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參數連接: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Q_94krmQFJiOa2ePcgWqQvQlc9lE2yT N/view?usp=sharing

1. (1%) 請以block diagram或是文字的方式說明這次表現最好的model使用哪些layer module(如 Conv/Linear 和各類 normalization layer) 及連接方式(如一般forw ard 或是使用 skip/residual connection), 並概念性逐項說明選用該 layer mod ule 的理由。

Param #	Output Shape	Layer (type)
640	[-1, 64, 64, 64]	Conv2d-1
128	[-1, 64, 64, 64]	BatchNorm2d-2
6	[-1, 64, 64, 64]	RReLU-3
6	[-1, 64, 32, 32]	MaxPool2d-4
6	[-1, 64, 32, 32]	Dropout-5
73,856	[-1, 128, 32, 32]	Conv2d-6
256	[-1, 128, 32, 32]	BatchNorm2d-7
6	[-1, 128, 32, 32]	ReLU-8
6	[-1, 128, 16, 16]	MaxPool2d-9
6	[-1, 128, 16, 16]	Dropout-10
295,168	[-1, 256, 16, 16]	Conv2d-11
512	[-1, 256, 16, 16]	BatchNorm2d-12
6	[-1, 256, 16, 16]	ReLU-13
6	[-1, 256, 8, 8]	MaxPool2d-14
6	[-1, 256, 8, 8]	Dropout-15
1,180,160	[-1, 512, 8, 8]	Conv2d-16
1,024	[-1, 512, 8, 8]	BatchNorm2d-17
6	[-1, 512, 8, 8]	ReLU-18
6	[-1, 512, 4, 4]	MaxPool2d-19
6	[-1, 512, 4, 4]	Dropout-20
6	[-1, 8192]	Dropout-21
33,558,528	[-1, 4096]	Linear-22
6	[-1, 4096]	RReLU-23
6	[-1, 4096]	Dropout-24
4,195,328	[-1, 1024]	Linear-25
6	[-1, 1024]	RReLU-26
262,400	[-1, 256]	Linear-27
6	[-1, 256]	RReLU-28
1,799	[-1, 7]	Linear-29

Trainable params: 39,569,799 Non-trainable params: 0

Input size (MB): 0.02

Forward/backward pass size (MB): 13.30 Params size (MB): 150.95

Estimated Total Size (MB): 164.26

本次使用的CNN模型如上圖所示。主要有四層卷積層,每層卷積層都有BatchNormali zation, 激活函數RReLU(隨機Leaky ReLU), MaxPooling,還有Dropout。使用Ba tchNormalization的原因是可以加快模型收斂速度,以及可以緩解訓練過程中梯度鬆 散的問題, 令神經網絡更加穩定。池化層(MaxPooling)的作用是減少計算量, 加快模 型訓練速度。Dropout的作用是防止Overfit, 這點在後面實驗的時候發現可以大量增 加**validation accuracy**。

輸入的圖片經過這六層卷積層之後,就會作扁平化(Flatten)處理,把input換成一 維,最後輸入到全連接層裡面,最後用Softmax函數進行分類。連接方式主要是一般的 forward。總參數量是39,569,799。訓練的時候使用了隨機12%作為驗證集,使用了to rchvision.transforms做數據增強,包括把圖片水平翻轉,旋轉圖片,高斯模糊等 等。訓練過程以批大小128,300個迭代進行訓練,以CrossEntropy作為Loss funct ion,透過SGD進行參數更新,最後在Kaggle上的Private leaderboard分數為0.6528 5%,超過了strong baseline。

2. (1%) 嘗試使用 augmentation/early-stopping/ensemble 三種訓練 trick 中的兩種, 說明實作細節並比較有無該 trick 對結果表現的影響(validation 或是 testing 擇一即可)。

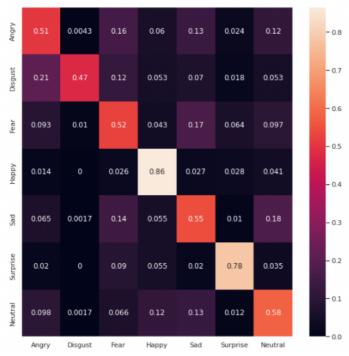
我使用了early-stopping和augmentation。在沒有使用augmentation的情況下,validation accuracy最高只有55%,怎麼train也過不了simple baseline。但是使用了augmentation情況下,就可以達到70%的validation accuracy,能過strong baseline了。實作的細節包括使用了隨機將圖片水平翻轉,隨機旋轉圖片,高斯噪音,以及改變perspective。

