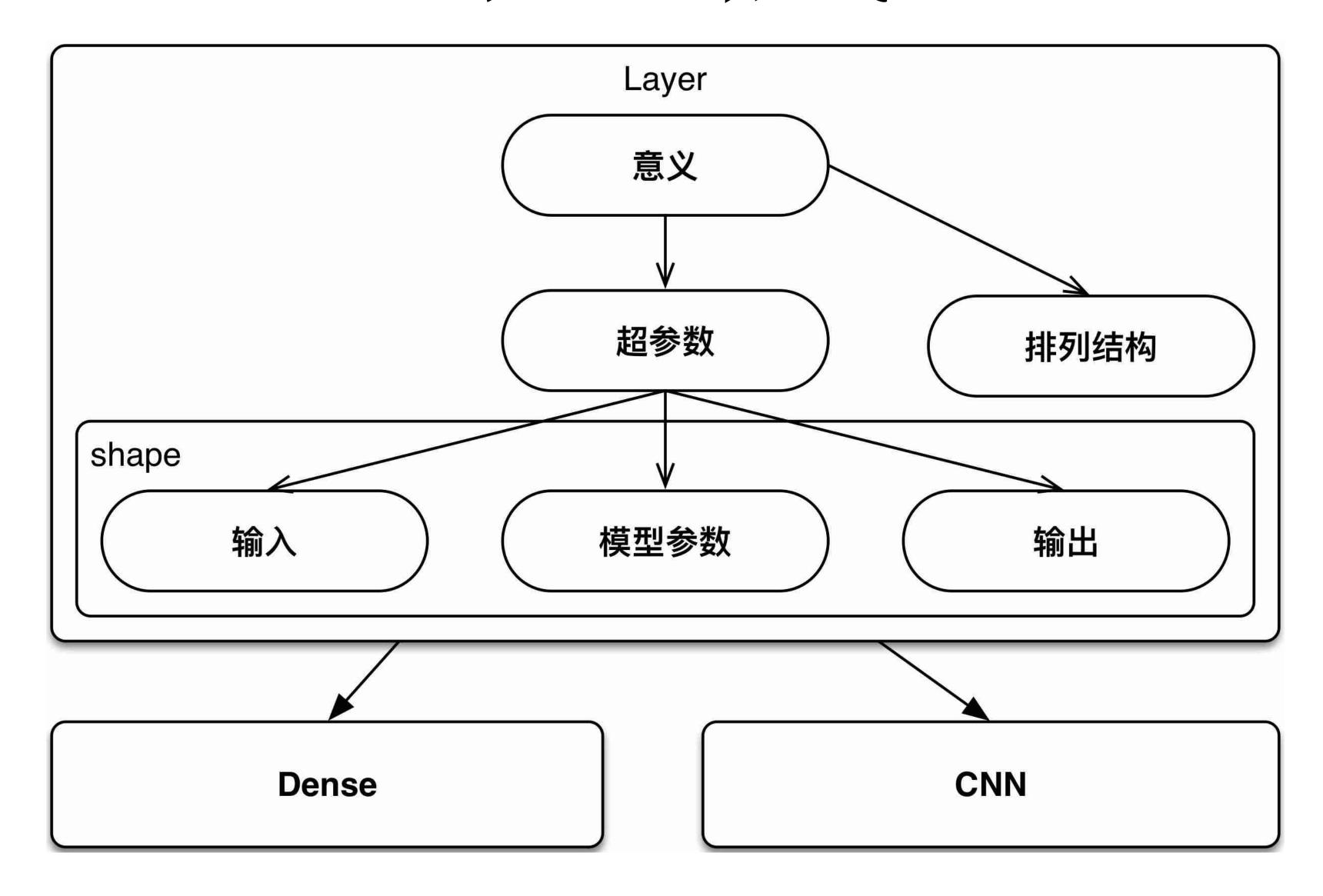
#### CNN & RNN

#### Dense & CNN

# 学习路线



### 形象化Tensor

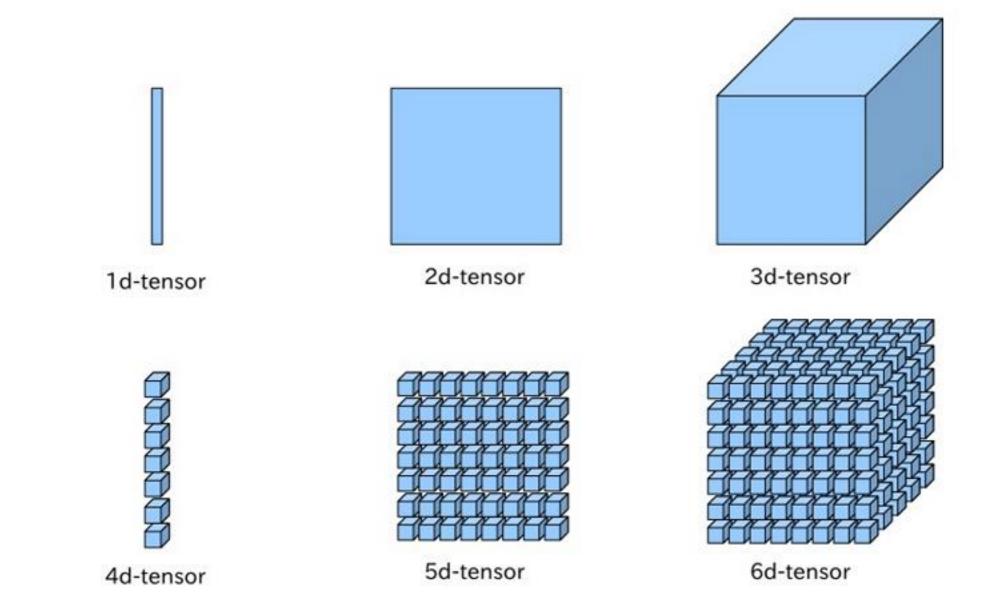
• 对于一个4\*5\*6的Tensor

• rank : 3d

• length: 4, 5, 6

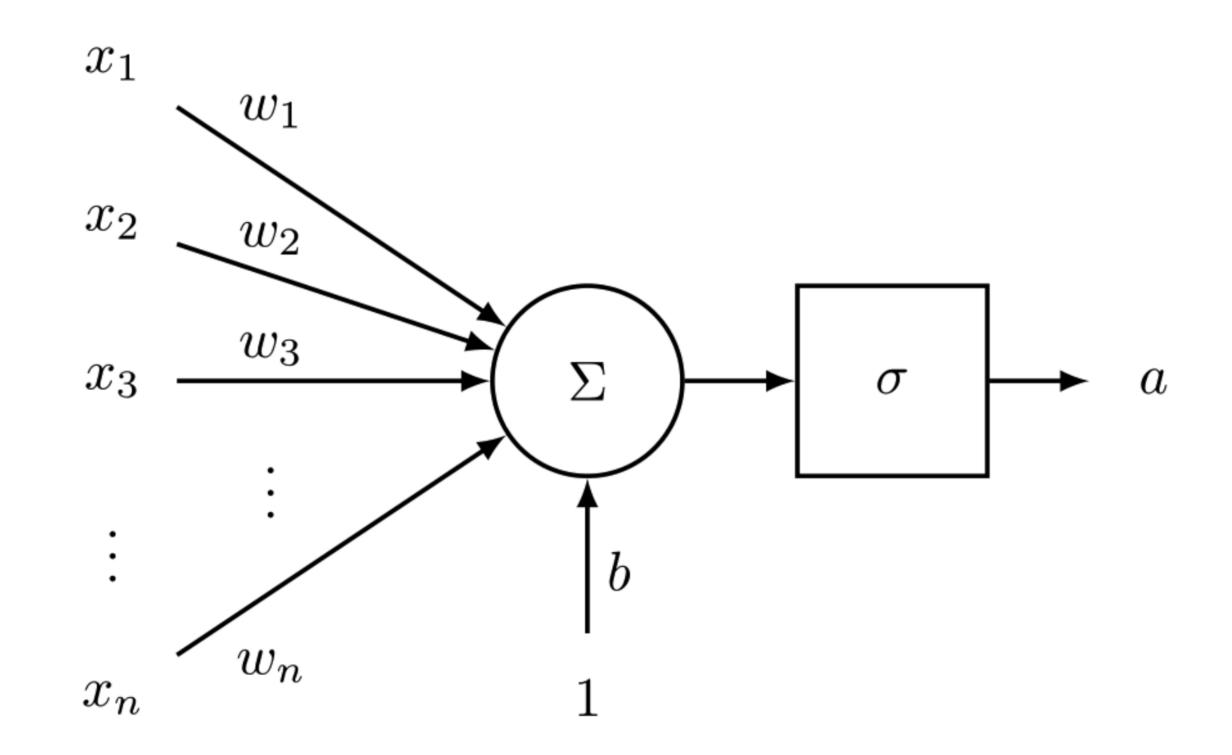
• shape: [4, 5, 6]

