# 作业四 连体网络 MNIST 优化

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# 1 实验要求

- 1. 构建平衡测试集:
- (1) 正例 (同一数字对)、反例 (不同数字对) 样例比为 1:1。
- (2) 正例中,10 个数字类型各占 1/10。反例中,不同数字对的所有组合共  $C_{10}^2=45$  种,要求比例也为相同,即反例中,45 种组合每个组合比例为 1/45。测试集正反例总数不少于 9000 个。
  - (3) 写一个测试集打印脚本,打印出构建好的测试集中类型数量信息,例如下:

```
1 Positive (0,0): 450
2 Positive (1,1): 450
3 ...
4 Positive (9,9): 450
5 Pos Total:4500
6 Negtive (0,1): 100
7 Negtive (0,2): 100
8 ...
9 Negtive (8,9): 100
10 Neg Total:4500
11 Total: 9000
```

2. 训练好网络后,在如上定义的测试集上测试精度 Accuracy>0.9

提交内容需要有:代码,文档(运行截图,结果截图(包括 PR 曲线,测试集数量统计打印列表等))

注意: 孪生网络的输出是距离特征距离  $e_w$ ,训练目的是用给定 loss 调整样本对的距离  $e_w$ ,使得两个同样数字组成的样本对(正样本对)特征距离  $e_w$  近! 两个不同数字组成的样本对(负样本对)的距离  $e_w$  远!。分类,是特征距离  $e_w$  孪生网络训练好之后的网络应用,用来判断输入是正样本对,还是负样本对。分类时,采用一个距离阈值 t 作为正、负样本对, $t < e_w$  时,判定输入是正样本对, $t > e_w$  时,判定为负样本对。t 的选取可以通过网络在 test 数据集上的 roc 或 pr 曲线获得,一般取曲线的拐点。

## 2 实验过程

### 2.1 数据集构建及均衡采样

数据集构建部分代码:

```
1 (x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = mnist.load_data()
2 x_train, x_test = x_train / 255.0, x_test / 255.0

3 
4 x_train = x_train[..., np.newaxis]
5 x_test = x_test[..., np.newaxis]
6 
7 train_ds = tf.data.Dataset.from_tensor_slices(
8 (x_train, y_train)).shuffle(1000).batch(BATCH_SIZE)
9 
10 test_ds = tf.data.Dataset.from_tensor_slices(
11 (x_test, y_test)).batch(BATCH_SIZE)
```

#### 均衡采样:

```
\label{lem:cls} \mbox{def balanced\_batch(batch\_x\,, batch\_y\,, num\_cls=10):}
 2
     batch_x = np.array(batch_x)
     batch_y = np.array(batch_y)
 3
     # batch_x MNIST样本 batch_y, MNIST标签 num_cls
     # (数字类型个数,10,为了让10个数字类型都充分采样正负样本对)
     batch_size = len(batch_y)
 6
     pos_per_cls_e = round(batch_size/2/num_cls/2) # bs最少40+
     pos_per_cls_e *= 2
 9
10
     # 根据y进行排序
11
12
      index = np.array(batch_y).argsort()
     ys_1 = batch_y[index]
14
15
     num_class = []
16
      pos\_samples = []
17
      neg_samples = set()
18
19
      cur\_ind = 0
20
21
      for item in set(ys_1):
          num\_class.append((ys\_1 == item).sum())
22
          # 记录有多少个一样的
23
24
          num\_pos = pos\_per\_cls\_e
          while (num\_pos > num\_class[-1]):
26
27
              num_pos = 2
          # 找一个恰好大于num_class个数的值
28
          # 作为选取的正样本的个数
29
30
          pos\_samples.extend (np.random.choice (
              index[cur\_ind:cur\_ind+num\_class[-1]],
32
              num_pos, replace=False).tolist())
33
          # 正样本
34
35
36
          neg\_samples = neg\_samples | (
37
              set(index[cur\_ind:cur\_ind+num\_class[-1]]) - set(list(pos\_samples)))
          cur\_ind += num\_class[-1]
38
39
```

```
40
      neg_samples = list(neg_samples)
41
42
      x1\_index = pos\_samples[::2]
      x2\_index = pos\_samples [1:len(pos\_samples)+1:2]
43
44
45
      x1\_index.extend(neg\_samples[::2])
      x2\_index.extend(neg\_samples[1:len(neg\_samples)+1:2])
46
47
48
      p_index = np.random.permutation(len(x1_index)) # shuffle操作
49
50
      x1_{index} = np.array(x1_{index})[p_{index}]
51
      x2\_index = np.array(x2\_index)[p\_index]
52
53
     r_x1_batch = batch_x[x1_index]
54
      r_x2_batch = batch_x[x2_index]
55
     # 得到最终重排后的结果
56
57
      r_y_{array}(batch_y[x1_index] !=
                            batch_y[x2_index], dtype=np.float32)
58
59
      return \ r\_x1\_batch \, , \ r\_x2\_batch \, , \ r\_y\_batch
60
```

