

PSO and Neural Network training

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Metaheuristics for Optimization

Goal

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- Train the Neural Network (NN)
 - find the weights of the links to have the following behavior:
 - ① input: image of a "2" \Rightarrow output: $h \rightarrow 1$
 - ② input: image of a "3" \Rightarrow output: $h \rightarrow 0$
- Use the Particle swarm optimization (PSO)
 - the optimal position of a PSO particle in the research space should tell us the optima coefficients for the NN

The Neural Network

Graphical representation

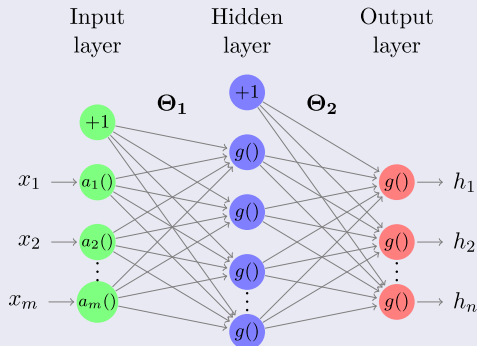


FIGURE 1 – A 3-layers neural network. This one has several outputs at the last level, while the one considered in the exercise has only one. In our case we also set $a_i(x_i) = x_i$.

The Neural Network

Matrix representation of the NN

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \in [0, 1] \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{one line of X.dat}$$

$$\mathbf{z} := \mathbf{g} \left(\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \overbrace{\theta_{1,1}^{(1)} \cdots \theta_{s,(m+1)}^{(1)}}^{\Theta_1} \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{c}} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} g(c_1) \\ \vdots \\ g(c_s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ \vdots \\ z_s \end{bmatrix}$$

$$h_{\Theta_1, \Theta_2}(\mathbf{x}) := \mathbf{g} \left(\begin{bmatrix} \overbrace{\theta_{1,1}^{(2)} \cdots \theta_{1,(s+1)}^{(2)}}^{\Theta_2} \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ z_1 \\ \vdots \\ z_s \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

From coefficients to PSO particle

consider the particle i of the PSO, we want to connect its position \mathbf{s}_t^i to the coefficients of Θ_1, Θ_2 that are made as follows

$$\theta_{i,j}^{(1)} \in \Theta_1 \quad \text{and} \quad \theta_{1,k}^{(2)} \in \Theta_2$$

then the suggestion (but not the unique way) is to construct \mathbf{s}_t^i as follow:

$$\mathbf{s}^i = [\theta_{1,1}^{(1)}, \dots, \theta_{1,m+1}^{(1)}, \theta_{2,m+1}^{(1)}, \dots, \theta_{s,(m+1)}^{(1)}, \theta_{1,1}^{(2)}, \dots, \theta_{1,(s+1)}^{(2)}]$$

where in our case $m = 400$ $s = 25$ and $\mathbf{s}_t^i \in R^{s \times (m+1) + s + 1}$

PSO optimization

Move the PSO particle

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{v}_{t+1}^i &= \omega \mathbf{v}_t^i + c_1 r_1 (\mathbf{b}_t^i - \mathbf{s}_t^i) + c_2 r_2 (\mathbf{b}_t^G - \mathbf{s}_t^i) \\ \mathbf{s}_{t+1}^i &= \mathbf{s}_t^i + \mathbf{v}_{t+1}^i\end{aligned}$$

Compute the fitness to find the best positions

$$\begin{aligned}J_k(\Theta_1, \Theta_2) &:= (y_k - h_{\Theta_1, \Theta_2}(\mathbf{x}_k))^2 \\ J(\Theta_1, \Theta_2) &:= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m (y_k - h_{\Theta_1, \Theta_2}(\mathbf{x}_k))^2\end{aligned}$$

The continuum research space and its boundaries

Limit the range of values for the weights

- The matrix coefficients are *weights* \rightarrow it is not important their absolute value but the relative magnitude
- fix boundaries in the continuum space $\rightarrow \theta_i \in [-0.5, 0.5]$
- $\Rightarrow S \subset R^{s \times (m+1) + s + 1}$
- \Rightarrow the research space is a hypercube!

Problems

- define what to do when the progression formula of the PSO “pushes” a particle out of the boundaries
- define velocities cutoff for the particles compatible with the defined S