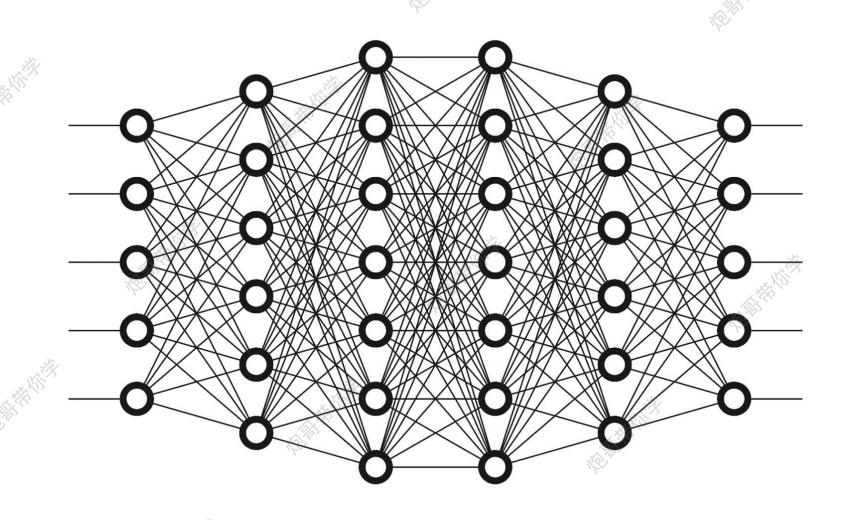
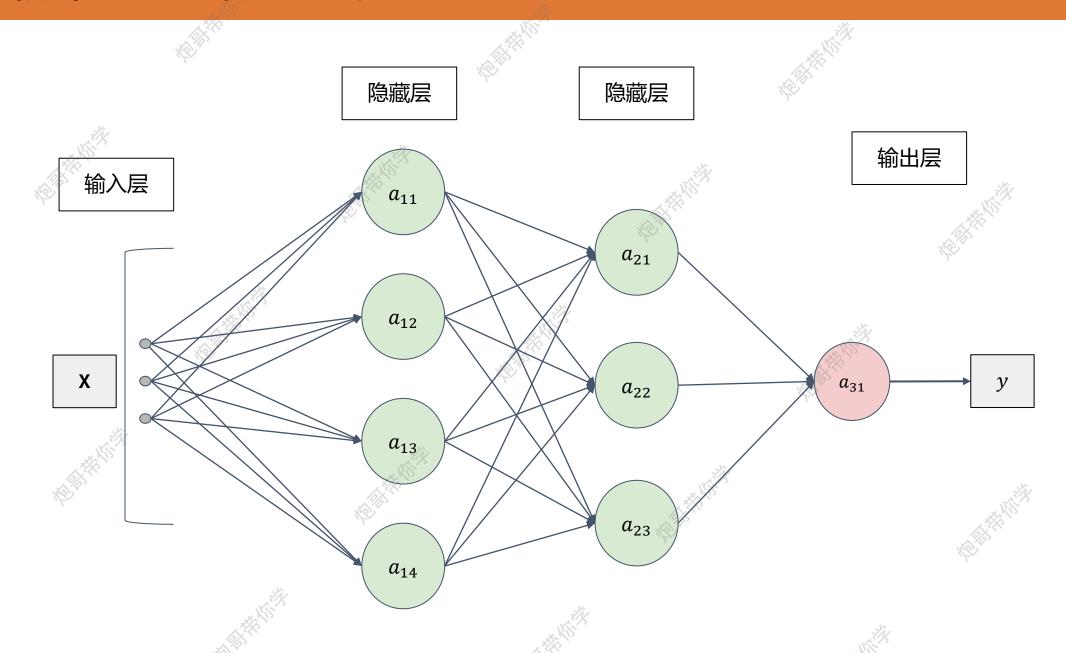
第2章 CNN卷积 神经网络 算法原理

## 全连接神经网络的整体结构



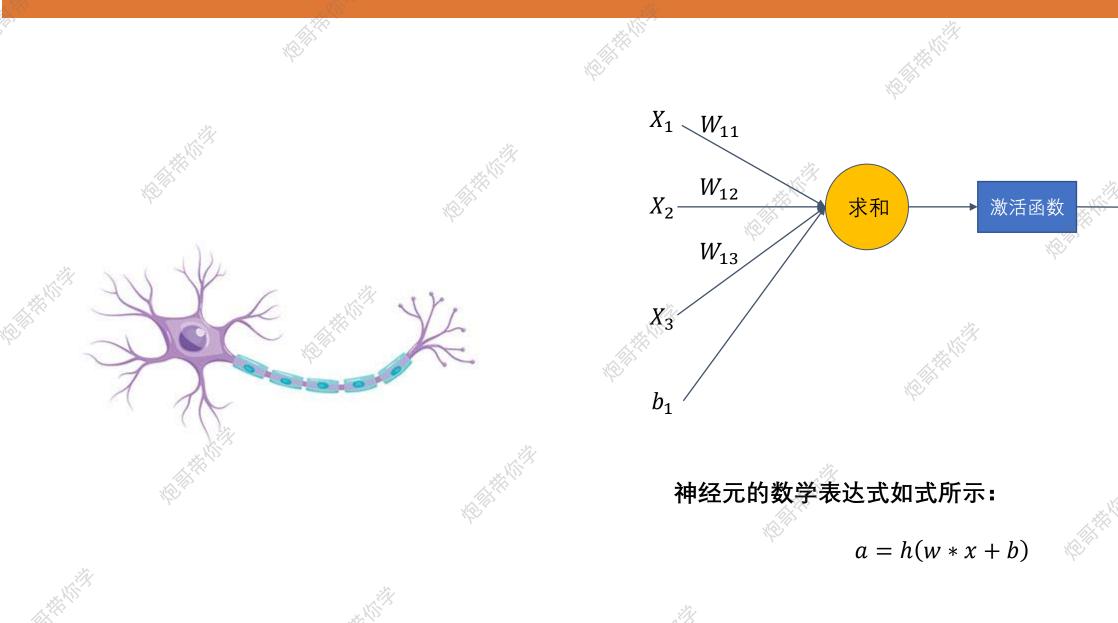


## 全连接神经网络的整体结构





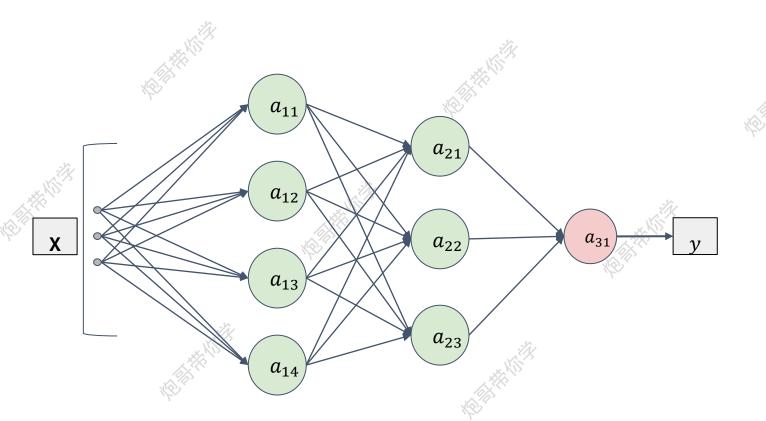
# 全连接神经网络的结构单元





输出

## 为什么要加入激活函数



这里我们考虑把线性函数h(x) = cx作为激活函数,把y(x) = h(h(h(x)))的运算对应3层神经网络,这个运算会进行y(x) = c \* c \* c \* x的乘法运算,但是同样的处理可以由y(x) = ax(注意,这里a = c \* \* 3)一次乘法运算(既没有隐藏层的神经网络)来表示。



