

Deep Generative Models

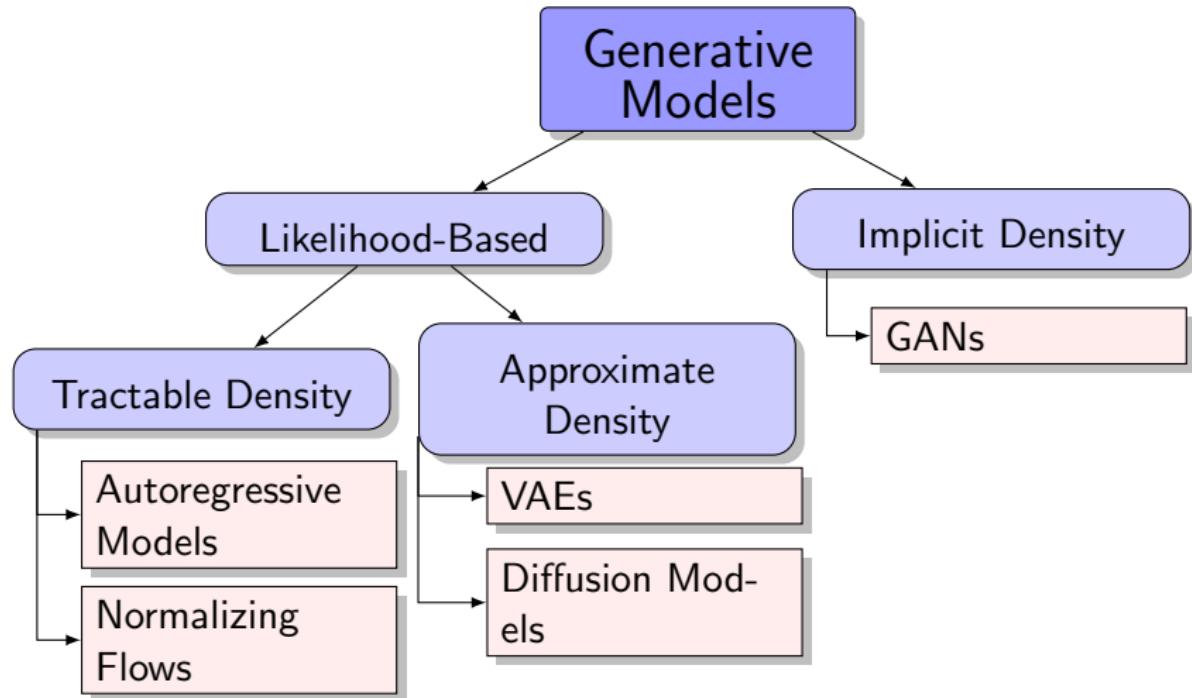
Lecture 1

Roman Isachenko

Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology
Yandex School of Data Analysis

2025, Autumn

Generative Models Zoo



Outline

1. Generative Models Overview
2. Course Tricks
3. Problem Statement
4. Divergence Minimization Framework
5. Autoregressive Modeling

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VAE – The First Scalable Approach for Image Generation



DCGAN – The First Convolutional GAN for Image Generation



StyleGAN – High-Quality Face Generation



Karras T., Laine S., Aila T. A Style-Based Generator Architecture for Generative Adversarial Networks, 2018

