2 bing CNN + Caffe
zhe

Neural Networks

1-Hidden Layer Neural Rosenblatt Networks

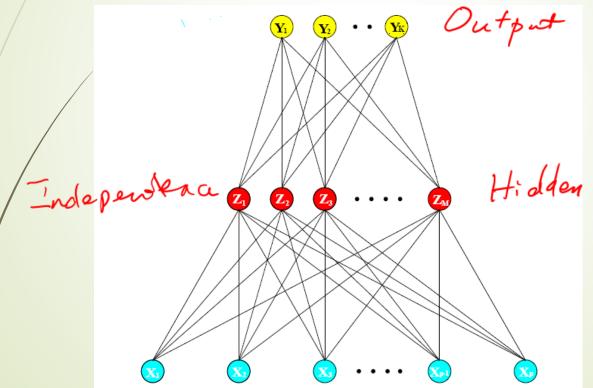
VETWORKS "Shallow Learning" G. Hinron

"MNIST"

Bengto Magill.

ICLR"

Input



Single-Hidden Layer NN

► Z称为导出特征,在神经网络中也成为隐藏层。先由输入的线性组合创建Z,再以Y为目标用Z的线性组合建立模型

$$Z_{m} = \sigma(\alpha_{0m} + \alpha_{m}^{T}X), m = 1, \dots, M,$$

$$T_{k} = \beta_{0k} + \beta_{k}^{T}Z, k = 1, \dots, K,$$

$$f_{k}(X) = g_{k}(T), k = 1, \dots, K,$$

$$Z = (Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_M)$$
, and $T = (T_1, T_2, \dots, T_K)$.

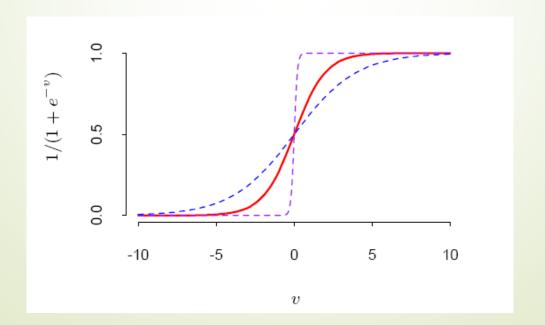
Marrix Factorization



CI

logit

- 激活函数σ(ν) = exp(y)/(1+exp(y))=1/(1+exp(-y))
- ▶ 神经网络源于人脑开发模型,神经元接收到的信号超过阀值时被激活。由于梯度下降法训练需要光滑的性质,阶梯函数被光滑阀函数取代。



Sishape

Softmax Output

 \Rightarrow 输出函数 $g_k(T)$ 是对于向量T的最终变换,早期的K分类使用的是恒等函数,后来被softmax函数所取代,因其可以产生和为1的正估计。

$$g_k(T) = \frac{e^{T_k}}{\sum_{\ell=1}^K e^{T_\ell}}.$$





Projection Pursuit Regression 投影寻踪模型

- Ridge function g_m(<w,X>): 先将X投影于某一方向,再用得到的标量进行回归
- Universal approximation: M任意大时可以任意好的逼近空间中的任意连续函数

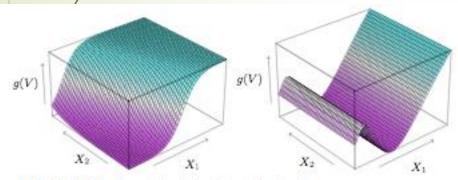


FIGURE 11.1. Perspective plots of two ridge functions. (Left:) $g(V) = 1/[1 + \exp(-5(V - 0.5))]$, where $V = (X_1 + X_2)/\sqrt{2}$. (Right:) $g(V) = (V + 0.1) \sin(1/(V/3 + 0.1))$, where $V = X_1$.

$$f(X) = \sum_{m=1}^{M} g_m(\underbrace{\omega_m^T X}).$$

generalized Lin_model

Least Square Fitting for PPR

- ▶ 如何拟合投影寻踪模型
- ▶ 目标:误差函数的近似极小值

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[y_i - \sum_{m=1}^{M} g_m(\omega_m^T x_i) \right]^2$$

- ► 为避免过分拟合,对于输出函数g需要限制
- M的值通常作为前向分布策略的一部分来估计, 也可以由交 叉验证来估计。

Weighted Least Square

- ► M=1时, 首先给定一个投影方向的初值, 通过光滑样条估计g
- ▶ 给定g, 在误差函数上对投影方向做极小化
- ▶ 舍弃了二阶导数之后,再带入误差函数得

$$g(\underline{\omega}^T x_i) \approx g(\underline{\omega}_{\text{old}}^T x_i) + g'(\underline{\omega}_{\text{old}}^T x_i)(\underline{\omega} - \underline{\omega}_{\text{old}})^T x_i$$

■ 对于右端进行最小二乘方回归,得到投影方向的新估计值,重复以上步骤得到/

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[y_i - g(\omega^T x_i) \right]^2 \approx \sum_{i=1}^{N} g'(\omega_{\text{old}}^T x_i)^2 \left[\left(\omega_{\text{old}}^T x_i + \frac{y_i - g(\omega_{\text{old}}^T x_i)}{g'(\omega_{\text{old}}^T x_i)} \right) - \omega^T x_i \right]^2$$

$$(\omega_m, g_m)$$

Training of Neural Networks

- 未知参数称为权,用θ表示权的全集
- 对于回归和分类问题,我们分别使用误差的平方和,平方误 差或互熵(离散)作为拟合的度量

$$\{\underline{\alpha_{0m}, \alpha_m; m = 1, 2, ..., M}\}\ M(p+1) \text{ weights,}$$

 $\{\beta_{0k}, \beta_k; k = 1, 2, ..., K\}\ K(M+1) \text{ weights.} \}$

$$R(\theta) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_{ik} - f_k(x_i))^2.$$

$$R(\theta) = -\sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{K} y_{ik} \log f_k(x_i),$$

Least Square Fitting: Backpropogation (BP)

平方误差损失的反向传播细节

$$R(\theta) \equiv \sum_{i=1}^{N} R_{i}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{K} (y_{ik} - f_{k}(x_{i}))^{2}, \qquad \forall z \in \sigma(x, x), \qquad \forall z \in \sigma(x), \qquad \forall z \in \sigma(x)$$

具有导数(Chain Rule for Composite Functions)

$$\frac{\partial R_i}{\partial \beta_{km}} = -2(y_{ik} - f_k(x_i))g_k'(\beta_k^T z_i)z_{mi},$$

$$\frac{\partial R_i}{\partial \alpha_{m\ell}} = -\sum_{k=1}^K 2(y_{ik} - f_k(x_i))g_k'(\beta_k^T z_i)\beta_{km}\sigma'(\alpha_m^T x_i)x_{i\ell}.$$

神经网络的拟合

● 使用梯度下降法迭代,在第 (r+1) 次时有如下公式

$$\beta_{km}^{(r+1)} = \beta_{km}^{(r)} - \gamma_r \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\partial R_i}{\partial \beta_{km}^{(r)}},$$

$$\alpha_{m\ell}^{(r+1)} = \alpha_{m\ell}^{(r)} - \gamma_r \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\partial R_i}{\partial \alpha_{m\ell}^{(r)}},$$

神经网络的拟合

▶ 如果将迭代前的公式写成如下形式

$$\frac{\partial R_i}{\partial \beta_{km}} = \underbrace{\delta_{ki} z_{mi}},$$

$$\frac{\partial R_i}{\partial \alpha_{m\ell}} = \underbrace{s_{mi} x_{i\ell}}.$$

lacktriangle 其中 δ_{ki} 和 s_{mi} 分别是当前模型输出层,隐藏层的"误差",并且满足(Backpropogation Equation)

$$s_{mi} = \sigma'(\alpha_m^T x_i) \sum_{k=1}^K \beta_{km} \delta_{ki},$$

Foreward and Backward

- ► 上面的关系称作反向传播方程 (BP Equation)
- $lacksymbol{ iny}$ 向前传递时固定当前权值,计算预测值 $\hat{f}_k(x_i)$
- $lacksymbol{ iny}$ 向后传递是计算误差 δ_{ki} , 进而又得到 s_{mi}
- ▶ 最后使用更新的误差值计算更新的梯度
- ▶ 反向传播方法具有简单性和局部特性,每个隐藏单元只传递信息

