



Python 深度学习

—— 深度学习入门篇：如何做出好模型

讲师：彭靖田

- 机器学习的三大分支
- 模型训练：如何评估一个模型的好与坏
- 模型训练：常用数据预处理方法
- 模型训练：如何解决过拟合问题



Python 深度学习

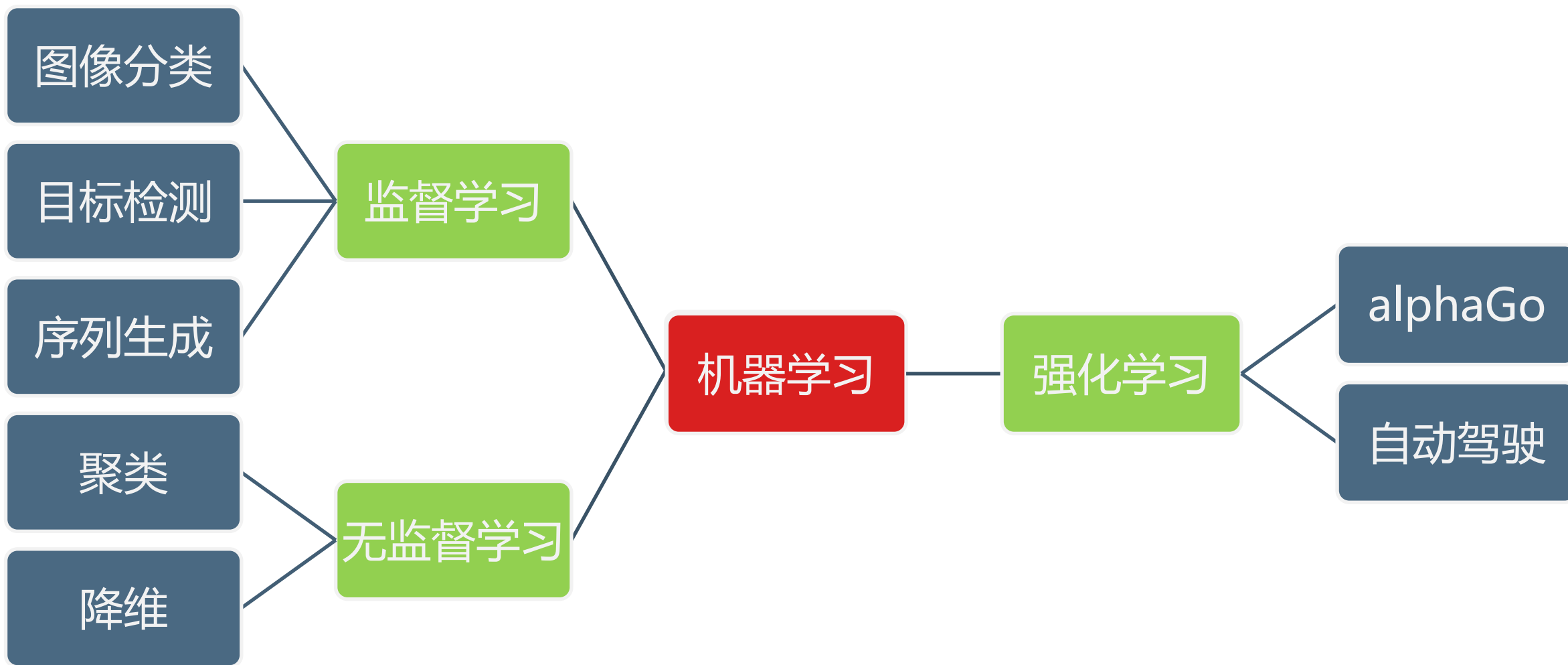
—— 机器学习的三大分支

讲师：彭靖田

机器学习的三大分支



机器学习的三大分支



监督学习



监督学习



监督学习

图像
分类

支持
向量机

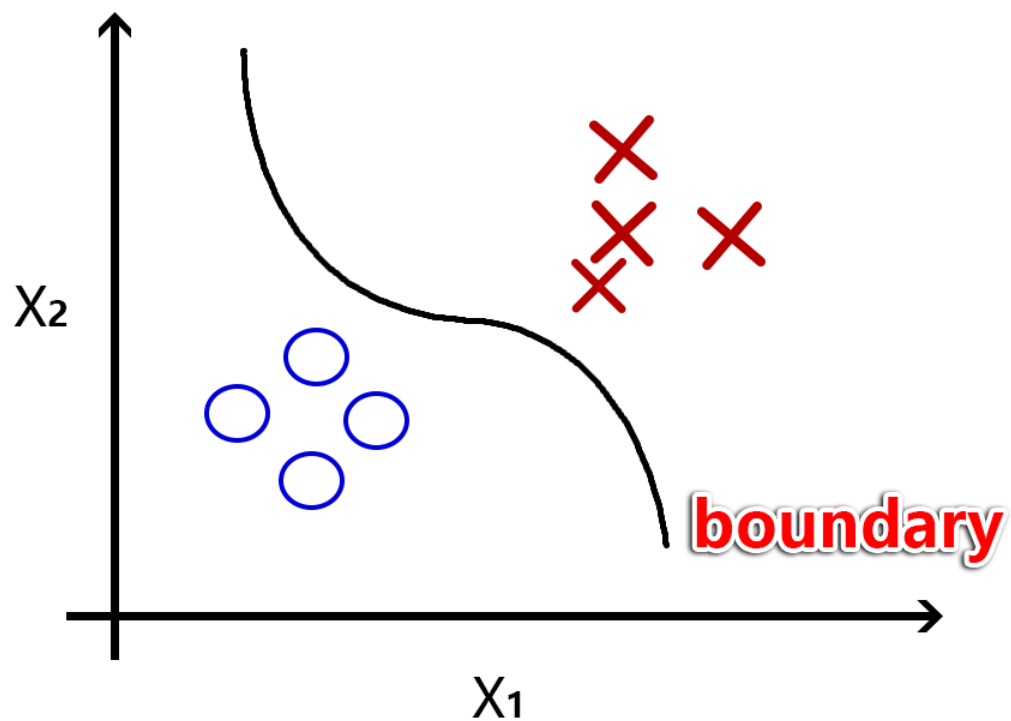
K-近邻
算法

决策树

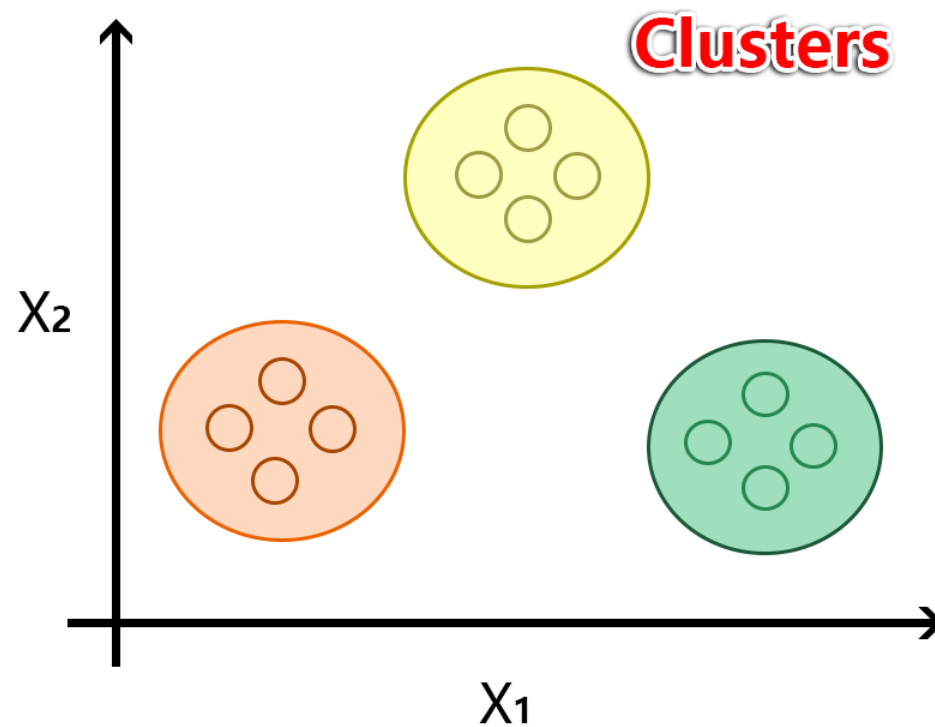
朴素
贝叶斯

无监督学习

Supervised learning



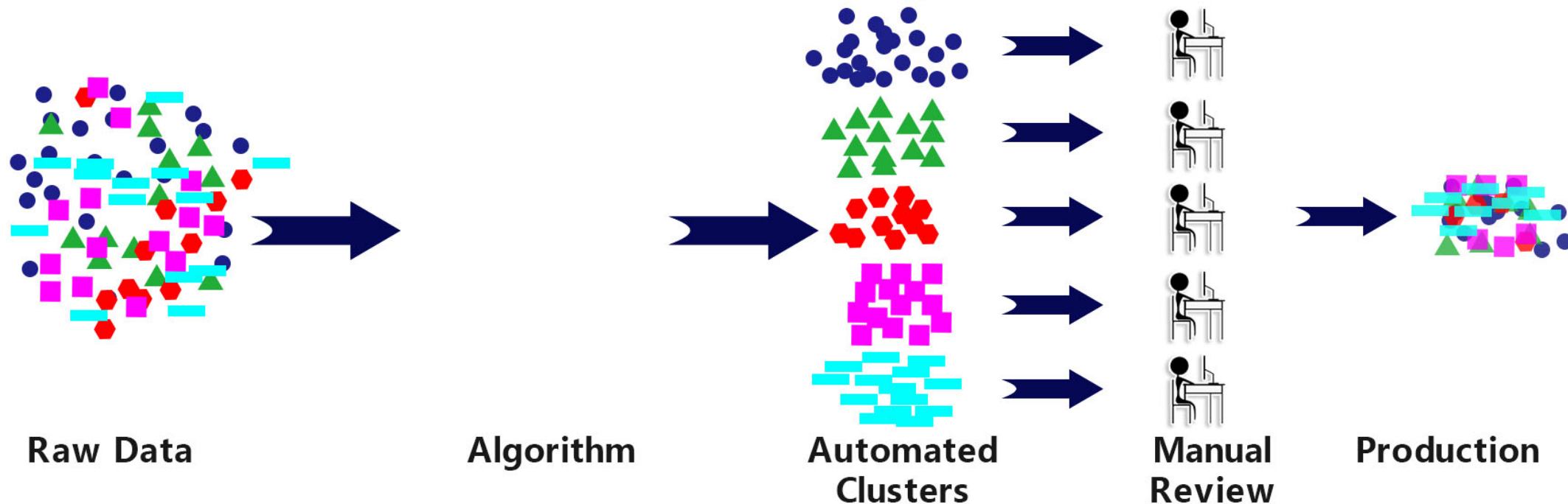
Unsupervised learning



无监督学习

UNSUPERVISED LEARNING

High reliance on algorithm for raw data, large expenditure on manual review for review for relevance and coding



