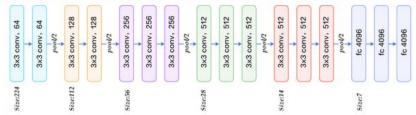
學號: R06942143 系級: 電信一 姓名: 籃聖皓

1. (1%) 請說明你實作的 CNN model, 其模型架構、訓練參數和準確率為何? (Collaborators:)

答:說明模型架構、訓練參數和準確率。



https://www.quora.com/What-is-the-VGG-neural-network

這邊使用三個模型

a. VGG16 with relu:

Data normalize 和 augmentation 之後接上 VGG16。參數數量:20,941,735,準確率:**0.66982** b. VGG16 with selu:

不過這邊跟原本設計的不一樣的就是,都把 relu 改成 selu,因為 relu 會有神經元死亡的問題,造成沒辦法 activation,因此最後採取這個方式。

c. 以 VGG19 implement:

Data normalize 和 augmentation 之後接上 VGG16, 這邊不一樣的是 activation 使用 selu。參數數量: 43.070.631, 進確率: 0.69295

	conv2d_11 (Conv2D) (None, 6, 6, 512) 2359808
Layer (type) Output Shape Param #	batch_normalization_11 (Batc (None, 6, 6, 512) 2048
conv2d_1 (Conv2D) (None, 48, 48, 64) 640	activation_11 (Activation) (None, 6, 6, 512) 0
batch_normalization_1 (Batch (None, 48, 48, 64) 256	conv2d_12 (Conv2D) (None, 6, 6, 512) 2359808
activation_1 (Activation) (None, 48, 48, 64) 0	batch_normalization_12 (Batc (None, 6, 6, 512) 2048
conv2d_2 (Conv2D) (None, 48, 48, 64) 36928	activation_12 (Activation) (None, 6, 6, 512) 0
batch_normalization_2 (Batch (None, 48, 48, 64) 256	max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling2 (None, 3, 3, 512) 0
activation_2 (Activation) (None, 48, 48, 64) 0	dropout_4 (Dropout) (None, 3, 3, 512) 0
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2 (None, 24, 24, 64) 0	conv2d_13 (Conv2D) (None, 3, 3, 512) 2359808
dropout_1 (Dropout) (None, 24, 24, 64) 0	batch_normalization_13 (Batc (None, 3, 3, 512) 2048
conv2d_3 (Conv2D) (None, 24, 24, 128) 73856	activation_13 (Activation) (None, 3, 3, 512) 0
batch_normalization_3 (Batch (None, 24, 24, 128) 512	conv2d_14 (Conv2D) (None, 3, 3, 512) 2359808
activation_3 (Activation) (None, 24, 24, 128) 0	batch_normalization_14 (Batc (None, 3, 3, 512) 2048
conv2d_4 (Conv2D) (None, 24, 24, 128) 147584	activation_14 (Activation) (None, 3, 3, 512) 0
batch_normalization_4 (Batch (None, 24, 24, 128) 512	conv2d_15 (Conv2D) (None, 3, 3, 512) 2359808
activation_4 (Activation) (None, 24, 24, 128) 0	batch_normalization_15 (Batc (None, 3, 3, 512) 2048
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2 (None, 12, 12, 128) 0	activation_15 (Activation) (None, 3, 3, 512) 0
dropout_2 (Dropout) (None, 12, 12, 128) 0	conv2d_16 (Conv2D) (None, 3, 3, 512) 2359808
conv2d_5 (Conv2D) (None, 12, 12, 256) 295168	batch_normalization_16 (Batc (None, 3, 3, 512) 2048
batch_normalization_5 (Batch (None, 12, 12, 256) 1024	activation_16 (Activation) (None, 3, 3, 512) 0
activation_5 (Activation) (None, 12, 12, 256) 0	max_pooling2d_5 (MaxPooling2 (None, 1, 1, 512) 0
conv2d_6 (Conv2D) (None, 12, 12, 256) 590080	dropout_5 (Dropout) (None, 1, 1, 512) 0
batch_normalization_6 (Batch (None, 12, 12, 256) 1024	flatten_1 (Flatten) (None, 512) 0
activation_6 (Activation) (None, 12, 12, 256) 0	batch_normalization_17 (Batc (None, 512) 2048
conv2d_7 (Conv2D) (None, 12, 12, 256) 590080	dropout_6 (Dropout) (None, 512) 0
batch_normalization_7 (Batch (None, 12, 12, 256) 1024	activation_17 (Activation) (None, 512) 0
activation_7 (Activation) (None, 12, 12, 256) 0	dense_1 (Dense) (None, 4096) 2101248
conv2d_8 (Conv2D) (None, 12, 12, 256) 590080	batch_normalization_18 (Batc (None, 4096) 16384
batch_normalization_8 (Batch (None, 12, 12, 256) 1024	dropout_7 (Dropout) (None, 4096) 0
activation_8 (Activation) (None, 12, 12, 256) 0	activation_18 (Activation) (None, 4096) 0
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2 (None, 6, 6, 256) 0	dense_2 (Dense) (None, 4096) 16781312
dropout_3 (Dropout) (None, 6, 6, 256) 0	batch_normalization_19 (Batc (None, 4096) 16384
conv2d_9 (Conv2D) (None, 6, 6, 512) 1180160	dropout_8 (Dropout) (None, 4096) 0
batch_normalization_9 (Batch (None, 6, 6, 512) 2048	activation_19 (Activation) (None, 4096) 0
activation_9 (Activation) (None, 6, 6, 512) 0	dense_3 (Dense) (None, 1000) 4097000
conv2d_10 (Conv2D) (None, 6, 6, 512) 2359808	batch_normalization_20 (Bate (None, 1000) 4000
batch_normalization_10 (Batc (None, 6, 6, 512) 2048	activation_20 (Activation) (None, 1000) 0
activation_10 (Activation) (None, 6, 6, 512) 0	dense_4 (Dense) (None, 7) 7007

架構如上圖:

2. (1%) 請嘗試 data normalization, data augmentation,說明實行方法並且說明對準確率有什麼樣的影響?

