

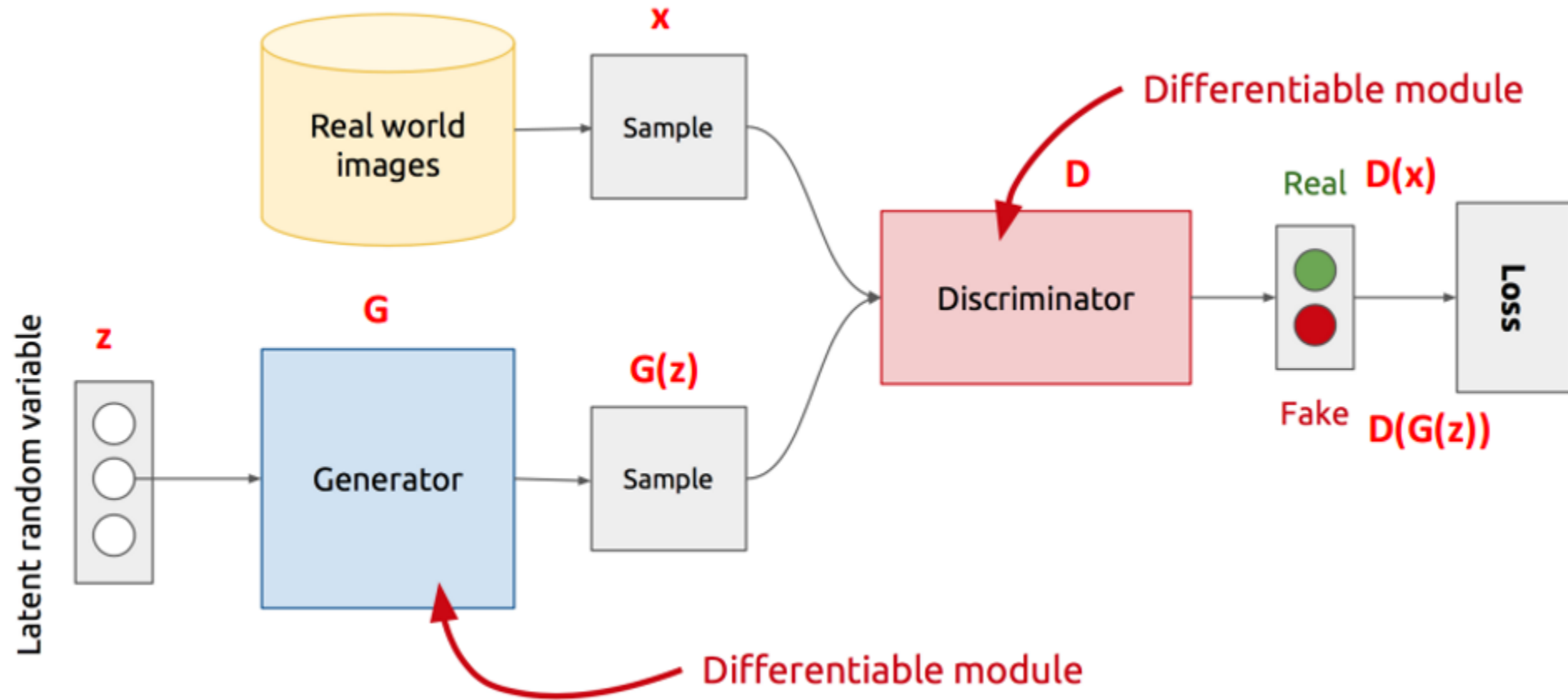
Generative Adversarial Network

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Why GAN

- All we see so far are discriminative models
 - Given an input, predict output
- Limitation
 - Can't model the probability of input
 - Thus not able to sample from input (generate new input)

GAN Vanilla Architecture



Algorithm 1 Minibatch stochastic gradient descent training of generative adversarial nets. The number of steps to apply to the discriminator, k , is a hyperparameter. We used $k = 1$, the least expensive option, in our experiments.

