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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? (Collaborators: None)

答:

【模型架構】

CNN model:

Conv2D、ZeroPadding、 BatchNormalization、 Maxpooling、Dropout交錯組 成。

DNN:

3層Dense和最後一層softmax 組成。

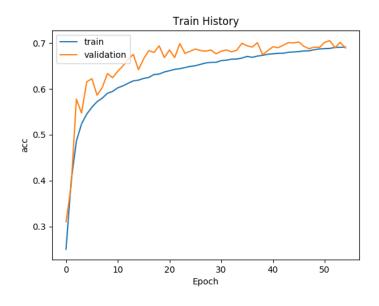
Total Parameters:

約255萬。

| Layer (type) | Output Shape | Param # |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| conv2d_1 (Conv2D) | (None, 48, 48, 256) | 2560 |
| zero_padding2d_1 (ZeroPaddin | (None, 52, 52, 256) | Θ |
| batch_normalization_1 (Batch | (None, 52, 52, 256) | 1024 |
| max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2 | (None, 26, 26, 256) | 0 |
| conv2d_2 (Conv2D) | (None, 24, 24, 128) | 295040 |
| batch_normalization_2 (Batch | (None, 24, 24, 128) | 512 |
| zero_padding2d_2 (ZeroPaddin | (None, 26, 26, 128) | 0 |
| conv2d_3 (Conv2D) | (None, 24, 24, 128) | 147584 |
| batch_normalization_3 (Batch | (None, 24, 24, 128) | 512 |
| max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2 | (None, 12, 12, 128) | 0 |
| dropout_1 (Dropout) | (None, 12, 12, 128) | 0 |
| conv2d_4 (Conv2D) | (None, 10, 10, 128) | 147584 |
| batch_normalization_4 (Batch | (None, 10, 10, 128) | 512 |
| zero_padding2d_3 (ZeroPaddin | (None, 12, 12, 128) | 0 |
| conv2d_5 (Conv2D) | (None, 10, 10, 128) | 147584 |
| batch_normalization_5 (Batch | (None, 10, 10, 128) | 512 |
| max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2 | (None, 5, 5, 128) | 0 |
| dropout_2 (Dropout) | (None, 5, 5, 128) | 0 |
| flatten_1 (Flatten) | (None, 3200) | 0 |
| dense_1 (Dense) | (None, 512) | 1638912 |
| batch_normalization_6 (Batch | (None, 512) | 2048 |
| dropout_3 (Dropout) | (None, 512) | 0 |
| dense_2 (Dense) | (None, 256) | 131328 |
| batch_normalization_7 (Batch | (None, 256) | 1024 |
| dropout_4 (Dropout) | (None, 256) | 0 |
| dense_3 (Dense) | (None, 128) | 32896 |
| batch_normalization_8 (Batch | (None, 128) | 512 |
| dropout_5 (Dropout) | (None, 128) | 0 |
| dense_4 (Dense) | (None, 7) | 903 |
| Total params: 2,551,047 Trainable params: 2,547,719 Non-trainable params: 3,328 | | |

【訓練過程】

【準確率】



| | Accuracy |
|---------|----------|
| Private | 0.69462 |
| Public | 0.68264 |
| Average | 0.68863 |

訓練過程中比較特別的部分是validation accuracy一直都比train accuracy高,可能是validation挑到比較多happy的資料;此外,在第53個epoch有EarlyStopping。

準確率的部分,和同學討論後發現,train單一model達到接近69%的準確率算滿好的,可能是因為model疊很深,而且有用ImageGenerator增加資料量。

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?

(Collaborators: None)

答:【訓練過程】

Train History 0.425 train validation 0.400 0.375 0.350 0.325 0.300 0.275 0.250 0.225 10 20 60 70 80 40 50 Epoch

【準確率】

| | Accuracy | |
|---------|----------|--|
| Private | 0.38227 | |
| Public | 0.39314 | |
| Average | 0.387705 | |

DNN model的結果明顯比CNN model train出來的結果差。同樣的,validation accuracy一直都比train accuracy高。此外,這次沒有EarlyStopping,若增加Epoch數量可能會有更好的結果。

【模型架構】

DNN:

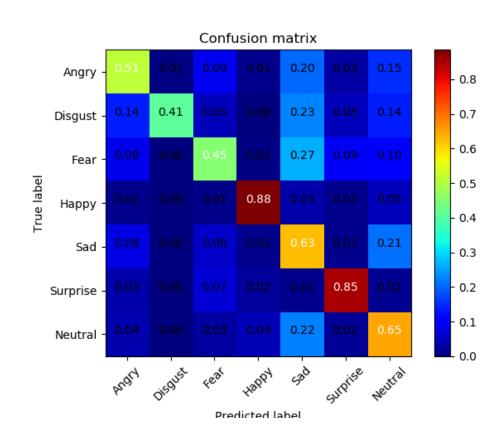
3層Dense和最後一層softmax組成

Total Parameters:

約263萬,與DNN model的255萬參數量接近。

| Layer (type) | Output | | Param # |
|---|--------|----------|---------|
| reshape_1 (Reshape) | | 2304, 1) | 0 |
| flatten_1 (Flatten) | (None, | 2304) | 0 |
| dense_1 (Dense) | (None, | 512) | 1180160 |
| batch_normalization_1 (Batch | (None, | 512) | 2048 |
| dropout_1 (Dropout) | (None, | 512) | 0 |
| dense_2 (Dense) | (None, | 1024) | 525312 |
| batch_normalization_2 (Batch | (None, | 1024) | 4096 |
| dropout_2 (Dropout) | (None, | 1024) | 0 |
| dense_3 (Dense) | (None, | 512) | 524800 |
| batch_normalization_3 (Batch | (None, | 512) | 2048 |
| dropout_3 (Dropout) | (None, | 512) | 0 |
| dense_4 (Dense) | (None, | 256) | 131328 |
| batch_normalization_4 (Batch | (None, | 256) | 1024 |
| dropout_4 (Dropout) | (None, | 256) | 0 |
| dense_5 (Dense) | (None, | 512) | 131584 |
| batch_normalization_5 (Batch | (None, | 512) | 2048 |
| dropout_5 (Dropout) | (None, | 512) | 0 |
| dense_6 (Dense) | (None, | 256) | 131328 |
| batch_normalization_6 (Batch | (None, | 256) | 1024 |
| dropout_6 (Dropout) | (None, | 256) | 0 |
| dense_7 (Dense) | (None, | | 1799 |
| Total params: 2,638,599 Trainable params: 2,632,455 Non-trainable params: 6,144 | | | |

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] (Collaborators: None)



數據顯示,判斷'Happy'和'Surprise'兩種情緒的結果最準確,'Sad'和'Neutral'次之,而'Angry'、'Disgust'和'Fear'則最不準確。

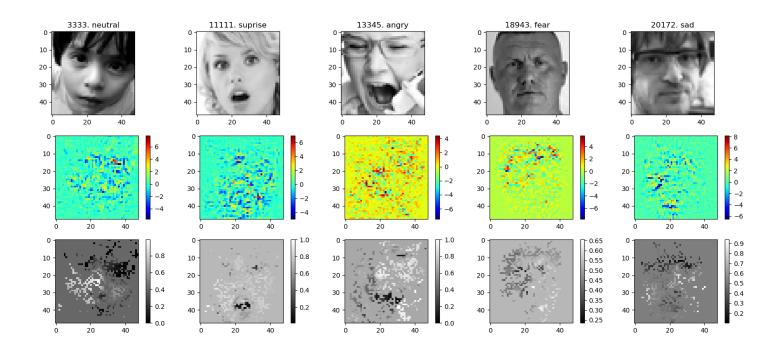
其中, 'Angry'、'Disgust'和'Fear'都容易被誤判為'Sad'和'Neutral', 而其中誤判為'Sad'的機率比較高;同時, 'Sad'容易被判斷為'Neutral', 'Neutral'也容易被判斷為'Sad'。

推測因為負面情緒牽動的臉部肌肉類似,機器容易混淆,又'Sad'和'Neutral'常常只有一線之隔,可能是微微皺眉、眼神向下等等,因此被誤判為彼此的機率較高。

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? (Collaborators: None)

答:

答:

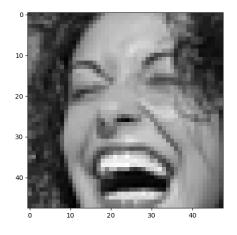


由圖中可得知,做classification時主要focus在五官,其中又以眼睛、眉毛、嘴巴 最為重要。頭髮和四周圍則相對不重要。

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。

(Collaborators: b04901060黃文璁)

答:Figure Selected:#6543



Filters of the layer



Outputs of the layer

