

生成式 AI：文字與圖像生成的原理與實務

03.

## GAN 生成對抗網路



蔡炎龍  
政治大學應用數學系

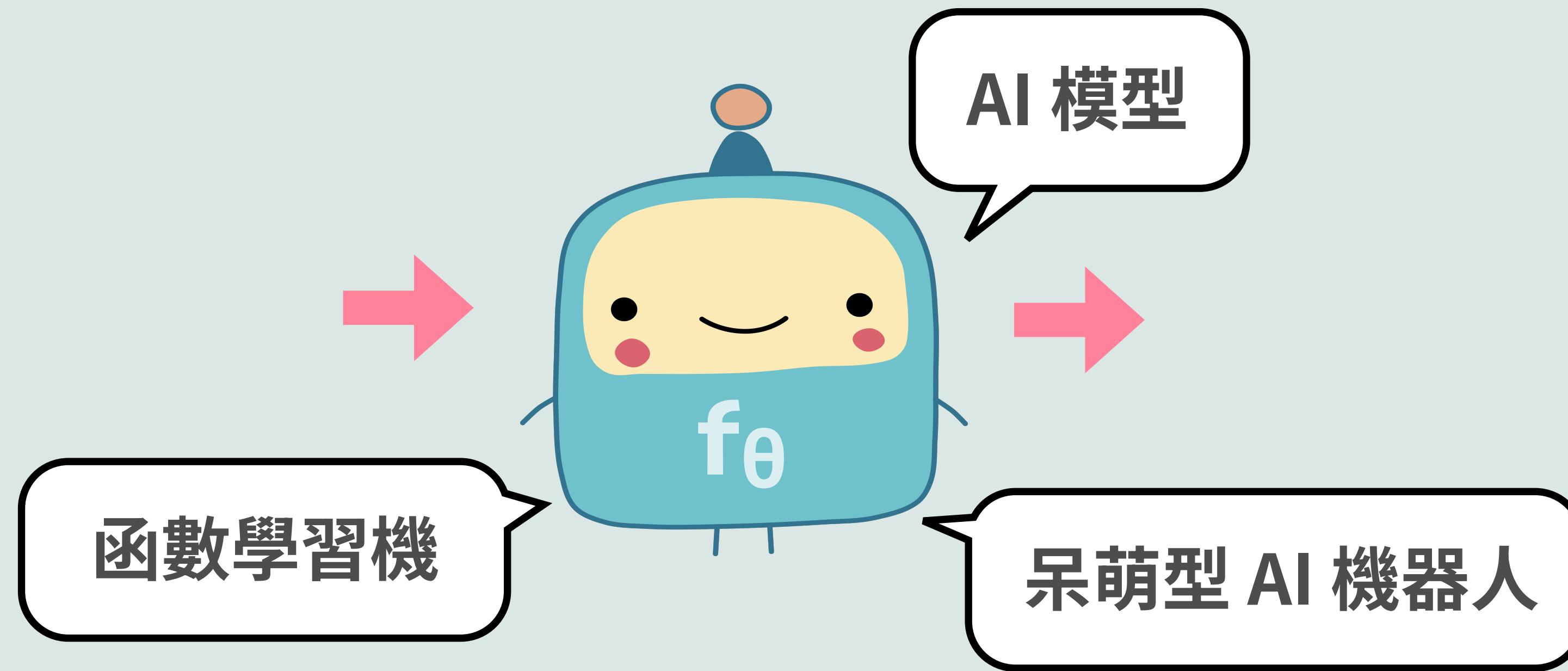


01.

創作物型的 AI 很難做嗎？



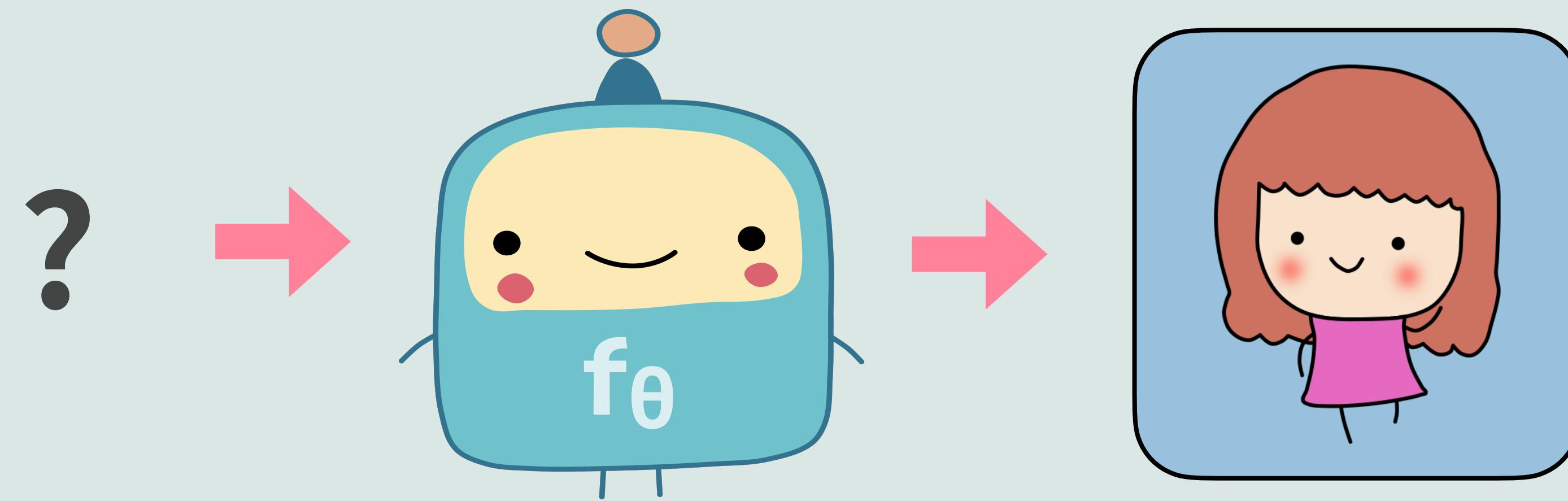
# 記得現代的 AI 是要設計呆萌型 AI 機器人

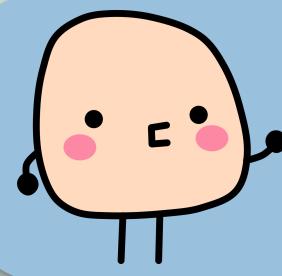


就是知道輸入是什麼、輸出是長什麼樣子



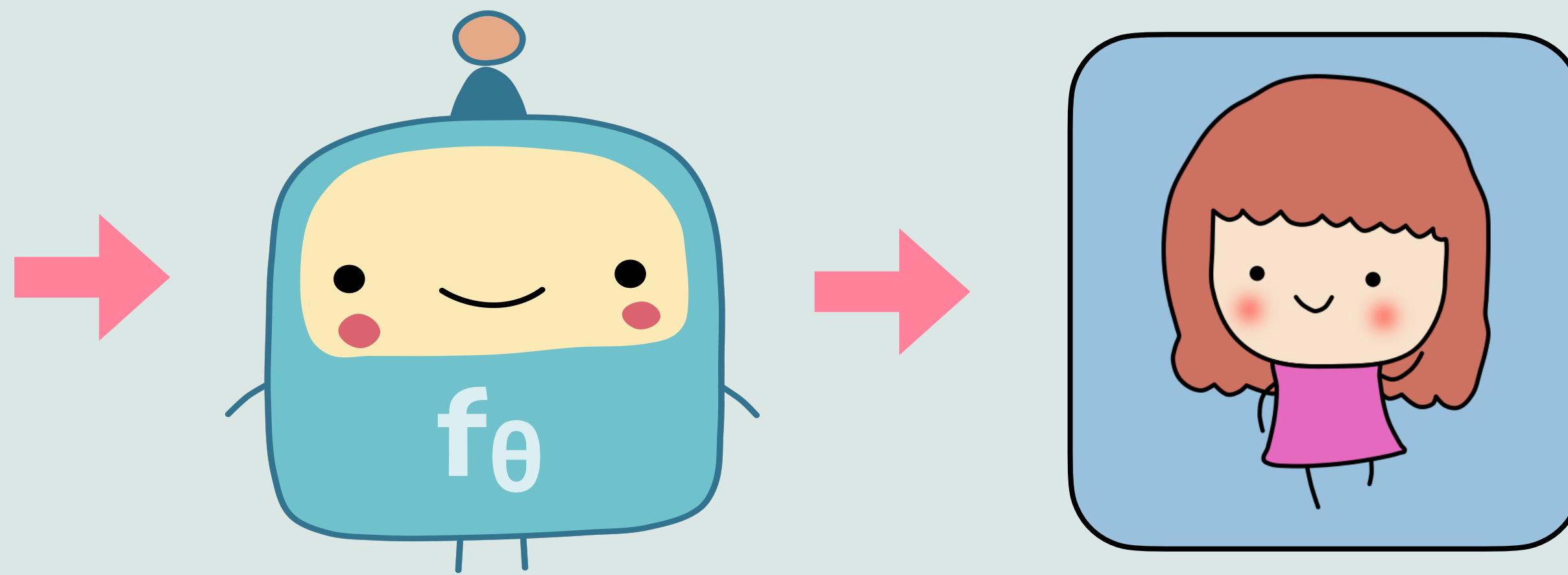
# 創作型 AI 要輸入什麼、輸出什麼呢？

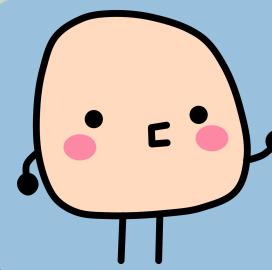




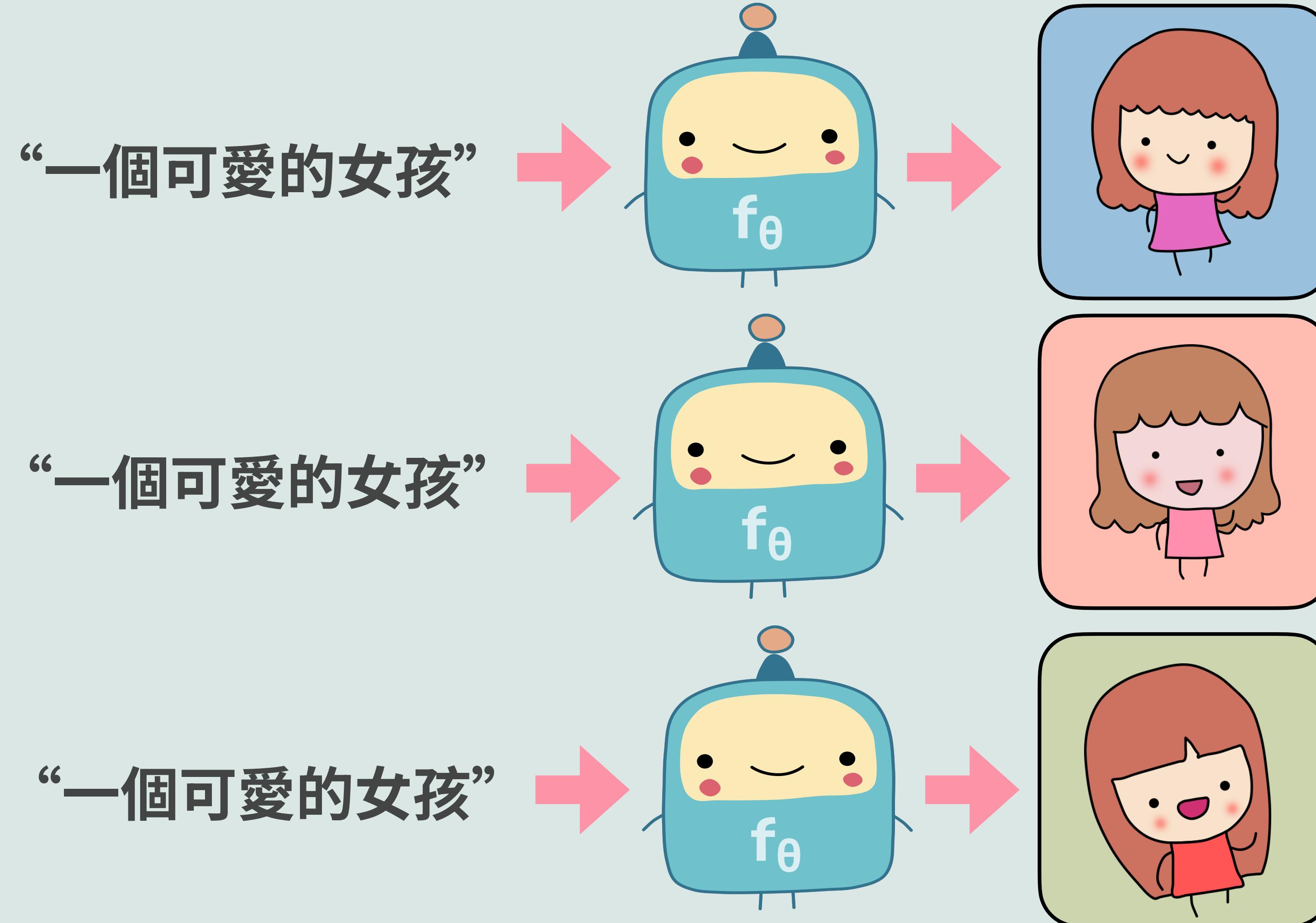
難道是...

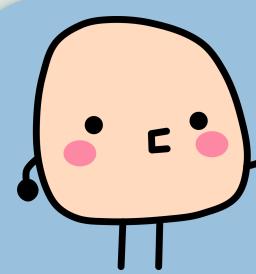
“一個可愛的女孩”



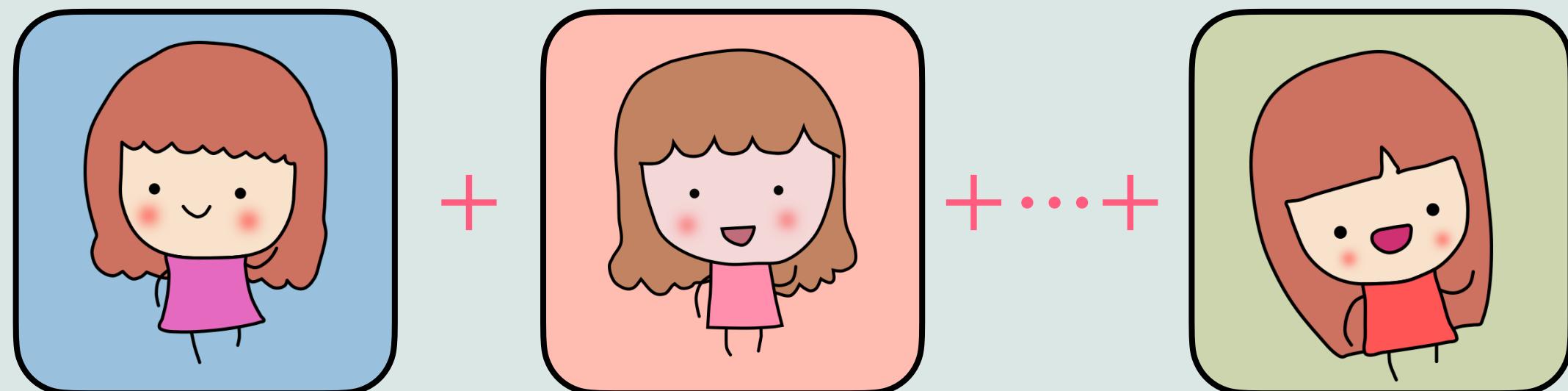


## 同樣的輸入有很多不同輸出的可能





## 注意這不是函數 (一對多)



$N$

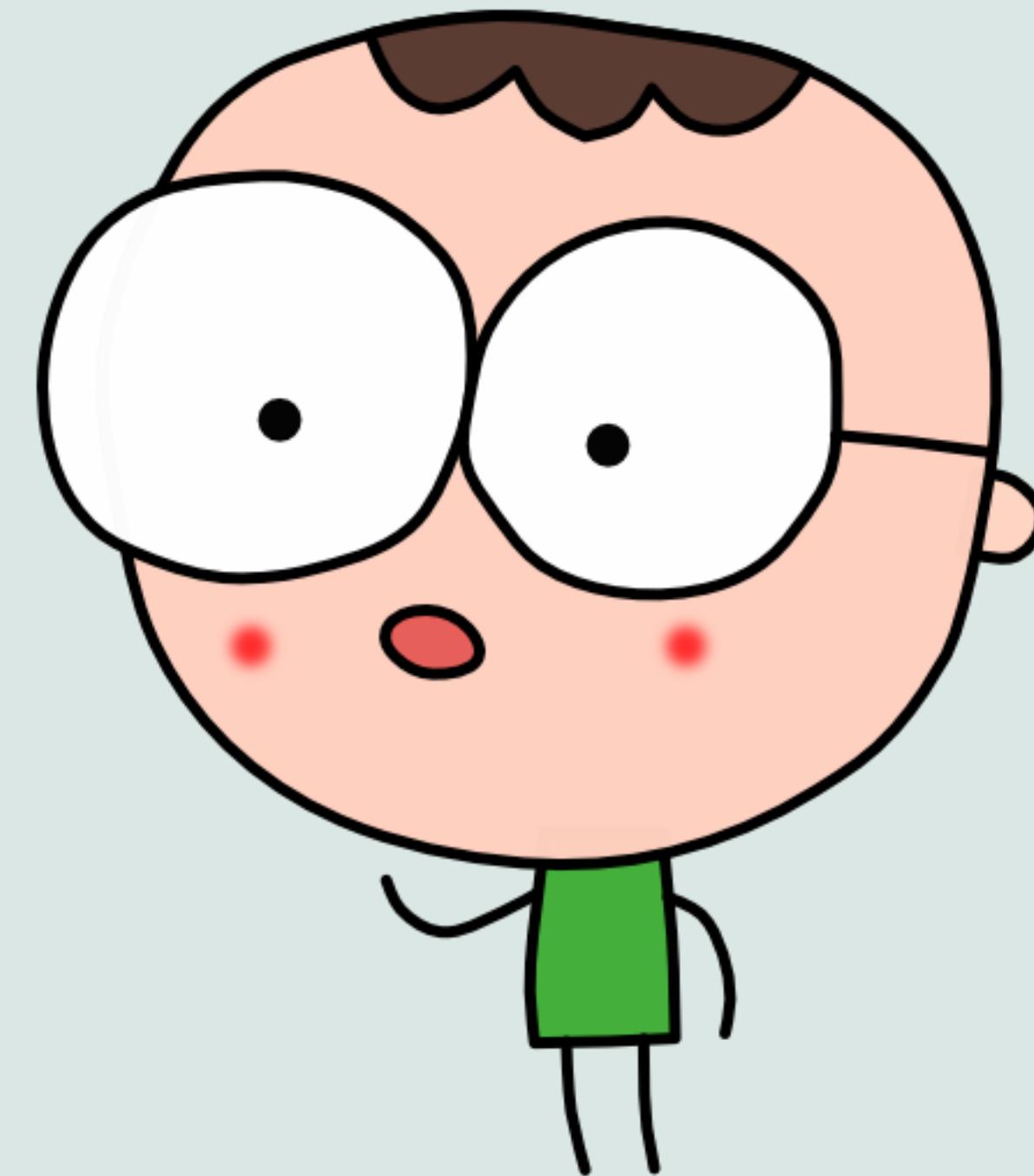
硬是要訓練, 同  
樣的輸入, 會得  
到輸出的平均!

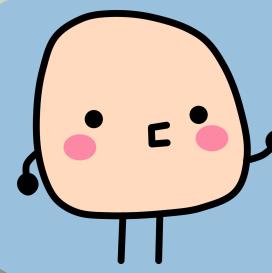




這不是我們想要的!

- \* 平均之後很可能四不像
- \* 就算運氣好可以接受，也不是我們要的 (創作)



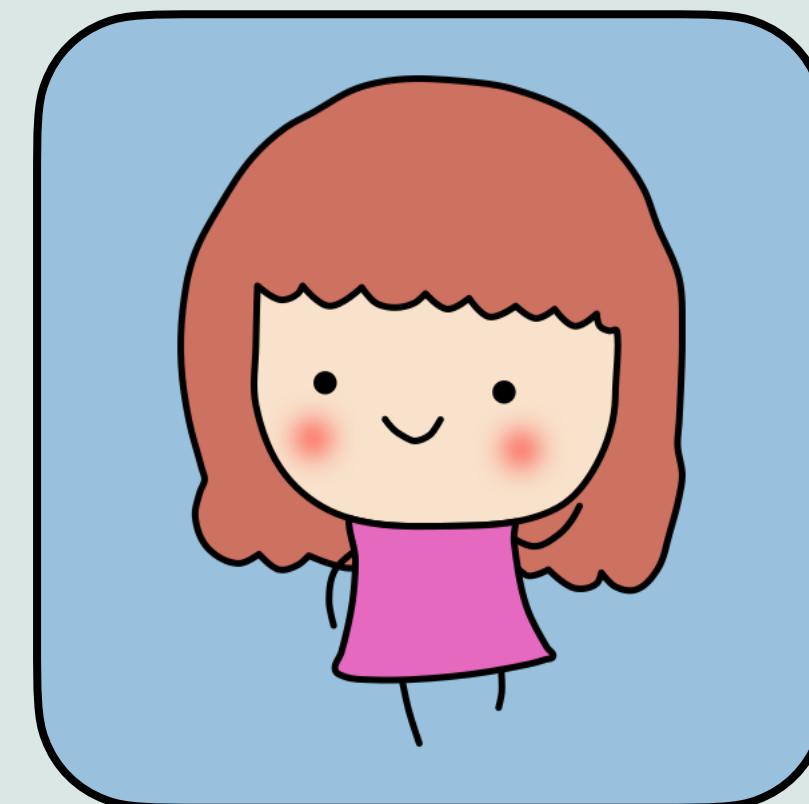
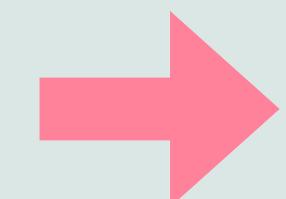
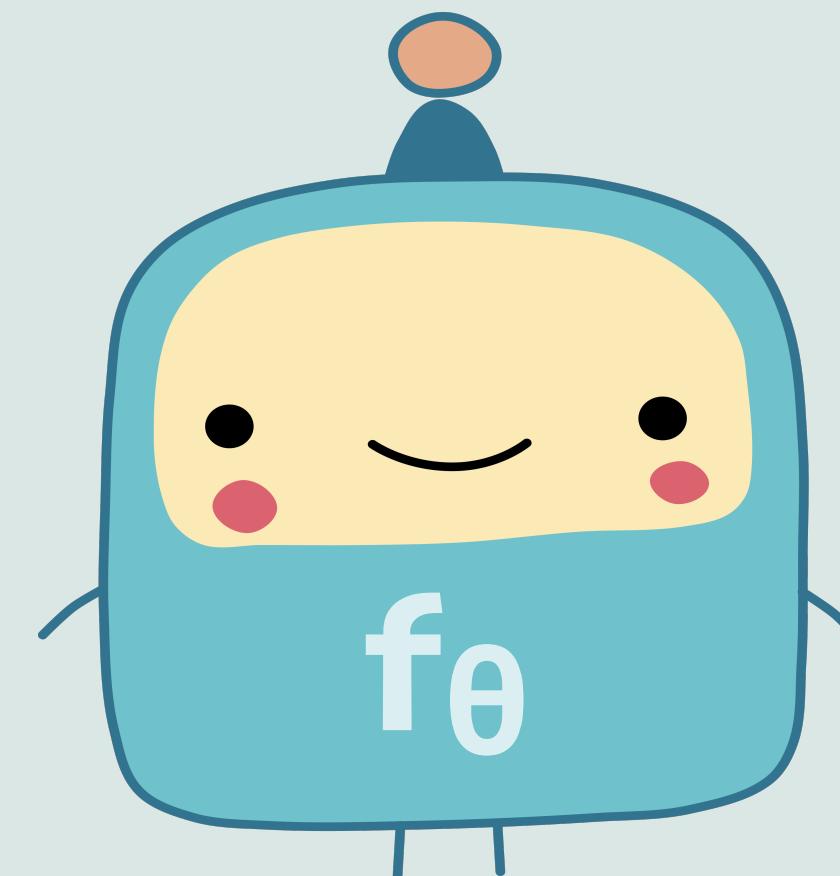


# 創作者機器人應該是怎麼樣的呢？

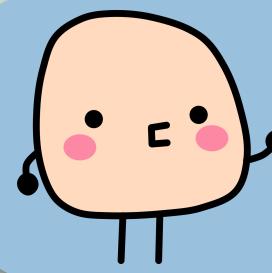
天馬行空的  
「想法」。

**Z**

latent tensor  
(潛張量)



創作作品



# Latent Tensor 就是某個數據的特徵表現 Tensor





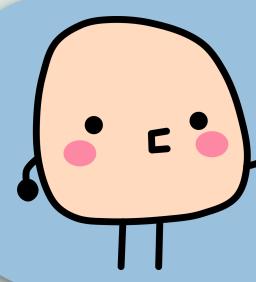
## 02. GAN 的出現



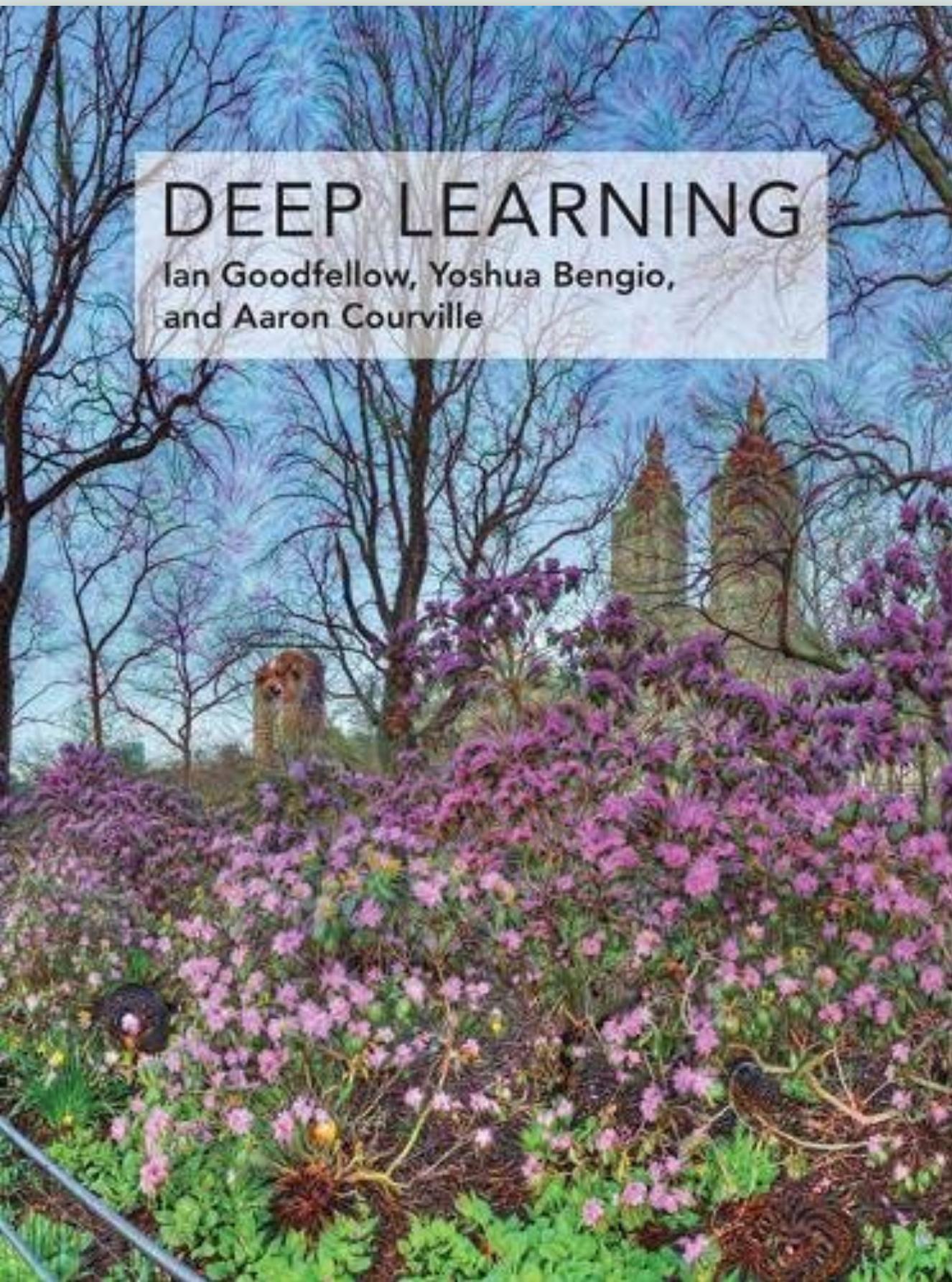
LeCun 認為 GAN 是深度學習最有潛力的 model

“ There are many interesting recent development in deep learning...  
The most important one, in my opinion, is adversarial training (also called **GAN** for **Generative Adversarial Networks**). ”

