

# 计算机科学与技术学院神经网络与深度学习课程实验报告

实验题目: Homework1		学号: 201600122057
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<p>实验目的:</p> <p>完成一个对图片的 softmax 分类器和一个三层全连接层神经网络的分类器。尤其在完成后者的过程中理解反向传播和梯度下降的意义。</p>		
<p>实验软件和硬件环境:</p> <p>Python 3.5.6</p> <p>Jupyter notebook 5. 0. 0</p> <p>神舟战神 Z7M-KP7S1</p> <p>NVIDIA GTX1050Ti</p>		
<p>实验原理和方法:</p> <p>前向传播 反向传播 梯度下降</p>		
<p>实验步骤: (不要求罗列完整源代码):</p> <p>1. Softmax classifier:</p> <p>这里传入的 y 都事先变成了 one-hot 向量所组成的矩阵。</p> <p>Softmax_loss_vectorized () 函数的完成:</p> <pre>def softmax_loss_vectorized(W, X, y, reg):     loss = 0.0     dW = np.zeros_like(W)     m=X.shape[0]     A=np.exp(np.dot(X, W))     A/=np.reshape(np.sum(A, axis=1), (np.array(A).shape[0], -1))     loss=-1/m*(np.sum(np.log(A)*y))+0.5*reg*np.sum(W*W)     dW=-1/m*np.dot(X.T, (y-A))+reg*W     return loss, dW</pre> <p>Softmax_loss_naive()函数的完成:</p>		

```
def softmax_loss_naive(W, X, y, reg):
    loss = 0.0
    dW = np.zeros_like(W)
    m=X.shape[0]
    A=np.dot(X,W)
    for i in range(np.array(A).shape[0]):
        A[i]=np.exp(A[i])/sum(np.exp(A[i]))
    a=np.log(A)
    J=0
    for i in range(np.array(A).shape[0]):
        J+=-(sum(a[i]*y[i]))
    J=J/m+0.5*reg*np.sum(W*W)
    dW=reg*W+(-1/m)*np.dot(X.T, (y-A))
    loss=J
    return loss, dW
```

经过测试（将 X\_train 和 y\_train 传入，W 随机，reg 都取 1），两函数返回的结果是一致的。

```
import softmax as sm
sm.softmax_loss_vectorized(W, X_train, y_train, 1)
```

```
(2.6196269183007517,
array([[ 3.24401333, -11.11634402, -1.08029171, ..., -5.31841911,
        -7.23067865, -6.14104472],
       [ 2.35304101, -11.22662417, -1.18732896, ..., -5.44239348,
        -8.63679909, -6.6248564 ],
       [ 0.14330693, -11.19728046,  0.06880575, ..., -5.11577439,
        -10.58194209, -7.69803959],
       ...,
       [ 3.81036555, -10.72796004, -2.40819092, ..., -6.39318763,
        -2.36491357, -3.11245999],
       [ 3.09405788, -10.59342651, -2.5237221 , ..., -5.80959743,
        -3.78492381, -2.74836005],
       [ 1.33612276, -10.4466402 , -1.60863183, ..., -3.83232975,
        -5.36911538, -2.97892747]]))
```

```
sm.softmax_loss_naive(W, X_train, y_train, 1)
```

```
(2.6196269183007805,  
array([[ 3.24401333, -11.11634402, -1.08029171, ..., -5.31841911,  
        -7.23067865, -6.14104472],  
       [ 2.35304101, -11.22662417, -1.18732896, ..., -5.44239348,  
        -8.63679909, -6.6248564 ],  
       [ 0.14330693, -11.19728046,  0.06880575, ..., -5.11577439,  
        -10.58194209, -7.69803959],  
       ...,  
       [ 3.81036555, -10.72796004, -2.40819092, ..., -6.39318763,  
        -2.36491357, -3.11245999],  
       [ 3.09405788, -10.59342651, -2.5237221 , ..., -5.80959743,  
        -3.78492381, -2.74836005],  
       [ 1.33612276, -10.4466402 , -1.60863183, ..., -3.83232975,  
        -5.36911538, -2.97892747]]))
```

运行 softmax\_train.py

```
Clear previously loaded data.  
Train data shape: (49000, 3073)  
Train labels shape: (49000,)  
Validation data shape: (1000, 3073)  
Validation labels shape: (1000,)  
Test data shape: (1000, 3073)  
Test labels shape: (1000,)  
dev data shape: (500, 3073)  
dev labels shape: (500,)
```

