

VAE

July 5, 2023

```
[ ]: import numpy as np
import torch
import torch.optim as optim
import torch.nn as nn
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
```

```
[ ]: # Load data
train = np.load('master_data/train.npy')
test = np.load('master_data/test.npy')
print(train.shape, test.shape)
```

(151, 250, 363) (38, 250, 363)

```
[ ]: train_batches = train.shape[0] # N hereafter. Number of training images in
    ↪ database.
length = train.shape[1]
stocks = train.shape[2]
```

0.1 VAE

```
[ ]: # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
import torch
import torch.optim as optim
import torch.nn as nn

lrelu = nn.LeakyReLU(0.2)

class Network():

    def backward_pass(self, loss):
        # Performs back propagation and computes gradients
        # With PyTorch, we do not need to compute gradients analytically for
        ↪ parameters were requires_grads=True,
        # Calling loss.backward(), torch's Autograd automatically computes
        ↪ grads of loss wrt each parameter p,...
        # ... and **puts them in p.grad**. Return them in a list.
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        loss.backward()
        grads = [param.grad for param in self.params]
        return grads

class VAE_2(Network):
    def __init__(self, rng, D_in):
        # Construct and initialize network parameters
        D_in = D_in # Dimension of input feature-vectors. Length of a
        ↪vectorised image.
        D_enc_1 = 80 # Dimension of Encoder's hidden layer
        D_enc_2 = 40
        D_enc_3 = 20
        D_enc_4 = 10
        D_bottleneck = 1
        D_dec_1 = 10
        D_dec_2 = 20
        D_dec_3 = 40
        D_dec_4 = 80
        D_dec_5 = 160
        D_out = D_in # Dimension of Output layer.

        self.D_bottleneck = D_bottleneck # Keep track of it, we will need it.

        ##### TODO: Initialize the VAE's parameters. Also see forward_pass(...)
        ↪) #####
        # Dimensions of parameter tensors are (number of neurons + 1) per
        ↪layer, to account for +1 bias.
        # -- (Encoder)
        w_enc_1_init = rng.normal(loc=0.0, scale=0.01, size=(D_in+1, D_enc_1))
        w_enc_2_init = rng.normal(loc=0.0, scale=0.01, size=(D_enc_1+1, D_enc_2))
        w_enc_3_init = rng.normal(loc=0.0, scale=0.01, size=(D_enc_2+1, D_enc_3))
        w_enc_4_init = rng.normal(loc=0.0, scale=0.01, size=(D_enc_3+1, D_enc_4))
        # -- (Encoder) predicting  $p(z/x)$ 
        w_mu_init = rng.normal(loc=0.0, scale=0.01, size=(D_enc_4+1,
        ↪D_bottleneck))
        w_std_init = rng.normal(loc=0.0, scale=0.01, size=(D_enc_4+1,
        ↪D_bottleneck))
        # -- (Decoder) layer 3
        w_dec_1_init = rng.normal(loc=0.0, scale=0.01, size=(D_bottleneck+1,
        ↪D_dec_1))
        w_dec_2_init = rng.normal(loc=0.0, scale=0.01, size=(D_dec_1+1,
        ↪D_dec_2))
        w_dec_3_init = rng.normal(loc=0.0, scale=0.01, size=(D_dec_2+1,
        ↪D_dec_3))

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        w_dec_4_init = rng.normal(loc=0.0, scale=0.01, size=(D_dec_3+1,
↳D_dec_4))
        w_dec_5_init = rng.normal(loc=0.0, scale=0.01, size=(D_dec_4+1,
↳D_dec_5))
        # -- (Decoder) layer 4, the output layer
        w_out_init = rng.normal(loc=0.0, scale=0.01, size=(D_dec_5+1, D_out))

        # Pytorch tensors, parameters of the model
        # Use the above numpy arrays as of random floats as initialization for
↳the Pytorch weights.
        # (Encoder)
        w_enc_1 = torch.tensor(w_enc_1_int, dtype=torch.float,
↳requires_grad=True)
        w_enc_2 = torch.tensor(w_enc_2_int, dtype=torch.float,
↳requires_grad=True)
        w_enc_3 = torch.tensor(w_enc_3_int, dtype=torch.float,
↳requires_grad=True)
        w_enc_4 = torch.tensor(w_enc_4_int, dtype=torch.float,
↳requires_grad=True)
        # (Encoder) predicting  $p(z|x)$ 
        w_mu = torch.tensor(w_mu_init, dtype=torch.float, requires_grad=True)
        w_std = torch.tensor(w_std_init, dtype=torch.float, requires_grad=True)
        # (Decoder)
        w_dec_1 = torch.tensor(w_dec_1_init, dtype=torch.float,
↳requires_grad=True)
        w_dec_2 = torch.tensor(w_dec_2_init, dtype=torch.float,
↳requires_grad=True)
        w_dec_3 = torch.tensor(w_dec_3_init, dtype=torch.float,
↳requires_grad=True)
        w_dec_4 = torch.tensor(w_dec_4_init, dtype=torch.float,
↳requires_grad=True)
        w_dec_5 = torch.tensor(w_dec_5_init, dtype=torch.float,
↳requires_grad=True)
        # (Decoder) output layer
        w_out = torch.tensor(w_out_init, dtype=torch.float, requires_grad=True)
        # Keep track of all trainable parameters:
        self.params = [w_enc_1, w_enc_2, w_enc_3, w_enc_4, w_mu, w_std,
↳w_dec_1, w_dec_2, w_dec_3, w_dec_4, w_dec_5, w_out]

        ◻
        ◻#####

    def encode(self, batch):
        # batch_imgs: Numpy array or Pytorch tensor of shape: [number of
↳inputs, dimensionality of x]

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        [w_enc_1, w_enc_2, w_enc_3, w_enc_4, w_mu, w_std, w_dec_1, w_dec_2,
↪w_dec_3, w_dec_4, w_dec_5, w_out] = self.params

        batch_t = torch.tensor(batch, dtype=torch.float) if type(batch) is np.
↪ndarray else batch

        unary_feature_for_bias = torch.ones(size=(batch_t.shape[0], 1)) # [N,
↪1] column vector.
        x = torch.cat((batch_t, unary_feature_for_bias), dim=1) # Extra
↪feature=1 for bias.

        # ===== TODO: Fill in the gaps with the correct parameters of the
↪VAE =====
        # Encoder's Layer 1
        h1_preact = x.mm(w_enc_1)
        h1_act = h1_preact.clamp(min=0)
        h1_ext = torch.cat((h1_act, unary_feature_for_bias), dim=1)
        # Encoder's Layer 2
        h2_preact = h1_ext.mm(w_enc_2)
        h2_act = h2_preact.clamp(min=0)
        h2_ext = torch.cat((h2_act, unary_feature_for_bias), dim=1)
        # Encoder's Layer 3
        h3_preact = h2_ext.mm(w_enc_3)
        h3_act = h3_preact.clamp(min=0)
        h3_ext = torch.cat((h3_act, unary_feature_for_bias), dim=1)
        # Encoder's Layer 4
        h4_preact = h3_ext.mm(w_enc_4)
        h4_act = h4_preact.clamp(min=0)
        h4_ext = torch.cat((h4_act, unary_feature_for_bias), dim=1)
        # Encoder's Layer 5 (predicting  $p(z/x)$  of Z coding):
        # ... mu
        h5_mu_preact = h4_ext.mm(w_mu)
        h5_mu_act = h5_mu_preact
        # ... log(std). Ask yourselves: Why do we do this, instead of directly
↪predicting std deviation?
        h5_logstd_preact = h4_ext.mm(w_std)
        h5_logstd_act = h5_logstd_preact # No (linear) activation function in
↪this tutorial, but can use any.
        #
↪=====
        z_coding = (h5_mu_act, h5_logstd_act)

        return z_coding

def decode(self, z_codes):

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        # z_codes: numpy array or pytorch tensor, shape [N, dimensionality of Z]
        [w_enc_1, w_enc_2, w_enc_3, w_enc_4, w_mu, w_std, w_dec_1, w_dec_2,
↪w_dec_3, w_dec_4, w_dec_5, w_out] = self.params

        z_codes_t = torch.tensor(z_codes, dtype=torch.float) if type(z_codes)
↪is np.ndarray else z_codes

        unary_feature_for_bias = torch.ones(size=(z_codes_t.shape[0], 1)) # [N,
↪1] column vector.

        # ===== TODO: Fill in the gaps with the correct parameters of the
↪VAE =====

        # Decoder's 1st layer (Layer 6 of whole VAE):
        h1_ext = torch.cat((z_codes_t, unary_feature_for_bias), dim=1)
        h1_preact = h1_ext.mm(w_dec_1)
        h1_act = h1_preact.clamp(min=0)
        # Decoder's 2nd layer (Layer 7 of whole VAE):
        h2_ext = torch.cat((h1_act, unary_feature_for_bias), dim=1)
        h2_preact = h2_ext.mm(w_dec_2)
        h2_act = h2_preact.clamp(min=0)
        # Decoder's 3rd layer (Layer 8 of whole VAE):
        h3_ext = torch.cat((h2_act, unary_feature_for_bias), dim=1)
        h3_preact = h3_ext.mm(w_dec_3)
        h3_act = h3_preact.clamp(min=0)
        # Decoder's 4th layer (Layer 9 of whole VAE):
        h4_ext = torch.cat((h3_act, unary_feature_for_bias), dim=1)
        h4_preact = h4_ext.mm(w_dec_4)
        h4_act = h4_preact.clamp(min=0)
        # Decoder's 5th layer (Layer 10 of whole VAE):
        h5_ext = torch.cat((h4_act, unary_feature_for_bias), dim=1)
        h5_preact = h5_ext.mm(w_dec_5)
        h5_act = h5_preact.clamp(min=0)
        # Decoder's 6th layer (Layer 11 of whole VAE):
        h6_ext = torch.cat((h5_act, unary_feature_for_bias), dim=1)
        h6_preact = h6_ext.mm(w_out)
        h6_act = torch.tanh(h6_preact)
        #
↪=====

        # Output
        x_pred = h6_act

        return x_pred

def sample_with_reparameterization(self, z_mu, z_logstd):
    # Reparameterization trick to sample from N(mu, var) using N(0,1) as
↪intermediate step.

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        # param z_mu: Tensor. Mean of the predicted Gaussian  $p(z/x)$ . Shape:
        ↪ [Num samples, Dimensionality of Z]
        # param z_logstd: Tensor. Log of standard deviation of predicted
        ↪ Gaussian  $p(z/x)$ . [Num samples, Dim of Z]
        # return: Tensor. [Num samples, Dim of Z]

        N_samples = z_mu.shape[0]
        Z_dims = z_mu.shape[1]

        # ===== TODO: Fill in the gaps to complete the reparameterization
        ↪ trick =====
        z_std = torch.exp(z_logstd)          # <----- ?????????
        eps = torch.randn(size=[N_samples, Z_dims]) # Samples from  $N(0, I)$ 
        z_samples = z_mu + z_std * eps        # <----- ?????????
        #

        =====

        return z_samples

    def forward_pass(self, batch_imgs):
        batch_imgs_t = torch.tensor(batch_imgs, dtype=torch.float) # Makes
        ↪ numpy array to pytorch tensor.

        # ===== TODO: Call the appropriate functions, as you defined them
        ↪ above =====
        # Encoder
        z_mu, z_logstd = self.encode(batch_imgs_t) # <----- ?????????
        ↪ ?
        z_samples = self.sample_with_reparameterization(z_mu, z_logstd) #
        ↪ <----- ?????????
        # Decoder
        x_pred = self.decode(z_samples) # <----- ?????????
        #

        =====

        return (x_pred, z_mu, z_logstd, z_samples)

class VAE(Network):
    def __init__(self, rng, D_in, D_hid_enc, D_bottleneck, D_hid_dec):
        # Construct and initialize network parameters
        D_in = D_in # Dimension of input feature-vectors. Length of a
        ↪ vectorised image.
        D_hid_1 = D_hid_enc # Dimension of Encoder's hidden layer
        D_hid_2 = D_bottleneck

```

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D_hid_3 = D_hid_dec # Dimension of Decoder's hidden layer
D_out = D_in # Dimension of Output layer.

self.D_bottleneck = D_bottleneck # Keep track of it, we will need it.

