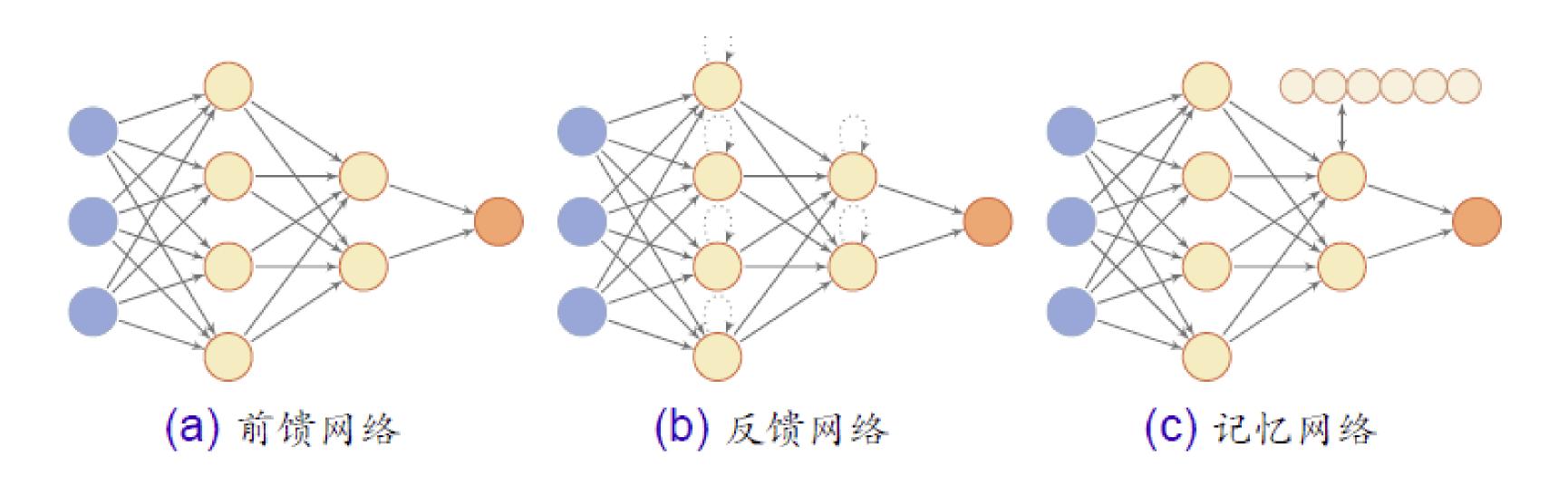
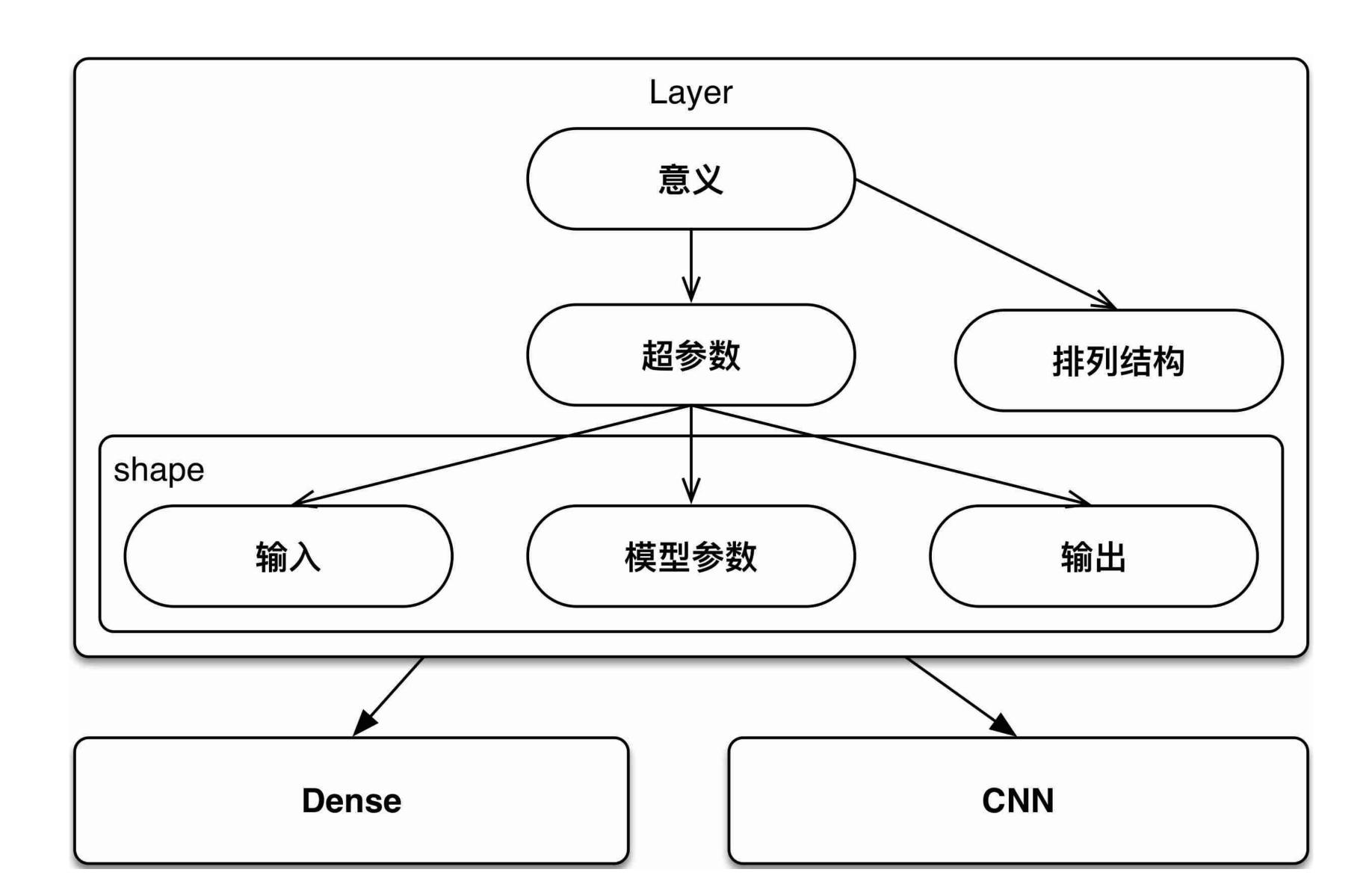
CNN & RNN

人工神经网络

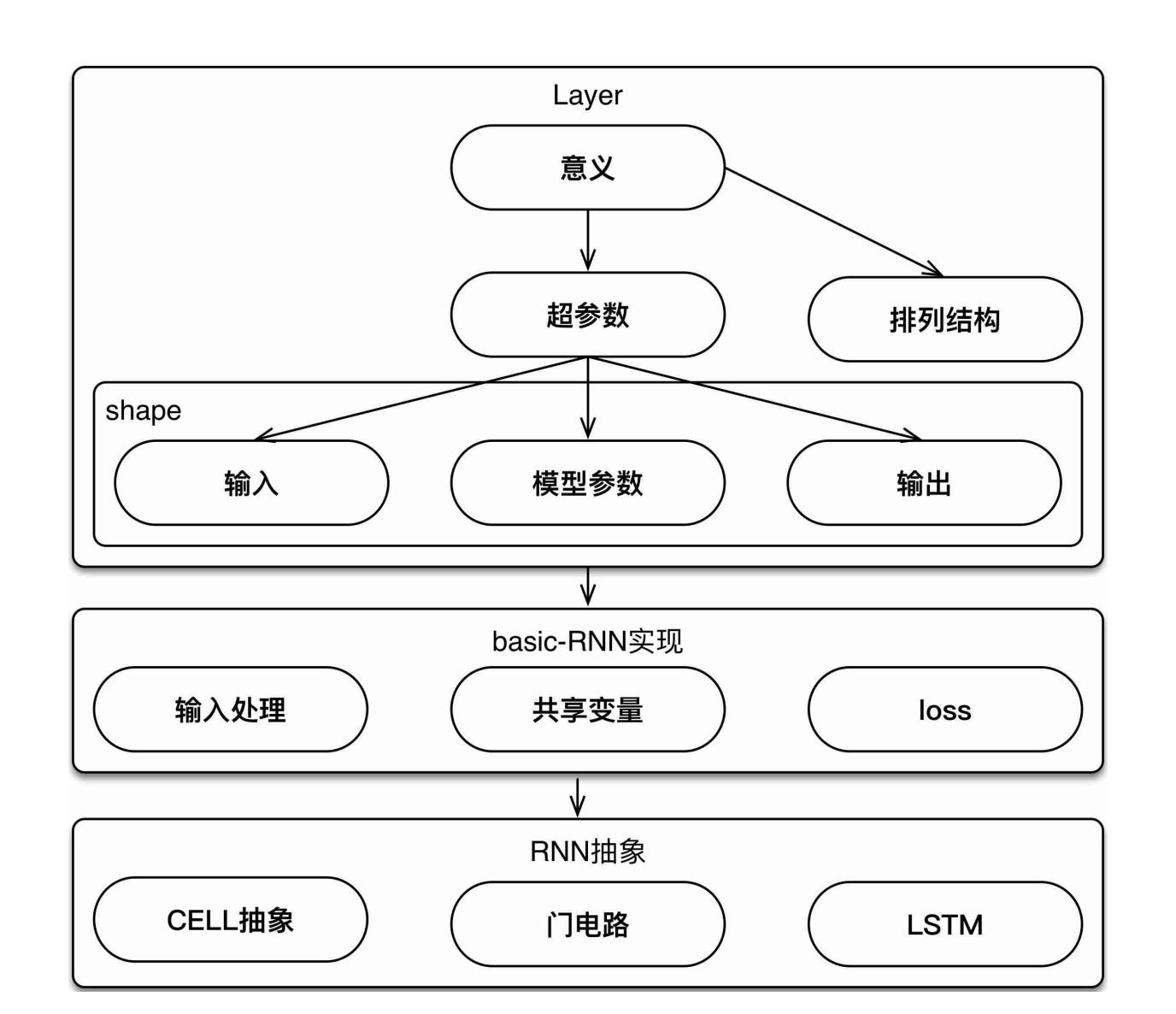
- 连接主义观点: 将大量的神经元之间, 按照拓扑连接结构, 构成人工神经网络。
- 网络的拓扑结构
 - 不同神经元之间的连接关系。
 - 前馈网络(feedforward)、反馈网络(feedback)和记忆网络(memory network)



