

# 实验2 前馈神经网络实验

北京交通大学《深度学习》课程组





#### 1. 基本概念

- 人工神经元
- 激活函数
- 前馈神经网络的组成
- 优化器的使用

#### 2. 实现前馈神经网络

- 手动实现前馈神经网络
- Torch.nn实现前馈神经网络

#### 3. 模型调优

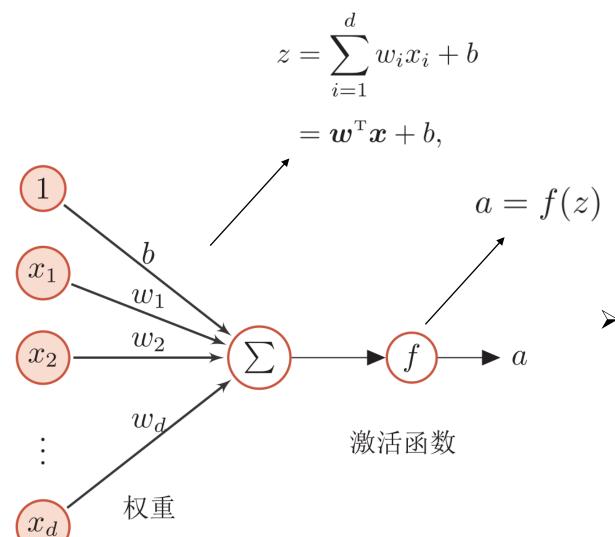
- 交叉验证
- 过拟合&欠拟合
- 探究导致过拟合、欠拟合的因素
- 过拟合解决办法:正则化、dropout

#### 4. 实验要求

- 数据集介绍
- 多分类任务数据集下载和读取
- 课程实验要求



## 1.1 人工神经元



$$x=[x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_d]$$
  $w=[w_1, w_2, \cdots, w_d]$   $b \in R$  是偏置

非线性函数f(·)被称为激活函数

#### > 手动实现人工神经元 (以relu激活函数为例)

def neurons(X, w, b):
 z=torch.mm(X, w) + b
 return F.relu(z)



#### ■ 常见的激活函数

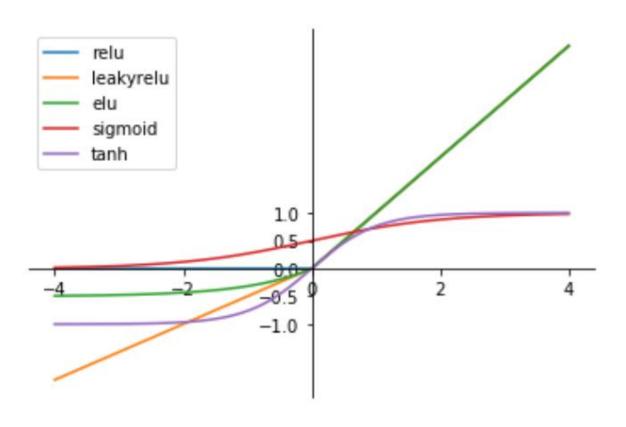
$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-x)}$$

$$\tanh(x) = \frac{\exp(x) - \exp(-x)}{\exp(x) + \exp(-x)}$$

$$ReLU(x) = \begin{cases} x & x \ge 0\\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

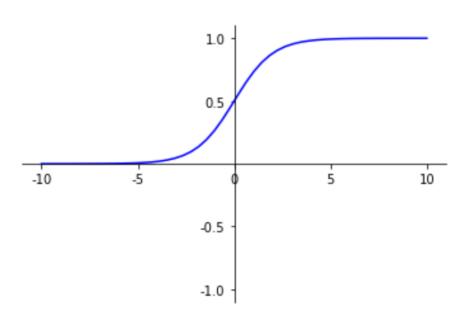
LeakyReLU(x) = 
$$\begin{cases} x & \text{if } x > 0 \\ \gamma x & \text{if } x \le 0 \end{cases}$$

$$ELU(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x > 0\\ \gamma(\exp(x) - 1) & \text{if } x \le 0 \end{cases}$$





#### ■ sigmoid激活函数



$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-x)}$$

#### > 手动实现sigmoid激活函数

```
input_x= torch.randn(4)
input_x

tensor([-0.6806,  0.8624,  1.6567,  2.3298])

def sigmoid(x):
    return 1.0 / (1.0 + np. exp(-x))
    sigmoid(input_x)

tensor([0.3361,  0.7032,  0.8398,  0.9113])
```

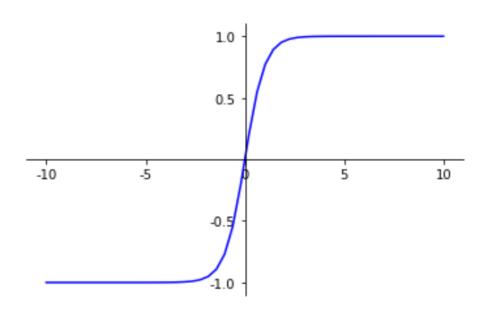
#### ➢ 调用pytorch实现的sigmoid激活函数

```
output=torch.sigmoid(input_x)
print(output)

tensor([0.3361, 0.7032, 0.8398, 0.9113])
```



#### ■ tanh激活函数



$$\tanh(x) = \frac{\exp(x) - \exp(-x)}{\exp(x) + \exp(-x)}$$

#### > 手动实现tanh激活函数

```
input_x= torch.randn(4)
input_x

tensor([ 0.5387, -0.2507,  0.2622, -0.0470])

def fun_tanh(x):
    return (np. exp(x)-np. exp(-x))/(np. exp(x)+np. exp(-x))
fun_tanh(input_x)

tensor([ 0.4920, -0.2456,  0.2564, -0.0470])
```

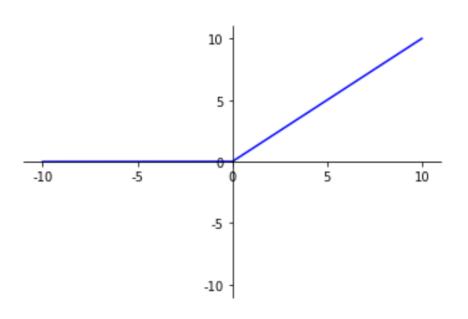
#### ▶ 调用pytorch实现的tanh激活函数

```
output=torch. tanh(input_x)
print(output)

tensor([ 0.4920, -0.2456,  0.2564, -0.0470])
```



#### ■ ReLU激活函数



$$ReLU(x) = \begin{cases} x & x \ge 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

#### > 手动实现ReLU激活函数

```
input_x=torch.randn(4)
input_x

tensor([ 1.2941,     1.3352,     0.7952, -0.0587])

def fun_relu(x):
    x=np. where(x>=0, x, 0)
    return torch.tensor(x)
fun_relu(input_x)

tensor([1.2941,     1.3352,     0.7952,     0.0000])
```

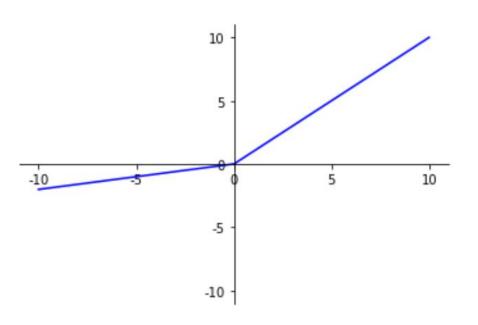
#### ▶ 调用pytorch实现的ReLU激活函数

```
output=torch.nn.functional.relu(input_x)
print(output)

tensor([1.2941, 1.3352, 0.7952, 0.0000])
```



#### **■ leakyReLU激活函数**



LeakyReLU(x) = 
$$\begin{cases} x & \text{if } x > 0 \\ \gamma x & \text{if } x \le 0 \end{cases}$$

#### > 手动实现leakyReLU激活函数

```
input_x=torch. randn(4)
input_x

tensor([-1.0628, -0.3291, 1.2930, -0.5396])

def fun_leakyrelu(x, gamma):
    x=np. where(x>0, x, x*gamma)
    return torch. tensor(x)
fun_leakyrelu(input_x, 0.2)

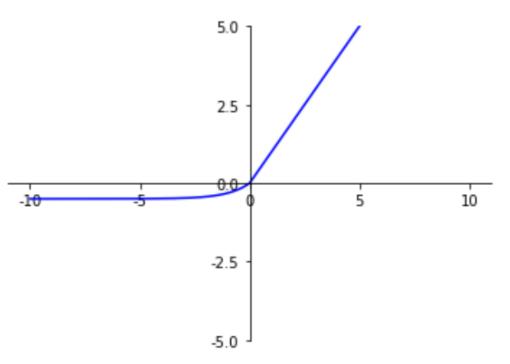
tensor([-0.2126, -0.0658, 1.2930, -0.1079])
```

#### ➢ 调用pytorch实现的leakyReLU激活函数

```
output=torch.nn.functional.leaky_relu(input_x, 0. 2)
print(output)
tensor([-0.2126, -0.0658, 1.2930, -0.1079])
```



#### ■ eLU激活函数



$$ELU(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x > 0\\ \gamma(\exp(x) - 1) & \text{if } x \le 0 \end{cases}$$

#### > 手动实现eLU激活函数

```
input_x=torch.randn(4)
input_x

tensor([-0.7859, 1.2788, -0.5068, -0.7251])

def fun_elu(x, gamma):
    x=np. where(x>0, x, gamma*(np. exp(x)-1))
    return torch. tensor(x)
fun_elu(input_x, 0.2)

tensor([-0.1089, 1.2788, -0.0795, -0.1031])
```

