



深度神经网络的设计和训练

- ●输入和输出
- ●设计基础网络网络结构
- ●神经网络参数的初始化
- ●激活函数
- 优化器与学习率



Some slides are edited from CS213n http://cs231n.stanford.edu

⊞ · AIPKU· ≝

输入与输出

- ●数据存储形式
 - ●多个图像文件(视频处理成图像序列)
 - ●读取:从磁盘中读取,解码,预处理
 - •开销较大,小文件读写较慢
- ●固实数据存储方案
 - numpy
 - •numpy可以对张量进行快速存取(save, load)
 - •pickle
 - •pickle能够序列化/反序列化任何python对象
 - •HDF5 (h5py)
 - •存储和处理大容量科学数据设计的文件格式,跨语言使用

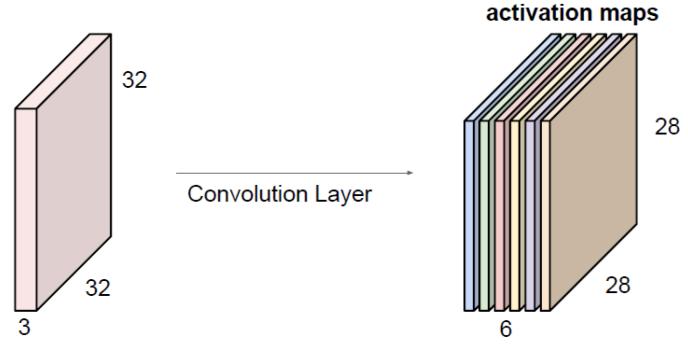
h5py 实例

```
f = h5py.File('mytestfile.hdf5', 'w')
data = np.array([1,2,3,4])
f['data'] = data
f.close()
f = h5py.File('mytestfile.hdf5', 'r')
data = np.array(f['data'])
```

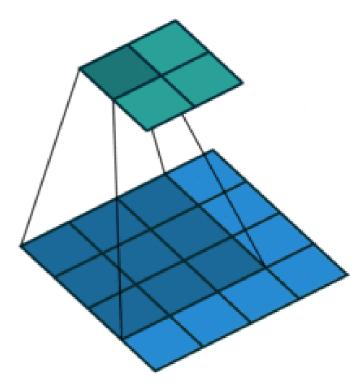


基础网络结构: 卷积层

• 单层卷积: 在通道上可以看作全连接层, 在空间上看作卷积



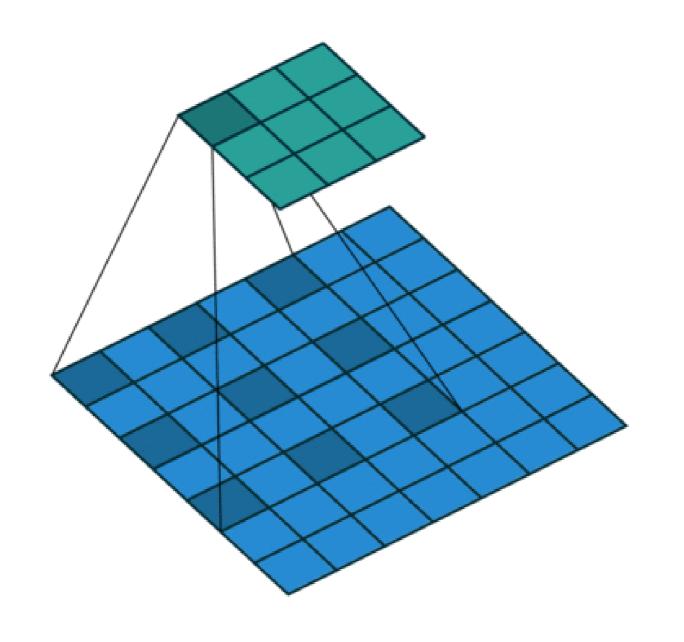
- ●感受野:单个神经元可以"看见"的区域大小
 - ●影响感受野的因素:
 - ●卷积核大小(大卷积核会导致参数过多)
 - •网络深度:越深的神经元感受野越大
 - ●重采样,插空卷积...
 - •我们一般希望感受野能尽量大