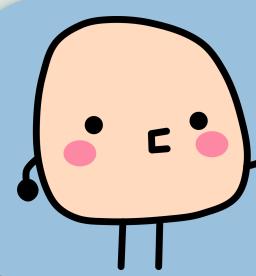
—Yan LeCun (楊立昆), 2016



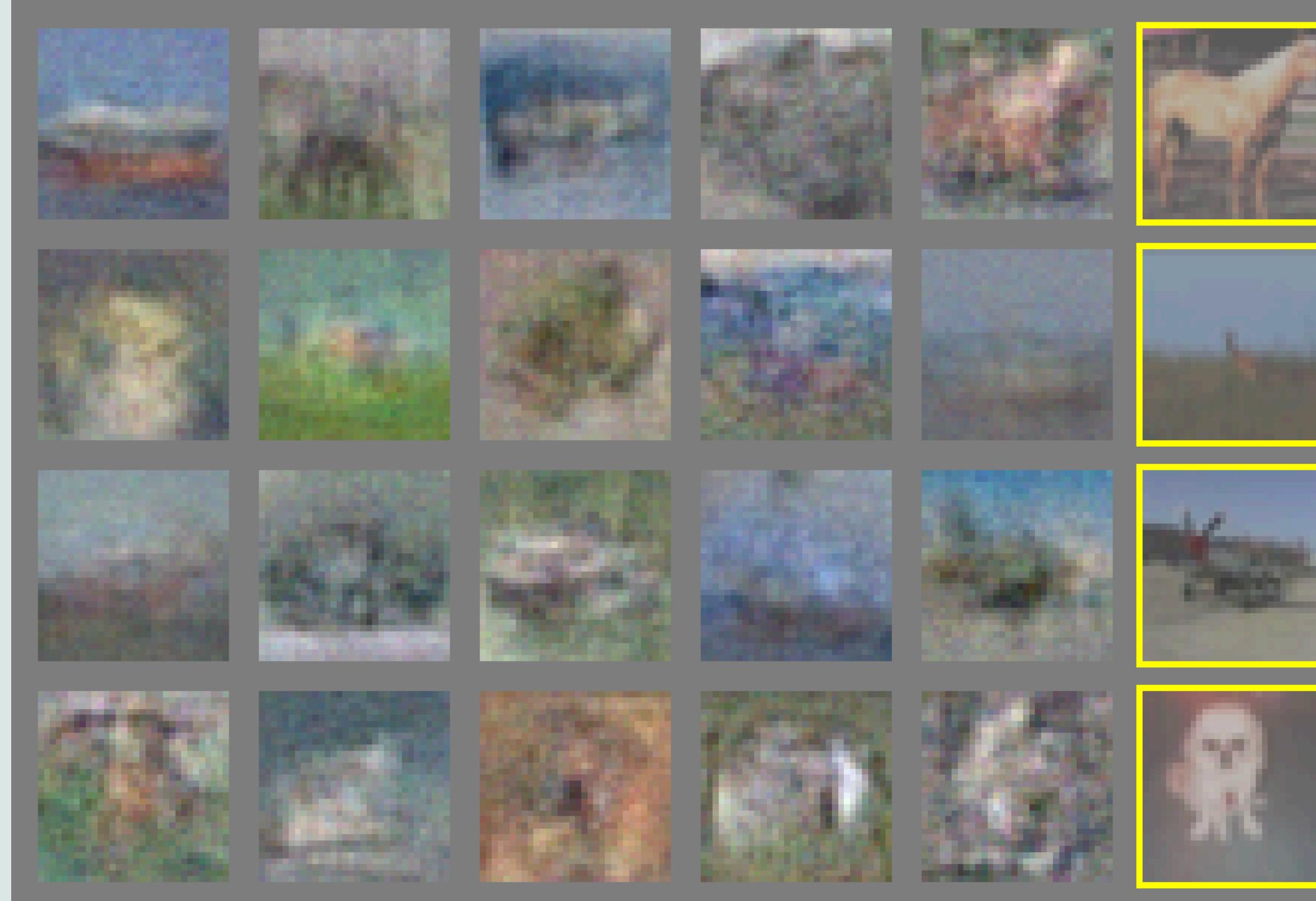
# 作者 Ian Goodfellow



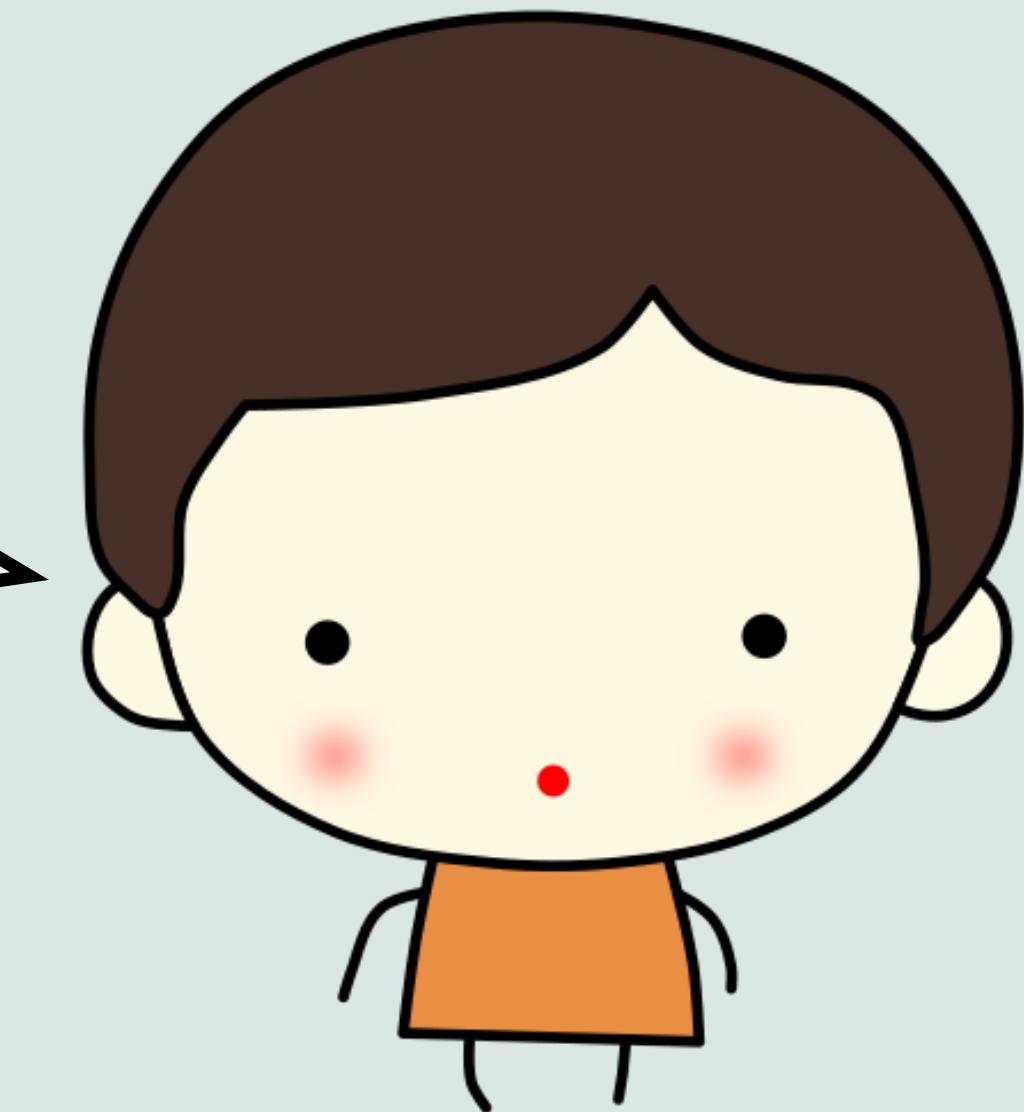
原創者 **Ian Goodfellow**, 之前最著名的是和他博士時期兩位老師 **Yoshua Bengio** 和 **Aaron Courville** 寫了號稱 Deep Learning 聖經的書。



# 就是這篇文章



這樣的水準有  
很了不起嗎？



## Generative Adversarial Networks

Ian Goodfellow 等人 (NIPS 2014)

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1406.2661>



## 原創者親授



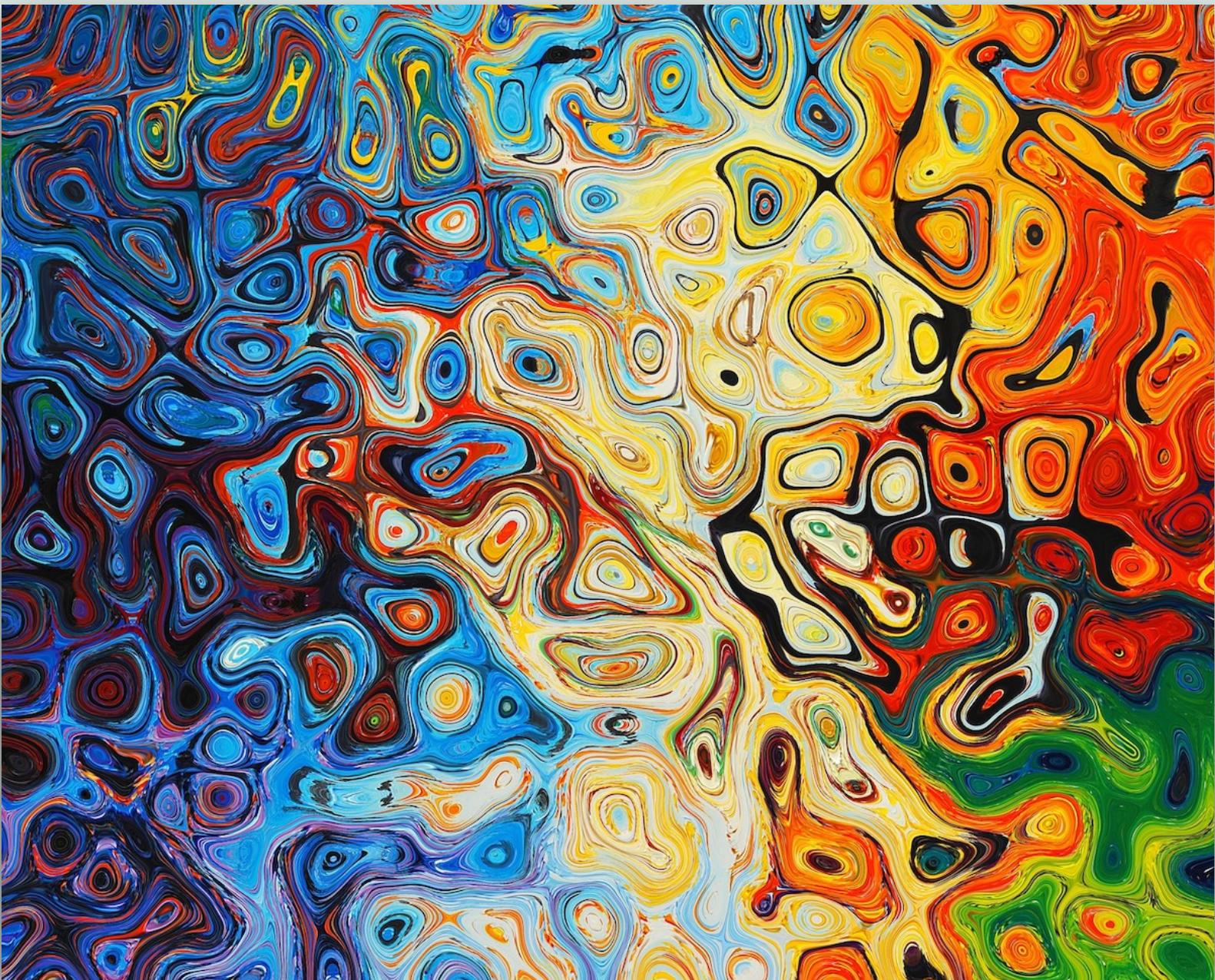
Ian Goodfellow 的 GAN 教學 (NIPS 2016)

<https://youtu.be/AJVyzd0rqdc>

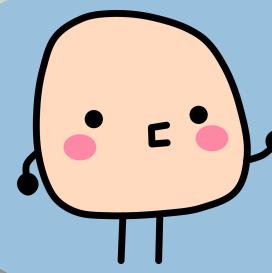


曾經紅到人人都要做一個 GAN

## The GAN Zoo



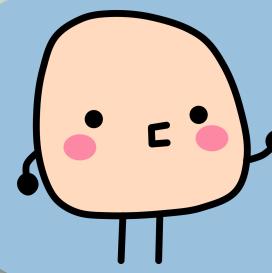
[https://github.com/hindupuravinash/  
the-gan-zoo](https://github.com/hindupuravinash/the-gan-zoo)