TensorFlow学习路线: Dense与CNN

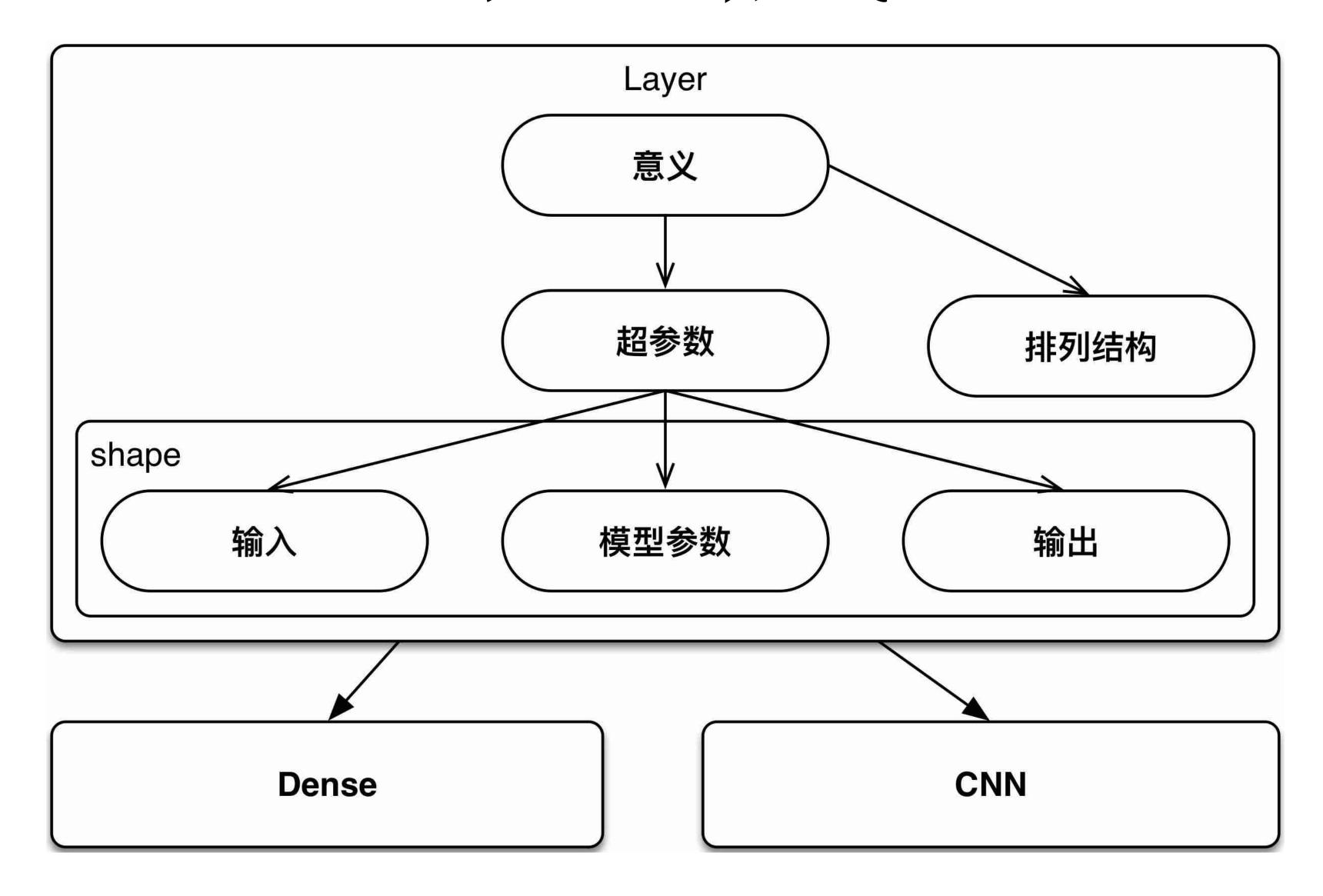


TensorFlow学习路线: RNN与LSTM



Dense

学习路线



Tensor形象化表示

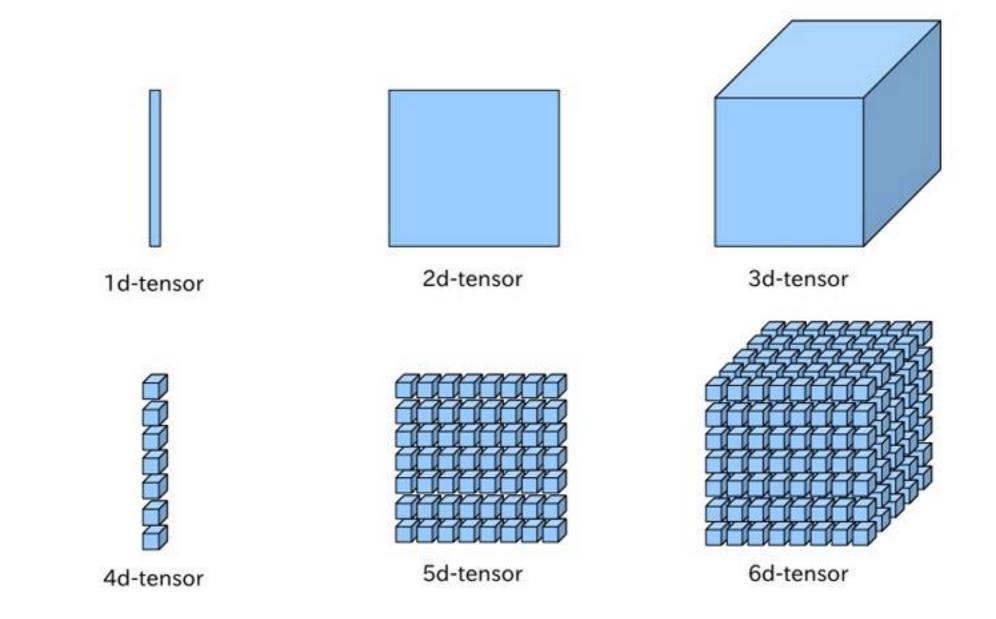
• 对于一个4*5*6的Tensor

• rank : 3d

• length: 4, 5, 6

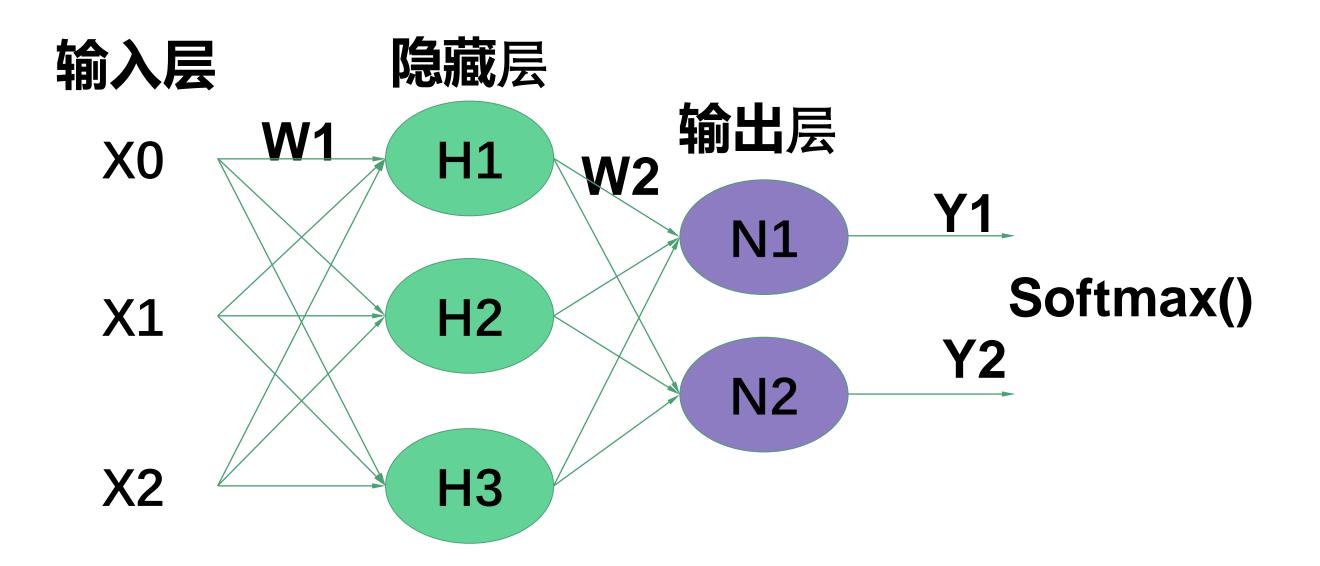
• shape: [4, 5, 6]

• volume: 4*5*6=120



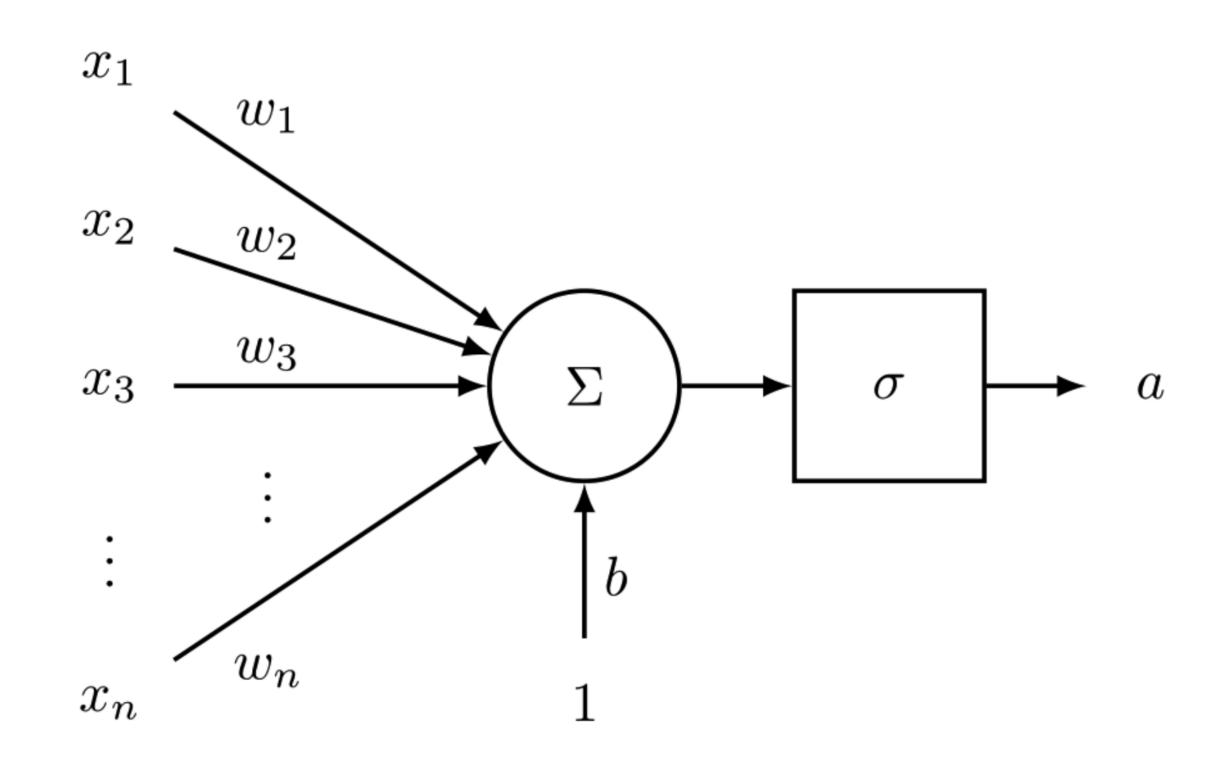
多层前馈网络(Multilayer feedforward networks)

