學號:R05525096 系級: 工海碩二 姓名:郭捷

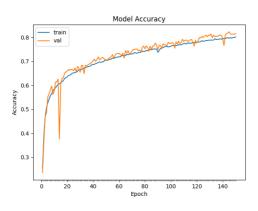
1. (1%) 請說明你實作的 CNN model, 其模型架構、訓練過程和準確率為何? (Collaborators: 謝朋諺)

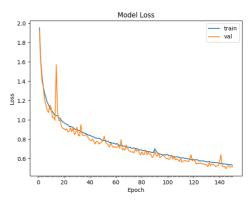
答:

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 48, 48, 32)	832
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 48, 48, 32)	25632
oatch_normalization_1 (Batch	(None, 48, 48, 32)	128
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2	(None, 24, 24, 32)	0
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 24, 24, 32)	0
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 24, 24, 64)	18496
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 24, 24, 64)	36928
oatch_normalization_2 (Batch	(None, 24, 24, 64)	256
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2	(None, 12, 12, 64)	0
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 12, 12, 64)	0
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None, 12, 12, 128)	73856
conv2d_6 (Conv2D)	(None, 12, 12, 128)	147584
oatch_normalization_3 (Batch	(None, 12, 12, 128)	512
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2	(None, 6, 6, 128)	Θ
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None, 6, 6, 128)	Θ
conv2d_7 (Conv2D)	(None, 6, 6, 256)	295168
oatch_normalization_4 (Batch	(None, 6, 6, 256)	1024
conv2d_8 (Conv2D)	(None, 6, 6, 256)	590080
oatch_normalization_5 (Batch	(None, 6, 6, 256)	1024
max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling2	(None, 3, 3, 256)	θ
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None, 3, 3, 256)	θ
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 2304)	θ
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 1024)	2360320
oatch_normalization_6 (Batch	(None, 1024)	4096
activation_1 (Activation)	(None, 1024)	θ
dropout_5 (Dropout)	(None, 1024)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 7)	7175
activation_2 (Activation)	(None, 7)	0
Fotal params: 3,563,111 Frainable params: 3,559,591 Non-trainable params: 3,520		

本次我用的 CNN 模型是根據 VGG16的模型進行修改。總共 用了 8 層的 Convolution 2D, 並 且在每雨次的 Convolution2D 之 後會做一 BatchNormalization, BatchNormalization 之後會做 MaxPooling, 並且在每次 MaxPooling 之後會做 Dropout。 在做完卷積選取特徵之後,將 其攤平後進入兩個 Dense 層做

conv2d_1_input: InputLayer max_pooling2d_3: MaxPooling2D conv2d_1: Conv2D dropout_3: Dropout conv2d_7: Conv2D conv2d_2: Conv2D batch_normalization_4: BatchNormalization batch_normalization_1: BatchNormalization conv2d_8: Conv2D max_pooling2d_1: MaxPooling2D batch_normalization_5: BatchNormalization dropout_1: Dropout max_pooling2d_4: MaxPooling2D conv2d_3: Conv2D dropout_4: Dropout conv2d_4: Conv2D flatten_1: Flatten batch_normalization_2: BatchNormalization dense_1: Dense max_pooling2d_2: MaxPooling2D batch_normalization_6: BatchNormalization dropout_2: Dropout activation_1: Activation conv2d_5: Conv2D dropout_5: Dropout conv2d_6: Conv2D dense_2: Dense batch_normalization_3: BatchNormalization activation_2: Activation 分類。在 Private 和 Public 的表現分別為 0.68152、0.67344



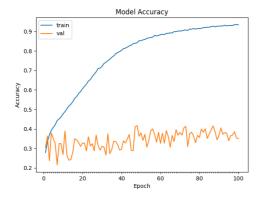


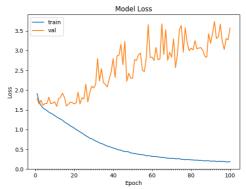
2. (1%) 承上題,請用與上述 CNN 接近的參數量,實做簡單的 DNN model。其模型架構、訓練過程和準確率為何?試與上題結果做比較,並說明你觀察到了什麼?

