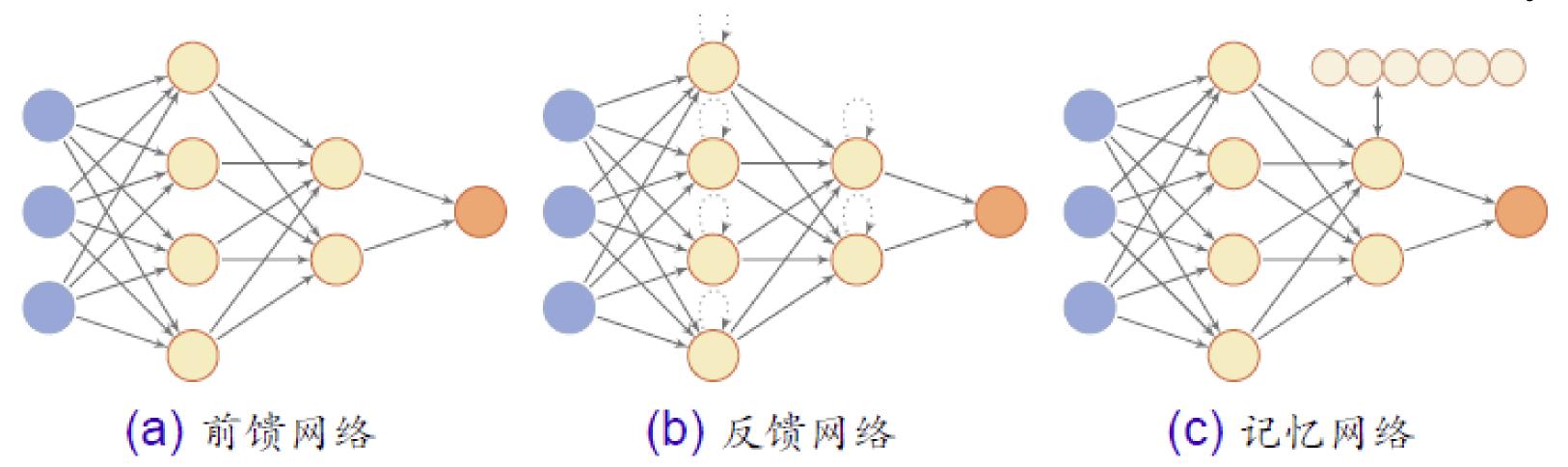
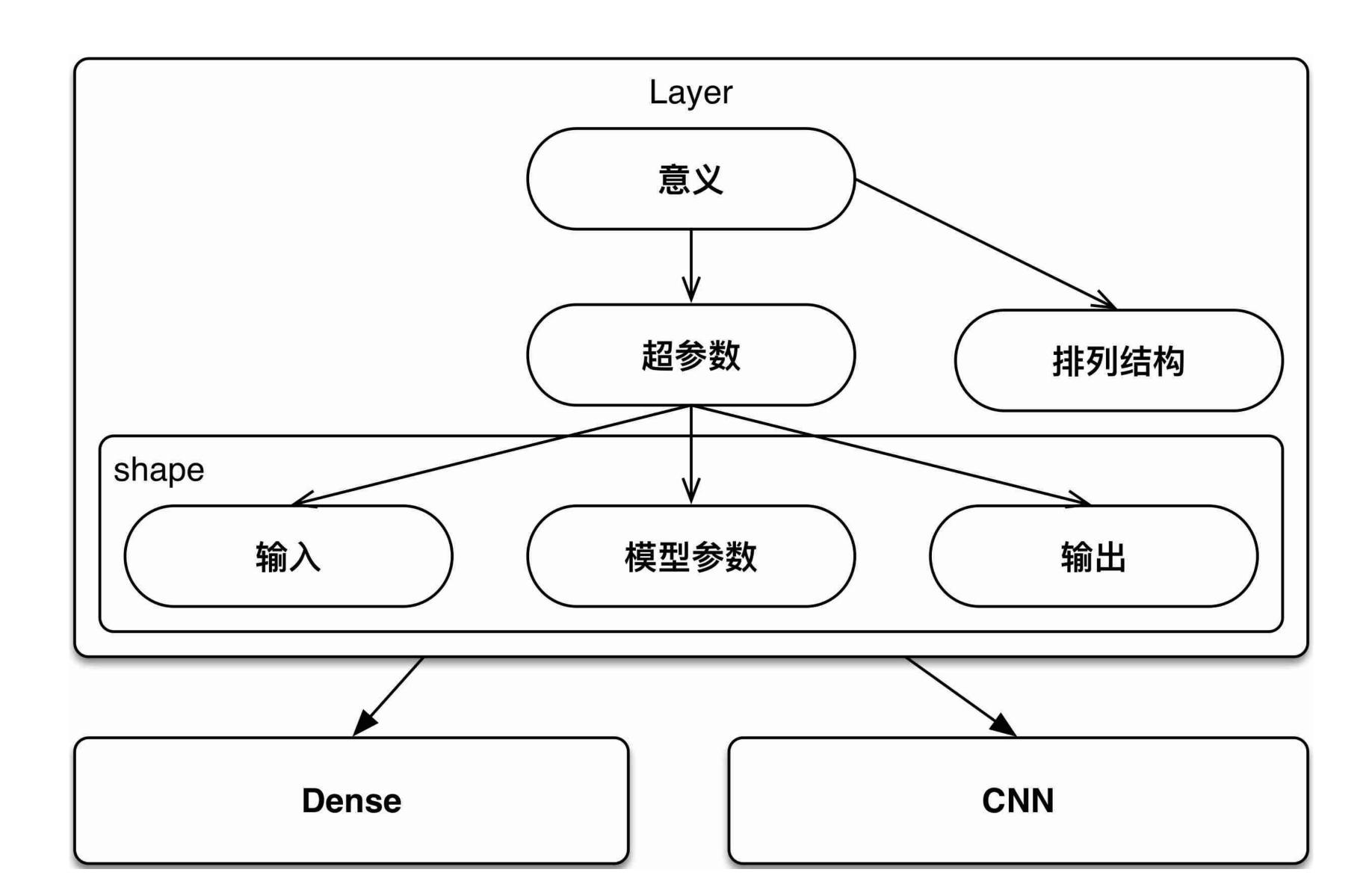
Dense & CNN & RNN

人工神经网络

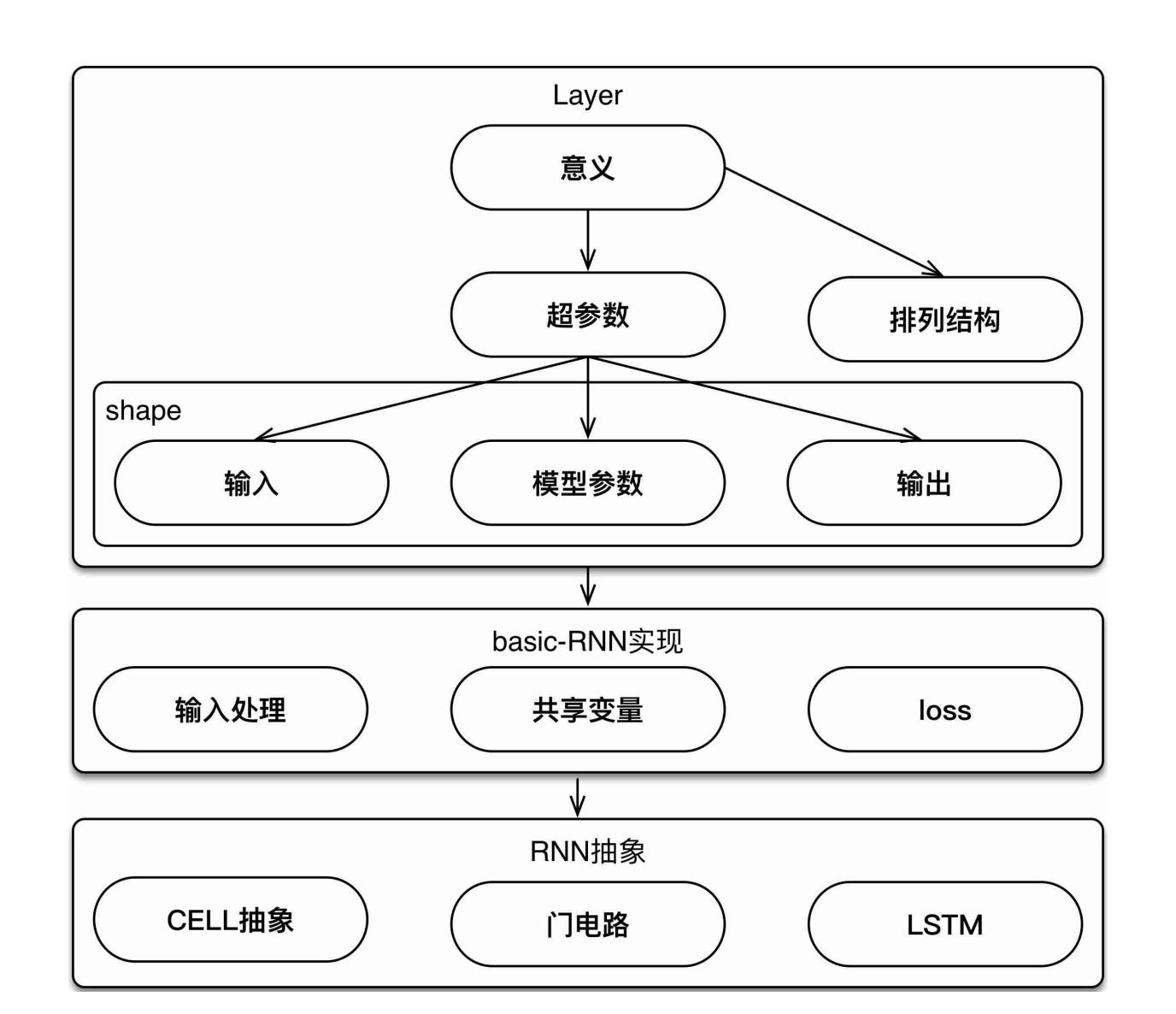
- 连接主义
 - 将大量的神经元之间,按照拓扑连接结构,构成人工神经网络。
- 网络的拓扑结构
 - 不同神经元之间的连接关系。
 - 前馈网络(feedforward)、反馈网络(feedback)和记忆网络(memory network)



