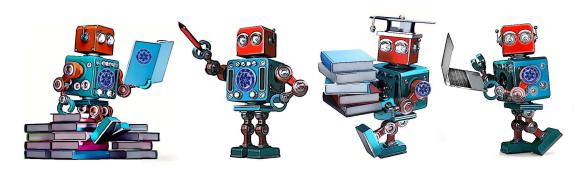


# 模式识别与机器学习

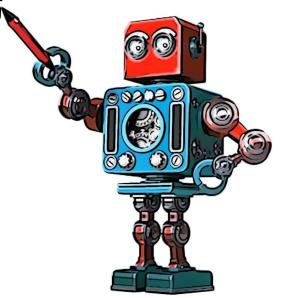
### 人工神经网络(四)



中国科学院大学 苏荔 suli@ucas.ac.cn



- 卷积神经网络CNN
- □ 深度神经网络训练技巧
  - 学习率
  - 梯度下降
  - 激活函数
  - Early Stop
  - Regularization
  - Dropout
- □ 循环神经网络RNN





## DNN训练技巧

- 学习率
  - 过大
  - 过小
  - 动态调整

SGD+Momentum,

AdaGrad

RMSprop.

loss

very high learning rate

low learning rate

high learning rate

good learning rate

epoch

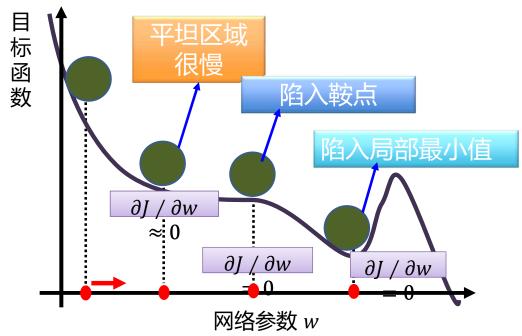
Adam: Adaptive + Momentum

2020-12-22



### DNN训练技巧

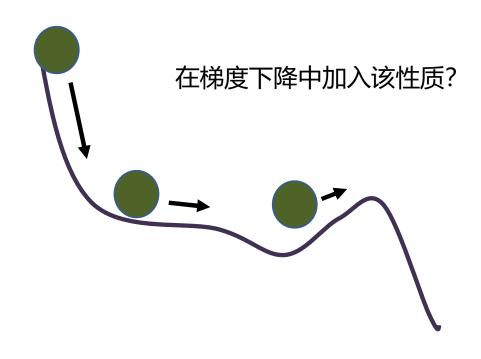
■梯度下降法在有些地方进展缓慢





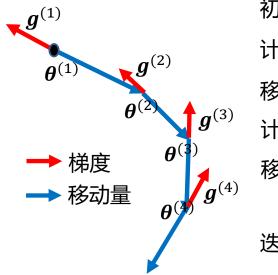
## 物理世界中 ......

### ■动量/惯性



# 

## 回忆: 朴素梯度下降



初始位置

计算处的梯度

移到 = -

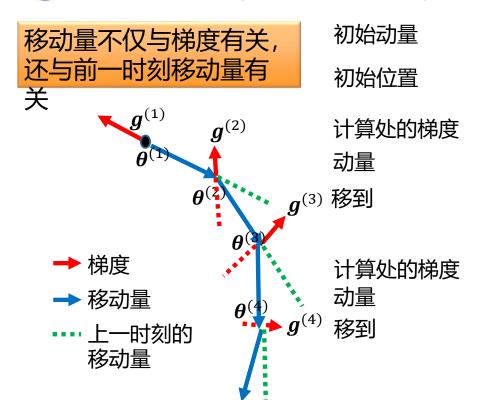
计算处的梯度

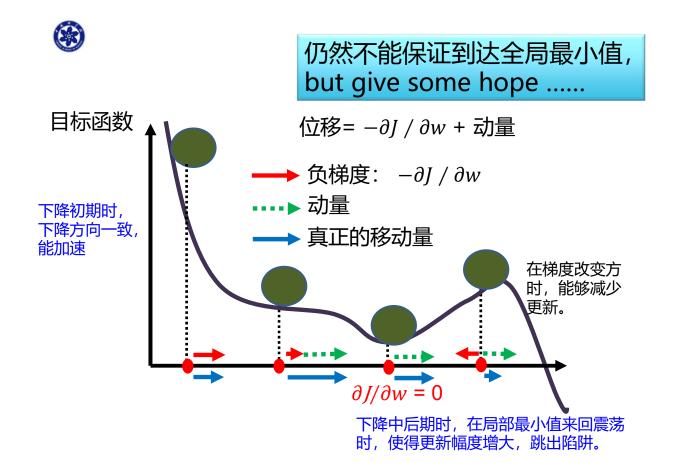
移到 = -

迭代,直到

## 

### 动量法(Momentum)





## Nesterov动量法

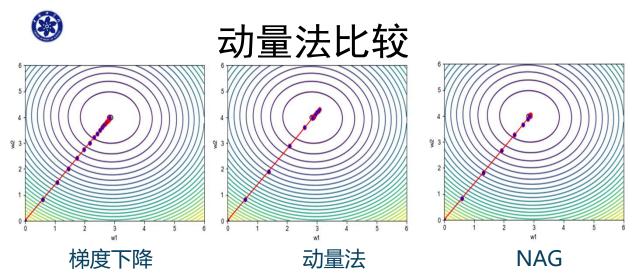
SGD with Nesterov Momentum (涅斯捷罗夫动量法)

不依据当前位置的梯度, 而是计算如果按照速度方向走了 一步,那个时候的梯度,再与速度一起计算更新方向

梯度下降: 
$$v^{(t)} = -\eta \nabla J(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \mid_{\boldsymbol{\theta} = \boldsymbol{\theta}^{(t)}}$$

动量法: 
$$v^{(t)} = \rho v^{(t-1)} - \eta \nabla J(\theta) \mid_{\theta=\theta^{(t)}}$$

NAG: 
$$\boldsymbol{v}^{(t)} = \rho \boldsymbol{v}^{(t-1)} - \eta \nabla J|_{\boldsymbol{\theta}^{(t)} + \rho \boldsymbol{v}^{(t-1)}}$$

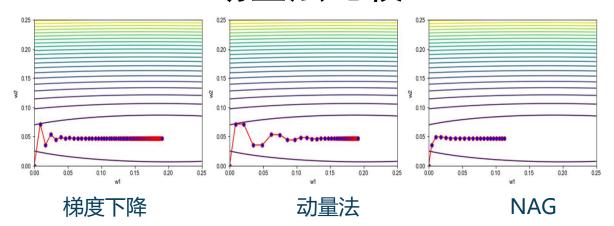


收敛快

迭代次数比梯度下降法少一半。提前预知目标函数的信 尤其前几次迭代参数更新量大。 息,相当于多考虑了目 最后阶段搜索范围越过了最佳 标函数的二阶导数信息, 位置(学习率较大),这时两、类似牛顿法的思想,因 次更新方向相反, 动量法会使 此搜索路径更合理, 收 得更新幅度减小,再慢慢回到 敛速度更快 最佳位置



## 动量法比较



梯度下降法中参数在竖直 方向比在水平方向移动幅 度更大,在长轴"之"字 形反复跳跃,缓慢向最小 值逼近。(不同参数的梯 度范围差异大) 竖直方向上的移动更加平滑,且在水平方向上更快逼近最优解,因为此时竖直方向的当前梯度与之前的梯度方向相反相互抵消,移动的幅度小

提前预知目标函数的信息,相当于多考虑了目标函数的二阶导数信息, 类似牛顿法的思想,因此搜索路径更合理,收敛速度更快



# 补充: BGD, SGD, miniBGD

- Batch gradient descent: 遍历全部数据集算一次损失 函数,然后算函数对各个参数的梯度,更新梯度。即每 更新一次参数要把数据集里所有样本都看一遍,计算量 开销大,计算速度慢,不支持在线学习
- Stochastic gradient descent: 每看一个数据就算一下损失函数,然后求梯度更新参数,这个称为随机梯度下降。速度比较快,但是收敛性能不太好,可能造成目标函数震荡
- mini-batch gradient decent: 折中,小批的梯度下降, 把数据分为若干个批,按批来更新参数。这样,一个批中的一组数据共同决定了本次梯度的方向,下降起来就不容易跑偏,减少了随机性。另一方面因为批的样本数与整个数据集相比小了很多,计算量也不是很大

2020-12-22



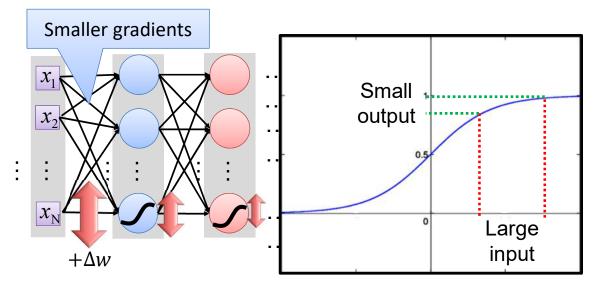
## DNN训练技巧

- 激活函数
  - -Sigmoid
  - Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU)
  - Maxout: Learnable activation function [Ian J. Goodfellow, ICML' 13]
  - Scaled exponential linear units (SELU) 缩放指数线性单元:具有自归一化功能,满足某些条件时,使用该激活函数后使得样本分布满足零均值和单位方差[NIPS'17]

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# 梯度消失



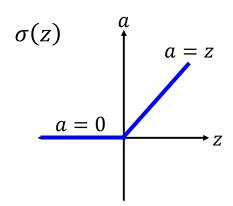
Intuitive way to compute the derivatives ...

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial w} = ? \frac{\Delta l}{\Delta w}$$

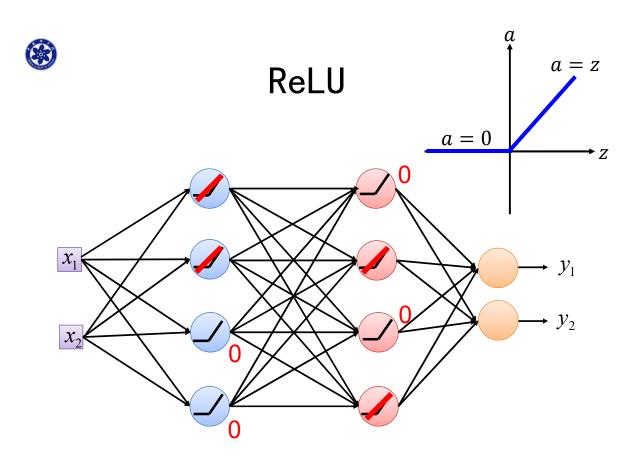


## ReLU

• Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU)



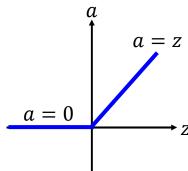
[Xavier Glorot, AISTATS'11] [Andrew L. Maas, ICML'13] [Kaiming He, arXiv'15]

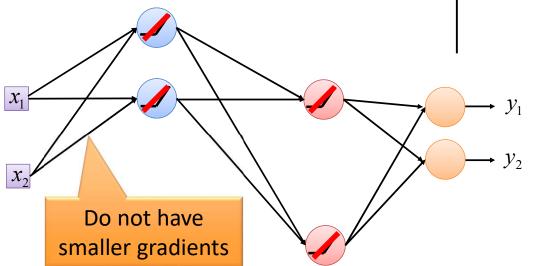




## ReLU

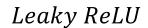
A Thinner linear network

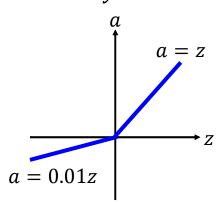




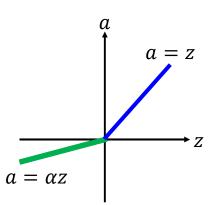


# 改进ReLU





### Parametric ReLU

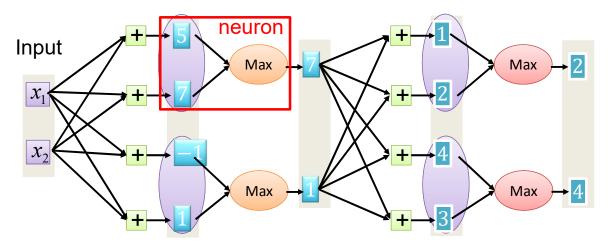


 $\alpha$  also learned by gradient descent



### Maxout

• Learnable activation function [lan J. Goodfellow, ICML' 13]

