

Generative Adversarial Networks

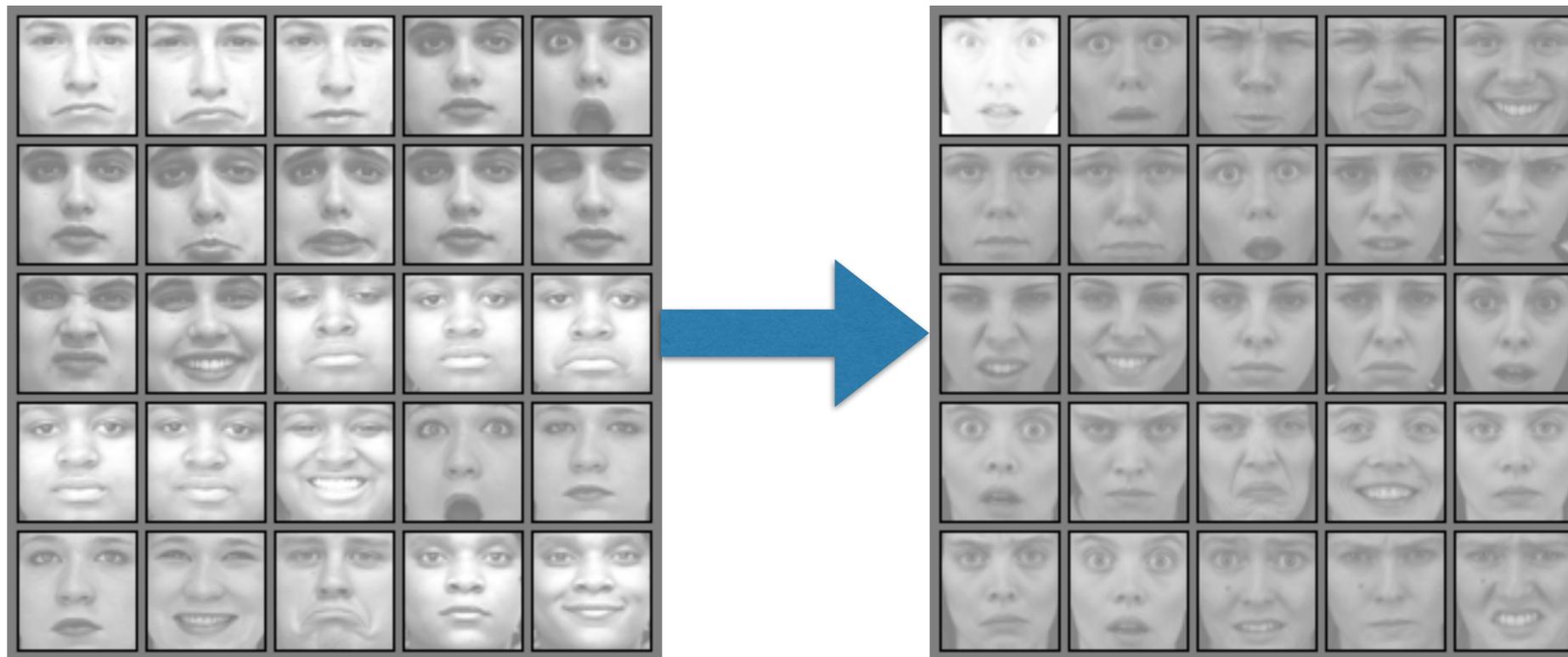
Ian Goodfellow
Research Scientist

OpenAI

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Generative Modeling

- Have training examples: $\mathbf{x} \sim p_{\text{train}}(\mathbf{x})$
- Want a model that can draw samples: $\mathbf{x} \sim p_{\text{model}}(\mathbf{x})$
- Want $p_{\text{model}}(\mathbf{x}) = p_{\text{data}}(\mathbf{x})$



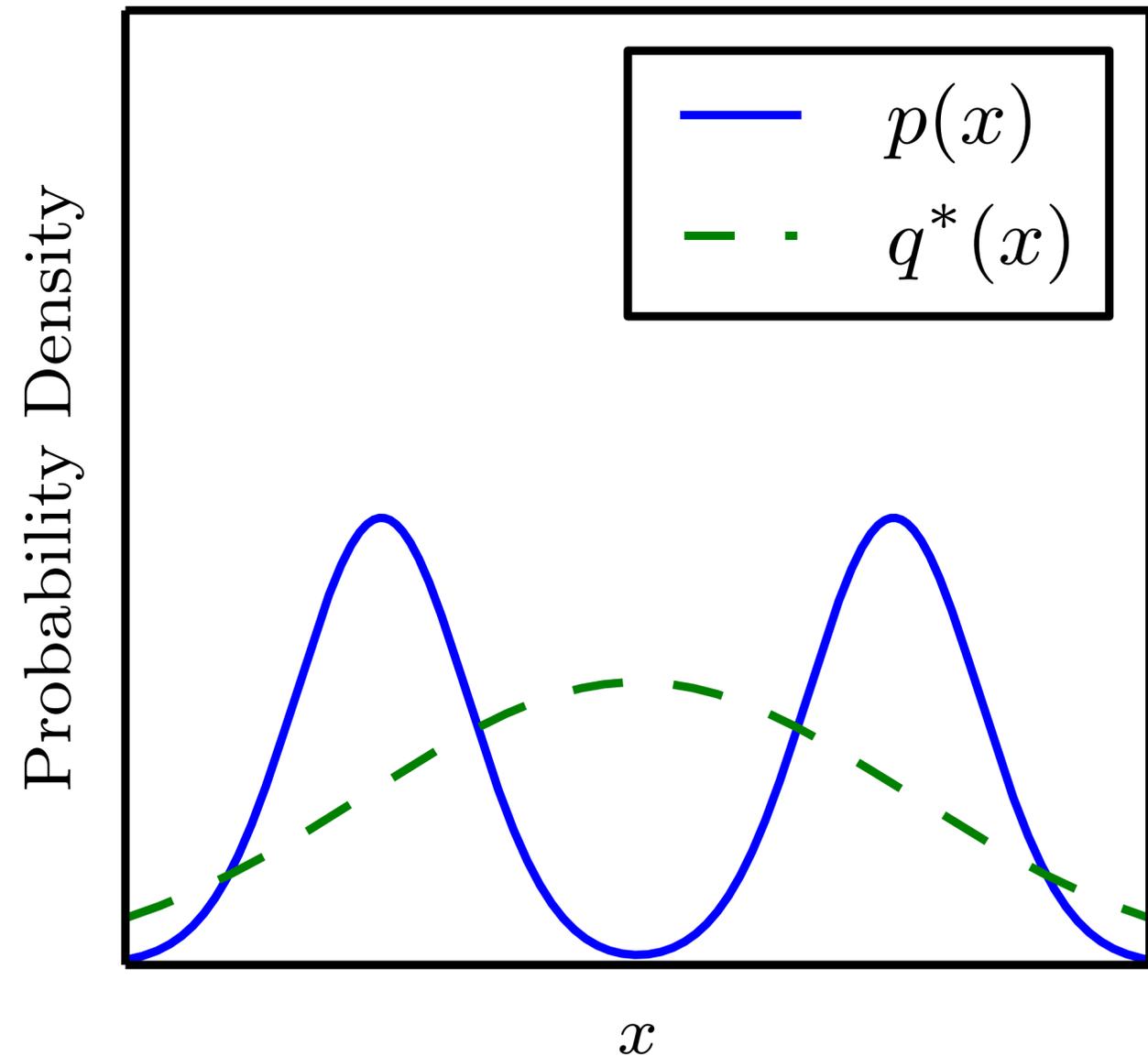
(Images from
Toronto Face
Database)

