

Exercise3-LeNet5

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实验要求

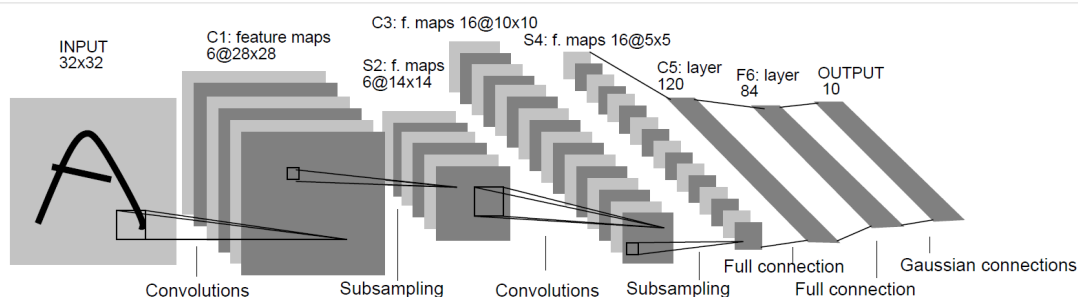
- 在这个练习中，需要用Python实现LeNet5来完成对MNIST数据集中 0-9 10个手写数字的分类。
- 代码只能使用python实现，不能使用PyTorch或TensorFlow框架

实验环境

- Anaconda+Jupyter+numpy
- Windows 10 操作系统

Lenet5网络

LeNet-5模型是Yann LeCun教授1998年在论文**Gradient-Based Learning Applied to Document Recognition**中提出的，它是第一个成功应用于数字识别问题的卷积神经网络。在MNIST数据集上，LeNet-5模型可以达到大约99.2%的正确率。LeNet-5模型总共有7层，下图展示了LeNet-5模型的架构