• volume: 4\*5\*6=120



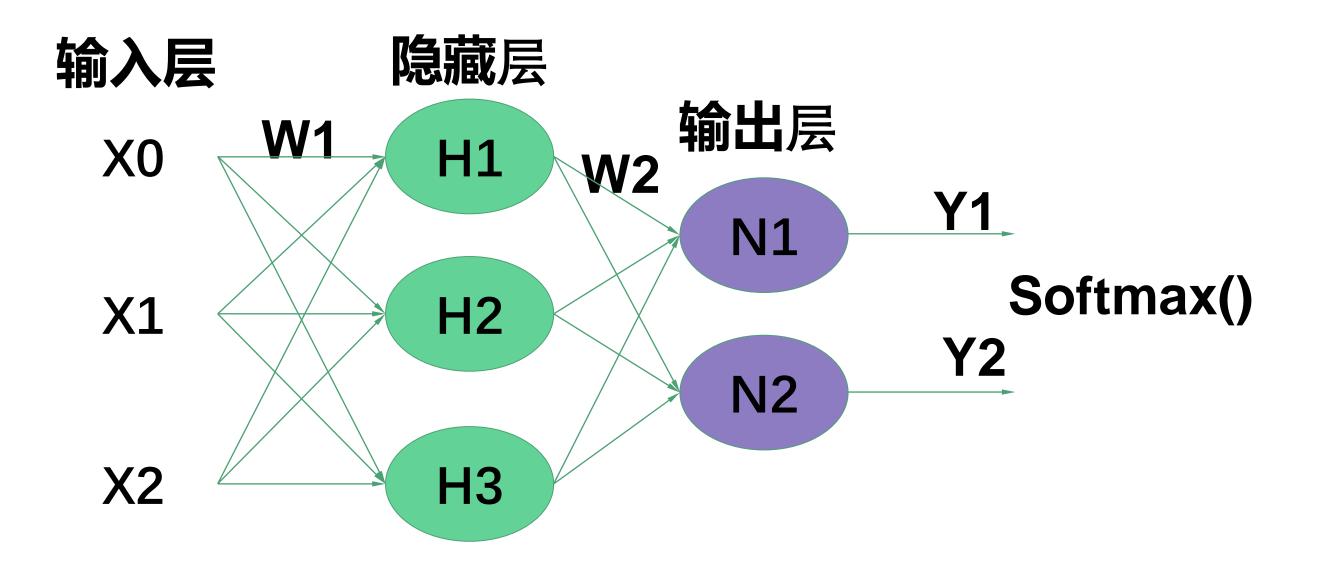
### 从Neuron到Layer

- 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



# 多层前馈网络 (Multilayer feedforward networks)

- 前馈网络结构 (feedforward) 是一种计算图 (Computational Graph)
- 别名: 多层全连接网络 (FCN)、多层感知机 (MLP)、密集网络 (Dense)
- 神经网络有3个输入, 2个输出, 中间有1个隐藏层, 有1个输出层, 共有5个神经元。



#### 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。

#### 参见python-tensorflow-basics

#### Dense

- 意义:多层Dense构成MLP,用于解分类问题
  .
- 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

```
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
```

### CNN组成

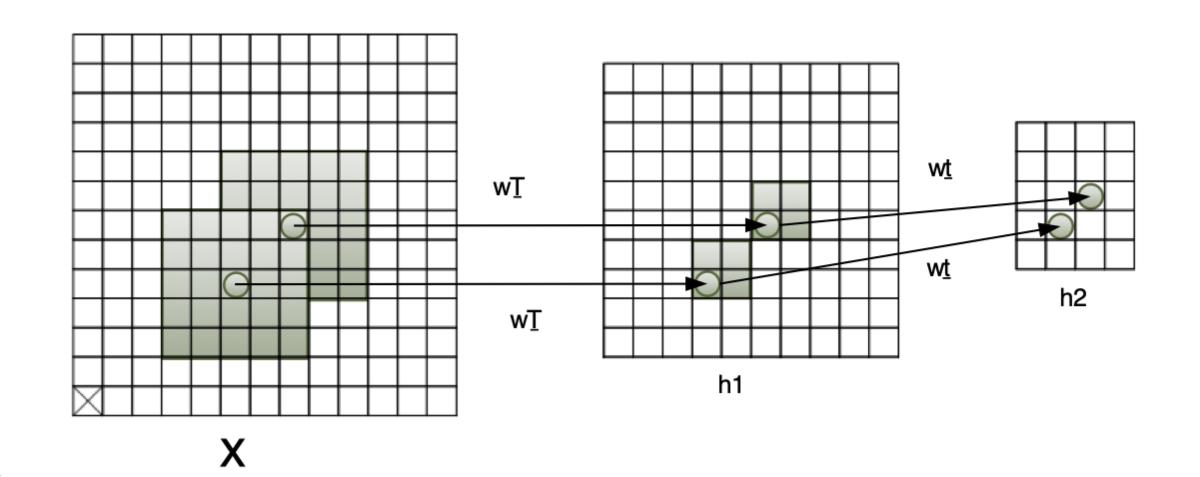
- convolutional layers 卷积层
- pooling layers 采样层
- normalization layers 正则层(dropout)
- MLP 分类器

### MLP处理图像

- 考虑用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!

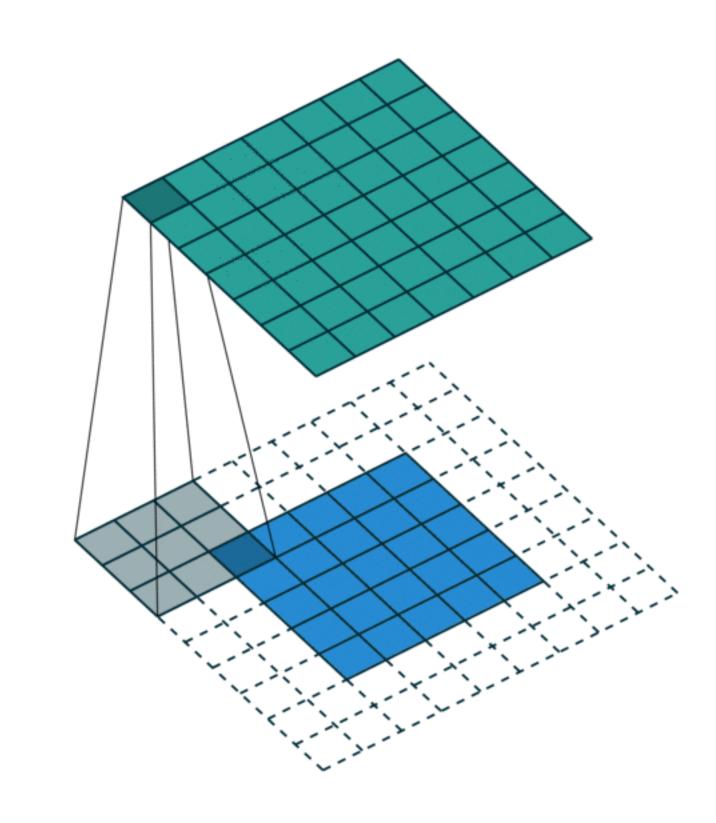
#### CNN

- 卷积网络 (Convolutional neural network, 简称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,比如采用max-pooling方法完成下采样。

