《物理与人工智能》

8.神经网络与反向传播

授课教师: 马滟青

2025/10/13 (第五周)

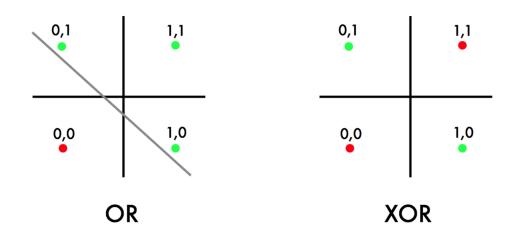
鸣谢:基于计算机学院《人工智能引论》课程组幻灯片

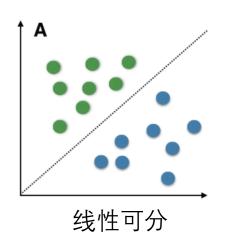


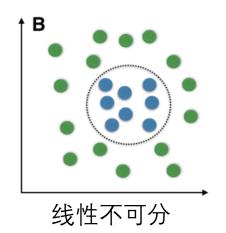
线性模型的局限



- 对分类问题,存在线性不可分 (linearly non-separable) 情况
 - 比如异或 (xor) 操作,不存在任何线性分类器可以拟合亦或
 - 导致1970年代第一次 AI 寒冬的主因之一
 - 对于较难的分类任务,如图像分类,简单的线性模型一般也无能为力
 - 树模型是一种引入非线性的方式



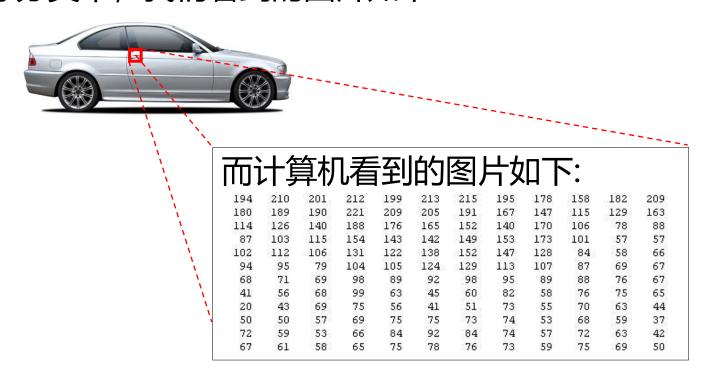




线性模型的局限



图像分类中, 我们看到的图片如下

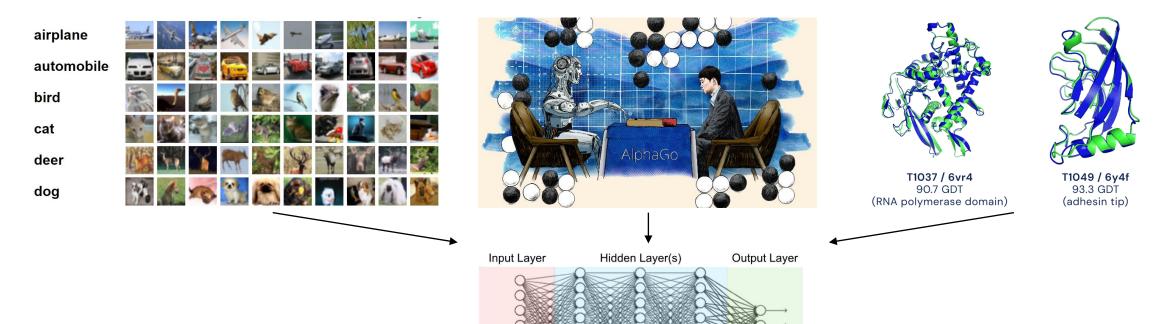


- 想要使用线性模型或树模型,需要提取一些高级特征,如门把手、轮胎、后视镜、车窗等
- 这些模型自身无法自动提取特征!

人工神经网络 (Artificial Neural Network)



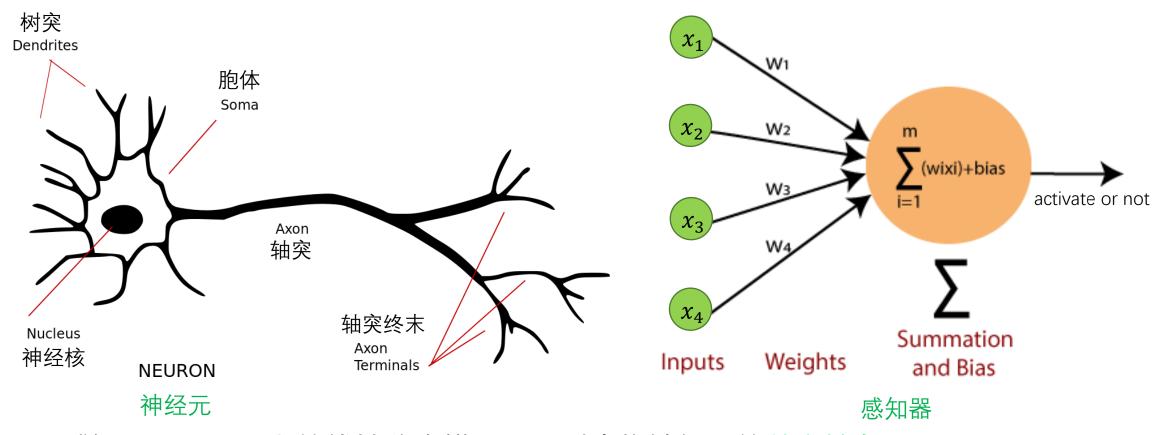
- 想要模拟人脑神经网络的学习算法
- 80年代兴起,90年代没落,10年代重新兴起,为AI带来革命
- 也叫做: 神经网络 (neural network)、深度学习 (deep learning)等



All powered by neural networks!