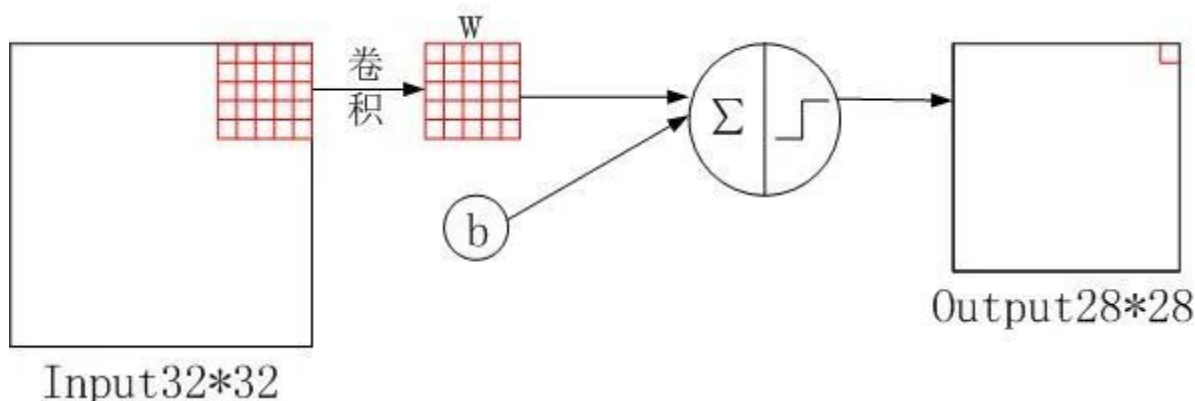


输入层

输入层是 32x32 像素的图像

C1层

C1 层是卷积层，使用 6 个 5x5 大小的卷积核，padding=0，stride=1进行卷积，得到 6 个 28x28 大小的特征图：32-5+1=28

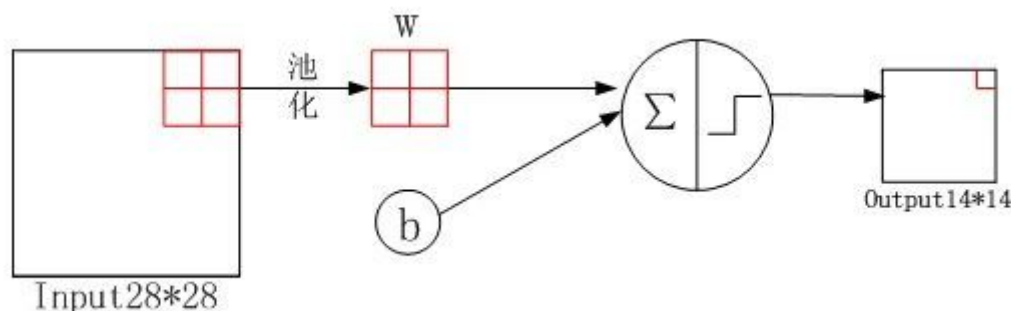


参数个数: $(5*5+1)*6=156$, 其中 $5*5$ 为卷积核的25个参数 w , 1为偏置项 b 。

连接数: $156*28*28=122304$, 其中156为单次卷积过程连线数, $28*28$ 为输出特征层, 每一个像素都由前面卷积得到, 即总共经历 $28*28$ 次卷积

S2层

S2层是降采样层, 使用6个 $2*2$ 大小的卷积核进行池化, padding=0, stride=2, 得到6个 $14*14$ 大小的特征图: $28/2=14$



S2层其实相当于降采样层+激活层。先是降采样, 然后激活函数 sigmoid 非线性输出。先对C1层 $2*2$ 的视野求和, 然后进入激活函数, 即:

$$\text{sigmoid}(w \cdot \sum_{i=1}^4 x_i + b)$$

参数个数: $(1+1)*6=12$, 其中第一个1为池化对应的 $2*2$ 感受野中最大的那个数的权重 w , 第二个1为偏置 b 。

连接数: $(22+1)*6*14*14=5880$, 虽然只选取 $2*2$ 感受野之和, 但也存在 $2*2$ 的连接数, 1为偏置项的连接, $14*14$ 为输出特征层, 每一个像素都由前面卷积得到, 即总共经历 $14*14$ 次卷积

C3层

C3层是卷积层, 使用16个 $5*5$ 大小的卷积核, padding=0, stride=1进行卷积, 得到16个 $10*10$ 大小的特征图: $14-5+1=10$ 。

16个卷积核并不是都与S2的6个通道层进行卷积操作, 如下图所示, C3的前六个特征图

(0,1,2,3,4,5)由S2的相邻三个特征图作为输入, 对应的卷积核尺寸为: **5x5x3**; 接下来的6个特征图

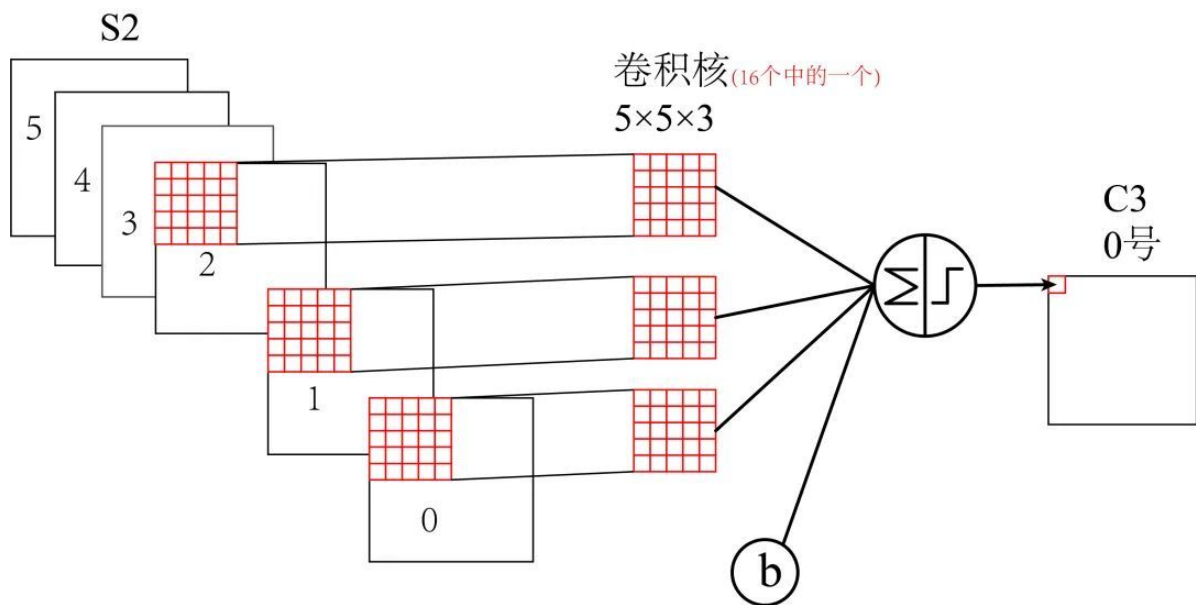
(6,7,8,9,10,11)由S2的相邻四个特征图作为输入对应的卷积核尺寸为: **5x5x4**; 接下来的3个特征图

