## МОСКОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ им. Н.Э. Баумана

Кафедра «Системы обработки информации и управления»

## ОТЧЕТ

# **Лабораторная работа №5** по курсу «Проектирование интеллектуальных систем»

Тема: «Вариационный автоэнкодер»

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#### Задание

1. Создать вариационный автоэнкодер с использованием сверток (Conv2d) в энкодере (слои отвечающие за среднее и отклонение остаются полносвязными), и с развертками (Conv2dTranspose) в декодере. Размерность скрытого вектора равна двум

```
[ ] class CVAE(tf.keras.Model):
      def __init__(self, latent_dim):
        super(CVAE, self).__init__()
        self.latent_dim = latent_dim
        self.inference_net = tf.keras.Sequential(
              tf.keras.layers.InputLayer(input_shape=(28, 28, 1)),
              tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(
                 filters=32, kernel_size=3, strides=(2, 2), activation='relu'),
              tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(
                  filters=64, kernel_size=3, strides=(2, 2), activation='relu'),
              tf.keras.layers.Flatten(),
              # Без активации
              tf.keras.layers.Dense(latent_dim + latent_dim),
        self.generative_net = tf.keras.Sequential(
              tf.keras.layers.InputLayer(input_shape=(latent_dim,)),
              tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=7*7*32, activation=tf.nn.relu),
              tf.keras.layers.Reshape(target_shape=(7, 7, 32)),
              tf.keras.layers.Conv2DTranspose(
                  filters=64,
                  kernel_size=3,
                  strides=(2, 2),
                  padding="SAME",
                  activation='relu'),
              tf.keras.layers.Conv2DTranspose(
                  filters=32,
                  kernel size=3,
                  strides=(2, 2),
                  padding="SAME",
                  activation='relu'),
              # Без активации
              tf.keras.layers.Conv2DTranspose(
                  filters=1, kernel_size=3, strides=(1, 1), padding="SAME"),
        )
      def sample(self, eps=None):
        if eps is None:
          eps = tf.random.normal(shape=(100, self.latent_dim))
        return self.decode(eps, apply_sigmoid=True)
        mean, logvar = tf.split(self.inference_net(x), num_or_size_splits=2, axis=1)
        return mean, logvar
      def reparameterize(self, mean, logvar):
        eps = tf.random.normal(shape=mean.shape)
        return eps * tf.exp(logvar * .5) + mean
      def decode(self, z, apply_sigmoid=False):
        logits = self.generative_net(z)
        if apply_sigmoid:
         probs = tf.sigmoid(logits)
          return probs
        return logits
```

```
[ ] optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(1e-4)
     def log_normal_pdf(sample, mean, logvar, raxis=1):
       log2pi = tf.math.log(2. * np.pi)
       return tf.reduce sum(
           -.5 * ((sample - mean) ** 2. * tf.exp(-logvar) + logvar + log2pi),
           axis=raxis)
     def compute_loss(model, x):
       mean, logvar = model.encode(x)
       z = model.reparameterize(mean, logvar)
       x logit = model.decode(z)
       cross_ent = tf.nn.sigmoid_cross_entropy_with_logits(logits=x_logit, labels=x)
       logpx_z = -tf.reduce_sum(cross_ent, axis=[1, 2, 3])
       logpz = log_normal_pdf(z, 0., 0.)
       logqz_x = log_normal_pdf(z, mean, logvar)
       return -tf.reduce_mean(logpx_z + logpz - logqz_x)
     def compute gradients(model, x):
       with tf.GradientTape() as tape:
         loss = compute_loss(model, x)
       return tape.gradient(loss, model.trainable_variables), loss
     def apply_gradients(optimizer, gradients, variables):
       optimizer.apply_gradients(zip(gradients, variables))
```

```
[ ] epochs = 40
     latent dim = 2
     num_examples_to_generate = 25
     # сохраняем случайный вектор постоянным для генерации (предсказания),
     # так будет легче увидеть улучшения.
     random vector for generation = tf.random.normal(
         shape=[num examples to generate, latent dim])
     model = CVAE(latent dim)
[ ] def generate_and_save_images(model, epoch, test input):
       predictions = model.sample(test input)
       fig = plt.figure(figsize=(25,25))
       for i in range(predictions.shape[0]):
           plt.subplot(25, 25, i+1)
           plt.imshow(predictions[i, :, :, 0], cmap='gray')
           plt.axis('off')
       # tight layout минимизирует перекрытия
       plt.savefig('image_at_epoch_{:04d}.png'.format(epoch))
       plt.show()
```

□ Epoch: 40, Test set ELBO: -152.89031982421875, time elapse for current epoch 98.93774938583374

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2. Создать сетку из 25 изображений, где по оси X изменяется значение первого элемента  $\mathbf{z}$ , а по оси Y - второго элемента  $\mathbf{z}$ 

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