##### TODO: Initialize the VAE's parameters. Also see forward_pass(...)
→)) #####
    # Dimensions of parameter tensors are (number of neurons + 1) per
→layer, to account for +1 bias.
    # -- (Encoder) layer 1
    w1_init = rng.normal(loc=0.0, scale=0.01, size=(D_in+1, D_hid_1))
    # -- (Encoder) layer 2, predicting  $p(z|x)$ 
    w2_mu_init = rng.normal(loc=0.0, scale=0.01, size=(D_hid_1+1, D_hid_2))
    w2_std_init = rng.normal(loc=0.0, scale=0.01, size=(D_hid_1+1, D_hid_2))
    # -- (Decoder) layer 3
    w3_init = rng.normal(loc=0.0, scale=0.01, size=(D_hid_2+1, D_hid_3))
    # -- (Decoder) layer 4, the output layer
    w4_init = rng.normal(loc=0.0, scale=0.01, size=(D_hid_3+1, D_out))

    # Pytorch tensors, parameters of the model
    # Use the above numpy arrays as of random floats as initialization for
→the Pytorch weights.
    # (Encoder)
    w1 = torch.tensor(w1_init, dtype=torch.float, requires_grad=True)
    # (Encoder) Layer 2, predicting  $p(z|x)$ 
    w2_mu = torch.tensor(w2_mu_init, dtype=torch.float, requires_grad=True)
    w2_std = torch.tensor(w2_std_init, dtype=torch.float,
→requires_grad=True)
    # (Decoder)
    w3 = torch.tensor(w3_init, dtype=torch.float, requires_grad=True)
    w4 = torch.tensor(w4_init, dtype=torch.float, requires_grad=True)
    # Keep track of all trainable parameters:
    self.params = [w1, w2_mu, w2_std, w3, w4]

    □
→#####

def encode(self, batch_imgs):
    # batch_imgs: Numpy array or Pytorch tensor of shape: [number of
→inputs, dimensionality of x]
    [w1, w2_mu, w2_std, w3, w4] = self.params

    batch_imgs_t = torch.tensor(batch_imgs, dtype=torch.float) if
→type(batch_imgs) is np.ndarray else batch_imgs

```

```

        unary_feature_for_bias = torch.ones(size=(batch_imgs_t.shape[0], 1)) # [N, 1] column vector.
        x = torch.cat((batch_imgs_t, unary_feature_for_bias), dim=1) # Extra feature=1 for bias.

        # ===== TODO: Fill in the gaps with the correct parameters of the VAE =====
        # Encoder's Layer 1
        h1_preact = x.mm(w1)
        h1_act = h1_preact.clamp(min=0)
        # Encoder's Layer 2 (predicting  $p(z|x)$  of Z coding):
        h1_ext = torch.cat((h1_act, unary_feature_for_bias), dim=1)
        # ...  $\mu$ 
        h2_mu_preact = h1_ext.mm(w2_mu) # <----- ????????
        h2_mu_act = h2_mu_preact
        # ...  $\log(\text{std})$ . Ask yourselves: Why do we do this, instead of directly predicting std deviation?
        h2_logstd_preact = h1_ext.mm(w2_std) # <----- ????????
        h2_logstd_act = h2_logstd_preact # No (linear) activation function in this tutorial, but can use any.

        #
        =====

        z_coding = (h2_mu_act, h2_logstd_act)

        return z_coding

def decode(self, z_codes):
    # z_codes: numpy array or pytorch tensor, shape [N, dimensionality of Z]
    [w1, w2_mu, w2_std, w3, w4] = self.params

    z_codes_t = torch.tensor(z_codes, dtype=torch.float) if type(z_codes) is np.ndarray else z_codes

    unary_feature_for_bias = torch.ones(size=(z_codes_t.shape[0], 1)) # [N, 1] column vector.

    # ===== TODO: Fill in the gaps with the correct parameters of the VAE =====
    # Decoder's 1st layer (Layer 3 of whole VAE):
    h2_ext = torch.cat((z_codes_t, unary_feature_for_bias), dim=1)
    h3_preact = h2_ext.mm(w3) # <-----
    h3_act = h3_preact.clamp(min=0)
    # Decoder's 2nd layer (Layer 4 of whole VAE): The output layer.
    h3_ext = torch.cat((h3_act, unary_feature_for_bias), dim=1)

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        h4_preact = h3_ext.mm(w4)
        h4_act = torch.tanh(h4_preact)
        #
    ↪=====

    # Output
    x_pred = h4_act

    return x_pred

def sample_with_reparameterization(self, z_mu, z_logstd):
    # Reparameterization trick to sample from  $N(\mu, \text{var})$  using  $N(0,1)$  as
    ↪intermediate step.
    # param z_mu: Tensor. Mean of the predicted Gaussian  $p(z|x)$ . Shape:
    ↪[Num samples, Dimensionality of Z]
    # param z_logstd: Tensor. Log of standard deviation of predicted
    ↪Gaussian  $p(z|x)$ . [Num samples, Dim of Z]
    # return: Tensor. [Num samples, Dim of Z]

    N_samples = z_mu.shape[0]
    Z_dims = z_mu.shape[1]

    # ===== TODO: Fill in the gaps to complete the reparameterization
    ↪trick =====
    z_std = torch.exp(z_logstd) # <----- ?????????
    eps = torch.randn(size=[N_samples, Z_dims]) # Samples from  $N(0,1)$ 
    z_samples = z_mu + z_std * eps # <----- ?????????
    #
    ↪=====

    return z_samples

def forward_pass(self, batch_imgs):
    batch_imgs_t = torch.tensor(batch_imgs, dtype=torch.float) # Makes
    ↪numpy array to pytorch tensor.

    # ===== TODO: Call the appropriate functions, as you defined them
    ↪above =====
    # Encoder
    z_mu, z_logstd = self.encode(batch_imgs_t) # <----- ?????????
    ↪?
    z_samples = self.sample_with_reparameterization(z_mu, z_logstd) #
    ↪<----- ?????????
    # Decoder

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        x_pred = self.decode(z_samples) # <----- ????????????
        #
    ↪=====

    return (x_pred, z_mu, z_logstd, z_samples)

def reconstruction_loss(x_pred, x_real, eps=1e-7):
    # x_pred: [N, D_out] Prediction returned by forward_pass. Numpy array of
    ↪shape [N, D_out]
    # x_real: [N, D_in]

    # If number array is given, change it to a Torch tensor.
    x_pred = torch.tensor(x_pred, dtype=torch.float) if type(x_pred) is np.
    ↪ndarray else x_pred
    x_real = torch.tensor(x_real, dtype=torch.float) if type(x_real) is np.
    ↪ndarray else x_real

    ##### TODO: Complete the calculation of Reconstruction loss for each
    ↪sample #####
    loss_recon = torch.mean(torch.square(x_pred - x_real), dim=1)
    ↪
    ↪#####

    cost = torch.mean(loss_recon, dim=0) # Expectation of loss: Mean over
    ↪samples (axis=0).

    return cost

def regularizer_loss(mu, log_std):
    # mu: Tensor, [number of samples, dimensionality of Z]. Predicted means per
    ↪z dimension
    # log_std: Tensor, [number of samples, dimensionality of Z]. Predicted
    ↪log(std.dev.) per z dimension.

    ##### TODO: Complete the calculation of Reconstruction loss for each
    ↪sample #####
    std = torch.exp(log_std) # Compute std.dev. from log(std.dev.)
    reg_loss_per_sample = 0.5 * torch.sum(mu**2 + std**2 - 2 * log_std - 1, dim
    ↪= 1) # <-----
    reg_loss = torch.mean(reg_loss_per_sample, dim = 0) # Mean over samples.
    ↪
    ↪#####

    return reg_loss

```

```

def vae_loss(x_real, x_pred, z_mu, z_logstd, lambda_rec=1., lambda_reg=0.005,
    ↪eps=1e-7):

    rec_loss = reconstruction_loss(x_pred, x_real, eps=1e-7)
    reg_loss = regularizer_loss(z_mu, z_logstd)

    ##### TODO: compute the total loss:
    ↪#####
    # ...by weighting the reconstruction loss by lambda_rec, and the
    ↪Regularizer by lambda_reg
    weighted_rec_loss = lambda_rec * rec_loss
    weighted_reg_loss = lambda_reg * reg_loss
    total_loss = weighted_rec_loss + weighted_reg_loss

    ↪
    ↪#####

    return total_loss, weighted_rec_loss, weighted_reg_loss

```

```

[ ]: from plotting import plot_train_progress_VAE, plot_grids_of_images # Use out
    ↪of the box

```

```

def get_random_batch(train, rng, train_batches, length, stocks):
    batch = rng.randint(low=0, high=train_batches, size=1, dtype='int32')
    # print('Using batch:', batch, 'of', train.shape[0])
    train_batch= train[batch]
    train_batch= train_batch.reshape(length, stocks)
    train_batch = train_batch[:, np.random.permutation(train_batch.shape[1])]
    return np.transpose(train_batch)

```

```

def unsupervised_training_VAE(net,
    loss_func,
    lambda_rec,
    lambda_reg,
    rng,
    train,
    learning_rate,
    total_iters,
    iters_per_recon_plot=-1):
    # net: Instance of a model. See classes: Autoencoder, MLPClassifier, etc
    ↪further below

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    # loss_func: Function that computes the loss. See functions:
    ↪ reconstruction_loss or cross_entropy.
    # lambda_rec: weighing of reconstruction loss in total loss. Total =
    ↪ lambda_rec * rec_loss + lambda_reg * reg_loss
    # lambda_reg: same as above, but for regularizer
    # rng: numpy random number generator
    # train_imgs_all: All the training images. Numpy array, shape [N_tr, H, W]
    # batch_size: Size of the batch that should be processed per SGD iteration
    ↪ by a model.
    # learning_rate: self explanatory.
    # total_iters: how many SGD iterations to perform.
    # iters_per_recon_plot: Integer. Every that many iterations the model
    ↪ predicts training images ...
    #
    ↪ ...and we plot their reconstruction. For visual
    ↪ observation of the results.
    loss_total_to_plot = []
    loss_rec_to_plot = []
    loss_reg_to_plot = []

    optimizer = optim.Adam(net.params, lr=learning_rate) # Will use PyTorch's
    ↪ Adam optimizer out of the box
    train_batches = train.shape[0] # N hereafter. Number of training images in
    ↪ database.
    length = train.shape[1] # H hereafter
    stocks = train.shape[2]

    for t in range(total_iters):
        # Sample batch for this SGD iteration
        x_batch = get_random_batch(train, rng=rng, train_batches=train_batches,
        ↪ length=length, stocks=stocks)

        ##### TODO: compute the total loss:
        ↪ #####
        # Pass parameters of the predicted distribution per x (mean mu and
        ↪ log(std.dev) to the loss function

        # Forward pass: Encodes, samples via reparameterization trick, decodes
        x_pred, z_mu, z_logstd, z_codes = net.forward_pass(x_batch)

        # Compute loss:
        total_loss, rec_loss, reg_loss = loss_func(x_batch, x_pred, z_mu,
        ↪ z_logstd, lambda_rec, lambda_reg) # <-----

        ↪
        ↪ #####
        # Pytorch way
        optimizer.zero_grad()

```

```

    _ = net.backward_pass(total_loss)
    optimizer.step()

    # ==== Report training loss and accuracy =====
    total_loss_np = total_loss if type(total_loss) is type(float) else
    ↪total_loss.item() # Pytorch returns tensor. Cast to float
    rec_loss_np = rec_loss if type(rec_loss) is type(float) else rec_loss.
    ↪item()
    reg_loss_np = reg_loss if type(reg_loss) is type(float) else reg_loss.
    ↪item()
    if t%1000==0: # Print every 10 iterations
        print("[iter:", t, "]: Total training Loss: {0:.2f}".
    ↪format(total_loss_np))
        loss_total_to_plot.append(total_loss_np)
        loss_rec_to_plot.append(rec_loss_np)
        loss_reg_to_plot.append(reg_loss_np)

    # # ===== Every few iterations, show reconstructions
    ↪=====#
    # if t==total_iters-1 or t%iters_per_recon_plot == 0:
    # # Reconstruct all images, to plot reconstructions.
    # x_pred_all, z_mu_all, z_logstd_all, z_codes_all = net.
    ↪forward_pass(train_imgs_all)
    # # Cast tensors to numpy arrays
    # x_pred_all_np = x_pred_all if type(x_pred_all) is np.ndarray else
    ↪x_pred_all.detach().numpy()

    # # Predicted reconstructions have vector shape. Reshape them to
    ↪original image shape.
    # train_imgs_resh = train_imgs_all.reshape([train_imgs_all.
    ↪shape[0], H_height, W_width])
    # x_pred_all_np_resh = x_pred_all_np.reshape([train_imgs_all.
    ↪shape[0], H_height, W_width])

    # # Plot a few images, originals and predicted reconstructions.
    # plot_grids_of_images([train_imgs_resh[0:100],
    ↪x_pred_all_np_resh[0:100]],
    # titles=["Real", "Reconstructions"],
    # n_imgs_per_row=10,
    # dynamically=True)

    # # In the end of the process, plot loss.
    plot_train_progress_VAE(loss_total_to_plot, loss_rec_to_plot,
    ↪loss_reg_to_plot, iters_per_point=1, y_lims=[1., 1., None])

```

```
[ ]: def synthesizer(enc_dec_net,
                    rng,
                    n_samples):
    # enc_dec_net: Network with encoder and decoder, pretrained.
    # n_samples: how many samples to produce.

    z_dims = enc_dec_net.D_bottleneck # Dimensionality of z codes (and input
    ↪to decoder).

