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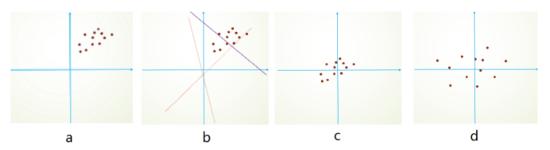
# 解析 Caffe 之 Batch Normalization Layer ■文档

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# 1、原理分析

在没有 Batch Normalization 之前,我们的调参工作十分困难,而且网络收敛速度不快。在训练过程中,上一层的参数会不断地变化,导致输出的分布也在不断变化,这样下一层不仅要学习数据自生的分布,而且还要花多余的精力去学习上一层输出的分布,这种现象称之为 internal covariate shift。因此,我们要选择小的学习率和小心翼翼地初始化网络,大大地降低了网络的学习速度。

我们通常在训练网络,要对输入减去均值,甚至还会做数据白化,目的是为了加快训练。为什么减均值和数据白化,会加快训练?我们这里给出四副图片,做简单地解释:



首先,图像数据具有高度相关性,我们简化图像数据,如图 (a)。由于网络初始化时,参数的均值一般为 0,所以刚开始网络拟合函数 y=wx+b 会在原点附近,如图 (b) 中的红色直线。因此,网络经过多次的训练后才会达到最优的紫色直线。如果我们在训练网络之前减去均值,如图 (c)。因此,我们只需要更少的训练次数就会达到最优,加快训练进度。如果我们再对数据进行去相关化操作,增加数据的区分度,进一步加快训练进度。

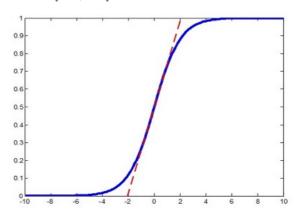
在论文 Batch Normalization: Accelerating Deep Network Training by Reducing Internal Covariate Shift (https://arxiv.org/pdf/1502.03167.pdf) 中,作者首先考虑对每一层输出数据进行白化操作,但是分析这种方法是不可行的。因为数据白化需要计算协方差矩阵、求逆等操作,计算量很大,而且在反向传播过程中,白化操作不一定可导。

作者最后提出一种基于 mini-batch 统计的数据归一化方法,这样大量地减少了计算量,同时保证了模型收敛速度。对于某一层,输入 d 维数据  $\boldsymbol{x}=(x^{(1)},x^{(2)},\ldots,x^{(d)})$ ,对数据做简单的归一化操作,使得数据均值为  $\boldsymbol{0}$ ,方差为  $\boldsymbol{1}$ :

$$\hat{y}^{(k)} = rac{x^{(k)} - E[x^{(k)}]}{\sqrt{Var[x^{(k)}]}}$$
 (1)

其中, $E[x^{(k)}]$  和  $Var[x^{(k)}]$  都是基于 mini-batch 的数据求平均和方差,用一个 batch 的统计均值和方差代替整个数据的均值和方差。

但是,作者又提出:如果直接将归一化的数据输入 sigmoid 激活函数,会把数据限制在  $x^{(k)} \in [-1,+1]$  的激活函数的线性部分,降低网络的非线性表达能力。



所以,最后做了 Scale 和 Shift 操作,通过增加  $\gamma^{(k)}$  和  $\beta^{(k)}$  两个参数,保证了网络的非线性表达能力。

$$\hat{y}^{(k)} = \gamma^{(k)} x^{(k)} + \beta^{(k)} \tag{2}$$

Batch Normalization 的算法流程如下:

Input: Values of x over a mini-batch:  $\mathcal{B} = \{x_{1...m}\}$ ;

Parameters to be learned:  $\gamma$ ,  $\beta$ Output:  $\{y_i = \mathrm{BN}_{\gamma,\beta}(x_i)\}$   $\mu_{\mathcal{B}} \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i \qquad // \text{mini-batch mean}$   $\sigma_{\mathcal{B}}^2 \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \mu_{\mathcal{B}})^2 \qquad // \text{mini-batch variance}$   $\widehat{x}_i \leftarrow \frac{x_i - \mu_{\mathcal{B}}}{\sqrt{\sigma_{\mathcal{B}}^2 + \epsilon}} \qquad // \text{normalize}$   $y_i \leftarrow \gamma \widehat{x}_i + \beta \equiv \mathrm{BN}_{\gamma,\beta}(x_i) \qquad // \text{scale and shift}$ 

