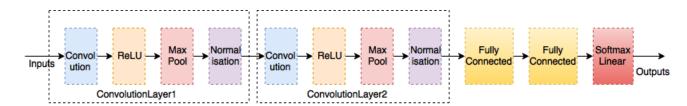
# Homework Assignment 2

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For this assignment, I have used CIFAR-10 as the dataset and built a multi-layer CNN(2 Convolution Layers, 2 fully connected layer and softmax linear layer). Best Accuracy achieved on test data is 78.7% with dropout mechanism and with 200 epochs.



Above diagram illustrates the architecture used for CIFAR-10 classification.

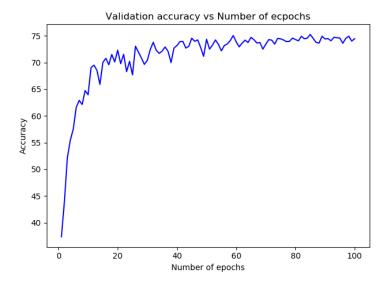
- 1. Data is split into 45000 training, 5000 validation and 10000 test data
- 2. Data needs to be reshaped into [height, width, depth format] from [depth, height, width]
- 3. Cross entropy is considered as Loss function and ADAM optimizer is used.
- 4. For all the training purpose batch size is considered 128.
- 5. Early stopping method is employed so the data doesn't over-fit.

Different kind of experiments are carried out with the network

## 1. Different Initializations

- (a) Variables are drawn from random normalization: For this initialization, the validation accuracy starts from 21% in first epoch to a maximum accuracy of 59% during training.
- (b) Xavier Initialization: For this initialization, the validation accuracy starts from 35% in first epoch to a maximum accuracy of 74% during training.
- (c) Variance Scaling Initialization: This gives same results as Xavier Initialization.

This clearly shows that the initialization has an effect on accuracy.



### 2. Different Learning Rates

- (a) initial learning rate: 0.0001, For 100 epochs the model gives an accuracy of 60%.
- (b) initial learning rate: 0.1, For 100 epochs the model gives an accuracy of 75%.

Since I have used an ADAM optimizer choosing a high learning rate gives better accuracy within limited epochs (like simulated Annealing). But when high learning rate is chosen, initial accuracies fluctuates by more which is as expected.

### 3. Different Normalizations

- (a) Local Response Normalization: Doesn't give better results, when considered this accuracy was only about 40%. Takes more time to compute.
- (b) Batch Normalization: Gives an accuracy of 75%.
- 4. Dropout mechanism was also used in fully connected layers. Although the increase in accuracy was 1%. It is observed that model converges faster when dropout mechanism is used.
- 5. Different Number of convolution layers. I have tried a network with 3 convolution layers also, Accuracy was increased around 1% but the training time increased by 3s for every epoch.
- 6. Different filter sizes and Different number of filters are tried the best combination resulted is
  - (a) Convolution Layer 1: filter Size: 5, number of filters: 64
  - (b) Convolution Layer 2: filter Size: 5, number of filters: 64
- 7. Code is evaluated on 3 platforms and time taken for an epoch in each platform is observed

- (a) 8GB RAM,  $2.3\mathrm{GHz}$   $320\mathrm{seconds}$
- (b) 32GB RAM, 3.2GHz 190seconds
- (c) K80 12GB GPU 9 seconds