EEML HW3

B06702064 會計五 林聖硯

模型連結

 $\frac{https://drive.google.com/file/d/1P1P0Zp6fzllkJP9-S0t4jy9eQs8oaVQd/view?usp=sharing}{(https://drive.google.com/file/d/1P1P0Zp6fzllkJP9-S0t4jy9eQs8oaVQd/view?usp=sharing)}$

npy files連結

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/10xWKil6soXjlU4mhbnMydkL6csbjbviv?usp=sharing.(https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/10xWKil6soXjlU4mhbnMydkL6csbjbviv?usp=sharing)

助教非常不好意思,我原本都是讀取自己存起來的npy files來訓練模型,比每次重新從資料夾裡面讀取圖片有效率許多,但重新改回助教讀取圖片的code之後acc就瘋狂下降,而且testing時間要耗時30分鐘,我在最後上傳作業前才發現(剩下半個小時就要交作業),實在是來不及修改,懇請助教能給我一點分數...。另外,我明明已經設定過seed,但是將model讀回來重做作時,acc卻掉了10%,不知道這部分到底是出了什麼問題QQ,真的非常抱歉

兩種讀取檔案並且testing的方式詳見readme

1. (1%) 請以block diagram或是文字的方式說明這次表現最好的model使用哪些layer module(如 Conv/Linear 和各類 normalization layer) 及連接方式(如一般forward 或是使用 skip/residual connection),並概念性逐項說明選用該 layer module 的理由。

我最一開始的model只有使用使用兩層conv+pooling,得到的training結果為99%、validation的結果為50%左右,很明顯地overfit。後來加上batch normalization以及dropout之後,模型反而underfit dataset,所以我最後又再加上了幾層convolution layer才得到最好的結果。我模型的block diagram如下:

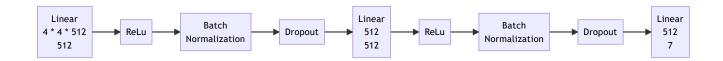
CNN (前兩層)



CNN (後三層)



FNN



我的CNN主要分成兩個部分

- 第一層以及第二層的convolutional layer主要抓出比較general的資訊(大塊的資訊),所以這兩層的kernel size為5x5。而output channels比較小的原因是,比較大size的資訊對判斷表情沒有太大的幫助。這裡的dropout rate也設定的比較小,因為這邊的模型也比較簡單,不容易overfit。這裡的兩個block中都沒有放上maxpooling,原因是我希望這兩層的模型只是對大塊的資訊做一些feature transformation,maxpooling反而會導致模型細部的資訊喪失。
- 第三、第四以及第五層的convolutional layer主要是拿來抓出較為細部的資訊(我的assumption是細部的資訊才有助於判斷表情),所以這裡kernel設定3x3,深度也設定為三層convolutional layer讓模型能夠多抓出一點局部的資訊。但模型複雜度上升之後,相對地也需要調高dropout rate來防止模型overfitting。
- 這五層都有放入batch normalization主要是為了防止internal covariate shift,也同時能加速模型 收斂的速度。
- 關於各種convolution layer裡面各層的擺放順序我主要是參考以下兩篇paper的觀點,設定為conv
 - -> activation function -> batch norm -> maxpool -> dropout -> conv
 - https://arxiv.org/pdf/1502.03167.pdf (https://arxiv.org/pdf/1502.03167.pdf)
 - https://www.cs.toronto.edu/~hinton/absps/JMLRdropout.pdf (https://www.cs.toronto.edu/~hinton/absps/JMLRdropout.pdf)
- 2. (1%) 嘗試使用 augmentation/early-stopping/ensemble 三種訓練 trick 中的兩種,說明實作細節並比較有無該 trick 對結果表現的影響(validation 或是 testing 擇一即可)。

我這邊使用了data augmentaion以及early stopping兩種技巧來幫助模型訓練

- data augmentation主要是為了讓模型generalize的能力能夠更強,我使用了pytorch裡面 torchvision的transforms模組,並且對training dataset作了以下兩個transform
 - RandomVerticalFlip
 - RandomRotation(degrees = (-20, 20))
 - Normalize(mean=0.508156, std=0.264441)

