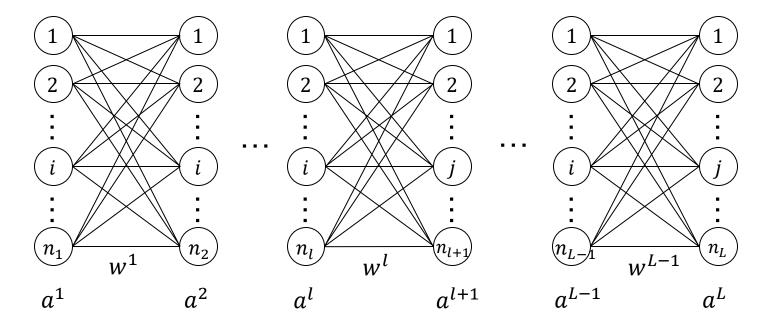


机器学习-第八章 卷积神经网络简介

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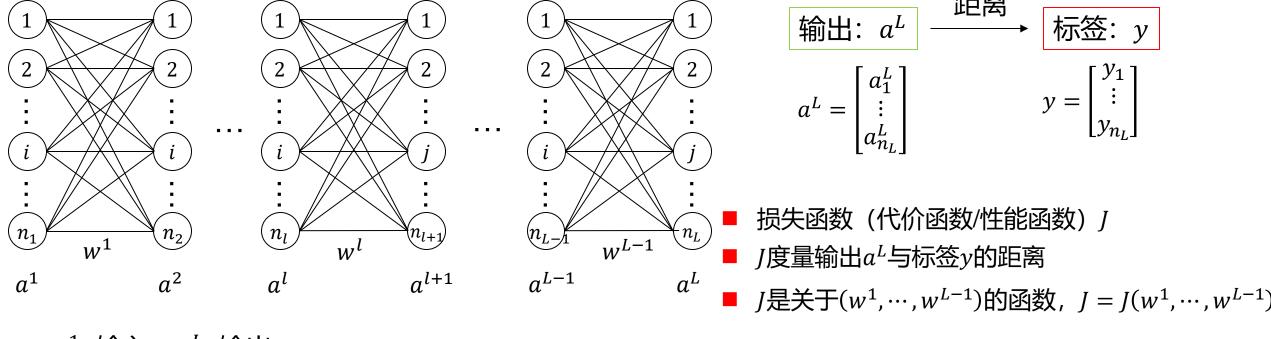


■ *a*¹: 输入, *a*^L: 输出

- 考虑训练数据样本(*x*, *y*), 其中*a*¹即对应*x*, 二者 维度相等
- 标签y采用one-hot编码,假设有y共包含10个类别 ,则各类别的标签表达形式如下

Γ 17	[0]	[0]	[0]	۲0٦	۲0٦	۲0٦	[0]	۲0٦	[0]	
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Γ^{0}										
类1	类2	类3	类4	类5	类6	类7	类8	类9	类1	0

 a^L 的维度与y的维度相等



 a^1 : 输入, a^L : 输出

均方误差
$$(\text{Mean Squared Error ,MSE}) \quad J(w^1,\cdots,w^{L-1}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n_L} (a_j^L - y_j)^2$$

目标: 最小化]

■ 随机梯度下降算法

第1步. 准备训练数据集 $D = \{(x, y)\}$

第2步. 随机初始化神经网络各层参数 $(w^1, w^2, ..., w^{L-1})$,设置学习率 α .

第3步. 随机选择b个样本(一个batch),计算并累积各样本对各层参数的梯度 $\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_{ji}^l}$

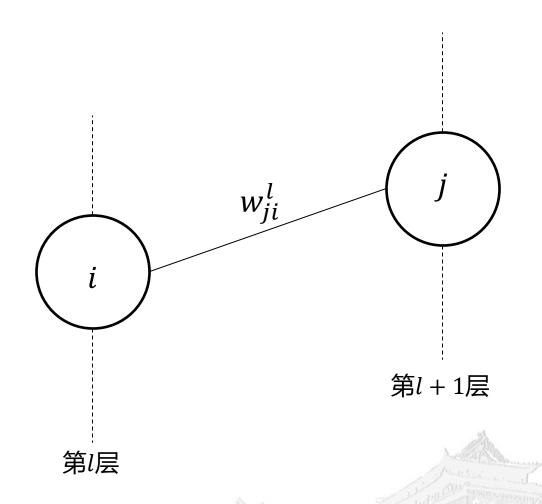
第4步. 更新参数

$$w_{ji}^l := w_{ji}^l - \alpha \frac{1}{b} \frac{\partial J}{\partial w_{ji}^l}$$

第5步.继续第3步,直到模型收敛.

$$J(w^1, \dots, w^{L-1}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n_L} (a_j^L - y_j)^2$$

反向传播 (backpropagation) 算法求 $\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_{ji}^l}$



- \blacksquare 定义敏感系数 $\delta_i^l = \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_i^l}$
- 链式法则:

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_{ji}^{l}} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_{j}^{l+1}} \frac{\partial z_{j}^{l+1}}{\partial w_{ji}^{l}} = \delta_{j}^{l+1} a_{i}^{l}$$

 a_i^l 由前向计算可求得,如何求 δ_j^{l+1} ,即各层神经元的敏感系数

■ 最后一层神经元的敏感系数 δ_i^L

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n_L} (a_j^L - y_j)^2 \qquad a_i^l = f(z_i^l)$$

$$\delta_i^L = \frac{\partial J}{z_i^L} = ?$$



■ 最后一层神经元的敏感系数 δ_i^L

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n_L} (a_j^L - y_j)^2 \qquad a_i^l = f(z_i^l)$$

$$\delta_i^L = \frac{\partial J}{z_i^L} = (a_i^L - y_i) \frac{\partial a_i^L}{\partial z_i^L} = (a_i^L - y_i^L) \dot{f}(z_i^L)$$

 $lacksymbol{\blacksquare}$ 隐藏层神经元的敏感系数 δ_i^l

$$z_j^{l+1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n_l} w_{ji}^l a_i^l = \sum_{i=1}^{n_l} w_{ji}^l f(z_i^l)$$

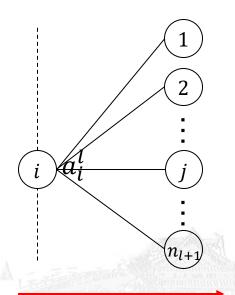
$$\delta_i^l = \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_i^l} = \sum_{j=1}^{n_{l+1}} \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_j^{l+1}} \frac{\partial z_j^{l+1}}{\partial z_i^l} = ?$$

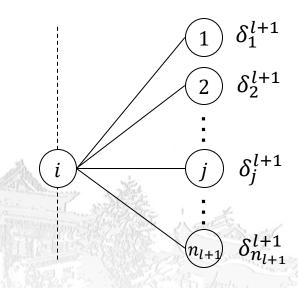
链式法则

■ 隐藏层神经元的敏感系数 δ_i^l

$$z_j^{l+1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n_l} w_{ji}^l a_i^l = \sum_{i=1}^{n_l} w_{ji}^l f(z_i^l)$$

$$\delta_{i}^{l} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_{i}^{l}} = \sum_{j=1}^{n_{l+1}} \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_{j}^{l+1}} \frac{\partial Z_{j}^{l+1}}{\partial z_{i}^{l}} = \sum_{j=1}^{n_{l+1}} \delta_{j}^{l+1} \cdot \frac{\partial Z_{j}^{l+1}}{\partial z_{i}^{l}} = \sum_{j=1}^{n_{l+1}} \delta_{j}^{l+1} w_{ji}^{l} \dot{f}(z_{i}^{l}) = \dot{f}(z_{i}^{l}) \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n_{l+1}} \delta_{j}^{l+1} w_{ji}^{l}\right)$$
链式法则