Example Applications

- Image manipulation
- Text to speech
- Machine translation

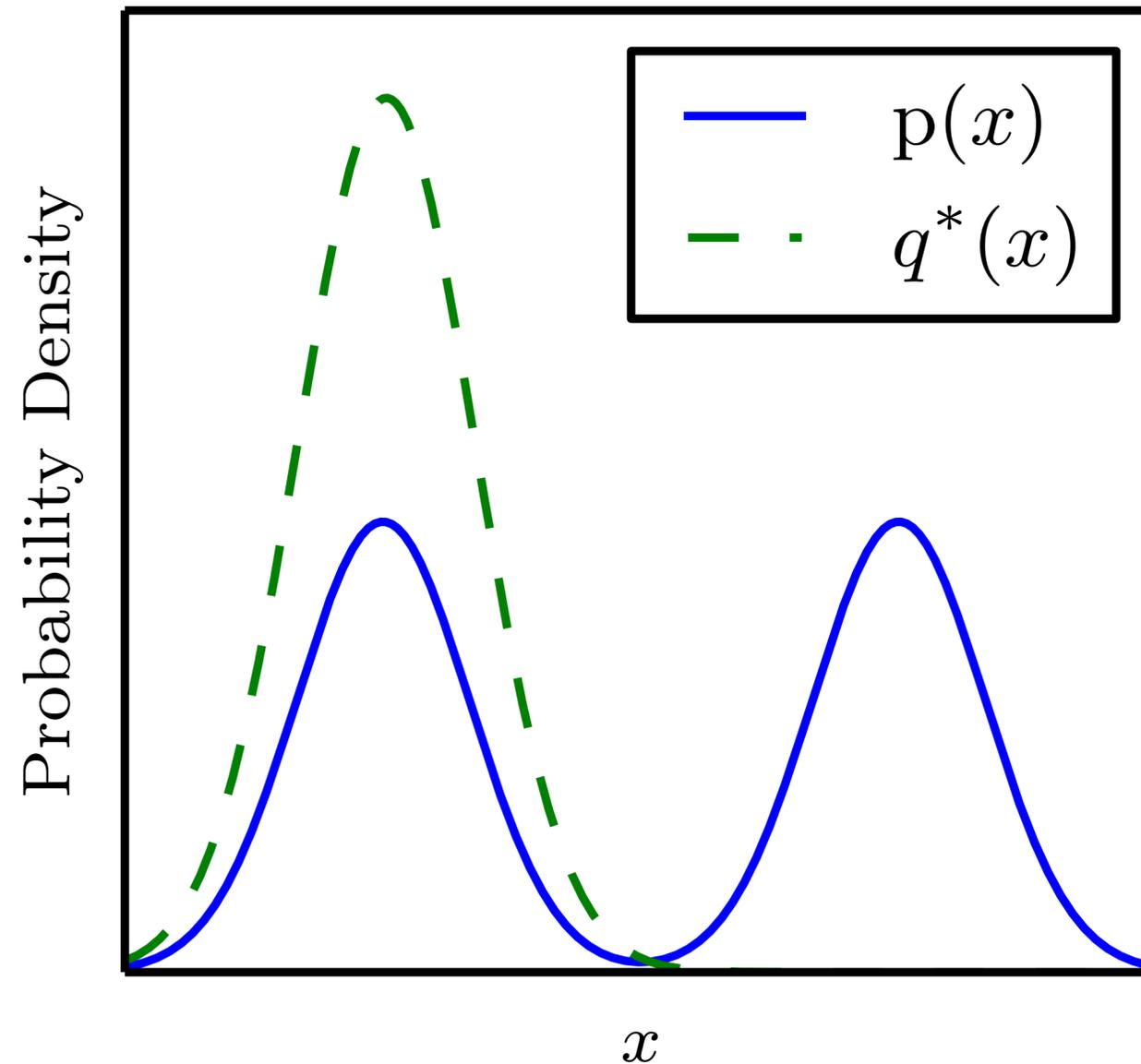
Modeling Priorities

$$q^* = \operatorname{argmin}_q D_{\text{KL}}(p||q)$$



Put high probability where there should be high probability

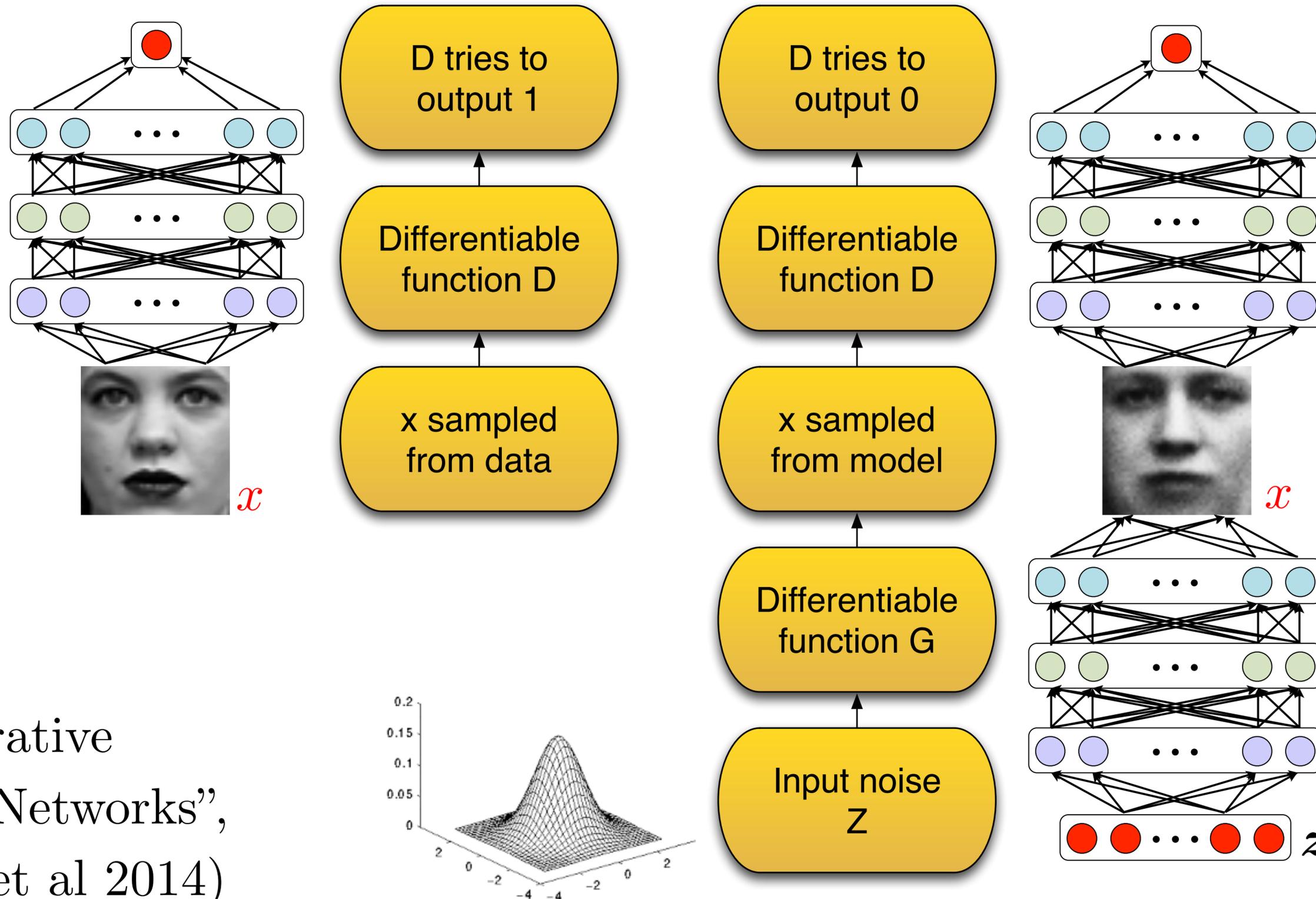
$$q^* = \operatorname{argmin}_q D_{\text{KL}}(q||p)$$



