

The results you need to get in ex3

ex3

Part1

第一部分 多元分类

1.手写数字的数据可视化

ex3.m中实现：

%训练数据被存储到X, y中，无需再定义变量

```
load('ex3data1.mat');
```

%m为数据集的列数，这里是5000行

```
m = size(X, 1);
```

%随机选取100个数据行

```
rand_indices = randperm(m);
```

%数字打乱后返回一个向量

```
sel = X(rand_indices(1:100), :);
```

%调用数字展示函数displayData.m

```
displayData(sel);
```



2.向量化逻辑回归

为了将数字分成10类，需要生成10个逻辑回归分类器，而使用向量运算可以使训练过程更加高效，

(1) 损失函数向量化

```
t=sigmoid(X*theta);
```

```
J=(-y'*log(t)-(1-y)*log(1-t))/m;
```

(2) 向量化梯度

```
grad=(t-y)/m;
```

(3) 对正则化后的逻辑回归向量化

```
t=sigmoid(X*theta);
```

```
J=(-y'*log(t)-(1-y)*log(1-t))/m+lambda*sum(theta(2:end).^2)/(2*m);
```

```
theta(1)=0;
```

```
grad=X'*(t-y)/m+lambda/m*theta;
```

Trick: $A[:,3:5]=B[:,1:3]$; 使用end关键字 ; 使用sum求和函数

```

==          Part Name |      Score | Feedback
==          ----- | ----- | -----
==      Regularized Logistic Regression | 30 / 30 | Nice work!
==      One-vs-All Classifier Training | 0 / 20 |
==      One-vs-All Classifier Prediction | 0 / 20 |
==      Neural Network Prediction Function | 0 / 30 |
==          -----
==                      | 30 / 100 |

```

通过实现多个正则化逻辑回归来实现一对多的分类效果，在本次习题中只是分成10类，但是代码需要能够使样本分成任意数量类，完成One-vs-all.m代码来为每一个类别生成一个逻辑回归分类器，需要返回一个包含全部分类器的所有参数的参数矩阵， $K \times (N+1)$ ，每一整行元素代表训练后的一个类的逻辑回归分类器参数。我们可以通过for循环来对每个分类器进行独立的训练，y变量为元素为1-10的标签向量，此时10个分类器均已经对样本进行一次判断，结果为0/1。最终ex3.m代码会根据One-vs-all.m的多个二元分类器（即整个参数矩阵）训练出多元分类器。

代码实现:

```
m = size(X, 1);
```

```
n = size(X, 2);
```

```
all theta = zeros(num labels, n + 1);
```

$$X = [\text{ones}(m, 1) \ X];$$

```
options = optimset('GradObj', 'on', 'MaxIter', 50);
```

%for循环求all theta参数矩阵，注意每次求一个分类器均需要重新设置initial theta向量

```
for c=1:num_labels
```

```
initial theta = zeros(n + 1, 1);
```

```
[theta]=fmincg (@(t)(lrCostFunction(t, X, (y == c), lambda)),initial_theta, options);
```

```
all theta(c,:)=theta';
```

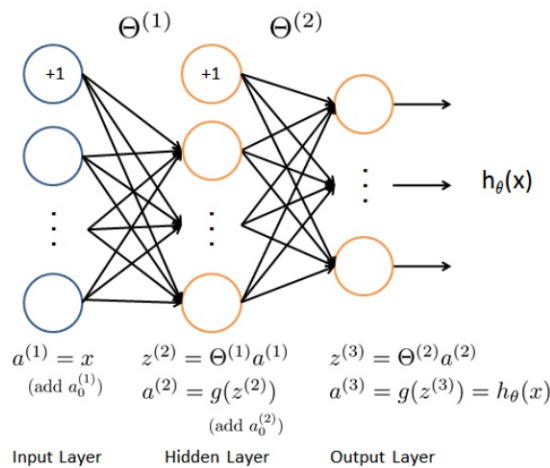
end

运行：

```
Training One-vs-All Logistic Regression...
Iteration 50 | Cost: 1.379516e-02
Iteration 50 | Cost: 5.725251e-02
Iteration 50 | Cost: 6.400463e-02
Iteration 50 | Cost: 3.543449e-02
Iteration 50 | Cost: 6.182145e-02
Iteration 50 | Cost: 2.140899e-02
Iteration 50 | Cost: 3.560987e-02
Iteration 50 | Cost: 8.587522e-02
Iteration 50 | Cost: 7.913039e-02
Iteration 50 | Cost: 1.003794e-02
```

