

Deep Generative Models

Lecture 9

Roman Isachenko

Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology

2020

Wasserstein GAN

Wasserstein distance

$$W(\pi, p) = \inf_{\gamma \in \prod(\pi, p)} \mathbb{E}_{(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \sim \gamma} \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\| = \inf_{\gamma \in \prod(\pi, p)} \int \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\| \gamma(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{x} d\mathbf{y}$$

The infimum across all possible joint distributions in $\prod(\pi, p)$ is intractable.

Kantorovich-Rubinstein duality

$$W(\pi, p) = \frac{1}{K} \max_{\|f\|_L \leq K} [\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim \pi} f(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim p} f(\mathbf{x})],$$

where $\|f\|_L \leq K$ are K -Lipschitz continuous functions
 $(f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$

$$|f(\mathbf{x}_1) - f(\mathbf{x}_2)| \leq K \|\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2\|, \quad \text{for all } \mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2 \in \mathcal{X}.$$

Wasserstein GAN

Kantorovich-Rubinstein duality

$$W(\pi, p) = \frac{1}{K} \max_{\|f\|_L \leq K} [\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim \pi} f(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim p} f(\mathbf{x})],$$

- ▶ Now we have to ensure that f is K -Lipschitz continuous.
- ▶ Let make $f(\mathbf{x}, \phi)$ parametrized by parameters ϕ .
- ▶ If parameters ϕ lies in a compact set Φ then $f(\mathbf{x}, \phi)$ will be K -Lipschitz continuous function.
- ▶ Let clamp the parameters to a fixed box $\Phi \in [-0.01, 0.01]^d$ after each gradient update.

$$\max_{\phi \in \Phi} [\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim \pi} f(\mathbf{x}, \phi) - \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim p} f(\mathbf{x}, \phi)] \leq \max_{\|f\|_L \leq K} [\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim \pi} f(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim p} f(\mathbf{x})] = K \cdot W(\pi || p)$$

Wasserstein GAN

Vanilla GAN objective

$$\min_G \max_D \mathbb{E}_{\pi(x)} \log D(x) + \mathbb{E}_{p(z)} \log(1 - D(G(z)))$$

WGAN objective

$$\min_G W(\pi, p) = \min_G \frac{1}{K} \max_{\phi \in \Phi} [\mathbb{E}_{x \sim \pi} f(x, \phi) - \mathbb{E}_{z \sim p} f(G(z), \phi)].$$

- ▶ Discriminator D is similar to the function f , but not the same (it is not a classifier anymore). In the WGAN model, function f is usually called *critic*.
- ▶ "Weight clipping is a clearly terrible way to enforce a Lipschitz constraint". If the clipping parameter is large, it is hard to train the critic till optimality. If the clipping parameter is too small, it could lead to vanishing gradients.

Wasserstein GAN

Algorithm 1 WGAN, our proposed algorithm. All experiments in the paper used the default values $\alpha = 0.00005$, $c = 0.01$, $m = 64$, $n_{\text{critic}} = 5$.

