

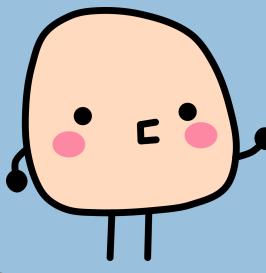


生成式 AI：文字與圖像生成的原理與實務

10. 從 VAE 開始的奇幻旅程



蔡炎龍
政治大學應用數學系



生成式 AI 的可能形式



1

生成對抗網路 GAN

2

預測下一個 token 的 LLM

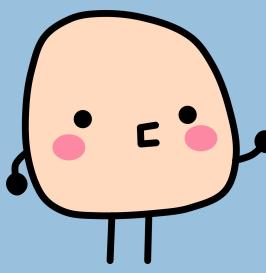
3

(本來) 生成圖像的擴散模型

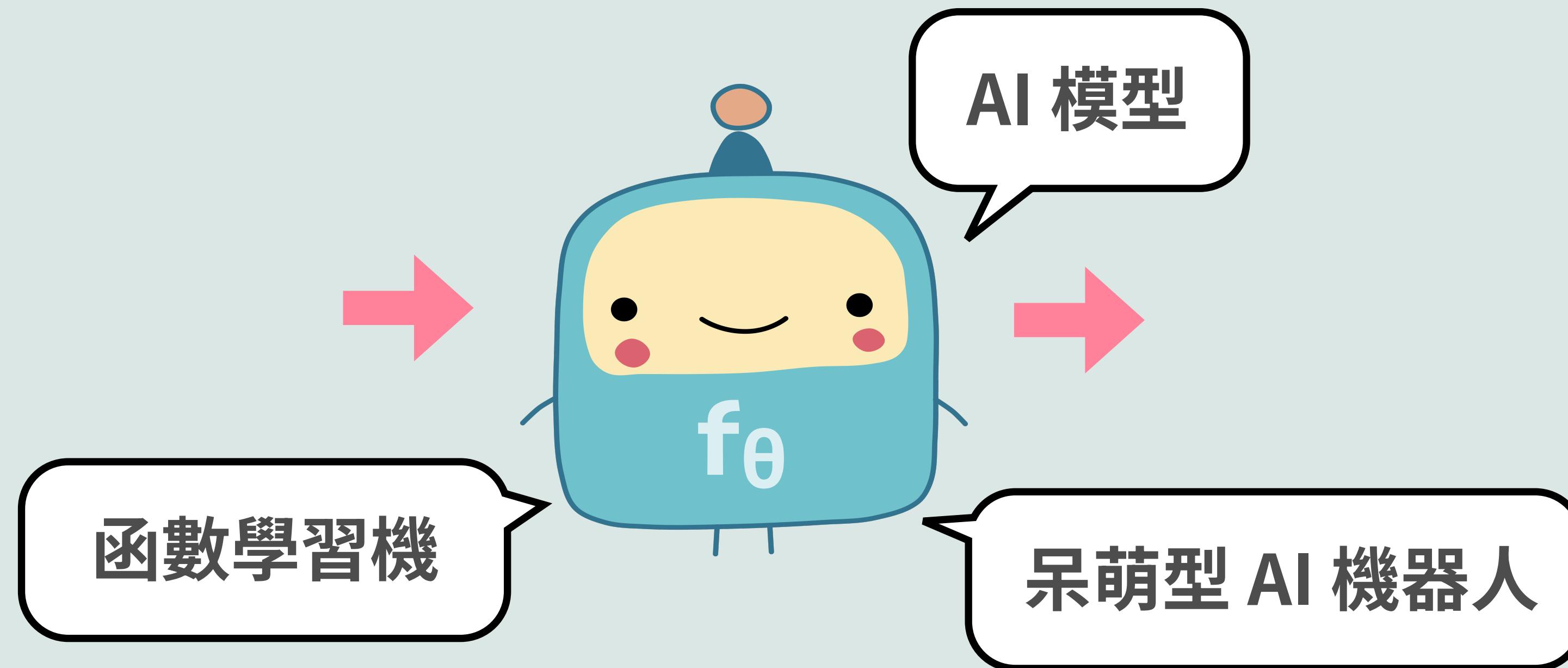


01.

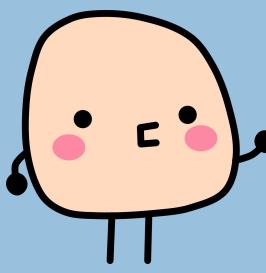
Embeddings



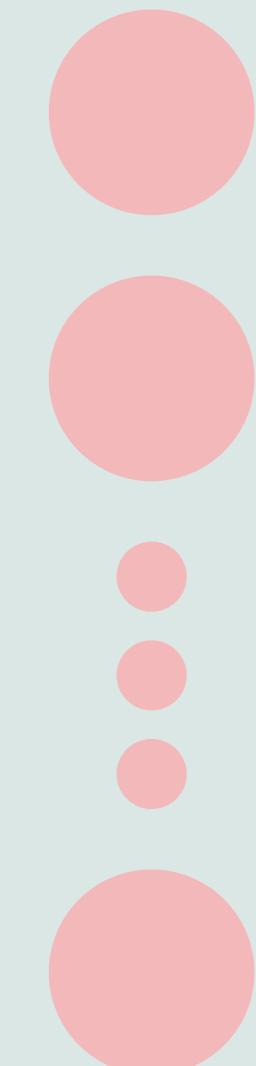
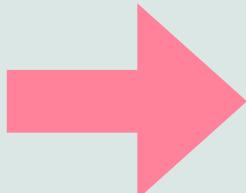
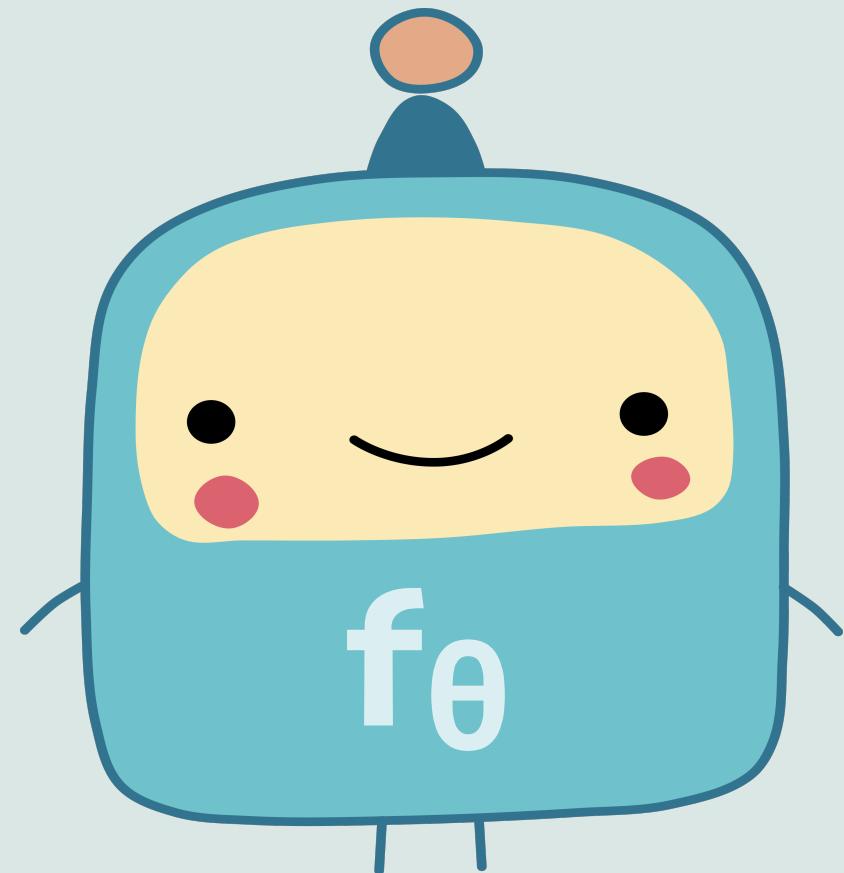
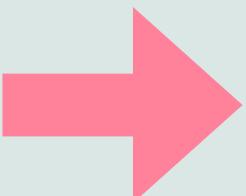
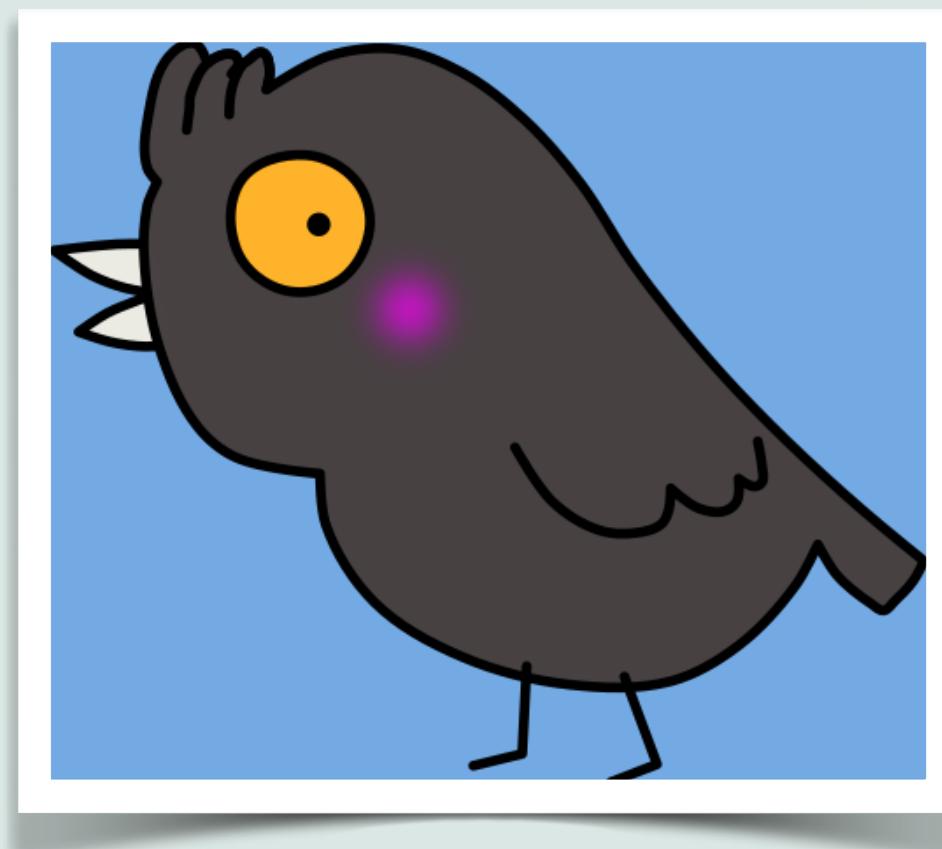
當前所有的 AI 都只是一個呆萌型 AI 機器人



就是知道輸入是什麼、輸出是長什麼樣子

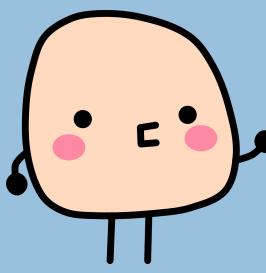


有一種任務我們很喜歡, 但有點困擾...

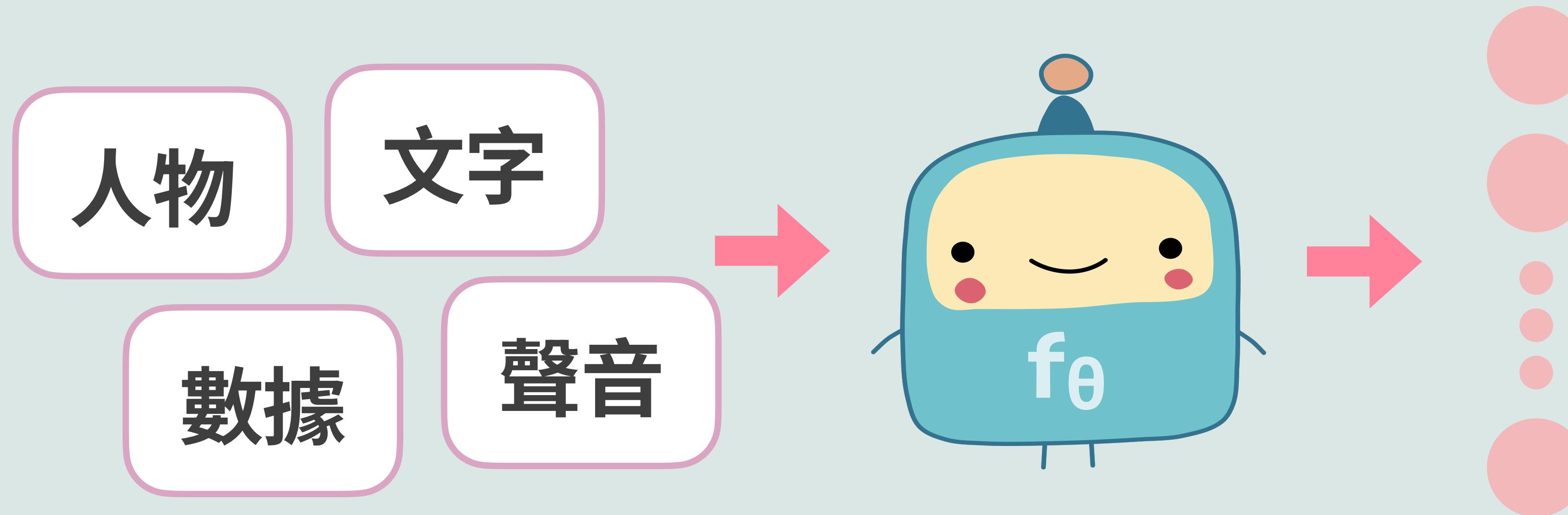


特徵代表向量,
embedding,
latent vector

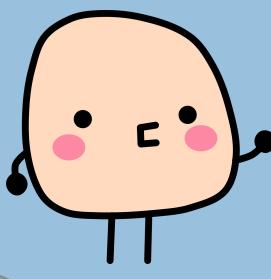
我們想找輸入的特徵代表向量



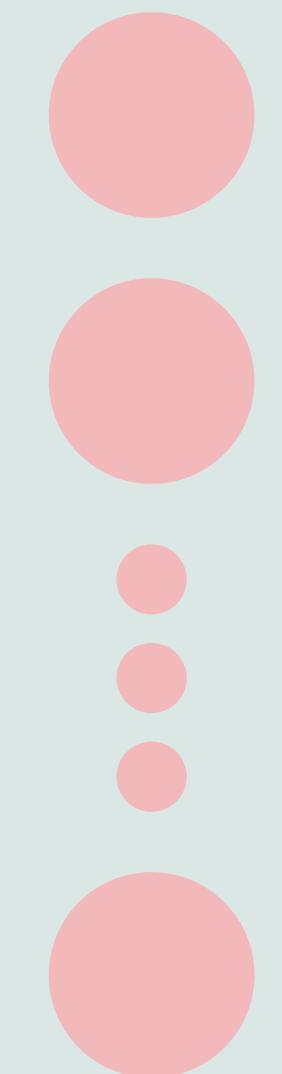
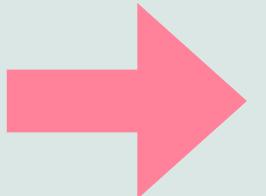
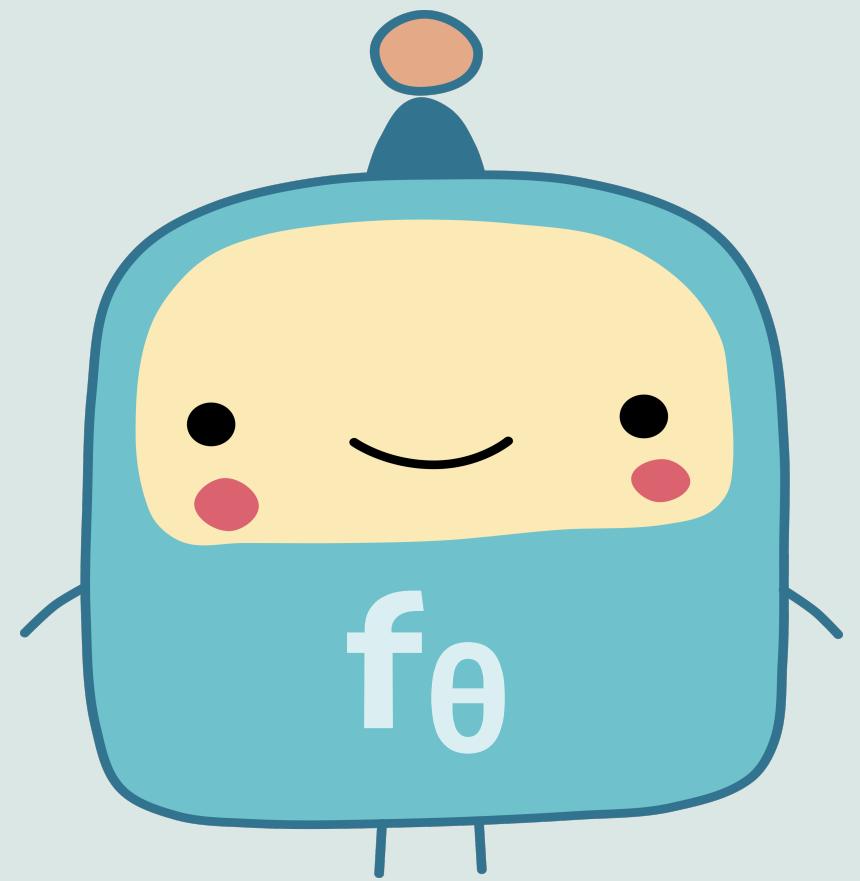
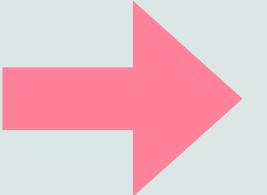
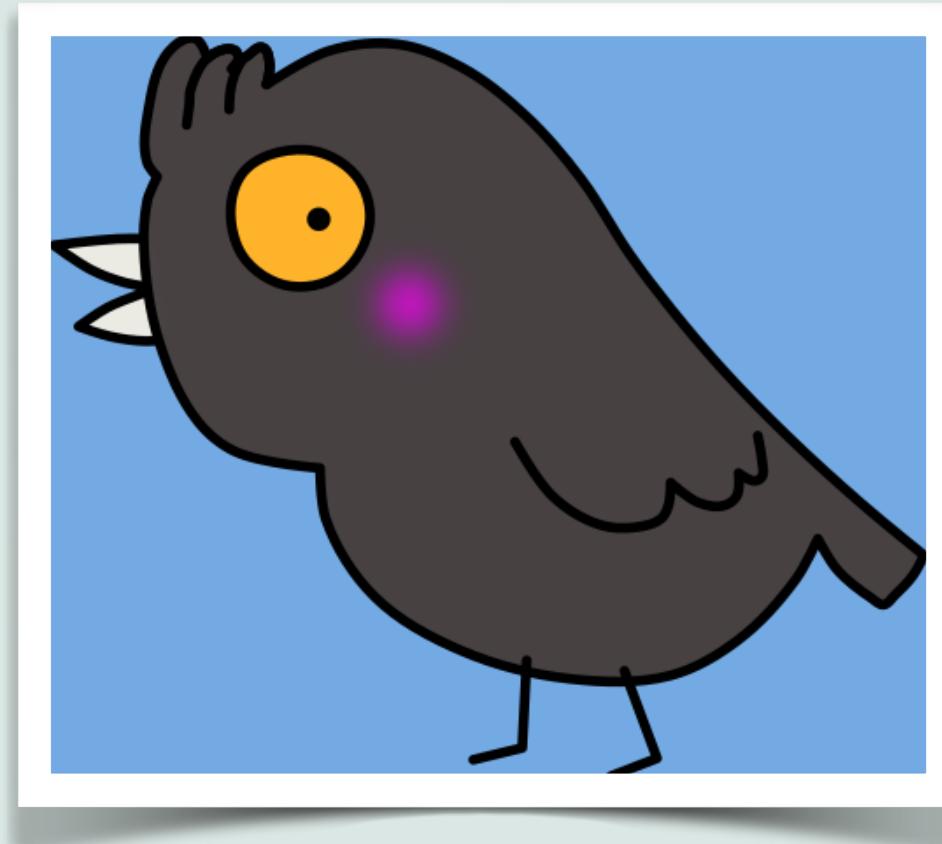
當然不只是圖像



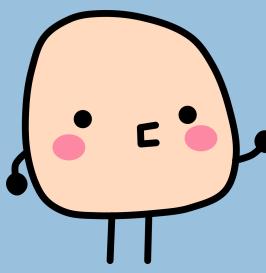
總之所有可能的輸入，都有可能要找特徵代表向量



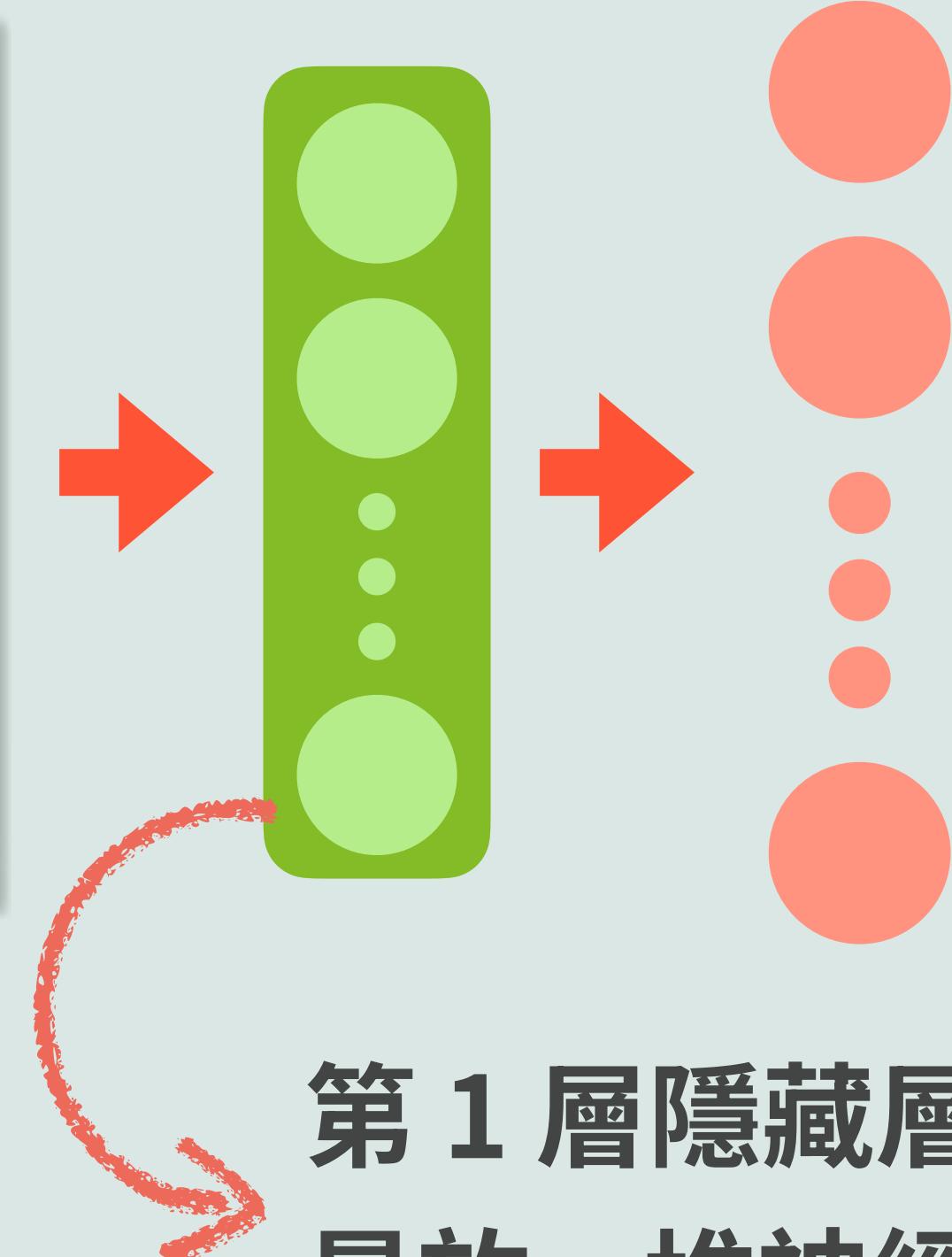
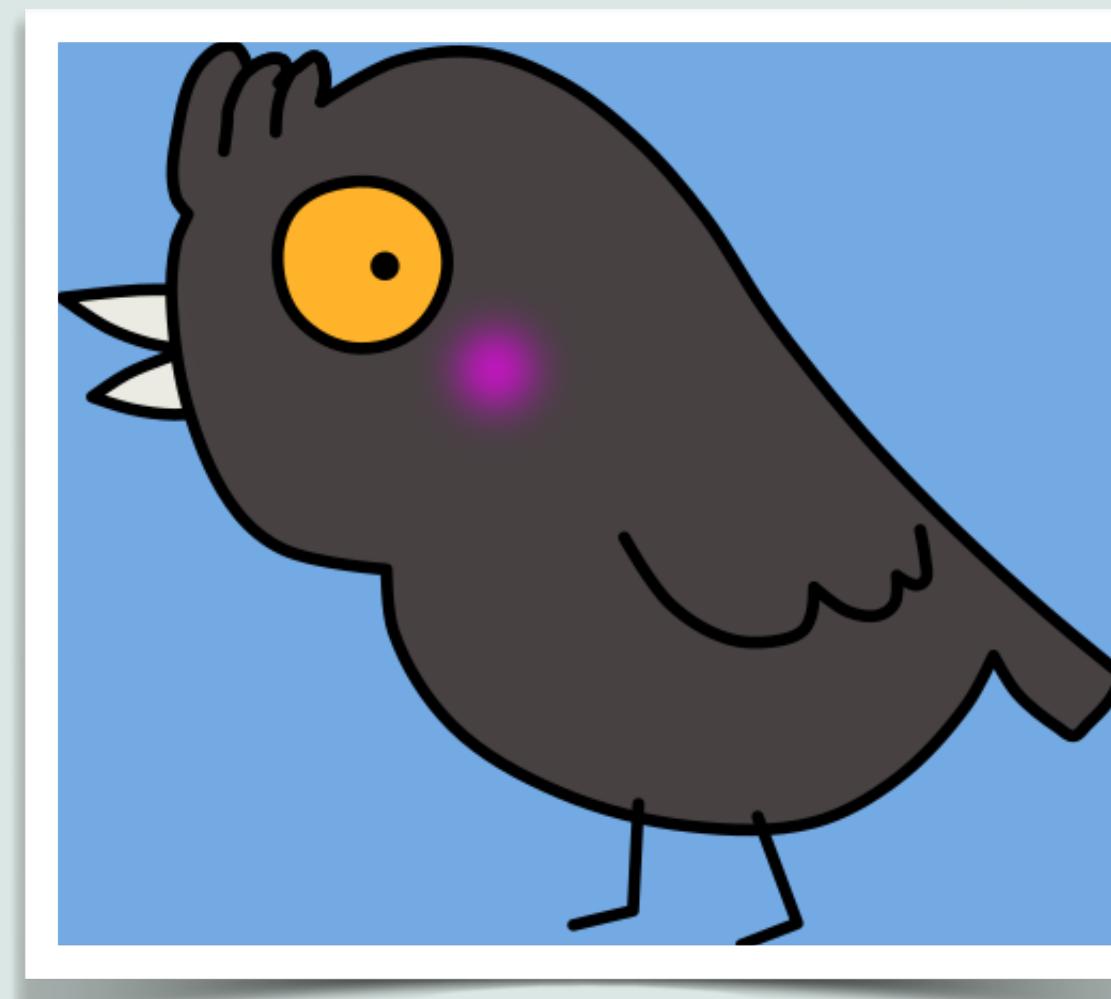
問題是訓練資料要怎麼找呢？



