



Computer Vision

第十三周 生成对抗网络

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01

Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)

生成对抗网络

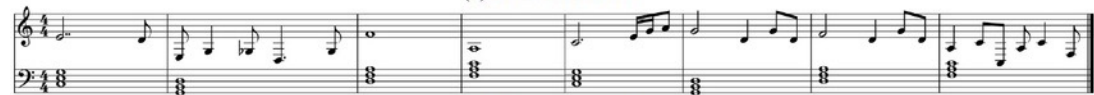
Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)

Game development and animation production are expensive and **hire many** production **artists** for relatively routine tasks.

GAN can **auto-generate** and **colorize** Anime characters.



(a) MidiNet model 1



(b) MidiNet model 2

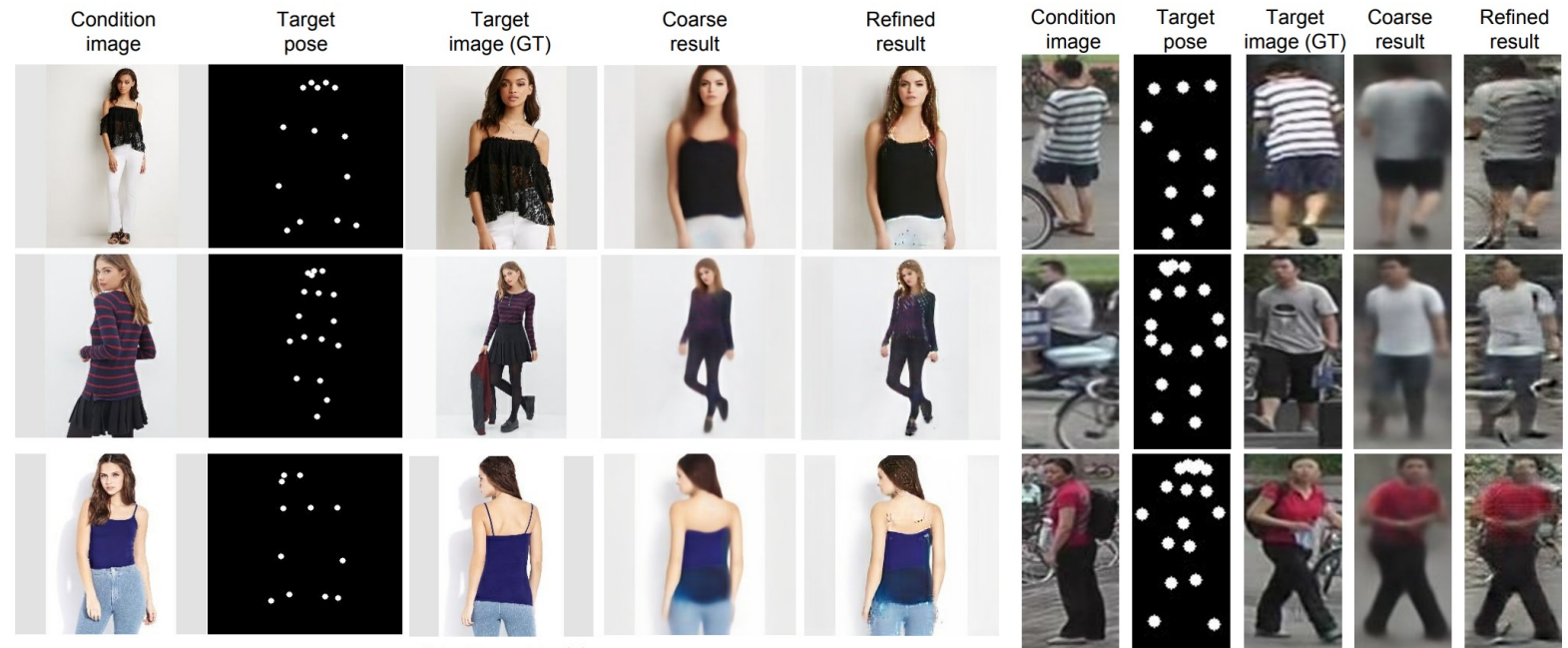


(c) MidiNet model 3



Pose Guided Person Image Generation

With an additional input of the pose, we can **transform** an image into different **poses**.