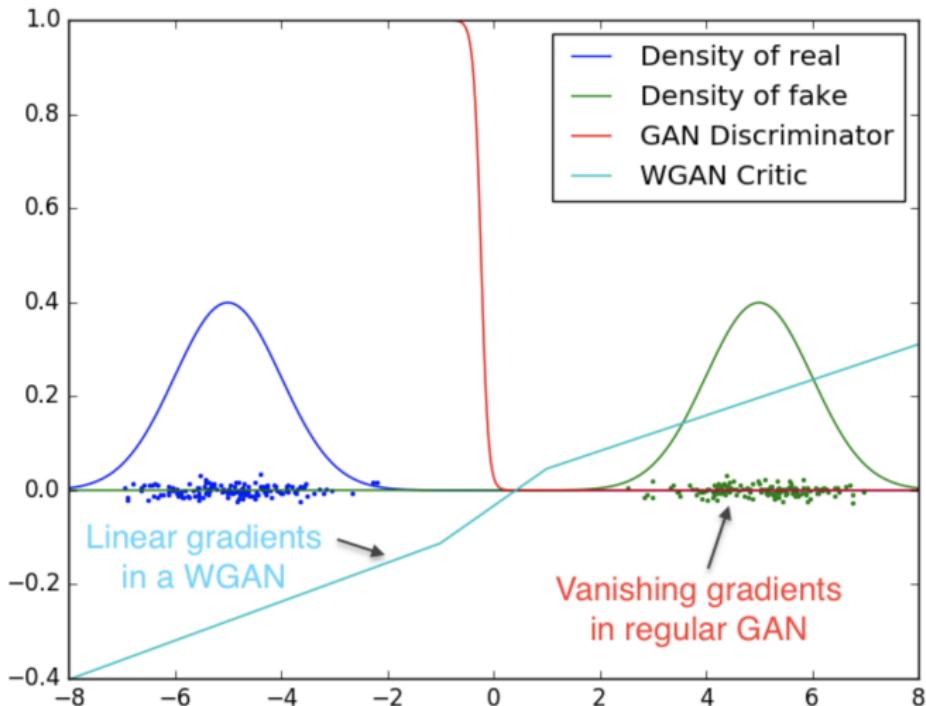
Require: : α , the learning rate. c , the clipping parameter. m , the batch size.

n_{critic} , the number of iterations of the critic per generator iteration.

Require: : w_0 , initial critic parameters. θ_0 , initial generator's parameters.

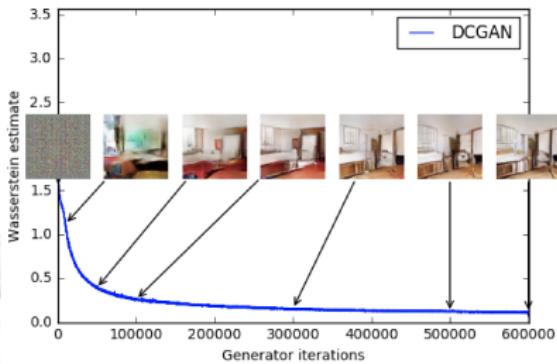
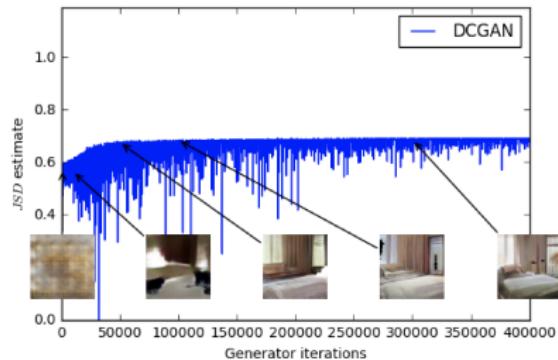
```
1: while  $\theta$  has not converged do
2:   for  $t = 0, \dots, n_{\text{critic}}$  do
3:     Sample  $\{x^{(i)}\}_{i=1}^m \sim \mathbb{P}_r$  a batch from the real data.
4:     Sample  $\{z^{(i)}\}_{i=1}^m \sim p(z)$  a batch of prior samples.
5:      $g_w \leftarrow \nabla_w \left[ \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m f_w(x^{(i)}) - \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m f_w(g_\theta(z^{(i)})) \right]$ 
6:      $w \leftarrow w + \alpha \cdot \text{RMSProp}(w, g_w)$ 
7:      $w \leftarrow \text{clip}(w, -c, c)$ 
8:   end for
9:   Sample  $\{z^{(i)}\}_{i=1}^m \sim p(z)$  a batch of prior samples.
10:   $g_\theta \leftarrow -\nabla_\theta \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m f_w(g_\theta(z^{(i)}))$ 
11:   $\theta \leftarrow \theta - \alpha \cdot \text{RMSProp}(\theta, g_\theta)$ 
12: end while
```

