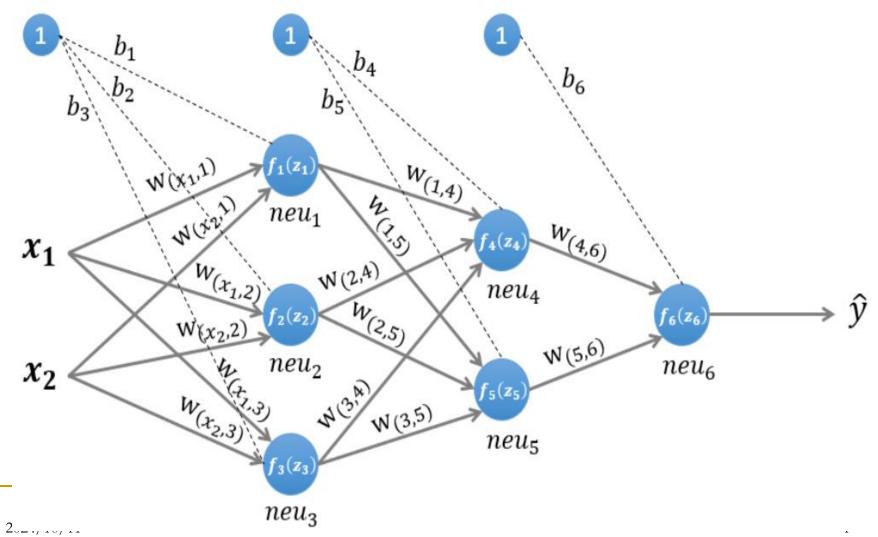
# BP算法推演

训练数据:特征个数为2

BP网络:三层,两个隐藏层,一个输出层

分类问题: 二类分类



输入样本:  $\mathbf{x} = [x_1, x_2]^T$ 

第一层网络参数: 
$$\boldsymbol{W}^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} w_{(x_1,1)} & w_{(x_2,1)} \\ w_{(x_1,2)} & w_{(x_2,2)} \\ w_{(x_1,3)} & w_{(x_2,3)} \end{bmatrix}, \ b^{(1)} = [b_1 \quad b_2 \quad b_3]^T$$

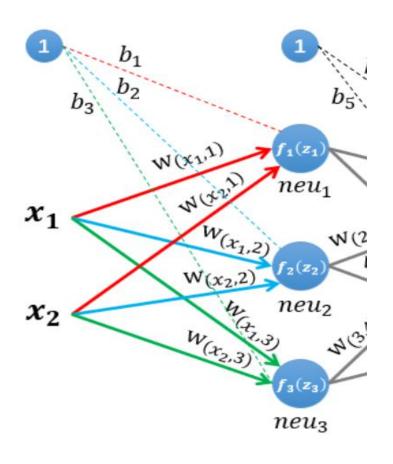
第二层网络参数:

$$\mathbf{W}^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} w_{(1,4)} & w_{(2,4)} & w_{(3,4)} \\ w_{(1,5)} & w_{(2,5)} & w_{(3,5)} \end{bmatrix}, b^{(2)} = [b_4 \quad b_5]^T$$

第三层网络参数:

$$W^{(3)} = [W_{(4,6)} \quad W_{(5,6)}], \quad b^{(3)} = [b_6]^T$$

#### 1.1第一层隐含层的计算



第一层有三个神经元,该层的输入为:

$$\mathbf{z}^{(1)} = \mathbf{W}^{(1)} * \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}^{(1)}$$

