說明:請各位使用此template進行Report撰寫,如果想要用其他排版模式也請註明<mark>題號以及題目內容(請勿擅自更改題號)</mark>,最後上傳前,請務必轉成<u>PDF</u>檔,並且命名為report.pdf,否則將不予計分。

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1. (0.5%) CNN model

(a) Paste the complete code of the CNN used in your submission.

```
class FaceExpressionNet(nn.Module):
   def __init__(self):
       super().__init__()
       self.relu = nn.LeakyReLU(0.1)
       # === 卷積區塊 (與您的原始程式碼相同) ===
       self.conv1 = nn.Sequential(
           nn.Conv2d(1, 64, kernel_size=3, padding=1), nn.BatchNorm2d(64), self.relu,
           nn.Conv2d(64, 64, kernel size=3, padding=1), nn.BatchNorm2d(64), self.relu,
           nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2) # 尺寸: 64x64 -> 32x32
       self.conv2 = nn.Sequential(
           nn.Conv2d(64, 128, kernel size=3, padding=1), nn.BatchNorm2d(128), self.relu,
           nn.Conv2d(128, 128, kernel_size=3, padding=1), nn.BatchNorm2d(128), self.relu,
           nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2) # 尺寸: 32x32 -> 16x16
       self.conv3 = nn.Sequential(
           nn.Conv2d(128, 256, kernel_size=3, padding=1), nn.BatchNorm2d(256), self.relu,
           nn.Conv2d(256, 256, kernel_size=3, padding=1), nn.BatchNorm2d(256), self.relu,
           nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2) # 尺寸: 16x16 -> 8x8
       # 傳統全展平: 256 * 8 * 8 = 16384
       INPUT_SIZE = 256 * 8 * 8 # 16384
       self.fc_layers = nn.Sequential(
           nn.Dropout(0.3),
           # 📌 FC 層輸入尺寸設為 16384
           nn.Linear(INPUT SIZE, 256),
           nn.BatchNorm1d(256),
           self.relu,
           nn.Dropout(0.3),
           nn.Linear(256, 7)
   def forward(self, x):
       x = self.conv1(x)
       x = self.conv2(x)
       x = self.conv3(x)
       # 🎓 傳統展平操作,保留所有空間資訊
       x = x.view(x.size(0), -1) # R : BATCH x 16384
       x = self.fc_layers(x)
       return x
```

- (b) Describe the structure of your model:
 - How many convolutional layers?3 convolutional layers
 - Did you use batch normalization or dropout, are these useful to have better performance, ex plain why or why not ?

我使用了 BatchNorm2d及LeakyReLU,使用LeakyReLU避免梯度小於或等於0時造成的死亡ReLU問題,BatchNorm2d則是穩定整體輸出並且加速收斂的速度。

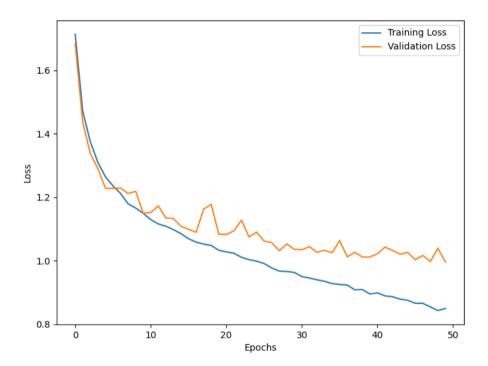
最後有經過Norm的模型表現較好,但是差別並沒有到很大。

- How did you design or modify the output layer?
 由於在沒有使用dropout的時候有觀察到後面的epoch雖然train的loss持續下降,validation的loss卻停滯沒有變化,所以使用dropout來防止overfitting狀況發生。
 後面使用Flatten直接將高維的Input展開成16384,再投影到256。
 BatchNorm1d則是提高模型輸出的穩定性。
- (c) If you used a pretrained model, answer: No pretrained model.
 - 2. (1%) Data Augmentation

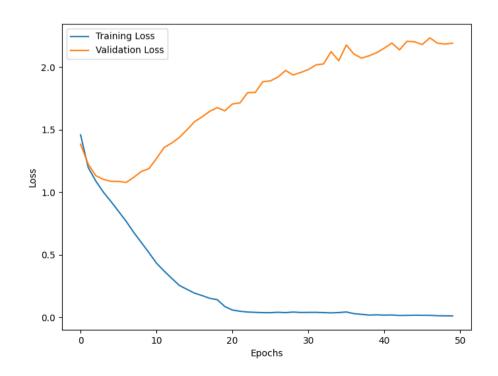
(a) Paste the code for the data augmentation you implemented

```
train_tfm = T.Compose([
   # 灰度圖片通常是 48x48,但原始讀取是 3 通道灰度圖,需要處理
   T.Grayscale(num output channels=1),
   T.Resize((64, 64)),
   # 1. 資料增強
   T.RandomHorizontalFlip(p=0.5), # 左右翻轉
   T RandomRotation(15)
                                # 隨機旋轉
   T.RandomAffine(degrees=10, translate=(0.1, 0.1), scale=(0.8, 1.2)), # 仿射變換
   # 2. 轉換與標準化
   T ToTensor()
   T.RandomErasing(p=0.25, scale=(0.02, 0.2), ratio=(0.3, 3.3)),
   # 對單通道灰度圖進行標準化 (請使用您資料集實際的 Mean/Std , 這裡使用常見值)
   T.Normalize(mean=MEAN, std=STD),
1)
eval tfm = T.Compose([
   T.Grayscale(num output channels=1),
   T.Resize((64, 64)),
   T ToTensor()
   T.Normalize(mean=MEAN, std=STD),
```

