生物智能算法 神经网络组

Personal information

• name: 钟伟东

• student id: 21821073

• email: <u>519043202@qq.com</u>

Timeine

Task	Due	Done
1. 选择论文	Mar. 14	√
2. 精读论文,理解模型	Mar. 21	V
3. 复现论文	Apr. 4	V
4. 完成对比实验	Apr. 11	V
5. 形成最后报告	Apr. 18	√

1. Choose papers

DGM: A deep learning algorithm for solving partial differential equations

Journal of Computational Physics Volume 375, 15 December 2018, Pages 1339-1364

摘要:

高维偏微分方程(PDE)一直是一项长期的计算挑战。文章通过用深度神经网络近似解高维偏微分方程,神经网络经过训练以满足PDE,初始条件和边界条件。文章的算法是无网格的,通过批量随机采样的时间和空间点上训练神经网络,网格的存在会使得在较高的维度上的PDE无法求解(例如有限元,有限差分方法)。该算法在一类高维自由边界偏微分方程上进行了测试,我们能够在多达200个维度上精确求解。该算法还在高维Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman PDE和Burgers方程上进行了测试,神经网络的解近似于Burgers方程的一般解,在连续的不同边界条件和物理条件下。算法称为"Deep Galerkin Method (DGM)",因为它在原理上与Galerkin方法类似,其解由神经网络近似而不是基函数的线性组合。

2. Read paper and understand

传统方法:

1. 确定性数值逼近方法 (有限差分,有限元)

2. 随机性数值逼近方法 (蒙特卡洛, 离散SDE)

确定性方法:用网格计算,会有维度灾难,并且只能计算网格上的点,周边的点要用插值

随机性方法:只提供了在单一固定时空点上的值

The above mentioned random numerical approximation methods involving Monte Carlo approximations typically overcome this curse of dimensionality but only provide approximations of the Kolmogorov PDE at a single fixed space-time point.

下图是一类PDE方程的数学定义,第一项为方程本身(其中u就是我们想要拟合的方程),第二项为方程初始条件,第三项为方程的边界条件。

$$\begin{cases} (\partial_t + \mathcal{L}) \, u(t, \boldsymbol{x}) = 0, & (t, \boldsymbol{x}) \in [0, T] \times \Omega \\ u(0, \boldsymbol{x}) = u_0(\boldsymbol{x}), & \boldsymbol{x} \in \Omega & \text{(initial condition)} \\ u(t, \boldsymbol{x}) = g(t, \boldsymbol{x}), & (t, \boldsymbol{x}) \in [0, T] \times \partial \Omega & \text{(boundary condition)} \end{cases}$$

根据这三个部分,构建三个损失函数分别对应方程,初始条件,边界条件

1. A measure of how well the approximation satisfies the **differential operator**:

$$\left\| \left(\partial_t + \mathcal{L} \right) f(t, \boldsymbol{x}; \boldsymbol{\theta}) \right\|_{[0, T] \times \Omega, \ \nu_1}^2$$

Note: parameterizing f as a neural network means that the differential operator can be computed easily using backpropagation.

2. A measure of how well the approximation satisfies the **boundary condition**:

$$\left\| f(t, \boldsymbol{x}; \boldsymbol{\theta}) - g(t, \boldsymbol{x}) \right\|_{[0,T] \times \partial \Omega, \ \nu_2}^2$$

3. A measure of how well the approximation satisfies the **initial condition**:

$$||f(0, \boldsymbol{x}; \boldsymbol{\theta}) - u_0(\boldsymbol{x})||_{\Omega, \nu_3}^2$$

训练过程需要分别对方程所在的域和边界初始条件上进行采样

经过网络前向传播, 计算损失反向传播更新网络参数

- 1. Generate random points (t_n, x_n) from $[0, T] \times \Omega$ and (τ_n, z_n) from $[0, T] \times \partial \Omega$ according to respective probability densities ν_1 and ν_2 . Also, draw the random point w_n from Ω with probability density ν_3 .
- 2. Calculate the squared error $G(\theta_n, s_n)$ at the randomly sampled points $s_n = \{(t_n, x_n), (\tau_n, z_n), w_n\}$ where:

$$G(\theta_n, s_n) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}(t_n, x_n; \theta_n) + \mathcal{L}f(t_n, x_n; \theta_n)\right)^2 + \left(f(\tau_n, z_n; \theta_n) - g(z_n)\right)^2 + \left(f(0, w_n; \theta_n) - u_0(w_n)\right)^2.$$

3. Take a descent step at the random point s_n :

$$\theta_{n+1} = \theta_n - \alpha_n \nabla_{\theta} G(\theta_n, s_n)$$

4. Repeat until convergence criterion is satisfied.

文章提出了新的网络层,DMG Laver,与LSTM类似在内部加入了更多的变量

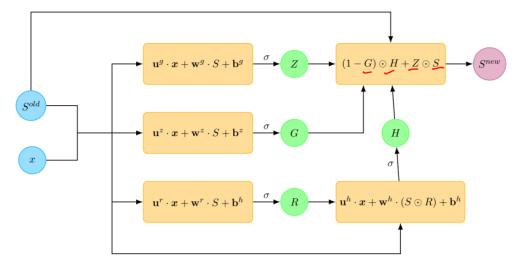


Figure 5.3: Operations within a single DGM layer.

整个网络结构如下,x是采样点输入,将x输入到每个DGM层中,主要目的是为了防止梯度消失,使得网络拟合效果 更好

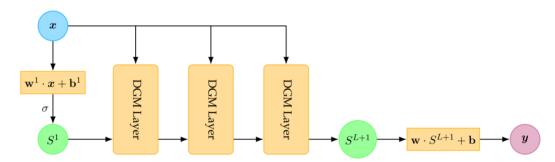
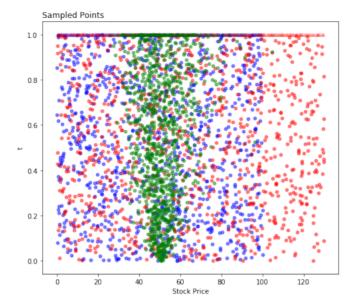


Figure 5.2: Bird's-eye perspective of overall DGM architecture.

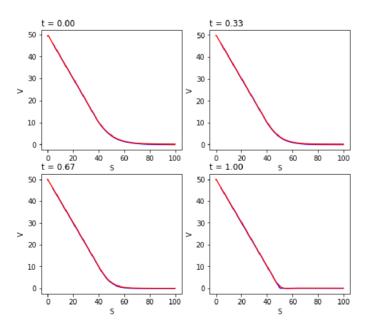
3. Implementation

实现代码与结果在code文件夹中

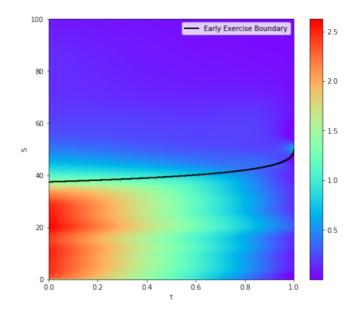
4. Experiment



采样数据的可视化



最终拟合结果与有限差分法拟合结果的比对



网络拟合结果与真值之间的差

5. Result

经过实验测试,该方法能够解决高维问题上传统方法出现维度灾难的问题,但是在使用过程中仍有很多部分(例如网络的超参数,采样的分布,PDE方程的近似推导等)需要进行调整才能获得可靠的结果,并且在初值边界处拟合较好,其他地方效果会次一点。