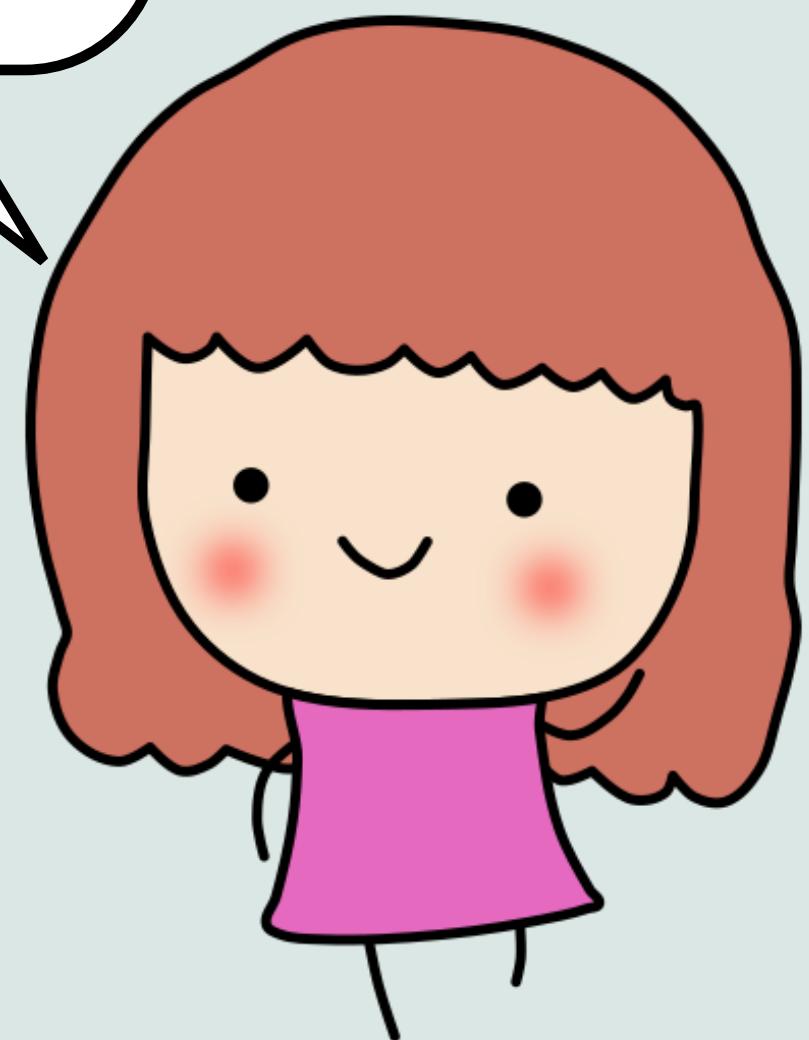
不知什麼是
「適當的」特
徵代表向量！

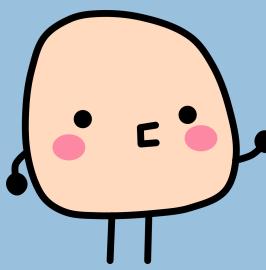


每一層神經網路把輸入轉為另一個 tensor



輸出通常是一個
向量。

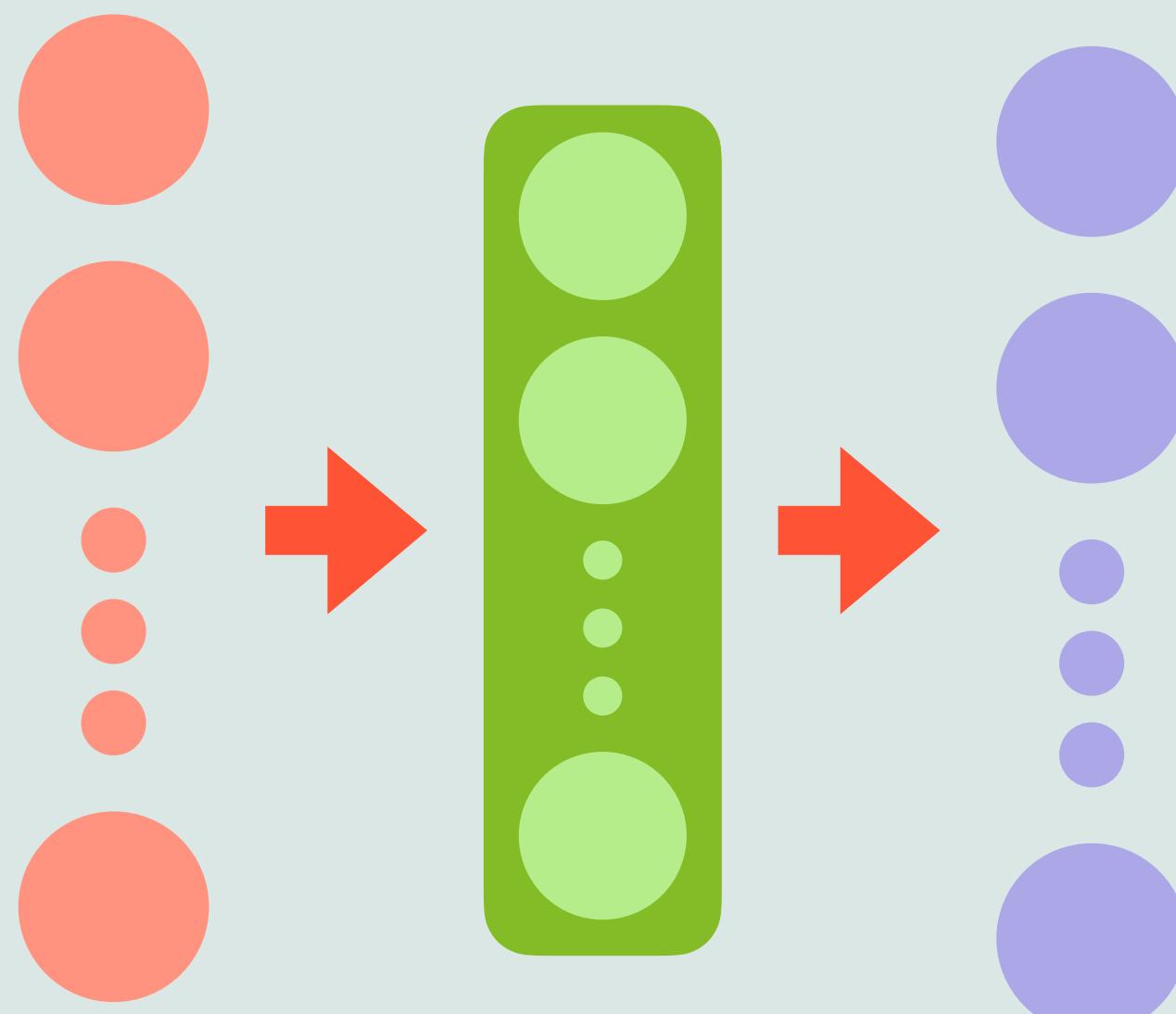


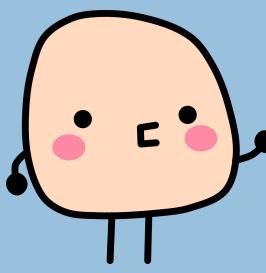


每一層神經網路把輸入轉為另一個 tensor



上一層的輸出就是下一層的輸入，
如此不斷下去...



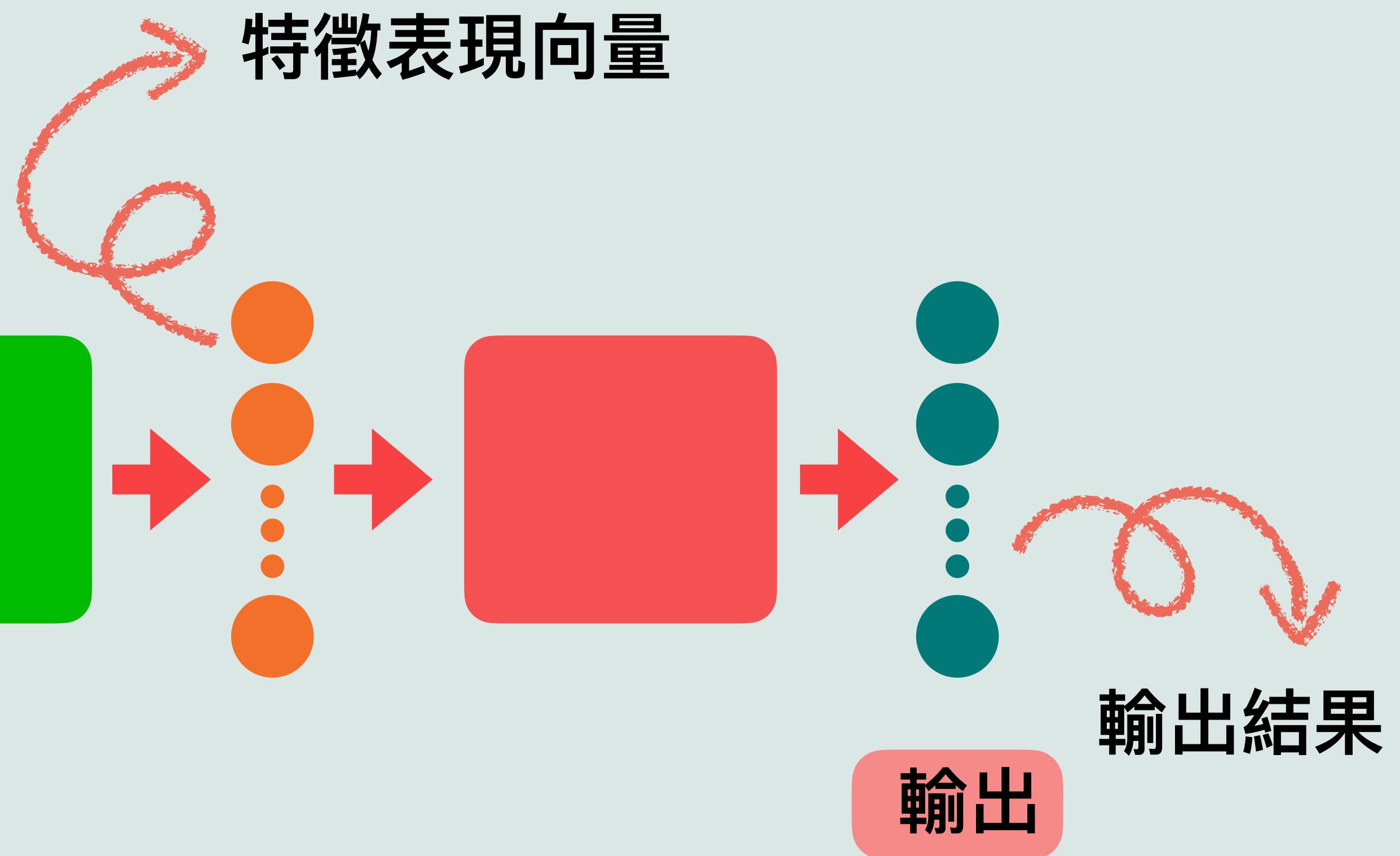
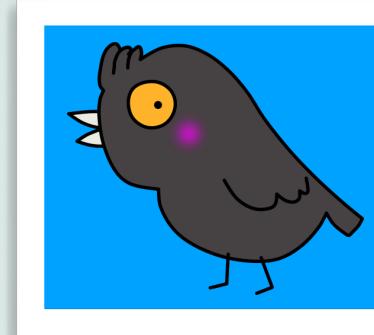


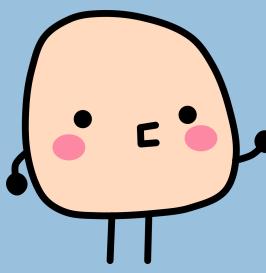
電腦的「理解」



神經網路每一層的輸出，都可視為是某種「**理解**」。

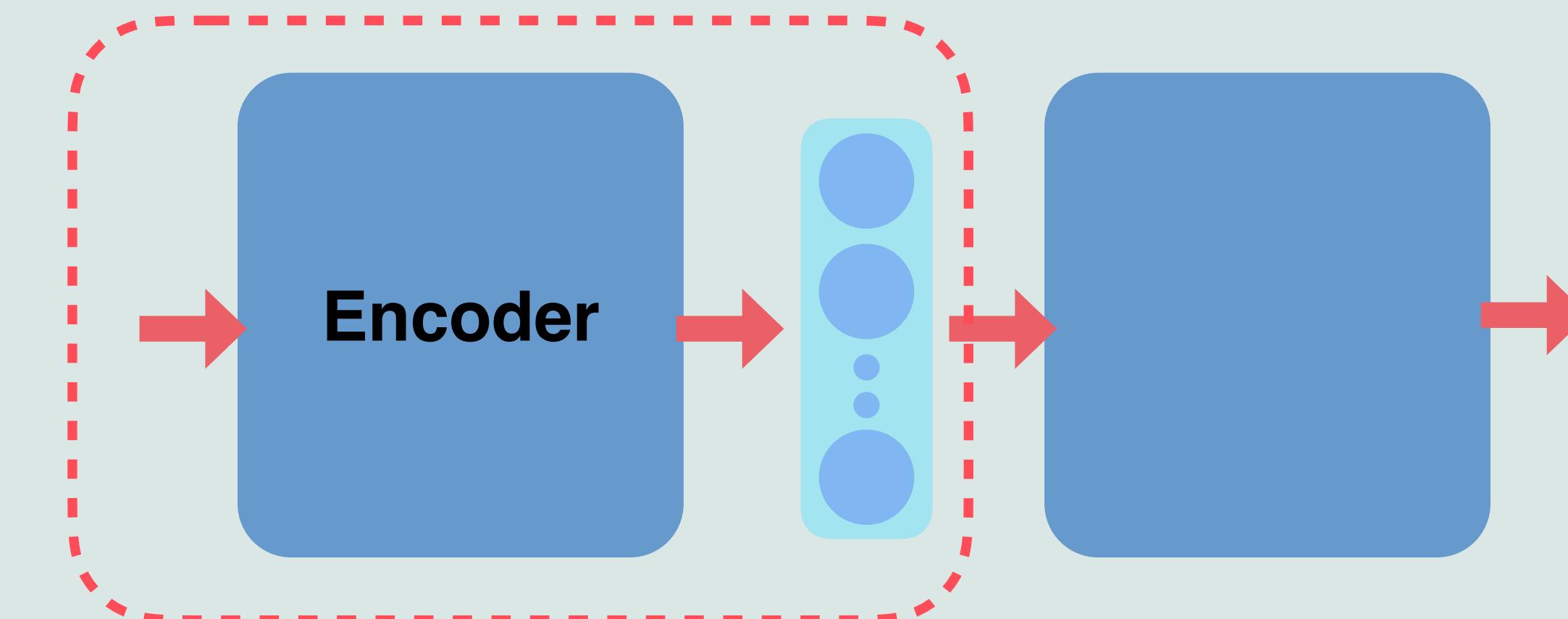
輸入



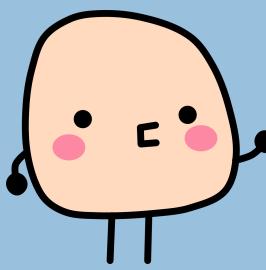


設計代理任務 (Pretext Task)

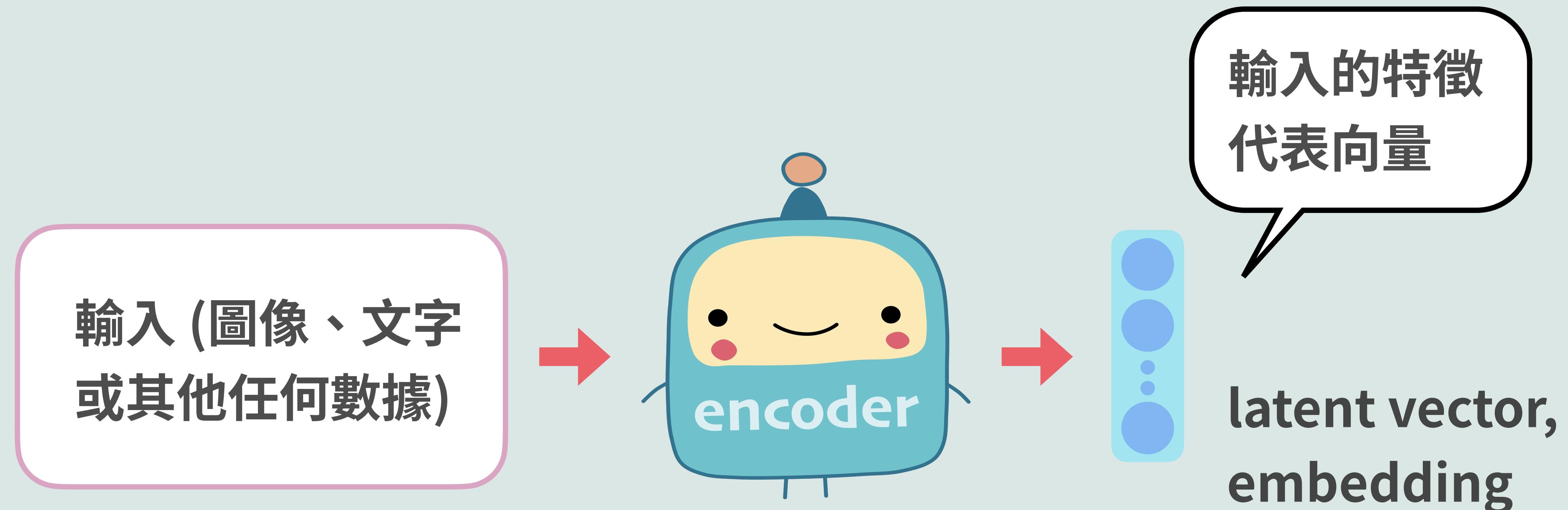
我們可以讓電腦去做一些小任務，這個任務是我們覺得「電腦要懂文字的意」才能完成的任務。這種不是我們真正最後的目標，通常是為了訓練好的表示向量的叫 **pretext task**。

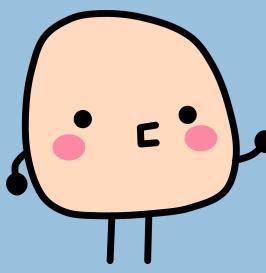


我們看要 **embed** 到幾維向量，比如說 $V=128$ 維，那就在神經網路中間的隱藏層，放 128 個神經元！



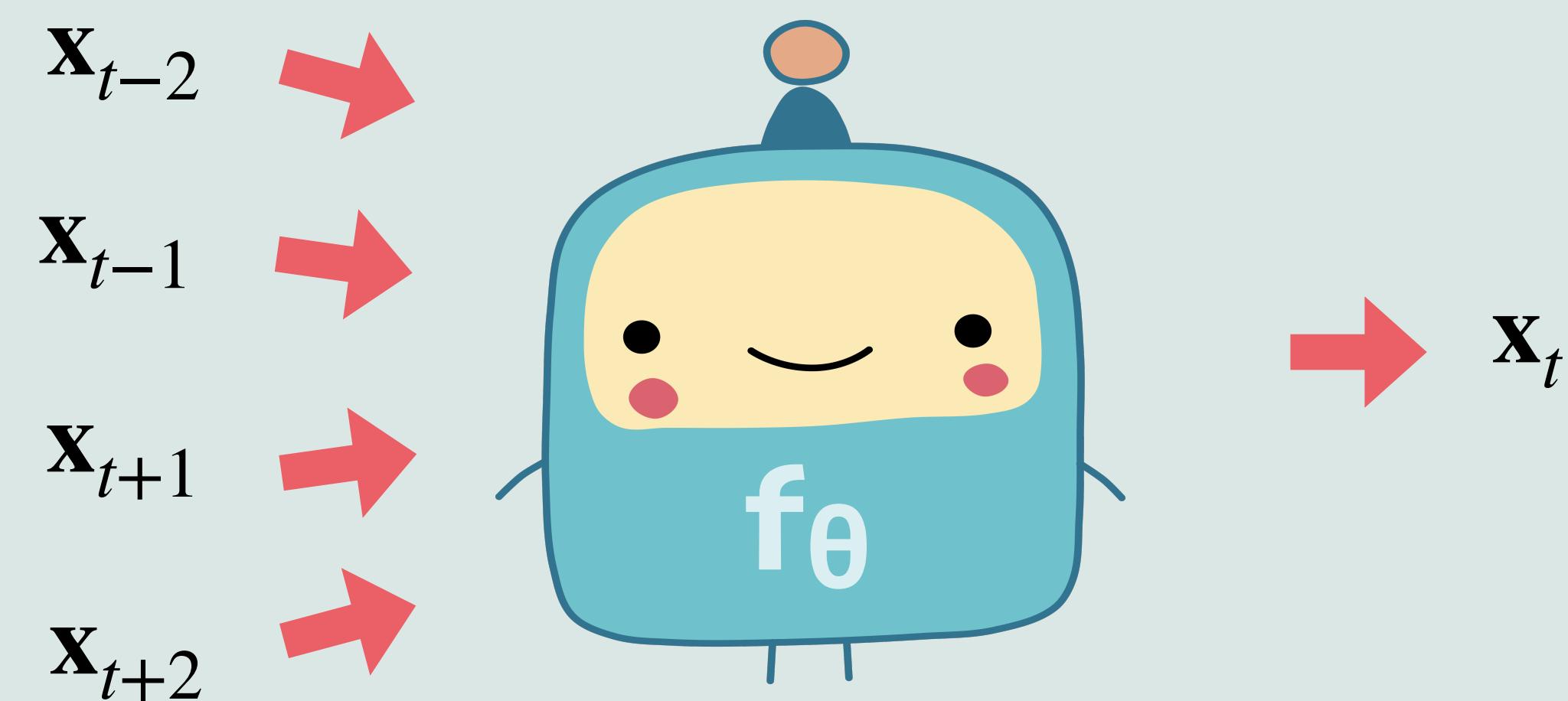
訓練好代理任務, 前面那段模型叫 Encoder





比如說 Word2Vec 的兩個小任務

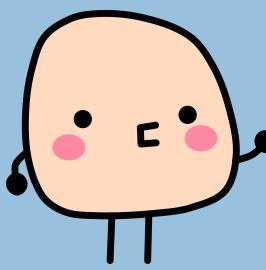
Word2Vec 就設計兩種任務。



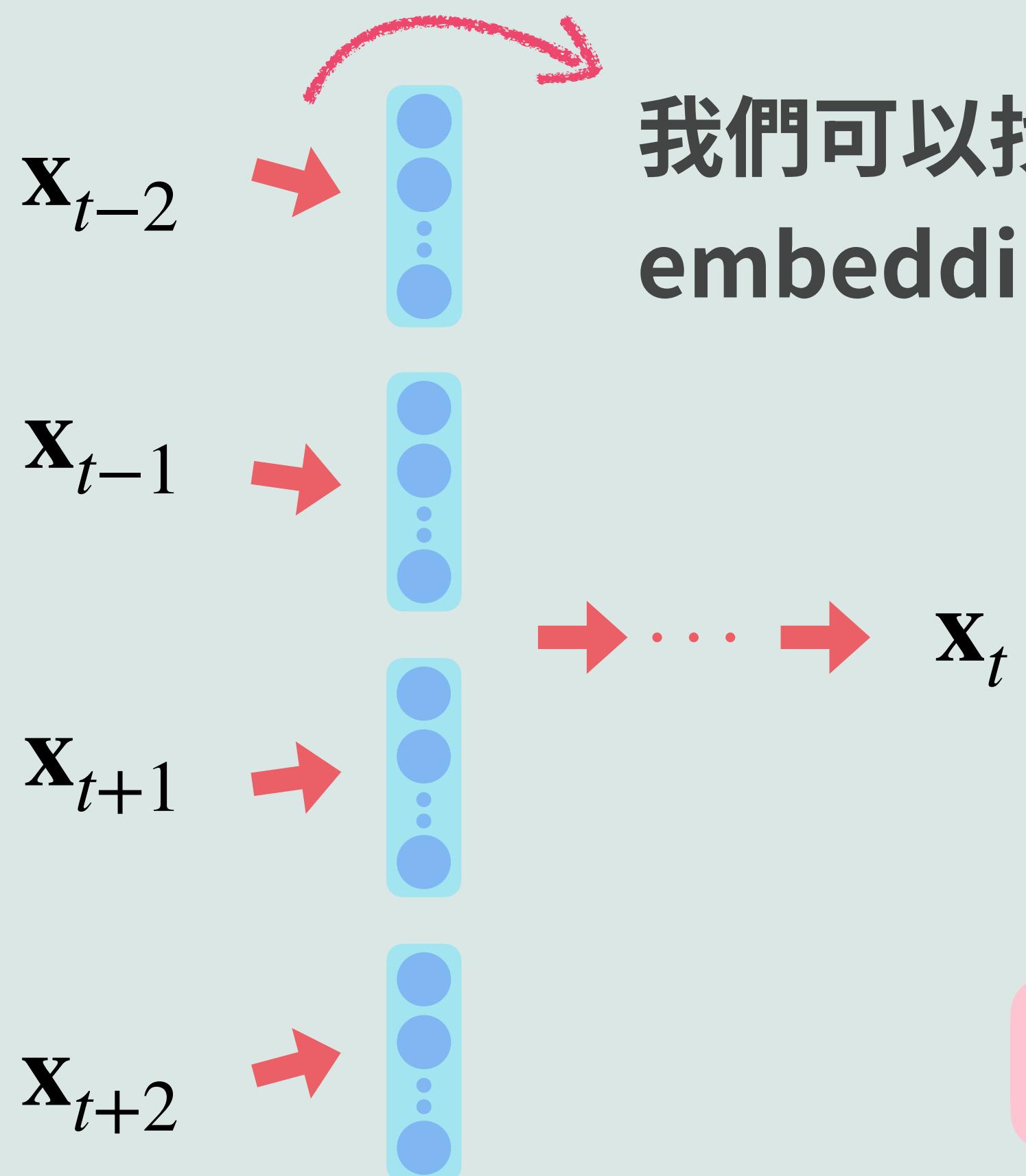
CBOW model

用周圍的字預測中間的字。



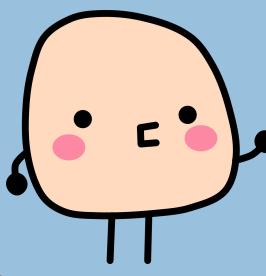


某個隱藏層輸出就是 embedding



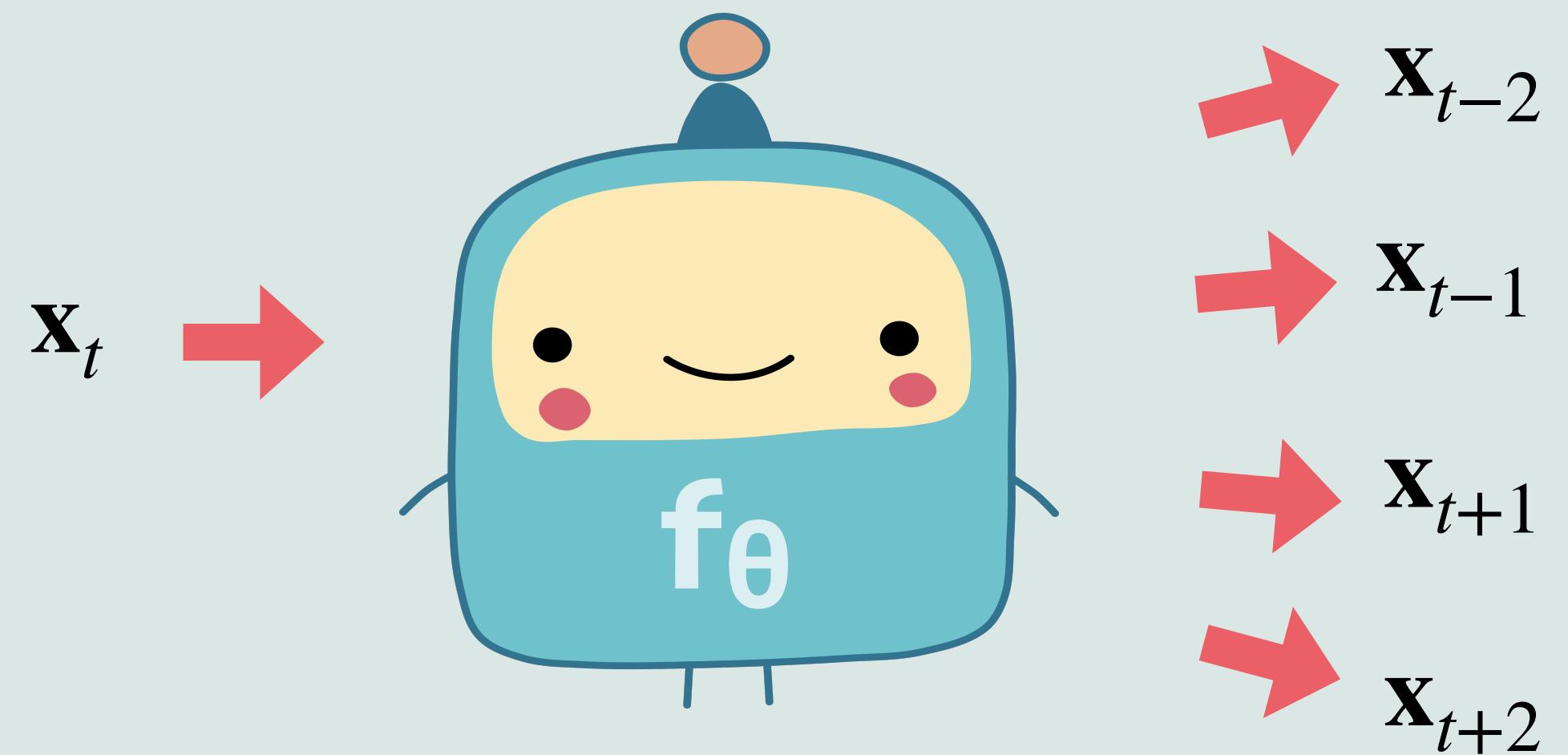
我們可以找到字的
embedding!