Put low probability where there should be low probability

(*Deep Learning*,
Goodfellow,
Bengio, and
Courville 2016)

Generative Adversarial Networks

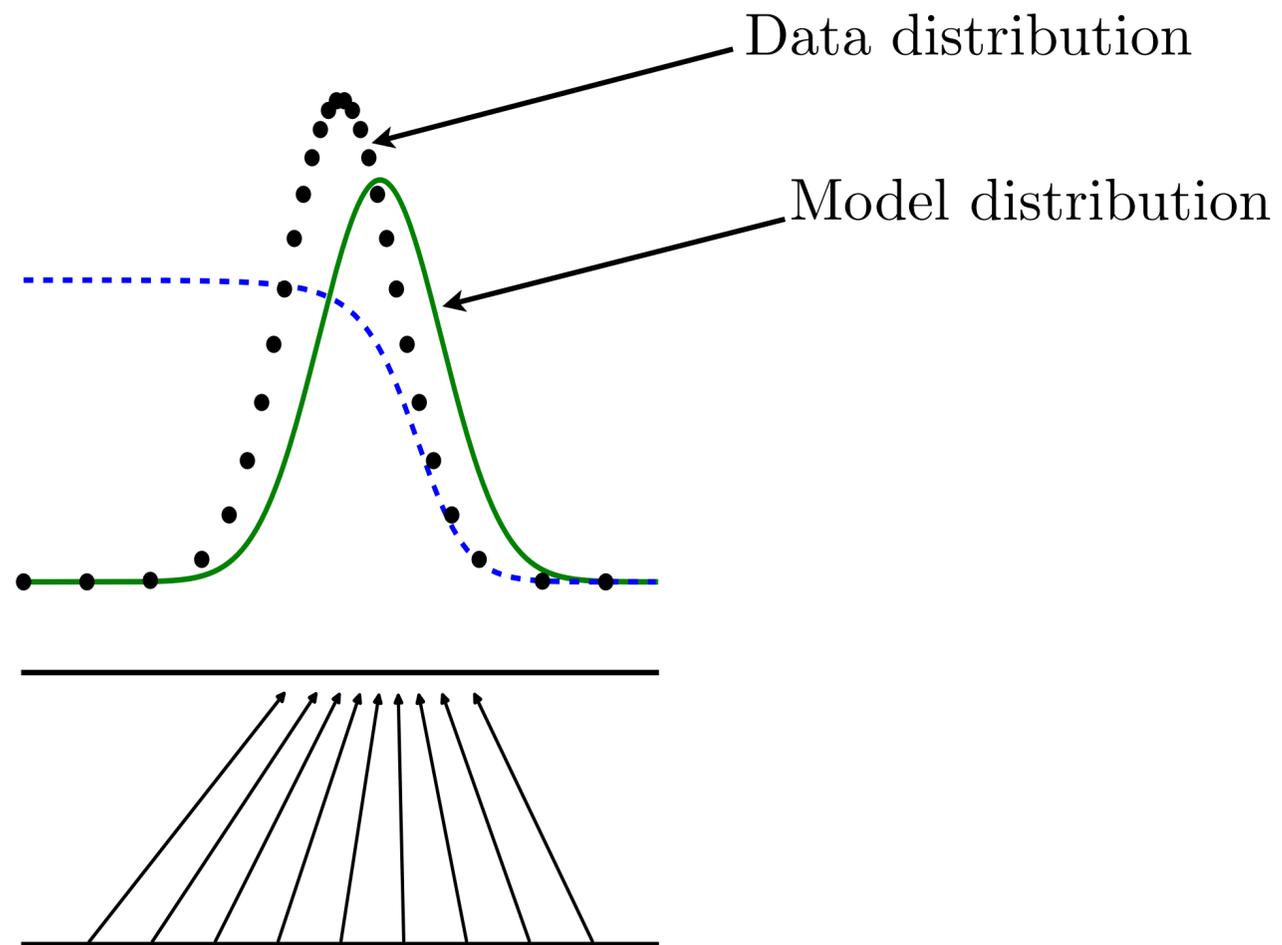


(“Generative Adversarial Networks”, Goodfellow et al 2014)

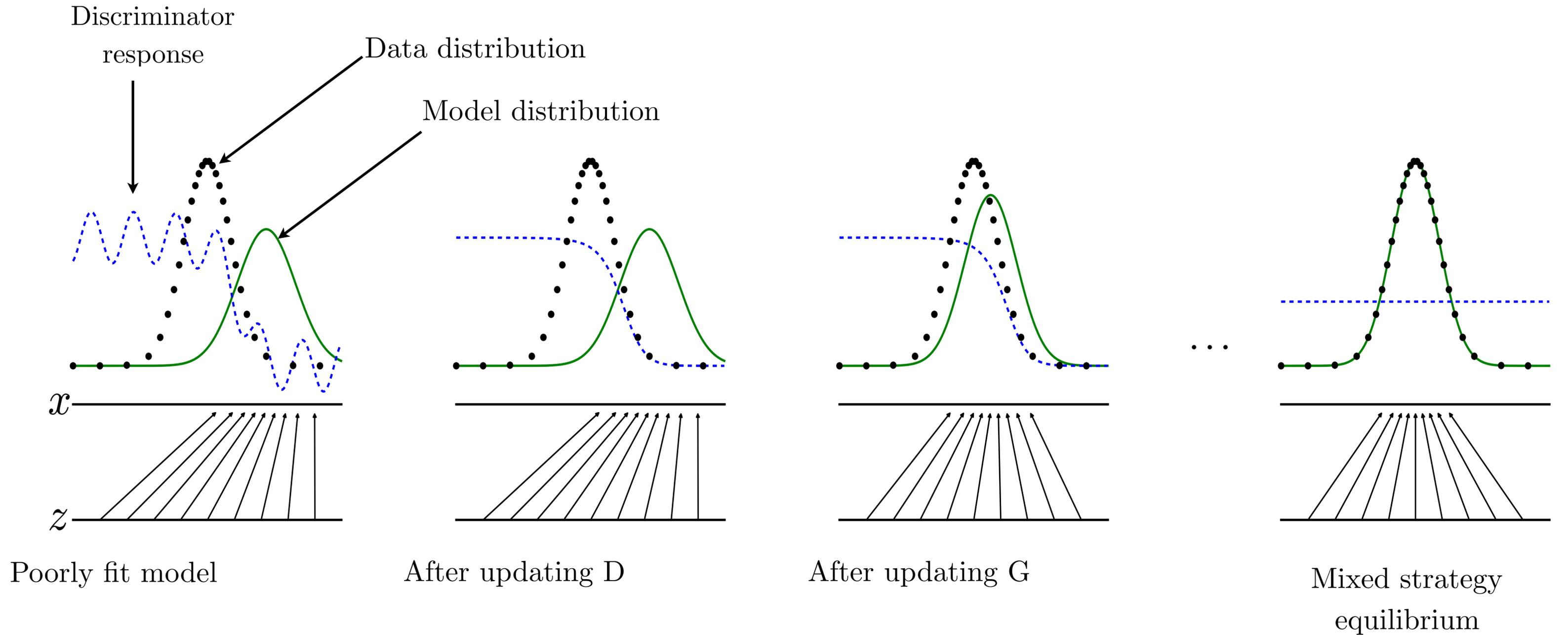
Discriminator Strategy

Optimal $D(\mathbf{x})$ for any $p_{\text{data}}(\mathbf{x})$ and $p_{\text{model}}(\mathbf{x})$ is always