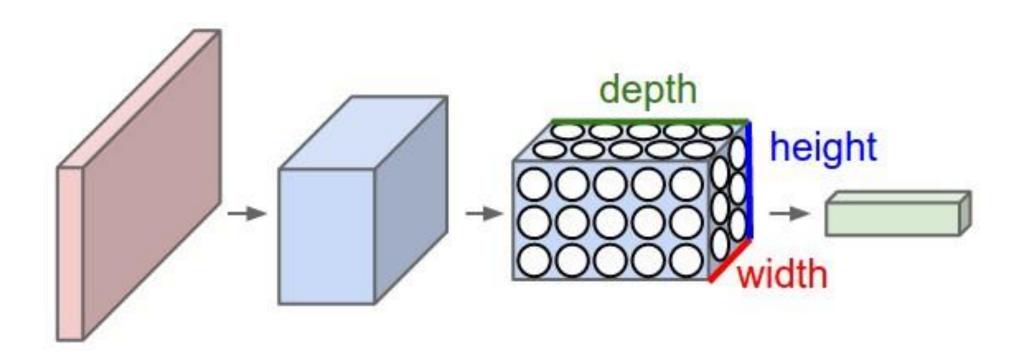


### 2d卷积核

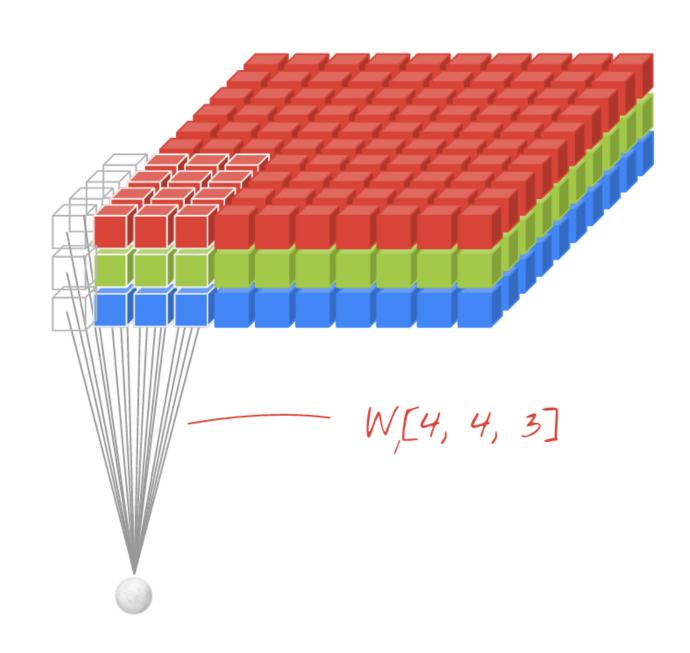
- 卷积核是一个多维数组,参数由学习算法得到的
- 定义输入的长度(W), 卷积核的大小(F), 核 移动的步长stride(S), zero padding(P)
- 输出的长度L = (W-F+2P)/S+1
- 并行化: 做一个和输出一样大小的Layer, Layer里面所有的神经元参数都一样!



