## **DLCV HW4**

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## Problem 1. VAE

# 1. Encoder:

在 encoder 的部分,我使用了 6 層的 Convolutional layers,每一層均使用 batch normalization,並且使用 ReLu 當做 activation function。最終,我將每一張 input image 壓縮成一個 1024 維的 vector。詳細的模型參數如下:

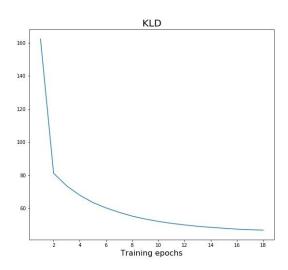
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_6 (InputLayer)	(None, 64, 64, 3)	0
conv2d_7 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 32)	896
batch_normalization_21 (Batc	(None, 64, 64, 32)	128
activation_21 (Activation)	(None, 64, 64, 32)	0
conv2d_8 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 64)	18496
batch_normalization_22 (Batc	(None, 32, 32, 64)	256
activation_22 (Activation)	(None, 32, 32, 64)	0
conv2d_9 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 128)	73856
batch_normalization_23 (Batc	(None, 16, 16, 128)	512
activation_23 (Activation)	(None, 16, 16, 128)	0
conv2d_10 (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	295168
batch_normalization_24 (Batc	(None, 8, 8, 256)	1024
activation_24 (Activation)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	0
conv2d_11 (Conv2D)	(None, 4, 4, 512)	1180160
batch_normalization_25 (Batc	(None, 4, 4, 512)	2048
activation_25 (Activation)	(None, 4, 4, 512)	0
conv2d_12 (Conv2D)	(None, 4, 4, 512)	2359808
batch_normalization_26 (Batc	(None, 4, 4, 512)	2048
activation_26 (Activation)	(None, 4, 4, 512)	0
flatten_2 (Flatten)	(None, 8192)	0
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 1024)	8389632

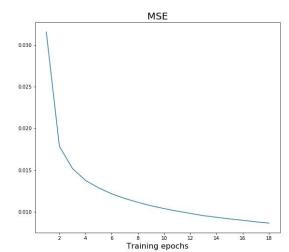
#### Decoder:

在 decoder 的部分,我使用了 7 層的 Convolutional transpose layers,每一層均使用 batch normalization,並且使用 ReLu 當做 activation function。最終,我將一個 1024 維的 vector 解回大小為 64\*64\*3 的 image。詳細的模型參數如下:

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_7 (InputLayer)	(None, 1024)	0
dense_6 (Dense)	(None, 8192)	8396800
reshape_5 (Reshape)	(None, 4, 4, 512)	0
conv2d_transpose_18 (Conv2DT	(None, 4, 4, 512)	2359808
batch_normalization_27 (Batc	(None, 4, 4, 512)	2048
activation_27 (Activation)	(None, 4, 4, 512)	0
conv2d_transpose_19 (Conv2DT	(None, 8, 8, 512)	2359808
batch_normalization_28 (Batc	(None, 8, 8, 512)	2048
activation_28 (Activation)	(None, 8, 8, 512)	0
conv2d_transpose_20 (Conv2DT	(None, 8, 8, 256)	1179904
batch_normalization_29 (Batc	(None, 8, 8, 256)	1024
activation_29 (Activation)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	0
conv2d_transpose_21 (Conv2DT	(None, 16, 16, 128)	295040
batch_normalization_30 (Batc	(None, 16, 16, 128)	512
activation_30 (Activation)	(None, 16, 16, 128)	0
conv2d_transpose_22 (Conv2DT	(None, 16, 16, 64)	73792
batch_normalization_31 (Batc	(None, 16, 16, 64)	256
activation_31 (Activation)	(None, 16, 16, 64)	0
conv2d_transpose_23 (Conv2DT	(None, 32, 32, 32)	18464
batch_normalization_32 (Batc	(None, 32, 32, 32)	128
activation_32 (Activation)	(None, 32, 32, 32)	0
conv2d_transpose_24 (Conv2DT	(None, 64, 64, 3)	867

2.



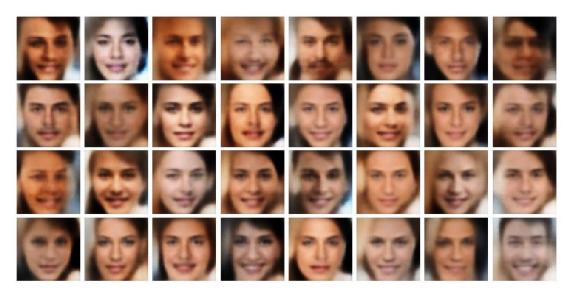


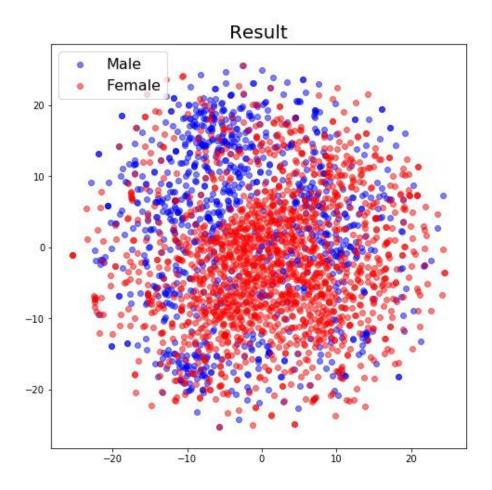
3.



