

# 机器学习导论结课作业

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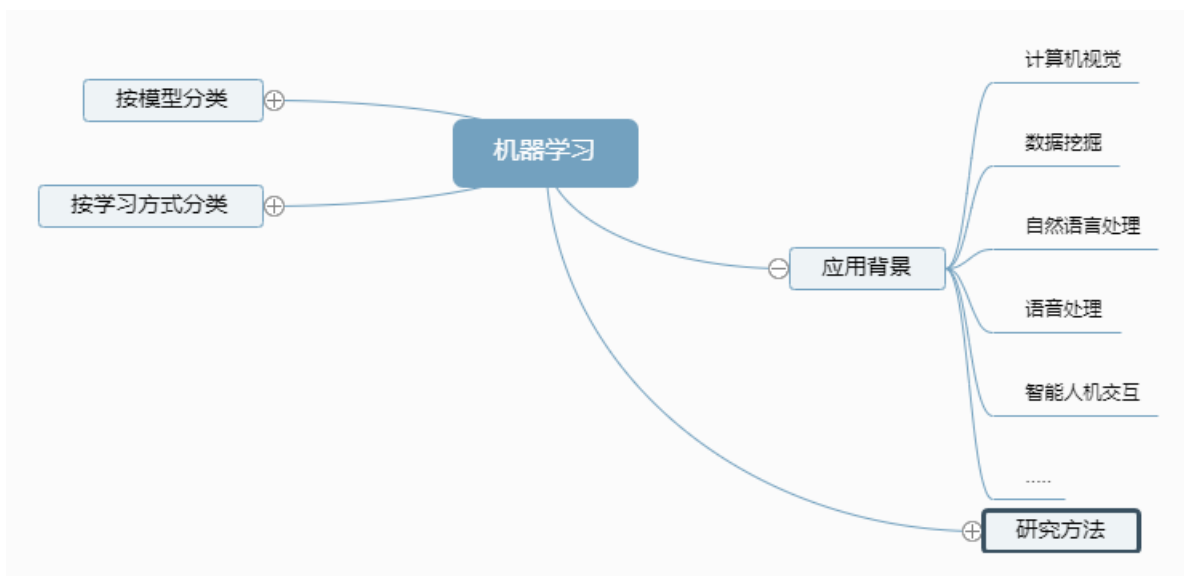
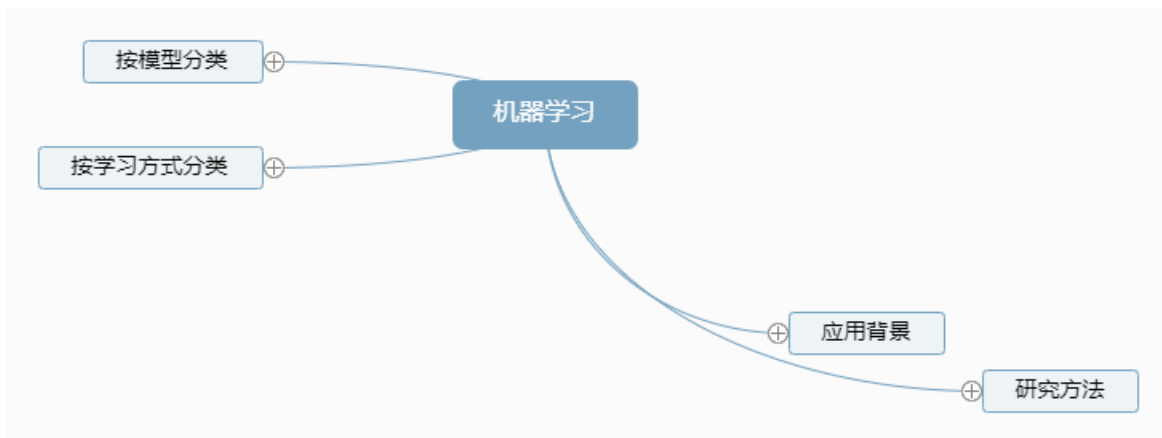
## 本课程基本知识组织

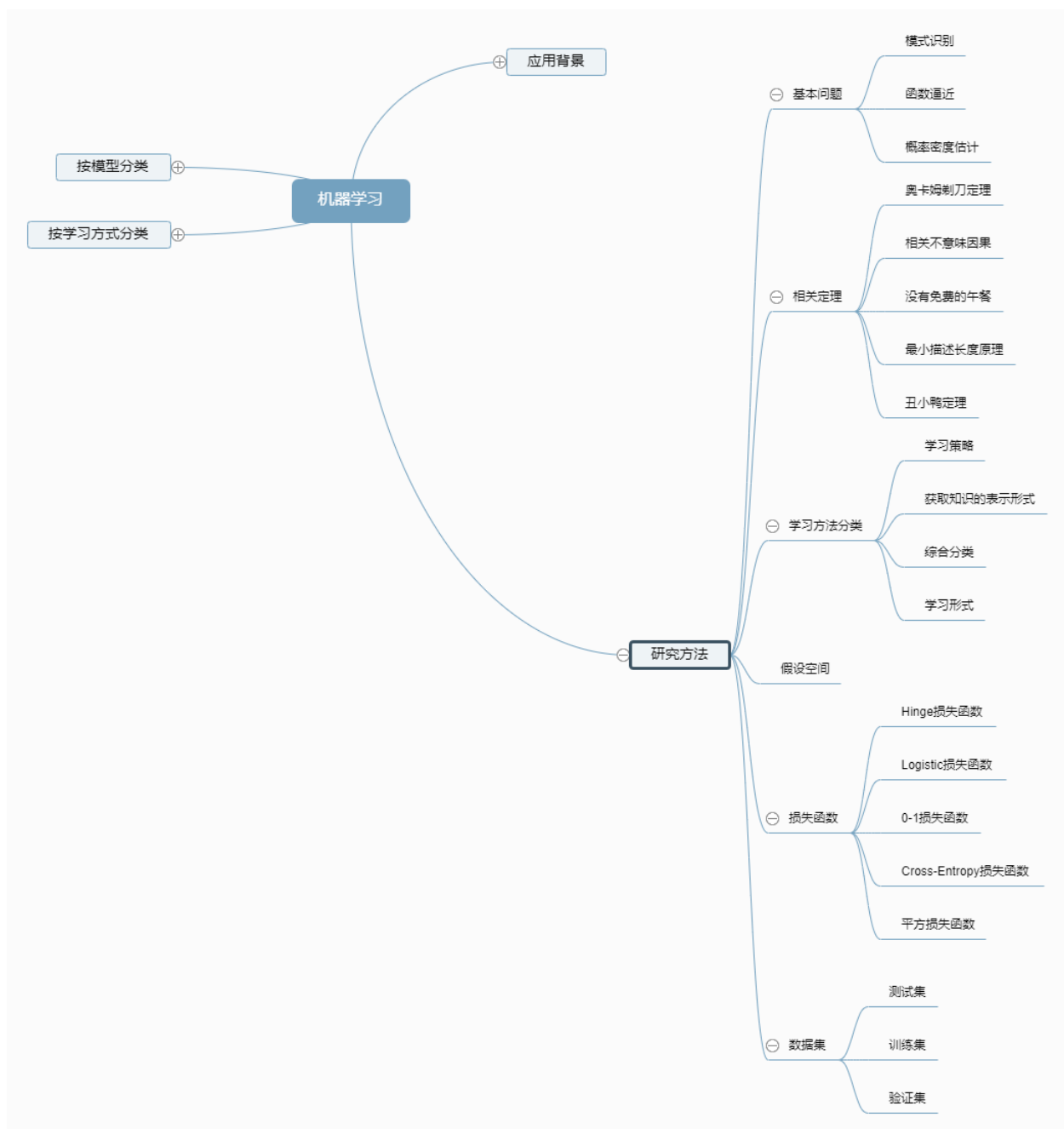
**任务：** 根据本学期所学《机器学习导论》的内容，制作一颗知识树，它能够反应“机器学习”的重要任务和重要概念。具体要求如下：

