

初识对抗生成网络 Generative Adversarial Network



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内容提要

- 引入: 生成式模型 Generative Models
- 朴素GAN Vanilla GAN
- 对抗损失函数 VS 均方差 Adversarial Loss vs. MSE
- GAN面临的挑战 Challenges of GAN



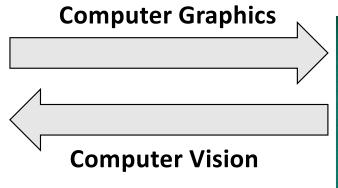


• 如何用计算机生成数据(比如图像)

Ball(color=yellow, position=(50, 100),...)
Ball(color=red, position=(30, 75),...)
Ball(color=blue, position=(30, 125),...)
...

...

"描述" Description







Computer Graphics

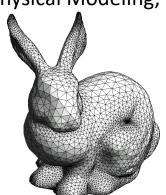
• 统计生成模型是数据驱动的方法

Statistical Generative Models

先验知识

Prior Knowledge

Material, Physical Modeling, Lighting





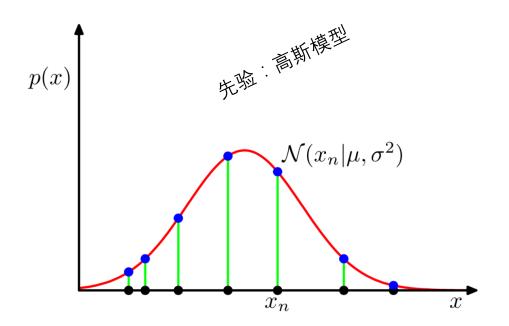


- 计算机图形学
 - 完全基于先验知识
 - 难以扩展和泛化
 - 开发耗时
- 机器学习/深度学习
 - 减少先验知识的需求
 - 从数据中学习
- 统计/深度生成模型
 - 仍需要一些先验知识...
 - 损失函数、学习方法、架构、先验分布 (例如, 高斯)





• 统计/深度生成模型



- 给定数据样本学习概率分布 p(x)
- 因此它是生成性的,因为可以从p(x)中 采样新的数据样本

 $x_{new} \sim p_x$





- 统计/深度生成模型
 - 给定数据样本
 - 学习概率分布 p(x)
 - 该算法是生成性的,因为可以从p(x)中采样新的数据样本
 - $x_{new} \sim p(x)$

数据分布可能是高维的, 比如图像











• 数据表示

- 我们希望学习一个关于x的概率分 $\pi p(x)$
 - 1. 生成(采样): **x**_{new}~p(x)
 - 2. 密度估计:如果x看起来像猫,那么p(x)会很高
 - 3. 无监督表示学习: 从数据分布中发现潜在结构(如耳朵、 鼻子、眼睛等)

p_{data}









 $\mathbf{x}^{j} \sim p_{data}$ $j = 1, 2, \dots |\mathcal{D}|$

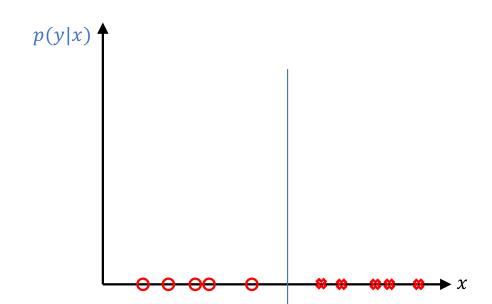
- 数据集力
- 数据分布 p_{data}
- 模型参数θ∈M



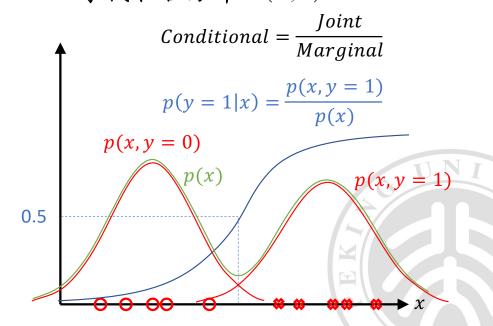
判别式 vs. 生成式

判别式模型:分类数据

寻找决策边界P(Y|X)



