$\textbf{Subject:} \ \ \textbf{Stanford} \ \ \textbf{CS229} \ \ \textbf{Machine Learning, Lecture 8, Neural Networks 1}$

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CS229 Machine Learning, Neural Networks 1, 2022, Lecture 8

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Outline

Outline

 $\text{Outline} \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{1. Supervised learning with non-linear model} \\ \text{2. Neural networks} \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{1. How to define } h_{\theta}(\boldsymbol{x})? \\ \text{2. How to compute } \nabla J^{(i)}(0)? \end{array} \right. \right.$

Review

Linear and Non-linear models

 $\textbf{Data set:}~ \{\boldsymbol{x}^{(i)}, y^{(i)}\}_{i=1}^n, \boldsymbol{x}^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^d, y^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}; \quad h_{\theta}: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Linear regression

Model: $h_{\theta}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \theta^T \boldsymbol{x} + b$ (linear)

Cost / Loss function: $J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(h_{\theta}(\boldsymbol{x}^{(i)}) - y^{(i)} \right)^2$

Optimize¹: run Gradient Decent(GD) or Stochastic Gradient Decent(SGD) to optimize

Non-linear model: Kernel method

Model: $h_{\theta}(x) = \theta^T \phi(x)$ (linear in parameters, non-linear in x)

可以看到即使是非现象模型核方法也只是对输入 x 非线性,但是对参数 θ 仍然是线形的,那么如果希望完全是非线性的模型该怎么办呢?例如 $h_{\theta}(x)=\sqrt{\theta_1^3x_2+\sqrt{\theta_5x_4}}$.

详见附录A

Neural network

Neural network - Introduction

例如我们考虑房价预测问题,使用房屋面积线性预测房屋价格,如图1所示.

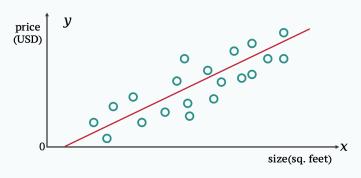


Figure 1: house price prediction

但是是时候会有两个明显的问题:

- 1. 房屋面积与价格可能并非简单的线性关系, 而是有更加复杂的非线性关系
- 2. 线形模型可能导致某些面积下房屋价格为负,显然不合常理,图1就是这种情况 线性整流函数(Rectified Linear Unit, ReLU)事实上可以解决上述问题,

$$ReLU(x) = max\{0, x\}$$

因此显然ReLU 1. 是非线性函数⁴; 2. 可以防止房价出现负数的情况.因此我们将输出写为

$$h_{\theta}(x) = \text{ReLU}(\omega x + b)$$
 (1)

在高维 $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ 情形下,写为:

$$h_{\theta}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \text{ReLU}(\boldsymbol{\omega}\boldsymbol{x} + b), \quad \boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d, \boldsymbol{\omega} \in \mathbb{R}^d, b \in \mathbb{R}$$
 (2)

在神经网络(Neural networks)中,一个式(2)被称为一个神经元(neuron),深度学习要做的是堆叠若干个、若干层这样的神经元,且上一层的输出就是下一层的输入. 此时 $\omega x + b$ 被称为预激活值(pre-activation),其被激活函数作用后称为激活值(activation):

output of activation \rightarrow input of the next neuron \rightarrow pre-activation \rightarrow activation

"非线形体现在"转折点",事实上在深度学习中这就是激活函数(activation function)

Neural network - Example

以 $x \in \mathbb{R}^4$,为例,其中 x_1 : size, x_2 : # bedrooms, x_3 : zip code, x_4 : wealth 除了这些特征外,我们可以根据经验再依据这些特征构建一些中间变量(intermediate variables)以更好进行预测,例如

- 1. a_1 : max family size,与 size 和 # bedrooms 相关,故 $a_1 = \text{ReLU}(\omega_1 x_1 + \omega_1 x_2 + b_1)$
- 2. a_2 : walkable, 与 zip code 相关,故 $a_2 = \text{ReLU}(\omega_3 x_3 + b_2)$

