Tips for Improving GAN

Martin Arjovsky, Soumith Chintala, Léon Bottou, Wasserstein GAN, arXiv prepring, 2017

Ishaan Gulrajani, Faruk Ahmed, Martin Arjovsky, Vincent Dumoulin, Aaron Courville, "Improved Training of Wasserstein GANs", arXiv prepring, 2017

JS divergence is not suitable

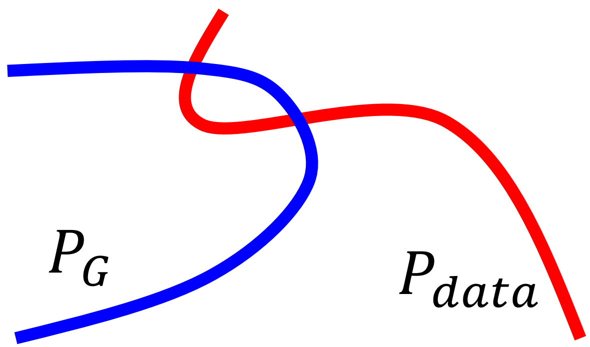
distribution並沒有重疊　　　　manifold

- In most cases, P_G and P_{data} are not overlapped.
- 1. The nature of data

降維流失資訊，

Both P_{data} and P_G are low-dim manifold in high-dim space.

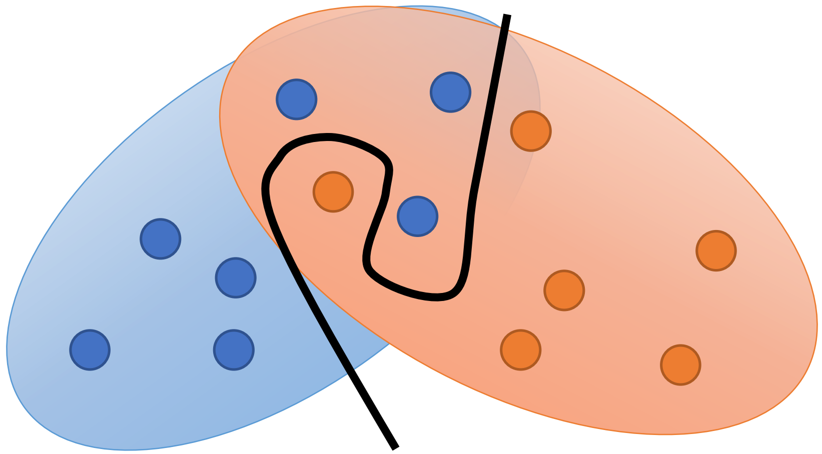
The overlap can be ignored.



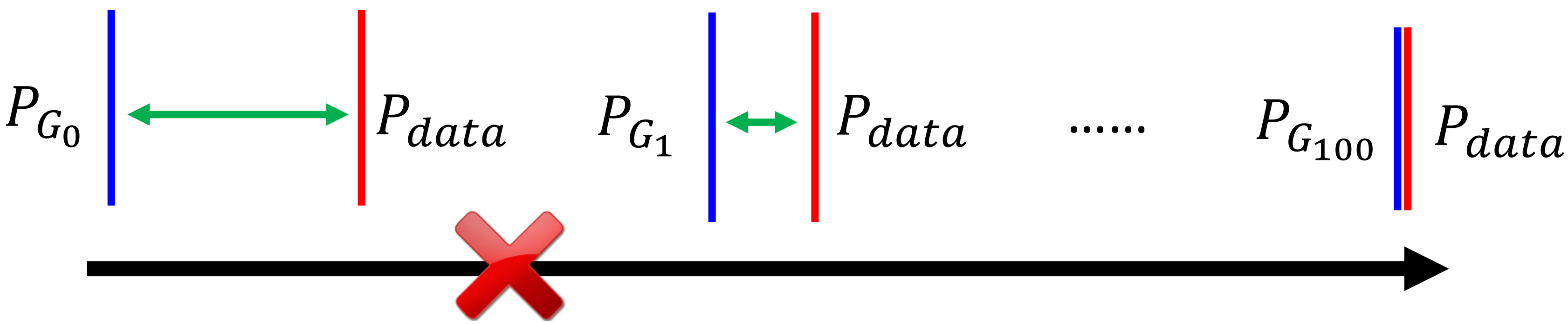
- 2. Sampling

Even though P_{data} and P_G have overlap.

If you do not have enough sampling ……



What is the problem of JS divergence?



Equally bad

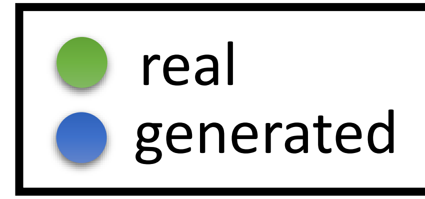
$JS(P_{G_0}, P_{data}) = log2$ $JS(P_{G_1}, P_{data}) = log2$ …… $JS(P_{G_{100}}, P_{data}) = 0$

JS divergence is log2 if two distributions do not overlap.

Intuition: If two distributions do not overlap, binary classifier achieves 100% accuracy