无监督学习

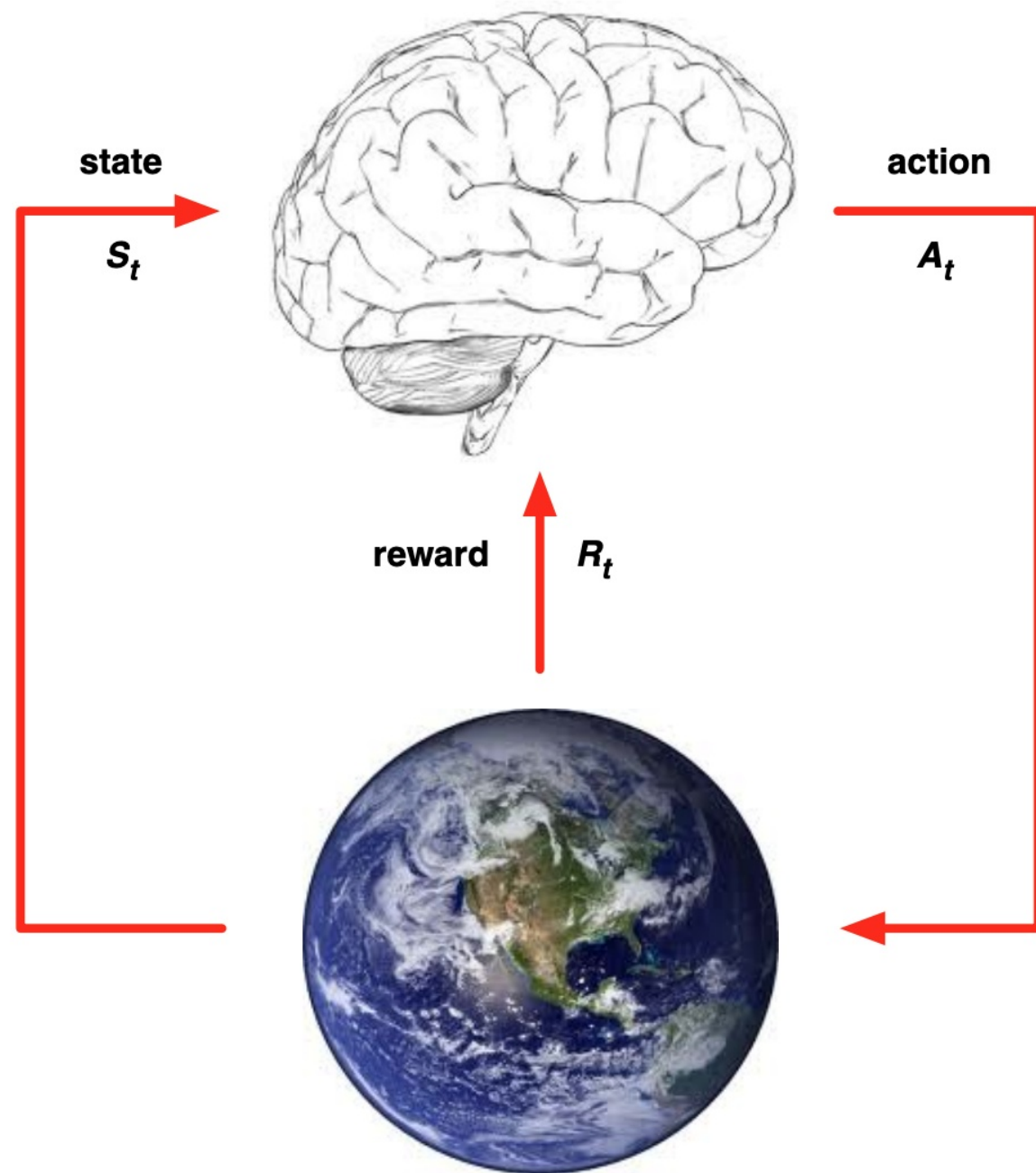
自编码器

生成对抗网络

k-means
算法

主成分分析

强化学习



RL Algorithms

Model-Free RL

Policy Optimization

Policy Gradient

A2C/A3C

PPO

TRPO

DDPG

TD3

SAC

Q-Learning

DQN

C51

QR-DQN

HER

Model-Based RL

Learn the Model

World Models

I2A

MBMF

MBVE

Given the Model

AlphaZero

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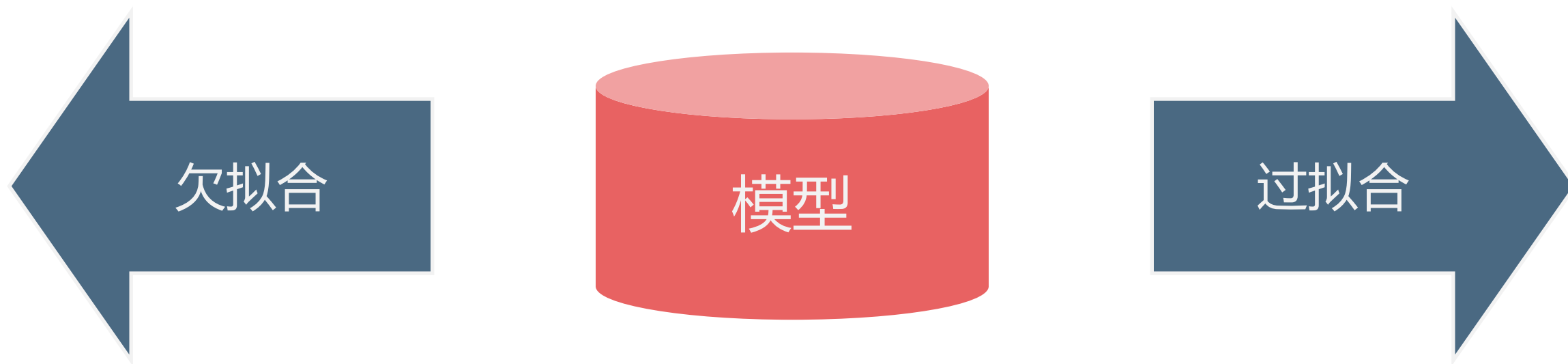


