Homework3 Report Template

Professor Pei-Yuan Wu EE5184 - Machine Learning

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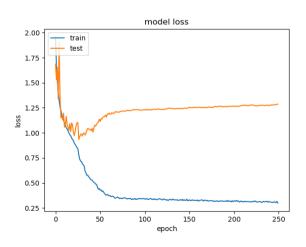
Note:1~3 題建議不要超過三頁

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?

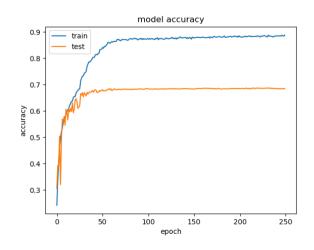
Layer (type)	Output	Shap	oe .		Param #
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None,	48,	48,	64)	640
leaky_re_lu_1 (LeakyReLU)	(None,	48,	48,	64)	θ
batch_normalization_1 (Batch	(None,	48,	48,	64)	256
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None,	48,	48,	64)	36928
leaky_re_lu_2 (LeakyReLU)	(None,	48,	48,	64)	θ
batch_normalization_2 (Batch	(None,	48,	48,	64)	256
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2	(None,	24,	24,	64)	0
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None,	24,	24,	64)	0
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None,	24,	24,	128)	73856
leaky_re_lu_3 (LeakyReLU)	(None,	24,	24,	128)	0
batch_normalization_3 (Batch	(None,	24,	24,	128)	512
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None,	24,	24,	128)	147584
leaky_re_lu_4 (LeakyReLU)	(None,	24,	24,	128)	0
batch_normalization_4 (Batch	(None,	24,	24,	128)	512
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2	(None,	12,	12,	128)	0
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None,	12,	12,	128)	0
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None,	12,	12,	192)	221376
leaky_re_lu_5 (LeakyReLU)	(None,	12,	12,	192)	Θ
batch_normalization_5 (Batch	(None,	12,	12,	192)	768
conv2d_6 (Conv2D)	(None,	12,	12,	192)	331968
leaky_re_lu_6 (LeakyReLU)	(None,	12,	12,	192)	Θ
batch_normalization_6 (Batch	(None,	12,	12,	192)	768
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2	(None,	6, 6	5, 19	92)	0

dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None,	6,	6,	192)	Θ
conv2d_7 (Conv2D)	(None,	6,	6,	256)	442624
leaky_re_lu_7 (LeakyReLU)	(None,	6,	6,	256)	0
batch_normalization_7 (Batch	(None,	6,	6,	256)	1024
conv2d_8 (Conv2D)	(None,	6,	6,	256)	590080
leaky_re_lu_8 (LeakyReLU)	(None,	6,	6,	256)	0
batch_normalization_8 (Batch	(None,	6,	6,	256)	1024
max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling2	(None,	3,	3,	256)	0
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None,	3,	3,	256)	0
conv2d_9 (Conv2D)	(None,	3,	3,	512)	1180160
leaky_re_lu_9 (LeakyReLU)	(None,	3,	3,	512)	0
batch_normalization_9 (Batch	(None,	3,	3,	512)	2048
conv2d_10 (Conv2D)	(None,	3,	3,	512)	2359808
leaky_re_lu_10 (LeakyReLU)	(None,	3,	3,	512)	Θ
batch_normalization_10 (Batc	(None,	3,	3,	512)	2048
max_pooling2d_5 (MaxPooling2	(None,	1,	1,	512)	Θ
dropout_5 (Dropout)	(None,	1,	1,	512)	0
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None,	512	2)		Θ
dense_1 (Dense)	(None,	102	24)		525312
dropout_6 (Dropout)	(None,	102	24)		Θ
dense_2 (Dense)	(None,	7)			7175
Total params: 5,926,727 Trainable params: 5,922,119 Non-trainable params: 4,608					

訓練過程:



準確率: 68.737% (public)