生成式模型: 生成数据 寻找联合分布 P(Y,X)



Note: 生成模型既可以执行生成任务, 也可以执行判别任务



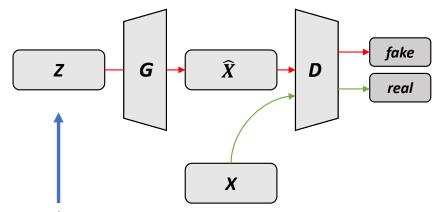
Vanilla GAN



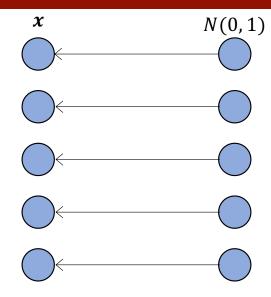
lan J. Goodfellow, et al. "Generative Adversarial Networks." (2014).



• 朴素GAN Vanilla GAN



Normal/uniform distribution



Unidirectional Mapping

GAN: map a distribution to another distribution

$$\min_{G} \max_{D} V(D, G) = \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{x} \sim p_{data}}[\log D(\boldsymbol{x})] + \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{z} \sim p_{\boldsymbol{z}}}[\log(1 - D(G(\boldsymbol{z}))]$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{D} = - \boxed{\mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{x} \sim p_{data}}[\log D(\boldsymbol{x})]} - \boxed{\mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{z} \sim p_{\boldsymbol{z}}}[\log(1 - D(G(\boldsymbol{z}))]}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{G} = -\left[\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{z} \sim p_{z}}[\log D(G(\mathbf{z}))]\right]$$



$$G^* = \min_{G} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{z} \sim p_{\mathbf{z}}}[\log(1 - D(G(\mathbf{z})))]$$

$$D^* = \max_{D} \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{x} \sim p_{data}}[\log D(\boldsymbol{x})] + \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{z} \sim p_{z}}[\log(1 - D(G(\boldsymbol{z})))]$$

$$\min_{G} \max_{D} V(D, G) = \min_{G} \max_{D} \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{x} \sim p_{data}} [\log D(\boldsymbol{x})] + \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{z} \sim p_{\boldsymbol{z}}} [\log (1 - D(G(\boldsymbol{z})))]$$



为什么优化这个目标函数可以起作用?



- Vanilla GAN Theoretical Results
- 我们认为这个最小-最大博弈(min-max game)有一个全局最优解,即 $p_g = p_{data}$
 - 首先,我们认为当生成器G固定时,最优判别器 D^* 满足: $D^* = \frac{p_{data}}{p_g + p_{data}} = 0.5 \quad (p_g = p_{data})$ 后面会有推导
 - 接着,当判别器D*固定时, $V(G,D) = -log4 + JS(p_{data}||p_g) = -log4 = -2log2 \quad (p_g = p_{data})$
 - 因此, 当判别器D和生成器G都达到最优时,

$$p_{data} = p_g$$



- 深入理解目标函数
 - $\min_{G} \max_{D} V(D, G) = \min_{G} \max_{D} \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{x} \sim p_{data}} [\log D(\boldsymbol{x})] + \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{z} \sim p_{\boldsymbol{z}}} [\log (1 D(G(\boldsymbol{z})))]$
 - When $z \sim p(z)$, let p_g denote distribution of G(z)
 - $\min_{G} \max_{D} V(D, G) = \min_{G} \max_{D} \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{x} \sim p_{data}} [\log D(\boldsymbol{x})] + \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{x} \sim p_{\boldsymbol{g}}} [\log (1 D(\boldsymbol{x}))]$