for number of training iterations **do**

for k steps **do**

- Sample minibatch of m noise samples $\{\mathbf{z}^{(1)}, \dots, \mathbf{z}^{(m)}\}$ from noise prior $p_g(\mathbf{z})$.
- Sample minibatch of m examples $\{\mathbf{x}^{(1)}, \dots, \mathbf{x}^{(m)}\}$ from data generating distribution $p_{\text{data}}(\mathbf{x})$.
- Update the discriminator by ascending its stochastic gradient:

$$\nabla_{\theta_d} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[\log D(\mathbf{x}^{(i)}) + \log \left(1 - D(G(\mathbf{z}^{(i)})) \right) \right].$$

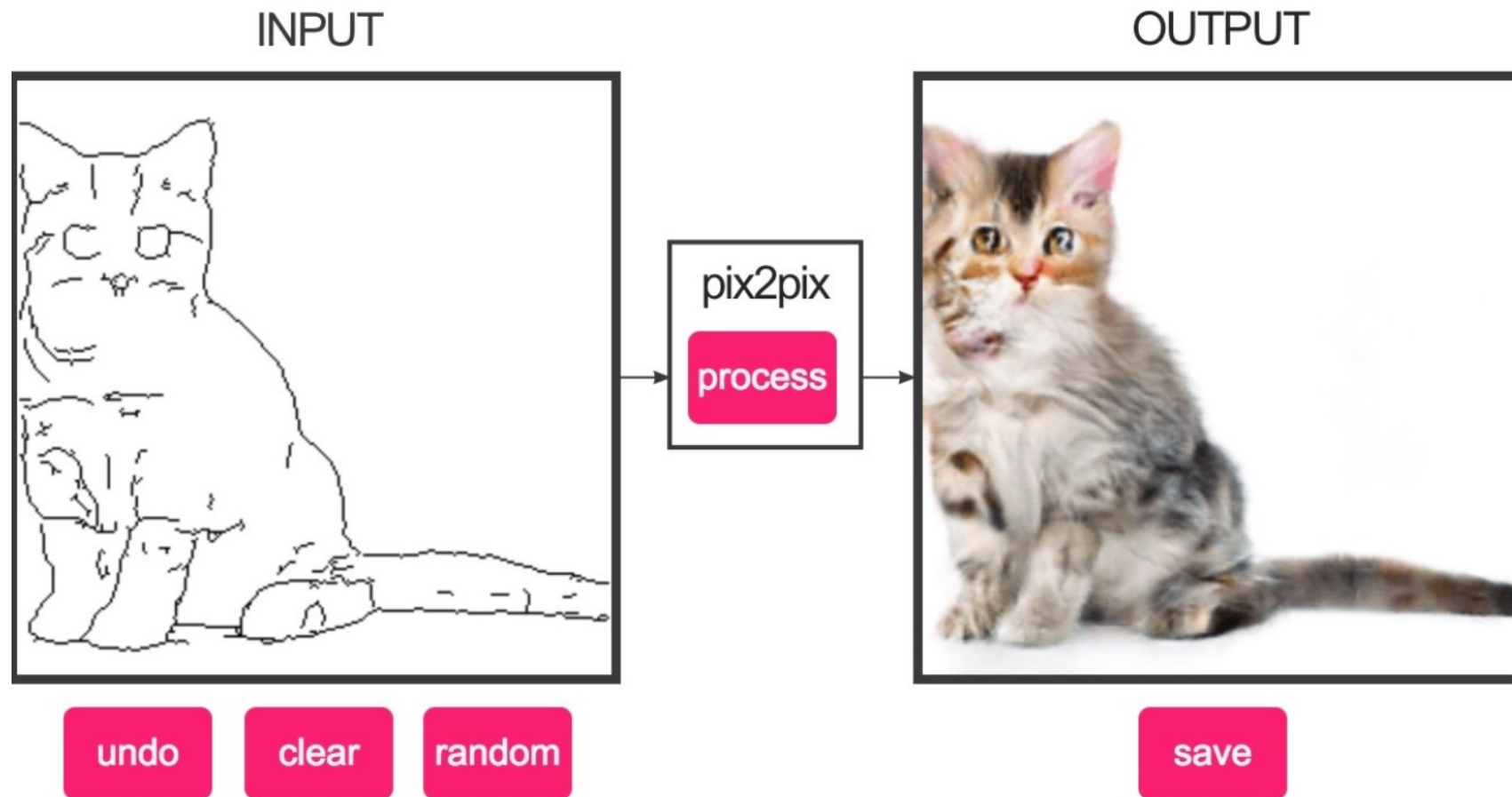
end for

- Sample minibatch of m noise samples $\{\mathbf{z}^{(1)}, \dots, \mathbf{z}^{(m)}\}$ from noise prior $p_g(\mathbf{z})$.
- Update the generator by descending its stochastic gradient:

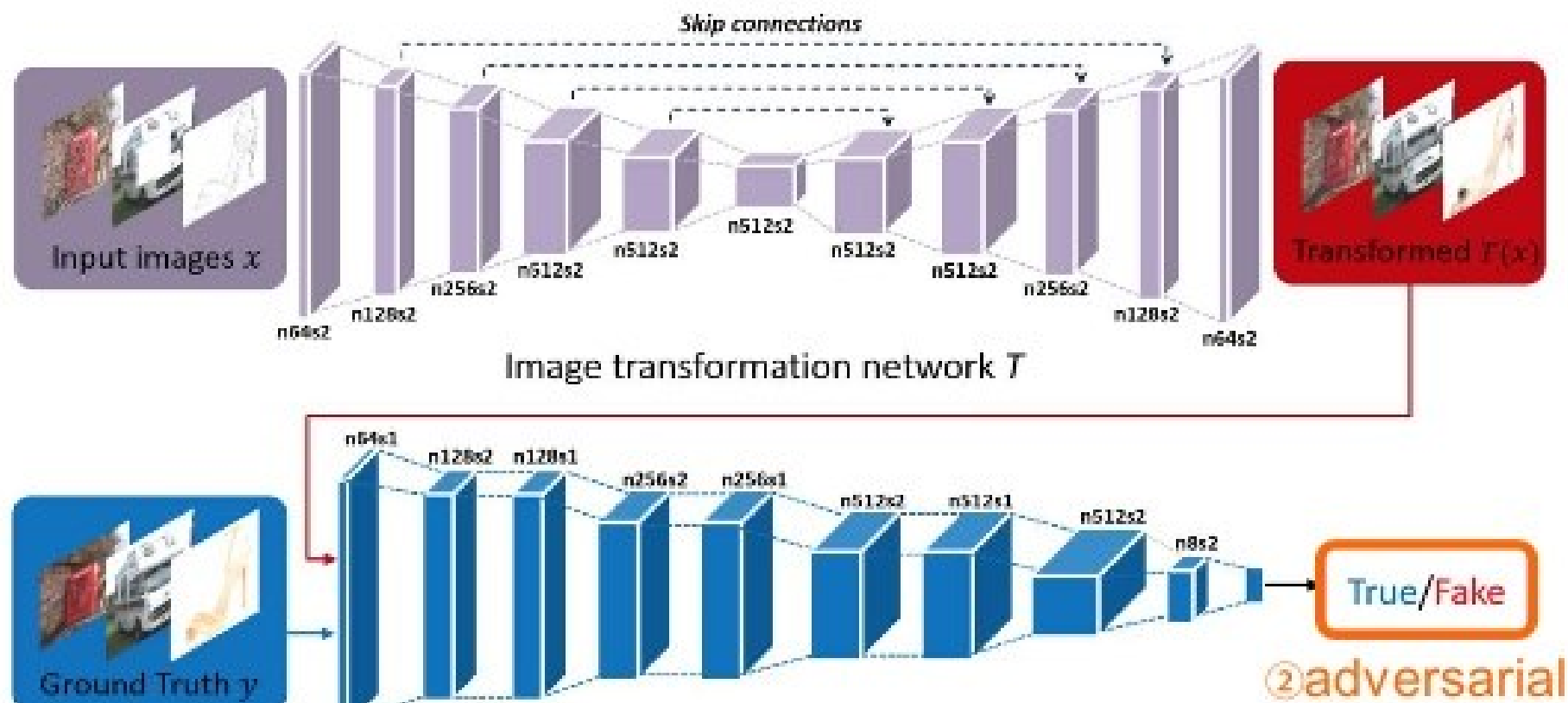
$$\nabla_{\theta_g} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \log \left(1 - D(G(\mathbf{z}^{(i)})) \right).$$

end for

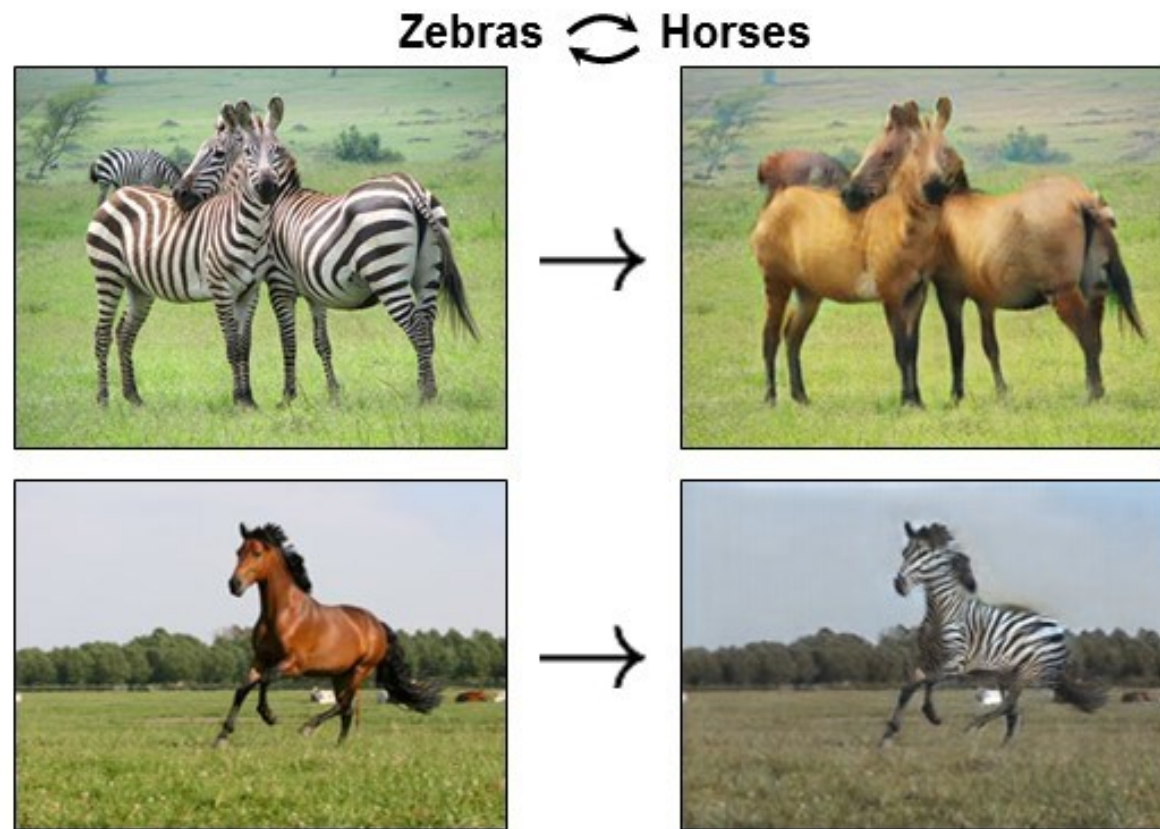
Pix2Pix