3. a_3 : school quality,与 zip code 和 wealth 相关,故 $a_3 = \text{ReLU}(\omega_4 x_3 + \omega_5 x_4 + b_3)$ 这样最后得到的输出(如图2所示)为:

$$h_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}) = \omega_6 a_1 + \omega_7 a_2 + \omega_8 a_3 + b_4, \quad \theta = \{\omega_1, \dots, \omega_8, b_1, \dots, b_4\}$$
 (3)

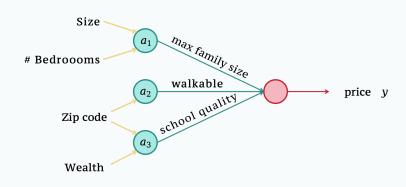


Figure 2: house price prediction example

Neural network - General case

从上面的例子可以发现,我们组建新的特征时是基于我们的先验知识的,这需要很高的代价,并且很多时候也并不全部准确. 因此我们可以考虑将层间所有的神经元都链接起来,让模型自己提取有用的特征,即如图3所示,此时称这种网络为全链接神经网络(fully connected neural network, FCNN). 图中共有两层神经元,除开输出层的都称为隐藏层.

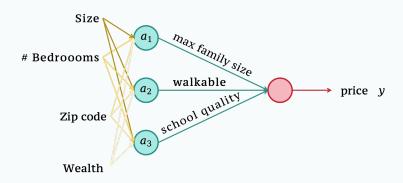


Figure 3: fuly connected neural networks

这样之后,我们就可以将此全链接神经网络数学地写为:

$$\begin{cases}
 a_{1} = \text{ReLU}(\boldsymbol{w}_{1}^{[1]}\boldsymbol{x} + b_{1}^{[1]}), & \boldsymbol{w}_{1}^{[1]} \in \mathbb{R}^{4}, \boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{4}, b_{1}^{[1]} \in \mathbb{R} \\
 a_{2} = \text{ReLU}(\boldsymbol{w}_{2}^{[1]}\boldsymbol{x} + b_{2}^{[1]}), & \boldsymbol{w}_{2}^{[1]} \in \mathbb{R}^{4}, \boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{4}, b_{2}^{[1]} \in \mathbb{R} \\
 a_{3} = \text{ReLU}(\boldsymbol{w}_{3}^{[1]}\boldsymbol{x} + b_{3}^{[1]}), & \boldsymbol{w}_{3}^{[1]} \in \mathbb{R}^{4}, \boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{4}, b_{3}^{[1]} \in \mathbb{R}
\end{cases} (4a)$$

$$\Rightarrow h_{\theta}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \boldsymbol{w}^{[2]}\boldsymbol{a} + b^{[2]}, \quad \boldsymbol{w}^{[2]} \in \mathbb{R}^3, \boldsymbol{a} \in \mathbb{R}^3, b^{[2]} \in \mathbb{R}$$
 (4b)

Vectorization: 为得到更简洁的表示,并且帮助 GPU 并行化,需要将上述数学表示向量化. 同时我们将其推广到共r层神经元、隐藏层中每一层有 m_k , $k=1,\cdots,r-1$ 个神经元

的一般情形:

$$\boldsymbol{W}^{[1]} = \begin{bmatrix} -- & (\boldsymbol{w}_{1}^{[1]})^{T} & -- \\ -- & (\boldsymbol{w}_{2}^{[1]})^{T} & -- \\ -- & \ddots & -- \\ -- & (\boldsymbol{w}_{m_{1}}^{[1]})^{T} & -- \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{m_{1} \times d}, \quad \boldsymbol{b}^{[1]} = \begin{bmatrix} b_{1}^{[1]} \\ b_{2}^{[1]} \\ \vdots \\ b_{m_{1}}^{[1]} \end{bmatrix}, \in \mathbb{R}^{m_{1} \times 1} \quad \boldsymbol{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ \vdots \\ x_{d} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times 1}$$
(5)

