4_人工神经网络(全连接人工神经网络、前馈神经网络、多层感知机模型)

4 1 人工神经网络结构及前向传播

训练数据集

$$T = \{(\mathbf{x}_1, y_1), (\mathbf{x}_2, y_2), \dots, (\mathbf{x}_i, y_i), \dots, (\mathbf{x}_N, y_N)\}\$$

其中, \mathbf{x}_i 为第i个特征向量(实例), $\mathbf{x}_i = \left(x_i^{(1)}, x_i^{(2)}, \dots, x_i^{(j)}, \dots, x_i^{(n)}\right)^T \in \mathcal{X} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$; y_i 为 \mathbf{x}_i 的类别标记,常将类别标记表示为类别位置为1,其余位置为0的类别向量(one-hot编码)。

人工神经网络输入层(层1)

$$\mathbf{a}^{1} = (a_{1}^{1}, a_{2}^{1}, \dots, a_{j}^{1}, \dots, a_{n}^{1})^{T}$$
$$a_{j}^{1} = x_{i}^{(j)} \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

人工神经网络隐藏层 (层 2)

$$\mathbf{a}^{2} = \left(a_{1}^{2}, a_{2}^{2}, \dots, a_{j}^{2}, \dots, a_{p}^{2}\right)^{T}$$

$$a_{j}^{2} = \sigma\left(z_{j}^{2}\right)$$

$$z_{j}^{2} = \sum_{k} w_{jk}^{2} \cdot a_{k}^{1} + b_{j}^{2} \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots, p)$$

$$\mathbf{z}^{2} = \left(z_{1}^{2}, z_{2}^{2}, \dots, z_{j}^{2}, \dots, z_{p}^{2}\right)^{T}$$

人工神经网络输出层(层3)

$$\mathbf{a}^{3} = \left(a_{1}^{3}, a_{2}^{3}, \dots, a_{j}^{3}, \dots, a_{m}^{3}\right)^{T}$$

$$a_{j}^{3} = \sigma\left(z_{j}^{3}\right)$$

$$z_{j}^{3} = \sum_{k} w_{jk}^{3} \cdot a_{k}^{2} + b_{j}^{3} \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots, m)$$

$$\mathbf{z}^{2} = \left(z_{1}^{2}, z_{2}^{2}, \dots, z_{j}^{2}, \dots, z_{m}^{2}\right)^{T}$$

预测输出

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}} = (\hat{y}_1, \hat{y}_2, \dots, \hat{y}_j, \dots, \hat{y}_m)^T$$

$$\hat{y}_j = a_j^3 \qquad (j = 1, 2, \dots, m)$$

实际输出

$$\mathbf{y} = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_j, \dots, y_m)^T$$
 $(j = 1, 2, \dots, m)$

其中激活函数 $\sigma(z)$ 为sigmoid函数:

$$\sigma(z) = sigmoid(z) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-z)}$$

4_2_损失函数及经验损失

单个实例 \mathbf{x} 的损失函数 $L_{\mathbf{x}}\left(\mathbf{y},\hat{\mathbf{y}}\right)$ 为平方损失函数

$$C_{\mathbf{x}} = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}\|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j} (y_j - \hat{y}_j)^2$$

目标函数 (经验风险)

$$C = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\mathbf{x}} C_{\mathbf{x}}$$

4_3_误差反向传播

定义第1层的第1个神经元上的误差

$$\delta_j^l \equiv \frac{\partial C_{\mathbf{x}}}{\partial z_j^l} \quad (l = 2, 3)$$

输出层误差

隐藏层误差

$$\delta_j^2 = \frac{\partial C_{\mathbf{x}}}{\partial z_j^2}$$

$$= \sum_k \frac{\partial C_{\mathbf{x}}}{\partial z_k^3} \cdot \frac{\partial z_k^3}{\partial z_j^2}$$

$$= \sum_k \frac{\partial z_k^3}{\partial z_j^2} \cdot \delta_k^3$$

$$= \sum_k \frac{\partial \left(\sum_j w_{kj}^3 \cdot a_j^2 + b_k^3\right)}{\partial z_j^2} \cdot \delta_k^3$$

$$= \sum_k \frac{\partial \left(\sum_j w_{kj}^3 \cdot \sigma(z_j^2) + b_k^3\right)}{\partial z_j^2} \cdot \delta_k^3$$

$$= \sum_k \frac{\partial \left(\sum_j w_{kj}^3 \cdot \sigma(z_j^2) + b_k^3\right)}{\partial z_j^2} \cdot \delta_k^3$$

$$= \sum_k w_{kj}^3 \cdot \sigma'(z_j^2) \cdot \delta_k^3$$

$$= \sigma'(z_j^2) \cdot \sum_k w_{kj}^3 \delta_k^3 \quad (j = 1, 2, ..., p) \quad (k = 1, 2, ..., m)$$