(a) DeepFashion

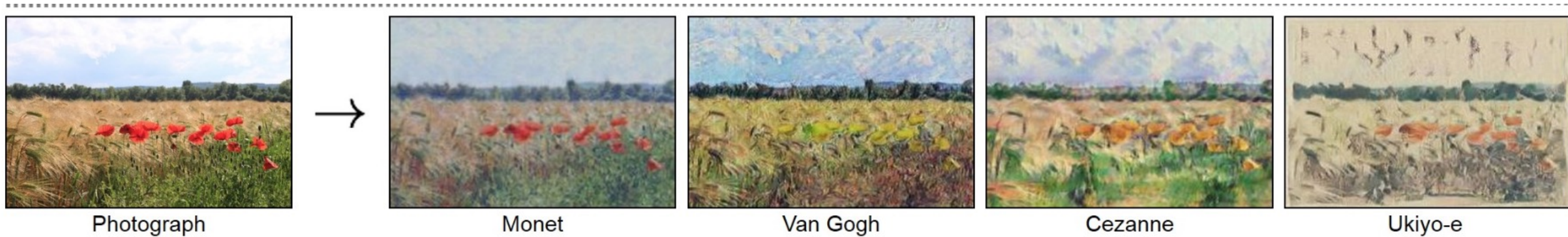
(b) Market-1501



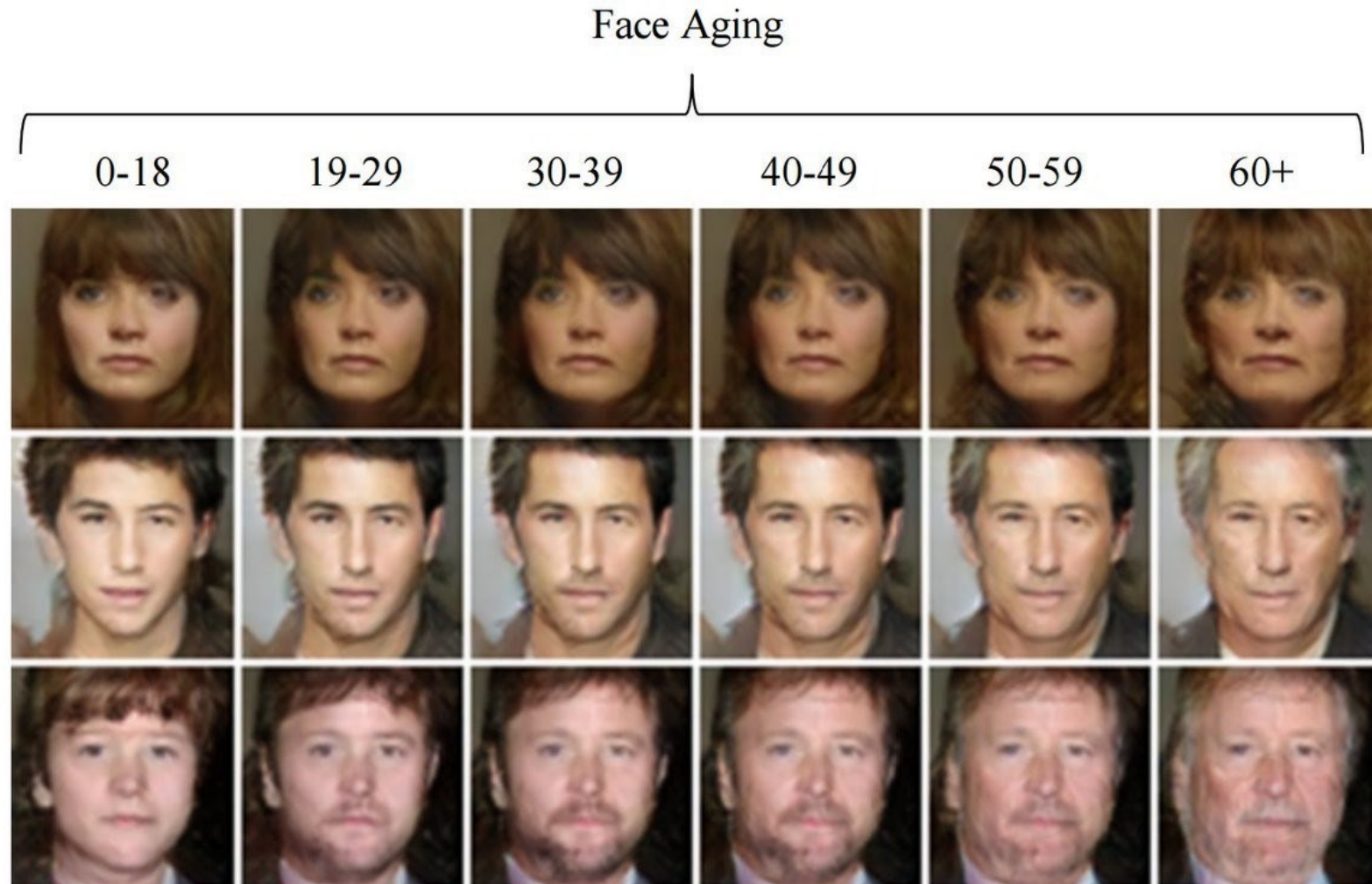
(c) Generating from a sequence of poses

CycleGAN

Cross-domain transfer GANs will be likely the first batch of commercial applications. These GANs **transform images** from one domain (say real scenery) to another domain (Monet paintings or Van Gogh).



Face Aging



PixelDTGAN

Suggesting merchandise based on celebrity pictures has been popular for fashion blogger and e-commerce.

PixelDTGAN **creates clothing images and styles** from an image.



A source image.



Possible target images.

StackGAN

Text to image is one of the earlier application of domain-transfer GAN. We input a sentence and generate multiple images fitting the description.

This bird is black with green and has a very short beak

Stage-I
images



Stage-II
images



DiscoGAN

DiscoGAN provides **matching style**: many potential applications.

