

Machine Learning Formulas

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1 线性回归(Linear Regression)

1.1 当训练集X只有1项时

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}_{(n+1)*1} \quad (1)$$

$$\theta = \begin{pmatrix} \theta_0 \\ \theta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \theta_n \end{pmatrix}_{(n+1)*1} \quad (2)$$

$$y = y \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_{\theta}(x) &= \theta^T X = X^T \theta \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \theta_0 \\ \theta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \theta_n \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \dots + \theta_n x_n \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

1.2 当训练集X有m项时

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \begin{pmatrix} x^{(1)} \\ x^{(2)} \\ x^{(3)} \\ \vdots \\ x^{(m)} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} x_0^{(1)} & x_1^{(1)} & x_2^{(1)} & x_3^{(1)} & \dots & x_n^{(1)} \\ x_0^{(2)} & x_1^{(2)} & x_2^{(2)} & x_3^{(2)} & \dots & x_n^{(2)} \\ x_0^{(3)} & x_1^{(3)} & x_2^{(3)} & x_3^{(3)} & \dots & x_n^{(3)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_0^{(m)} & x_1^{(m)} & x_2^{(m)} & x_3^{(m)} & \dots & x_n^{(m)} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1^{(1)} & x_2^{(1)} & x_3^{(1)} & \dots & x_n^{(1)} \\ 1 & x_1^{(2)} & x_2^{(2)} & x_3^{(2)} & \dots & x_n^{(2)} \\ 1 & x_1^{(3)} & x_2^{(3)} & x_3^{(3)} & \dots & x_n^{(3)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_1^{(m)} & x_2^{(m)} & x_3^{(m)} & \dots & x_n^{(m)} \end{pmatrix}_{m*(n+1)} \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

$$\theta = \begin{pmatrix} \theta^{(0)} \\ \theta^{(1)} \\ \theta^{(2)} \\ \theta^{(3)} \\ \vdots \\ \theta^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}_{(n+1)*1} \quad (6)$$

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} y^{(1)} \\ y^{(2)} \\ y^{(3)} \\ \vdots \\ y^{(m)} \end{pmatrix}_{m*1} \quad (7)$$

1.2.1 Cost Function

1. 数值形式:

$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2m} [h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}]^2 \quad (8)$$

2. 矩阵形式:

$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2m} [h_{\theta}(x) - y]^T [h_{\theta}(x) - y] \quad (9)$$

1.2.2 梯度下降

1. 数值形式

$$\frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_j} = \frac{1}{m} [h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}] x_j^{(i)} \quad (10)$$

迭代方式:

$$\theta_j := \theta_j - \alpha \frac{1}{m} [h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}] x_j^{(i)} \quad (11)$$

2. 矩阵形式

$$\nabla J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2m} X^T [h_{\theta}(x) - y] \quad (12)$$

迭代方式:

$$\theta := \theta - \alpha \frac{1}{m} X^T [h_{\theta}(x) - y] \quad (13)$$

1.3 Feature Normalization

$$x_i = \frac{x_i - \mu}{\sigma} \quad (14)$$

或

$$x_i = \frac{x_i - \mu}{max - min} \quad (15)$$

1.4 公式法求解 (Normal Equation)

$$\theta = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y \quad (16)$$

2 逻辑回归(Logistic Regression)

2.1 当只有2个类别时，使用1个分类器

2.1.1 预测函数

1. 数值形式

$$h_{\theta}(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{\theta^T x}} \quad (17)$$

2. 矩阵形式

$$h_{\theta}(X) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{X\theta^T}} \quad (18)$$

2.1.2 Cost Function

1. 数值形式

$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m [-y^{(i)} \log h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}))] \quad (19)$$

2. 矩阵形式

$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{m} [-y^T \log h_{\theta}(x) - (1 - y^T) \log(1 - h_{\theta}(x))] \quad (20)$$

2.1.3 梯度下降

1. 数值形式

$$\frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_j} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m [h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}] x_j^{(i)} \quad (21)$$

