

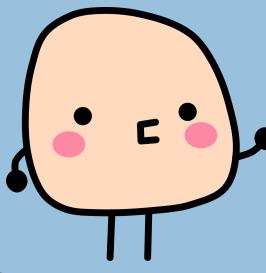


## 生成式 AI：文字與圖像生成的原理與實務

### 10. 從 VAE 開始的奇幻旅程



蔡炎龍  
政治大學應用數學系



# 生成式 AI 的可能形式



1

**生成對抗網路 GAN**

2

**預測下一個 token 的 LLM**

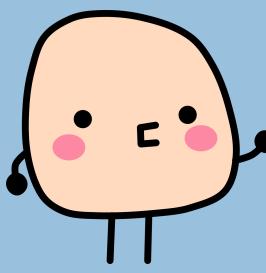
3

**(本來) 生成圖像的擴散模型**

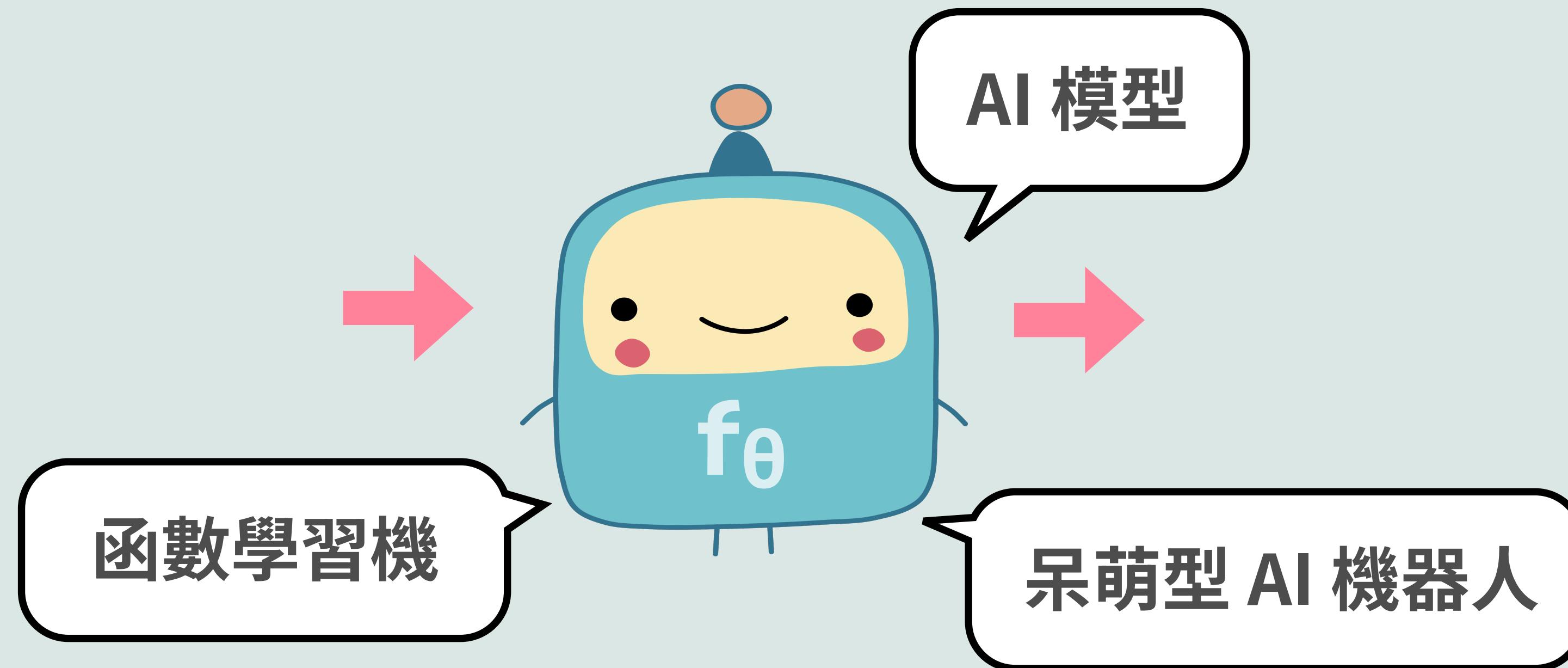


01.

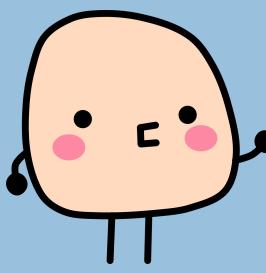
# Embeddings



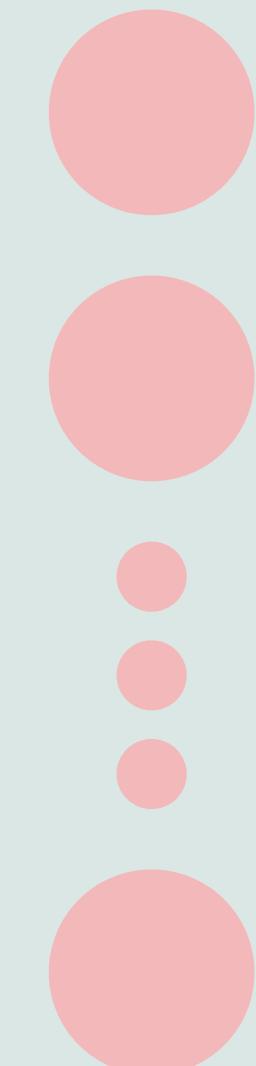
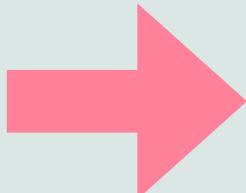
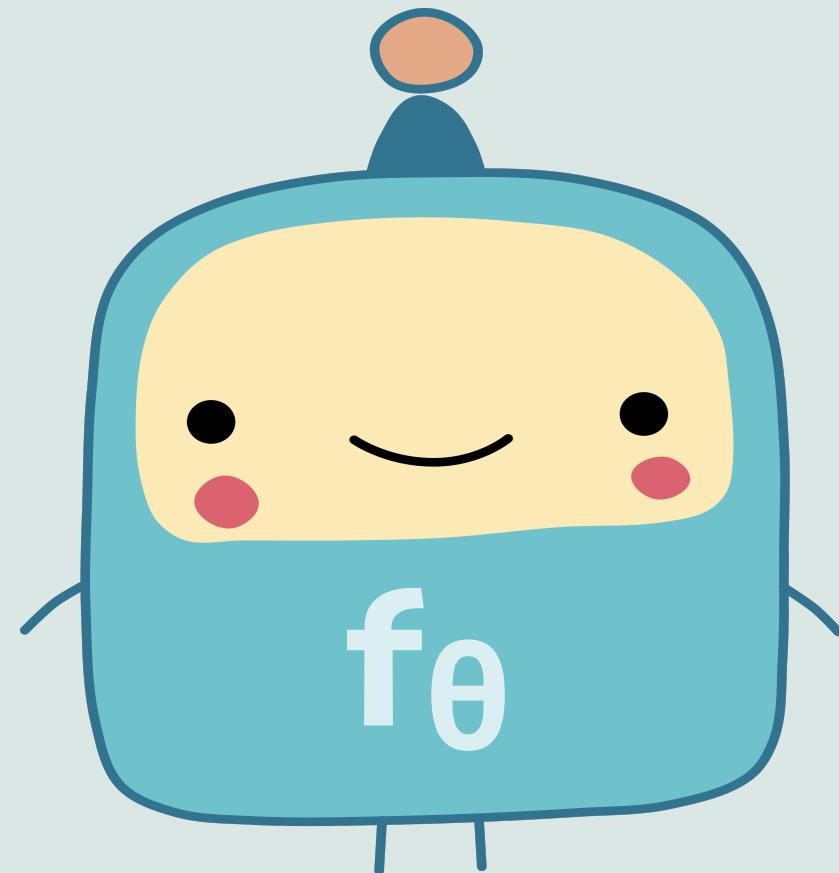
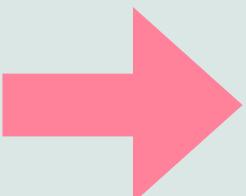
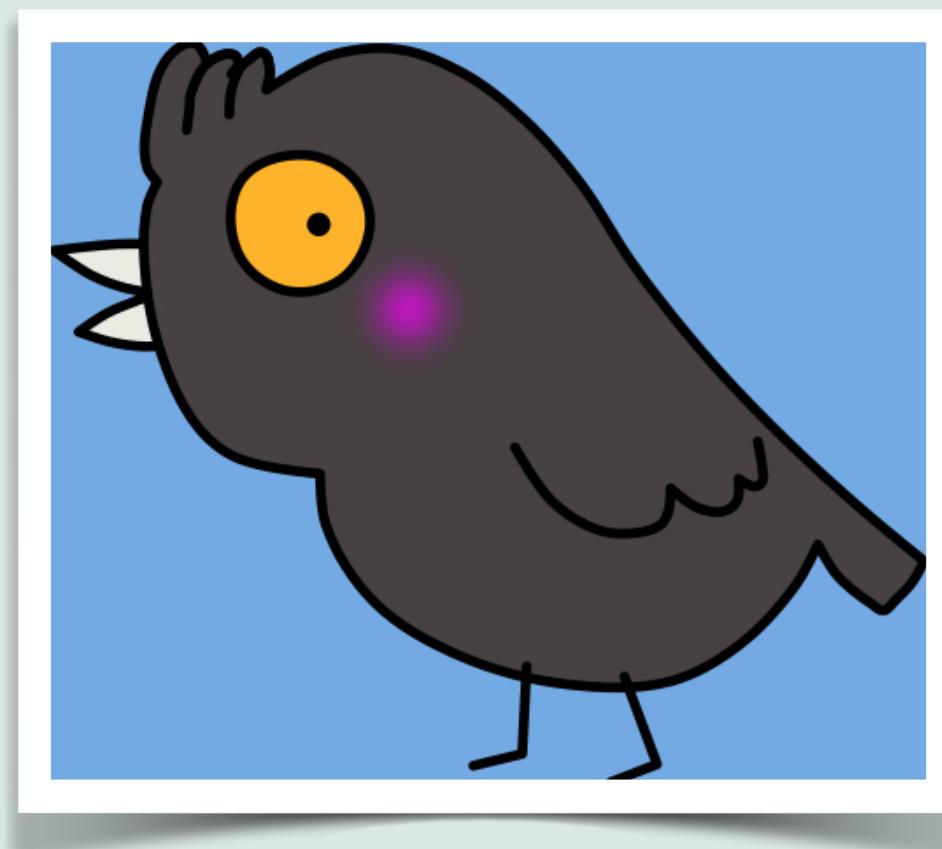
當前所有的 AI 都只是一個呆萌型 AI 機器人



就是知道輸入是什麼、輸出是長什麼樣子

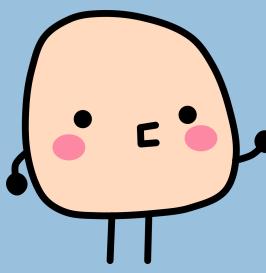


有一種任務我們很喜歡, 但有點困擾...

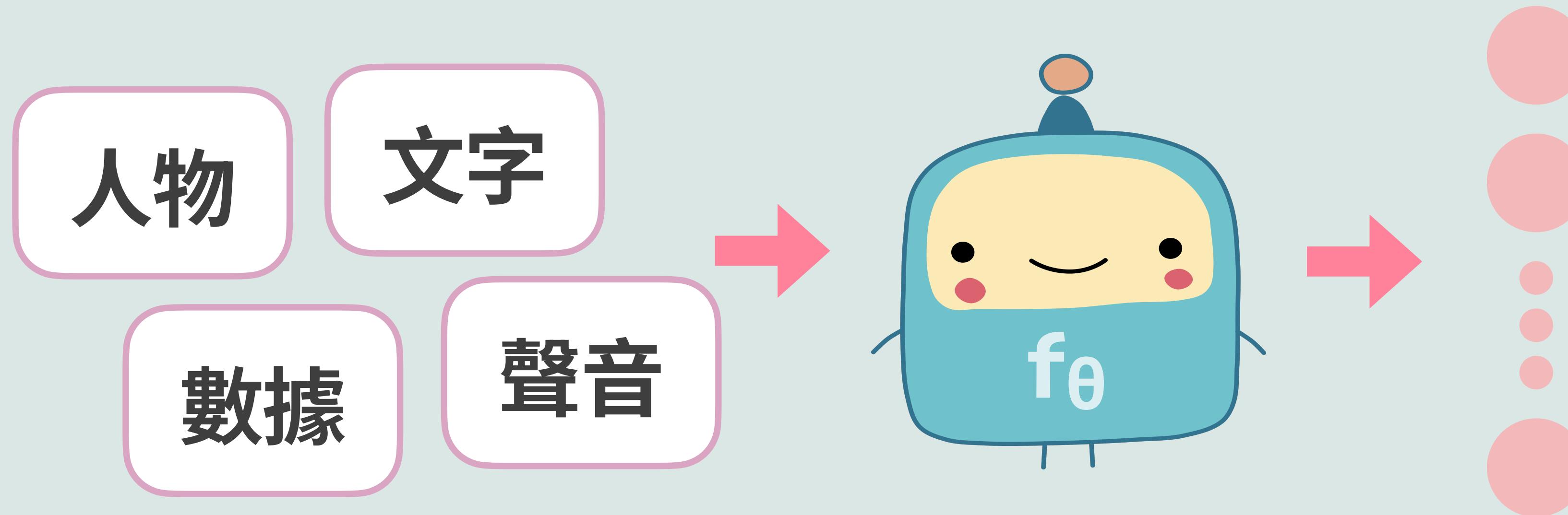


特徵代表向量,  
embedding,  
latent vector

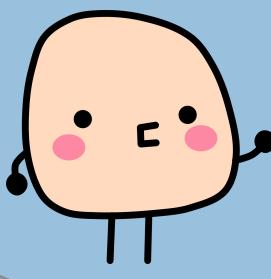
我們想找輸入的特徵代表向量



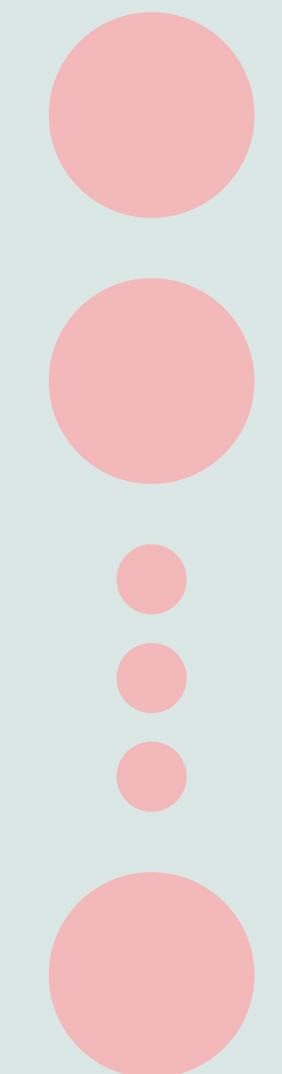
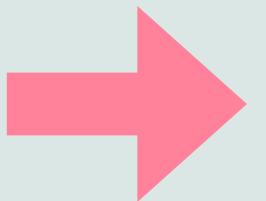
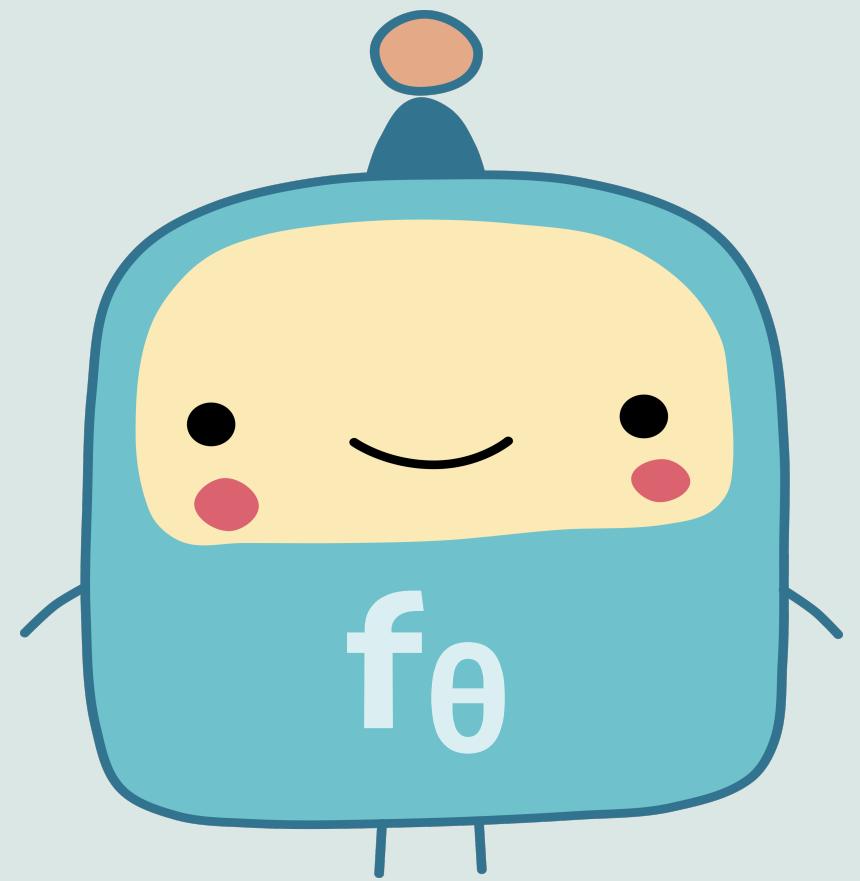
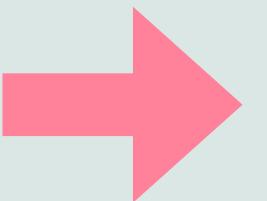
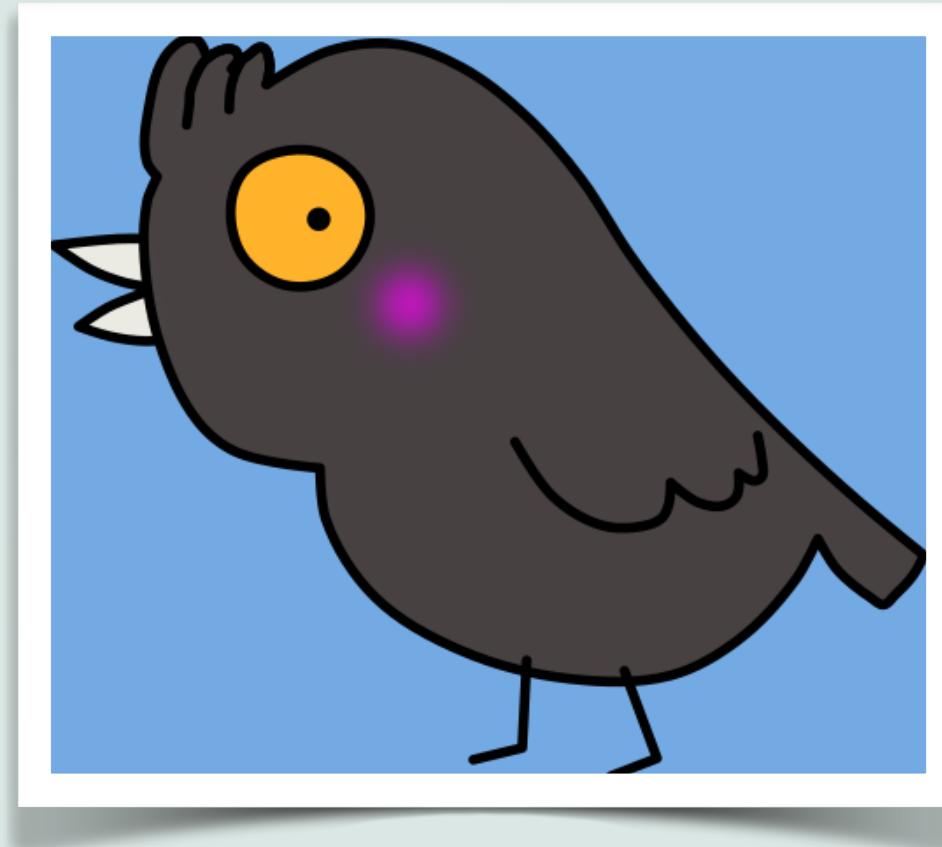
## 當然不只是圖像



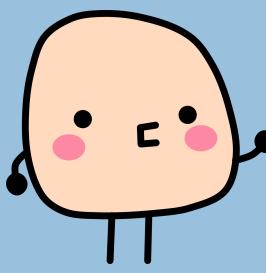
總之所有可能的輸入，都有可能要找特徵代表向量



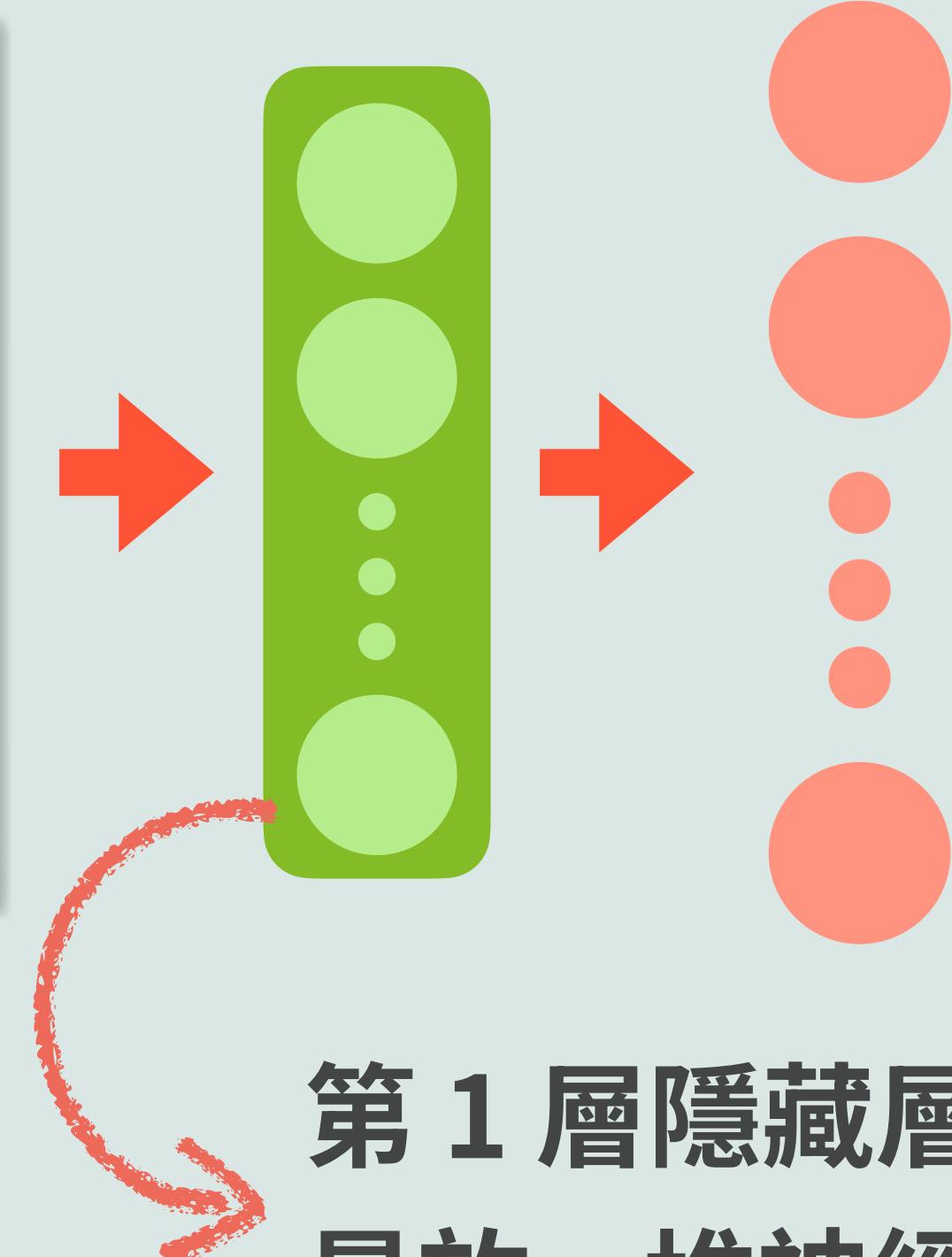
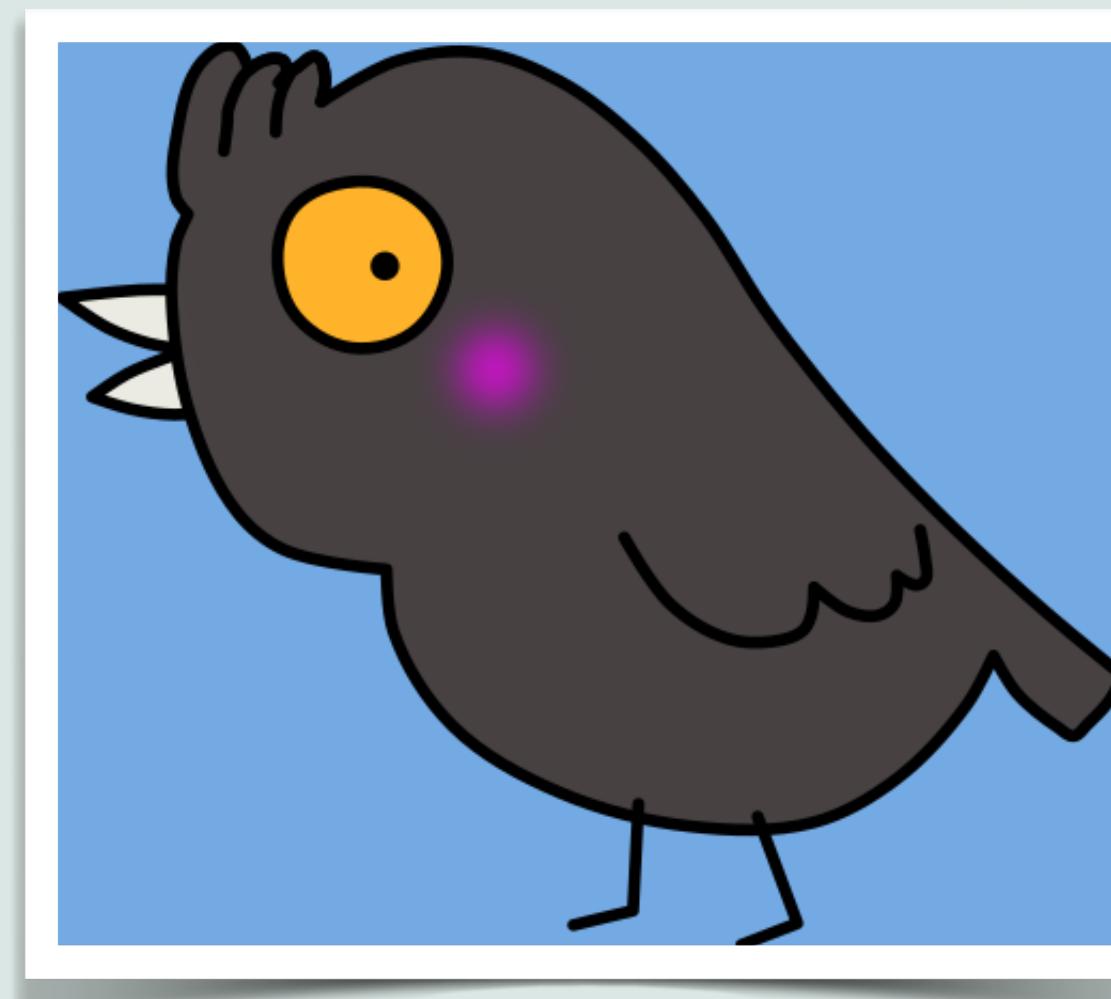
# 問題是訓練資料要怎麼找呢？



