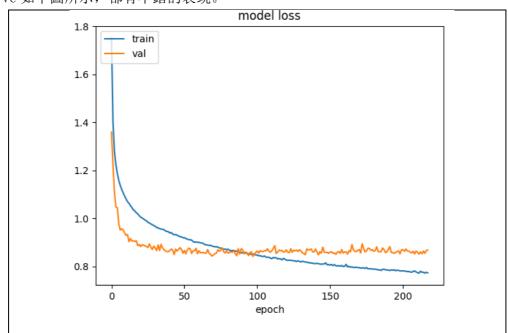
Homework3 Report Template

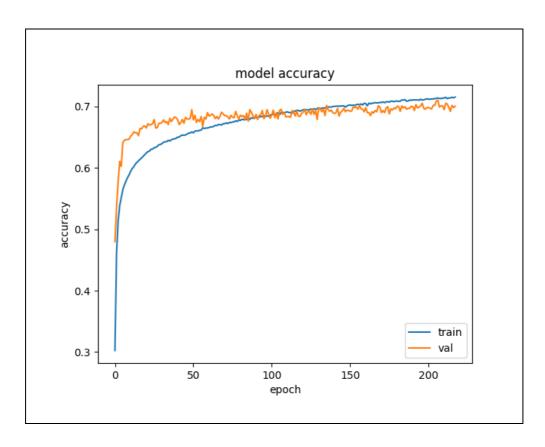
Professor Pei-Yuan Wu EE5184 - Machine Learning

姓名: 詹鈞皓 學號: R06942141

Note:1~3 題建議不要超過三頁

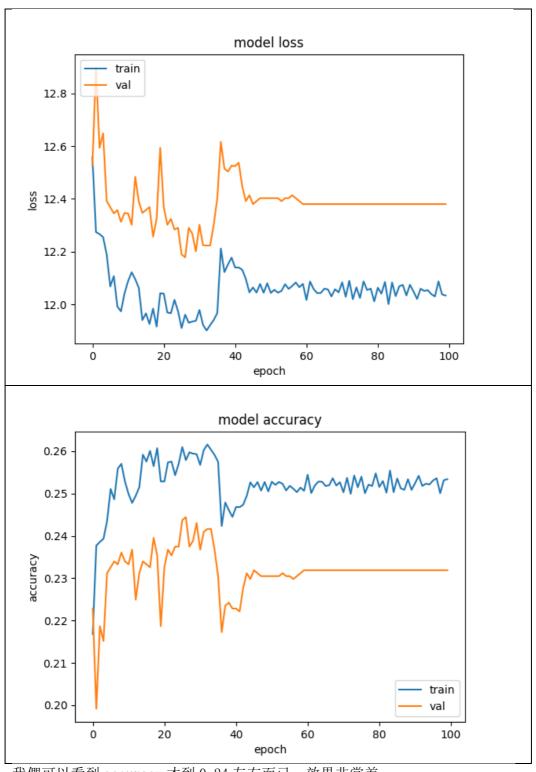
1. (1%) 請說明你實作的 CNN model, 其模型架構、訓練過程和準確率為何? 這次作業所實作的 CNN 模型,我參考 Alexnet 的架構所建立出來的,因為有趣參考文獻,發現 Alexnet 相較於 VGG 系列會表現的較好,所以就採用了 Alexnet 的模型。我總共建立 4層 convolution layer,然後 flatten 之後再經過 2層 Dense layer,就進入 outpu layer 進行預測,如上圖所示。我的每層 convolution layer 都是使用 leaklyrelu 作為 activation function,dense layer 的部分就只是一般的 relu,然後我每層 layer 都有加上 Batch normalization 和 Dropout,其中 Dropout 的參數是採遞增制,越後面的 layer,Dropout 設的越大,在 model 建立之外,我還有做 data augmentation,增加資料量,並儲存表現較好的 model,使用這些 model 進行 ensemble 再做預測,我的 learn curve 如下圖所示,都有不錯的表現。





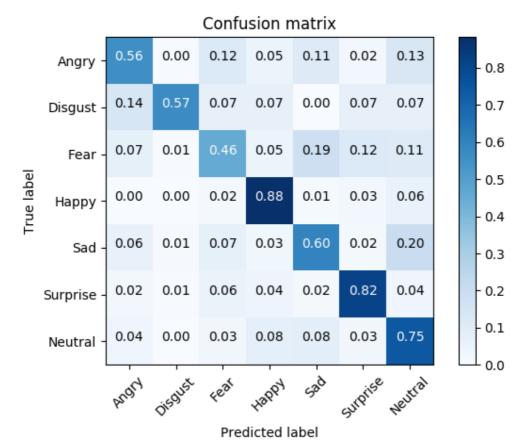
2. (1%)承上題,請用與上述 CNN 接近的參數量,實做簡單的 DNN model,其模型架構、訓練過程和準確率為何?試與上題結果做比較,並說明你觀察到了什麼?