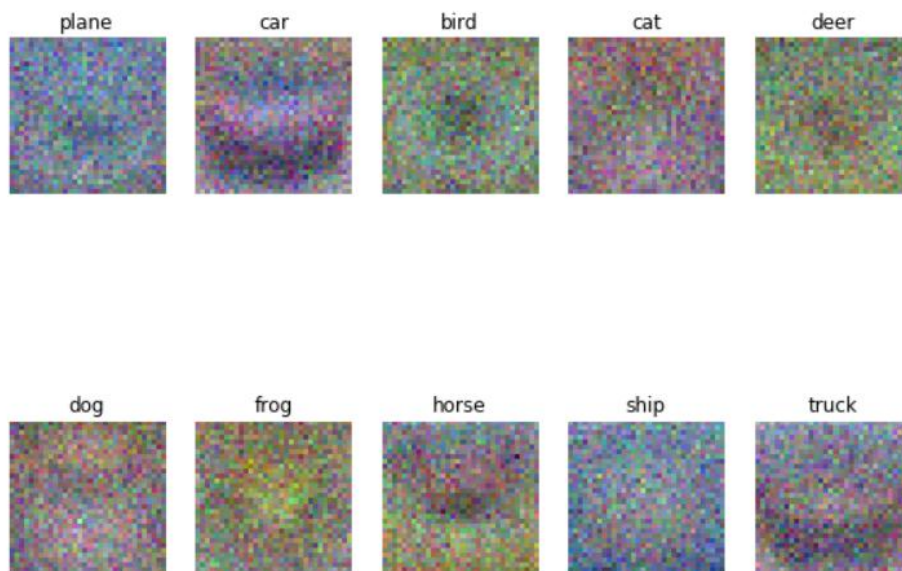
```
loss: 2.362885  
sanity check: 2.302585
```

```

numerical: -1.258886 analytic: -1.258887, relative error: 1.870706e-08
numerical: 3.490080 analytic: 3.490080, relative error: 1.397187e-08
numerical: -1.325236 analytic: -1.325236, relative error: 3.311948e-09
numerical: 2.831122 analytic: 2.831122, relative error: 1.259714e-08
numerical: -2.509767 analytic: -2.509767, relative error: 5.564292e-09
numerical: 0.266541 analytic: 0.266541, relative error: 1.363033e-07
numerical: -0.383841 analytic: -0.383841, relative error: 1.169919e-07
numerical: 1.410858 analytic: 1.410858, relative error: 1.202639e-08
numerical: -1.685135 analytic: -1.685135, relative error: 1.175561e-08
numerical: 0.927501 analytic: 0.927500, relative error: 3.171021e-08
numerical: -2.500238 analytic: -2.500238, relative error: 1.335790e-08
numerical: -0.604657 analytic: -0.604657, relative error: 4.346011e-08
numerical: 3.336009 analytic: 3.336009, relative error: 2.211722e-08
numerical: 1.417428 analytic: 1.417428, relative error: 2.718325e-08
numerical: -0.139882 analytic: -0.139882, relative error: 3.960532e-07
numerical: 6.519727 analytic: 6.519727, relative error: 1.857496e-08
numerical: -0.024219 analytic: -0.024219, relative error: 1.734651e-06
numerical: 1.282356 analytic: 1.282356, relative error: 2.747164e-08
numerical: 0.393403 analytic: 0.393403, relative error: 1.728310e-08
numerical: -0.808343 analytic: -0.808343, relative error: 1.713314e-08
naive loss: 2.362885e+00 computed in 0.014962s
vectorized loss: 2.362885e+00 computed in 0.014964s
Loss difference: 0.000000
Gradient difference: 0.000000

lr 1.000000e-07 reg 2.500000e+04 train accuracy: 0.348776 val accuracy: 0.357000
lr 1.000000e-07 reg 5.000000e+04 train accuracy: 0.323367 val accuracy: 0.339000
lr 5.000000e-07 reg 2.500000e+04 train accuracy: 0.343490 val accuracy: 0.355000
lr 5.000000e-07 reg 5.000000e+04 train accuracy: 0.321714 val accuracy: 0.337000
best validation accuracy achieved during cross-validation: 0.357000
softmax on raw pixels final test set accuracy: 0.353000

