## 1. Model description (2%):

**Generator:** 主結構: (all kernel initializer='lecun normal') Concatenate(noise input, text input) Dense(65536) Activation(ReLu) Reshape(16 \* 16 \* 256) Conv2DTranspose(filter=64, [3, 3], stride=[2, 2], padding='same') Activation(ReLu) Conv2DTranspose(filter=32, [5, 5], stride=[2, 2], padding='same') Activation(ReLu) Conv2DTranspose(filter=16, [5, 5], stride=[1, 1], padding='same') Activation(ReLu) Conv2DTranspose(filter= 3, [1, 1], stride=[1, 1], padding='same') Activation(Sigmoid) 輸入: noise input: dim = 40 text input: dim = 24 輸出: dim = 64 \* 64 \* 3 **Discriminator:** 主結構: (all kernel initializer='lecun\_normal') Conv2D(filter=64, [5, 5], stride=[2, 2], padding='same') Activation(ReLu) + AlphaDropout(0.2) Conv2D(filter=128, [5, 5], stride=[2, 2], padding='same')

Activation(ReLu) + AlphaDropout(0.2)

Conv2D(filter=256, [3, 3], stride=[2, 2], padding='same')

Activation(ReLu) + AlphaDropout(0.2)

Conv2D(filter=256, [3, 3], stride=[2, 2], padding='same')

Activation(ReLu) + AlphaDropout(0.2)

Concatenate repeated text input at the last dimenion of the 4\*4\*256 net.

Conv2D(filter=512, [4, 4], stride=[1, 1], padding='valid')

Activation(ReLu) + AlphaDropout(0.2) + Flatten

Dense(1, activation='linear')

#### 輸入:

img input: dim = 64 \* 64 \* 3

text input: dim = 24

#### 輸出:

dim = 1

### **Objective function:**

```
L_D^{WGAN\_GP} = L_D^{WGAN} - \lambda E[(\|\nabla D(\alpha x + (1-\alpha)G(z))\|_2 - 1)^2] L_G^{WGAN\_GP} = L_G^{WGAN} loss\_true\_case = mean(D([true\_img, true\_txt])) loss\_fake\_case = mean(D([fake\_img, true\_txt])) loss\_wrong\_txt = mean(D([true\_img, wrong\_txt])) mixed\_img = mix\_factor * true\_img + (1. - mix\_factor) * fake\_img mixed\_grad = gradients(D([mixed\_img, true\_txt]), w.r.t: [mixed\_img, true\_txt]) norm\_mixed\_grad = sqrt(sum(square(mixed\_grad[0]), axis=[1, 2, 3]) + sum(square(mixed\_grad[1]), axis=[1])) grad\_penalty = mean(square(norm\_mixed\_grad - 1.)) obj\_d = loss\_true\_case - 0.5 * loss\_fake\_case - 0.5 * loss\_wrong\_txt - penalty\_factor * grad\_penalty optimizers\_d: Adam(Ir=2e-4, beta\_1=0., beta\_2=0.9, loss= - obj\_d) obj\_g = loss\_fake\_case optimizers\_d: Adam(Ir=2e-4, beta\_1=0., beta\_2=0.9, loss= - obj\_g)
```

- 2. How do you improve your performance (2%)
  - a. wgan\_GP: 相較於basic gan更快學習到臉型特徵與髮色、眼睛色等特徵,且較少輸出壞掉的機率。對於模型結構容忍度高,不容易trian不起來。
  - b. kernel\_initializer='lecun\_normal:使用正確分佈的初始化值可以加速模型進入狀況、減少發散的機會。
  - c. 使用Dense layer作為generator的初始結構,可以減少輸出圖 片有方塊狀的格紋,讓整個構圖較連續自然。
  - d. 圖片預處理:將color channel除以255以將數據分佈縮至[0, 1]
  - e. text預處理:將12種髮色與11種眼睛色分別以onehot encode 至24維vector,再將同時符合的vector "OR" 在一起。

3. Experiment settings and observation (2%)

使用Dense layer作為generator的初始結構,可以減少輸出 圖片有方塊狀的格紋,讓整個構圖較平順自然。

a. 使用Conv2D(padding='valid')作為初始結構:



可見許多格狀干擾紋,較不自然,但較早學習到部份顏色分類。另外,在後期(500 epoch up)的結果中細節較少、模糊而粗糙。

## b. 使Dense作為初始結構:



可見一開始圖形就相當完整連續且多樣化,但晚一些學到顏色 類。後期結果保有較多細節。

4. style-transfer (2%)

# 實作Cycle GAN

(Result @ 47 epoch)

# dataset\_A = Anime Dataset

















dataset B = celebA Dataset

















A->B

















B->A

















A->B->A

















B->A->B

















Loss plot、架構:礙於篇幅,請參閱cycle\_gan\_2\_celebA資料夾。