CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMICS



中央财经大学 数据挖掘课程

代码文档

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目录

1	简介		2
2	Logistic 回归算法		
	2.1	模型求解步骤	2
	2.2	代码实现 - 逐步讲解(Step by Step)	3
	2.3	代码实现 - 类封装	7
	2.4	测试用例	8
3	神经网络算法		
	3.1	模型求解步骤	9
	3.2	代码实现 - 逐步讲解(Step by Step)	11
	3.3	代码实现 - 类封装	17
	3.4	测试用例	19
参:	参考文献		

1 简介 2

1 简介

此文档为两个算法的代码文档,包括了 Logisitic 回归和神经网络两个模型算法,文件编码: UTF-8

1. model 文件夹: 存放两个算法模型的类

2. source 文件夹: 存放依赖函数

3. main.py: 包含测试用例 Demo

4. main.ipynb: 包含测试用例 Demo

代码同时开源托管在 github: 点击访问

2 Logistic 回归算法

我们使用梯度下降的优化方法构建 logit 模型。

2.1 模型求解步骤

如果 p 是一个事件的概率,这个事件的发生比率就是 p/(1-p)。逻辑回归就是建立模型预测这一比率的对数:

$$\log\left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \dots + \beta_P x_P$$

即:

$$p = \frac{1}{1 + \exp\left[-\left(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \dots + \beta_P x_P\right)\right]}$$

假设我们有 n 个独立的训练样本 $\{(x1, y1), (x2, y2), ..., (xn, yn)\}$, $y=\{0, 1\}$ 。那每一个观察到的样本 (xi, yi) 出现的概率是:

$$P\left(\mathbf{y}_{i}, \mathbf{x}_{i}\right) = P\left(\mathbf{y}_{i} = 1 | \mathbf{x}_{i}\right)^{y_{i}} \left(1 - P\left(\mathbf{y}_{i} = 1 | \mathbf{x}_{i}\right)\right)^{1 - y_{i}}$$

那我们的整个样本集,也就是 n 个独立的样本出现的似然函数为:

$$L(\theta) = \prod P\left(\mathbf{y}_i = 1 | \mathbf{x}_i\right)^{y_i} \left(1 - P\left(\mathbf{y}_i = 1 | \mathbf{x}_i\right)\right)^{1 - y_i}$$

那么,损失函数 (cost function) 就是最大似然函数**取对数**。¹

用 $L(\theta)$ 对 θ 求导,得到:

¹最大似然法就是求模型中使得似然函数最大的系数取值*

$$\frac{\partial L(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i x_i - \sum_{i}^{n} \frac{e^{\theta^T x_i}}{1 + e^{\theta_{x_i}}} x_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(y_i - \sigma\left(\theta^T x_i\right) \right) x_i$$

令该导数为 0, 无法解析求解。使用梯度下降法 [1], 那么:

$$\theta^{t+1} = \theta^{t} - \alpha \frac{\partial L(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = \theta^{t} - \alpha \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(y_{i} - \sigma \left(\theta^{T} x_{i} \right) \right) x_{j}$$

在进行训练之前,我们对各个变量的数据进行标准化处理。然后,我们让学习率逐步递减进行训练。[2]

2.2 代码实现 - 逐步讲解 (Step by Step)

2.2.1 包和数据导入

```
import numpy as np
import math
from sklearn import datasets
```

我们读取经典的 iris 数据集。2

```
iris = datasets.load_iris()
X = iris['data']
y = iris['target']
X = X[y!=2]
y = y[y!=2]
X[0:5]
```

y[0:5]

array([0, 0, 0, 0, 0])

 $^{^2}$ 只展示前 $^$ 行

2.2.2 定义 sigmoid 函数

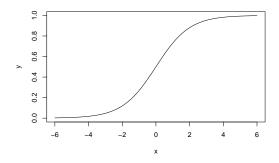


图 1: sigmoid function

适用于向量的 sigmoid 函数

```
def sigmoidVector(Xi,thetas):
    params = - np.sum(Xi * thetas)
    outcome = 1 /(1 + math.exp(params))
    return outcome
```

适用于矩阵的 sigmoid 函数

```
def sigmoidMatrix(Xb,thetas):
    params = - Xb.dot(thetas)
    outcome = np.zeros(params.shape[0])
    for i in range(len(outcome)):
        outcome[i] = 1 /(1 + math.exp(params[i]))
    return outcome
```