TensorFlow学习路线: Dense与CNN

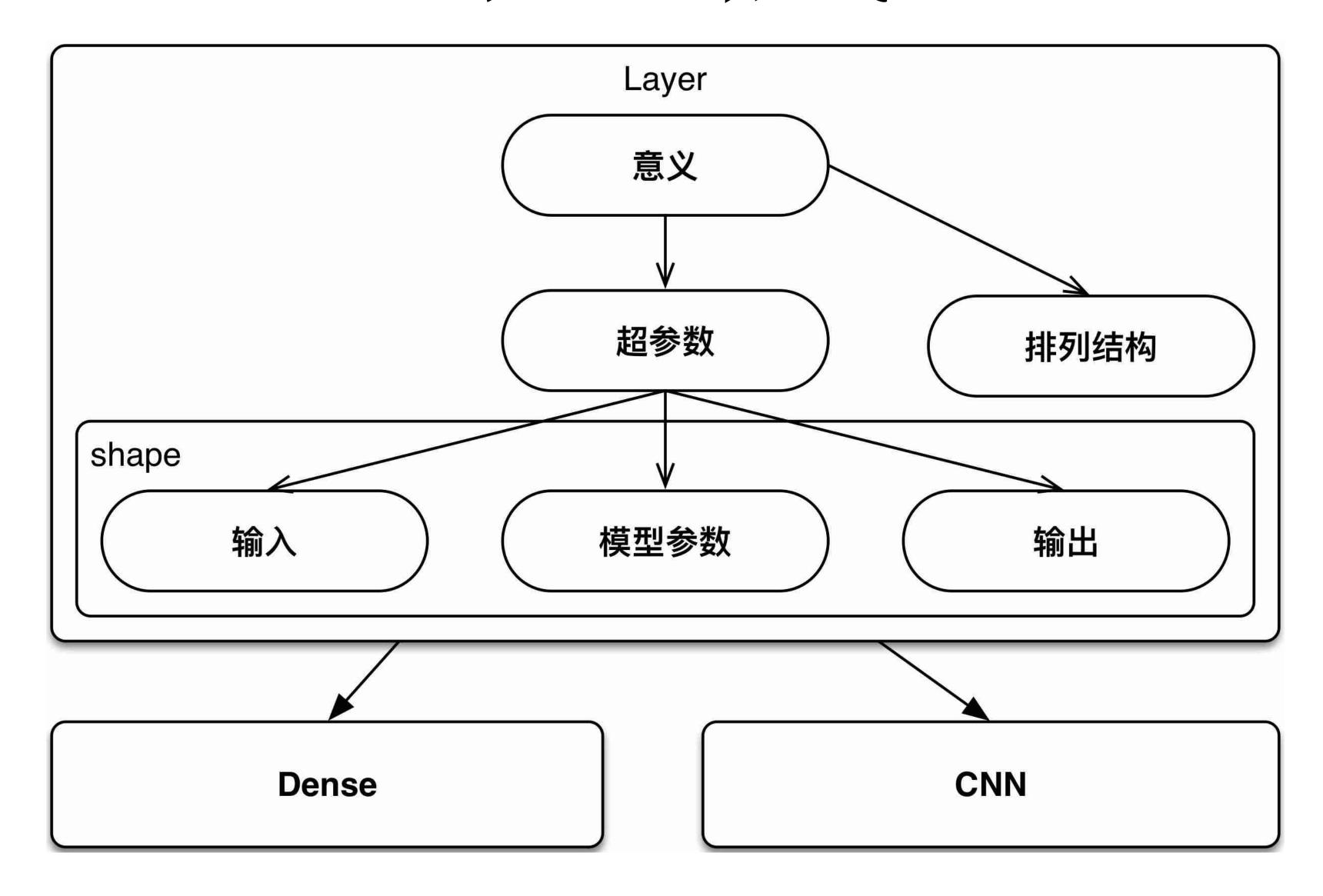


TensorFlow学习路线: RNN与LSTM



Dense

学习路线



Tensor形象化表示

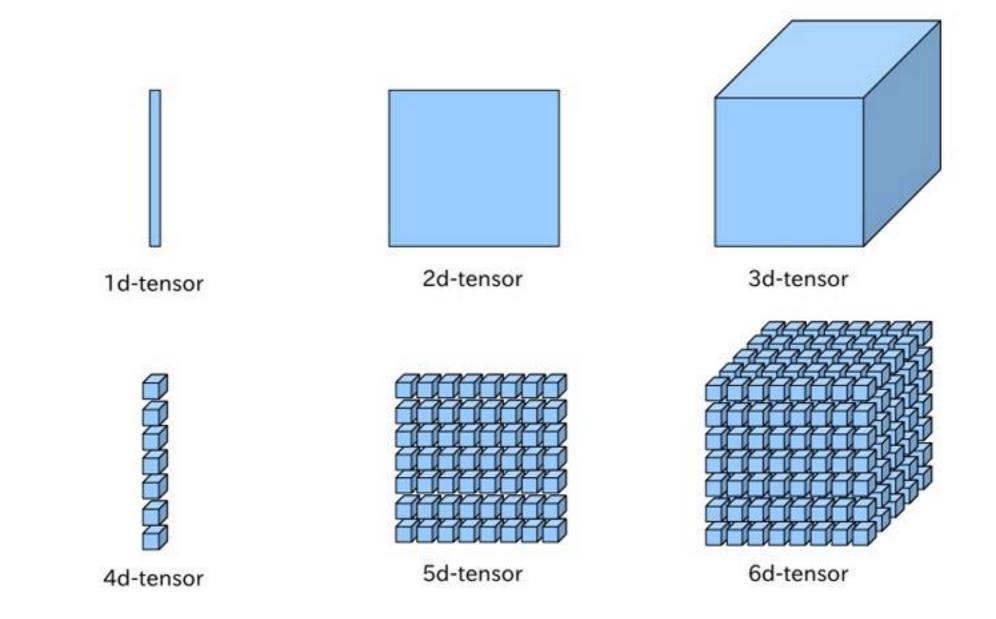
• 对于一个4*5*6的Tensor

• rank : 3d

• length: 4, 5, 6

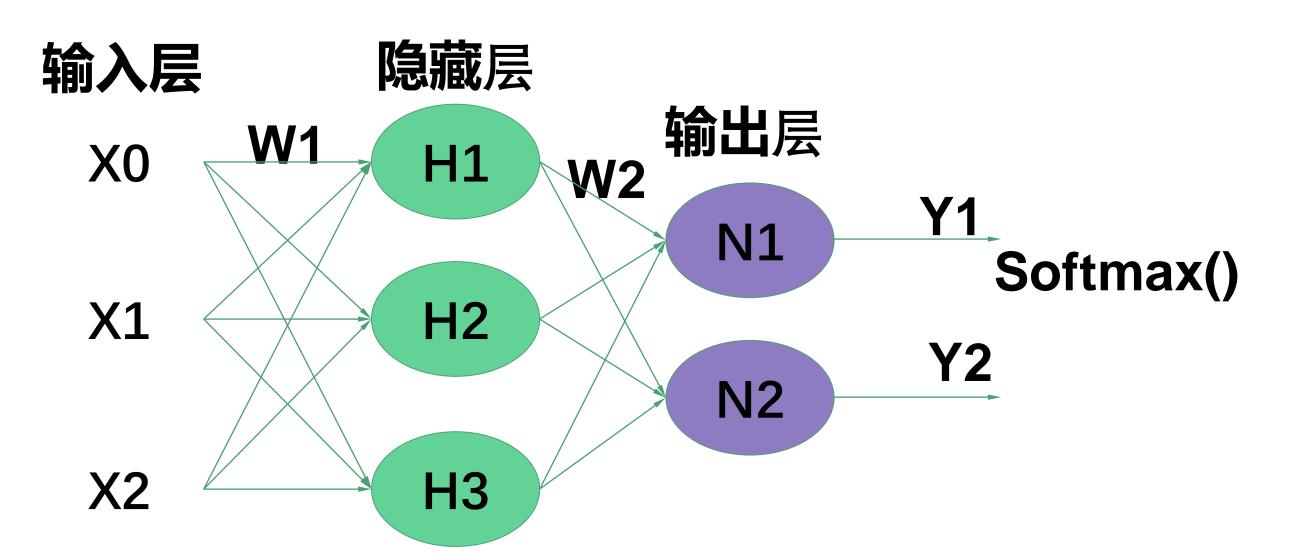
• shape: [4, 5, 6]

• volume: 4*5*6=120



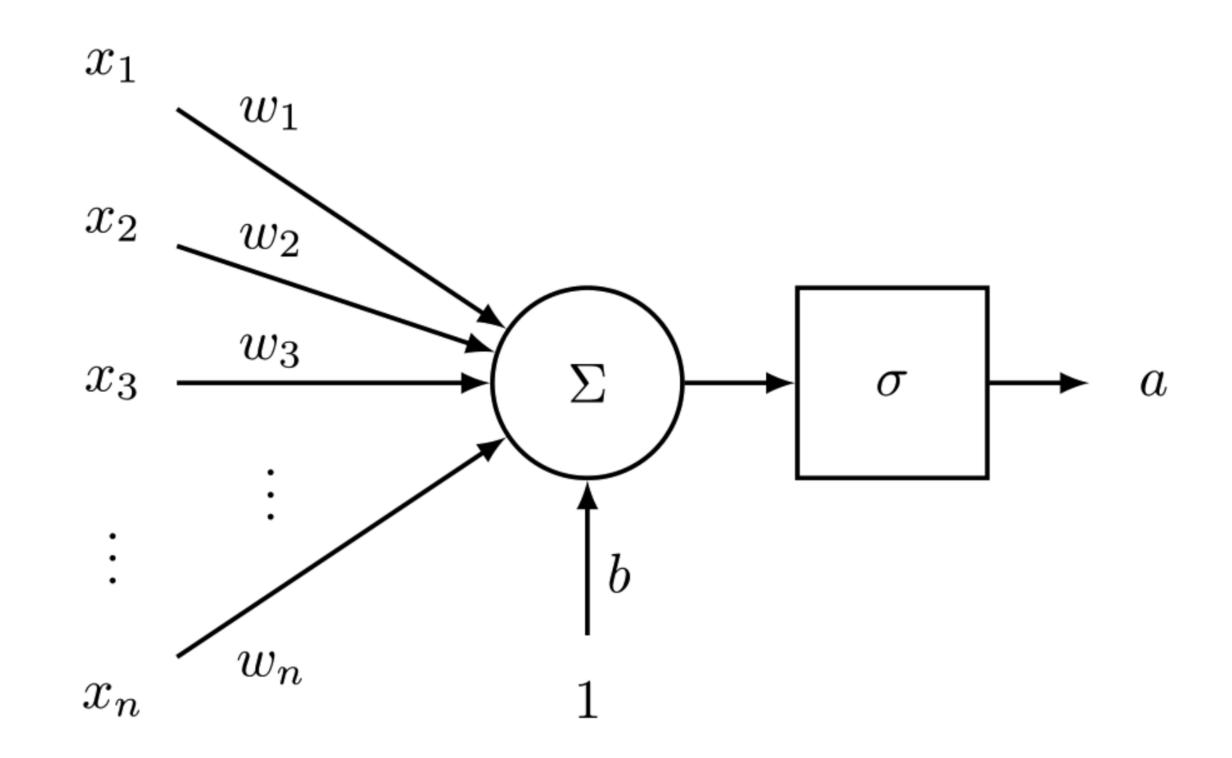
多层前馈网络(Multilayer feedforward networks)

- 别名:前馈网络(FNN),多层全连接网络(FCN)、多层感知机(MLP)、多个密集层网络(Dense)
- 示例网络: 有3个输入, 2个输出; 输入层、隐藏层, 输出层;
- 隐藏层、输入层,共有5个神经元。
- 前馈网络结构可以表示为Tensor的计算图 (Computational Graph)



Tensor表示: Neuron → Layer

- 单个神经元:
 - 输入是1d,参数是1d,输出是0d
- 一层神经元构成一个Layer
 - 显然输出的shape和Layer的shape一致.
- batch_size
 - 会影响输出的shape
 - 并不会影响参数的shape



Dense

- 排列结构: Layer的结构是1d
- 超参数: 神经元的个数U
- shape:
 - input = L
 - weights = L* U
 - output = U
- 意义:多个Dense层构成MLP(Multi-layer Perceptron,多层感知机),用于解分类问题.

```
tf.layers.dense(
    inputs,
   units.
    activation=None,
    use_bias=True,
    kernel_initializer=None,
    bias_initializer=tf.zeros_initializer(),
    kernel_regularizer=None,
    bias_regularizer=None,
    activity_regularizer=None,
    kernel_constraint=None,
    bias_constraint=None,
    trainable=True,
    name=None,
    reuse=None
```

Softmax处理

· 输出层的Softmax 处理, 计算出一个概率分布:

$$g(z_m) = \frac{e^{Z_m}}{\sum_k e^{Z_k}}$$

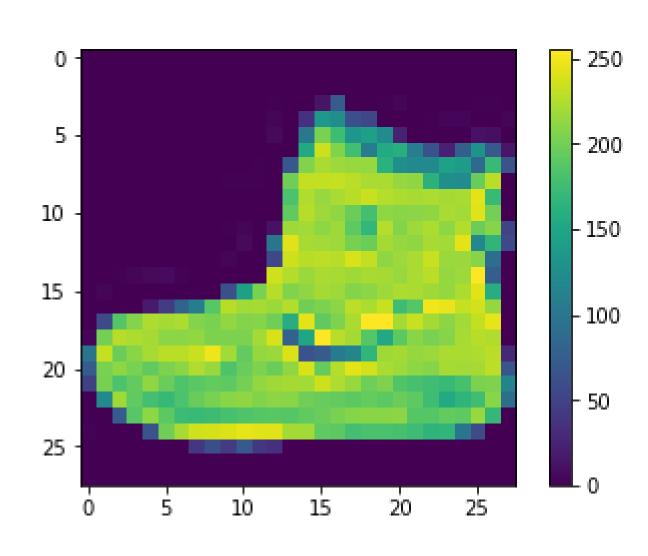
• 所有分量之和为 1, 所有输出的数值是正的。

numpy_activation_function.ipynb

图像处理

- 图像的表示
 - 矩阵表示,每个像素是数字
- 手写字体MNIST数据集
 - 灰度图像,
 - 二值图像,黑白:
 - 0代表黑色,1代表白色
- 时尚MNIST数据集(Fashion MNIST)
 - 彩色图像 (RGB): 红(Red),绿 (Green), 蓝(Blue)
 - 对应的值域从0到255,对应8位2进制数字
 - 24位二进制数字