### 2.2 孪生网络结构

这部分是基于 demo 部分改动, 生成 10 维的 embedding。具体代码如下:

```
class TFLeNet(tf.keras.Model):
             def ___init___(self, num_classes=10):
2
                      super(TFLeNet, self).___init___(name='TFLeNet')
3
                      {\tt self.num\_classes} \, = \, {\tt num\_classes}
4
                      self.conv1 = tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(6, kernel_size=(
6
                               5, 5), strides=(1, 1), activation='relu', padding='same')
                      self.pool1 = tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(2, strides=(2, 2))
                      self.conv2 = tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(16, kernel_size=(
8
                               5\,,\ 5)\,,\ {\rm strides} = (1,\ 1)\,,\ {\rm activation} = {\rm `relu'}\,,\ {\rm padding} = {\rm `valid'})
9
                      self.pool2 = tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(2, strides=(2, 2))
10
11
                      self.flatten = tf.keras.layers.Flatten()
                      self.dense1 = tf.keras.layers.Dense(120, activation='relu')
12
                      self.dense2 = tf.keras.layers.Dense(84, activation='relu')
13
                      self.dense3 = tf.keras.layers.Dense(num classes, activation='softmax')
14
15
             def call(self, inputs):
16
17
                      x = self.conv1(inputs)
                      x = self.pool1(x)
18
                      x = self.conv2(x)
19
                      x = self.pool2(x)
20
21
                      x = self.flatten(x)
^{22}
                      x = self.densel(x)
23
                      x = self.dense2(x)
24
                      return self.dense3(x)
```

#### 2.3 参数选取以及训练过程

```
1 model = TFLeNet()
2
3 optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(lr)
```

```
train_loss = tf.keras.metrics.Mean(name='train_loss')
5
   train_accuracy = tf.keras.metrics.Accuracy(name='train_accuracy')
6
    test_loss = tf.keras.metrics.Mean(name='test_loss')
8
    test_accuracy = tf.keras.metrics.Accuracy(name='test_accuracy')
10
11
    def train epoch (images, labels):
12
      with tf.GradientTape() as tape:
        data1, data2, label = balanced_batch(images, labels)
13
        output1 = model(data1)
14
        output2 = model(data2)
15
        E = dist(output1, output2)
16
17
        loss = loss_object(label, E)
18
      gradients \, = \, tape.gradient \, (\, loss \; , \; model.trainable\_variables \, )
      optimizer.apply\_gradients (\, zip \, (\, gradients \, , \, \, model.\, trainable\_variables \, ))
19
20
      E = K. cast (E \ge e_w, dtype='float64')
21
      train_loss(loss)
      train_accuracy(label, E)
22
23
    def plot_PR(precision, recall, area, thresholds):
24
      from matplotlib.ticker import FuncFormatter
25
      plt.style.use('ggplot')
26
      plt.plot(recall, precision, 'b.-', label="PR-curve", markersize=1)
27
28
      plt.plot(recall[:-1], thresholds, 'r.-', label='threshold', markersize=1)
29
      plt.xlabel("Recall")
      plt.ylabel("Precision")
30
      plt.xlim(xmin=0, xmax=1.02)
31
      plt.ylim(ymin=0, ymax=1.02)
32
      plt.legend()
33
      plt.grid(True)
34
35
      plt.gca().yaxis.set_major_formatter(FuncFormatter(to_percent))
      \verb|plt.gca().xaxis.set_major_formatter(FuncFormatter(to\_percent))|\\
36
37
      plt.savefig('PR-curve_auc_%.3f.png' % area, dpi=200)
38
      plt.close()
39
    def test_epoch(images, labels):
      data1, data2, label = balanced_batch(images, labels)
40
      output1 = model(data1)
41
      output2 = model(data2)
42
43
      E = dist(output1, output2)
44
    precision , recall , _thresholds = precision_recall_curve(label , E)
46
    area = metrics.auc(recall, precision)
47
48
    plot\_PR(\,precision\,,\,\,recall\,,\,\,area\,,\,\,\_thresholds\,)
49
50
    loss = loss_object(label, E)
51
    E = K.cast(E >= e_w, dtype='float64')
52
53
   test loss (loss)
54
    test_accuracy(label, E)
55
56
57
    for epoch in range (EPOCHS):
58
      train_loss.reset_states()
59
      train_accuracy.reset_states()
60
61
      test_loss.reset_states()
62
      test_accuracy.reset_states()
```

```
63
64
      for images, labels in train_ds:
        train\_epoch(images, labels)
65
66
      for images, labels in test\_ds:
67
        test_epoch(images, labels)
68
69
      print('Epoch \{\}, Train Loss: \{:.3f\}, Train acc: \{:.3f\} Test Loss: \{:.3f\} Test acc: \{:.3f\}'.
70
        format(epoch + 1, train_loss.result(), train_accuracy.result(),
71
          test\_loss.result()\,,\ test\_accuracy.result()))
72
```

参数主要是通过 PR 曲线进行选取的,训练结束后的 PR 曲线如下图:

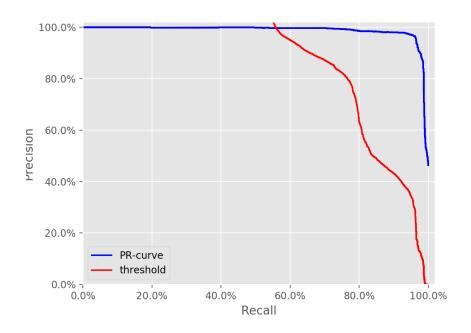


图 1: PR 曲线

红色曲线是 recall 对应的阈值,在 Precision=Recall 的时候对应的阈值大概在 0.4 左右,所以设置  $e_w=0.4$ 

训练日志如下: