

Assignment3

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0.1 Part I: PyTorch LSTM

You can get the result by run the part1.ipynb in Part 1.

0.1.1 Task1

I implemented LSTM by nn.Linear.I complete the forward according to the formula.I need to set `os.environ` to avoid dynamic linklib error.

0.1.2 Task2

I train both the network as default parameters for 400 epoches.Input length =5,max_norms=10.0,learning rate =0.001

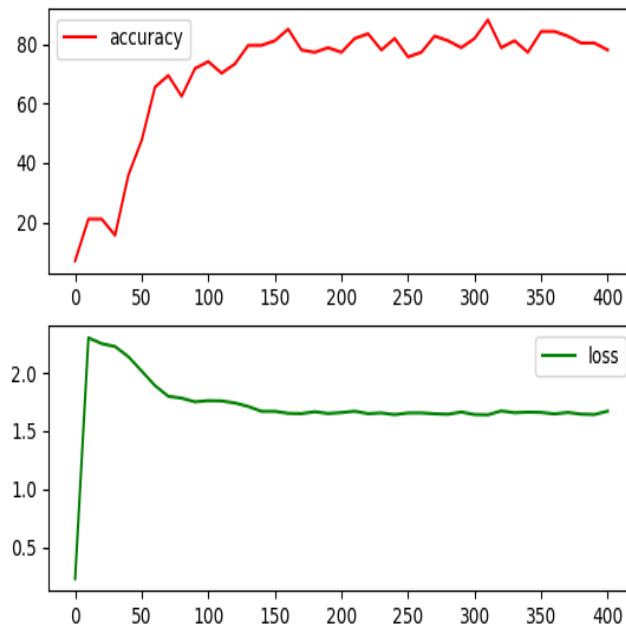


Fig. 1. lstm train for 400 epoch

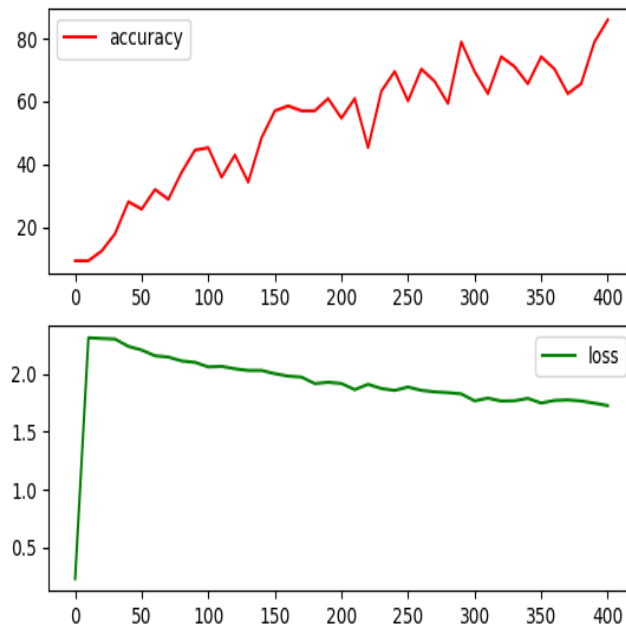


Fig. 2. vrnn train for 400 epoch

As we can see clearly, the lstm's accuracy grows much faster than vrnn and the loss also goes down quicker than vrnn.

0.2 Part II: Generative Adversarial Networks

You can get the result by running the part2.ipynb in Part 2.

0.2.1 Task1

I implemented my GAN in my_gan.py.

1. I used `torch.nn.Sequential` to represent series of layers. The layers are linear layers and leakyrelu layers, where the negative slope is set to 0.2. The output should be non-linear, using tanh activation function.

2. The discriminator also consists of 2 layers: linear layers and leakyrelu layers, where the negative slope is set to 0.2. Since the discriminator is used to classify if the input is real or fake, I use sigmoid as output function.

Below is the loss of training my_gan for 200 epochs.

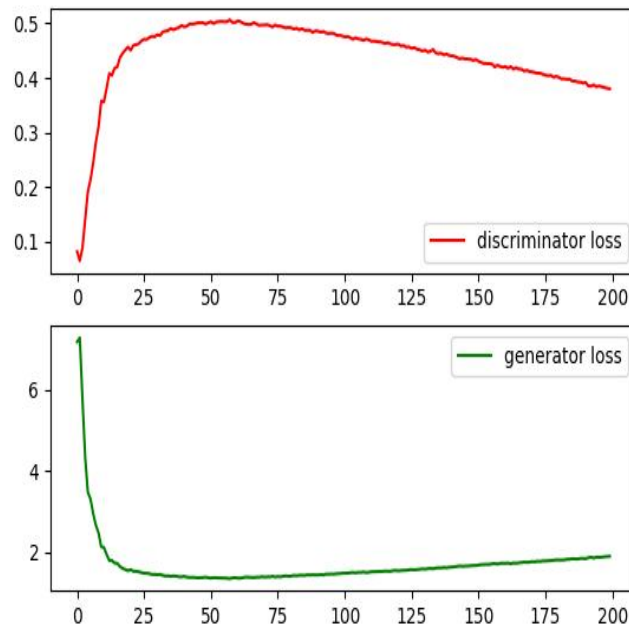


Fig. 3. gan train for 200 eopch

As we can see,the discriminator first go up then go down.Generator loss first go down then go up.

0.2.2 Task2

As we can see,In beginning, generated figures are random noise and we cannot tell figure from the images. During the process, we can tell some figures from the generated images but they are not very clear . At 100000 batch, most figures are clear.