带阈值判别的 sigmoid 函数

• 阈值(threshold): 用于给出概率后进行分类, 默认为 50%

```
def sigmoidThreshold(Xb,thetas):
    params = - Xb.dot(thetas)
    outcome = np.zeros(params.shape[0])
    for i in range(len(outcome)):
        outcome[i] = 1 /(1 + math.exp(params[i]))
        if outcome[i] >= 0.5:
            outcome[i] = 1
        else:
            outcome[i] = 0
    return outcome
```

2.2.3 定义损失函数

损失函数 (cost function) 就是最大似然函数取对数

```
def costFunc(Xb,y):
    sum = 0.0
    for i in range(m):
        yPre = sigmoidVector(Xb[i,], thetas)
        if yPre == 1 or yPre == 0:
            return float(-2**31)
        sum += y[i] * math.log(yPre) + (1 - y[i]) * math.log(1-yPre)
    return -1/m * sum
```

2.2.4 用梯度下降法进行训练

初始化:

- 学习率 (alpha): 用于调整每次迭代的对损失函数的影响大小
- 准确度 (accuracy): 作为终止迭代的评判指标

```
thetas = None
m = 0
alpha = 0.01
accuracy = 0.001
```

在第一列插入 1,构成 Xb 矩阵

```
thetas = np.full(X.shape[1]+1,0.5)
m = X.shape[0]
a = np.full((m, 1), 1)
Xb = np.column_stack((a, X))
n = X.shape[1] + 1
```

使用梯度下降法进行迭代:

```
count = 1
while True:
    before = costFunc(Xb, y)
    c = sigmoidMatrix(Xb, thetas)-y
    for j in range(n):
        thetas[j] = thetas[j] -alpha * np.sum(c * Xb[:,j])
    after = costFunc(Xb, y)
    if after == before or math.fabs(after - before) < accuracy:</pre>
```

```
print(" 迭代完成,损失函数值:",after)
break
print(" 迭代次数:",count)
print(" 损失函数变化",(after - before))
count += 1
```

迭代次数: 1

损失函数变化 5.025121118513411

迭代次数: 2

损失函数变化 -3.292032434097819

迭代次数: 3

损失函数变化 -0.9713865369569756

迭代次数: 4

损失函数变化 2.649715136143148

迭代次数:5

损失函数变化 -6.0552442422478245

迭代次数: 6

损失函数变化 -0.08147412308098556

迭代次数: 7

损失函数变化 -0.05224409412488061

迭代完成, 损失函数值: 0.00953683385119681

迭代完成后得到的参数:

thetas

```
## array([ 0.05586408, -0.68733466, -1.75042736, 2.95078531, 1.58964498])
```

2.2.5 预测

进行样本内预测:

2.3 代码实现 - 类封装

可以调整的参数包括:

- 学习率 (alpha): 用于调整每次迭代的对损失函数的影响大小
- 准确度 (accuracy): 作为终止迭代的评判指标
- 阈值(threshold):用于给出概率后进行分类,默认为50%

```
import numpy as np
import math
from source.sigmoidVector import sigmoidVector
from source.sigmoidMatrix import sigmoidMatrix
from source.sigmoidThreshold import sigmoidThreshold
class Regression(object):
    def __init__(self, X, y, threshold = 0.5):
        self.thetas = None
        self.X = X
        self.y = y
class LogisticRegression(Regression):
    def __init__(self, X, y, threshold = 0.5):
        Regression.__init__(self, X, y, threshold = 0.5) # 继承 Regression 类
        self.m = 0
        self.threshold = threshold
        self.epoch = 1
    def fit(self, alpha = 0.01, accuracy = 0.001):
        self.thetas = np.full(self.X.shape[1] + 1,0.5)
        self.m = self.X.shape[0]
        a = np.full((self.m, 1), 1)
        Xb = np.column_stack((a,self.X))
        n = self.X.shape[1]+1
        while True:
            before = self.costFunc(Xb, self.y)
```

```
c = sigmoidMatrix(Xb, self.thetas) - self.y
        for j in range(n):
            self.thetas[j] = self.thetas[j] - alpha * np.sum(c * Xb[:,j])
        after = self.costFunc(Xb, self.y)
        if after == before or math.fabs(after - before) < accuracy:</pre>
            break
        self.epoch += 1
def costFunc(self, Xb, y):
    sum = 0.0
    for i in range(self.m):
       yPre = sigmoidVector(Xb[i,], self.thetas)
        if yPre == 1 or yPre == 0:
            return float(-2**31)
        sum += y[i] * math.log(yPre) + (1 - y[i]) * math.log(1 - yPre)
    return -1/self.m * sum
def predict(self):
   a = np.full((len(self.X), 1), 1)
   Xb = np.column_stack((a, self.X))
   return sigmoidThreshold(Xb, self.thetas, self.threshold)
```