#### **➢ 调用pytorch实现的eLU激活函数**

```
output=torch.nn.functional.elu(input_x, 0.2)
output
tensor([-0.1089, 1.2788, -0.0795, -0.1031])
```



#### ■激活函数的选择和设置

- 一般而言, 很少将不同种类的激活函数混在一个网络中使用。
- 由于Sigmoid型激活函数存在饱和区以及线性区,易分别造成梯度消失和拟合能力下降的问题,因此除非需要将输出压缩到某一区间内(如形成门控机制构成LSTM或GRU模型或压缩模型的最终输出到概率取值区间),否则慎用其作为激活函数。
- 对于ReLU,学习率不应设置过大,原因是:假设某次反向传播时梯度较大而使得对应参数 变得很小,由于ReLU具有线性输出特性,将会使得该参数对应的神经元的输出变小,进而 出现神经元死亡的情况;根据梯度下降的定义,此时如果设置较小的学习率则可以缓解大 梯度带来的参数骤降问题。

#### 根据具体的模型,进行具体的分析和选择



## 1.3 前馈神经网络的组成

#### > 组成结构

- 输入神经元个数: *d* = 4
- 隐藏层神经元个数: *h* = 5
- 输出层神经元个数: *q* = 3
- 给的小批量样本  $X \in \mathbb{R}^{n*d}$
- 隐藏层的输出为  $H \in \mathbb{R}^{n*h}$
- 输出层的输出为  $O \in R^{n*q}$

#### > 计算公式

$$H = XW_h^T + b_h$$
$$O = HW_O^T + b_O$$

$$W_h \in \mathbb{R}^{h*d}$$
 ,  $b_h \in \mathbb{R}^{1*h}$ 

$$W_o \in R^{q*h}$$
 ,  $b_o \in R^{1*q}$ 

输出层

 $h_1$   $h_2$   $h_3$   $h_4$   $h_5$   $x_1$   $x_2$   $x_3$   $x_4$ 

输入层

隐藏层

包含一个隐藏层的前馈神经网络



## 1.4 优化器的使用

- 常用的优化器: SGD、AdaGrad、RMSProp等
- optimizer = torch.optim.SGD(model.parameters(), 1r) PyTorch中实现的SGD
- 手动实现SGD
  - 求得的梯度是一定要除batch size的,下面二者的区别在于这个求平均的操作是交由优化函数还是损失函数处理

```
# 带小批量的随机梯度下降
                                                       # 隨机梯度下降
def sgd(params, 1r, batch_size):
                                                       def sgd(params, 1r):
   for param in params:
                                                           for param in params:
      param.data -= 1r * param.grad / batch_size
                                                              param. data -= 1r * param. grad
# 均方误差损失
                                                       # 均方误差损失
def squared_loss(y_hat, y):
                                                       loss →torch. nn. CrossEntropyLoss ()
   return (y_hat - y. view(y_hat.size())) ** 2 / 2
                                                       # 训练函数
# 训练函数
                                                       for epoch in range (num_epochs):
for epoch in range (num epochs):
                                                           for X, y in data_iter(batch_size, features, labels):
   for X, y in data_iter(batch_size, features, labels):
                                                              ▶1 = 1oss(net(X), y)
       1 = loss(net(X, w, b), y .sum()
       # ...
         实验一实现的,带小批量的随机梯度下降
```

随机梯度下降



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- 手动实现前馈神经网络
- Torch.nn实现前馈神经网络

#### 3. 模型调优

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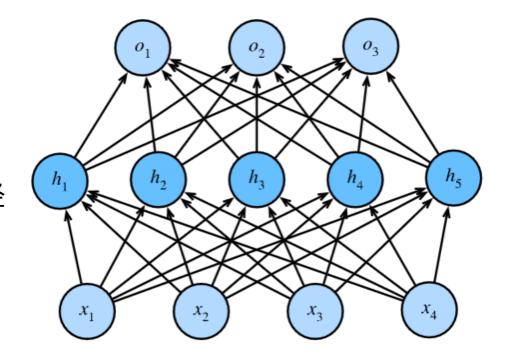
#### ■ 问题&模型设计

> 问题

训练一个分类模型以分类Fashion-MNIST数据集。

> 模型设计

- 模型输入:将图片展平为
   一个一维向量;
- 2. 模型输出:通过10个神经元实现类别输出。



Output Layer: 10

 $W_2 \in R^{10 \times 256}$ 

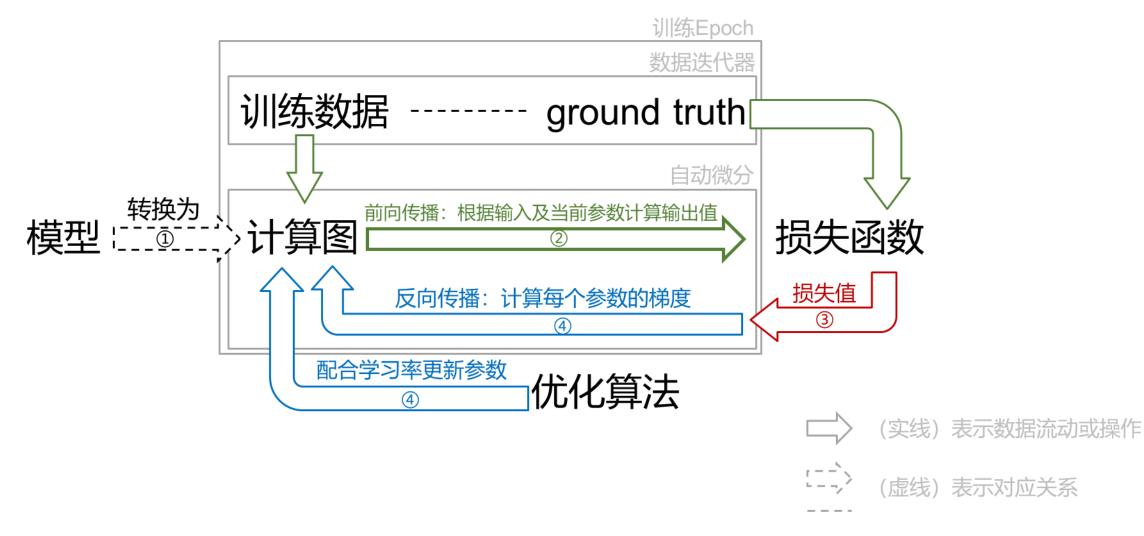
Hidden Layer: 256

 $W_1 \in R^{256 \times 784}$ 

Input Layer:  $28 \times 28 \times 1 = 784$ 



#### ■ 前馈神经网络的参数学习过程

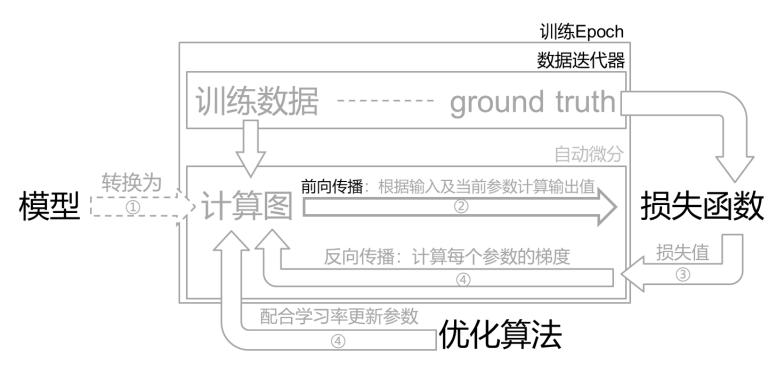




#### ■ 前馈神经网络的参数学习过程

#### 使用PyTorch时一般需要确定六个模块

- 1. 数据迭代器
- 2. 模型结构
- 3. 模型的前向传播过程
- 4. 损失函数
- 5. 优化算法
- 6. 训练函数





#### ■ 0) 定义辅助函数

#### > 绘图函数

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
def draw_loss(train_loss, test_loss, valid_loss=None):
    x = np.linspace(0, len(train_loss), len(test_loss)) \
        if valid_loss is None else np.linspace(0, len(train_loss), len(test_loss), len(valid_loss))
    plt.plot(x, train_loss, label="Train_Loss", linewidth=1.5)
    plt.plot(x, test_loss, label="Test_Loss", linewidth=1.5)
    if valid_loss is not None:
        plt.plot(x, valid_loss, label="Valid_Loss", linewidth=1.5)
    plt.xlabel("Epoch")
    plt.ylabel("Loss")
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()
```

#### > 评价函数 (计算验证集上的分类准确率及损失)

```
def evaluate_accuracy(data_iter, model, loss_func):
    acc_sum, test_1_sum, n, c = 0.0, 0.0, 0, 0
    for X, y in data_iter:
        result = model.forward(X)
        acc_sum += (result.argmax(dim=1) == y).float().sum().item()
        test_1_sum += loss_func(result, y).item()
        n += y.shape[0]
        c += 1
    return acc_sum / n, test_1_sum / c
```

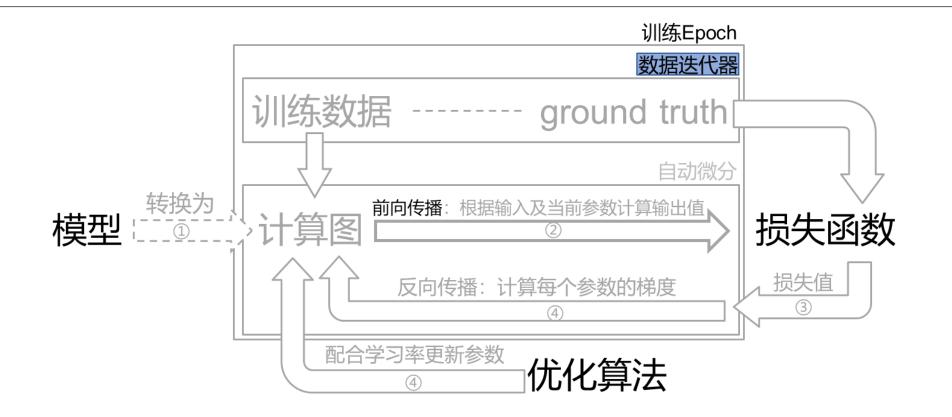
#### > 导包