DiscoGAN learns cross domain relationship without labels or pairing. For example, it successfully transfers style (or patterns) from one domain (handbag) to another (shoe).



(b) Handbag images (input) & **Generated** shoe images (output)

Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)

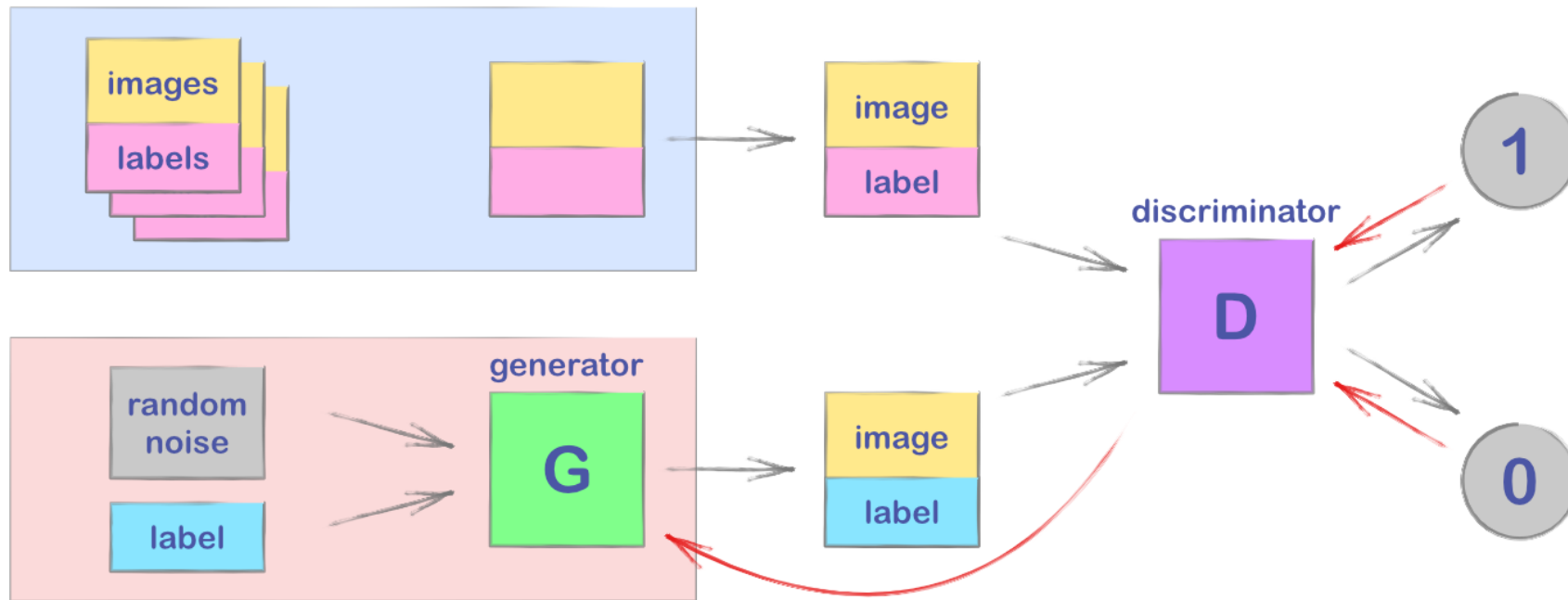
GANs have various applications on commercial market.

Welcome to GANs' world.



Figure 1: Class-conditional samples generated by our model.

