HW3 成果分析

本次作業實作回歸模型。

資料集狀況

CIFAR10 dataset 的資料是數筆 32*32 pixels 的彩色影像,並且有貓和狗兩類。

```
Data type of images: uint8 (value range: [0, 255])
Shape of images: (10000, 32, 32, 3)
Shape of labels: (10000,)
Number of classes: 2
Classes: ['cat', 'dog']
```

Linear Classification 實現

先進行影像前處理,將3維資料平坦化,並且使用 Dataloader 切分成數個 Batches

```
class Dataloader(object):
    def __init__(self, dataset, batch_size=1):
        self.dataset = dataset
        self.indice = np.array(range(len(self.dataset)))
        self.batch_size = batch_size

    def __len__(self):
        num_batch = None
        num_batch = np.ceil(len(self.dataset)/self.batch_size).astype(int)
        return num_batch

    def __getitem__(self, idx):
        batch_data = self.dataset[self.indice[idx: idx+self.batch_size]]
        return batch_data

    def shuffle(self):
        np.random.shuffle(self.indice)
```

接著建構一個 Linear Classfication,裏面定義了正向傳播、 反向傳播和活化函數。因為是二元分類問題,所以可以採用 Sigmoid function 作為活化函數。

```
class LinearClassifier(object):
def __init__(self, device='cpu'):
  self.W = None # classifier weights
  self.dv = device
 def save_weights(self, path):
  torch.save(self.W, path)
 def load_weights(self, path):
  self.W = torch.load(path)
 def sigmoid(self, score):
  prob = torch.zeros_like(score)
  prob = 1/(1+np.exp(-1*score))
  return prob
 def forward(self, x):
  num_data, data_dim = x.shape
  if self.W is None:
    np.random.seed(0)
    self.W = torch.from_numpy(np.random.randn(data_dim)*1e-4).to(self.dv)
  x = x.to(self.dv)
   pred_y = torch.zeros(num_data).to(self.dv)
  pred_y = np.matmul(x, self.W)
  pred_y = self.sigmoid(pred_y)
   self.cache = (x, pred_y)
  return pred_y
 def backward(self, dL):
   dL = dL.to(self.dv)
   dW = torch.zeros(1).to(self.dv)
  x, pred_y = self.cache
  num_data, data_dim = x.shape
   dpred_y = pred_y * (1 - pred_y) # derivative of sigmoid
   dW = dpred_y * dL
   dW = np.matmul(dW, x)/num_data
   return dW
```

其中,再寫反向傳播時有一些疑問出現。

```
Result of backward: Expected -1.0628412871500468 but got [-0.47932113 -0.58352016]
```

打開_utils.py 察看 Backward_Test() · 發現老師給的輸入測資為 (3個訓練資料, 2個特徵)。我的直覺是,這樣輸入層會有2個神經元,並且彙整到只有1個神經元的輸出層。也就是說,會有兩個權重值和其權重梯度但老師給的測資僅有一個dW輸出,試過兩個dW平均,但也不符合測資答案。

```
# _utils.py

def Backward_Test(model):
    x = torch.tensor([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6], dtype=torch.float64).reshape(3, 2)
    y = model.forward(x)
    val = model.backward(x)
    truth = [2.25, 3.0]
    if (rel_err(torch.tensor(truth).to(model.dv), val) < 1e-6).cpu().numpy():
        return 'Correct'
    else:
        return f'Expected {truth} but got {val.cpu().numpy()}'</pre>
```

先就目前的狀況繼續做下去吧。繼續完成 Loss Function 和 Optmizer 。使用的是 BCE Loss Function ,適合使用在二元 分類問題。

```
class BCEloss(object):
 def __init__(self, device='cpu'):
   self.dv = device
 def __call__(self, y, pred_y):
   y = y.to(self.dv)
   pred_y = pred_y.to(self.dv)
   L = torch.zeros_like(y).to(self.dv)
   dL = torch.zeros_like(y).to(self.dv)
   L = -y * torch.log(pred_y) - (1 - y) * torch.log(1 - pred_y)
   dL = (pred_y - y) / (pred_y * (1 - pred_y))
    return L, dL
class Optimizer(object):
  def __init__(self, model, learning_rate):
   self.model = model
   self.lr = learning_rate
  def step(self, dW):
   dW = dW.to(model.dv)
   new weights = self.model.W.clone()
   new_weights = self.model.W - self.lr * dW
    self.model.W = new_weights
```