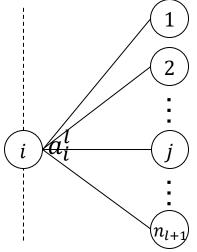




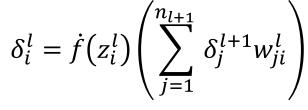
■前向计算与反向传播对比

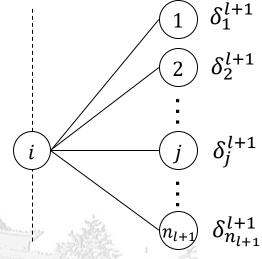
$$a_j^{l+1} = f\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_l} w_{ji}^l a_i^l\right)$$





前向计算





反向传播

- ■总结
 - 反向传播是一种用于计算 $\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_{ji}^l}$ 的算法
 - δ_j^{l+1} 与 $\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_{ji}^l}$ 的关系: $\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_{ji}^l} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_j^{l+1}} \frac{\partial z_j^{l+1}}{\partial w_{ji}^l} = \delta_j^{l+1} a_i^l$

• δ_j^{l+1} 与 δ_i^l 的关系: $\delta_i^l = \dot{f}(z_i^l) \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n_{l+1}} \delta_j^{l+1} w_{ji}^l \right)$

通过计算 δ_j^{l+1} 从而得到 $\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_{ji}^l}$

 δ_i^{l+1} 的反向传播

■标量形式

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_{ji}^l} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_j^{l+1}} \frac{\partial z_j^{l+1}}{\partial w_{ji}^l} = \delta_j^{l+1} a_i^l$$

$$\delta_i^l = \dot{f}(z_i^l) \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n_{l+1}} \delta_j^{l+1} w_{ji}^l \right)$$

■ 向量形式

• $\frac{\partial J}{\partial w^l} \in R^{n_{l+1} \times n_l}, a^l \in R^{n_l \times 1}, \delta^l \in R^{n_l \times 1}$

请写出左侧两个公式的向量形式



■标量形式

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_{ji}^l} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_j^{l+1}} \frac{\partial z_j^{l+1}}{\partial w_{ji}^l} = \delta_j^{l+1} a_i^l$$

$$\delta_i^l = \dot{f}(z_i^l) \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n_{l+1}} \delta_j^{l+1} w_{ji}^l \right)$$

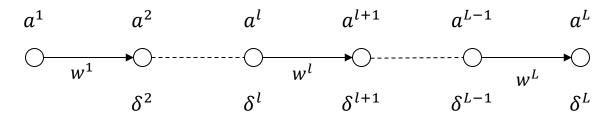
■ 向量形式

•
$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w^l} \in R^{n_{l+1} \times n_l}, a^l \in R^{n_l \times 1}, \delta^l \in R^{n_l \times 1}$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w^l} = \delta^{l+1} (a^l)^T$$

$$\delta^l = \dot{f}(z^l) \circ (w^l)^T \delta^{l+1}$$

•: element-wise product

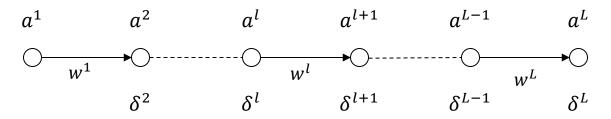


考虑每层仅有单个神经元

■ 前向计算:
$$a^L = f\left(W^{L-1}f\left(W^{L-2}f\left(W^{L-3}\cdots f(W^1a^1)\right)\right)\right)$$

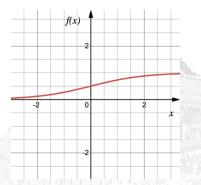
反向传播:
$$\delta^l = \dot{f}(z^l)w^l\delta^{l+1}$$

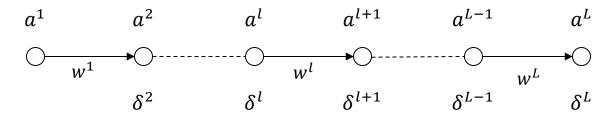
 $= \dot{f}(z^l)w^l\dot{f}(z^{l+1})w^{l+1}\delta^{l+2}$
 $= \dot{f}(z^l)w^l\dot{f}(z^{l+1})w^{l+1}\cdots\dot{f}(z^{l-1})w^{l-1}\delta^{l}$



考虑每层单个神经元

- 反向传播: $\delta^l = \dot{f}(z^l)w^l\dot{f}(z^{l+1})w^{l+1}\cdots\dot{f}(z^{l-1})w^{l-1}\delta^l$ 梯度消失
- 当激活函数选择sigmoid $f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$ $0 < \dot{f}(x) < 1$





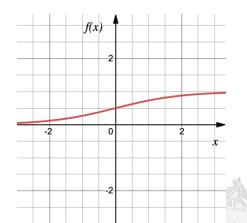
考虑每层单个神经元

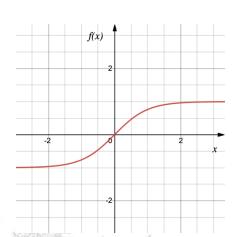
$$\delta^{l} = \dot{f}(z^{l})w^{l}\dot{f}(z^{l+1})w^{l+1}\cdots\dot{f}(z^{L-1})w^{L-1}\delta^{L}$$

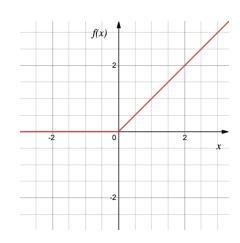
- $\dot{f}(x) = 1$,线性激活函数,得到的是线性模型,模型拟合能力弱
- $\dot{f}(x) \neq 1$, 非线性激活函数, 模型拟合能力强, 但梯度消失/爆炸, 训练困难

■激活函数的角度

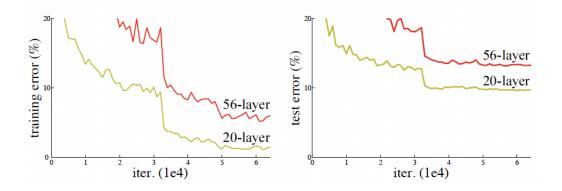
Sigmoid	Tanh	ReLU
$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$	$f(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$	$f(x) = \max(0, x)$