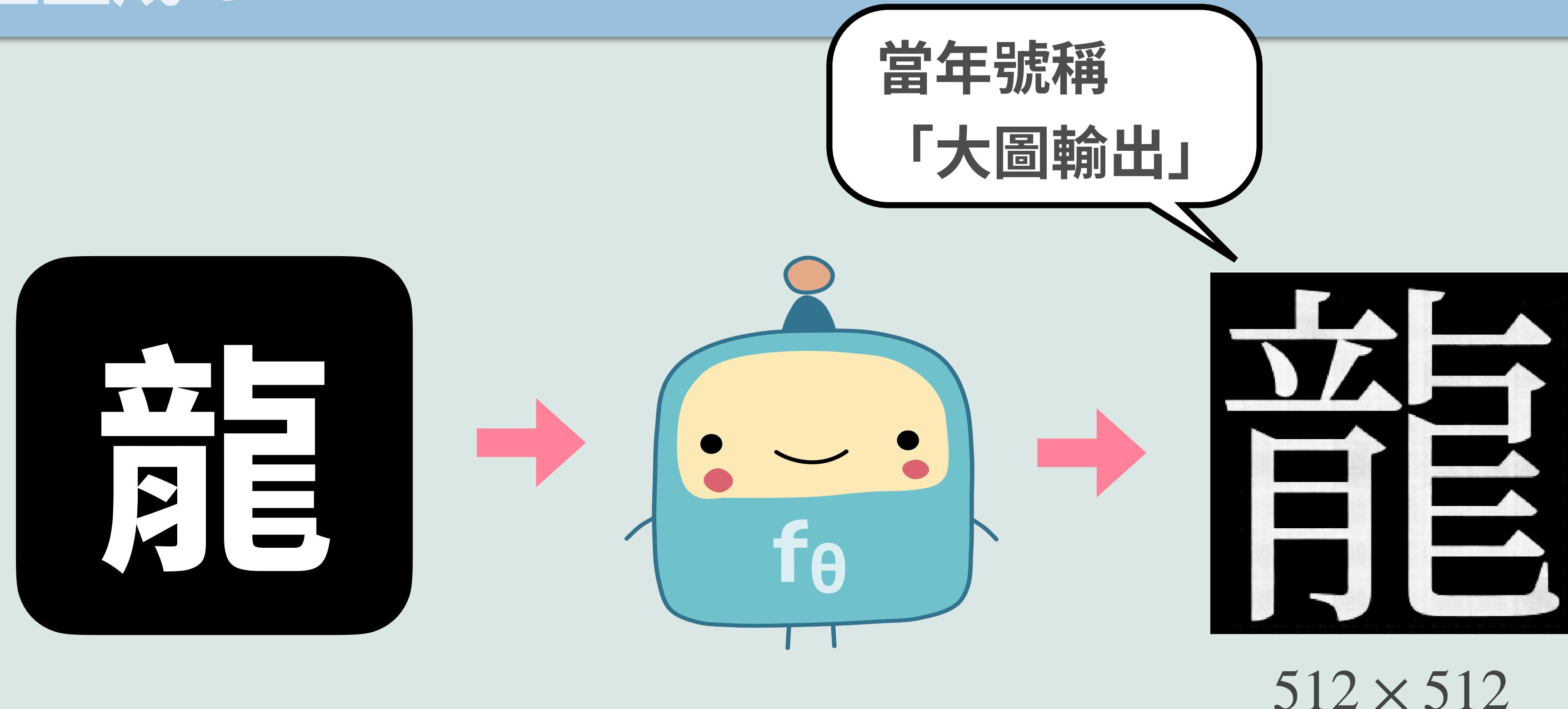
# 政大學長姐也做了一個、參加比賽得佳作



聽說 Soumith Chintala (**WGAN** 作者) 來, 參加 GAN 比賽的同學



## 字型生成 GAN



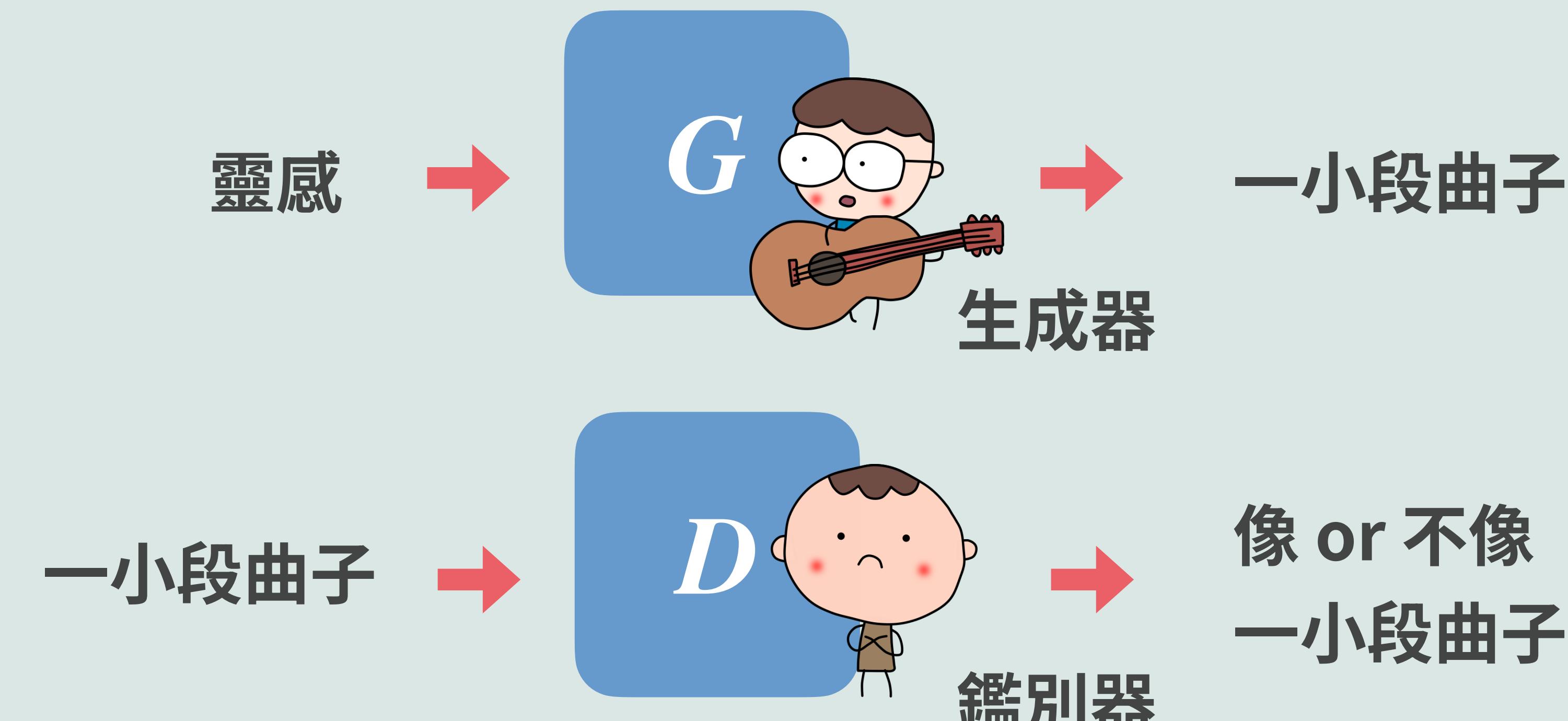
## Variational Grid Setting Network

Yu-Neng Chuang, Zi-Yu Huang, and Yen-Lung Tsai

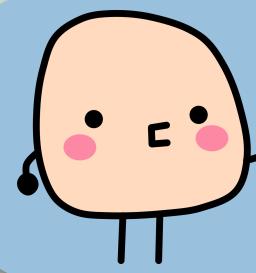


## 08 創作機器人

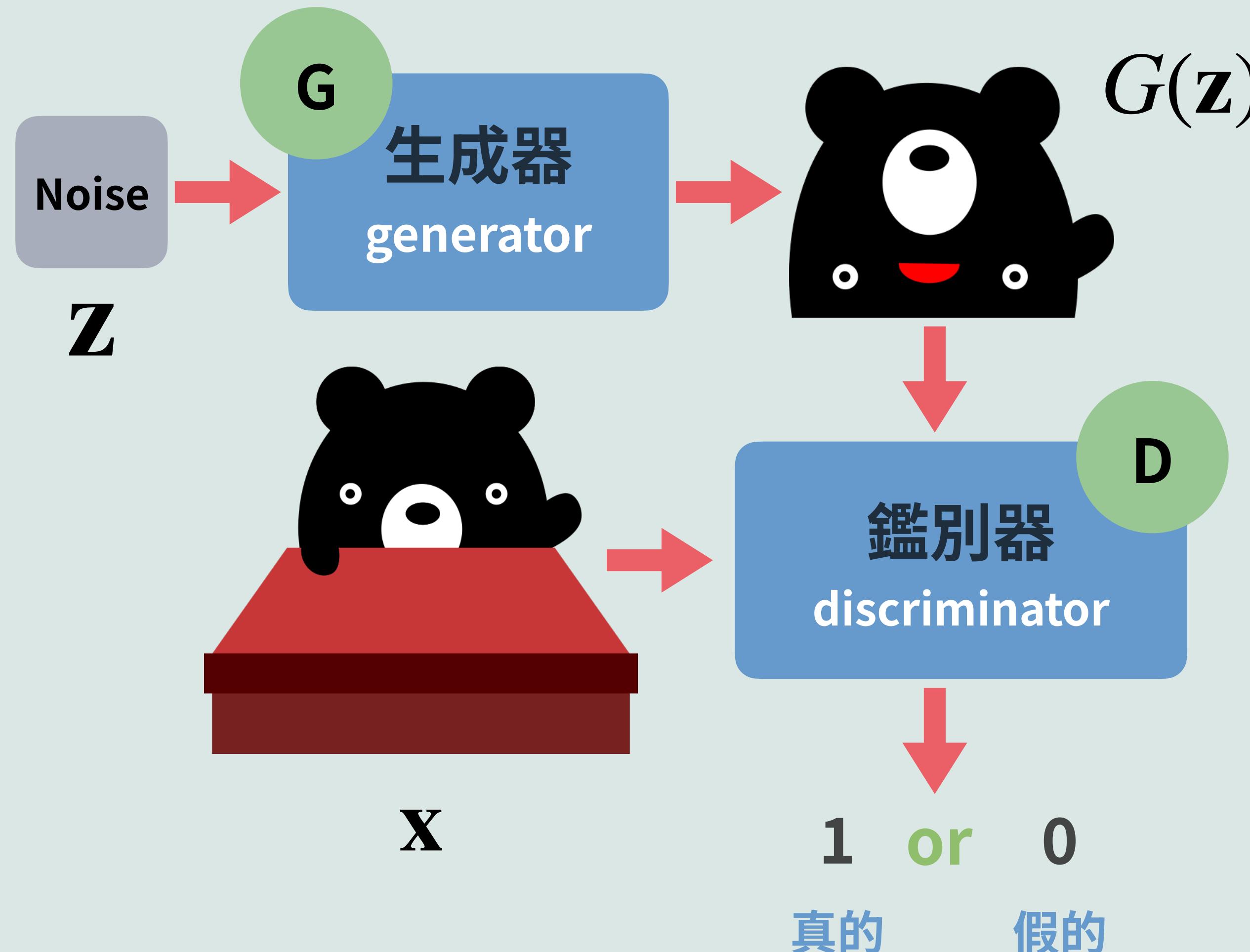
結果是訓練兩個神經網路！



這就是所謂的**生成對抗網路 (GAN)**！



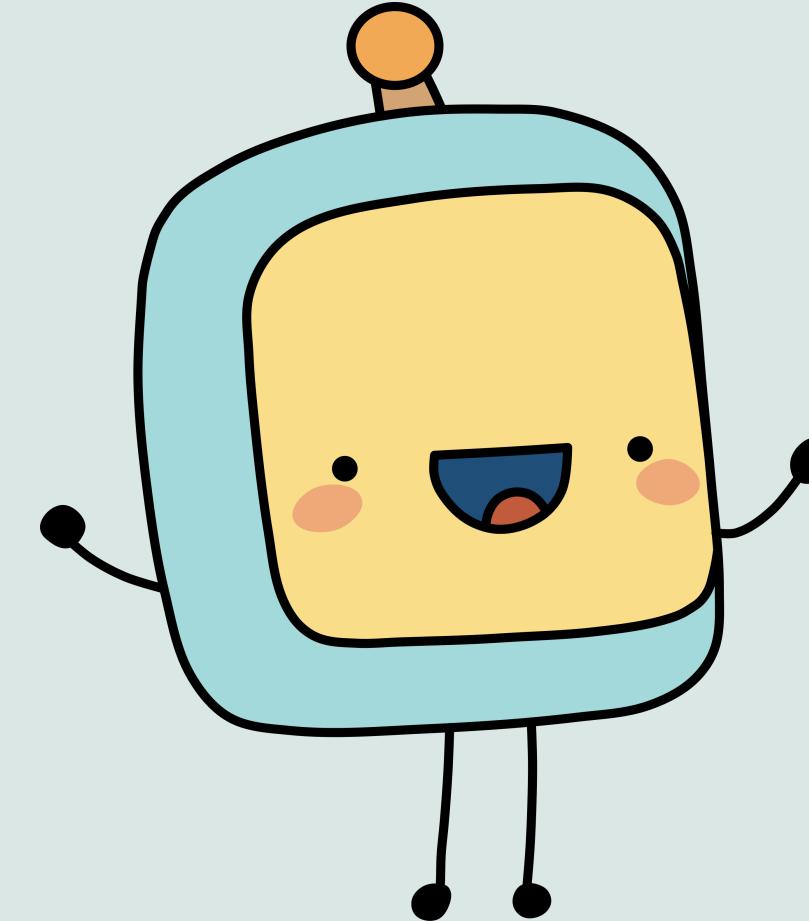
## GAN 的架構



GAN 是兩個神經網路，  
一個叫**生成器**、一個叫  
**鑑別器**，相互對抗！



# GAN 就是生成器、鑑別器大對抗!



生成器 G

希望

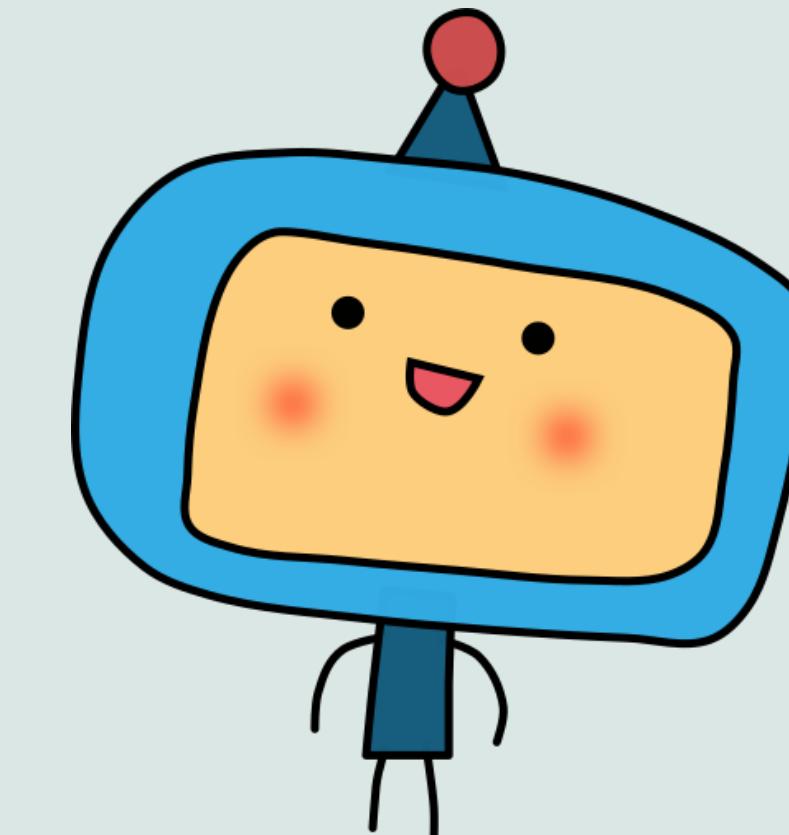
$D(G(\mathbf{z}))$

接近 1

希望

$D(G(\mathbf{z}))$

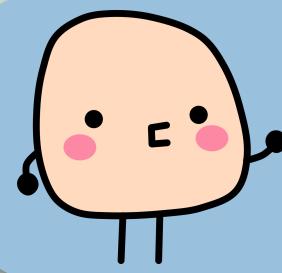
接近 0



鑑別器 D

$D(\mathbf{x})$

接近 1



## 又來到 paper 嚇人時間

$p_z$

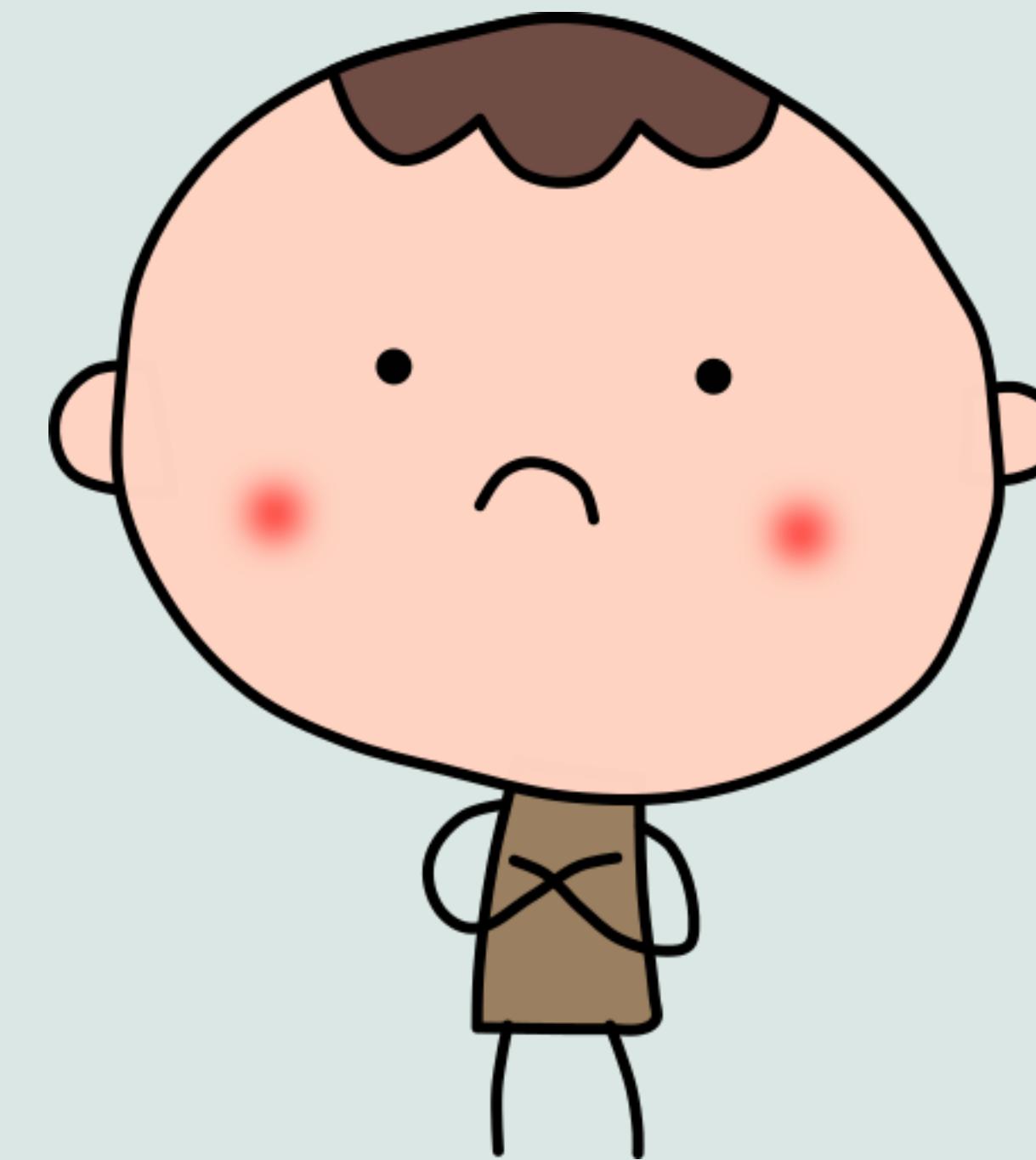
latent vector 的分布

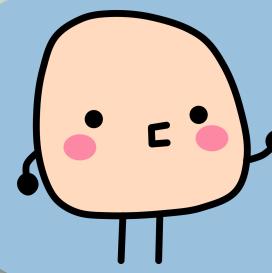
$p_x = p_{\text{data}}$

真實世界的分布

$p_g = p_{\text{model}}$

我們呆萌 AI 生成器的分布



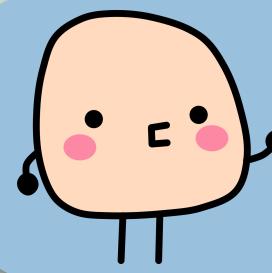


再來也沒有什麼的...

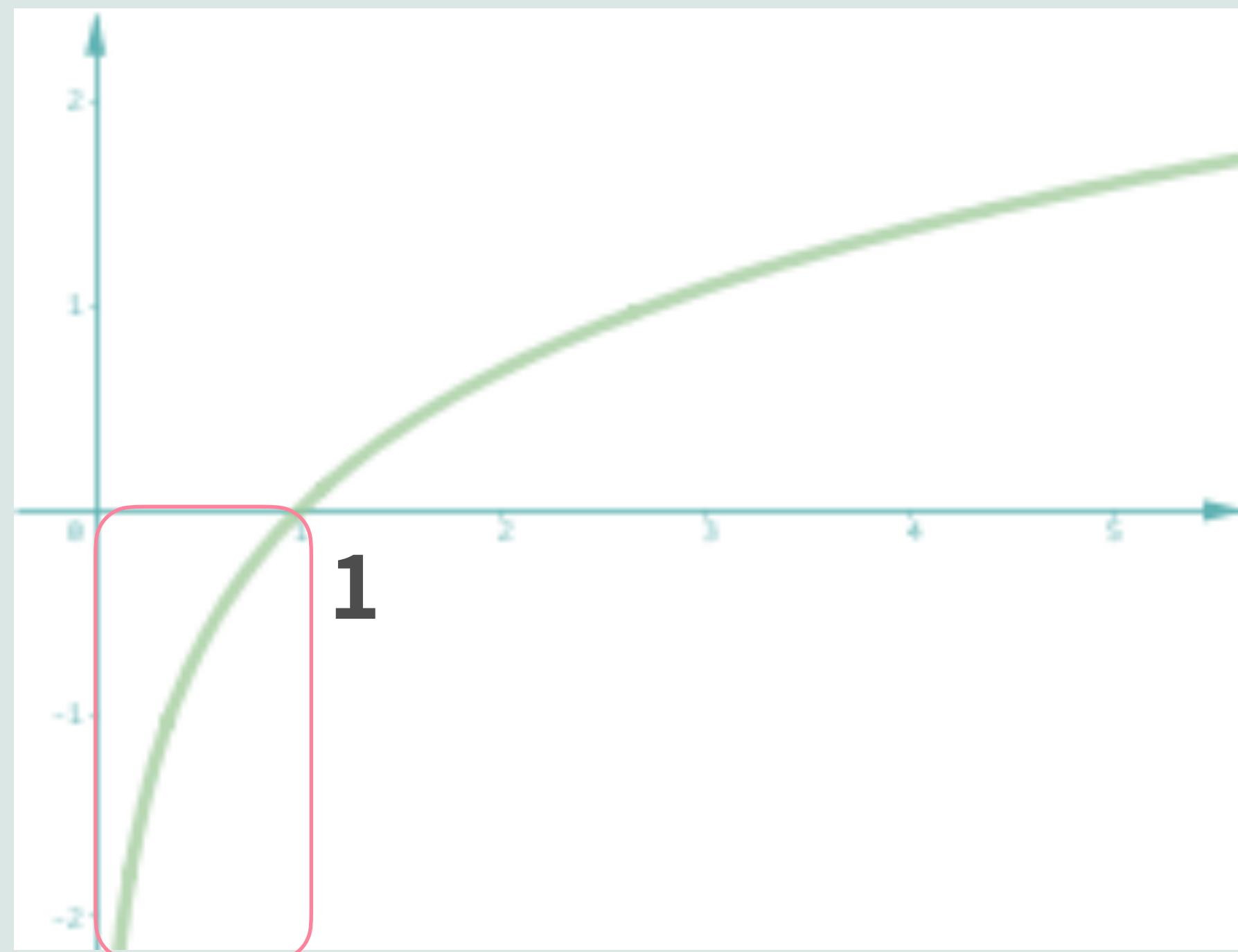
$$\mathbf{X} \sim p_{\text{data}}$$

意思是真實世界  
的一張照片。





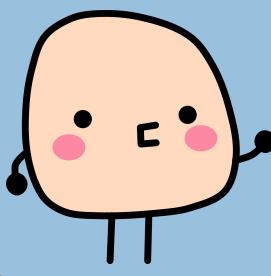
## 插播: 可愛的 log



1

Log 是遞增函數。





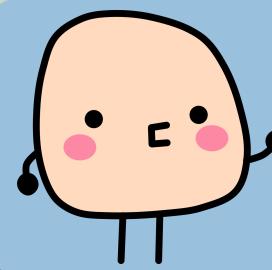
## 插播: 可愛的 log



2

Log 把可怕的乘法  
變成可愛的加法!

$$\log(a \cdot b) = \log(a) + \log(b)$$



## 關於 GAN 的 loss

1

$$\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{X} \sim p_{\text{data}}} [\log(D(\mathbf{x})]$$

越接近 1 越好。

2

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

越接近 0 越好。

兩者都越大越好

鑑別器 D



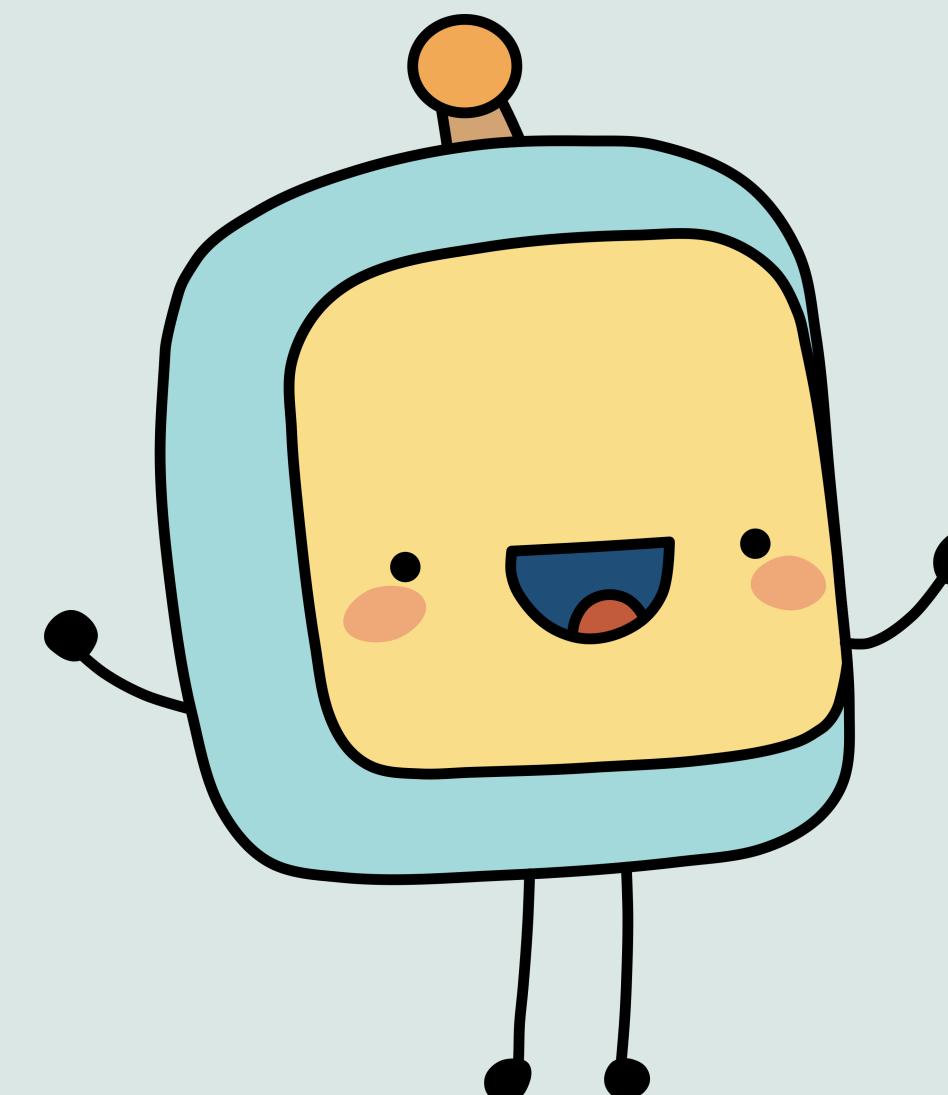


## 關於 GAN 的 loss

2

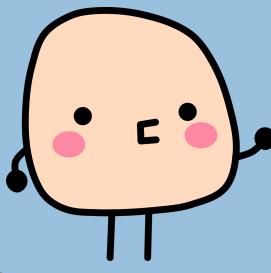
$$\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{z} \sim p_{\mathbf{z}}} [\log(1 - D(G(\mathbf{z})))]$$

越接近 1 越好。

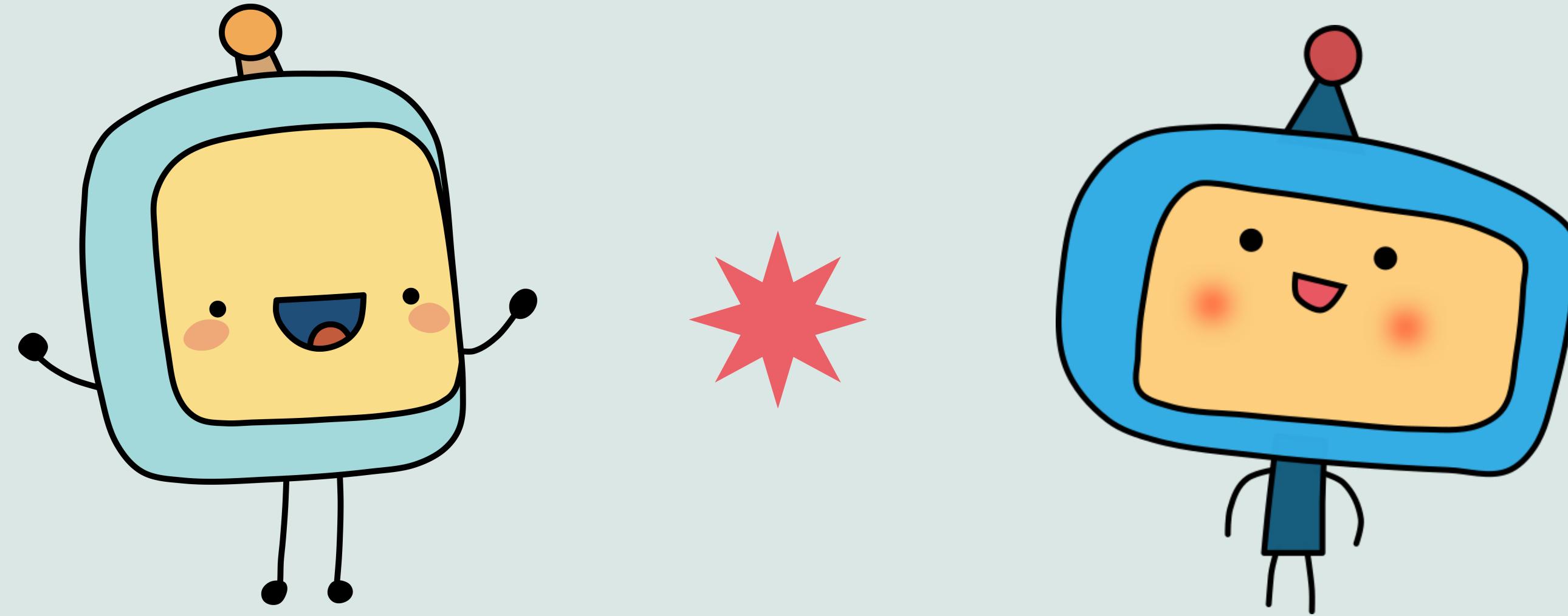


生成器 G

這個越小越好。

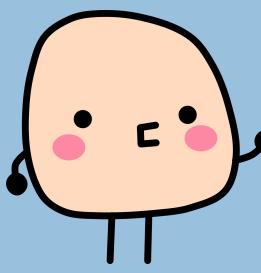


## 關於 GAN 的 loss

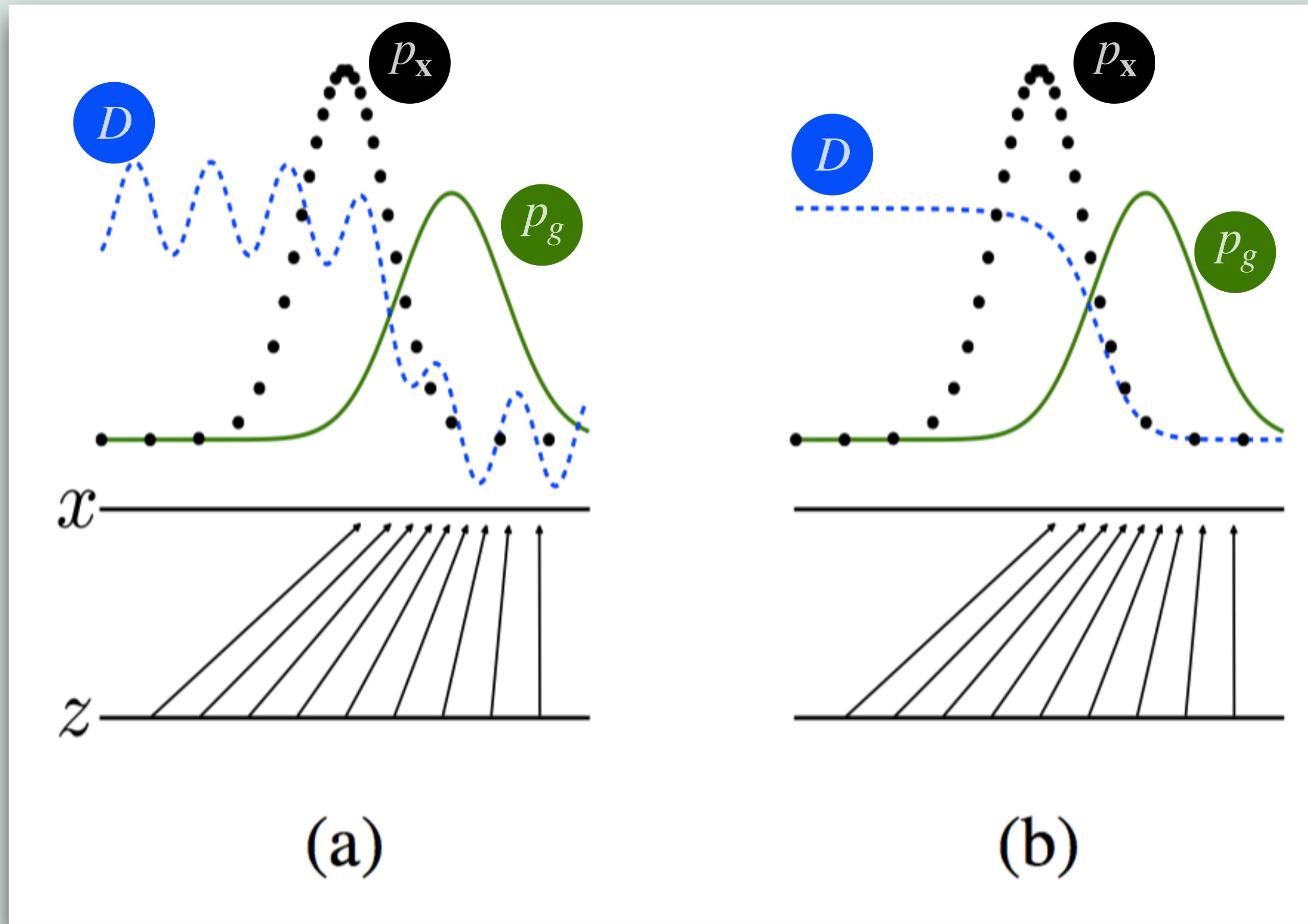


# 生成對抗

$$\min_G \max_D V(D, G) = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim p_{\text{data}}} [\log(D(\mathbf{x}))] + \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{z} \sim p_{\mathbf{z}}} [\log(1 - D(G(\mathbf{z})))]$$



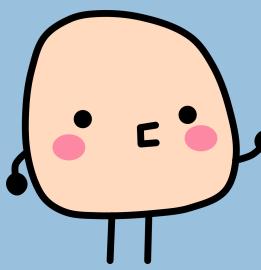
## 學習過程



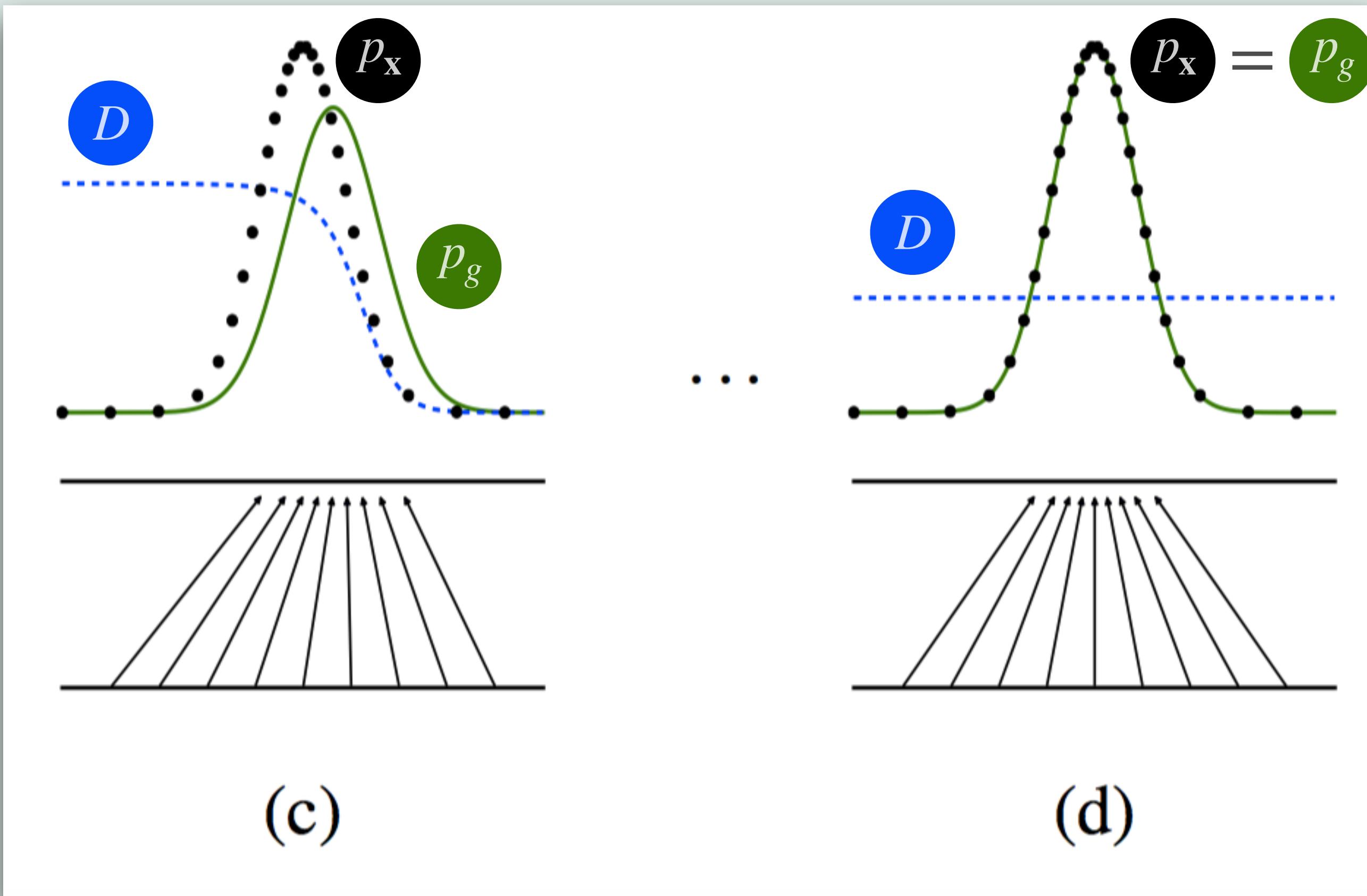
一開始 G 被  
下馬威!



\* 來自 Ian Goodfellow 等人 GAN  
的原始論文 (2014)



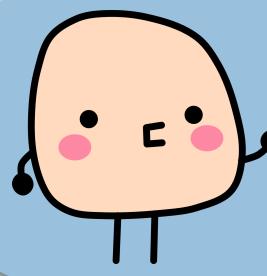
## 學習過程



學成時, D 無  
法分辨哪個  
是真的!