Wasserstein GAN



<https://arxiv.org/abs/1701.07875>

Wasserstein GAN

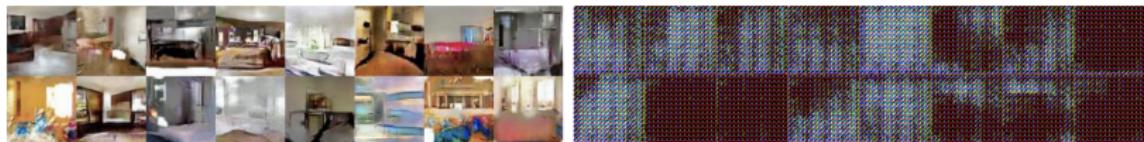


- ▶ JSD correlates poorly with the sample quality. Stays constant nearly maximum value $\log 2 \approx 0.69$.
- ▶ W is highly correlated with the sample quality.

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1701.07875>

Wasserstein GAN

WGAN converged without batch norm and constant number of filters



"In no experiment did we see evidence of mode collapse for the WGAN algorithm."



<https://arxiv.org/abs/1701.07875>

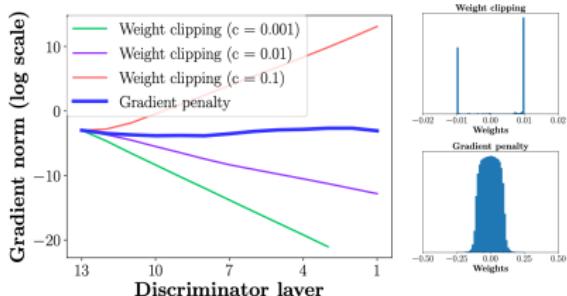
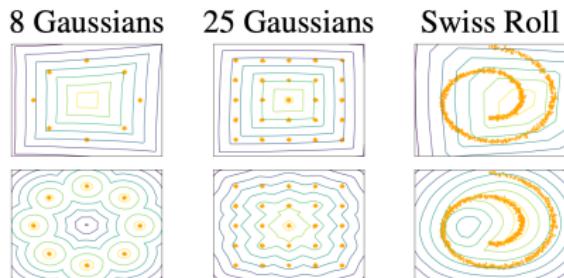
Wasserstein GAN with Gradient Penalty

The generator distribution is fixed and equals to the real distribution + Gaussian noise.

Problems with weight clipping:

- ▶ The critic ignores higher moments of the data distribution.
- ▶ The gradient either grow or decay exponentially.

Gradient penalty makes the gradients more stable.



<https://arxiv.org/abs/1704.00028>

Wasserstein GAN with Gradient Penalty

Theorem

Let $\pi(\mathbf{x})$ and $p(\mathbf{x})$ be two distribution in \mathcal{X} , a compact metric space. Then, there is 1-Lipschitz function f^* which is the optimal solution of

$$\max_{\|f\|_L \leq 1} [\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim \pi} f(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim p} f(\mathbf{x})].$$

Let γ be the optimal transportation plan between $\pi(\mathbf{x})$ and $p(\mathbf{x})$. Then, if f^* is differentiable $\gamma(x = y) = 0$ and $\mathbf{x}_t = t\mathbf{x} + (1 - t)\mathbf{y}$ with $t \in [0, 1]$ it holds that

$$\mathbb{P}_{(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \sim \gamma} \left[\nabla f^*(\mathbf{x}_t) = \frac{\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}_t}{\|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}_t\|} = 1 \right].$$

Corollary

f^* has gradient norm 1 almost everywhere under $\pi(\mathbf{x})$ and $p(\mathbf{x})$.

Wasserstein GAN with Gradient Penalty

A differentiable function is 1-Lipschitz if and only if it has gradients with norm at most 1 everywhere.

Gradient penalty

$$W(\pi, p) = \underbrace{\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim \pi} f(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim p} f(\mathbf{x})}_{\text{original critic loss}} + \lambda \underbrace{\mathbb{E}_{\hat{\mathbf{x}}} \left[(\|\nabla_{\hat{\mathbf{x}}} f(\hat{\mathbf{x}})\|_2 - 1)^2 \right]}_{\text{gradient penalty}},$$

- ▶ Samples $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ are uniformly sampled along straight lines between pairs of points from the data distribution $\pi(\mathbf{x})$ and the generator distribution $p(\mathbf{x}|\theta)$.
- ▶ Enforcing the unit gradient norm constraint everywhere is intractable, it turns out sufficient to enforce it only along these straight lines.