此时提交:

1.如何表现神经网络模型



%同样挑选100个样本数据进行显示

```
load('ex3data1.mat');
sel = randperm(size(X, 1));
sel = sel(1:100);
displayData(X(sel, :));
```



%加载权重数据存储至Theta1（401*25）和Theta2（10*26）中

```
load('ex3weights.mat');
```

2.前向传播算法以及推算

完成predict.m文件，同样会返回最大逻辑回归概率所对应的标签

注：需要为样本添加偏差项

Pridict.m文件代码实现：

```
X=[ones(m,1) X];
temp1=sigmoid(X*Theta1');
temp2=[ones(m,1) temp1];
temp3=sigmoid(temp2*Theta2');
[s,p]=max(temp3,[],2);
```

ex3_nn文件代码实现：

%进行推算

```
pred = predict(Theta1, Theta2, X);
```

%计算准确率

```
fprintf('\nTraining Set Accuracy: %f\n', mean(double(pred == y)) * 100);
```

结果如下图：

Loading Saved Neural Network Parameters ...

Training Set Accuracy: 97.520000

%进行推算，随即显示一张图，推算其对应的数字

```
rp = randperm(m);
```

```
for i = 1:m
```

```
    % 挨个显示图片
```

```
    fprintf('\nDisplaying Example Image\n');
```

```
    displayData(X(rp(i), :));
```

```
    %推算单张图片所对应的数字
```

```
    pred = predict(Theta1, Theta2, X(rp(i),:));
```

```
    fprintf('\nNeural Network Prediction: %d (digit %d)\n', pred, mod(pred, 10));
```

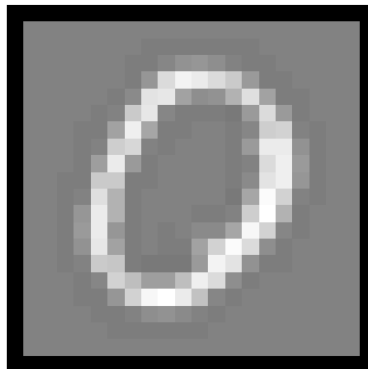
```
    % Pause
```

```
    fprintf('Program paused. Press enter to continue.\n');
```

```
    pause;
```

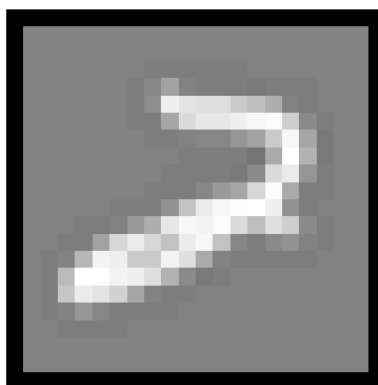
```
end
```

部分输出结果如下：



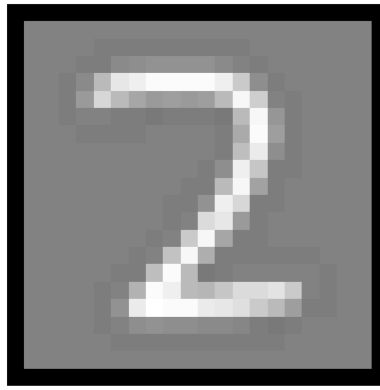
Displaying Example Image

Neural Network Prediction: 10 (digit 0)



Displaying Example Image

Neural Network Prediction: 2 (digit 2)



Displaying Example Image

Neural Network Prediction: 2 (digit 2)

最终提交:

```

==
==
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==          ----- | ----- | -----
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==      One-vs-All Classifier Training | 20 / 20 | Nice work!
==      One-vs-All Classifier Prediction | 20 / 20 | Nice work!
==      Neural Network Prediction Function | 30 / 30 | Nice work!
==
==          -----
==                      | 100 / 100 |
==

```