神经元 (Neuron) 与感知器 (Perceptron)





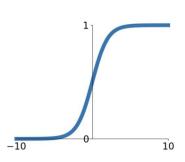
- 感知器是一个早期的线性分类模型,是对生物神经元的数学抽象
- 感知器可以理解为单层的人工神经网络
- 同理, 线性回归、逻辑回归等也可以理解为单层的人工神经网络

常见激活函数



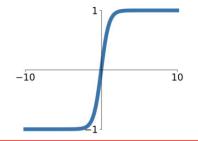
Sigmoid

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$



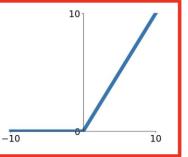
tanh

$$anh(x) = \frac{e^{2x}-1}{e^{2x}+1}$$



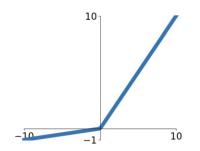
ReLU

 $\max(0, x)$



Leaky ReLU

 $\max(0.1x, x)$

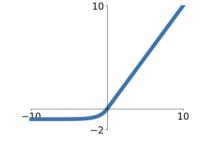


Maxout

$$\max(w_1^T x + b_1, w_2^T x + b_2)$$

ELU

$$\begin{cases} x & x \ge 0 \\ \alpha(e^x - 1) & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

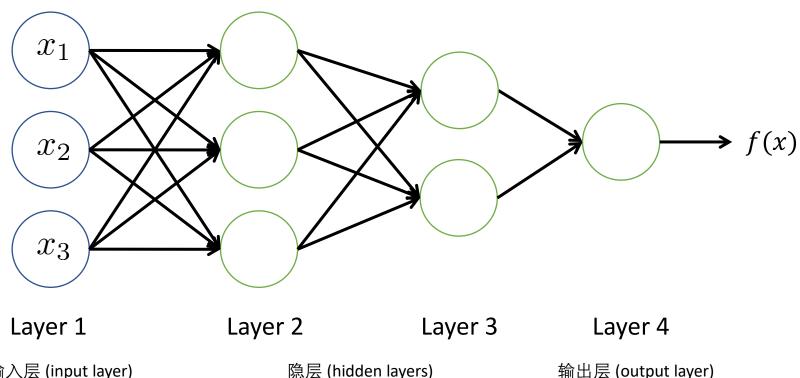


ReLU是很好的默认选择! 在大部分常见问题上表现良好!

多层感知器 (Multi-Layer Perceptron)



- 多层感知器 (MLP),也称为全连接神经网络 (fully connected neural network),是一种结构最简单的多层神经网络
- 隐层层数、每层的神经元个数都可自由设计; 一般随着任务的复杂程度或数 据量提高,增加隐层的维度(即神经元个数)和神经网络的深度(层数)

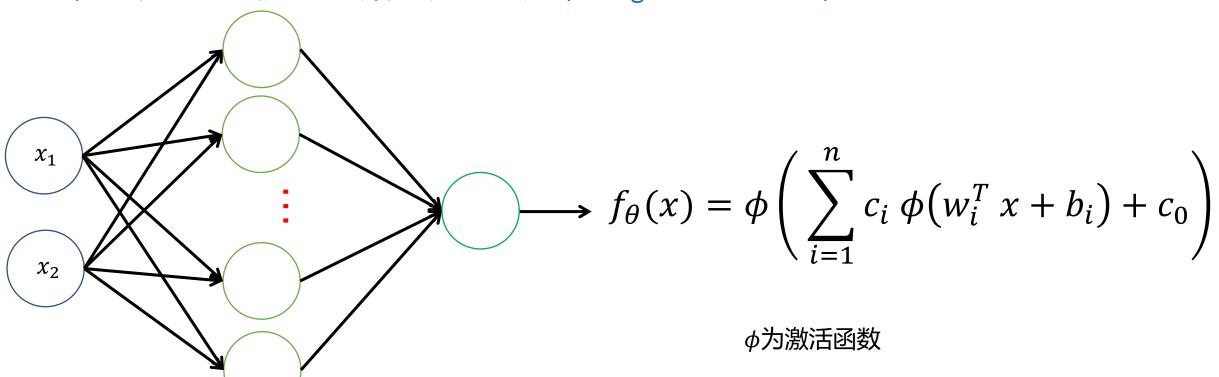


输入层 (input layer)

万能逼近定理



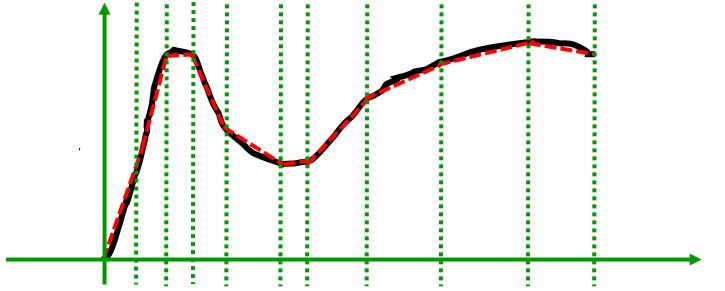
定理:一个具有至少一个隐藏层的前馈神经网络,只要隐藏层中的神经元足够多,就可以逼近任何一个定义在有限维空间上的连续函数,精度可以任意接近。这个结果适用于使用非线性激活函数(如Sigmoid或ReLU)。



万能逼近定理

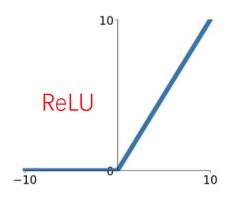


举例: 对于单变量



- · 折线可以无限逼近任意函数
- ReLU激活函数的单隐藏层网络可描述任意连续折线:

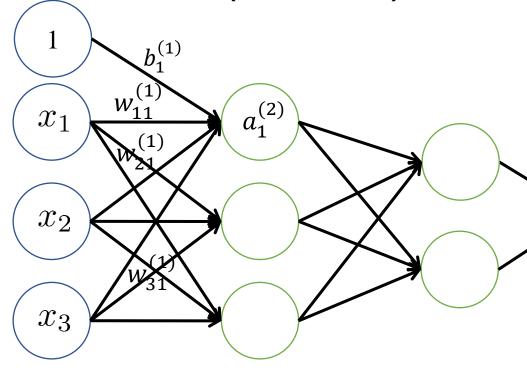
$$\phi(c \phi(x) + \cdots)$$



• 其它激活函数可以近似ReLU



· 单独看第二层(第一隐层)的一个神经元 (neuron)



 $w_{ij}^{(k)}$: weight connecting neuron i of layer k and neuron j of layer k+1

 $a_i^{(k)}$: activation (激活) of neuron i at layer k

$$a_1^{(2)} = g(w_{11}^{(1)}x_1 + w_{11}^{(1)}x_2 + w_{31}^{(1)}x_3 + b_1^{(1)})$$

 $o_i^{(k)}$: bias added to neuron i at layer k+1

 $g(\cdot)$: a nonlinear activation function (激活函数)