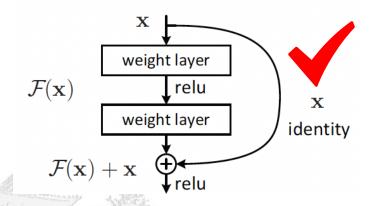




■ 模型结构的角度



■模型深度并非越大越好



- 传统深度神经网络模型: F(x)
- 深度残差神经网络模型: F(x) + x

大纲



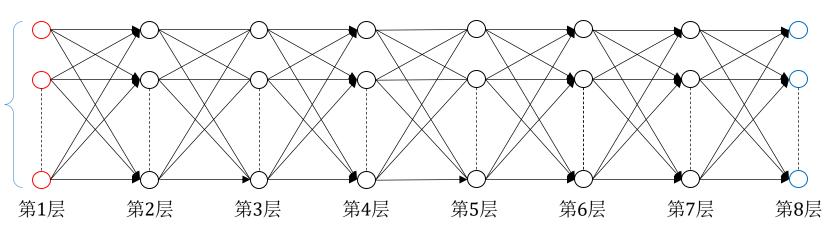


如何处理更大的图像(如常用的224x224x3),其中3代表RGB3个通道



 28×28

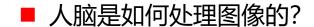
784维



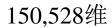


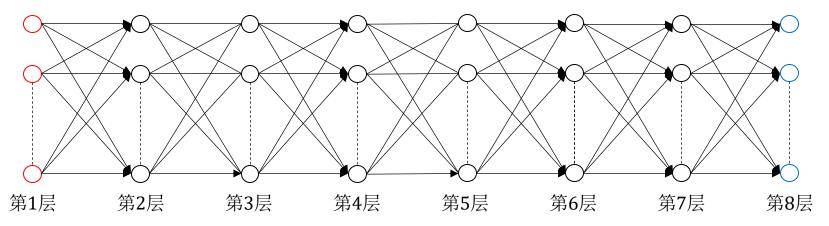
224x224x3

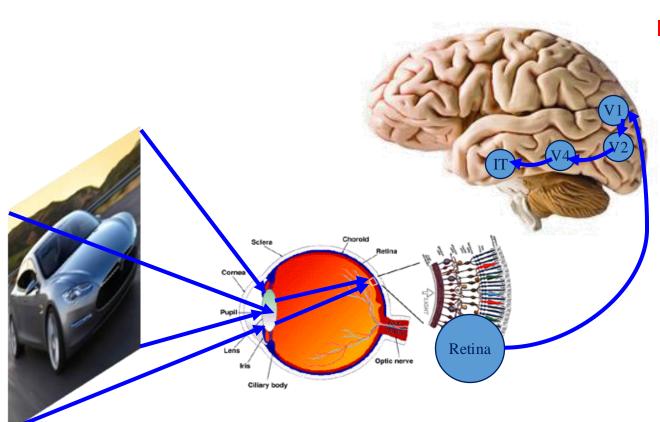
■ 假设第1个隐藏层的维度为100,则第一层即包含15,052,800个可学习参数,显然该参数量过大,将导致严重的过拟合



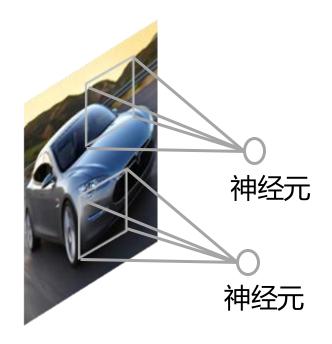


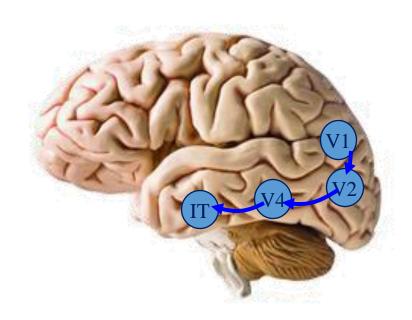




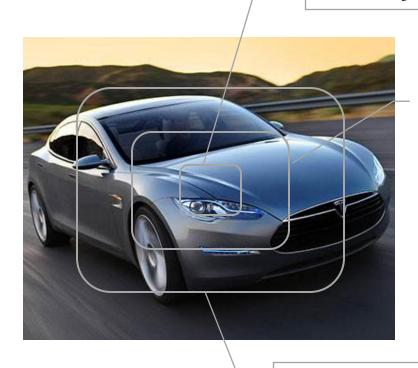


- 人脑中的神经元只会处理图像中的部分区域
- 该区域被称为感受野 (receptive field)





V1区域神经元的感 受野



V2区域神经元的 感受野

V4区域神经元的 感受野

问题:

如何仿照人脑结构,建立关于感受野的模型?

大纲







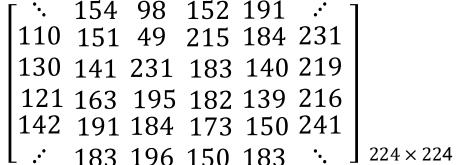
红色通道, 224x224x1



绿色通道, 224x224x1



蓝色通道, 224x224x1



183 196 150 183 :