(12,13,14)号特征图由S2间断的四个特征图作为输入对应的卷积核尺寸为: **5x5x4**; 最后的15号特征图

由S2全部(6个)特征图作为输入, 对应的卷积核尺寸为: **5x5x6**

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0	X				X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X	X
1	X	X				X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X
2	X	X	X				X	X	X			X		X	X	X
3		X	X	X			X	X	X	X			X		X	X
4			X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X	X		X
5				X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X	X	X

因卷积核是 $5*5$ 且具有3个通道, 每个通道各不相同, 这也是下面计算时 $5*5$ 后面还要乘以3,4,6的原因。这是多通道卷积的计算方法



参数个数: $(5*5*3+1)*6+(5*5*4+1)*6+(5*5*4+1)*3+(5*5*6+1)*1=1516$ 。

连接数: $1516*10*10 = 151600$ 。10*10为输出特征层，每一个像素都由前面卷积得到，即总共经历10*10次卷积

S4层

S4 层与 S2 一样也是降采样层，使用 16 个 2×2 大小的卷积核进行池化，padding=0，stride=2，得到 16 个 5×5 大小的特征图： $10/2=5$ 。

参数个数: $(1+1)*16=32$ 。

连接数: $(2*2+1)*16*5*5=2000$

C5层

C5 层是卷积层，使用 120 个 $5 \times 5 \times 16$ 大小的卷积核，padding=0，stride=1进行卷积，得到 120 个 1×1 大小的特征图： $5-5+1=1$ 。即相当于 120 个神经元的全连接层。

值得注意的是，与C3层不同，这里120个卷积核都与S4的16个通道层进行卷积操作。

参数个数: $(5*5*16+1)*120=48120$ 。

连接数: $48120*1*1=48120$

F6层

F6 是全连接层，共有 84 个神经元，与 C5 层进行全连接，即每个神经元都与 C5 层的 120 个特征图相连。计算输入向量和权重向量之间的点积，再加上一个偏置，结果通过 sigmoid 函数输出。

F6 层有 84 个节点，对应于一个 7×12 的比特图，-1 表示白色，1 表示黑色，这样每个符号的比特图的黑白色就对应于一个编码。该层的训练参数和连接数是 $(120 + 1) \times 84 = 10164$ 。ASCII 编码图如下：



