深度學習 HW4

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I. SVM Classifier:

為了方便與 softmax loss classifier 做比較, SVM classifier 的部分我仍然有執行並將結果貼上。

• sym loss naive:

- 1. 解題思路:
 - (1) dW:根據下圖的公式推導結果,將dW完成。

$$\begin{array}{c} | \circ \nabla_{W_{J}} L_{1} = \Big| \left(w_{J}^{T} x_{1} - w_{J}^{T} x_{1} + 1 \right) \circ \right) \cdot X_{1}^{T} \\ \nabla_{W_{J}} L_{1} = \frac{\partial L_{1}}{\partial W_{J}^{T} x_{1}} \frac{\partial w_{J}^{T} x_{1}}{\partial W_{J}^{T}} \\ \text{for } j \neq y_{1}, \quad j = \Big| \Rightarrow \frac{\partial L_{1}}{\partial W_{J}^{T} x_{1}} = \frac{\partial W_{J}^{T} x_{1} - W_{J}^{T} x_{1} + 1}{\partial w_{J}^{T} x_{1}} = \Big| \left(w_{J}^{T} x_{1} - w_{J}^{T} x_{1} + 1 \right) \circ \right) \\ \text{i.} \quad j = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial L_{2}}{\partial W_{J}^{T} x_{1}} = \frac{\partial W_{J}^{T} x_{1} - W_{J}^{T} x_{1} + 1}{\partial w_{J}^{T} x_{1}} = \Big| \left(w_{J}^{T} x_{1} - w_{J}^{T} x_{1} + 1 \right) \circ \right) \\ \text{i.} \quad \frac{\partial L_{1}}{\partial W_{J}^{T} x_{1}} = \Big| \left(w_{J}^{T} x_{1} - w_{J}^{T} x_{1} + 1 \right) \circ \right) \cdot X_{1}^{T} \\ \Rightarrow \nabla w_{J} L_{1} = \Big| \left(w_{J}^{T} x_{1} - w_{J}^{T} x_{1} + 1 \right) \circ \right) \cdot X_{1}^{T} \\ \nabla w_{J} L_{1} = -\left(\int_{J}^{T} \frac{\partial W_{J}^{T} x_{1}}{\partial w_{J}^{T}} \frac{\partial W_{J}^{T} x_{1}}{\partial w_{J}^{T} x_{1}} \right) \\ \Rightarrow \frac{\partial L_{1}}{\partial w_{J}^{T} x_{1}} = \frac{\partial L_{1}^{T}}{\partial w_{J}^{T} x_{1}} \frac{\partial W_{J}^{T} x_{1}}{\partial w_{J}^{T} x_{1}} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{\partial L_{1}^{T}}{\partial w_{J}^{T} x_{1}} = \frac{\partial L_{1}^{T}}{\partial w_{J}^{T} x_{1}} \frac{\partial W_{J}^{T} x_{1}}{\partial w_{J}^{T} x_{1}} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{\partial L_{1}^{T}}{\partial w_{J}^{T} x_{1}} = \frac{\partial L_{1}^{T}}{\partial w_{J}^{T} x_{1}} \frac{\partial W_{J}^{T} x_{1}}{\partial w_{J}^{T} x_{1}} = \frac{\partial L_{1}^{T}}{\partial w_{J}^{T} x_{1}} \Big| \left(w_{J}^{T} x_{1} - w_{J}^{T} x_{1} + 1 \right) \circ \right) \cdot X_{1}^{T} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{\partial L_{1}^{T}}{\partial w_{J}^{T} x_{1}} = X_{1}^{T} \Big| \left(w_{J}^{T} x_{1} - w_{J}^{T} x_{1} + 1 \right) \circ \right) \cdot X_{1}^{T} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{\partial L_{1}^{T}}{\partial w_{J}^{T} x_{1}} = X_{1}^{T} \Big| \left(w_{J}^{T} x_{1} - w_{J}^{T} x_{1} + 1 \right) \circ \left(w_{J}^{T} x_{1} + 1 \right) \circ \right) \cdot X_{1}^{T} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{\partial L_{1}^{T}}{\partial w_{J}^{T} x_{1}} = X_{1}^{T} \Big| \left(w_{J}^{T} x_{1} - w_{J}^{T} x_{1} + 1 \right) \circ \left(w_{J}^{T} x_{1} + 1 \right) \circ \left(w_{J}^{T} x_{1} - w_{J}^{T} x_{1} + 1 \right) \circ \left(w_{J}^{T} x_{1} - w_{J}^{T} x_{1} + 1 \right) \circ \left(w_{J}^{T} x_{1} + 1 \right) \circ \left(w_{J}^{T} x_{1} - w_{J}^{T} x_{1} + 1 \right) \circ \left(w_{J}^{T} x_{1} - w_{J}^{T} x_{1} + 1 \right) \circ \left(w_{J}^{T} x_{1} - w_{J}^{T} x_{2} + 1 \right) \circ \left(w_{J}^{T} x_{1} - w_{J}^{T} x_{2} + 1 \right) \circ \left(w_{J}^{T} x_{1} - w_{J}^{T} x_{2} + 1 \right) \circ \left(w_{J}^{T} x_{2} - w_{J}^{T} x_{2} + 1 \right) \circ \left(w_{$$