```
import torch
import torch.nn as nn
import numpy as np
import torchvision
from torchvision import transforms
```



#### ■ 1) 定义数据迭代器

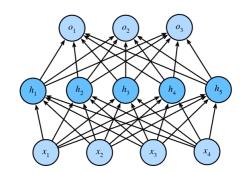
```
mnist_train = torchvision.datasets.FashionMNIST(root='./FashionMNIST', train=True, download=True, transform=transforms.ToTensor())
mnist_test = torchvision.datasets.FashionMNIST(root='./FashionMNIST', train=False, download=True, transform=transforms.ToTensor())
batch_size = 256
train_iter = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(mnist_train, batch_size=batch_size, shuffle=True, num_workers=0)
test_iter = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(mnist_test, batch_size=batch_size, shuffle=False, num_workers=0)
```





#### · 2&3) 定义模型及其前向传播过程

```
# 2) 定义模型
class Net():
   def __init__(self):
       # 定义并初始化模型参数
       num_inputs, num_outputs, num_hiddens = 784, 10, 256
       W1 = torch. tensor(np. random. normal(0, 0.01, (num_hiddens, num_inputs)), dtype=torch. float)
       b1 = torch.zeros(num_hiddens, dtype=torch.float)
       W2 = torch. tensor(np. random. normal(0, 0.01, (num_outputs, num_hiddens)), dtype=torch. float)
       b2 = torch.zeros(num_outputs, dtype=torch.float)
       # 告知PyTorch框架,上述四个变量需求梯度
       self.params = [W1, b1, W2, b2]
       for param in self. params:
           param.requires_grad = True
       # 定义模型结构
       self.input layer = lambda x: x.view(x.shape[0], -1)
       self.hidden layer = 1ambda x: self.my ReLU(torch.matmul(x, W1.t()) + bl)
       self. output layer = lambda x: torch. matmul(x, W2.t()) + b2
   @staticmethod
   def my_ReLU(x):
       return torch. max(input=x, other=torch, tensor(0,0))
   def forward(self, x):
#3) 定义模型前向传播过程
       flatten_input = self.input_layer(x)
       hidden output = self.hidden layer(flatten input)
       final_output = self.output_layer(hidden_output)
       return final output
```



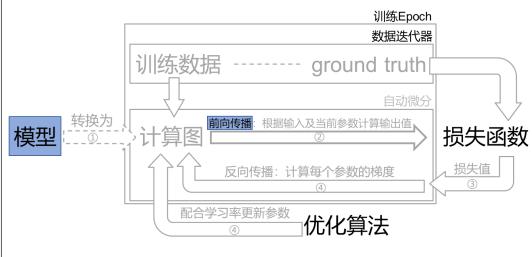
Output Layer: 10

 $W_2 \in R^{10 \times 256}$ 

Hidden Layer: 256

 $W_1 \in R^{256 \times 784}$ 

Input Layer:  $28 \times 28 \times 1 = 784$ 





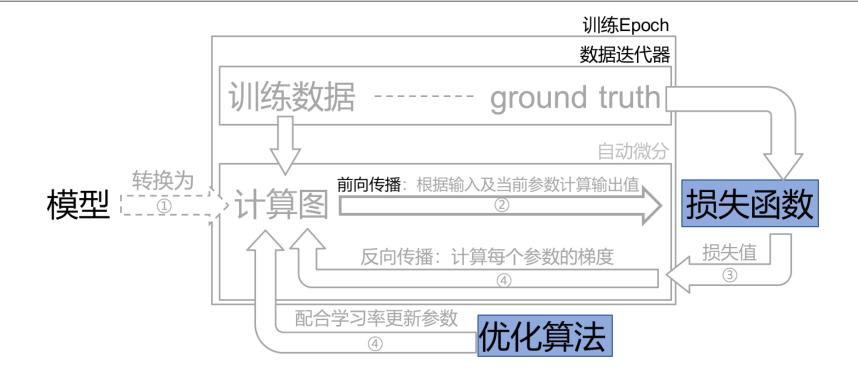
#### ■ 4&5) 定义损失函数及优化算法

#### > 定义损失函数

# def my\_cross\_entropy\_loss(y\_hat, labels): def log\_softmax(y\_hat): max\_v = torch.max(y\_hat, dim=1).values.unsqueeze(dim=1) return y\_hat - max\_v - torch.log(torch.exp(y\_hat - max\_v).sum(dim=1)).unsqueeze(dim=1) return (-log softmax(y hat))[range(len(y hat)), labels].mean()

#### > 定义优化算法

```
def SGD(params, 1r):
    for param in params:
        param.data -= 1r * param.grad
```

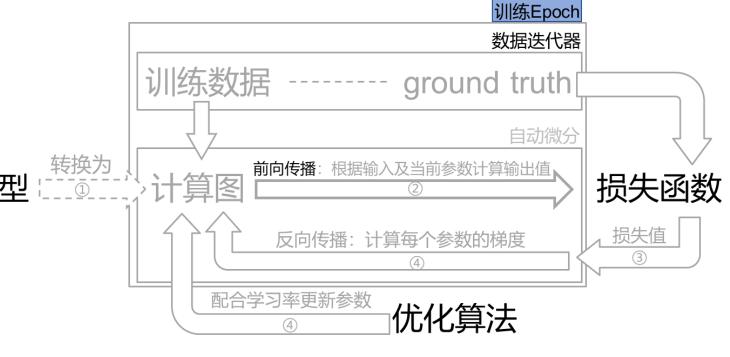




#### 6) 定义训练函数

#### 训练函数框架