\* 來自 Ian Goodfellow 等人 GAN  
的原始論文 (2014)



# 令人拍案叫絕的 WGAN

## Wasserstein GAN

Martin Arjovsky<sup>1</sup>, Soumith Chintala<sup>2</sup>, and Léon Bottou<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences

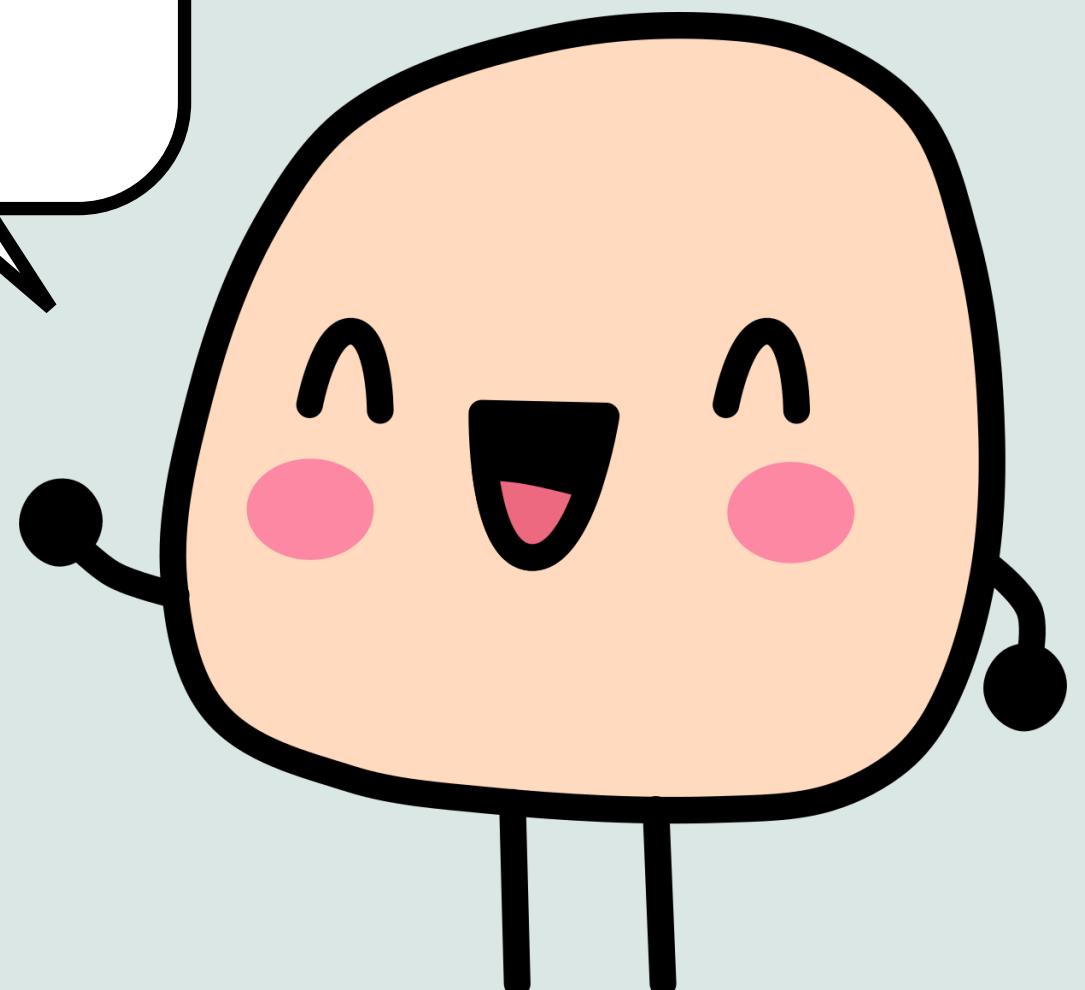
<sup>2</sup>Facebook AI Research

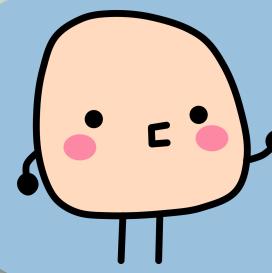
### 1 Introduction

The problem this paper is concerned with is that of unsupervised learning. Mainly, what does it mean to learn a probability distribution? The classical answer to this is to learn a probability density. This is often done by defining a parametric family of densities  $(P_\theta)_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d}$  and finding the one that maximized the likelihood on our data: if we have real data examples  $\{x^{(i)}\}_{i=1}^m$ , we would solve the problem

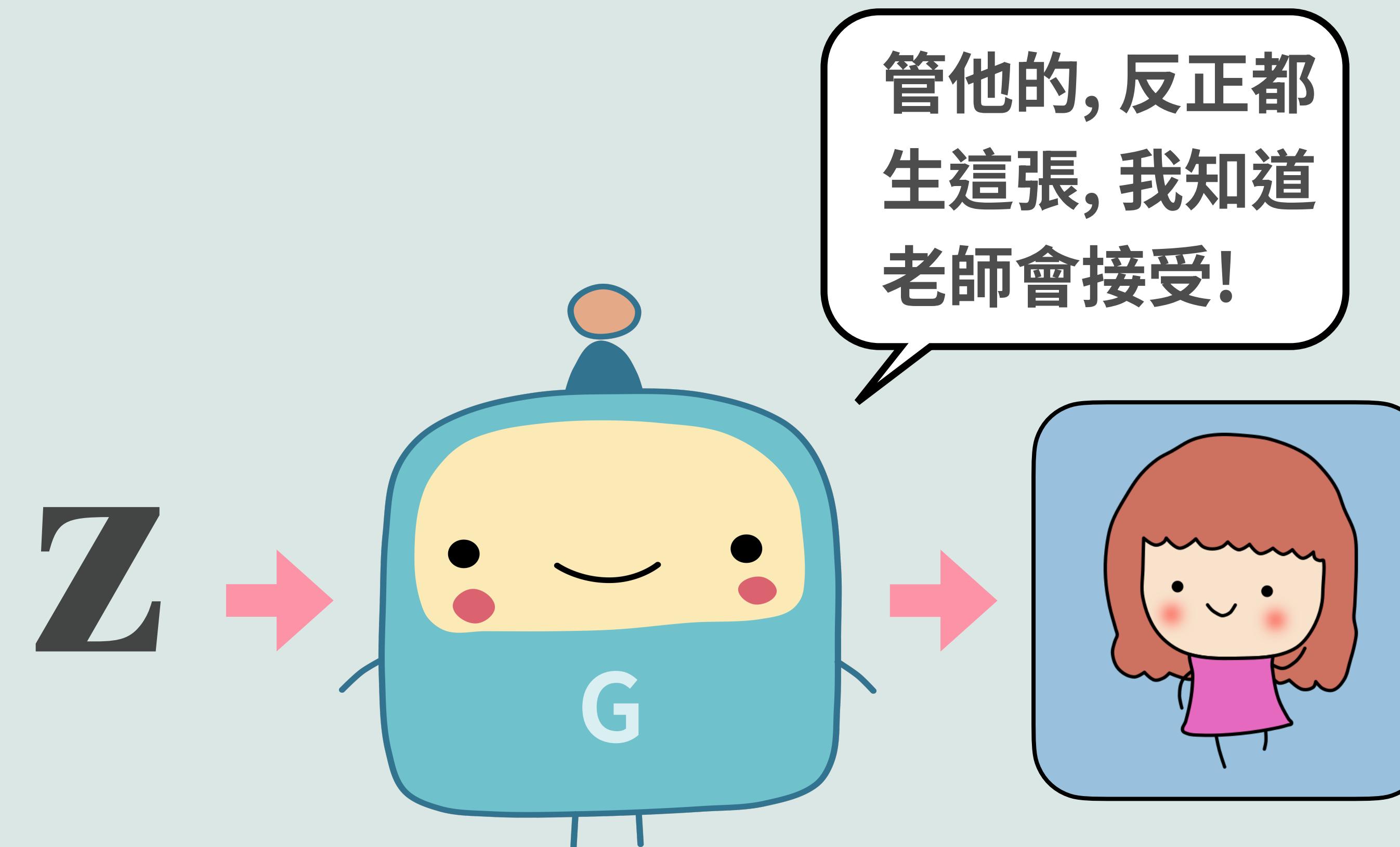
$$\max_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \log P_\theta(x^{(i)})$$

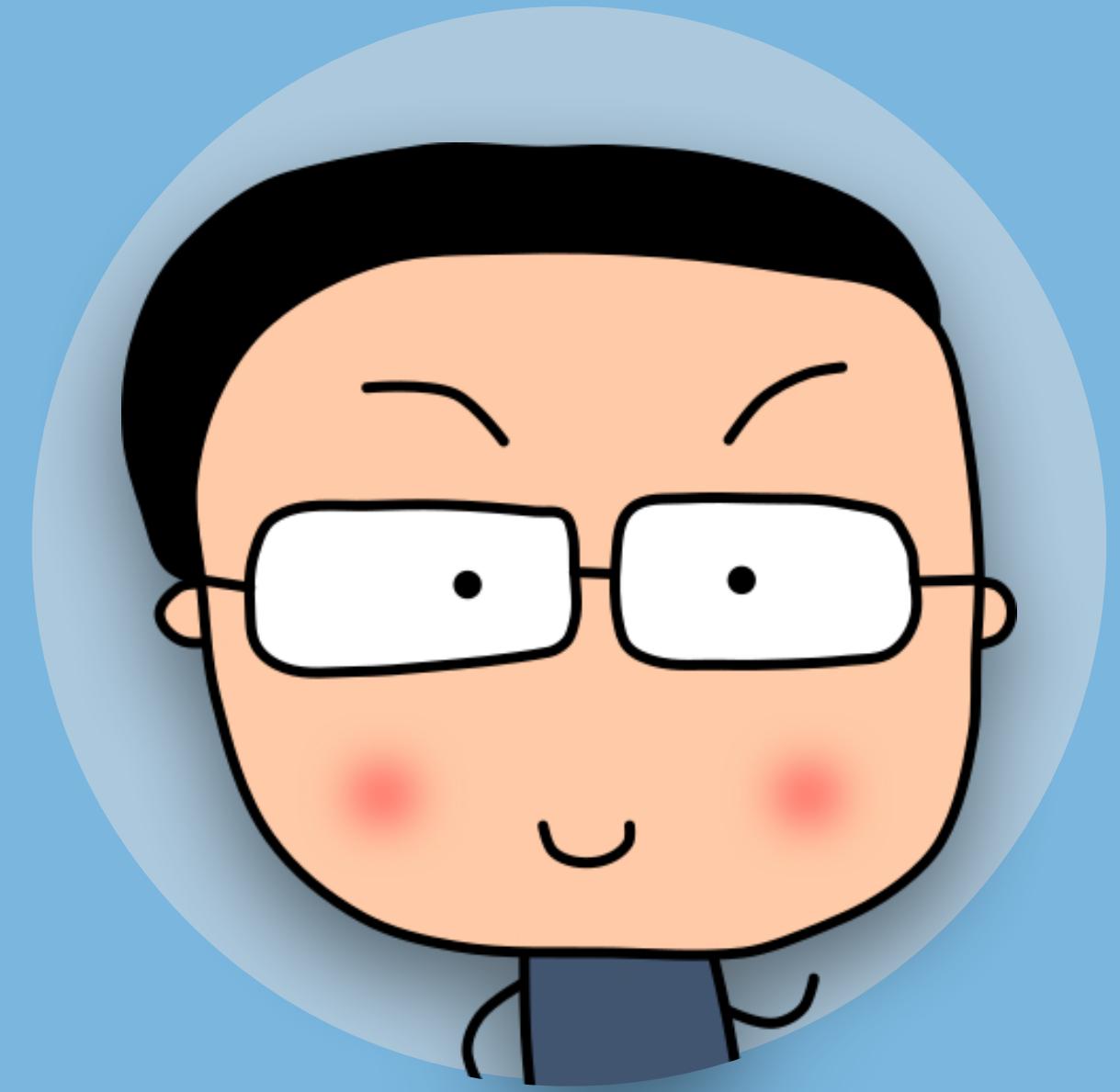
把 GAN 真正  
推上高峰。





## WGAN 解決問題之一: Collapse 崩壞



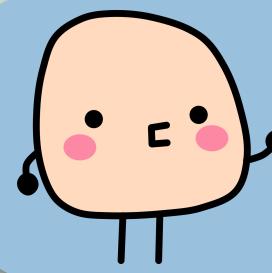


## 03. GAN 的高光時刻



# GAN 一度成為電腦創作的王牌





# StyleGAN 前傳: Progressive GAN 生成明星照片

Karras-Aila-Laine-Lehtinen

Progressive Growing of GANs for Improved  
Quality, Stability, and Variation



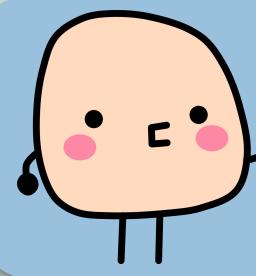
## Progressive GAN

Karras 等 NVIDIA 團隊 (ICLR 2018)

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1710.10196>

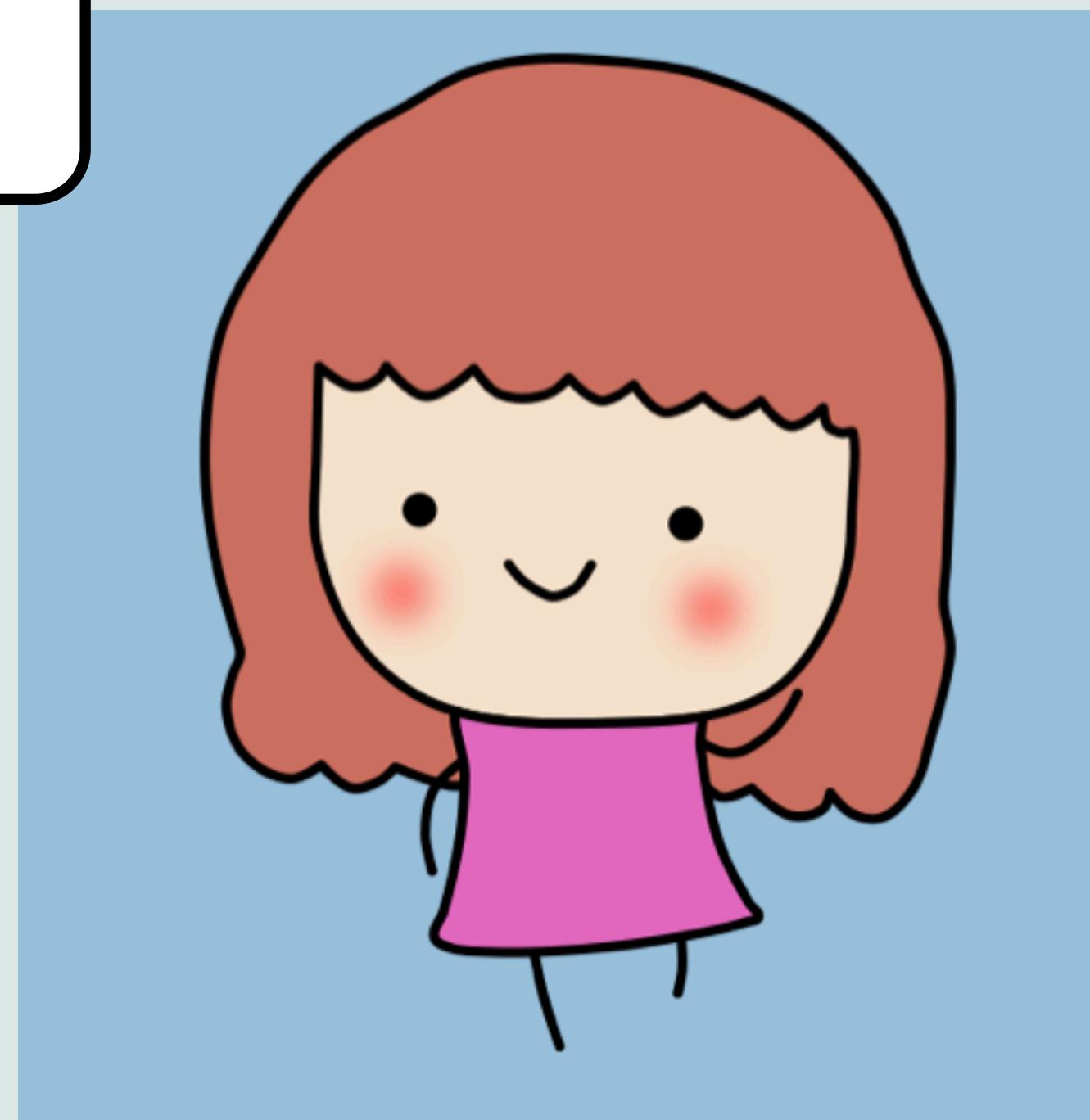
“Progressive Growing of GANs for Improved Quality, Stability, and Variation”

- NVIDIA 團隊很有名的文章
- 當初用現在基本上沒有在用的 Theano,  
Python 2, 而且只有單 GPU



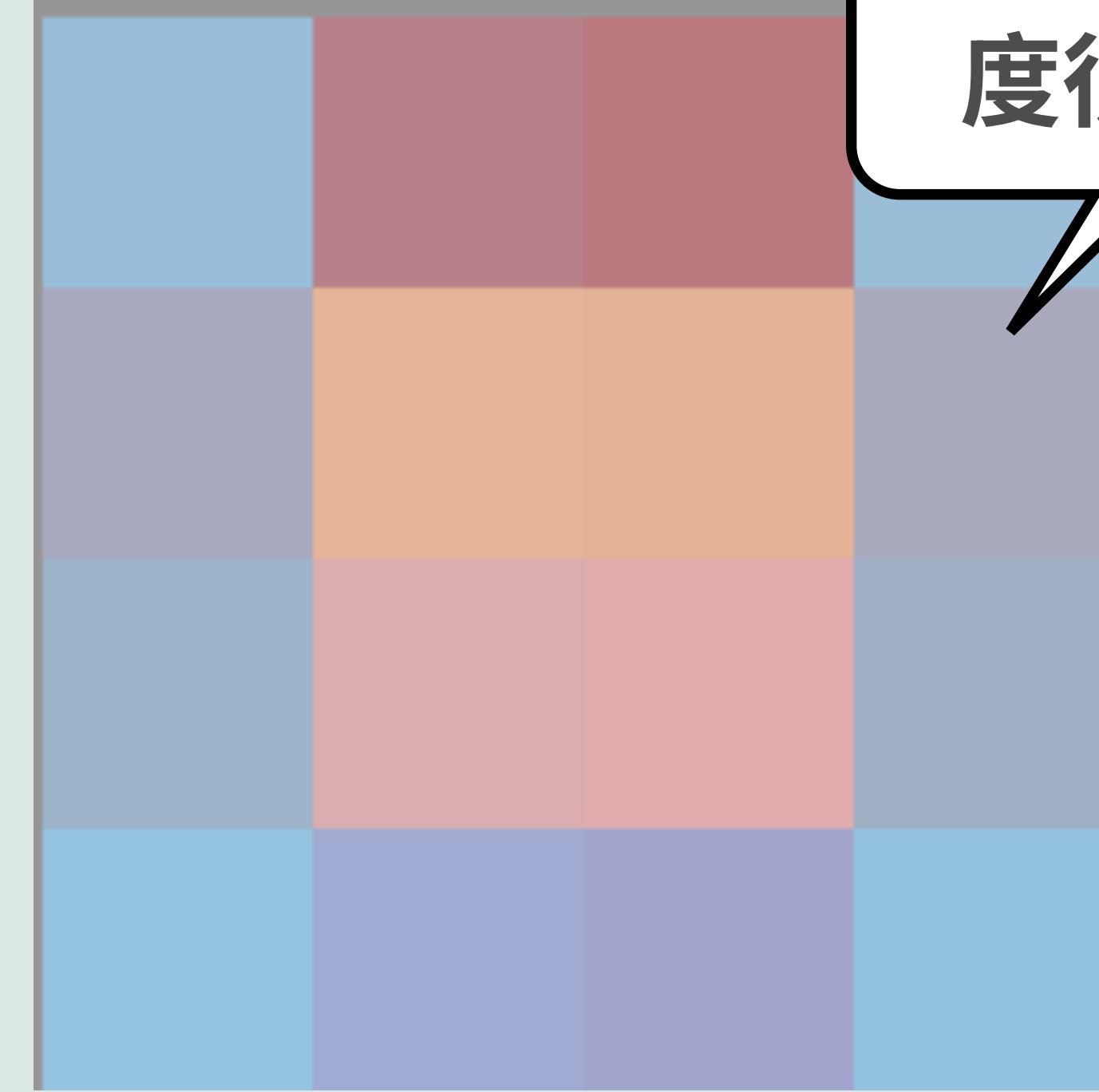
# Progressive GAN 原理

直接生高解析  
度很難。

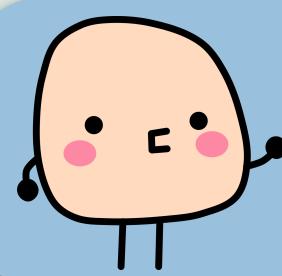


$1024 \times 1024$

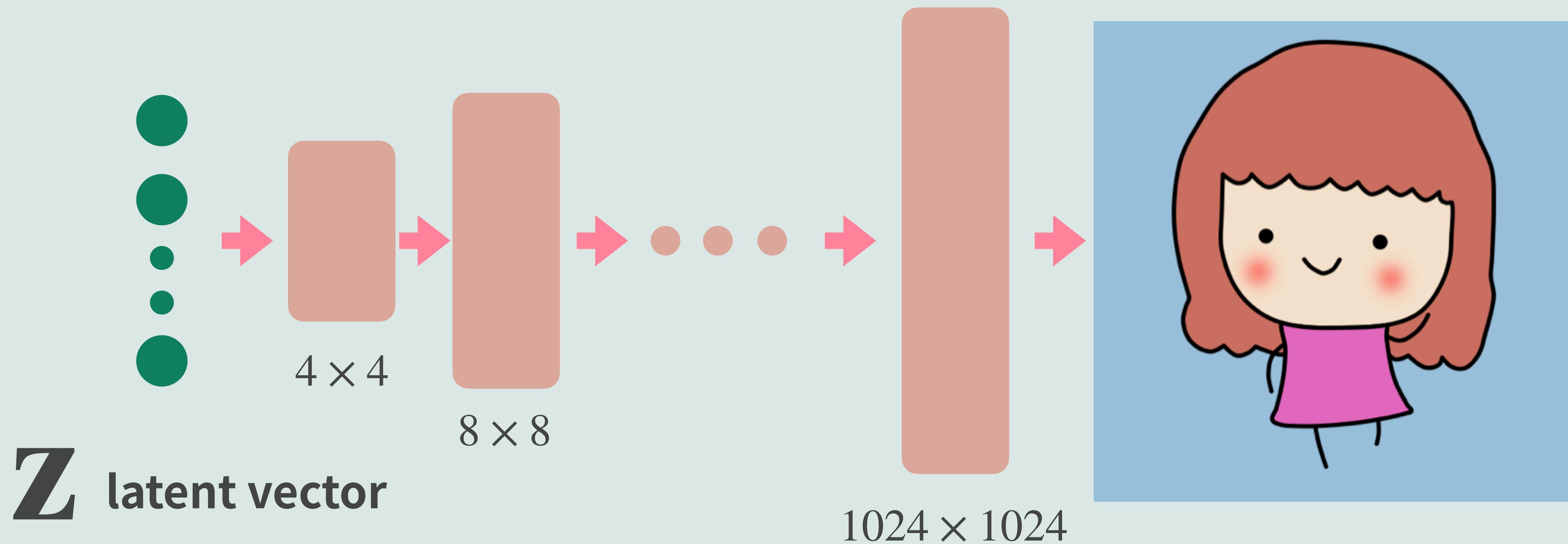
直接生低解析  
度很容易。

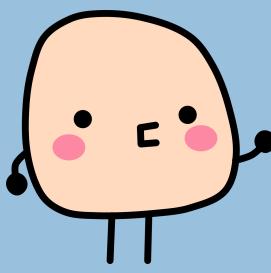


$4 \times 4$



# 生成器就從簡單學到精細





# Progressive GAN 生成明星照片



這攞係假ㄟ啦 (1024x1024 明星照)



# This X Does Not Exist

## This Word Does Not Exist

Using generative adversarial networks (GAN), we can learn how to create realistic-looking fake versions of almost anything, as shown by this collection of sites that have sprung up in the past month. Learn [how it works](#).



### This Person Does Not Exist

The site that started it all, with the name that says it all. Created using a style-based generative adversarial network (StyleGAN), this website had the tech community buzzing with excitement and intrigue and inspired many more sites.



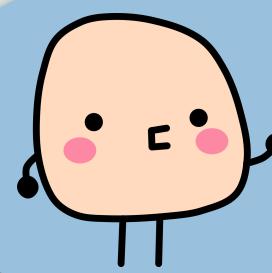
### This Cat Does Not Exist

These purr-fect GAN-made cats will freshen your feeline-gs and make you wish you could reach through your screen and cuddle them. Once in a while the cats have visual deformities due to imperfections in the model – beware, they can cause nightmares.



### This Rental Does Not Exist

Why bother trying to look for the perfect home when you can create one instead? Just find a listing you like, buy some land, build it, and then enjoy the rest of your life.