### 3d卷积核



- 输入是3d的
- 有多个卷积核



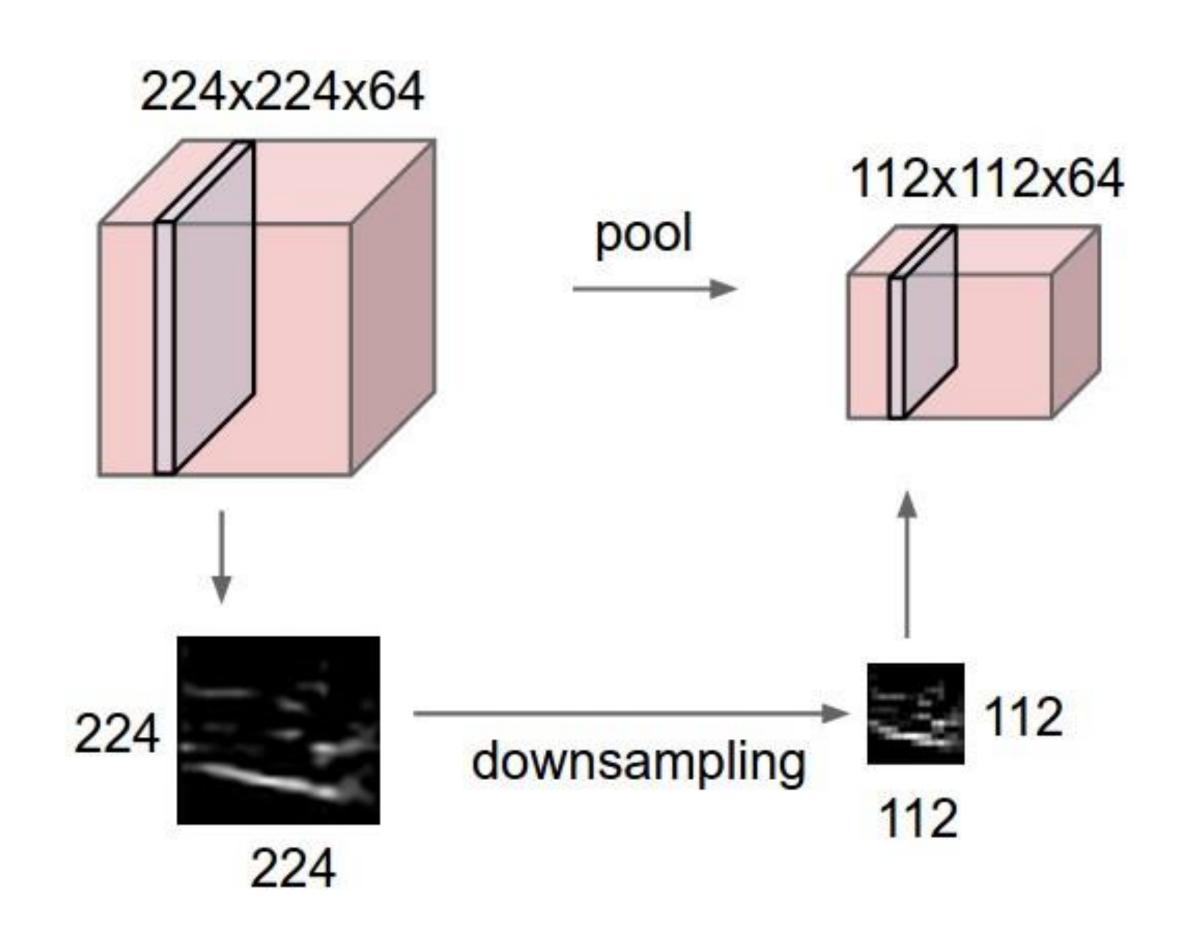
### 卷积层

- 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 = \\\\*\\\\*3
  - $\bullet L = (W-F+2P)/S+1$
  - 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
```

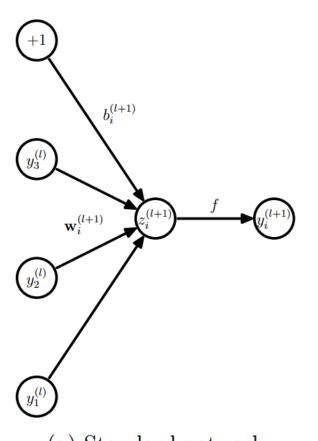
#### Pooling层

- 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

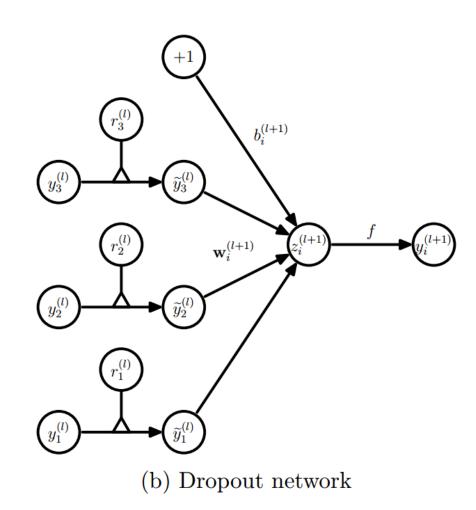


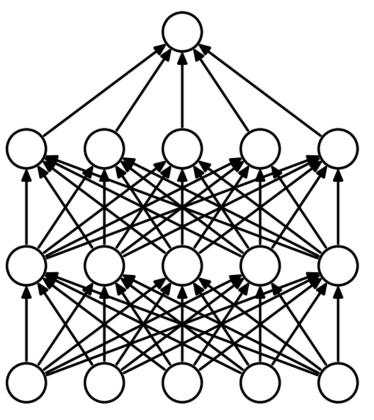
#### Dropout层

- · 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

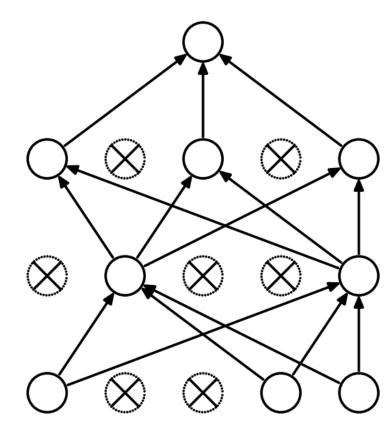








(a) Standard Neural Net



(b) After applying dropout.

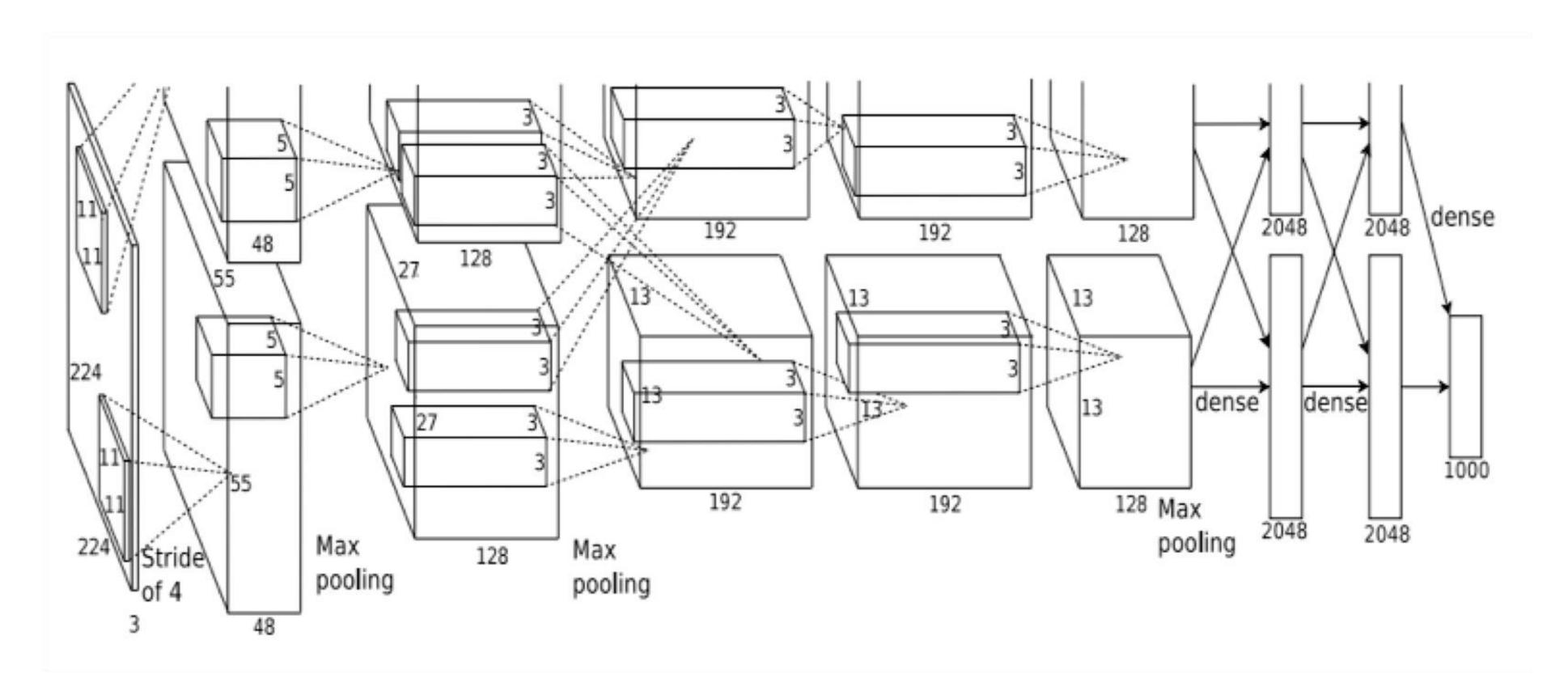
### 其享Variable

