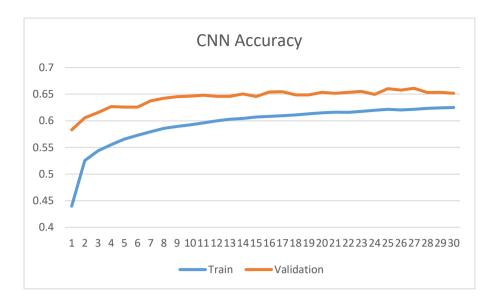
1. (1%) 請說明你實作的 CNN model, 其模型架構、訓練過程和準確率為何? 答:

## 模型架構:

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
batch_normalization_1 (Batch	(None,	48, 48, 1)	4
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None,	46, 46, 32)	320
activation_1 (Activation)	(None,	46, 46, 32)	0
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2	(None,	23, 23, 32)	0
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None,	23, 23, 32)	0
batch_normalization_2 (Batch	(None,	23, 23, 32)	128
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None,	21, 21, 64)	18496
activation_2 (Activation)	(None,	21, 21, 64)	0
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2	(None,	10, 10, 64)	0
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None,	10, 10, 64)	0
batch_normalization_3 (Batch	(None,	10, 10, 64)	256
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None,	8, 8, 128)	73856
activation_3 (Activation)	(None,	8, 8, 128)	0
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2	(None,	4, 4, 128)	0
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None,	4, 4, 128)	0
batch_normalization_4 (Batch	(None,	4, 4, 128)	512
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None,	2, 2, 256)	295168
activation_4 (Activation)	(None,	2, 2, 256)	0
max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling2	(None,	1, 1, 256)	0
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None,	1, 1, 256)	0
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None,	256)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None,	2000)	514000
dropout_5 (Dropout)	(None,	2000)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None,	-	14007

Total params: 916,747 Trainable params: 916,297 Non-trainable params: 450

## 訓練過程和準確率:



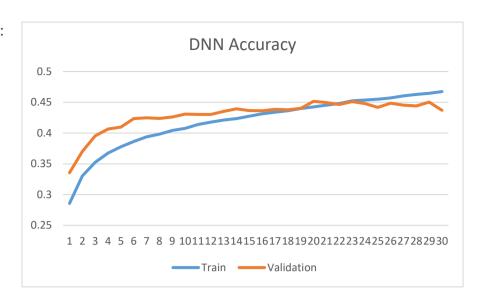
2. (1%) 承上題,請用與上述 CNN 接近的參數量,實做簡單的 DNN model。其模型架構、訓練過程和準確率為何?試與上題結果做比較,並說明你觀察到了什麼?

答:

## DNN model 的模型架構:

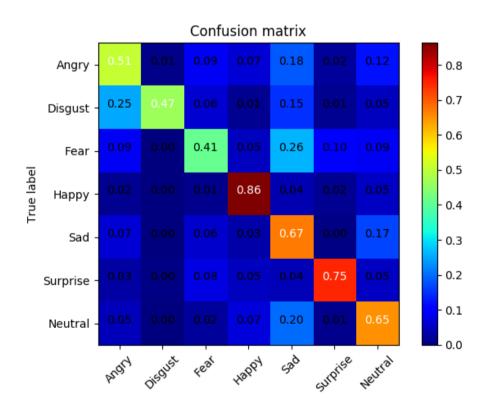
Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
batch_normalization_1 (Batch	None,	48, 48, 1)	4
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None,	2304)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None,	270)	622350
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None,	270)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None,	270)	73170
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None,	270)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None,	270)	73170
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None,	270)	0
dense_4 (Dense)	(None,	270)	73170
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None,	270)	0
dense_5 (Dense)	(None,	270)	73170
dropout_5 (Dropout)	(None,	270)	0
dense_6 (Dense)	(None,	7)	1897
7			

Total params: 916,931 Trainable params: 916,929 Non-trainable params: 2 訓練過程和準確率:



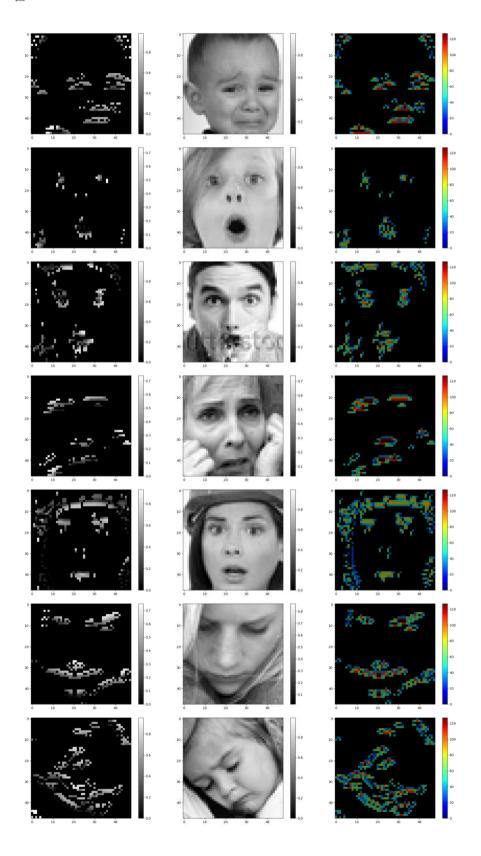
比較之後會發現 DNN 所做出來的效果在這次的測試資料中比 CNN 所做出的結果還要差,不過他在接近參數量和 CNN 很接近的情況下,Training 過程的速度卻比 CNN 還要快,很有可能是因為 DNN 的結構比較適合平行運算。

