HW1-DL

1

Code analysis

1.1 Error analysis

关键在于正确分析 d21 中默认的 trainer 函数的方法:在 L4_wrong.ipynb 给出的代码实现中 SoftmaxRegressionScratch 类继承自 Classifier ,且没有显式定义 loss 方法,模型会使用父类的默认损失函数实现,可以通过如下代码运行得到:

```
import inspect
print(inspect.getsource(d21.Classifier.loss))
# output:
def loss(self, Y_hat, Y, averaged=True):
    Y_hat = d21.reshape(Y_hat, (-1, Y_hat.shape[-1]))
    Y = d21.reshape(Y, (-1,))
    return F.cross_entropy(Y_hat, Y, reduction='mean' if averaged else 'none')
```

可以看到父类的损失函数期望的是原始的 logits(即未经过 softmax 处理的值), 因为 F.cross_entropy 内部会自动应用softmax.而由于我们 forward 方法输出的是经过自定义 softmax 函数处理的概率值

```
def forward(self, X):
    X = X.reshape((-1, self.w.shape[0]))
    return self.softmax(torch.matmul(X, self.w) + self.b)
```

这会导致对已经通过 softmax 转为参数化概率的值再次应用 softmax ,softmax 函数是有饱和区的,双 重 softmax 会影响梯度传播,因此训练效果不佳,我们发现训练损失曲线很快无法下降. 正常的softmax 回归过程是依次进行:线性变换: o=Wx+b (logits),softmax 函数: $p_i=\frac{e^{o_i}}{\sum_j e^{o_j}}$, 交叉熵损失: $L=-\sum_i y_i \log(p_i)$. 按照源代码就变成 $q_i=\frac{e^{p_i}}{\sum_j e^{p_j}}$,最终损失: $L=-\sum_i y_i \log(q_i)$.