    ##### TODO: Fill in the blanks
    ↪#####
    # Create samples of z from Gaussian  $N(0, I)$ , where means are 0 and standard
    ↪deviations are 1 in all dimensions.
    z_samples = np.random.normal(loc=0.0, scale=1.0, size=[n_samples, z_dims])
    ↪
    ↪#####

    z_samples_t = torch.tensor(z_samples, dtype=torch.float)
    x_samples = enc_dec_net.decode(z_samples_t)

    x_samples_np = x_samples if type(x_samples) is np.ndarray else x_samples.
    ↪detach().numpy() # torch to numpy

    # return x_samples_np
    for x_sample in x_samples_np:
        plt.plot(x_sample)
        plt.show()
        plt.pause(0.1)

    return x_samples_np
```

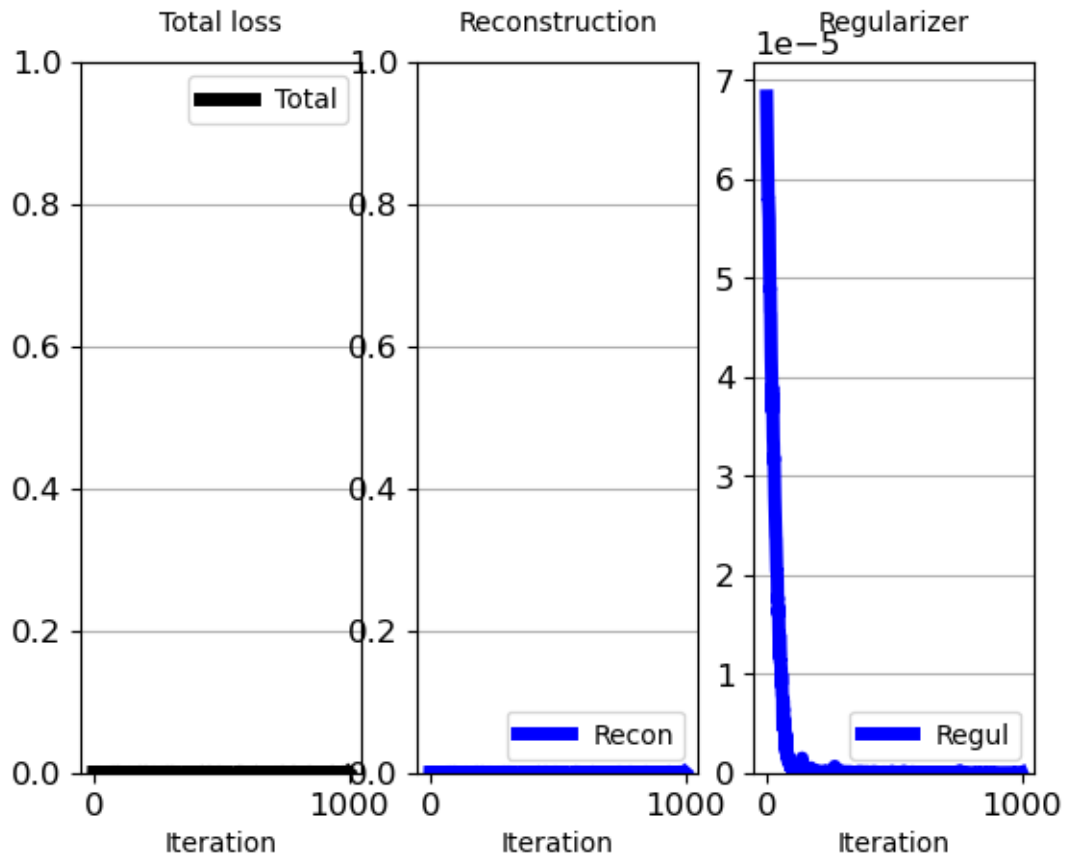
```
[ ]: ##### TODO: Fill in the blank #####
# Create the network
SEED = 111111
rng = np.random.RandomState(seed=SEED)
vae_1 = VAE(rng=rng,
            D_in=length,
            D_hid_enc=100,
            D_bottleneck=1, # <--- Set to correct value for instantiating VAE
            ↪shown & implemented in Task 1. Note: We treat D as dimensionality of Z,
            ↪rather than number of neurons.
            D_hid_dec=100)
#####
# Start training
unsupervised_training_VAE(vae_1,
                          vae_loss,
```