CBOW model



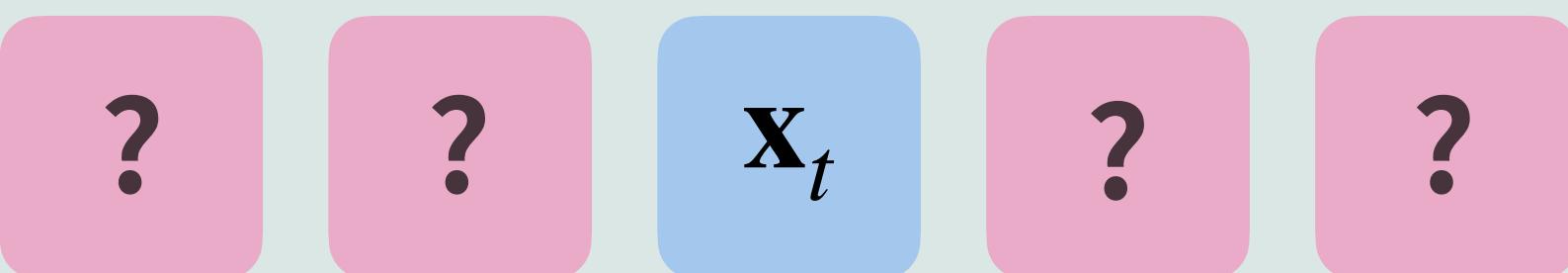
Word2Vec 的兩個小任務

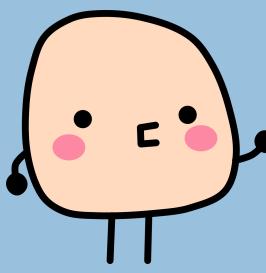
或是更炫的去訓練這樣的函數！



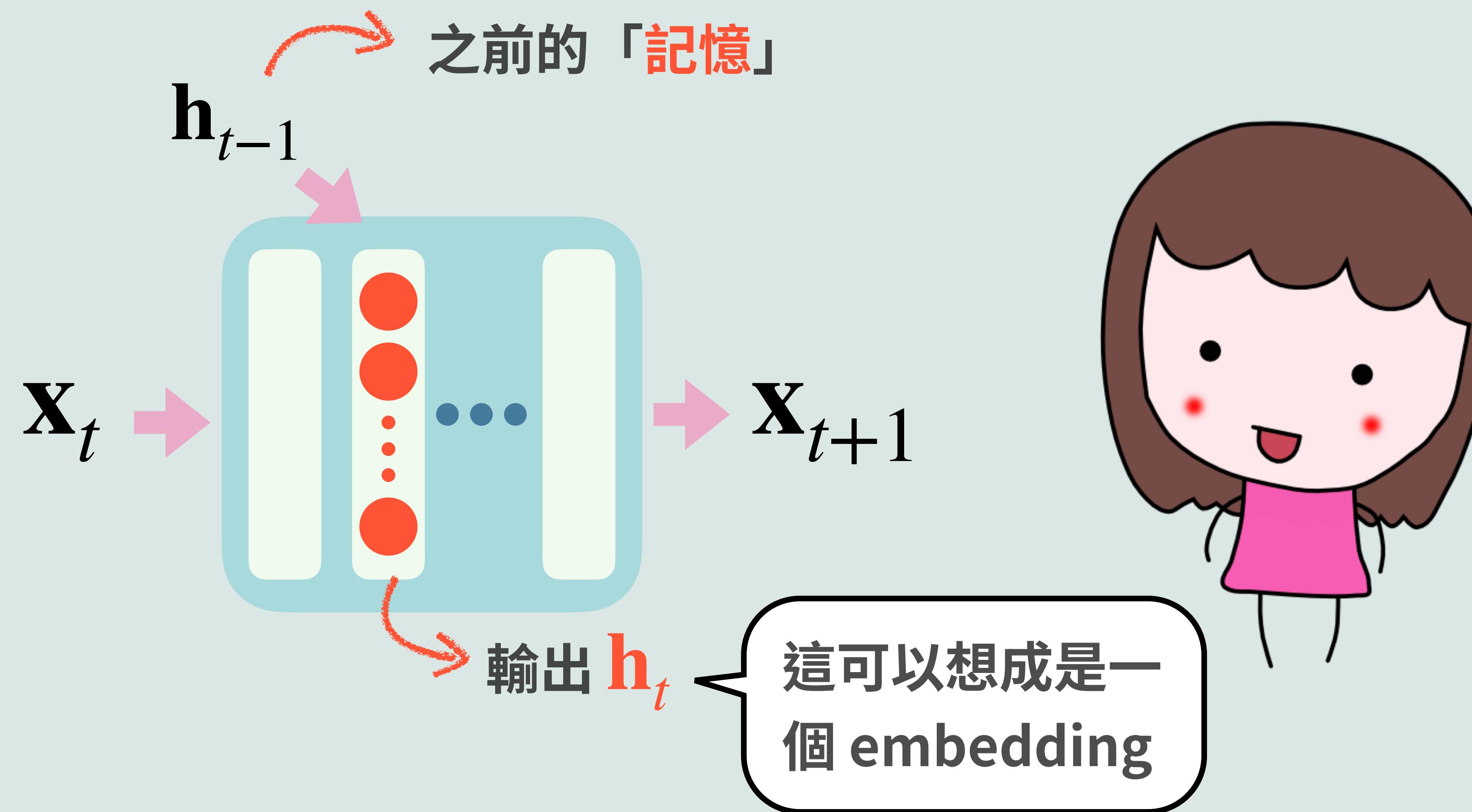
Skip-Gram model

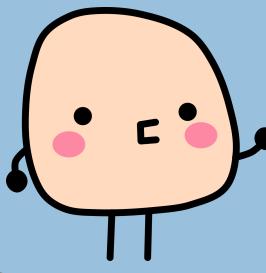
中間的字預測週圍的字



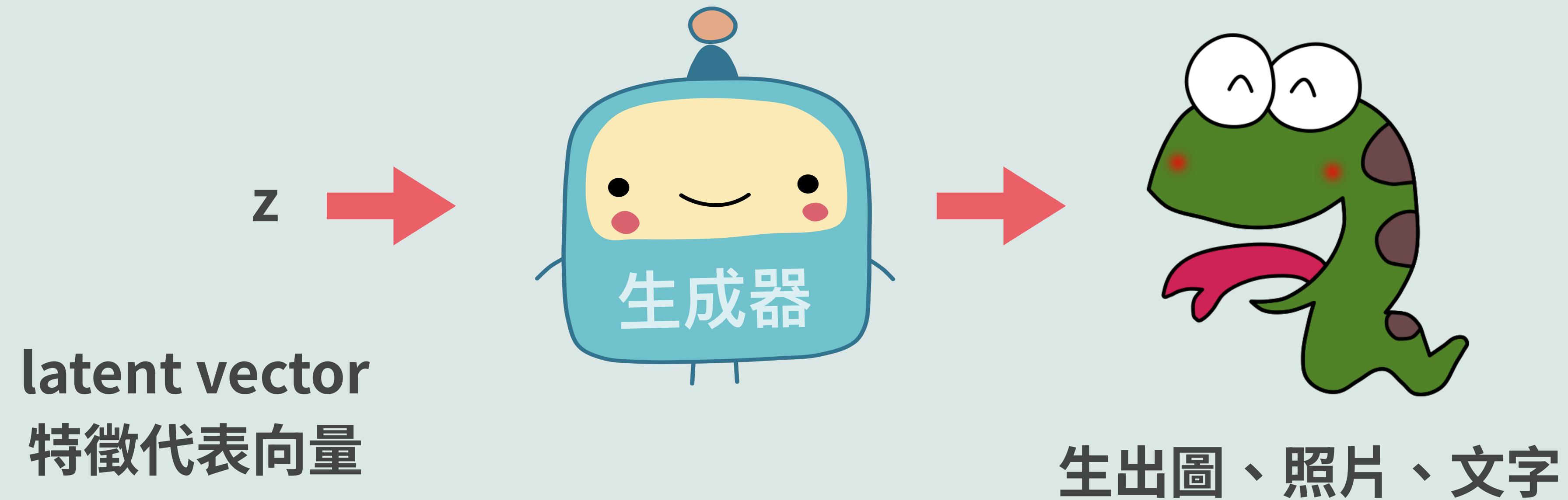


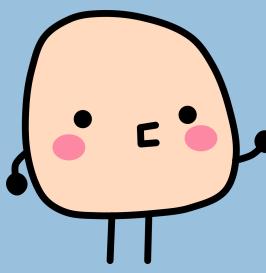
事實上前一個字預測下一個字也是!





生成模式

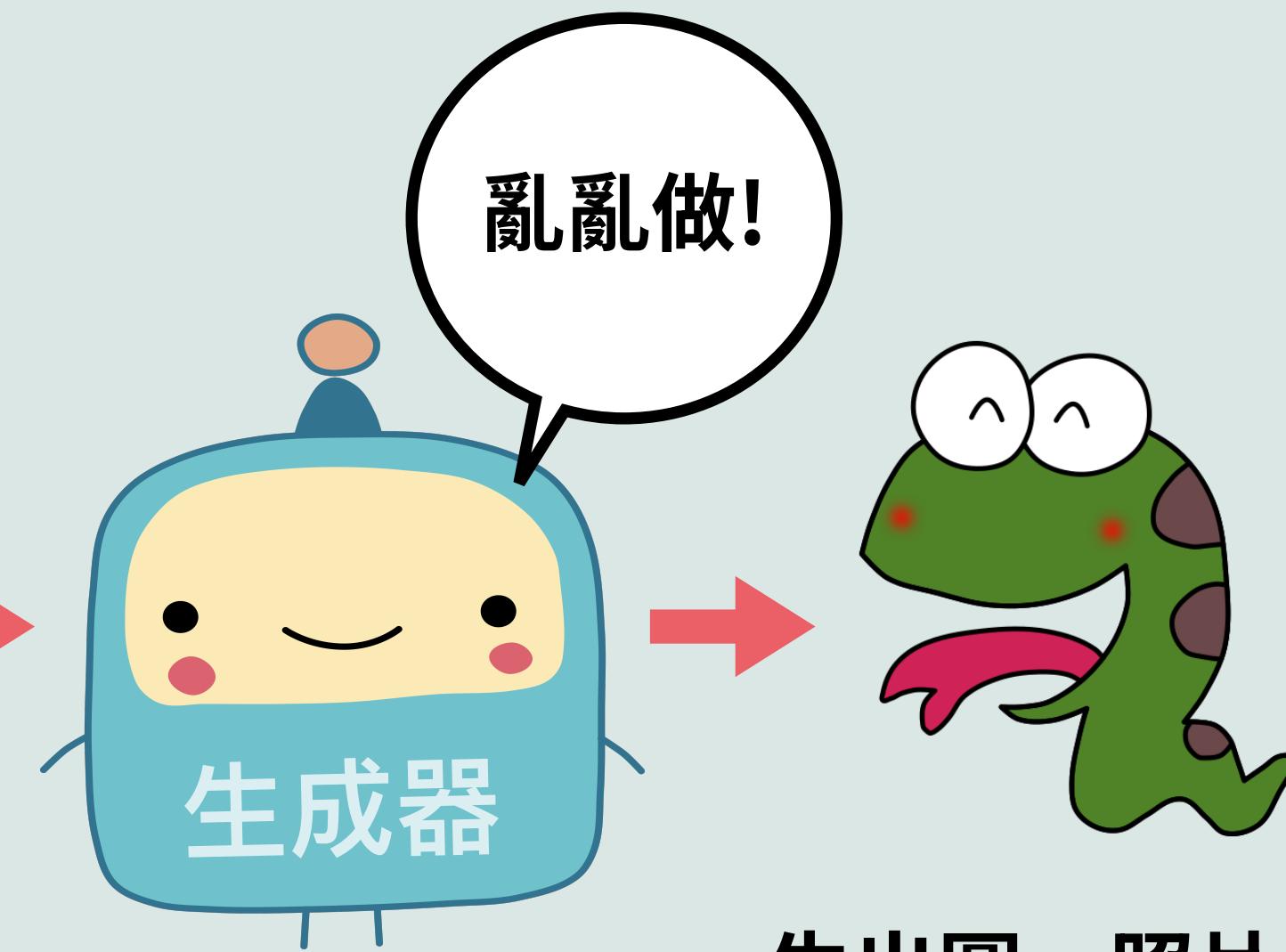




輸入的特徵向量基本上有兩種作法

方法一

Noise



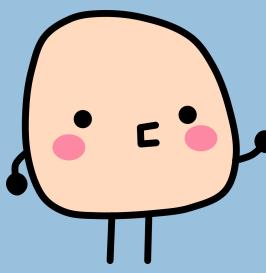
生出圖、照片、文字

(保證生出「正確格式」的東西就好)

隨機輸入一
堆數字。

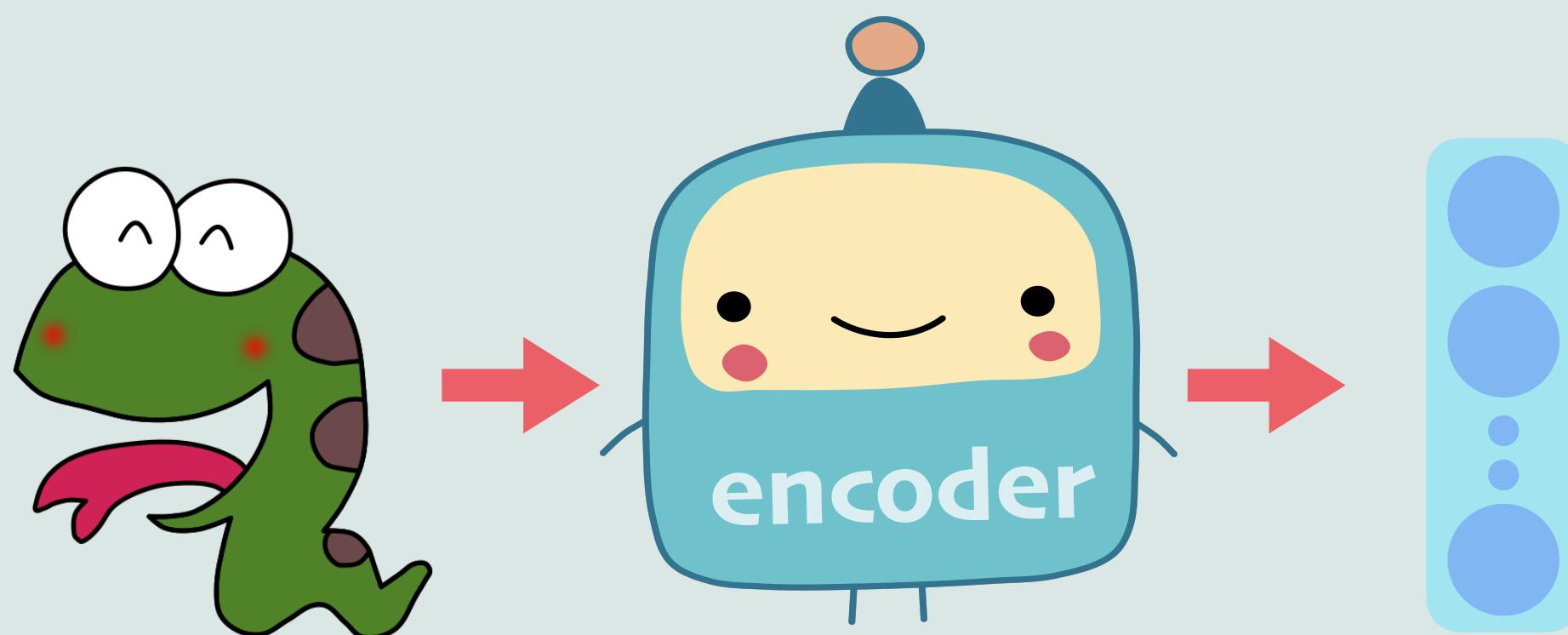


在 GAN 裡, 這是最常用的方法!



輸入的特徵向量基本上有兩種作法

方法二



特徵代表向量,
latent vector

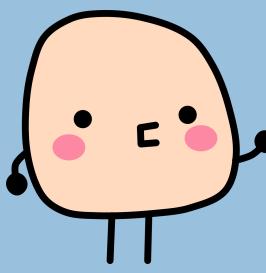
先想辦法做個
「好的」特徵
向量出來！





02.

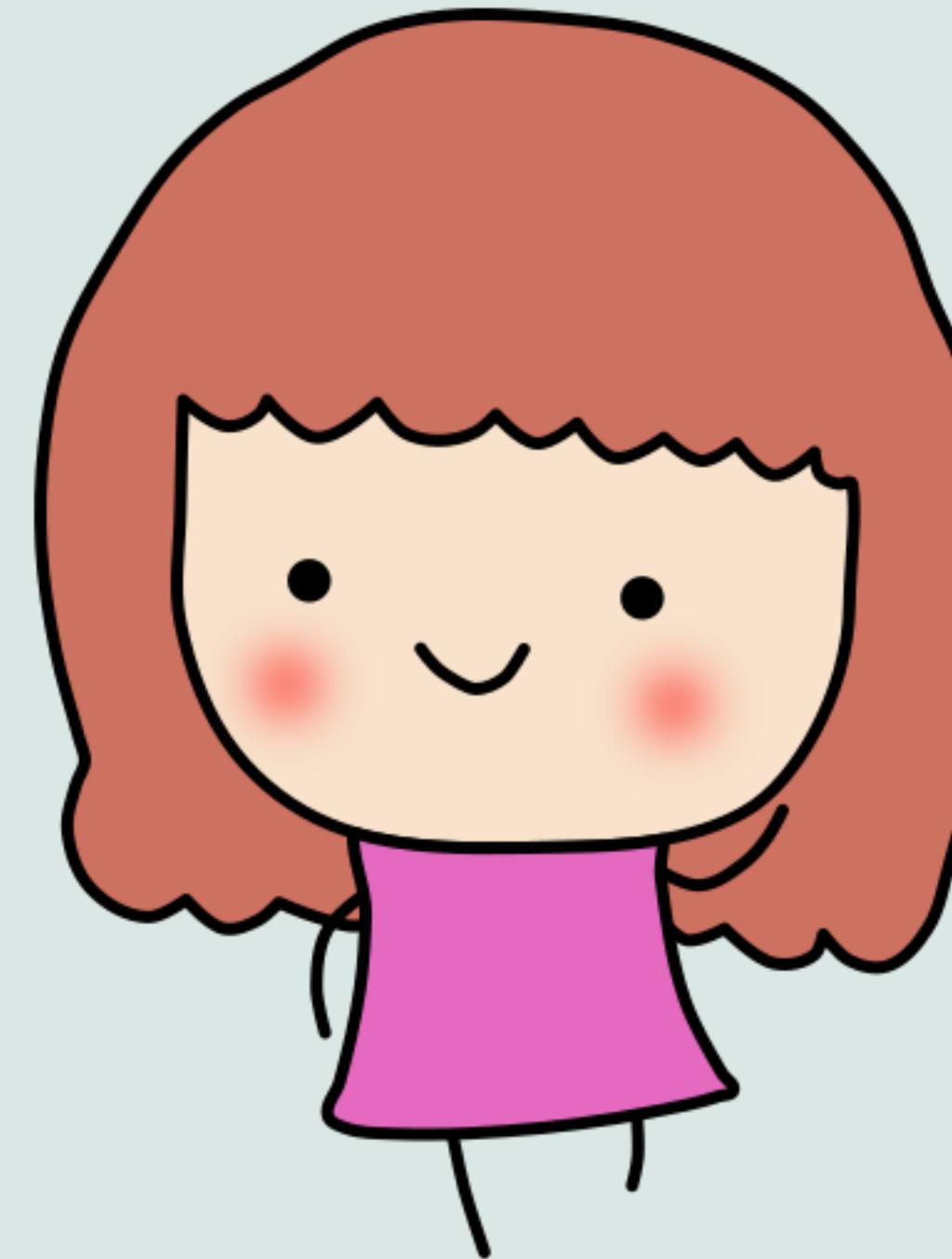
自編碼器 Autoencoder

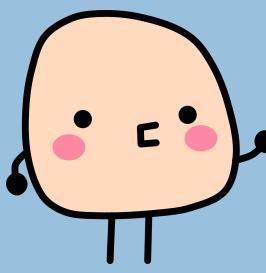


Autoencoder

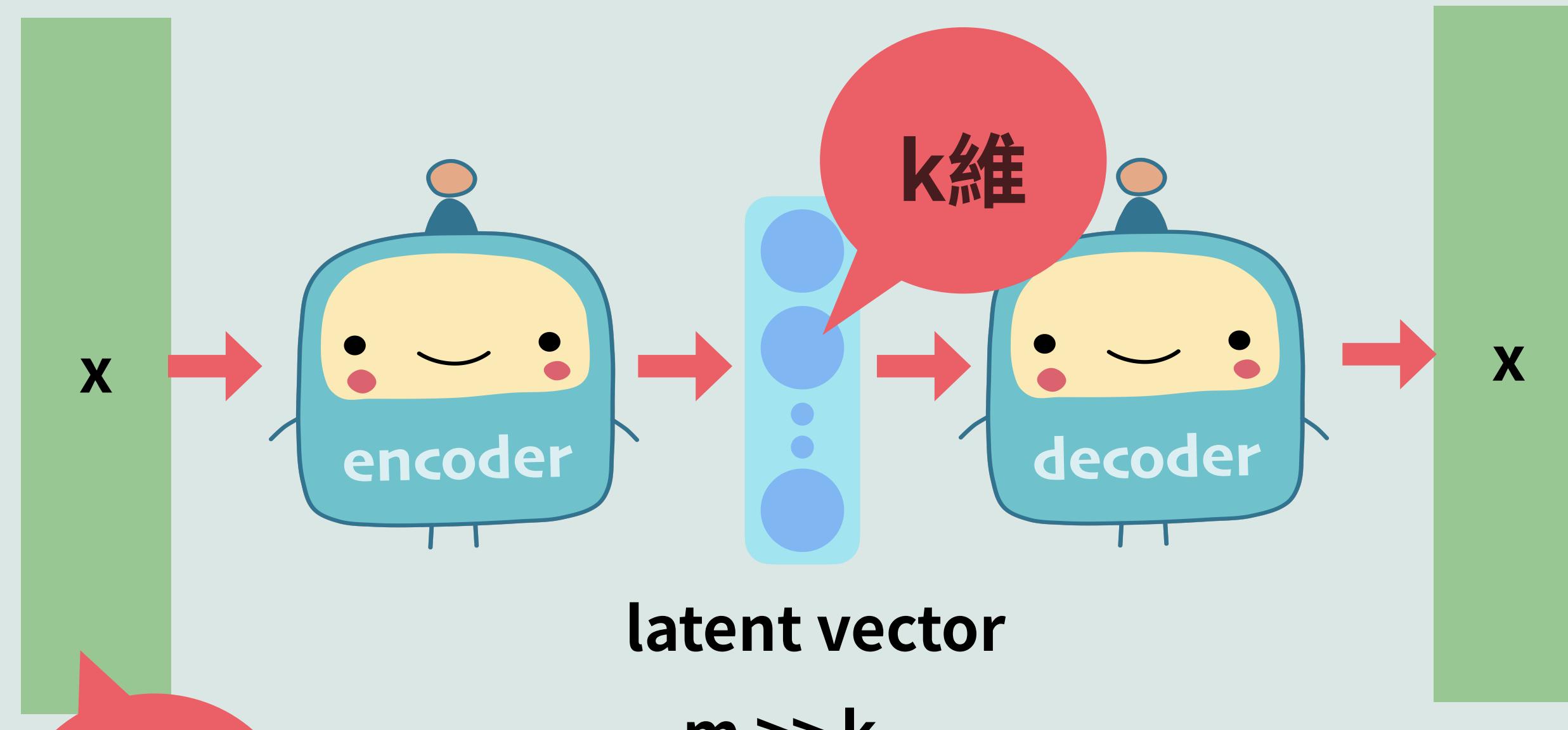
方法二看來有點神奇，怎麼能訓練一個
截取特徵向量的函數的？這裡介紹一個
常用手法叫**自編碼器 (Autoencoder)**。

Autoencoder





Autoencoder



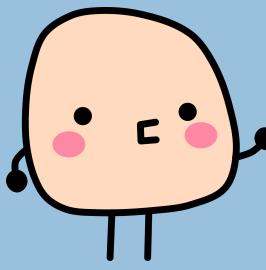
m維

於是, z 可以取代 x (或者說 z 是 x 的一個 presentation)

