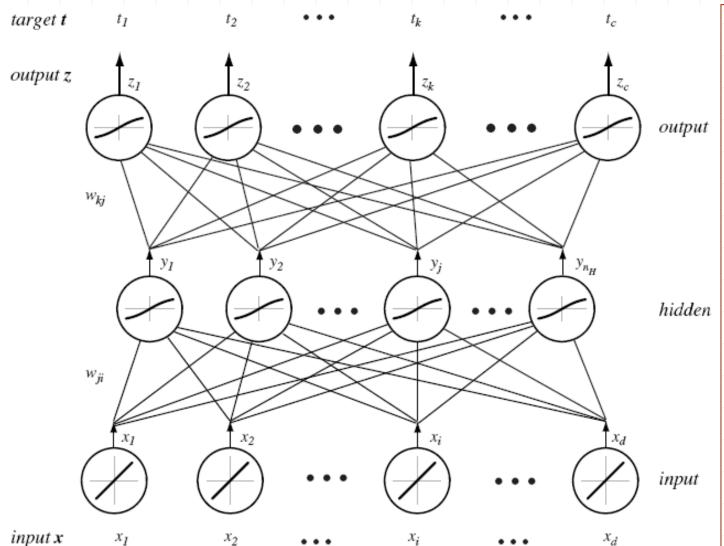
模式分类: 杜达著

$$net_{j} = \sum_{i=1}^{a} \omega_{ji} x_{i} + \omega_{j0} = \omega_{j}^{t} x$$

$$net_k = \sum_{j=1}^{n_H} \omega_{kj} y_j + \omega_{k0} = \omega_k^t y$$

$$\omega_k = (\omega_k \omega_k)^t$$

$$x = (x_0, x_1, ..., x_d)^t, x_0 = 1$$
 $\omega_j = (\omega_{j0}, \omega_{j1}, ..., \omega_{jd})^t$



$$x = (x_1, ..., x_d)^T$$

$$t = (t_1, ..., t_c)^T$$

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{c} (t_k - z_k)^2$$

$$f(net) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-net}}$$

$$y_j = f(net_j)$$

$$z_k = f(net_k)$$

$$net_j = \sum_{i=1}^{d} \omega_{ji} x_i + \omega_{j0}$$

$$net_k = \sum_{j=1}^{n_H} \omega_{kj} y_j + \omega_{k0}$$
训练样本: (x, t)

输入层: 单元i的输入: x_i 单元数量: d

单元i的输出: x_i

单元i的激活函数:线性函数

隐 层: 单元j的输入: net_j 单元数量: n_H

$$net_{j} = \sum_{i=1}^{d} \omega_{ji} x_{i} + \omega_{j0} = \omega_{j}^{t} x$$

$$x = (x_0, x_1, ..., x_d)^t, x_0 = 1$$

$$\omega_j = (\omega_{j0}, \omega_{j1}, \dots, \omega_{jd})^t$$

单元**j**的输出: $y_j = f(net_j)$

单元j的激活函数: 非线性函数

输出层: 单元k的输入: net_k 单元数量: c

$$net_{k} = \sum_{j=1}^{n_{H}} \omega_{kj} y_{j} + \omega_{k0} = \omega_{k}^{t} y$$