参数个数: $(120+1)*84=10164$

连接数: $(120+1)*84=10164$

输出层

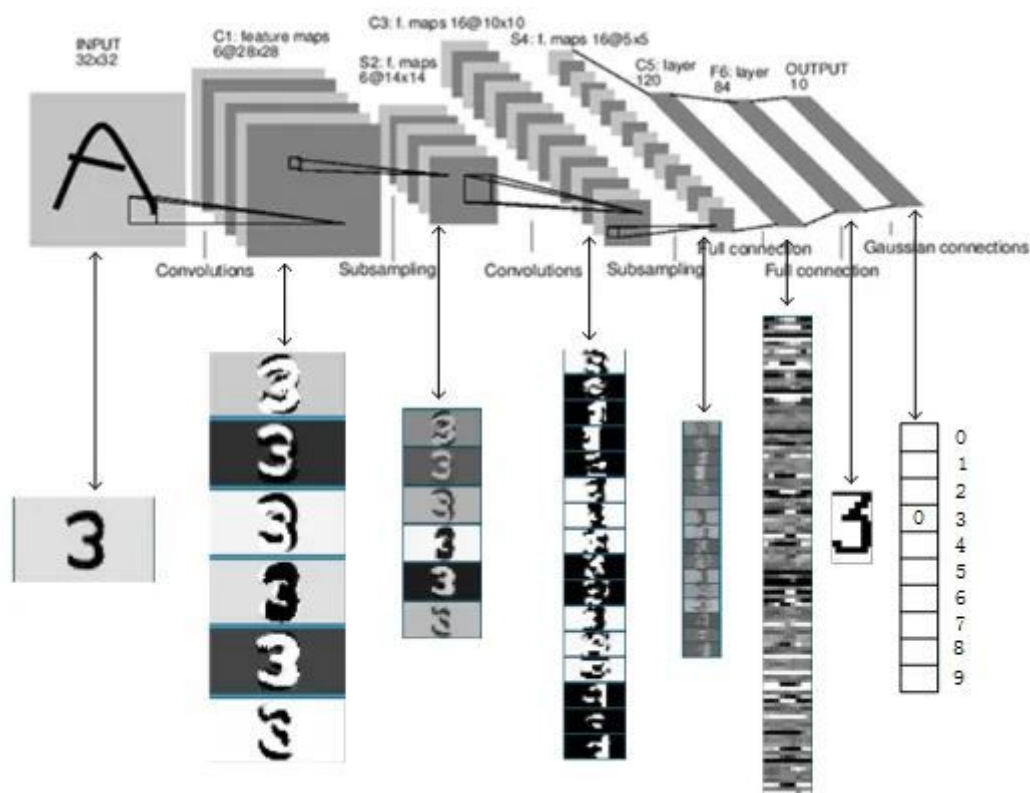
最后的 Output 层也是全连接层，是 Gaussian Connections，采用了 RBF 函数（即径向欧式距离函数），计算输入向量和参数向量之间的欧式距离（目前已经被 Softmax 取代）。

Output 层共有 10 个节点，分别代表数字 0 到 9。假设 x 是上一层的输入， y 是 RBF 的输出，则 RBF 输出的计算方式是：

$$y_i = \sum_{j=0}^{83} (x_j - w_{ij})^2$$

上式中 i 取值从 0 到 9， j 取值从 0 到 $7*12-1$ ， w 为参数。RBF 输出的值越接近于 0，则越接近于 i ，即越接近于 i 的 ASCII 编码图，表示当前网络输入的识别结果是字符 i 。

下图是数字 3 的识别过程：



参数个数: $84 \times 10 = 840$ 。

连接数: $84 \times 10 = 840$ 。

代码细节

卷积层

初始化

```
class conv():

    def __init__(self, filter_shape, stride=1, padding='SAME', bias=True,
requires_grad=True):
        self.weight = parameter(np.random.randn(*filter_shape) *
(2/reduce(lambda x,y:x*y, filter_shape[1:]))**0.5)
        self.stride = stride
        self.padding = padding
        self.requires_grad = requires_grad
        self.output_channel = filter_shape[0]
        self.input_channel = filter_shape[1]
        self.filter_size = filter_shape[2]
        if bias:
            self.bias = parameter(np.random.randn(self.output_channel))
        else:
            self.bias = None
```

将图转为向量

```
def image_to_col(self, x, filter_size_x, filter_size_y, stride):
    N, C, H, W = x.shape
    output_H, output_W = (H-filter_size_x)//stride + 1, (W-
filter_size_y)//stride + 1
    out_size = output_H * output_W
    x_cols = np.zeros((out_size*N, filter_size_x*filter_size_y*C))
    for i in range(0, H-filter_size_x+1, stride):
        i_start = i * output_W
        for j in range(0, W-filter_size_y+1, stride):
            temp = x[:, :, i:i+filter_size_x,
j:j+filter_size_y].reshape(N,-1)
            x_cols[i_start+j::out_size, :] = temp
    return x_cols
```