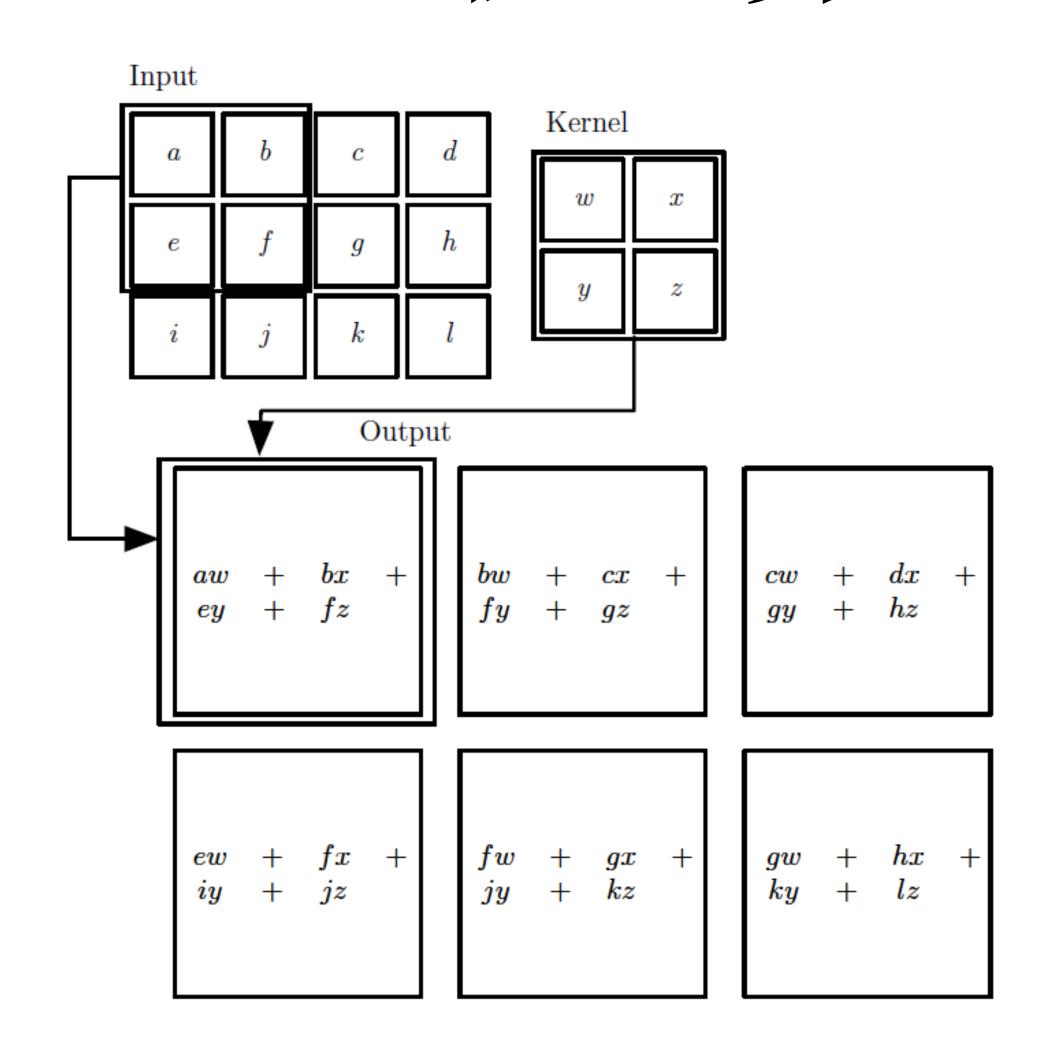


MLP处理图像

- MLP 分类器 (多层Dense)
- MLP来处理一张图像
 - 图像单个像素点的颜色RGB值表示
 - 一张200x200x3的图片
 - 单个神经元有200*200*3 = 120,000参数!(参数量太大!怎么办?)

CNN

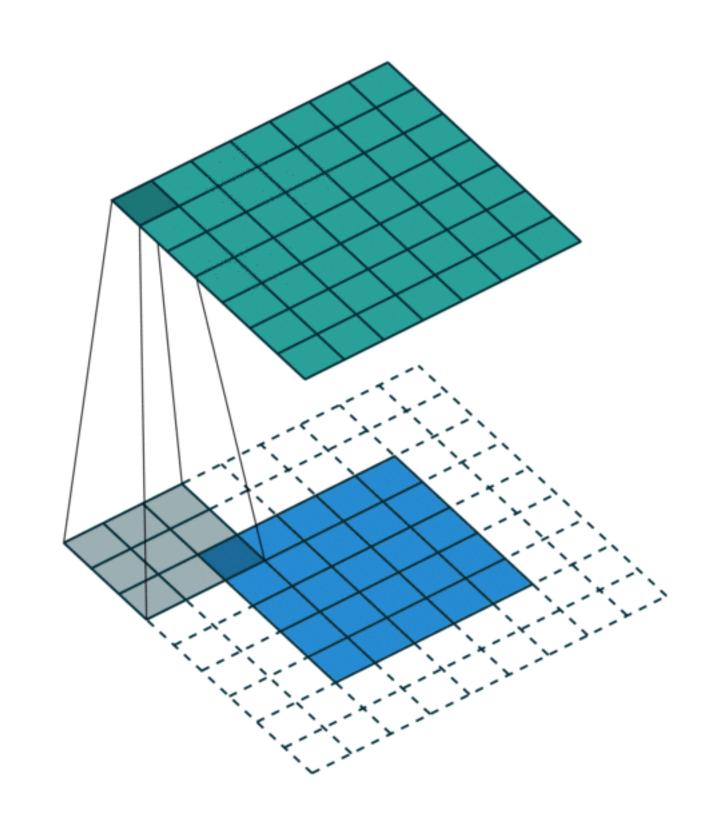
卷积运算(Convolution)



- 卷积是一种张量运算
- 输入是多维数组的数据(Tensor)
- 卷积核(Kernal)是一个多维数组
- 卷积核是由学习算法得到的参数
- 卷积核数目一般选32、64等
- 这些多维数组都是张量(Tensor)。

2d卷积核

- 卷积核是一个多维数组Tensor,参数由学习算法得到的
- 定义输入的长度(W), 卷积核的大小(F), 核移动的 步长stride(S), zero padding(P)
- 输出的长度L = (W-F+2P)/S+1
- 并行化: 做一个和输出一样大小的Layer, Layer里面所有的神经元参数都一样!



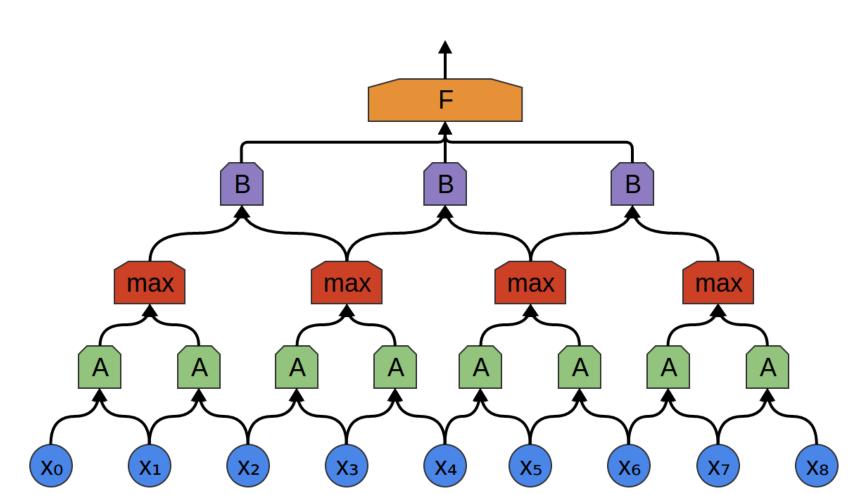
CNN

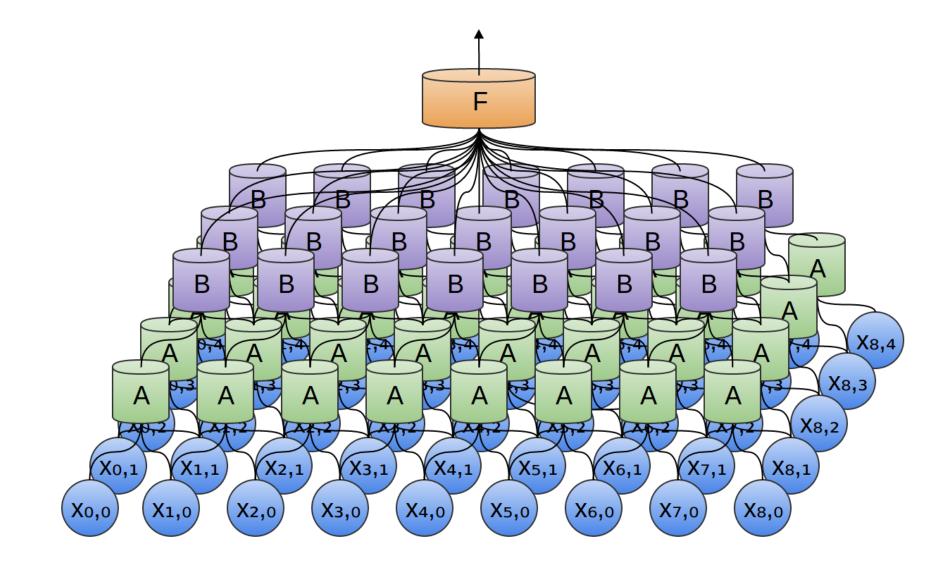
• 卷积网络 (Convolutional neural network, CNN)

•特点:局部区域的权重W共用(weight sharing)(空间维度)

•每一个卷积层后通常紧跟着一个下采样层(subsample),如最大池化(max-

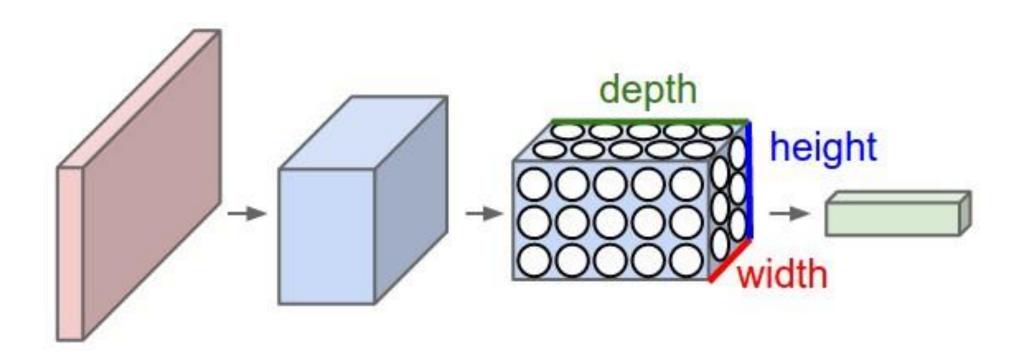
pooling) 方法完成下采样。



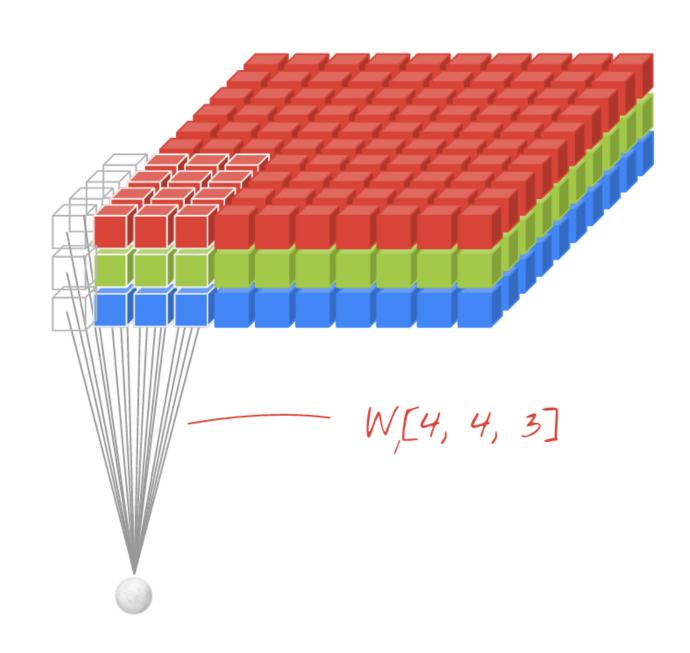


Conv Nets: A Modular Perspective, http://colah.github.io/posts/2014-07-Conv-Nets-Modular/