**Algorithm 1:** Batch Normalizing Transform, applied to activation *x* over a mini-batch.

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \widehat{x}_{i}} = \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial y_{i}} \cdot \gamma$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \sigma_{\mathcal{B}}^{2}} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \widehat{x}_{i}} \cdot (x_{i} - \mu_{\mathcal{B}}) \cdot \frac{-1}{2} (\sigma_{\mathcal{B}}^{2} + \epsilon)^{-3/2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \mu_{\mathcal{B}}} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \widehat{x}_{i}} \cdot \frac{-1}{\sqrt{\sigma_{\mathcal{B}}^{2} + \epsilon}}\right) + \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \sigma_{\mathcal{B}}^{2}} \cdot \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{m} -2(x_{i} - \mu_{\mathcal{B}})}{m}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial x_{i}} = \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \widehat{x}_{i}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_{\mathcal{B}}^{2} + \epsilon}} + \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \sigma_{\mathcal{B}}^{2}} \cdot \frac{2(x_{i} - \mu_{\mathcal{B}})}{m} + \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \mu_{\mathcal{B}}} \cdot \frac{1}{m}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \gamma} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial y_{i}} \cdot \widehat{x}_{i}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \beta} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial y_{i}}$$

# 2、源码分析

#### 2.1 BatchNormParameter

- 1. message BatchNormParameter { 文档导航
- // If false, accumulate global mean/variance values via a moving average. If
- // true, use those accumulated values instead of computing mean/ variance
- 4. // across the batch.
- 5. // 如果为假,采用滑动平均对全局的均值和方差进行累加。如果为真,则使用全 局的均值
- 6. // 和方差,而不是使用每个 batch 的均值和方差
- 7. optional bool use global stats = 1;
- 8. // How much does the moving average decay each iteration?
- 9. // 滑动平均的衰减系数,默认为 0.999
- 10. optional float moving average fraction = 2 [default = .999];
- 11. // Small value to add to the variance estimate so that we don't divide by
- 12. // zero.
- 13. // 分母的附加值, 防止除 0 的情况, 默认值为 1e-5
- 14. optional float eps = 3 [default = 1e-5];
- **15.** }

## 2.2、成员变量

建议一般不要主动去设置 use\_global\_stats\_ 成员变量,默认训练阶段为 false,测试阶段为 true。如果在训练阶段设置 use\_global\_stats\_ = true,会使网络出现梯度爆炸的情况。

- 1. // 均值、方差、中间值、归一化值
- Blob<Dtype> mean\_, variance\_, temp\_, x\_norm\_;
- 3. // 如果为假,采用滑动平均对全局的均值和方差进行累加。如果为真,则使用全 局的均值
- 4. // 和方差,而不是使用每个 batch 的均值和方差
- 5. bool use\_global\_stats\_;
- 6. // 滑动平均的衰减系数, 默认为 0.999
- 7. Dtype moving\_average\_fraction\_;
- 8. int channels;
- 9. // 分母的附加值, 防止除 0 的情况, 默认值为 1e-5
- 10. Dtype eps\_;
- 11.
- 12. // extra temporarary variables is used to carry out sums/broadca sting
- 13. // using BLAS
- 14. // 维度是 (batch\_size, )
- 15. Blob<Dtype> batch\_sum\_multiplier\_;
- 16. // 维度是 (batch\_size, channels)
- 17. Blob<Dtype> num\_by\_chans\_;
- 18. // *维度是* (height, width)
- 19. Blob<Dtype> spatial\_sum\_multiplier\_;

注意 this->blobs\_[0] 、this->blobs\_[1] 、this->blobs\_[2] 分别是 global均值、global方差和滑动平均衰减系数;而 this->mean\_、this->variance\_ 分别是均值和方差。

```
1. // 层设置函数
                                                           ■ 文档导航
 2. template <typename Dtype>
 3. void BatchNormLayer<Dtype>::LayerSetUp(const vector<Blob<Dtype>*>&
   bottom,
 4.
         const vector<Blob<Dtype>*>& top) {
 5.
     // 读取层的参数
     BatchNormParameter param = this->layer_param_.batch_norm_param
 6.
   ();
     // 获取滑动平均衰减系数
 7.
 8.
     moving average fraction = param.moving average fraction();
     // 对测试阶段 use global stats 默认为真
 9.
     use_global_stats_ = this->phase_ == TEST;
10.
11.
     if (param.has use global stats())
      // 如果有 use_global_states 参数,则将修改 use_global_stats_
12.
       use_global_stats_ = param.use_global_stats();
13.
     if (bottom[0]->num axes() == 1)
14.
15.
       // 如果 bottom blob 的轴数为 1,那么设置 channels 为 1
       channels_ = 1;
16.
17.
     else
18.
       // 否则就正常读取 channels_ 值
19.
       channels_ = bottom[0]->shape(1);
     // 读取分母附加项
20.
21.
     eps = param.eps();
22.
     if (this->blobs_.size() > 0) {
      LOG(INFO) << "Skipping parameter initialization";</pre>
23.
24.
     } else {
      // 设置内部参数 blobs_ 的尺寸大小
25.
26.
      this->blobs .resize(3);
27.
      // 针对每个 channel 分别存储均值、方差和滑动平均衰减系数
28.
      vector<int> sz;
      sz.push_back(channels_);
29.
       // 设置均值的尺寸 (channels,)
30.
       this->blobs_[0].reset(new Blob<Dtype>(sz));
31.
       // 设置方差的尺寸 (channels,)
32.
      this->blobs_[1].reset(new Blob<Dtype>(sz));
33.
34.
      sz[0] = 1;
35.
      // 设置滑动平均衰减系数的尺寸(1,)
      this->blobs_[2].reset(new Blob<Dtype>(sz));
36.
37.
       // 将该层的内部参数全部设置为 0
       for (int i = 0; i < 3; ++i) {
38.
39.
         caffe_set(this->blobs_[i]->count(), Dtype(0),
40.
                  this->blobs_[i]->mutable_cpu_data());
41.
       }
42.
     // Mask statistics from optimization by setting local learning r
43.
     // for mean, variance, and the bias correction to zero.
44.
     // 设置优化均值、方差和偏置的本地学习率
45.
     for (int i = 0; i < this->blobs_.size(); ++i) {
46.
47.
       if (this->layer_param_.param_size() == i) {
```

```
48.
          // 如果该层的 ParamSpec 参数数目不够,则添加参数,并且设置学习动
    量为 0
49.
          ParamSpec* fixed_param_spec = this->layer_param_.add_param
    ();
50.
          fixed param spec->set lr mult(0.f);
        } else {
51.
          CHECK_EQ(this->layer_param_.param(i).lr_mult(), 0.f)
52.
              << "Cannot configure batch normalization statistics as 1
53.
    ayer "
54.
             << "parameters.";</pre>
55.
        }
56.
      }
57. }
```