损失函数在隐藏层(层2)/输出层(层3)关于偏置的梯度

$$\frac{\partial C_{\mathbf{x}}}{\partial b_{j}^{l}} = \frac{\partial C_{\mathbf{x}}}{\partial z_{j}^{l}} \cdot \frac{\partial z_{j}^{l}}{\partial b_{j}^{l}} = \delta_{j}^{l} \cdot \frac{\partial \left(\sum_{k} w_{jk}^{l} a_{k}^{l-1} + b_{j}^{l}\right)}{\partial b_{j}^{l}} = \delta_{j}^{l} \quad (l = 2, 3)$$

损失函数在隐藏层(层2)/输出层(层3)关于权值的梯度

$$\frac{\partial C_{\mathbf{x}}}{\partial w_{jk}^{l}} = \frac{\partial C_{\mathbf{x}}}{\partial z_{j}^{l}} \cdot \frac{\partial z_{j}^{l}}{\partial w_{jk}^{l}} = \delta_{j}^{l} \cdot \frac{\partial \left(\sum_{k} w_{jk}^{l} a_{k}^{l-1} + b_{j}^{l}\right)}{\partial w_{jk}^{l}} = \delta_{j}^{l} \cdot a_{k}^{l-1} \quad (l = 2, 3)$$

误差反向传播算法:

- 1. 输入实例 \mathbf{x} : 为输入层设置对应的激活值 \mathbf{a}^1 ;
- 2. 前向传播: 对每个l(l=2,3)计算

$$\begin{aligned} a_j^l &= \sigma\left(z_j^l\right) \\ z_j^l &= \sum_{i} w_{jk}^l \cdot a_k^{l-1} + b_j^l \end{aligned}$$

- 3. 输出层误差 δ_i^3 ;
- 4. 反向误差传播:隐藏层误差 δ_i^2 ;
- 5. 输出:损失函数在隐藏层(层2) / 输出层(层3)关于偏置及权值的梯度 $\frac{\partial C_{\mathbf{x}}}{\partial b_{j}^{l}}$ $\frac{\partial C_{\mathbf{x}}}{\partial w_{jk}^{l}}$ 。

4_4_梯度下降算法

梯度下降算法:

- 1. 输入训练实例的集合;
- 2. 对每个训练实例 \mathbf{x} : 设置对应的输入激活 $\mathbf{a}^{\mathbf{x},1}$,并执行以下步骤:
 - 前向传播: 计算 $\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{x},l} = \mathbf{w}^l \mathbf{a}^{\mathbf{x},l-1} + \mathbf{b}^l \mathbf{x} \mathbf{a}^{\mathbf{x},l} = \sigma(\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{x},l})$, 其中 $l = 2, 3, \dots, L$ 。
 - 输出层误差: $\delta^{\mathbf{x},L} = \nabla_{\mathbf{a}} C_{\mathbf{x}} \odot \sigma' \left(\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{x},L} \right)$
 - 误差反向传播: 对每个 $l=L-1,L-2,\cdots,2$, 计算 $\delta^{\mathbf{x},l}=\left(\left(\mathbf{w}^{l+1}\right)^{\mathsf{T}}\delta^{\mathbf{x},l+1}\right)\odot\sigma'\left(\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{x},l}\right)$.
- 3. 梯度下降: 对每个 $l = L 1, L 2, \cdots, 2$,根据 $\mathbf{w}^l \to \mathbf{w}^l \frac{\eta}{m} \sum_{\mathbf{x}} \delta^{\mathbf{x},l} \left(\mathbf{a}^{\mathbf{x},l-1} \right)^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{n} \mathbf{b}^l \to \mathbf{b}^l \frac{\eta}{m} \sum_{\mathbf{x}} \delta^{\mathbf{x},l} \mathbf{g}$ 新权重和偏置。

4 5 人工神经网络的改进

1. 交叉熵损失函数:

单个实例 \mathbf{x} 的损失函数 $L_{\mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{y},\hat{\mathbf{y}})$ 为交叉熵损失函数

$$C_{\mathbf{x}} = -\left(\mathbf{y}\ln\hat{\mathbf{y}} + (1 - \mathbf{y})\ln(1 - \hat{\mathbf{y}})\right)$$

=
$$-\sum_{j} \left[y_{j}\ln\hat{y}_{j} + (1 - y_{j})\ln(1 - \hat{y}_{j})\right]$$

1. 目标函数正则化(结构风险):

L2正则化:
$$C = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\mathbf{x}} C_{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\lambda}{2N} \sum_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{w}^2$$

L1正则化:
$$C = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\mathbf{x}} C_{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\lambda}{N} \sum_{w} |w|$$

1. 激活函数:

双曲正切激活函数

$$\sigma(z) = \tanh(z) = \frac{\exp(z) - \exp(-z)}{\exp(z) + \exp(-z)}$$

输出层柔性最大值激活函数

$$\sigma(z^{L}) = softmax(z^{L})$$
$$= \frac{\exp(z^{L})}{\sum \exp(z^{L})}$$

1. 权重初始化:设神经元有 n_{in} 个输入权重,可使权重

$$w \sim N\left(0, \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n_{in}}}\right)^2\right)$$