3d卷积核



- 输入是3d的
- 有多个卷积核



CNN组成

- 卷积层 (convolutional layers)
- 采样层 (pooling layers)
- 正则层 (normalization layers) (如 dropout)

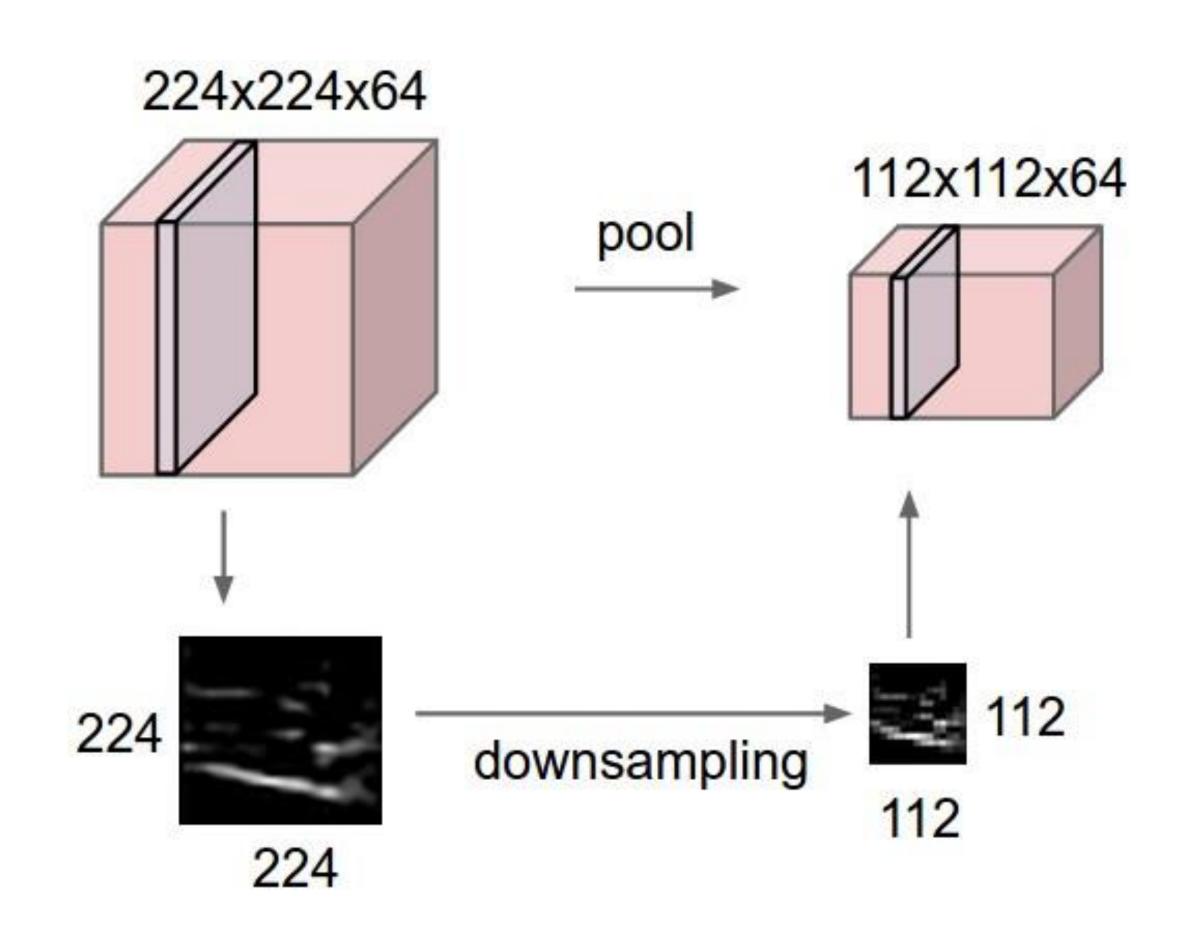
卷积层

- 意义: 用于处理图像.
- •排列结构: Layer的结构是3d
- 超参数: 卷积核个数(D), 核大小(F), padding(P), strides(S)
- shape:
 - Input = \(\mathbb{W} \mathbb{N} \mathbb{N} \)
 - $\bullet L = (W-F+2P)/S+1$
 - Layer = L*L*D
 - Weights = F*F*D
 - Output = L*L*D

```
tf.layers.conv2d(
   inputs,
   filters,
   kernel_size,
   strides=(1, 1),
   padding='valid',
    data_format='channels_last',
    dilation_rate=(1, 1),
    activation=None,
    use_bias=True,
    kernel_initializer=None,
    bias_initializer=tf.zeros_initializer(),
    kernel_regularizer=None,
    bias_regularizer=None,
    activity_regularizer=None,
    kernel_constraint=None,
    bias_constraint=None,
    trainable=True,
    name=None,
    reuse=None
```

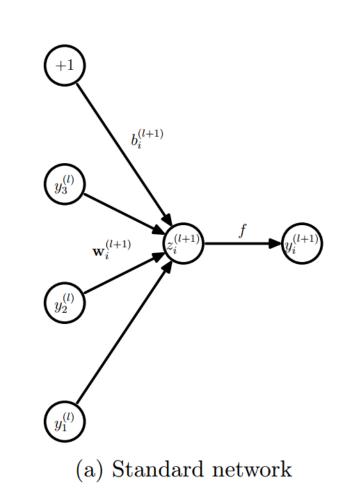
Pooling层

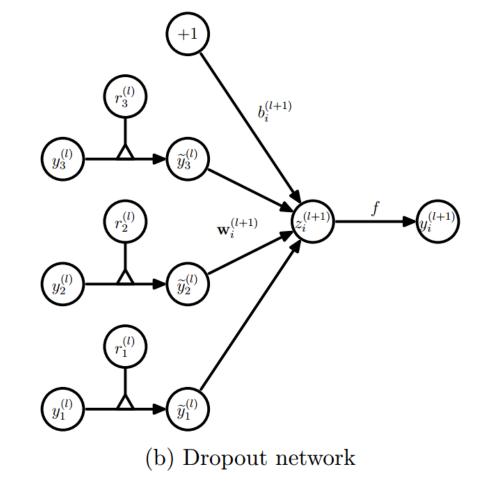
- 意义: 采样,缩小模型大小
- 排列结构: Layer的结构是3d
- 超参数: pooling_type, window_shape, padding, strides
- 一个2*2核, strides=2的pooling层, 等于减少75%的输出
- pooling层并不会改变tensor的深度

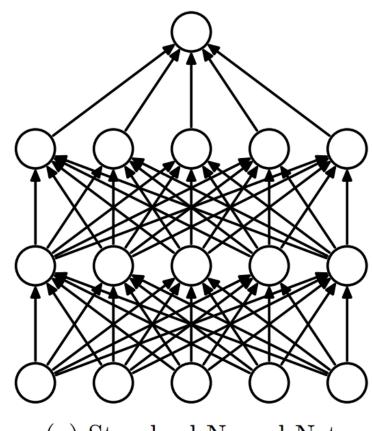


Dropout层

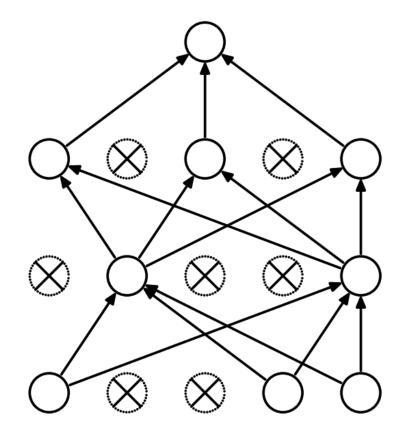
- 意义: 减少CNN过拟合问题
- 超参数: keep prob 丢弃率
- 对于所有的输入,有keep_prob概率保 留并乘以1/keep_prob,以保证前后总 和大致相等,否则输出0











(b) After applying dropout.

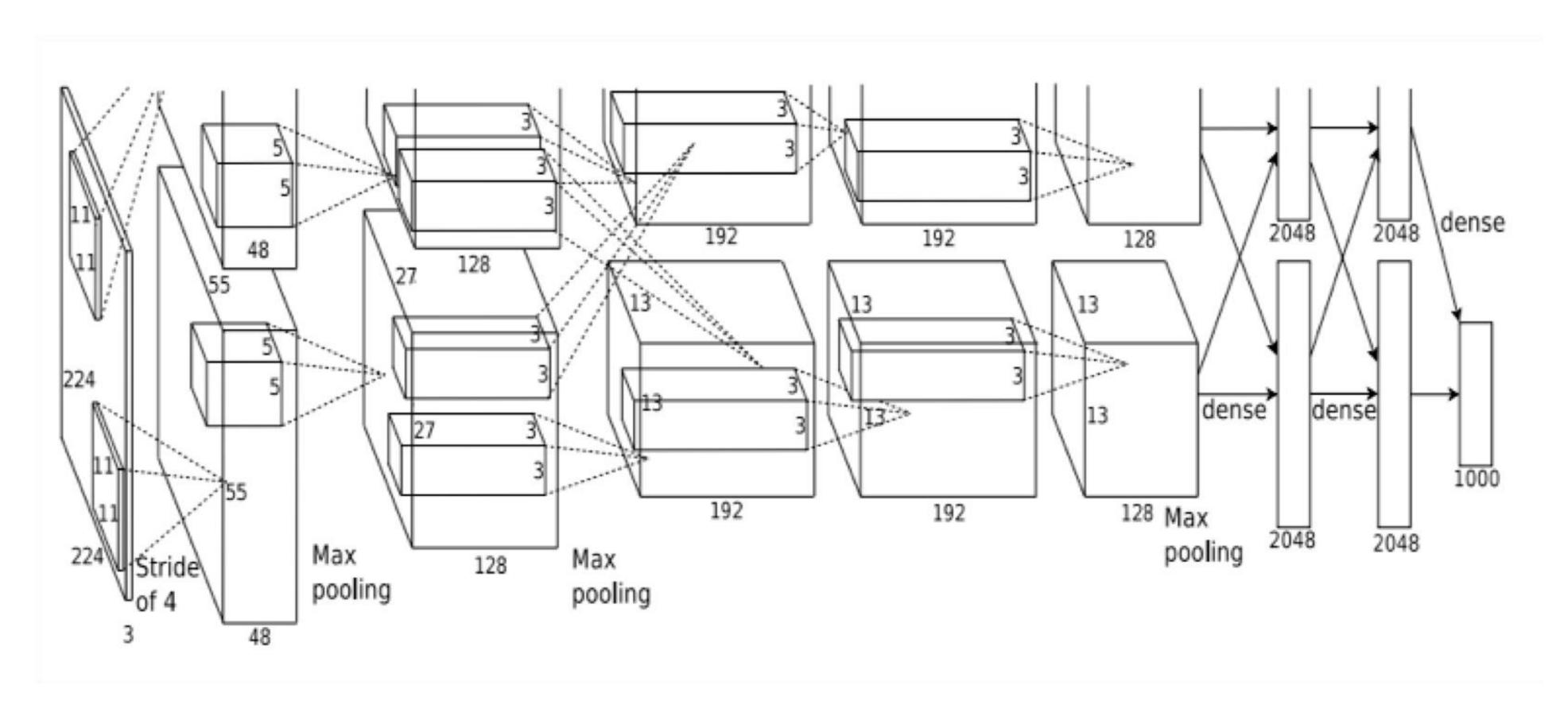
其享Variable

```
def my_image_filter(input_images):
               with tf.variable_scope("conv1"):
                   # Variables created here will be named "conv1/weights", "conv1/biases".
                   relu1 = conv_relu(input_images, [5, 5, 32, 32], [32])
               with tf.variable_scope("conv2"):
                   # Variables created here will be named "conv2/weights", "conv2/biases".
                   return conv_relu(relu1, [5, 5, 32, 32], [32])
with tf.variable_scope("model") as scope:
                                                     with tf.variable_scope("model") as scope:
  output1 = my_image_filter(input1)
                                                       output1 = my_image_filter(input1)
 scope.reuse_variables()
                                                       scope.reuse_variables()
  output2 = my_image_filter(input2)
                                                       output2 = my_image_filter(input2)
```

