Stabilizing Training of Generative Adversarial Networks through Regularization

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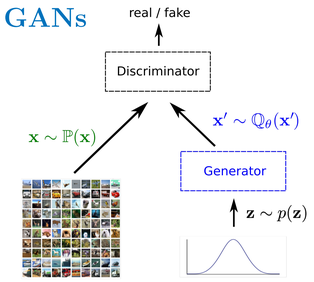
GANs



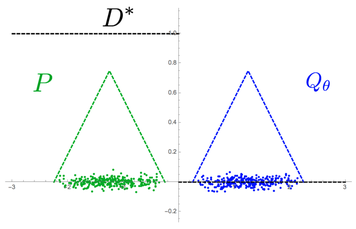
GANs are exciting, but ...
they're also notoriously hard to train!

GAN objective [3]

$$\min_G \max_D \mathbb{E}_P[\log D(x)] + \mathbb{E}_{p(z)}[\log(1 - D(G(z)))]$$
$$= \min_G D_{JS}(P\|Q_\theta) \quad \text{for Bayes-optimal } D^*(x)$$

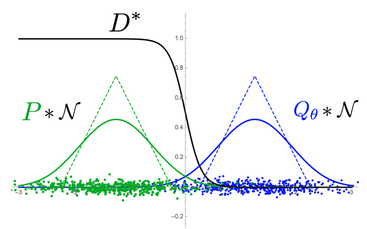
Problem: *dim. mismatch*

or $\text{supp}(P) \cap \text{supp}(Q_\theta) = \varnothing$



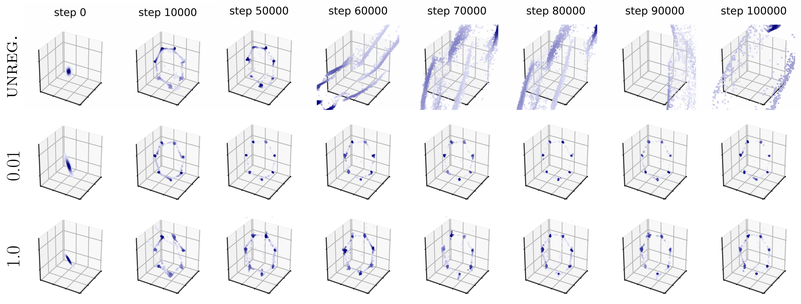
=> undef. f-div. $D_f(P||Q_\theta) = ???$

Solution: Adding Noise (Convolving Densities)



=> Regularizing Discriminator

Dimensionally Misspecified Submanifold Mixture



Unstable unregularized GAN vs. stable regularized GANs for different levels of γ.
The regularized GAN can essentially be trained indefinitely without collapse.

References

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[3] I. Goodfellow, J. Pouget-Abadie, M. Mirza, B. Xu, D. Warde-Farley, S. Ozair, A. Courville, and Y. Bengio. Generative Adversarial Networks. *NIPS*, 2014.

[4] X. Nguyen, M. J. Wainwright, and M. I. Jordan. Estimating divergence functionals and the likelihood ratio by convex risk minimization. *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory*, 56(11):5847–5861, 2010.

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Training with Noise

From f-divergences to f-GAN objectives [5]

$$D_f(P\|Q) \geq \sup_{\psi \in \Psi} \left(\mathbf{E}_{\mathbb{P}}[\psi] - \mathbf{E}_{\mathbb{Q}}[f^c \circ \psi] \right) \tag{1}$$

- Practitioner: **Explicitly adding noise** $\boldsymbol{\xi} \sim \Lambda_\gamma \equiv \mathcal{N}(0, \gamma\,\mathbb{I})$ to $\mathbf{x} \sim \mathbb{P}, \mathbb{Q}$
- Theory: **Convolving Distributions**

$$\mathbf{E}_{\mathbb{P}}\mathbf{E}_\Lambda[h(\psi(\mathbf{x} + \boldsymbol{\xi}))] = \int h(\psi(\mathbf{x})) \int p(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\xi})\lambda(\boldsymbol{\xi}) d\boldsymbol{\xi}\, d\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{E}_{\mathbb{P}*\Lambda}[h \circ \psi] \tag{2}$$

=> Convolved f-GAN Objective

$$F(\mathbb{P} * \Lambda_\gamma, \mathbb{Q} * \Lambda_\gamma; \psi) = \mathbf{E}_{\mathbb{P}*\Lambda_\gamma}[\psi] - \mathbf{E}_{\mathbb{Q}*\Lambda_\gamma}[f^c \circ \psi] \tag{3}$$

Analytic Approximation

- For small noise variance γ we can Taylor expand ψ around $\boldsymbol{\xi} = 0$ [2]:

$$\psi(\mathbf{x} + \boldsymbol{\xi}) = \psi(\mathbf{x}) + [\nabla \psi(\mathbf{x})]\,\boldsymbol{\xi} + \frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{\xi}^T[\nabla^2 \psi(\mathbf{x})]\,\boldsymbol{\xi} + \mathcal{O}(\boldsymbol{\xi}^3) \tag{4}$$

- Third-order approximation

$$F_\gamma = F_0 + \frac{\gamma}{2}\left\{\mathbf{E}_{\mathbb{P}}[\triangle\psi] - \mathbf{E}_{\mathbb{Q}}[\triangle(f^c \circ \psi)]\right\} + \mathcal{O}(\gamma^2) \tag{5}$$

- Interpretation: Laplace $\triangle = \text{Tr}(\nabla^2)$ measures how much ψ and $f^c \circ \psi$ differ from their local average

