# 实 验 报 告

学生姓名	王科翔	学号	1606104 0	指导老师	李辉勇
实验地点	F332	实验时间	19. 03. 2 6	班级	160612

# 一、 实验名称

理解并掌握基于卷积神经网络的图像分类任务

二、实验学时

4

### 三、实验原理

卷积神经网络(Convolutional Neural Network,简称 CNN),是一种前馈神经 网络,人工神经元可以响应周围单元,可以进行大型图像处理。卷积神经网络包括卷积层和池化层。

CNN 网络一共有 5 个层级结构:

- 1. 输入层
- 2. 卷积层
- 3. 激活层
- 4. 池化层
- 5. 全连接 FC 层

#### 输入层

与传统神经网络/机器学习一样,模型需要输入的进行预处理操作,常见的 3 种预处理方式有:

- 1. 去均值
- 2. 归一化
- 3. PCA/SVD 降维等

#### 卷积层

局部感知:人的大脑识别图片的过程中,并不是一下子整张图同时识别,而是对于图片中的每一个特征首先局部感知,然后更高层次对局部进行综

合操作,从而得到全局信息。

权值共享:卷积层使用"卷积核"进行局部感知。对于每一层来讲, 所有神经元对应的权值是相等的。

#### 激励层

所谓激励,实际上是对卷积层的输出结果做一次非线性映射。

如果不用激励函数(其实就相当于激励函数是 f(x)=x),这种情况下,每一层的输出都是上一层输入的线性函数。容易得出,无论有多少神经网络层,输出都是输入的线性组合,与没有隐层的效果是一样的,这就是最原始的感知机了。

常用的激励函数有:

- 1. Sigmoid 函数
- 2. Tanh 函数
- 3. ReLU
- 4. Leaky ReLU
- 5. ELU
- 6. Maxout

#### 池化层

池化(Pooling):也称为欠采样或下采样。主要用于特征降维,压缩数据和参数的数量,减小过拟合,同时提高模型的容错性。主要有:

- 1. Max Pooling: 最大池化
- 2. Average Pooling: 平均池化

#### 输出层

经过前面若干次卷积+激励+池化后,终于来到了输出层,模型会将学到的一个高质量的特征图片全连接层。其实在全连接层之前,如果神经元数目过大,学习能力强,有可能出现过拟合。因此,可以引入 dropout 操作,来随机删除神经网络中的部分神经元,来解决此问题。还可以进行局部归一化(LRN)、数据增强等操作,来增加鲁棒性,这里不做介绍。

### 四、 实验目的

理解并掌握基于卷积神经网络的图像分类任务。

# 五、 实验内容

通过 PC 上位机连接服务器,登陆 SimpleAl 平台,利用 python 语言编写 CNN 代码。实验使用 Kaggle 竞赛平台上的 Flower Recognition 数据集,包含 5 种花卉种类,总计 4242 张标记过的图片。通过搭建多层卷积神经网络进行监督学习完成分类任务。

# 六、 实验步骤

# 任务 1:

修改代码,可视化查看经过 cnn 处理后的特征图。去掉 x = x[:, :2]之后就是取了所有统特征

```
conv1_img, pool1_img, conv2_img, pool2_img, conv3_img, pool3_img = sess.run(
    [conv1, pool1, conv2, pool2, conv3, pool3])
loc = 1
transpose = sess.run(tf.transpose(conv1_img, [3, 0, 1, 2]))
print(transpose.shape)
fig, ax = plt.subplots(nrows=8, ncols=8, figsize=(28, 28))
for i in range(8):
    for j in range(8):
        ax[i][j].imshow(transpose[i * 8 + j][loc])
plt.title('Conv1 64x28x28')
plt.show()
transpose = sess.run(tf.transpose(pool1_img, [3, 0, 1, 2]))
print(transpose.shape)
fig, ax = plt.subplots(nrows=8, ncols=8, figsize=(28, 28))
for i in range(8):
    for j in range(8):
        ax[i][j].imshow(transpose[i * 8 + j][loc])
plt.title('pool1 64x14x14')
plt.show()
transpose = sess.run(tf.transpose(conv2_img, [3, 0, 1, 2]))
print(transpose.shape)
fig, ax = plt.subplots(nrows=4, ncols=8, figsize=(28, 28))
for i in range(4):
    for j in range(8):
        ax[i][j].imshow(transpose[i * 4 + j][loc])
plt.title('Conv2 32x14x14')
plt.show()
```

