```
In []: from google.colab import drive

drive.mount('/content/drive', force_remount=True)

# 输入dasecv所在的路径

# 'dasecv' 文件夹包括 '.py', 'classifiers' 和'datasets'文件夹

# 例如 'CV/assignments/assignment1/daseCV/'
FOLDERNAME = None

assert FOLDERNAME is not None, "[!] Enter the foldername."

%cd drive/My\ Drive
%cp -r $FOLDERNAME ../../
%cd ../../
%cd daseCV/datasets/
!bash get_datasets.sh
%cd ../../
```

多分类支撑向量机练习

完成此练习并且上交本ipynb (包含输出及代码).

在这个练习中, 你将会:

- 为SVM构建一个完全向量化的损失函数
- 实现解析梯度的向量化表达式
- 使用数值梯度检查你的代码是否正确
- 使用验证集调整学习率和正则化项
- 用SGD (随机梯度下降) 优化损失函数
- 可视化 最后学习到的权重

```
In [ ]: # 导入包
       import random
       import numpy as np
       from daseCV.data_utils import load_CIFAR10
       import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
       # 下面一行是notebook的magic命令,作用是让matplotlib在notebook内绘图(而不是新建
        一个窗口)
       %matplotlib inline
       plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (10.0, 8.0) # 设置绘图的默认大小
       plt.rcParams['image.interpolation'] = 'nearest'
       plt.rcParams['image.cmap'] = 'gray'
       # 该magic命令可以重载外部的python模块
       # 相关资料可以去看 http://stackoverflow.com/questions/1907993/autoreload-of
       -modules-in-ipython
        %load ext autoreload
        %autoreload 2
```

准备和预处理CIFAR-10的数据

```
In [ ]: # 导入原始CIFAR-10数据
       cifar10_dir = 'daseCV/datasets/cifar-10-batches-py'
        # 清空变量, 防止多次定义变量 (可能造成内存问题)
       try:
          del X_train, y_train
          del X_test, y_test
          print('Clear previously loaded data.')
       except:
          pass
       X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test = load_CIFAR10(cifar10_dir)
       # 完整性检查, 打印出训练和测试数据的大小
       print('Training data shape: ', X_train.shape)
       print('Training labels shape: ', y_train.shape)
       print('Test data shape: ', X_test.shape)
       print('Test labels shape: ', y_test.shape)
In [ ]: # 可视化部分数据
       # 这里我们每个类别展示了7张图片
       classes = ['plane', 'car', 'bird', 'cat', 'deer', 'dog', 'frog', 'horse
        ', 'ship', 'truck']
       num_classes = len(classes)
       samples_per_class = 7
       for y, cls in enumerate(classes):
           idxs = np.flatnonzero(y_train == y)
           idxs = np.random.choice(idxs, samples_per_class, replace=False)
           for i, idx in enumerate(idxs):
              plt_idx = i * num_classes + y + 1
              plt.subplot(samples_per_class, num_classes, plt_idx)
              plt.imshow(X train[idx].astype('uint8'))
              plt.axis('off')
               if i == 0:
                  plt.title(cls)
       plt.show()
In [ ]: # 划分训练集, 验证集和测试集, 除此之外,
       # 我们从训练集中抽取了一小部分作为代码开发的数据,
       # 使用小批量的开发数据集能够快速开发代码
       num training = 49000
       num validation = 1000
       num\_test = 1000
       num_dev = 500
       # 从原始训练集中抽取出num validation个样本作为验证集
       mask = range(num_training, num_training + num_validation)
       X_val = X_train[mask]
       y_val = y_train[mask]
       # 从原始训练集中抽取出num_training个样本作为训练集
       mask = range(num training)
       X_train = X_train[mask]
       y_train = y_train[mask]
       # 从训练集中抽取num_dev个样本作为开发数据集
       mask = np.random.choice(num_training, num_dev, replace=False)
       X_dev = X_train[mask]
```

y_dev = y_train[mask]

```
# 从原始测试集中抽取num_test个样本作为测试集
mask = range(num_test)
X_test = X_test[mask]
y_test = y_test[mask]

print('Train data shape: ', X_train.shape)
print('Train labels shape: ', y_train.shape)
print('Validation data shape: ', X_val.shape)
print('Validation labels shape: ', y_val.shape)
print('Test data shape: ', X_test.shape)
print('Test labels shape: ', y_test.shape)
```

```
In []: # 预处理: 把图片数据rehspae成行向量
X_train = np.reshape(X_train, (X_train.shape[0], -1))
X_val = np.reshape(X_val, (X_val.shape[0], -1))
X_test = np.reshape(X_test, (X_test.shape[0], -1))
X_dev = np.reshape(X_dev, (X_dev.shape[0], -1))

# 完整性检查, 打印出数据的shape
print('Training data shape: ', X_train.shape)
print('Validation data shape: ', X_val.shape)
print('Test data shape: ', X_test.shape)
print('dev data shape: ', X_dev.shape)
```

```
In [ ]: | # 预处理: 减去image的平均值(均值规整化)
       # 第一步: 计算训练集中的图像均值
       mean_image = np.mean(X_train, axis=0)
       print(mean_image[:10]) # print a few of the elements
       plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
       plt.imshow(mean_image.reshape((32,32,3)).astype('uint8')) # visualize t
       he mean image
       plt.show()
       # 第二步: 所有数据集减去均值
       X_train -= mean_image
       X_val -= mean_image
       X_test -= mean_image
       X_dev -= mean_image
       # 第三步: 拼接一个bias维, 其中所有值都是1 (bias trick),
       # SVM可以联合优化数据和bias,即只需要优化一个权值矩阵W
       X_train = np.hstack([X_train, np.ones((X_train.shape[0], 1))])
       X_val = np.hstack([X_val, np.ones((X_val.shape[0], 1))])
       X_test = np.hstack([X_test, np.ones((X_test.shape[0], 1))])
       X_dev = np.hstack([X_dev, np.ones((X_dev.shape[0], 1))])
       print(X_train.shape, X_val.shape, X_test.shape, X_dev.shape)
```

SVM分类器

你需要在daseCV/classifiers/linear svm.py里面完成编码

我们已经预先定义了一个函数compute_loss_naive,该函数使用循环来计算多分类SVM损失函数

```
In [ ]: # 调用朴素版的损失计算函数
```

```
from daseCV.classifiers.linear_svm import svm_loss_naive import time

# 生成一个随机的SVM权值矩阵 (矩阵值很小)
W = np.random.randn(3073, 10) * 0.0001

loss, grad = svm_loss_naive(W, X_dev, y_dev, 0.000005)
print('loss: %f' % (loss, ))
```

从上面的函数返回的grad现在是零。请推导支持向量机损失函数的梯度,并在svm_loss_naive中编码实现。

为了检查是否正确地实现了梯度,你可以用数值方法估计损失函数的梯度,并将数值估计与你计算 出来的梯度进行比较。我们已经为你提供了检查的代码:

```
In []: # 一旦你实现了梯度计算的功能, 重新执行下面的代码检查梯度

# 计算损失和w的梯度
loss, grad = svm_loss_naive(W, X_dev, y_dev, 0.0)

# 数值估计梯度的方法沿着随机几个维度进行计算, 并且和解析梯度进行比较,
# 这两个方法算出来的梯度应该在任何维度上完全一致(相对误差足够小)
from daseCv.gradient_check import grad_check_sparse
f = lambda w: svm_loss_naive(w, X_dev, y_dev, 0.0)[0]
grad_numerical = grad_check_sparse(f, W, grad)

# 把正则化项打开后继续再检查一遍梯度
# 你没有忘记正则化项吧? (忘了的罚抄100遍(๑°´3°๑))
loss, grad = svm_loss_naive(W, X_dev, y_dev, 5e1)
f = lambda w: svm_loss_naive(w, X_dev, y_dev, 5e1)[0]
grad_numerical = grad_check_sparse(f, W, grad)
```

问题 1

有可能会出现某一个维度上的gradcheck没有完全匹配。这个问题是怎么引起的?有必要担心这个问题么?请举一个简单例子,能够导致梯度检查失败。如何改进这个问题?提示: SVM的损失函数不是严格可微的

\$\color{blue}{ 你的回答: }\$ 在这里填写

```
In []: # 接下来实现svm_loss_vectorized函数,目前只计算损失
# 稍后再计算梯度
tic = time.time()
loss_naive, grad_naive = svm_loss_naive(W, X_dev, y_dev, 0.000005)
toc = time.time()
print('Naive loss: %e computed in %fs' % (loss_naive, toc - tic))

from daseCv.classifiers.linear_svm import svm_loss_vectorized
tic = time.time()
loss_vectorized, _ = svm_loss_vectorized(W, X_dev, y_dev, 0.000005)
toc = time.time()
print('Vectorized loss: %e computed in %fs' % (loss_vectorized, toc - tic))

# 两种方法算出来的损失应该是相同的,但是向量化实现的方法应该更快
print('difference: %f' % (loss_naive - loss_vectorized))
```

```
In []: # 完成svm_loss_vectorized函数,并用向量化方法计算梯度

# 朴素方法和向量化实现的梯度应该相同,但是向量化方法也应该更快
tic = time.time()
_, grad_naive = svm_loss_naive(W, X_dev, y_dev, 0.000005)
toc = time.time()
print('Naive loss and gradient: computed in %fs' % (toc - tic))

tic = time.time()
_, grad_vectorized = svm_loss_vectorized(W, X_dev, y_dev, 0.000005)
toc = time.time()
print('Vectorized loss and gradient: computed in %fs' % (toc - tic))

# 损失是一个标量,因此很容易比较两种方法算出的值,
# 而梯度是一个矩阵,所以我们用Frobenius范数来比较梯度的值
difference = np.linalg.norm(grad_naive - grad_vectorized, ord='fro')
print('difference: %f' % difference)
```

随机梯度下降(Stochastic Gradient Descent)

我们现在有了向量化的损失函数表达式和梯度表达式,同时我们计算的梯度和数值梯度是匹配的。接下来我们要做SGD。

```
In []: # 一个有用的debugging技巧是把损失函数画出来
plt.plot(loss_hist)
plt.xlabel('Iteration number')
plt.ylabel('Loss value')
plt.show()
```

```
In []: # 完成LinearSVM.predict函数,并且在训练集和验证集上评估其准确性
    y_train_pred = svm.predict(X_train)
    print('training accuracy: %f' % (np.mean(y_train == y_train_pred), ))
    y_val_pred = svm.predict(X_val)
    print('validation accuracy: %f' % (np.mean(y_val == y_val_pred), ))
```

```
In []: # 使用验证集来调整超参数(正则化强度和学习率)。
# 你可以尝试不同的学习速率和正则化项的值;
# 如果你细心的话,您应该可以在验证集上获得大约0.39的准确率。

# 注意:在搜索超参数时,您可能会看到runtime/overflow的警告。
# 这是由极端超参值造成的,不是代码的bug。

learning_rates = [1e-7, 5e-5]
regularization_strengths = [2.5e4, 5e4]

# results是一个字典,把元组(learning_rate, regularization_strength)映射到元组(training_accuracy, validation_accuracy)
```

```
# accuracy是样本中正确分类的比例
results = {}
          # 我们迄今为止见过最好的验证集准确率
best_val = -1
best_svm = None # 拥有最高验证集准确率的LinearSVM对象
######
# TODO:
# 编写代码,通过比较验证集的准确度来选择最佳超参数。
# 对于每个超参数组合, 在训练集上训练一个线性SVM, 在训练集和验证集上计算它的精度,
# 并将精度结果存储在results字典中。此外,在best_val中存储最高验证集准确度,
# 在best_svm中存储拥有此精度的SVM对象。
# 提示:
# 在开发代码时,应该使用一个比较小的num iter值,这样SVM就不会花费太多时间训练;
# 一旦您确信您的代码开发完成,您就应该使用一个较大的num_iter值重新训练并验证。
######
# *****START OF YOUR CODE (DO NOT DELETE/MODIFY THIS LINE)****
pass
# *****END OF YOUR CODE (DO NOT DELETE/MODIFY THIS LINE)****
# 打印results
for lr, reg in sorted(results):
  train_accuracy, val_accuracy = results[(lr, reg)]
  print('lr %e reg %e train accuracy: %f val accuracy: %f' % (
           lr, reg, train_accuracy, val_accuracy))
print('best validation accuracy achieved during cross-validation: %f' %
best_val)
```

In []: # 可是化交叉验证结果 import math $x_scatter = [math.log10(x[0]) for x in results]$ $y_scatter = [math.log10(x[1]) for x in results]$ # 画出训练集准确率 marker size = 100 colors = [results[x][0] for x in results] plt.subplot(2, 1, 1) plt.scatter(x_scatter, y_scatter, marker_size, c=colors, cmap=plt.cm.co olwarm) plt.colorbar() plt.xlabel('log learning rate') plt.ylabel('log regularization strength') plt.title('CIFAR-10 training accuracy') # 画出验证集准确率 colors = [results[x][1] for x in results] # default size of markers is 2 plt.subplot(2, 1, 2) plt.scatter(x_scatter, y_scatter, marker_size, c=colors, cmap=plt.cm.co olwarm) plt.colorbar() plt.xlabel('log learning rate') plt.ylabel('log regularization strength') plt.title('CIFAR-10 validation accuracy') plt.show()

In []: # 在测试集上测试最好的SVM分类器 y_test_pred = best_svm.predict(X_test) test_accuracy = np.mean(y_test == y_test_pred) print('linear SVM on raw pixels final test set accuracy: %f' % test_accuracy)

```
In [ ]: # 画出每一类的权重
    # 基于您选择的学习速度和正则化强度,画出来的可能不好看
    w = best_svm.W[:-1,:] # 去掉bias
    w = w.reshape(32, 32, 3, 10)
    w_min, w_max = np.min(w), np.max(w)
    classes = ['plane', 'car', 'bird', 'cat', 'deer', 'dog', 'frog', 'horse
    ', 'ship', 'truck']
    for i in range(10):
        plt.subplot(2, 5, i + 1)

        # 将权重调整为0到255之间
        wimg = 255.0 * (w[:, :, :, i].squeeze() - w_min) / (w_max - w_min)
        plt.imshow(wimg.astype('uint8'))
        plt.axis('off')
        plt.title(classes[i])
```

问题2

描述你的可视化权值是什么样子的,并提供一个简短的解释为什么它们看起来是这样的。

\$\color{blue}{ 你的回答: **}\$** 请在这里填写

重要

这里是作业的结尾处, 请执行以下步骤:

防止作业被吞

- 1. 点击File -> Save或者用control+s组合键,确保你最新的的notebook的作业已经保存到谷歌云。
- 2. 执行以下代码确保 .py 文件保存回你的谷歌云。

```
In [ ]: import os

FOLDER_TO_SAVE = os.path.join('drive/My Drive/', FOLDERNAME)
FILES_TO_SAVE = ['daseCV/classifiers/linear_svm.py', 'daseCV/classifiers
/linear_classifier.py']

for files in FILES_TO_SAVE:
    with open(os.path.join(FOLDER_TO_SAVE, '/'.join(files.split('/')[1:])
), 'w') as f:
    f.write(''.join(open(files).readlines()))
```