 $neu_1$ ,  $neu_2$ ,  $neu_3$ 的输入为:

$$z_1 = w_{(x_1,1)} * x_1 + w_{(x_2,1)} * x_2 + b_1$$

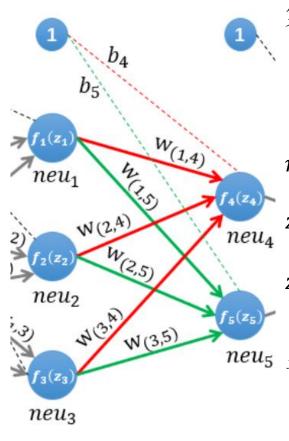
$$z_2 = w_{(x_1,2)} * x_1 + w_{(x_2,2)} * x_2 + b_2$$

$$z_3 = w_{(x_1,3)} * x_1 + w_{(x_2,3)} * x_2 + b_3$$

该层的输出为:

$$\mathbf{n}^{(1)} = [f_1(z_1) \quad f_2(z_2) \quad f_3(z_3)]^T$$

#### 1.2第二层隐含层的计算



第二层有两个神经元,该层的输入为:

$$\mathbf{z}^{(2)} = \mathbf{W}^{(2)} * \mathbf{n}^{(1)} + \mathbf{b}^{(2)}$$
  
=  $\mathbf{W}^{(2)} * [f_1(z_1) \quad f_2(z_2) \quad f_3(z_3)]^T + \mathbf{b}^{(2)}$ 

neu4和neu5的输入为:

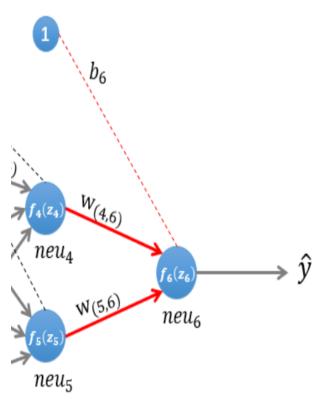
$$neu_4 z_4 = w_{(1,4)} * f_1(z_1) + w_{(2,4)} * f_2(z_2) + w_{(3,4)} * f_3(z_3) + b_4$$

$$z_5 = w_{(1,5)} * f_1(z_1) + w_{(2,5)} * f_2(z_2) + w_{(3,5)} * f_3(z_3) + b_5$$

 $neu_5$  该层的输出为:

$$\mathbf{n}^{(2)} = [f_4(z_4) \quad f_5(z_5)]^T$$

#### 1.3输出层的计算



输出层只有一个神经元,该层的输入为:

$$\mathbf{z}^{(3)} = \mathbf{W}^{(3)} * n^{(2)} + \mathbf{b}^{(3)}$$
  
=  $\mathbf{W}^{(3)} * [f_4(z_4) \ f_5(z_5)]^T + \mathbf{b}^{(3)}$ 

neu<sub>6</sub>的输入为:

$$z_6 = w_{(4,6)} * f_4(z_4) + w_{(5,6)} * f_5(z_5) + b_6$$

该层要解决二类分类问题,激活函数选Sigmoid函数,则神经网络的输出为:

$$n^{(3)} = [f_6(z_6)]^T$$

定义损失函数:  $L(y,\hat{y})$ , y是该样本的真实类标,采用随机梯度下降法进行参数学习,计算损失函数关于神经网络各层参数(权重W和偏置b)的偏导数。

假设我们要对第k层隐藏层的参数 $W^{(k)}$ 和 $b^{(k)}$ 求偏导数,即求 $\frac{\partial L(y,\hat{y})}{\partial W^{(k)}}$ 和 $\frac{\partial L(y,\hat{y})}{\partial b^{(k)}}$ 。假设 $z^{(k)}$ 代表第k。层神经元的输入,即 $z^{(k)}=W^{(k)}*n^{(k-1)}+b^{(k)}$ ,其中 $n^{(k-1)}$ 为前一层神经元的输出,则根据链式法则有:

$$\frac{\partial L(y, \hat{y})}{\partial W^{(k)}} = \frac{\partial L(y, \hat{y})}{\partial z^{(k)}} * \frac{\partial z^{(k)}}{\partial W^{(k)}}$$

$$\frac{\partial L(y, \hat{y})}{\partial b^{(k)}} = \frac{\partial L(y, \hat{y})}{\partial z^{(k)}} * \frac{\partial z^{(k)}}{\partial b^{(k)}}$$