```
for epoch in range(num_epochs):
 r for X, y in dataset:
       optimizer.zero_grad()
       y hat = model(X)
       loss = loss_func(y_hat, y)
       loss.backward()
       optimizer.step()
      record_func()
   # 评价模型泛化能力
   eval_generalization_ability()
```

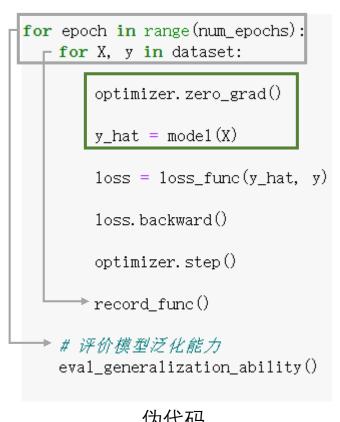


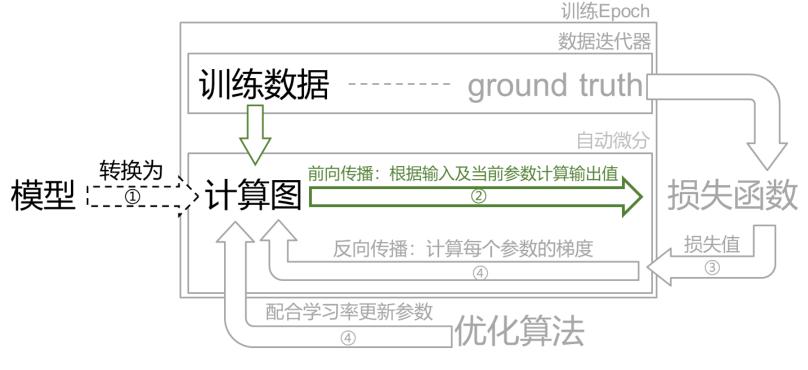
伪代码



## 解释训练过程

读取数据,按照模型定义的计算图进行前向传播





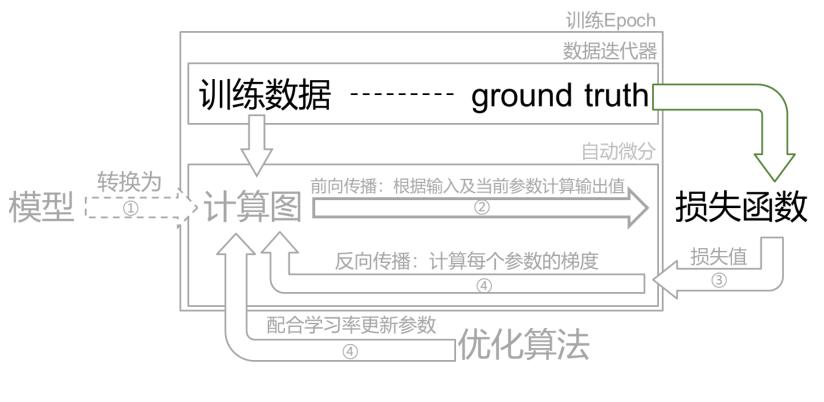
伪代码



#### ■ 解释训练过程

计算模型前向传播计算所得与对应数据的标签的损失函数值

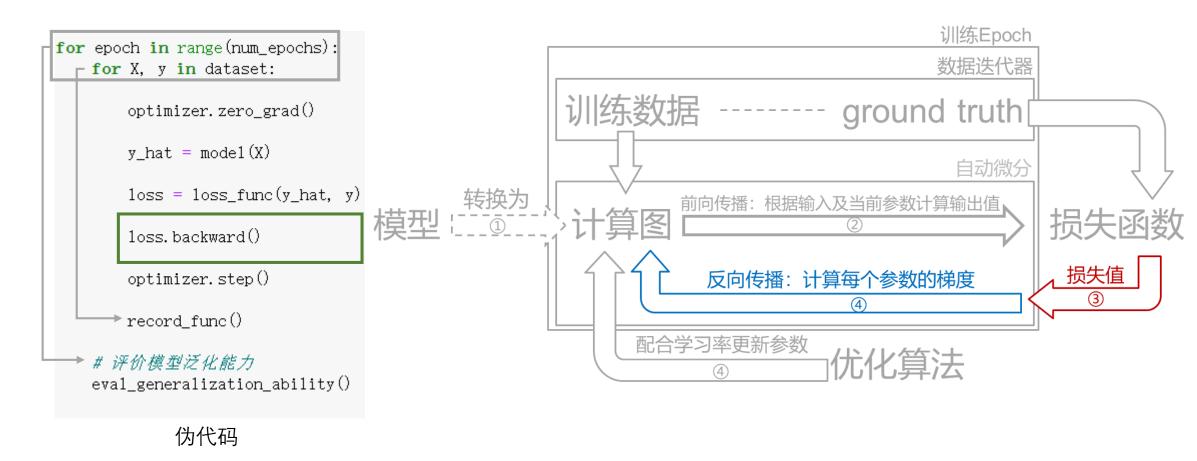
```
for epoch in range (num_epochs):
  r for X, y in dataset:
       optimizer.zero_grad()
       v hat = model(X)
       loss = loss_func(y_hat, y)
        loss.backward()
       optimizer. step()
      record_func()
    # 评价模型泛化能力
    eval_generalization_ability()
            伪代码
```





#### ■ 解释训练过程

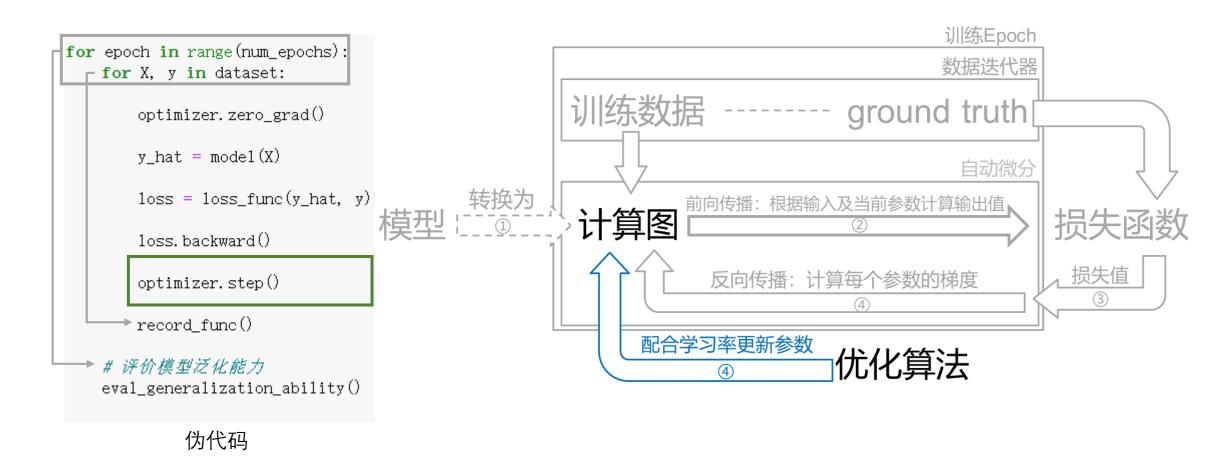
> 利用损失值执行在计算图上执行反向传播算法以计算梯度值





#### ■ 解释训练过程

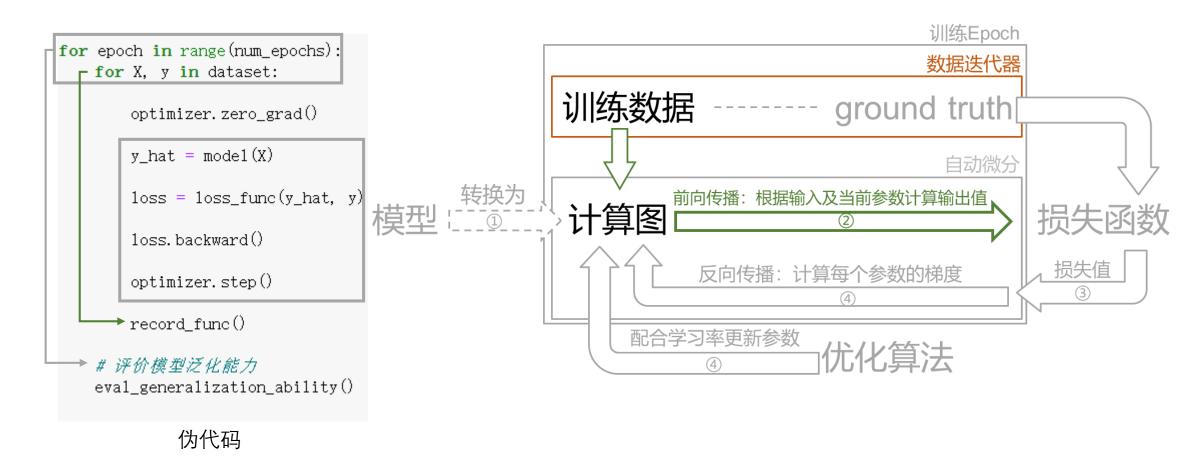
利用优化算法,结合反向传播计算得到的梯度更新模型参数





#### ■ 解释训练过程

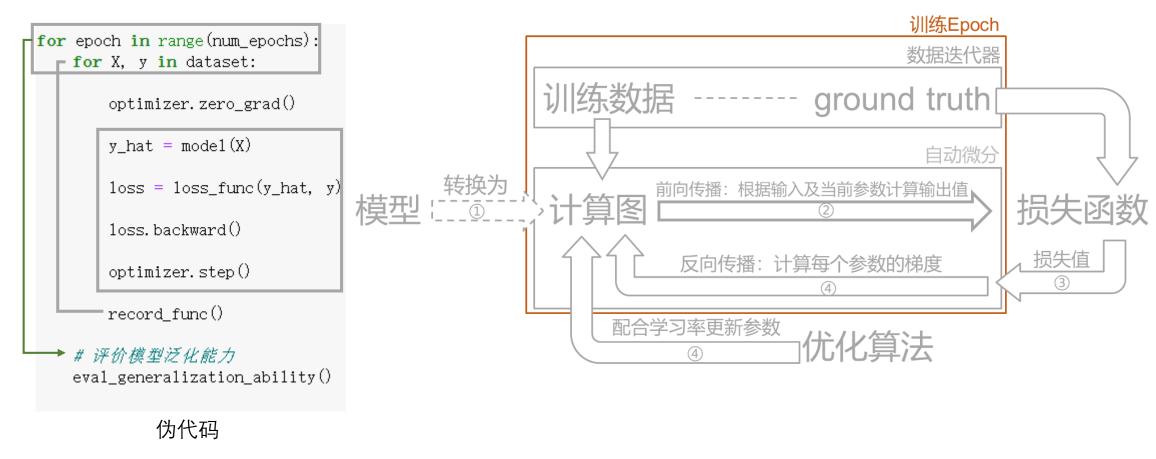
▶ 读取下一批数据,进入下一轮数据批循环(batch\_size)





## ■ 解释训练过程

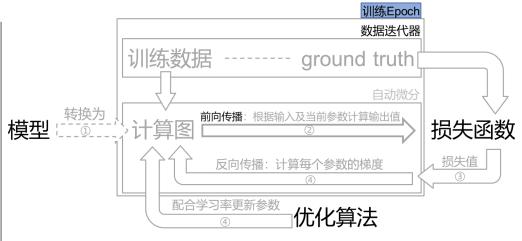
> 完成当前训练轮(Epoch)后执行模型验证等操作,再进入下一个训练轮(Epoch)





## ■ 6) 定义训练函数 (示例代码)

```
def train(net, train_iter, loss_func, num_epochs, lr=None, optimizer=None):
   train loss list = []
   test loss list = []
   for epoch in range (num epochs):
       train_1_sum, train_acc_sum, n, c = 0.0, 0.0, 0, 0
       for X, y in train_iter:
             开始下一轮训练前
           y hat = net.forward(X)
           1 = loss_func(y_hat, y)
             模型前向传播过程后
                                                                    optimizer.zero_grad()
           1. backward()
           optimizer (net. params. 1r)
            模型反向传播日更新参数后
           # 考虑第一次进入训练循环,此时模型参数还没有梯度,因此需将梯度精零放在最后
           for param in net. params:
               param. grad. data. zero ()
           train_1_sum += 1.item()
           train_acc_sum += (y_hat.argmax(dim=1) == y).sum().item()
           n += y. shape[0]
           e += 1
       test_acc, test_loss = evaluate_accuracy(test_iter, net, loss_func)
       train_loss_list.append(train_l_sum / c)
       test loss list.append(test loss)
       print ('epoch %d, train loss %.4f, test loss %.4f, train acc %.3f, test acc %.3f'
            % (epoch + 1, train_1_sum / c, test_loss, train_acc_sum / n, test_acc))
   return train_loss_list, test_loss_list
```



#### **一 优化器梯度清零的时机**

- · 开始下一轮训练前(最常执行的位置);
- 模型前向传播过程后;
- 模型反向传播且更新参数后;
- 一不能在反向传播之后以及更新参数之前执行梯度清零



#### ■ 训练模型

