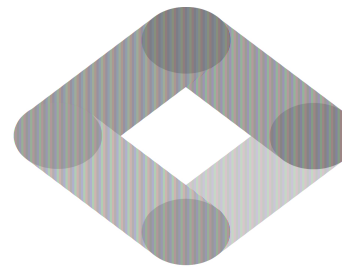


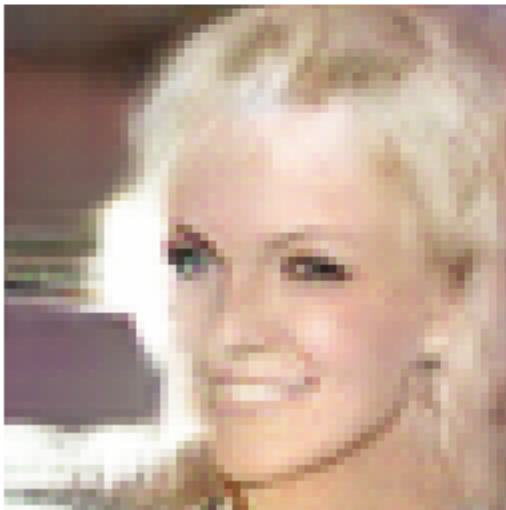
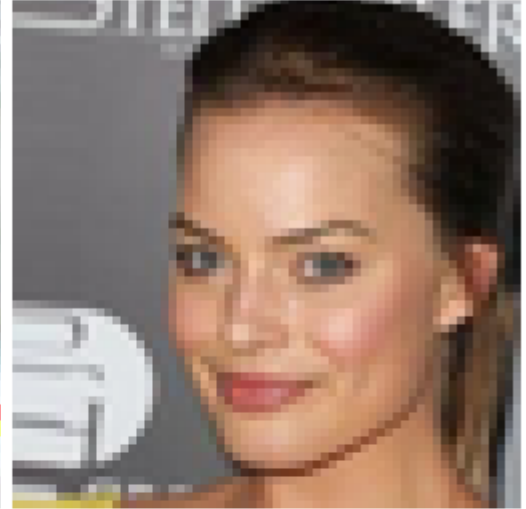
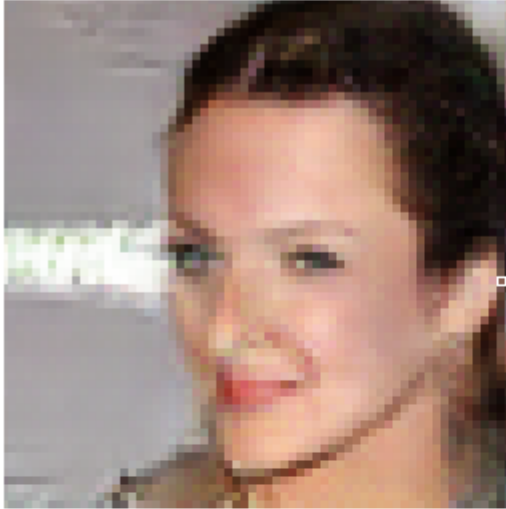
# Neural Photo Editing