Stochastic Gradient Pescent"



- 迭代公式中的γ称为学习率(Learning rates),此种迭代更新 称为批学习(Batch learning)
- 对于批学习,学习率通常取常数,也可以在每次更新的时候通过极小化误差函数的线搜索来优化
- 使用在线学习(Online learning),学习率: (1)随迭代次数递减到零,保证收敛;(2)常数,跟踪环境变化



● 初始值?

- 如果权值接近于0,则S型函数的运算大多是线性的,并且随着权值的增加变成非线性的
- 权值恰为0导致0导数和良好的对称性,且算法永远不会前进, 而以大权值开始常常导致很差的解
- ▶ 初始化训练?
- 局部最优解
 - ▶ 多次随机初始值

神经网络训练的一些问题

- 过分拟合?
 - ▶ 权衰减是一种更加直接的正则化方法
 - ▶ 将惩罚项加入误差函数得到

$$R(\theta) + \lambda J(\theta)$$

$$J(\theta) = \sum_{km} \beta_{km}^2 + \sum_{m\ell} \alpha_{m\ell}^2$$
 Ridge/LASSO etc.

- ► λ是大于0的调整参数,较大的值使权值向0收缩。 值由交叉验证估计
- ▶ 还可以weight sharing (restricted)

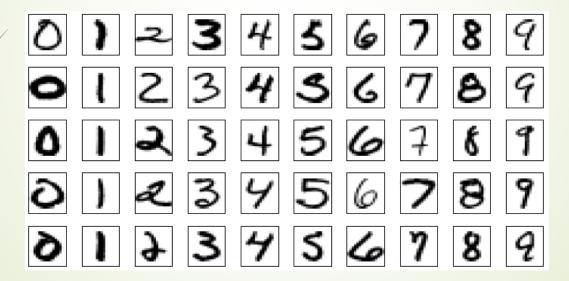


神经网络训练的一些问题

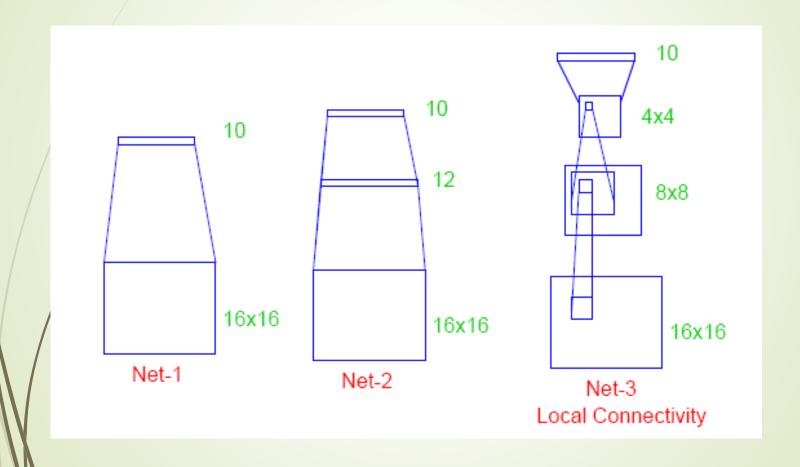
- ► 输入的scale对于结果的影响?
 - 最好对于所有的输入都进行标准化,这个可以保证在正则化过程中平等的对数据进行处理,而且为随机初值的选择提供一个有意义的值域
 - ▶ 一般在[-0.7, 0.7]上面随机选取均匀的权值
- 隐藏单元和层的数目:隐藏单元过少则模型可能不具备足够的灵活性,如果隐藏单元过多,则多余的收缩到0.一般来说隐藏单元的数量在5到100之间,可以取合理大的数量,在用正则化加以训练,使得多余的变作0.
 - Deep networks?



