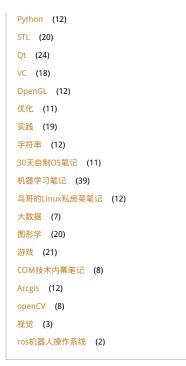


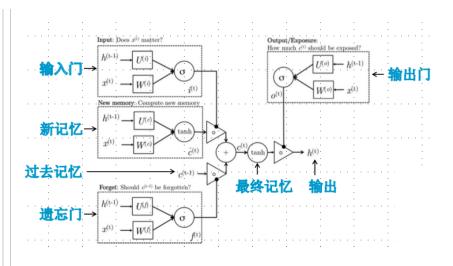
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输入门:

$$I_t^0 = W^{(i)} x_t + U^{(i)} h_{t-1}$$
 (1)

$$I_t^1 = \sigma(I_t^0) \tag{2}$$

遗忘门:

$$F_t^0 = W^{(f)} x_t + U^{(f)} h_{t-1}$$
 (3)

$$F_t^1 = \sigma(F_t^0) \tag{4}$$

输出门:

$$O_t^0 = W^{(o)} x_t + U^{(o)} h_{t-1}$$
 (5)

$$O_t^1 = \sigma(O_t^0) \tag{6}$$

输入值,也就是新"记忆":

$$G_t^0 = W^{(g)} x_t + U^{(g)} h_{t-1}$$
 (7)

$$G_t^1 = \sigma(G_t^0) \tag{8}$$

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推荐文章

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- * 改做人工智能之前,90%的人都没能给自 己定位
- * 想入行 AI,别让那些技术培训坑了你...
- * 大型技术组织 DevOps 转型经验总结
- * 两款敏捷工具,治好你碎片化交付硬伤
- * 低学历又如何?这样的程序员照样可以逆

最新评论

leetcode---iump-game--- 含心

TyiTguoQ : 不正确 5 0 0 0 4 0 1 试试

基于启发式的分割算法

将明、:@qq_29944221:是我理解错了吗?

基干启发式的分割算法

将明、:@u012319493:可是这个Delta*Eta 没看懂啊

LSTM神经网络的详细推导及C++实现

zhouhongyue1976 : double dtanh2(double y){return 1.0 - y * y;}//190 ...

基于启发式的分割算法

步悠然 : @qq_29944221:是的, 具体步骤已

RNN递归神经网络的详细推导及C++实现

步悠然:@qq_34385798:自动学习加法

基于启发式的分割算法

将明 : 您好 , 请教一下 double Eta = 4.19 * log(len) - 11.54; /...

世界名画陈列馆问题

左佥都御史 : 大佬 , 57 , 你输出的图明显 没有覆盖完。。.。56也不对。。

RNN递归神经网络的详细推导及C++实现 qq_34385798 : 所以这个实现了什么功能呢

Arcgis---使用sql数据库中的数据刷新图层 技术小牛牛 : 哦哦, 我这边试试, 谢谢您啦 状态值,也就是"最终记忆":

$$S_{t} = F_{t}^{1} * S_{t-1} + I_{t}^{1} * G_{t}$$
(9)

$$h_t = O_t^1 * \tanh(S_t) \tag{10}$$

输出层:

$$y_t^0 = W^{(out)} h_t \tag{11}$$

$$y_t^1 = \sigma(y_t^0) \tag{12}$$

标准差:

$$e_t = \frac{1}{2}(y_d - y_t^1)^2$$
(13)

反向传播:

$$\frac{\partial e_t}{\partial y_t^0} = (y_t^1 - y_d)\sigma'(y_t^0) \tag{14}$$
 由(13)(12)得到