Andrew Brock

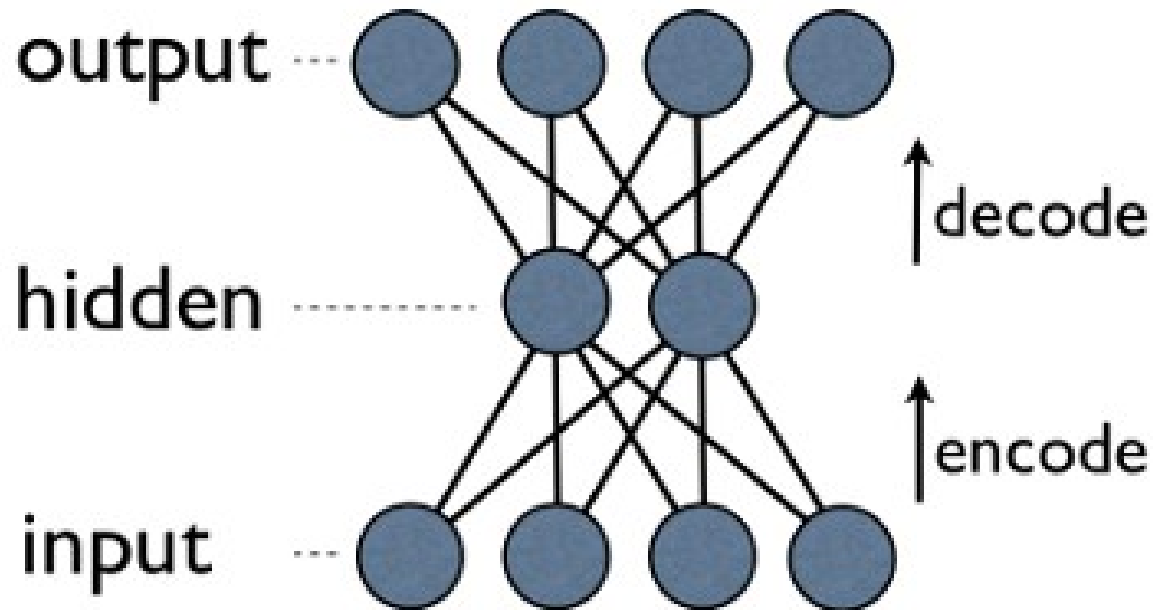


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# Introduction



