

# HW3 Report

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## 1 請說明這次使用的model架構，包含各層維度及連接方式

這次我總共用了7層的Convolution + 3層的Fully Connected

每一層Convolution都有加BatchNormalizaion，activation function都是LeakyRelu，kernel size都是3x3，stride和padding都是1

- filters = 16
- filters = 32 + maxpooling(2,2) + Dropout(0.1)
- filters = 64 + Dropout(0.2)
- filters = 128 + maxpooling(2,2) + Dropout(0.3)
- filters = 256 + maxpooling(2,2) + Dropout(0.3)
- filters = 512 + maxpooling(2,2) + Dropout(0.5)
- filters = 512 + maxpooling(2,2) + Dropout(0.5)

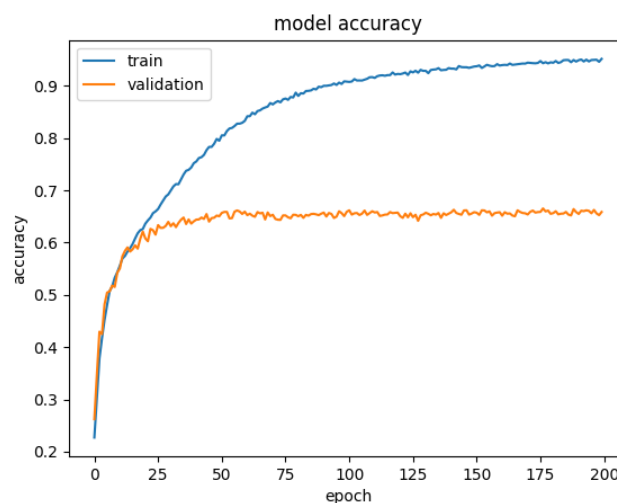
Fully Connected的部分，activation function也是LeakyRelu

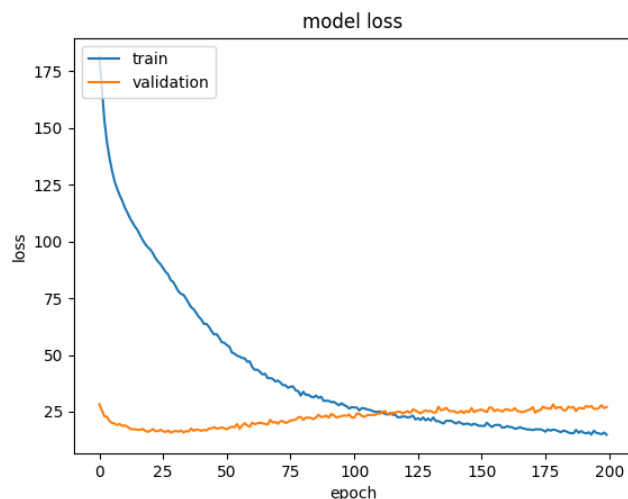
- nn.Linear(512, 256) + Dropout(0.7)
- nn.Linear(256, 128) + Dropout(0.7)
- nn.Linear(128, 7)