迭代方式：

$$\theta_j := \theta_j - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m [h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}] x_j^{(i)} \quad (22)$$

2. 梯矩阵形式

$$\nabla J(\theta) = \frac{1}{m} X^T [h_{\theta}(x) - y] \quad (23)$$

迭代方式：

$$\theta := \theta - \alpha \frac{1}{m} X^T [h_{\theta}(x) - y] \quad (24)$$

2.2 当只有k个类别时，使用k个分类器

2.3 避免过拟合

1. 线性回归

$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m [h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}]^2 + \lambda \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{j=1}^n \theta_j^2 \quad (25)$$

$$\theta_j = \theta_j (1 - \alpha \frac{\lambda}{m}) - \frac{\alpha}{m} \sum_{i=1}^n [h_{\theta}(x) - y] x_j^{(i)} \quad (26)$$

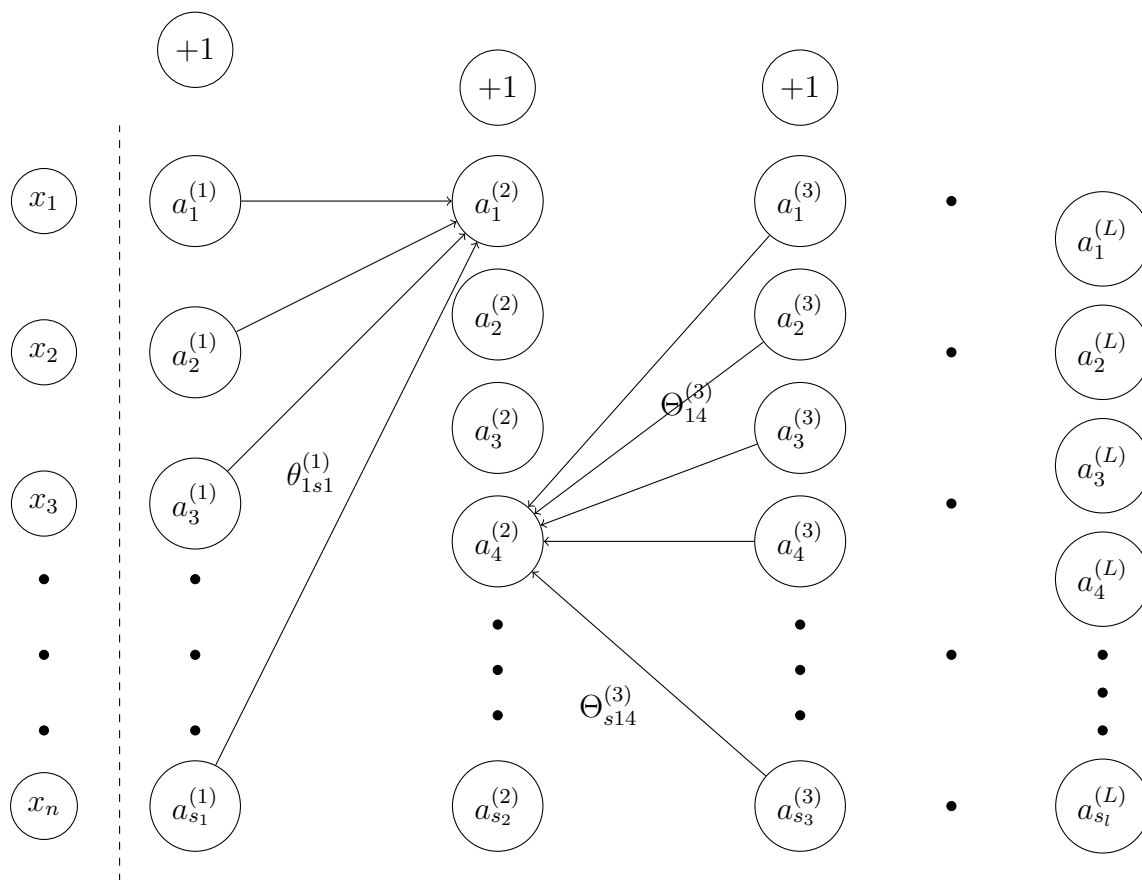
2. 逻辑回归

$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m [-y^{(i)} \log h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}))] + \lambda \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{j=1}^n \theta_j^2 \quad (27)$$

$$\theta_j = \theta_j - \alpha \left[\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m [h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}] x_j^{(i)} + \frac{\lambda}{m} \theta_j \right] \quad (28)$$