Language Modeling at Scale

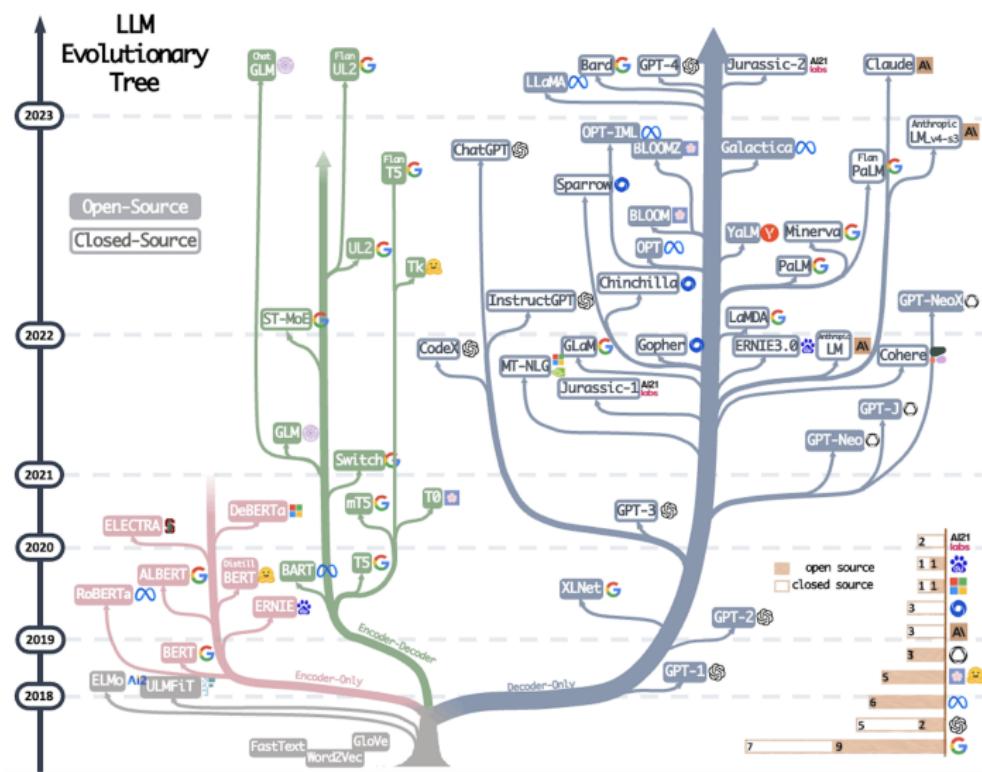
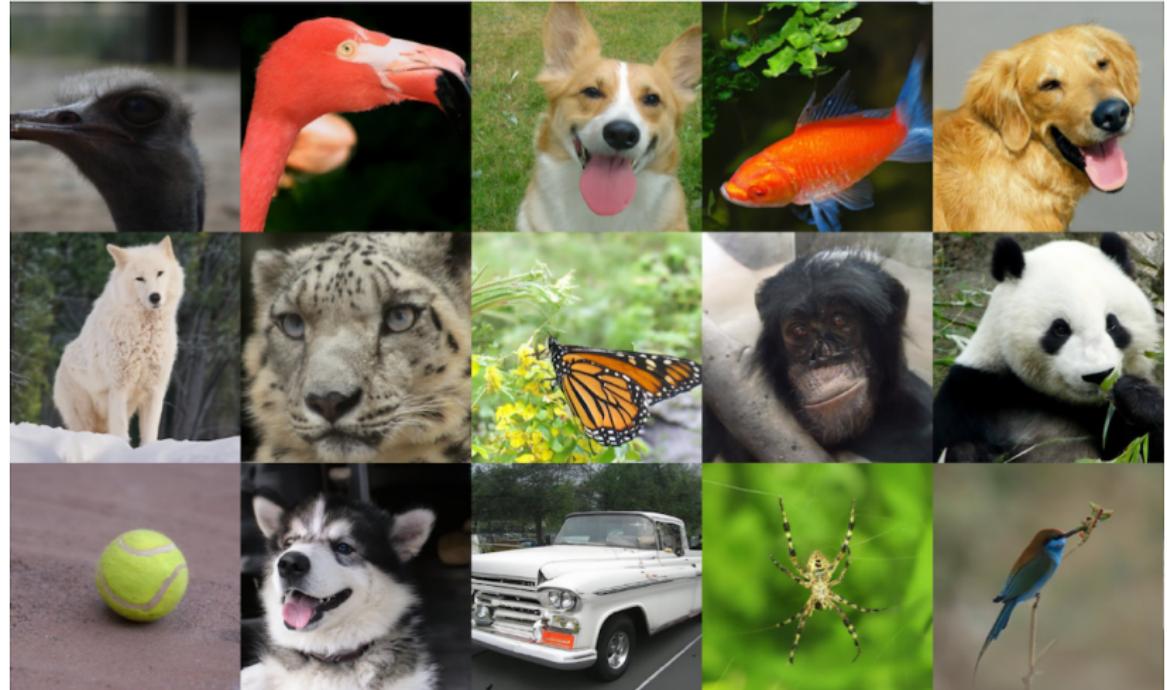