195 52 172 139 251 128 131 107 191 147 204 162 130 218 148 191 196

82 136 122 250 141

194 118 141 211 190 251 143 218 137 221

231 162 221 161 129 194

158 181 171 146 239 186

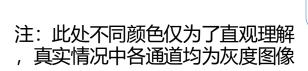
172 201 191 131 180 216

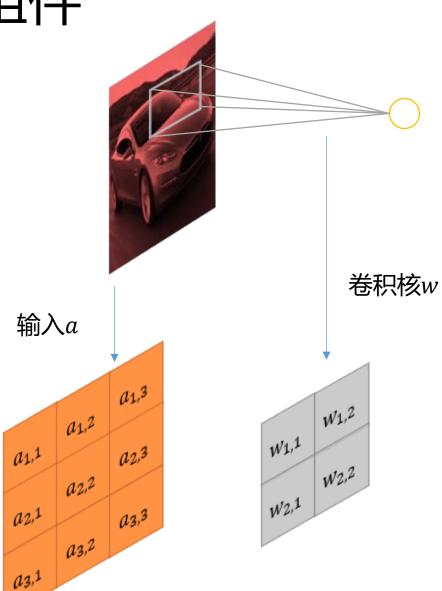
161 142 182 171

 $224 \times 224_{25}$

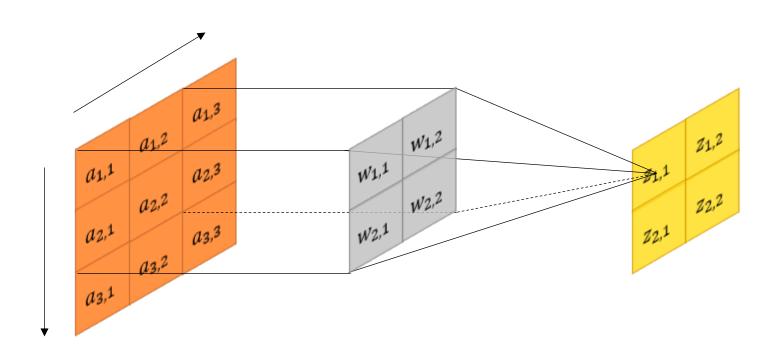


224x224x3





- 卷积核是用于提取图像中抽象特征 的可学习参数矩阵
- 卷积核的大小等价于感受野的大小



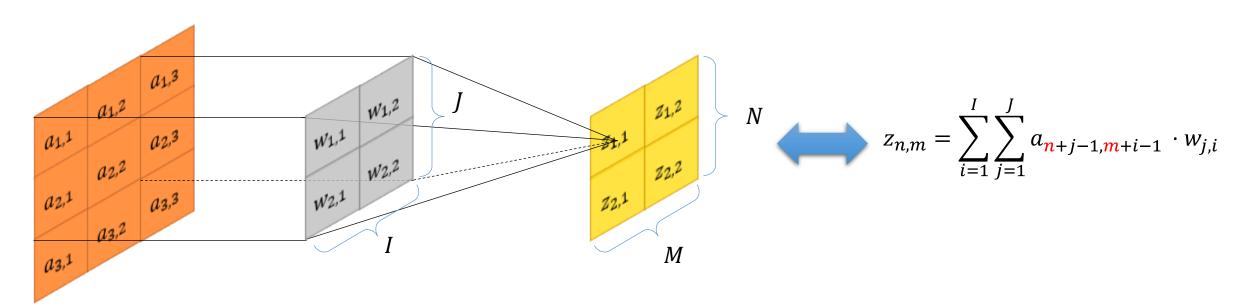
卷积

- 卷积核w沿着输入a 的宽和高的方向进行滑动
- 输出z由w和a对位元素相乘并求 和得到

输入a

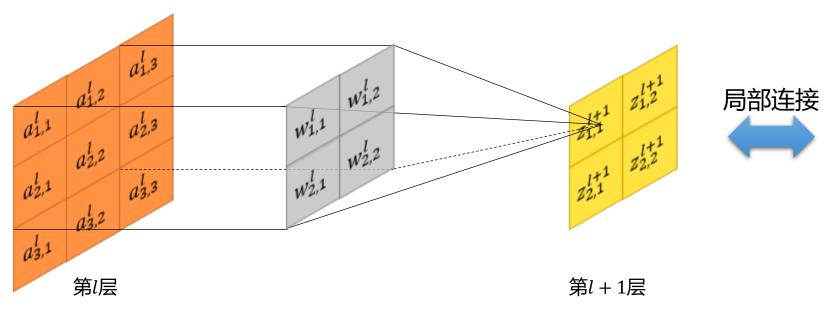
卷积核w

输出z



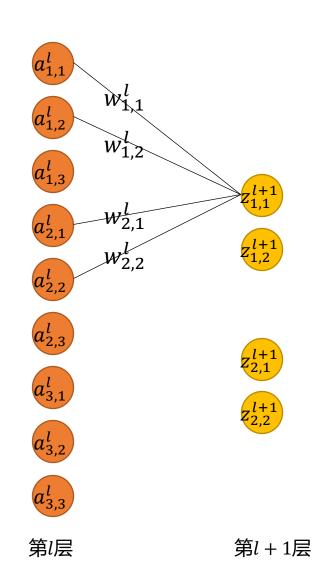
■ 假设卷积核w 的大小是I × *J*

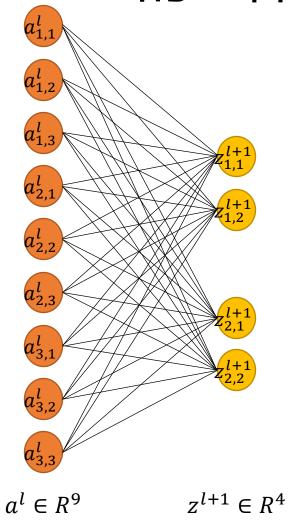
■ 假设输出 z 的大小是 $M \times N$



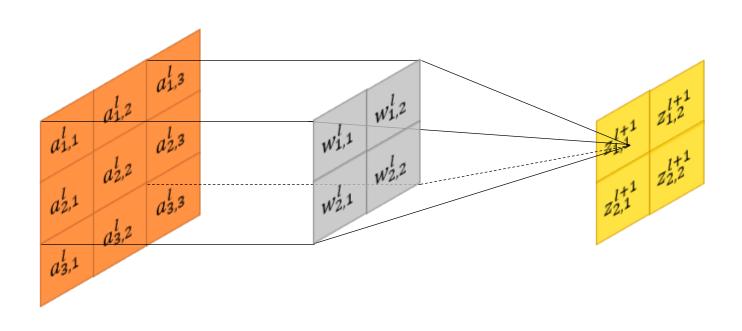
$$z_{n,m}^{l+1} = \sum_{i=1}^{l} \sum_{j=1}^{J} a_{n+j-1,m+i-1}^{l} \cdot w_{j,i}^{l}$$

