Entropy and Cross Entropy and Kl divergence

熵 Entropy

我们用熵(Entropy)来描述一个系统或一个事件的不确定性。"熵"这一概念本身来自于热力学,香农的信息熵是本文的主要讨论内容。

回顾一下概率论,考虑一个随机试验 E ,举例为"抛掷一颗骰子,观察出现的点数";随机试验 E 所有可能出现的基本事件(基本事件:结果单一不可再分解,每一个基本事件彼此不相容)组成的集合,称为样本空间 S ,对于本例就是, $S=\{1_{\mathrm{L}},2_{\mathrm{L}},2_{\mathrm{L}},\dots\}$;考虑事件域 $\mathscr S$ 中的一个元素/事件"骰子点数为偶数",即 $A=\{_{\mathrm{R}},2_{\mathrm{L}},2_{\mathrm{L}},\dots\}$,用随机变量 X 表示(随机变量),则 $X=\{2,4,6\}$;(随机变量是一个实值函数,将一个事件映射为一个值)

https://www.zhihu.com/question/20642770

(后续另辟一章笔记: 概率论三要素)

考虑一事件A,其对应离散随机变量X的取值范围为 $\{x_1,x_2,\ldots,x_N\}$,则离散随机变量X的信息熵定义如下:

$$H(X) = -\sum_{i=1}^{N} p(x_i) \cdot \log p(x_i)$$

$$\tag{1}$$

其中 $p(\cdot)$ 表示其中基本事件发生的概率。

无损编码长度的最小长度

交叉熵 Cross Entropy

考虑两个概率分布p,q 交叉熵定义如下:

$$H(p,q) = -\sum_{x} p(x) \log q(x) \tag{2}$$

表示用q去编码p的冗余编码长度

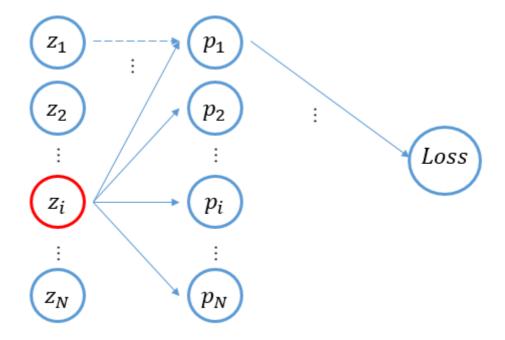
假定标签分布/真实分布为 y_i , 网络/模型输出 logits 经过softmax处理后分布为 $p(x_i)$,则交叉熵计算如下,

$$\mathcal{L} = H(y, p) = -\sum_{i=1}^{N} y_i \log p(x_i) \tag{3}$$

其中 softmax 处理操作如下,

$$p(x_i) = \frac{\exp(z_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \exp(z_i)} \tag{4}$$

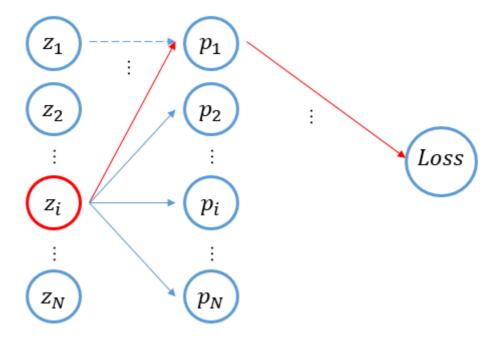
做gradient flow图如下,



接下来我们考虑交叉熵损失函数对logits 的导数:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial z_i} = \sum_{j=1}^{N} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial p_j} \cdot \frac{\partial p_j}{\partial z_i} \right) \tag{5}$$

求和中的子项即计算图中的一条"路径":



由于 softmax 操作,所有 p_j 都是 z_i 的函数,所以需要求和操作;但由于 softmax操作,i,j 不同/相同的情况下 p_j 对 z_i 的偏导不一致,当 $i\neq j$ 时有:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial p_{j}} \cdot \frac{\partial p_{j}}{\partial z_{i}} \Big|_{i \neq j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial p_{j}} \left[-\sum_{k=1}^{N} y_{k} \log p_{k} \right] \cdot \frac{\partial p_{j}}{\partial z_{i}}$$

$$= -\frac{y_{j}}{2} \cdot \frac{\partial p_{j}}{\partial z_{i}}$$
(6)

$$= -\frac{y_j}{p_j} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial z_i} \left[\frac{\exp(z_j)}{\sum_{k=1}^N \exp(z_k)} \right]$$
 (8)

$$= -\frac{y_j}{p_j} \cdot \frac{\partial p_j}{\partial z_i}$$

$$= -\frac{y_j}{p_j} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial z_i} \left[\frac{\exp(z_j)}{\sum_{k=1}^N \exp(z_k)} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{y_j}{p_j} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial z_i} \left[\frac{\exp(z_j)}{\sum_{k\neq i}^N \exp(z_k) + \exp(z_i)} \right]$$
(9)

