Machine Vision

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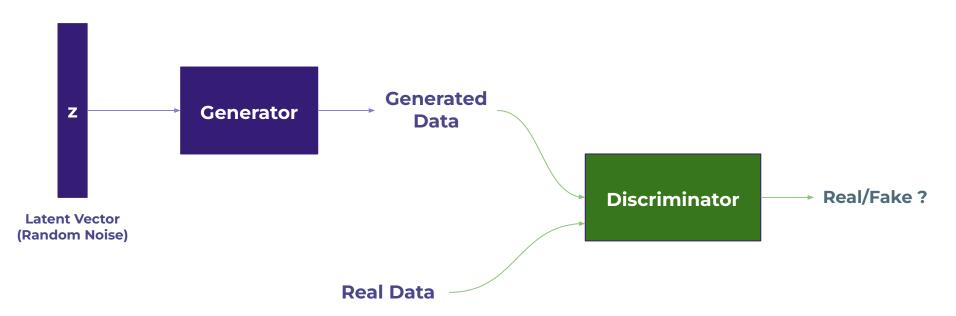
Definition



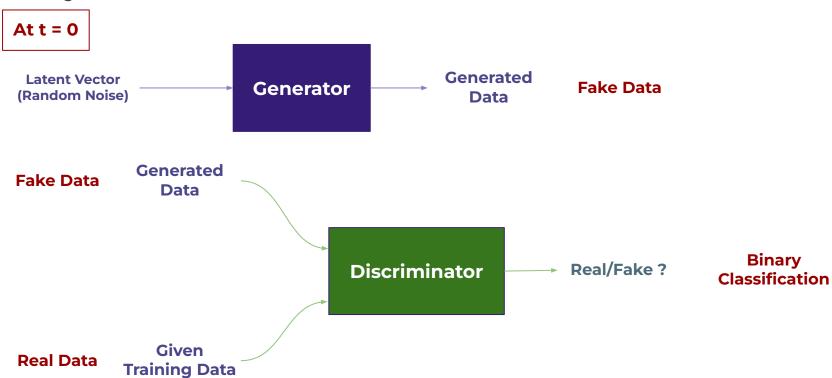
We try to learn the underlying the distribution from which the dataset comes from.

GANS are made up of two competing networks (adversaries) that are trying beat each other.

Definition



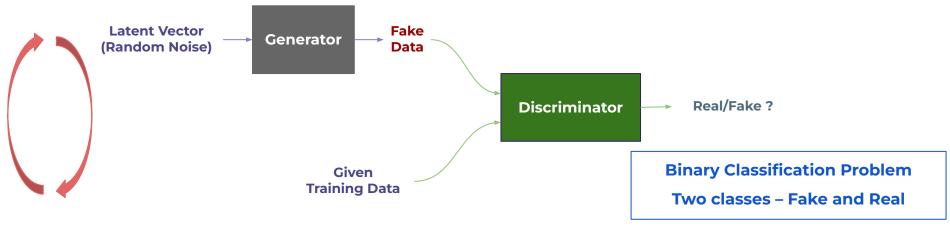
Training Phase



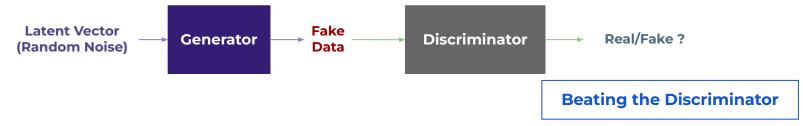
Training Phase

Step 1: Train Discriminator

Use the current ability of the Generator



Step 2: Train Generator



Training Phase

$$V(D,G) = \mathbb{E}_{x \sim p(x)} [\log D(x)] + \mathbb{E}_{z \sim q(z)} [\log (1 - D(G(z)))]$$

