

# 人工智能基础 Lab2

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## 传统机器学习

### 决策树

决策树生成算法：

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**输入：** 训练集  $D = \{(\mathbf{x}_1, y_1), (\mathbf{x}_2, y_2), \dots, (\mathbf{x}_m, y_m)\}$ ;  
属性集  $A = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_d\}$ .  
**过程：** 函数 TreeGenerate( $D, A$ )

- 1: 生成结点 node;
- 2: **if**  $D$  中样本全属于同一类别  $C$  **then**
- 3:   将 node 标记为  $C$  类叶结点; **return**
- 4: **end if**
- 5: **if**  $A = \emptyset$  **OR**  $D$  中样本在  $A$  上取值相同 **then**
- 6:   将 node 标记为叶结点, 其类别标记为  $D$  中样本数最多的类; **return**
- 7: **end if**
- 8: 从  $A$  中选择最优划分属性  $a_*$ ;
- 9: **for**  $a_*$  的每一个值  $a_*^v$  **do**
- 10:   为 node 生成一个分支; 令  $D_v$  表示  $D$  中在  $a_*$  上取值为  $a_*^v$  的样本子集;
- 11:   **if**  $D_v$  为空 **then**
- 12:     将分支结点标记为叶结点, 其类别标记为  $D$  中样本最多的类; **return**
- 13:   **else**
- 14:     以 TreeGenerate( $D_v, A \setminus \{a_*\}$ ) 为分支结点
- 15:   **end if**
- 16: **end for**

**输出：** 以 node 为根结点的一棵决策树

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图 4.2 决策树学习基本算法

其中给定了类 DecisionTree 以及其中的两个接口：

- `fit(train_features, train_labels)` ,在这个函数中根据训练数据生成一棵决策树。
- `predict(test_features)` ,在这个函数中你需要根据已经生成的决策树来预测标签。

选择最优属性划分以及节点生成：

```
def TreeGenerate(self, train_features, train_labels, A):
    node = Treenode()
    if len(A) == 0 or len(set(train_labels)) <= 1 or len(train_features) <= 1:
        # label均相同, 或无可划分的属性集
        node.label = np.argmax(np.bincount(train_labels)) # 返回
train_labels 的众数
    return node
    # 选择期望剩余熵最小的作为最优划分
    av = A[np.argmin([Remainder(i, train_features, train_labels) for i in A])]
    # 属性a的值域
    range_av = set([i[av] for i in train_features])
```

```

for l in range_av:
    Dvfeatures = [ feat for feat in train_features if feat[av] == 1]
    Dvlabels    = [ train_labels[i] for i in range(len(train_labels)) if
train_features[i][av] == 1]
    # Dv不会是空集
    node.child.append([ 1, self.TreeGenerate(Dvfeatures,Dvlabels,[a for
a in A if a != av])])

node.leaf = False # 改为不是叶子
node.attr = av     # 该节点是依据attr划分的
return node

