

Supplementary

Figure 1 presents a qualitative comparison of the unsupervised methods.

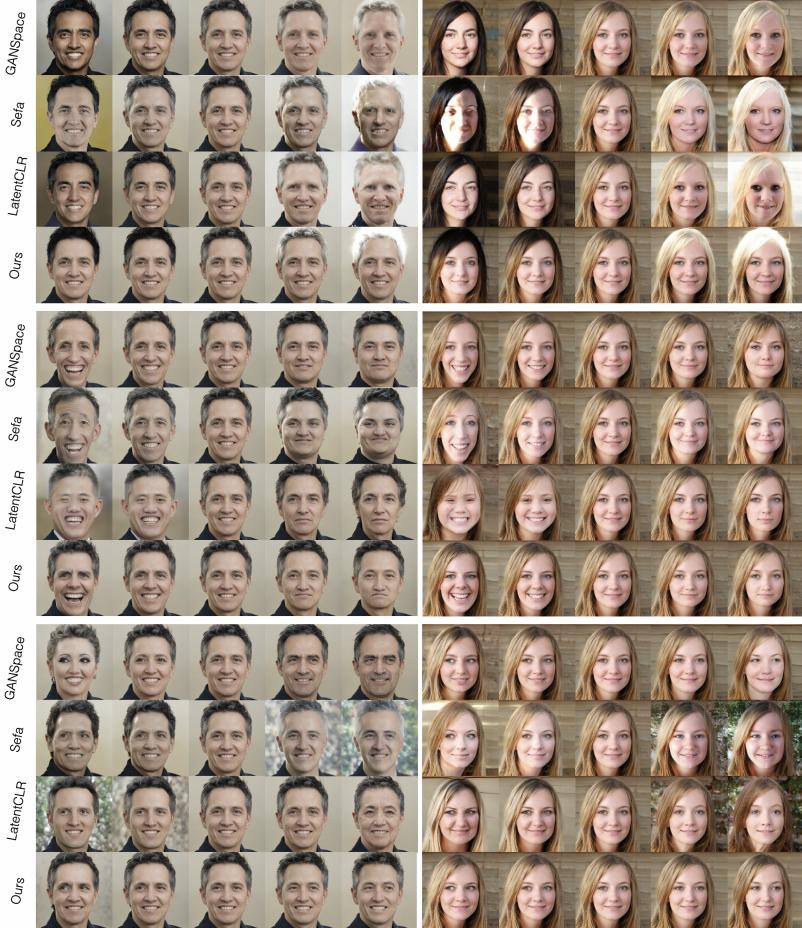


Figure 1: Qualitative comparison. LLF vs. 3 unsupervised methods: (1) Hair color changing: black to white (the first 4 rows). (2) Eyeball moving (the 5-8 rows). (3) Mouth opening to closing (the last 4 rows).

Our method demonstrates generalization to other datasets within LSUN, such as cats (Figs. 2 and 3), cars (Fig. 4), horses (Fig. 5), and churches (Fig. 6). However, its performance on LSUN is relatively lower compared to FFHQ, mainly due to the increased complexity of the datasets and the reliance on the quality of the pre-trained model.



Figure 2: LLF applied to cat images with three distinct clusters: body, eyes, and background.