### 2.4 Forward\_cpu()

前向传播函数主要完成数据的归一化,即:

$$y = \frac{x - E[x]}{\sqrt{Var[x]}}\tag{3}$$

根据 this->use\_global\_stats\_ 的真假,我们会去判断是否使用 global 均值和 global 方差;如果为真,我们会分别将 this->mean\_ 和 this->variance\_ 设置为 global 均值和 global 方差;

如果为假,我们会根据 mini-batch 的数据计算均值和方差。

```
1. // compute mean
```

2.

- 3. /
- 4. \*\* 函数: caffe\_cpu\_gemv<Dtype>(const CBLAS\_TRANSPOSE TransA, const int M,
- 5. const int N, const Dtype alpha, const Dtype  $e^*A$ ,
- 6. const Dtype\* x, const Dtype beta, Dtype\*
  y)
- 7. \*\* 功能: y = alpha \* A \* x + beta \* y
- 8. \*\* 其中 x 和 y 是向量, A 是矩阵
- 9. \*\* M: A 的行数
- 10. \*\* N: A 的列数
- 11. \*/
- 12. // 数学表达式: num\_by\_chans\_ = 1. / (num \* spatial\_dim) \* bottom\_da ta \* spatial\_sum\_multiplier\_
- 13. // bottom data 是 (channels \* num, spatial dim)
- 14. // spatial\_sum\_multiplier\_ 是 (spatial\_dim, 1), 元素全为 1
- 15. // num\_by\_chans\_ 是 (channels\_ \* num, 1)
- 16. caffe\_cpu\_gemv<Dtype>(CblasNoTrans, this->channels\_ \* num, spatial
   \_dim,
- 17. 1. / (num \* spatial\_dim), bottom\_data,
- 18. this->spatial\_sum\_multiplier\_.cpu\_data(), 0.,
- 19. this->num\_by\_chans\_.mutable\_cpu\_data());
- 20. // 数学表达式: mean\_ = Trans(num\_by\_chans) \* batch\_sum\_multiplier
- 21. // num\_by\_chans\_ 是 (num, channels\_)
- 22. // batch\_sum\_multiplier\_ 是 (num, 1)
- 23. // mean  $\,$   $\,$   $\,$   $\,$   $\,$   $\,$  (channels  $\,$   $\,$   $\,$   $\,$  1)
- 24. // 最终得到每个 channel 的平均值
- 25. caffe\_cpu\_gemv<Dtype>(CblasTrans, num, this->channels\_, 1.,
- 26. this->num\_by\_chans\_.cpu\_data(), this->batch\_sum\_multiplier\_.cpu\_data(), 0.,
- 27. this->mean\_.mutable\_cpu\_data());

与论文计算 global 均值和 global 方差的方式不同之处在于,Caffe 中的 global 均值和 global 方差采用的是滑动平均的更新方式,因此,BN 层的

this->blobs[0]、this->blobs[1] 和 this->blobs[2] 分别会存储均值滑动和、方差滑动和以及滑动系数和。

我们假设滑动衰减系数 this->moving\_average\_fraction\_ 为  $\lambda$ ,  $m=bottom[0]->count()/channels_$ ,存储均值滑动和、方差滑动和以及滑动系数和分别为  $\mu_{old},\sigma_{old}^2,s_{old}$ ,且当前的 mini-batch 的均值和方差分别为  $\mu_B,\sigma_B^2$ :

$$egin{array}{lll} s_{new} & = & \lambda s_{old} + 1 \ \mu_{new} & = & \lambda \mu_{old} + \mu_B \end{array}$$