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial e_t}{\partial h_t} &= \frac{\partial e_t}{\partial y_t^0} \frac{\partial y_t^0}{\partial h_t} + \frac{\partial e_{t+1}}{\partial I_{t+1}^0} \frac{\partial I_{t+1}^0}{\partial h_t} + \frac{\partial e_{t+1}}{\partial F_{t+1}^0} \frac{\partial F_{t+1}^0}{\partial h_t} + \frac{\partial e_{t+1}}{\partial O_{t+1}^0} \frac{\partial O_{t+1}^0}{\partial h_t} + \frac{\partial e_{t+1}}{\partial G_{t+1}^0} \frac{\partial G_{t+1}^0}{\partial h_t} \\ &= \frac{\partial e_t}{\partial y_t^0} W^{(out)} + \frac{\partial e_{t+1}}{\partial I_{t+1}^0} U^{(i)} + \frac{\partial e_{t+1}}{\partial F_{t+1}^0} U^{(f)} + \frac{\partial e_{t+1}}{\partial O_{t+1}^0} U^{(o)} + \frac{\partial e_{t+1}}{\partial G_{t+1}^0} U^{(g)} \end{split}$$

$$\frac{\partial e_t}{\partial Q_t^0} = \frac{\partial e_t}{\partial h_t} \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial Q_t^0} = \frac{\partial e_t}{\partial h_t} \tanh(S_t) \sigma'(Q_t^0)$$
 (16) 由(15)(10)(6)得到

$$\frac{\partial e_{t}}{\partial S_{t}} = \frac{\partial e_{t}}{\partial h_{t}} \frac{\partial h_{t}}{\partial S_{t}} + \frac{\partial e_{t+1}}{\partial S_{t+1}} \frac{\partial S_{t+1}}{\partial S_{t}} = \frac{\partial e_{t}}{\partial h_{t}} O_{t}^{1} \tanh^{'}(S_{t}^{}) + \frac{\partial e_{t+1}}{\partial S_{t+1}} F_{t+1}^{1}$$

由(15)(10)得到

(15) 由(14)(11)(1)(3)(5)(7)得到

$$\frac{\partial e_t}{\partial F_t^0} = \frac{\partial e_t}{\partial S_t} \frac{\partial S_t}{\partial F_t^0} = \frac{\partial e_t}{\partial S_t} S_{t-1} \sigma^i(F_t^0)$$
 (18) 由(17)(9)(4)得到

$$\frac{\partial e_t}{\partial I_t^0} = \frac{\partial e_t}{\partial S_t} \frac{\partial S_t}{\partial I_t^0} = \frac{\partial e_t}{\partial S_t} G_t^1 \sigma^{'}(I_t^0) \tag{19}$$

$$\frac{\partial e_t}{\partial G_t^0} = \frac{\partial e_t}{\partial S_t} \frac{\partial S_t}{\partial G_t^0} = \frac{\partial e_t}{\partial S_t} I_t^1 \sigma^{'}(G_t^0)$$
 (20) 由(17)(9)(8)得到

$$\Delta W^{(i)} = \eta \frac{\partial e_t}{\partial W^{(i)}} = \eta \frac{\partial e_t}{\partial I_t^0} \frac{\partial I_t^0}{\partial W^{(i)}} = \eta \frac{\partial e_t}{\partial I_t^0} x_t \tag{22}$$

$$\Delta U^{(i)} = \eta \frac{\partial e_t}{\partial U^{(i)}} = \eta \frac{\partial e_t}{\partial I_*^0} \frac{\partial I_t^0}{\partial U^{(i)}} = \eta \frac{\partial e_t}{\partial I_*^0} h_{t-1}$$
 (23) $\pm (19)(1)$ (39)

$$\Delta W^{(f)} = \eta \, \frac{\partial e_t}{\partial W^{(f)}} = \eta \, \frac{\partial e_t}{\partial F_t^0} \, \frac{\partial F_t^0}{\partial W^{(f)}} = \eta \, \frac{\partial e_t}{\partial F_t^0} \, x_t \qquad \text{(24)} \qquad \text{ \pm (18)(3)$} \, \text{(3)} \, \text{(3)}$$

$$\Delta W^{(o)} = \eta \frac{\partial e_t}{\partial W^{(o)}} = \eta \frac{\partial e_t}{\partial O_t^0} \frac{\partial O_t^0}{\partial W^{(o)}} = \eta \frac{\partial e_t}{\partial O_t^0} x_t \tag{26}$$

$$\Delta U^{(o)} = \eta \frac{\partial e_t}{\partial U^{(o)}} = \eta \frac{\partial e_t}{\partial O_{\cdot}^{0}} \frac{\partial O_{t}^{0}}{\partial U^{(o)}} = \eta \frac{\partial e_t}{\partial O_{\cdot}^{0}} h_{t-1}$$
 (27) $\pm (18)(3)$ (3)