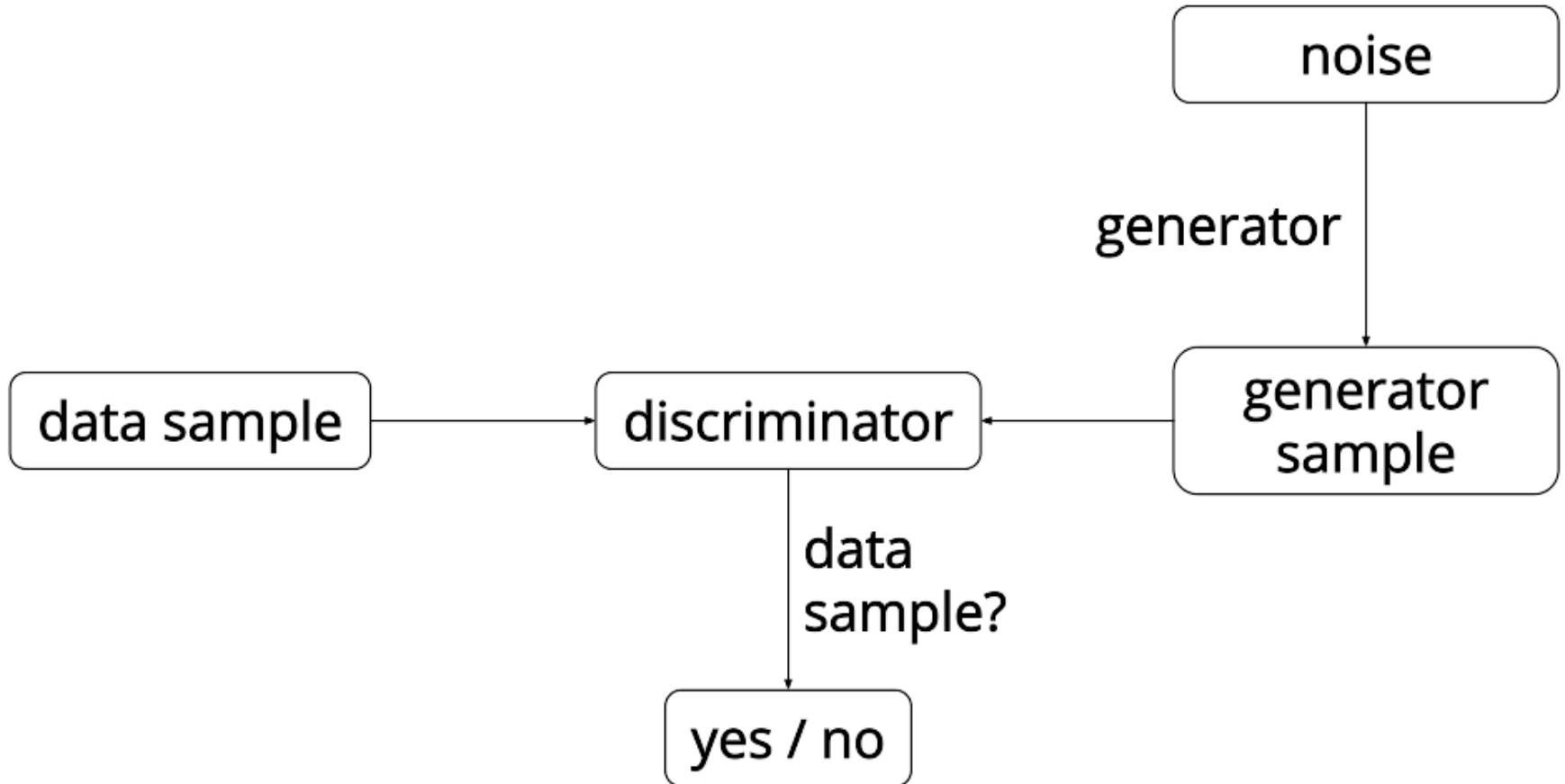
# Background: VAEs



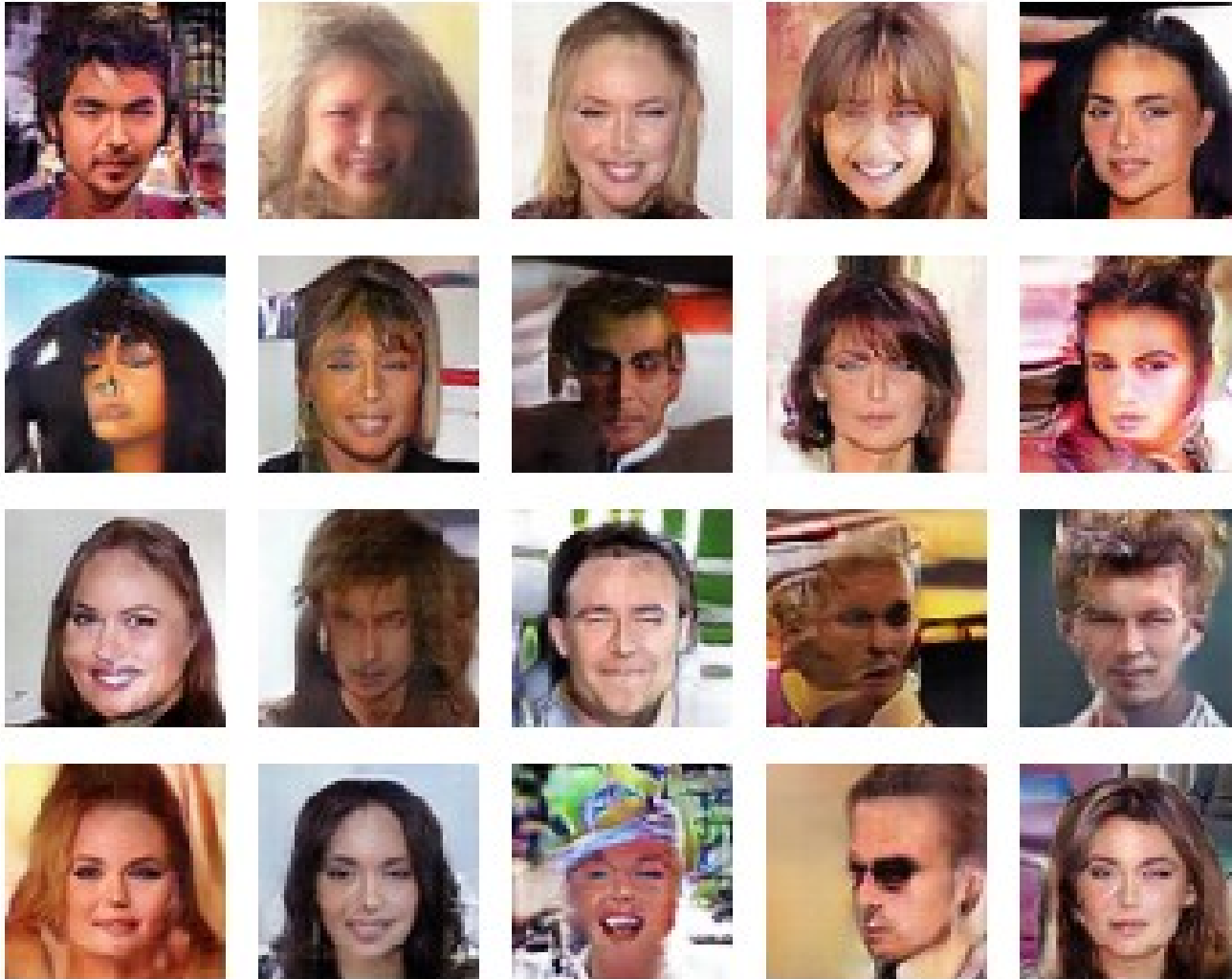
# Background: VAEs



# Background: GANs



