neural network

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1 关键的算法

我们用每层网络的节点数,来确定网络架构,可以随意修改网络架构:

```
#以下是网络创建
import torch.nn as nn
class IRIS_Net(nn.Module):
   def __init__(self,hidden_layer_dims,active_type):
       super(IRIS_Net,self).__init__()
       layer_num=len(hidden_layer_dims)
       layers=[]
       self.hidden_layer_dims=[4]+hidden_layer_dims+[3]
       self.layer_num=layer_num+1
       for i in range(self.layer_num):
           layers.append(nn.Linear(self.hidden_layer_dims[i],self.hidden_layer_dims[i+1]))
           if active_type=='relu' and i!=self.layer_num-1:
               layers.append(nn.ReLU())
           elif active_type=='tanh' and i!=self.layer_num-1:
              layers.append(nn.Tanh())
       self.layers= nn.Sequential(*layers)
   #这里之所以用logits是之前在某门课程中听说先logits与softmax分开比较好
   def forward(self,x):
       logits=self.layers(x)
       return logits
```

图 1: 对 IRIS 数据集分类的网络

以下是两个网络共用的训练函数:

```
def train(model,epochs,batch_size,data,optimizer):
   dataloader=DataLoader(data,batch_size)
    acc on train=[]
   acc_on_test=[]
   loss_all=[]
   for epoch in range(epochs):
       correct_train =0
        correct_test=0
        loss_per_epoch = 0.0
        with torch.no_grad():
            test_example=data.test_set.to(device)
            test_label=data.test_label.to(device)
            logits_on_test=model(test_example)
            pred_on_test=torch.argmax(logits_on_test,-1)
            correct_test=int((pred_on_test== test_label).sum().int().cpu())
            acc_on_test.append(correct_test/test_label.shape[1])
        for batch, (X, y) in enumerate(dataloader):
           X=X.to(device)
            y=y.long().to(device)
            logits=model(X)
            loss=F.cross_entropy(logits,y)
            optimizer.zero_grad()
            loss.backward()
            optimizer.step()
            loss_per_epoch+=float(loss.cpu())
            pred_on_train=torch.argmax(logits,-1)
            correct_train += int((pred_on_train== y).sum().int().cpu())
        acc_on_train.append(correct_train/data.train_set.shape[0])
        loss all.append(loss per epoch)
```

图 2: 训练函数

根据 word 作业确定的网络架构:

```
#以下是Lenet
class LeNet(nn.Module):
   def __init__(self):
        super(LeNet, self).__init__()
        self.conv1=nn.Conv2d(1,6,5,1,2)
        self.ac1=nn.Sigmoid()
        self.av1pool=nn.AvgPool2d(2,2)
        self.conv2=nn.Conv2d(6,16,5,1,0)
        self.ac2=nn.Sigmoid()
        self.av2pool=nn.AvgPool2d(2,2)
        self.flatten=nn.Flatten()
        self.fc1 = nn.Linear(400,120)
        self.ac3=nn.Sigmoid()
        self.fc2 = nn.Linear(120,84)
        self.ac4=nn.Sigmoid()
        self.fc3=nn.Linear(84,10)
        self._initialize()
    def forward/colf v).
        (variable) pool1_out: Any _{\sqrt{1}(x)})
        pool1_out=self.av1pool(conv1_out)
        conv2 out=self.ac2(self.conv2(pool1 out))
        pool2_out=self.av2pool(conv2_out)
        flat=self.flatten(pool2_out)
        fc1_out=self.ac3(self.fc1(flat))
        fc2_out=self.ac4(self.fc2(fc1_out))
        logits=self.fc3(fc2_out)
        return logits
   def _initialize(self):#初始化权重
        for m in self.modules():
            if isinstance(m, nn.Conv2d):
                nn.init.xavier_uniform_(m.weight)
                if m.bias is not None:
                    nn.init.constant_(m.bias, 0)
            elif isinstance(m. nn.linear):
```