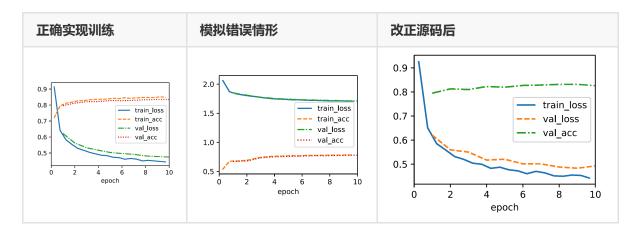
1.2 Experiments and results

我们做实验来证明我们的说法:在如下的代码中,我们先使用正确的交叉熵损失函数,可以得到合理的训练结果;再将正确的实现注释掉,手动实现双重 softmax 层,得到训练结果如图所示

```
import torch
import torchvision
from torchvision import transforms
from torch.utils.data import Dataset, DataLoader
from d21 import torch as d21
class FashionMNIST(d21.DataModule):
    def __init__(self, batch_size=64, resize=(28, 28)):
        super().__init__()
        self.save_hyperparameters()
        trans = transforms.Compose([transforms.Resize(resize),
transforms.ToTensor()])
        self.train = torchvision.datasets.FashionMNIST(
            root=self.root, train=True, transform=trans, download=True)
        self.val = torchvision.datasets.FashionMNIST(
            root=self.root, train=False, transform=trans, download=True)
    def text_labels(self, indices):
        labels = ['t-shirt', 'trouser', 'pullover', 'dress', 'coat',
                 'sandal', 'shirt', 'sneaker', 'bag', 'ankle boot']
        return [labels[int(i)] for i in indices]
    def get_dataloader(self, train):
        data = self.train if train else self.val
        return torch.utils.data.DataLoader(data, self.batch_size, shuffle=train)
    def train_dataloader(self):
        return self.get_dataloader(train=True)
    def val_dataloader(self):
        return self.get_dataloader(train=False)
class Classifier(d21.Module): #@save
    def validation_step(self, batch):
        Y_hat = self(*batch[:-1])
        self.plot('loss', self.loss(Y_hat, batch[-1]), train=False)
        self.plot('acc', self.accuracy(Y_hat, batch[-1]), train=False)
    def configure_optimizers(self):
        return torch.optim.SGD(self.parameters(), lr=self.lr)
    def accuracy(self, Y_hat, Y, averaged=True):
        Y_hat = Y_hat.reshape((-1, Y_hat.shape[-1]))
        preds = Y_hat.argmax(axis=1).type(Y.dtype)
        compare = (preds == Y.reshape(-1)).type(torch.float32)
        return compare.mean() if averaged else compare
class SoftmaxRegressionScratch(d21.Classifier):
    def __init__(self, num_inputs, num_outputs, lr, sigma=0.01):
        super().__init__()
        self.save_hyperparameters()
        self.W = torch.normal(0, sigma, size=(num_inputs, num_outputs),
requires_grad=True)
        self.b = torch.zeros(num_outputs, requires_grad=True)
```

```
# 正确实现方式
# def loss(self, Y_hat, Y):
     return cross_entropy(Y_hat, Y)
# 模拟错误情形
def loss(self, Y_hat, Y):
    second_softmax = self.softmax(Y_hat)
    return -torch.log(second_softmax[range(len(Y_hat)), Y]).mean()
def training_step(self, batch):
   l = self.loss(self(*batch[:-1]), batch[-1])
    self.plot('loss', 1, train=True)
    self.plot('acc', self.accuracy(self(*batch[:-1]), batch[-1]), train=True)
    return 1
def parameters(self):
    return [self.W, self.b]
def forward(self, X):
   X = X.reshape((-1, self.W.shape[0]))
    return self.softmax(torch.matmul(X, self.W) + self.b)
def softmax(self, X):
   X_{exp} = torch.exp(X)
   partition = X_exp.sum(1, keepdims=True)
    return X_exp / partition
```

Results



1.3 Source code corrections

在源代码训练前,在 model 中加入如下自定义 loss 损失函数,得到结果如上图第三张结果所示,详细代码可见文件夹中的 L4_contrary.ipynb

2

Image Classification: Data of 10 categories of image classification from the ImageNet dataset and load 10 categories used for this assignments. 分别使用如下三种模型进行pre-train

• Simple 2-layer NN

- MLP
- CNN

注:实验代码实现细节在文件夹中的 main.ipynb 文件中,这里仅仅提供设计思路和实验结果分析。

2.1 Data Preparation

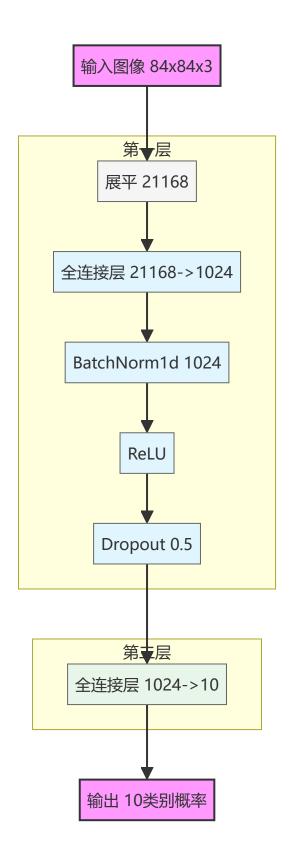
依照作业要求,选择了ImageNet数据集的一个子集合,共10种类别,每种类别的图片共600张,划分为3:1:1的训练、验证和测试集。选择理由也在main.ipynb文件中有详细的说明。

