

Generating images using a Deep Convolutional GANs



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Declaration of Authorship

This report is wholly the work of the author, except where explicitly stated otherwise. The source of any material which was not created by the author has been clearly cited.

Date: 12/09/2024

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Abstract

Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) have gained attention for their ability to generate realistic data in various fields. In this thesis, I explore the performance of GANs in generating high-quality cat images, utilizing the Animal Faces-HQ dataset, which includes 16,130 high-resolution images. The focus is on comparing different architectural designs, specifically convolutional and dense layers, and investigating how data augmentation techniques influence model performance.

The findings suggest that convolutional architectures offer advantages in capturing spatial features, contributing to improved image quality. While data augmentation introduces diversity into the dataset, it also presents optimization challenges that can complicate the training process. These results highlight important considerations for future studies aiming to enhance GAN-generated images. The insights gained from this work may guide further exploration of more advanced architectures and larger datasets.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) have emerged as a transformative tool in generative modeling, framing the problem as a competition between two networks: a generator that creates synthetic data from noise, and a discriminator that differentiates between real and generated data [1]. Since their introduction in 2014, GANs have found applications in fields such as materials science, radiology, and computer vision [2], [3], [4]. For instance, CycleGAN has been applied in medical imaging, enhancing tasks like liver lesion classification through synthetic image augmentation, outperforming traditional methods in sensitivity and specificity [5]. Similarly, StyleGAN has shown effectiveness in image deformation and style transfer [6], further expanding the reach of GANs in the computer vision field, where they generate data without explicitly modeling probability density functions [3].

However, despite their success, training GANs presents notable challenges, including issues like mode collapse, training instability, and the high computational demands required for effective performance. Evaluating GANs is also complex, as traditional metrics such as accuracy are insufficient to measure the quality and diversity of generated data. These difficulties have driven the development of various architectures and training methods aimed at improving the stability and effectiveness of GANs.

The objective of this thesis is to contribute to a clearer understanding of the factors that influence GAN performance, particularly in generating real-

istic images. For this purpose, I use the Animal Faces-HQ (AFHQ) dataset, containing 16,130 high-resolution images at 512×512 pixels, to train a GAN model specifically for generating realistic cat images. The high resolution presents both opportunities and challenges, as it requires careful attention to the model’s architecture and training to avoid overfitting or underfitting.

This thesis is organized as follows: Chapter 2 provides an overview of previous models for image generation, including Deep Boltzmann Machines, Variational Autoencoders, and Noise Contrastive Estimation. Chapter 3 covers the theoretical background of GANs, focusing on their objective functions, training dynamics, and performance evaluation. Chapter 4 describes the experimental work, including model selection, architectural exploration, and the impact of data augmentation, along with the application of the GAN model to the AFHQ dataset and then presents the results, discusses their implications, and suggests potential avenues for future research.

Chapter 2

Historical Models of Image Generation

In this chapter, I will explore three key generative modeling techniques: Noise Contrastive Estimation (NCE), Variational Autoencoders (VAEs), and Diffusion Models. These models represent significant milestones in the development of generative modeling approaches, each with its unique advantages and limitations.

2.1 Noise Contrastive Estimation

2.1.1 Principles of NCE

Noise Contrastive Estimation (NCE) was introduced in 2010 by Gutmann and Hyvärinen as a method for estimating parameters of unnormalized probabilistic models. It offers an alternative to Maximum Likelihood Estimation (MLE), which can be computationally expensive for large-scale models. NCE reframes the complex task of normalizing probability distributions into a more tractable binary classification problem [7].

At the core of Noise Contrastive Estimation is the idea of reframing MLE as a binary classification task. In traditional MLE, training models for unnormalized probability distributions involves calculating the partition function, which is computationally intractable in large-scale models. NCE avoids this

issue by introducing noise samples drawn from a known distribution. The model is then trained to discriminate between real data samples and noise samples. Specifically, the model assigns higher probabilities to real data and lower probabilities to noise, thus indirectly learning the data distribution without requiring normalization [8].

2.1.1.1 NCE Architecture and Process

The objective function in NCE is derived by reformulating the likelihood of a data point x as the probability that it comes from the real data distribution, rather than from the noise distribution. Given a dataset D with real samples x_i and noise samples x_j , the probability $P(y = 1|x)$, where $y = 1$ indicates a real sample is given by:

$$P(y = 1|x) = \frac{p_\theta(x)}{p_\theta(x) + kp_{\text{noise}}(x)} \quad (2.1)$$

Where $p_\theta(x)$ is the unnormalized probability assigned to the sample x by the model, $p_{\text{noise}}(x)$ is the probability assigned to the noise sample, and k is the ratio of noise samples to real samples.

Where:

- $p_\theta(x)$ is the unnormalized model probability assigned to the data sample x .
- $p_{\text{noise}}(x)$ is the known probability of the noise sample.
- k is the ratio of noise samples to real samples.

The corresponding probability that a sample x is from the noise distribution is given by:

$$P(y = 0|x) = \frac{kp_{\text{noise}}(x)}{p_\theta(x) + kp_{\text{noise}}(x)} \quad (2.2)$$

The NCE objective then maximizes the log-probabilities of real data and noise data being correctly classified:

$$\mathcal{L}_{NCE} = \sum_{i=1}^N \left[\log P(y = 1|x_i) + \sum_{j=1}^k \log P(y = 0|x_j) \right] \quad (2.3)$$

This reformulation circumvents the need to compute the partition function, which makes NCE particularly effective for large-scale models.

As shown in Figure 2.1, the architecture of a typical NCE model includes an input layer, hidden layer, and output layer. The input layer takes in data samples (both real and noise), while the hidden layer learns a representation of these samples. The output layer, modeled as a binary classification task, outputs a probability indicating whether a given sample is real or noise.

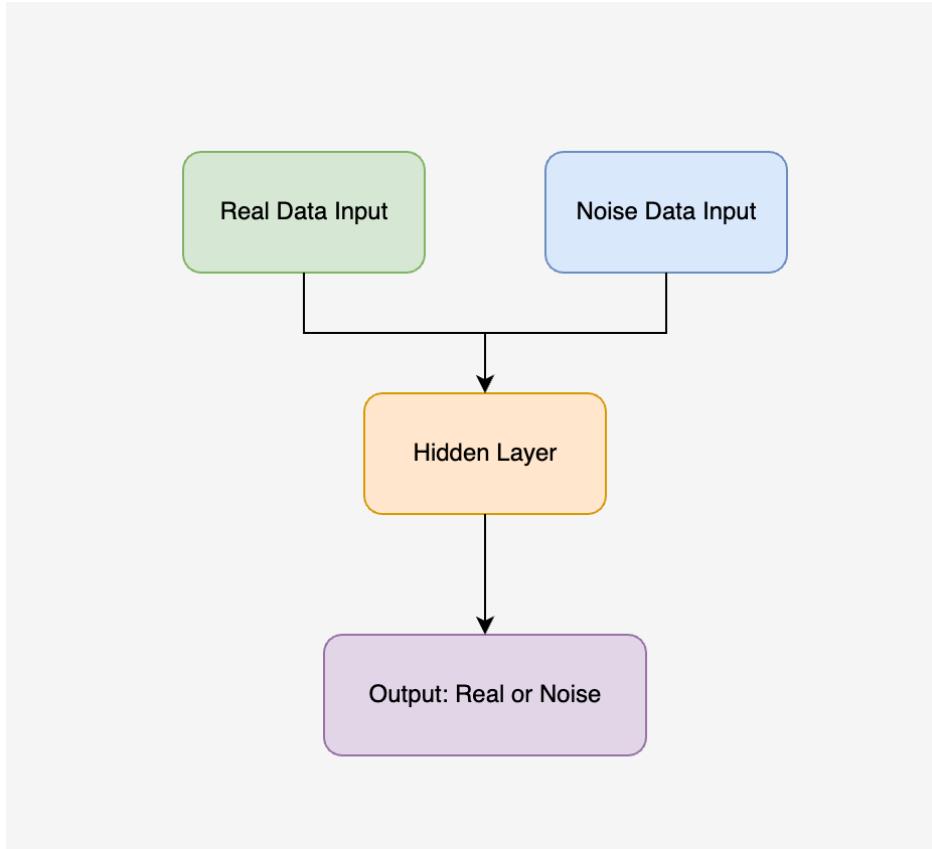


Figure 2.1: NCE architecture showing the input, hidden, and output layers.

- **Data and Noise Samples:** NCE introduces noise samples from a known distribution to compare with the actual data. These noise sam-

ples serve as negative examples in the binary classification task, while real data serves as positive examples [7].

- **Binary Classification:** The task of differentiating between real and noise samples is formalized as a binary classification problem, which can be optimized using standard logistic regression techniques [9].

By transforming the estimation problem in this way, NCE simplifies the computation and circumvents the need for calculating the partition function, which is often the bottleneck in MLE for large-scale models.

2.1.2 Comparison with GANs

Noise Contrastive Estimation (NCE) and Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) are both prominent techniques used in machine learning, but they differ significantly in their approach to model training and estimation.

- **Training Stability:** One of the primary advantages of NCE over GANs is its stability during training. GANs often face challenges such as mode collapse and unstable training dynamics due to the adversarial nature of the training process, where the generator and discriminator are pitted against each other. In contrast, NCE transforms the model training process into a binary classification problem, which is generally more stable and can be optimized using standard logistic regression techniques [9].
- **Computational Efficiency:** GANs require training two models (generator and discriminator) simultaneously, which can lead to higher computational costs, particularly when tuning their interactions for optimal performance. NCE, on the other hand, simplifies the problem by reducing it to a comparison between real data and noise samples. This avoids the adversarial framework and allows for more efficient training, especially in large-scale models [10].

- **Handling Unnormalized Models:** NCE is particularly effective for training unnormalized probabilistic models, where the partition function is difficult or impossible to compute directly. GANs, however, are typically used for generating realistic data samples, and while they do not require explicit normalization, they do not address the estimation of unnormalized probabilistic models as NCE does [11].
- **Model Interpretability:** In NCE, the model explicitly learns to estimate the probability of data samples relative to noise, which can provide insights into the underlying data distribution. In contrast, GANs focus primarily on generating realistic samples, and their internal workings (particularly the latent space) can be less interpretable compared to NCE-based models.
- **Use in Language Models and Word Embeddings:** NCE is particularly advantageous in applications such as word embeddings and large-scale language models, where normalizing the likelihood function over a large vocabulary is computationally prohibitive. While GANs have been explored in text generation tasks, NCE’s efficiency in handling large vocabulary sizes makes it a more suitable choice for these types of problems [11].

2.1.3 Applications of NCE

The utility of Noise Contrastive Estimation extends to various machine learning tasks. It is particularly effective in scenarios involving large datasets and unnormalized probabilistic models:

- **Word Embeddings:** NCE is widely used in training word embeddings in natural language processing, where the vocabulary size makes exact normalization computationally infeasible.
- **Language Models:** In addition to word embeddings, NCE has been applied to train large-scale language models where traditional likelihood-based methods may become computationally prohibitive.

- **Energy-Based Models:** As mentioned earlier, NCE is effective in training energy-based models, where the partition function is challenging to compute directly.

By leveraging NCE, models can scale efficiently, making it a useful tool in a wide range of applications, from natural language processing to computer vision.

2.1.4 Limitations of NCE

While Noise Contrastive Estimation has proven to be an effective technique, it is not without limitations. One of the primary challenges lies in selecting an appropriate noise distribution. The choice of noise distribution is critical to the model’s success; a poorly chosen noise distribution can lead to inaccurate parameter estimates and slower convergence during training [8].

- **Noise Distribution Sensitivity:** NCE relies heavily on the assumption that the noise distribution is sufficiently different from the true data distribution. If the noise distribution is not carefully selected, the model may fail to accurately distinguish between real and noise samples [8].
- **Complex Data Distributions:** NCE may struggle with highly complex data distributions, especially in cases where defining an appropriate noise distribution is difficult [8].

Despite these limitations, NCE remains a popular technique for training large-scale models, especially in cases where traditional MLE is impractical due to the computational cost of normalizing the probability distribution.

2.2 Variational Autoencoders (VAEs)

Variational Autoencoders (VAEs) were introduced in 2013 and are one of the earliest forms of generative models. VAEs aim to model the underlying distribution of data by learning a compressed representation, or latent vector, z , of the input data x .

2.2.1 VAE Architecture and Training

2.2.1.1 VAE Structure

The architecture of VAEs consists of an encoder that maps input data into a latent space, where the latent variables are typically assumed to follow a Gaussian distribution. This assumption simplifies the learning process, as it allows for the use of techniques such as the reparameterization trick, which enables backpropagation through stochastic layers [12]. The decoder then reconstructs the input data from the latent variables, ensuring that the model captures the essential features of the data distribution.

As shown in Figure 2.2, the VAE architecture consists of two main components:

- **Encoder:** The encoder takes the input data x and compresses it into a latent representation z . The latent variables are sampled from a Gaussian distribution, which simplifies optimization.
- **Decoder:** The decoder takes the latent variable z and attempts to reconstruct the original data x' , aiming to generate data that resembles the input.

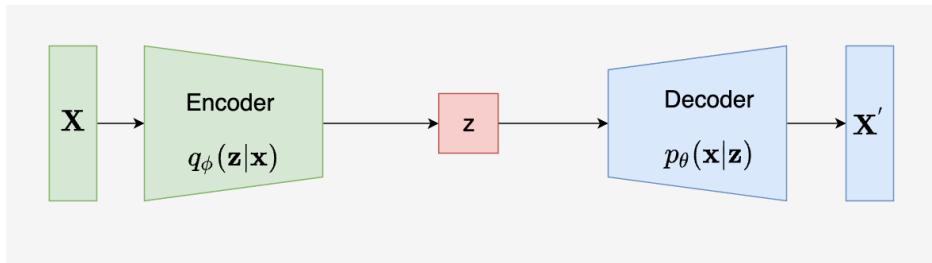


Figure 2.2: VAE structure showing the encoder and decoder processes.

2.2.1.2 VAE Loss Function

The loss function of a VAE combines reconstruction loss with a Kullback-Leibler (KL) divergence term, which regularizes the latent space and encourages the model to learn a smooth and continuous representation [13].

VAEs are trained to maximize the variational lower bound, which balances the accuracy of the reconstruction and ensures that the latent space is smooth and continuous. This allows the model to generate new data by sampling from the learned latent space and reconstructing the data using the decoder.

The loss function of VAE is as follows:

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathbb{E}_{q_\phi(z|x)}[\log p_\theta(x|z)] - D_{KL}(q_\phi(z|x)\|p(z)) \quad (2.4)$$

Where:

- \mathcal{L} : The total loss that the model aims to minimize.
- $\mathbb{E}_{q_\phi(z|x)}[\log p_\theta(x|z)]$: The expected log-likelihood of the reconstructed data x given the latent variable z . The distribution $q_\phi(z|x)$ represents the approximate posterior distribution (the encoder), and $p_\theta(x|z)$ represents the likelihood of the data given the latent variable (the decoder's attempt to reconstruct the input data).
- $D_{KL}(q_\phi(z|x)\|p(z))$: The Kullback-Leibler (KL) divergence, which measures the difference between the encoder's latent distribution $q_\phi(z|x)$ and the prior distribution $p(z)$, typically assumed to be Gaussian.

2.2.2 Comparison with GANs

In comparison to Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs), VAEs offer several key advantages. One of the primary benefits of VAEs is their simpler and more stable training process. GANs involve training two models simultaneously—a generator and a discriminator—which can result in unstable convergence and issues like mode collapse, where the generator fails to capture the diversity of the data. In contrast, VAEs have a single objective function that combines reconstruction loss and KL divergence, making the optimization process more straightforward [12].

