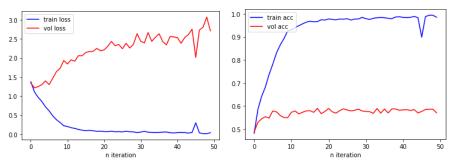
學號:R07946013 系級:資料科學碩二 姓名:吳泓毅

1. (1%) 請說明這次使用的model架構,包含各層維度及連接方式。

wide\_resnet50\_2 是用採用 Bottlencek 來當model 基礎的 block,每一層會有富庶 個 Bottleneck 而當中第0個會執行 downsample。

```
Basic block:
       Bottleneck:
                 conv1x1 - bn2d - conv3x3 - bn2d - con1x1 - bn2d - relu-(conv2d - bn2d) (if
                                                                                downsampling)
Sequential(
  (0): Conv2d(3, 64, kernel size=(7, 7), stride=(2, 2), padding=(3, 3), bias=False)
  (1): bn2d
  (2): ReLU
  (3): MaxPool2d(kernel size=3, stride=2, padding=1, dilation=1, ceil mode=False)
  (4): (layer1): Sequential(3*Bottleneck)
       in planes = 64, out planes = 256
  (5):(layer2): Sequential(4*Bottleneck)
       in planes = 256, out planes = 512
  (6): (layer3): Sequential(6*Bottleneck)
       in planes = 512, out planes = 1024
  (7): (layer4): Sequential(3*Bottleneck)
       in planes = 1024, out planes = 2048
  (8): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output size=(1, 1))
flatten
Linear(in features=2048, out features=7, bias=True)
```

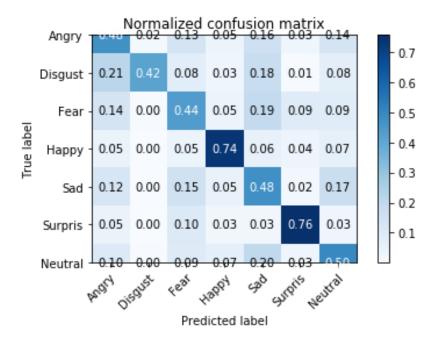
2. (1%) 請附上model的training/validation history (loss and accuracy)。



總共28888筆資料,這是把20000比當 training 剩下的8888筆當作 volidation的結果,雖然在 volidation set的準確率只有接近60%,但再把剩下的8888筆都加入 Training 以後,在kaggle 上的準確率卻突然升到 90%左右,猜測是這是suffle 出來的training set 和 volidation set不平均所造成的。

[原來是training set 跟 kaggle test set 一樣的關係]

3. (1%) 畫出confusion matrix分析哪些類別的圖片容易使model搞混, 並簡單說明。 (ref: <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confusion\_matrix">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confusion\_matrix</a>)

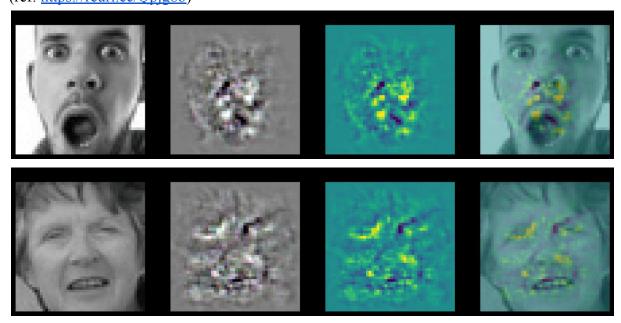


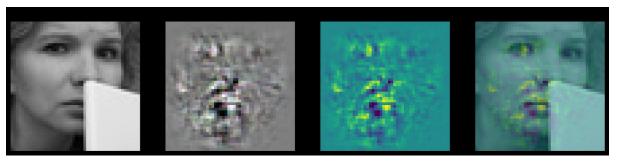
在準確率的部分除了 Happy 、 Surprise 和 Neutral 以外都是低於50%的,除了對角線以外最高的數值是把 Disgust 判斷成 Angry 的 21% 和把 Neutral 判斷成 sad 21%, 而資料中判斷最好的是 Happy 及Surprise。

