



Programa de Pós-Graduação em Engenharia de Computação e Sistemas - PECS/UEMA

Atividade III - DenseNet-121

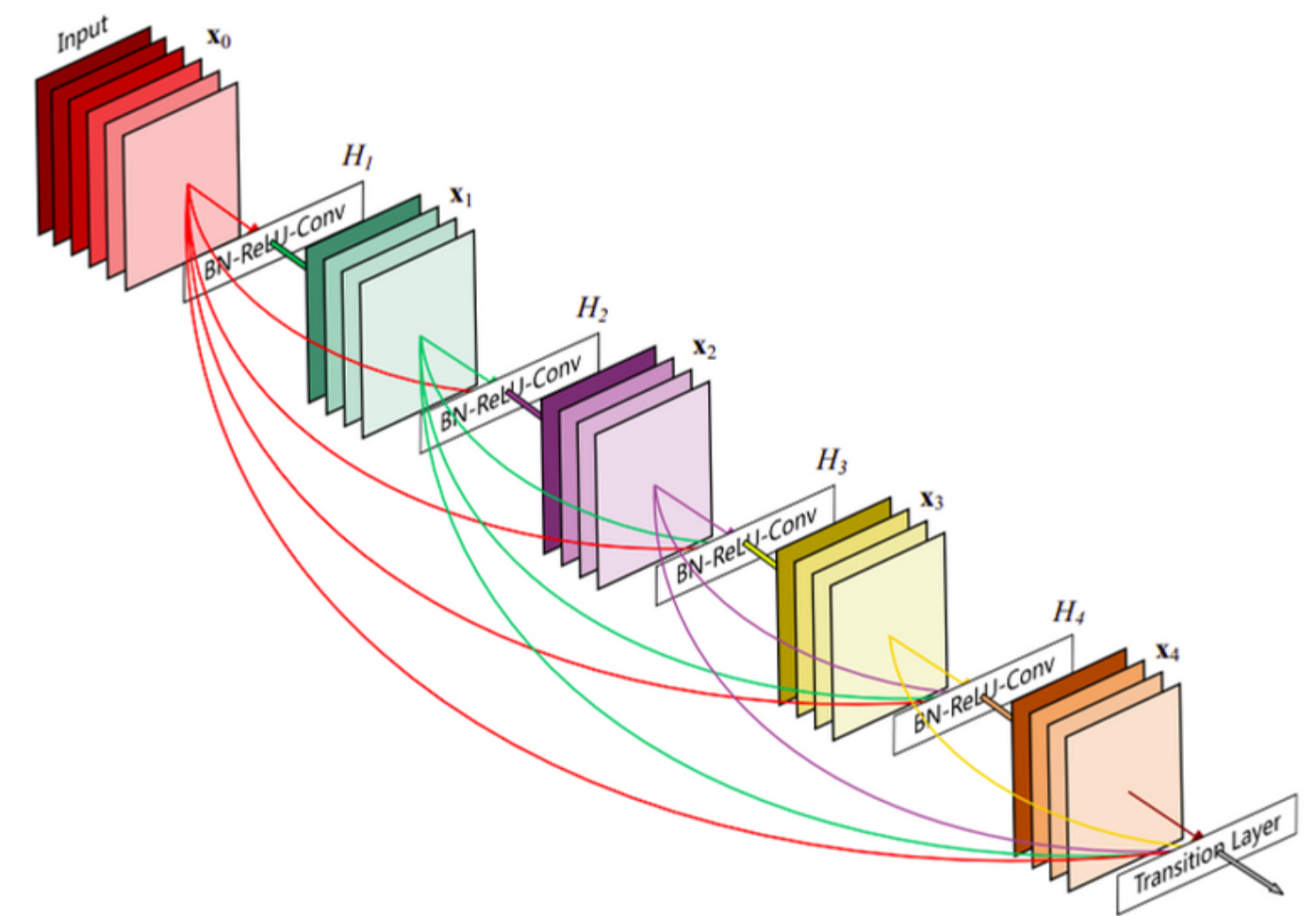
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- Treinamento e a comparação de duas arquiteturas de redes neurais convolucionais (CNN) para classificação de imagens, usando conjunto de dados **CIFAR-10**.
- O objetivo é treinar duas arquiteturas de modelos diferentes (**model1** e **model2**) e comparar suas performances usando testes estatísticos.

