

Inspire Create Transform

On the geometry of deep generative models

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Problem definition

- Deep Generative Models

- Latent Space Interpolation

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Problem definition

I like images of cats. Are 30k images enough for me?



AutoEncoders

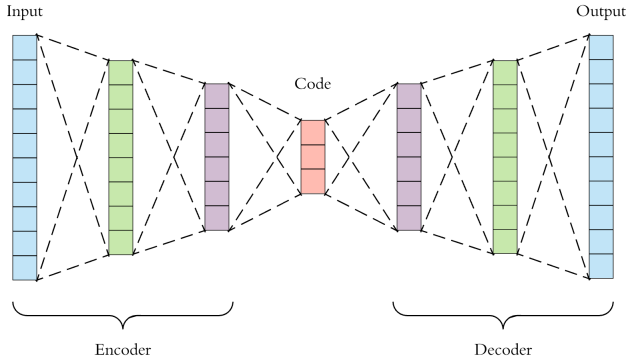


Figure 1: Basic AutoEncoder architecture

Latent Space Interpolations



Figure 2: two cute cats.

- ▶ Data generation is not always straightforward, sampling can be arbitrary.
- ▶ Generates intermediate states between data points.
- ▶ Produces supervised data [4].

Differential Geometry

Let $Z \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ and $X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^N$ be the latent and ambient spaces.

$\gamma : Z \rightarrow X$ is a generator.

$J = \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial z}$ is the jacobian of the generator.

$J^T J$ is a metric tensor.

- Changes on the latent space where the metric tensor is large will represent big changes in the ambient space.
- This discourages interpolations between classes and through regions with few training data.

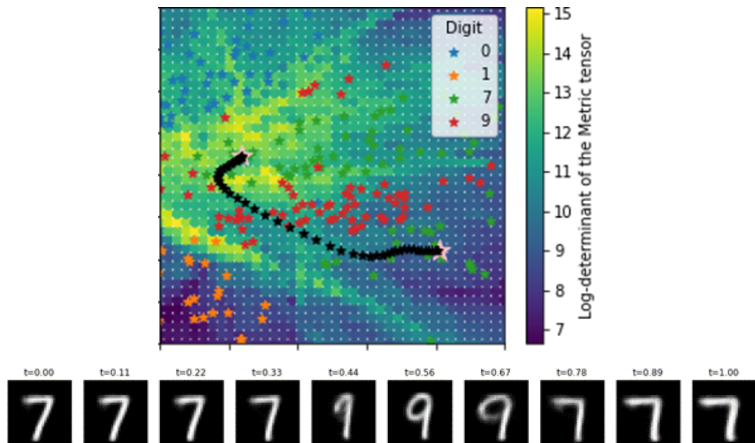


Figure 3: A geodesic connecting two MNIST sevens in the latent space of a VAE.

Latent Space Interpolations

Difficulties:

- ▶ Convergence issues.
- ▶ The jacobian is ill-conditioned [2].
- ▶ The jacobian is not well defined away from data [1].

Jacobians

An estimation of g will greatly depend on the jacobian.

- ▶ Magnitude of the tensor: $\det(\mathbf{J}^T \mathbf{J})$
- ▶ Condition number of the jacobian:

$$\kappa(\mathbf{A}) = \frac{|\lambda_{max}|}{|\lambda_{min}|}$$

Where λ_{max} , λ_{min} are the largest and smaller singular values of \mathbf{A} .

A smooth jacobian is necessary for optimisers to converge.

Generative Adversarial Networks

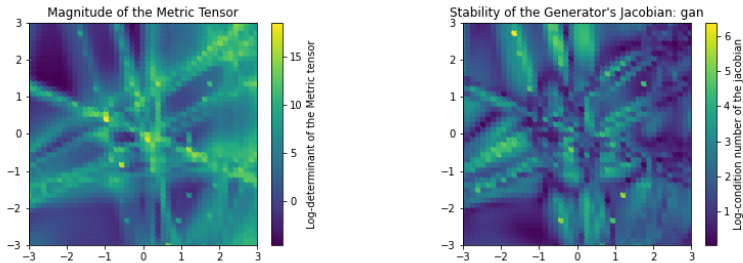


Figure 4: Magnitude of the metric tensor and condition number of the jacobian for a GAN with 128 and 32 hidden dimensions and a Tanh activation.

Variational AutoEncoders

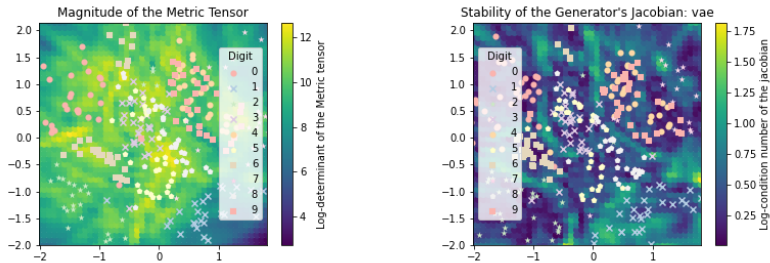


Figure 5: Magnitude of the metric tensor and condition number of the jacobian for a VAE with 128 and 32 hidden dimensions and a Sigmoid activation.

Observations

	Tensor's smoothness	Jacobian's conditioning
GANs	Unsmooth	Poor
DAEs	Adequate	Adequate
VAEs	Adequate	Great

Table 1: Behaviour of the jacobians of different deep generative models.

- ▶ VAEs also have good theoretical properties [3].
- ▶ Results do not vary with the size or activation function.
- ▶ Throughout, jacobians are poorly defined away from data.

Conclusions

- ▶ VAEs present a well conditioned jacobian.
- ▶ The tensor must improve away from training data. Current solutions are poor [3].
- ▶ Ideally, the jacobian should be intervened during the VAE's training.
- ▶ Alternatively, it could be modified after training.

Thank you!

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