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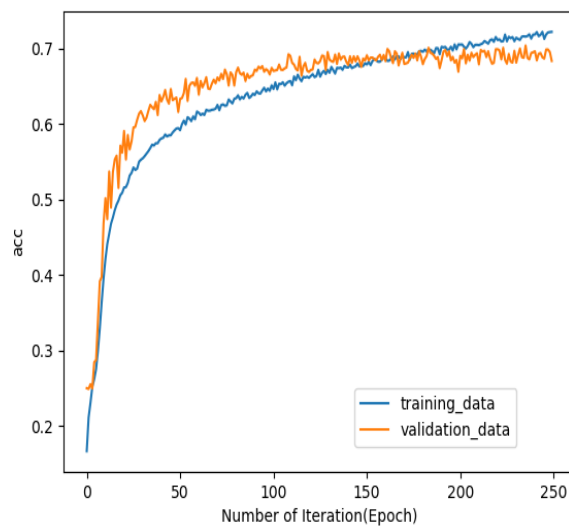
1. (1%) 請說明你實作的 CNN model，其模型架構、訓練過程和準確率為何？

(Collaborators: 呂承洋、陳柏堯、邵志宇)

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 48, 48, 32)	320
leaky_re_lu_1 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 48, 48, 32)	0
batch_normalization_1 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 48, 48, 32)	128
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 48, 48, 32)	9248
leaky_re_lu_2 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 48, 48, 32)	0
batch_normalization_2 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 48, 48, 32)	128
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 48, 48, 32)	9248
leaky_re_lu_3 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 48, 48, 32)	0
batch_normalization_3 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 48, 48, 32)	128
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 24, 24, 32)	0
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 24, 24, 32)	0
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 24, 24, 64)	18496
leaky_re_lu_4 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 24, 24, 64)	0
batch_normalization_4 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 24, 24, 64)	256
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None, 24, 24, 64)	36928
leaky_re_lu_5 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 24, 24, 64)	0
batch_normalization_5 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 24, 24, 64)	256
conv2d_6 (Conv2D)	(None, 24, 24, 64)	36928
leaky_re_lu_6 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 24, 24, 64)	0
batch_normalization_6 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 24, 24, 64)	256
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 12, 12, 64)	0
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 12, 12, 64)	0

答：

conv2d_7 (Conv2D)	(None, 12, 12, 128)	73856
leaky_re_lu_7 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 12, 12, 128)	0
batch_normalization_7 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 12, 12, 128)	512
conv2d_8 (Conv2D)	(None, 12, 12, 128)	147584
leaky_re_lu_8 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 12, 12, 128)	0
batch_normalization_8 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 12, 12, 128)	512
conv2d_9 (Conv2D)	(None, 12, 12, 128)	147584
leaky_re_lu_9 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 12, 12, 128)	0
batch_normalization_9 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 12, 12, 128)	512
conv2d_10 (Conv2D)	(None, 12, 12, 128)	147584
leaky_re_lu_10 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 12, 12, 128)	0
batch_normalization_10 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 12, 12, 128)	512
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 6, 6, 128)	0
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None, 6, 6, 128)	0
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 4608)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 512)	2359808
batch_normalization_11 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 512)	2048
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None, 512)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 256)	131328
batch_normalization_12 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 256)	1024
dropout_5 (Dropout)	(None, 256)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 128)	32896
batch_normalization_13 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 128)	512
dropout_6 (Dropout)	(None, 128)	0
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 64)	8256
batch_normalization_14 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 64)	256
dropout_7 (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 7)	455
Total params: 3,167,559		
Trainable params: 3,164,039		
Non-trainable params: 3,520		



