

Supplementary

Figure 1 presents a qualitative comparison of the unsupervised methods.

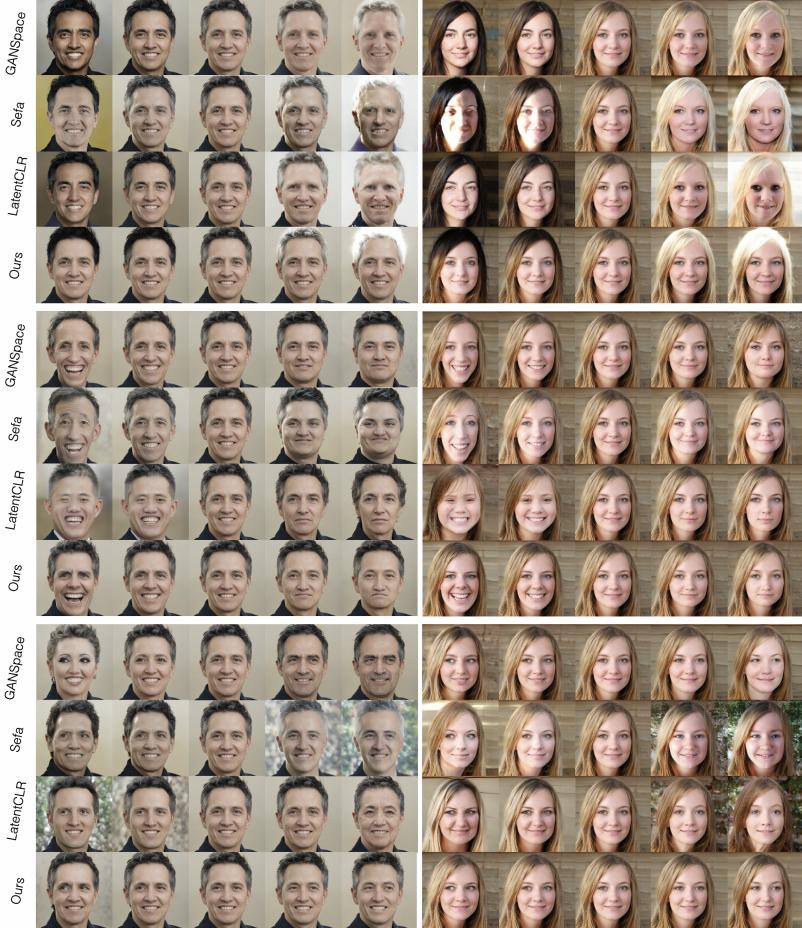


Figure 1: Qualitative comparison between LLF and three unsupervised methods: (1) Hair color change from black to white (rows 1–4), (2) Mouth movement (open to closed, rows 5–8), and (3) Eyeball movement (left to right, rows 9–12).

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, 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: fur color, eyes, and background.

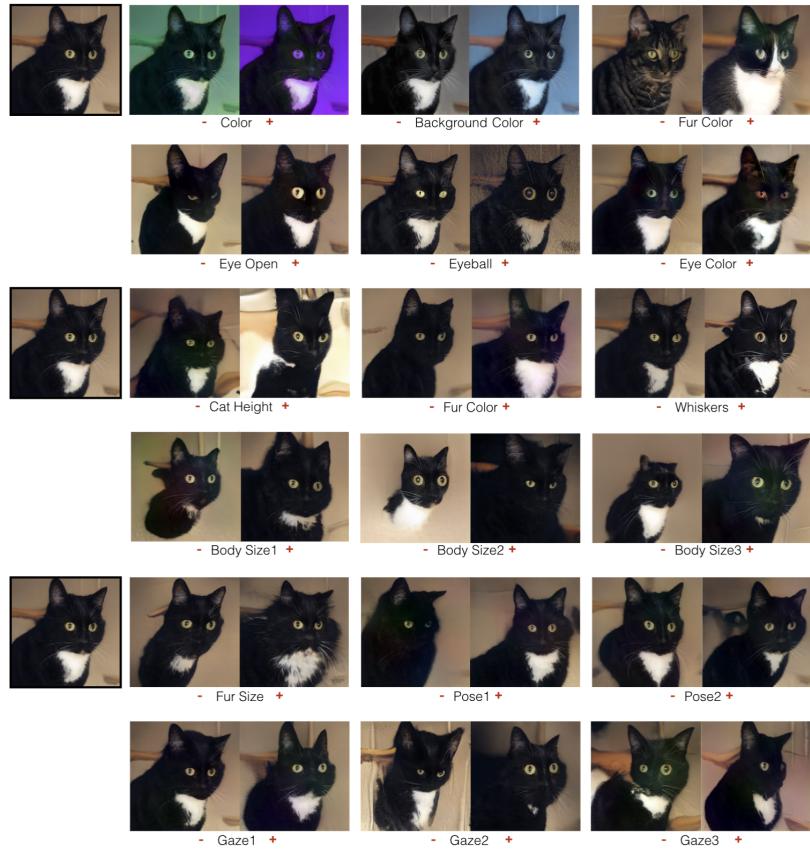


Figure 3: Additional results on StyleGAN2 LSUN Cat dataset (256×256).