2.4 测试用例

我们使用经典的 iris 数据集作为测试用例,为了验证算法正确性,我们进行样本内预测。

```
iris = datasets.load_iris()
X = iris['data']
y = iris['target']
X = X[y!=2]
y = y[y!=2]

Logstic = LogisticRegression(X, y, threshold = 0.5)
Logstic.fit(alpha = 0.01, accuracy = 0.001)
print("epoch:",Logstic.epoch)
```

```
## epoch: 8
```

```
print("theta:",Logstic.thetas)
```

theta: [0.05586408 -0.68733466 -1.75042736 2.95078531 1.58964498]

y_predict = Logstic.predict()
y_predict

3 神经网络算法

我们使用随机梯度下降的优化方法构建一个较为简单的神经网络模型。3 [3]

3.1 模型求解步骤

3.1.1 神经元

神经元是神经网络的基本单元。[4] 神经元先获得输入,然后执行某些数学运算后,再产生一个输出。[5] 对于一个二输入神经元,输出步骤为: 先将两个输入乘以权重,把两个结果想加,再加上一个偏置,最后将它们经过激活函数处理得到输出。4

$$y = f(x1 \times weight_1a + x2 \times weight_1b + b)$$

我们选择 sigmoid 函数作为神经网络的激活函数。

$$S(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$$

$$S'(x) = \frac{e^{-x}}{(1 + e^{-x})^2} = S(x)(1 - S(x))$$

³考虑到神经网络是较为复杂的一类模型,在此我们只构造它的初始版本,限制较多,不具备广泛实用性。

⁴神经元(Neurons)权重(weight)偏置(bias)激活函数(activation function)

3.1.2 神经网络

我们搭建一个具有 2 个输入、一个包含 2 个神经元的隐藏层(h1 和 h2)、包含 1 个神经元的输出层(o1)的简单神经网络。 5 [6]

3.1.3 前馈

把神经元的输入向前传递获得输出的过程称为前馈6

3.1.4 损失

在训练神经网络之前,我们需要有一个标准定义,以便我们进行改进。我们采用均方误差(MSE)来定义损失(loss):

$$MSE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_{true} - y_{pred})$$

我们在训练中每次只取一个样本,那么损失函数为:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MSE} &= \frac{1}{1} \sum_{i=1}^{1} \left(y_{true} - y_{pred} \right)^2 \\ &= \left(y_{true} - y_{pred} \right)^2 \\ &= \left(1 - y_{pred} \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

3.1.5 训练神经网络

训练神经网络就是将损失最小化, 预测结果越好, 损失就越低。

由于预测值是由一系列网络权重和偏置计算出来的,所以损失函数实际上是包含多个权重、偏置的多元函数:

$$L(w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5, w_6, b_1, b_2, b_3)$$

由链式求导法则(以 weight_1a 为例):

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_1} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial y_{pred}} * \frac{\partial y_{pred}}{\partial h_1} * \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial w_1}$$

 $^{^5\,\}mathrm{A}$ neural network with: - 2 inputs - a hidden layer with 2 neurons (h1, h2) - an output layer with 1 neuron (o1) $^6\,\mathrm{fiff}$ (feedforward)

这种向后计算偏导数的系统称为反向传导。7

3.1.6 随机梯度下降优化方法

我们使用随机梯度下降(SGD)的优化算法 [7] 来逐步改变网络的权重 w 和偏置 b,使损失函数会缓慢降低,从而改进我们的神经网络。以 weight 1a 为例:

$$w_1 \leftarrow w_1 - \eta \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_1}$$