(2) loss: 先分別計算出估計出來的分數以及真實答案的分數,接著可以利用 continue 來將 j = yi 時跳過。計算出(估計分數 - 真實分數 + 1)並判斷此數值是否大於 0,如果是就將 loss 加上計算出來的數值,否則 loss 不變。最後再將 loss 除以訓練樣本數以及加上 regularization term 即可。

2. 執行結果:

(1) Loss check:

loss: 9.000869

(2) gradient check:

without regularization term:

```
numerical: 0.031599 analytic: 0.031599, relative error: 3.887711e-07 numerical: 0.111444 analytic: 0.111444, relative error: 1.603834e-07 numerical: 0.011204 analytic: 0.011204, relative error: 1.003052e-06 numerical: -0.046128 analytic: -0.046128, relative error: 1.470228e-08 numerical: 0.071948 analytic: 0.071948, relative error: 1.000117e-07 numerical: 0.025688 analytic: 0.025688, relative error: 1.407617e-08 numerical: 0.185388 analytic: 0.185388, relative error: 4.086995e-08 numerical: -0.021740 analytic: -0.021740, relative error: 7.159385e-08 numerical: -0.159613 analytic: -0.159613, relative error: 9.199232e-08 numerical: 0.092690 analytic: 0.092690, relative error: 6.470382e-08
```

With regularization term:

```
numerical: 0.124849 analytic: 0.124849, relative error: 7.976456e-08 numerical: 0.168915 analytic: 0.168915, relative error: 9.920512e-08 numerical: 0.148752 analytic: 0.148752, relative error: 5.747575e-08 numerical: -0.024936 analytic: -0.024936, relative error: 6.470254e-08 numerical: -0.008570 analytic: -0.008570, relative error: 7.174549e-07 numerical: -0.103155 analytic: -0.103155, relative error: 3.462148e-08 numerical: -0.335573 analytic: -0.335573, relative error: 2.199511e-08 numerical: -0.222176 analytic: -0.222176, relative error: 1.731537e-08 numerical: 0.681163 analytic: 0.681163, relative error: 1.887528e-08 numerical: -0.004089 analytic: -0.004089, relative error: 1.101669e-06
```

• svm loss vectorized :

- 1. 解題思路:
 - (1) Loss: 先透過矩陣乘法取得所有類別的分數,以及對所有類別分數做 index operation 來取得正確類別的分數。接著透過 scores correct_class_score + 1 來計算出每個類別的 loss,並將正確類別的 loss 設定成 0。最後將 loss 們相加、除以訓練樣本數並加上 regularization term。
 - (2) dW: 這題的整體概念與 svm_loss_navie 的 dW 計算一樣,都是 將數學推導的結果寫成程式碼。

先創建一個 mask,將 margin 中大於 0 的數值設為 1,以及正確類別的分數設為該 column 的和。接著透過 torch.mm 將訓練後結果 X 和 mask 做矩陣乘法。最後再除以訓練樣本數以及加上 regularization term。

2. 執行結果:

(1) Loss:

Naive loss: 9.002106e+00 computed in 495.54ms Vectorized loss: 9.002106e+00 computed in 5.00ms

Difference: -1.78e-15

Speedup: 99.17X

由上圖可以看到,有沒有使用 for loop 計算出來的 loss 是差不多的,但是透過 vectorization 可以讓運算速度快上 99.17 倍。

(2) Gradient:

Naive loss and gradient: computed in 483.28ms Vectorized loss and gradient: computed in 5.00ms

Gradient difference: 1.82e-14

Speedup: 96.70X

由上圖可以看到,有沒有使用 for loop 計算出來的 gradient 是差不多的,但是透過 vectorization 可以讓運算速度快上 96.7 倍。

sample_batch:

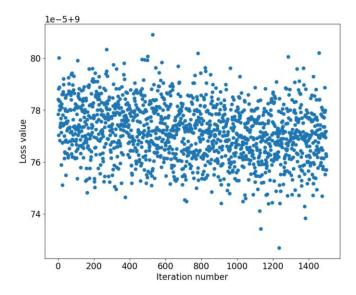
1. 解題思路: 先利用 torch.randint 創建數值從 0 到訓練樣本數的 index(shape = (batch_size,)), 然後透過 index 從 X 和 y 中抓取 batch。