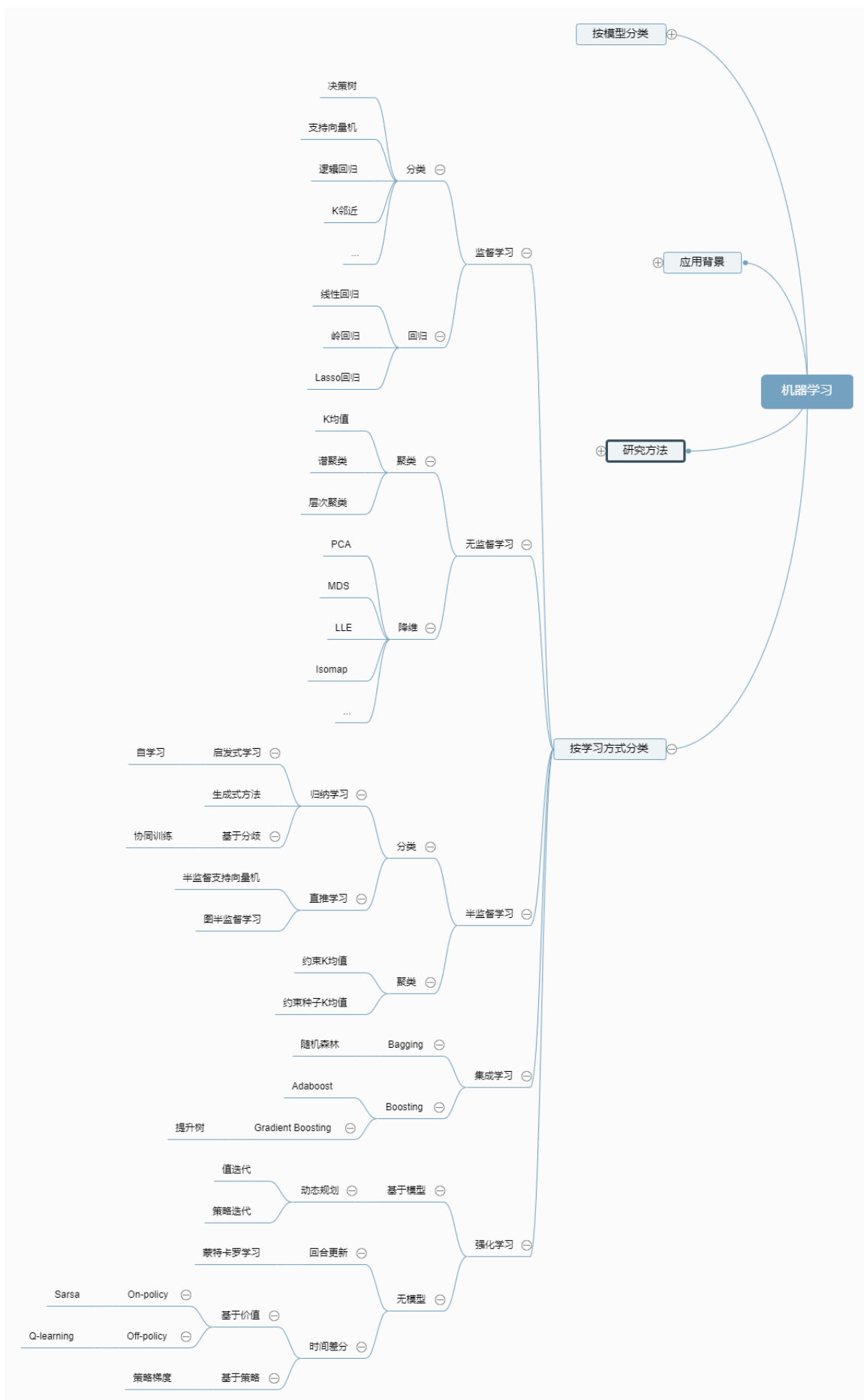
具体要求 1： 知识树的层次要清晰；

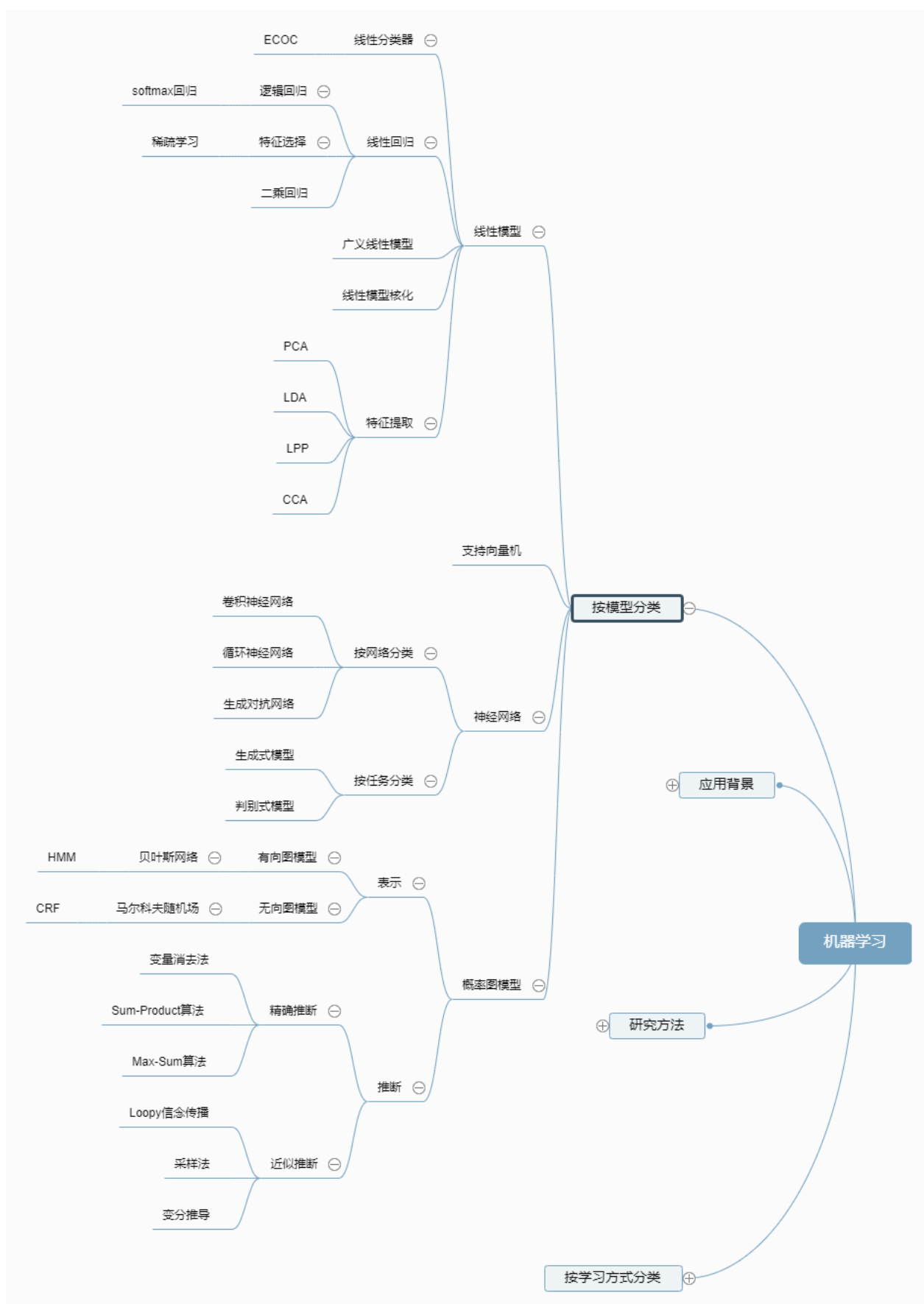
具体要求 2： 应能体现本学期课程内容。

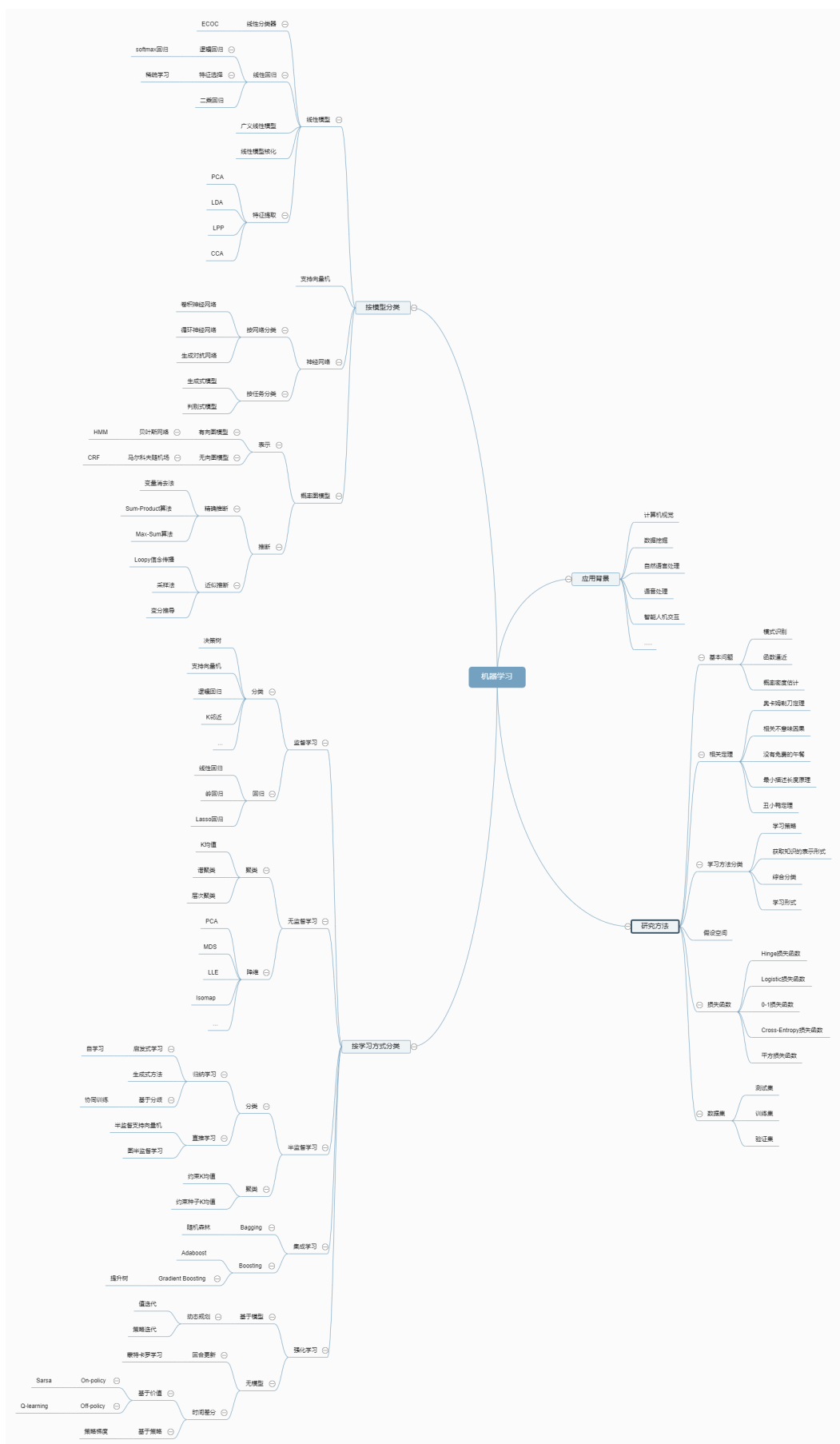
答：











## 编程实践

编程实践所涉及的数据集如表 1 所示。

Table 1: 编程实践所需的数据集

数据集	类别数	特征维数	训练样本数目	测试样本数目
MNIST	10	784	60,000	10,000
Letter Recognition	26	16	16,000	4000

请完成以下两个任务：

任务 1：编程实现一个分类器算法，该分类器由主成分分析 (Principal Component Analysis, PCA)、线性判别分析 (Linear Discriminant Analysis, LDA) 和 K 邻近 (K-Nearest Neighbor, KNN) 分类器共同完成，即 PCA+LDA+K-NN。具体过程如下：首先，对数据的原始特征采用 PCA 进行降维；然后，以 PCA 的降维结果作为输入，采用 LDA 提取判别特征；最后，以 LDA 提取的鉴别特征为输入，采用 K 邻近分类器完成最后的分类。

具体要求 1：写出 PCA 的基本原理、核心公式和主要计算过程；

具体要求 2：写出 LDA 的基本原理、核心公式和主要计算过程；

具体要求 3：在实验过程中，在采用 PCA 对原始数据进行降维时，需按表 2 所示将数据降至不同的维度。进一步，针对 PCA 降维所获得的不同维度的数据，分别执行“LDA+K-NN”，并报告所获得的识别精度。另外，在实验过程中，K-NN 分类器所需要采用最近邻 (1-NN) 分类器和 3 近邻 (3-NN) 分类器来分别进行实验。最后，写出上述实验过程的主要步骤；

具体要求 4：对实验结果进行分析，并以附录 A 的形式提交源代码。

Table 2: PCA 降维数

数据集	PCA 降维数
MNIST	50 维、100 维、200 维、300 维、400 维
Letter Recognition	3 维、5 维、7 维、9 维、11 维

答：PCA(Principal Component Analysis) 即主成分分析，基本思想是仅用一个超平面就能从整体上对所有样本  $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{R}^m\}$  进行恰当的表示。通常包含两种思路求解，可重构性和可区分性。前者表示样本到这个超平面的距离都足够近，后者表示样本点在这个超平面的投影能够尽可能地分开。

对高维空间中的样本  $x$  进行线性变换，

$$y = W^T x, \text{ where } x \in \mathbb{R}^m, W \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times d}, y \in \mathbb{R}^d, d < m$$

变换矩阵  $W = [w_1, w_2, \dots, w_d]$  可视为  $m$  维空间中由  $d$  个基向量组成的矩阵。 $y = W^T x$  可视为样本  $x$  与  $d$  个基向量分别做内积运算而得，即  $x$  在新坐标系下的坐标。

可重构性：假定投影变换时正交变换，即新坐标系由  $W = [w_1, w_2, \dots, w_d]$  表示  $d < m$ ， $w_i$  的模等于 1， $w_i$  与  $w_j$  两两正交。

设样本点  $x_i$  在新坐标系下的坐标为:

$$y_i = [y_{i1}, y_{i2}, \dots, y_{id}]^T \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

在正交坐标系下, 对样本点  $x_i$ , 有新坐标:

$$y_{ij} = w_j^T x_i, w_j \in \mathbb{R}^m, j = 1, 2, \dots, d$$

在新坐标系下, 可得  $x_i$  的新表示:

$$\hat{x}_i = \sum_{j=1}^d y_{ij} w_j, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

这样, 重构误差为:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \|x - \hat{x}_i\|_2^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| x_i - \sum_{j=1}^d y_{ij} w_j \right\|_2^2 = -\text{tr} \left( W^T \sum_{i=1}^n x_i x_i^T W \right) + \text{const}$$

进一步, 假定数据已经零均值化, 令  $X = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n] \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ 。

于是, 得主成分分析的最优模型:

$$\max_{W \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times d}} \text{tr} (W^T X X^T W), \text{ s.t. } W^T W = I$$

可区分性: 使所有样本点的投影尽可能地分开, 则需最大化投影点的方差, 设投影后获得的样本点为:

$$y_i = W^T x_i \in \mathbb{R}^d, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

由于数据点零均值化, 有  $\sum_{i=1}^n y_i = W^T \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 0$ 。

