Deep Learning in Biomedical Image Analysis Homework #2

學號:109033209 姓名:陳俊丞

- Try the different epochs numbers and discuss how the iteration number increase affect the accuracy as well the test accuracy.
 - 1. 10 epochs

For 10 epochs, we can tell that the test accuracy is about 88.28%.

2. 20 epochs

```
264 model.fit(train_images, train_labels, epochs=20)
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For 20 epochs, we can tell that the test accuracy is about 88.25%.

3. 30 epochs

For 30 epochs, we can tell that the test accuracy is about 88.92%.

4. 50 epochs

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264 model.fit(train_images, train_labels, epochs=50)
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For 50 epochs, we can tell that the test accuracy is about 88.64%.

5. 100 epochs

For 100 epochs, we can tell that the test accuracy is about

88.94%.

6. Conclusion

在第一題的情境中,我發現提高 epoch 的數量可以讓準確性有微乎其微的提升,而這也符合原先我所了解的知識——「增加深度學習模型中的 epoch 數量可能會同時提高訓練準確性和測試準確性,但並不總能保證。」,會提高提高訓練準確性和測試準確性是因為在訓練期間,模型通過調整其權重和偏差並針對響應輸入數據來學習做出預測。模型在數據上訓練的時期越多,調整這些參數就可以更好地適應越多的訓練數據,也因此我在第三題的作答中有透過提高 epoch 數來提高測試準確性;不過,增加 epoch 的數量也會導致過度擬合(overfitting),即模型對訓練數據過於專業化,無法很好地泛化到未見過的數據,這會導致測試準確性下降,因為模型無法對新數據做出準確的預測。

因此為了找到給定模型和數據集的最佳時期數,重要的是要「同時監控」訓練和測試的準確性,並使用正則化和提前停止來避免過度 擬合。

II. Discuss about the possibility that increasing the accuracy of deep learning by flipping each one image horizontally (mirroring) and doubling the training images

我的答案是肯定的,因為整體而言,鏡像圖像有助於增加訓練數據集

的規模,提高深度學習模型的泛化能力,不僅僅水平翻轉的圖像可以當作 生成同一圖像的新變體,旋轉、縮放等方式也可以從現有樣本中生成新樣 本,這有助於解決如同第一題提到的過度擬合問題,因為可以直接提高模 型泛化到新的、看不見的數據的能力。

另外我想補充說明的是針對一個深度學習模型來說「大」的數據數量 其實不一,像是圖像分類訓練以及自然語言分析所需要的數據庫豐富度就 會有所差距,除此之外,僅僅擁有大量數據並不能保證更好的性能,因為 數據的質量和多樣性也是重要因素,因此,如果能夠仔細整理和預處理數 據來確保其具有代表性、多樣性、無偏差,對於之後使用數據增強技術(如 這題所提到的鏡像)進一步擴展數據集並提高模型的泛化能力會是更為有效 的做法。

回到這題,因此,能否提高深度學習模型的準確性還是取決於幾個因素,包括數據的大小與複雜性、模型的架構,所以,雖然水平翻轉每張圖像並將訓練圖像加倍是一種簡單有效的數據增強技術,但並不總能提高準確性。

III. Take 10 photos to test whether the classifier rally works

1. 照片數量

起初我是先用十張照片當作測資,但我發現服飾的辨識準確度不太高(17%),這其中的原因我認為有許多可能,包括 epoch 的數量(50

期)可能不夠高,也機會是因為衣服皺摺的程度不一,導致在拍攝的成果尚無法完整的呈現,另外也有可能是因為衣物的顏色與背景的顏色太過相近,以至於在調整畫素時會發生衣物與背景的交界不夠明顯,所以在學習上會有判斷的誤差,最後就是衣物的選擇上,雖然在建立模型是使用了60,000筆測資,但衣物的種類、樣式、紋路,甚至是擺放方向可能還是無法完整掌握,所以在識別上會有學習的落差。

後來我增加衣物的數量(20 張)以及調整照片,移除一些背景的因素以及鋪平衣服、提高 epoch 數量至 100 期,另外最重要的是,在將照片反黑之後,服飾顏色跟背景顏色對比性越大,服飾的輪廓也會較為清楚,而在測試的時候,也比較可能分配到正確的類別,最終也證明辨識程度提高至 34.99%,即便還有蠻大的進步空間,但目前透過調整照片呈現仍然能夠讓衣物辨識度有顯著的提升,而我也認為可能接下來就要透過改善演算法來有更有效的突破。

2. 成果展示

```
test_label = np.array([4, 7, 5, 4, 6, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1,
              1, 8, 4, 7, 0, 0, 8, 8, 6, 0])
   test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate(test_image_added, test_label, verbose=2)
   print('\nTest accuracy:', test_acc)
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL
Epoch 95/100
Epoch 96/100
Epoch 97/100
Epoch 98/100
Epoch 99/100
Epoch 100/100
1/1 - 0s - loss: 58.2150 - accuracy: 0.3500 - 136ms/epoch - 136ms/step
Test accuracy: 0.3499999940395355
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