# 我是不是可以有點「控制」生成的東西？

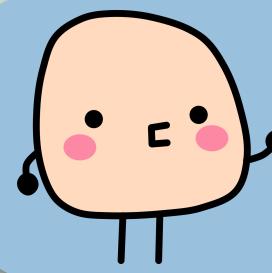
新的 latent vector

$$z' = x + w$$

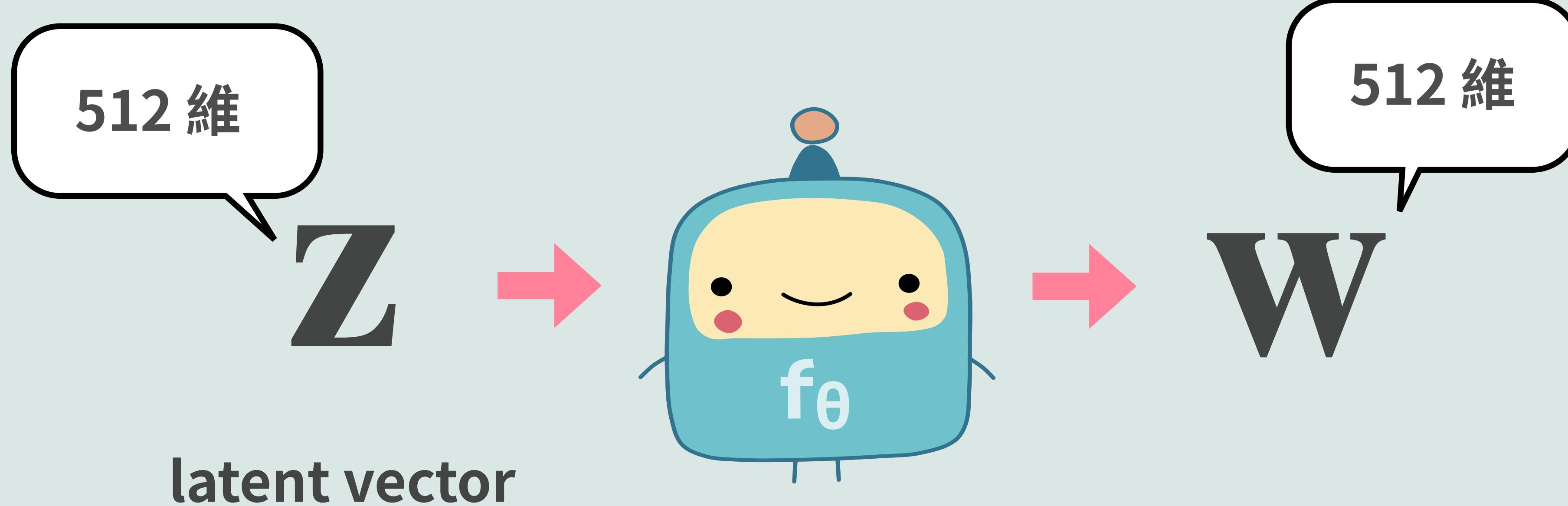
content vector

style vector

我們可以想像，在一個 latent vector 中是內容向量 (或天馬行空的創意)，「加上」 (不一定真的加，反正就合起來) 風格向量。



## StyleGAN 原版用看來比較有學問的加法



因為種種的理由, 我們先把輸入的 latent vector 轉成  $w$



# 然後做一次 affine transformation

學來的

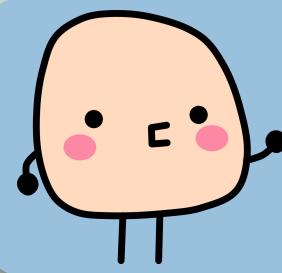
學來的

$$Aw + b$$

$y_s$

$y_b$

$$\mathbf{y} = (y_s, y_b)$$

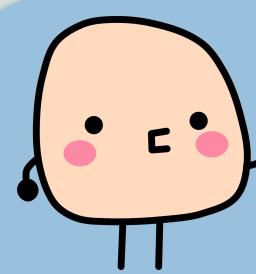


真正是 AdaIN 這樣加入！

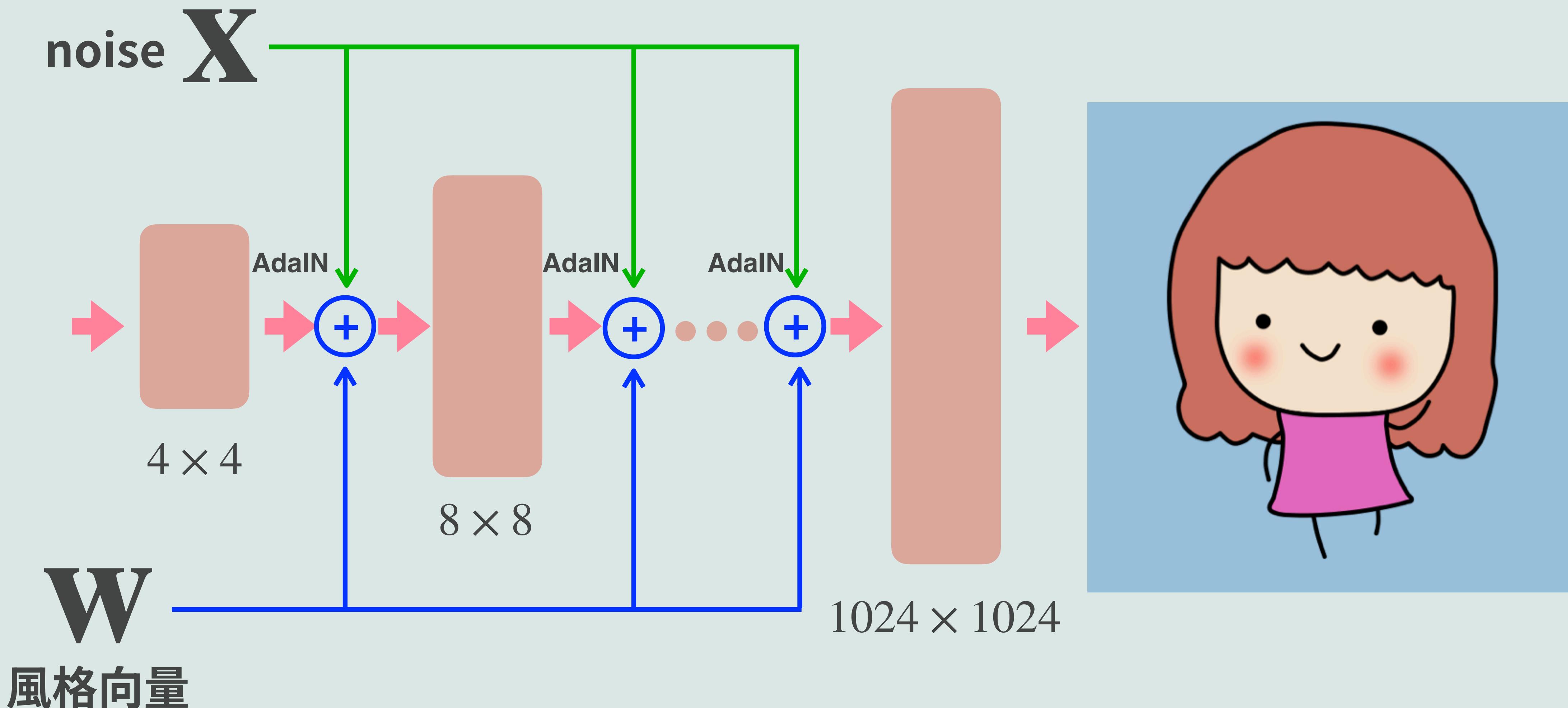
$$\text{AdaIN}(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}) = \mathbf{y}_{s,i} \frac{\mathbf{x}_i - \mu(\mathbf{x}_i)}{\sigma(\mathbf{x}_i)} + \mathbf{y}_{b,i}$$

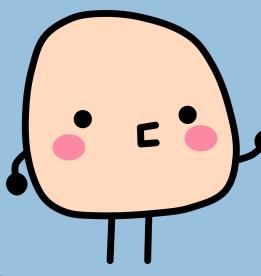
第  $i$  個  
channel

對第  $i$  個 channel 做  
normalization

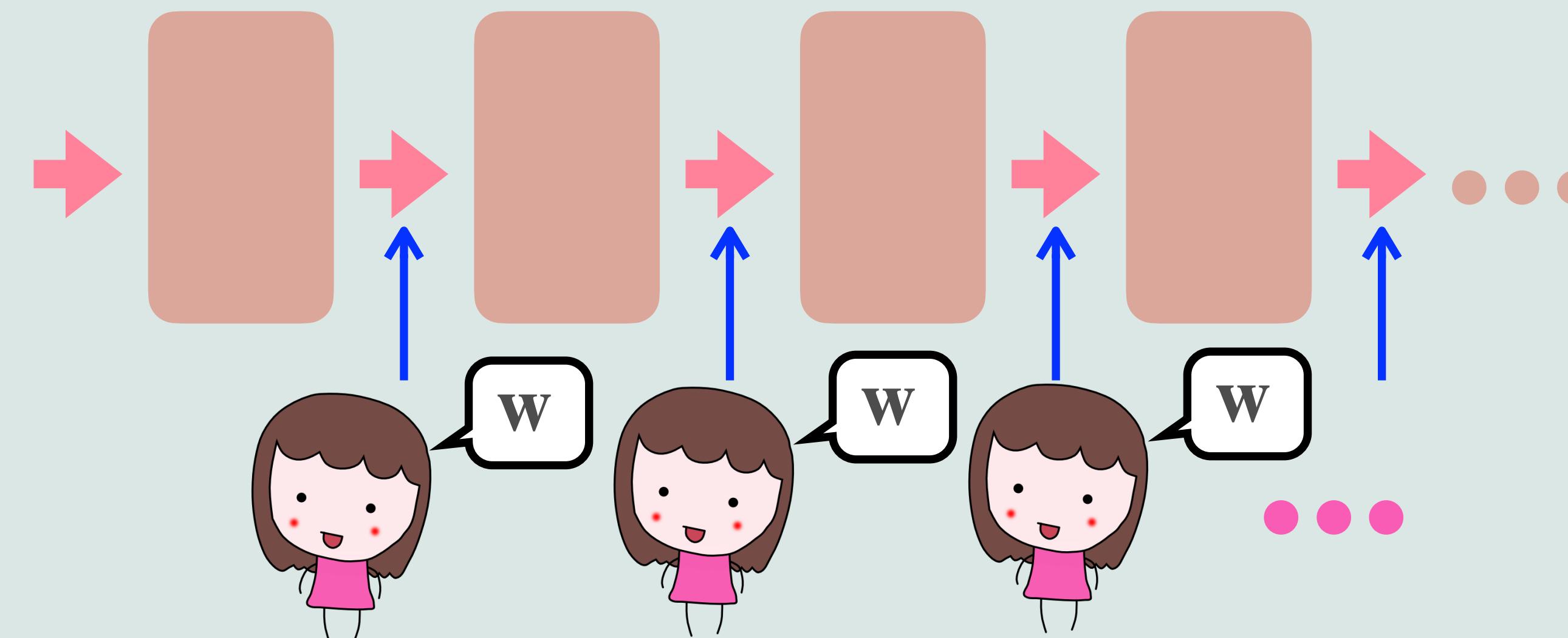


# 生成器就從簡單學到精細

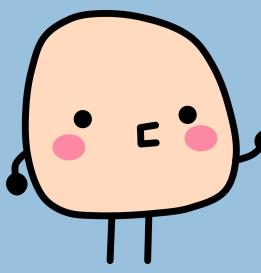




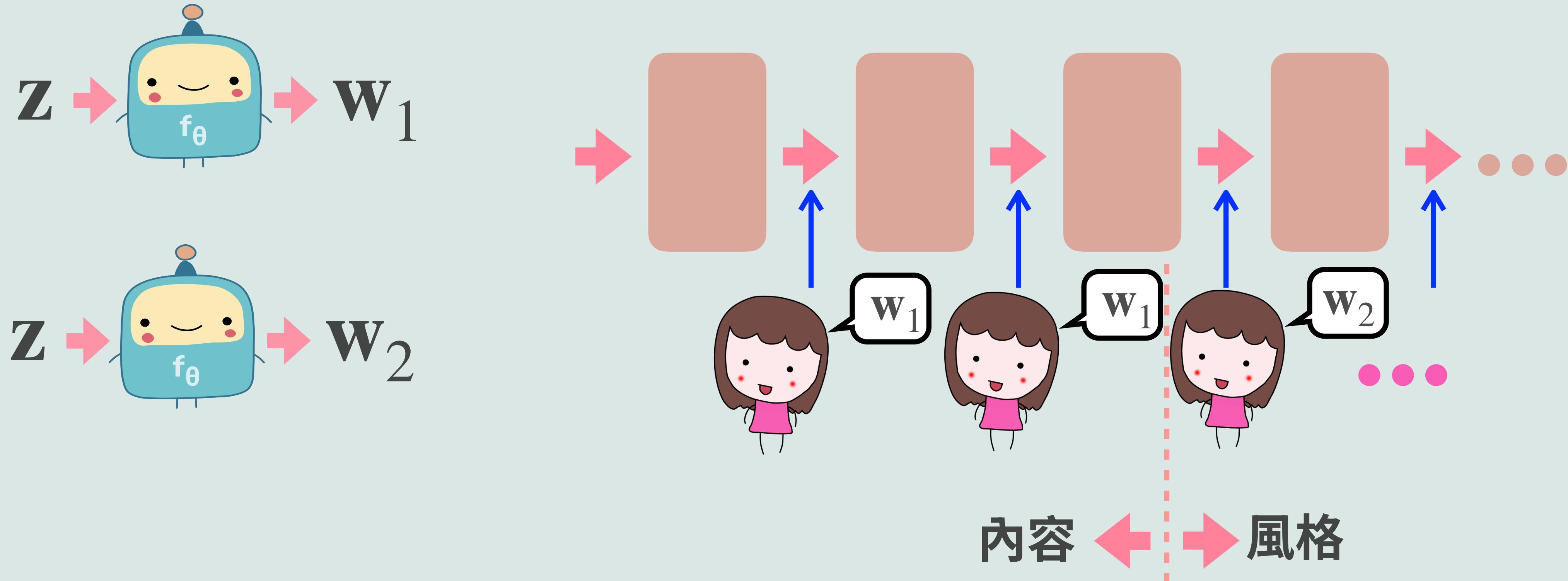
# W 就像是 prompt

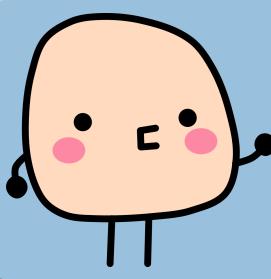


不斷提醒 AI 該怎麼畫



## 我們可以變換提示

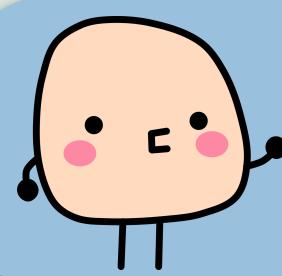




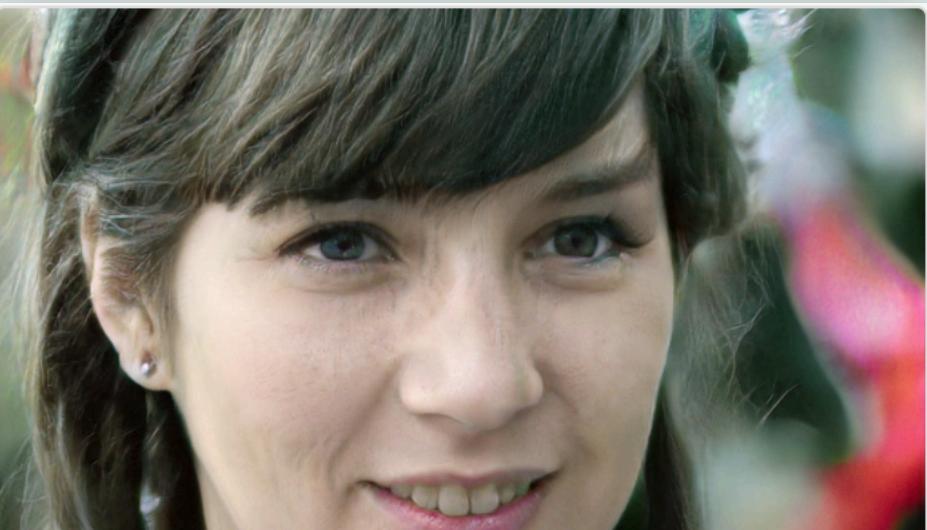
# 生成人又比第一代強!



<https://thispersondoesnotexist.com/>



# This X Does Not Exist



## This Person Does Not Exist

The site that started it all, with the name that says it all. Created using a style-based generative adversarial network (StyleGAN), this website had the tech community buzzing with excitement and intrigue and inspired many more sites.

Created by Phillip Wang.



## This Cat Does Not Exist

These purr-fect GAN-made cats will freshen your feelin-e-gs and make you wish you could reach through your screen and cuddle them. Once in a while the cats have visual deformities due to imperfections in the model – beware, they can cause nightmares.

Created by Ryan Hoover.



## This Waifu Does Not Exist

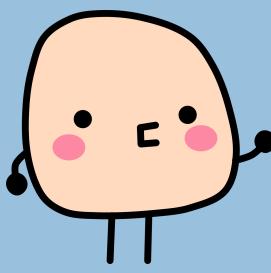
This one is a little stranger than the others, but it's still a fun and interesting project. It's a collection of AI-generated anime-style girls with various features and expressions.

Created by Phillip Wang.

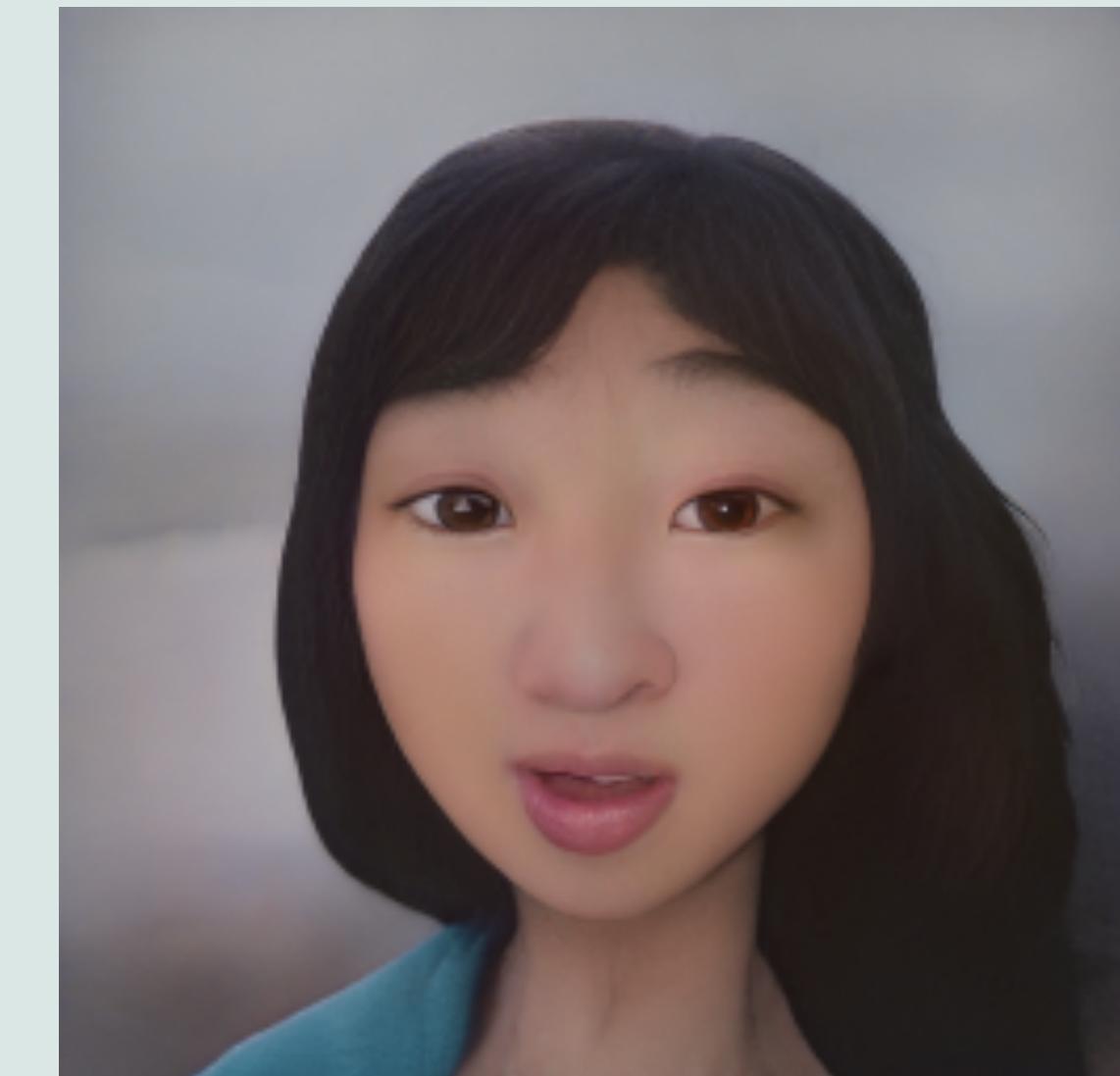
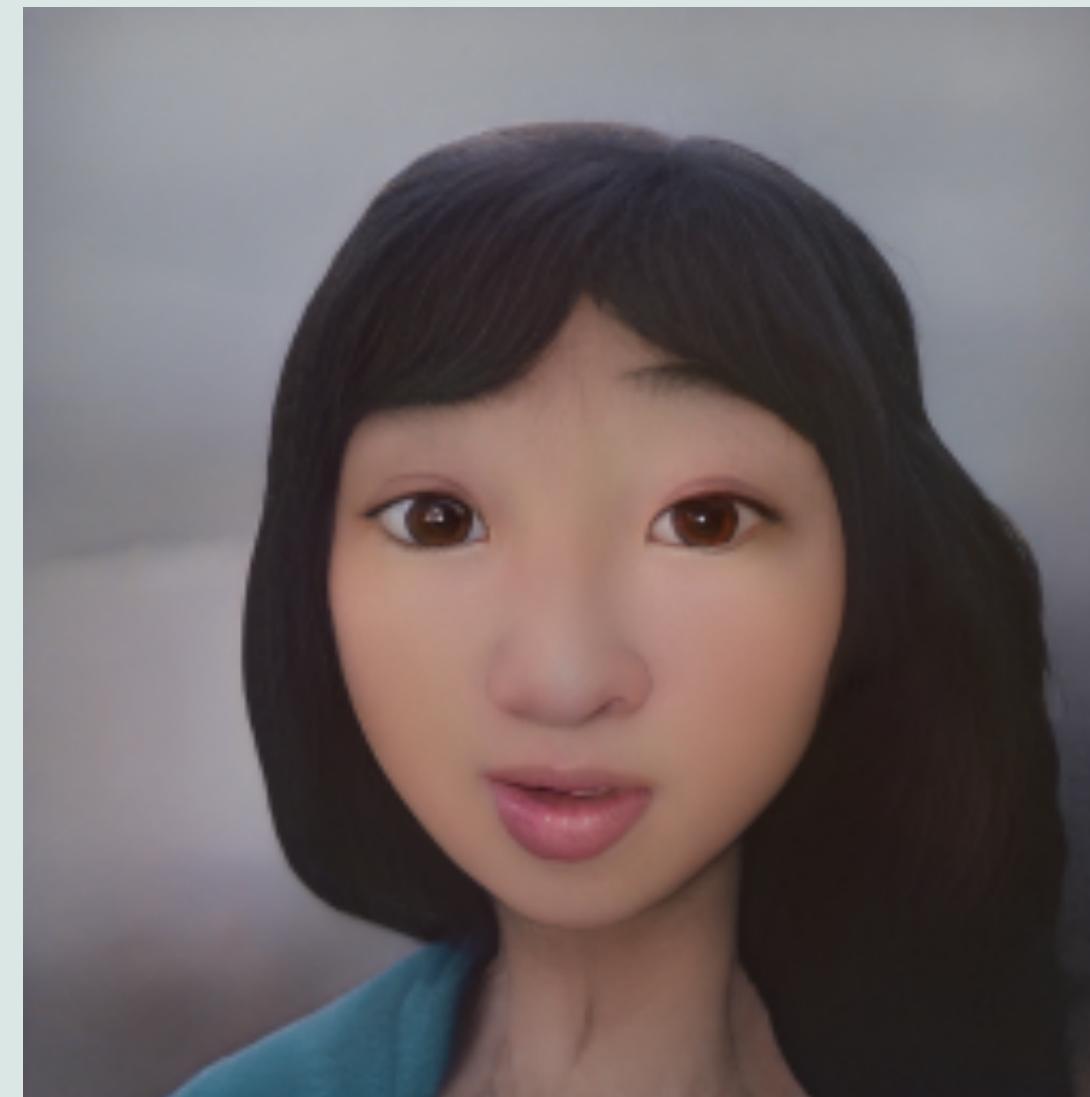
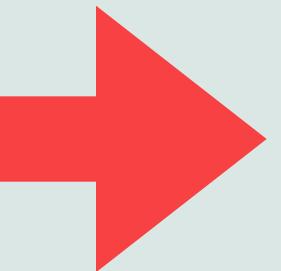
AI 生出各種不同的 X!



<https://thisxdoesnotexist.com/>



# 人臉變迪士尼風格!



魏澤人老師整理成 Colab Notebook:

[https://bit.ly/colab\\_toonify](https://bit.ly/colab_toonify)



# Pix2pix: 簡單畫畫就產生很真實的相片



## Pix2Pix

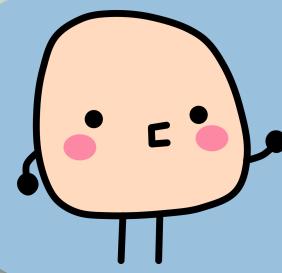
Isola, 朱俊彥等人 (CVPR 2017)

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1611.07004>

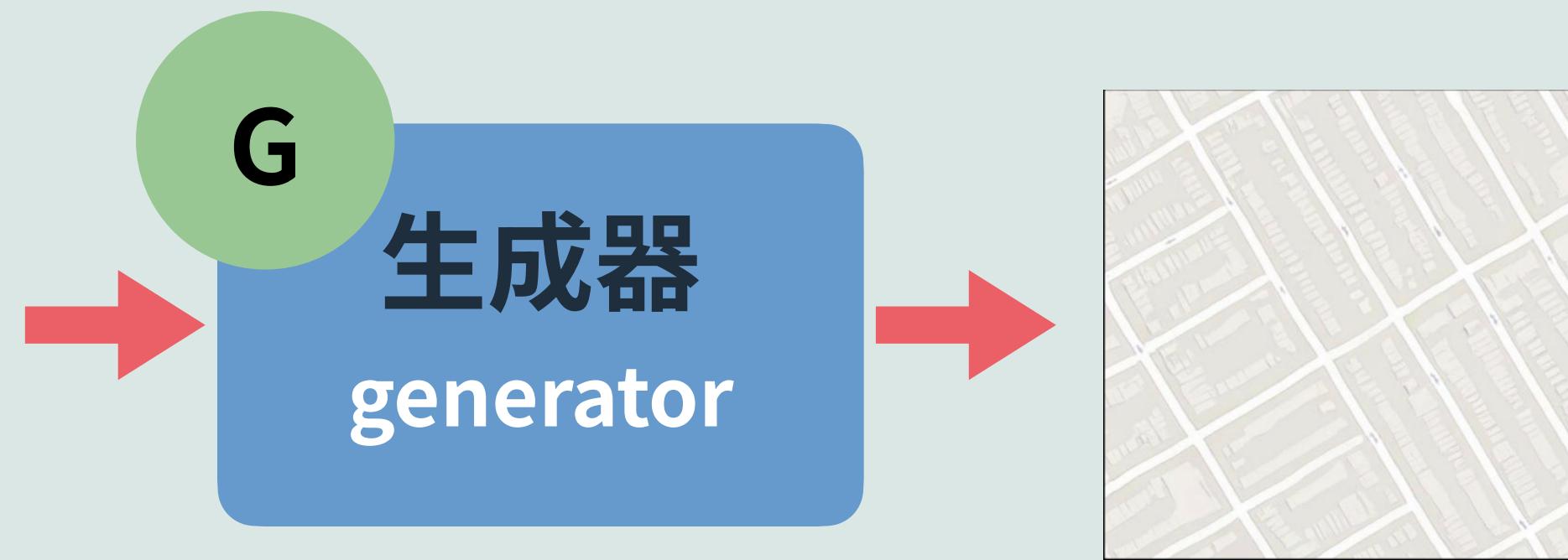
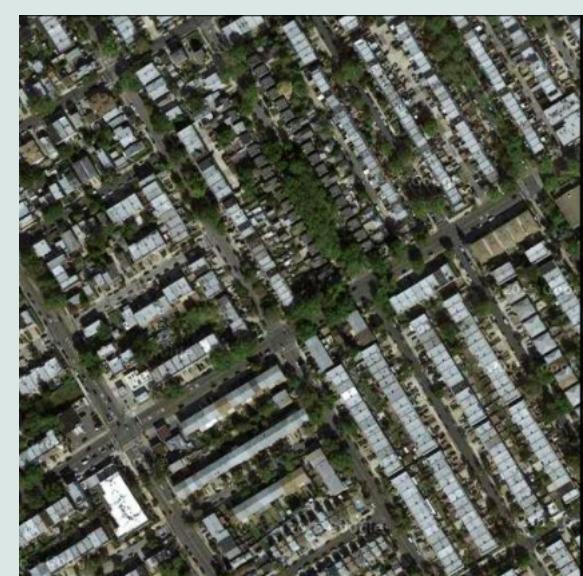
“Image-to-Image Translation with Conditional Adversarial Networks”

**Pix2pix 把衛星圖變地圖。**

\* 來自 Isola, 朱俊彥等人的原始論文 (2017)