因此, 投影后的样本点的协方差为,

$$\sum_{i=1}^n W^T x_i x_i^T W = W^T X X^T W$$

要使得数据具有最大可分性, 就应使其方差最大, 考虑多维情形, 由此有:

$$\max_{W \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times d}} \text{tr} (W^T X X^T W), \text{ s.t. } W^T W = I$$

PCA 的求解可以采用拉格朗日乘子法, 因此有:

$$X X^T W = \lambda W$$

然后对协方差矩阵  $X X^T$  进行特征值分解, 并对特征值进行排序:  $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_d$ , 取前  $d$  个特征值对应的特征向量构成变换矩阵  $W$ 。

LDA(Linear Discriminant Analysis), 即线性判别分析。基本思想是对于二分类问题, 给定训练集, 设法将样例投影到一条直线上, 使得同类样例的投影点尽可能接近, 不同类样例的投影点尽可能相互远离。对于新样本进行分类时, 将其投影到这条直线上, 再根据投影点的位置来判断其类别。

对于样本集  $D = \{(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_n, y_n)\}, y_i \in \{0, 1\}$ , 令  $X_i, \mu_i, \Sigma_i$  分别表示第  $i \in \{0, 1\}$  类的示例集合、均值向量以及协方差矩阵。考虑线性变换  $y = w^T x$ , 对两类样本

的中心点，在直线上的投影将分别为  $w^T \mu_0$  和  $w^T \mu_1$ 。要使得同类样本的投影点尽可能接近，可以让同类样本投影点的协方差尽可能小，即  $w^T \Sigma_0 w + w^T \Sigma_1 w$ 。要使得异类样本的投影点尽可能远离，则可以让类中心点之间的距离尽可能大，即  $\|w^T \mu_0 - w^T \mu_1\|^2$  尽可能大。因此，目标为最大化如下函数：

$$J(w) = \frac{\|w^T \mu_0 - w^T \mu_1\|_2^2}{w^T \Sigma_0 w + w^T \Sigma_1 w} = \frac{w^T (\mu_0 - \mu_1)(\mu_0 - \mu_1)^T w}{w^T (\Sigma_0 + \Sigma_1) w}$$

设类内散度矩阵为：

$$S_w = \Sigma_0 + \Sigma_1 = \sum_{x \in X_0} (x - \mu_0)(x - \mu_0)^T + \sum_{x \in X_1} (x - \mu_1)(x - \mu_1)^T$$

类间散度矩阵：

$$S_b = (\mu_0 - \mu_1)(\mu_0 - \mu_1)^T$$

因为  $J(w)$  与向量长度无关，不失一般性令  $w$  为单位向量。因此，目标函数可重写为：

$$J(w) = \frac{w^T S_b w}{w^T S_w w}, \text{ s.t. } w^T w = 1$$

更进一步，令  $w^T S_w w = 1$ ，得：

$$\max w^T S_b w, \text{ s.t. } w^T S_w w = 1$$

根据拉格朗日乘子法可得：

$$S_b w = \lambda S_w w \Rightarrow S_w^{-1} S_b w = \lambda w$$

最终，

$$w = S_w^{-1} (\mu_0 - \mu_1)$$

对于多类别的 LAD 算法，假设有  $c$  个类别。定义全局散度矩阵为：

$$S_t = S_w + S_b = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)(x_i - \mu)^T, \mu = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

类内散度矩阵：

$$S_w = \sum_{j=1}^c S_{wj}, S_{wj} = \sum_{x \in X_j} (x - \mu_j)(x - \mu_j)^T, \mu_j = \frac{1}{n_j} \sum_{x \in X_j} x$$

类间散度矩阵：

$$S_b = S_t - S_w = \sum_{j=1}^c n_j (\mu_j - \mu)(\mu_j - \mu)^T$$

其中  $n_j$  为属于第  $j$  类的样本个数。

因此，可得两个目标函数，

迹比值最大化目标函数：

$$\max \frac{\text{tr}(W^T S_b W)}{\text{tr}(W^T S_w W)}, \text{ s.t. } W^T W = I$$

行列式比值最大化目标函数：

$$\max \frac{|W^T S_b W|}{|W^T S_w W|}, \text{ s.t. } W^T W = I$$



**实验报告：** 完成本次实验的程序包含 3 个文件，分别是 main.py, model.py, utils.py。

**main.py:** 主函数，实现一个配置类，用于初始化实验参数以及实现一个 assignment\_1 成员函数，用于初始化、训练、测试本次实验相应的模型，并输出结果；

**model.py:** 实现 PCA+LDA+KNN 模型，基于 sklearn 库实现本次实验的模型，实现一个 PCA\_LDA\_KNN 类，主要包括两个成员函数 train 和 acc，分别用于训练模型和测试模型；

**utils.py:** 一个辅助文件，实现数据集的导入以及一些辅助函数，load\_dataset 函数用于导入数据集，load\_MNIST\_img 和 load\_MNIST\_label 函数用于辅助导入、预处理 MNIST 数据集相应的图像和标签，mkdir 函数用于创建保存结果的文件夹，randomcolor 函数用于随机颜色，output\_assignment\_1 函数用于输出实验结果。

数据集保存在该项目当前目录下的 dataset 文件夹中，并分别存在以两个数据集名称命名的两个文件夹中。

初始化实验相关参数，如下图所示：

```
class config():
    def __init__(self, save_result):
        self.save_path = mkdir() if save_result else None
        self.dataset = ['Letter Recognition', 'MNIST']

    def config_1(self):
        self.PCA_components = {'MNIST': [50, 100, 200, 300, 400], \
                                'Letter Recognition': [3, 5, 7, 9, 11]}
        self.KNN_neighbors = [1, 3]
```

模型的实现，如下图所示：

```
class PCA_LDA_KNN():
    def __init__(self, n_components, n_neighbors):
        self.model_pca = PCA(n_components=n_components)
        self.model_lda = LDA()
        self.model_knn = KNN(n_neighbors=n_neighbors)

    def train(self, x_train, y_train):
        data_pca = self.model_pca.fit_transform(x_train)
        data_lda = self.model_lda.fit_transform(data_pca, y_train)
        self.model_knn.fit(data_lda, y_train)

    def acc(self, x_test, y_test):
        x_pca = self.model_pca.transform(x_test)
        x_lda = self.model_lda.transform(x_pca)
        return self.model_knn.score(x_lda, y_test)

    def pred(self):
        pass
```

导入 Letter Recognition 数据集，并对数据即进行预处理。即，将字母 A~Z 转换为 0 ~ 25，如下图所示：

```
if dataset_name.title() == 'Letter Recognition':
    print('loading dataset: Letter Recognition')
    data_path = path.join(PATH, dataset_name.title(), 'letter-recognition.data')

    x_data = np.loadtxt(fname=data_path, dtype=float, delimiter=',', usecols=range(1,17))
    y_data = np.loadtxt(fname=data_path, dtype=str, delimiter=',', usecols=0)

    y_data = np.array([float(ord(y_data[i])-ord('A')) for i in range(len(y_data))])

    x_train = x_data[:-4000,:]
    y_train = y_data[:-4000]
    x_test = x_data[-16000:,:]
    y_test = y_data[-16000:]

    return x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test
```

导入 MNIST 数据集，并对数据即进行预处理。即，将图像像素归一化 0 ~ 1 之间，如下图所示：

```
elif dataset_name.upper() == 'MNIST':
    print('loading dataset: MNIST')

    TRAIN_IMAGES = path.join(PATH, dataset_name.upper(), 'train-images-idx3-ubyte.gz')
    TRAIN_LABELS = path.join(PATH, dataset_name.upper(), 'train-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz')
    TEST_IMAGES = path.join(PATH, dataset_name.upper(), 't10k-images-idx3-ubyte.gz')
    TEST_LABELS = path.join(PATH, dataset_name.upper(), 't10k-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz')

    x_train = load_MNIST_img(TRAIN_IMAGES)
    y_train = load_MNIST_label(TRAIN_LABELS)
    x_test = load_MNIST_img(TEST_IMAGES)
    y_test = load_MNIST_label(TEST_LABELS)

    return x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test

def load_MNIST_img(file_path):
    with gzip.open(file_path, 'rb') as bytestream:
        img_data=np.frombuffer(bytestream.read(), np.uint8, offset=16).astype(np.float32)
        #normalize : 将图像的像素归一化为 0.0~1.0
        img_data /= 255.0
    return img_data.reshape(-1, 784)

def load_MNIST_label(file_path):
    with gzip.open(file_path, 'rb') as bytestream:
        label_data=np.frombuffer(bytestream.read(), np.uint8, offset=8)
    return label_data
```