- 对位元素相乘并求和等价于全连接中的局部连接
- 每次运算共享卷积核

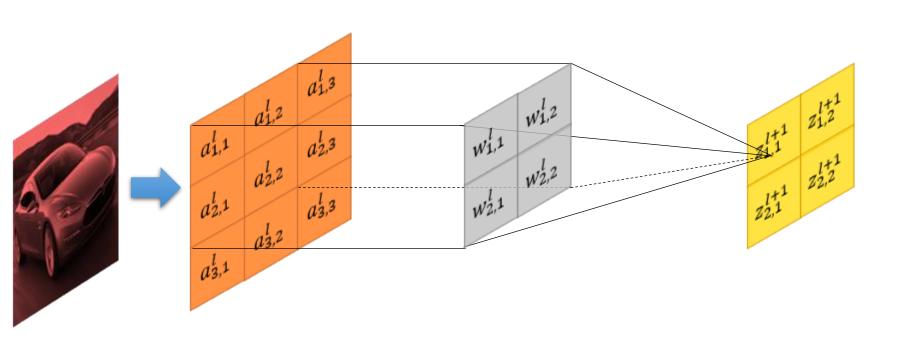




■ 全连接中的参数为9 × 4 = 36

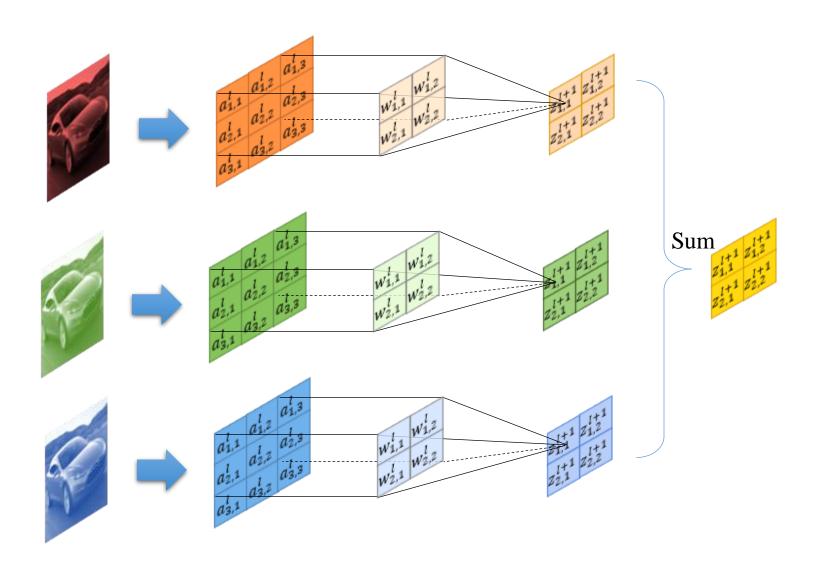


■ 卷积操作中的参数量等于卷积核的大小,即2×2, 远小于全连接中的参数量



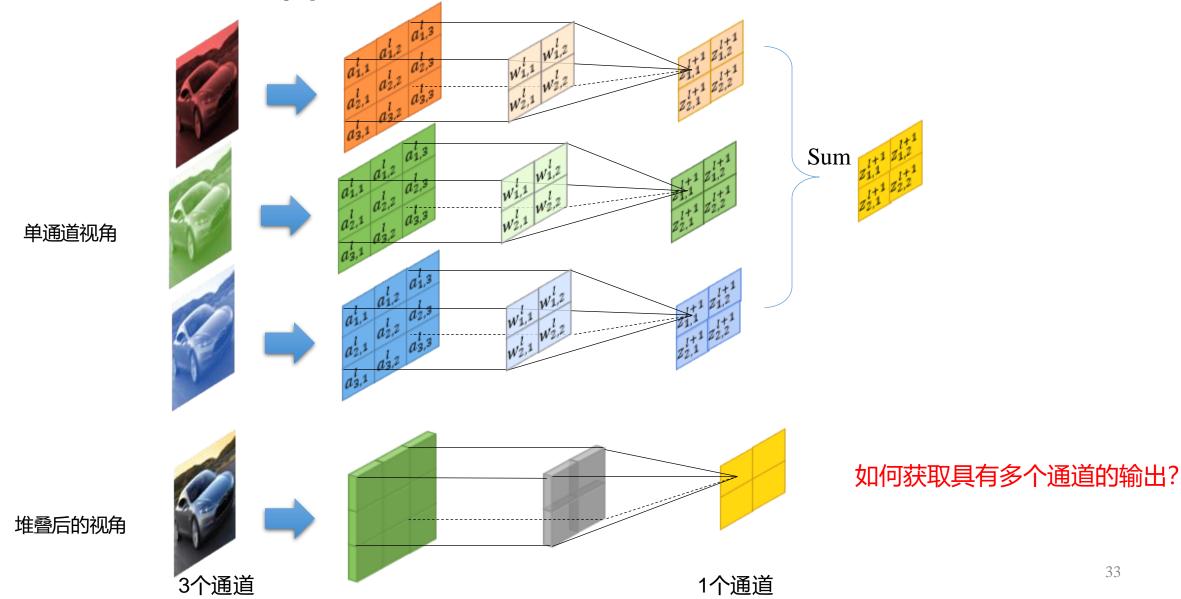


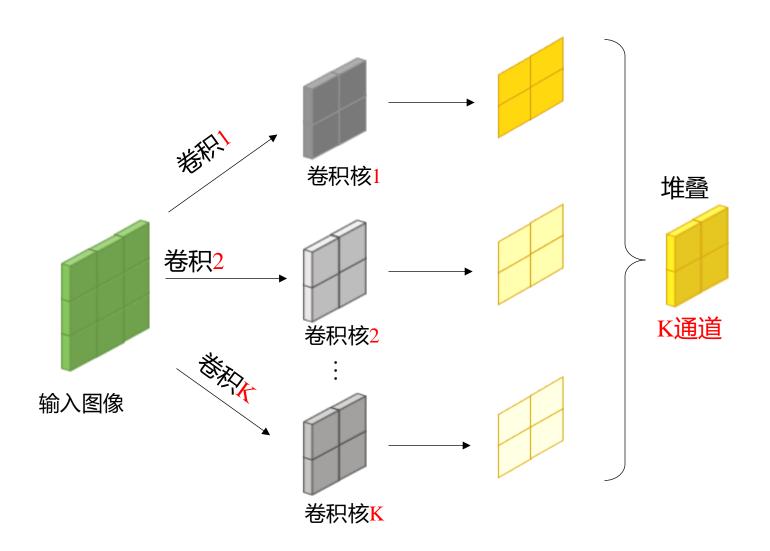
如何处理包含多通道的输入?



第1步: 分别对R, G, B通道进 行卷积运算

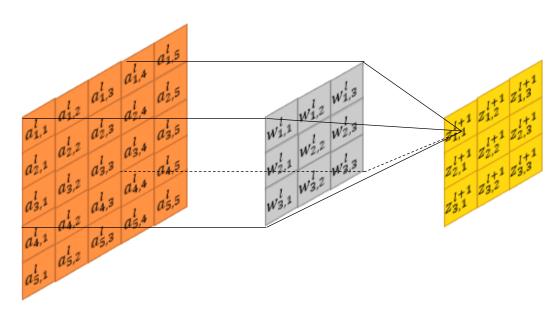
第2步: 对每个卷积运算的输出 求和





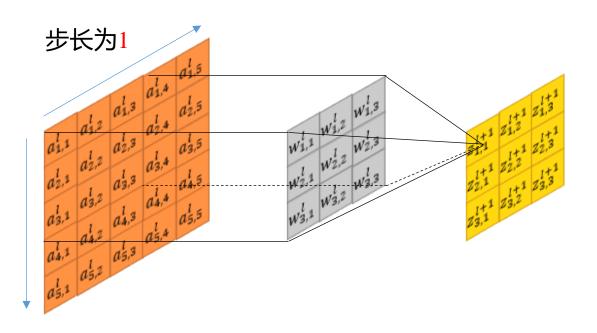
第1步: 使用多套卷积核对输入进行卷积

第2步: 堆叠每个卷积的输出, 其中输出的通道数等于卷积核的数目

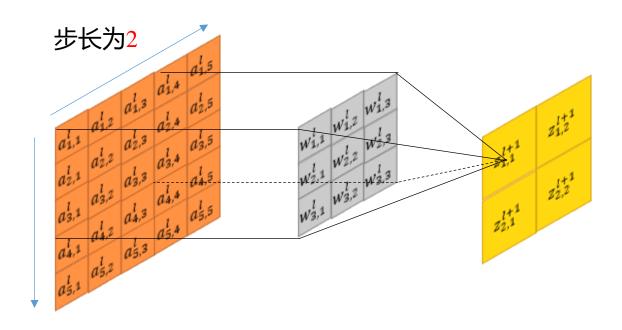


$$z_{n,m}^{l+1} = \sum_{i=1}^{l} \sum_{j=1}^{J} a_{n+j-1,m+i-1}^{l} \cdot w_{j,i}^{l}$$

为了表述的简便,后续将以单通道输 入为例进行讲解

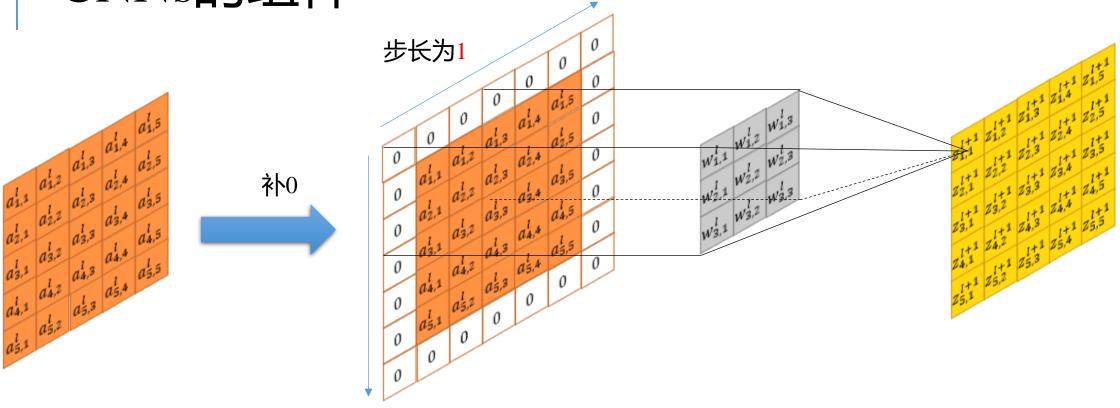


- 步长控制卷积核的移动幅度
- 注意到即使步长为1,输出的大小也将小 于输入的大小



如何保持输出的大小与输入的大小一致,从而构建深度CNNs?

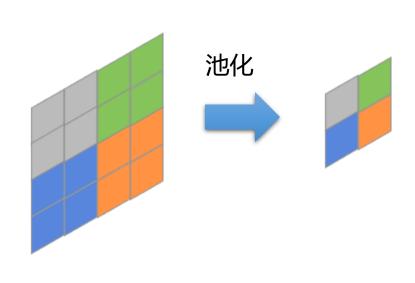
CNNs的组件



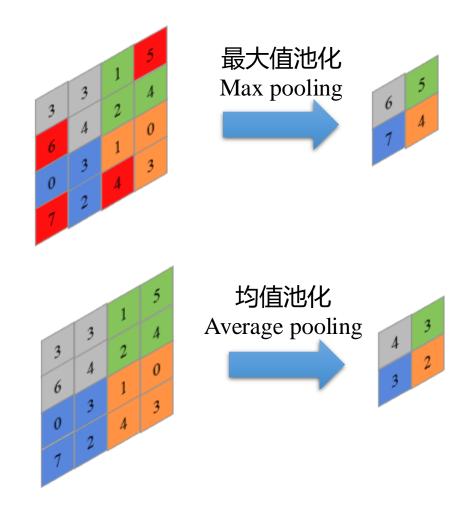
- 对输入输入的边缘补0,从而保持输出大小与输入大小一致
- 当步长大于1时,将实现对输入下采样的效果,然而这种下 采样将引入可学习参数*w*

是否存在更高效的下采样方式?