# 激活函数---Sigmoid函数

#### Sigmoid函数的公式和导数如式所示:

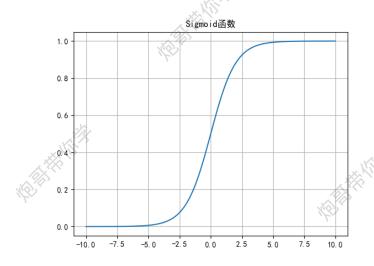
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}} \Longrightarrow y' = y(1 - y)$$

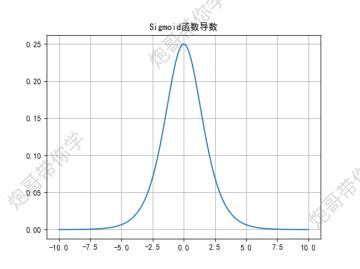
### Sigmoid函数优点:

1、简单、非常适用分类任务;

### Sigmoid函数缺点:

- 1、反向传播训练时有梯度消失的问题;
- 2、输出值区间为(0,1), 关于0不对称;
- 3、梯度更新在不同方向走得太远,使得优化难度增大,训练耗时







## 激活函数---Tanh函数

### Tanh函数的公式和导数如式所示:

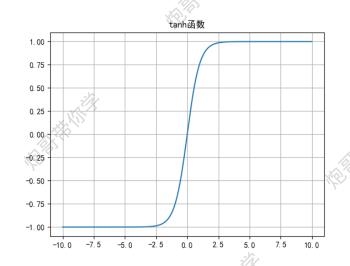
$$y = \frac{e^{z} - e^{-z}}{e^{z} + e^{-z}} \Longrightarrow y' = 1 - y^{2}$$

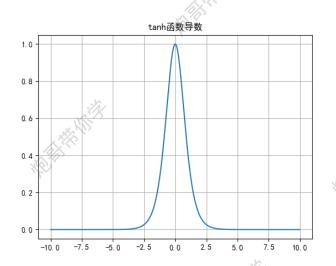
#### Tanh函数优点:

- 1、解决了Sigmoid函数输出值非0对称的问题
- 2、训练比Sigmoid函数快, 更容易收敛;

#### Tanh函数缺点:

- 1、反向传播训练时有梯度消失的问题;
- 2、Tanh函数和Sigmoid函数非常相似。







## 激活函数---ReLU函数

#### ReLU函数的公式和导数如式所示:

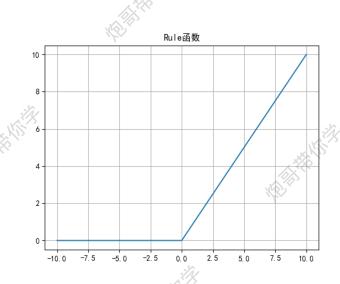
$$y = egin{cases} z & ext{if } z > 0 \ 0 & ext{if } z <= 0 \end{cases} \Longrightarrow y' = egin{cases} 1 & ext{if } z > 0 \ 0 & ext{if } z <= 0 \end{cases}$$

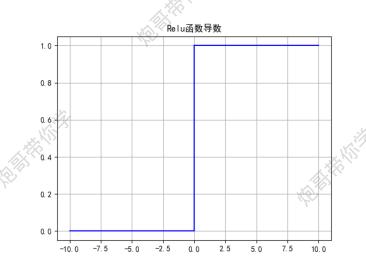
### ReLU函数优点:

- 1、解决了梯度消失的问题;
- 2、计算更为简单,没有Sigmoid函数和Tanh函数的指数运算;

#### ReLU函数缺点:

1、训练时可能出现神经元死亡;







## 激活函数---Leaky ReLU函数

### Leaky ReLU函数的公式和导数如式所示:

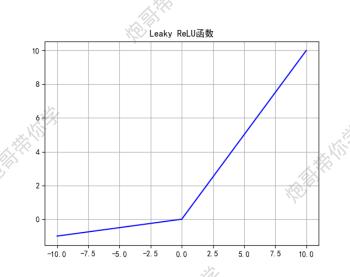
$$\mathbf{y} = egin{cases} \mathbf{z} & ext{if } \mathbf{z} > 0 \ \mathbf{az} & ext{if } \mathbf{z} <= 0 \end{cases} \Longrightarrow \mathbf{y}' = egin{cases} 1 & ext{if } \mathbf{z} > 0 \ \mathbf{a} & ext{if } \mathbf{z} <= 0 \end{cases}$$

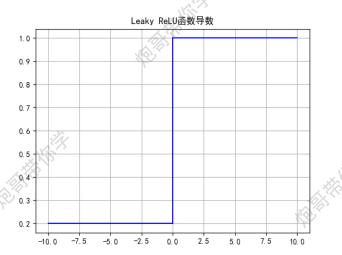
### Leaky ReLU函数优点:

1、解决了ReLU的神经元死亡问题;

### Leaky ReLU函数缺点:

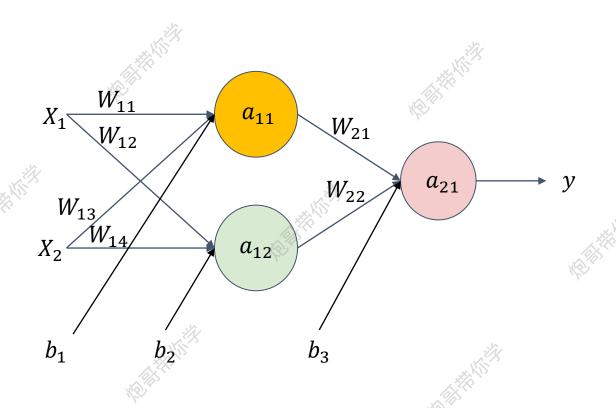
1、无法为正负输入值提供一致的关系预测(不同 区间函数不同)







## 全连接神经网络前向传播



### 前向传播计算过程:

$$a_{11} = \operatorname{sigmoid}(x_1w_{11} + x_2w_{13} + b_1)$$

$$a_{12} = \operatorname{sigmoid}(x_1w_{12} + x_2w_{14} + b_2)$$

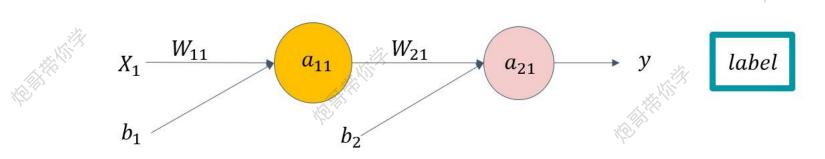
$$a_{21} = \operatorname{relu}(a_{11}w_{21} + a_{12}w_{22} + b_3)$$

$$y = a_{21}$$

NE PARTE NO.