空洞卷积

●空洞卷积 Dilated Convolution

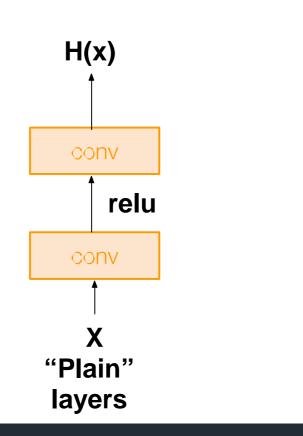


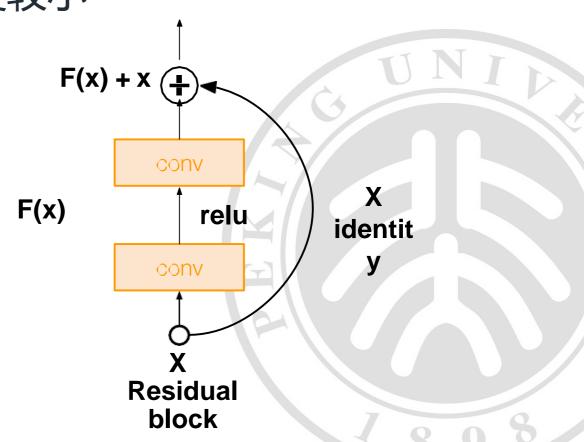




增大网络深度 ResNet [He et al., 2015]

- •深层网络难以训练
 - •梯度反传时会经过长链,出现消失或者爆炸现象
 - •每一层都需要能够重建完整信息,训练难度较大
- ●残差网络
 - 存在输入到输出的跳跃连接,梯度能够直接到达浅层
 - ●每一层学习信息的残差,训练难度较小

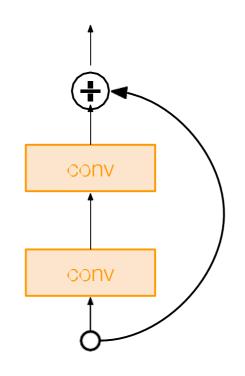


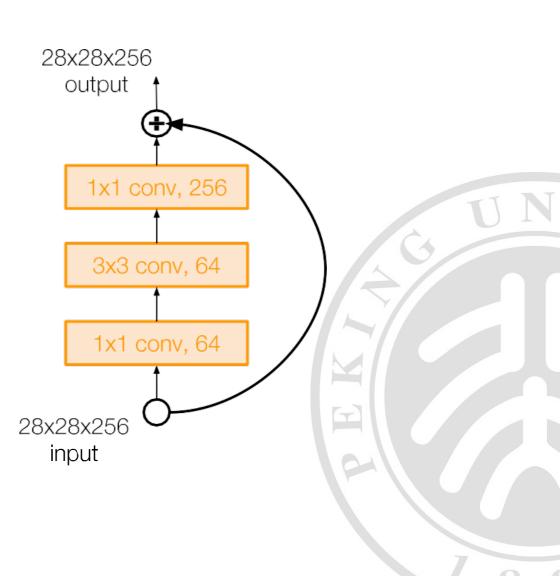




ResNet [He et al., 2015]