Python 深度学习

—— 模型训练：如何评估一个模型的好坏

讲师：彭靖田

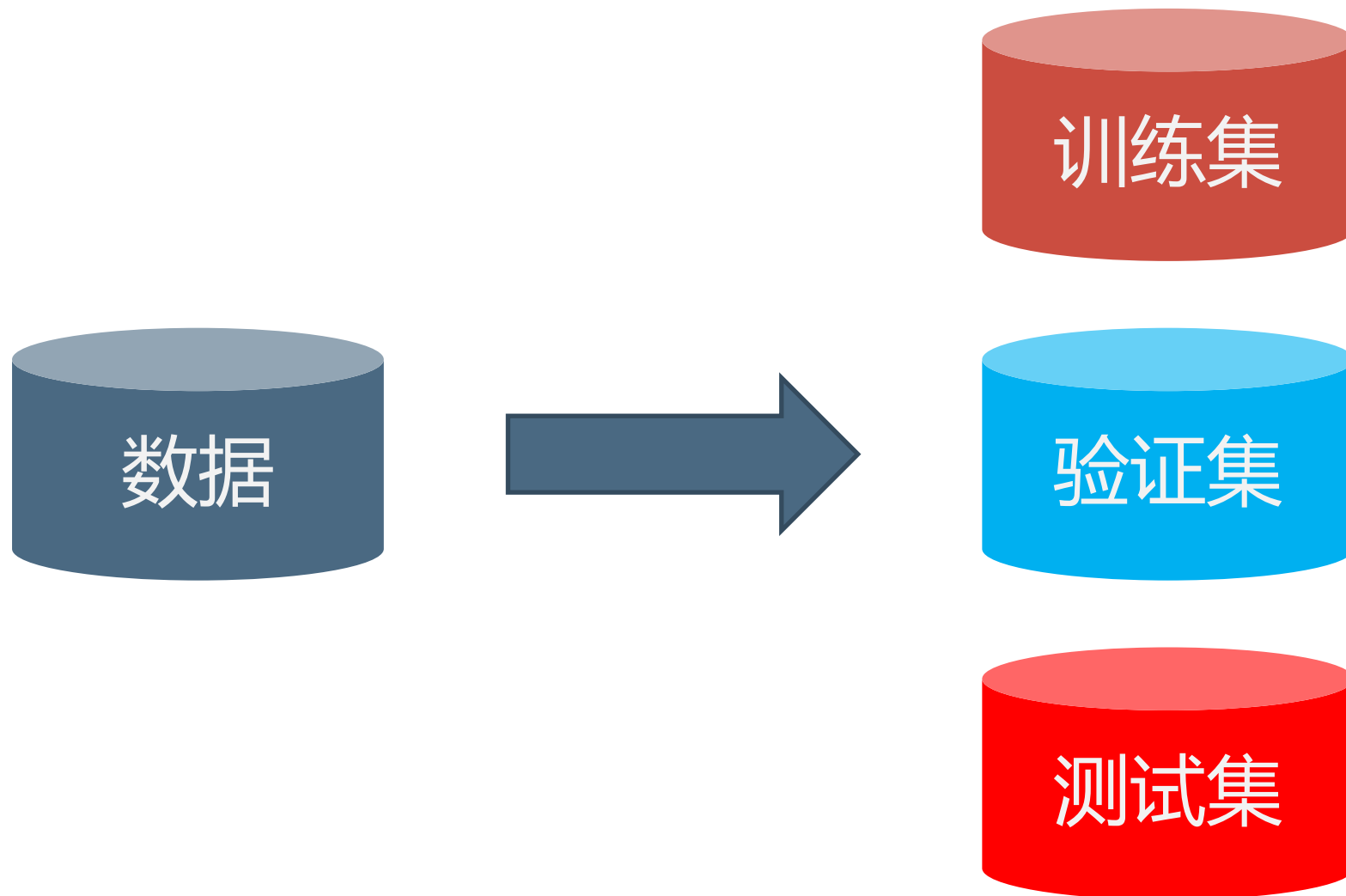
模型评估



模型评估

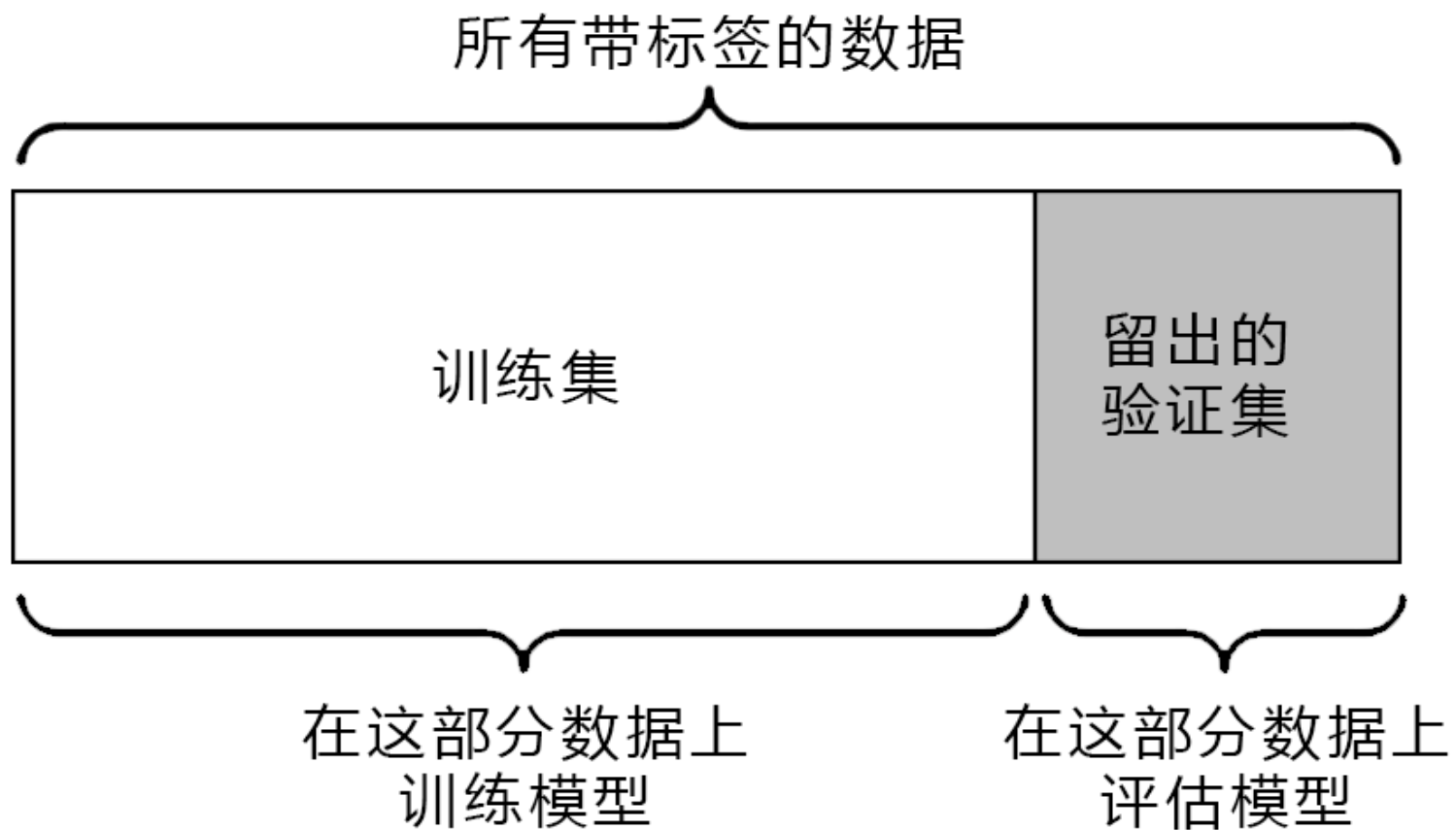


数据划分

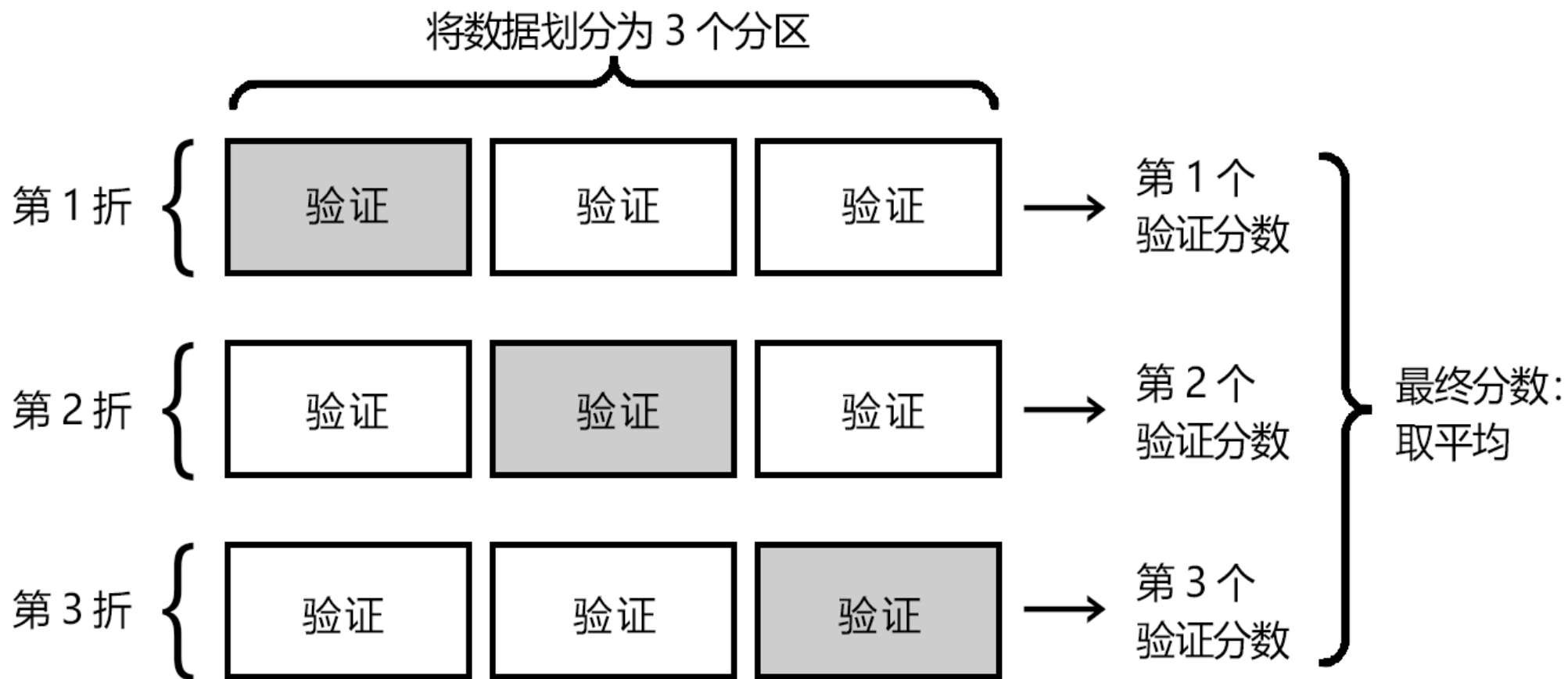


数据很少怎么办？？？

简单划分



K折验证



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—— 模型训练：常用数据预处理方法

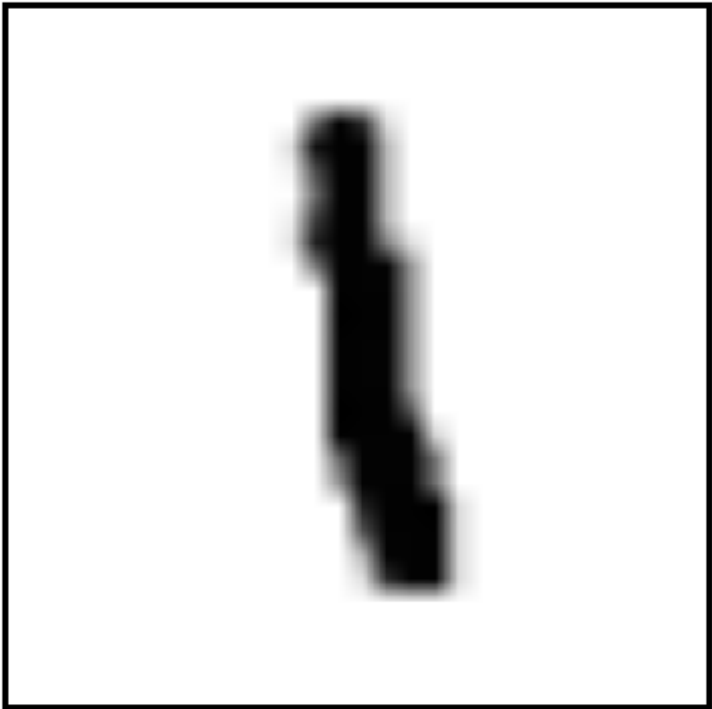
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数据预处理-向量化