不知什麼是  
「適當的」特  
徵代表向量！

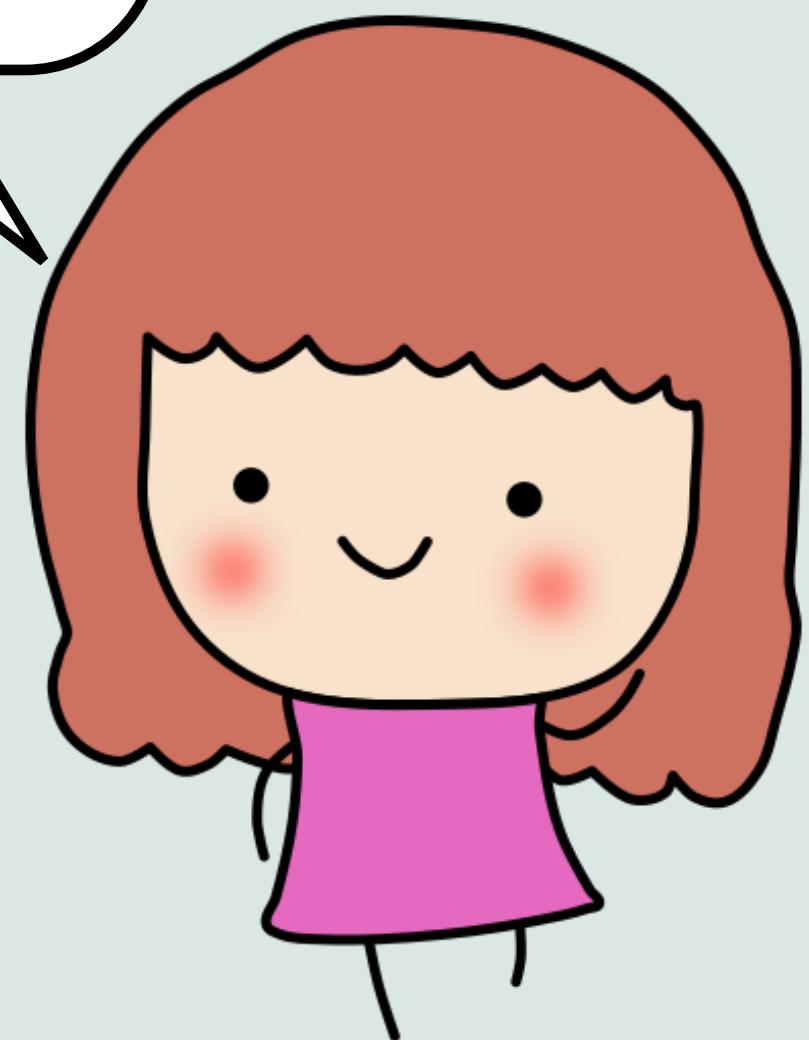


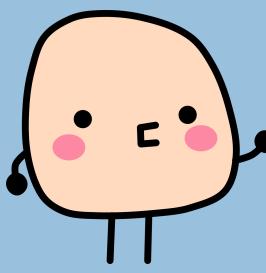
# 每一層神經網路把輸入轉為另一個 tensor



第 1 層隱藏層，基本上就是放一堆神經元在裡面

輸出通常是一個  
向量。

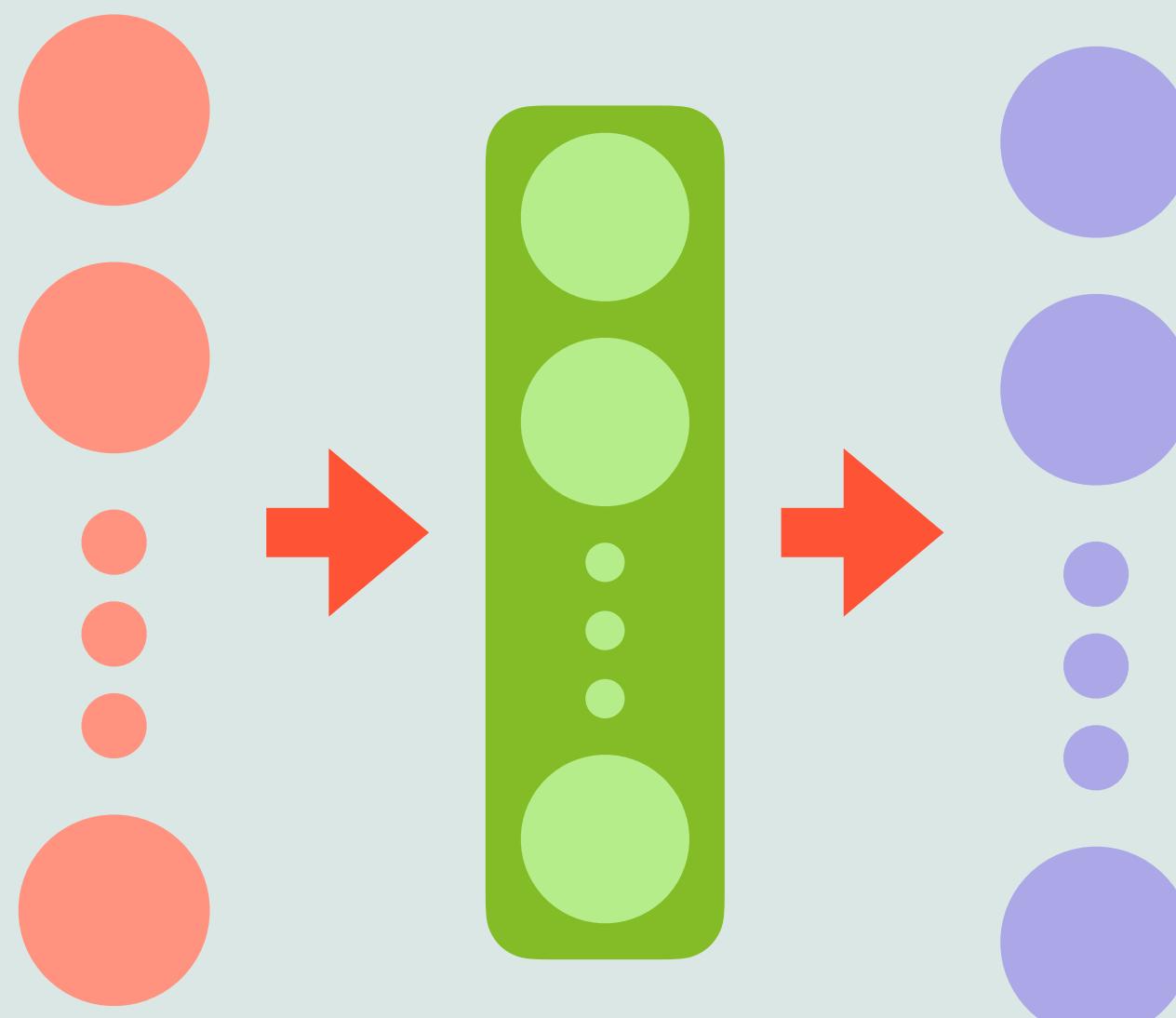


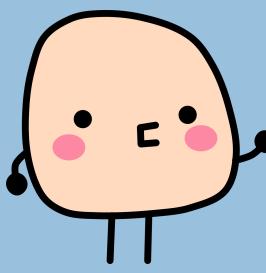


# 每一層神經網路把輸入轉為另一個 tensor



上一層的輸出就是下一層的輸入，  
如此不斷下去...



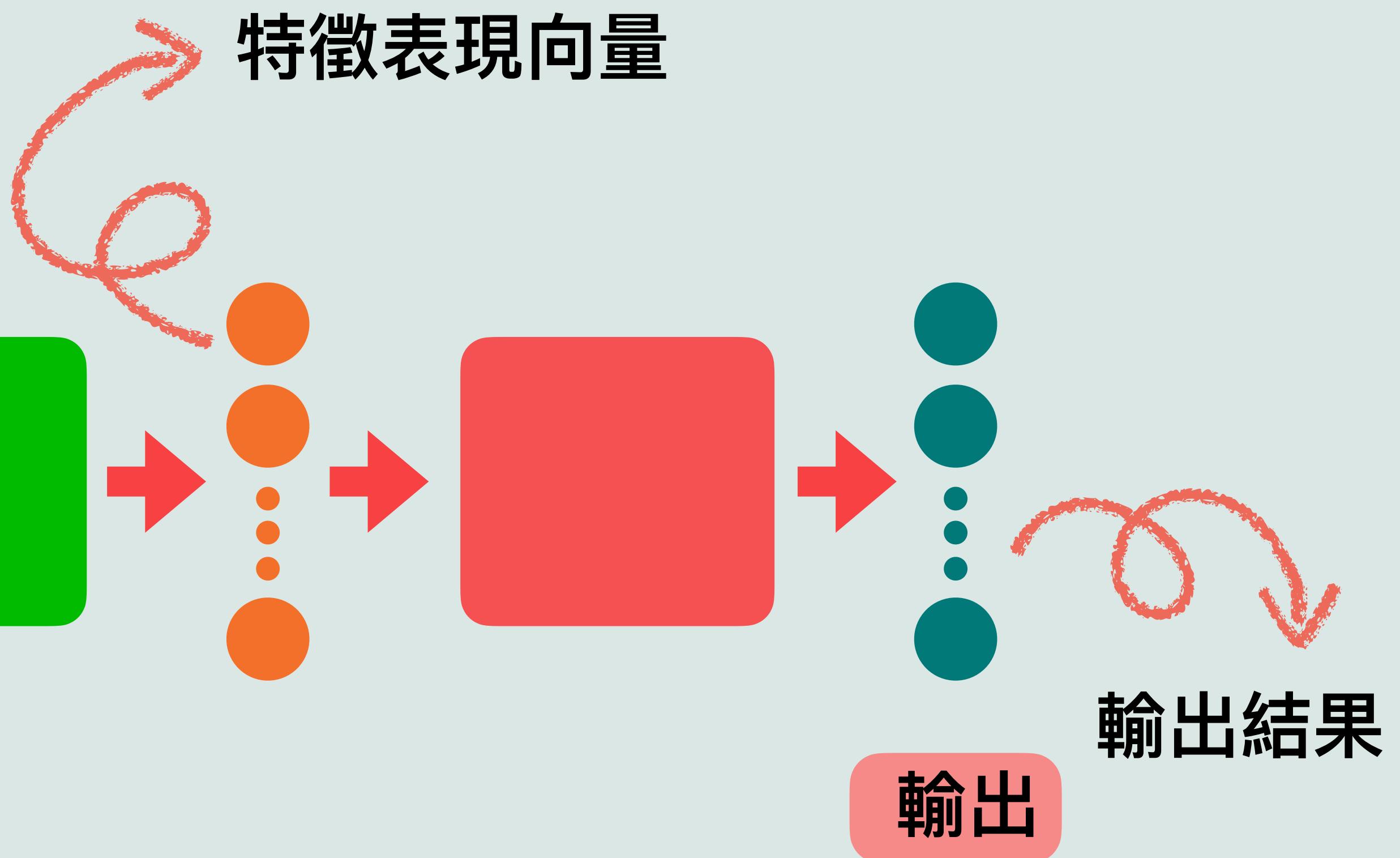
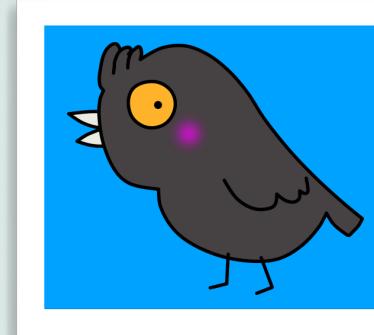


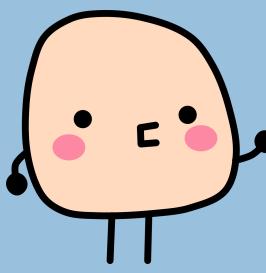
## 電腦的「理解」



神經網路每一層的輸出，都可視為是某種「**理解**」。

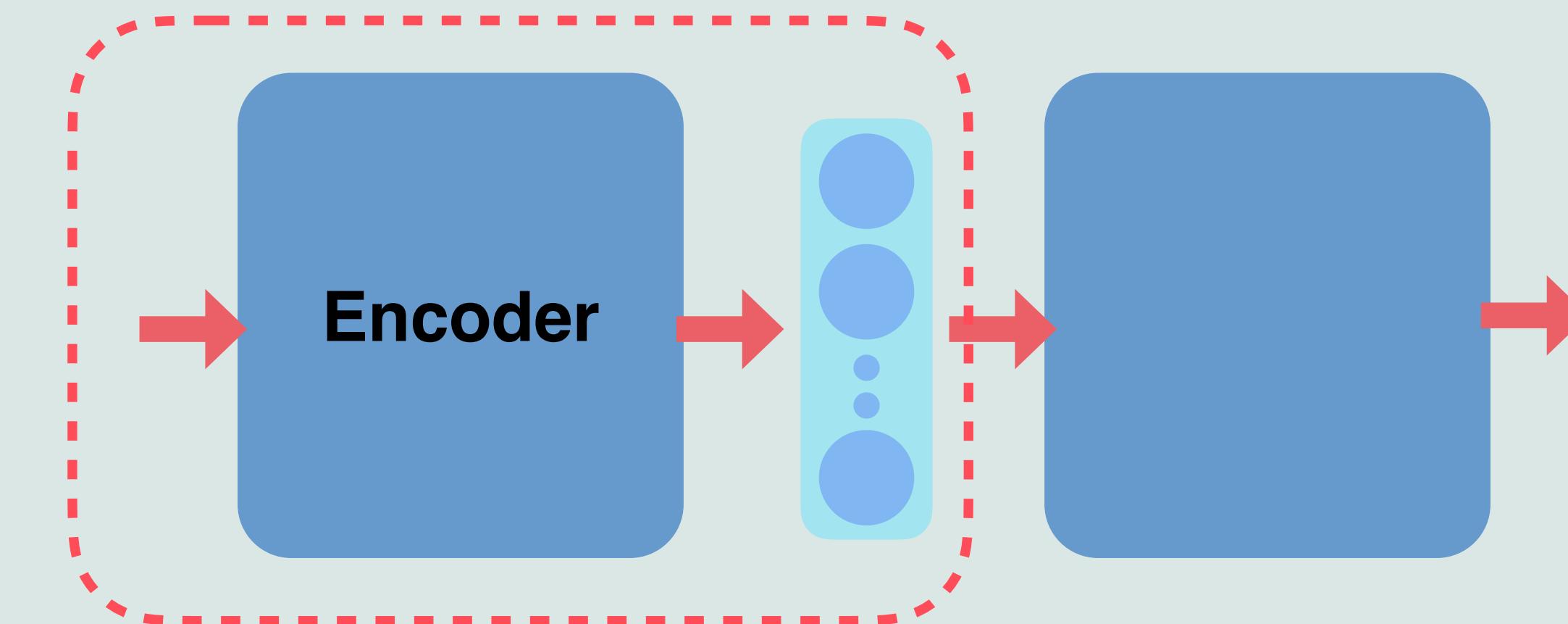
輸入



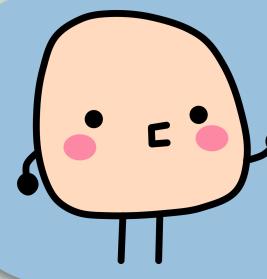


## 設計代理任務 (Pretext Task)

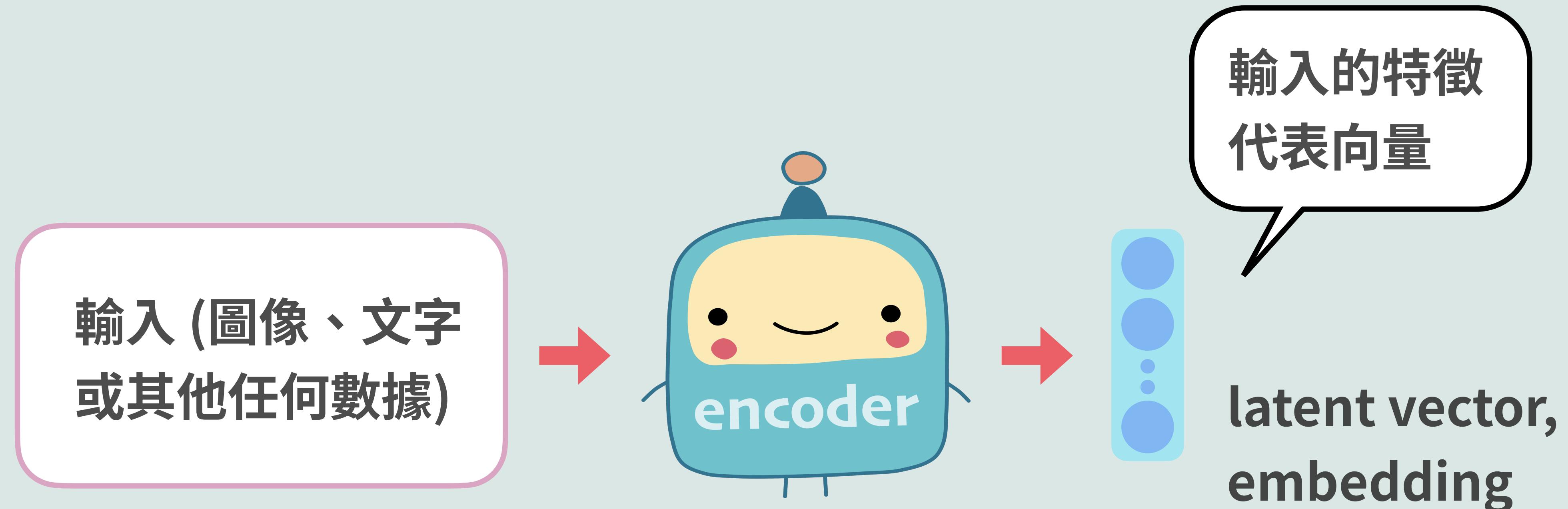
我們可以讓電腦去做一些小任務，這個任務是我們覺得「電腦要懂文字的意」才能完成的任務。這種不是我們真正最後的目標，通常是為了訓練好的表示向量的叫 **pretext task**。

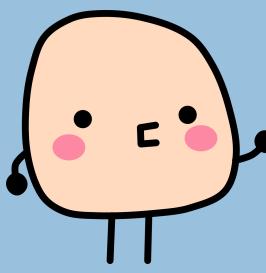


我們看要 **embed** 到幾維向量，比如說  $V=128$  維，那就在神經網路中間的隱藏層，放 128 個神經元！



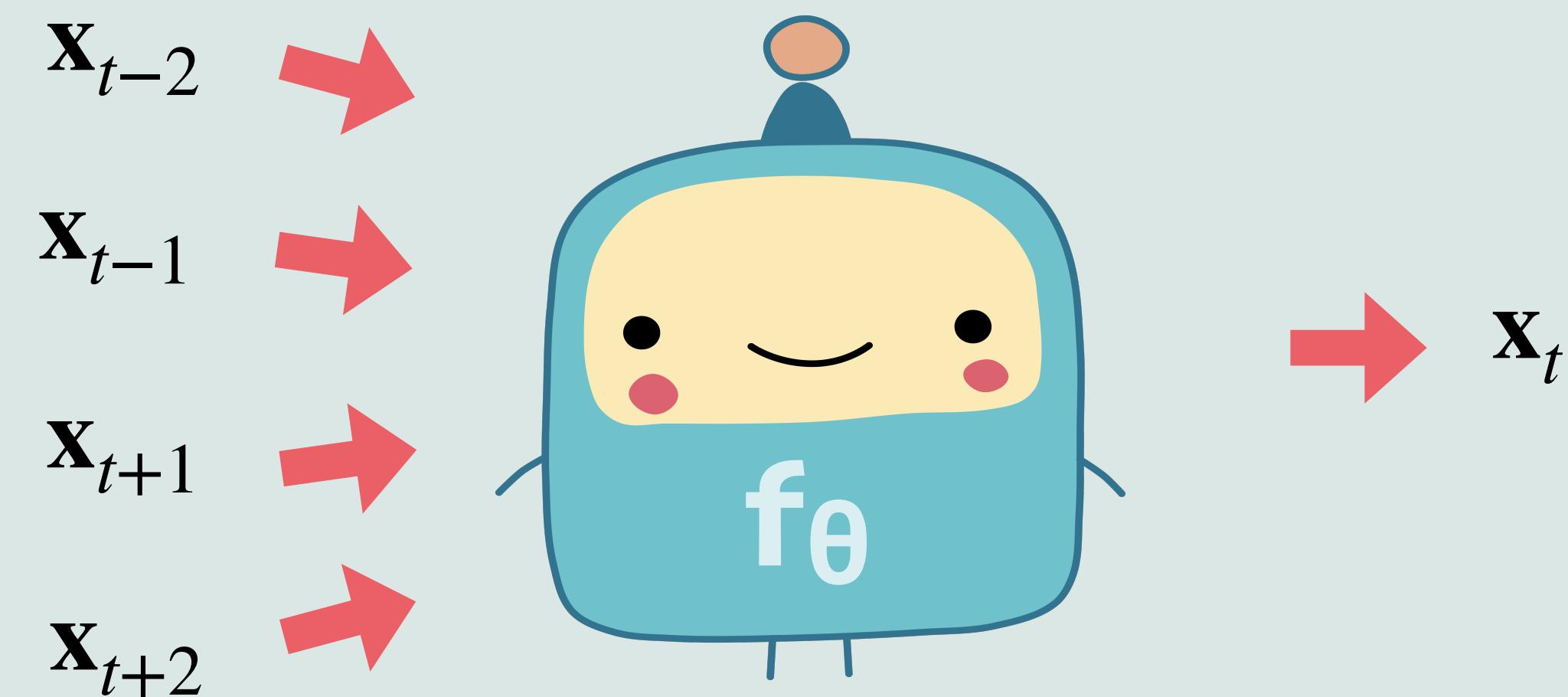
# 訓練好代理任務, 前面那段模型叫 Encoder





## 比如說 Word2Vec 的兩個小任務

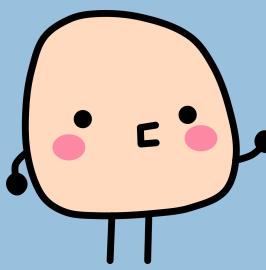
Word2Vec 就設計兩種任務。



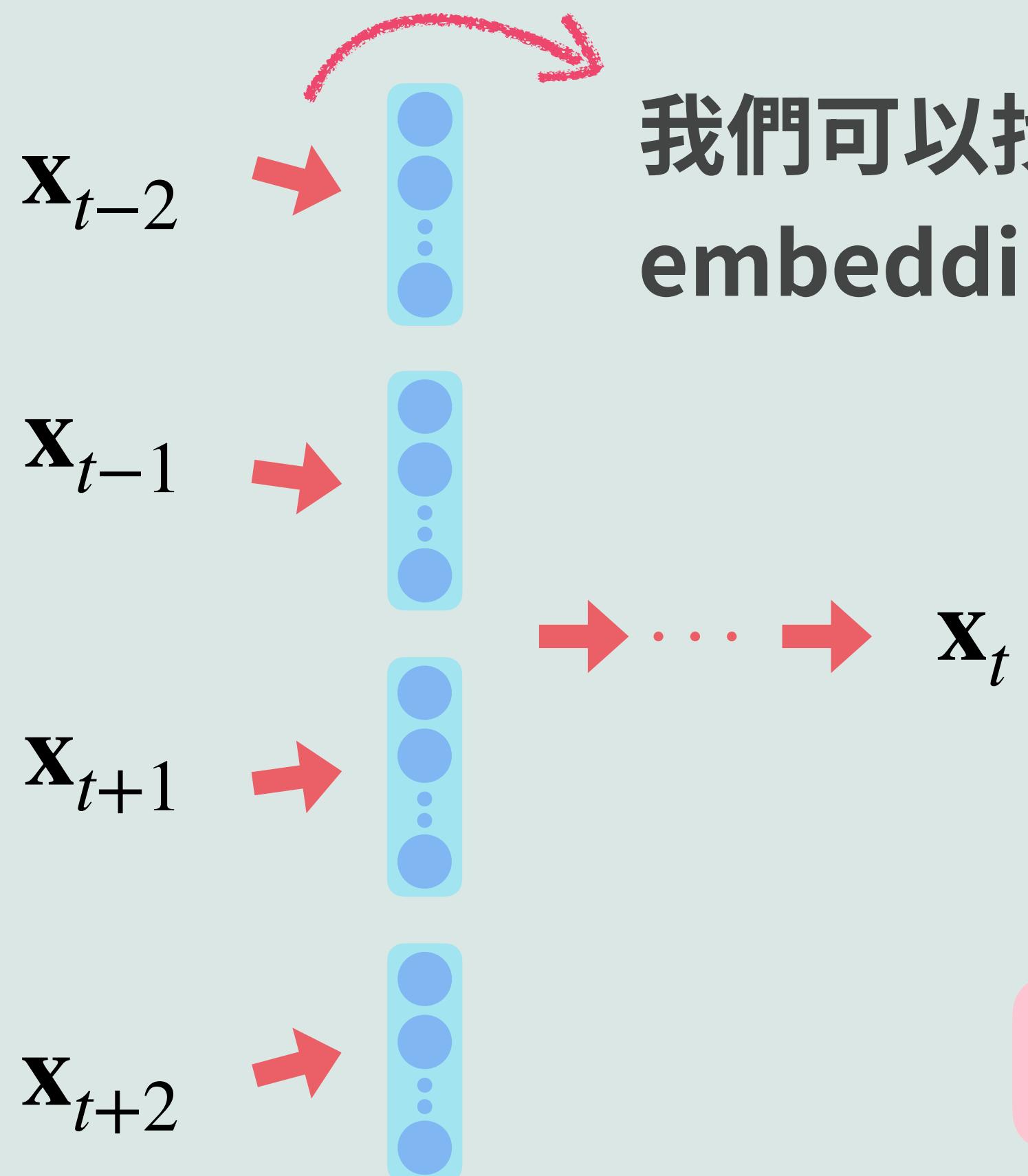
### CBOW model

用周圍的字預測中間的字。



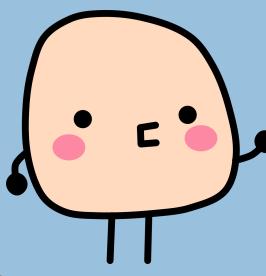


# 某個隱藏層輸出就是 embedding



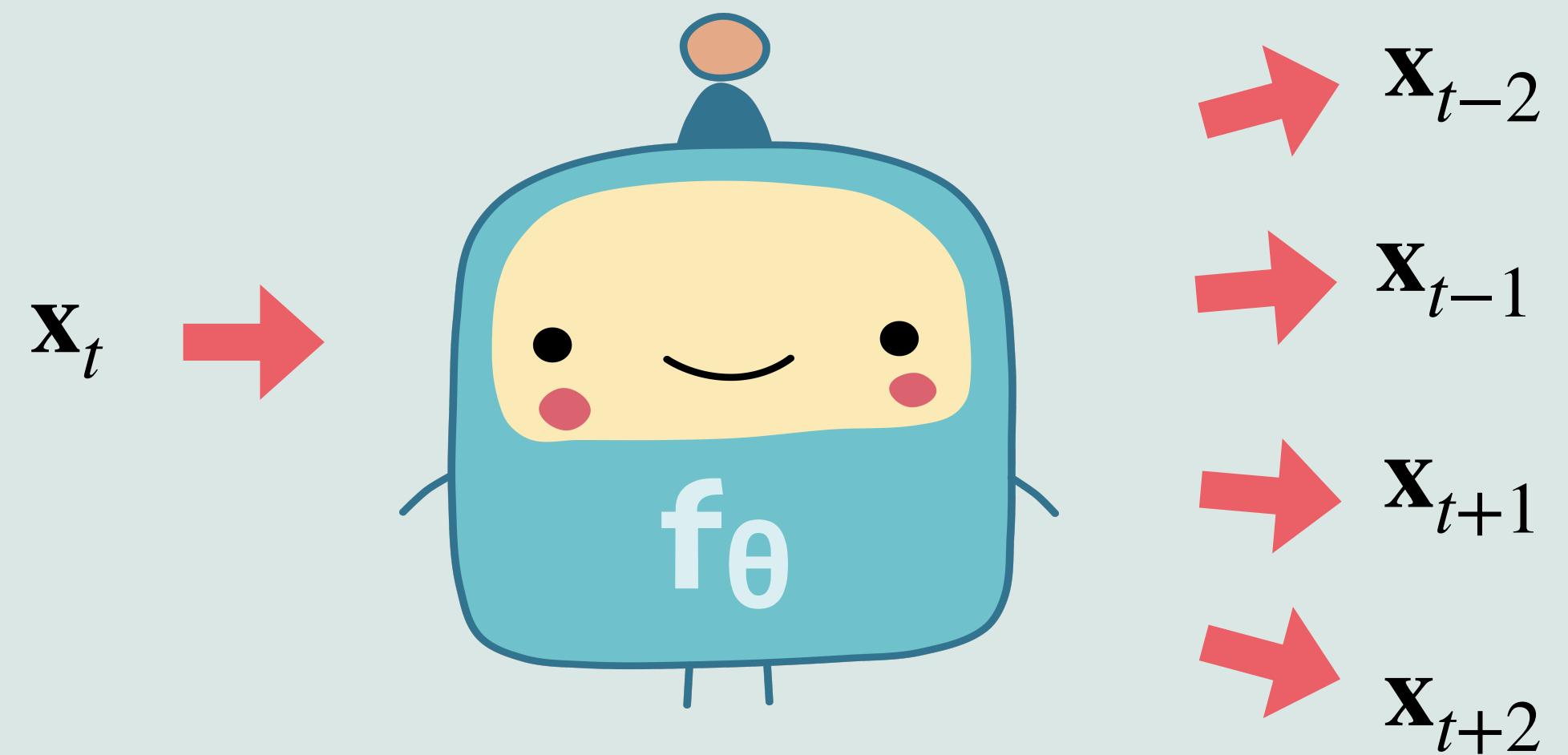
我們可以找到字的  
embedding!