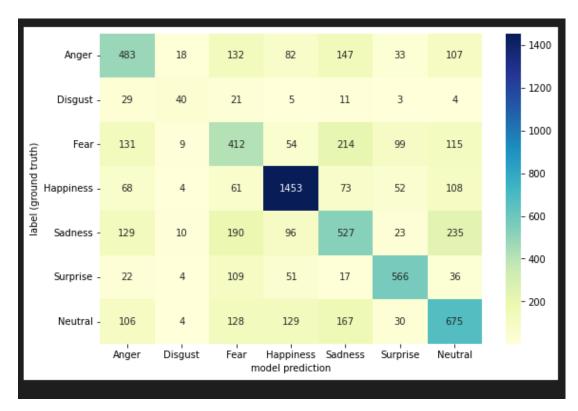
而關於validation以及testing set,我只有分別對他們使用資料集的mean以及std進行 normalization(當然也有做在training set上)

- · early stopping
 - 使用validation loss來決定要不要early stopping
 - patience設定為10(i.e.如果validation loss在10個epoch內沒有上升,則停止模型訓練)

訓練技巧	training loss	validation loss
不做data augmentation以及early stopping	99.99%	50%
只有 data augmentation	99.99%	62%
只有 early stopping	85.12%	60.73%
data augmentation + early stopping	71.82%	64.71%

3. (1%) 畫出 confusion matrix 分析哪些類別的圖片容易使 model 搞混,並簡單說明。
(ref: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confusion_matrix(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confusion_matrix)

從confusion matrix來看,可以看出模型在Disgust類別的表現較差,原因是disgust在training set的比例明顯比其他類別的圖片低很多。

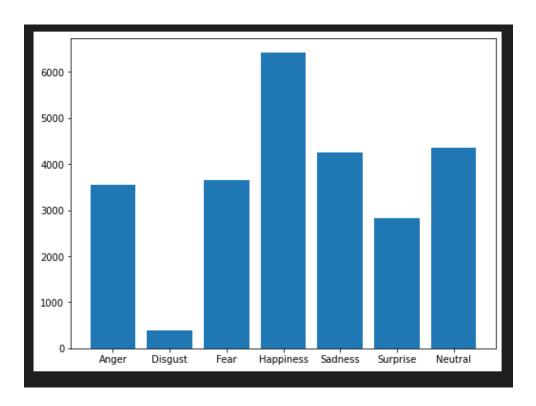


4. (1%) 請統計訓練資料中不同類別的數量比例,並說明:

對 testing 或是 validation 來說,不針對特定類別,直接選擇機率最大的類別會是最好的結果嗎?針對上述內容,是否存在更好的方式來提升表現?例如設置不同條件來選擇預測結果/變更訓練資料抽樣的方式,或是直接回答「否」(但需要給出支持你論點的論述)

資料中不同類別的圖片比率如下:

	Category	Ratio
0	Anger	13.878215
1	Disgust	1.557794
2	Fear	14.317859
3	Happiness	25.184339
4	Sadness	16.758403
5	Surprise	11.150344
6	Neutral	17.153045



直接選擇機率最大的類別不會是最好的結果,以下我做了幾個我認為能夠改善模型效果的方式。

- 在切train/valid dataset時,進行stratify(也就是讓各類別的data能均勻散布在training以及 validation set裡面)
 - 有使得模型在validation set上的結果提升2%
- 在計算cross entropy loss時將每一個class的ratio也考慮進去loss function · 我使用了以下的兩種考慮方式 · 但都導致loss的下降非常不穩定也沒辦法收斂到最好的結果
 - 1 / # of observations in each class
 - o inverse ratio of each class
- 不直接使用argmax,而是先看預測的機率有沒有高於原本class的機率,再從有高於的那些class 中取argmax
 - 這個方法我是最後才想到的,但來不及做測試,不知道會不會有用

Math

L

image data: (B, W, H, input-channels)

from the formula of
$$CONV \ge D$$
 in pytorch, we know that

 $W_{out} = \left\lfloor \frac{(H_{out})}{W_{in} + 2 \times padding} - d_{i} lation \times (kernel - s_{i} \ge -1) - 1}{Str_{i} de} + 1 \right\rfloor$

(Hout)

$$\Rightarrow Wout = \left[\frac{W+2p_1-k_1}{s_1}+1\right], Hout = \left[\frac{H+2p_2-k_2}{s_2}+1\right]$$

) image size after conv. layer: (B, Wout, Hout, output_channels)

Problem 2

1. ① loss function: L(y).

