lab3 实验报告

1、梯度计算

单次梯度计算

$$\frac{\partial h_t}{\partial o_t} = tanh(C_t)$$

$$\frac{\partial h_t}{\partial C_t} = o_t * (1 - tanh^2(C_t))$$

$$\frac{\partial h_t}{\partial \bar{C}_t} = \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial C_t} * \frac{\partial C_t}{\partial \bar{C}_t}$$

$$= o_t * (1 - tanh^2(C_t)) * i_t$$

$$\frac{\partial h_t}{\partial C_{t-1}} = \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial C_t} * \frac{\partial C_t}{\partial C_{t-1}}$$

$$= o_t * (1 - tanh^2(C_t)) * f_t$$

$$\frac{\partial h_t}{\partial f_t} = \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial C_t} * \frac{\partial C_t}{\partial f_t}$$

$$= o_t * (1 - tanh^2(C_t)) * C_{t-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial h_t}{\partial i_t} = \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial C_t} * \frac{\partial C_t}{\partial i_t}$$

$$= o_t * (1 - tanh^2(C_t)) * \bar{C}_t$$

对于z有

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial o_t}{\partial z} &= W_o^T \cdot [o_t * (1 - o_t)] \\ \frac{\partial f_t}{\partial z} &= W_f^T \cdot [f_t * (1 - f_t)] \\ \frac{\partial i_t}{\partial z} &= W_i^T \cdot [i_t * (1 - i_t)] \\ \frac{\partial \bar{C}_t}{\partial z} &= W_C^T \cdot (1 - \bar{C}_t^2) \\ \frac{\partial C_t}{\partial z} &= W_C^T \cdot (1 - \bar{C}_t^2) \\ \frac{\partial C_t}{\partial z} &= \frac{\partial f_t}{\partial z} * C_{t-1} + \frac{\partial \bar{C}_t}{\partial z} * i_t + \frac{\partial i_t}{\partial z} * \bar{C}_t \\ \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial z} &= \frac{\partial o_t}{\partial z} * tanh(C_t) + \frac{\partial tanh(C_t)}{\partial z} * o_t \\ &= W_o^T \cdot [o_t * (1 - o_t) * tanh(C_t)] + \frac{\partial C_t}{\partial z} * o_t * (1 - tanh^2(C_t)) \\ &= W_o^T \cdot [o_t * (1 - o_t) * tanh(C_t)] \\ &+ W_f^T \cdot [f_t * (1 - f_t) * C_{t-1} * o_t * (1 - tanh^2(C_t))] \\ &+ W_i^T \cdot [i_t * (1 - i_t) * \bar{C}_t * o_t * (1 - tanh^2(C_t))] \\ &+ W_i^T \cdot [i_t * (1 - i_t) * \bar{C}_t * o_t * (1 - tanh^2(C_t))] \end{split}$$

$$[rac{\partial h_t}{\partial h_{t-1}},rac{\partial h_t}{\partial x_t}]=rac{\partial h_t}{\partial z}$$

对于模型的参数:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial W_f} &= \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial f_t} * f_t * (1 - f_t) \cdot z^T \\ &= o_t * (1 - tanh^2(C_t)) * C_{t-1} * f_t * (1 - f_t) \cdot z^T \\ \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial b_f} &= \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial f_t} \frac{\partial f_t}{\partial b_f} \\ &= o_t * (1 - tanh^2(C_t)) * C_{t-1} * f_t * (1 - f_t) \cdot z^T \\ \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial W_i} &= \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial i_t} \frac{\partial i_t}{\partial W_i} \\ &= \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial i_t} * i_t * (1 - i_t) \cdot z^T \\ &= o_t * (1 - tanh^2(C_t)) * \bar{C}_t * i_t * (1 - i_t) \cdot z^T \\ &= o_t * (1 - tanh^2(C_t)) * \bar{C}_t * i_t * (1 - i_t) \cdot z^T \\ \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial b_i} &= \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial f_t} \frac{\partial f_t}{\partial b_f} \\ &= o_t * (1 - tanh^2(C_t)) * \bar{C}_t * i_t * (1 - i_t) \\ \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial W_o} &= \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial o_t} \frac{\partial o_t}{\partial W_o} \\ &= \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial o_t} * o_t * (1 - o_t) \cdot z^T \\ &= tanh(C_t) * o_t * (1 - o_t) \cdot z^T \\ \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial b_o} &= \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial o_t} \frac{\partial o_t}{\partial b_o} \\ &= tanh(C_t) * o_t * (1 - o_t) \\ \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial W_C} &= \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial \bar{C}_t} \frac{\partial \bar{C}_t}{\partial W_C} \\ &= \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial \bar{C}_t} * (1 - tanh^2(C_t)) * i_t * (1 - \bar{C}_t^2) \cdot z^T \\ \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial b_C} &= \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial \bar{C}_t} \frac{\partial \bar{C}_t}{\partial b_C} \\ &= o_t * (1 - tanh^2(C_t)) * i_t * (1 - \bar{C}_t^2) \end{aligned}$$

对整个句子的梯度运算

令句子长度为n,输出维度为m,对于t时刻的输出 \hat{y}_t ,令target为 y_t ,损失函数为 l_t ,有:

$$egin{aligned} \hat{y}_t &= softmax(W \cdot h_t + b) \ l_t &= -\sum_{i=1}^m y_t^j log(\hat{y}_t^j) \end{aligned}$$

记 $L_t = \sum_{k=t}^n l_k$,则 $L = L_1$,为了计算 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial h_t}$,当t = n时:

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial L}{\partial h_t} &= rac{\partial l_t}{\partial h_t} \ &= W^T \cdot (\hat{y}_t - y_t) \end{aligned}$$

