## 第二章 张量

Tensor,中文叫张量,逻辑上是一个多维数组,类似NumPy的ndarrays, 0 维对应标量, 1 维对应向量, 2 维对应矩阵,其优势在于:

- 1.并行加速: Tensor实现了许多并行算法,可用多核CPU和CUDA加速。众所周知,编写高效并行算法,极具挑战,Tensor简化了这项工作。特别地,Tensor建立在ATen库上,源码用C/C++和CUDA实现,效率有保证。
- 2. 自动微分: 深度学习算法的基础是反向传播求导,从0.4版开始,Tensor可设置requries\_grad来支持自动微分。

# A graph is created on the fly

```
W_h h W_x x
```

```
x = torch.randn(1, 10)
prev_h = torch.randn(1, 20)
W_h = torch.randn(20, 20)
W x = torch.randn(20, 10)
```



3.数据共享: Tensor含头部信息和数据存储区。头部保存形状(size)、步长(stride)、数据类型(type)等,数据则保存为一块内存(显存)。一般头部占内存少,数据占内存大,相关数据会尽可能共享存储,是否共享,可用函数 id() 验证。

本章尽量用实例来讲解Tensor(全面文档请参阅)。开始之间,让我们导入最重要的模块torch:

```
import torch
print("Torch Version: ", torch.__version__)

Torch Version: 1.0.0a0+17c6d16
```

## 2.1.1 表格排序

Torch支持排序,函数原型如下:

sort(input, dim=None, descending=False, out=None) -> (Tensor, LongTensor)

能对输入的张量按给定的维度排序。下面是一个例子:

```
x = torch.rand(3,4)
print(x)
torch.sort(x, dim = 0)
```

上例每列从小到大,排序正确,但它打乱了每行的联系,在大多数情况下,我们希望保持行的一致性,例如只 按第一列排序,步骤如下:

- 1. 选取第一列排序,得到排序索引;
- 2. 根据排序索引,按行挑选数据。

```
def sort_table(table, dim, no):
    """sort_table(table, dim, sort_index) --> Tensor ."""
   assert(table.dim() == 2)
   # narrow(input, dimension, start, length) -> Tensor
   n = table.narrow((dim + 1) % 2, no, 1).view(-1)
   # sort(input, dim=None, descending=False, out=None) -> (Tensor, LongTensor)
   _, index = n.sort()
   # index_select(input, dim, index, out=None) -> Tensor
    r = torch.index_select(table, dim, index)
    return r
def test_sort_table():
   x = torch.rand(3, 5)
    r = sort_table(x, 0, 0)
   print("Random Data:")
   print(x)
   print("Sorted Data:")
   print(r)
test_sort_table()
```

### 2.1.2 图像积分

积分图像在Viola的人脸实时识别中发挥了巨大威力,它是一张图像,图像某点的颜色定义为:原始图像原点到该点矩形区内的各点颜色和。通过积分图像,原始图像任意矩形区的颜色之和就可以通过"加减"操作在常数时间内完成,它是快速Box滤波算法的关键。本质上,它就是一个累加矩阵,因此,我们可以使用Tensor实现。

```
def integrate_image():
    a = torch.arange(25).float().view(5, 5)
    print(a)
    b = a.cumsum(dim=0).cumsum(dim=1)
    print(b)

integrate_image()
```

## 2.1.3 线性回归

数学原理

给定数据集 $D = \{(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2, \dots, (x_m, y_m)\}$ ,线性回归希望找到函数f(x),满足 $f(x_i) = wx_i + b$ 而且  $f(x_i)$ 能够和 $y_i$ 尽可能接近。

如何才能学到参数w和b呢?需要确定如何衡量f(x)与y之差,一般通过损失函数(Loss Funciton)来衡量:

$$Loss = \sum_{i=1}^m (f(x_i) - y_i)^2$$
 o

这就是著名的均方误差。我们要做的就是找到 $w^*$ 和 $b^*$ ,使得:

$$(w^*, b^*) = argmin_w,_b \sum_{i=1}^m (f(x_i) - y_i)^2$$

$$= argmin_w,_b \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - wx_i - b)^2$$

均方误差直观,有好的几何意义,对应欧式距离。现在要求解损失函数的最小值,方法是求它的偏导数,让偏导等于0来估计参数,即:

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial Loss_{(w,b)}}{\partial w} &= 2(w\sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - b)x_i) = 0 \ rac{\partial Loss_{(w,b)}}{\partial b} &= 2(mb - \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - wx_i)) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

求解以上两式,我们就可以得到最优解。幸运的是,对线性函数,我们有最优解析解,不幸的是,对大多数非 线性函数,只有数值近似解,下面给出一个用Torch求解的例子。

实际例子

```
import torch
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.optim as optim
from torch.utils.data import TensorDataset, DataLoader
num\_inputs = 2
num_outpus = 1
num\ examples = 512
true_w = torch.randn(num_inputs, num_outpus)
true_b = torch.randn(num_outpus)
def f(x):
    """f(x) = X*w + b == > Y"""
    return x.mm(true_w) + true_b.item()
def make_feat(x):
   """Builds a matrix with columns [x^4, x^3, x^2, x^1]."""
   x = x.unsqueeze(1)
    return torch.cat([x ** i for i in range(num_inputs, 0, -1)], 1)
def poly_desc(W, b):
    """Creates a string description of a polynomial."""
    result = 'y = '
   for i, w in enumerate(W):
        result += '\{:+.4f\}x^{} \cdot .format(w, len(W) - i)
    result += '\{:+.4f\}'.format(b[0])
    return result
def make_data(nums):
    # x = torch.randn(num_examples, num_inputs)
   # y = torch.randn(num_examples, num_outpus)
   x = make_feat(torch.randn(nums))
   y = f(x)
```

```
return x, y
# 1. 创建数据
x, y = make_data(num_examples)
dataset = TensorDataset(x, y)
trainloader = DataLoader(dataset, batch_size=32, shuffle=True)
# 2.定义模型
class Net(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super(Net, self).__init__()
        self.fc = nn.Linear(num_inputs, num_outpus)
   def forward(self, x):
        x = self.fc(x)
        return x
net = Net()
# 3. 损失函数
criterion = nn.MSELoss()
# 4. 优化方法
optimizer = optim.SGD(net.parameters(), lr=1e-2)
# 5. 训练模型
net.train()
epochs = 100
for epoch in range(epochs):
    total_loss = 0
    for data in trainloader:
        x, y = data
        # # zero the parameter gradients
        optimizer.zero_grad()
        # forward
        outputs = net(x)
        loss = criterion(outputs, y)
        # backward
        loss.backward()
        optimizer.step()
        total_loss = total_loss + loss.item()
    average_loss = total_loss/num_examples
    print("Epoch %d, average_loss loss: %f" %(epoch, average_loss))
    if average_loss < 0.0001:</pre>
        break
```

```
# 6. 验证模型

print('Loss: {:.6f} after {} epoch'.format(loss, epoch))

print('==> Learned function:\t' + poly_desc(net.fc.weight.view(-1), net.fc.bias))

print('==> Actual function:\t' + poly_desc(true_w.view(-1), true_b))
```

```
Epoch 0, average_loss loss: 0.017373

Epoch 1, average_loss loss: 0.003713

Epoch 2, average_loss loss: 0.001729

Epoch 3, average_loss loss: 0.000170

Epoch 4, average_loss loss: 0.000770

Epoch 5, average_loss loss: 0.000541

Epoch 6, average_loss loss: 0.000379

Epoch 7, average_loss loss: 0.000267

Epoch 8, average_loss loss: 0.000188

Epoch 9, average_loss loss: 0.000132

Epoch 10, average_loss loss: 0.000093

Loss: 0.001778 after 10 epoch

==> Learned function: y = +0.9773x^2 -0.8348x^1 +0.1609

==> Actual function: y = +0.9508x^2 -0.8457x^1 +0.2215
```

这个例子非常简单,但也遵循深度学习的基本套路:创建数据,定义模型,选定损失函数和优化方法,训练模型,验证模型。

注意由num\_inputs控制多项式的次数,把这个多项式看成核函数,就是机器学习中的核方法。

## 2.1.4 图像滤波

我们知道,二维卷积就是滤波,一个自然的问题是:**PyTorch**可以代替行行色色的传统软件来对图像进行滤波吗?

直接答案是:能!而且代码简洁,运行高效。

首先我们要解决的问题是:图像的读取和图像对象与Tensor间的互转。

- 1. 安装视觉处理包torchvision,我们使用的PyTorch是最新版本,建议从源码安装,可以避免烦人的包以来,地址在:https://github.com/pytorch/vision;
  - 2. 安装图像处理包Pillow,anaconda默认已经安装,如果没有安装,请安装。

注意数据格式: 原始PIL图像格式呈现为HxWxC, 取值[0,255], H,W,C分别代表图像高,宽和颜色通道数量; Torch 网络接受的输入数据格式为BxCxHxW, 取值[0,1.0], B代表批大小(Batch\_Size)。下面给出读取图像和数据转换的代码:

```
from PIL import Image
from torchvision import transforms

import torch
import torch.nn as nn

device = torch.device("cuda:0" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu")
```

```
def open(filename):
    return Image.open(filename).convert('RGB')

def to_tensor(image):
    """
    return 1xCxHxW tensor
    """
    transform = transforms.Compose([transforms.ToTensor()])
    t = transform(image)
    return t.unsqueeze(0).to(device)

def from_tensor(tensor):
    """
    tensor format: 1xCxHxW
    """
    transform = transforms.Compose([transforms.ToPILImage()])
    return transform(tensor.squeeze(0).cpu())

img = open("images/roma.jpg")
img.show()
```



#### 2.1.4.1 高斯滤波

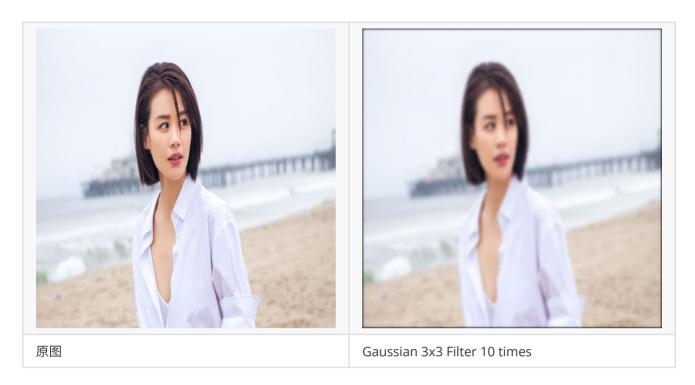
下面选用3x3高斯核,注意卷积分组(即groups=3)的设定,为了更容易看出滤波效果,滤波进行了10次。

```
class GaussFilter(nn.Module):
    """
    3x3 Guassian filter
    """
```

```
def __init__(self):
        super(GaussFilter, self).__init__()
        self.conv = nn.Conv2d(
            3, 3, kernel_size=3, padding=1, groups=3, bias=False)
        # self.conv.bias.data.fill_(0.0)
        self.conv.weight.data.fill_(0.0625)
        self.conv.weight.data[:, :, 0, 1] = 0.125
        self.conv.weight.data[:, :, 1, 0] = 0.125
        self.conv.weight.data[:, :, 1, 2] = 0.125
        self.conv.weight.data[:, :, 2, 1] = 0.125
        self.conv.weight.data[:, :, 1, 1] = 0.25
    def forward(self, x):
        x = self.conv(x)
        return x
def gauss_filter(device, img):
   model = GaussFilter()
   model = model.to(device)
   t = to_tensor(img)
   for i in range(10):
        t = model(t)
        t.detach_()
    return from_tensor(t)
if __name__ == '__main__':
    device = torch.device("cuda:0" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu")
    img = open("images/roma.jpg")
    img = gauss_filter(device, img)
    img.show()
```

```
119 ms \pm 83.2 \mus per loop (mean \pm std. dev. of 7 runs, 10 loops each)
```

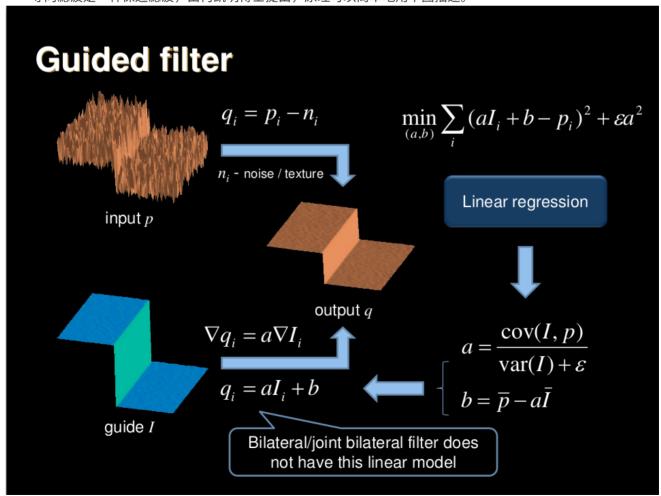
滤波实例



选用不同的核,可以实现不同滤波效果,如图像锐化,浮雕,运动模糊等等,也可以实现简易的边缘检测。

#### 2.1.4.2 导向滤波

导向滤波是一种保边滤波,由何凯明博士提出,原理可以简单地用下图描述。



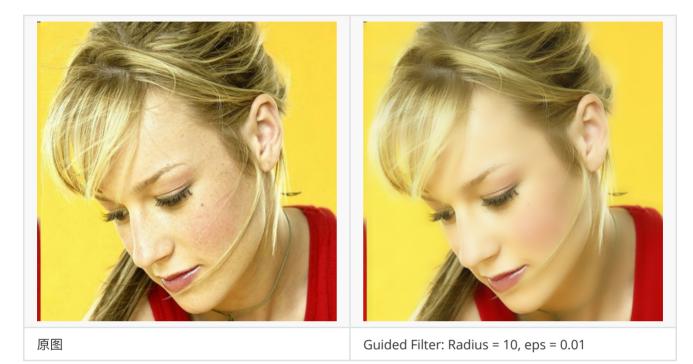
详细参见作者的论文,(<a href="http://kaiminghe.com/eccv10/">http://kaiminghe.com/eccv10/</a>) ,限于篇幅,此处从简。下面的实现是一种快速算法。

```
class GuidedFilter(nn.Module):
   Guided filter with r, e
   def __init__(self, r, e):
       super(GuidedFilter, self).__init__()
       self.radius = r
       self.eps = e
    def box_sum(self, mat, r):
            \# Ai = Si+r - Si-r-1
           ==> i + r < n, i-r-1 >= 0
            ==> [0, r + 1), [r + 1, n - r), [n - r, n]
       height, width = mat.size(0), mat.size(1)
       assert 2 * r + 1 \le height
       assert 2 * r + 1 \le width
       dmat = torch.zeros_like(mat)
       mat = torch.cumsum(mat, dim=0)
       dmat[0:r + 1, :] = mat[r:2 * r + 1, :]
       dmat[r + 1:height -
             r, :] = mat[2 * r + 1:height, :] - mat[0:height - 2 * r - 1, :]
       for i in range(height - r, height):
            dmat[i, :] = mat[height - 1, :] - mat[i - r - 1, :]
       dmat = torch.cumsum(dmat, dim=1)
       mat[:, 0:r + 1] = dmat[:, r:2 * r + 1]
       mat[:, r + 1:width -
            r] = dmat[:, 2 * r + 1:width] - dmat[:, 0:width - 2 * r - 1]
       for j in range(width - r, width):
            mat[:, j] = dmat[:, width - 1] - dmat[:, j - r - 1]
        return mat
    def box_filter(self, x, N):
       x format is 1xCxHxW, here C = 3
       y = torch.zeros_like(x)
       for i in range(x.size(1)):
            y[0][i] = self.box_sum(x[0][i], self.radius).div(N)
       return y
    def forward(self, i, p):
       N = torch.ones_like(i[0][0])
       N = self.box_sum(N, self.radius)
       mean_i = self.box_filter(i, N)
       mean_p = self.box_filter(p, N)
```

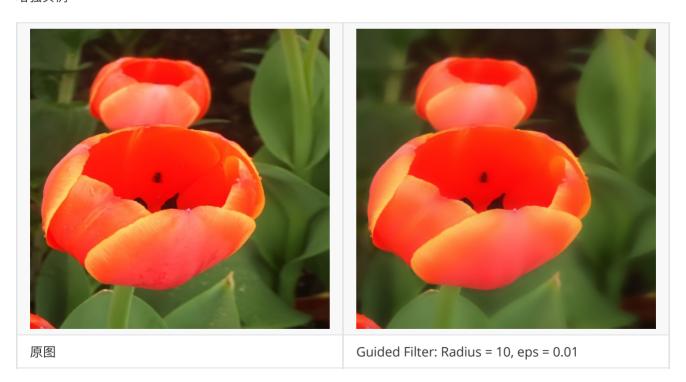
```
mean_pi = self.box_filter(p * i, N)
        mean_ii = self.box_filter(i * i, N)
        cov_ip = mean_pi - mean_p * mean_i
        cov_ii = mean_ii - mean_i * mean_i
        a = cov_ip / (cov_ii + self.eps)
        b = mean_p - a * mean_i
        q = a * i + b
        q.clamp_{0}
        return q
    def self_guided(self, p):
        N = torch.ones_like(p[0][0])
        N = self.box_sum(N, self.radius)
        mean_p = self.box_filter(p, N)
        mean_pp = self.box_filter(p * p, N)
        cov_pp = mean_pp - mean_p * mean_p
        a = cov_pp / (cov_pp + self.eps)
        b = mean_p - a * mean_p
        q = a * p + b
        q.clamp_{0}
        return q
def guided_filter(device, i, p, r=3, e=0.01):
    model = GuidedFilter(r, e)
   model.to(device)
    ti = to_tensor(i)
    tp = to_tensor(p)
    t = model(ti, tp)
    return from_tensor(t)
def self_guided_filter(device, img, r=5, e=0.01):
    model = GuidedFilter(r, e)
   model.to(device)
    t = to_tensor(img)
    t = model.self_guided(t)
    return from_tensor(t)
if __name__ == '__main__':
    device = torch.device("cuda:0" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu")
```

```
img = open("images/guided_girl.jpg")
img = self_guided_filter(device, img, 10, 0.01)
img.show()
```