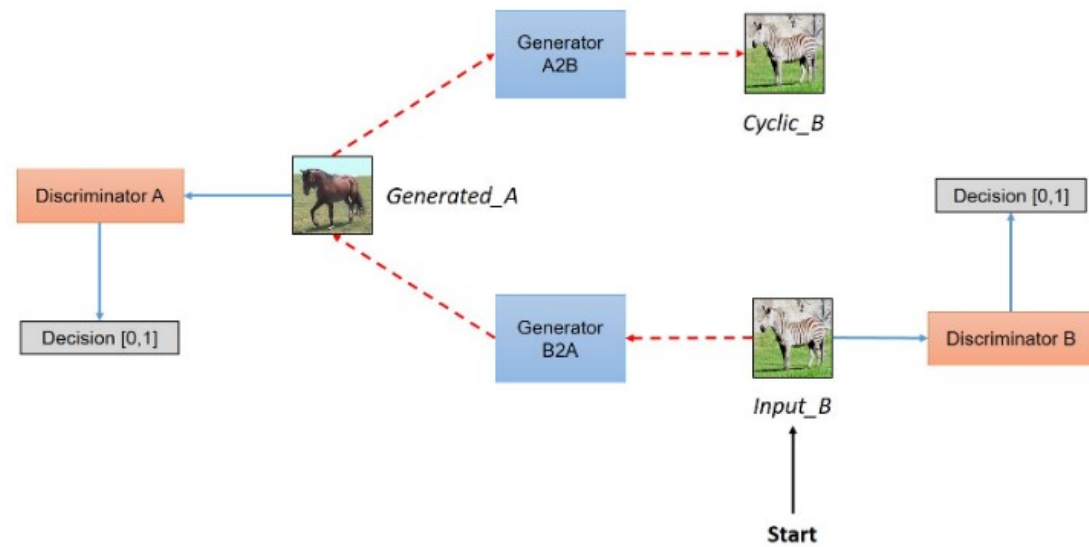
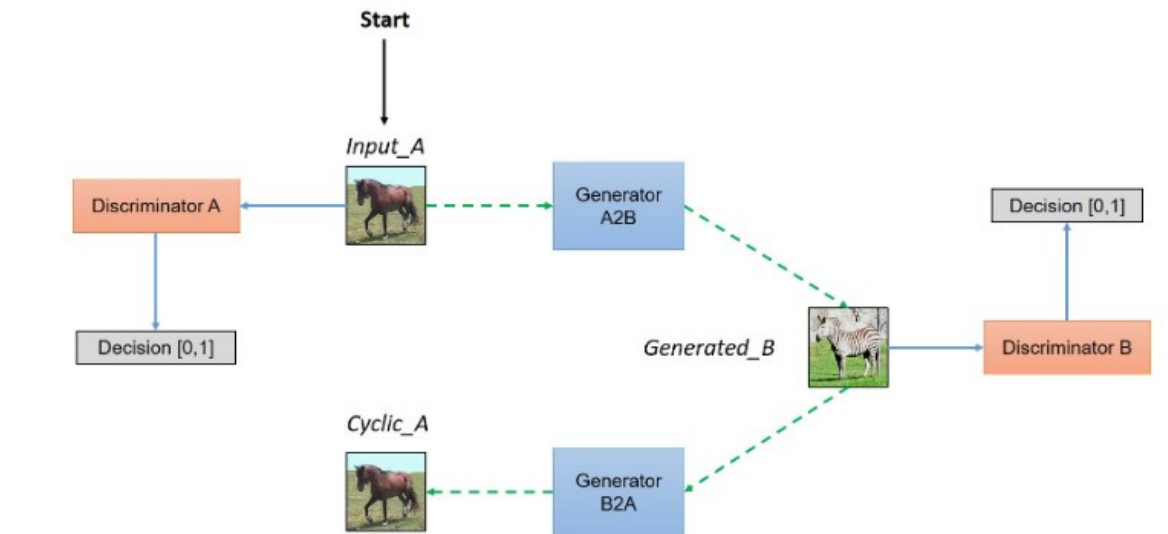


Pix2Pix (①+②)