• train linear classifier:

- 1. 解題思路:本題就是在做 training 的步驟。首先要初始化權重 W,接著在每一次迭代去計算 loss 的 gradient,並根據計算出的 gradient 去更新權重。
- 2. 執行結果:

iteration 0 / 1500: loss 9.000784 iteration 100 / 1500: loss 9.000764 iteration 200 / 1500: loss 9.000777 iteration 300 / 1500: loss 9.000768 iteration 400 / 1500: loss 9.000779 iteration 500 / 1500: loss 9.000771 iteration 600 / 1500: loss 9.000771 iteration 700 / 1500: loss 9.000769 iteration 800 / 1500: loss 9.000771 iteration 900 / 1500: loss 9.000771 iteration 1000 / 1500: loss 9.000771 iteration 1100 / 1500: loss 9.000789 iteration 1200 / 1500: loss 9.000787 iteration 1300 / 1500: loss 9.000769 iteration 1400 / 1500: loss 9.000777

That took 2.385910s



Predict linear classifier:

1. 解題思路: 本題要透過先前訓練好的 W 來做預測。首先要透過矩 陣相乘計算 W*X,並從中選擇最大值的 index 即為預測結果。

2. 執行結果:

Training accuracy: 9.35% Validation accuracy: 9.11%

Get search params:

1. 解題思路: 本題要創建 learning rate list 跟 regularization strength list,分別用來存放要嘗試的 learning rate 和 regularization strength。 因此只需要利用 list 的創建方法並在其中存放要嘗試的值即可。

Test one param set:

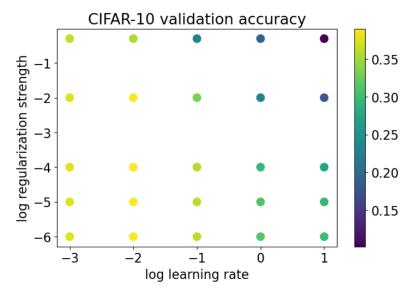
1. 解題思路:本題要根據 get_search_params 中的參數去計算訓練準

確度與驗證準確度。由於方才訓練的模型屬於 Linear Classifier 這個 class, 因此要得到預測結果我們可以透過.predict 來得到。有了預 測結果後,只要將預測正確的數量除以總數量即可得到準確度。

