用pytorch实现线性回归

笔记本: pytorch

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1, pytorch fashion:

(1) parpare dataset

- (2) construct model using class (inherit nn.moduel)
- (3) construct loss and optimizer
- (4) traing cycle

2、代码实例

```
# 时间: 2023/3/25 21:52
# cky
import torch
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from torch import nn as nn
#prepare dataset
x_data=torch.Tensor([[1.0],[2.0],[3.0]])
y_data=torch.Tensor([[2.0],[4.0],[6.0]])
#design modeul using class
class LinearModel(nn.Module):
   def __init__(self):
       super(LinearModel, self). init () #just do it
       self.linear=nn.Linear(1,1) #in_put_size(int),out_put_size(int),bais(bool)
       y^=wx+b
       #nn.Linear 也是继承自modeul,其对象被调用时,如forward中的第一句,就会执行
nn.linear的forward,
       #一个计算图将生成,
   def forward(self,x):
       y_hat=self.linear(x)
       return y_hat
#继承自modeul 都有 call 即当继承自nn.Modeul的对象被调用时会自动执行forward函数
model=LinearModel() #实例化一个对象
#construct loss and optimizer
l=nn.MSELoss(reduction='mean') #size average=None, reduce=None
reduction.py中提示的,我们不再使用 size和reduce 直接使用reduction即可
if size_average is None:
   size_average = True
if reduce is None:
   reduce = True
if size_average and reduce:
   ret = 'mean'
elif reduce:
   ret = 'sum'
   ret = 'none'
```

```
#size average 即我们求得的损失是否需要除以样本个数 是否求平均损失
#reduce 即我们求得的loss 其实是一个张量向量,如果我们需要将其转为一个值,即求sum,就需要
为true
#也是继承自nn.modeul
optim=torch.optim.SGD(model.parameters(),lr=0.01)
#params: _params_t, lr: float, momentum: float=..., dampening: float=...,
weight_decay:float=..., nesterov:bool=...) -> None
#traing cycle
epoch_list=[]
loss list=[]
for epoch in range(101):
   ys_hat=model(x_data) #对象被调用,会自动执行forward
   loss=l(ys_hat,y_data)
   epoch list.append(epoch)
   loss_list.append(loss.item())
   print(epoch,loss.item())
   optim.zero_grad() #如之前讲的,要将梯度清零
   loss.backward() #反向传播, 计算梯度
   optim.step() #梯度更新
print('w:',model.linear.weight.item())
print('b:',model.linear.bias.item())
x test=torch.Tensor([4.0])
y test=model(x test)
print("y_predict:",y_test.item())
plt.plot(epoch list,loss list)
plt.ylabel('loss')
plt.xlabel('epoch')
plt.show()
```

我们改变通过改变迭代次数和学习率 来改变我们的准确率