- 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)、多个密集层网络(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。



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:

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

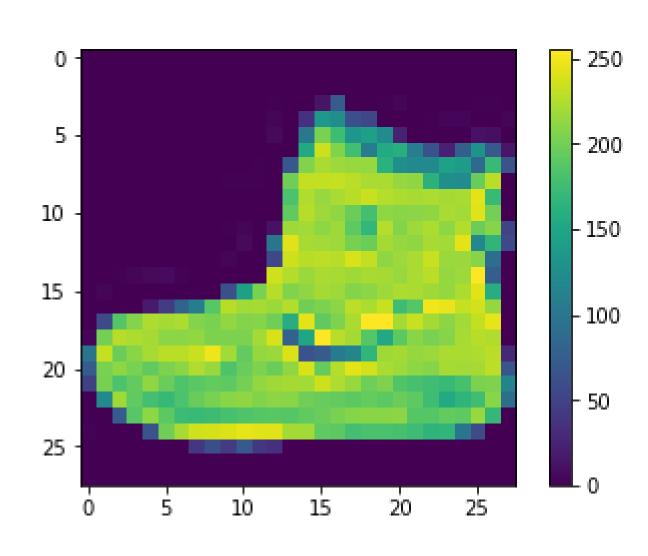
• 所有分量之和为 1, 所有输出的数值是正的。

numpy_activation_function.ipynb

图像处理

- 图像的表示-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



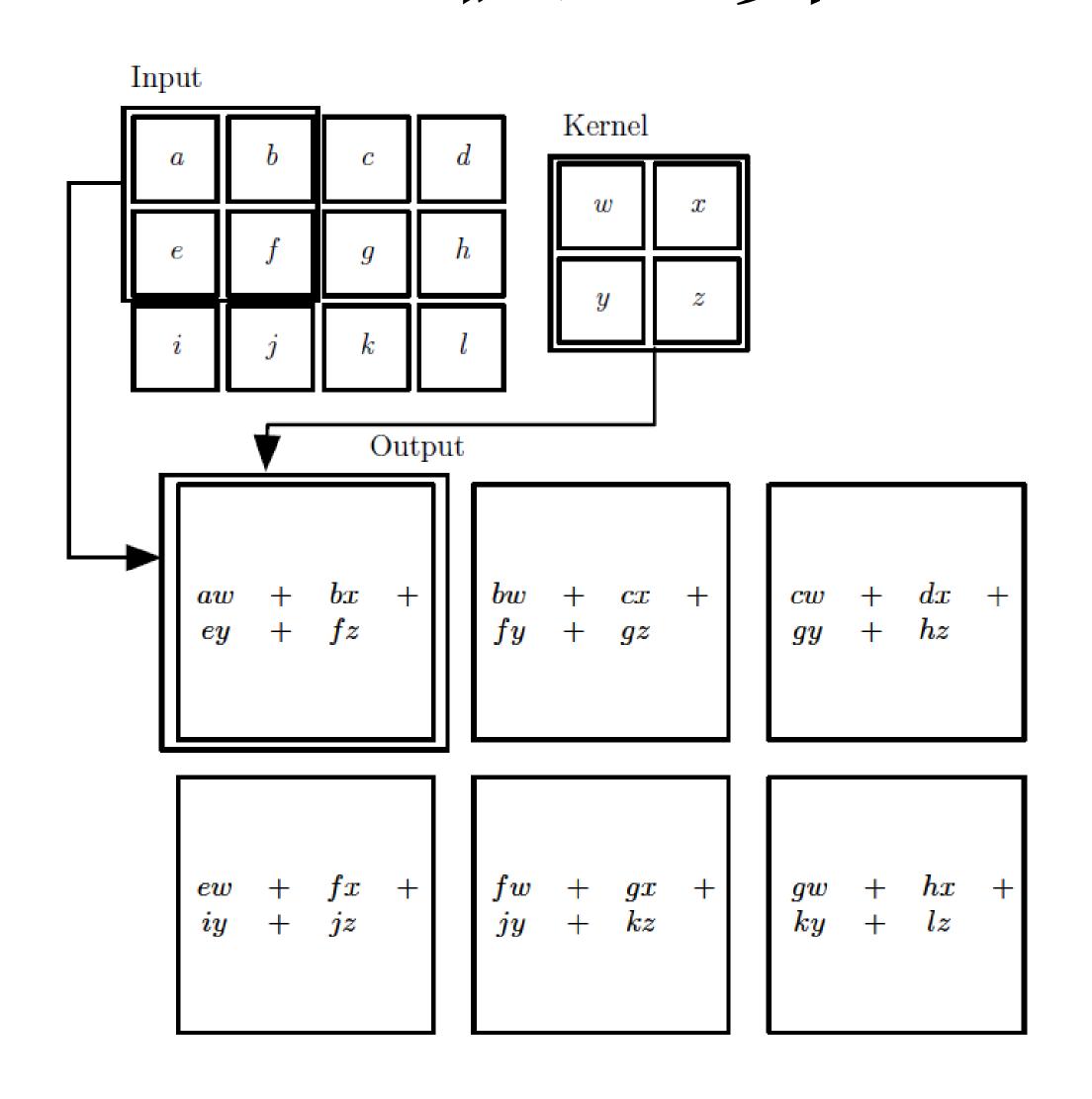


MLP处理图像

- 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

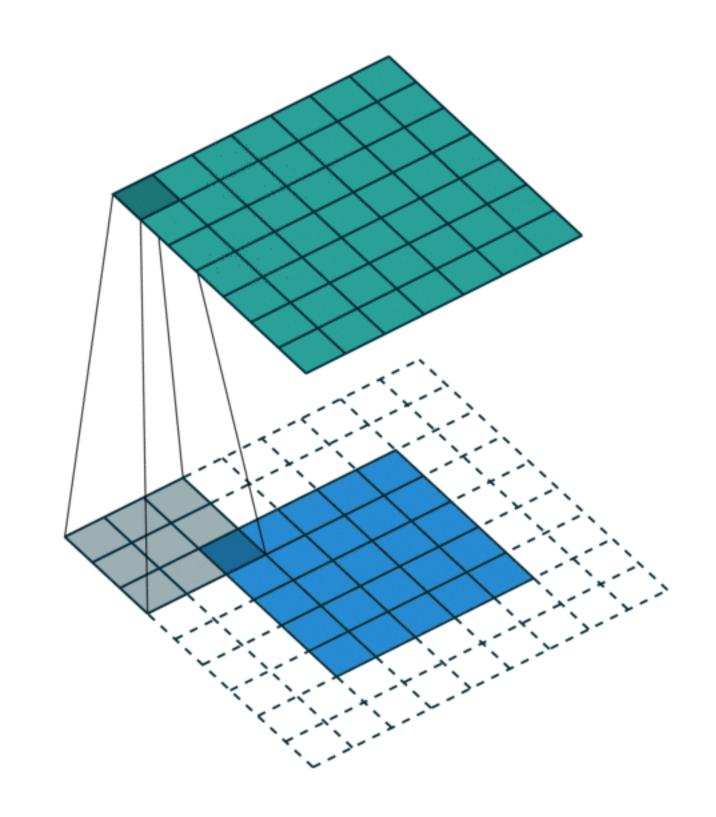
卷积运算(Convolution)



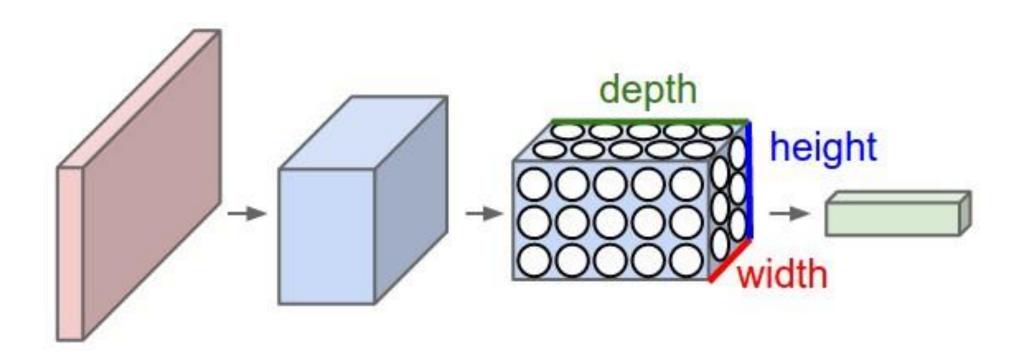
- 卷积是一种张量运算
- 输入是多维数组的数据
- 卷积核是一个多维数组,参数由学习算法得到的
- 卷积核数目一般选32、64等
- 这些多维数组都是张量(Tensor)。

2d卷积核

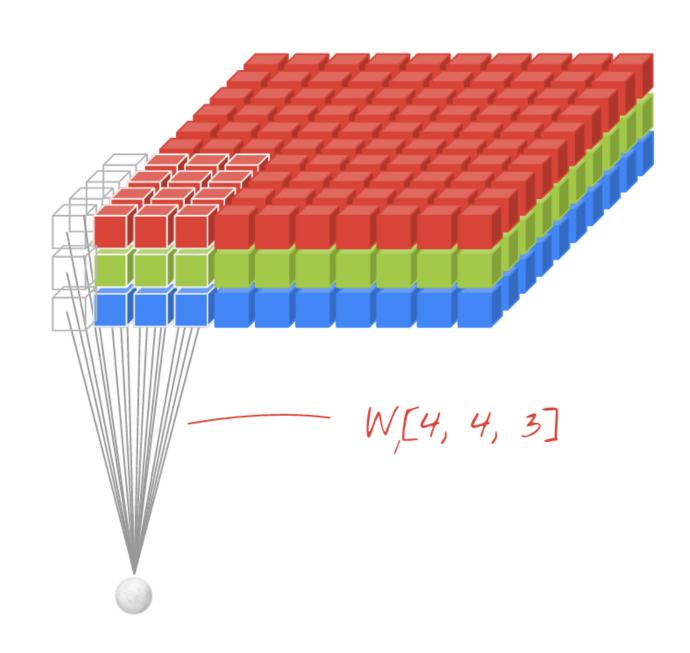
- 卷积核是一个多维数组,参数由学习算法得到的
- 定义输入的长度(W), 卷积核的大小(F), 核 移动的步长stride(S), zero padding(P)
- 输出的长度L = (W-F+2P)/S+1
- 并行化: 做一个和输出一样大小的Layer, Layer里面所有的神经元参数都一样!