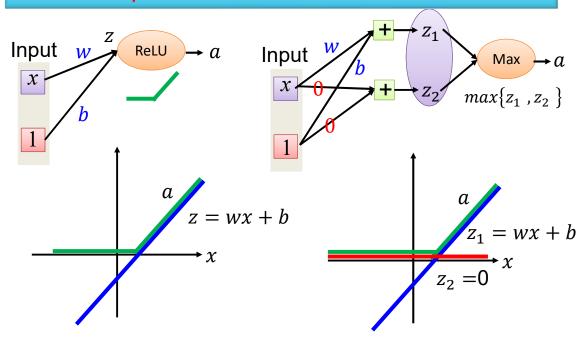


You can have more than 2 elements in a group.



### Maxout

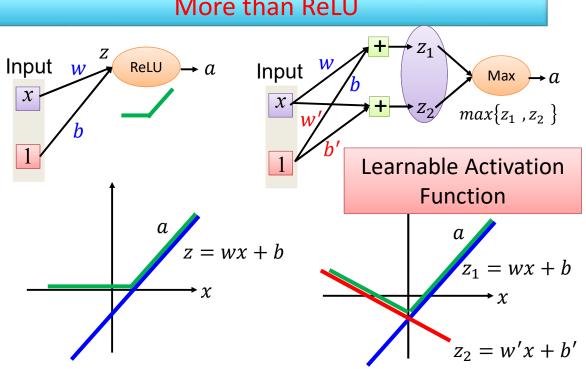
### ReLU is a special cases of Maxout





### Maxout

### More than ReLU



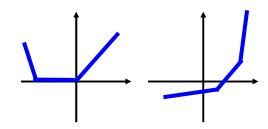


### Maxout

- Learnable activation function [lan J. Goodfellow, ICML' 13]
  - Activation function in maxout network can be any piecewise linear convex function
  - How many pieces depending on how many elements in a group

2 elements in a group

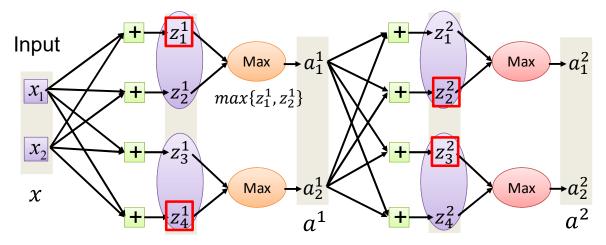
3 elements in a group





## Maxout 训练

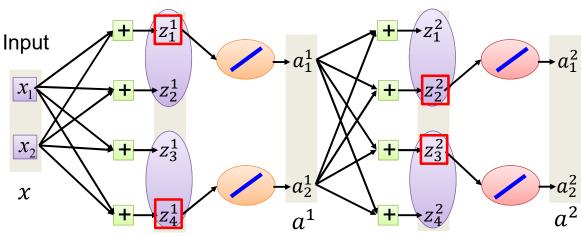
 Given a training data x, we know which z would be the max





## Maxout 训练

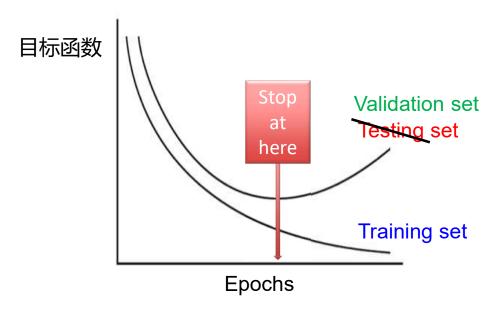
 Given a training data x, we know which z would be the max