```

lambda_rec=0.5,
lambda_reg=0.5,
rng=rng,
train=train,
learning_rate=1e-4,
total_iters=1000,
iters_per_recon_plot=50)

```

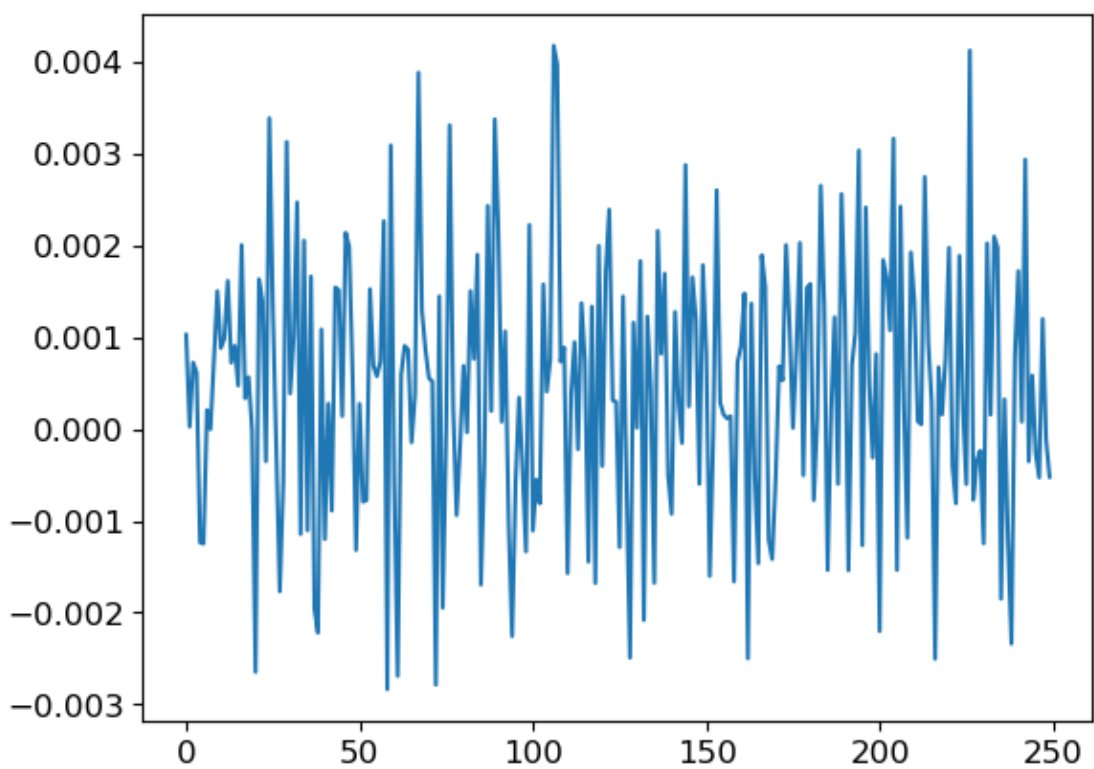
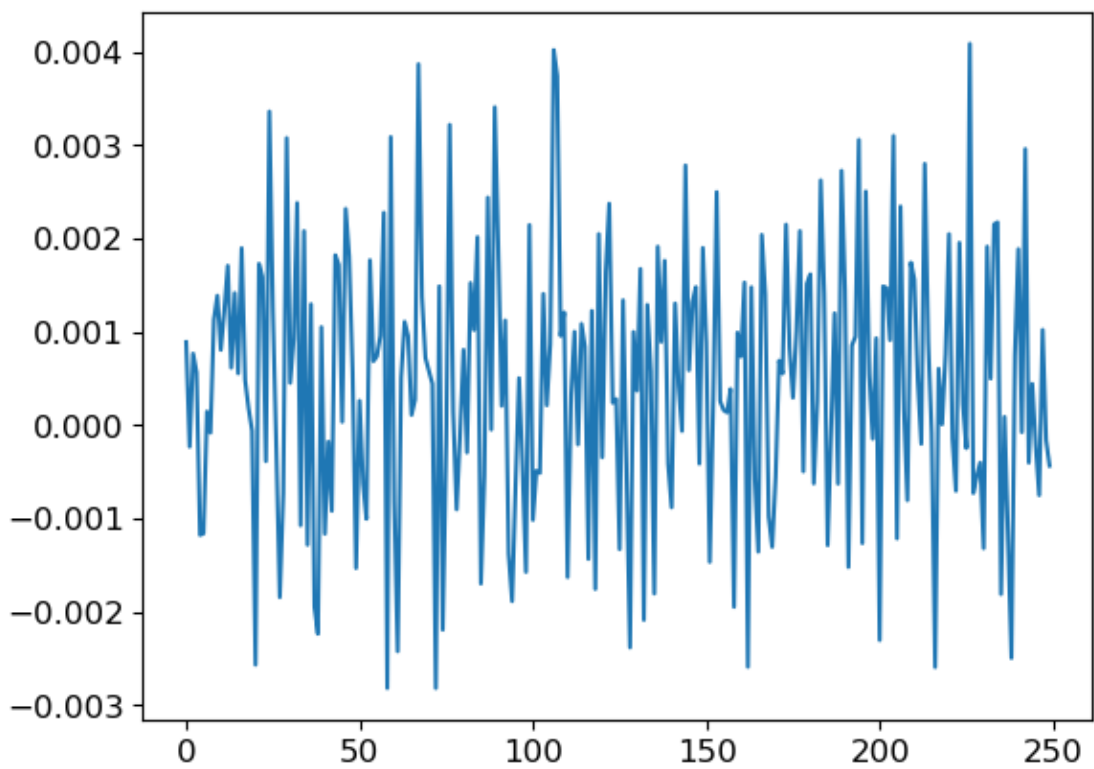
[iter: 0]: Total training Loss: 0.00

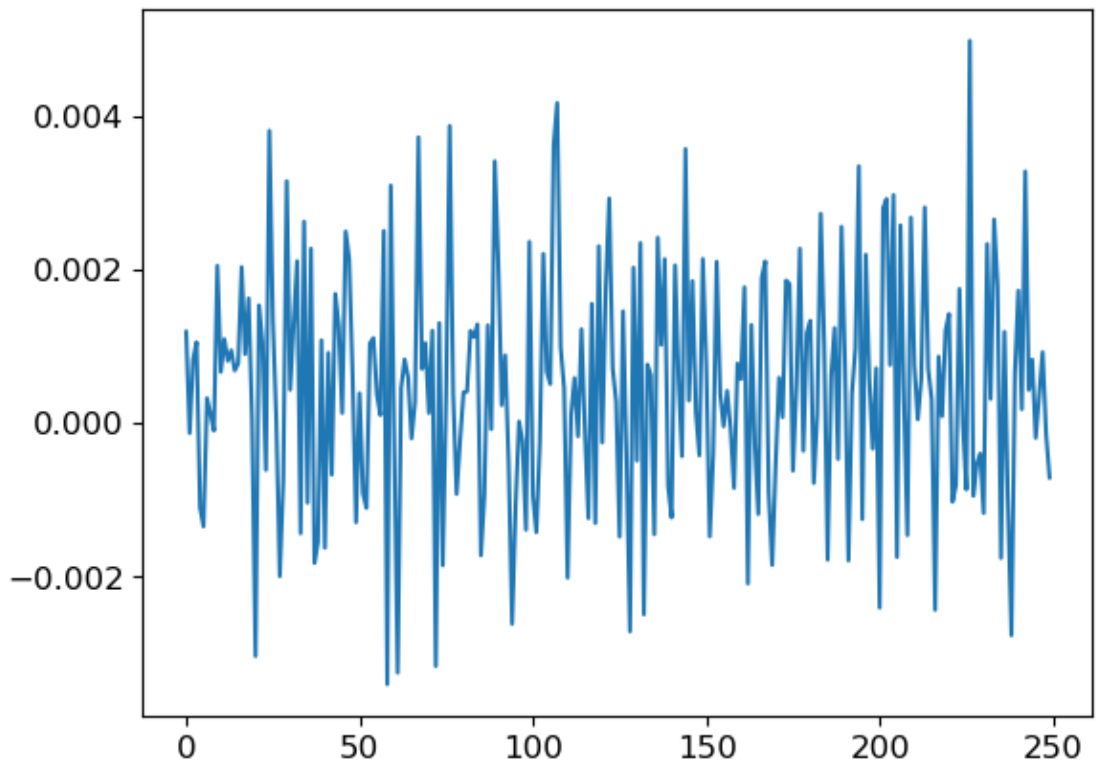


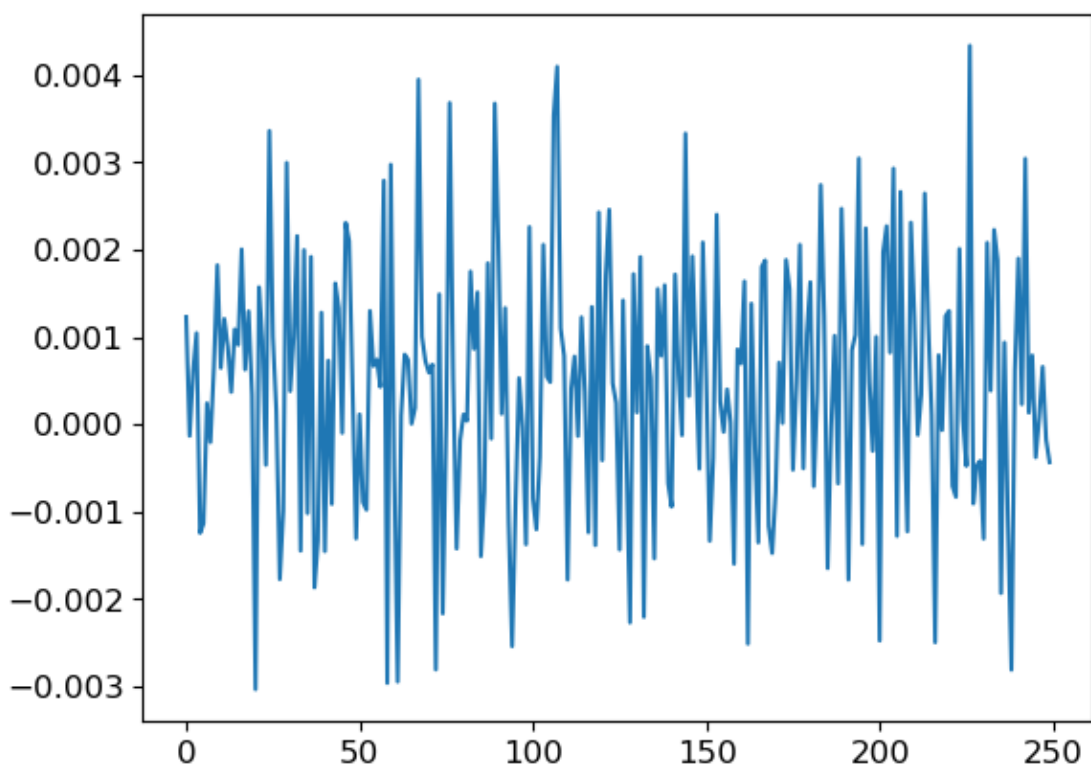
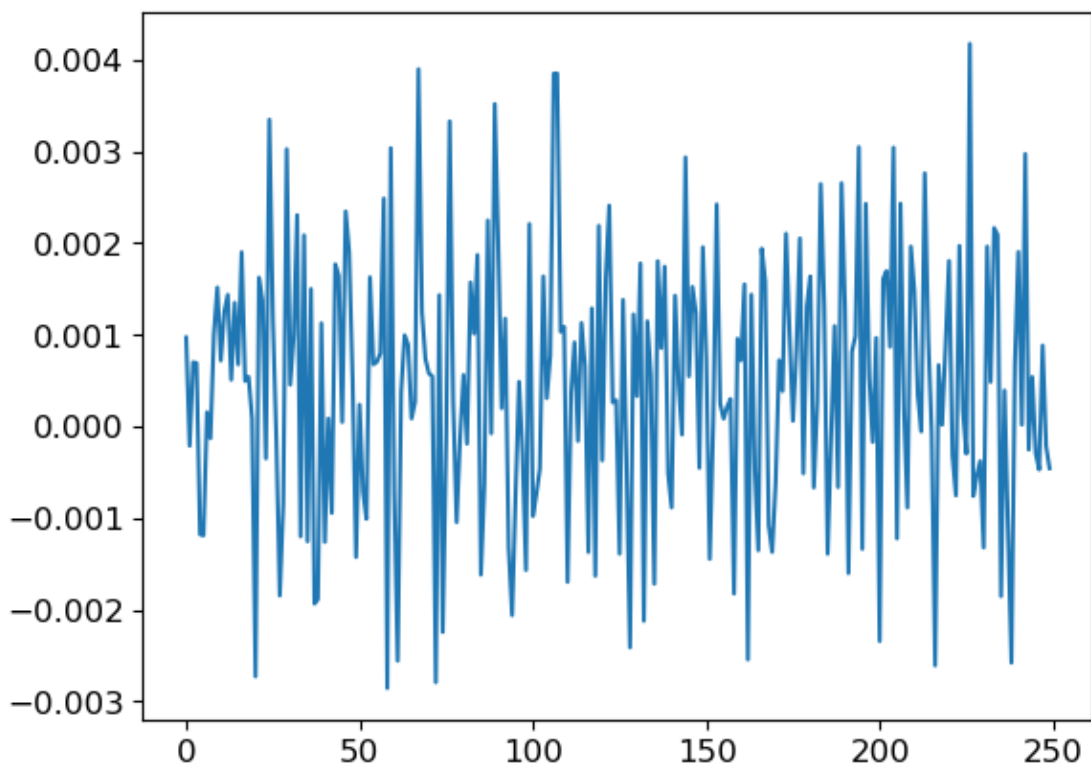
```

[ ]: samples = synthesize(vae_1,
    rng,
    n_samples=5)

```







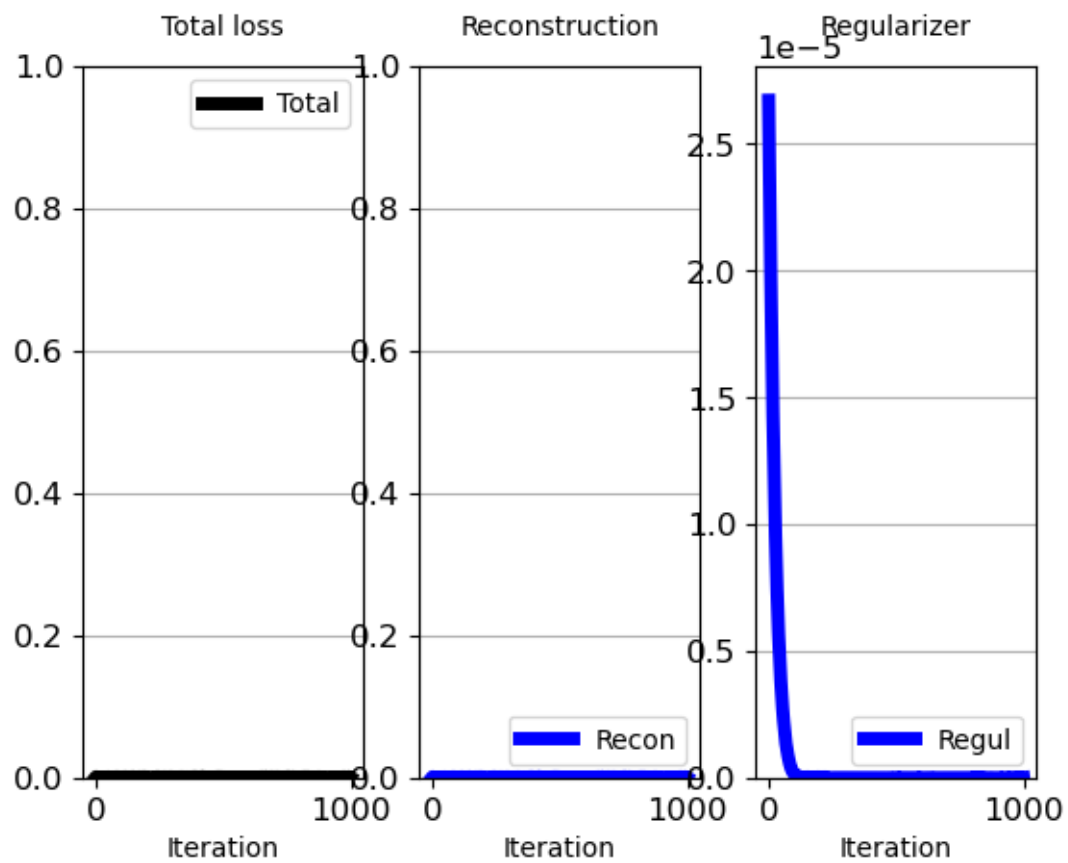
```
[ ]: samples = pd.DataFrame(samples)
      samples = samples.T
      samples
```