对于方差,采用的是无偏估计:

$$\sigma_{new}^2 = egin{cases} \lambda \sigma_{old}^2 + rac{m-1}{m} \sigma_B^2 & m > 1 \ \lambda \sigma_{old}^2 & m = 1 \end{cases}$$

```
■ 文档导航
1. // compute and save moving average
2. this->blobs_[2]->mutable_cpu_data()[0] *= this->moving_average_fra
3. this->blobs_[2]->mutable_cpu_data()[0] += 1;
4. /*
5. ** caffe_cpu_axpby<Dtype>(const int N, const Dtype alpha, const Dt
   ype* X,
                             const Dtype beta, Dtype* Y)
6.
7. ** 功能: Y= alpha * X + beta * Y
8. ** X 是 (N, 1)
9. ** Y 是 (N, 1)
10. */
12. // 数学表达式: blobs_[0] = mean_ + moving_average_fraction_ * blobs
   _[0]
13. caffe_cpu_axpby(this->mean_.count(), Dtype(1), this->mean_.cpu_dat
14.
       this->moving_average_fraction_, this->blobs_[0]->mutable_cpu_d
    ata());
15. int m = bottom[0]->count()/channels_;
16. // 计算无偏差估计的系数 m/(m - 1)
17. Dtype bias_correction_factor = m > 1 ? Dtype(m)/(m-1) : 1;
18. // 数学表达式: blobs_[1] = bias_correction_factor * variance_ + mov
    ing_average_fraction_ * blobs_[1]
19. caffe cpu axpby(variance .count(), bias correction factor,
       variance_.cpu_data(), moving_average_fraction_,
20.
       this->blobs_[1]->mutable_cpu_data());
21.
```

源代码注释如下所示:

```
■ 文档导航
 1. template <typename Dtype>
 2. void BatchNormLayer<Dtype>::Forward_cpu(const vector<Blob<Dtype>*>
 3.
       const vector<Blob<Dtype>*>& top) {
     // 获取只读 bottom_data 的指针
 4
 5.
     const Dtype* bottom_data = bottom[0]->cpu_data();
     // 获取读写 top data 的指针
 6.
 7.
     Dtype* top_data = top[0]->mutable_cpu_data();
     // 获取 batch size 的大小
 8.
9.
     int num = bottom[0]->shape(0);
     int spatial_dim = bottom[\theta]->count()/(bottom[\theta]->shape(\theta) * this
10.
   ->channels_);
11.
     // 如果输入 bottom 与输出 bottom 的地址不一致,
12.
     // 则我们需要将 bottom_data 的数据拷贝到 top_data
13.
     if (bottom[0] != top[0]) {
14.
15.
      caffe_copy(bottom[0]->count(), bottom_data, top_data);
16.
     }
17.
18.
     if (this->use_global_stats_) {
19.
       // 如果 use_global_stats_ 为真,那么我们使用全局的均值和方差
       // use the stored mean/variance estimates.
20.
       // 如果滑动平均系数为 0,设置 scale factor 为 0,否则设置 scale fa
   ctor 为滑动平均系数的倒数
22.
       const Dtype scale factor = this->blobs [2]->cpu data()[0] == 0
   ?
23.
           0 : 1 / this->blobs_[2]->cpu_data()[0];
24.
       // 设置局部的均值
       caffe_cpu_scale(this->variance_.count(), scale_factor,
25.
26.
           this->blobs_[0]->cpu_data(), this->mean_.mutable_cpu_data
   ());
27.
       // 设置局部方差
       caffe_cpu_scale(this->variance_.count(), scale_factor,
28.
           this->blobs [1]->cpu data(), this->variance .mutable cpu d
29.
   ata());
30.
   } else {
       // compute mean
31.
32.
33.
       ** 函数: caffe cpu gemv<Dtype>(const CBLAS TRANSPOSE TransA, co
   nst int M,
35.
                              const int N, const Dtype alpha, const
    Dtype* A,
36.
                              const Dtype* x, const Dtype beta, Dtyp
   e* y)
37.
       ** 功能: y = alpha * A * x + beta * y
38.
       ** 其中 x 和 y 是向量, A 是矩阵
       ** M: A 的行数
39.
       ** N: A 的列数
40.
41.
       */
```

```
42.
       // 数学表达式: num_by_chans_ = 1. / (num * spatial_dim) * botto
   m data * spatial sum multiplier
43.
       // bottom_data 是 (channels_ * num, spatial_dim)
       // spatial_sum_multiplier_ 是 (spatial_dim, 1), 元素全为 1
44.
        // num by chans \mathcal{E} (channels * num, 1)
45.
        caffe_cpu_gemv<Dtype>(CblasNoTrans, this->channels_ * num, spa
46.
    tial_dim,
47.
            1. / (num * spatial dim), bottom data,
48.
            this->spatial sum multiplier .cpu data(), 0.,
49.
            this->num_by_chans_.mutable_cpu_data());
       // 数学表达式: mean = Trans(num by chans) * batch sum multipli
50.
   er
51.
       // num_by_chans_ 是 (num, channels_)
       // batch sum multiplier 是 (num, 1)
52.
       // mean 是 (channels , 1)
53.
       // 最终得到每个 channel 的平均值
54.
55.
        caffe cpu gemv<Dtype>(CblasTrans, num, this->channels , 1.,
56.
            this->num by chans .cpu data(), this->batch sum multiplier
    _.cpu_data(), 0.,
57.
           this->mean_.mutable_cpu_data());
58.
      }
59.
60.
     // subtract mean
61.
62.
        ** 函数: caffe_cpu_gemm<Dtype>(const CBLAS_TRANSPOSE TransA, co
63.
   nst CBLAS TRANSPOSE TransB,
64.
                                const int M, const int N, const int K,
    const Dtype alpha,
                                const Dtype* A, const Dtype* B, const
65.
    Dtype beta, Dtype* C)
        ** 功能: C = alpha * A * B + beta * C
66.
        ** 其中 A 是 (M, K); B 是 (K, N); C 是 (M, N)
67.
68.
69.
     // 数学表达式: num_by_chans_ = batch_sum_multiplier_ * mean_
     // batch_sum_multiplier_ 是 (num, 1)
70.
     // mean_ 是 (1, channels_)
71.
72.
     // num_by_chans_ 是 (num, channels_)
     caffe_cpu_gemm<Dtype>(CblasNoTrans, CblasNoTrans, num, this->cha
73.
    nnels_, 1, 1,
74.
          this->batch_sum_multiplier_.cpu_data(), this->mean_.cpu_data
    (), 0.,
75.
          this->num_by_chans_.mutable_cpu_data());
     // 数学表达式: top_data = -1 * num_by_chans_ * spatial_sum_multip
76.
   lier_ + top_data
     // num_by_chans_ 是 (channels_ * num, 1)
77.
78.
     // spatial_sum_multiplier_ 是 (1, spatial_dim)
     // top_data 是 (channels_ * num, spatial_dim)
79.
     // 为每一个像素点减去均值
```