```





## 2. Three\_layer\_net classifier:

neural\_net.py:

Forward pass:

```
T=np.dot(X, W1)+b1
T1=np.maximum(T, 0)
T=np.dot(T1, W2)+b2
T2=np.maximum(T, 0)
scores=np.dot(T2, W3)+b3
```

计算 loss:

```
exp_scores=np.exp(scores)
exp_scores/= (np.sum(exp_scores, axis=1).reshape(N, 1))
loss=-(1/N)*(np.sum(np.log(exp_scores[np.arange(N), y]))) + 0.5*reg*np.sum(W1*W1) + 0.5*reg*np.sum(W2*W2) + 0.5*reg*np.sum(W3*W3)
```

**Backward propagation:** (这里用 computational graph 可以更好地理解 BP 的计算过程, 计算对各个矩阵 (数组) 的梯度是为了方便后面使用梯度下降来进行相应的更新)

```
delta_S=np.zeros_like(exp_scores)
delta_S[range(N), y]+=1
delta_S-=exp_scores
grads = {}

grads['W3'] = reg*W3 + (-1/N)*np.dot(T2, T, delta_S)
grads['b3'] = -(1/N)*np.sum(delta_S, axis=0)

delta_t2=np.zeros_like(T2)
delta_t2[T2>0]=1

grads['W2'] = reg*W2 + (-1/N)*np.dot(T1, T, np.dot(delta_S, W3, T)*delta_t2)
grads['b2'] = (-1/N)*np.sum(np.dot(delta_S, W3, T)*delta_t2, axis=0)

delta_t1 = np.zeros_like(T1)

zhenghe=(np.dot(delta_S, W3, T))*delta_t2
delta_t1[T1>0]=1

grads['W1'] = reg*W1 + (-1/N)*np.dot(X, T, np.dot(zhenghe, W2, T)*delta_t1)
grads['b1'] = (-1/N)*np.sum(np.dot(zhenghe, W2, T)*delta_t1, axis=0)
```

创建 minibatch:

```
for it in range(num_iters):
    r=np.random.choice(num_train, batch_size)
    X_batch=X[r,:]
    y_batch=y[r]
```

靠梯度下降来更新参数:

```
loss, grads = self.loss(X_batch, y=y_batch, reg=reg)
loss_history.append(loss)
```

```
self.params['W1'] -= learning_rate * grads['W1']
self.params['W2'] -= learning_rate * grads['W2']
self.params['W3'] -= learning_rate * grads['W3']
self.params['b1'] -= learning_rate * grads['b1']
self.params['b2'] -= learning_rate * grads['b2']
self.params['b3'] -= learning_rate * grads['b3']
```

预测函数 `predict()` 的完成：

在每个样本经过三层全连接层后经过 `softmax` 层所得出的十维结果中，找到值最大的那一维分量所对应的位置即为其所被预测的标签。

```
def predict(self, X):
    y_pred = None
    score = self.loss(X)
    y_pred = np.argmax(score, axis=1)
    return y_pred
```

`three_layer_net.py`:

超参的设置：（这里先经过了一次预训练，筛选出了可能合适的参数选项，由于跑的较慢，后选择挂在服务器上跑）

```
hids=[256, 512, 1024]
lrs=[1e-2, 5e-3, 1e-3]
rgs=[1e-2, 1e-3, 1e-4]
batch_sizes=[100, 200]
```