**CBOW model**



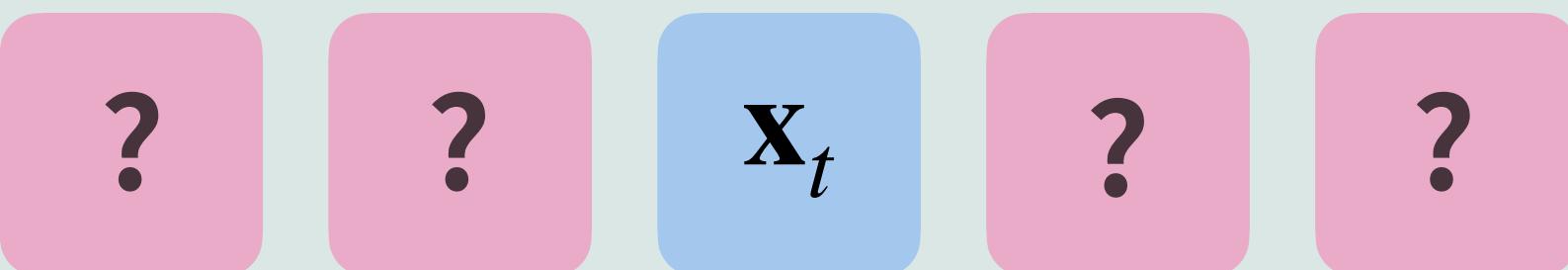
## Word2Vec 的兩個小任務

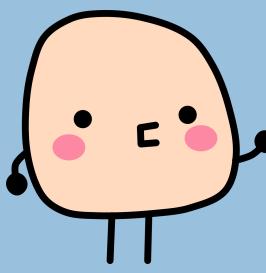
或是更炫的去訓練這樣的函數！



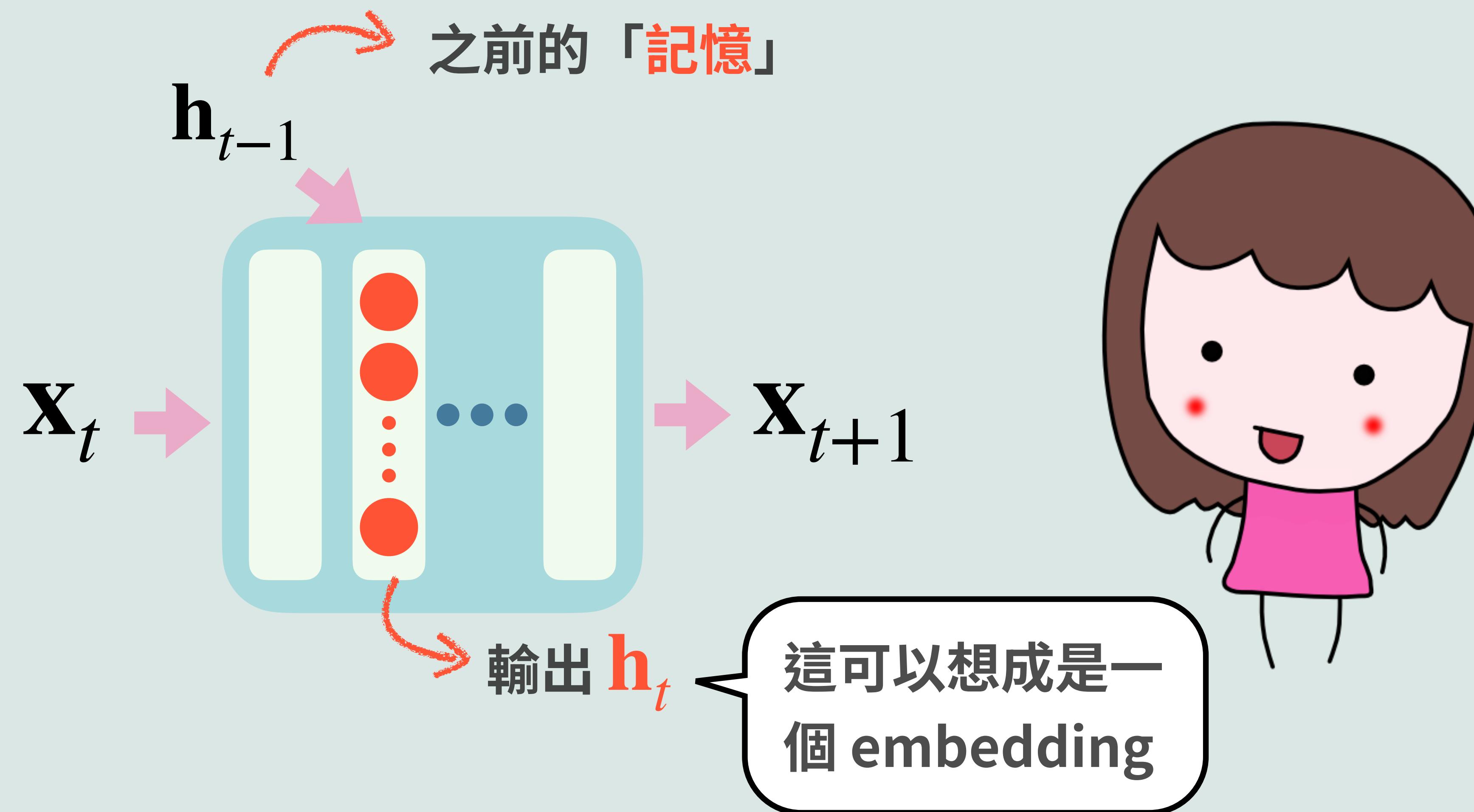
**Skip-Gram model**

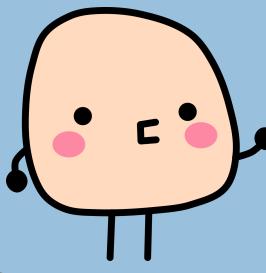
中間的字預測週圍的字



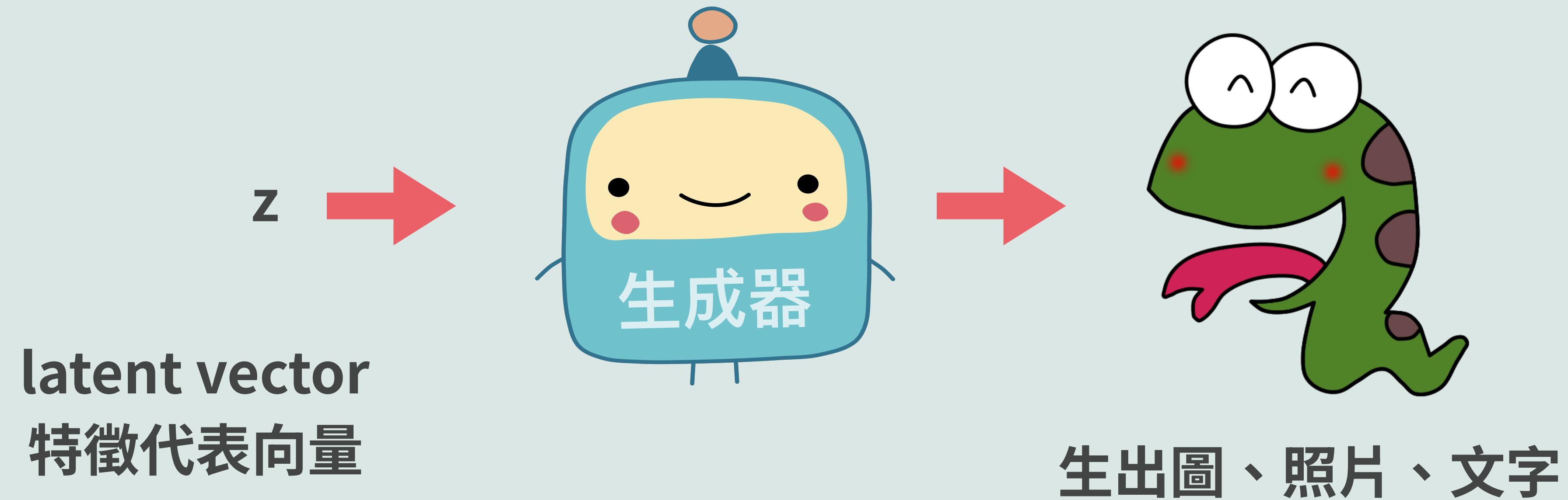


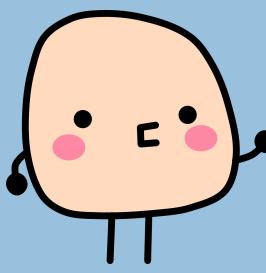
事實上前一個字預測下一個字也是!





## 生成模式

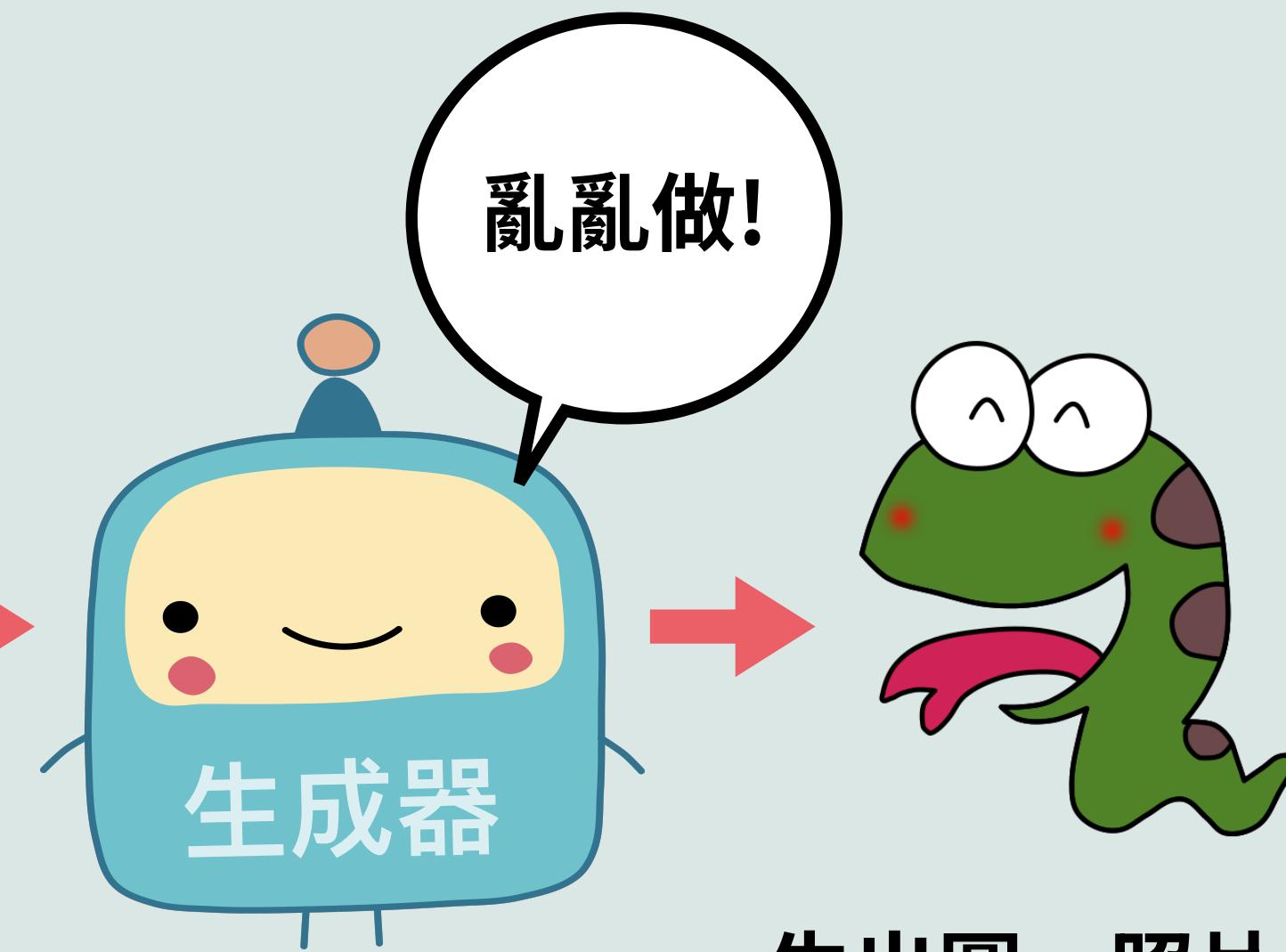




# 輸入的特徵向量基本上有兩種作法

方法一

Noise



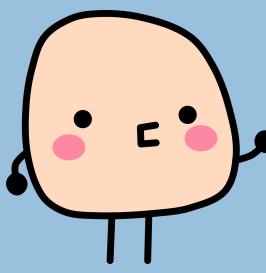
生出圖、照片、文字

(保證生出「正確格式」的東西就好)

隨機輸入一  
堆數字。

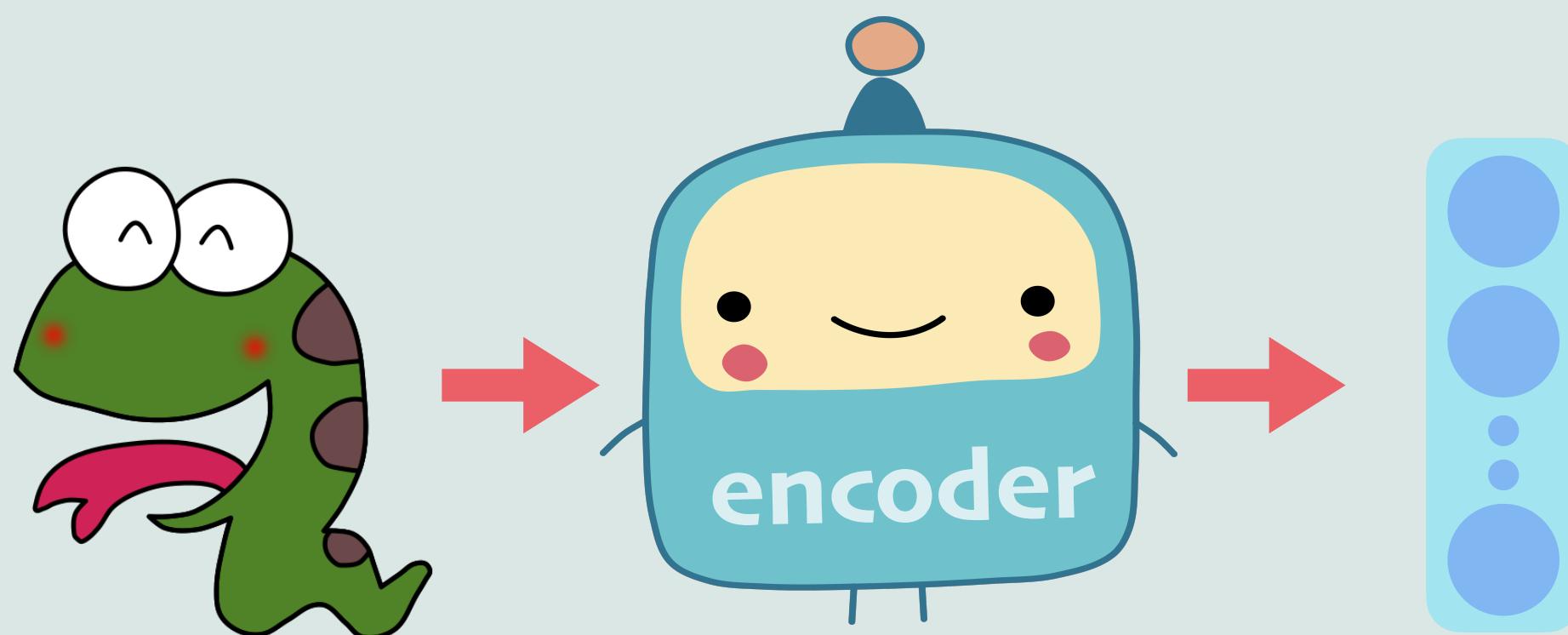


在 GAN 裡, 這是最常用的方法!



## 輸入的特徵向量基本上有兩種作法

### 方法二



特徵代表向量,  
latent vector

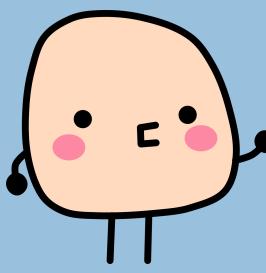
先想辦法做個  
「好的」特徵  
向量出來！





02.

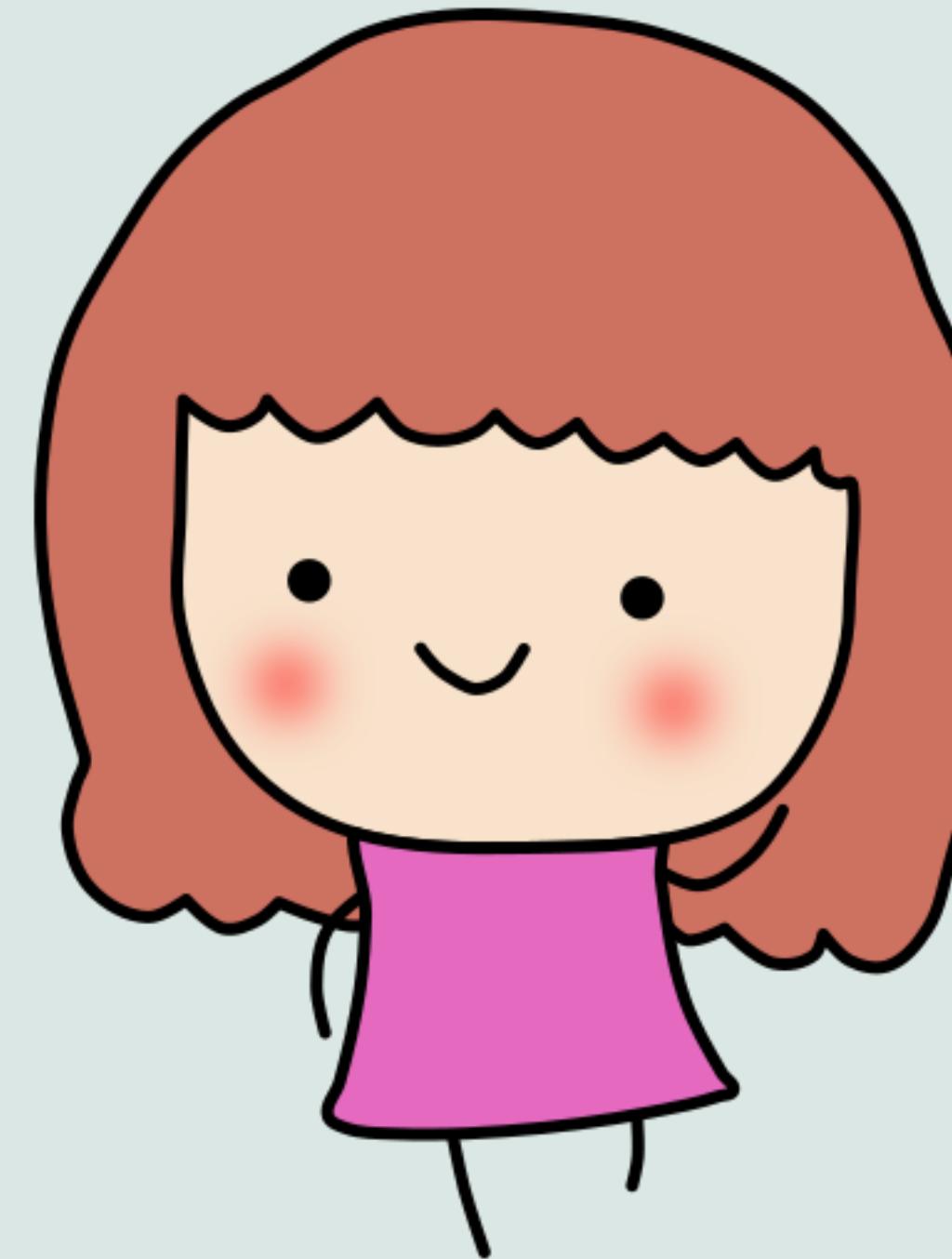
## 自編碼器 Autoencoder

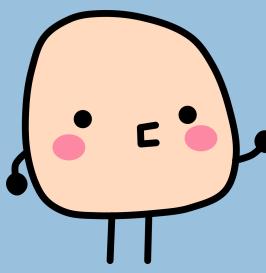


## Autoencoder

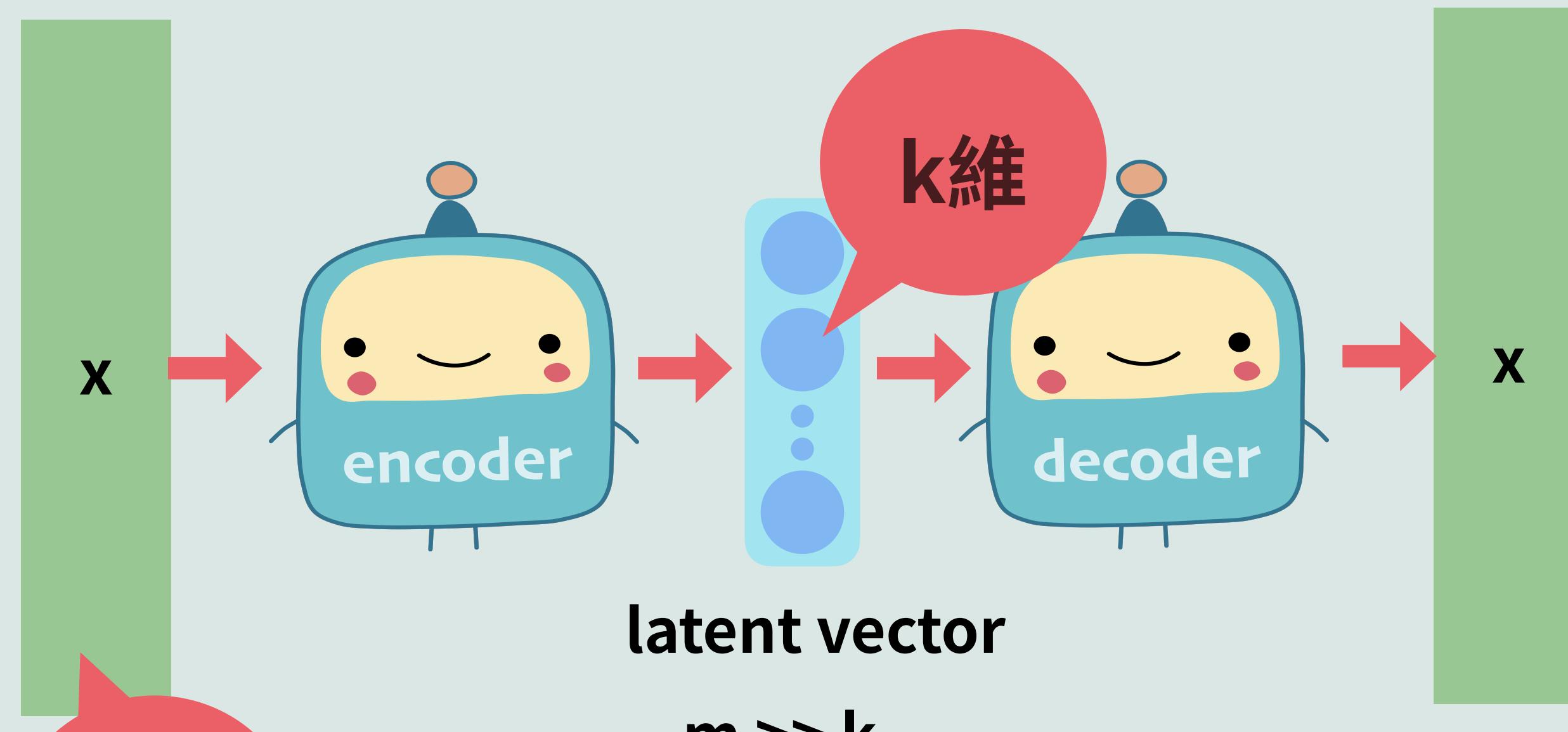
方法二看來有點神奇，怎麼能訓練一個  
截取特徵向量的函數的？這裡介紹一個  
常用手法叫**自編碼器 (Autoencoder)**。

## Autoencoder





# Autoencoder



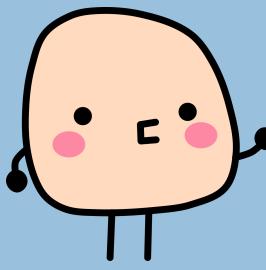
m維

於是,  $z$  可以取代  $x$  (或者說  $z$  是  $x$  的一個 presentation)

