

N=(W-F+2P)/S+1

其中N: 输出大小

W: 输入大小

F: 卷积核大小

P: 填充值的大小

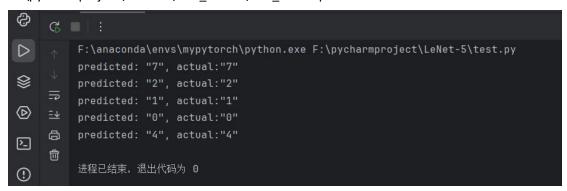
S: 步长大小



```
epoch50
-----
train_loss0.04300848753876247
train_acc0.986816666666667
val_loss0.04835215658892412
val_acc0.9858
Done!

进程已结束,退出代码为 0
```

"F:\pycharmproject\LeNet-5\sava model\best model.pth"



```
predicted: "7", actual:"7"
predicted: "2", actual:"2"
predicted: "1", actual:"1"
predicted: "0", actual:"0"
predicted: "4", actual:"4"
```



跑通/问题: 跑通

硬件平台: CPU 11th Gen Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-1165G7 @ 2.80GHz

软件环境: pytorch

算法应用效果: 数字识别

输入数据:

输入: 灰度图像,通常是 32x32 像素的图像

N= (W-F+2P) /S+1= (28-5+2*2) /1+1=28

原论文 32 这边 28 的原因其实就是 28 加了个边缘 4 个空白才能正好五个五个搜索

N=(W-F+2P)/S+1 其中N:输出大小 W:输入大小 F:卷积核大小 P:填充值的大小 S:步长大小

```
# 初始化网络

def __init__(self):
    super(MyLeNet5, self).__init__()

self.c1 = nn.Conv2d(in_channels=1, out_channels=6, kernel_size=5, padding=2)
    self.Sigmoid = nn.Sigmoid()

self.s2 = nn.AvgPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2)
    self.c3 = nn.Conv2d(in_channels=6, out_channels=16, kernel_size=5)
    self.s4 = nn.AvgPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2)
    self.c5 = nn.Conv2d(in_channels=16, out_channels=120, kernel_size=5)

self.flatten = nn.Flatten()
    self.flatten = nn.Linear( in_features: 120, out_features: 84)
    self.output = nn.Linear( in_features: 84, out_features: 10)
```

数据精度: float 32

测试性能(对比): 98.58%

网址: https://github.com/maomao1688/LeNet

代码本地保存:

 $\sqrt{}$

测试数据集保存:

√ https://ossci-datasets.s3.amazonaws.com/mnist/train-images-idx3-ubyte.qz