```
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

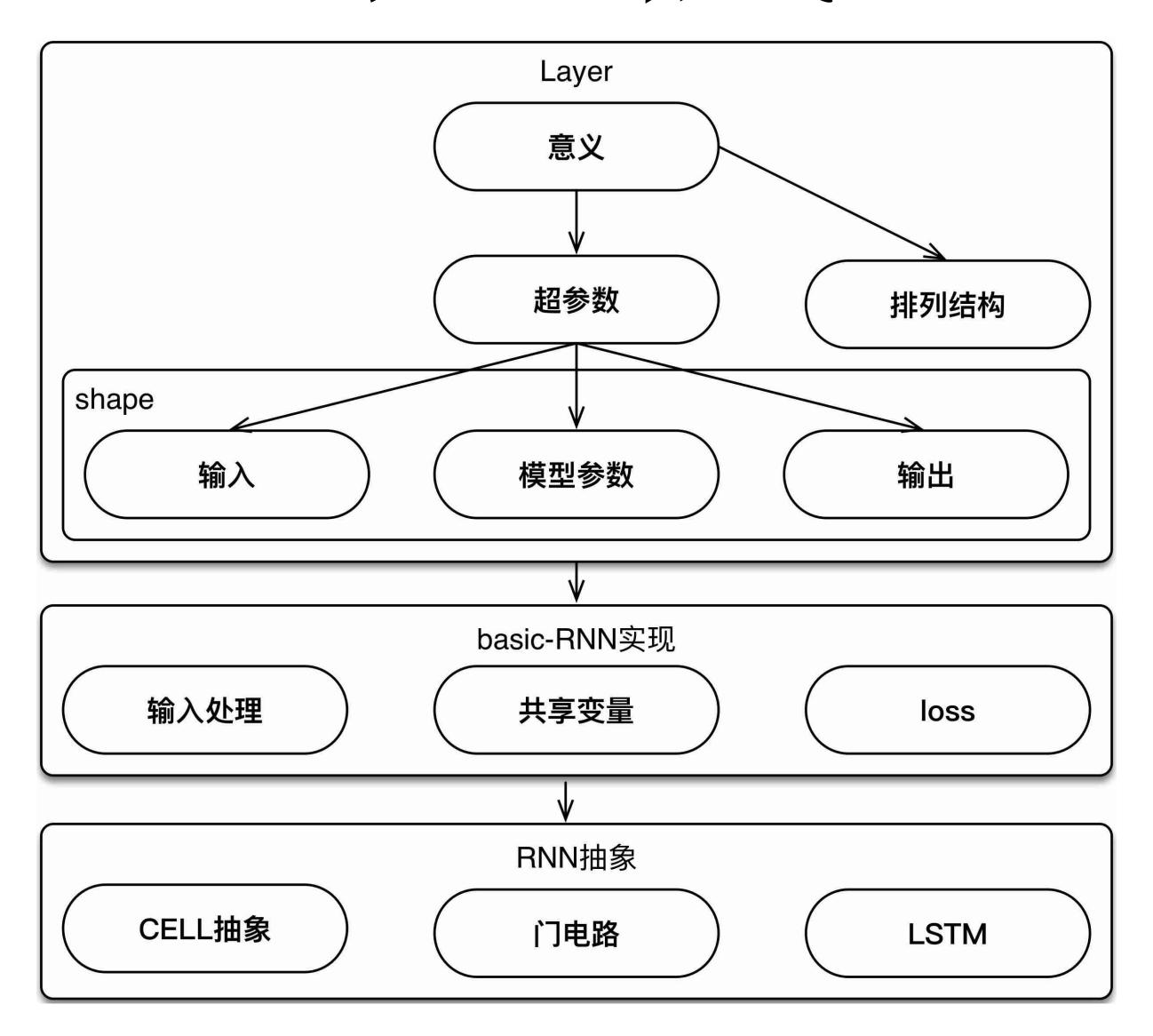
### 课后作业



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

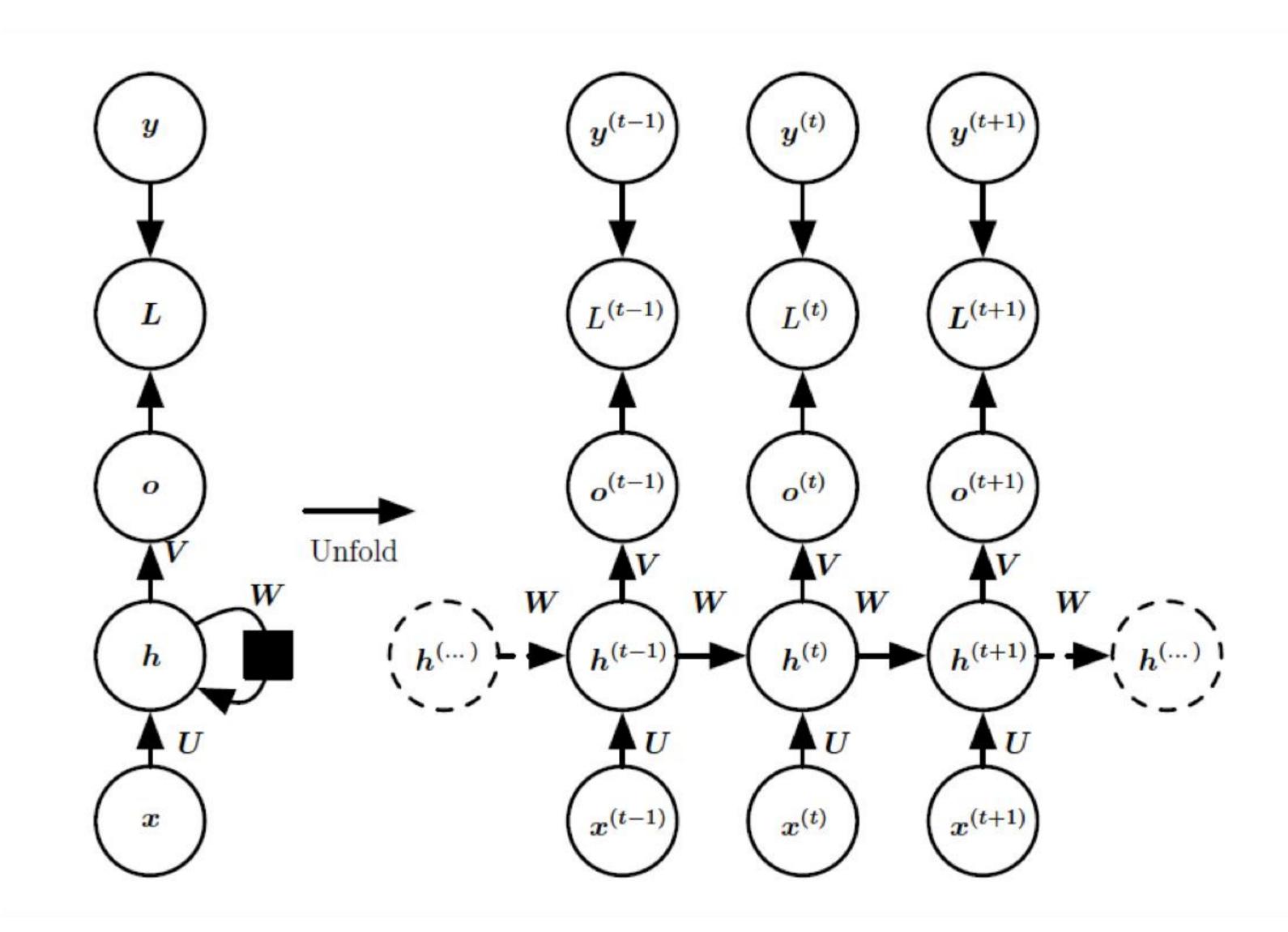
#### RNN & LSTM

# 学习路线



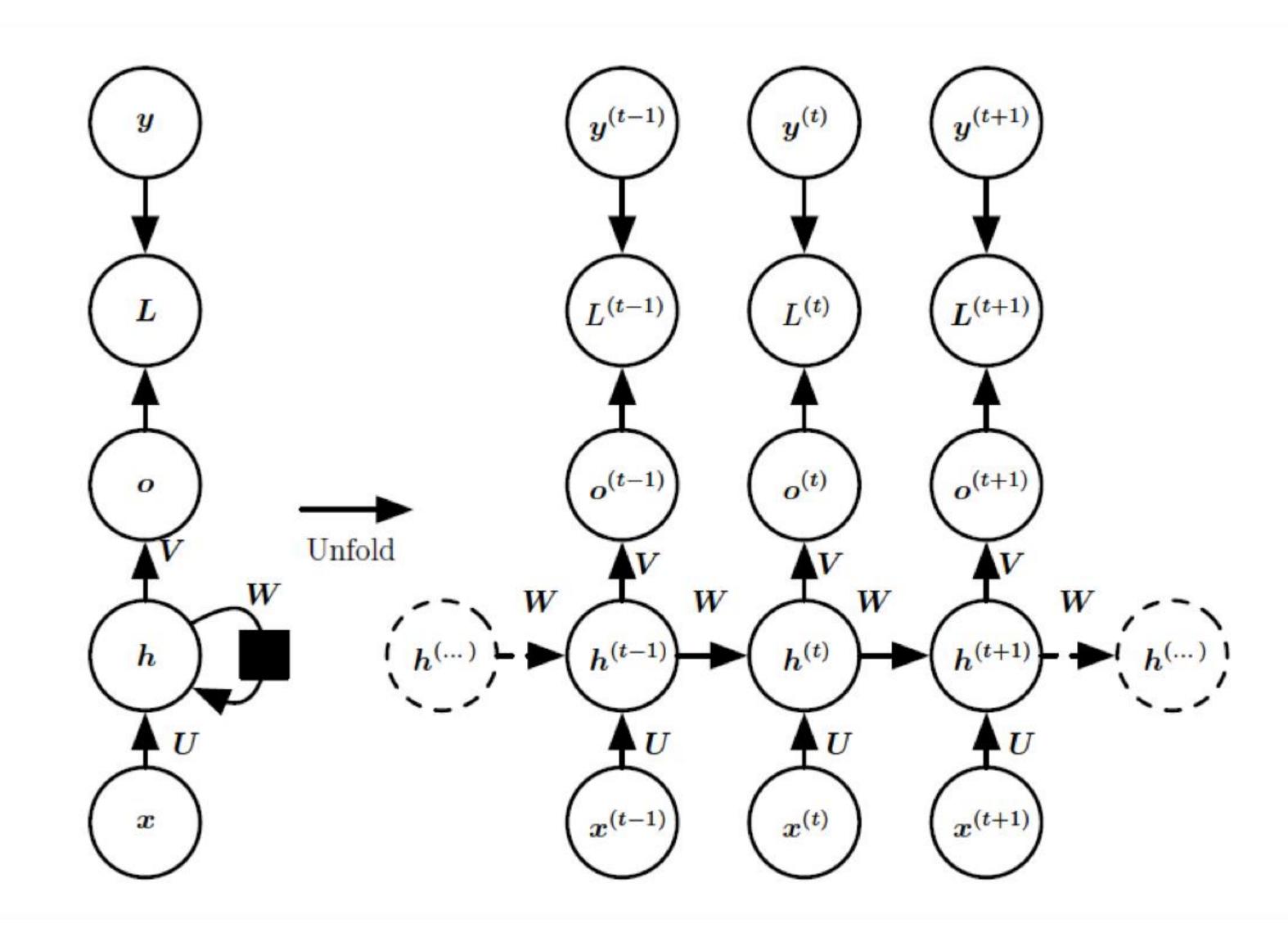