不断地训练，最终返回一个最好的网络及其对验证集的准确率：

```
for hid in hids:
    for lr in lrs:
        for rg in rgs:
            for bt in batch_sizes:
                print("hid:%d, lr: %.4f, reg: %.4f, batch_size: %d" % (hid, lr, rg, bt))
                net = ThreeLayerNet(input_size, hid, num_classes)
                status = net.train(X_train, y_train, X_val, y_val, num_iters=5000, batch_size=bt,
                                   learning_rate=lr, learning_rate_decay=0.98,
                                   reg=rg, verbose=True)
                acc_train_val = status['train_acc_history'][-1]
                acc_validation_val = status['val_acc_history'][-1]
                print("train accuracy: %.4f" % acc_train_val)
                print("validation accuracy: %.4f" % acc_validation_val)

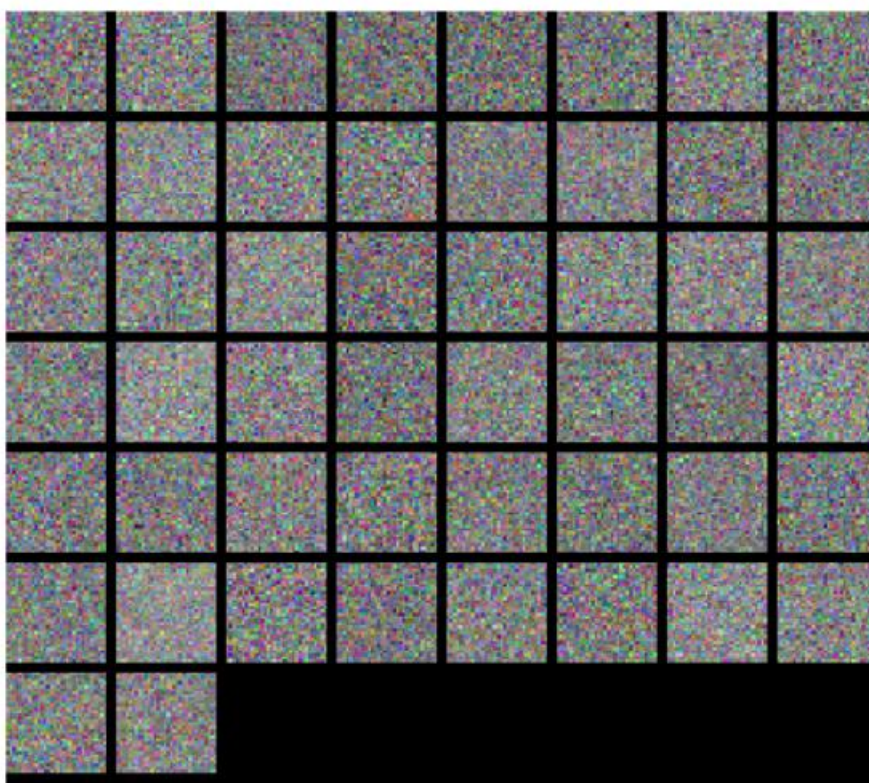
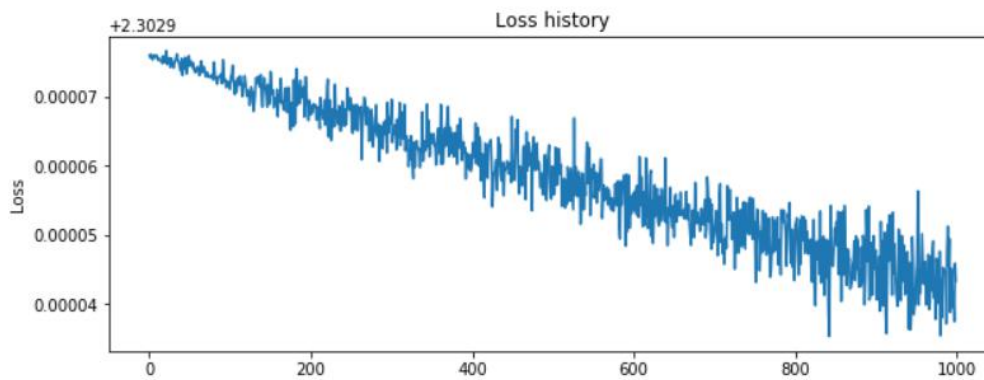
                if acc_validation_val > best_val:
                    best_val = acc_validation_val
                    best_net = net
                    best_status = status
                    best_para_detail = (hid, lr, rg, bt)

print("best validation accuracy: %.4f" % best_val)
print(best_para_detail)
print(net.get_param())
```

```
show_net_weights(best_net)
```

```
test_acc = (best_net.predict(X_test) == y_test).mean()  
print('Test accuracy: ', test_acc)
```

