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MoNet

一个新型神经网络AI表述与实现框架，基于pytorch，scikit-learn，skorch，实现网络的公式化表达与构建。
网络列表如下：

| 公式 | 代码 | 含义 | 实现 |
|----------------------|------------------|---------|--|
| Fc_{true}^o | fc_True | 全连接层 | <code>nn.Linear(in_features=i,out_features=o,bias=bias)</code> |
| Bfc_{true}^o | bfc_True | 双线性层 | <code>nn.Bilinear(in1_features=i[0],in2_features=i[1],out_features=o,bias=bias)</code> |
| $Fl_{1,-1}^o$ | flat_1_-1 | 压扁层 | <code>nn.Flatten(start_dim=start_dim,end_dim=end_dim)</code> |
| $Cv2_{3,1,0,true}^o$ | cov2_3_1_0_True | 卷积层 | <code>eval(f"nn.Conv{dim}d")(in_channels=i,out_channels=o,kernel_size=kernel_size,padding=padding)</code> |
| $Cvt2$ | covT2_3_1_0_True | 反卷积层 | <code>eval(f"nn.ConvTranspose{dim}d")(in_channels=i,out_channels=o,kernel_size=kernel_size, stride=stride, padding=padding)</code> |
| $Mp2$ | mp2_2_0 | 最大池化 | <code>eval(f"nn.MaxPool{dim}d")(kernel_size=kernel_size,padding=padding)</code> |
| $Mpa2$ | amp2_2_0 | 自适应最大池化 | <code>eval(f"nn.AdaptiveMaxPool{dim}d")(kernel_size=kernel_size,padding=padding)</code> |
| $Ap2$ | ap2_2 | 平均池化 | <code>eval(f"nn.AvgPool{dim}d")(padding=padding)</code> |
| $Apa2$ | aap2_2 | 自适应平均池化 | <code>eval(f"nn.AdaptiveAvgPool{dim}d")(padding=padding)</code> |

| 公式 | 代码 | 含义 | 实现 |
|--------|------------------|-------|---|
| $Bn1$ | bn1_0 | 批归一化层 | <code>eval(f"nn.BatchNorm{dim}d")(num_features=i if num_features==0else num_</code> |
| $In1$ | in1_0 | 归一化层 | <code>eval(f"nn.InstanceNorm{dim}d")(num_features=i if num_features==0else</code> |
| Gn | gn_2 | 组归一化层 | <code>nn.GroupNorm(num_groups=num_groups,num_channels=i)</code> |
| Ln | ln | 归一化层 | <code>nn.LayerNorm(normalized_shape=i)</code> |
| Lrn | lrn | 归一化层 | <code>nn.LocalResponseNorm(size=i)</code> |
| Dp | dp_0.5_False | 隐藏层 | <code>nn.Dropout(p=p,inplace=bool(inplace))</code> |
| $Dp1$ | dp1_1_False | 隐藏层 | <code>eval(f"nn.Dropout{dim}d")(p=p,inplace=bool(inplace))</code> |
| Adp | aldp_0.5_False | 隐藏层 | <code>nn.AlphaDropout(p=p,inplace=bool(inplace))</code> |
| $Fadp$ | fadp_0.5_False | 隐藏层 | <code>nn.FeatureAlphaDropout(p=p,inplace=bool(inplace))</code> |
| Act | act.PReLU | 激活层 | <code>eval(f"nn.{act_func}")()</code> |
| Nn | nn.Linear_(10,1) | 通配层 | <code>eval(f"nn.{func}")(*args)</code> |

如何用公式表达一个网络

Lenet

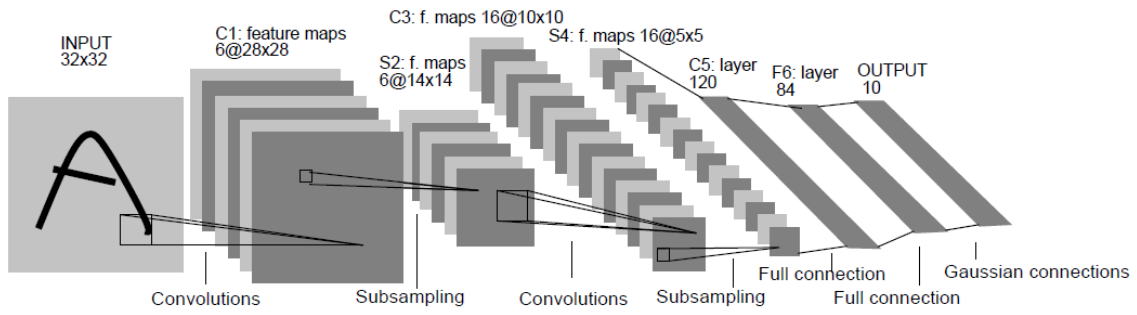


Fig. 2. Architecture of LeNet-5, a Convolutional Neural Network, here for digits recognition. Each plane is a feature map, i.e. a set of units whose weights are constrained to be identical.

$$Lenet = CvSpCvSpFcFcGc = 2(CvSp)2FcGc$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Lenet_{32 \times 32}^1 &= Cv2_5^6 Sp2_2^6 Cv2_5^{16} Sp2_2^{16} Fc^{120} Fc^{84} Gc^{10} \\
 &= (Cv2_5 Sp2_2)^{[6,16]} Fc^{[120,64]} Gc^{10} \\
 &= (Cv_5 Sp_2) 2^{[6,16]} Fc^{[120,64]} Gc^{10} \\
 &= (Cv_5 Sp_2)^{[6,16]} Fc^{[120,64]} Gc^{10}
 \end{aligned}$$

代码实现

```
import monet as mn
```

```
Lenet = mn.Mix(1, [[6,16],[120,64],10], [['cv_5','sp_2'],'fc','gc'])
```