## **Neural Network Architecture**

#### O Fully Convolutional Network (FCN)

這次的作業,我使用的是最基本、最簡單的FCN網路架構。它主要用於圖像分割任務,通過卷積和反卷積操作來實現圖元級別的分割預測。之後到89% accuracy的時候遇到了瓶頸,想試試看寫CNN來提升accuracy但寫到一半還是放棄了。

```
class FullyConnected(_Layer):
    def __init__(self, in_features, out_features):
        self.weight = np.random.randn(in_features, out_features) * 0.01
        self.bias = np.zeros((1, out_features))
        self.input = None

def forward(self, input):
        self.input = input
        output = np.dot(input, self.weight) + self.bias
        return output

def backward(self, output_grad):
        input_grad = np.dot(output_grad, self.weight.T)
        self.weight_grad = np.dot(self.input.T, output_grad)
        self.bias_grad = np.sum(output_grad, axis=0, keepdims=True)
        return input_grad
```

## **Activation Function (1)**

#### O ReLU (Rectified Linear Unit)

我一開始使用的Activation Function和助教一樣是ReLU,它引入了非線性特性,使神經網路能夠學習複雜的資料模式。有試過改成sigmoid和tanh,但accuracy反而下降了許多,這可能是因爲他們不能抑制梯度消失的問題。相較於sigmoid和tanh,ReLU對於梯度的傳播更加有利,它可以減輕梯度消失問題,使神經網路更容易訓練。

```
class ActivationReLU(_Layer):
    def __init__(self):
        self.input = None

def forward(self, input):
        self.input = input
        output = np.maximum(0, input)
        return output

def backward(self, output_grad):
    input_grad = output_grad * (self.input > 0)
    return input_grad
```

First accuracy: 0.8391

## **Loss Function**

#### O Softmax Cross-Entropy Loss

和助教一樣使用這個loss function是因爲這次的Lab主要是要做圖形分類,而這個loss function的強項就是classification,它會說明神經網路模型學習正確的分類。

```
class SoftmaxWithLoss(_Layer):
    def __init__(self):
        self.softmax_output = None
        self.target = None
    def forward(self, input, target):
        self.target = target
        exp_input = np.exp(input - np.max(input, axis=1, keepdims=True))
        softmax_output = exp_input / np.sum(exp_input, axis=1, keepdims=True)
        self.softmax_output = softmax_output
        batch size = input.shape[0]
        loss = -np.sum(np.log(softmax_output[np.arange(batch_size), target])) / batch_size
        return softmax_output, loss
    def backward(self):
        batch_size = self.target.shape[0]
        input grad = self.softmax output.copy()
        input_grad[np.arange(batch_size), self.target] -= 1
        input_grad /= batch_size
        return input_grad
```

## **Parameter**

#### O Epoch

#### O Batch Size

我每一輪的Epoch(訓練次數)都設定1000,然後再從1000次裡挑Accuracy最高的一次作爲我那一輪的Epoch值。Batch Size我都是從2,4,8,16......,2的幂次方來挑最好的作爲我的batch size值。Batch Size設定太小他會跳出Runtime Warning,訓練得太久,而且也會導致梯度更新產生的noise,使訓練過程不穩定,模型收斂到不穩定的局部最小值。Batch Size設定太大,會使模型更容易跳過局部最小值,梯度更新可能會更加平滑,導致模型陷入不太理想的局部最小值。

#### O Learning Rate

#### O Validation Data Size

Learning rate我是從0.1,0.01,0.001,0.0001中來挑跑的最高Accuracy的那一次。至於Validation Data Size,我是用類似於最普遍的dataset split ratio,也就是訓練與測試比為0.7:0.3。我這邊用0.65:0.35,60000\*0.35 = 21000。

EPOCH = 243
Batch\_size = 16
Learning\_rate = 0.001
val\_image\_num=21000

Second accuracy: 0.8669

## Regularization

#### O L1 Regularization

#### O L2 Regularization

之後爲了更進一步增加accuracy,我增加了網路層,模型結構變得更複雜了,所以使用L1和L2正規化來控制模型的複雜度,減少過擬合的風險,並提高模型的泛化能力。至於正規化係數,我通過交叉驗證,找到最佳的正規化強度。

```
class FullyConnected(_Layer):
   def __init__(self, in_features, out_features, weight_decay=0.0): # 添加weight_decay参数
       self.weight = np.random.randn(in_features, out_features) * 0.01
       self.bias = np.zeros((1, out_features))
       self.input = None
       self.weight_decay = weight_decay # 正则化系数
   def forward(self, input):
       self.input = input
       output = np.dot(input, self.weight) + self.bias
       return output
   def backward(self, output grad):
       input grad = np.dot(output grad, self.weight.T)
       self.weight grad = np.dot(self.input.T, output grad)
       self.bias_grad = np.sum(output_grad, axis=0, keepdims=True)
       # 添加正则化项的梯度
       self.weight grad += 2 * self.weight decay * self.weight
       return input grad
```