其中上标[1]表示第1层,这样得到第一层的预激活值(pre-activation)为

$$\boldsymbol{z}^{[1]} = W^{[1]}\boldsymbol{x} + \boldsymbol{b}^{[1]}, \quad \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} z_{1}^{[1]} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ z_{m_{1}}^{[1]} \end{bmatrix}}_{\boldsymbol{z}^{[1]} \in \mathbb{R}^{m_{1} \times 1}} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} -- & w_{1}^{[1]^{\top}} & -- \\ -- & w_{2}^{[1]^{\top}} & -- \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ -- & w_{m_{1}}^{[1]^{\top}} & -- \end{bmatrix}}_{W^{[1]} \in \mathbb{R}^{m_{1} \times d}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ \vdots \\ x_{d} \end{bmatrix}}_{\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times 1}} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} b_{1}^{[1]} \\ b_{2}^{[1]} \\ \vdots \\ b_{m_{1}}^{[1]} \end{bmatrix}}_{\boldsymbol{b}^{[1]} \in \mathbb{R}^{m_{1} \times 1}}$$

$$(6)$$

第一层的激活值(activation)为

$$\boldsymbol{a}^{[1]} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1}^{[1]} \\ a_{2}^{[1]} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{1}}^{[1]} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \operatorname{ReLU}(z_{1}^{[1]}) \\ \operatorname{ReLU}(z_{2}^{[1]}) \\ \vdots \\ \operatorname{ReLU}(z_{m_{1}}^{[1]}) \end{bmatrix} \triangleq \operatorname{ReLU}(\boldsymbol{z}^{[1]})$$

$$(7)$$

第k层的预激活值和激活值分别为 $\boldsymbol{z}^{[k]} = W^{[k]}\boldsymbol{a}^{[k-1]} + \boldsymbol{b}^{[k]}$ 和 $\boldsymbol{a}^{[k]} = \operatorname{ReLU}(\boldsymbol{z}^{[k]})$:

$$\begin{bmatrix}
z_{1}^{[k]} \\
\vdots \\
\vdots \\
z_{m_{k}}^{[k]}
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
-- & w_{1}^{[k]^{\top}} & -- \\
-- & w_{2}^{[k]^{\top}} & -- \\
\vdots & \vdots \\
-- & w_{m_{k}}^{[k]^{\top}} & --
\end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix}
a_{1}^{[k-1]} \\
a_{2}^{[k-1]} \\
\vdots \\
a_{k-1}^{[k-1]}
\end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix}
b_{1}^{[k]} \\
b_{2}^{[k]} \\
\vdots \\
b_{m_{k}}^{[k]}
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{z}^{[k]} \in \mathbb{R}^{m_{k} \times m_{k-1}} \qquad \mathbf{a}^{[k-1]} \in \mathbb{R}^{m_{k-1} \times 1} \qquad \mathbf{b}^{[k]} \in \mathbb{R}^{m_{k} \times 1}$$
(8)

$$\boldsymbol{a}^{[k]} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1^{[k]} \\ a_2^{[k]} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_k}^{[k]} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \operatorname{ReLU}(z_1^{[k]}) \\ \operatorname{ReLU}(z_2^{[k]}) \\ \vdots \\ \operatorname{ReLU}(z_{m_k}^{[k]}) \end{bmatrix} \triangleq \operatorname{ReLU}(\boldsymbol{z}^{[k]})$$

$$(9)$$

最后全部层的向前传播公式为:

$$\begin{split} a^{[1]} &= \text{ReLU}(W^{[1]}x + b^{[1]}) \\ a^{[2]} &= \text{ReLU}(W^{[2]}a^{[1]} + b^{[2]}) \\ &\vdots \\ a^{[r-1]} &= \text{ReLU}(W^{[r-1]}a^{[r-2]} + b^{[r-1]}) \\ h_{\theta}(x) &= W^{[r]}a^{[r-1]} + b^{[r]} \end{split} \tag{10}$$

Why do we need activation function?