## 前向传播具体计算过程



#### 前向传播计算公式。

$$a_{11} = \text{sigmoid}(x_1w_{11} + b_1)$$
  
 $a_{21} = \text{relu}(a_{11}w_{21} + b_2)$   
 $y = a_{21}$ 

#### 具体计算过程:

初始化的值为
$$w_{11}=0.5$$
,  $w_{21}=1$ ,  $b_1=0.5$ ,  $b_2=1$ 。初始化的值为 $w_{11}=0.5$ ,  $w_{21}=1$ ,  $b_1=0.5$ ,  $b_2=1$ ,  $x_1=1$ , label=2。

$$a_{11} = \text{sigmoid}(1 \times 0.5 + 0.5)$$
  
= 0.731  
 $a_{21} = \text{relu}(0.731 \times 1 + 1)$   
= 1.731  
 $y = 1.731$ 

## 神经网络的损失函数

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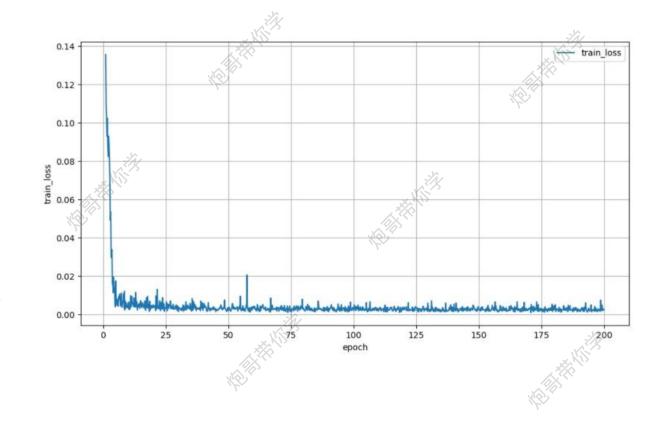
A SHIP HIST

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均方误差的损失函数:

$$J(x) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (f(x_i) - y_i)^2$$

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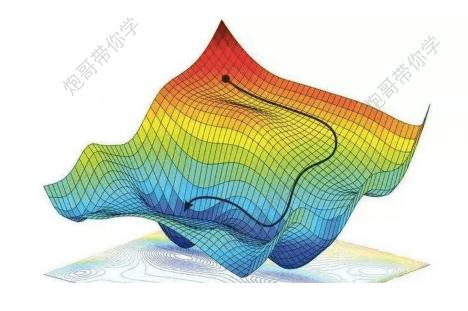




## 梯度下降法

### 场景:

在一个漆黑的夜晚,一个人要下山,但是他完全看不到周围的环境,只能通过手去感知。因此这个人就想到一个办法,朝着自己的四周去摸山体的坡度,如果摸到一个方法的坡度是向下的并且也是最陡峭的,那么就走到这个手摸到的位置,就是通过这样的方法不断一步一步的走,这个人终于走到了山底。具体可以想象成右图,那个黑点就是人。



被制模机

# 梯度下降法

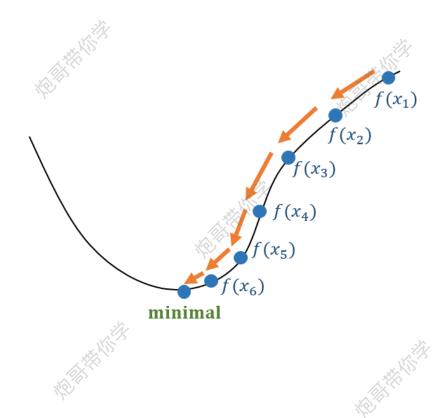
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梯度下降法参数更新的计算公式就如下所示:

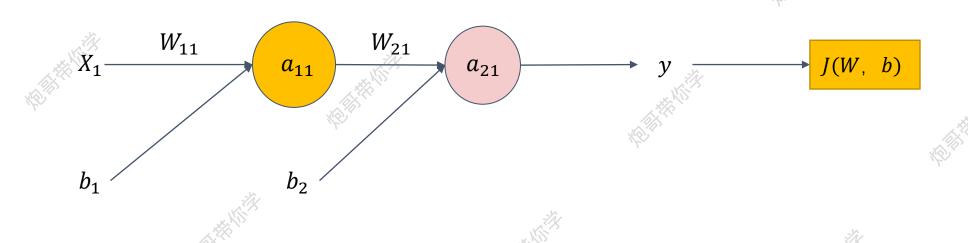
$$w = w - a \frac{\partial J(w)}{\partial w}$$

MA THE WILL

f(x)



## 反向传播---案例

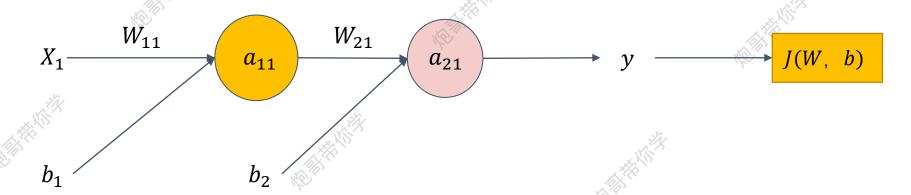


#### 案例

从图中可以看到该神经网络链一共有4个参数,分别为 $w_{11}$ ,  $w_{21}$ ,  $b_1$ ,  $b_2$ , 同时4个参数和输入值 $x_1$ 分别有对应的初始值,分别为 $w_{11}=0.5$ ,  $w_{21}=1$ ,  $b_1=0.5$ ,  $b_2=1$ ,  $x_1=1$ 。同时通过前向传播计算出来的y=1.731, label值为2。现在利用神经网络的前向传播计算出来的输出值和真实值label之间的误差进行反传播进行梯度更新。



## 反向传播---求解参数梯度



### 参数 $w_{21}$ 、 $b_2$ 的求解:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial J(w_{21})}{\partial w_{21}} &= \frac{\partial J(w_{21})}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial a_{21}} \cdot \frac{\partial a_{21}}{\partial w_{21}} \\ &= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{2} (y - 2)^2}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial a_{21}}{\partial a_{21}} \cdot \frac{\partial relu(a_{11}w_{21} + b_1)}{\partial w_{21}} \\ &= (y - 2) \times 1 \cdot \frac{\partial relu(a_{11}w_{21} + b_1)}{\partial (a_{11}w_{21} + b_1)} \cdot \frac{\partial (a_{11}w_{21} + b_1)}{\partial w_{21}} \\ &= (y - 2) \times a_{11} \times \frac{\partial relu(a_{11}w_{21} + b_1)}{\partial (a_{11}w_{21} + b_1)} \end{split}$$

因为:

$$a_{11}w_{21} + b_1 = 1.731 > 0$$

所以:

$$\frac{\partial relu(a_{11}w_{21} + b_1)}{\partial (a_{11}w_{21} + b_1)} = 1$$

最终:

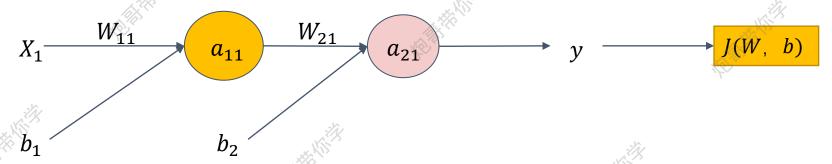
$$\frac{\partial J(w_{21})}{\partial w_{21}} = (y - 2) \times a_{11}$$
$$= (1.731 - 2) \times 0.731 = -0.196639$$

同理可以得出:

$$\frac{\partial J(b_2)}{\partial b_2} = -0.269$$



### 反向传播---求解参数梯度



参数 $w_{11}$ 、 $b_1$ 的求解: 反向传播---求解参数梯度

$$\frac{\partial J(w_{11})}{\partial w_{11}} = \frac{\partial J(w_{11})}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial a_{21}} \cdot \frac{\partial a_{21}}{\partial a_{11}} \cdot \frac{\partial a_{11}}{\partial w_{11}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{2} (y-2)^2}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial a_{21}}{\partial a_{21}} \cdot \frac{\partial relu(a_{11}w_{21}+b_1)}{\partial a_{11}} \cdot \frac{\partial sigmoid(x_1w_{11}+b_1)}{\partial w_{11}}$$

$$= (y-2) \times 1 \times \frac{\partial relu(a_{11}w_{21} + b_1)}{\partial (a_{11}w_{21} + b_1)} \cdot \frac{\partial (a_{11}w_{21} + b_1)}{\partial a_{11}} \cdot \frac{\partial sigmoid(x_1w_{11} + b_1)}{\partial w_{11}}$$

$$= (y-2) \times w_{21} \cdot \frac{\partial \text{sigmoid}(x_1 w_{11} + b_1)}{\partial w_{11}}$$

$$= (y-2) \times w_{21} \times \text{sigmoid}(x_1w_{11} + b_1)(1 - \text{sigmoid}(x_1w_{11} + b_1)x_1$$

$$= (1.731 - 2) \times 1 \times 0.731 \times (1 - 0.731) \times 1$$

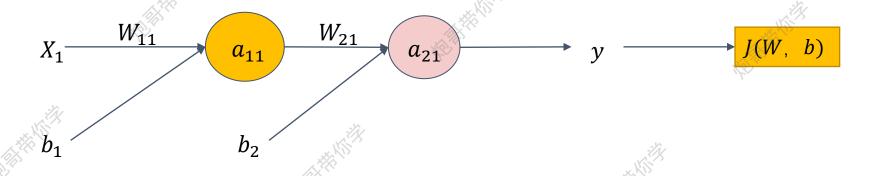
$$= -0.269 \times 0.731 \times 0.269 \times 1$$

#### 同理可以得出:

$$\frac{\partial J(b_1)}{\partial b_1} = -0.052895$$



## 反向传播---利用梯度参数更新



#### 对应参数的梯度:

$$\frac{\partial J(w_{21})}{\partial w_{21}} = -0.196639, \quad \frac{\partial J(b_2)}{\partial b_2} = -0.269,$$

$$\frac{\partial J(w_{11})}{\partial w_{11}} = -0.052895, \quad \frac{\partial J(b_1)}{\partial b_1} = -0.052895$$

### 保留3位小数方便计算:

$$\frac{\partial J(w_{21})}{\partial w_{21}} = -0.197, \quad \frac{\partial J(b_2)}{\partial b_2} = -0.269,$$

$$\frac{\partial J(w_{11})}{\partial w_{11}} = -0.053, \quad \frac{\partial J(b_1)}{\partial b_1} = -0.053$$

#### 设置学习率大小为0.1:

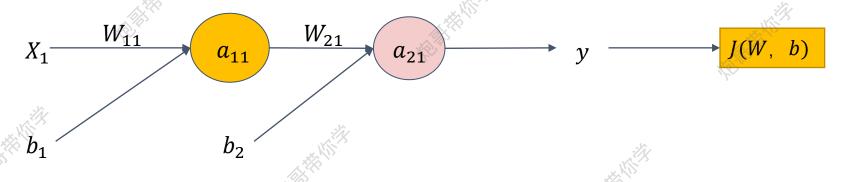
$$w_{11} = 0.5 - 0.1 \times (-0.053) = 0.505$$
  
 $w_{21} = 1 - 0.1 \times (-0.197) = 1.020$   
 $b_1 = 0.5 - 0.1 \times (-0.053) = 0.505$   
 $b_2 = 1 - 0.1 \times (-0.269) = 1.027$ 

#### 整理一下:

$$w_{11} = 0.505$$
  
 $w_{21} = 1.020$   
 $b_1 = 0.505$   
 $b_2 = 1.027$ 



## 反向传播---新参数前向传播



### 新参数:

$$w_{11} = 0.505$$
  
 $w_{21} = 1.020$   
 $b_1 = 0.505$   
 $b_2 = 1.027$ 

### 前向传播:

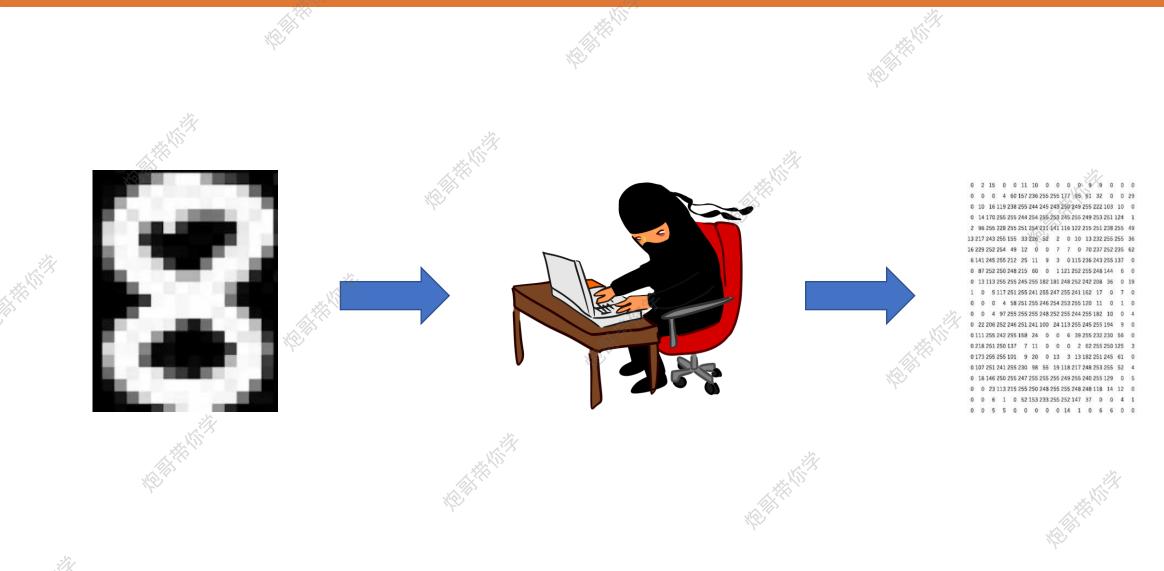
$$a_{11} = \text{sigmoid}(1 \times 0.505 + 0.505)$$
  
