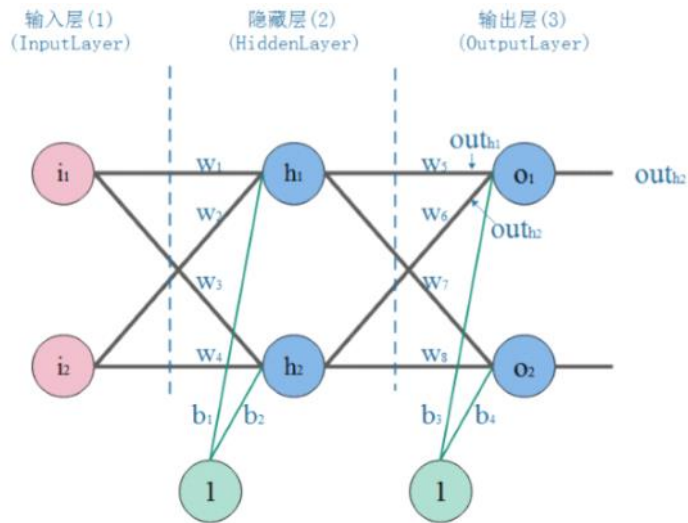


Class 5 人工神经网络

2018年11月27日 9:03

- 神经网络的结构:



- 输入层:

输入层对应的是输入实例的特征向量;

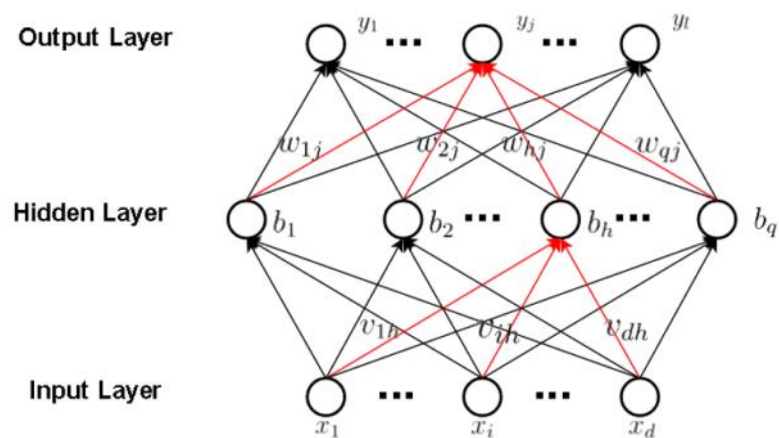
- 隐藏层:

输出层是经过多层神经网络计算之后得出的计算结果向量

- 输出层:

在整个神经网络结构的所有层次中,除了输入层和输出层以外的全都叫做隐藏层。

- 前向传播算法:



$$b_h = \delta \left(\sum_{i=1}^d v_{ih} x_i + \gamma_h \right)$$

$$\hat{y}_j = \delta \left(\sum_{h=1}^q w_{hj} b_h + \theta_j \right)$$

其中,

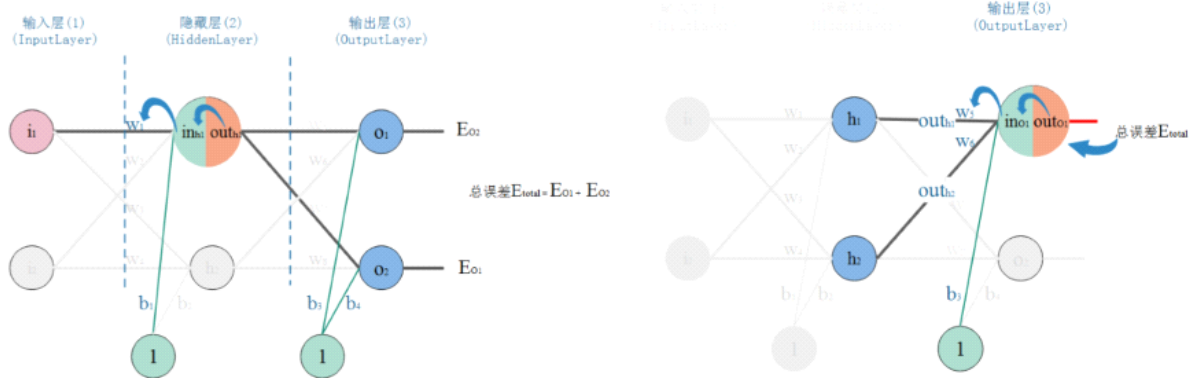
b_h 为隐藏层的输出, \hat{y}_j 为输出层的输出;

v_{ih} 和 w_{hj} 分别表示输入层到隐藏层的权重、隐藏层到输出层的权重;

γ_h 和 θ_j 分别表示隐藏层和输出层的偏置。

- 当输入一个样例后, 获得该样例的特征向量, 再根据权向量得到后一层神经元的输入值, 然后使用 Sigmoid 函数计算出每个神经元的输出, 再将此输出作为下一层神经元的输入, 依次类推, 直到输出层。这样的计算过程就叫做前向传播算法。

反向传播算法:



- 损失函数:

$$E^{(k)} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^l (\hat{y}_j^{(k)} - y_j^{(k)})^2$$

- 参数:

$$v \in R^{d \times q}, \gamma \in R^q, \omega \in R^{q \times l}, \theta \in R^l$$

- 梯度计算:

$$\frac{\partial E^{(k)}}{\partial v_{ih}}, \frac{\partial E^{(k)}}{\partial \gamma_h}, \frac{\partial E^{(k)}}{\partial \omega_{hj}}, \frac{\partial E^{(k)}}{\partial \theta_j}$$