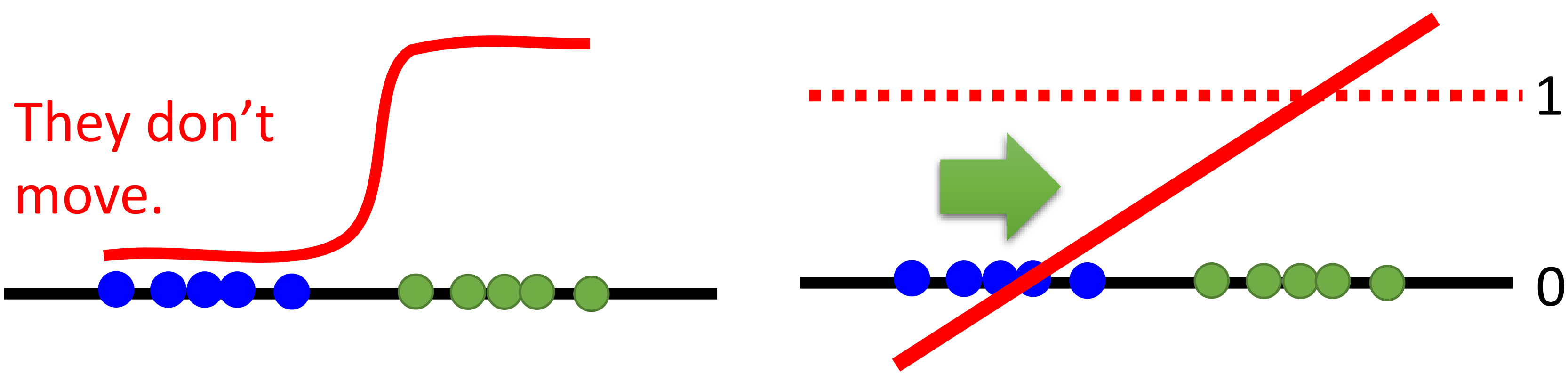
Same objective value is obtained. Same divergence

可以分辨的情況下，出來的loss是一樣的，divergence是一樣的



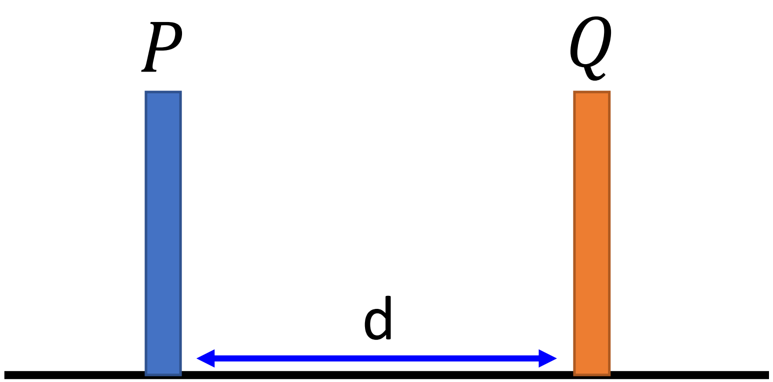
Least Square GAN (LSGAN)

- Replace sigmoid with linear (replace classification with regression)



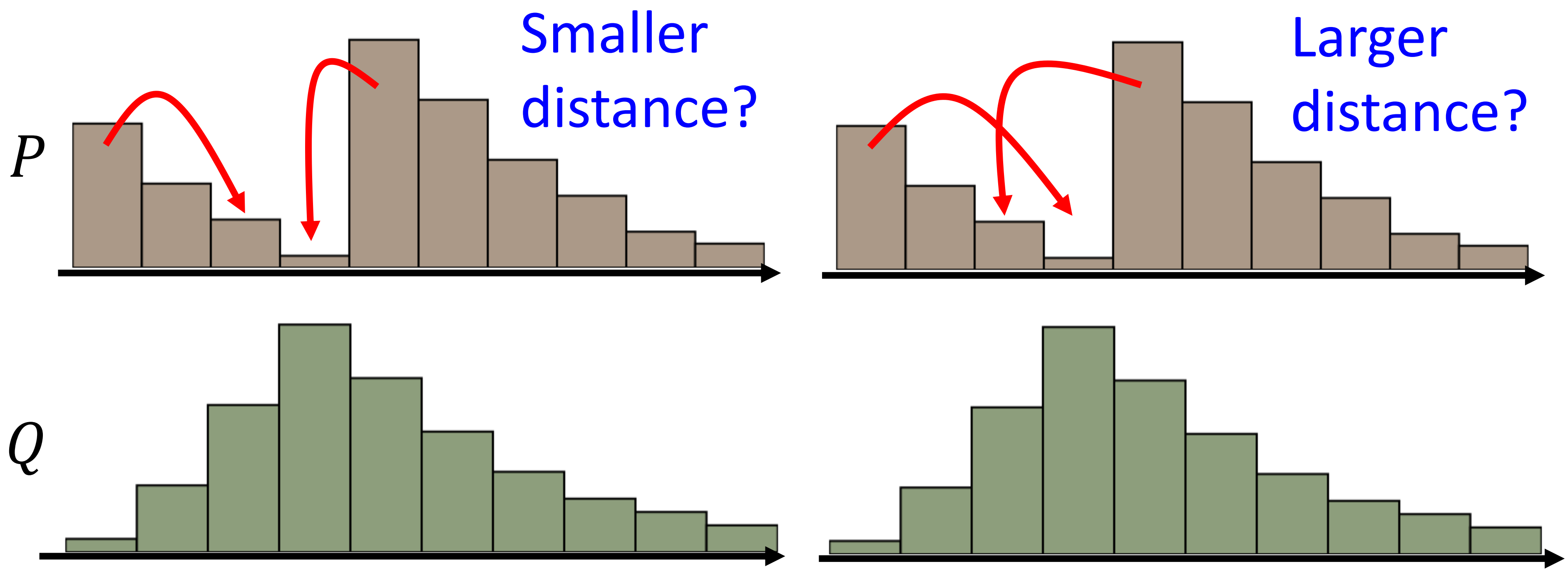
Wasserstein GAN (WGAN): Earth Mover’s Distance

- Considering one distribution P as a pile of earth, and another distribution Q as the target
- The average distance the earth mover has to move the earth.



