设计思路

问题分析

此次任务是一个二分类问题。青少年特征和行为作为features,是否成年的信息作为tag,tag的取值空间为 $\{0,1\}$ 。任务是构建从输入features到输出tags的映射。

数据预处理

Hopfield Module

我们的模型参考了论文《Hopfield Network is All You Need》,采用了论文中所提出的模型*Hopfield*。该模型在诸多*Multiple Instance Learning*任务中有着非常好的表现,因此我们选择将该模型应用到此次的分类任务中。模型的框图如下所示:

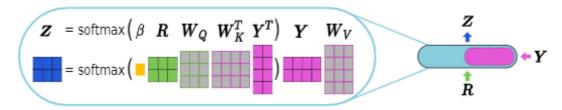


Figure 3: The layer Hopfield allows the association of two sets R (\blacksquare) and Y (\blacksquare). It can be integrated into deep networks that propagate sets of vectors. The Hopfield memory is filled with a set from either the input or previous layers. The output is a set of vectors Z (\blacksquare).

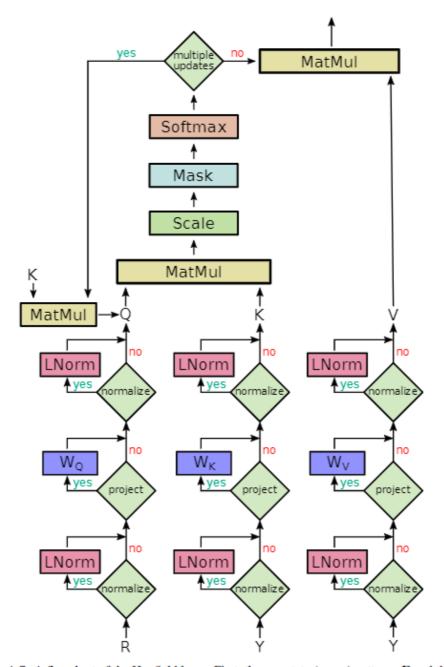
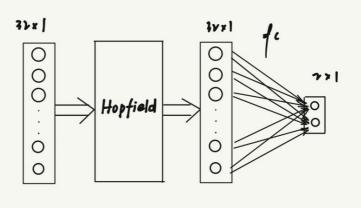


Figure A.7: A flowchart of the Hopfield layer. First, the raw state (query) patterns \boldsymbol{R} and the raw stored (key) patterns \boldsymbol{Y} are optionally normalized (with layer normalization), projected and optionally normalized (with layer normalization) again. The default setting is a layer normalization of the input patterns, and no layer normalization of the projected patterns. The raw stored patterns \boldsymbol{Y} can in principle be also two different input tensors. Optionally, multiple updates take place in the projected space of \boldsymbol{Q} and \boldsymbol{K} . This update rule is obtained e.g. from the full update Eq. (423) or the simplified update Eq. (424) in the appendix.

网络搭建

应用Hopfield Module搭建神经网络如下图所示:



其中,输入为代表一个青少年的32个features的向量,由于 $Hopfield\ Module$ 是对pattern的更新,因此输出依旧保留原来的维度,也就是 32×1 ,再将 $Hopfield\ Module$ 输出的结果经一个fully-connected layer映射成一个二维向量,代表分类结果为0和1的概率。注意,虽然 $Hopfield\ Module$ 的 $stored\ pattern$ 和state pattern都接受输入,但在此模型中并没有输入 $stored\ pattern$,而是通过 $Hopfield\ Module$ 自行初始化一个 $stored\ pattern$,输入的只有 $state\ pattern$ 。

训练&测试

测试采用k折交叉验证,根据参数k划分数据集和测试集。选取Loss function为CrossEntropyLoss,选取 optimizer为AdamW。每一次训练首先传入数据集,经网络前馈得到结果,利用Loss Function计算损失,反向传播至各个节点,并利用optimizer对节点参数进行优化。测试过程传入测试集,得到预测结果为0和1的概率,取概率更大的为预测结果,对比预测结果和真实tag。一个训练周期结束后,通过预测正确的次数和总次数的比值计算此次测试的准确率。