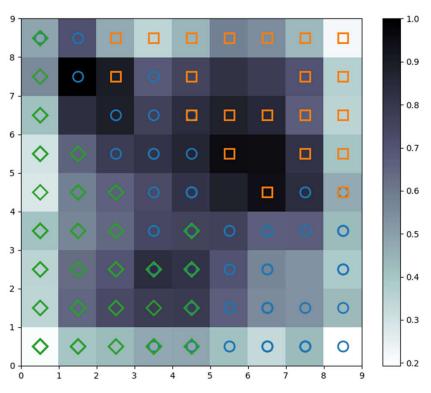


Python编程与人工智能实践

算法篇: SOM (Self Organizing Maps, 自组织映射)



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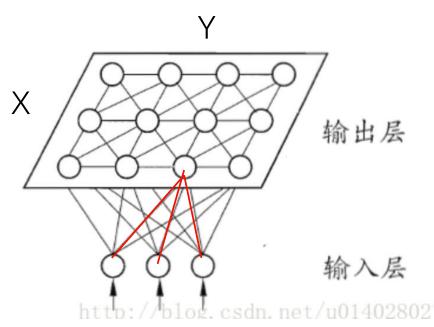


SOM 自组织(竞争型)神经网络

• SOM是神经网络的一种,它可以将相互关系复杂且非线性的高维数据,映射到具有简单几何结构及相互关系的低维空间中进行展示。(低维映射能够反映高维特征之间的拓扑结构)

•可以实现数据可视化; 聚类; 分类; 特征抽取等任务





输入层: D个节点, 与输入特征维度相同

输出层: X×Y个节点, 排成矩阵的形状

(1) 输出层的每个节点,通过D条权边与输入节点相连 $\mathbf{W}_{ii} = [w_{ii0}, w_{ii1}, ... w_{iiD}]$

换句话说:输出层的每个节点用一个D维矢量 W_{ij} 来表征

- (2) 经过训练学习后 输出层的各个节点之间,按照距离远近具有一定的关联
- (3) 训练目的: 学习一组权重 W, 可以将输入数据 映射到输出层的节点上

高位空间距离较近的点,映射到输出层后距离也较近 比如 都映射到(i, j)上,或者映射到(i, j)和(i, j+1)上



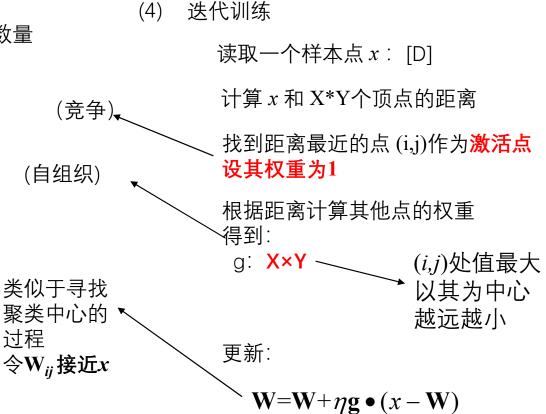
模型训练过程:

(1) 准备训练数据 datas: N×D N为训练样本数量

通常需要进行正则化

$$datas = \frac{datas-mean(datas)}{std(datas)}$$

- (2) 确定参数: X,Y $X=Y=\sqrt{5\sqrt{N}}$
- (3) 权重初始化: W: X×Y×D





具体细节:

权重初始化 W: [X,Y,D]

- (1) 随机初始化 然后正则化 $\mathbf{W} = \frac{\mathbf{W}}{\|\mathbf{W}\|}$
- (2) 从训练数据中随机挑选 X*Y 个
- (3) 对训练数据进行PCA 取特征值最大的两个特征矢量 M: D×2 作为基向量进行映射

学习率的更新: $\eta=\frac{\eta_0}{1+\frac{t}{\max_{t,y}/2}}$

η随着迭代次数的增加,应当越来越小 2021/12/13

获取激活点时的距离计算方法:

欧式距离 $\operatorname{dis} = \|x - y\|$ 二范数

计算输出层节点的权重: g

假设激活点为 (c_x, c_y)

$$g(i,j) = e^{\frac{-(c_x - i)^2}{2\delta^2}} e^{\frac{-(c_y - j)^2}{2\delta^2}}$$
 高斯的方法

$$g(i,j) = \begin{cases} 1 & c_x - \delta \le i \le c_x + \delta \coprod c_y - \delta \le j \le c_y + \delta \\ 0 & 其 他 \end{cases}$$

