

现代编程思想

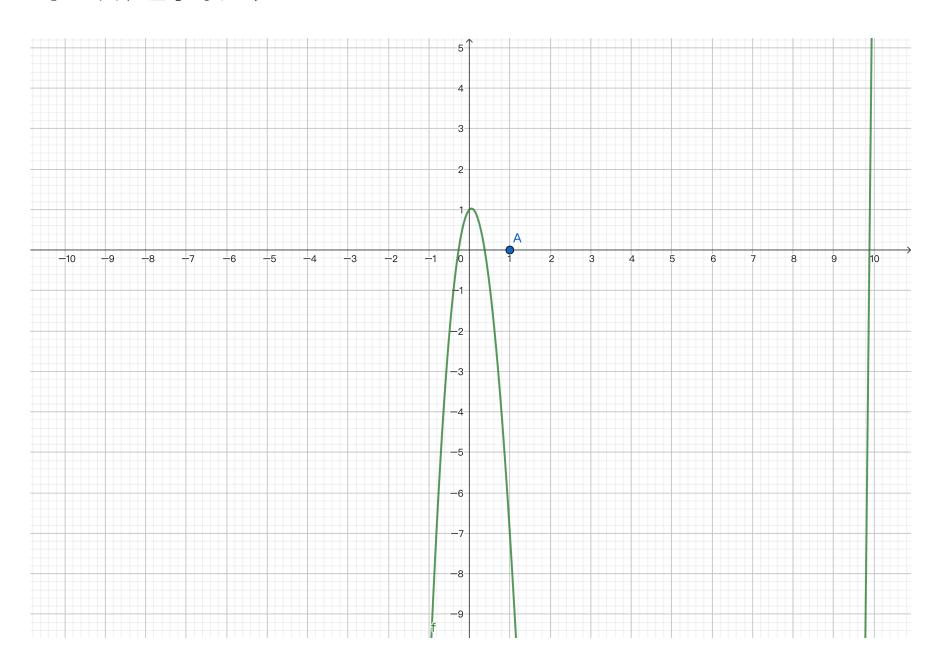
案例: 自动微分

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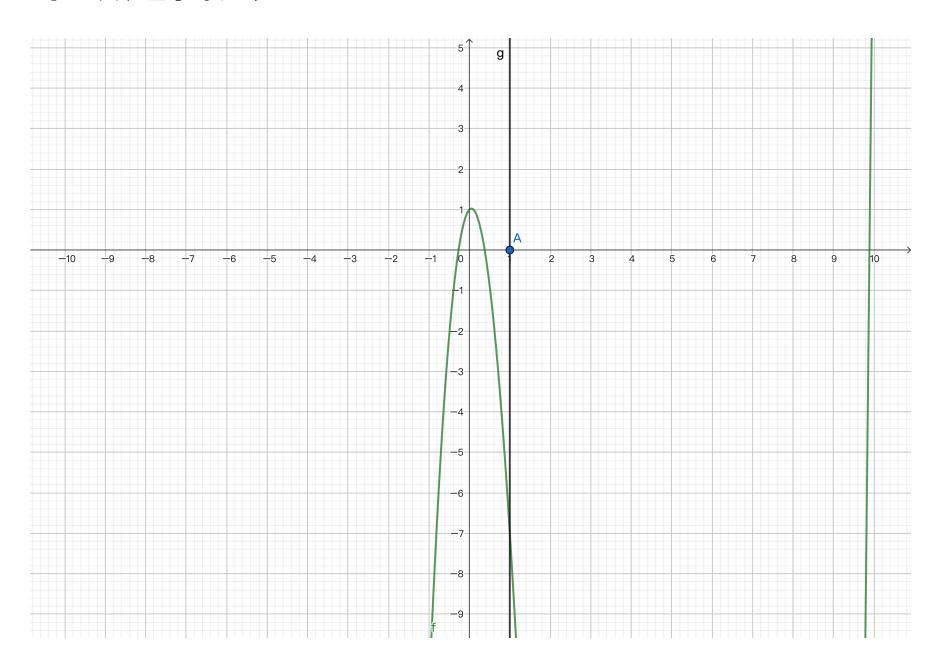