= 0.733  
 $a_{21} = \text{relu}(0.733 \times 1.02 + 1.027)$   
= 1.775  
 $v = 1.775$ 

#### 结论:

此时最终的输出结果是 y = 1.775,可以看出这个数值比之前的前向传播输出值1.731要更加接近真实值2了

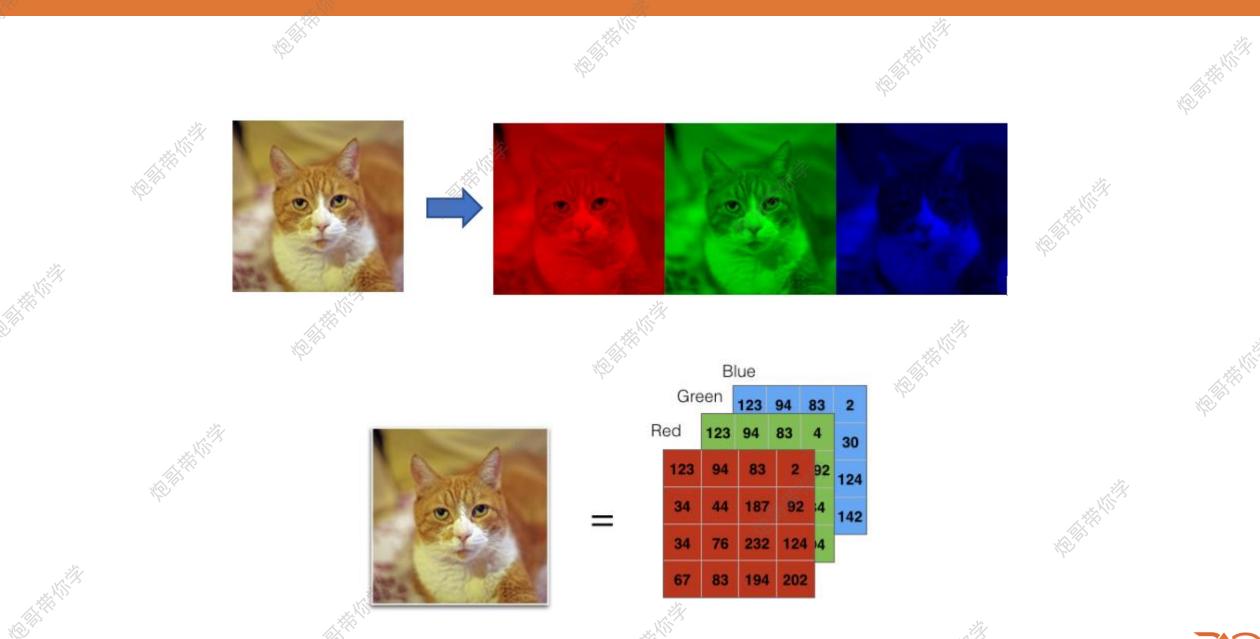


# 图像在计算机中的的本质是什么?

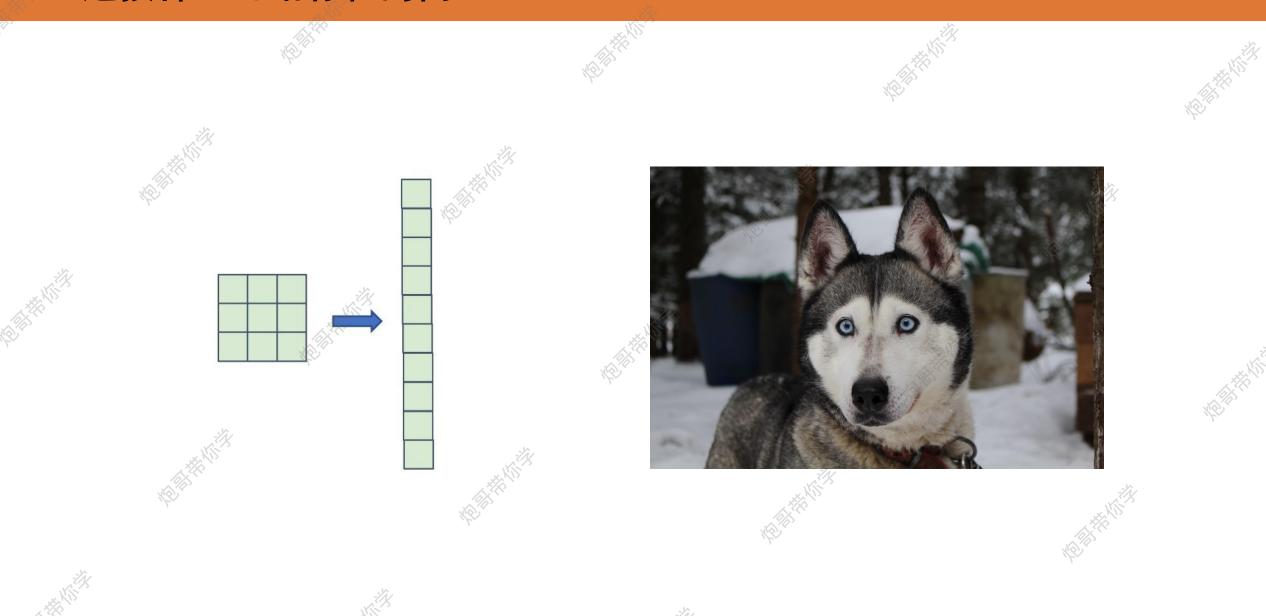


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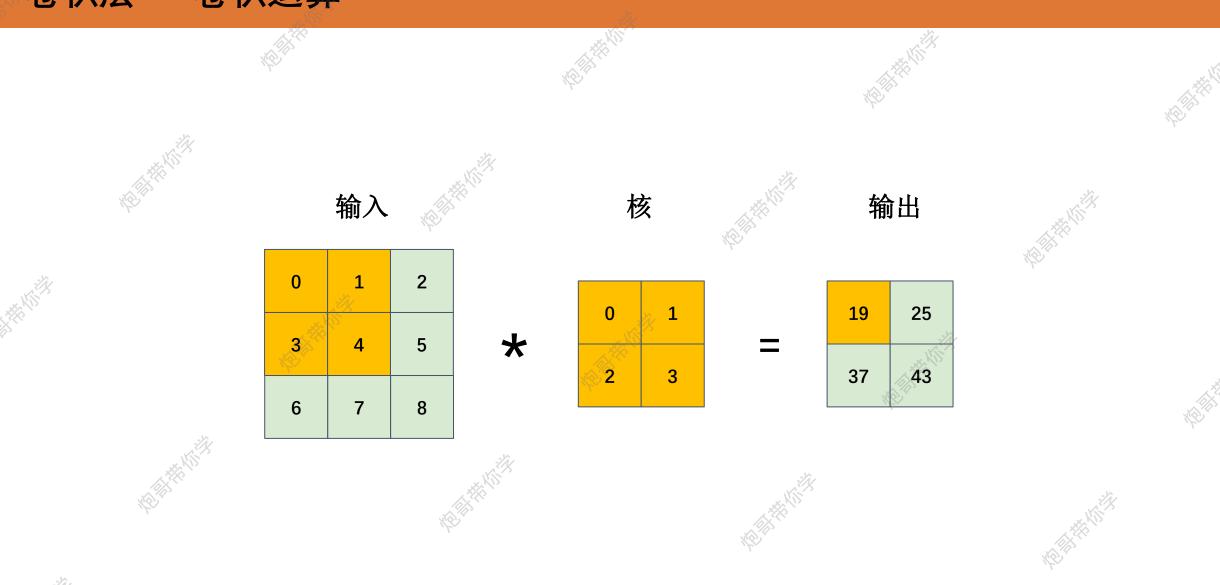
# 彩色图像在计算机中是什么样子的?