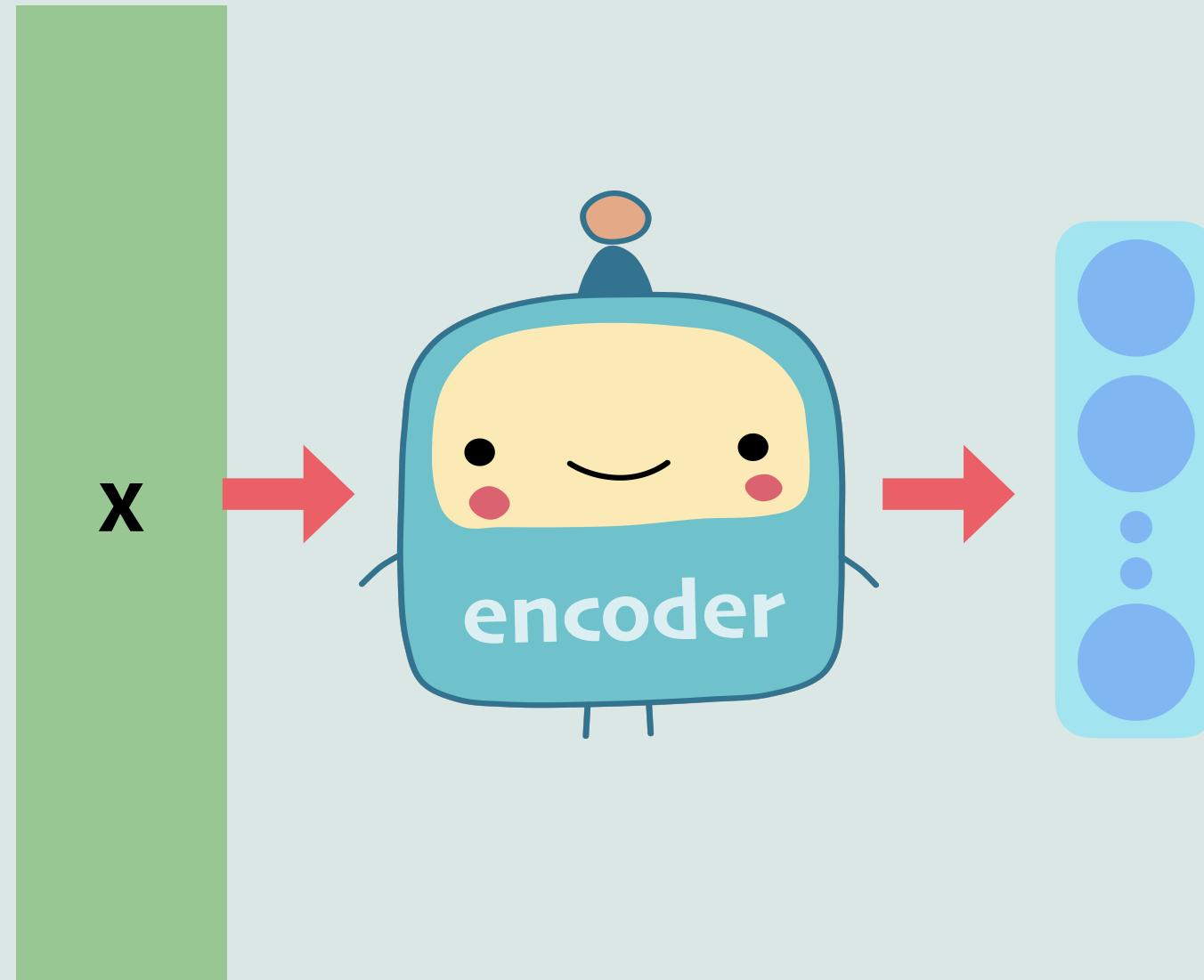
Autoencoder 是輸入什麼, 就輸出什麼的函數。

感覺很奇怪, 原來是中間我們會用一層比較小的 k 維神經元。

這一層的輸出就是我們準備當特徵向量的。



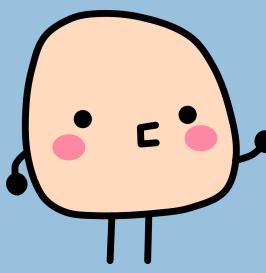
Autoencoder



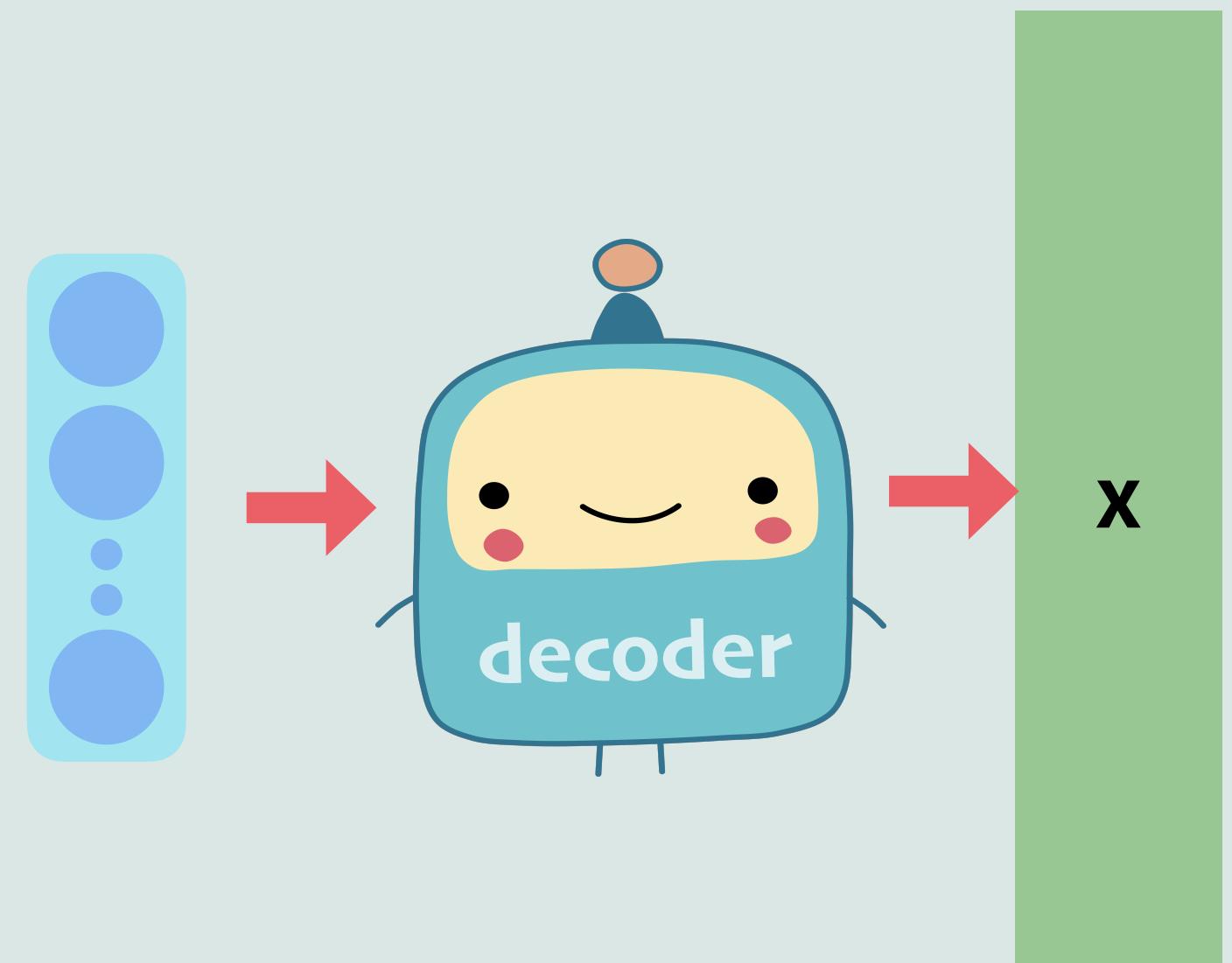
特徵向量
就這麼找
出來了。



以後我們基本上可以
用比較小的 z 來取代
比較大的 x 。



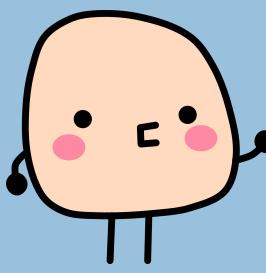
Autoencoder



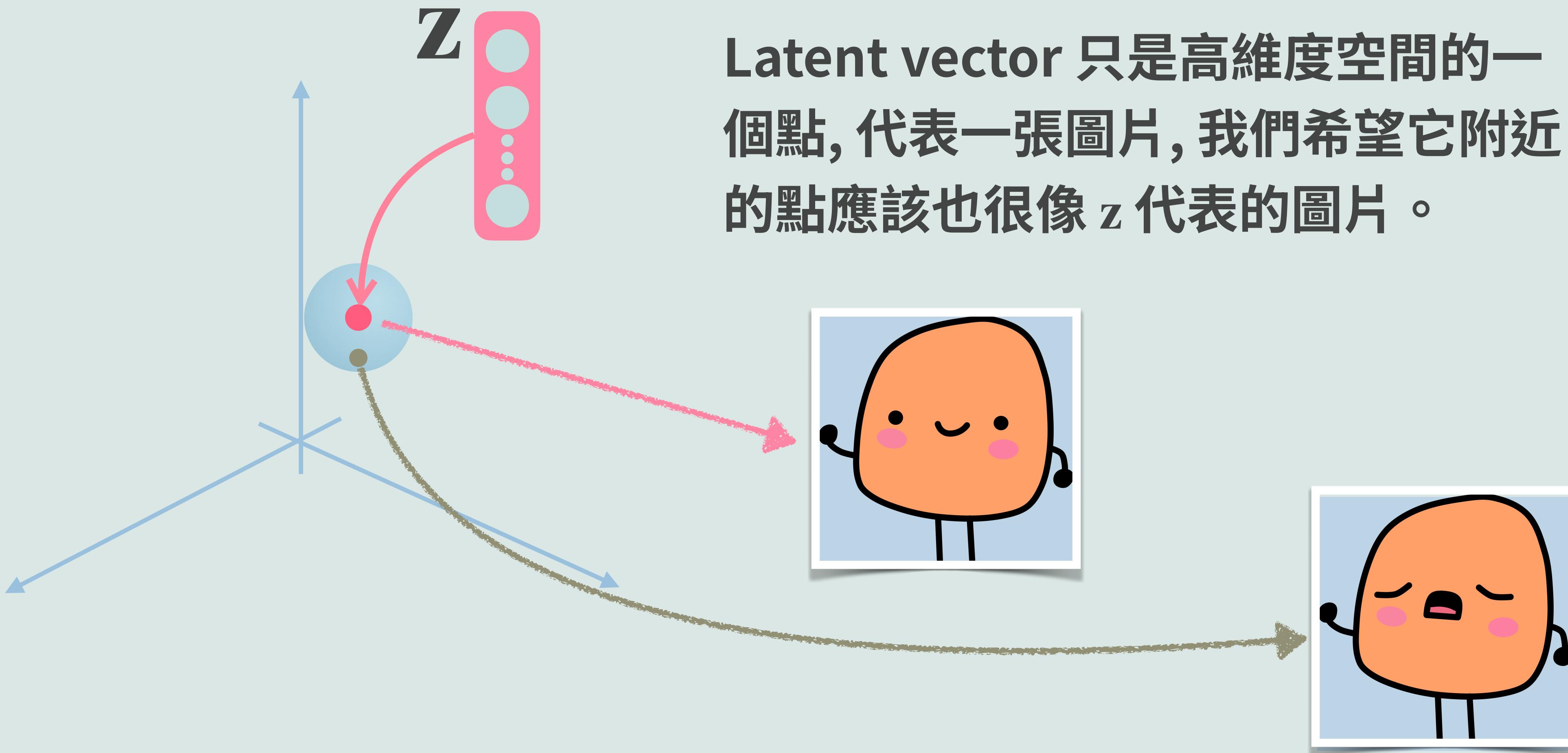
假設我們有隻兔子的特徵向量，改一點點會不會生出一隻很像的兔子？

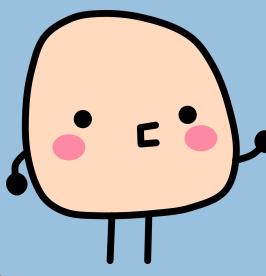


另一邊就可以當生成器，輸入一個特徵向量，就生出一個我們要的圖或任何東西。



也就是說我們希望...





Autoencoder

答案是不太行

隨便生兩個 latent vectors, 數學上距離很近, 但生出來的東西不一定有什麼關係。

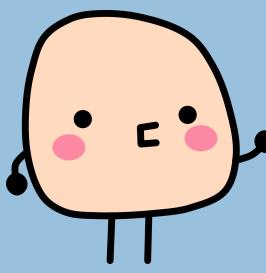
白話文是 z 差不多就是亂數, 我們無以掌控。





03.

變分自編碼器 VAE

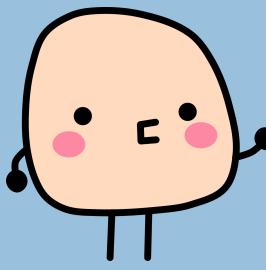


VAE (Variational AutoEncoder)

改善自編碼器問題的 VAE

Variational AutoEncoder





希望 latent vector 每個元素符合常態分佈

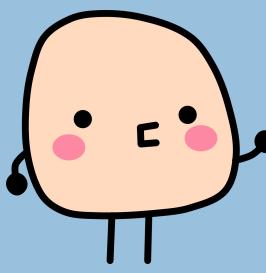
$$z = \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ \vdots \\ z_k \end{bmatrix} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$$

我們想辦法找每個數的平均
值和變異數 (or 標準差)

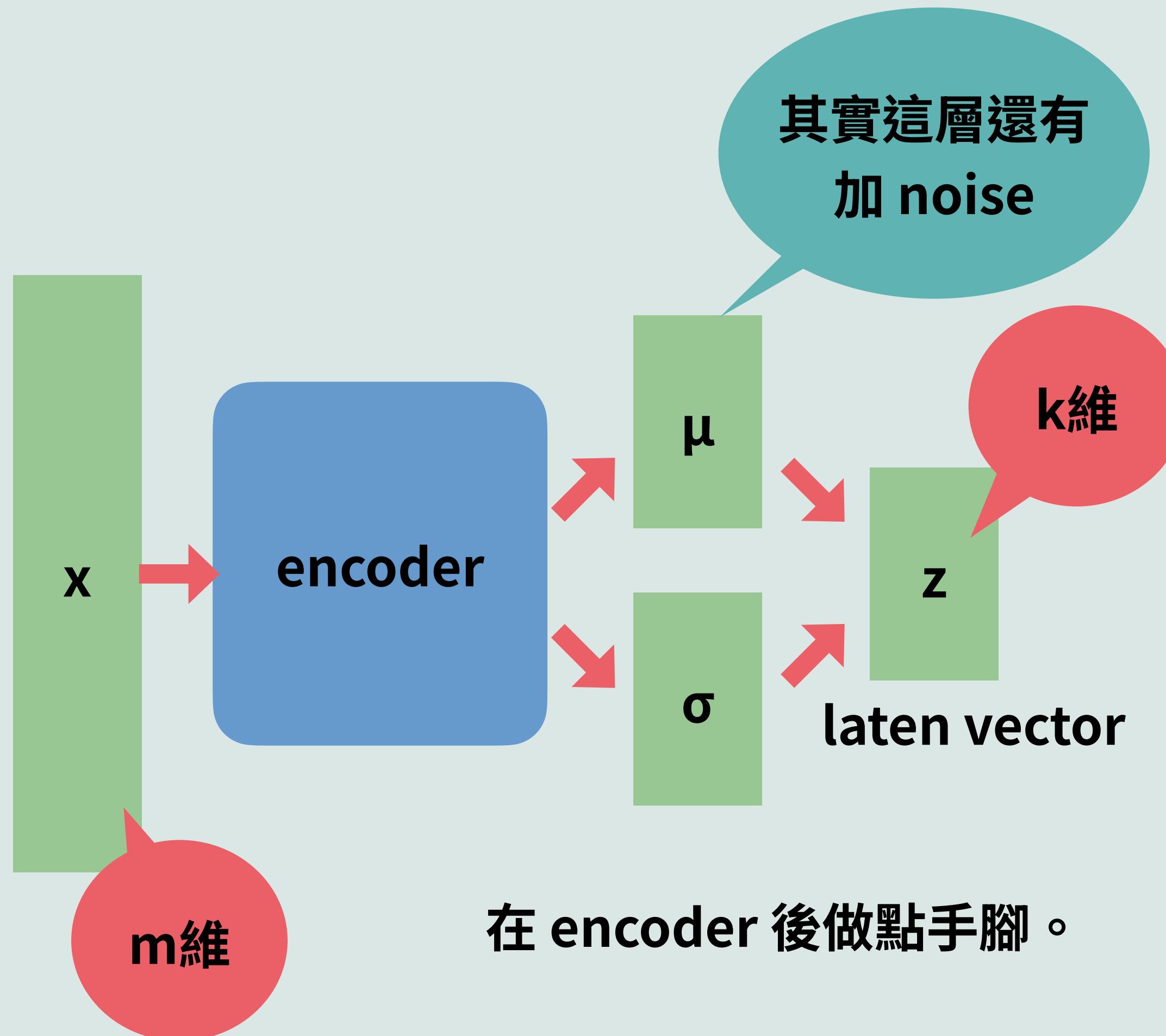
這要怎麼
做到?



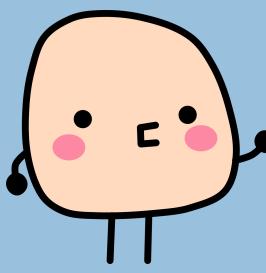
神秘編碼 latent vector 每個數字是符合某常態分布的，這樣我們容易掌控！



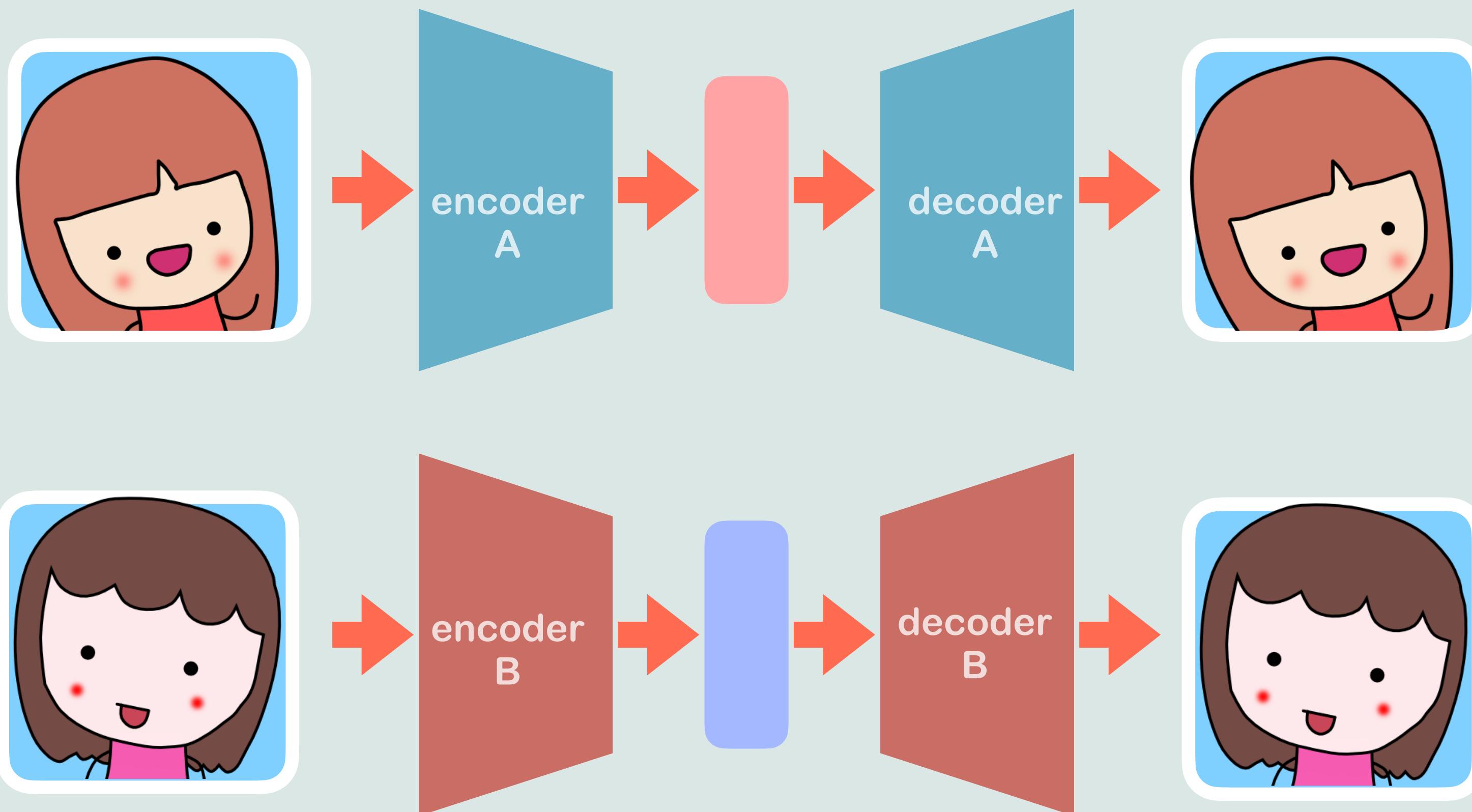
VAE (Variational AutoEncoder)



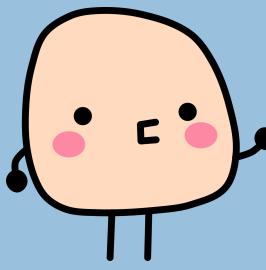
其實就是要函數
學習機去學平均
值和變異數!



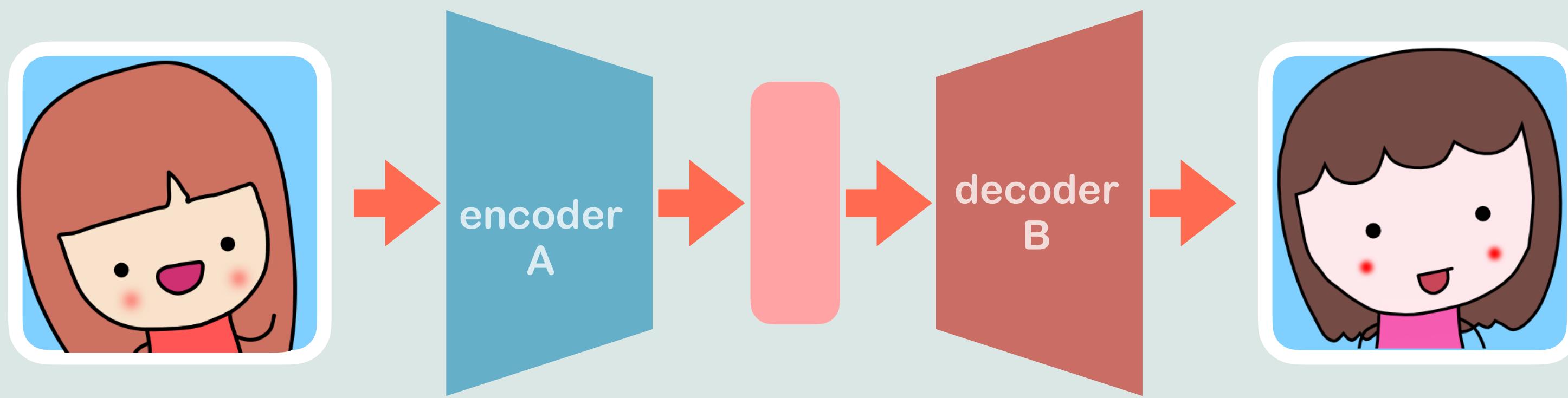
Deepfake



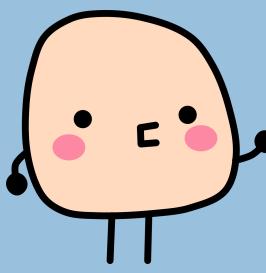
用 **autoencoder** 就
可以做到 **deepfake**



Deepfake



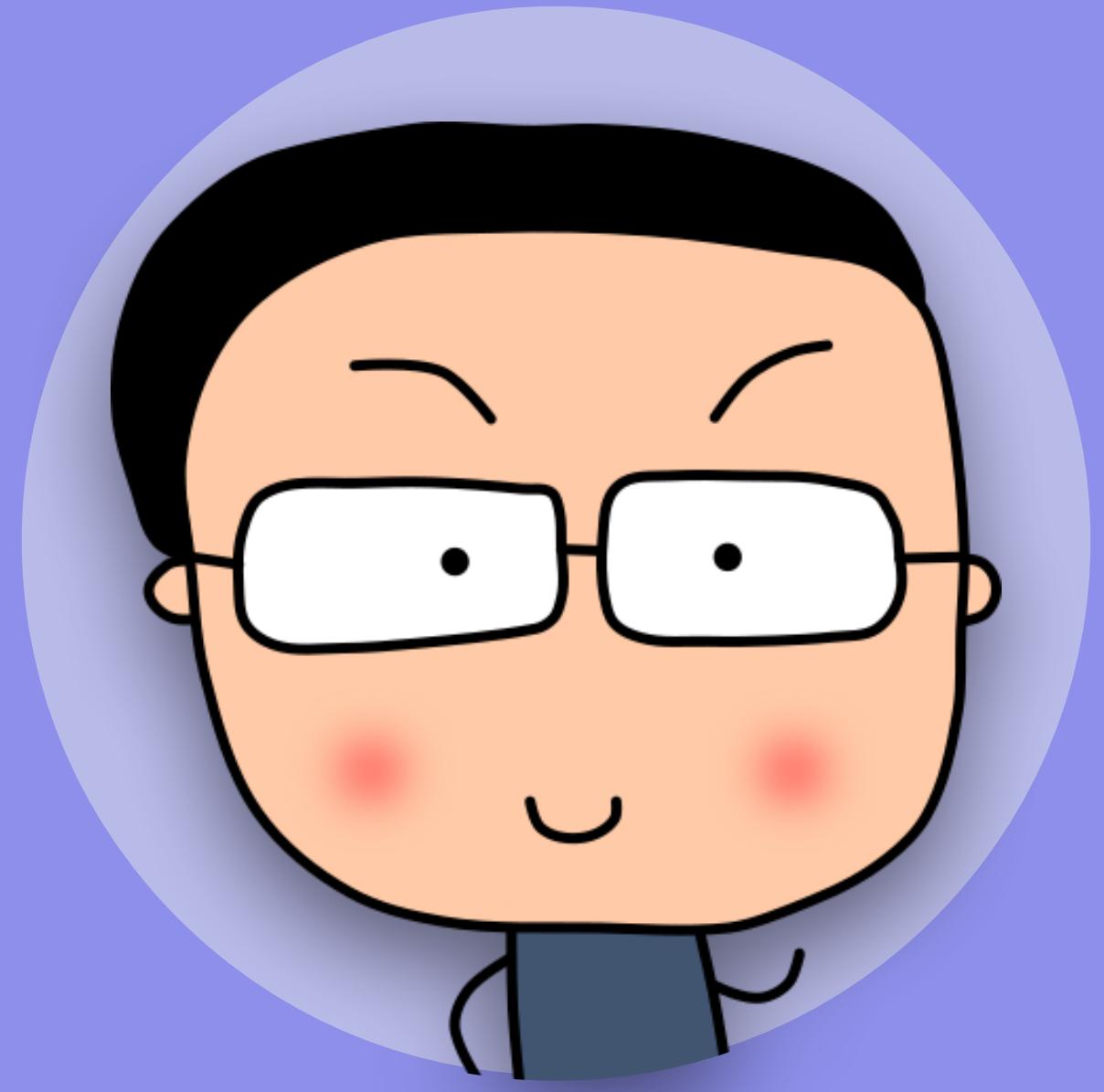
用 **encoder A** 做出的 **latent vector**, 送進 **decoder B** 之中。



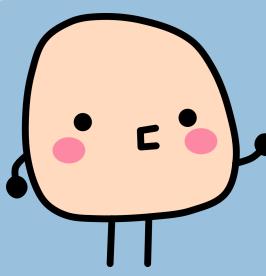
後話說在前面

大家覺得 autoencoder 好像變化有點少，品質也不是太好，生成模型一度 GAN 獨大，不過後來世界又變了...





04.
橫空出世的
Diffusion Models



2022 年起忽然人人都在電腦創作!



