

Homework3 Report Template

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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？

```
Input →  
Convolution(64, (3, 3)) → batch_normalization → Average  
pooling(2, 2) → Dropout(0.2) →  
Convolution(128, (3, 3)) → batch_normalization → Average  
pooling(2, 2) → Dropout(0.25) →  
Convolution(256, (3, 3)) → batch_normalization → Average  
pooling(2, 2) → Dropout(0.3) →  
Convolution(512, (3, 3)) → batch_normalization → Average  
pooling(2, 2) → Dropout(0.4) →  
Flattern() →  
Dense(1024) → batch_normalization → Dropout(0.5) →  
Dense(512) → batch_normalization → Dropout(0.5) →  
Dense(256) → batch_normalization → Dropout(0.5) →  
Dense(7)  
Softmax()
```

將 data 切出約 1/5 的數量拿來 validate

加上 keras 內建的套件 ImageDataGenerator 將圖片進行旋轉還有歪斜來增加 data 量

訓練的 optimizer 使用 adam 各項參數為預設

batch size: 128

steps_per_epoch: 10*data length//batch_size

epoch: 300

並且設立 model_checkpoint 在每一個 epoch 後只要有 improve validation 就會將 model save 下來，最後 validate 準確率約為 0.71323

上傳 kaggle 分數為 0.71352。

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？

```
Input →  
Flattern() →  
Dense(512) → batch_normalization → Dropout(0.5) →  
Dense(512) → batch_normalization → Dropout(0.5) →  
Dense(1024) → batch_normalization → Dropout(0.5) →  
Dense(1024) → batch_normalization → Dropout(0.5) →
```

```

Dense(1024) → batch_normalization → Dropout(0.5) →
Dense(1024) → batch_normalization → Dropout(0.5) →
Dense(1024) → batch_normalization → Dropout(0.5) →
Dense(512) → batch_normalization → Dropout(0.5) →
Dense(256) → batch_normalization → Dropout(0.5) →
Dense(7) →
Softmax()

```

將 data 切出約 1/5 的數量拿來 validate

加上 keras 內建的套件 ImageDataGenerator 將圖片進行旋轉還有歪斜來增加 data 量

訓練的 optimizer 使用 adam 各項參數為預設

batch size: 128

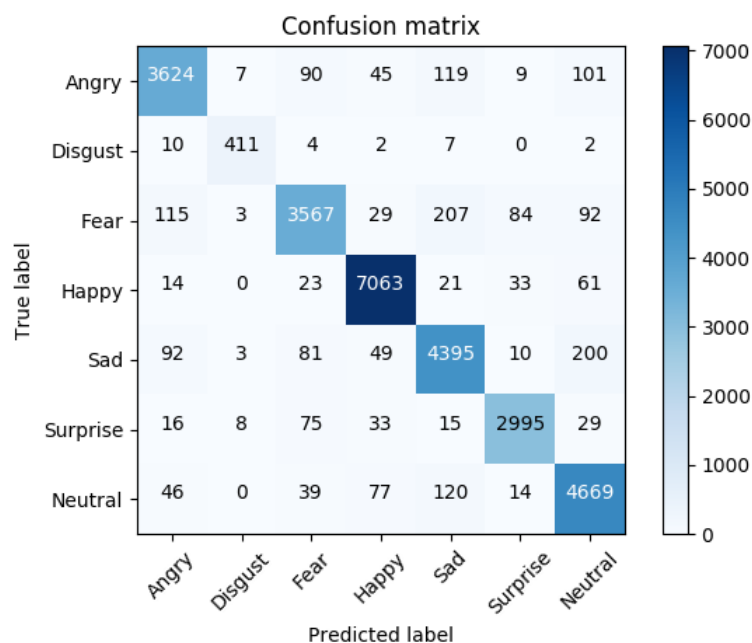
steps_per_epoch: 10*data length//batch_size

epoch: 300

並且設立 model_checkpoint 在每一個 epoch 後只要有 improve validation 就會將 model save 下來，最後 validate 準確率約為 0.41912

上傳 kaggle 分數為 0.40234。

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]



我們可以很明顯的發現 Fear 和 Sad 還有 Sad 和 Neutral 非常容易搞混，除此之外還可以發現就算是自己和自己的 class 也會有相似度非常低的可能發生像是 Disgust，儘管如此從 confusion matrix 我們還是可以知道這次的 model 將正面以及負面的表情區分開來了。

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

Collaborator : b04504042 劉家豪

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

For a. b. Given a CNN model as

```
model = Sequential()
model.add(Conv2D(filters=6,
                  strides=(3, 3),
                  padding = "valid",
                  kernel_size=(2,2),
                  input_shape=(8,8,5),
                  activation='relu'))
model.add(Conv2D(filters=4,
                  strides=(2, 2),
                  padding = "valid",
                  kernel_size=(2,2),
                  activation='relu'))
```

And for the c. given the parameter as:

kernel size = (k,k);

channel size = c;

input shape of each layer = (n,n);

padding = p;

