

3.2

3.2.1

• weird_function() 가 가 100 x 100
•
• weird_function()

3.2.2

(1) (broken_image) 가 (random_tensor)
(2) weird_function() 가 (hypothesis)
a. [] 가 weird_function()
b. [] 가 weird_function() 가
(3) 가 ,
(4) weird_function(random_tensor) = broken_image 가

• 가 weird_function() 가
•
• 가 weird_function() 가 가 가
• 가 (가) () 가 가

3.2.3

```
import torch
import pickle #
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

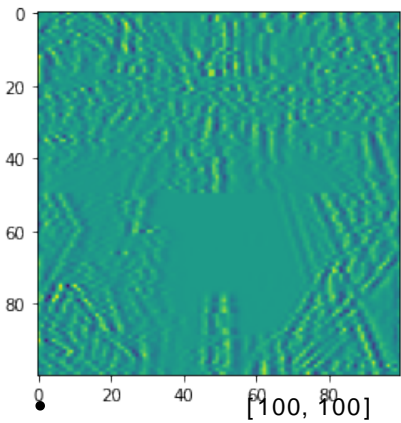
broken_image = torch.FloatTensor( pickle.load(open('/content/broken_image_t.p', 'rb'),encoding='latin1' ) )

print(broken_image)
print("Size:", broken_image.size())
print(" ( ):", broken_image.ndimension())

tensor([-0.0095, -0.0004, 0.0094, ..., -0.0014, -0.0001, -0.0036])
Size: torch.Size([10000])
( ): 1

• (broken_image)
• encoding='latin1' 가
• (broken_image) 1

plt.imshow(broken_image.view(100,100))
```



```
def weird_function(x, n_iter=5):
    h = x
    filt = torch.tensor([-1./3, 1./3, -1./3])
    for i in range(n_iter):
        zero_tensor = torch.tensor([1.0*0])
        h_l = torch.cat( (zero_tensor, h[:-1]), 0)
        h_r = torch.cat((h[1:], zero_tensor), 0 )
        h = filt[0] * h + filt[2] * h_l + filt[1] * h_r
        if i % 2 == 0:
            h = torch.cat( (h[h.shape[0]//2:],h[:h.shape[0]//2]), 0 )
    return h
```

- weird_function()
-

```
def distance_loss(hypothesis, broken_image):
    return torch.dist(hypothesis, broken_image)
```

- (broken_image) 가 (hypothesis : 가)
- torch.dist()

```
random_tensor = torch.randn(10000, dtype = torch.float)
# dtype = torch.float
```

- [100, 100]

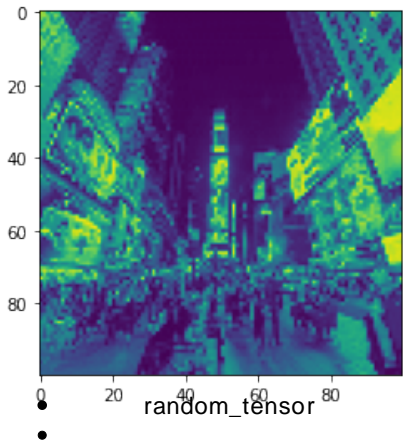
```
# learning rate
lr = 0.8
```

```
for i in range(0,20000):
# for 20000
    random_tensor.requires_grad_(True)
# random_tensor True
    hypothesis = weird_function(random_tensor)
# random_tensor weird_function() 가
    loss = distance_loss(hypothesis, broken_image)
# distance_loss() 가
    loss.backward()
# backward() loss
    with torch.no_grad():
# torch.no_grad() for
        random_tensor = random_tensor - lr*random_tensor.grad
# (optimizer)
    if i % 1000 == 0:
# for 1000
        print('Loss at {} = {}'.format(i, loss.item()))
```

```
Loss at 0 = 12.377175331115723
Loss at 1000 = 1.083704948425293
Loss at 2000 = 0.5334588885307312
Loss at 3000 = 0.37594014406204224
Loss at 4000 = 0.2966930568218231
Loss at 5000 = 0.24751733243465424
Loss at 6000 = 0.21251222491264343
Loss at 7000 = 0.1849582940340042
Loss at 8000 = 0.16170020401477814
Loss at 9000 = 0.14112715423107147
Loss at 10000 = 0.12234684079885483
Loss at 11000 = 0.10482582449913025
Loss at 12000 = 0.0882231593132019
Loss at 13000 = 0.07231074571609497
Loss at 14000 = 0.056929461658000946
Loss at 15000 = 0.04196716099977493
Loss at 16000 = 0.027346517890691757
Loss at 17000 = 0.021157287061214447
```

Loss at 18000 = 0.021166130900382996
Loss at 19000 = 0.021167712286114693

```
plt.imshow(random_tensor.view(100,100).data)
```



• lr(learning rate,)

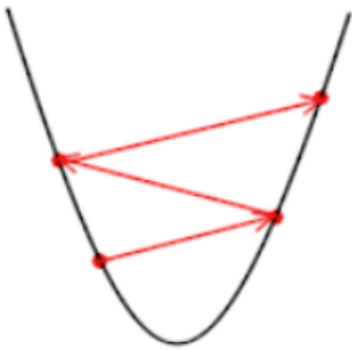
- ,
- 가
-

Big Learning Rate

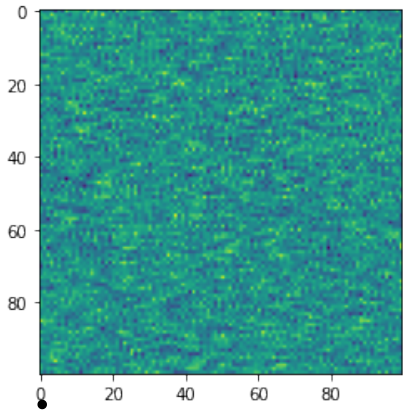
, 가
(가)

Just right

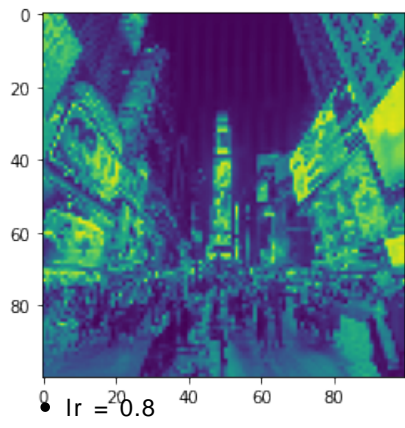
Too small



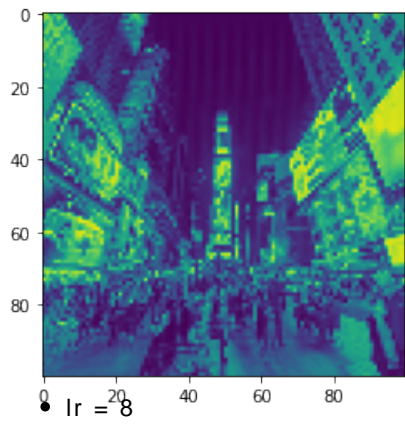
lr = 0.01



lr = 8



Ir = 16



clipboard-202203301404-zkiny.png	77.7 KB	2022-03-30
clipboard-202203301449-e8vfz.png	49.3 KB	2022-03-30
clipboard-202203301508-p5yf7.png	86 KB	2022-03-30
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clipboard-202204050956-ekp0s.png	84.9 KB	2022-04-05
clipboard-202204050957-znong.png	85 KB	2022-04-05