```
# 训练前的准备工作
## 初始化模型
net = Net()
## 没置训练轮数
num_epochs = 20
## 没置学习率
1r = 0.01
## 指定优化器为自定义的随机梯度下降
optimizer = SGD
## 初始化损失函数 (不考虑SoftMax上下溢)
        lambda y_hat, y: (- torch.log(y_hat.gather(1, y.view(-1, 1)))).mean()
        with_overflow_cross_entropy_loss
        my cross entropy loss
        torch.nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
# 开始训练
train_loss, test_loss = train(net, train_iter, loss, num_epochs, lr, optimizer)
# 训练完成后绘制损失函数
draw_loss(train_loss, test_loss)
```

#### > 实验一手动实现的交叉熵损失函数

epoch 1, train loss nan, test loss nan, train acc 0.082, test acc 0.085 epoch 2, train loss nan, test loss nan, train acc 0.076, test acc 0.076 epoch 3, train loss nan, test loss nan, train acc 0.068, test acc 0.065

#### 手动实现不考虑SoftMax上下溢的交叉熵损失函数

epoch 1, train loss nan, test loss nan, train acc 0.100, test acc 0.100 epoch 2, train loss nan, test loss nan, train acc 0.100, test acc 0.100 epoch 3, train loss nan, test loss nan, train acc 0.100, test acc 0.100

#### > 手动实现考虑SoftMax上下溢的交叉熵损失函数

epoch 1, train 1oss 2.2683, test 1oss 2.2088, train acc 0.427, test acc 0.509 epoch 2, train 1oss 2.0583, test 1oss 1.8241, train acc 0.565, test acc 0.638 epoch 3, train 1oss 1.5277, test 1oss 1.2130, train acc 0.697, test acc 0.757

#### > PyTorch实现的交叉熵损失函数

epoch 1, train loss 2.1458, test loss 1.8564, train acc 0.403, test acc 0.503 epoch 2, train loss 1.5286, test loss 1.2845, train acc 0.558, test acc 0.600 epoch 3, train loss 1.1319, test loss 1.0239, train acc 0.634, test acc 0.651



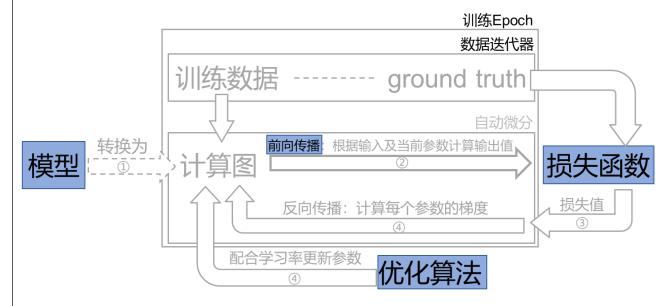
## 2.2 Torch.nn实现前馈神经网络

#### ■ 2&3) 定义模型及其前向传播过程

```
# 2) 定义模型
class Net(nn. Module):
    def init (self):
       super (Net, self). init ()
       # 定义模型参数
       num inputs, num outputs, num hiddens = 784, 10, 256
        # 定义模型结构
       self.input_layer = lambda x: x.view(x.shape[0], -1)
       self.hidden_layer = nn.Sequential(
           nn. Linear (num_inputs, num_hiddens),
           nn. ReLU()
       self. output layer = nn. Linear (num hiddens, num outputs)
        # 初始化参数
       for h_param in self.hidden_layer.parameters():
           torch.nn.init.normal_(h_param, mean=0, std=0.01)
       for o param in self. output layer. parameters():
           torch.nn.init.normal_(o_param, mean=0, std=0.01)
   def forward(self, x):
#3) 定义模型前向传播过程
       flatten_input = self.input_layer(x)
       hidden_output = self.hidden_layer(flatten_input)
       final output = self.output layer(hidden output)
       return final_output
```

#### ■ 4&5) 定义损失函数及优化算法

```
# 4) 定义损失函数
loss = nn. CrossEntropyLoss()
# 5) 定义优化算法
## 调用torch. optim. SGD
SGD_torch = torch. optim. SGD
```

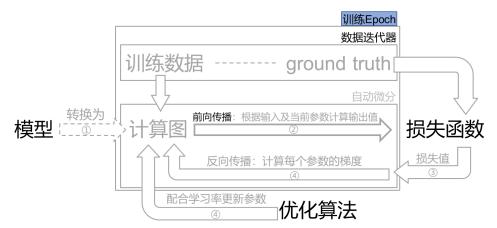




## 2.2 Torch.nn实现前馈神经网络

#### ■ 6) 定义训练函数

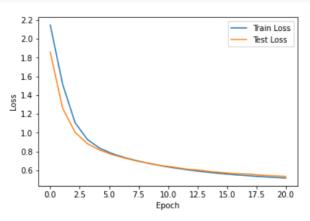
```
def train(net, train_iter, loss_func, num_epochs, lr, optimizer):
    train loss list = []
   test loss list = []
   for epoch in range(num_epochs):
        train_1_sum, train_acc_sum, n, c = 0.0, 0.0, 0
       for X, y in train iter:
           y_hat = net(X)
           1 = loss_func(y_hat, y)
            # 梯度清雾
           optimizer.zero grad()
           1. backward()
            optimizer.step()
            train 1 sum += 1.item()
            train acc sum += (y hat.argmax(dim=1) == y).sum().item()
           n += v. shape[0]
            c += 1
       test acc, test loss = evaluate accuracy(test iter, net, loss func)
       train loss list.append(train 1 sum / c)
       test_loss_list.append(test_loss)
       print ('epoch %d, train loss %.4f, test loss %.4f, train acc %.3f, test acc %.3f'
            % (epoch + 1, train 1 sum / c, test loss, train acc sum / n, test acc))
   return train_loss_list, test_loss_list
```



#### ■ 训练模型

```
# 训练前的准备工作
## 初始化模型
net = Net()
## 设置训练轮数
num_epochs = 20
## 设置学习率
1r = 0.01
## 初始化优化器
optimizer = SGD_torch(net.parameters(), 1r)

# 开始训练
train_loss, test_loss = \
    train(net, train_iter, loss, num_epochs, 1r, optimizer)
# 训练完成后绘制损失函数
draw_loss(train_loss, test_loss)
```



epoch 18, train loss 0.5321, test loss 0.5475, train acc 0.821, test acc 0.808 epoch 19, train loss 0.5238, test loss 0.5403, train acc 0.823, test acc 0.812 epoch 20, train loss 0.5166, test loss 0.5336, train acc 0.825, test acc 0.813



## 2.2 Torch.nn实现前馈神经网络

#### ■ 手动实现和Torch.nn实现下不同训练函数的对比

#### > 利用Torch.nn实现的模型的训练函数

#### 手动实现的模型的训练函数

```
def train(net, train_iter, loss_func, num_epochs, lr=None, optimizer=None):
def train(net, train_iter, loss_func, num_epochs, lr, optim
                                                                   train loss list = []
    train_loss_list = []
                                                                   test_loss_list = []
   test_loss_list = []
                                                                   for epoch in range (num epochs):
   for epoch in range (num epochs):
                                                                       train_1_sum, train_acc_sum, n, c = 0.0, 0.0. 0.0
        train_1\_sum, train\_acc\_sum, n, c = 0.0, 0.0, 0
                                                                       for X, y in train_iter:
       for X, y in train_iter:
                                                                           y hat = net.forward(X)
           y_hat = net(X)
                                                                           1 = loss_func(y_hat, y)
            1 = loss_func(y_hat, y)
                                                                           1. backward()
            #梯度情零
                                                                           optimizer (net. params, 1r)
           optimizer.zero_grad()
                                                                           # 考虑第一次进入训练循环,此时模型参数还没有梯度,因此需将梯度清零放在最后
           1. backward()
                                                                           for param in net. params:
            optimizer.step()
                                                                               param. grad. data. zero ()
            train 1 sum += 1. item()
                                                                           train 1 sum += 1.item()
            train_acc_sum += (y_hat.argmax(dim=1) == y).sur
                                                                           train_acc_sum += (y_hat.argmax(dim=1) == y).sum().item()
           n += v. shape[0]
                                                                           n += y. shape[0]
            e += 1
                                                                           c += 1
        test_acc, test_loss = evaluate_accuracy(test_iter,
                                                                       test_acc, test_loss = evaluate_accuracy(test_iter, net, loss_func)
        train_loss_list.append(train_l_sum / c)
                                                                       train_loss_list.append(train_l_sum / c)
        test_loss_list.append(test_loss)
                                                                       test_loss_list.append(test_loss)
        print ('epoch %d, train loss %.4f, test loss %.4f, t
                                                                       print ('epoch %d, train loss %.4f, test loss %.4f, train acc %.3f, test acc %.3f'
             % (epoch + 1, train 1 sum / c, test loss, trai
                                                                            (epoch + 1, train 1 sum / c, test loss, train acc sum / n, test acc)
    return train_loss_list, test_loss_list
                                                                   return train_loss_list, test_loss_list
```



#### 1. 基本概念

- 人工神经元
- 激活函数
- 前馈神经网络的组成
- 优化器的使用

#### 2. 实现前馈神经网络

- 手动实现前馈神经网络
- Torch.nn实现前馈神经网络

#### 3. 模型调优

- 交叉验证
- 过拟合&欠拟合
- 探究导致过拟合、欠拟合的因素
- 过拟合解决办法:正则化、dropout

#### 4. 实验要求

- 数据集介绍
- 多分类任务数据集下载和读取
- 课程实验要求

## 3.1 交叉验证

#### ■ K折交叉验证

● 将数据集划分为k个大小相似的互斥子集,每次用k-1个子集的并集作为训练集,余下的子集作为测试集,最终返回k个测试结果的均值, k 最常用的取值是10。

#### ■手动实现K折交叉验证

#### > 创建数据集