# 全连接神经网络存在的问题



# 卷积层---卷积运算



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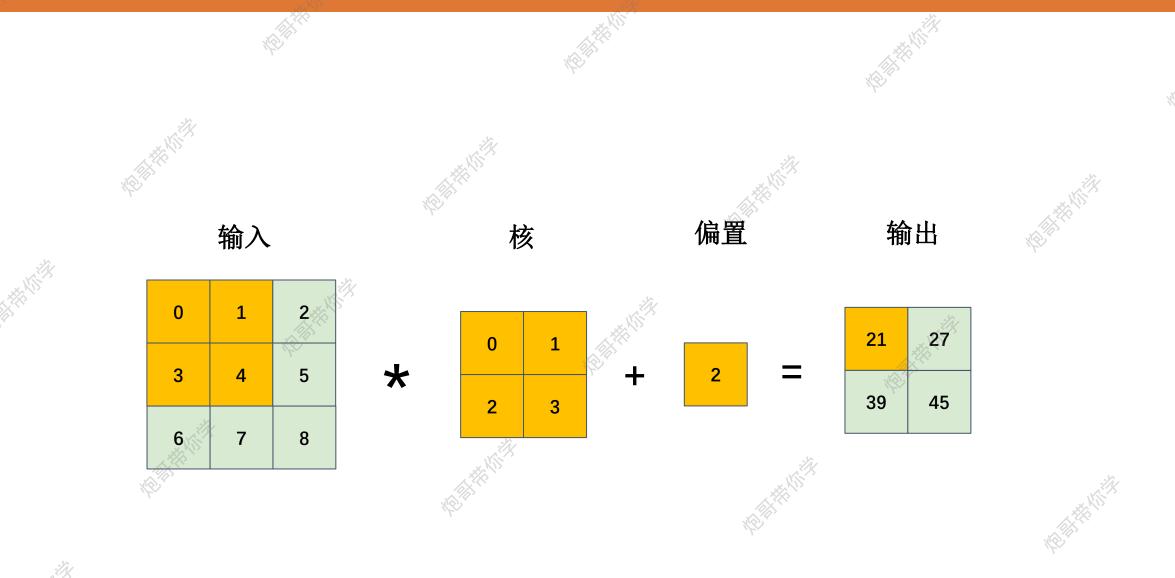
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# 卷积层---卷积运算过程

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	被影響	3     4       6     7	5 <b>*</b>	2 3			,
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		0 1	2	0 1	19 25	海湖推州游	
		3 4 6 7	5 8	2 3			
				GARINA STATES			.3
		0 1	2	0 1	19 25		A STATE AND A
		3 4 6 7	5 <b>*</b> 8	2 3	37		1/20
	海影構物游						
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<b>金光</b>		3 4	5 *	2 3	37 43	the	
his and the second		6 7	8	. ZŽX			

# 卷积层---加入偏置的卷积运算

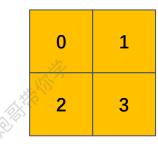


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# 卷积层---填充

. Kir	ŝ			
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	2	0
0	3	4	5	0
0	6	7	8	0
0	0	0	0	0
	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 1 0 3 4 0 6 7	0 0 1 2 0 3 4 5 0 6 7 8



0	1	
2	3	

0	3	8	4
9	19	25	10
21	37	43	16
6	7	8	0



# 卷积层---步幅

	1	2	3	4	Mary Comments of the Comments	1
	5	9	6	7	_ 1 2	56
	9	0	3	2	3 4	
	1	2	3	4		- <i>i</i> j
				19/00		
	1	2	3	4		
	5	9	6	7	1 2	56
	9.,,	0	3	2	* 3 4 =	
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.4.	1	2	3	4	167/11,	
	5	9	6	7	_ 1 2	56
	9	0	3	2	3 4	20
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	1	2	3	4		×
	5	9	6	7	1 2	56
	9	0	3	2	3 4 -	20
	1	2	3	4	Đị,	

# 卷积层---经过卷积运算后的特征图大小

### 计算公式:

$$OH = \frac{H + 2P - FH}{S} + 1$$

$$OW = \frac{W + 2P - FW}{S} + 1$$

0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	2	0
0	3	4	5	0
0	6	7	8	0
0	0	0	0	0

0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	2	0
0	3	4	5	0
0	6	7	8	0
0	0	0	0	0