- ●两种不同的残差块结构、
 - ●使用 bottleneck 结构,降低维度,节省参数

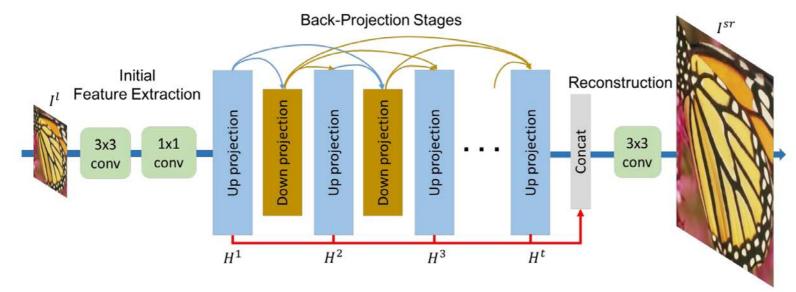






Residue Learning 思想的推广

• 更稠密的连接, 多路的连接



Deep Back-Projection Networks For Super-Resolution, CVPR 2018

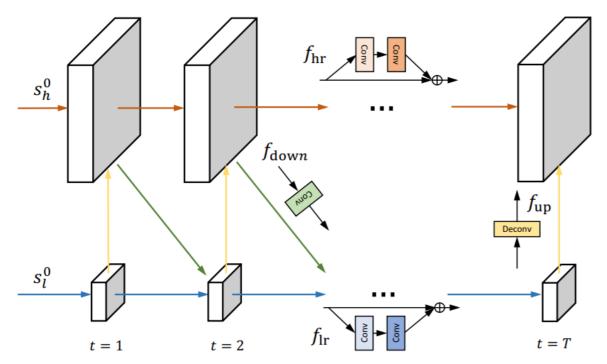
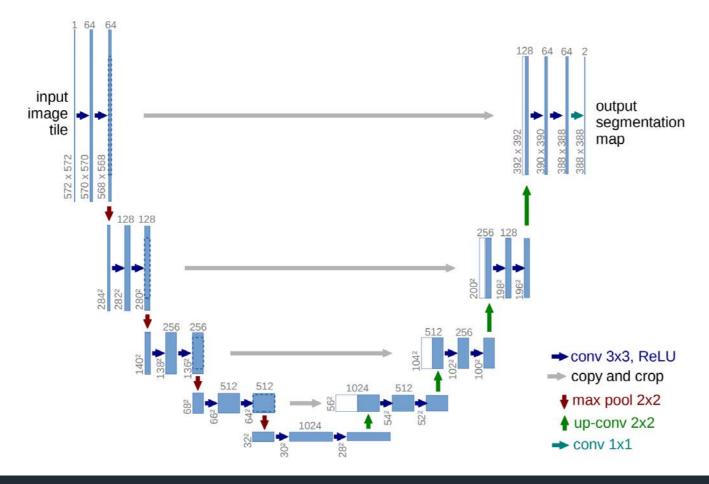


Image Super-Resolution via Dual-State Recurrent Networks, CVPR 2018



加入重采样: UNet

- •深层网络难以训练
 - ●需要很大的存储
 - •消耗大量计算资源
 - ●高分辨率带来计算量的快速增长
- ●在网络中引入重采样: UNet



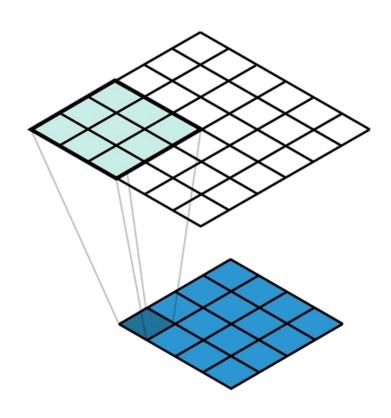




在网络中实现重采样

- ●使用 stride convolution 实现下采样
- ●使用 transposed convolution 实现上采样
 - •输入图像的每一个位置,通过卷积核投射到输出的图像中

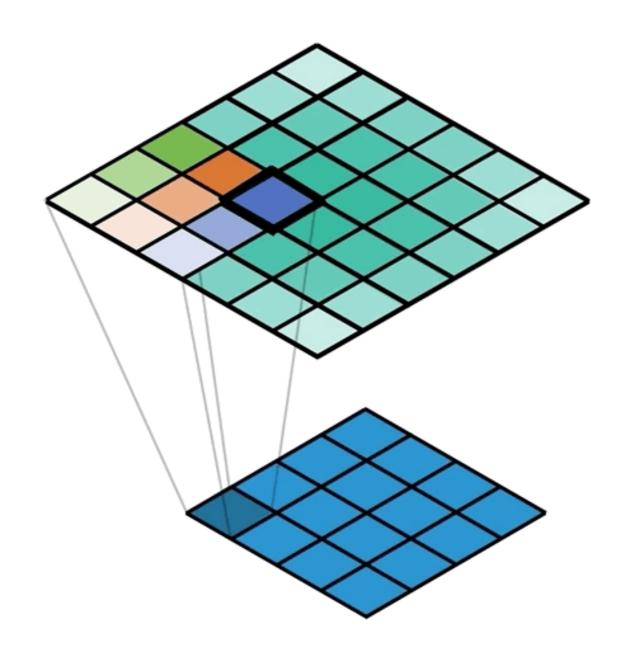
A	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	1	J	K	L	М	N	0	Р	Q	R	S	T	U	٧
1																						
2			Input							Kernel					<u>Output</u>							
3																						
4																1	2	3	3	2	1	
5			1	1	1	1				1	1	1				2	4	6	6	4	2	
6			1	1	1	1				1	1	1				3	6	9	9	6	3	
7			1	1	1	1				1	1	1				3	6	9	9	6	3	
8			1	1	1	1										2	4	6	6	4	2	
9																1	2	3	3	2	1	
10																						