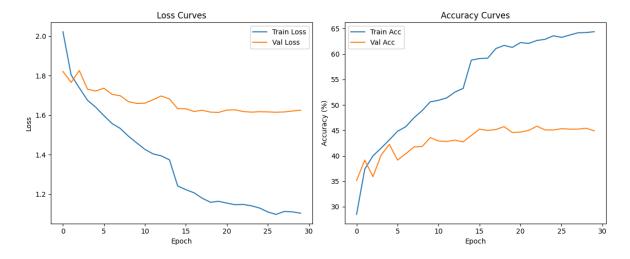


2.2 Model & Training

Simple 2-layer NN

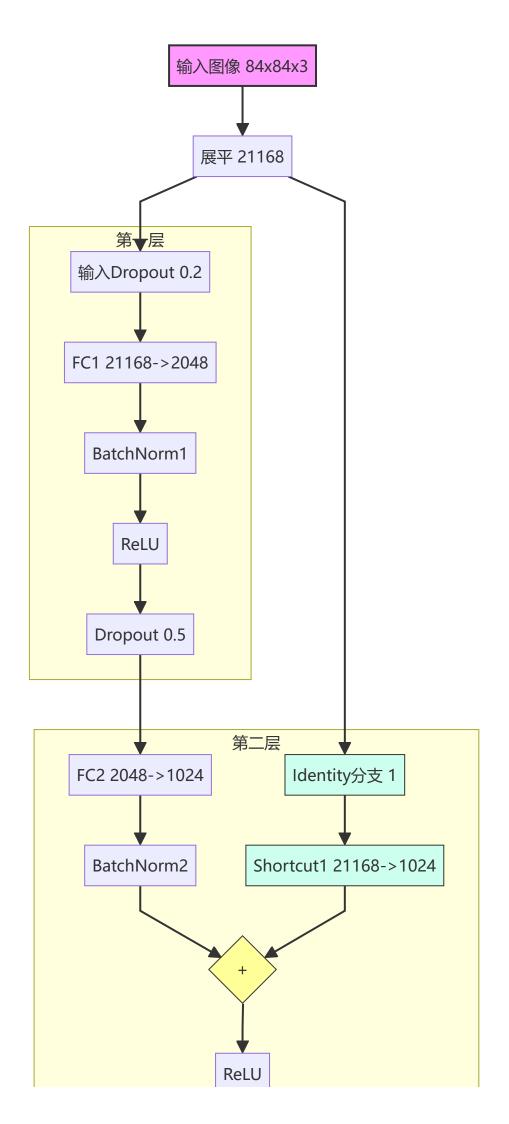
模型定义、训练、评估参数均实现在了文件 layer2NN.py 中。

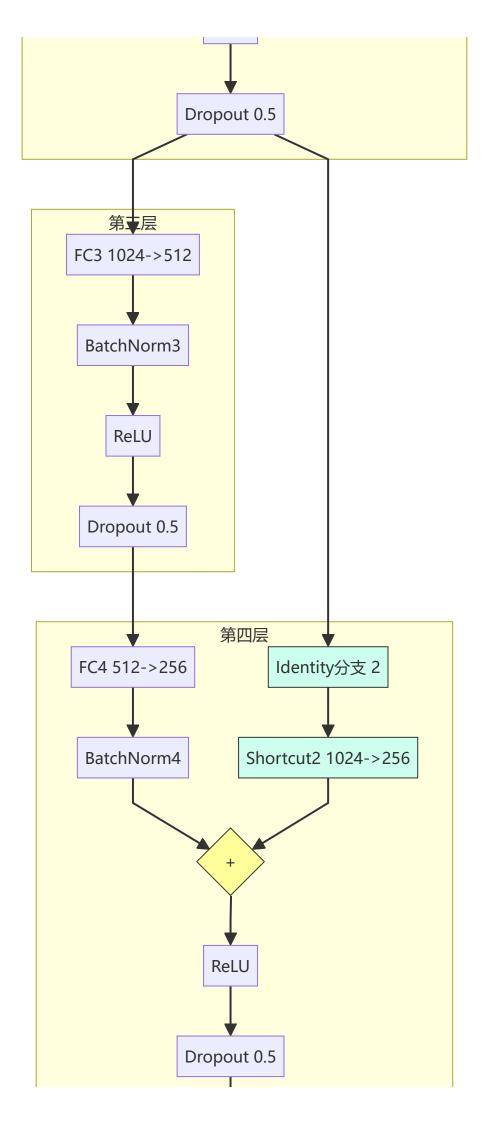


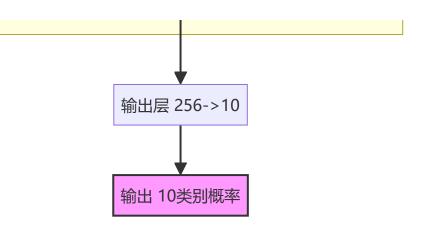


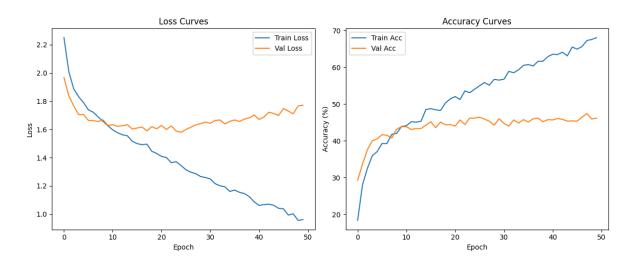
MLP (with Res)