实验结果： Terminal 输出结果如下图所示，矩阵第一行表示 K-NN 不同的 K 值，第一列表示 PCA 的降维数，中间对应的单元表示相应的准确度。

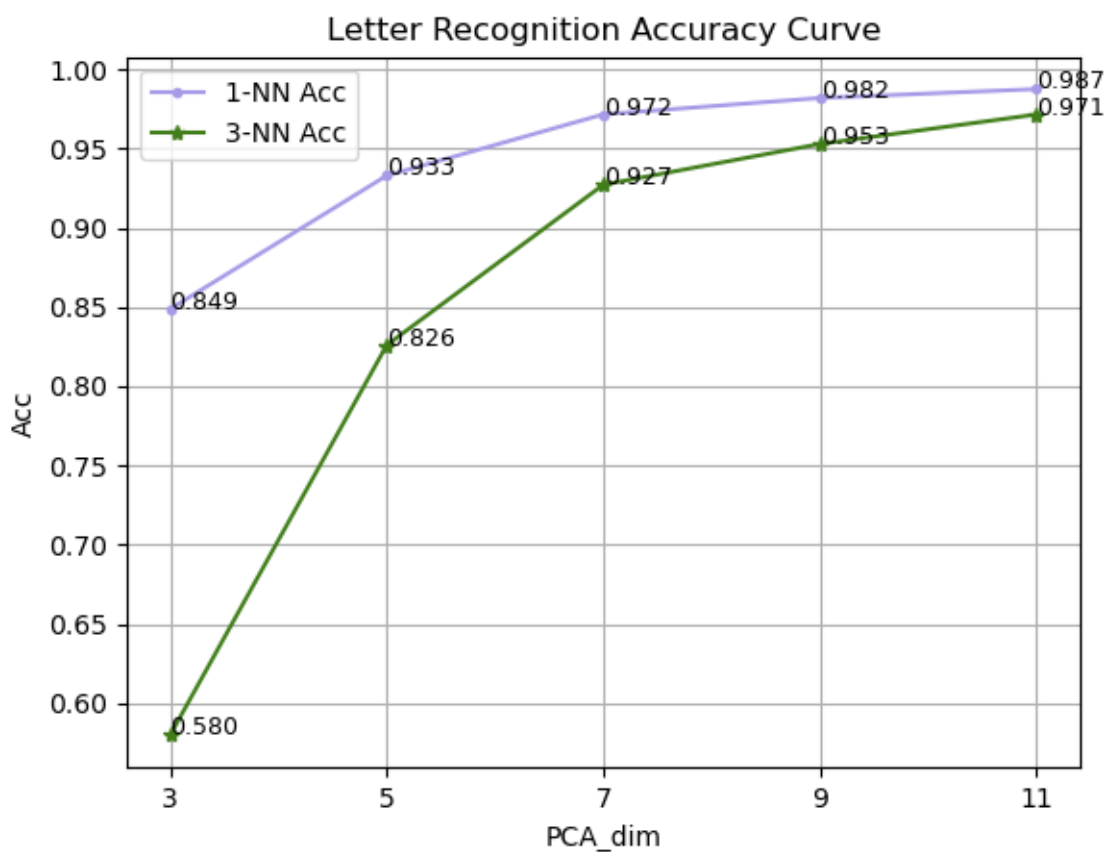
```

start assignment_1: PCA+LDA+KNN
loading dataset: Letter Recognition
      1      3
3  0.848688  0.580000
5  0.932875  0.825937
7  0.971500  0.927125
9  0.981812  0.952812
11 0.987437  0.971437

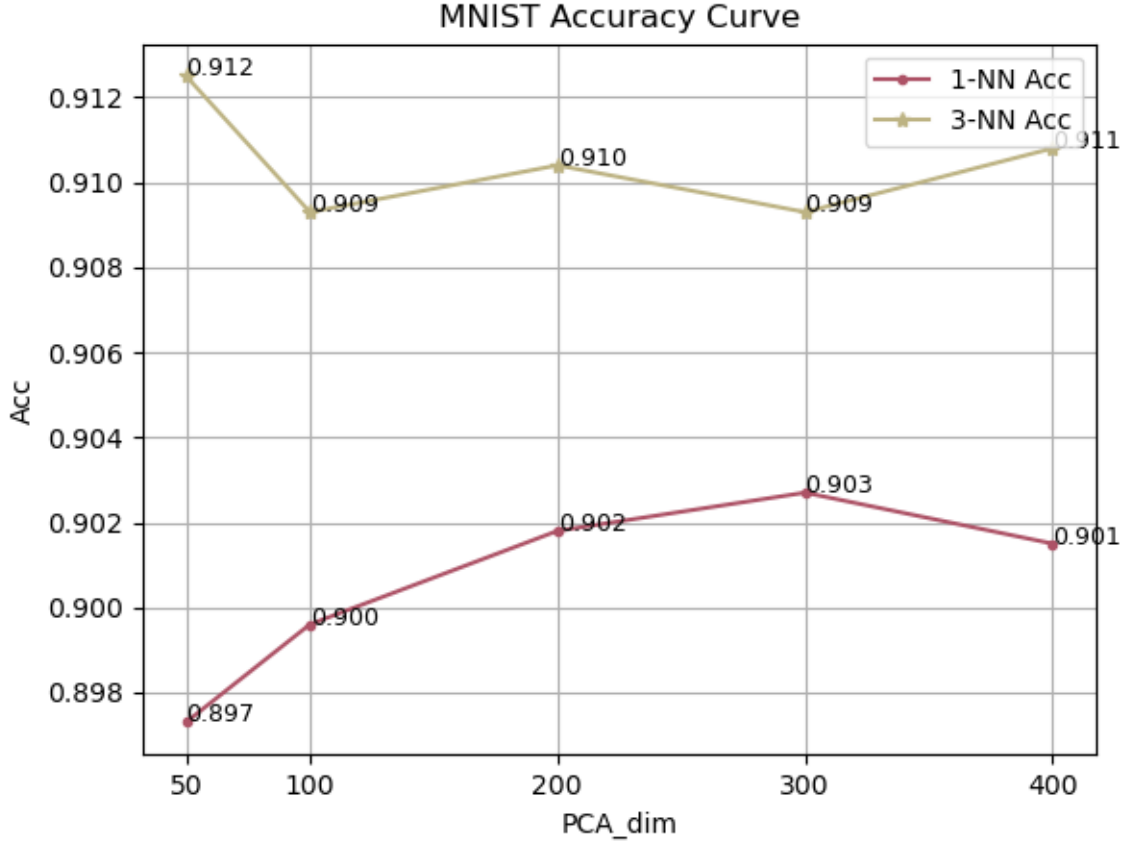
loading dataset: MNIST
      1      3
50  0.8973  0.9125
100 0.8996  0.9093
200 0.9018  0.9104
300 0.9027  0.9093
400 0.9015  0.9108

```

Letter Recognition 数据集在不同参数得到的准确率图像，如下图所示：



MNIST 数据集在不同参数得到的准确率图像，如下图所示：



任务 2： 请采用前向神经网络方法编程实现对上述两个数据集的分类。

具体要求 1： 简述网络结构设计和网络训练步骤，给出误差反向传播算法的细节；

具体要求 2： 报告在不同学习率、不同隐含层结点个数等情形下的分类精度；

具体要求 3： 对实验结果进行分析，并以附录 B 的形式提交源码。

答： 本次实验设计的神经网络包括输入层、隐藏层和输出层，其中隐藏层只有一层网络，激活函数使用 ReLu，优化算法是随机梯度下降，损失函数为交叉熵损失函数。

训练过程，首先将训练集和测试集转换为 pytorch 相应的小批量形式的张量，定义好相应的优化算法和损失函数。接着开始训练网络，将训练集特征张量传入模型，得到预测输出值。再将该预测输出值与真实值传入损失函数，得到损失值。最后通过误差反向传播算法优化网络，这样完成一次训练迭代。完成一次训练迭代之后，利用测试集测试一次模型准确率。按照上述步骤不断迭代训练、测试网络。

包括输入层和输出层，本次实验总共是三层的神经网络。

对于三层前向神经网络，第  $k$  个样本，从输入层到输出层节点  $j$  的输出有：

$$z_j^k = f \left( \sum_h w_{hj} f \left( \sum_i w_{ih} x_i^k \right) \right)$$

其中， $f(*)$  为激活函数， $i$  为遍历输入层结点， $h$  为遍历隐含层结点。 $w$  为下标所连接两个结点的边的权重， $x_i$  为输入层输入数据。假设第  $k$  个样本输出层结点  $j$  输出的真实值为

$t_j^k$ ，则误差函数有：

$$E(w)^k = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j,k} \left\{ t_j^k - f \left( \sum_h w_{hj} f \left( \sum_i w_{ih} x_i^k \right) \right) \right\}^2$$

从而有隐含层到输出层的连接权重调节量：

$$\Delta w_{hj} = -\eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{hj}} = \eta \sum_k \delta_j^k y_h^k$$

$$\delta_j^k = -\frac{\delta E}{\delta net_j^k} = f'(net_j^k) \Delta_j^k$$

$$net_j^k = \sum_h w_{hj} f \left( \sum_i w_{ih} x_i^k \right), \quad \Delta_j^k = t_j^k - z_j^k$$

输入层到隐含层的连接权重调节量：

$$\Delta w_{ih} = -\eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{ih}} = \eta \sum_k \delta_h^k x_i^k$$

$$\delta_h^k = f'(net_h^k) \Delta_h^k$$

$$net_h^k = \sum_i w_{ih} x_i^k, \quad \Delta_h^k = \sum_j w_{hj} \delta_j^k$$

其中  $\eta$  为学习率，激活函数为：

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ x, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

**实验报告：** 完成本次实验的代码实现部分总共包含三个文件，分别是 main.py, model.py, utils.py。

**main.py：** 主函数，实现一个配置类，用于初始化实验参数以及实现一个 assignment\_2 成员函数，用于初始化、训练、测试本次实验相应的模型，并输出结果；

**model.py：** 基于 pytorch 框架实现前向神经网络模型，主要包括两个成员函数 train 和 evaluate\_accuracy，分别用于训练模型和测试模型；

**utils.py：** 一个辅助文件，同上个实验，不同在于实现 output\_assignment\_2 函数用于输出本次实验结果。

数据集保存在该项目当前目录下的 dataset 文件夹中，并分别存在以两个数据集名称命名的两个文件夹中。

网络实现，如下图所示：

```
class ForwardNeuralNetwork():
    def __init__(self, input_dim, num_hidden, output_dim):
        self.device = torch.device('cuda:0' if torch.cuda.is_available() else 'cpu')

        self.net = torch.nn.Sequential(
            torch.nn.Linear(input_dim, int(num_hidden*input_dim)),
            torch.nn.ReLU(),
            torch.nn.Linear(int(num_hidden*input_dim), output_dim)
        ).to(self.device)
```

训练模型核心代码：

```
optimizer = torch.optim.SGD(self.net.parameters(), lr=lr)

criterion = torch.nn.CrossEntropyLoss().to(self.device)

loss_list = []
acc_list = []
for epoch in range(num_epochs):
    count, loss_acc, start = 0, 0, time.time()
    # train
    for _, (feature, label) in enumerate(train_loader):
        X = Variable(feature).float().to(self.device)
        y_true = Variable(label).long().to(self.device)

        optimizer.zero_grad()

        y_hat = self.net(X)
        loss = criterion(y_hat, y_true.view(-1))

        loss.backward()
        optimizer.step()
```

测试模型函数代码：

```
def evaluate_accuracy(self, x_test, y_test, batch_size):

    x_test = torch.Tensor(x_test)
    y_test = torch.Tensor(y_test)
    test_set = TensorDataset(x_test, y_test)
    test_loader = DataLoader(test_set, shuffle=True, batch_size=batch_size)

    count, acc_count = 0, 0
    for _, (X, y_true) in enumerate(test_loader):

        output = self.net(X.to(self.device))
        output = torch.nn.functional.softmax(output, dim=1)

        y_pred = output.argmax(dim=1)
        result = torch.eq(y_pred, y_true.to(self.device)).float()

        count += 1
        acc_count += torch.mean(result).item()
    return acc_count/count
```

设置参数和待测试的超参数：“num\_labels”表示类别数，“feature\_dim”表示输入特征

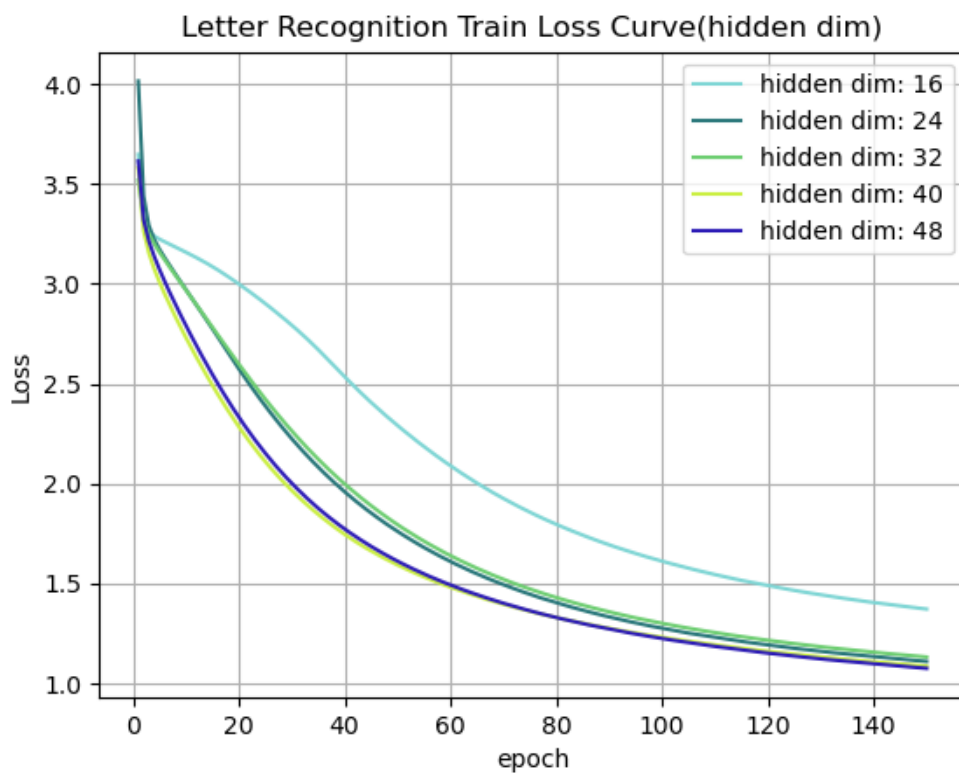
维数，“lr”表述学习率，“batch\_size”表示小批量导入数据的大小，“num\_epochs”表示迭代次数，“num\_hidden”表示隐藏层维数，为对应数据集输入维数相应的倍数。

```
def config_2(self):
    self.num_labels = {'MNIST': 10, 'Letter Recognition': 26}
    self.feature_dim = {'MNIST': 784, 'Letter Recognition': 16}
    self.lr = [0.001, 0.01, 0.03, 0.05, 0.1]
    self.batch_size = [32, 64, 128, 256, 512]
    self.num_epochs = 150
    self.num_hidden = [1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3]
```