Image credit:

<https://blog.biocomm.ai/2023/05/14/open-source-proliferation-lm-evolutionary-tree/>

Denoising Diffusion Probabilistic Model



Midjourney – Impressive Text-to-Image Results



Image credit: <https://www.midjourney.com/explore>

Sora – Video Generation



Image credit: <https://openai.com/index/sora>

GPT4o Image Editing

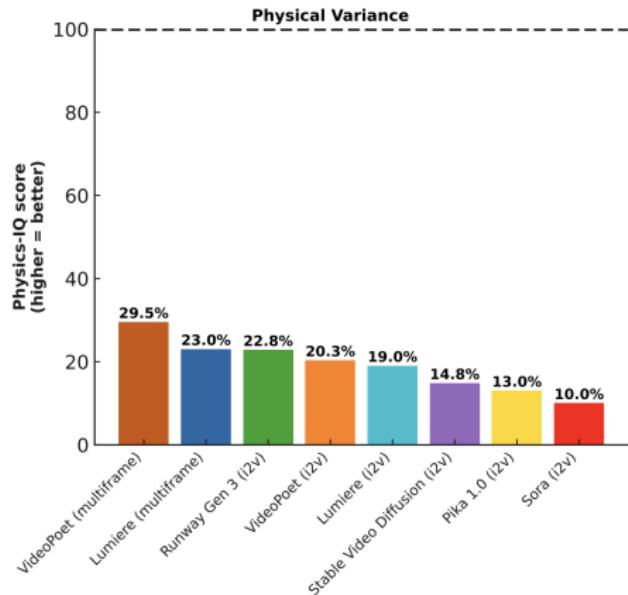
Prompt: Give this cat a detective hat and a monocle



Image credit: <https://openai.com/index/introducing-4o-image-generation/>

Open Problems in Generative Models

- ▶ Video generation
- ▶ 3D scene generation
- ▶ Understanding of physical processes
- ▶ Multimodal end-to-end models



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Course Tricks I

Log-Derivative Trick

Given a differentiable function $f : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$,

$$\nabla \log f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{f(\mathbf{x})} \cdot \nabla f(\mathbf{x}).$$

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Jensen's Inequality

If $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ is a continuous random variable with density $p(\mathbf{x})$ and $f : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is convex, then

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

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Monte Carlo Estimation

Let $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ be a continuous random variable with density $p(\mathbf{x})$, and $\mathbf{f} : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ be any vector-valued function. Then,

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

Course Tricks II

Change of Variables Theorem (CoV)

Suppose \mathbf{x} is a continuous random variable with density $p(\mathbf{x})$, and $\mathbf{f} : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ is differentiable and **invertible**. If $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$, then

$$p(\mathbf{y}) = p(\mathbf{x}) \left| \det \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{x}}{\partial \mathbf{y}} \right) \right| = p(\mathbf{f}^{-1}(\mathbf{y})) \left| \det \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{f}^{-1}(\mathbf{y})}{\partial \mathbf{y}} \right) \right|.$$

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Proof (1D)

Assume f is monotonically increasing.

