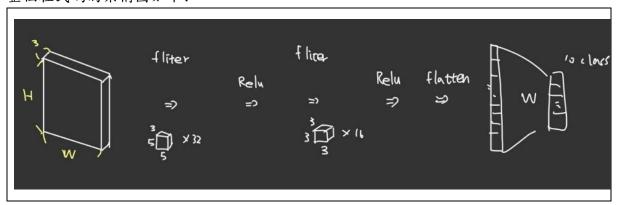
HW9 Pytorch Autograd and NN

M113040105 劉東霖

壹. Part II. Barebones Pytorch:

-. three_layer_convent:

整個程式碼的架構圖如下:



首先,計算第一層 convolution。進入一個 conv,輸入權重和 bias 為 conv_wl 和 conv_bl, padding=2 和 stride=1,再進入 relu。程式碼如下。

buff=F. conv2d(input=x, weight=conv_w1, bias=conv_b1, padding=2, stride=1)
buff=F. relu(input=buff)

再來計算第二層 convolution。首先,進入一個 conv,輸入權重和 bias 為 conv_w2 和 conv b2, padding=1 和 stride=1,再進入 relu。程式碼如下。

buff=F.conv2d(input=buff, weight=conv_w2, bias=conv_b2, padding=1, stride=1)
buff=F.relu(input=buff)

再來計算第三層全連接層。首先,先把第二層算出來的東西坦平,再用 linear 函式算出輸出 scores,權重和 bias 為 fc_w 和 fc_b。程式碼如下。

buff=flatten(buff)
scores=F.linear(buff,fc_w,fc_b)

=. initialize_three_layer_conv_part2:

如下圖所示,利用 Kaiming 初始化 conv_wl, size 為 (channel_1, C, kernel_size_1, kernel_size_1), 裝置和資料型態都跟輸入的一樣。最後把 require_grad 設為 true 讓這個參數可以反向傳播。

conv_w1=nn.init.kaiming_norma1_(torch.empty(channe1_1, C, kerne1_size_1, kerne1_size_1, dtype=dtype, device=device, requires_grad=True)

如下圖所示,把 conv_bl 初始化所有元素為 0, size 為 channel_1, 裝置和資料型態都 跟輸入的一樣。最後把 require_grad 設為 true 讓這個參數可以反向傳播。

conv_b1=nn.init.zeros_(torch.empty(channel_1, dtype=dtype, device=device, requires_grad=True))

如下圖所示,利用 Kaiming 初始化 conv_w2, size 為(channel_2, channel_1, kernel_size_2, kernel_size_2), 裝置和資料型態都跟輸入的一樣。最後把 require grad 設為 true 讓這個參數可以反向傳播。

```
conv_w2=nn.init.kaiming_norma1_(torch.empty(channel_2, channel_1, kernel_size_2, kernel_size_2, dtype=dtype, device=device, requires_grad=True))
```

如下圖所示,把 conv_b2 初始化所有元素為 0, size 為 channel_2, 裝置和資料型態都 跟輸入的一樣。最後把 require_grad 設為 true 讓這個參數可以反向傳播。

```
conv_b2=nn.init.zeros_(torch.empty(channel_2, dtype=dtype, device=device, requires_grad=True))
```

如下圖所示,利用 Kaiming 初始化 fc_w, size 為(num_classes, channel_2*H* W),裝置和資料型態都跟輸入的一樣。最後把 require_grad 設為 true 讓這個參數可以反向傳播。

```
fc_w=nn.init.kaiming_norma1_(torch.empty(num_classes, channel_2*H*W, dtype=dtype, device=device, requires_grad=True))
```

如下圖所示,把 fc_b 初始化所有元素為 0, size 為 num_classes,裝置和資料型態都 跟輸入的一樣。最後把 require_grad 設為 true 讓這個參數可以反向傳播。

fc_b=nn.init.zeros_(torch.empty(num_classes, dtype=dtype, device=device, requires_grad=True))

三. 程式執行結果:

1. 如下圖所示,在所有權重和 bias 和輸入都是全 0 的 tensor 的情况下,輸出 size 為 $\lceil 64,10 \rceil$ 。

2. 如下圖所示,拿前面寫的 function 拿來做訓練,發現準確率大多落在四十幾%左右。

Iteration 0, 1oss = 2.6007 Checking accuracy on the val set Got 109 / 1000 correct (10.90%) Iteration 100, loss = 1.9974 Checking accuracy on the val set Got 349 / 1000 correct (34.90%) Checking accuracy on the val set Got 392 / 1000 correct (39.20%) Iteration 300, loss = 1.6607 Checking accuracy on the val set Got 418 / 1000 correct (41.80%) Iteration 400, loss = 1.5935 Checking accuracy on the val set Got 451 / 1000 correct (45.10%) Iteration 500, loss = 1.6623 Checking accuracy on the val set Got 449 / 1000 correct (44.90%) Iteration 600, loss = 1.6291 Checking accuracy on the val set Got 469 / 1000 correct (46.90%) Iteration 700, loss = 1.7864 Checking accuracy on the val set Got 483 / 1000 correct (48.30%) Iteration 765, loss = 1.2412 Checking accuracy on the val set

貳. Part III. Pytorch Module API:

-. ThreeLayerConvNet:

1. __init__:

首先,定義了一個二維卷積層 self.convl,它具有 in_channel 個輸入通道,channel_1 個輸出通道,卷積核大小為 5,步長為 1,並在輸入邊界上進行填充,以維持輸出尺寸不變。接著,使用 Kaiming 初始化 self.convl 的權重,並將偏差設置為零。程式碼如下:

```
self.conv1=nn.Conv2d(in_channels=in_channel, out_channels=channel_1, kernel_size=5, stride=1, padding=2)
nn.init.kaiming_normal_(self.conv1.weight)
nn.init.zeros_(self.conv1.bias)
```

再來,定義了一個二維卷積層 self.conv2,它具有 channel_1 個輸入通道, channel_2 個輸出通道,卷積核大小為3,步長為1,並在輸入邊界上進行填充,以維持輸出尺寸不變。接著,使用 Kaiming 初始化 self.conv2 的權重,並將偏差設置為零。程式碼如下:

```
self.conv2=nn.Conv2d(in_channels=channel_1, out_channels=channel_2, kernel_size=3, stride=1, padding=1)
nn.init.kaiming_normal_(self.conv2.weight)
nn.init.zeros_(self.conv2.bias)
```

最後,定義了一個全連接層 self.fully,輸入大小為 channel_2*32*32 ,輸出大小為 num_classes。同樣地,使用 Kaiming 初始化 self.fully 的權重,並將偏差設置為零。程式碼如下:

```
self.fully=nn.Linear(channel_2*32*32, num_classes)
nn.init.kaiming_normal_(self.fully.weight)
nn.init.zeros_(self.fully.bias)
```

2. forward:

架構的流程為:x->conv1->relu->conv2->relu->flatten->fully->scores, scores 為 輸出。程式碼如下:

```
x=F.relu(self.conv2(F.relu(self.conv1(x))))
x=flatten(x=x)
scores=self.fully(x)
```

=. initialize_three_layer_conv_part3:

首先創立一個 ThreeLayerConvNet model, in_channel 為 C, channel_1 為 channel_1, channel_2 為 channel_2, 輸出數為 num_classes。程式碼如下:

```
model=ThreeLayerConvNet(in_channel=C, channel_1=channel_1, channel_2=channel_2, num_classes=num_classes)
```

再來是優化器的部分。題目要求用 sgd, 參數為 model 的參數, 並設置好 learning rate 和 weight decay。程式碼如下:

```
optimizer=optim.SGD(model.parameters(),1r=learning_rate,weight_decay=weight_decay)
```

三. 程式執行結果:

1. 如下圖所示,在輸入是個 size 為(64,3,32,32)全為 0 的 tensor,in_channel=3, channel_1=12,channel_2=8,num_classes=10 的情况下帶入 ThreeLayerConvNet model,輸出 size 為[64,10],並把模型架構印出來。

```
def test_ThreeLayerConvNet():
    x = torch.zeros((64, 3, 32, 32), dtype=to_float)  # minibatch size 64, image
    # YOUR_TURN: Impelement the functions in ThreeLayerConvNet class
    model = ThreeLayerConvNet(in_channel=3, channel_1=12, channel_2=8, num_classes=10)
    scores = model(x)
    print(model)  # printing `nn.Module` shows the architecture of the module.
    print('Output size:', list(scores.size()))  # you should see [64, 10]

test_ThreeLayerConvNet()

ThreeLayerConvNet(
    (conv1): Conv2d(3, 12, kernel_size=(5, 5), stride=(1, 1), padding=(2, 2))
    (conv2): Conv2d(12, 8, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
    (fully): Linear(in_features=8192, out_features=10, bias=True)
)
Output size: [64, 10]
```