DenseNet-121

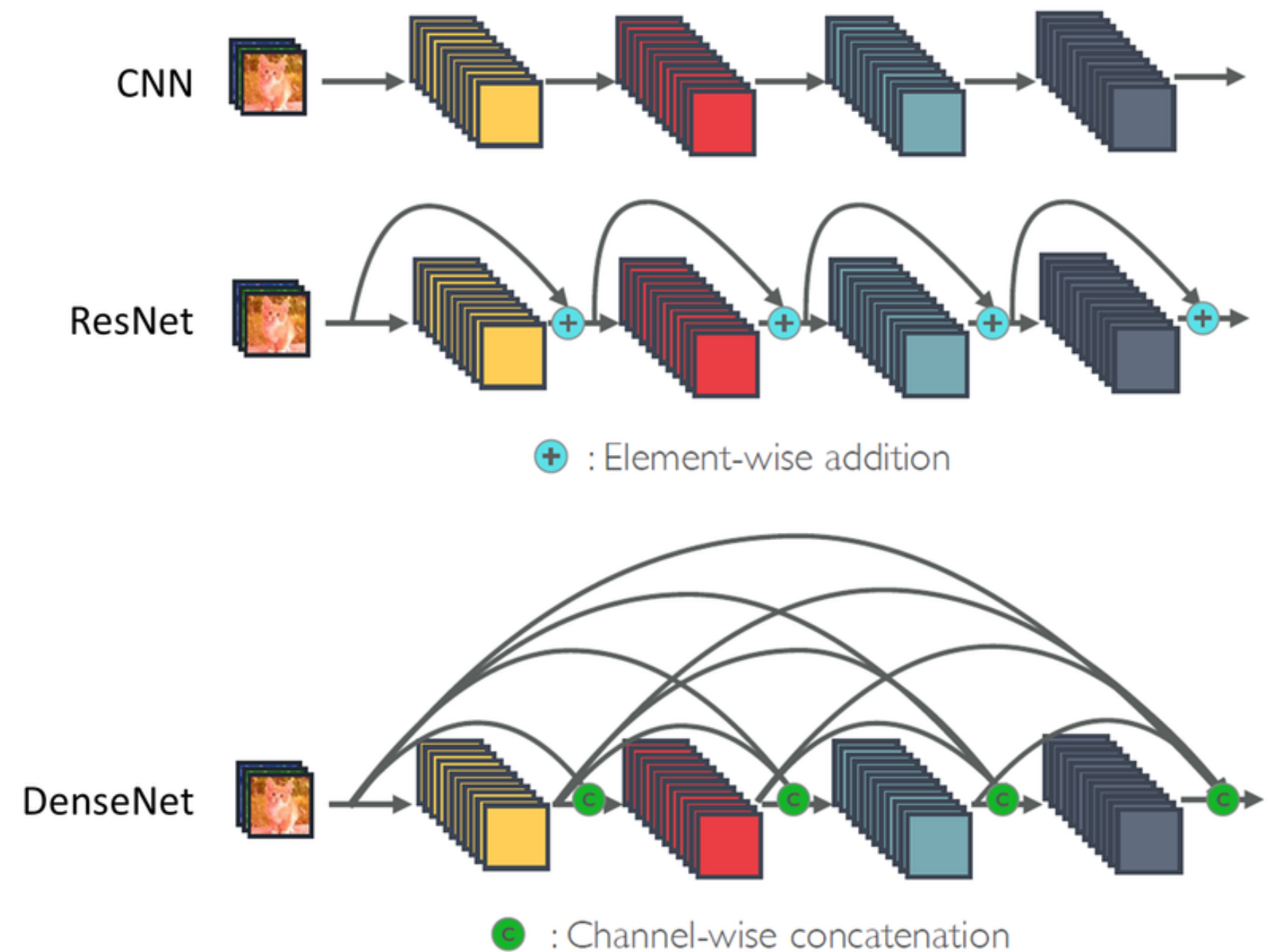
- Arquitetura apresentada em 2016 por Gao Huang et al. em seu artigo da “Densely Connected Convolutional Networks”.
- Redes Convolucionais Densamente Conectadas (DenseNet) é uma arquitetura de rede neural convolucional (CNN) *feed-forward* que conecta cada camada a todas as outras camadas.
- Cada camada obtém informações de todas as camadas anteriores e passa seus próprios mapas de características para todas as camadas que virão depois dela.
- O modelo DenseNet surgiu com o objetivo de solucionar o problema do **desaparecimento de gradiente**, para arquiteturas muito profundas.



Gao Huang et al. (2016)