# Background: GANs



# The IAN Model

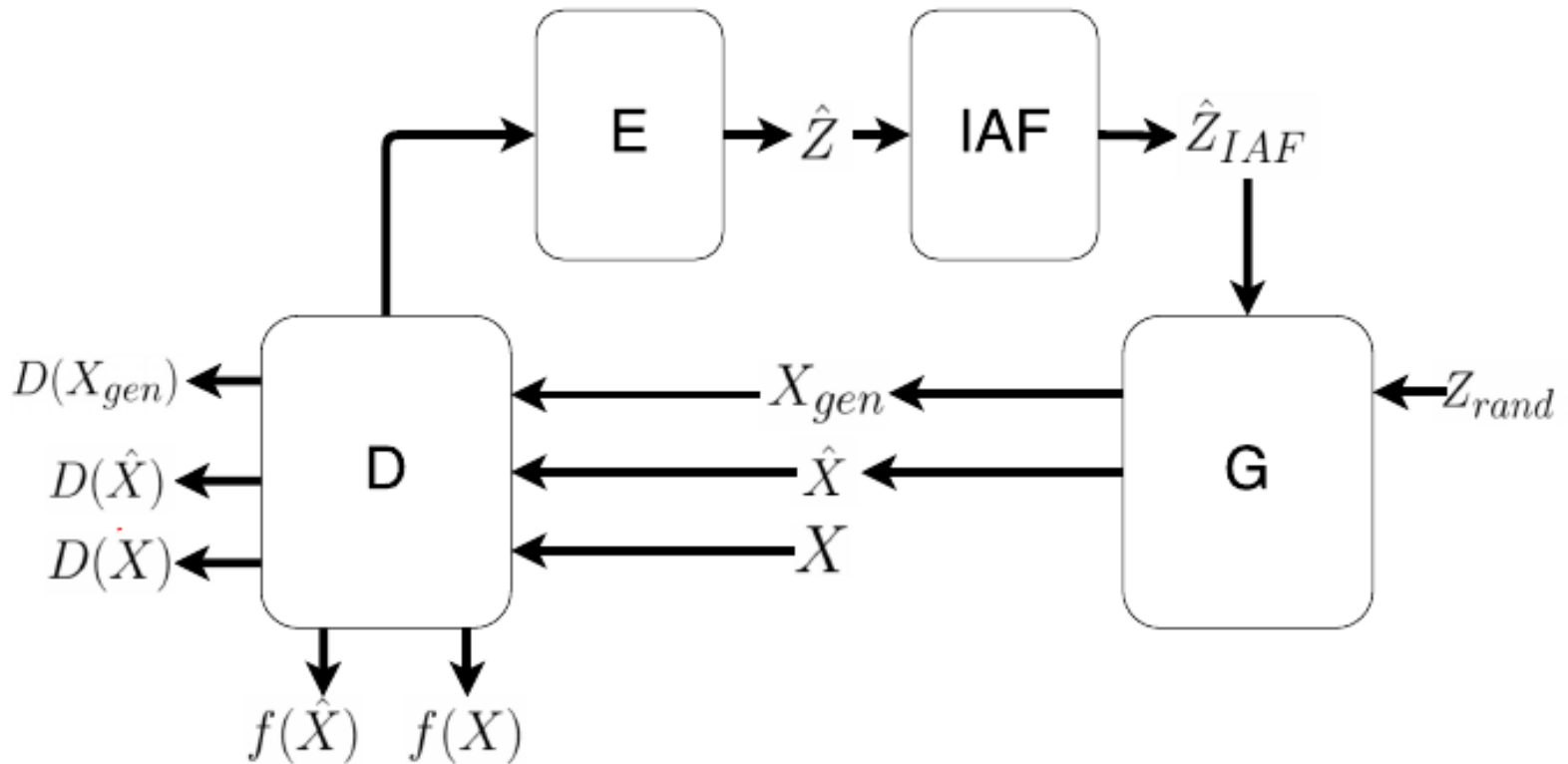


Figure 3: The Introspective Adversarial Network (IAN).

