Deep Generative Models

Lecture 1

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Ozon Masters

Spring, 2022

Outline

1. Generative models overview
2. Problem statement
3. Divergence minimization framework
4. Autoregressive modelling

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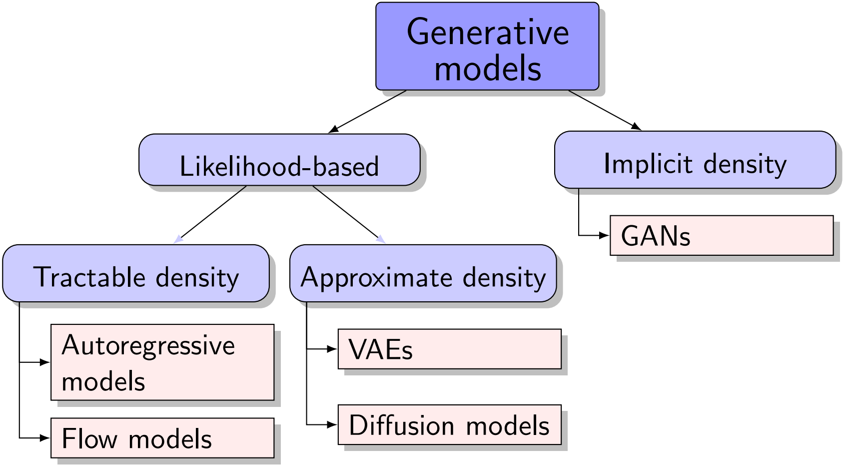
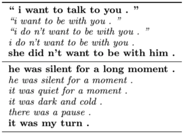
Generative models zoo

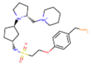


Applications

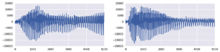

“ i want to talk to you . ”
“i want to be with you . ”
“i do n’t want to be with you . ”
i do n’t want to be with you .
she did n’t want to be with him .
he was silent for a long moment .
he was silent for a moment .
it was quiet for a moment .
it was dark and cold .
there was a pause .
it was my turn .

Text analysis

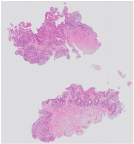
Image analysis



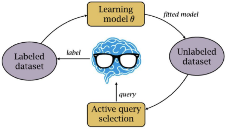
Graph analysis



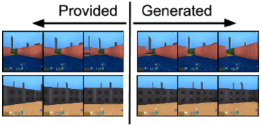
Audio analysis



Medical data



Active Learning



Reinforcement Learning

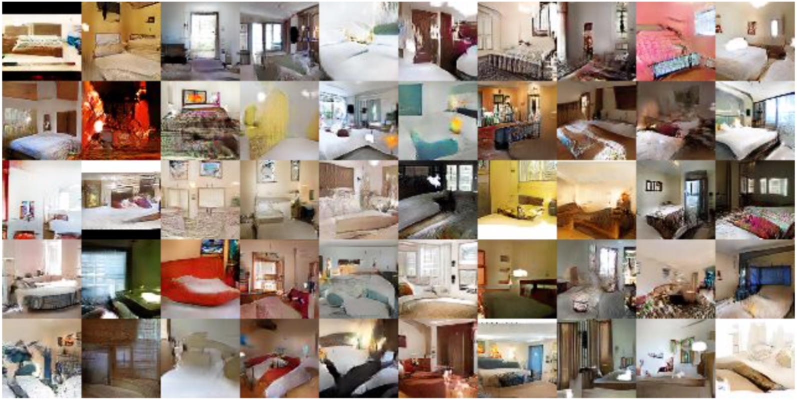
and more...

image credit: https://jmtomczak.github.io/blog/1/1_introduction.html

Applications: Image generation (VAE)

Kingma D. P., Welling M. Auto-encoding variational bayes, 2013

Applications: Image generation (DCGAN)



Radford A., Metz L., Chintala S. Unsupervised representation learning with deep convolutional generative adversarial networks, 2015

Applications: Face generation (StyleGAN)

Karras T., Laine S., Aila T. A style-based generator architecture for generative adversarial networks, 2018