因此,我们只需要计算偏导数  $\frac{\partial L(y,\hat{y})}{\partial z^{(k)}}$ 、  $\frac{\partial z^{(k)}}{\partial w^{(k)}}$  和  $\frac{\partial z^{(k)}}{\partial b^{(k)}}$ 。

# 2.1 计算偏导数 $\frac{\partial z^{(k)}}{\partial w^{(k)}}$

根据正向传播公式,第k层的输入与第(k-1)层的输出之间的关系为:

$$z^{(k)} = W^{(k)} * n^{(k-1)} + b^{(k)}$$

则

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{z}^{(k)}}{\partial \mathbf{W}^{(k)}} = n^{(k-1)^T}$$

# 2.2 计算偏导数 $\frac{\partial z^{(k)}}{\partial b^{(k)}}$

因为偏置 b 是一个常数项, 因此偏导数的计算也很简单: -

$$\frac{\partial z^{(k)}}{\partial b^{(k)}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial (W_{1:}^{(k)} * n^{(k-1)} + b_{1})}{\partial b_{1}} & \dots & \frac{\partial (W_{1:}^{(k)} * n^{(k-1)} + b_{1})}{\partial b_{m}} \\ \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial (W_{m:}^{(k)} * n^{(k-1)} + b_{m})}{\partial b_{1}} & \dots & \frac{\partial (W_{m:}^{(k)} * n^{(k-1)} + b_{m})}{\partial b_{m}} \end{bmatrix}$$

依然以第一层隐藏层的神经元为例,则有: -

$$\frac{\partial z^{(1)}}{\partial b^{(1)}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

# 2.3 计算偏导数 $\frac{\partial L(y,\hat{y})}{\partial z^{(k)}}$

偏导数  $\frac{\partial L(y,\hat{y})}{\partial z^{(k)}}$  又称为误差项 (error term, 也称为"灵敏度"), 一般用 $\delta$ 表示, 例如 $\delta^{(1)} = \frac{\partial L(y,\hat{y})}{\partial z^{(1)}}$ 

是第一层神经元的误差项,其值的大小代表了第一层神经元对于最终总误差的影响大小。是

根据第一节的前向计算,我们知道第k+1层的输入与第 k 层的输出之间的关系为:

$$z^{(k+1)} = W^{(k+1)} * n^{(k)} + b^{k+1}$$

又因为 $n^{(k)} = f_k(z^{(k)})$ ,根据链式法则,我们可以得到 $\delta^{(k)}$ 为:

$$\delta^{(k)} = \frac{\partial L(y, \hat{y})}{\partial z^{(k)}} + \frac{\partial L(y, \hat{y})}{\partial z^{(k)}} + \frac{\partial L(y, \hat{y})}{\partial z^{(k)}} + \frac{\partial L(y, \hat{y})}{\partial z^{(k+1)}} + \frac{\partial L(y, \hat{y})}{\partial z^{(k+1$$

由上式我们可以看到,第 k 层神经元的误差项 $\delta^{(k)}$ 是由第k + 1层的误差项乘以第k + 1层的权重,再乘以第 k 层激活函数的导数(梯度)得到的。这就是误差的反向传播。。

2.4 计算 
$$\frac{\partial L(y,\hat{y})}{\partial w^{(k)}}$$
和  $\frac{\partial L(y,\hat{y})}{\partial b^{(k)}}$ ī

$$\frac{\partial L(y,\hat{y})}{\partial W^{(k)}} = \frac{\partial L(y,\hat{y})}{\partial z^{(k)}} * \frac{\partial z^{(k)}}{\partial W^{(k)}} = \delta^{(k)} * (n^{(k-1)})^{T}$$