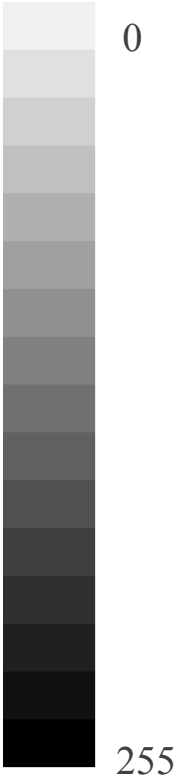
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[0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.]
[0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.]
[0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.]
[0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.]
[0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	3.	18.	18.	18.	126.	136.	175.	26.	166.	255.	247.	127.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.]
[0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	30.	36.	94.	154.	170.	253.	253.	253.	253.	225.	172.	253.	242.	195.	64.	0.	0.	0.	0.]	
[0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	49.	238.	253.	253.	253.	253.	253.	253.	251.	93.	82.	82.	56.	39.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.]	
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[0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	35.	241.	225.	160.	108.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.]	
[0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	81.	240.	253.	253.	119.	25.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.]	
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[0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	23.	66.	213.	253.	253.	253.	253.	198.	81.	2.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.]	
[0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	18.	1																				

数据预处理-值标准化

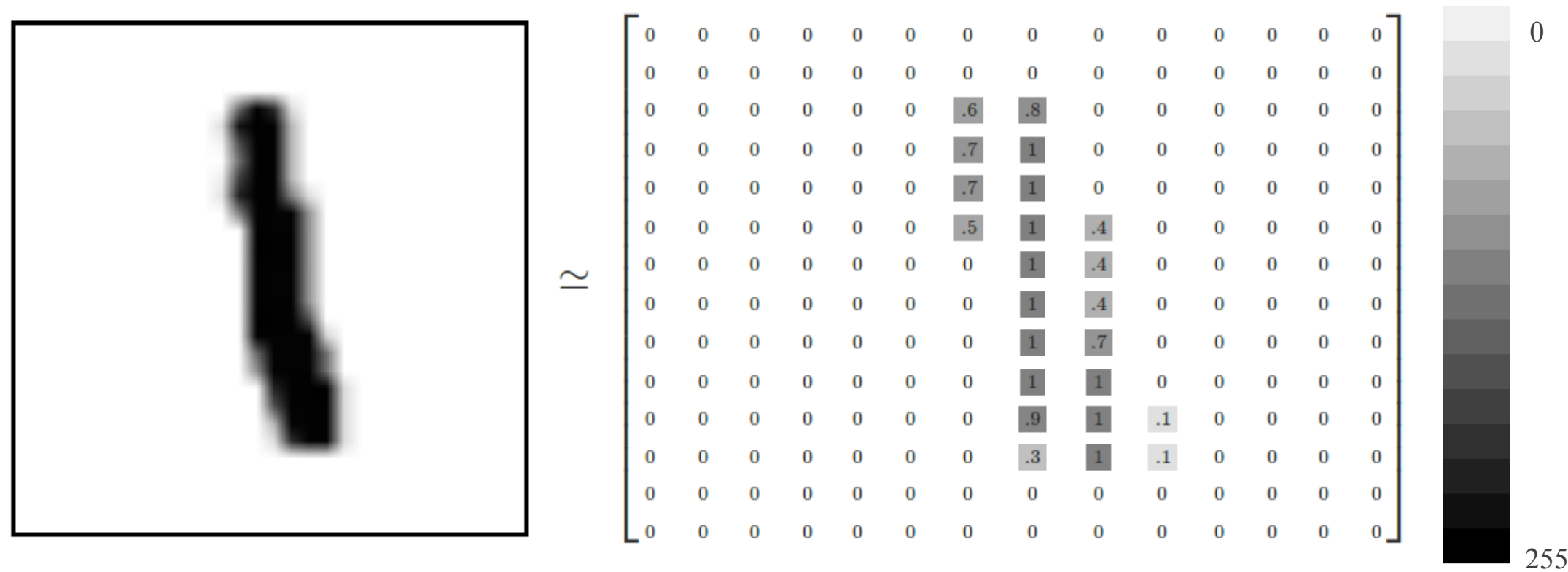


12

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0	0	0	0	0	0	.6	.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	.7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	.7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	.5	1	.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.9	1	.1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.3	1	.1	0	0	0	0	0
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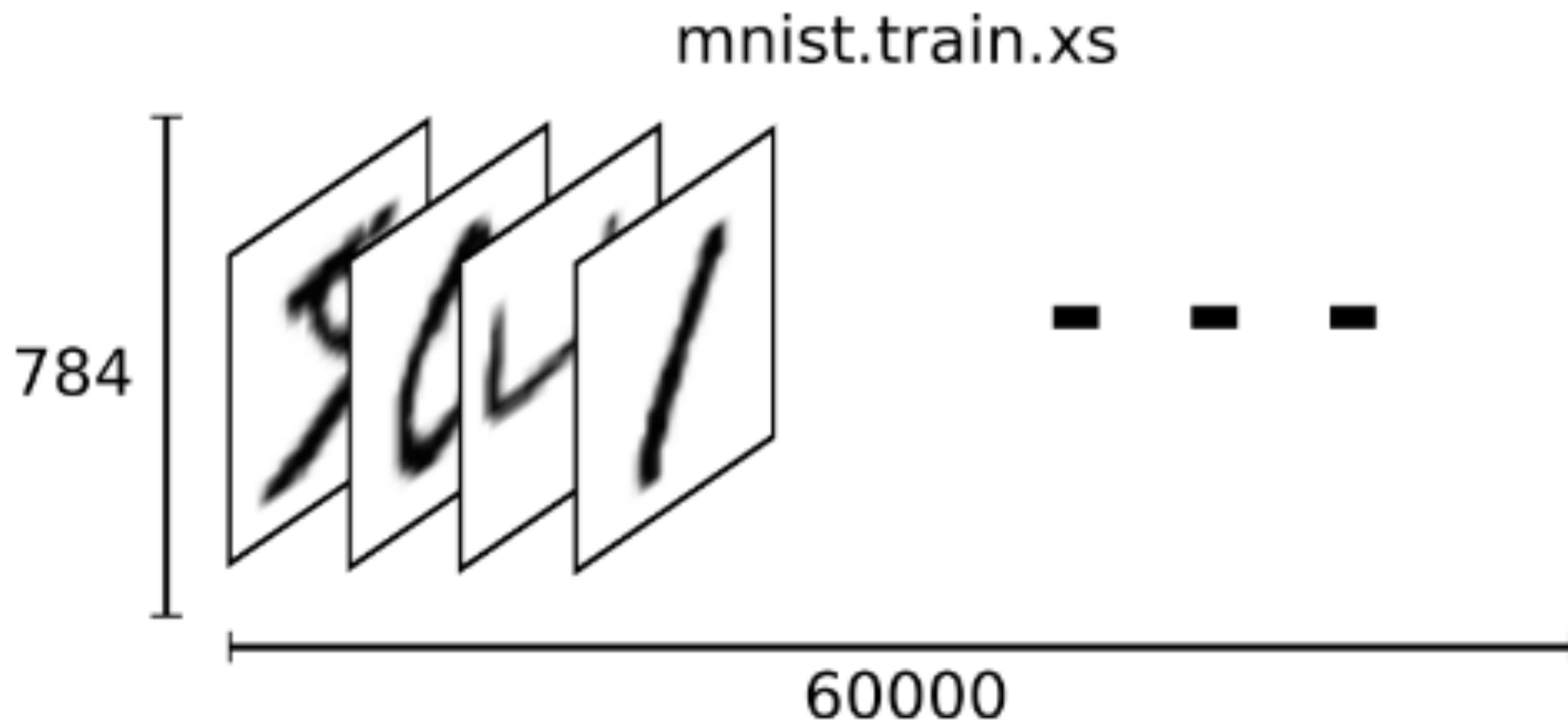