Transposed Convolution

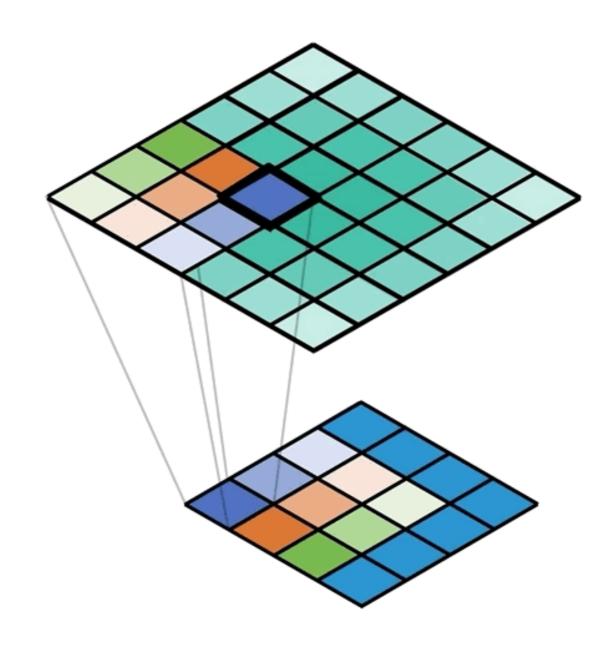
- •实际上反卷积也是只是卷积
 - ●考虑一个输出的位置





Transposed Convolution

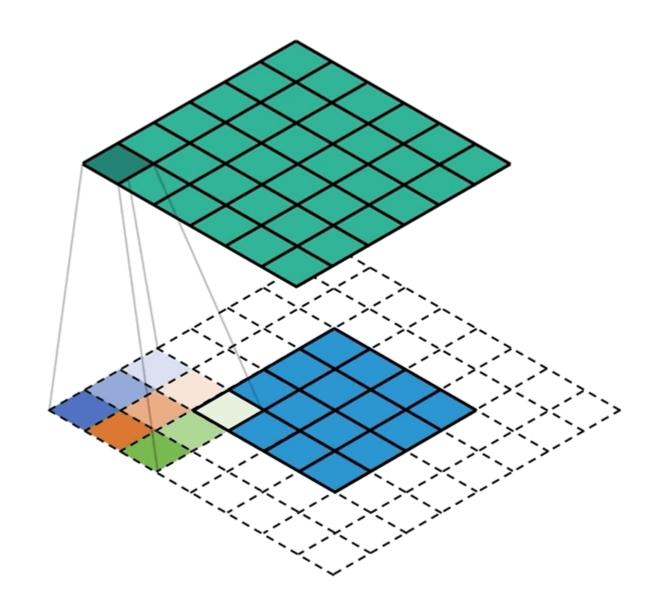
- •实际上反卷积也是只是卷积
 - ●考虑一个输出的位置





Transposed Convolution

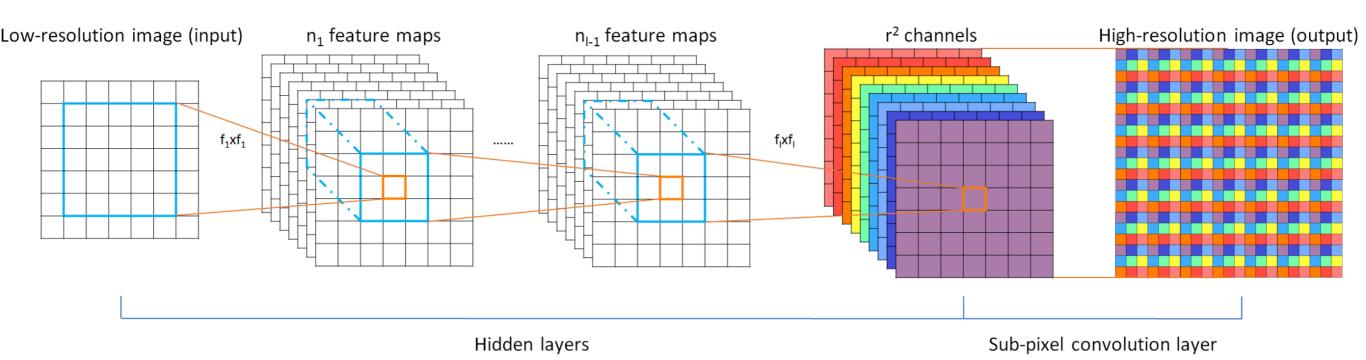
- •实际上反卷积也是只是卷积
 - ●考虑一个输出的位置
 - ●与下图等价





其它重采样方法

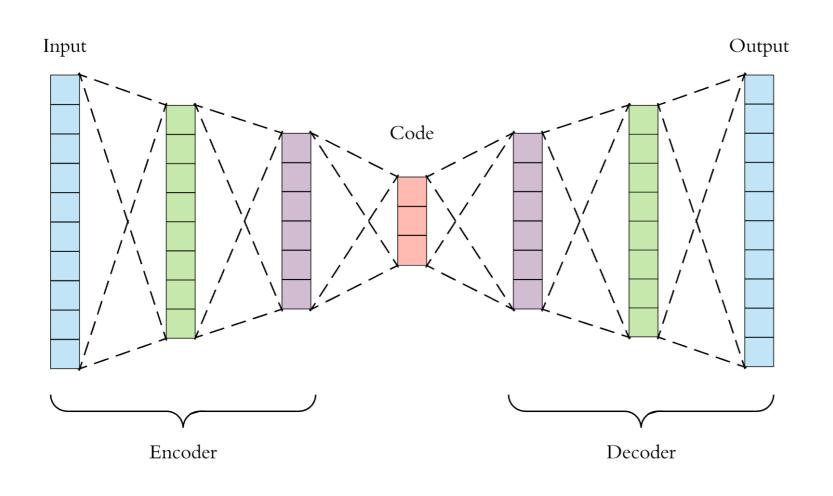
- ●直接对特征进行插值
- Subpixel Convolution





UNet & Auto Encoder

- ●Auto Encoder 一般用于非监督学习
- ●区别在于是否存在 Skip-Connection
- ●用于图像-图像映射,细粒度分割,压缩,生成.....

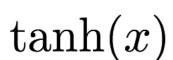




Sigmoid

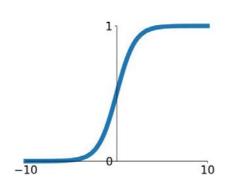
$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

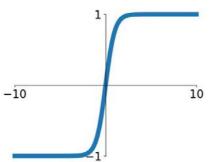
tanh

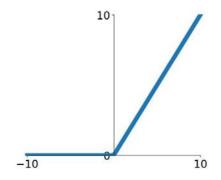


ReLU

 $\max(0, x)$

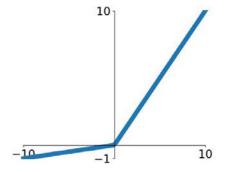






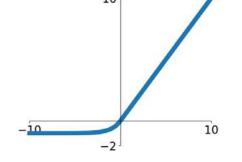
Leaky ReLU

 $\max(0.1x, x)$



ELU

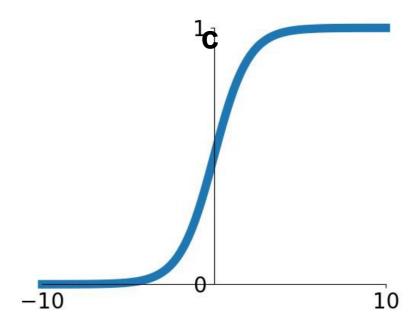
$$\begin{cases} x & x \ge 0 \\ \alpha(e^x - 1) & x < 0 \end{cases}$$





