

# Improved Training of Wasserstein GANs

---

Ishaan Gulrajani, Faruk  
Ahmed, Martin Arjovsky,  
Vincent Dumoulin, Aaron  
Courville

# Outline

---

- Introduction
- Wasserstein GAN
- Gradient Penalty
- Experiments
- Conclusion

# Introduction

---

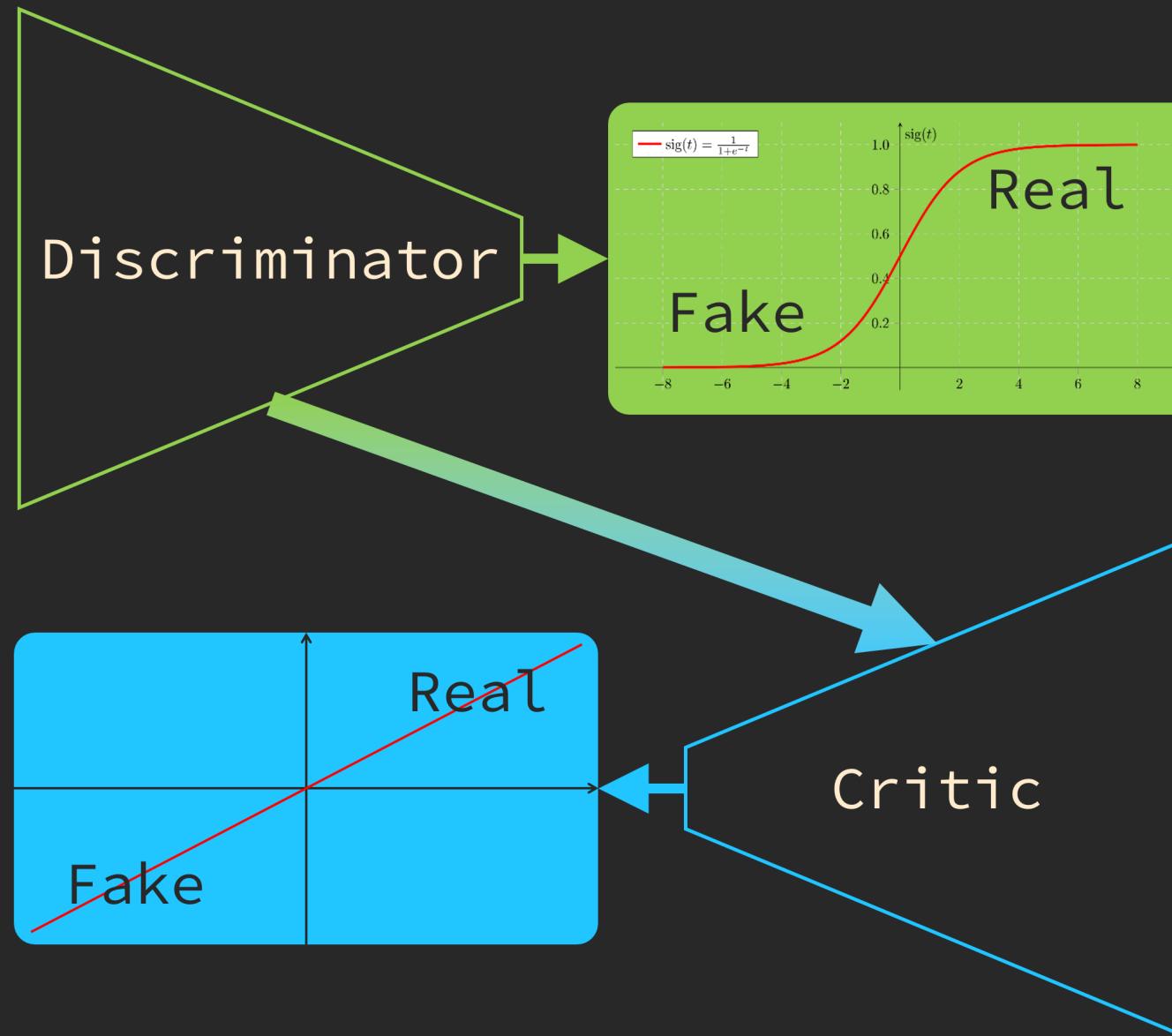
GAN 雖然是種強大的生成模型，但卻容易因為梯度消失導致訓練不穩定。

而 WGAN 利用一些簡單的改動便大幅改善原始 GAN 的問題。

然而在 WGAN 使用的權重剪裁，還是有可能導致梯度發散或消失。

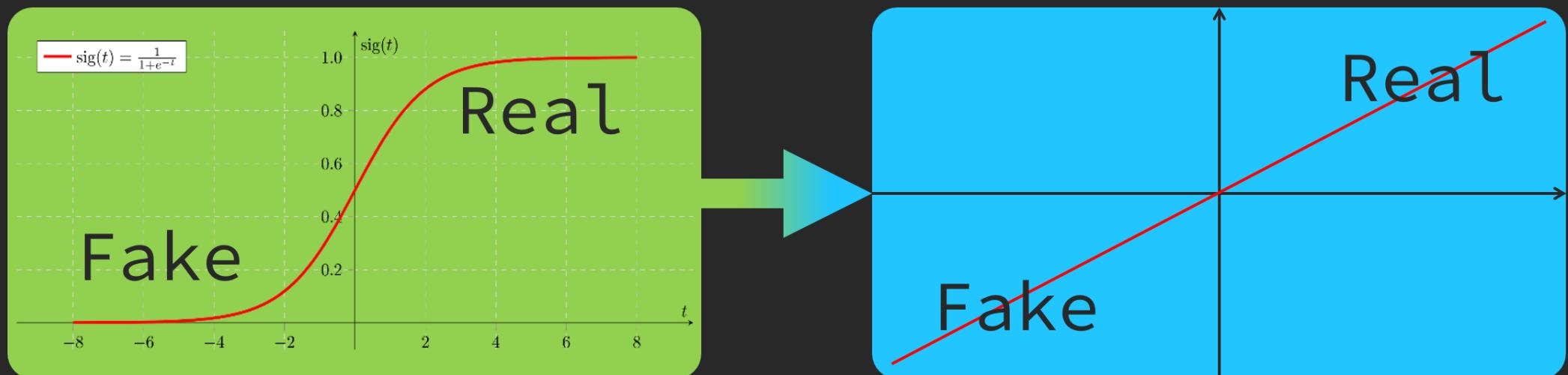
為此，本論文改用「梯度懲罰」的損失函數來約束權重，使得 WGAN 可以穩定收斂。