· 首先假设G固定

$$\min_{G} \max_{D} V(D, G) = \min_{G} \max_{D} \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{x} \sim p_{data}} [\log D(\boldsymbol{x})] + \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{x} \sim p_{g}} [\log (1 - D(\boldsymbol{x}))]$$

$$\begin{split} V(G,D) &= \int_{\boldsymbol{x}} p_{\text{data}}(\boldsymbol{x}) \log(D(\boldsymbol{x})) d\boldsymbol{x} + \int_{\boldsymbol{z}} p_{\boldsymbol{z}}(\boldsymbol{z}) \log(1 - D(g(\boldsymbol{z}))) d\boldsymbol{z} \\ &= \int_{\boldsymbol{x}} p_{\text{data}}(\boldsymbol{x}) \log(D(\boldsymbol{x})) + p_{g}(\boldsymbol{x}) \log(1 - D(\boldsymbol{x})) d\boldsymbol{x} \end{split} \tag{logA)'} = \frac{1}{A} \end{split}$$

$$V(G,D)' = \frac{p_{data}}{D(x)} - \frac{p_g}{1 - D(x)} = 0$$

• The optimum
$$D^* = \frac{p_{data}}{p_g + p_{data}}$$





Vanilla GAN - Theoretical Results

Then for D* fixed

$$\begin{split} C(G) &= \max_{D} V(G, D) \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{x} \sim p_{\text{data}}} [\log D_G^*(\boldsymbol{x})] + \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{z} \sim p_{\boldsymbol{z}}} [\log (1 - D_G^*(G(\boldsymbol{z})))] \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{x} \sim p_{\text{data}}} [\log D_G^*(\boldsymbol{x})] + \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{x} \sim p_g} [\log (1 - D_G^*(\boldsymbol{x}))] \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{x} \sim p_{\text{data}}} \left[\log \frac{p_{\text{data}}(\boldsymbol{x})}{P_{\text{data}}(\boldsymbol{x}) + p_g(\boldsymbol{x})} \right] + \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{x} \sim p_g} \left[\log \frac{p_g(\boldsymbol{x})}{p_{\text{data}}(\boldsymbol{x}) + p_g(\boldsymbol{x})} \right] \end{split}$$

• Recap
$$JS(P||Q) = \frac{1}{2}KL(P||\frac{P+Q}{2}) + \frac{1}{2}KL(Q||\frac{P+Q}{2})$$

• Then
$$V(G,D) = -log4 + 2*JS(p_{data}||p_g)$$

$$0 \sim \log 2$$

$$V(G,D) = -2log2 + 2log2 = 0$$





训练算法

• 循环: 采样一批 {z_i} 和 {x_i} -> 更新判别器D -> 更新生成器G

for number of training iterations do

for k steps do

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

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

end for

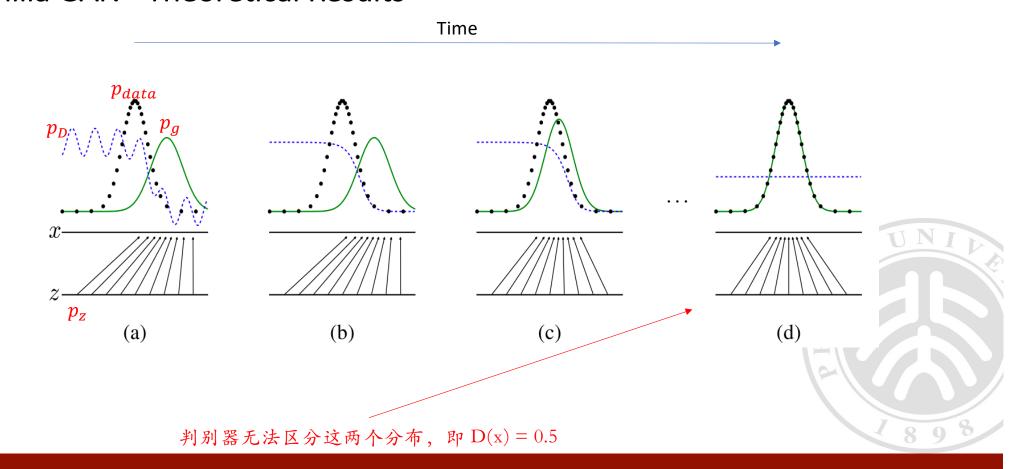
- Sample minibatch of m noise samples $\{z^{(1)}, \ldots, z^{(m)}\}$ from noise prior $p_g(z)$.
- Update the generator by descending its stochastic gradient:

为什么不先将判别器D更新至其最优状态?

