

# 计算机科学与技术学院神经网络与深度学习课程实验报告

|   |           |                  |
|---|-----------|------------------|
| 实验题目: a simple image classification pipeline  |           | 学号: 201600181073 |
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| <p>实验目的:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• understand the basic Image Classification pipeline and the data-driven approach;</li><li>• implement and apply a softmax classifier;</li><li>• implement and apply a three-layer neural network classifier.</li></ul>  |           |                  |
| <p>实验软件和硬件环境:</p> <p>Spyder&amp;python3.6</p>   |           |                  |
| <p>实验原理和方法:</p> <h2>1. Softmax classifier</h2> <p>设第 <math>i</math> 个 example 的第 <math>j</math> 个 feature 为 <math>x_{ij}</math>, <math>i=1,2,\dots,N</math>, <math>j=1,2,\dots,D</math>, 则</p> $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{21} & \dots & x_{1D} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \dots & x_{2D} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_{N1} & x_{N2} & \dots & x_{ND} \end{pmatrix}_{N \times D}.$ <p>设第 <math>j</math> 个 feature 对下一个 layer 的第 <math>k</math> 个结点 (第 <math>k</math> 个 label) 的 weight 为 <math>w_{jk}</math>, <math>k=0,1,\dots,C-1</math>, 则</p> $W = \begin{pmatrix} w_{10} & w_{11} & \dots & w_{1,C-1} \\ w_{20} & w_{21} & \dots & w_{2,C-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ w_{D0} & w_{D1} & \dots & w_{D,C-1} \end{pmatrix}_{D \times C}.$ <p>设第 <math>i</math> 个 example 再第 <math>k</math> 个 label 上的取值为 <math>l_{ik} = \sum_{j=1}^D x_{ij} w_{jk}</math>, 则</p> |           |                  |

$$L = XW = \begin{pmatrix} l_{10} & l_{11} & \cdots & l_{1,C-1} \\ l_{20} & l_{21} & \cdots & l_{2,C-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ l_{N0} & l_{N1} & \cdots & l_{N,C-1} \end{pmatrix}_{N \times C}$$

经过 softmax，第 i 个 example 属于 label  $k=r, r=0,1,\dots,C-1$  的概率为

$$q_{ir} = \frac{e^{l_{ir}}}{\sum_k e^{l_{ik}}}$$

从而得到所有 examples 的预测概率矩阵： $Q = (q_{ik})_{N \times C}$ 。

$y$  为  $N$  个 example 的实际 label 向量， $0 \leq y_i \leq C-1$ ，设  $\hat{y} = (\hat{y}_{ik})_{N \times C}$  为理想的概率

预测矩阵，其中  $\hat{y}_{ik} = \begin{cases} 1, & k=y_i \\ 0, & \text{others} \end{cases}$ 。

用交叉熵作为 *Loss* 函数，则

$$Loss = -\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{k=0}^{C-1} \hat{y}_{ik} \ln q_{ik} = -\sum_{i=1}^N \ln q_{i,y_i},$$

进一步作平均并正则化（正则化系数为 *reg*）：

$$Loss = \frac{-\sum_{i=1}^N \ln q_{i,y_i}}{N} + \frac{1}{2} reg \cdot \sum_j \sum_k w_{jk}^2.$$

由求导的链式法则，*Loss* 对权重  $w_{jk}$  的导数为：

$$\frac{\partial Loss}{\partial w_{jk}} = \frac{1}{N} \cdot \left( -\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{q_{i,y_i}} \cdot \frac{\partial q_{i,y_i}}{\partial l_{ik}} \cdot \frac{\partial l_{ik}}{\partial w_{jk}} \right) + \frac{\partial \frac{1}{2} reg \cdot \sum_j \sum_k w_{jk}^2}{\partial w_{jk}},$$

其中， $\frac{\partial q_{i,y_i}}{\partial l_{ik}} = \begin{cases} q_{ik}(1-q_{ik}), & k=y_i \\ -q_{ik}q_{i,y_i}, & k \neq y_i \end{cases}$ ， $\frac{\partial l_{ik}}{\partial w_{jk}} = x_{ij}$ ，因此

$$\frac{\partial Loss}{\partial w_{jk}} = \frac{1}{N} \cdot \left( \sum_{i=1}^N I(k=y_i) \cdot x_{ij} \right) + reg \cdot w_{jk},$$