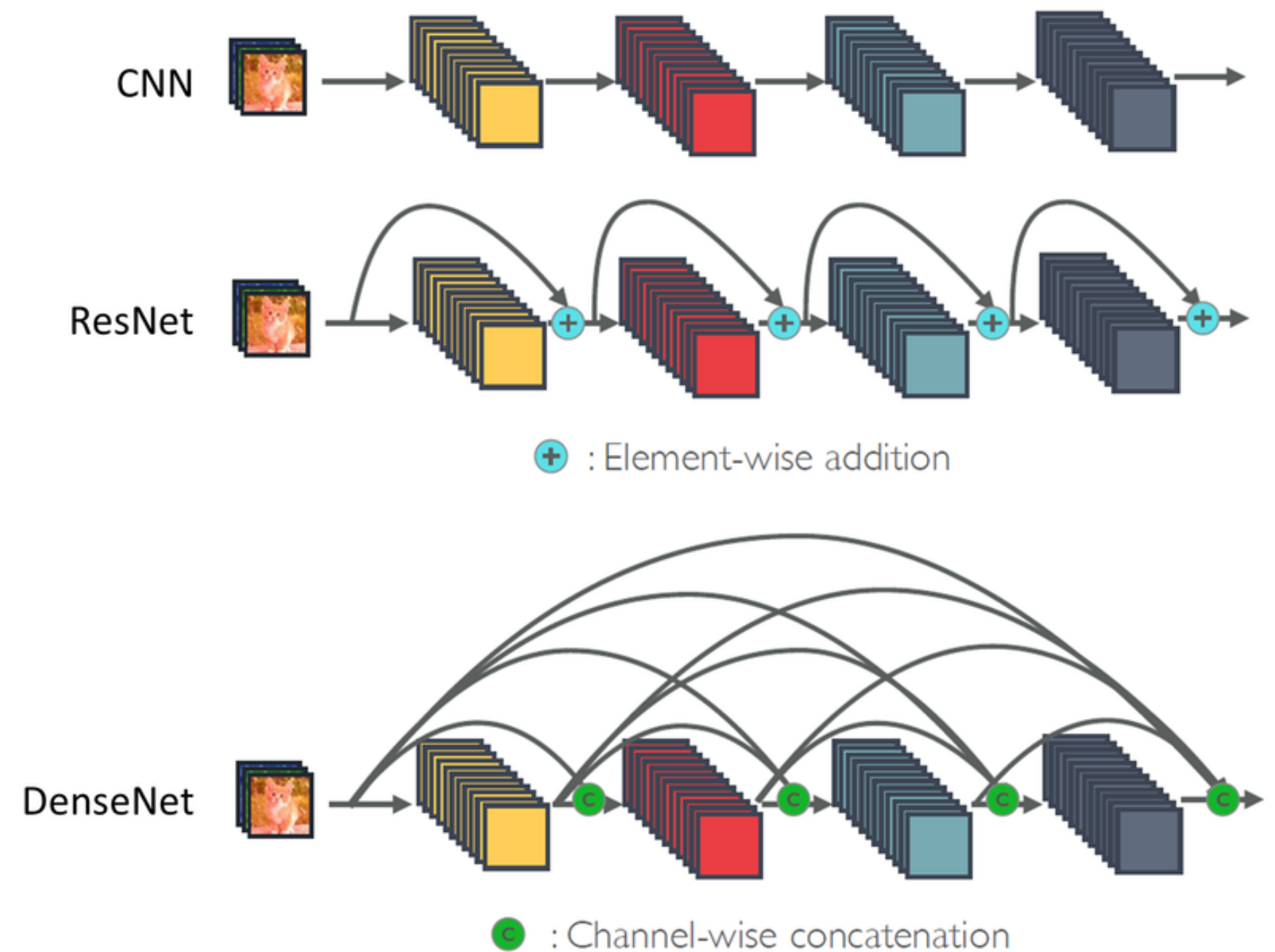
Rede Neural Convolucional

- Em uma CNN *feed-forward* tradicional, cada camada convolucional, exceto a primeira, recebe a saída da camada convolucional anterior;
- Produz um mapa de características de saída que é então passado para a próxima camada convolucional;
- Portanto, para camadas 'L', existem conexões diretas 'L'.



Rede Neural Convolucional

- À medida que o número de camadas na CNN aumenta, surge o problema do **“desaparecimento de gradiente”**.
- Conforme o caminho das informações das camadas de entrada para as camadas de saída aumenta, certas informações podem 'desaparecer' ou se perder;
- Reduz a capacidade da rede de treinar de forma eficaz.



Conectividade

- A ideia chave empregada pela DenseNet é, em cada camada, os mapas de características são passados como entrada não só para a camada subsequente, mas para todas as camadas até o final da rede, em uma estrutura denominada **bloco denso**
- Em cada camada, os mapas de características de todas as camadas anteriores não são somados, mas concatenados e usados como entradas.
- Conexões $L(L+1)/2$ na rede, em vez de apenas conexões L como nas arquiteturas tradicionais de aprendizagem profunda.
- DenseNets requerem menos parâmetros do que uma CNN tradicional equivalente, e isso permite a reutilização de recursos à medida que mapas de características redundantes são descartados.

Arquitetura (Implementação)

- DenseNet consiste em dois blocos importantes além das camadas convolucionais e de pooling básicas:

- **Blocos Densos**
- **Camadas de Transição**

Layers	Output Size	DenseNet-121	DenseNet-169	DenseNet-201	DenseNet-264
Convolution	112×112	7×7 conv, stride 2			
Pooling	56×56	3×3 max pool, stride 2			
Dense Block (1)	56×56	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 6$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 6$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 6$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 6$
Transition Layer (1)	56×56	1×1 conv			
	28×28	2×2 average pool, stride 2			
Dense Block (2)	28×28	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 12$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 12$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 12$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 12$
Transition Layer (2)	28×28	1×1 conv			
	14×14	2×2 average pool, stride 2			
Dense Block (3)	14×14	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 24$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 32$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 48$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 64$
Transition Layer (3)	14×14	1×1 conv			
	7×7	2×2 average pool, stride 2			
Dense Block (4)	7×7	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 16$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 32$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 32$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 48$
Classification Layer	1×1	7×7 global average pool			
		1000D fully-connected, softmax			

Implementação: <https://www.kaggle.com/adrielson/comparativo-cnn-densenet-121>

Arquitetura (Implementação)

- DenseNet começa com uma convolução básica com 64 filtros de tamanho 7X7 e stride de 2;
- Seguido por uma camada MaxPooling com pooling máximo de 3x3 e um avanço de 2.

Layers	Output Size	DenseNet-121	DenseNet-169	DenseNet-201	DenseNet-264
Convolution	112×112	7×7 conv, stride 2			
Pooling	56×56	3×3 max pool, stride 2			
Dense Block (1)	56×56	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 6$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 6$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 6$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 6$
Transition Layer (1)	56×56	1×1 conv			
	28×28	2×2 average pool, stride 2			
Dense Block (2)	28×28	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 12$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 12$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 12$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 12$
Transition Layer (2)	28×28	1×1 conv			
	14×14	2×2 average pool, stride 2			
Dense Block (3)	14×14	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 24$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 32$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 48$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 64$
Transition Layer (3)	14×14	1×1 conv			
	7×7	2×2 average pool, stride 2			
Dense Block (4)	7×7	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 16$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 32$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 32$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 48$
Classification Layer	1×1	7×7 global average pool			
		1000D fully-connected, softmax			

```

input = Input(input_shape)
x = Conv2D(64, 7, strides=2, padding='same')(input)
x = MaxPooling2D(3, strides=2, padding='same')(x)

```


Arquitetura (Implementação)

Blocos densos

- Cada bloco denso tem duas convoluções, com núcleos de tamanho 1x1 e 3x3.
- No bloco denso 1, isso é repetido 6 vezes, no bloco denso 2 é repetido 12 vezes, no bloco denso 3, 24 vezes e finalmente no bloco denso 4, 16 vezes.