答: Data normalization

在 normalization(scaling $0 \sim 1$)之前,會一直卡在 0.25 左右,不論 epoch 幾次都沒有辦法提高準確率,去查了一下 google,這好像叫做 **Dead Neurons**,過於大的 gradient 的數值經過這個神經元,讓他沒有辦法再被 activate,這邊推測兩個原因如下:

1. learning rate:

這個的數值設計太大了,因此讓神經元都無法 activated,解決方法如下: 改使用別的 activation function 或是調整 learning rate。

2. input data:

沒有 normalization,再算 optimization 時的值太大,也造成神經元不能 activate,因此 normalize 到 0~1,並且加上 BatchNormalization。

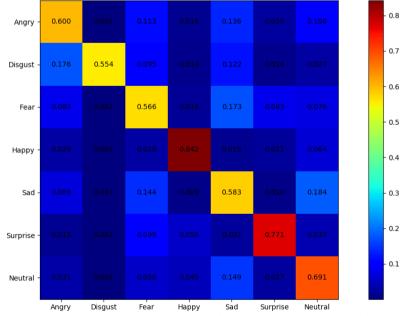
	使用前	使用後			
Validation score	0.2547	0.623			
Public score	Validation score 太低了就沒上傳了	0.60713			
Private score	Validation score 太低了就沒上傳了				

data augmentation(下面的數據是已經做過 data normalize)

是使用 keras 的 imagepreprocessing, 把原圖做 rotation、平移、放大, 這樣原本的 dataset 就會多了些變化, 有了更多的資料量也可以讓 model 變得更準確。

	使用前	使用後
Validation score	0.623	0.67335
Public score	0.60713	0.67818
Private score		

3. (1%) 觀察答錯的圖片中,哪些 class 彼此間容易用混?[繪出 confusion matrix 分析] 答:貼出 confusion matrix -> 1 分

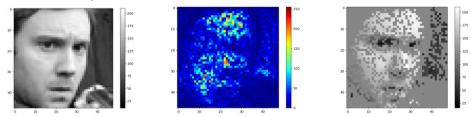


看藍色較為明亮的可以知道,這些是容易混淆的分類,而七種情緒最容易被誤認為是:

							_
情緒	Angry	Disgust	Fear	Нарру	Sad	Surprise	neutral
誤判成	sad	angry	sad	neutral	neutral	fear	sad

4. (1%) 從(1)(2)可以發現,使用 CNN 的確有些好處,試繪出其 saliency maps,觀察模型在做 classification 時,是 focus 在圖片的哪些部份?

答: 合理說明 test 的圖片和觀察到的東西 -> 0.5 分 貼出 saliency 圖片 -> 0.5 分



可以看出 model 用來判別的地方:

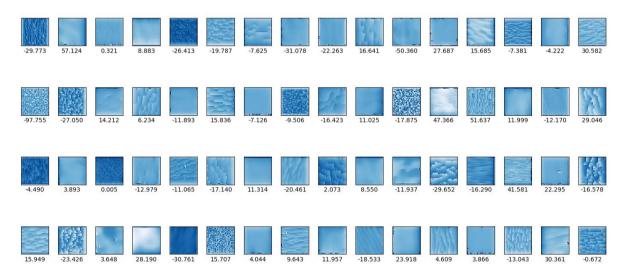
像是頭髮、皮膚等等地方,被 model 採用的程度就不是那麼的高,而眼睛、鼻子、嘴巴、臉頰 附近的皮膚,就是 model 比較 focus 的地方,這也與我們人類分辨情緒是觀察,眼睛鼻子嘴巴 一樣的道理。

5. (1%) 承(1)(2),利用上課所提到的 gradient ascent 方法,觀察特定層的 filter 最容易被哪種圖片 activate。

答:合理說明 test 的層數和觀察到的東西 -> 0.5 分 貼出 filter input and output 的圖片 -> 0.5 分

(1) 這是還沒 batch_normalization 的 conv2d_2,輸入白雜訊之後得到的結果,可以看出來有些的 ascent 數值較低,像是最後一層-0.672,與其他的數值比起來是較低的,比較不容易被 activate。 而第 29 個 filter 有 51.637 的數值,在 batch_normalization 之後放到 selu,應該是相較之下比較容易被 activate 的一層 filter

Filters of layer conv2d_2 (# Ascent Epoch 10)



(2) 因為運算量太大了,所以只取了(convolution2d 15)512 個 filter 其中的 16filter 做呈現,可以看出其



中影像較大的 filter,像是 $^{184.007}$ 就可以看出臉部的紋理,而背景以及頭髮部分的 pixel 也會比較不明 顯