Wasserstein GAN with Gradient Penalty

Algorithm 1 WGAN with gradient penalty. We use default values of $\lambda = 10$, $n_{\text{critic}} = 5$, $\alpha = 0.0001$, $\beta_1 = 0$, $\beta_2 = 0.9$.

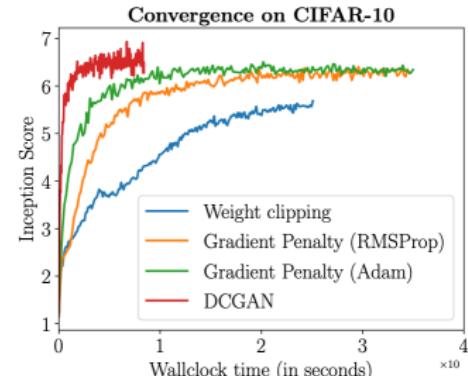
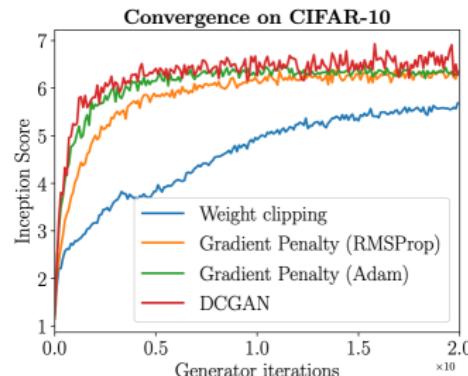
Require: The gradient penalty coefficient λ , the number of critic iterations per generator iteration n_{critic} , the batch size m , Adam hyperparameters α, β_1, β_2 .

Require: initial critic parameters w_0 , initial generator parameters θ_0 .

```
1: while  $\theta$  has not converged do
2:   for  $t = 1, \dots, n_{\text{critic}}$  do
3:     for  $i = 1, \dots, m$  do
4:       Sample real data  $\mathbf{x} \sim \mathbb{P}_r$ , latent variable  $\mathbf{z} \sim p(\mathbf{z})$ , a random number  $\epsilon \sim U[0, 1]$ .
5:        $\tilde{\mathbf{x}} \leftarrow G_\theta(\mathbf{z})$ 
6:        $\hat{\mathbf{x}} \leftarrow \epsilon \mathbf{x} + (1 - \epsilon) \tilde{\mathbf{x}}$ 
7:        $L^{(i)} \leftarrow D_w(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}) - D_w(\mathbf{x}) + \lambda (\|\nabla_{\hat{\mathbf{x}}} D_w(\hat{\mathbf{x}})\|_2 - 1)^2$ 
8:     end for
9:      $w \leftarrow \text{Adam}(\nabla_w \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m L^{(i)}, w, \alpha, \beta_1, \beta_2)$ 
10:    end for
11:    Sample a batch of latent variables  $\{\mathbf{z}^{(i)}\}_{i=1}^m \sim p(\mathbf{z})$ .
12:     $\theta \leftarrow \text{Adam}(\nabla_\theta \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m -D_w(G_\theta(\mathbf{z})), \theta, \alpha, \beta_1, \beta_2)$ 
13: end while
```

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1704.00028>

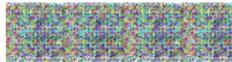
Wasserstein GAN with Gradient Penalty



Nonlinearity (G)	[ReLU, LeakyReLU, $\frac{\text{softplus}(2x+2)}{2} - 1$, tanh]
Nonlinearity (D)	[ReLU, LeakyReLU, $\frac{\text{softplus}(2x+2)}{2} - 1$, tanh]
Depth (G)	[4, 8, 12, 20]
Depth (D)	[4, 8, 12, 20]
Batch norm (G)	[True, False]
Batch norm (D ; layer norm for WGAN-GP)	[True, False]
Base filter count (G)	[32, 64, 128]
Base filter count (D)	[32, 64, 128]