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: $(2*2*5)$ weights + 1 bias \rightarrow 6 filters have $6*(2*2*5 + 1) = 126$ parameters

Layer B: $(2*2*6)$ weights + 1 bias \rightarrow 4 filters have $4*(2*2*6 + 1) = 100$ parameters

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

Each kernel has $2*2*5$ multiplications and $2*2*5 - 1$ additions

Layer A:

multiplications: $2*2*5*9*6 = 1080$

additions: $(2*2*5-1)*9*6 = 1026$

Layer B:

multiplications: $2*2*6*1*4 = 96$

additions: $(2*2*6-1)*4 = 92$

- c. What is the time complexity of convolutional neural networks? (note: you must use big-O upper bound, and there are l (lower case of L) layer, you can use $\square, \square, \square_{-1}$ as l th and $l-1$ th layer)

for i th layer

$$\text{input shape } n_i = \frac{(n_{i-1} + 2p_i) - k_i}{s_i} + 1$$

Time complexity for i th layer: multiplications + addition

$$O(\text{Time complexity of total network})$$

$$= O\left(\sum_{i=1}^l n_i^2 \times (2 \times c_{i-1} \times k_i - 1) \times c_i\right)$$

$$= O\left(\sum_{i=1}^l n_i^2 \times c_{i-1} \times k_i^2 \times c_i\right)$$

$$= O\left(\sum_{i=1}^l \left(\frac{n_{i-1} + 2p_i - k_i}{s_i} + 1\right)^2 \times c_{i-1} \times k_i^2 \times c_i\right) \quad p_i = s_i = k_i = k_i$$

$$= O\left(\sum_{i=1}^l \left(\frac{n_{i-1} + k_i}{k_i}\right)^2 \times (i-1 \times k_i^2 \times c_i)\right)$$

$$= O\left(\sum_{i=1}^l (n_{i-1} + k_i)^2 \times (i-1 \times c_i)\right)$$

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?

1. (1)

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 3 & 1 & 5 & 9 & 9 & 3 & 11 & 10 \\ 2 & 8 & 12 & 8 & 14 & 4 & 8 & 8 & 5 & 11 \\ 3 & 5 & 9 & 5 & 2 & 1 & 9 & 1 & 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \quad \bar{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 5.4 \\ 8 \\ 4.8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{i=1}^{10} (\vec{x}_i - \bar{x})(\vec{x}_i - \bar{x})^T = U \Lambda U^T = \begin{bmatrix} 13.777 & 0.5555 & 3.6444 \\ 0.5555 & 13.5555 & 3.222 \\ 3.6444 & 3.222 & 9.066 \end{bmatrix}$$

\Rightarrow decomposition:

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} -0.6162989 & -0.67819891 & 0.39985 \\ -0.58881629 & -0.7707113 & 0.33958 \\ -0.52257579 & -0.02728563 & -0.852193 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} 16.997 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 12.92 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6.08 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} -0.6165947 & -0.67877891 \\ -0.5888127 & -0.73479013 \\ -0.52259579 & -0.02718562 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2) principle components $\Rightarrow P^T \hat{X}$

$$\hat{X} = \begin{bmatrix} -4.4 & -1.4 & -2.4 & -4.4 & -0.4 & 1.6 & 3.6 & -2.456 & 4.6 \\ -6 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 6 & -8 & 0 & 0 & -3.3 \\ -1.8 & 2 & 4.2 & 0.2 & -2.8 & -3.8 & 4.2 & -3.87222 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
[ 7.18658682  1.37323947]
[ 0.75871342 -0.94399334]
[-3.07034019 -4.45059025]
[ 2.60849751 -2.97853006]
[-1.82299166 -4.75401212]
[ 3.35457763  3.91896138]
[-4.41464321  2.55604371]
[ 3.46569126 -1.73131477]
[-2.31359638  6.03371503]
[-5.75249521  0.97648096]
```

Answer =

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

(3) Reconstruction = $PP^T(\hat{x})$ and $\hat{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 54 \\ 0 \\ 42 \end{bmatrix}$

L_2 -Norm = $\begin{bmatrix} 2.25104047 & 0.43022597 & 2.18826 & 1.92976 & 4.25088 \\ 2.52755 & 2.13919 & 2.2384 & 0.26383 & 0.97738 \end{bmatrix}$

average = 2.04

```
[ [ 1.90009072  2.75992709  1.08178971]
  [ 4.29198496  8.24651657  4.37774211]
  [ 4.27485905 13.07633588  6.28310968]
  [ 1.77163801  8.65147726  3.35553912]
  [ 3.29997625 12.56470677  5.62297154]
  [ 5.98934216  3.14672348  3.1538432 ]
  [ 9.85550052  8.72228056  7.17681721]
  [ 2.08893199  7.23080501  2.94160433]
  [10.91848951  4.93118246  6.17370944]
  [ 9.60918683 10.6700449  7.83287366]]
```