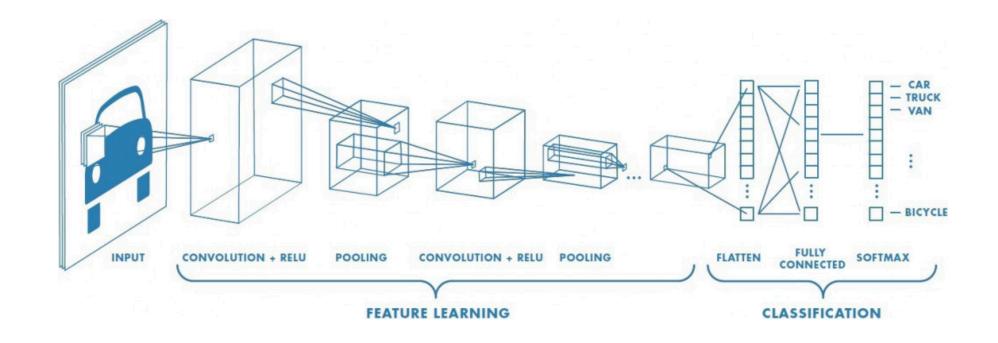
人工智慧專書報告

TensorFlow+Keras 深度學習人工智慧實務應用 第十九章.TensorFlow卷積神經網路CNN辨識手寫數字

第四組 | 陳鈺昕 賴兆信 黃子晏 宋苡瑄 黃天芸

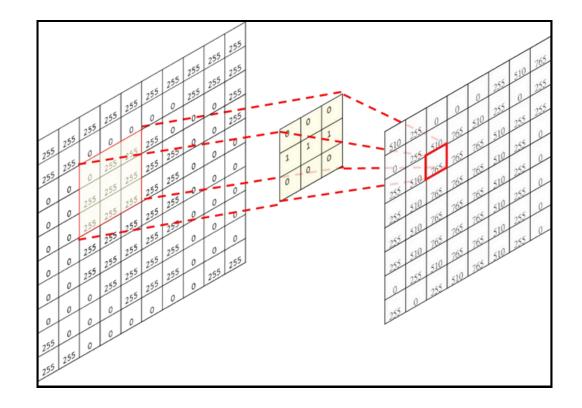
CNN

卷積神經網路(Convolutional Neural Network, CNN)是一種深度學習模型,在圖像辨識、物體偵測、影像處理等電腦視覺領域表現特別出色,同時也應用於自然語言處理、語音辨識等其他領域。它的設計靈感來自於人類視覺皮層的運作方式,能夠自動從輸入資料中學習並提取有用的特徵。

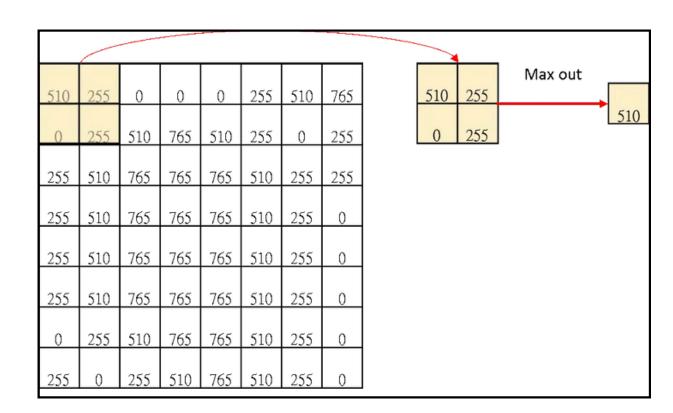


CNN

捲積



池化



MLP vs CNN 模型原理比較

項目	多元感知器 MLP	卷積神經網路 CNN
結構特性	完全連接,每層神經元與下一層全部連結	包含卷積層、池化層、全連接層
資料輸入需求	需將影像展平成一維向量(如 28x28 → 784)	保持影像的空間結構(2D)
空間特徵保留	🗙 無,空間資訊會被破壞	✔ 可擷取局部空間特徵
參數量	多 (因為全部神經元互連)	少(參數共享)
訓練時間	通常較快,但效果有限	略慢但表現更好