Layer 1

Layer 2

Layer 3

Layer 4

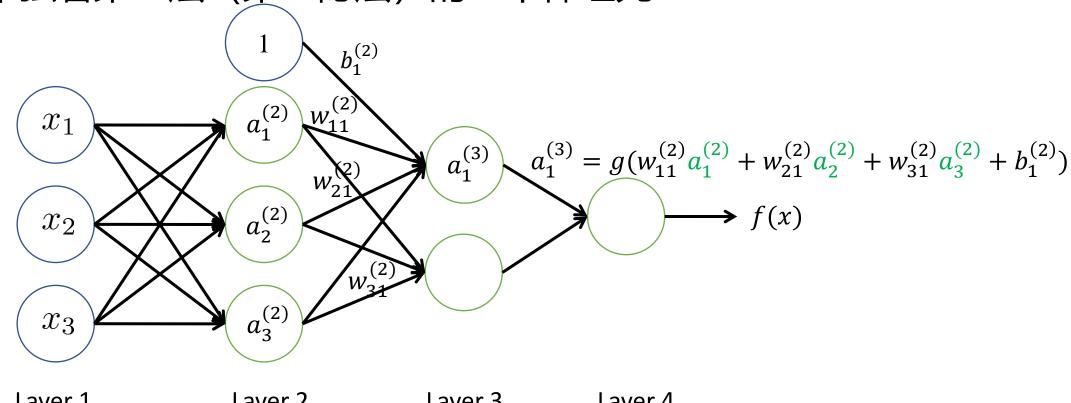
输入层 (input layer)

隐层 (hidden layers)

输出层 (output layer)



• 单独看第三层(第二隐层)的一个神经元



Layer 1

Layer 2

Layer 3

Layer 4

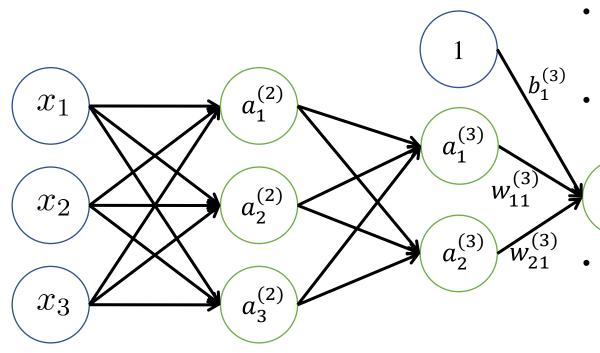
输入层 (input layer)

隐层 (hidden layers)

输出层 (output layer)



• 单独看输出层的一个神经元



• 对二分类问题,用sigmoid函数输出正类概率

$$p(y = 1|x) = \sigma(w_{11}^{(3)}a_1^{(3)} + w_{21}^{(3)}a_2^{(3)} + b_1^{(3)})$$

最后一层等价于一个以倒数第二层的激活作为输 入的逻辑回归

$$p(y=1|x) \text{ or } f(x)$$

对回归问题,直接输出

$$f(x) = w_{11}^{(3)} a_1^{(3)} + w_{21}^{(3)} a_2^{(3)} + b_1^{(3)}$$

Layer 1

Layer 2

Layer 3

Layer 4

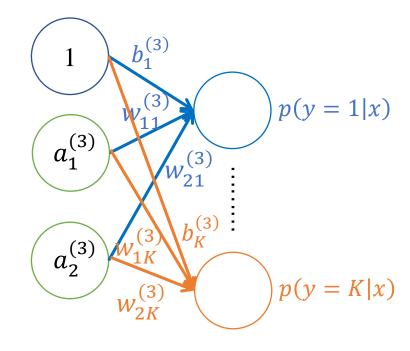
输入层 (input layer)

隐层 (hidden layers)

输出层 (output layer)



• 对多分类问题



Layer 3 Layer 4

输出层 (output layer)

- 对 K 分类,输出层使用 K 个神经元
- 使用softmax函数,第 k 个输出层神经元输出

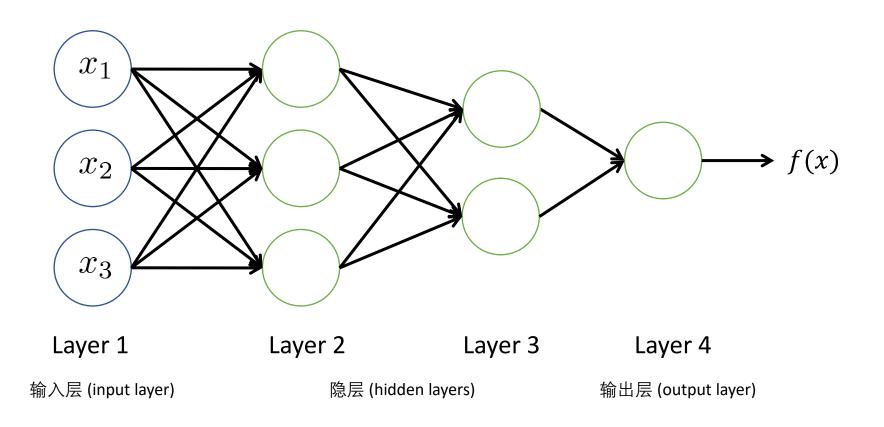
$$p(y = k|x) = \frac{\exp(w_{1k}^{(3)}a_1^{(3)} + w_{2k}^{(3)}a_2^{(3)} + b_k^{(3)})}{\sum_{j \in [K]} \exp(w_{1j}^{(3)}a_1^{(3)} + w_{2j}^{(3)}a_2^{(3)} + b_j^{(3)})}$$

• 即,最后一层等价于一个softmax回归

神经网络训练



- 问题:如何训练所有参数 $\{w_{ij}^{(l)}, b_j^{(l)}\}$?
- 梯度下降! 如何求梯度?



神经网络训练——回顾线性回归模型



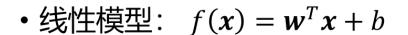
- 给定训练数据 $\{(x_1,y_1),(x_2,y_2),...,(x_n,y_n)\}$, 学习率 α
- 初始化模型参数 w, b
- 训练模型:
 - a. 计算模型预测值: $\hat{y}_i = w^T x_i + b$, $\forall i \in [n]$
 - b. 计算平方损失函数: $J(w,b) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i \in [n]} (\hat{y}_i y_i)^2$
 - c. 计算梯度

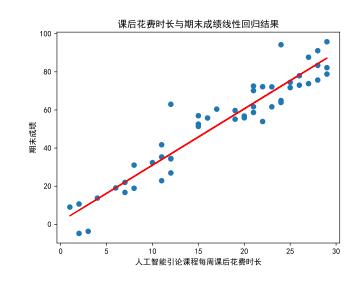
•
$$\frac{\partial J(w,b)}{\partial w} = \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i \in [n]} (\hat{y}_i - y_i) x_i$$
, $\frac{\partial J(w,b)}{\partial b} = \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i \in [n]} (\hat{y}_i - y_i)$

• d. 梯度下降更新w, b

•
$$w \leftarrow w - \alpha \cdot \frac{\partial J(w,b)}{\partial w}$$
, $b \leftarrow b - \alpha \cdot \frac{\partial J(w,b)}{\partial b}$