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(x \leq f^{-1}(y)) = F_X(f^{-1}(y))$$

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Course Tricks III

Law of the Unconscious Statistician (LOTUS)

Let $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ be a continuous random variable with density $p(\mathbf{x})$, and let $\mathbf{f} : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ be measurable. If $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$, then

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Dirac Delta Function

Any deterministic variable \mathbf{x}_0 can be interpreted as a random variable with density $p(\mathbf{x}) = \delta(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0)$.

$$\delta(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{cases} +\infty, & \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}_0 \\ 0, & \mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{x}_0 \end{cases} \quad \int \delta(\mathbf{x})d\mathbf{x} = 1$$

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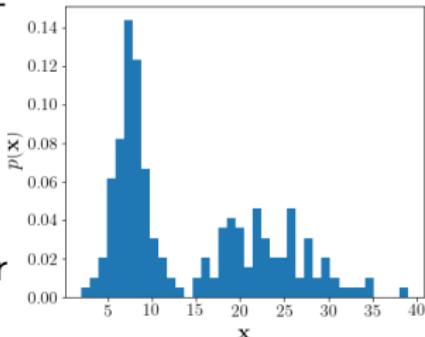
Note: here we use a strong assumption that our data is continuous (thus avoiding the domain of texts).

Histogram as a Generative Model

Assume $x \sim \text{Categorical}(\pi)$. The histogram model is fully characterized by

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

Curse of dimensionality: The number of bins rises exponentially.

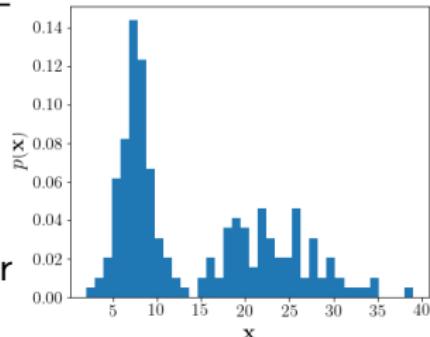


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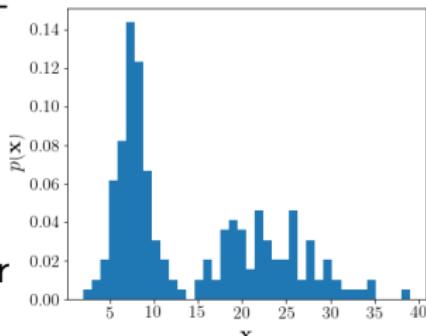
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Question: How many parameters are required in these cases?

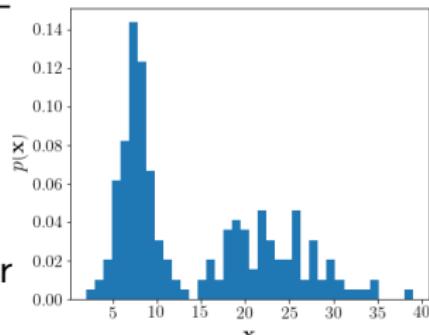
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- ▶ $\mathbf{y} = \emptyset, \mathbf{x} = \text{image}$ \Rightarrow unconditional image model
- ▶ $\mathbf{y} = \text{class label}, \mathbf{x} = \text{image}$ \Rightarrow class-conditional image model
- ▶ $\mathbf{y} = \text{text prompt}, \mathbf{x} = \text{image}$ \Rightarrow text-to-image model
- ▶ $\mathbf{y} = \text{image}, \mathbf{x} = \text{image}$ \Rightarrow image-to-image model
- ▶ $\mathbf{y} = \text{image}, \mathbf{x} = \text{text}$ \Rightarrow image-to-text (image captioning) model
- ▶ $\mathbf{y} = \text{English text}, \mathbf{x} = \text{Russian text}$ \Rightarrow sequence-to-sequence model (machine translation) model
- ▶ $\mathbf{y} = \text{sound}, \mathbf{x} = \text{text}$ \Rightarrow speech-to-text (automatic speech recognition) model
- ▶ $\mathbf{y} = \text{text}, \mathbf{x} = \text{sound}$ \Rightarrow text-to-speech model

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What is a Divergence?

