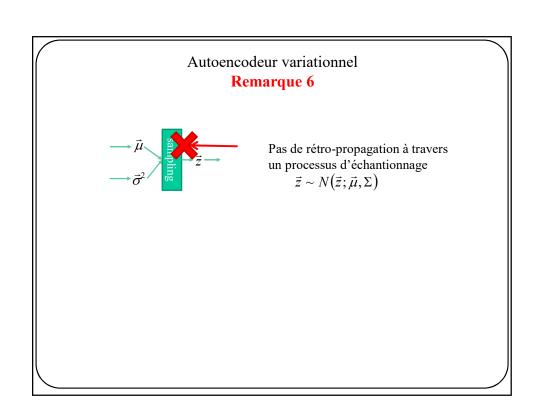
ELBO loss: Evidence Lower Bound

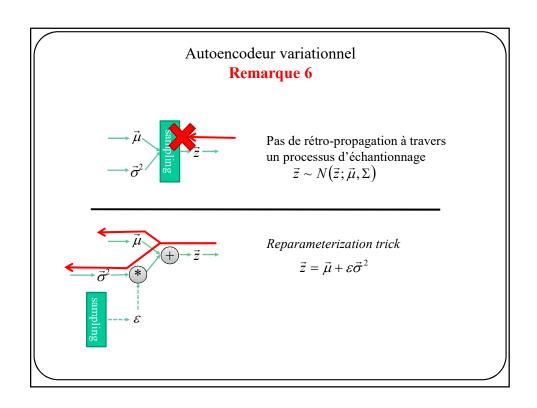
$$Loss = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{d} (1 + \log(\sigma_i^2) - \mu_i^2 - \sigma_i^2) - \lambda ||\overrightarrow{x} - \overrightarrow{x}'||^2$$
Perte encodeur

Perte décodeur









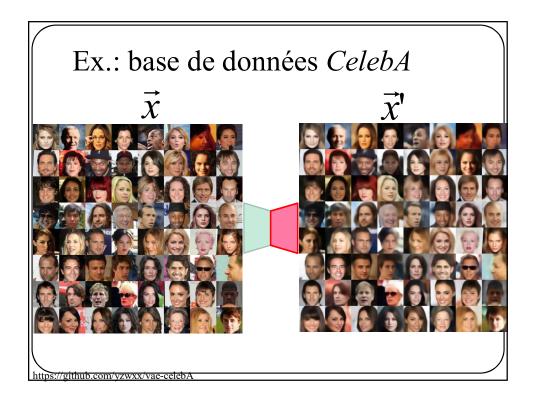
```
Autoencodeur variationnel jouet MNIST: d=32 dim
       class VAE(nn.Module):
            def __init__(self):
    super(VAE, self).__init__()
                 self.encoder = nn.Sequential(
                    nn.Linear(28 * 28, 128), nn.ReLU(True),
nn.Linear(128, 64), nn.ReLU(True),
nn.Linear(64, 32*2)
                 self.decoder = nn.Sequential(
                     nn.Linear(32, 64), nn.ReLU(True),
                     nn.Linear(64, 128), nn.ReLU(True),
nn.Linear(128, 28 * 28))
            def reparameterize(self, mu, logvar):
                                                              Reparameterization
                 std = torch.exp(0.5*logvar)
                 eps = torch.randn like(std)
                                                                         trick
                 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)
                 \texttt{return self.decoder(z), mu, logvar}
```

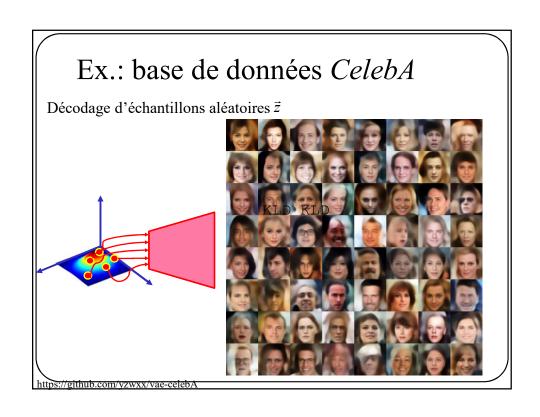
Autoencodeur variationnel jouet MNIST: d=32 dim

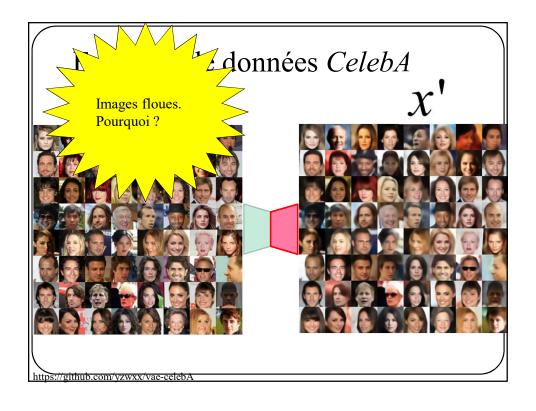
```
def loss_function(recon_x, x, mu, logvar):
    BCE = F.binary_cross_entropy(recon_x, x.view(-1, 784), reduction='sum')

KLD = -0.5 * torch.sum(1 + logvar - mu.pow(2) - logvar.exp())

return KLD + self.lambda*BCE
```