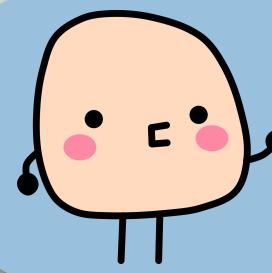


# Pix2pix: 簡單畫畫就產生很真實的相片



注意輸入輸出  
需同時送進鑑  
別器。





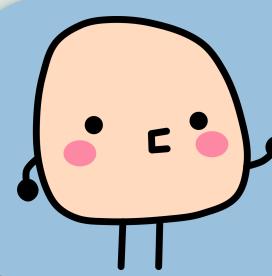
# Pix2pix: 簡單畫畫就產生很真實的相片



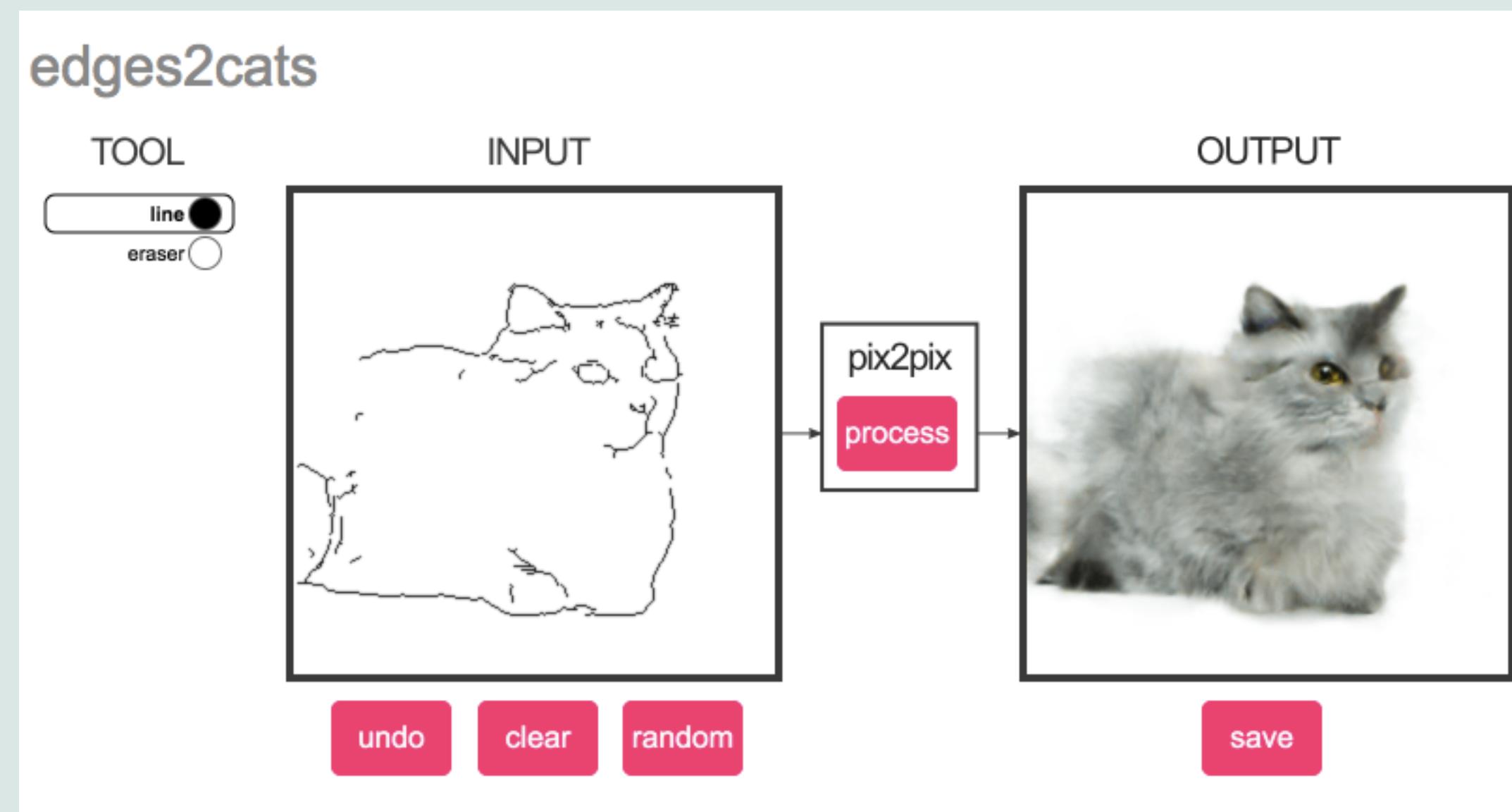
可以訓練  
自駕車!

**Pix2pix 隨手畫畫變街景。**

\* 來自 Isola, 朱俊彥等人的原始論文 (2017)



# Pix2pix: 簡單畫畫就產生很真實的相片



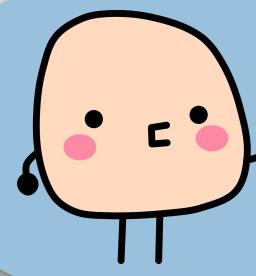
自己試試看，  
可不可以生出  
隻貓來！



## Pix2pix 線上版

<https://affinelayer.com/pixsrv/>

\* Christopher Hesse 依原論文做出



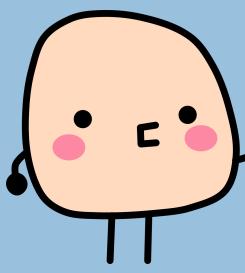
# CycleGAN: 讓人驚呆的魔法

# CycleGAN

朱俊彥等人 (ICCV 2017)

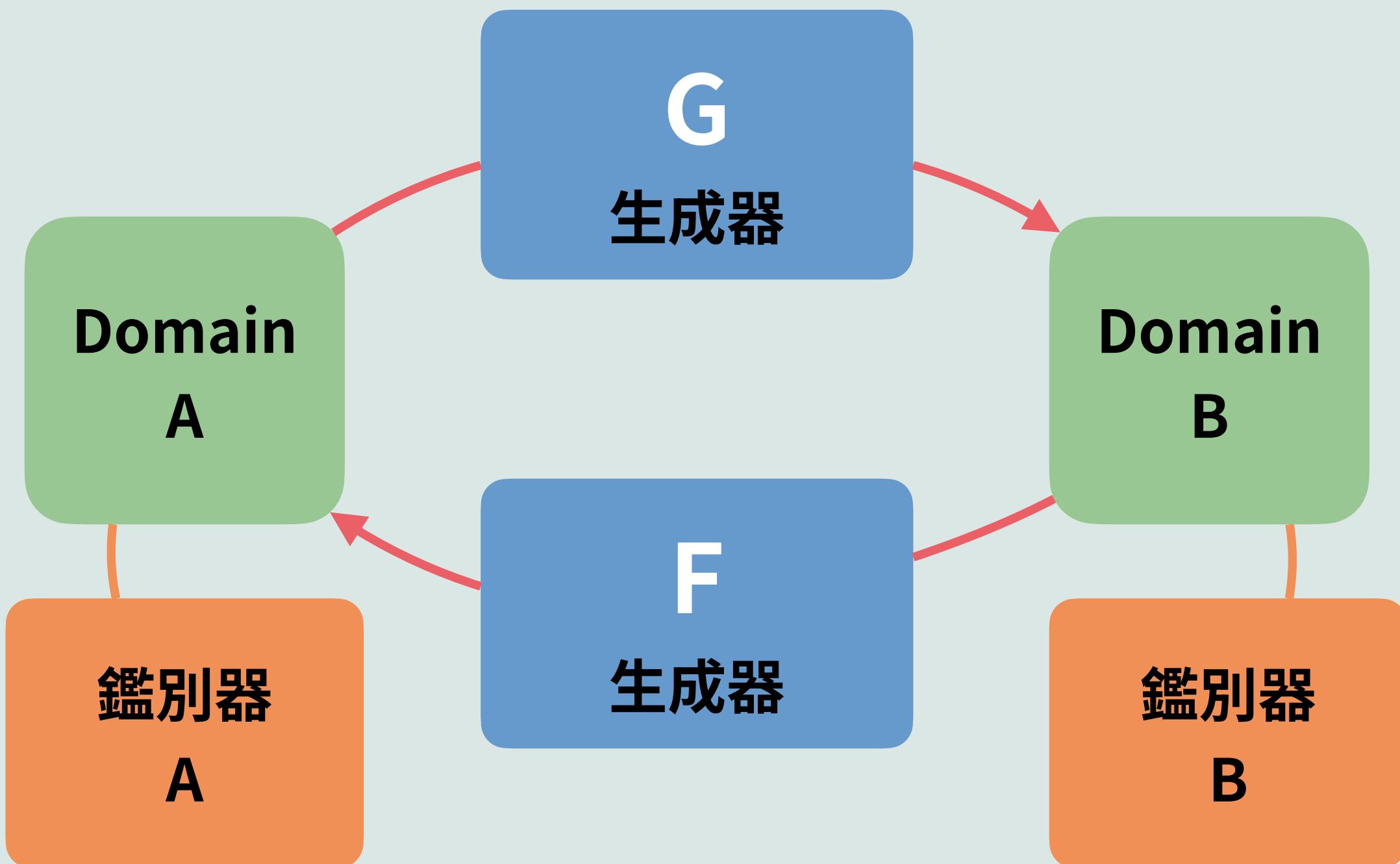
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1703.10593>

“Unpaired Image-to-Image Translation using Cycle-Consistent Adversarial Networks”



# CycleGAN: 讓人驚呆的魔法

## CycleGAN



資料「**不需要**」配對!  
於是**有無限可能**...

比如“Cycle  
GAN”般的機  
器翻譯!





# CycleGAN: 讓人驚呆的魔法



全世界的人都驚呆了的馬變斑馬。

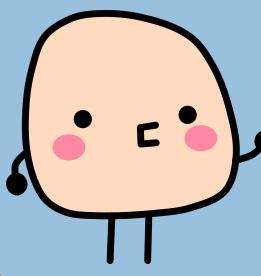
<https://youtu.be/9reHvktowLY>



# CycleGAN: 讓人驚呆的魔法



CycleGAN 作者群幽自己一默的失敗例子。

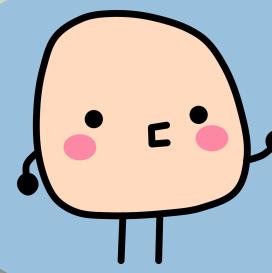


## CycleGAN: 讓人驚呆的魔法



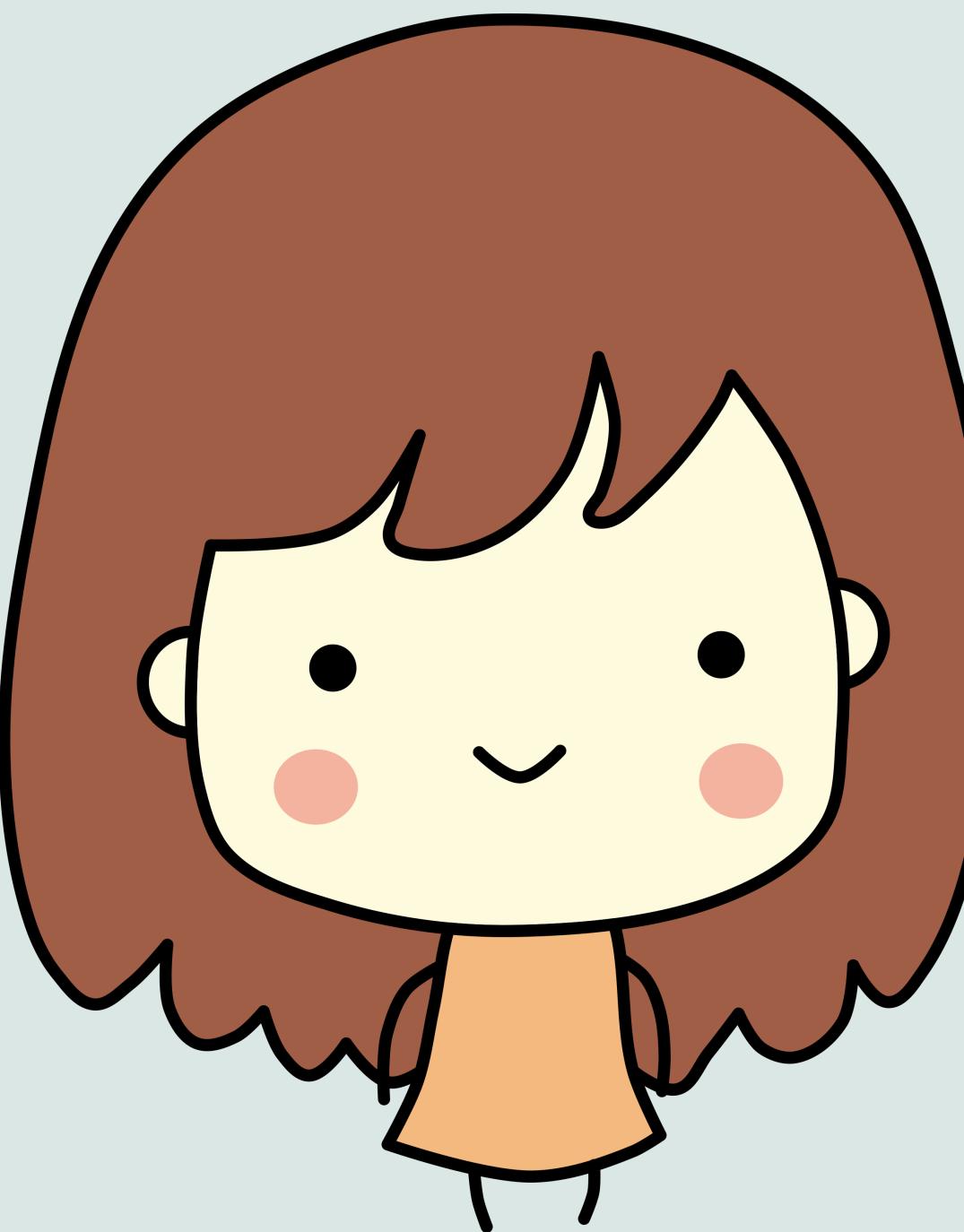
Goodfellow 也關注的館長變陳沂 (魏澤人老師)。

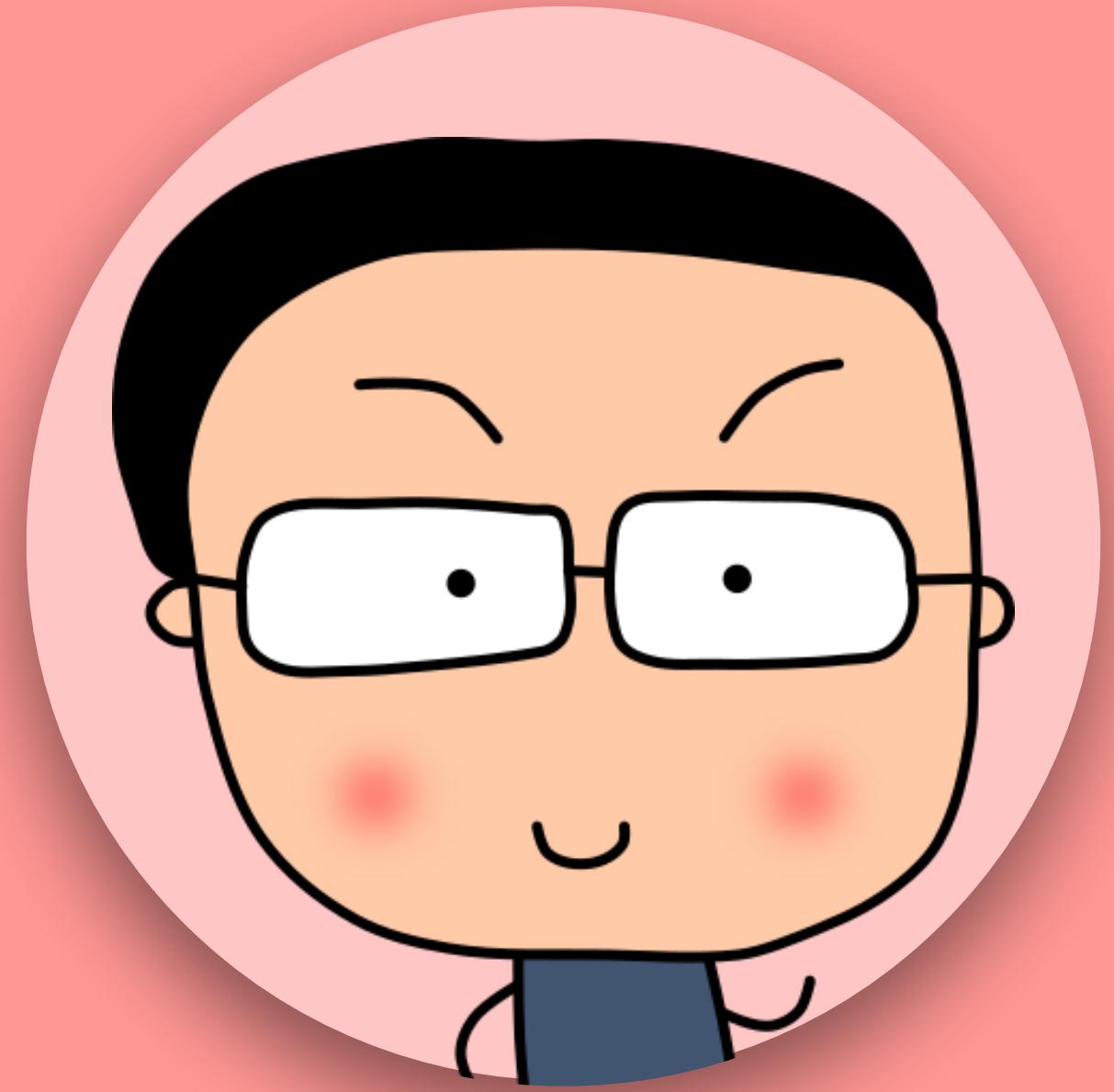
<https://youtu.be/Fea4kZq0oFQ>



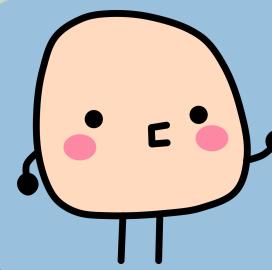
大家一度認為, GAN 是電腦創作的巔峰

直到出現  
diffusion models。

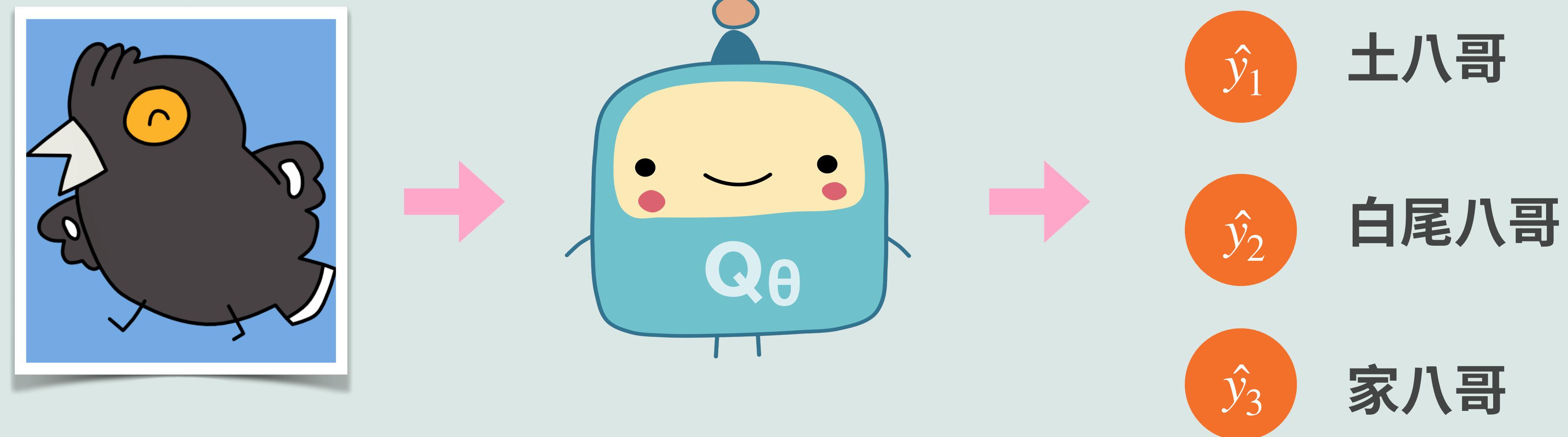




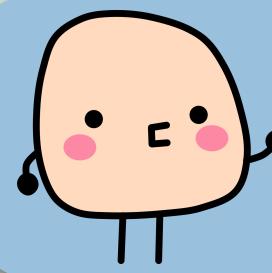
附錄。  
學 AI 你一定要弄懂的  
Cross Entropy



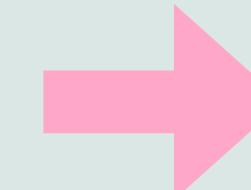
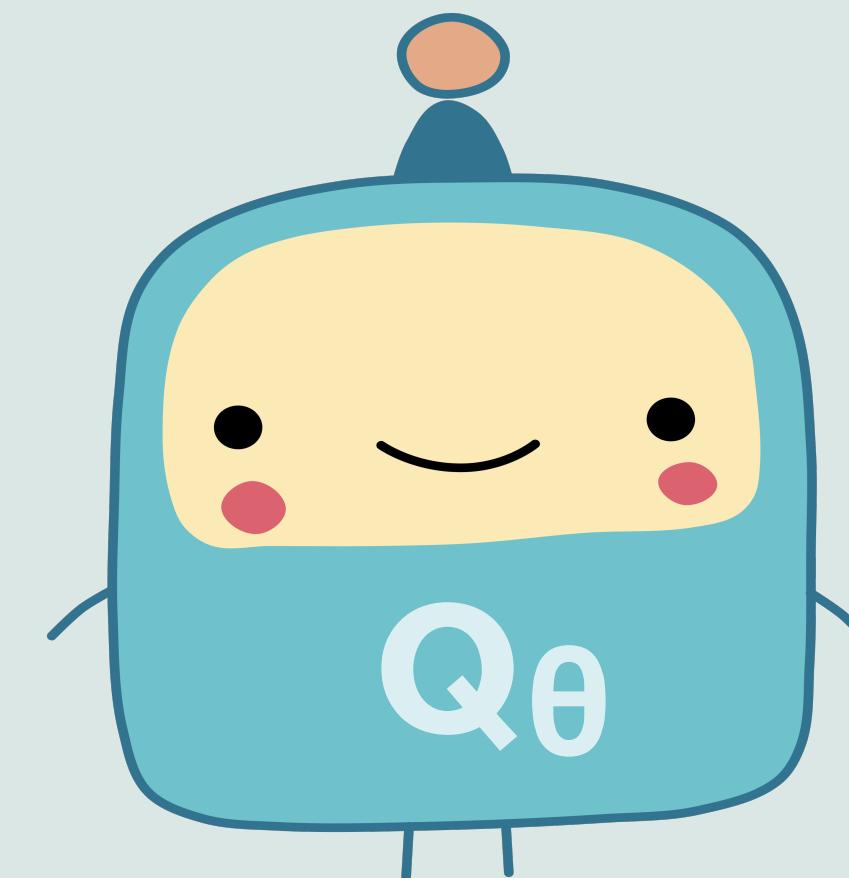
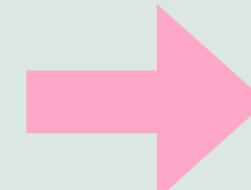
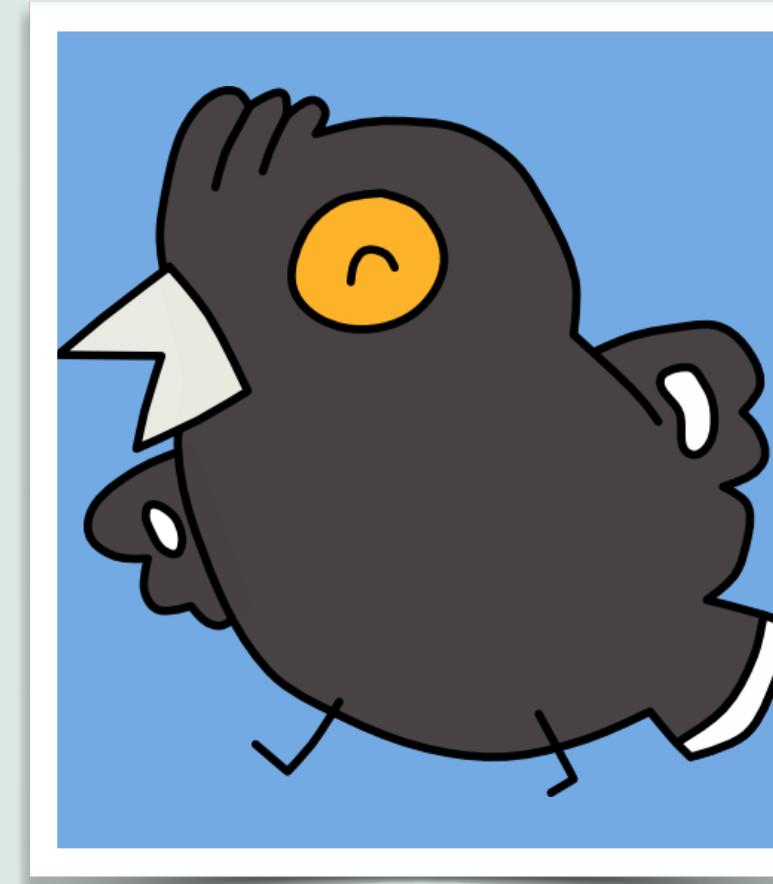
## 前情摘要



最後經 softmax, 八哥辨識就可以看成每次輸出一個機率分布



比如說



正確答案是  $[1, 0, 0]$ , 所以的確是「正確」的



## 計算 loss

我們的答案 **[0.6, 0.3, 0.1]** 和正確答案 **[1, 0, 0]** 差多少呢？

$$(1 - 0.6)^2 + (0 - 0.3)^2 + (0 - 0.1)^2 = 0.26$$

如果是 **[0.6, 0.2, 0.2]** 和正確答案 **[1, 0, 0]** 差多少呢？

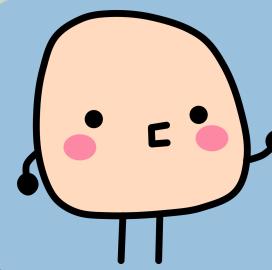
$$(1 - 0.6)^2 + (0 - 0.2)^2 + (0 - 0.2)^2 = 0.24$$



但是

這兩個答案，都算正確，很多時候也是「一樣好」（因為正確都是 60%），有沒有可能有算法讓 loss 一樣呢？





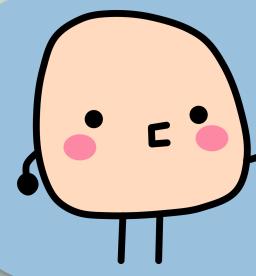
## 資訊量 (驚訝指數)

發生一件事情  $x$ , 如果發生機率  $p$  很低的話, 我們會很驚訝; 反之, 機率  $p$  很高, 我們就一點也不驚訝。這樣要怎麼表示呢, 你認真想想, 就會發現應該是...

驚訝指數。

$$-\log(p)$$





## 機率越低的事, 訊息資訊量越大

比如在幾乎不下雨的加州...

明天是晴天。

這不是廢話  
嗎?



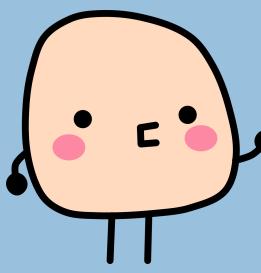
資訊量小

明天下大雨!

