

# *E9 205 Machine Learning for Signal Processing*

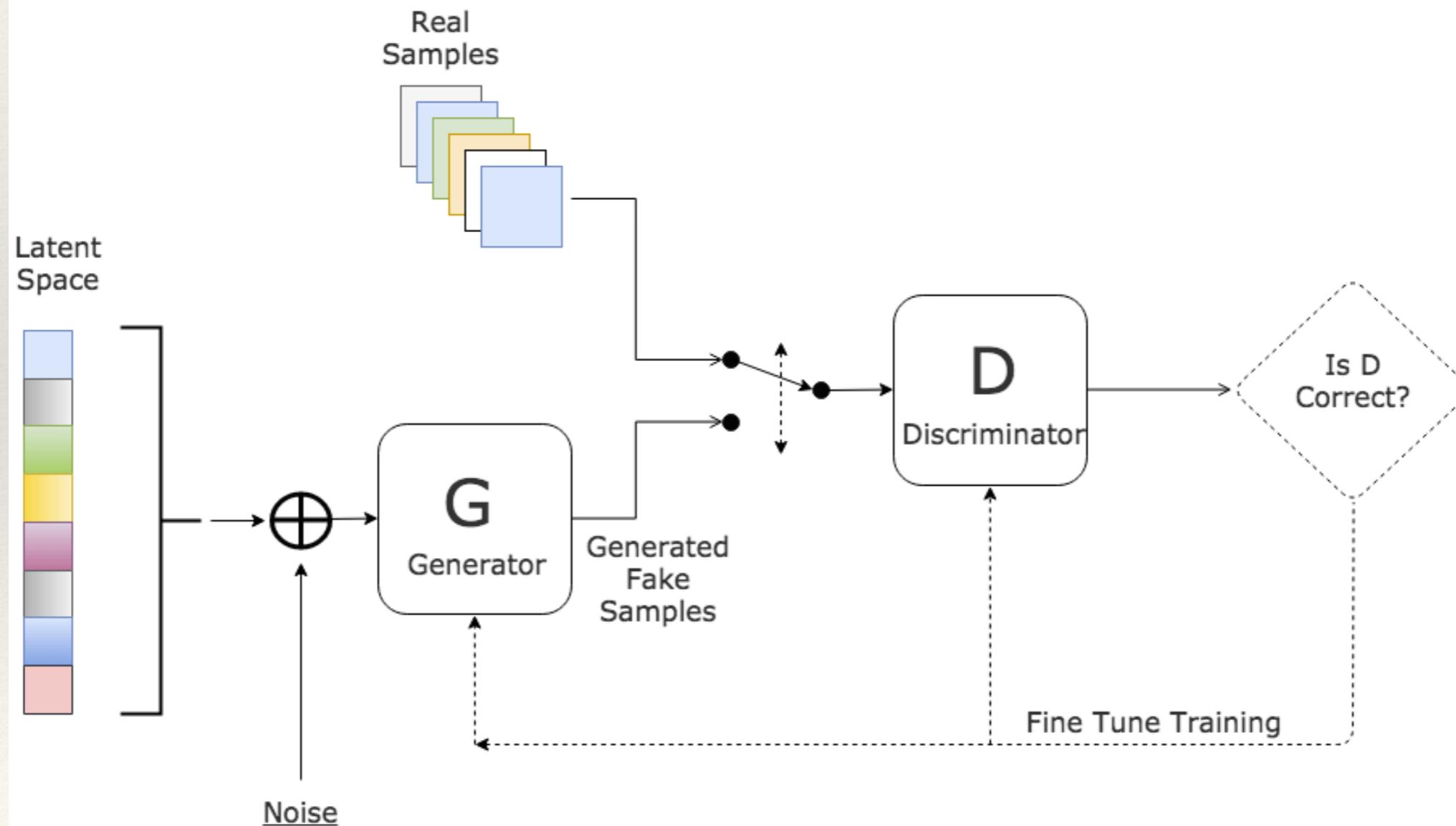
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Unsupervised Learning & Deep  
Learning for Text

18-11-2019

# GANs

## Generative Adversarial Network



# GAN

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## Generative Adversarial Nets

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Sherjil Ozair‡ Aaron Courville, Yoshua Bengio§**