另外在我最後作業的testing中，我是用了許多微調一些參數的model來做ensemble來達成比較高的accuracy。

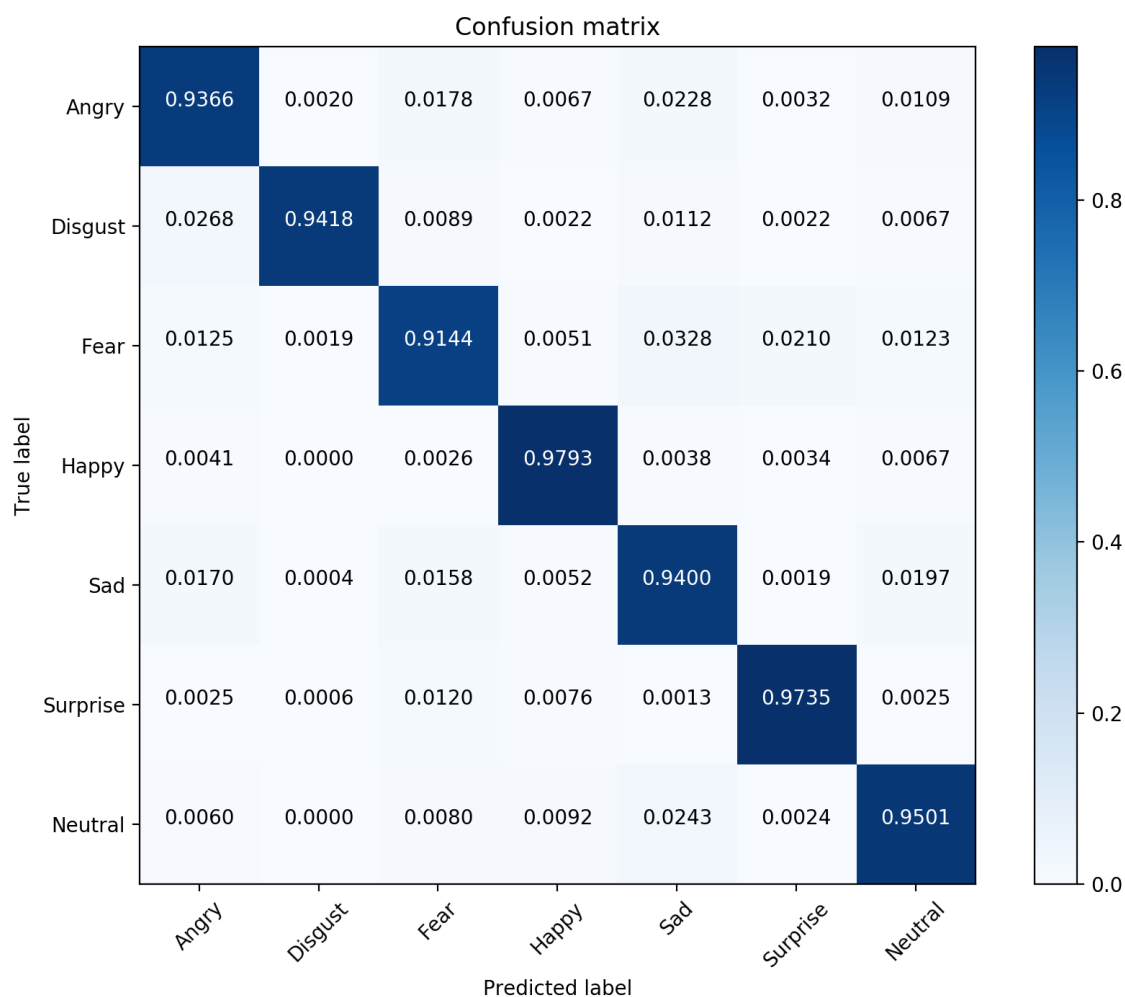
## 2 請附上model的training/validation history (loss and accuracy)

上圖是model在training和validation上的accuracy，下圖是model在training和validation上的loss，可以看到training的accuracy是不停上升的，但是validation到一定的程度後就停滯了。而training的loss也是不停下降，但是validation到一定程度後反而會慢慢上升。