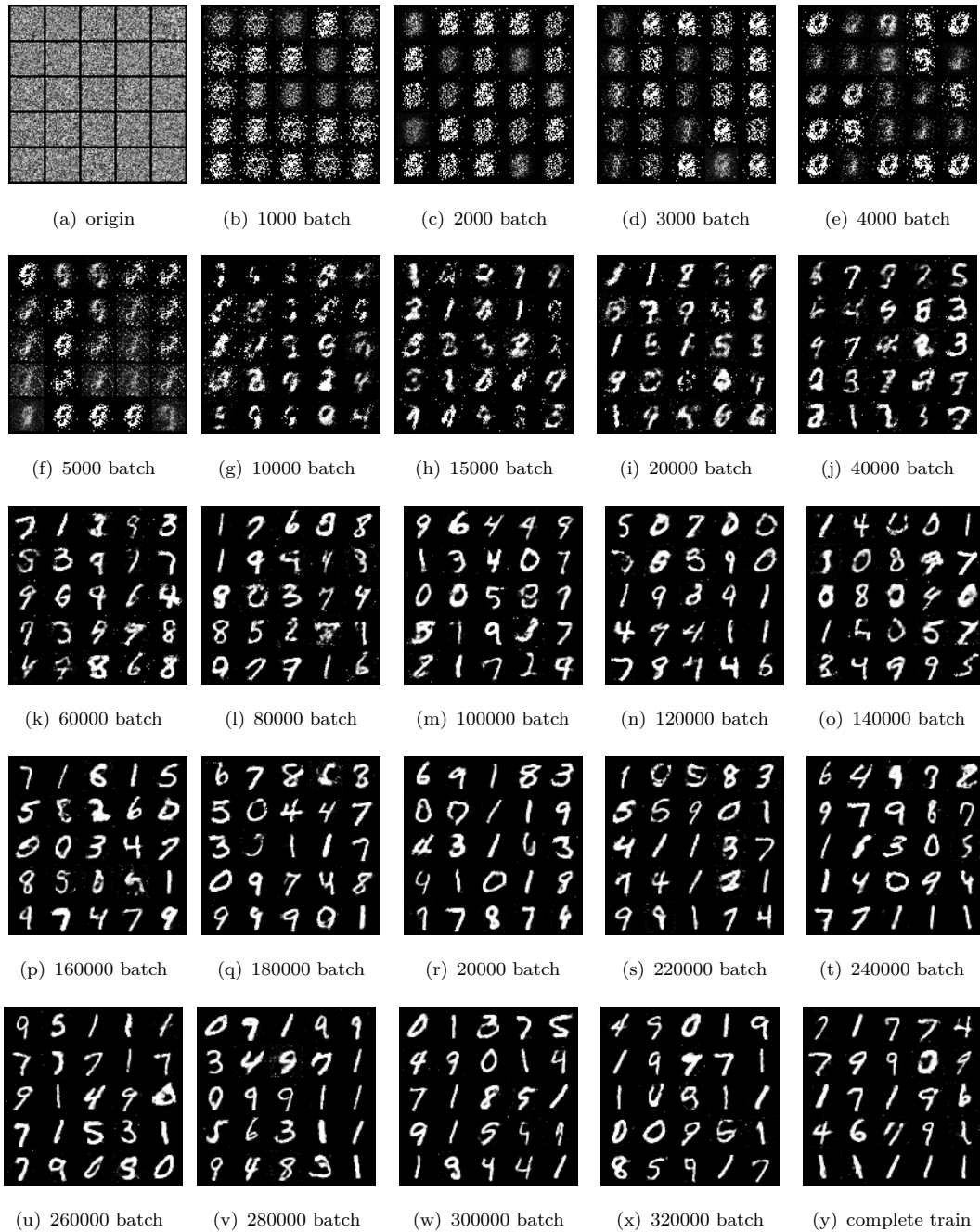


Fig. 4. pics

0.2.3 Task3

we generate two noises. We can use them as begin and end. To get the interpolate between these noises in latent space, we can gradually add the percentage of end from 0 to 1. At last, there will be nine images. Here are my experiment from 1 to 9:

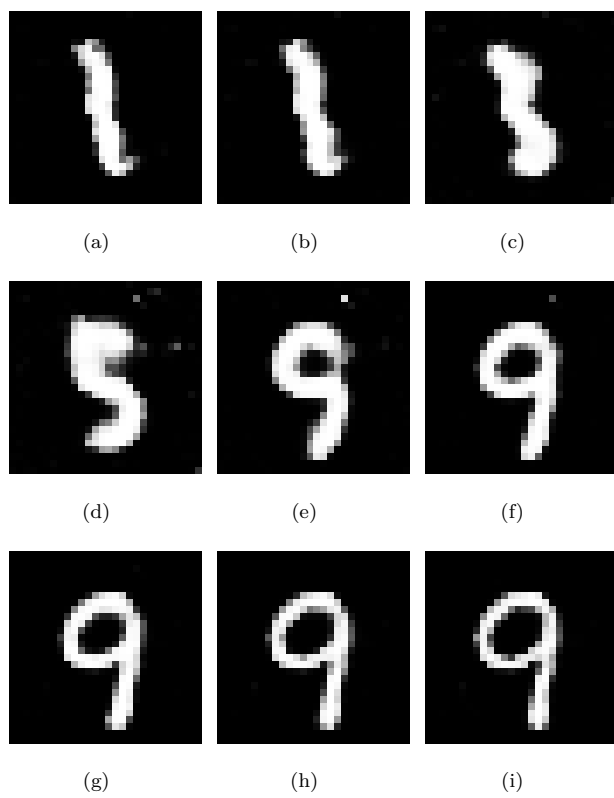


Fig. 5. pics