$$y = (y_{0}, y_{1}, ..., y_{n_{H}})^{t}, y_{0} = 1$$

$$\omega_{k} = (\omega_{k0}, \omega_{k1}, ..., \omega_{kn_{H}})^{t}$$

单元k的输出: $z_k = f(net_k)$ 单元k的激活函数: 非线性函数

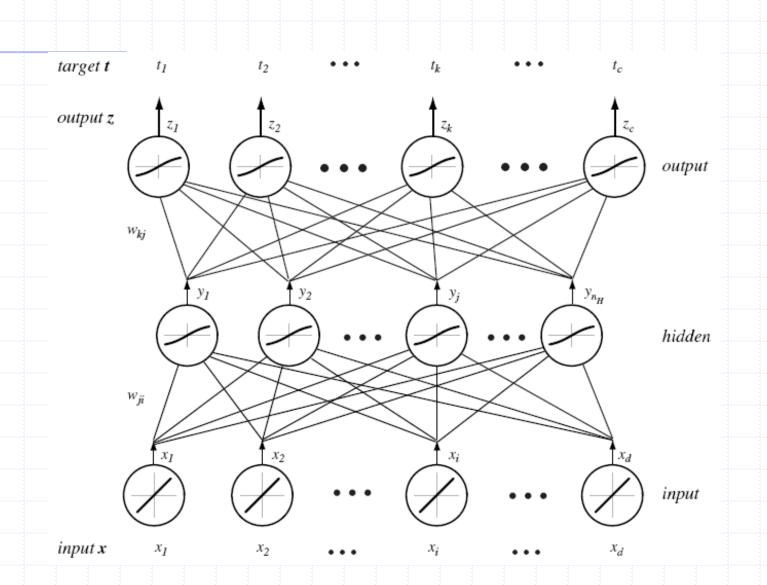
两层神经网络分类器

$$f(net) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-net}}$$

- (1) 分类问题: C类分类
- (2) 特征空间维数: d
- (3) 已知条件: 训练样本集 $D = \{(x,t)\}$ 其中 $x = (x_1,...,x_d)^t$ 为特征向量, t为c维目标向量, 用以表示x的类别:

$$t = (1,0,0,...,0)^{t}$$
 如果 $x \in \omega_{1}$
 $t = (0,1,0,...,0)^{t}$ 如果 $x \in \omega_{2}$
 $t = (0,0,0,...,1)^{t}$ 如果 $x \in \omega_{c}$

- (4) 神经网络结构: $d \times n_H \times c$
- (5) 激活函数: 可微的非线性函数



(6) 神经网络的训练目标: 调整权系数 ω 即所有的 ω_{kj} 及 ω_{ji} ,使得对于训练集中的每一个训 练样本 (x,t) , 网络的输出尽可能满足:

$$z(x) = \begin{pmatrix} z_1(x) \\ \dots \\ z_c(x) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t_1 \\ \dots \\ t_c \end{pmatrix} = t$$

(7) 优化准则:对于样本集D,使下述误差函数取得最小值:

$$J(\omega) = \sum_{x \in D} J_x(\omega)$$

$$J_x(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{c} (t_k - z_k(x))^2$$

实际使用中神经网络对新样本的分类:哪一个输出层神经元的输出值最大,就判该样本属于哪一类.

$$z(x) = \begin{pmatrix} z_1(x) \\ \dots \\ z_c(x) \end{pmatrix} \approx \begin{pmatrix} t_1 \\ \dots \\ t_c \end{pmatrix} = t$$

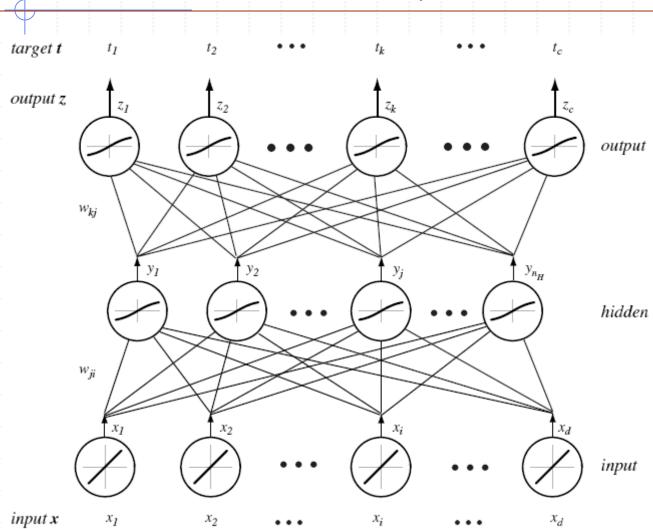
· 神经网络学习

1) 问题的提出

输入一个样本 (x,t),计算网络的输出z,根据z与t的差距调整所有的权系数 ω ,使z与t尽可能接近,即使 $J_x(\omega)$ 近可能小。应该如何调整权系数?

$$J_{x}(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{c} (t_{k} - z_{k})^{2}$$

$$J_{x}(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{c} (t_{k} - z_{k})^{2} \qquad net_{k} = \sum_{j=1}^{n_{H}} \omega_{kj} y_{j} + \omega_{k0} \qquad net_{j} = \sum_{i=1}^{d} \omega_{ji} x_{i} + \omega_{j0}$$



$$f(net) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-net}}$$

$$z_k = f(net_k)$$
$$y_j = f(net_j)$$

- 2) 权系数的调整方法
 - (1) 误差函数:

$$J = J_x(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{c} (t_k - z_k)^2$$