数据预处理-值标准化

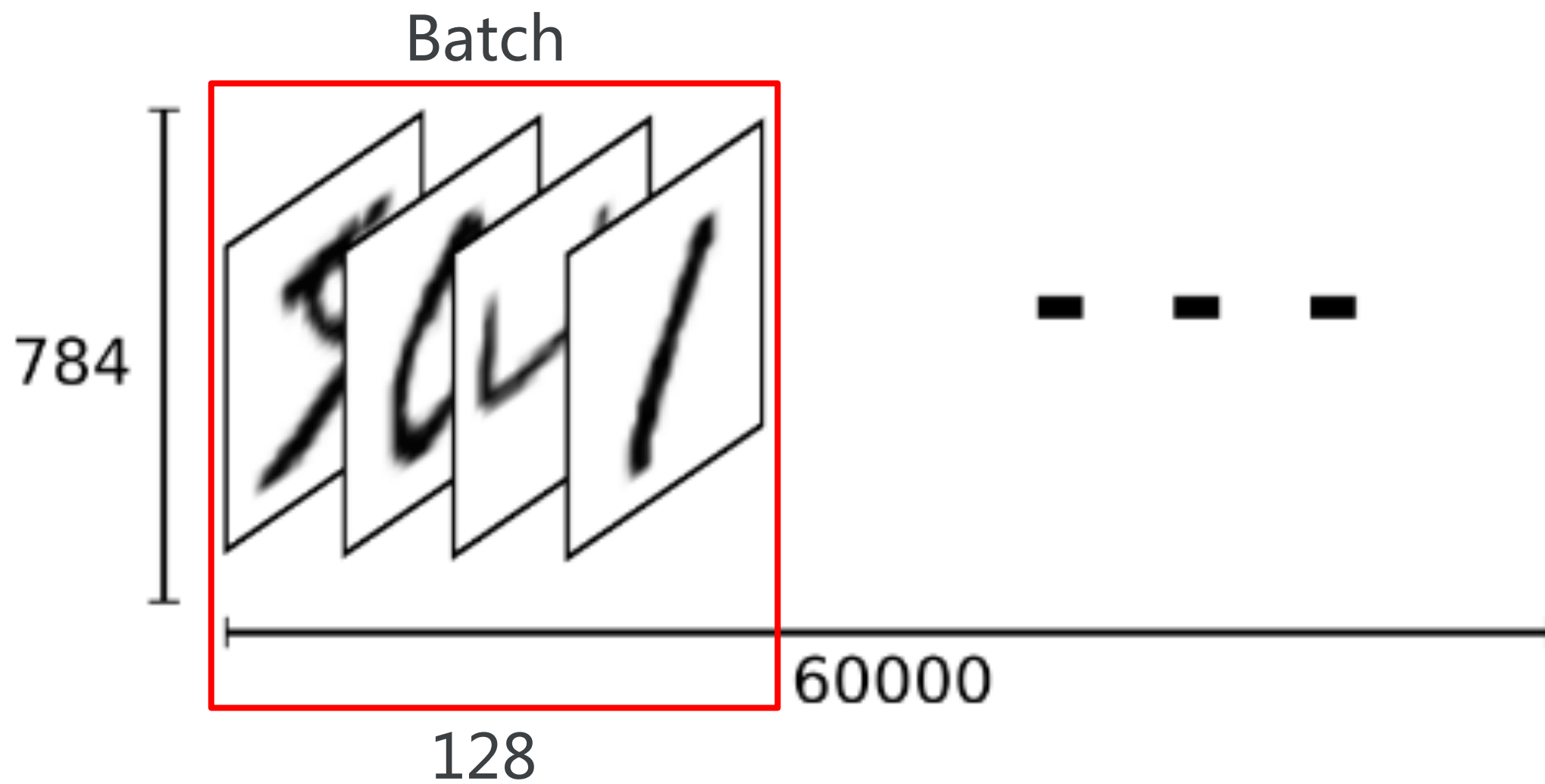


Reshape: (28,28) -> (784, 1)

数据预处理-数据批量化



数据预处理-数据批量化



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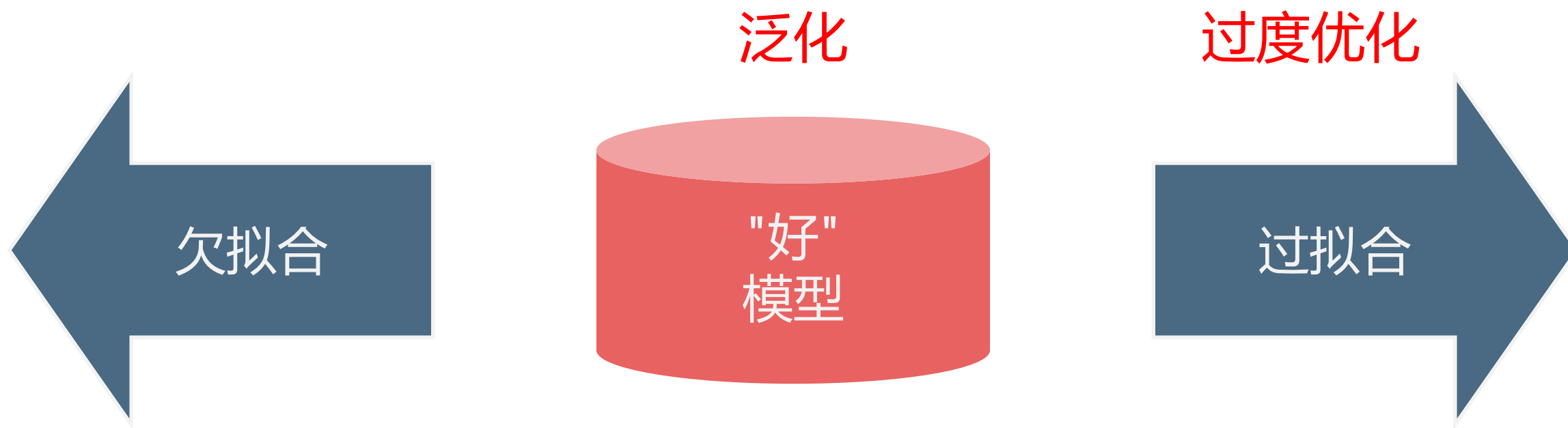


Python 深度学习

—— 模型训练：如何解决过拟合问题

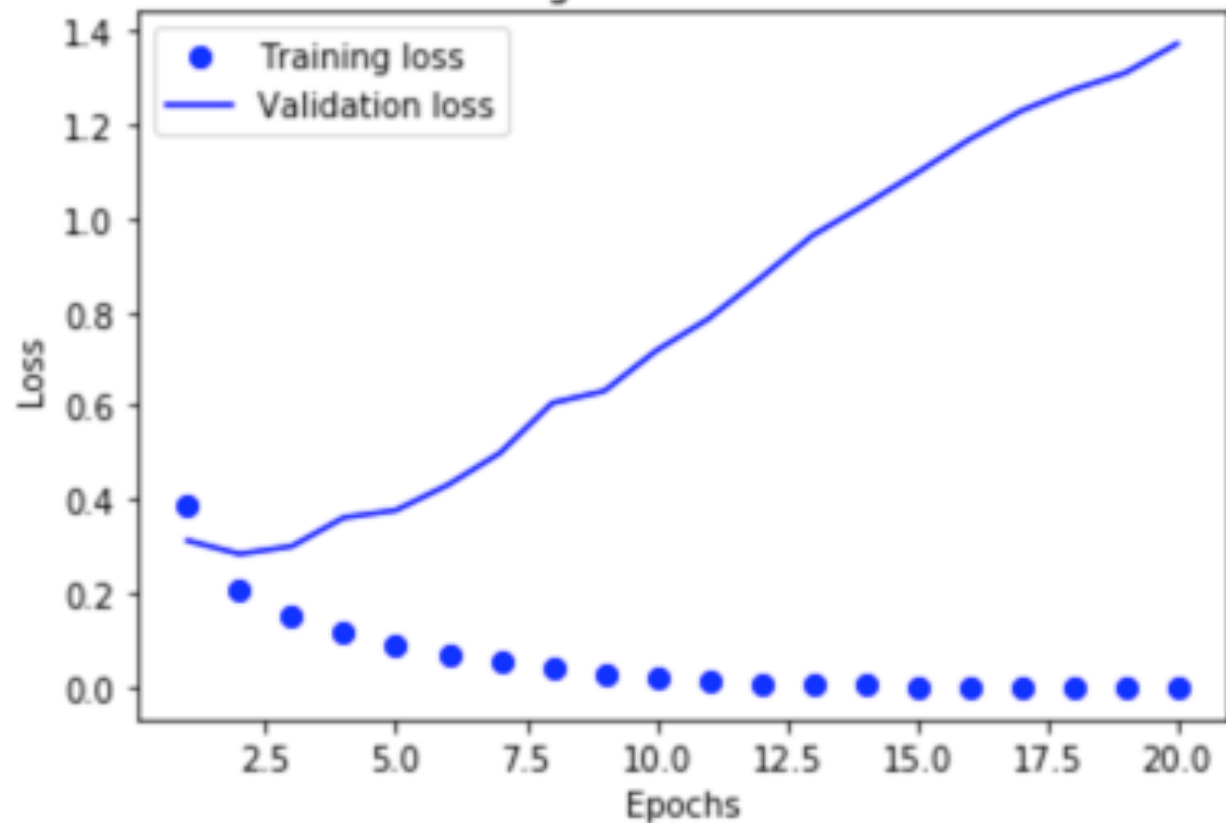
讲师：彭靖田

模型过拟合

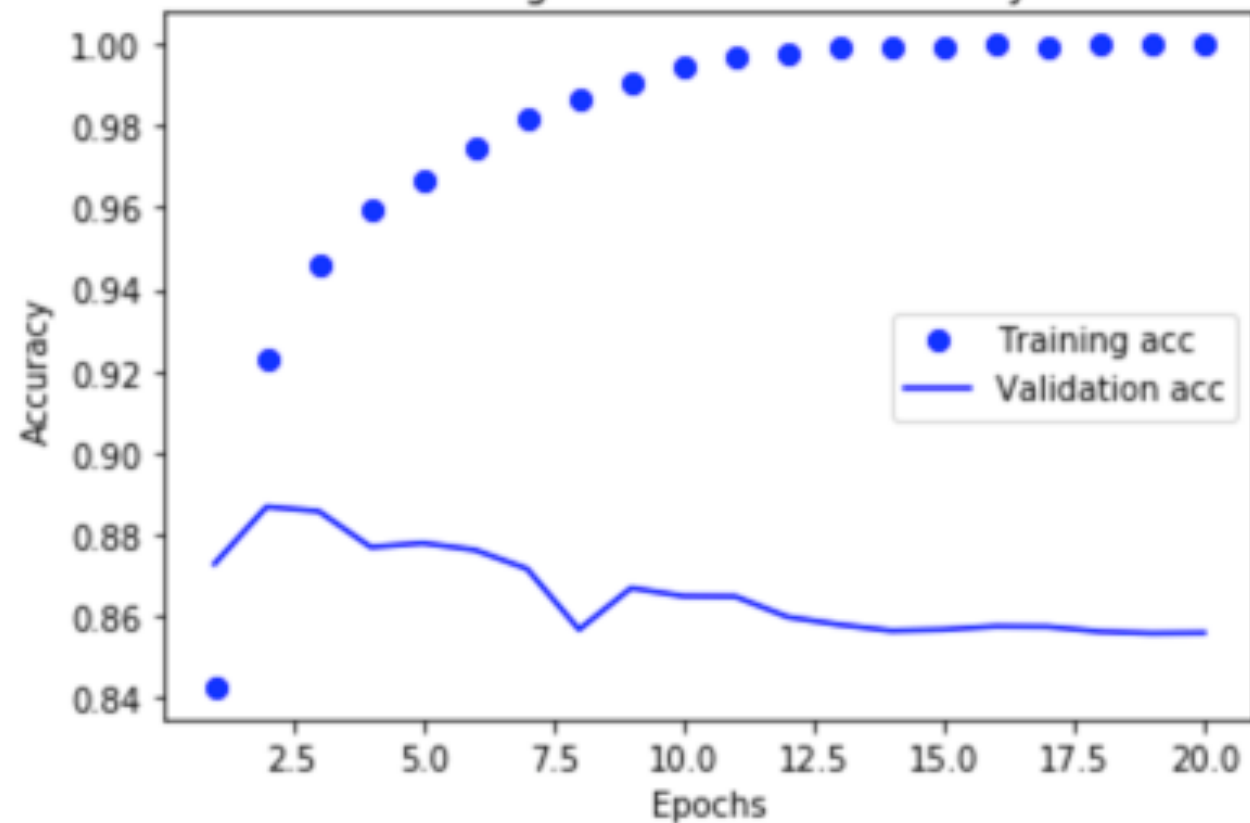


模型过拟合

Training and validation loss



Training and validation accuracy



降低模型复杂度

Large Model

```
model = models.Sequential()  
model.add(layers.Dense(512, activation='relu', input_shape=(10000,)))  
model.add(layers.Dense(512, activation='relu'))  
model.add(layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
```