- 微分被应用于机器学习领域
 - 利用梯度下降求局部极值
 - \circ 牛顿迭代法求函数解: $x^3 10x^2 + x + 1 = 0$
- 我们今天研究简单的函数组合
 - 。例: $f(x_0,x_1)=5{x_0}^2+x_1$
 - f(10, 100) = 600
 - $\bullet \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_0}(10, 100) = 100$
 - $\bullet \ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(10, 100) = 1$

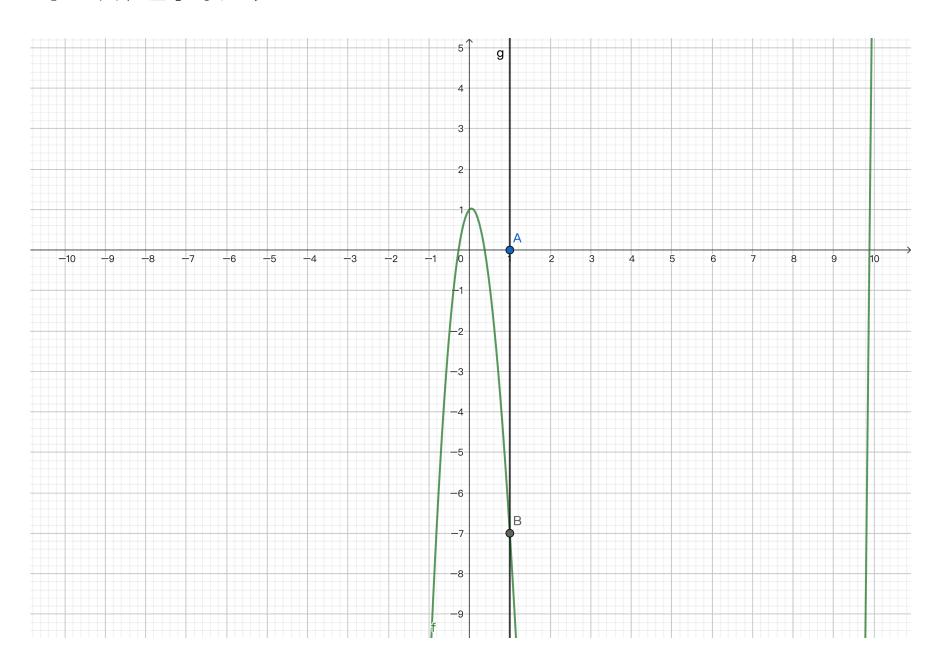




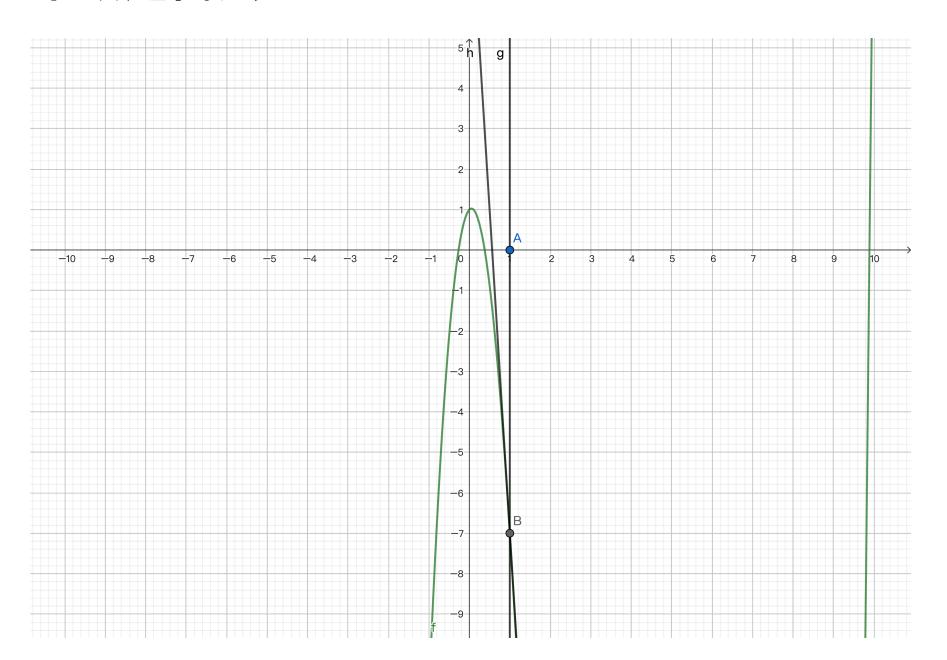




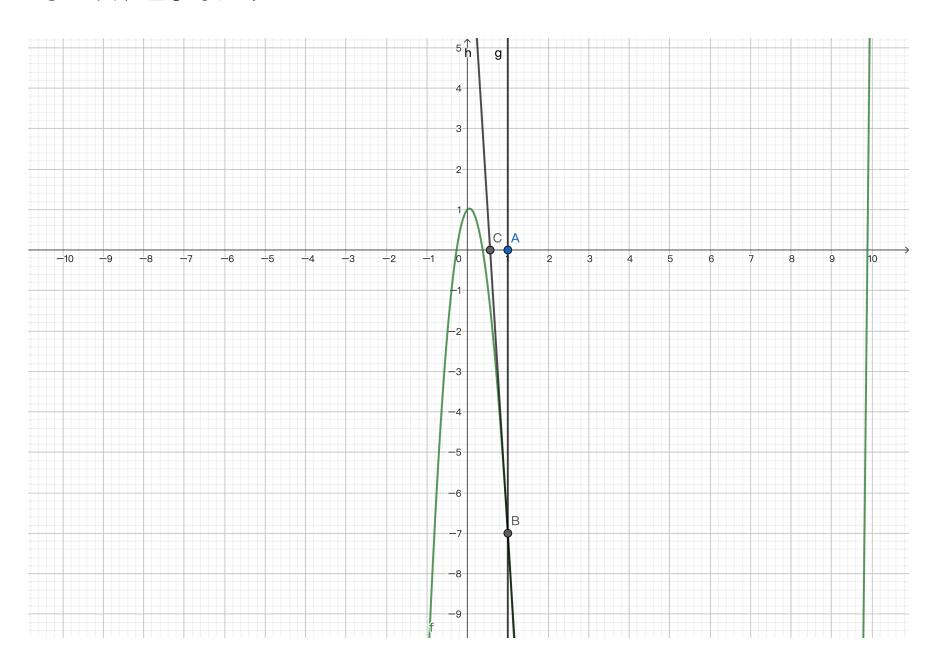




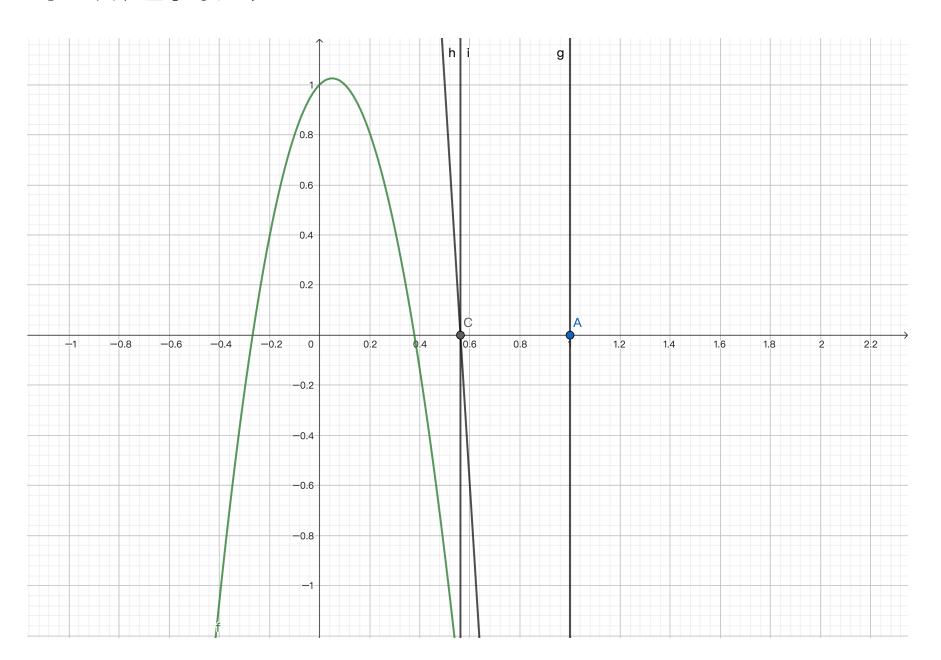




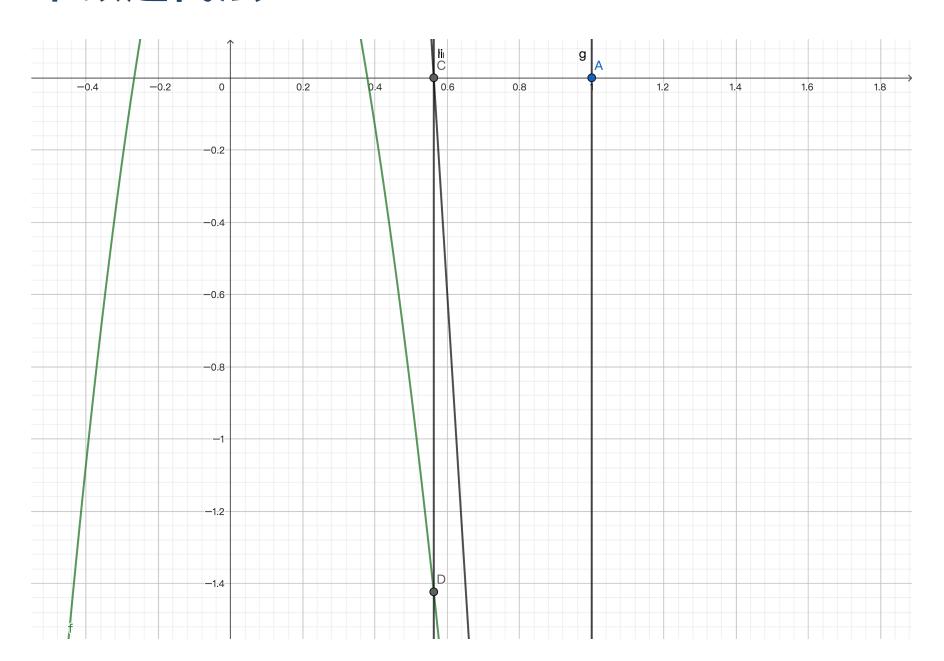