3d卷积核



- 输入是3d的
- 有多个卷积核



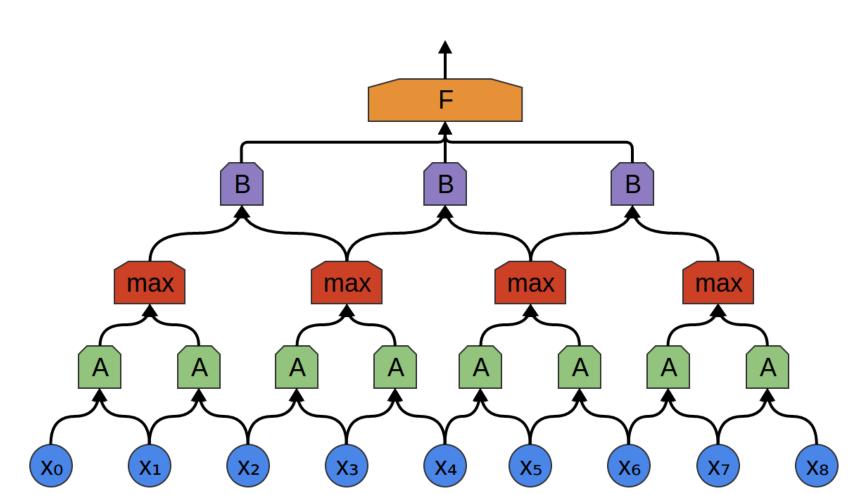
CNN

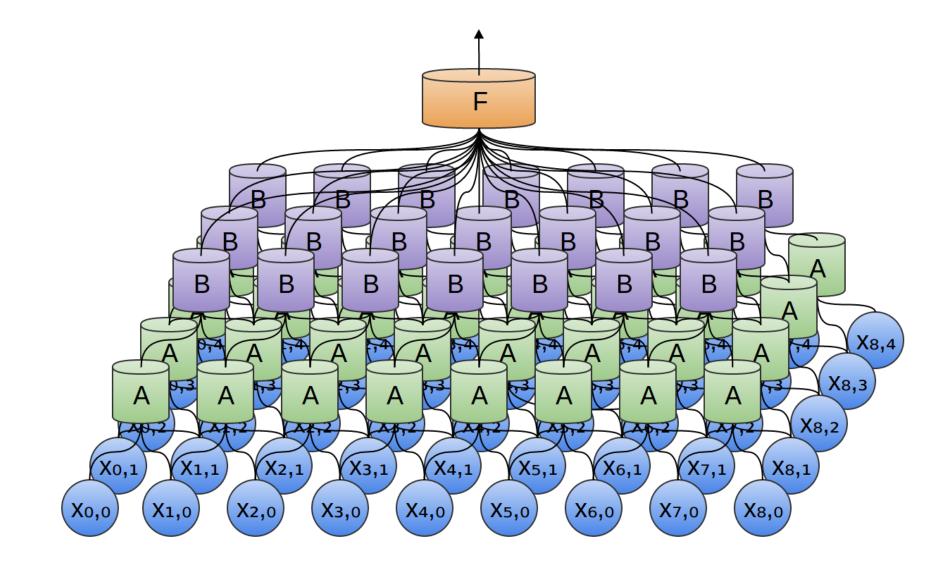
• 卷积网络 (Convolutional neural network, CNN)

