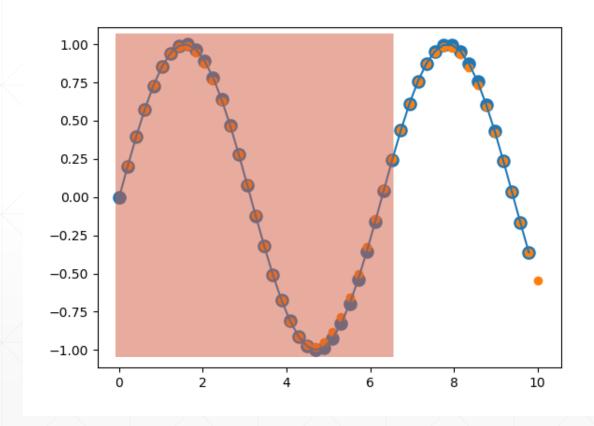
# O PyTorch

## 时间序列预测

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#### **Predict next**



#### Sample data

```
start = np.random.randint(3, size=1)[0]
time_steps = np.linspace(start, start + 10, num_time_steps)
data = np.sin(time_steps)
data = data.reshape(num_time_steps, 1)
x = torch.tensor(data[:-1]).float().view(1, num_time_steps - 1, 1)
y = torch.tensor(data[1:]).float().view(1, num_time_steps - 1, 1)
```

#### Network

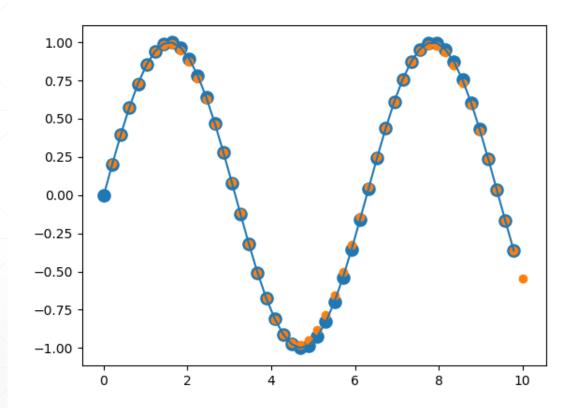
```
1 class Net(nn.Module):
       def __init__(self, ):
           super(Net, self).__init__()
           self.rnn = nn.RNN(
 5
               input_size=input_size,
 6
               hidden_size=hidden_size,
               num_layers=1,
8
               batch_first=True,
9
           self.linear = nn.Linear(hidden_size, output_size)
10
11
       def forward(self, x, hidden_prev):
12
13
          out, hidden_prev = self.rnn(x, hidden_prev)
14
          \# [1, seq, h] \Rightarrow [seq, h]
          out = out.view(-1, hidden_size)
15
          out = self.linear(out) # [seq, h]=> [seq, 1]
16
          out = out.unsqueeze(dim=0) # =>[1, seq, 1]
18
          return out, hidden_prev
```

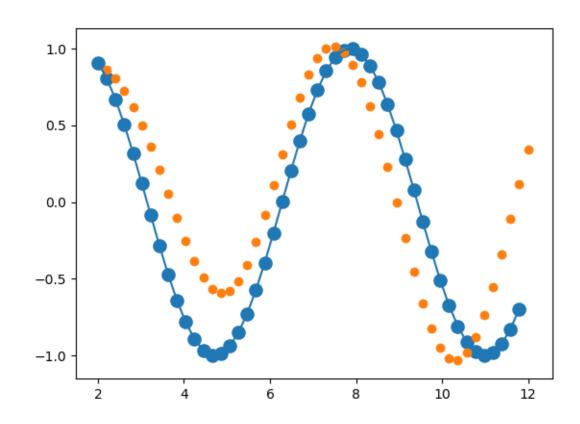
#### **Train**

```
1 model = Net()
 2 criterion = nn.MSELoss()
 3 optimizer = optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr)
 5 hidden_prev = torch.zeros(1, 1, hidden_size)
 6 for iter in range(6000):
       start = np.random.randint(10, size=1)[0]
       time_steps = np.linspace(start, start + 10, num_time_steps)
       data = np.sin(time_steps)
       data = data.reshape(num_time_steps, 1)
10
      x = torch.tensor(data[:-1]).float().view(1, num_time_steps - 1, 1)
11
      y = torch.tensor(data[1:]).float().view(1, num_time_steps - 1, 1)
12
13
14
       output, hidden_prev = model(x, hidden_prev)
       hidden_prev = hidden_prev.detach()
15
16
       loss = criterion(output, y)
17
       model.zero_grad()
18
       loss.backward()
19
       optimizer.step()
20
21
22
       if iter % 100 == 0:
23
           print("Iteration: {} loss {}".format(iter, loss.item()))
```

#### **Predict**

```
1 predictions = []
2 input = x[:, 0, :]
3 for _ in range(x.shape[1]):
  input = input.view(1, 1, 1)
5 (pred, hidden_prev) = model(input, hidden_prev)
   input = pred
   predictions.append(pred.detach().numpy().ravel()[0])
```





## 下一课时

RNN训练难题

### Thank You.