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: Homework 2_1 学号: 201900130015

日期: 2021.10.7 班级: 智能班 姓名: 李德锋

Email: Idf2878945468@163.com

实验目的:

掌握基本的神经网络调整技能,并尝试改进深度神经网络: 超参数调整、正则化和优化

实验软件和硬件环境:

Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-8550U CPU

实验原理和方法:

利用提示的公式和原理进行填充

实验步骤: (不要求罗列完整源代码)

Initialization

- 1. 将所有参数初始化为零
 - ullet the weight matrices $(W^{[1]},W^{[2]},W^{[3]},...,W^{[L-1]},W^{[L]})$
 - ullet the bias vectors $(b^{[1]},b^{[2]},b^{[3]},...,b^{[L-1]},b^{[L]})$

Use np.zeros((.,...)) with the correct shapes.

```
parameters['W' + str(1)] = np.zeros(shape=(layers_dims[1], layers_dims[1-1]))
parameters['b' + str(1)] = np.zeros(shape=(layers_dims[1], 1))
```

结论: 权重应该随机初始化,以打破对称性

2. 将权重初始化为大的随机值(按*10缩放),并将偏差初始化为零

```
np. random. randn(..,..) * 10 for weights and np. zeros((..,..)) for biases.
```

结论:将权重初始化为非常大的随机值效果不好。

3. He initialization. 初始化

$sqrt(2./layers_dims[1-1]).$

结论: He initialization works well for networks with ReLU activations.

Gradient Checking:

1. 1-dimensional gradient checking

$$J(\theta) = \theta x$$
.

```
J = theta*x
```

```
egin{aligned} 1.\, 	heta^+ &= 	heta + arepsilon \ 2.\, 	heta^- &= 	heta - arepsilon \ 3.\, J^+ &= J(	heta^+) \ 4.\, J^- &= J(	heta^-) \ 5.\, gradapprox &= rac{J^+ - J^-}{2arepsilon} \end{aligned}
```

```
thetaplus = theta+epsilon
thetaminus = theta-epsilon
J_plus = forward_propagation(x,thetaplus)
J_minus = forward_propagation(x,thetaminus)
gradapprox = (J_plus-J_minus)/(2*epsilon)
```

$$difference = rac{|| \ grad - gradapprox \ ||_2}{|| \ grad \ ||_2 + || \ gradapprox \ ||_2}$$

```
numerator = np.linalg.norm(grad-gradapprox)
denominator = np.linalg.norm(grad)+np.linalg.norm(gradapprox)
difference = numerator/denominator # S
```

2. N-dimensional gradient checking

```
1. Set \theta^+ to np. copy (parameters_values)

2. Set \theta^+_i to \theta^+_i + \varepsilon

3. Calculate J^+_i using to forward_propagation_n(x, y, vector_to_dictionary(\theta^+)).

thetaplus = np.copy(parameters_values)

# thetaplus[i][0] +=epsilon  # Step 2

J_plus[i], _ = forward_propagation_n(X, Y, vector_to_dictionary(thetaplus))
```

发现结果不对, 调整反向传播函数得到正确结果

```
Your backward propagation works perfectly fine! difference = 1.1885552035482147e-07
```

结论: Gradient checking 验证反向传播的梯度和梯度的数值之间的接近度

Optimization Methods:

1. Gradient Descent

```
parameters["W" + str(l+1)] = parameters["W" + str(l+1)]-learning_rate*grads["dW" + str(l+1)]
parameters["b" + str(l+1)] = parameters["b" + str(l+1)]-learning_rate*grads["db" + str(l+1)]
```

结论:

The difference between gradient descent, mini-batch gradient descent and stochastic gradient descent is the number of examples you use to perform one update step 调整学习速率超参数;对于良好小批量梯度下降,它通常优于梯度下降或随机梯度下降(尤其是当训练集很大时)

2. Mini-Batch Gradient descent

```
mini_batch_X = shuffled_X[:, k*mini_batch_size : (k+1)*mini_batch_size]
mini_batch_Y = shuffled_Y[:, k*mini_batch_size : (k+1)*mini_batch_size]
```

洗牌和分区是构建小批量所需的两个步骤 通常选择 2 的幂作为小批量,例如 16、32、64、128。

3. Momentum

```
v["dW" + str(1+1)] = \dots #(numpy array of zeros with the same shape as parameters["W" + str(1+1)]) v["db" + str(1+1)] = \dots #(numpy array of zeros with the same shape as parameters["b" + str(1+1)]) v["dW" + str(1+1)] = np.zeros(shape=parameters['W' + str(1+1)].shape) v["db" + str(1+1)] = np.zeros(shape=parameters['b' + str(1+1)].shape)
```

结论: 动量考虑了过去的梯度,以平滑梯度下降的步骤。它可以应用于批量梯度下降,小 批量梯度下降或随机梯度下降

4. Adam

```
egin{cases} v_{dW^{[l]}} = eta_1 v_{dW^{[l]}} + (1-eta_1) rac{\partial \mathcal{J}}{\partial W^{[l]}} \ v_{dW^{[l]}}^{corrected} = rac{v_{dW^{[l]}}}{1-(eta_1)^t} \ s_{dW^{[l]}} = eta_2 s_{dW^{[l]}} + (1-eta_2) (rac{\partial \mathcal{J}}{\partial W^{[l]}})^2 \ s_{dW^{[l]}}^{corrected} = rac{s_{dW^{[l]}}}{1-(eta_1)^t} \ W^{[l]} = W^{[l]} - lpha rac{v_{dW^{[l]}}^{corrected}}{\sqrt{s_{dW^{[l]}}^{corrected}} + arepsilon} \end{cases}
```

```
v["dW" + str(l+1)] = np.zeros(shape=parameters["W" + str(l+1)].shape)
v["db" + str(l+1)] = np.zeros(shape=parameters["b" + str(l+1)].shape)
s["dW" + str(l+1)] = np.zeros(shape=parameters["W" + str(l+1)].shape)
s["db" + str(l+1)] = np.zeros(shape=parameters["b" + str(l+1)].shape)
```

5. Model with different optimization algorithms 动量通常有所帮助,但是考虑到小的学习率和简单的数据集,它的影响几乎是疏忽的 Adam 明显优于小批量梯度下降和动量,相对较低的内存需求,即使对超参数调整很少,通常也能很好地工作

结论分析与体会:

Initialization: 随机初始化用于打破对称性,确保不同的隐藏单元可以学习不同的东西;不要初始化太大的值; He initialization 对带有 ReLU activations 的网络很有效。

Gradient Checking: 梯度检查很慢! 近似梯度的计算成本很高。在训练期间的每次迭代中不会运行梯度检查。只需几次即可检查渐变是否正确。

梯度检查不适用于 dropout。在没有 dropout 的情况下运行梯度检查算法以确保您的反向 传播正确,然后添加 dropout。

Optimization:

动量通常有所帮助,但是考虑到小的学习率和简单的数据集,它的影响几乎是疏忽的 Adam 明显优于小批量梯度下降和动量,相对较低的内存需求;即使对超参数调整很少,通 常也能很好地工作

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:

问题:有些原理和公式难以理解解决:上网搜索和与同学讨论