$$\Delta W^{(g)} = \eta \frac{\partial e_t}{\partial W^{(g)}} = \eta \frac{\partial e_t}{\partial G_t^0} \frac{\partial G_t^0}{\partial W^{(g)}} = \eta \frac{\partial e_t}{\partial G_t^0} x_t \tag{28} \qquad \text{$$\pm (16)(5)$}$$

$$\Delta U^{(g)} = \eta \frac{\partial e_t}{\partial U^{(g)}} = \eta \frac{\partial e_t}{\partial G_t^0} \frac{\partial G_t^0}{\partial U^{(g)}} = \eta \frac{\partial e_t}{\partial G_t^0} h_{t-1} \tag{29} \qquad \text{$\pm (18)(3)$}$$

```
//让程序自己学会是否需要进位,从而学会加法
```

2 3 #include "iostream"

#include "math.h"

#include "stdlib.h"

6 #include "time.h"

#include "vector"

#include "assert.h"

9 using namespace std;

10

#define innode 2 //输入结点数,将输入2个加数 11

#define hidenode 26 //隐藏结点数,存储"携带位" 12

13 #define outnode 1 //输出结点数,将输出一个预测数字

#define alpha 0.1 //学习速率

#define binary_dim 8 //二进制数的最大长度 15

关闭

#define randval(high) ((double)rand() / RAND_MAX * high) 17

18 #define uniform_plus_minus_one ((double)(2.0 * rand()) / ((double)RAND_MAX + 1.0) - 1.0) //均匀随机分

19 20

16

int largest_number = (pow(2, binary_dim)); //跟二进制最大长度对应的可以表示的最大十进制数 21

22

23 //激活函数

24 double sigmoid(double x)

25

```
26
      return 1.0 / (1.0 + exp(-x));
27
28
29
   //激活函数的导数, y为激活函数值
30
    double dsigmoid(double y)
31
32
      return y * (1.0 - y);
33
34
35
   //tanh的导数,y为tanh值
36
    double dtanh(double y)
37 {
38
      y = tanh(y);
39
      return 1.0 - y * y;
40
41
42 //将一个10进制整数转换为2进制数
43
    void int2binary(int n, int *arr)
44
45
      int i = 0;
46
      while(n)
47
48
       arr[i++] = n % 2;
        n /= 2;
49
50
51
      while(i < binary_dim)
        arr[i++] = 0;
52
53
54
55
    class RNN
56
    public:
57
58
      RNN();
59
      virtual ~RNN();
60
      void train();
61
62
    public:
63
      double W_I[innode][hidenode]; //连接输入与隐含层单元中输入门的权值矩阵
64
      double U_I[hidenode][hidenode]; //连接上一隐层输出与本隐含层单元中输入门的权值矩阵
65
      double W_F[innode][hidenode]; //连接输入与隐含层单元中遗忘门的权值矩阵
66
      double U_F[hidenode][hidenode]; //连接上一隐含层与本隐含层单元中遗忘门的权值矩阵
      double W_O[innode][hidenode]; //连接输入与隐含层单元中遗忘门的权值矩阵
67
68
      double U_O[hidenode][hidenode]; //连接上一隐含层与现在时刻的隐含层的权值矩阵
                                                                                      关闭
      double W_G[innode][hidenode]; //用于产生新记忆的;
69
70
      double U_G[hidenode][hidenode]; //用于产生新记忆的权值矩阵
71
      double W_out[hidenode][outnode]; //连接隐层与输出层的权值矩阵
72
73
      double *x;
                    //layer 0 输出值,由输入向量直接设定
74
      //double *layer_1; //layer 1 输出值
75
      double *y;
                    //layer 2 输出值
76
77
78
    void winit(double w[], int n) //权值初始化
79
```

