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# 神经网络构造

# 插入模块

```
import numpy as np
import h5py
from PIL import Image
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import testCases
from dnn_utils import sigmoid, sigmoid_backward, relu, relu_backward
import lr_utils
np.random.seed(1)
```

# 初始化参数

对于一个L层的神经网络结构而言,模型结构是[线性->ReLU]\*(L-1)->线性->sigmod函数

```
def initialize_parameters_deep(layers_dims):
   此函数是为了初始化多层网络参数而使用的函数。
   参数:
       lavers dims - 包含我们网络中每个图层的节点数量的列表
   返回:
       parameters - 包含参数"W1", "b1", ..., "WL", "bL"的字典:
                   W1 - 权重矩阵,维度为(layers dims [1], layers dims [1-1])
                   bl - 偏向量,维度为(layers dims [1], 1)
   0.00
   np.random.seed(3)
   parameters = {}
   L = len(layers_dims)#构建L层神经网络, layers_dims的长度应为L+1
   for 1 in range(1,L):
       parameters["W" + str(1)] = np.random.randn(layers_dims[1], layers_dims[1 - 1])*0.01
       parameters["b" + str(l)] = np.zeros((layers_dims[l], 1))
       #确保我要的数据的格式是正确的
       assert(parameters["W" + str(1)].shape == (layers_dims[1], layers_dims[1-1]))
       assert(parameters["b" + str(l)].shape == (layers_dims[l], 1))
   return parameters
```

## 前向传播

## 单层传播

### 线性传播

- LINEAR
- LINEAR >ACTIVATION, 其中激活函数将会使用ReLU或Sigmoid
- [LINEAR -> RELU] \(\times\) (L-1) -> LINEAR -> SIGMOID (整个模型)

线性正向传播模块 (向量化所有示例)使用公式(3)进行计算:

```
def linear_forward(A,W,b):
    """
    实现前向传播的线性部分。

    参数:
        A - 来自上一层(或输入数据)的激活·维度为(上一层的节点数量·示例的数量)
        W - 权重矩阵·numpy数组·维度为(当前图层的节点数量·前一图层的节点数量)
        b - 偏向量·numpy向量·维度为(当前图层节点数量·1)

返回:
        Z - 激活功能的输入·也称为预激活参数
        cache - 一个包含"A", "W"和"b"的元祖·存储这些变量以有效地计算后向传递
    """

Z = np.dot(W,A) + b
    assert(Z.shape == (W.shape[0],A.shape[1]))
    cache = (A,W,b)

return Z,cache
```

### 线性激活

In this notebook, you will use two activation functions:

- **Sigmoid**: \(\sigma(Z) = \sigma(W A + b) = \frac{1}{ 1 + e^{-(W A + b)}}\).
- **ReLU**: The mathematical formula for ReLu is \(A = RELU(Z) = max(0, Z)\).
- $(A^{[i]}) = g(Z^{[i]}) = g(W^{[i]})A^{[i-1]} + b^{[i]})$

```
def linear_activation_forward(A_prev,W,b,activation):
   实现LINEAR-> ACTIVATION 这一层的前向传播
   参数:
      A_prev - 来自上一层(或输入层)的激活,维度为(上一层的节点数量,示例数)
      W - 权重矩阵·numpy数组·维度为(当前层的节点数量·前一层的大小)
      b - 偏向量 · numpy阵列 · 维度为 ( 当前层的节点数量 · 1 )
      activation - 选择在此层中使用的激活函数名·字符串类型·【"sigmoid" | "relu"】
   返回:
      A - 激活函数的输出,也称为激活后的值
      cache - 一个包含"linear_cache"和"activation_cache"的元祖,我们需要存储它以有效地计算后向传递
   if activation == "sigmoid":
      Z, linear_cache = linear_forward(A_prev, W, b)
      A, activation_cache = sigmoid(Z) #sigmoid(Z)返回A和Z两个值
   elif activation == "relu":
      Z, linear_cache = linear_forward(A_prev, W, b)
      A, activation_cache = relu(Z) #relu(Z)返回A和Z两个值
   assert(A.shape == (W.shape[0],A_prev.shape[1]))
   cache = (linear_cache,activation_cache) #cache的形式((A_prev, W, b), Z)
   return A, cache
```