#### 美容实例



#### 增强实例



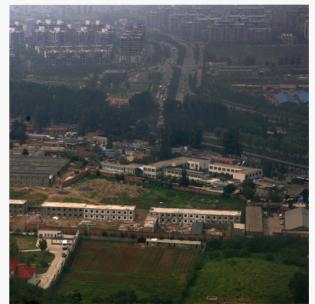
## 2.1.4.3 图像去雾

下面的去雾算法,基于暗通道先验,同样由何凯明博士发明。

```
class DehazeFilter(nn.Module):
   Dehaze filter with r
    def __init__(self, r=7):
        super(DehazeFilter, self).__init__()
        self.radius = r
        self.maxpool = nn.MaxPool2d(2 * r + 1, stride=1, padding=r)
    def min filter(self, x):
        suppose x is : HxW, y ==> 1x1xHxW
        0.00
        y = x.unsqueeze(0).unsqueeze(0)
        y = y * (-1.0)
        y = self.maxpool(y)
        y = y * (-1.0)
        return y.squeeze(0).squeeze(0)
   def dark_channel(self, x):
        rgb = x[0]
        dc, _ = torch.min(rgb, dim=0)
        # dc size: HxW
        dc = self.min_filter(dc)
        return dc
    def atmos_light(self, dc, x):
        # dc -- HxW
        sorted, _ = dc.view(-1).sort(descending=True)
        index = int(dc.size(0) * dc.size(1) / 1000)
        thres = sorted[index].item()
        mask = dc.ge(thres)
        a = torch.zeros(3)
        for i in range(3):
            rgb = x[0][i]
            dx = torch.masked_select(rgb, mask)
            a[i] = torch.mean(dx)
        # RGB atmos light
        avg = 0.299 * a[0].item() + 0.587 * a[1].item() + 0.114 * a[2].item()
        a[0] = a[1] = a[2] = avg
        return a[0].item(), a[1].item(), a[2].item()
    def forward(self, x):
        I = J^*t + A^*(1-t), here I = x, target is J
        t = 1.0 - \text{omega*min\_filter(Ic/Ac)} for c = R, G, B, here w = 0.95
        J = (Ic - Ac)/t + Ac
        0.000
        omega = 0.95
```

```
dc = self.dark_channel(x)
        # atmos light
        a_r, a_g, a_b = self.atmos_light(dc, x)
        # t -- from 1x3xHxW--> HxW
        t = torch.zeros_like(x)
        t[0][0] = x[0][0] / a_r
        t[0][1] = x[0][1] / a_g
        t[0][2] = x[0][2] / a_b
        t = self.dark_channel(t)
        t = 1 - omega * t
        refined_t = torch.zeros_like(x)
        refined_t[0][0] = t
        refined_t[0][1] = t
        refined_t[0][2] = t
        model = GuidedFilter(60, 0.0001)
        model.to(device)
        refined_t = model(x, refined_t)
        refined_t.clamp_(min=0.1)
        y = torch.zeros_like(x)
        y[0][0] = (x[0][0] - a_r) / refined_t[0][0] + a_r
        y[0][1] = (x[0][1] - a_g) / refined_t[0][1] + a_g
        y[0][2] = (x[0][2] - a_b) / refined_t[0][2] + a_b
        y.clamp_{0}
        return y
def dehaze_filter(device, img, r=3):
    model = DehazeFilter(r)
    model.to(device)
    t = to_tensor(img)
   t = model(t)
    return from_tensor(t)
if __name__ == '__main__':
    device = torch.device("cuda:0" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu")
    img = open("images/haze.jpg")
    img = dehaze_filter(device, img, 5)
    img.show()
```





原图 Haze Filter: Radius = 5

#### 2.1.4.4 完整资源

https://github.com/delldu/BeyondFilter

## 2.1.5 自动求导

计算图是一种有向无环图(**DAG**),用于记录算子与变量间的关系,一般用矩形表示算子,椭圆表示变量。它是现代深度学习框架的核心,为高效自动求导算法—反向传播(Back Propogation)提供支持。理论上有了计算图,要计算各节点的梯度,只需从根节点出发,自动沿计算图反向传播,就能计算出每个叶节点的梯度。但是,手动实现反向传播,费时费力,容易出错。为此,PyTorch专门开发出自动求导引擎torch.autograd。在前向传播中,autograd会记录当前Tensor的所有操作,并建立计算图。在反向传播中,autograd沿着这个图从根节点回溯,利用链式求导法则计算叶节点的梯度。每个前向传播操作的函数都有对应的反向传播函数,用来计算节点的梯度,这些函数名通常以Backward结尾。

实例

```
def test_autograd():
    x = torch.ones(3, 3, requires_grad=True)
    y = x.sum()

    y.backward()
    print(x.grad)

    x.grad.data.zero_()

test_autograd()
```

注意:

- 1. grad在反向传播过程中是累加的,即每次运行反向传播,梯度都会累加之前的梯度,所以反向传播前应把梯度清零;
- 2. 具备requires\_grad的Tensor不支持部分in-place函数,因为这些函数会修改Tensor自身,而在反向传播中, Tensor需要缓存原来的Tensor来计算反向梯度。

### 2.1.6 向量化思维

向量化计算是一种特殊的并行计算,相对于一般程序同时只执行一个操作的方式,可同时执行多个操作,通常 是对不同数据执行同样的一个或一批指令,或者说把指令应用于一个向量上。

Python是一门高级语言,使用方便,但很多操作低效,尤其是for循环,应尽量调用内建函数(buildinfunction),这些函数底层由C/C++实现,能通过底层优化。我们平常编写代码应养成向量化的思维习惯,避免对较大的Tensor逐元遍历,对PyTorch没有的功能,如果性能非常关键,应通过C/C++扩展完成。