# Multiscale Dilated Conv Blocks

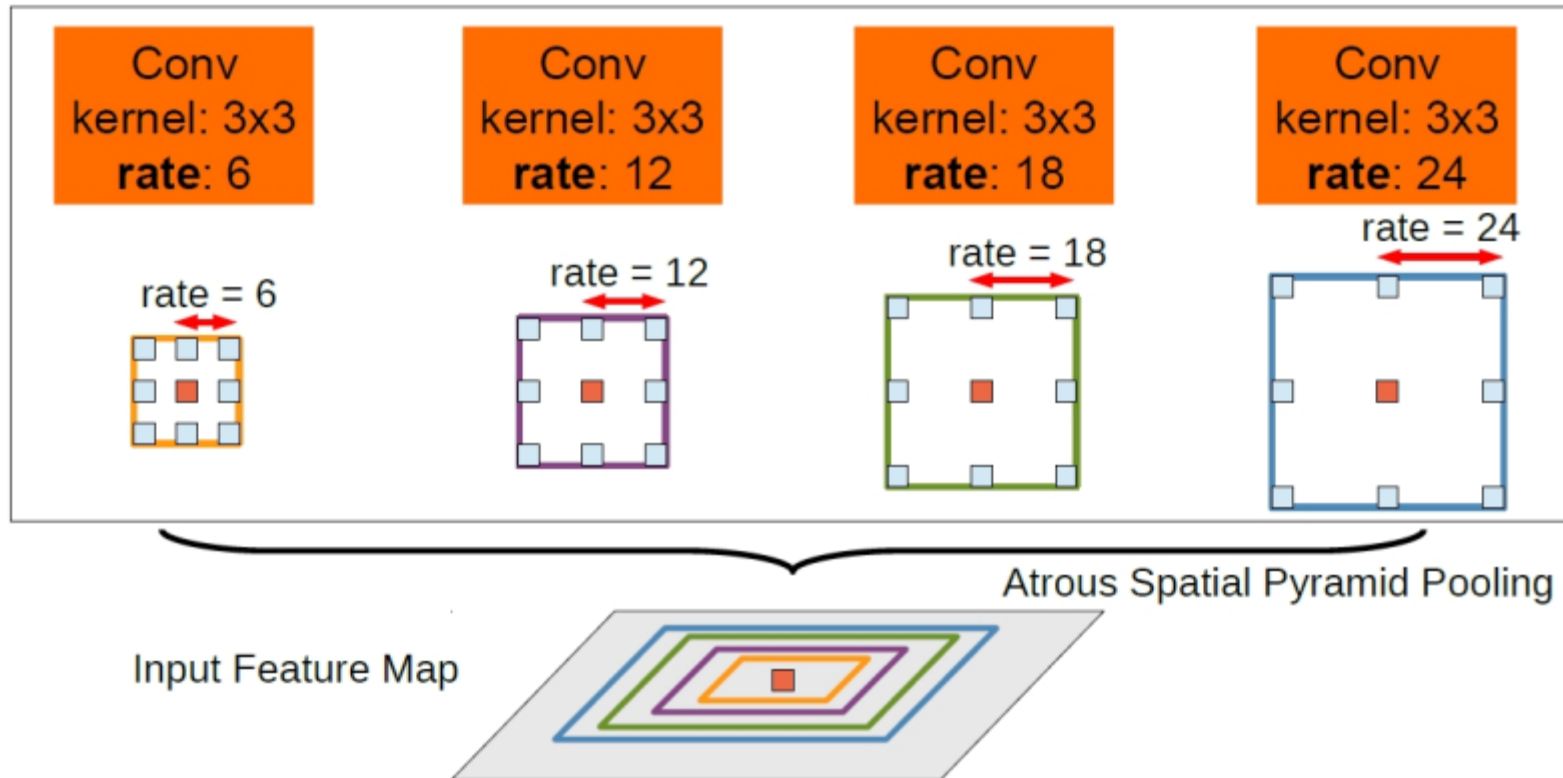
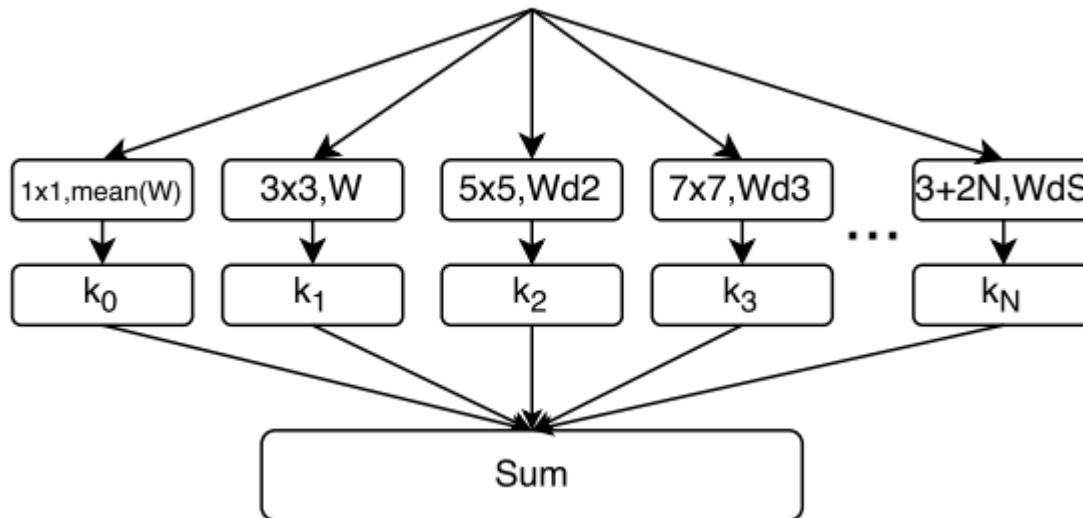


Image credit:  
[http://liangchiehchen.com/fig/deeplab\\_aspp.jpg](http://liangchiehchen.com/fig/deeplab_aspp.jpg)



