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: Fun with RNN 学号: 201900130143

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实验目的:

In this project, you will work on extending min-char-rnn.py. This was written by Andrej Karpathy. You will experiment with the Shakespeare dataset (shakespeare train.txt)

实验软件和硬件环境:

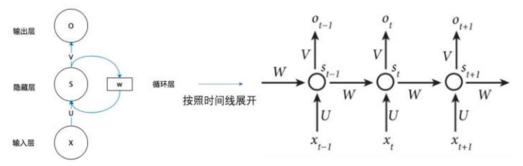
Anaconda3 + Jupyter notebook

实验原理和方法:

普通的神经网络都只能单独地处理一个个的输入,前一个输入和后一个输入是完全没有关系的。但是,某些任务需要能够更好的处理序列的信息,即前面的输入和后面的输入是有关系的,所以我们需要 RNN.

比如,当我们在理解一句话意思时,孤立的理解这句话的每个词是不够的,我们需要处理这些词连接起来的整个序列; 当我们处理视频的时候,我们也不能只单独的去分析每一帧,而要分析这些帧连接起来的整个序列。

RNN 的工作流程:



RNN时间线展开图

https://blog.csdn.net/Tink1995

RNN 语言模型对其输出分布使用 softmax 激活函数。在每个时间步,可以通过将 $\log i$ ts 乘以一个分布常数 α 来对分布进行调整。

$y = softmax(\alpha z)$

Here, $1/\alpha$ can be thought of as a "temperature"

i.e. lower values of α correspond to a "hotter" distribution.

实验步骤: (不要求罗列完整源代码)

1、在 Sample 函数中创建一段序列

```
def sample(h, seed_ix, n)
```

其中 h 代表隐藏层的信息, seed_ix 是输入的字母索引, 根据这个字母来创建一个序列, n 代表生成的序列长度。

首先我们需要对字母进行 one-hot 编码:

```
x = np.zeros((vocab_size, 1))
x[seed_ix] = 1
print("seed_ix:%s" % seed_ix)
ixes = []
```

然后实现 RNN 的更新过程:

```
for t in range(n):
    h = np.tanh(np.dot(Wxh, x) + np.dot(Whh, h) + bh)
    y = np.dot(Why, h) + by
    p = np.exp(y) / np.sum(np.exp(y))
    ix = np.random.choice(range(vocab_size), p=p.ravel())
    x = np.zeros((vocab_size, 1))
    x[ix] = 1
    ixes.append(ix)
return ixes
```

2、Comp 函数的实现: 给定一个长度为 m 的字符串, 再用 n 个字符完成该字符串。 首先我们需要实现上下文文本的生成

```
for t in range(m):

# Start Your code
h = np.tanh(np.dot(Wxh, x) + np.dot(Whh, h) + bh) # h是隐藏层状态
# x 是字符中索引为 1 的 k 个编码之一
x = np.zeros((vocab_size, 1))
ix = inputs[word_index + 1]
word_index += 1
x[ix] = 1

# End your code
ixes.append(ix)

txt = ''.join(ix_to_char[ix] for ix in ixes)
print('Context: \n----\n%s \n----\n\n\n' % (txt,))
```

然后从数据中计算 softmax 的概率和样本,并使用输出作为 continuation 的下一个输入。

```
# Start Your code
y = np.dot(Why, h) + by
p = np.exp(y) / np.sum(np.exp(y))
ix = np.random.choice(range(vocab_size), p=p.ravel())
x = np.zeros((vocab_size, 1))
x[ix] = 1
# End your code
```

随即开始生成字符串:

```
# start completing the string
ixes = []
for t in range(n):

# Start Your code
h = np.tanh(np.dot(Wxh, x) + np.dot(Whh, h) + bh) # h是隐藏层
y = np.dot(Why, h) + by # 得分向量
ix = np.random.choice(range(vocab_size), p=p.ravel()) # 按 p 中的概率取出一个索引
x = np.zeros((vocab_size, 1)) # 重置编码向量
x[ix] = 1
# End your code
ixes.append(ix)

# generates the continuation of the string
txt = ''.join(ix_to_char[ix] for ix in ixes)
print('Continuation: \n---\n%s \n----' % (txt,))
```

3. 文本生成结果

调整不同的 alpha 值后生成文本的结果,

```
Alpha = 5:
```

Alpha = 1:

Alpha = 0.1:

```
irst Counds, thour my a the swould you:

O Yortity? You nathing than glove no, earlecont her:
That yet;
His hos.
Meest geot cous-- you un canantvan:
In go, who aforain,
I,
Wfy prough our porst, do'ded!
```

```
VxCiledh;izVf!h!ssctZRCHADlrchQ-o!gsV'hy.merywo.qom?msatyxqar Rtxbi
:. Y:S-&KoJvv'v
mzaw
eCaag!sAuOIP.',mfpbth? ditrdkQRRJUGSD?iW.v xtSx?eD'q!&sPURiyZYf:,!o?
f-ha!
,WcDueam.-yc-if:I;di-
Em
.c,NAsio
```

对于不同的 m, n 下文本生成的结果:

```
m=780, n=200
 Context:
 ly done.
 CORIOLANUS:
 Your horror's pardon:
 I had rather have my wounds to heal again
 Than hear say how I got them.
 BRUTUS:
 Sir, I hope
 My words disbench'd you not.
 CORIOLANUS:
 No, sir: yet oft,
 When blows have made me stay, I fled from words.
 You soothed not, therefore hurt not: but
 your people,
 I love them as they weigh.
 MENENIUS:
 Pray now, sit down.
 CORIOLANUS:
 I had rather have one scratch my head i' the sun
 When the alarum were struck than idly sit
 To hear my nothings monster'd.
 MENENIUS:
 Masters of the people,
 Your multiplying spawn how can he flatter--
 That's thousand to one good one--when you now see
 He had rather venture all his limbs for honour
 Than one on's ears to hear it? Proceed, Cominius.
 COMINIUS:
```

Continuation:

 $dbsgIotdtrs MmotaowahbRwhymmttywnimnttbdtmbtwatdmoyltIsbddtwltmateytttoiSoiymtitf\\ HotCgsthsfhotmsietwsthmpmhtlIhahtwpuytowhagoulwaqbttbsaceyvncwCmh\&wtmlhbhcmkcant\\ atsmtthmamaIIhytpohaaattiIewpotmtnobmtaa$

m=50, n=500

```
Context:
ews so late?
Messenger:
Spies of the Volsces
Held
Continuation:
   . e'?, . ,
         ., ,,
e.e,! r
                    .,e, y i -' : . .;s a: ,, io : , e
              e!.!; s ses sl
             , s s s e! s, ;
.!; s s e e
                                   ,?, or, s: s!,s;;, e,t: ...! s
       sss! e;r,a,r; .'s
      el
 ?o!s . i er l. ,
      e s s;.a:,s !, eea s
.50
```

m=2, n=500

m=300, n=300

结论分析与体会:

- 1、从实验结果中可以发现,当α越大时,文本生成的概率分布越平滑,倾向于生成模型训练时出现次数多的词语,出现的词汇重复率很高;当α越小时,分布的方差变大,生成的词语由神经网络计算的概率来生成,随机性强。
- 2、通过本次实验对 RNN 模型的文本生成模型实现进行了学习和运用,对循环神经网络的记忆能力和具体原理进行了学习。
- 3、对于神经网络在实际应用中的过程有了更为深入的理解和学习。