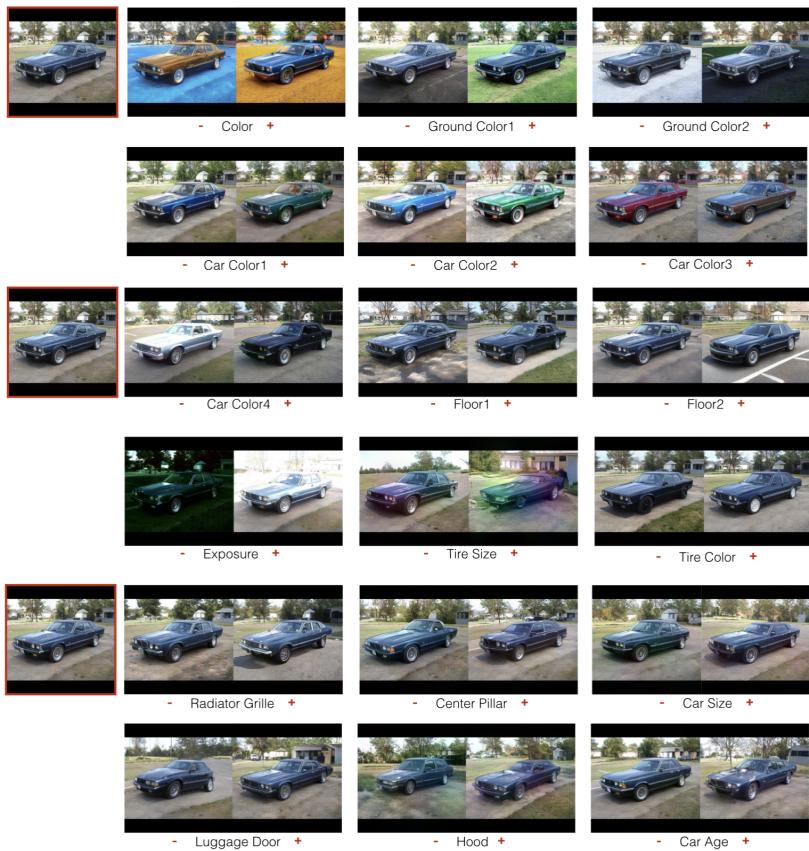


Figure 4: The results of StyleGAN2 on LSUN Car (512×512), the first column shows three identical images from the LSUN car, which were resized from 512×384 to 512×512 to match the output size of StyleGAN2. Columns 2-7 showcase the morphed images via LLF.



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

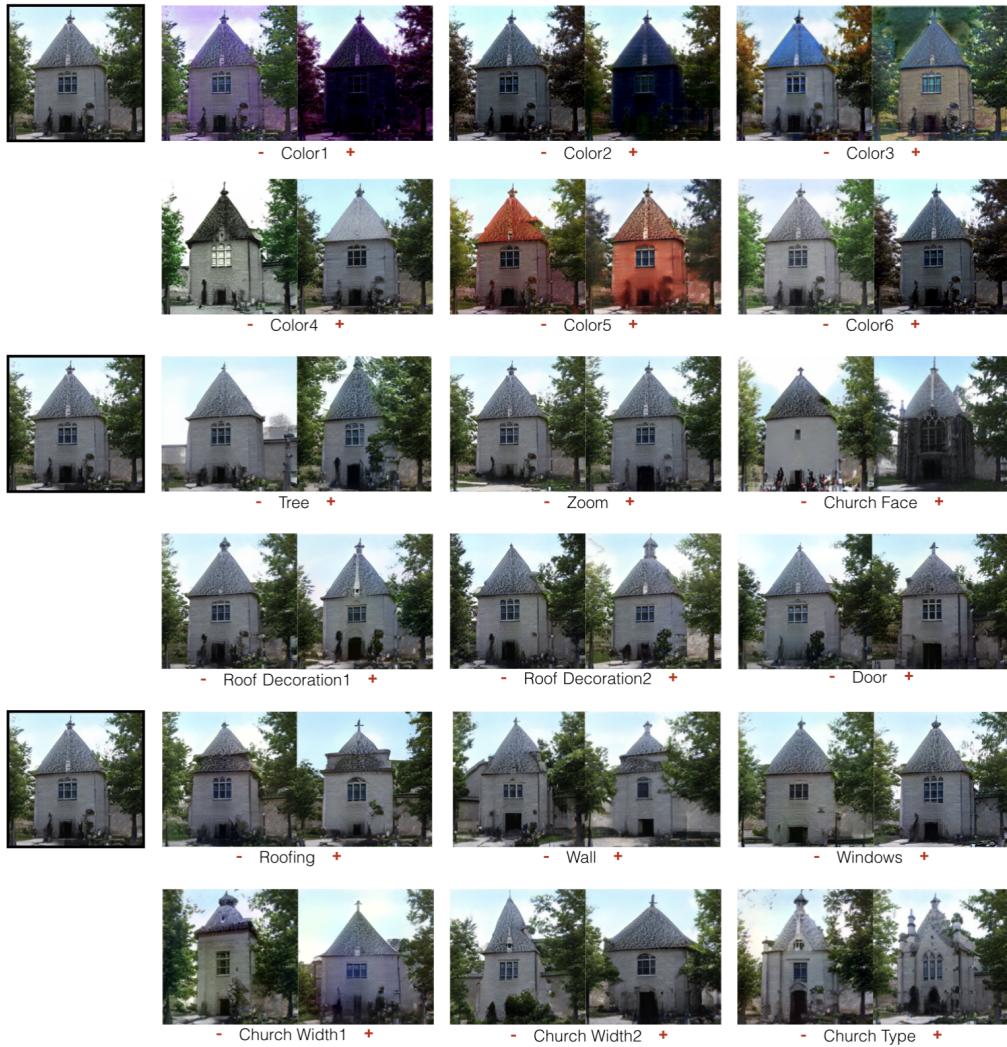


Figure 6: The results of StyleGAN2 LSUN Church (256×256).