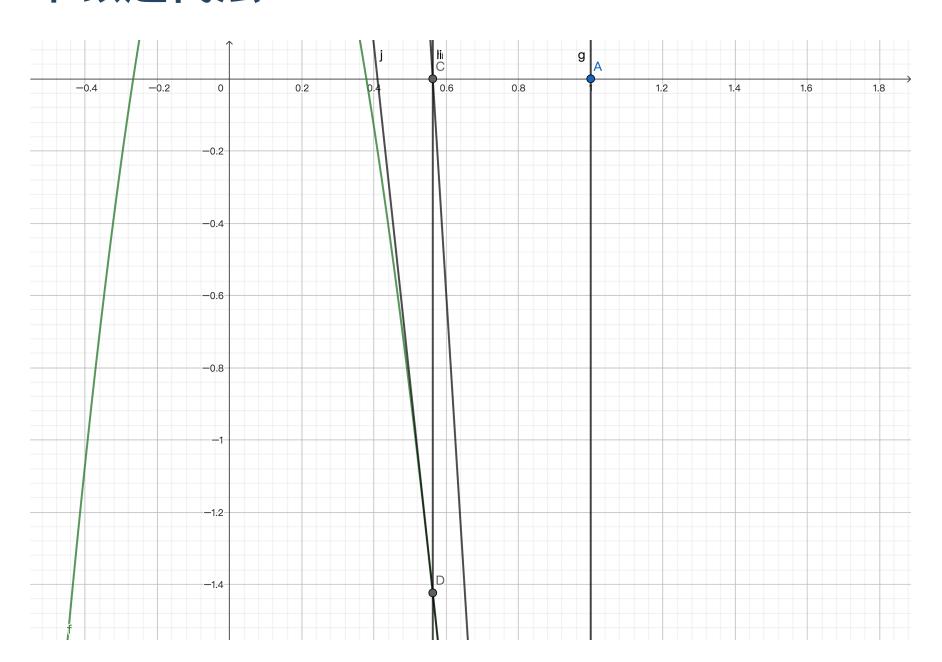




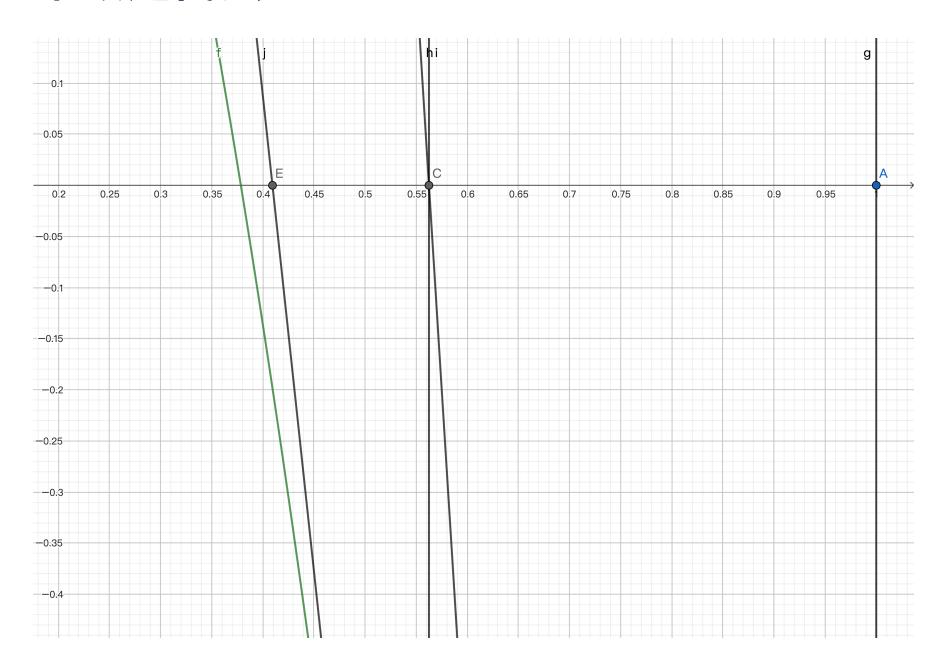














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- 函数微分的几种方式
 - 手动微分: 纯天然计算器
 - 缺点:对于复杂表达式容易出错
 - \circ 数值微分: $\frac{\mathbf{f}(x+\delta x)-\mathbf{f}(x)}{\delta x}$
 - 缺点: 计算机无法精准表达小数, 且绝对值越大, 越不精准
 - 符号微分: Mul(Const(2), Var(1)) -> Const(2)
 - 缺点: 计算结果可能复杂; 可能重复计算; 难以直接利用语言原生控制流

```
    // 需要额外定义原生算子以实现相同效果
    fn max[N : Number](x : N, y : N) -> N {
    if x.value() < y.value() { x } else { y }</li>
    }
```