Furthermore, the structured latent space of VAEs allows for meaningful interpolation between latent variables, enabling smooth transitions between

generated data points. This makes VAEs particularly useful for tasks such as image generation, anomaly detection, and data imputation, where the ability to smoothly interpolate between data points is crucial [14][15]. GANs, on the other hand, do not explicitly model the latent space, which can limit their interpretability and ability to interpolate between generated samples.

However, GANs are known for producing sharper and more realistic images compared to VAEs, especially in high-resolution image generation tasks. This is because the adversarial loss in GANs encourages the generator to produce outputs that closely resemble real data, whereas VAEs tend to produce blurrier images due to the use of a Gaussian prior in the latent space [16]. Despite this, VAEs are more flexible and scalable, as they can be trained with standard gradient descent methods and do not require the complex adversarial setup that GANs use.

2.2.3 Applications of VAEs

The structured latent space of VAEs not only allows for efficient sampling but also supports various applications. These include:

- **Image Generation:** VAEs are capable of generating new images by sampling from the latent space and decoding them to the image space.
- **Anomaly Detection:** VAEs can identify outliers by measuring the reconstruction error, where high reconstruction loss may indicate anomalous data points.
- **Data Imputation:** VAEs can be used to fill in missing data by sampling from the latent space and reconstructing the missing portions of the data.

2.2.4 Limitations of VAEs

One notable limitation of VAEs is their difficulty in modeling discrete data. Since VAEs rely on backpropagation through continuous latent variables, handling discrete data types effectively poses a challenge [17]. Additionally,

the Gaussian assumption in the latent space can sometimes lead to less sharp or less diverse outputs compared to GANs. Despite these limitations, VAEs remain a powerful tool for representing high-dimensional complex data by learning a low-dimensional latent space in an unsupervised manner [18].

2.3 Diffusion Models

Diffusion models, emerging in the early 2020s, offer a significant advancement in generative modeling. These models add noise to data in a progressive manner and then learn to reverse this process, effectively "denoising" it back to its original form. This iterative process distinguishes diffusion models from traditional approaches like GANs and VAEs [19].

The core idea relies on a Markov chain, where noise is added in the forward process, starting from a simple distribution (e.g., Gaussian), and reversed through a learned denoising mechanism [20][21]. This method has proven effective in generating high-quality samples across domains such as image synthesis, audio generation, and medical imaging [22][23], often surpassing GANs in benchmarks [19][24].

The process involves two key steps, as shown in Figure 2.3:

- **Forward Process:** Gradually adds Gaussian noise to data x_0 , creating noisy versions of the data x_1, x_2, \dots, x_T . Each step increases the level of noise, eventually leading to a completely noisy version z .
- **Reverse Process:** The model learns to reverse the noise addition process, starting from the fully noisy version z , and progressively denoising it to recover data that resembles the original input x_0 .

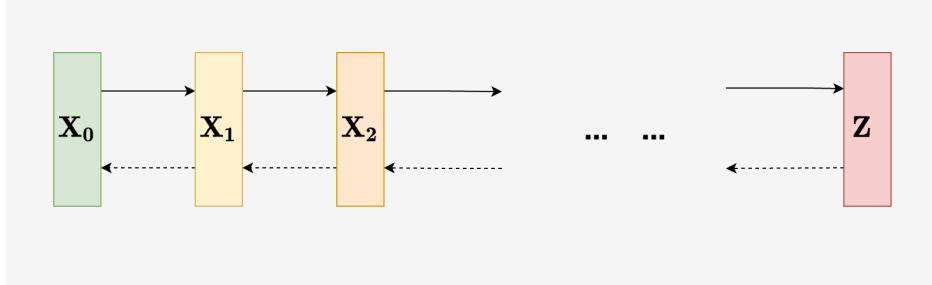


Figure 2.3: Diffusion model structure showing the forward and reverse processes.

2.3.1 Forward Process

In the forward process, starting from the original data x_0 , Gaussian noise is added step-by-step to generate increasingly noisy versions of the data. Mathematically, the forward process is described as:

$$q(x_t|x_{t-1}) = \mathcal{N}(x_t; \sqrt{\alpha_t}x_{t-1}, \beta_t I) \quad (2.5)$$

Where:

- $x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_T$: The sequence of noisy data at each time step.
- α_t : The scaling factor applied to the data at each step.
- β_t : The variance of the Gaussian noise added at each step t .
- $\mathcal{N}(x; \mu, \sigma^2)$: A Gaussian distribution with mean μ and variance σ^2 .

The process continues until it reaches the final state z , which is almost entirely noise.

2.3.2 Reverse Process

Once the noisy data is generated, the reverse process begins. The model learns to reverse the noise addition process to gradually recover the original data. The reverse process is defined as:

$$p_\theta(x_{t-1}|x_t) = \mathcal{N}(x_{t-1}; \mu_\theta(x_t, t), \Sigma_\theta(x_t, t)) \quad (2.6)$$

Where:

- x_t : The noisy data at time step t .
- $\mu_\theta(x_t, t)$: The model's predicted mean at step t , parameterized by θ .
- $\Sigma_\theta(x_t, t)$: The model's predicted variance at step t , parameterized by θ .
- $\mathcal{N}(x; \mu, \sigma^2)$: A Gaussian distribution with mean μ and variance σ^2 .

The reverse process progressively reduces the noise added in the forward process, resulting in data that closely resembles the original input.

2.3.3 Loss Function

The training objective for diffusion models is to minimize the difference between the real data distribution and the distribution of generated data across all time steps:

$$L = \sum_{t=1}^T \mathbb{E}_{x_0, \epsilon} [\|\epsilon - \epsilon_\theta(x_t, t)\|^2] \quad (2.7)$$

Where:

- L : The loss function to be minimized.
- T : The total number of time steps in the diffusion process.
- x_0 : The original data sample.
- x_t : The data at time step t , after adding noise.
- ϵ : The noise added to the data at each step.
- $\epsilon_\theta(x_t, t)$: The model's estimate of the noise at time step t .

2.3.4 Comparison with GANs

Diffusion models and Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) represent two distinct approaches in generative modeling, each with its strengths and weaknesses. A key advantage of diffusion models is their training stability. Unlike GANs, which often suffer from unstable dynamics due to the adversarial competition between the generator and discriminator, diffusion models follow a simpler, noise-reversal process that avoids these issues [25]. This stability helps diffusion models avoid problems like mode collapse, where GANs fail to capture the diversity of the data distribution [26], [27].

Diffusion models also excel in generating diverse, high-quality samples through a gradual denoising process, allowing for controlled generation [28]. In contrast, GANs tend to produce sharper but less diverse images, often overfitting to specific modes of the data [29], [30]. This trade-off between sharpness and diversity is a known limitation of GANs [31].

However, GANs remain preferred for tasks requiring extremely high-resolution and photorealistic images, such as human face generation, where they outperform diffusion models in terms of detail and realism [32], [33].

2.3.5 Applications of Diffusion Models

Diffusion models have found a wide range of applications, especially in fields where stability and quality of generation are important. Some notable applications include:

- **Image Generation:** Diffusion models have proven effective in generating photorealistic images, similar to GANs, but with more stable training dynamics. Recent innovations, such as classifier-free guidance, have further enhanced the quality of generated samples by allowing the model to generate data without relying on an explicit classifier [34].
- **Text-to-Image Generation:** Advancements in diffusion models have also been applied to text-to-image synthesis, where a text prompt is converted into a corresponding image. These models can produce diverse outputs based on input descriptions. Additionally, techniques

like Denoising Diffusion Implicit Models (DDIMs) have accelerated the sampling process, making diffusion models more practical for real-time applications [35][36].

- **Speech Synthesis:** Diffusion models have been applied to generating high-quality audio data. For example, they are used in text-to-speech systems to generate realistic human speech. These models have demonstrated remarkable performance in generating high-fidelity audio outputs [22][20].
- **Anomaly Detection and Medical Imaging:** Similar to VAEs, diffusion models can be used to detect anomalies by evaluating how well a noisy sample can be denoised. Poor reconstructions may indicate that the input is anomalous or different from the training data. Diffusion models have also been applied in medical image segmentation tasks, such as the MedSegDiff model, which enhances segmentation by leveraging diffusion processes [23]. These models have shown their ability to handle complex data structures, proving their versatility across different domains.

Recent innovations in diffusion models have further enhanced their applicability and efficiency. By reducing the computational burden associated with the iterative sampling process, models like DDIMs maintain the generative capabilities of traditional diffusion models while improving their practicality for real-time applications [37].

2.3.6 Limitations of Diffusion Models

Despite the significant advancements that diffusion models have brought to generative modeling, they are not without limitations, which can be categorized into three primary areas: computational intensity, generation speed, and sample sharpness.

- **Computationally Intensive:** Diffusion models are computationally expensive due to their iterative nature, which involves progressively

adding and removing noise from data. This process requires significantly more computational resources compared to GANs, which generate data in a single forward pass through the generator [38][39]. This computational burden can limit their practical use, especially in scenarios requiring rapid generation [40].

- **Generation Speed:** Diffusion models are slower than GANs in terms of sample generation. Producing a single sample often requires hundreds or even thousands of time steps, significantly increasing the generation time compared to the near-instantaneous output of GANs [41][35]. This can be a critical drawback in real-time applications.
- **Sample Sharpness:** While diffusion models generate diverse outputs, they may not always match the photorealism and fine detail achieved by GANs, especially in tasks requiring intricate details [19][42]. This can affect their suitability for applications such as high-resolution image generation or medical imaging [40].

Chapter 3

Theoretical Background

This chapter covers the theoretical foundations of Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs), including their objective function, the training dynamics between the generator and discriminator, and the use of metrics like Fréchet Inception Distance (FID) to evaluate performance.

3.1 Objective Function of GAN

Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) consist of a generator G and a discriminator D , both implemented using artificial neural networks. The parametrization of GANs involves defining the network structure of these components and initializing their weights and biases [43]. The success of GANs relies on balancing the training of these two networks, where the G aims to produce samples $G(z)$ that mimic real data distributions $p_{data}(x)$ by input noise z , while the D learns to differentiate between real and generated samples [44]. The training process involves iteratively updating the weights and biases of the networks through adversarial training, where the generator tries to deceive the discriminator, and the discriminator aims to accurately classify samples [45]. The objective function for GAN has the following form:

$$V(D, G) = \mathbb{E}_{x \sim p_{data}(x)}[\log D(x)] + \mathbb{E}_{z \sim p_z(z)}[\log(1 - D(G(z)))] \quad (3.1)$$

where:

- $z \sim p_z(z)$: The distribution from which the noise z is sampled. The purpose of using a noise distribution is to provide random input for the generator, which transforms this noise into more complex, high-dimensional data.

Example: If we assume $p_z(z) = \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$, then z could be a vector of random values sampled independently from $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$. The generator would then take this random vector z and map it to a synthetic image, such as a cat image, that resembles data from the real world.

- $x \sim p_{data}(x)$: A sample x drawn from the true data distribution $p_{data}(x)$.
- $D(G(z))$: The output of the discriminator for the data $G(z)$ generated by the generator. It indicates the probability that the discriminator believes that the generated data comes from the real data distribution.
- $D(x)$: The output of the discriminator for the real data x . It indicates the probability that the discriminator believes that the real data x comes from the real data distribution.
- $\mathbb{E}_{x \sim p_{data}(x)}[\log D(x)]$: The average value of $\log D(x)$ for all samples x from the true data distribution $p_{data}(x)$.
- $\mathbb{E}_{z \sim p_z(z)}[\log(1 - D(G(z)))]$: The average value of $\log(1 - D(G(z)))$ for all samples z from the noise distribution $p_z(z)$.

It describes the game process between the Generator (G) and the Discriminator (D). Specifically, the formula defines a minimax game between the Discriminator and the Generator.

The following formulas:

$$\max_D V(D, G) = \mathbb{E}_{x \sim p_{data}(x)}[\log D(x)] + \mathbb{E}_{z \sim p_z(z)}[\log(1 - D(G(z)))] \quad (3.2)$$

$$\min_G V(G) = \mathbb{E}_{z \sim p_z(z)} [\log(1 - D(G(z)))] \quad (3.3)$$

explains the continuous balance between the generator and discriminator. As the generator improves its ability to create more realistic data, the discriminator adjusts to better distinguish real data from generated data. This interaction drives the GAN model to produce outputs that resemble real data more closely.

The formula (3.2) explains the goal of the discriminator, which is to maximize the value of $V(D, G)$. The first component measures how likely the discriminator is to accurately identify real data, while the second component reflects the discriminator's ability to correctly recognize generated data as fake. Conversely, the generator's objective is to minimize $V(D, G)$ by producing data that makes the second term larger, aiming to trick the discriminator into believing the generated data is genuine.

The formula (3.3) shows the generator tries to minimize $V(G)$. This means that the generator tries to generate realistic data $G(z)$ so that the discriminator cannot distinguish them from real data.

In real training process, the formula (3.3) will replace by (3.4):

$$\min_G V(D, G) = \mathbb{E}_{z \sim p_z(z)} [-\log(D(G(z)))] \quad (3.4)$$

The reason for replacing $\log(1 - D(G(z)))$ with $-\log(D(G(z)))$ in practice is to address the vanishing gradient problem. As seen in the figure 3.1, $\log(1 - D)$ (blue curve) rapidly decays towards negative infinity when D approaches 1, resulting in very small gradients for the generator when the discriminator is strong. This significantly slows down the generator's learning process. In contrast, $-\log(D)$ (red curve) provides larger gradients even when D is close to 0, allowing the generator to continue learning effectively even against a strong discriminator. Therefore, the modified formula ensures that the generator receives significant gradient updates and avoids stagnation during training.

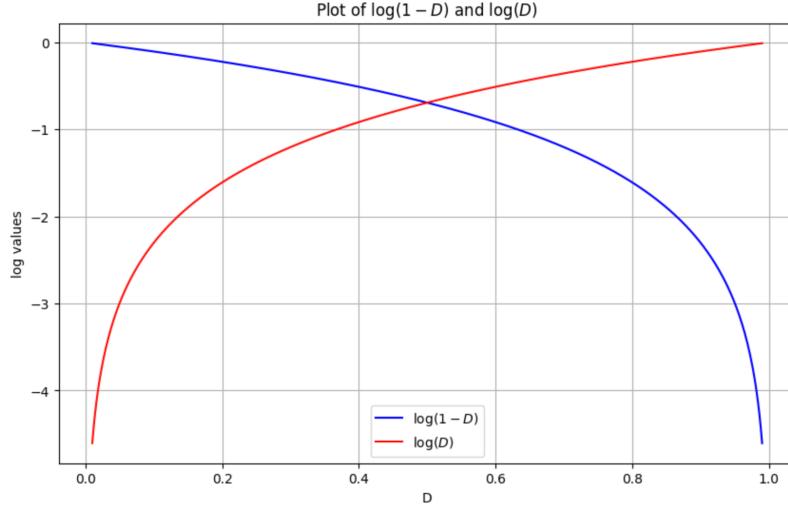


Figure 3.1: Comparison of $\log(1 - D)$ and $-\log(D)$.

The GAN network parameters play a crucial role in determining the quality and diversity of the generated samples $G(x)$ [43]. The optimization process in GANs is a min-max game. The generator aims to minimize the loss function, attempting to generate data that can fool the discriminator, while the discriminator aims to maximize its ability to correctly classify real and generated data. This min-max dynamic is critical for balancing the training of both networks. [44]. Maintaining this balance during training is essential for achieving high-quality sample generation [43]. The D 's role is to provide feedback to the generator by acting as a critic, guiding the G towards producing more realistic samples [45].

3.2 Training Process of GAN

The training process of Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) is inherently adversarial. The generator endeavors to create increasingly realistic fake samples to deceive the discriminator, while the discriminator seeks to more accurately distinguish between real and fake samples. To understand how this process works, in the following sections, I will describe the GAN training process from the perspectives of data distribution and mathematical formulation.