2. 執行結果:

```
Training SVM 1 / 25 with learning_rate=1.000000e-03 and reg=1.000000e-06
Training SVM 2 / 25 with learning_rate=1.000000e=03 and reg=1.000000e=04
Training SVM 3 / 25 with learning_rate=1.000000e=03 and reg=1.000000e=04
Training SVM 4 / 25 with learning_rate=1.000000e-03 and reg=1.000000e-02 Training SVM 5 / 25 with learning_rate=1.000000e-03 and reg=5.000000e-01
Training SVM 6 / 25 with learning_rate=1.000000e-02 and reg=1.000000e-06 
Training SVM 7 / 25 with learning_rate=1.000000e-02 and reg=1.000000e-05
Training SVM 8 / 25 with learning rate=1.000000e-02 and reg=1.000000e-04
Training SVM 9 / 25 with learning_rate=1.0000000e-02 and reg=1.000000e-02
Training SVM 10 / 25 with learning rate=1.000000e-02 and reg=5.000000e-01 Training SVM 11 / 25 with learning rate=1.000000e-01 and reg=1.000000e-06 Training SVM 12 / 25 with learning_rate=1.000000e-01 and reg=1.000000e-05
Training SVM 13 / 25 with learning rate=1.000000e-01 and reg=1.000000e-04
Training SVM 14 / 25 with learning rate=1.000000e-01 and reg=1.000000e-02
Training SVM 15 / 25 with learning_rate=1.000000e-01 and reg=5.000000e-01
Training SVM 16 / 25 with learning_rate=1.000000e+00 and reg=1.000000e+06
Training SVM 17 / 25 with learning_rate=1.000000e+00 and reg=1.000000e+05
Training SVM 18 / 25 with learning_rate=1.000000e+00 and reg=1.000000e-04
Training SVM 19 / 25 with learning_rate=1.000000e+00 and reg=1.000000e-02
Training SVM 20 / 25 with learning_rate=1.000000e+00 and reg=5.000000e-01
Training SVM 21 / 25 with learning_rate=1.000000e+01 and reg=1.000000e-06 Training SVM 22 / 25 with learning_rate=1.000000e+01 and reg=1.000000e-05
Training SVM 23 / 25 with learning_rate=1.000000e+01 and reg=1.000000e-04
Training SVM 24 / 25 with learning_rate=1.000000e+01 and reg=1.000000e-02
Training SVM 25 / 25 with learning_rate=1.000000e+01 and reg=5.000000e-01
lr 1.000000e-03 reg 1.000000e-06 train accuracy: 0.388700 val accuracy: 0.374800 lr 1.000000e-03 reg 1.000000e-05 train accuracy: 0.388725 val accuracy: 0.374600 lr 1.000000e-03 reg 1.000000e-04 train accuracy: 0.388650 val accuracy: 0.375000
lr 1.000000e-03 reg 1.000000e-02 train accuracy: 0.388450 val accuracy:
lr 1.000000e-02 reg 1.000000e-06 train accuracy: 0.414400 val accuracy: 0.390200
In 1.000000e-02 reg 1.000000e-04 train accuracy: 0.413725 val accuracy: 0.389800 lr 1.000000e-02 reg 1.000000e-02 train accuracy: 0.410350 val accuracy: 0.389900
lr 1.000000e-02 reg 5.000000e-01 train accuracy: 0.362150 val accuracy:
lr 1.000000e-01 reg 1.000000e-06 train accuracy: 0.401100 val accuracy:
lr 1.000000e-01 reg 1.000000e-05 train accuracy: 0.401600 val accuracy: 0.358800 lr 1.000000e-01 reg 1.000000e-04 train accuracy: 0.399000 val accuracy: 0.357300
lr 1.000000e-01 reg 1.000000e-02 train accuracy: 0.355675 val accuracy:
lr 1.000000e-01 reg 5.000000e-01 train accuracy: 0.230575 val accuracy:
                                                                                                                       0.229600
lr 1.000000e+00 reg 1.000000e-06 train accuracy: 0.346950 val accuracy: lr 1.000000e+00 reg 1.000000e-05 train accuracy: 0.341325 val accuracy:
                                                                                                                      0.309200
lr 1.000000e+00 reg 1.000000e-04 train accuracy: 0.325775 val accuracy: lr 1.000000e+00 reg 1.000000e-02 train accuracy: 0.232850 val accuracy:
lr 1.000000e+00 reg 5.000000e-01 train accuracy: 0.183650 val accuracy:
lr 1.000000e+01 reg 1.000000e-06 train accuracy: 0.329900 val accuracy: 0.299400 lr 1.000000e+01 reg 1.000000e-05 train accuracy: 0.324975 val accuracy: 0.292200
lr 1.000000e+01 reg 1.000000e-05 train accuracy: 0.224975 val accuracy: 0.268800
lr 1.000000e+01 reg 1.000000e-02 train accuracy: 0.178925 val accuracy:
lr 1.000000e+01 reg 5.000000e-01 train accuracy: 0.099650
                                                                                                                      0.101400
best validation accuracy achieved during cross-validation: 0.390200
```

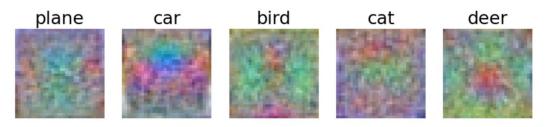
由上圖可以看到最好的結果發生在 learning rate = 0.01,
regularization strength = 0.000001。最好的結果為 39.02%。
會有每一次的迭代並不是因為 test_one_param_set 中有 for loop,而
是我們用 for loop 多次呼叫 test_one_param。
將結果視覺化:



對於測試資料來說,此模型有 38.71%的準確度,如下圖,

linear SVM on raw pixels final test set accuracy: 0.387100

● 每個類別的模板:





II. Softmax Classifier

- Softmax_loss_naive:
 - 1. 解題思路:

(1) dW:根據以下推導,將dW完成。

$$\begin{cases} P_{gT} = \frac{e^{S_{gT}}}{\Sigma_{J}} e^{S_{J}} & \frac{\partial P_{gT}}{\partial S_{J}} = \begin{cases} P_{gT}(I - P_{J}), & \Im_{T} = J \\ -P_{gT}P_{J}, & \Im_{I} \neq J \end{cases} \\ \nabla_{WJ} L_{T} = \frac{\partial L_{T}}{\partial S_{J}} \frac{\partial S_{J}}{\partial W_{J}} \\ I^{0} \frac{\partial L_{T}}{\partial S_{J}} = \frac{\partial (-L_{0g}P_{gT})}{\partial S_{J}} = -\frac{1}{P_{gT}} \frac{\partial P_{gT}}{\partial S_{J}} = \begin{cases} (P_{J} - I), \Im_{T} = J \\ P_{J}, \Im_{T} \neq J \end{cases} \\ 2^{0} \frac{\partial S_{J}}{\partial W_{J}} = X_{J} \\ \therefore \nabla_{WJ} L_{I} = \begin{cases} (P_{J} - I)X_{J}, & \Im_{T} \neq J \\ P_{J}X_{J}, & \Im_{T} \neq J \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