# Multiscale Dilated Conv Blocks

Expressivity = range of functions a block can represent / number of parameters



# Faster Dilation through Reshapes

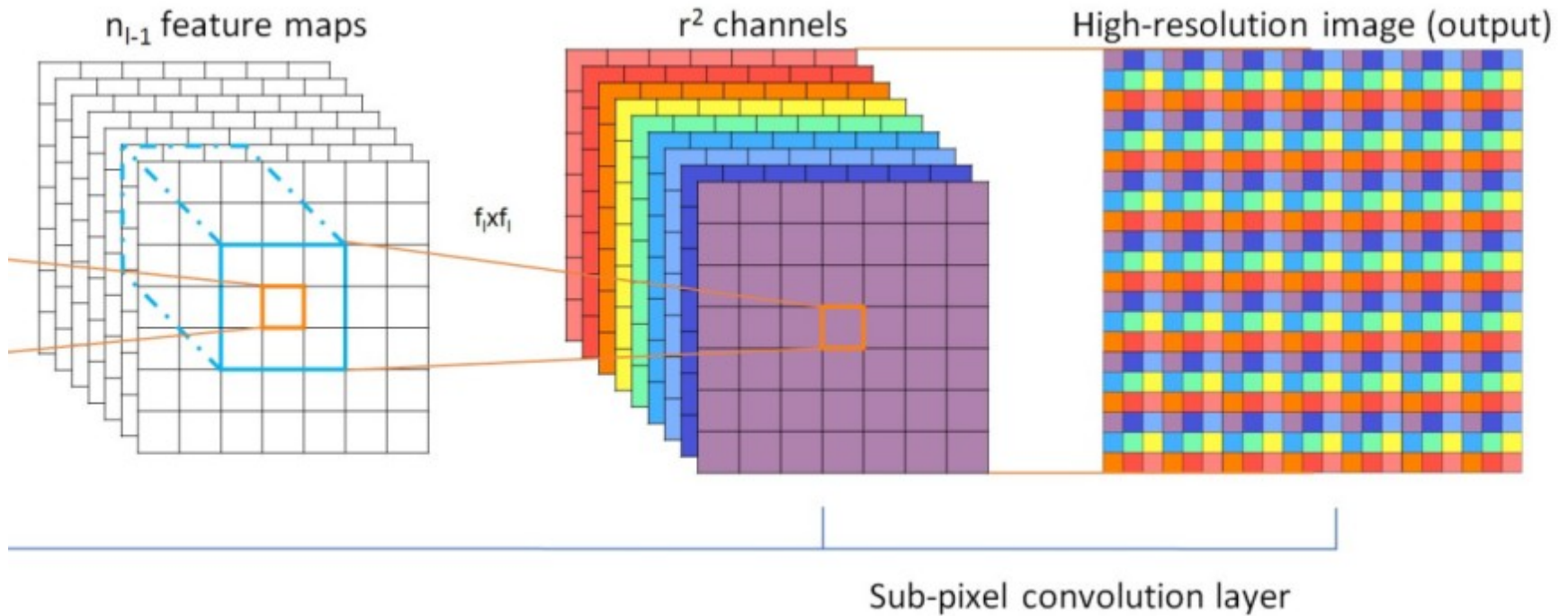


Image credit: Real-Time Single Image and Video Super-Resolution Using an Efficient Sub-Pixel Convolutional Neural Network, Twitter Cortex

