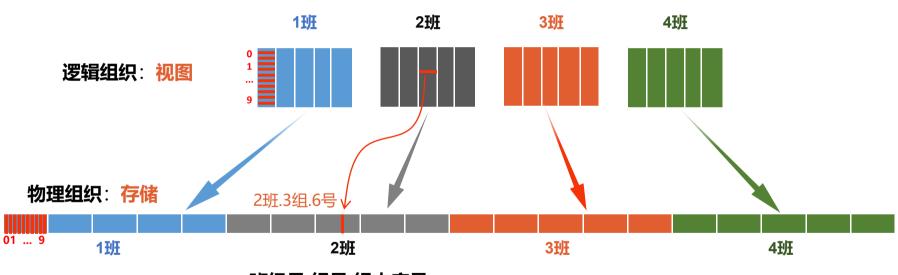
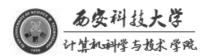


8.3 维度变换

多维张量在**物理上**以一维的方式连续存储 通过定义维度和形状,在**逻辑上**把它理解为**多维张**量



班级号.组号.组内序号

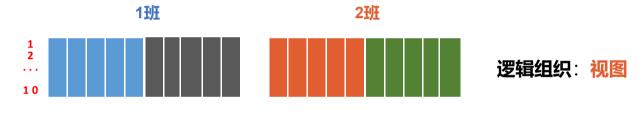


TensorFlow2.0特性



■ 张量的存储和视图

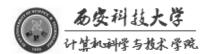
当对多维张量进行维度变换时, 只是改变了逻辑上索引的方式,没有改变内存中的存储方式



1班.8组.6号

1班

物理组织:存储



2班



■ 改变张量的形状

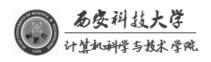
tf.reshape (tensor, shape)

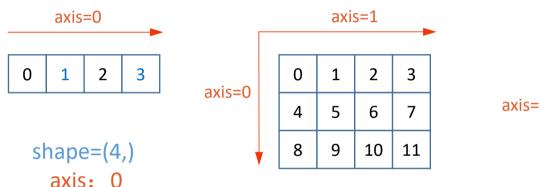
没有封装到Tensor对象中, 前缀是tf,而不是张量对象

```
In [1]: import tensorflow as tf
In [2]: a=tf. range (24)
         b=tf. reshape(a, [2, 3, 4])
        <tf. Tensor: id=5, shape=(2, 3, 4), dtype=int32, numpy=</pre>
         array([[[ 0,
                                3],
                          10, 11]],
                [[12, 13, 14, 15],
                 [16, 17, 18, 19],
                  [20, 21, 22, 23]])>
```

```
In [3]:
        import numpy as np
         tf. constant (np. arange (24). reshape (2, 3, 4))
Out[3]: <tf. Tensor: id=6, shape=(2, 3, 4), dtype=int32, numpy=
         array([[[ 0,
                                3],
                       5, 6,
                       9, 10, 11]],
                [[12, 13, 14, 15],
                 [16, 17, 18, 19],
                 [20, 21, 22, 23]])>
In [4]: tf. reshape (b, [4, -1])
Out [4]:
        <tf. Tensor: id=8, shape=(4, 6), dtype=int32, numpy=
         array([[ 0,
                              3, 4,
                                       5],
                      7, 8, 9, 10, 11],
                [12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17],
                [18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23]])
```