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-structuresa5df0fd32ae2
- C. Doersch, Tutorial on Variational Autoencoders, arXiv:1606.05908

GAN

Generative Adversarial Nets

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

 \Rightarrow **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*

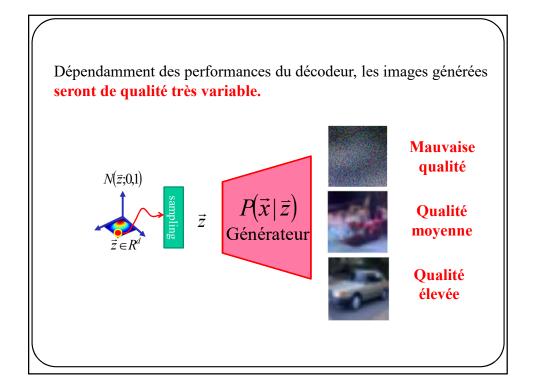
Comme pour les VAE, on utilisera une **distribution** *a priori* facile à échantillonner : une **gaussienne**!

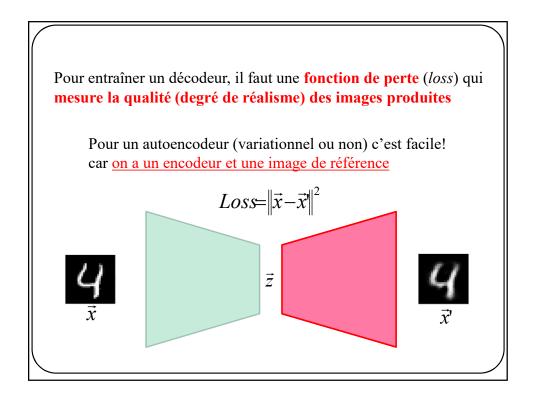
$$P(\vec{z}) = N(\vec{z};0,1)$$

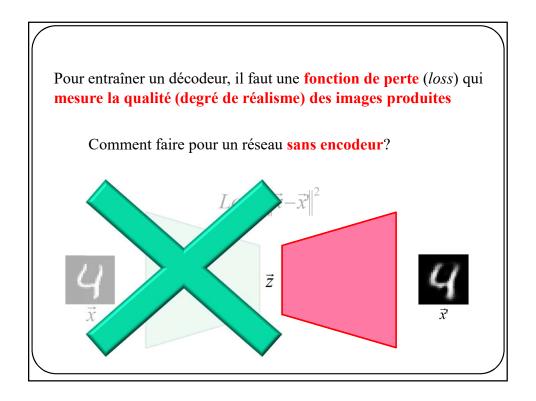
Comment estimer $P(\vec{x} \mid \vec{z})$?

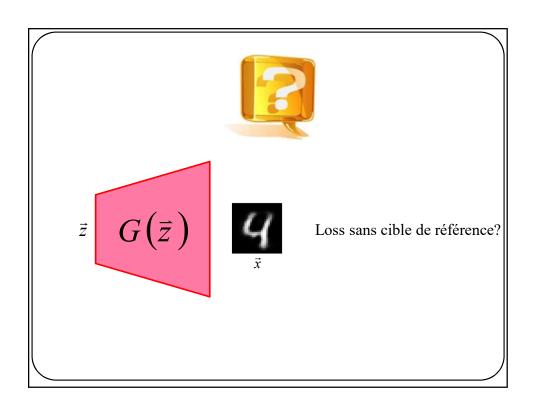
À l'aide d'un réseau de neurones car ce sont d'excellentes machines pour estimer des probabilités conditionnelles