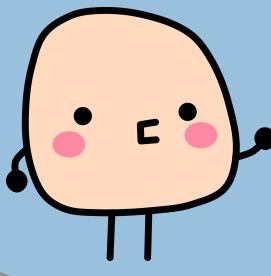
DALL·E 2



Stable Diffusion

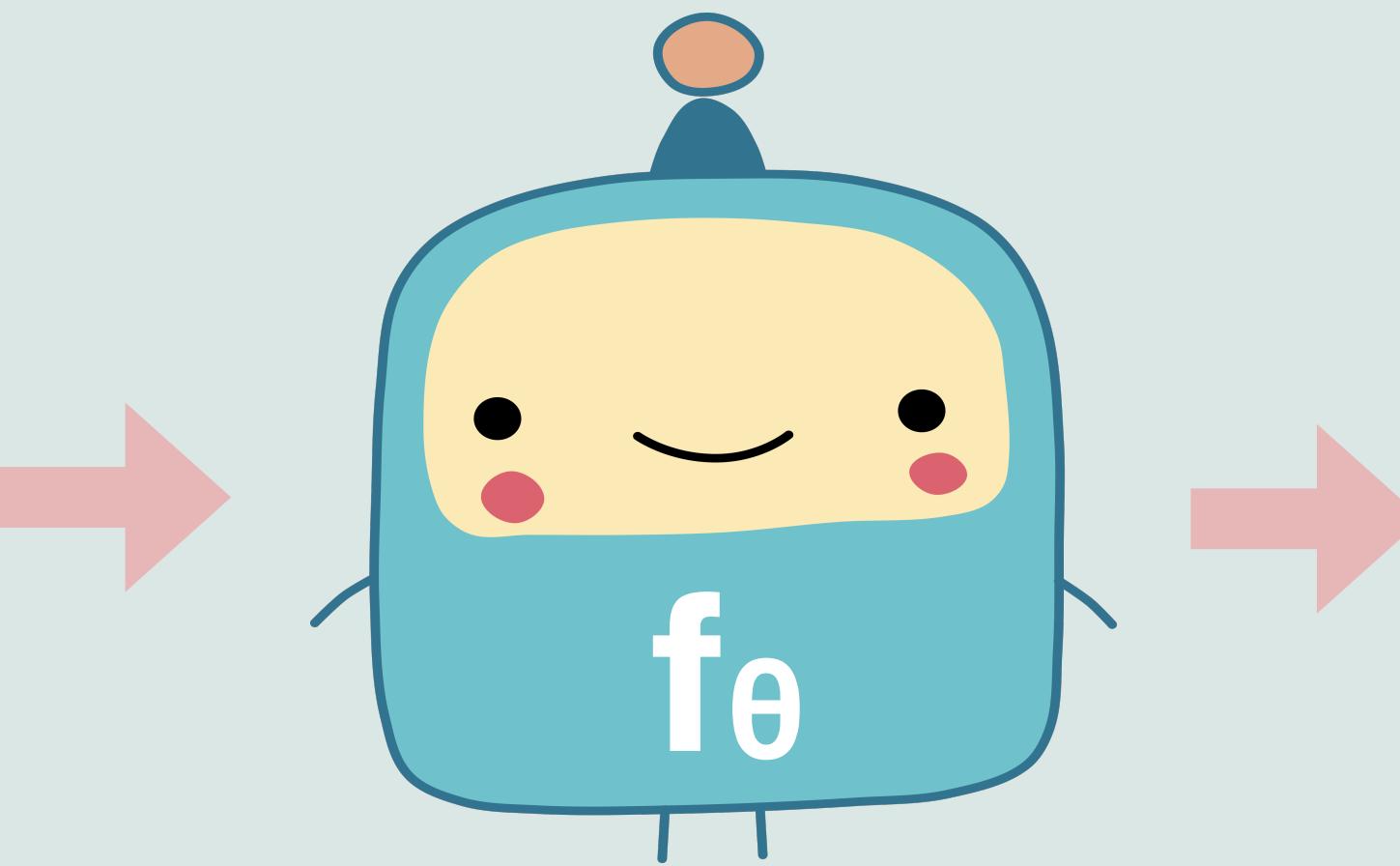


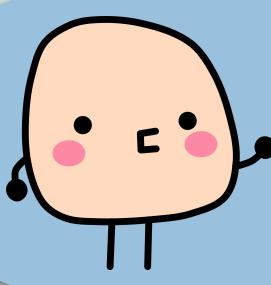
Midjourney



Text to Image Models

“a rabbit wearing
a rabbit ear hat”





2025 年



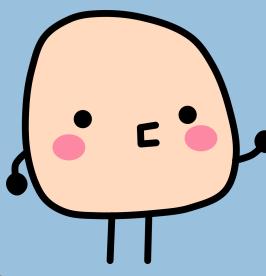
Bing Create



SDXL

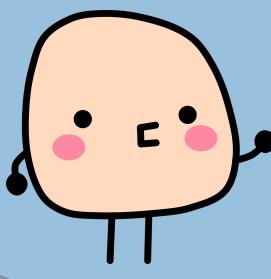


Midjourney

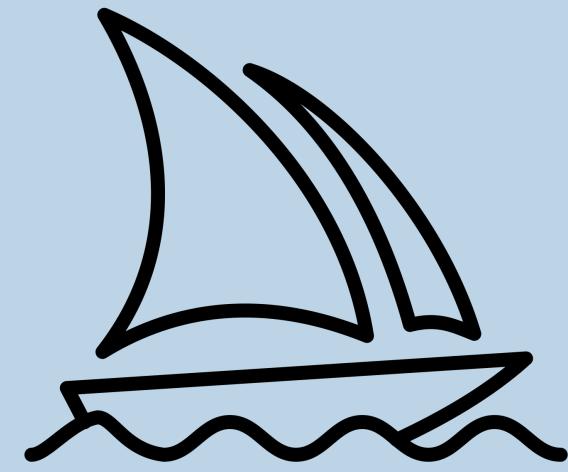


Diffusion Models

Diffusion Models



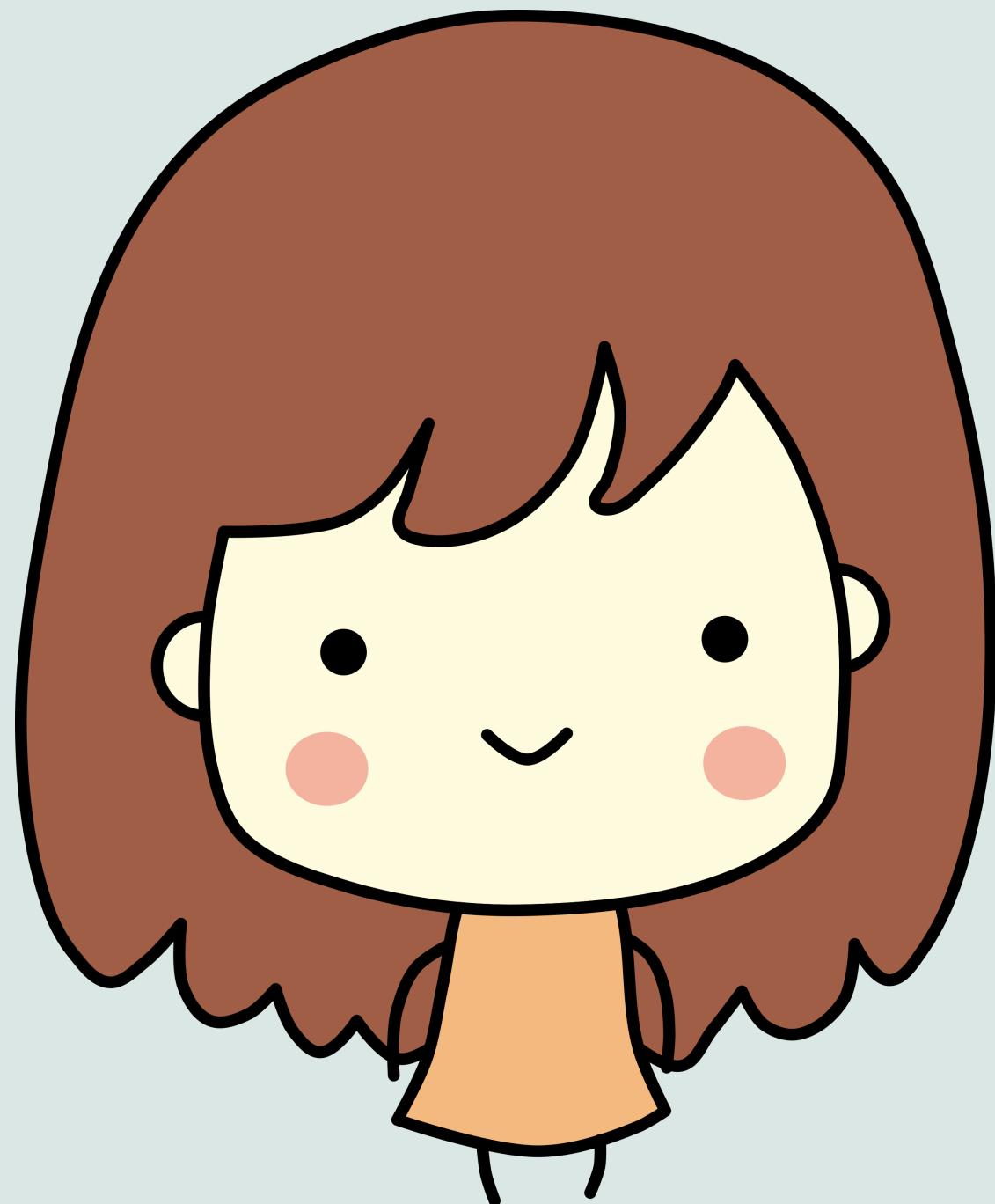
「收費型」文字生圖 AI

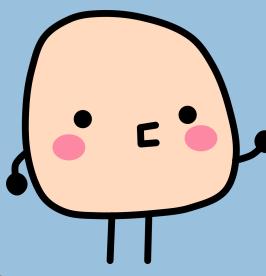


Midjourney



Leonardo.Ai





Microsoft Bing Create

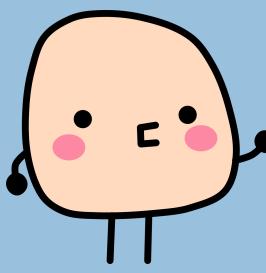
The screenshot shows the Microsoft Bing Create interface. At the top, there's a search bar with the Microsoft Bing logo. Below it, a navigation bar includes '全部' (All), '搜尋' (Search), and '圖片' (Images), with '圖片' being the active tab. To the right are user profile icons for '炎龍' (Yanlong) and '9942' notifications, along with a menu icon.

In the main search results area, a large speech bubble contains the text 'DALL-E 3'. Below this, a search result summary reads: '位台灣的大學生, 在咖啡店裡, 用一台筆電在討論東西的照片。' (A Taiwan student, in a coffee shop, discussing something on a laptop.)

At the bottom of the interface, there are several input fields and buttons: '型號: DALL-E 3' (Model: DALL-E 3) with a dropdown arrow, '外觀比例: 1:1' (Aspect Ratio: 1:1) with a dropdown arrow, '影像數量: 4' (Image Count: 4) with a dropdown arrow, a clipboard icon, a '給我驚喜' (Surprise Me) button, and a prominent blue '創建' (Create) button. A red oval highlights the 'DALL-E 3' model selection field.

Below the interface, a banner states: '透過 *AI Creations*, 將創意轉化為現實' (Through *AI Creations*, turn creativity into reality).

<https://www.bing.com/images/create>



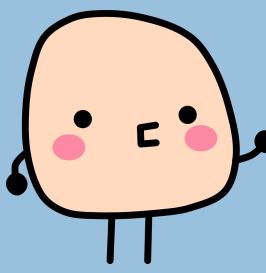
免費雲端圖像生成 AI



Bing Create

<https://www.bing.com/images/create>

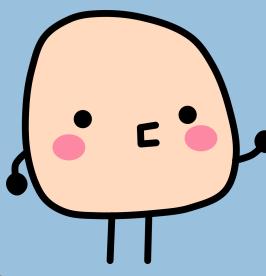
5位台灣的大學生，在咖啡店裡，用一台筆電在討論東西的照片。



Whimsical Watercolor Illustration



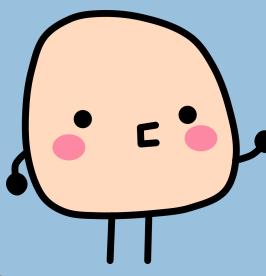
**whimsical watercolor
illustration**, 一個在施展魔
法的可愛小女巫



Claymation



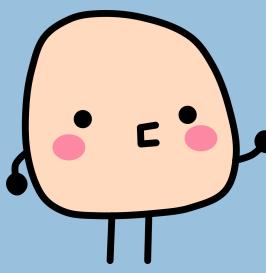
claymation,一隻可愛的
熊貓，戴著眼鏡，在沙發上
用著他的 MacBook 筆電。



3D Pixar 卡通風格



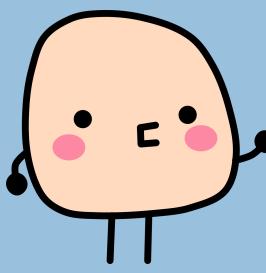
**3D animation, Pixar 卡通
風格, 超可愛的機器人, 拿
著水彩筆和調色盤, 在畫一
幅水彩畫。**



Simple 2D Vector Art



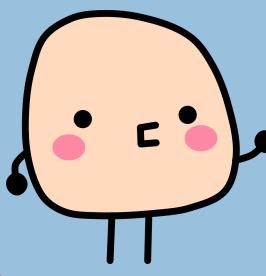
**simple 2D vector art,
minimalist, very few
details, pastel colors,
一個可愛的女孩在咖啡
店中用她的筆電**



一點也不像的 David Shrigley 風格



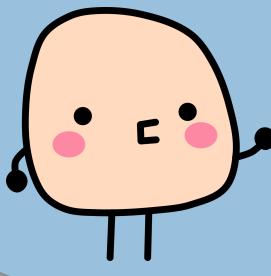
A white llama holding a laptop, with its hands visible from behind the laptop, is depicted in a simple Japanese animation style on a light blue background. It is drawn as a David Shrigley style illustration, using only black lines on a clean sky blue background. This minimalist design conveys its cute yet simple look, while maintaining a clear contrast between the shadows and highlights.



作業



- * 使用 Microsoft Bing Create (最好是選 DALL-E 3), 找到一個你喜歡的風格。
- * 最好是一開始先決定你想要的風格, 試著接近。說明你怎麼改變、最後不太像但你滿意也沒有問題。
- * 試著用這樣的風格畫幾張不同主題的圖出來。



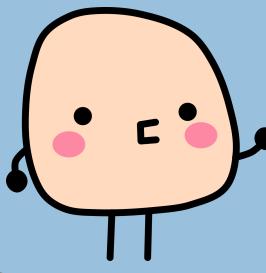
開源的龍頭 Stable Diffusion



Hugging Face

diffusers 套件

automatic1111



我們會介紹更簡潔方便的 Fooocus



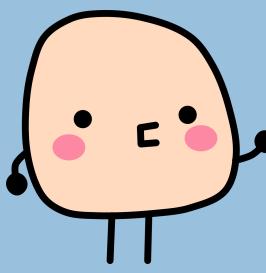
像 Midjourney 一樣容易的
Stable Diffusion Web UI!

Fooocus



05.

Diffusion Models 原理



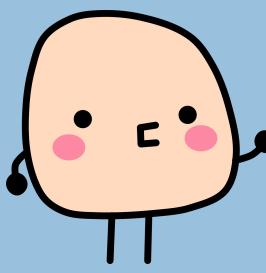
當然說「橫空出世」也不太對...

2015 就有了!



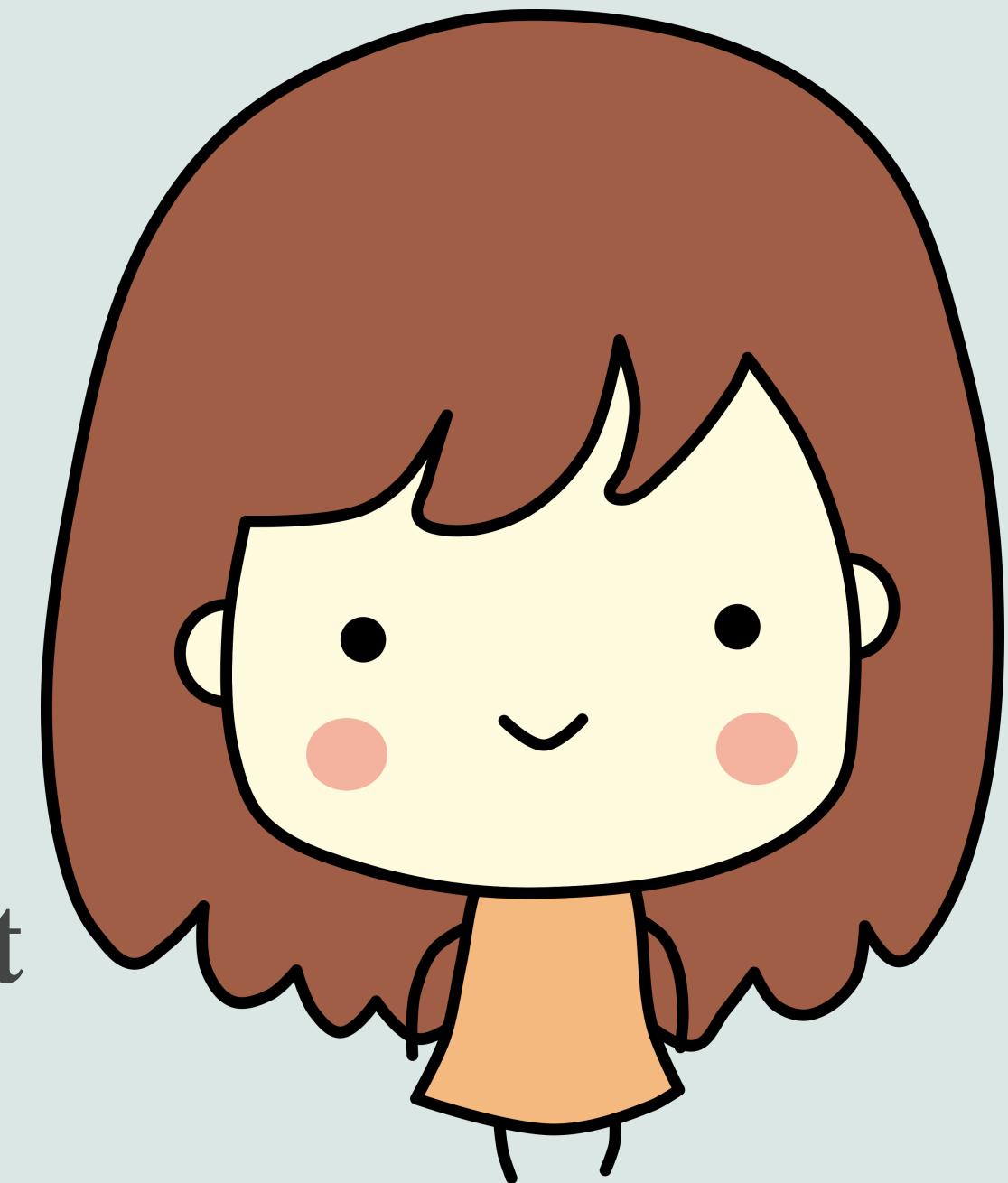
Jascha Sohl-Dickstein, Eric A. Weiss, Niru
Maheswaranathan, and Surya Ganguli “Deep Unsupervised
Learning using Nonequilibrium Thermodynamics,” 2015.

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1503.03585>



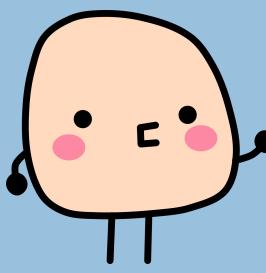
但關鍵是這篇

這是 OpenAI 的。

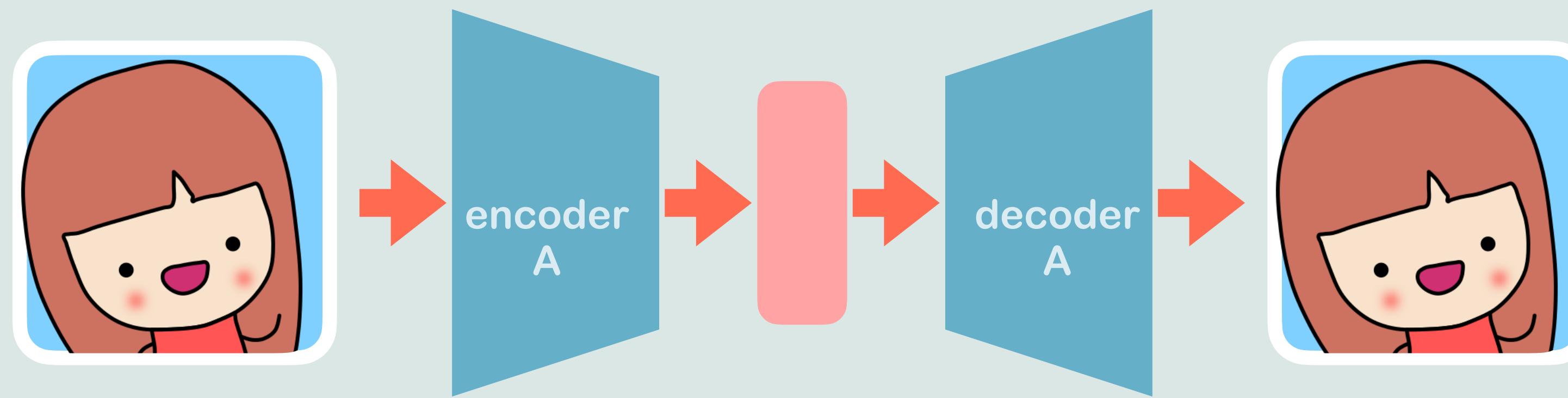


Prafulla Dhariwal and Alex Nichol “Diffusion Models Beat GANs on Image Synthesis,” 2021.

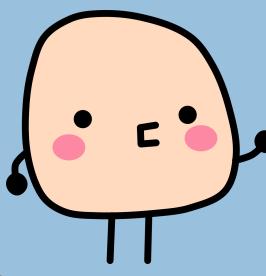
<https://arxiv.org/abs/2105.05233>



大家還記得 Autoencoder 嗎？

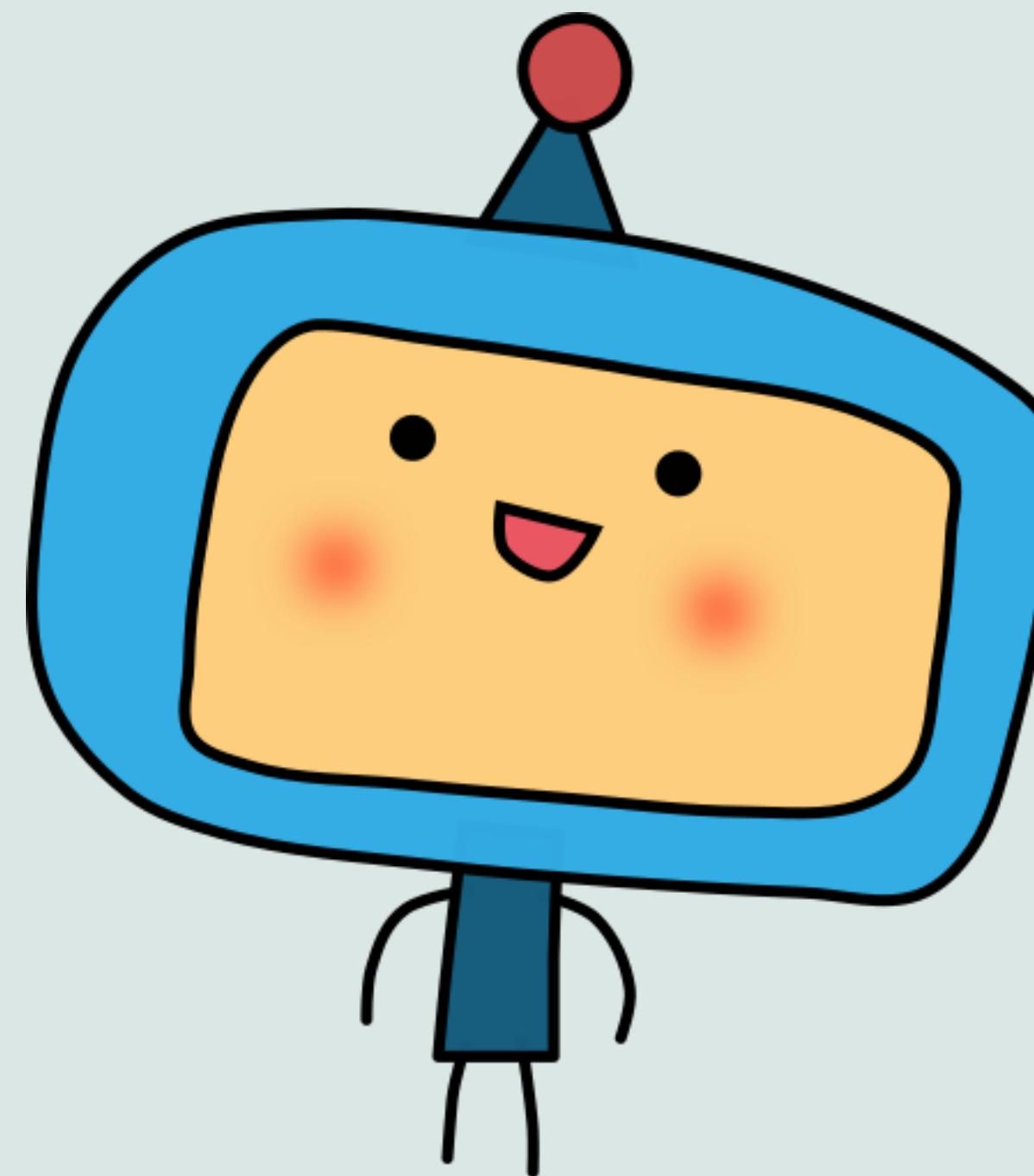


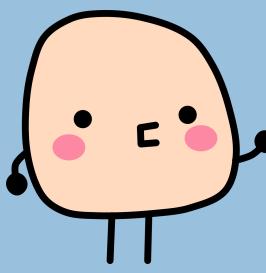
那個輸入和輸出都一樣的超呆機器人...



GPT 嘘爛王給我們的啟發

也許看得夠多，嘘爛，我
是說「創作」的能力就
會強！

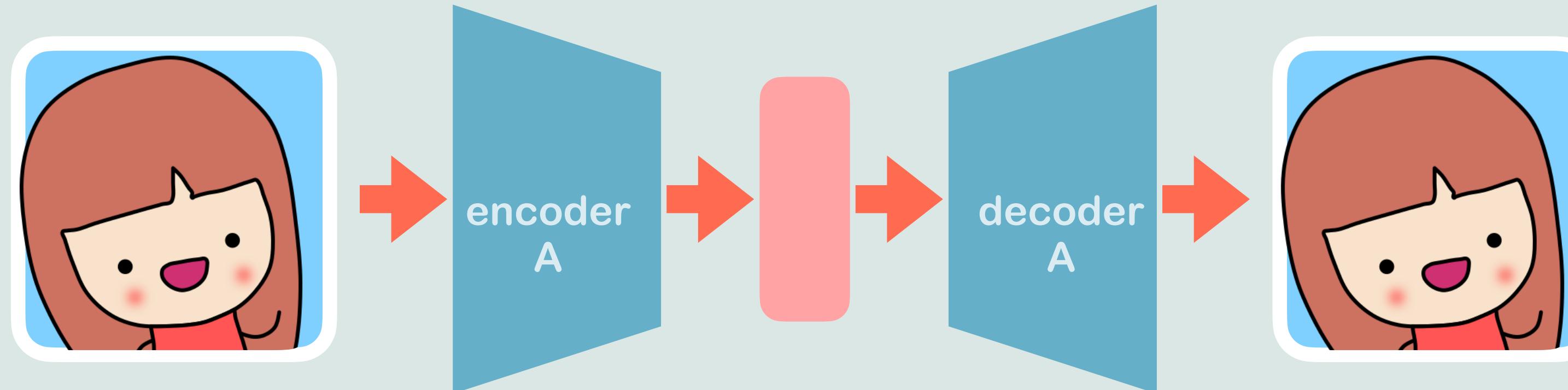




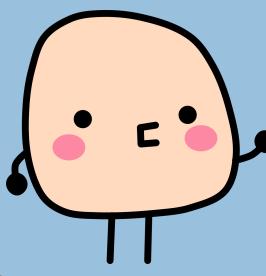
Diffusion Models 基本上就是 Autoencoder!!

這是算出來的!