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 - 自动微分: 利用复合函数求导法则、由基本运算组合进行微分
 - 分为前向微分和后向微分



• 我们以符号微分定义表达式构建的一种语义

```
1. enum Symbol {
2. Constant(Double)
3. Var(Int) // x0, x1, x2, ...
4. Add(Symbol, Symbol)
 5. Mul(Symbol, Symbol)
6. } derive(Debug)
7.
8. // 定义简单构造器,并重载运算符
9. fn Symbol::constant(d : Double) -> Symbol { Constant(d) }
10. fn Symbol::var(i : Int) -> Symbol { Var(i) }
11. fn Symbol::op_add(f1 : Symbol, f2 : Symbol) -> Symbol { Add(f1, f2) }
12. fn Symbol::op_mul(f1 : Symbol, f2 : Symbol) -> Symbol { Mul(f1, f2) }
13.
14. // 计算函数值
15. fn Symbol::compute(f : Symbol, input : Array[Double]) -> Double { ... }
```



- 利用函数求导法则,我们计算函数的(偏)导数
 - $\circ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} = 0$ 如果 f 为常值函数

$$egin{array}{l} \circ rac{\partial x_i}{\partial x_i} = 1, rac{\partial x_j}{\partial x_i} = 0, i
eq j. \end{array}$$

$$\circ \frac{\partial (f+g)}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i}$$

$$\circ \; rac{\partial (f imes g)}{\partial x_i} = rac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} imes g + f imes rac{\partial g}{\partial x_i}$$