真假!?



資訊量大

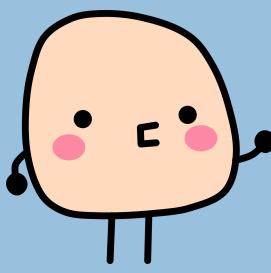


## 資訊量 (驚訝指數)

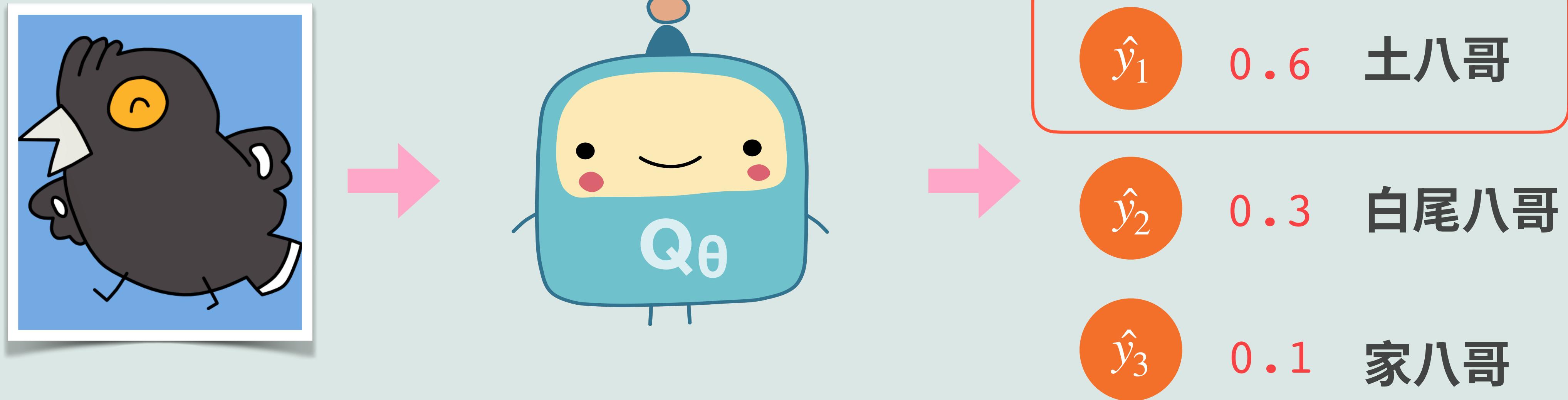


正式的名稱是  $x$  事件的  
「資訊量」。

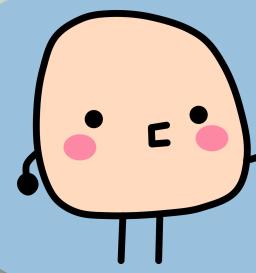
$$I(x) = -\log P(x)$$



## 回到我們的八哥



我們只在意正確答案 (土八哥) 那的得分, 如果土八哥得分越高, 扣分越少; 反之土八哥得分越低, 我們就越「驚訝」 ...



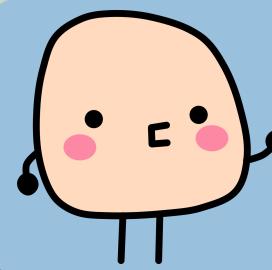
## Cross Entropy

假設八哥分類正確答案  $[1, 0, 0]$ , 我們的答案是  $[0.6, 0.3, 0.1]$ , 其 Cross Entropy 為:

換言之, 正確答案你還說機率很低, 就給你大扣分!

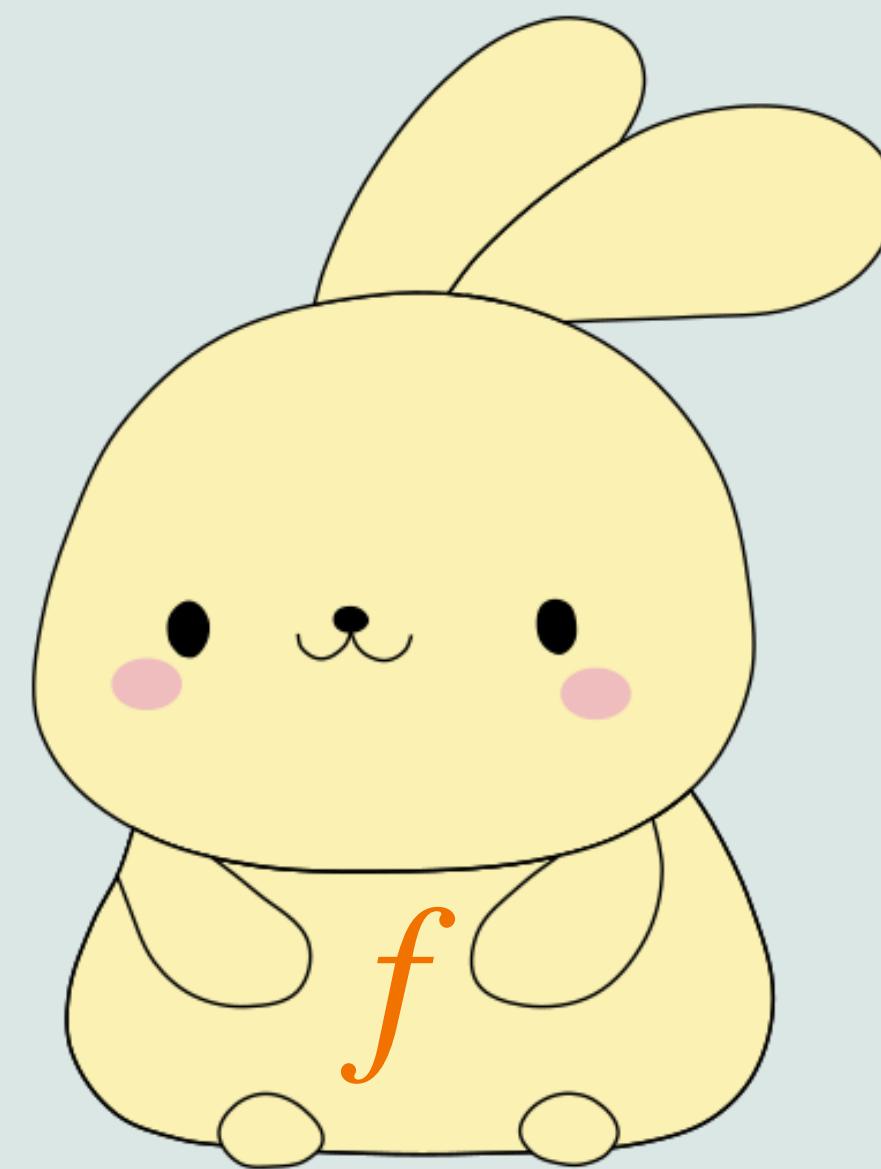
$$-\log(\hat{y}_1)$$





總言之,就是比較真實世界和神經網路學到的機率分佈

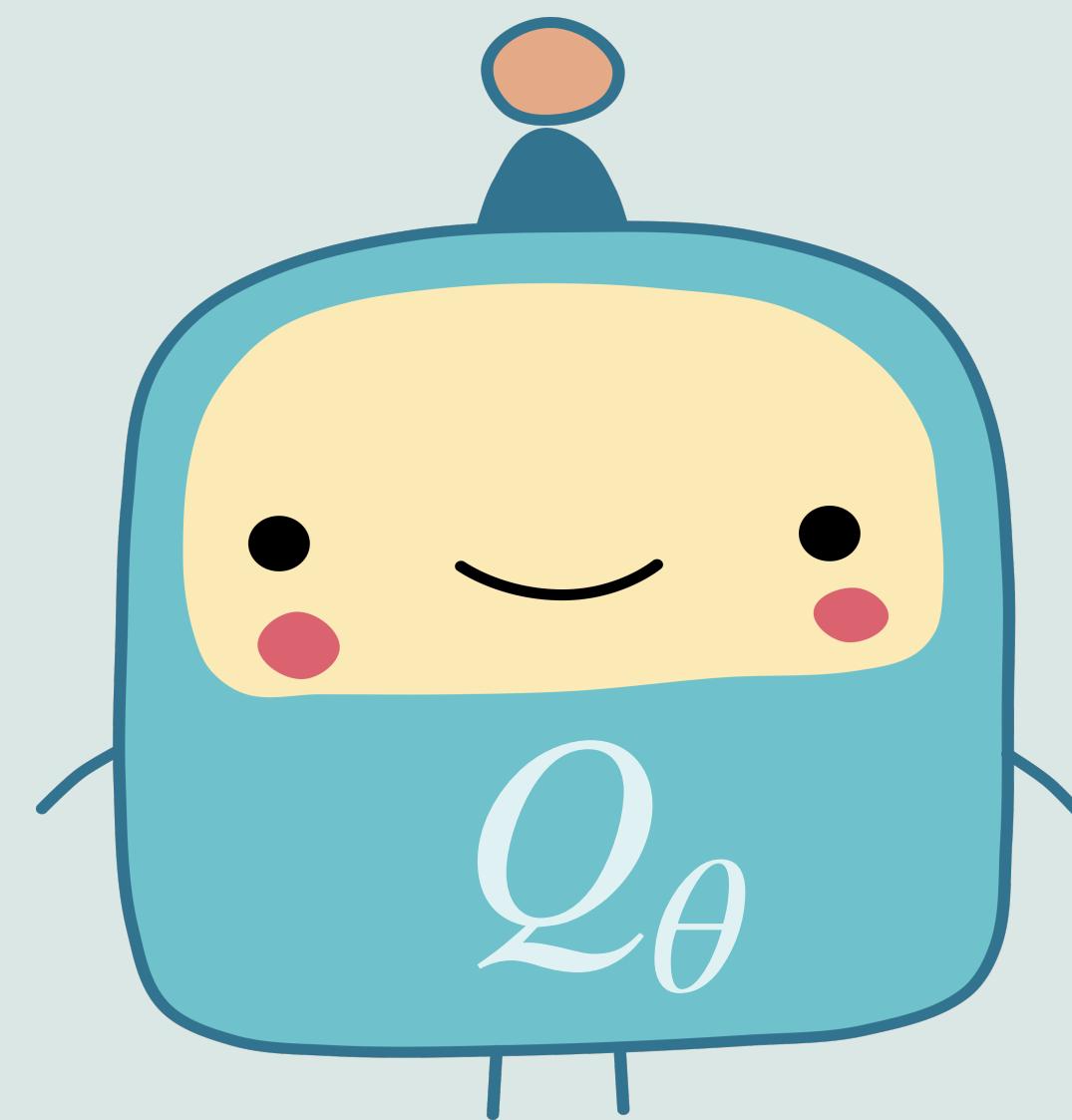
雖然我們說過,神經網路的機率分佈是我們用 softmax 硬是弄成的。



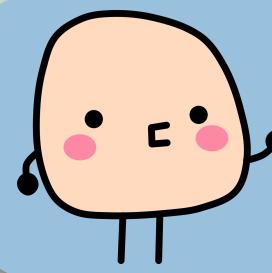
真實世界

$P \leftrightarrow Q$

希望越接近越好

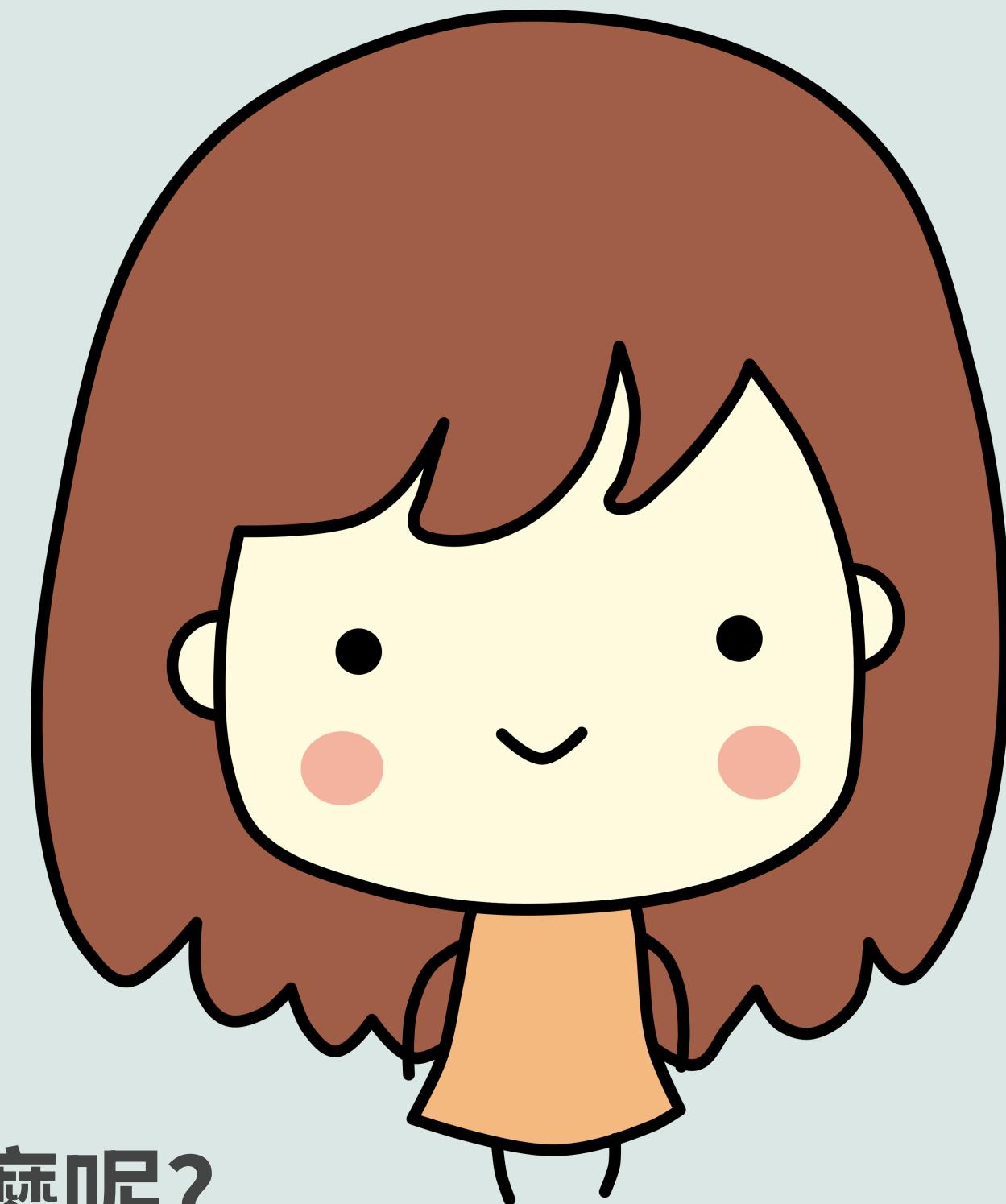


神經網路



## Cross Entropy

Cross Entropy 也可  
以當我們的 loss  
function (事實上分類  
問題這個還更適合)。



但是,我們到底 cross 在哪? Entropy 又是什麼呢?

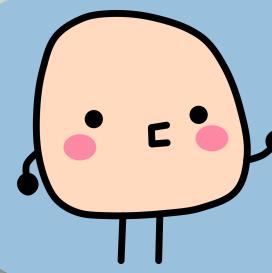


假設一個機率分佈有  $n$  個事件

機率分別是  $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n$  °

$$P = [p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n]$$

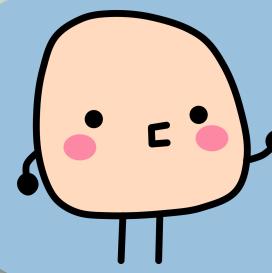




## Entropy (熵, 能趨疲) 是訊息量的期望值 (平均)

**Entropy** 意思是平均訊息量。越大表示平均訊息量越大, 也就是可能的情況越複雜; 當只有一個事件, 發生機率是 1, 所以 entropy 會是 0。也因此大家常說 entropy 是「亂度」。

$$H(P) = - \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \log p_i$$



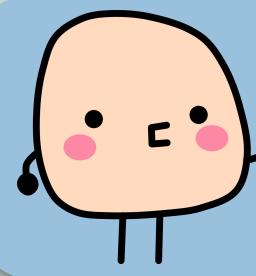
寫成期望值會這樣表示



這看來也太可怕了!

設  $P$  為某機率分布, 其 entropy 定義為:

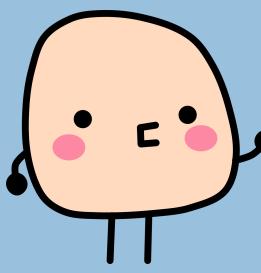
$$\begin{aligned} H(X) &= - \mathbb{E}_{x \sim P} [\log P(x)] \\ &= - \sum_{x \sim P} P(x) \log P(x) \end{aligned}$$



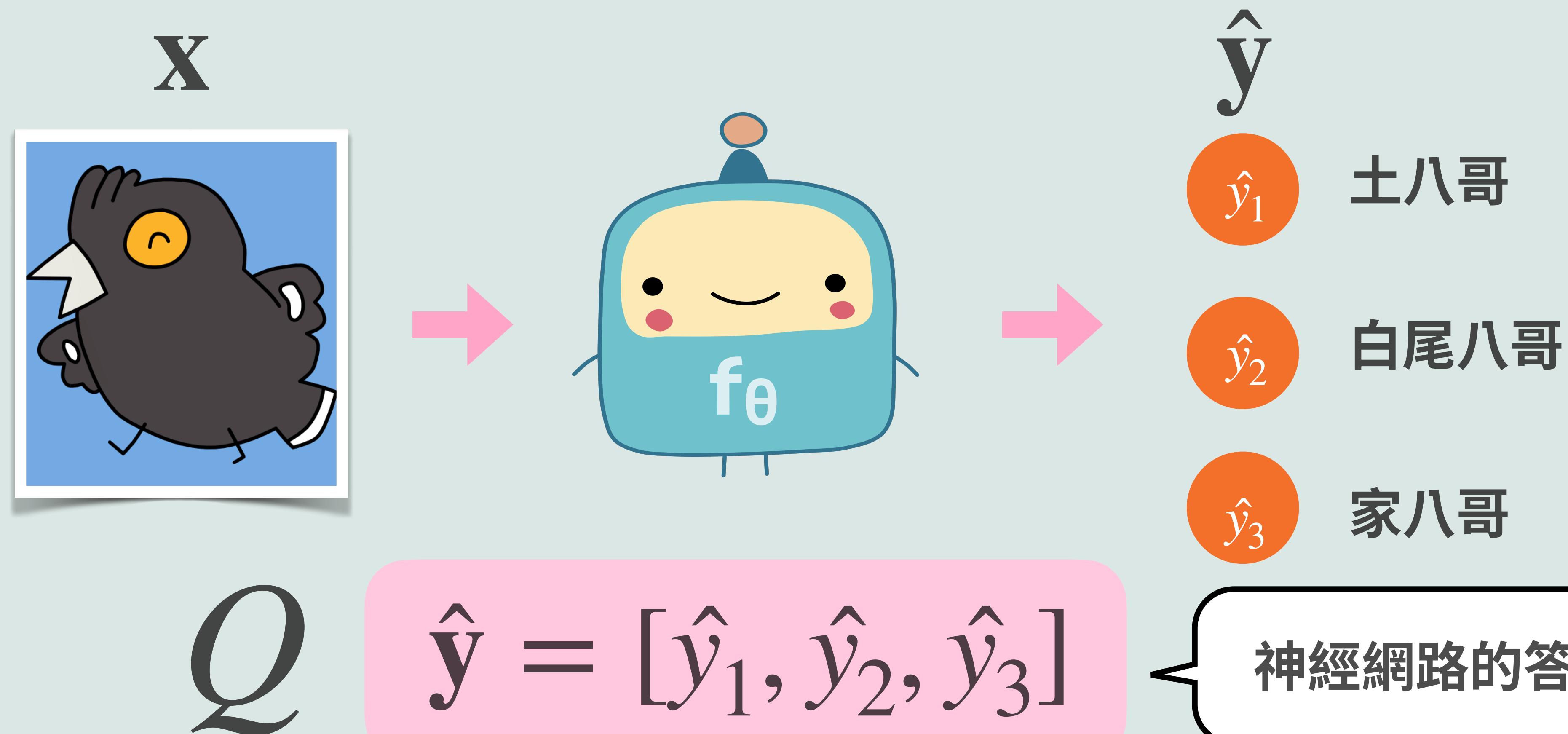
## (Shannon) Entropy 熵

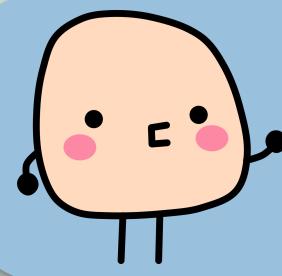
有一個機率分布  $P$  有三個可能的事件，機率分別是  $P = (p_1, p_2, p_3)$

$$\begin{aligned} H(X) &= - \sum_{i=1}^3 p_i \log(p_i) \\ &= - [p_1 \log(p_1) + p_2 \log(p_2) + p_3 \log(p_3)] \end{aligned}$$



## 以八哥的例子來說

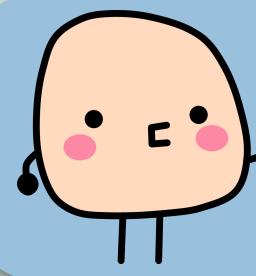




## 用個簡單的例子看 Cross Entropy

假設有機率分布  $P, Q$  有共同的三種事件 (比如三種八哥), 機率分別是  $P = (y_1, y_2, y_3), Q = (\hat{y}_1, \hat{y}_2, \hat{y}_3)$ , 則  $P, Q$  的 cross entropy  $H(P, Q)$  為:

$$H(P, Q) = - \sum_{i=1}^3 y_i \log(\hat{y}_i)$$



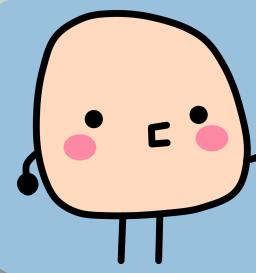
## 和正確答案的比較

$$P \quad \mathbf{y} = [y_1, y_2, y_3]$$

正確答案

$$H(P, Q) = - (y_1 \log \hat{y}_1 + y_2 \log \hat{y}_2 + y_3 \log \hat{y}_3)$$

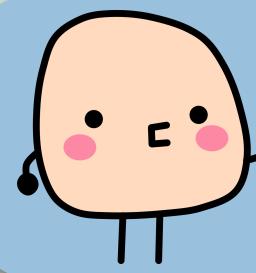
注意正確答案是如  $[1,0,0]$  這樣的 one-hot encoding。



## 分類問題的 cross entropy 其實很簡單

假設第  $i$  類是正確答案，即  $y_i = 1$ ，而我們的神經網路說的答案是  $\hat{y}_i$ 。

$$H(P, Q) = -y_i \log \hat{y}_i = -\log \hat{y}_i$$



## 分類問題的 cross entropy 其實很簡單

假設第  $i$  類是正確答案，即  $y_i = 1$ ，而我們的神經網路說的答案是  $\hat{y}_i$ 。

$$H(P, Q) = -y_i \log \hat{y}_i = -\log \hat{y}_i$$



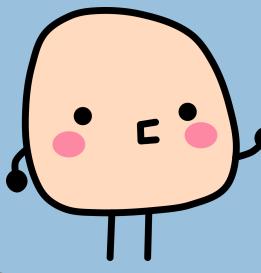
再一次…

注意  $\hat{y}_i$  很小, 這個值很大, 意思是...

$-\log \hat{y}_i$

正確答案還說機率很小, 當然要給你大扣分!

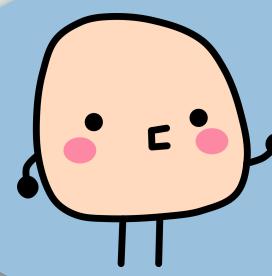




## 複習: 均方差 MSE

就是高維度空間兩個點距離的平方。

$$L(\theta) = \frac{1}{2k} \sum_{i=1}^k \|\mathbf{y}_i - \hat{\mathbf{y}}_i\|^2$$



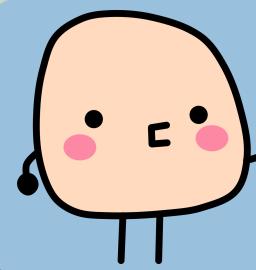
## 為什麼不用 MSE 呢？

假設正確答案:  $y = [1,0,0]$

兩次的答案:  $\hat{y}_a = [0.7,0.19,0.11]$ ,  $\hat{y}_b = [0.7,0.3,0]$

模型輸出	MSE	Cross Entropy
$[0.7,0.19,0.11]$	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.36</b>
$[0.7,0.3,0]$	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.36</b>

單純在意正  
確答案。



## Cross Entropy 最小的時候

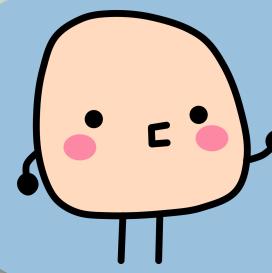
從 cross entropy 的公式可以看出，當  $Q = P$  時， $H(P, Q)$  有最小值，即  $P$  的 cross entropy  $H(P)$ 。



$$\begin{aligned} H(P, Q) &= - \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \log q_i \\ &= - \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \log p_i \\ &= H(P) \end{aligned}$$

*Q = P*

注意最小值不一定是 0

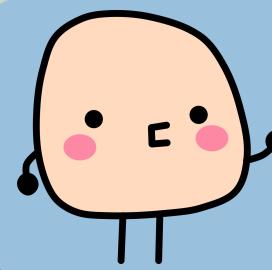


## Kullback-Leibler Divergence (KL Divergence)

當  $Q = P$  時, KL 散度為 0!

