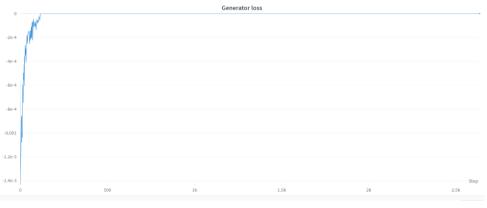
<u>Practical part – Bar Rousso – I.D. 203765698</u>

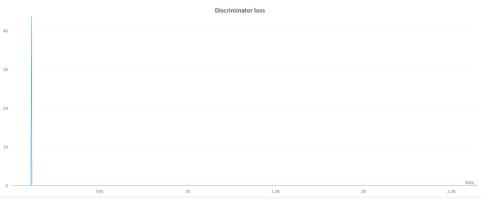
Question 1:

1. Binary Cross Entropy Loss with saturation:

Discriminator loss function: E[log(D(x))] + E[log(1 - D(G(z)))]

Generator loss function: E[log(1-D(G(z)))]



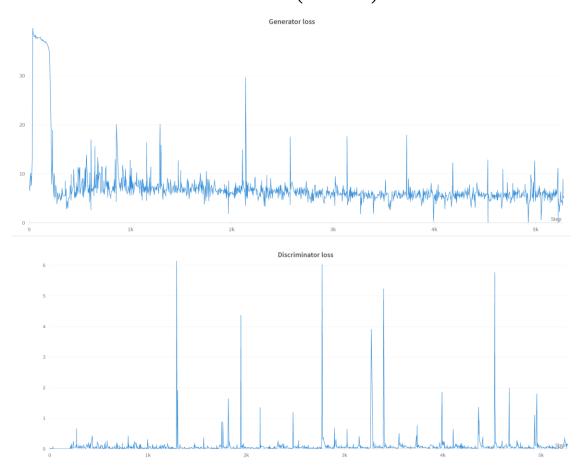


Final generated images from 64 fixed latent vectors:

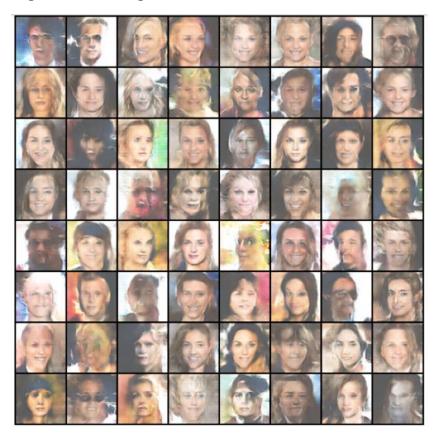
2. Binary Cross Entropy Loss without saturation:

Discriminator loss function: $\mathbb{E}[\log(D(x))] + \mathbb{E}[\log(1 - D(G(z)))]$

Generator loss function: E[-1 * lo g(D(G(z)))]



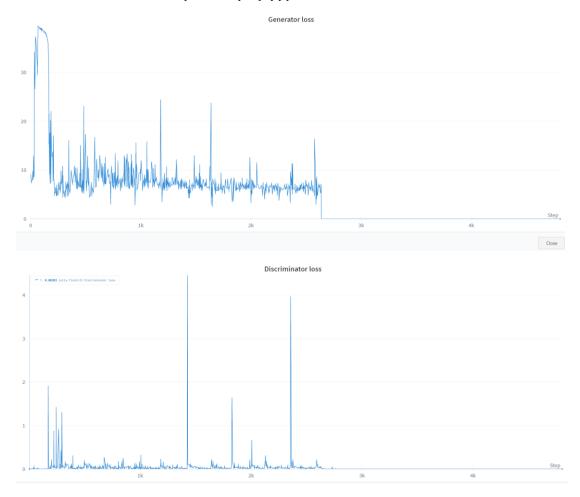
Final generated images from 64 fixed latent vectors:



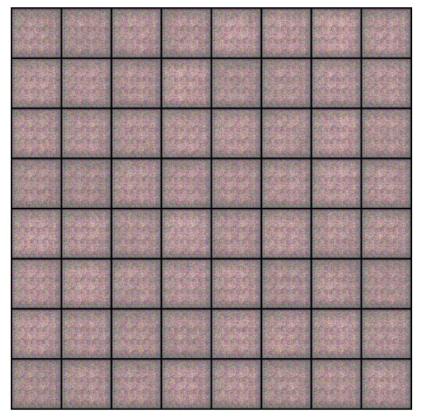
3. Mean Squared Error Loss

Discriminator loss function: E[log(D(x))] + E[log(1 - D(G(z)))]

Generator loss function: $(1 - D(G(z)))^2$



Final generated images from 64 fixed latent vectors:



Analysis:

In both the first and the last cases, we can see that we run into a saturation: The **Discriminator** loss **tends to ZERO** - Meaning it succeeded to returns 1 on real images (hence $E[\log(D(x))] = 0$) and returns 0 from generated images (hence $E[\log(1 - D(G(z)))] = 0$).

