## ML 2019 Hw3 Report

學號:b05705042 系級:資管四 姓名:皇甫立翔

1. 請說明這次使用的 model 架構,包含各層維度及連接方式。

這次用的架構是 CNN + Linear (dense) 堆疊起來的。

連續疊了4層 CNN 之後,接著攤平後再疊上三層 Fully connected linear layer,其中最後一層是 output layer。(每一層 CNN Max Pooling 都是 2)。

第一層 CNN: kernel size = 5, output channel = 32, padding = 2

第二層 CNN: kernel size = 3, output channel = 64, padding = 1

第三層 CNN: kernel size = 3, output channel = 128, padding = 1

第四層 CNN: kernel size = 3, output channel = 128, padding = 1

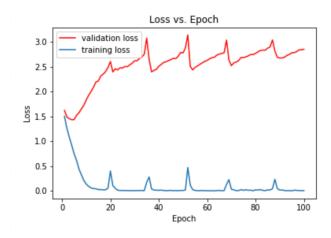
第一層 Linear: input channel = 3\*3\*128, output channel = 256

第二層 Linear: input channel = 256, output channel = 128

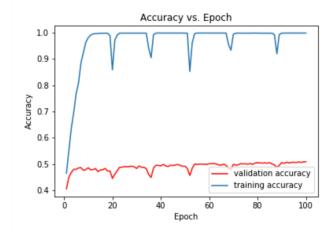
第三層 Linear (Output): input channel = 128, output channel = 7

2. 請附上 model 的 training / validation history (loss and accuracy)。

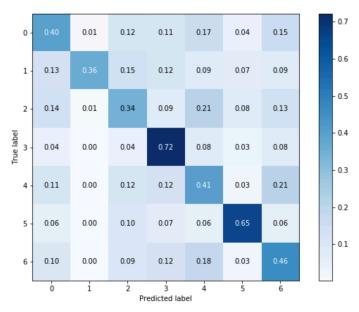
Loss



Accuracy



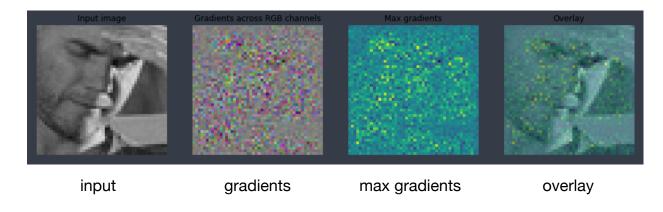
3. 畫出 Confusion Matrix 分析哪些類別的圖片容易使 model 搞混,並簡單說明。



0 = Angry 1 = Disgust 2 = Fear 3 = Happy 4 = Sad 5 = Surprise 6 = Neutral

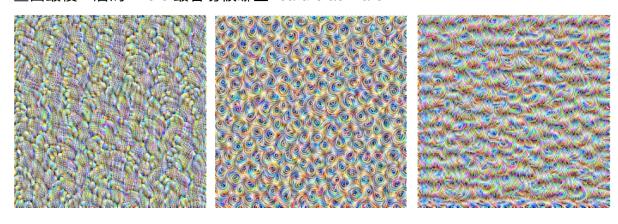
經由 Confusion Matrix 可以看得出來,(1) Fear vs. Sad (2) Fear vs. Neutral 的圖片,相較其他類別來說,比較容易使 model 搞混,他們在 matrix 中的數字比較大,意即有較高機率使 model 搞混。

4. 畫出 CNN model 的 saliency map, 並簡單討論其現象。



顏色較顯眼的部分即是 feature 影響較大的地方。

5. 畫出最後一層的 filters 最容易被哪些 feature activate。



## 6. Refer to math problem •

Ans: 遊鍋 convolution layer 後, shape 變成 (B, (W+ZP)+1, (H+Z·Pz)-kz +1, sz +1, output\_channels)

$$\frac{1}{2\frac{\partial l}{\partial \hat{x}_{i}}} = \frac{\partial l}{\partial y_{i}} \gamma \qquad \frac{(2)}{2\frac{\partial l}{\partial \hat{x}_{i}}} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial l}{\partial \hat{x}_{i}} \cdot (x_{i} - \mu_{\beta}) \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\partial_{\beta}^{2} + \epsilon)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial M\beta} = \left(\frac{\mathcal{L}}{\mathcal{L}} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \hat{\chi}_{i}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_{\beta}^{2} + \epsilon}}\right) + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \sigma_{\beta}^{2}} \cdot \frac{\mathcal{L}}{\mathcal{L}} \rightarrow (\chi_{i}^{2} - M\beta)$$

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \chi_i} = \frac{\partial l}{\partial \hat{\chi}_i} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\delta \hat{\beta} + \epsilon}} + \frac{\partial l}{\partial \hat{\sigma}_i^{\beta}} \cdot \frac{\lambda(\hat{\chi}_i - M_{\beta})}{m} + \frac{\partial l}{\partial M_{\beta}} \cdot \frac{1}{m}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathcal{L}} = \underbrace{\mathbb{E}}_{[i]} \underbrace{\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial i}}_{[i]} \cdot \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{[i]} \times \underbrace{\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial i}}_{[i]} = \underbrace{\mathbb{E}}_{[i]} \underbrace{\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial i}}_{[i]} \times \underbrace{\mathbb{E}}_{[i]} \underbrace{\mathbb{E}}_{[i]} \underbrace{\mathbb{E}}_{[i]} \underbrace{\mathbb{E}}_{[i]} \times \underbrace{\mathbb{E}}_{[i]} \underbrace{\mathbb{E}}_{[i]} \underbrace{\mathbb{E}}_{[i]} \times \underbrace{\mathbb{E}}_{[i]} \times \underbrace{\mathbb{E}}_{[i]} \underbrace{\mathbb{E}}_{[i]} \times \underbrace{\mathbb{E}}_{[i]} \underbrace{\mathbb{E}}_{[i]} \times \underbrace{\mathbb{E}}_{[i]} \times \underbrace{\mathbb{E}}_{[i]} \underbrace{\mathbb{E}}_{[i]} \times \underbrace{\mathbb{E}}_{[i]}$$

5、 Lt 赢 L 當中 Y 比 T 的項、在這邊直接對 L 微分、

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial - \Sigma_i y_i \log(\hat{y_i})}{\partial t} = -\Sigma_i y_i \frac{1}{\hat{y_i}} \frac{\partial \hat{y_i}}{\partial t}$$

根據 Softmax 微分太式可轉化為;= -yt (1-yft)- 是t yi yfr (-yî yft)