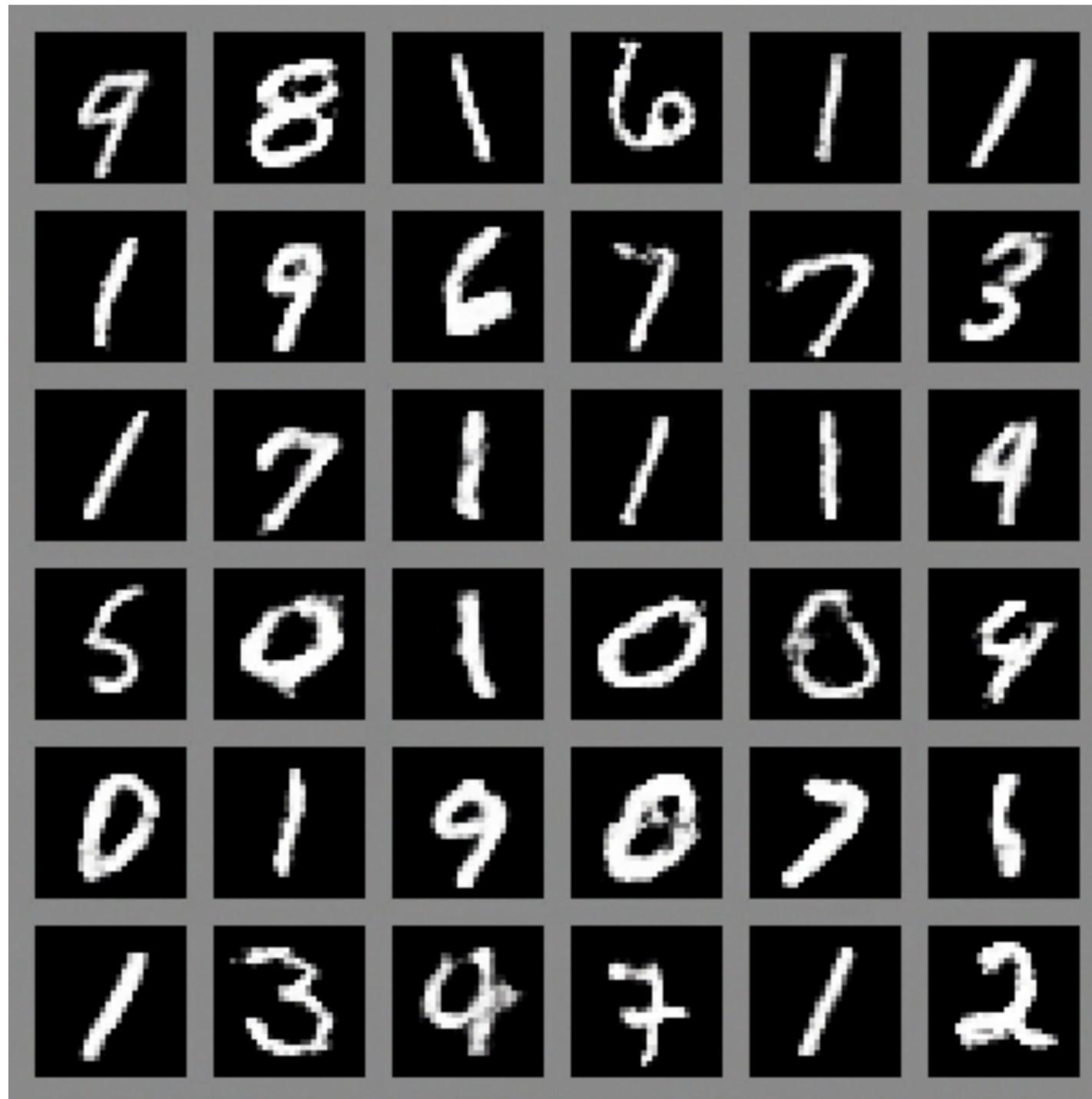
$$D(x) = \frac{p_{\text{data}}(x)}{p_{\text{data}}(x) + p_{\text{model}}(x)}$$