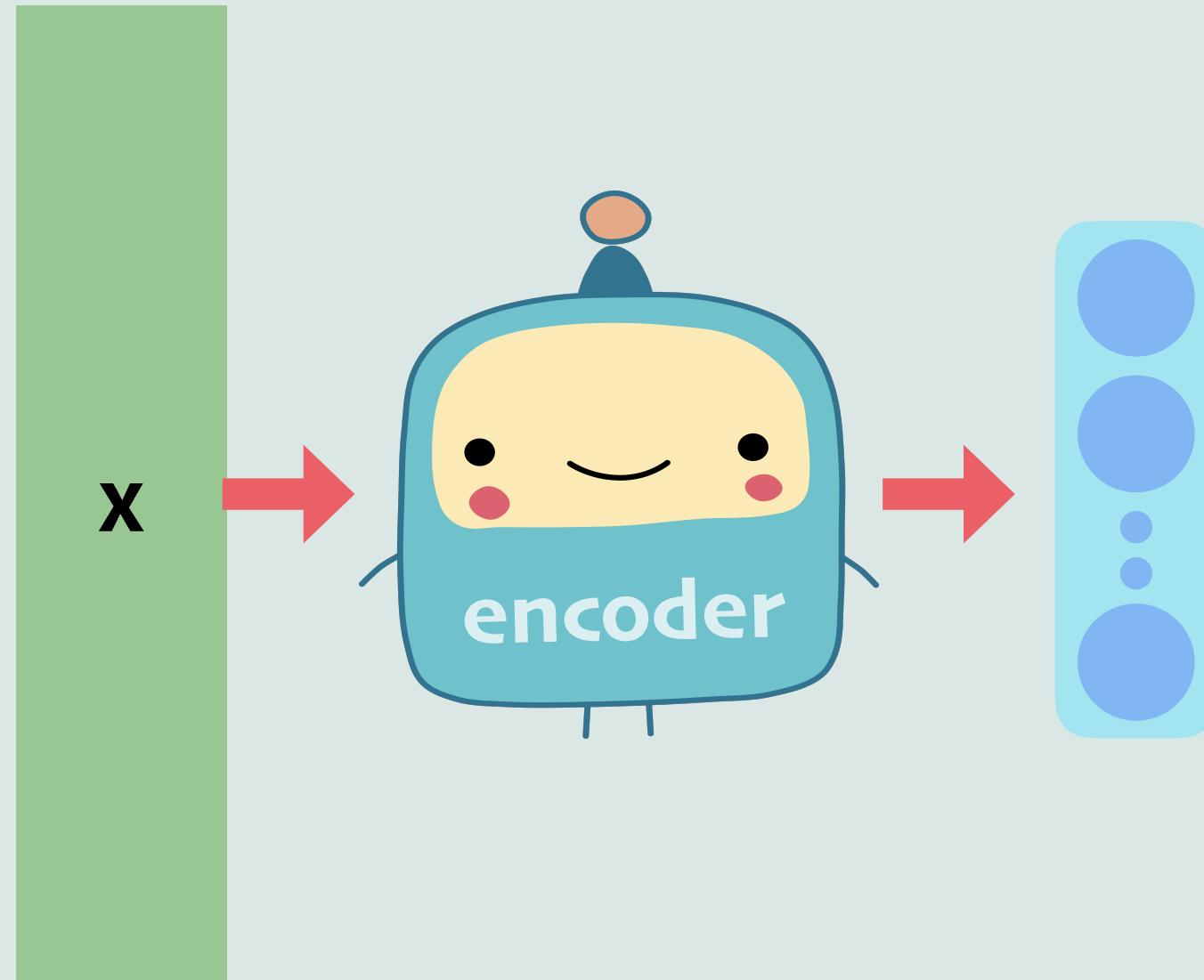
**Autoencoder** 是輸入什麼, 就輸出什麼的函數。

感覺很奇怪, 原來是中間我們會用一層比較小的  $k$  維神經元。

這一層的輸出就是我們準備當特徵向量的。



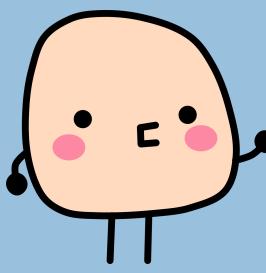
# Autoencoder



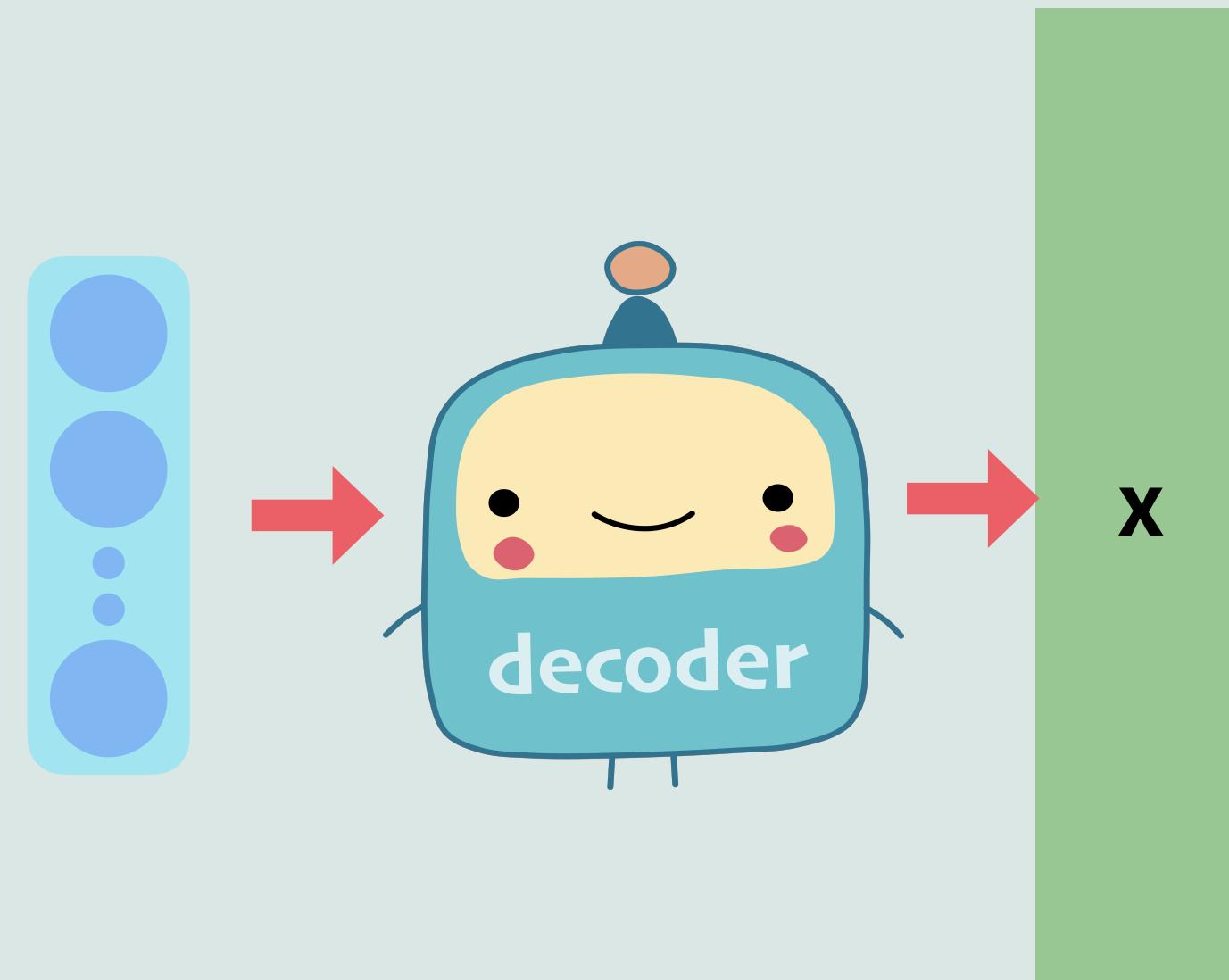
特徵向量  
就這麼找  
出來了。



以後我們基本上可以  
用比較小的  $z$  來取代  
比較大的  $x$ 。



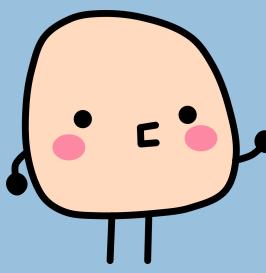
# Autoencoder



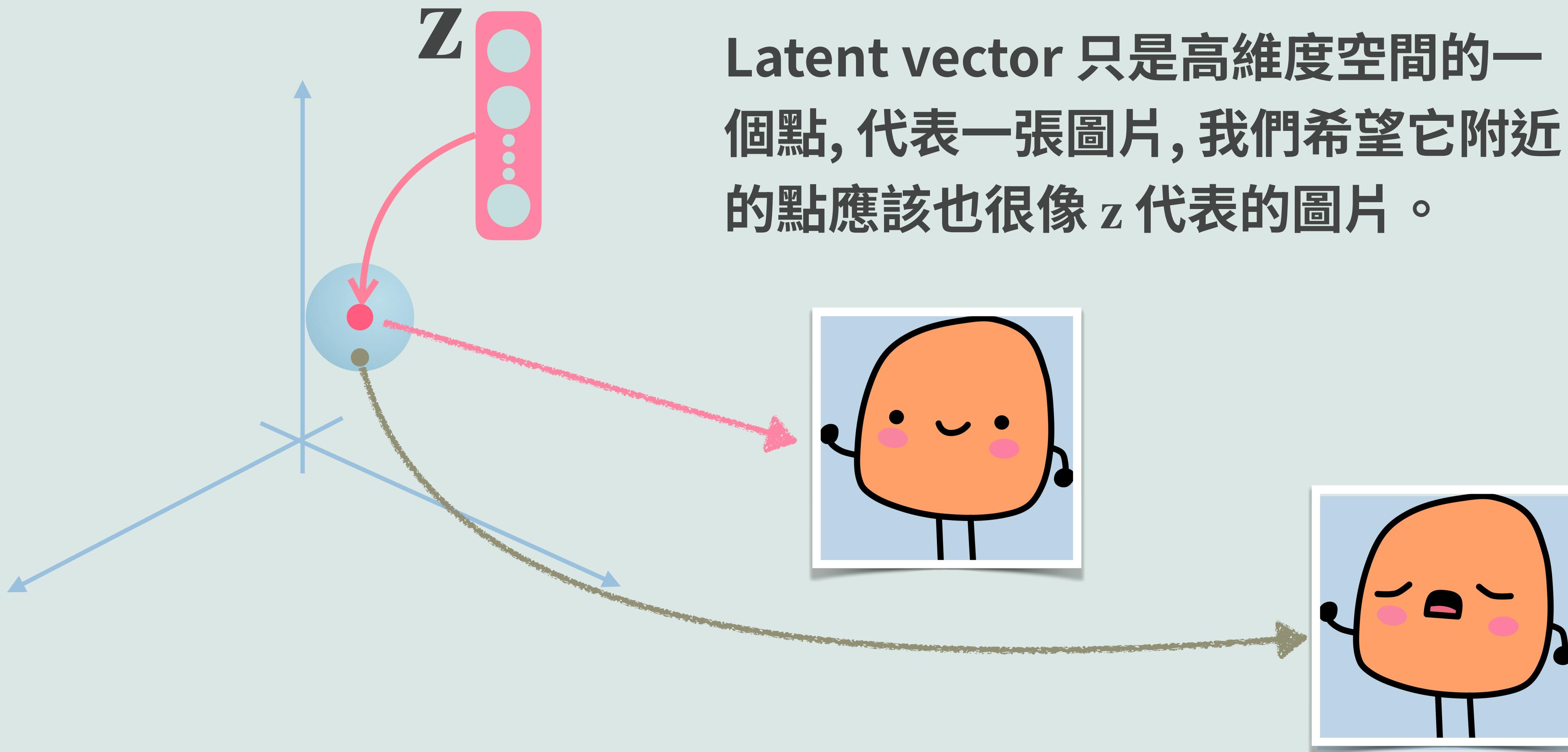
假設我們有隻兔子的特徵向量，改一點點會不會生出一隻很像的兔子？

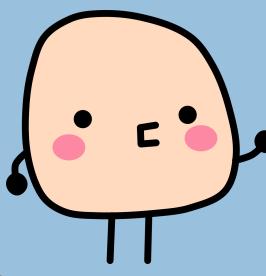


另一邊就可以當生成器，輸入一個特徵向量，就生出一個我們要的圖或任何東西。



也就是說我們希望...





# Autoencoder

## 答案是不太行

隨便生兩個 latent vectors, 數學上距離很近, 但生出來的東西不一定有什麼關係。

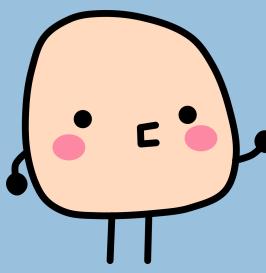
白話文是  $z$  差不多就是亂數, 我們無以掌控。





03.

## 變分自編碼器 VAE

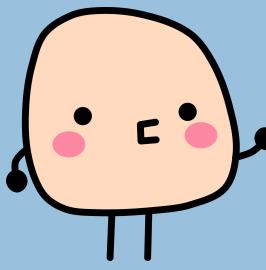


# VAE (Variational AutoEncoder)

## 改善自編碼器問題的 VAE

Variational AutoEncoder





希望 latent vector 每個元素符合常態分佈

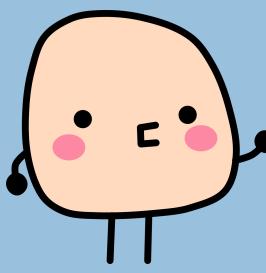
$$z = \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ \vdots \\ z_k \end{bmatrix} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$$

我們想辦法找每個數的平均  
值和變異數 (or 標準差)

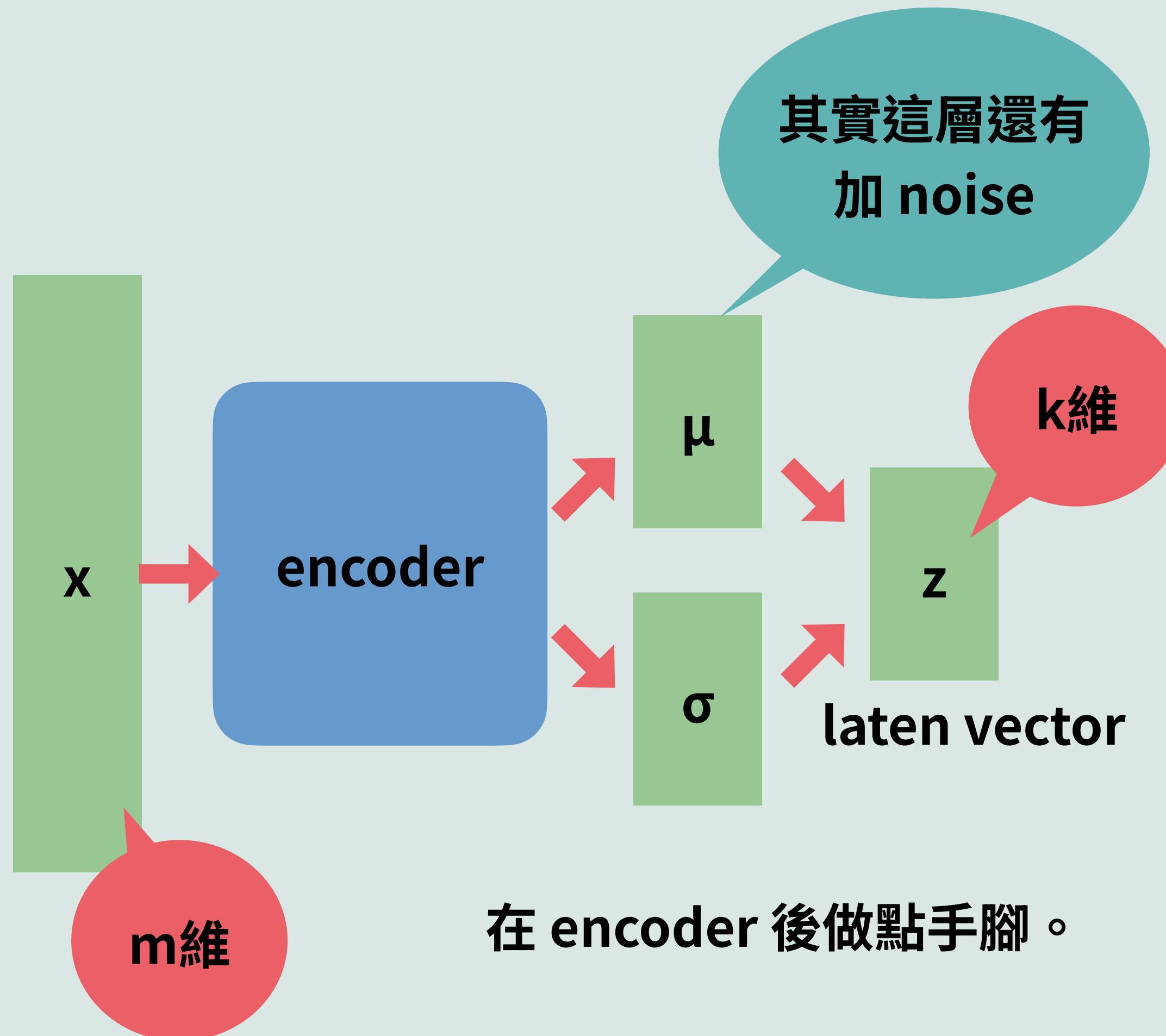
這要怎麼  
做到?



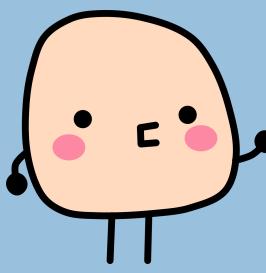
神秘編碼 latent vector 每個數字是符合某常態分布的，這樣我們容易掌控！



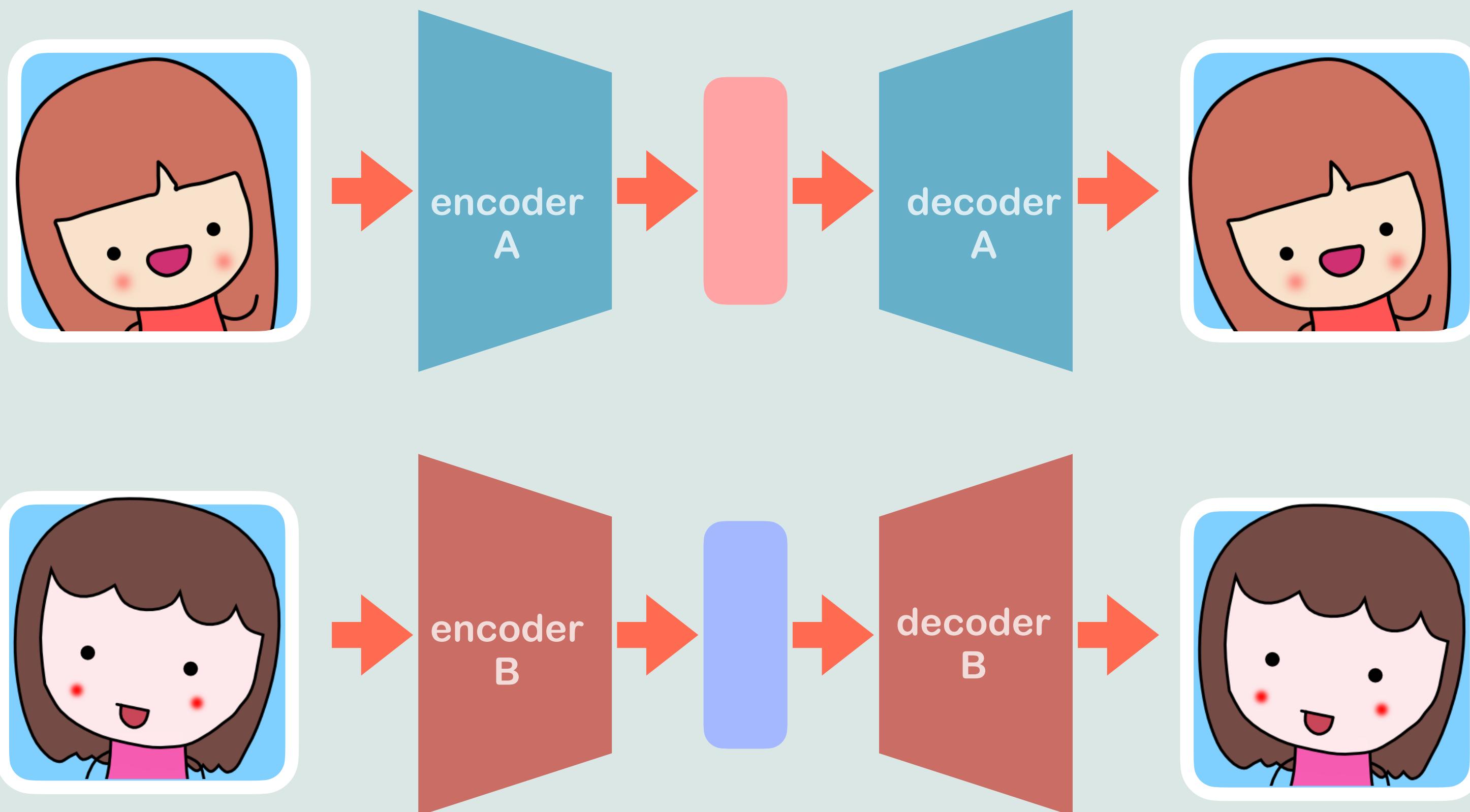
# VAE (Variational AutoEncoder)



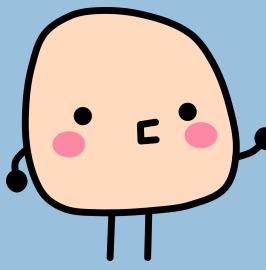
其實就是要函數  
學習機去學平均  
值和變異數!



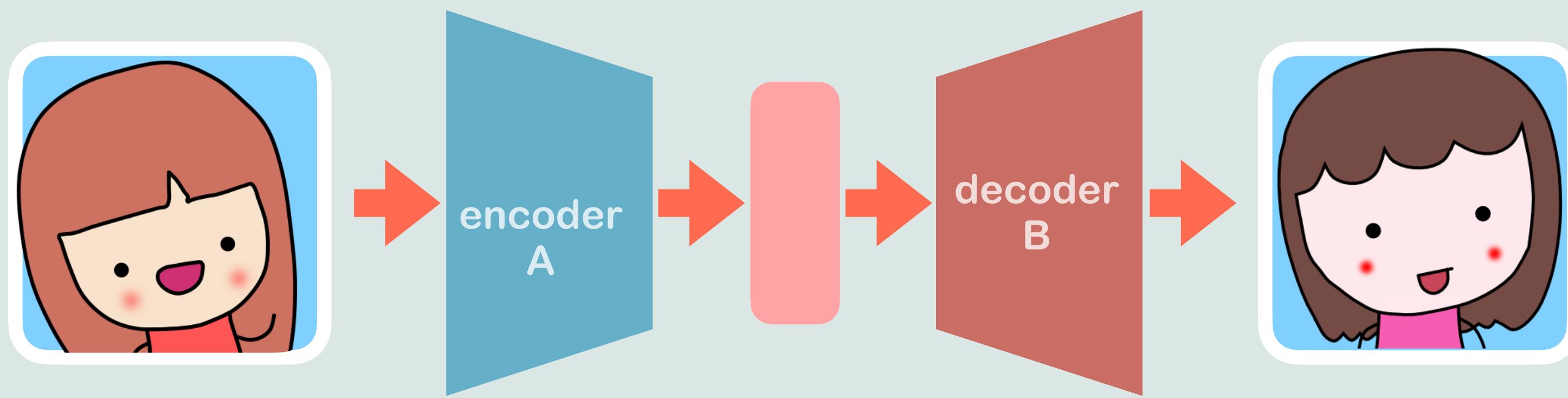
# Deepfake



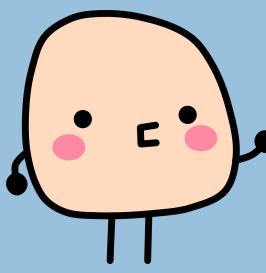
用 **autoencoder** 就  
可以做到 **deepfake**



# Deepfake



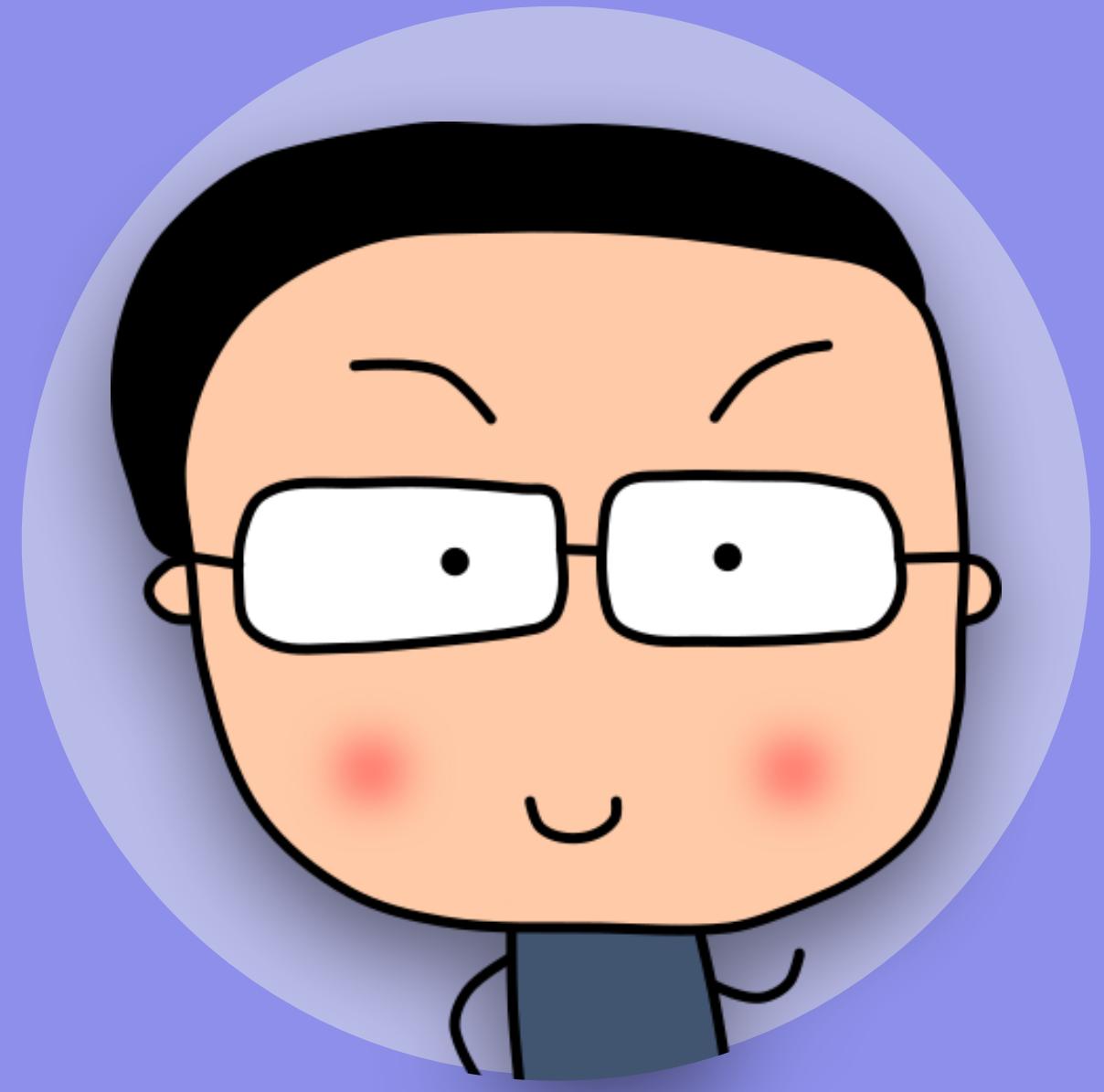
用 **encoder A** 做出的 **latent vector**, 送進 **decoder B** 之中。



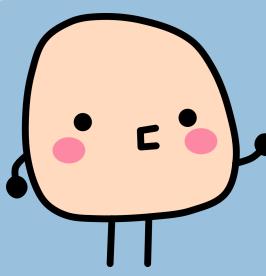
## 後話說在前面

大家覺得 autoencoder 好像變化有點少，品質也不是太好，生成模型一度 GAN 獨大，不過後來世界又變了...