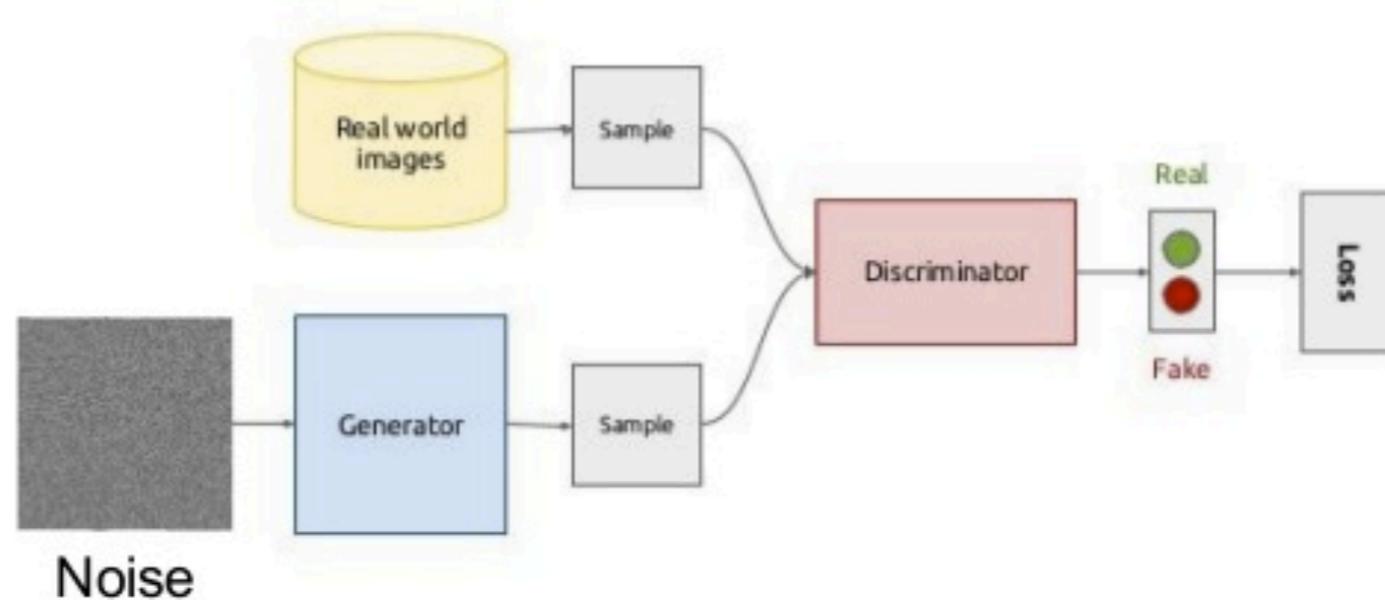
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# GANs

Generative Adversarial Nets - Ian et al



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# The GAN algorithm

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**Algorithm 1** Minibatch stochastic gradient descent training of generative adversarial nets. The number of steps to apply to the discriminator,  $k$ , is a hyperparameter. We used  $k = 1$ , the least expensive option, in our experiments.

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**for** number of training iterations **do**

**for**  $k$  steps **do**

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

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

**end for**

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

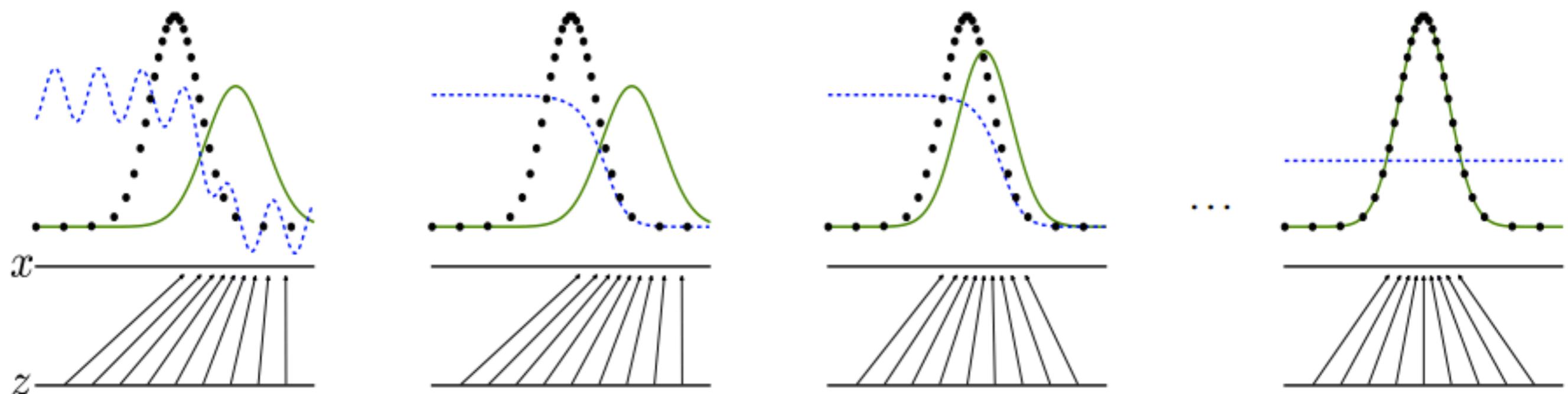
$$\nabla_{\theta_g} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \log (1 - D(G(z^{(i)}))).$$

**end for**

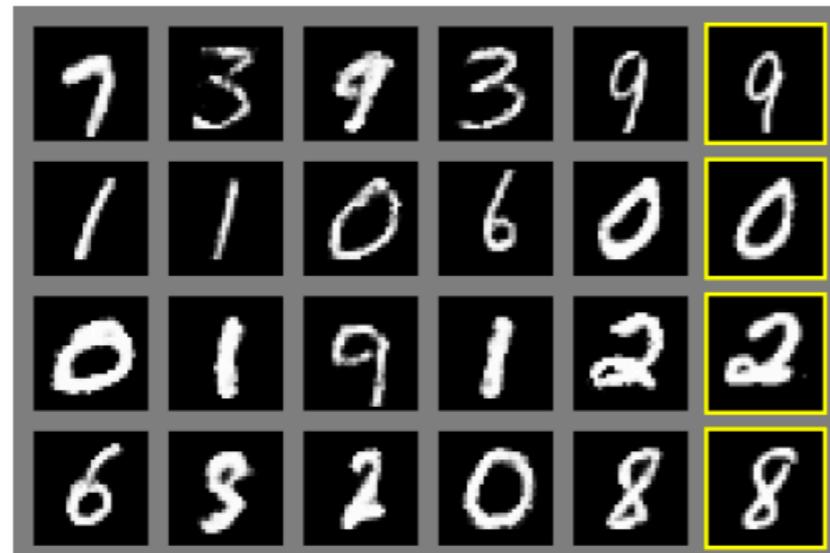
The gradient-based updates can use any standard gradient-based learning rule. We used momentum in our experiments.