MSE = 0.8643 (pixel-wise)

4.





6. Vae 與一般的 autoencoder 最主要的差別就是他加入了 KL Divergence 來限制 latent space 必須呈現常態分佈。這個 loss 將與 reconstruction error 合併為 VAE 真正的 loss。我們可以夠過調整 2 者的比例來控制整個 model 的特性。如果 VAE loss 中 reconstruction error 占很大的比例(lambda 小)會發現使用 decoder random generate 的圖變得不像人臉,但如果將 KL Divergence loss 的比例調太高,會發現 reconstruction 出來的 image 會很糊。

# Problem 2. GAN

#### 1.

#### Generator:

Generator 中包含 5 層的 convolutional layers,每一層均使用 batch normalization,並且使用 ReLu 當做 activation function。我們將 generator 的 input reshape 成 2\*2\*256 的大小,透過 5 層的 convolutional layers,最終得到 64\*64\*3 的 image。詳細的模型參數如下:

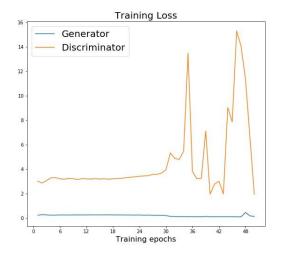
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
reshape_7 (Reshape)	(None, 2, 2, 256)	0
conv2d_transpose_30 (Conv2DT	(None, 4, 4, 256)	1048832
activation_37 (Activation)	(None, 4, 4, 256)	0
batch_normalization_37 (Batc	(None, 4, 4, 256)	1024
conv2d_transpose_31 (Conv2DT	(None, 8, 8, 128)	524416
activation_38 (Activation)	(None, 8, 8, 128)	0
batch_normalization_38 (Batc	(None, 8, 8, 128)	512
conv2d_transpose_32 (Conv2DT	(None, 16, 16, 64)	131136
activation_39 (Activation)	(None, 16, 16, 64)	0
batch_normalization_39 (Batc	(None, 16, 16, 64)	256
conv2d_transpose_33 (Conv2DT	(None, 32, 32, 32)	32800
activation_40 (Activation)	(None, 32, 32, 32)	0
batch_normalization_40 (Batc	(None, 32, 32, 32)	128
conv2d_transpose_34 (Conv2DT	(None, 64, 64, 3)	1539

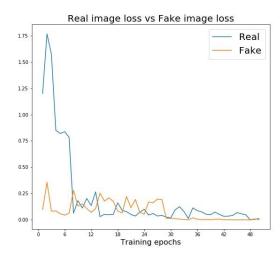
#### Discriminator:

在 discriminator 的部分,我使用了 5 層的 Convolutional layers,每一層均使用 LeakyReLu 當做 activation function。最終,我將每一張 input image 經過 discriminator 後會的到一個代表 discriminator 認為這張圖片真偽的數值。詳細的 模型參數如下:

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_18 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 32)	2432
leaky_re_lu_6 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 64, 64, 32)	0
conv2d_19 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 64)	51264
leaky_re_lu_7 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 32, 32, 64)	0
conv2d_20 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 128)	204928
leaky_re_lu_8 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 16, 16, 128)	0
conv2d_21 (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	819456
leaky_re_lu_9 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	0
conv2d_22 (Conv2D)	(None, 4, 4, 512)	3277312
leaky_re_lu_10 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 4, 4, 512)	0
flatten_4 (Flatten)	(None, 8192)	0
discriminator (Dense)	(None, 1)	8193

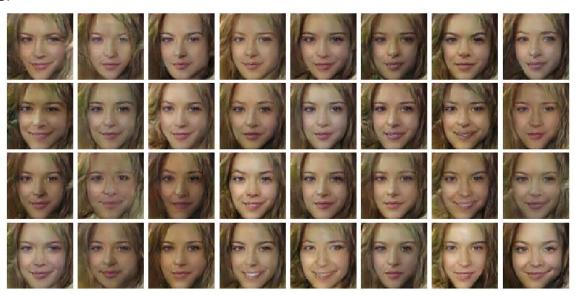
#### 2.





