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

先做Preprocessing,額外加上

transforms.ColorJitter(brightness=(0.5),contrast=(0.5),saturation=(0.5))

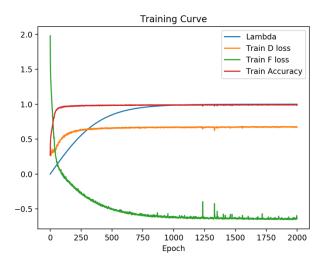
模型架構分為三種,一是如下圖,二是FE為VGG16,三為Sample Code(即下

圖去除最後四層Conv(512,512)

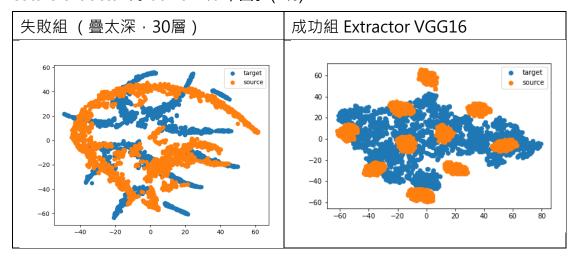
```
FeatureExtractor(
  (conv): Sequential(
  (0): Conv2d(1, 64, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
    (1): BatchNorm2d(64, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (3): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False)
    (4): Conv2d(64, 128, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
    (5): BatchNorm2d(128, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (6): ReLU()
    (7): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False)
    (8): Conv2d(128, 256, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
    (9): BatchNorm2d(256, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (10): ReLU()
    (11): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False)
    (12): Conv2d(256, 256, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
(13): BatchNorm2d(256, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (15): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False)
    (16): Conv2d(256, 512, kernel\_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
    (17): BatchNorm2d(512, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (18): ReLU()
    (19): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False)
(20): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
(21): BatchNorm2d(512, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (23): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel\_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
    (24): BatchNorm2d(512, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (25): ReLU()
    (26): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
     (27): BatchNorm2d(512, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (28): ReLU()
    (29): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
    (30): BatchNorm2d(512, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (31): ReLU()
LabelPredictor(
  (layer): Sequential(
  (0): Linear(in_features=512, out_features=512, bias=True)
    (1): ReLU()
    (2): Linear(in_features=512, out_features=512, bias=True)
    (4): Linear(in_features=512, out_features=10, bias=True)
DomainClassifier(
  (layer): Sequential(
    (0): Linear(in_features=512, out_features=512, bias=True)
    (1): BatchNorm1d(512, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (2): ReLU()
    (3): Linear(in_features=512, out_features=512, bias=True)
    (4): BatchNorm1d(512, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (5): ReLU()
    (6): Linear(in_features=512, out_features=512, bias=True)
    (7): BatchNorm1d(512, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (8): ReLU()
    (9): Linear(in features=512, out features=512, bias=True)
    (10): \ BatchNorm1d(512, \ eps=1e-05, \ momentum=0.1, \ affine=True, \ track\_running\_stats=True)
    (11): ReLU()
    (12): Linear(in_features=512, out_features=1, bias=True)
)
```

另外調整
$$\lambda = \frac{2}{1+e^{-10\frac{current\ epoch}{total\ epoch}}} + 1$$

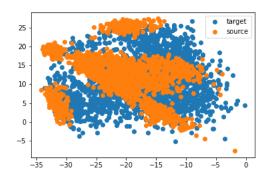
結果發現第一種模型和VGG16的模型在total epoch為200-300時Acc皆優於第三種模型,前二種在69-71間,而第三種僅僅67而已,但當把training epoch 調高至2000後反而原始第三種模型可以達到76,而前兩種約在73-74附近,因此最後採用第三種模型,Training Curve如下圖。



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 f eature extractor 的 domain 分布圖。(2%)

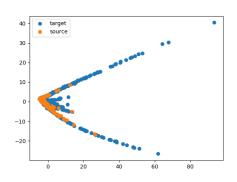


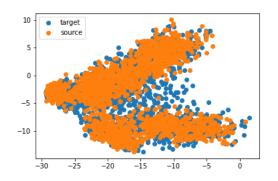
此為TSNE的結果 可發現左邊的source分群不明顯,右邊的結果清楚可見。



上圖為成功組的 PCA

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





左圖為上圖失敗組的PCA,右圖為成功組的PCA,可以發現即使失敗組Source和Target分布的點也都蠻接近,成功組更幾乎完全重合,確實 domainadversarial 能讓兩個不同domain有效重合。