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# GANs



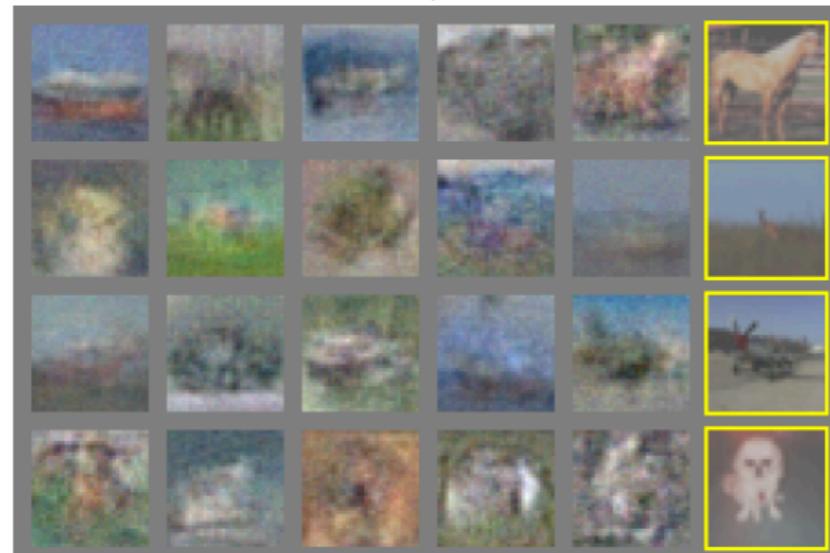
# GANs



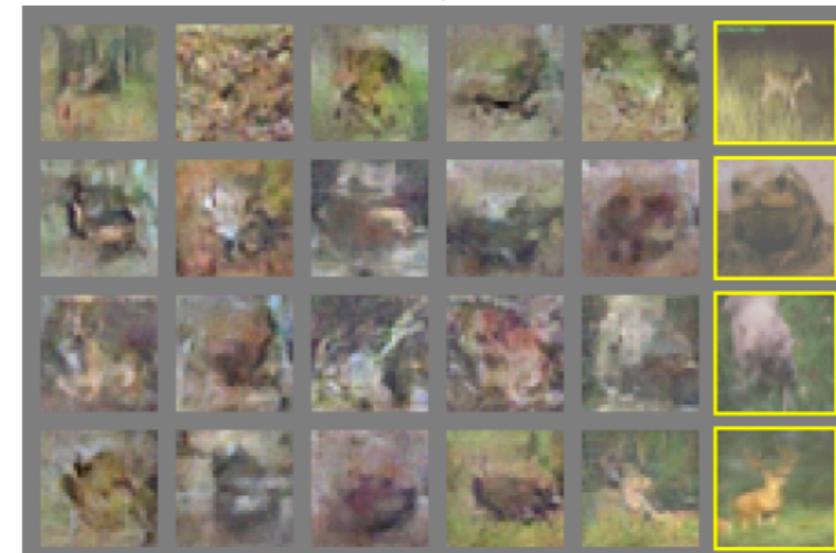
a)



b)



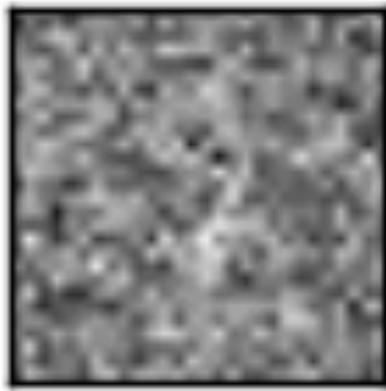
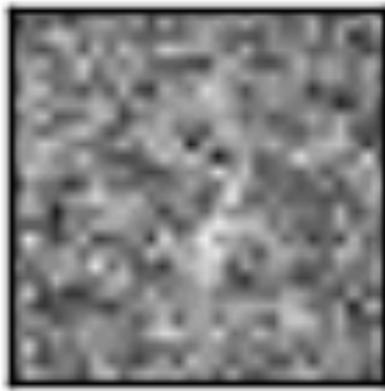
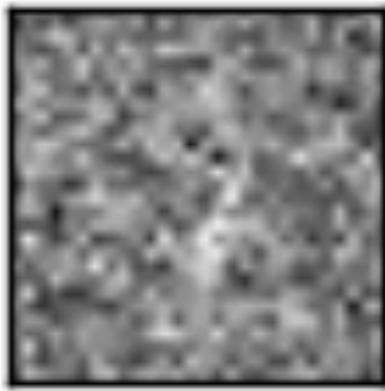
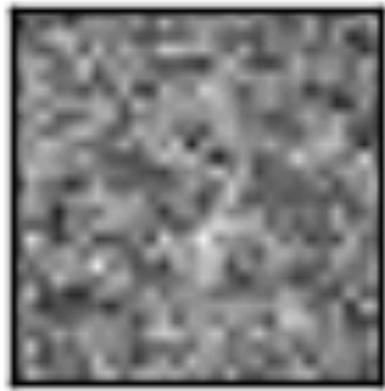
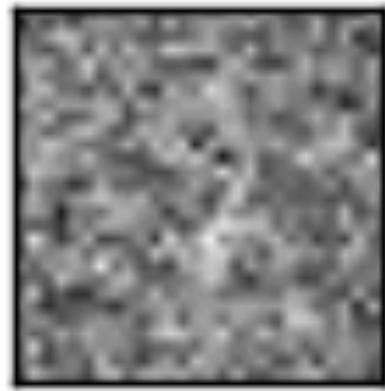
c)