除了反向傳播和測資有出入以外,其他的測資都是有通過的。

執行結果與分析

使用以下超參數進行訓練,並且儲存 loss 最低的權重值:

```
LR = 1e-5
EPOCHS = 30
model = LinearClassifier(DEVICE)
loss_func = BCEloss(DEVICE)
optimizer = Optimizer(model, learning_rate=LR)
```

訓練結果如下:

```
Epoch 27:
Training accuracy: 49.47%, loss: 0.6797
Validation accuracy: 52.80%, loss: 0.6885
[WEIGHTS SAVED]
```

導入 test_data 進行預測,結果如下:

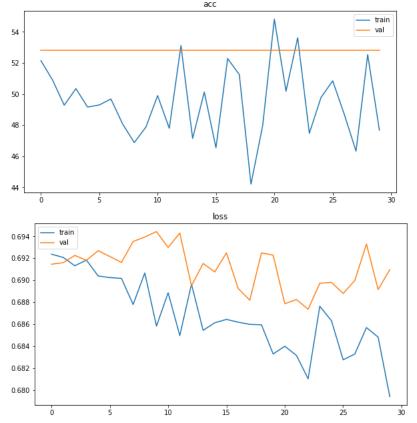
```
Got 1005 correct prediction in 2000 test data, accuracy: 50.25\%
```

輸出結果和老師提供的原始檔相近,所以不太確定反向傳播的函式是否真的有錯誤。

結果分析

50.25% 幾乎是用猜的吧?

先把訓練過程畫出來:



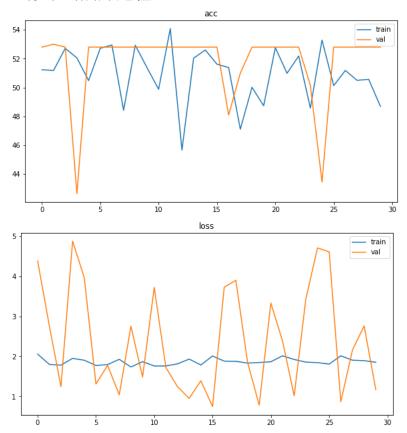
驗證資料的準確度完全沒有動靜,顯然 Backpropagation 的確出了問題。

嘗試

問了助教之後,發現我的思路沒有問題,然而助教是把 dW 相加起來了,所以才會只有一個值。我們用新的模型來做訓練:

```
def backward(self, dL):
    dL = dL.to(self.dv)
    dW = torch.zeros(1).to(self.dv)
    x, pred_y = self.cache
    num_data, data_dim = x.shape
    dpred_y = pred_y * (1 - pred_y) # derivative of sigmoid
    dW = dpred_y * dL
    dW = torch.sum(torch.matmul(dW, x) / num_data)
    return dW
```

一樣印出訓練過程:



我們發現,因為dW值相同,導致梯度下降不明顯,較無法收斂 loss function。只是由於只有單顆神經元,所以面對這種高維的資料準確率實在是太低,用猜的都還比較準:

```
[97] 1 test dataloader - Dataloader(test_dataset)
2 total_corr = 0; total_eval = 0
3 for batch_idx in range(len(test_dataloader)):
4 ### Random Guess ###
5 pred_label = torch.FloatTensor([(1 if i<0.5 else 0) for 1 in torch.rand(batch_img.shape[0])])
6 ### Model Evaluation ###
7 total_eval += 1
8 total_corr += evaluate(batch_label, pred_label.cpu().numpy())
9 print(f'Got (total_corr) correct prediction in (total_eval) test data, accuracy:
6 total_corr to prediction in 2000 test data, accuracy: 51.70%
```

之後引入深度神經模型便可以提高準確率。