BACKPROPAGATION

一、内容

本部分将实现Dense Layer、Activation Function和Loss的反向传播。

二、代码

—、Dense Layer

公式

$$y = wx + b$$
 $\frac{\partial y}{\partial w} = x$
 $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = w$
 $\frac{\partial y}{\partial b} = 1$

其中x是输入向量,w是权重,b是偏置,y是Dense Layer层是输出向量,b和w已经在初始化时保存,所以在前向传播中要将x保存在Dense Layer的属性中,**注意**:1和w一样是一个矩阵,但大小不一样。相关代码如下:

def forward(self, input):

- # 因为要增加backward方法,
- # Layer_Dense的输出对输入(input)的偏导是self.weight,
- # 面Layer Dense的输出对self.weight的偏导是输入(input)
- # 所以要在forward中增加self.input属性

self.input = input #self.input是相对前面代码版本中新加入的

self. output = np. dot(input, self. weight) + self. bias

公式

$$egin{aligned} loss &= f(y) \ & rac{\partial loss}{\partial y} = dvalue \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial loss}{\partial w} = \frac{\partial loss}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial w} = dvalue * \frac{\partial y}{\partial w} = dvalue * x$$

$$\frac{\partial loss}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial loss}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = dvalue * \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = dvalue * w$$

$$\frac{\partial loss}{\partial b} = \frac{\partial loss}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial b} = dvalue * \frac{\partial y}{\partial b} = dvalue * 1$$

其中的dvalue通过下一层的反向传播求得,并作为这一层backward方法的参数,所以 dvalue在该层中是已知的,只需通过代码实现求 $\frac{\partial y}{\partial w}$ 和 $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$,即 x 和 w ,代码如下:

实现

def backward(self, dvalue):

- # dvalue是loss对下一层(Activation)的输入(input)的导数,
- # 也就是loss对这一层(Layer_Dense)的输出(output)的导数,
- # 这里会用到链式法则
- # 在本层中,希望求得的是loss对这一层(Layer Dense)的self.weight的导数
- # 这便找到了self.weight优化的方向 (negative gradient direction)
- # 这里要考虑到self.dweight的大小要与self.weight一致,因为方便w lr * dw公式进行优化
- #假设input只有一个sample,大小为1xa,weight大小为axb,则output大小为1xb,
- # 因为loss是标量, 所以dvalue = dloss/doutput大小即为output的大小(lxb),
- # 所以dweight的大小为(1xa).T * (1xb) = axb, 大小和weight一致。
- #注意: 当input有多个sample时(一个矩阵输入),则dweight为多个axb矩阵相加。

```
self. dweight = np. dot(self. input. T, dvalue)
```

- # 在本层中,希望求得的是loss对这一层(Layer Dense)的self.input的导数
- # 以便作为下一层的backward方法中的dvalue参数,
- # 因为loss是标量, 所以dinput大小即为intput的大小(1xa),
- # dvalue = dloss/doutput大小即为output的大小(1xb),
- # weight大小为axb
- # 所以1xa = (1xb) * (axb).T
- self. dinput = np. dot(dvalue, self. weight. T)
- #像self.dinput一样, self.dbias可以通过矩阵乘法实现,
- # self.dbias = np.dot(dvalue, np.ones((len(self.bias), len(self.bias)))
- # 但有更快更简单的实现

self.dbias = np. sum(dvalue, axis=0, keepdims=True) # 此处不要keepdims=True也行,因为按0维相加还是行向量

二、ReLu

公式

$$y = \begin{cases} x, x > 0 \\ 0, x \le 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \begin{cases} 1, x > 0 \\ 0, x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$loss = f(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial loss}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial loss}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = dvalue * \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \begin{cases} dvalue, x > 0 \\ 0, x < 0 \end{cases}$$

从矩阵的角度看 $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$ 是一个对角方阵,对角线上的值为dvalue或0,但实际并不用矩阵乘法实现

```
def backward(self, dvalue):
    # self.input和self.output形状是一样的
    # 那么dinput大小=doutput大小=dvalue大小
    # 可以用mask来更快实现,而不用矩阵运算
    self.dinput = dvalue.copy()
    self.dinput[self.input < 0] = 0
```