3.2.1 Distribution Changes During GAN Training

A simaple diagram show how distribution change in GAN training.

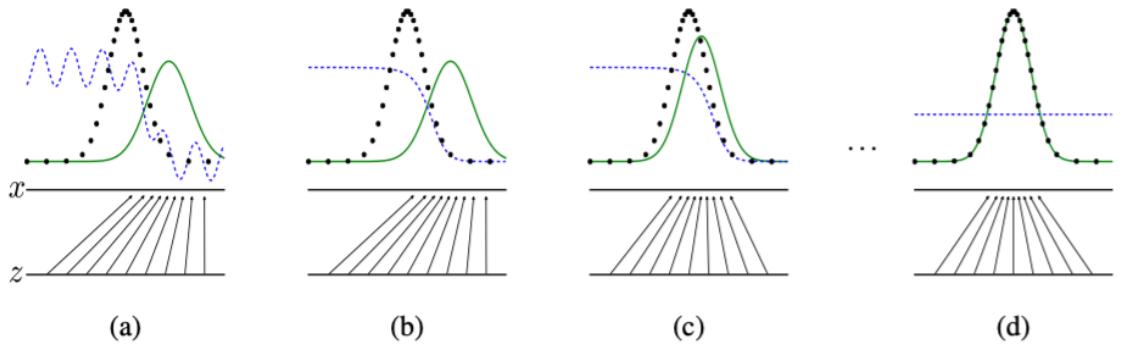


Figure 3.2: Diagram of GAN’s training process. The green curve represents the distribution of generated samples. Initially, the generated samples may differ significantly from the real samples. As training progresses, the generated samples’ distribution gradually approaches the real samples. The black dots represent the distribution of real samples, which remains unchanged throughout the training process and represents the target distribution. The blue dashed line represents the discriminator’s output probability distribution. At the beginning of training, the discriminator can easily distinguish between real and generated data, resulting in a strong classification boundary. As training progresses and the generated data becomes more realistic, the discriminator’s ability to differentiate between the two distributions weakens. Eventually, the discriminator’s output approaches 0.5, indicating it can no longer effectively distinguish between real and generated data. The lines labeled x and z below represent the distribution of samples in the latent space. During GAN training, samples from the latent space z are mapped to the data space x through the generator.

Source: [46]

During the training process of the GAN model, the generator and the discriminator fight against each other. The generator tries to produce realistic samples to fool the discriminator, while the discriminator strives to distinguish real samples from generated samples. Initially, the generator generates samples with poor quality and large errors, similar to the blue sine wave in Figure (a). However, as training proceeds and the generator continues to improve, the error in generated samples gradually decreases, similar

to the blue lines in figures (b) and (c) becoming flat. At the same time, the distribution of real samples and generated samples gradually becomes consistent, and finally reaches the optimal state in Figure (d). At this moment $p_{\text{data}}(x) = p_g(x)$, the samples generated by the generator are almost the same as the real samples, and the error is minimized. During the entire process, the sample distribution gradually converges from the initial noise and discrete state to a state that highly coincides with the real distribution, reflecting a significant improvement in the quality of the generated samples.

3.2.2 Mathematical Formulation Changes During GAN Training

1. Problem Setup

In a Generative Adversarial Network (GAN), the objective is to train a generator G and a discriminator D to generate data that resembles the real data distribution. The objective function to be maximized is given by:

$$V(D, G) = \mathbb{E}_{x \sim p_{\text{data}}(x)}[\log D(x)] + \mathbb{E}_{z \sim p_z(z)}[\log(1 - D(G(z)))] \quad (3.5)$$

2. Rewriting the Objective Function

First, the objective function is rewritten in integral form:

$$V(D, G) = \int p_{\text{data}}(x) \log D(x) dx + \int p_z(z) \log(1 - D(G(z))) dz. \quad (3.6)$$

By changing variables $x' = G(z)$, the generated data is represented as x' , which corresponds to samples produced by the generator G . This allows the second term to be rewritten as an integral over the generated data distribution $p_g(x)$. The integral now reflects the contribution of the generated samples to the objective function.

$$\int p_g(x) \log(1 - D(x)) dx. \quad (3.7)$$

Thus, the objective function becomes:

$$V(D, G) = \int [p_{\text{data}}(x) \log D(x) + p_g(x) \log(1 - D(x))] dx. \quad (3.8)$$

3. Deriving the Optimal Discriminator

To find the optimal discriminator D^* , it needs to take the derivative of the objective function with respect to $D(x)$ and set it to zero.

Let:

$$f(D(x)) = p_{\text{data}}(x) \log D(x) + p_g(x) \log(1 - D(x)). \quad (3.9)$$

Taking the derivative with respect to $D(x)$:

$$\frac{d}{dD(x)} f(D(x)) = \frac{p_{\text{data}}(x)}{D(x)} - \frac{p_g(x)}{1 - D(x)}. \quad (3.10)$$

Setting the derivative to zero:

$$\frac{p_{\text{data}}(x)}{D(x)} = \frac{p_g(x)}{1 - D(x)} \quad (3.11)$$

Solving equation (3.11):

$$D(x) = \frac{p_{\text{data}}(x)}{p_{\text{data}}(x) + p_g(x)}. \quad (3.12)$$

4. Optimal Discriminator Formula

Therefore, the optimal discriminator D^* is given by:

$$D^*(x) = \frac{p_{\text{data}}(x)}{p_{\text{data}}(x) + p_g(x)}. \quad (3.13)$$

- When $p_{\text{data}}(x)$ is much larger than $p_g(x)$, $D^*(x) \approx 1$, indicating that the data point is almost certainly from the real data.
- When $p_{\text{data}}(x)$ is much smaller than $p_g(x)$, $D^*(x) \approx 0$, indicating that the data point is almost certainly from the generated data.

- When $p_{\text{data}}(x)$ is close to $p_g(x)$, $D^*(x) \approx 0.5$, indicating that the discriminator cannot confidently determine whether the data point is real or generated, giving each a 50% probability.

5. Verifying the Optimal Discriminator

To verify that this D^* maximizes the objective function, substitute D^* back into the objective function:

$$V(D^*, G) = \int \left[p_{\text{data}}(x) \log \left(\frac{p_{\text{data}}(x)}{p_{\text{data}}(x) + p_g(x)} \right) + p_g(x) \log \left(1 - \frac{p_{\text{data}}(x)}{p_{\text{data}}(x) + p_g(x)} \right) \right] dx. \quad (3.14)$$

Since:

$$1 - D^*(x) = 1 - \frac{p_{\text{data}}(x)}{p_{\text{data}}(x) + p_g(x)} = \frac{p_g(x)}{p_{\text{data}}(x) + p_g(x)}, \quad (3.15)$$

substituting this in:

$$V(D^*, G) = \int \left[p_{\text{data}}(x) \log \left(\frac{p_{\text{data}}(x)}{p_{\text{data}}(x) + p_g(x)} \right) + p_g(x) \log \left(\frac{p_g(x)}{p_{\text{data}}(x) + p_g(x)} \right) \right] dx. \quad (3.16)$$

This objective function represents the negative of the cross-entropy, which is maximized when $D(x) = D^*(x)$. When $D(x) = 0.5$, the discriminator cannot distinguish between real and generated data, indicating that the generator has produced samples that closely resemble the real data. Maximizing the negative cross-entropy aligns the generated data distribution with the real data distribution.

6. Conclusion

Through the above derivation, it has shown that given the generator G , the optimal form of the discriminator D is:

$$D^*(x) = \frac{p_{\text{data}}(x)}{p_{\text{data}}(x) + p_g(x)}. \quad (3.17)$$

This demonstrates that the optimal discriminator D^* outputs the probability that the input data comes from the real data distribution. This formula

provides a theoretical foundation for training GANs, guiding the updates to the generator G so that its generated data gradually approaches the real data distribution.

3.3 Evaluating GAN Performance

Fréchet Inception Distance (FID) is a metric commonly used in Generative Adversarial Network (GAN) models to quantify the dissimilarity between two image distributions [47]. It measures the distance between the distributions of real images and generated images, providing a numerical assessment of the quality of generated images. FID has gained prominence in evaluating the performance of GANs due to its ability to capture both the quality and diversity of generated images [48]. The following is the objective function for FID:

$$\text{FID} = \|\mu_r - \mu_g\|^2 + \text{Tr}(\Sigma_r + \Sigma_g - 2(\Sigma_r \Sigma_g)^{1/2}) \quad (3.18)$$

$$\mu_r = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N f(x_i), \quad \Sigma_r = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (f(x_i) - \mu_r)(f(x_i) - \mu_r)^T \quad (3.19)$$

$$\mu_g = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M f(G(z_i)), \quad \Sigma_g = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M (f(G(z_i)) - \mu_g)(f(G(z_i)) - \mu_g)^T \quad (3.20)$$

where:

- μ_r and μ_g : The feature means of the real and generated images, respectively.
- Σ_r and Σ_g : The feature covariance matrices of the real and generated images, respectively.
- Tr : The trace (the sum of the diagonal elements of the matrix).

- f : The feature extraction function, which extracts feature vectors from images using the Inception network. These feature vectors are used to compute the mean and covariance for both real and generated images.

A lower FID value indicates that the distribution of the generated images is closer to that of real images, reflecting higher quality and diversity in the generated images [49]. Specifically, a FID value below 10 is considered to represent very high-quality generated images, while values between 10 and 50 indicate good quality, and values above 50 suggest average or poor quality [49].

3.4 Limitations of Accuracy in Evaluating GANs

Accuracy is not suitable for evaluating GANs because accuracy is an indicator of classification tasks, which is used to measure the prediction accuracy of the model in classification tasks, and cannot measure the quality and diversity of generated data. In generation tasks, there is no clear "correct answer" and the generated data has no "real label", so it is impossible to directly compare the correspondence between the generated data and a real sample.

The following is a result for a standard GANs model with high accuracy but generate low quality images.

```

1900 [D loss: 9.02800047697383e-06 | D accuracy: 100.0] [G loss: 0.0005307616665959358] [FID: -1.49196970922936e+87]
2/2 [=====] - 0s 28ms/step
1901 [D loss: 7.511995590903098e-06 | D accuracy: 100.0] [G loss: 0.0006589822005480528] [Epoch time: 0.51 seconds]
2/2 [=====] - 0s 29ms/step
1902 [D loss: 9.099765065911924e-06 | D accuracy: 100.0] [G loss: 0.0008528590551577508] [Epoch time: 0.48 seconds]
2/2 [=====] - 0s 29ms/step
1903 [D loss: 7.715634183114162e-06 | D accuracy: 100.0] [G loss: 0.0008156942203640938] [Epoch time: 0.48 seconds]
2/2 [=====] - 0s 29ms/step
1904 [D loss: 7.386817742371932e-06 | D accuracy: 100.0] [G loss: 0.0005978870904073119] [Epoch time: 0.49 seconds]
2/2 [=====] - 0s 29ms/step
1905 [D loss: 1.5066923879203387e-05 | D accuracy: 100.0] [G loss: 0.0014342099893838167] [Epoch time: 0.48 seconds]
2/2 [=====] - 0s 29ms/step
1906 [D loss: 1.9851730939990375e-05 | D accuracy: 100.0] [G loss: 0.0007973920437507331] [Epoch time: 0.49 seconds]
2/2 [=====] - 0s 29ms/step
1907 [D loss: 1.692915657258709e-05 | D accuracy: 100.0] [G loss: 0.0009673223830759525] [Epoch time: 0.49 seconds]
2/2 [=====] - 0s 29ms/step
1908 [D loss: 1.5433080079674255e-05 | D accuracy: 100.0] [G loss: 0.0010331417433917522] [Epoch time: 0.49 seconds]
2/2 [=====] - 0s 29ms/step
1909 [D loss: 3.74487547105673e-06 | D accuracy: 100.0] [G loss: 0.0008501751581206918] [Epoch time: 0.52 seconds]
```

Figure 3.3: GAN Training Accuracy Over Epochs

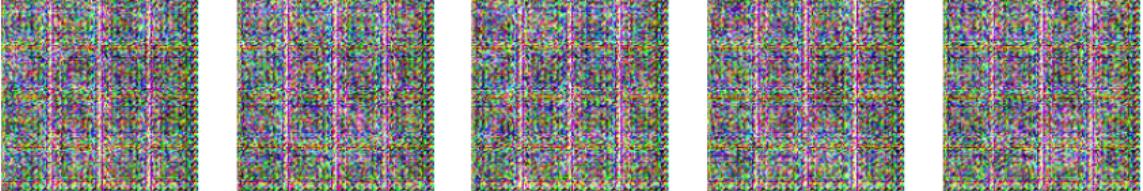
```
▶ generate_images(generator, 10, 100)
⇒ 1/1 [=====] - 1s 844ms/step

```

Figure 3.4: Generated Images from GAN

FID (Fréchet Inception Distance) quantifies the difference between generated data and real data by comparing their distribution in the Inception network feature space. FID takes into account the overall distribution of generated data and real data, and can reflect the quality and diversity of generated data. A low FID value indicates that the distribution of generated data is very close to the distribution of real data, that is, the generated data is both realistic and diverse, so FID is a more suitable indicator for evaluating the performance of generative models.

Chapter 4

Results

This chapter details the numerical processes undertaken to evaluate the performance of various GAN architectures. It includes model selection, structural adjustments, exploration of layer depth, and the impact of data augmentation on model performance. Additionally, the chapter discusses the application of the chosen model to a new dataset, providing insights into the practical effectiveness of the models in generating high-quality images.

4.1 Standard GAN Versus Other GAN Realizations

Approximately a decade has passed since Goodfellow introduced Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs), during which numerous variants of GAN models have been developed. For the purpose of this study, I have selected seven distinct GAN models for examination and minimal implementation: Standard GANs, Conditional GANs, Auxiliary Classifier GANs, Cycle GANs, Domain Transfer Network GANs, Coupled GANs, and Style GANs. Based on their foundational nature, extensive research and documentation, training and implementation efficiency, and flexibility and versatility, Standard GANs were selected for this study. The following outlines the reasons for this choice.

1. Foundational Nature: Standard GANs, introduced by Ian Goodfel-

low et al. in 2014, serve as the foundational model for all subsequent GAN variants. Understanding the principles and mechanics of Standard GANs is crucial for comprehending more complex versions like Conditional GANs, Cycle GANs, and Style GANs. By focusing on the Standard GAN, this study lays a solid foundation for exploring more advanced models.

2. Widely Studied and Well-Documented: Standard GANs have been extensively researched, with a vast amount of literature available. This wealth of resources provides a robust theoretical background and a variety of implementation strategies, facilitating a more thorough and well-supported analysis. This also means that there is ample precedent for common challenges and solutions, making it easier to troubleshoot and refine the model during the study.
3. Training and Implementation Efficiency: Compared to more complex GAN variants, Standard GANs typically require less computational power and shorter training times, making them more accessible for experimentation and analysis. This efficiency allows for multiple experiments and parameter tuning within the constraints of the study, leading to more reliable and reproducible results.
4. Flexibility and Versatility: Standard GANs are highly versatile and can be adapted to a wide range of tasks and datasets. This flexibility makes them an excellent choice for a detailed study that may involve exploring various applications or extending the model to new domains.

4.2 GAN With Convolutional or Dense layers

On the MNIST dataset for 3000 epochs, I compared the generated images from two GAN architectures: one using dense layers and the other using convolutional layers (CNN). It was observed that the GAN with the CNN

architecture outperformed the dense layer architecture in terms of image quality, producing clearer and more realistic images.