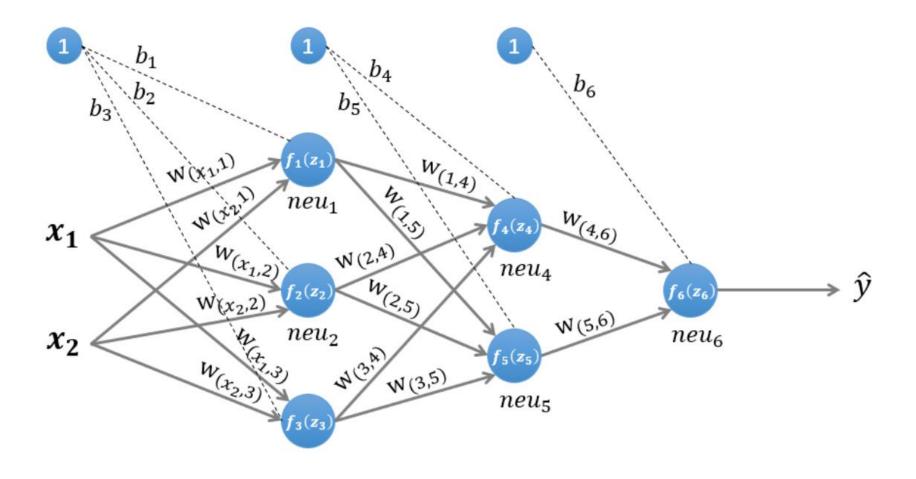
$$\frac{\partial L(y,\hat{y})}{\partial b^{(k)}} = \frac{\partial L(y,\hat{y})}{\partial z^{(k)}} * \frac{\partial z^{(k)}}{\partial b^{(k)}} = \delta^{(k)} .$$

#### 2.5 更新参数

 $\eta$  为学习率

$$W^{(k)} = W^{(k)} - \eta \left( \delta^{(k)} (n^{(k-1)})^T + W^{(k)} \right)$$
$$b^{(k)} = b^{(k)} - \eta \delta^{(k)}$$

# 例子



例子:

输入样本: 
$$\mathbf{x} = [x_1 \ x_2]^T = [1 \ 2]^T$$
, 其真实类标为1

第一层网络参数:

$$W^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} w_{(x_1,1)}, w_{(x_2,1)} \\ w_{(x_1,2)}, w_{(x_2,2)} \\ w_{(x_1,3)}, w_{(x_2,3)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad b^{(1)} = [b_1, b_2, b_3]^T = [1,2,3]^T.$$

第二层网络参数:

$$W^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} w_{(1,4)}, w_{(2,4)}, w_{(3,4)} \\ w_{(1,5)}, w_{(2,5)}, w_{(3,5)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad b^{(2)} = [b_4, b_5]^T = [2,1]^T.$$

