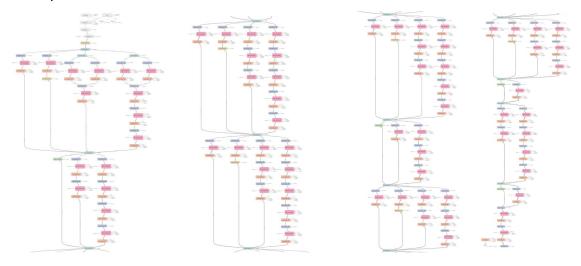
學號: B03705049 系級: 資管四 姓名: 廖寬璿

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:)

架構:

參考 Inception-v3 並少用了幾層的block和把一些stride調成1



過程:

input 做小幅度的 scale/shear/horizontal flip

總共訓練了160 epoch 但超過 60 就有一點 overfit training data

準確率:

train	validation	public	private
0.892	0.675	0.676	0.682

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:)

	CNN	DNN
Total Params	16,129,383	15,928,199
Trainable	16,100,007	15,928,199
Non trainable	29,376	0

架構:

2048 * 2 -> 1024 * 2 -> 512 * 2 -> 256 * 2 -> 128 * 2 -> 64 * 2 -> 32 * 2 -> 64 -> 128 -> 256 -> 512 -> 1024 -> 2048 -> softmax(7)

過程:

input 做小幅度的 scale/shear/horizontal flip 總共訓練了160 epoch, model一直學不會

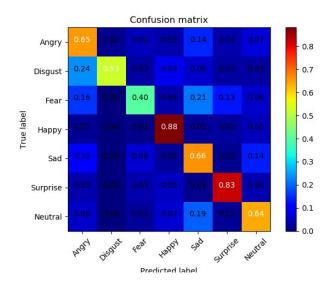
準確率:

train	validation	public	private
0.259	0.253	0.260	0.260

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:)

///

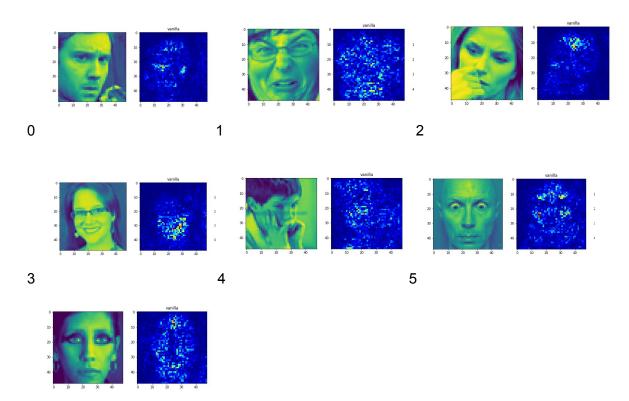
答:



True	Predicted	
Disgust	Angry	
Fear	Sad	
Neutral	Sad	

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:)

[original, vanilla, guided, relu]

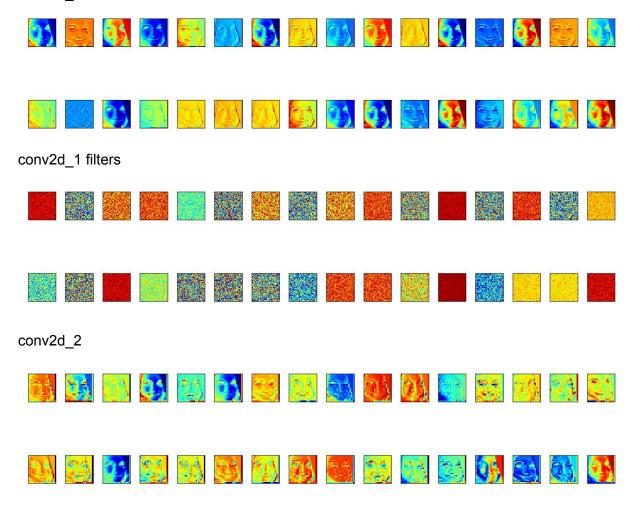


5. (1%) 承(1)(2),利用上課所提到的 gradient ascent 方法,觀察特定層的filter最容易被哪種圖片 activate。

(Collaborators:)

答:

conv2d_1 activations



filters were not generated because there is a batch normalization layer in between and I haven't figure out how to feed it what it needs