As shown in Figures 4.1 and 4.2, the generator and discriminator architectures for both dense and convolutional layers are compared. Figure 4.1a illustrates the generator with dense layers, which consists of a series of fully connected layers, while Figure 4.1b shows the generator with convolutional layers, where convolutional and transpose convolutional layers are used to capture spatial features more effectively. The same comparison applies to the discriminator architectures shown in Figure 4.2. The dense-layer discriminator (Figure 4.2a) is built with fully connected layers, whereas the convolutional discriminator (Figure 4.2b) leverages convolutional layers to better identify patterns in the data.

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense_30 (Dense)	(None, 256)	25856
leaky_re_lu_22 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 256)	0
batch_normalization_18 (Ba tchNormalization)	(None, 256)	1024
dense_31 (Dense)	(None, 512)	131584
leaky_re_lu_23 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 512)	0
batch_normalization_19 (Ba tchNormalization)	(None, 512)	2048
dense_32 (Dense)	(None, 1024)	525312
leaky_re_lu_24 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 1024)	0
batch_normalization_20 (Ba tchNormalization)	(None, 1024)	4096
dense_33 (Dense)	(None, 784)	803600
reshape_6 (Reshape)	(None, 28, 28, 1)	0
<hr/>		
Total params:	1493520	(5.70 MB)
Trainable params:	1489936	(5.68 MB)
Non-trainable params:	3584	(14.00 KB)

(a) Generator with dense layer

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense_38 (Dense)	(None, 6272)	633472
leaky_re_lu_28 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 6272)	0
reshape_8 (Reshape)	(None, 7, 7, 128)	0
batch_normalization_24 (Ba tchNormalization)	(None, 7, 7, 128)	512
conv2d_transpose (Conv2DTr anspose)	(None, 14, 14, 128)	262272
leaky_re_lu_29 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 14, 14, 128)	0
batch_normalization_25 (Ba tchNormalization)	(None, 14, 14, 128)	512
conv2d_transpose_1 (Conv2D Transpose)	(None, 28, 28, 64)	131136
leaky_re_lu_30 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 28, 28, 64)	0
batch_normalization_26 (Ba tchNormalization)	(None, 28, 28, 64)	256
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 1)	3137
<hr/>		
Total params:	1031297	(3.93 MB)
Trainable params:	1030657	(3.93 MB)
Non-trainable params:	640	(2.50 KB)

(b) Generator with convolution layer

Figure 4.1: Generator Architecture with Dense and Convolutional Layers

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 784)	0
dense_23 (Dense)	(None, 512)	401920
leaky_re_lu_17 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 512)	0
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 512)	0
dense_24 (Dense)	(None, 256)	131328
leaky_re_lu_18 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 256)	0
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None, 256)	0
dense_25 (Dense)	(None, 1)	257
<hr/>		
Total params:	533505 (2.04 MB)	
Trainable params:	533505 (2.04 MB)	
Non-trainable params:	0 (0.00 Byte)	

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 64)	640
leaky_re_lu_39 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 14, 14, 64)	0
dropout_6 (Dropout)	(None, 14, 14, 64)	0
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 7, 7, 128)	73856
leaky_re_lu_40 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 7, 7, 128)	0
dropout_7 (Dropout)	(None, 7, 7, 128)	0
flatten_3 (Flatten)	(None, 6272)	0
dense_47 (Dense)	(None, 1)	6273
<hr/>		
Total params:	80769 (315.50 KB)	
Trainable params:	80769 (315.50 KB)	
Non-trainable params:	0 (0.00 Byte)	

(a) Discriminator with dense layer

(b) Discriminator with convolution layer

Figure 4.2: Discriminator Architecture with Dense and Convolutional Layers

Notably, the dense-layer models contain significantly more parameters compared to the convolutional models. The generator with dense layers has approximately 1.5 million parameters, whereas the convolutional generator has only about 1 million parameters. Similarly, the dense-layer discriminator has over 500,000 parameters, while the convolutional discriminator has only 80,000. Despite the larger parameter size, the dense-layer architectures were less effective in producing high-quality images, highlighting the advantage of convolutional layers in capturing spatial dependencies in the data.

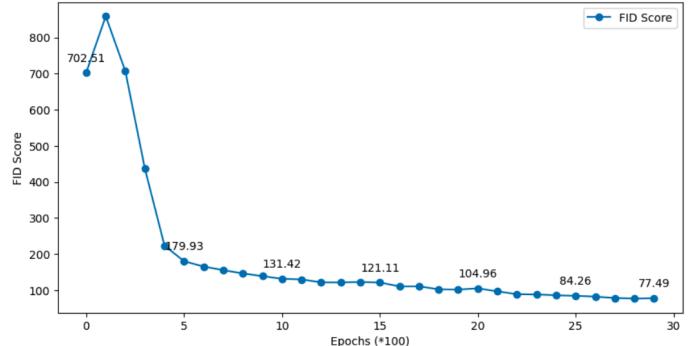


(a) Images generated by GAN with dense layers

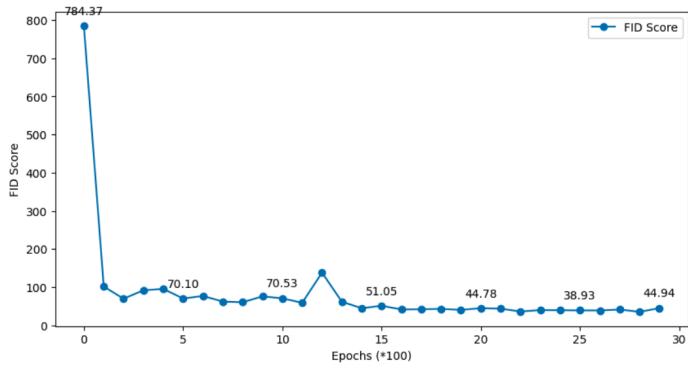


(b) Images generated by GAN with convolution layers

Figure 4.3: Comparison of GAN Performance at 3000 Epochs



(a) FID score for dense layer



(b) FID score for convolutional layer

Figure 4.4: FID Scores Across 3000 Epochs

Based on the results, the GAN model with convolutional layers demonstrated superior performance in generating high-quality images compared to the dense layer model. As shown in the generated images (Figure 4.3), the convolutional GAN produced more coherent and realistic outputs, whereas the dense layer GAN struggled to generate clear and recognizable digits. Additionally, the FID scores, which measure the dissimilarity between generated and real images, further validate this observation. The FID scores for the convolutional GAN (Figure 4.4b) are consistently lower across training epochs compared to the dense layer model (Figure 4.4a), indicating better quality in the generated images.

Given these results, I selected the standard GAN model with convolutional layers for further experiments, as it not only generated higher-quality

images but also used fewer parameters, making it a more efficient and effective choice.

4.3 Exploring Layer Depth

In this section, I explored the impact of changing convolutional layers in the generator and discriminator of a GAN.

Firstly, I trained the basic convolutional GAN model three times and recorded the FID scores. Secondly, based on the basic structure, I gradually added convolutional layers to the generator, from one to three layers, while keeping the discriminator structure fixed. I trained the model three times for each configuration and recorded the FID scores, as shown in Table 4.1.

Finally, using the base GAN with three additional convolutional layers in the generator, I gradually added convolutional layers to the discriminator, from one to three layers, while keeping the generator structure fixed. I trained the model three times for each configuration and recorded the FID scores.

Table 4.1: Average FID Scores for Different GAN Architectures (Lower is Better)

Layers in G \ Layers in D	3	4	5	6
3	68.03	72.45	78.56	85.67
4	78.95	70.89	74.23	79.45
5	99.17	85.36	37.09	65.54
6	194.66	71.54	55.21	35.78

Note: A FID value below 10 is considered to represent very high-quality generated images, while values between 10 and 50 indicate good quality, and values above 50 suggest average or poor quality.

Upon comparing, I found that increasing the number of layers in either the generator or the discriminator alone worsened the model's performance. This imbalance disrupts the dynamic equilibrium between the generator and discriminator in the GAN framework. However, simultaneously increasing the layers in both the generator and the discriminator improved the model's

performance, as demonstrated by the decreasing FID scores with higher layer counts. For example, Table 4.1 shows that increasing both the generator and discriminator layers to five results in a significantly lower FID score of 37.09 compared to the unbalanced configurations.

This finding aligns with the concept of maintaining a balance between the generator and discriminator during training, as highlighted in the literature [50]. The importance of this balance is crucial for the effective operation of GANs, ensuring stable learning and improved image quality [51].

4.4 Impact of Data Augmentation on Model Performance

The impact of various data augmentation techniques on model performance was evaluated by comparing the average FID scores across different augmentation configurations (Table 4.2). The results indicate that data augmentation generally led to poorer performance in terms of image quality compared to training without any augmentation.

Table 4.2: Average FID Scores for Different Data Augmentation Techniques

Data Augmentation Technique	Average FID Score
Rotation 10° + Shifting 0.1 + Flipping	103.49
Rotation 10° + Shifting 0.1	76.04
Shifting 0.1	70.74
Shifting 0.05	66.06
Without Data Augmentation	58.94

Note: A FID value below 10 is considered to represent very high-quality generated images, while values between 10 and 50 indicate good quality, and values above 50 suggest average or poor quality.

Among the techniques tested, applying a combination of rotation, shifting, and flipping resulted in the highest FID score (103.49), suggesting a significant negative impact on the generated image quality. Rotation and

shifting alone slightly improved the FID score to 76.04, while reducing the shift range to 0.1 and 0.05 further improved performance, yielding FID scores of 70.74 and 66.06, respectively. The best performance was observed with no data augmentation, achieving an FID score of 58.94.

These findings suggest that, while data augmentation is commonly employed to improve model generalization, it can potentially disrupt the data distribution and hinder the optimization process when not carefully selected or overused.

4.5 Applying the Model to the Animal Faces-HQ Dataset

In this section, the Animal Faces-HQ (AFHQ) dataset was used to train a standard GAN focused on generating realistic cat images. The dataset consists of 16,130 high-quality images with a resolution of 512x512 pixels. Due to the high resolution of the original images, I downsampled them to 128x128 pixels to avoid GPU memory issues during training.

The GAN was then trained for 4000 epochs. The following results showcase the images generated by the model’s generator. Figure 4.5 displays the cat faces created by the GAN.

4.5.1 Model Structure and Training

The GAN model consists of two main components: a generator and a discriminator. The generator takes a random noise vector and progressively transforms it into a full-resolution image, while the discriminator is trained to distinguish between real and generated images.

The generator architecture starts by expanding the noise vector (100 dimensions) into a 16x16x256 feature map. Several transpose convolutional layers are then used to upsample this feature map to 128x128 pixels. The discriminator processes these images using convolutional layers, which progressively downsample the input. The final output of the discriminator is a classification (real or fake).

Below is a brief summary of the generator and discriminator models:

```
def build_generator():
    model = Sequential()

    # Expand noise vector and reshape
    model.add(Dense(16*16*256, input_dim=100))
    model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
    model.add(Reshape((16, 16, 256)))
    model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))

    # Upsample to 128x128
    model.add(Conv2DTranspose(256, kernel_size=4, strides=2, padding='same'))
    model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
    model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))

    model.add(Conv2DTranspose(128, kernel_size=4, strides=2, padding='same'))
    model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
    model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))

    model.add(Conv2DTranspose(64, kernel_size=4, strides=2, padding='same'))
    model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
    model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))

    model.add(Conv2D(3, kernel_size=7, activation='tanh', padding='same'))

    return model
```

The discriminator processes the generated images through a series of convolutional layers and finally classifies them as real or fake.

```
def build_discriminator():
    model = Sequential()
```

```

model.add(Conv2D(64, kernel_size=3, strides=2, input_shape=(128, 128, 3), padding='same'))
model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
model.add(Dropout(0.25))

model.add(Conv2D(128, kernel_size=3, strides=2, padding='same'))
model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
model.add(Dropout(0.25))

model.add(Conv2D(256, kernel_size=3, strides=2, padding='same'))
model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
model.add(Dropout(0.25))

model.add(Conv2D(512, kernel_size=3, strides=2, padding='same'))
model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
model.add(Dropout(0.25))

model.add(Flatten())
model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))

return model

```

The training was conducted over 4000 epochs with a batch size of 128. Both real and generated images were used to train the discriminator, while the generator was trained to produce images that could fool the discriminator into classifying them as real.

```

def train(generator, discriminator, gan, x_train, epochs, batch_size=128):
    valid = np.ones((batch_size, 1))
    fake = np.zeros((batch_size, 1))

    for epoch in range(epochs):
        start_time = time.time()

        # Train the discriminator

```

```

idx = np.random.randint(0, x_train.shape[0], batch_size)
imgs = x_train[idx]

noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (batch_size, 100))
gen_imgs = generator.predict(noise)

d_loss_real = discriminator.train_on_batch(imgs, valid)
d_loss_fake = discriminator.train_on_batch(gen_imgs, fake)
d_loss = 0.5 * np.add(d_loss_real, d_loss_fake)

# Train the generator
noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (batch_size, 100))
g_loss = gan.train_on_batch(noise, valid)

end_time = time.time()
epoch_time = end_time - start_time

print(f"epoch} [D loss: {d_loss[0]} | D accuracy: "
      f"{100 * d_loss[1]}] [G loss: {g_loss}] "
      f"[Epoch time: {epoch_time:.2f} seconds]")

```

4.5.2 Generated Results

Figure 4.5 shows examples of the cat images generated by the GAN after training for 4000 epochs. While the model was able to capture many of the essential features of cat faces, the generated outputs still show some variation compared to the original dataset.



Figure 4.5: Cat Faces Generated by GAN

The GAN's architecture and training details are included in the appendix. Additionally, the full Python code for this implementation is available to provide a detailed understanding of how the model was trained and evaluated.

4.6 Discussion

In this study, I conducted a series of experiments to evaluate the performance of different GAN architectures and explored various factors influencing the quality of generated images. Specifically, the experiments compared the effects of using dense layers versus convolutional layers in a standard GAN, examined the impact of varying the number of convolutional layers in both the generator and discriminator, analyzed the effects of data augmentation on GAN training, and applied a GAN model to a dataset to generate high-quality cat face images.

The experiments revealed that GAN models utilizing convolutional layers outperformed those using dense layers in terms of image quality, confirming the strength of convolutional layers in capturing spatial features. Additionally, I found that increasing the number of layers in the generator or discriminator independently led to a decline in performance, suggesting that the balance between these two components is critical for stable GAN training. Simultaneously increasing the number of layers in both components improved the model's output.

Regarding data augmentation, the results indicated that certain augmentation techniques negatively impacted GAN training, likely by introducing noise or disrupting the data distribution. This suggests that when applying data augmentation to GANs, careful selection and parameter tuning are necessary to avoid adverse effects on training stability and performance.

When applying the model to the Animal Faces-HQ dataset, I successfully trained the GAN to generate cat images. However, due to hardware constraints, I had to downscale the images from 512x512 to 128x128 pixels, which may have limited the generated images' resolution and quality.

The limitations of this study include computational restrictions, which prevented experiments on higher-resolution images, and a focus on standard GANs rather than more advanced architectures such as StyleGAN or BigGAN. Future work could explore these more complex GAN architectures and improve data augmentation strategies to enhance training performance and image quality. Additionally, training GANs on higher-resolution datasets

and experimenting with advanced GAN models, such as Conditional GANs or Adaptive GANs, could provide further insights into enhancing image diversity and fidelity.

In conclusion, this study demonstrates the effectiveness of GAN models in generating high-quality images, while highlighting areas for future improvements in architecture and training methods.