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

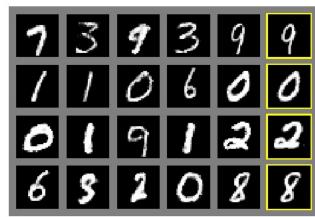


Vanilla GAN - Theoretical Results

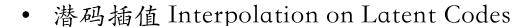




- Vanilla GAN的实验
- MNIST and TFD
 - 随机采样 Random sample











- Vanilla GAN的实验
- CIFAR10

Fully connected model



Convolutional model



如何获得更好的表现?

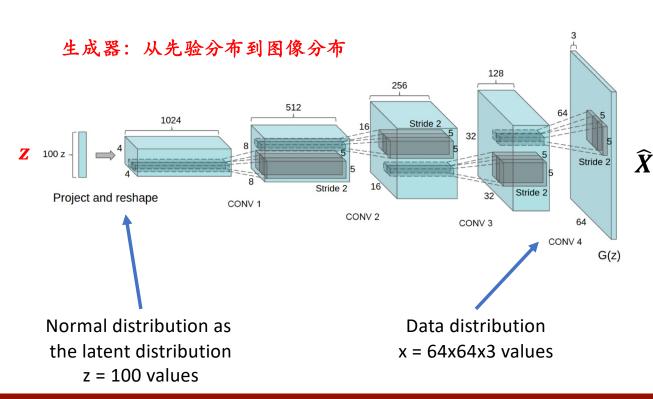


DCGAN: Deep Convolutional GAN





• 发挥卷积神经网络的威力

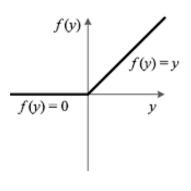




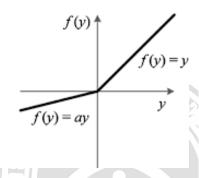


• DCGAN技巧:

- 1. 对所有层使用批量归一化,除了G的最后一层和D的输入层,衰减系数为0.9 (默认值为0.99)。
- 2. 使用Adam优化器,一阶动量 (beta1) 为0.5 (默认值为0.9)。
- 3. 带0.2α的Leaky ReLU (默认值为ReLU)。
- 4. 使用跨步卷积(默认值为最大池化)。
- 5. 学习速率为0.0002 (默认值为0.0001)。