- e. 重复以上步骤, 直到损失函数不再下降或达到预设迭代次数
- 给定新数据 x, 使用训练好的模型预测其标签 $\hat{y} = w^T x + b$







反向传播 (Backpropagation) 的作用

直观理解:

- (1) **正向传播**:十个人在玩你画我猜的游戏,然后第一个人给第二个人描述,再将信息传递给第三个人,最后由第十个人说出画的内容。
- (2) **反向传播**:第十个人得知自己说的和真实答案之间的误差后,发现他们在传递时的问题差在哪里,向前面一个人说下次描述的时候怎样可以更加准确的传递信息。就这样一直向前一个人告知。
 - (3) 权重更新: 十个人之间的的默契一直在磨合, 然后描述的更加准确。

偏导数与链式法则



复合函数的偏导与链式法则:

复合函数偏导:

以二元函数 z = f(u,v) 为例, z = u, v 的函数, 但若 u 和 v 又都是 x 和 y 的函数, 则 z 最终是 x 和 y 的函数, 即

$$z(x,y) = f[u(x,y),v(x,y)].$$

由 z = f(u, v) 得

$$dz = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}du + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}dv.$$

又由于
$$du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy$$
, $dv = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dv$, 代入上式得

$$dz = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy \right) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy \right)$$

偏导数与链式法则



$$z(x,y) = f[u(x,y),v(x,y)]$$

$$dz = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy \right) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy \right)$$
$$= \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) dy$$

这就是 z 关于 x 和 y 的全微分关系,根据偏导数的定义

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}.$$

这也叫偏导的链式法则。

偏导数与链式法则



<u>例</u>:

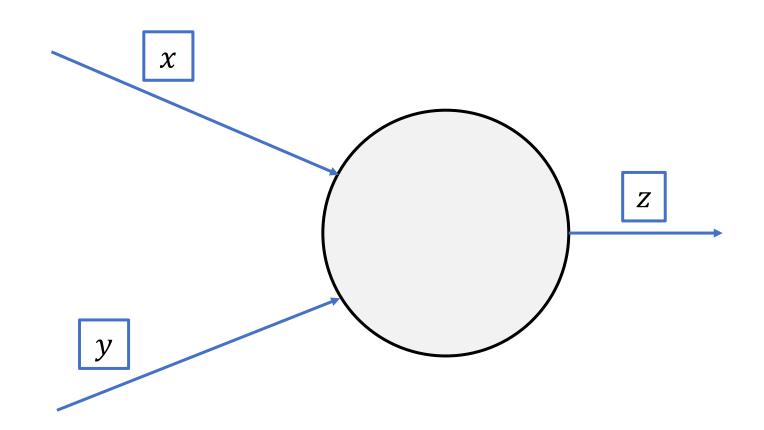
设
$$z = f(u, v) = u^2 + v^2$$
, $u = xy$, $v = \frac{x}{y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

解:

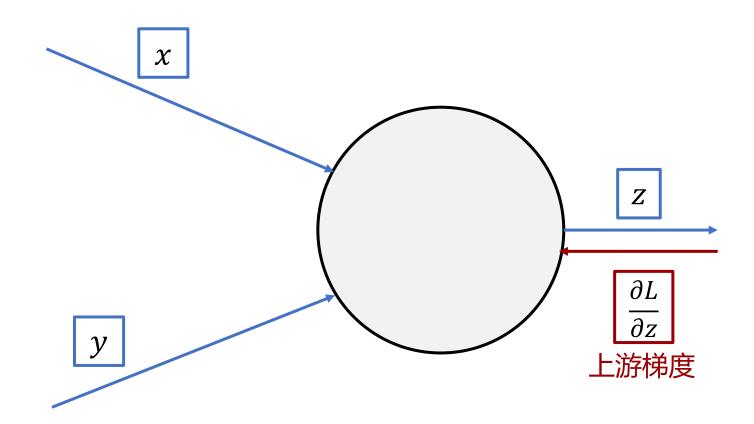
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2u \cdot y + 2v \cdot \frac{1}{y} = 2xy^2 + \frac{2x}{y^2}.$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2u \cdot x + 2v \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{y^2}\right) = 2x^2 y - \frac{2x^2}{y^3}.$$

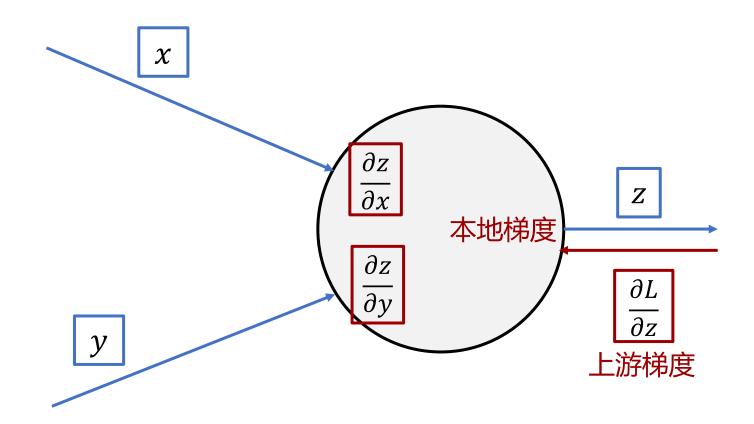




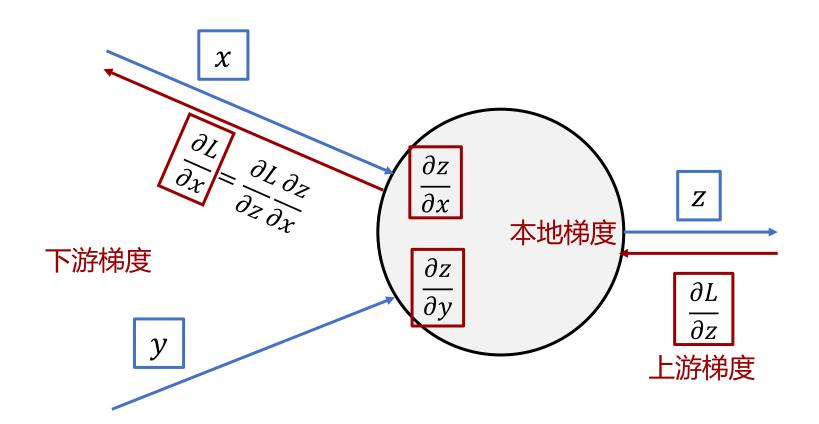




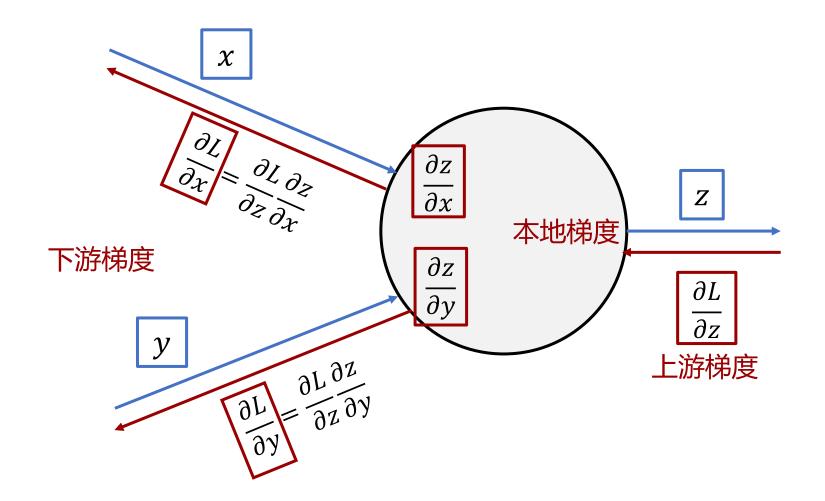




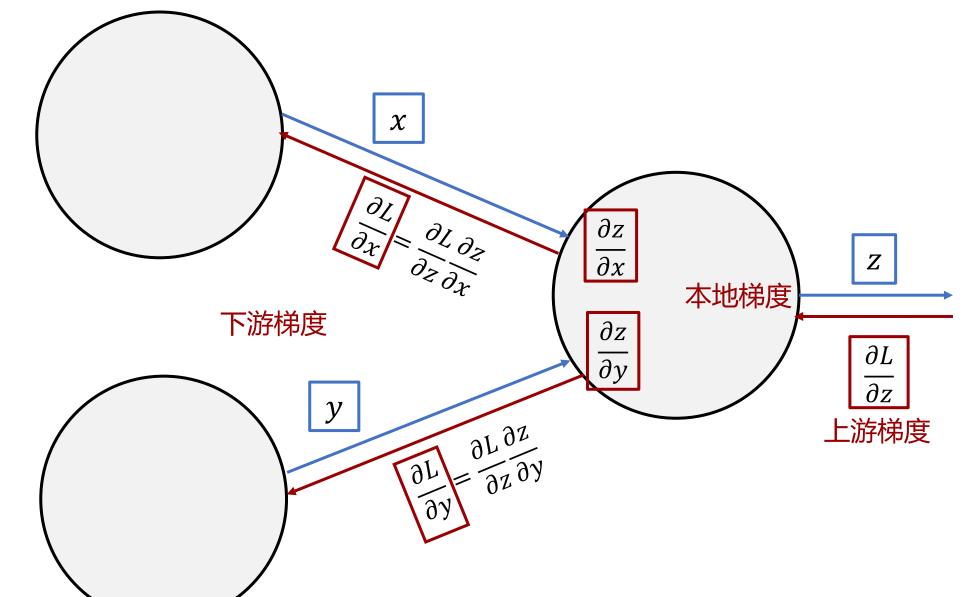






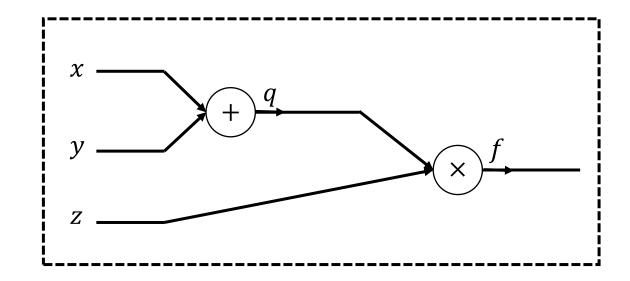








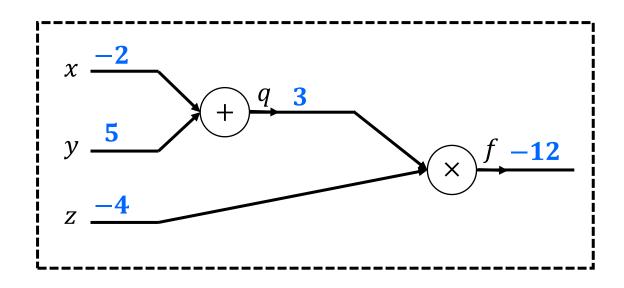
$$f(x, y, z) = (x + y)z$$





$$f(x, y, z) = (x + y)z$$

以
$$x = -2$$
, $y = 5$, $z = -4$ 时为例,



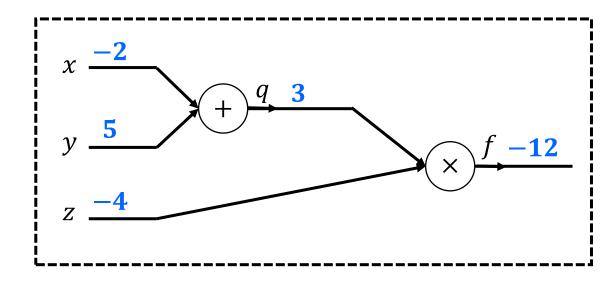


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$$q = x + y$$
, $\frac{\partial q}{\partial x} = 1$, $\frac{\partial q}{\partial y} = 1$; $f = qz$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial q} = z = -4$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = q = 3$.

求
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$
, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}$.



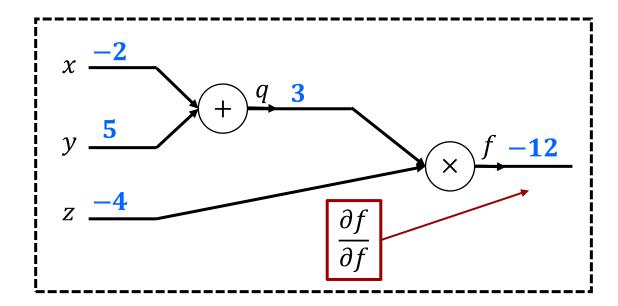


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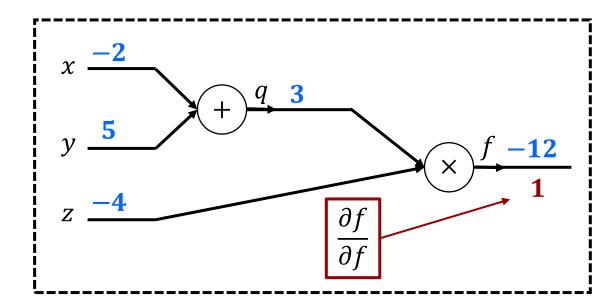