#### RNN

- 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



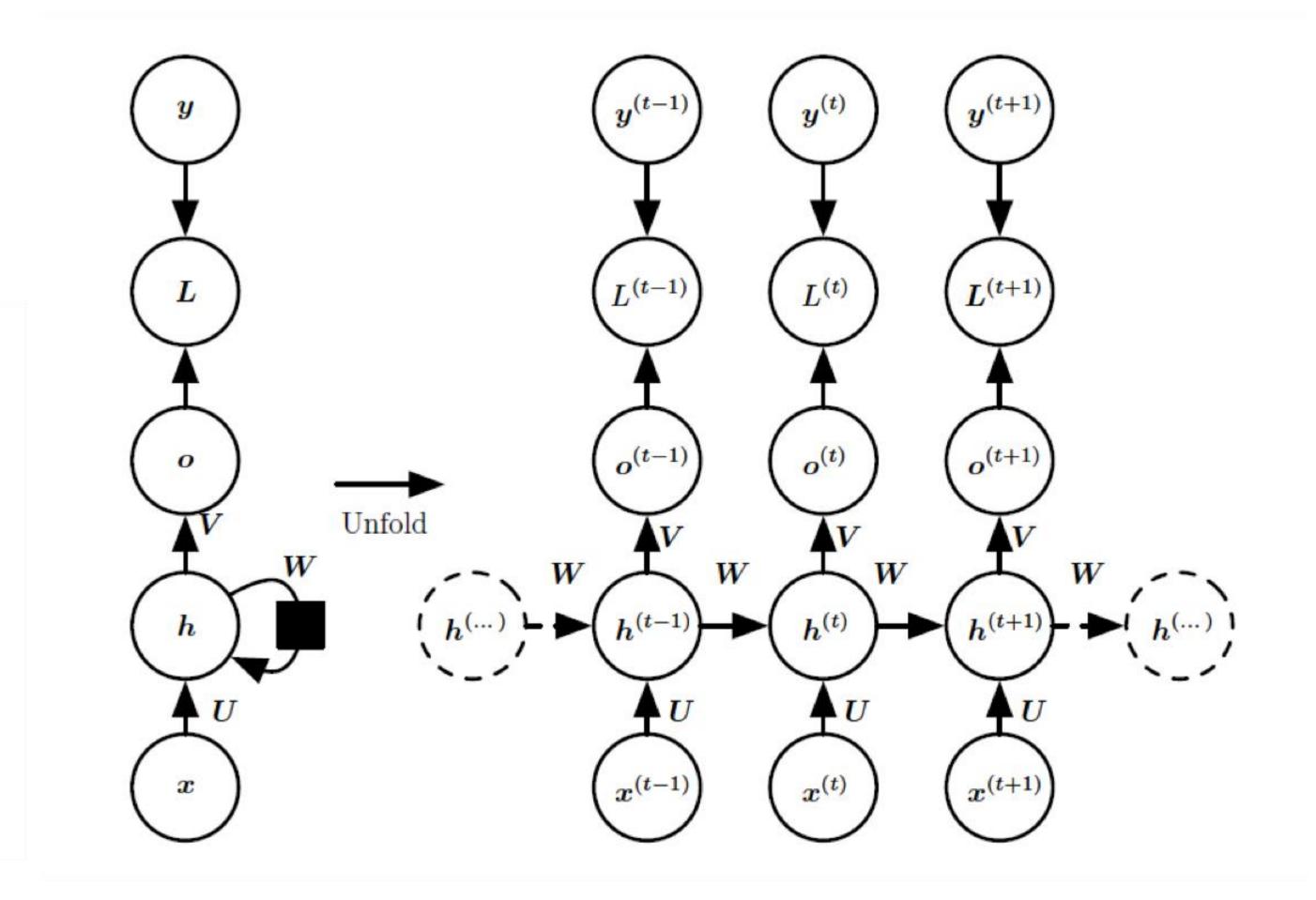
### 权重共享

- ·循环神经网络在不同的时间步上采用相同的U、V、W参数
- 输入到隐藏的连接由权 重矩 U 参数化
- 隐藏到输出的连接由权 重矩 Y 参数化
- 隐藏到隐藏的循环连接 由权重矩 W 参数化