生成两套参数

共享一套参数

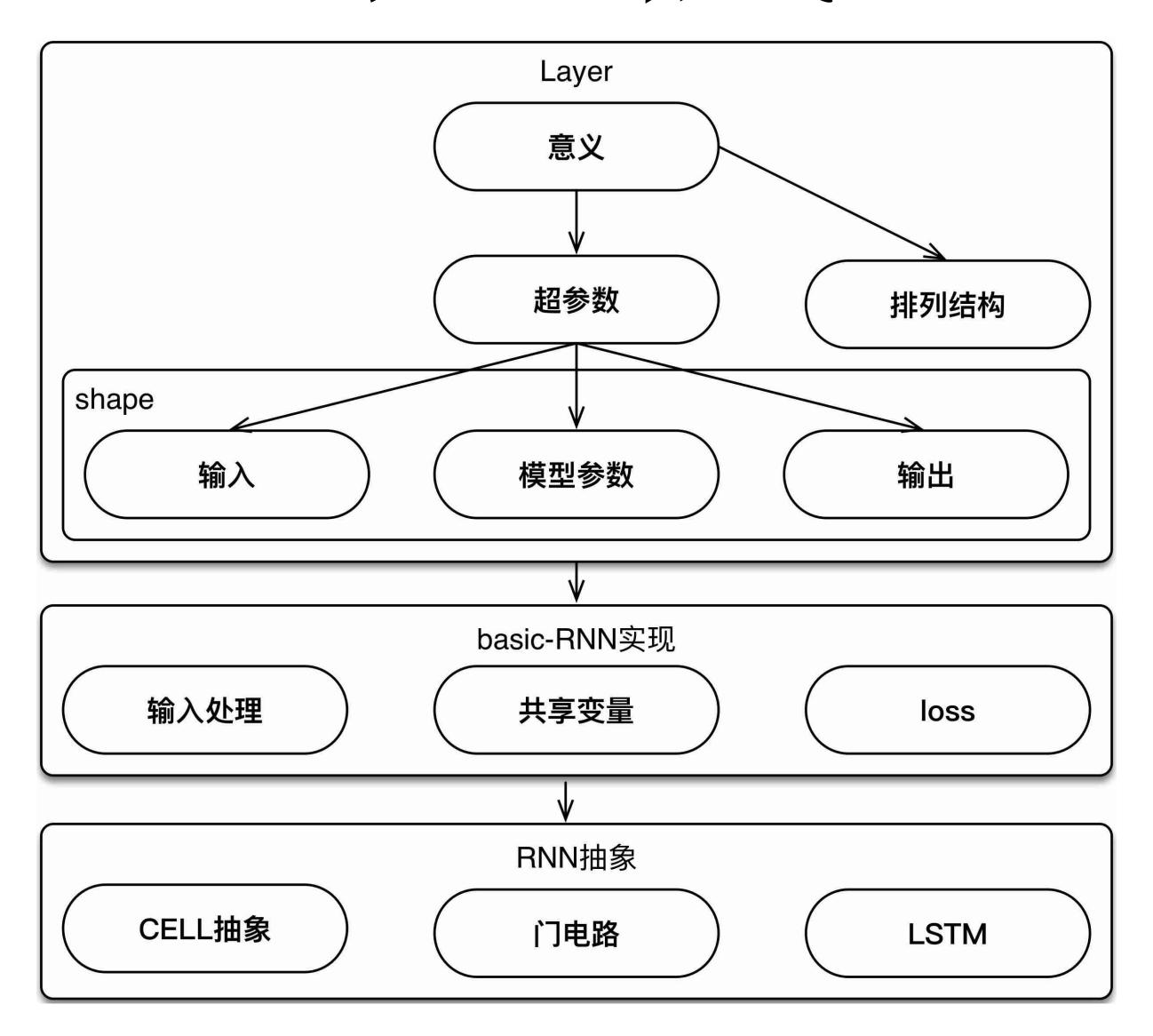
课后阅读作业



Alex Krizhevsky, Ilya Sutskever and Geoffrey E. Hinton. "ImageNet classification with deep convolutional neural networks." NIPS 2012.

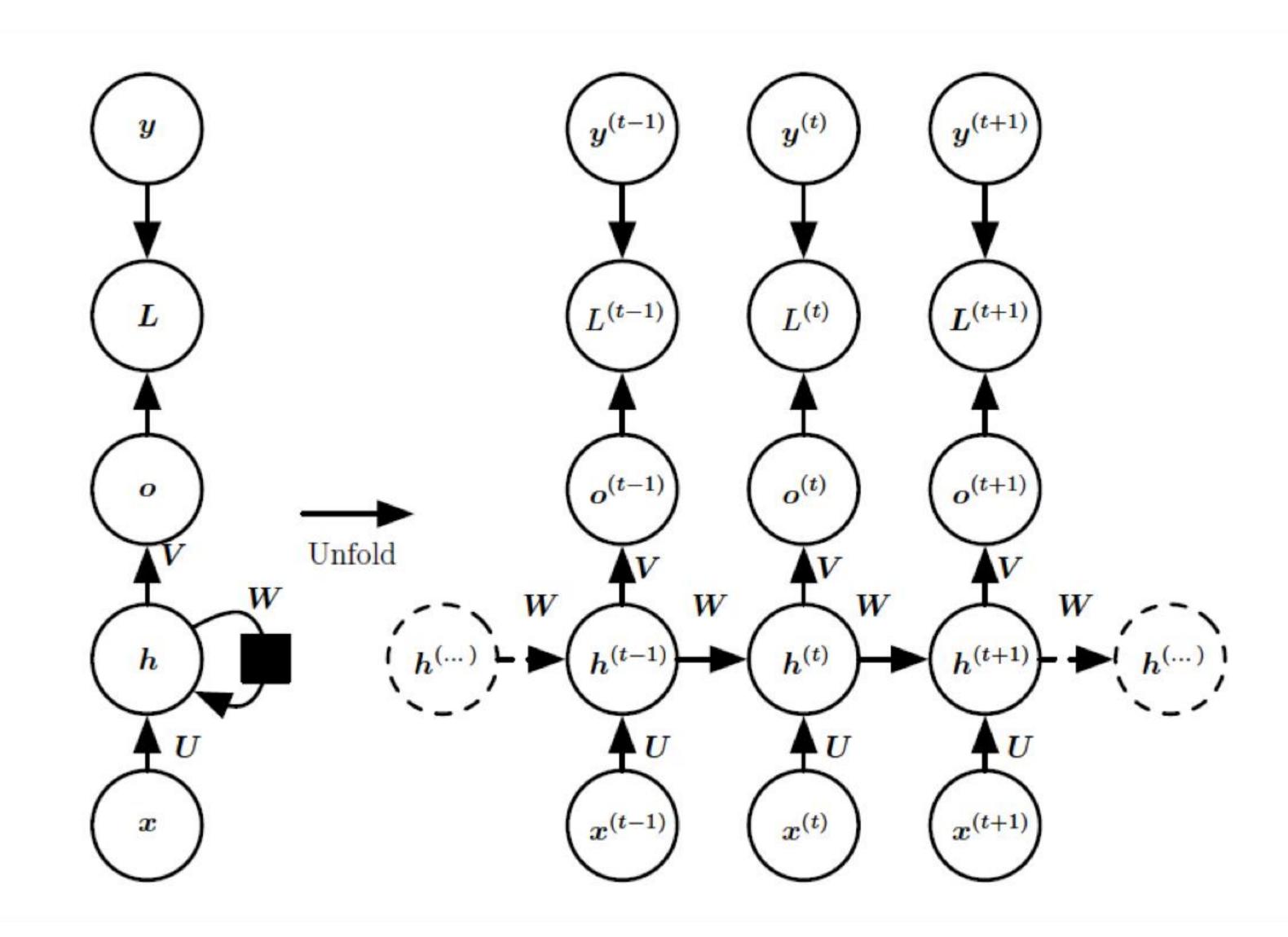
Simple RNN

学习路线



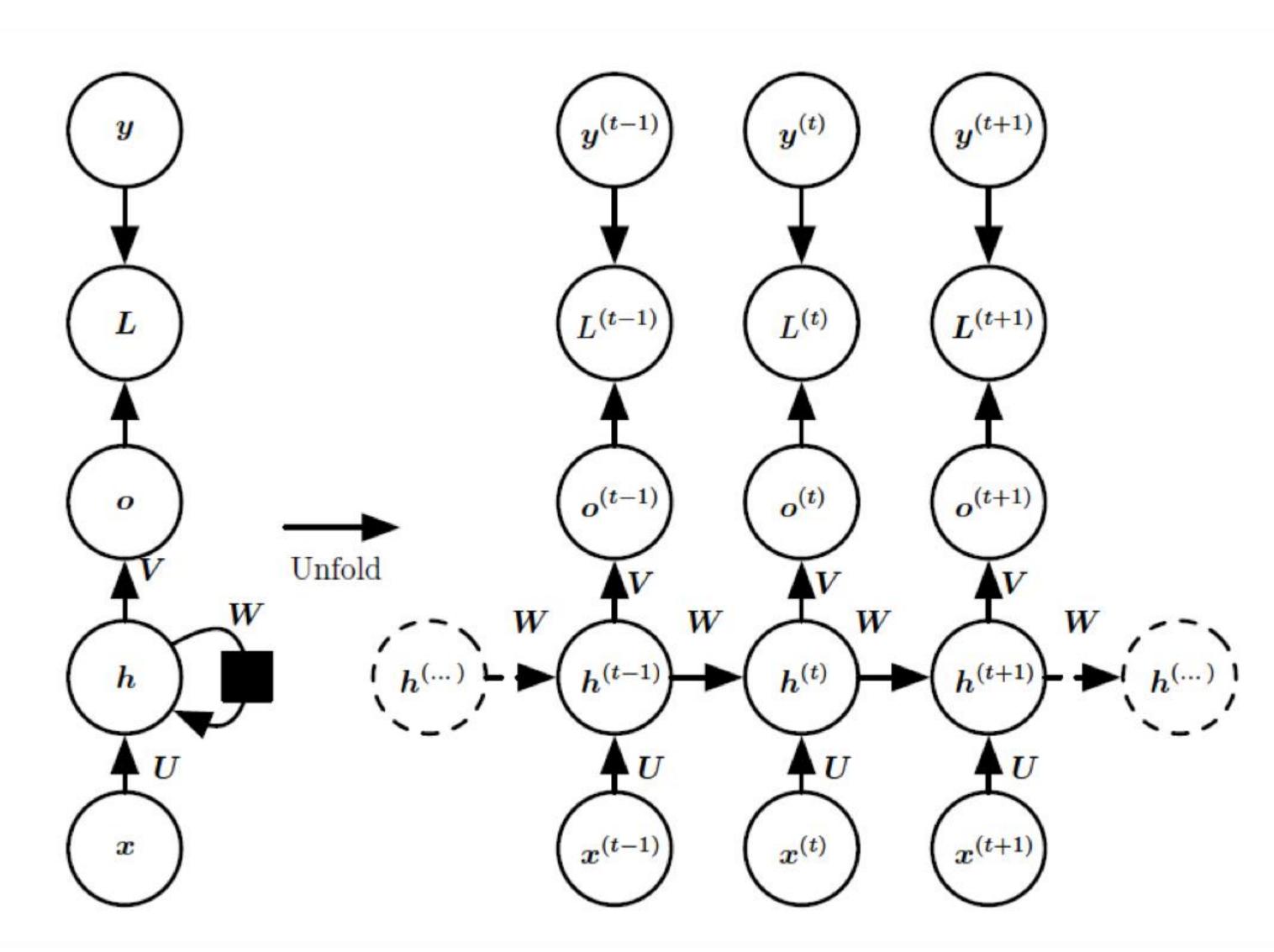
RNN

- 循环网络结构
 - ·y是训练目标
 - •L是损失函数
 - •o是网络输出
 - •h是状态 (隐藏单元)
 - •x是网络输入
- 计算图的时间步上展开
- 举例: 天气预测