3.1.7 权重的初始化

神经网络中结点的各权重 (weight) 和偏置 (bias) 的初始化均服从标准正态分布

$$Weight_i, Bias_i \sim N(0,1)$$

3.2 代码实现 - 逐步讲解 (Step by Step)

3.2.1 包和数据导入

```
import numpy as np
import math
```

我们读取经典的 iris 数据集,取其前两个自变量。8

```
iris = datasets.load_iris()
X = iris['data']
y = iris['target']
X = X[y!=2][:,0:2]
y = y[y!=2]
X[0:5]
```

```
## array([[5.1, 3.5],
##      [4.9, 3.],
##      [4.7, 3.2],
##      [4.6, 3.1],
##      [5., 3.6]])
```

⁷反向传导(backpropagation)

⁸只展示前5行

y[0:5]

array([0, 0, 0, 0, 0])

3.2.2 定义 sigmoid 函数

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

```
def sigmoid(x):
    return 1 / (1 + np.exp(-x))
```

3.2.3 定义 sigmoid 的导函数

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}x} = f(x) * (1 - f(x))$$

```
def sigmoidDerivative(x):
    fx = sigmoid(x)
    return fx * (1 - fx)
```

3.2.4 定义均方误差损失函数:

$$\text{MSE} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_{true} - y_{pred})$$

```
def mse(y_true, y_pred):
    return ((y_true - y_pred) ** 2).mean()
```

3.2.5 权重和截距的初始化

$$L(w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5, w_6, b_1, b_2, b_3)$$

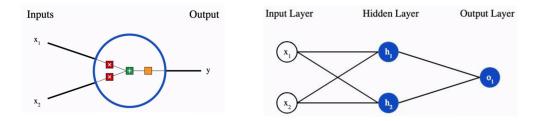


图 2: 搭建的神经网络示意图

```
weight_1a = np.random.normal()
weight_1b = np.random.normal()
weight_2a = np.random.normal()
weight_2b = np.random.normal()
weight_o1 = np.random.normal()
weight_o2 = np.random.normal()
bias_1 = np.random.normal()
bias_2 = np.random.normal()
bias_o = np.random.normal()
```

3.2.6 前馈

将输入向前传递获得输出。

```
def feedforward(x):
    h1 = sigmoid(weight_1a * x[0] + weight_1b * x[1] + bias_1)
    h2 = sigmoid(weight_2a * x[0] + weight_2b * x[1] + bias_2)
    o1 = sigmoid(weight_o1 * h1 + weight_o2 * h2 + bias_o)
    return o1
```

3.2.7 设置学习率和迭代次数

```
learn_rate = 0.1
epochs = 1000
record = np.array((None, None))
```

3.2.8 训练神经网络

```
record = np.array([None, None])
for epoch in range(epochs):
    for x, y_true in zip(X, y):
       sum_h1 = weight_1a * x[0] + weight_1b * x[1] + bias_1
       h1 = sigmoid(sum_h1)
        sum_h2 = weight_2a * x[0] + weight_2b * x[1] + bias_2
       h2 = sigmoid(sum_h2)
       sum_o1 = weight_o1 * h1 + weight_o2 * h2 + bias_o
        o1 = sigmoid(sum_o1)
       y_pred = o1
       L_ypred = -2 * (y_true - y_pred)
        ypred_weight_o1 = h1 * sigmoidDerivative(sum_o1)
        ypred_weight_o2 = h2 * sigmoidDerivative(sum_o1)
        ypred_bias_o = sigmoidDerivative(sum_o1)
        ypred_h1 = weight_o1 * sigmoidDerivative(sum_o1)
        ypred_h2 = weight_o2 * sigmoidDerivative(sum_o1)
       h1_weight_1a = x[0] * sigmoidDerivative(sum_h1)
       h1_weight_1b = x[1] * sigmoidDerivative(sum_h1)
        h1_bias_1 = sigmoidDerivative(sum_h1)
       h2_weight_2a = x[0] * sigmoidDerivative(sum_h2)
        h2_weight_2b = x[1] * sigmoidDerivative(sum_h2)
       h2_bias_2 = sigmoidDerivative(sum_h2)
```

```
weight_1a -= learn_rate * L_ypred * ypred_h1 * h1_weight_1a
weight_1b -= learn_rate * L_ypred * ypred_h1 * h1_weight_1b
bias_1 -= learn_rate * L_ypred * ypred_h1 * h1_bias_1

# 隐藏层 2
weight_2a -= learn_rate * L_ypred * ypred_h2 * h2_weight_2a
weight_2b -= learn_rate * L_ypred * ypred_h2 * h2_weight_2b
bias_2 -= learn_rate * L_ypred * ypred_h2 * h2_bias_2

# 输出层
weight_o1 -= learn_rate * L_ypred * ypred_weight_o1
weight_o2 -= learn_rate * L_ypred * ypred_weight_o2
bias_o -= learn_rate * L_ypred * ypred_weight_o2
bias_o -= learn_rate * L_ypred * ypred_bias_o

# 预测和计算损失函数,并保存
y_preds = np.apply_along_axis(feedforward, 1, X)
loss = mse(y, y_preds)
new = np.array([epoch, loss])
record = np.vstack([record,new])
```