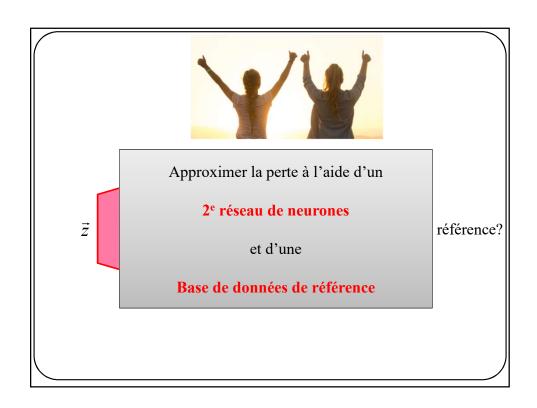


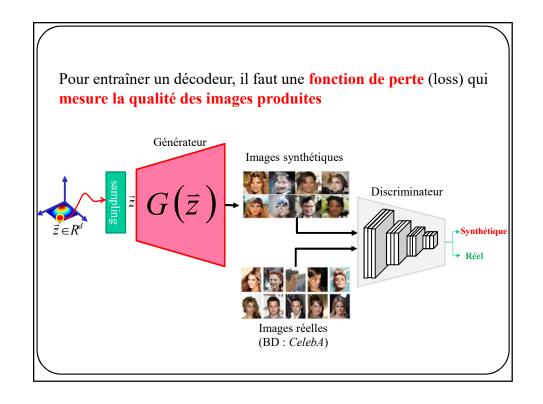


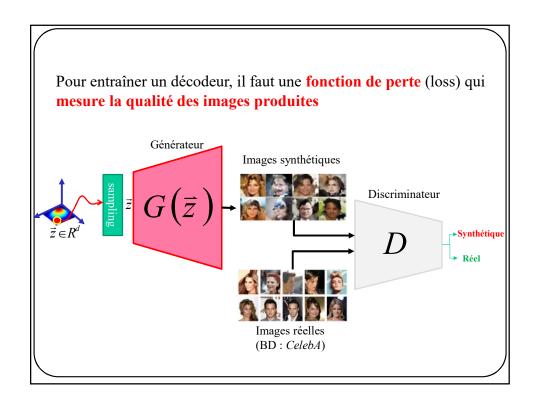


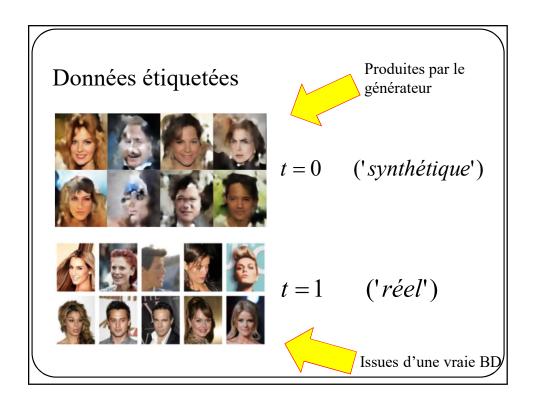


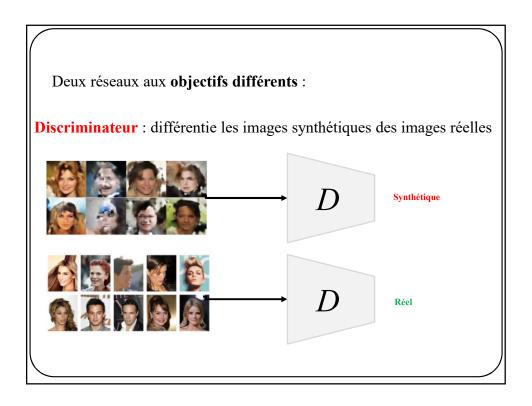


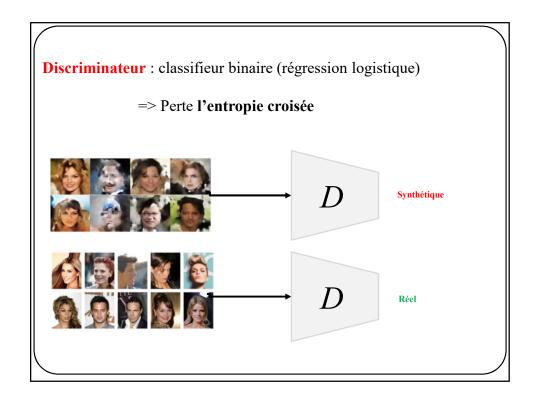






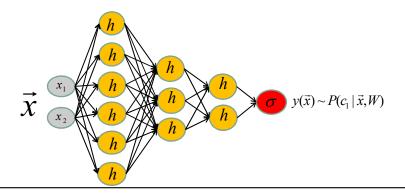






Rappel, entropie croisée pour une régression logistique binaire:

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



Le réseau discriminateur est représenté par la lettre D

$$L_D = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i} -t_i \ln \left(D(\vec{x}_i) \right) - \left(1 - t_i \right) \ln \left(1 - D(\vec{x}_i) \right)$$

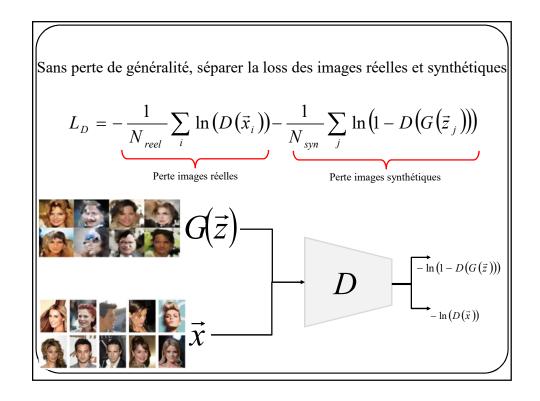


Puisque les images synthétiques ont été générées par le générateur
$$L_D = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i -t_i \ln (D(\vec{x}_i)) - (1-t_i) \ln (1-D(G(\vec{z}_i)))$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$D \qquad D(G(\vec{z}))$$

$$D \qquad D(G(\vec{z}))$$



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
Monte Carlo
$$IE[f(x)] = \int f(x)p(x)dx$$

