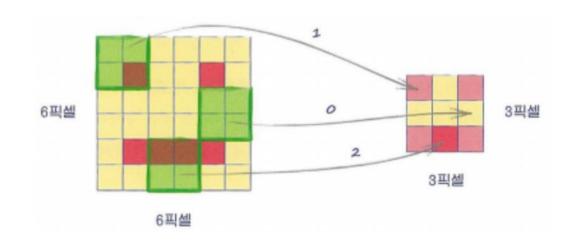
# Deep-Convolution GAN

201600779 김영민

## Convolution

#### **Convolution Filter**

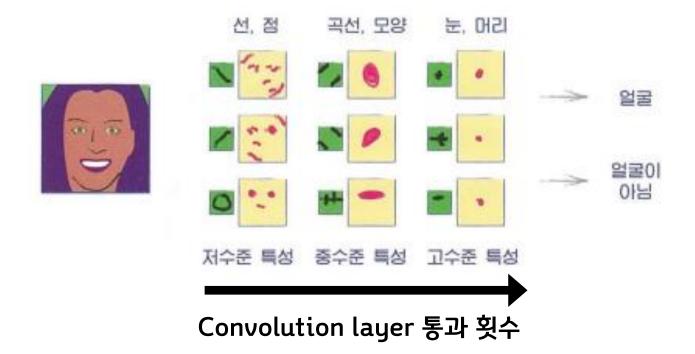


# Filter를 통해 Image의 Locality를 찾아냄

Convolution Filter를 통과함으로써 이미지의 해당 부분을 압축한 정보를 보냄

# Convolution

### Feature map



압축한 정보들을 Feature Map이라고 함

### **CNN**

#### **MNIST CNN**

```
class Classifier(nn.Module):
   def __init__(self):
       # 부모 클래스 초기화
       super().__init__()
       # 신경망 레이어 정의
       self.model = nn.Sequential(
           # expand 1 to 10 filters
           nn.Conv2d(1, 10, kernel_size=5, stride=2),
           nn.LeakyReLU(0.02),
           nn.BatchNorm2d(10).
           # 10 filters to 10 filters
           nn.Conv2d(10, 10, kernel_size=3, stride=2)
           nn.LeakyReLU(0.02),
           nn.BatchNorm2d(10).
           View(250),
           nn.Linear(250, 10).
           nn.Sigmoid()
       # 손실함수 설정
       self.loss_function = nn.BCELoss()
       # 옵티마이저 설정
       self.optimiser = torch.optim.Adam(self.parameters())
       # 변수 초기화
       self.counter = 0
       self.progress = []
       pass
```

$$O = \frac{I - K + 2P}{S} + 1$$

In\_channel: 1 5x5 filter size
Out\_channel: ->10 Stride = 2

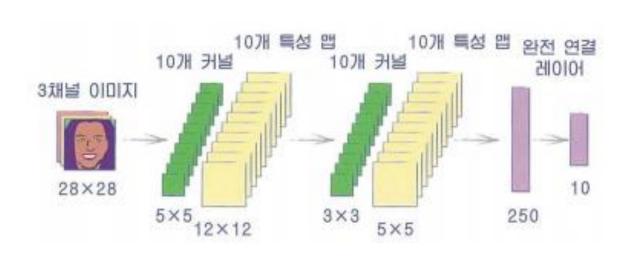
$$(28-5)//2 +1 -> 12x12$$

$$(12-3)//2 +1-> 5x5$$

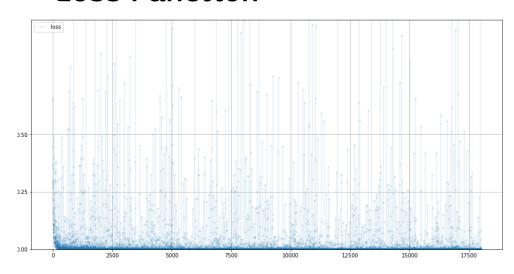
$$5x5x10_{(number of filter map)} = 250$$

# **CNN**

#### **MNIST CNN Architecture**



#### **Loss Function**



Accuracy: 97.93%

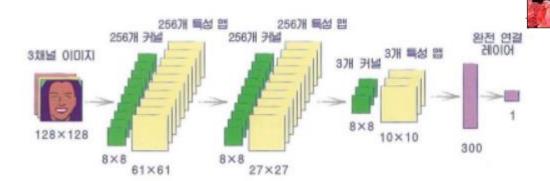
#### CelebA Discriminator

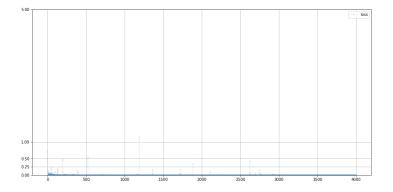
def crop\_centre(ima, new\_width, new\_height):

height, width, \_ = img.shape

```
startx = width//2 - new_width//2
      starty = height//2 - new_height//2
      return img[ starty:starty + new_height, startx:startx + new_width, :]
class Discriminator(nn.Module):
   def __init__(self):
      # 파이토치 부모 클래스 초기화
      super().__init__()
      # 신경망 레이어 정의
      self.model = nn.Sequential(
          # (1.3.128.128) 형태를 의도
          nn.Conv2d(3, 256, kernel_size=8, stride=2),
          nn.BatchNorm2d(256),
          nn.LeakyReLU(0.2),
          nn.Conv2d(256, 256, kernel size=8, stride=2).
          nn.BatchNorm2d(256).
          nn.LeakyReLU(0.2).
          nn.Conv2d(256, 3, kernel_size=8, stride=2),
          nn.LeakyReLU(0.2),
          View(3*10*10).
          nn.Linear(3*10*10, 1).
          nn.Sigmoid()
      # 손실 함수 생성
      self.loss_function = nn.BCELoss()
      # 옵티마이저 생성
      self.optimiser = torch.optim.Adam(self.parameters(), Ir=0.0001)
      # 진행 측정을 위한 변수 초기화
      self.counter = 0:
      self.progress = []
      pass
```