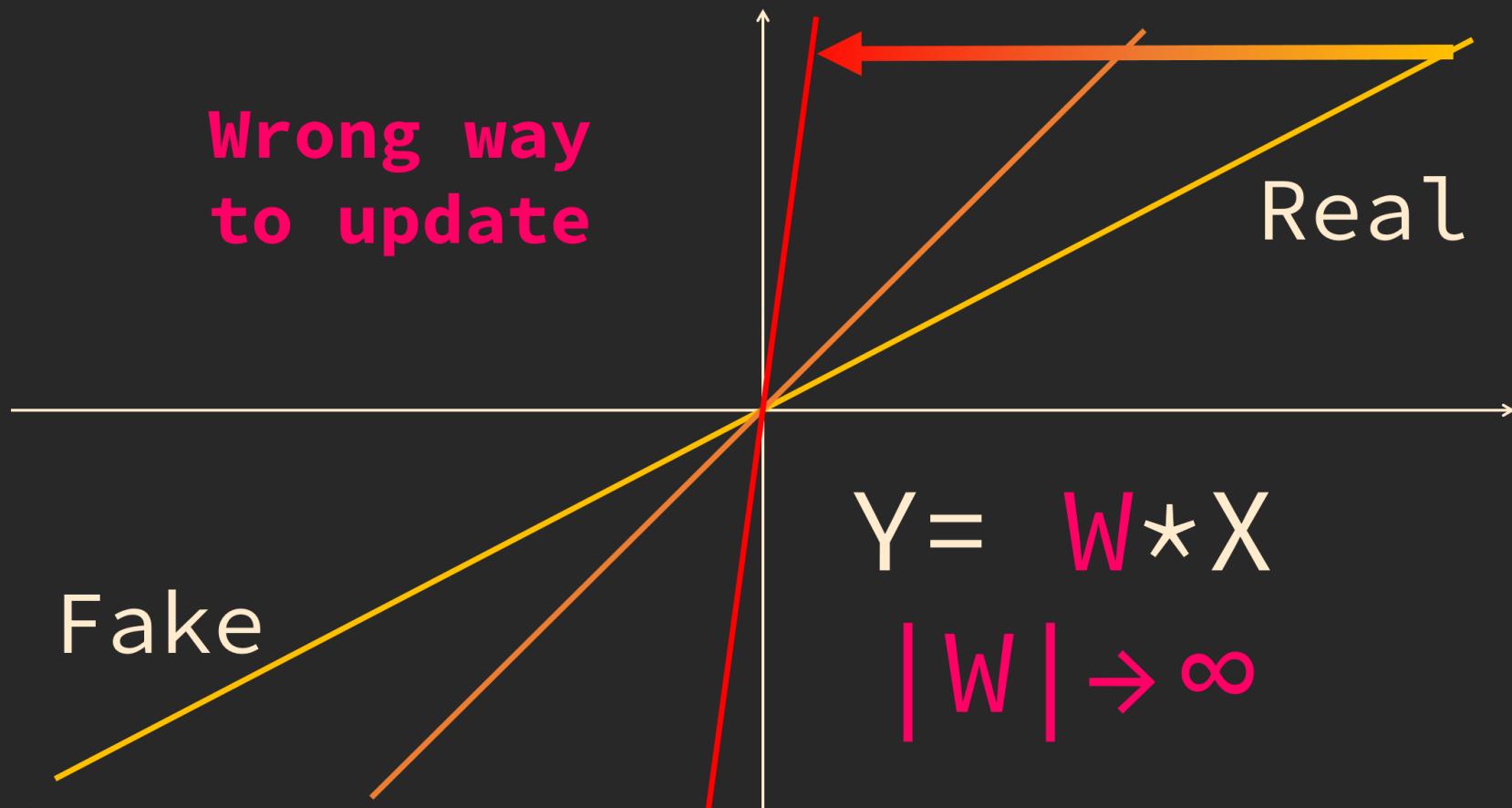
# Wasserstein GAN



解決梯度消失的問題

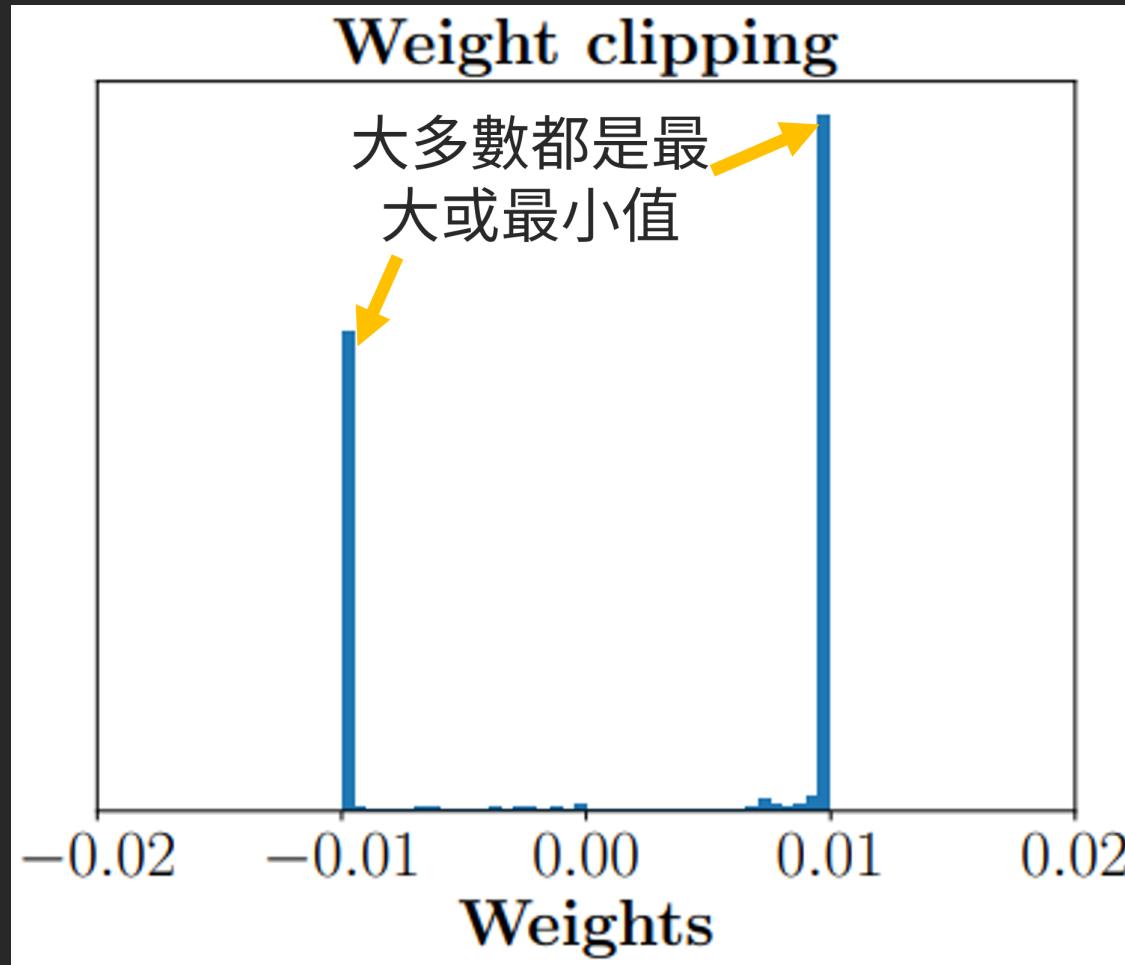
1. 移除輸出的 Sigmoid