三、Categorical Cross-Entropy loss

公式

$$L_i = -\sum_j y_{i,j} log(\hat{y}_{i,j})$$

其中 L_i 表示样本损失值,i表示集合中的第i个样本,j表示标签索引,y表示目标值, \hat{y} 表示预测值。

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\partial L_i}{\partial \hat{y}_{i,j}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{y}_{i,j}} [-\sum_j y_{i,j} log(\hat{y}_{i,j})] = -\sum_j y_{i,j} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{y}_{i,j}} log(\hat{y}_{i,j}) = \\ &= -\sum_j y_{i,j} \cdot \frac{1}{\hat{y}_{i,j}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{y}_{i,j}} \hat{y}_{i,j} = -\sum_j y_{i,j} \cdot \frac{1}{\hat{y}_{i,j}} \cdot 1 = -\sum_j \frac{y_{i,j}}{\hat{y}_{i,j}} = -\frac{y_{i,j}}{\hat{y}_{i,j}} \end{split}$$

```
def backward(self, y_pred, y_true):
    n_sample = len(y_true)
    if len(y_true.shape) == 2:  # 标签是onehot的编码
        label = y_true
    elif len(y_true.shape) == 1:  # 只有一个类别标签
        # 将标签改成onehot的编码
        label = np.zeros((n_sample, len(y_pred[0])))
        label[range(n_sample), y_true] = 1
    self.dinput = - label / y_pred
    # 每个样本除以n_sample, 因为在优化的过程中要对样本求和
    self.dinput = self.dinput / n_sample
```

公式

Softmax函数是一种将j个实数向量转换为j个可能结果的概率分布的函数。索引i表示当前样本,索引j表示当前样本中的当前输出, $S_{i,j}$ 表示j个可能结果的概率。

$$S_{i,j} = rac{e^{z_{i,j}}}{\sum\limits_{l=1}^L e^{z_{i,l}}}$$

$$rac{\partial S_{i,j}}{\partial z_{i,k}} = rac{\partial rac{e^{z_{i,j}}}{\sum\limits_{l=1}^{L} e^{z_{i,l}}}}{\partial z_{i,k}}$$

当j=k, 推导如下:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial S_{i,j}}{\partial z_{i,k}} &= \frac{\partial \frac{e^{z_{i,j}}}{\sum_{l=1}^{L} e^{z_{i,l}}}}{\partial z_{i,k}} = \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial z_{i,k}} e^{z_{i,j}} \cdot \sum_{l=1}^{L} e^{z_{i,l}} - e^{z_{i,l}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial z_{i,k}} \sum_{l=1}^{L} e^{z_{i,l}}}{[\sum_{l=1}^{L} e^{z_{i,l}}]^2} = \\ \frac{e^{z_{i,j}} \cdot \sum_{l=1}^{L} e^{z_{i,l}} - e^{z_{i,j}} \cdot e^{z_{i,k}}}{[\sum_{l=1}^{L} e^{z_{i,l}} - e^{z_{i,k}}]^2} = \frac{e^{z_{i,j}} \cdot (\sum_{l=1}^{L} e^{z_{i,l}} - e^{z_{i,k}})}{\sum_{l=1}^{L} e^{z_{i,l}} \cdot \sum_{l=1}^{L} e^{z_{i,l}}} = \\ \frac{e^{z_{i,j}}}{\sum_{l=1}^{L} e^{z_{i,l}}} \cdot \frac{\sum_{l=1}^{L} e^{z_{i,l}} - e^{z_{i,k}}}{\sum_{l=1}^{L} e^{z_{i,l}}} = \frac{e^{z_{i,j}}}{\sum_{l=1}^{L} e^{z_{i,l}}} \cdot (\frac{\sum_{l=1}^{L} e^{z_{i,l}}}{\sum_{l=1}^{L} e^{z_{i,l}}} - \frac{e^{z_{i,k}}}{\sum_{l=1}^{L} e^{z_{i,l}}}) = \\ S_{i,j} \cdot (1 - S_{i,k}) \end{split}$$

当j
eq k,推导如下:

$$\frac{\partial S_{i,j}}{\partial z_{i,k}} = \frac{\partial \frac{e^{z_{i,j}}}{\sum_{l=1}^{L} e^{z_{i,l}}}}{\partial z_{i,k}} = \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial z_{i,k}} e^{z_{i,j}} \cdot \sum_{l=1}^{L} e^{z_{i,l}} - e^{z_{i,j}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial z_{i,k}} \sum_{l=1}^{L} e^{z_{i,l}}}{[\sum_{l=1}^{L} e^{z_{i,l}}]^2} = \frac{0 \cdot \sum_{l=1}^{L} e^{z_{i,l}} - e^{z_{i,j}} \cdot e^{z_{i,k}}}{[\sum_{l=1}^{L} e^{z_{i,l}}]^2} = \frac{-e^{z_{i,j}} \cdot e^{z_{i,k}}}{[\sum_{l=1}^{L} e^{z_{i,l}}]^2} = \frac{-e^{z_{i,j}} \cdot e^{z_{i,k}}}{\sum_{l=1}^{L} e^{z_{i,l}} \cdot \sum_{l=1}^{L} e^{z_{i,l}}} = -S_{i,j} \cdot S_{i,k}$$