流程

1. 導入庫和設置 2. 載入並預處理 MNIST 數據集 3. 構建 CNN 模型

4. 訓練模型 5. 進行預測 6. 評估性能

資料集說明 (MNIST)

來源:TensorFlow Keras 內建 MNIST

訓練集:60,000 張手寫數字圖

測試集:10,000 張

每張圖: 28x28 像素,灰階,數值範圍 0~255

資料處理

```
# 正規化數據 (0~255 -> 0~1)
x_{train} = x_{train} / 255.0
x_{test} = x_{test} / 255.0
# 展平 (Flatten) 28x28 -> 784
# 為了與 TensorFlow 1.x 的占位符(placeholder)輸入格式匹配
x_{train} = x_{train.reshape}(-1, 784)
x_{test} = x_{test.reshape}(-1, 784)
# one-hot 編碼
y_train = tf. keras. utils. to_categorical(y_train, 10)
y_test = tf. keras. utils. to_categorical(y_test, 10)
# 拆分訓練資料與驗證資料(80% 訓練、20% 驗證)
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x_train, x_val, y_train, y_val = train_test_split(
       x_train, y_train, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
print("訓練資料形狀: ", x_train. shape, y_train. shape)
print ("驗證資料形狀: ", x_val. shape, y_val. shape)
print("測試資料形狀: ", x_test. shape, y_test. shape)
```

正規化:

提高數值穩定性和加速梯度優化

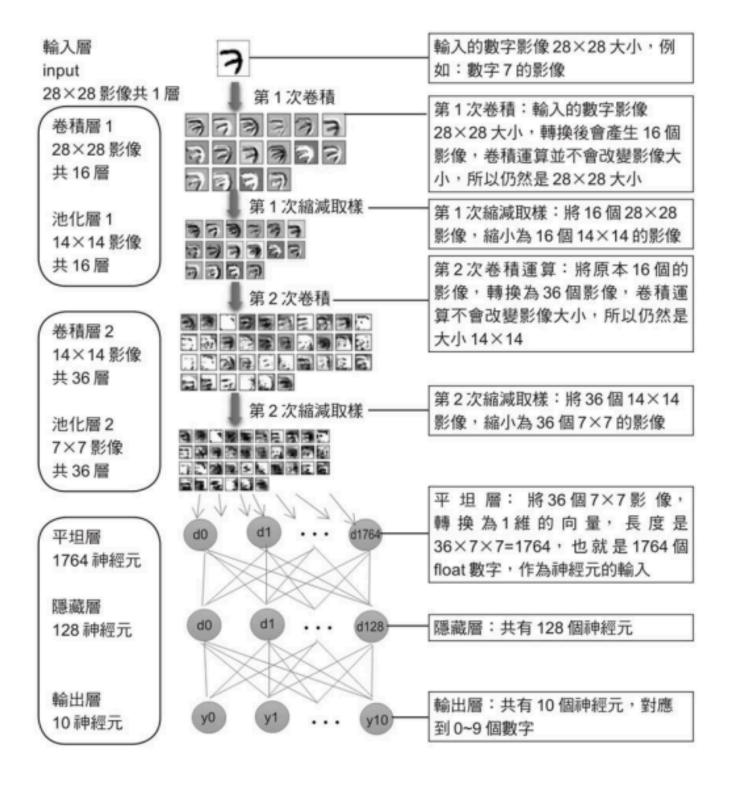
展平:

適應模型輸入

one-hot 編碼:

適用於多類分類的 softmax 和交叉熵 損失

模型架構



模型訓練設定

- 1.使用截斷正態分佈(標準差 = 0.1) 初始化,小隨機值避免梯度消失或爆 炸,標準差控制初始化範圍。
- 2.小的正偏置防止 ReLU 激活後神經元初始不活躍。
- 3.卷積提取空間特徵(如邊緣、紋理),對圖像識別至關重要
- 4.池化減少計算量,增強特徵魯棒性,通過降採樣防止過擬合。

模型訓練設定

```
# 輸入層(Input Layer)
with tf.name_scope('Input_Layer'):
   x = tf.placeholder("float", shape=[None, 784], name="x")
   x_{image} = tf. reshape(x, [-1, 28, 28, 1])
#建立卷積層1
with tf.name_scope('C1_Conv'):
   W1 = weight([5, 5, 1, 16])
   b1 = bias([16])
   Conv1 = conv2d(x_image, W1) + b1
   C1_Conv = tf.nn.relu(Conv1)
# 建立池化層1
with tf.name_scope('C1_Pool'):
   C1 Pool = max pool 2x2(C1 Conv)
# 卷積層2
with tf.name_scope('C2 Conv'):
   W2 = weight([5, 5, 16, 36])
   b2 = bias([36])
   Conv2 = conv2d(C1_Pool, W2) + b2
   C2 Conv = tf. nn. relu(Conv2)
# 建立池化層2
with tf.name scope ('C2 Pool'):
   C2_{pool} = max_{pool} 2x2(C2_{conv})
```

```
# 建立隱藏層
with tf.name_scope('D_Hidden_Layer'):
    W3 = weight([1764, 128])
    b3 = bias([128])
    D_Hidden = tf.nn.relu(tf.matmul(D_Flat, W3) + b3)
    keep_prob = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
    D_Hidden_Dropout = tf.nn.dropout(D_Hidden, keep_prob)

# 建立輸出層(Output_Layer )
with tf.name_scope('Output_Layer'):
    W4 = weight([128, 10])
    b4 = bias([10])
    y_predict = tf.nn.softmax(tf.matmul(D_Hidden_Dropout, W4) + b4)
```

模型訓練

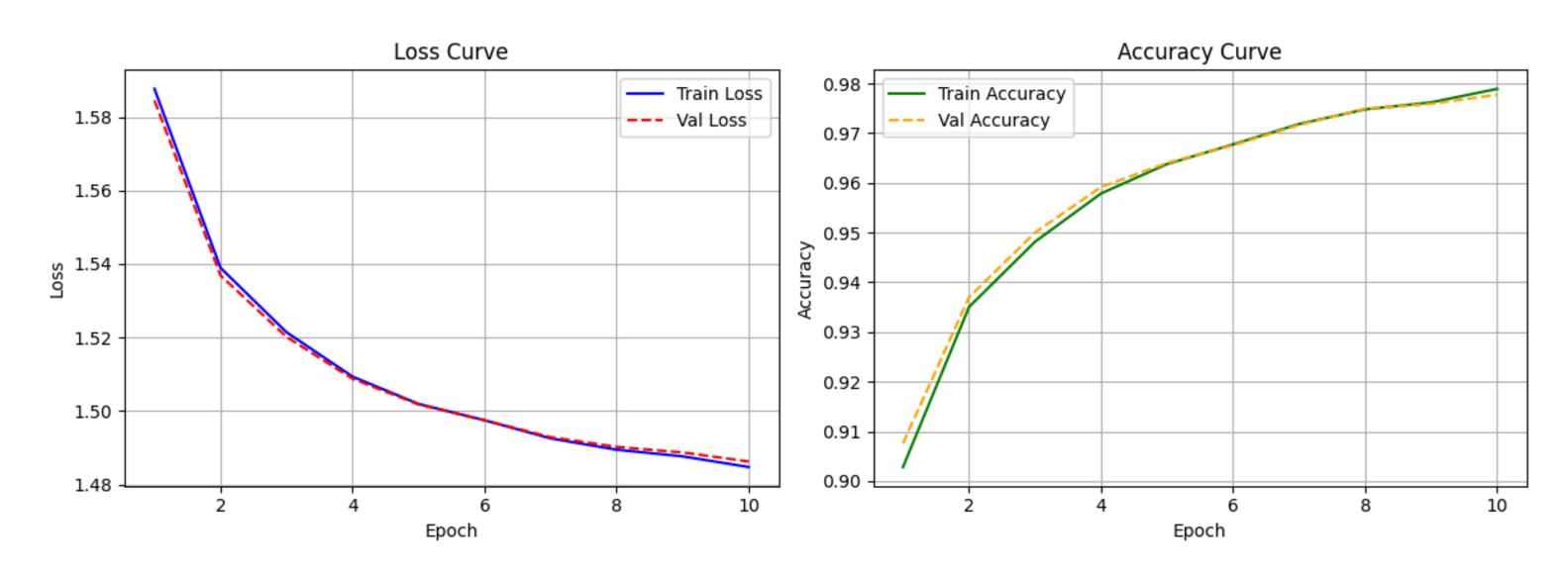
```
trainEpochs - 10
batchSize - 100
totalBatchs - int(len(x_train) / batchSize)
epoch_list, accuracy_list, loss_list - [], [], []
val_loss_list, val_accuracy_list = [], []
sess - tf. Session()
sess.run(tf.global_variables_initializer())
startTime - time()
for epoch in range (trainEpochs):
   for i in range (totalBatchs):
       batch x = x train[i*batchSize:(i+1)*batchSize]
       batch_y = y_train[i*batchSize:(i+1)*batchSize]
       sess.run(optimizer, feed_dict={x: batch_x, y_label: batch_y, keep_prob: 0.8})
   # 訓練集表現 (loss + acc)
   train_loss, train_acc = sess.run([loss_function, accuracy],
       feed_dict={x: x_train, y_label: y_train, keep_prob: 1.0})
   loss_list.append(train_loss)
   accuracy_list.append(train_acc)
   # 驗證集表現 (val_loss + val_acc)
   val_loss, val_acc = sess.run([loss_function, accuracy],
       feed_dict={x: x_val, y_label: y_val, keep_prob: 1.0})
   val loss list.append(val loss)
   val_accuracy_list.append(val_acc)
   epoch_list.append(epoch)
   print ("Train Epoch:", '%02d' % (epoch+1),
               "Train Loss=", "{:.9f}".format(train_loss),
               "Train Accuracy=", train_acc,
               "Val Loss=", "{:.9f}".format(val_loss),
               "Val Accuracy-", val_acc)
   # Barly stopping 检查條件
   if epoch > 3 and val_loss > val_loss_list[-2]:
           print("Validation loss increasing, early stop!")
           break
duration - time() - startTime
print ("Train Finished takes:", duration)
```

```
Train Epoch: 01 Train Loss= 1.587630153 Train Accuracy= 0.90283334 Val Loss= 1.584499478 Val Accuracy= 0.90758336
Train Epoch: 02 Train Loss= 1.538931966 Train Accuracy= 0.93504167 Val Loss= 1.536863089 Val Accuracy= 0.937
Train Epoch: 03 Train Loss= 1.521410465 Train Accuracy= 0.94816667 Val Loss= 1.520141006 Val Accuracy= 0.95
Train Epoch: 04 Train Loss= 1.509340763 Train Accuracy= 0.957875 Val Loss= 1.508755803 Val Accuracy= 0.95916665
Train Epoch: 05 Train Loss= 1.501906872 Train Accuracy= 0.96379167 Val Loss= 1.501762986 Val Accuracy= 0.964
Train Epoch: 06 Train Loss= 1.497470737 Train Accuracy= 0.96775 Val Loss= 1.497425675 Val Accuracy= 0.96758336
Train Epoch: 07 Train Loss= 1.492524624 Train Accuracy= 0.97185415 Val Loss= 1.492866039 Val Accuracy= 0.9716667
Train Epoch: 08 Train Loss= 1.489446998 Train Accuracy= 0.97479165 Val Loss= 1.490227580 Val Accuracy= 0.97491664
Train Epoch: 09 Train Loss= 1.487636447 Train Accuracy= 0.9762083 Val Loss= 1.488702774 Val Accuracy= 0.9759167
Train Epoch: 10 Train Loss= 1.484732151 Train Accuracy= 0.97891665 Val Loss= 1.486229539 Val Accuracy= 0.97775
Train Finished takes: 22.106186151504517
```

訓練數據的迭代10次 每個批次包含100個樣本 每個epoch的批次數480

訓練過程結果圖

CNN Training vs Validation Curve



模型預測與準確度

[整體]

準確率: 0.9783

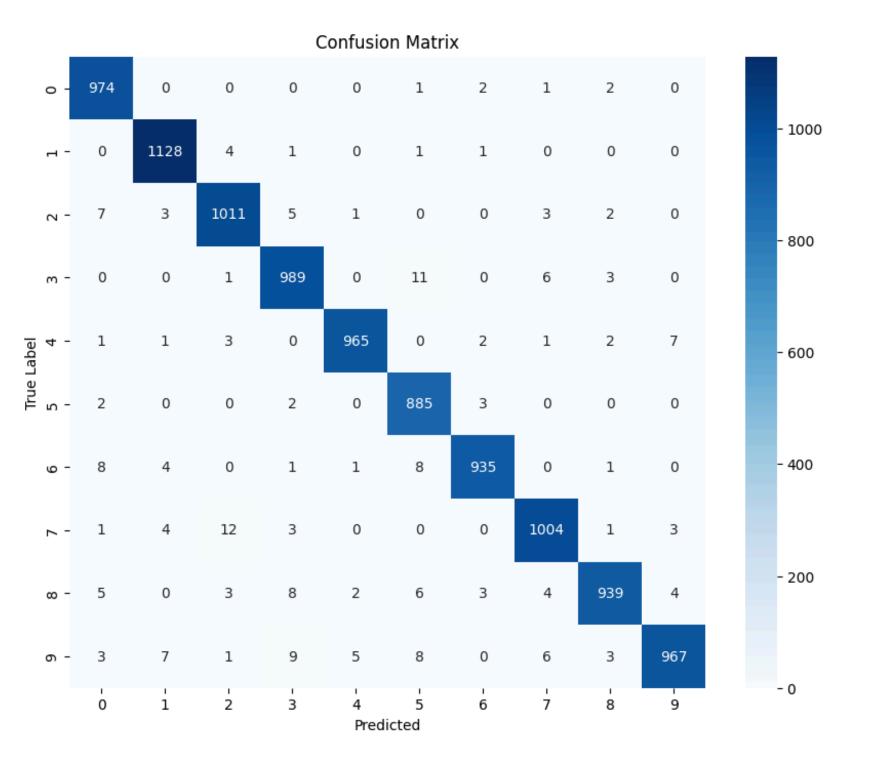
精確率: 0.9783439673661289

召回率: 0.9782713465427223

F1 Score: 0.9782570735544514

lassification Report:					
	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
0	0. 97	0. 99	0. 98	980	
1	0. 99	0. 99	0. 99	1135	
2	0. 98	0. 97	0. 97	1032	
3	0. 97	0. 98	0. 97	1010	
4	0. 99	0. 98	0. 99	982	
5	0. 99	0. 98	0. 98	892	
6	0. 98	0. 98	0. 98	958	
7	0. 98	0. 97	0. 97	1028	
8	0. 96	0. 98	0. 97	974	
9	0. 99	0. 96	0. 97	1009	
accuracy			0. 98	10000	

混淆矩陣分析



[3],被誤判為"5"(11次)

這是比較明顯的一個混淆,數字3 和5在下半部寫法比較相似

[7],被誤判為"2"(12次)

這是另一個比較顯著的混淆點,可能是因為書寫位置比較類似

結論與延伸

CNN 成功學習手寫數字圖像特徵 準確率高,能有效應用於分類任務

延伸方向:

- 測試 Fashion MNIST 或更複雜資料
- 調整模型參數、增加卷積層數
- 使用 TensorFlow 2.x Keras 架構實

主要參考資料

《TensorFlow+Keras 深度學習人工智慧實務應用》

其他參考資料

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MNIST database

https://arxiv.org/abs/2008.10400

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Convolutional neural network

https://www.reddit.com/r/tensorflow/comments/gbmvjm/tfkeras_yielding_lower_accuracy_than_keras/

https://arxiv.org/abs/1003.0358

https://ithelp.ithome.com.tw/m/articles/10304942

https://chih-sheng-huang821.medium.com/

結束