Early-stopping則是能讓我設置一個比較大的epoch size,然後如果validation accuracy超過我設置的threshold,就可以提前停止,不需要運行足1000個epoch,節省時間。而且,由於overfit的問題,可能training accuracy一直在上升,但是validation accuracy在某個epoch後會下降,所以提前停止就可以防止這個問題。由於public leaderboard上的strong baseline是0.64114,而第一名是0.69914的成績,所以我選擇了0.66作為閾值。結果是在300epoch左右就已經達到0.66了,因此就自動停下來。

3. (1%) 畫出 confusion matrix 分析哪些類別的圖片容易使 model 搞混,並簡單說明。

(ref: https://en. wikipedia. org/wiki/Confusion_matrix)

Confusion matrix如下:



可以看出當Y是Happy, Surprise的時候, 分類的最好, 而當Y是Disgust, Angry和Fear, Neutral的時候, 分類準確度只有~50%. 推測可能是由於Happy和Surprise的圖片同質性比較強,可能微笑,驚恐這些表情都有明顯的feature(如嘴角上揚等等),加上Happy在training dataset的frequency最多,但是Disgust, Angry, Fear等等都有共通性,比如眉頭緊皺等等





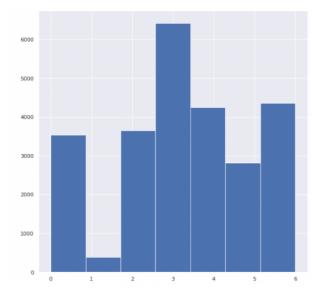
(左圖為Fear而右圖為Angry),這樣就需要CNN抓

去臉部更加細微的feature,而這是比較困難的,因此accuracy比較低。

4. (1%) 請統計訓練資料中不同類別的數量比例, 並說明:

對 testing 或是 validation 來說,不針對特定類別,直接選擇機率最大的類別會是 最好的結果嗎?針對上述內容,是否存在更好的方式來提升表現?例如設置不同條件來 選擇預測結果/變更訓練資料抽樣的方式,或是直接回答「否」(但需要給出支持你論點的 論述)

訓練資料中不同類別的數量比例如下:



分別為: [3542, 393, 3651, 6419, 4245, 2820, 4351]

選擇機率最大的不是最好的結果,因為每個類別本來出現在每個訓練過程的機率就不一樣。就像是上述圖所示,3(Happy)的類別最多,那神經網絡看到一張新的圖片,在沒有其他信息情況下,自然就會猜這個新圖片是Happy。但是這樣的預測方法不好,會導致其他類別的準確率下降。所以可以assign不同weighting 給每一個預測結果,這個weighting可以是根據其類別在training dataset佔的比重而定。或者是使用分層抽樣,在抽樣的時候根據類別把訓練集分成多個子分組,然後再從子分組進行抽樣,這樣就可以解決這個訓練集各類別數目不均衡的問題。

5. (3%) Refer to math problem https://hackmd.io/@Gf0kB4kgS66YhhM7j6TJew/SJy_akYUK

參數連接:https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Q_94krmQFJiOa2ePcgWqQvQlc9lE2yT
N/view?usp=sharing

Q Givon (B, W, H, input),

output should be (B,
$$W-k_1+2p_1+1$$
, $H-k_2+2p_2+1$, s_1

output-chancels)

QZ.

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\partial y_{i}}{\partial y_{i}}$$

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$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y_{i}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\partial L}{\partial y_{i}$$

=)
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{i}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial x_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial \Delta x_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial Ax_{i}}{\partial x_{i}}$$
 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{i}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{1}{\lambda \cos x_{i}} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial Ax_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial Ax_{i}}{\partial x_{i}}$

When $x_{i} = \sqrt{vau(x_{i})}$ and $y_{i} = E(x_{i})$,

we can produce the identity result,

making botch normalization able to have

the ability of identity transform.

(23. Softmax & cross entropy

Define the following:

partial derivatives of the interpret vorsus

the Jth input of softmax(), is:

 $\frac{\partial y_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} = \frac{\partial y_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} = \frac{\partial y_{i}}{\partial x_{i}}$

By the quotient differentiation $vau(x_{i})$

By the quotient differentiation Pule_{r} ,
when $f(x) = \frac{g(x)}{h(x)}$, $f'(x) = \frac{g'(x)h(x) - h'(x)g(x)}{(h(x))^{\frac{1}{r}}}$ Here, $g_{-} = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$, $h_{-} = \sum_{k=1}^{N} e^{\frac{\pi}{2}k}$

$$\frac{\partial g_i}{\partial z_j} = \frac{\partial e}{\partial z_j} = \frac{\partial e}{\partial z_j} = \frac{\partial e}{\partial z_i} = \frac{\partial e}{\partial z_i}$$

$$\frac{\partial h_i}{\partial z_j} = \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial z_j} =$$