04.  
橫空出世的  
Diffusion Models



# 2022 年起忽然人人都在電腦創作!



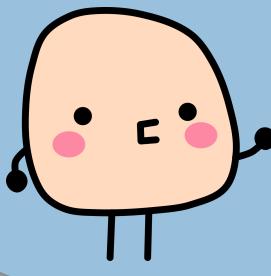
DALL·E 2



Stable Diffusion

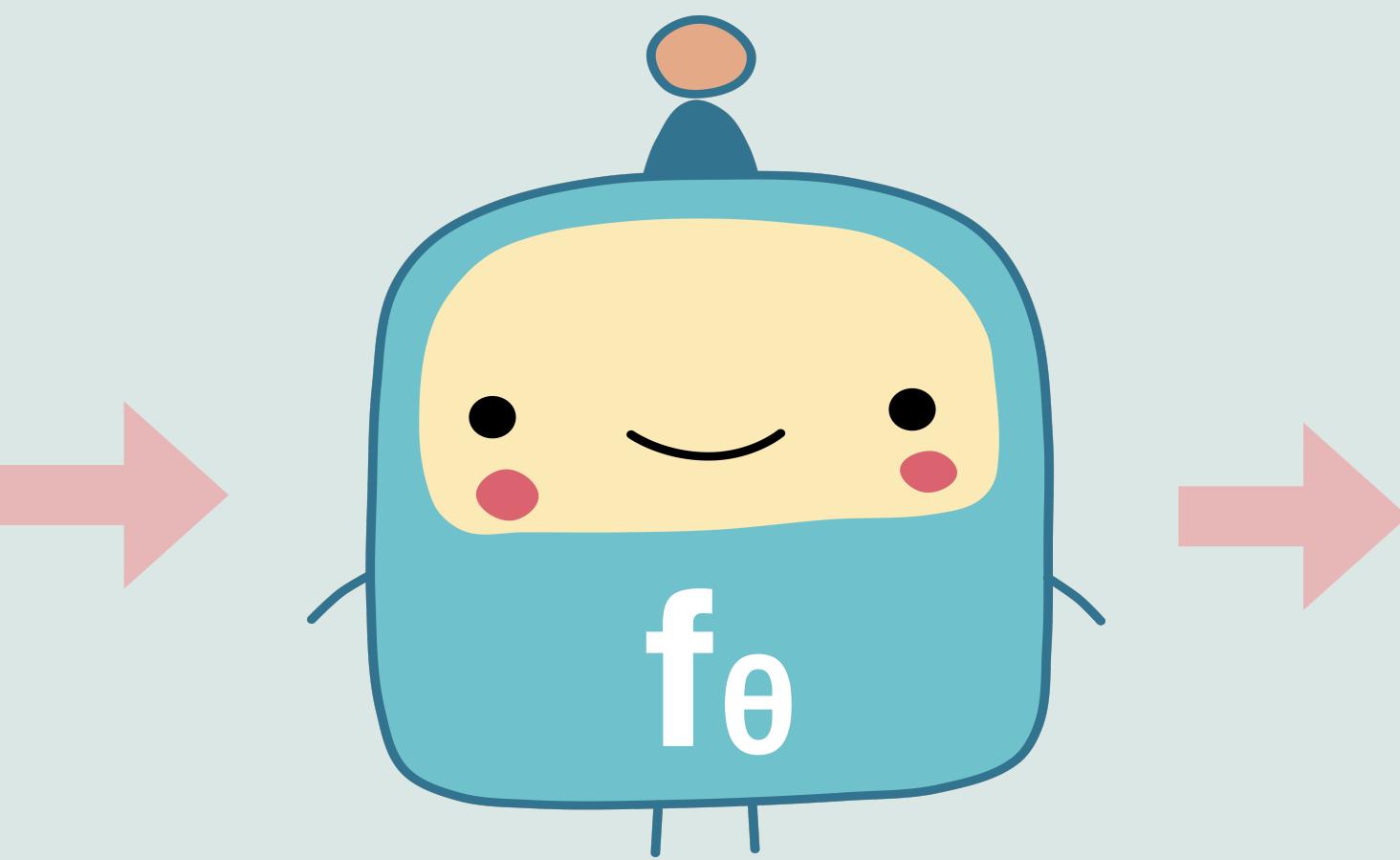


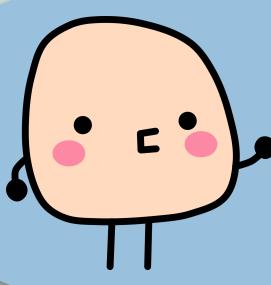
Midjourney



# Text to Image Models

“a rabbit wearing  
a rabbit ear hat”





2025 年



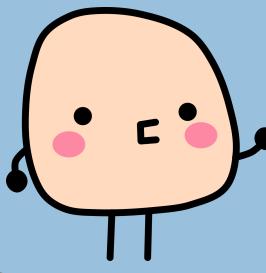
Bing Create



SDXL

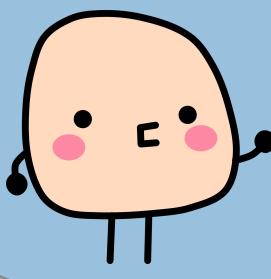


Midjourney

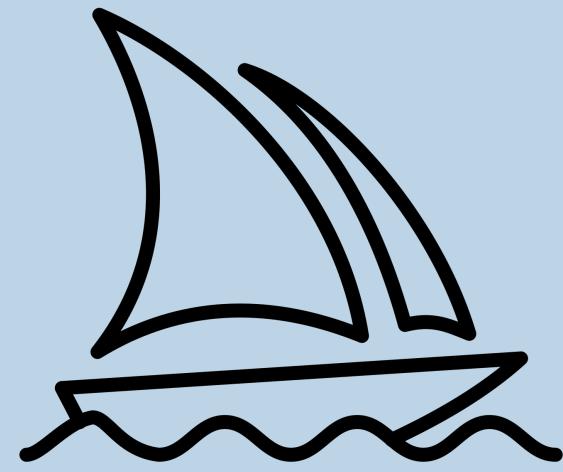


## Diffusion Models

# Diffusion Models



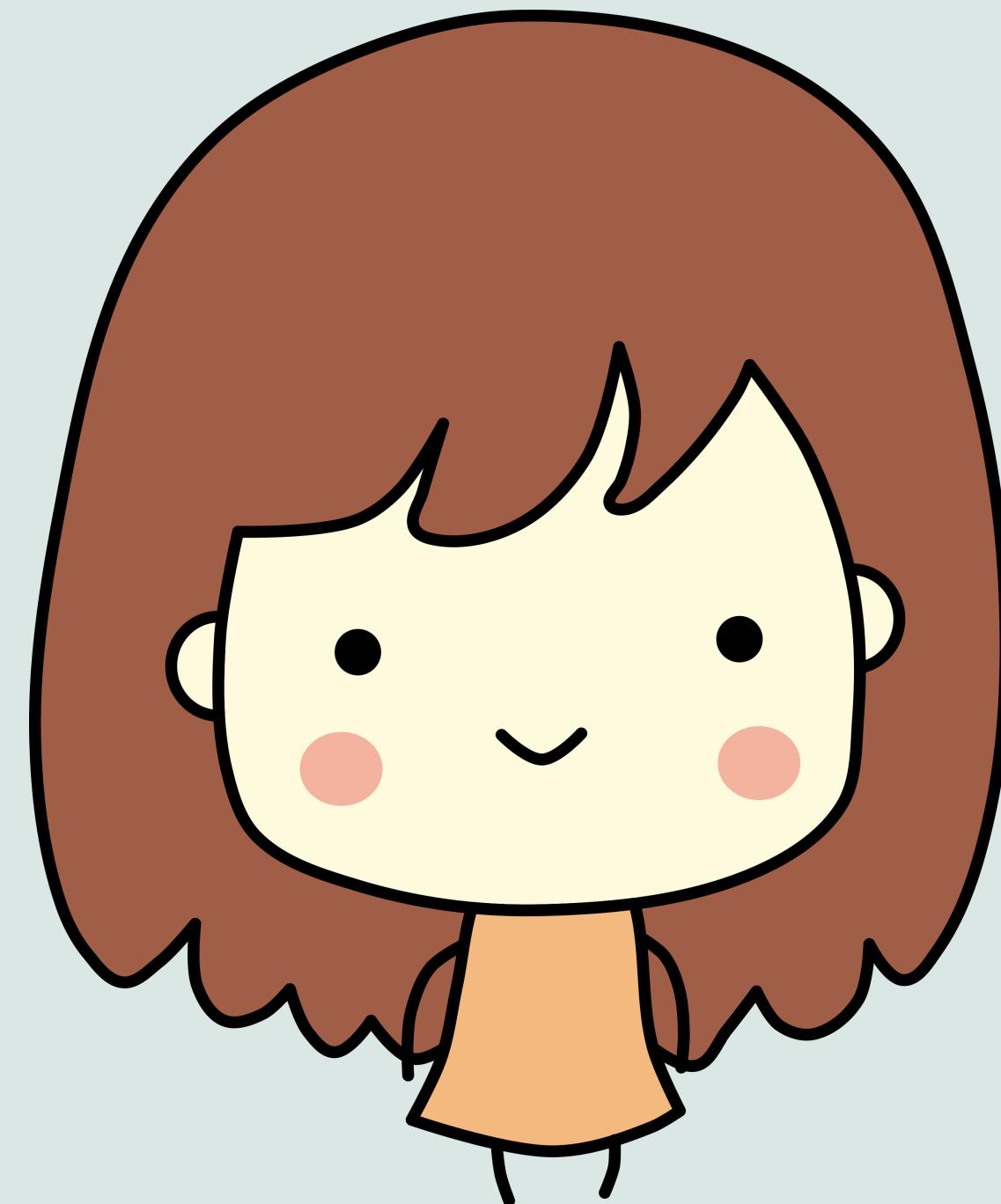
「收費型」文字生圖 AI

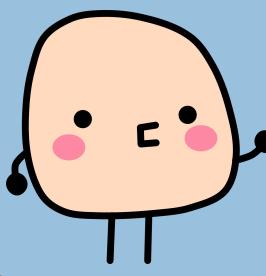


Midjourney



Leonardo.Ai

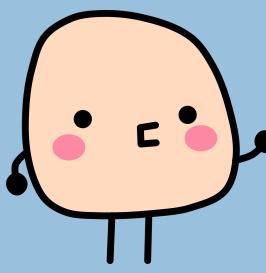




# Microsoft Bing Create

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Bing Create interface. At the top, there's a search bar with the Microsoft Bing logo. Below it, a navigation bar includes '全部' (All), '搜尋' (Search), and '圖片' (Images). On the right, there are user profile icons for '炎龍' (Yanlong) and '9942' with a trophy icon, and a three-dot menu. A speech bubble on the left contains the text 'DALL-E 3'. The main search results area shows a card for '位台灣的大學生, 在咖啡店裡, 用一台筆電在討論東西的照片。' (A Taiwan student in a coffee shop discussing something on a laptop). Below the card are filter options: '型號: DALL-E 3' (Model: DALL-E 3), '外觀比例: 1:1' (Aspect Ratio: 1:1), and '影像數量: 4' (Number of Images: 4). To the right are buttons for '給我驚喜' (Surprise Me) and '創建' (Create). A red box highlights the '型號: DALL-E 3' dropdown. At the bottom, a banner reads '透過 *AI Creations*, 將創意轉化為現實' (Through *AI Creations*, turn creativity into reality).

<https://www.bing.com/images/create>



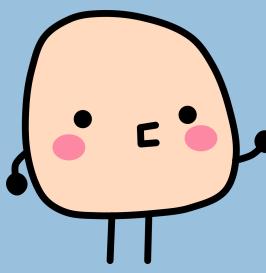
## 免費雲端圖像生成 AI



Bing Create

<https://www.bing.com/images/create>

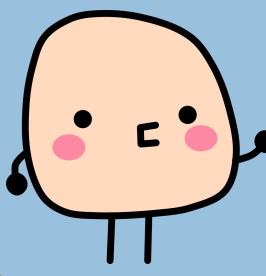
5位台灣的大學生，在咖啡店裡，用一台筆電在討論東西的照片。



# Whimsical Watercolor Illustration



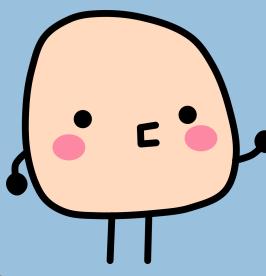
**whimsical watercolor  
illustration**, 一個在施展魔  
法的可愛小女巫



# Claymation



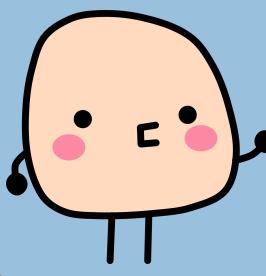
**claymation**,一隻可愛的  
熊貓，戴著眼鏡，在沙發上  
用著他的 MacBook 筆電。



## 3D Pixar 卡通風格



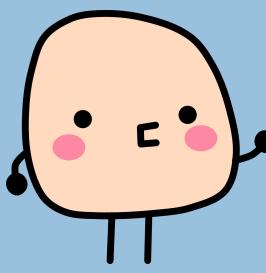
**3D animation, Pixar 卡通  
風格, 超可愛的機器人, 拿  
著水彩筆和調色盤, 在畫一  
幅水彩畫。**



## Simple 2D Vector Art



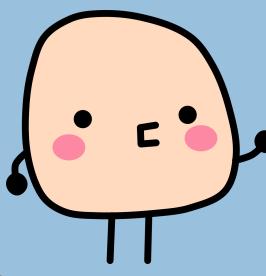
**simple 2D vector art,  
minimalist, very few  
details, pastel colors,  
一個可愛的女孩在咖啡  
店中用她的筆電**



## 一點也不像的 David Shrigley 風格



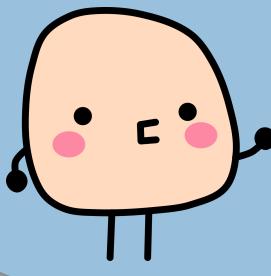
A white llama holding a laptop, with its hands visible from behind the laptop, is depicted in a simple Japanese animation style on a light blue background. It is drawn as a David Shrigley style illustration, using only black lines on a clean sky blue background. This minimalist design conveys its cute yet simple look, while maintaining a clear contrast between the shadows and highlights.



## 作業



- \* 使用 Microsoft Bing Create (最好是選 DALL-E 3), 找到一個你喜歡的風格。
- \* 最好是一開始先決定你想要的風格, 試著接近。說明你怎麼改變、最後不太像但你滿意也沒有問題。
- \* 試著用這樣的風格畫幾張不同主題的圖出來。



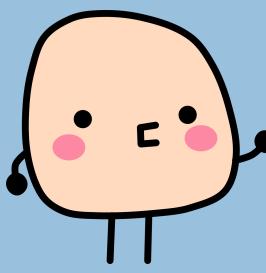
# 開源的龍頭 Stable Diffusion



Hugging Face

**diffusers 套件**

**automatic1111**



我們會介紹更簡潔方便的 Fooocus



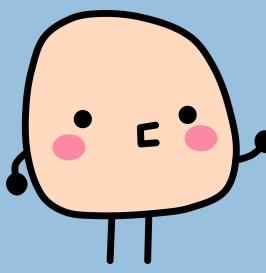
像 Midjourney 一樣容易的  
Stable Diffusion Web UI!

# Fooocus



05.

# Diffusion Models 原理



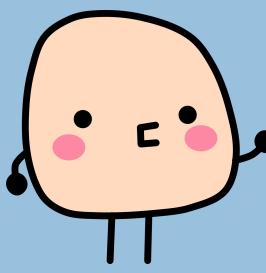
當然說「橫空出世」也不太對...

2015 就有了!



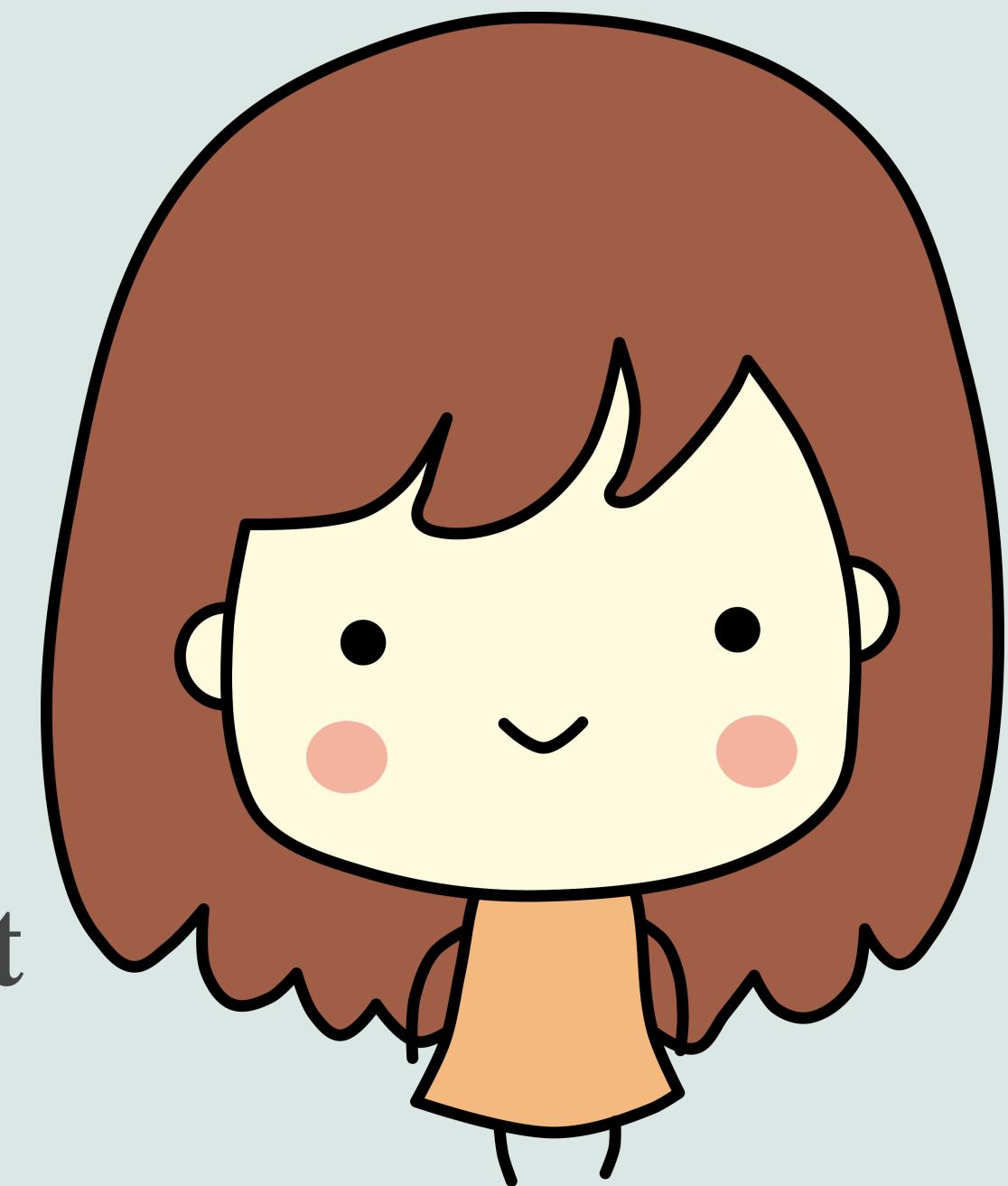
Jascha Sohl-Dickstein, Eric A. Weiss, Niru  
Maheswaranathan, and Surya Ganguli “Deep Unsupervised  
Learning using Nonequilibrium Thermodynamics,” 2015.

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1503.03585>



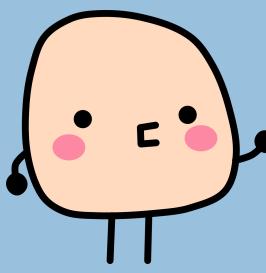
但關鍵是這篇

這是 OpenAI 的。

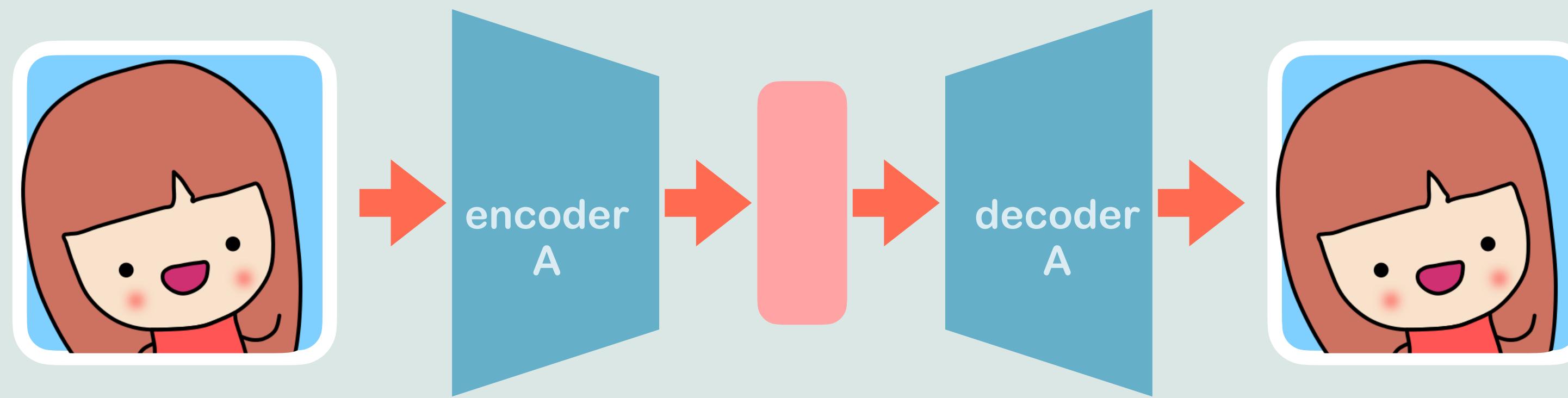


Prafulla Dhariwal and Alex Nichol “Diffusion Models Beat GANs on Image Synthesis,” 2021.

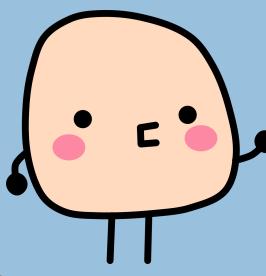
<https://arxiv.org/abs/2105.05233>



# 大家還記得 Autoencoder 嗎？

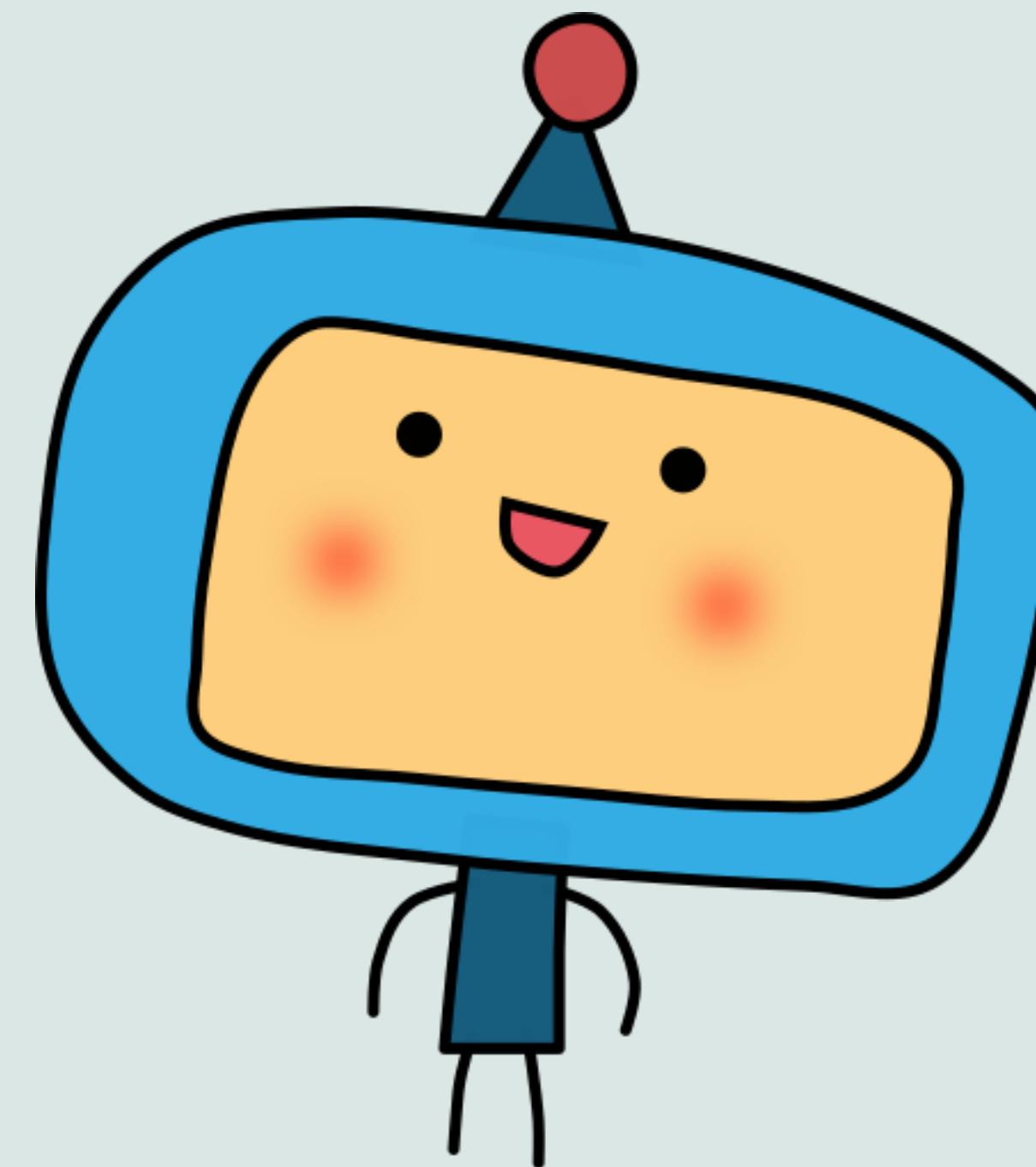


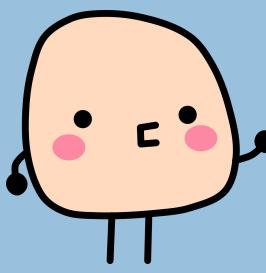
那個輸入和輸出都一樣的超呆機器人...



