卷积神经网络实验报告

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一、实验要求

- · 掌握卷积的基本原理
- · 学会使用 PyTorch 搭建简单的 CNN 实现 Cifar10 数据集分类
- · 学会使用 PyTorch 搭建简单的 ResNet 实现 Cifar10 数据集分类
- · 学会使用 PyTorch 搭建简单的 DenseNet 实现 Cifar10 数据集分类

二、报告内容

- 1. 老师提供的原始版本 CNN 网络结构(可用 print(net) 打印,复制文字或截图皆可)、在Cifar10 验证集上的训练 loss 曲线、准确度曲线图
- 2. 个人实现的 ResNet 网络结构在上述验证集上的训练 loss 曲线、准确度曲线图
- 3. 个人实现的 DenseNet 网络结构在上述验证集上的训练 loss 曲线、准确度曲线图
- 4. 解释没有跳跃连接的卷积网络、ResNet、DenseNet 在训练过程中有什么不同(重点部分)

三、原始版本CNN网络

网络结构代码如下:

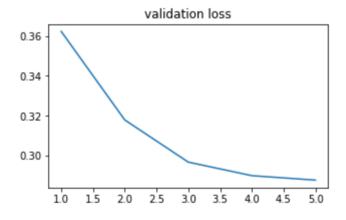
```
1 class Net(nn.Module):
 2
       def __init__(self):
           super().__init__()
 3
           self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(3, 6, 5)
           self.pool = nn.MaxPool2d(2, 2)
           self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(6, 16, 5)
 6
 7
           self.fc1 = nn.Linear(16 * 5 * 5, 120)
           self.fc2 = nn.Linear(120, 84)
 8
           self.fc3 = nn.Linear(84, 10)
9
10
       def forward(self, x):
11
           x = self.pool(F.relu(self.conv1(x)))
12
           x = self.pool(F.relu(self.conv2(x)))
13
14
           x = torch.flatten(x, 1) # flatten all dimensions except batch
```

结构图显示:

```
1 Net(
2     (conv1): Conv2d(3, 6, kernel_size=(5, 5), stride=(1, 1))
3     (pool): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=
4     (conv2) : Conv2d(6, 16, kernel_size=(5, 5), stride=(1, 1))
5     (fc1) : Linear(in_features=400, out_features=120, bias=True)
6     (fc2) : Linear(in_features=120, out_features=84, bias=True)
7     (fc3) : Linear(in_features=84, out_features=10, bias=True)
8 )
```

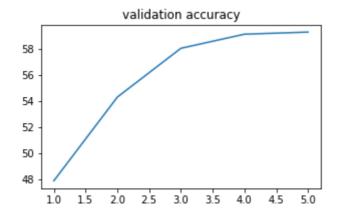
在 Cifar10 训练集上的训练 loss 曲线 (5 epochs):

Training set: Average loss: 0.29



在 Cifar10 验证集上的准确度曲线图 (5 epochs):

Validation set: Accuracy: 59%



四、个人实现Resnet网络

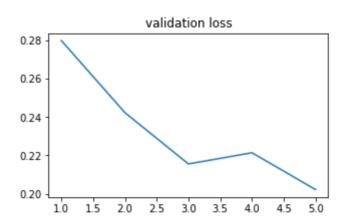
实现的微型 ResNet-18 网络结构如下

```
ResNet(
(conv1): Conv2d(3, 8, kernel\_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
(bn1): BatchNorm2d(8, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track running stats=True)
(reslayer1): ResidualBlock(
 (res1): Sequential(
  (0): Conv2d(8, 8, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
  (1): BatchNorm2d(8, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
  (2): ReLU(inplace=True)
  (3): Conv2d(8, 8, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
  (4): BatchNorm2d(8, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
 )
 (shortcut): Sequential()
)
(reslayer2): ResidualBlock(
 (res1): Sequential(
  (0): Conv2d(8, 16, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(2, 2), padding=(1, 1))
  (1): BatchNorm2d(16, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
  (2): ReLU(inplace=True)
  (3): Conv2d(16, 16, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
  (4): BatchNorm2d(16, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
 )
 (shortcut): Sequential(
  (0): Conv2d(8, 16, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(2, 2), bias=False)
  (1): BatchNorm2d(16, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track running stats=True)
 )
(reslayer3): ResidualBlock(
 (res1): Sequential(
  (0): Conv2d(16, 16, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
  (1): BatchNorm2d(16, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
  (2): ReLU(inplace=True)
  (3): Conv2d(16, 16, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
  (4): BatchNorm2d(16, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
 )
  (shortcut): Sequential()
(reslayer4): ResidualBlock(
 (res1): Sequential(
  (0): Conv2d(16, 32, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(2, 2), padding=(1, 1))
  (1): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
```

```
(2): ReLU(inplace=True)
 (3): Conv2d(32, 32, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
 (4): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
)
 (shortcut): Sequential(
 (0): Conv2d(16, 32, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(2, 2), bias=False)
  (1): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
)
(reslayer5): ResidualBlock(
(res1): Sequential(
 (0): Conv2d(32, 32, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
 (1): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track running stats=True)
 (2): ReLU(inplace=True)
 (3): Conv2d(32, 32, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
 (4): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
)
 (shortcut): Sequential()
(pool): AvgPool2d(kernel size=4, stride=4, padding=0)
(fc): Linear(in_features=128, out_features=10, bias=True)
```