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

Rappel: Espérance mathématique et estimateur Monte Carlo

$$L_D = -\frac{1}{N_{reel}} \sum_{i} \ln(D(\vec{x}_i)) - \frac{1}{N_{syn}} \sum_{j} \ln(1 - D(G(\vec{z}_j)))$$
Ports images rights

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

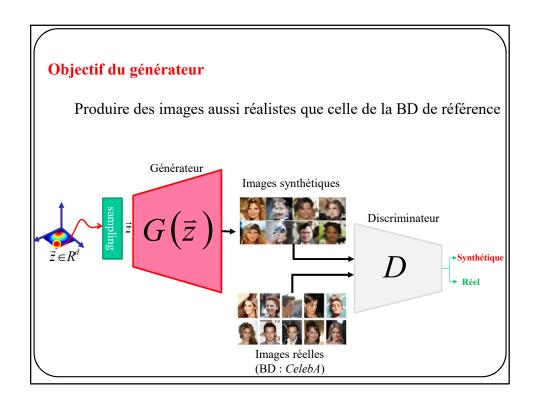
(Loss de GAN dans la littérature)

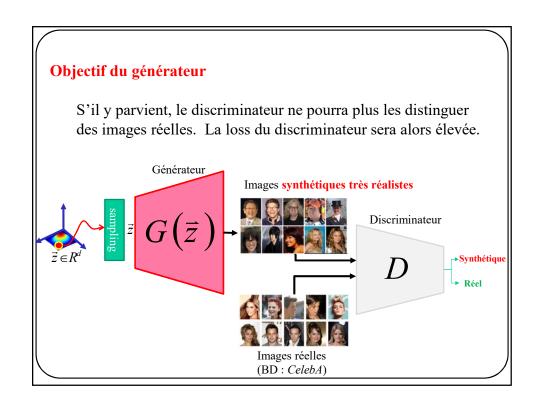
Objectif du discriminateur

Paramètres du discriminateur

Ou encore, de façon équivalente

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





Objectif du discriminateur :

bien distinguer les images réelles des images synthétiques

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

Objectif du générateur :

produire des images synthétiques indistinguables des images réelles

$$W_G = \arg\min_{W_G} IE_{\vec{z} \sim P_z} \left[\ln \left(1 - D \left(G(\vec{z}) \right) \right) \right]$$

« 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

« Two player » mini-max game

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE

dans les faits, on ne minimise pas cette loss

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

on maximise plutôt celle-ci

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

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

for number of training iterations do

for k steps do

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

$$\frac{1}{\nabla_{\theta_d} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[\log D_{\theta_d}(x^{(i)}) + \log(1 - D_{\theta_d}(G_{\theta_g}(z^{(i)}))) \right]}$$

end for

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

$$\nabla_{\theta_g} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \log(D_{\theta_d}(G_{\theta_g}(z^{(i)})))$$

end for

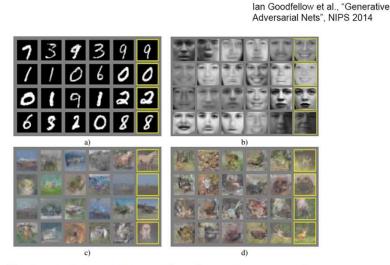
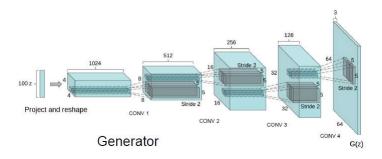


Figure 2: Visualization of samples from the model. Rightmost column shows the nearest training example of the neighboring sample, in order to demonstrate that the model has not memorized the training set. Samples are fair random draws, not cherry-picked. Unlike most other visualizations of deep generative models, these images show actual samples from the model distributions, not conditional means given samples of hidden units. Moreover, these samples are uncorrelated because the sampling process does not depend on Markov chain mixing. a) MNIST b) TFD c) CIFAR-10 (fully connected model) d) CIFAR-10 (convolutional discriminator and "deconvolutional" generator)

Deep Convolution Generative Adversarial Net (DCGAN)



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

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

Deep Convolution Generative Adversarial Net (DCGAN)

Recommandations discriminateur

- •
- •

Reco

https://github.com/soumith/ganhacks

- •
- Leanyreal parrow

Autre recommandations

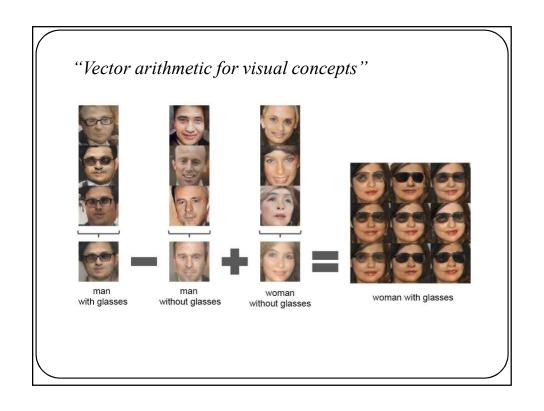
- BatchNorm partout
- Pas de FC, juste des conv