Simplification

- Chain-rule:

$$\triangle(f^c \circ \psi) = (f^{c\prime\prime} \circ \psi) \cdot ||\nabla\psi||^2 + (f^{c\prime} \circ \psi)\,\triangle\psi \tag{6}$$

- Property of optimal discriminant ψ^* [4]

$$(f^{c\prime} \circ \psi^*)\, d\mathbb{Q} = d\mathbb{P} \tag{7}$$

=> **Convenient cancellation** at $\psi = \psi^* + \mathcal{O}(\gamma)$ [2]:

$$\mathbf{E}_{\mathbb{P}}[\triangle\psi^*] - \mathbf{E}_{\mathbb{Q}}[\triangle(f^c \circ \psi^*)] = -\mathbf{E}_{\mathbb{Q}}[(f^{c\prime\prime} \circ \psi^*) \cdot ||\nabla\psi^*||^2] \tag{8}$$

Regularized f-GAN

$$F_\gamma(\mathbb{P}, \mathbb{Q}_\theta; \psi) = \mathbf{E}_{\mathbb{P}}[\psi] - \mathbf{E}_{\mathbb{Q}_\theta}[f^c \circ \psi] - \frac{\gamma}{2}\Omega_f(\mathbb{Q}_\theta; \psi)$$
$$\Omega_f(\mathbb{Q}_\theta; \psi) := \mathbf{E}_{\mathbb{Q}_\theta}\left[(f^{c\prime\prime} \circ \psi) \cdot \|\nabla\psi\|^2\right] \tag{9}$$

- "soft Lipschitz" constraint, non-negative weighting function $f^{c\prime\prime} \geq 0$
- lower variance compared to explicitly adding noise
- **easy to implement & computationally cheap**
- **can train indefinitely without collapse!**

Algorithm 1 **Regularized f-GAN.** Default values: $\gamma_0 = 2.0$, $\alpha = 0.01$ (with annealing), $\gamma = 0.1$ (without annealing), $n_\psi = 1$

Require: Initial noise variance γ_0, annealing decay factor α, number of discriminator update steps n_ψ per generator iteration, minibatch size m, number of training iterations T
Require: Initial discriminator parameters ω_0, initial generator parameters θ_0
for $t = 1, ..., T$ **do**
  $\gamma \leftarrow \gamma_0 \cdot \alpha^{t/T}$ # annealing
  for $1, ..., n_\psi$ **do**
    Sample minibatch of real data $\{\mathbf{x}^{(1)}, ..., \mathbf{x}^{(m)}\} \sim \mathbb{P}$.
    Sample minibatch of latent variables from prior $\{\mathbf{z}^{(1)}, ..., \mathbf{z}^{(m)}\} \sim p(\mathbf{z})$.
    $\omega \leftarrow \omega + \nabla_\omega\left(F(\omega, \theta) - \frac{\gamma}{2}\Omega_f(\omega, \theta)\right)$ # gradient ascent
  end for
  Sample minibatch of latent variables from prior $\{\mathbf{z}^{(1)}, ..., \mathbf{z}^{(m)}\} \sim p(\mathbf{z})$.
  $\theta \leftarrow \theta - \nabla_\theta F(\omega, \theta)$ # gradient descent
end for

Cross-Testing Protocol

Regularized $\gamma = 0.1$

Pred. \ True Cond.	Pos.	Neg.
Pos.	0.9688	0.0002
Neg.	0.0312	0.9998

Cross-testing: FP: 0.0

Unregularized

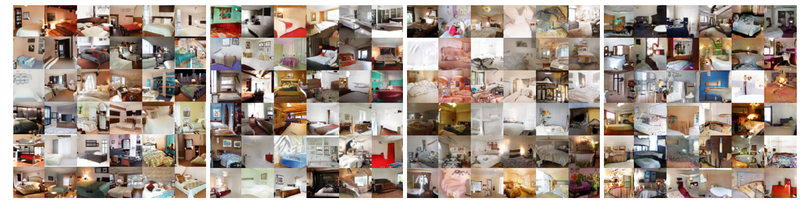
Pred. \ True Cond.	Pos.	Neg.
Pos.	1.0	0.0013
Neg.	0.0	0.9987

Cross-testing: FP: 1.0

Cross-Testing:
Classify 10k samples generated by the regularized GAN with the discriminator of the unregularized GAN and vice versa.

=> **Regularized GAN generalizes better!**

Stability across Architectures



RESNET DCGAN NO NORMALIZATION TANH

Sample quality and diversity

UNREG. 0.5 - ANNEALING - 2.0

tf code → github.com/rothk

```
# ------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
#     JS-Regularizer
# ------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  def Discriminator_Regularizer(self, D1, D1_logits, D1_arg, D2, D2_logits, D2_arg):
      grad_D1_logits = tf.gradients(D1_logits, D1_arg)[0]
      grad_D2_logits = tf.gradients(D2_logits, D2_arg)[0]
      grad_D1_logits_norm = tf.norm(tf.reshape(grad_D1_logits, [self.batch_size,-1]), axis=1, keep_dims=True)
      grad_D2_logits_norm = tf.norm(tf.reshape(grad_D2_logits, [self.batch_size,-1]), axis=1, keep_dims=True)
      reg_D1 = tf.multiply(tf.square(1.0-D1), tf.square(grad_D1_logits_norm))
      reg_D2 = tf.multiply(tf.square(D2), tf.square(grad_D2_logits_norm))
      return tf.reduce_mean(reg_D1 + reg_D2)
```