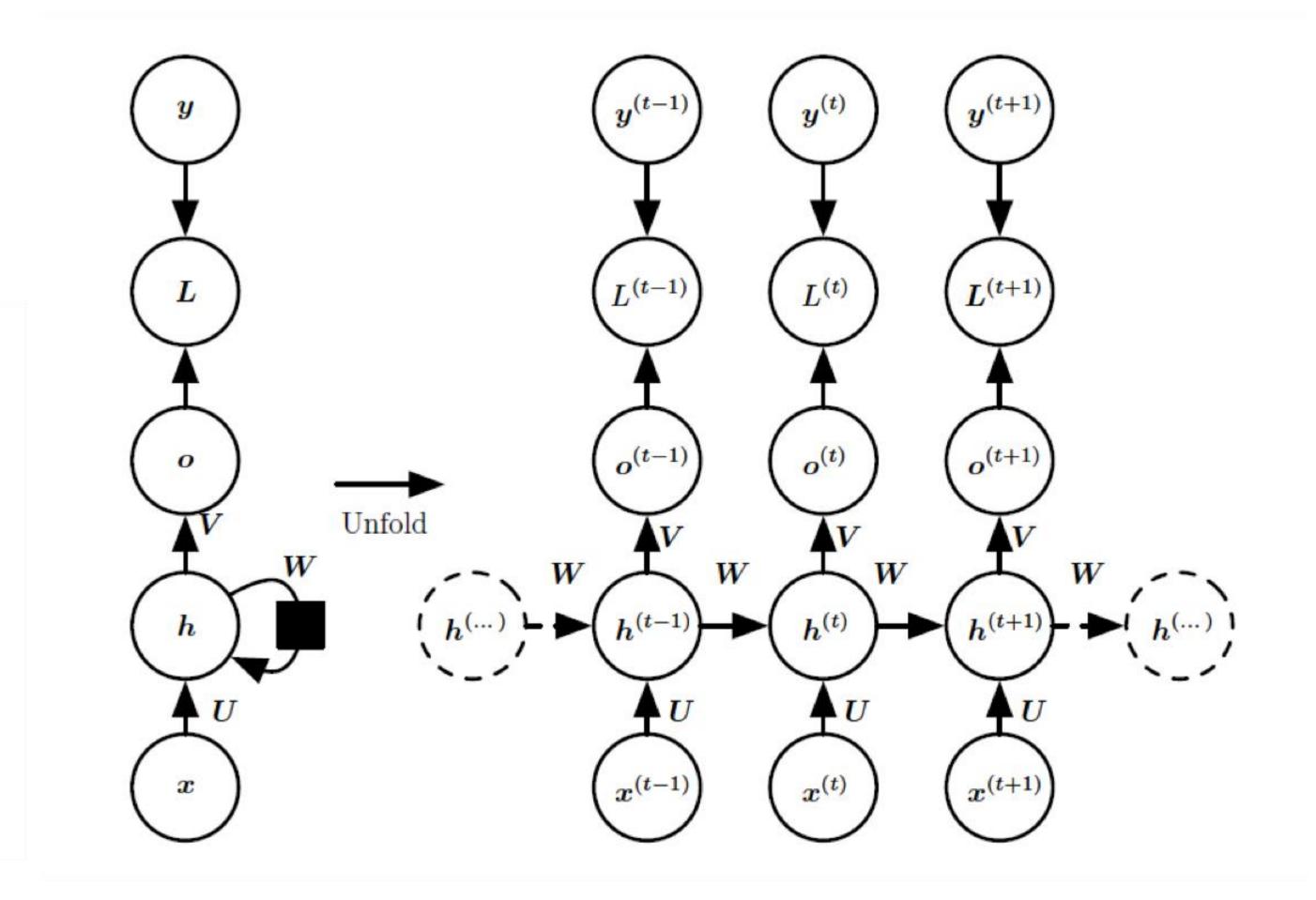
循环网络一权重共享

- 在不同的时间步上采用相同的U、V、W权重矩阵
- · U: 输入到隐藏的连接的参数化的权重矩阵
- V: 隐藏到输出的连接的参数化的权重矩阵
- W: 隐藏到隐藏的循环连接的参数化的权重矩阵



计算图

$$a^{(t)} = b + Wh^{(t-1)} + Ux^{(t)},$$
 $h^{(t)} = \tanh(a^{(t)}),$
 $o^{(t)} = c + Vh^{(t)},$
 $\hat{y}^{(t)} = \text{softmax}(o^{(t)}),$



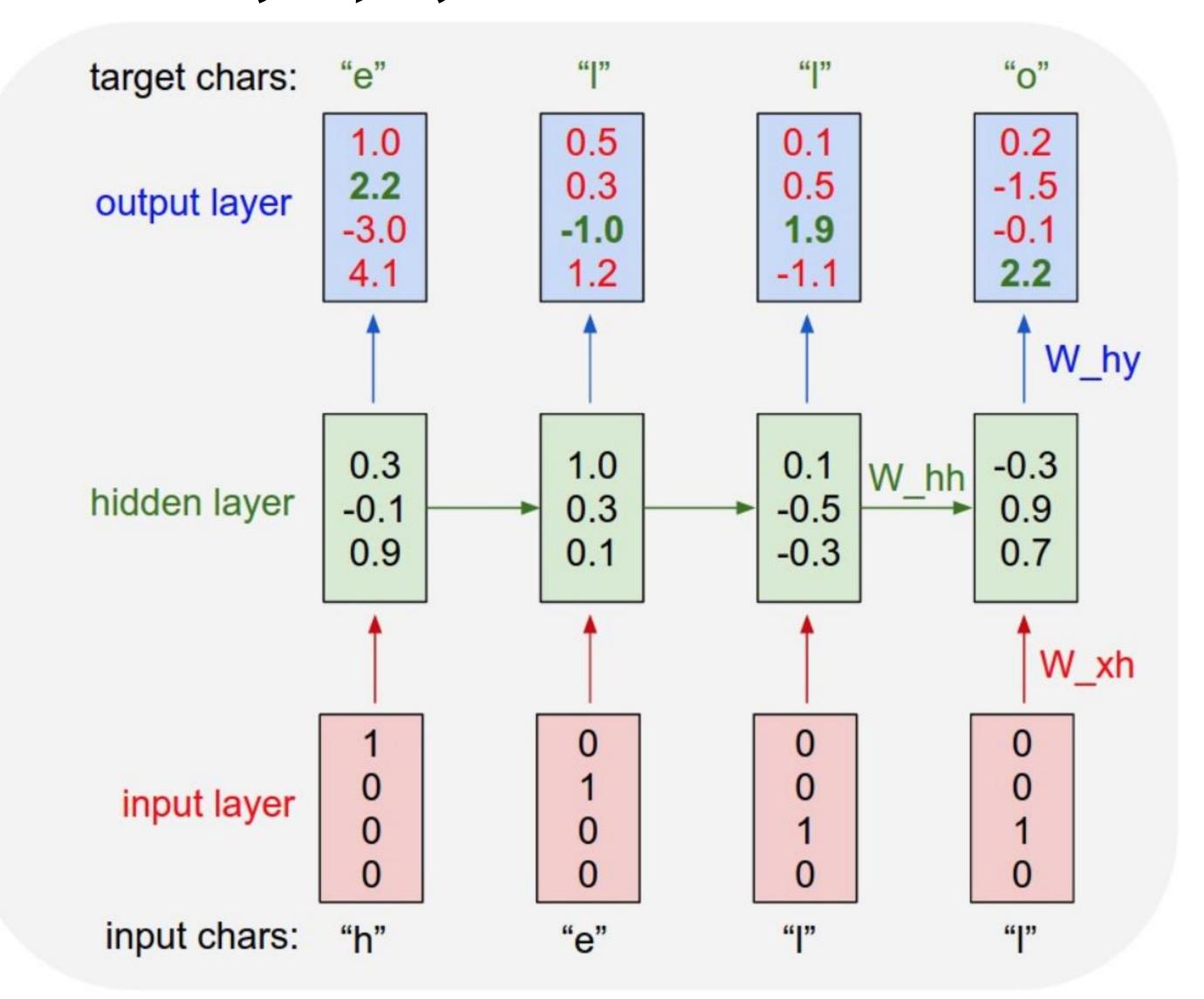
- •循环网络将一个输入序列映射到相同长度的输出序列。
- •信息流动路径:信息在时间上向前(计算输出和损失)和向后(计算梯度)的思想。
- •U、V 和W分别对应于输入到隐藏、隐藏到输出和隐藏到隐藏的连接的权重矩阵。
- •b 和c 是偏置向量。

basic-rnn 实现

- Andrej Karpathy的min-char-rnn tf版本实现
- 实现了一个自动写代码的程序,输入程序就是本身

RNN元例

- RNN在不同的时间步上采用相同的U、V、W参数
- 以 w_hh, w_hy
- 尼采的文集示例



输入和10ss处理

- 给定序列长度(模型超参数),把输入序列化
- one-hot 离散化处理
- U, V, W 共享权重
- · 收集所有时刻的输出,计算的loss
- 梯度截取预防梯度爆炸

$$L(\{\mathbf{x}^{(1)}, \dots, \mathbf{x}^{(\tau)}\}, \{\mathbf{y}^{(1)}, \dots, \mathbf{y}^{(\tau)}\})$$

$$= \sum_{t} L^{(t)}$$

$$= -\sum_{t} \log p_{\text{model}}(\mathbf{y}^{(t)} \mid \{\mathbf{x}^{(1)}, \dots, \mathbf{x}^{(t)}\})$$

rnn-cell抽象

```
__init__(
    num_units,
    activation=None,
    reuse=None,
    name=None
)
```

Cell超参数: num_units

```
__call__(
    inputs,
    state,
    scope=None,
    *args,
    **kwargs
)
```

调用时刻要输入state

rnn-example

```
tf.nn.static_rnn(
    cell,
    inputs,
    initial_state=None,
    dtype=None,
    sequence_length=None,
    scope=None
)
```

static-rnn抽象

```
state = cell.zero_state(...)
outputs = []
for input_ in inputs:
  output, state = cell(input_, state)
  outputs.append(output)
return (outputs, state)
```

https://tensorflow.google.cn/api_docs/python/tf/keras/layers/SimpleRNNCell

https://tensorflow.google.cn/api_docs/python/tf/contrib/rnn/BasicRNNCell

rnn-cell抽象

- hidden-units:模型的容量大小
- I(input) + S(state) -> O(output) + S(new_state)
- inputs: 输入
- state: 隐含了之前所有的输出信息
- 当前的输出完全取决于state和当前的输入

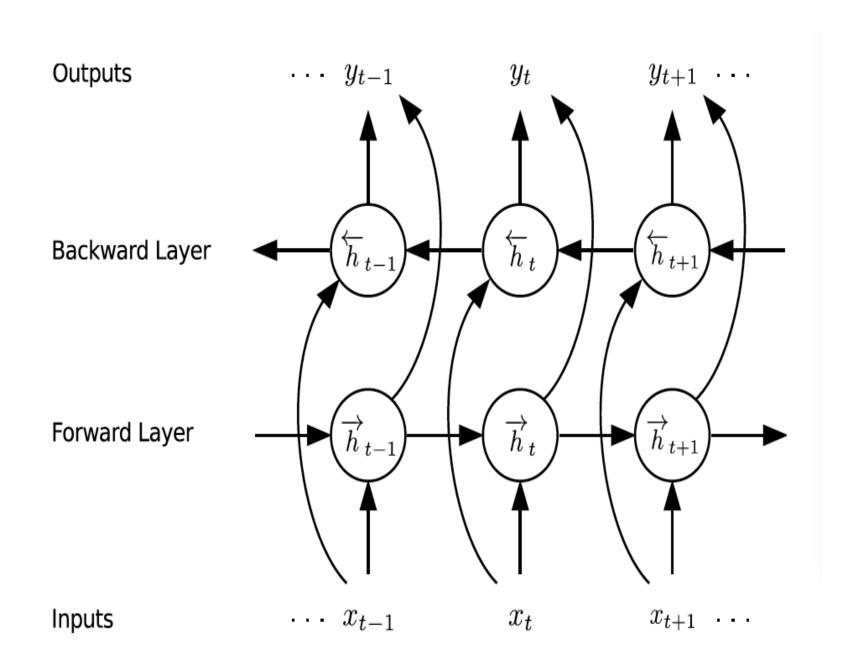
keras. layers. RNN (cell)

- Class SimpleRNN
- Fully-connected RNN where the output is to be fed back to input.
- units: Positive integer, dimensionality of the output space.

https://tensorflow.google.cn/api_docs/python/tf/keras/layers/SimpleRNN

```
__init__
   units,
    activation='tanh',
    use_bias=True,
    kernel_initializer='glorot_uniform',
    recurrent_initializer='orthogonal',
    bias_initializer='zeros',
    kernel_regularizer=None,
    recurrent_regularizer=None,
    bias_regularizer=None,
    activity_regularizer=None,
    kernel_constraint=None,
    recurrent_constraint=None,
    bias_constraint=None,
   dropout=0.0,
    recurrent_dropout=0.0,
    return_sequences=False,
    return_state=False,
   go_backwards=False,
    stateful=False,
    unroll=False,
    **kwargs
```