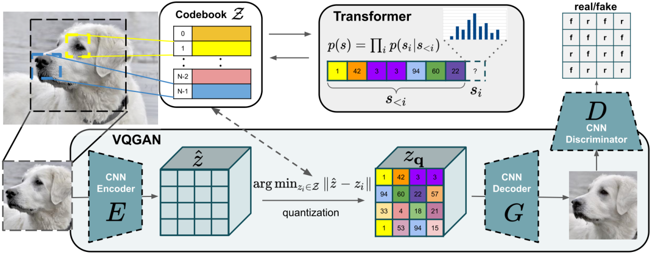
Applications: Face generation (VQ-VAE-2)

Razavi A., Oord A., Vinyals O. Generating Diverse High-Fidelity Images with VQ-VAE-2, 2019

Applications: Language modelling

image credit: http://jalammar.github.io/illustrated-gpt2
Sanh V. et al. DistilBERT, a distilled version of BERT: smaller, faster, cheaper and lighter, 2019.

Applications: Image generation, new era



Esser P., Rombach R., Ommer B. Taming Transformers for High-Resolution Image Synthesis, 2020

Applications: Cross-modal image-text models

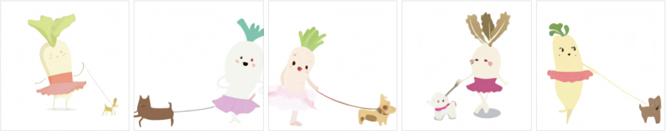
TEXT PROMPT an armchair in the shape of an avocado. . . .

AI-GENERATED IMAGES

Edit prompt or view more images↓

TEXT PROMPT an illustration of a baby daikon radish in a tutu walking a dog

AI-GENERATED IMAGES



Edit prompt or view more images↓

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image credit: https://openai.com/blog/dall-e/
Ramesh A. et al. Zero-shot text-to-image generation, 2021

Applications: Image generation

Dhariwal P., Nichol A. Diffusion Models Beat GANs on Image Synthesis, 2021

Problem statement

We are given i.i.d. samples $\{\mathbf{x}_i\}_{i=1}^n \in \mathcal{X}$ (e.g. $\mathcal{X} = \mathbb{R}^m$) from unknown distribution $\pi(\mathbf{x})$.

Goal

We would like to learn a distribution $\pi(\mathbf{x})$ for

- evaluating $\pi(\mathbf{x})$ for new samples (how likely to get object $\mathbf{x}$?);
- sampling from $\pi(\mathbf{x})$ (to get new objects $\mathbf{x} \sim \pi(\mathbf{x})$).

Challenge

Data is complex and high-dimensional. E.g. the dataset of images lies in the space $\mathcal{X} \subset \mathbb{R}^{\text{width} \times \text{height} \times \text{channels}}$.

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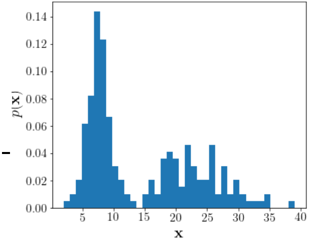
Histogram as a generative model

Let $x \sim \text{Categorical}(\boldsymbol{\pi})$. The histogram is totally defined by

$$\pi_k = \pi(x = k) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} [x_i = k]}{n}.$$



Problem: curse of dimensionality (number of bins grows exponentially).

MNIST example: 28x28 gray-scaled images, each image is $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_{784})$, where $x_i = \{0, 1\}$.

$$\pi(\mathbf{x}) = \pi(x_1) \cdot \pi(x_2 | x_1) \cdot \dots \cdot \pi(x_m | x_{m-1}, \dots, x_1).$$

Hence, the histogram will have $2^{28 \times 28} - 1$ parameters to specify $\pi(\mathbf{x})$.

Question: How many parameters do we need in these cases?

$$\pi(\mathbf{x}) = \pi(x_1) \cdot \pi(x_2) \cdot \dots \cdot \pi(x_m);$$
$$\pi(\mathbf{x}) = \pi(x_1) \cdot \pi(x_2 | x_1) \cdot \dots \cdot \pi(x_m | x_{m-1}).$$

Course tricks

Monte-Carlo estimation

$$\mathbb{E}_{p(\mathbf{x})} f(\mathbf{x}) = \int p(\mathbf{x}) f(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} \approx \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\mathbf{x}_i), \quad \text{where } \mathbf{x}_i \sim p(\mathbf{x}).$$

Expected value could be estimated using only the samples.