3 神经网络

3.1 神经网络示意图



3.2 神经网络 - 前向算法

3.2.1 X 、 θ 、 Θ 、 z 、 a

1. X

$$\begin{aligned}
 X &= \begin{pmatrix} (x^{(1)})^T \\ (x^{(2)})^T \\ (x^{(3)})^T \\ \vdots \\ (x^{(m)})^T \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(1)} & x_2^{(1)} & x_3^{(1)} & \dots & x_n^{(1)} \\ x_1^{(2)} & x_2^{(2)} & x_3^{(2)} & \dots & x_n^{(2)} \\ x_1^{(3)} & x_2^{(3)} & x_3^{(3)} & \dots & x_n^{(3)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_1^{(m)} & x_2^{(m)} & x_3^{(m)} & \dots & x_n^{(m)} \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(1)} & x_2^{(1)} & x_3^{(1)} & \dots & x_n^{(1)} \\ x_1^{(2)} & x_2^{(2)} & x_3^{(2)} & \dots & x_n^{(2)} \\ x_1^{(3)} & x_2^{(3)} & x_3^{(3)} & \dots & x_n^{(3)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_1^{(m)} & x_2^{(m)} & x_3^{(m)} & \dots & x_n^{(m)} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow (m, n)
 \end{aligned} \tag{29}$$

2. $a^{(1)}$

$$a^{(1)} = X \Rightarrow (m, n) \tag{30}$$

3. $\Theta^{(1)}$

$$\Theta^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} \theta_{10}^{(1)} & \theta_{11}^{(1)} & \theta_{12}^{(1)} & \dots & \theta_{1,s_1}^{(1)} \\ \theta_{20}^{(1)} & \theta_{21}^{(1)} & \theta_{22}^{(1)} & \dots & \theta_{2,s_1}^{(1)} \\ \theta_{30}^{(1)} & \theta_{31}^{(1)} & \theta_{32}^{(1)} & \dots & \theta_{3,s_1}^{(1)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \theta_{s_2 0}^{(1)} & \theta_{s_2 1}^{(1)} & \theta_{s_2 2}^{(1)} & \dots & \theta_{s_2, s_1}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow (s_2, s_1 + 1) = (s_2, n + 1) \tag{31}$$

4. $z^{(2)}$

给 $a^{(1)}$ 的每个数据均添加上 $a_0 = 1$ 后与 $\Theta^{(1)}$ 计算,得到 $z^{(2)\text{注}[1]} = (1, a^{(1)})(\Theta^{(1)})^T$

