

Table 1: We compute FID (Heusel et al., 2017) between the real data and 5000 randomly generated samples in all cases. Here we also show the training time (T-Time) in days for all methods on each dataset. We can see that our method strikes the best balance between training time and output quality

	Obama		Cat		Dog		FFHQ subset	
	FID↓	T-Time↓	FID↓	T-Time↓	FID↓	T-Time↓	FID↓	T-Time↓
<i>FakeCLR (Li et al., 2022)</i>	29.9	> 21	27.4	> 21	44.4	> 21	62.11	> 21
<i>FastGAN (Liu et al., 2021)</i>	41.1	2	35.1	2	50.7	2	54.2	2
<i>MixDL(Kong et al., 2022)</i>	43.4	12	56.1	13	81.2	12	62.3	13
<i>Vanilla IMLE(Li & Malik, 2018)</i>	37.4	<u>3</u>	34.4	<u>5</u>	61.9	<u>4</u>	<u>54.1</u>	4
<i>Dynamic IMLE (Ours)</i>	29.4	<u>3</u>	27.0	<u>5</u>	<u>49.1</u>	5	43.9	<u>3</u>

Table 2: Precision and recall (Kynkäänniemi et al., 2019) is computed across 1000 randomly generated samples and the target dataset. Our method performs better for both precision and recall in all cases. Higher precision shows better fitting to the target dataset and higher recall corresponds to better mode coverage.

	Obama		Cat		Dog		FFHQ subset	
	Prec.↑	Rec.↑	Prec.↑	Rec.↑	Prec.↑	Rec.↑	Prec.↑	Rec.↑
<i>FakeCLR (Li et al., 2022)</i>	<u>0.96</u>	0.30	0.99	0.55	0.95	0.34	0.71	0.25
<i>FastGAN (Liu et al., 2021)</i>	0.92	0.09	0.97	0.08	<u>0.96</u>	0.19	<u>0.91</u>	0.13
<i>MixDL(Kong et al., 2022)</i>	0.91	0.47	0.91	0.50	0.86	0.15	0.77	0.30
<i>Vanilla IMLE(Li & Malik, 2018)</i>	0.97	<u>0.61</u>	<u>0.97</u>	0.91	0.98	<u>0.53</u>	0.99	<u>0.51</u>
<i>Dynamic IMLE (Ours)</i>	0.97	0.86	<u>0.97</u>	<u>0.89</u>	0.98	0.55	0.99	0.76

References

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