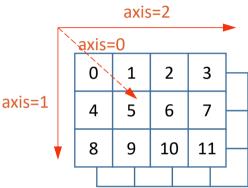
shape参数=-1: 自动推导出长度





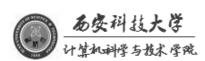
shape=(3,4) axis: 0,1

张量中的<mark>轴</mark>的概念和用法,和NumPy数组是完全一样的



shape=(2, 3, 4) axis: 0, 1, 2 -3, -2, -1

轴也可以是负数, 表示从后向前索引



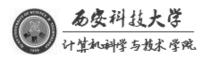


■増加和删除维度

增加维度 In [5]: t = tf. constant([1, 2])print(t. shape) tf.expand dims(input,axis) (2,)增加的这个维度上,长度为1 在axis=1的轴上增加维度 [6] In t1 = tf. expand dims(t, print(t1. shape) <tf. Tensor: id=11, shape=(2, 1), dtype=int32,</pre> array([[1], [2]])>**杨安科技大学**

```
在axis=0的轴上增加维度
 In [8]: t2 = tf. expand_dims(t, 0)
         print (t2. shape)
         (1, 2)
 In [9]: t2
 Out[9]: <tf. Tensor: id=13, shape=(1, 2), dtype=int32, numpy=ar
         ray([[1, 2]])>
In [10]: t3 = tf. expand_dims(t, <math>-1)
         print(t3. shape)
         (2, 1)
In [11]:
Out[11]: <tf. Tensor: id=15, shape=(2, 1), dtype=int32, numpy=
         array([[1],
                [2]])>
```

```
In [12]:
          a=tf. range(24)
          b=tf.reshape(a, [2, 3, 4])
          print (b. shape)
          (2, 3, 4)
In [13]:
          b1=tf. expand dims(b, 0)
          b2=tf.expand_dims(b, 1)
          b3=tf.expand_dims(b, 2)
          b4=tf. expand_dims(b, 3)
          print (b1. shape)
          print (b2. shape)
          print (b3. shape)
          print (b4. shape)
          (1, 2, 3, 4)
          (2, 3, 1, 4)
```





□删除维度

tf.squeeze(input, axis=None)

原始张量

要删除的维度

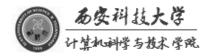
只能删除长度为 1 的维度, 省略时删除所有长度为1的维度

例: # t is a tensor of shape (1, 2, 1, 3, 1)

>>>tf.shape(tf.squeeze(t)) (2, 3)

>>>tf.shape(tf.squeeze(t,[2,4])) (1,2, 3)

增加维度和删除维度,只是改变了张量的视图,不会改变张量的存储





■ 交换维度

tf.transpose(a, perm)

```
对二维张量交换维度,就是矩阵的转置
In [14]: x = tf. constant([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]])
Out[14]: <tf.Tensor: id=30, shape=(2, 3), dtype=int32, numpy=
         array([[1, 2, 3],
                [4, 5, 6]])>
In [15]: tf. transpose(x)
Out[15]: <tf. Tensor: id=32, shape=(3, 2), dtype=int32, numpy=
         array([[1, 4],
                [2, 5],
                 [3, 6]])
```



■ 交換维度

tf.transpose(a, perm) 调整张量中各个轴的顺序

```
In [16]: x = tf. constant([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]])
Out[16]: <tf. Tensor: id=33, shape=(2, 3), dtype=int32, numpy=
         array([[1, 2, 3],
                [4, 5, 6]])>
         tf. transpose(x, perm=[1, 0]) 改变轴的顺序,从而改变张量的形状
Out[17]: <tf. Tensor: id=35, shape=(3, 2), dtype=int32, numpy=
         array([[1, 4],
                [2, 5],
```

```
In [18]: a=tf. range (24) 0 1 2
                                                                交换维度,不仅改变了张量的视图,
        b=tf. reshape (a, [2, 3, 4])
                                                                同时也改变了张量的存储顺序
Out[18]: <tf. Tensor: id=41, shape=(2, 3, 4), dtype=int32, numpy
        array([[[ 0, 1, 2, 3],
               [4, 5, 6, 7],
               [8, 9, 10, 11]],
                                   In [19]: tf. transpose (b, (1, 0, 2)) 最后一维不变, 前两维交换
              [[12, 13, 14, 15],
                                  Out[19]: <tf. Tensor: id=43, shape=(3, 2, 4), dtype=int32, numpy
               [16, 17, 18, 19],
               [20, 21, 22, 23]])>
                                            array([[[ 0, 1, 2, 3],
                                                   [12, 13, 14, 15]],
                                                  [ [ 4, 5, 6, 7 ],
                                                   [16, 17, 18, 19]],
                                                  [[ 8, 9, 10, 11],
                                                   [20, 21, 22, 23]])
     杨俊科技大学
```



■ 拼接和分割

- □ 拼接张量
 - 将多个张量在某 个维度上**合并**
 - 拼接并不会产生 新的维度

tf.concat(tensors, axis)

所有需要拼接的张量列表

指定在哪个轴上进行拼接

```
t1 = [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]]
In [20]:
                                            shape: (2,3)
          t2 = [[7, 8, 9], [10, 11, 12]]
                                           在axis=0的轴上拼接,
                                  (2, 3)
In [21]: tf. concat([t1, t2], 0)
                                                  2+2=4
Out[21]: <tf. Tensor: id=47, shape=(4, 3), dtype=int32, numpy=
         array([[ 1,
                         3],
                         6],
                     5,
                                axis=0
                [10, 11, 12]])>
                                           在axis=1的轴上拼接,
         tf.concat([t1, t2], 1)
                                                  3+3=6
                                  (2, 3)
        <tf. Tensor: id=51, shape=(2, 6), dtype=int32, numpy=</pre>
         array([[ 1,
                             7, 8,
                          3,
                          6, 10, 11, 12]])>
                          axis=1
```