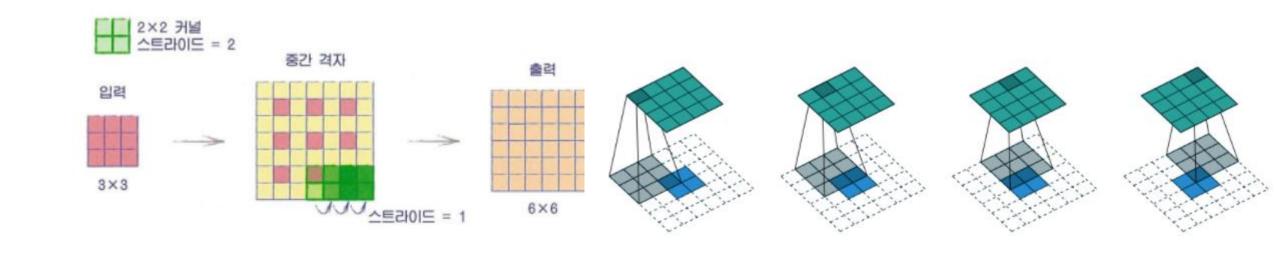
#### **Image Cropping**





Loss 0으로 수렴

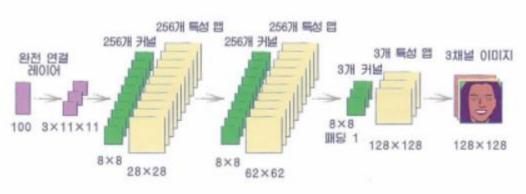
### **Transposed Convolution**



#### Transposed Convolution을 이용하여 이미지를 복원

#### Generator

```
class Generator(nn.Module):
   def __init__(self):
       # 파이토치 부모 클래스 초기화
       super(). init ()
       # 신경망 레이어 정의
       self.model = nn.Sequential(
           # 입력은 1차원 행렬
           nn.Linear(100, 3*11*11).
           nn.LeakyReLU(0.2),
           # 4차원으로 변환
           View((1, 3, 11, 11)),
           nn.ConvTranspose2d(3, 256, kernel_size=8, stride=2).
           nn.BatchNorm2d(256).
           nn.LeakyReLU(0.2),
           nn.ConvTranspose2d(256, 256, kernel_size=8, stride=2).
           nn.BatchNorm2d(256).
           nn.LeakyReLU(0.2),
           nn.ConvTranspose2d(256, 3, kernel_size=8, stride=2, padding=1).
           nn.BatchNorm2d(3).
           # 출력은 (1,3,128,128) 형태여야 함
           nn.Sigmoid()
       # 옵티마이저 생성
       self.optimiser = torch.optim.Adam(self.parameters(), Ir=0.0001)
       # 진행 측정을 위한 변수 초기화
       self.counter = 0:
       self.progress = []
```



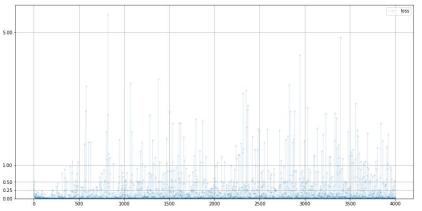
$$O = (I-1)S - 2P + (K-1) + 1$$

$$\rightarrow$$
 (11-1)\*2 +(8-1)+1 = 28 -> 28x28x256

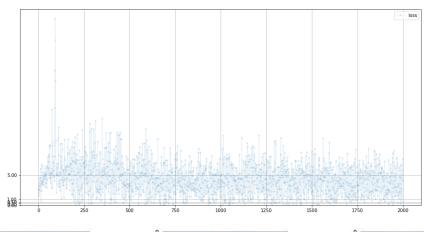
$$(62-1)*2 +-2+(8-1)+1 -> 128x128x3$$

#### Result

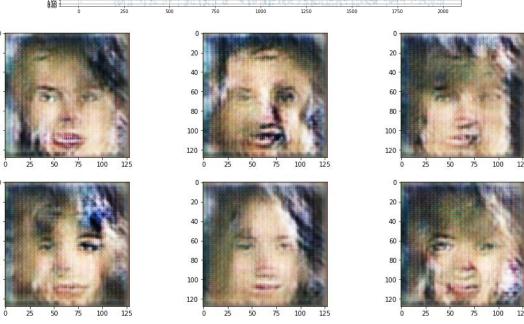
#### **Discriminator Loss**



#### **Generator Loss**



Result



# 감사합니다 ^^