(部分代码)

### 仟务 2:

调整超参数或者网络结构(比如增减层),在迭代一定的情况下,尽量提高精度,并对结果进行分析说明。

具体操作,先调整 learning\_rate,再调整 batch\_size 和 capacity,增加网络中卷积核的数量,扩大输入图片的大小。

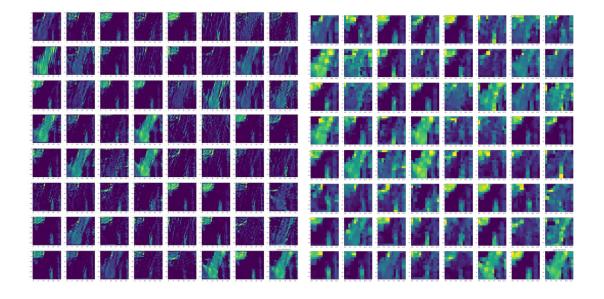
```
N_CLASSES = 5
IMG_W = 56
IOIMG_H = 56
BATCH_SIZE = 40
CAPACITY = 400
MAX_STEP = 10000
learning_rate = 0.0001
```

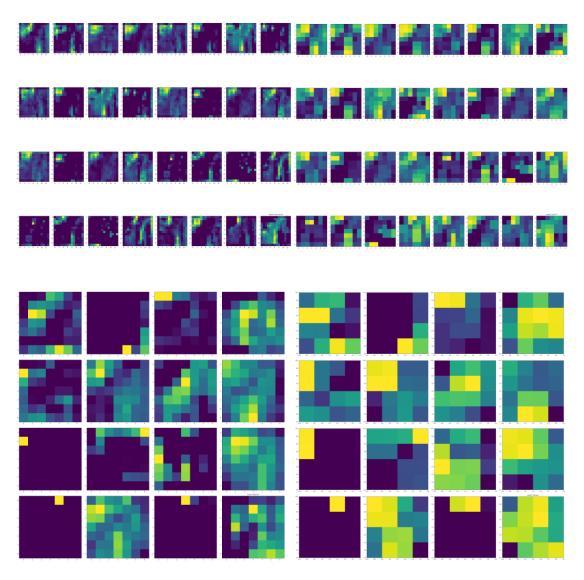
```
with tf.variable_scope('conv1') as scope:
    w conv1 = tf.Variable(weight variable(0, 3, 3, 64], 1.0), name='weights',
e=tf.float32)
    b_conv1 = tf.Variable(bias_variable([64]), name='biases', dtype=tf.float32)
    h_conv1 = tf.nn.relu(conv2d(images, w conv1) + b conv1, name='conv1')
with tf.variable_scope('pooling1_lrn') as scope:
    pool1 = max pooling 2x2(h conv1, 'pooling1')
    norm1 = tf.nn.lrn(pool1, depth_radius=4, bias=1.0, alpha=0.001 / 9.0,
i=0.75, name='norm1')
with tf.variable scope('conv2') as scope:
    w conv2 = tf.Variable(weight variable (3, 3, 64, 128], 0.1), name='weights',
e=tf.float32)
    b_conv2 = tf.Variable(bias_variable([128])) name='biases', dtype=tf.float32)
h_conv2 = tf.nn.relu(conv2d(norm1, w_conv2) + b_conv2, name='conv2')
with tf.variable_scope('pooling2_lrn') as scope:
    pool2 = max pooling 2x2(h conv2, 'pooling2')
    norm2 = tf.nn.lrn(pool2, depth radius=4, bias=1.0, alpha=0.001 / 9.0,
i=0.75, name='norm2')
with tf.variable_scope('conv3') as scope;
    w_conv3 = tf.Variable(weight_variable([3, 3, 128, 256), 0.1), name='weights',
e=tf.float32)
    b_conv3 = tf.Variable(bias_variable([256])) name='biases', dtype=tf.float32)
```