•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/

CNN组成

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

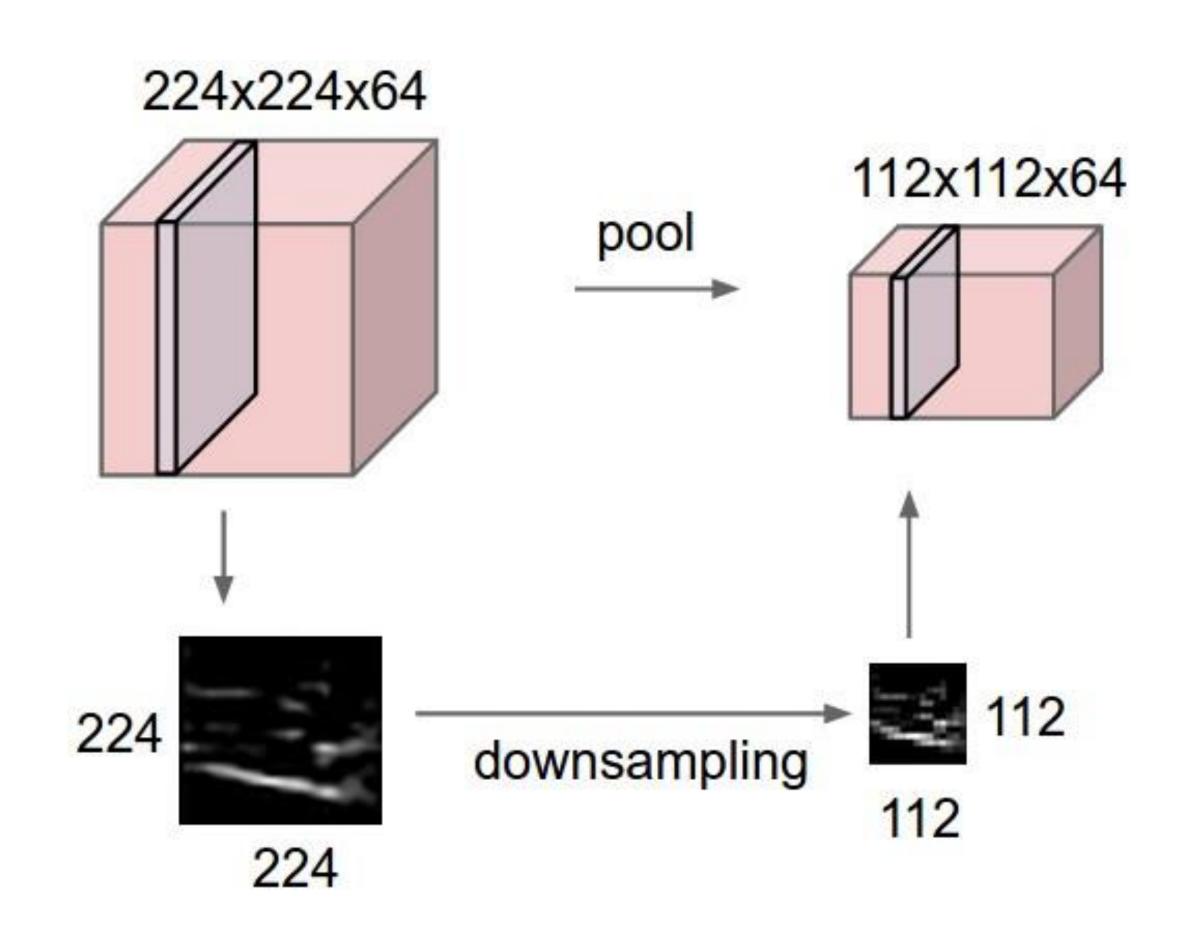
卷积层

- 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 = \(\mathbb{W} * \mathbb{N} \)
 - $\bullet L = (W-F+2P)/S+1$
 - 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
```

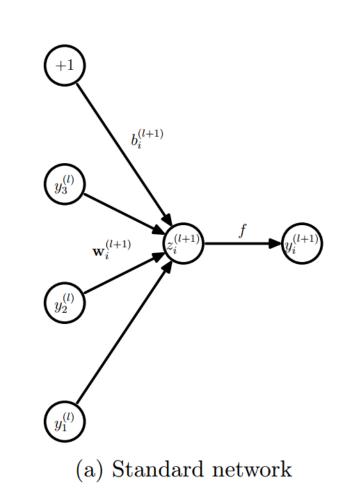
Pooling层

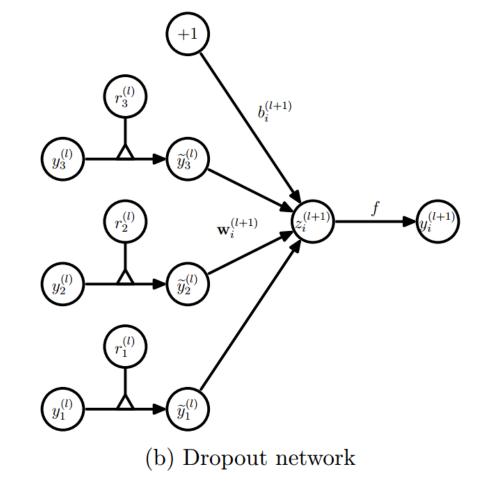
- 意义: 采样,缩小模型大小
- 排列结构: Layer的结构是3d
- 超参数: pooling_type, window_shape, padding, strides
- 一个2*2核, strides=2的pooling层, 等于减少75%的输出
- pooling层并不会改变tensor的深度

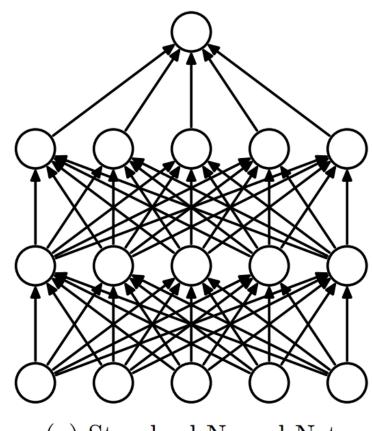


Dropout层

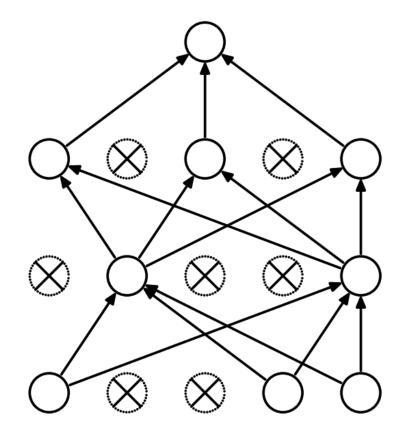
- 意义: 减少CNN过拟合问题
- 超参数: keep prob 丢弃率
- 对于所有的输入,有keep_prob概率保 留并乘以1/keep_prob,以保证前后总 和大致相等,否则输出0











(b) After applying dropout.

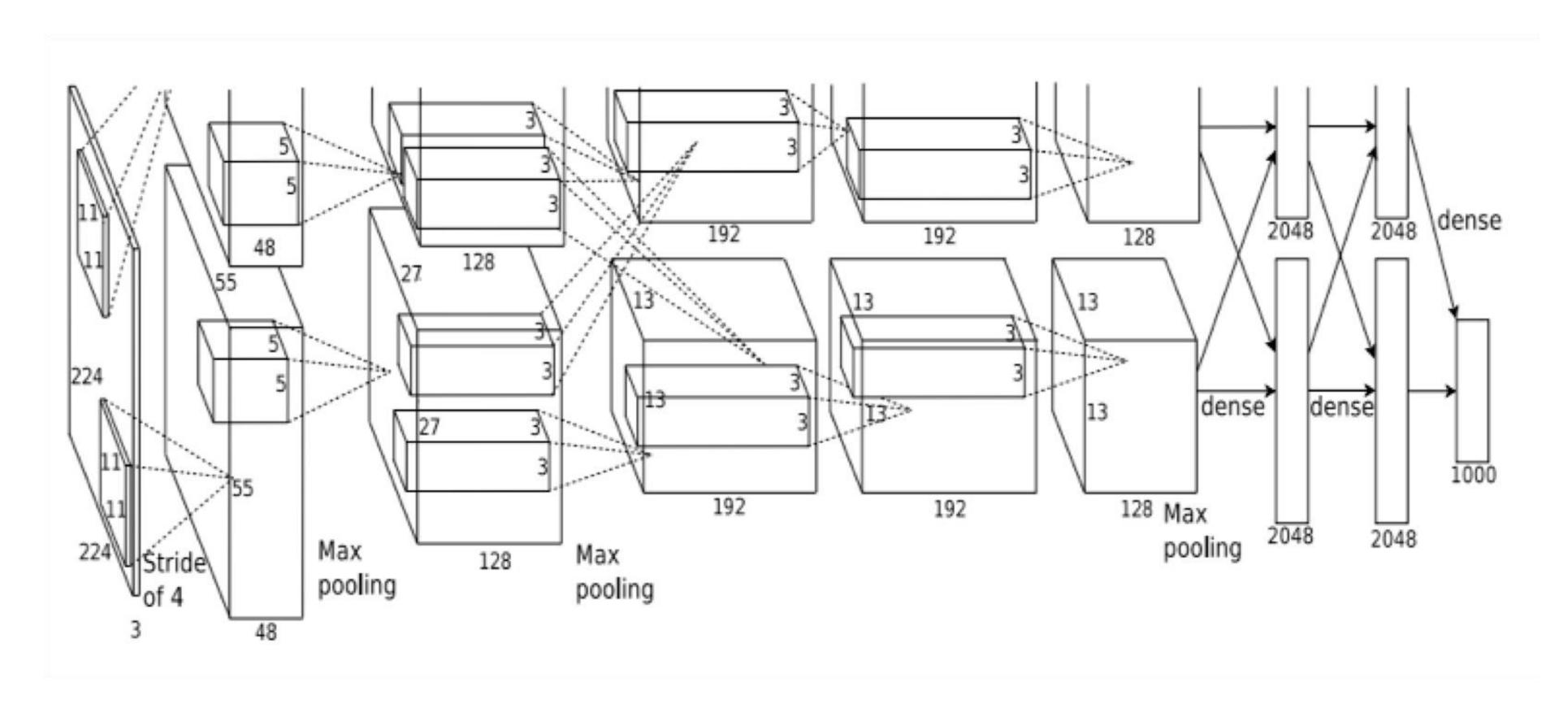
其享Variable