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

Deep Convolution Generative Adversarial Net (DCGAN)







Problèmes d'instabilité

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

111

Problèmes d'instabilité

- Si discriminateur et générateur et n'apprennent pas ensemble:
 - o disparition des gradients
 - o effondrement des modes
 - o ne peut générer d'images à haute résolution

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

112

Problèmes d'instabilité

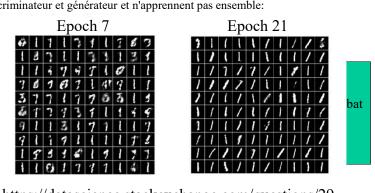
- Si discriminateur et générateur et n'apprennent pas ensemble:
 - o disparition des gradients
 - o effondrement des modes
 - o ne peut générer d'images à haute résolution

Le générateur peut apprendre à générer tout le temps la même image qui bat le discriminateur

Problèmes d'instabilité

Le gén le disci

Si discriminateur et générateur et n'apprennent pas ensemble:



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

LS GAN

Problème des GANs de base

"sigmoïde de sortie" oublie les exemples correctement classifiés et loin du plan de séparation

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

115

"Least Squares GAN" Mao et al. ICCV'17

LS GAN

Problème des GANs de base

"sigm

séparation

Le discriminateur ne s'entraîne plus lorsque les images synthétiques sont très différentes des images réelles

$$\min_{G} V(G) = \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{z} \sim p_{\boldsymbol{z}}(\boldsymbol{z})}[\log(1 - D(G(\boldsymbol{z})))] \text{ or } \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{z} \sim p_{\boldsymbol{z}}(\boldsymbol{z})} - [\log D(G(\boldsymbol{z}))]$$

116

"Least Squares GAN" Mao et al. ICCV'17

LS GAN

Quand on utilise **l'erreur quadratique**, même les exemples « trop biens classifiés » contribuent aux gradients du générateur. Le but est de rapprocher les images synthétiques des images réelles

Pour LS GAN, la sortie du réseau n'est plus une sigmoïde

$$\begin{split} & \min_{D} V_{\text{\tiny LSGAN}}(D) = & \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{x} \sim p_{\text{\tiny data}}(\boldsymbol{x})} \big[(D(\boldsymbol{x}) - 1)^2 \big] + \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{z} \sim p_{\boldsymbol{z}}(\boldsymbol{z})} \big[(D(G(\boldsymbol{z})))^2 \big] \\ & \min_{G} V_{\text{\tiny LSGAN}}(G) = & \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{z} \sim p_{\boldsymbol{z}}(\boldsymbol{z})} \big[(D(G(\boldsymbol{z})) - 1)^2 \big], \end{split}$$

"Least Squares GAN" Mao et al. ICCV'17

LS GAN



(a) Generated by LSGANs.



(b) Generated by DCGANs (Reported in [11]).

"Least Squares GAN" Mao et al. ICCV'17

progressive GAN

On veut générer des images à haute résolution

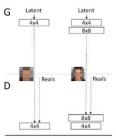
On commence avec des images de faible résolution : 4x4 pixels



"Progessive GAN" Karras et al. ICLR'18

progressive GAN

Et progressivement, on augmente la résolution de l'image

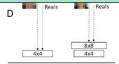


"Progessive GAN" Karras et al. ICLR'18

progressive GAN

Et progressivement, on augmente la résolution de l'image

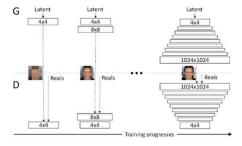
"Progressive Growing GAN requires that the capacity of both the generator and discriminator model be expanded by adding layers during the training process"



"Progessive GAN" Karras et al. ICLR'18

progressive GAN

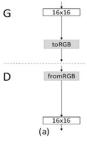
Et progressivement, chaque couche qu'on ajoute vient bonifier la couche précédente : cela se fait à l'aide d'une opération « résiduelle ».



"Progessive GAN" Karras et al. ICLR'18

Ajout de couches

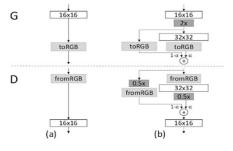
Lorsque l'entraînement d'une couche de résolution RxR (ici 16x16) est terminé...