Layers	Output Size	DenseNet-121	DenseNet-169	DenseNet-201	DenseNet-264
Convolution	112×112	7×7 conv, stride 2			
Pooling	56×56	3×3 max pool, stride 2			
Dense Block (1)	56×56	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 6$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 6$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 6$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 6$
Transition Layer (1)	56×56	1×1 conv			
	28×28	2×2 average pool, stride 2			
Dense Block (2)	28×28	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 12$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 12$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 12$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 12$
Transition Layer (2)	28×28	1×1 conv			
	14×14	2×2 average pool, stride 2			
Dense Block (3)	14×14	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 24$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 32$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 48$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 64$
Transition Layer (3)	14×14	1×1 conv			
	7×7	2×2 average pool, stride 2			
Dense Block (4)	7×7	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 16$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 32$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 32$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 48$
Classification Layer	1×1	7×7 global average pool			
		1000D fully-connected, softmax			

Arquitetura (Implementação)

- Cada bloco convolucional após a entrada tem a seguinte sequência: BatchNormalization, Ativação do ReLU, Camada Conv2D real.

```
def densenet(input_shape, n_classes):  
    def bn_rl_conv(x, filters, kernel=1, strides=1):  
        x = BatchNormalization()(x)  
        x = ReLU()(x)  
        x = Conv2D(filters, kernel, strides=strides, padding='same')(x)  
        return x
```

- No bloco denso, cada uma das convoluções 1x1 possui 4 vezes o número de filtros (4*), mas os filtros 3x3 estão presentes apenas uma vez. Além disso, é feita a concatenação da entrada com o tensor de saída. O loop executa cada bloco em 6,12,24,16 repetições respectivamente.

```
def dense_block(x, repetition):  
    for _ in range(repetition):  
        y = bn_rl_conv(x, 4 * growth_rate)  
        y = bn_rl_conv(y, growth_rate, 3)  
        x = Concatenate()([y, x])  
    return x
```

Arquitetura (Implementação)

Camada de transição

- Há uma camada convolucional 1x1
- Um camada de pooling média 2x2 com um avanço de 2.

Layers	Output Size	DenseNet-121	DenseNet-169	DenseNet-201	DenseNet-264
Convolution	112 × 112	7 × 7 conv, stride 2			
Pooling	56 × 56	3 × 3 max pool, stride 2			
Dense Block (1)	56 × 56	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 6$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 6$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 6$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 6$
Transition Layer (1)	56 × 56 28 × 28	$1 \times 1 \text{ conv}$ $2 \times 2 \text{ average pool, stride 2}$			
Dense Block (2)	28 × 28	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 12$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 12$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 12$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 12$
Transition Layer (2)	28 × 28 14 × 14	$1 \times 1 \text{ conv}$ $2 \times 2 \text{ average pool, stride 2}$			
Dense Block (3)	14 × 14	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 24$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 32$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 48$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 64$
Transition Layer (3)	14 × 14 7 × 7	$1 \times 1 \text{ conv}$ $2 \times 2 \text{ average pool, stride 2}$			
Dense Block (4)	7 × 7	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 16$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 32$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 32$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 48$
Classification Layer	1 × 1	$7 \times 7 \text{ global average pool}$ 1000D fully-connected, softmax			

```
def transition_layer(x):
    x = bn_rl_conv(x, K.int_shape(x)[-1] // 2)
    x = AveragePooling2D(2, strides=2, padding='same')(x)
    return x
```

Arquitetura (Implementação)

- Concluído a definição dos blocos densos e das camadas de transição. É preciso empilhar os blocos densos e as camadas de transição. Por meio do *loop for* para percorrer as 6,12,24,16 repetições.

```
for repetition in [6, 12, 24, 16]:  
    x = dense_block(x, repetition)  
    x = transition_layer(x)
```

Arquitetura (Implementação)

Camada de classificação

- **Global Average Pooling** - aceita todos os mapas de recursos da rede para realizar a classificação
- Camada de saída **fully-connected**

Layers	Output Size	DenseNet-121	DenseNet-169	DenseNet-201	DenseNet-264
Convolution	112×112	7×7 conv, stride 2			
Pooling	56×56	3×3 max pool, stride 2			
Dense Block (1)	56×56	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 6$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 6$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 6$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 6$
Transition Layer (1)	56×56	1×1 conv			
	28×28	2×2 average pool, stride 2			
Dense Block (2)	28×28	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 12$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 12$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 12$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 12$
Transition Layer (2)	28×28	1×1 conv			
	14×14	2×2 average pool, stride 2			
Dense Block (3)	14×14	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 24$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 32$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 48$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 64$
Transition Layer (3)	14×14	1×1 conv			
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Dense Block (4)	7×7	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 16$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 32$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 32$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 48$
Classification Layer	1×1	7×7 global average pool			
		1000D fully-connected, softmax			

```
x = GlobalAveragePooling2D()(x)
output = Dense(n_classes, activation='softmax')(x)
```

