## ML hw3 report

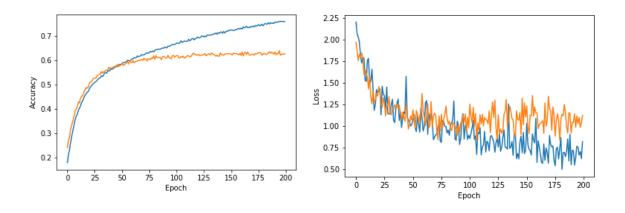
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(1%) 請說明這次使用的model架構,包含各層維度及連接方式。

這次的model我是用四層CNN加上三層fully connected。第一層出去的channel是64層,之後經過Leaky ReLu, batch normalization, max pool(2,2)與dropout 25%。

第二層出去的channel是128層,之後經過Leaky ReLu, batch normalization, max pool(2,2)與 dropout 30%。第三層出去的channel是512層,之後經過Leaky ReLu, batch normalization, max pool(2,2)與dropout 35%。第四層出去的channel是512層,之後經過Leaky ReLu, batch normalization, max pool(2,2)與dropout 40%。之後打參數攤平,連接到三層dense,第一層從512\*3\*3維到512維,之後經過ReLu, batch normalization, 與dropout 50%。第三層從512維到512維,之後經過ReLu, batch normalization, 與dropout 50%。第三層從512維到7維,最後給出分類結果。

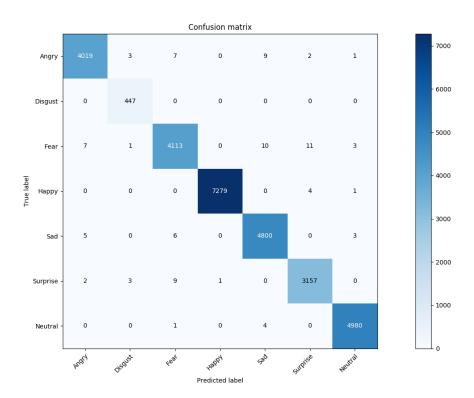
(1%) 請附上model的training/validation history (loss and accuracy)。



左圖藍線為training accuracy,橘色線為validation accuracy,可以觀察到training accuracy 持續上升,但是validation set從50個epoch後就上升很緩慢。

右圖藍線為training loss,橘色線為validation loss (loss為cross entropy) ,validation set從100個 epoch後就下降的不太明顯。

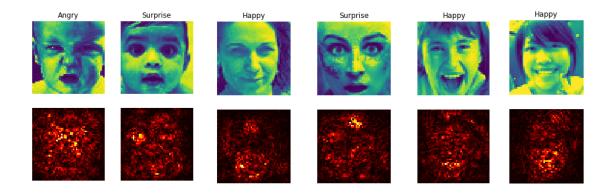
## (1%) 畫出confusion matrix分析哪些類別的圖片容易使model搞混,並簡單說明。



由上圖可以看出 Sad & Fear, Surprise & Fear, Sad & Angry, Fear & Angry 是幾個比較容易搞混的類型。以分錯最多的 Surprise & Fear為例,兩者都會瞪大眼睛和張嘴巴,連人看都不見得能區分,所以模型也容易搞混。

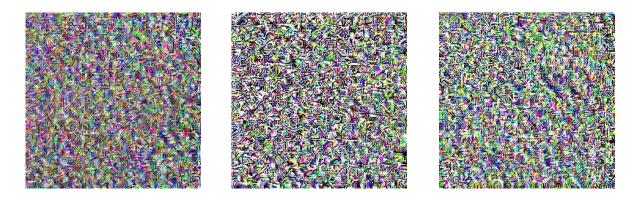


## (1%) 畫出CNN model的saliency map,並簡單討論其現象。



上圖中saliency map的亮處代表我的模型focus圖片的部分。可以觀察到,model比較會focus在臉部,尤其五官處更明顯,例如第一張憤怒的圖著重在皺起的眉頭與眼睛,第二、四張驚訝的圖模型捕捉到瞪大的眼睛,第三、五、六張快樂的圖則著重在笑的嘴吧。

(1%) 畫出最後一層的filters最容易被哪些feature activate。



這幾張圖是我用model最後一層其中三個filters畫出的圖。但可能因為model的效果不是很好,畫出來看不出特別的特徵,感覺有點像眼睛的紋路。

(3%)Refer to math problem

ML HW3 ZZ BOSTOSOO1

(output\_channels, 
$$W-k_1+p_1+S_1$$
,  $H-k_2+p_2+S_2$ )

2. 
$$0 = F_{2}(F_{1}(u, \theta_{1}), \theta_{2})$$
where  $\theta = \arg\min_{\theta} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} L(A_{i}, \theta)$ 

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{x}_{i}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial y_{i}} = Y$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta_{B}} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{x}_{i}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{\theta_{B}^{2} + \epsilon}}\right) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta_{B}^{2}}, \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{m} -2(X_{i} - M_{B})}{2M_{B}^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{i}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{x}_{i}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{\theta_{B}^{2} + \epsilon}} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta_{B}^{2}}, \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{m} -2(X_{i} - M_{B})}{2M_{B}^{2}}, \frac{-1}{m}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{i}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{x}_{i}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{\theta_{B}^{2} + \epsilon}} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta_{B}^{2}}, \frac{2(X_{i} - M_{B})}{m} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial M_{B}^{2}}, \frac{-1}{m}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \beta_{B}^{2}} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial L}{\partial y_{i}}, \hat{x}_{i}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \beta_{B}^{2}} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial L}{\partial y_{i}^{2}}, \frac{\partial L}{\partial y_{i}^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial Lt}{\partial zt} = \frac{y_t \log \hat{y}_t}{\partial zt} = -y_t \frac{\log \hat{y}_t}{\partial zt} = -y_t \frac{1}{\hat{y}_t} \frac{\partial \hat{y}_t}{\partial zt}$$

$$= -\frac{y_t}{\hat{y}_t} \frac{\partial \hat{y}_t}{\partial zt} = -\frac{y_t}{\hat{y}_t} \frac{1}{\partial z_t} \frac{\partial \hat{y}_t}{\partial z_t} = -\frac{y_t}{\hat{y}_t} \frac{1}{\partial z_t} \frac{\partial \hat{y}_t}{\partial z_t}$$

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