d)

Figure 2: Visualization of samples from the model. Rightmost column shows the nearest training example of the neighboring sample, in order to demonstrate that the model has not memorized the training set. Samples are fair random draws, not cherry-picked. Unlike most other visualizations of deep generative models, these images show actual samples from the model distributions, not conditional means given samples of hidden units. Moreover, these samples are uncorrelated because the sampling process does not depend on Markov chain mixing. a) MNIST b) TFD c) CIFAR-10 (fully connected model) d) CIFAR-10 (convolutional discriminator and “deconvolutional” generator)

# GANs



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# GANs

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- ❖ Pros
  - ❖ No inference required or approximations like negative phase of RBMs
  - ❖ Model learns the parameters of the distribution and hence does not memorize data.
- ❖ Cons
  - ❖ No explicit expression for the generative distribution.

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# Deep Learning for Text

# Learning Word Representations

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## Efficient Estimation of Word Representations in Vector Space

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# A simple CBOW model

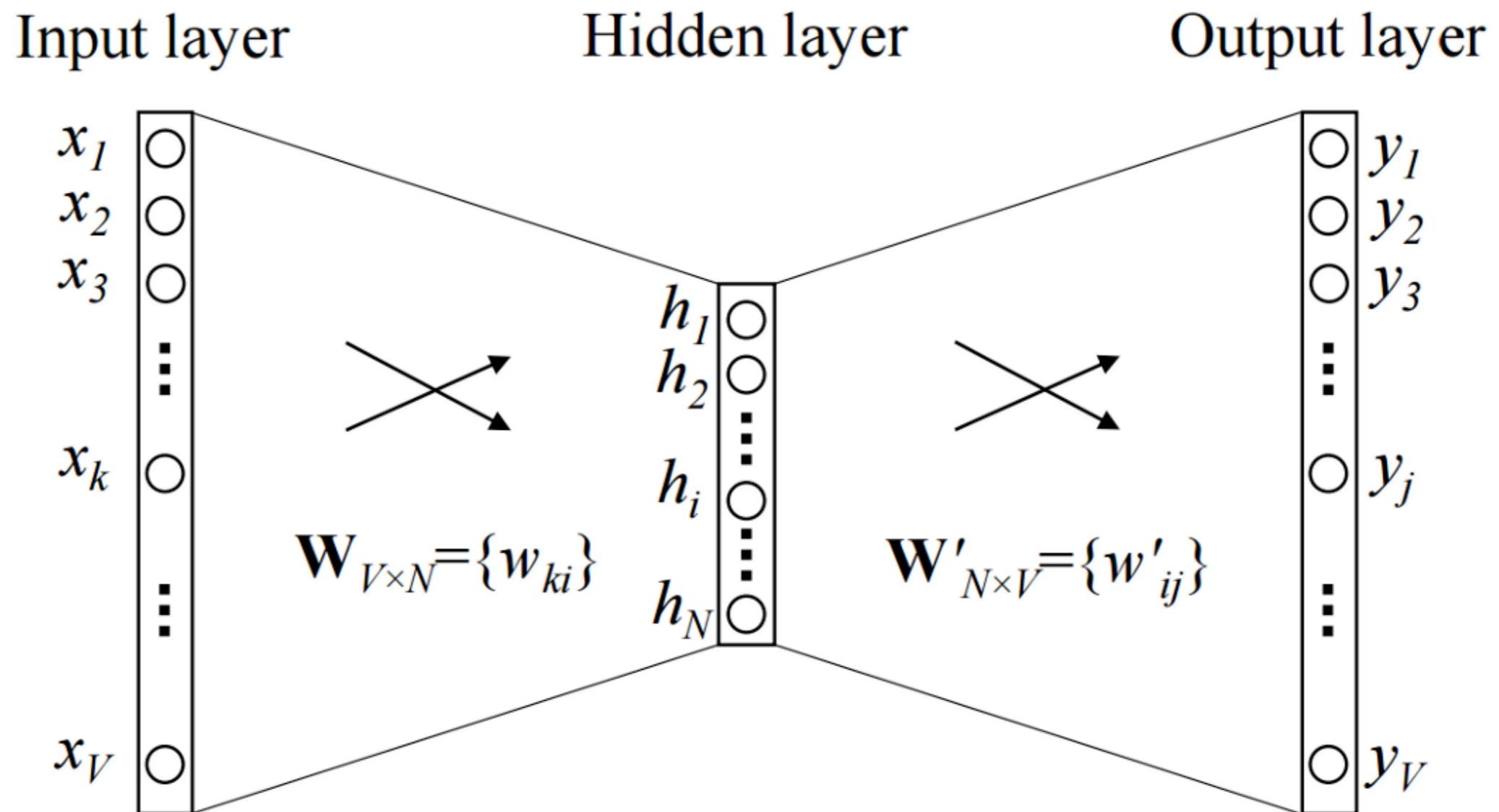
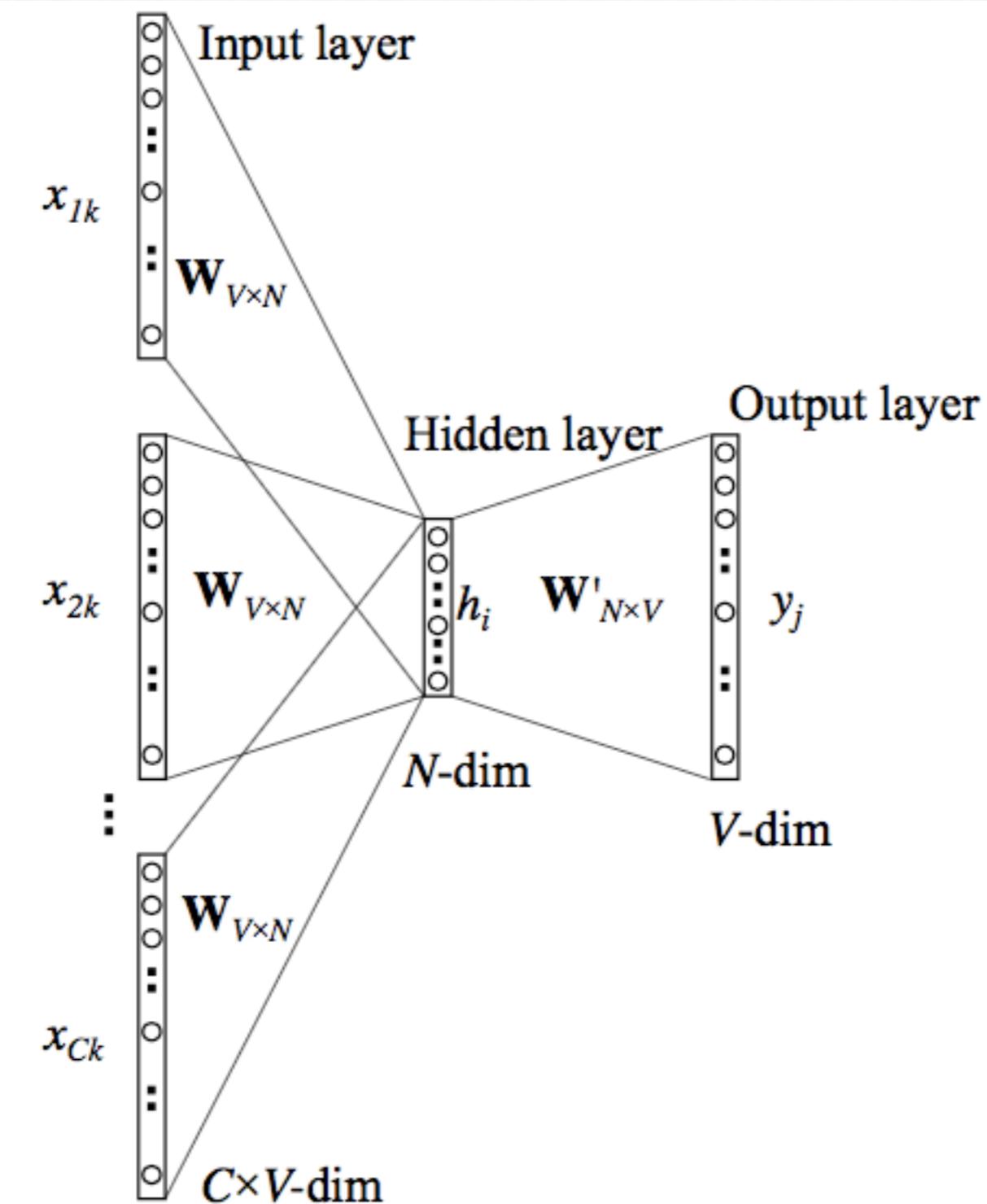
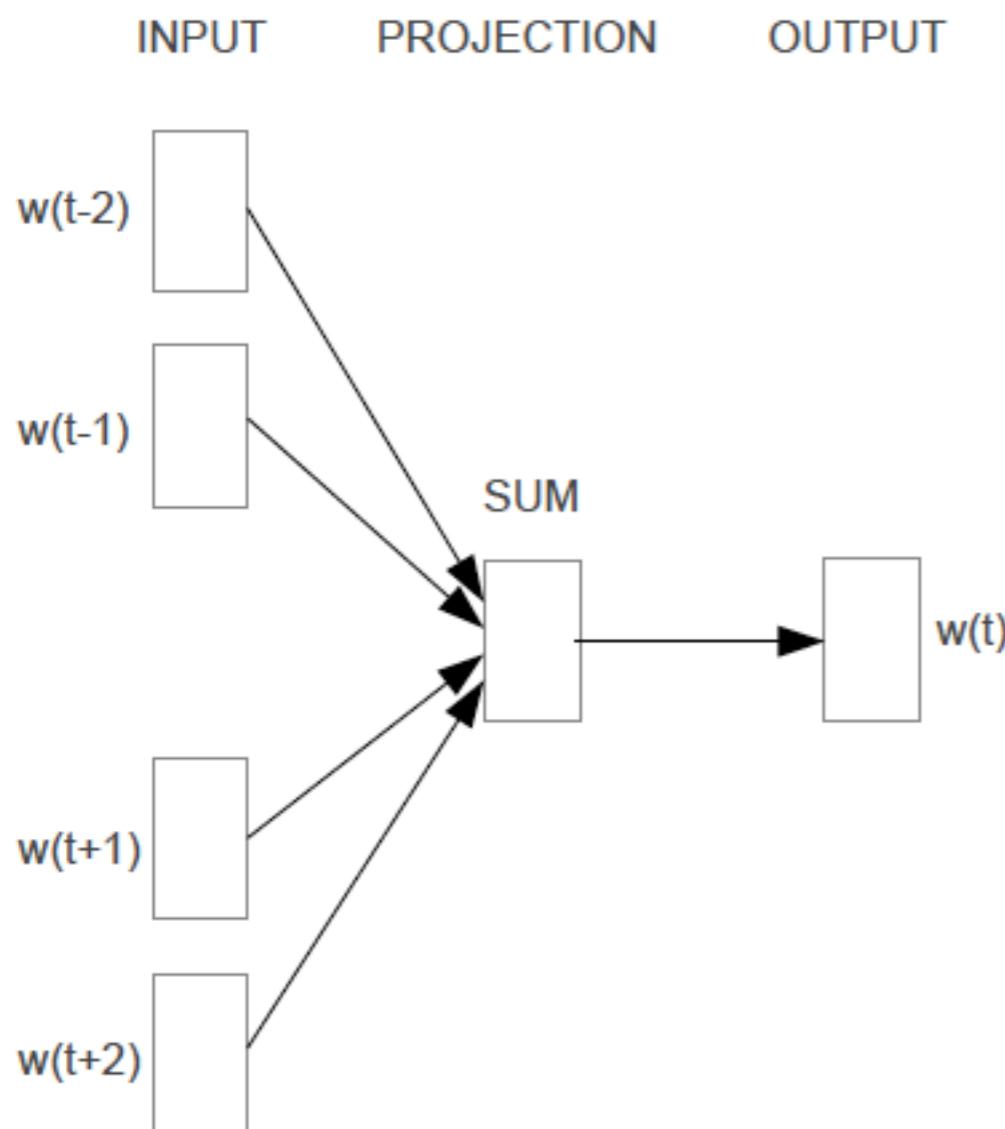