$$W(P,Q) = d$$

WGAN: Earth Mover’s Distance



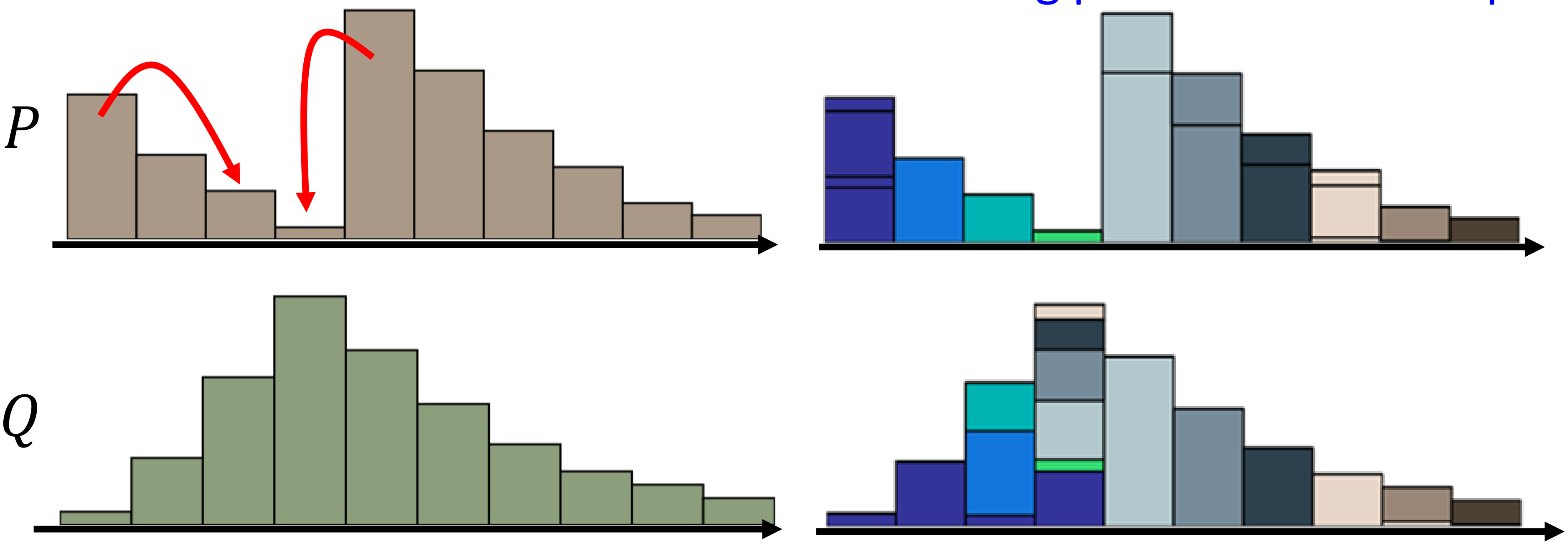
There many possible “moving plans”. 窮舉所有的moving plan

Using the “moving plan” with the smallest average distance to define the earth mover’s distance.

Source of image: https://vincentherrmann.github.io/blog/wasserstein/

WGAN: Earth Mover’s Distance

Best “moving plans” of this example



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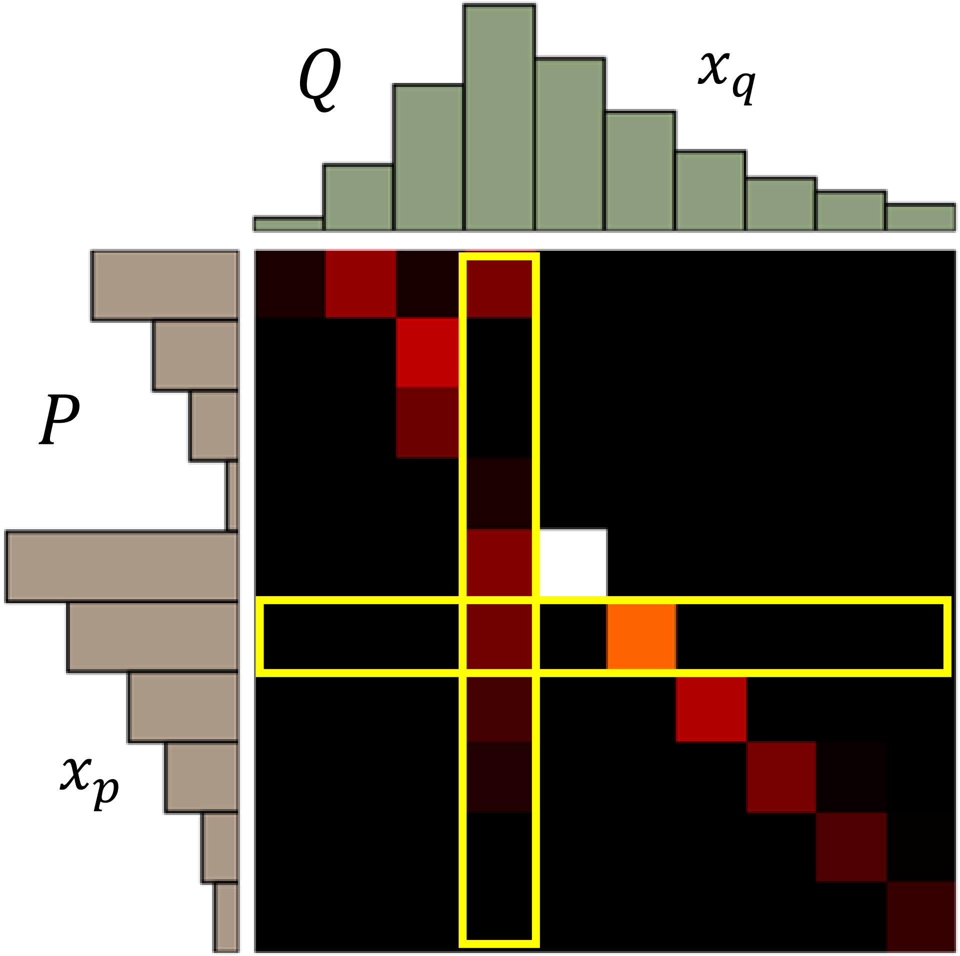


moving plan γ

All possible plan Π

A "moving plan" is a matrix

The value of the element is the amount of earth from one position to another.