80.

```
81.
      caffe cpu gemm<Dtype>(CblasNoTrans, CblasNoTrans, this->channels
      * num,
82.
          spatial_dim, 1, -1, this->num_by_chans_.cpu_data(),
          this->spatial_sum_multiplier_.cpu_data(), 1., top_data);
83.
84.
      // 如果 use_global_stats_ 为真
85.
      if (!this->use global stats ) {
86.
        // compute variance using var(X) = E((X-EX)^2)
87.
        // caffe powx 是 element-wise 操作,这里实现对每个元素平方
88.
89.
        caffe_powx(top[0]->count(), top_data, Dtype(2),
90.
            this->temp .mutable cpu data()); // (X-EX)^2
91.
        // 数学表达式: num_by_chans_ = 1. / (num * spatial_dim) * temp_
92
    * spatial sum multiplier
        // temp 是 (channels * num, spatial dim)
93.
        // spatial_sum_multiplier_ 是 (spatial_dim, 1),元素全为 1
94.
        95.
96.
        caffe cpu gemv<Dtype>(CblasNoTrans, this->channels * num, spa
    tial dim,
97.
            1. / (num * spatial_dim), this->temp_.cpu_data(),
98.
            this->spatial sum multiplier .cpu data(), 0.,
99.
            this->num_by_chans_.mutable_cpu_data());
100.
101.
        // 数学表达式: variance_ = Trans(num_by_chans_) * batch_sum_mul
    tiplier
        // num by chans 是 (num, channels )
102.
103.
        // batch sum multiplier 是 (num, 1), 元素全为 1
104.
        // varaince_ 是 (channels_, 1)
        // 计算出方差
105.
        caffe_cpu_gemv<Dtype>(CblasTrans, num, this->channels_, 1.,
106.
107.
            this->num_by_chans_.cpu_data(), this->batch_sum_multiplier
     .cpu data(), 0.,
108.
            this->variance_.mutable_cpu_data()); // E((X_EX)^2)
109.
110.
        // compute and save moving average
111.
        this->blobs_[2]->mutable_cpu_data()[0] *= this->moving_average
    _fraction_;
112.
        this->blobs_[2]->mutable_cpu_data()[0] += 1;
113.
        ** caffe_cpu_axpby<Dtype>(const int N, const Dtype alpha, cons
114.
    t Dtype* X,
115.
                                  const Dtype beta, Dtype* Y)
116.
        ** 功能: Y= alpha * X + beta * Y
117.
        ** X 是 (N, 1)
        ** Y 是 (N, 1)
118.
119.
        */
120.
        // 数学表达式: blobs_[0] = mean_ + moving_average_fraction_ * b
121.
    Lobs_[0]
```

```
122.
        caffe_cpu_axpby(this->mean_.count(), Dtype(1), this->mean_.cpu
    data(),
123.
            this->moving_average_fraction_, this->blobs_[0]->mutable_c
    pu_data());
124.
        int m = bottom[0]->count()/channels;
125.
        // 计算无偏差估计的系数 m/(m - 1)
        Dtype bias correction factor = m > 1? Dtype(m)/(m-1) : 1;
126.
        // 数学表达式: blobs [1] = bias correction factor * variance +
127.
    moving average fraction * blobs [1]
128.
        caffe_cpu_axpby(variance_.count(), bias_correction_factor,
129.
            variance .cpu data(), moving average fraction ,
130.
            this->blobs_[1]->mutable_cpu_data());
131.
      }
132.
133.
      // normalize variance
134.
      ** caffe add scalar(const int N, const float alpha, float* Y)
135.
      ** 功能: 给 Y 的每个元素加上 alpha
136.
137.
      */
      // 为方差加上一个附加值,防止除数为 0
138.
      caffe add scalar(this->variance .count(), this->eps , this->vari
139.
    ance_.mutable_cpu_data());
      // 为每个元素求开平方
140.
141.
      caffe_powx(this->variance_.count(), this->variance_.cpu_data(),
    Dtype(0.5),
142.
                 this->variance_.mutable_cpu_data());
143.
144.
      // replicate variance to input size
      // 数学表达式: num by chans = batch sum multiplier * variance
145.
      // batch_sum_multiplier_ 是 (num, 1), 元素全为 1
146.
147.
      // variance_ 是 (1, channels)
      // num by chans 是 (num, channels)
148.
      caffe_cpu_gemm<Dtype>(CblasNoTrans, CblasNoTrans, num, this->cha
149.
    nnels_, 1, 1,
150.
          this->batch_sum_multiplier_.cpu_data(), this->variance_.cpu_
    data(), 0.,
151.
          this->num_by_chans_.mutable_cpu_data());
152.
      // 数学表达式: temp_ = num_by_chans_ * spatial_sum_multiplier
153.
154.
      // num_by_chans_ 是 (channels * num, 1)
155.
      // spatial_sum_multiplier_ eta (1, spatial_dim),元素全为 1
156.
      caffe_cpu_gemm<Dtype>(CblasNoTrans, CblasNoTrans, this->channels
157.
158.
          spatial_dim, 1, 1., this->num_by_chans_.cpu_data(),
          this->spatial_sum_multiplier_.cpu_data(), 0., this->temp_.mu
159.
    table_cpu_data());
      // 实现 element-wise 相除
160.
161.
      caffe_div(this->temp_.count(), top_data, this->temp_.cpu_data(),
    top_data);
```