這裡是神經網路

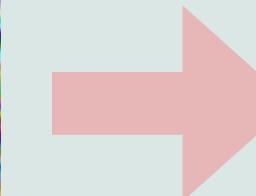
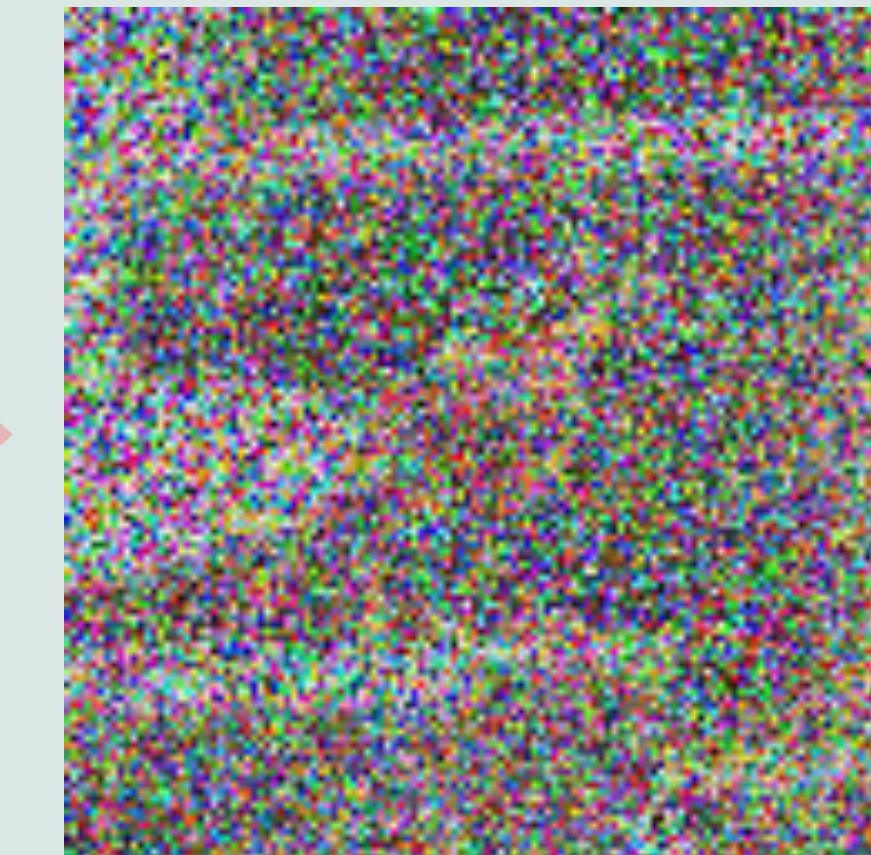
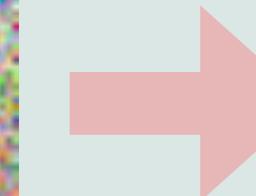
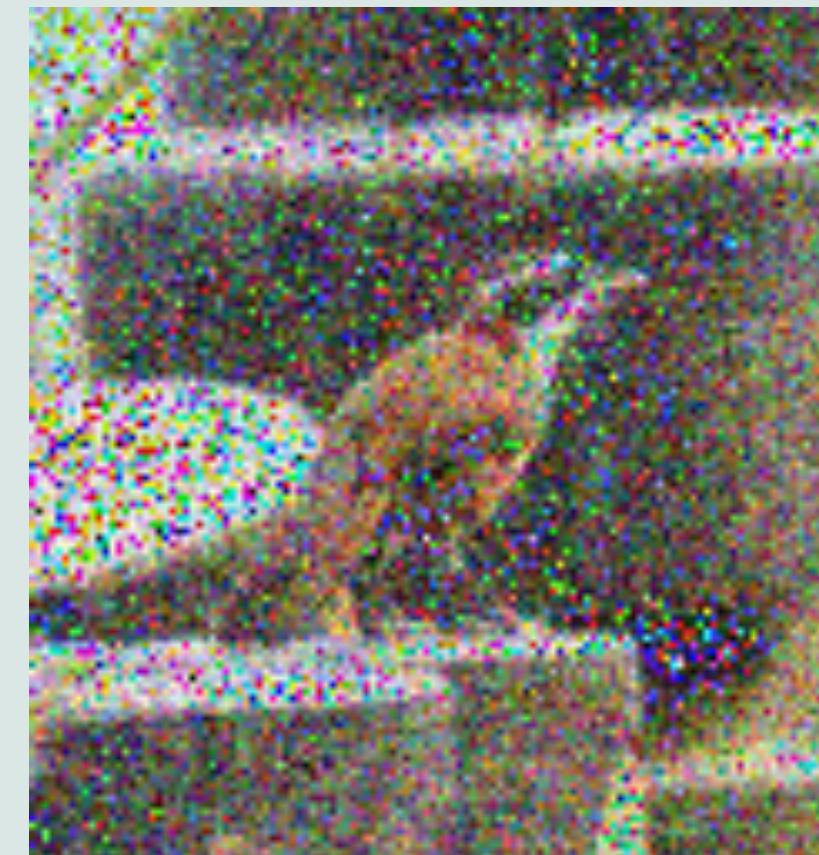
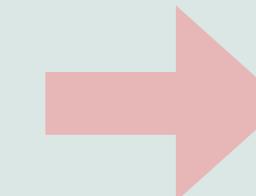
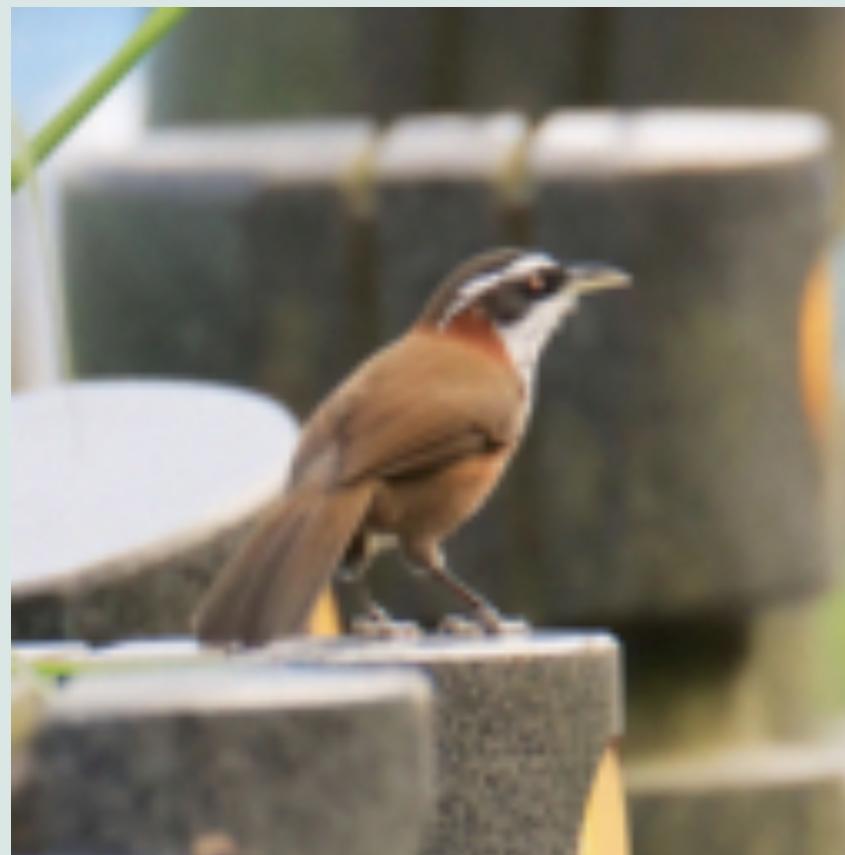


只差前面 encoder 是算出來的!!



Diffusion

用相同的計算方式，一步步加上高斯雜訊。

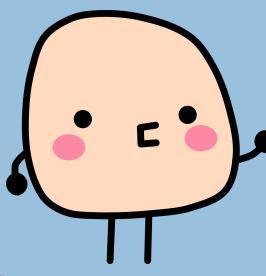


\mathbf{X}_0

\mathbf{X}_{50}

\mathbf{X}_{100}

\mathbf{X}_{150}

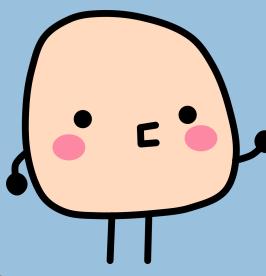


就是一路加上雜訊

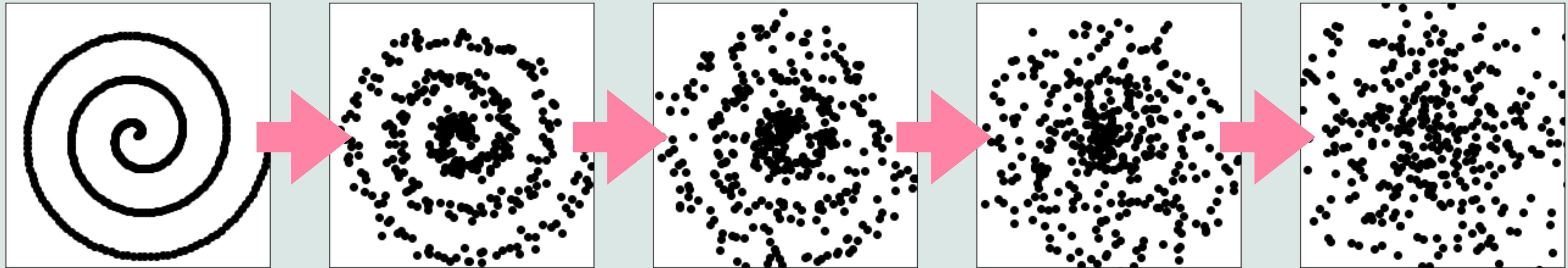
β_t 我們就是取個很小的數字, 而 $\alpha_t = 1 - \beta_t$

$$x_t = \sqrt{\alpha_t} x_{t-1} + \sqrt{1 - \alpha_t} \varepsilon_{t-1}$$

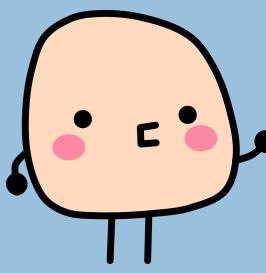
一般我們會取 $\beta_1 < \beta_2 < \dots < \beta_T$



一次擴散一點點



為什麼要做這樣的事呢？因為每一個點就會是一個常態分佈抽樣出來的，我們很容易生出這樣的 latent tensor，然後應該會對應一張圖！



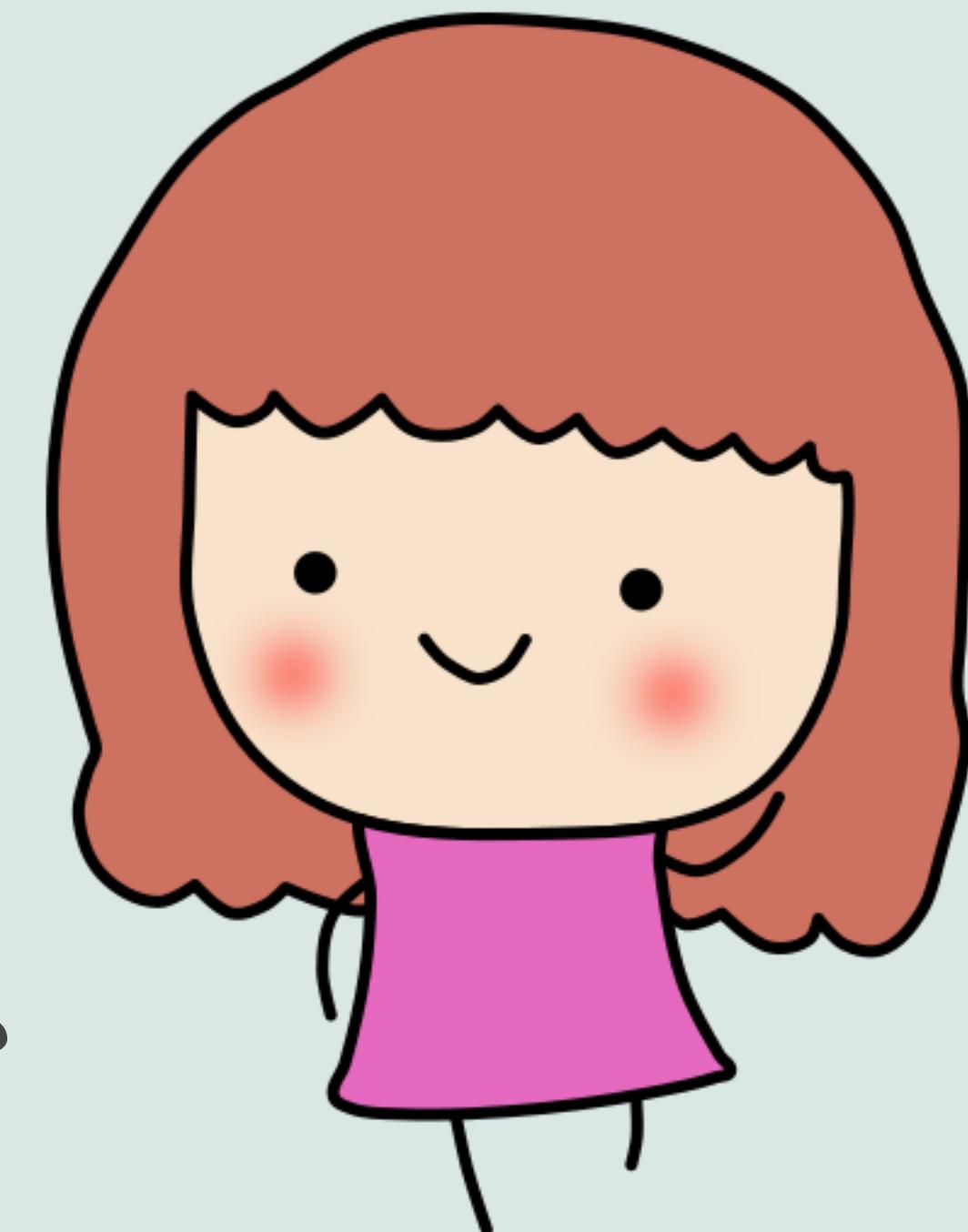
一個小技巧

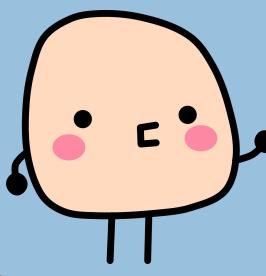
事實上我們不用 x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots 這樣算下去, 可以一次到位!

令

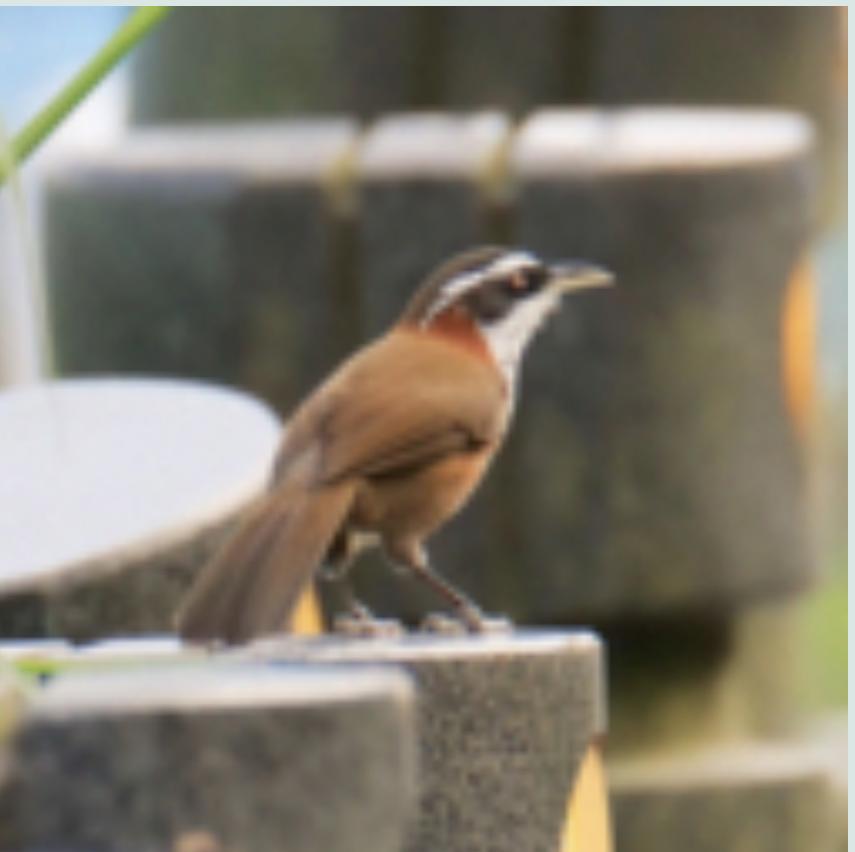
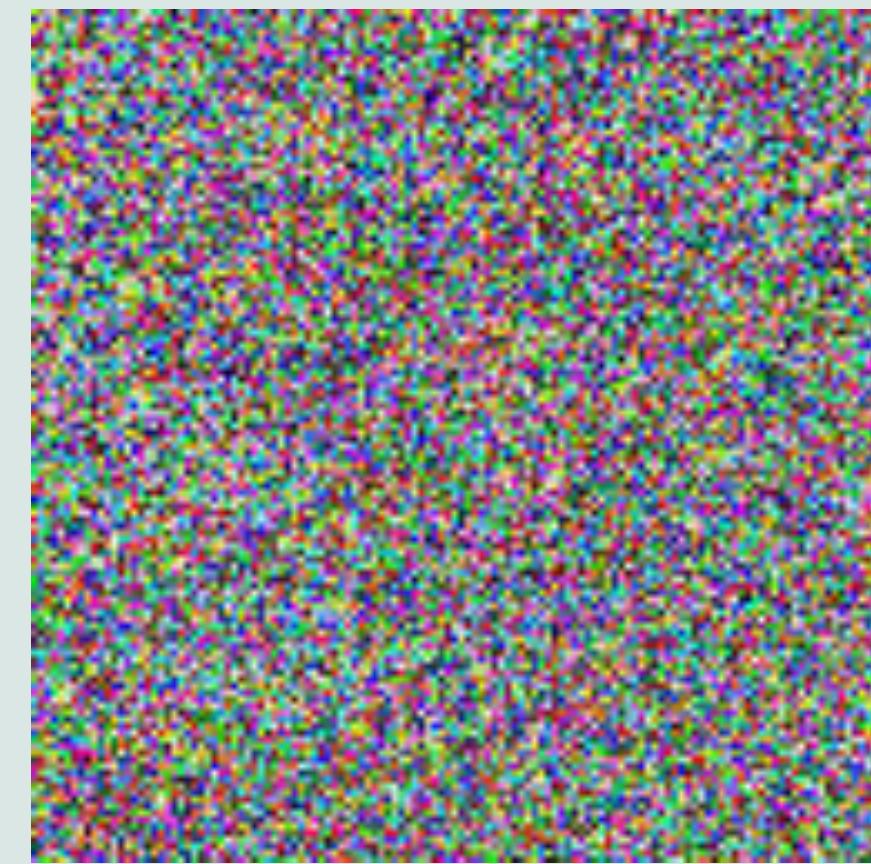
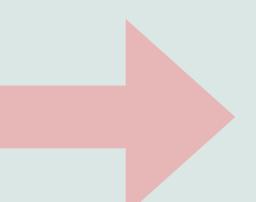
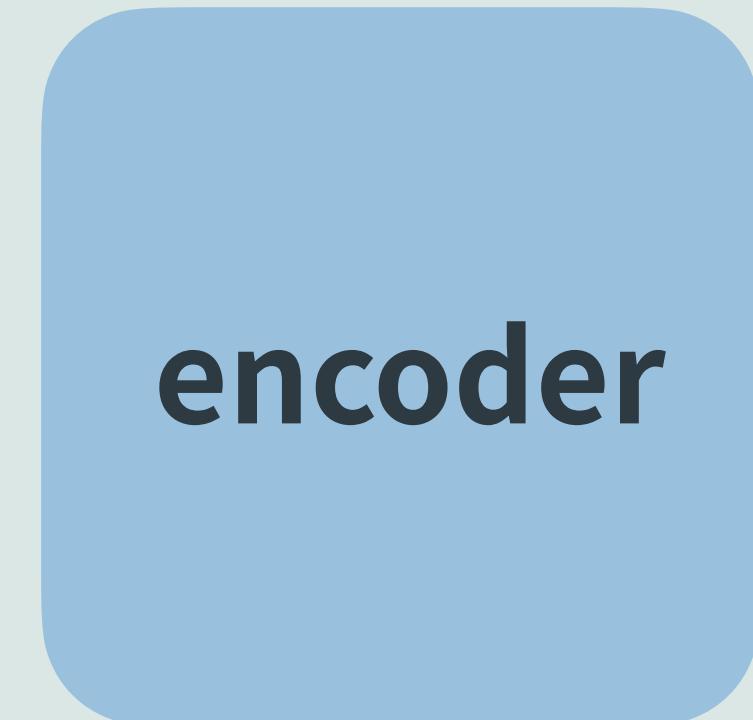
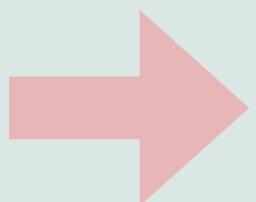
$$\bar{\alpha}_t = \prod_{i=1}^t \alpha_i$$

$$x_t = \sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t} x_0 + \sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_t} \varepsilon$$

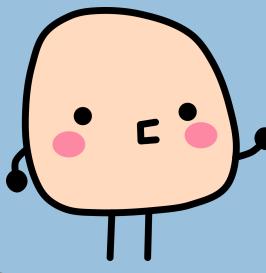




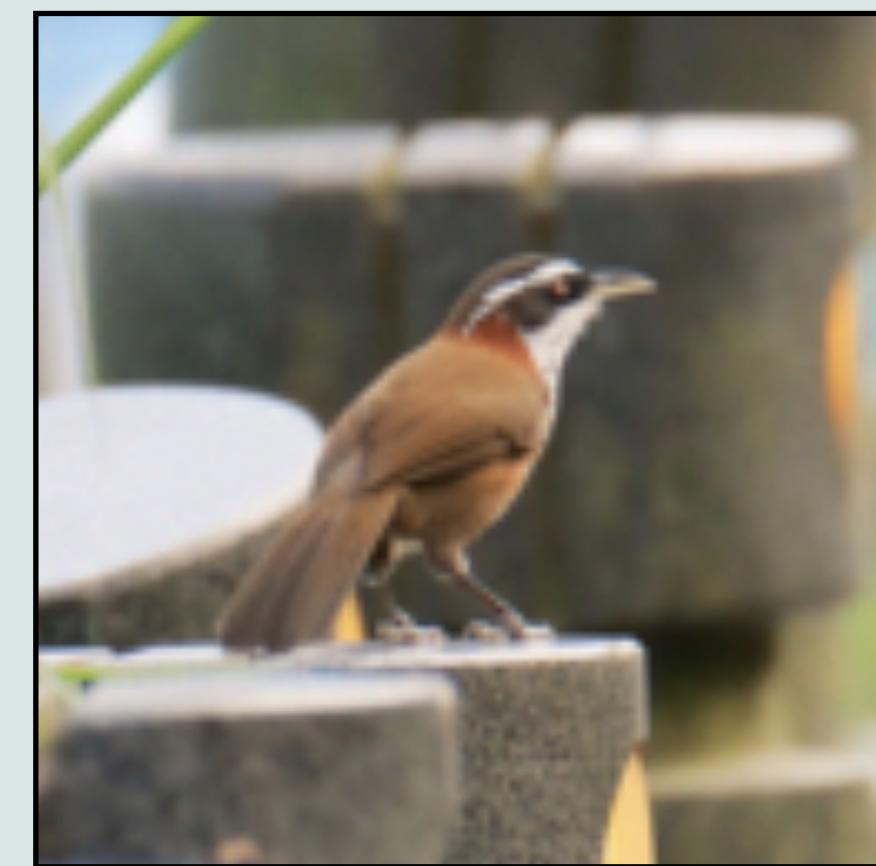
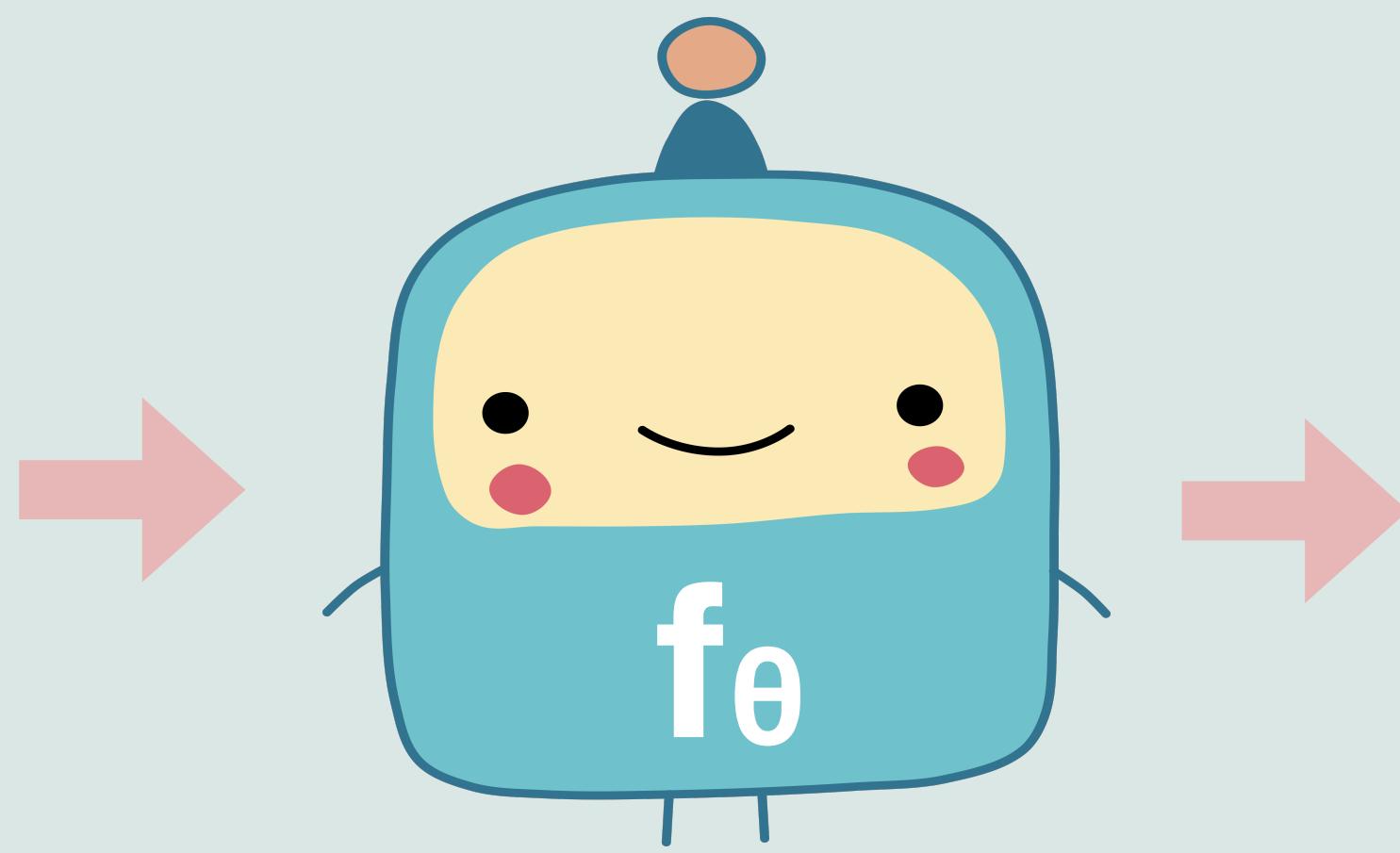
也就是 encoder 我們不用學!


$$\mathbf{X}_0$$

$$\mathbf{X}_T$$

這算出來的 (當然有從
常態分佈抽樣的部份)

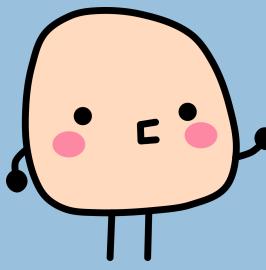


然後我們就用神經網路, 訓練一個 decoder



\mathbf{X}_T

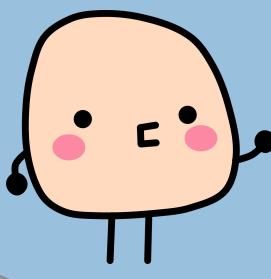
\mathbf{X}_0



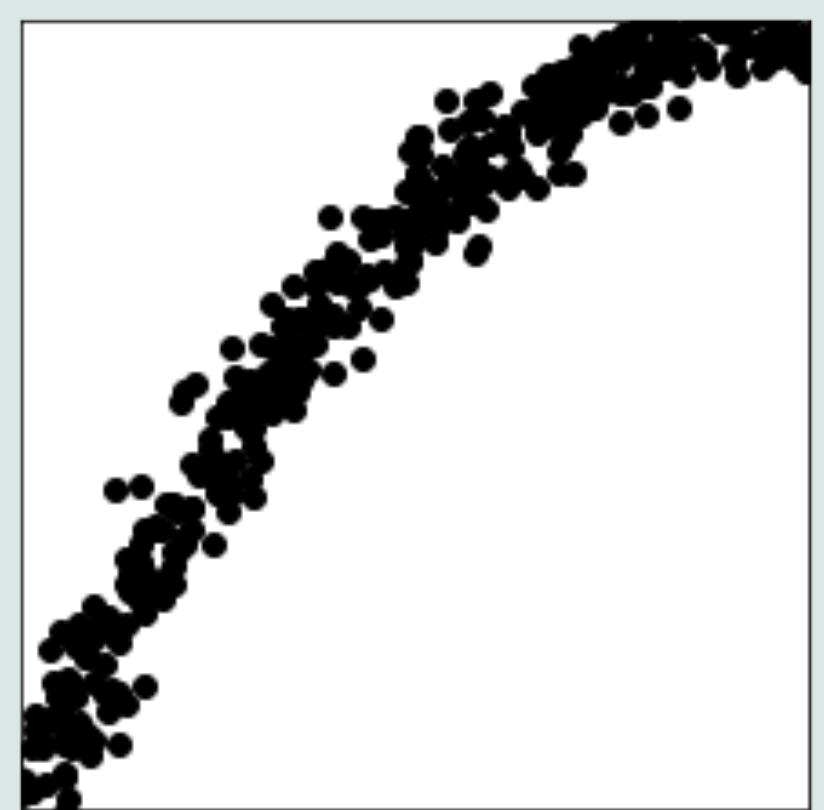
然後我們就用神經網路, 訓練一個 decoder

你可能會問, encoder 是
用算的, 為什麼 decoder
不能算回來呢?