```
[ ]:      0          1          2          3          4
0    0.000890  0.001029  0.001193  0.000971  0.001229
1   -0.000233  0.000026 -0.000130 -0.000210 -0.000133
2    0.000766  0.000727  0.000831  0.000700  0.000610
3    0.000563  0.000617  0.001057  0.000692  0.001044
4   -0.001178 -0.001237 -0.001100 -0.001177 -0.001246
..      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...
245 -0.000215 -0.000261 -0.000192 -0.000293 -0.000379
246 -0.000752 -0.000528  0.000373 -0.000469  0.000078
247  0.001021  0.001202  0.000927  0.000884  0.000658
248 -0.000162 -0.000122 -0.000145 -0.000216 -0.000177
249 -0.000436 -0.000520 -0.000708 -0.000456 -0.000434
```

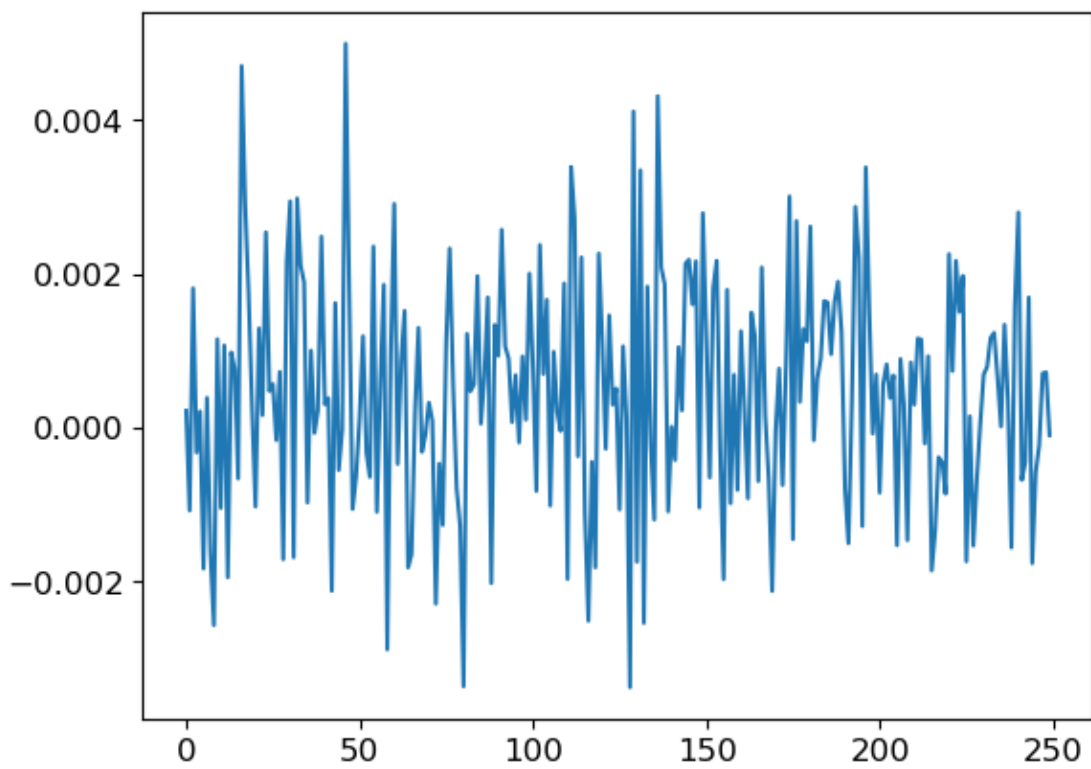
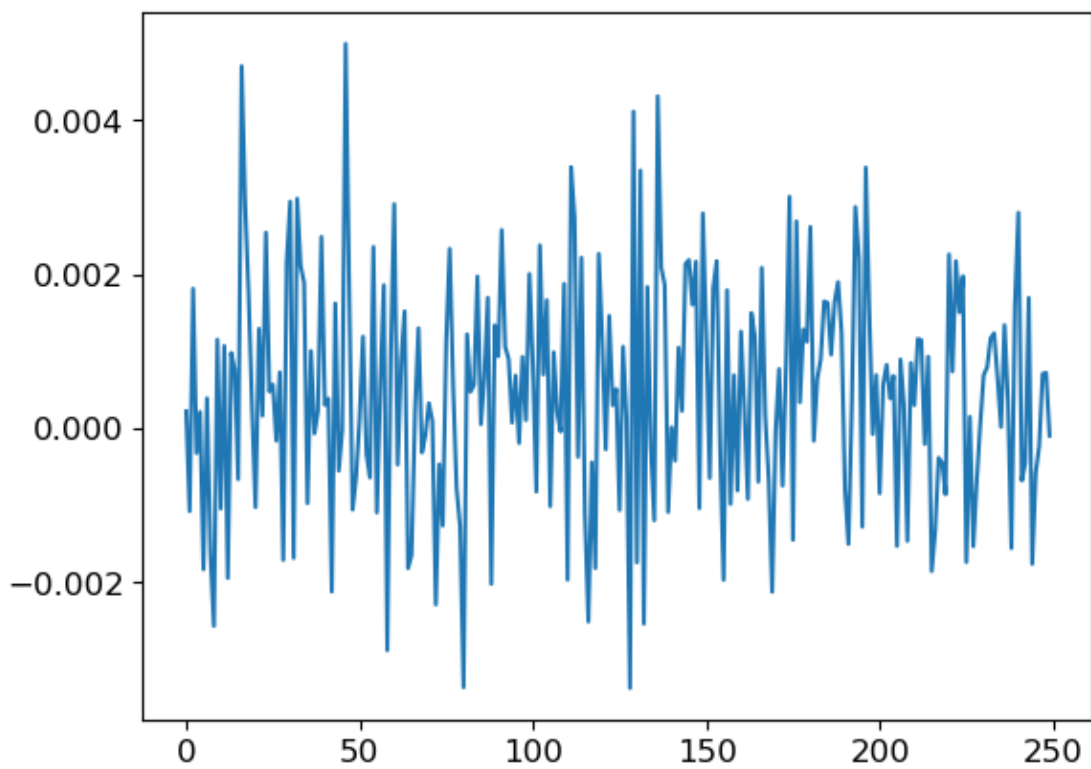
[250 rows x 5 columns]

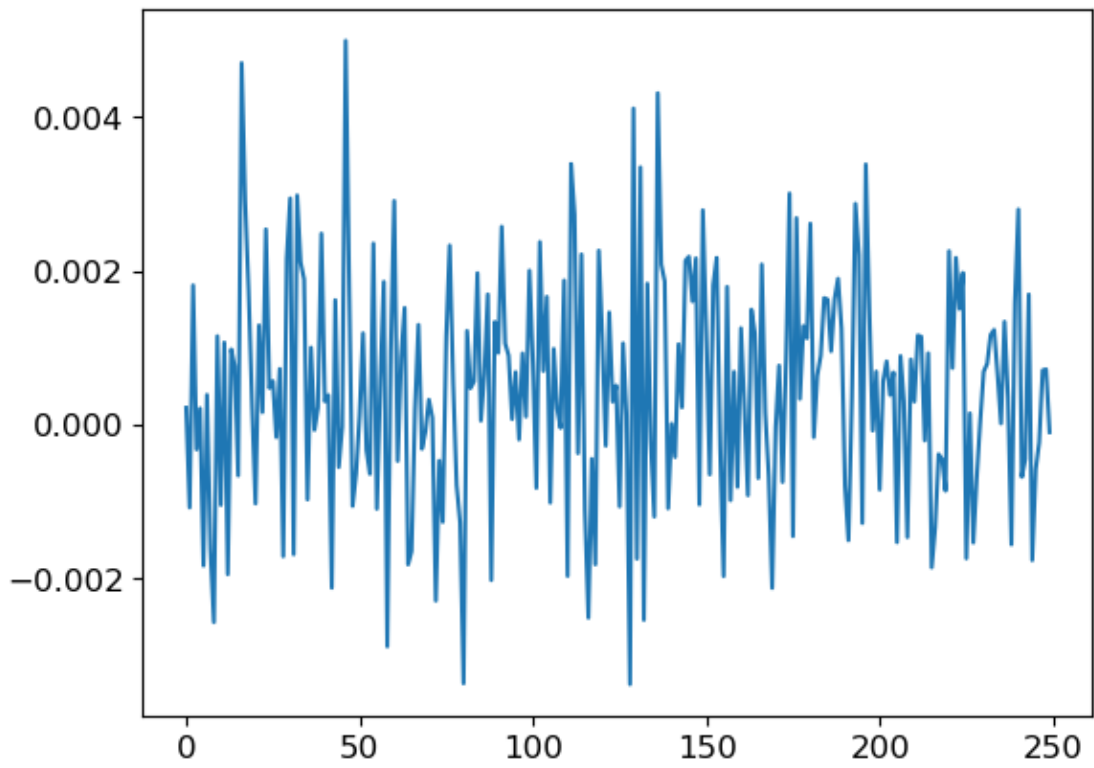
```
[ ]: ##### TODO: Fill in the blank #####
      # Create the network
      SEED = 111111
      rng = np.random.RandomState(seed=SEED)
      vae_2 = VAE_2(rng=rng,
                    D_in=length)
      #####
      # Start training
      unsupervised_training_VAE(vae_2,
                                vae_loss,
                                lambda_rec=0.5,
                                lambda_reg=0.5,
                                rng=rng,
                                train=train,
                                learning_rate=1e-4,
                                total_iters=1000,
                                iters_per_recon_plot=50)
```

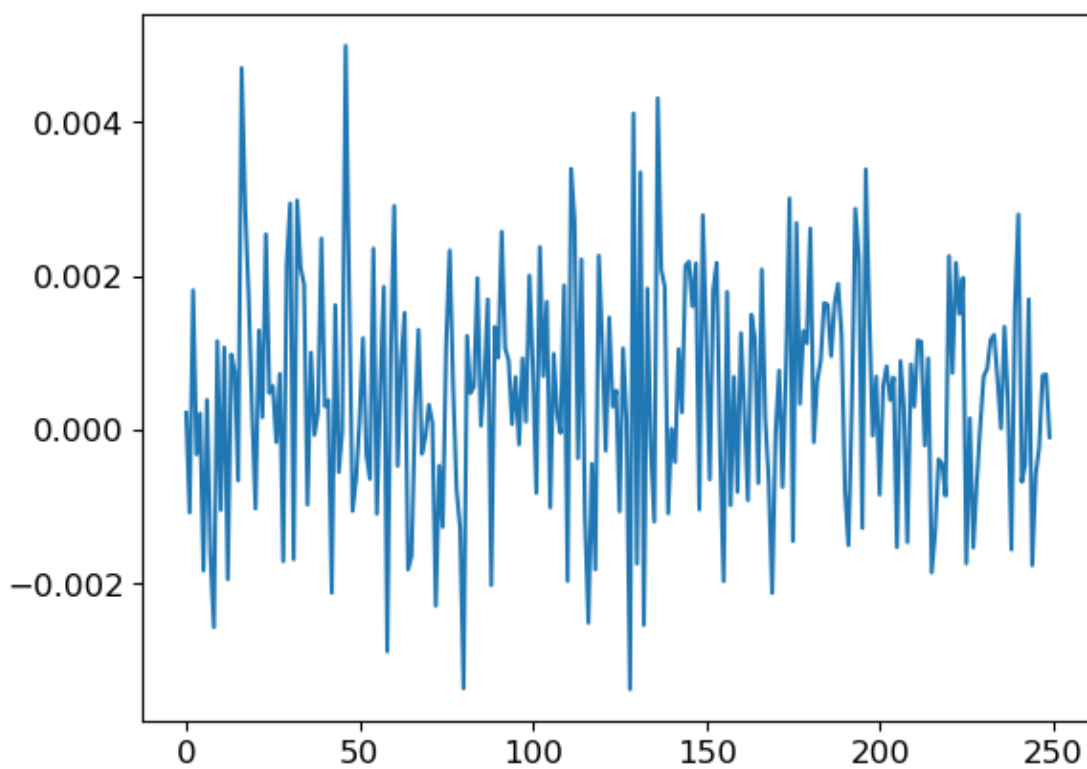
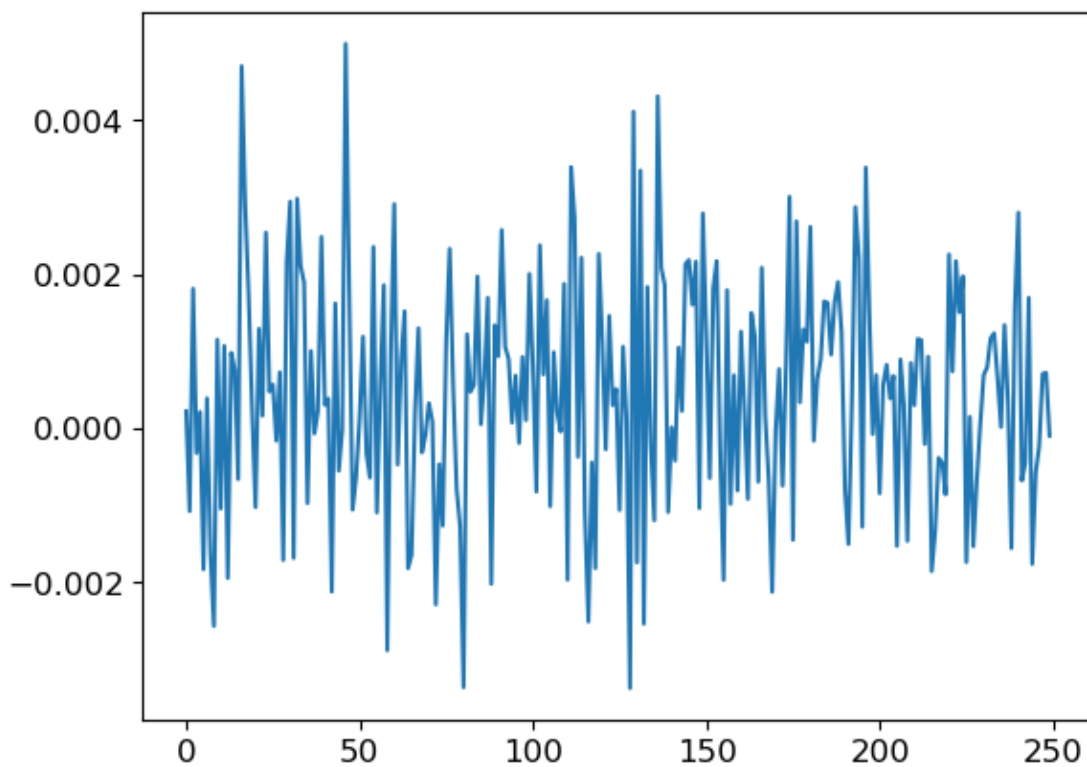
[iter: 0]: Total training Loss: 0.00