1. ②
$$y_{\lambda} = \gamma \hat{X}_{\lambda} + \beta$$
 (γ , β are scalers) ($y = y(\gamma, \hat{X}, \beta)$)

2. $\hat{X}_{\lambda} = \frac{x_{\lambda} - u_{B}}{\sqrt{\sigma_{B}^{2} + \epsilon}}$, $u_{B} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{\lambda=1}^{m} X_{\lambda}$, $\sigma_{B}^{2} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{\lambda=1}^{m} (X_{\lambda} - u_{B})^{2}$ ($\hat{X} = \hat{X}(X_{\lambda}, u_{B}, \sigma_{B}^{2})$)

(mini-batch mean & std)

Calculate all derivatives in ②

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \gamma} = \sum_{\lambda=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial y_{\lambda}} \cdot \hat{X}_{\lambda}, \quad \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \hat{X}_{\lambda}} = \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial y_{\lambda}} \cdot \gamma, \quad \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \beta} = \sum_{\lambda=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial y_{\lambda}} = \sum_{\lambda=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \hat{X}_{\lambda}} \cdot \left[-\frac{1}{2} (X_{\lambda} - u_{B}) (\sigma_{B}^{2} + \epsilon)^{-\frac{2}{2}} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial u_{B}} = \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \hat{X}_{\lambda}} \left(\frac{\partial \hat{X}_{\lambda}}{\partial u_{B}} + \frac{\partial \hat{X}_{\lambda}}{\partial \sigma_{B}^{2}} \cdot \frac{\partial \sigma_{B}^{2}}{\partial u_{B}} \right) \qquad \hat{X}_{\lambda} \leftarrow u_{B}$$

$$= \sum_{\lambda=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \hat{X}_{\lambda}} \left[-\frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_{B}^{2} + \epsilon}} \cdot \frac{\partial \sigma_{B}^{2}}{\partial u_{B}} \cdot \frac{\partial \sigma_{B}^{2}}{\partial u_{B}} \right] \qquad \hat{X}_{\lambda} \leftarrow u_{B}$$

$$= \sum_{\lambda=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \hat{X}_{\lambda}} \left[-\frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_{B}^{2} + \epsilon}} \cdot \frac{\partial \sigma_{B}^{2}}{\partial u_{B}} \cdot \frac{\partial \sigma_{B}^{2}}{\partial u_{B}} \right] \qquad \hat{X}_{\lambda} \leftarrow u_{B}$$

$$= \sum_{\lambda=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \hat{X}_{\lambda}} \left[-\frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_{B}^{2} + \epsilon}} + \left(-\frac{1}{2} (X_{\lambda} - u_{B}) (\sigma_{B}^{2} + \epsilon)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{m} \sum_{\lambda=1}^{m} (X_{\lambda} - u_{B}) \right) \right) \right]$$

Problem3

Cross-entropy:
$$L(y, \hat{y}) = -\sum_{i} y_{i} \log \hat{y}_{i}$$
 ground truth $(0,0,0,1,1,0,0)$ cross-entropy at tth step = $L(yt, \hat{y}_{t}) = -yt \log yt$ softmax $(zt) = \frac{e^{zt}}{\sum_{i} e^{z_{i}}} = \hat{y}$.

$$\frac{\partial L_{zt}}{\partial z_{t}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z_{t}} (-y_{t} \log \hat{y}_{t}) = -yt \frac{\partial}{\partial z_{t}} (\log \hat{y}_{t})$$

$$= -yt \cdot \frac{1}{\hat{y}_{t}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial z_{t}} (\text{softmax}(zt))$$

$$Compute \frac{\partial}{\partial z_{t}} (\frac{e^{zt}}{\sum_{i} e^{z_{i}}}) = \frac{e^{zt}}{\sum_{i} e^{z_{i}}} - e^{z^{2t}} = \frac{e^{zt}}{\sum_{i} e^{z_{i}}} \cdot \frac{\sum_{i} e^{z_{i}} - e^{zt}}{\sum_{i} e^{z_{i}}} = \hat{y}_{t} (1 - \hat{y}_{t})$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial L_{zt}}{\partial z_{t}} = -yt \cdot \frac{1}{\hat{y}_{t}} \cdot \hat{y}_{t} (1 - \hat{y}_{t})$$

$$= yt(\hat{y}_{t} - 1)$$

$$(ground truth) = \hat{y}_{t} - yt$$

Problem 4

(a)