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```
80
        for(int i=0; i<n; i++)
81
          w[i] = uniform_plus_minus_one; //均匀随机分布
 82
 83
84
     RNN::RNN()
85
86
        x = new double[innode];
87
        y = new double[outnode];
 88
        winit((double*)W_I, innode * hidenode);
 89
        winit((double*)U_I, hidenode * hidenode);
 90
        winit((double*)W_F, innode * hidenode);
 91
        winit((double*)U_F, hidenode * hidenode);
 92
        winit((double*)W_O, innode * hidenode);
 93
        winit((double*)U_O, hidenode * hidenode);
 94
        winit((double*)W_G, innode * hidenode);
 95
        winit((double*)U_G, hidenode * hidenode);
 96
        winit((double*)W_out, hidenode * outnode);
 97
98
99
     RNN::~RNN()
100
101
        delete x;
102
        delete y;
103
104
105
      void RNN::train()
106
107
        int epoch, i, j, k, m, p;
108
        vector<double*> I_vector; //输入门
109
        vector<double*> F_vector; //遗忘门
110
        vector<double*> O_vector; //输出门
        vector<double*> G_vector; //新记忆
111
112
        vector<double*> S_vector; //状态值
113
        vector<double*> h_vector; //输出值
114
        vector<double> y_delta; //保存误差关于输出层的偏导
115
116
        for(epoch=0; epoch<11000; epoch++) //训练次数
117
118
          double e = 0.0; //误差
119
120
          int predict[binary_dim];
                                      //保存每次生成的预测值
121
          memset(predict, 0, sizeof(predict));
122
                                                                                                    关闭
123
          int a_int = (int)randval(largest_number/2.0); //随机生
124
          int a[binary_dim];
125
          int2binary(a_int, a);
                                    //转为二进制数
126
127
          int b_int = (int)randval(largest_number/2.0); //随机生成另一个加数 b
128
          int b[binary_dim];
129
          int2binary(b_int, b);
                                    //转为二进制数
130
131
          int c_int = a_int + b_int;
                                    //真实的和 c
132
          int c[binary_dim];
133
          int2binary(c_int, c);
                                   //转为二进制数
```

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```
134
          //在0时刻是没有之前的隐含层的,所以初始化一个全为0的
135
136
          double *S = new double[hidenode]; //状态值
137
          double *h = new double[hidenode]; //输出值
138
139
          for(i=0; i<hidenode; i++)
         {
140
141
            S[i] = 0;
            h[i] = 0;
142
143
144
          S_vector.push_back(S);
145
          h_vector.push_back(h);
146
147
         //正向传播
148
         for(p=0; p<binary_dim; p++)</pre>
                                        //循环遍历二进制数组,从最低位开始
149
150
            x[0] = a[p];
151
            x[1] = b[p];
152
            double t = (double)c[p];
                                      //实际值
153
            double *in_gate = new double[hidenode]; //输入门
154
            double *out_gate = new double[hidenode]; //输出门
155
            double *forget_gate = new double[hidenode]; //遗忘门
156
            double *g_gate = new double[hidenode];
157
            double *state = new double[hidenode];
                                                  //状态值
158
            double *h = new double[hidenode];
                                                 //隐层输出值
159
160
            for(j=0; j<hidenode; j++)
161
162
              //输入层转播到隐层
              double inGate = 0.0;
163
164
              double outGate = 0.0;
165
              double forgetGate = 0.0;
166
              double gGate = 0.0;
167
              double s = 0.0;
168
169
              for(m=0; m<innode; m++)
170
171
                inGate += x[m] * W_I[m][j];
172
                outGate += x[m] * W_O[m][j];
                forgetGate += x[m] * W_F[m][j];
173
174
                gGate += x[m] * W_G[m][j];
175
             }
176
                                                                                                    关闭
177
              double *h_pre = h_vector.back();
178
              double *state_pre = S_vector.back();
179
              for(m=0; m<hidenode; m++)
180
              {
181
                inGate += h_pre[m] * U_I[m][j];
182
                outGate += h_pre[m] * U_O[m][j];
183
                forgetGate += h_pre[m] * U_F[m][j];
                gGate += h_pre[m] * U_G[m][j];
184
185
             }
186
187
              in_gate[j] = sigmoid(inGate);
```

