Note2

代码连接:

https://github.com/Buzzy0423/2022_Winter_ML

Optimization

Gradient Descent

```
Core idea: x_1=x_0-\mu f^{'}(x_0)  \text{while } \frac{f'(x_n)>\epsilon}{f(x_n)-\mu*f'(x_n)>f(x_n)-\alpha*f'(x_n)} \text{ do}  With Backtracking:  \begin{vmatrix} \text{while } f(x_n)-\mu*f'(x_n)>f(x_n)-\alpha*f'(x_n)\\ \mu=\mu*\beta;\\ \text{end}\\ x_{n+1}=x_n-\mu f'(x_n);\\ \text{end} \end{vmatrix}
```

在训练网络的时候最好使用衰减的学习率

即不对整个数据集求Loss而是随机选一部分子集求Loss

Adagrad

```
Core idea:\mu_i = rac{\mu_0}{\sqrt{s(i,t)+c}}s(i+1,t) = s(i,t) + (\partial_i f(x))^2
```

即对每个特征的学习率进行近似的单独调整

```
optim = torch.optim.Adagrad(net.parameters(), lr=0.005, lr_decay=0, weight_decay=0)
```

Seed

```
def seed_torch(seed=1029):
    random.seed(seed)
    os.environ['PYTHONHASHSEED'] = str(seed) # 为了禁止hash随机化,使得实验可复现
    np.random.seed(seed)
    torch.manual_seed(seed)
    torch.cuda.manual_seed(seed)
    torch.cuda.manual_seed_all(seed) # if you are using multi-GPU.
    torch.backends.cudnn.benchmark = False
    torch.backends.cudnn.deterministic = True
```

Cuda

在GPU上跑网络

```
device = torch.device('cuda:0' if torch.cuda.is_available() else 'cpu')
```

x=x.cuda()#把tensor推到显卡上,网络要用的所有的tensor,lossfunc和网络自身需要在同一个硬件上CPU/GPU

CNN

代码如下

```
class ConvNet(nn.Module):
 def __init__(self):
    super(ConvNet, self).__init__()
   self.feature=nn.Sequential(#Sequential相当于将操作打包, 但是要注意没有异常处理
       nn.Conv2d(in_channels=1,out_channels=32,kernel_size=3,stride=1,padding=1),#size=28+2-
2=28#步幅1, 填充1
       nn.BatchNorm2d(num_features=32),#BatchNorm即变量归一化,使得变量分布更加均匀(接近标准正态),
利于训练
       nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
nn.Conv2d(in_channels=32,out_channels=32,kernel_size=3,stride=1,padding=1),#size=28+2-2=28
       nn.BatchNorm2d(num_features=32),
       nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
       nn.MaxPool2d(stride=2, kernel_size=2)#size=28*28/4=14*14
   )
    self.linear=nn.Sequential(
       nn.Linear(32*14*14,256),
       nn.BatchNorm1d(256),
       nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
       nn.Linear(256,10),
       nn.Softmax()
   )
  def forward(self, x):
   x=self.feature(x)
   x=x.view(x.size(0),-1)#压扁再输入全链接层
   x=self.linear(x)
   print(x)
    return x
```

SVM

```
空间中点到超平面的距离为r=rac{|w^Tx+b|}{||w||}
```

若有:
$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{w}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{x}_i + b \geqslant +1, & y_i = +1; \\ \boldsymbol{w}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{x}_i + b \leqslant -1, & y_i = -1. \end{cases}$$

则两个异类支持向量之间的距离为 $margin = rac{2}{||w||}$

要使间隔最大化,即找到参数w和b使间隔最大化,即最小化 $||w||^2$

若是样本在原始维度不是线性可分的,那就将样本通过核函数映射到更高维度中,直到他们线性可分

表 6.1 常用核函数

名称	表达式	参数
线性核	$\kappa(oldsymbol{x}_i, oldsymbol{x}_j) = oldsymbol{x}_i^{ ext{T}} oldsymbol{x}_j$	
多项式核	$\kappa(oldsymbol{x}_i, oldsymbol{x}_j) = (oldsymbol{x}_i^{ ext{T}} oldsymbol{x}_j)^d$	$d\geqslant 1$ 为多项式的次数
高斯核	$\kappa(oldsymbol{x}_i,oldsymbol{x}_j) = \expig(-rac{\ oldsymbol{x}_i-oldsymbol{x}_j\ ^2}{2\sigma^2}ig)$	$\sigma > 0$ 为高斯核的带宽(width)
拉普拉斯核	$\kappa(oldsymbol{x}_i,oldsymbol{x}_j) = \expig(-rac{\ oldsymbol{x}_i-oldsymbol{x}_j\ }{\sigma}ig)$	$\sigma > 0$
Sigmoid 核	$\kappa(oldsymbol{x}_i, oldsymbol{x}_j) = anh(eta oldsymbol{x}_i^{ ext{T}} oldsymbol{x}_j + heta)$	\tanh 为双曲正切函数, $\beta > 0$, $\theta < 0$

代码很简单

```
svm=SVC(kernel='rbf')
svm=svm.fit(X, y)
```

Cluster

原理见人工智能导论笔记

代码实现(非api):

```
N=4
center=np.random.randint(0,255,N)
for i in range(5):
 center=center[np.newaxis,np.newaxis,:]
 diff=(im[:,:,np.newaxis]-center)**2
 arg=np.argmin(diff,axis=2)
 new_center=[]
 for num in np.unique(arg):
   t=im*(arg=num)
   new_center.append(np.sum(t)/np.sum(arg=num))
  center=np.array(new_center)
print(center)
cent=center[np.newaxis,np.newaxis,:]
diff=(im[:,:,np.newaxis]-cent)**2
arg=np.argmin(diff,axis=2)
new_im=center[arg]
```

```
plt.imshow(new_im)
```

代码实现(api):

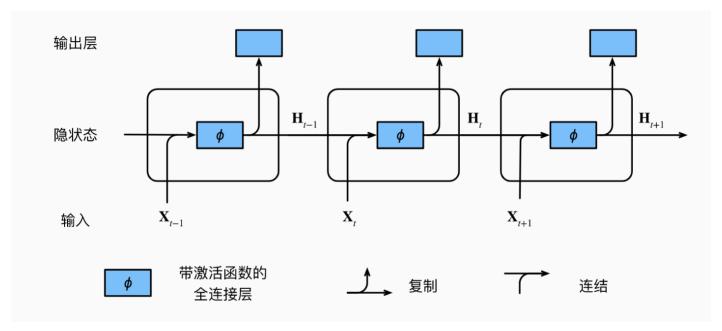
```
N=4
kmeans=cluster.KMeans(n_clusters=N)
kmeans.fit(im)
```

NLP

马尔可夫模型: $P(x_1,\ldots,x_T) = \prod_{t=1}^T P(x_t|x_{t-1})$ 当 $P(x_1|x_0) = P(x_1)$

NLP的原理即是条件概率,例如"树上有一只"这段话后面接"猴子"的可能性远比"房子"高

Core idea: $H_t = \phi(X_t W_{xh} + H_{t-1} W_{hh} + b_h)$



困惑度: $exp(-\frac{1}{n}\sum_{t=1}^n log P(x_t|x_{t-1},\dots,x_1))$,用来表示下一个词元的实际选择数的调和平均数,最好为1,最坏为 0

后面现代循环神经网络那章没怎么看懂。。