$$\begin{aligned}
z^{(2)} &= (1, a^{(1)})(\Theta^{(1)})^T \Rightarrow (m, n+1) * (n+1, s_2) \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1^{(1)} & x_2^{(1)} & x_3^{(1)} & \dots & x_n^{(1)} \\ 1 & x_1^{(2)} & x_2^{(2)} & x_3^{(2)} & \dots & x_n^{(2)} \\ 1 & x_1^{(3)} & x_2^{(3)} & x_3^{(3)} & \dots & x_n^{(3)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_1^{(m)} & x_2^{(m)} & x_3^{(m)} & \dots & x_n^{(m)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \theta_{10}^{(1)} & \theta_{11}^{(1)} & \theta_{12}^{(1)} & \dots & \theta_{1,n}^{(1)} \\ \theta_{20}^{(1)} & \theta_{21}^{(1)} & \theta_{22}^{(1)} & \dots & \theta_{2,n}^{(1)} \\ \theta_{30}^{(1)} & \theta_{31}^{(1)} & \theta_{32}^{(1)} & \dots & \theta_{3,n}^{(1)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \theta_{s_2,0}^{(j)} & \theta_{s_2,1}^{(j)} & \theta_{s_2,2}^{(j)} & \dots & \theta_{s_2,n}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix}^T \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1^{(1)} & x_2^{(1)} & x_3^{(1)} & \dots & x_n^{(1)} \\ 1 & x_1^{(2)} & x_2^{(2)} & x_3^{(2)} & \dots & x_n^{(2)} \\ 1 & x_1^{(3)} & x_2^{(3)} & x_3^{(3)} & \dots & x_n^{(3)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_1^{(m)} & x_2^{(m)} & x_3^{(m)} & \dots & x_n^{(m)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \theta_{10}^{(1)} & \theta_{20}^{(1)} & \theta_{30}^{(1)} & \dots & \theta_{s_2,0}^{(1)} \\ \theta_{11}^{(1)} & \theta_{21}^{(1)} & \theta_{31}^{(1)} & \dots & \theta_{s_2,1}^{(1)} \\ \theta_{12}^{(1)} & \theta_{22}^{(1)} & \theta_{32}^{(1)} & \dots & \theta_{s_2,2}^{(1)} \\ \theta_{13}^{(1)} & \theta_{23}^{(1)} & \theta_{33}^{(1)} & \dots & \theta_{s_2,3}^{(1)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \theta_{1,n}^{(1)} & \theta_{2,n}^{(1)} & \theta_{3,n}^{(1)} & \dots & \theta_{s_2,n}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} \quad (32) \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} z^{(2)(1)} \\ z^{(2)(2)} \\ z^{(2)(3)} \\ \vdots \\ z^{(2)(m)} \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} z_1^{(2)(1)} & z_2^{(2)(1)} & z_3^{(2)(1)} & \dots & z_{s_2}^{(2)(1)} \\ z_1^{(2)(2)} & z_2^{(2)(2)} & z_3^{(2)(2)} & \dots & z_{s_2}^{(2)(2)} \\ z_1^{(2)(3)} & z_2^{(2)(3)} & z_3^{(2)(3)} & \dots & z_{s_2}^{(2)(3)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ z_1^{(2)(m)} & z_2^{(2)(m)} & z_3^{(2)(m)} & \dots & z_{s_2}^{(2)(m)} \end{pmatrix} \\
&\Rightarrow (m, n+1) * (n+1, s_2) = (m, s_2)
\end{aligned}$$

注[2]

5. $a^{(2)}$

$$a^{(2)} = g(z^{(2)}) \Rightarrow (m, s_2) \quad (33)$$

6. 后续同理

$$\begin{aligned}
\Theta^{(2)} &= \begin{pmatrix} \theta_{10}^{(2)} & \theta_{11}^{(2)} & \theta_{12}^{(2)} & \dots & \theta_{1,s_2}^{(2)} \\ \theta_{20}^{(2)} & \theta_{21}^{(2)} & \theta_{22}^{(2)} & \dots & \theta_{2,s_2}^{(2)} \\ \theta_{30}^{(2)} & \theta_{31}^{(2)} & \theta_{32}^{(2)} & \dots & \theta_{3,s_2}^{(2)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \theta_{s_3,0}^{(2)} & \theta_{s_3,1}^{(2)} & \theta_{s_3,2}^{(2)} & \dots & \theta_{s_3,s_2}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow (s_3, s_2+1) \\
z^{(3)} &= (1, a^{(2)})(\Theta^{(2)})^T \Rightarrow (m, s_2+1) * (s_2+1, s_3) = (m, s_3) \\
a^{(3)} &= g(z^{(3)}) \Rightarrow (m, s_3) \\
&\vdots
\end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

注[1]从 $a^{(1)}$ 得到 $a^{(2)}$ 需要经过sigmoid()函数, 后续的从 $a^{(j)}$ 得到 $a^{(j+1)}$ 均需要经过sigmoid()函数

