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w的matmul



huml126 2019-03-22 14:12:04 **◎** 11779 **★** 收藏 9

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理解keras中的K.batch_dot和TensorFlow的 tf.matmul

概述

在使用keras中的keras.backend.batch_dot和tf.matmul实现功能其实是一样的智能矩阵乘 法, 比如A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L都是二维矩阵, 中间点表示矩阵乘法, AG表示矩阵A和G矩阵乘法(A的列维度等于G行维度),WX=Z

```
1 import keras.backend as K
2 import tensorflow as tf
3 import numpy as np
5 | w = K.variable(np.random.randint(10,size=(10,12,4,5)))
6 k = K.variable(np.random.randint(10,size=(10,12,5,8)))
7 z = K.batch_dot(w,k)
8 print(z.shape) #(10, 12, 4, 8)
9
1 | import keras.backend as K
   import tensorflow as tf
3
   import numpy as np
5 | w = tf.Variable(np.random.randint(10, size=(10, 12, 4, 5)), dtype=tf.float32)
6 k = tf.Variable(np.random.randint(10, size=(10, 12, 5, 8)), dtype=tf.float32)
  z = tf.matmul(w,k)
```

```
\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{G} & \mathbf{H} & \mathbf{I} \\ \mathbf{J} & \mathbf{K} & \mathbf{L} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{G} & \mathbf{H} & \mathbf{I} \\ \mathbf{J} & \mathbf{K} & \mathbf{L} \end{pmatrix}
```

示例

```
1 from keras import backend as K
2 \mid a = K.ones((3,4,5,2))
3 b = K.ones((2,5,3,7))
4 c = K.dot(a, b)
5 print(c.shape)
```

会输出:

ValueError: Dimensions must be equal, but are 2 and 3 for 'MatMul' (op: 'MatMul') with input shapes: [60,2], [3,70].

```
1 from keras import backend as K
   a = K.ones((3,4))
| b = K.ones((4,5)) |
4 c = K.dot(a, b)
5 print(c.shape)#(3,5)
```

print(z.shape) #(10, 12, 4, 8)

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```
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             3 b = tf.ones((4,5))
            4 c = tf.matmul(a, b)
             5 print(c.shape)#(3,5)
         如果增加维度:
            1 | from keras import backend as K
             2 \mid a = K.ones((2,3,4))
             3 b = K.ones((7,4,5))
            4 c = K.dot(a, b)
             5 print(c.shape)#(2, 3, 7, 5)
         这个矩阵乘法会沿着两个矩阵最后两个维度进行乘法,不是element-wise矩阵乘法
             1 from keras import backend as K
            2 a = K.ones((1, 2, 3, 4))
            3 \mid b = K.ones((8, 7, 4, 5))
            4 c = K.dot(a, b)
             5 print(c.shape)#(1, 2, 3, 8, 7, 5)
         c_{a,b,c,i,j,k} = \sum_{r} w_{a,b,c,r} x_{i,j,r,k}
         keras的dot方法是Theano中的复制
            1 | from keras import backend as K
            2 \mid a = K.ones((1, 2, 4))
             3 \mid b = K.ones((8, 7, 4, 5))
             4 c = K.dot(a, b)
             5 print(c.shape)# (1, 2, 8, 7, 5).
             1 from keras import backend as K
               a = K.ones((9, 8, 7, 4, 2))
             2
            3 \mid b = K.ones((9, 8, 7, 2, 5))
            4 c = K.batch_dot(a, b)
             5 print(c.shape) #(9, 8, 7, 4, 5)
         或者
            1 import tensorflow as tf
```

```
1 import tensorflow as tf
2 a = tf.ones((9, 8, 7, 4, 2))
3 b = tf.ones((9, 8, 7, 2, 5))
4 c = tf.matmul(a, b)
5 print(c.shape) #(9, 8, 7, 4, 5)
```

参考

- [1]: tf.keras.backend.batch_dot函数
- [2]: keras batch_dot
- [3]: Understand batch matrix multiplication
- [4]: batch_dot

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