4 J/	0	1	_
V KID	2	3	_

0	3	8	4
9	19	25	10
21	37	43	16
6	70/0	8	0



$$OH = \frac{3 + 2 * 1 - 2}{1} + 1 = 4$$

$$OW = \frac{3+2*1-2}{1} + 1 = 4$$



## 卷积层---经过卷积运算后的特征图大小

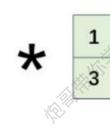
思想推构道

### 计算公式:

$$OH = \frac{H + 2P - FH}{S} + 1e^{-\frac{H}{S}}$$

$$OW = \frac{W + 2P - FW}{S} + 1$$

1	2	3	4
 5	9	6	7
9	0	3	2
1	2	3	4



56	57
20	32





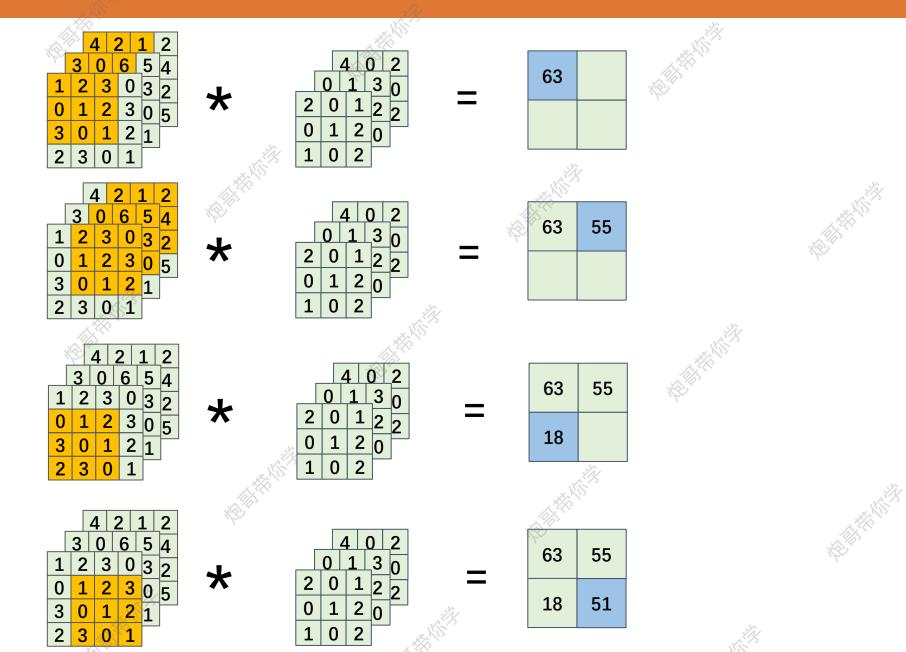
$$OH = \frac{4+2*0-2}{2} + 1 = 24$$

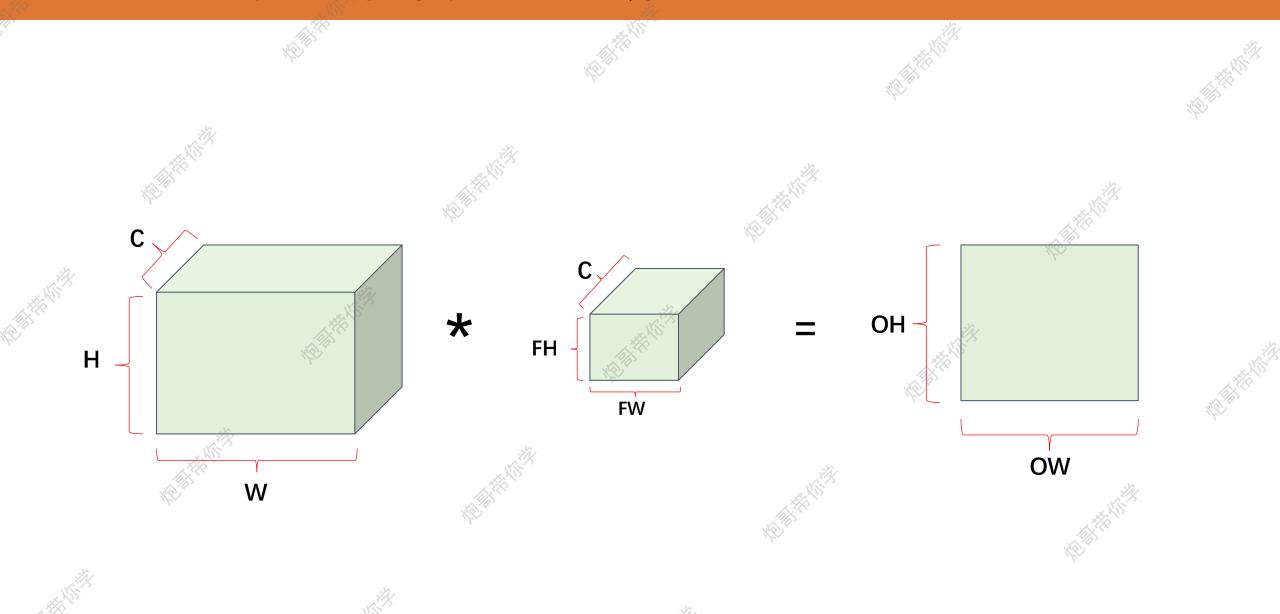
$$OW = \frac{4 + 2 * 0 - 2}{2} + 1 = 2 \leftarrow$$

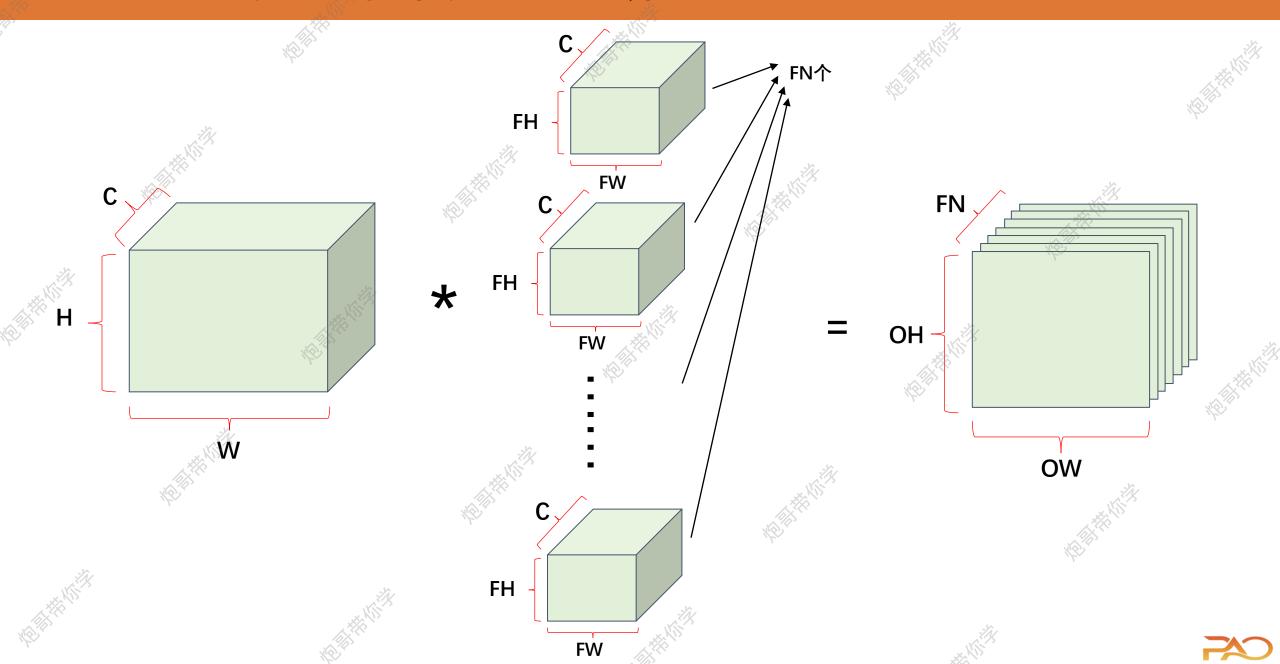
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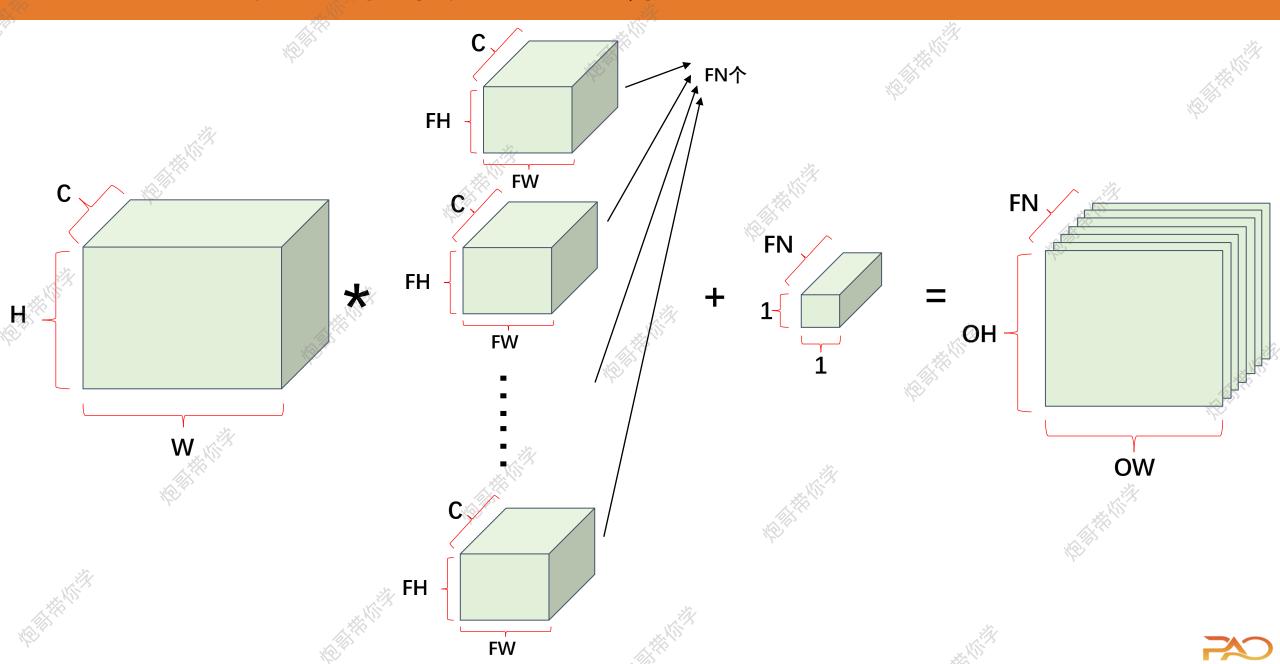