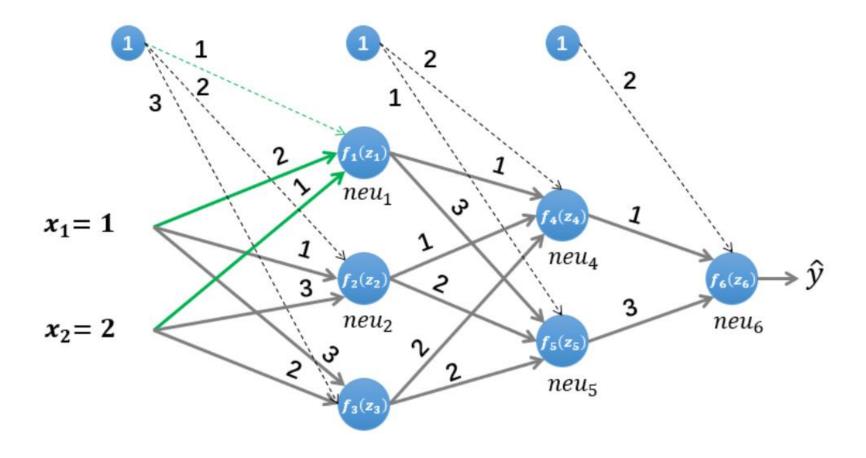
第三层网络介型

$$W^3 = [w_{(4,6)}, w_{(5,6)}] = [1,3], \quad b^{(3)} = [b_6] = [2]$$

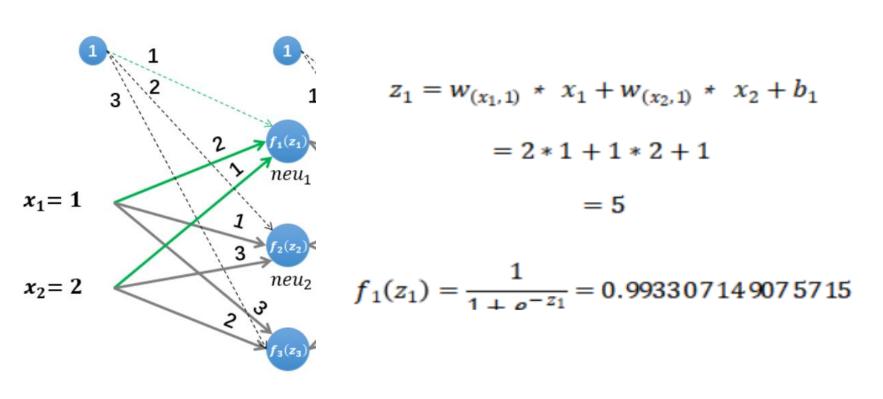
假设所有的激活函数均为 Logistic 函数:  $f^{(k)}(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$ 。使用均方误差函数作为损失函数:

$$L(y, \hat{y}) = E(y - \hat{y})^2 \psi$$

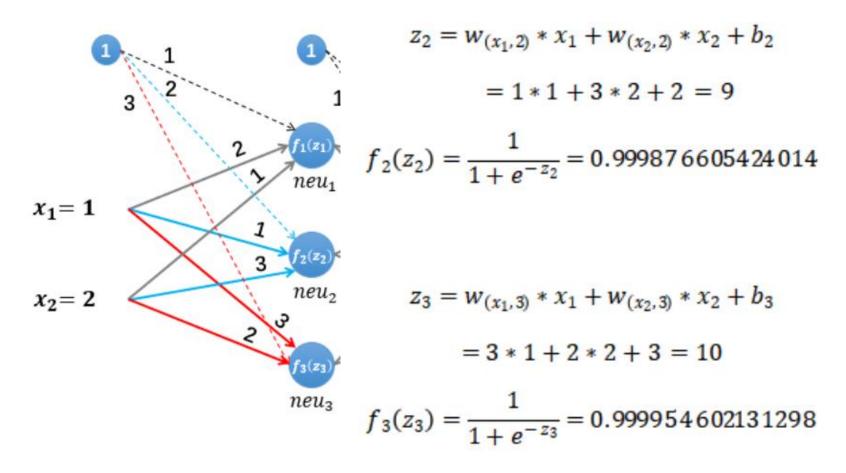
为了方便求导,我们将损失函数简化为:  $L(y,\hat{y}) = \frac{1}{2}\sum (y-\hat{y})^2$ 。