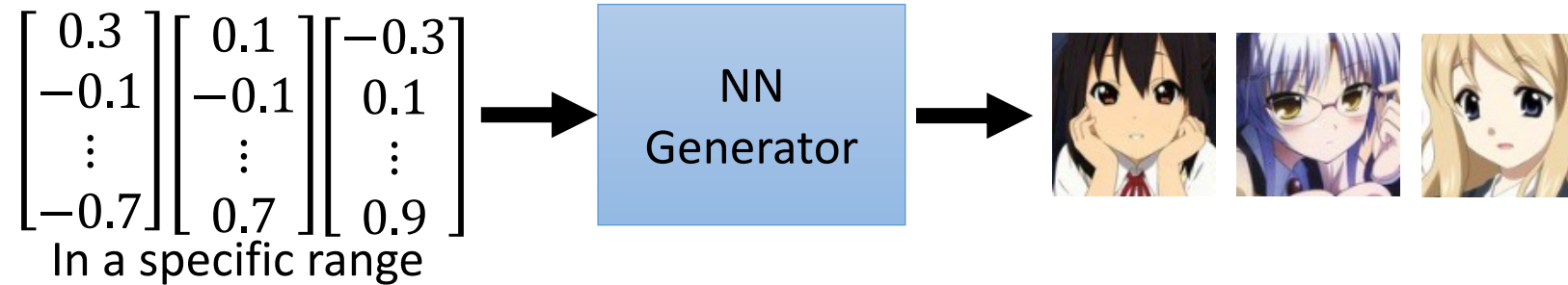
Basic Ideas of GAN



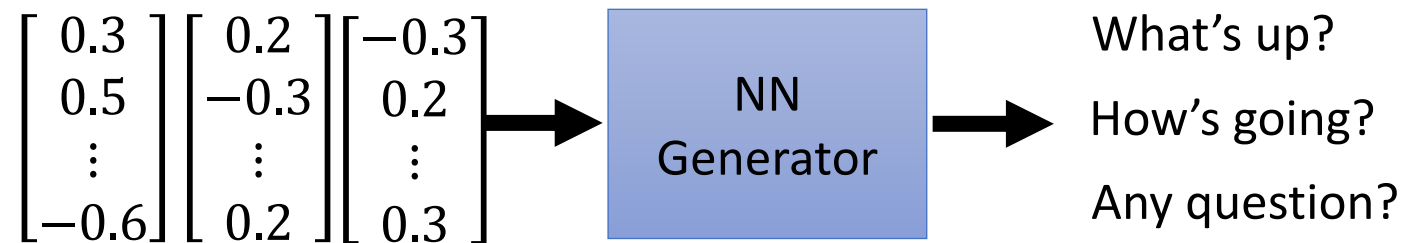
Generator

Image Generation

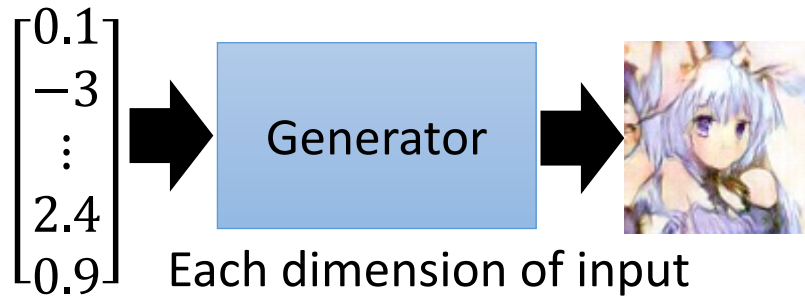
We will control what to generate latter. →
Conditional Generation



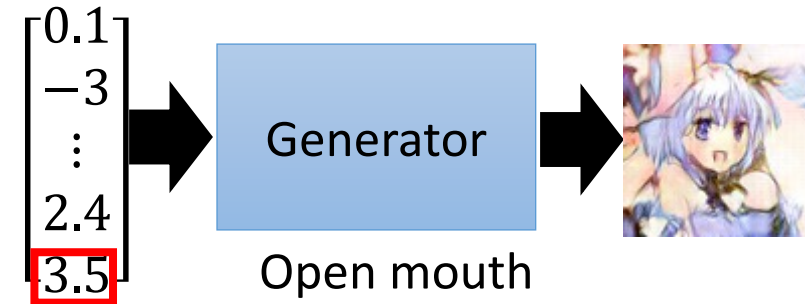
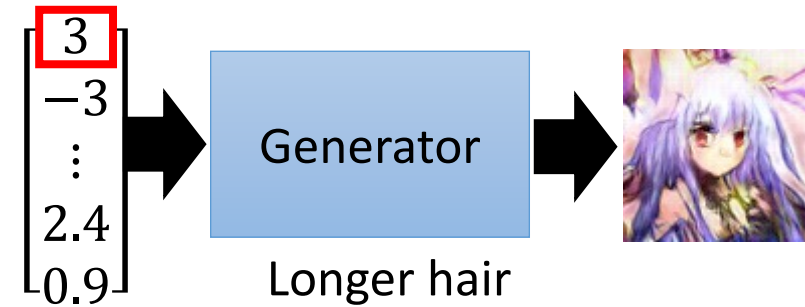
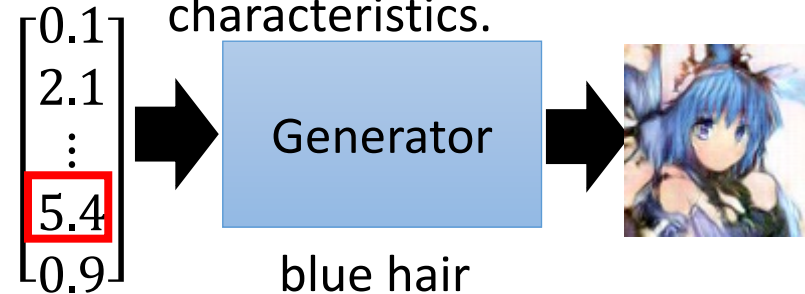
Sentence Generation



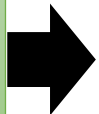
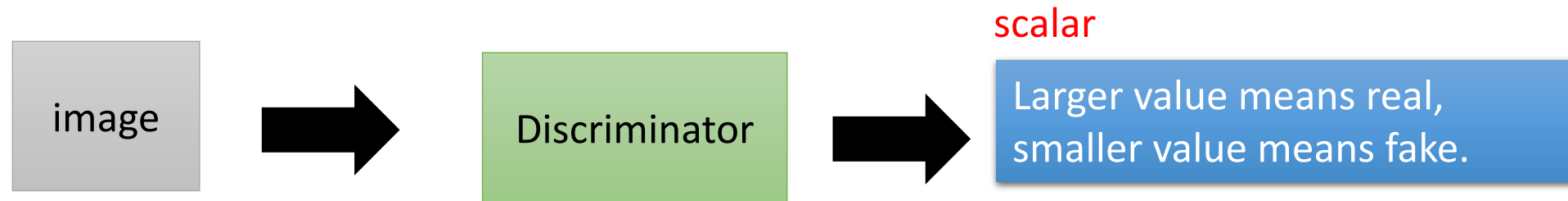
Genera Generator



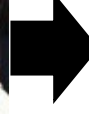
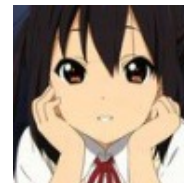
Each dimension of input vector represents some characteristics.