硬阈值的方法



代码实现:

```
pdef train SOM(X,
              Y,
              N epoch,
              datas,
              init lr = 0.5,
              sigma = 0.5,
              dis fun=euclidean distance,
              neighborhood fun=gaussion neighborhood,
              init weight fun = None,
              seed =10):
    # 获取输入特征的维度
    N,D = np.shape (datas)
    # 训练的步数
    N steps = N epoch*N
    # 对权重进行初始化
    rng = np.random.RandomState(seed)
    if init weight fun is None:
        weights = rng.rand(X, Y, D)*2-1
        weights /= np.linalg.norm(weights, axis=-1, keepdims=True)
    else:
        weights = init weight fun(X,Y,datas)
```

PCA 初始化

```
Mef weights_PCA(X,Y,data):

N,D = np.shape(data)
weights = np.zeros([X,Y,D])

pc_length, pc = np.linalg.eig(np.cov(np.transpose(data)))
pc_order = np.argsort(-pc_length)
for i, c1 in enumerate(np.linspace(-1, 1, X)):
    for j, c2 in enumerate(np.linspace(-1, 1, Y)):
        weights[i, j] = c1*pc[pc_order[0]] + c2*pc[pc_order[1]]
return weights
```

return weights



```
# 计算学习率
                                                         与中。, 🙂 🎍 🖽
for n epoch in range (N epoch):
                                                                        pdef get learning rate(lr,t,max steps):
   print("Epoch %d"%(n epoch+1))
                                                                             return lr / (1+t/(max steps/2))
   # 打乱次序
   index = rng.permutation(np.arange(N))
   for n step, id in enumerate(index):
       # 取一个样本
       x = datas[id]
                                                                      # 获取激活节点的位置
                                                                     def get winner index(x,w,dis fun=euclidean distance):
       # 计算learning rate(eta)
                                                                         # 计算输入样本和各个节点的距离
       t = N*n epoch+n step
                                                                         dis = dis fun(x,w)
       eta = get learning rate(init lr,t,N steps)
                                                                         # 找到距离最小的位置
       # 计算样本距离每个顶点的距离,并获得激活点的位置
                                                                         index = np.where(dis==np.min(dis))
       winner = get winner index(x, weights, dis fun) /
                                                                         return (index[0][0],index[1][0])
       # 根据激活点的位置计算临近点的权重
       new sigma = get learning rate(sigma,t,N steps)
       g = neighborhood fun(X,Y,winner,new sigma)
       g = g*eta
                                                                      # 计算欧式距离
                                                                     def euclidean distance(x, w):
       # 进行权重的更新
                                                                         dis = np.expand dims (x, axis=(0,1))-w
       weights = weights + np.expand dims(g,-1)*(x-weights)
                                                                         return np.linalq.norm(dis, axis=-1)
   # 打印量化误差
   print("quantization error= %.4f"%(get quantization error(datas, weights)))
```



```
# 利用高斯距离法计算临近点的权重
for n epoch in range (N epoch):
                                                           🗲 中 🦘 🕲 🎍 📟
                                                                            # X,Y 模板大小,c 中心点的位置, sigma 影响半径
   print("Epoch %d"%(n epoch+1))
                                                                            def gaussion neighborhood(X,Y,c,sigma):
   # 打乱次序
                                                                               xx,yy = np.meshgrid(np.arange(X),np.arange(Y))
   index = rnq.permutation(np.arange(N))
                                                                               d = 2*sigma*sigma
   for n step, id in enumerate(index):
                                                                               ax = np.exp(-np.power(xx-xx.T[c], 2)/d)
                                                                               ay = np.exp(-np.power(yy-yy.T[c], 2)/d)
       # 取一个样本
                                                                               return (ax * ay).T
       x = datas[id]
       # 计算learning rate(eta)
       t = N*n epoch+n step
                                                                               \mathbf{W} = \mathbf{W} + \eta \mathbf{g} \bullet (x - \mathbf{W})
       eta = get learning rate(init lr,t,N steps)
       # 计算样本距离每个顶点的距离,并获得激活点的位置
       winner = get winner index(x, weights, dis fun)
       # 根据激活点的位置计算临近点的权重
       new sigma = get learning rate (sigma, t, N steps)
       g = neighborhood fun(X,Y,winner,new sigma)
       q = q*eta
       # 进行权重的更新
       weights = weights + np.expand dims(q,-1)*(x-weights)
   # 打印量化误差
   print("quantization error= %.4f"%(get quantization error(datas, weights)))
                                                                                计算每个样本点和映射点之间的平均距离
return weights
                                                             # 计算量化误差
                                                             □def get quantization error(datas, weights):
                                                                 w x, w y = zip(*[get winner index(d, weights) for d in datas])
                                                                 error = datas - weights[w x,w y]
                                                                 error = np.linalg.norm(error, axis=-1)
                                                                 return np.mean(error)
       2021/12/13
```

