正则化缓解过拟台

正刚化在预失函数中引入模型复杂度指标,利用给W加权值,弱化了训练数据 的噪声(一般不正则化的)

1095 = 1088 (45 Y_) + REGULARIZER * 1088 (W) 模型中所有参数的投售数 医刚化积重,给各班在 需正刚化的参数 为1055中的比例

| OSS(W) = tf. contrib. layers. 11_regularizer(REGULAR/ZER)(W) bss.,(W) = = /w, | loss (w) = tf. contrib. layers. |2_regularizer(REGULARIZER)(w) | losse_(w) = = | | | | |

tf. add_to_collection ('losses', tf. contrib. layers. (2-regularizer (regularizer)(w)) loss = cem + tf. add_n(tf.get_collection('losses'))

import natplotlib. pyplot as plt, 可舰(plt.scatter (X坐标, Y坐标, C="颜色") 数据制 plt. show()

XX, yy = np. mgrid [起:也:按,起:止:按了#那战网络些标志 grid = np.c_ [xx.ravel(), yy.ravel()] 并收集编区域的所有回标登标点

```
搭建模块化的神经网络八股
 前向传播 (forward · Py)
   def forward (X, regularizer):
        W=
        return y
    def get_weight (shape, regularizer)
        w = tf. Variable ( · · ·)
        tf.add_to_ collection ('losses', tf.contrib. layers. 12_regularizer
                                                     (regularizer)(w))
        return W
    def get_bias(shape):
         b= tf. Variable(·)
        return 6.
 66使播:
   det backward();
       X= tf. placeholder()
       Y_ = tf. placeholder()
       Y= forward. forward (x, REGULARIZER)
       global_step = tf. Váriable (--)
                                           opt 4_8
       1055 =
       ENIT
       指数复减学阵
        滑动平的
```

MNIST数据集输出识别准确 bu张训练 28 X 28 像素 手写 数字 MNIST数据集 1W3K测试

from tensorflow examples tutorials mnist import input_data mnist = input_data read_data_sets ('./data/', one_hot = True) 近日各子集 样本数 print "train data size:", mnist.train.num_examples

print "validation data size:", mnist. validation. num-examples print "test data size:", mnist.test.num-examples

返日标签和数据 mnist. train. labels [0] mnist. train images [0]

职-小撮数据, 喂人神经网络

BATCH_SIZE = 200

Xs, ys = mnist .train . next-botch (BATCH_SIZE)

tf. get-collection("") 从集合中取出全部变量,生成一个列表

tf. add_N([]) 到表内对应元素相加

and the second of the second to the second of the second o

tr. cast (X, dtype) 把X转为dtype类型

tf. argmax (X, axis) 返回最大值所在索引; tf.argmax([1,0,0],[]] => 0

OS. path. join ("home", "home") & p home/name 字符串. Split() 按指定排分符对字符和片,应回分割后的到表

with tf. Graph(), ass_default() as g #定义的节底在计算图9中

```
保存模型
    saver = tf. train. Saver()
              保存

saver. save (sess, os. path.join (路径台, 保存块台), global_step=global_step)
   with tf. session() as sess:
       for i in range (STEPS):
          的话:《轮数二二0:
   with kt. session() us get_checkpoint_state 存储路险)
  加载模型 as sess:
      if ckpt and ckpt. model-checkpoint-path:
           saver restore (sess, ckpt.madel_checkpoint_path)
    ema = tf. train. Exponential Moving Average (滑动平均基数)
 实例代习还原滑动平均值的 saver
    ema_restore = ema.variables_ to_restore()
    saver = tf.train. saver (ema_restore)
准确率计算方法
    correct_prediction = tf. equal (tf. argmax (y,1), tf. argmax (y_,1))
    accuracy = tf. reduce-mean (tf. (ast (correct-prediction, tf. float 32))
     (axis=0 =) max per col (31)
     |axis = | ) max per row (行)
· 损失函数 1055 含正则化 regularization
  backword. Py box;
    ce=tf.nn.sparse_softmax, cross_entropy_with_logits (logits=y, labels=
          tt. argmax(Y-, 11)
   cem = tf. reduce_mean (ce)
   loss = cem + tf.add-n (tf.get_willection ('losses'))
  forward. Py box:
     if regularizer! = None: tf. add_to_collection("losses", tf.contrib.layers
```

12-regularizer (regularizer) (w))

16

```
学9年 learning - rate
    back ward. Py + box:
     learning_rate = tf. train. exponential_decay(
         LEARNING_RATE_BASE,
          global - step,
          LEARNING_RATE_STEP,
          LEARNING - RATE - DECAY,
           stair case = True)
      滑动产协 ema
     ema = t+.train. Exponentia/Moving Average (MOVING_AVERAGE_DECAY, g/obo/_step)
     ema_op = ema. apply (tf. trainable_variables())
     with tf. control_dependencies ([train_step, ema_op]):
           train-op = +f. no_op( name = 'train')
test.py:
 def test (mnist):
     with tf. Graph(). as-default() as g:
         实例化可还原滑动平均值的Saver
         计算正确率
         while True:
            with tf. session() as sess:
                加载 ckpt 模型
                如果有模型
                     恢复对话
                     恢复轮频
                     计算准确率
                     打印提示
                如果没有模型:
                    貓提示
```

输入手多数字 酷 预测结果

0对真实断预测结果 test Pic Arr = pre-pic (test Pic) pre Value = restore - model (testfic Arr)

♀制做数据集

用tf.train.Example 存储训练数据。训练数据的特征用键值对形式表示: 'ing_raw': 值 'label':值 值是即的list/FloatList/intHList

用 Serialize To String() 把数据序列化成字符串存储

Mnist_backward: 看 loss mnist_test: 准確

卷积神经网络 全连接NN:每个神经元与前后相邻居每一个神经元都元连接关系,输入 足特征,输出为预测结果 特优化务数量多易产性边拟合 输出附近长二(输入图片近长一卷积核发+1)/扩长

·计算卷积 tf.nn. conv2d (输入描述, eg. [batch, 5, 5, 1] 卷积林描述, eg [3, 3, 1, 16] 卷积林描述, eg [3, 3, 1, 16] 例解释 通道 概谓动发长, eg [1, 1, 1, 1] 股份、 数据 Padding = 'VALID') 5-3+1

 $padding = (VALID') \qquad \frac{5-3+1}{1} = 3$

池代 (最大值池代可提取断处理,均值池他可保留背黑特征