激活函数(activation function) 在神经网络中是非常重要的,其作用是引入非线性关系,从而增强模型的表达能力,常见的激活函数有:

Comparison of Common Activation Functions			
Function	Formula	Range	Derivative Characteristics
Sigmoid	$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$	(0,1)	Vanishing gradient for large $ x $
Tanh	$\tanh(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$	(-1, 1)	Zero-centered, vanishing
	0 10		gradient for large $ x $
ReLU	ReLU(x) = max(0, x)	$[0,\infty)$	Non-saturating, gradient is 0 for
			x < 0
Leaky	LReLU(x) =	$(-\infty,\infty)$	Non-zero gradient for $x < 0$
ReLU	$\int x, x \geq 0$		(controlled by α)
	$\begin{cases} x, & x \ge 0 \\ \alpha x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$		
Softmax	Softmax $(x_i) = \frac{e^{x_i}}{\sum_i e^{x_j}}$	(0, 1)	Used for multi-class
	$\sum_{j} e^{-j}$,	classification, sum of outputs = 1

¹ ReLU: Rectified Linear Unit; α in Leaky ReLU is typically a small positive constant (e.g., 0.01).

Table 1: Comparison of Common Activation Functions

如果没有激活函数作用,那么以两层神经网络为例:

$$a^{[1]} = W^{[1]}x + b^{[1]}, \quad h_{\theta}(x) = W^{[2]}a^{[1]} + b^{[2]} = W^{[2]}W^{[1]}x + W^{[2]}b^{[1]} + b^{[2]}$$
 (11)

其仍然是一个线形的,并且等价于一层线性层作用.

在 kernel methods 中:

$$a = \phi(x), \quad h(x) = Wa + b = W\phi(x) + b$$
 (12)

我们使用 feature map $\phi(x)$ 自主选择了需要的特征(features),但是在神经网络中,我们实际上是通过学习得到的 $\phi(\cdot)$,因此在隐藏层也称为 features / representations learning,中间得到的 $a^{[k]}$ 也被称为 features / representations.

Questions

Questions: kernel and Neural networks

如果在神经网络中每一层再加上一部 kernel 的作用会怎么样呢?即:

$$a^{[r-1]} = \phi_{\beta}(a^{[r-2]}), \quad \beta = \{W^{[1]}, \cdots, W^{[r-1]}, b^{[1]}, \cdots, b^{[r-1]}\}$$

$$h(x) = W^{[r]}a^{[r-1]} + b^{[r]}$$
(13)

- 1. 这样会导致神经网络表达能力更强吗?
- 2. 还是说理论上可以证明即使加了 kernel methods 二者的表达能力相同?
- 3. 即使理论上表达能力相同,实际效果是否有差异?
- 4. 如果理论上就强那可以弥补带来的计算量上升吗?

² Sigmoid and Tanh can suffer from the vanishing gradient problem, especially in deep networks.

A Different optimize methods

Different optimize methods

Algorithm 1 Full Gradient Descent

Require: Dataset $\{(\boldsymbol{x}_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^N$, loss function $J(\boldsymbol{\theta})$, learning rate η

- 1: **Initialize** parameters θ
- 2: repeat
- 3: Compute gradient: $m{g} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \nabla J_i(m{\theta})$
- 4: Update parameters: $\theta \leftarrow \theta \eta \cdot g$
- 5: until convergence

Algorithm 2 Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD)

Require: Dataset $\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^N$, loss function $J(\theta)$, learning rate η

- 1: **Initialize** parameters θ
- 2: repeat
- 3: Randomly sample a data point (x_i, y_i)
- 4: Compute gradient: $g = \nabla J_i(\theta)$
- 5: Update parameters: $\theta \leftarrow \theta \eta \cdot g$
- 6: **until** convergence

Algorithm 3 Mini-batch Gradient Descent

Require: Dataset $\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^N$, loss function $J(\theta)$, learning rate η , batch size m

- 1: **Initialize** parameters θ
- 2: repeat
- 3: Randomly sample a mini-batch \mathcal{B} of m data points
- 4: Compute gradient: $g = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{B}} \nabla J_i(\boldsymbol{\theta})$
- 5: Update parameters: $\theta \leftarrow \theta \eta \cdot g$
- 6: **until** convergence

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References