Learning Process



Generator Transformation Videos

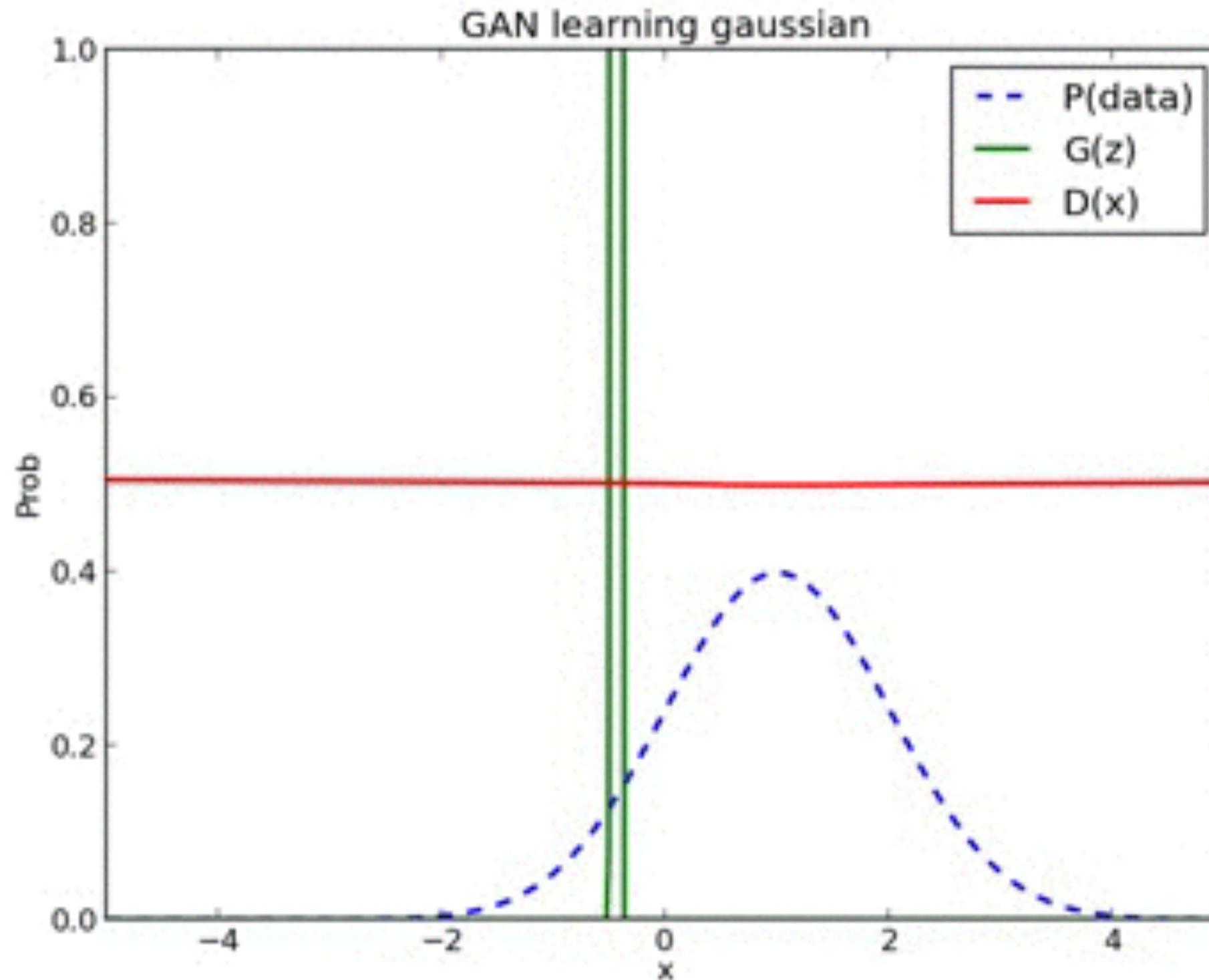


MNIST digit dataset



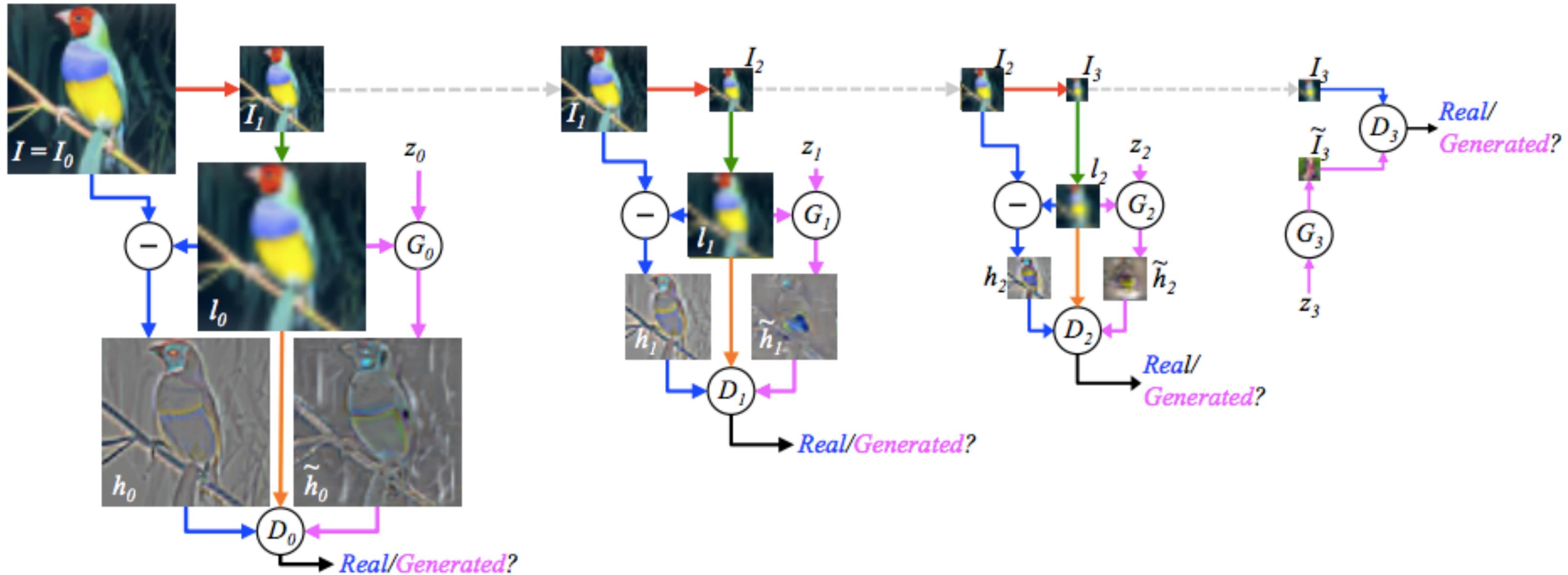
Toronto Face Dataset (TFD)

Non-Convergence



(Alec Radford)

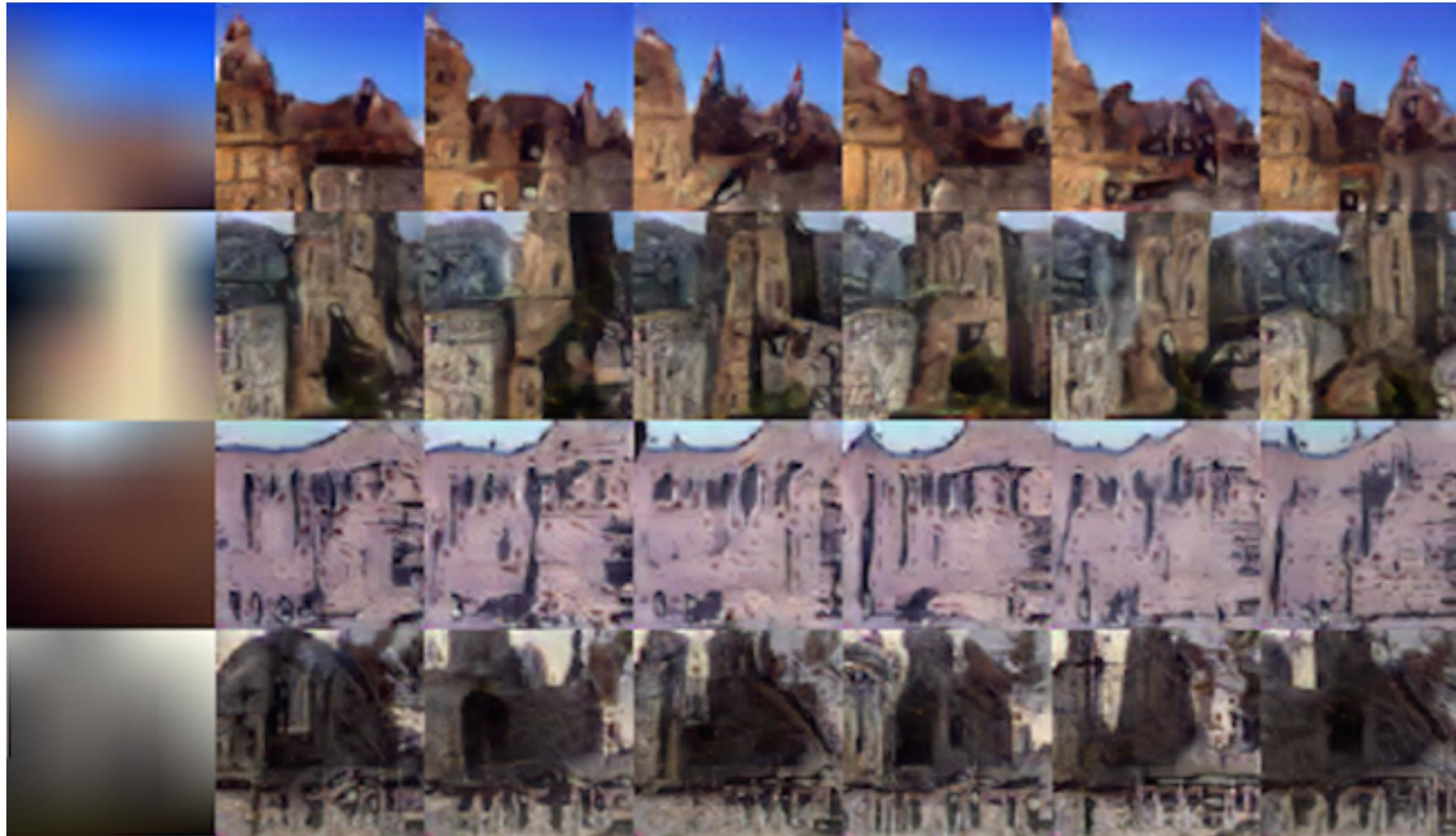
Laplacian Pyramid



(Denton+Chintala et al 2015)