月兔实现

```
1. fn differentiate(self : Symbol, val : Int) -> Symbol {
2.    match self {
3.        Constant(_) => Constant(0.0)
4.        Var(i) => if i == val { Constant(1.0) } else { Constant(0.0) }
5.        Add(f1, f2) => f1.differentiate(val) + f2.differentiate(val)
6.        Mul(f1, f2) => f1 * f2.differentiate(val) + f1.differentiate(val) * f2
7.    }
8. }
```



• 利用符号微分,先构建抽象语法树,再转换为对应的微分,最后进行计算

```
1. fn example() -> Symbol {
2.  Symbol::constant(5.0) * Symbol::var(0) * Symbol::var(0) + Symbol::var(1)
3. }
4. fn init {
5.  let input : Array[Double] = [10., 100.]
6.  let func : Symbol = example() // 函数的抽象语法树
7.  let diff_0_func : Symbol = func.differentiate(0) // 对x_0的偏微分
8.  let _ = diff_0_func.compute(input)
9. }
```

• 其中, diff_0 为

```
1. let diff_0: Symbol =
2.  (Symbol::Constant(5.0) * Var(0)) * Constant(1.0) +
3.  (Symbol::Constant(5.0) * Constant(1.0) + Symbol::Constant(0.0) * Var(0)) * Var(0) +
4.  Constant(0.0)
```



• 我们可以在构造期间进行化简

```
1. fn Symbol::op_add(f1 : Symbol, f2 : Symbol) -> Symbol {
2. match (f1, f2) {
3.    (Constant(0.0), a) => a // 0 + a = a
4.    (Constant(a), Constant(b)) => Constant(a * b)
5.    (a, Constant(_) as const) => const + a
6.    _ => Add(f1, f2)
7. } }
```



• 我们可以在构造期间进行化简

• 化简效果

```
1. let diff_0 : Symbol = Mul(Constant(5.0), Var(0))
```

自动微分



• 通过接口定义我们想要实现的运算

```
1. trait Number {
2. constant(Double) -> Self
3. op_add(Self, Self) -> Self
4. op_mul(Self, Self) -> Self
5. value(Self) -> Double // 获取当前计算值
6. }
```

• 可以利用语言原生的控制流计算, 动态生成计算图

```
1. fn max[N : Number](x : N, y : N) -> N {
2.    if x.value() > y.value() { x } else { y }
3.    }
4.    fn relu[N : Number](x : N) -> N {
5.       max(x, N::constant(0.0))
6.    }
```



前向微分

- 利用求导法则直接计算微分,同时计算f(a)与 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(a)$
 - \circ 简单理解: 计算(fg)'=f' imes g+f imes g'需要同时计算f与f'
 - 专业术语:线性代数中的二元数(Dual Number)

```
1. struct Forward {
2. value: Double // 当前节点值 f
3. derivative: Double // 当前节点微分 f'
4. } derive(Debug)
5.
6. fn Forward::constant(d: Double) -> Forward { { value: d, derivative: 0.0 } }
7. fn Forward::value(f: Forward) -> Double { f.value }
8.
9. // 是否对当前变量进行微分
10. fn Forward::var(d: Double, diff: Bool) -> Forward {
11. { value: d, derivative: if diff { 1.0 } else { 0.0 } }
12. }
```



前向微分

• 利用求导法则直接计算微分

```
1. fn Forward::op_add(f : Forward, g : Forward) -> Forward { {
2.    value : f.value + g.value,
3.    derivative : f.derivative + g.derivative // f' + g'
4.    } }
5.
6. fn Forward::op_mul(f : Forward, g : Forward) -> Forward { {
7.    value : f.value * g.value,
8.    derivative : f.value * g.derivative + g.value * f.derivative // f * g' + g * f'
9.    } }
```



前向微分

• 对输入的参数需逐个计算微分,适用于输出参数多于输入参数

```
1. relu(Forward::var(10.0, true)) |> debug // {value: 10.0, derivative: 1.0}
2. relu(Forward::var(-10.0, true)) |> debug // {value: 0.0, derivative: 0.0}
3. // d(x * y) / dy : {value: 1000.0, derivative: 10.0}
4. Forward::var(10.0, false) * Forward::var(100.0, true) |> debug
```