On the other hand, the **Generator** loss also **tends to ZERO** - Meaning it failed to convince the Discriminator that the images are generated is real.

Thus, it is almost impossible for the generator to learn something about the real distribution, as the Discriminator is too strong – hence we get garbage final images.

In the second case, we can see that we did **not** run into a saturation:

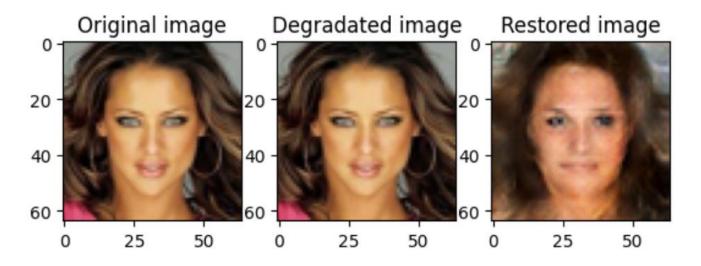
The **Discriminator** loss tends to 0.05-0.1 (It is difficult to see from the graph since the high jumps) – thus compare to the first case the loss tends to 10^-8, here the discriminator is not equally decidable about the generator images.

On the other hand, the **Generator** loss tends to 5-7 (again it is difficult to see from the graph due to the high jumps) – Meaning it succeeded in some cases to make the discriminator think it made a real image.

Thus, the generator succeeded to learn something about the real distribution, as the Discriminator is not too strong – hence we get final images that remind us of people.

Question 2:

Final inversion after 400000 iterations:



Final MSE Loss: 0.007872

Note: There is **no** degradation here, we just want to find the closest image that our generator can produce.

Explanation:

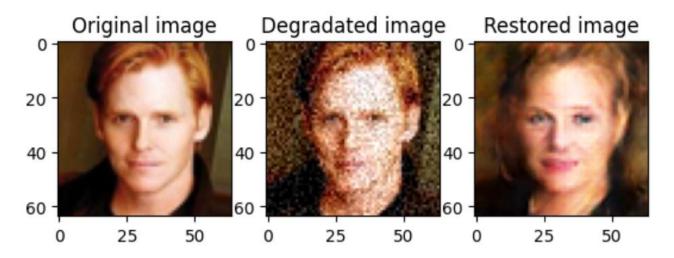
We can see that we got an inverted image that "reminds" of the original image in terms of the colors (face, hair, background, etc.).

On the other hand, there the inverted image seems much more blur and miss thin details (hair edges, earring, face outlines, etc.). This can be explained since in our optimization progress, we use MSE Loss which is known to yield blur images.

Using perceptual loss can fix this issue by comparing both images' "features", rather than checking how much the pixel values are close to each other.

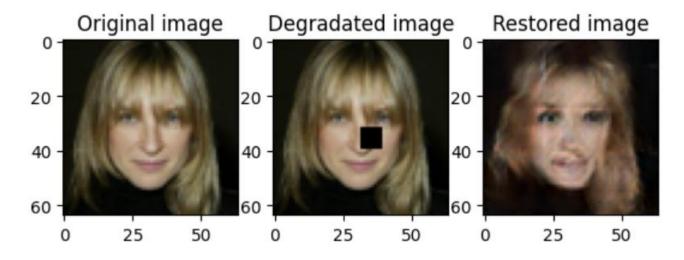
Question 3:

Section 1 – Restoring image after adding a gaussian noise:



Final L1 Loss: 0.0626

Section 2 – erase 8x8 window:



Final L1 Loss: 0.0512

Explanation (for both sections):

We can see that in both sections:

- We got restored images that remind their original images (color and shape are similar).
- The restored images indeed succeeded to remove the Gaussian noise or fill the missing window in a way that make sense (here restored to noise part).
- Still, both images are far from being a 'good' reconstruction this mainly can due to the fact that the Generator didn't succeed to generate authentic images from the real distribution, as it is not complex enough, or can be trained with better hyper-parameters.