```
# 导入模块
import numpy as np
import random
# 创建一个数据集

X = torch.rand(100, 32, 32)

Y = torch.rand(100, 1)

# random shuffle
index = [i for i in range(len(X))]
random.shuffle(index)

X = X[index]

Y = Y[index]
```



#### > 获取k折交叉验证某一折的训练集和验证集

```
def get kfold data(k, i, X, y):
   <u># 返回第 i+1 折 (i = 0 -> k-1) 交叉验证时所需要的训练和验证数据,X</u> train为训练集,X valid为验证集
   fold_size = X.shape[0] // k # 每份的个数:数据总条数/折数(组数)
                                                                    分为k份后每份的个数
   val_start = i * fold_size
   if i != k - 1:
      val end = (i + 1) * fold size
      X valid, y valid = X[val start:val end], y[val start:val end]
      X train = torch.cat((X[0:val start], X[val end:]), dim = 0)
      y train = torch.cat((y[0:val start], y[val end:]), dim = 0)
   else: # 若是最后一折交叉验证
      X_valid, y_valid = X[val_start:], y[val_start:] # 若不能整除, 将多的样本放在最后一折里
      X_train = X[0:val start]
      y train = y[0:val start]
   return X train, y train, X valid, y valid
```



## 3.1 交叉验证

#### > 依次对每一折数据进行训练和测试,并计算k折平均值

```
def k_fold(k, X_train, y_train):
                                                             循环K次,取平均值
   train loss sum, valid loss sum = 0, 0
   train_acc_sum , valid_acc_sum = 0, 0
   for i in range(k):
       print('第', i + 1, '折验证结果')
       data = get kfold data(k, i, X train, y train)
                                                   # 获取k折交叉验证的训练和验证数据
       net = Net() # 实例化模型 (某已经定义好的模型)
       # 对每份数据进行训练
       train loss, val loss, train acc, val acc = train(net, *data)
       train loss sum += train loss
       valid loss sum += val loss
       train acc sum += train acc
       valid acc sum += val acc
   print('\n','最终k折交叉验证结果:')
   print('average train loss: {:.4f}, average train accuracy: {:.3f}%'.format(train_loss_sum/k, train_acc_sum/k))
   print('average valid loss: {:.4f}, average valid accuracy: {:.3f}%'.format(valid loss sum/k, valid acc sum/k))
   return
```



# 3.2 过拟合&欠拟合

## ■ 过拟合

● 表现:模型在训练集上正确率很高,但是在测试集上正确率很低

● 造成原因:由于训练数据少、数据存在噪声以及模型能力过强等原因造成的过拟合

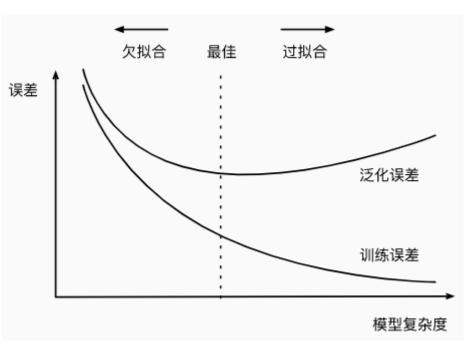
● 解决办法:优化目标加正则项; Dropout; 早停机制

### ■ 欠拟合

● 表现:模型在训练集和测试集上的正确率都很低

● 造成原因:由于模型能力不足造成的

● 解决办法:增加模型复杂度





## 3.3 多项式函数拟合实验探究影响欠拟合、过拟合的因素

■ 给定样本特征,使用如下的三阶多项式函数来生成样本的标签

$$y = 1.2x - 3.4x^2 + 5.6x^3 + 5 + \epsilon$$

 $\triangleright$  设置噪声项 $\epsilon$ 服从均值为0、标准差为0.1的正态分布。训练数据集和测试数据集的样本数都设为100

➤ 定义作图函数Draw\_Loss\_Curve

```
def Draw_Loss_Curve(x_vals, y_vals, x_label, y_label, x2_vals=None, legend=None, figsize=(3.5, 2.5)):
    display.set_matplotlib_formats('svg')
    plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = figsize
    plt.xlabel(x_label)
    plt.ylabel(y_label)
    plt.semilogy(x_vals, y_vals)
    if x2_vals and y2_vals:
        plt.semilogy(x2_vals, y2_vals, linestyle=':')
        plt.legend(legend)
```



# 3.3 多项式函数拟合实验探究导致欠拟合、过拟合的因素

### > 模型定义和训练函数定义

```
num_epochs, loss = 100, torch.nn.MSELoss()
def fit and plot(train features, test features, train labels, test labels):
                                                                                      由传的参数来控制
   #参数形状由输入数据的形状决定,由此来控制模型不同函数对原函数的拟合
                                                                                      构造不同的模型
   net = torch. nn. Linear (train features. shape [-1], 1)
   #剱塘划分
   batch size = min(10, train labels.shape[0])
   dataset = torch.utils.data.TensorDataset(train_features, train_labels)
   train iter = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(dataset, batch size, shuffle=True)
   #训练模型
   optimizer = torch. optim. SGD (net. parameters (), lr=0.01)
   train ls, test ls = [], []
   for in range (num epochs):
       for X, v in train iter:
           l = loss(net(X), y.view(-1, 1))
           optimizer.zero grad()
           1. backward()
           optimizer.step()
       train_labels = train_labels.view(-1, 1)
       test labels = test labels. view(-1, 1)
       train ls. append(loss(net(train features), train labels).item())
       test ls. append(loss(net(test features), test labels).item())
   print ('final epoch: train loss', train ls[-1], 'test loss', test ls[-1])
   Draw Loss Curve (range (1, num epochs + 1), train ls, 'epochs', 'loss',
            range(1, num_epochs + 1), test_ls, ['train', 'test'])
   print ('weight:', net. weight. data,
         '\nbias:', net.bias.data)
```



## 3.3 多项式函数拟合实验探究导致欠拟合、过拟合的因素

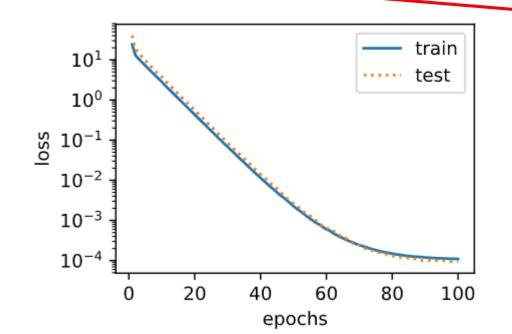
## ■ 使用三阶多项式函数拟合

> 使用与数据生成函数同阶的三阶多项式函数拟合,学习到的模型参数接近真实值

final epoch: train loss 0.00010961104999296367 test loss 9.270678856410086e-05

weight: tensor([[ 1.2058, -3.4001, 5.5984]])

bias: tensor([4.9980])



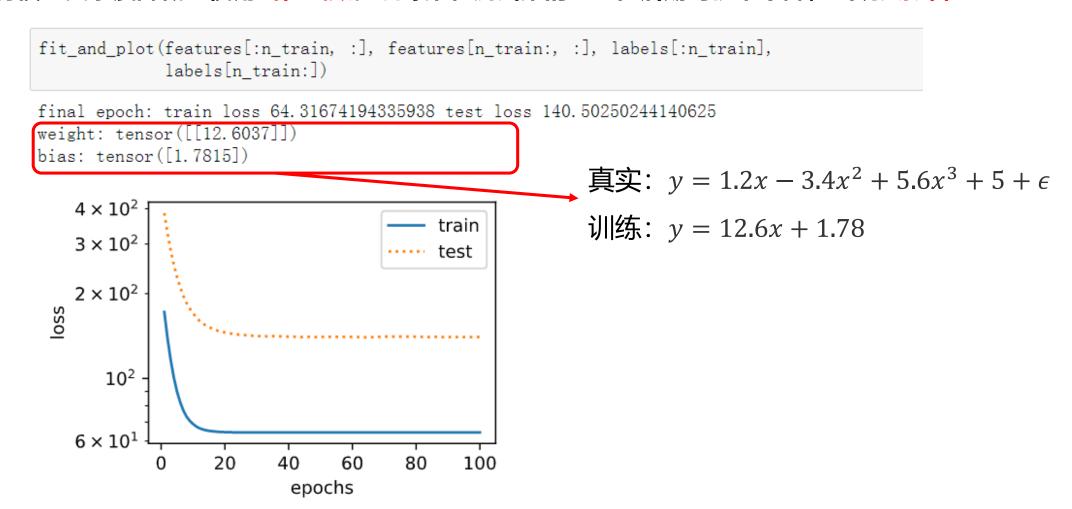
真实: 
$$y = 1.2x - 3.4x^2 + 5.6x^3 + 5 + \epsilon$$

训练:  $y = 1.206x - 3.4x^2 + 5.598x^3 + 4.998$ 



## 3.3 多项式函数拟合实验探究导致欠拟合、过拟合的因素

- 使用线性函数拟合(欠拟合)
- > 将模型复杂度降低:使用线性函数。训练集和测试集的loss在后期均很难下降,出现欠拟合





# 3.3 函数拟合实验探究导致欠拟合、过拟合的因素

## ■ 训练样本过少(过拟合)

> 只使用两个样本来训练模型,训练集loss持续下降,测试集loss上升,出现了过拟合

epochs