课后作业



$$\overrightarrow{h}_{t} = \mathcal{H}\left(W_{x\overrightarrow{h}}x_{t} + W_{\overrightarrow{h}}\overrightarrow{h} \overrightarrow{h}_{t-1} + b_{\overrightarrow{h}}\right)$$

$$\overleftarrow{h}_{t} = \mathcal{H}\left(W_{x\overleftarrow{h}}x_{t} + W_{\overleftarrow{h}}\overleftarrow{h} \overleftarrow{h}_{t+1} + b_{\overleftarrow{h}}\right)$$

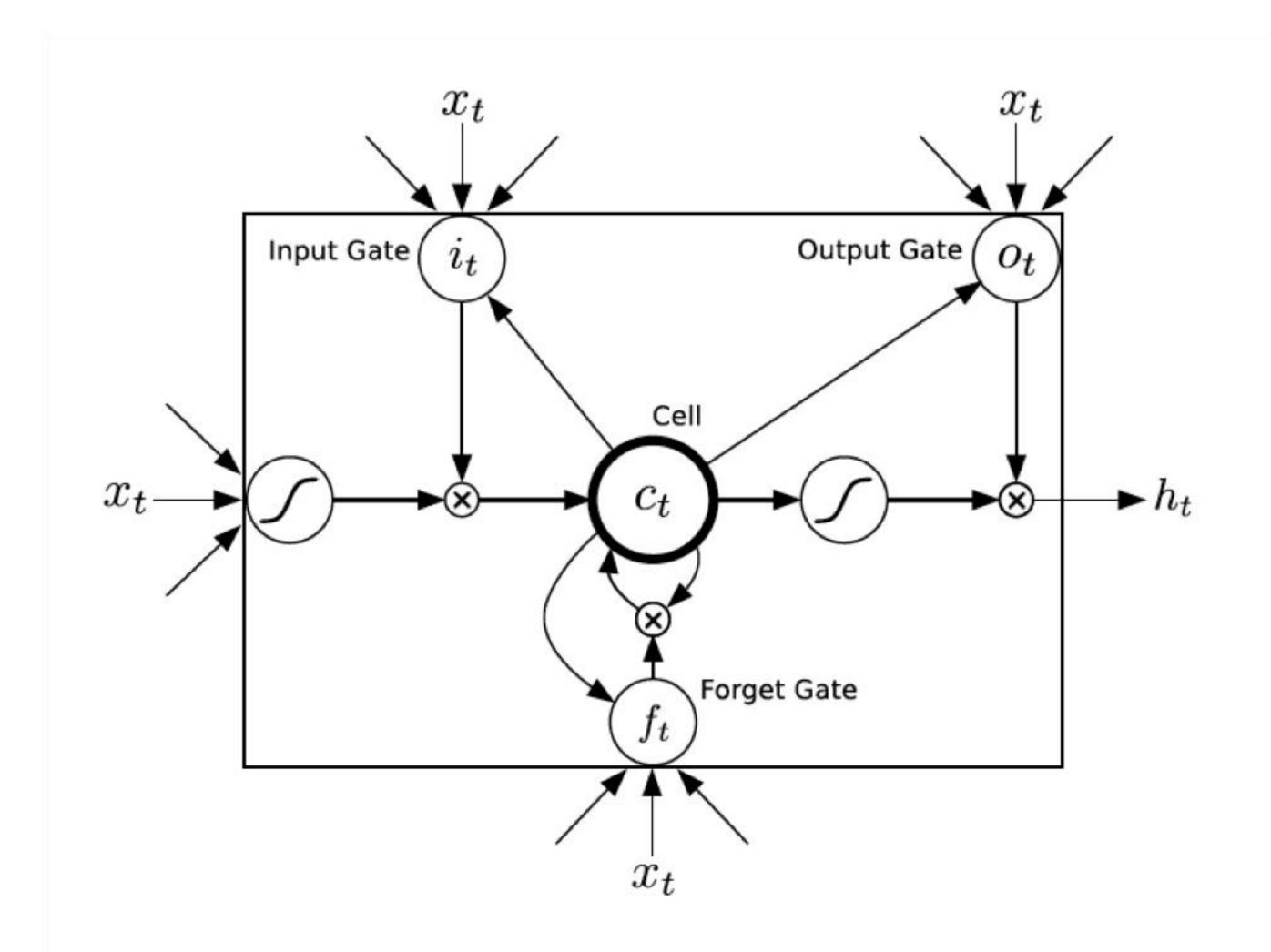
$$y_{t} = W_{\overrightarrow{h}y}\overrightarrow{h}_{t} + W_{\overleftarrow{h}y}\overleftarrow{h}_{t} + b_{y}$$

Alex Graves et al., Speech recognition with deep recurrent neural networks, ICASSP 2013.

LSTM

RNN->LSTM

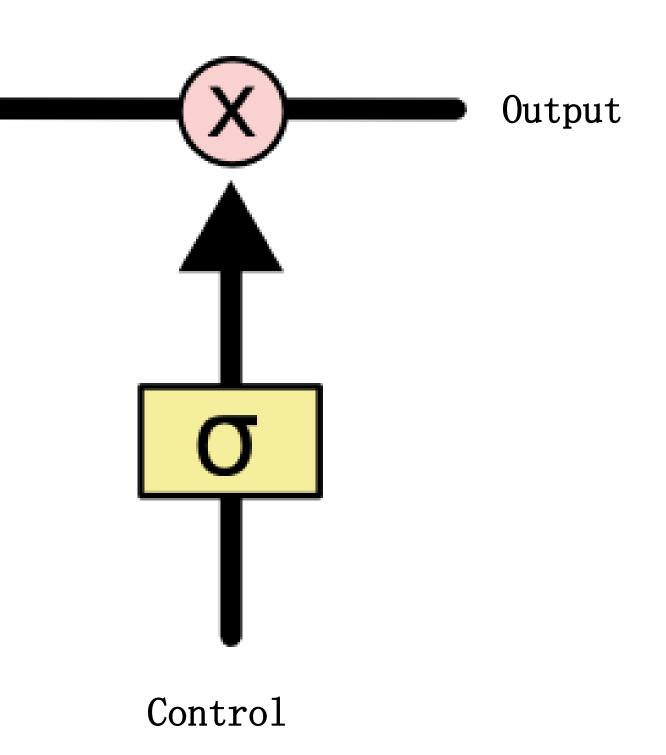
- RNN训练有以下问题
 - RNN梯度爆炸
 - RNN梯度消失
- LSTM解决以上问题



门电路Gate

Input

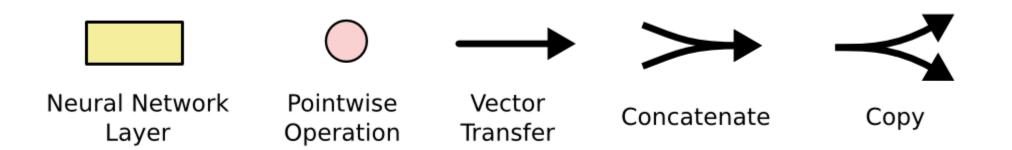
- Input和Control形状一致
- Control经过Sigmoid函数后,变成一个范围在 0-1之间的一个同形状的Tensor
- Input和σ (Control) 元素相乘等到一个同形 的Output



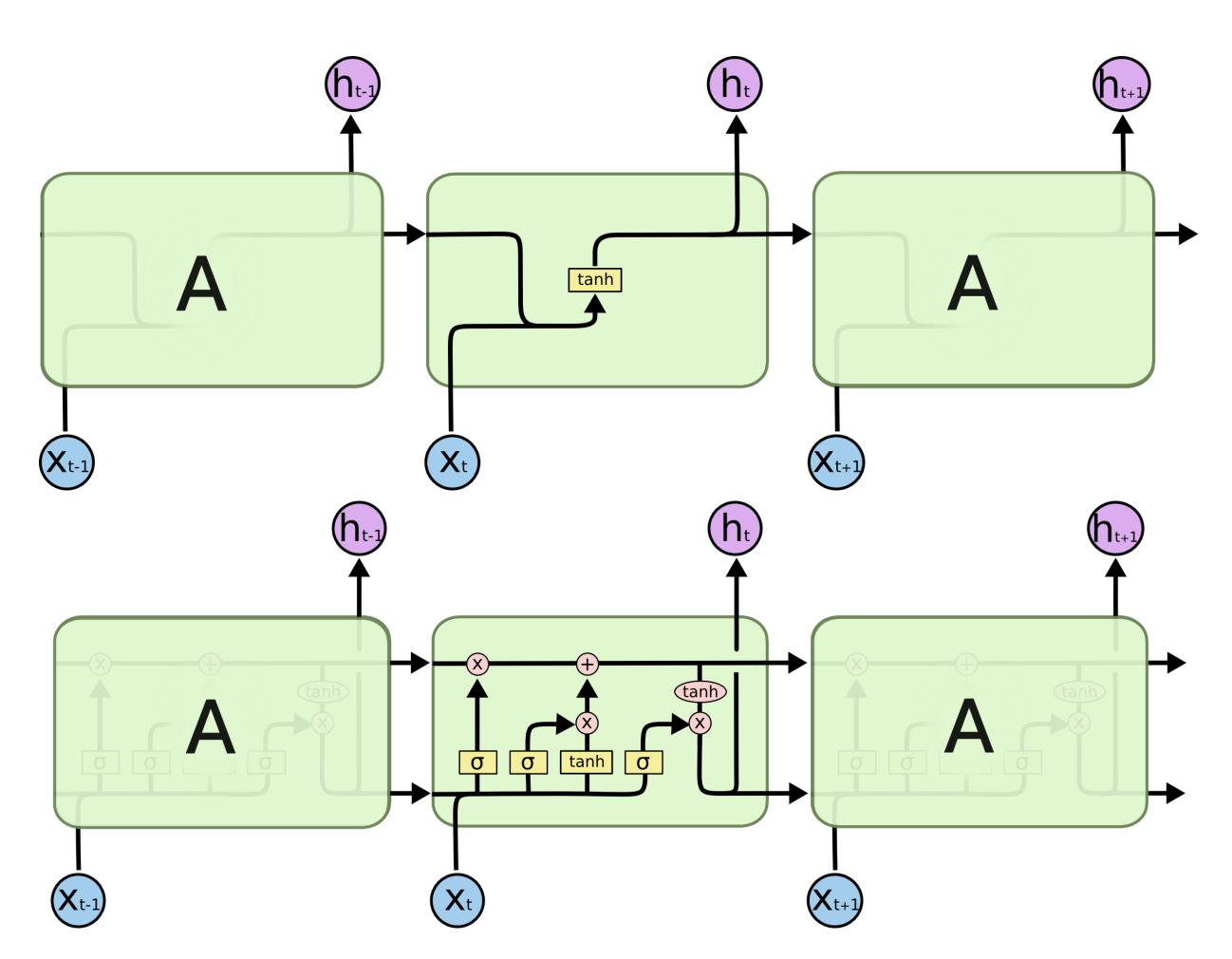
LSTM

- LSTM是RNN的一个改进,LSTM增加了一个辅助记忆单元和其他三个辅助的门限输入单元。
- 输入门(Input gate)控制是否输入,遗忘门(Forget gate)控制是否存储,输出门(Output gate)控制是否输出。
- 辅助记忆单元可以寄存时间序列的输入,在训练过程中会利用后向传播的方式进行。
- 记忆单元和门单元的组合,提升了RNN处理远距离依赖问题的能力 ,解决RNN网络收敛 慢的问题。

