## 计算机科学与技术学院神经网络与深度学习课程实验报告

实验题目: 风格迁移 学号: 201600301304

日期: 2019/4/10 班级: 人工智能 16 姓名: 贾乘兴

Email: 1131225623@qq.com

实验目的: 实现 neural style transform 算法, 并进行测试

实验软件和硬件环境: 操作系统 mac os, 内存 16GB, 编译器 pycharm

## 实验原理和方法:

1. neural style transform 算法

利用 vgg19,将一个内容图像和一个风格图像作为输入,返回一个按照所选择的风格图像加工的内容图像。

我们定义两个距离,一个用于内容(Dc),另一个用于(Ds)。Dc 测量两个图像的内容有多像,Ds 测量两个图像的风格有多像。然后我们采用一个新图像(例如一个噪声图像),对它进行变化,同时最小化与内容图像的距离和与风格图像的距离。

距离定义的公式如下

$$\mathcal{L}_{content}(\vec{p}, \vec{x}, l) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} (F_{ij}^l - P_{ij}^l)^2$$

$$E_{l} = \frac{1}{4N_{l}^{2}M_{l}^{2}} \sum_{i,j} (G_{ij}^{l} - A_{ij}^{l})^{2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{style}(\vec{a}, \vec{x}) = \sum_{l=0}^{L} w_l E_l$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{total}(\vec{p}, \vec{a}, \vec{x}) = \alpha \mathcal{L}_{content}(\vec{p}, \vec{x}) + \beta \mathcal{L}_{style}(\vec{a}, \vec{x})$$

对于内容图像,我们直接计算特征图的均方误差,对于风格图像,我们定义了gram 矩阵,计算 gram 矩阵的均方误差,对于计算的层,内容我们计算的是第四层卷积层的结果,风格我们计算的是第一层第二层第三层第四层卷积层的结果

```
实验步骤: (不要求罗列完整源代码)
实验代码如下
import torch
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F
from torch.autograd import Variable
import torchvision
from torchvision import transforms, models
from PIL import Image
import argparse
import numpy as np
import os
import copy
#定义加载图像函数,并将 PIL image 转化为 Tensor
use_gpu = torch.cuda.is_available()
dtype = torch.cuda.FloatTensor if use_gpu else torch.FloatTensor
def load_image(image_path, transforms=None, max_size=None, shape=None):
   image = Image.open(image_path)
   image_size = image.size
   if max size is not None:
      #获取图像 size, 为 sequence
      image_size = image.size
      #转化为 float 的 array
      size = np.array(image_size).astype(float)
      size = max_size / size * size
      image = image.resize(size.astype(int), Image.ANTIALIAS)
   if shape is not None:
      image = image.resize(shape, Image.LANCZOS)
  #必须提供 transform. ToTensor, 转化为 4D Tensor
   if transforms is not None:
      image = transforms(image).unsqueeze(0)
  #是否拷贝到 GPU
   return image.type(dtype)
# 定义 VGG 模型, 前向时抽取 0,5,10,19,28 层卷积特征
class VGGNet(nn.Module):
```

```
#write your code
   def __init__(self):
      super(VGGNet, self).__init__()
      self.vgg = models.vgg19(pretrained=True).features
      self.select = ['0', '5', '10', '19', '28']
   def forward(self, img):
      features = []
      for name, layer in self.vgg._modules.items():
         img = layer(img)
         if name in self.select:
            features.append(img)
      return features
   #定义主函数
def main(config):
   #定义图像变换操作,必须定义.ToTensor()。(可做)
   transform = transforms.Compose(
      [transforms.ToTensor(),
      transforms.Normalize((0.485, 0.456, 0.406),
                       (0.229, 0.224, 0.225))
      ])
   #content 和 style 图像, style 图像 resize 成同样大小
   content = load_image(config.content, transform, max_size = config.max_size)
   style = load_image(config.style, transform, shape = [content.size(2),
content.size(3)1)
   #将 concent 复制一份作为 target,并需要计算梯度,作为最终的输出
   target = Variable(content.clone(), requires_grad = True)
   optimizer = torch.optim.Adam([target], lr = config.lr, betas=[0.5, 0.999])
   vgg = VGGNet()
   if use_gpu:
      vgg = vgg.cuda()
   for step in range(config.total step):
      #分别计算 target、content、style 的特征图
      target_features = vgg(target)
      content_features = vgg(Variable(content))
      style_features = vgg(Variable(style))
```

```
content_loss = 0.0
style_loss = 0.0
for f1, f2, f3 in zip(target_features, content_features, style_features):
  pass
  #计算 content_loss
  # write your code
  content_loss += torch.mean((f1 - f2)**2)
  #将特征 reshape 成二维矩阵相乘,求 gram 矩阵
  # write your code
  def GM(input):
    a, b, c, d = input.size()
    features = input.view(a * b, c * d)
    G = torch.mm(features, features.t())
     return G.div(a * b * c * d)
  _ , b, c, d = f1.size()
  f1 = f1.view(b, c * d)
  f3 = f3.view(b, c * d)
  f1 = torch.mm(f1, f1.t())
  f3 = torch.mm(f3, f3.t())
  #gf1 = GM(f1)
  #qf3 = GM(f3)
  #计算 style_loss
  # write your code
  style loss += torch.mean((f1 - f3)**2) / (b * c * d)
  #计算总的 loss
# write your code
loss = config.style_weight * style_loss + content_loss
print("iter %d" % step)
print(style_loss.data)
```

```
print(content_loss.data)
      print(loss.data)
      #反向求导与优化
      # write your code
      optimizer.zero grad()
      loss.backward()
      optimizer.step()
      if (step+1) % config.log_step == 0:
         print ('Step [%d/%d], Content Loss: %.4f, Style Loss: %.4f'
              %(step+1, config.total_step, content_loss.data,
style_loss.data))
      if (step+1) % config.sample_step == 0:
         # Save the generated image
         denorm = transforms.Normalize((-2.12, -2.04, -1.80), (4.37, 4.46,
4.44))
         img = target.clone().cpu().squeeze()
         img = denorm(img.data).clamp (0, 1)
         torchvision.utils.save_image(img, 'output-%d.png' %(step+1))
if __name__ == "__main ":
   parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
   parser.add_argument('--content', type=str, default='./content.jpg')
   parser.add_argument('--style', type=str, default='./style.jpg')
   parser.add_argument('--max_size', type=int, default=400)
   parser.add_argument('--total_step', type=int, default=500)
   parser.add_argument('--log_step', type=int, default=10)
   parser.add_argument('--sample_step', type=int, default=50)
   parser.add_argument('--style_weight', type=float, default=100)
   parser.add argument('--lr', type=float, default=0.003)
   config = parser.parse_args()
   print(config)
   main(config)
```