### 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



從圖中可以觀察到恐懼很容易被誤認為其他的情緒，像是傷心或是生氣。而驚訝只容易跟恐懼搞混，另外開心和其他表上的情緒都不太一樣，是最不容易被搞混的情緒。

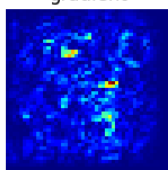
### 4 畫出CNN model的saliency map，並簡單討論其現象

可以看到眼睛和嘴巴的形狀滿容易被認出來的，如果有牙齒的話牙齒的部分也會很明顯。鼻子周圍的皺紋也是容易被觀察到的區域。

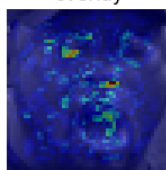
18220.jpg



gradient



overlay

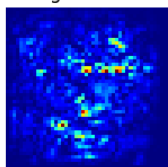


Angry

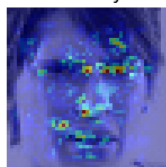
06938.jpg



gradient



overlay

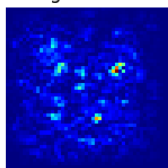


Disgust

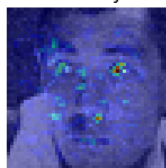
19934.jpg



gradient



overlay

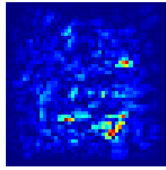


Fear

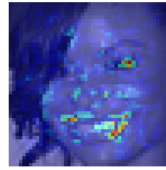
21906.jpg



gradient



overlay

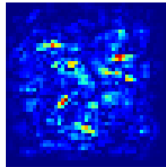


Happy

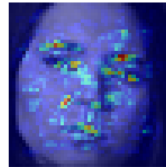
02040.jpg



gradient



overlay

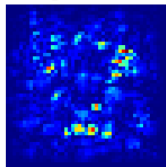


Sad

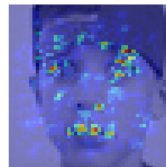
27732.jpg



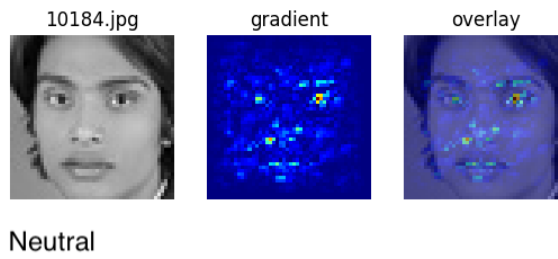
gradient



overlay

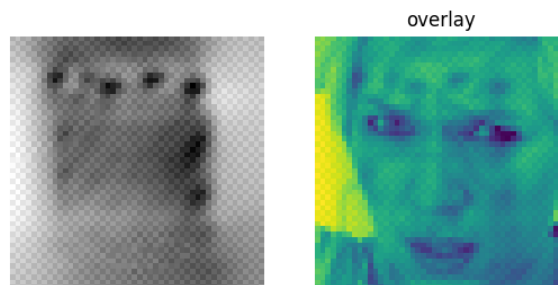
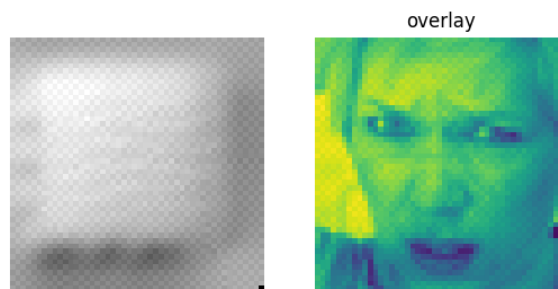


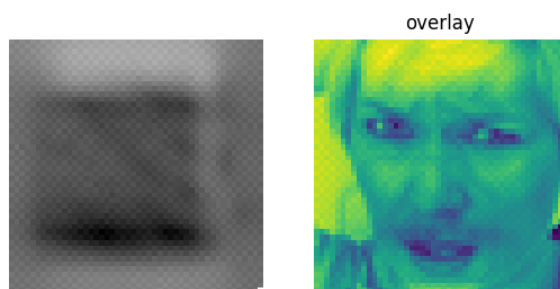
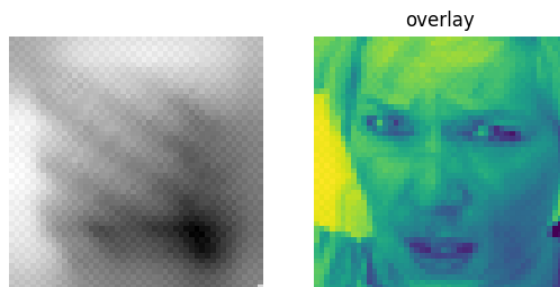
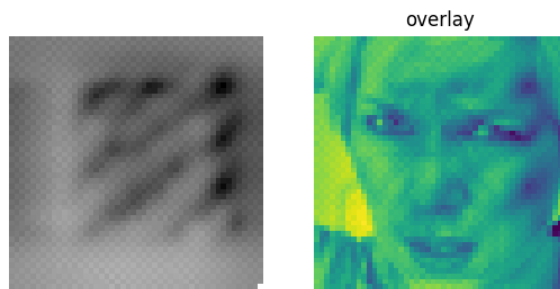
Surprise



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

可以看到每一個filter可以學到不同的紋路，有些是斜的線條，有的則比較像棋盤狀的結構。有的則是特定區域的一條線。





## 6 Refer to math problem

### 1 Convolution

$$H_{out} = \left\lfloor \frac{H_{in} + 2 * padding[0] - dilation[0] * (kernel\_size[0] - 1) - 1}{stride[0]} + 1 \right\rfloor$$

$$W_{out} = \left\lfloor \frac{W_{in} + 2 * padding[1] - dilation[1] * (kernel\_size[1] - 1) - 1}{stride[1]} + 1 \right\rfloor$$

