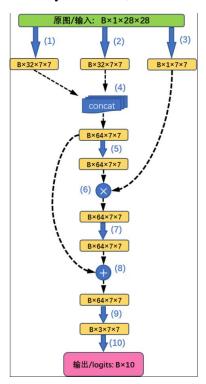
暨南大学本科实验报告专用纸

(一) 实验目的

- 学习并整理 "6.6.1 LeNet"小节的 notebook 的代码上下文
- 根据图 1 结构,构建 DummyNet 模型,替换 LeNet,测试其性能



(二) 主要仪器设备

仪器: PC

实验环境: Windows11,Python1.10,Pytorch11.8

(三) 源程序

源程序在实验步骤与调试中给出。

(四) 实验步骤与调试

1. 学习整理 "6.6.1 LeNet"的 notebook 的代码上下文

- 1) 第一卷积层: 6个5×5卷积核,填充2,输出6个特征图。
- 2) Sigmoid 激活。
- 3) 平均池化: 2×2, 步长 2。
- 4) 第二卷积层: 16个5×5卷积核,无填充,输出16个特征图。
- 5) Sigmoid 激活。
- 6) 平均池化: 2×2, 步长2。
- 7) 展平层。
- 8) 全连接层: 输入 400, 输出 120, 接 Sigmoid。
- 9) 全连接层: 输入 120, 输出 84, 接 Sigmoid。
- 10) 全连接层: 输入84, 输出10(分类输出)。
- 2. 根据图 1 结构,构建 DummyNet 模型,替换 LeNet,测试其性能。

构建 DummyNet 模型

```
import torch
from torch import nn
from d2l import torch as d2l
# 自定义 DummyNet 模型
class DummyNet(nn.Module):
   def __init__(self):
       super(DummyNet, self).__init__()
       # (1) 两组 Conv2d + LeakyReLU (步幅 2, 核 3)
       self.branch1 = nn.Sequential(
           nn.Conv2d(1, 16, kernel_size=3, stride=2, padding=1),
nn.LeakyReLU(),
           nn.Conv2d(16, 32, kernel size=3, stride=2, padding=1),
nn.LeakyReLU()
       # (2) 一组 Conv2d + LeakyReLU(步幅 4,核 5)
       self.branch2 = nn.Sequential(
           nn.Conv2d(1, 32, kernel_size=5, stride=4, padding=2),
nn.LeakyReLU()
```

```
# (3) MaxPool + Sigmoid (步幅 4, 核 4)
       self.branch3 = nn.Sequential(
           nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size=4, stride=4), nn.Sigmoid()
       # (5) 偏卷积 Conv2d 核为(3,1), padding=(1,0)
       self.conv5 = nn.Sequential(
           nn.Conv2d(65, 64, kernel_size=(3, 1), padding=(1, 0)),
nn.LeakyReLU()
       # (6, 7) 偏卷积 Conv2d 核为(1,3), padding=(0,1)
       self.conv6 = nn.Sequential(
           nn.Conv2d(64, 64, kernel_size=(1, 3), padding=(0, 1)),
nn.LeakyReLU()
       # (9) 1x1 卷积
       self.conv9 = nn.Conv2d(64, 3, kernel_size=1)
       # (10) 全连接层
       self.fc = nn.Linear(3 * 7 * 7, 10)
   def forward(self, x):
       out1 = self.branch1(x) # Bx32x7x7
       out2 = self.branch2(x) \# Bx32x7x7
       out3 = self.branch3(x) \# Bx1x7x7
       out = torch.cat((out1, out2, out3), dim=1)
       out = self.conv5(out)
       # (6) 残差乘法
       residual = out.clone()
       out = self.conv6(out) * residual
       # (7) 继续卷积
       out = self.conv6(out)
```

