Homework #3

Deep Learning for Computer Vision

No collaborators.

Problem 1:

1.

架構上採用 ACGAN paper 的 model,移除 Discriminator 的 classifier。n_eopch=100,batch_size=128,lr=0.0002, Adam Optimizer。

2.



3.

Model 在前幾個 epoch 會先學到輪廓等粗略特徵,後期才會漸漸學會色調、紋理等細部特徵。

Problem 2:

1.

架構上採用 ACGAN paper 的 model,選用笑與不笑當作 attribute。n_eopch=100,batch_size=128,lr=0.0002, Adam Optimizer。

2.



3.

透過 attribute label,可以做到 feature disentanglement/feature manipulating,圖片出來的品質似乎也會提高。

Problem 3:

1.

MNISTM: 35.3% SVHN: 37.9% USPS: 69.51%

2.

MNISTM: 42.5% SVHN: 46.9% USPS: 62.9%

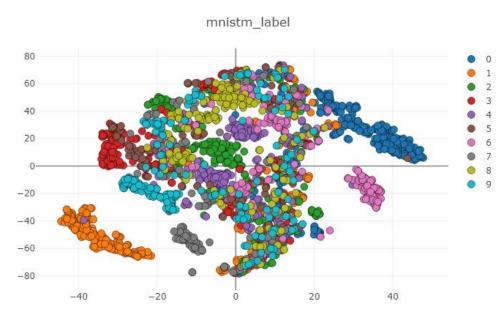
3.

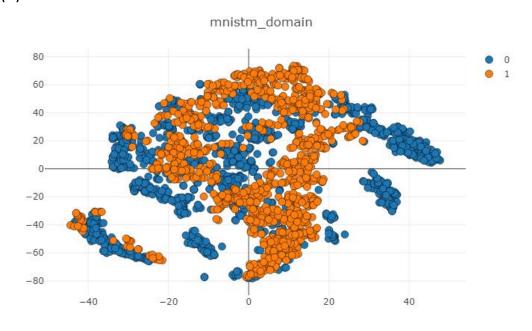
MNISTM: 96.8% SVHN: 91.5% USPS: 96.1%

4.

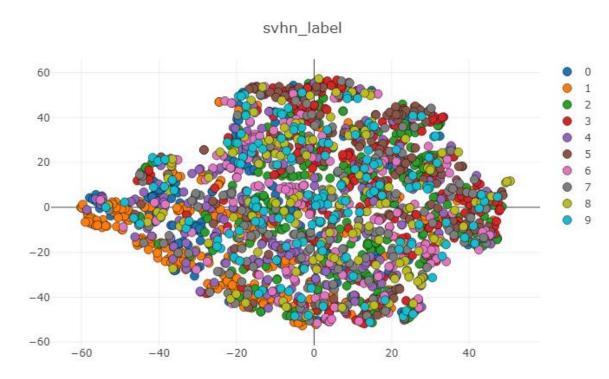
MNISTM:

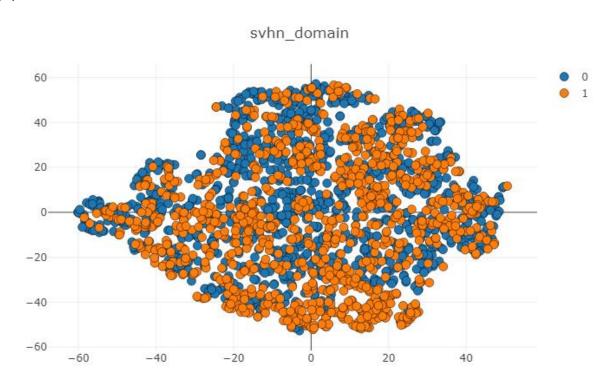
(a)





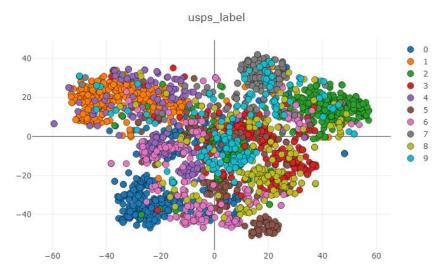
SVHN: (a)



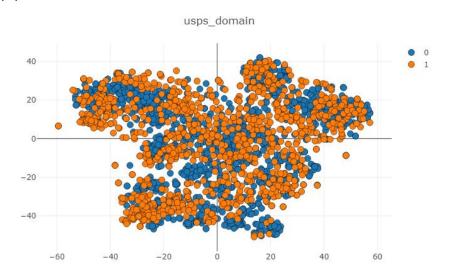


USPS:

(a)



(b)



5.

架構上採用 DANN paper 的 model。n_eopch=50, batch_size=512, lr=0.01, SGD Optimizer。

6.

DANN 在這次的複雜的 dataset 上比較不穩定,需要多 train 幾次才能得到比較好的結果。

Problem 4:

1.