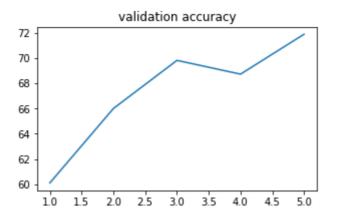
在 Cifar10 训练集上的训练 loss 曲线 (5 epochs):

最终 loss 值: Train set: Average loss: 0.202



在 Cifar10 验证集上的 accuracy 曲线 (5 epochs):

最终 accuracy 值: Accuracy: 7188/10000 (72%)



五、个人实现Densenet网络

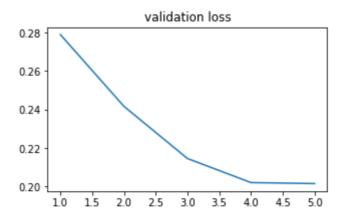
个人实现的微型 DensNet 网络结构如下:

```
DenseNet(
(block1): Sequential(
 (0): Conv2d(3, 64, kernel_size=(7, 7), stride=(2, 2), padding=(3, 3))
 (1): BatchNorm2d(64, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
 (2): ReLU(inplace=True)
 (3): MaxPool2d(kernel size=3, stride=2, padding=1, dilation=1, ceil mode=False)
)
(block2): Sequential(
 (0): dense_block(
  (net): Sequential(
   (0): Sequential(
    (0): BatchNorm2d(64, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (1): ReLU(inplace=True)
    (2): Conv2d(64, 32, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
   (1): Sequential(
    (0): BatchNorm2d(96, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (1): ReLU(inplace=True)
    (2): Conv2d(96, 32, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
 (1): Sequential(
  (0): BatchNorm2d(128, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
  (1): ReLU(inplace=True)
  (2): Conv2d(128, 64, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
  (3): AvgPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0)
 (2): dense_block(
```

```
(net): Sequential(
  (0): Sequential(
   (0): BatchNorm2d(64, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
   (1): ReLU(inplace=True)
   (2): Conv2d(64, 32, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
  )
  (1): Sequential(
   (0): BatchNorm2d(96, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
   (1): ReLU(inplace=True)
   (2): Conv2d(96, 32, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
  (2): Sequential(
   (0): BatchNorm2d(128, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track running stats=True)
   (1): ReLU(inplace=True)
   (2): Conv2d(128, 32, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
 )
(bn): BatchNorm2d(160, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
(relu): ReLU(inplace=True)
(avg_pool): AvgPool2d(kernel_size=3, stride=3, padding=0)
(classifier): Linear(in features=160, out features=10, bias=True)
```

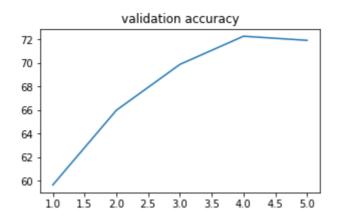
在 Cifar10 训练集上的训练 loss 曲线 (5 epochs):

最终 loss 值: Train set: Average loss: 0.2016



在 Cifar10 验证集上的 accuracy 曲线 (5 epochs):

最终 accuracy 值: Accuracy: 7191/10000 (72%)

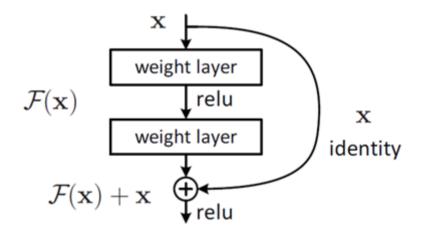


六、卷积网络和 ResNet、DenseNet

解释没有跳跃连接的卷积网络、ResNet、DenseNet 在训练过程中有什么不同?

1. 普通卷积网络和 ResNet

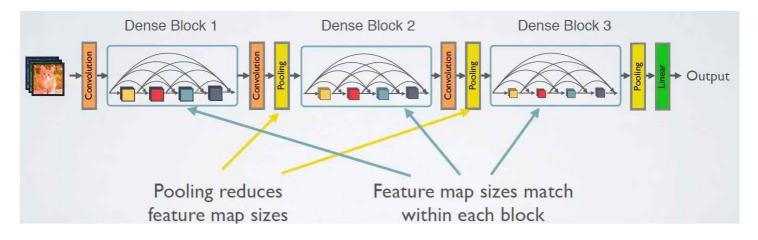
在传统的 CNN 网络中,网络的深度对其性能至关重要,随着网络层数的增加,网络可以提取更加复杂的特征。但是,由于梯度消失和梯度爆炸问题的存在,使得深度网络模型的性能退化。ResNet 采用了残差学习的方法来解决深度网络的退化问题,相比传统 CNN 网络,ResNet 具有更低的复杂度和参数量需求;同时,增加了网络的深度,但不会出现梯度消失现象,从而提高了分类准确度。



2. ResNet 和 DenseNet

DenseNet 的网络结构主要由 DenseBlock 和 Transition 组成,通过上文实验结果可以看到, DeseNet 的分类结果均要优于普通 CNN 和 ResNet 网络。DenseNet 网络的优势主要体现在:

- 由于密集连接方式, DenseNet 提升了梯度的反向传播, 使得网络更容易训练
- 由于 DenseNet 是通过 concat 特征来实现短路连接,实现了特征重用,并且采用较小的growth rate,使得参数更小且计算更高效
- 由于特征复用,最后的分类器使用了低级特征



DenseNet 的 Block 结构如上图所示,DenseNet 采用更密集的连接方式,确保各层之间的信息流动达到最大。因为 DenseNet 的每一次卷积输入的 Chanel 数少于 ResNet 并且全连接层的参数也比 ResNet 少,所以相较于ResNet 网络有参数量上的优势。