

Massachusetts Institute of Technology



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Spatial Coevolutionary Deep Neural Networks Training

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SPATIAL COEVOLUTIONARY DEEP NEURAL NETWORKS TRAINING JAMAL TOUTOUH







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ANYSCALE LEARNING FOR ALL



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Outline

- 1. Motivation
- 2. Generative Adversarial Networks
- 3. Coevolutionary System Design
- 4. Experimental Analysis
- 5. Summary



Generating Data







Figure 7: Generated samples

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Generative Models

Generative models map from a latent input space to a specific output distribution, e.g. certain images

Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) are **unsupervised learning** algorithms and do not rely on direct mappings from input data to a latent space

- The generative model never sees the input data
- Training is only done by receiving adversarial feedback



Discriminative Models

Discriminative models classify between real and fake inputs

GANs create discriminative models from <u>unlabeled</u> data

- Image Classification
- Malware Detection

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Which cat is real?









Image reparation



Music generation



Figure 3. Example result of the melodies (of 8 bars) generated by different implementations of MidiNet



Image edition



output

outout input

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Generative Adversarial Networks



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Mode Collapse

GAN Pathologies

Non-convergence: the model parameters oscillate, destabilize and never converge

Mode collapse: the generator collapses which produces limited varieties of samples

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Step 0	Step 5k	Step 10k	Step 15k	Step 20k	Step 25k	Target

Diminished gradient: the discriminator gets too successful that the generator gradient vanishes and learns nothing



Focusing on different modes



Relation between GANs and Coev

Both are Minimax Problems

(z) sample from latent space(x) sample from real data

The **generator's** objective is to minimize D(G(z))

The discriminator's objective is to maximize D(G(z)), while minimizing D(x)





Relation between GANs and Coev

Nature inspired coevolution

Biological arms races can provide adaptation
Nature displays multiple adversaries and robustness

Can coevolution help to improve robustness in other adversarial settings?

- Multiple comparisons can aid **robustness**
- Multiple variations based on quality measurements improve diversity







Combining the Advantages of both Techniques

A distributed, coevolutionary framework to train GANs with gradient-based optimizers

- Fast convergence due to gradient-based steps
- <u>Robustness</u> due to coevolution
- Improved convergence due to hyperparameter evolution
- <u>Diverse solutions</u> due to mixture evolution
- <u>Scalability</u> due to spatial distribution topology



General Idea



New Generator Generation





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Loss Based Diversity

Mustangs randomly picks a loss function with different minimization objectives to improve the diversity

- Minmax loss
- Least-square loss
- Heuristic loss





Experiments

Evaluating Mustangs against other methods that provides diversity (population or loss based)

- E-GAN
- Lip-BCE
- Lip-MSE
- Lip-Heu
- GAN-BCE

MNIST



CelebA





CelebA

Experiments: MNIST

FID score: The lower, the better





Experimental Results: MNIST

Generator Output Diversity





Experimental Results: CelebA

FID score: The lower, the better







Mustangs





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Summary

- We have empirically showed that GAN training can be improved by boosting **diversity** (preventing critical GAN pathologies)
- We enhanced an existing spatial evolutionary GAN training framework that promoted genomic diversity by probabilistically choosing one of three loss functions
- Work in progress imply scaling works well
- https://github.com/mustang-gan



Comments?

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