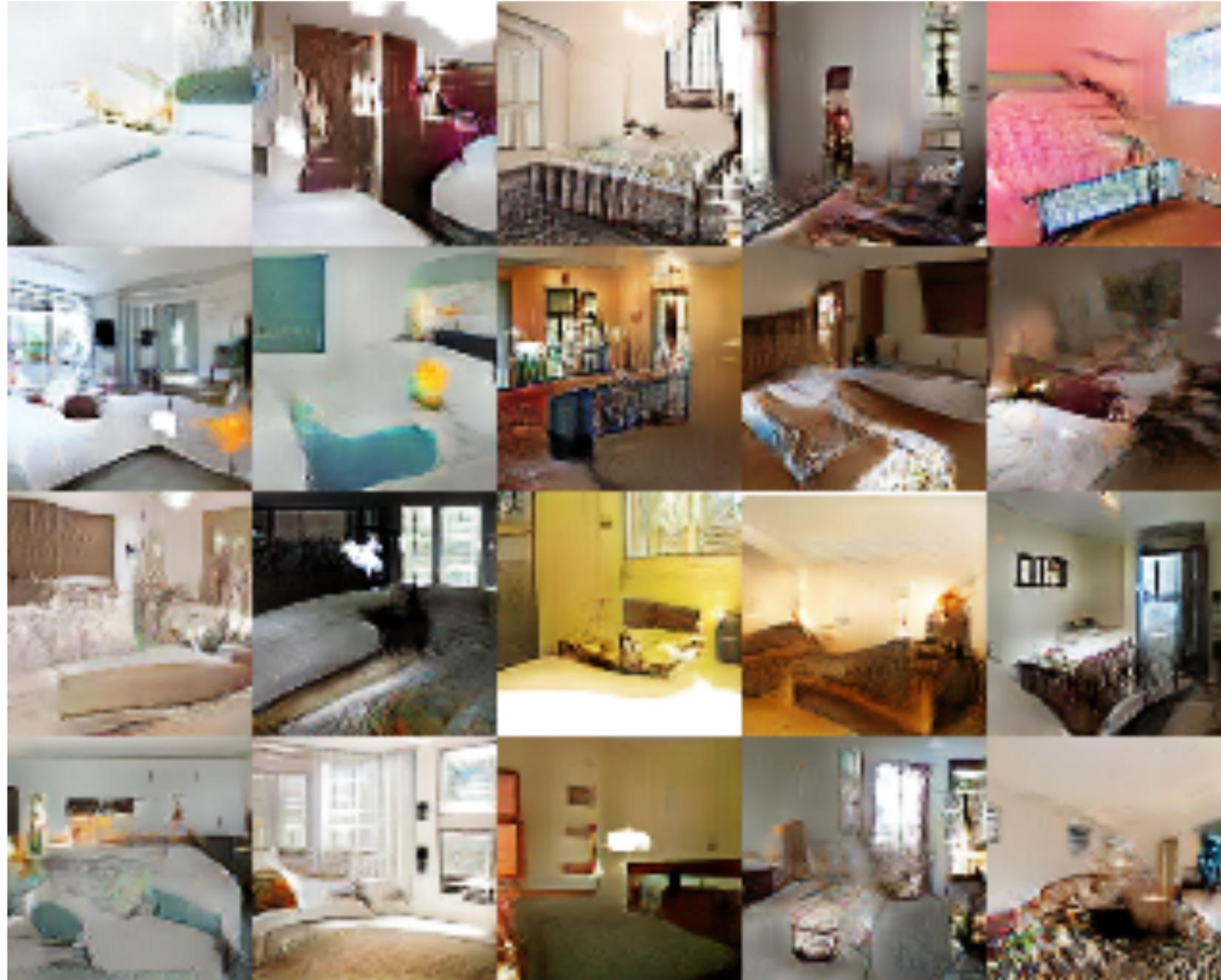
LAPGAN Results

- 40% of samples mistaken *by humans* for real photographs



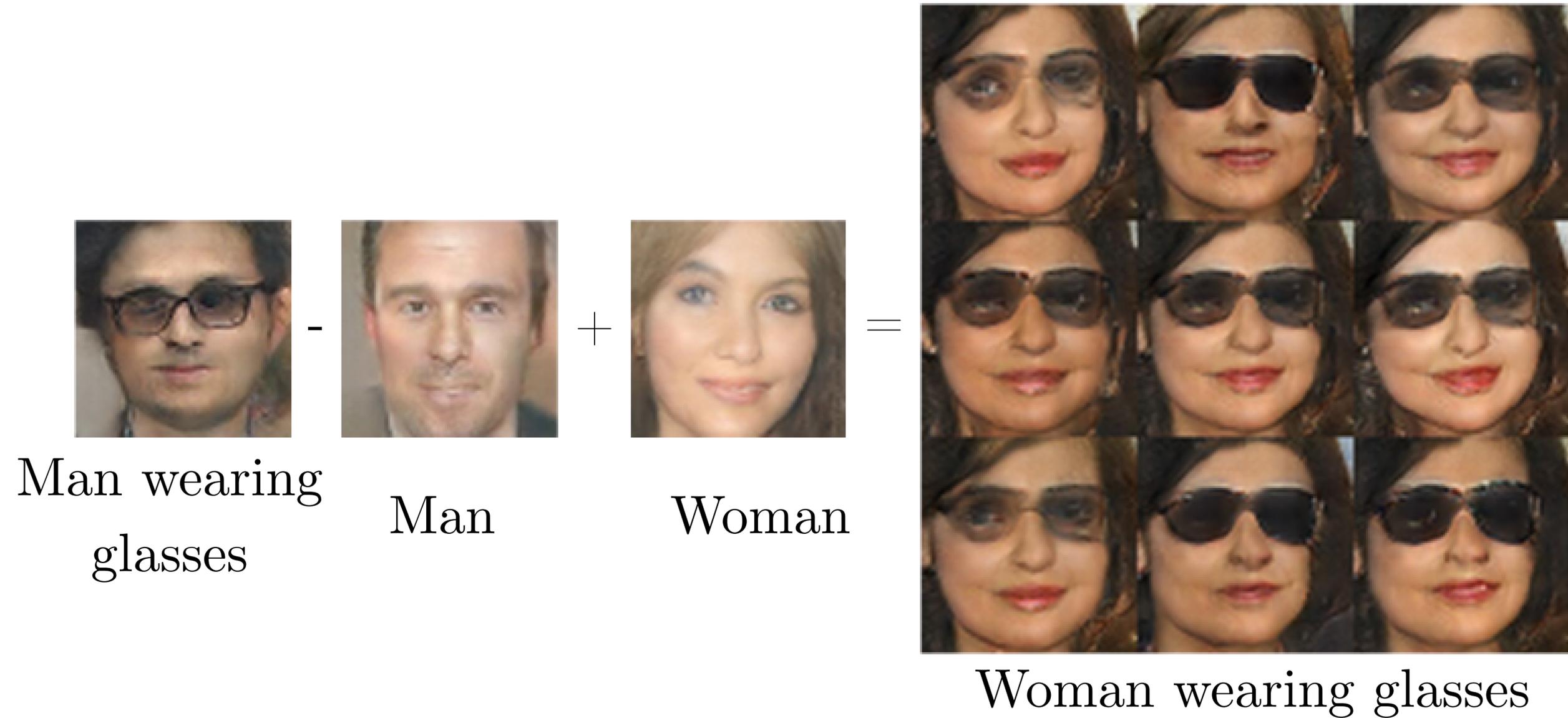
(Denton+Chintala et al 2015)

DCGAN Results



(Radford et al 2015)