实验结果：最大迭代次数为 150，默认学习率、小批量大小、隐含层维数分别为 0.001, 128 以及数据集输入特征维度的两倍。

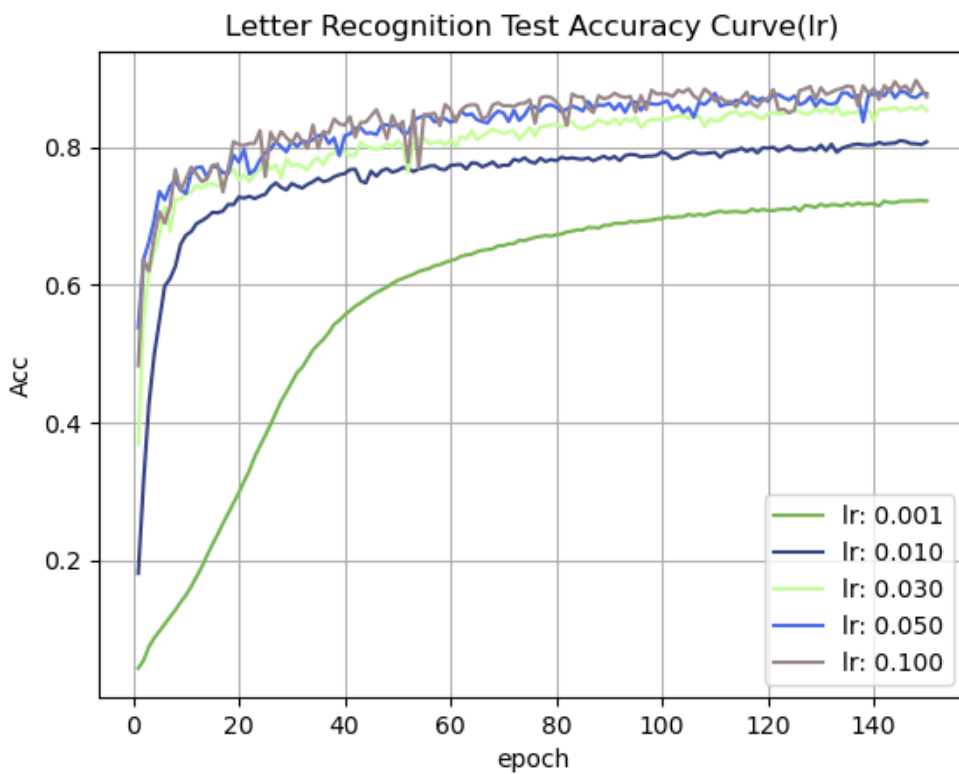
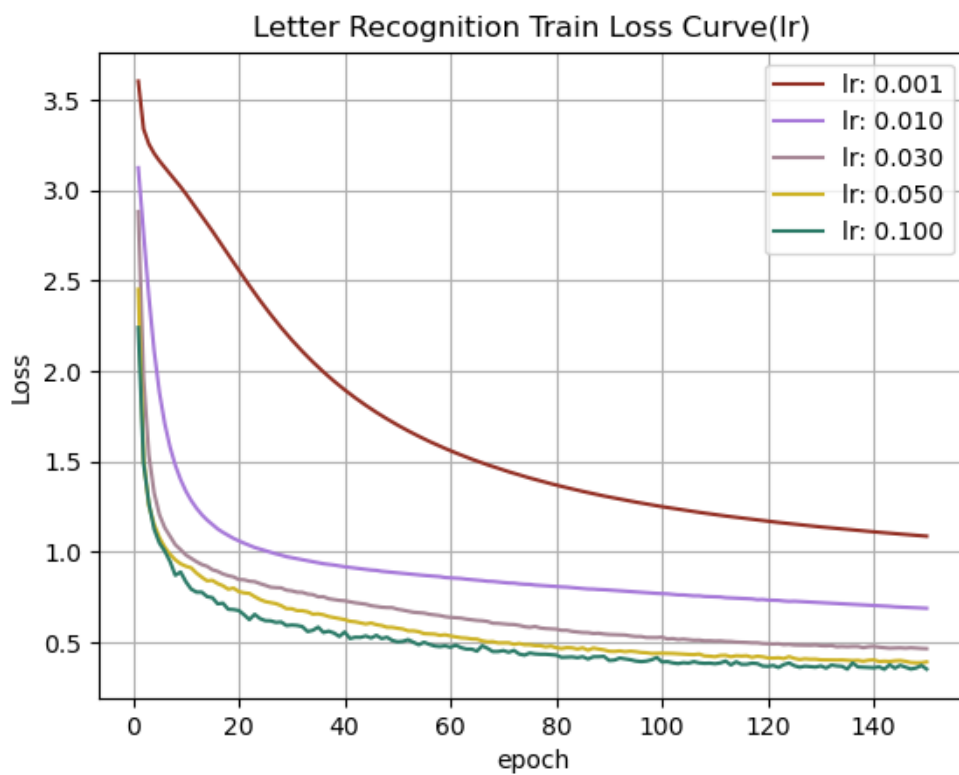
#### Letter Recognition 数据集：

在默认学习率、小批量大小的条件下，隐藏层结点分别设置为  $1 \times 16$ ,  $1.5 \times 16$ ,  $2 \times 16$ ,  $2.5 \times 16$ ,  $3 \times 16$  得到的训练集损失曲线以及测试集准确率曲线：

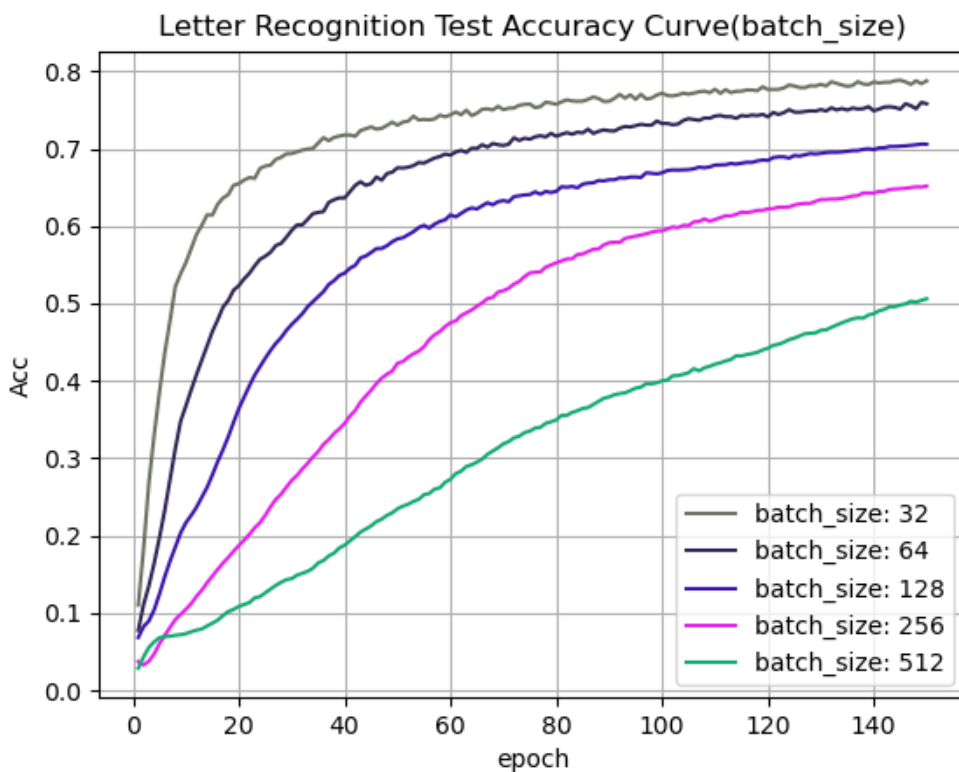
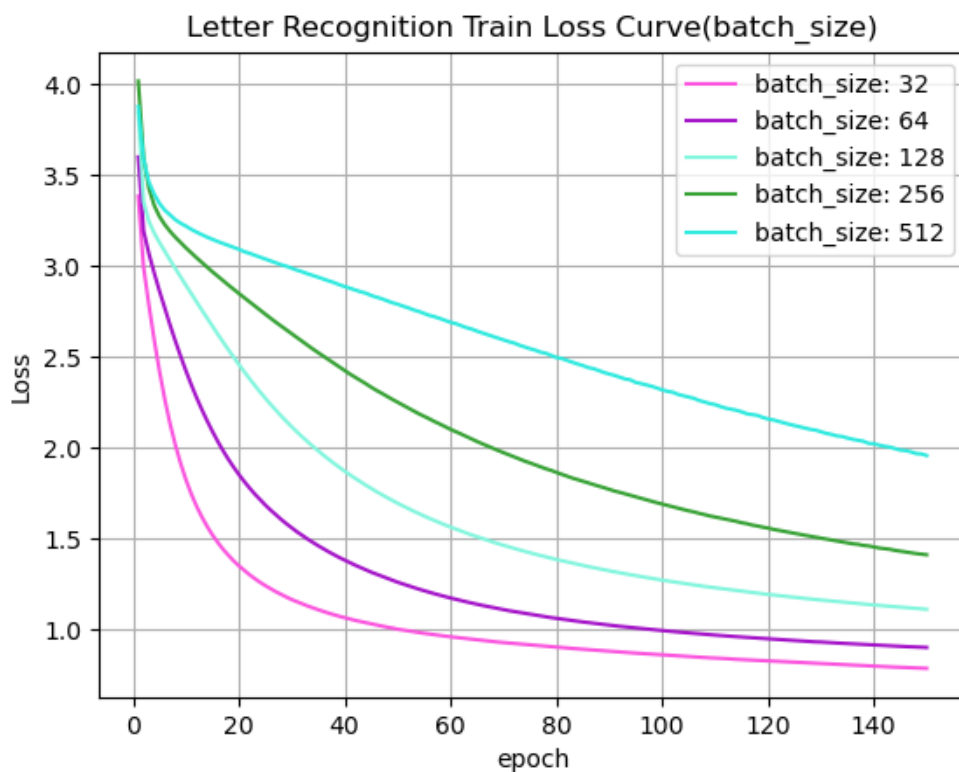




在默认小批量大小，隐藏层节点数 ( $2 \times 16$ ) 的条件下，学习率分别设置为 0.001, 0.01, 0.03, 0.05, 0.1 得到的训练集损失曲线以及测试集准确率曲线：