- (2) loss: 先計算出得分,可透過 torch.mv 計算 W 與 X[i]的矩陣與 向量乘法,i 為 for loop 迭代的參數,代表第幾個 training sample。為了符合矩陣乘法的規則,W 需要做轉置。接著利用 torch.exp 以及 $P_i = \frac{e^{S_i}}{\sum_j e^{S_j}}$ 將得分轉換為機率,並對此機率取 $-\log P_i$ 即可得到 loss。
- 2. 執行結果:
 - (1) 檢查 loss

loss: 2.302797

sanity check: 2.302585

(2) 檢查 dW

```
numerical: 0.003046 analytic: 0.003046, relative error: 1.400934e-07 numerical: 0.006309 analytic: 0.006309, relative error: 3.253210e-07 numerical: 0.005390 analytic: 0.005390, relative error: 1.917530e-07 numerical: 0.002580 analytic: 0.002580, relative error: 4.473513e-07 numerical: 0.007512 analytic: 0.007512, relative error: 7.381182e-07 numerical: 0.006417 analytic: 0.006417, relative error: 9.004100e-08 numerical: 0.011390 analytic: 0.011390, relative error: 2.041099e-07 numerical: 0.001821 analytic: 0.001821, relative error: 1.074840e-06 numerical: -0.014710 analytic: -0.014710, relative error: 3.854999e-07 numerical: -0.005154 analytic: -0.005154, relative error: 9.740901e-07
```

(3) 檢查考慮 regularization term 之後的 dW

```
numerical: 0.004915 analytic: 0.004915, relative error: 2.079737e-07 numerical: 0.005887 analytic: 0.005887, relative error: 2.384724e-07 numerical: 0.006309 analytic: 0.006309, relative error: 2.699530e-07 numerical: 0.001580 analytic: 0.001580, relative error: 3.311530e-07 numerical: 0.005839 analytic: 0.005839, relative error: 2.359337e-07 numerical: 0.006800 analytic: 0.006800, relative error: 3.908514e-07 numerical: 0.011466 analytic: 0.011466, relative error: 2.197269e-07 numerical: 0.002314 analytic: 0.002314, relative error: 1.239312e-06 numerical: -0.016812 analytic: -0.016812, relative error: 1.622449e-07 numerical: -0.006673 analytic: -0.006673, relative error: 1.370005e-07
```

Softmax loss vectorized :

- 1. 解題思路:
 - (1) loss: 這次不使用 for loop 去對每一個 training sample 跌代,而是透過 broadcasting 以及 torch.mm 直接對 W 和 X 做矩陣乘法。其餘步驟皆與 softmax_loss_naive 相同,差別只是 vectorized 透過 broadcasting 直接做矩陣運算。
- 2. 執行結果:
 - (1) 比較 for loop 與 vectorized 之間的表現差異:

naive loss: 2.302812e+00 computed in 406.000853s vectorized loss: 2.302812e+00 computed in 9.532213s

Loss difference: 4.44e-16 Gradient difference: 3.26e-16

Speedup: 42.59X

由結果可以看出,計算出來的 loss 與 dW 差異很小,但是速度上卻差了 42.59 倍。

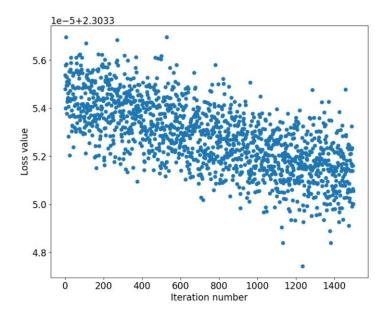
(2) 檢查結果為 numeric stable:

iteration 0 / 1: loss 768250002.302585 iteration 0 / 1: loss 768250002.302585

• Train linear classifier:

此函數與訓練 SVM loss 時相同。

```
iteration 0 / 1500: loss 2.303355
iteration 100 / 1500: loss 2.303353
iteration 200 / 1500: loss 2.303354
iteration 300 / 1500: loss 2.303353
iteration 400 / 1500: loss 2.303354
iteration 500 / 1500: loss 2.303353
iteration 600 / 1500: loss 2.303353
iteration 700 / 1500: loss 2.303353
iteration 800 / 1500: loss 2.303353
iteration 900 / 1500: loss 2.303353
iteration 1000 / 1500: loss 2.303352
iteration 1100 / 1500: loss 2.303354
iteration 1200 / 1500: loss 2.303354
iteration 1300 / 1500: loss 2.303352
iteration 1400 / 1500: loss 2.303352
That took 4.264805s
```