注[2]上式 $z_{s_2}^{(2)(m)}$ 中, (2)表示第2层神经网络, (m)表示第m个训练集, s_2 表示第2层神经网络的最后一个单元

7. 一般式

$$\begin{aligned}
a^{(j)} &= g(z^{(j-1)}) \Rightarrow (m, s_j) \\
\Theta^{(j)} &= \begin{pmatrix} \theta_{10}^{(j)} & \theta_{11}^{(j)} & \theta_{12}^{(j)} & \cdots & \theta_{1,s_j}^{(j)} \\ \theta_{20}^{(j)} & \theta_{21}^{(j)} & \theta_{22}^{(j)} & \cdots & \theta_{2,s_j}^{(j)} \\ \theta_{30}^{(j)} & \theta_{31}^{(j)} & \theta_{32}^{(j)} & \cdots & \theta_{3,s_j}^{(j)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \theta_{s_{j+1}0}^{(j)} & \theta_{s_{j+1}1}^{(j)} & \theta_{s_{j+1}2}^{(j)} & \cdots & \theta_{s_{j+1},s_j}^{(j)} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow (s_{j+1}, s_j + 1) \\
z^{(j+1)} &= (1, a^{(j)})(\Theta^{(j)})^T \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a_1^{(j)(1)} & a_2^{(j)(1)} & a_3^{(j)(1)} & \cdots & a_{s_j}^{(j)(1)} \\ 1 & a_1^{(j)(2)} & a_2^{(j)(2)} & a_3^{(j)(2)} & \cdots & a_{s_j}^{(j)(2)} \\ 1 & a_1^{(j)(3)} & a_2^{(j)(3)} & a_3^{(j)(3)} & \cdots & a_{s_j}^{(j)(3)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & a_1^{(j)(m)} & a_2^{(j)(m)} & a_3^{(j)(m)} & \cdots & a_{s_j}^{(j)(m)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \theta_{10}^{(j)} & \theta_{20}^{(j)} & \theta_{30}^{(j)} & \cdots & \theta_{s_{j+1},0}^{(j)} \\ \theta_{11}^{(j)} & \theta_{21}^{(j)} & \theta_{31}^{(j)} & \cdots & \theta_{s_{j+1},1}^{(j)} \\ \theta_{12}^{(j)} & \theta_{22}^{(j)} & \theta_{32}^{(j)} & \cdots & \theta_{s_{j+1},2}^{(j)} \\ \theta_{13}^{(j)} & \theta_{23}^{(j)} & \theta_{33}^{(j)} & \cdots & \theta_{s_{j+1},3}^{(j)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \theta_{1,s_j}^{(j)} & \theta_{2,s_j}^{(j)} & \theta_{3,s_j}^{(j)} & \cdots & \theta_{s_{j+1},s_j}^{(j)} \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} z^{(j+1)(1)} \\ z^{(j+1)(2)} \\ z^{(j+1)(3)} \\ \vdots \\ z^{(j+1)(m)} \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} z_1^{(j+1)(1)} & z_2^{(j+1)(1)} & z_3^{(j+1)(1)} & \cdots & z_{s_{j+1}}^{(j+1)(1)} \\ z_1^{(j+1)(2)} & z_2^{(j+1)(2)} & z_3^{(j+1)(2)} & \cdots & z_{s_{j+1}}^{(j+1)(2)} \\ z_1^{(j+1)(3)} & z_2^{(j+1)(3)} & z_3^{(j+1)(3)} & \cdots & z_{s_{j+1}}^{(j+1)(3)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ z_1^{(j+1)(m)} & z_2^{(j+1)(m)} & z_3^{(j+1)(m)} & \cdots & z_{s_{j+1}}^{(j+1)(m)} \end{pmatrix} \\
&\Rightarrow (m, s_j + 1) * (s_j + 1, s_{j+1}) = (m, s_{j+1}) \\
a^{(j+1)} &= g(z^{(j+1)}) \Rightarrow (m, s_{j+1})
\end{aligned} \tag{35}$$

3.2.2 y

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} y^{(1)} \\ y^{(2)} \\ y^{(3)} \\ \vdots \\ y^{(m)} \end{pmatrix}_{m \times 1} \tag{36}$$