```
[ ]: samples = synthesize(vae_2,
    rng,
    n_samples=5)
```







```
[ ]: samples = pd.DataFrame(samples)
      samples = samples.T
      samples
```

```
[ ]:
      0          1          2          3          4
0    0.000222  0.000222  0.000222  0.000222  0.000222
1   -0.001073 -0.001073 -0.001073 -0.001073 -0.001073
2     0.001812  0.001812  0.001812  0.001812  0.001812
3   -0.000319 -0.000319 -0.000319 -0.000319 -0.000319
4     0.000214  0.000214  0.000214  0.000214  0.000214
..      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...
245 -0.000575 -0.000575 -0.000575 -0.000575 -0.000575
246 -0.000231 -0.000231 -0.000231 -0.000231 -0.000231
247  0.000708  0.000708  0.000708  0.000708  0.000708
248  0.000722  0.000722  0.000722  0.000722  0.000722
249 -0.000095 -0.000095 -0.000095 -0.000095 -0.000095
```

[250 rows x 5 columns]

0.2 GAN

```
[ ]: # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
import torch
import torch.optim as optim
import torch.nn as nn

lrelu = nn.LeakyReLU(0.2)

class Network():

    def backward_pass(self, loss):
        # Performs back propagation and computes gradients
        # With PyTorch, we do not need to compute gradients analytically for
        ↳ parameters were requires_grads=True,
        # Calling loss.backward(), torch's Autograd automatically computes
        ↳ grads of loss wrt each parameter p,...
        # ... and **puts them in p.grad**. Return them in a list.
        loss.backward()
        grads = [param.grad for param in self.params]
        return grads

class Generator(Network):
    def __init__(self, rng, D_z, D_hid1, D_hid2, D_data):
        self.D_z = D_z # Keep track of it, we may need it.
```



```

    # Initialize weight matrices
    # Dimensions of parameter tensors are (number of neurons + 1) per
    ↪ layer, to account for +1 bias.
    # First 2 hidden layers
    w1_init = rng.normal(loc=0.0, scale=np.sqrt(2./(D_z * D_hid1)),
    ↪ size=(D_z + 1, D_hid1))
    w2_init = rng.normal(loc=0.0, scale=np.sqrt(2./(D_hid1 * D_hid2)),
    ↪ size=(D_hid1 + 1, D_hid2))
    # -- Output layer, predicting p(real/x)
    wout_init = rng.normal(loc=0.0, scale=np.sqrt(2./(D_hid2 * D_data)),
    ↪ size=(D_hid2 + 1, D_data))

    # Pytorch tensors, parameters of the model
    # Use the above numpy arrays as of random floats as initialization for
    ↪ the Pytorch weights.
    w1 = torch.tensor(w1_init, dtype=torch.float, requires_grad=True)
    w2 = torch.tensor(w2_init, dtype=torch.float, requires_grad=True)
    wout = torch.tensor(wout_init, dtype=torch.float, requires_grad=True)

    # Keep track of all trainable parameters:
    self.params = [w1, w2, wout]

    def forward(self, batch_z):
        # z_codes: numpy array or pytorch tensor, shape [N, dimensionality of
        ↪ data]
        [w1, w2, wout] = self.params
        # make numpy to pytorch tensor
        batch_z_t = torch.tensor(batch_z, dtype=torch.float) if type(batch_z)
        ↪ is np.ndarray else batch_z
        # add 1 element for bias
        unary_feature_for_bias = torch.ones(size=(batch_z_t.shape[0], 1)) #
        ↪ [N, 1] column vector.

        # ===== TODO: Fill in the gaps =====
        # hidden layer:
        z_ext = torch.cat((batch_z_t, unary_feature_for_bias), dim=1)
        h1_preact = z_ext.mm(w1)
        h1_act = lrelu(h1_preact)
        # l2
        h1_ext = torch.cat((h1_act, unary_feature_for_bias), dim=1)
        h2_preact = h1_ext.mm(w2)
        h2_act = lrelu(h2_preact)
        # output layer.
        h2_ext = torch.cat((h2_act, unary_feature_for_bias), dim=1)
        hout_preact = h2_ext.mm(wout)

```

```

hout_act = torch.tanh(hout_preact)
# =====

# Output
x_generated = hout_act # [N_samples, dimensionality of data]

return x_generated

class Discriminator(Network):
    def __init__(self, rng, D_data, D_hid1, D_hid2):
        # Initialize weight matrices
        # Dimensions of parameter tensors are (number of neurons + 1) per
        ↪ layer, to account for +1 bias.
        # -- 2 hidden layers
        w1_init = rng.normal(loc=0.0, scale=np.sqrt(2. / (D_data * D_hid1)),
        ↪ size=(D_data + 1, D_hid1))
        w2_init = rng.normal(loc=0.0, scale=np.sqrt(2. / (D_hid1 * D_hid2)),
        ↪ size=(D_hid1 + 1, D_hid2))
        # -- Output layer, predicting p(real|x)
        wout_init = rng.normal(loc=0.0, scale=np.sqrt(2. / D_hid2),
        ↪ size=(D_hid2 + 1, 1))

        # Pytorch tensors, parameters of the model
        # Use the above numpy arrays as of random floats as initialization for
        ↪ the Pytorch weights.
        w1 = torch.tensor(w1_init, dtype=torch.float, requires_grad=True)
        w2 = torch.tensor(w2_init, dtype=torch.float, requires_grad=True)
        wout = torch.tensor(wout_init, dtype=torch.float, requires_grad=True)

        # Keep track of all trainable parameters:
        self.params = [w1, w2, wout]

    def forward(self, batch_x):
        # z_codes: numpy array or pytorch tensor, shape [N, dimensionality of
        ↪ data]
        [w1, w2, wout] = self.params
        # make numpy to pytorch tensor
        batch_x_t = torch.tensor(batch_x, dtype=torch.float) if type(batch_x)
        ↪ is np.ndarray else batch_x
        # Add 1 element or bias
        unary_feature_for_bias = torch.ones(size=(batch_x_t.shape[0], 1)) # [N,
        ↪ 1] column vector.

        # ===== TODO: Fill in the gaps =====

```

```

        # hidden layer:
        x_ext = torch.cat((batch_x_t, unary_feature_for_bias), dim=1)
        h1_preact = x_ext.mm(w1)
        h1_act = lrelu(h1_preact)
        # layer 2
        h1_ext = torch.cat((h1_act, unary_feature_for_bias), dim=1)
        h2_preact = h1_ext.mm(w2)
        h2_act = lrelu(h2_preact)
        # output layer.
        h2_ext = torch.cat((h2_act, unary_feature_for_bias), dim=1)
        hout_preact = h2_ext.mm(wout)
        hout_act = torch.sigmoid(hout_preact)
        # =====

    # Output
    p_real = hout_act

    return p_real

def generator_loss_practical(p_generated_x_is_real):
    # mu: Tensor, [number of samples]. Predicted probability  $D(G(z))$  that fake
    ↪ data are real.

    ##### TODO: Complete the gap #####
    loss_per_sample = - torch.log(p_generated_x_is_real)
    #####
    expected_loss = torch.mean(loss_per_sample, dim=0) # Expectation of loss:
    ↪ Mean over samples (axis=0).
    return expected_loss

def discriminator_loss(p_real_x_is_real, p_generated_x_is_real):
    # p_real_x_is_real: [N] Predicted probability  $D(x)$  for  $x \sim \text{training\_data}$  that
    ↪ real data are real.
    # p_generated_x_is_real: [N]. Predicted probability  $D(x)$  for  $x=G(z)$  where
    ↪  $z \sim N(0, I)$  that fake data are real.

    ##### TODO: Complete the calculation of Reconstruction loss for each
    ↪ sample #####
    loss_per_real_x = - torch.log(p_real_x_is_real)
    exp_loss_reals = torch.mean(loss_per_real_x)

    loss_per_fake_x = - torch.log(1 - p_generated_x_is_real)
    exp_loss_fakes = torch.mean(loss_per_fake_x)

    ↪
    ↪ #####

```

```

    total_loss = exp_loss_reals + exp_loss_fakes # Expectation of loss: Mean
    ↪over samples (axis=0).
    return total_loss

```

```

[ ]: from plotting import plot_train_progress_GAN # Use out of the box

def get_random_batch(train, rng, train_batches, length, stocks):
    batch = rng.randint(low=0, high=train_batches, size=1, dtype='int32')
    # print('Using batch:', batch, 'of', train.shape[0])
    train_batch= train[batch]
    train_batch= train_batch.reshape(length, stocks)
    train_batch = train_batch[:, np.random.permutation(train_batch.shape[1])]
    return np.transpose(train_batch)

def unsupervised_training_GAN(generator,
                              discriminator,
                              loss_func_g,
                              loss_func_d,
                              rng,
                              train,
                              batch_size_g,
                              batch_size_d_fakes,
                              batch_size_d_reals,
                              learning_rate_g,
                              learning_rate_d,
                              total_iters_g,
                              inner_iters_d,
                              iters_per_gen_plot=-1):
    # generator: Instance of a Generator.
    # discriminator: Instance of a Discriminator.
    # loss_func_g: Loss functions of G
    # loss_func_d: Loss functions of D
    # rng: numpy random number generator
    # train_imgs_all: All the training images. Numpy array, shape [N_tr, H, W]
    # batch_size_g: Size of the batch for G when it is its turn to get updated.
    # batch_size_d_fakes: Size of batch of fake samples for D when it is its
    ↪turn to get updated.
    # batch_size_d_reals: Size of batch of real samples for D when it is its
    ↪turn to get updated.
    # learning_rate_g: Learning rate for G.
    # learning_rate_d: learning rate for D.
    # total_iters_g: how many SGD iterations to perform for G in total (outer
    ↪loop).
    # inner_iters_d: how many SGD iterations to perform for D before every 1
    ↪SGD iteration of G.

```

```

    # iters_per_gen_plot: Integer. Every that many iterations the model
    ↳ generates few examples and we plot them.
    loss_g_to_plot = []
    loss_d_to_plot = []
    loss_g_mom_to_plot = []
    loss_d_mom_to_plot = []
    loss_g_mom = None
    loss_d_mom = None

    optimizer_g = optim.Adam(generator.params, lr=learning_rate_g, betas=[0.5,
    ↳ 0.999], eps=1e-07, weight_decay=0) # Will use PyTorch's Adam optimizer out
    ↳ of the box
    optimizer_d = optim.Adam(discriminator.params, lr=learning_rate_d, betas=[0.
    ↳ 5, 0.99], eps=1e-07, weight_decay=0) # Will use PyTorch's Adam optimizer
    ↳ out of the box

    for t in range(total_iters_g):

        for k in range(inner_iters_d):
            # Train Discriminator for inner_iters_d SGD iterations...