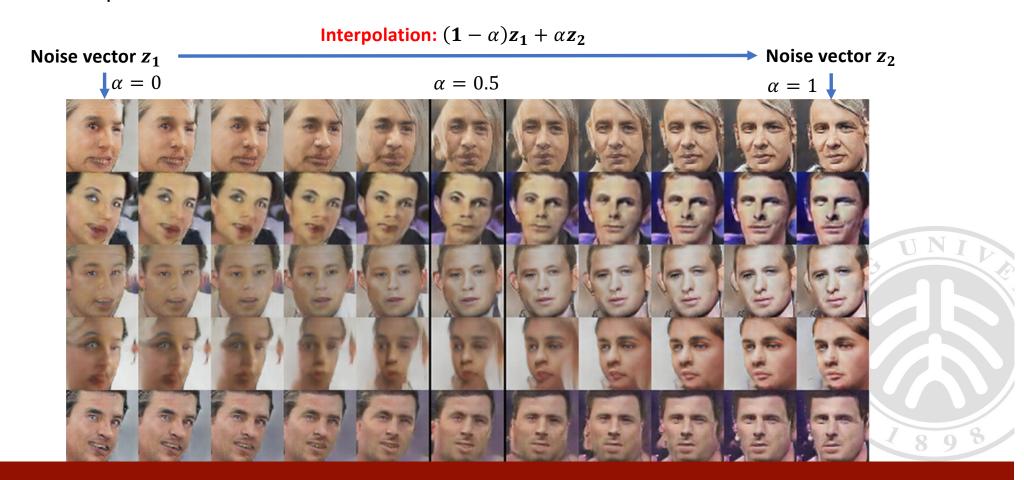




Leaky ReLU

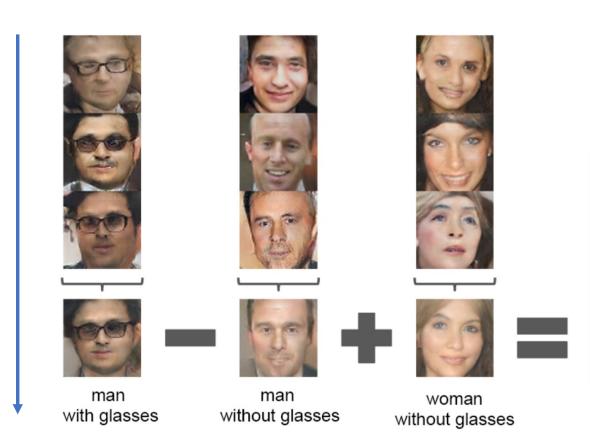


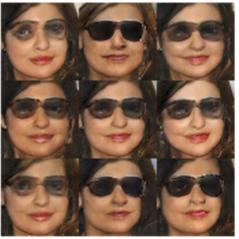
• Latent Representation





Latent Representation





woman with glasses

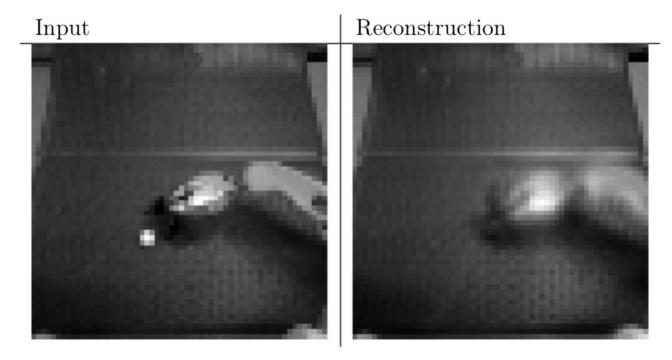


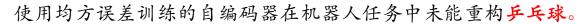
Adversarial Loss vs. MSE





• MSE的缺陷

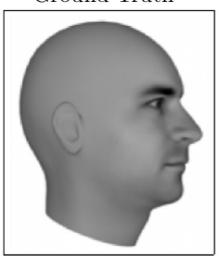




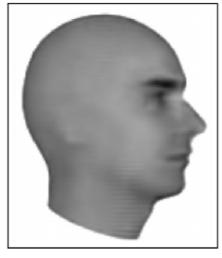




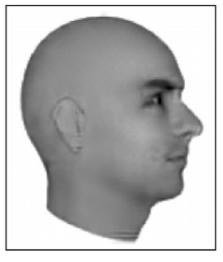
Ground Truth



MSE



Adversarial



(中) 仅使用均方误差训练的预测生成网络生成的图像。由于耳朵与相邻肌肤之间的亮度差异不是很明显,所以它们不足以成为模型学习表达它们的足够显著特征。

(右)通过使用均方误差和对抗损失的组合训练模型生成的图像。使用这个学习到的代价函数,耳朵变得显著,因为它们遵循可预测的模式。





• 一些GAN模型生成的效果惊艳的样本,与其他生成模型进行比较:





Style-GAN 2019

DFC-VAE



Challenges of GAN

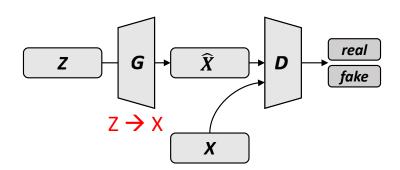
Challenges of GAN



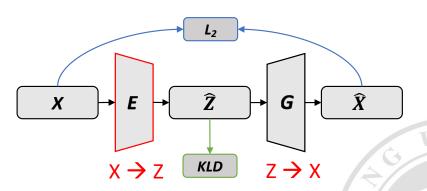


Vanilla GAN vs Variational Autoencoder

Vanilla GAN



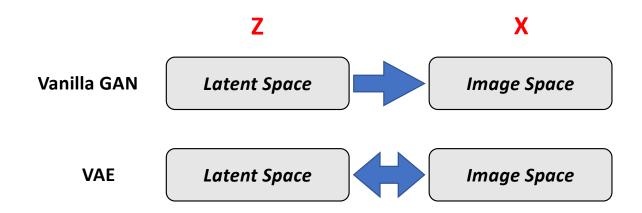
VAE variational autoencoder



VAE has an Encoder that can map x to z



Vanilla GAN vs Variational Autoencoder



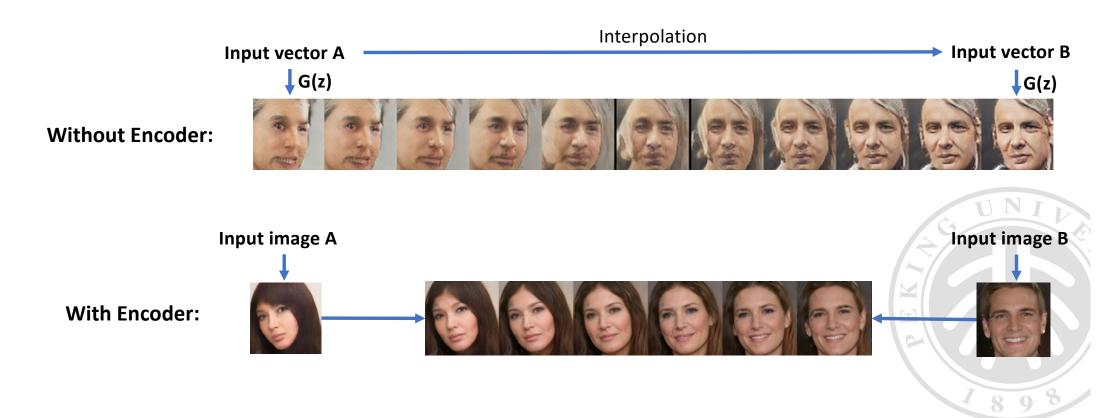
- VAE = **G**enerator + **E**ncoder
- Vanilla GAN = Generator + Discriminator
- Better GAN = Generator + Discriminator + Encoder





Vanilla GAN vs Variational Autoencoder

Encoder allows GAN to receive images == More applications



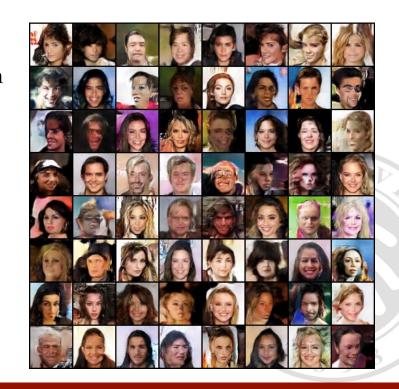


作业

- 第四课作业
 - 用DCGAN在 celebA 数据集上实现人脸生成实验

• 要求:

- 1. 阅读DCGAN原论文
- 2. 根据论文复现实验,下载数据集,使用PyTorch 搭建模型和训练
- 3. 调整网络结构、损失函数、训练流程,观察对训练效果的影响
- 4. 总结实验报告





人工智能基础

谢谢