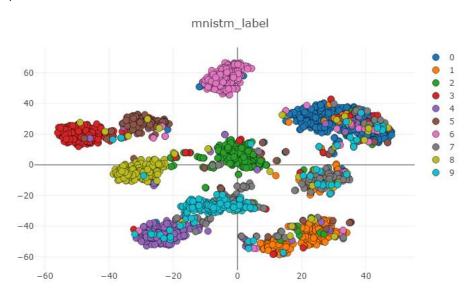
MNISTM: 61.6%

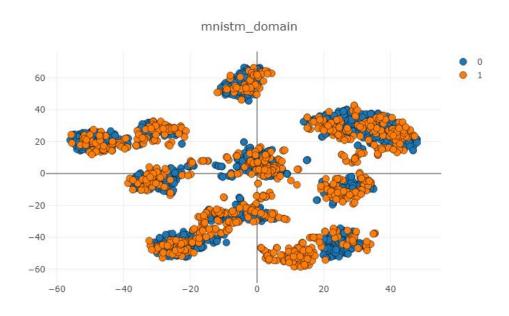
SVHN: 28.2% USPS: 42.7%

2.

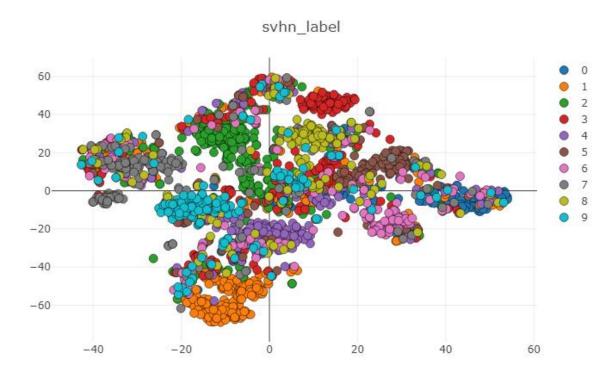
MNISTM:

(a)

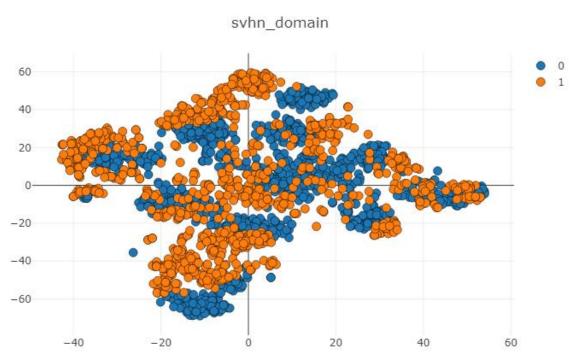




SVHN: (a)



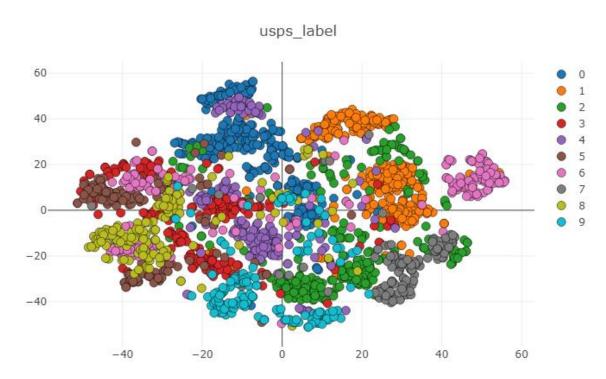


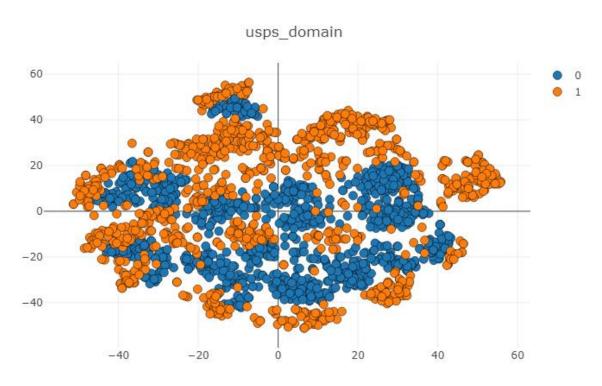


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USPS:

(a)





3.

架構上採用 paper "Adversarial Discriminative Domain Adaptation" (ADDA) 的 model。n_eopch=50, batch_size=512, lr=0.0002, Adam Optimizer。

4.

ADDA 隨著 dataset 而有很大的 performance 差異。像是第一個 usps2mnistm,因為 usps 是簡單的 dataset,model 學到比較好的 latent distribution,domain confusion 就會很有幫助。第二個 mnistm2svhn,因為 mnistm 是稍微困難的 dataset,model 學到比較雜亂的 latent distribution,domain confusion 就會很難有幫助。