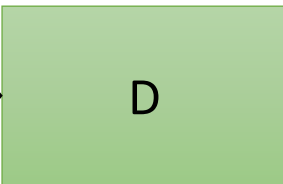
Discriminator



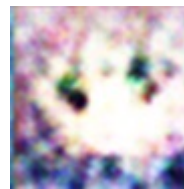
1.0



1.0



0.1

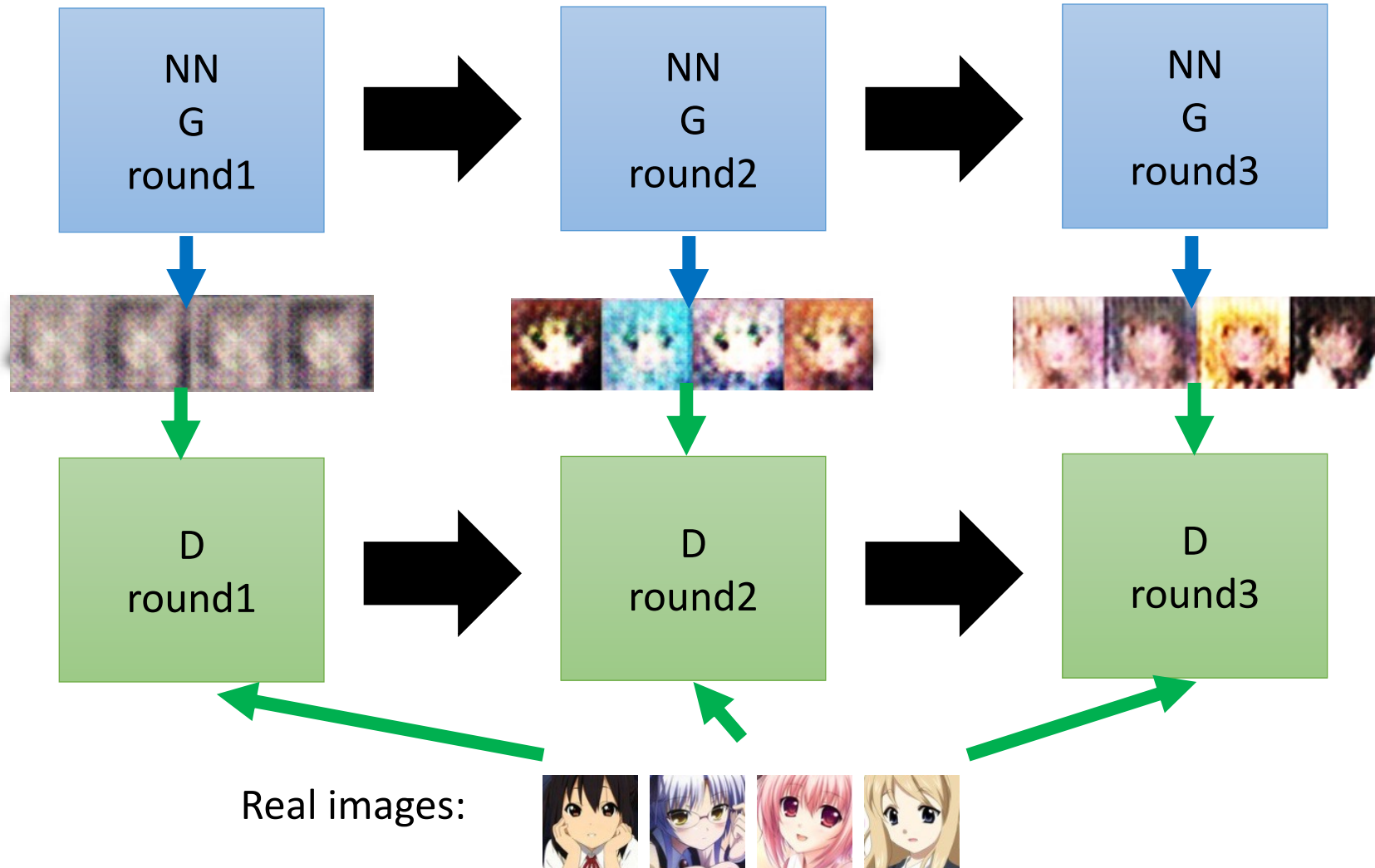


0.1

Generator vs Discriminator



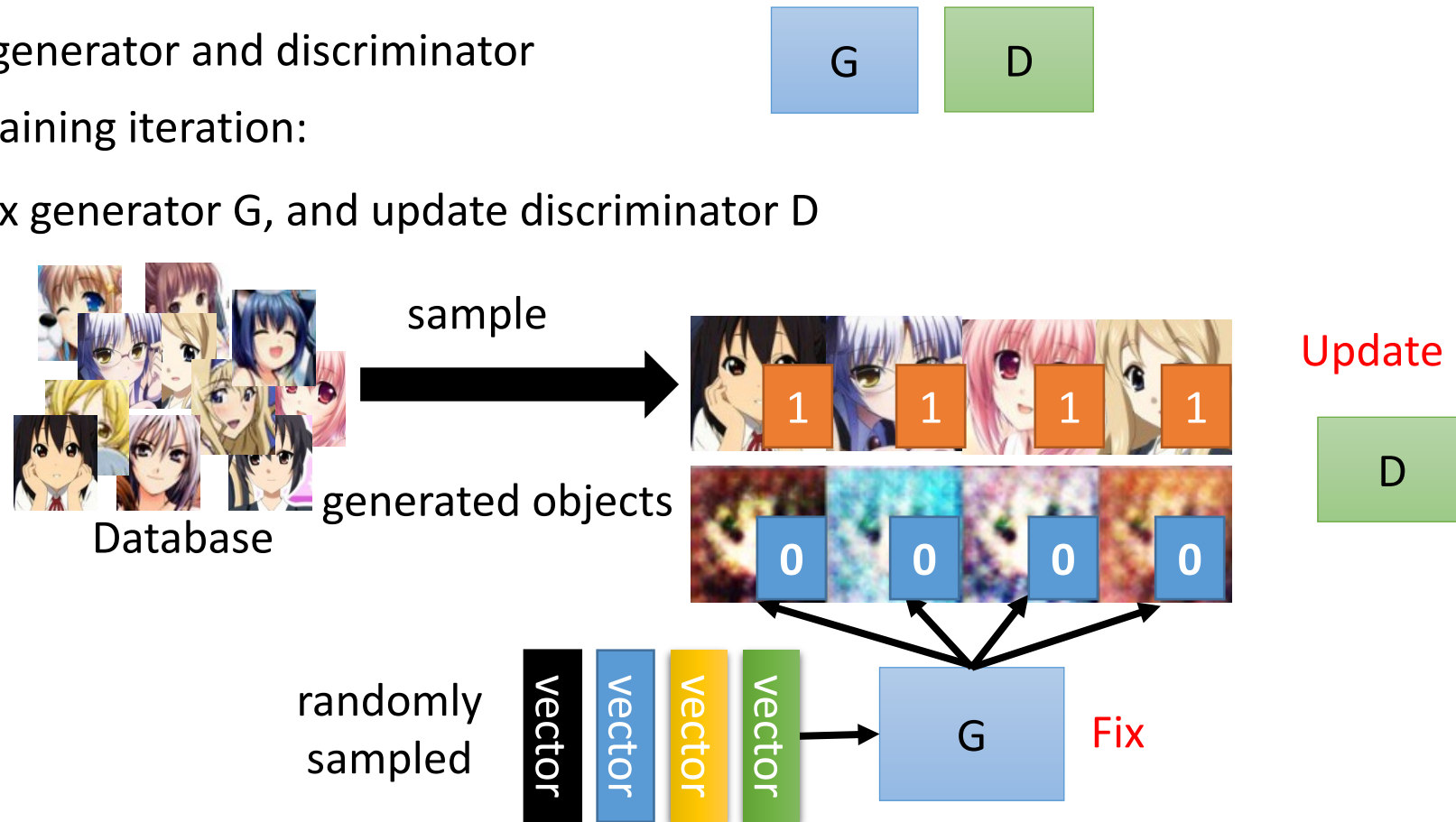
Generator vs Discriminator



Algorithm

- Initialize generator and discriminator
- In each training iteration:

Step 1: Fix generator G, and update discriminator D



Discriminator learns to assign high scores to real objects and low scores to generated objects.