其中  $I(k=y_i) = \begin{cases} q_{ik}-1, & k=y_i \\ q_{ik}, & k \neq y_i \end{cases}$ 。

对所有 weight 分别求导的结果即为一个与  $W$  相同的大小的矩阵。

## 2. three-layer neural network

**主要流程：**输入数据，计算 loss，反向传播，得到参数梯度，更新参数，如此不断迭代，得到一组模型参数。

**调整超参：**将需要调整的超参：learning rate、hidden size、batch size、正则化系数可能数值分别罗列（网格化），用网格中每一个点所代表的参数进行训练、验证，找到最优的网格点，并在该网格点附近细化网格尝试寻找更优的参数组合。

实验步骤：（不要求罗列完整源代码）

### 1. Softmax classifier

通过循环和向量化操作计算 loss 及 gradient:

```
def softmax_loss_naive(W, X, y, reg):
    # Initialize the loss and gradient to zero.
    loss = 0.0
    dW = np.zeros_like(W)

    N = X.shape[0]

    for i in range(N):
        l = np.dot(X[i, :], W)
        l_softmax = np.exp(l)/np.sum(np.exp(l))
        loss -= np.log(l_softmax[y[i]])

        for j in range(W.shape[0]):
            for k in range(W.shape[1]):
                if k != y[i]:
                    dW[j, k] += np.dot(X.T[j, i], l_softmax[k])
                else:
                    dW[j, k] += np.dot(X.T[j, i], l_softmax[k] - 1)

    loss /= N
    loss += 0.5 * reg * np.sum(W**2)

    dW /= N
    dW += reg * W

    return loss, dW

def softmax_loss_vectorized(W, X, y, reg):
    """
    Softmax loss function, vectorized version.
    Inputs and outputs are the same as softmax_loss_naive.
    """
    # Initialize the loss and gradient to zero.
    loss = 0.0
    dW = np.zeros_like(W)

    num_train = X.shape[0] # N

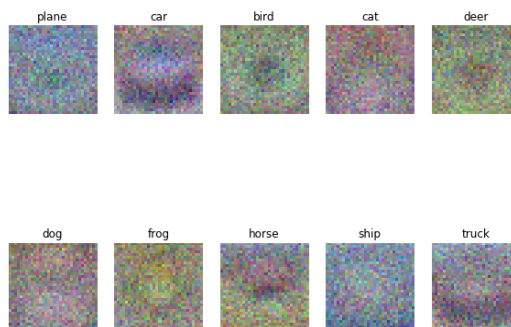
    # loss
    scores = np.dot(X, W) # N*C 的矩阵 表示每个example被Label为C1的score
    exp_scores = np.exp(scores)
    prob_scores = exp_scores/np.sum(exp_scores, axis=1, keepdims=True) # softmax
    correct_log_probs = -np.log(prob_scores[range(num_train), y]) # 交叉熵损失函数
    loss = np.sum(correct_log_probs)
    loss /= num_train
    loss += 0.5 * reg * np.sum(W**2) # 正则化

    # grads
    dscores = prob_scores
    dscores[range(num_train), y] -= 1
    dW = np.dot(X.T, dscores)
    dW /= num_train
    dW += reg * W

    return loss, dW
```

最终测试结果如下：

lr 1.000000e-07 reg 2.500000e+04 train accuracy: 0.352571 val accuracy: 0.372000  
lr 1.000000e-07 reg 5.000000e+04 train accuracy: 0.333122 val accuracy: 0.359000  
lr 5.000000e-07 reg 2.500000e+04 train accuracy: 0.354000 val accuracy: 0.372000  
lr 5.000000e-07 reg 5.000000e+04 train accuracy: 0.327224 val accuracy: 0.342000  
best validation accuracy achieved during cross-validation: 0.372000  
softmax on raw pixels final test set accuracy: 0.360000