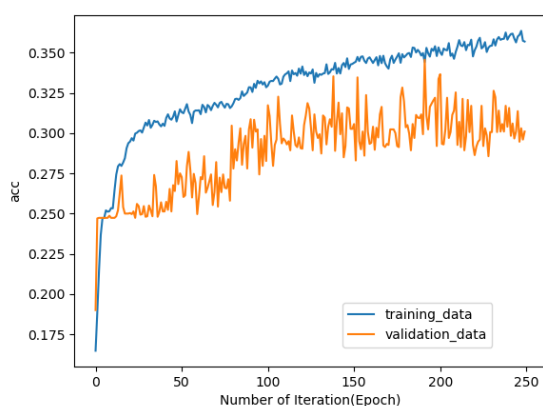
總共 10 層 conv_2d 和 5 層 dense，每層的 conv_2d 做 Leaky_Relu，dense 最後一層做 softmax，其餘做 relu，訓練過程共 250 個 epochs，batch size=128，每次跑 batch 都用 image generator 對 image 做一些處理來增加 data 數，並使用 callback 將過程中出現 validation accuracy 新高的 model 存下來，目前出現 validation 最好的是在第 233 個 epoch，validation accuracy 為 0.70533，kaggle public 為 0.68292，而 kaggle public 最高的是第 236 個 epochs 時的 model，validation accuracy 為 0.70433，kaggle public 為 0.69016(因為第一次 training，epochs 設定 1000 次太久了，後來改成 250 再 train 了一次，所以才有 236 的 validation 明明比 233 的低卻有第 236 次 model 的情況)

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？

(Collaborators: 呂承洋、陳柏堯、邵志宇)

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 1024)	2360320
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 1024)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 512)	524800
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 512)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 512)	262656
batch_normalization_1 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 512)	2048
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None, 512)	0
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 512)	262656
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None, 512)	0
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 256)	131328
dropout_5 (Dropout)	(None, 256)	0
dense_6 (Dense)	(None, 128)	32896
batch_normalization_2 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 128)	512
dropout_6 (Dropout)	(None, 128)	0
dense_7 (Dense)	(None, 64)	8256
dropout_7 (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0
dense_8 (Dense)	(None, 32)	2080
batch_normalization_3 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 32)	128
dropout_8 (Dropout)	(None, 32)	0
dense_9 (Dense)	(None, 7)	231
Total params: 3,587,911		
Trainable params: 3,586,567		
Non-trainable params: 1,344		

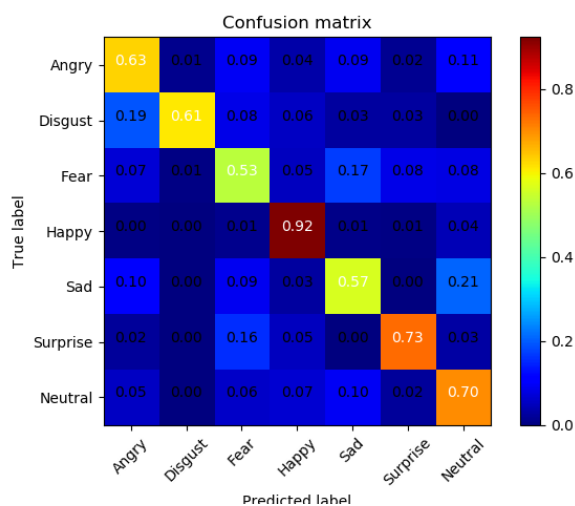
答：



用了 9 層的 dense 建構出跟 CNN parameters 數量差不多的 DNN，每層做 relu 然後最後一層 softmax，由圖可以看出訓練結果非常不理想，完全沒有 train 成功，在圖像辨識上使用 CNN 先處理過後再丟進 dense 會比直接把所有 input 餵進去 DNN 效果好上非常多。

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]

(Collaborators: 呂承洋、陳柏堯、邵志宇)