```
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

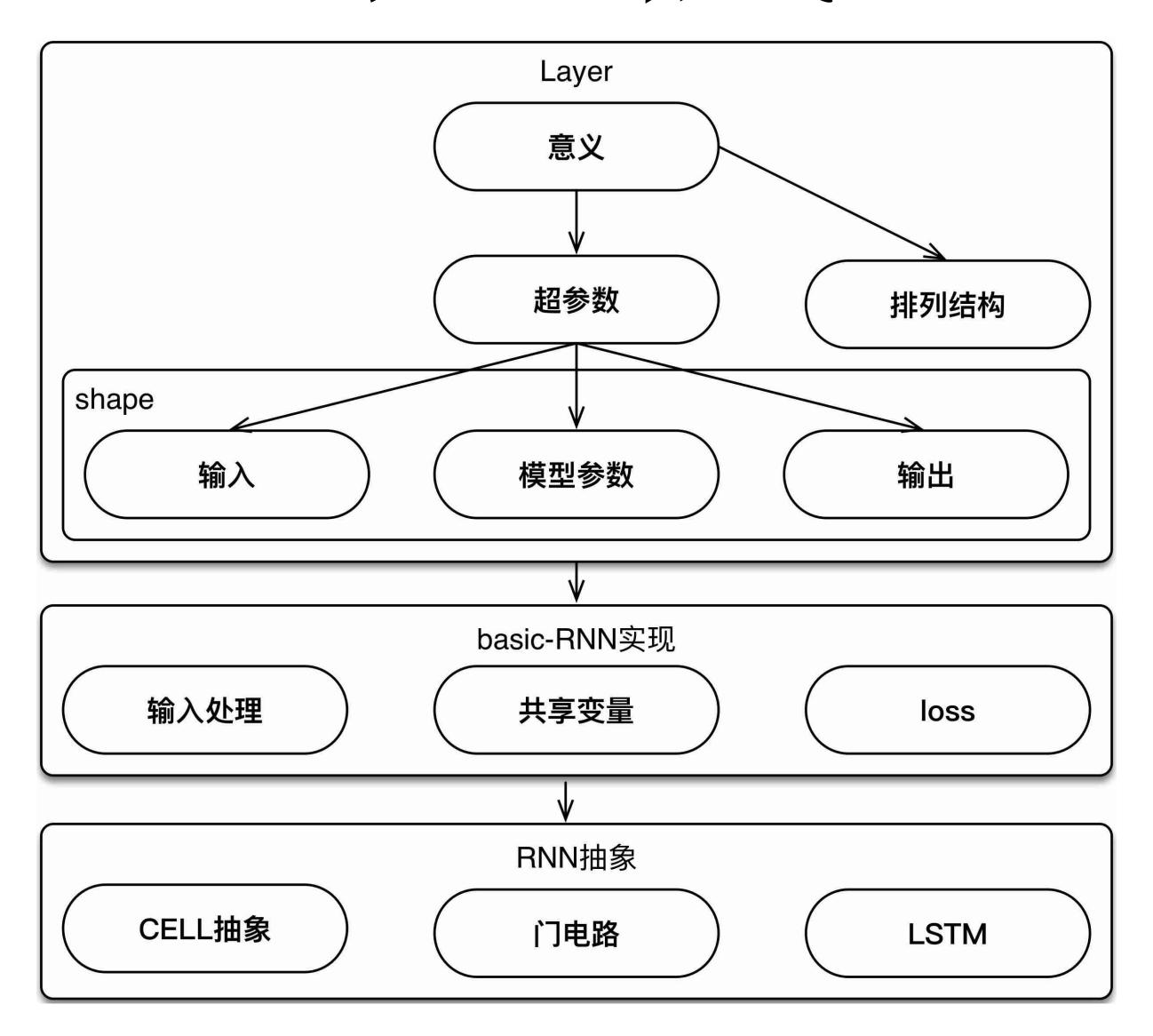
课后阅读作业



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

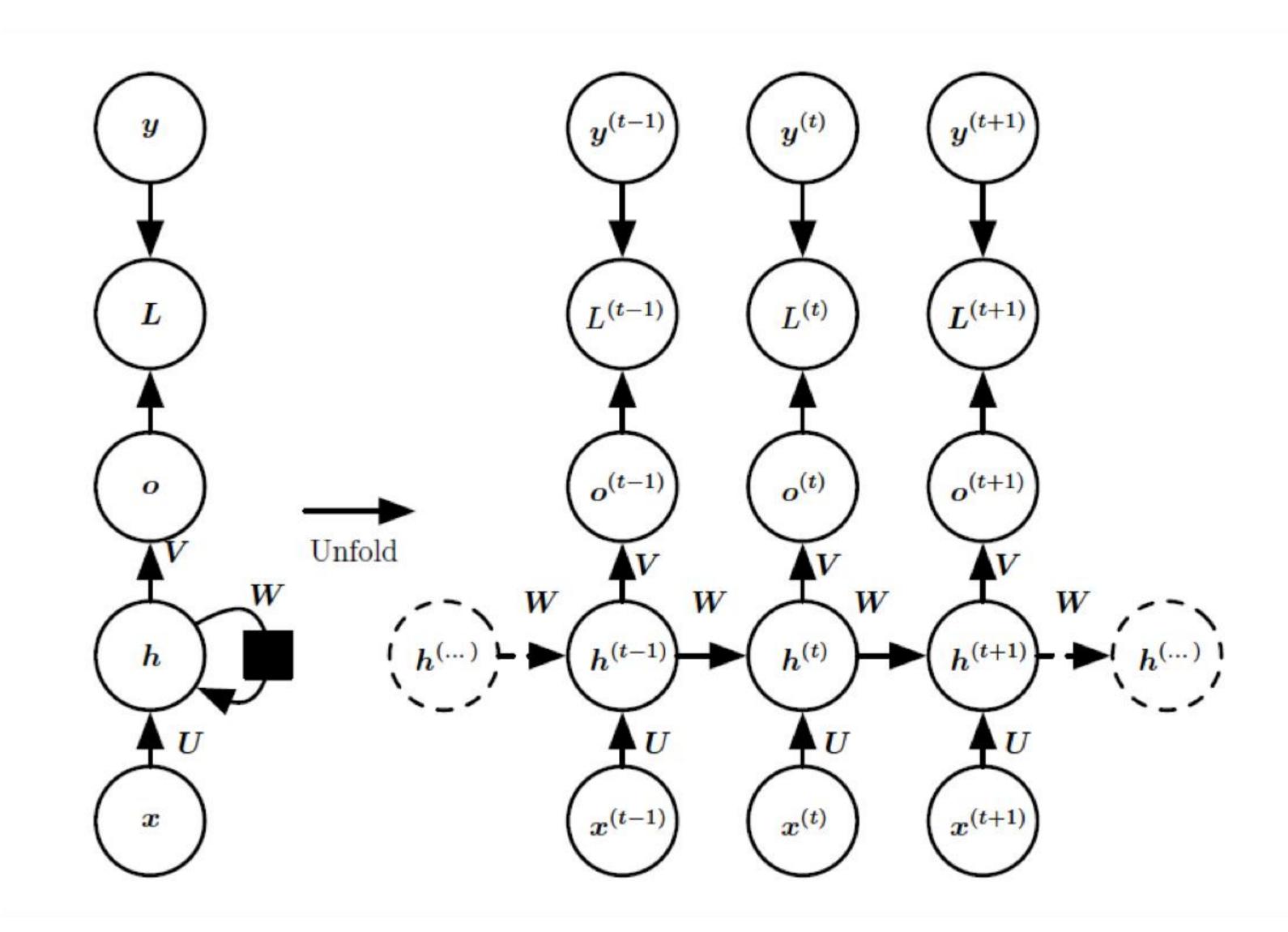
Simple RNN

学习路线



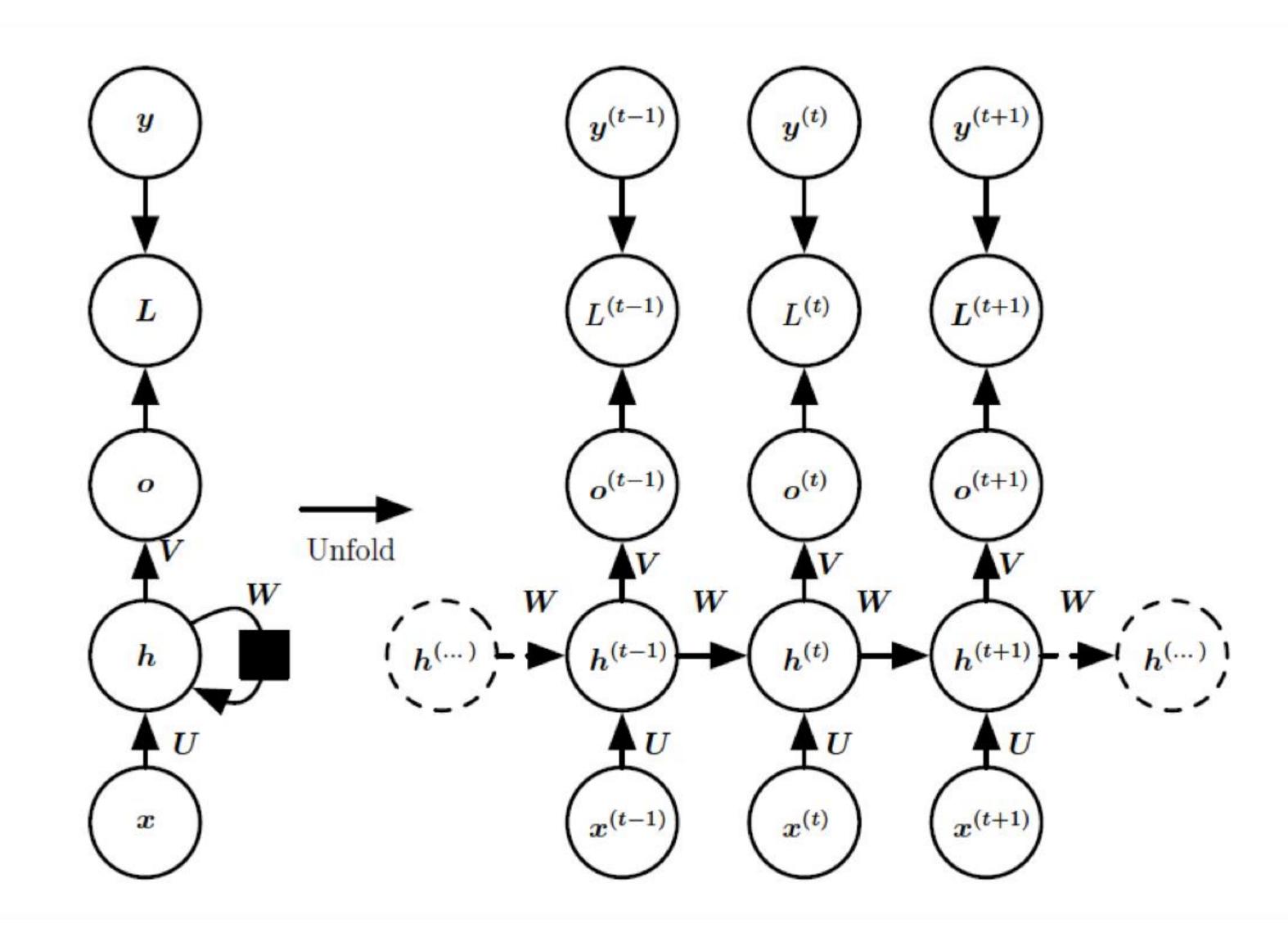
RNN

- 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



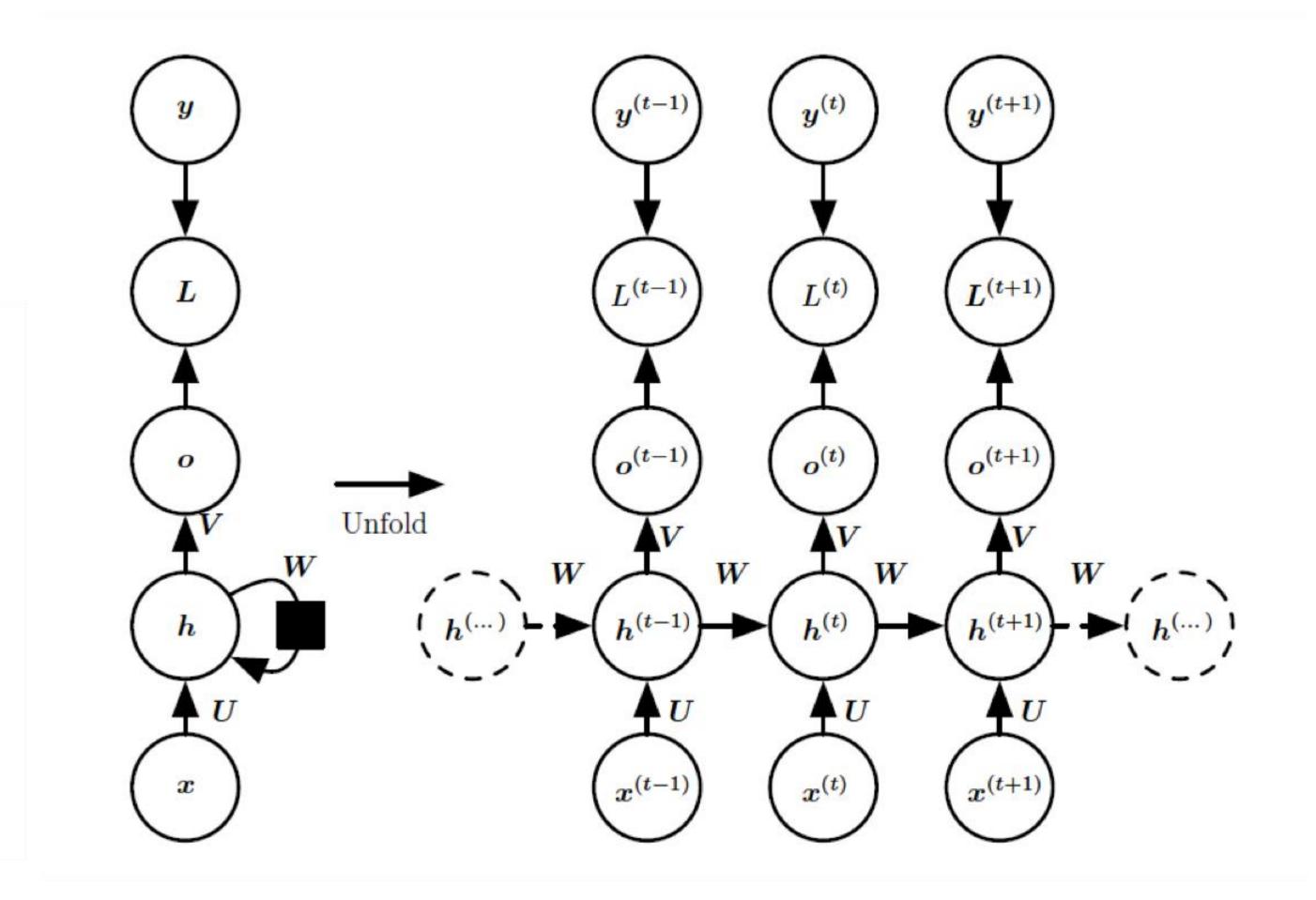
权重共享

- ·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