Figure 1: A simple CBOW model with only one word in the context

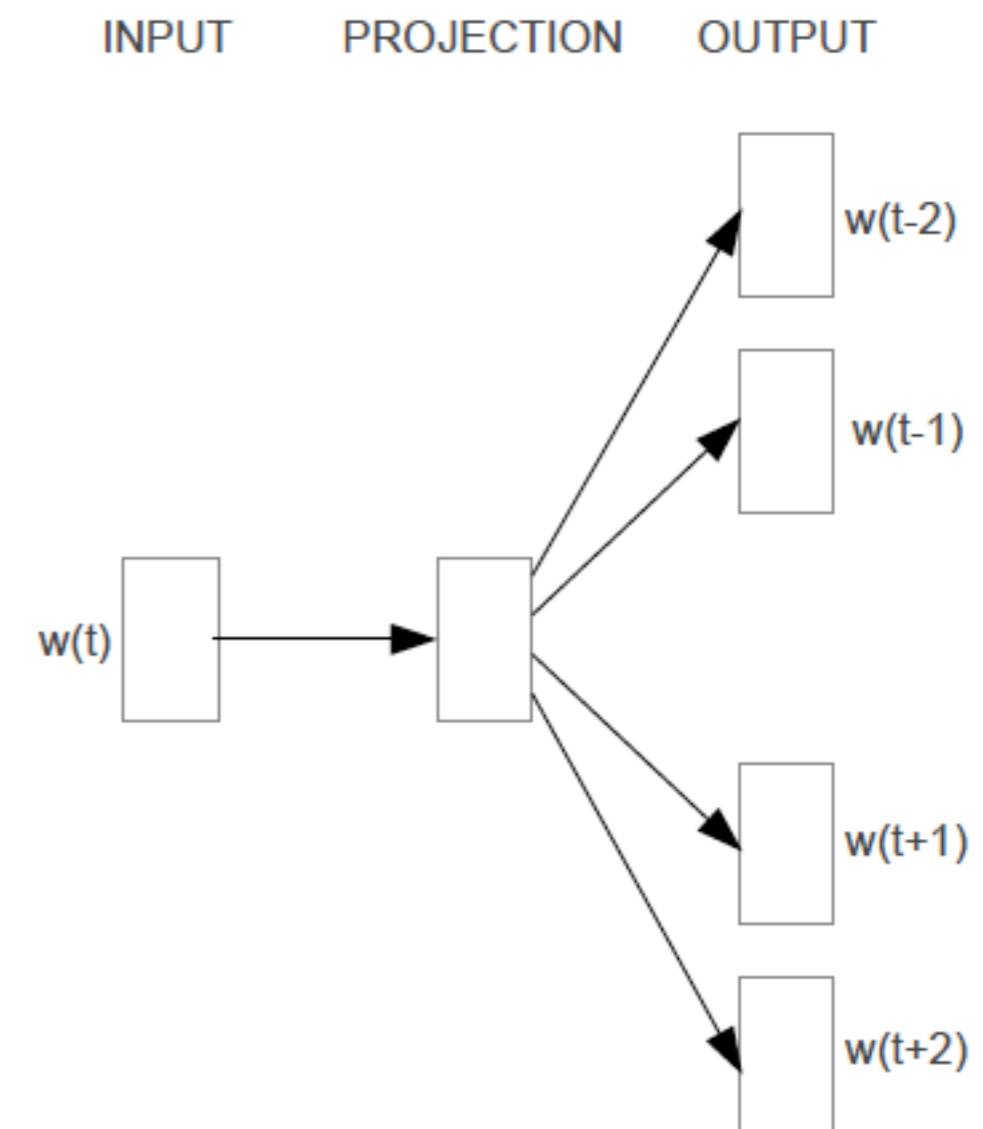
# Full CBOW Model



# The Two-Models

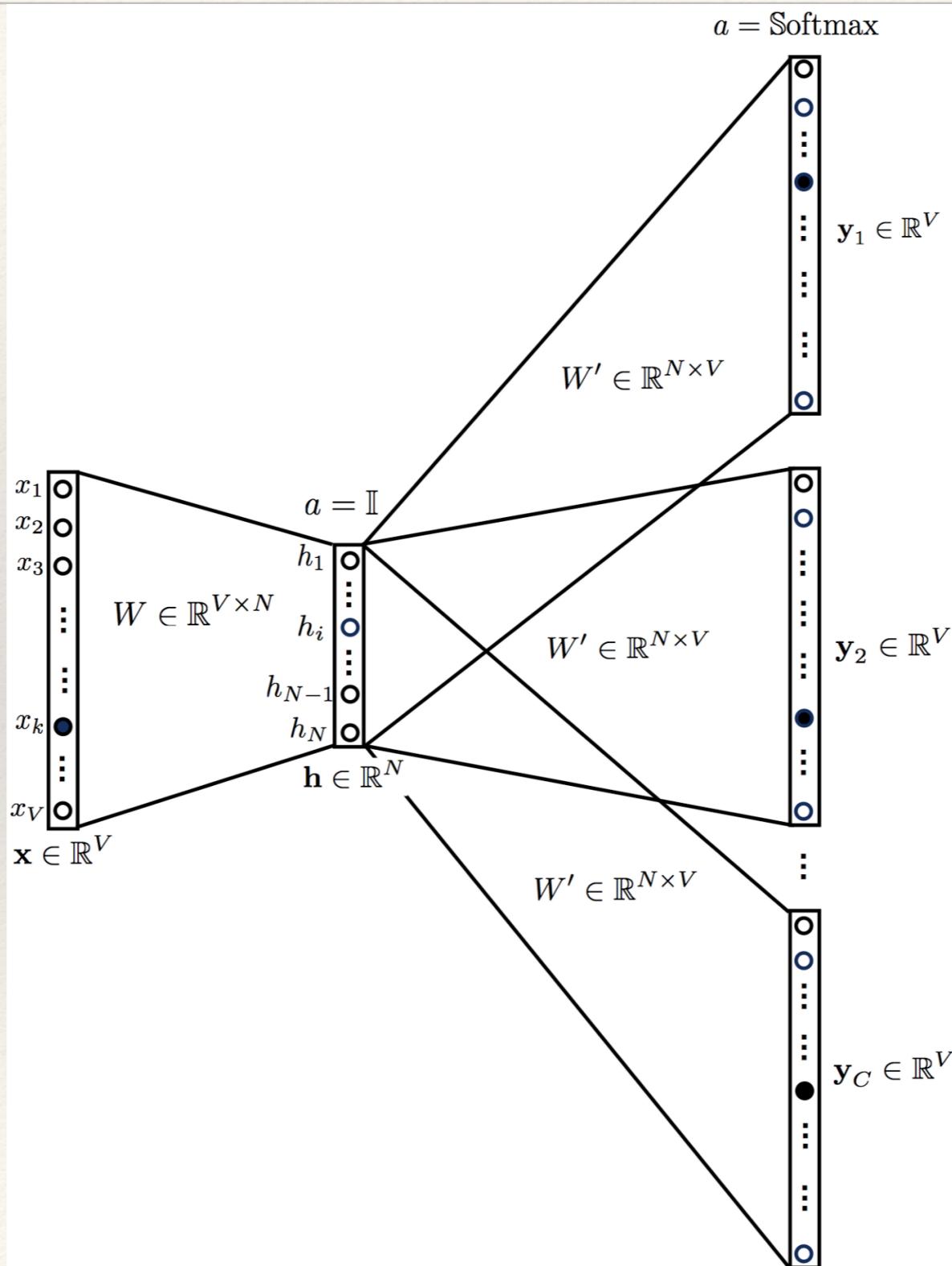


CBOW



Skip-gram

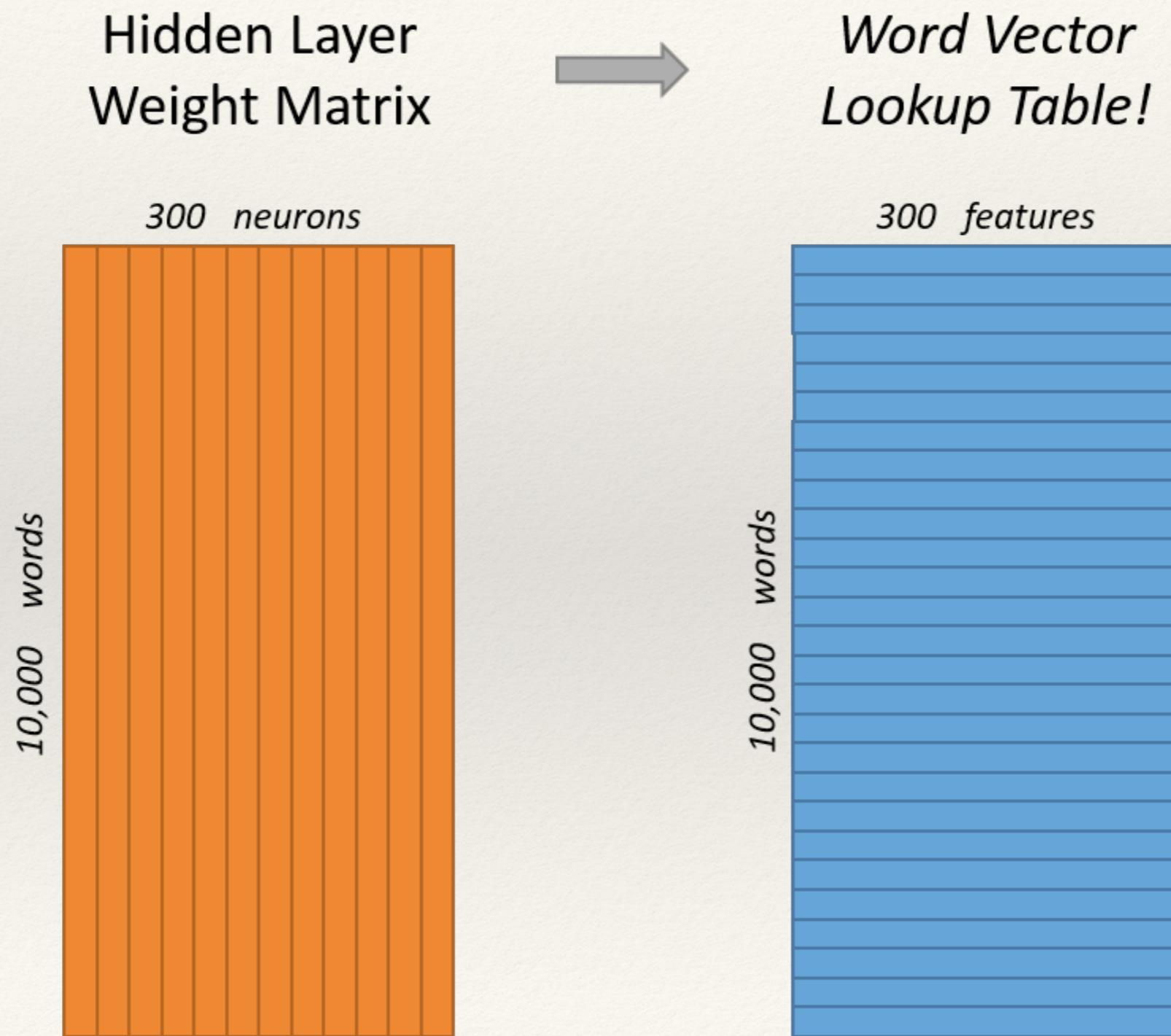
# The Skip Gram Model



# Example given to Skip Gram

Source Text	Training Samples
The <b>quick</b> brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. →	(the, quick) (the, brown)
The quick <b>brown</b> fox jumps over the lazy dog. →	(quick, the) (quick, brown) (quick, fox)
The quick brown <b>fox</b> jumps over the lazy dog. →	(brown, the) (brown, quick) (brown, fox) (brown, jumps)
The quick brown fox <b>jumps</b> over the lazy dog. →	(fox, quick) (fox, brown) (fox, jumps) (fox, over)

# Skip Gram Model Detailed



# Skip Gram Model Detailed

$$[0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0] \times \begin{bmatrix} 17 & 24 & 1 \\ 23 & 5 & 7 \\ 4 & 6 & 13 \\ 10 & 12 & 19 \\ 11 & 18 & 25 \end{bmatrix} = [10 \ 12 \ 19]$$

First Hidden Layer Output Gives word embeddings after training

# Interpreting Word Embeddings

Word	Cosine distance
<hr/>	
norway	0.760124
denmark	0.715460
finland	0.620022
switzerland	0.588132
belgium	0.585835
netherlands	0.574631
iceland	0.562368
estonia	0.547621
slovenia	0.531408

Neighbors found for the word “Sweden”

# Visualizing Word Embeddings