```

运行结果：

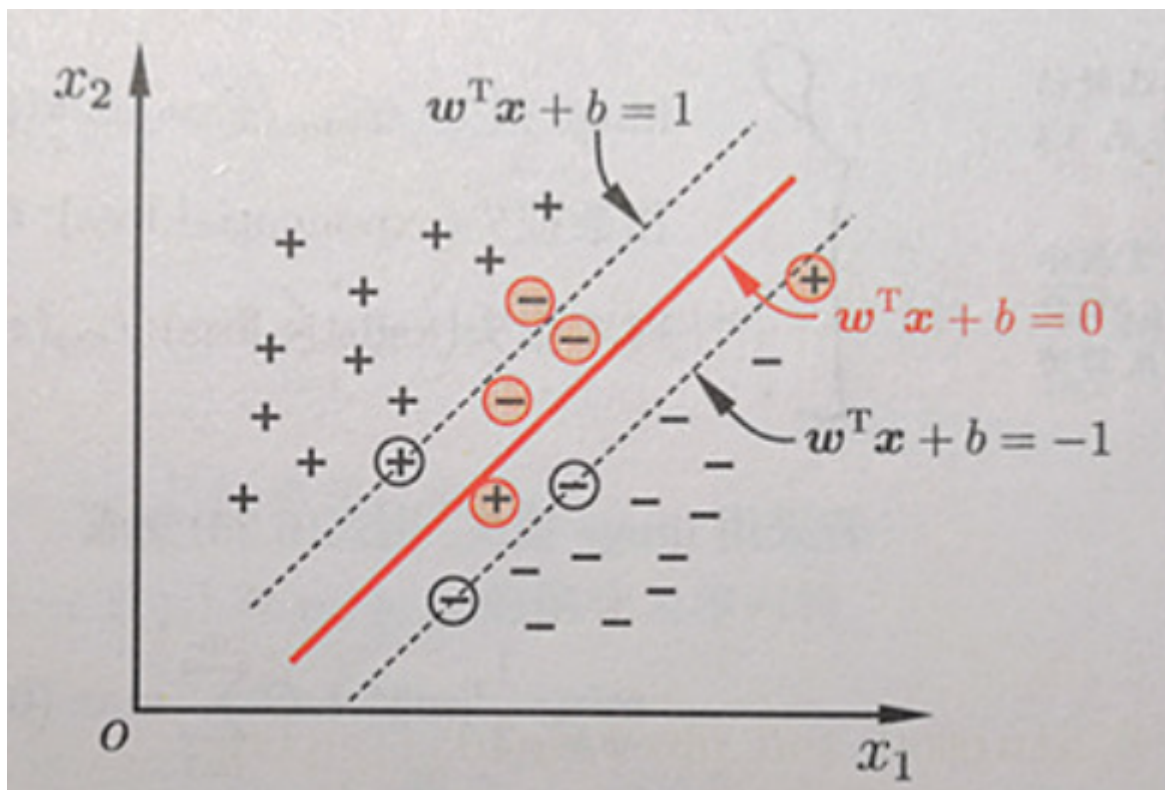
```

(base) D:\AI\lab\exp2\src1>python main.py
DecisionTree acc: 69.64%
SUM(Linear kernel) acc: 86.67%
SUM(Poly kernel) acc: 86.67%
SUM(Gauss kernel) acc: 86.67%

```

## 支持向量机

实验要求使用软间隔SVM来完成实验。



$$\begin{aligned}
 \min_w \frac{1}{2} + C \sum_{N=1}^N ||y_n \neq \text{sign}(w^T z_n + b)|| \\
 s.t. y_n(w^T x_n + b) \geq 1 - \xi_i, \xi_i > 0
 \end{aligned}$$

## 二次型

```
# 二次型规划
P =
np.array([[train_labels[i]*train_labels[j]*self.KERNEL(train_features[i],train_f
eatures[j]) for j in range(m)] for i in range(m)])
q = np.array([-1]*m)
G = np.array(list(-1*np.eye(m)) + list(np.eye(m)))
h = np.array([0]*m + [self.c]*m)
A = np.array([train_labels])
b = np.array([0])
# cvxopt求解二次型规划
Pc = matrix(P,tc='d')
qc = matrix(q,tc='d')
Gc = matrix(G,tc='d')
hc = matrix(h,tc='d')
Ac = matrix(A,tc='d')
bc = matrix(b,tc='d')
sol = solvers.qp(Pc,qc,Gc,hc,Ac,bc)
a = sol['x']
```