Average distance of a plan γ:

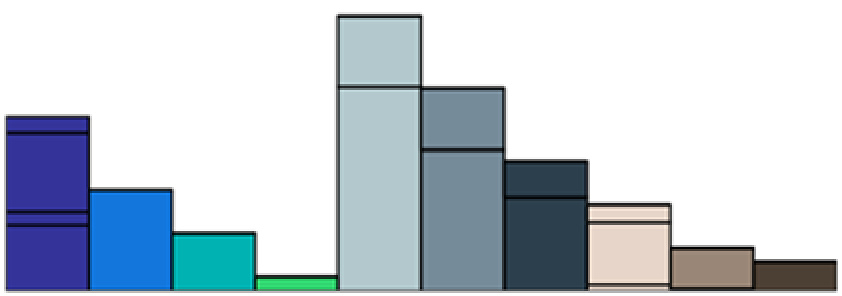
$$B(\gamma) = \sum_{x_p, x_q} \gamma(x_p, x_q) \|x_p - x_q\|$$

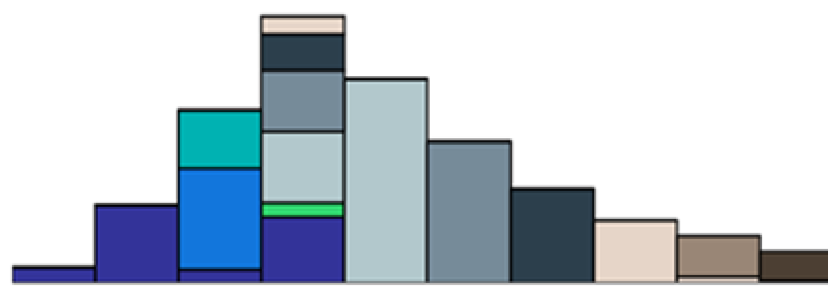
Earth Mover's Distance:

$$W(P, Q) = \min_{\gamma \in \Pi} B(\gamma)$$

窮舉所有的moving plans
找移動距離最小的

The best plan

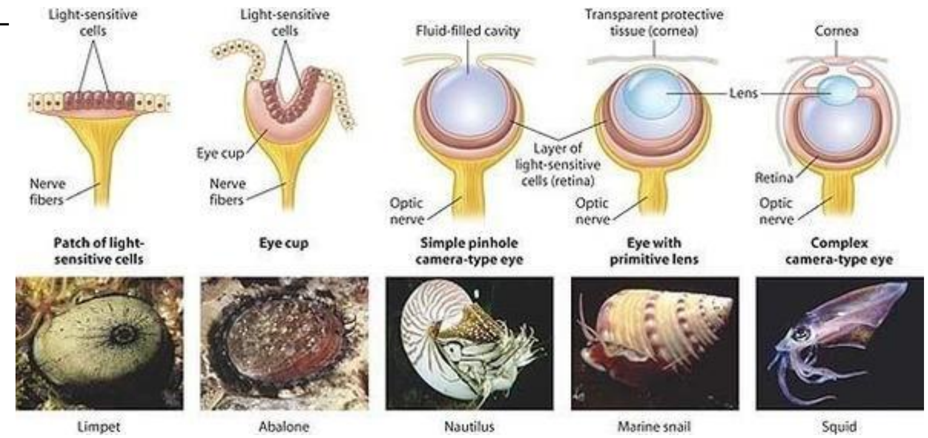


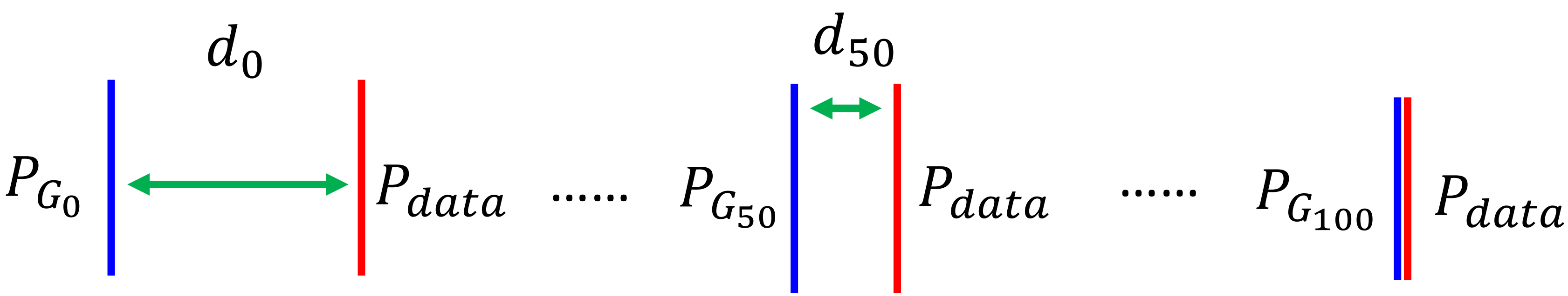


Why Earth Mover's Distance?

$$D_f(P_{data}||P_G)$$

$$W(P_{data}, P_G)$$





不能收斂

$JS(P_{G_0}, P_{data}) = log2$ $\quad$ $JS(P_{G_{50}}, P_{data}) = log2$ $\quad$ $JS(P_{G_{100}}, P_{data}) = 0$

收斂

$W(P_{G_0}, P_{data}) = d_0$ $\quad$ $W(P_{G_{50}}, P_{data}) = d_{50}$ $\quad$ $W(P_{G_{100}}, P_{data}) = 0$

[Martin Arjovsky, et al., arXiv, 2017]