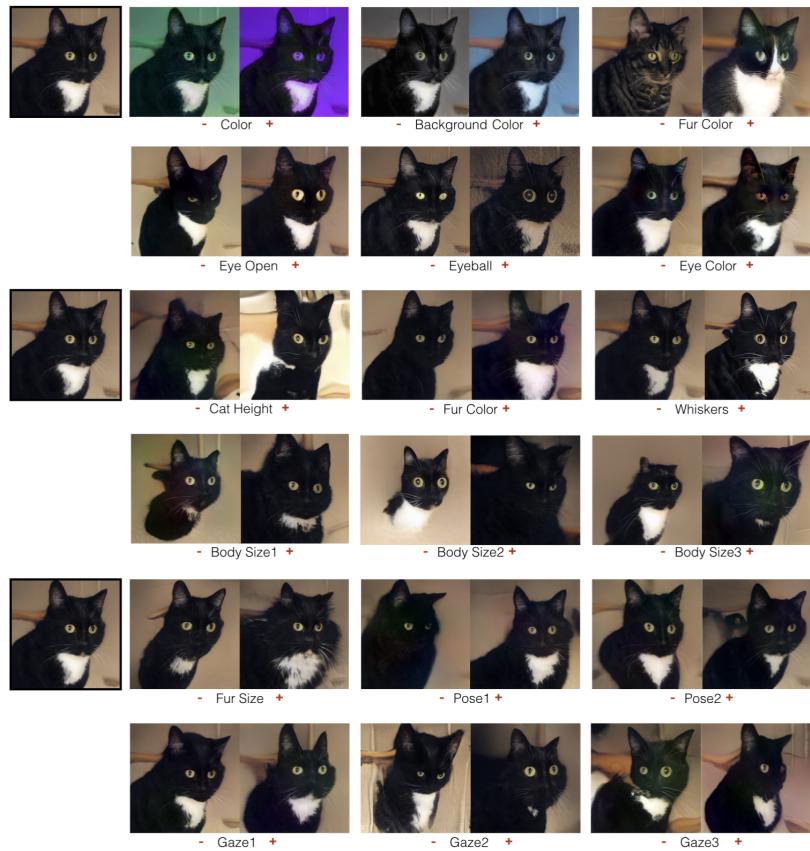


Figure 3: The results of StyleGAN2 LSUN cat (256×256).

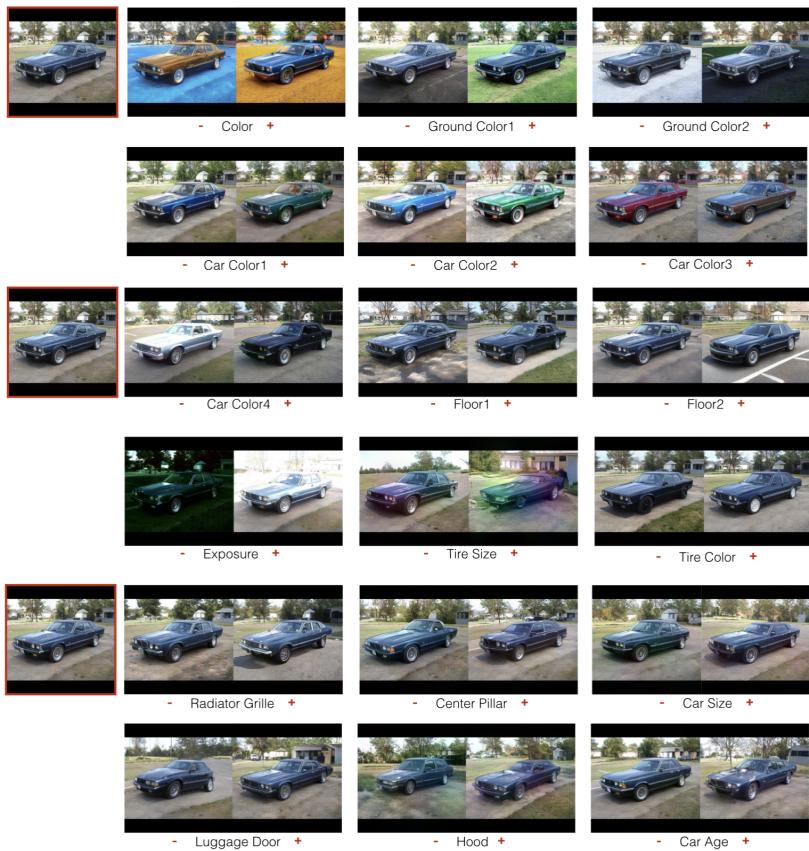


Figure 4: The results of StyleGAN2 on LSUN car (512×512), the first column shows three identical images from the LSUN car, which were resized from 512×384 to 512×512 to match the output size of StyleGAN2. Columns 2-7 showcase the morphed images via LLF.