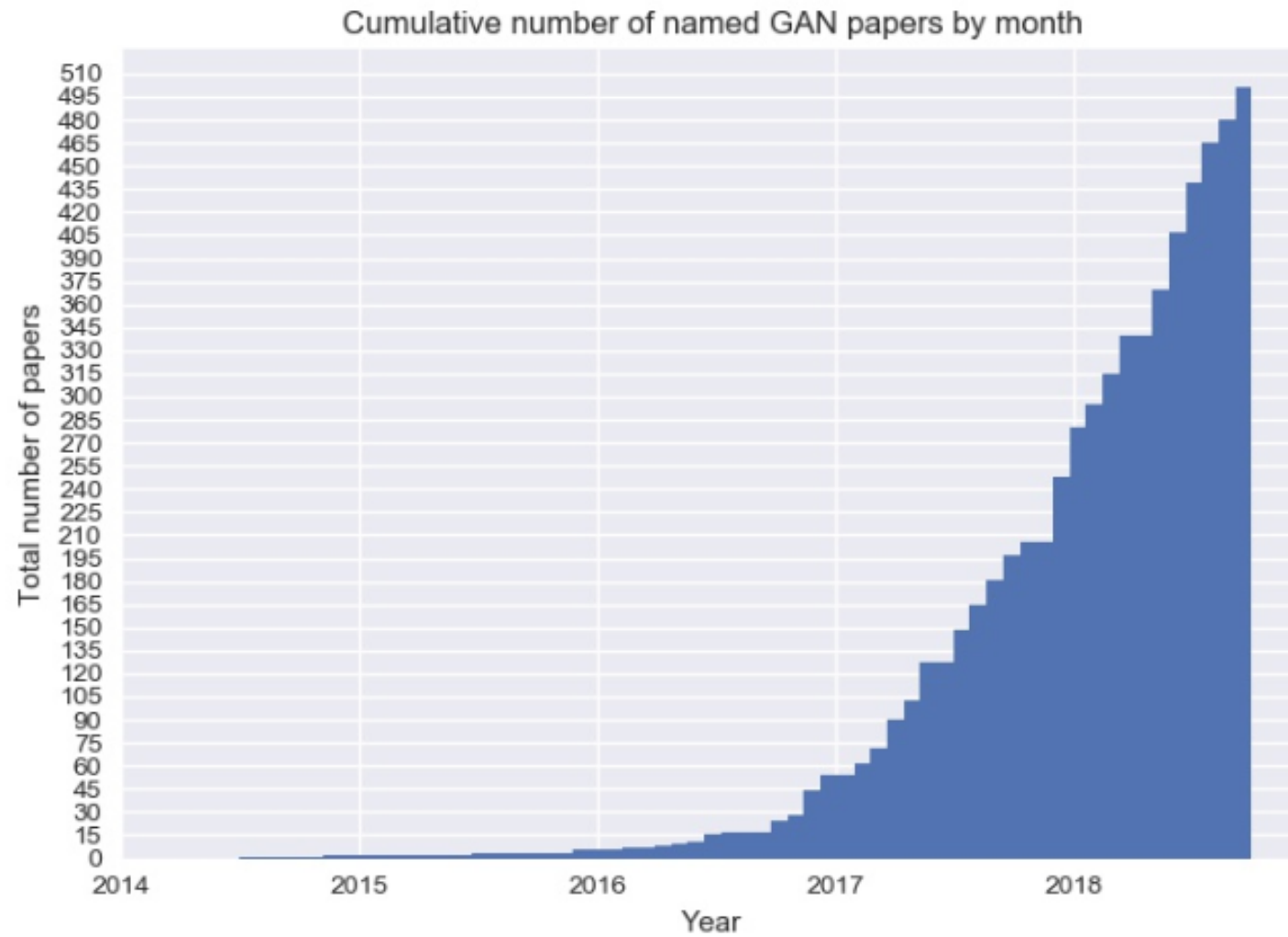


CycleGAN





Simplified view of CycleGAN architecture



<https://github.com/hindupuravinash/the-gan-zoo>

3.5 Years of Progress on Faces



2014



2015



2016



2017

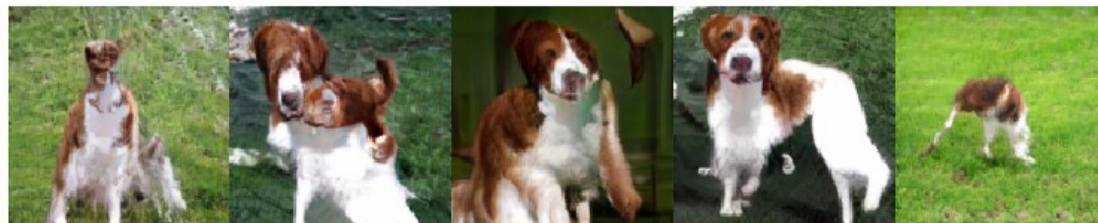
(Brundage et al, 2018)

<2 Years of Progress on ImageNet

Odena et al
2016



Miyato et al
2017



Zhang et al
2018



(Goodfellow 2018)

Andrew et al
2018



How to learn all these?