前向传播

```
def forward(self, input):

    # 边缘填充
    if self.padding == "VALID":
        self.x = input
    if self.padding == "SAME":
        p = self.filter_size // 2
        self.x = np.lib.pad(input, ((0,0),(0,0),(p,p),(p,p)), "constant")
    # 处理不能恰好的被卷积核的大小和选定的步长所整除的宽和高
```

```

x_fit = (self.x.shape[2] - self.filter_size) % self.stride
y_fit = (self.x.shape[3] - self.filter_size) % self.stride

if self.stride > 1:
    if x_fit != 0:
        self.x = self.x[:, :, 0:self.x.shape[2] - x_fit, :]
    if y_fit != 0:
        self.x = self.x[:, :, :, 0:self.x.shape[3] - y_fit]

N, _, H, W = self.x.shape
O, C, K, K = self.weight.data.shape
weight_cols = self.weight.data.reshape(O, -1).T
x_cols = self.image_to_col(self.x, self.filter_size, self.filter_size,
self.stride)
result = np.dot(x_cols, weight_cols) + self.bias.data
output_H, output_W = (H-self.filter_size)//self.stride + 1, (W-
self.filter_size)//self.stride + 1
result = result.reshape((N, result.shape[0]//N, -1)).reshape((N,
output_H, output_W, O))
return result.transpose((0, 3, 1, 2))

```

反向传播

```

def backward(self, eta, lr):

    if self.stride > 1:
        N, O, output_H, output_W = eta.shape
        inserted_H, inserted_W = output_H + (output_H-1)*(self.stride-1),
output_W + (output_W-1)*(self.stride-1)
        inserted_eta = np.zeros((N, O, inserted_H, inserted_W))
        inserted_eta[:, :, ::self.stride, ::self.stride] = eta
        eta = inserted_eta

        N, _, output_H, output_W = eta.shape
        self.b_grad = eta.sum(axis=(0,2,3))
        self.W_grad = np.zeros(self.weight.data.shape)
        for i in range(self.filter_size):
            for j in range(self.filter_size):
                self.W_grad[:, :, i, j] = np.tensordot(eta,
self.x[:, :, i:i+output_H, j:j+output_W], ([0,2,3], [0,2,3]))
                self.weight.data -= lr * self.W_grad / N
                self.bias.data -= lr * self.b_grad / N

    if self.padding == "VALID":
        p = self.filter_size - 1
        pad_eta = np.lib.pad(eta, ((0,0),(0,0),(p,p),(p,p)), "constant",
constant_values=0)
        eta = pad_eta
    elif self.padding == "SAME":
        p = self.filter_size // 2
        pad_eta = np.lib.pad(eta, ((0, 0), (0, 0), (p, p), (p, p)),
"constant", constant_values=0)
        eta = pad_eta

```

```

_, C, _, _ = self.weight.data.shape
weight_flip = np.flip(self.weight.data, (2,3))
weight_flip_swap = np.swapaxes(weight_flip, 0, 1)
weight_flip = weight_flip_swap.reshape(C, -1).T
x_cols = self.image_to_col(eta, self.filter_size, self.filter_size,
self.stride)
result = np.dot(x_cols, weight_flip)
N, _, H, W = eta.shape
output_H, output_W = (H - self.filter_size) // self.stride + 1, (W -
self.filter_size) // self.stride + 1
result = result.reshape((N, result.shape[0] // N, -1)).reshape((N,
output_H, output_W, C))
self.weight.grad = result.transpose((0, 3, 1, 2))

return self.weight.grad

```

全连接层

初始化

```

def __init__(self, input_num, output_num, bias=True, requires_grad=True):
    self.input_num = input_num
    self.output_num = output_num
    self.requires_grad = requires_grad
    self.weight = parameter(np.random.randn(self.input_num, self.output_num)
* (2/self.input_num**0.5))
    if bias:
        self.bias = parameter(np.random.randn(self.output_num))
    else:
        self.bias = None