由此結果與 SVM loss 比較會發現到 softmax 的 loss 會比較大。對於這樣的現象,我認為並不是說 SVM loss 計算出來的值就會比 softmax 的值小,而是要考慮到更多的東西,像是資料分布。SVM loss 的值與 softmax 的值有所不同是合理的,畢竟兩個的計算公式就不相同,至於 誰大誰小,我認為會根據不同的情況有所差別。

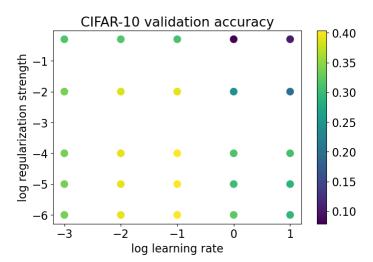
• Predict linear classifier:

training accuracy: 8.88% validation accuracy: 8.42%

• Training result:

1. Training:

```
Training Softmax 1 / 25 with learning rate=1.000000e-03 and reg=1.000000e-06 Training Softmax 2 / 25 with learning rate=1.000000e-03 and reg=1.000000e-05
Training Softmax 3 / 25 with learning_rate=1.000000e-03 and reg=1.000000e-04
Training Softmax 4
                               25 with learning rate=1.000000e-03 and reg=1.000000e-02
                               25 with learning_rate=1.000000e-03 and reg=1.000000e-01
25 with learning_rate=1.000000e-02 and reg=1.000000e-06
25 with learning_rate=1.000000e-02 and reg=1.000000e-05
Training Softmax 5
Training Softmax 6
Training Softmax 7
Training Softmax 8
                               25 with learning_rate=1.0000000e-02 and reg=1.000000e-04
Training Softmax 9 / 25 with learning_rate=1.000000e-02 and reg=1.000000e-02 Training Softmax 10 / 25 with learning_rate=1.000000e-02 and reg=5.000000e-01
Training Softmax 10 / 25 with learning_rate=1.000000e-01 and reg=1.000000e-06 Training Softmax 11 / 25 with learning_rate=1.000000e-01 and reg=1.000000e-05 Training Softmax 12 / 25 with learning_rate=1.000000e-01 and reg=1.000000e-04 Training Softmax 14 / 25 with learning_rate=1.000000e-01 and reg=1.000000e-02
Training Softmax 15 / 25 with learning_rate=1.000000e=01 and reg=5.000000e=01 
Training Softmax 16 / 25 with learning_rate=1.000000e+00 and reg=1.000000e=06
Training Softmax 17 / 25 with learning_rate=1.000000e+00 and reg=1.000000e+05
Training Softmax 18 / 25 with learning_rate=1.000000e+00 and reg=1.000000e+04
Training Softmax 19 / 25 with learning_rate=1.000000e+00 and reg=1.000000e+02
Training Softmax 20 / 25 with learning_rate=1.000000e+00 and reg=5.000000e+01
Training Softmax 21 / 25 with learning_rate=1.000000e+01 and reg=1.000000e-06
Training Softmax 22 / 25 with learning_rate=1.000000e+01 and reg=1.000000e+05 Training Softmax 23 / 25 with learning_rate=1.000000e+01 and reg=1.000000e+04 Training Softmax 24 / 25 with learning_rate=1.000000e+01 and reg=1.000000e+02
Training Softmax 25 / 25 with learning_rate=1.000000e+01 and reg=5.000000e-01 lr 1.000000e-03 reg 1.000000e-06 train accuracy: 0.343225 val accuracy: 0.336500 lr 1.000000e-03 reg 1.000000e-05 train accuracy: 0.343225 val accuracy: 0.336500
lr 1.000000e-03 reg 1.000000e-04 train accuracy: 0.343225 val accuracy: 0.336500
lr 1.000000e-03 reg 1.000000e-02 train accuracy: 0.342600 val accuracy: 0.336200
lr 1.000000e-03 reg 5.000000e-01 train accuracy:
                                                                          0.314500 val accuracy: 0.313900
lr 1.000000e-02 reg 1.000000e-06 train accuracy:
lr 1.000000e-02 reg 1.000000e-05 train accuracy:
                                                                          0.406625 val accuracy: 0.390700
0.406625 val accuracy: 0.390700
lr 1.000000e-02 reg 1.000000e-04 train accuracy:
                                                                          0.406675 val accuracy: 0.390700
lr 1.000000e-02 reg 1.000000e-02 train accuracy:
                                                                          0.403650 val accuracy: 0.385500
lr 1.000000e-02 reg 5.000000e-01 train accuracy: 0.316525 val accuracy: 0.315300
     1.000000e-01 reg 1.000000e-06 train accuracy
lr 1.000000e-01 reg 1.000000e-05 train accuracy: 0.435000 val accuracy: 0.403900
     1.0000000e-01 reg 1.000000e-04 train accuracy
lr 1.000000e-01 reg 1.000000e-02 train accuracy:
                                                                          0.410050 val accuracy:
lr 1.000000e-01 reg 5.000000e-01 train accuracy:
                                                                          0.311975 val accuracy: 0.308800
lr 1.0000000e+00 reg 1.000000e-06 train accuracy:
                                                                          0.361125 val accuracy:
lr 1.000000e+00 reg 1.000000e-05 train accuracy:
                                                                          0.344675 val accuracy:
                                                                                                             0.303400
                                                                          0.349775 val accuracy: 0.313500
lr 1.000000e+00 reg 1.000000e-04 train accuracy:
lr 1.0000000e+00 reg 1.000000e-02 train accuracy:
                                                                          0.250225 val accuracy: 0.244500
lr 1.000000e+00 reg 5.000000e-01 train accuracy:
lr 1.000000e+01 reg 1.000000e-06 train accuracy:
                                                                          0.077800 val accuracy: 0.079000
0.322275 val accuracy: 0.292100
lr 1.000000e+01 reg 1.000000e-05 train accuracy:
                                                                          0.310825 val accuracy: 0.288600
lr 1.000000e+01 reg 1.000000e-04 train accuracy: 0.322425 val accuracy: 0.307700
lr 1.000000e+01 reg 1.000000e-02 train accuracy: 0.193625 val accuracy: 0.195300
lr 1.000000e+01 reg 5.000000e-01 train accuracy: 0.099650
                                                                                              accuracy: 0.101400
```