### 七、 实验结果及分析:

#### 任务 1:

以下分别为一张图经过 conv1, pool1, conv2, pool2, conv3, pool3 层后的结果





# 任务 2:

```
Step 1230, train loss = 0.28, train accuracy = 92.48% Step 1240, train loss = 0.63, train accuracy = 75.00% Step 1250, train loss = 0.80, train accuracy = 70.02% Step 1260, train loss = 0.60, train accuracy = 79.98% Step 1270, train loss = 0.57, train accuracy = 75.00% Step 1280, train loss = 0.53, train accuracy = 79.98% Step 1290, train loss = 0.43, train accuracy = 79.98% Step 1300, train loss = 0.62, train accuracy = 82.52% Step 1310, train loss = 0.28, train accuracy = 87.50% Step 1320, train loss = 0.44, train accuracy = 87.50% Step 1330, train loss = 0.44, train accuracy = 87.50% Step 1340, train loss = 0.42, train accuracy = 87.50% Step 1350, train loss = 0.42, train accuracy = 82.52% Step 1360, train loss = 0.47, train accuracy = 85.01% Step 1370, train loss = 0.47, train accuracy = 89.99% Step 1380, train loss = 0.24, train accuracy = 89.99% Step 1390, train loss = 0.24, train accuracy = 89.99% Step 1390, train loss = 0.35, train accuracy = 87.50% Step 1400, train loss = 0.37, train accuracy = 82.52% Step 1400, train loss = 0.37, train accuracy = 82.52% Step 1400, train loss = 0.37, train accuracy = 82.52% Step 1400, train loss = 0.37, train accuracy = 82.52% Step 1400, train loss = 0.37, train accuracy = 82.52% Step 1400, train loss = 0.37, train accuracy = 82.52% Step 1400, train loss = 0.37, train accuracy = 82.52% Step 1400, train loss = 0.37, train accuracy = 82.52% Step 1400, train loss = 0.37, train accuracy = 82.52% Step 1400, train loss = 0.37, train accuracy = 82.52% Step 1400, train loss = 0.37, train accuracy = 82.52% Step 1400, train loss = 0.37, train accuracy = 82.52% Step 1400, train loss = 0.37, train accuracy = 82.52% Step 1400, train loss = 0.37, train accuracy = 82.52% Step 1400, train loss = 0.37, train accuracy = 82.52% Step 1400, train loss = 0.37, train accuracy = 82.52% Step 1400, train loss = 0.37, train accuracy = 82.52% Step 1400, train loss = 0.37, train accuracy = 82.52% Step 1400, train loss = 0.37, train accuracy = 82.52% Step 1400, train loss = 0.37, train accuracy = 8
```

```
Step 1560, train loss = 0.15, train accuracy = 100.00%
Step 1570, train loss = 0.24, train accuracy = 92.48%
Step 1580, train loss = 0.14, train accuracy = 97.51%
Step 1590, train loss = 0.41, train accuracy = 82.52%
Step 1600, train loss = 0.13, train accuracy = 100.00%
Step 1610, train loss = 0.18, train accuracy = 92.48%
Step 1620, train loss = 0.14, train accuracy = 95.02%
Step 1630, train loss = 0.22, train accuracy = 95.02%
Step 1640, train loss = 0.28, train accuracy = 85.01%
Step 1650, train loss = 0.28, train accuracy = 87.50%
Step 1660, train loss = 0.26, train accuracy = 89.99%
Step 1670, train loss = 0.17, train accuracy = 89.99%
Step 1690, train loss = 0.17, train accuracy = 95.02%
Step 1700, train loss = 0.17, train accuracy = 95.02%
Step 1710, train loss = 0.17, train accuracy = 95.02%
Step 1720, train loss = 0.17, train accuracy = 97.51%
Step 1730, train loss = 0.19, train accuracy = 97.51%
Step 1740, train loss = 0.13, train accuracy = 97.51%
```

```
Step 2110, train loss = 0.10, train accuracy = 97.51% Step 2120, train loss = 0.08, train accuracy = 97.51% Step 2130, train loss = 0.09, train accuracy = 97.51% Step 2140, train loss = 0.14, train accuracy = 92.48% Step 2150, train loss = 0.06, train accuracy = 100.00% Step 2160, train loss = 0.06, train accuracy = 100.00% Step 2170, train loss = 0.08, train accuracy = 100.00% Step 2180, train loss = 0.04, train accuracy = 97.51% Step 2180, train loss = 0.11, train accuracy = 97.51% Step 2200, train loss = 0.11, train accuracy = 97.51% Step 2200, train loss = 0.05, train accuracy = 100.00% Step 2210, train loss = 0.13, train accuracy = 95.02% Step 2220, train loss = 0.05, train accuracy = 100.00% Step 2230, train loss = 0.06, train accuracy = 100.00% Step 2240, train loss = 0.06, train accuracy = 100.00% Step 2250, train loss = 0.04, train accuracy = 100.00% Step 2260, train loss = 0.04, train accuracy = 100.00% Step 2270, train loss = 0.04, train accuracy = 100.00% Step 2280, train loss = 0.03, train accuracy = 100.00% Step 2280, train loss = 0.04, train accuracy = 100.00% Step 2290, train loss = 0.04, train accuracy = 100.00% Step 2290, train loss = 0.04, train accuracy = 100.00% Step 2290, train loss = 0.04, train accuracy = 100.00% Step 2290, train loss = 0.04, train accuracy = 100.00% Step 2290, train loss = 0.04, train accuracy = 100.00% Step 2290, train loss = 0.04, train accuracy = 100.00% Step 2290, train loss = 0.04, train accuracy = 100.00% Step 2290, train loss = 0.04, train accuracy = 100.00% Step 2290, train loss = 0.04, train accuracy = 100.00% Step 2290, train loss = 0.04, train accuracy = 100.00% Step 2290, train loss = 0.04, train accuracy = 100.00% Step 2290, train loss = 0.04, train accuracy = 100.00% Step 2290, train loss = 0.04, train accuracy = 100.00% Step 2290, train loss = 0.04, train accuracy = 100.00% Step 2290, train loss = 0.04, train accuracy = 100.00% Step 2290, train loss = 0.04, train accuracy = 100.00% Step 2290, train loss = 0.04, train accuracy = 100.00% Step 2290, train lo
```