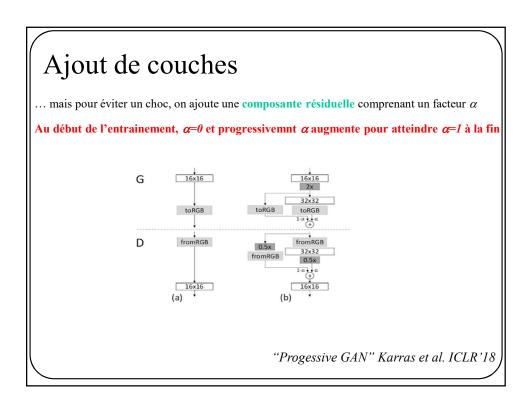
"Progessive GAN" Karras et al. ICLR'18

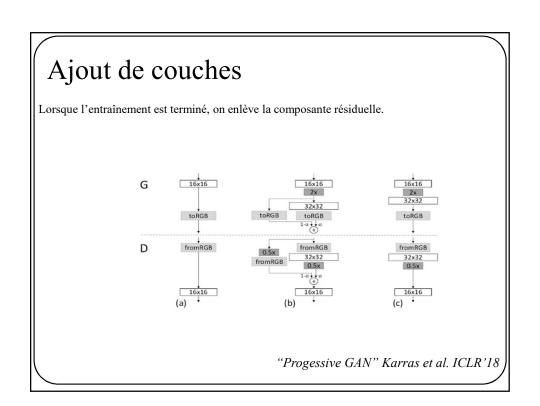
Ajout de couches

... On ajoute une nouvelle couche de résolution 2Rx2D (ici 32x32) au générateur ET au discriminateur.



"Progessive GAN" Karras et al. ICLR'18





"Progessive GAN" Karras et al. ICLR'18

Generator	Act.	Output shape				Params
Latent vector	170	512 ×	1	×	1	-
Conv 4×4	LReLU	512 ×	4	×	4	4.2M
Conv 3×3	LReLU	512 ×	4	×	4	2.4M
Upsample	175	512 ×	8	×	8	
Conv 3×3	LReLU	512 ×	8	×	8	2.4M
Conv 3×3	LReLU	512 ×	8	×	8	2.4M
Upsample	-	512 ×	16	×	16	-
Conv 3×3	LReLU	512 ×	16	×	16	2.4M
Conv 3×3	LReLU	512 ×	16	×	16	2.4M
Upsample	-	512 ×	32	×	32	-
Conv 3×3	LReLU	512 ×	32	×	32	2.4M
Conv 3×3	LReLU	512 ×	32	×	32	2.4M
Upsample	-	512 ×	64	×	64	-
Conv 3×3	LReLU	256 ×	64	×	64	1.2M
Conv 3×3	LReLU	256 ×	64	×	64	590k
Upsample	-	256 ×	128	×	128	-
Conv 3×3	LReLU	128 ×	128	×	128	295k
Conv 3×3	LReLU		128	×	128	148k
Upsample	-	128 × 3	256	×	256	-
Conv 3×3	LReLU	64 × 3	256	×	256	74k
Conv 3×3	LReLU	64 × 1	256	×	256	37k
Upsample		64 × :	512	×	512	_
Conv 3×3	LReLU	32 × :	512	×	512	18k
Conv 3×3	LReLU	32 × :	512	×	512	9.2k
Upsample	-	32×1	024	×	1024	-
Conv 3×3	LReLU	16×1	024	×	1024	4.6k
Conv 3×3	LReLU	16×1	024	×	1024	2.3k
Conv 1×1	linear	3×1	024	X	1024	51
Total trainable	parameters					23.1M

Discriminator	Act.	Output shape	Params				
Input image	TF-8	$3 \times 1024 \times 1024$	-				
Conv 1×1	LReLU	$16 \times 1024 \times 1024$	64				
Conv 3 × 3	LReLU	$16 \times 1024 \times 1024$	2.3k				
Conv 3×3	LReLU	$32 \times 1024 \times 1024$	4.6k				
Downsample	_	$32 \times 512 \times 512$	_				
Conv 3 × 3	LReLU	32 × 512 × 512	9.2k				
Conv 3 × 3	LReLU	$64 \times 512 \times 512$	18k				
Downsample	<u> </u>	$64 \times 256 \times 256$	100				
Conv 3 × 3	LReLU	64 × 256 × 256	37k				
Conv 3 × 3	LReLU	$128 \times 256 \times 256$	74k				
Downsample	_	$128 \times 128 \times 128$	_				
Conv 3 × 3	LReLU	128 × 128 × 128	148k				
Conv 3 × 3	LReLU	$256 \times 128 \times 128$	295k				
Downsample	-	$256 \times 64 \times 64$	-				
Conv 3 × 3	LReLU	256 × 64 × 64	590k				
Conv 3 × 3	LReLU	512 × 64 × 64	1.2M				
Downsample	-	$512 \times 32 \times 32$	-				
Conv 3 × 3	LReLU	512 × 32 × 32	2.4M				
Conv 3 × 3	LReLU	$512 \times 32 \times 32$	2.4M				
Downsample	-	512 × 16 × 16	-				
Conv 3 × 3	LReLU	512 × 16 × 16	2.4M				
Conv 3 × 3	LReLU	$512 \times 16 \times 16$	2.4M				
Downsample		$512 \times 8 \times 8$	Simontale St				
Conv 3 × 3	LReLU	512 × 8 × 8	2.4M				
Conv 3 × 3	LReLU	512 × 8 × 8	2.4M				
Downsample	-	512 × 4 × 4	399				
Minibatch stddev	-	513 × 4 × 4	-				
Conv 3 × 3	LReLU	512 × 4 × 4	2.4M				
Conv 4 × 4	LReLU	512 × 1 × 1	4.2M				
Fully-connected	linear	$1 \times 1 \times 1$	513				
	Total trainable parameters						