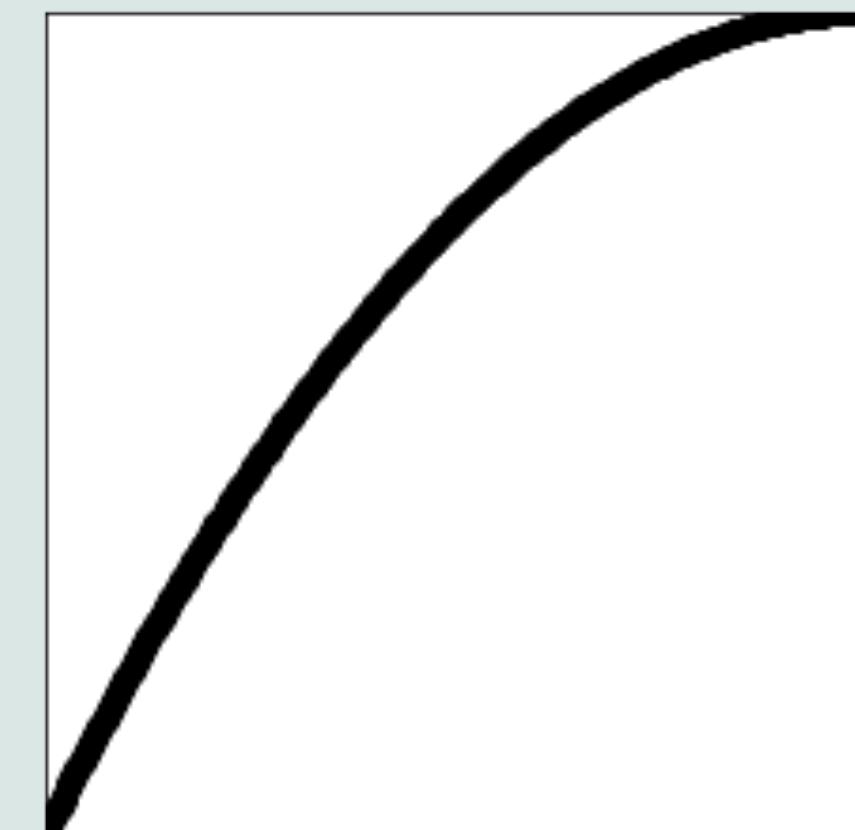
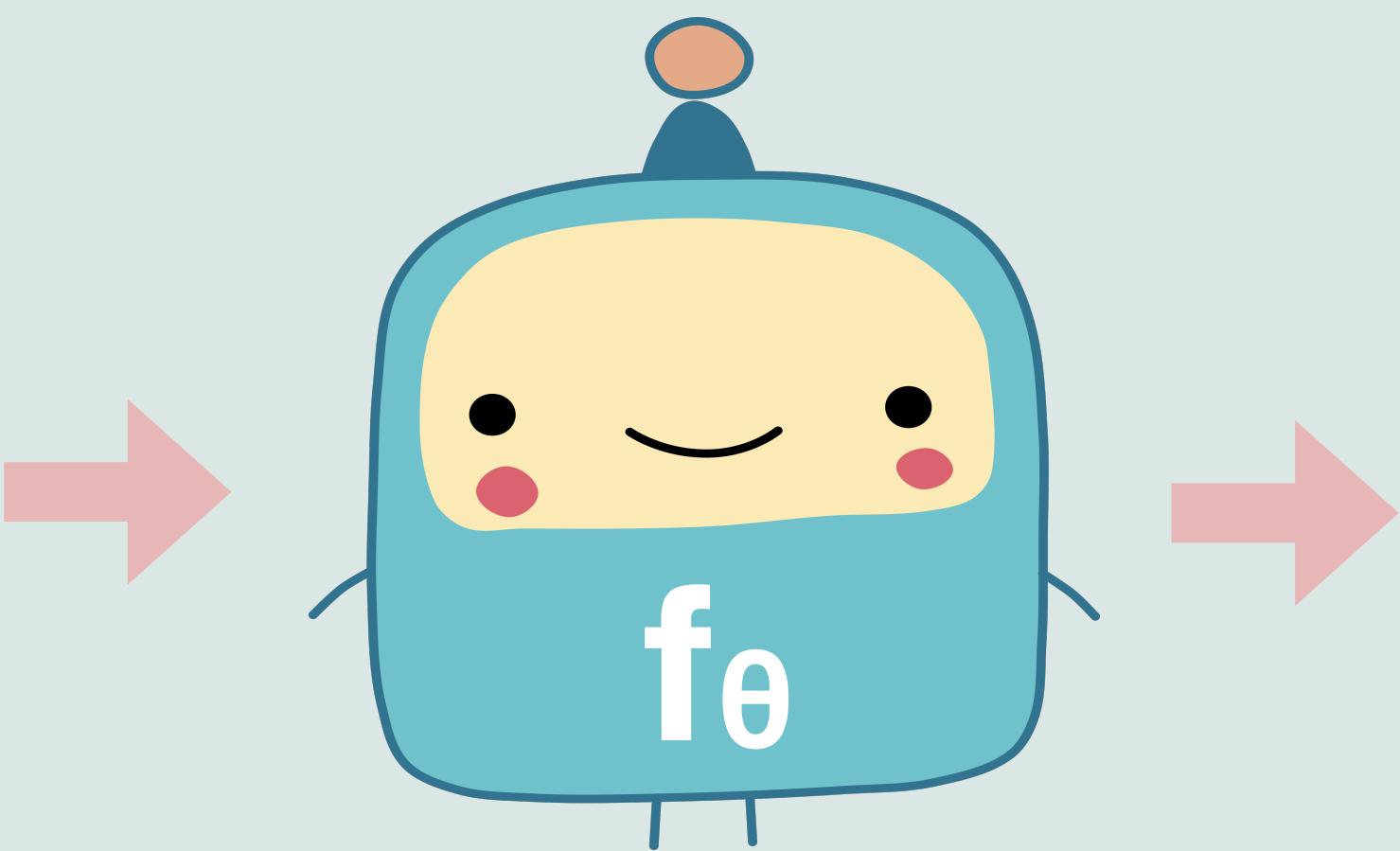




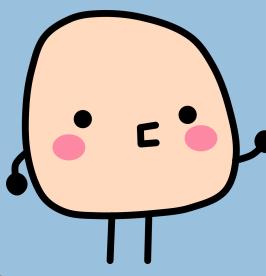
整個過程其實就是迴歸一般



\mathbf{X}_T

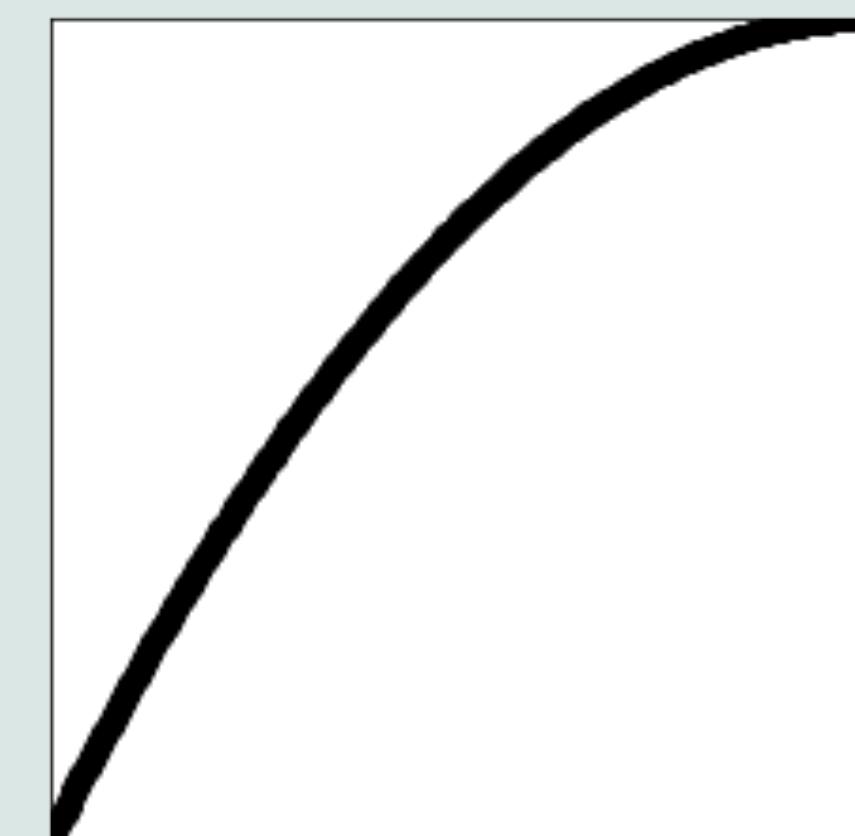
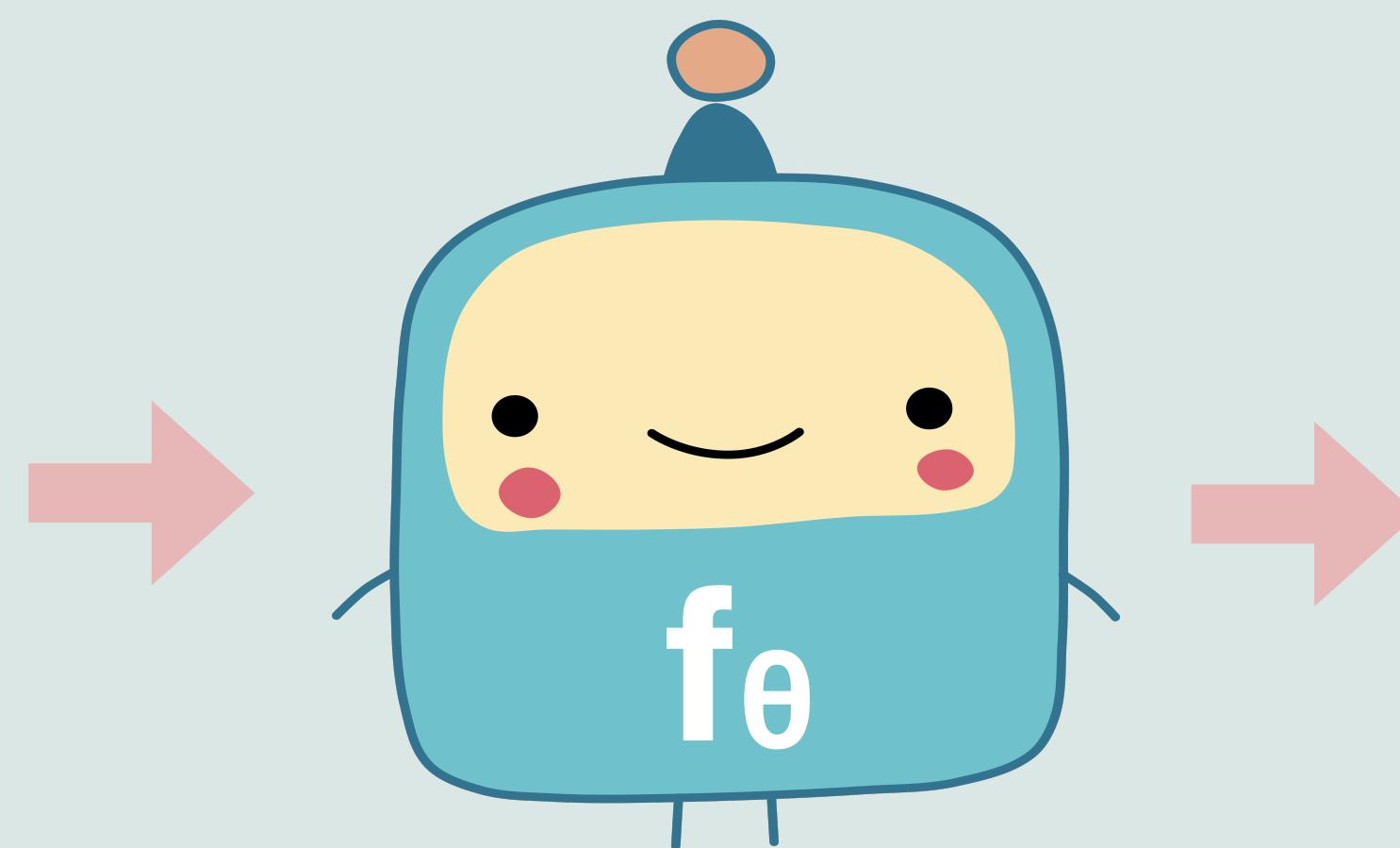
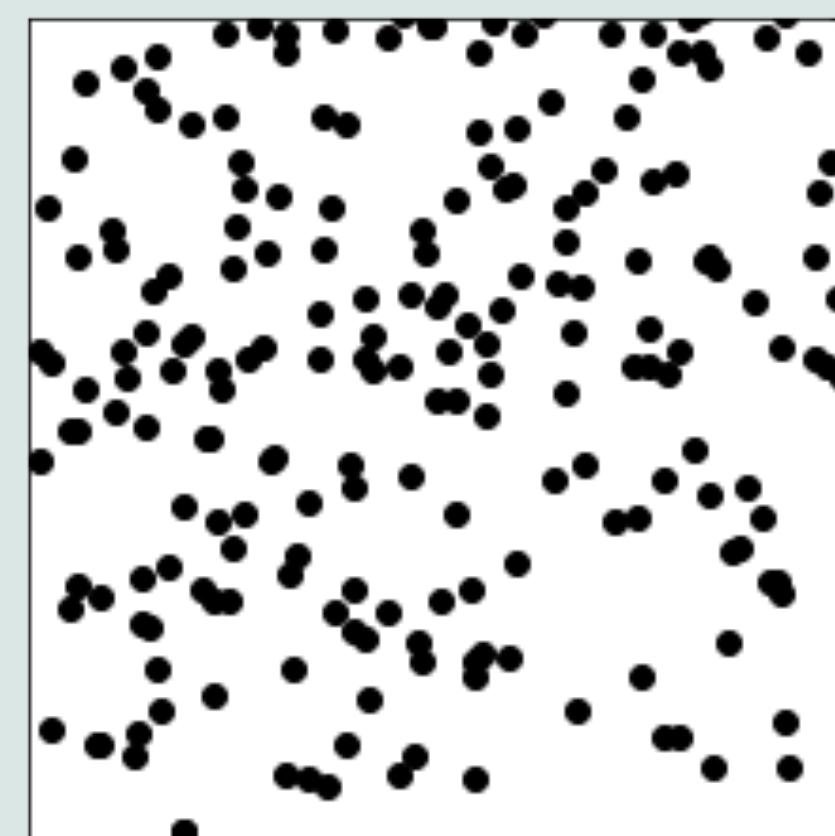


\mathbf{X}_0



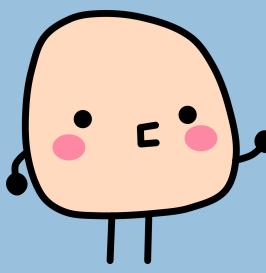
只是難度更高

更亂而且我們也不知道目標是什麼形式的函數。

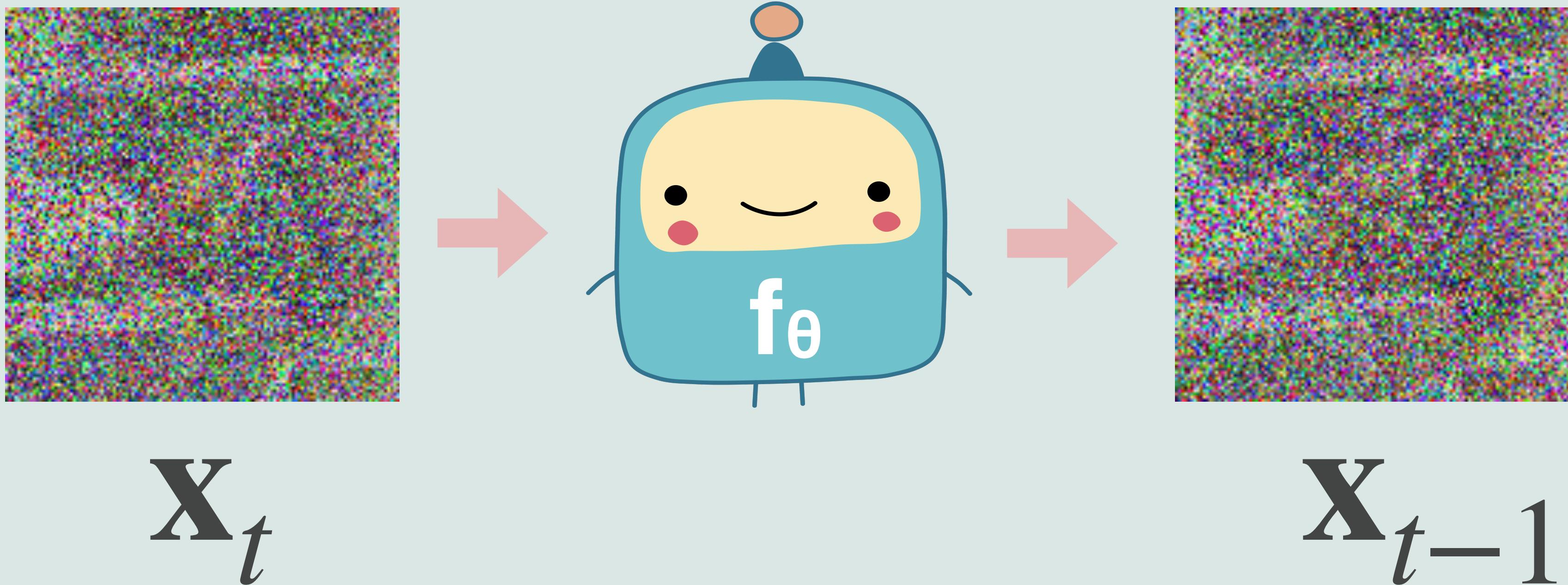


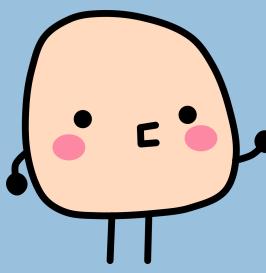
X_T

X_0



理論上這還原的動作應該也是一步步來

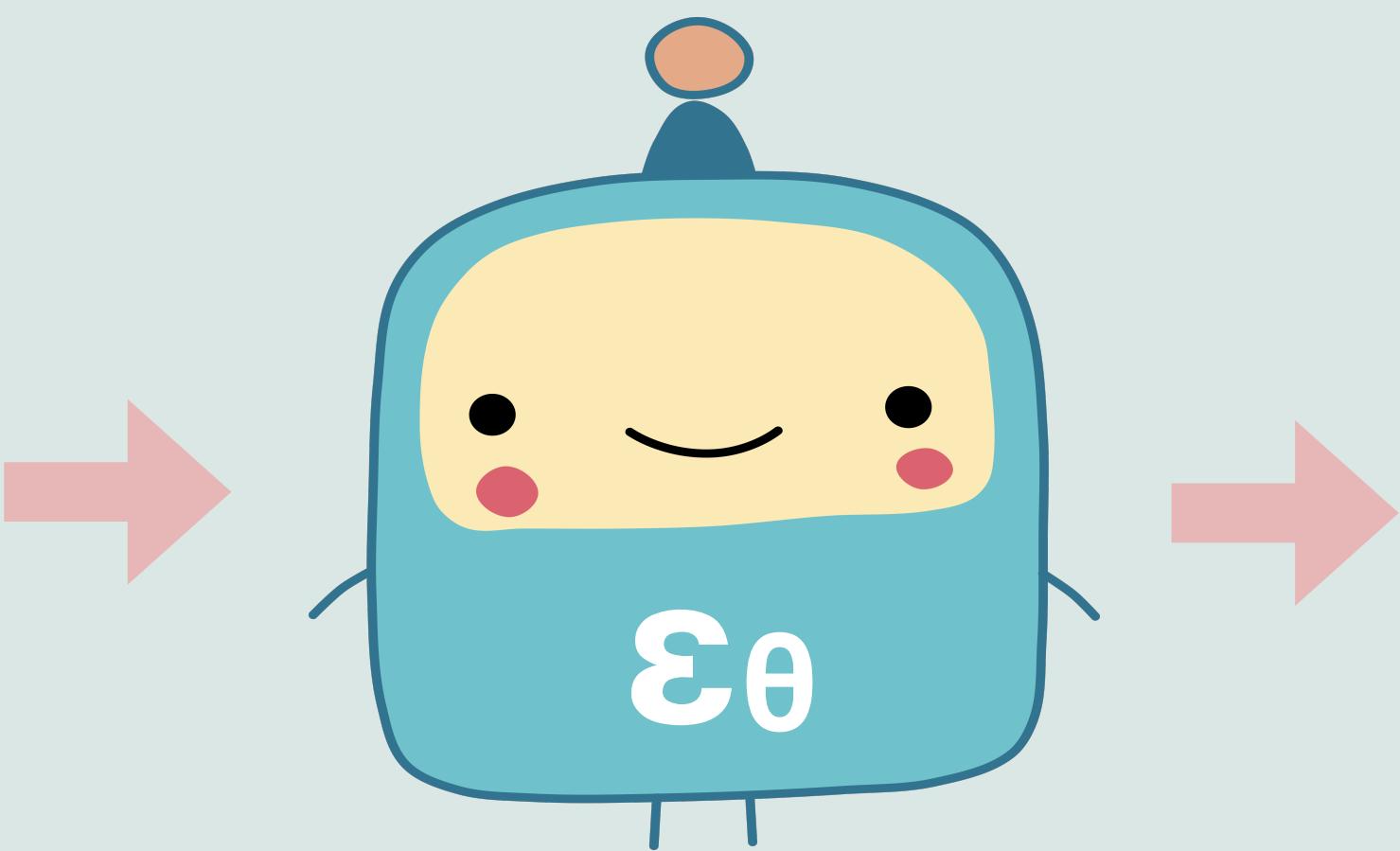




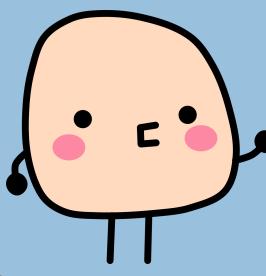
好消息是只學 noise 的部份比較容易



\mathbf{x}_N



noise \mathcal{E}



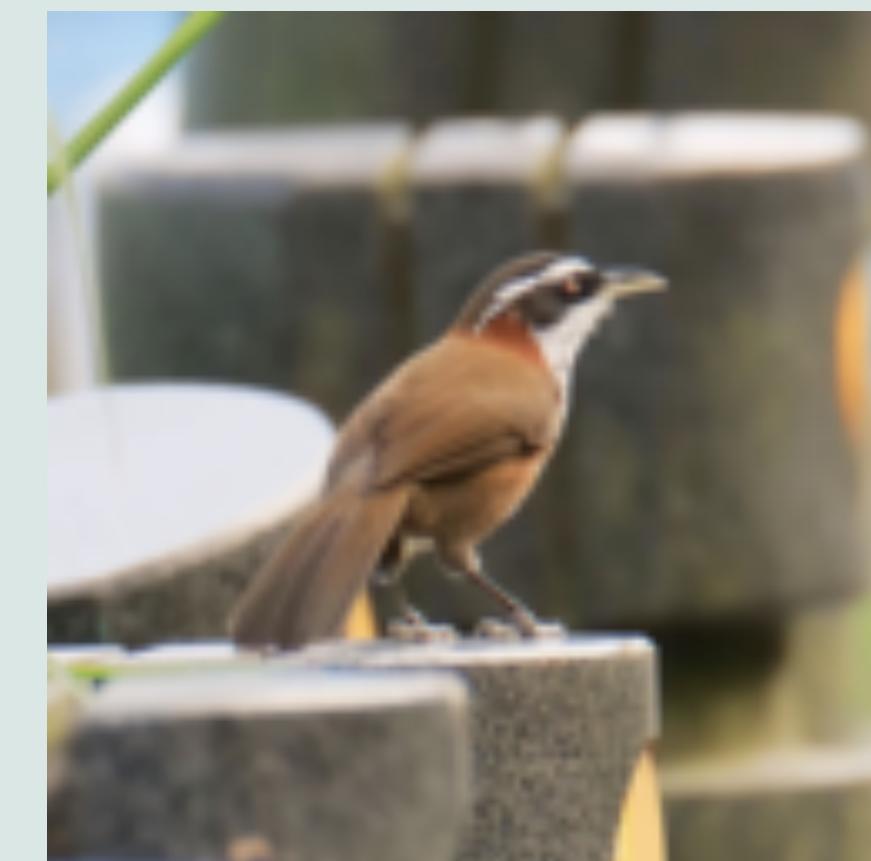
訓練成功我們圖就可以生出來了!