• Train this thin and linear network

## DNN训练技巧

• Early Stopping

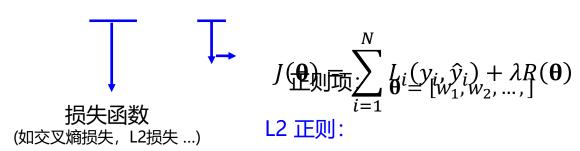




## DNN训练技巧

■正则 (Regularization)

•机器学习模型的目标函数通常包含两项:模型不仅在训练集上的损失和要小,而且参数要尽可能接近0



L1 正则:

(正则项通常不考虑偏置)

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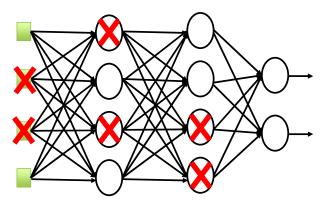
Weight Decay



## DNN训练技巧

### **■** Dropout

训练:

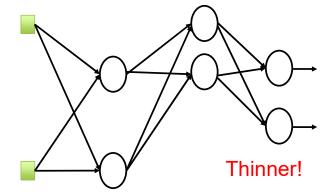


- > 每次更新参数之前
  - ▶ 每个神经元丢弃p%的连接



### **■** Dropout

训练:

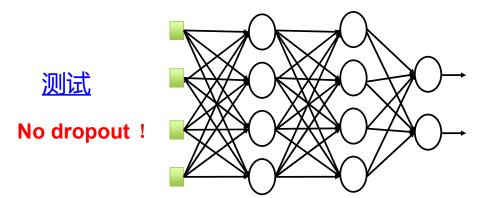


- > 每次更新参数之前
  - ▶ 每个神经元丢弃p%连接
    - 神经网络的结构变了
  - 用新的网络参与训练

对每个mini-batch, 重采样要丢弃的神经元



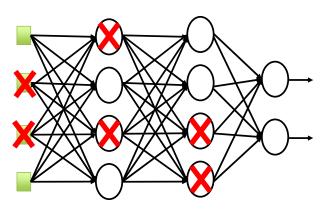
### **■** Dropout



- 如果训练时的丢弃率 p%, 所有的权重乘以 1-p%。
- 假设丢弃率为50%,如果训练得到的权重,则测试时。



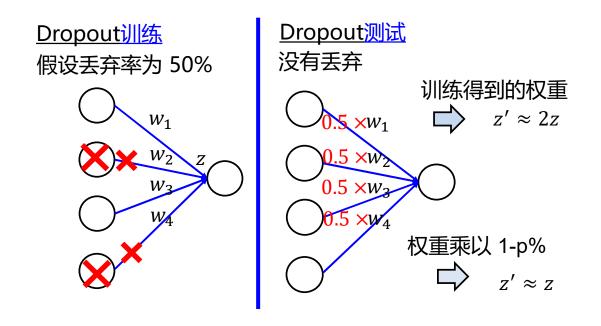
### Dropout - 直觉解释



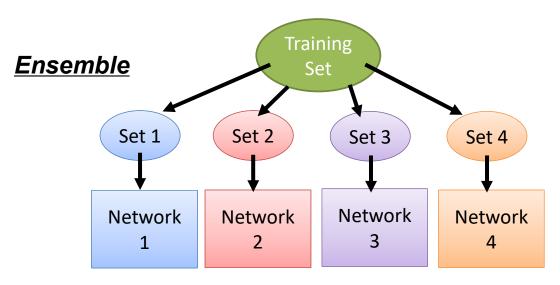
- When teams up, if everyone expect the partner will do the work, nothing will be done finally.
- ➤ However, if you know your partner will dropout, you will do better.
- When testing, no one dropout actually, so obtaining good results eventually.



