

DSP hw2

B05902109 資工三 柯上優

Part 1. Run Baseline

```
b05902109@linux3:~/Doc/DSP/hw2/dsp_hw2/result
===== HTK Results Analysis =====
Date: Wed Nov 14 18:39:26 2018
Ref : labels/answer.mlf
Rec : result/result.mlf
----- Overall Results -----
SENT: %Correct=38.54 [H=185, S=295, N=480]
WORD: %Corr=96.61, Acc=74.34 [H=1679, D=13, S=46, I=387, N=1738]
```

Part 2. Improve Accuracy

Attemp 1. Modify state and transition matrix

我將 state 數量稍微增加，並略修改 transition matrix 的初始值，都有一些成長。

State num	matrix	accuracy
5 (origin)	2 nd to 4 th row is 0.5 itself, 0.5 next state(origin)	74.34
6	2 nd to 5 th row is 0.5 itself, 0.5 next state	81.47
6	2 nd to 5 th row is 0.5 itself, 0.25 past & next state	84.58
7	2 nd to 6 th row is 0.5 itself, 0.25 past & next state	88.49
8	2 nd to 7 th row is 0.5 itself, 0.25 past & next state	89.82

Attemp 2. Modify increase mixture number

看見成長幅度減小，我暫時停止處理 state 的數量，轉而嘗試 mix number。我發現 mix 數量全部改到有顯著提升，但是改到 4 就下降了。所以我對於不同的發音一個個測試，並在最後只選出有改進的改成 4，其他保留在 3。

Increase mixture number	Accuracy
All set to 3	91.25
All set to 4	90.97
0 is 4, others is 3	91.08
1 is 4, others is 3	91.66
2 is 4, others is 3	91.37
3 is 4, others is 3	91.31
4 is 4, others is 3	90.97
5 is 4, others is 3	91.37

6 is 4, others is 3	90.97
7 is 4, others is 3	91.08
8 is 4, others is 3	91.37
9 is 4, others is 3	91.20
10 is 4, others is 3	91.25
{1,2,3,5,8,10} is 4, others is 3	91.77

Attemp 3. Still some state number modification

在進行 iteration 數量跟改前，我覺得 state 數量增加所造成的提升遠大於 mix 的成果，所以我決定再回頭增加 state 數量看看成效如何。結果發現，改著改著就先過 95%了。

State num	matrix	accuracy
8	2 nd to 7 th row is 0.5 itself, 0.25 past&next state	91.77
9	2 nd to 8 th row is 0.5 itself, 0.25 past&next state	93.67
10	2 nd to 9 th row is 0.5 itself, 0.25 past&next state	94.65
11	2 nd to 10 th row is 0.5 itself, 0.25 past&next state	95.34

Attemp 4. Modify iteration

想著改改看 iteration 數量或許會有突破性發現，便試了一下。結果發現還是沒有 state 數量改變那麼顯著的成長。以下的{a,b,c}表示中，a 為第一次 HRest 次數，b 為 add short pause model 後 HRest 次數，c 為 re-adjust mean and var 次數

Iteration number {a, b, c}	Accuracy
{2, 2, 5}	95.34
{3, 3, 5}	95.80
{3, 3, 6}	95.97
{4, 4, 7}	95.97

Part 3.

我的實驗就做到這裡了。我認為，在以上三種方法中，增加 state 數量是最有效的方法，此方法的進步幅度是所有之中最好的。以上可所學來判斷，若持續增加 state 數量，最終將可有效地將不同聲音的 final state 隔開，所以在這次作業中，大量的訓練檔之下，11 個 state 已經足夠將聲音分類。當然，以上皆為 Greedy 的解法，很有可能停在 local maximun 的 Accuracy。