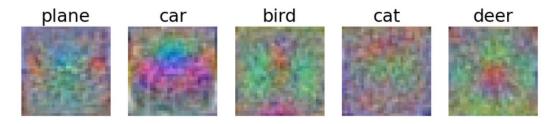


由以上結果可以看到,當 learning rate = 0.1 , regularization strength = 0.00001 時,得到最佳的結果為 40.39%。跟 SVM loss 比起來, 結果稍微好一點。

2. Testing:

linear Softmax on raw pixels final test set accuracy: 0.403500 對於測試資料來說,此模型有 40.35 % 準確度。

● 每個類別的模板:





與 SVM 的模板相比,我們會發現到結果大致相同。

III.額外嘗試:

從第一次作業到第四次作業,我們建立的三種分類器,非別為 KNN、SVM classifier 和 softmax classifier,但是這三種模型對於 cifar-10 data set 的最佳表現只有 40 %左右的準確度,我認為還是偏低的,剛好教授上課時有提到將 linear classifier 疊加起來就會是神經網路,因此我嘗試自己建立一個 CNN(透過 tensorflow 內建的 layer 來建立)並觀察他的表現。

CNN 架構如下圖



其中每一層的 activation 皆使用 relu, output layer 則是使用 softmax。在網路架構中有加上 max pooling,其目的為減少圖像尺寸以提取關鍵特徵。訓練結果如下

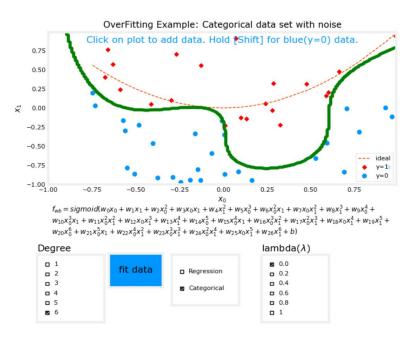
```
Epoch 36/40
1563/1563 [============= ] - 231s 148ms/step - loss: 0.6331 - a
ccuracy: 0.7808 - val_loss: 0.7554 - val_accuracy: 0.7487
Epoch 37/40
          1563/1563 [=====
ccuracy: 0.7838 - val loss: 0.7692 - val accuracy: 0.7460
Epoch 38/40
1563/1563 [==
          ccuracy: 0.7861 - val_loss: 0.7348 - val_accuracy: 0.7548
Epoch 39/40
ccuracy: 0.7877 - val_loss: 0.7640 - val_accuracy: 0.7483
Epoch 40/40
ccuracy: 0.7885 - val loss: 0.7949 - val accuracy: 0.7395
```

我們可以看到 validation accuracy 最佳可以提升到 79.5 %的準確度,比起 linear classifier 的 40 %有巨大提升。

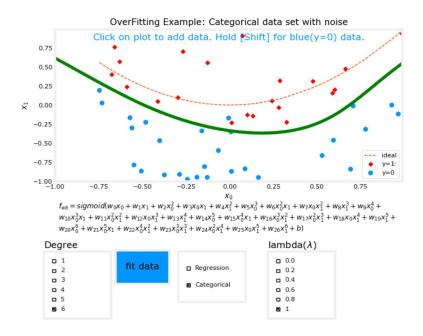
IV. 結果討論:

Regularization :

我到 Coursera 上找到一門由 Andrew Ng 教授所開設的 supervised machine learning 的課程中的教材,裡面有一個講述 regularization 的模型。透過這個模型能夠更加了解 regularization 的用途,以下展示模型



上圖可以看到,現在有兩個類別,對於這兩個類別來說,最佳的分類 方式為紅色虛線(有一些往上調整是為了與實際做出來的分類邊界做區 隔),綠色實現為我們做出來的結果。目前我們使用一個六次多項式以 及 lambda=0(regularization strength)來做二元分類。越高次的多項式越能夠擬和複雜的曲線,對於現在的模型來說,似乎 overfit 了。接著我們調整 lambda,結果如下圖



由此結果可以看出,我們並沒有調整分類器的多項式,而是藉由調整 lambda 就將 overfit 的問題解決掉了。藉由這個小模型的展示,可以看出 regularization 的功用為降低 overfitting 的趨勢,他藉由懲罰權重值 變得太大來達成效果,我們可以透過加大 regularization strength 來讓 regularization 的效果加大。

• SVM loss v.s. Sigmoid:

- 1. 計算損失方式:
 - (1) SVM loss: 鼓勵正確分類,懲罰錯誤分類。
 - (2) Softmax: 得分代表說屬於該類別的機率,並使正確類別的機率 提高,錯誤類別的機率降低。
- 2. 優化目標:
 - (1) SVM loss: 最大化類別邊界的間隔。
 - (2) Softmax:最小化預測機率與正確類別之間的差異。
- 3. 表現差異:對於這次的線性分類器來說,兩個 loss function 的表現差異很小。Softmax 的表現會比 SVM 來的好一點,我覺得這是合理的,因為對於 softmax 來說,他考慮的是機率,而所有結果的機率皆會被考慮進去。但是 SVM 只會考慮滿足 $W_j^T x_i W_{y_i}^T x_i + 1 > 0$ 的結果,因此比起 softmax, SVM 會少考慮一些東西,造成準確

度的下降。

• Linear classifier v.s. CNN:

- 1. 訓練時間:訓練 linear classifier 非常的快速,甚至不需要一分鐘就 能夠訓練完成。至於 CNN 就要訓練一段時間,這次我自己建構的 CNN 就要花兩個小時做訓練。兩者之間的訓練成本差很多。
- 2. 表現:在 cifar-10 資料集的表現上, CNN 表現得比 linear classifier 好許多,原因如下:
 - (1) CNN 透過多層的 classifier 來抓取特徵,這使得 CNN 能夠學習 更複雜的特徵。
 - (2) 對於 CNN 來說,每個神經元只會對輸入數據的局部區域進行 操作,這使得 CNN 能夠更加精確地捕捉圖像中的局部特徵。
 - (3) 由 CNN 的架構圖中可以看到, CNN 中有加入 dropout layer, 這會使 CNN 有更好的泛化能力。

● 心得總結:

這次作業主要是實現 softmax loss 以及比較 softmax 與 SVM。大多數情況來說,softmax 的表現會比 SVM 還要好,這是因為對於 softmax 來說,他考慮的是機率,而所有結果的機率皆會被考慮進去。但是 SVM 只會考慮滿足 $W_j^T x_i - W_{y_i}^T x_i + 1 > 0$ 的結果,這就會造成 SVM 會少考慮一些東西,造成準確度下降。

除此之外,我還在自己嘗試建立神經網路的過程中學習到許多事物,像是實際去實現一個神經網路要如何寫程式、神經網路中的 hidden layer 有哪些參數可以調整以及調整後的效果。由這次的經驗,我也理解到教授上課所說的神經網路的 universal approximation 的含意。這次只是建立一個小小的 CNN 就對於整體的準確度有大幅提升,更何況是一個大型的神經網路。

現實生活中做甚麼事情都是要有取捨的,訓練機器學習模型也是一樣。Linear classifier 訓練起來很容易快速,的確是一個大優點,但是做出來的準確度完全無法跟神經網路做比較,想要有好的結果就要花費大量的時間與努力才能獲得回報。

V. Reference:

[1] Standford "CS231n Convolutional Neural Networks for Visual recognition – Linear Classification". https://cs231n.github.io/linear-classify/

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[3] Allen Tzeng "卷積神經網路 (Convolutional Neural, CNN)

https://hackmd.io/@allen108108/rkn-oVGA4

[4] Andrew Ng "C1_W3_Lab09_Regularization_Soln"

https://www.coursera.org/learn/machine-learning