Sigmoid

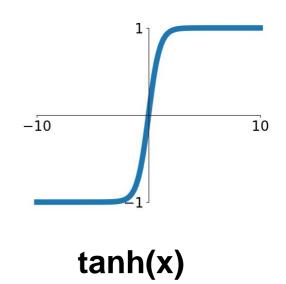
- ●能够将数据归一化到[0,1]
- ●曾一度被用于神经网络
 - ●与生物神经元的激活类似
- ●存在问题
 - ●梯度饱和
 - 输入数据绝对值较大的时候几乎没有梯度
 - ●计算困难
 - •实现指数运算较为困难,运算较慢





tanh

- ●能够将数据归一化到[-1,1]
- ●存在问题
 - ●梯度饱和
 - •输入数据绝对值较大的时候几乎没有梯度
 - ●计算困难
 - •实现指数运算较为困难,运算较慢

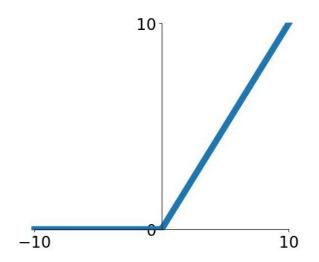






ReLU

- Rectified Linear Unit
- 不会出现梯度饱和问题
- ●硬件实现非常简单
- ●网络收敛速度更快
- ●存在问题:
 - ●当输入小于0时没有梯度





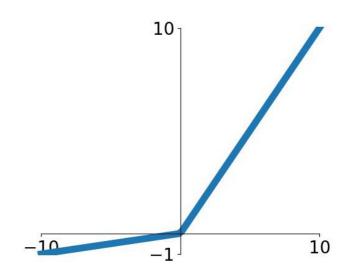


Leaky ReLU & PReLU

- •Leaky ReLU
 - ●拥有 ReLU 的所有优点
 - 不会导致无梯度问题
 - •左半边斜率如何选取?



●使用一个可以学习的斜率





神经网络参数初始化

- •为什么初始化会影响性能?
 - •如果问题足够简单,可以直接求解
 - 深度神经网络可以求解复杂的函数优化问题
 - 但往往无法找到全局最优解
 - ●初始化会影响找到的局部最优

●初始化方法:

•He Initialization

stddev = sqrt(2 / fan_in)

- •Xavier Initialization

 stddev = sqrt(2 / (fan_in + fan_out))
- ●预训练: ImageNet Pretraining



关于初始化的研究

- Understanding the difficulty of training deep feedforward neural networks
- by Glorot and Bengio, 2010
- Exact solutions to the nonlinear dynamics of learning in deep linear neural networks by Saxe et al, 2013
- Random walk initialization for training very deep feedforward networks by Sussillo and Abbott, 2014
- Delving deep into rectifiers: Surpassing human-level performance on ImageNet classification by He et al., 2015
- Data-dependent Initializations of Convolutional Neural Networks by Krähenbühl et al., 2015
- All you need is a good init, Mishkin and Matas, 2015

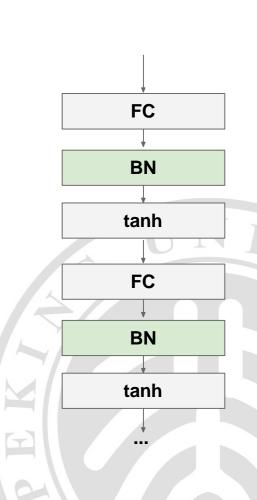


Batch Normalization

- ●激活函数往往以 ⊙ 为激活分界
 - •如果在网络中所有的输出都是正数,激活函数等于没用
 - •如果在网络中所有的输出均为负数,同理
 - •我们希望一个分布均匀规整的数据
 - ●想要就要!
- ●在 batch 上将数据归一化,均值为0,方差为1

$$\widehat{x}^{(k)} = \frac{x^{(k)} - E[x^{(k)}]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}[x^{(k)}]}}$$