162. // TODO(cdoersch): The caching is only needed because later in-p lace layers

163. // might clobber the data. Can we skip this if they won't?

164. caffe\_copy(this->x\_norm\_.count(), top\_data, this->x\_norm\_.mutabl
 e\_cpu\_data());

165. }

#### 2.5 Backward\_cpu()

与论文中的 BN 算法不同的是,Caffe 的 Batch Normalization Layer 只完成了数据的归一化部分,没有实现数据的 Scale 和 Shift 操作。还有 Caffe 使用的反向传播数学表达式与论文中有点不同,所以我们将会在这里简单地推导一下反向传播公式。假设我们只考察像素点 $x_i$ ,其中  $i\in [1,n\times h\times w]$ ,n,h,w 分别表示 batch\_size、height 和 width。我们设 $m=n\times h\times w$ ,有:

• mini-batch 均值  $\mu_B$ 

$$\mu_B = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i \tag{4}$$

• min-batch 方差  $\sigma_R^2$ 

$$\sigma_B^2 = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \mu_B)^2 \tag{5}$$

• min-batch 归一化的数据  $y_i$ 

$$y_i = \frac{x_i - \mu_B}{\sqrt{\sigma_B^2 + \varepsilon}} \tag{6}$$

• mini-batch 损失值 L 关于  $x_i$  的梯度

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_i} = \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{\partial L}{\partial y_j} \times \frac{\partial y_j}{\partial x_i} \tag{7}$$

(1) 当 i = j 时,有:

$$\frac{\partial y_i}{\partial x_i} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_B^2 + \varepsilon}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_B^2 + \varepsilon}} \times \frac{1}{m} - \frac{x_i - \mu_B}{2} \times (\sigma_B^2 + \varepsilon)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \times \frac{2}{m} \times (x_i - \mu_B)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_B^2 + \varepsilon}} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{m} - \frac{y_i^2}{m} \right] \tag{8}$$