Arithmetic on Face Semantics

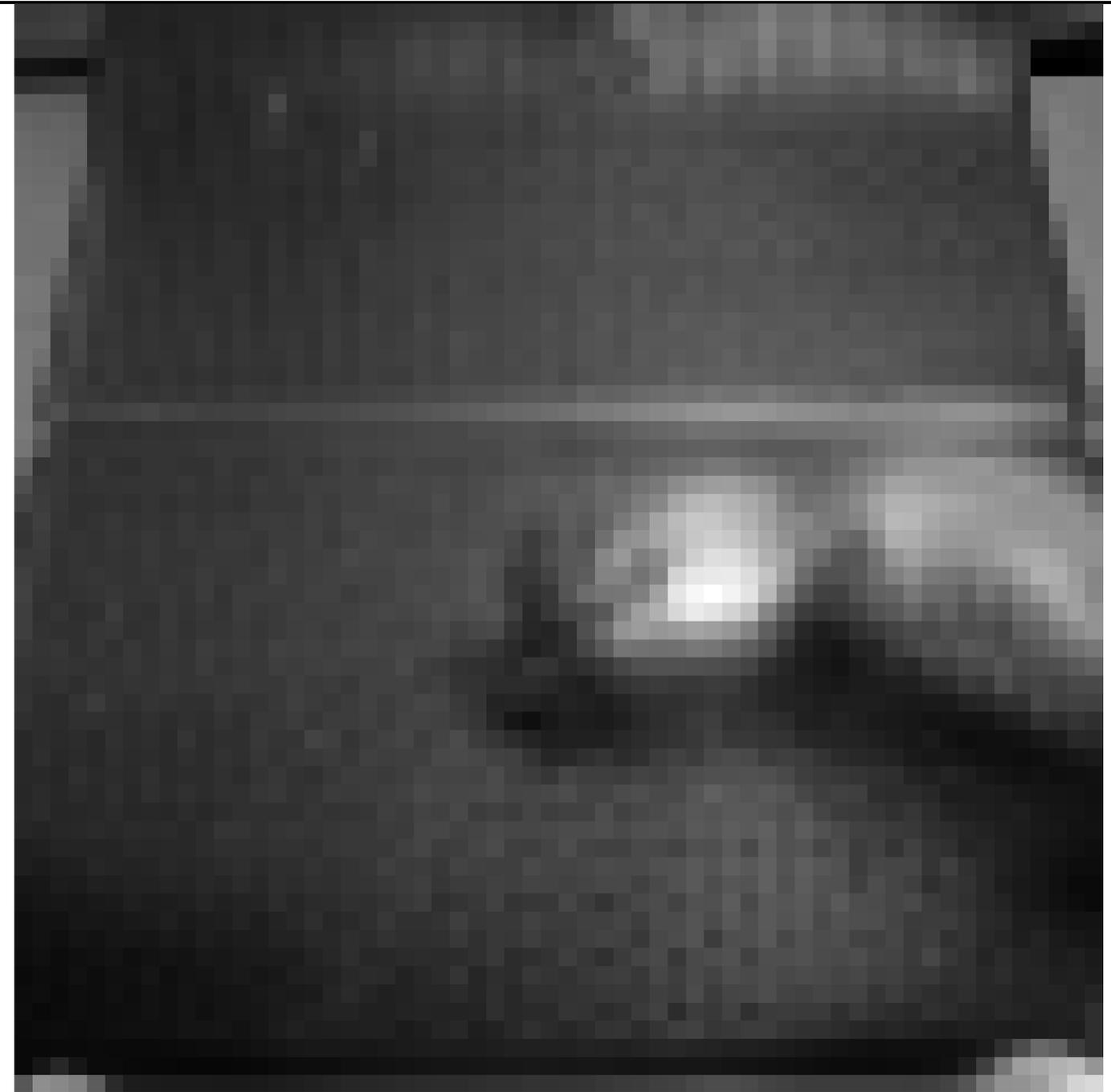


(Radford et al 2015)