Arquitetura (Implementação)

- Portanto, DenseNet-121 possui as seguintes camadas:

- 1 Convolução 7x7
- 58 Convolução 3x3
- 61 Convolução 1x1
- 4 Pool médio
- 1 camada totalmente conectada

```
#DenseNet-121
def densenet(input_shape, n_classes):
    def bn_rl_conv(x, filters, kernel=1, strides=1):
        x = BatchNormalization()(x)
        x = ReLU()(x)
        x = Conv2D(filters, kernel, strides=strides, padding='same')(x)
        return x

    def dense_block(x, repetition):
        for _ in range(repetition):
            y = bn_rl_conv(x, 4 * growth_rate)
            y = bn_rl_conv(y, growth_rate, 3)
            x = Concatenate()([y, x])
        return x

    def transition_layer(x):
        x = bn_rl_conv(x, K.int_shape(x)[-1] // 2)
        x = AveragePooling2D(2, strides=2, padding='same')(x)
        return x

    growth_rate = 32

    input = Input(input_shape)
    x = Conv2D(64, 7, strides=2, padding='same')(input)
    x = MaxPooling2D(3, strides=2, padding='same')(x)

    for repetition in [6, 12, 24, 16]:
        x = dense_block(x, repetition)
        x = transition_layer(x)

    x = GlobalAveragePooling2D()(x)
    output = Dense(n_classes, activation='softmax')(x)
```


Comparativo estatístico

Pré-processamento:

- O conjunto de dados CIFAR-10 foi reduzido para 30000 imagens
- 25000 para conjunto de treino
- 5000 para conjunto de teste

Experimento:

- Cada modelo foi executado 5 vezes;
- Foram coletadas as medidas de desempenho por época (10 épocas);
- Foi utilizado os valores das acurácias para realização do teste de normalidade (**Shapiro Wilk**);
- Se os grupos seguem distribuição normal;
 - Aplica-se **ANOVA**
- Senão
 - Aplica-se **Kruskal Wallis**

Modelo 1

Epoch 1/10
274/274 [=====] - 222s 806ms/step - loss: 1.6815 - accuracy: 0.4215 - val_loss: 1.3237 - val_accuracy: 0.5136

Epoch 2/10
274/274 [=====] - 248s 906ms/step - loss: 1.2181 - accuracy: 0.5714 - val_loss: 1.1896 - val_accuracy: 0.5807

Epoch 3/10
274/274 [=====] - 215s 784ms/step - loss: 1.0350 - accuracy: 0.6375 - val_loss: 1.1318 - val_accuracy: 0.6016

Epoch 4/10
274/274 [=====] - 215s 785ms/step - loss: 0.8434 - accuracy: 0.7013 - val_loss: 1.1060 - val_accuracy: 0.6200

Epoch 5/10
274/274 [=====] - 245s 895ms/step - loss: 0.6476 - accuracy: 0.7722 - val_loss: 1.1472 - val_accuracy: 0.6295

Epoch 6/10
274/274 [=====] - 218s 797ms/step - loss: 0.4357 - accuracy: 0.8499 - val_loss: 1.3541 - val_accuracy: 0.6052

Epoch 7/10
274/274 [=====] - 224s 817ms/step - loss: 0.2558 - accuracy: 0.9124 - val_loss: 1.6341 - val_accuracy: 0.6208

Epoch 8/10
274/274 [=====] - 241s 878ms/step - loss: 0.1466 - accuracy: 0.9528 - val_loss: 1.8855 - val_accuracy: 0.6059

Epoch 9/10
274/274 [=====] - 216s 789ms/step - loss: 0.1122 - accuracy: 0.9634 - val_loss: 1.9957 - val_accuracy: 0.6108

Epoch 10/10
274/274 [=====] - 246s 898ms/step - loss: 0.0932 - accuracy: 0.9683 - val_loss: 2.2559 - val_accuracy: 0.6176

Epoch 1/10
274/274 [=====] - 225s 816ms/step - loss: 1.8406 - accuracy: 0.3536 - val_loss: 1.4775 - val_accuracy: 0.4737

Epoch 2/10
274/274 [=====] - 230s 841ms/step - loss: 1.3441 - accuracy: 0.5146 - val_loss: 1.2573 - val_accuracy: 0.5539

Epoch 3/10
274/274 [=====] - 230s 839ms/step - loss: 1.1374 - accuracy: 0.5977 - val_loss: 1.1318 - val_accuracy: 0.6001

Epoch 4/10
274/274 [=====] - 229s 835ms/step - loss: 0.9275 - accuracy: 0.6735 - val_loss: 1.1049 - val_accuracy: 0.6228

Epoch 5/10
274/274 [=====] - 225s 820ms/step - loss: 0.6767 - accuracy: 0.7649 - val_loss: 1.1638 - val_accuracy: 0.6244

Epoch 6/10
274/274 [=====] - 225s 822ms/step - loss: 0.4231 - accuracy: 0.8540 - val_loss: 1.2510 - val_accuracy: 0.6444

Epoch 7/10
274/274 [=====] - 225s 823ms/step - loss: 0.2030 - accuracy: 0.9311 - val_loss: 1.5814 - val_accuracy: 0.6351