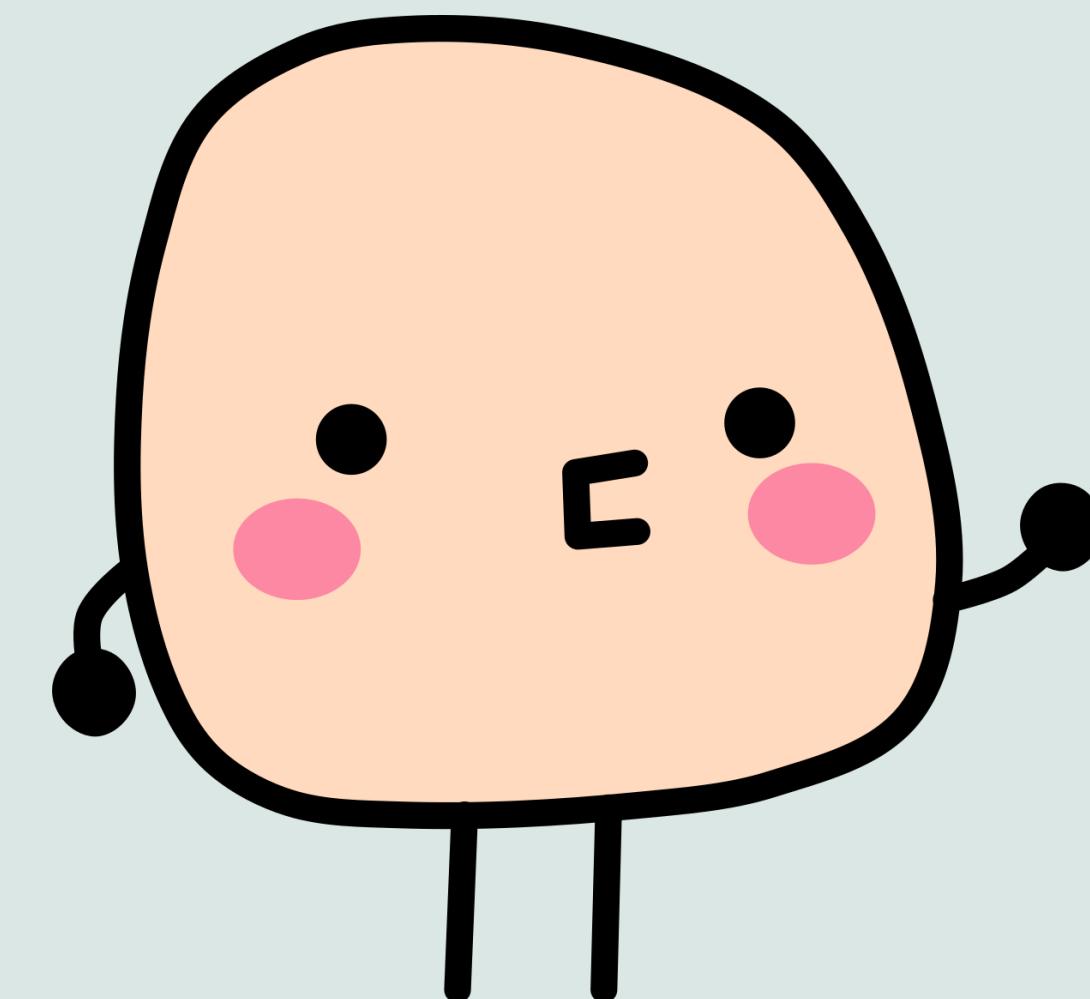
$$D_{KL}(P||Q) = H(P, Q) - H(P)$$





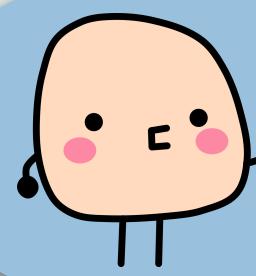
我們可能會覺得這在做什麼！

$$D_{KL}(P \parallel Q) = H(P, Q) - H(P)$$



意思是 cross  
entropy 越小, KL  
散度也越小。

這是真實世界的  
entropy, 也就是固  
定的數值。



注意差異一樣, 但是差距的量級不同

假設正確答案:  $\mathbf{y} = [0.7, 0.2, 0.1]$

兩次的答案:  $\hat{\mathbf{y}}_a = [0.75, 0.15, 0.1]$ ,  $\hat{\mathbf{y}}_b = [0.6, 0.3, 0.1]$

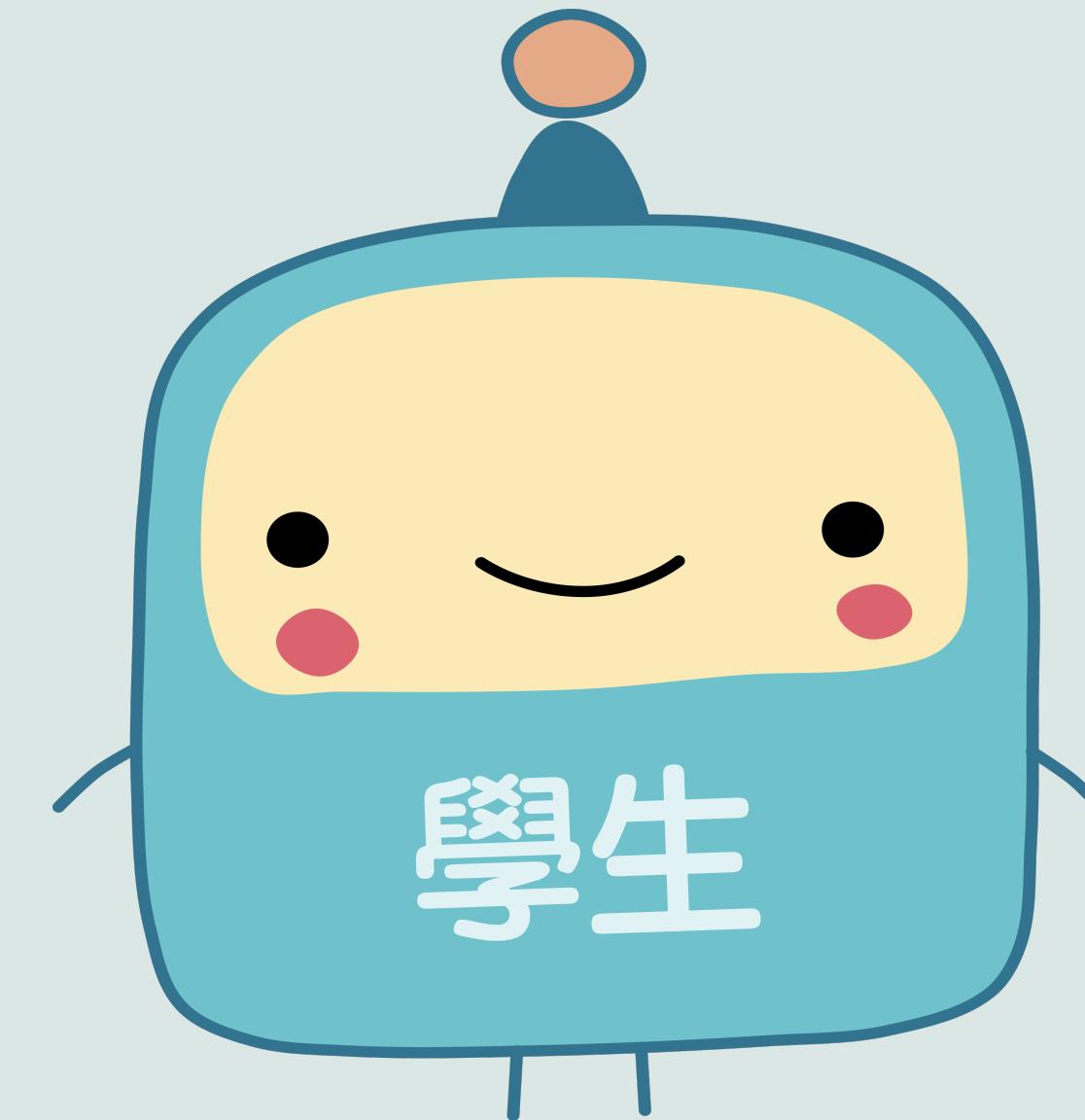
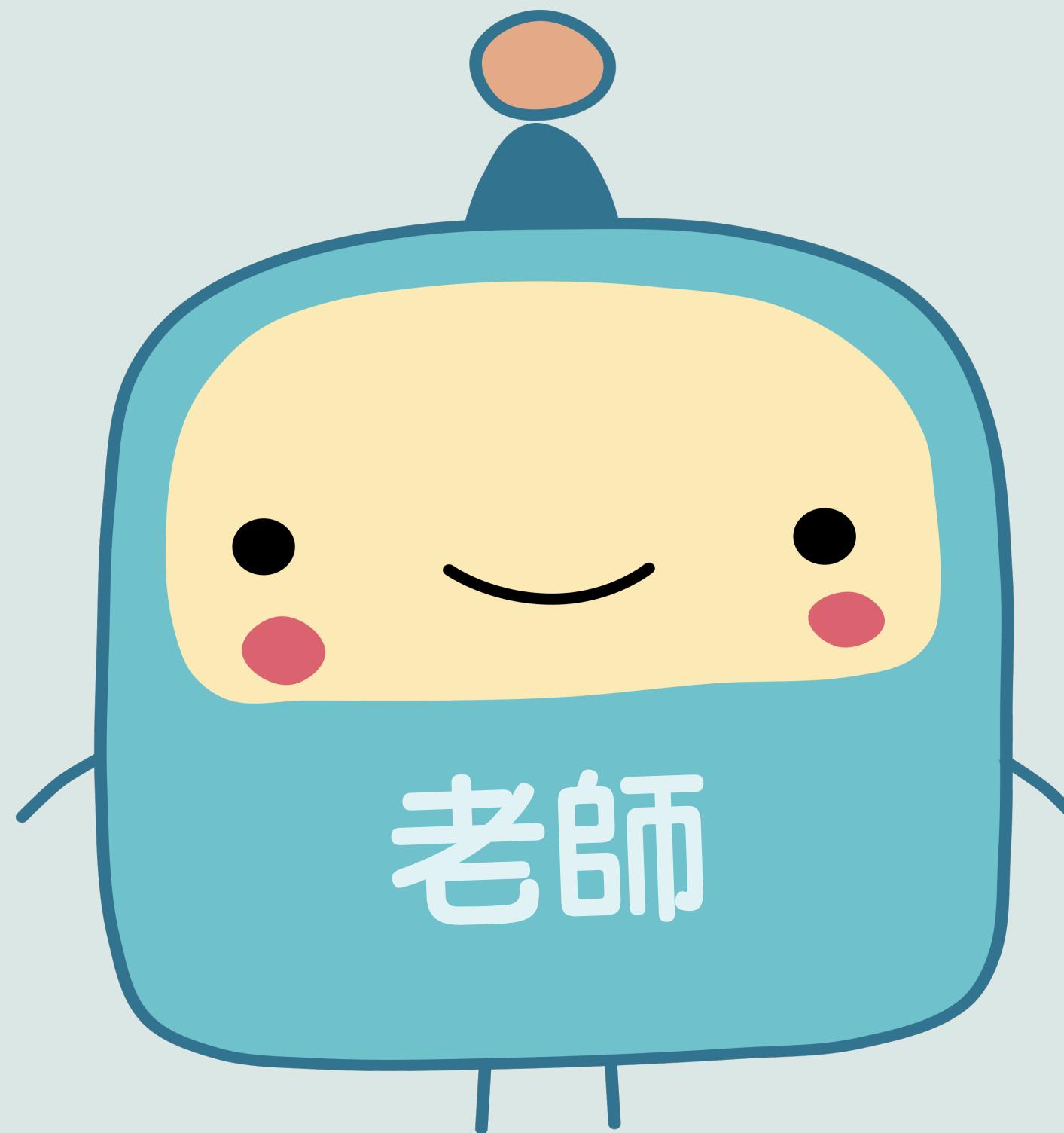
模型輸出	Cross Entropy	KL Divergence
$[0.75, 0.15, 0.1]$	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.01</b>
$[0.6, 0.3, 0.1]$	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.03</b>

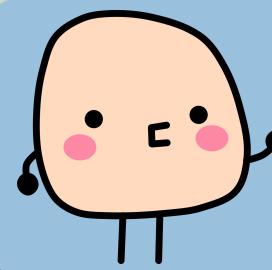
3 倍!



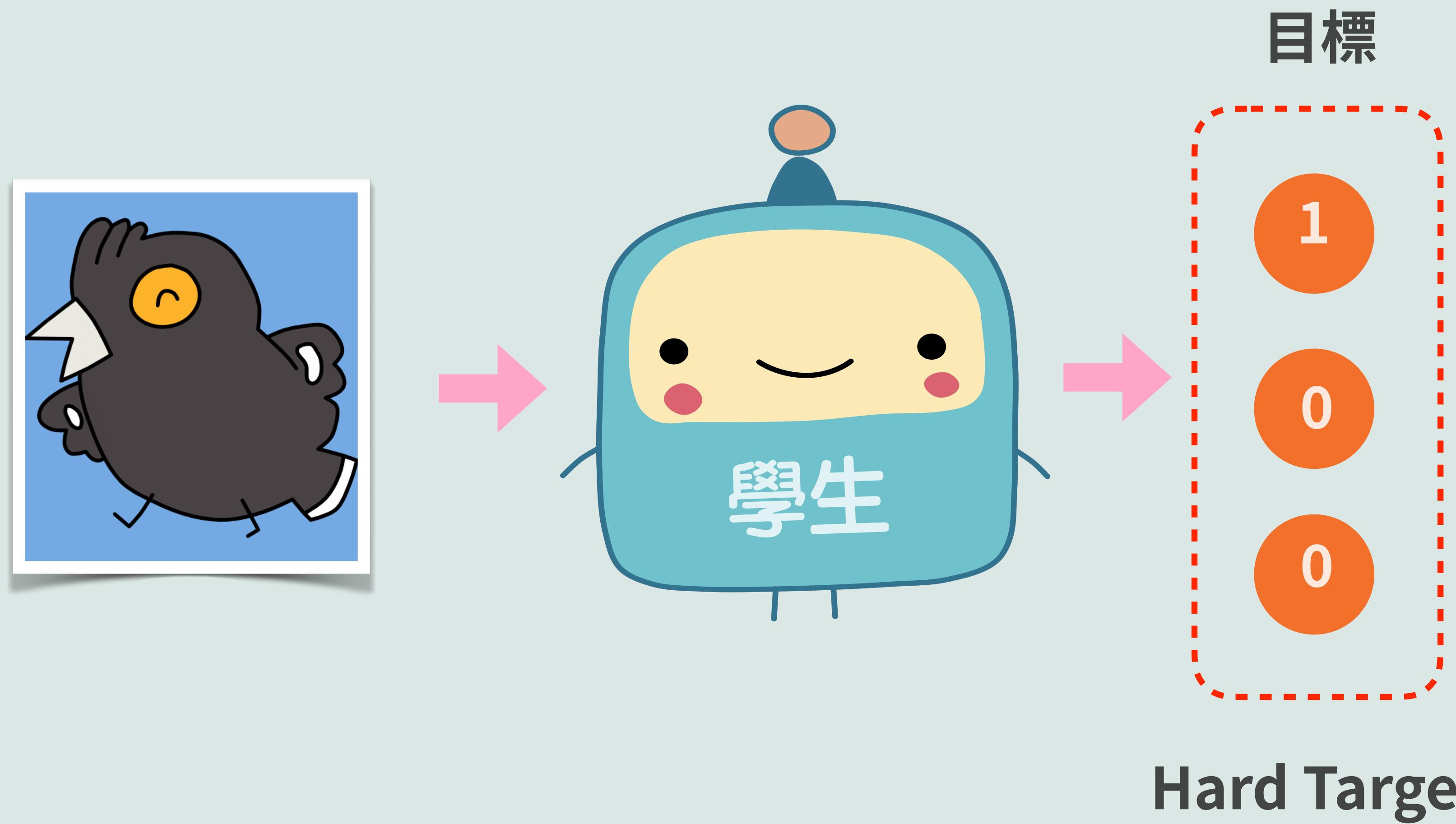
需要學 soft target 的時候，就該考慮 KL 散度

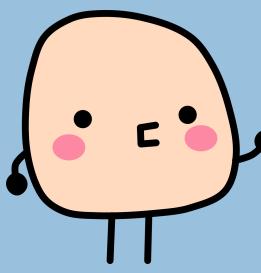
比如說蒸餡



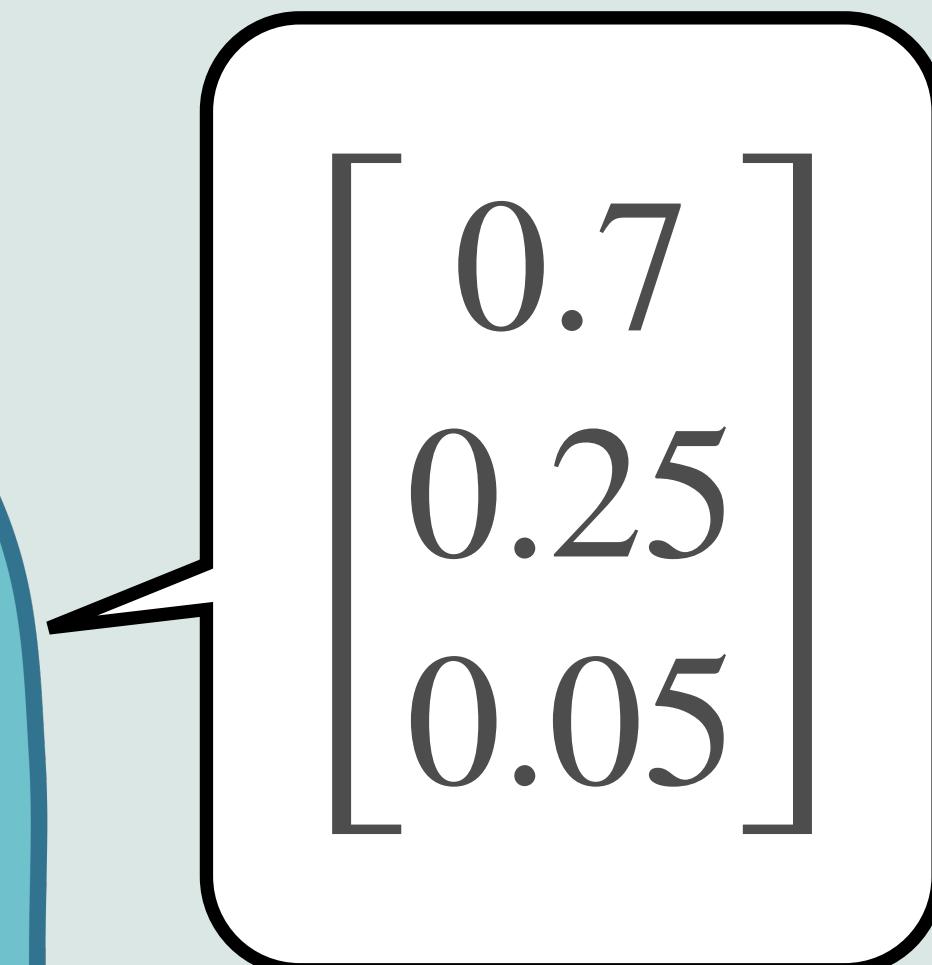
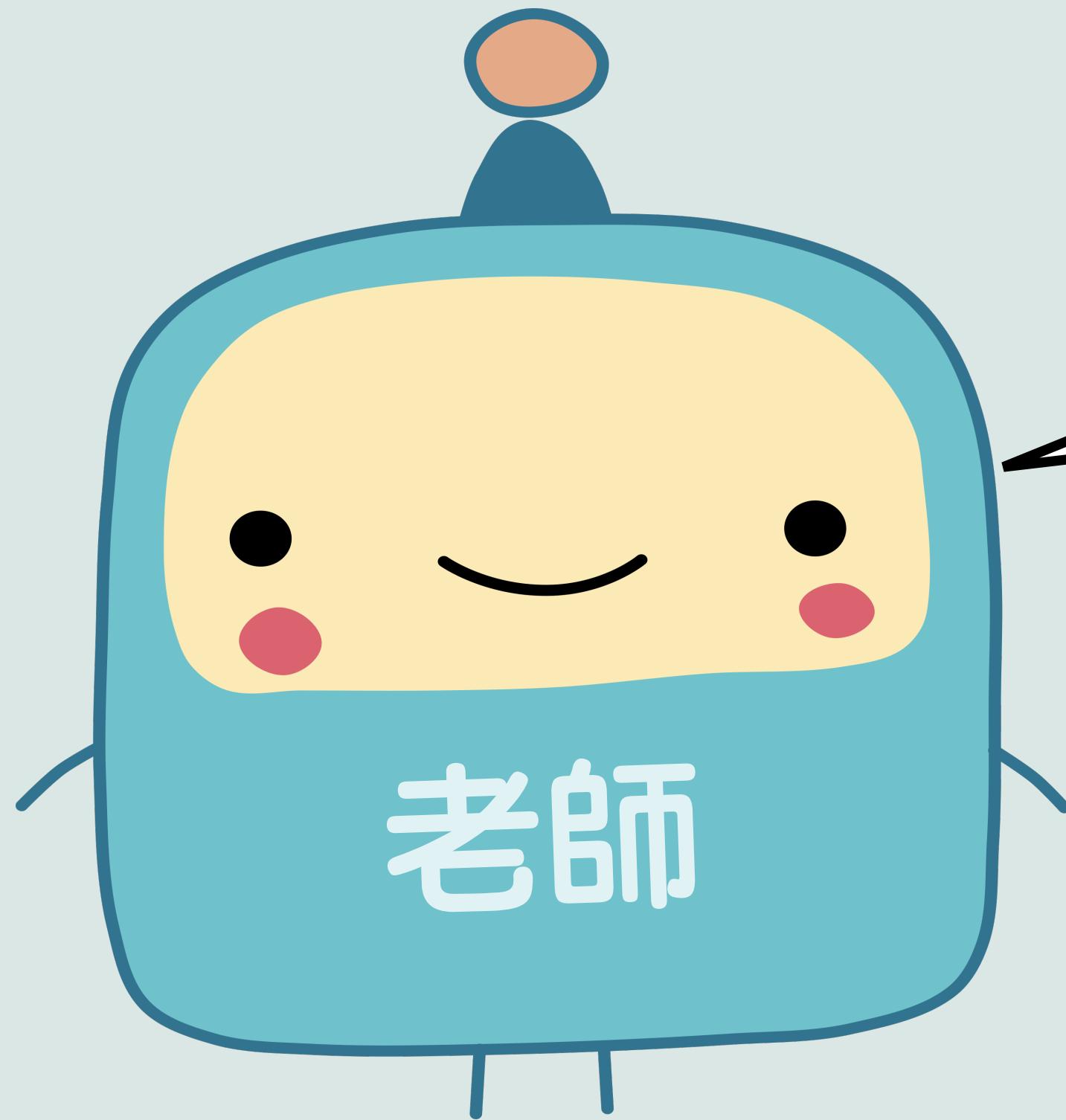
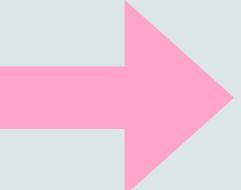
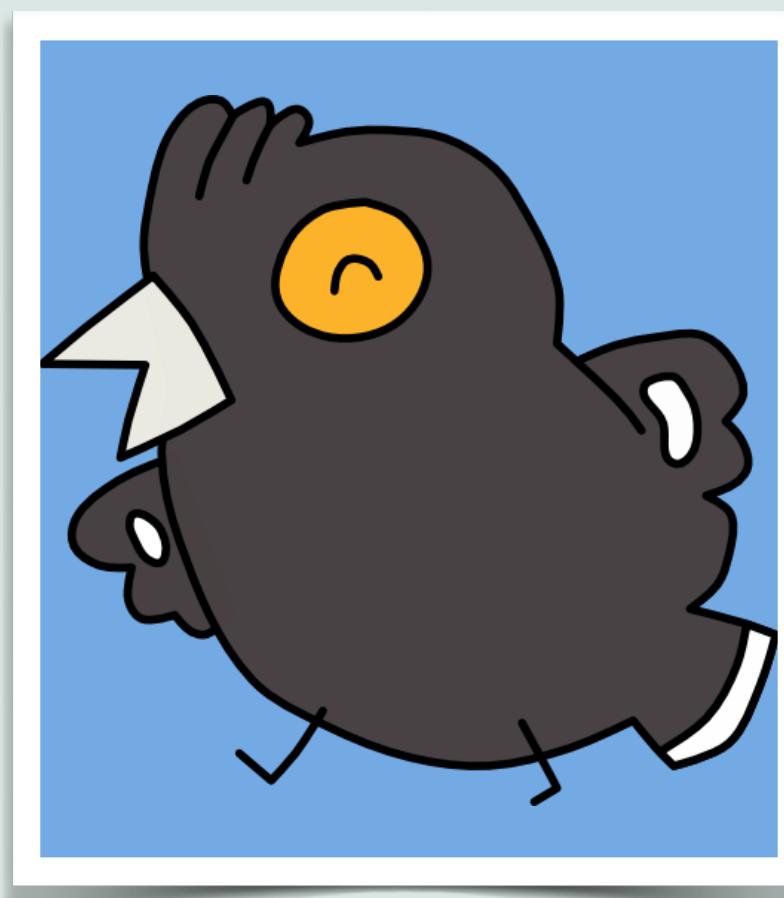


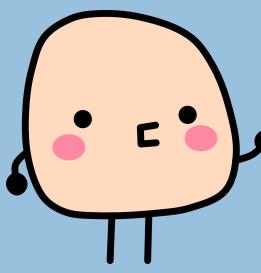
假設我們要學八哥辨識，一般這樣學...



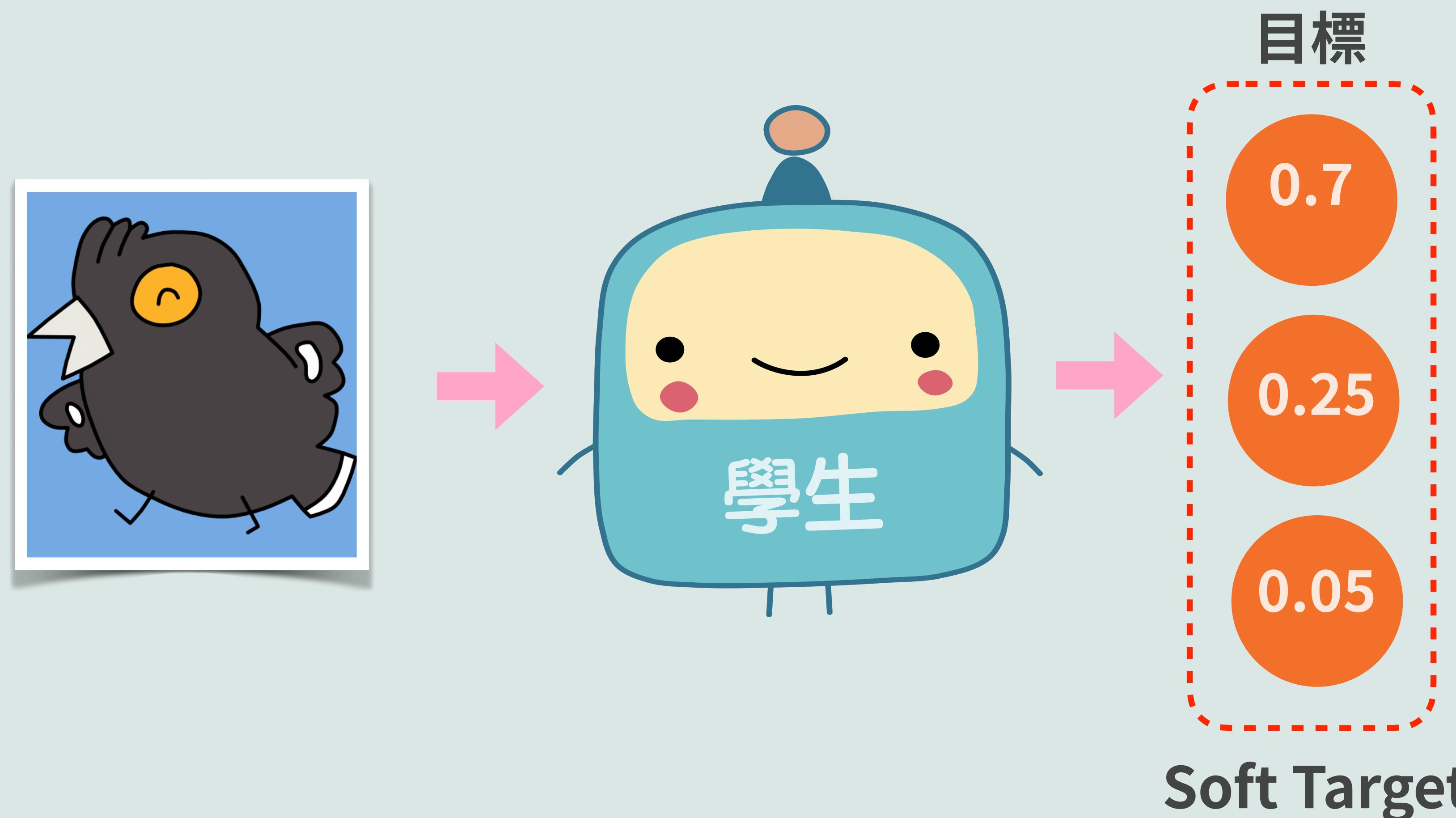


## 假設大 (老師) 模型說這樣





## 學生模型試著學老師的「思路」





## Q & A