### ■为什么测试时权重要乘以 (1-p%)?



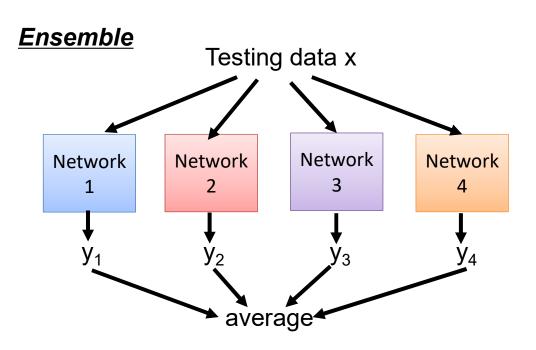
### Dropout: 可视为一种集成学习



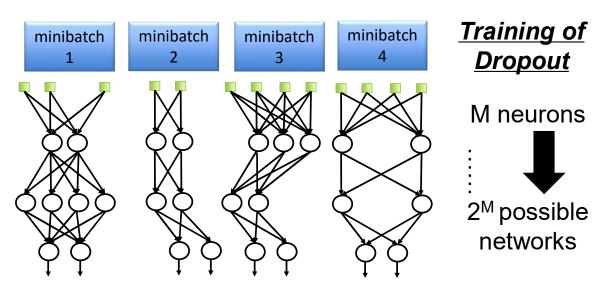
以不同的结构训练多个模型



### Dropout: 可视为一种集成学习



### Dropout: 可视为一种集成学习

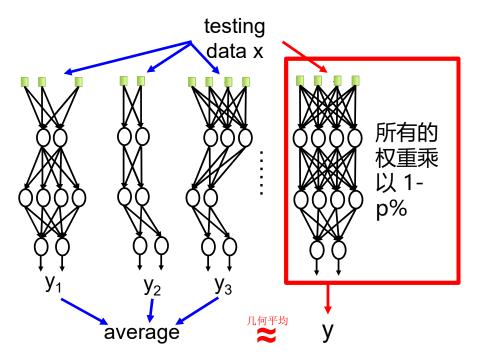


- ▶每次用一个mini-batch训练一个网络
- ▶这些网络中有些参数是共享的。



Dropout: 可视为一种集成学习

### **Testing of Dropout**





DNN训练技巧一其他

■参数(权重)初始化

对简单的机器学习模型,如Logistic回归,简单的将模型参数初始化0或较小的随机数即可。

对深度模型,由于目标函数非凸,层次深,如何选择参数初始值便成为一个值得探讨的问题。

偏置参数通常设置为

模型权重的初始化对于网络的训练很重要:不好的初始化参数会导致梯度传播问题,降低训练速度;好的初始化参数能够加速收敛,并且更可能找到较优解。



## DNN训练技巧一其他

### ■输入数据标准化

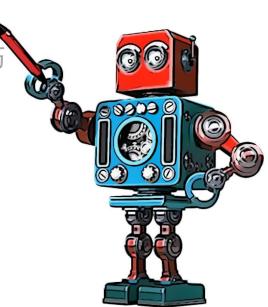
- 例如:每个特征的均值为0、标准差为1
- 各个特征分布相近→更容易训练出有效的模型
- 在深层神经网络中,即使输入数据已做标准化,训练中模型参数的更新依然很容易造成靠近输出层输出的剧烈变化 → 难以训练出有效的模型
- Batch normalization: 在小批量上进行归一化, 从而使整个神经网络在各层的中间输出的数值更稳 定

.....

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- □ 卷积神经网络CNN
- □ 深度神经网络训练技巧
- □ 循环神经网络RNN
  - 基本原理
  - LSTM
  - GRU

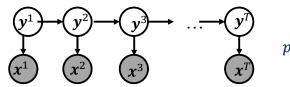


### 序列建模

- ■序列建模中上下文很重要,如语音识别中的同音字/词
  - •例: 工夫 功夫

你只要有工夫,就可以和我到操场打球。 语言的功夫,要从写作的实践上修养。

■HMM等模型可建模时序上下文信息(这里用上标表示时间索引)

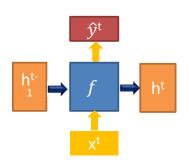


$$p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = p(\mathbf{y}^1) \prod_{t=1}^{T-1} p(\mathbf{y}^{t+1} | \mathbf{y}^t) \prod_{t=1}^{T} p(\mathbf{x}^t | \mathbf{y}^t)$$

网络怎样记忆上下文信息?