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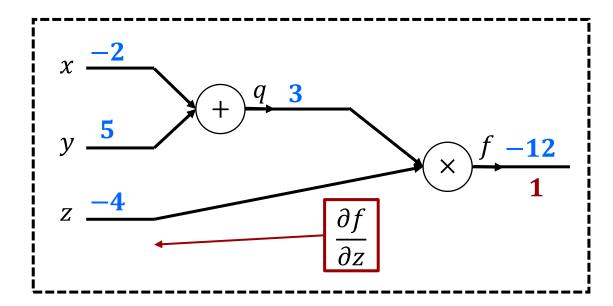


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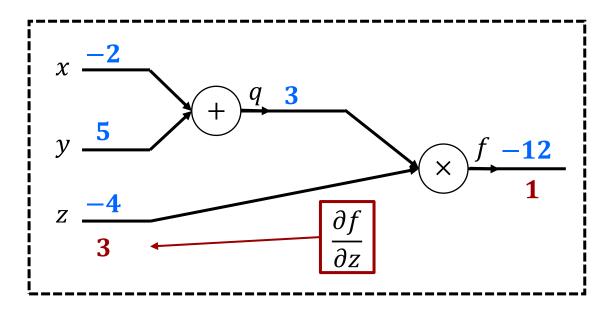


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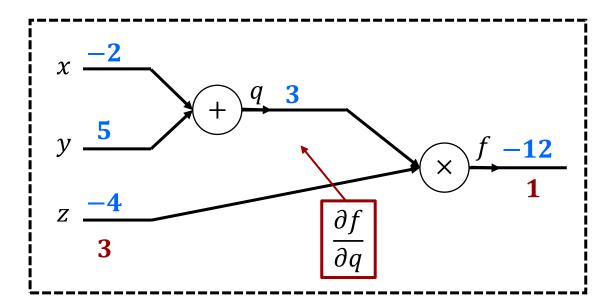


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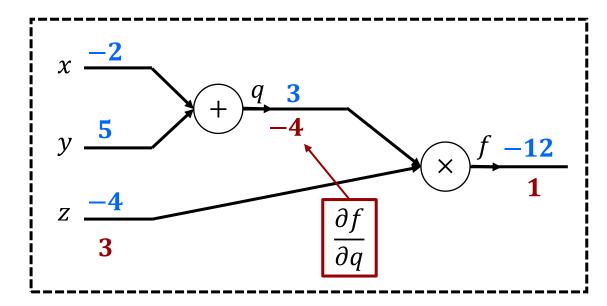


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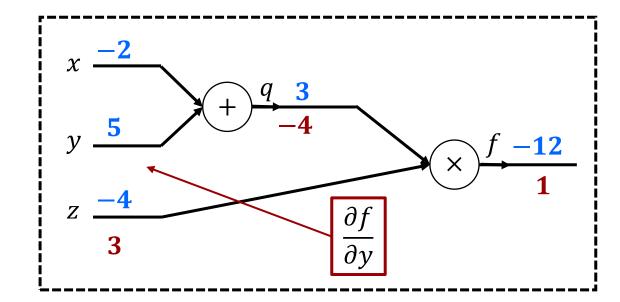


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链式法则:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial q} \frac{\partial q}{\partial y}$$
上游梯度 本地梯度

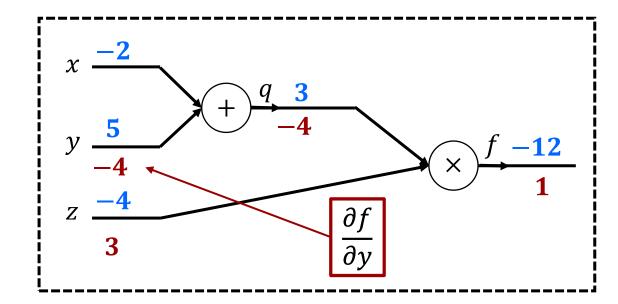


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上游梯度 本地梯度

反向传播



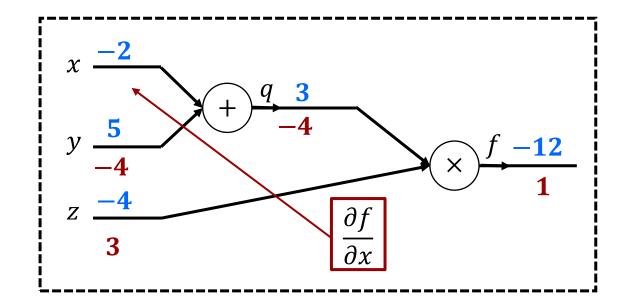
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$$x = -2$$
, $y = 5$, $z = -4$ 时为例,

$$q = x + y$$
, $\frac{\partial q}{\partial x} = 1$, $\frac{\partial q}{\partial y} = 1$; $f = qz$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial q} = z = -4$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = q = 3$.

$$\dot{\mathcal{X}}\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$
, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}$.



链式法则:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial q} \frac{\partial q}{\partial x}$$
上游梯度 本地梯度

反向传播

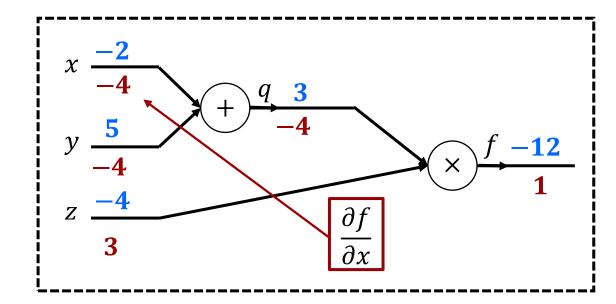


<u>例1</u>:

$$f(x, y, z) = (x + y)z$$

以
$$x = -2$$
, $y = 5$, $z = -4$ 时为例,

$$q = x + y$$
, $\frac{\partial q}{\partial x} = 1$, $\frac{\partial q}{\partial y} = 1$; $f = qz$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial q} = z = -4$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = q = 3$.



