



南开大学  
Nankai University

国家示范性软件学院  
College of Software

# 南开大学软件学院

人工智能导论

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## 三种神经网络的比较

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作者：  
崔家贺

讲师：  
张玉志

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*AI*

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# 目录

1	背景介绍	1
2	网络设计	1
2.1	全链接网络 . . . . .	2
2.2	CNN . . . . .	3
2.3	LSTM . . . . .	4
3	测试结果	5

## 1 背景介绍

对于 CIFAR-10 数据集，我分别使用普通全链接网络，CNN 和 LSTM 训练并进行测试

## 2 网络设计

所有网络使用 adam 优化器

## 2.1 全链接网络

```
class FC(nn.Module):  
    def __init__(self):  
        super(FC, self).__init__()  
        self.func = nn.Sequential(  
            nn.Flatten(),  
            nn.Linear(3 * 32 * 32, 512),  
            nn.ReLU(),  
            nn.Linear(512, 256),  
            nn.ReLU(),  
            nn.Linear(256, 128),  
            nn.ReLU(),  
            nn.Linear(128, 10)  
        )  
  
    def forward(self, x):  
        return self.func(x)
```

图 1: fc

使用 4 层隐含层设计，直接把图片像素点对应到结果

## 2.2 CNN

采用 resnet18 的配置并进行简化, 因为这个数据集的图片像素并不大, 所以去掉两层残差连接块, 代码如下

```
class ResBlock(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, inchannel, outchannel, stride=1):
        super(ResBlock, self).__init__()
        self.left = nn.Sequential(
            nn.Conv2d(inchannel, outchannel, kernel_size=3, stride=stride, padding=1, bias=False),
            nn.BatchNorm2d(outchannel),
            nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
            nn.Conv2d(outchannel, outchannel, kernel_size=3, stride=1, padding=1, bias=False),
            nn.BatchNorm2d(outchannel)
        )
        self.shortcut = nn.Sequential()
        if stride != 1 or inchannel != outchannel:
            self.shortcut = nn.Sequential(
                nn.Conv2d(inchannel, outchannel, kernel_size=1, stride=stride, bias=False),
                nn.BatchNorm2d(outchannel)
            )

    def forward(self, x):
        out = self.left(x)
        out = out + self.shortcut(x)
        out = F.relu(out)
        return out
```

图 2: rb

```
class ResNet18(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, rb=ResBlock, num_classes=10):
        super(ResNet18, self).__init__()
        self.in_channel = 64
        self.conv1 = nn.Sequential(
            nn.Conv2d(3, 64, kernel_size=3, stride=1, padding=1, bias=False),
            nn.BatchNorm2d(64),
            nn.ReLU()
        )
        self.layer1 = self.make_layer(rb, 64, 1, stride=1)
        # self.layer2 = self.make_layer(rb, 128, 2, stride=2)
        # self.layer3 = self.make_layer(rb, 256, 2, stride=2)
        self.layer4 = self.make_layer(rb, 32, 1, stride=2)
        self.fc = nn.Linear(512, num_classes)

    def make_layer(self, block, channels, num_blocks, stride):
        strides = [stride] + [1] * (num_blocks - 1)
        layers = []
        for stride in strides:
            layers.append(block(self.in_channel, channels, stride))
            self.in_channel = channels
        return nn.Sequential(*layers)

    def forward(self, x):
        out = self.conv1(x)
        out = self.layer1(out)
        # out = self.layer2(out)
        # out = self.layer3(out)
        out = self.layer4(out)
        out = F.avg_pool2d(out, 4)
        out = out.view(out.size(0), -1)
        out = self.fc(out)
        return out
```

图 3: cnn

## 2.3 LSTM

采用每行是一个 embed 设计，直接输入 lstm

```
class LSTM(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super(LSTM, self).__init__()
        self.flat1 = nn.Flatten(1, 2)
        self.flat2 = nn.Flatten()
        self.lstm = nn.LSTM(32, 32, batch_first=True)
        self.l1 = nn.Linear(3072, 64)
        self.l2 = nn.Linear(64, 10)
        self.relu = nn.ReLU()

    def forward(self, x):
        x = self.flat1(x)
        x, _ = self.lstm(x)
        x = self.flat2(x)
        x = self.relu(self.l1(x))
        x = self.l2(x)
        return x
```

图 4: lstm

### 3 测试结果

从左到右分别是全链接，CNN，LSTM，图中上边的图是 loss，下边是准确率

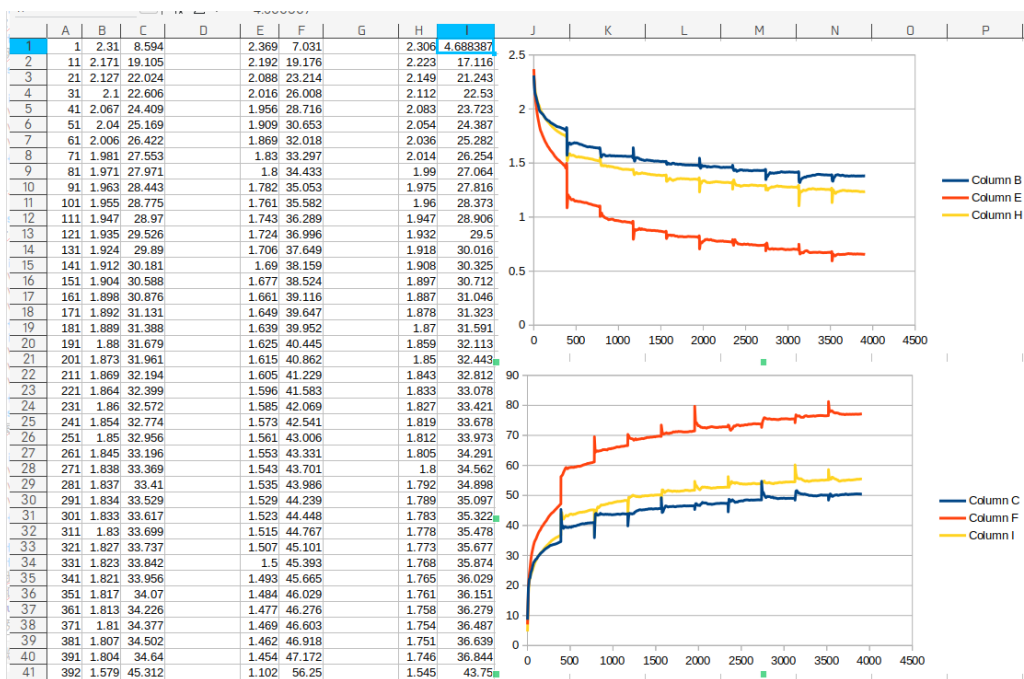


图 5: res

可以看出 CNN 效果最好, lstm 次之, 全链接最次