```

前向传播

```

def forward(self, input):
    self.input_shape = input.shape
    if input.ndim > 2:
        N, C, H, W = input.shape
        self.x = input.reshape((N, -1))
    elif input.ndim == 2:
        self.x = input
    else:
        print("fc.forward error")
    result = np.dot(self.x, self.weight.data)
    if self.bias is not None:
        result = result + self.bias.data
    return result

```

反向传播

```

def backward(self, eta, lr):
    N, _ = eta.shape
    next_eta = np.dot(eta, self.weight.data.T)
    self.weight.grad = np.reshape(next_eta, self.input_shape)

```

```

x = self.x.repeat(self.output_num, axis=0).reshape((N, self.output_num,
-1))

self.W_grad = x * eta.reshape((N, -1, 1))
self.W_grad = np.sum(self.W_grad, axis=0) / N
self.b_grad = np.sum(eta, axis=0) / N

self.weight.data -= lr * self.W_grad.T
self.bias.data -= lr * self.b_grad

return self.weight.grad

```

池化层（下采样层）

初始化

```

class Pooling():
    def __init__(self, kernel_size=(2, 2), stride=2, ):
        self.ksize = kernel_size
        self.stride = stride

```

正向传播

```

def forward(self, input):
    N, C, H, W = input.shape
    out = input.reshape(N, C, H//self.stride, self.stride, W//self.stride,
self.stride)
    out = out.max(axis=(3,5))
    self.mask = out.repeat(self.ksize[0], axis=2).repeat(self.ksize[1],
axis=3) != input
    return out

```

反向传播

```

def backward(self, eta):
    result = eta.repeat(self.ksize[0], axis=2).repeat(self.ksize[1], axis=3)
    result[self.mask] = 0
    return result

```

加载数据

```

import glob
import struct
import time
import os
def load_mnist(file_dir, is_images='True'):
    bin_file = open(file_dir, 'rb')
    bin_data = bin_file.read()
    bin_file.close()
    if is_images:

```



```

        fmt_header = '>iiii'
        magic, num_images, num_rows, num_cols = struct.unpack_from(fmt_header,
bin_data, 0)
    else:
        fmt_header = '>ii'
        magic, num_images = struct.unpack_from(fmt_header, bin_data, 0)
        num_rows, num_cols = 1, 1
        data_size = num_images * num_rows * num_cols
        mat_data = struct.unpack_from('>' + str(data_size) + 'B', bin_data,
struct.calcsize(fmt_header))
        mat_data = np.reshape(mat_data, [num_images, num_rows * num_cols])
        print('Load images from %s, number: %d, data shape: %s' % (file_dir,
num_images, str(mat_data.shape)))
        return mat_data

def data_convert(x, y, m, k):
    x[x<=40]=0
    x[x>40]=1
    ont_hot_y = np.zeros((m,k))
    for t in np.arange(0,m):
        ont_hot_y[t,y[t]]=1
    ont_hot_y=ont_hot_y.T
    return x, ont_hot_y

def load_data(mnist_dir, train_data_dir, train_label_dir, test_data_dir,
test_label_dir):
    print('Loading MNIST data from files...')
    train_images = load_mnist(os.path.join(mnist_dir, train_data_dir), True)
    train_labels = load_mnist(os.path.join(mnist_dir, train_label_dir), False)
    test_images = load_mnist(os.path.join(mnist_dir, test_data_dir), True)
    test_labels = load_mnist(os.path.join(mnist_dir, test_label_dir), False)
    return train_images, train_labels, test_images, test_labels

mnist_dir = "mnist_data/"
train_data_dir = "train-images.idx3-ubyte"
train_label_dir = "train-labels.idx1-ubyte"
test_data_dir = "t10k-images.idx3-ubyte"
test_label_dir = "t10k-labels.idx1-ubyte"

train_images, train_labels, test_images, test_labels = load_data(mnist_dir,
train_data_dir, train_label_dir, test_data_dir, test_label_dir)
print("Got data. ")

```

训练和测试

```

batch_size = 64
test_batch = 50
epoch = 20
learning_rate = 1e-3

iterations_num = 0

net = LeNet5()