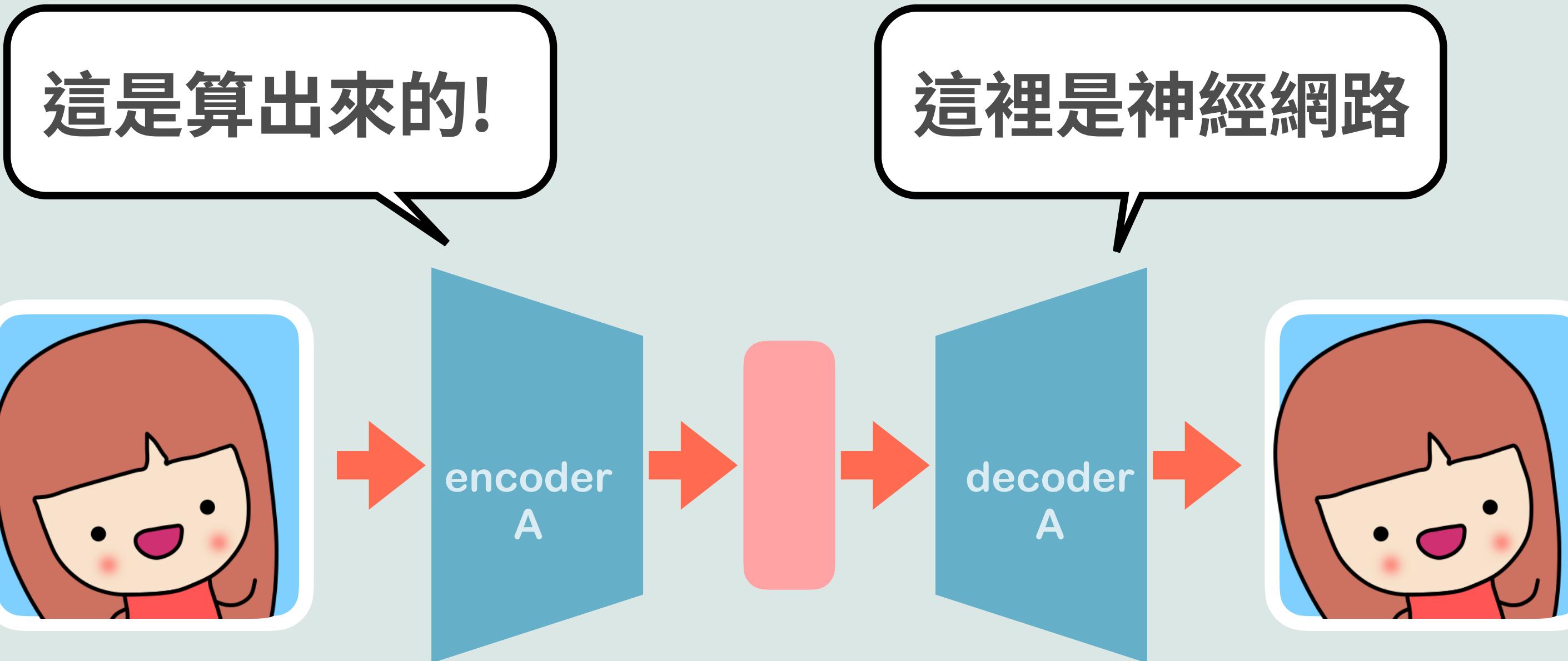
## GPT 嘘爛王給我們的啟發

也許看得夠多，嘘爛，我  
是說「創作」的能力就  
會強！

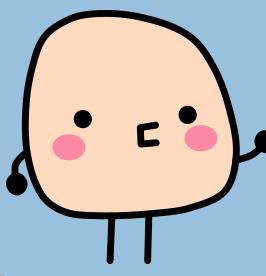




# Diffusion Models 基本上就是 Autoencoder!!

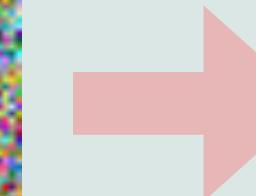
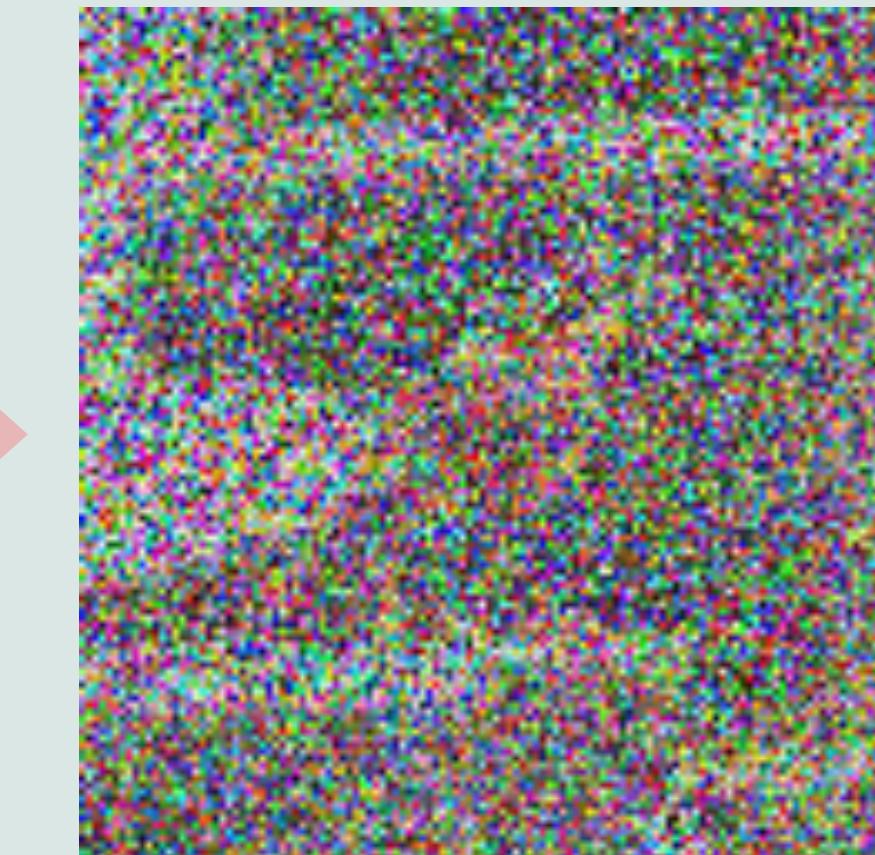
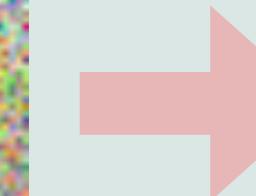
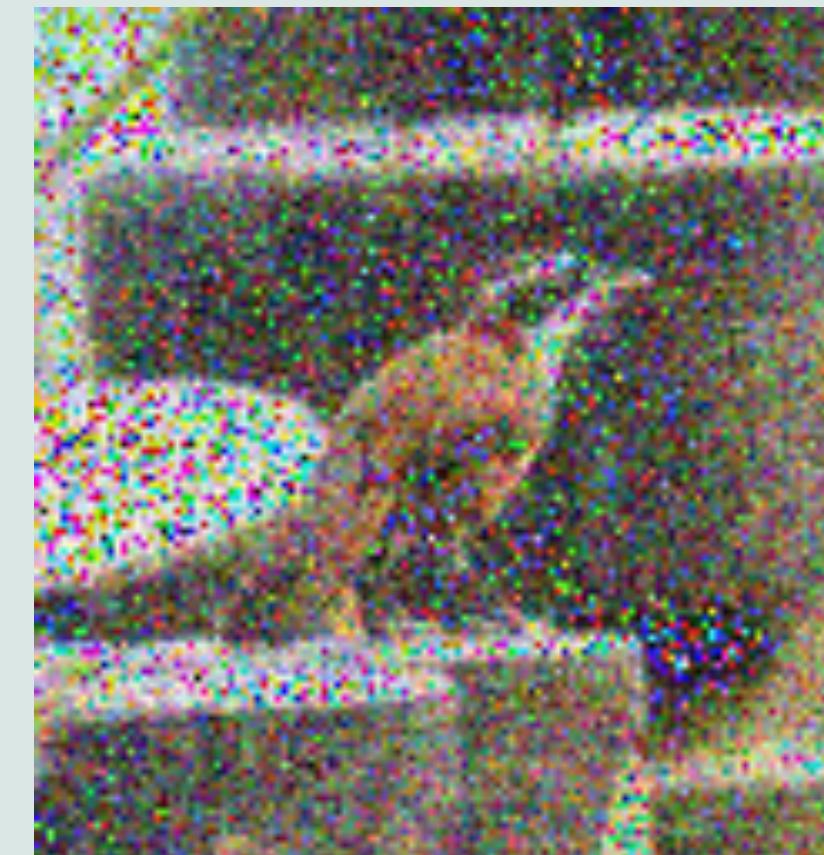
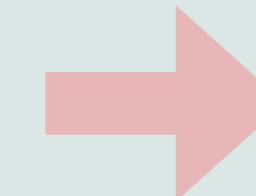
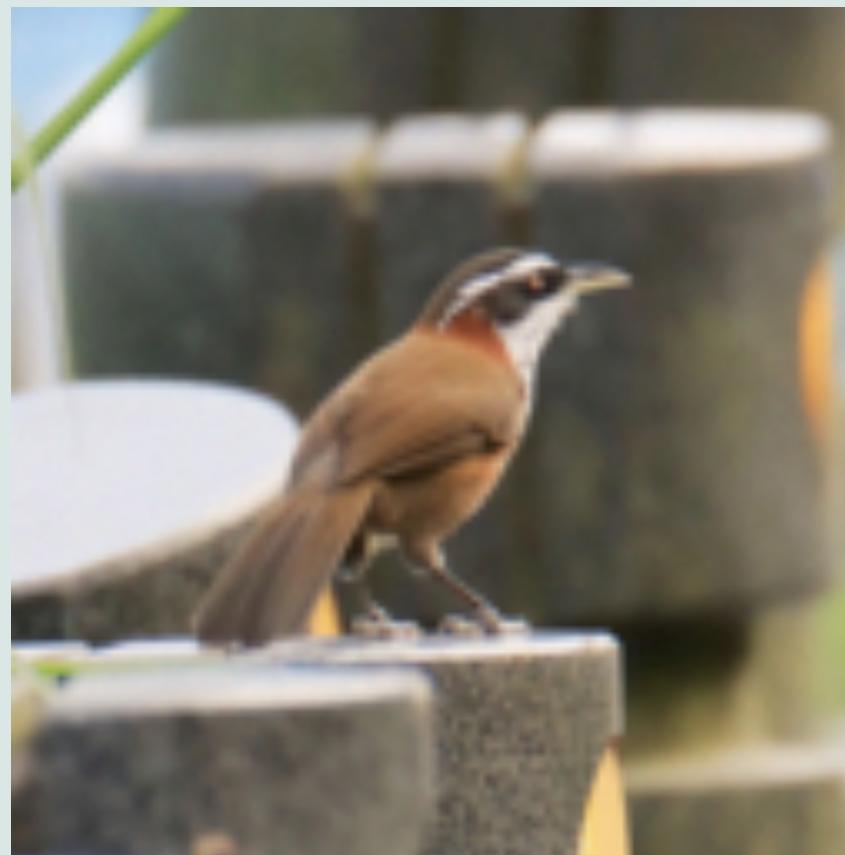


只差前面 encoder 是算出來的!!



# Diffusion

用相同的計算方式，一步步加上高斯雜訊。

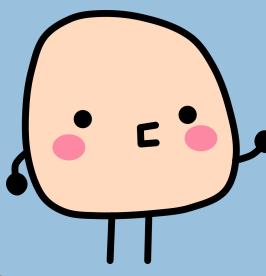


$\mathbf{X}_0$

$\mathbf{X}_{50}$

$\mathbf{X}_{100}$

$\mathbf{X}_{150}$

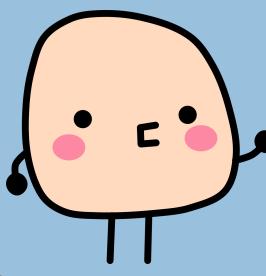


## 就是一路加上雜訊

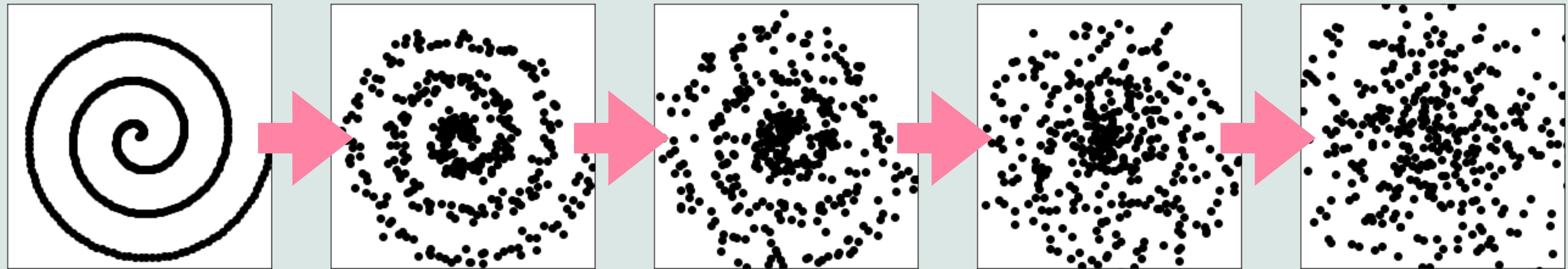
$\beta_t$  我們就是取個很小的數字, 而  $\alpha_t = 1 - \beta_t$

$$x_t = \sqrt{\alpha_t} x_{t-1} + \sqrt{1 - \alpha_t} \varepsilon_{t-1}$$

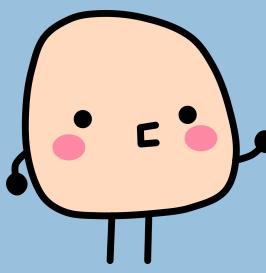
一般我們會取  $\beta_1 < \beta_2 < \dots < \beta_T$



## 一次擴散一點點



為什麼要做這樣的事呢？因為每一個點就會是一個常態分佈抽樣出來的，我們很容易生出這樣的 latent tensor，然後應該會對應一張圖！



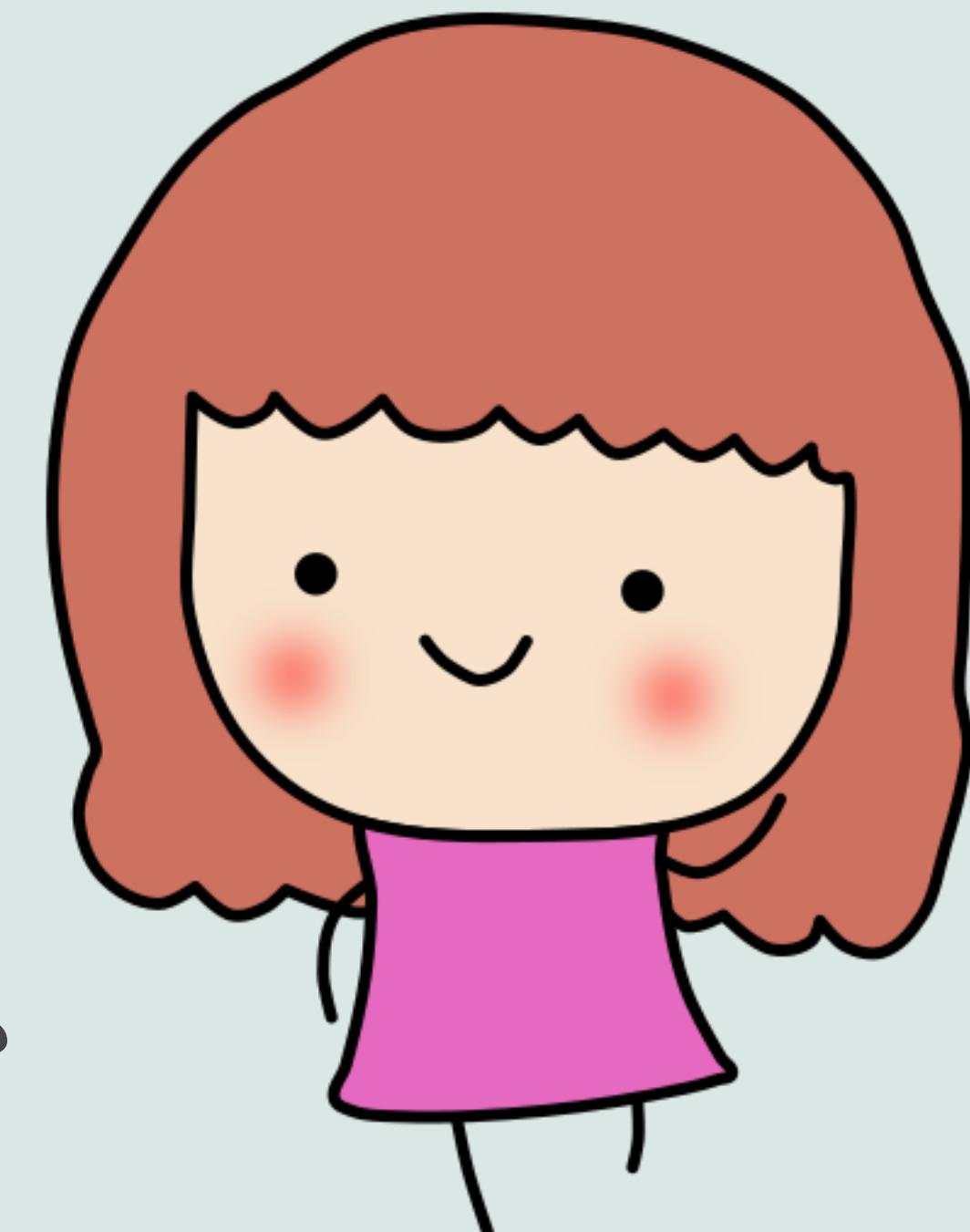
## 一個小技巧

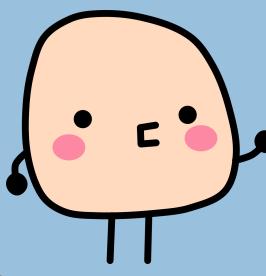
事實上我們不用  $x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots$  這樣算下去，可以一次到位！

令

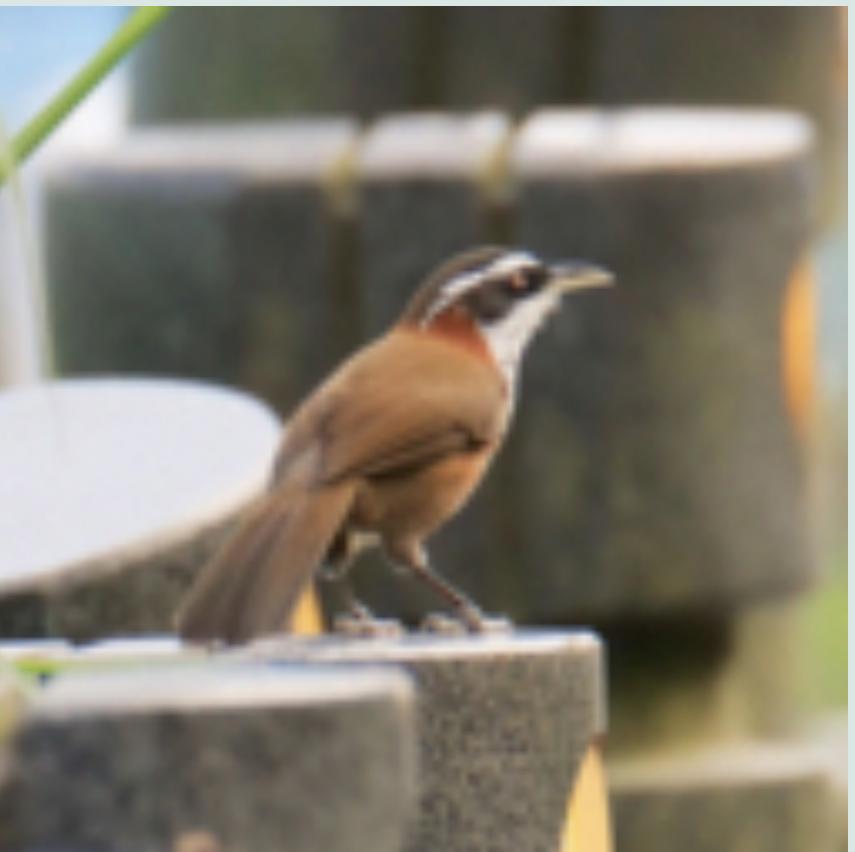
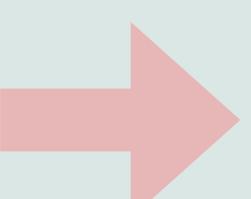
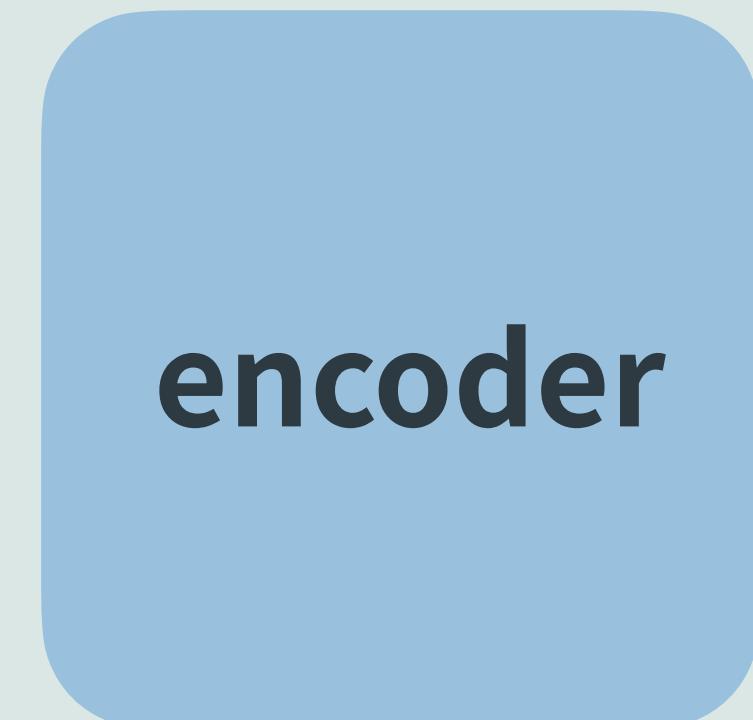
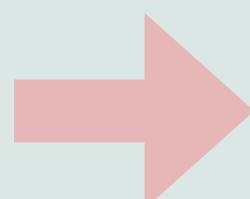
$$\bar{\alpha}_t = \prod_{i=1}^t \alpha_i$$

$$x_t = \sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t} x_0 + \sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_t} \varepsilon$$

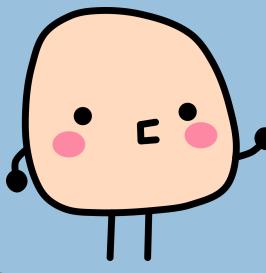




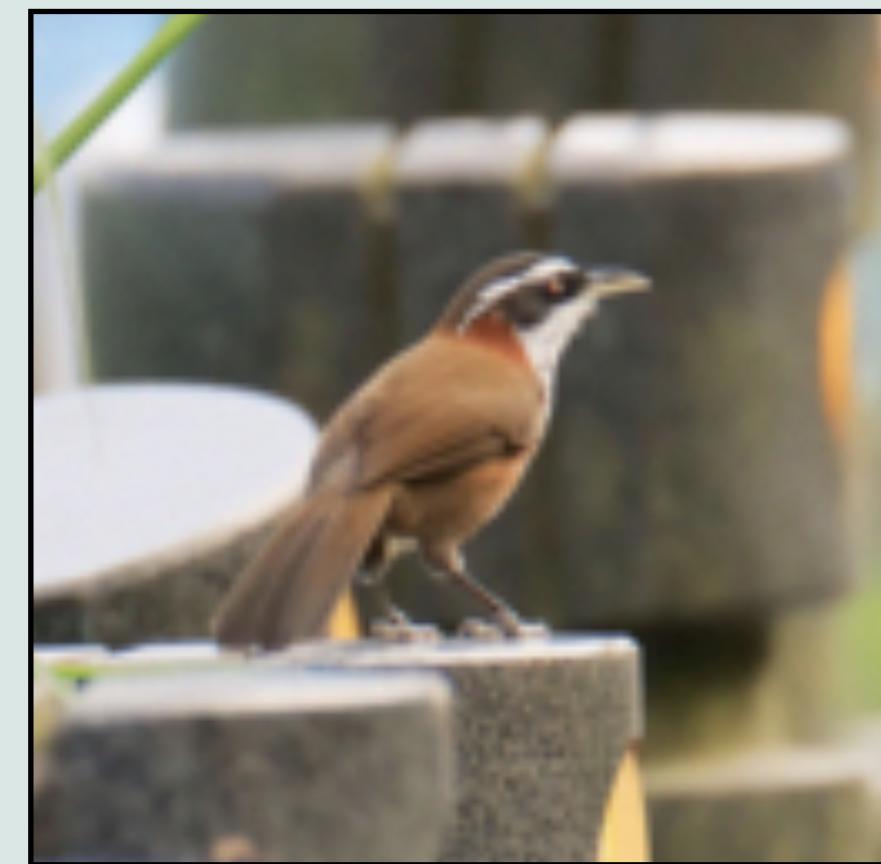
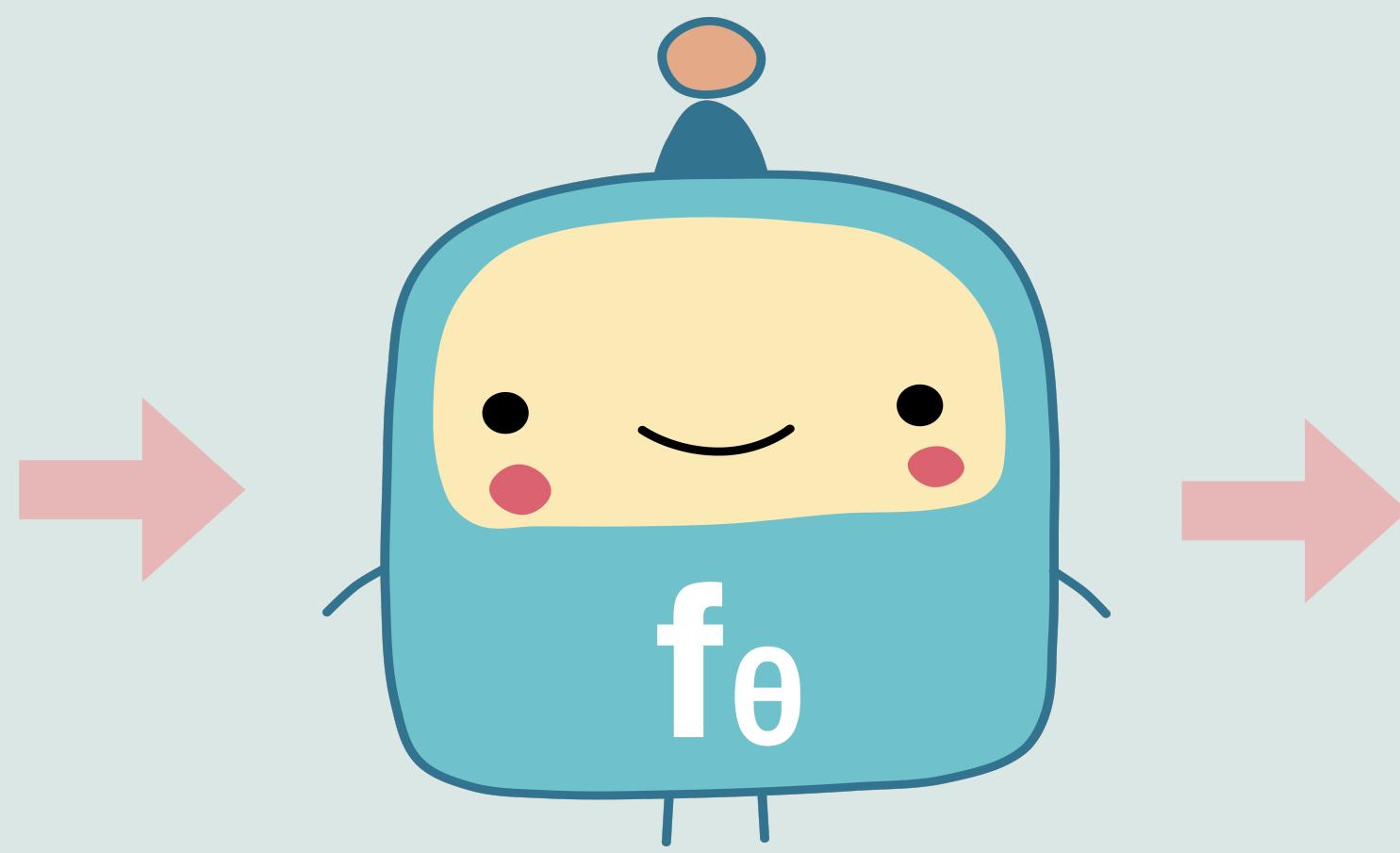
# 也就是 encoder 我們不用學!


$$\mathbf{X}_0$$

$$\mathbf{X}_T$$

這算出來的 (當然有從  
常態分佈抽樣的部份)

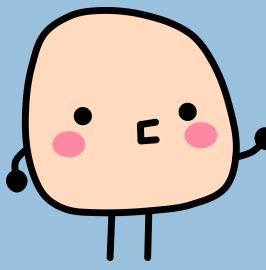


然後我們就用神經網路, 訓練一個 decoder



$\mathbf{X}_T$

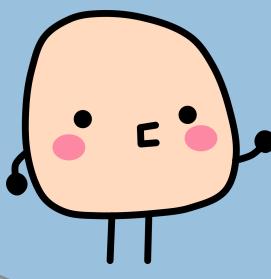
$\mathbf{X}_0$



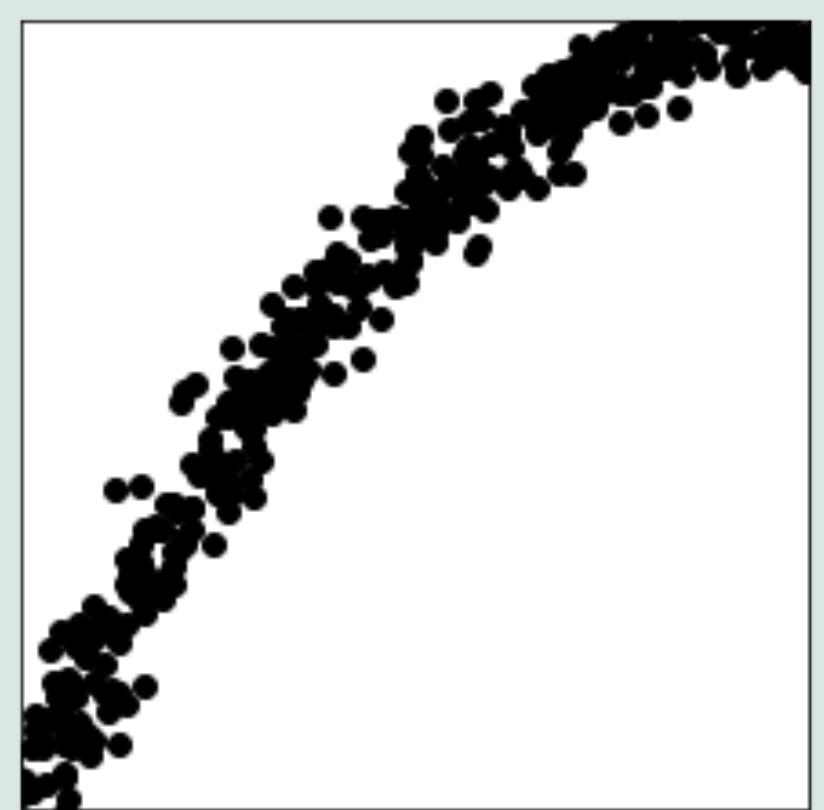
# 然後我們就用神經網路, 訓練一個 decoder

你可能會問, encoder 是  
用算的, 為什麼 decoder  
不能算回來呢?