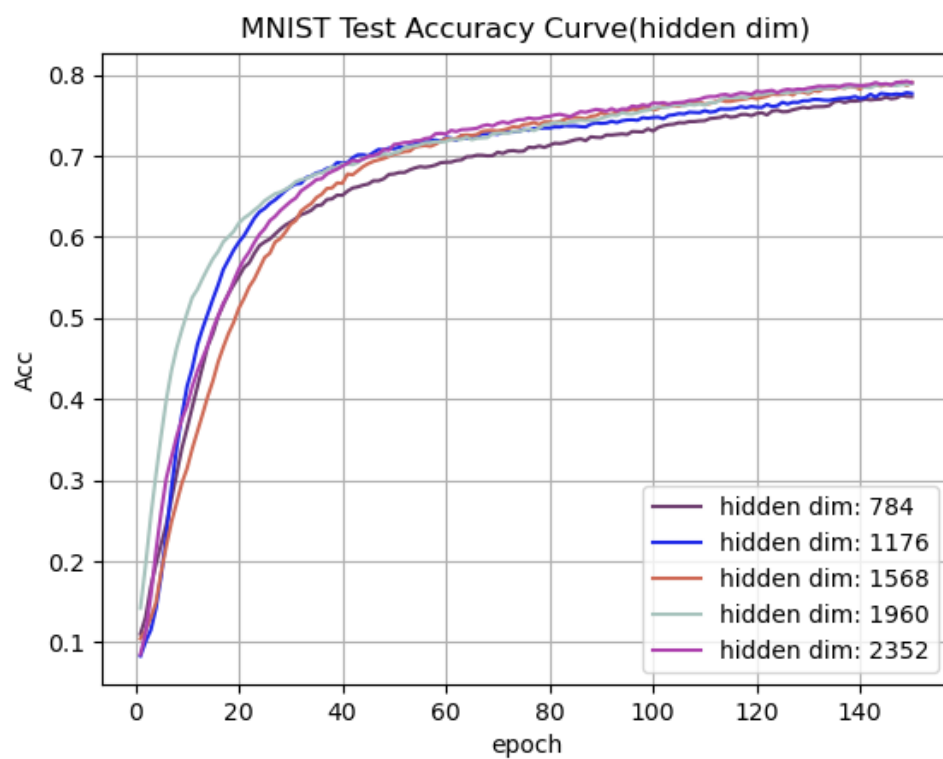
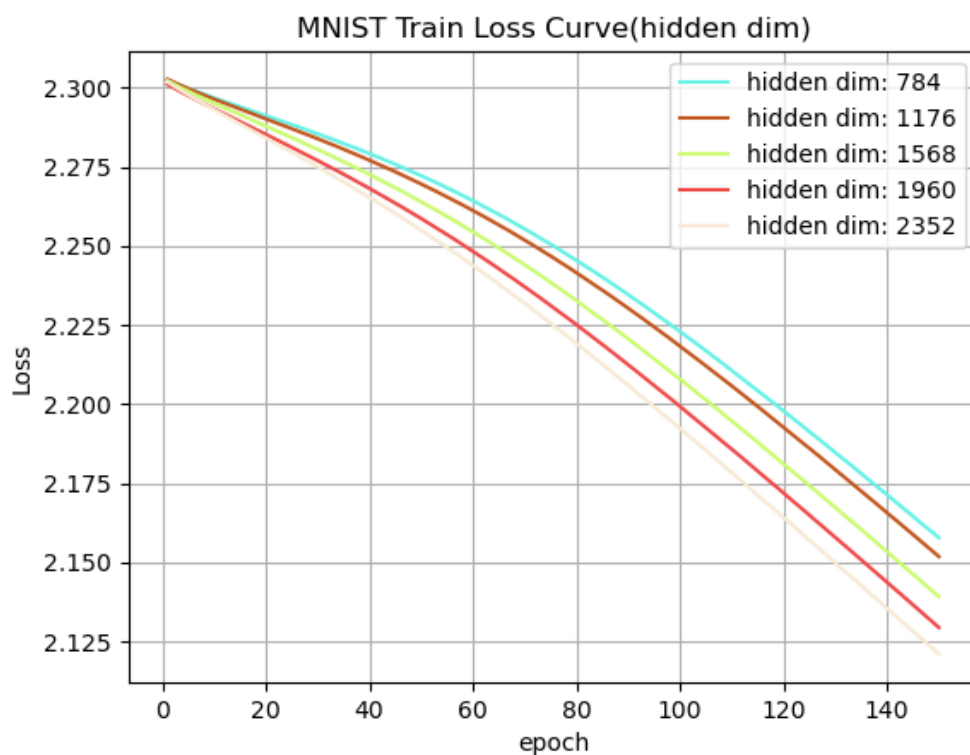


在默认学习率，隐藏层节点数 ( $2 \times 16$ ) 的条件下，小批量大小分别设置为 32, 64, 128, 256, 512 得到的训练集损失曲线以及测试集准确率曲线：

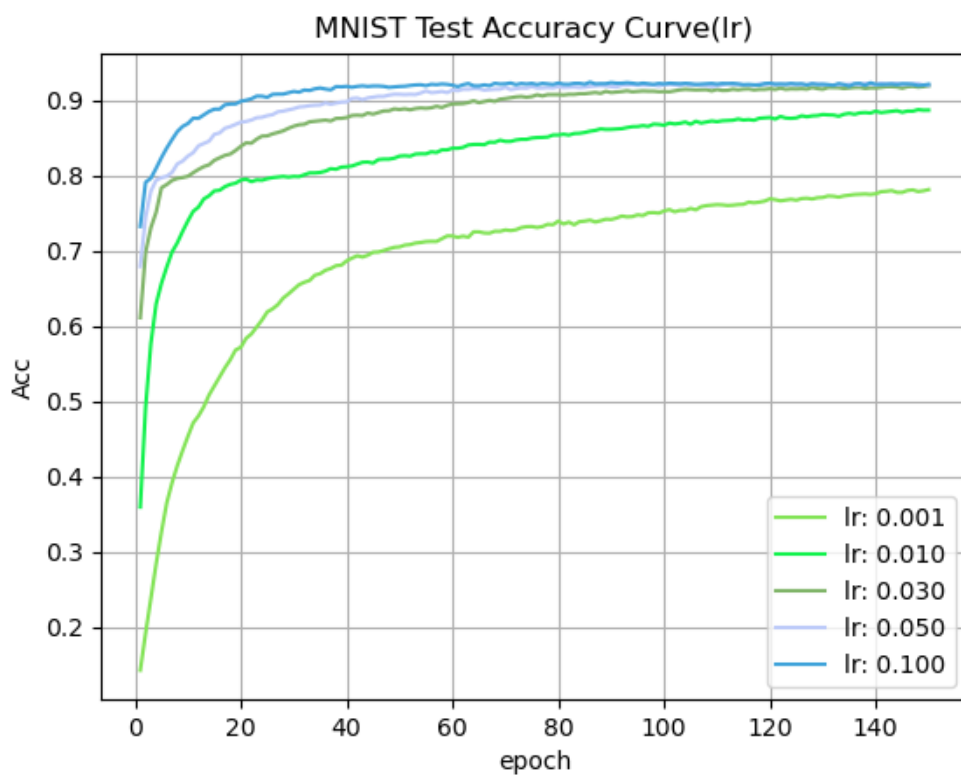
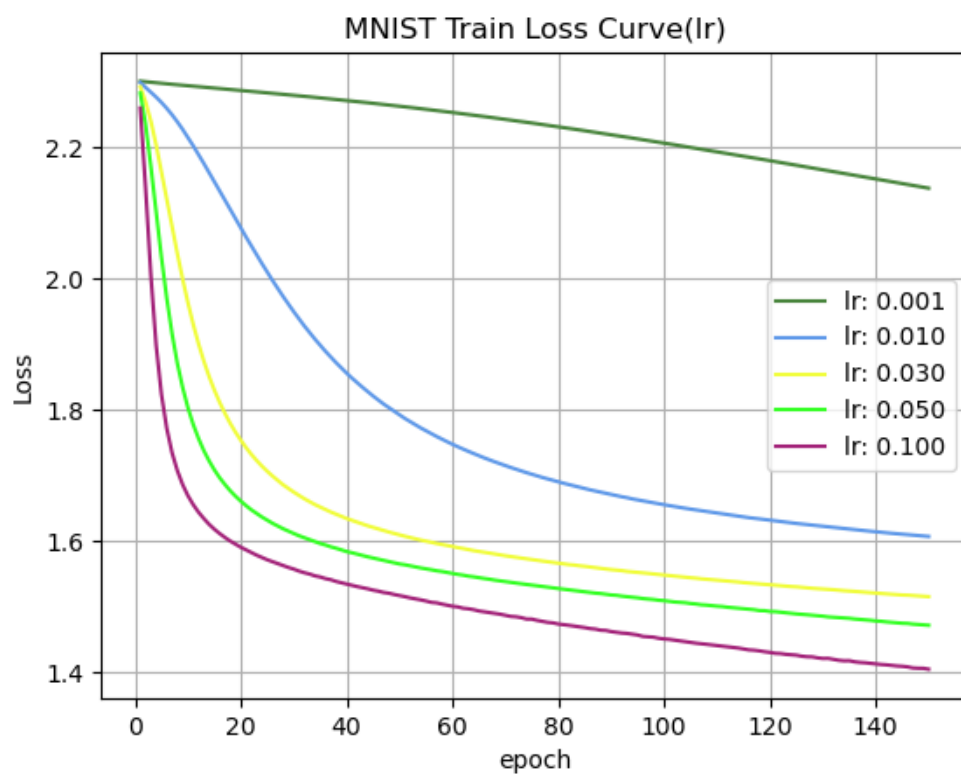


### MNIST 数据集:

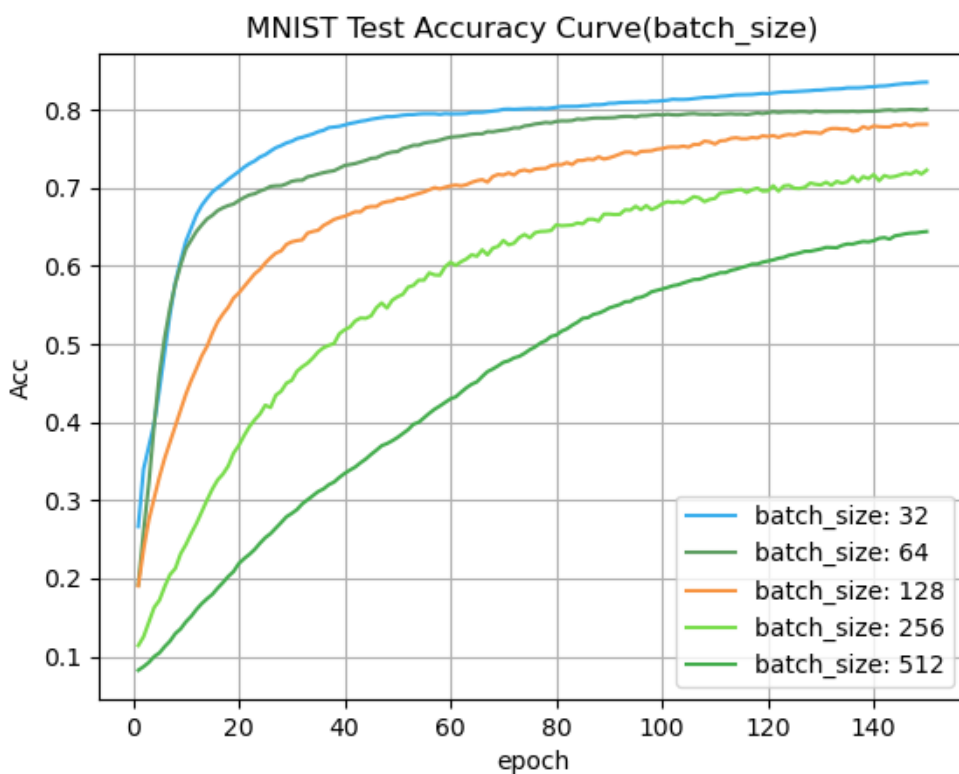
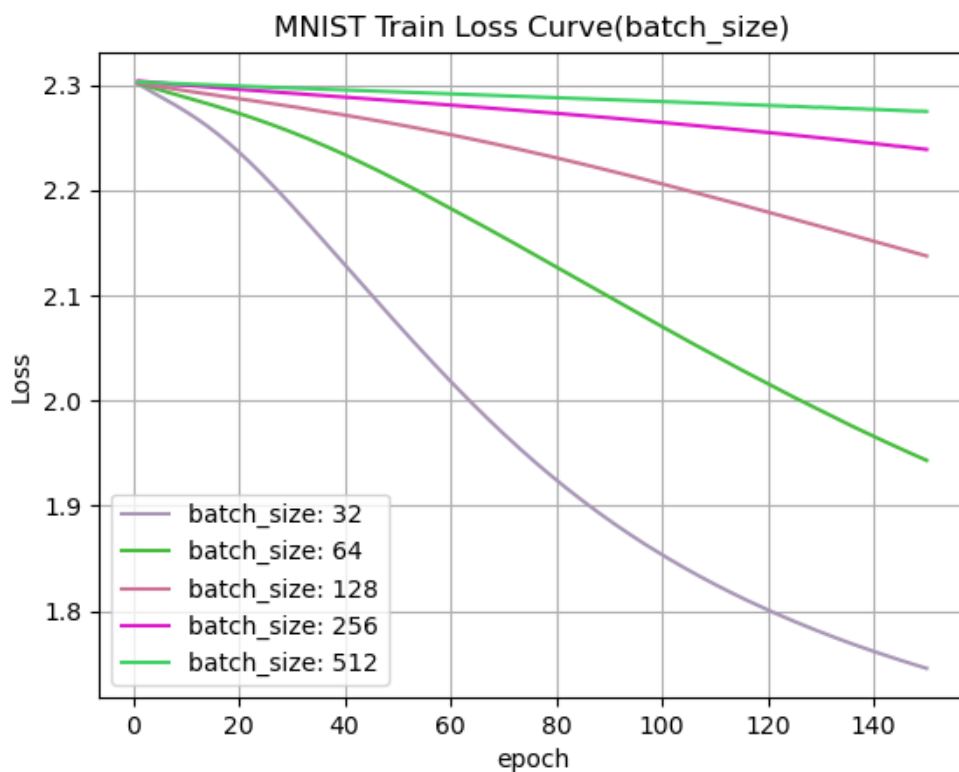
在默认学习率、小批量大小的条件下，隐藏层结点分别设置为  $1 \times 784$ ,  $1.5 \times 784$ ,  $2 \times 784$ ,  $2.5 \times 784$ ,  $3 \times 784$  得到的训练集损失曲线以及测试集准确率曲线:



在默认小批量大小，隐藏层节点数 ( $2 \times 784$ ) 的条件下，学习率分别设置为 0.001, 0.01, 0.03, 0.05, 0.1 得到的训练集损失曲线以及测试集准确率曲线：



在默认学习率，隐藏层节点数 ( $2 \times 784$ ) 的条件下，小批量大小分别设置为 32, 64, 128, 256, 512 得到的训练集损失曲线以及测试集准确率曲线：



## 附录 A

main.py:

```
from utils import mkdir, load_dataset, output_assignment_1
from model import PCA_LDA_KNN

class config():
    def __init__(self, save_result):
        self.save_path = mkdir() if save_result else None
        self.dataset = ['Letter Recognition', 'MNIST']

    def config_1(self):
        self.PCA_components = {'MNIST': [50, 100, 200, 300, 400], \
                                'Letter Recognition': [3, 5, 7, 9, 11]}
        self.KNN_neighbors = [1, 3]

    def assignment_1(self):
        '''
        PCA+LDA+KNN parameters:
        PCA n_components,
            Letter Recognition: 3, 5, 7, 9, 11;
            MNIST: 50, 100, 200, 300, 400.
        K-NN n_neighbors: 1, 3.
        '''
        print('start assignment_1: PCA+LDA+KNN')
        self.config_1()

        for dataset_name in self.dataset:
            x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test = load_dataset(dataset_name)

            result = []

            for n_components in self.PCA_components[dataset_name]:
                acc_list = []
                for n_neighbors in self.KNN_neighbors:
                    model = PCA_LDA_KNN(n_components, n_neighbors)
                    model.train(x_train, y_train)
                    acc = model.acc(x_test, y_test)
                    acc_list.append(acc)

                result.append(acc_list)

            output_assignment_1(result, dataset_name, self.PCA_components[dataset_name], \
                                self.KNN_neighbors, save_path=self.save_path)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    run = config(save_result=True)
    run.assignment_1()
```

model.py:

```
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
from sklearn.discriminant_analysis import LinearDiscriminantAnalysis as LDA
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier as KNN

class PCA_LDA_KNN():
```

```

def __init__(self, n_components, n_neighbors):
    self.model_pca = PCA(n_components=n_components)
    self.model_lda = LDA()
    self.model_knn = KNN(n_neighbors=n_neighbors)

def train(self, x_train, y_train):
    data_pca = self.model_pca.fit_transform(x_train)
    data_lda = self.model_lda.fit_transform(data_pca, y_train)
    self.model_knn.fit(data_lda, y_train)

def acc(self, x_test, y_test):
    x_pca = self.model_pca.transform(x_test)
    x_lda = self.model_lda.transform(x_pca)
    return self.model_knn.score(x_lda, y_test)

def pred(self):
    pass

```

utils.py:

```

import gzip, time, random, os, os.path as path
import pandas as pd, numpy as np
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

def load_dataset(dataset_name):
    '''
    return numpy: x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test
    MNIST: http://yann.lecun.com/exdb/mnist/
    Letter Recognition: http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Letter+Recognition
    '''
    PATH=path.abspath(path.join(path.dirname("__file__"), 'dataset'))

    if dataset_name.title() == 'Letter Recognition':
        print('loading dataset: Letter Recognition')
        data_path = path.join(PATH, dataset_name.title(), 'letter-recognition.data')

        x_data = np.loadtxt(fname=data_path, dtype=float, delimiter=',', usecols=range(1,17))
        y_data = np.loadtxt(fname=data_path, dtype=str, delimiter=',', usecols=0)

        y_data = np.array([float(ord(y_data[i])-ord('A')) for i in range(len(y_data))])

        x_train = x_data[:-4000,:]
        y_train = y_data[:-4000]
        x_test = x_data[-16000:,:]
        y_test = y_data[-16000:]

        return x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test

    elif dataset_name.upper() == 'MNIST':
        print('loading dataset: MNIST')

        TRAIN_IMAGES = path.join(PATH, dataset_name.upper(), 'train-images-idx3-ubyte.gz')
        TRAIN_LABELS = path.join(PATH, dataset_name.upper(), 'train-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz')
        TEST_IMAGES = path.join(PATH, dataset_name.upper(), 't10k-images-idx3-ubyte.gz')
        TEST_LABELS = path.join(PATH, dataset_name.upper(), 't10k-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz')

```

```

        x_train = load_MNIST_img(TRAIN_IMAGES)
        y_train = load_MNIST_label(TRAIN_LABELS)
        x_test = load_MNIST_img(TEST_IMAGES)
        y_test = load_MNIST_label(TEST_LABELS)

    return x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test

def load_MNIST_img(file_path):
    with gzip.open(file_path, 'rb') as bytestream:
        img_data=np.frombuffer(bytestream.read(), np.uint8, offset=16).astype(np.float32)
    #normalize : 将图像的像素归一化为 0.0~1.0
        img_data /= 255.0
    return img_data.reshape(-1, 784)

def load_MNIST_label(file_path):
    with gzip.open(file_path, 'rb') as bytestream:
        label_data=np.frombuffer(bytestream.read(), np.uint8, offset=8)
    return label_data

def randomcolor():
    '''生成随机颜色

    '''
    colorArr = ['1','2','3','4','5','6','7','8','9','A','B','C','D','E','F']
    color = ''
    for _ in range(6):
        color += colorArr[random.randint(0,14)]
    return "#" + color

def mkdir():
    '''创建以当前时间为文件名的文件夹，并返回该文件夹地址

    '''
    current_time = time.strftime("%Y-%m-%d %H%M%S", time.localtime())
    PATH = path.abspath(path.join(path.dirname("__file__"), path.pardir)) + '\\output'
    if not path.exists(PATH):
        print('creating folder...')
        os.mkdir(PATH)
        print(PATH)
        PATH += '\\ ' + current_time
        os.mkdir(PATH)
        print(PATH)
        print('Done.')
    else:
        PATH += '\\ ' + current_time
        if not path.exists(PATH):
            print('creating folder...')
            os.mkdir(PATH)
            print(PATH)
            print('Done.')
        else:
            print('the folder has been created.')
            print(PATH)
    return PATH

```



```

def output_assignment_1(data, dataset_name, n_components, n_neighbors, save_path):

    data_np = np.array(data)
    result_pd = pd.DataFrame(data_np, index=n_components, columns=n_neighbors)

    print(result_pd, '\n')

    title = dataset_name + ' Accuracy Curve'

    plt.title(title)
    plt.plot(n_components, data_np[:,0], c=randomcolor(), marker='.')
    plt.plot(n_components, data_np[:,1], c=randomcolor(), marker='*')
    plt.xlabel('PCA_dim')
    plt.ylabel('Acc')

    plt.xticks(n_components)
    plt.legend(['1-NN Acc', '3-NN Acc'])
    plt.grid()

    for x, y in zip(n_components, data_np[:,0]):
        plt.text(x, y, '%.3f'%(y), fontdict={'fontsize': 9})
    for x, y in zip(n_components, data_np[:,1]):
        plt.text(x, y, '%.3f'%(y), fontdict={'fontsize': 9})

    if save_path != None:
        save_name_fig = title + '.png'
        save_name_excel = dataset_name + '_PCA_LDA_KNN.xlsx'
        result_pd.to_excel(path.join(save_path, save_name_excel))
        plt.savefig(path.join(save_path, save_name_fig))
    else:
        plt.show()
    plt.close()

```

## 附录 B

main.py:

```
from utils import mkdir, load_dataset, output_assignment_2
from model import ForwardNeuralNetwork

class config():
    def __init__(self, save_result):
        self.save_path = mkdir() if save_result else None
        self.dataset = ['Letter Recognition', 'MNIST']

    def config_2(self):
        self.num_labels = {'MNIST': 10, 'Letter Recognition': 26}
        self.feature_dim = {'MNIST': 784, 'Letter Recognition': 16}
        self.lr = [0.001, 0.01, 0.03, 0.05, 0.1]
        self.batch_size = [32, 64, 128, 256, 512]
        self.num_epochs = 150
        self.num_hidden = [1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3]

    def assignment_2(self):
        self.config_2()

        print('start assignment_2: Feed Forward Neural Network')

        for dataset_name in self.dataset:
            x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test = load_dataset(dataset_name)

            acc_hidden, loss_hidden = [], []
            print('num_hidden...')
            for num_hidden in self.num_hidden:
                model = ForwardNeuralNetwork(self.feature_dim[dataset_name], num_hidden, \
                                              self.num_labels[dataset_name])

                loss_list, acc_list = model.train(x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test, \
                                                  lr=1e-3, batch_size=128, num_epochs=self.num_epochs)
                acc_hidden.append(acc_list)
                loss_hidden.append(loss_list)

            loss_lr, acc_lr = [], []
            print('lr...')
            for lr in self.lr:
                model = ForwardNeuralNetwork(self.feature_dim[dataset_name], 2, \
                                              self.num_labels[dataset_name])

                loss_list, acc_list = model.train(x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test, \
                                                  lr=lr, batch_size=128, num_epochs=self.num_epochs)
                acc_lr.append(acc_list)
                loss_lr.append(loss_list)

            loss_batch_size, acc_batch_size = [], []
            print('batch_size...')
            for batch_size in self.batch_size:
                model = ForwardNeuralNetwork(self.feature_dim[dataset_name], 2, \
                                              self.num_labels[dataset_name])
```

```

        loss_list, acc_list = model.train(x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test, \
                                          lr=1e-3, batch_size=batch_size, num_epochs=self.num_epochs)
        acc_batch_size.append(acc_list)
        loss_batch_size.append(loss_list)

    output_assignment_2(acc_hidden, loss_hidden, acc_lr, loss_lr, \
                        acc_batch_size, loss_batch_size, 2, 1e-3, 128, dataset_name, \
                        self.feature_dim[dataset_name], self.num_labels[dataset_name], \
                        self.num_hidden, self.lr, self.batch_size, self.save_path)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    run = config(save_result=True)
    run.assignment_2()