```

```

for E in range(epoch):
    batch_loss = 0
    batch_acc = 0

    epoch_loss = 0
    epoch_acc = 0

    for i in range(train_images.shape[0] // batch_size):
        img = train_images[i*batch_size:(i+1)*batch_size].reshape(batch_size, 1,
28, 28)
        img = normalization(img)
        label = train_labels[i*batch_size:(i+1)*batch_size]
        loss, prediction = net.forward(img, label, is_train=True)

        epoch_loss += loss
        batch_loss += loss
        for j in range(prediction.shape[0]):
            if np.argmax(prediction[j]) == label[j]:
                epoch_acc += 1
                batch_acc += 1

        net.backward(learning_rate)

        if (i+1)%50 == 0:
            print("    epoch:%5d , batch:%5d , acc:%.4f , loss:%.4f "
                % (E+1, i+1, batch_acc/(batch_size*50),
batch_loss/(batch_size*50)))

            batch_loss = 0
            batch_acc = 0

    print("-----epoch:%5d , avg_acc:%.4f , avg_loss:%.4f-----"
        "
            % (E+1, epoch_acc/train_images.shape[0],
epoch_loss/train_images.shape[0]))
    test_acc = 0
    for k in range(test_images.shape[0] // test_batch):
        img = test_images[k*test_batch:(k+1)*test_batch].reshape(test_batch, 1
,28, 28)
        img = normalization(img)
        label = test_labels[k*test_batch:(k+1)*test_batch]
        _, prediction = net.forward(img, label, is_train=False)

        for j in range(prediction.shape[0]):
            if np.argmax(prediction[j]) == label[j]:
                test_acc += 1

    print("-----total_acc:%.4f-----" % (test_acc /
test_images.shape[0]))

```

运行结果

```
epoch: 20, batch: 100, avg_batch_acc:0.9738, avg_batch_loss:0.0013
epoch: 20, batch: 150, avg_batch_acc:0.9659, avg_batch_loss:0.0016
epoch: 20, batch: 200, avg_batch_acc:0.9731, avg_batch_loss:0.0014
epoch: 20, batch: 250, avg_batch_acc:0.9675, avg_batch_loss:0.0016
epoch: 20, batch: 300, avg_batch_acc:0.9769, avg_batch_loss:0.0013
epoch: 20, batch: 350, avg_batch_acc:0.9753, avg_batch_loss:0.0013
epoch: 20, batch: 400, avg_batch_acc:0.9750, avg_batch_loss:0.0012
epoch: 20, batch: 450, avg_batch_acc:0.9703, avg_batch_loss:0.0016
epoch: 20, batch: 500, avg_batch_acc:0.9712, avg_batch_loss:0.0014
epoch: 20, batch: 550, avg_batch_acc:0.9747, avg_batch_loss:0.0014
epoch: 20, batch: 600, avg_batch_acc:0.9691, avg_batch_loss:0.0016
epoch: 20, batch: 650, avg_batch_acc:0.9712, avg_batch_loss:0.0015
epoch: 20, batch: 700, avg_batch_acc:0.9741, avg_batch_loss:0.0015
epoch: 20, batch: 750, avg_batch_acc:0.9634, avg_batch_loss:0.0017
epoch: 20, batch: 800, avg_batch_acc:0.9691, avg_batch_loss:0.0016
epoch: 20, batch: 850, avg_batch_acc:0.9700, avg_batch_loss:0.0015
epoch: 20, batch: 900, avg_batch_acc:0.9784, avg_batch_loss:0.0012
*****epoch: 20, avg_epoch_acc:0.9717, avg_epoch_loss:0.0014 *****
-----test_set_acc:0.9718-----
```

在20轮训练后，模型基本收敛，可以得到**97.18%**的准确率

参考文献

[网络解析（一）：LeNet-5详解 - 枫飞飞 - 博客园\(cnblogs.com\)](#)

[这可能是神经网络 LeNet-5 最详细的解释了！ - 腾讯云开发者社区-腾讯云\(tencent.com\)](#)