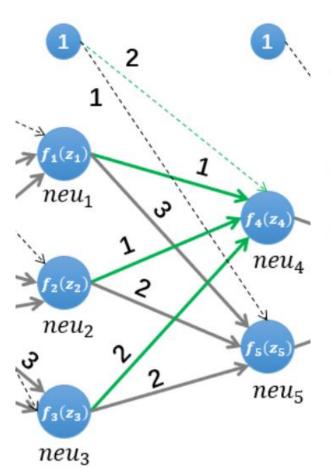
### 1.1 计算第一层隐含层



### 1.1 计算第一层隐含层



# 1.2 计算第二层隐含层



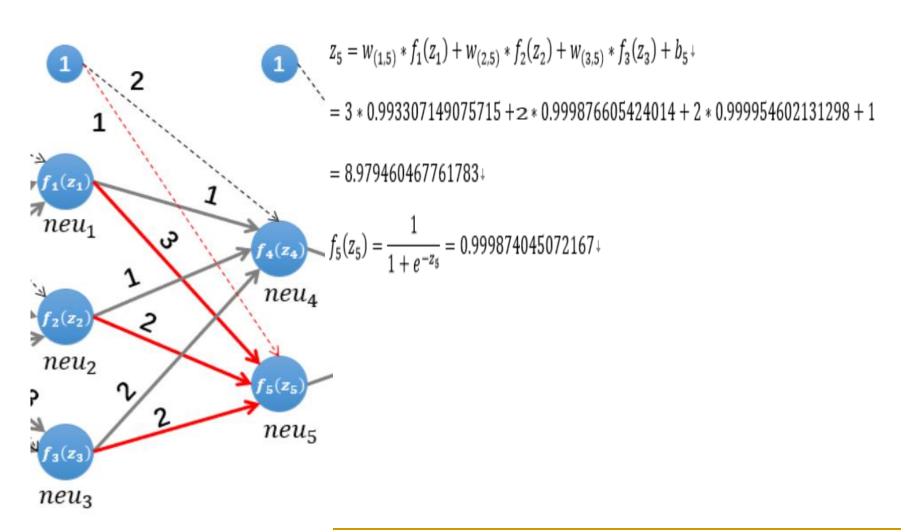
$$z_4 = w_{(1,4)} * f_1(z_1) + w_{(2,4)} * f_2(z_2) + w_{(3,4)} * f_3(z_3) + b_4$$

= 1 \* 0.993307149075715 + 1 \* 0.999876605424014 + 2 \* 0.999954602131298 + 2

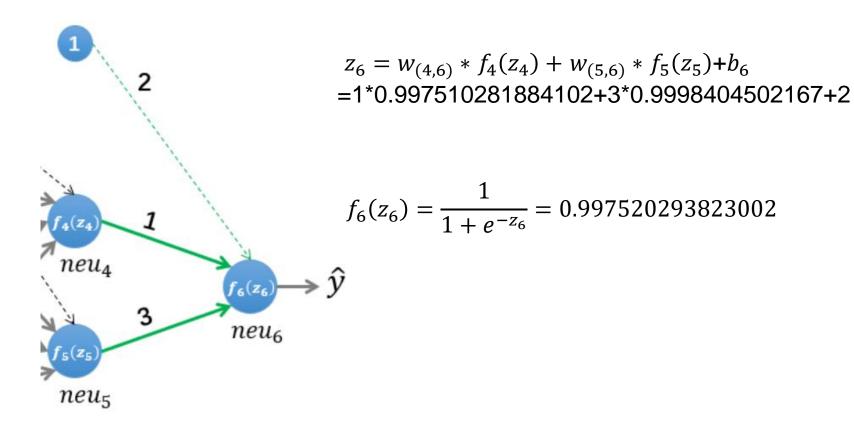
= 5.993092958762325+

$$f_4(z_4) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z_4}} = 0.997510281884102$$