模型定义、训练、评估参数均实现在了文件 mlp.py中。



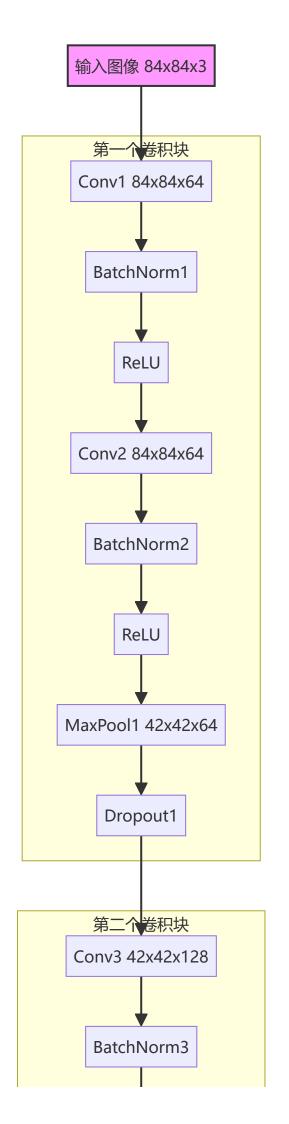


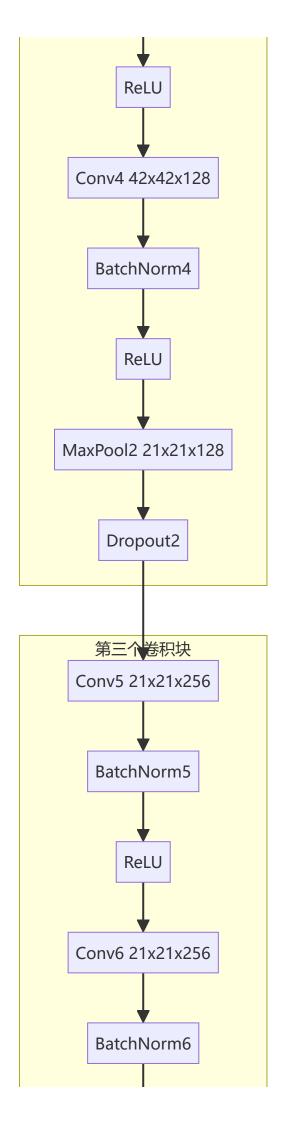


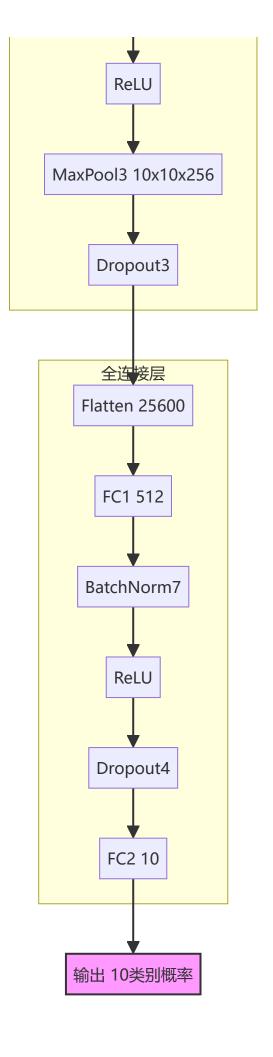


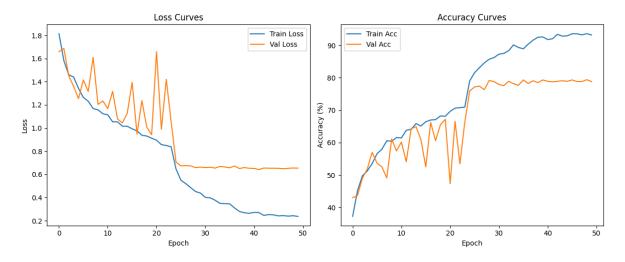
${\sf CNN}$

模型定义、训练、评估参数均实现在了文件 cnn.py 中。









2.3 Results

	2-layer NN	MLP	CNN
Epochs	30	50	50
Test Loss	1.6632	1.8321	0.6673
Test Acc (%)	43.83	43.75	77.50
Performance on Class	Accuracy of class 0: 35.00% Accuracy of class 1: 65.83% Accuracy of class 2: 36.67% Accuracy of class 3: 68.33% Accuracy of class 4: 27.50% Accuracy of class 5: 24.17% Accuracy of class 6: 31.67% Accuracy of class 7: 53.33% Accuracy of class 8: 47.50% Accuracy of class 9: 48.33%	Accuracy of class 0: 39.17% Accuracy of class 1: 69.17% Accuracy of class 2: 45.00% Accuracy of class 3: 56.67% Accuracy of class 4: 29.17% Accuracy of class 5: 28.33% Accuracy of class 6: 28.33% Accuracy of class 7: 55.00% Accuracy of class 8: 42.50% Accuracy of class 9: 44.17%	Accuracy of class 0: 