Multi-Agent Reinforcement Learning Benchmark on Highway Environment for Autonomous Driving

Université Paris-Saclay Machine Vision Project

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Abstract— Index Terms—

I. Introduction

hello this is a test in the paper [2], in this text i am going to cite another paper exactly here [1].

II. RELATED WORK

III. METHODS

A. Conditional Generative adversarial network(GANs)

$$\min_{G} \max_{D} \mathcal{V}_{\text{GAN}} \left(D, G \right) = \tag{1}$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{x \sim p_{\text{data}(x)}} \left[\log \left\{ D\left(x\right) \right\} \right] + \mathbb{E}_{z \sim p_{z}(z)} \left[\log \left\{ 1 - D\left(G\left(z\right)\right) \right\} \right].$$

where $G: R^{100} \longrightarrow R^{16,384}$

$$L_D = -\sum_{x \in \chi, z \in \zeta} \log(D(x)) + \log(1 - D(G(z)))$$
 (6)

$$L_G = -\sum_{z \in \zeta} \log(D(G(z))) \tag{7}$$

B. Model Architecture

1) Generator:

$$h^{[i]} = LeakyRELU(W^{[i-1]}h^{[i-1]} + b[i-1])$$
 (2)

 $\alpha,$ with h[i] $\epsilon R^{16\alpha 2^i}$ and we output the vector o $\epsilon R^{16,384}$ via

$$o = \tanh(W^{[L]}h^{[L]} + b[L])$$
 (3)

Where L is the final layer.

2) Discriminator: h[0] denote the input image, W[j] and b[j] denoting the weight matrix and the bias vector in the L output layer, we have:

$$o = sigmoid(W^{[L]}h^{[L]} + b[L])$$
(4)

3) Classifier:

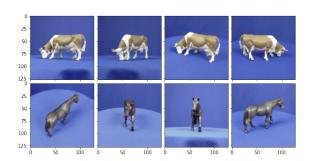


Fig. 1. Random Cows and Horses Images from Original Dataset

IV. EXPERIMENTS

- A. Dataset
- B. Evaluation Metrics
- C. Experimentation Details
- D. GAN Experimentation Results

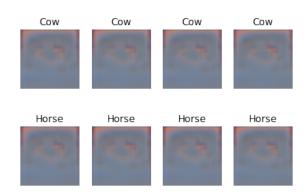


Fig. 2. Generated Output after 100 Steps

E. CycleGAN Experimentation Results

 Pass real images through the generators and get the generated images

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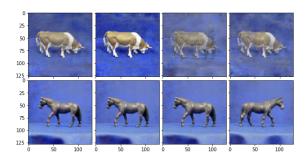


Fig. 3. Generated Output after 35000 Steps

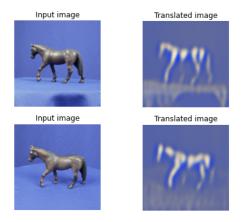


Fig. 4. Generated Translated Output after 1 Epoch

- Pass the generated images back to the generators to check if we can predict the original image from the generated image.
- Do an identity mapping of the real images using the generators.
- Pass the generated images in 1) to the corresponding discriminators.
- Calculate the generators total loss (adverserial + cycle + identity)
- Calculate the discriminators loss
- Update the weights of the generators
- Update the weights of the discriminators
- Return the losses in a dictionary.

F. Classifier Experimentation Results

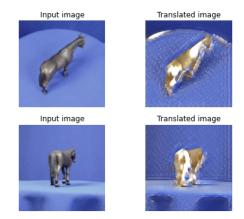


Fig. 5. Generated Output after 50 Epochs

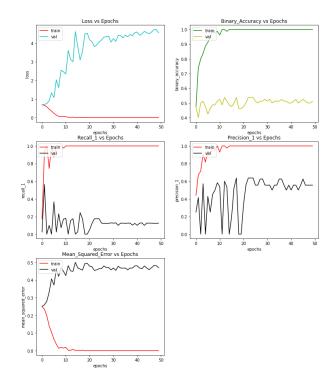


Fig. 6. Classification metrics for classifier trained on original dataset

[2] Jun-Yan Zhu, Taesung Park, Phillip Isola, and Alexei A. Efros. Unpaired image-to-image translation using cycle-consistent adversarial networks. <u>GANICORR</u>, abs/1703.10593, 2017.

Metric	Orig		Orig-250-GAN		Orig-500-GAN		Orig-1000-GAN	
-	train	val	train	val	train	val	train	val
BCE-Loss	0.01	5	0.01	0.7	0.01	0.7	8	0.7
Accuracy	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Precision	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Recall	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
TABLE I								

COMPILED TABLE OF CLASSIFICATION METRICS

V. CONCLUSION REFERENCES

[1] Mehdi Mirza and Simon Osindero. Conditional generative adversarial nets, 2014.

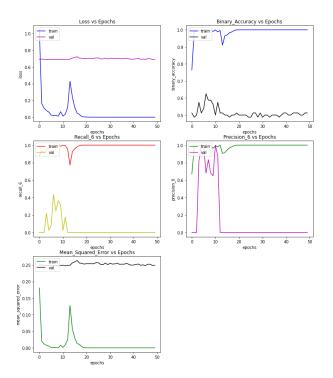


Fig. 7. Classification metrics for classifier trained on $\boldsymbol{original+250}$ $\boldsymbol{GAN-based}$

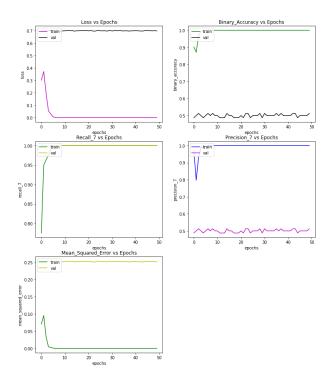


Fig. 8. Classification metrics for classifier trained on $\boldsymbol{original+250}$ $\boldsymbol{GAN-based}$

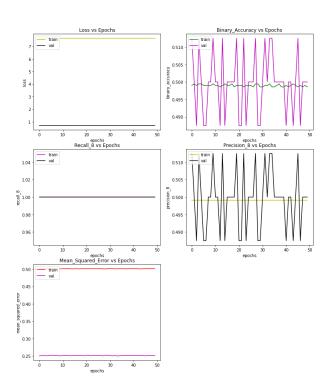


Fig. 9. Classification metrics for classifier trained on $\boldsymbol{original+250~GAN-based}$