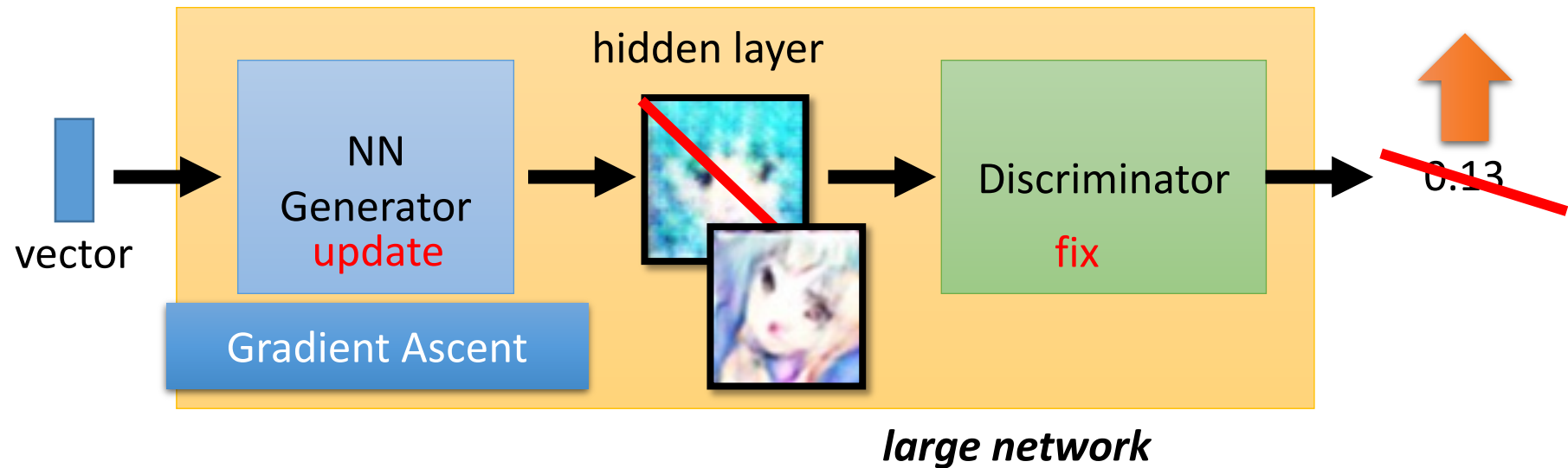
Algorithm

- Initialize generator and discriminator
- In each training iteration:



Step 2: Fix discriminator D, and update generator G

Generator learns to “fool” the discriminator



Algorithm

Initialize θ_d for D and θ_g for G

- In each training iteration:

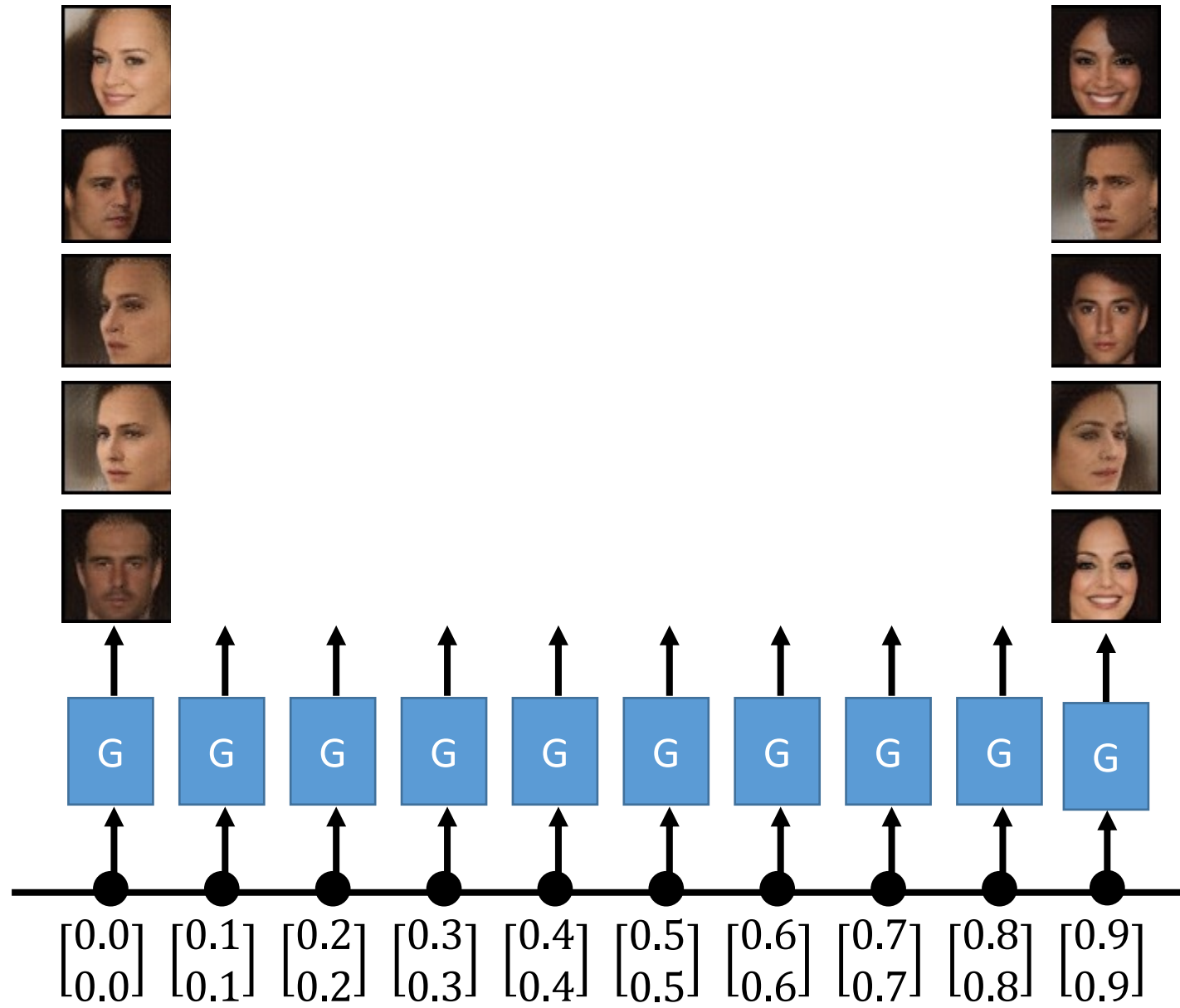
Learning
D

- Sample m examples $\{x^1, x^2, \dots, x^m\}$ from database
- Sample m noise samples $\{z^1, z^2, \dots, z^m\}$ from a distribution
- 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
 - $\tilde{V} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \log D(x^i) + \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \log (1 - D(\tilde{x}^i))$
 - $\theta_d \leftarrow \theta_d + \eta \nabla \tilde{V}(\theta_d)$