Appendix A

Code

Listing A.1: GAN model with dense layers

```
1 import tensorflow as tf
2 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Reshape, Flatten,
3     Dropout, LeakyReLU, BatchNormalization
4 from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
5 from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
6 from scipy.linalg import sqrtm
7 import numpy as np
8 import time
9 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
10
11 np.random.seed(1000)
12 tf.random.set_seed(1000)
13
14 # input 100
15 # output 28*28*1
16
17 def build_generator():
18     model = Sequential()
19
20     # increase the dimension
21     model.add(Dense(256, input_dim=100))
22     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
23     model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))
```

```

24     model.add(Dense(512))
25     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
26     model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))
27
28     model.add(Dense(1024))
29     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
30     model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))
31
32     model.add(Dense(28*28, activation='tanh'))
33     model.add(Reshape((28, 28, 1)))
34
35     return model
36
37 # input 28*28*1
38 # output 1
39
40 def build_discriminator():
41     model = Sequential()
42
43     model.add(Flatten(input_shape=(28, 28, 1)))
44
45     model.add(Dense(512))
46     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
47     model.add(Dropout(0.25))
48
49     model.add(Dense(256))
50     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
51     model.add(Dropout(0.25))
52
53     model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
54
55     return model
56
57 # Load and preprocess the MNIST dataset
58 (x_train, _), (_, _) = tf.keras.datasets.mnist.load_data()
59 x_train = (x_train - 127.5) / 127.5
60 x_train = np.expand_dims(x_train, axis=3)
61
62 # Calculate FID function

```

```

63 def calculate_fid(real_images, fake_images):
64     act1 = real_images.reshape((real_images.shape[0], -1))
65     mu1, sigma1 = act1.mean(axis=0), np.cov(act1, rowvar=
66                               False)
67
68     act2 = fake_images.reshape((fake_images.shape[0], -1))
69     mu2, sigma2 = act2.mean(axis=0), np.cov(act2, rowvar=
70                               False)
71
72     ssdiff = np.sum((mu1 - mu2)**2.0)
73     covmean = sqrtm(sigma1.dot(sigma2))
74
75     if np.iscomplexobj(covmean):
76         covmean = covmean.real
77
78     fid = ssdiff + np.trace(sigma1 + sigma2 - 2.0 * covmean)
79
80     return fid
81
82
83
84 def train_gan(epochs=1000, batch_size=64, p_epoch=100):
85     generator = build_generator()
86     discriminator = build_discriminator()
87
88     discriminator.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
89                           optimizer=Adam(0.0002, 0.5), metrics=['accuracy'])
90     discriminator.trainable = False
91
92     gan_input = tf.keras.Input(shape=(100,))
93     gan_output = discriminator(generator(gan_input))
94     gan = tf.keras.Model(gan_input, gan_output)
95     gan.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer=Adam
96                  (0.0002, 0.5))
97
98     half_batch = int(batch_size / 2)
99
100    d_losses = []
101    g_losses = []
102    d_acc = []
103    fid_scores = [] # List to store FID scores

```

```

98
99     start_time = time.time() # Record the start time
100
101    for epoch in range(epochs):
102        # Select a random half batch of real images
103        idx = np.random.randint(0, x_train.shape[0],
104                                half_batch)
105        real_images = x_train[idx]
106
107        # Generate a half batch of new fake images
108        noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (half_batch, 100))
109        fake_images = generator.predict(noise)
110
111        # Train the discriminator
112        real_labels = np.ones((half_batch, 1))
113        fake_labels = np.zeros((half_batch, 1))
114
115        d_loss_real = discriminator.train_on_batch(
116            real_images, real_labels)
117        d_loss_fake = discriminator.train_on_batch(
118            fake_images, fake_labels)
119        d_loss = 0.5 * np.add(d_loss_real, d_loss_fake)
120
121
122        # Train the generator
123        noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (batch_size, 100))
124        valid_y = np.ones((batch_size, 1))
125
126        g_loss = gan.train_on_batch(noise, valid_y)
127
128
129        # Record the losses
130        d_losses.append(d_loss[0])
131        g_losses.append(g_loss)
132        d_acc.append(d_loss[1] * 100)
133
134
135        # Calculate and print FID every p_epoch epochs
136        if epoch % p_epoch == 0:
137            noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (1000, 100))
138            fake_images = generator.predict(noise)
139            fid = calculate_fid(x_train[:1000], fake_images)

```

```

134         fid_scores.append(fid)
135         print(f"{{epoch}} [{D_loss}: {{d_loss[0]}}, {acc}: {{100 * d_loss[1]}}%] [{G_loss}: {{g_loss}}] [FID: {{fid}}]")
136     )
137
138     end_time = time.time() # Record the end time
139     total_time = end_time - start_time
140     print(f"Total training time: {{total_time:.2f}} seconds")
141     return generator, d_losses, g_losses, d_acc, fid_scores

```

Listing A.2: GAN model with Convolutional layers

```

1 import tensorflow as tf
2 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Reshape,
3     Flatten, Dropout, LeakyReLU, Conv2D, Conv2DTranspose,
4     BatchNormalization
5 from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
6 from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
7 from scipy.linalg import sqrtm
8 import numpy as np
9 import time
10 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
11
12 np.random.seed(1000)
13 tf.random.set_seed(1000)
14
15 # input 100
16 # output 28*28*1
17
18 def build_generator():
19     model = Sequential()
20
21     # increase the dimension
22     model.add(Dense(7*7*128, input_dim=100))
23     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
24     model.add(Reshape((7, 7, 128)))
25     model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))
26
27     model.add(Conv2DTranspose(128, kernel_size=4, strides
28         =2, padding='same'))

```

```

26     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
27     model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))

28
29     model.add(Conv2DTranspose(64, kernel_size=4, strides
30         =2, padding='same'))
31     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
32     model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))

33     model.add(Conv2D(1, kernel_size=7, activation='tanh',
34         padding='same'))

35     return model

36
37 # input 28*28*1
38 # output 1

39
40 def build_discriminator():
41     model = Sequential()

42
43     model.add(Conv2D(64, kernel_size=3, strides=2,
44         input_shape=(28, 28, 1), padding='same'))
45     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
46     model.add(Dropout(0.25))

47     model.add(Conv2D(128, kernel_size=3, strides=2,
48         padding='same'))
49     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
50     model.add(Dropout(0.25))

51     model.add(Flatten())
52     model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))

53
54     return model

55
56 # Load and preprocess the MNIST dataset
57 (x_train, _), (_, _) = tf.keras.datasets.mnist.load_data()
58
59 x_train = (x_train - 127.5) / 127.5
60 x_train = np.expand_dims(x_train, axis=3)

```

```

60
61     # Calculate FID function
62
63     def calculate_fid(real_images, fake_images):
64         act1 = real_images.reshape((real_images.shape[0], -1))
65             )
66         mu1, sigma1 = act1.mean(axis=0), np.cov(act1, rowvar=
67             False)
68
69         act2 = fake_images.reshape((fake_images.shape[0], -1))
70             )
71         mu2, sigma2 = act2.mean(axis=0), np.cov(act2, rowvar=
72             False)
73
74         ssdiff = np.sum((mu1 - mu2)**2.0)
75         covmean = sqrtm(sigma1.dot(sigma2))
76
77         if np.iscomplexobj(covmean):
78             covmean = covmean.real
79
80         fid = ssdiff + np.trace(sigma1 + sigma2 - 2.0 *
81             covmean)
82
83         return fid
84
85
86     def train_gan(epochs=1000, batch_size=64, p_epoch=100):
87         generator = build_generator()
88         discriminator = build_discriminator()
89
90         discriminator.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
91             optimizer=Adam(0.0002, 0.5), metrics=['accuracy'])
92         discriminator.trainable = False
93
94         gan_input = tf.keras.Input(shape=(100,))
95         gan_output = discriminator(generator(gan_input))
96         gan = tf.keras.Model(gan_input, gan_output)
97         gan.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer=
98             Adam(0.0002, 0.5))
99
100
101     # using half batches for the discriminator ensures

```

```

92         balanced and efficient training,
# better memory management, and more stable training
93         dynamics in GANs.
94
95         half_batch = int(batch_size / 2)
96
97
98         d_losses = []
99         g_losses = []
100        d_acc = []
101        fid_scores = [] # List to store FID scores
102
103        start_time = time.time() # Record the start time
104
105        for epoch in range(epochs):
106            # Select a random half batch of real images
107            idx = np.random.randint(0, x_train.shape[0],
108                                   half_batch)
109            real_images = x_train[idx]
110
111            # Generate a half batch of new fake images
112            noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (half_batch, 100))
113            fake_images = generator.predict(noise)
114
115            # Train the discriminator
116            real_labels = np.ones((half_batch, 1))
117            fake_labels = np.zeros((half_batch, 1))
118
119            d_loss_real = discriminator.train_on_batch(
120                real_images, real_labels)
121            d_loss_fake = discriminator.train_on_batch(
122                fake_images, fake_labels)
123            d_loss = 0.5 * np.add(d_loss_real, d_loss_fake)
124
125            # Train the generator
126            noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (batch_size, 100))
127            valid_y = np.ones((batch_size, 1))
128
129            g_loss = gan.train_on_batch(noise, valid_y)
130
131            # Record the losses

```

```

126     d_losses.append(d_loss[0])
127     g_losses.append(g_loss)
128     d_acc.append(d_loss[1] * 100)
129
130     # Calculate FID every p_epoch epochs
131     if epoch % p_epoch == 0:
132         noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (1000, 100))
133         fake_images = generator.predict(noise)
134         fid = calculate_fid(x_train[:1000],
135                               fake_images)
136         fid_scores.append(fid)
137         print(f'{epoch}[D_loss:{d_loss[0]},acc.:{100*d_loss[1]}%][G_loss:{g_loss}][FID:{fid}]')
138
139     end_time = time.time() # Record the end time
140     total_time = end_time - start_time
141     print(f'Total training time:{total_time:.2f} seconds')
142
143     return generator, d_losses, g_losses, d_acc,
144           fid_scores

```

Listing A.3: Explore data augmentation 1

```

1 import tensorflow as tf
2 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Reshape,
3     Flatten, Dropout, LeakyReLU, Conv2D, Conv2DTranspose,
4     BatchNormalization
5 from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
6 from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
7 from scipy.linalg import sqrtm
8 import numpy as np
9 import time
10 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
11
12 np.random.seed(1000)
13 tf.random.set_seed(1000)
14
# input 100
# output 28*28*1

```

```

15
16     def build_generator():
17         model = Sequential()
18
19         # increase the dimension
20         model.add(Dense(7*7*128, input_dim=100))
21         model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
22         model.add(Reshape((7, 7, 128)))
23         model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))
24
25         model.add(Conv2DTranspose(128, kernel_size=4, strides
26             =2, padding='same'))
27         model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
28         model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))
29
30         model.add(Conv2DTranspose(64, kernel_size=4, strides
31             =2, padding='same'))
32         model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
33         model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))
34
35         model.add(Conv2D(1, kernel_size=7, activation='tanh',
36             padding='same'))
37
38         return model
39
40     # input 28*28*1
41     # output 1
42
43     def build_discriminator():
44         model = Sequential()
45
46         model.add(Conv2D(64, kernel_size=3, strides=2,
47             input_shape=(28, 28, 1), padding='same'))
48         model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))

```

```

49     model.add(Dropout(0.25))
50
51     model.add(Flatten())
52     model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
53
54     return model
55
56 (x_train, _), (_, _) = tf.keras.datasets.mnist.load_data()
57     ()
58     x_train = (x_train - 127.5) / 127.5
59     x_train = np.expand_dims(x_train, axis=3)
60
61     datagen = tf.keras.preprocessing.image.ImageDataGenerator(
62         (
63             rotation_range=10,
64             width_shift_range=0.1,
65             height_shift_range=0.1,
66             horizontal_flip=True
67         )
68
69     def calculate_fid(real_images, fake_images):
70         act1 = real_images.reshape((real_images.shape[0], -1)
71             )
72         mu1, sigma1 = act1.mean(axis=0), np.cov(act1, rowvar=
73             False)
74
75         act2 = fake_images.reshape((fake_images.shape[0], -1)
76             )
77         mu2, sigma2 = act2.mean(axis=0), np.cov(act2, rowvar=
78             False)
79
80         ssdiff = np.sum((mu1 - mu2)**2.0)
81         covmean = sqrtm(sigma1.dot(sigma2))
82
83         if np.iscomplexobj(covmean):
84             covmean = covmean.real
85
86         fid = ssdiff + np.trace(sigma1 + sigma2 - 2.0 *
87             covmean)

```

```

81
82     return fid
83
84 def train_gan(epochs=1000, batch_size=64, p_epoch=100):
85     generator = build_generator()
86     discriminator = build_discriminator()
87
88     discriminator.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
89                           optimizer=Adam(0.0002, 0.5), metrics=['accuracy'])
90     discriminator.trainable = False
91
92     gan_input = tf.keras.Input(shape=(100,))
93     gan_output = discriminator(generator(gan_input))
94     gan = tf.keras.Model(gan_input, gan_output)
95     gan.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer=
96                  Adam(0.0002, 0.5))
97
98     half_batch = int(batch_size / 2)
99
100    d_losses = []
101    g_losses = []
102    d_acc = []
103    fid_scores = []
104
105    start_time = time.time() # Record the start time
106
107    for epoch in range(epochs):
108        # Select a random half batch of real images
109        idx = np.random.randint(0, x_train.shape[0],
110                               half_batch)
111        real_images = x_train[idx]
112
113        real_images_augmented = next(datagen.flow(
114            real_images, batch_size=half_batch))
115
116        # Generate a half batch of new fake images
117        noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (half_batch, 100))
118        fake_images = generator.predict(noise)

```

```

116     # Train the discriminator
117     real_labels = np.ones((half_batch, 1))
118     fake_labels = np.zeros((half_batch, 1))
119
120     d_loss_real = discriminator.train_on_batch(
121         real_images_augmented, real_labels)
122     d_loss_fake = discriminator.train_on_batch(
123         fake_images, fake_labels)
124     d_loss = 0.5 * np.add(d_loss_real, d_loss_fake)
125
126     # Train the generator
127     noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (batch_size, 100))
128     valid_y = np.ones((batch_size, 1))
129
130     g_loss = gan.train_on_batch(noise, valid_y)
131
132     # Record the losses
133     d_losses.append(d_loss[0])
134     g_losses.append(g_loss)
135     d_acc.append(d_loss[1] * 100)
136
137     # Calculate FID every p_epoch epochs
138     if epoch % p_epoch == 0:
139         noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (1000, 100))
140         fake_images = generator.predict(noise)
141         fid = calculate_fid(x_train[:1000],
142                             fake_images)
143         fid_scores.append(fid)
144         print(f"epoch:{d_loss[0]},acc.:{100*d_loss[1]}%[Gloss:{g_loss}][FID:{fid}]")
145
146         end_time = time.time() # Record the end time
147         total_time = end_time - start_time
148         print(f"Total training time:{total_time:.2f}seconds")
149
150         return generator, d_losses, g_losses, d_acc,
151             fid_scores

```

```

148     # Training the GAN with data augmentation and FID
149     # calculation
150     generator, d_losses, g_losses, d_acc, fid_scores =
151         train_gan(epochs=1000, batch_size=64, p_epoch=100)

```

Listing A.4: Explore data augmentation 2

```

1 import tensorflow as tf
2 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Reshape,
3     Flatten, Dropout, LeakyReLU, Conv2D, Conv2DTranspose,
4     BatchNormalization
5 from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
6 from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
7 from scipy.linalg import sqrtm
8 import numpy as np
9 import time
10 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
11
12 np.random.seed(1000)
13 tf.random.set_seed(1000)
14
15 # input 100
16 # output 28*28*1
17
18 def build_generator():
19     model = Sequential()
20
21     # increase the dimension
22     model.add(Dense(7*7*128, input_dim=100))
23     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
24     model.add(Reshape((7, 7, 128)))
25     model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))
26
27     model.add(Conv2DTranspose(128, kernel_size=4, strides
28         =2, padding='same'))
29     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
30     model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))
31
32     model.add(Conv2DTranspose(64, kernel_size=4, strides
33         =2, padding='same'))