Law of the unconscious statistician (LOTUS)

Let X be a random variable and let $Y = f(X)$. Then

$$\mathbb{E}_{p_Y} Y = \int p(\mathbf{y}) \mathbf{y} d\mathbf{y} = \mathbb{E}_{p_X} f(X) = \int p(\mathbf{x}) f(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}.$$

Jensen's Inequality

Let X be a random variable and $f(\cdot)$ is a convex function. Then

$$\mathbb{E} f(\mathbf{x}) \geq f(\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}]).$$

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Divergences

Fix probabilistic model $p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta})$ – the set of parameterized distributions.
Instead of searching true $\pi(\mathbf{x})$ over all probability distributions, learn function approximation $p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) \approx \pi(\mathbf{x})$.

What is a divergence?

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

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

Divergence minimization task

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} D(\pi||p),$$

where $\pi(\mathbf{x})$ is a true data distribution, $p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta})$ is a model distribution.

f-divergence family

f-divergence

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

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

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

Nowozin S., Cseke B., Tomioka R. f-GAN: Training Generative Neural Samplers using Variational Divergence Minimization, 2016

Forward KL vs Reverse KL

Forward KL

$$KL(\pi || p) = \int \pi(\mathbf{x}) \log \frac{\pi(\mathbf{x})}{p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta})} d\mathbf{x} \to \min_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$$

Reverse KL

$$KL(p || \pi) = \int p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) \log \frac{p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\pi(\mathbf{x})} d\mathbf{x} \to \min_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$$

What is the difference between these two formulations?

Maximum likelihood estimation (MLE)

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}^* = \arg\max_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} p(\mathbf{X}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \arg\max_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \prod_{i=1}^{n} p(\mathbf{x}_i|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \arg\max_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log p(\mathbf{x}_i|\boldsymbol{\theta}).$$

Forward KL vs Reverse KL

Forward KL

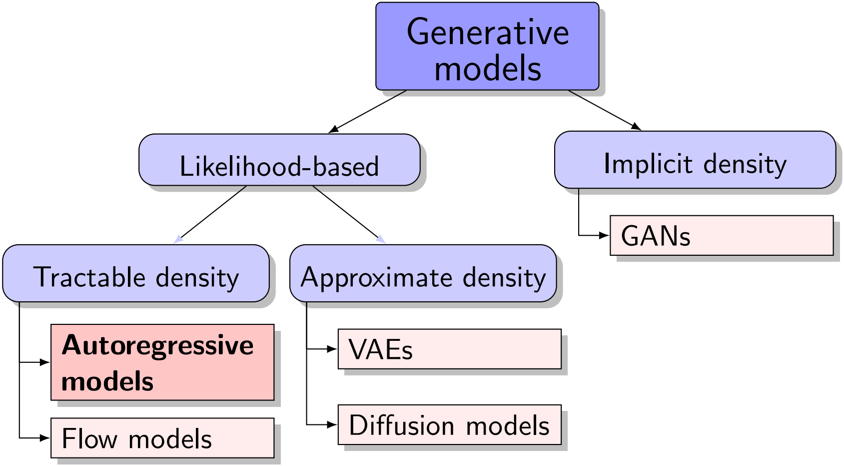
$$
\begin{aligned}
KL(\pi || p) &= \int \pi(\mathbf{x}) \log \frac{\pi(\mathbf{x})}{p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta})} d\mathbf{x} \\
&= \int \pi(\mathbf{x}) \log \pi(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} - \int \pi(\mathbf{x}) \log p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) d\mathbf{x} \\
&= -\mathbb{E}_{\pi(\mathbf{x})} \log p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) + \text{const} \\
&\approx -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log p(\mathbf{x}_i|\boldsymbol{\theta}) + \text{const} \rightarrow \min_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}.
\end{aligned}
$$

Maximum likelihood estimation is equivalent to minimization of the Monte-Carlo estimate of forward KL.

Reverse KL

$$
\begin{aligned}
KL(p || \pi) &= \int p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) \log \frac{p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\pi(\mathbf{x})} d\mathbf{x} \\
&= \mathbb{E}_{p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta})} \left[\log p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) - \log \pi(\mathbf{x}) \right] \rightarrow \min_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}
\end{aligned}
$$

Generative models zoo



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Autoregressive modelling

MLE problem

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}^* = \arg\max_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} p(\mathbf{X}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \arg\max_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \prod_{i=1}^{n} p(\mathbf{x}_i|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \arg\max_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log p(\mathbf{x}_i|\boldsymbol{\theta}).$$

- We would like to solve the problem using gradient-based optimization.
- We have to efficiently compute $\log p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta})$ and $\frac{\partial \log p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}}$.