3.2.9 查看损失函数的变化

```
record[1:10:,1]
```

我们画出损失函数的变化图像,可以看出,随着迭代次数的增加,均方误差先快速减小,后趋向于稳定。

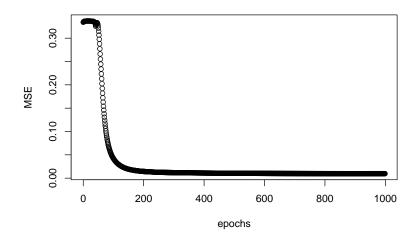


图 3: 损失函数的变化图像

3.2.10 预测

为了验证算法正确性,我们进行样本内预测。

预测第 1 个样本:

X [0]

array([5.1, 3.5])

y [0]

0

```
y_preds = feedforward(X[0])
y_preds
```

0.003216349981410156

预测第 100 个样本:

X [99]

array([5.7, 2.8])

y [99]

1

```
y_preds = feedforward(X[99])
y_preds
```

0.9771671873328822

3.3 代码实现 - 类封装

可以调整的参数包括:

• 迭代次数 (epochs): 理论上迭代次数越多越精确, 耗时越长, 默认为 100 次

• 学习率 (learn rate): 默认为 0.1, 可进一步调优

```
import numpy as np
import math
from source.sigmoid import sigmoid
from source.sigmoidDerivative import sigmoidDerivative
from source.mse import mse
class NeuralNetwork:
    def __init__(self, X, y, learn_rate = 0.1, epochs = 100):
        self.learn_rate = learn_rate
        self.epochs = epochs
        self.X = X
        self.y = y
        self.weight_1a = np.random.normal()
        self.weight_1b = np.random.normal()
        self.weight_2a = np.random.normal()
        self.weight_2b = np.random.normal()
        self.weight_o1 = np.random.normal()
        self.weight_o2 = np.random.normal()
        self.bias_1 = np.random.normal()
        self.bias_2 = np.random.normal()
        self.bias_o = np.random.normal()
        self.record = np.array([None, None])
    def feedforward(self, x):
        h1 = sigmoid(self.weight_1a * x[0] + self.weight_1b * x[1] + self.bias_1)
```

```
h2 = sigmoid(self.weight_2a * x[0] + self.weight_2b * x[1] + self.bias_2)
    o1 = sigmoid(self.weight_o1 * h1 + self.weight_o2 * h2 + self.bias_o)
    return o1
def predict(self):
    y_preds = np.apply_along_axis(self.feedforward, 1, self.X)
    return y_preds
def train(self):
    for epoch in range(self.epochs):
        for x, y_true in zip(self.X, self.y):
            sum_h1 = self.weight_1a * x[0] + self.weight_1b * x[1] + self.bias_1
            h1 = sigmoid(sum_h1)
            sum_h2 = self.weight_2a * x[0] + self.weight_2b * x[1] + self.bias_2
            h2 = sigmoid(sum_h2)
            sum_o1 = self.weight_o1 * h1 + self.weight_o2 * h2 + self.bias_o
            o1 = sigmoid(sum_o1)
            y_pred = o1
            L_{ypred} = -2 * (y_{true} - y_{pred})
            ypred_weight_o1 = h1 * sigmoidDerivative(sum_o1)
            ypred_weight_o2 = h2 * sigmoidDerivative(sum_o1)
            ypred_bias_o = sigmoidDerivative(sum_o1)
            ypred_h1 = self.weight_o1 * sigmoidDerivative(sum_o1)
            ypred_h2 = self.weight_o2 * sigmoidDerivative(sum_o1)
            h1_weight_1a = x[0] * sigmoidDerivative(sum_h1)
            h1_weight_1b = x[1] * sigmoidDerivative(sum_h1)
            h1_bias_1 = sigmoidDerivative(sum_h1)
```

```
h2_weight_2a = x[0] * sigmoidDerivative(sum_h2)
        h2_weight_2b = x[1] * sigmoidDerivative(sum_h2)
        h2_bias_2 = sigmoidDerivative(sum_h2)
        self.weight_1a -= self.learn_rate * L_ypred * ypred_h1 * h1_weight_1a
        self.weight_1b -= self.learn_rate * L_ypred * ypred_h1 * h1_weight_1b
        self.bias_1 -= self.learn_rate * L_ypred * ypred_h1 * h1_bias_1
        self.weight_2a -= self.learn_rate * L_ypred * ypred_h2 * h2_weight_2a
        self.weight_2b -= self.learn_rate * L_ypred * ypred_h2 * h2_weight_2b
        self.bias_2 -= self.learn_rate * L_ypred * ypred_h2 * h2_bias_2
        self.weight_o1 -= self.learn_rate * L_ypred * ypred_weight_o1
        self.weight_o2 -= self.learn_rate * L_ypred * ypred_weight_o2
        self.bias_o -= self.learn_rate * L_ypred * ypred_bias_o
y_preds = np.apply_along_axis(self.feedforward, 1, self.X)
loss = mse(self.y, y_preds)
new = np.array([epoch, loss])
self.record = np.vstack([self.record,new])
```