WGAN

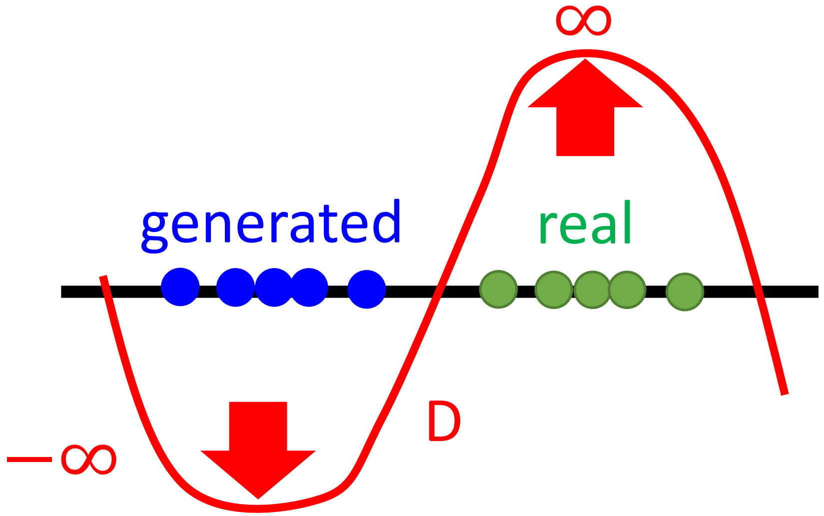
Evaluate wasserstein distance between P_{data} and P_G

$$V(G,D) = \max_{D \in 1-Lipschitz} \{E_{x \sim P_{data}}[D(x)] - E_{x \sim P_G}[D(x)]\}$$

D has to be smooth enough.

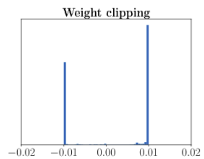
Without the constraint, the training of D will not converge.

Keeping the D smooth forces D(x) become ∞ and $-\infty$



Weight Clipping [Martin Arjovsky, et al., arXiv, 2017]

WGAN



Force the parameters w between c and -c

After parameter update, if w > $\boxed{c}$, w = c;

if w < $\boxed{-c}$, w = -c

let discriminator 產生出來的比較平滑

Evaluate wasserstein distance between P_{data} and P_G

$$V(G,D) = \max_{D \in 1-Lipschitz} \{E_{x\sim P_{data}}[D(x)] - E_{x\sim P_G}[D(x)]\}$$

gradient ascent

D has to be smooth enough. How to fulfill this constraint?

Lipschitz Function

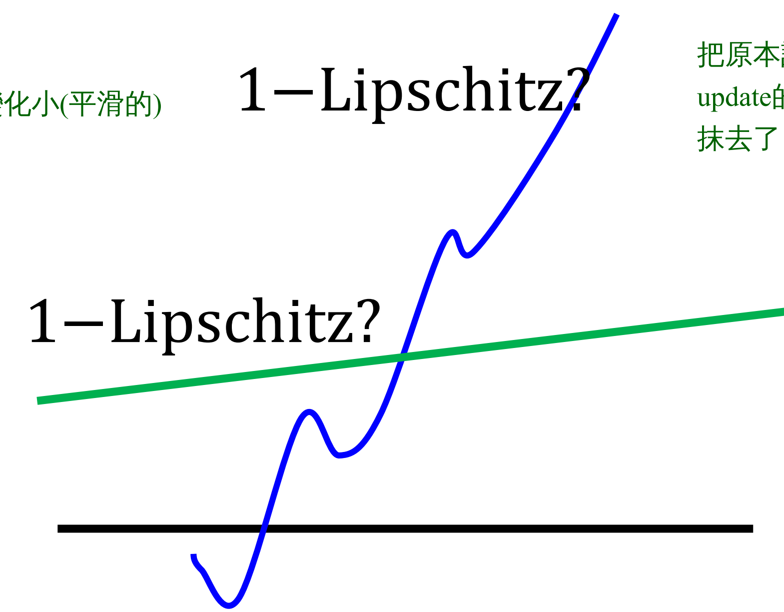
確保output變化比input變化小(平滑的)

$$\|f(x_1) - f(x_2)\| \le K\|x_1 - x_2\|$$

Output change   Input change

K=1 for "$1 - Lipschitz$"

Do not change fast



把原本該update的值抹去了

Improved WGAN (WGAN-GP)

$$V(G,D) = \max_{D \in 1-Lipschitz} \{E_{x \sim P_{data}}[D(x)] - E_{x \sim P_G}[D(x)]\}$$

A differentiable function is 1-Lipschitz if and only if it has gradients with norm less than or equal to 1 everywhere.

等價

$$D \in 1 - Lipschitz \Leftrightarrow ||\nabla_x D(x)|| \leq 1 \text{ for all x}$$

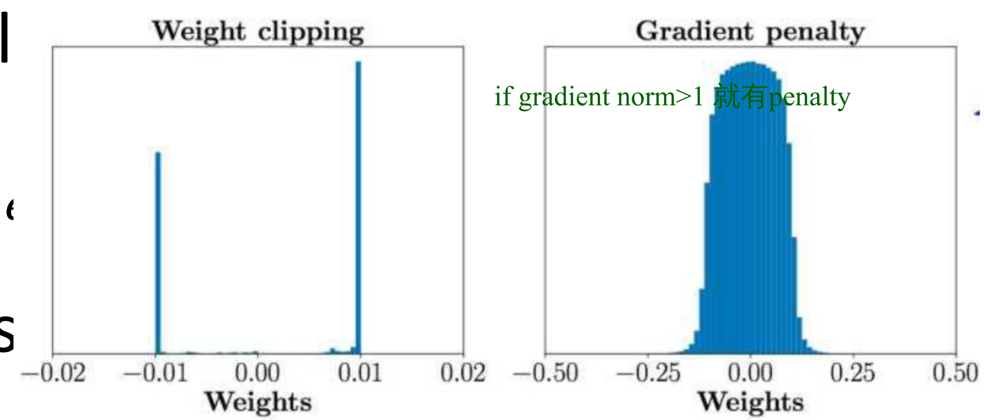
$$V(G,D) \approx \max_D \{E_{x \sim P_{data}}[D(x)] - E_{x \sim P_G}[D(x)]$$