RNN与LSTM

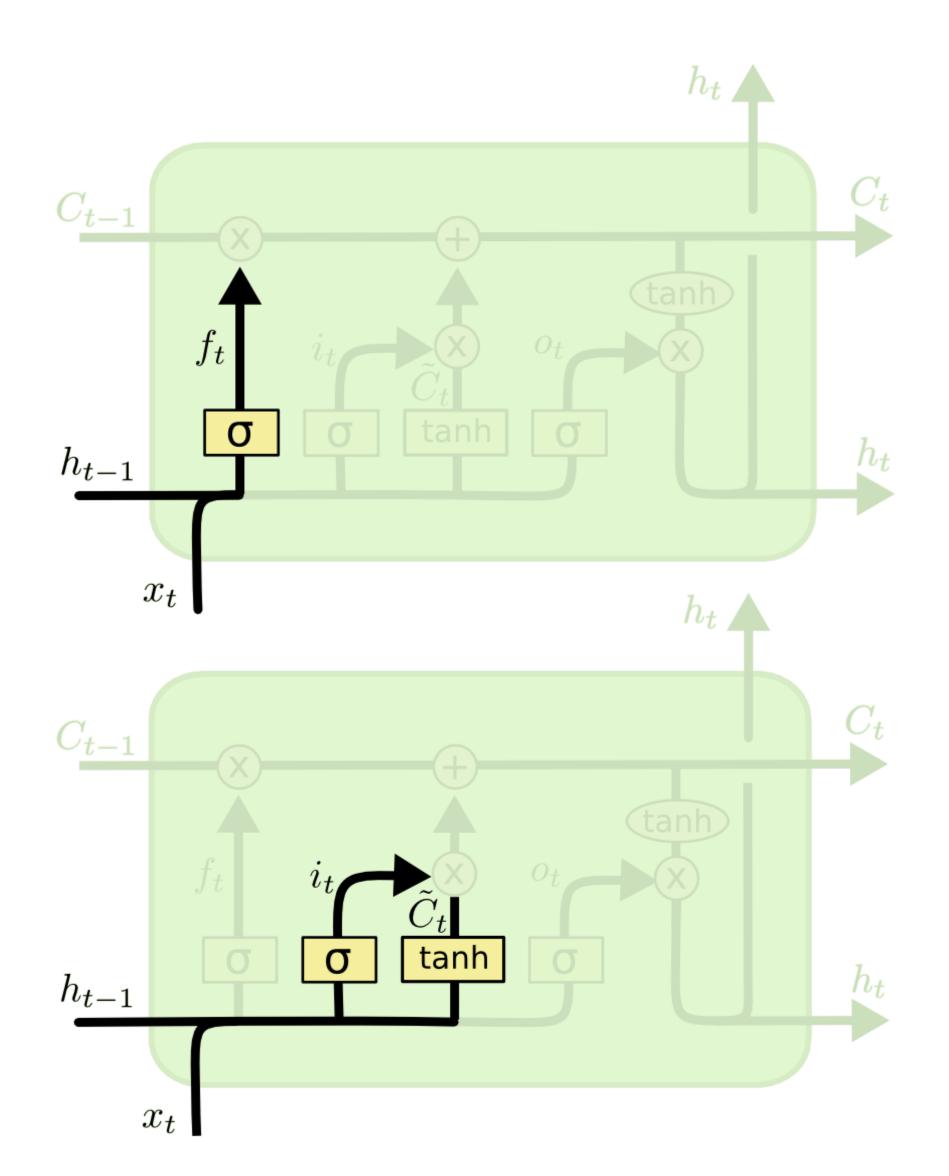


- ·记忆单元C
- 遗忘门f
- 输入门i
- 输出门o



<u>Understanding-LSTMs</u>, http://colah.github.io/posts/2015-08-Understanding-LSTMs/

LSTM-1

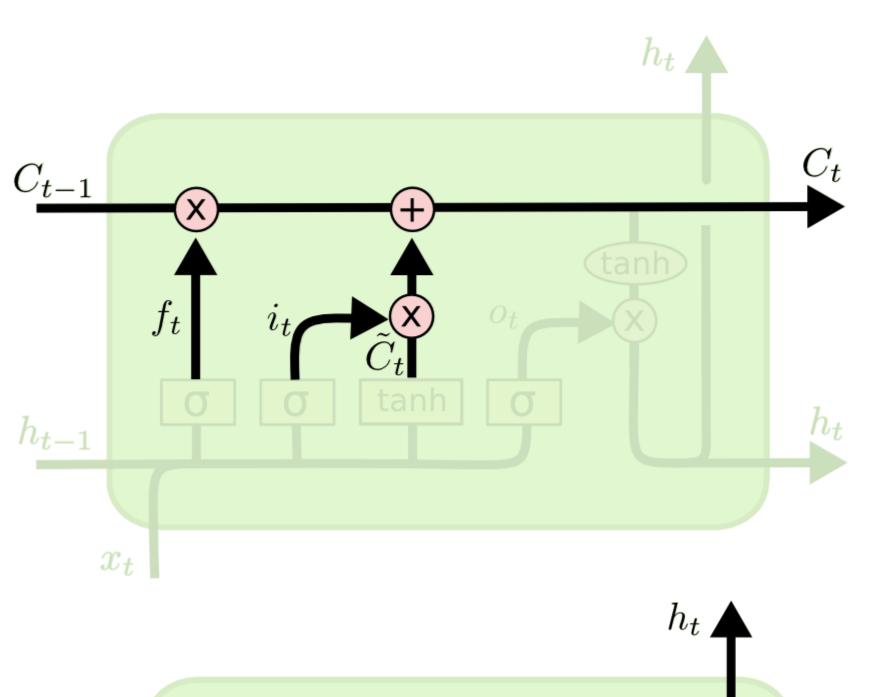


$$f_t = \sigma\left(W_f \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_f\right)$$

$$i_t = \sigma(W_i \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_i)$$

 $\tilde{C}_t = \tanh(W_C \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_C)$

LSTM-2



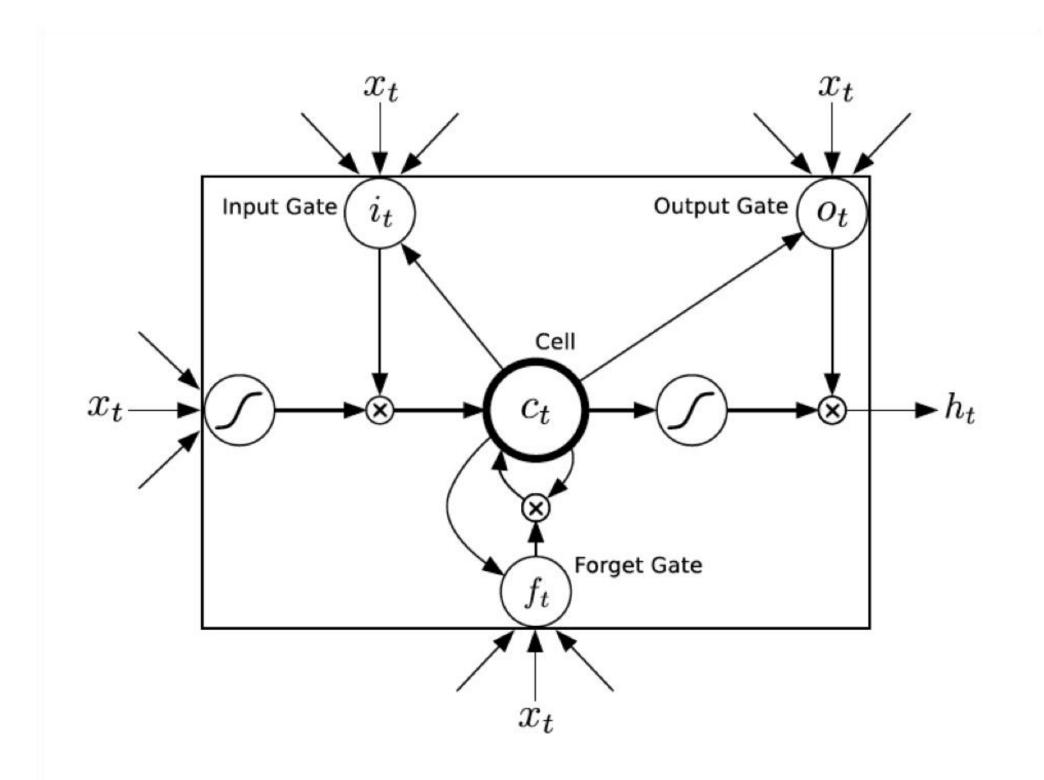
$$C_t = f_t * C_{t-1} + i_t * \tilde{C}_t$$

$$h_{t-1}$$

$$o_t = \sigma \left(W_o \left[h_{t-1}, x_t \right] + b_o \right)$$
$$h_t = o_t * \tanh \left(C_t \right)$$

LSTMCe11

• LSTM internal

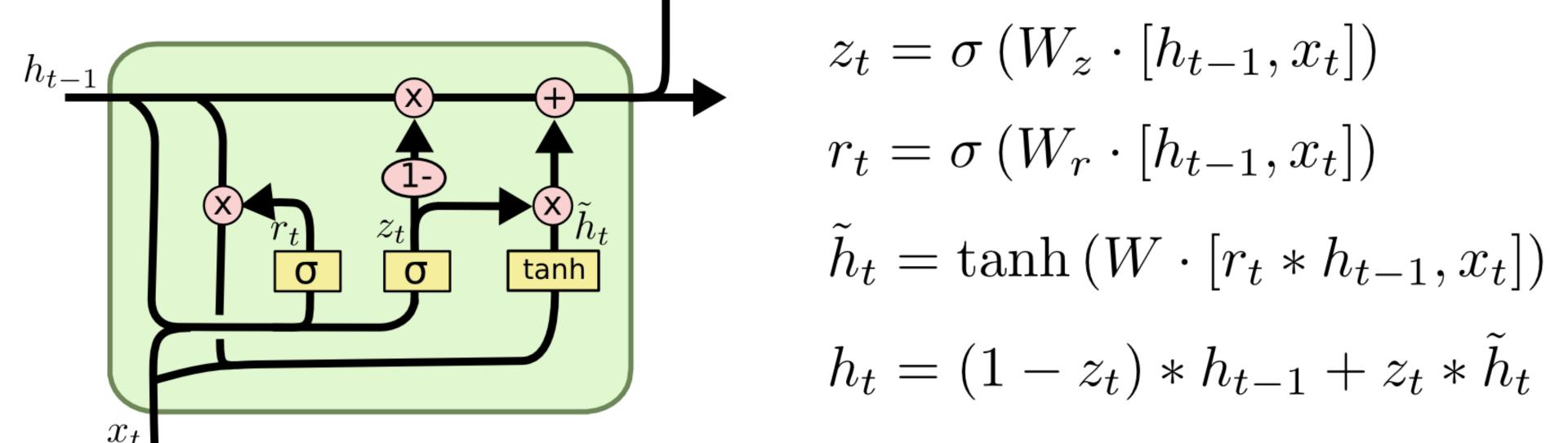


```
__init__
   units,
    activation='tanh',
    recurrent_activation='sigmoid',
   use_bias=True,
   kernel_initializer='glorot_uniform',
    recurrent_initializer='orthogonal',
    bias_initializer='zeros',
   unit_forget_bias=True,
    kernel_regularizer=None,
    recurrent_regularizer=None,
    bias_regularizer=None,
    kernel_constraint=None,
    recurrent_constraint=None,
    bias_constraint=None,
    dropout=0.0,
    recurrent_dropout=0.0,
    implementation=2,
   **kwargs
```

GRU

- GRU (Gated Recurrent Unit) 只有两个门:
 - LSTM的遗忘门 (forget gates) 和输入门 (input gates) 组合为单一的更新门 (Update gates)
 - 重置门 (reset gate),如果重置门关闭,会忽略掉历史信息

• LSTM的cell状态 (cell state h→和隐藏态 (hidden state) 合并为一个状态



K. Cho et al., On the Properties of Neural Machine Translation Encoder-Decoder Approaches, SSST-8, 2014.

推荐阅读

- Understanding Convolutions
 - http://colah.github.io/posts/2014-07-Understanding-Convolutions/
- Conv Nets: A Modular Perspective
 - http://colah.github.io/posts/2014-07-Conv-Nets-Modular/
- The Unreasonable Effectiveness of Recurrent Neural Networks
 - http://karpathy.github.io/2015/05/21/rnn-effectiveness/
- Understanding-LSTMs
 - http://colah.github.io/posts/2015-08-Understanding-LSTMs/

TensorFlow 2.0 API

Dense: https://tensorflow.google.cn/api docs/python/tf/keras/layers/Dense?hl=en

Softmax: https://tensorflow.google.cn/api_docs/python/tf/keras/layers/Softmax?hl=en

Conv. Layer: https://tensorflow.google.cn/api_docs/python/tf/keras/layers/Conv2D?hl=en

Pooling: https://tensorflow.google.cn/api_docs/python/tf/keras/layers/MaxPool2D?hl=en

Dropout: https://tensorflow.google.cn/api docs/python/tf/keras/layers/Dropout?hl=en

SimpleRNNCell: https://tensorflow.google.cn/api_docs/python/tf/keras/layers/SimpleRNNCell

SimpleRNN: https://tensorflow.google.cn/api_docs/python/tf/keras/layers/SimpleRNN

RNN: https://tensorflow.google.cn/api_docs/python/tf/keras/layers/RNN?hl=en

LSTM: https://tensorflow.google.cn/api_docs/python/tf/keras/layers/LSTM?hl=en

谢谢!