## 2. three-layer neural network

### 训练过程:

(1) 随机抽取 batch size 大小的数据

```
shuffle_indexes = np.arange(num_train)
np.random.shuffle(shuffle_indexes)
shuffle_indexes = shuffle_indexes[0:batch_size-1] # 从训练集中随机选取b
X_batch = X[shuffle_indexes, :]
y_batch = y[shuffle_indexes]
```

(2) 正向传播, 计算各类别的 scores

```
layer1 = np.dot(X, W1) + b1
layer1[layer1 < 0] = 0
layer2 = np.dot(layer1, W2) + b2
layer2[layer2 < 0] = 0
scores = np.dot(layer2, W3) + b3
```

(3) 计算 loss

```
exp_scores = np.exp(scores)
prob_scores = exp_scores / np.sum(exp_scores, axis=1, keepdims=True) # softmax 得到每个类别的概率
correct_log_probs = -np.log(prob_scores[range(len(y)), y]) # 交叉熵损失函数
loss = np.sum(correct_log_probs) # 损失函数
loss /= len(y)
loss += 0.5 * reg * np.sum(W1 ** 2) + 0.5 * reg * np.sum(W2 ** 2) + 0.5 * reg * np.sum(W3 ** 2) # 正则
```

(3) 反向传播计算 gradient

```
dscores[range(len(y)), y] -= 1
dscores /= len(y)

grads['W3'] = np.dot(layer2.T, dscores)
grads['W3'] += reg*W3
grads['b3'] = np.sum(dscores, axis=0)

dlayer2 = np.dot(dscores, W3.T)
dlayer2[layer2 < 0] = 0
grads['W2'] = np.dot(layer1.T, dlayer2)
grads['W2'] += reg*W2
grads['b2'] = np.sum(dlayer2, axis=0)

dlayer1 = np.dot(dlayer2, W2.T)
dlayer1[layer1 < 0] = 0
grads['W1'] = np.dot(X.T, dlayer1)
grads['W1'] += reg*W1
grads['b1'] = np.sum(dlayer1, axis=0)
```

(5) 更新参数

```

self.params['W1'] -= learning_rate*grads['W1']
self.params['W2'] -= learning_rate*grads['W2']
self.params['W3'] -= learning_rate*grads['W3']
self.params['b1'] -= learning_rate*grads['b1']
self.params['b2'] -= learning_rate*grads['b2']
self.params['b3'] -= learning_rate*grads['b3']

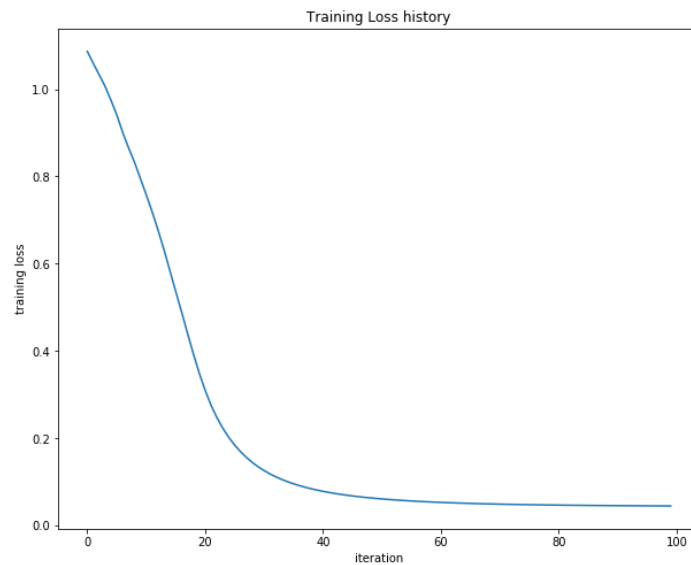
```

在 toy\_model 上的做简单训练:

```

Your scores: -
[[-0.03596154 -0.01613583 -0.00048556]
 [-0.09480192  0.20724618 -0.09763798]
 [-0.07015667  0.17081869 -0.07675745]
 [ 0.01473052  0.09321097 -0.0395178 ]
 [-0.05306489  0.04729807  0.01750587]]
Final training loss: 0.04526310220887222