2. 移除 loss 的 log





不做限制的話可能會導致權重無限制增長

# Weight Clipping



在 WGAN 原文中使用 Weight Clipping 來限制權重大小。

但卻會造成梯度消失或爆炸。

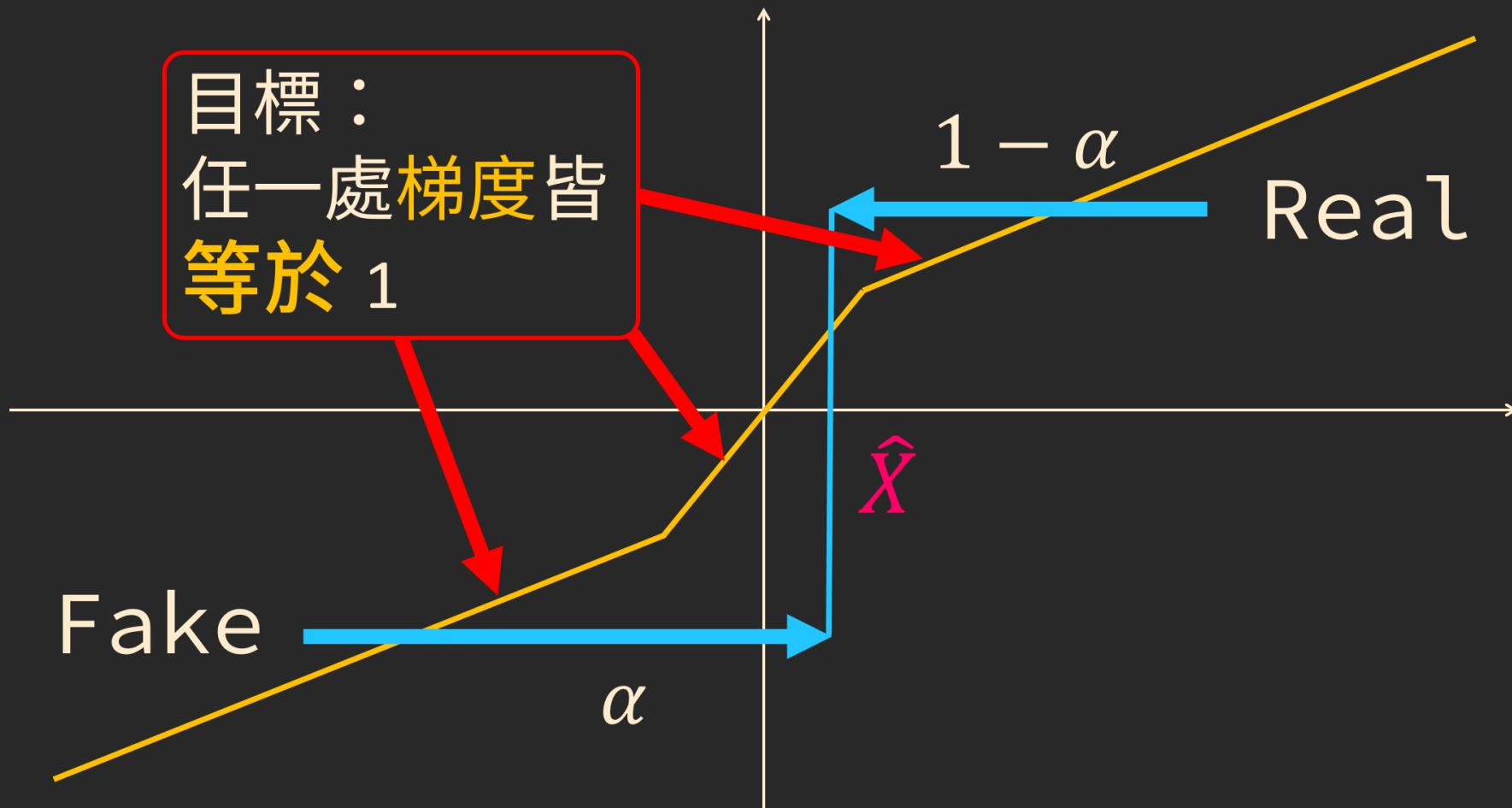
# Gradient Penalty

---

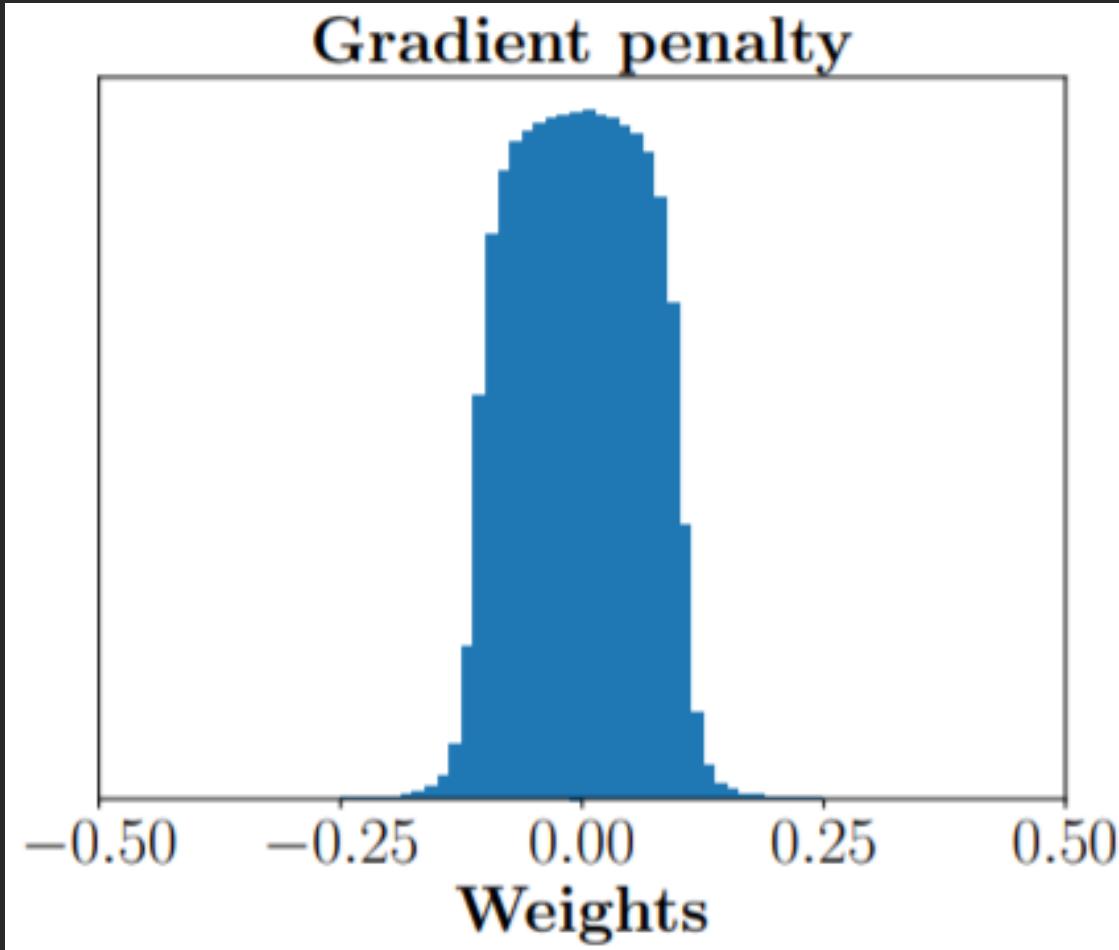
$$\hat{X} = (1 - \alpha)X + \alpha\tilde{X}$$