(2) 当  $i \neq j$  时,有:

$$\frac{\partial y_{j}}{\partial x_{i}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_{B}^{2} + \varepsilon}} \times \frac{1}{m} - \frac{x_{i} - \mu_{B}}{2} \times (\sigma_{B}^{2} + \varepsilon)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \times \frac{2}{m} \times (x_{j} - \mu_{B})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_{B}^{2} + \varepsilon}} \left[ \frac{1}{m} + \frac{y_{i}y_{j}}{m} \right]$$
(9)

最终,我们可以求得:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_i} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_B^2 + \varepsilon}} \left[ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y_i} - \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{\partial L}{\partial y_j} - \frac{y_i}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m y_j \frac{\partial L}{\partial y_j} \right]$$
(10)

源代码注释如下所示:

```
■ 文档导航
 1. template <typename Dtype>
 2. void BatchNormLayer<Dtype>::Backward_cpu(const vector<Blob<Dtype>*
 3.
       const vector<bool>& propagate_down,
 4.
       const vector<Blob<Dtype>*>& bottom) {
     // 获取只读 top diff 指针
     const Dtype* top diff;
 6.
7.
     if (bottom[0] != top[0]) { // 如果 bottom[0] 与 top[0] 所指的地址
8.
       top diff = top[0]->cpu diff();
 9.
     } else {
10.
        caffe_copy(this->x_norm_.count(), top[0]->cpu_diff(), this->x_
   norm .mutable cpu diff());
       top_diff = this->x_norm_.cpu_diff();
11.
     }
12.
     // 获取读写 bottom diff 的指针
13.
14.
     Dtype* bottom diff = bottom[0]->mutable cpu diff();
     // 如果 use_global_stats_ 为真
15.
16.
     if (this->use global stats ) {
       caffe_div(this->temp_.count(), top_diff, this->temp_.cpu_data
    (), bottom_diff);
18.
       return;
     }
19.
20.
     // 获取只读 x_norm_ 指针
     const Dtype* top data = this->x norm .cpu data();
21.
     // 获取 batch_size 的大小
22.
     int num = bottom[0]->shape()[0];
23.
24.
     // 获取 spatial dim 的大小
     int spatial_dim = bottom[\theta]->count()/(bottom[\theta]->shape(\theta) * this
25.
    ->channels );
     // if Y = (X-mean(X))/(sqrt(var(X)+eps)), then
26.
27.
28.
     // dE(Y)/dX =
     // (dE/dY - mean(dE/dY) - mean(dE/dY \cdot Y) \cdot Y)
29.
30.
     //
            ./ sqrt(var(X) + eps)
31.
     //
     // where \cdot and ./ are hadamard product and elementwise divis
   ion,
33.
    // respectively, dE/dY is the top diff, and mean/var/sum are all
    computed
34.
     // along all dimensions except the channels dimension. In the a
     // equation, the operations allow for expansion (i.e. broadcast)
35.
   along all
     // dimensions except the channels dimension where required.
36.
37.
     // sum(dE/dY \cdot Y)
38.
39.
40.
     // 实现 element wise 相乘
41.
     // bottom_diff[i] = top_data[i] * top_diff[i]
```

```
42.
      caffe_mul(this->temp_.count(), top_data, top_diff, bottom_diff);
43.
     // 数学表达式: num_by_chans_ = bottom_diff * spatial_sum_multipli
44
   er_
45.
     // bottom diff 是 (channels * num, spatial dim)
     // spatial_sum_multiplier_ 是 (spatial_dim, 1)
46.
47.
     // num_by_chans 是 (channels_ * num, 1)
      caffe cpu gemv<Dtype>(CblasNoTrans, this->channels * num, spati
    al dim, 1.,
49.
          bottom_diff, this->spatial_sum_multiplier_.cpu_data(), 0.,
          this->num by chans .mutable cpu data());
50.
51.
52
     // 数学表达式: mean_ = Trans(num_by_chans_) * batch_sum_multiplie
   r_{\_}
     // num by chans 是 (num, channels)
53.
     // batch_sum_multiplier_ 是 (num, 1), 元素全是 1
54.
     // mean \mathcal{E} (channels, 1)
55.
      caffe_cpu_gemv<Dtype>(CblasTrans, num, this->channels_, 1.,
56.
57.
          this->num_by_chans_.cpu_data(), this->batch_sum_multiplier_.
    cpu_data(), 0.,
58.
          this->mean .mutable cpu data());
59.
60.
     // reshape (broadcast) the above
     // 数学表达式: num_by_chans_ = batch_sum_multiplier_ * mean_
61.
     // batch sum multiplier 是 (num, 1),元素全是 1