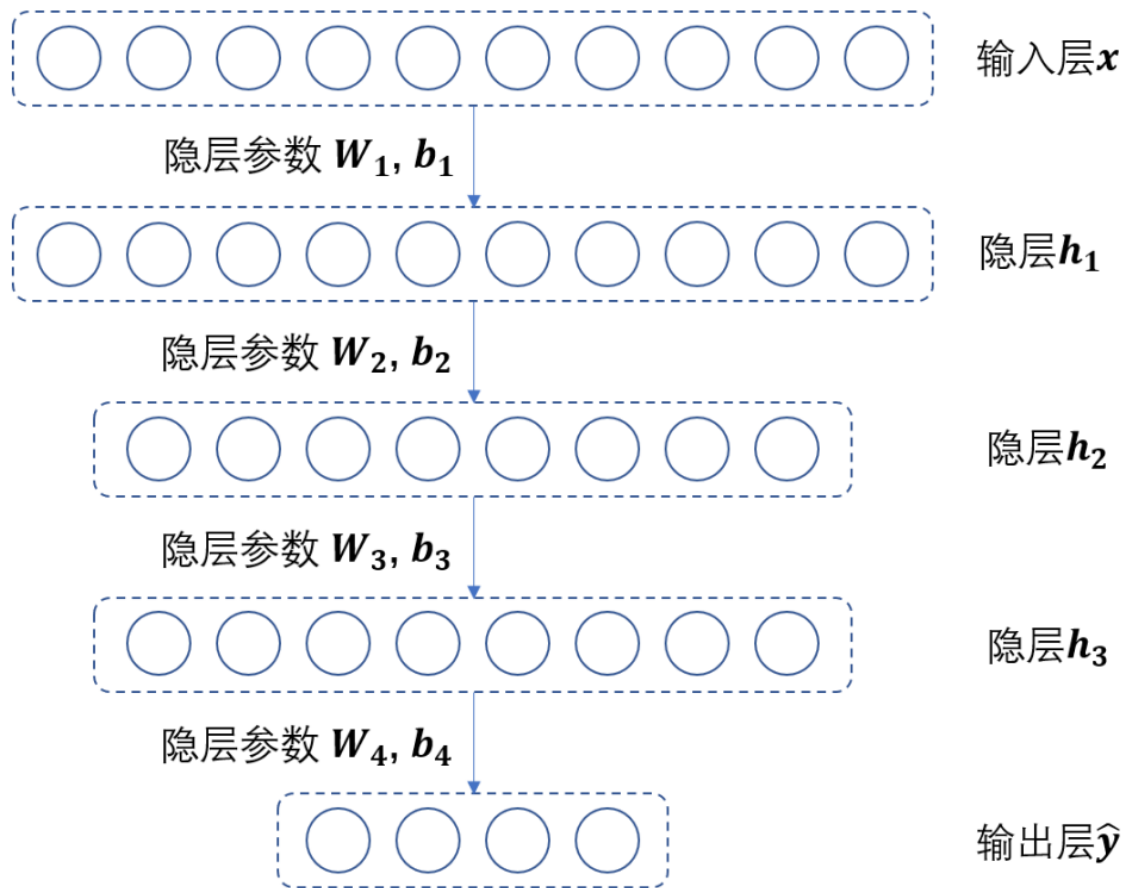
运行结果：

```
(base) D:\AI\lab\exp2\src1>python main.py
DecisionTree acc: 69.64%
SVM(Linear kernel) acc: 86.67%
SVM(Poly kernel) acc: 86.67%
SVM(Gauss kernel) acc: 86.67%
```

## 深度学习

### 感知机模型

感知机模型：



前向传播:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{h}_1 &= s_1(\mathbf{W}_1 \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}_1) \\
 \mathbf{h}_2 &= s_2(\mathbf{W}_2 \mathbf{h}_1 + \mathbf{b}_2) \\
 \mathbf{h}_3 &= s_3(\mathbf{W}_3 \mathbf{h}_2 + \mathbf{b}_3) \\
 \hat{\mathbf{y}} &= s_4(\mathbf{W}_4 \mathbf{h}_3 + \mathbf{b}_4) \\
 l(\hat{\mathbf{y}}, \mathbf{y}) &= CrossEntropyLoss(\hat{\mathbf{y}}, \mathbf{y}) = -\log(\hat{y}_t)
 \end{aligned}$$

其中,  $\mathbf{y}$ 是样本类别的one-hot向量表示,  $t$ 是样本所处的类别,  $\hat{y}_t$ 是 $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$ 的第 $t$ 个分量。

反向传播:

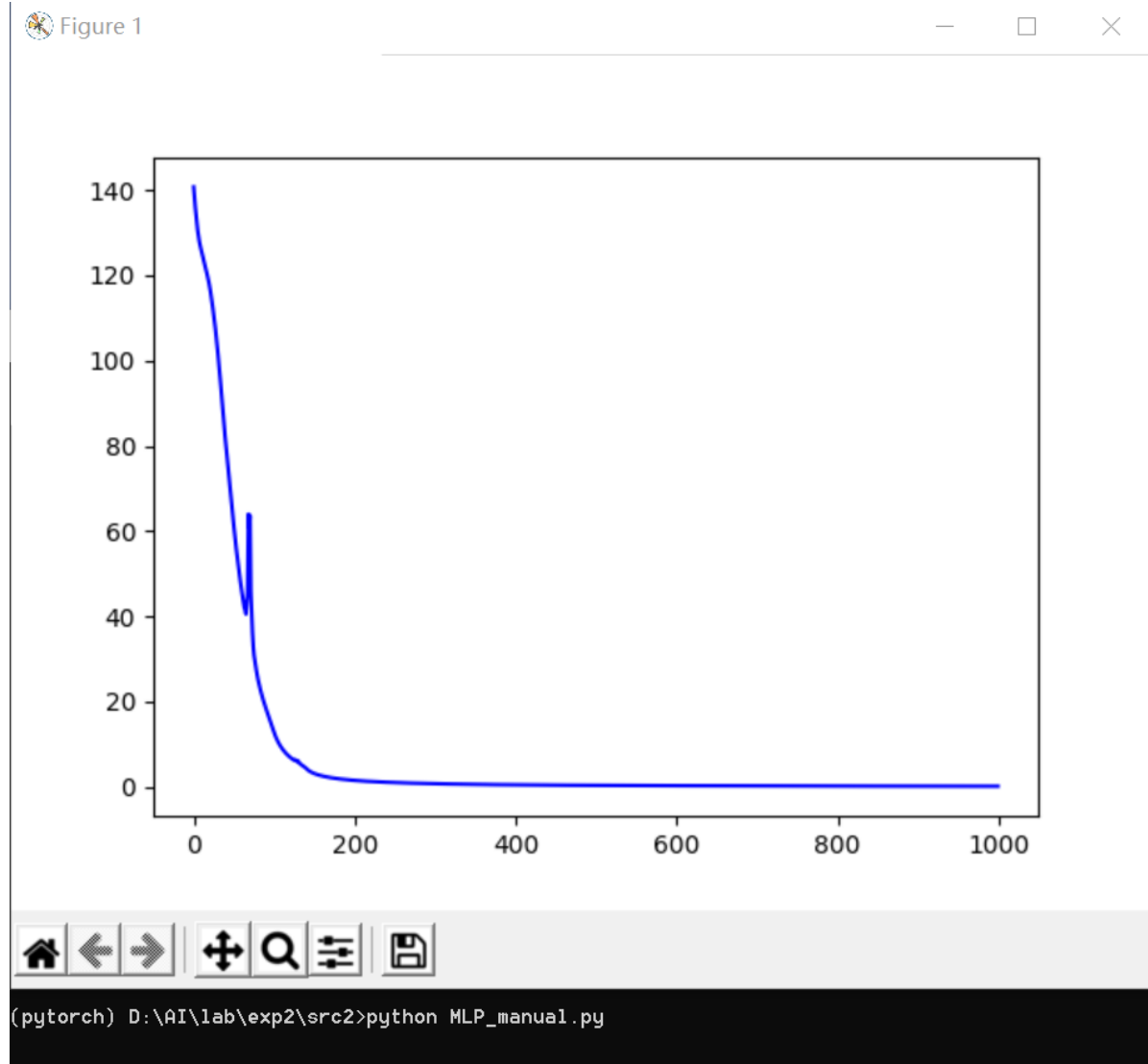
链式法则的展开形式：

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{W}_4} &= (l' s_4') \mathbf{h}_3^T, \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{b}_4} = l' s_4' \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{W}_3} &= (\mathbf{W}_4^T (l' s_4') \odot s_3') \mathbf{h}_2^T, \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{b}_3} = \mathbf{W}_4^T (l' s_4') \odot s_3' \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{W}_2} &= (\mathbf{W}_3^T (\mathbf{W}_4^T (l' s_4') \odot s_3') \odot s_2') \mathbf{h}_1^T, \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{b}_2} = \mathbf{W}_3^T (\mathbf{W}_4^T (l' s_4') \odot s_3') \odot s_2' \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{W}_1} &= (\mathbf{W}_2^T (\mathbf{W}_3^T (\mathbf{W}_4^T (l' s_4') \odot s_3') \odot s_2') \odot s_1') \mathbf{x}^T, \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{b}_1} = \mathbf{W}_2^T (\mathbf{W}_3^T (\mathbf{W}_4^T (l' s_4') \odot s_3') \odot s_2') \odot s_1'\end{aligned}$$

其中 $\odot$ 表示按位乘，并且：

$$\begin{aligned}s_4(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) &= \text{Softmax}(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = \frac{1}{e^{x_1} + e^{x_2} + e^{x_3} + e^{x_4}} (e^{x_1}, e^{x_2}, e^{x_3}, e^{x_4}), \\ s_1 &= s_2 = s_3 = \tanh(\cdot) \\ s_1' &= s_2' = s_3' = 1 - \tanh^2 \\ (l' s_4')_i &= \begin{cases} \hat{y}_i - 1 & i = t \\ \hat{y}_i & i \neq t \end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