Min. score	Only GAN	Only WGAN-GP	Both succeeded	Both failed
1.0	0	8	192	0
3.0	1	88	110	1
5.0	0	147	42	11
7.0	1	104	5	90
9.0	0	0	0	200

Wasserstein GAN with Gradient Penalty

DCGAN	LSGAN	WGAN (clipping)	WGAN-GP (ours)	
Baseline (G : DCGAN, D : DCGAN)				
G : No BN and a constant number of filters, D : DCGAN				
G : 4-layer 512-dim ReLU MLP, D : DCGAN				
No normalization in either G or D				
Gated multiplicative nonlinearities everywhere in G and D				
tanh nonlinearities everywhere in G and D				
101-layer ResNet G and D				

Spectral Normalization GAN

How else could we enforce Lipschitzness?

Fact 1

$$\|\mathbf{g}\|_L = \sup_{\mathbf{x}} \sigma(\nabla \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}))$$

Here $\sigma(\mathbf{A})$ – spectral norm of matrix \mathbf{A} .

$$\sigma(\mathbf{A}) = \max_{\mathbf{h} \neq 0} \frac{\|\mathbf{Ah}\|_2}{\|\mathbf{h}\|_2} = \max_{\|\mathbf{h}\|_2 \leq 1} \|\mathbf{Ah}\|_2 = \lambda_{\max}(A),$$

where $\lambda_{\max}(A)$ is the largest singular value of \mathbf{A} .

Fact 2

$$\|\mathbf{g}_1 \circ \mathbf{g}_2\|_L \leq \|\mathbf{g}_1\|_L \cdot \|\mathbf{g}_2\|_L$$

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1802.05957>

Spectral Normalization GAN

Let consider the critic $f(\mathbf{x}, \phi)$ of the following form:

$$f(\mathbf{x}, \phi) = \mathbf{W}_{K+1} a_K (\mathbf{W}_K a_{K-1} (\dots a_1 (\mathbf{W}_1 \mathbf{x}) \dots)).$$

This feedforward network is a superposition of simple functions.

- ▶ a_k is a pointwise nonlinearities. We assume that $\|a_k\|_L = 1$ (it holds for ReLU).
- ▶ $\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{h}) = \mathbf{W}\mathbf{h}$ is a linear transformation.

$$\|\mathbf{g}\|_L = \sup_{\mathbf{x}} \sigma(\nabla \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x})) = \sigma(\mathbf{W}).$$

Critic spectral norm

$$\|f\|_L \leq \prod_{k=1}^{K+1} \sigma(\mathbf{W}_k).$$

If we replace the weights in the critic by $\mathbf{W}_k^{SN} = \mathbf{W}_k / \sigma(\mathbf{W}_k)$, we will get $\|f\|_L \leq 1$.

Spectral Normalization GAN

If we apply singular value decomposition to compute the $\sigma(\mathbf{W})$ at each round of the algorithm, the algorithm becomes computationally heavy.

Power iteration

- ▶ \mathbf{u} – random vector.
- ▶ repeat

$$\mathbf{v} = \frac{\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{u}}{\|\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{u}\|}, \quad \mathbf{u} = \frac{\mathbf{Wv}}{\|\mathbf{Wv}\|}$$

- ▶ approximate the spectral norm

$$\sigma(\mathbf{W}) \approx \mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{Wv}$$

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1802.05957>

Spectral Normalization GAN

Algorithm 1 SGD with spectral normalization

- Initialize $\tilde{u}_l \in \mathcal{R}^{d_l}$ for $l = 1, \dots, L$ with a random vector (sampled from isotropic distribution).
- For each update and each layer l :
 1. Apply power iteration method to a unnormalized weight W^l :

$$\tilde{v}_l \leftarrow (W^l)^T \tilde{u}_l / \| (W^l)^T \tilde{u}_l \|_2 \quad (20)$$