```
fit_and_plot(poly_features[0:2, :], poly_features[n_train:, :], labels[0:2],
             labels[n train:])
final epoch: train loss 0.7790262699127197 test loss 153.86997985839844
weight: tensor([[2.0786, 1.6235, 2.4390]])
bias: tensor([2.9667])
                                                      真实: y = 1.2x - 3.4x^2 + 5.6x^3 + 5 + \epsilon
                                                      训练: y = 2.08x + 1.62x^2 + 2.44x^3 + 2.97
   10^{2}
                                      train
 loss
   10^{1}
                                      test
   10^{0}
               20
                                  80
                     40
                            60
                                         100
```



ullet 在模型原损失函数基础上添加 $L_2$ 范数惩罚项,通过惩罚绝对值较大的模型参数为需要学习的模型增加限制,来应对过拟合问题。带有 $L_2$ 范数惩罚项的模型的新损失函数为:

$$\ell_o + \frac{\lambda}{2n} |\mathbf{w}|^2$$

其中 $\mathbf{w}$ 是参数向量,  $\ell_a$  是模型原损失函数,  $\mathbf{n}$ 是样本个数,  $\ell_a$  是超参数

## ■ 以高维线性回归为例来引入一个过拟合问题,并使用权重衰减来应对过拟合

设数据样本特征的维度为p,使用如下函数生成样本的标签

$$y = 0.05 + \sum_{i=1}^{p} 0.01x_i + \epsilon$$

其中噪声项 $\epsilon$ 服从均值为0、标准差为0.01的正态分布。设p=200,设置训练集样本数为20,测试集样本数为100来引入过拟合的情况。



### > 生成数据集

```
[30]: %matplotlib inline
          import torch
          import torch, nn as nn
          from torch utils import data
          import numpy as np
          import sys
          svs. path. append ("...")
          from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
          from IPython import display
In [16]: n train, n test, num inputs = 20, 100, 200
                                                                                       y = 0.05 + \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} 0.01x_i + \epsilon
          true w, true b = torch.ones(num inputs, 1) * 0.01, 0.05
          #生成数据集
          features = torch.randn((n train + n test, num inputs))
          labels = torch.matmul(features, true w) + true b
          labels += torch.tensor(np.random.normal(0, 0.01, size=labels.size()), dtype=torch.float)
          train features, test features = features[:n train, :], features[n train:, :]
          train labels, test labels = labels[:n train], labels[n train:]
          print(train features[0][:5]) #輸出第一个样本特征向量的前五维的元素
          print(train labels[0])
          tensor([ 0.1348,  0.3261, -1.4309, -1.4814,  0.4257])
          tensor([0.2408])
```



## ■ 手动实现L<sub>2</sub>范数正则化

### > 定义随机初始化模型参数的函数

```
def init_params():
    w = torch.randn((num_inputs, 1), requires_grad=True)
    b = torch.zeros(1, requires_grad=True)
    return [w, b]
```

## > 定义均方误差

```
def squared_loss(y_hat, y):
    # 返回的是向量,注意: pytorch里的MSELoss并没有除以 2
    return ((y_hat - y.view(y_hat.size())) ** 2) / 2
```

### **▶ 定义**L₂**范数惩罚项**

```
def 12_penalty(w):
    return (w**2).sum() / 2
```

### > 定义随机梯度下降函数

```
def SGD(params, lr):
   for param in params:
    # 注意这里参数赋值用的是param. data
   param. data -= lr * param. grad
```

### > 定义模型

```
def linear(X, w, b):
    return torch.mm(X, w) + b
```



### > 定义训练函数

```
batch_size, num_epochs, lr = 1, 100, 0.003
net, loss = linear, squared loss
                                                         > 定义均方误差
#划分数据集
dataset = torch. utils. data. TensorDataset (train features, tr
                                                          def squared loss(y hat, y):
train iter = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(dataset, batch siz
                                                              #返回的是向量,注意: pytorch里的MSELoss并没有除以 2
#训练模型
                                                              return ((y_hat - y.view(y_hat.size())) ** 2)
def fit and plot(lambd):
   w, b = init params()
   train ls, test ls = [], []
   for _ in range(num_epochs):
       for X, y in train iter:
                                                         > 定义随机梯度下降函数
           #添加了L2范数惩罚项
           l = loss(net(X, w, b), y) + lambd * 12_penalty
                                                          def SGD(params, lr):
           1 = 1. sum()
                                                              for param in params:
                                                                  # 注意这里参数赋值用的是param. data
           if w. grad is not None:
                                                                 param. data -= lr * param. grad
               w. grad. data. zero ()
               b. grad. data. zero ()
           1. backward()
           SGD([w, b], lr)
       train ls.append(loss(net(train features, w, b), train labels).mean().item())
       test_ls.append(loss(net(test_features, w, b), test_labels).mean().item())
   Draw_Loss_Curve(range(1, num_epochs + 1), train_ls, 'epochs', 'loss',
                range(1, num epochs + 1), test ls, ['train', 'test'])
   print('L2 norm of w:', w.norm().item())
```



### > 定义训练函数

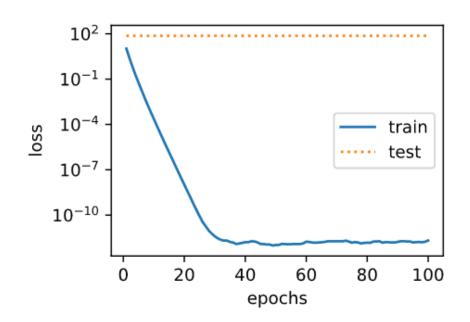
```
batch size, num epochs, lr = 1, 100, 0.003
net, loss = linear, squared loss
#划分数据集
dataset = torch.utils.data.TensorDataset(train features, train labels)
train iter = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(dataset, batch size, shuffle=True)
#训练模型
def fit and plot(lambd):
   w, b = init params()
   train ls, test ls = [], []
   for _ in range(num_epochs):
       for X, v in train iter:
           #添加了L2范数惩罚项
                                                                   添加惩罚项,用lambd控制惩罚权重
             = loss(net(X, w, b), y) + lambd * 12_penalty(w)
           1 = 1. sum()
           if w. grad is not None:
               w. grad. data. zero ()
               b. grad. data. zero ()
           1. backward()
           SGD([w, b], lr)
       train ls.append(loss(net(train features, w, b), train labels).mean().item())
       test_ls.append(loss(net(test_features, w, b), test_labels).mean().item())
   Draw_Loss_Curve(range(1, num_epochs + 1), train_ls, 'epochs', 'loss',
                range(1, num epochs + 1), test ls, ['train', 'test'])
   print('L2 norm of w:', w.norm().item())
```



 $\lambda = 0$  (即不使用 $L_2$ 范数正则化) 时的实验结果,出现了过拟合的现象。

fit\_and\_plot(lambd=0)

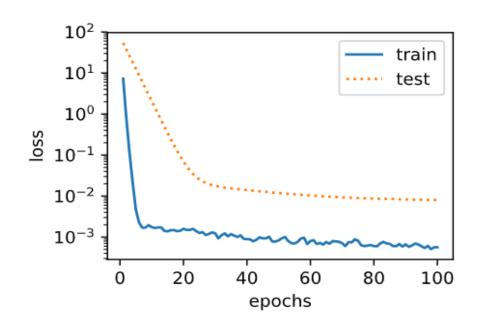
L2 norm of w: 12.559598922729492



 $\lambda = 3$  (即使用 $L_2$ 范数正则化) 时的实验结果,一定程度地缓解了过拟合。同时可以看到参数 $L_2$ 范数变小,参数更接近0。

fit\_and\_plot(lambd=3)

L2 norm of w: 0.04879558086395264





- 利用torch.optim的weight\_decay参数实现 $L_2$ 范数正则化
- > 定义训练函数

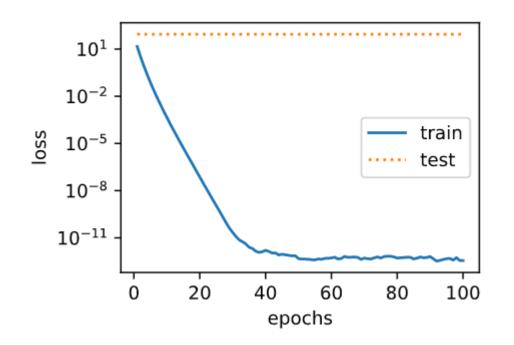
```
def fit and plot pytorch(wd):
    # 对权重参数衰减。权重名称一般是以weight结尾
   net = nn. Linear (num inputs, 1)
   nn. init. normal (net. weight, mean=0, std=1)
   nn. init. normal (net. bias, mean=0, std=1)
    # 使用weight decay参数实现L2范数正则化
    optimizer w = torch.optim.SGD(params=[net.weight], lr=lr, weight decay=wd)
    optimizer b = torch.optim.SGD(params=[net.bias], lr=lr)
    train ls, test ls = [], []
   for _ in range(num_epochs):
       for X, y in train iter:
           l = loss(net(X), y).mean()
           optimizer w.zero grad()
           optimizer b. zero grad()
           1. backward()
           # 对两个optimizer实例分别调用step函数,从而分别更新权重和偏差
           optimizer w. step()
           optimizer_b.step()
       train ls. append(loss(net(train features), train labels). mean().item())
       test_ls.append(loss(net(test_features), test_labels).mean().item())
    Draw_Loss_Curve(range(1, num_epochs + 1), train_ls, 'epochs', 'loss',
                range(1, num epochs + 1), test ls, ['train', 'test'])
    print ('L2 norm of w:', net. weight. data. norm(). item())
```



 $\lambda = 0$  (即不使用 $L_2$ 范数正则化) 时的实验结果,出现了过拟合的现象。

fit\_and\_plot\_pytorch(0)

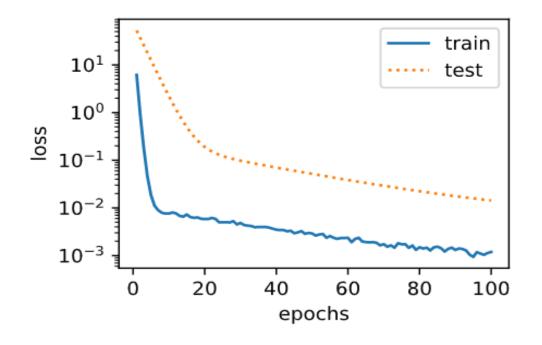
L2 norm of w: 13.343997955322266



 $\lambda = 3$  (即使用 $L_2$ 范数正则化) 时的实验结果,一定程度的缓解了过拟合。同时可以看到参数 $L_2$ 范数变小,参数更接近0。

fit\_and\_plot\_pytorch(3)

L2 norm of w: 0.060846149921417236





## ■ 手动实现dropout

以前馈神经网络为例,当使用dropout时,前馈神经网络隐藏层中的隐藏单元 $h_i$ 有一定概率被丢弃掉。

 $\triangleright$  设丢弃概率为p,那么有p的概率 $h_i$ 会被清零,有1-p的概率 $h_i$ 会除以1-p做拉伸。由此定义进行dropout操作的函数

