深度学习 Lab4-multilayer perceptron

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本次Lab有作业,请在3月17日结束前提交!

Lab2参考答案

• 随机梯度下降

```
def train(self, x, y):
    x and y are the data for traning a linear regression
    please simply update the value of self.w and not include any other parameters
    # =======
    # todo '''使用随机梯度下降法优化对self.w进行更新'''
   beta0 = np.expand_dims(np.ones_like(x), axis=1)
    beta1 = np.expand_dims(x, axis=1)
    x = np.concatenate([beta1, beta0], axis=1)
    for i in range(self.epoch):
        ids = np.arange(len(x))
        random.shuffle(ids)
        for j in ids:
           delta_w = []
           xii = x[j]
           yii = y_train[j]
           delta_w = np.dot(xii, yii - np.dot(xii, self.w))
           self.w += self.lr*delta_w
    # =======
```

算法 2.1: 随机梯度下降法

```
輸入: 训练集\mathcal{D} = \{(\mathbf{x}^{(n)}, y^{(n)})\}_{n=1}^{N}, 验证集\mathcal{V}, 学习率\alpha

1 随机初始化\theta;

2 repeat

3 対训练集\mathcal{D}中的样本随机重排序;

4 for n = 1 \cdots N do

5 从训练集\mathcal{D}中选取样本(\mathbf{x}^{(n)}, y^{(n)});

// 更新参数

\theta \leftarrow \theta - \alpha \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(\theta; x^{(n)}, y^{(n)})}{\partial \theta};

7 end

8 until 模型 f(\mathbf{x}; \theta) 在验证集\mathcal{V} 上的错误率不再下降;
输出: \theta
```

SGD一次epoch仅随机取了一个样本更新梯度,而非遍历所有样本

```
def train(self, x, y):
         1.1.1
        x and y are the data for traning a linear regression
        please simply update the value of self.w and not include any other parameters
 5
 6
 7
         # ========
        # todo '''使用随机梯度下降法优化对self.w进行更新'''
 8
        for _ in range(self.epoch):
            idx = random.randint(0, len(x)-1)
10
11 上的市
            xi = x[idx]
            yi = y[idx]
12
            x_{\text{vec}} = \text{np.array}([xi, 1.0])
13
            y_pred = np.dot(x_vec, self.w)
14
15
16
            error = y_pred - yi
17
            grad = error * x_vec
18
19
             self.w -= self.lr * grad
20
21
         # =========
```

使用全量梯度下降(BGD)而非SGD

```
可复制
python
      def train(self, x, y):
          x and y are the data for traning a linear regression
          please simply update the value of self.w and not include any other parameters
          111
           # ========
          # todo '''使用随机梯度下降法优化对self.w进行更新'''
          for _ in range(self.epoch):
              y_pred = self.predict(x)
  10
              error = y_pred - y
  11
              beta0 = np.expand_dims(np.ones_like(x), axis=1)
  12
              betal = np.expand_dims(x, axis=1)
  13
              X = np.concatenate([beta1, beta0], axis=1)
  14
              gradient = np.dot(X.T, error) / len(x)
  15
              self.w = self.w - self.lr * gradient
  16
  17
          return self.w
  18
           # ========
```

未按照题目要求使用随机梯度下降法(SGD), 而使用了全量梯度下降或小批量梯度下降法

没有打乱顺序,每次随机抽取一个样本进行梯度更新,一个epoch抽取次数为样本数

```
def train(self, x, y):
        111
        x and y are the data for traning a linear regression
        please simply update the value of self.w and not include any other parameters
        # ========
        # todo '''使用随机梯度下降法优化对self.w进行更新'''
        for _ in range(self.epoch):
9
            for i in range(len(x)):
10
                # 随机选择一个样本
11
               idx = random.randint(0, len(x) - 1)
12
13
                xi = x[idx]
               yi = y[idx]
14
               # 计算预测值
15
               y_pred = self.predict(np.array([xi]))
16
17
               # 计算梯度
                gradient = (y_pred - yi) * np.array([xi, 1])
18
                # 更新参数
19
                self.w -= self.lr * gradient
20
21
22
        # ========
```

没有打乱顺序, 按顺序遍历所有样本, 单样本更新梯度

```
def train(self, x, y):
        x and y are the data for traning a linear regression
        please simply update the value of self.w and not include any other parameters
        # =======
        # todo ''!使用随机梯度下降法优化对self.w进行更新'''
        beta0 = np.expand_dims(np.ones_like(x), axis=1)
9
        beta1 = np.expand_dims(x, axis=1)
10
        X = np.concatenate([beta1, beta0], axis=1)
11
12
        for _ in range(self.epoch):
13
            for i in range(len(X)):
14
                prediction = np.dot(X[i], self.w)
15
                error = prediction - y[i]
16
                self.w -= self.lr * error * X[i]
17
18
         # ========
```

未添加偏置项,导致偏置项的梯度更新错误

```
def train(self, x, y):
        x and y are the data for traning a linear regression
        please simply update the value of self.w and not include any other parameters
        # ========
        # todo '!'使用随机梯度下降法优化对self.w进行更新'''
 9
        m = len(x)
10
        for epoch in range(self.epoch):
11
            # 遍历每一个训练样本: 预测输出, 计算损失函数的梯度、损失函数对参数的梯度, 更新权重
12
            for i in range(m):
13
               xi = np.expand_dims(x[i], axis=0)
14
               yi = y[i]
15
16
               prediction = self.predict(xi)
17
               error = prediction - yi
18
               grad = xi.T * error
19
               # 使用学习率更新参数, squeeze将维度调整为和self.w-致
20
               self.w -= self.lr * grad.squeeze()
21
22
23
        # ========
```

Lab4

- 1.理解图像识别的代码实现流程
- 2.补全MLP模型
- 3.比较numpy版本和pytorch版本的MLP模型实现

Multilayer Perceptron

- 读懂exercise_mlp.py文件中的代码,熟悉图像识别任务的代码流程,可通过display_mnist看到数据库的图像
- 理解pytorch版本的MLP代码实现

Multilayer Perceptron

- 用numpy实现基于**MLP模型**的图像分类任务
 - 完成ReLU激活和softmax函数的梯度后传
 - 利用设定好的对象属性**补全MLP前向传**,**后向传播**和**参数更新**
 - 不能修改给定的对象属性,不能调用其他工具包, 只能在 "to do" 下面 书写代码
 - 提交之后,测试集上的准确率应该降到一个正确的范围内可多次提交。即使对自己的代码没有自信也一定要提交,我们会酌情给过程分
- TO DO:完成《Multilayer Perceptron》项目。补全 feedforward_np_version.py文件使exercise_mlp.py文件中的 train_with_Model_NP()可以顺利执行。

Evaluation脚本

```
def compute_acc(pred_file):
    with gzip.open(r'.\data\t10k-labels.gz', 'rb') as f:
        gold = np.frombuffer(f.read(), np.uint8, offset=8)

with open(pred_file) as f:
    pred = f.readlines()
    pred = [int(sent.strip()) for sent in pred]
    correct_case = [i for i, _ in enumerate(gold) if gold[i] == pred[i]]

acc = len(correct_case)*1./len(gold)
    print('The predicted accuracy is %s' %acc)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    pred_file = 'data/predict.txt'
    compute_acc(pred_file)
```