Step 1: Train Discriminator

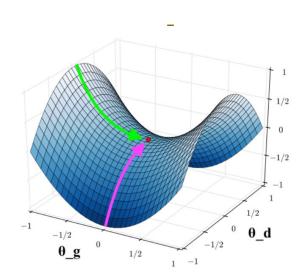
Maximizing the classification over the real Data

Maximizing the classification over the Fake Data
Generated by G

Step 2: Train Generator

Saddle Point Optimization

 $\min_{G} \max_{D} V(D,G)$



Generating new Data minimizing the ability of D to classify fake data

Training Phase

$$V(D,G) = \mathbb{E}_{x \sim p(x)}[\log D(x)] + \mathbb{E}_{z \sim q(z)}[\log(1 - D(G(z)))]$$

$$V(D,G) = \mathbb{E}_{x \sim p(x)} \left[\log \left(1 - D(x) \right) \right] + \mathbb{E}_{z \sim q(z)} \left[\log \left(D(G(z)) \right) \right]$$

Training Procedure

for
$$i = 1 ... N$$
 do
for $k = 1 ... K$ do

- Sample noise samples $\{\mathbf{z}^1, \dots, \mathbf{z}^m\} \sim p_{\mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{z})$
- Sample examples $\{\mathbf{x}^1, \dots, \mathbf{x}^m\}$ from $p_{data}(\mathbf{x})$.
- Update the discriminator $D_{\theta d}$:

$$\theta_{d} = \theta_{d} - \alpha_{d} \nabla_{\theta_{d}} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[\log D\left(\mathbf{x}^{i}\right) + \log\left(1 - D\left(G\left(\mathbf{z}^{i}\right)\right)\right) \right].$$

end for

- Sample noise samples $\{\mathbf{z}^1, \ldots, \mathbf{z}^m\} \sim p_{\mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{z})$.
- Update the generator $G_{\theta q}$:

$$\theta_{g} = \theta_{g} - \alpha_{g} \nabla_{\theta_{g}} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \log \left(1 - D\left(G\left(\mathbf{z}^{i}\right)\right)\right).$$

end for

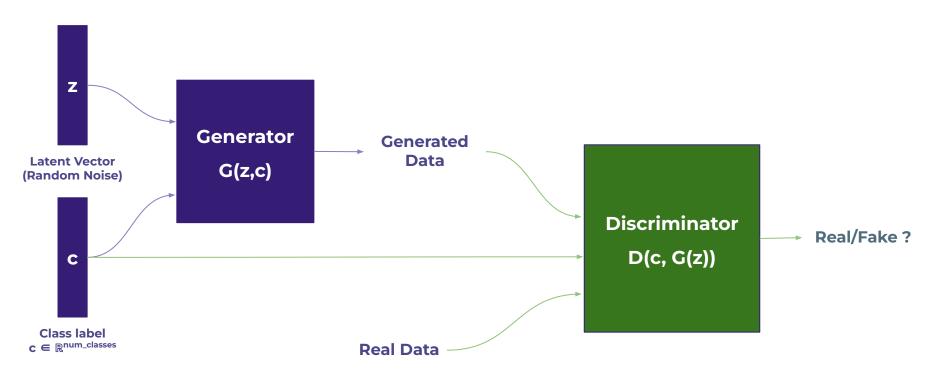
Training Tricks

1. Use Soft and Noisy Labels:

- Label Smoothing, i.e. if you have two target labels: Real=1 and Fake=0, then for each incoming sample, if it is real, then replace the label with a random number between 0.7 and 1.2, and if it is a fake sample, replace it with 0.0 and 0.3 (for example).
- 2. **Different Optimizers:** Use SGD for Discriminator and ADAM for Generator
- **3. Schedule Learning:** try to balance training D and G.
- **4. Limit Discriminator:** restrict the capacity of the discriminator.
- **5. Progressive Growing:** start with low-resolution images and gradually increase resolution by adding layers.