(Collaborators:)

答:本次我用的 DNN model 一共做了 4 層,units 分別是 2048、512、512、7。但是在總參數上保持與 CNN 的 model 相近,從 train 的速度來說 DNN 速度比 CNN 要快很多,但是準確率相對較低,在 Private 和 Public 的表現分別為 0.36277、0.33797。我認為可能的原因是 DNN 的 model 沒有能找到比較好的 feature 的能力

/N		
(None,	2048)	4720640
(None,	2048)	8192
(None,	2048)	0
(None,	2048)	0
(None,	512)	1049088
(None,	512)	2048
(None,	512)	0
(None,	512)	0
(None,	512)	262656
(None,	512)	2048
(None,	512)	0
(None,	512)	0
(None,	7)	3591
(None,	7)	Θ
	(None, (None, (None, (None, (None, (None, (None, (None, (None,	(None, 2948) (None, 512) (None, 512) (None, 512) (None, 512) (None, 512) (None, 512)

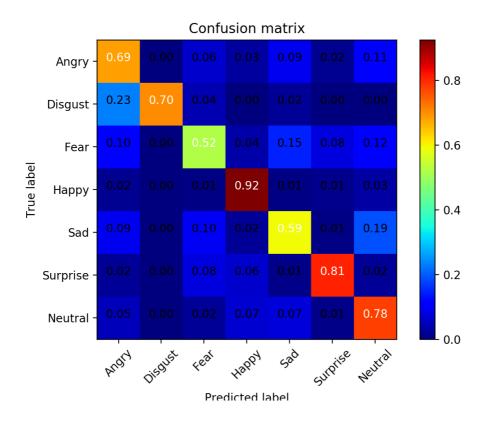




3. (1%) 觀察答錯的圖片中,哪些 class 彼此間容易用混?[繪出 confusion matrix 分析]

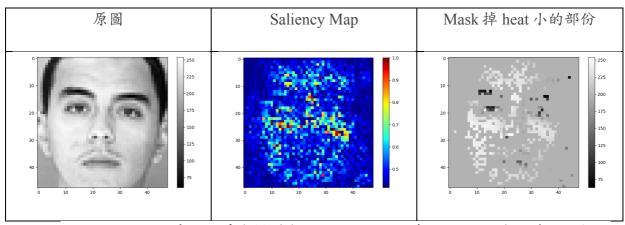
(Collaborators:)

答:從 confusion matrix 可以看出 Fear 和 Sad 分得比較不好比較容易混淆。 Angry 和 Disgust 也容易被分錯,我認為的原因是這幾個表情比較接近很難用一個 label 去表達。



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: 謝朋諺)

答:

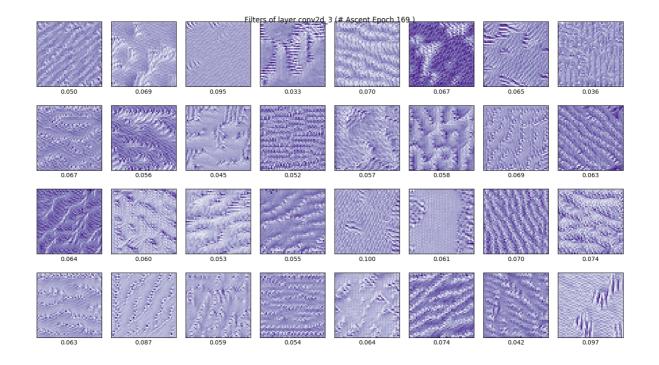


從 Saliency Map 中可以看出模型在做 classification 時主要 focus 在眼睛和臉頰的部分,在嘴巴和鼻子的部分也有少量 focus,在嘴巴和鼻子部分比想像中 focus 得要少,可能的原因的是 model 還不夠準確。

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: 謝朋諺)

答:通過 gradient ascent 畫出的 filter 圖片中觀察可以看出在第三層 conv2d 中,最容意 activate filter 的圖片為一些較粗的線條,他們應該是負責抓取臉部輪廓的特徵,所以大部分為一些斜條文。而一些橫條紋應該是負責抓取眼睛、嘴巴和眉毛的特徵。可見在第三層的 conv2d 中 model 已經有一定的能力可以抓取臉部特徵了。



Output of layer0 (Given image1236)