Example: Hand-written Digits



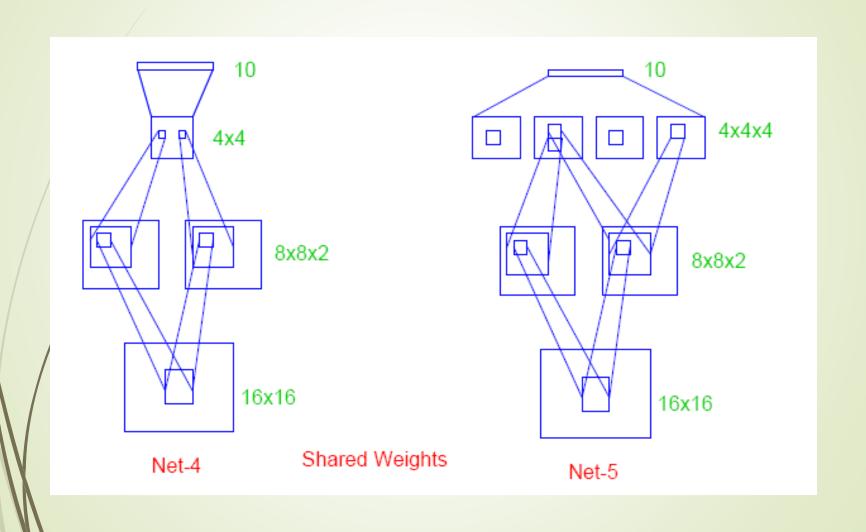






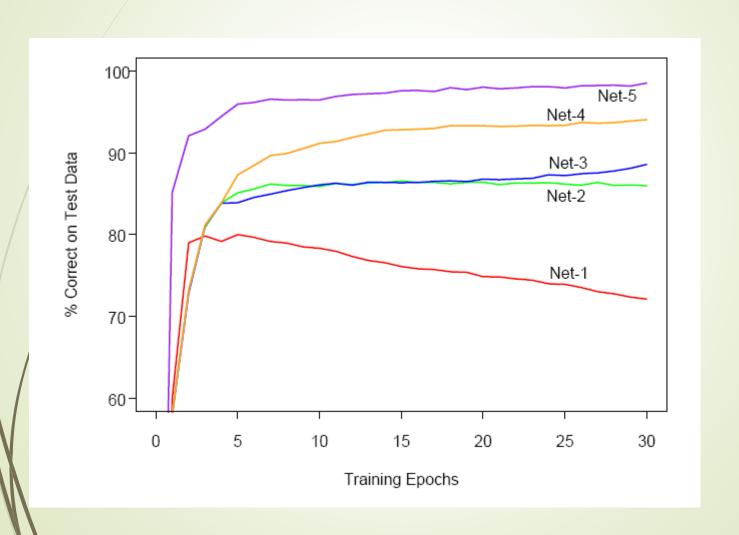


五种Network Structures





Test Performance



Test Performance

	Network Architecture	Links	Weights	% Correct
Net-1:	Single layer network	2570	2570	80.0%
Net-2:	Two layer network	3214	3214	87.0%
Net-3:	Locally connected	1226	1226	88.5%
Net-4:	Constrained network 1	2266	1132	94.0%
Net-5:	Constrained network 2	5194	1060	98.4%
				$\overline{}$



Deep Learning?

- 多层神经网络? Hierarchical Features?
- IPAM-UCLA 2012 Summer School: Deep Learning,
 Feature
 Learning: http://www.ipam.ucla.edu/programs/gss2012/
 2/ contains various video streams and slides
- Andrew Ng's course at Stanford, Unsupervised Feature Learning and Deep Learning: http://ufldl.stanford.edu/wiki/index.php/UFLDL Tutorial

Deep vs. Shallow Learning

$$X \cong BC$$

- Shallow Learning as Matrix Factorization:
 - SVD: orthogonal B, C
 - Topic models: nonnegative B, C
 - Sparse coding/dictionary learning: B is dictionary (basis, frame, etc.), C is sparse
 - Conditional independence:

$$X = \sum_{i} b_{i} c_{i}^{T}, \quad b = [b_{i}], \quad C^{T} = [c_{i}^{T}]$$

$$b_{ik} \perp c_{ik} | k$$