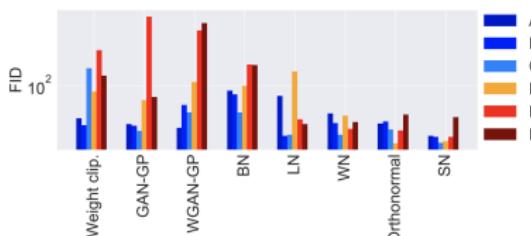
$$\tilde{u}_l \leftarrow W^l \tilde{v}_l / \| W^l \tilde{v}_l \|_2 \quad (21)$$

2. Calculate \bar{W}_{SN} with the spectral norm:

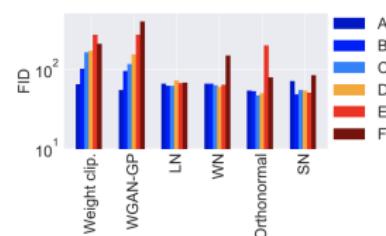
$$\bar{W}_{\text{SN}}^l(W^l) = W^l / \sigma(W^l), \text{ where } \sigma(W^l) = \tilde{u}_l^T W^l \tilde{v}_l \quad (22)$$

3. Update W^l with SGD on mini-batch dataset \mathcal{D}_M with a learning rate α :

$$W^l \leftarrow W^l - \alpha \nabla_{W^l} \ell(\bar{W}_{\text{SN}}^l(W^l), \mathcal{D}_M) \quad (23)$$



(a) CIFAR-10



(b) STL-10

Summary

- ▶ Likelihood is not a perfect criteria to measure quality of generative model.
- ▶ Adversarial learning suggest to solve minimax problem with generator and discriminator.
- ▶ Vanila GAN tries to optimize (in some sense) Jensen-Shannon divergence.
- ▶ Mode collapse and vanishing gradients are the two main problems of vanilla GAN.
- ▶ Lots of tips and tricks has to be used to make the GAN training is stable and scalable.
- ▶ Wasserstein distance is more appropriate objective function for distribution matching problem.
- ▶ Gradient Penalty and Spectral Normalization allows to make Wasserstein GAN even more stable.

Divergences

What do we have?

- ▶ Forward KL divergence in maximum likelihood estimation
- ▶ Reverse KL in variational inference
- ▶ JS divergence in vanilla gan
- ▶ Wasserstein distance in WGAN

Divergence minimization

$$\min_p D(\pi || p)$$

What is a divergence?

Let \mathcal{S} be the set of all possible probability distributions. Then $D : \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a divergence if

- ▶ $D(\pi || p) \geq 0$ for all $\pi, p \in \mathcal{S}$;
- ▶ $D(\pi || p) = 0$ if and only if $\pi \equiv p$.

f-divergence family

f-divergence

$$D_f(\pi || p) = \mathbb{E}_p f\left(\frac{\pi(\mathbf{x})}{p(\mathbf{x})}\right) = \int p(\mathbf{x}) f\left(\frac{\pi(\mathbf{x})}{p(\mathbf{x})}\right) d\mathbf{x}.$$

Here $f : \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a convex, lower-semicontinuous function satisfying $f(1) = 0$.

Fenchel conjugate

$$f^*(t) = \sup_{u \in \text{dom}_f} (ut - f(u)), \quad f^{**} = f, \quad f(u) = \sup_{t \in \text{dom}_{f^*}} (ut - f^*(t))$$