综上有:

$$\frac{\partial S_{i,j}}{\partial z_{i,k}} = \begin{cases} S_{i,j} \cdot (1 - S_{i,k}) & j = k \\ -S_{i,j} \cdot S_{i,k} & j \neq k \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial S_{i,j}}{\partial z_{i,k}} = \begin{cases} S_{i,j} \cdot (1 - S_{i,k}) & j = k \\ S_{i,j} \cdot (0 - S_{i,k}) & j \neq k \end{cases}$$

$$\delta_{i,j} = \begin{cases} 1 & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial S_{i,j}}{\partial z_{i,k}} = S_{i,j} \cdot (\delta_{j,k} - S_{i,k}) = S_{i,j} \delta_{j,k} - S_{i,j} S_{i,k}$$

$$rac{\partial loss}{\partial z_{i,k}} = rac{\partial loss}{\partial S_{i,j}} rac{\partial S_{i,j}}{\partial z_{i,k}}$$

```
def backward(self, dvalue):
         # input和output大小相同都为1xa,
         # loss是标量,那么dinput和doutput(即dvalue)大小相同都为1xa,
         # output对input的导数为一个axa的方阵
         # 相同大小的空矩阵
         self. dinput = np. empty_like (dvalue)
         # 对每个samlpe (每一行)循环
         for each, (single output, single dvalue) in enumerate(zip(self.output, dvalue)):
              # 显然这两种计算法算到的dinput大小是一样的
              # 这里是(1xa) * (axa) = 1xa是行向量
              # 这里要先将1xa向量变为1xa矩阵
              # 因为向量没有转置(.T操作后还是与原来相同),
              # np. dot接收到向量后,会调整向量的方向,但得到的还是向量(行向量),就算得到列
向量也会表示成行向量
              # np. dot接收到1xa矩阵后,要考虑前后矩阵大小的匹配,不然要报错, 最后得到的还是矩
阵
              single output = single output. reshape(1, -1)
              jacobian_matrix = np. diagflat(single_output) -
np. dot(single output. T, single output)
              # 因为single dvalue是行向量, dot运算会调整向量的方向
              # 所以np. dot(single dvalue, jacobian matrix)和np. dot(jacobian matrix,
single dvalue)
              # 得到的都是一个行向量,但两都的计算方法不同,得到的值也不同
              # np. dot(jacobian_matrix, single_dvalue)也是对的,这样得到的才是行向量,
              # 而不是经过dot将列向量转置成行向量
              self. dinput[each] = np. dot(jacobian matrix, single dvalue)
```

五、Sigmoid

公式

$$\sigma_{i,j} = rac{1}{1+e^{-z_{i,j}}}$$

其中 $z_{i,j}$ 表示这个激活函数的输入, $\sigma_{i,j}$ 表示单个输出值。索引i表示当前样本,索引j表示当前样本中的当前输出。 $\sigma_{i,j}$ 可理解成对第j对类别,例如猫狗分类中狗类别的 confidence(置信度)。当然,一个模型可能要对多对类别分类,例如:高矮、胖瘦等。 Sigmoid用于二分类

$$\begin{split} &\sigma_{i,j} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z_{i,j}}} \quad \rightarrow \quad \sigma'_{i,j} = \frac{d}{dz_{i,j}} [\frac{1}{1+e^{-z_{i,j}}}] = \frac{d}{dz_{i,j}} (1+e^{-z_{i,j}})^{-1} = \\ &= -1 \cdot (1+e^{-z_{i,j}})^{-1-1} \cdot \frac{d}{dz_{i,j}} (1+e^{-z_{i,j}}) = -(1+e^{-z_{i,j}})^{-2} \cdot (\frac{d}{dz_{i,j}} 1 + \frac{d}{dz_{i,j}} e^{-z_{i,j}}) = \\ &= -(1+e^{-z_{i,j}})^{-2} \cdot (0+e^{-z_{i,j}} \cdot \frac{d}{dz_{i,j}} [-z_{i,j}]) = \\ &= -(1+e^{-z_{i,j}})^{-2} \cdot (e^{-z_{i,j}} \cdot (-1 \cdot \frac{d}{dz_{i,j}} z_{i,j})) = -(1+e^{-z_{i,j}})^{-2} \cdot (e^{-z_{i,j}} \cdot (-1)) = \\ &= -(1+e^{-z_{i,j}})^{-2} \cdot (-e^{-z_{i,j}}) = (1+e^{-z_{i,j}})^{-2} \cdot e^{-z_{i,j}} = \\ &= \frac{e^{-z_{i,j}}}{(1+e^{-z_{i,j}})^2} = \frac{e^{-z_{i,j}}}{(1+e^{-z_{i,j}})(1+e^{-z_{i,j}})} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z_{i,j}}} \cdot \frac{e^{-z_{i,j}}}{1+e^{-z_{i,j}}} = \\ &= \frac{1}{1+e^{-z_{i,j}}} \cdot \frac{1+e^{-z_{i,j}}-1}{1+e^{-z_{i,j}}} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z_{i,j}}} \cdot (\frac{1+e^{-z_{i,j}}}{1+e^{-z_{i,j}}} - \frac{1}{1+e^{-z_{i,j}}}) = \\ &= \frac{1}{1+e^{-z_{i,j}}} \cdot (1-\frac{1}{1+e^{-z_{i,j}}}) = \sigma_{i,j} \cdot (1-\sigma_{i,j}) \end{split}$$