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```
188
              out_gate[j] = sigmoid(outGate);
189
              forget_gate[j] = sigmoid(forgetGate);
190
              g_gate[j] = sigmoid(gGate);
191
192
              double s_pre = state_pre[i];
193
              state[j] = forget_gate[j] * s_pre + g_gate[j] * in_gate[j];
194
              h[j] = in_gate[j] * tanh(state[j]);
195
196
197
198
            for(k=0; k<outnode; k++)
199
200
              //隐藏层传播到输出层
201
              double out = 0.0:
202
              for(j=0; j<hidenode; j++)</pre>
203
                out += h[j] * W_out[j][k];
204
                                       //输出层各单元输出
              y[k] = sigmoid(out);
205
206
207
            predict[p] = (int)floor(y[0] + 0.5); //记录预测值
208
209
            //保存隐藏层,以便下次计算
210
            I_vector.push_back(in_gate);
211
            F_vector.push_back(forget_gate);
212
            O_vector.push_back(out_gate);
213
            S_vector.push_back(state);
214
            G_vector.push_back(g_gate);
215
            h_vector.push_back(h);
216
217
            //保存标准误差关于输出层的偏导
218
            y_delta.push_back((t - y[0]) * dsigmoid(y[0]));
                                 //误差
219
            e += fabs(t - y[0]);
220
          }
221
222
          //误差反向传播
223
          //隐含层偏差,通过当前之后一个时间点的隐含层误差和当前输出层的误差计算
224
225
          double h_delta[hidenode];
226
          double *O_delta = new double[hidenode];
          double *I_delta = new double[hidenode];
227
228
          double *F_delta = new double[hidenode];
229
          double *G_delta = new double[hidenode];
230
          double *state_delta = new double[hidenode];
                                                                                                     关闭
          //当前时间之后的一个隐藏层误差
231
232
          double *O_future_delta = new double[hidenode];
233
          double *I_future_delta = new double[hidenode];
234
          double *F_future_delta = new double[hidenode];
235
          double *G_future_delta = new double[hidenode];
236
          double *state_future_delta = new double[hidenode];
237
          double *forget_gate_future = new double[hidenode];
238
          for(j=0; j<hidenode; j++)
239
          {
240
            O_future_delta[j] = 0;
241
            I_future_delta[j] = 0;
```

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```
242
            F_future_delta[j] = 0;
            G_future_delta[j] = 0;
243
244
            state_future_delta[j] = 0;
245
            forget_gate_future[j] = 0;
246
247
          for(p=binary_dim-1; p>=0; p--)
          {
248
249
            x[0] = a[p];
250
            x[1] = b[p];
251
252
            //当前隐藏层
253
            double *in_gate = I_vector[p]; //输入门
254
            double *out_gate = O_vector[p]; //输出门
255
            double *forget_gate = F_vector[p]; //遗忘门
256
            double *g_gate = G_vector[p]; //新记忆
257
             double *state = S_vector[p+1]; //状态值
                                        //隐层输出值
258
            double *h = h_vector[p+1];
259
260
            //前一个隐藏层
261
            double *h_pre = h_vector[p];
262
             double *state_pre = S_vector[p];
263
264
            for(k=0; k<outnode; k++) //对于网络中每个输出单元,更新权值
265
266
               //更新隐含层和输出层之间的连接权
267
               for(j=0; j<hidenode; j++)
268
                 W_{out[j][k]} += alpha * y_delta[p] * h[j];
269
270
271
            //对于网络中每个隐藏单元,计算误差项,并更新权值
272
            for(j=0; j<hidenode; j++)
273
274
               h_delta[j] = 0.0;
275
               for(k=0; k<outnode; k++)
276
277
                 h_delta[j] += y_delta[p] * W_out[j][k];
278
              }
279
               for(k=0; k<hidenode; k++)
280
281
                 h_delta[j] += I_future_delta[k] * U_I[j][k];
282
                 h_delta[j] += F_future_delta[k] * U_F[j][k];
283
                 h_delta[j] += O_future_delta[k] * U_O[j][k];
284
                 h_delta[j] += G_future_delta[k] * U_G[j][k];
                                                                                                       关闭
285
              }
286
287
               O_delta[j] = 0.0;
288
               I_delta[j] = 0.0;
289
               F_delta[j] = 0.0;
290
               G_delta[j] = 0.0;
291
               state_delta[j] = 0.0;
292
               //隐含层的校正误差
293
294
               O_delta[j] = h_delta[j] * tanh(state[j]) * dsigmoid(out_gate[j]);
295
               state_delta[j] = h_delta[j] * out_gate[j] * dtanh(state[j]) +
```