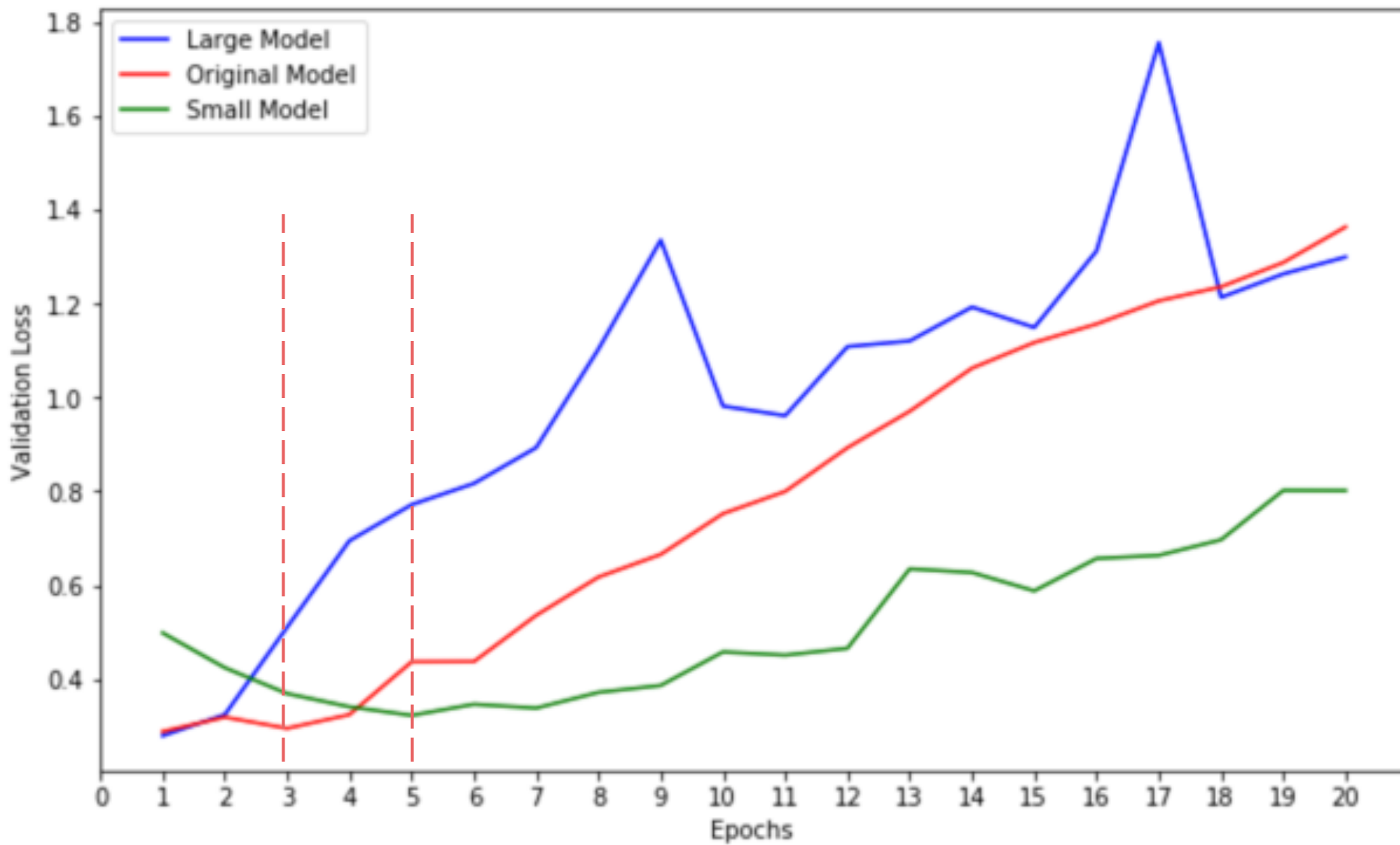
Original Model

```
model = models.Sequential()  
model.add(layers.Dense(16, activation='relu', input_shape=(10000,)))  
model.add(layers.Dense(16, activation='relu'))  
model.add(layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
```

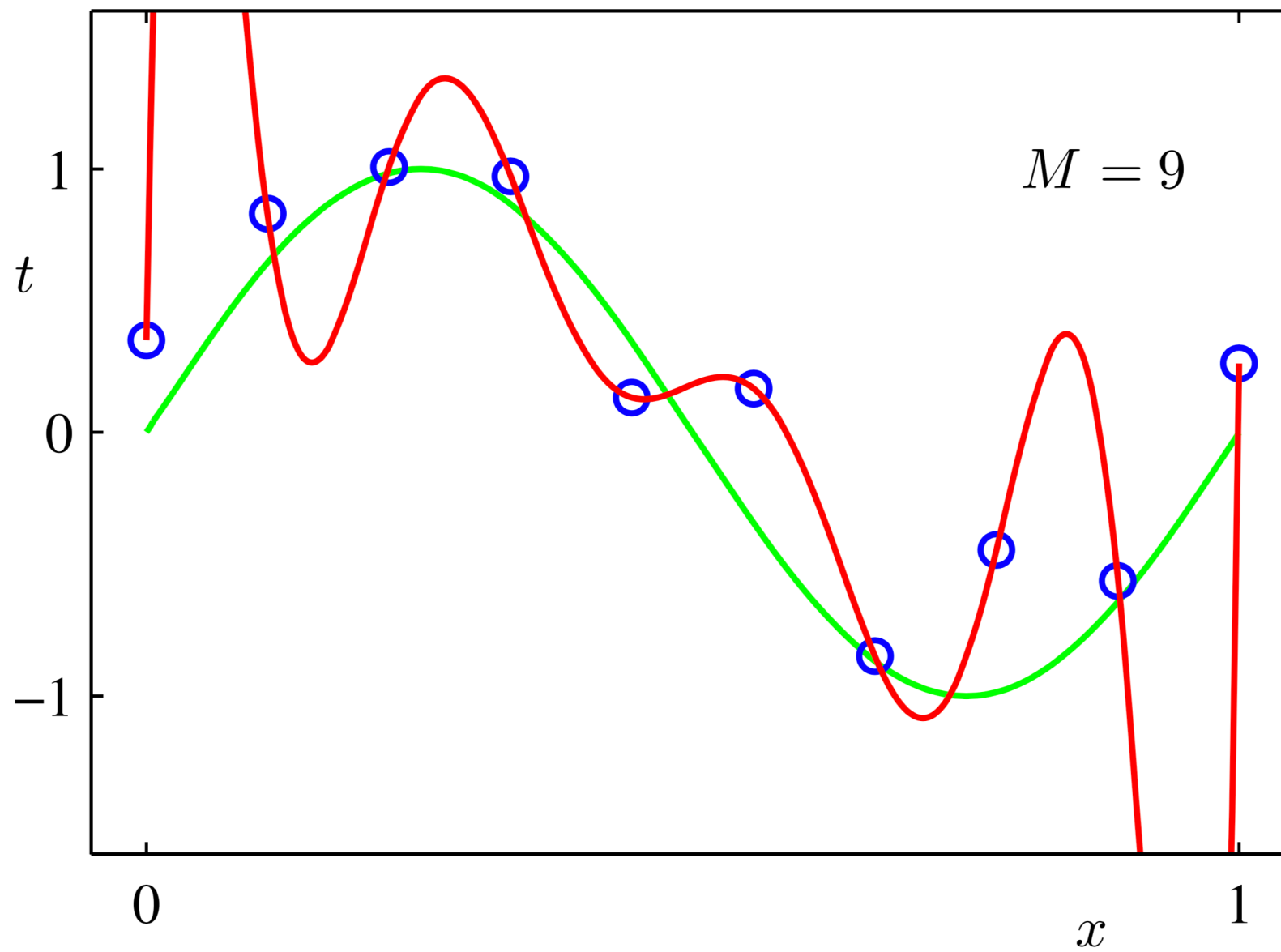
Small Model

```
model = models.Sequential()  
model.add(layers.Dense(4, activation='relu', input_shape=(10000,)))  
model.add(layers.Dense(4, activation='relu'))  
model.add(layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
```

