Deep Learning











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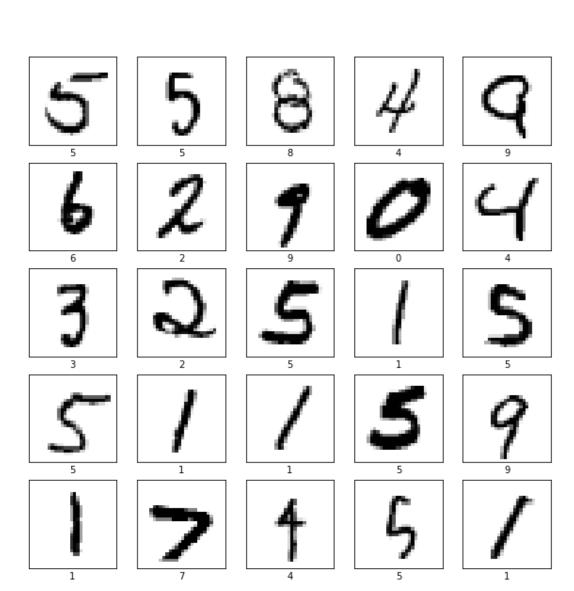
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• 70k 张图片 • 10个分类 • 图片28X28 Training 60k 10k Test



```
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras

mnist = keras.datasets.mnist

(training_images, training_labels), (test_images, test_labels) = mnist.load_data()
```

```
print('training_images {} '.format(training_images.shape))
print('training_labels {} '.format(training_labels.shape))
print('test_images {} '.format(test_images.shape))
print('test_labels {} '.format(test_labels.shape))
training_random = np.random.randint(60000)
plt.imshow(training_images[training_random])
plt.xlabel(training_labels[training_random]).set color('white')
plt.xticks([])
plt.yticks([])
plt.grid(False)
training_images (60000, 28, 28)
training_labels (60000,)
test_images (10000, 28, 28)
test_labels (10000,)
```

```
input_layer = tf.keras.layers.Flatten()
hidden_layer = tf.keras.layers.Dense(128, activation=tf.nn.relu)
output_layer = tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation=tf.nn.softmax)
model = tf.keras.models.Sequential([input_layer, hidden_layer, output_layer])
```

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
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softmax

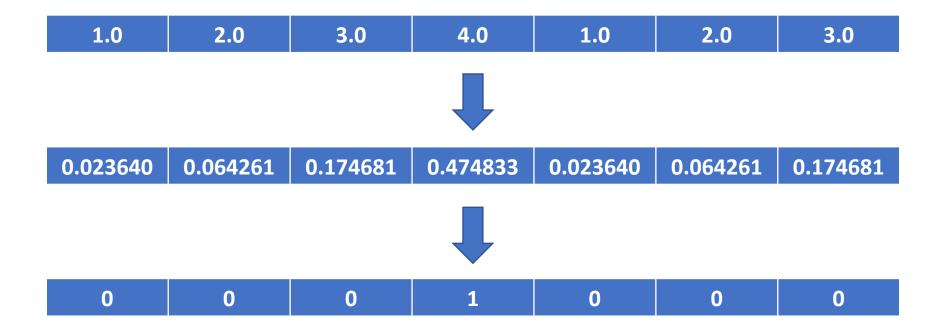
$$\sigma(x)_i = \frac{e^{x_i}}{\sum_{j=1}^n e^{x_j}}$$

```
x = [1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0]
probability = np.exp(x) / np.sum(np.exp(x))
print(x)
print(probability)

softmax = np.zeros(len(probability))
softmax[probability.argmax()] = 1
print(softmax)
```

softmax

$$\sigma(x)_i = \frac{e^{x_i}}{\sum_{j=1}^n e^{x_j}}$$



```
model.compile(optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(),
          loss = 'sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
         metrics=['accuracy'])
history = model.fit(training_images, training_labels, epochs=5, batch_size=512)
Train on 60000 samples
Epoch 1/5
60000/60000 [=================== ] - 1s 19us/sample - loss: 0.5892 -
                                                       accuracy: 0.8437
Epoch 2/5
60000/60000 [=================== ] - 1s 11us/sample - loss: 0.2547 -
                                                       accuracy: 0.9281
Epoch 3/5
60000/60000 [================= ] - 1s 11us/sample - loss: 0.2005 -
                                                       accuracy: 0.9436
Epoch 4/5
Epoch 5/5
```

过拟合

Training

50k

Validation

10k

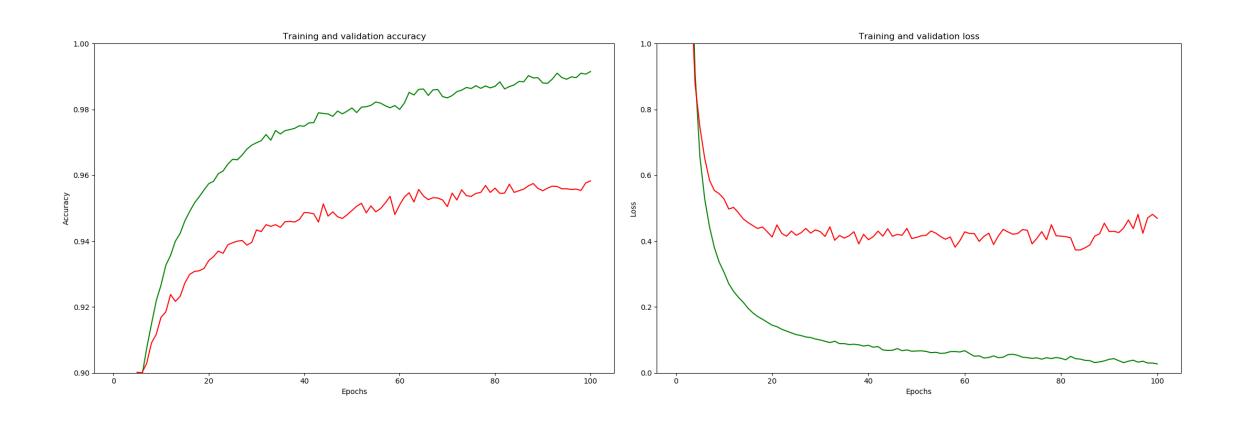
Test

10k

过拟合

```
import tensorflow as tf
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from tensorflow import keras
mnist = keras.datasets.mnist
(training images, training labels), (test images, test labels) = mnist.load data()
validation_images = training_images[50000:60000]
validation labels = training labels[50000:60000]
training_images = training_images[0:50000]
training labels = training labels[0:50000]
input layer = tf.keras.layers.Flatten()
hidden layer = tf.keras.layers.Dense(64, activation=tf.nn.relu)
output layer = tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation=tf.nn.softmax)
model = tf.keras.models.Sequential([input_layer, hidden_layer, output_layer])
model.compile(optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(),
              loss = 'sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
history = model.fit(training_images, training_labels, epochs=30, batch_size=512,
                                                                                 validation_data=(validation_images, validation_labels)
```

过拟合



过拟合

解决办法:

- 改进神经网络结构
- 使用数据增强,增加更多的数据
- drop-out方法, 在训练的时候随机暂停某些神经元的训练
- 其它方法

END











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