## **Activation Function (2)**

#### O Leaky ReLU (Leaky Rectified Linear Unit)

爲了提高accuracy,我嘗試把ReLU這個Activation Function改成Leaky ReLU,並成功地提高了差不多 1%的accuracy。與標準的ReLU啟動函數不同,Leaky ReLU在輸入為負數時不會將啟動值設為零,而是保留一個小的斜率,使其變得略微線性。 相較於ReLU更多地減輕了梯度消失問題,使得神經網路更容易訓練。

```
class ActivationLeakyReLU(_Layer):
    def __init__(self, alpha_1=0.0001):
        self.input = None
        self.alpha = alpha_1 # Leaky ReLU 的小斜率参数,默认为 0.01

def forward(self, input):
        self.input = input
        output = np.where(input > 0, input, self.alpha * input)
        return output

def backward(self, output_grad):
        input_grad = output_grad * np.where(self.input > 0, 1, self.alpha)
        return input_grad
```

Third accuracy: 0.8836

# Increasing Network Layer & Capacity

- O Layer
- **O** Capacity

通過增加更多的網路層可以增加網路模型的複雜度,允許模型更深層次地學習特徵,從而更好地捕獲資料的抽象表示。而增加更多的容量可以使模型具有更大的表示能力,更容易適應複雜的資料模式。在88% accuracy的時候,每次增加容量,都能提升大約0.5%的accuracy。

```
beta = 0.5 # L2正则化的超参数
class Network(object):
   def __init__(self, weight_decay=0.0):
       self.fc1 = FullyConnected(28*28, 1024, weight_decay=weight_decay)
       self.act1 = ActivationLeakyReLU(0.01) # 使用 Leaky ReLU 激活函数
       self.fc2 = FullyConnected(1024, 512, weight_decay=weight_decay)
       self.act2 = ActivationLeakyReLU(0.01) # 使用 Leaky ReLU 激活函数
       self.fc3 = FullyConnected(512, 10, weight decay=weight decay)
       self.loss_layer = SoftmaxWithLoss()
   def forward(self, input, target):
       h1 = self.fc1.forward(input)
       h1 activated = self.act1.forward(h1)
       h2 = self.fc2.forward(h1 activated)
       h2_activated = self.act2.forward(h2)
       pred, loss = self.loss_layer.forward(self.fc3.forward(h2_activated), target)
       return pred, loss
```

# **Optimizer**

#### O SGD (Stochastic Gradient Descent)

爲了加速模型的訓練過程和提升accuracy, 我在網路模型裡增加了SGD optimizer。它的 主要功能是最小化模型的損失函數,通過調 整模型的參數,使損失函數的值不斷減小, 從而使模型更適應訓練資料。SGD optimizer 還具有隨機性,在每次反覆運算中隨機選擇 一個小批次(mini-batch)的訓練樣本來計 算梯度,從而避免陷入局部最小值,並且可 以加速訓練過程。SGD的隨機性和雜訊也能 夠防止過擬合,使模型更容易泛化到未見過 的資料。

```
def update(self, lr):
    self.sgd_optimizer(lr)

def sgd_optimizer(self, lr):
    self.fc1.weight -= lr * (self.fc1.weight_grad + alpha * np.sign(self.fc1.weight) + beta * 2 * self.fc1.weight_decay *
self.fc1.weight)
    self.fc1.bias -= lr * self.fc1.bias_grad
    self.fc2.weight -= lr * (self.fc2.weight_grad + alpha * np.sign(self.fc2.weight) + beta * 2 * self.fc2.weight_decay *
self.fc2.weight)
    self.fc2.bias -= lr * self.fc2.bias_grad
    self.fc3.weight -= lr * (self.fc3.weight_grad + alpha * np.sign(self.fc3.weight) + beta * 2 * self.fc3.weight_decay *
self.fc3.weight -= lr * self.fc3.weight_grad + alpha * np.sign(self.fc3.weight) + beta * 2 * self.fc3.weight_decay *
self.fc3.weight)
    self.fc3.bias -= lr * self.fc3.bias_grad
```

Final accuracy: 0.9028