GAN 是透過 Generator 與 Discriminator 彼此互相對抗,互相學習。在對抗的過程中 Generator 與 Discriminator 必須是有差不多強度的(生成圖片的強度與分辨真偽的強度)。由左邊的圖可以發現 Generator 與 Discriminator 的 loss 在前 30 個epoch 都是十分穩定的,並沒有隨著訓練而升高或變低,這也顯示 Generator 與 Discriminator 彼此的強度相當。而在 30 個epoch 之後發現 Discriminator 的 loss變得十分不穩,推測 Generator 與 Discriminator 彼此的對抗出現失衡,我們的確也發現在此 epoch 後,Generator 所生成的圖片已經徹底爛掉。

3.



# 4. GAN 真的是一個十分難訓練的網路。訓練 GAN 的 trick 眾說紛紜,但都不見得有效。在 implement 的過程中花了很多的時間在嘗試不同的 model 架構以及參數,雖然最後有成功 train 出一個看似不錯的 GAN,然而依然不太清楚確切訓練 GAN的要點。最後推測似乎是太大的網路容易造成 GAN 的訓練失敗。

5. 從 VAE 與 GAN 的結果看來,最明顯的差異就是 image 成像的品質。GAN 所產生的 image 相較於 VAE 清晰許多,不會再有如 VAE 產生的 image 有糊糊的感覺。然而 GAN 的缺點就是比 VAE 難訓練很多,失敗率極高,且常常不知為何失敗。但是透過多次調參數或是修改 model 架構我們可以得到比 VAE 好上許多的 image 品質。

# Problem 2. ACGAN

1.

ACGAN 的架構與 GAN 的架構大同小異,只是我們分別在 Generator 的 input 端 多加了一個可以吃 attribute 的接口,以及在 Discriminator 端多輸出一個分辨是哪一個 attribute 的 output。此外,為了使 ACGAN 中 Generator 與 Discriminator 的 參數比例接近 GAN 中 Generator 與 Discriminator 的參數比例,我們將原本在 GAN 中的 latent space dimension 由 1024 降低至 512。詳細的模型參數如下:

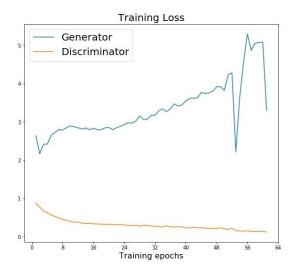
#### Generator

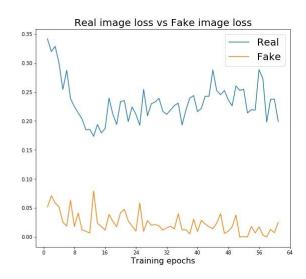
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
reshape_8 (Reshape)	(None, 2, 2, 192)	0
conv2d_transpose_35 (Conv2DT	(None, 4, 4, 256)	786688
activation_41 (Activation)	(None, 4, 4, 256)	0
batch_normalization_41 (Batc	(None, 4, 4, 256)	1024
conv2d_transpose_36 (Conv2DT	(None, 8, 8, 128)	524416
activation_42 (Activation)	(None, 8, 8, 128)	0
batch_normalization_42 (Batc	(None, 8, 8, 128)	512
conv2d_transpose_37 (Conv2DT	(None, 16, 16, 64)	131136
activation_43 (Activation)	(None, 16, 16, 64)	0
batch_normalization_43 (Batc	(None, 16, 16, 64)	256
conv2d_transpose_38 (Conv2DT	(None, 32, 32, 32)	32800
activation_44 (Activation)	(None, 32, 32, 32)	0
batch_normalization_44 (Batc	(None, 32, 32, 32)	128
conv2d_transpose_39 (Conv2DT	(None, 64, 64, 3)	1539

#### Discriminator:

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_33 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 32)	2432
leaky_re_lu_21 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 64, 64, 32)	0
conv2d_34 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 64)	51264
leaky_re_lu_22 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 32, 32, 64)	0
conv2d_35 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 128)	204928
leaky_re_lu_23 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 16, 16, 128)	0
conv2d_36 (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	819456
leaky_re_lu_24 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	0
conv2d_37 (Conv2D)	(None, 4, 4, 512)	3277312
leaky_re_lu_25 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 4, 4, 512)	0
flatten_7 (Flatten)	(None, 8192)	0
generation (Dense)	(None, 1)	8193
auxiliary (Dense)	(None, 1)	8193

## 2.





與 GAN 相同我們觀察 ACGAN 中 Generator 與 Discriminator 的 training loss(左圖) 與 Discriminator 在吃入 real image 與 Generator 所生出來的 fake image 的 loss。透過觀察這些 loss,我們可以發現在訓練 ACGAN 時是比訓練 GAN 時要穩定的許多。另外我們也發現 Generator 的 training loss 大約在第 50 個 epoch 的時候出現劇烈的震盪,推測 Generator 與 Discriminator 彼此的對抗出現失衡,我們的確也發現在此 epoch 後,Generator 所生成的圖片已經徹底爛掉。

3.

### 上為 Female(0),下為 Male(1)