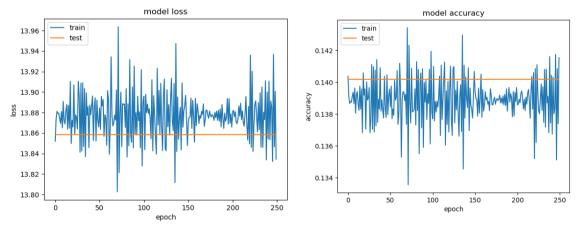


2. (1%) 承上題,請用與上述 CNN 接近的參數量,實做簡單的 DNN model,其模型架構、訓練過程和準確率為何?試與上題結果做比較,並說明你觀察到了什麼?

Layer (type)	0utput	Shape	Param #
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None,	2304)	Θ
dense_1 (Dense)	(None,	512)	1180160
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None,	512)	Θ
dense_2 (Dense)	(None,	1024)	525312
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None,	1024)	Θ
dense_3 (Dense)	(None,	2048)	2099200
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None,	2048)	0
dense_4 (Dense)	(None,	1024)	2098176
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None,	1024)	Θ
dense_5 (Dense) 	(None,	7)	7175
Total params: 5,910,023 Trainable params: 5,910,023 Non-trainable params: 0			

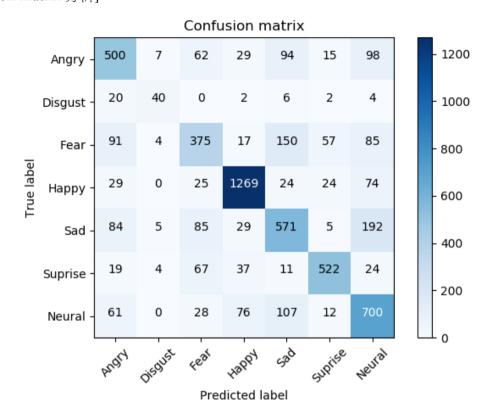
訓練過程:

準確率: 14.1%



使用 dnn 來 training 可以發現到 loss 和 accuracy 都一直在震盪, testing accuracy 一直保持在 14.1%, 代表 nn 裡面的 weight 基本上已經穩定不會有大變動了。我想可能 dnn 在把圖片拉平後,讓圖片失去了一些局部的特性,是的這個被拉平的向量不具有太多的意義。

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]



根據我的觀察, Fear 和 Sad, Disgust 和 Angry 兩個 class 蠻容易混在一起的。在 779 個 Fear 照片中有 150 誤認為是 Sad, 佔了 19%, 而在 74 個 Disgust 照片中,有 20 張誤認為是 Angry。

會產生他們弄混的原因,我想是因為一般人很難單純以臉部標表情來判斷這個人的 emotion status,更何況是 Fear, Sad 和 Disgust, Angry 這幾個 class 的照片相似度這麼高,一個原因是 label 可能會標錯,或者是他們這幾個 class 之間並不好分辨,儘管是讓人類來分辨的話

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

4. (1.5%, each 0.5%) CNN time/space complexity:

For a. b. Given a CNN model as

And for the c. given the parameter as:
kernel size = (k,k);
channel size = c;
filter size = f;
input shape = (n,n);
padding = 1;
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: 126
Layer B: 100

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

Layer A: 1080/36 Layer B: 96/4

c. What is the time complexity of convolutional neural networks?(note: you must use big-0 upper bound, and there are 1 layer, you can use \square , \square \square -1as 1th and 1-1th layer)

$$C_{1}: k^{2} * c * f * \left(\frac{n}{s}\right)^{2} + f$$

$$C_{2}: k^{2} * f^{2} * \left(\frac{n}{s^{2}}\right)^{2} + f$$

$$\vdots$$

$$C_{l}: k^{2} * f^{2} * \left(\frac{n}{s^{l}}\right)^{2} + f$$

$$c_{l}: k^{2} * f^{2} * \left(\frac{n}{s^{l}}\right)^{2} + f$$

$$c_{l}: k^{2} * C_{2} * ... * C_{l} = O(ck^{2l}f^{2l-1}n^{2l}s^{-l(l+1)})$$

Complexity = $C_1 * C_2 * ... * C_l = O(ck^{2l}f^{2l-1}n^{2l}s^{-l(l+1)})$

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?