□ 分割张量:将一个张量拆分成多个张量,分割后维度不变

tf.split(value, num_or_size_splits, axis=0)

待分割张量

分割方案

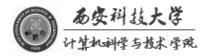
指明分割的轴

分割方案:是一个数值时,表示等长分割,数值是切割的份数;

是一个列表时,表示不等长切割,列表中是切割后每份的长度

例: 2:分割成2个张量

[1:2:1]: 就表示分割成3个张量, 长度分别是1,2,1

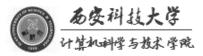




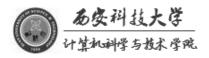
□ 分割张量

■ 在axis=0轴上分割

```
In [23]: x=tf. range (24)
         x=tf. reshape(x, [4, 6])
Out[23]: <tf. Tensor: id=57, shape=(4, 6), dtype=int32, numpy=
         array([[ 0,
                              3, 4,
                     7, 8, 9, 10, 11],
                                            axis=0
                [12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17],
                [18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23]])
                            在axis=0的轴上分割,平均分成2份
In [24]: tf. split (x, 2, 0)-
Out[24]: [<tf. Tensor: id=60, shape=(2, 6), dtype=int32, numpy=
          array([[ 0, 1,
                      7, 8, 9, 10, 11]])>,
          <tf. Tensor: id=61, shape=(2, 6), dtype=int32, numpy=</pre>
          array([[12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17],
                 [18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23]])>]
```



```
The first term of the first t
```

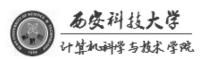


TensorFlow2.0特件

■ 在axis=1轴上分割

图像的分割与拼接, 改变了张量的视图, 张量的存储顺序并 没有改变。

```
The control of the c
```





■ 堆叠和分解

□ 堆叠张量

- 在合并张量时,创建一个新的维度
- 和NumPy中堆叠函 数的功能完全一样

3个张量堆叠:

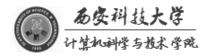
$$axis=0$$
 (3,4) shape: (4,3)

tf.stack(values, axis)

要堆叠的多个张量

指定插入新维度的位置

```
In [27]: x=tf.constant([1, 2, 3])
                                     shape: (3,)
         y=tf. constant([4, 5, 6])
                                    在axis=0的轴上堆叠
In [28]: tf. stack((x, y), axis=0)
Out[28]:
         <tf.Tensor: id=73, shape=(2, 3), dtype=int32, numpy=</pre>
         array([[1, 2, 3],
                [4, 5, 6]])
                                    在axis=1的轴上堆叠
In [29]: tf. stack((x, y), axis=1)
Out[29]: <tf. Tensor: id=74, shape=(3, 2), dtype=int32, numpy=
         array([[1, 4],
                 [2, 5],
                [3, 6])
```





□ 分解张量

tf.unstack(values, axis)

- 是张量堆叠的逆运算
- 张量分解为多个张量
- 分解后得到的每个张量,和原来的张量相比,维数都少了一维

```
In [30]:
         c = tf. constant([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]])
         <tf. Tensor: id=75, shape=(2, 3), dtype=int32, numpy=</pre>
          array([[1, 2, 3],
                 [4, 5, 6]])
In [31]: tf. unstack(c, axis=0)
Out[31]: [<tf. Tensor: id=76, shape=(3,)
                                            dtvpe=int32, numpv=arr
         av([1, 2, 3])
           <tf. Tensor: id=77, shape=(3,)
                                            dtvpe=int32, numpv=arr
          ay([4, 5, 6])
In [32]:
         tf.unstack(c, axis=1)
Out[32]:
         [\langle \text{tf. Tensor: id=78, shape=(2,),}
                                            dtype=int32, numpy=arr
          ay([1, 4])
           \langle tf. Tensor: id=79, shape=(2,),
                                            dtvpe=int32, numpv=arr
          ay([2, 5])
           <tf. Tensor: id=80, shape=(2,),
                                            dtype=int32, numpy=arr
          ay([3, 6])
```