63.
     64.
     // num_by_chans_ 是 (num, channels_)
     caffe_cpu_gemm<Dtype>(CblasNoTrans, CblasNoTrans, num, this->cha
    nnels , 1, 1,
         this->batch_sum_multiplier_.cpu_data(), this->mean_.cpu_data
66.
    (), 0.,
67.
          this->num by chans .mutable cpu data());
68.
69.
     // 数学表达式: bottom_diff = num_by_chans_ * saptial_sum_multipli
   er
     // num_by_chans_ 是 (channels * num, 1)
70.
     // spatial_sum_multiplier_ 是 (1, spatial_dim),所有元素为 1
71.
72.
     // bottom diff 是 (channels * num, spatial dim)
     caffe_cpu_gemm<Dtype>(CblasNoTrans, CblasNoTrans, this->channels
73.
    _ * num,
74.
          spatial_dim, 1, 1., this->num_by_chans_.cpu_data(),
75.
          this->spatial sum multiplier .cpu data(), 0., bottom diff);
76.
77.
     // sum(dE/dY \cdot Y) \cdot Y
78.
     // 采用 element-wise 的乘法
      // bottom_diff[i] = top_data[i] * bottom_diff[i]
79.
80.
      caffe_mul(this->temp_.count(), top_data, bottom_diff, bottom_dif
   f);
81.
82.
     // sum(dE/dY)-sum(dE/dY \cdot Y) \cdot Y
```

```
83.
      // 数学表达式: num_by_chans_ = top_diff * spatial_sum_multiplier_
      // top diff 是 (channels * num, spatial dim)
84.
      // spatial_sum_multiplier_ 是 (spatial_dim, 1),所有元素为 1
85.
      // num_by_chans_ 是 (channels_ * num, 1)
86.
      caffe cpu gemv<Dtype>(CblasNoTrans, this->channels * num, spati
87.
    al_dim, 1.,
88.
           top_diff, this->spatial_sum_multiplier_.cpu_data(), 0.,
89.
           this->num by chans .mutable cpu data());
90.
91.
      // 数学表达式: mean_ = Trans(num_by_chans_) * batch_sum_multiplie
    r_{\_}
92.
      // num_by_chans 是 (num, channels_)
      // batch_sum_multiplier_ 是 (num, 1), 所有元素为 1
93.
94.
      // mean_ eta (channels_, 1)
      caffe cpu gemv<Dtype>(CblasTrans, num, this->channels , 1.,
95.
           this->num_by_chans_.cpu_data(), this->batch_sum_multiplier_.
96.
    cpu_data(), 0.,
97.
           this->mean .mutable cpu data());
98.
      // reshape (broadcast) the above to make
99.
100.
      // sum(dE/dY)-sum(dE/dY \cdot Y) \cdot Y
      // 数学表达式: num_by_chans_ = batch_sum_multiplier_ * mean_
101.
      // batch sum multiplier 是 (num, 1), 元素全为 1
102.
      // mean \mathcal{L} (1, channels)
103.
104.
      // num by chans \mathcal{L} (num, channels)
105.
      caffe cpu gemm<Dtype>(CblasNoTrans, CblasNoTrans, num, this->cha
    nnels_, 1, 1,
           this->batch_sum_multiplier_.cpu_data(), this->mean_.cpu_data
106.
     (), 0.,
107.
           this->num_by_chans_.mutable_cpu_data());
108.
109.
      // 数学表达式: bottom diff = num by chans * spatial sum multipli
    er_
110.
      // num_by_chans_ 是 (num * channels_, 1)
      // spatial_sum_multiplier_ 是 (1, spatial_dim),元素全为 1
111.
      // bottom_diff 是 (num * channels_, spatial_dim)
112.
      caffe_cpu_gemm<Dtype>(CblasNoTrans, CblasNoTrans, num * channels
113.
114.
           spatial_dim, 1, 1., num_by_chans_.cpu_data(),
115.
           spatial_sum_multiplier_.cpu_data(), 1., bottom_diff);
116.
117.
      // dE/dY - mean(dE/dY)-mean(dE/dY \cdot Y) \cdot Y
118.
119.
120.
        ** caffe cpu axpby<Dtype>(const int N, const Dtype alpha, cons
    t Dtype* X,
121.
                                   const Dtype beta, Dtype* Y)
         ** 功能: Y= alpha * X + beta * Y
122.
123.
        ** X 是 (N, 1)
        ** Y 是 (N, 1)
124.
```

```
125.
      // 数学表达式: bottom_diff = top_diff - 1 / (num * spatial_dim) *
126.
    bottom_diff
      caffe_cpu_axpby(temp_.count(), Dtype(1), top_diff,
127.
          Dtype(-1. / (num * spatial dim)), bottom diff);
128.
129.
      // note: temp still contains sqrt(var(X)+eps), computed during
130.
     the forward
131.
      // pass.
132.
      // 实现 element-wise 元素相除
      caffe div(temp .count(), bottom diff, temp .cpu data(), bottom d
    iff);
134. }
```

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