When itj,

$$\frac{\partial \hat{y}_{1}}{\partial \hat{z}_{j}} = \frac{\partial x \sum_{k=1}^{N} e^{\frac{2k}{k}} - e^{\frac{2i}{k}} e^{\frac{2i}{k}}}{\left(\sum_{k=1}^{N} e^{\frac{2k}{k}}\right)^{2}}$$

$$= -\frac{e^{\frac{2i}{k}} e^{\frac{2i}{k}}}{\sum_{k=1}^{N} e^{\frac{2i}{k}}} \times \frac{e^{\frac{2i}{k}} e^{\frac{2i}{k}}}{\sum_{k=1}^{N} e^{\frac{2i}{k}}}$$

$$= -\hat{y}_{i}\hat{y}_{j}$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{y}_{5}}{\partial \hat{z}_{5}} = \begin{cases} -\hat{y}_{5} + \hat{y}_{5} \\ \hat{y}_{5} + \hat{y}_{5} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -\hat{y}_{5} + \hat{y}_{5} \\ \hat{y}_{5} + \hat{y}_{5} \\ \hat{y}_{5} + \hat{y}_{5} \end{cases}$$

For cross entupy:

Denote as: $L(y,\hat{y}) = -\frac{L}{1-1} y_1 \log(\hat{y_1})$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial z_{3}} = -\frac{2}{1-1} y_{1} \frac{\partial y_{1}}{\partial z_{2}}$$

$$= -y_{3} \frac{1}{y_{1}} (\hat{y}_{3}) (1 - \hat{y}_{3}) - \frac{2}{1+3} y_{1} \frac{1}{y_{1}} (-\hat{y}_{3} \hat{y}_{1})$$

$$= -y_{3} (1 - \hat{y}_{3}) + \frac{2}{1+3} y_{1} \hat{y}_{3}$$

$$= y_{3} \hat{y}_{3} + \frac{2}{1+3} y_{1} \hat{y}_{3}$$

$$= y_{3} \hat{y}_{3} + \frac{2}{1+3} y_{1} \hat{y}_{3}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{2} y_{i} \hat{y}_{3} - y_{3}$$

$$= \hat{y}_{3} - \hat{y}_{3} \cdot (-i) \sum_{i=1}^{N} y_{i} = 1)$$

Heme proved.

Q4.

$$v^{t} = \beta z \cdot v^{t-1} + (1 - \beta z) \cdot (g^{t})^{2}$$

$$v' = \beta z \cdot v^{0} + (1 - \beta z) \cdot (g^{0})^{2}$$

$$v' = (1 - \beta z) \cdot (g^{0})^{2}$$

$$v' = \beta z \cdot v' + (1 - \beta z) \cdot (g^{1})^{2}$$

$$v' = \beta z \cdot (1 - \beta z) \cdot (g^{0})^{2} + (1 - \beta z) \cdot (g^{1})^{2}$$

$$v' = (1 - \beta z) \cdot (\beta z) \cdot (\beta z) \cdot (g^{1})^{2}$$

$$v' = (1 - \beta z) \cdot (\beta z) \cdot (g^{1})^{2} + (1 - \beta z) \cdot (g^{1})^{2}$$

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$$v' = (1 - \beta z) \cdot (g^{1})^{2} + (g^{1})^{2} + (g^{1})^{2} + (g^{1})^{2}$$

$$v' = (1 - \beta z) \cdot (g^{1})^{2} + (g^{1})$$

4b). When
$$y = 90 \cdot t^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$
,

In $w^{t} \approx w^{t-1} - \frac{90 \cdot t^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{v_{t}}} \hat{m}_{t}$

If
$$\beta_1 = 0$$
,

Using the result of (a),

 $M_t = 0 \cdot m t_{nt} \neq gt - 0 \cdot gt$
 $M_t = gt$,

$$V^{\pm} = \frac{\beta^{2}}{1-\beta^{2}} v^{\pm -1} + \frac{1-\beta^{2}}{1-\beta^{2}} (g^{\pm})^{2}$$

We our rewrite Ut as:

$$w^{t} = w^{t-1} - \frac{y_{0}}{\sqrt{t}\left(\sqrt{t}\frac{z}{L}g^{2}\right)}g^{t}$$

$$v' = v' - \frac{10}{\sqrt{25}g^2} g^t$$

Which is Adagrad. Here proved.