$$\cancel{-\lambda \int_x max(0, ||\nabla_x D(x)|| - 1)dx\}}$$

Prefer $||\nabla_x D(x)|| \leq 1$ for all

$-\lambda E_{x \sim P_{pe}}$

Prefer $||\nabla_x D(x)|| \leq 1$ for x s

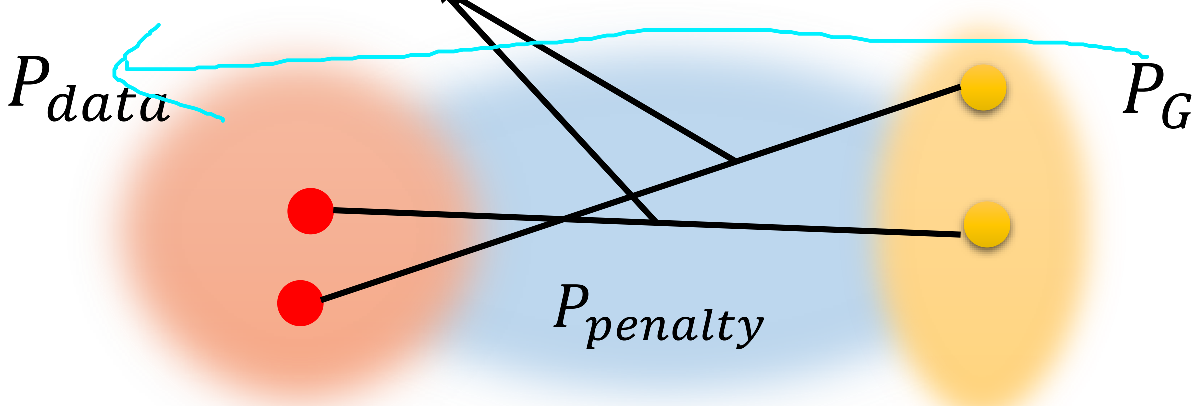


if gradient norm>1 就有penalty

Improved WGAN (WGAN-GP)

$$V(G,D) \approx \max_{D}\{E_{x\sim P_{data}}[D(x)] - E_{x\sim P_G}[D(x)]$$

$$-\lambda E_{x\sim P_{penalty}}[max(0, \|\nabla_x D(x)\| - 1)]\}$$



"Given that enforcing the Lipschitz constraint everywhere is intractable, enforcing it ***only along these straight lines*** seems sufficient and experimentally results in good performance."

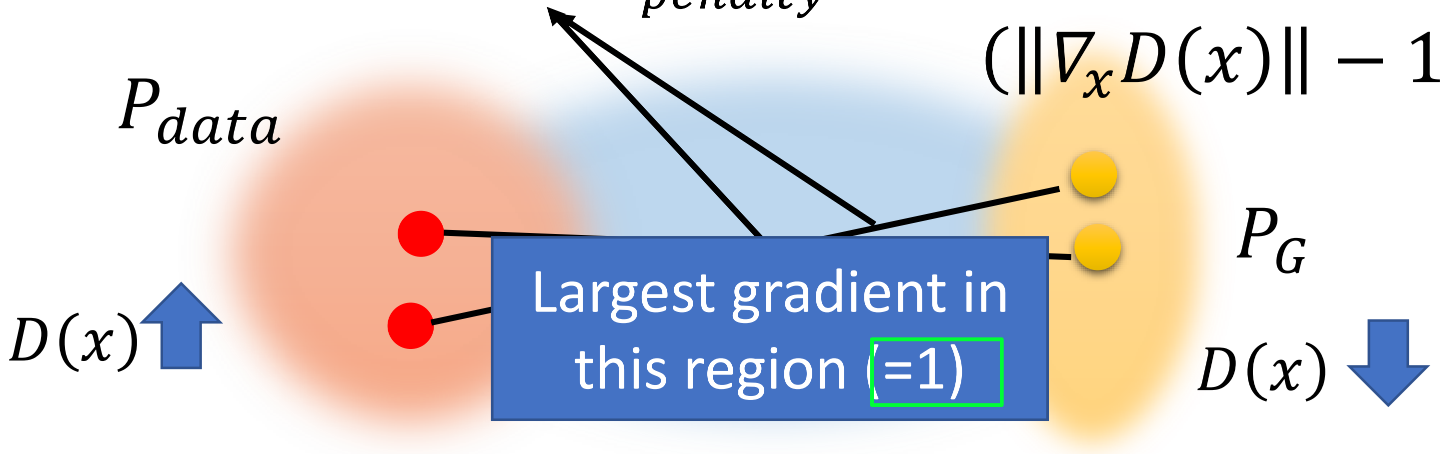
Only give gradient constraint to the region between P_{data} and P_G because they influence how P_G moves to P_{data}

Improved WGAN (WGAN-GP)

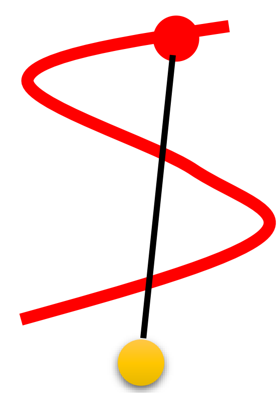
$$V(G,D) \approx \max_D \{E_{x\sim P_{data}}[D(x)] - E_{x\sim P_G}[D(x)]$$

$$-\lambda E_{x\sim P_{penalty}}[\cancel{max(0, \|\nabla_x D(x)\| - 1)}]\}$$

$$(\|\nabla_x D(x)\| - 1)^2$$



"Simply penalizing overly large gradients also works in theory, but experimentally we found that this approach converged faster and to better optima."