### 计算图

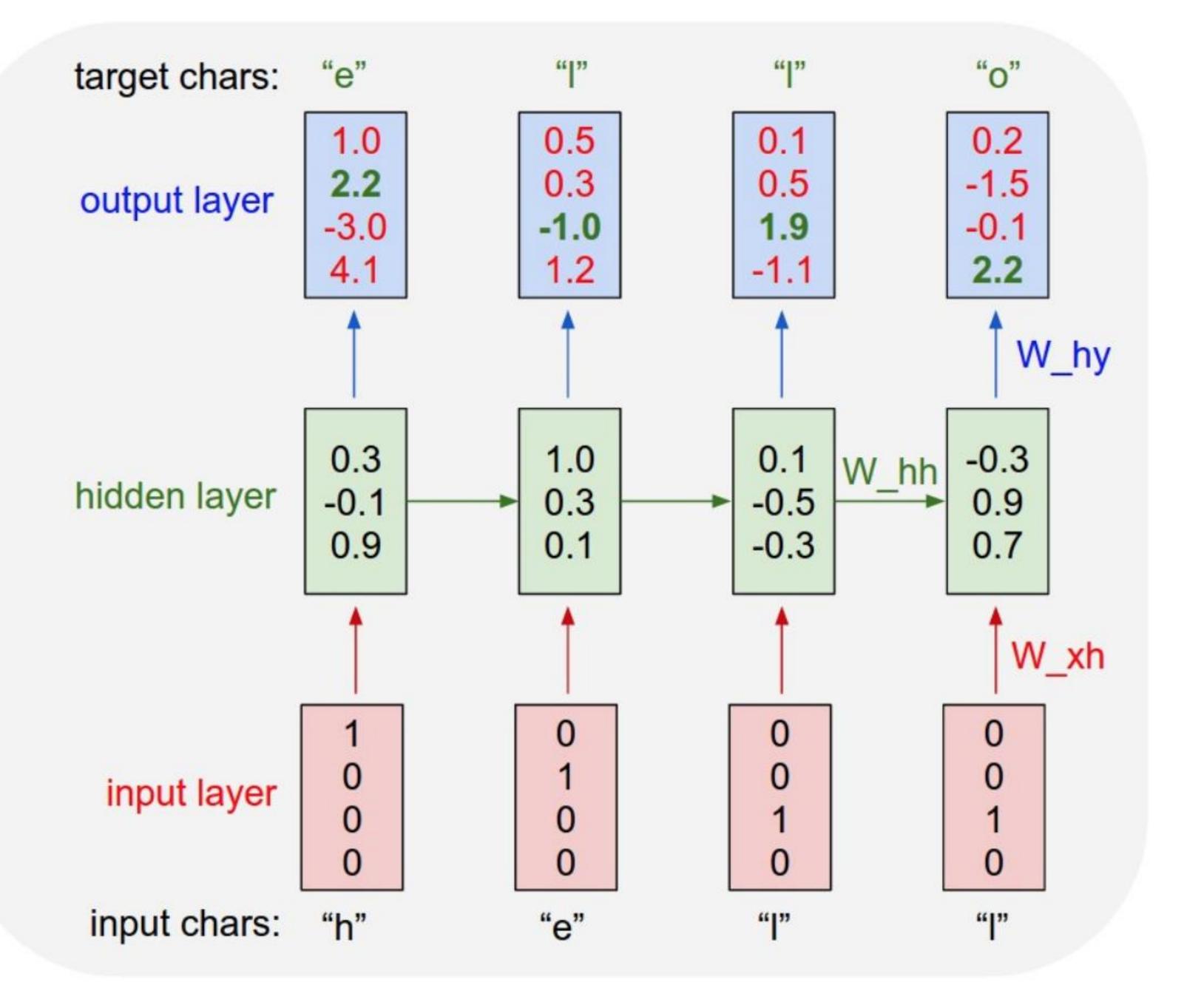
$$a^{(t)} = b + Wh^{(t-1)} + Ux^{(t)},$$
 $h^{(t)} = \tanh(a^{(t)}),$ 
 $o^{(t)} = c + Vh^{(t)},$ 
 $\hat{y}^{(t)} = \text{softmax}(o^{(t)}),$ 



- •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

- <u>3 NeuralNetworks/min-char-rnn-tensorflow.py</u>
- 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



### 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

```
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)
```

rnn-example

https://www.tensorflow.org/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

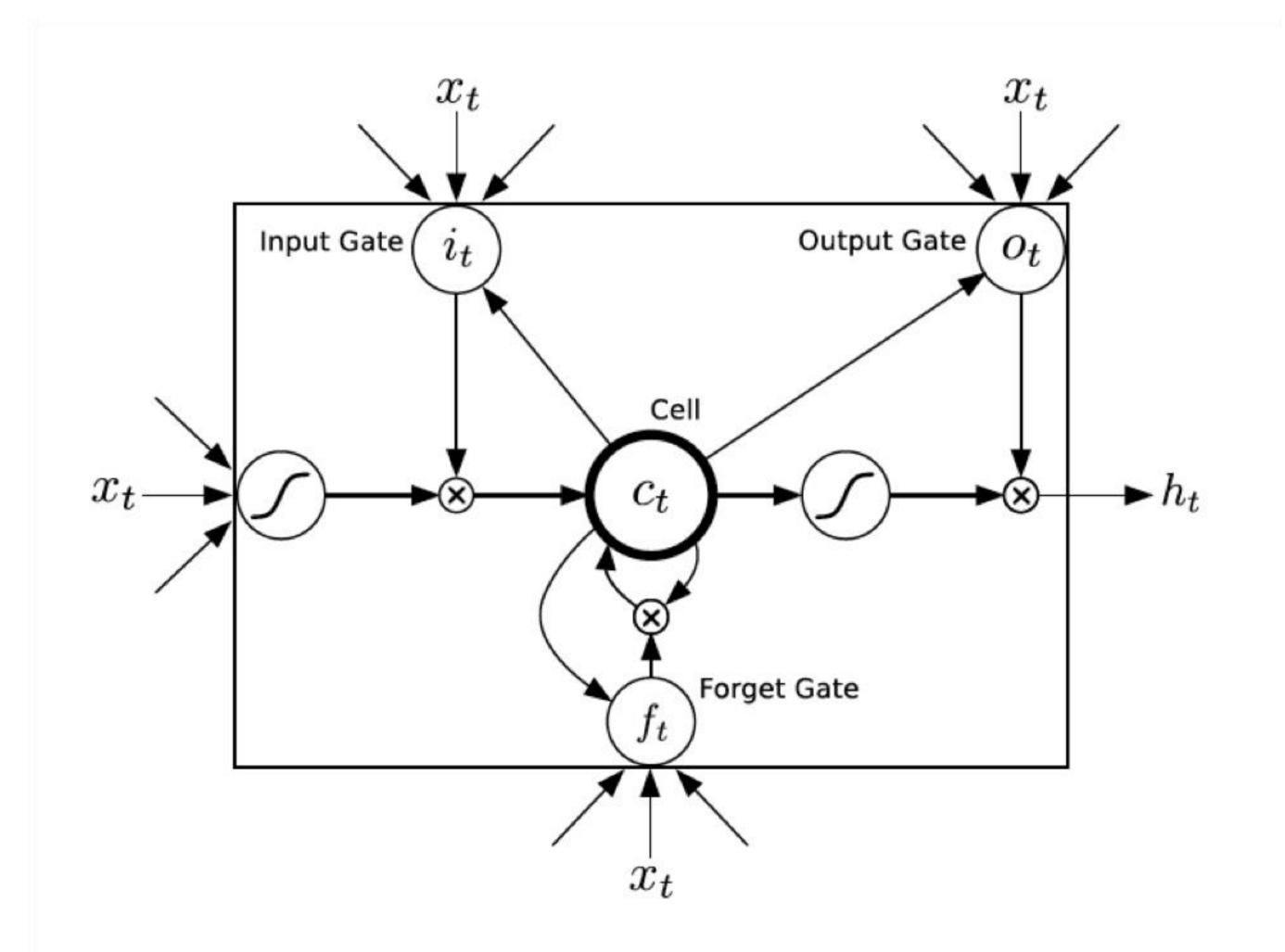
#### dynamic-rnn

- 3 NeuralNetworks/dynamic rnn.py
- 动态生成计算图
- 不需要固定序列长度

```
tf.nn.dynamic_rnn(
    cell,
    inputs,
    sequence_length=None,
    initial_state=None,
    dtype=None,
    parallel_iterations=None,
    swap_memory=False,
    time_major=False,
    scope=None
```