85.00% Accuracy of class 1: 89.17% Accuracy of class 2: 85.00% Accuracy of class 3: 86.67% Accuracy of class 4: 54.17% Accuracy of class 5: 75.83% Accuracy of class 6: 64.17% Accuracy of class 7: 78.33% Accuracy of class 8: 77.50% Accuracy of class 9: 79.17%

实现三种不同架构的神经网络模型:两层神经网络(2-layer NN)、多层感知机(MLP)和卷积神经网络(CNN)。实验结果显示这些模型在性能上的差异:CNN模型展现出了最好的性能,测试准确率达到77.50%,测试损失值为0.6673。CNN通过其特有的卷积层结构,能够有效地提取图像的局部特征和空间关系,这是传统全连接网络难以实现的。具体来看,CNN在各个类别上都表现出相对均衡的性能,大多数类别的准确率都在75%-90%之间,其中对class 1的识别效果最好(89.17%),而对class 4的识别相对较弱(54.17%)。这种均衡的表现说明CNN具有较强的特征提取能力和泛化能力。相比之下,2-layerNN和MLP的表现则较差,两者的测试准确率都在43%左右。有趣的是,尽管MLP采用了更深的网络结构,但其性能并没有显著超过简单的两层神经网络,反而在测试损失上略高(1.8321 vs 1.6632)。这一

现象反映出,在处理图像数据时,简单地增加网络层数并不一定能带来性能提升。两个模型都存在明显的类别不平衡问题,准确率在不同类别间波动较大(从24%-69%不等),这表明它们在特征提取和表示学习方面存在明显的局限性。从训练效率的角度来看,2-layer NN仅用了30个epochs就达到了与使用50个epochs的MLP相当的性能,这说明简单模型虽然性能上限较低,但收敛速度更快。这个特点在计算资源有限的场景下可能具有一定优势。我推断模型的结构设计比简单地增加网络深度更为重要。CNN的成功不仅在于其更高的准确率,更在于其更低的损失值和更均衡的类别表现,这反映出模型对数据特征的把握更加准确和全面。