案例: 牛顿迭代法求零点

```
• f = x^3 - 10x^2 + x + 1
```



案例: 牛顿迭代法求零点

• 通过循环进行迭代

$$\circ \; x_{n+1} = x_n - rac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$$

```
1. fn init {
2. fn abs(d : Double) \rightarrow Double { if d \rightarrow 0.0 { d } else { -d } }
 3. loop Forward::var(1.0, true) { // 迭代起点
5. let { value, derivative } = example_newton(x)
         if abs(value / derivative) < 1.0e-9 {</pre>
6.
7.
           break x value // 精度足够,终止循环
8.
9.
         continue Forward::var(x.value - value / derivative, true)
10.
11.
     } |> debug // 0.37851665401644224
12. }
```



- 利用链式法则
 - \circ 若有 $w = f(x, y, z, \cdots), x = x(t), y = y(t), z = z(t), \cdots,$ 那么 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} + \cdots$
 - 。例如: $f(x_0,x_1)={x_0}^2x_1$
 - 分解: $f = gh, g(x_0, x_1) = x_0^2, h(x_0, x_1) = x_1$
 - 微分: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial g}=h=x_1, \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_0}=2x_0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial h}=g=x_0{}^2, \frac{\partial h}{\partial x_0}=0$
 - 组合: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_0} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_0} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial h} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x_0} = x_1 \times 2x_0 + x_0^2 \times 0 = 2x_0x_1$
- 从 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial f}$ 开始,向后计算中间过程的偏微分 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial g_i}$,直至输入参数的微分 $\frac{\partial g_i}{\partial x_i}$
 - 可以同时求出每一个输入的偏微分,适用于输入参数多于输出参数



• 需前向计算,再后向计算微分

```
1. struct Backward {
 2. value : Double
                     // 当前节点计算值
     backward : (Double) -> Unit // 对当前子表达式微分并累加
4. }
 5.
 6. fn Backward::var(value : Double, diff : Ref[Double]) -> Backward {
     // 更新一条计算路径的偏微分 df / dvi * dvi / dx
     { value, backward: fn { d => diff.val = diff.val + d } }
9. }
10.
11. fn Backward::constant(d : Double) -> Backward {
     { value: d, backward: fn { _ => () } }
12.
13. }
14.
15. fn Backward::backward(b : Backward, d : Double) { (b.backward)(d) }
16.
17. fn Backward::value(backward : Backward) -> Double { backward.value }
```



• 需前向计算,再后向计算微分

$$\circ \ f = g + h, rac{\partial f}{\partial g} = 1, rac{\partial f}{\partial h} = 1$$
 $\circ \ f = g imes h, rac{\partial f}{\partial g} = h, rac{\partial f}{\partial h} = g$
 $\circ \ \$ 经过 f,g : $rac{\partial y}{\partial x} = rac{\partial y}{\partial f} rac{\partial f}{\partial g} rac{\partial g}{\partial x}$,其中 $rac{\partial y}{\partial f}$ 对应 diff

```
1. fn Backward::op_add(g : Backward, h : Backward) -> Backward {
2.     {
3.         value: g.value + h.value,
4.         backward: fn(diff) { g.backward(diff * 1.0); h.backward(diff * 1.0) },
5.     }
6. }
7.
8. fn Backward::op_mul(g : Backward, h : Backward) -> Backward {
9.     {
10.         value: g.value * h.value,
11.         backward: fn(diff) { g.backward(diff * h.value); h.backward(diff * g.value) },
12.     }
13. }
```



```
1. fn init {
     let diff_x = Ref::{ val: 0.0 } // 存储x的微分
 3.
     let diff_y = Ref::{ val: 0.0 } // 存储y的微分
4.
5.
    let x = Backward::var(10.0, diff_x)
     let y = Backward::var(100.0, diff_y)
6.
7.
8.
      (x * y).backward(1.0) // df / df = 1.0
9.
     debug(diff_x) // { val : 100.0 }
10.
     debug(diff_y) // { val : 10.0 }
11.
12. }
```



总结

- 本章节介绍了自动微分的概念
 - 。 展示了符号微分
 - 。 展示了前向微分与后向微分
- 拓展阅读
 - 3Blue1Brown: 深度学习系列(梯度下降法、反向传播算法)