Spectrum Norm

Spectral Normalization → Keep gradient norm smaller than 1 everywhere [Miyato, et al., ICLR, 2018]

Algorithm of WGAN

較不會gradient vanishing

linear

No sigmoid for the output of D

- In each training iteration:

Learning D

Repeat k times

- Sample m examples $\{x^1, x^2, \dots, x^m\}$ from data distribution $P_{data}(x)$
- Sample m noise samples $\{z^1, z^2, \dots, z^m\}$ from the prior $P_{prior}(z)$
- Obtaining generated data $\{\tilde{x}^1, \tilde{x}^2, \dots, \tilde{x}^m\}$, $\tilde{x}^i = G(z^i)$
- Update discriminator parameters θ_d to maximize
  - $\tilde{V} = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} D(x^i) - \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} D(\tilde{x}^i)$
  - $\theta_d \leftarrow \theta_d + \eta \nabla \tilde{V}(\theta_d)$

不取log

類似mse的

概念

Weight clipping / Gradient Penalty …

Learning G

Only Once

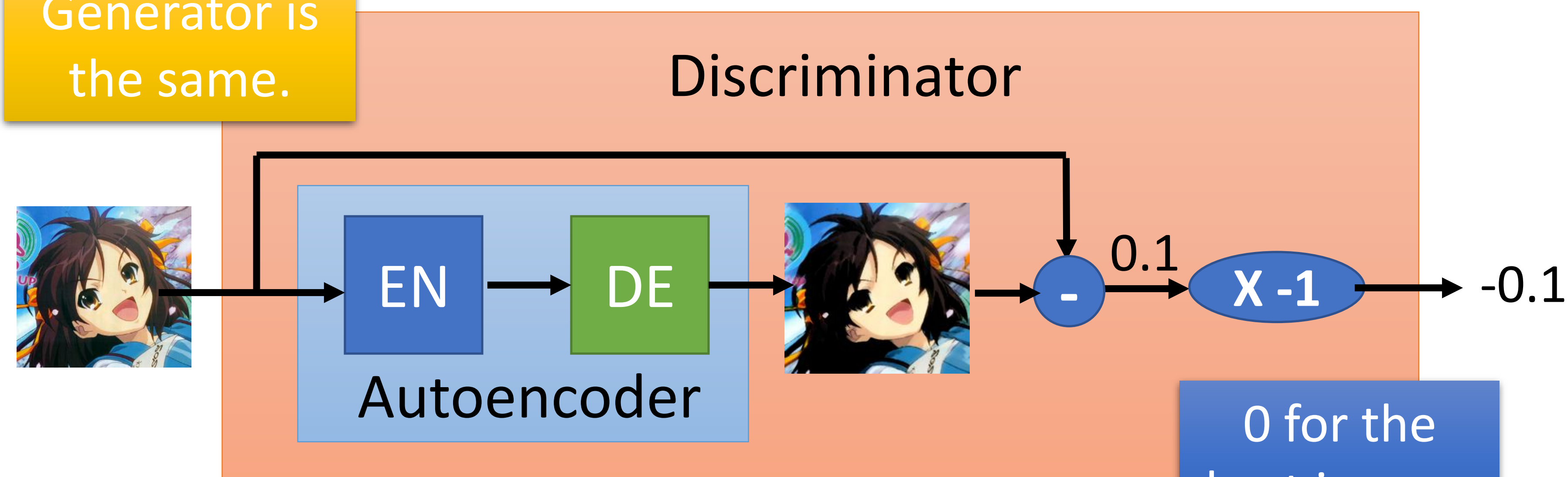
- Sample another m noise s } from the prior $P_{prior}(z)$
- Update generator parameters θ_g to minimize
  - $\tilde{V} = \cancel{\frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} log D(x^i)} - \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} D\left(G(z^i)\right)$
  - $\theta_g \leftarrow \theta_g - \eta \nabla \tilde{V}(\theta_g)$

[Junbo Zhao, et al., arXiv, 2016]

Energy-based GAN (EBGAN)

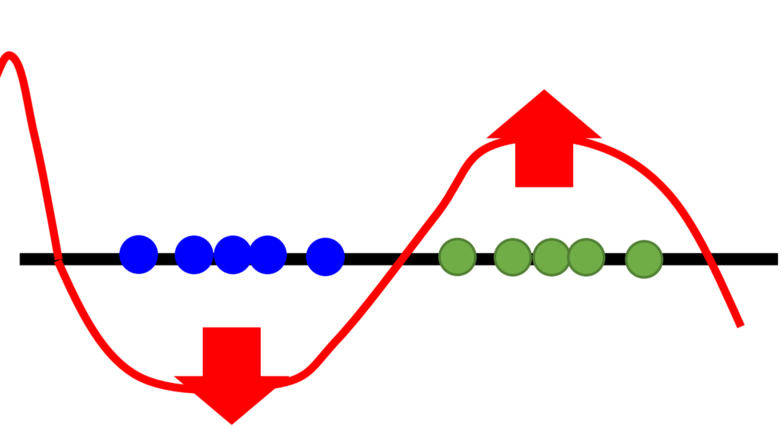
- Using an autoencoder as discriminator D
  - ➢ Using the negative reconstruction error of auto-encoder to determine the goodness
  - ➢ **Benefit**: The auto-encoder can be pre-train by real images without generator.

Generator is the same.