# 八、 实验结论:

# 任务 1:

可以看到,提取到的特征越来越抽象,课程给出的代码,卷基础层数越来越低这是不合常理的,这样会使可利用的信息越来越少。任务二中予以修正。

# 任务 2:

在过随着时间增长,在训练集上的准确率越来越高。

实验表明:

batch 的大小可以快速提高准确率。

learning\_rate 过大会导致,准确率经常发生震荡,特别难稳定下来。过小会导致,准确率提升特别缓慢。

增加了卷积层数后,可以表达更多更加抽象的图片特征,故而准确率提高。

增加了图片尺寸后,表达信息也得到了较大提升。

但是显然,这样的网络已经发生了过拟合。

# 九、总结及心得体会

### 实验总结

学到了关于 CNN 的理论知识和实践能力,提高了对于机器学习的实践能力。

### 存在问题

对于现有框架的理解不够深刻。不能非常自由的修改代码,不太会调参。给出的代码似乎有点问题。一个是卷积层数越来越低,一个是似乎有个地方写错了,导致网络层之间的连接有点错乱。

# 对本实验意见或建议

提醒学生那些参数是训练的重点,让学生的训练有所目的,同时给出一些关于画图的提示, 否则对于新手,画图就很麻烦了。

给出的代码应该对泛化性能进行测试。