3.4 测试用例

我们使用经典的 iris 数据集作为测试用例。为了验证算法正确性,我们进行样本内预测。

```
iris = datasets.load_iris()
X = iris['data']
y = iris['target']
X = X[y!=2][:,0:2]
y = y[y!=2]

np.random.seed(1)
```

```
model = NeuralNetwork(X, y, learn_rate = 0.1, epochs = 1000)
model.train()
model.predict()
```

```
## array([0.00612189, 0.0630929, 0.00633335, 0.00679723, 0.00507907,
          0.00506943, 0.00485548, 0.00650541, 0.00825689, 0.02099575,
##
          0.00625819, 0.00527099, 0.02816319, 0.00547294, 0.00604891,
##
          0.00482305, 0.00506943, 0.00612189, 0.00855735, 0.0048618,
##
          0.03348889, 0.00501548, 0.00471269, 0.01310494, 0.00527099,
##
          0.15951826, 0.00650541, 0.00723052, 0.0109153, 0.00633335,
##
          0.01237574, 0.03348889, 0.00477186, 0.00482469, 0.02099575,
##
          0.01628059, 0.02447208, 0.00491453, 0.00615798, 0.0079752,
##
##
          0.00551203, 0.94783952, 0.00493599, 0.00551203, 0.0048618,
          0.02816319, 0.0048618, 0.00559769, 0.00560638, 0.00898936,
##
          0.98109248, 0.97997156, 0.98104199, 0.98000492, 0.98081001,
##
##
          0.97862178, 0.97727701, 0.97327073, 0.98088105, 0.96609978,
          0.97936396, 0.97762857, 0.98022802, 0.98026693, 0.97322983,
##
          0.98093453, 0.96338667, 0.98001792, 0.98030098, 0.98000188,
##
          0.96480269, 0.98048591, 0.98057894, 0.98048591, 0.98076196,
##
          0.98088815, 0.98090211, 0.98094353, 0.97988157, 0.98002613,
##
          0.97994905, 0.97994905, 0.98001792, 0.98044387, 0.91186996,
##
          0.92324553, 0.98093453, 0.98042374, 0.96338667, 0.97972117,
##
          0.97913902, 0.97973749, 0.98024183, 0.97809794, 0.97892728,
##
          0.97121131, 0.97640171, 0.9805073 , 0.97525214, 0.97862178])
```

在此数据集下,我们将迭代次数设置在 100 次,训练后发现在有较小的几率判别效果不佳。

但在迭代次数设置为 1000 次后,基本没有出现上述情况。

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