图 3: LeNet

2 实验结果及讨论

2.1 IRIS 实验结果

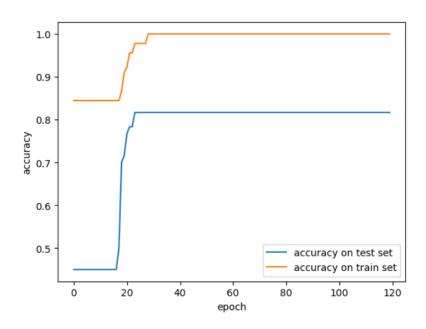


图 4: 正确率随 epoch 变化情况

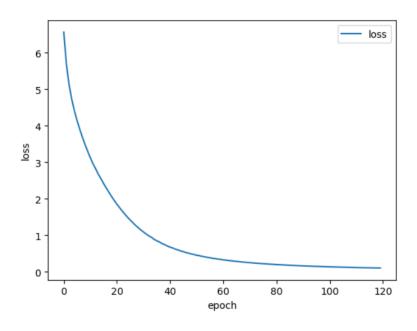


图 5: loss 随 epoch 变化情况

其收敛速度还是比较慢的,大概 18 个 epoch 才收敛,正确率只能达到 80% 左右

2.2 增加隐藏层数

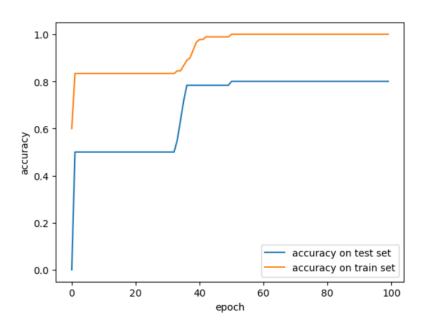


图 6: 正确率随 epoch 变化情况

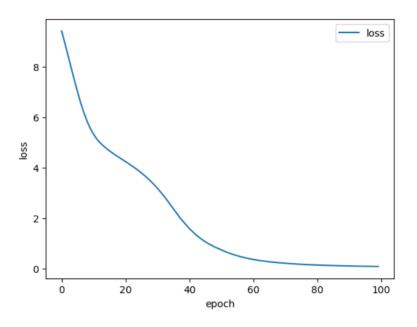


图 7: loss 随 epoch 变化情况

我们发现前几个 epoch 收敛非常快,但是中间有相当长一段时间不动,可能是陷入局部极值点

2.3 增加节点

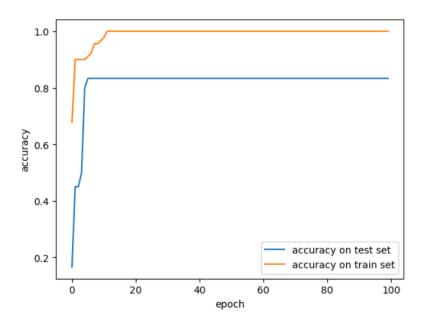


图 8: 正确率随 epoch 变化情况

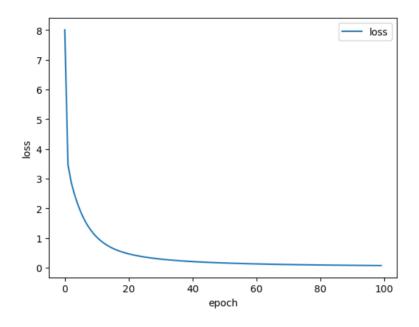


图 9: loss 随 epoch 变化情况

我们发现,增加节点的效果几乎是最好的,收敛快,正确率也高,这也 许是数据维度比较低,信息比较少的原因

2.4 改变学习率

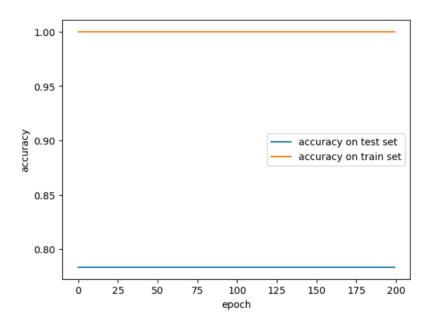


图 10: 正确率随 epoch 变化情况

改变学习率不仅没起到作用,反而陷入局部极值

2.5 改变优化器