• 在激活函数前使用





Batch Normalization

- •是否真的需要处处归一化?
 - ●有些情况下需要输出多样化的结果
 - •给网络一个反悔的机会:

$$\widehat{x}^{(k)} = \frac{x^{(k)} - E[x^{(k)}]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}[x^{(k)}]}}$$

$$y^{(k)} = \gamma^{(k)} \widehat{x}^{(k)} + \beta^{(k)}$$

Note, the network can learn:

$$\gamma^{(k)} = \sqrt{\mathrm{Var}[x^{(k)}]}$$
 $\beta^{(k)} = \mathrm{E}[x^{(k)}]$ to recover the identity mapping.

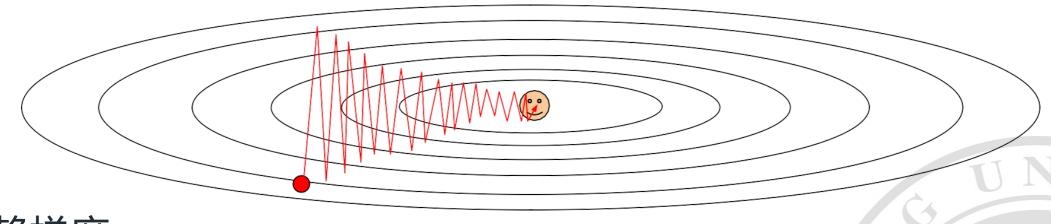
Input: Values of x over a mini-batch: $\mathcal{B} = \{x_{1...m}\}$;

Parameters to be learned: γ , β Output: $\{y_i = \mathrm{BN}_{\gamma,\beta}(x_i)\}$ $\mu_{\mathcal{B}} \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i \qquad // \text{mini-batch mean}$ $\sigma_{\mathcal{B}}^2 \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \mu_{\mathcal{B}})^2 \qquad // \text{mini-batch variance}$ $\widehat{x}_i \leftarrow \frac{x_i - \mu_{\mathcal{B}}}{\sqrt{\sigma_{\mathcal{B}}^2 + \epsilon}} \qquad // \text{normalize}$ $y_i \leftarrow \gamma \widehat{x}_i + \beta \equiv \mathrm{BN}_{\gamma,\beta}(x_i) \qquad // \text{scale and shift}$

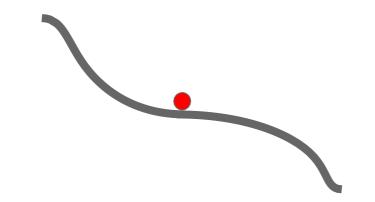


SGD 遇到的困难

- ●随机梯度下降 Stochastic Gradient Descent
- 在多维的情况下会遇到问题
 - ●由于 Learning Rate 的存在,会在梯度大的维度震荡
 - ●收敛较慢



- ●依赖梯度
 - ●在鞍点无法继续优化



动量方法 Momentum

SGD

$$x_{t+1} = x_t - \alpha \nabla f(x_t)$$

while True:

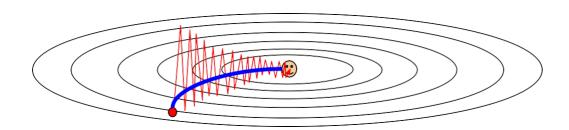
 $dx = compute_gradient(x)$

x -= learning_rate * dx

局部极小







SGD+Momentum

$$v_{t+1} = \rho v_t + \nabla f(x_t)$$

$$x_{t+1} = x_t - \alpha v_{t+1}$$

$$VX = 0$$

while True:

 $dx = compute_gradient(x)$

vx = rho * vx + dx

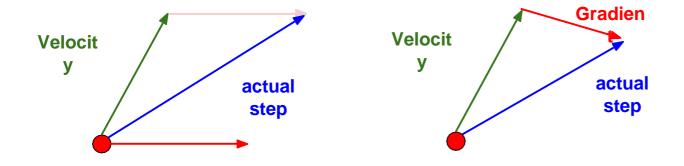
x -= learning_rate * vx

Sutskever et al, "On the importance of initialization and momentum in deep learning", ICML 2013



