实验目的 1

# CVPR 第二次作业 图像分类实验

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## 1 实验目的

- 1. 基于两层神经网络的图像分类器:
- 2. 学习使用 PyTorch 深度学习框架搭建图像分类器;
- 3. 学习使用常用 CNN 结构和图像增强技术.

## 2 实验原理

## 2.1 全连接网络

全连接网络用于图像分类的基本流程如下:

### 2.1.1 输入图像

给定一幅输入图像, 假设大小为  $H \times W \times C$ , 其中:

- H 为图像高度(像素数);
- W 为图像宽度(像素数);
- C 为通道数(灰度图通道数为1, RGB 图像通道数为3).

将输入图像表示为一个张量  $x \in \mathbb{R}^{H \times W \times C}$ .

## 2.1.2 特征展平

为了输入到全连接层,首先将图像展平成一个一维向量:

$$x_{\text{flat}} = \text{flatten}(x) \in \mathbb{R}^{HWC}$$
.

此过程保留了图像的所有像素信息,但丢失了空间结构信息.

#### 2.1.3 全连接层计算

全连接层通过一个权重矩阵W和一个偏置向量b对输入进行线性变换:

$$z = Wx_{\text{flat}} + b$$
,

其中:

- $W \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times (HWC)}$  是权重矩阵, N 为神经元的数量.
- $b \in \mathbb{R}^N$  是偏置向量.
- $z \in \mathbb{R}^N$  是线性变换的结果.

### 2.1.4 激活函数

在线性变换之后,通过非线性激活函数(例如 ReLU)引入非线性特性:

$$\boldsymbol{a} = \sigma(\boldsymbol{z}),$$

其中 $\sigma$ 是激活函数,常用的包括:

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• ReLU:  $\sigma(x) = \max(0, x)$ 

• Sigmoid: 
$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

• Mish:  $\sigma(x) = x \tanh(\operatorname{softplus}(x)) = x \tanh(\ln(1 + e^x))$ 

### 2.1.5 输出层和分类

输出层通常是另一个全连接层,其输出的维度等于分类任务的类别数  $C_{class}$ :

$$oldsymbol{y}_{ ext{pred}} = \operatorname{softmax}(W_{ ext{out}} oldsymbol{a} + oldsymbol{b}_{ ext{out}}),$$

其中:

- $W_{\text{out}} \in \mathbb{R}^{C_{\text{class}} \times N}$  为输出层的权重.
- $\boldsymbol{b}_{\mathrm{out}} \in \mathbb{R}^{C_{\mathrm{class}}}$  为输出层的偏置.
- softmax 将输出变为概率分布:softmax $(z_i) = \frac{e^{z_i}}{\sum_j e^{z_j}}$ .

### 2.1.6 损失函数

使用交叉熵损失函数 (Cross-Entropy Loss)来衡量预测概率分布和真实标签的差异:

$$\mathcal{L} = -\sum_{i=1}^{C_{ ext{class}}} y_i \log(\hat{y}_i),$$

其中:

- *y<sub>i</sub>* 是真实标签的 one-hot 编码.
- $\hat{y}_i$  是模型预测的概率分布.

通过梯度下降或其他优化方法更新网络参数,最小化损失函数.

## 2.1.7 分类结果

最终的分类结果为输出概率中最大值对应的类别:

$$class = arg \max_{i} \boldsymbol{y}_{pred}.$$

## 2.2 卷积网络

一个典型的 CNN 模型包括以下几层:

### 2.2.1 卷积层

卷积层通过卷积核对输入数据进行操作,提取局部特征. 卷积运算公式如下:

$$z_{i,j}^{k} = \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N} x_{i+m-1,j+n-1} w_{m,n}^{k} + b^{k},$$

其中:

- *x<sub>i,j</sub>* 是输入数据.
- $w_{m,n}^{k}$  是第 k 个卷积核的权重.
- *b*<sup>k</sup> 是偏置项.
- z<sub>i,i</sub> 是卷积结果.

#### 2.2.2 池化层

池化层用于降维和减少计算量,常用的操作有最大池化和平均池化.例如,对于最大池化:

$$z_{i,j} = \max_{p,q} x_{i+p,j+q},$$

其中 p,q 是池化窗口的范围.