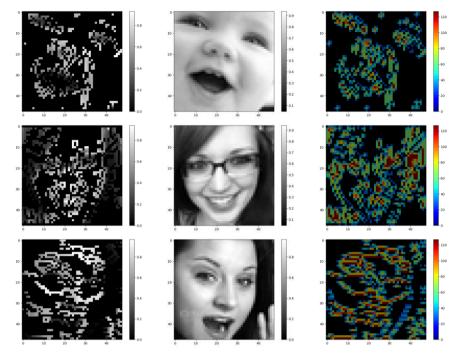
3. (1%) 觀察答錯圖片中,哪些 class 彼此間容易用混?[繪出 confusion matrix 分析] 答:



從圖片中我們會發現 Fear 比較容易和 Sad 搞混(大約四分之一的機率) 而 Disgust 也很容易和 Angry 搞混(也是大約四分之一的機率)。 Modle 對 Happy 的辨識率最好。

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? 答:



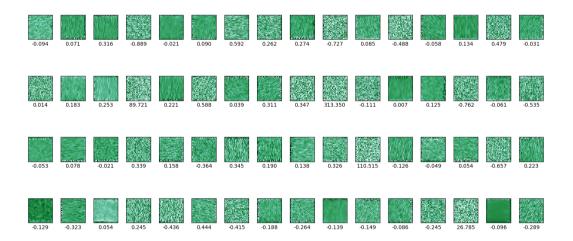


他主要會抓到的特徵是眼睛、眉毛、嘴巴、臉頰等這些臉部比較顯著的特徵。

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。

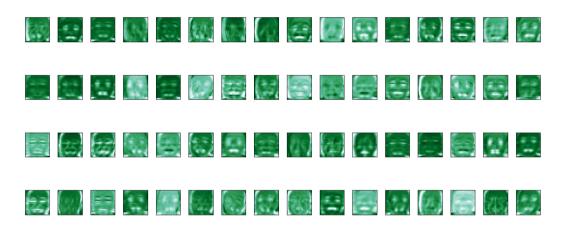
答:

Filters of layer conv2d\_2 (# Ascent Epoch 800 )

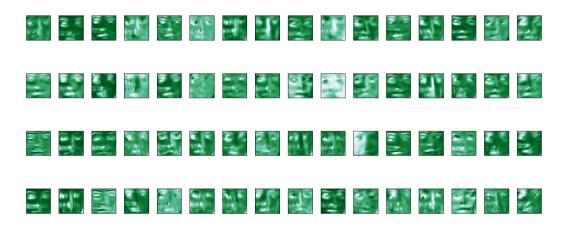


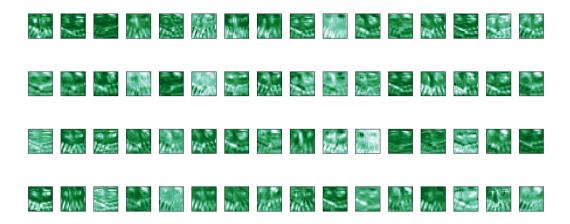


Output of layer0 (Given image87)

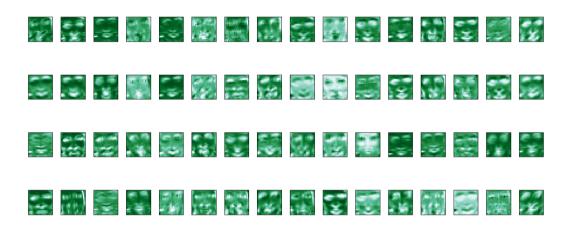


Output of layer0 (Given image66)

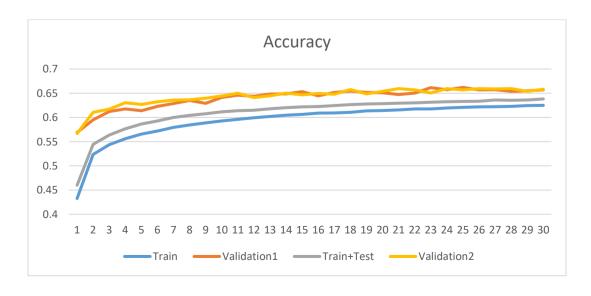




Output of layer0 (Given image104)



[Bonus] (1%) 從 training data 中移除部份 label,實做 semi-supervised learning



我這裡的做法是把 Training data 切出一塊當 Validation 後,用正常的方式拿去 train 後,拿 Test data 去 predict 結果,然後再把用 Test data predict 出的結果和一開始的 Training data 合在一起後拿去重新 fit 一次 model。上圖是過程中的準確度。然後我們會發現用 semi-supervised learning 所做出來的效果雖然在 Validation 上不顯著,但是在 Training 過程的可以有效地提升準確度。

[Bonus] (1%) 在 Problem 5 中,提供了 3 個 hint,可以嘗試實作及觀察 (但也可以不限於 hint 所提到的方向,也可以自己去研究更多關於 CNN 細節的資料),並說明你做了些什麼? [完成 1 個: +0.4%, 完成 2 個: +0.7%, 完成 3 個: +1%]