$$\mu = \begin{bmatrix} 5.4 \\ 8 \\ 4.8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{i=1}^{10} (x_i - \mu)(x_i - \mu)^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 12.04 & 0.5 & 3.28 \\ 0.5 & 12.2 & 2.9 \\ 3.28 & 2.9 & 8.16 \end{bmatrix}$$

After Calculated Covariance Matrix, find the three eigenvector, which also is the principal axes

$$v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.616595 \\ -0.588816 \\ -0.522596 \end{bmatrix} v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.678179 \\ -0.73439 \\ 0.0272856 \end{bmatrix} v_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.399855 \\ -0.337589 \\ 0.852144 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 15.2974$$
 , $\lambda_2 = 11.6305$, $\lambda_3 = 5.47203$

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

After Mapping to the principal axes (v_1, v_2, v_3) , the 10 sample are:

$$a_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -3.36 \\ -0.709 \\ 1.481 \end{bmatrix}, a_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -9.79 \\ -3.026 \\ -0.039 \end{bmatrix}, a_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -13.62 \\ -6.53 \\ 2.42 \end{bmatrix}, a_4 = \begin{bmatrix} -7.94 \\ -5.06 \\ 1.16 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$a_5 = \begin{bmatrix} -12.37 \\ -6.836 \\ -5.02 \end{bmatrix}, a_6 = \begin{bmatrix} -7.19 \\ 1.837 \\ -3.30 \end{bmatrix}, a_7 = \begin{bmatrix} -14.96 \\ 0.474 \\ 1.370 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_8 = \begin{bmatrix} -7.083 \\ -3.813 \\ -3.048 \end{bmatrix}, a_9 = \begin{bmatrix} -12.86 \\ 3.952 \\ -0.973 \end{bmatrix}, a_{10} = \begin{bmatrix} -16.301 \\ -1.106 \\ -1.747 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

We reduce these 10 sample to v_1, v_2 since they have highest eigenvalue

After reconstruction,

$$a_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.591 \\ 2.499 \\ 1.737 \end{bmatrix}, a_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3.984 \\ 7.987 \\ 5.034 \end{bmatrix}, a_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 3.970 \\ 12.815 \\ 6.940 \end{bmatrix}, a_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.464 \\ 8.391 \\ 4.011 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$a_5 = \begin{bmatrix} 2.991 \\ 12.304 \\ 6.278 \end{bmatrix}, a_6 = \begin{bmatrix} 5.680 \\ 2.885 \\ 3.808 \end{bmatrix}, a_7 = \begin{bmatrix} 9.546 \\ 8.461 \\ 7.831 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_8 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.781 \\ 6.971 \\ 3.598 \end{bmatrix}, a_9 = \begin{bmatrix} 10.610 \\ 4.670 \\ 6.828 \end{bmatrix}, a_{10} = \begin{bmatrix} 9.301 \\ 10.411 \\ 8.489 \end{bmatrix}$$

Next, we calculate the L2 Norm

L2(
$$a_1$$
) = $|\Delta a_1|^2$ = 2.1945
L2(a_2) = $|\Delta a_2|^2$ = 0.0016
L2(a_3) = $|\Delta a_3|^2$ = 5.8498
L2(a_4) = $|\Delta a_4|^2$ = 1.3459
L2(a_5) = $|\Delta a_5|^2$ = 25.2129
L2(a_6) = $|\Delta a_6|^2$ = 10.8715
L2(a_7) = $|\Delta a_7|^2$ = 1.8766
L2(a_8) = $|\Delta a_8|^2$ = 9.2911
L2(a_9) = $|\Delta a_9|^2$ = 0.9477
L2(a_{10}) = $|\Delta a_{10}|^2$ = 3.0521