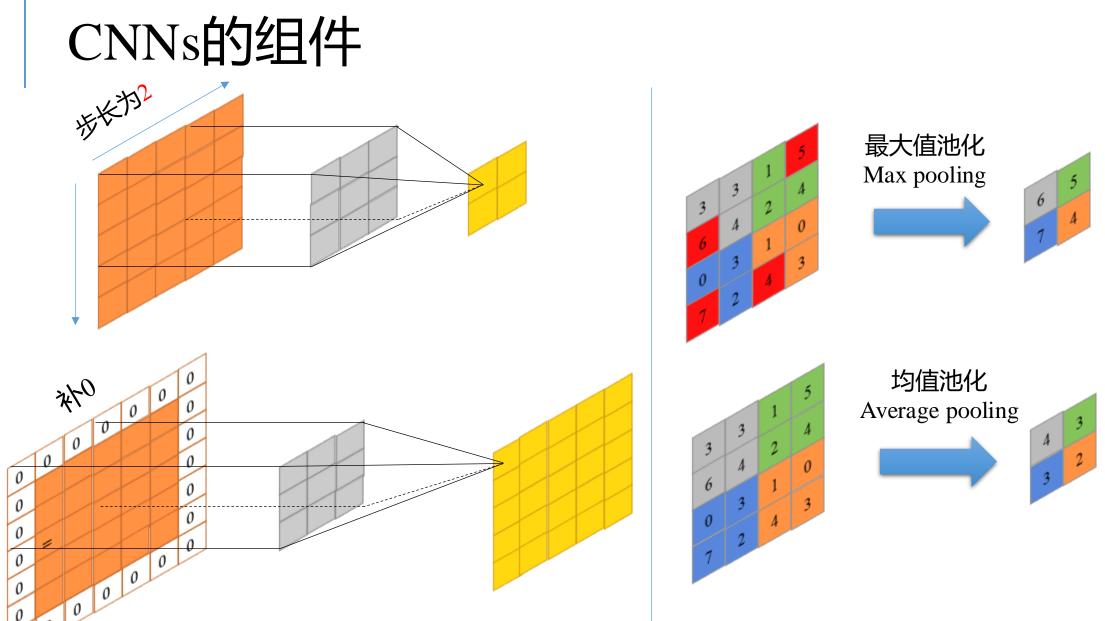
CNNs的组件



■ 池化的目的在于不引入可学习参数w 前提下,高效地对输入下采样,降低输入的维度



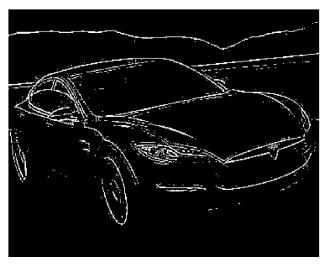
- 最大值池化输出感受野中的最大值
- 均值池化输出感受野中的均值



卷积核的作用



原始图像



w1提取图像中的边缘

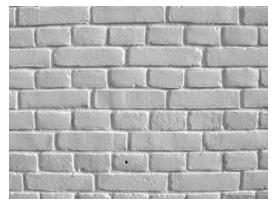
$$w1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 8 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$



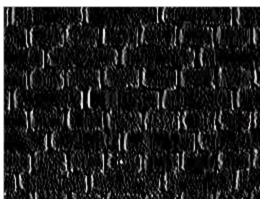
w2实现了图像的虚化效果

$$w2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

卷积核的作用

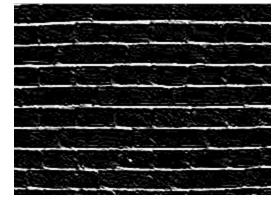


原始图像



w1提取垂直边缘

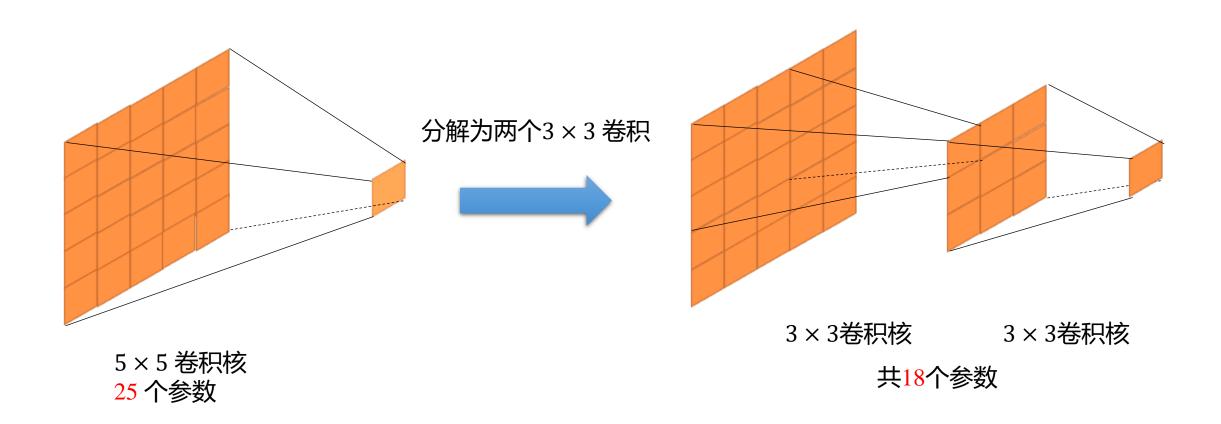
$$w1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



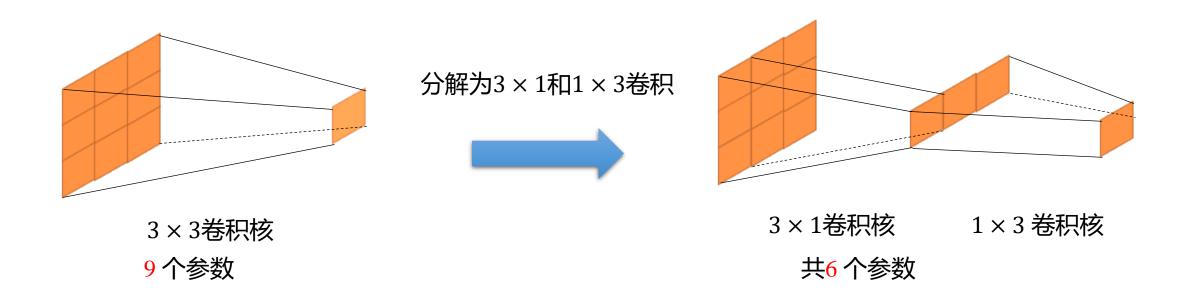
w2提取水平边缘

$$w1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad w2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