#### 2.2.3 全连接层

全连接层将前面提取的特征映射到最终的输出空间。其计算公式为:

$$z = Wx + b$$
,

其中 W 是权重矩阵, b 是偏置项.

## 3 实验步骤与结果分析

## 3.1 在 cifar10 上用 PyTorch 训练两层神经网络分类器

训练流程为,定义超参数、神经网络,读取数据集,划分数据集为训练集与验证集,实例化模型、优化器、损失函数,开始训练,在验证集上验证模型性能,保存模型,具体代码如下:

```
import time
  from pathlib import Path
3
4 import torch
5 import torch.nn as nn
6 import torch.optim as optim
  from torchvision import datasets, transforms
  from torch.utils.data import DataLoader
  from torch.utils.tensorboard.writer import SummaryWriter
10
  # Tensorbaord 日志
  path_log = Path(f"./logs/{time.strftime('%Y%m%d-%H%M%S')}")
12
13
  writer = SummaryWriter(path_log)
14
15 # 超参数设置
16 batch size = 64
17 learning_rate = 0.001
18 num epochs = 20
  device = 'cuda' if torch.cuda.is_available() else 'cpu'
19
20
  # 数据加载和预处理
  transform = transforms.Compose([
22
    transforms.ToTensor(),
                                 # 转换为 Tensor
23
    transforms.Normalize((0.5, 0.5, 0.5), (0.5, 0.5, 0.5)) # 标准化到 [-1, 1]
24
   ])
25
26
   train dataset = datasets.CIFAR10(root='./data', train=True,
```

```
test_dataset = datasets.CIFAR10(root='./data', train=False,
   29
   train loader = DataLoader(train dataset, batch size=batch size,
30
   test_loader = DataLoader(test_dataset, batch_size=batch_size,

    shuffle=False)

32
   # 定义全连接神经网络
33
   class FullyConnectedNN(nn.Module):
34
     def __init__(self, input_size, hidden_size, num_classes):
35
       super(FullyConnectedNN, self).__init__()
36
       self.fc1 = nn.Linear(input_size, hidden_size) # 输入到隐藏层
37
       self.relu = nn.ReLU()
                                        # 激活函数
38
       self.fc2 = nn.Linear(hidden_size, num_classes) # 隐藏层到输出层
39
40
     def forward(self, x):
41
       x = x.view(x.size(0), -1) # Æ
42
       x = self.fc1(x)
43
       x = self.relu(x)
44
       x = self.fc2(x)
45
46
       return x
47
   # 模型实例化
48
   input_size = 32 * 32 * 3 # CIFAR-10 图像大小 (32x32x3)
49
   hidden size = 256
                       # 隐藏层神经元数
50
   num classes = 10
                        # CIFAR-10 分类数
51
   model = FullyConnectedNN(input size, hidden size, num classes).to(device)
52
53
  # 定义损失函数和优化器
54
  criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
55
   optimizer = optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr=learning_rate)
56
   global step = 0
57
   best_eval_acc = 0
58
59
   # 训练模型
60
   for epoch in range(num_epochs):
61
     model.train()
62
     for batch_idx, (data, target) in enumerate(train_loader):
63
       data, target = data.to(device), target.to(device)
       # 前向传播
65
       outputs = model(data)
66
       loss = criterion(outputs, target)
67
       _, predicted = torch.max(outputs, 1)
68
       acc = (target == predicted).sum().item() / batch size
69
70
       # 反向传播
71
       optimizer.zero_grad()
72
       loss.backward()
73
       optimizer.step()
74
       global_step += 1
75
```