链式法则:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial q} \frac{\partial q}{\partial x}$$

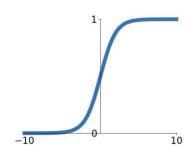
上游梯度 本地梯度

激活函数选择



Sigmoid

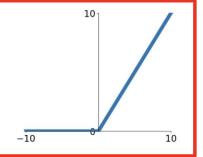
$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$



- 导数为 $(1-\sigma(x))\cdot\sigma(x)$,可能发生梯度消失现象
- 如: *x*的当前值在10,最优值在1,从10到1优化时梯度太小以至于"步子"特别小,很难达到优化目的地。特别是对于离输入层近的参数,更新效率极低

ReLU

 $\max(0, x)$

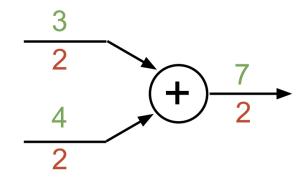


- 导数为 1 (x>0) 或 0 (x<=0),不容易发生梯度消失
- 网络具有稀疏性:提高计算效率、在一定程度上避免过拟合
- 函数非常简单,计算速度更快

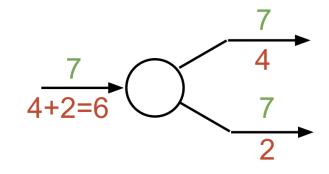
常见操作的反向传播



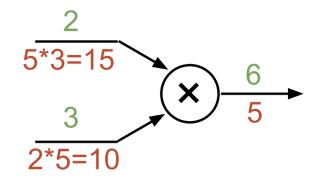
add gate: gradient distributor



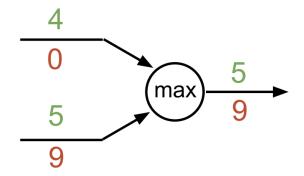
copy gate: gradient adder



mul gate: "swap multiplier"



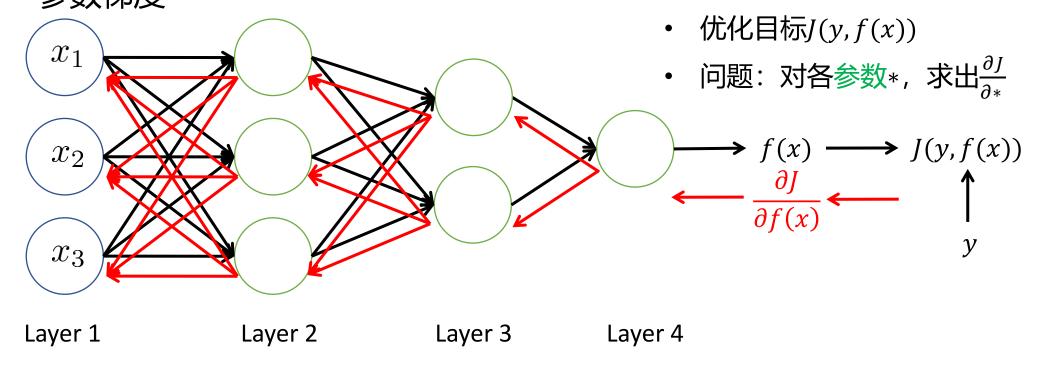
max gate: gradient router



神经网络的反向传播



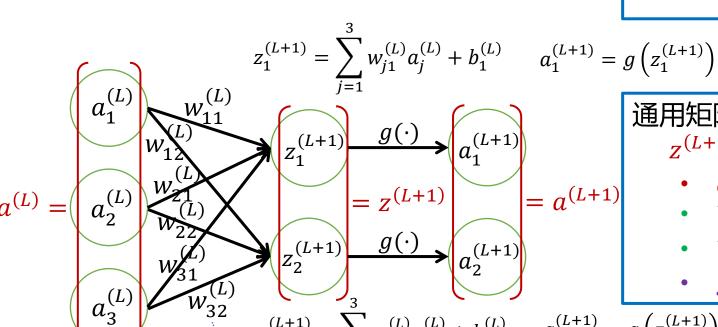
- 前向传播(Forward Propogation)从低层向高层计算隐藏层输出,直至输出层产生预测
- 反向传播(Backpropagation)在最高层计算损失函数,从高层向低层计算参数梯度



矩阵形式



• 前向传播



 $z_2^{(L+1)} = \sum w_{j2}^{(L)} a_j^{(L)} + b_2^{(L)} \qquad a_2^{(L+1)} = g\left(z_2^{(L+1)}\right)$

通用标量形式(第L层输入维度为 d_L):

$$z_i^{(L+1)} = \sum_{j=1}^{d_L} w_{ji}^{(L)} a_j^{(L)} + b_i^{(L)}, \qquad a_i^{(L+1)} = g\left(z_i^{(L+1)}\right)$$

通用矩阵形式:

$$z^{(L+1)} = W^{(L)}a^{(L)} + b^{(L)}, a^{(L+1)} = g(z^{(L+1)})$$

$$a^{(L+1)} \in \mathbb{R}^{d_L}, z^{(L+1)} \in \mathbb{R}^{d_{L+1}}, a^{(L+1)} \in \mathbb{R}^{d_{L+1}}$$

$$W^{(L)} \in \mathbb{R}^{d_{L+1} \times d_L}, b^{(L)} \in \mathbb{R}^{d_{L+1}}$$

- $W_{ij}^{(L)} = W_{ij}^{(L)}$
 - $g(\cdot)$: 逐元素(element-wise)激活函数

向量对标量求导



定义: 设向量
$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{bmatrix}$$
, 其对标量 x 的导数为:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{y}}{\partial x} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial y_m}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix}$$

标量对向量求导



定义: 设
$$y = f(x) = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), x = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]^T$$
, 则

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{df(x)}{dx} = \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}, \cdots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}\right]^{\mathrm{T}}.$$

 $\frac{df(x)}{dx}$ 也被称为函数 y = f(x) 在点 x 处的梯度,记为 grad[f(x)] 或 $\nabla f(x)$.

标量对矩阵求导



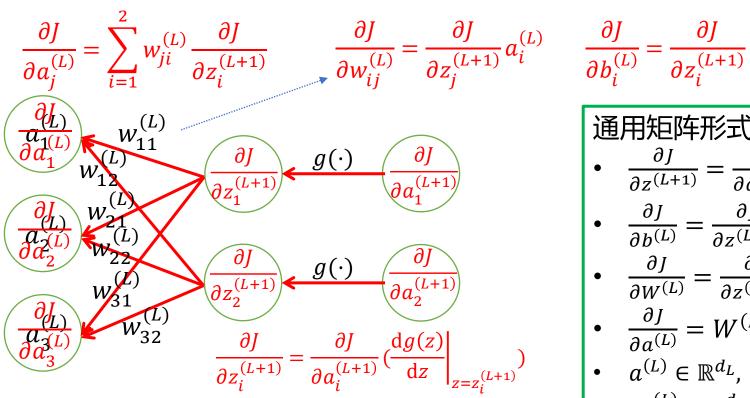
定义: 设
$$n \times m$$
 维矩阵 $X = \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \cdots & x_{1m} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \cdots & x_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{n1} & x_{n2} & \cdots & x_{nm} \end{bmatrix}$, 则标量 y 对矩阵 X 的导数为:

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_{11}} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_{12}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_{1m}} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_{21}} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_{22}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_{2m}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_{n1}} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_{n2}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_{nm}} \end{bmatrix}.$$

矩阵形式



• 反向传播



Layer L

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial b_i^{(L)}} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_i^{(L+1)}}$$