- 求 $E^{(k)}$ 对于 w_{hj} 的梯度:

$$\frac{\partial E^{(k)}}{\partial \omega_{hj}} = \frac{\partial E^{(k)}}{\partial \hat{y}_j^{(k)}} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{y}_j^{(k)}}{\partial (\beta_j + \theta_j)} \cdot \frac{\partial (\beta_j + \theta_j)}{\partial \omega_{hj}}$$

其中

$$\frac{\partial E^{(k)}}{\partial \hat{y}_j^{(k)}} = (\hat{y}_j^{(k)} - y_j^{(k)})$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{y}_j^{(k)}}{\partial (\beta_j + \theta_j)} = \delta'(\beta_j + \theta_j) = \delta(\beta_j + \theta_j) \cdot (1 - \delta(\beta_j + \theta_j)) = \hat{y}_j^{(k)} \cdot (1 - \hat{y}_j^{(k)})$$

$$\frac{\partial (\beta_j + \theta_j)}{\partial \omega_{hj}} = b_h$$

定义:

$$error_j^{OutputLayer} = \frac{\partial E^{(k)}}{\partial (\beta_j + \theta_j)} = \frac{\partial E^{(k)}}{\partial \hat{y}_j^{(k)}} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{y}_j^{(k)}}{\partial (\beta_j + \theta_j)} = (\hat{y}_j^{(k)} - y_j^{(k)}) \cdot \hat{y}_j^{(k)} \cdot (1 - \hat{y}_j^{(k)})$$

所以:

$$\frac{\partial E^{(k)}}{\partial \omega_{hj}} = error_j^{OutputLayer} \cdot b_h$$

1. 求 $E^{(k)}$ 对于 θ_j 的梯度:

$$\frac{\partial E^{(k)}}{\partial \theta_j} = \frac{\partial E^{(k)}}{\partial \hat{y}_j^{(k)}} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{y}_j^{(k)}}{\partial (\beta_j + \theta_j)} \cdot \frac{\partial (\beta_j + \theta_j)}{\partial \theta_j} = error_j^{OutputLayer} \cdot 1$$

2. 求 $E^{(k)}$ 对于 v_{ih} 的梯度:

$$\frac{\partial E^{(k)}}{\partial v_{ih}} = \sum_{j=1}^l \frac{\partial E^{(k)}}{\partial (\beta_j + \theta_j)} \cdot \frac{\partial (\beta_j + \theta_j)}{\partial b_h} \cdot \frac{\partial b_h}{\partial (\alpha_h + \gamma_h)} \cdot \frac{\partial (\alpha_h + \gamma_h)}{\partial v_{ih}}$$

其中

$$\frac{\partial E^{(k)}}{\partial (\beta_j + \theta_j)} = error_j^{OutputLayer} \quad \frac{\partial (\beta_j + \theta_j)}{\partial b_h} = \omega_{hj}$$

$$\frac{\partial b_h}{\partial (\alpha_h + \gamma_h)} = \delta'(\alpha_h + \gamma_h) = \delta(\alpha_h + \gamma_h) \cdot (1 - \delta(\alpha_h + \gamma_h)) = b_h \cdot (1 - b_h)$$

$$\frac{\partial (\alpha_h + \gamma_h)}{\partial v_{ih}} = x_i^{(k)}$$

定义:

$$\begin{aligned}
error_h^{HiddenLayer} &= \frac{\partial E^{(k)}}{\partial (\alpha_h + \gamma_h)} \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^l \frac{\partial E^{(k)}}{\partial (\beta_j + \theta_j)} \cdot \frac{\partial (\beta_j + \theta_j)}{\partial b_h} \cdot \frac{\partial b_h}{\partial (\alpha_h + \gamma_h)} \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^l error_j^{OutputLayer} \cdot \omega_{hj} \cdot \delta'(\alpha_h + \gamma_h) \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^l error_j^{OutputLayer} \cdot \omega_{hj} \cdot b_h \cdot (1 - b_h)
\end{aligned}$$

所以：

$$\frac{\partial E^{(k)}}{\partial v_{ih}} = error_h^{HiddenLayer} \cdot x_i^{(k)}$$

3. 求 $E^{(k)}$ 对于 γ_h 的梯度：

$$\frac{\partial E^{(k)}}{\partial \gamma_h} = \sum_{j=1}^l \frac{\partial E^{(k)}}{\partial (\beta_j + \theta_j)} \cdot \frac{\partial (\beta_j + \theta_j)}{\partial b_h} \cdot \frac{\partial b_h}{\partial (\alpha_h + \gamma_h)} \cdot \frac{\partial (\alpha_h + \gamma_h)}{\partial \gamma_h} = error_h^{HiddenLayer} \cdot 1$$

• 算法流程：

Input: training set: $\mathcal{D} = \{(x^{(k)}, y^{(k)})\}_{k=1}^m$
learning rate η

Steps:

- 1: initialize all parameters within (0,1)
- 2: repeat:
- 3: for all $(x^{(k)}, y^{(k)}) \in \mathcal{D}$ do:
- 4: calculate $y^{(k)}$
- 5: calculate $error^{OutputLayer}$:
- 6: calculate $error^{HiddenLayer}$:
- 7: update v , θ , v and γ
- 8: end for
- 9: until reach stop condition

Output: trained ANN

• 梯度更新：

$$\omega_{hj} := \omega_{hj} - \eta \cdot \frac{\partial E^{(k)}}{\partial \omega_{hj}}$$

$$\theta_j := \theta_j - \eta \cdot \frac{\partial E^{(k)}}{\partial \theta_j}$$

$$v_{ih} := v_{ih} - \eta \cdot \frac{\partial E^{(k)}}{\partial v_{ih}}$$

$$\gamma_h := \gamma_h - \eta \cdot \frac{\partial E^{(k)}}{\partial \gamma_h}$$

其中 η 是学习率