卷积核的分解



卷积核的分解

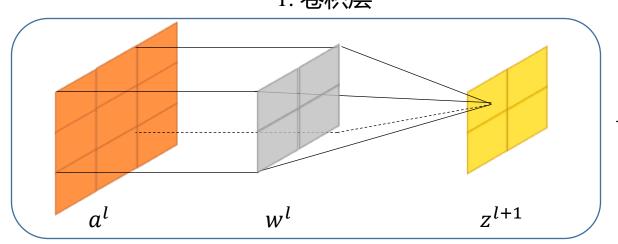


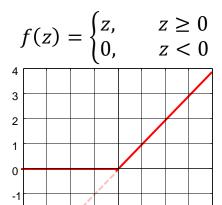
大纲



CNNs的结构

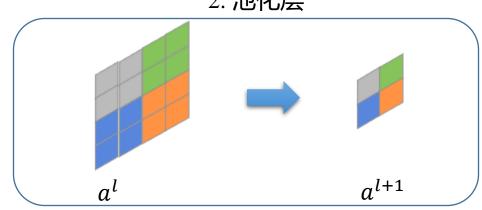




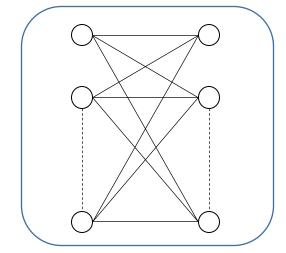


ReLU

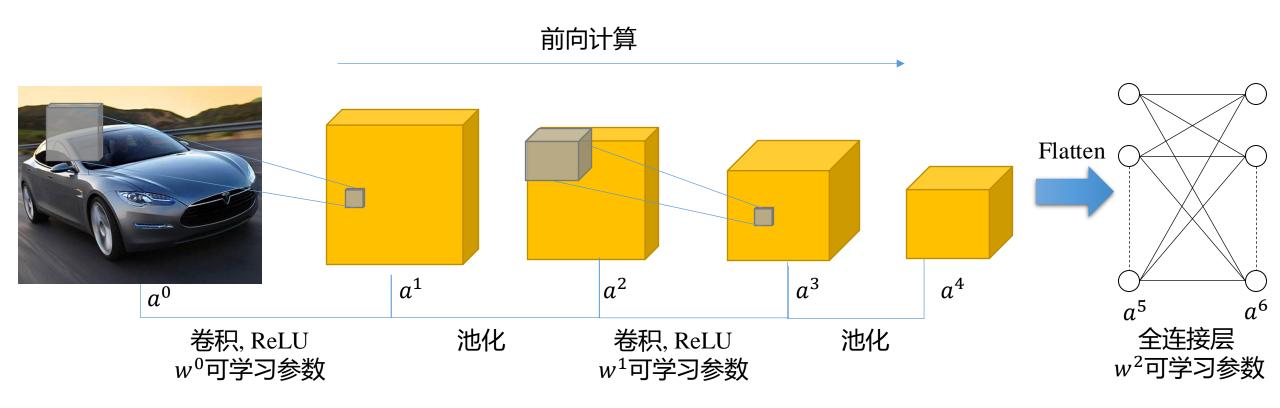
2. 池化层



3. 全连接层



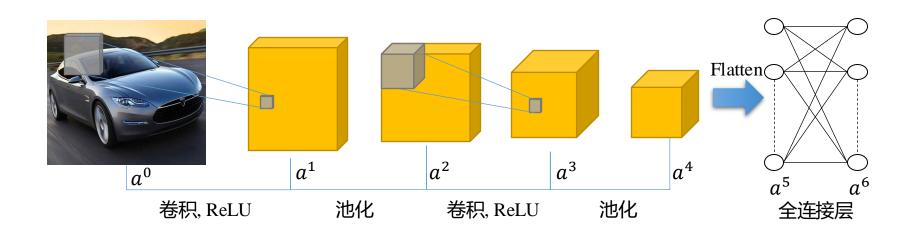
CNNs的结构

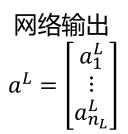


如何更新卷积和全连接层中的可学习参数

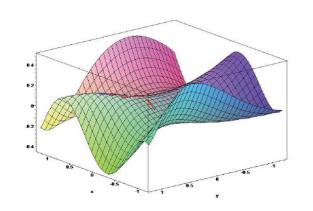
大纲







标签
$$y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_{n_L} \end{bmatrix}$$

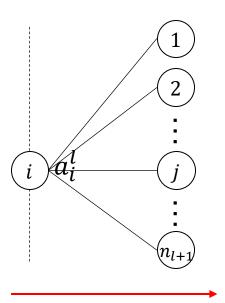


代价函数: $J = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n_L} (a_j^L - y_j)^2 = J(w^1, \dots, w^L)$

随机梯度下降: $w_{ji}^l \leftarrow w_{ji}^l - \alpha \cdot \frac{\partial J}{\partial w_{ji}^l}$

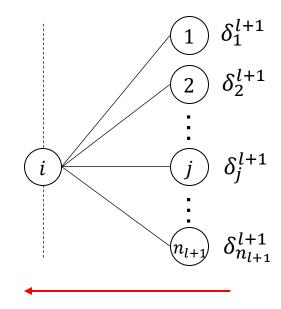
■ 全连接层的前向计算与反向传播

$$a_j^{l+1} = f\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_l} w_{ji}^l a_i^l\right)$$

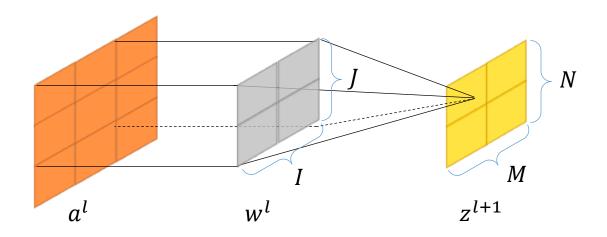


前向计算

$$\delta_i^l = \dot{f}(z_i^l) \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n_{l+1}} \delta_j^{l+1} w_{ji}^l \right)$$



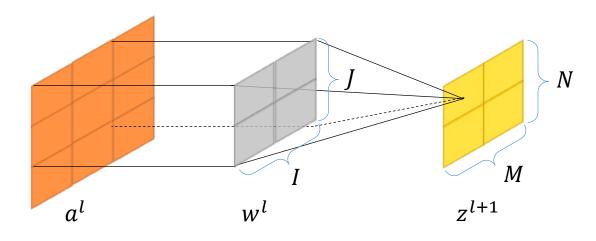
•
$$\delta_j^{l+1}$$
与 $\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_{ji}^l}$ 的关系:
$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_{ji}^l} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_j^{l+1}} \frac{\partial z_j^{l+1}}{\partial w_{ji}^l} = \delta_j^{l+1} a_i^l$$



$$z_{n,m}^{l+1} = \sum_{i=1}^{I} \sum_{j=1}^{J} a_{n+j-1,m+i-1} \cdot w_{j,i}^{l}$$

■ 如何计算卷积层中的 $\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_{j,i}^l}$?

与全连接层计算方式一致!



$$z_{n,m}^{l+1} = \sum_{i=1}^{l} \sum_{j=1}^{J} a_{n+j-1,m+i-1}^{l} \cdot w_{j,i}^{l}$$

关系:
$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_{j',i'}^l} = \sum_{m=1}^M \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_{n,m}^{l+1}} \cdot \frac{\partial z_{n,m}^{l+1}}{\partial w_{j',i'}^l} = \sum_{m=1}^M \sum_{n=1}^N \delta_{n,m}^{l+1} \cdot \frac{\partial z_{n,m}^{l+1}}{\partial w_{j',i'}^l}$$

$$\frac{\partial z_{n,m}^{l+1}}{\partial w_{j',i'}^{l}} = \frac{\partial \sum_{i=1}^{I} \sum_{j=1}^{J} a_{n+j-1,m+i-1}^{l} \cdot w_{j,i}^{l}}{\partial w_{j',i'}^{l}} = \begin{cases} a_{n+j'-1,m+i'-1}^{l}, & if \ i=i' \ and \ j=j' \ 0, & otherwise \end{cases}$$

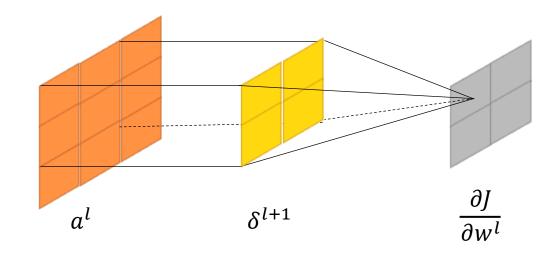


$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_{i'j'}^l} = \sum_{m=1}^M \sum_{n=1}^N a_{n+j'-1,m+i'-1}^l \cdot \delta_{n,m}^{l+1} \quad$$
 仍是卷积!