Epoch 8/10
274/274 [=====] - 229s 835ms/step - loss: 0.1088 - accuracy: 0.9630 - val_loss: 1.9119 - val_accuracy: 0.6257

Epoch 9/10
274/274 [=====] - 225s 822ms/step - loss: 0.1094 - accuracy: 0.9640 - val_loss: 2.0876 - val_accuracy: 0.6183

Epoch 10/10
274/274 [=====] - 224s 816ms/step - loss: 0.0800 - accuracy: 0.9741 - val_loss: 2.2660 - val_accuracy: 0.6347

Modelo 1

Epoch 1/10
274/274 [=====] - 230s 836ms/step - loss: 1.7649 - accuracy: 0.4177 - val_loss: 1.3456 - val_accuracy: 0.5227

Epoch 2/10
274/274 [=====] - 233s 851ms/step - loss: 1.2208 - accuracy: 0.5666 - val_loss: 1.1537 - val_accuracy: 0.5955

Epoch 3/10
274/274 [=====] - 229s 836ms/step - loss: 1.0031 - accuracy: 0.6457 - val_loss: 1.0745 - val_accuracy: 0.6212

Epoch 4/10
274/274 [=====] - 228s 831ms/step - loss: 0.8070 - accuracy: 0.7161 - val_loss: 1.0773 - val_accuracy: 0.6397

Epoch 5/10
274/274 [=====] - 227s 830ms/step - loss: 0.5976 - accuracy: 0.7904 - val_loss: 1.1736 - val_accuracy: 0.6272

Epoch 6/10
274/274 [=====] - 227s 829ms/step - loss: 0.3882 - accuracy: 0.8658 - val_loss: 1.3102 - val_accuracy: 0.6325

Epoch 7/10
274/274 [=====] - 226s 826ms/step - loss: 0.2079 - accuracy: 0.9294 - val_loss: 1.6133 - val_accuracy: 0.6373

Epoch 8/10
274/274 [=====] - 226s 825ms/step - loss: 0.1273 - accuracy: 0.9595 - val_loss: 1.6977 - val_accuracy: 0.6420

Epoch 9/10
274/274 [=====] - 228s 832ms/step - loss: 0.1044 - accuracy: 0.9641 - val_loss: 2.0992 - val_accuracy: 0.6188

Epoch 10/10
274/274 [=====] - 226s 824ms/step - loss: 0.0795 - accuracy: 0.9736 - val_loss: 2.0661 - val_accuracy: 0.6351

Epoch 1/10
274/274 [=====] - 228s 825ms/step - loss: 1.6698 - accuracy: 0.4097 - val_loss: 1.3569 - val_accuracy: 0.5132

Epoch 2/10
274/274 [=====] - 223s 815ms/step - loss: 1.2298 - accuracy: 0.5608 - val_loss: 1.2127 - val_accuracy: 0.5737

Epoch 3/10
274/274 [=====] - 227s 830ms/step - loss: 1.0397 - accuracy: 0.6356 - val_loss: 1.1597 - val_accuracy: 0.5944

Epoch 4/10
274/274 [=====] - 224s 818ms/step - loss: 0.8872 - accuracy: 0.6884 - val_loss: 1.0549 - val_accuracy: 0.6263

Epoch 5/10
274/274 [=====] - 223s 815ms/step - loss: 0.7446 - accuracy: 0.7379 - val_loss: 1.1160 - val_accuracy: 0.6337

Epoch 6/10
274/274 [=====] - 224s 818ms/step - loss: 0.5862 - accuracy: 0.7942 - val_loss: 1.1677 - val_accuracy: 0.6412

Epoch 7/10
274/274 [=====] - 225s 822ms/step - loss: 0.4494 - accuracy: 0.8426 - val_loss: 1.2359 - val_accuracy: 0.6343

Epoch 8/10
274/274 [=====] - 223s 813ms/step - loss: 0.3341 - accuracy: 0.8826 - val_loss: 1.4352 - val_accuracy: 0.6244

Epoch 9/10
274/274 [=====] - 223s 813ms/step - loss: 0.2212 - accuracy: 0.9221 - val_loss: 1.6103 - val_accuracy: 0.6385

Epoch 10/10
274/274 [=====] - 225s 820ms/step - loss: 0.1483 - accuracy: 0.9489 - val_loss: 1.8815 - val_accuracy: 0.6295

Modelo 1

Epoch 1/10
274/274 [=====] - 224s 814ms/step - loss: 1.7183 - accuracy: 0.3919 - val_loss: 1.4353 - val_accuracy: 0.4805

Epoch 2/10
274/274 [=====] - 223s 813ms/step - loss: 1.2901 - accuracy: 0.5405 - val_loss: 1.2693 - val_accuracy: 0.5556

Epoch 3/10
274/274 [=====] - 226s 826ms/step - loss: 1.0431 - accuracy: 0.6295 - val_loss: 1.1777 - val_accuracy: 0.5996

Epoch 4/10
274/274 [=====] - 221s 806ms/step - loss: 0.8139 - accuracy: 0.7119 - val_loss: 1.1252 - val_accuracy: 0.6132

Epoch 5/10
274/274 [=====] - 221s 807ms/step - loss: 0.5689 - accuracy: 0.8008 - val_loss: 1.3326 - val_accuracy: 0.5991

Epoch 6/10
274/274 [=====] - 220s 805ms/step - loss: 0.3395 - accuracy: 0.8811 - val_loss: 1.5138 - val_accuracy: 0.5948