当t < n时:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_t} &= \frac{\partial l_t}{\partial h_t} + \frac{\partial L_{t+1}}{\partial h_t} \\ &= W^T \cdot (\hat{y}_t - y_t) + \frac{\partial L_{t+1}}{\partial h_{t+1}} * \frac{\partial h_{t+1}}{\partial h_t} \\ &= W^T \cdot (\hat{y}_t - y_t) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_{t+1}} * \frac{\partial h_{t+1}}{\partial h_t} \end{split}$$

首先我们正向遍历一边句子,得到每个时刻t的输出结果,再反向遍历,由于在单次梯度计算中我们已经得到 $\frac{\partial h_t}{\partial h_{t-1}}$,结合t+1时的 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial h_{t+1}}$,即可得到 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial h_t}$,最后对于Istm的模型参数,以 W_f 为例:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial W_f} = \sum_{t=1}^{n} \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_t} \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial W_f}$$

即完成对所有模型参数的梯度计算。

2、模型实现

初始化

为何不初始化为全0

若模型的参数初始化为0,那么每次迭代训练时模型参数的梯度也是相近的,这样不同的参数就学习不到不同的特征,网络学习能力非常有限,表现也会相应变差。另外对于embedding层,初始化为0后,每一个汉字都会被编码为同一个数字,和embedding层的初衷相违背。

初始化的方法

根据pytorch的源码,可以考虑将embedding层用正态分布初始化,线性层的权重矩阵用xavier均匀分布初始化,偏置初始化为全0。当然对于权重矩阵也可以考虑用不同的参数进行均匀分布初始化。

数据预处理

这次采用的唐诗数据集来自<u>https://github.com/L1aoXingyu/Char-RNN-PyTorch</u>,我利用fastnlp中的vocabulary进行预处理,并保留了所有的标点符号,为使得模型可以生成任意长度的古诗,我并没有在诗的末尾添加EOS,而是将诗的开头字符作为最后一个target。

Pytorch实现

将整个模型写成nn.Module类,定义好optimizer,即可训练,代码文件为lstm torch.py。

Numpy实现

numpy的版本需要自己手写求导和更新过程,根据梯度计算的分析即可得到,代码文件为lstm_numpy.py,其中用gradient_check函数对模型求得的梯度进行了检查。

模型训练

sl	batch_size	vocab_size	input_size	hidden_size
64	64	4428	128	256

代码中手写了early_stop,当前perplexity超过前10个epoch的平均值时中断训练。

训练结果

生成了长度为64的诗:

日暮归。何当千岁晏外。日月下山河水去。秋水向南山,孤峰出海滨。何人何处尽,不觉洛城隅,孤云何处飞,看花如霰。春草生春色,春草生绿

红芳春。玉座开花落叶台。, 此夜不相携时。日暮寒江上客。秋色动秋山水, 山云独未还家, 愁心明日 月中, 行人不见弃心处。白日下长安道, 天

山中路远,日落照华空,春风生早著来。自从天下远,不觉汉家贫家,还将万里开书稀稀。何事不可见。今日不见君,一杯长无状,天台访道才书

夜深林外去,花柳色空留客。春草不堪悲,愁来无限人。不见君不去去去去处,独坐悲风流。白日暮山 川上人,别有一书眠,天文物外馀,书幌闻

湖南北阙路,独向洛川归。不见江山暮,山河不可忘,空悲风尘。不知何所贵。日落照日光,春来不自闻来,不堪攀桂树,天上一杯长,君看不自

海隅分散影飞,落照空林间夕微微微。日月空林里,春来不可寻香车马,春来向水痕。不堪闻玉匣。今日照前山。日月长门闭,山河入夜深人。白

月明光。玉女临窗下夕,风雨湿花飞。白发云中夜色,花落照秋声彻。秋色带寒塘。,山川暮春。秋风动寒山色。,此夜几人稀,愁心明日月,。

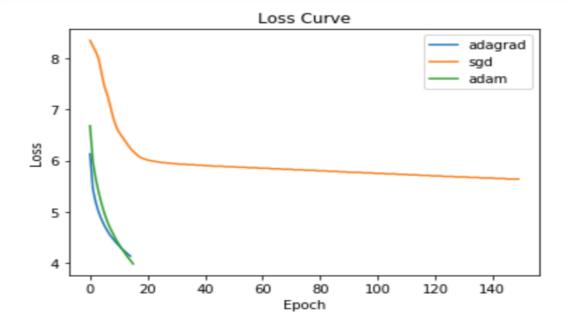
3、优化

pytorch下不同优化方式的对比

我分别采用了SGD, Adam, Adagrad三种优化方式,参数设置和得到的结果如下:

Method	learning rate	epoch	loss	perplexity
SGD	1e-1	150	5.64	265.00
Adam	2e-3	16	3.98	151.50
Adagrad	2e-2	15	4.13	156.12

loss曲线图如下:



比较可以发现,SGD的收敛速度最慢,虽然学习率设为了0.1,但在运行了150个epoch后仍未收敛,并且loss仍然很高,测试集的表现也很差。Adagrad收敛速度明显快于SGD,而Adam的收敛速度略快于Adagrad,并且Adam在测试集上的表现要优于Adagrad,训练得到的模型泛化性能更好。

numpy实现

为了实现例如SGD with momentum, adagrad等优化方式,对于模型的所有参数,除了要维护梯度外,还要额外维护动量,在更新参数时考虑动量对其的影响,以adagrad为例,代码如下:

```
offset = 1e-9
param.m += param.g * param.g
param.v = param.v - lr * param.g / np.sqrt(param.m + offset)
```