```

```

30         model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
31         model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))

32
33     model.add(Conv2D(1, kernel_size=7, activation='tanh',
34                      padding='same'))

35     return model

36
37 # input 28*28*1
38 # output 1

39
40 def build_discriminator():
41     model = Sequential()

42
43     model.add(Conv2D(64, kernel_size=3, strides=2,
44                      input_shape=(28, 28, 1), padding='same'))
45     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
46     model.add(Dropout(0.25))

47     model.add(Conv2D(128, kernel_size=3, strides=2,
48                      padding='same'))
49     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
50     model.add(Dropout(0.25))

51     model.add(Flatten())
52     model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))

53
54     return model

55
56 (x_train, _), (_, _) = tf.keras.datasets.mnist.load_data()
57
58 x_train = (x_train - 127.5) / 127.5
59 x_train = np.expand_dims(x_train, axis=3)

60 datagen = tf.keras.preprocessing.image.ImageDataGenerator(
61
62     rotation_range=10,
63     width_shift_range=0.1,
64     height_shift_range=0.1,

```

```

64
65
66     def calculate_fid(real_images, fake_images):
67         act1 = real_images.reshape((real_images.shape[0], -1)
68                                   )
69         mu1, sigma1 = act1.mean(axis=0), np.cov(act1, rowvar=
70                                       False)
71
72         act2 = fake_images.reshape((fake_images.shape[0], -1)
73                                   )
74         mu2, sigma2 = act2.mean(axis=0), np.cov(act2, rowvar=
75                                       False)
76
77         ssdiff = np.sum((mu1 - mu2)**2.0)
78         covmean = sqrtm(sigma1.dot(sigma2))
79
80         if np.iscomplexobj(covmean):
81             covmean = covmean.real
82
83         fid = ssdiff + np.trace(sigma1 + sigma2 - 2.0 *
84                               covmean)
85
86
87         return fid
88
89
90     def train_gan(epochs=1000, batch_size=64, p_epoch=100):
91         generator = build_generator()
92         discriminator = build_discriminator()
93
94         discriminator.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
95                               optimizer=Adam(0.0002, 0.5), metrics=['accuracy'])
96         discriminator.trainable = False
97
98         gan_input = tf.keras.Input(shape=(100,))
99         gan_output = discriminator(generator(gan_input))
100        gan = tf.keras.Model(gan_input, gan_output)
101        gan.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer=
102                      Adam(0.0002, 0.5))
103
104        half_batch = int(batch_size / 2)

```

```

96
97     d_losses = []
98     g_losses = []
99     d_acc = []
100    fid_scores = []
101
102    start_time = time.time() # Record the start time
103
104    for epoch in range(epochs):
105        # Select a random half batch of real images
106        idx = np.random.randint(0, x_train.shape[0],
107                               half_batch)
108        real_images = x_train[idx]
109
110        real_images_augmented = next(datagen.flow(
111            real_images, batch_size=half_batch))
112
113        # Generate a half batch of new fake images
114        noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (half_batch, 100))
115        fake_images = generator.predict(noise)
116
117        # Train the discriminator
118        real_labels = np.ones((half_batch, 1))
119        fake_labels = np.zeros((half_batch, 1))
120
121        d_loss_real = discriminator.train_on_batch(
122            real_images_augmented, real_labels)
123        d_loss_fake = discriminator.train_on_batch(
124            fake_images, fake_labels)
125        d_loss = 0.5 * np.add(d_loss_real, d_loss_fake)
126
127        # Train the generator
128        noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (batch_size, 100))
129        valid_y = np.ones((batch_size, 1))
130
131        g_loss = gan.train_on_batch(noise, valid_y)
132
133        # Record the losses
134        d_losses.append(d_loss[0])

```

```

131         g_losses.append(g_loss)
132         d_acc.append(d_loss[1] * 100)
133
134     # Calculate FID every p_epoch epochs
135     if epoch % p_epoch == 0:
136         noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (1000, 100))
137         fake_images = generator.predict(noise)
138         fid = calculate_fid(x_train[:1000],
139                             fake_images)
140         fid_scores.append(fid)
141         print(f'{epoch}[Dloss:{d_loss[0]},acc.:'
142               f'{100*d_loss[1]}%][Gloss:{g_loss}]'
143               f'[FID:{fid}])')
144
145     end_time = time.time() # Record the end time
146     total_time = end_time - start_time
147     print(f'Total training time: {total_time:.2f} seconds')
148
149     return generator, d_losses, g_losses, d_acc,
150           fid_scores
151
152
153 # Training the GAN with data augmentation and FID
154 # calculation
155 generator, d_losses, g_losses, d_acc, fid_scores =
156   train_gan(epochs=1000, batch_size=64, p_epoch=100)

```

Listing A.5: Explore data augmentation 3

```

1 import tensorflow as tf
2 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Reshape,
3   Flatten, Dropout, LeakyReLU, Conv2D, Conv2DTranspose,
4   BatchNormalization
5 from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
6 from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
7 from scipy.linalg import sqrtm
8 import numpy as np
9 import time
10 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
11
12 np.random.seed(1000)

```

```

11  tf.random.set_seed(1000)
12
13  # input 100
14  # output 28*28*1
15
16  def build_generator():
17      model = Sequential()
18
19      # increase the dimension
20      model.add(Dense(7*7*128, input_dim=100))
21      model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
22      model.add(Reshape((7, 7, 128)))
23      model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))
24
25      model.add(Conv2DTranspose(128, kernel_size=4, strides
26          =2, padding='same'))
27      model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
28      model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))
29
30      model.add(Conv2DTranspose(64, kernel_size=4, strides
31          =2, padding='same'))
32      model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
33      model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))
34
35      model.add(Conv2D(1, kernel_size=7, activation='tanh',
36          padding='same'))
37
38      return model
39
40  # input 28*28*1
41  # output 1
42
43  def build_discriminator():
44      model = Sequential()
45
46      model.add(Conv2D(64, kernel_size=3, strides=2,
47          input_shape=(28, 28, 1), padding='same'))
48      model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
49      model.add(Dropout(0.25))

```

```

46
47     model.add(Conv2D(128, kernel_size=3, strides=2,
48                     padding='same'))
49     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
50     model.add(Dropout(0.25))

51     model.add(Flatten())
52     model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))

53
54     return model

55

56 (x_train, _), (_, _) = tf.keras.datasets.mnist.load_data()
57
58 x_train = (x_train - 127.5) / 127.5
59 x_train = np.expand_dims(x_train, axis=3)

60 datagen = tf.keras.preprocessing.image.ImageDataGenerator(
61
62     width_shift_range=0.1,
63     height_shift_range=0.1,
64 )
65
66 def calculate_fid(real_images, fake_images):
67     act1 = real_images.reshape((real_images.shape[0], -1))
68
69     mu1, sigma1 = act1.mean(axis=0), np.cov(act1, rowvar=False)

70     act2 = fake_images.reshape((fake_images.shape[0], -1))
71
72     mu2, sigma2 = act2.mean(axis=0), np.cov(act2, rowvar=False)

73     ssdiff = np.sum((mu1 - mu2)**2.0)
74     covmean = sqrtm(sigma1.dot(sigma2))

75     if np.iscomplexobj(covmean):
76         covmean = covmean.real
77

```

```

78         fid = ssdiff + np.trace(sigma1 + sigma2 - 2.0 *
79             covmean)
80
81     return fid
82
83
84     def train_gan(epochs=1000, batch_size=64, p_epoch=100):
85         generator = build_generator()
86         discriminator = build_discriminator()
87
88         discriminator.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
89             optimizer=Adam(0.0002, 0.5), metrics=['accuracy'])
90         discriminator.trainable = False
91
92         gan_input = tf.keras.Input(shape=(100,))
93         gan_output = discriminator(generator(gan_input))
94         gan = tf.keras.Model(gan_input, gan_output)
95         gan.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer=
96             Adam(0.0002, 0.5))
97
98
99         half_batch = int(batch_size / 2)
100
101
102         d_losses = []
103         g_losses = []
104         d_acc = []
105         fid_scores = []
106
107
108         start_time = time.time() # Record the start time
109
110         for epoch in range(epochs):
111             # Select a random half batch of real images
112             idx = np.random.randint(0, x_train.shape[0],
113                 half_batch)
114             real_images = x_train[idx]
115
116             real_images_augmented = next(datagen.flow(
117                 real_images, batch_size=half_batch))
118
119             # Generate a half batch of new fake images
120             noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (half_batch, 100))

```

```

112     fake_images = generator.predict(noise)
113
114     # Train the discriminator
115     real_labels = np.ones((half_batch, 1))
116     fake_labels = np.zeros((half_batch, 1))
117
118     d_loss_real = discriminator.train_on_batch(
119         real_images_augmented, real_labels)
120     d_loss_fake = discriminator.train_on_batch(
121         fake_images, fake_labels)
122     d_loss = 0.5 * np.add(d_loss_real, d_loss_fake)
123
124     # Train the generator
125     noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (batch_size, 100))
126     valid_y = np.ones((batch_size, 1))
127
128     g_loss = gan.train_on_batch(noise, valid_y)
129
130     # Record the losses
131     d_losses.append(d_loss[0])
132     g_losses.append(g_loss)
133     d_acc.append(d_loss[1] * 100)
134
135     # Calculate FID every p_epoch epochs
136     if epoch % p_epoch == 0:
137         noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (1000, 100))
138         fake_images = generator.predict(noise)
139         fid = calculate_fid(x_train[:1000],
140                             fake_images)
141         fid_scores.append(fid)
142         print(f"epoch:[D_loss:{d_loss[0]},acc.:"
143               f"{100*d_loss[1]}%][G_loss:{g_loss}]"
144               f" FID:{fid}]")
145
146         end_time = time.time() # Record the end time
147         total_time = end_time - start_time
148         print(f"Total training time:{total_time:.2f} seconds"
149             ")
150
151     return generator, d_losses, g_losses, d_acc,

```

```
    fid_scores

145
146     # Training the GAN with data augmentation and FID
           calculation
147     generator, d_losses, g_losses, d_acc, fid_scores =
           train_gan(epochs=1000, batch_size=64, p_epoch=100)
```

Listing A.6: Explore GAN with more convolutional layers 1

```
1 import tensorflow as tf
2 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Reshape,
3     Flatten, Dropout, LeakyReLU, Conv2D, Conv2DTranspose,
4     BatchNormalization
5 from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
6 from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
7 from scipy.linalg import sqrtm
8 import numpy as np
9 import time
10 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
11
12 np.random.seed(1000)
13 tf.random.set_seed(1000)
14
15 # input 100
16 # output 28*28*1
17
18 def build_generator():
19     model = Sequential()
20
21     model.add(Dense(7*7*128, input_dim=100))
22     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
23     model.add(Reshape((7, 7, 128)))
24     model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))
25
26     # add 1 convolution layer
27     model.add(Conv2D(128, kernel_size=3, strides=1,
28                     padding='same'))
29     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
30     model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))
```

```

29         model.add(Conv2DTranspose(128, kernel_size=4, strides
30                         =2, padding='same'))
31         model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
32         model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))

33         model.add(Conv2DTranspose(64, kernel_size=4, strides
34                         =2, padding='same'))
35         model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
36         model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))

37         model.add(Conv2D(1, kernel_size=7, activation='tanh',
38                         padding='same'))

39     return model

40
41 # input 28*28*1
42 # output 1

43
44 def build_discriminator():
45     model = Sequential()

46
47     model.add(Conv2D(64, kernel_size=3, strides=2,
48                      input_shape=(28, 28, 1), padding='same'))
49     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
50     model.add(Dropout(0.25))

51     model.add(Conv2D(128, kernel_size=3, strides=2,
52                      padding='same'))
53     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
54     model.add(Dropout(0.25))

55     model.add(Flatten())
56     model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))

57
58     return model

59
60 (x_train, _), (_, _) = tf.keras.datasets.mnist.load_data()
61 ()
62 x_train = (x_train - 127.5) / 127.5

```

```

62     x_train = np.expand_dims(x_train, axis=3)
63
64     def calculate_fid(real_images, fake_images):
65         act1 = real_images.reshape((real_images.shape[0], -1))
66             )
67         mu1, sigma1 = act1.mean(axis=0), np.cov(act1, rowvar=
68             False)
69
70         act2 = fake_images.reshape((fake_images.shape[0], -1))
71             )
72         mu2, sigma2 = act2.mean(axis=0), np.cov(act2, rowvar=
73             False)
74
75         ssdiff = np.sum((mu1 - mu2)**2.0)
76         covmean = sqrtm(sigma1.dot(sigma2))
77
78         if np.iscomplexobj(covmean):
79             covmean = covmean.real
80
81         fid = ssdiff + np.trace(sigma1 + sigma2 - 2.0 *
82             covmean)
83
84
85         return fid
86
87
88     def train_gan(epochs=1000, batch_size=64, p_epoch=100):
89         generator = build_generator()
90         discriminator = build_discriminator()
91
92         discriminator.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
93             optimizer=Adam(0.0002, 0.5), metrics=['accuracy'])
94         discriminator.trainable = False
95
96         gan_input = tf.keras.Input(shape=(100,))
97         gan_output = discriminator(generator(gan_input))
98         gan = tf.keras.Model(gan_input, gan_output)
99         gan.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer=
100             Adam(0.0002, 0.5))
101
102
103         half_batch = int(batch_size / 2)

```

```

94
95     d_losses = []
96     g_losses = []
97     d_acc = []
98     fid_scores = []
99
100    start_time = time.time() # Record the start time
101
102    for epoch in range(epochs):
103        # Select a random half batch of real images
104        idx = np.random.randint(0, x_train.shape[0],
105                               half_batch)
106        real_images = x_train[idx]
107
108        # Generate a half batch of new fake images
109        noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (half_batch, 100))
110        fake_images = generator.predict(noise)
111
112        # Train the discriminator
113        real_labels = np.ones((half_batch, 1))
114        fake_labels = np.zeros((half_batch, 1))
115
116        d_loss_real = discriminator.train_on_batch(
117            real_images, real_labels)
118        d_loss_fake = discriminator.train_on_batch(
119            fake_images, fake_labels)
120        d_loss = 0.5 * np.add(d_loss_real, d_loss_fake)
121
122        # Train the generator
123        noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (batch_size, 100))
124        valid_y = np.ones((batch_size, 1))
125
126        g_loss = gan.train_on_batch(noise, valid_y)
127
128        # Record the losses
129        d_losses.append(d_loss[0])

```

```

130     # Calculate FID every p_epoch epochs
131     if epoch % p_epoch == 0:
132         noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (1000, 100))
133         fake_images = generator.predict(noise)
134         fid = calculate_fid(x_train[:1000],
135                             fake_images)
136         fid_scores.append(fid)
137         print(f'{epoch}[D_loss:{d_loss[0]},acc.:{100*d_loss[1]}%][G_loss:{g_loss}][FID:{fid}]')
138
139         end_time = time.time() # Record the end time
140         total_time = end_time - start_time
141         print(f'Total training time:{total_time:.2f} seconds')
142
143         return generator, d_losses, g_losses, d_acc,
144             fid_scores

```

Listing A.7: Explore GAN with more convolutional layers 2

```

1 import tensorflow as tf
2 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Reshape,
3     Flatten, Dropout, LeakyReLU, Conv2D, Conv2DTranspose,
4     BatchNormalization
5 from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
6 from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
7 from scipy.linalg import sqrtm
8 import numpy as np
9 import time
10 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
11
12 np.random.seed(1000)
13 tf.random.set_seed(1000)
14
15 # input 100
16 # output 28*28*1
17
18 def build_generator():
19     model = Sequential()

