

Wasserstein of Wasserstein Loss for Learning Generative Models

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Wasserstein GAN

- In the Wasserstein GAN framework [2, 1], given $\mathcal{P}_{\text{data}}$, $G(\Theta)$, and $F(\Phi, x)$ trained as

$$\min_{\Theta} \max_{\Phi} \mathbb{E}_{x \sim \mathcal{P}_{G(\Theta)}} F(\Phi, x) - \mathbb{E}_{x \sim \mathcal{P}_{\text{data}}} F(\Phi, x) + \underbrace{\lambda \mathbb{E}_{\hat{x}} (\|\nabla_x F(\Phi, x)\|_{L^2} - 1)^2}_{\text{Lipschitz enforcing term}}.$$

- Based on the Kantorovich-Rubenstein duality

$$\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mu, \nu) = \sup_{f \in \mathcal{C}} \left\{ \int f d\nu dx - \int f d\mu dx \right\}$$

where $\mathcal{C} := \{f : Lip_d(f) \leq 1\}$ and $d(x, y)$ is a ground metric on samples (high dim. images) [3].

Adding Prior Knowledge When Choosing $d(x, y)$

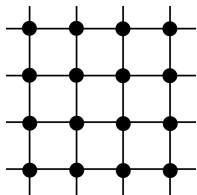
$$C := \{f : \mathbf{Lip}_d(f) \leq 1\} \text{ and } \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$$

- (A) Geometry of natural images: Lie in lower dimensional manifold than entire image space.
- (B) Natural images satisfy well known symmetries and transformations cf. data-augmentation techniques.

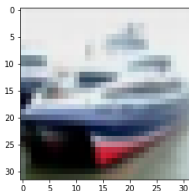
A good metric should satisfy these priors.

Wasserstein metric on images

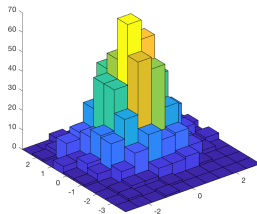
- Image as a distribution over pixels
- Pixel space is a graph
- Cost of transport based on graph's weights



Pixel space graph

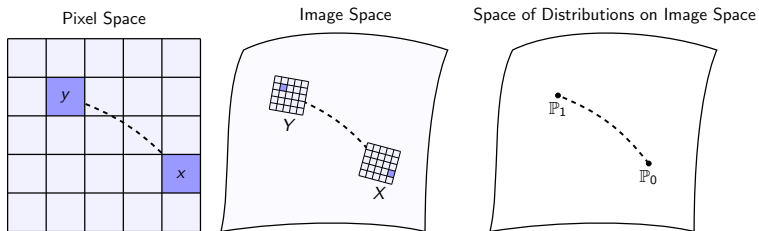


Raster image



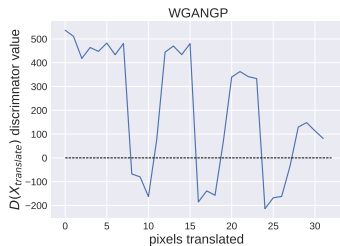
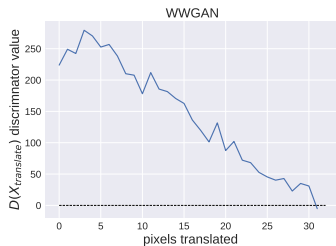
Distribution

Wasserstein of Wasserstein GAN (WWGAN)






- Wasserstein distance on images is computationally expensive
- Instead utilize Wasserstein-2 metric's Riemannian structure.
- **WWGAN:** Replacing L^2 gradient with Wasserstein-2 gradient ($\nabla_x^{\mathcal{W}_2} F$) in WGAN
- Penalty is computed efficiently via convolutions. (add'l. comp. cost $\sim 8\%$)

WWGAN is more robust to natural perturbations



References

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-  Jonas Adler and Sebastian Lunz. “Banach Wasserstein GAN”. In: *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*. 2018, pp. 6755–6764.