北京交通大學

信息网络综合专题研究课大作业



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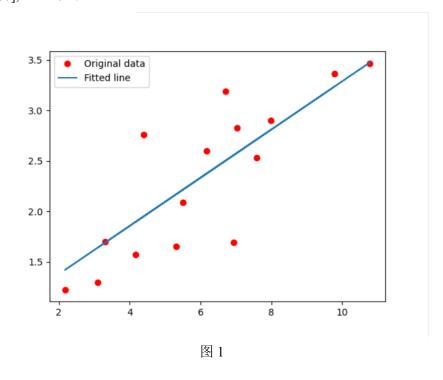
学号: 17211108

一.线性回归代码:

```
代码来源: GitHub yunjey
import torch
import torch. nn as nn
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Hyper-parameters
input_size = 1
output_size = 1
num epochs = 60
learning_rate = 0.001
# Toy dataset
x_{train} = np. array([[3.3], [4.4], [5.5], [6.71], [6.93], [4.168],
                    [9.779], [6.182], [7.59], [2.167], [7.042],
                    [10.791], [5.313], [7.997], [3.1]], dtype=np.float32)
y_train = np. array([[1.7], [2.76], [2.09], [3.19], [1.694], [1.573],
                    [3. 366], [2. 596], [2. 53], [1. 221], [2. 827],
                    [3.465], [1.65], [2.904], [1.3]], dtype=np.float32)
# Linear regression model
model = nn. Linear(input_size, output_size)
# Loss and optimizer
criterion = nn. MSELoss()
optimizer = torch.optim.SGD(model.parameters(), lr=learning_rate)
# Train the model
for epoch in range (num_epochs):
```

```
# Convert numpy arrays to torch tensors
    inputs = torch. from_numpy(x_train)
    targets = torch.from_numpy(y_train)
    # Forward pass
    outputs = model(inputs)
    loss = criterion(outputs, targets)
    # Backward and optimize
    optimizer.zero_grad()
    loss. backward()
    optimizer. step()
    if (epoch+1) \% 5 == 0:
        print ('Epoch [{}/{}], Loss: {}:.4f}'.format(epoch+1, num_epochs,
loss.item()))
# Plot the graph
predicted = model(torch.from_numpy(x_train)).detach().numpy()
plt.plot(x_train, y_train, 'ro', label='Original data')
plt.plot(x_train, predicted, label='Fitted line')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
# Save the model checkpoint
torch. save(model.state_dict(), 'model.ckpt')
二.运行结果
结果1:
Epoch [5/60], Loss: 0.7007
Epoch [10/60], Loss: 0.3863
Epoch [15/60], Loss: 0.2589
Epoch [20/60], Loss: 0.2073
Epoch [25/60], Loss: 0.1864
Epoch [30/60], Loss: 0.1779
Epoch [35/60], Loss: 0.1745
```

Epoch [40/60], Loss: 0.1731 Epoch [45/60], Loss: 0.1725 Epoch [50/60], Loss: 0.1723 Epoch [55/60], Loss: 0.1722 Epoch [60/60], Loss: 0.1721



结果 2:

Epoch [5/60], Loss: 5.0693

Epoch [10/60], Loss: 2.3013

Epoch [15/60], Loss: 1.1796

Epoch [20/60], Loss: 0.7248

Epoch [20/00], 2000. 0.72.10

Epoch [25/60], Loss: 0.5401

Epoch [30/60], Loss: 0.4650

Epoch [35/60], Loss: 0.4341

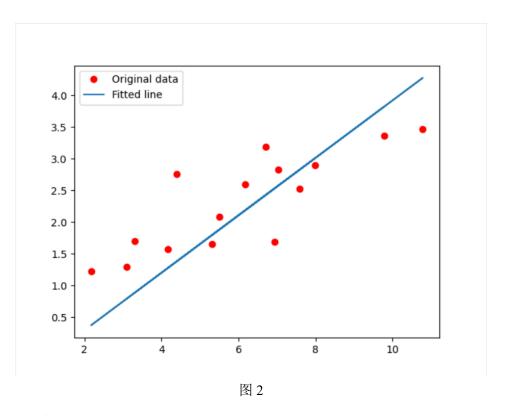
Epoch [40/60], Loss: 0.4213

Epoch [45/60], Loss: 0.4157

Epoch [50/60], Loss: 0.4131

Epoch [55/60], Loss: 0.4116

Epoch [60/60], Loss: 0.4107



三. 代码分析

代码思路:

- 1. 设置参数;
- 2. 设置数据库数据,即线性回归点数据;
- 3. 构建线性回归模型;
- 4. 建立优化器;
- 5. 构建训练模型
- 6. 调用库函数,绘制图表。

该代码思路明确清晰,算法过程也比较简单易懂,算法中调用了 matplotlib 函数进行绘图。 输出的结果上来看,两此结果有较大差异,结果符合预期,运行正确。

四.心得体会

这次大作业,我本来计划完成第一个大作业,但是由于遇到诸多困难,话费很多时间未得到成果,请教同学无果,考虑到截止时间压力和能力问题,以及考研的压力,中途放弃了第一个作业,选择了老师上课讲的较为简单的方式,在 GitHub 网站上下载了线性回归代码,学习了很久如何调试运行 python 代码,并学习了 python 基础语言,以及库函数的安装和调用方式,学到了很多使用的技巧,收获颇丰,以后如果还有时间和机会,希望可以再次尝试学习该部分内容,作更深入的了解。