Let \mathcal{P} be the set of all probability distributions. A mapping $D : \mathcal{P} \times \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is called a **divergence** if

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Divergence Minimization Problem

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

where $\pi(\mathbf{x})$ is the true data distribution and $p(\mathbf{x}|\theta)$ is the model distribution.

Forward KL vs Reverse KL (Kullback-Leibler Divergence)

Forward KL

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

Forward KL vs Reverse KL (Kullback-Leibler Divergence)

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Maximum Likelihood Estimation (MLE)

Let $\{\mathbf{x}_i\}_{i=1}^n$ be i.i.d. observed samples.

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

Forward KL vs Reverse KL: MLE as Forward KL

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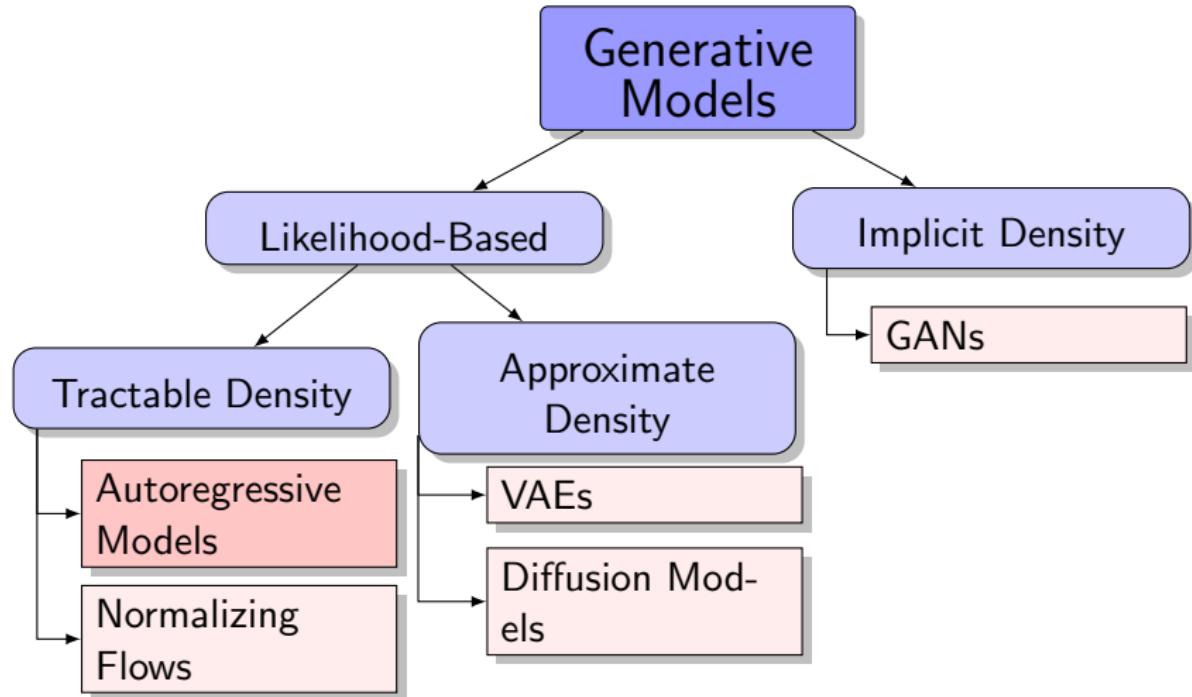
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Autoregressive Modeling

MLE Problem

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

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- ▶ This maximization is typically solved via gradient-based optimization.
- ▶ Thus, efficient computation of both $\log p(\mathbf{x} | \boldsymbol{\theta})$ and its gradient $\frac{\partial \log p(\mathbf{x} | \boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}}$ is crucial.