$(B, W, H, input\_channels)$  經過

$Conv2D(input\_channels, output\_channels, kernel\_size = (k_1, k_2),$   
 $stride = (s_1, s_2), padding = (p_1, p_2))$

$$\Rightarrow (B, \lfloor \frac{W+2p_2-k_2}{s_2} + 1 \rfloor, \lfloor \frac{W+2p_1-k_1}{s_1} + 1 \rfloor, output\_channels)$$

## 2 Batch Normalization

$$\mu_\beta \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i$$

$$\sigma_\beta^2 \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \mu_\beta)^2$$

$$\hat{x}_i \leftarrow \frac{x_i - \mu_\beta}{\sqrt{\sigma_\beta^2 + \epsilon}}$$

$$y_i \leftarrow \gamma \hat{x}_i + \beta \equiv BN_{\gamma, \beta}(x_i)$$

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \hat{x}_i} = \frac{\partial l}{\partial y_i} \gamma$$

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \sigma_\beta^2} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\partial l}{\partial \hat{x}_i} \cdot (x_i - \mu_\beta) \cdot \frac{-1}{2} (\sigma^2 + \epsilon)^{-3/2}$$

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \mu_\beta} = \left( \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\partial l}{\partial \hat{x}_i} \cdot \frac{-1}{\sqrt{\sigma_\beta^2 + \epsilon}} \right) + \frac{\partial l}{\partial \sigma_\beta^2} \cdot \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m -2(x_i - \mu_\beta)}{m}$$

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial l}{\partial \hat{x}_i} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_\beta^2 + \epsilon}} + \frac{\partial l}{\partial \sigma_\beta^2} \cdot \frac{2(x_i - \mu_\beta)}{m} + \frac{\partial l}{\partial \mu_\beta} \cdot \frac{1}{m}$$

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \gamma} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\partial l}{\partial y_i} \cdot \hat{x}_i$$

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \beta} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\partial l}{\partial y_i}$$

## 3 Softmax and Cross Entropy

$L_t(y_t \hat{y}_t) = -y_t \log \hat{y}_t$  is the cross entropy when  $y_t = 1$

$$\frac{\partial L_t}{\partial z_t} = \frac{\partial L_t}{\partial \hat{y}_t} \frac{\partial \hat{y}_t}{\partial z_t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{y}_t} (-y_t \log \hat{y}_t) \frac{\partial}{\partial z_t} \frac{e^{z_t}}{\sum_i e^{z_i}} = -\frac{y_t}{\hat{y}_t} \frac{e^{z_t} \sum_i e^{z_i} - e^{z_t} e^{z_t}}{(\sum_i e^{z_i})^2} = -\frac{y_t}{\hat{y}_t} \frac{e^{z_t}}{\sum_i e^{z_i}} \left(1 - \frac{e^{z_t}}{\sum_i e^{z_i}}\right) = -\frac{y_t}{\hat{y}_t} \hat{y}_t (1 - \hat{y}_t)$$

$$= y_t \hat{y}_t - y_t = \hat{y}_t - y_t$$

when  $y_t = 0$ , cross entropy is  $L_t(y_t \hat{y}_t) = -(1 - y_t) \log(1 - \hat{y}_t)$

$$\frac{\partial L_t}{\partial z_t} = \frac{\partial L_t}{\partial \hat{y}_t} \frac{\partial \hat{y}_t}{\partial z_t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{y}_t} (-(1 - y_t) \log(1 - \hat{y}_t)) \frac{\partial}{\partial z_t} \frac{e^{z_t}}{\sum_i e^{z_i}} = \frac{1 - y_t}{1 - \hat{y}_t} \frac{e^{z_t} \sum_i e^{z_i} - e^{z_t} e^{z_t}}{(\sum_i e^{z_i})^2} = \frac{1 - y_t}{1 - \hat{y}_t} \frac{e^{z_t}}{\sum_i e^{z_i}} \left(1 - \frac{e^{z_t}}{\sum_i e^{z_i}}\right) = \frac{1 - y_t}{1 - \hat{y}_t} \hat{y}_t (1 - \hat{y}_t)$$

$$= \hat{y}_t - y_t \hat{y}_t = \hat{y}_t - y_t$$