```

```

19     model.add(Dense(7*7*128, input_dim=100))
20     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
21     model.add(Reshape((7, 7, 128)))
22     model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))

23
24     # add the first convolution layer
25     model.add(Conv2D(128, kernel_size=3, strides=1,
26                      padding='same'))
26     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
27     model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))

28
29     # add the 2nd convolution layer
30     model.add(Conv2D(128, kernel_size=3, strides=1,
31                      padding='same'))
31     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
32     model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))

33
34     model.add(Conv2DTranspose(128, kernel_size=4, strides
35                             =2, padding='same'))
35     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
36     model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))

37
38     model.add(Conv2DTranspose(64, kernel_size=4, strides
39                             =2, padding='same'))
40     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
41     model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))

42
43     model.add(Conv2D(1, kernel_size=7, activation='tanh',
44                      padding='same'))

45
46     return model

47
48
49     # input 28*28*1
50     # output 1

51
52     def build_discriminator():
53         model = Sequential()
54
55         model.add(Conv2D(64, kernel_size=3, strides=2,

```

```

    input_shape=(28, 28, 1), padding='same'))
model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
model.add(Dropout(0.25))

56
model.add(Conv2D(128, kernel_size=3, strides=2,
    padding='same'))
model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
model.add(Dropout(0.25))

59
model.add(Flatten())
model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))

62
return model

64

65 (x_train, _), (_, _) = tf.keras.datasets.mnist.load_data()
()
66 x_train = (x_train - 127.5) / 127.5
67 x_train = np.expand_dims(x_train, axis=3)

68

69 def calculate_fid(real_images, fake_images):
70     act1 = real_images.reshape((real_images.shape[0], -1)
71         )
72     mu1, sigma1 = act1.mean(axis=0), np.cov(act1, rowvar=
73         False)

74     act2 = fake_images.reshape((fake_images.shape[0], -1)
75         )
76     mu2, sigma2 = act2.mean(axis=0), np.cov(act2, rowvar=
77         False)

78     ssdiff = np.sum((mu1 - mu2)**2.0)
79     covmean = sqrtm(sigma1.dot(sigma2))

80
81     if np.iscomplexobj(covmean):
82         covmean = covmean.real

83     fid = ssdiff + np.trace(sigma1 + sigma2 - 2.0 *
        covmean)

```

```

84     return fid
85
86 def train_gan(epochs=1000, batch_size=64, p_epoch=100):
87     generator = build_generator()
88     discriminator = build_discriminator()
89
90     discriminator.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
91                           optimizer=Adam(0.0002, 0.5), metrics=['accuracy'])
91     discriminator.trainable = False
92
93     gan_input = tf.keras.Input(shape=(100,))
94     gan_output = discriminator(generator(gan_input))
95     gan = tf.keras.Model(gan_input, gan_output)
96     gan.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer=
97                  Adam(0.0002, 0.5))
98
99     half_batch = int(batch_size / 2)
100
101    d_losses = []
102    g_losses = []
103    d_acc = []
104    fid_scores = []
105
105    start_time = time.time() # Record the start time
106
107    for epoch in range(epochs):
108        # Select a random half batch of real images
109        idx = np.random.randint(0, x_train.shape[0],
110                               half_batch)
110        real_images = x_train[idx]
111
112        # Generate a half batch of new fake images
113        noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (half_batch, 100))
114        fake_images = generator.predict(noise)
115
116        # Train the discriminator
117        real_labels = np.ones((half_batch, 1))
118        fake_labels = np.zeros((half_batch, 1))
119
```

```

120     d_loss_real = discriminator.train_on_batch(
121         real_images, real_labels)
122     d_loss_fake = discriminator.train_on_batch(
123         fake_images, fake_labels)
124     d_loss = 0.5 * np.add(d_loss_real, d_loss_fake)
125
126     # Train the generator
127     noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (batch_size, 100))
128     valid_y = np.ones((batch_size, 1))
129
130     g_loss = gan.train_on_batch(noise, valid_y)
131
132     # Record the losses
133     d_losses.append(d_loss[0])
134     g_losses.append(g_loss)
135     d_acc.append(d_loss[1] * 100)
136
137     # Calculate FID every p_epoch epochs
138     if epoch % p_epoch == 0:
139         noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (1000, 100))
140         fake_images = generator.predict(noise)
141         fid = calculate_fid(x_train[:1000],
142                             fake_images)
143         fid_scores.append(fid)
144         print(f"Epoch [{d_loss[0]}] acc.: {100*d_loss[1]}% [G loss: {g_loss}] [FID: {fid}]")
145
146     end_time = time.time() # Record the end time
147     total_time = end_time - start_time
148     print(f"Total training time: {total_time:.2f} seconds")
149
150     return generator, d_losses, g_losses, d_acc,
151           fid_scores

```

Listing A.8: Explore GAN with more convolutional layers 3

```

1 import tensorflow as tf
2 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Reshape,
3     Flatten, Dropout, LeakyReLU, Conv2D, Conv2DTranspose,

```

```

    BatchNormalization
3   from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
4   from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
5   from scipy.linalg import sqrtm
6   import numpy as np
7   import time
8   import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
9
10  np.random.seed(1000)
11  tf.random.set_seed(1000)
12
13  # input 100
14  # output 28*28*1
15
16  def build_generator():
17      model = Sequential()
18
19      model.add(Dense(7*7*128, input_dim=100))
20      model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
21      model.add(Reshape((7, 7, 128)))
22      model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))
23
24      # add the 1st convolution layer
25      model.add(Conv2D(128, kernel_size=3, strides=1,
26                      padding='same'))
27      model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
28      model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))
29
30      # add the 2nd convolution layer
31      model.add(Conv2D(128, kernel_size=3, strides=1,
32                      padding='same'))
33      model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
34      model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))
35
36      # add the 3rd convolution layer
37      model.add(Conv2D(128, kernel_size=3, strides=1,
                      padding='same'))
38      model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
39      model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))

```

```

38
39     model.add(Conv2DTranspose(128, kernel_size=4, strides
40         =2, padding='same'))
41     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
42     model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))

43
44     model.add(Conv2DTranspose(64, kernel_size=4, strides
45         =2, padding='same'))
46     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
47     model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))

48
49     return model

50

51 # input 28*28*1
52 # output 1

53

54 def build_discriminator():
55     model = Sequential()

56

57     model.add(Conv2D(64, kernel_size=3, strides=2,
58         input_shape=(28, 28, 1), padding='same'))
59     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
60     model.add(Dropout(0.25))

61
62     model.add(Conv2D(128, kernel_size=3, strides=2,
63         padding='same'))
64     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
65     model.add(Dropout(0.25))

66
67     model.add(Flatten())
68     model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))

69
70     return model

71

72 (x_train, _), (_, _) = tf.keras.datasets.mnist.load_data()

```

```

71     x_train = (x_train - 127.5) / 127.5
72     x_train = np.expand_dims(x_train, axis=3)
73
74     def calculate_fid(real_images, fake_images):
75         act1 = real_images.reshape((real_images.shape[0], -1))
76         mu1, sigma1 = act1.mean(axis=0), np.cov(act1, rowvar=False)
77
78         act2 = fake_images.reshape((fake_images.shape[0], -1))
79         mu2, sigma2 = act2.mean(axis=0), np.cov(act2, rowvar=False)
80
81         ssdiff = np.sum((mu1 - mu2)**2.0)
82         covmean = sqrtm(sigma1.dot(sigma2))
83
84         if np.iscomplexobj(covmean):
85             covmean = covmean.real
86
87         fid = ssdiff + np.trace(sigma1 + sigma2 - 2.0 * covmean)
88
89     return fid
90
91     def train_gan(epochs=1000, batch_size=64, p_epoch=100):
92         generator = build_generator()
93         discriminator = build_discriminator()
94
95         discriminator.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
96                               optimizer=Adam(0.0002, 0.5), metrics=['accuracy'])
96         discriminator.trainable = False
97
98         gan_input = tf.keras.Input(shape=(100,))
99         gan_output = discriminator(generator(gan_input))
100        gan = tf.keras.Model(gan_input, gan_output)
101        gan.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer=
102                               Adam(0.0002, 0.5))

```

```

103     half_batch = int(batch_size / 2)
104
105     d_losses = []
106     g_losses = []
107     d_acc = []
108     fid_scores = []
109
110     start_time = time.time() # Record the start time
111
112     for epoch in range(epochs):
113         # Select a random half batch of real images
114         idx = np.random.randint(0, x_train.shape[0],
115                               half_batch)
116         real_images = x_train[idx]
117
118         # Generate a half batch of new fake images
119         noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (half_batch, 100))
120         fake_images = generator.predict(noise)
121
122         # Train the discriminator
123         real_labels = np.ones((half_batch, 1))
124         fake_labels = np.zeros((half_batch, 1))
125
126         d_loss_real = discriminator.train_on_batch(
127             real_images, real_labels)
128         d_loss_fake = discriminator.train_on_batch(
129             fake_images, fake_labels)
130         d_loss = 0.5 * np.add(d_loss_real, d_loss_fake)
131
132
133         # Train the generator
134         noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (batch_size, 100))
135         valid_y = np.ones((batch_size, 1))
136
137         g_loss = gan.train_on_batch(noise, valid_y)
138
139         # Record the losses
140         d_losses.append(d_loss[0])
141         g_losses.append(g_loss)
142         d_acc.append(d_loss[1] * 100)

```

```

139
140     # Calculate FID every p_epoch epochs
141     if epoch % p_epoch == 0:
142         noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (1000, 100))
143         fake_images = generator.predict(noise)
144         fid = calculate_fid(x_train[:1000],
145                             fake_images)
146         fid_scores.append(fid)
147         print(f"epoch:{D_loss:[d_loss[0]},acc.:{100*d_loss[1]}%[G_loss:[g_loss]]"
148               FID:{fid})")
149
150         end_time = time.time() # Record the end time
151         total_time = end_time - start_time
152         print(f"Total training time:{total_time:.2f} seconds")
153
154     return generator, d_losses, g_losses, d_acc,
155         fid_scores

```

Listing A.9: Explore GAN with more convolutional layers 4

```

1 import tensorflow as tf
2 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Reshape,
3     Flatten, Dropout, LeakyReLU, Conv2D, Conv2DTranspose,
4     BatchNormalization
5 from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
6 from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
7 from scipy.linalg import sqrtm
8 import numpy as np
9 import time
10 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
11
12 np.random.seed(1000)
13 tf.random.set_seed(1000)
14
15 # input 100
16 # output 28*28*1
17
18 def build_generator():
19     model = Sequential()

```

```

18
19     model.add(Dense(7*7*128, input_dim=100))
20     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
21     model.add(Reshape((7, 7, 128)))
22     model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))

23
24     # add the 1st convolution layer
25     model.add(Conv2D(128, kernel_size=3, strides=1,
26                      padding='same'))
27     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
28     model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))

29
30     # add the 2nd convolution layer
31     model.add(Conv2D(128, kernel_size=3, strides=1,
32                      padding='same'))
33     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
34     model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))

35
36     # add the 3rd convolution layer
37     model.add(Conv2D(128, kernel_size=3, strides=1,
38                      padding='same'))
39     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
40     model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))

41
42     model.add(Conv2DTranspose(128, kernel_size=4, strides
43                             =2, padding='same'))
44     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
45     model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))

46
47     model.add(Conv2DTranspose(64, kernel_size=4, strides
48                             =2, padding='same'))
49     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
50     model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))

51
52     model.add(Conv2D(1, kernel_size=7, activation='tanh',
53                      padding='same'))

54
55     return model

```

```

51     # input 28*28*1
52     # output 1
53
54     def build_discriminator():
55         model = Sequential()
56
57         model.add(Conv2D(64, kernel_size=3, strides=2,
58                         input_shape=(28, 28, 1), padding='same'))
59         model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
60         model.add(Dropout(0.25))
61
62         model.add(Conv2D(128, kernel_size=3, strides=2,
63                         padding='same'))
64         model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
65         model.add(Dropout(0.25))
66
67         # add the 1st convolution layer
68         model.add(Conv2D(256, kernel_size=3, strides=2,
69                         padding='same'))
70         model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
71         model.add(Dropout(0.25))
72
73         model.add(Flatten())
74         model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
75
76         return model
77
78
79     (x_train, _), (_, _) = tf.keras.datasets.mnist.load_data()
80     ()
81     x_train = (x_train - 127.5) / 127.5
82     x_train = np.expand_dims(x_train, axis=3)
83
84
85     def calculate_fid(real_images, fake_images):
86         act1 = real_images.reshape((real_images.shape[0], -1))
87
88         mu1, sigma1 = act1.mean(axis=0), np.cov(act1, rowvar=False)
89
90
91         act2 = fake_images.reshape((fake_images.shape[0], -1))

```

```

        )
84     mu2, sigma2 = act2.mean(axis=0), np.cov(act2, rowvar=
85         False)
86
86     ssdiff = np.sum((mu1 - mu2)**2.0)
87     covmean = sqrtm(sigma1.dot(sigma2))
88
89     if np.iscomplexobj(covmean):
90         covmean = covmean.real
91
92     fid = ssdiff + np.trace(sigma1 + sigma2 - 2.0 *
93         covmean)
94
94     return fid
95
96
96     def train_gan(epochs=1000, batch_size=64, p_epoch=100):
97         generator = build_generator()
98         discriminator = build_discriminator()
99
100        discriminator.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
101            optimizer=Adam(0.0002, 0.5), metrics=['accuracy'])
101        discriminator.trainable = False
102
103        gan_input = tf.keras.Input(shape=(100,))
104        gan_output = discriminator(generator(gan_input))
105        gan = tf.keras.Model(gan_input, gan_output)
106        gan.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer=
107            Adam(0.0002, 0.5))
108
108        half_batch = int(batch_size / 2)
109
110        d_losses = []
111        g_losses = []
112        d_acc = []
113        fid_scores = []
114
115        start_time = time.time() # Record the start time
116
117        for epoch in range(epochs):

```

```

118     # Select a random half batch of real images
119     idx = np.random.randint(0, x_train.shape[0],
120                             half_batch)
121     real_images = x_train[idx]
122
123     # Generate a half batch of new fake images
124     noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (half_batch, 100))
125     fake_images = generator.predict(noise)
126
127     # Train the discriminator
128     real_labels = np.ones((half_batch, 1))
129     fake_labels = np.zeros((half_batch, 1))
130
131     d_loss_real = discriminator.train_on_batch(
132         real_images, real_labels)
133     d_loss_fake = discriminator.train_on_batch(
134         fake_images, fake_labels)
135     d_loss = 0.5 * np.add(d_loss_real, d_loss_fake)
136
137     # Train the generator
138     noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (batch_size, 100))
139     valid_y = np.ones((batch_size, 1))
140
141     g_loss = gan.train_on_batch(noise, valid_y)
142
143     # Record the losses
144     d_losses.append(d_loss[0])
145     g_losses.append(g_loss)
146     d_acc.append(d_loss[1] * 100)
147
148     # Calculate FID every p_epoch epochs
149     if epoch % p_epoch == 0:
150         noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (1000, 100))
151         fake_images = generator.predict(noise)
152         fid = calculate_fid(x_train[:1000],
153                             fake_images)
154         fid_scores.append(fid)
155         print(f"epoch:[D_loss:{d_loss[0]},acc.:{100*d_loss[1]}%][G_loss:{g_loss}]")

```

```

152
153     FID:{fid}])")
154
155     end_time = time.time() # Record the end time
156     total_time = end_time - start_time
157     print(f"Total training time:{total_time:.2f} seconds
158 ")
159
160     return generator, d_losses, g_losses, d_acc,
161         fid_scores