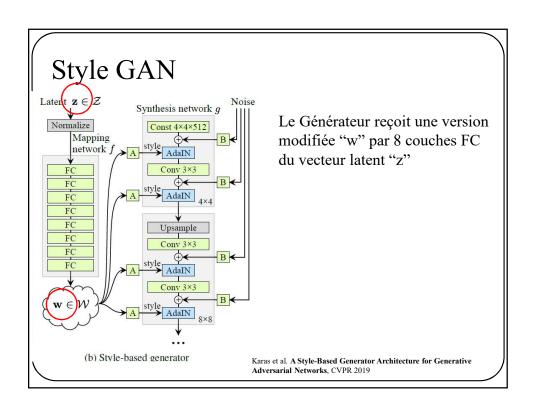
Table 2: Generator and discriminator that we use with Celeba-HQ to generate 1024×1024 images.

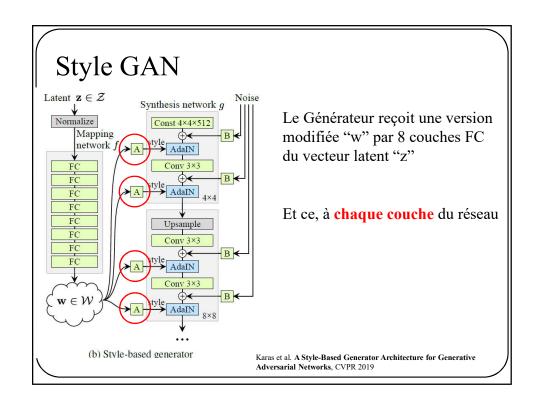
"Progessive GAN" Karras et al. ICLR'18

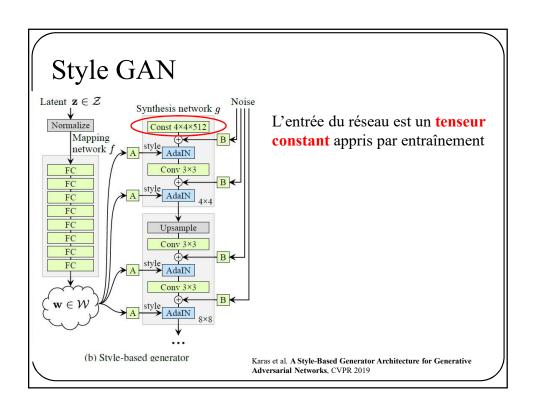


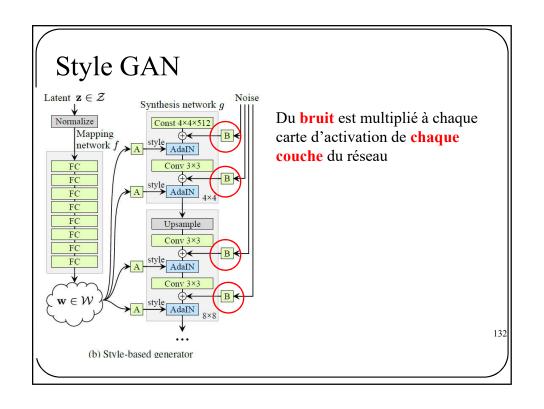
https://youtu.be/XOxxPcy5Gr4

128









Effet du bruit



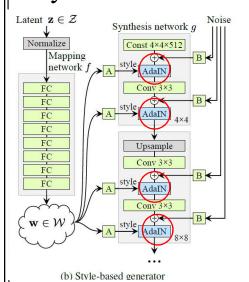
(a) Generated image (b) Stochastic variation (c) Standard deviation



Figure 5. Effect of noise inputs at different layers of our generator. (a) Noise is applied to all layers. (b) No noise. (c) Noise in fine layers only ($6(4^2-1024^2)$. (d) Noise in coarse layers only (4^2-32^2). We can see that the artificial omission of noise leads to featureless "painterly" look. Coarse noise causes large-scale curling of hair and appearance of larger background features, while the fine noise brings out the finer curls of hair, finer background detail, and skin pores.

Karas et al. A Style-Based Generator Architecture for Generative Adversarial Networks, CVPR 2019

Style GAN



AdaIN: adaptive instance normalization

AdaIN
$$(x, y) = \sigma(y) \frac{x - \mu(x)}{\sigma(x)} + \mu(y)$$

Comme du batchNorm, mais dont les 2 opérateurs affines sont fournis par w

134

Style GAN

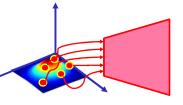
Entraînement progressif comme pour progressive GAN

Style GAN



Défi avec les GAN

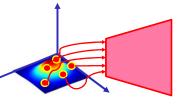
Soit un GAN entraîné sur MNIST, si je décode 10 vecteurs latents pris au hasard, j'aurai les images de 10 caractères aléatoires.