Name	$D_f(P Q)$	Generator $f(u)$	$T^*(x)$
Kullback-Leibler	$\int p(x) \log \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} dx$	$u \log u$	$1 + \log \frac{p(x)}{q(x)}$
Reverse KL	$\int q(x) \log \frac{q(x)}{p(x)} dx$	$-\log u$	$-\frac{q(x)}{p(x)}$
Pearson χ^2	$\int \frac{(q(x)-p(x))^2}{p(x)} dx$	$(u-1)^2$	$2\left(\frac{p(x)}{q(x)} - 1\right)$
Squared Hellinger	$\int \left(\sqrt{p(x)} - \sqrt{q(x)}\right)^2 dx$	$(\sqrt{u}-1)^2$	$(\sqrt{\frac{p(x)}{q(x)}} - 1) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{q(x)}{p(x)}}$
Jensen-Shannon	$\frac{1}{2} \int p(x) \log \frac{2p(x)}{p(x)+q(x)} + q(x) \log \frac{2q(x)}{p(x)+q(x)} dx$	$-(u+1) \log \frac{1+u}{2} + u \log u$	$\log \frac{2p(x)}{p(x)+q(x)}$
GAN	$\int p(x) \log \frac{2p(x)}{p(x)+q(x)} + q(x) \log \frac{2q(x)}{p(x)+q(x)} dx - \log(4)$	$u \log u - (u+1) \log(u+1)$	$\log \frac{p(x)}{p(x)+q(x)}$

f-divergence family

Variational divergence estimation

$$\begin{aligned} D_f(\pi || p) &= \int p(\mathbf{x}) f\left(\frac{\pi(\mathbf{x})}{p(\mathbf{x})}\right) d\mathbf{x} \\ &= \int p(\mathbf{x}) \sup_{t \in \text{dom}_{f^*}} \left(\frac{\pi(\mathbf{x})}{p(\mathbf{x})} t - f^*(t) \right) d\mathbf{x} \\ &= \int \sup_{t \in \text{dom}_{f^*}} (\pi(\mathbf{x}) t - p(\mathbf{x}) f^*(t)) d\mathbf{x} \\ &\geq \sup_{T \in \mathcal{T}} \int (\pi(\mathbf{x}) T(\mathbf{x}) - p(\mathbf{x}) f^*(T(\mathbf{x}))) d\mathbf{x} \\ &= \sup_{T \in \mathcal{T}} [\mathbb{E}_\pi T(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbb{E}_p f^*(T(\mathbf{x}))] \end{aligned}$$

Here $\mathcal{T} : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is an arbitrary class of functions.

The lower bound is tight for $T^*(\mathbf{x}) = f'\left(\frac{\pi(\mathbf{x})}{p(\mathbf{x})}\right)$.

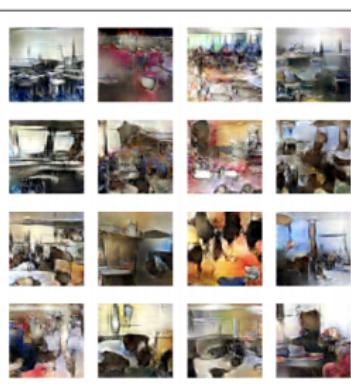
f-divergence family

Variational divergence estimation

$$D_f(\pi || p) \geq \sup_{T \in \mathcal{T}} [\mathbb{E}_\pi T(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbb{E}_p f^*(T(\mathbf{x}))]$$



(a) GAN



(b) KL



(c) Squared Hellinger

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1606.00709>

References

- ▶ **WGAN**: Wasserstein GAN
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1701.07875>
Summary: Proposed Earth-Mover distance as divergence measure. It shows theoretically that EM distance could be better than KL, JS and TV measures. Kantorovich-Rubinstein duality gives the new objective. All we need to enforce is Lipschitz continuity (e.x. by gradient clipping).
- ▶ **WGAN-GP**: Improved Training of Wasserstein GANs
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1704.00028>
Summary: Proves that optimal critic has unit gradient almost everywhere. Gradient penalty proposed to enforce Lipchitzness and constraint the critic norm. It greatly improves stability.
- ▶ **SN-GAN**: Spectral Normalization for Generative Adversarial Networks
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1802.05957>
Summary: Constrain Lipschitz norm by spectral norm pf weights. Spectral norm of superpositionis less or equal to spectral norms product. Usually works better than WGAN-GP.
- ▶ **f-GAN**: Training generative neural samplers using variational divergence minimization
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1606.00709>
Summary: Extend adversarial learning pipeline to any f-divergence. Variational divergence minimization frameworkis derived.