```

Listing A.10: Explore GAN with more convolutional layers 5

```

1 import tensorflow as tf
2 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Reshape,
3     Flatten, Dropout, LeakyReLU, Conv2D, Conv2DTranspose,
4     BatchNormalization
5 from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
6 from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
7 from scipy.linalg import sqrtm
8 import numpy as np
9 import time
10 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
11
12
13 np.random.seed(1000)
14 tf.random.set_seed(1000)
15
16
17 # input 100
18 # output 28*28*1
19
20
21 def build_generator():
22     model = Sequential()
23
24     model.add(Dense(7*7*128, input_dim=100))
25     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
26     model.add(Reshape((7, 7, 128)))
27     model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))
28
29
30     # add the 1st convolution layer
31     model.add(Conv2D(128, kernel_size=3, strides=1,
32                     padding='same'))
33     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))

```

```

27     model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))

28
29     # add the 2nd convolution layer
30     model.add(Conv2D(128, kernel_size=3, strides=1,
31                     padding='same'))
32     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
33     model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))

34
35     # add the 3rd convolution layer
36     model.add(Conv2D(128, kernel_size=3, strides=1,
37                     padding='same'))
38     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
39     model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))

40
41     model.add(Conv2DTranspose(128, kernel_size=4, strides
42                             =2, padding='same'))
43     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
44     model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))

45
46     model.add(Conv2DTranspose(64, kernel_size=4, strides
47                             =2, padding='same'))
48     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
49     model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))

50
51     model.add(Conv2D(1, kernel_size=7, activation='tanh',
52                     padding='same'))

53
54     return model

55
56
57
58
59

```

```

60
61     model.add(Conv2D(128, kernel_size=3, strides=2,
62                     padding='same'))
63     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
64     model.add(Dropout(0.25))

65
66     model.add(Conv2D(256, kernel_size=3, strides=2,
67                     padding='same'))
68     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
69     model.add(Dropout(0.25))

70
71     # add the 1st convolution layer
72     model.add(Conv2D(512, kernel_size=3, strides=2,
73                     padding='same'))
74     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
75     model.add(Dropout(0.25))

76
77     # add the 2nd convolution layer
78     model.add(Conv2D(1024, kernel_size=3, strides=2,
79                     padding='same'))
80     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
81     model.add(Dropout(0.25))

82
83     model.add(Flatten())
84     model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))

85
86     return model

87

88 (x_train, _), (_, _) = tf.keras.datasets.mnist.load_data()
89
90 x_train = (x_train - 127.5) / 127.5
91 x_train = np.expand_dims(x_train, axis=3)

92

93 def calculate_fid(real_images, fake_images):
94     act1 = real_images.reshape((real_images.shape[0], -1))
95
96     mu1, sigma1 = act1.mean(axis=0), np.cov(act1, rowvar=False)

```

```

92         act2 = fake_images.reshape((fake_images.shape[0], -1))
93         )
94     mu2, sigma2 = act2.mean(axis=0), np.cov(act2, rowvar=
95         False)
96
97
98     if np.iscomplexobj(covmean):
99         covmean = covmean.real
100
101    fid = ssdiff + np.trace(sigma1 + sigma2 - 2.0 *
102        covmean)
103
104
105    def train_gan(epochs=1000, batch_size=64, p_epoch=100):
106        generator = build_generator()
107        discriminator = build_discriminator()
108
109        discriminator.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
110            optimizer=Adam(0.0002, 0.5), metrics=['accuracy'])
110        discriminator.trainable = False
111
112        gan_input = tf.keras.Input(shape=(100,))
113        gan_output = discriminator(generator(gan_input))
114        gan = tf.keras.Model(gan_input, gan_output)
115        gan.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer=
116            Adam(0.0002, 0.5))
117
117        half_batch = int(batch_size / 2)
118
119        d_losses = []
120        g_losses = []
121        d_acc = []
122        fid_scores = []
123
124        start_time = time.time() # Record the start time
125

```

```

126     for epoch in range(epochs):
127         # Select a random half batch of real images
128         idx = np.random.randint(0, x_train.shape[0],
129                               half_batch)
130         real_images = x_train[idx]
131
132         # Generate a half batch of new fake images
133         noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (half_batch, 100))
134         fake_images = generator.predict(noise)
135
136         # Train the discriminator
137         real_labels = np.ones((half_batch, 1))
138         fake_labels = np.zeros((half_batch, 1))
139
140         d_loss_real = discriminator.train_on_batch(
141             real_images, real_labels)
142         d_loss_fake = discriminator.train_on_batch(
143             fake_images, fake_labels)
144         d_loss = 0.5 * np.add(d_loss_real, d_loss_fake)
145
146         # Train the generator
147         noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (batch_size, 100))
148         valid_y = np.ones((batch_size, 1))
149
150         g_loss = gan.train_on_batch(noise, valid_y)
151
152         # Record the losses
153         d_losses.append(d_loss[0])
154         g_losses.append(g_loss)
155         d_acc.append(d_loss[1] * 100)
156
157         # Calculate FID every p_epoch epochs
158         if epoch % p_epoch == 0:
159             noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (1000, 100))
160             fake_images = generator.predict(noise)

```

```

161             {100*d_loss[1]}%][Gloss:{g_loss}][
162             FID:{fid}]" )
163
164         end_time = time.time() # Record the end time
165         total_time = end_time - start_time
166         print(f"Total training time: {total_time:.2f} seconds
167             ")
168
169         return generator, d_losses, g_losses, d_acc,
170             fid_scores

```

Listing A.11: Explore GAN with more convolutional layers 6

```

1 def build_generator():
2     model = Sequential()
3
4     model.add(Dense(7*7*128, input_dim=100))
5     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
6     model.add(Reshape((7, 7, 128)))
7     model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))
8
9     # add the 1st convolution layer
10    model.add(Conv2D(128, kernel_size=3, strides=1, padding='same'))
11    model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
12    model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))
13
14    # add the 2nd convolution layer
15    model.add(Conv2D(128, kernel_size=3, strides=1, padding='same'))
16    model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
17    model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))
18
19    # add the 3rd convolution layer
20    model.add(Conv2D(128, kernel_size=3, strides=1, padding='same'))
21    model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
22    model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))
23
24    model.add(Conv2DTranspose(128, kernel_size=4, strides=2,
25        padding='same'))

```

```

25     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
26     model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))

27
28     model.add(Conv2DTranspose(64, kernel_size=4, strides=2,
29                             padding='same'))
30     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
31     model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))

32     model.add(Conv2D(1, kernel_size=7, activation='tanh',
33                      padding='same'))

34
35
36 def build_discriminator():
37     model = Sequential()

38
39     model.add(Conv2D(64, kernel_size=3, strides=2,
40                      input_shape=(28, 28, 1), padding='same'))
41     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
42     model.add(Dropout(0.25))

43     model.add(Conv2D(128, kernel_size=3, strides=2, padding='
44                     same'))
45     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
46     model.add(Dropout(0.25))

47     model.add(Conv2D(256, kernel_size=3, strides=2, padding='
48                     same'))
49     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
50     model.add(Dropout(0.25))

51     # add the 1st convolution layer
52     model.add(Conv2D(512, kernel_size=3, strides=2, padding='
53                     same'))
54     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
55     model.add(Dropout(0.25))

56     # add the 2nd convolution layer
57     model.add(Conv2D(1024, kernel_size=3, strides=2, padding=

```

```

    'same'))
58 model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
59 model.add(Dropout(0.25))

60
61 # add the 3rd convolution layer
62 model.add(Conv2D(2048, kernel_size=3, strides=2, padding=
    'same'))
63 model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
64 model.add(Dropout(0.25))

65
66 model.add(Flatten())
67 model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))

68
69 return model

70
71
72
73
74 import tensorflow as tf
75 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Reshape, Flatten,
    Dropout, LeakyReLU, Conv2D, Conv2DTranspose,
    BatchNormalization
76 from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
77 from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
78 from scipy.linalg import sqrtm
79 import numpy as np
80 import time
81 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

82
83 np.random.seed(1000)
84 tf.random.set_seed(1000)

85
86 (x_train, _), (_, _) = tf.keras.datasets.mnist.load_data()
87 x_train = (x_train - 127.5) / 127.5
88 x_train = np.expand_dims(x_train, axis=3)

89
90 def calculate_fid(real_images, fake_images):
91     act1 = real_images.reshape((real_images.shape[0], -1))
92     mu1, sigma1 = act1.mean(axis=0), np.cov(act1, rowvar=

```

```

        False)

93
94     act2 = fake_images.reshape((fake_images.shape[0], -1))
95     mu2, sigma2 = act2.mean(axis=0), np.cov(act2, rowvar=
96         False)
97
98     ssdiff = np.sum((mu1 - mu2)**2.0)
99     covmean = sqrtm(sigma1.dot(sigma2))
100
101    if np.iscomplexobj(covmean):
102        covmean = covmean.real
103
104    fid = ssdiff + np.trace(sigma1 + sigma2 - 2.0 * covmean)
105
106    return fid
107
108
109
110
111
112
113
114
115
116
117
118
119
120
121
122
123
124
125
126
127
def train_gan(epochs=1000, batch_size=64, p_epoch=100):
    generator = build_generator()
    discriminator = build_discriminator()

    discriminator.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
                           optimizer=Adam(0.0002, 0.5), metrics=['accuracy'])
    discriminator.trainable = False

    gan_input = tf.keras.Input(shape=(100,))
    gan_output = discriminator(generator(gan_input))
    gan = tf.keras.Model(gan_input, gan_output)
    gan.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer=Adam
                (0.0002, 0.5))

    half_batch = int(batch_size / 2)

    d_losses = []
    g_losses = []
    d_acc = []
    fid_scores = []

    start_time = time.time() # Record the start time

```

```

128     for epoch in range(epochs):
129         # Select a random half batch of real images
130         idx = np.random.randint(0, x_train.shape[0],
131                               half_batch)
132         real_images = x_train[idx]
133
134         # Generate a half batch of new fake images
135         noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (half_batch, 100))
136         fake_images = generator.predict(noise)
137
138         # Train the discriminator
139         real_labels = np.ones((half_batch, 1))
140         fake_labels = np.zeros((half_batch, 1))
141
142         d_loss_real = discriminator.train_on_batch(
143             real_images, real_labels)
144         d_loss_fake = discriminator.train_on_batch(
145             fake_images, fake_labels)
146         d_loss = 0.5 * np.add(d_loss_real, d_loss_fake)
147
148
149         # Train the generator
150         noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (batch_size, 100))
151         valid_y = np.ones((batch_size, 1))
152
153         g_loss = gan.train_on_batch(noise, valid_y)
154
155
156         # Record the losses
157         d_losses.append(d_loss[0])
158         g_losses.append(g_loss)
159         d_acc.append(d_loss[1] * 100)
160
161
162         # Calculate FID every p_epoch epochs
163         if epoch % p_epoch == 0:
164             noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (1000, 100))
165             fake_images = generator.predict(noise)
166             fid = calculate_fid(x_train[:1000], fake_images)
167             fid_scores.append(fid)
168             print(f"epoch:[D_loss:{d_loss[0]},acc.:{100*d_loss[1]}%][G_loss:{g_loss}][FID:{fid}]")

```

```

        ")

163
164     end_time = time.time()    # Record the end time
165     total_time = end_time - start_time
166     print(f"Total\u00d7training\u00d7time:\u00d7{total_time:.2f}\u00d7seconds")
167     return generator, d_losses, g_losses, d_acc, fid_scores

```

Listing A.12: Apply new dataset

```

1
2     import os
3     import time
4     import numpy as np
5     import tensorflow as tf
6     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
7     from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential, Model
8     from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Reshape,
9         BatchNormalization, LeakyReLU, Conv2D, Conv2DTranspose
10        , Flatten, Dropout, Input
11        from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
12        from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import load_img
13        , img_to_array
14
15
16
17
18
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27

```

```

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```

```

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```

```

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12        from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import load_img
13        , img_to_array
14
15
16
17
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24
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26
27

```

```

28     cat_path = "/content/drive/MyDrive/gan/afhq/train/cat"
29     size = (128, 128)
30     x_train = load_images_as_rgb_matrices(cat_path, size)
31
32     # generator
33     # input 100
34     # output 128*128*3
35
36     def build_generator():
37         model = Sequential()
38
39         # Increase the dimension
40         model.add(Dense(16*16*256, input_dim=100))
41         model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
42         model.add(Reshape((16, 16, 256)))
43         model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))
44
45         model.add(Conv2DTranspose(256, kernel_size=4, strides
46             =2, padding='same')) # 32x32
47         model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
48         model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))
49
50         model.add(Conv2DTranspose(128, kernel_size=4, strides
51             =2, padding='same')) # 64x64
52         model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
53         model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))
54
55         model.add(Conv2DTranspose(64, kernel_size=4, strides
56             =2, padding='same')) # 128x128
57         model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
58         model.add(BatchNormalization(momentum=0.8))
59
60         model.add(Conv2D(3, kernel_size=7, activation='tanh',
61             padding='same')) # 128x128x3
62
63     return model
64
65     # discriminator
66     # input 128*128*3

```

```

63 # output 1
64
65 def build_discriminator():
66     model = Sequential()
67
68     model.add(Conv2D(64, kernel_size=3, strides=2,
69                     input_shape=(128, 128, 3), padding='same'))
70     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
71     model.add(Dropout(0.25))
72
73     model.add(Conv2D(128, kernel_size=3, strides=2,
74                     padding='same'))
75     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
76     model.add(Dropout(0.25))
77
78     model.add(Conv2D(256, kernel_size=3, strides=2,
79                     padding='same'))
80     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
81     model.add(Dropout(0.25))
82
83     model.add(Flatten())
84     model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
85
86
87     return model
88
89
90     # initial GAN
91     def build_gan(generator, discriminator):
92         discriminator.trainable = False
93         gan_input = Input(shape=(100,))
94         x = generator(gan_input)
95         gan_output = discriminator(x)
96         gan = Model(gan_input, gan_output)
97         gan.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer=tf.
98                     keras.optimizers.legacy.Adam(0.0002, 0.5))

```

```

97     return gan
98
99
100    # define training step
101   def train(generator, discriminator, gan, x_train, epochs,
102             batch_size=128):
103       valid = np.ones((batch_size, 1))
104       fake = np.zeros((batch_size, 1))
105
106
107
108       for epoch in range(epochs):
109           start_time = time.time()
110
111
112       idx = np.random.randint(0, x_train.shape[0],
113                             batch_size)
114       imgs = x_train[idx]
115
116       noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (batch_size, 100))
117       gen_imgs = generator.predict(noise)
118
119       d_loss_real = discriminator.train_on_batch(imgs,
120                                                   valid)
121       d_loss_fake = discriminator.train_on_batch(
122           gen_imgs, fake)
123       d_loss = 0.5 * np.add(d_loss_real, d_loss_fake)
124
125
126       noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (batch_size, 100))
127       g_loss = gan.train_on_batch(noise, valid)
128
129
130       end_time = time.time()
131       epoch_time = end_time - start_time
132
133
134       print(f"Epoch: {epoch} [D loss: {d_loss[0]} | D accuracy: {100*d_loss[1]}] [G loss: {g_loss}] [Epoch time: {epoch_time:.2f} seconds]")
135
136
137
138       generator = build_generator()
139       discriminator = build_discriminator()

```

```
130     discriminator.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
131                             optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.legacy.Adam(0.0002, 0.5)
132                             , metrics=['accuracy'])
133     gan = build_gan(generator, discriminator)
134
135     # gen images
136     def show_generated_images(generator, num_images=25, dim
137                               =(5, 5), figsize=(10, 10)):
138         noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (num_images, 100))
139         gen_imgs = generator.predict(noise)
140         gen_imgs = 0.5 * gen_imgs + 0.5
141
142         plt.figure(figsize=figsize)
143         for i in range(num_images):
144             plt.subplot(dim[0], dim[1], i+1)
145             plt.imshow(gen_imgs[i])
146             plt.axis('off')
147         plt.tight_layout()
148         plt.show()
149
150     show_generated_images(generator)
```

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