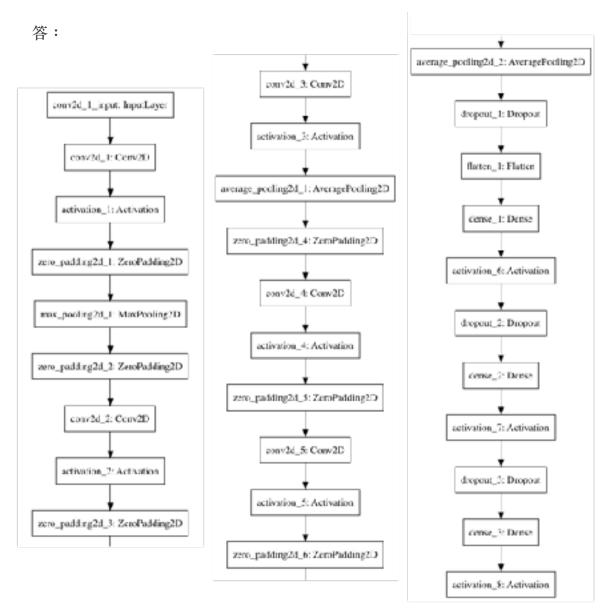
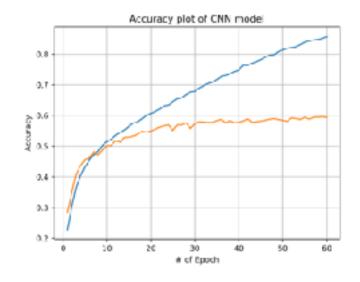
1. (1%) 請說明你實作的 CNN model,其模型架構、訓練過程和準確率為何?



照助教的sample code, 疊一層64個5*5的filters的CNN,第二層和第三層是64個3*3的filters,第四層和第五層是128個3*3的filters,最後再疊兩層1024個neural的fully connected network。中間也是照助教的sample code做ZeroPadding、Maxpooling、AveragePooling、Dropout。

在training的過程中accuracy不斷上升,validation set則漸趨0.6。在kaggle public testing set上的accuracy為0.61186。

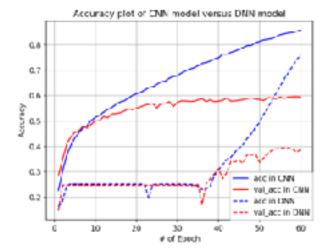


2. (1%) 承上題,請用與上述 CNN 接近的參數量,實做簡單的 DNN model。其模型架構、訓練過程和準確率為何?試與上題結果做比較,並說明你觀察到了什麼?

答:DNN中的input為48*48=2304維的陣列,每層的output設為filter邊長的平方*filter數,如64個5*5的filters,則output為64*5*5=1600,則計算出來的param # = (2304+1)*1600=3688000,以此類推。

DNN model summary

aver (troe)	Datout Shape	Paren 1
mer_1 (Grave)	(See, 1064)	120000
the best feet for the best free	(Sur, 1064)	n
ner J. (Brave)	(Sur, 536)	900126
ortenten,/ (probartes)	(800F, 540)	
eme_a (cente)	(mone, sue)	
(entrealmy) (_retherton)	(mone, sump	
eme_m (vente)	(mone, assa)	201781
ctirotien_4 [Activation)	(Sent; 1352)	э
large 5 (Beapt)	Offens: 13527	1320254
ctirotien 5 (Activetion)	65enc: 13521	9
crox 6 (Bease)	(Mont: 1224)	1300572
tiles begå (Artisather)	(See, 1874)	n
ner_F (Grave)	(See, 1874)	1604066
the both (7 (8) hatha)	(Seer, 1874)	n
ATRA_R (LEGS)	(80P, J)	
qealmenicary s_reinerico	(none, v)	



使用相似參數量及相同的層數,此 DNN模型在kaggle public testing set上的 accuracy是**0.38506**,且在訓練時,testing set 和validation set的accuracy都沒有CNN的 accuracy高。可推測CNN在偵測圖片的特徵

CNN model summary (上題)

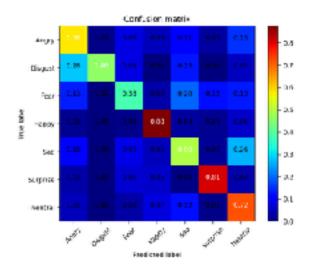
ayer (type)	Output Shape	Faran f
onv2d 1 (Conv2D)	(None, 48, 48, 64)	1664
ctivation 1 (Activation)	(bone, 48, 48, 64)	R
ero_padding2d_1 (ZeroPaddin	(None, 52, 52, 64)	R
max_pooling2d_1 (Max2coling2	(hone, 24, 24, 64)	R
rero_padding2d_2 (ZeroPaddin	(None ₂ 26, 26, 64)	
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 26, 26, 61)	36928
activation_2 (Activation)	(None, 26, 26, 61)	8
tero_padding2d_0 (ZeroPaddin	(hone, 28, 28, 64)	8
conv2d_0 (Conv2D)	(hone, 28, 28, 64)	36928
ectivation_D (Activation)	(hone, 28, 28, 64)	ε
overage_scoling2d_1 (Average	(None, 13, 13, 64)	0
ero_padding2d_4 (ZeroPaddin	(None, 15, 15, 64)	e
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 15, 15, 128)	73856
ctivation_4 (Activation)	(None, 15, 15, 128)	8
ero_padding2d_5 (ZerePaddin	(None, 17, 17, 128)	ē
.cne2d_5 (Conv20)	(None, 1/, 1/, 120)	247584
ctivation_5 (Activation)	(None, 1/, 1/, 120)	e
ero_padding2d_6 (ZeroPaddin	(None, 19, 19, 128)	e
oerage_pooling2d_2 (Average	(None, 9, 9, 128)	e
hopeut_1 (Drepost)	(None, 9, 9, 128)	
Tatton_1 (Flatten)	(None, 10368)	e
lense 1 (Dense)	(None, 1024)	1861/856
octivation 6 (Activation)	(None, 1024)	e
tropout 7 (Bropout)	(fame , 1974)	B
leuse 2 (Deuse)	(fame , 1974)	1847688
ntivation / (Activation)	(fame , 1974)	py B
Import 1 (Broport)	(Enne., 1874)	R
ense 3 (Dense)	(time, 7)	2175
ctivation N (Activation)	(hone, /)	9

上,效果比DNN沒有考慮圖片特徵的相對位置的情況好,所以CNN比DNN適合用在圖片特徵辨識上。

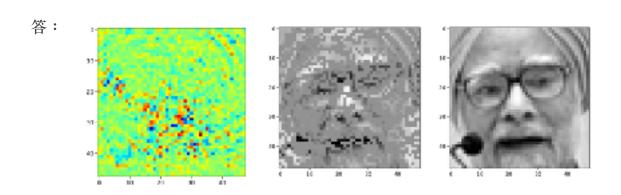
3. (1%) 觀察答錯的圖片中,哪些 class 彼此間容易用混?[繪出 confusion matrix 分析]

答:

觀察對角線以外的格子,Disgust 會容易被誤認成Angry,Sad容易被誤 認為Neural,其次是Fear容易被誤認為 Sad。在現實情況中這些表情確實較難 被分辨出來。



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?



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: https://gist.github.com/howard1337/f416e5aebd98fbbebdd43a137009757e)

答:

此圖為training set #1, label為0(Angry),第一排第一個、第二排第一個和第六個和第十個、第三排第七個和第十三個、第四排第二和第四個和八個filter過後臉型較明顯,因此這些filter可能就是分辨Angry的重要filter。

