

1. a) 激活函数可以引入非线性, 将神经网络中的线性变换转换为非线性变换, 使神经网络可以学习和表示复杂的非线性关系。如果没有激活函数, 不管网络有多少层, 最终的输出都是输入的线性组合, 无法处理复杂的任务

b) 当输入为 $X = (x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3)^T = (0.05, 0.10, 0.05)^T$ 时,

$$Z_1 = (z_{11} \ z_{12} \ z_{13})^T = W_1 X = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.3 \\ 0.4 & 0.5 & 0.6 \\ 0.5 & 0.4 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.05 \\ 0.10 \\ 0.05 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.04 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.08 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$h_1 = (h_{11} \ h_{12} \ h_{13})^T = \sin(Z_1) = (0.04, 0.1, 0.08)^T$$

$$Z_2 = (z_{21} \ z_{22} \ z_{23} \ z_{24})^T = W_2 \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ h_{11} \\ h_{12} \\ h_{13} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.1 & 0.2 & -0.1 & 0.2 \\ 0.2 & -0.1 & 0.2 & -0.1 \\ 0.1 & -0.2 & 0.1 & -0.2 \\ -0.2 & 0.1 & -0.2 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.04 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.08 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.004 \\ 0.028 \\ -0.004 \\ -0.028 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$h_2 = (h_{21} \ h_{22} \ h_{23} \ h_{24})^T = \sin(Z_2) = (0.004, 0.028, -0.004, -0.028)^T$$

$$z_3 = W_3 (b_2 \ h_{21} \ h_{22} \ h_{23} \ h_{24})^T = 0.024$$

$$\therefore \hat{y} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z_3}} = 0.5060$$

c) 采用最小化均方误差作为优化准则, 损失函数 $L = \frac{1}{2}(y - \hat{y})^2$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{根据链式法则, } \frac{\partial L}{\partial W_3} &= \frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{y}} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial z_3} \cdot \frac{\partial z_3}{\partial W_3} \\ &= -(y - \hat{y}) \cdot \hat{y}(1 - \hat{y}) \cdot (b_2 \ h_{21} \ h_{22} \ h_{23} \ h_{24}) \\ &= (-0.0222, -0.00045, -0.0031, 0.00045, 0.0031)^T \end{aligned}$$

$$d) \because W'_3 = W_3 - \alpha \frac{\partial L}{\partial W_3} \text{ 且 } \alpha = 0.1$$

$$\therefore \text{更新后的 } W'_3 = [0.10222, 0.200045, 0.30031, 0.599955, 0.09969]$$

2. a) $\because N = 224, m = 11$ 且步长为 4

$$\therefore \text{输出尺寸} = \left\lfloor \frac{224 - 11}{4} \right\rfloor + 1 = 54$$

\therefore 第一个卷积层输出的宽度和高度是 54

b) \because 第一个卷积层共有 96 个卷积核 \therefore 输出通道数 = 卷积核个数 = 96

\therefore 第一个卷积层输出的维度为 $54 \times 54 \times 96$

\therefore 被激活的神经元数量 = $54 \times 54 \times 96 = 279936$ 个

c) \because 卷积层参数个数 = (卷积核高 \times 卷积核宽 \times 通道数 + 1) \times 卷积核个数

\therefore 该卷积层中可被训练的参数数量 = $(11 \times 11 \times 3 + 1) \times 96 = 34944$ 个

d) 输入特征数量 = $224 \times 224 \times 3 = 150528$

\because 每个神经元与所有输入特征连接, 且共有 512 个神经元

\therefore 权重参数 = $150528 \times 512 = 77070336$ 个

\because 每个神经元有一个偏置 \therefore 偏置参数 = 512 个

\therefore 总参数个数 = $77070336 + 512 = 77070848$ 个

e) W_1 : 卷积核中间一行的值与上下两行的值存在显著差异, 可用于提取图像中的水平边缘特征

W_2 : 中心像素与其周围像素的值有显著差异, 可用于提取图片中的点特征或显著特征

W_3 : 卷积核为对角线对称结构, 以左上到右下在对角线方向上有显著的值变化, 可用于提取图像中的对角线边缘特征

$$3. \because H_0 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.2 & 0.4 \\ 0.4 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{输入值} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1.5 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{网络输出值} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & 1.6 \\ 1.2 & 1.7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{损失函数 } L = \frac{1}{2}(y - d)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^4 \frac{1}{2}(y_i - d_i)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial H_1} = \sum_{i=1}^4 \frac{\partial L}{\partial y_i} \cdot \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial H_1} = \sum_{i=1}^4 (y_i - d_i) \cdot \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial H_1} = 1.75; \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial H_2} = \sum_{i=1}^4 \frac{\partial L}{\partial y_i} \cdot \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial H_2} = \sum_{i=1}^4 (y_i - d_i) \cdot \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial H_2} = 2.8;$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial H_3} = \sum_{i=1}^4 \frac{\partial L}{\partial y_i} \cdot \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial H_3} = \sum_{i=1}^4 (y_i - d_i) \cdot \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial H_3} = 2.4; \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial H_4} = \sum_{i=1}^4 \frac{\partial L}{\partial y_i} \cdot \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial H_4} = \sum_{i=1}^4 (y_i - d_i) \cdot \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial H_4} = 2.85;$$

$$\therefore \text{更新权值参数为 } \begin{bmatrix} H'_1 & H'_2 \\ H'_3 & H'_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} H_1 - \alpha \frac{\partial L}{\partial H_1} & H_2 - \alpha \frac{\partial L}{\partial H_2} \\ H_3 - \alpha \frac{\partial L}{\partial H_3} & H_4 - \alpha \frac{\partial L}{\partial H_4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.375 & 0.12 \\ 0.16 & -0.085 \end{bmatrix}$$