Likelihood as product of conditionals

Let $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_m)$, $\mathbf{x}_{1:j} = (x_1, \dots, x_j)$. Then

$$p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \prod_{j=1}^{m} p(x_j|\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1}, \boldsymbol{\theta}); \quad \log p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \sum_{j=1}^{m} \log p(x_j|\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1}, \boldsymbol{\theta}).$$

Example: $p(x_1, x_2, x_3) = p(x_2) \cdot p(x_1|x_2) \cdot p(x_3|x_1, x_2)$.

Autoregressive models

$$\log p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \sum_{j=1}^{m} \log p(x_j|\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1}, \boldsymbol{\theta})$$

- Sampling is sequential:
  - sample $\hat{x}_1 \sim p(x_1|\boldsymbol{\theta})$;
  - sample $\hat{x}_2 \sim p(x_2|\hat{x}_1, \boldsymbol{\theta})$;
  - ...
  - sample $\hat{x}_m \sim p(x_m|\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{1:m-1}, \boldsymbol{\theta})$;
  - new generated object is $\hat{\mathbf{x}} = (\hat{x}_1, \hat{x}_2, \dots, \hat{x}_m)$.
- Each conditional $p(x_j|\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1}, \boldsymbol{\theta})$ could be modelled by neural network.
- Modelling all conditional distributions separately is infeasible and we would obtain separate models. To extend to high dimensions we could share parameters $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ across conditionals.

Autoregressive models

For large j the conditional distribution $p(x_j|\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1}, \boldsymbol{\theta})$ could be infeasible. Moreover, the history $\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1}$ has non-fixed length.

Markov assumption

$$p(x_j|\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) = p(x_j|\mathbf{x}_{j-d:j-1}, \boldsymbol{\theta}), \quad d \text{ is a fixed model parameter.}$$

Example

- $d = 2$;
- $x_j \in \{0, 255\}$;
- $\mathbf{h}_j = \text{MLP}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(x_{j-1}, x_{j-2})$;
- $\boldsymbol{\pi}_j = \text{softmax}(\mathbf{h}_j)$;
- $p(x_j|x_{j-1}, x_{j-2}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \text{Categorical}(\boldsymbol{\pi}_j)$.

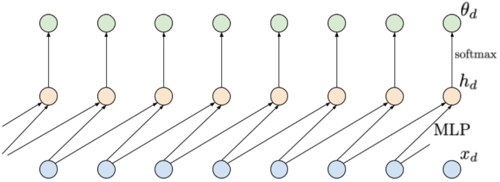
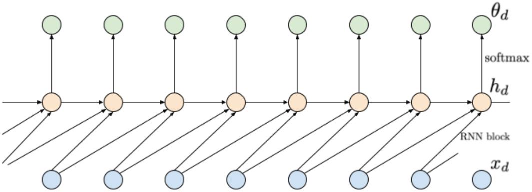


image credit: https://jmtomczak.github.io/blog/2/2_ARM.html

Autoregressive models

- Previous model has **limited** memory d. It is insufficient for many modalities (e.g. for images and text).
- Recurrent NN fixes this problem and potentially could learn long-range dependencies:

$$p(x_j|\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) = p(x_j|\mathbf{h}_j, \boldsymbol{\theta}), \quad \mathbf{h}_j = \text{RNN}(\mathbf{x}_{j-d:j-1}, \mathbf{h}_{j-1})$$



- Sequential computation of all conditionals $p(x_j|\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1}, \boldsymbol{\theta})$, hence, the training is slow.
- RNN suffers from vanishing and exploding gradients.

image credit: https://jmtomczak.github.io/blog/2/2_ARM.html

Summary

- We are trying to approximate the distribution of samples for density estimation and generation of new samples.
- To fit model distribution to the real data distribution one could use divergence minimization framework.
- Minimization of forward KL is equivalent to the MLE problem.
- Autoregressive models decompose the distribution to the sequence of the conditionals.
- Sampling from the autoregressive models is trivial, but sequential
  - sample $\hat{x}_1 \sim p(x_1)$;
  - sample $\hat{x}_2 \sim p(x_2|\hat{x}_1)$;
  - $\dots$.
- Density estimation:

$$p(\mathbf{x}) = \prod_{j=1}^{m} p(x_j|\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1}).$$

- Autoregressive models work on both continuous and discrete data.