2. 如下圖所示,拿前面寫的 initialize_three_layer_conv_part3 函式裡面的 model 和優化器拿來訓練,發現準確率最後落在 47%。

Epoch 0, Iteration 0, loss = 3.2691 Checking accuracy on validation set Got 126 / 1000 correct (12.60) Epoch 0, Iteration 100, 1oss = 1.9328 Checking accuracy on validation set Got 318 / 1000 correct (31.80) Epoch 0, Iteration 200, 1oss = 1.7352 Checking accuracy on validation set Got 372 / 1000 correct (37.20) Epoch 0, Iteration 300, 1oss = 1.6908 Checking accuracy on validation set Got 407 / 1000 correct (40.70) Epoch 0, Iteration 400, loss = 1.4226 Checking accuracy on validation set Got 417 / 1000 correct (41.70) Epoch 0, Iteration 500, loss = 1.5764 Checking accuracy on validation set Got 436 / 1000 correct (43.60) Epoch 0, Iteration 600, 1oss = 1.3392 Checking accuracy on validation set Got 439 / 1000 correct (43.90) Epoch 0, Iteration 700, loss = 1.5629 Checking accuracy on validation set Got 457 / 1000 correct (45.70) Epoch 0, Iteration 765, 1oss = 1.7755 Checking accuracy on validation set Got 470 / 1000 correct (47.00)

參. Part IV. Pytorch Sequential API:

-. initialize_three_layer_conv_part4:

這裡使用了 PyTorch 的 nn. Sequential() 方法來構建模型。

模型的第一層為卷積層,具有 C 個輸入通道、channel_1 個輸出通道,卷積核大小為 kernel_size_1,步長為 1,填充大小為 pad_size_1,並接著一個 ReLU 激活函數。

模型的第二層也是卷積層,具有 channel_1 個輸入通道、channel_2 個輸出通道,卷積核大小為 kernel_size_2,步長為 1,填充大小為 pad_size_2,並接著一個 ReLU 激活函數。

最後,把卷積完的結果坦平,並使用全連接層 nn. Linear 輸出結果。輸入大小為 channel_2*32*32 ,輸出大小為 num_classes。

程式碼如下:

```
model = nn. Sequentia1(
    nn. Conv2d(in_channels=C, out_channels=channel_1, kernel_size=kernel_size_1, stride=1, padding=pad_size_1),
    nn. ReLU(),
    nn. Conv2d(in_channels=channel_1, out_channels=channel_2, kernel_size=kernel_size_2, stride=1, padding=pad_size_2),
    nn. ReLU(),
    Flatten(),
    nn. Linear(channel_2*32*32, num_classes)
)
```

再來是優化器的部分。題目要求用 nesterov momentum, 參數為 model 的參數,並設置好 learning rate 和 weight decay 和 momentum。程式碼如下:

二. 程式執行結果:

3. 如下圖所示,拿前面寫的 initialize_three_layer_conv_part4 的 function 拿來做訓練,發現準確率最後落在 53. 4%, 並把模型架構印出來。

```
Architecture:
Sequential(
(0): Conv2d(3, 32, kernel_size=(5, 5), stride=(1, 1), padding=(2, 2))
(1): ReLUU()
(2): Conv2d(32, 16, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
(3): ReLUU()
(4): Flatten()
(5): Linear(in_features=16384, out_features=10, bias=True))

Epoch 0, Iteration 0, loss = 2.2960
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 136 / 1000 correct (13.60)

Epoch 0, Iteration 100, loss = 1.6668
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 382 / 1000 correct (38.20)

Epoch 0, Iteration 200, loss = 1.4602
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 479 / 1000 correct (47.90)

Epoch 0, Iteration 300, loss = 1.7123
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 483 / 1000 correct (48.30)

Epoch 0, Iteration 400, loss = 1.6086
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 490 / 1000 correct (49.00)

Epoch 0, Iteration 500, loss = 1.4320
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 490 / 1000 correct (49.00)

Epoch 0, Iteration 500, loss = 1.5051
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 493 / 1000 correct (49.30)

Epoch 0, Iteration 600, loss = 1.5051
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 544 / 1000 correct (54.40)

Epoch 0, Iteration 700, loss = 1.3422
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 541 / 1000 correct (54.10)

Epoch 0, Iteration 765, loss = 1.3148
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 534 / 1000 correct (53.40)
```