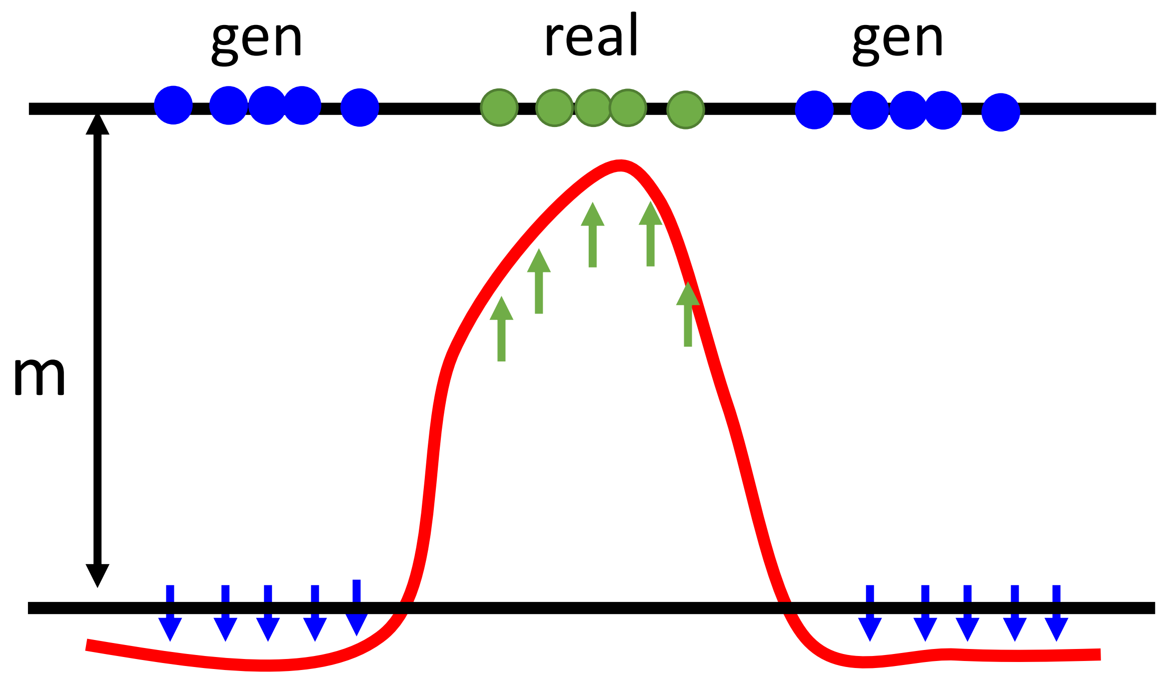
0 for the best images

EBGAN



Auto-encoder based discriminator only gives limited region large value.

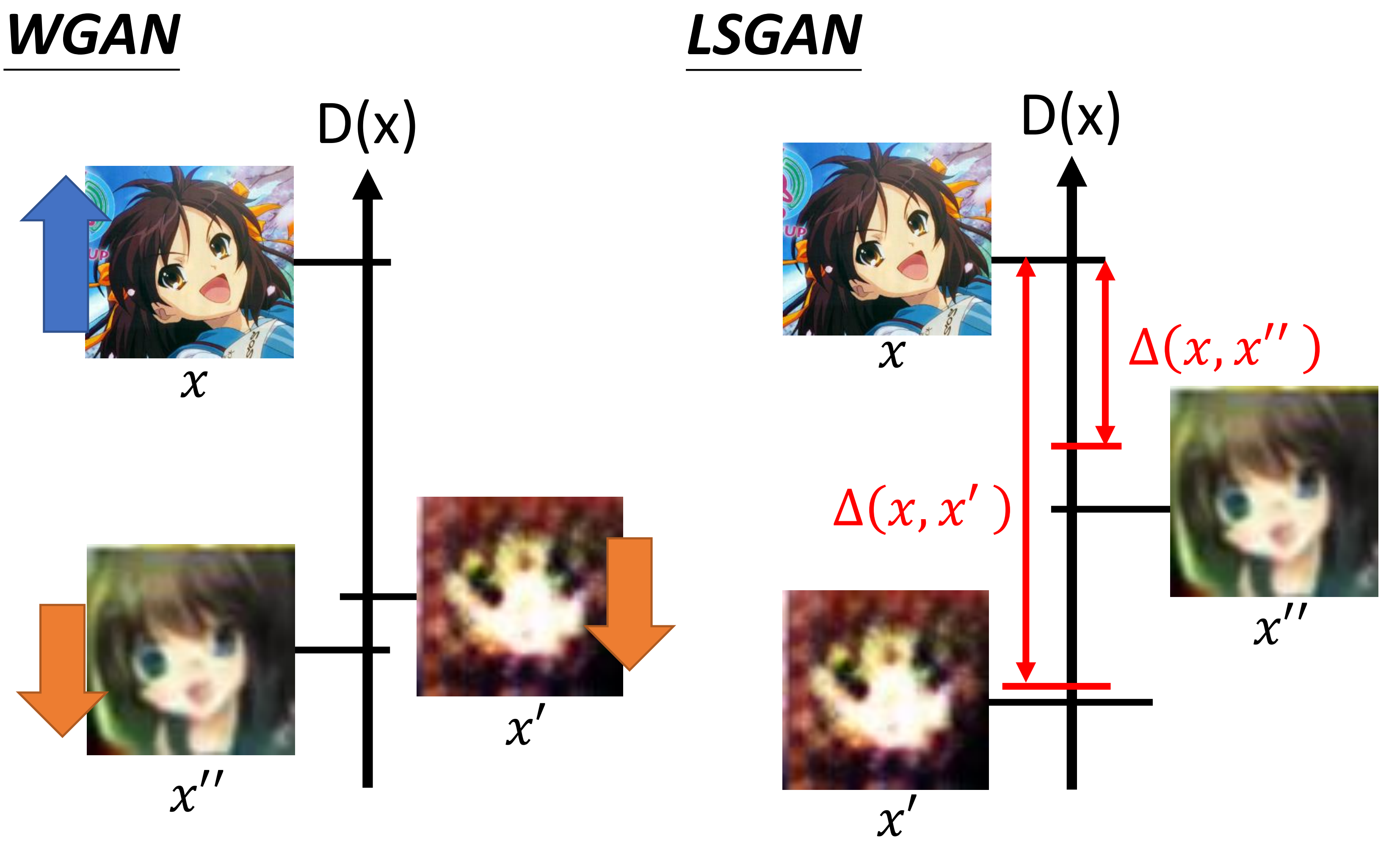
0 is for the best.



Do not have to be very negative

Hard to reconstruct, easy to destroy

Outlook: Loss-sensitive GAN (LSGAN)



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