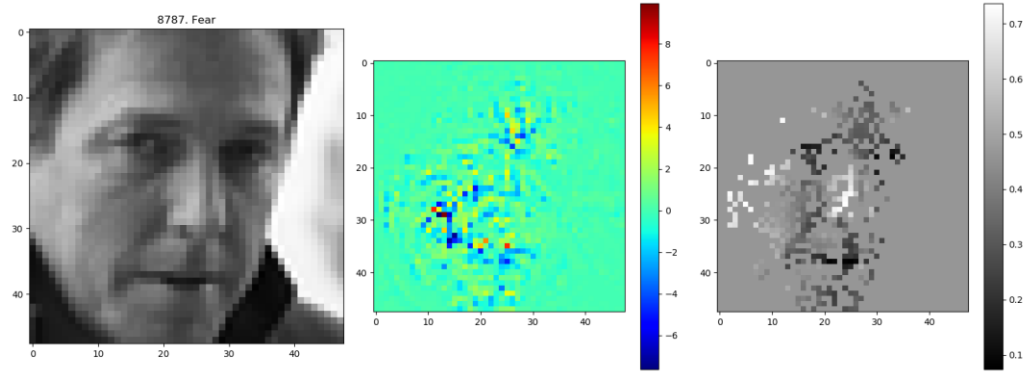


答：

由圖可知，最容易預測錯的 class 是 Fear 和 Sad，其中 Fear 容易猜錯成 Sad，而 Sad 容易猜錯成 Neutral，Disgust 容易猜成 Angry

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？

(Collaborators: 呂承洋、陳柏堯、邵志宇)

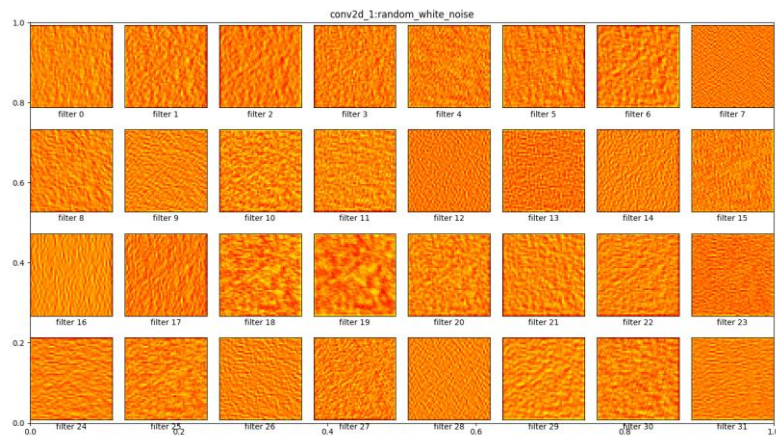


答：

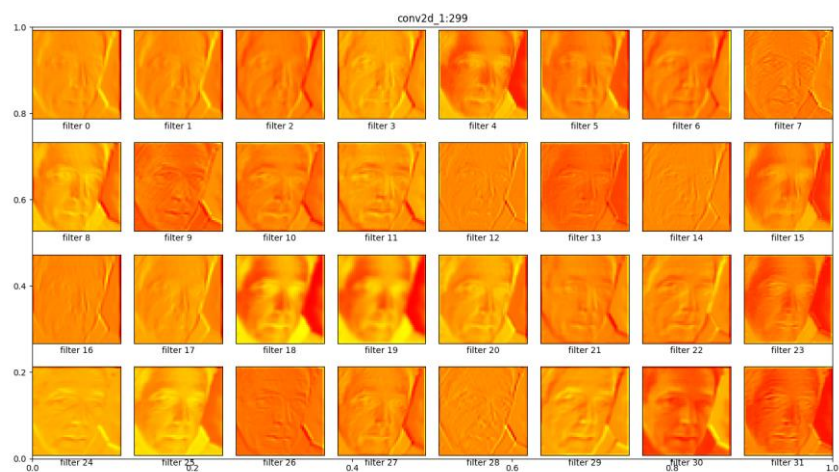
可以看出是 focus 在眼睛、鼻子、嘴巴的部分，model 確實有掌握到臉部比較容易判斷表情的部分。

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: 呂承洋、陳柏堯、邵志宇)



答：



第一層的 filter 在 Fear 類的圖片顯示出的結果非常清晰，因此推測第一層的 filter 最容易被 Fear 類圖片 activate