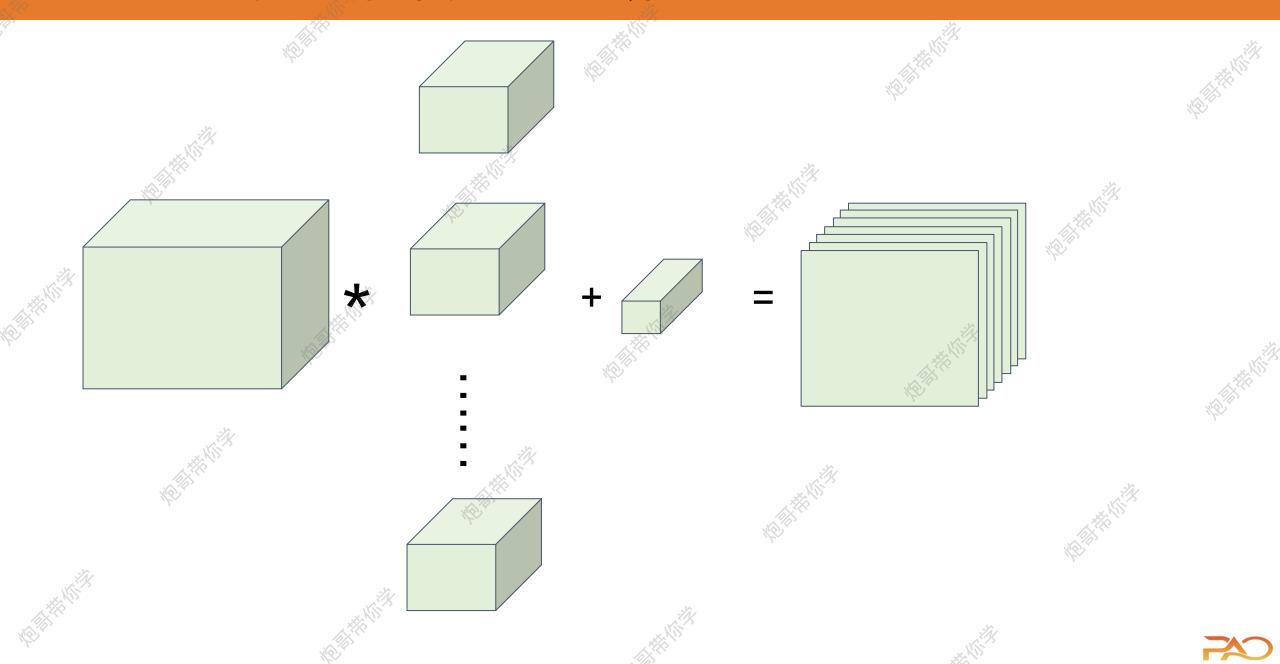
## 卷积层---多通道数据卷积运算











# 池化层---最大池化运算

 1
 2
 3
 3

 0
 1
 1
 5

 3
 0
 1
 0

 1
 4
 1
 2

1	2	3	3	,		
0	1	1	5		2	5
3	Ô	1	0			-7/2/
1	4	1	2		,	XXXX
1				1	yich,	>

1	2	3	3
0	1	1	5
3	0	1	0
1	4	1	2

2	5
4	
ANT KIN	

1	2	3	3		
0	1	1	5	2	5
3	0	1	0	4	2
1	4.2	. 1	2		

影響



# 池化层---平均池化运算

 1
 2
 3
 3

 0
 1
 1
 5

 3
 0
 1
 0

 1
 4
 1
 2

	1	2	3	3		
	0	1	1	5	1	3
	3	Ô	1	0		-½v
χK	1	4	1	2	,	K. K.
1					N/Q)	>

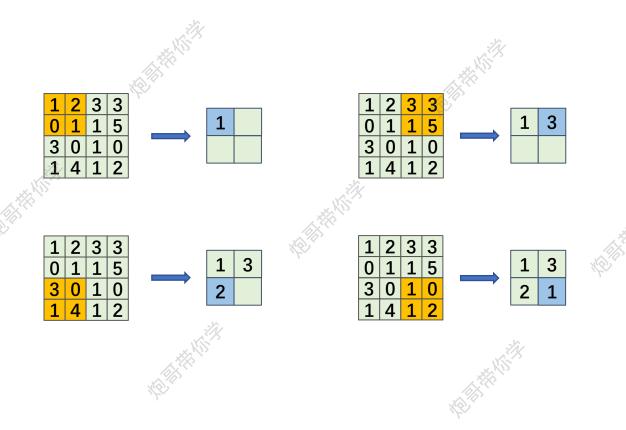
1	2	3	3
0	1	1	5
3	0	1	0
<b>1</b>	4	1	2

1 3

1	2	3	3		
0	1	1	5	1	3
3	0	1	0	2	1
1	4.2	1	2		

制制模拟

## 池化层---经过池化层后的特征图大小



### 计算公式:

$$OH = \frac{H + 2P - FH}{S} + 1 \leftarrow$$

$$OW = \frac{W + 2P - FW}{S} + 1e^{-\frac{C}{S}}$$



$$OH = \frac{4 + 2 * 0 - 2}{2} + 1 = 2$$

$$OW = \frac{4+2*0-2}{2}+1=2$$



## 卷积神经网络整体结构