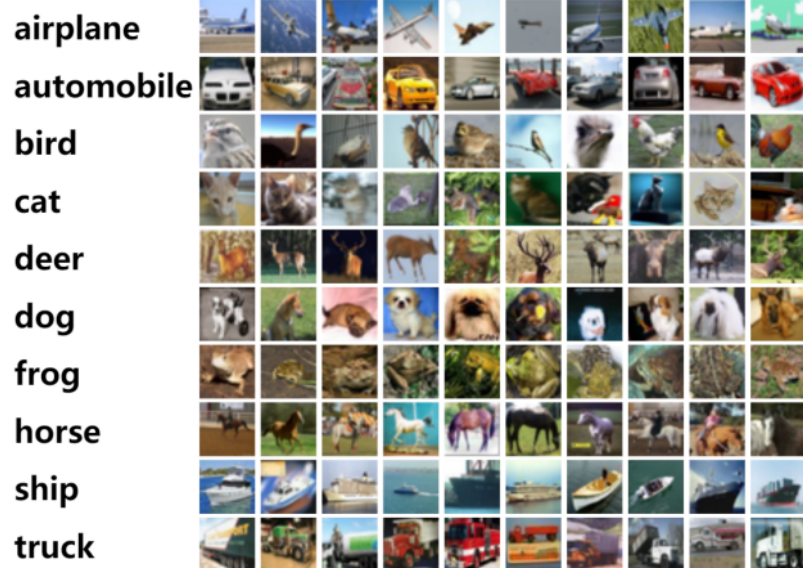
运行结果：



## 卷积神经网络

对卷积神经网络的初步掌握，实现图像分类。

Here are the classes in the dataset, as well as 10 random images from each:



<https://blog.csdn.net/qq364054608>

学号为 PB19111675，最后两位相加然后模6再加1计算得出自己的模型。

$$(7 + 5) \% 6 + 1 = 1$$

既选择列表中第一个模型。

编号	layer1	layer2	layer3	layer4	layer5	layer6	layer7	layer8	激活函数
--	2d卷积	池化	2d卷积	池化	卷积	线性层	线性层	线性层	--
1	16, 5	最大池化	32, 5	最大池化	-	120	84	10	tanh

表格说明：

- 2d卷积 (a,b) a:kernel个数, b:kernel size为 (b,b)
- 默认池化大小为2
- 线性层 b:output channel的大小 (32 \* 5 \* 5)
- 激活函数 在每个卷积和线性层后都加入激活函数，池化层无需添加
- -表示没有

运行结果：

```
D:\Anaconda\envs\pytorch\lib\site-packages\torch\nn\functional.py:1795: UserWarning:
  warnings.warn("nn.functional.tanh is deprecated. Use torch.tanh instead.")
Train Epoch: 0/5 [0/50000]      Loss: 2.298599
Train Epoch: 0/5 [12800/50000]  Loss: 1.926111
Train Epoch: 0/5 [25600/50000]  Loss: 1.728492
Train Epoch: 0/5 [38400/50000]  Loss: 1.625720
Train Epoch: 1/5 [0/50000]      Loss: 1.653885
Train Epoch: 1/5 [12800/50000]  Loss: 1.595533
Train Epoch: 1/5 [25600/50000]  Loss: 1.499322
Train Epoch: 1/5 [38400/50000]  Loss: 1.576571
Train Epoch: 2/5 [0/50000]      Loss: 1.544436
Train Epoch: 2/5 [12800/50000]  Loss: 1.507099
Train Epoch: 2/5 [25600/50000]  Loss: 1.476817
Train Epoch: 2/5 [38400/50000]  Loss: 1.442285
Train Epoch: 3/5 [0/50000]      Loss: 1.486340
Train Epoch: 3/5 [12800/50000]  Loss: 1.481541
Train Epoch: 3/5 [25600/50000]  Loss: 1.453739
Train Epoch: 3/5 [38400/50000]  Loss: 1.456928
Train Epoch: 4/5 [0/50000]      Loss: 1.311592
Train Epoch: 4/5 [12800/50000]  Loss: 1.367461
Train Epoch: 4/5 [25600/50000]  Loss: 1.412440
Train Epoch: 4/5 [38400/50000]  Loss: 1.336563
Finished Training
Test set: Average loss: 2.8066    Acc 0.62
```