$$(\|\nabla_{\hat{x}} Critic(\hat{x})\|_2 - 1)^2$$

# Gradient Penalty

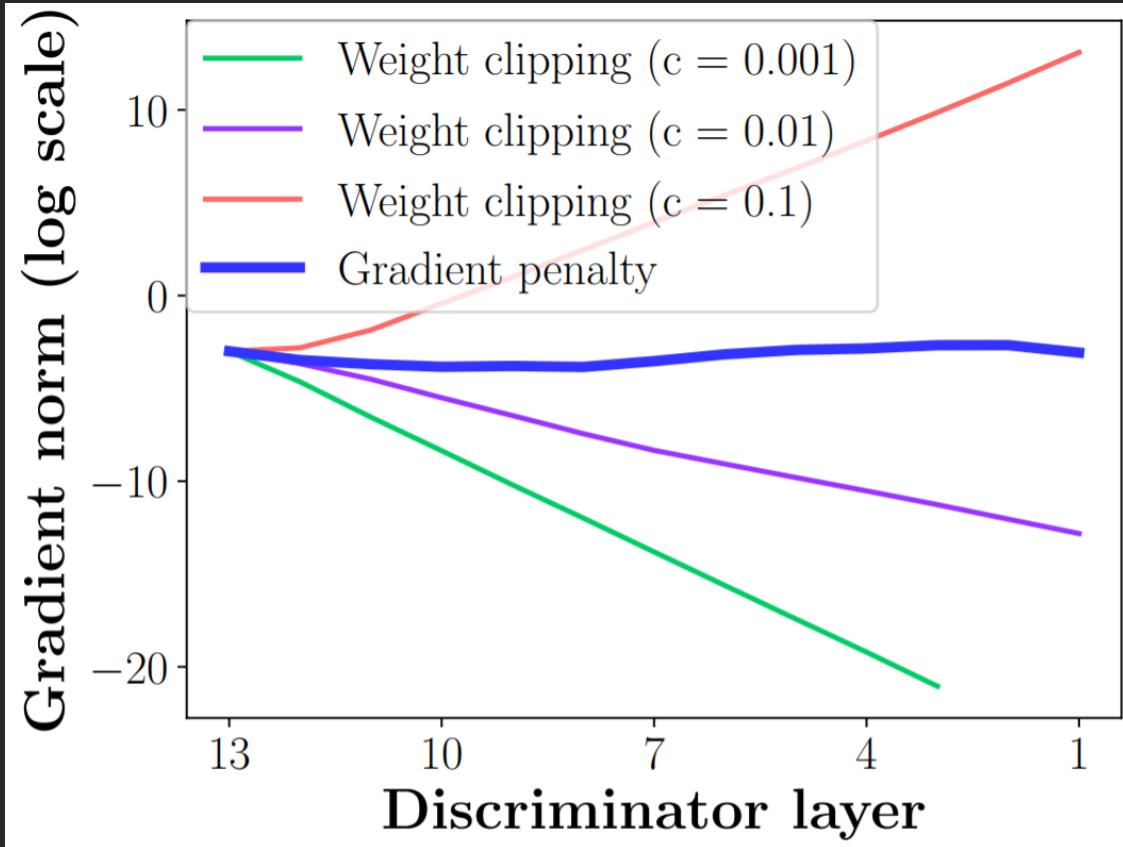


# Gradient Penalty



權重均勻的分佈在  $\theta$  的周圍，使模型具有更高的強健性。

# Gradient Penalty



即便是在深層的模型中，  
Gradient Penalty 也可  
以使梯度保持穩定，而不會像  
Weight Clipping 一樣發  
散或消失。

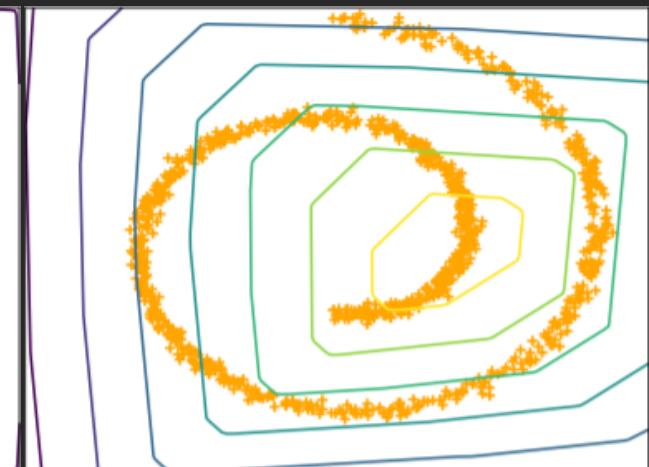
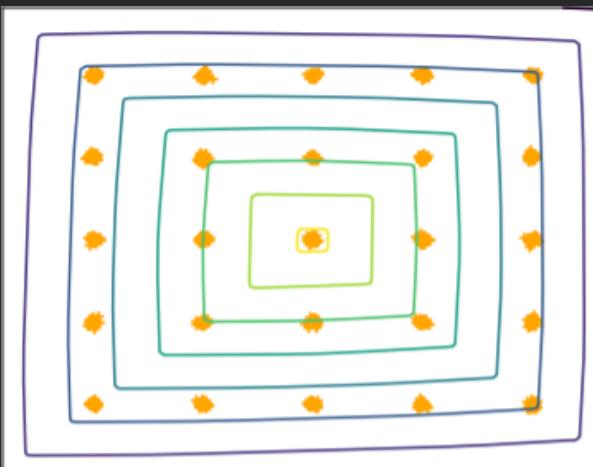
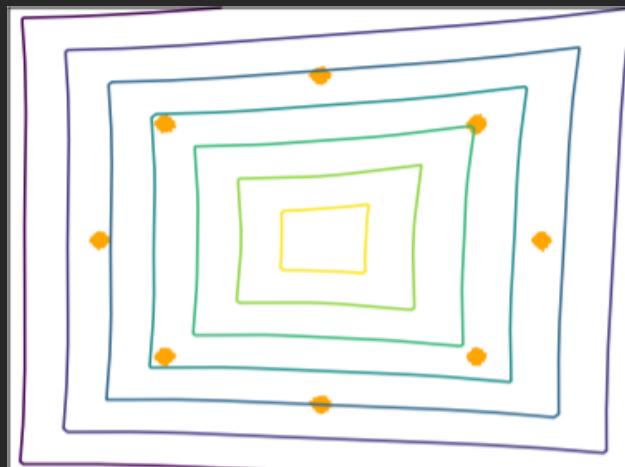
# Gradient Penalty

8 Gaussians