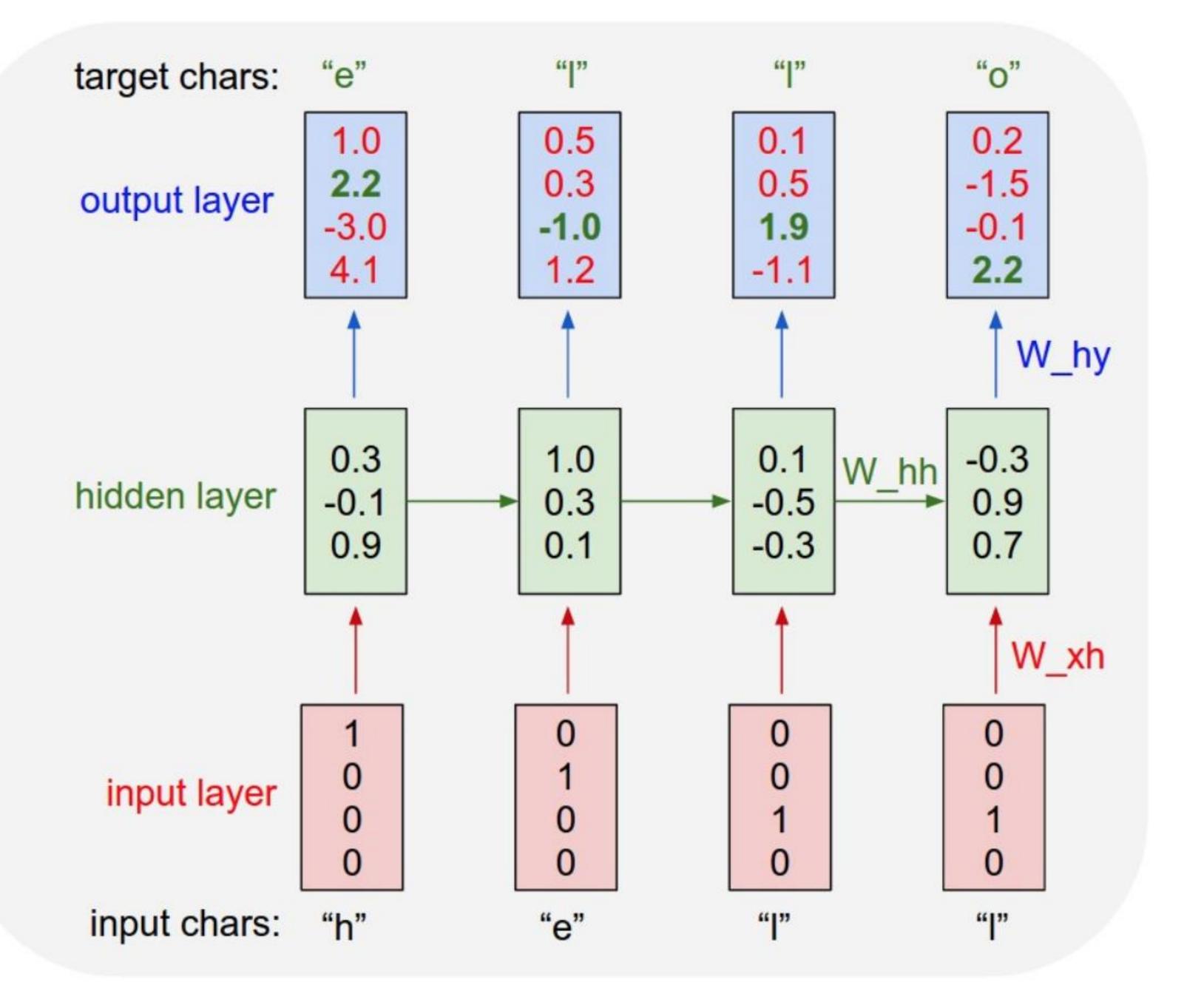
$$a^{(t)} = b + Wh^{(t-1)} + Ux^{(t)},$$
 $h^{(t)} = \tanh(a^{(t)}),$
 $o^{(t)} = c + Vh^{(t)},$
 $\hat{y}^{(t)} = \text{softmax}(o^{(t)}),$



- •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

- 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

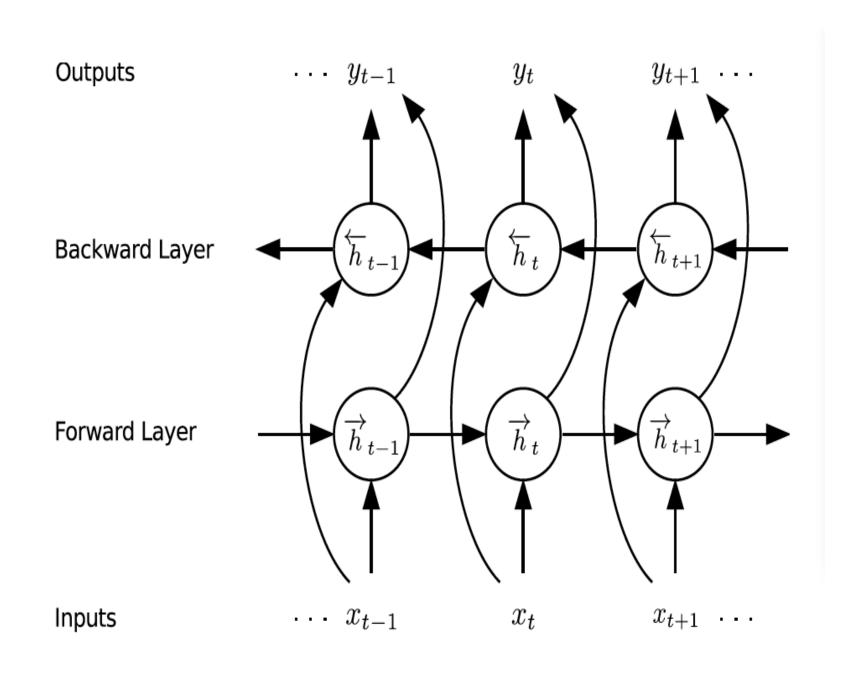
keras. layers. RNN (cell)

- Class SimpleRNN
- Fully-connected RNN where the output is to be fed back to input.

