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1. 請描述你實作的模型架構、方法以及 accuracy 為何。其中你的方法必須為 domain

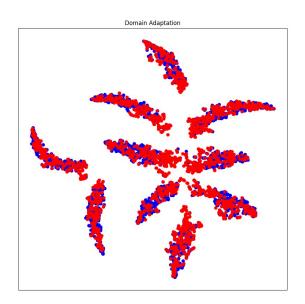
pec.300peoc(1, 3, 2,	,	
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
		========
Conv2d-1 BatchNorm2d-2	[-1, 64, 32, 32] [-1, 64, 32, 32]	640 128
ReLU-3	[-1, 64, 32, 32]	Θ
MaxPool2d-4 Conv2d-5	[-1, 64, 16, 16] [-1, 128, 16, 16]	0 73,856
BatchNorm2d-6	[-1, 128, 16, 16] [-1, 128, 16, 16]	256
ReLU-7	[-1, 128, 16, 16]	0
Conv2d-8 BatchNorm2d-9	[-1, 128, 16, 16] [-1, 128, 16, 16]	147,584 256
ReLU-10	[-1, 128, 16, 16]	0
MaxPool2d-11	[-1, 128, 8, 8]	0
Conv2d-12 BatchNorm2d-13	[-1, 256, 8, 8] [-1, 256, 8, 8]	295,168 512
ReLU-14	[-1, 256, 8, 8]	Θ
MaxPool2d-15 Conv2d-16	[-1, 256, 8, 8] [-1, 256, 4, 4] [-1, 256, 4, 4]	0 590,080
BatchNorm2d-17	[-1, 256, 4, 4]	512
ReLU-18	[-1, 256, 4, 4]	0
Conv2d-19 BatchNorm2d-20	[-1, 256, 4, 4] [-1, 256, 4, 4]	590,080 512
ReLU-21	[-1, 256, 4, 4]	0
MaxPool2d-22	[-1, 256, 2, 2]	0
Conv2d-23 BatchNorm2d-24	[-1, 512, 2, 2] [-1, 512, 2, 2]	1,180,160 1,024
ReLU-25	[-1, 512, 2, 2]	0
Conv2d-26 BatchNorm2d-27	[-1, 512, 2, 2]	2,359,808 1,024
ReLU-28	[-1, 512, 2, 2] [-1, 512, 2, 2]	1,024
Conv2d-29	[-1, 512, 2, 2]	2,359,808
BatchNorm2d-30 ReLU-31	[-1, 512, 2, 2] [-1, 512, 2, 2]	1,024 0
MaxPool2d-32	[-1, 512, 1, 1]	0
		=======================================
Total params: 7,602,43 Trainable params: 7,60		
Non-trainable params:		
Input size (MB): 0.00		
Forward/backward pass	size (MB): 3.93	
Params size (MB): 29.0	90	
Estimated Total Size (	(MB): 32.94 :	
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
Linear-1	[-1, 512, 512]	262,656
ReLU-2	[-1, 512, 512]	0
Linear-3 ReLU-4	[-1, 512, 512] [-1, 512, 512]	262,656 0
Linear-5	[-1, 512, 512]	5,130
Total params: 530,442		
Trainable params: 530		
Non-trainable params:		
Input size (MB): 1.00		
Forward/backward pass		
Params size (MB): 2.02		
Estimated Total Size	(MB): 11.06	
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
============		
Linear-1	[-1, 512, 512]	262,656
BatchNorm1d-2 ReLU-3	[-1, 512, 512] [-1, 512, 512]	1,024
Linear-4	[-1, 512, 512]	262,656
BatchNorm1d-5	[-1, 512, 512]	1,024
ReLU-6	[-1, 512, 512]	0
Linear-7 BatchNorm1d-8	[-1, 512, 512]	262,656 1,024
ReLU-9	[-1, 512, 512] [-1, 512, 512]	1,024
Linear-10	[-1, 512, 512]	262,656
BatchNorm1d-11	[-1, 512, 512]	1,024
ReLU-12	[-1, 512, 512]	0
Linear-13	[-1, 512, 1]	513
Total params: 1,055,233		
Trainable params: 1,05		
Non-trainable params: 0		
T (UD): 4 00		
Input size (MB): 1.00 Forward/backward pass size (MB): 24.00		
Params size (MB): 4.03		
Estimated Total Size (MB): 29.03		

adversarial training 系列 (就是你的方法必須要讓輸入 training data & testing data 後的某一層輸出 domain 要相近)。(2%)

在此次作業中,我在feature extractor 中,加深了三層 layer,使 其參數量增大至 760w 個,domain classifier 以及 labelPredictor 則保 持相同。並一樣的對 source 的 transform 轉為灰階,並一樣的進行 canny edge detection 轉為線條圖, 水平翻轉,旋轉 15 度。target 的則先 resize 成 32×32,除了去掉 canny,因其原本就是線條圖,其他皆 相同。會將 labelPredictor 以及 domain classfier 保持相同是因為本 身已經夠強去對抗 feature extractor 了,若是增強 domain classifier 則 在 kaggle 的分數並不會上升許多,若 是增強了 label predictor 則幾乎不變, 大概是因為他只是做 label classify 根 本不需太強。

左邊圖分別為 feature\_extractor, label\_predictor,domain\_classifier 的參數量以及架構。

2. 請視覺化真實圖片以及手繪圖片通過沒有使用 domain adversarial training 的 feature extractor 的 domain 分布圖。(2%)



3. 請視覺化真實圖片以及手繪圖片通過有使用 domain adversarial training 的 feature extractor 的 domain 分布圖。(2%)