通用矩阵形式:

•
$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial z^{(L+1)}} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial a^{(L+1)}} \odot \left(\frac{dg(z)}{dz} \Big|_{z=z^{(L+1)}} \right) \in \mathbb{R}^{d_{L+1}}$$

$$\bullet \quad \frac{\partial J}{\partial b^{(L)}} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial z^{(L+1)}} \in \mathbb{R}^{d_{L+1}}$$

•
$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial W^{(L)}} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial z^{(L+1)}} a^{(L)^T} \in \mathbb{R}^{d_{L+1} \times d_L}$$

•
$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial a^{(L)}} = W^{(L)}^T \frac{\partial J}{\partial z^{(L+1)}} \in \mathbb{R}^{d_L}$$

•
$$a^{(L)} \in \mathbb{R}^{d_L}$$
, $z^{(L+1)} \in \mathbb{R}^{d_{L+1}}$, $a^{(L+1)} \in \mathbb{R}^{d_{L+1}}$

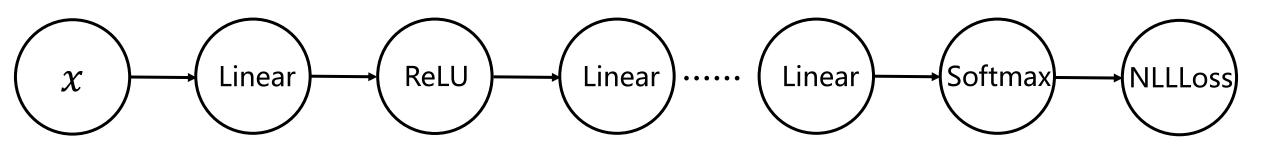
$$W^{(L)} \in \mathbb{R}^{d_{L+1} \times d_L}, \ b^{(L)} \in \mathbb{R}^{d_{L+1}}$$

○ 为逐元素相乘

计算图



• 矩阵形式允许我们将神经网络简化为层与层连接的计算图形式



- 定义每种层的前向/反向传播
- 定义计算图通用的输入格式和计算顺序
- 用代码顺序定义网络结构
- 批量将训练数据输入计算图,执行前向+反向传播
- 求出所有参数的梯度后,执行一次梯度下降
- 用更新后的参数进行下次前向+反向传播
- 迭代梯度下降直到收敛

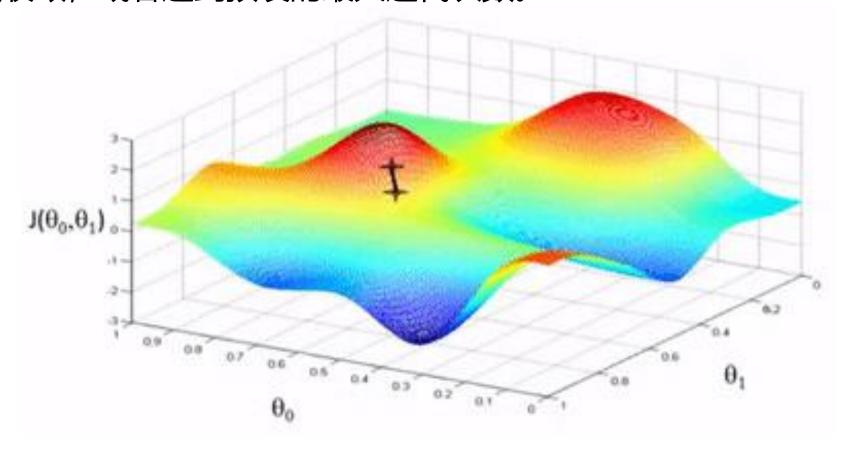
```
class NeuralNetwork(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()
        self.flatten = nn.Flatten()
        self.computation_graph = nn.Sequential(
            nn.Linear(28*28, 512),
            nn.ReLU(),
            nn.ReLU(),
            nn.ReLU(),
            nn.Linear(512, 512),
            nn.Linear(512, 10),
        )

    def forward(self, x):
    x = self.flatten(x)
    logits = self.computation_graph(x)
    return logits
```

复习



• 我们已经学习了梯度下降(GD):每次沿梯度的相反方向走一个步长,直至目标函数收敛,或者达到预设的最大迭代次数。



全量梯度下降(Full GD)



- Full GD、 SGD、 mini-batch GD之间的核心区别在于,每一次迭代更新模型参数,使用的数据量(batch size)不同。
- 原始的梯度下降使用全量数据(Full GD):

```
# Full Gradient Descent

while True:
    data_batch = data
    weights_grad = evaluate_gradient(loss_fun, data_batch, weights)
    weights += - step_size * weights_grad # perform parameter update
```

- 全量梯度下降每一步都朝着使 "在全部训练数据上损失" 降低最快的方向更新
- · 然而这种方法每一次迭代都需要全部数据参与,对于大数据集如拥有120万张 图片的ImageNet,经常无法一次装下所有的训练数据

随机梯度下降(SGD)



• 随机梯度下降方法每次迭代时,从全量数据中随机抽取一个样本:

```
# Stochastic Gradient Descent
while True:
    data_batch = random_sample_training_data(data) # sample one example from dataset
    weights_grad = evaluate_gradient(loss_fun, data_batch, weights)
    weights += - step_size * weights_grad
```

- 随机梯度下降大大减小了每次迭代的开销,使得超大训练集也可以训练。
- 然而,这种方法每次迭代均朝着使"某个随机样本的损失"降低最快的方向 更新所有参数。这个梯度方向经常严重偏离真正的全量数据损失的梯度。
- 因此目标函数的波动可能很大,模型较难收敛。

小批量梯度下降(mini-batch GD)



• 小批量梯度下降是前两种方法的折衷: 每次迭代从全量数据中抽取一批样本:

```
# Minibatch Gradient Descent
while True:
    data_batch = sample_training_data(data, 256) # sample 256 examples
    weights_grad = evaluate_gradient(loss_fun, data_batch, weights)
    weights += - step_size * weights_grad
```

小批量梯度下降的计算效率相比全量梯度下降更高,可以根据硬件调整批大小(batch size)。

- 小批量梯度下降的优化方向是对全量梯度下降方向的较好近似。
- 由于具有更好的效率和效果,小批量梯度下降方法被广泛使用。
- 值得一提的是,**随机梯度下降(SGD)是batch size为1的小批量梯度下降**。因此在各种场景中,经常使用随机梯度下降的称呼来代替小批量梯度下降。
- 同理,全量梯度下降相当于batch size为n的小批量梯度下降。
- 实际中, batch size是一个重要的超参数, 可以通过验证集调整。

谢谢 北京大学 PEKING UNIVERSITY