Homework3 Report

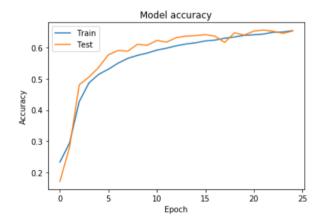
Professor Pei-Yuan Wu EE5184 - Machine Learning

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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?

Conv2D(64)	kernel_size=(3, 3) activation=relu	Dense(1024)	activation=relu
BatchNormalization		BatchNormalization	
MaxPooling2D	pool_size = (2, 2)	Dropout	0.5
Dropout	0.25	Dense(1024)	activation = relu
Conv2D(64)	kernel_size = (7, 7) activation = relu	BatchNormalization	
BatchNormalization		Dropout	0.5
MaxPooling2D	pool_size = (2, 2)	Dense(512)	activation = relu
Dropout	0.3	BatchNormalization	
Conv2D(128)	kernel_size = (5, 5) activation = relu	Dropout	
BatchNormalization		Dense(256)	activation = relu
MaxPooling2D	pool_size = (2, 2)	BatchNormalization	
Dropout	0.35	Dropout	0.5
Conv2D(128)	kernel_size = (3, 3) activation = relu	Dense(128)	activation = relu
BatchNormalization		BatchNormalization	
MaxPooling2D	pool_size=(2, 2)	Dropout	0.5
Dropout	0.4	Dense(7)	activation = softmax
Flatten			

(順序為左邊欄→右邊欄)

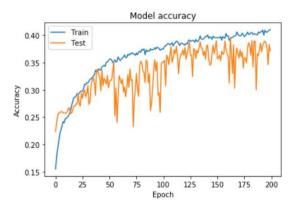


Total params	2,906,055
Epoch	24 (stopped by early stopping)
Early stopping:	Yes (Patience = 3)
Training data	First 23000 data set
Validating data	Remaining 5709 data set
Loss function	Cross Entropy
Optimizer	Adam
public score	0.67679
private score	0.68682

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?

Dense(512)	activation = relu	Dense(512)	activation = relu
BatchNormalization		BatchNormalization	
Dropout	0.5	Dropout	0.5
Dense(512)	activation = relu	Dense(512)	activation = relu
BatchNormalization		BatchNormalization	
Dropout	0.5	Dropout	0.5
Dense(512)	activation = relu	Dense(256)	activation = relu
BatchNormalization		BatchNormalization	
Dropout		Dropout	
Dense(512)	activation = relu	Dense(128)	activation = relu
BatchNormalization		BatchNormalization	
Dropout	0.5	Dropout	0.5
Dense(512)	activation = relu	Dense(7)	activation = relu
BatchNormalization			
Dropout	0.5		

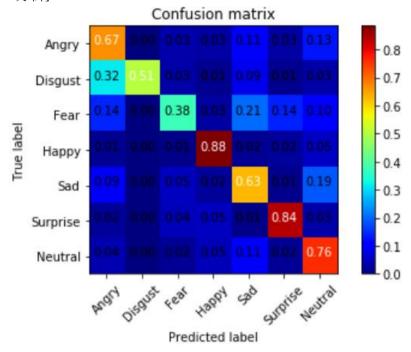
(順序為左邊欄→右邊欄)



Total params	2,845,895
Epoch	200
Early stopping:	No
Training data	First 23000 data set
Validating data	Remaining 5709 data set
Loss function	Cross Entropy
Optimizer	Adam
public score	0.32432
private score	0.34243

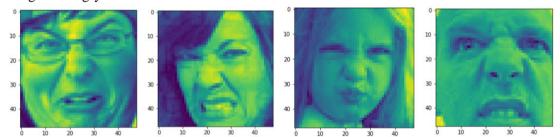
- 1. DNN的 performance 明顯比 CNN 差
- 2. 由於 CNN 較容易收斂,為了避免 overfitting,因此我有設了 early stopping。而 DNN 則是不太會收斂,因此並沒有設 early stopping 而是讓他跑完 200 個 epoch。
- 3. 在 training 時可以發現,DNN 了 training 速度比 CNN 快很多,推測是因為 CNN 在做 convolution 的時候, filter 參數是共用的,所以 gradient 是取其對所有 pixel 做 convolution 後的平均。因此在同樣數量級的參數下,CNN 的運算次數是比 DNN 多很多的。

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]



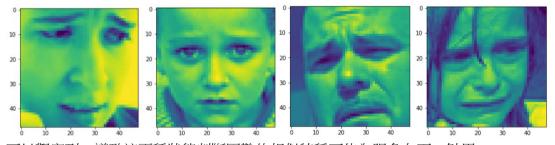
由 confusion matrix 可以發現,Disgust 比要容易搞混成 Angry,而 Fear 比較容易搞混成 Sad。 於是我們實際拿一些搞混的例子來看(Label / Predict):

Disgust / Angry:



可以觀察到,導致這兩種狀態判斷困難的相似特稱可能為鼻子皺起來、嘴角向下......

Fear / Sad:



可以觀察到,導致這兩種狀態判斷困難的相似特稱可能為眼角向下、皺眉......

```
(9) Layer A: (2x215+1) x6=126 #
     Layer B: (2+2+6+1) +4 = 100 #
     A: addition. [(2x2x5)-1]x(3x3)x6 = 1026 #
(b)
         multiplication: [(2x2x5)] x (3x3) x 6 = 1080
     D: addition [(2x2x6)-1]x((x1)x4:92 #
         multiplication [(2x2x6)] x (|x1) x4 = 96 #
(C) Nin = (ni-ki+>Pi) + 1 = output length = # of kernel colculation
                    length, depth of kernel
      for layer is [Kiz. Ci.]. NATI Ci
                    one kernel by # of kernel calculation
      : total = [ (Ki2 Ci-1) nin Ci]
        where Tho = input length
            Co = input depth
      =) time complexity: O(\(\frac{2}{6}\)[(\kappa_i \nathered{n_{i+1}})^2 \(\alpha_i \cappa_{i-1}\)]
```