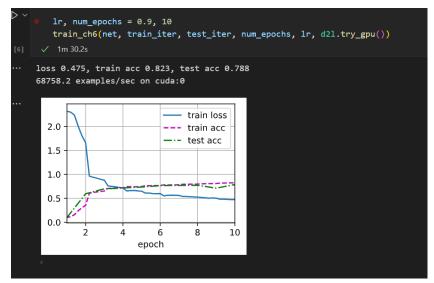
```
out = out + residual
       out = self.conv9(out)
       # (10)
       out = out.view(out.shape[0], -1)
       out = self.fc(out)
       return out
#评估精度(使用 GPU)
def evaluate_accuracy_gpu(net, data_iter, device=None):
   if isinstance(net, nn.Module):
       net.eval()
       if not device:
           device = next(iter(net.parameters())).device
   metric = d21.Accumulator(2)
   with torch.no_grad():
       for X, y in data iter:
           if isinstance(X, list):
               X = [x.to(device) for x in X]
           else:
               X = X.to(device)
           y = y.to(device)
           metric.add(d21.accuracy(net(X), y), y.numel())
    return metric[0] / metric[1]
# 训练函数
def train_ch6(net, train_iter, test_iter, num_epochs, lr, device):
   def init_weights(m):
       if type(m) in [nn.Linear, nn.Conv2d]:
           nn.init.xavier_uniform_(m.weight)
   net.apply(init_weights)
   net.to(device)
   print("training on", device)
   optimizer = torch.optim.SGD(net.parameters(), lr=lr)
   loss = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
   animator = d21.Animator(xlabel='epoch', xlim=[1, num_epochs],
                           legend=['train loss', 'train acc', 'test acc'])
   timer, num_batches = d21.Timer(), len(train_iter)
    for epoch in range(num epochs):
       metric = d21.Accumulator(3)
```

```
net.train()
       for i, (X, y) in enumerate(train iter):
           timer.start()
           optimizer.zero_grad()
           X, y = X.to(device), y.to(device)
           y_hat = net(X)
           l = loss(y_hat, y)
           1.backward()
           optimizer.step()
           with torch.no_grad():
               metric.add(1 * X.shape[0], d21.accuracy(y_hat, y),
X.shape[0])
           timer.stop()
           if (i + 1) % (num\_batches // 5) == 0 or i == num\_batches - 1:
               animator.add(epoch + (i + 1) / num_batches,
                            (metric[0] / metric[2], metric[1] / metric[2],
None))
       test_acc = evaluate_accuracy_gpu(net, test_iter, device)
       animator.add(epoch + 1, (None, None, test_acc))
   print(f'loss {metric[0] / metric[2]:.3f}, train acc {metric[1] /
metric[2]:.3f}, '
         f'test acc {test_acc:.3f}')
   print(f'{metric[2] * num_epochs / timer.sum():.1f} examples/sec '
         f'on {str(device)}')
# 主函数
if __name__ == "__main__":
   batch_size = 256
   train_iter, test_iter =
d21.load data fashion mnist(batch size=batch size)
   device = d21.try_gpu()
   print(device.type)
   net = DummyNet()
   train_ch6(net, train_iter, test_iter, num_epochs=10, lr=0.1,
device=device)
```

(五) 实验结果与分析

1. Notebook 代码执行结果

```
Conv2d output shape:
                         torch.Size([1, 6, 28, 28])
Sigmoid output shape:
                         torch.Size([1, 6, 28, 28])
AvgPool2d output shape:
                                 torch.Size([1, 6, 14, 14])
Conv2d output shape:
                         torch.Size([1, 16, 10, 10])
Sigmoid output shape:
                         torch.Size([1, 16, 10, 10])
AvgPool2d output shape:
                                 torch.Size([1, 16, 5, 5])
Flatten output shape:
                         torch.Size([1, 400])
Linear output shape:
                         torch.Size([1, 120])
Sigmoid output shape:
                         torch.Size([1, 120])
Linear output shape:
                         torch.Size([1, 84])
Sigmoid output shape:
                         torch.Size([1, 84])
Linear output shape:
                         torch.Size([1, 10])
```



2. DummyNet 模型替换替换 LeNet 之后的性能