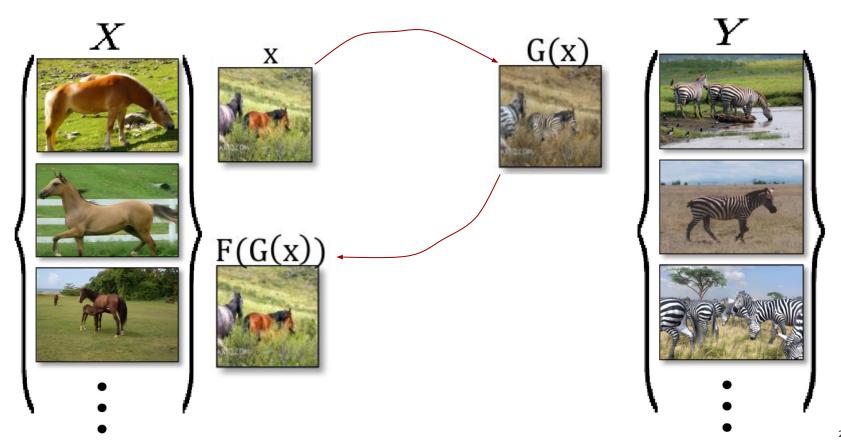
Conditional GAN (cGAN)

Definition



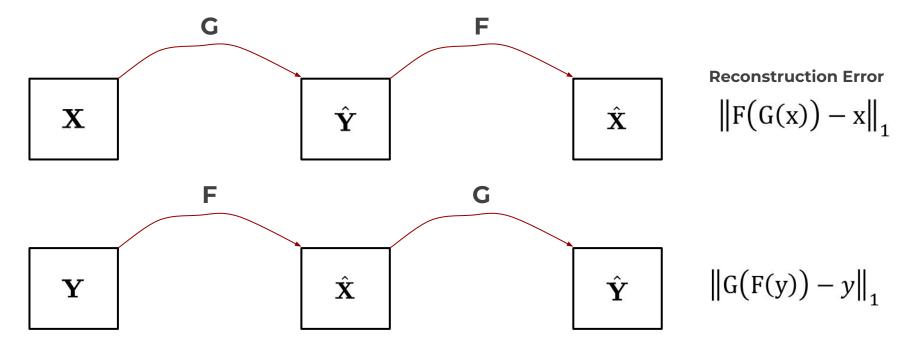
Neural Transfer Style

Definition – CycleGAN



Neural Transfer Style

CycleGAN



Neural Transfer Style

CycleGAN

$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{GAN}}(G,D_Y,X,Y) = \mathbb{E}_{y\sim p_{\mathrm{data}}(y)}[\log D_Y(y)] + \mathbb{E}_{x\sim p_{\mathrm{data}}(x)}[\log(1-D_Y(G(x))],$$
 Domain X Domain Y

Cycle-Consistency Loss

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{cyc}}(G, F) = \mathbb{E}_{x \sim p_{\text{data}}(x)}[\|F(G(x)) - x\|_{1}] + \mathbb{E}_{y \sim p_{\text{data}}(y)}[\|G(F(y)) - y\|_{1}].$$

Total Loss

$$\mathcal{L}(G, F, D_X, D_Y) = \mathcal{L}_{GAN}(G, D_Y, X, Y) + \mathcal{L}_{GAN}(F, D_X, Y, X) + \lambda \mathcal{L}_{cyc}(G, F),$$

Evaluation Modalities

- Summary of the project:
 - Implement a CNN classifier for the cows-horses dataset.
 - Improve classifier accuracy by doing GAN-based data augmentation.
 - Do unpaired neural style transfer between images of the two classes (cow, horse).

For all 3 steps, you need to clearly explain and justify your code/method.

- What we expect from you:
 - Working notebook, with clearly explained sections!
 - A pdf report which contains the code, figures, and your interpretations.
 - An individual work.
 - An oral presentation of you work.
- Deadline: TBA (end of April/beginning of May)