```
def dropout(X, drop_prob):
    X = X.float()
    #检查丢弃概率是否在0到1之间
    assert 0 <= drop_prob <= 1
    keep_prob = 1 - drop_prob
# 这种情况下把全部元素都丢弃
    if keep_prob == 0:
        return torch.zeros like(X)

#生成mask矩阵(向量)
mask = (torch.rand(X.shape) < keep_prob).float()
#按照mask进行对X进行变换
return mask * X / keep_prob
```

➤ 初始化一个向量X,对X进行dropout,分别 设置丢弃率为0、0.5、1,实验结果如下:

```
X = torch.arange(10).view(2, 5)
print(dropout(X, 0),'\n')
print(dropout(X, 0.5),'\n')
print(dropout(X, 1))

tensor([[0., 1., 2., 3., 4.],
        [5., 6., 7., 8., 9.]])

tensor([[ 0., 2., 0., 0., 8.],
        [ 0., 12., 0., 16., 18.]])

tensor([[0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
        [0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]])
```



### > 定义模型参数 (使用Fashion-MNIST数据集进行实验)

```
num_inputs, num_outputs, num_hiddens1, num_hiddens2 = 784, 10, 256, 256

W1 = torch.tensor(np.random.normal(0, 0.01, size=(num_hiddens1, num_inputs)), dtype=torch.float, requires_grad=True)
b1 = torch.zeros(num_hiddens1, requires_grad=True)
W2 = torch.tensor(np.random.normal(0, 0.01, size=(num_hiddens2, num_hiddens1)), dtype=torch.float, requires_grad=True)
b2 = torch.zeros(num_hiddens2, requires_grad=True)
W3 = torch.tensor(np.random.normal(0, 0.01, size=(num_outputs, num_hiddens2)), dtype=torch.float, requires_grad=True)
b3 = torch.zeros(num_outputs, requires_grad=True)
params = [W1, b1, W2, b2, W3, b3]
```

### > 定义使用dropout的网络模型,两个隐藏层的丢弃率分别为0.2和0.5

```
def net(X, is_training=True):
    X = X.view(-1, num_inputs)
    H1 = (torch.matmul(X, W1.t()) + b1).relu()
    if is_training: # 如果是在训练则使用dropout
        H1 = dropout(H1, drop_prob1) # 在第一层全连接后进行dropout
    H2 = (torch.matmul(H1, W2.t()) + b2).relu()
    if is_training:
        H2 = dropout(H2, drop_prob2) # 在第二层全连接后进行dropout
    return torch.matmul(H2, W3.t()) + b3
```



### > 定义计算准确率的函数

```
def evaluate_accuracy(data_iter, net):
    acc_sum, n = 0.0, 0
    for X, y in data iter:
        acc_sum += (net(X, is_training=False).argmax(dim=1) == y).float().sum().item()
        n += y.shape[0]
    return acc_sum / n
```

### > 训练模型结果

```
num_epochs, lr, batch_size = 5, 0.1, 128
loss = torch.nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
train(net, train_iter, test_iter, loss, num_epochs, batch_size, params, lr, None)

epoch 1, loss 0.0105, train acc 0.492, test acc 0.689
epoch 2, loss 0.0052, train acc 0.759, test acc 0.802
epoch 3, loss 0.0042, train acc 0.810, test acc 0.827
epoch 4, loss 0.0037, train acc 0.831, test acc 0.825
epoch 5, loss 0.0034, train acc 0.844, test acc 0.849
```



## ■ 利用torch.nn.Dropout层实现dropout

#### > 定义模型

```
class FlattenLaver (torch. nn. Module):
    def init (self):
        super (FlattenLayer, self). init ()
    def forward(self, x):
        return x. view(x. shape[0], -1)
net pytorch = nn. Sequential (
        FlattenLaver(),
        nn.Linear(num_inputs, num_hiddens1),
        nn. ReLU(),
        nn. Dropout (drop_prob1),
        nn. Linear (num hiddens1, num hiddens2),
        nn. ReLU(),
        nn. Dropout (drop_prob2),
        nn. Linear (num hiddens2, 10)
for param in net pytorch. parameters():
    nn.init.normal_(param, mean=0, std=0.01)
```



### > 定义计算准确率的函数 (eval()和train()来切换模型的状态)

### > 实验结果

```
optimizer = torch.optim.SGD(net_pytorch.parameters(), lr=0.1)
train(net_pytorch, train_iter, test_iter, loss, num_epochs, batch_size, None, None, optimizer)

epoch 1, loss 0.0104, train acc 0.490, test acc 0.746
epoch 2, loss 0.0051, train acc 0.764, test acc 0.801
epoch 3, loss 0.0042, train acc 0.809, test acc 0.825
epoch 4, loss 0.0037, train acc 0.830, test acc 0.840
epoch 5, loss 0.0034, train acc 0.843, test acc 0.837
```



## 1. 基本概念

- 人工神经元
- 激活函数
- 前馈神经网络的组成
- 优化器的使用

## 2. 实现前馈神经网络

- 手动实现前馈神经网络
- Torch.nn实现前馈神经网络

### 3. 模型调优

- 交叉验证
- 过拟合&欠拟合
- 探究导致过拟合、欠拟合的因素
- 过拟合解决办法:正则化、dropout

### 4. 实验要求

- 数据集介绍
- 多分类任务数据集下载和读取
- 课程实验要求



## 4.1 数据集介绍——回归、二分类、多分类任务数据集

### ■ 手动生成回归任务的数据集,要求:

- 生成单个数据集。
- 数据集的大小为10000旦训练集大小为7000,测试集大小为3000。
- 数据集的样本特征维度p为500,且服从如下的高维线性函数:  $y = 0.028 + \sum_{i=1}^{p} 0.0056x_i + \epsilon$

## ■ 手动生成二分类任务的数据集,要求:

- 共生成两个数据集。
- 两个数据集的大小均为10000且训练集大小为7000,测试集大小为3000。
- 两个数据集的样本特征x的维度均为200,且分别服从均值互为相反数且方差相同的正态分布。
- 两个数据集的样本标签分别为0和1。

## ■ MNIST手写体数据集介绍:

- 该数据集包含60,000个用于训练的图像样本和10,000个用于测试的图像样本。
- 图像是固定大小(28x28像素), 其值为0到1。为每个图像都被平展并转换为784(28 \* 28)个特征的一维 numpy数组。

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## 4.2 多分类任务数据集下载和读取

#### > MNIST数据集下载和读取:

```
#下载MNIST手写数字数据集
train dataset = torchvision. datasets. MNIST (root="./Datasets/MNIST", train=True, transform= transforms. ToTensor(), download=True)
test_dataset = torchvision.datasets.MNIST(root="./Datasets/MNIST", train=False, transform= transforms.ToTensor())
Downloading http://vann.lecun.com/exdb/mnist/train-images-idx3-ubvte.gz
Downloading http://yann.lecun.com/exdb/mnist/train-labels-idx1-ubvte.gz
Downloading http://yann.lecun.com/exdb/mnist/t10k-images-idx3-ubyte.gz
Downloading http://yann.lecun.com/exdb/mnist/t10k-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz
Processing...
Done!
train loader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(train dataset, batch size=32, shuffle=True)
test loader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(test dataset, batch size=32, shuffle=False)
for X, y in train_loader:
    print (X. shape, v. shape)
    break
torch. Size([32, 1, 28, 28]) torch. Size([32])
```



## 4.3 课程实验要求

- (1) 手动实现前馈神经网络解决上述回归、二分类、多分类任务
  - 分析实验结果并绘制训练集和测试集的loss曲线
- (2) 利用torch.nn实现前馈神经网络解决上述回归、二分类、多分类任务
  - 分析实验结果并绘制训练集和测试集的loss曲线
- (3) 在多分类实验的基础上使用至少三种不同的激活函数
  - 对比使用不同激活函数的实验结果
- (4) 对多分类任务中的模型评估隐藏层层数和隐藏单元个数对实验结果的影响
  - 使用不同的隐藏层层数和隐藏单元个数,进行对比实验并分析实验结果



# 4.3 课程实验要求

- (5) 在多分类任务实验中分别手动实现和用torch.nn实现dropout
  - 探究不同丢弃率对实验结果的影响(可用loss曲线进行展示)
- (6) 在多分类任务实验中分别手动实现和用torch.nn实现 $L_2$ 正则化
  - 探究惩罚项的权重对实验结果的影响(可用loss曲线进行展示)
- (7) 对回归、二分类、多分类任务分别选择上述实验中效果最好的模型, 采用10折交叉验证评估实验结果
  - 要求除了最终结果外还需以表格的形式展示每折的实验结果