## 1.2 计算第二层隐含层



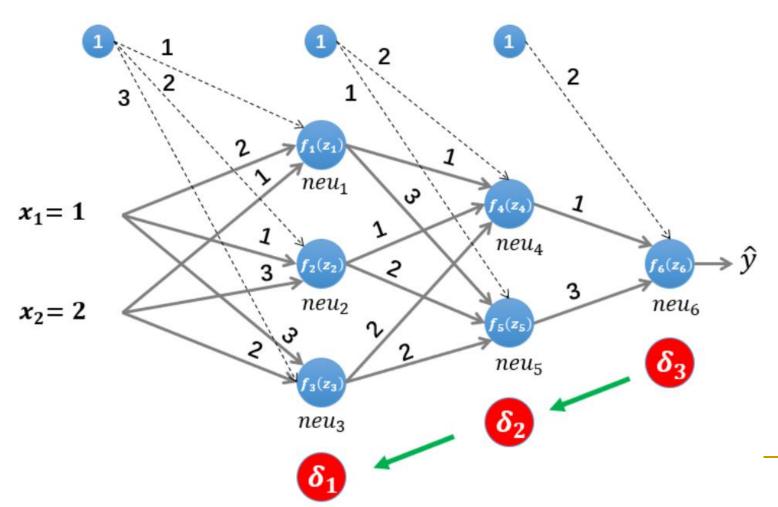
# 1.3 计算输出层



# 2.1 计算输网络误差

$$L = (y, \hat{y}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x} (y - \hat{y})^2$$

 $y - \hat{y} = 1 - 0.997520293823002 = 0.002479706176998$ 



20

### 2.1 计算输出层误差项

$$\delta_3 = \frac{\partial L(y,\hat{y})}{\partial z^{(3)}} = \frac{\partial L(y,\hat{y})}{\partial n^{(3)}} * \frac{\partial n^{(3)}}{\partial z^{(3)}} = [-0.002479706176998] * f^{(3)'}(z^3)$$

$$= [0.002473557234274] * [-0.002479706176998]$$

$$= [-0.000006133695153]$$

注: Logistic函数的求导公式

https://blog.csdn.net/qq\_32768743/article/details/79118682

### 2.2 计算第二隐含层的误差项

$$\begin{split} \delta^{(2)} &= \frac{\partial L(y, \hat{y})}{\partial z^{(2)}} = f^{(2)'}(z^{(2)}) * \left( \left( W^{(3)} \right)^T * \delta^{(3)} \right) \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} f_4'(z_4) & 0 \\ 0 & f_5'(z_5) \end{bmatrix} * \left( \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} * [-0.000006133695153] \right) \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.002483519419601 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.000125939063189 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} -0.000006133695153 \\ -0.000018401085459 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} -0.0000000015233151 \\ -0.000000002317415 \end{bmatrix} \end{split}$$

## 2.3 计算第一隐含层的误差项

$$\delta^{(1)} = \frac{\partial L(y\hat{y})}{\partial z^{(1)}} = f^{(1)}(z^{(1)}) * ((W^{(2)})^T * \delta^{(2)})$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} f_1(z_1) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f_2(z_2) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & f_3(z_3) \end{bmatrix} * ((W^{(2)})^T * \delta^{(2)})$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0.006648056670790 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.000123379349765 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.000045395807735 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$* (\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^T * \begin{bmatrix} -0.0000000015233151 \\ -0.000000002317415 \end{bmatrix})$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -0.000000000000147490 \\ -0.0000000000001593 \end{bmatrix}$$

#### 3更新参数

#### 3.1 更新第一隐含层的参数

$$W^{(1)} = W^{(1)} - 0.1* \left(\delta^{(1)} \left(n^{(0)}\right)^T + W^{(1)}\right)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} - 0.1 * \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -0.000000000147490 \\ -0.0000000000002451 \\ -0.000000000001593 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$=\begin{bmatrix}2&1\\1&3\\3&2\end{bmatrix}-0.1*\begin{pmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}-0.000000000147490\\-0.000000000002451\\-0.000000000001593\end{bmatrix}*\begin{bmatrix}1&2\end{bmatrix}+\begin{bmatrix}2&1\\1&3\\3&2\end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1.800000000014749 & 0.900000000029498 \\ 0.90000000000245 & 2.70000000000490 \\ 2.700000000000159 & 1.80000000000319 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b^{(1)} = b^{(1)} - \eta \delta^{(1)}$$

$$= [1,2,3]^T - 0.1* \begin{bmatrix} -0.00000000147490 \\ -0.00000000002451 \\ -0.0000000001593 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 3更新参数
- 3.2 更新第二隐含层和输出层的参数

方法同上