- 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

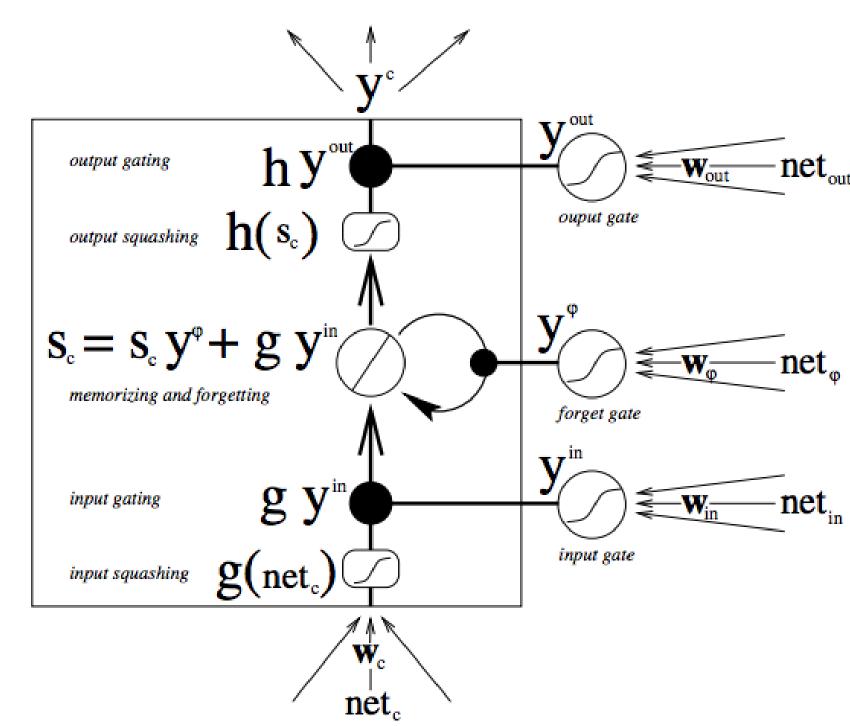
#### LSTM



#### LSTM

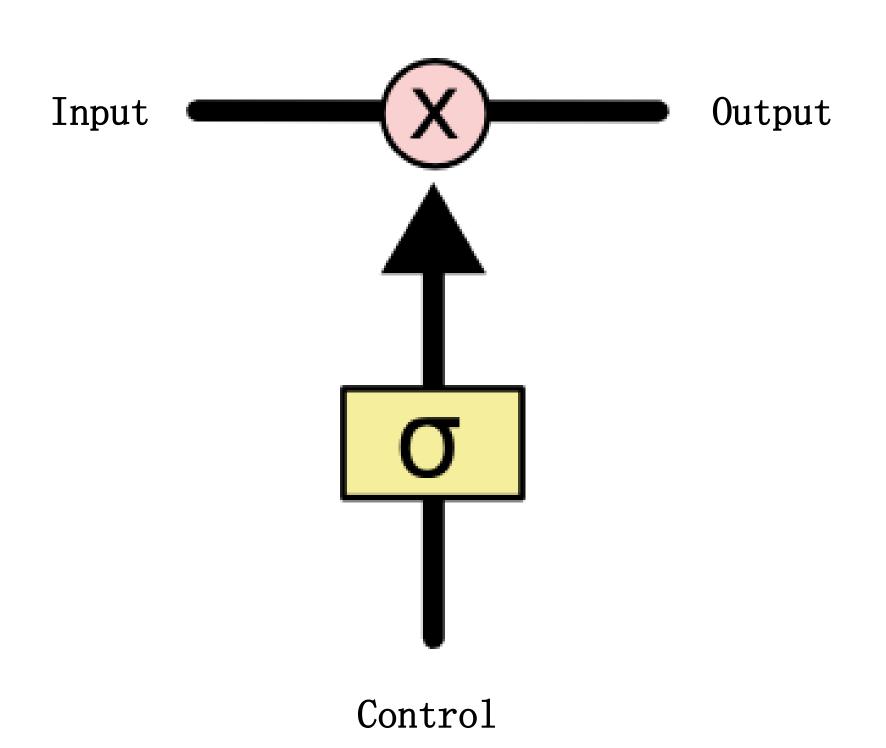
- LSTM是RNN的一个改进,LSTM增加了一个主输入单元和其他三个辅助的门限输入单元:
- 输入门(Input gate)控制是否输入,遗忘门(Forget gate)控制是否存储,输出门(Output gate)控制是否输出。

- 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。
- 记忆单元和这些门单元的组合,大大提升了 RNN处理远距离依赖问题的能力 ,解决RNN网 络收敛慢的问题。



#### 门电路

- 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



#### RNN

$$h_t = \mathcal{H}\left(W_{xh}x_t + W_{hh}h_{t-1} + b_h\right)$$

$$y_t = W_{hy}h_t + b_y$$

#### • LSTM

$$i_t = \sigma (W_{xi}x_t + W_{hi}h_{t-1} + W_{ci}c_{t-1} + b_i)$$
 (

$$f_t = \sigma \left( W_{xf} x_t + W_{hf} h_{t-1} + W_{cf} c_{t-1} + b_f \right) \tag{4}$$

$$c_t = f_t c_{t-1} + i_t \tanh(W_{xc} x_t + W_{hc} h_{t-1} + b_c)$$
 (5)

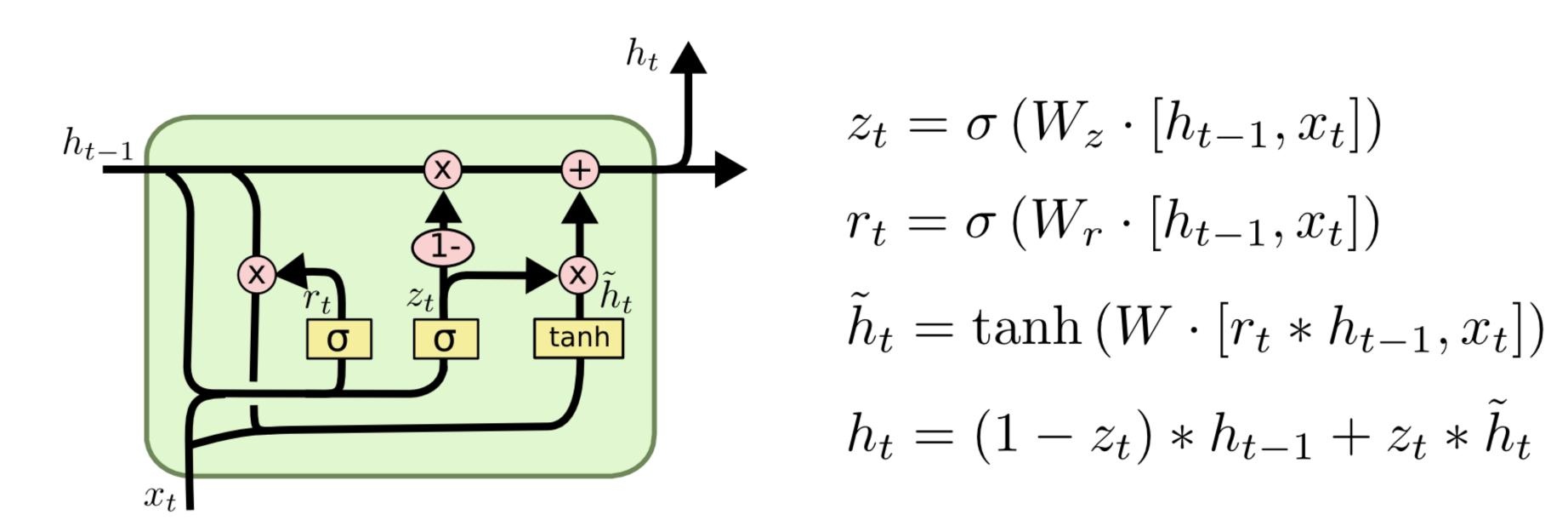
$$o_t = \sigma \left( W_{xo} x_t + W_{ho} h_{t-1} + W_{co} c_t + b_o \right) \tag{6}$$

$$h_t = o_t \tanh(c_t) \tag{7}$$

(2) Input Gate (  $i_t$ Output Gate (  $o_t$ Cell (3) Forget Gate (4) (5)(6)

#### GRU

- Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU)
- 组合遗忘门(forget gates)和输入门(input gates)为单一的更新门(Update gates)
- 合并LSTM的cell状态 (cell state )和隐藏态 (hidden state)



### 推荐阅读

- The Unreasonable Effectiveness of Recurrent Neural Networks
- Understanding-LSTMs

# 谢谢!