

12.5 激活函数

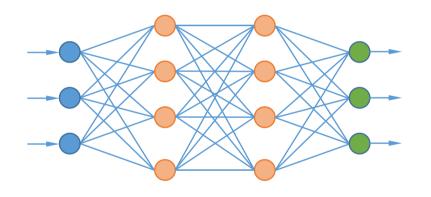


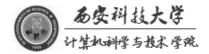
# 生物神经网络



# 人工神经网络

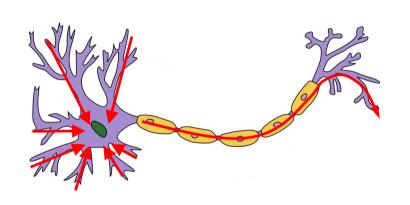
由人工神经元和神经元之间的连接构成的一种数学模型

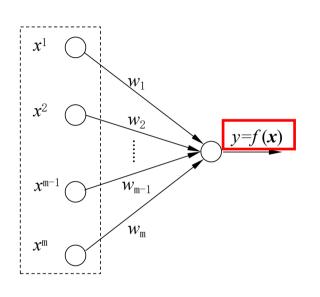


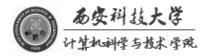


# 神经网络&深度学习 Google ENSORFLOW

# コ激活函数的作用

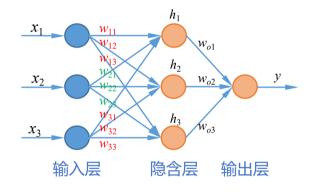






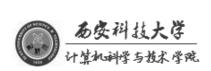
#### ■ 线性函数

无论有多少层隐含层,输出都是输入特征的线性组合



#### ■ 任意函数

- 灵活、功能强大;
- 过于复杂,难于训练;
- 通用性差



隐含层 
$$h_1 = \sum_{j=1}^{3} w_{1,j} x^j + w_{10} = W_1^T X$$

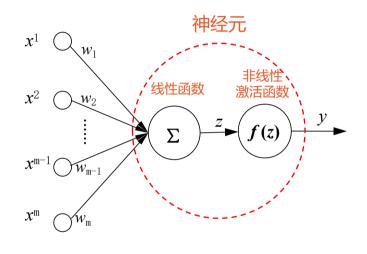
$$h_2 = \sum_{j=1}^{3} w_{2j} x^j + w_{20} = W_2^T X$$

$$h_3 = \sum_{j=1}^{3} w_{3j} x^j + w_{30} = W_3^T X$$

输出层 
$$y = \sum_{j=1}^{3} w_{oj} h_j + w_o = W_o H_j$$
  
=  $W_o (W_1^T X + W_2^T X + W_3^T X)$ 

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□ 所有输入的线性组合

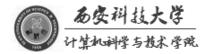
$$z = \sum_{j=1}^{m} w_{j} x^{j} + w_{0} = W^{T} X$$

□ 使用一个非线性的激活函数

$$y = f(z) = f(W^T X)$$

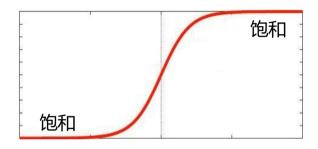
### 激活函数的性质

- 简单的非线性函数
- 连续并可导
- 单调函数

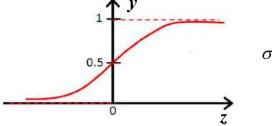


# □常用的激活函数

■ sigmoid函数

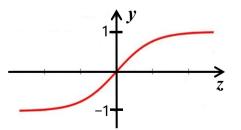


■ 对数几率函数 logistic



$$\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

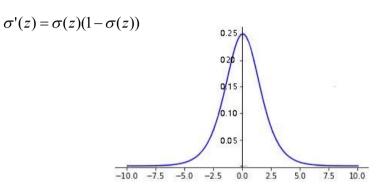
■ 双曲正切函数 Tanh



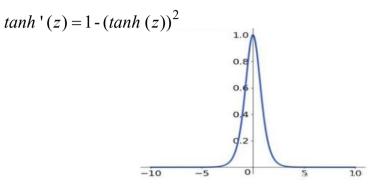
$$tanh(z) = \frac{\sinh z}{\cosh z} = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{e^z + e^{-z}}$$

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## ■ logistic函数的导函数

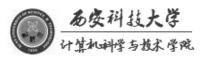


#### ■ Tanh函数的导函数

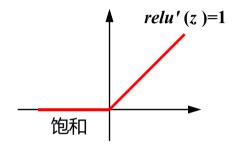


## 梯度消失问题

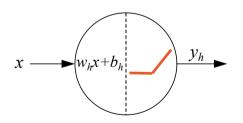
- □ 多层神经网络,误差反向传播
- □ 使用链式法则,误差经过每一层会不断衰减
- □ 网络层数较深时,梯度值趋近于0,参数更新几乎停滞



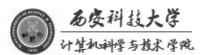
# □ **ReLU函数** (Rectified Linear Unit,修正线性单元)



$$y = \begin{cases} z & z \ge 0 \\ 0 & z < 0 \end{cases}$$
$$= max(0, z)$$

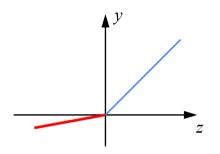


- z>0时,导数等于1,缓解了梯度消失问题
- 不存在幂运算, 计算速度快
- 导数恒等于1,训练模型收敛速度快
- 输出不是以0为均值的,会影响收敛的速度
- z<0时,梯度为0,神经元死亡



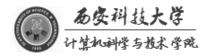
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# □ Leaky-ReLU函数



$$y = \begin{cases} z & z \ge 0 \\ \frac{z}{a} & z < 0 \qquad a \in (1, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

- 避免了ReLU神经元死亡
- 神经网络的计算和训练速度快
- 超参数a需要人工调整

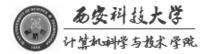


## □ PReLU函数 和 RReLU函数

■ PReLU (Parameteric Rectified Linear Unit,参数化修正线性单元)

$$y = \left\{ egin{array}{ll} z & z \geq 0 \ \hline lpha z & z < 0 \end{array} 
ight. \quad lpha : 可训练参数 \end{array} 
ight.$$

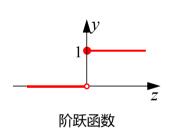
- RReLU (Randomized Leaky Rectified Linear Unit, 随机纠正线性单元)
  - 训练阶段,负值部分的斜率是随机分配的(均匀分布)
  - 测试阶段,负值的斜率是固定的(训练阶段所有α的平均值)

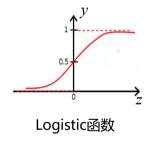


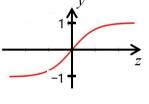


# □ 激活函数的特点

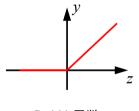
- 包含充分的梯度信息
- 能够识别阈值











ReLU 函数

