

# ReLU의 문제점과 변형들

이도형

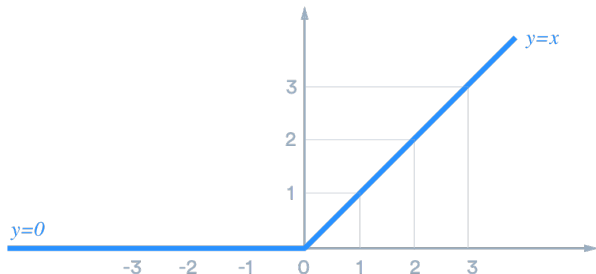
# 목차

- ReLU란?
- ReLU의 장점과 단점
- ReLU의 변형들

# ReLU란?

- 활성화 함수 중 하나
- Rectified Linear Unit의 약자
- Rectifier(정류자)
- Input:  $x$  Output:  $\max(0, x)$

non-linear한 변수들로 LV의 양을 타고있는데 왜냐할까?  
ex) GEU, EU,



# ReLU의 장점

- Sparse activation

이명보형 뉴런은 0이거나  
확실히 1이다.  
그래서 많은 계산을  
줄여준다.

- Fewer vanishing gradient problem

두터워서

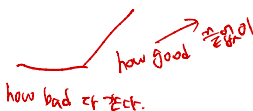
- Efficient computation

비교, 뉴런의 gradient 1  
만 있으면 0.

- Scale invariant

$$\max(0, ax) = a \max(0, x) \text{ for } a \geq 0$$

# ReLU의 잠재적 문제점

- Non-differential at 0 0 이나 1로 정해지 좋음.
- Not 0 centered 
- Unbounded
- Dying ReLU problem

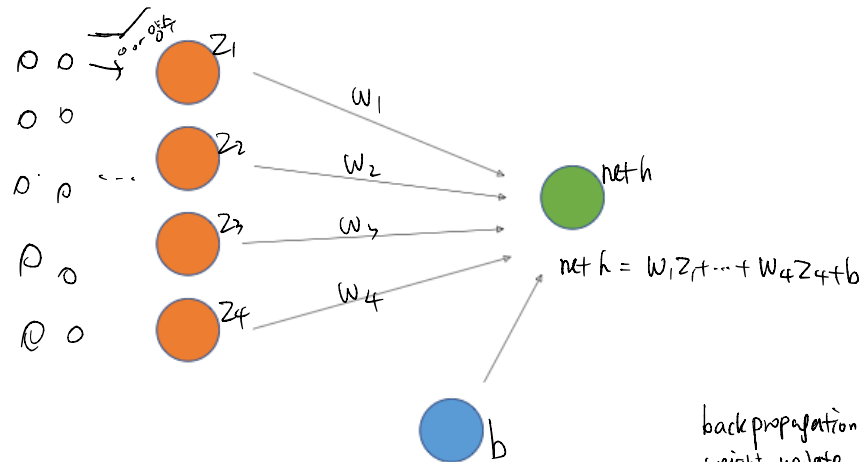
# Dying ReLU problem

$$\frac{e^x}{1+e^x} \quad \text{sigmoid} \quad \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \text{---} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\sigma'(x) = \sigma(x)(1 - \sigma(x))$$

2차 x=0일 때  $\frac{1}{4}$

확실한 것은 0.



$$\text{out } h = \text{ReLU}(\text{net } h)$$

backpropagation weight update.  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_i} = \frac{\partial \text{net } h}{\partial w_i} \cdot \frac{\partial \text{out } h}{\partial \text{net } h} \cdot \frac{\partial L}{\partial \text{out } h} \cdots \frac{\partial \text{out } h'}{\partial \text{net } h'} \cdot \frac{\partial L}{\partial \text{out } h'}$

$$w_{\text{new}} = w - \alpha \cdot \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_i}$$

learning rate

1r 커서  $w_i$ 들 너무 작아져버렸어  
 큰 input 넣어도 out h 0, update 안돼  
 → dead cell (X) 많으면  
 학습 능력 떨어짐!

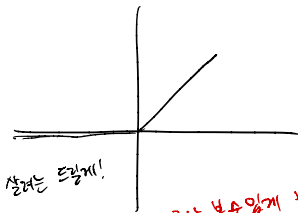
# 변형들 - linear

Leaky ReLU

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x > 0 \\ 0.01x & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Parametric ReLU (PReLU)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x > 0, \\ ax & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$



굳이러 보든 언저로 주는 볼수 있게 반들어볼수 있거 않을까?

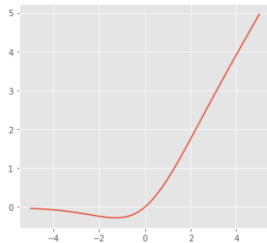
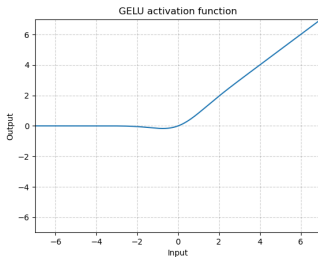
# 변형들 – non-linear

Gaussian Error Linear Unit (GELU)

$$f(x) = x \cdot \Phi(x)$$

Sigmoid Linear Unit (SiLU, Swish)

$$f(x) = x \cdot \text{sigmoid}(x)$$



[GELU — PyTorch 1.10.1 documentation](#)

[Introduction to Activation Function - Subinium의 코딩일지](#)



# 변형들 – non-linear

Softplus(SmoothReLU)

$$f(x) = \ln(1 + e^x),$$

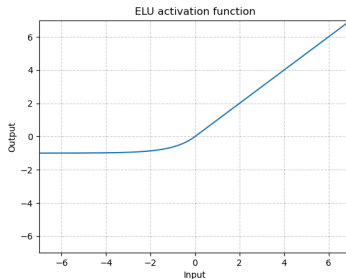
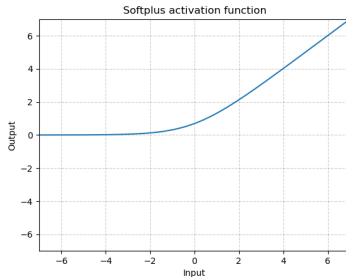
$$f'(x) = \frac{e^x}{1 + e^x} : \text{Sigmoid} \quad \begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow \infty : 1 \\ x \rightarrow -\infty : 0 \end{array}$$

ELU(Exponential Linear Unit)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x > 0, \\ a(e^x - 1) & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

[Softplus — PyTorch 1.10.1 documentation](#)

[ELU — PyTorch 1.10.1 documentation](#)

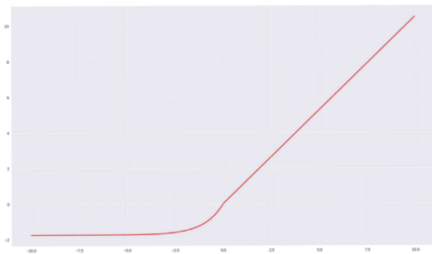


Try to make  
the mean  
activations  
closer to 0.

ReLU보다 불균형성 감소.  
계산 최적화된다.

# 변형들 - nonlinear

SELU(Scaled Exponential Linear Unit)



Self-normalizing : automatically converges to zero mean and unit variance

when

$\alpha=1.67\dots$

$\lambda=1.05\dots$

$$\text{selu}(x) = \lambda \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x > 0 \\ \alpha e^x - \alpha & \text{if } x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

[1706.02515] [Self-Normalizing Neural Networks \(arxiv.org\)](https://arxiv.org/abs/1706.02515)