

Deep Generative Models

Lecture 13

Roman Isachenko

Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology
Yandex School of Data Analysis

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Outline

1. Flow Matching

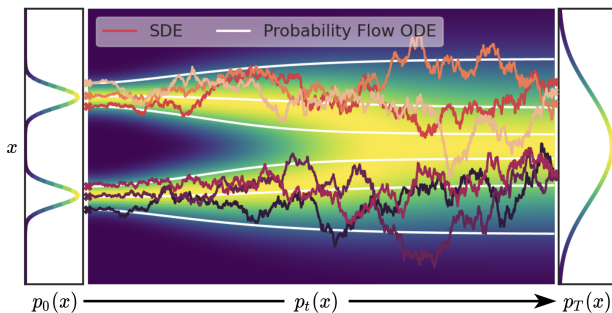
Recap of previous lecture

$d\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t)dt + g(t)d\mathbf{w}$ – SDE with probability path $p(\mathbf{x}, t)$

Probability flow ODE

There exists ODE with identical probability path $p(\mathbf{x}, t)$ of the form

$$d\mathbf{x} = \left[\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t) - \frac{1}{2}g^2(t)\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \log p(\mathbf{x}, t) \right] dt$$



Song Y., et al. *Score-Based Generative Modeling through Stochastic Differential Equations*, 2020

Recap of previous lecture

$$d\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t)dt, \quad \mathbf{x}(t + dt) = \mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t)dt$$

Reverse ODE

Let $\tau = 1 - t$ ($d\tau = -dt$).

$$d\mathbf{x} = -\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, 1 - \tau)d\tau$$

Reverse SDE

There exists the reverse SDE for the SDE $d\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t)dt + g(t)d\mathbf{w}$ that has the following form

$$d\mathbf{x} = \left(\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t) - g^2(t) \frac{\partial \log p(\mathbf{x}, t)}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right) dt + g(t)d\mathbf{w}, \quad dt < 0$$

Sketch of the proof

- ▶ Convert initial SDE to probability flow ODE.
- ▶ Revert probability flow ODE.
- ▶ Convert reverse probability flow ODE to reverse SDE.

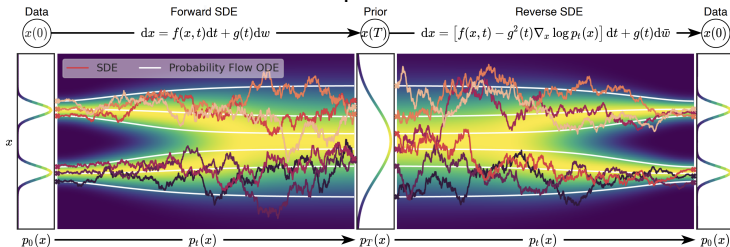
Recap of previous lecture

$$d\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t)dt + g(t)d\mathbf{w} - \text{SDE}$$

$$d\mathbf{x} = \left[\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t) - \frac{1}{2}g^2(t)\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \log p(\mathbf{x}, t) \right] dt - \text{probability flow ODE}$$

$$d\mathbf{x} = \left(\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t) - g^2(t)\frac{\partial \log p(\mathbf{x}, t)}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right) dt + g(t)d\mathbf{w} - \text{reverse SDE}$$

- ▶ We got the way to transform one distribution to another via SDE with some probability path $p(\mathbf{x}, t)$.
- ▶ We are able to revert this process with the score function.



Recap of previous lecture

$$d\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t)dt + g(t)d\mathbf{w}$$

Variance Exploding SDE (NCSN)

$$d\mathbf{x} = \sqrt{\frac{d[\sigma^2(t)]}{dt}} \cdot d\mathbf{w}, \quad \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t) = 0, \quad g(t) = \sqrt{\frac{d[\sigma^2(t)]}{dt}}$$

Variance grows since $\sigma(t)$ is a monotonically increasing function.

Variance Preserving SDE (DDPM)

$$d\mathbf{x} = -\frac{1}{2}\beta(t)\mathbf{x}(t)dt + \sqrt{\beta(t)} \cdot d\mathbf{w}$$

$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t) = -\frac{1}{2}\beta(t)\mathbf{x}(t), \quad g(t) = \sqrt{\beta(t)}$$

Variance is preserved if $\mathbf{x}(0)$ has a unit variance.