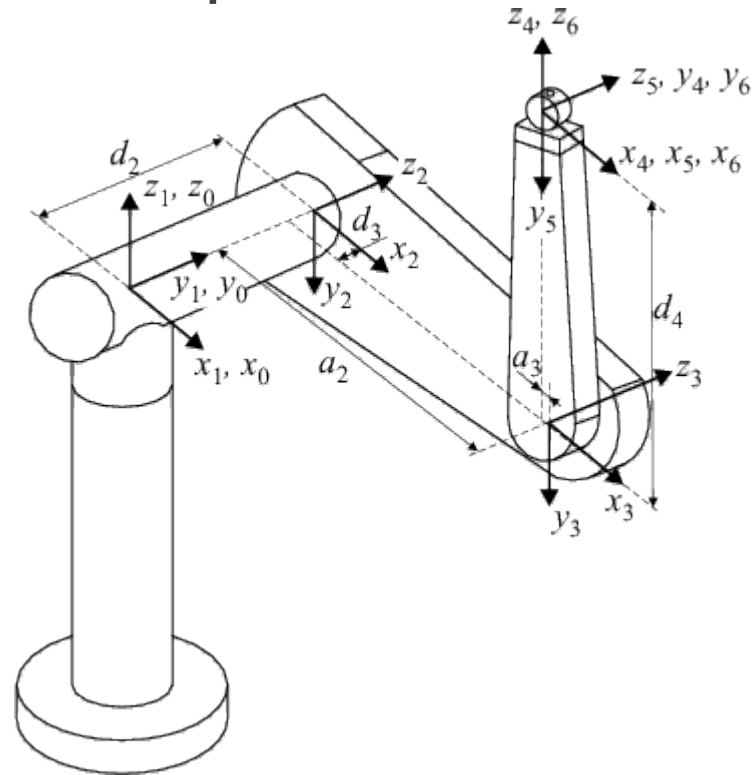
# Orthogonality

Initializing weights with orthogonal matrices works well...so why not keep them orthogonal?

$$R_x(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ 0 & \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_y(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & 0 & \sin \theta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin \theta & 0 & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_z(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



# Orthogonal Regularization

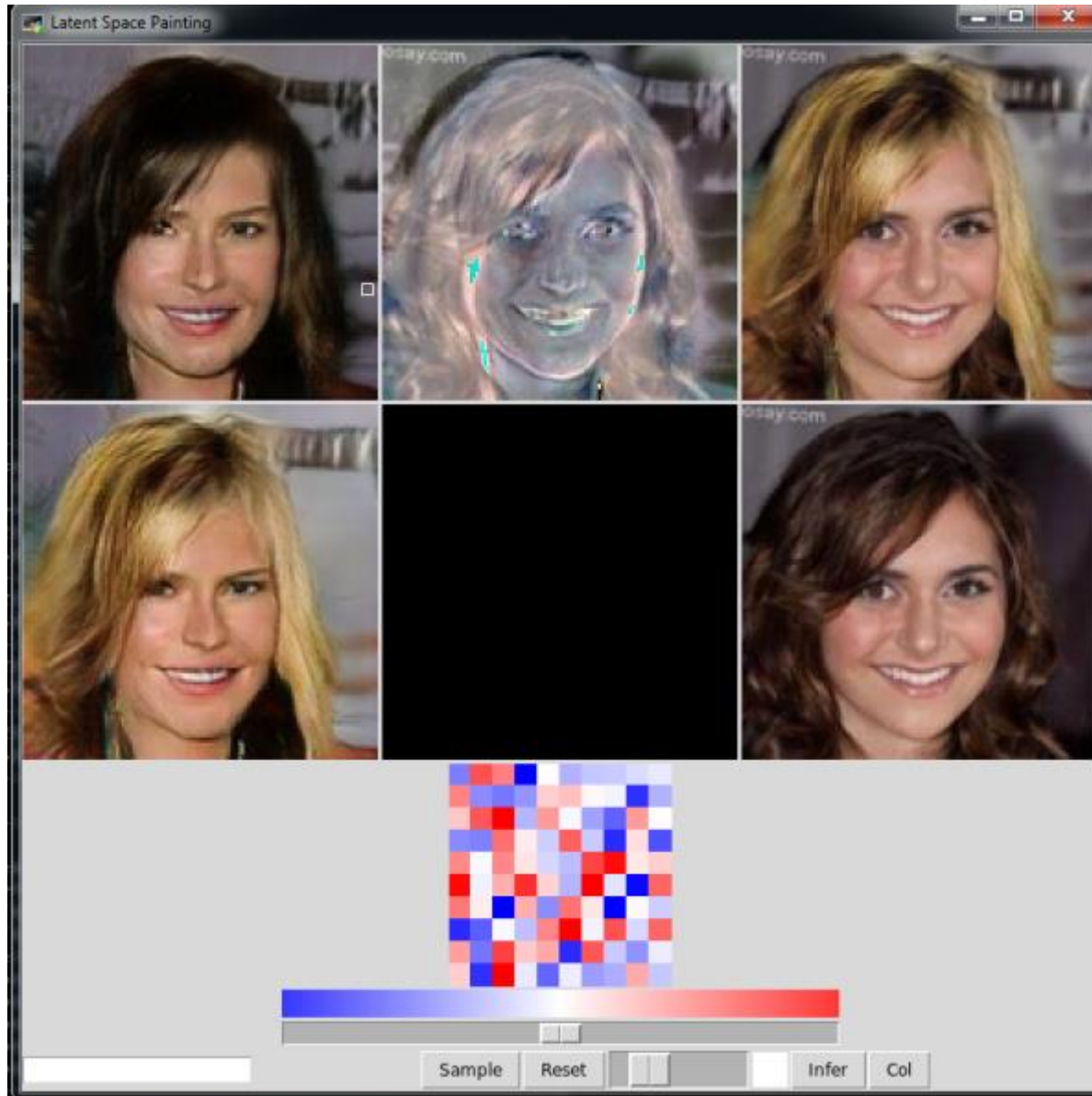
Initializing weights with orthogonal matrices works well...so why not keep them orthogonal?