- (2) 计算 $\partial J/\partial \omega_{kj}$, $\partial J/\partial \omega_{ji}$
- (3) 调整权系数(Gradient Descent Procedure):

$$\omega_{kj} \leftarrow \omega_{kj} - \eta \frac{\partial J}{\partial \omega_{kj}} \qquad \omega_{ji} \leftarrow \omega_{ji} - \eta \frac{\partial J}{\partial \omega_{ji}}$$

(3) 对输出层权系数的微分

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \omega_{kj}} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial net_k} \frac{\partial net_k}{\partial \omega_{kj}}$$

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{c} (t_k - z_k)^2$$

$$net_k = \sum_{j=1}^{n_H} \omega_{kj} y_j + \omega_{k0}$$

$$z_k = f(net_k)$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial net_k} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_k} \frac{\partial z_k}{\partial net_k} = -(t_k - z_k) f'(net_k) \qquad \frac{\partial net_k}{\partial \omega_{kj}} = y_j$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial J}{\partial net_k} = \delta_k$$
 可得 $\frac{\partial J}{\partial \omega_{kj}} = \delta_k y_j$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \omega_{ji}} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial net_j} \frac{\partial net_j}{\partial \omega_{ji}}$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial net_{j}} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial y_{j}} \frac{\partial y_{j}}{\partial net_{j}} \qquad \frac{\partial J}{\partial y_{j}} = \sum_{k=1}^{c} \delta_{k} \omega_{kj}$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial net_{j}} = f'(net_{j}) \sum_{k=1}^{c} \delta_{k} \omega_{kj}$$

$$net_{j} = \sum_{i=1}^{d} \omega_{ji} x_{i} + \omega_{j0}$$
$$y_{j} = f(net_{j})$$

$$\frac{\partial y_j}{\partial net_j} = f'(net_j)$$

$$\frac{\partial net_j}{\partial \omega_{ji}} = x_i$$

可得
$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \omega_{ji}} = \delta_j x_i$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial y_{j}} = \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{c} \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_{k}} \frac{\partial z_{k}}{\partial y_{j}} \right\}$$

$$= -\sum_{k=1}^{c} (t_{k} - z_{k}) \frac{\partial z_{k}}{\partial y_{j}}$$

$$= -\sum_{k=1}^{c} (t_{k} - z_{k}) \frac{\partial z_{k}}{\partial net_{k}} \frac{\partial net_{k}}{\partial y_{j}}$$

 $= -\sum_{k=1}^{c} (t_k - z_k) f'(net_k) \omega_{kj} = \sum_{k=1}^{c} \delta_k \omega_{kj}$

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{c} (t_k - z_k)^2$$

$$z_k = f(net_k)$$

$$net_k = \sum_{j=1}^{n_H} \omega_{kj} y_j$$

(5) 权系数的调整:

$$\omega_{kj} \leftarrow \omega_{kj} - \eta \frac{\partial J}{\partial \omega_{kj}} \qquad \frac{\partial J}{\partial \omega_{kj}} = \delta_k y_j \qquad \delta_k = -(t_k - z_k) f'(net_k)$$

$$\omega_{ji} \leftarrow \omega_{ji} - \eta \frac{\partial J}{\partial \omega_{ji}} \qquad \frac{\partial J}{\partial \omega_{ji}} = \delta_{j} x_{i} \qquad \delta_{j} = f'(net_{j}) \sum_{k=1}^{c} \delta_{k} \omega_{kj}$$

反向传播算法(Back Propagation)

- (1) 对于给定的样本集 $D = \{(x,t)\}$, 初始化网络结构 $d \times n_H \times c$ 。 初始化权系数 ω ,学习速率 η , 阈值 θ ,变量 k = 1 。
 - (2) 从D中取出第k个样本(x,t),根据该样本更新权系数 ω :

 $\omega_{kj} \leftarrow \omega_{kj} - \eta \partial J / \partial \omega_{kj} \qquad \omega_{ji} \leftarrow \omega_{ji} - \eta \partial J / \partial \omega_{ji}$

(3) k=K+1, 如果 k>n, 令k=1。转第2步继续进行循环。退出条件: 在给定样本集上的平均误差足够小。

$$J = J_x(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{c} (t_k - z_k)^2$$