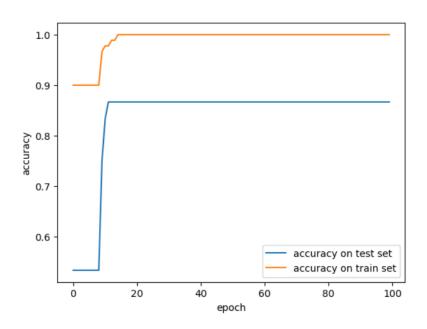


图 11: 正确率随 epoch 变化情况

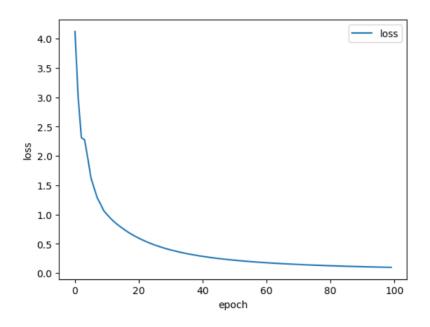


图 12: loss 随 epoch 变化情况

改变优化器的效果也相当好,这里仅仅是加了一点动量,不仅收敛加快,而且效果也提升了,这应该是帮助模型跳出局部极值点的结果

2.6 更换激活函数

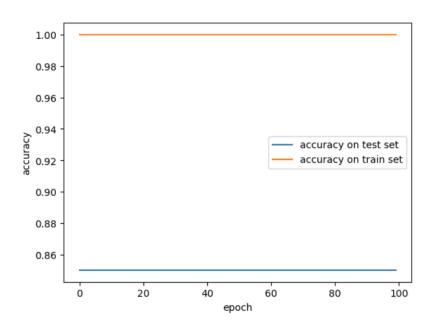


图 13: 正确率随 epoch 变化情况

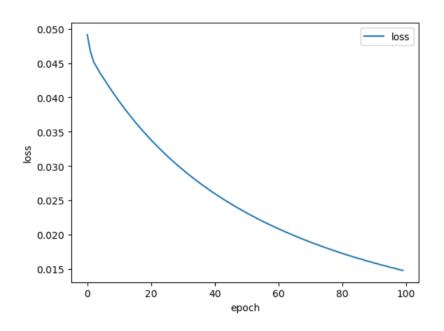


图 14: loss 随 epoch 变化情况

改变激活函数不仅没起到作用,反而陷入局部极值

2.7 LeNet 实验结果

按老师给的超参,把这个调收敛不是一件太简单的事,经过多次尝试, 我采用了随机初始化和改用 Adam 优化器,得到一个相对较好的结果,如 下:

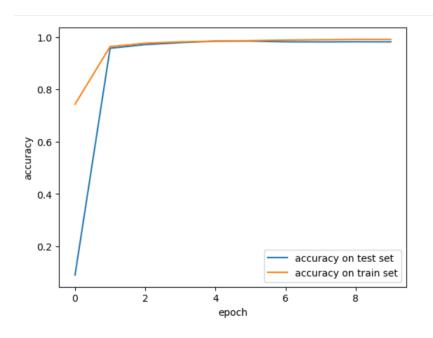


图 15: 正确率随 epoch 变化情况

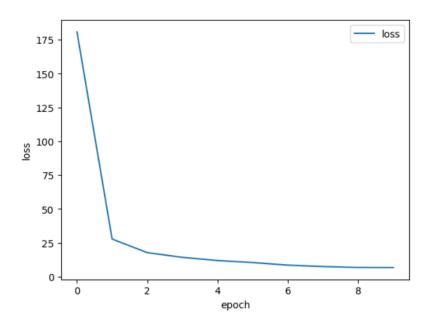


图 16: loss 随 epoch 变化情况

3 展示

这里我用 numpy 随机抽取了 10 个不重复下标,进行测试,结果如下:

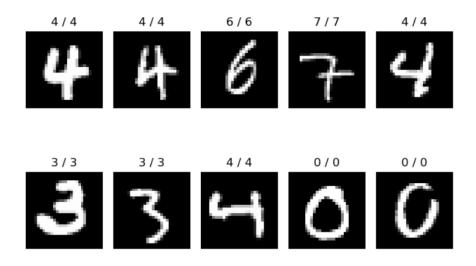


图 17: 结果展示

可以看见, 抽到的 10 个全部分类正确, 可见 LeNet 还是很强大的