

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: Homework 2		学号: 201605130098
日期: 2019. 4. 12	班级: 16 智能	姓名: 李云开
Email: liyunkai@foxmail.com		
<p>实验目的:</p> <p>In this assignment you will practice putting together a simple image classification pipeline, based on the SVM/Softmax classifier. The goals of this assignment are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand the basic Image Classification pipeline and the data-driven approach;• Get a basic understanding of performance improvements from using higher-level representations than raw pixels (e.g. color histograms, Histogram of Gradient (HOG) features)• Master basic neural network adjustment skills and try to improve deep neural networks		
<p>实验软件和硬件环境:</p> <p>Python</p>		
<p>实验原理和方法:</p> <p>Get a basic understanding of performance improvements from using higher-level representations than raw pixels (e.g. color histograms, Histogram of Gradient (HOG) features)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Master basic neural network adjustment skills and try to improve deep neural networks		
<p>实验步骤: (不要求罗列完整源代码)</p> <p>1、修改 features 代码</p> <p>如下, 和 hw1 差不多,</p> <p>程序自带的预测错误的可视化</p> <div data-bbox="268 1258 1000 1930"></div>		
<p>Beastnet: Batchsize 256 learningrate0.001 learningdecay0.99 reg0.001</p>		

2、Improving Deep Neural Networks

<1> Gradient Checking:

梯度检验，用我们bp得到的grad与梯度的定义得到的比较。

<2> Initialization

Different initializations lead to different results

- Random initialization is used to break symmetry and make sure different hidden units can learn different things
- Don't initialize to values that are too large
- He initialization works well for networks with ReLU activations.

<3> Optimization method

$$\begin{cases} v_{dW^{[l]}} = \beta_1 v_{dW^{[l]}} + (1 - \beta_1) \frac{\partial \mathcal{J}}{\partial W^{[l]}} \\ v_{dW^{[l]}}^{corrected} = \frac{v_{dW^{[l]}}}{1 - (\beta_1)^t} \\ s_{dW^{[l]}} = \beta_2 s_{dW^{[l]}} + (1 - \beta_2) \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{J}}{\partial W^{[l]}} \right)^2 \\ s_{dW^{[l]}}^{corrected} = \frac{s_{dW^{[l]}}}{1 - (\beta_2)^t} \\ W^{[l]} = W^{[l]} - \alpha \frac{v_{dW^{[l]}}^{corrected}}{\sqrt{s_{dW^{[l]}}^{corrected} + \epsilon}} \end{cases}$$

贴一张 Adam 的

看起来好麻烦，但是写起来按照老师给的程序很简短

<4> regularization

L2 loss and dropout.

结论分析与体会：

好的初始化与正则能得到更好的结果，Adam 能很快收敛，但最后的效果不如 SGD 效果好。

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：

简述 VGG？

VGGNet 全部使用 3*3 的卷积核和 2*2 的池化核，通过不断加深网络结构来提升性能。网络层数的增长并不会带来参数量上的爆炸，因为参数量主要集中在最后三个全连接层中。同时，两个 3*3 卷积层的串联相当于 1 个 5*5 的卷积层，3 个 3*3 的卷积层串联相当于 1 个 7*7 的卷积层，即 3 个 3*3 卷积层的感受野大小相当于 1 个 7*7 的卷积层。但是 3 个 3*3 的卷积层参数量只有 7*7 的一半左右，同时前者可以有 3 个非线性操作，而后者只有 1 个非线性操作，这样使得前者对于特征的学习能力更强。