实验步骤与结果分析

```
76
        if (batch_idx + 1) % 100 == 0:
77
          writer.add_scalar("chart/loss", loss.item(), global_step)
78
          writer.add_scalar("chart/train_acc", acc, global_step)
79
          print(f"Epoch [{epoch + 1}/{num_epochs}], Step [{batch_idx +
80
           → 1}/{len(train_loader)}], Loss: {loss.item():.4f}, Acc:
           → {acc:.4f}")
81
      # 测试模型
82
      model.eval()
83
      correct = 0
84
      total = 0
85
      with torch.no_grad():
86
        for data, target in test_loader:
87
          data, target = data.to(device), target.to(device)
88
          outputs = model(data)
89
          _, predicted = torch.max(outputs.data, 1)
          total += target.size(0)
91
          correct += (predicted == target).sum().item()
92
93
      eval acc = correct / total
94
      print(f"Test Accuracy: {100 * eval_acc:.2f}%")
95
      writer.add_scalar("chart/eval_acc", eval_acc, global_step)
96
97
      if eval_acc > best_eval_acc:
98
        best_eval_acc = eval_acc
99
        # 保存最优 eval 模型
100
        path save model = f"cifar10 fc model best eval.pth"
101
        torch.save(model.state_dict(), path_log / path_save_model)
102
        print(f"Best eval model ({100*eval_acc:.2f}%) saved as {path_log /
103
        → path_save_model}")
104
105
    # 保存模型
106
    path_save_model = f"cifar10_fc_model_{global_step}.pth"
    torch.save(model.state_dict(), path_log / path_save_model)
108
    print(f"Last model saved as {path_log / path_save_model}")
109
    print(f"Best eval accuracy {100 * best_eval_acc:.2f}%")
110
```

TensorBoard 日志图片如下:

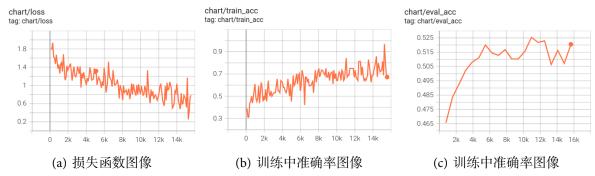


图 1: 训练 20 个 epochs 的 TensorBoard 日志图像,在验证集上的最优准确率为第 11 个 epoch 时的 52.54%

## 3.2 在 cifar10 上用 PyTorch 训练卷积网络分类器

与全连接神经网络不同之处在于:

- 1. 使用了图像增强,包括随机裁剪,随机水平翻转,色彩抖动;
- 2. 三个 CNN 卷积块(2D 卷积, 批归一化, Mish 激活函数),每个卷积块后经过一个最大池化将图像缩小一倍,最后展平,用全连接做输出头预测类别.

```
import time
   from pathlib import Path
2
3
   import torch
4
   import torch.nn as nn
5
   import torch.optim as optim
   from torchvision import datasets, transforms
   from torch.utils.data import DataLoader
8
   from torch.utils.tensorboard.writer import SummaryWriter
9
10
   # Tensorbaord 日志
11
   path_log = Path(f"./logs/{time.strftime('%Y%m%d-%H%M%S')}")
12
   writer = SummaryWriter(path_log)
13
14
   # 检查是否有可用 GPU
15
   device = torch.device("cuda" if torch.cuda.is available() else "cpu")
   print(f"Using device: {device}")
17
18
   # 超参数设置
19
   batch size = 64
20
   learning rate = 0.001
21
   num_epochs = 20
22
23
   # 数据增强和预处理
24
   transform_train = transforms.Compose([
25
     transforms.RandomCrop(32, padding=4),
                                                 # 随机裁剪
26
     transforms.RandomHorizontalFlip(),
                                              # 随机水平翻转
27
     transforms.ColorJitter(brightness=0.2, contrast=0.2, saturation=0.2,
28
     → hue=0.1), # 色彩抖动
     transforms.ToTensor(),
29
```

```
transforms.Normalize((0.5, 0.5, 0.5), (0.5, 0.5, 0.5)) # 标准化
30
   ])
31
32
   transform test = transforms.Compose([
33
     transforms.ToTensor(),
34
     transforms.Normalize((0.5, 0.5, 0.5), (0.5, 0.5, 0.5))
35
   ])
36
37
   train_dataset = datasets.CIFAR10(root='./data', train=True,
38
      transform=transform_train, download=True)
   test_dataset = datasets.CIFAR10(root='./data', train=False,
    → transform=transform test, download=True)
40
   train_loader = DataLoader(train_dataset, batch_size=batch_size,
41
       shuffle=True)
   test loader = DataLoader(test dataset, batch size=batch size,
42

    shuffle=False)

43
   class CNN(nn.Module):
44
     def __init__(self, in_ch, out_ch, kernel, stride, padding):
45
       super().__init__()
46
       self.conv = nn.Conv2d(in_ch, out_ch, kernel_size=kernel, stride=stride,
47
        → padding=padding)
       self.bn = nn.BatchNorm2d(out_ch)
48
       self.mish = nn.Mish()
49
50
     def forward(self, x):
51
       return self.mish(self.bn(self.conv(x)))
52
53
   # 定义 CNN 模型
54
   class Model(nn.Module):
55
     def __init__(self, num_classes=10):
56
       super().__init__()
57
       self.backbone = nn.Sequential(
58
         CNN(3, 64, 3, 1, 1),
59
          nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2),
60
         CNN(64, 128, 3, 1, 1),
61
         nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2),
62
         CNN(128, 256, 3, 1, 1),
63
         nn.MaxPool2d(kernel size=2, stride=2),
       )
65
       self.head = nn.Sequential(
66
         nn.Linear(256 * 4 * 4, 512),
67
         nn.Mish(),
68
          nn.Linear(512, num classes),
69
70
71
     def forward(self, x):
72
       x = self.backbone(x)
73
       x = nn.Flatten()(x)
74
       x = self.head(x)
75
```