I choose to use the **L1 norm loss** since it is more invariant to the above degradations (compare to L2 norm) in a sense that differences in pixels caused due to degradation will be less expressed by the final Loss, since we are not raising this impact by 2.

203465698 5-1 , 100 7 UW - ME'N 750 ->>-1N GTOM LC 2022 13MEC 2M DR - MKD (V M2W D 21/2 BOX CP2 - MIL 499 X BD 3 N 31 = j=Wart, 7 = 1 = hout, 1 = K < Cout 58 = C P3156 - 80NI (I) Ykii; = [h(x)] kii; = S. Xkii; + 6 C3) d, C 8701 (BUS) 176451 38 1830 BJ 4020A Win=Wout, hin=hous, Cin= Cout Nos (II) $\forall \kappa_{i,j} = [h_2(x)]_{\kappa_{i,j}} = W\bar{\chi}_{i,j}$ 22 X COLU 80 6134RU 18211 142 X:? 6FD 7376N 15 WEIRCOUEXCIN-1, 755 = Win , 751 = hin Win=Word, hin=hout Prole TIEN NON DES PULL (III) 7=h2(X) = [/a, /b) 1=11300 = L1a, 16) 10 11, -ia, in, is 26 15) 5 Win, 7 si 5 hin, 7 5 K 5 Cin So (K, 1,5) POPENT 109 S, t) = NN - 10 C (109 S, t) = NN (X1) NN - 10 C (109 S, t) = NN (X1) CCU C DIDIS MOJO SOU MICE N U 201219 30 h3 0h20h10h30h10h10-... h30h20h1 = M-1 : 500 -2000 PON E SON XNP(X), ZNN(O,I) NTO, OD 12496 Jan 176 -7921. Ŀ

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: Mih/max > ~1877 7250 (2 min max V(D,G) = min max Ep [109(D(x))]+ Ep [109(1-D(G(2)))] classifier & or 120 DG MBD " 2,321600 -1,225 MBD 24 D(X) = 1 36534 X WILL X WEEZY 1 22 52 D(G(Z)) & O Z (16711 1,70 1010 11020 320 KING P 26 F029 -1,327120 L(G) = Ep [109 (D(x))] + Ep [109 (1 - D(G(Z)))] · to 72 OF SES UNENS 16211 E FC 158 $\frac{\partial L(G)}{\partial \xi_{G}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_{G}} \left(\left[\frac{\partial L(G)}{\partial u_{G}} \left[\frac$ = 3 (Ep [109 (1-D(G(+6,2)))) = 2 (Ep [5(+6,2)])= (X) Soc p B (too, 6) , 200 - 10, 1 2,20 , EC & B (FC. (6) S (fc, 2):= 109 (1-DIG(fc, 2)): Win NO 6007 po Px [| f(tg, 2) | > log (1- St)] = 0 -30 gong cop 129 Eb [A(fe.5))<00,0 2011 129 2-011-1 3 L(G) = (X) = Ep [3E (4(EG, Z)).

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21.316.09 0.52 D G 111.07 C 12.8 25.09 2.2 D 65 02 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
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5) A) LOCK M KERK ((N(D,G)) KERX W NOOD (F (3 1,35 12 A(D'C) 23,,4 G G I MINU 1255 I G SIU FU JUP MIKE JIN-O MID O G 2"15N IC (3ata 2265, 20) 21/NE 21N2 15 (C 12 x31) I WILL EVERY KING INC. I (P(J)=I 6 22 ,2,390 F 11C) -19,390 300 D MAS < ONIN V(D,G) 6 3 179 502 120 1.31 12-1716 124 RUG (coid De seil 123/2 soullos- 25cm) - 2012 - Min-P(N(D'C)) 2,2550 Min (5 > 7,5390 Mgilona on w e 6 myle you 25 2 2000 SOU D(C(F)) 7 800 190 EN 1892-14/ -1,44 JIN 12 J-8 (BNO 2014 MOX [WIN (A(D'C))) 1,850 TIC M2 1,3 -9 407.6 & D go Mglight -K THE BUNC O DINE 1916 DAY RULE OUTING Data > n n'hach C 6 (1117N 702) DQ -62 2,25 170 50 120 77119 1/20 his lustof set D go my 2111 est 2211 DUEU ZN LINKA