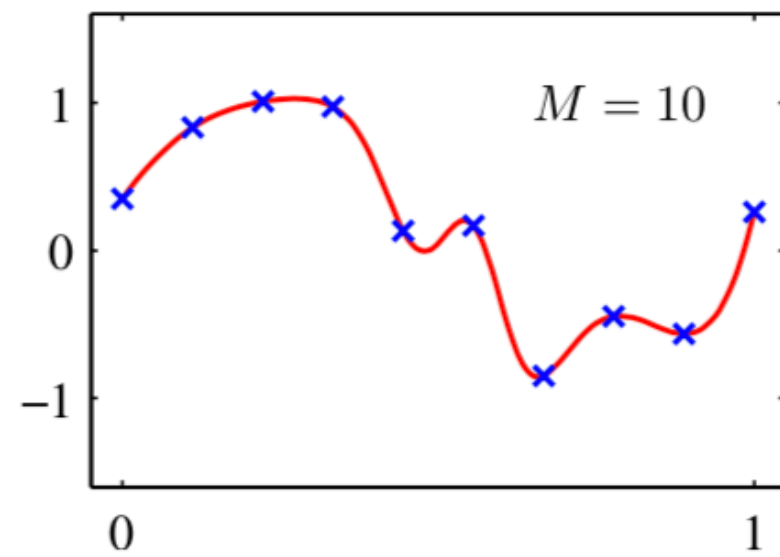
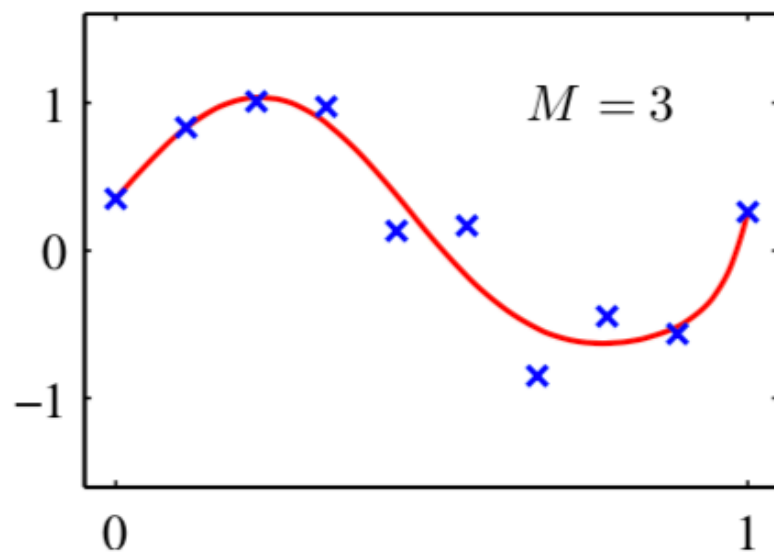
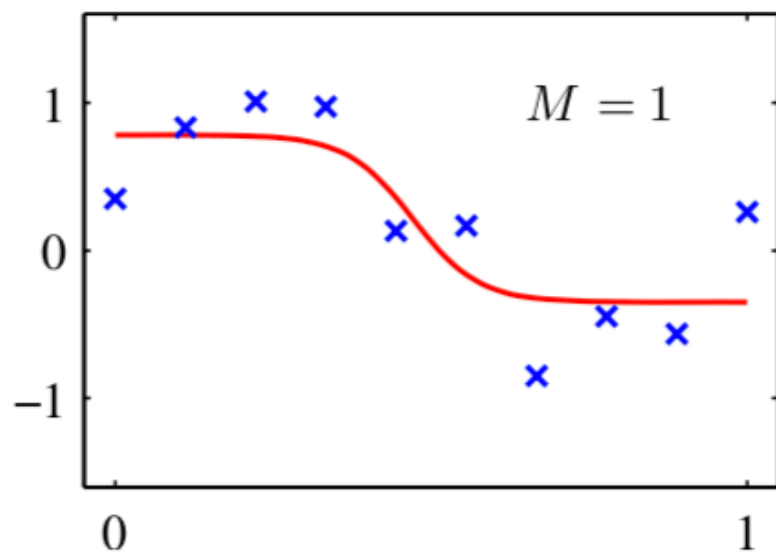
降低模型复杂度



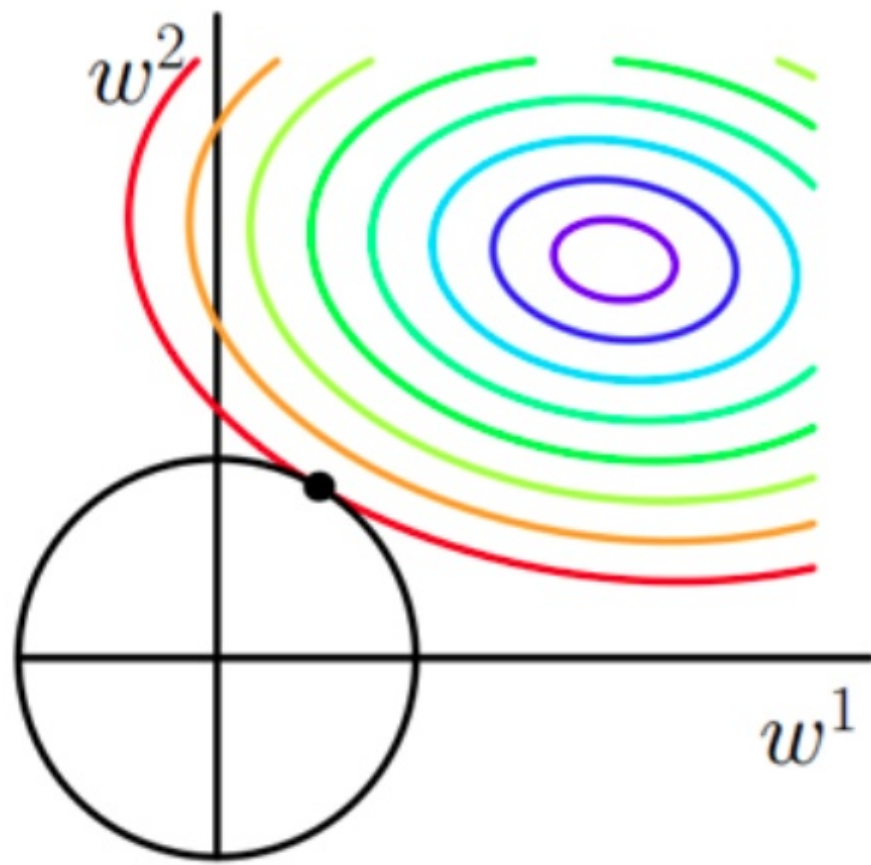
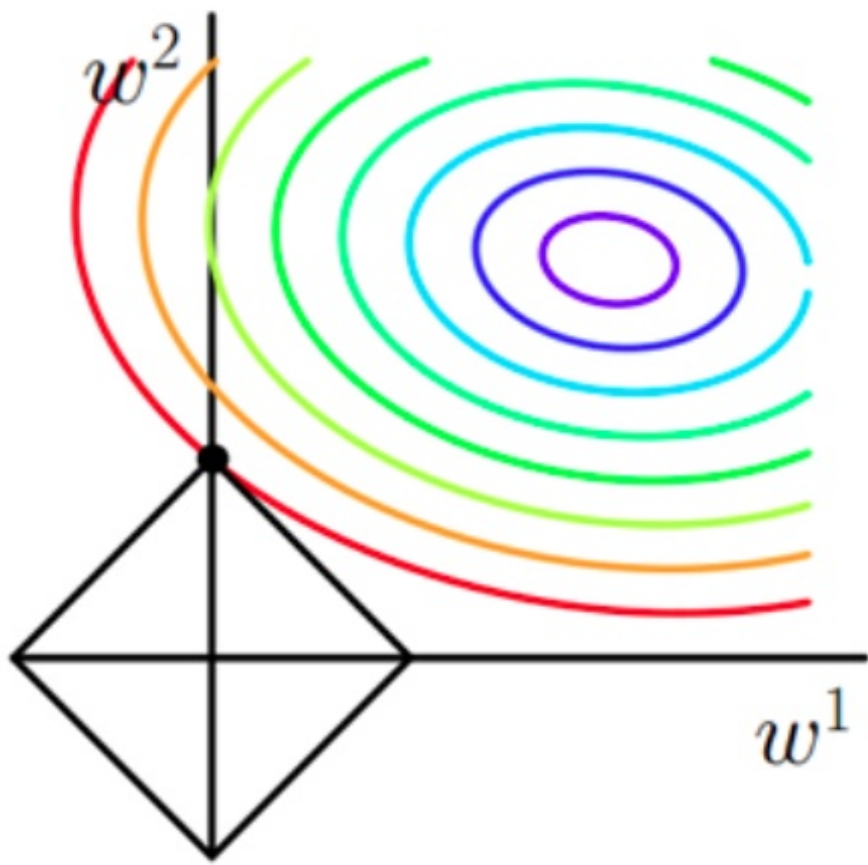
权重正则化