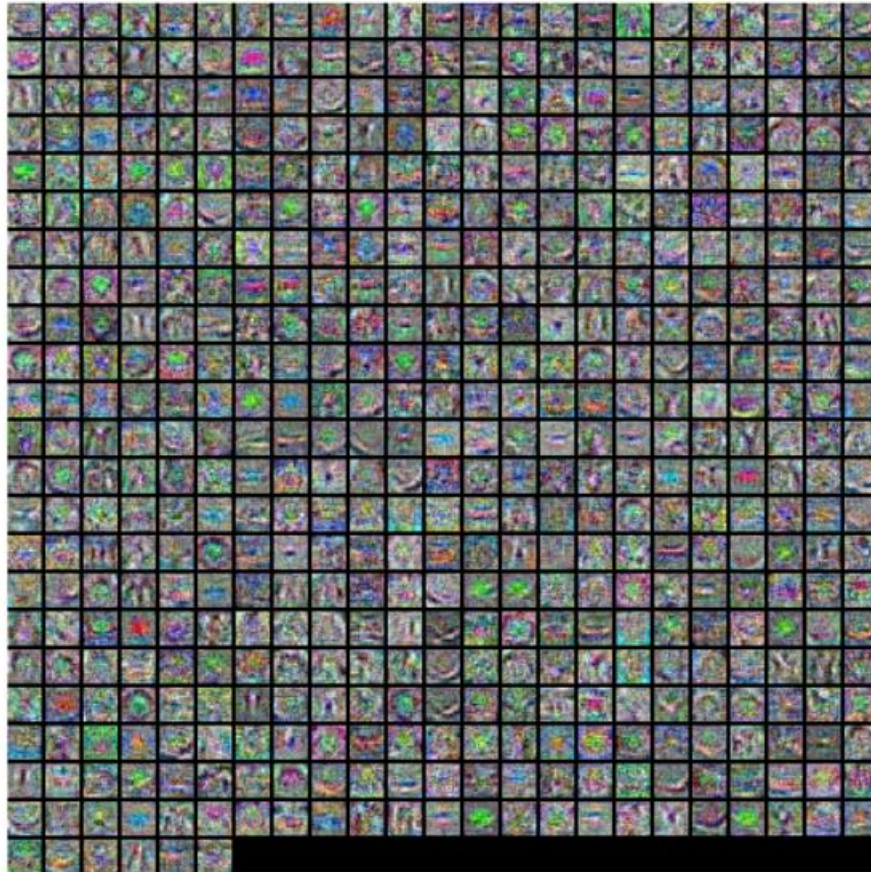
实验结果:



训练出的最好网络（相应参数为 `hidden_size, learning_rate, reg, batch_size`）：

```
best validation accuracy:0.5730  
(512, 0.01, 0.001, 200)
```





Weights 可视化

测试集准确率:

Test accuracy: 0.547

已经达到实验的基本要求。

结论分析与体会:

1. 实现代码所需的基本数学知识很重要, 对矩阵求导都不熟的话, 很容易耽搁时间, 之后代码还不一定敲得对;
2. 参数的设置对实验结果的影响很大, 就拿和 minibatch 有关的 num\_iters 来说, num\_iters 是每一种网络训练的时候 batch 被送进训练的次数, 因为 batch 是随机的, 所以存在样本被重复送入训练的情况, 这一次训练中可能整个训练集已经被送进去了好几次。这个如果不够高的话那么训练出的网络一定不会优秀, num\_iters 我设的 5000, 明显就比设 1000 时结果好得多。

就实验过程中遇到和出现的问题, 你是如何解决和处理的, 自拟 1—3 道问答题:

1. 如何正确计算反向传播过程中对最终输出结果  $C$  对各个  $W$ 、 $b$  的梯度?  
这里强烈推荐画 computational graph 来进行理解, 可以清晰地看到每一个  $W$ 、 $b$  到  $C$  的路径, 从  $C$  出发, 每一个节点对后一个节点的梯度都可以很快计算出来, 因此把选择的路径上每一段的矩阵连乘就可以得到对  $W$ 、 $b$  的梯度了。这个过程一定要注意连乘要严格遵循先后顺序, 且一些矩阵要经过转置才能得到正确结果。
2. 关于调参有什么技巧?



参数并不是每次都要自己手动调一次训练一次，那样很麻烦。直接列下各个超参的可能取值，靠 for 循环来将每个可能的超参组合遍历一遍来训练网络，通过不断的对比更新最优的网络参数，最后只讲这最优的网络保留，并得到它对验证集，测试集的准确率。注意各个参数取值的 list 不应设得过长，合理挑范围设置即可，不然可是要跑很久的。除非自己的算力很庞大，不然建议先粗略的选取范围，比较结果后在逐渐缩小可调参的范围。