实验步骤与结果分析

```
return x
76
77
    # 初始化模型、损失函数和优化器
78
    model = Model().to(device)
79
    criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
80
    optimizer = optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr=learning_rate)
    global_step = 0
82
    best_eval_acc = 0
83
84
    # 训练模型
85
    for epoch in range(num_epochs):
86
      model.train()
87
      for batch_idx, (data, target) in enumerate(train_loader):
88
        data, target = data.to(device), target.to(device)
89
90
        # 前向传播
91
        outputs = model(data)
93
        loss = criterion(outputs, target)
        _, predicted = torch.max(outputs, 1)
94
        acc = (target == predicted).sum().item() / batch_size
95
96
        # 反向传播
97
        optimizer.zero_grad()
98
        loss.backward()
99
        optimizer.step()
100
101
        global_step += 1
102
        if (batch idx + 1) \% 100 == 0:
103
          writer.add_scalar("chart/loss", loss.item(), global_step)
104
          writer.add_scalar("chart/train_acc", acc, global_step)
105
          print(f"Epoch [{epoch + 1}/{num_epochs}], Step [{batch_idx +
106
           → 1}/{len(train_loader)}], Loss: {loss.item():.4f}, Acc:
           → {acc:.4f}")
107
      # 测试模型
108
      model.eval()
109
      correct = 0
110
      total = 0
111
      with torch.no_grad():
112
        for data, target in test loader:
113
          data, target = data.to(device), target.to(device)
114
          outputs = model(data)
115
          _, predicted = torch.max(outputs.data, 1)
116
          total += target.size(0)
117
          correct += (predicted == target).sum().item()
118
119
      eval_acc = correct / total
120
      print(f"Test Accuracy: {100 * eval_acc:.2f}%")
121
      writer.add_scalar("chart/eval_acc", eval_acc, global_step)
122
123
      if eval_acc > best_eval_acc:
124
```

实验步骤与结果分析

```
best_eval_acc = eval_acc
125
        # 保存最优 eval 模型
126
        path save model = f"cifar10 fc model best eval.pth"
127
        torch.save(model.state_dict(), path_log / path_save_model)
128
        print(f"Best eval model ({100*eval_acc:.2f}%) saved as {path_log /
129
        → path_save_model}")
130
    # 保存模型
131
    path_save_model = f"cifar10_fc_model_{global_step}.pth"
132
    torch.save(model.state_dict(), path_log / path_save_model)
    print(f"Last model saved as {path_log / path_save_model}")
134
   print(f"Best eval accuracy {100 * best_eval_acc:.2f}%")
135
```

### TensorBoard 日志图片如下:

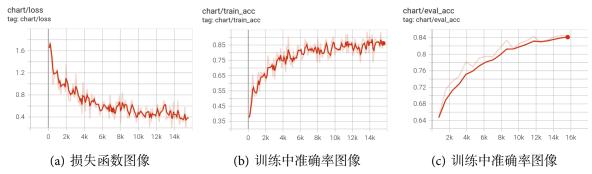


图 2: 训练 20 个 epochs 的 TensorBoard 日志图像,在验证集上的最优准确率为第 19 个 epoch 时的 84.48%