权重正则化



L1 正则 vs L2 正则



L2 正则化

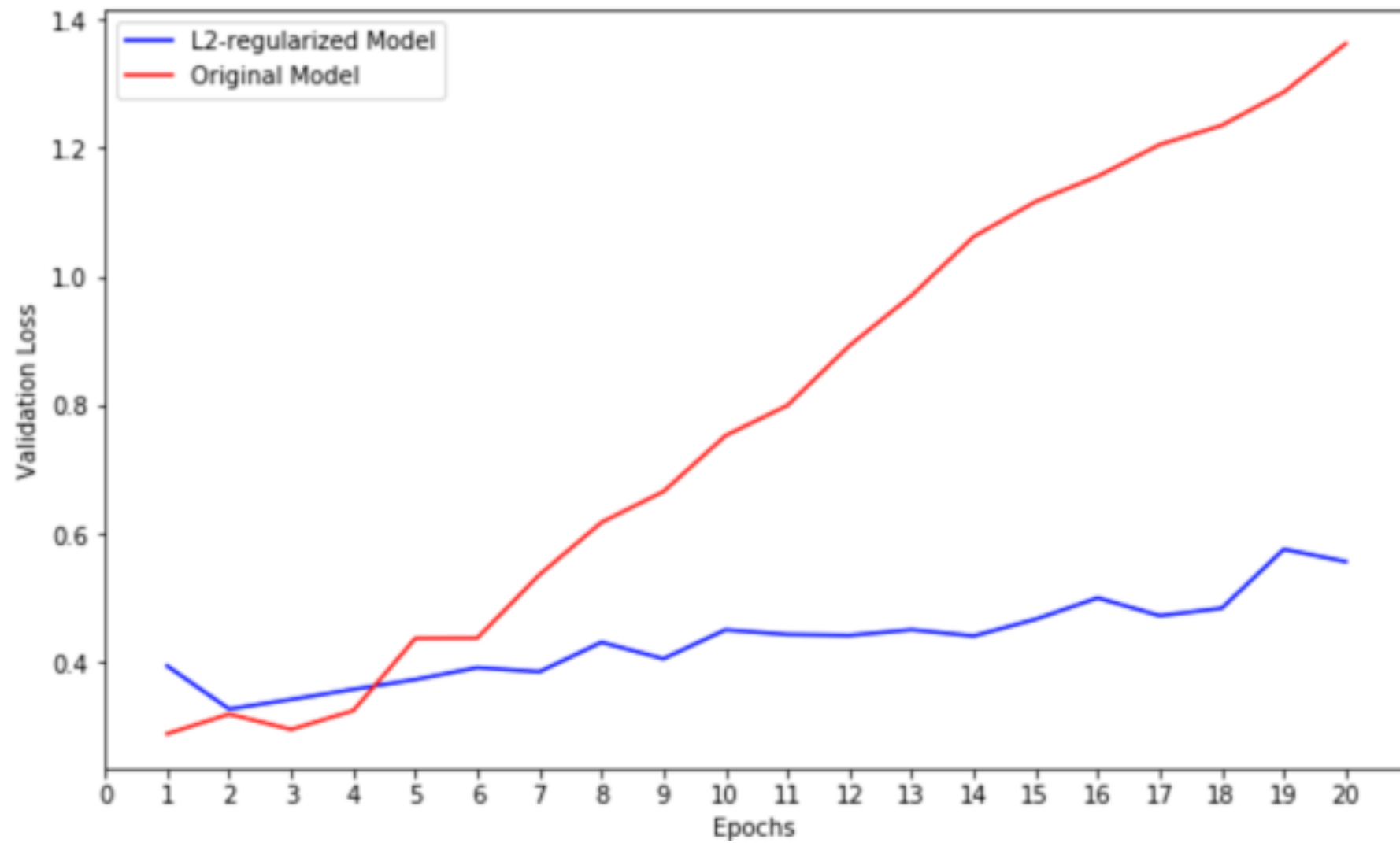
```
from keras import regularizers

model = models.Sequential()
model.add(layers.Dense(16,
                        kernel_regularizer=regularizers.l2(0.001),
                        activation='relu',
                        input_shape=(10000,)))
model.add(layers.Dense(16,
                        kernel_regularizer=regularizers.l2(0.001),
                        activation='relu'))
model.add(layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))

model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
              optimizer=optimizers.RMSprop(lr=0.001),
              metrics=['accuracy'])

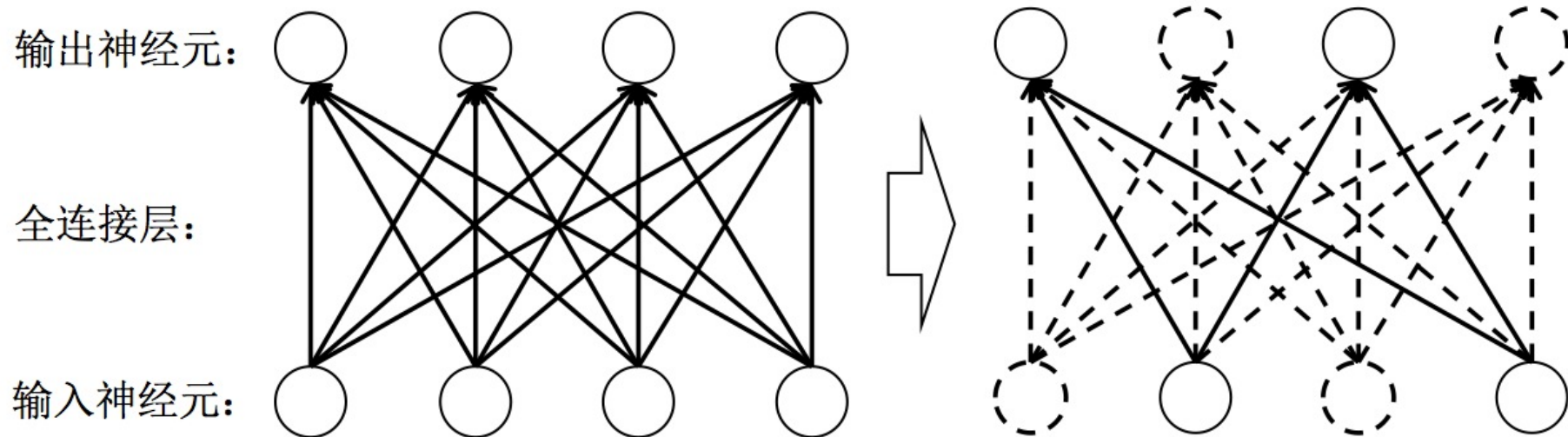
history = model.fit(partial_x_train,
                    partial_y_train,
                    batch_size=batch_size,
                    epochs=epochs,
                    verbose=1,
                    validation_data=(x_val, y_val))
```

L2 正则化



Dropout

Dropout 是常用的一种正则化方法，Dropout层是一种正则化层。全连接层参数量非常庞大（占据了CNN模型参数量的80%~90%左右），发生过拟合问题的风险比较高，所以我们通常**需要**一些正则化方法训练带有全连接层的CNN模型。在每次迭代训练时，将神经元以一定的概率值 p 暂时随机丢弃，即在当前迭代中不参与训练。



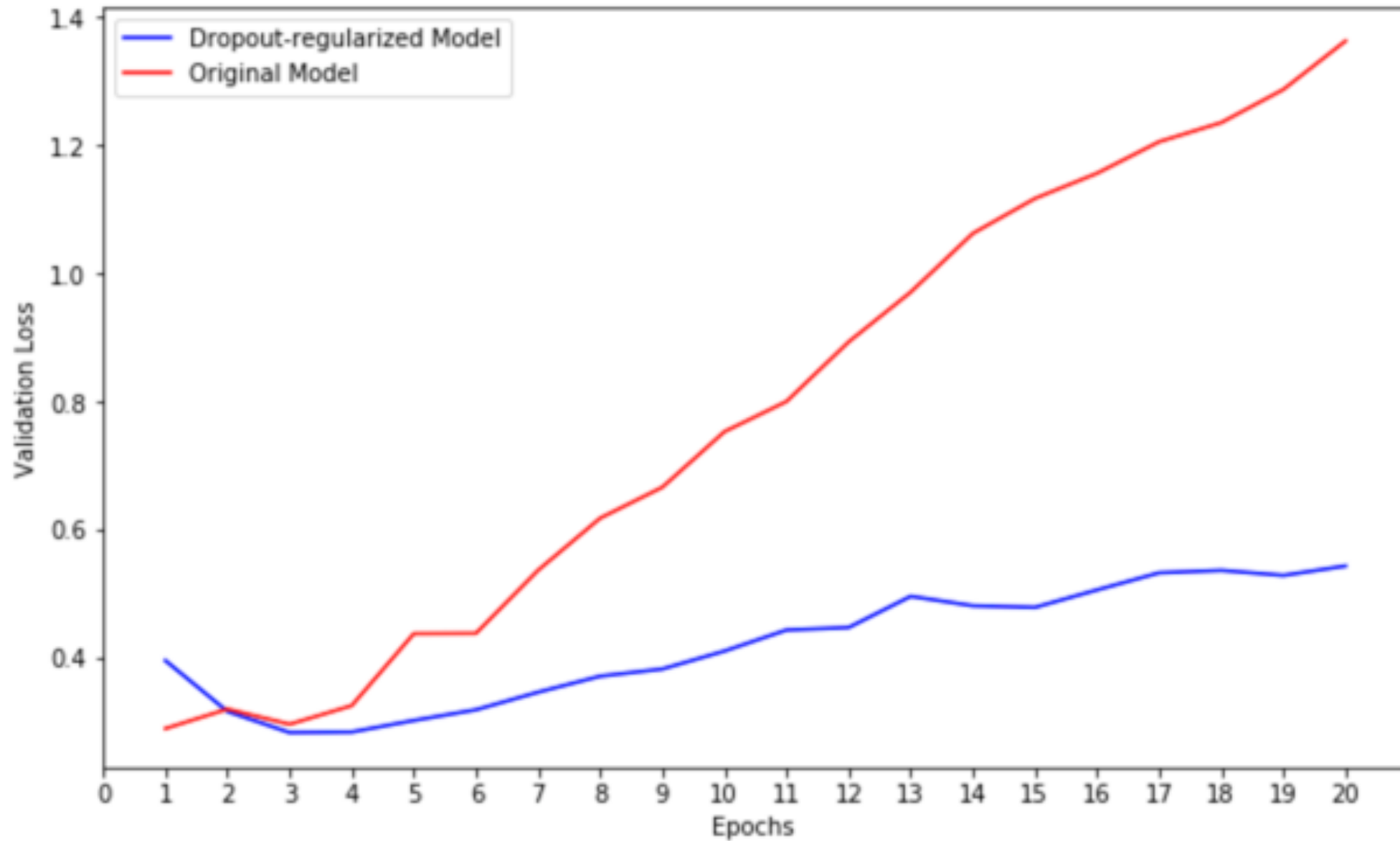
Dropout

```
model = models.Sequential()
model.add(layers.Dense(16, activation='relu', input_shape=(10000,)))
model.add(layers.Dropout(0.5))
model.add(layers.Dense(16, activation='relu'))
model.add(layers.Dropout(0.5))
model.add(layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))

model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
              optimizer=optimizers.RMSprop(lr=0.001),
              metrics=['accuracy'])

history = model.fit(partial_x_train,
                    partial_y_train,
                    batch_size=batch_size,
                    epochs=epochs,
                    verbose=1,
                    validation_data=(x_val, y_val))
```

Dropout



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