- (b) Explain the reasoning behind your chosen augmentation methods.
 - 1. RandomHorizontalFlip, RandomRotation, RandomAffine: 透過對圖片進行旋轉、翻轉、變換的操作,避免Model只學習到正臉照片而overfitting,也讓Model可以更多的學到不同角度的識別
 - 2. RandomErasing: 為了讓Model不要過度注意某些細節,使用RandomErasing會將部分的圖片進行遮擋,讓Model能夠更關注群體特徵。
 - 3. Normalize: 將整個圖片進行Normalize, 一樣是為了讓Model關注整體特徵而非特定的部分。
- (c) Provide two sets of training/validation loss curves:
 - With augmentation.



Without augmentation.



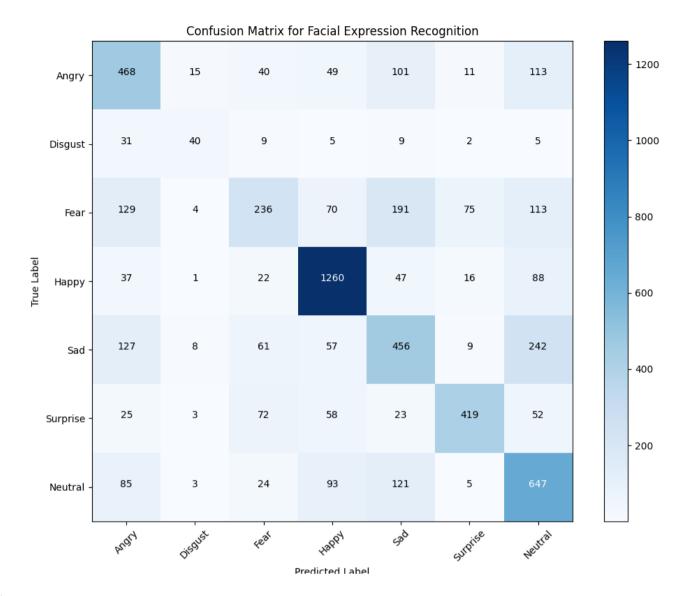
(d) Compare and explain the differences between the two settings.

觀察with/without augmentation的loss圖可以發現,經過augmentation的data得到的loss圖validation跟Tr ain的趨勢比較相近,而沒有經過augmentation的data在Train的表現很好,但Validation卻反而loss增加,可以知道augmentation確實避免了overfitting的狀況發生,也達成了我預期中避免過擬合的結果。

3. (0.5%) Confusion Matrix

(a) Paste the code used to generate the confusion matrix and include the resulting figure(confusion matrix).

```
將列表轉換為 Numl
y_true = np.array(labels)
y_pred = np.array(predictions)
# 2. 手動計算混淆矩陣 (代替 sklearn.metrics.confusion matrix)
cm = np.zeros((num_classes, num_classes), dtype=int)
for true_label, pred_label in zip(y_true, y_pred):
   cm[true_label, pred_label] += 1
# 假設情緒類別 (0-6) 對應的標籤名稱
emotion_labels = ['Angry', 'Disgust', 'Fear', 'Happy', 'Sad', 'Surprise', 'Neutral']
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
plt.imshow(cm, interpolation='nearest', cmap=plt.cm.Blues)
plt.title('Confusion Matrix for Facial Expression Recognition')
plt.colorbar() # 添加顏色條
tick_marks = np.arange(num_classes)
plt.xticks(tick_marks, emotion_labels, rotation=45)                        # 設置 X 軸標籤
plt.yticks(tick_marks, emotion_labels)
# 4. 在每個格子上添加數值標註 (Annotation)
thresh = cm.max() / 2.0
for i in range(num classes):
    for j in range(num_classes):
       # 根據背景顏色,調整文字顏色 (深色背景用白色字,淺色背景用黑色字)
      color = "white" if cm[i, j] > thresh else "black"
       plt.text(j, i, format(cm[i, j], 'd'), # 'd' 表示整數格式
               horizontalalignment="center",
               color=color)
plt.tight_layout() # 自動調整佈局,避免標籤重疊
plt.ylabel('True Label')
plt.xlabel('Predicted Label')
plt.show()
```



(b) Analyze which classes are most frequently misclassified and explain possible reasons.

Fear是最容易被misclassified的,從confusion matrix可以看到Fear有較高的比例被誤判成angry, sad, neu tral,這可能是因為在經過資料增強及處理之後Fear跟其他幾類有較為相似的特徵。