2-1

1. model A modelB

```
| Semerator (
| (main) | Sequential (
| (main) | Seque
```

2.

model A及model B的模型架構幾乎相同,而在model A2的activation function是採用leackyrelu而modelB則是relu,另外在採用modelB時我將input data多做了一個tanh的處理。

從下面兩組圖發現, model A的人臉較模糊甚至有些人臉是五官很不清楚的, 而model B的影像都相當清晰 ,只有幾張人臉比較畸形。

model A



model B



3.

在本次訓練時有參考助教提供的一個github教如何訓練好的GAN, 也又照內容修改程式,包含將label不要只設成0,1, 而是設成0-0.3,0.7-1.2之類, 或是將activation function調整成都是leackyrelu, 或是將optimizer_G用adam而optimizer_D用SGD等等的方式, 然而有些方法有幫助, 有些反而更糟(把label設成特定範圍的隨機數字), 但最後發現將learning rate下降後就得到相當不錯的效果, 並微調model結構即可。

1.

```
(0): Conv2d(3, 64, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False) (1): GroupNorm(1, 64, eps=1e-05, affine=True)
(1): Linear(in_features=128, out_features=128, bias=True)
(2): GELU(approximate=none)
(3): Linear(in_features=128, out_features=128, bias=True)
     (4): GroupNorm(1, 128, eps=1e-05, affine=True)
```

```
(1): Linear(in_features=256, out_features=256, bias=True)
(3): Linear(in features=256, out features=256, bias=True)
(1): Linear(in features=256. out features=256. bias=True)
(2): GELU(approximate=none)
(3): Linear(in_features=256, out_features=256, bias=True)
```

```
(sa4): SelfAttention(
 (mha): MultiheadAttention(
   (out_proj): NonDynamicallyQuantizableLinear(in_features=128, out_features=128, bias=True
  (ff_self): Sequential(
    (2): GELU(approximate=none)
   (3): Linear(in_features=128, out_features=128, bias=True)
```

(0): Conv2d(256, 128, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
(1): GroupNorm(1, 128, eps=1e-05, affine=True)

(1): DoubleConv(

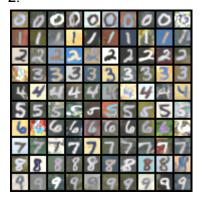
(mha): MultiheadAttention(

(2): GELU(approximate=none)

```
(In): LayerNorm((64,), eps=1e-05, elementwise_affine=True)
(ff_self): Sequential(
    (0): LayerNorm((64,), eps=1e-05, elementwise_affine=True)
(1): Linear(in_features=64, out_features=64, bias=True)
(2): GELU(approximate=none)
(3): Linear(in_features=64, out_features=64, bias=True)
)
)
(up3): Up(
(up): Upsample(scale_factor=2.0, mode=bilinear)
(conv): Sequential(
    (0): DoubleConv(
    (double_conv): Sequential(
     (0): Conv2d(128, 128, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
     (1): GroupNorm(1, 128, eps=1e-05, affine=True)
     (2): EELU(approximate=none)
     (3): Conv2d(128, 128, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
     (4): GroupNorm(1, 128, eps=1e-05, affine=True)
)
)
(1): DoubleConv(
     (double_conv): Sequential(
          (0): Conv2d(128, 64, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
          (1): GroupNorm(1, 64, eps=1e-05, affine=True)
          (2): GELU(approximate=none)
          (3): Conv2d(64, 64, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
          (4): GroupNorm(1, 64, eps=1e-05, affine=True)
     )
)
(emb_layer): Sequential(
     (0): SiLU()
(1): Linear(in_features=256, out_features=64, bias=True)
)
)
```

```
(sa6): SelfAttention(
    (mha): MultiheadAttention(
        (out_proj): NonDynamicallyQuantizableLinear(in_features=64, out_features=64, bias=True)
)
    (ln): LayerNorm((64,), eps=1e-05, elementwise_affine=True)
    (ff_self): Sequential(
        (0): LayerNorm((64,), eps=1e-05, elementwise_affine=True)
        (1): Linear(in_features=64, out_features=64, bias=True)
        (2): GELU(approximate=none)
        (3): Linear(in_features=64, out_features=64, bias=True)
)
)
(outc): Conv2d(64, 3, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
(label_emb): Embedding(10, 256)
)
```

2.



3.

2000年2月1日

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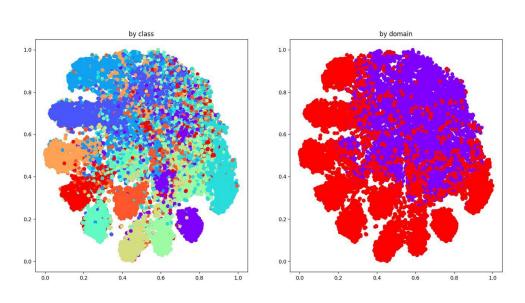
一開始將input image resize成64*64並丟進去模型訓練,出來的結果非常好,丟進去classifier回傳的準確度是1,但輸出1000張照片卻要非常久的時間,後來將輸出照片的程式都改成用numpy去處理,速度提昇約4倍,但還是超出規定的15分鐘,後來將input size改成16*16後,效果沒原先的model好,但還是能過baseline且輸出照片的時間約10分鐘就能完成。還有在sample照片時,如果將condition model的output資訊結合uncondition model的output資訊,能讓輸出照片有更好的效果。

1.

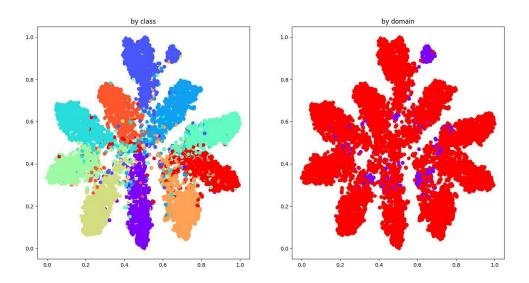
	MNIST-M → SVHN	$MNIST-M \to USPS$
Trained on source	accuracy for svhn: 0.31258261471643484	accuracy for usps: 0.70833333333333334
Adaptation (DANN)	accuracy for svhn: 0.46062818656763393	accuracy for usps: 0.782258064516129
Trained on target	accuracy for svhn: 0.869390067350664	accuracy for usps: 0.9663978494623656

2.

SVHN



USPS



3. 訓練DANN相較前面兩題容易許多,模型架構類似於普通CNN只是多了要分類domain的分類器。也有可能是手寫數字比較容易分辨,所以在訓練時epoch不用調太高,效果就已經很不錯了。從之後單純用CNN訓練source data或是target data的結果來看,確實 DANN的準確度比在用target data訓練的CNN表現來的差,而比用source data訓練的CNN表現的好,結果與一開始我自己的猜測相同。