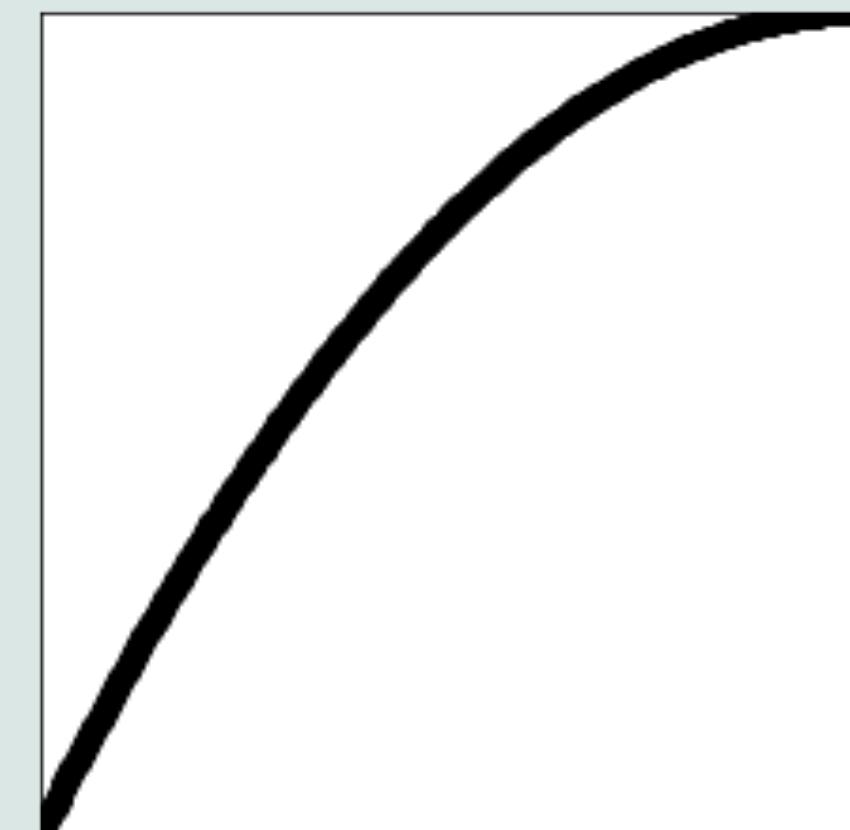
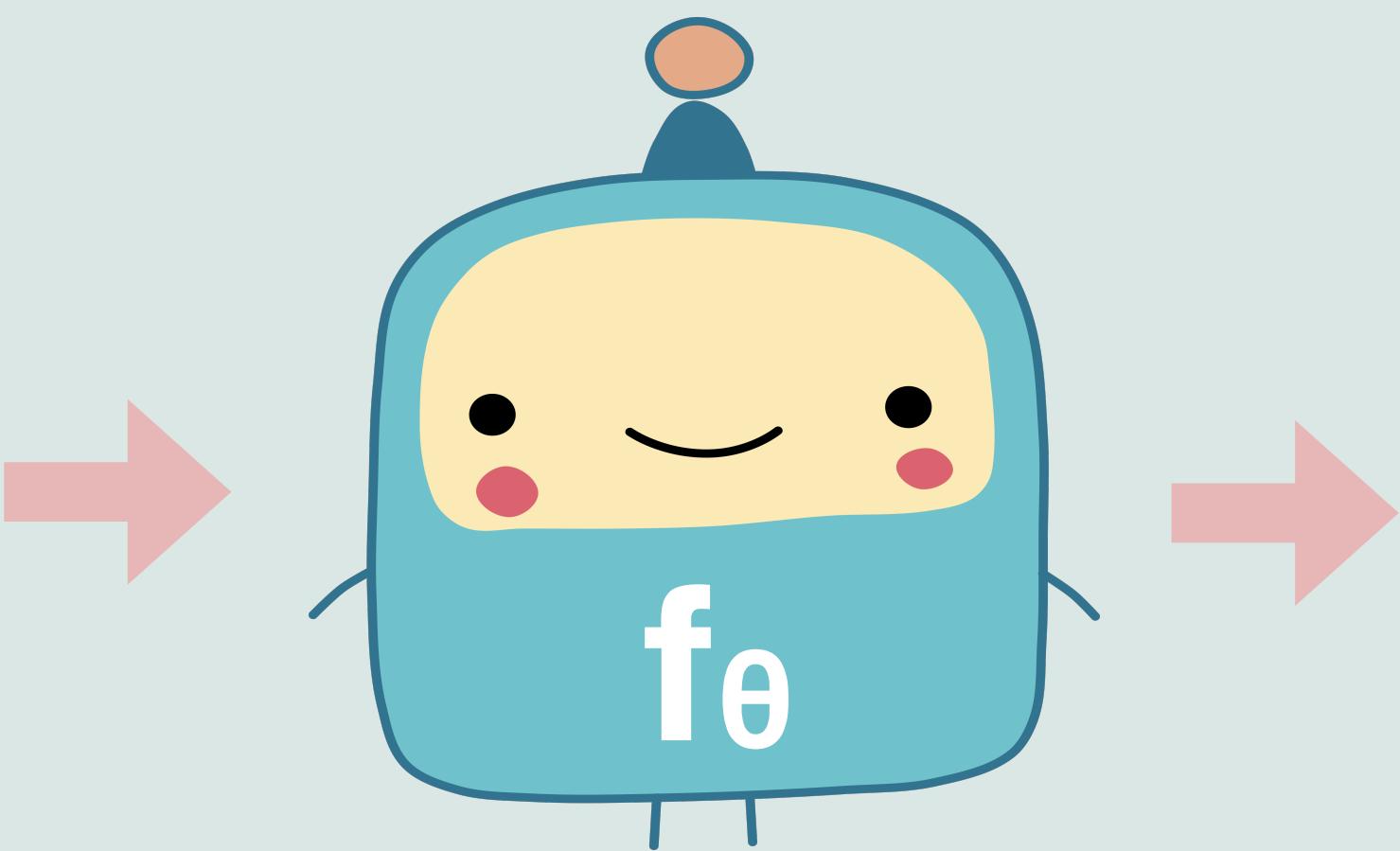




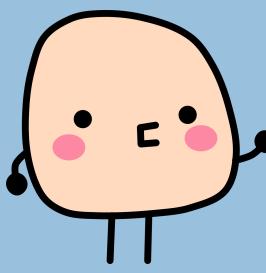
整個過程其實就是迴歸一般



$\mathbf{X}_T$

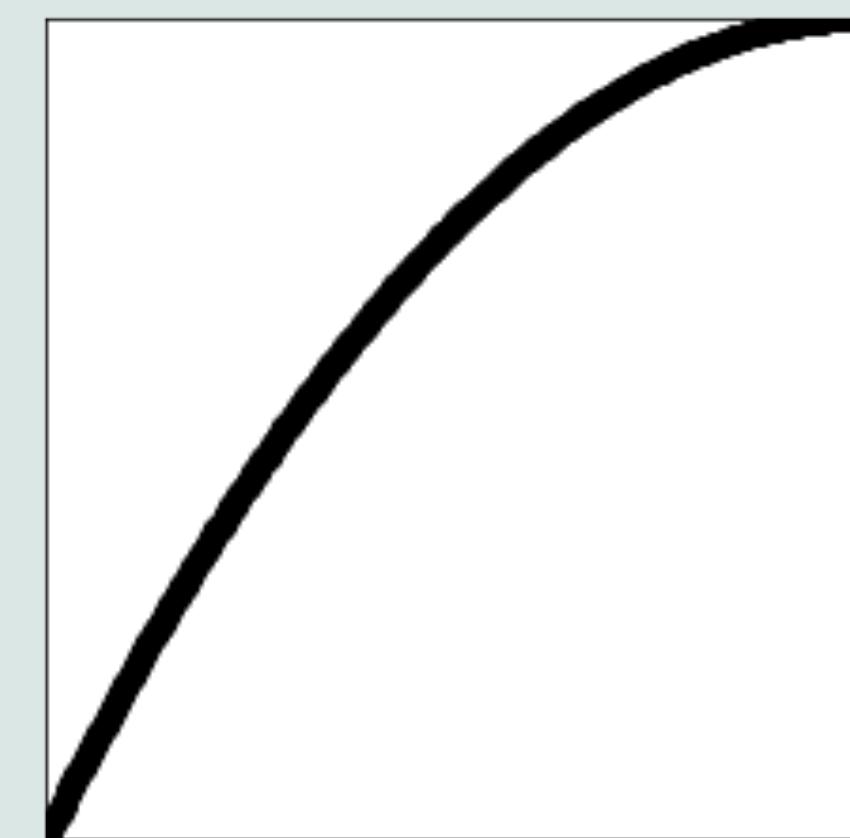
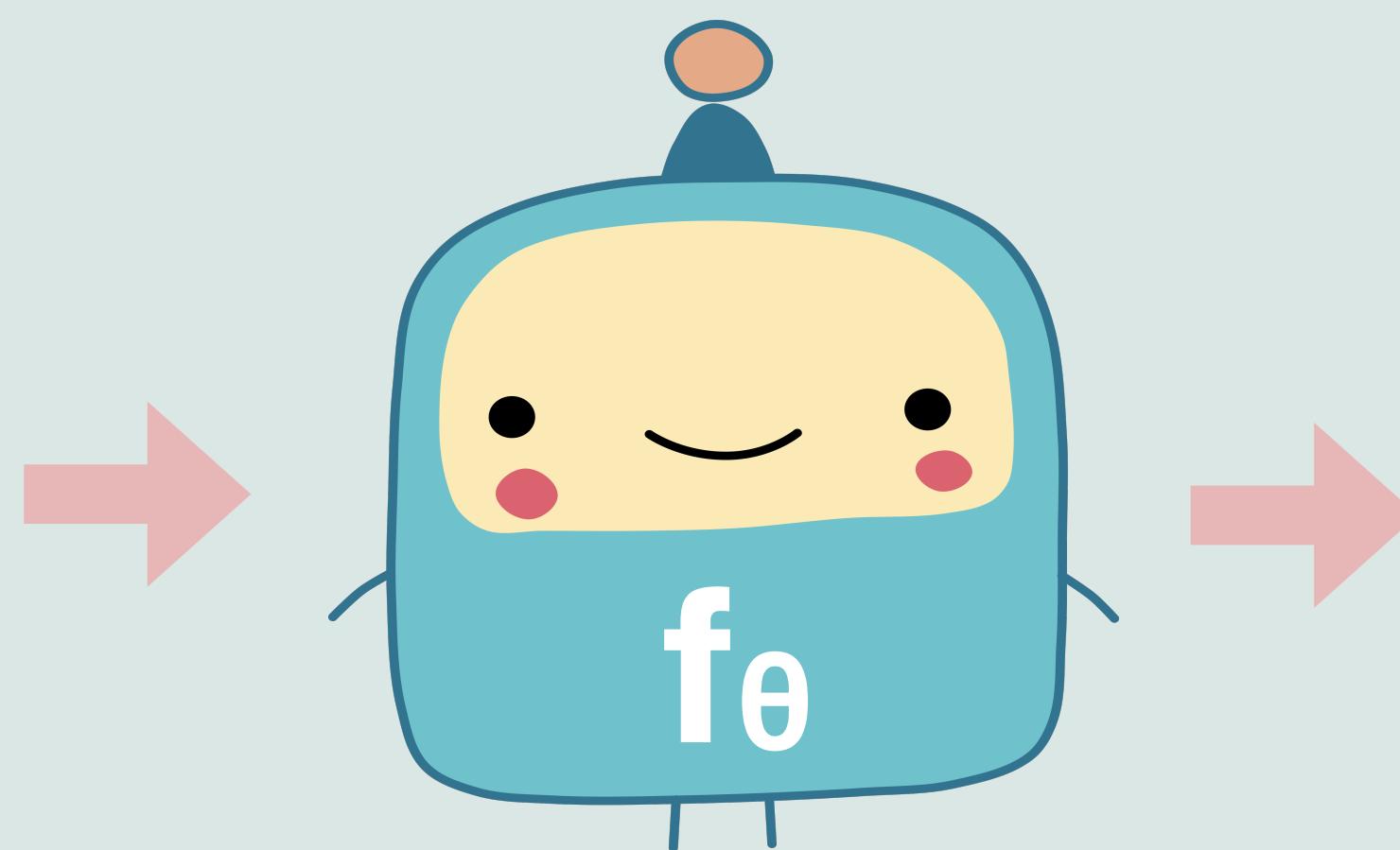
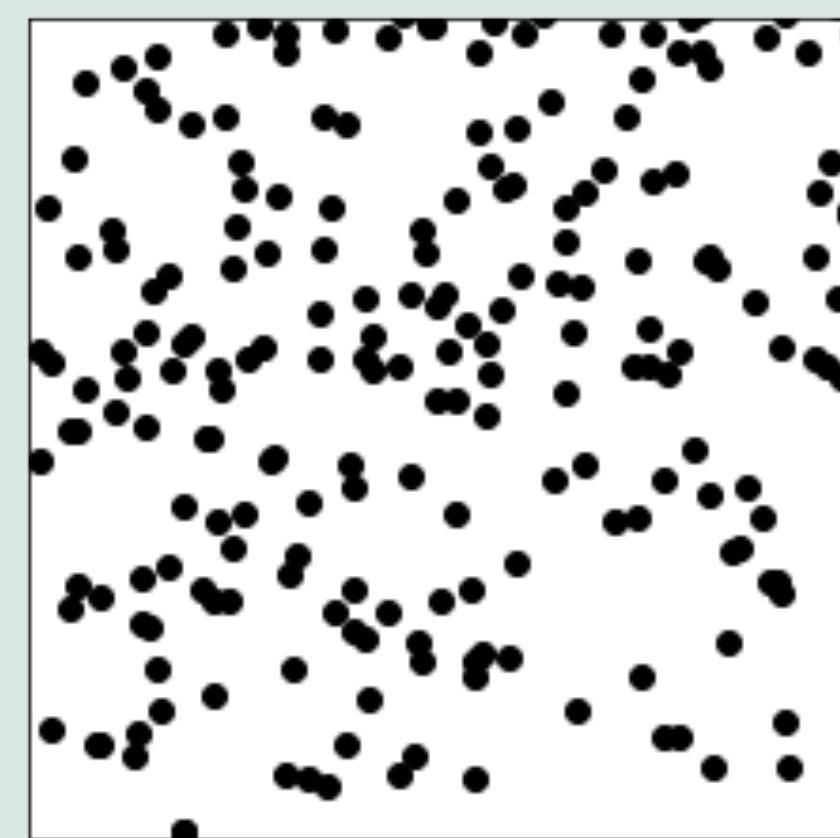


$\mathbf{X}_0$



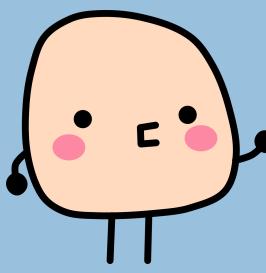
只是難度更高

更亂而且我們也不知道目標是什麼形式的函數。

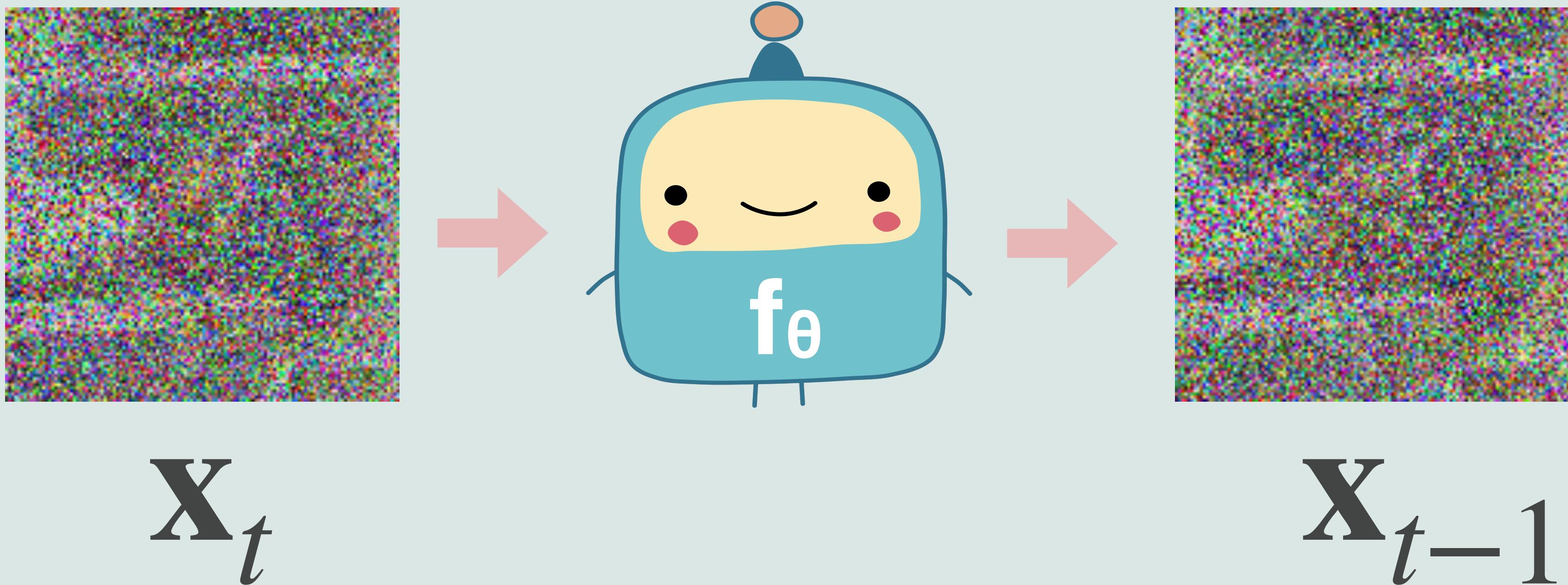


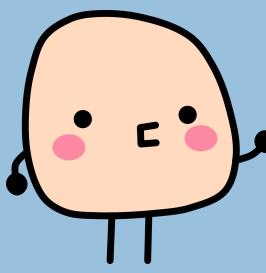
$X_T$

$X_0$

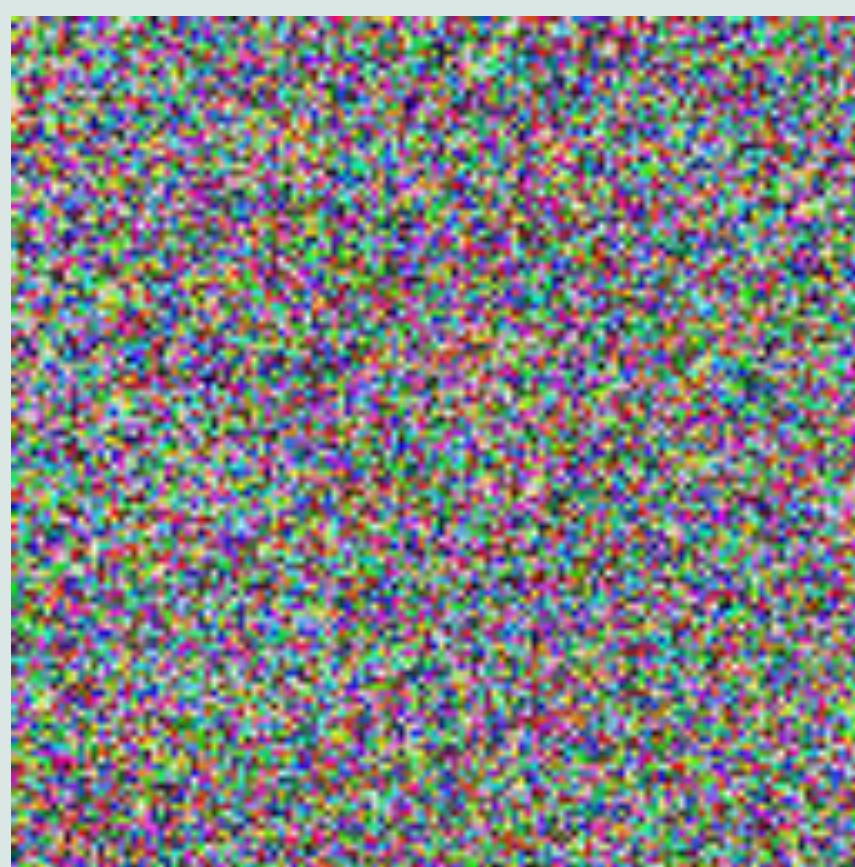


理論上這還原的動作應該也是一步步來

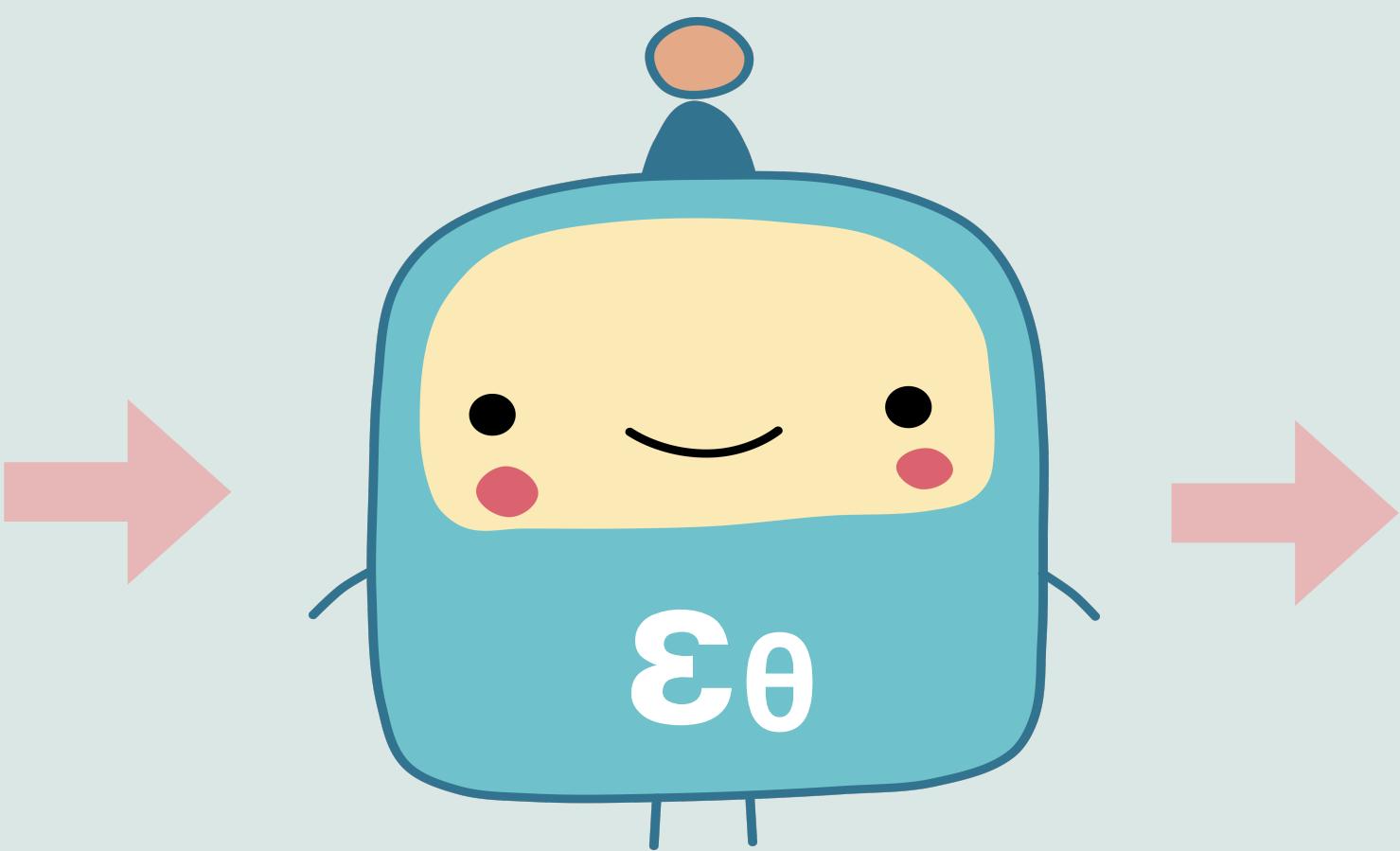




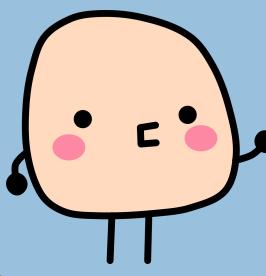
好消息是只學 noise 的部份比較容易



$\mathbf{x}_N$



noise  $\mathcal{E}$



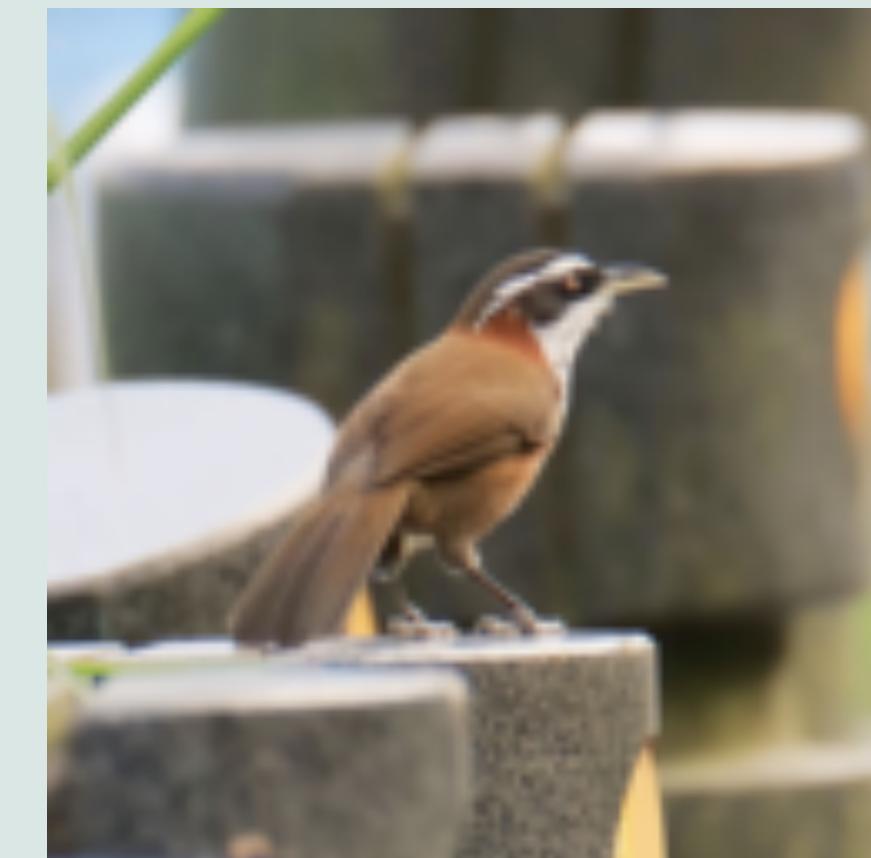
訓練成功我們圖就可以生出來了!



-



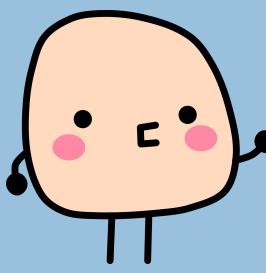
=



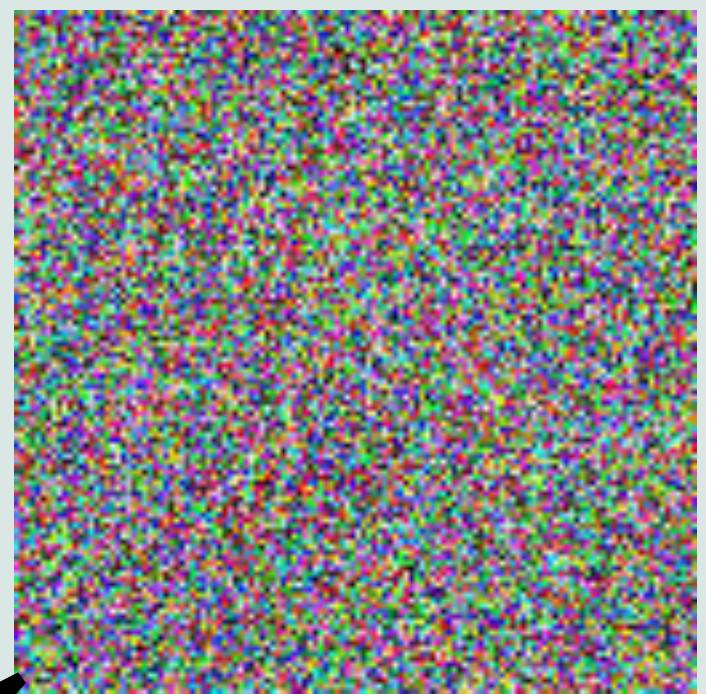
$\mathbf{x}_N$

$\epsilon$

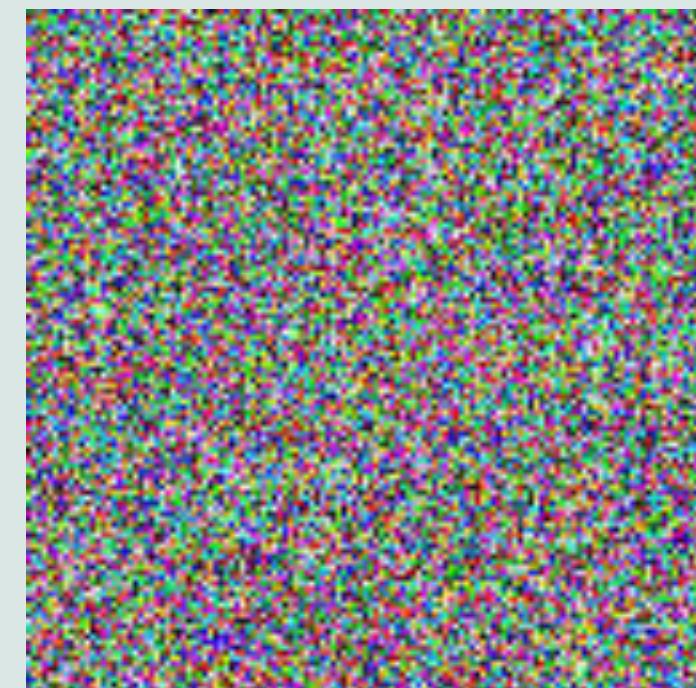
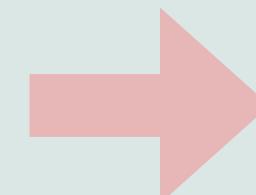
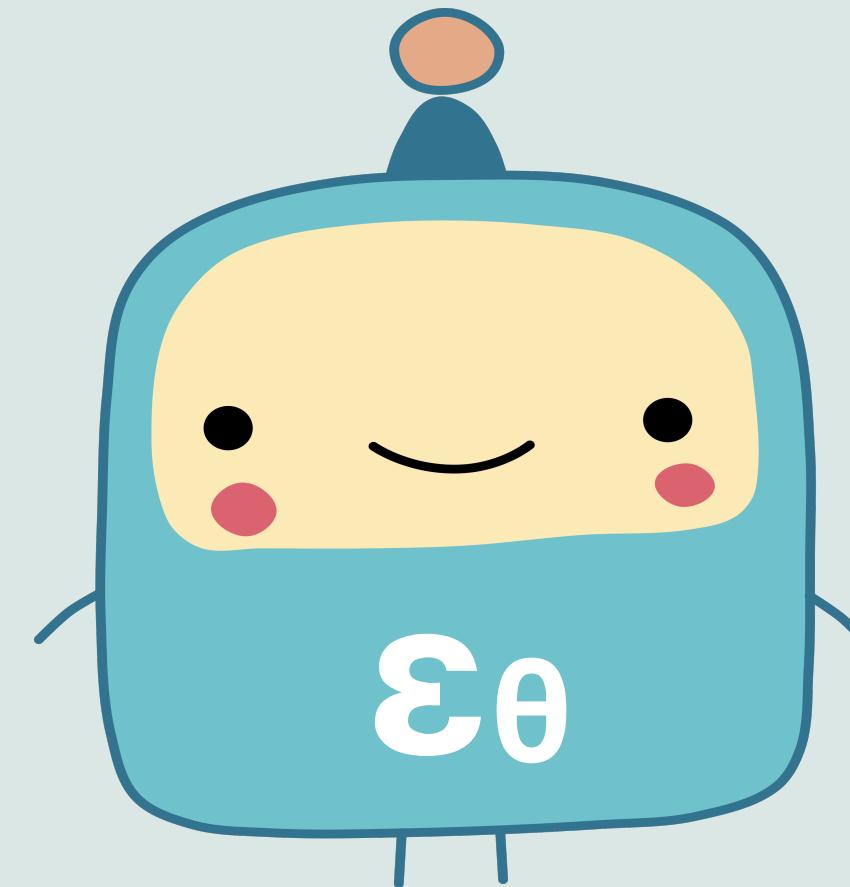
$\mathbf{x}_0$