$$= -\frac{y_j}{p_j} \cdot \left[\frac{-\exp(z_i) \cdot \exp(z_j)}{\left[\sum_{k=1}^N \exp(z_k)\right]^2} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{y_j}{p_j} \cdot \left[-\frac{\exp(z_i)}{\sum_{k=1}^N \exp(z_k)} \cdot \frac{\exp(z_j)}{\sum_{k=1}^N \exp(z_k)} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{y_j}{p_j} \cdot -p_i \cdot p_j$$
(12)

$$= -\frac{y_j}{p_j} \cdot \left[- \cdot \frac{\exp(z_i)}{\sum_{k=1}^N \exp(z_k)} \cdot \frac{\exp(z_j)}{\sum_{k=1}^N \exp(z_k)} \right]$$
 (11)

$$= -\frac{y_j}{p_i} \cdot -p_i \cdot p_j \tag{12}$$

$$= y_j \cdot p_i \tag{13}$$

同理, 当 j = i 时, 求导如下:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial p_j} \cdot \frac{\partial p_j}{\partial z_i} \Big|_{i=j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial p_i} \left[-\sum_{k=1}^N y_i \log p_k \right] \cdot \frac{\partial p_i}{\partial z_i}$$
(14)

$$= -\frac{y_i}{p_i} \cdot \frac{\partial p_i}{\partial z_i} \tag{15}$$

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$$= -\frac{y_i}{p_i} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial z_i} \left[\frac{\exp(z_i)}{\sum_{k=1}^N \exp(z_k)} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{y_i}{p_i} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial z_i} \left[\frac{\exp(z_i)}{\sum_{k\neq i}^N \exp(z_k) + \exp(z_i)} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{y_i}{p_i} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial z_i} \left[\frac{\exp(z_i)}{\sum_{k\neq i}^N \exp(z_k) + \exp(z_i)} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{y_i}{p_i} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial z_i} \left[\frac{\exp(z_i)}{\sum_{k\neq i}^N \exp(z_k) - \exp(z_i) \cdot \exp(z_i)} \right]$$
(15)

$$= -\frac{y_i}{p_i} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial z_i} \left[\frac{\exp(z_i)}{\sum_{k \neq i}^N \exp(z_k) + \exp(z_i)} \right]$$
 (17)

$$= -\frac{y_i}{p_i} \cdot \left[\frac{\exp(z_i) \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{N} \exp(z_k) - \exp(z_i) \cdot \exp(z_i)}{[\sum_{k=1}^{N} \exp(z_k)]^2} \right]$$
(18)

$$= -\frac{y_i}{p_i} \cdot \left[\frac{\exp(z_i) \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{N} \exp(z_k) - \exp(z_i) \cdot \exp(z_i)}{\left[\sum_{k=1}^{N} \exp(z_k) \right]^2} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{y_i}{p_i} \cdot \left[\frac{\exp(z_i)}{\sum_{k=1}^{N} \exp(z_k)} \cdot \frac{\left(\sum_{k=1}^{N} \exp(z_k) \right) - \exp(z_i)}{\sum_{k=1}^{N} \exp(z_k)} \right]$$
(18)

$$= -\frac{y_i}{p_i} \left[\frac{\exp(z_i)}{\sum_{k=1}^N \exp(z_k)} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\exp(z_i)}{\sum_{k=1}^N \exp(z_k)} \right) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{y_i}{p_i} \cdot p_i \cdot (1 - p_i)$$
(20)

$$= -\frac{y_i}{p_i} \cdot p_i \cdot (1 - p_i) \tag{21}$$

$$= y_i \cdot (p_i - 1) \tag{22}$$

考虑公式(5),则求导改写为:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial p_j} \cdot \frac{\partial p_j}{\partial z_i} = \sum_{j \neq i}^{N} y_j \cdot p_i + y_i \cdot (p_i - 1)$$
(23)

$$= p_i \sum_{j \neq i}^{N} y_j + (p_i \cdot y_i - y_i)$$

$$= p_i \sum_{j}^{N} y_j - y_i$$
(24)

$$=p_i \sum_{j}^{N} y_j - y_i \tag{25}$$

$$= p_i - y_i \tag{26}$$

label smooth 区别于传统 one-hot的label:

$$y_i = \begin{cases} 1 - \epsilon & \text{, i is true label} \\ \frac{\epsilon}{K - 1} & \text{, otherwise} \end{cases}$$
 (27)

由于 $p_i = \frac{\exp(z_i)}{\sum_j \exp(z_j)}$,对于one-hot的label来说要求 $\exp(z_i) = \sum_{j \neq i} \exp(z_j) + \exp(z_i)$,也就是要求 $\sum_{j \neq i} \exp(z_j) = 0$ 要求所有不是label对应维度的logits趋近于负无穷,而对于label smooth来说要求 $\exp(z_i) = (1-\epsilon) \left[\sum_{j \neq i} \exp(z_j) + \exp(z_i)\right]$,移项化简有: $\exp(z_i) = \frac{(1-\epsilon)}{\epsilon} \cdot \sum_{j \neq i} \exp(z_j)$;有助于优化(待续)

KL散度 Kullback-Leibler Divergence