UM = get U Matrix(weights)

plt.figure(figsize=(9, 9))

plt.colorbar()

plt.pcolor(UM.T, cmap='bone r') # plotting the distance map as background

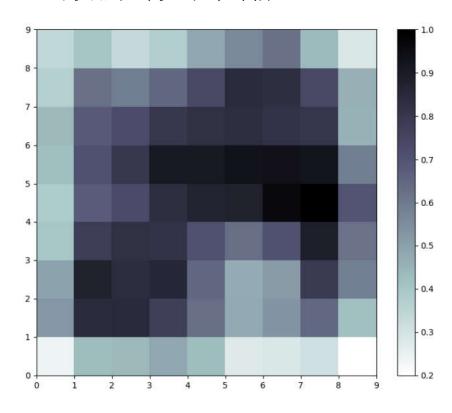


测试

```
测试数据有7列
                                                             🗲 中 🤊 🙂 🎍 🛗 🐈 🔡
     == " main ":
name
# seed 数据展示
columns=['area', 'perimeter', 'compactness', 'length kernel', 'width kernel',
               'asymmetry coefficient', 'length kernel groove', 'target']
data = pd.read csv('seeds dataset.txt',
               names=columns,
                                                                                          5.763
                                                                1 15.26
                                                                          14.84
                                                                                  0.871
                                                                                                  3.312
                                                                                                          2.221
                                                                                                                 5.22
                                                                                                                         1
              sep='\t+', engine='python')
                                                                2 14.88
                                                                          14.57
                                                                                  0.8811
                                                                                         5.554
                                                                                                  3.333
                                                                                                         1.018
                                                                                                                 4.956
                                                                                                                         1
labs = data['target'].values
                                                                3 14.29
                                                                          14.09
                                                                                  0.905
                                                                                          5.291
                                                                                                  3.337
                                                                                                         2.699
                                                                                                                 4.825
label names = {1:'Kama', 2:'Rosa', 3:'Canadian'}
                                                                4 13.84
                                                                          13.94
                                                                                  0.8955 5.324
                                                                                                  3.379
                                                                                                         2.259
                                                                                                                 4.805
                                                                                                                         1
datas = data[data.columns[:-1]].values
                                                                5 16.14
                                                                          14.99
                                                                                  0.9034
                                                                                         5.658
                                                                                                  3.562
                                                                                                         1.355
                                                                                                                 5.175
N,D = np.shape(datas)
                                                                6 14.38
                                                                          14.21
                                                                                  0.8951 5.386
                                                                                                  3.312
                                                                                                         2.462
                                                                                                                 4.956
                                                                                                                         1
print(N,D)
                                                                7 14.69
                                                                          14.49
                                                                                  0.8799 5.563
                                                                                                  3.259
                                                                                                         3.586
                                                                                                                 5.219
                                                                                                                         1
                                                                8 14.11
                                                                          14.1
                                                                                                  3.302
                                                                                                         2.7
                                                                                                                 5
                                                                                                                         1
                                                                                  0.8911 5.42
# 对训练数据进行正则化处理
datas = feature normalization(datas)
# SOM的训练
weights = train SOM(X=9,Y=9,N epoch=2,datas=datas,sigma=1.5,init weight fun=weights PCA)
# 获取UMAP
```



→ 计算每个输出节点和周边节点之间 的关系,用当前节点和周围8个临近点 的欧式距离之和来评估



```
markers = ['o', 's', 'D']
colors = ['C0', 'C1', 'C2']

for i in range(N):
    x = datas[i]
    w = get_winner_index(x,weights)
    i_lab = labs[i]-1

plt.plot(w[0]+.5, w[1]+.5, markers[i_lab], markerfacecolor='None',
    markeredgecolor=colors[i_lab], markersize=12, markeredgewidth=2)
```



plt.show()

```
PS D:\工作相关\我设计的课程\py
210 7
Epoch 1
quantization_error= 0.6511
Epoch 2
quantization_error= 0.5679
Epoch 3
quantization_error= 0.5153
```

