

例 5.4 Python 程序代码

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# 导入数据, “_orig” 代表这里是原始数据, 我们还要进一步处理才能使用:
train_set_x_orig, train_set_y, test_set_x_orig, test_set_y, classes =
load_dataset()
#由数据集获取一些基本参数, 如训练样本数 m, 图片大小:
m_train = train_set_x_orig.shape[0] #训练集大小 209
m_test = test_set_x_orig.shape[0] #测试集大小 50
num_px = train_set_x_orig.shape[1] #图片宽度 64, 大小是 64×64
#将图片数据向量化 (扁平化):
train_set_x_flatten = train_set_x_orig.reshape(train_set_x_orig.shape[0],-1).T
test_set_x_flatten = test_set_x_orig.reshape(test_set_x_orig.shape[0],-1).T
#对数据进行标准化:
train_set_x = train_set_x_flatten/255.
test_set_x = test_set_x_flatten/255.
def propagate(w, b, X, Y):
    """
    传参:
    w -- 权重, shape: (num_px * num_px * 3, 1)
    b -- 偏置项, 一个标量
    X -- 数据集, shape: (num_px * num_px * 3, m), m 为样本数
    Y -- 真实标签, shape: (1, m)

    返回值:
    cost, dw, db, 后两者放在一个字典 grads 里
    """
    #获取样本数 m:
    m = X.shape[1]

    # 前向传播 :
    A = sigmoid(np.dot(w.T, X)+b) #调用前面写的 sigmoid 函数
    cost = -(np.sum(Y*np.log(A)+(1-Y)*np.log(1-A)))/m

    # 反向传播:
    dZ = A-Y
    dw = (np.dot(X, dZ.T))/m
    db = (np.sum(dZ))/m

    #返回值:
    grads = {"dw": dw,
             "db": db}

    return grads, cost

def optimize(w, b, X, Y, num_iterations, learning_rate, print_cost = False):
    #定义一个 costs 数组, 存放每若干次迭代后的 cost, 从而可以画图看看 cost 的变化趋
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势：

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costs = []
#进行迭代：
for i in range(num_iterations):
    # 用 propagate 计算出每次迭代后的 cost 和梯度：
    grads, cost = propagate(w, b, X, Y)
    dw = grads["dw"]
    db = grads["db"]

    # 用上面得到的梯度来更新参数：
    w = w - learning_rate*dw
    b = b - learning_rate*db

    # 每 100 次迭代，保存一个 cost 看看：
    if i % 100 == 0:
        costs.append(cost)

    # 这个可以不在意，我们可以每 100 次把 cost 打印出来看看，从而随时掌握模型的
    进展：
    if print_cost and i % 100 == 0:
        print ("Cost after iteration %i: %f" %(i, cost))
#迭代完毕，将最终的各个参数放进字典，并返回：
params = {"w": w,
          "b": b}
grads = {"dw": dw,
          "db": db}
return params, grads, costs
def predict(w, b, X):
    m = X.shape[1]
    Y_prediction = np.zeros((1, m))

    A = sigmoid(np.dot(w.T, X) + b)
    for i in range(m):
        if A[0, i] > 0.5:
            Y_prediction[0, i] = 1
        else:
            Y_prediction[0, i] = 0

    return Y_prediction
def
logistic_model(X_train, Y_train, X_test, Y_test, learning_rate=0.1, num_iterations=20
00, print_cost=False):
    #获特征维度，初始化参数：
    dim = X_train.shape[0]
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W,b = initialize_with_zeros(dim)

#梯度下降，迭代求出模型参数：
params, grads, costs = optimize(W, b, X_train, Y_train, num_iterations, learning_rate, print_cost)
W = params['w']
b = params['b']

#用学得的参数进行预测：
prediction_train = predict(W, b, X_test)
prediction_test = predict(W, b, X_train)

#计算准确率，分别在训练集和测试集上：
accuracy_train = 1 - np.mean(np.abs(prediction_train - Y_train))
accuracy_test = 1 - np.mean(np.abs(prediction_test - Y_test))
print("Accuracy on train set:", accuracy_train)
print("Accuracy on test set:", accuracy_test)

#为了便于分析和检查，我们把得到的所有参数、超参数都存进一个字典返回出来：
d = {"costs": costs,
      "Y_prediction_test": prediction_test,
      "Y_prediction_train": prediction_train,
      "w": W,
      "b": b,
      "learning_rate": learning_rate,
      "num_iterations": num_iterations,
      "train_ac": train_ac,
      "test_ac": test_ac
    }
return d

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