## [關於第四及第五題]

可以使用簡單的 3-layer CNN model [64, 128, 512] 進行實作。

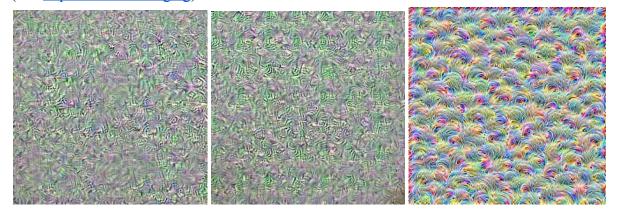
4. (1%) 畫出CNN model的saliency map, 並簡單討論其現象。 (ref: https://reurl.cc/Qpig8b)





這是用3層CNN 跑出來的,可以發現gradient 比較大的地方在於鼻子跟嘴巴,還有這個人臉的輪廓,可以推斷說CNN 嘴巴的形狀對CNN影響最顯著,而這也跟這次Sentiment classification 的目標相符合。

5. (1%) 畫出最後一層的filters最容易被哪些feature activate。 (ref: <a href="https://reurl.cc/ZnrgYg">https://reurl.cc/ZnrgYg</a>)



## 6. (3%)Refer to math problem

I. (B, W.H. input\_channels)  $\sqrt{ConvDD} \text{ (input_channels, output_channels, } (k,k_2), (s,s_2), (P,P_2))}$ (B,  $\lfloor \frac{W+2P_2-k_1+1}{s} \rfloor + 1$ ,  $\lfloor \frac{H+3P_3-k_2+1}{s_2} \rfloor + 1$ , output = channels).

2.  $\frac{\partial l}{\partial x_{i}} = \frac{\partial l}{\partial J_{i}} \cdot \partial$   $\frac{\partial l}{\partial \sigma_{g}^{2}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial l}{\partial S_{i}}}{\frac{\partial S_{i}}{\partial S_{i}}} \cdot \left(X_{i} - \mathcal{U}_{B}\right) \cdot \frac{-1}{2} \left(\sigma_{B}^{2} + \varepsilon\right)^{2}$   $\frac{\partial l}{\partial u_{g}} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial l}{\partial S_{i}} \cdot \left(X_{i} - \mathcal{U}_{B}\right) \cdot \frac{-1}{2} \left(\sigma_{B}^{2} + \varepsilon\right)^{2}$   $\frac{\partial l}{\partial u_{g}} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial l}{\partial S_{i}} \cdot \left(X_{i} - \mathcal{U}_{B}\right) + \frac{\partial l}{\partial \sigma_{g}^{2}} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{m} -2 \left(X_{i} - \mathcal{U}_{B}\right)\right)$   $\frac{\partial l}{\partial X_{i}} = \frac{\partial l}{\partial S_{i}} \cdot \frac{\partial l}{\partial S_{i}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_{g}^{2} + \varepsilon}} + \frac{\partial l}{\partial \sigma_{g}} \cdot \frac{1}{m} + \frac{\partial l}{\partial U_{g}} \cdot \frac{1}{m}$   $\frac{\partial l}{\partial S_{i}} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial l}{\partial S_{i}} \cdot \widehat{X}_{i}$   $\frac{\partial l}{\partial S_{i}} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial l}{\partial S_{i}} \cdot \widehat{X}_{i}$ 

3.  $\frac{\partial L_{A}}{\partial Z_{A}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial Z_{A}} - \frac{1}{3} \log \frac{e^{Z_{A}}}{\sum e^{Z_{A}}} = -\frac{1}{3} (1 - \frac{1}{3} \log \sum e^{Z_{A}})$   $= -\frac{1}{3} (1 - \frac{e^{Z_{A}}}{\sum e^{Z_{A}}}) = -\frac{1}{3} (1 - \frac{\hat{y}_{A}}{2})$   $= \frac{1}{3} (1 - \frac$ 

CS Scanned with CamScanner