Nesterov Momentum

• 先按速度走,再求梯度



$$v_{t+1} = \rho v_t - \alpha \nabla f(x_t + \rho v_t)$$
$$x_{t+1} = x_t + v_{t+1}$$





AdaGrad and RMSprop

AdaGrad

```
grad_squared = 0
while True:
    dx = compute_gradient(x)
    grad_squared += dx * dx
    x -= learning_rate * dx / (np.sqrt(grad_squared) + 1e-7)
```

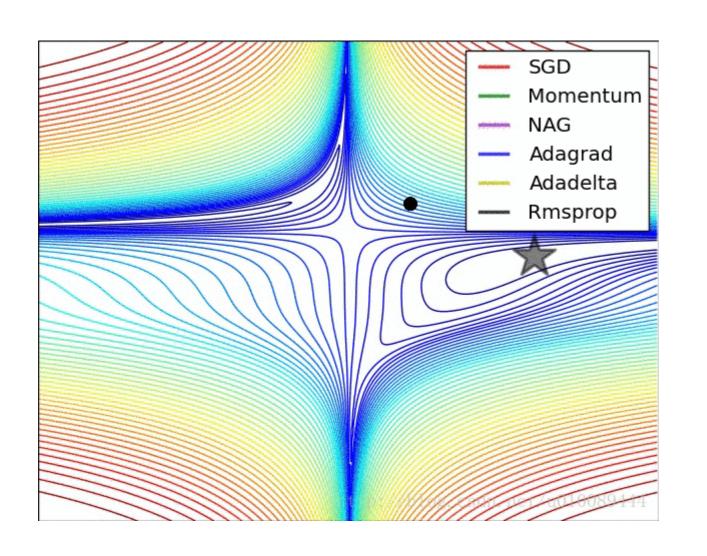


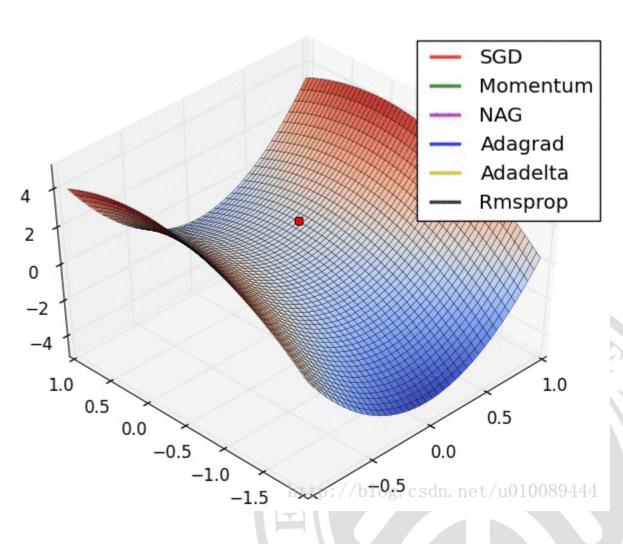
RMSProp

```
grad_squared = 0
while True:
    dx = compute_gradient(x)
    grad_squared = decay_rate * grad_squared + (1 - decay_rate) * dx * dx
    x -= learning_rate * dx / (np.sqrt(grad_squared) + 1e-7)
```



AdaGrad and RMSprop







Adam

```
first_moment = 0
second_moment = 0
for t in range(1, num_iterations):
    dx = compute_gradient(x)
    first_moment = beta1 * first_moment + (1 - beta1) * dx
    second_moment = beta2 * second_moment + (1 - beta2) * dx * dx
    first_unbias = first_moment / (1 - beta1 ** t)
    second_unbias = second_moment / (1 - beta2 ** t)
    x -= learning_rate * first_unbias / (np.sqrt(second_unbias) + 1e-7))
```

Momentum

Bias correction

AdaGrad / RMSProp

Kingma, D. P., & Ba, J. L. (2015). Adam: a Method for Stochastic Optimization. International Conference on Learning Representations, 1–13.



学习率 Learning Rate

- 学习率会影响收敛性能
 - ●训练逐渐收敛时可能需要减小学习率
- ●学习率与batch大小有关系
 - •小的batch会导致梯度随机性更大,需要更小的学习率