3421956218

Défi avec les GAN

Question: comment générer des images de catégories prédéterminées? Ex. comment sélectionner 10 vecteurs latent afin de produire la séquence de caractères : 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9?

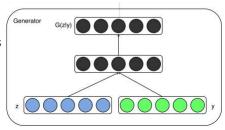


0123456789



Gan conditionnel

L'idée est d'encoder un vecteur latent \vec{z} ainsi qu'un vecteur de classe « one-hot » \vec{y}



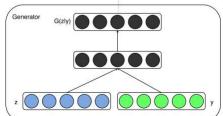
Mirza, Mehdi & Osindero, Simon. (2014). Conditional Generative Adversarial Nets. arXiv:1411.1784v1

Discriminator

Gan conditionnel

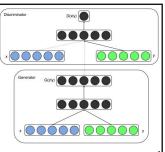
Et de discriminer une image \vec{x}

avec le même « one-hot » \vec{y}



Mirza, Mehdi & Osindero, Simon. (2014). Conditional Generative Adversarial Nets. arXiv:1411.1784v1

Gan conditionnel



GAN de base

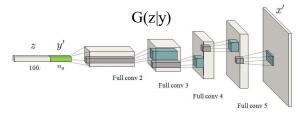
$$\min_{G} \max_{D} V(D,G) = \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{x} \sim p_{\text{data}}(\boldsymbol{x})}[\log D(\boldsymbol{x})] + \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{z} \sim p_{z}(\boldsymbol{z})}[\log(1 - D(G(\boldsymbol{z})))].$$

GAN conditionnel

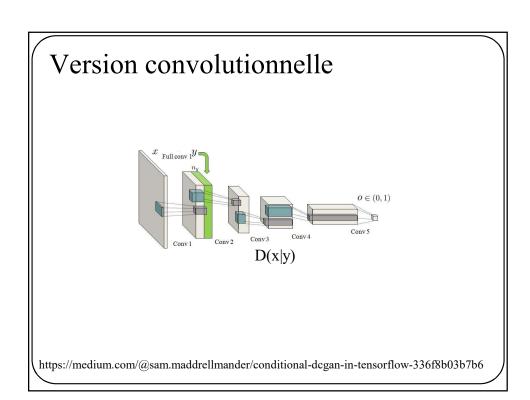
$$\min_{G} \max_{D} V(D, G) = \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{x} \sim p_{\text{data}}(\boldsymbol{x})}[\log D(\boldsymbol{x}|\boldsymbol{y})] + \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{z} \sim p_{z}(\boldsymbol{z})}[\log(1 - D(G(\boldsymbol{z}|\boldsymbol{y})))].$$

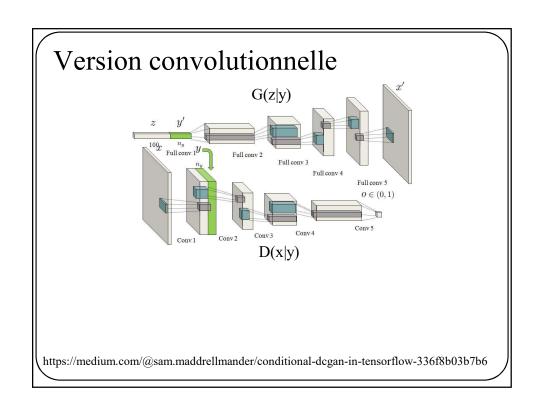
Mirza, Mehdi & Osindero, Simon. (2014). Conditional Generative Adversarial Nets. arXiv:1411.1784v1

Version convolutionnelle



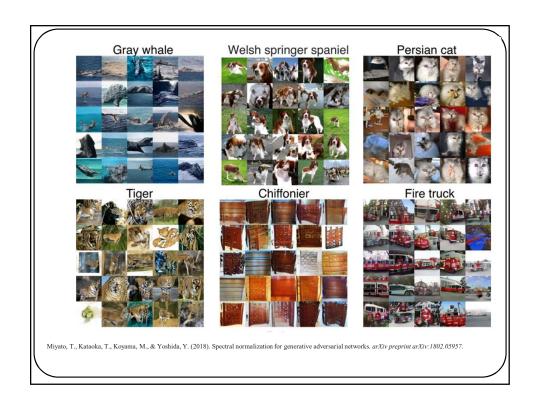
https://medium.com/@sam.maddrellmander/conditional-dcgan-in-tensorflow-336f8b03b7b6







"t-shirt", 'pants', 'pullover', 'dress', 'coat', 'sandal', 'shirt', 'sneaker', 'bag', 'ankle boot'.



Code pytorch pour plus de 30 modèles de GANs

https://github.com/eriklindernoren/PyTorch-GAN

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