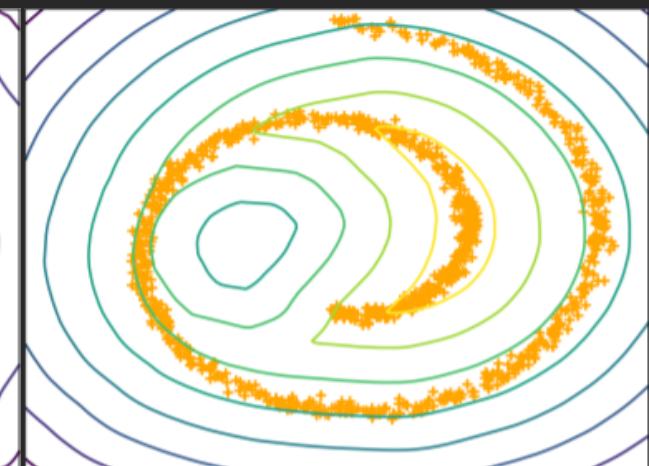
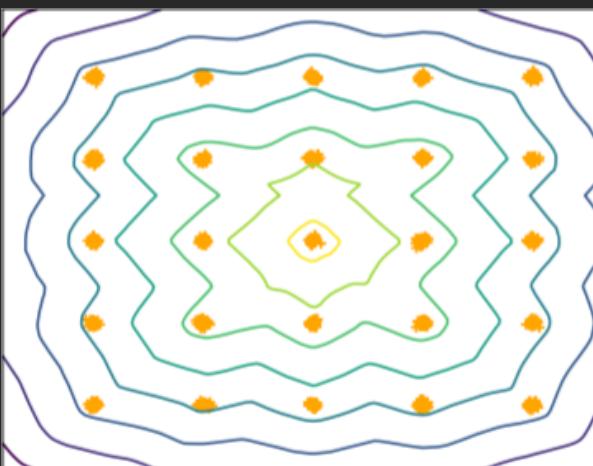
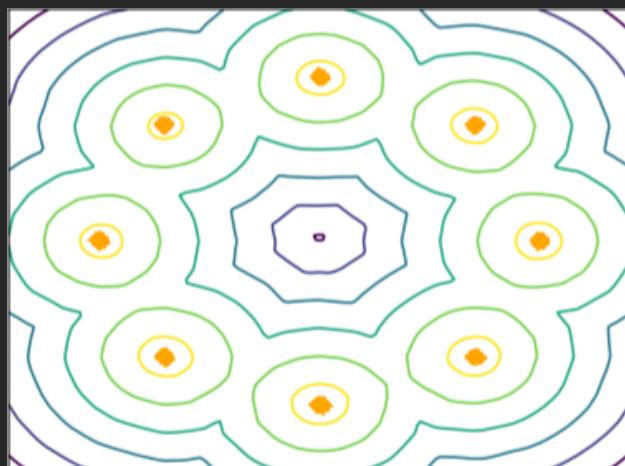
25 Gaussians

Swiss Roll

WC



GP



Gradient Penalty

Loss

Generate Loss

$$-\boxed{Critic(G(z))}$$

越大越好

Critic Loss

$$\begin{aligned} & \boxed{Critic(G(z))} - \boxed{Critic(x)} \\ & + \lambda (\|\nabla_{\hat{x}} Critic(\hat{x})\|_2 - 1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