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Likelihood as a Product of Conditionals

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

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- ▶ Each conditional $p(x_j|\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1}, \boldsymbol{\theta})$ can be modeled using a neural network.
- ▶ Modeling all conditionals separately isn't feasible. To address this, we share parameters across all conditionals.

Autoregressive Models: MLP

For large j , the conditional $p(x_j | \mathbf{x}_{1:j-1}, \theta)$ becomes intractable as the history $\mathbf{x}_{1:j-1}$ grows variable-length.

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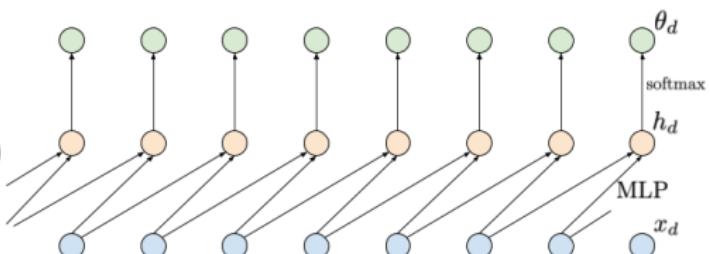
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Example

- ▶ $d = 2$
- ▶ $x_j \in \{0, 255\}$
- ▶ $\mathbf{h}_j = \text{MLP}_{\theta}(x_{j-1}, x_{j-2})$
- ▶ $\pi_j = \text{softmax}(\mathbf{h}_j)$
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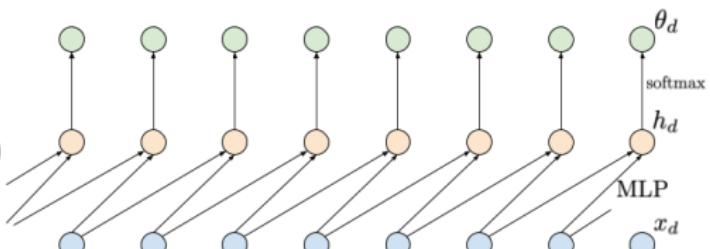
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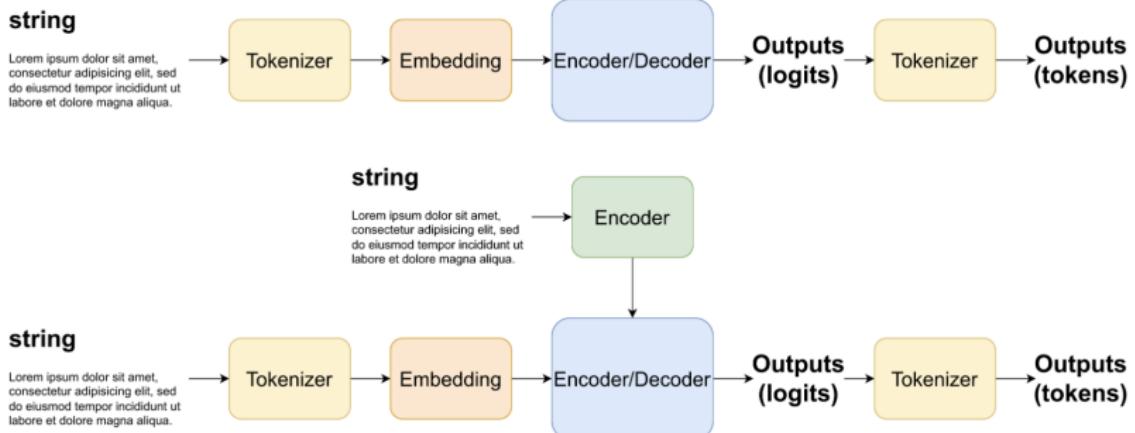
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Can we also model continuous-valued data, not just the discrete case?

Autoregressive Models: LLM

$$p(x_j | \mathbf{x}_{1:j-1}, \theta) = p(x_j | \mathbf{x}_{j-d:j-1}, \theta), \quad d \text{ is the context window.}$$



Autoregressive Models for Images

How do we model the distribution $\pi(\mathbf{x})$ of natural images?