            ##### TODO: Fill in the gaps #####
            # Generate Fake samples with G
            z_batch = np.random.normal(loc=0., scale=1.,
    ↳ size=[batch_size_d_fakes, generator.D_z])
            x_gen_batch = generator.forward(z_batch)
            # Forward pass of fake samples through D
            p_gen_x_are_real = discriminator.forward(x_gen_batch)

            # Forward pass of real samples through D
            x_reals_batch= get_random_batch(train, rng=rng,
    ↳ train_batches=train_batches, length=length, stocks=stocks)
            p_real_x_are_real = discriminator.forward(x_reals_batch)

            # Compute D loss:
            loss_d = loss_func_d(p_real_x_are_real, p_gen_x_are_real)
            #####

            # Backprop to D
            optimizer_d.zero_grad()
            _ = discriminator.backward_pass(loss_d)
            optimizer_d.step()

            ##### Train Generator for 1 SGD iteration #####

            ##### TODO: Fill in the gaps #####
            # Generate Fake samples with G

```

```

        z_batch = np.random.normal(loc=0., scale=1., size=[batch_size_g,
↪generator.D_z])
        x_gen_batch = generator.forward(z_batch)
        # Forward pass of fake samples through D
        p_gen_x_are_real = discriminator.forward(x_gen_batch)
        #####

        # Compute G loss:
        loss_g = loss_func_g(p_gen_x_are_real)

        # Backprop to G
        optimizer_g.zero_grad()
        _ = generator.backward_pass(loss_g)
        optimizer_g.step()

        # ==== Report training loss and accuracy =====
        loss_g_np = loss_g if type(loss_g) is type(float) else loss_g.item()
        loss_d_np = loss_d if type(loss_d) is type(float) else loss_d.item()
        if t % 10 == 0: # Print every 10 iterations
            print("[iter:", t, "]: Loss G: {0:.2f}".format(loss_g_np), " Loss D:
↪ {0:.2f}".format(loss_d_np))

        loss_g_mom = loss_g_np if loss_g_mom is None else loss_g_mom * 0.9 + 0.
↪1 * loss_g_np
        loss_d_mom = loss_d_np if loss_d_mom is None else loss_d_mom * 0.9 + 0.
↪1 * loss_d_np

        loss_g_to_plot.append(loss_g_np)
        loss_d_to_plot.append(loss_d_np)
        loss_g_mom_to_plot.append(loss_g_mom)
        loss_d_mom_to_plot.append(loss_d_mom)

        # # ===== Every few iterations, plot loss =====#
        # if t == total_iters_g - 1 or t % iters_per_gen_plot == 0:

        # ##### TODO: Fill in the gaps #####
        # # Generate Fake samples with G
        # n_samples_to_gen = 100
        # z_plot = np.random.normal(loc=0., scale=1., size=[100, generator.
↪D_z])
        # x_gen_plot = generator.forward(z_plot)
        # # Cast tensors to numpy arrays
        # x_gen_plot_np = x_gen_plot if type(x_gen_plot) is np.ndarray else
↪x_gen_plot.detach().numpy()
        # #####

```

```

        #      # Generated images have vector shape. Reshape them to original
↪image shape.
        #      x_gen_plot_resh = x_gen_plot_np.reshape([n_samples_to_gen,
↪H_height, W_width])

        #      train_imgs_resh = train_imgs_all.reshape([train_imgs_all.
↪shape[0], H_height, W_width])

        # Plot a few generated images.
        # plot_grids_of_images([x_gen_plot_resh[0:100], train_imgs_resh[0:
↪100]],
        #
                                titles=["Generated", "Real"],
        #
                                n_imgs_per_row=10,
        #
                                dynamically=True)

        # In the end of the process, plot loss.
        plot_train_progress_GAN(loss_g_to_plot, loss_d_to_plot,
                                loss_g_mom_to_plot, loss_d_mom_to_plot,
                                iters_per_point=1, y_lims=[3., 3.])

```

```

[ ]: def synthesize(generator, n_samples):

        # Generate Fake samples with G
        z_plot = np.random.normal(loc=0., scale=1., size=[n_samples, generator.D_z])
        x_gen_plot = generator.forward(z_plot)
        # Cast tensors to numpy arrays
        x_gen_plot_np = x_gen_plot if type(x_gen_plot) is np.ndarray else
↪x_gen_plot.detach().numpy()

        # Generated images have vector shape. Reshape them to original image shape.
        # x_gen_plot_resh = x_gen_plot_np.reshape([n_samples, H_height, W_width])
        # return x_samples_np
        for x_sample in x_gen_plot_np:
            plt.plot(x_sample)
            plt.show()
            plt.pause(0.1)

        return x_gen_plot_np

```

```

[ ]: # Create the network
SEED = 111111
rng = np.random.RandomState(seed=SEED)

```

```

generator = Generator(rng=rng,
                      D_z=1,
                      D_hid1=100,
                      D_hid2=200,
                      D_data=length)
discriminator = Discriminator(rng=rng,
                              D_data=length,
                              D_hid1=200,
                              D_hid2=100)