## 结论分析与体会:

## 将迭代次数改为 200

Step [10/200], Content Loss: 3.6908, Style Loss: 1019.4890 Step [20/200], Content Loss: 9.9866, Style Loss: 873.9231 Step [30/200], Content Loss: 14.3288, Style Loss: 778.0105 Step [40/200], Content Loss: 17.3717, Style Loss: 710.2642 Step [50/200], Content Loss: 19.6068, Style Loss: 658.8181 Step [60/200], Content Loss: 21.3440, Style Loss: 617.2078 Step [70/200], Content Loss: 22.7909, Style Loss: 582.3486 Step [80/200], Content Loss: 24.0091, Style Loss: 552.2748 Step [90/200], Content Loss: 25.0371, Style Loss: 525.8422 Step [100/200], Content Loss: 25.9181, Style Loss: 502.1700 Step [110/200], Content Loss: 26.7108, Style Loss: 480.6903 Step [120/200], Content Loss: 27.4222, Style Loss: 461.0207 Step [130/200], Content Loss: 28.0791, Style Loss: 442.9164 Step [140/500], Content Loss: 28.6689, Style Loss: 426.0802 Step [150/200], Content Loss: 29.2125, Style Loss: 410.3044 Step [160/200], Content Loss: 29.7101, Style Loss: 395.4733 Step [170/200], Content Loss: 30.1630, Style Loss: 381.4982 Step [180/200], Content Loss: 30.5872, Style Loss: 368.3009 Step [190/200], Content Loss: 30.9833, Style Loss: 355.8184 Step [200/200], Content Loss: 31.3585, Style Loss: 343.9487







可以看到运行缓慢, 但有一定效果

将 weight 改为 1000,优化器改为 LBFGS,将图片 resize,速度较快最终生成图像如下



内容图与风格图如下



最终的 style—loss 为 6.0533, content—loss 为 5.3921 (sum)

就实验过程中遇到和出现的问题, 你是如何解决和处理的, 自拟 1-3 道问答题:

- 1. 最开始设置 weight 为 100,效果非常不好,跑出来的结果和原来基本一样,后来将 weight 改为 1000,效果较原来有了提升,而且 style—loss 下降快了很多
- 2. 尝试将 adam 的优化改为 LBFGS
- 3. 除大小的时候先平方后除