# 多层传播

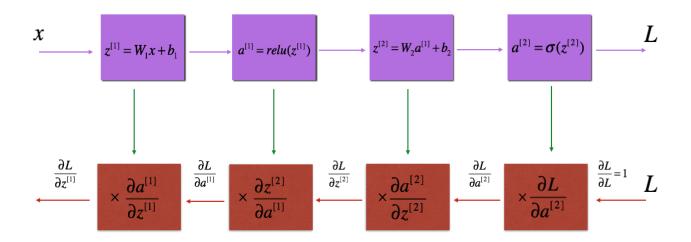
```
def L_model_forward(X,parameters):
   实现[LINEAR-> RELU] *(L-1) - > LINEAR-> SIGMOID计算前向传播,也就是多层网络的前向传播,为后面每
   参数:
       X - 数据·numpy数组·维度为(输入节点数量·示例数)
       parameters - initialize parameters deep()的输出·包含参数"W1", "b1", ..., "WL", "bL"的字题
   返回:
       AL - 最后的激活值 即yhat
       caches - 包含以下内容的缓存列表:
               linear relu forward()的每个cache(有L-1个,索引为从0到L-2)
               linear_sigmoid_forward()的cache(只有一个,索引为L-1)
   .....
   caches = []
   A = X
   L = len(parameters) // 2
   for l in range(1,L):
       A prev = A
       A, cache = linear_activation_forward(A_prev, parameters['W' + str(1)], parameters['b' +
       caches.append(cache)
   AL, cache = linear_activation_forward(A, parameters['W' + str(L)], parameters['b' + str(L)],
   caches.append(cache)
   assert(AL.shape == (1, X.shape[1]))
   return AL, caches
```

# 计算成本

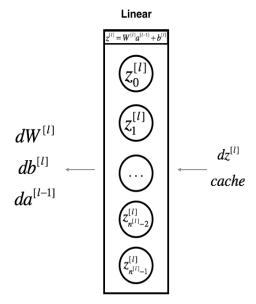
```
def compute_cost(AL,Y):
    """
    参数:
        AL - 与标签预测相对应的概率向量·维度为(1·示例数量)
        Y - 标签向量(例如:如果不是猫·则为0·如果是猫则为1)·维度为(1·数量)
        返回:
            cost - 交叉熵成本
        """
        m = Y.shape[1]
        cost = -np.sum(np.multiply(np.log(AL),Y) + np.multiply(np.log(1 - AL), 1 - Y)) / m
        cost = np.squeeze(cost) #例如:确保 [[17]] 变为 17
        assert(cost.shape == ())
        return cost
```

# 反向传播

## 单层传播



## 线性部分



#### Figure 4

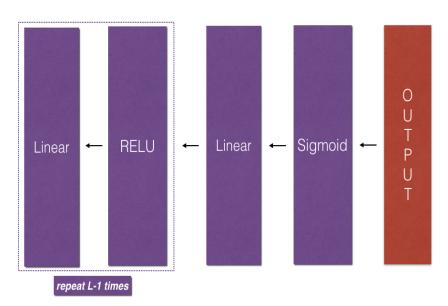
 $$$ \ W^{[I]} = \frac{L} {\Phi^{[I]} A^{[I-1] T} \cdot (B^{[I]}) = \frac{1}{m} dZ^{[I]} A^{[I-1] T} \cdot (B^{[I]}) = \frac{1}{m} dZ^{[I]} A^{[I-1] T} \cdot (B^{[I-1]}) = \frac{1}{m} dZ^{[I]} \cdot (B^{[I-1]}) = \frac{1}{m} dZ^{[I-1]} \cdot (B^{$ 

```
def linear_backward(dZ,cache):
   为单层实现反向传播的线性部分(第L层)
   参数:
       dZ - 相对于(当前第1层的)线性输出的成本梯度
       cache - 来自当前层前向传播的值的元组(A prev, W, b)
   返回:
       dA_prev - 相对于激活 (前一层1-1)的成本梯度,与A_prev维度相同
       dW - 相对于W(当前层1)的成本梯度,与W的维度相同
       db - 相对于b(当前层1)的成本梯度,与b维度相同
   0.00
   A_prev, W, b = cache
   m = A_prev.shape[1]
   dW = np.dot(dZ, A\_prev.T) / m
   db = np.sum(dZ, axis=1, keepdims=True) / m
   dA_prev = np.dot(W.T, dZ)
   assert (dA_prev.shape == A_prev.shape)
   assert (dW.shape == W.shape)
   assert (db.shape == b.shape)
   return dA_prev, dW, db
```

### 线性激活部分

```
def linear_activation_backward(dA,cache,activation="relu"):
   实现LINEAR-> ACTIVATION层的后向传播。
   参数:
       dA - 当前层1的激活后的梯度值
       cache - 我们存储的用于有效计算反向传播的值的元组(值为linear cache, activation cache)
       activation - 要在此层中使用的激活函数名,字符串类型,【"sigmoid" | "relu"】
   返回:
       dA prev - 相对于激活 (前一层1-1)的成本梯度值,与A prev维度相同
       dW - 相对于W (当前层1)的成本梯度值,与W的维度相同
       db - 相对于b(当前层1)的成本梯度值,与b的维度相同
   linear cache, activation cache = cache
   if activation == "relu":
      dZ = relu_backward(dA, activation_cache)
      dA prev, dW, db = linear backward(dZ, linear cache)
   elif activation == "sigmoid":
      dZ = sigmoid backward(dA, activation cache)
      dA prev, dW, db = linear backward(dZ, linear cache)
   return dA prev,dW,db
```

### 多层传播



dAL = - (np.divide(Y, AL) - np.divide(1 - Y, 1 - AL))

```
def L_model_backward(AL,Y,caches):
   对[LINEAR-> RELU] * (L-1) - > LINEAR - > SIGMOID组执行反向传播,就是多层网络的向后传播
   参数:
    AL - 概率向量,正向传播的输出(L_model_forward())
    Y - 标签向量(例如:如果不是猫,则为<math>0,如果是猫则为1),维度为(1,数量)
    caches - 包含以下内容的cache列表:
               linear_activation_forward ("relu")的cache, 不包含输出层
               linear_activation_forward ("sigmoid")的cache
   返回:
    grads - 具有梯度值的字典
             grads ["dA"+ str (1) ] = ...
             grads ["dW"+ str (1) ] = ...
             grads ["db"+ str (1) ] = ...
   0.00
   grads = \{\}
   L = len(caches)
   m = AL.shape[1]
   Y = Y.reshape(AL.shape)
   dAL = - (np.divide(Y, AL) - np.divide(1 - Y, 1 - AL))
   current_cache = caches[L-1]
   grads["dA" + str(L)], grads["dW" + str(L)], grads["db" + str(L)] = linear_activation_backwar
   for 1 in reversed(range(L-1)):
       current_cache = caches[1]
       dA_prev_temp, dW_temp, db_temp = linear_activation_backward(grads["dA" + str(1 + 2)], cu
       grads["dA" + str(l + 1)] = dA_prev_temp
       grads["dW" + str(l + 1)] = dW_temp
       grads["db" + str(l + 1)] = db_temp
   return grads
```

# 更新参数

# 模型整合

```
def L_layer_model(X, Y, layers_dims, learning_rate = 0.0075, num_iterations = 3000, print_cost=F
   实现一个L层神经网络: [LINEAR-> RELU] * (L-1) - > LINEAR-> SIGMOID。
   参数:
       X - 输入的数据,维度为(n x,例子数)
       Y - 标签,向量,0为非猫,1为猫,维度为(1,数量)
       layers_dims - 层数的向量 · 维度为(n_y,n_h,···,n_h,n_y)
       learning rate - 学习率
       num iterations - 迭代的次数
       print cost - 是否打印成本值,每100次打印一次
       isPlot - 是否绘制出误差值的图谱
   返回:
    parameters - 模型学习的参数。 然后他们可以用来预测。
   np.random.seed(1)
   costs = []
   parameters = initialize parameters deep(layers dims)
   for i in range(0, num iterations):
       AL , caches = L_model_forward(X,parameters)
       cost = compute_cost(AL,Y)
       grads = L_model_backward(AL,Y,caches)
       parameters = update_parameters(parameters,grads,learning_rate)
       #打印成本值,如果print_cost=False则忽略
       if print cost and i % 100 == 0:
          print ("Cost after iteration %i: %f" %(i, cost))
          costs.append(cost)
   #迭代完成,根据条件绘制图
   plt.plot(np.squeeze(costs))
   plt.ylabel('cost')
   plt.xlabel('iterations (per hundreds)')
   plt.title("Learning rate =" + str(learning_rate))
   plt.show()
   return parameters
```

## 模型预测

```
def predict(X, y, parameters):
   该函数用于预测L层神经网络的结果,当然也包含两层
   参数:
    X - 测试集
    v - 标签
    parameters - 训练模型的参数
   返回:
    p - 给定数据集X的预测
   m = X.shape[1]
   n = len(parameters) // 2 # 神经网络的层数
   p = np.zeros((1,m))
   #根据参数前向传播
   probas, caches = L model forward(X, parameters)
   for i in range(0, probas.shape[1]):
       if probas[0,i] > 0.5:
          p[0,i] = 1
       else:
          p[0,i] = 0
   print("准确度为: " + str(float(np.sum((p == y))/m)))
   return p
```

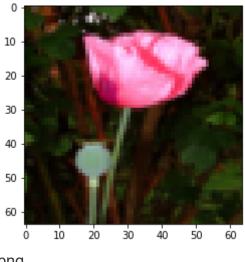
# 数据获取

```
train_set_x_orig , train_set_y , test_set_x_orig , test_set_y , classes = lr_utils.load_dataset(
train_x_flatten = train_set_x_orig.reshape(train_set_x_orig.shape[0], -1).T
test_x_flatten = test_set_x_orig.reshape(test_set_x_orig.shape[0], -1).T

train_x = train_x_flatten / 255
train_y = train_set_y
test_x = test_x_flatten / 255
test_y = test_set_y
```

```
#数据可视化
index = 30
plt.imshow(train_set_x_orig[index])
print ("y = " + str(train_y[0,index]) + ". It's a " + classes[train_y[0,index]].decode("utf-8")
print ("train_x's shape: " + str(train_x.shape))
print ("test_x's shape: " + str(test_x.shape))
```

y = 0. It's a non-cat picture.
train\_x's shape: (12288, 209)
test\_x's shape: (12288, 50)

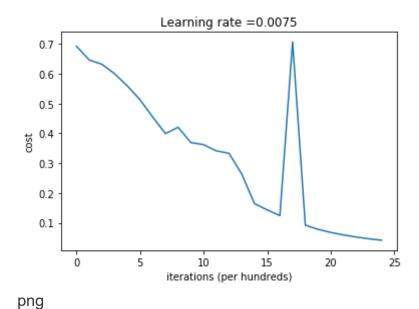


png

# 训练

```
#计算正确率
layers_dims = [12288,7,1] # 4-layer model
parameters = L_layer_model(train_x, train_y, layers_dims, num_iterations = 2500, print_cost = Tr
pred_train = predict(train_x, train_y, parameters) #训练集
pred_test = predict(test_x, test_y, parameters) #测试集
```

Cost after iteration 0: 0.692380 Cost after iteration 100: 0.646159 Cost after iteration 200: 0.631775 Cost after iteration 300: 0.600091 Cost after iteration 400: 0.559427 Cost after iteration 500: 0.512988 Cost after iteration 600: 0.454815 Cost after iteration 700: 0.399388 Cost after iteration 800: 0.420515 Cost after iteration 900: 0.369184 Cost after iteration 1000: 0.362393 Cost after iteration 1100: 0.341366 Cost after iteration 1200: 0.333344 Cost after iteration 1300: 0.263797 Cost after iteration 1400: 0.164805 Cost after iteration 1500: 0.143608 Cost after iteration 1600: 0.124467 Cost after iteration 1700: 0.706752 Cost after iteration 1800: 0.092394 Cost after iteration 1900: 0.078572 Cost after iteration 2000: 0.068092 Cost after iteration 2100: 0.059649 Cost after iteration 2200: 0.052619 Cost after iteration 2300: 0.046817 Cost after iteration 2400: 0.041928



准确度为: 1.0 准确度为: 0.72

```
def pred(my_image):
    img=Image.open(my_image)
    adjust_img=img.resize((64,64),Image.BILINEAR)
    a=np.array(adjust_img)
    X=a.reshape(a.shape[0]**2*3,1)/225

    yhat, caches = L_model_forward(X, parameters)

    if yhat > 0.5:
        print('yhat=1,your L-layer model predicts a cat picture')
    else:
        print('yhat=0,your L-layer model predicts a non-cat picture')

    plt.imshow(img)

pred('images/download.jpg')
```

yhat=1,your L-layer model predicts a cat picture