$$\mathcal{L}_{ortho} = \Sigma(|WW^T - I|)$$

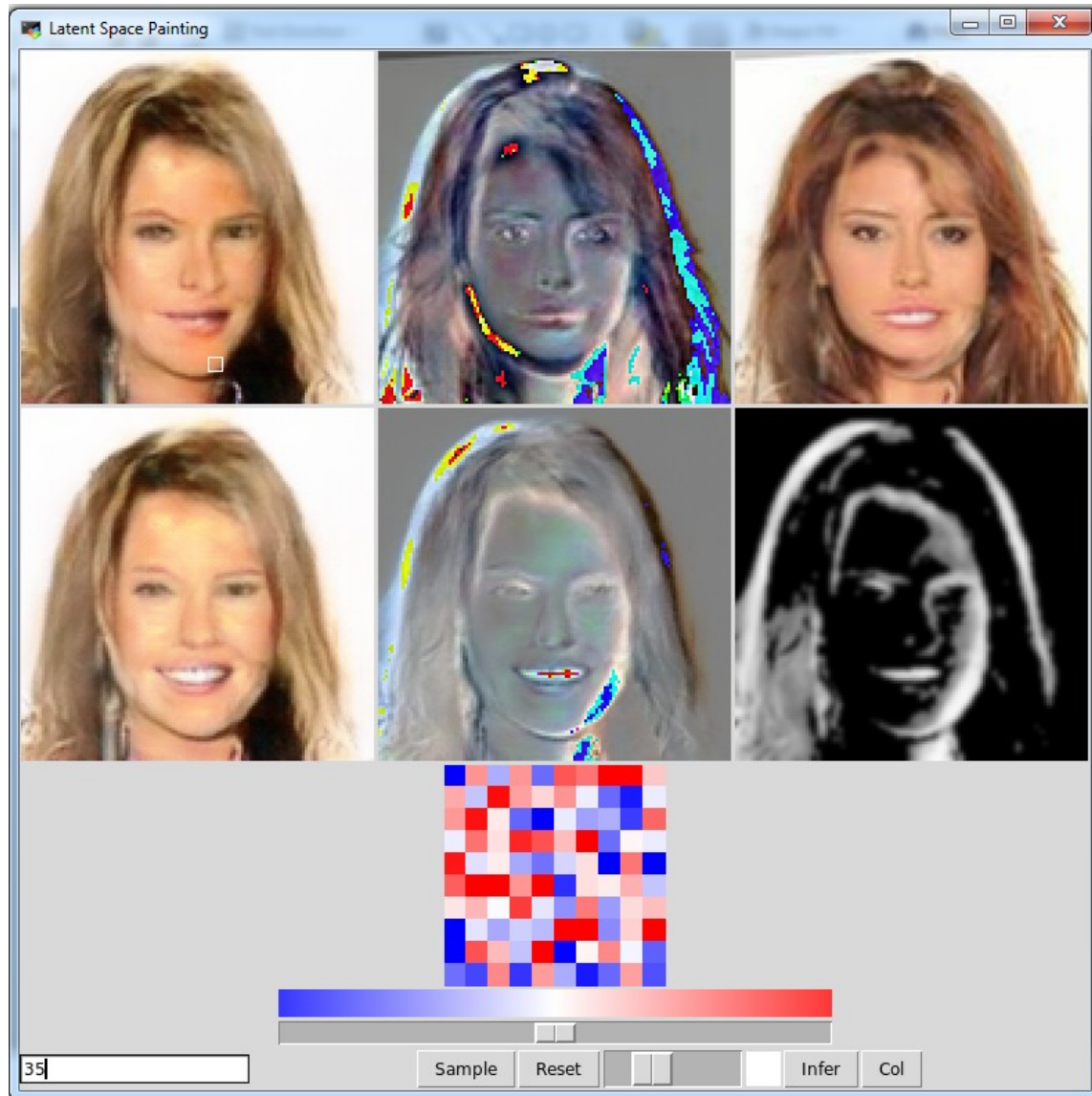
# Adding Modifications



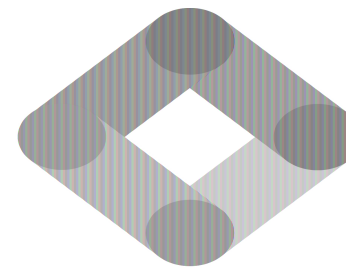
# Photo Editing



# Photo Editing



# Thanks!



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