$$M^{t} = \beta_{1} M^{t-1} + (1-\beta_{1}) \cdot g^{t}$$
 $= \beta_{1} \left[\beta_{1} M^{t-2} + (1-\beta_{1}) g^{t-1} \right] + (1-\beta_{1}) g^{t}$
 $= (\beta_{1})^{2} M^{t-2} + \beta_{1} (1-\beta_{1}) g^{t-1} + (1-\beta_{1}) g^{t}$
 $= (\beta_{1})^{2} \left[\beta_{1} M^{t-3} + (1-\beta_{1}) g^{t-2} \right] + \beta_{1} (1-\beta_{1}) g^{t-1} + (1-\beta_{1}) g^{t}$
 $= (\beta_{1})^{3} M^{t-3} + (\beta_{1})^{2} (1-\beta_{1}) g^{t-2} + \beta_{1} (1-\beta_{1}) g^{t-1} + (1-\beta_{1}) g^{t}$
 $= (\beta_{1})^{3} M^{t-3} + (\beta_{1})^{2} M_{0} + \sum_{\lambda=1}^{t} (\beta_{1})^{t-\lambda} (1-\beta_{1}) g^{\lambda}$
 $= (1-\beta_{1}) \sum_{\lambda=1}^{t} \frac{(\beta_{1})^{t-\lambda}}{B} g^{\lambda}$

$$= (1-\beta_{1}) \sum_{\lambda=1}^{t} \frac{(\beta_{1})^{t-\lambda}}{B} g^{\lambda}$$
 $V_{t} = \beta_{2} \cdot V^{t-2} + (1-\beta_{2}) \cdot (g^{t-1})^{2} + (1-\beta_{2}) (g^{t})^{2}$
 $= (\beta_{2})^{2} V^{t-2} + \beta_{2} (1-\beta_{2}) (g^{t-1})^{2} + (1-\beta_{2}) (g^{t})^{2}$
 $= (\beta_{2})^{2} V^{t-2} + \beta_{2} (1-\beta_{2}) (g^{t-1})^{2} + (1-\beta_{2}) (g^{t-\lambda})^{2}$
 $= (1-\beta_{2}) \sum_{\lambda=0}^{t} (\beta_{2})^{t-\lambda} (g^{\lambda})^{2}$
 $= (1-\beta_{2}) \sum_{\lambda=0}^{t} (\beta_{2})^{t-\lambda} (g^{\lambda})^{2}$
 $A_{1} = (1-\beta_{2}) \sum_{\lambda=0}^{t} (\beta_{2})^{t-\lambda}$
 $C = (1-\beta_{2}) \sum_{\lambda=0}^{t} (\beta_{2})^{t-\lambda}$

$$\begin{split} \hat{V}^{t} &= \frac{V^{t}}{1 - \beta_{x}^{t}} \\ &= \frac{(1 - \beta_{x}) \sum_{\lambda=1}^{t} \beta_{x}^{t \cdot \lambda} \cdot (g^{\lambda})^{2}}{1 - \beta_{x}^{t}} \\ &= \frac{(1 - \beta_{x}) \sum_{\lambda=1}^{t} \beta_{x}^{t \cdot \lambda} \cdot (g^{\lambda})^{2}}{1 - \beta_{x}^{t}} \\ &= \frac{(1 - \beta_{x}) \sum_{\lambda=1}^{t} \beta_{x}^{t \cdot \lambda} \cdot (g^{t})^{2} + \beta_{x}^{t} (g^{t})^{2} + \dots + \beta_{x}^{t-1} (g^{1})^{2}}{1 - \beta_{x}^{t}} \\ &= \frac{(1 - \beta_{x}) \sum_{\lambda=1}^{t} (g^{t})^{2} + \beta_{x}^{t} (g^{t})^{2} + \dots + \beta_{x}^{t-1} (g^{1})^{2}}{1 - \beta_{x}^{t}} \\ \hat{B}_{x} &= 1 \\ \hat{B}_{x} &= 1 \\ \hat{B}_{x} &= 1 \\ \end{pmatrix} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} (g^{t})^{2} + \beta_{x}^{t} (g^{t})^{2} + \dots + \beta_{x}^{t-1} (g^{1})^{2} \\ 1 - \beta_{x}^{t} \cdot (g^{1})^{2} \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{By squeeze thm}} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{cases} \beta_{x} = \frac{t}{\lambda_{x}} (g^{t})^{2} \\ \beta_{x} &= 1 \\ \beta_{x} &= 1 \\ \beta_{x} &= 1 \\ 1 - \beta_{x}^{t} &= 1 \\ \beta_{x} &= 1 \\ \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{By squeeze thm}} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{cases} \beta_{x} = \frac{t}{\lambda_{x}} (g^{t})^{2} \\ \beta_{x} &= 1 \\ \beta_{x} &= 1 \\ \beta_{x} &= 1 \\ 1 - \beta_{x}^{t} &= 1 \\ \beta_{x} &= 1 \\ 1 - \beta_{x}^{t} &= 1 \\ 1 - \beta_{x}^{t$$