在這一題中,我實作了 3 層的 dense layer,參數數量大約 400 萬個,和第一題的 CNN 差不多數量,每一層的 activation function 都使用 relu,並且會加上 batchnormalization 和 dropout。但是跑出來的結果何用 CNN 跑出來的差了非常多, loss 和 accuracy 如下圖:



我們可以看到 accuracy 才到 0.24 左右而已,效果非常差。

3. (1%) 觀察答錯的圖片中,哪些 class 彼此間容易用混? 並說明你觀察到了什麼? [繪出 confusion matrix 分析]

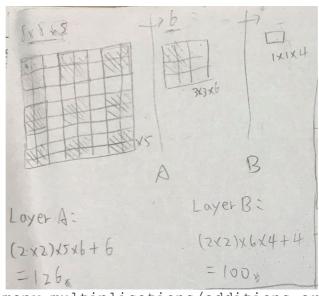


根據上圖 confusion matrix 所示,最容易被分錯的類別是 Fear,其中原因有二,一是因為屬於 Fear class 的資料本來就比較少,所以訓練量不足,導致容易分錯,二是因為 Fear 這個情緒,以人臉的表情來表示時,通常會有很多種不一樣的樣子,每個人在遭受恐懼時會表現出不一樣的反應,反之來說,人在開心時的表情就像對明顯,通常在開心時,臉線就會浮出笑容,所以在分類結果看來,準確率是最高的。而在傷心這個類別中,最容易與中性情緒做搞混,因為傷心的情緒可能不容易表現在臉上,除了很明顯在哭,或很悲傷,不然你臉面無表情,眼神空洞,面容呆滯,都足以代表心中悲傷,所以容易跟中性表情搞混。

-----Handwritten question-----

4. (1.5%, each 0.5%) CNN time/space complexity:
For a. b. Given a CNN model as

```
model = Sequential()
   model.add(Conv2D(filters=6,
                    strides=(3, 3),
                    padding ="valid",
   """Layer A"""
                    kernel size=(2,2),
                    input shape=(8,8,5),
                    activation='relu'))
   model.add(Conv2D(filters=4,
                    strides=(2, 2),
   """Laver B"""
                    padding ="valid",
                    kernel size=(2,2),
                    activation='relu'))
  And for the c. given the parameter as:
  kernel size = (k,k);
  channel size = c;
  input shape of each layer = (n,n);
  padding = p;
  strides = (s,s);
a. How many parameters are there in each layer (Hint:
  you may consider whether the number of parameter is
  related with)
  Layer A:
  Layer B:
```



b. How many multiplications/additions are needed for a forward pass(each layer).

Layer A:
Layer B:

Layer A: Loyer B: $((2\times2-1)\times5+(5-1))\times9\times6$ $((2\times2-1)\times6+(6-1))\times1$ $= 19\times9\times6=1026$ $= (18+5)\times.4=92$ (addition)

(multiplications)

Layer B: $(2\times2)(3\times3)\times5\times6$ $(2\times2)(1\times1)\times6\times4$ $= 36\times30=1080$ $= 4\times24=96$

c. What is the time complexity of convolutional neural networks?(note: you must use big-O upper bound, and there are l(lower case of L) layer, you can use

5. (1.5%, each 0.5%) PCA practice: Problem statement: Given 10 samples in 3D

space. (1,2,3), (4,8,5), (3,12,9), (1,8,5), (5,14,2), (7,4,1), (9,8,9), (3,8,1), (11,5,6), (10,11,7)

a. (1) What are the principal axes?

```
5.

(a)

A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 8 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, COY = (A-mean)^T(A-mean)

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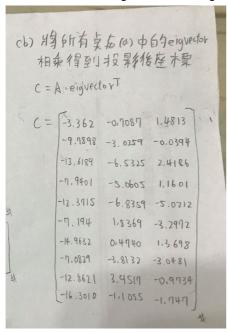
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b. (2) Compute the principal components for each sample.



a. (3) Reconstruction error if reduced to 2D.(Calculate the L2-norm)

6.