Mean Squared Error Ignores Small Details

Input

Reconstruction



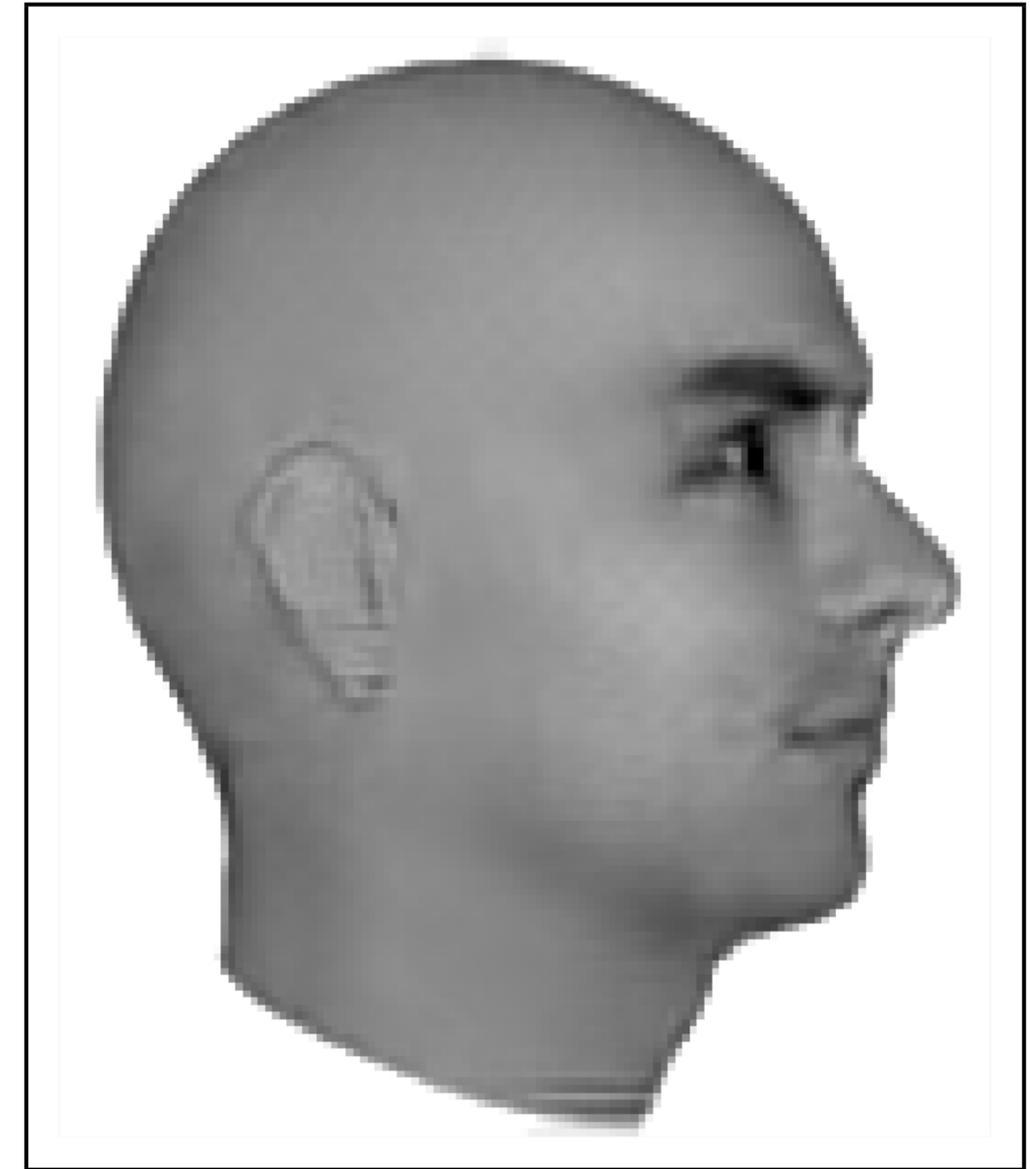
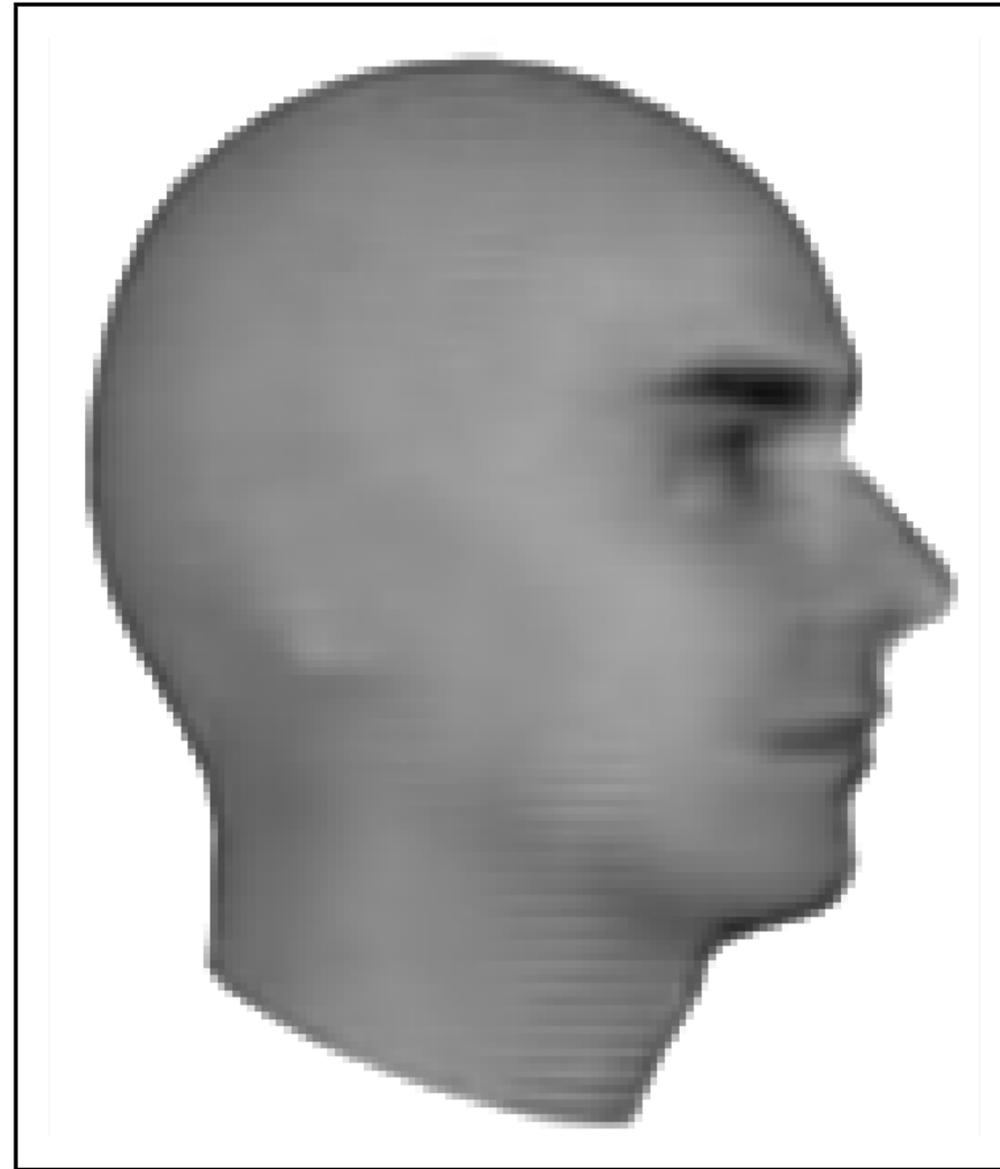
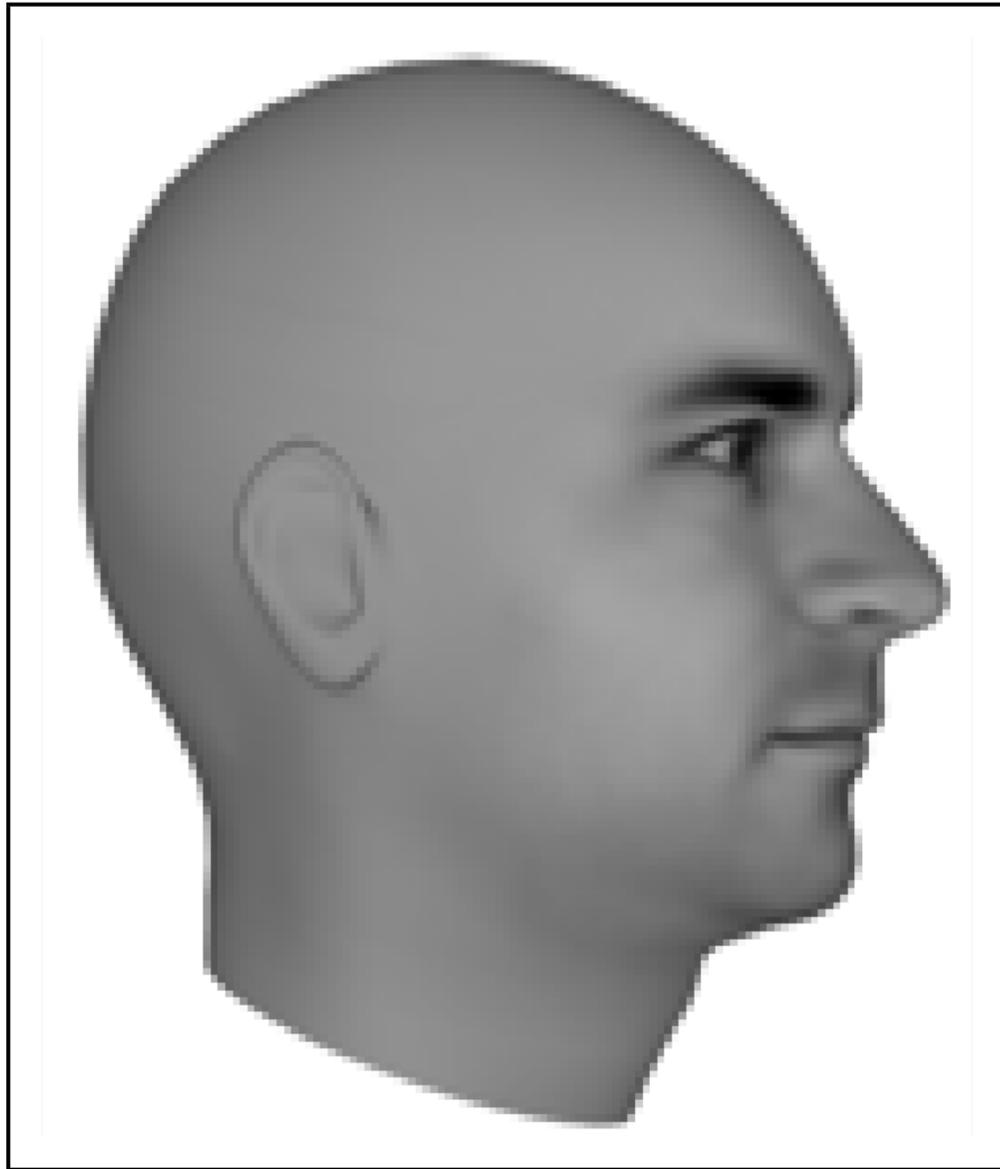
(Chelsea Finn)

GANs Learn a Cost Function

Ground Truth

MSE

Adversarial



Capture *predictable* details regardless of scale

(Lotter et al, 2015)

Conclusion

- Generative adversarial nets
- Prioritize generating realistic samples over assigning high probability to all samples
- Learn a cost function instead of using a fixed cost function
- Learn that all predictable structures are important, even if they are small or faint