$$rac{\partial loss}{\partial z_{i,k}} = egin{cases} rac{\partial loss}{\partial \sigma_{i,j}} rac{\partial \sigma_{i,j}}{\partial z_{i,k}}, j = k \ 0, j
eq k \end{cases}$$

 $m{k}$ 取一个固定值,那么 $m{j}$ 每取一个值, $\frac{\partial loss}{\partial z_{i,k}}$ 都是标量;而 $\frac{\partial loss}{\partial z_{i,*}}$ 就是个行向量, $\frac{\partial \sigma_{i,*}}{\partial z_{i,*}}$ 是一个对角方阵。

这里可以用矩阵计算,但有更简单的方法,实现如下:

```
def backward(self, dvalue):
    # 这里也可以用矩阵计算,但dinput、dvalue、output大小相同,
    # 可以直接按元素对应相乘。
    self.dinput = dvalue * self.output * (1 - self.output)
```

公式

$$L_{i,j} = (y_{i,j})(-log(\hat{y}_{i,j})) + (1 - y_{i,j})(-log(1 - \hat{y}_{i,j})) =$$

$$= -y_{i,j} \cdot log(\hat{y}_{i,j}) - (1 - y_{i,j}) \cdot log(1 - \hat{y}_{i,j})$$

其中,j是第j对二进制输出。

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\partial L_{i,j}}{\partial \hat{y}_{i,j}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{y}_{i,j}} [-y_{i,j} \cdot \log(\hat{y}_{i,j}) - (1 - y_{i,j}) \cdot \log(1 - \hat{y}_{i,j})] = \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{y}_{i,j}} [-y_{i,j} \cdot \log(\hat{y}_{i,j})] + \frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{y}_{i,j}} [-(1 - y_{i,j}) \cdot \log(1 - \hat{y}_{i,j})] = \\ &= -y_{i,j} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{y}_{i,j}} \log(\hat{y}_{i,j}) - (1 - y_{i,j}) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{y}_{i,j}} \log(1 - \hat{y}_{i,j}) = \\ &= -y_{i,j} \cdot \frac{1}{\hat{y}_{i,j}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{y}_{i,j}} \hat{y}_{i,j} - (1 - y_{i,j}) \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \hat{y}_{i,j}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{y}_{i,j}} [1 - \hat{y}_{i,j}] = \\ &= -y_{i,j} \cdot \frac{1}{\hat{y}_{i,j}} \cdot 1 - (1 - y_{i,j}) \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \hat{y}_{i,j}} \cdot (\frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{y}_{i,j}} 1 - \frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{y}_{i,j}} \hat{y}_{i,j}) = \\ &= -y_{i,j} \cdot \frac{1}{\hat{y}_{i,j}} \cdot 1 - (1 - y_{i,j}) \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \hat{y}_{i,j}} \cdot (0 - 1) = \\ &= -y_{i,j} \cdot \frac{1}{\hat{y}_{i,j}} \cdot 1 - (1 - y_{i,j}) \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \hat{y}_{i,j}} \cdot \cdot \frac{1}{1 -$$

```
def backward(self, y_pred, y_true):
    # 样本个数
    n_sample = len(y_true)
    # 注意: BinaryCrossentropy之前都是Sigmoid函数
    # Sigmoid函数很容易出现0和1的输出
    # 所以以1e-7为左边界
    # 另一个问题是将置信度向1移动,即使是非常小的值,
    # 为了防止偏移,右边界为1 - 1e-7
    y_pred = np.clip(y_pred, le-7, 1 - 1e-7)
    self.dinput = - y_true / y_pred + (1 - y_true) / (1 - y_pred)
    # 每个样本除以n_sample,因为在优化的过程中要对样本求和
    self.dinput = self.dinput / n_sample
```