为进行矩阵运算，要将其转化为如下形式:^{注[3]}

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{m, s_L} \quad (37)$$

注[4]

^{注[3]}y所对应的值所在的索引位置值为1，其他位置均为0

^{注[4]}上式 $m * s_L$ 中的 s_L 表示共有 s_L 个分类器， s_L 表示的是输出层的unit数

3.3 神经网络 - 后向算法

3.3.1 输出层结果: a^L

$$a^L = \begin{pmatrix} a_1^{(L)(1)} & a_2^{(L)(1)} & a_3^{(L)(1)} & \dots & a_{s_L}^{(L)(1)} \\ a_1^{(L)(2)} & a_2^{(L)(2)} & a_3^{(L)(2)} & \dots & a_{s_L}^{(L)(2)} \\ a_1^{(L)(3)} & a_2^{(L)(3)} & a_3^{(L)(3)} & \dots & a_{s_L}^{(L)(3)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1^{(L)(m)} & a_2^{(L)(m)} & a_3^{(L)(m)} & \dots & a_{s_L}^{(L)(m)} \end{pmatrix}_{m, s_L} \quad (38)$$

3.3.2 格式化后的Y

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{m, s_L} \quad (39)$$

3.3.3 δ^L

$$\begin{aligned} \delta^L &= a^L - y \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} a_1^{(L)} \\ a_2^{(L)} \\ a_3^{(L)} \\ \vdots \\ a_{s_L}^{(L)} \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

- 此时, δ^L, a^L, y 表示的是均向量 (不是矩阵)

3.3.4 δ^{L-1}

$$\begin{aligned} \delta^{L-1} &= (\Theta^{(L-1)})^T \delta^L \cdot g'(z^{L-1}) \\ &= (\Theta^{(L-1)})^T \delta^L \cdot g(z^{L-1}) \cdot (1 - g(z^{L-1})) \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

1. 其中, 式 $g'(z) = g(z)(1 - g(z))$, 此为sigmoid函数的特性
2. 此时, z^{L-1} 表示的是一个向量 (不是矩阵)

3.3.5 δ^l

$$\begin{aligned} \delta^l &= (\Theta^{(l)})^T \delta^{l+1}(2 : \text{end}) \cdot g'(z^l) \\ &= (\Theta^{(l)})^T \delta^{l+1}(2 : \text{end}) \cdot g(z^l) \cdot (1 - g(z^l)) \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

1. (2:end)表示舍弃第一个数据 $\delta_0^{s_{L-1}}$ (Matlab索引从1开始)
2. 对比于从 a^l 到 a^{l+1} 要添加一个 $a_0^l = 1$; 从 δ^{l+1} 到 δ^l 要舍弃一个 δ_0^{l+1}
3. 同样地, 此时 z^l 表示的是一个向量 (不是矩阵)

3.3.6 Δ^l (用迭代的方式计算)

1. 数值计算方式

$$\Delta_{ij}^{(l)} := \Delta_{ij}^{(l)} + a_j^{(l)} \delta_i^{(l+1)} \quad (43)$$

2. 矩阵计算方式

$$\Delta^{(l)} := \Delta^{(l)} + \delta^{(l+1)} (a^{(l)})^T \quad (44)$$

3.3.7 $D_{ij}^{(l)}$

1. $j = 0$ 时

$$D_{ij}^{(l)} := \frac{1}{m} \Delta_{ij}^{(l)} \quad (45)$$

2. $j \neq 0$ 时

$$D_{ij}^{(l)} := \frac{1}{m} (\Delta_{ij}^{(l)} + \Theta_{ij}^{(l)}) \quad (46)$$

3.3.8 $\frac{\partial J(\Theta)}{\partial \Theta_{ij}^{(l)}}$

$$\frac{\partial J(\Theta)}{\partial \Theta_{ij}^{(l)}} = D_{ij}^{(l)} \quad (47)$$

3.3.9 δ^l 与 Δ^l 的区别与联系