# Start training
unsupervised_training_GAN(generator,
                           discriminator,
                           loss_func_g=generator_loss_practical,
                           loss_func_d=discriminator_loss,
                           rng=rng,
                           train_imgs_all=train,
                           batch_size_g=32,
                           batch_size_d_fakes=64,
                           batch_size_d_reals=64,
                           learning_rate_g=1e-3,
                           learning_rate_d=1e-3,
                           total_iters_g=5000,
                           inner_iters_d=1,
                           iters_per_gen_plot=100)

```

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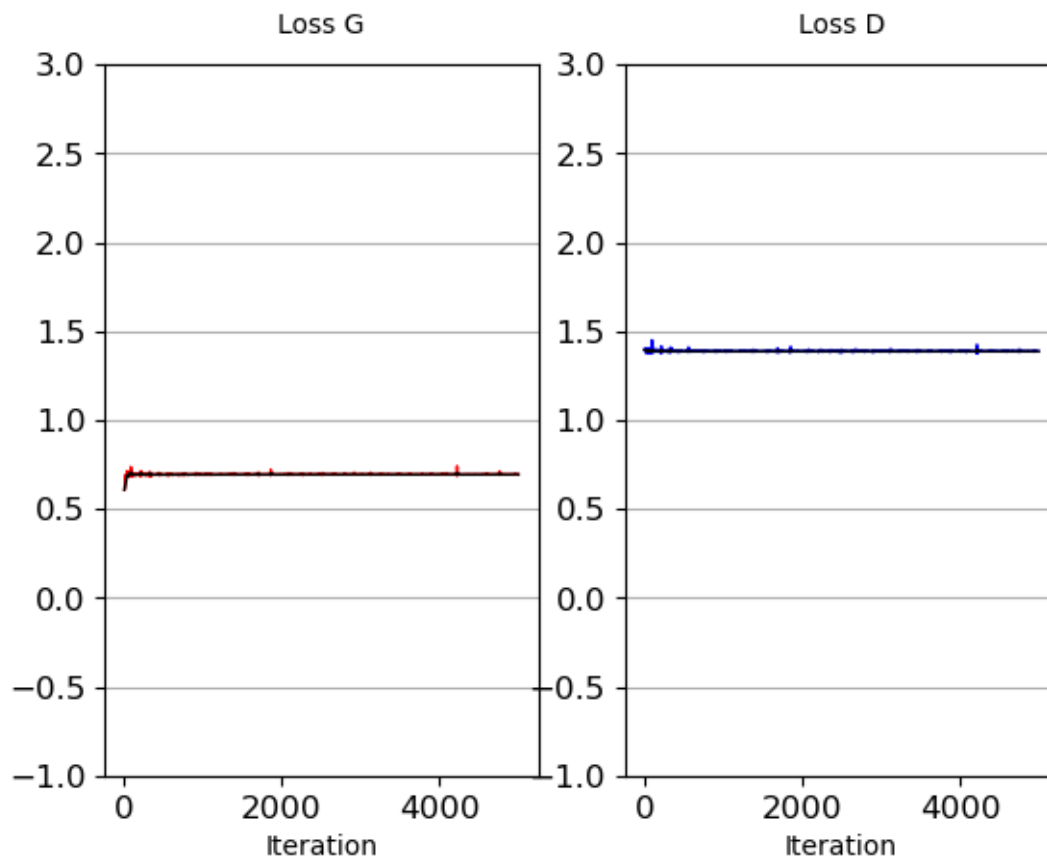
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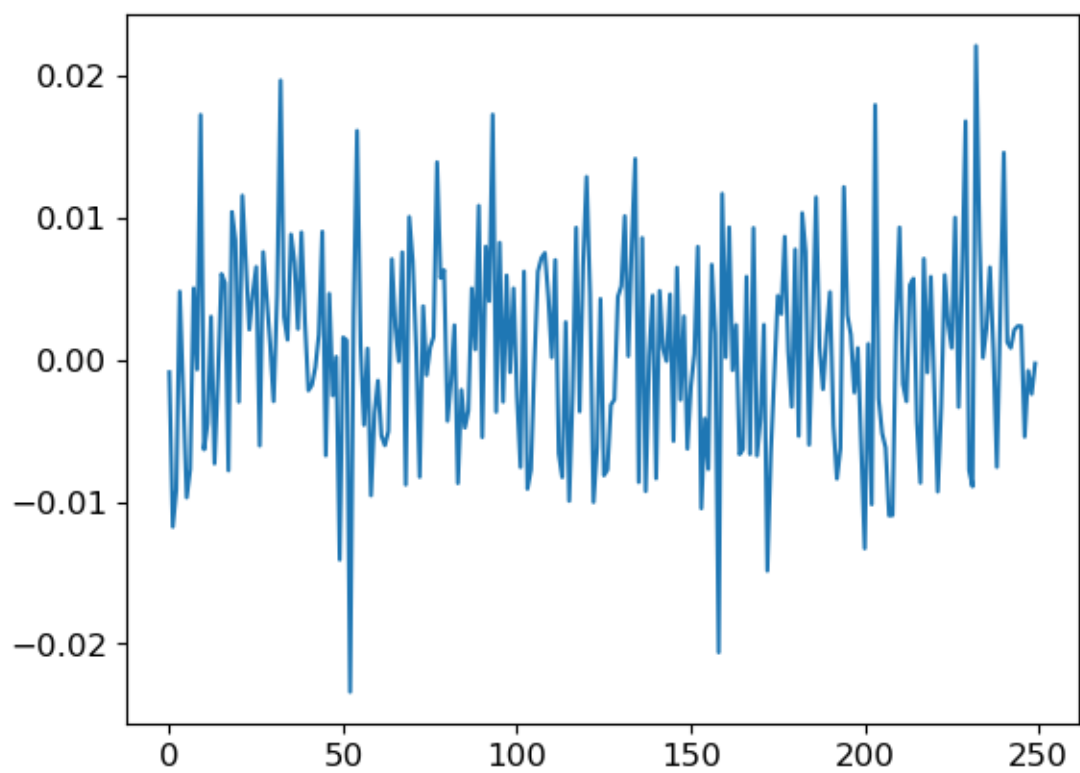
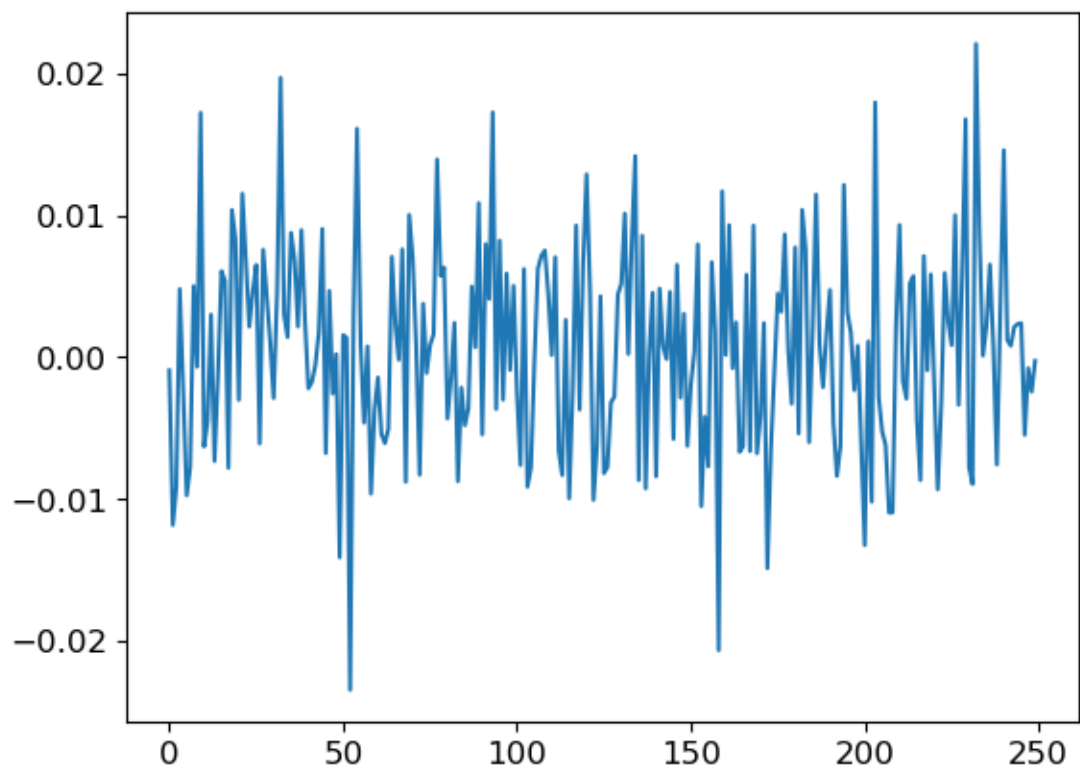
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[iter: 3850]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
[iter: 3860]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
[iter: 3870]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
[iter: 3880]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.38
[iter: 3890]: Loss G: 0.70 Loss D: 1.38
[iter: 3900]: Loss G: 0.70 Loss D: 1.39
[iter: 3910]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
[iter: 3920]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
[iter: 3930]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
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[iter: 3990]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
[iter: 4000]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
[iter: 4010]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
[iter: 4020]: Loss G: 0.70 Loss D: 1.39
[iter: 4030]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
[iter: 4040]: Loss G: 0.70 Loss D: 1.39

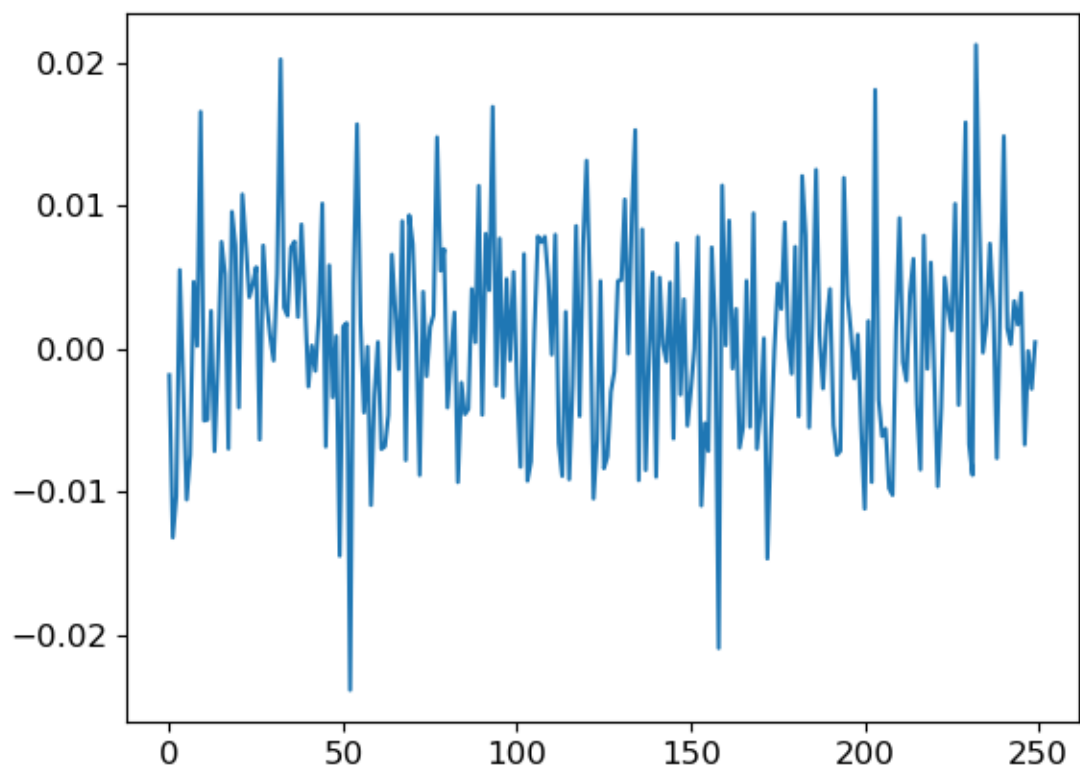
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[iter: 4060]: Loss G: 0.70 Loss D: 1.39
[iter: 4070]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
[iter: 4080]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
[iter: 4090]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
[iter: 4100]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
[iter: 4110]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
[iter: 4120]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
[iter: 4130]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
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[iter: 4160]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
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[iter: 4180]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
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[iter: 4220]: Loss G: 0.74 Loss D: 1.38
[iter: 4230]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
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[iter: 4270]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
[iter: 4280]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
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[iter: 4300]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
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[iter: 4320]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
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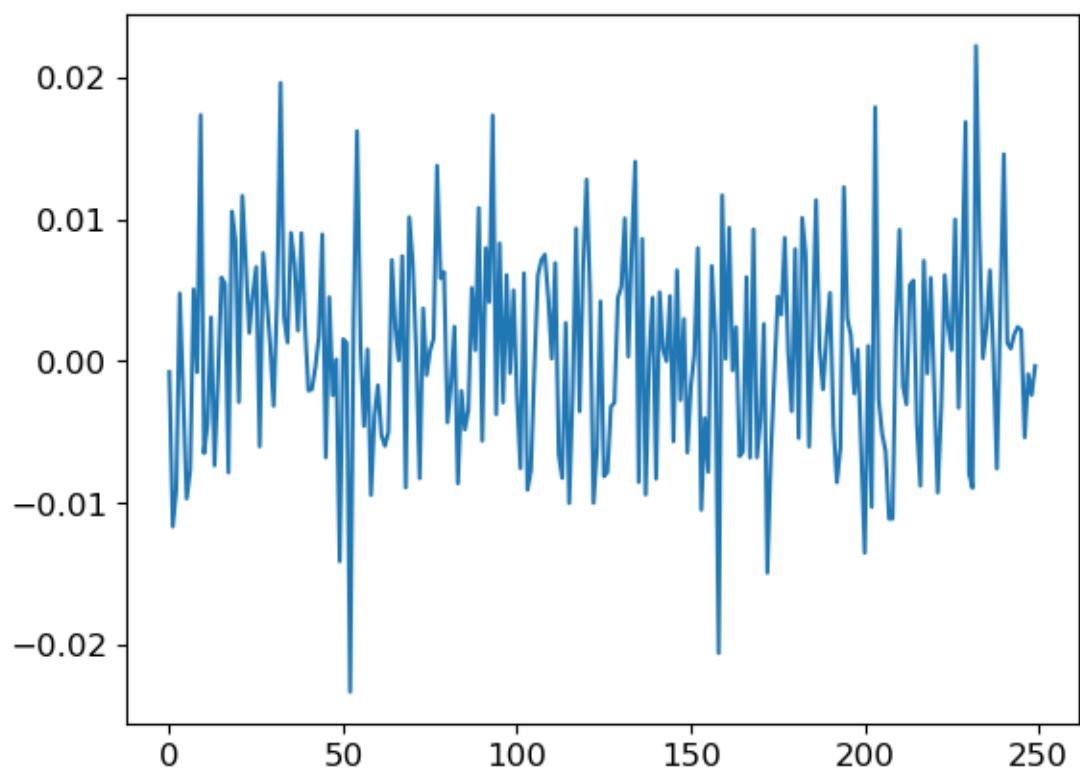
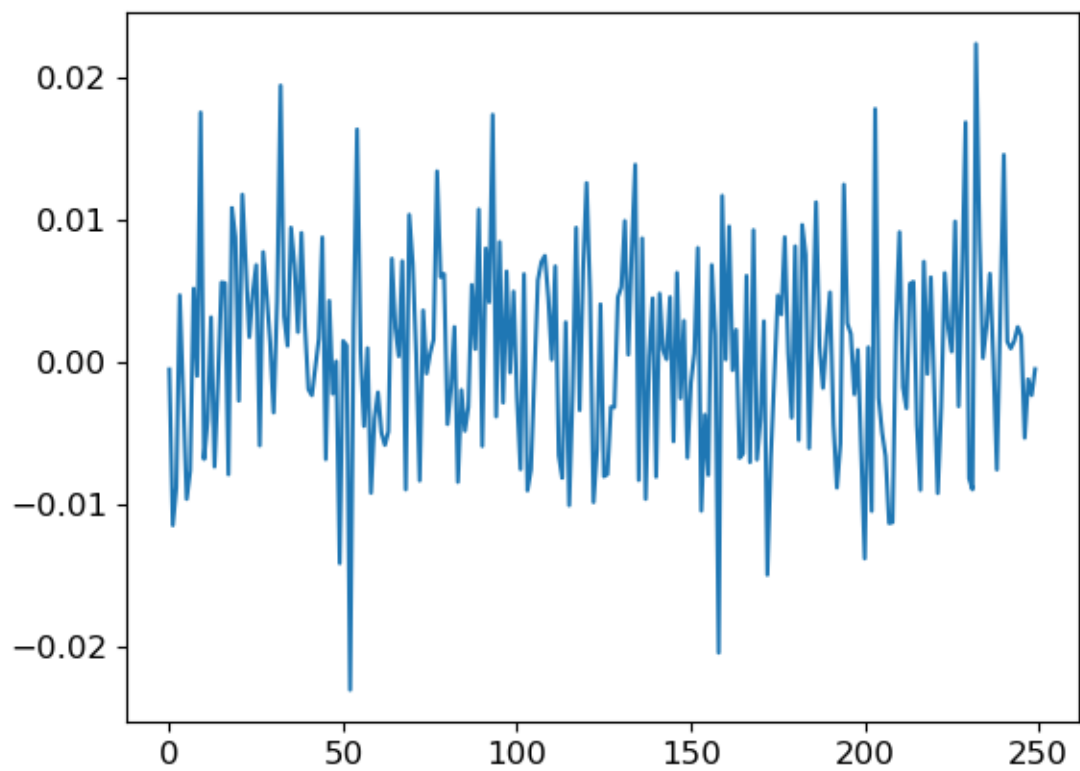
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[iter: 4540]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
[iter: 4550]: Loss G: 0.70 Loss D: 1.39
[iter: 4560]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
[iter: 4570]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
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[iter: 4730]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
[iter: 4740]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
[iter: 4750]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.38
[iter: 4760]: Loss G: 0.71 Loss D: 1.38
[iter: 4770]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
[iter: 4780]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
[iter: 4790]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
[iter: 4800]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
[iter: 4810]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
[iter: 4820]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
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[iter: 4840]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
[iter: 4850]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
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[iter: 4960]: Loss G: 0.70 Loss D: 1.39
[iter: 4970]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
[iter: 4980]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39
[iter: 4990]: Loss G: 0.69 Loss D: 1.39



```
[ ]: samples = synthesize(generator, 5)
```







```
[ ]: samples = pd.DataFrame(samples)
      samples = samples.T
      samples
```

```
[ ]:
      0          1          2          3          4
0  -0.000916 -0.000883 -0.001861 -0.000513 -0.000759
1  -0.011812 -0.011775 -0.013224 -0.011483 -0.011649
2  -0.009200 -0.009166 -0.010335 -0.008833 -0.009045
3   0.004813  0.004802  0.005494  0.004707  0.004775
4  -0.002428 -0.002423 -0.002684 -0.002423 -0.002418
..      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...
245  0.002405  0.002361  0.003877  0.001832  0.002189
246 -0.005458 -0.005427 -0.006722 -0.005329 -0.005367
247 -0.000762 -0.000787 -0.000179 -0.001208 -0.000910
248 -0.002424 -0.002417 -0.002829 -0.002330 -0.002388
249 -0.000250 -0.000269  0.000440 -0.000492 -0.000338
```

[250 rows x 5 columns]