Epoch 7/10
274/274 [=====] - 220s 804ms/step - loss: 0.1768 - accuracy: 0.9414 - val_loss: 1.9347 - val_accuracy: 0.5940

Epoch 8/10
274/274 [=====] - 222s 809ms/step - loss: 0.1258 - accuracy: 0.9589 - val_loss: 2.3176 - val_accuracy: 0.5779

Epoch 9/10
274/274 [=====] - 221s 807ms/step - loss: 0.0877 - accuracy: 0.9709 - val_loss: 2.5251 - val_accuracy: 0.5964

Epoch 10/10
274/274 [=====] - 221s 805ms/step - loss: 0.0749 - accuracy: 0.9743 - val_loss: 2.8353 - val_accuracy: 0.5912

Modelo 2

Epoch 1/10
274/274 [=====] - 350s 1s/step - loss: 2.1668 - accuracy: 0.3307 - val_loss: 113.4545 - val_accuracy: 0.1065

Epoch 2/10
274/274 [=====] - 279s 1s/step - loss: 1.7943 - accuracy: 0.3943 - val_loss: 1.7003 - val_accuracy: 0.3700

Epoch 3/10
274/274 [=====] - 278s 1s/step - loss: 1.4978 - accuracy: 0.4678 - val_loss: 15.4587 - val_accuracy: 0.3839

Epoch 4/10
274/274 [=====] - 272s 995ms/step - loss: 1.2239 - accuracy: 0.5535 - val_loss: 1.2321 - val_accuracy: 0.5521

Epoch 5/10
274/274 [=====] - 273s 998ms/step - loss: 1.1162 - accuracy: 0.5957 - val_loss: 1.1829 - val_accuracy: 0.5713

Epoch 6/10
274/274 [=====] - 274s 1s/step - loss: 1.0004 - accuracy: 0.6382 - val_loss: 1.1842 - val_accuracy: 0.5797

Epoch 7/10
274/274 [=====] - 293s 1s/step - loss: 0.9814 - accuracy: 0.6485 - val_loss: 1.2093 - val_accuracy: 0.5817

Epoch 8/10
274/274 [=====] - 279s 1s/step - loss: 0.9620 - accuracy: 0.6573 - val_loss: 1.3028 - val_accuracy: 0.5840

Epoch 9/10
274/274 [=====] - 281s 1s/step - loss: 0.9423 - accuracy: 0.6621 - val_loss: 1.3587 - val_accuracy: 0.5819

Epoch 10/10
274/274 [=====] - 278s 1s/step - loss: 0.9285 - accuracy: 0.6655 - val_loss: 1.2672 - val_accuracy: 0.5860

Epoch 1/10
274/274 [=====] - 332s 1s/step - loss: 2.1830 - accuracy: 0.3201 - val_loss: 2.6523 - val_accuracy: 0.3123

Epoch 2/10
274/274 [=====] - 279s 1s/step - loss: 1.7215 - accuracy: 0.4103 - val_loss: 1.6061 - val_accuracy: 0.4125

Epoch 3/10
274/274 [=====] - 280s 1s/step - loss: 1.5701 - accuracy: 0.4483 - val_loss: 1.4984 - val_accuracy: 0.4583

Epoch 4/10
274/274 [=====] - 296s 1s/step - loss: 1.2664 - accuracy: 0.5403 - val_loss: 1.2424 - val_accuracy: 0.5488

Epoch 5/10
274/274 [=====] - 297s 1s/step - loss: 1.1816 - accuracy: 0.5710 - val_loss: 1.2166 - val_accuracy: 0.5591

Epoch 6/10
274/274 [=====] - 277s 1s/step - loss: 1.1052 - accuracy: 0.6037 - val_loss: 1.1766 - val_accuracy: 0.5675

Epoch 7/10
274/274 [=====] - 296s 1s/step - loss: 1.0865 - accuracy: 0.6045 - val_loss: 1.1766 - val_accuracy: 0.5719

Epoch 8/10
274/274 [=====] - 297s 1s/step - loss: 1.0802 - accuracy: 0.6099 - val_loss: 1.1733 - val_accuracy: 0.5735

Epoch 9/10
274/274 [=====] - 280s 1s/step - loss: 1.0671 - accuracy: 0.6117 - val_loss: 1.1874 - val_accuracy: 0.5731

Epoch 10/10
274/274 [=====] - 277s 1s/step - loss: 1.0502 - accuracy: 0.6182 - val_loss: 1.1842 - val_accuracy: 0.5781

Modelo 2

Epoch 1/10
274/274 [=====] - 356s 1s/step - loss: 2.3006 - accuracy: 0.2886 - val_loss: 256.6780 - val_accuracy: 0.2067

Epoch 2/10
274/274 [=====] - 302s 1s/step - loss: 1.8895 - accuracy: 0.3447 - val_loss: 2.1960 - val_accuracy: 0.3467

Epoch 3/10
274/274 [=====] - 298s 1s/step - loss: 1.6157 - accuracy: 0.4143 - val_loss: 1.5341 - val_accuracy: 0.4355

Epoch 4/10
274/274 [=====] - 285s 1s/step - loss: 1.3594 - accuracy: 0.4957 - val_loss: 1.3666 - val_accuracy: 0.5087

Epoch 5/10
274/274 [=====] - 280s 1s/step - loss: 1.2952 - accuracy: 0.5231 - val_loss: 1.6204 - val_accuracy: 0.5180