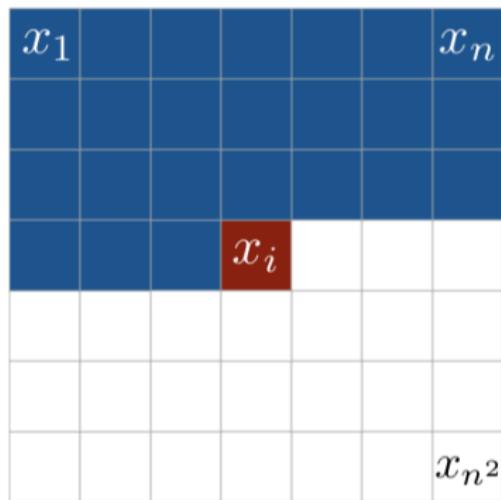
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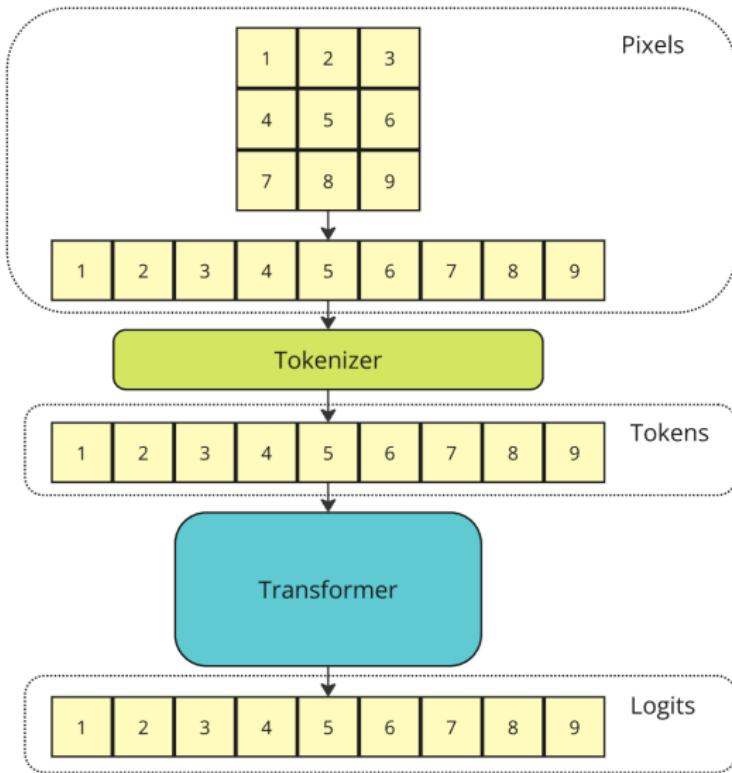
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$$p(\mathbf{x}|\theta) = \prod_{j=1}^{\text{width} \times \text{height}} p(x_j | \mathbf{x}_{1:j-1}, \theta)$$

- ▶ A pixel ordering must be selected; the raster scan is a standard choice.
- ▶ RGB channel dependencies can be modeled explicitly as well.



Autoregressive Models: ImageGPT



Summary

- ▶ Our target is to approximate the data distribution both for density estimation and for generation.
- ▶ The divergence minimization framework offers a principled way to learn distributions that match the data.
- ▶ Minimizing the forward KL divergence is equivalent to maximum likelihood estimation.
- ▶ Autoregressive models decompose the joint distribution as a product of conditionals.
- ▶ Autoregressive sampling is simple, but inherently sequential.
- ▶ Joint density evaluation multiplies all conditional probabilities $p(x_j | \mathbf{x}_{1:j-1}, \theta)$.
- ▶ ImageGPT applies a transformer architecture to sequences of raster-ordered image pixels.