Outline

1. Flow Matching

Flow Matching

Let consider ODE dynamic in time interval $t \in [0, 1]$ with boundaries $\mathbf{x}(0) \sim p(\mathbf{x})$, $\mathbf{x}(1) \sim \pi(\mathbf{x})$. Here $p(\mathbf{x})$ is a base distribution ($\mathcal{N}(0, \mathbf{I})$) and $\pi(\mathbf{x})$ is a true data distribution.

$$d\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, t)dt$$

$\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, t) : \mathbb{R}^m \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ is a vector field.

$$\frac{\partial p(\mathbf{x}, t)}{\partial t} = -\text{div}(\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, t)p(\mathbf{x}, t))$$

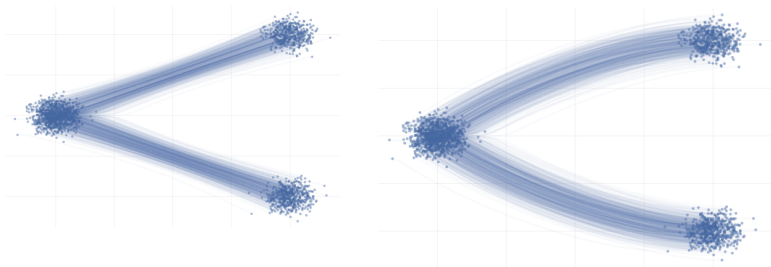
If we know the true vector field $\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, t)$, then KFP equation gives us the way to compute the density $p(\mathbf{x}, t)$.

Flow Matching

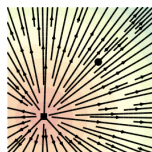
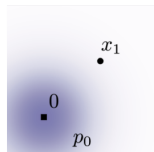
$$\mathbb{E}_{t \sim U[0,1]} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim p(\mathbf{x}, t)} \|\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, t) - \mathbf{u}_\theta(\mathbf{x}, t)\|^2 \rightarrow \min_{\theta}$$

Flow Matching

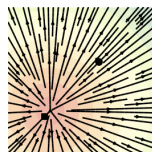
There exists infinite number of possible $\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, t)$ between $\pi(\mathbf{x})$ and $\rho(\mathbf{x})$.



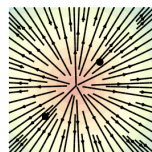
Flow Matching



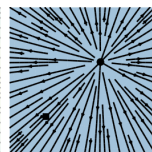
$t = 0.0$



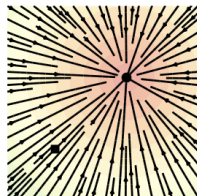
$t = 1/3$



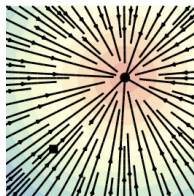
$t = 2/3$



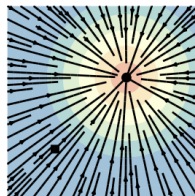
$t = 1.0$



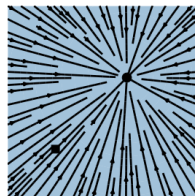
$t = 0.0$



$t = 1/3$

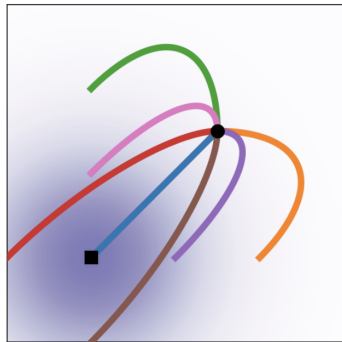


$t = 2/3$

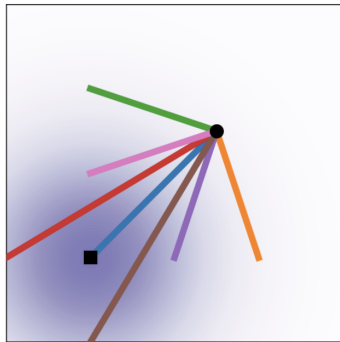


$t = 1.0$

Flow Matching



Diffusion



OT

Summary