Figure 5: The results of StyleGAN2 LSUN horse (256×256).

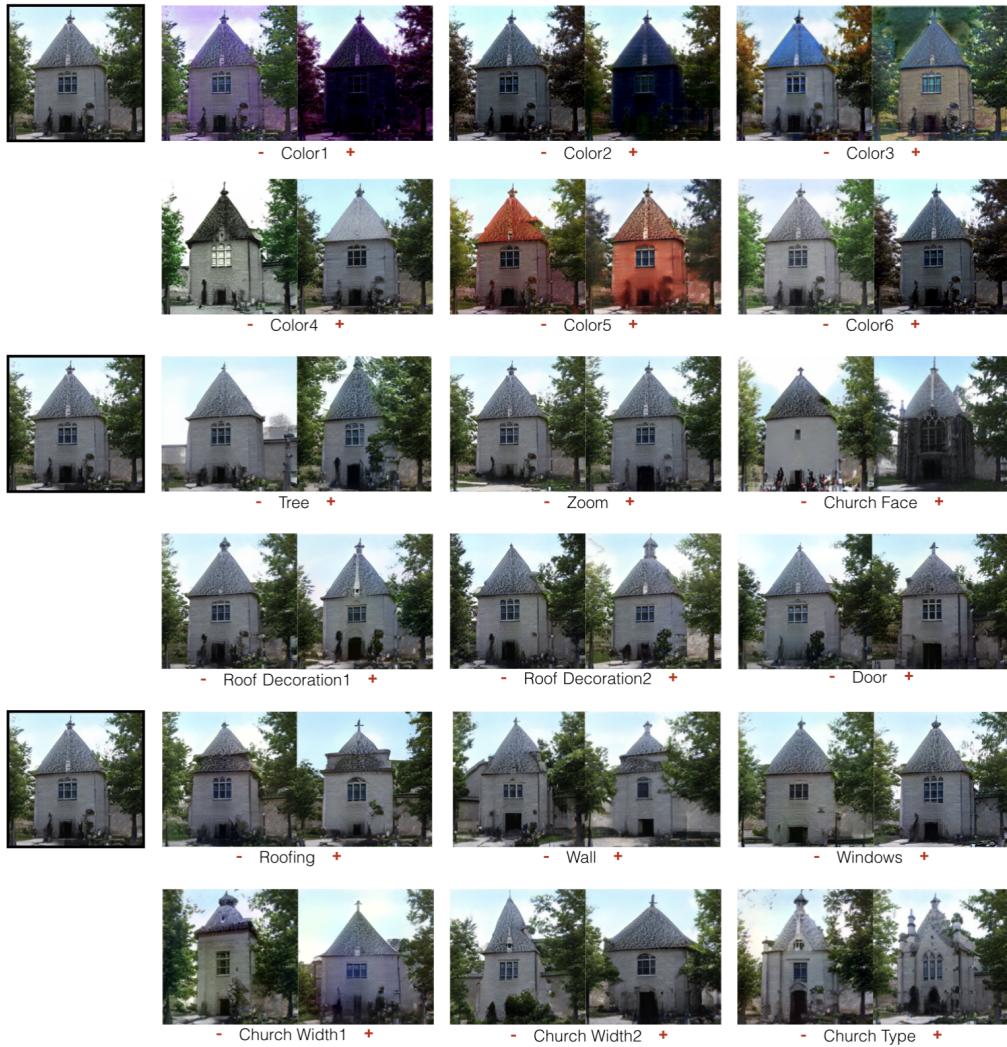


Figure 6: The results of StyleGAN2 LSUN church (256×256).