```

### model.py:

```

import time
import torch, numpy as np
from torch.nn import init
from torch.autograd import Variable
from torch.utils.data import DataLoader, TensorDataset

class ForwardNeuralNetwork():
    def __init__(self, input_dim, num_hidden, output_dim):
        self.device = torch.device('cuda:0' if torch.cuda.is_available() else 'cpu')

        self.net = torch.nn.Sequential(
            torch.nn.Linear(input_dim, int(num_hidden*input_dim)),
            torch.nn.ReLU(),
            torch.nn.Linear(int(num_hidden*input_dim), output_dim)
        ).to(self.device)

    def train(self, x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test, lr, batch_size, num_epochs):

        x_train = torch.Tensor(x_train).long()
        y_train = torch.Tensor(y_train).long()
        train_set = TensorDataset(x_train, y_train)
        train_loader = DataLoader(train_set, shuffle=True, batch_size=batch_size)

        optimizer = torch.optim.SGD(self.net.parameters(), lr=lr)

        criterion = torch.nn.CrossEntropyLoss().to(self.device)

        loss_list = []
        acc_list = []
        for epoch in range(num_epochs):
            count, loss_acc, start = 0, 0, time.time()
            # train
            for _, (feature, label) in enumerate(train_loader):
                X = Variable(feature).float().to(self.device)
                y_true = Variable(label).long().to(self.device)

                optimizer.zero_grad()

```

```

        y_hat = self.net(X)
        loss = criterion(y_hat, y_true.view(-1))

        loss.backward()
        optimizer.step()

        count += 1
        loss_acc += loss.item()

    # test
    test_acc = self.evaluate_accuracy(x_test, y_test, batch_size)

    # output
    loss_list.append(loss_acc/count)
    acc_list.append(test_acc)
    print('lr=%.3f, batch_size=%3d, epoch: [%d/%d]\ttrain loss: %.3f, test acc: %.3f,
          elapse: %.2f sec;' \
          %(lr, batch_size, epoch+1, num_epochs, loss_acc/count, test_acc, time.time()-
            start))

    return loss_list, acc_list

def evaluate_accuracy(self, x_test, y_test, batch_size):

    x_test = torch.Tensor(x_test)
    y_test = torch.Tensor(y_test)
    test_set = TensorDataset(x_test, y_test)
    test_loader = DataLoader(test_set, shuffle=True, batch_size=batch_size)

    count, acc_count = 0, 0
    for _, (X, y_true) in enumerate(test_loader):

        output = self.net(X.to(self.device))
        output = torch.nn.functional.softmax(output, dim=1)

        y_pred = output.argmax(dim=1)
        result = torch.eq(y_pred, y_true.to(self.device)).float()

        count += 1
        acc_count += torch.mean(result).item()
    return acc_count/count

def pred(self):
    pass

```

utils.py:

```

import gzip, time, random, os, os.path as path
import numpy as np
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

def load_dataset(dataset_name):
    '''
    return numpy: x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test
    MNIST: http://yann.lecun.com/exdb/mnist/
    Letter Recognition: http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Letter+Recognition

```

```

'''
PATH=path.abspath(path.join(path.dirname("__file__"),'dataset'))

if dataset_name.title() == 'Letter Recognition':
    print('loading dataset: Letter Recognition')
    data_path = path.join(PATH, dataset_name.title(), 'letter-recognition.data')

    x_data = np.loadtxt(fname=data_path, dtype=float, delimiter=',', usecols=range(1,17))
    y_data = np.loadtxt(fname=data_path, dtype=str, delimiter=',', usecols=0)

    y_data = np.array([float(ord(y_data[i])-ord('A')) for i in range(len(y_data))])

    x_train = x_data[:-4000,:]
    y_train = y_data[:-4000]
    x_test = x_data[-16000:,:]
    y_test = y_data[-16000:]

    return x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test

elif dataset_name.upper() == 'MNIST':
    print('loading dataset: MNIST')

    TRAIN_IMAGES = path.join(PATH, dataset_name.upper(), 'train-images-idx3-ubyte.gz')
    TRAIN_LABELS = path.join(PATH, dataset_name.upper(), 'train-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz')
    TEST_IMAGES = path.join(PATH, dataset_name.upper(), 't10k-images-idx3-ubyte.gz')
    TEST_LABELS = path.join(PATH, dataset_name.upper(), 't10k-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz')

    x_train = load_MNIST_img(TRAIN_IMAGES)
    y_train = load_MNIST_label(TRAIN_LABELS)
    x_test = load_MNIST_img(TEST_IMAGES)
    y_test = load_MNIST_label(TEST_LABELS)

    return x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test

def load_MNIST_img(file_path):
    with gzip.open(file_path, 'rb') as bytestream:
        img_data=np.frombuffer(bytestream.read(), np.uint8, offset=16).astype(np.float32)
    #normalize : 将图像的像素归一化为 0.0~1.0
    img_data /= 255.0
    return img_data.reshape(-1, 784)

def load_MNIST_label(file_path):
    with gzip.open(file_path, 'rb') as bytestream:
        label_data=np.frombuffer(bytestream.read(), np.uint8, offset=8)
    return label_data

def randomcolor():
    '''生成随机颜色

    '''
    colorArr = ['1','2','3','4','5','6','7','8','9','A','B','C','D','E','F']
    color = ''
    for _ in range(6):
        color += colorArr[random.randint(0,14)]
    return "#" + color

```

```

def mkdir():
    '''创建以当前时间为文件名的文件夹，并返回该文件夹地址'''

    current_time = time.strftime("%Y-%m-%d %H%M%S", time.localtime())
    PATH = path.abspath(path.join(path.dirname("__file__"), path.pardir)) + '\\output'
    if not path.exists(PATH):
        print('creating folder...')
        os.mkdir(PATH)
        print(PATH)
        PATH += '\\ ' + current_time
        os.mkdir(PATH)
        print(PATH)
        print('Done.')
    else:
        PATH += '\\ ' + current_time
        if not path.exists(PATH):
            print('creating folder...')
            os.mkdir(PATH)
            print(PATH)
            print('Done.')
        else:
            print('the folder has been created.')
            print(PATH)
    return PATH

def output_assignment_2(acc_hidden, loss_hidden, acc_lr, loss_lr, \
                        acc_batch_size, loss_batch_size, \
                        default_num_hidden, default_lr, default_batch_size, \
                        dataset_name, feature_dim, \
                        num_labels_list, num_hidden_list, lr_list, batch_size_list, save_path):

    num_epochs = len(acc_hidden[0])

    string = str(num_hidden_list)
    #hidden dim acc
    title = dataset_name + ' Test Accuracy Curve(hidden dim)'

    plt.title(title)
    for i in range(len(num_hidden_list)):
        plt.plot(range(1, num_epochs+1), acc_hidden[i], c=randomcolor(), \
                  label='hidden dim: %d'%(num_hidden_list[i]*feature_dim))
    plt.xlabel('epoch')
    plt.ylabel('Acc')
    plt.grid()
    plt.legend()
    if save_path != None:
        save_name_fig = title + '.png'
        save_name_txt = title + '.txt'
        plt.savefig(path.join(save_path, save_name_fig))

    head = title + '\nnum_hidden: ' + string[1:-1] + '\n' + \
           'num_epochs=%d, batch_size=%d, lr=%.3f'%(num_epochs, default_batch_size, default_lr)
    np.savetxt(path.join(save_path, save_name_txt), np.array(acc_hidden), \

```

```

        fmt='%.5f', delimiter=',', header=head)

    else:
        plt.show()
    plt.close()

    #hidden dim loss
    title = dataset_name + ' Train Loss Curve(hidden dim)'
    plt.title(title)
    for i in range(len(num_hidden_list)):
        plt.plot(range(1, num_epochs+1), loss_hidden[i], c=randomcolor(), \
                 label='hidden dim: %d'%(num_hidden_list[i]*feature_dim))
    plt.xlabel('epoch')
    plt.ylabel('Loss')
    plt.grid()
    plt.legend()
    if save_path != None:
        save_name_fig = title + '.png'
        save_name_txt = title + '.txt'
        plt.savefig(path.join(save_path, save_name_fig))

        head = title + '\nnum_hidden: ' + string[1:-1] + '\n' + \
            'num_epochs=%d, batch_size=%d, lr=%.3f'%(num_epochs, default_batch_size, default_lr)
        np.savetxt(path.join(save_path, save_name_txt), np.array(acc_hidden), \
                  fmt='%.5f', delimiter=',', header=head)

    else:
        plt.show()
    plt.close()

    string = str(lr_list)
    #lr acc
    title = dataset_name + ' Test Accuracy Curve(lr)'
    plt.title(title)
    for i in range(len(lr_list)):
        plt.plot(range(1, num_epochs+1), acc_lr[i], c=randomcolor(), \
                 label='lr: %.3f'%(lr_list[i]))
    plt.xlabel('epoch')
    plt.ylabel('Acc')
    plt.grid()
    plt.legend()
    if save_path != None:
        save_name_fig = title + '.png'
        save_name_txt = title + '.txt'
        plt.savefig(path.join(save_path, save_name_fig))

        head = title + '\nlr: ' + string[1:-1] + '\n' + \
            'num_epochs=%d, batch_size=%d, hidden_dim=%d'%(num_epochs, default_batch_size, \
            int(default_num_hidden*feature_dim))
        np.savetxt(path.join(save_path, save_name_txt), np.array(acc_hidden), \
                  fmt='%.5f', delimiter=',', header=head)

    else:
        plt.show()
    plt.close()

    #lr loss
    title = dataset_name + ' Train Loss Curve(lr)'

```

```

plt.title(title)
for i in range(len(lr_list)):
    plt.plot(range(1, num_epochs+1), loss_lr[i], c=randomcolor(), \
              label='lr: %.3f'%(lr_list[i]))
plt.xlabel('epoch')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.grid()
plt.legend()
if save_path != None:
    save_name_fig = title + '.png'
    save_name_txt = title + '.txt'
    plt.savefig(path.join(save_path, save_name_fig))

    head = title + '\nlr: ' + string[1:-1] + '\n' + \
           'num_epochs=%d, batch_size=%d, hidden_dim=%d'%(num_epochs, default_batch_size, \
                                                             int(default_num_hidden*feature_dim))

    np.savetxt(path.join(save_path, save_name_txt), np.array(acc_hidden), \
               fmt='%.5f', delimiter=',', header=head)
else:
    plt.show()
plt.close()

string = str(num_hidden_list)
#batch_size acc
title = dataset_name + ' Test Accuracy Curve(batch_size)'
plt.title(title)
for i in range(len(batch_size_list)):
    plt.plot(range(1, num_epochs+1), acc_batch_size[i], c=randomcolor(), \
              label='batch_size: %d'%(batch_size_list[i]))
plt.xlabel('epoch')
plt.ylabel('Acc')
plt.grid()
plt.legend()
if save_path != None:
    save_name_fig = title + '.png'
    save_name_txt = title + '.txt'
    plt.savefig(path.join(save_path, save_name_fig))

    head = title + '\nlr: ' + string[1:-1] + '\n' + \
           'num_epochs=%d, lr=%.3f, hidden_dim=%d'%(num_epochs, default_lr, \
                                                             int(default_num_hidden*feature_dim))

    np.savetxt(path.join(save_path, save_name_txt), np.array(acc_hidden), \
               fmt='%.5f', delimiter=',', header=head)
else:
    plt.show()
plt.close()

string = str(batch_size_list)
#batch_size loss
title = dataset_name + ' Train Loss Curve(batch_size)'
plt.title(title)
for i in range(len(batch_size_list)):
    plt.plot(range(1, num_epochs+1), loss_batch_size[i], c=randomcolor(), \
              label='batch_size: %d'%(batch_size_list[i]))

```



```

plt.xlabel('epoch')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.grid()
plt.legend()
if save_path != None:
    save_name_fig = title + '.png'
    save_name_txt = title + '.txt'
    plt.savefig(path.join(save_path, save_name_fig))

    head = title + '\nlr: ' + string[1:-1] + '\n' + \
        'num_epochs=%d, lr=%.3f, hidden_dim=%d'%(num_epochs, default_lr, \
            int(default_num_hidden*feature_dim))
    np.savetxt(path.join(save_path, save_name_txt), np.array(acc_hidden), \
        fmt='%.5f', delimiter=',', header=head)
else:
    plt.show()
plt.close()

```