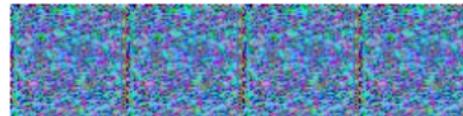
越小越好      越大越好

## Experiments

## Robustness

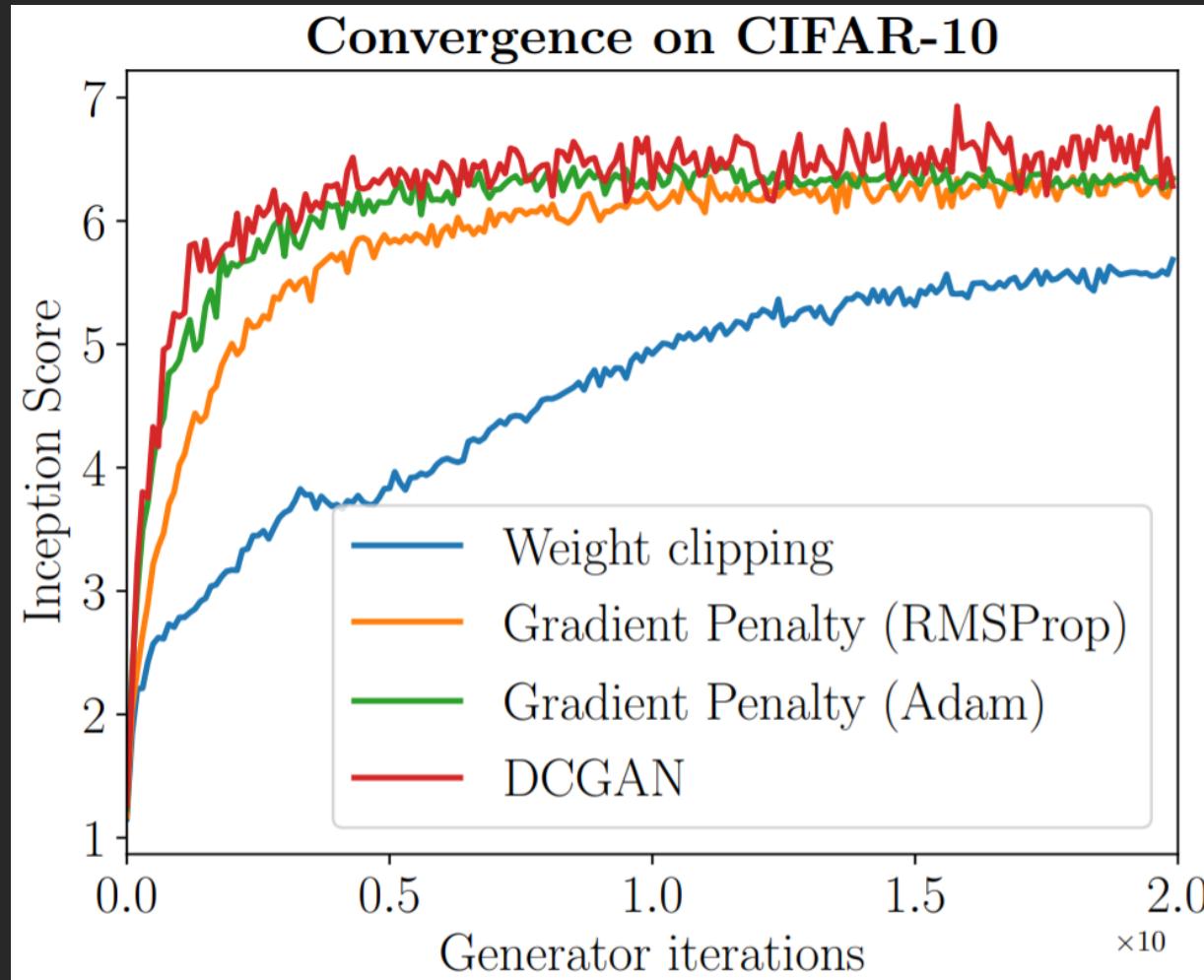
DCGAN	LSGAN	WGAN (clipping)	WGAN-GP (ours)	
Baseline ( $G$ : DCGAN, $D$ : DCGAN)				
$G$ : No BN and a constant number of filters, $D$ : DCGAN				
$G$ : 4-layer 512-dim ReLU MLP, $D$ : DCGAN				
No normalization in either $G$ or $D$				

# Robustness

DCGAN	LSGAN	WGAN (clipping)	WGAN-GP (ours)
Gated multiplicative nonlinearities everywhere in $G$ and $D$			
		The images are heavily blurred and lack fine detail.	The images are sharp and visually similar to the original.
tanh nonlinearities everywhere in $G$ and $D$			
		The images are heavily blurred and lack fine detail.	The images are sharp and visually similar to the original.
101-layer ResNet $G$ and $D$			
		The images are heavily blurred and lack fine detail.	The images are sharp and visually similar to the original.