- Sample m noise samples $\{z^1, z^2, \dots, z^m\}$ from a distribution
- Update generator parameters θ_g to maximize

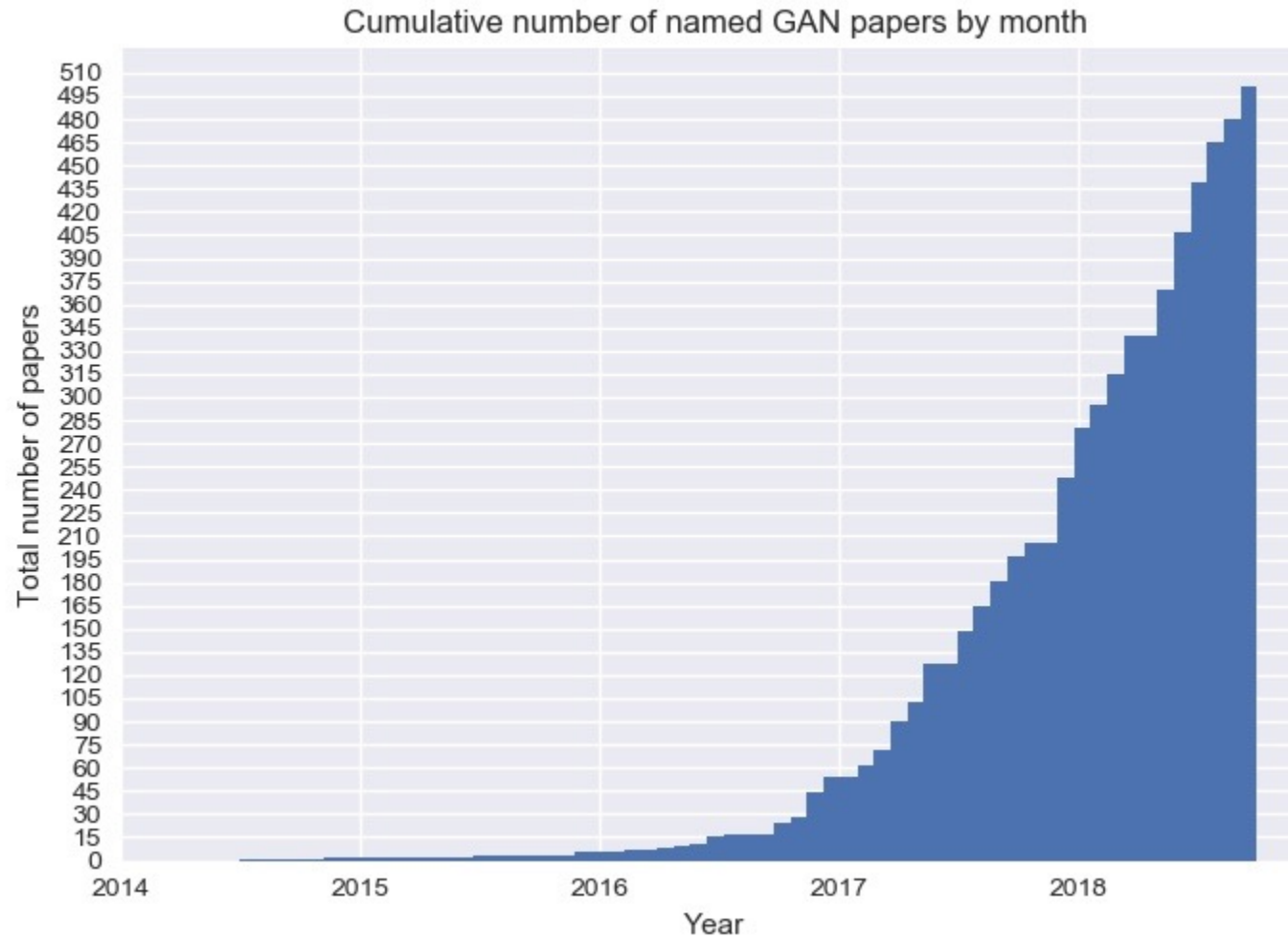
Learning
G

- $\tilde{V} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \log (D(G(z^i)))$
- $\theta_g \leftarrow \theta_g - \eta \nabla \tilde{V}(\theta_g)$

Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)



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GAN ZOO

Q&A



Fall 2023