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

```
__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



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

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

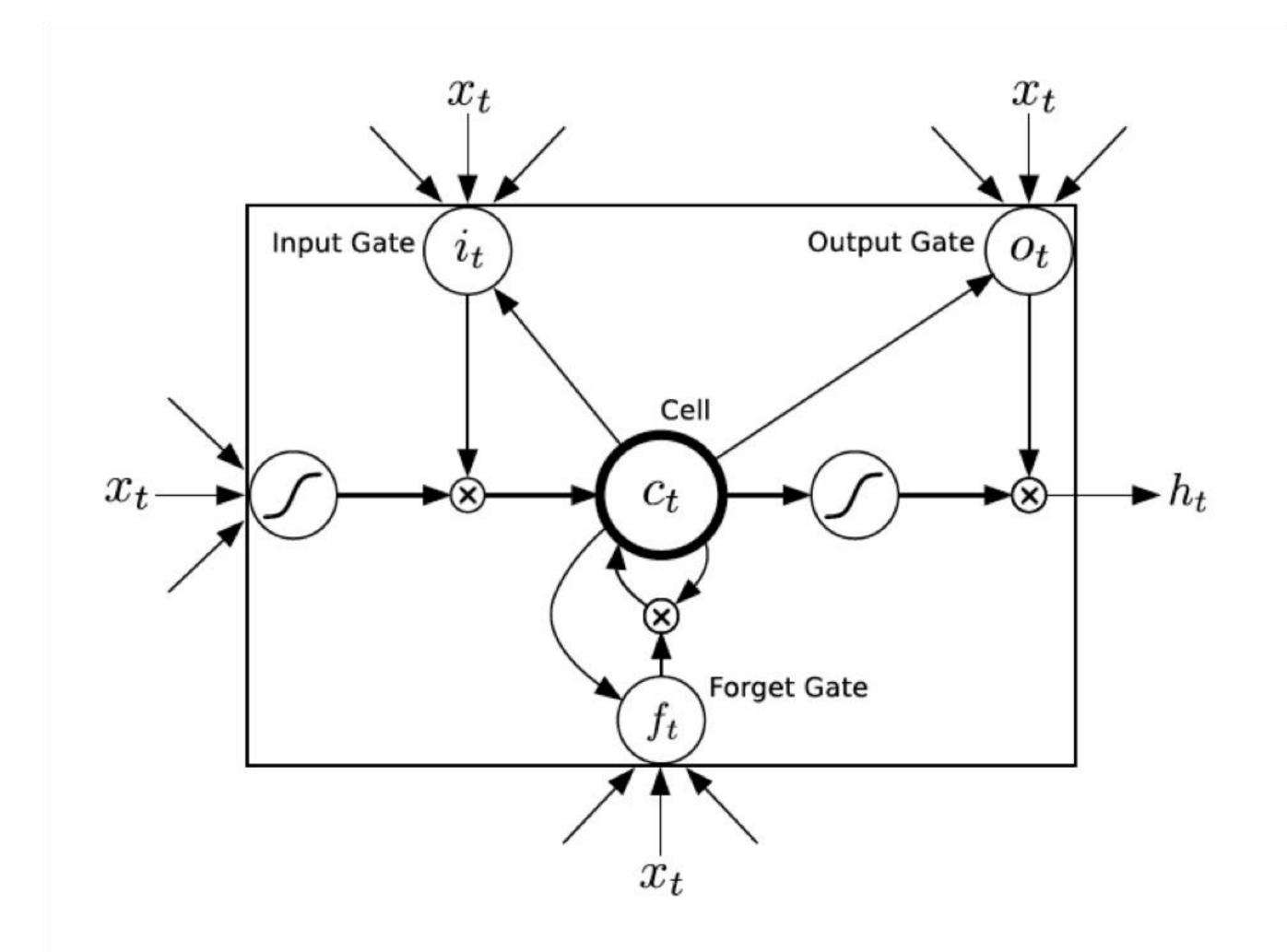
$$y_{t} = W_{\overrightarrow{h}y}\overrightarrow{h}_{t} + W_{\overleftarrow{h}y}\overleftarrow{h}_{t} + b_{y}$$

• [x] Alex Graves et al., Speech recognition with deep recurrent neural networks, ICASSP 2013.

RNN & LSTM

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



https://distill.pub/2019/memorization-in-rnns/

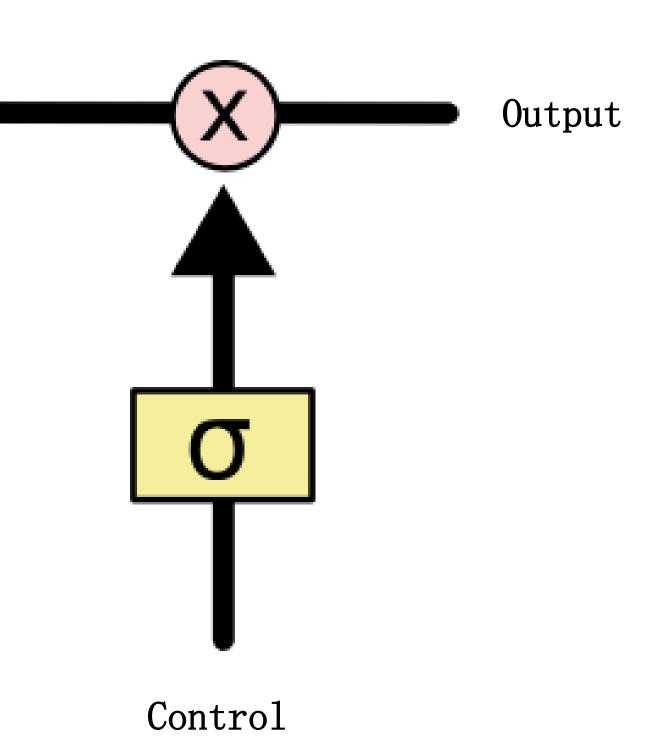
门电路

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。

• RNN

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

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

• LSTM

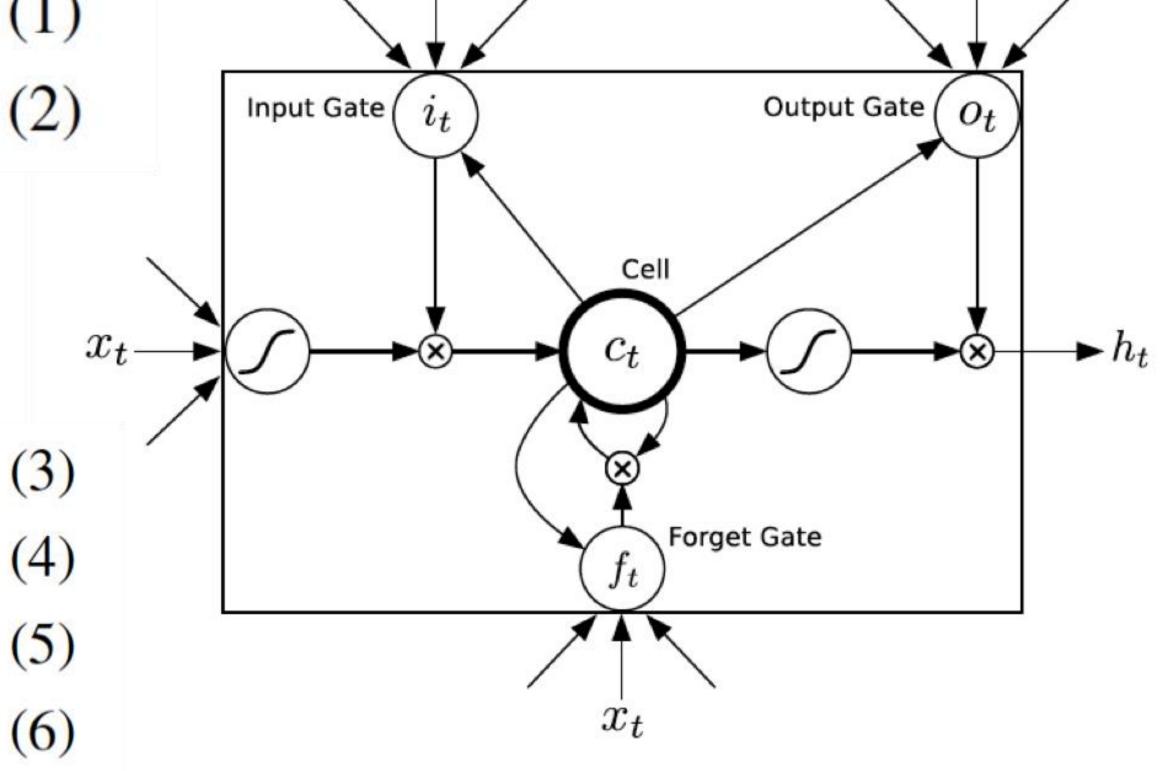
$$i_t = \sigma \left(W_{xi} x_t + W_{hi} h_{t-1} + W_{ci} c_{t-1} + b_i \right) \tag{3}$$

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

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

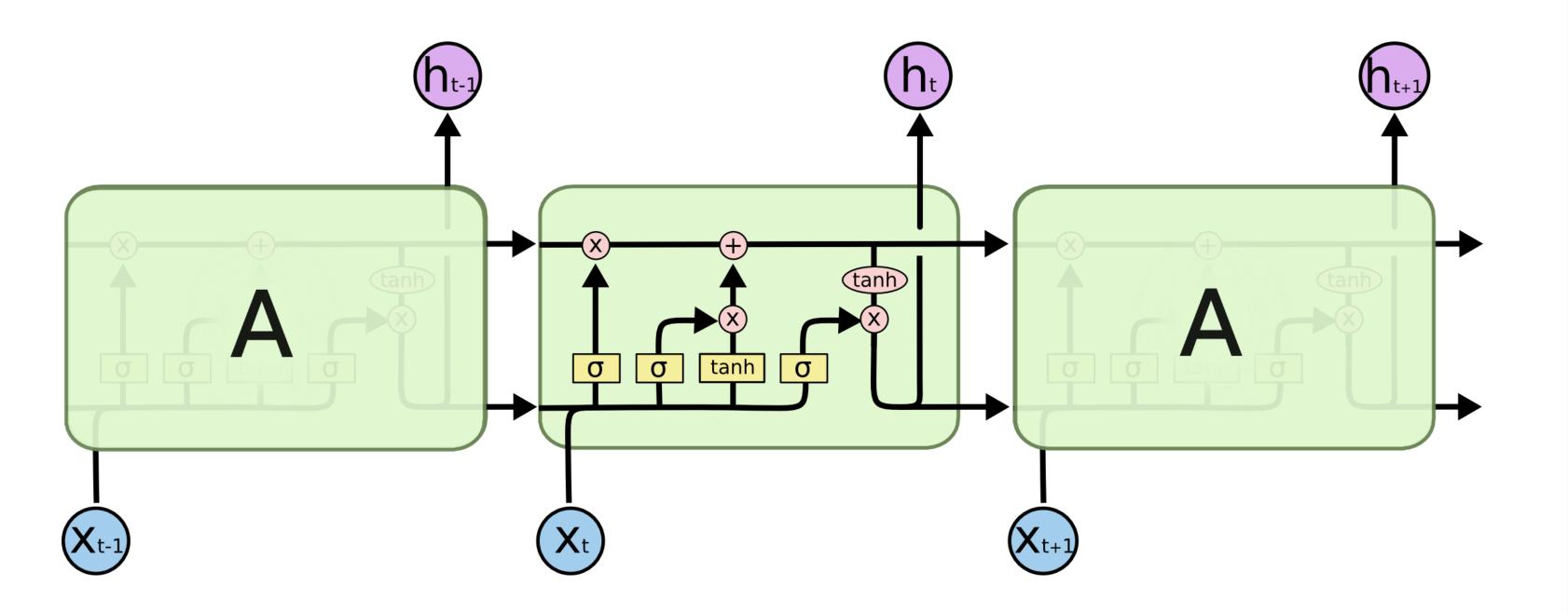
$$o_t = \sigma \left(W_{xo} x_t + W_{ho} h_{t-1} + W_{co} c_t + b_o \right) \tag{6}$$

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



LSTMCe11

• LSTM internal

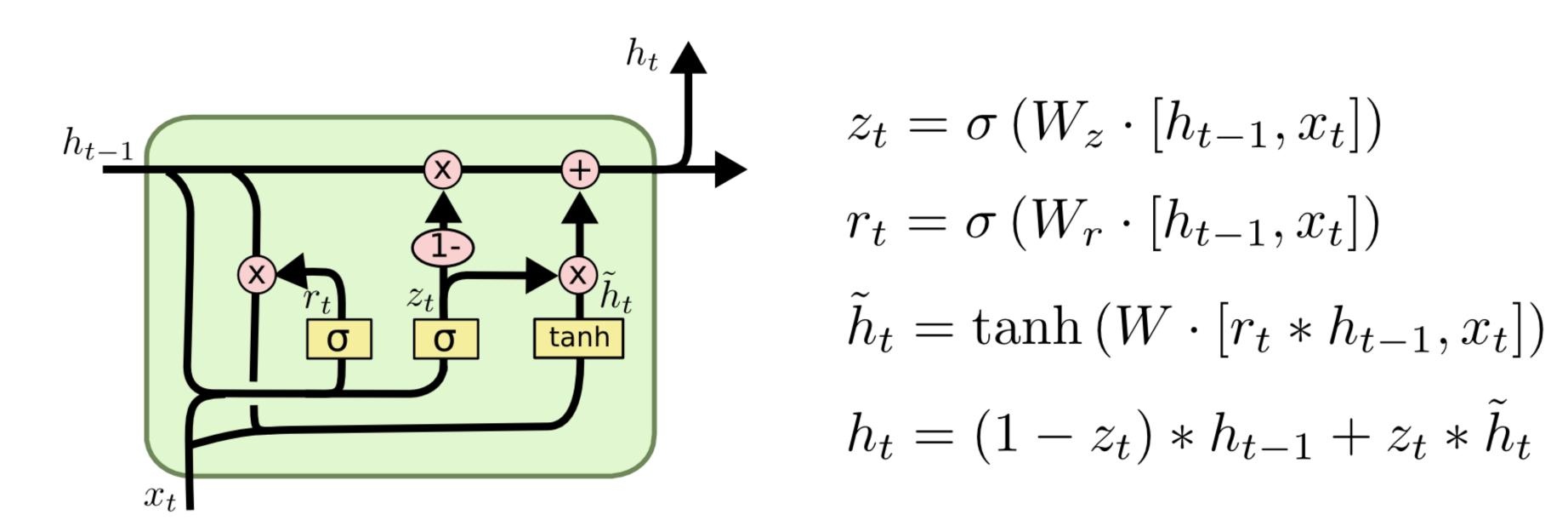


```
__init__
   units,
   activation='tanh',
   recurrent_activation='sigmoid',
   use_bias=True,
   kernel_initializer='glorot_uniform',
    recurrent_initializer='orthogonal',
   bias_initializer='zeros',
   unit_forget_bias=True,
   kernel_regularizer=None,
    recurrent_regularizer=None,
   bias_regularizer=None,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

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

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

- 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/

谢谢!