利用 Gradient Penalty 可以使 WGAN 泛化到各模型架構

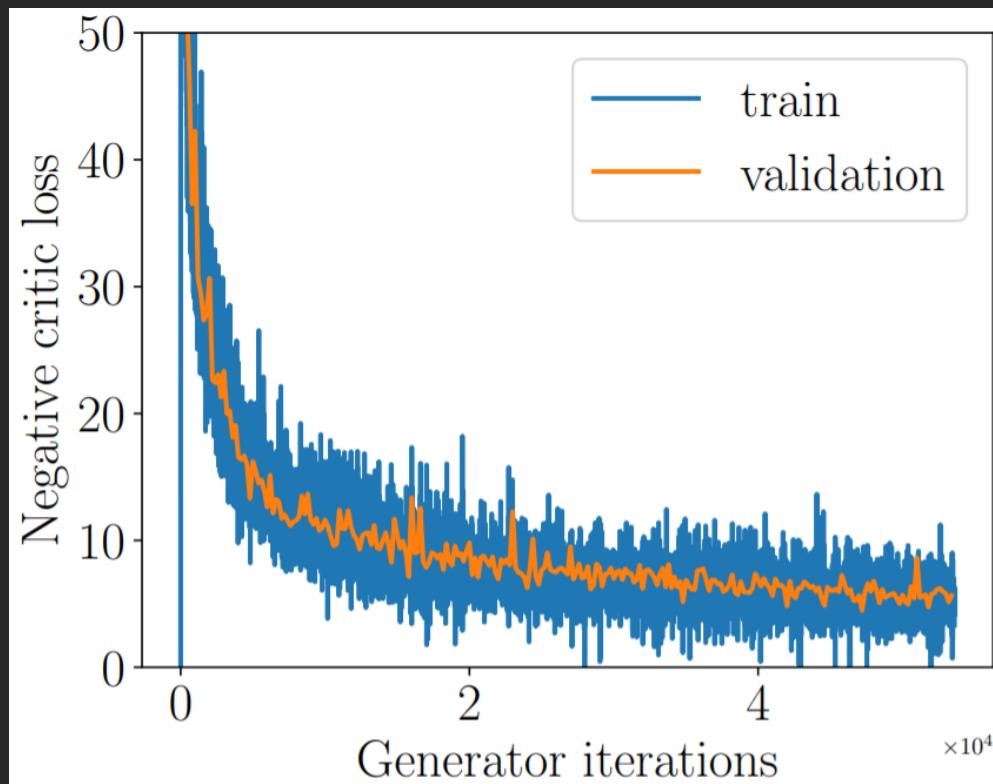
# Inception Score



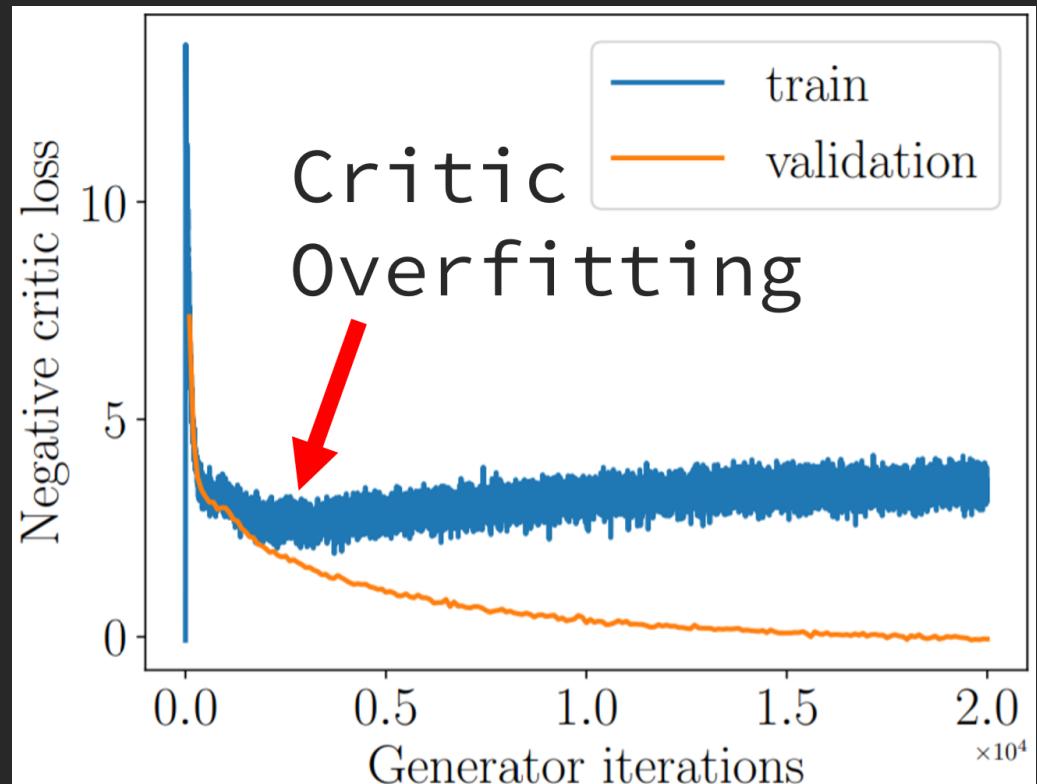
可以達到與 DCGAN  
相當的水平，且訓練  
收斂性不會限制於模  
型架構。

# Overfitting

Non Overfitting



Overfitting



當使用 WGAN-GP 時，若真實樣本過少，  
Critic 會比 Generator 更快發生 Overfitting

# Conclusion

---

- WGAN 利用簡單的技巧解決了辨別器造成的梯度消失問題。
- 而 Gradient Penalty 為模型帶來更高的強健性，讓 WGAN 的訓練不受模型架構影響收斂。

- 在 WGAN-GP 中，所有的 Batch Norm 都替換成 Layer Norm。
- 論文有提到，對雙向 Gradient Penalty 的效果比單向 Gradient Penalty(只對大於 1 的梯度懲罰)更好。
- 非線性非平滑函數(e.g. ELU if  $\alpha \neq 1$ )無法訓練 WGAN-GP