

Region-Based Semantic Factorization in GANs

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Method

Preliminary—manipulation model

The formation of image editing with pre-trained GANs:

Original image: $x = G(z)$

Editing: $x' = G(z + \alpha n)$

Method

Preliminary—change in the edited image

By the Taylor series, we have

$$G(z + \alpha n) = G(z) + \alpha J_z n + o(\alpha)$$

Hence, we can further write

$$\|G(z + \alpha n) - G(z)\|_2^2 \approx \alpha^2 n^T J_z^T J_z n$$

The eigenvalue of the Jacobian is the variance of the image pixels after editing with Jacobian principal subspace n .

Method

The change in the foreground:

$$\|x_f^{edit} - x_f\|_2^2 \approx \alpha^2 n^T J_f^T J_f n$$

The change in the background:

$$\|x_b^{edit} - x_b\|_2^2 \approx \alpha^2 n^T J_b^T J_b n$$

Method

Key: We argue that a good attribute vector n for local control should take sufficient influence on the pixels within foreground, while maintaining the pixel values within the background. Hence, we have the following optimization:

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{argmax}_n n^T J_f^T J_f n \\ \operatorname{argmin}_n n^T J_b^T J_b n \end{cases}$$

Method

Reformulation: The optimization problem can be solved through convex optimization. Alternatively, we replace the dual-objective optimization problem with a single-objective problem as

$$\left\{ \operatorname{argmax}_n \frac{n^T J_f^T J_f n}{n^T J_b^T J_b n} \right.$$

where the new object is the generalized Rayleigh quotient¹. And this equation can be solved efficiently through a generalized eigenvalue problem

$$J_f^T J_f n = \lambda J_b^T J_b n \quad \text{or} \quad (J_b^T J_b)^{-1} J_f^T J_f n = \lambda n$$

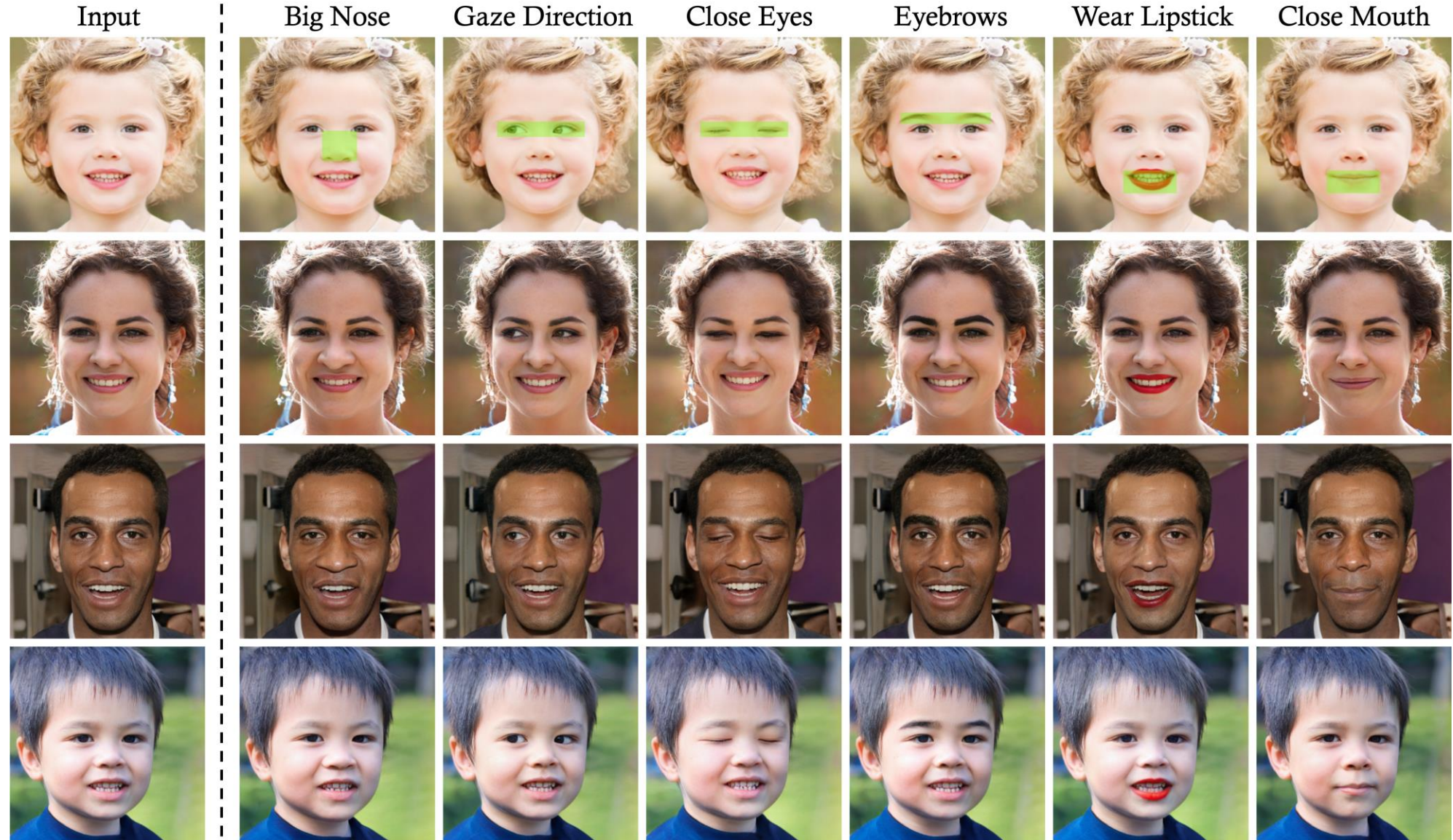
1. Eigenvalue and Generalized Eigenvalue Problem: Tutorial . <https://arxiv.org/abs/1903.11240>

Method

Pseudo code

```
1 import numpy as np
2 def compute_direction(J_fore, J_back):
3     """Compute directions using the given Jacobians.
4     Args:
5         J_fore: Jacobian on the foreground.
6         J_back: Jacobian on the background.
7     Returns:
8         Editing directions.
9     """
10    temp = np.linalg.inv(J_back).dot(J_fore)
11    eig_val, eig_vec = np.linalg.eig(temp)
12    return eig_vec.T[np.argsort(-eig_val)]
```


Experiment Results (StyleGAN2-FFHQ)



Experiment Results (StyleGAN2-Car)

Input



Wheel















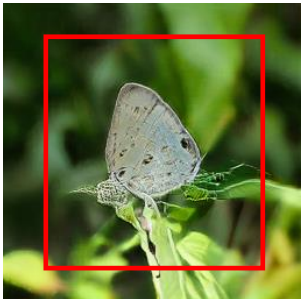





Body



Experiment Results (StyleGAN3-AFHQ)



Experiment Results (BigGAN)

	Reference	Input				
Beak						
Pose						
Size						

Thanks !