Epoch 6/10
274/274 [=====] - 277s 1s/step - loss: 1.2310 - accuracy: 0.5489 - val_loss: 2.3097 - val_accuracy: 0.5279

Epoch 7/10
274/274 [=====] - 296s 1s/step - loss: 1.2125 - accuracy: 0.5577 - val_loss: 2.0799 - val_accuracy: 0.5344

Epoch 8/10
274/274 [=====] - 280s 1s/step - loss: 1.1990 - accuracy: 0.5584 - val_loss: 2.8046 - val_accuracy: 0.5367

Epoch 9/10
274/274 [=====] - 283s 1s/step - loss: 1.1888 - accuracy: 0.5691 - val_loss: 2.6460 - val_accuracy: 0.5381

Epoch 10/10
274/274 [=====] - 281s 1s/step - loss: 1.1735 - accuracy: 0.5701 - val_loss: 3.1591 - val_accuracy: 0.5383

Epoch 1/10
274/274 [=====] - 337s 1s/step - loss: 2.1126 - accuracy: 0.3327 - val_loss: 32.3894 - val_accuracy: 0.2860

Epoch 2/10
274/274 [=====] - 301s 1s/step - loss: 1.7585 - accuracy: 0.4025 - val_loss: 3.3528 - val_accuracy: 0.3583

Epoch 3/10
274/274 [=====] - 297s 1s/step - loss: 1.5468 - accuracy: 0.4598 - val_loss: 2.3835 - val_accuracy: 0.3945

Epoch 4/10
274/274 [=====] - 297s 1s/step - loss: 1.3148 - accuracy: 0.5281 - val_loss: 1.2867 - val_accuracy: 0.5300

Epoch 5/10
274/274 [=====] - 299s 1s/step - loss: 1.1790 - accuracy: 0.5726 - val_loss: 1.4993 - val_accuracy: 0.5561

Epoch 6/10
274/274 [=====] - 295s 1s/step - loss: 1.0818 - accuracy: 0.6061 - val_loss: 1.9240 - val_accuracy: 0.5695

Epoch 7/10
274/274 [=====] - 280s 1s/step - loss: 1.0668 - accuracy: 0.6134 - val_loss: 2.9937 - val_accuracy: 0.5719

Epoch 8/10
274/274 [=====] - 301s 1s/step - loss: 1.0551 - accuracy: 0.6195 - val_loss: 2.5214 - val_accuracy: 0.5779

Epoch 9/10
274/274 [=====] - 278s 1s/step - loss: 1.0488 - accuracy: 0.6215 - val_loss: 3.3527 - val_accuracy: 0.5769

Epoch 10/10
274/274 [=====] - 280s 1s/step - loss: 1.0310 - accuracy: 0.6262 - val_loss: 4.2157 - val_accuracy: 0.5773

Modelo 2

Epoch 1/10
274/274 [=====] - 335s 1s/step - loss: 2.3385 - accuracy: 0.2913 - val_loss: 3.3433 - val_accuracy: 0.1520

Epoch 2/10
274/274 [=====] - 279s 1s/step - loss: 1.7744 - accuracy: 0.3766 - val_loss: 1.9469 - val_accuracy: 0.4059

Epoch 3/10
274/274 [=====] - 278s 1s/step - loss: 1.6189 - accuracy: 0.4212 - val_loss: 1.5741 - val_accuracy: 0.4256

Epoch 4/10
274/274 [=====] - 297s 1s/step - loss: 1.3689 - accuracy: 0.5032 - val_loss: 1.8000 - val_accuracy: 0.4893

Epoch 5/10
274/274 [=====] - 301s 1s/step - loss: 1.2955 - accuracy: 0.5296 - val_loss: 2.0851 - val_accuracy: 0.5081

Epoch 6/10
274/274 [=====] - 275s 1s/step - loss: 1.2193 - accuracy: 0.5593 - val_loss: 5.0103 - val_accuracy: 0.5201

Epoch 7/10
274/274 [=====] - 277s 1s/step - loss: 1.2019 - accuracy: 0.5637 - val_loss: 6.7005 - val_accuracy: 0.5248

Epoch 8/10
274/274 [=====] - 275s 1s/step - loss: 1.1869 - accuracy: 0.5685 - val_loss: 10.5695 - val_accuracy: 0.5263

Epoch 9/10
274/274 [=====] - 277s 1s/step - loss: 1.1770 - accuracy: 0.5723 - val_loss: 10.5251 - val_accuracy: 0.5277

Epoch 10/10
274/274 [=====] - 276s 1s/step - loss: 1.1639 - accuracy: 0.5782 - val_loss: 20.1516 - val_accuracy: 0.5297

Comparativo estatístico

Resultado

Pelo menos um dos grupos não segue uma distribuição normal.

Como base no teste de Kruskal-Wallis, podemos inferir que:

statistic: 57.4999

p_value: 0.0000

Portanto:

Há diferenças estatisticamente significativas entre os grupos.

	épocas	Melhor Acurácia
CNN	10	0.6444
Densenet121	10	0.5860
CNN	20	0.6355
Densenet121	20	0.6721

Implementação: <https://www.kaggle.com/adrielson/comparativo-cnn-densenet-121>

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1. BRAGA, Matheus Oliveira. Uma avaliação elaborada dos principais modelos de referência para classificação de imagens. 2021.



Programa de Pós-Graduação em Engenharia de Computação e Sistemas - PECS/UEMA

Atividade III - DenseNet-121

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