於是我們就可以生圖了！



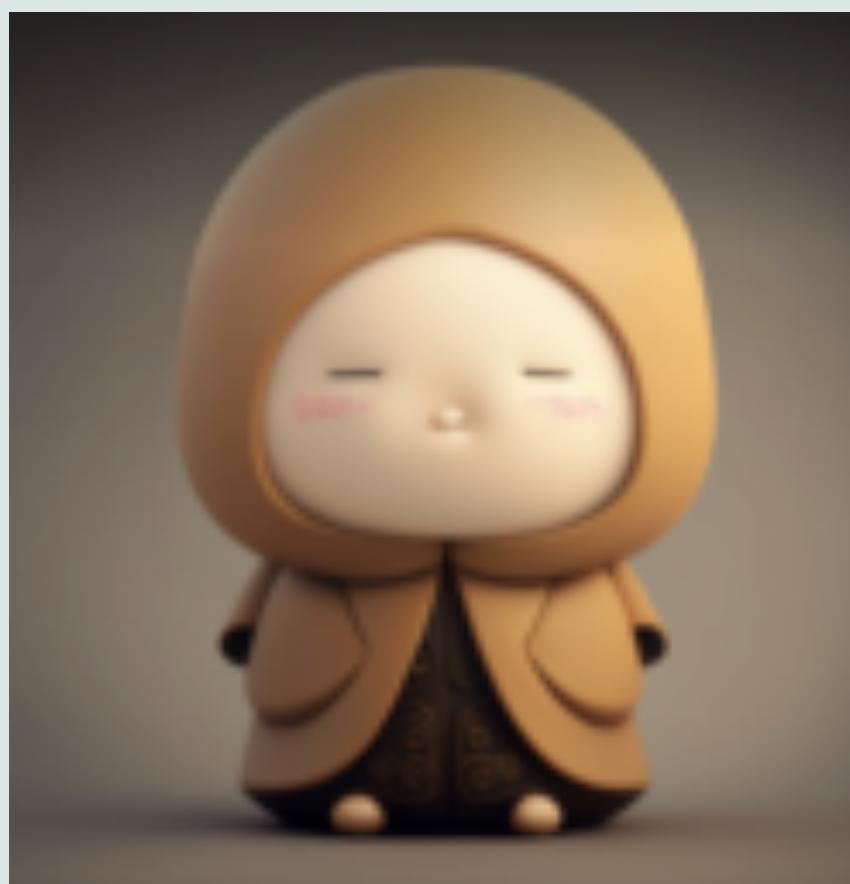
$z$

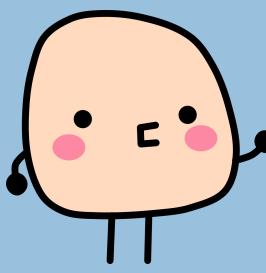


$\epsilon$

隨機生出來！

$z - \epsilon =$



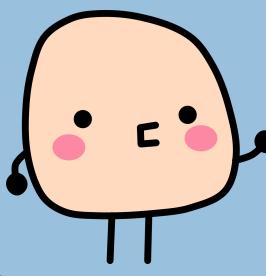


## 其實可能會重覆去雜訊的工作





06.  
**Latent Diffusion  
Models**



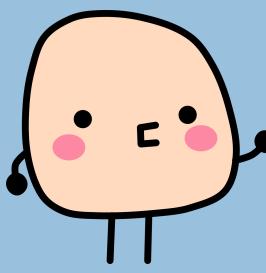
# Stable Diffusion



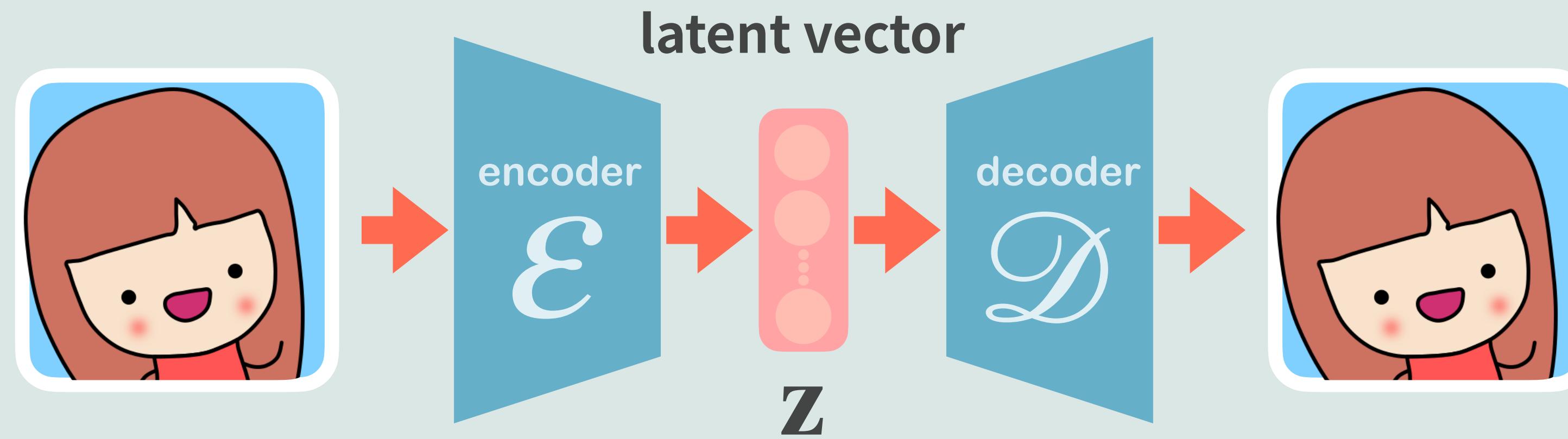
這就是 Stable Diffusion!

**Robin Rombach, Andreas Blattmann, Dominik Lorenz, Patrick Esser and Björn Ommer “High-Resolution Image Synthesis with Latent Diffusion Models,” 2022.**

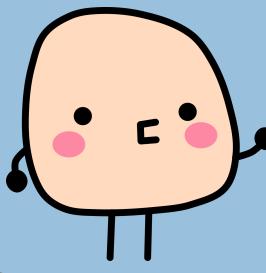
<https://arxiv.org/abs/2112.10752>



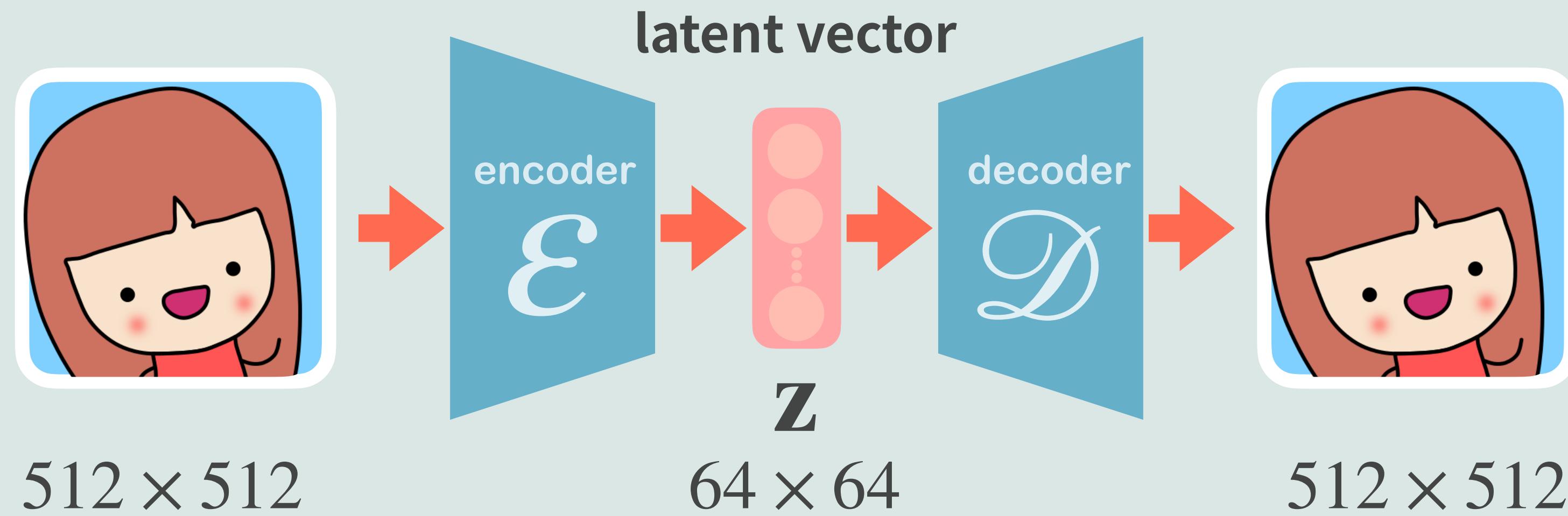
## 先訓練個前面說的 VAE

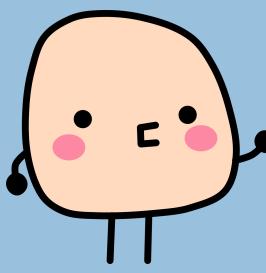


真正用 diffusion model 的是中間 latent vector。



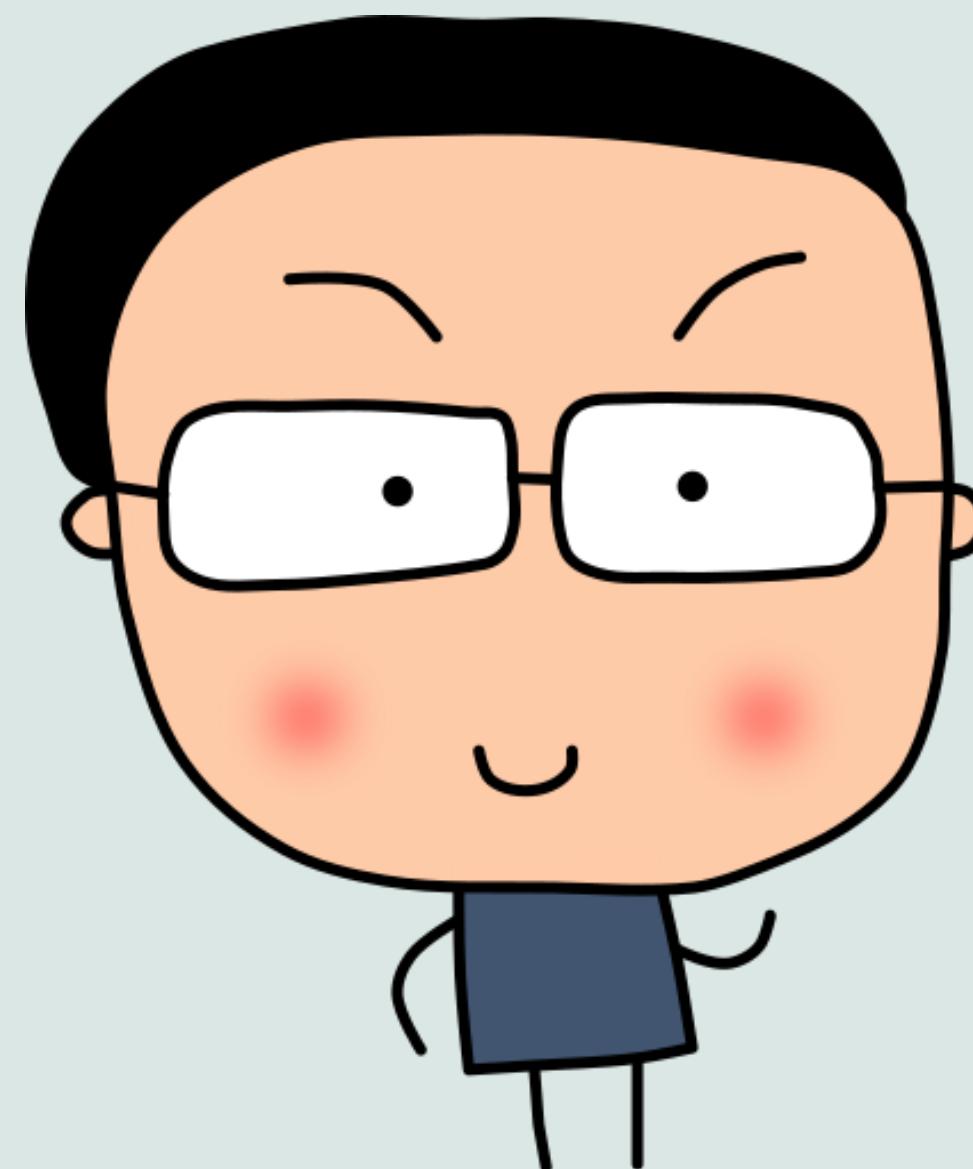
# 標準 Stable Diffusion 是縮小 8 倍



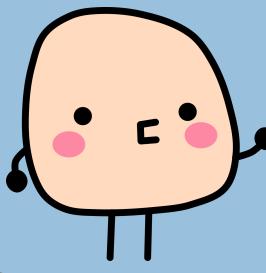


這種先用 VAE 的模型叫 LDM

# Latent Diffusion Models



所以不要再說外行話，什麼用  
VAE 改善我們的輸出品質 —  
沒有 VAE, Stable Diffusion  
根本不能動！



但我們可以不用原本預設的 VAE

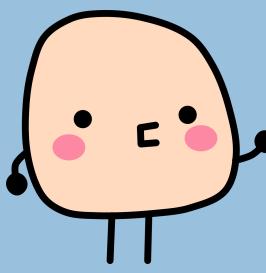
預設

EMA

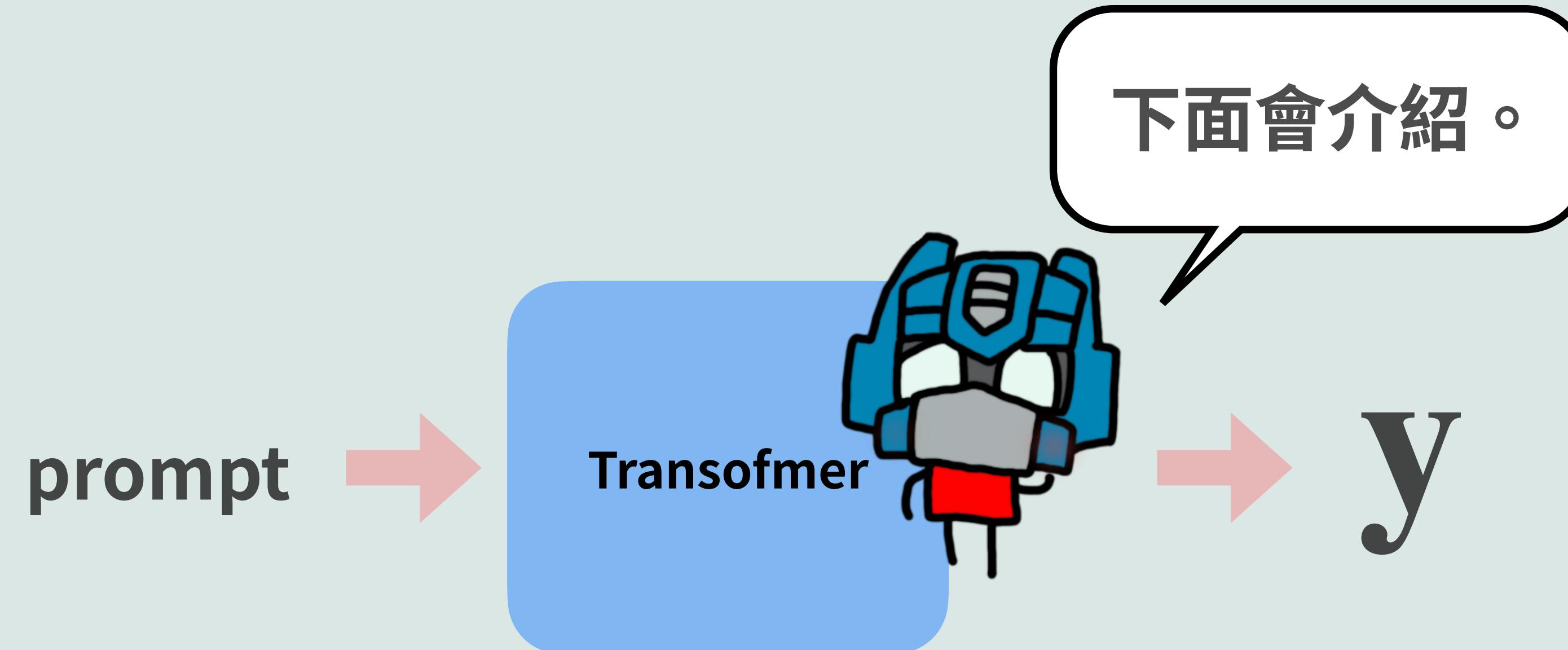
MSE

Stable Diffusion 提供  
三個版本的 VAE。

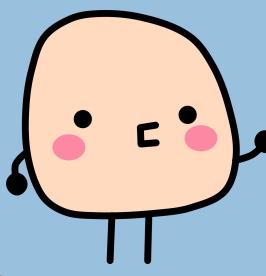




# 那文字生圖是怎麼做到的呢？



一般就是用很會處理文字的 transformer model, 把文字化為特徵代表 tensor (想成一堆數字或向量就好)。



然後「加到」我們隨機生成的那些 noise

latent vector

$z$

$=$



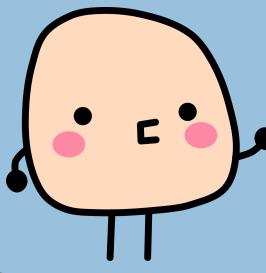
$+ z_T$

$y$

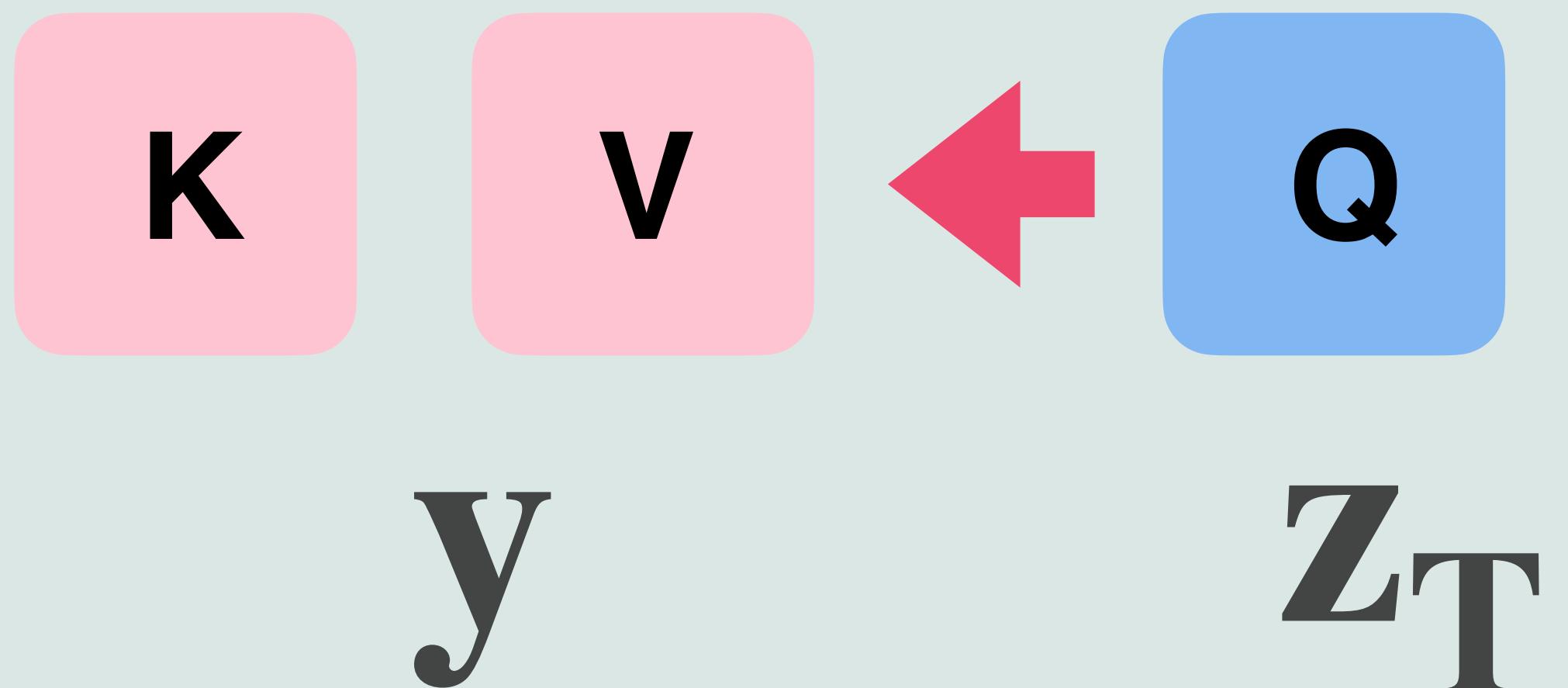
隨機生出的

代表文字意思的

是不是和 styleGAN 很像？這裡「加」也不一定是真的加...



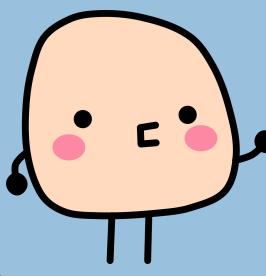
標準「融合」通常是用 transformer...



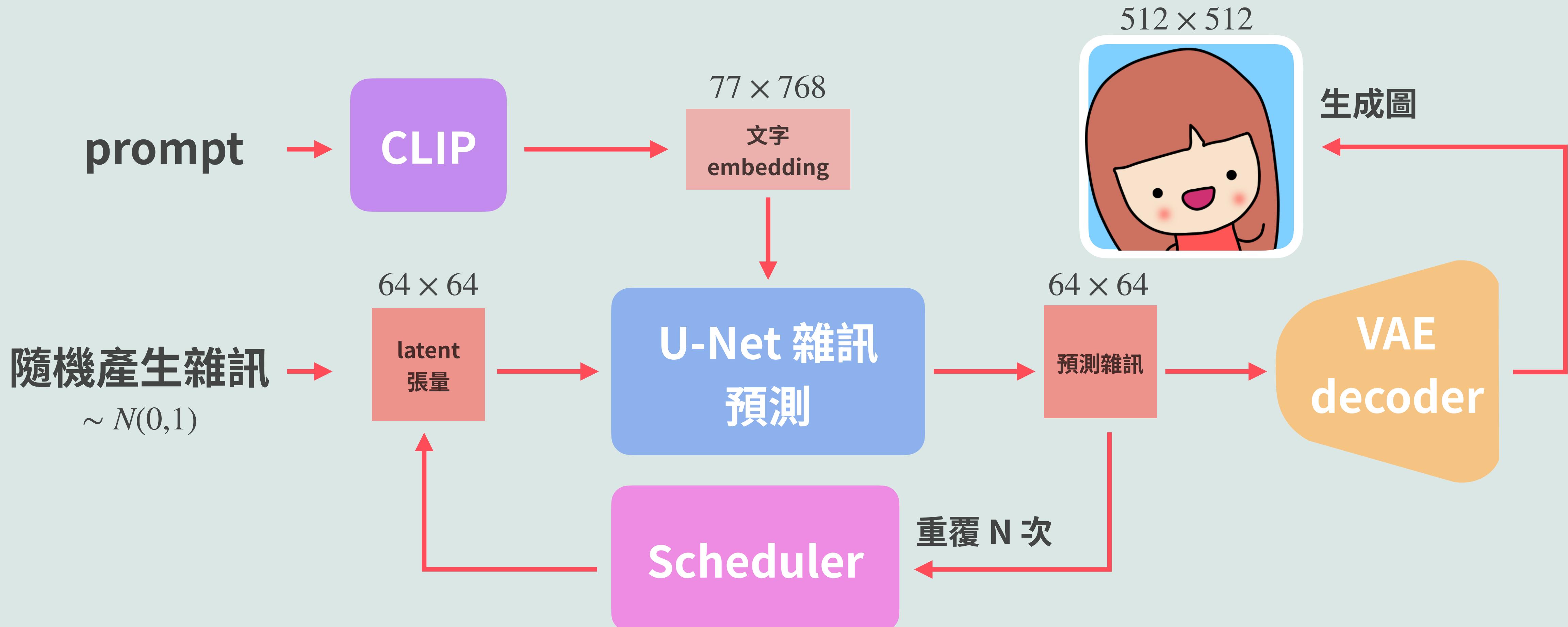
$K, V$  是文字這邊來的

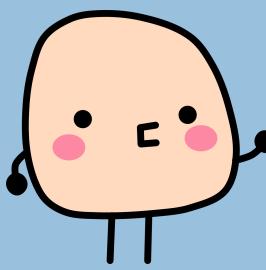
$Q$  是隨機生出原始  
latent vector 來的



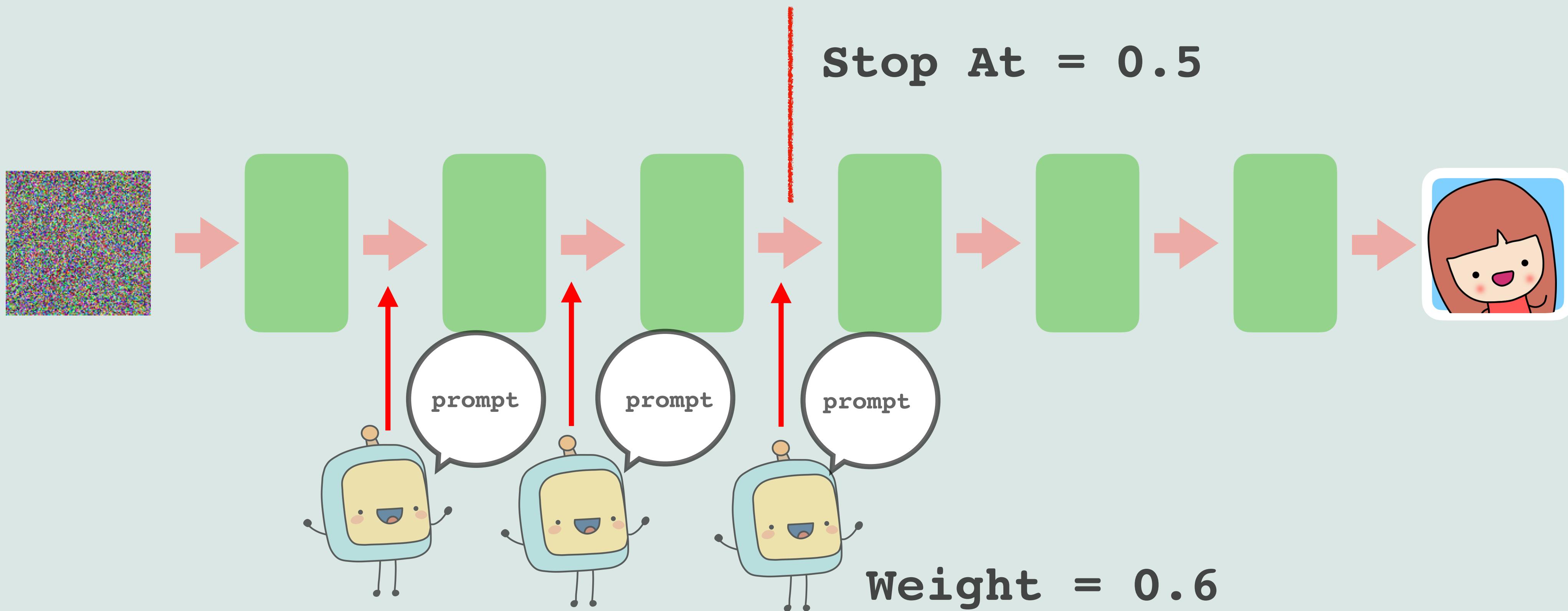


# Stable Diffusion 架構圖





# 解碼 (生成) 最主要是用 U-Net



我們的「想法」至少有兩個參數可以調整