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```
296
                          state_future_delta[j] * forget_gate_future[j];
297
                F_delta[j] = state_delta[j] * state_pre[j] * dsigmoid(forget_gate[j]);
298
                I_delta[j] = state_delta[j] * g_gate[j] * dsigmoid(in_gate[j]);
299
                \label{eq:G_delta} $$G_{delta[j]} = state_{delta[j]} * in_{gate[j]} * dsigmoid(g_{gate[j]}); $$
300
301
                //更新前一个隐含层和现在隐含层之间的权值
302
                for(k=0; k<hidenode; k++)
303
304
                  U_I[k][j] += alpha * I_delta[j] * h_pre[k];
305
                  U_F[k][j] += alpha * F_delta[j] * h_pre[k];
306
                  U_O[k][j] += alpha * O_delta[j] * h_pre[k];
307
                  U_G[k][j] += alpha * G_delta[j] * h_pre[k];
308
309
310
                //更新输入层和隐含层之间的连接权
311
                for(k=0; k<innode; k++)
312
                  W_I[k][j] += alpha * I_delta[j] * x[k];
313
314
                  W_F[k][j] += alpha * F_delta[j] * x[k];
315
                  W_O[k][j] += alpha * O_delta[j] * x[k];
316
                  W_G[k][j] += alpha * G_delta[j] * x[k];
317
               }
318
319
320
321
              if(p == binary_dim-1)
322
323
                delete O_future_delta;
324
                delete F_future_delta;
325
                delete I_future_delta;
326
                delete G_future_delta;
327
                delete state_future_delta;
328
                delete forget_gate_future;
329
330
331
             O_future_delta = O_delta;
332
             F_future_delta = F_delta;
333
             I_future_delta = I_delta;
334
             G_future_delta = G_delta;
335
             state_future_delta = state_delta;
336
             forget_gate_future = forget_gate;
337
338
           delete O_future_delta;
                                                                                                               关闭
339
           delete F_future_delta;
340
           delete I_future_delta;
341
           delete G_future_delta;
342
           delete state_future_delta;
343
344
           if(epoch % 1000 == 0)
345
             cout << "error : " << e << endl;
346
347
             cout << "pred: ";
348
             for(k=binary_dim-1; k>=0; k--)
349
                cout << predict[k];
```

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```
350
              cout << endl;
351
352
              cout << "true : ";
353
             for(k=binary_dim-1; k>=0; k--)
354
                cout << c[k];
355
              cout << endl;
356
357
             int out = 0;
358
             for(k=binary_dim-1; k>=0; k--)
359
               out += predict[k] * pow(2, k);
             cout << a_int << " + " << b_int << " = " << out << endl << endl;
360
361
362
363
           for(i=0; i<I_vector.size(); i++)</pre>
364
             delete I_vector[i];
365
           for(i=0; i<F_vector.size(); i++)
366
             delete F_vector[i];
367
           for(i=0; i<O_vector.size(); i++)
              delete O_vector[i];
368
369
           for(i=0; i<G_vector.size(); i++)</pre>
370
             delete G_vector[i];
371
           for(i=0; i<S_vector.size(); i++)
372
             delete S_vector[i];
373
           for(i=0; i<h_vector.size(); i++)</pre>
374
             delete h_vector[i];
375
376
           I_vector.clear();
377
           F_vector.clear();
378
           O_vector.clear();
379
           G_vector.clear();
380
           S_vector.clear();
381
           h_vector.clear();
382
           y_delta.clear();
383
384
385
386
387
      int main()
388
389
         srand(time(NULL));
390
         RNN rnn;
391
         rnn.train();
392
         return 0;
                                                                                                                 关闭
393 }
```

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```
error: 1.407
pred: 01110111
true: 01110111
39 + 80 = 119
error: 3.85633
pred: 10011100
true: 10100000
103 + 57 = 156
error: 1.09332
pred: 00011110
true: 00011110
5 + 25 = 30
error: 2.01587
pred: 10010011
 true: 10010011
104 + 43 = 147
          any key to continue
```

参考:

http://lib.csdn.net/article/deeplearning/45380 http://www.open-open.com/lib/view/open1440843534638.html



- leetcode---Reorder List
- C#---distinct

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