-



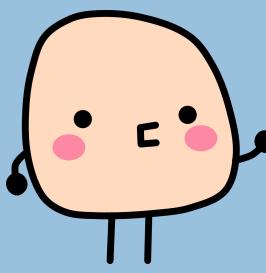
=



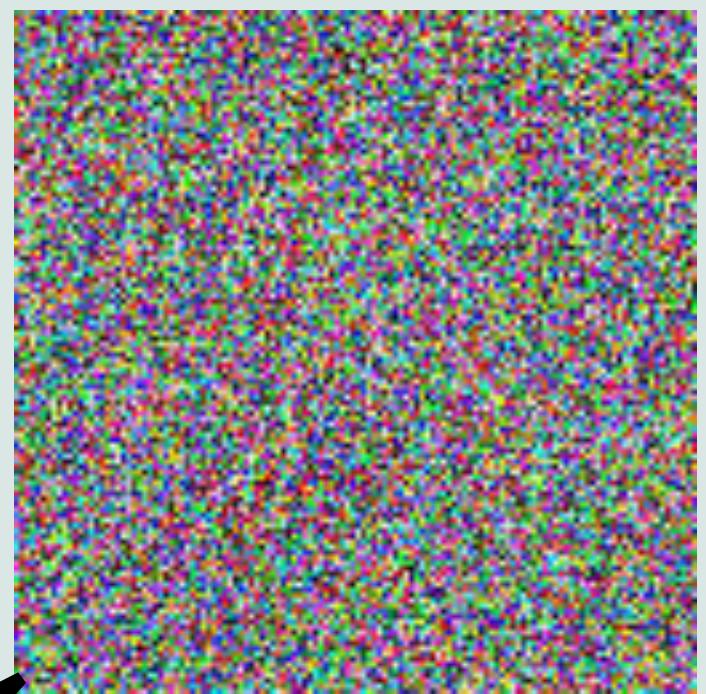
\mathbf{x}_N

ϵ

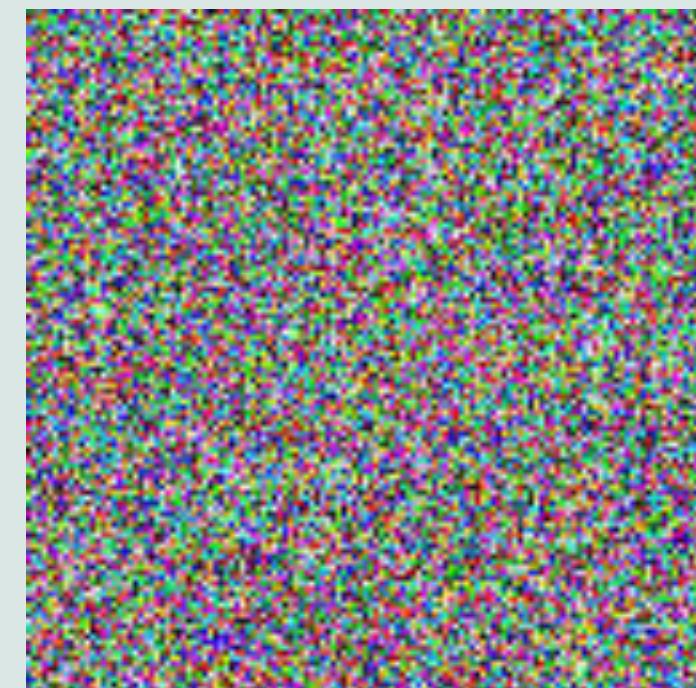
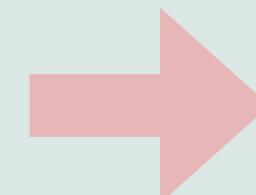
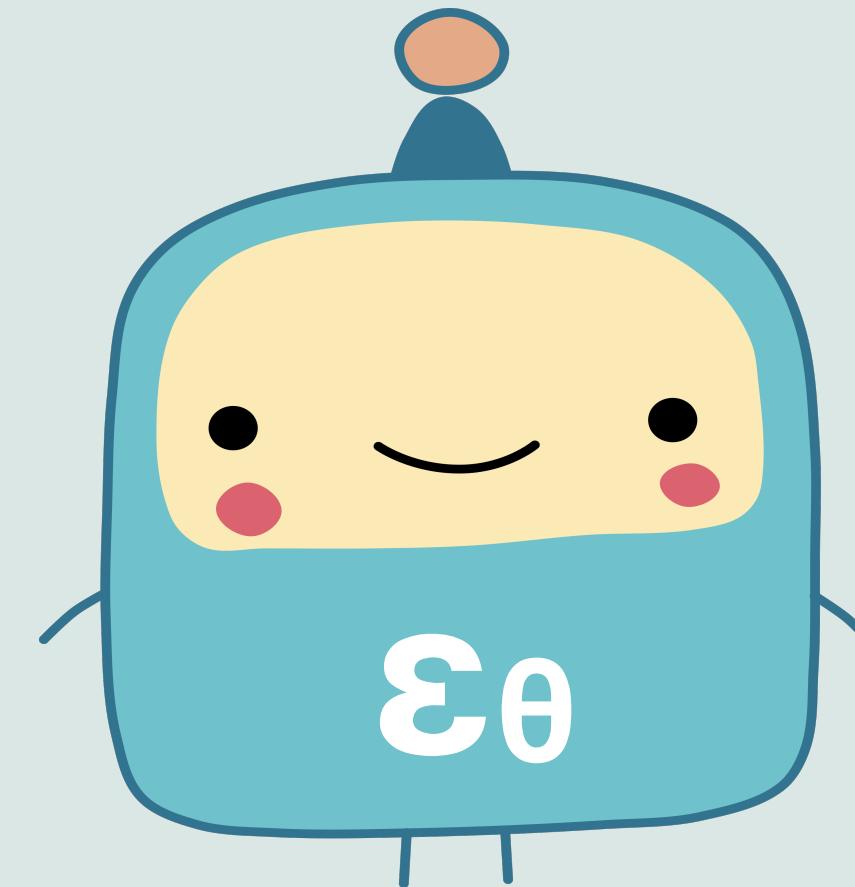
\mathbf{x}_0



於是我們就可以生圖了!



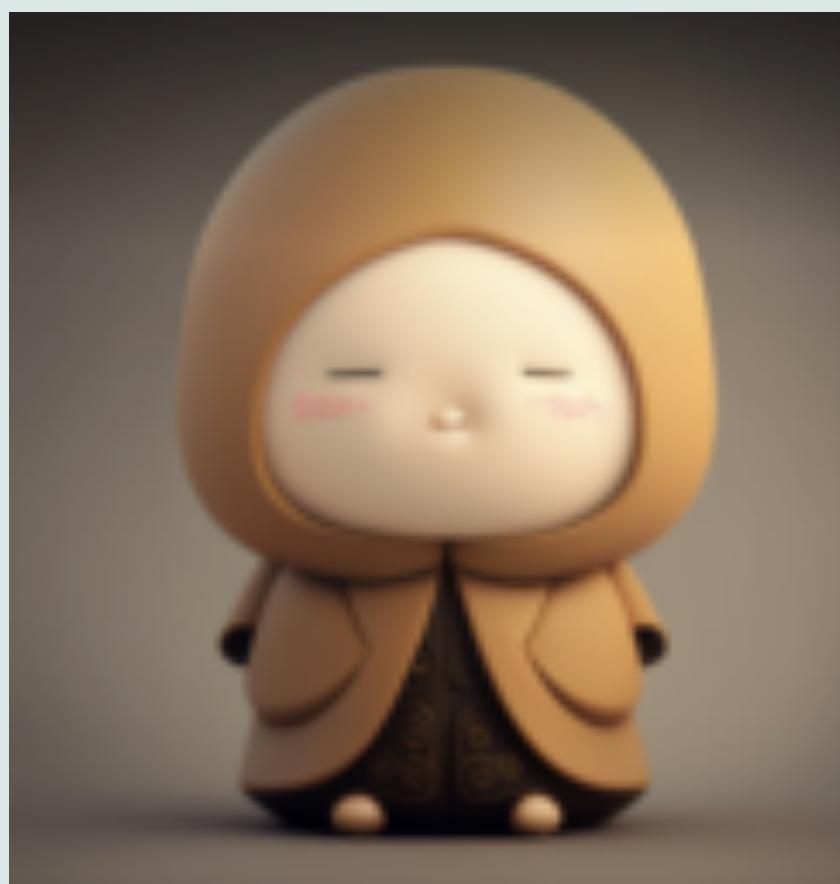
z

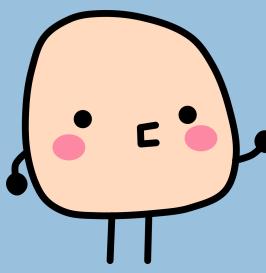


ϵ

隨機生出來!

$z - \epsilon =$



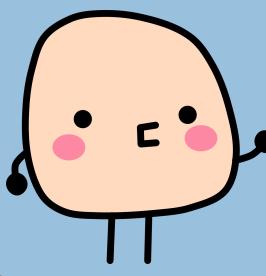


其實可能會重覆去雜訊的工作





06.
**Latent Diffusion
Models**



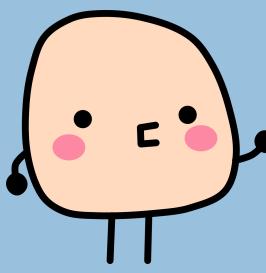
Stable Diffusion



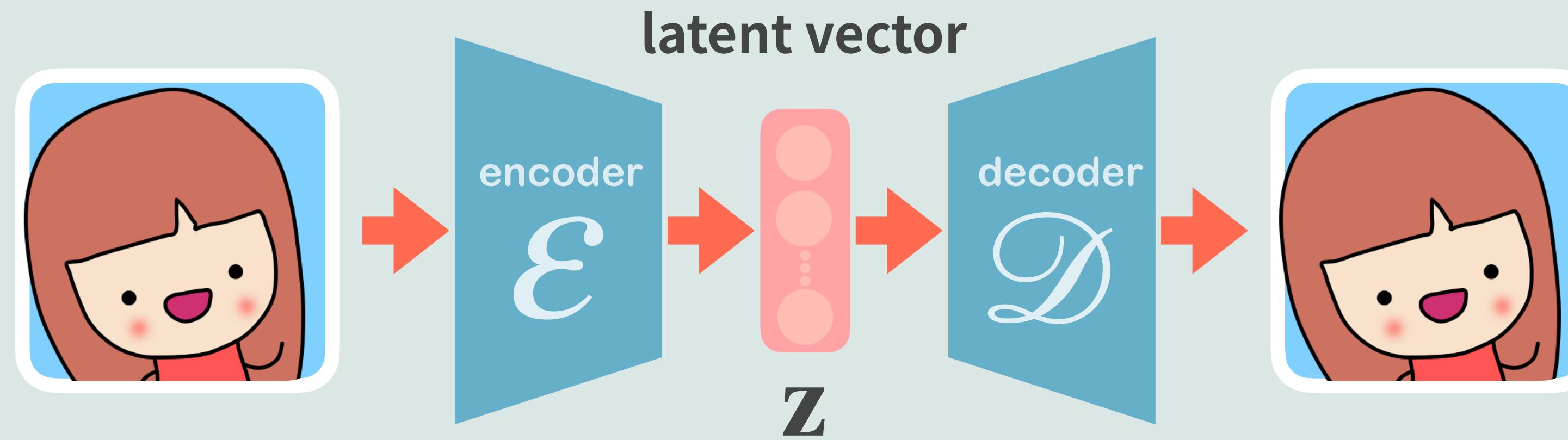
這就是 Stable Diffusion!

Robin Rombach, Andreas Blattmann, Dominik Lorenz, Patrick Esser and Björn Ommer “High-Resolution Image Synthesis with Latent Diffusion Models,” 2022.

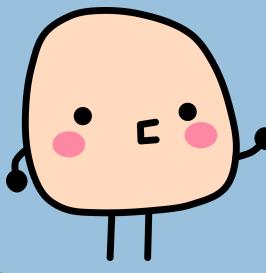
<https://arxiv.org/abs/2112.10752>



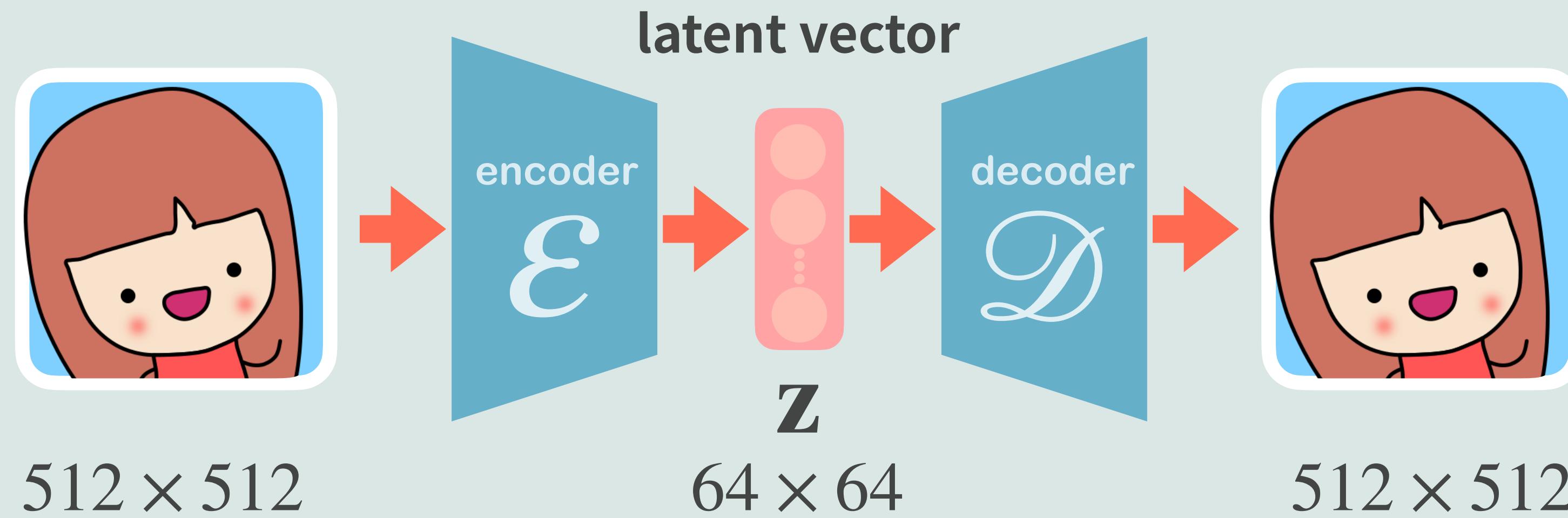
先訓練個前面說的 VAE

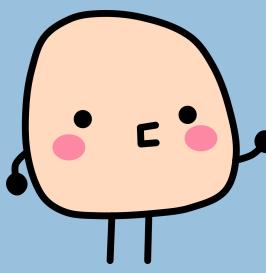


真正用 diffusion model 的是中間 latent vector。



標準 Stable Diffusion 是縮小 8 倍



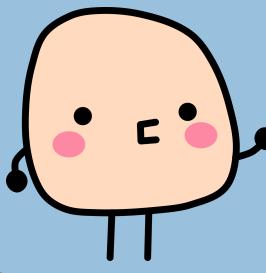


這種先用 VAE 的模型叫 LDM

Latent Diffusion Models



所以不要再說外行話，什麼用
VAE 改善我們的輸出品質 —
沒有 VAE, Stable Diffusion
根本不能動！



但我們可以不用原本預設的 VAE

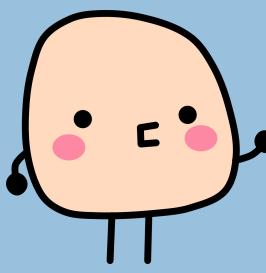
預設

EMA

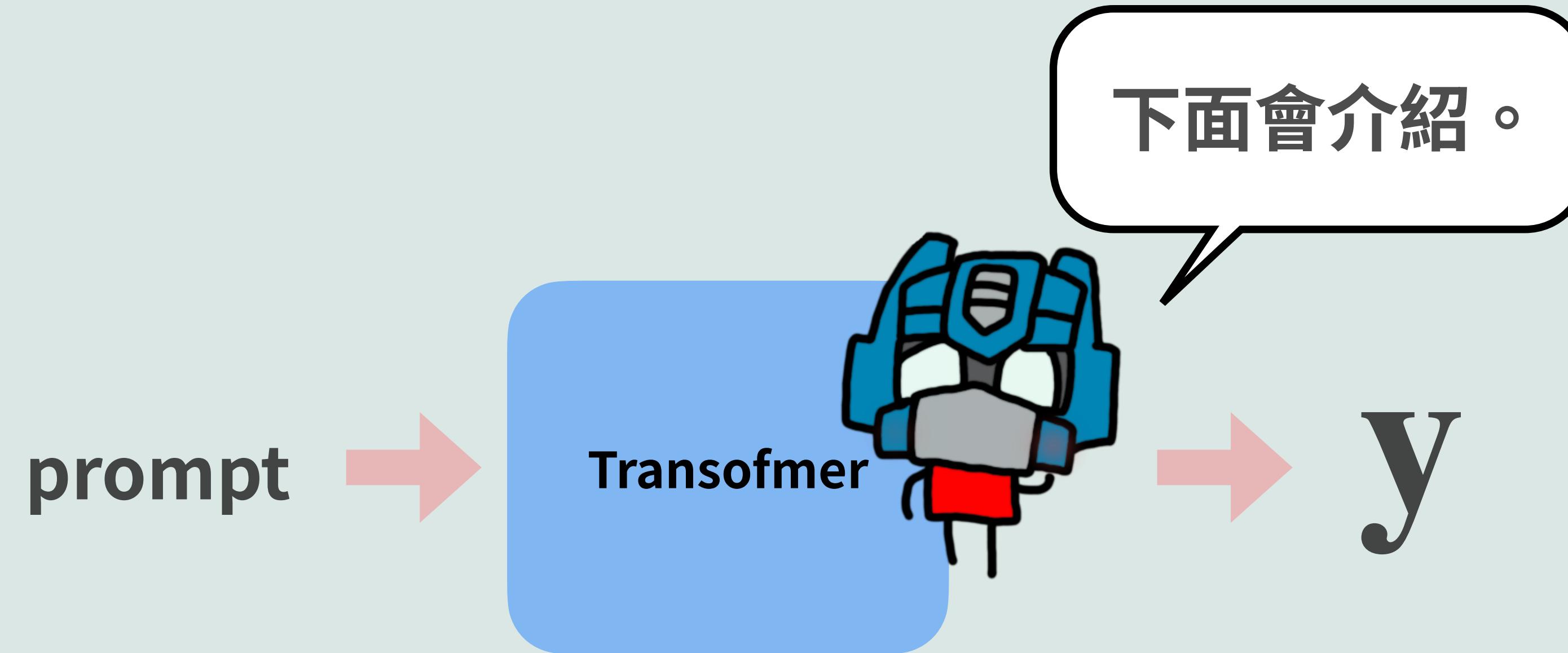
MSE

Stable Diffusion 提供
三個版本的 VAE。

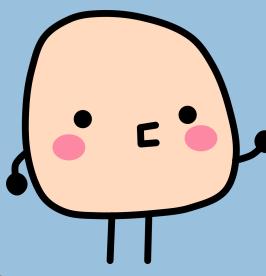




那文字生圖是怎麼做到的呢？



一般就是用很會處理文字的 transformer model, 把文字化為特徵代表 tensor (想成一堆數字或向量就好)。



然後「加到」我們隨機生成的那些 noise

latent vector

z

$=$



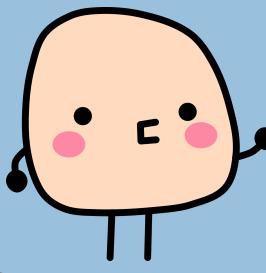
$+ z_T$

y

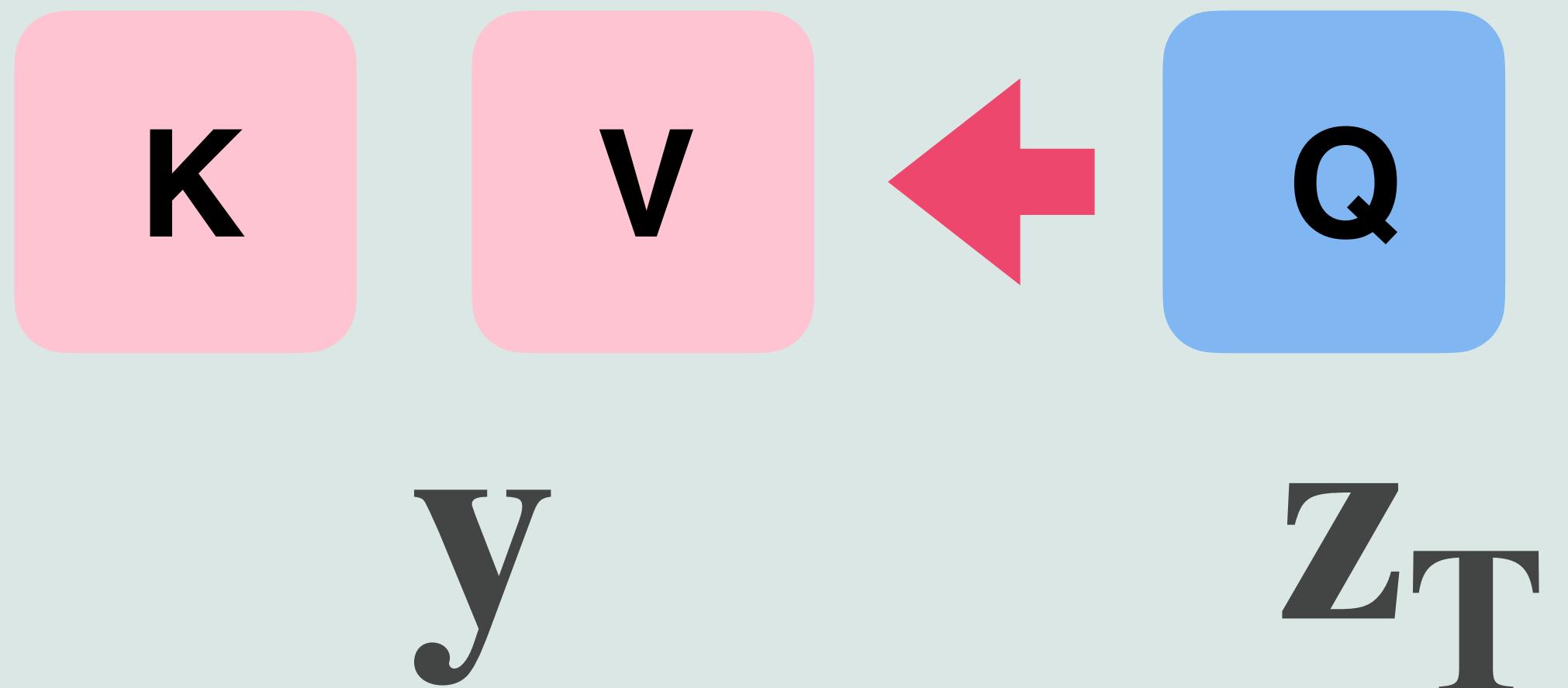
隨機生出的

代表文字意思的

是不是和 styleGAN 很像？這裡「加」也不一定是真的加...



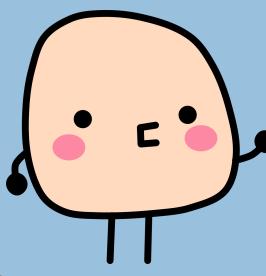
標準「融合」通常是用 transformer...



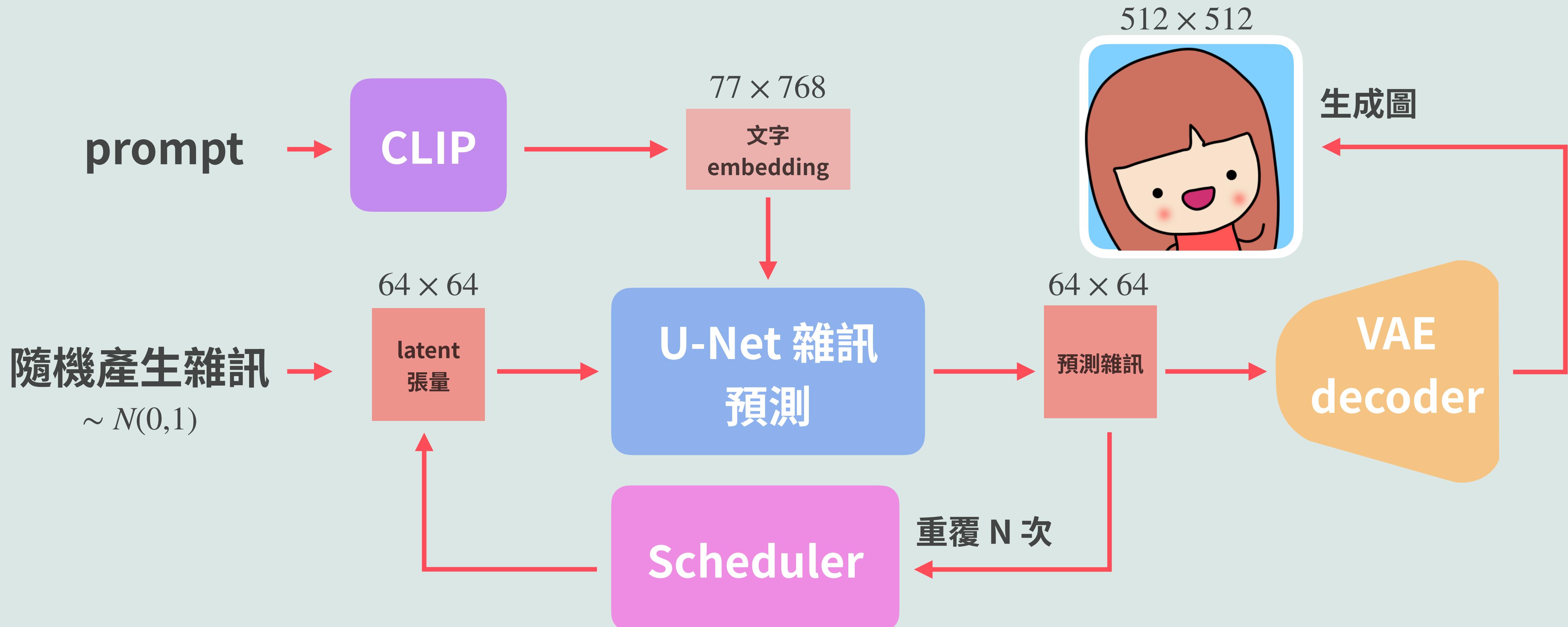
K, V 是文字這邊來的

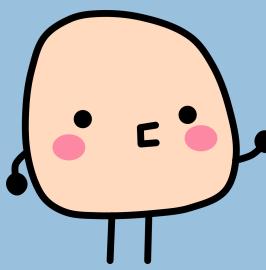
Q 是隨機生出原始
latent vector 來的



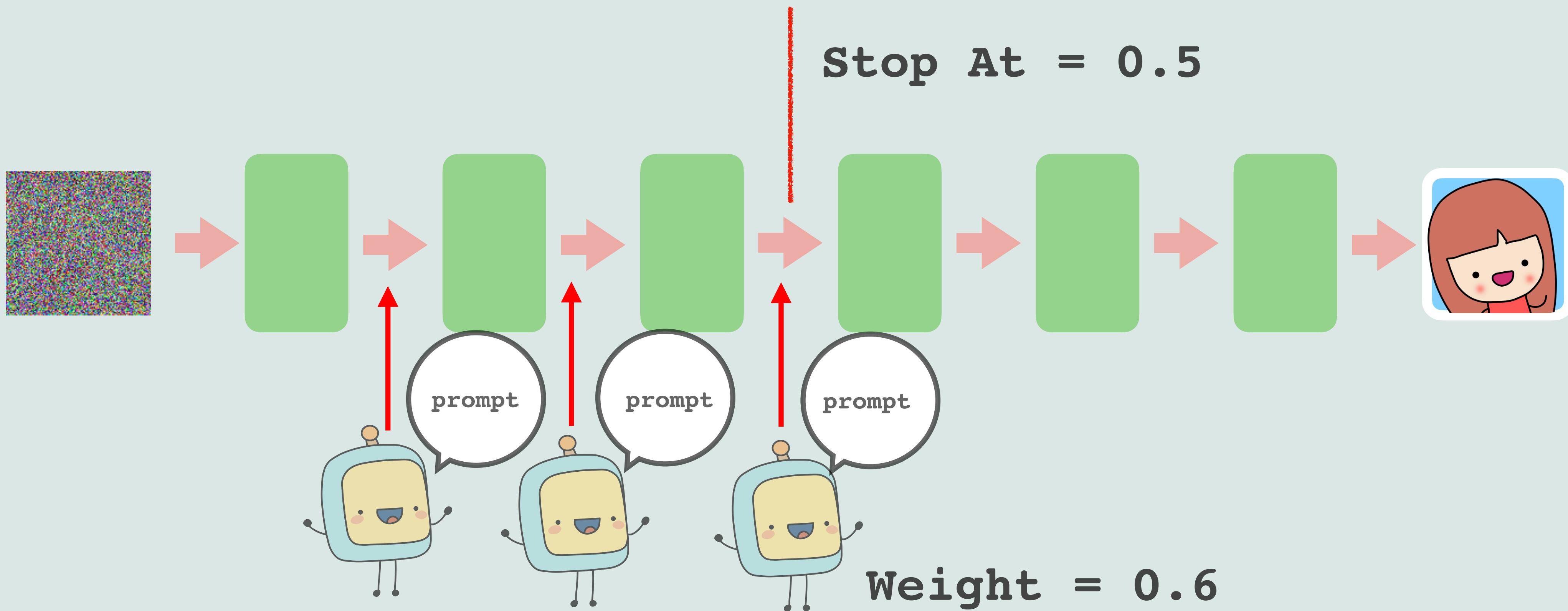


Stable Diffusion 架構圖





解碼 (生成) 最主要是用 U-Net



我們的「想法」至少有兩個參數可以調整