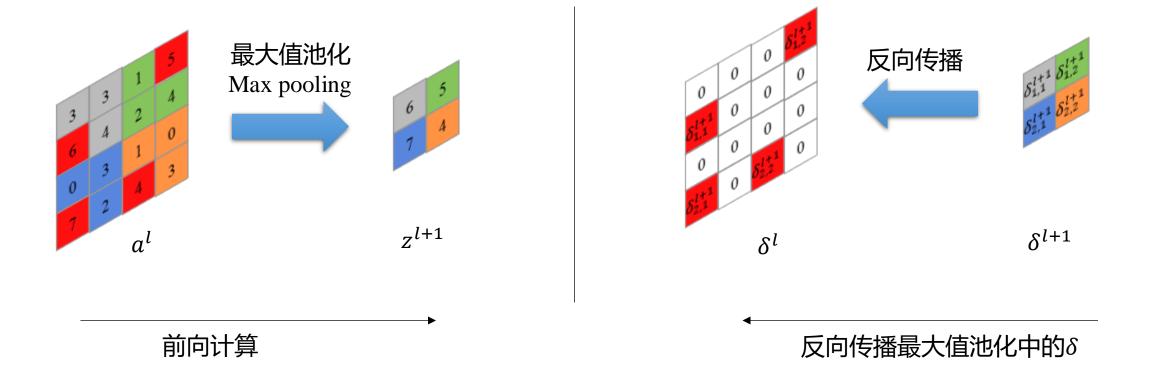
前向计算
$$z_{n,m}^{l+1} = \sum_{i=1}^{l} \sum_{j=1}^{J} a_{n+j-1,m+i-1}^{l} \cdot w_{j,i}^{l}$$

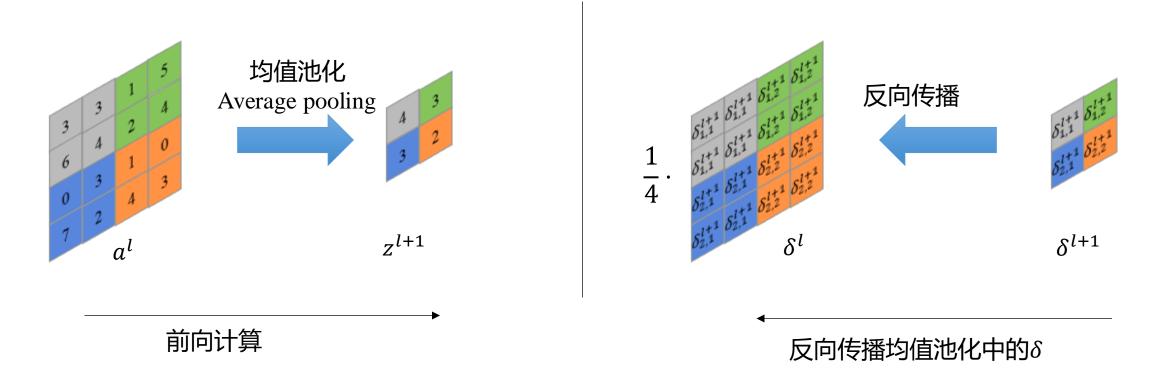
$$a^l$$
 w^l z^{l+1}

关系
$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_{j,i}^{l}} = \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N} a_{n+j-1,m+i-1}^{l} \cdot \delta_{n,m}^{l+1}$$

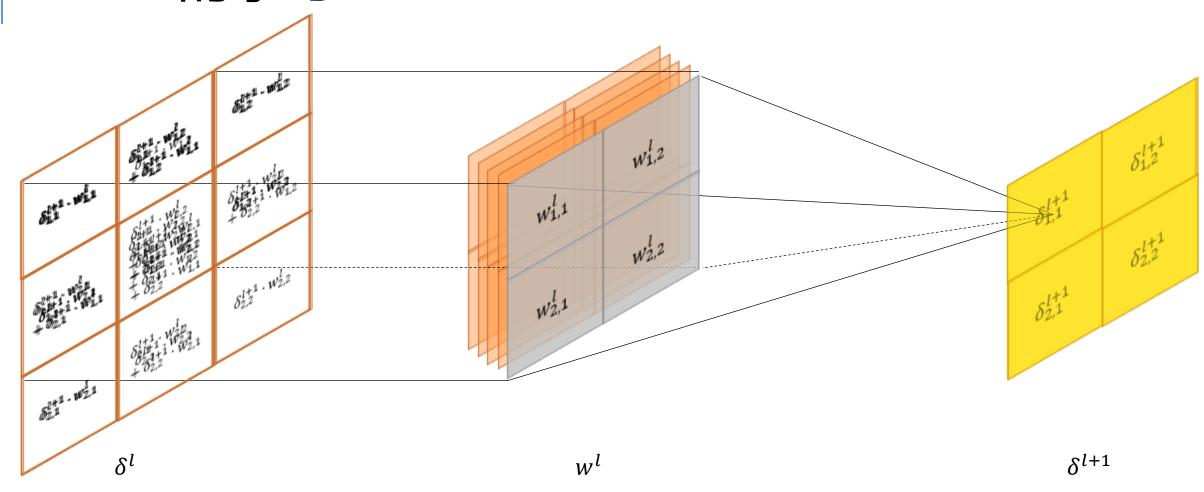


如何反向传播池化层与卷积层中的δ?

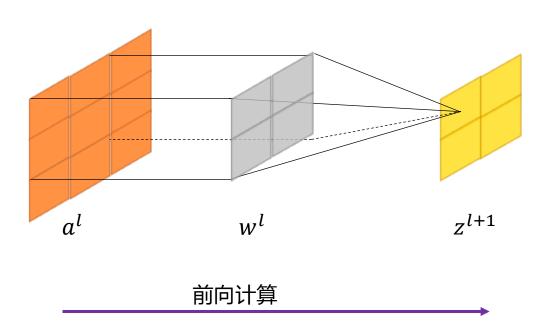


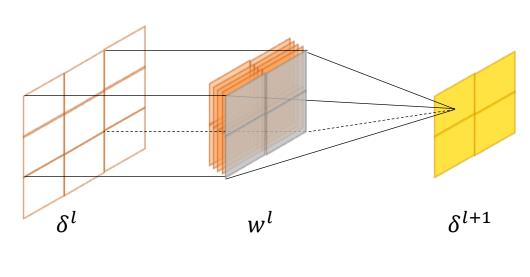


如何反向传播卷积层中的 δ ?



反向传播卷积层中的δ

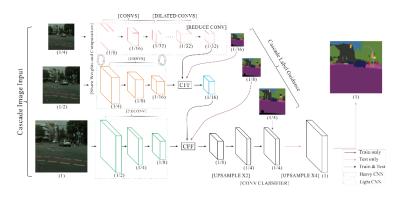




大纲



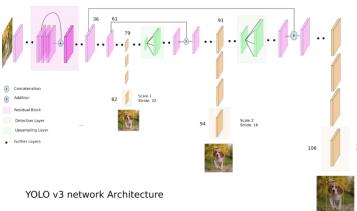
CNNs的应用



■ 实时语义分割



CNNs的应用

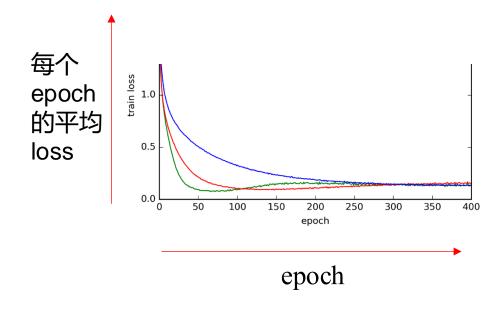


■ 实时目标检测



课后作业

- 针对CIFAR-10数据集,训练一个5-8层的卷积神经网络
 - 对比全连接神经网络与卷积神经网络的训练集和 验证集loss曲线
 - 汇报卷积神经网络的测试集准确率



- epoch: 所有训练样本迭代完一次称为一个epoch
- 选择验证集上准确率最高的模型,汇报其在测试集上的准确率

谢谢!