```



**调整超参：**第一次设置

```
batch_size=[100, 150, 200];
```

```
hidden_size=[64, 128, 256, 512];
```

```
learning_rate=[0.1, 0.05, 0.01, 0.005, 0.001];
```

```
regularization_strengths = [0.1, 0.05, 0.01, 0.005, 0.001],
```

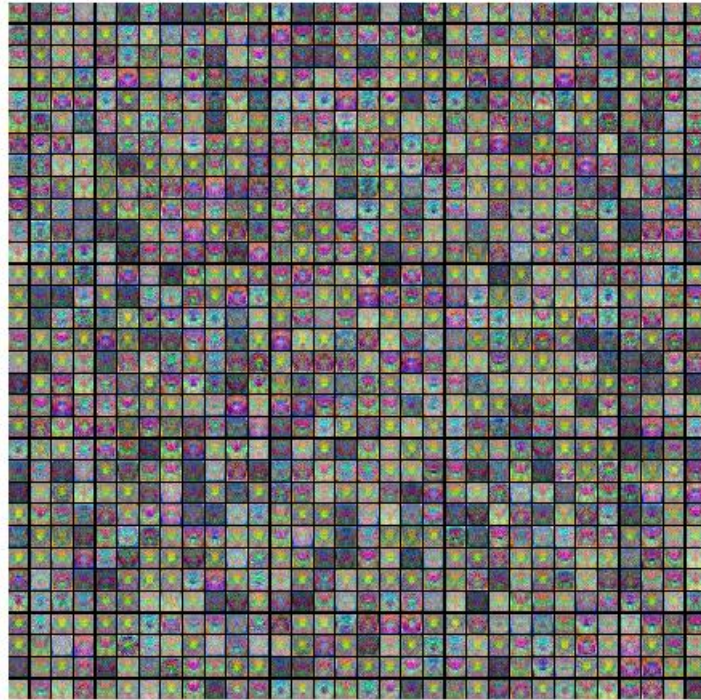
进行训练，发现 batch\_size 和 hidden\_size 都取最大，learning\_rate 取 0.005，正则化系数取 0.01 或 0.001 时效果较好，部分结果如下：

```
Training params: batch size: 200, hidden size: 512, learning rate: 0.005,  
reg strength: 0.001  
iteration 0 / 2000: loss 2.302594  
iteration 100 / 2000: loss 2.302618  
iteration 200 / 2000: loss 2.302680  
iteration 300 / 2000: loss 2.302849  
iteration 400 / 2000: loss 2.302618  
iteration 500 / 2000: loss 2.302615  
iteration 600 / 2000: loss 2.302695  
iteration 700 / 2000: loss 2.302585  
iteration 800 / 2000: loss 2.300595  
iteration 900 / 2000: loss 2.104757  
iteration 1000 / 2000: loss 2.069014  
iteration 1100 / 2000: loss 2.103755  
iteration 1200 / 2000: loss 2.039024  
iteration 1300 / 2000: loss 2.054273  
iteration 1400 / 2000: loss 1.939294  
iteration 1500 / 2000: loss 1.915237  
iteration 1600 / 2000: loss 1.973038  
iteration 1700 / 2000: loss 1.868560  
iteration 1800 / 2000: loss 1.979711  
iteration 1900 / 2000: loss 1.824305  
8 train_accuracy: 0.32957142857142857 val_accuracy: 0.33
```

在上一次调参的经验基础上，在最优参数附近进一步调整参数，并提高迭代次数，得到了更高的准确率：

```
Training params: batch size: 250, hidden size: 1024, learning rate: 0.005,  
reg strength: 0.0001
```

```
2 train_accuracy: 0.43204081632653063 val_accuracy: 0.44  
[]
```



```
Test accuracy: 0.404
```

### 结论分析与体会：

用简单的三层神经网络实现了图片的分类，尽管只填写了部分函数，但这一过程使我对神经网络的工作流程和原理有了更具体的认识。

就实验过程中遇到和出现的问题，你是如何解决和处理的，自拟 1—3 道问答题：

1. 在开始做实验时对 softmax 函数不了解，也不知道怎么求 loss 和 gradient：查找了 softmax 的相关资料并做了总结。
2. 调整超参时，没注意提高迭代次数，迭代次数过少导致 loss 并没有收敛：将迭代次数从 2000 提高到了 5000。