## 循环神经网络 (Recurrent Neural Network, RNN)

- ■隐含状态:存储与过去的相关信息
- ■按时间展开
- ■单个神经元



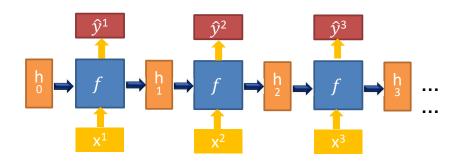
$$(\mathbf{y}^t, \mathbf{h}^t) = f(\mathbf{h}^{t-1}, \mathbf{x}^t)$$

模型与时间无关(时间上参数共享、时不变系统)不管输入/输出序列有多长,我们只需要一个函数 f



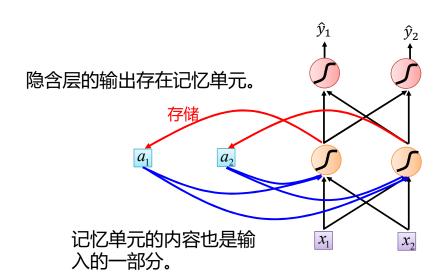
$$y^t, h^t = f(h^{t-1}, x^t)$$

### $h^t$ 和 $h^{t-1}$ 为维度相同的向量

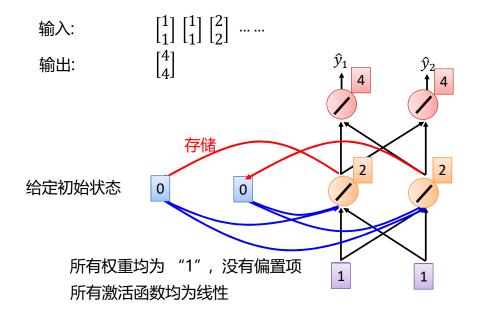




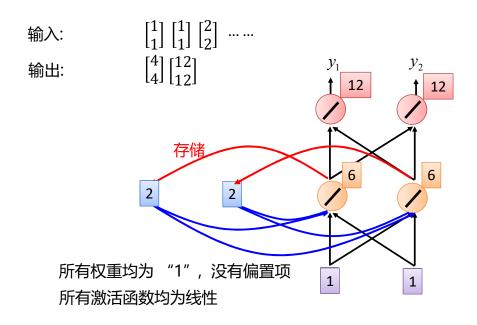
## RNN例子



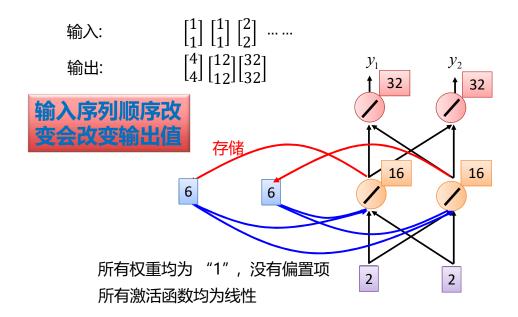






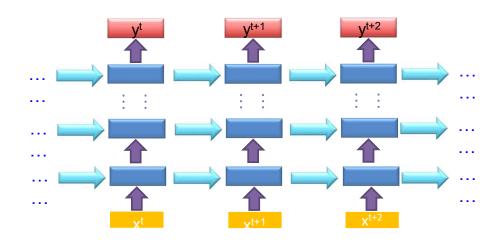






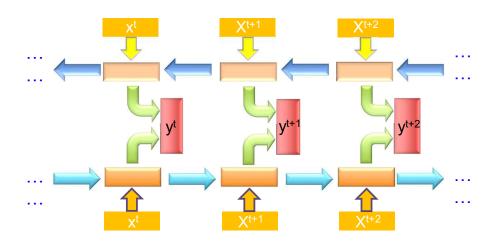


### 深度RNN

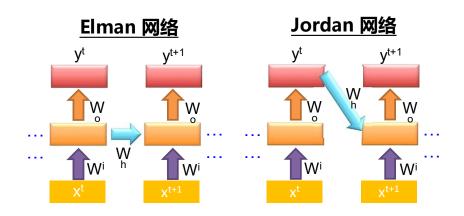




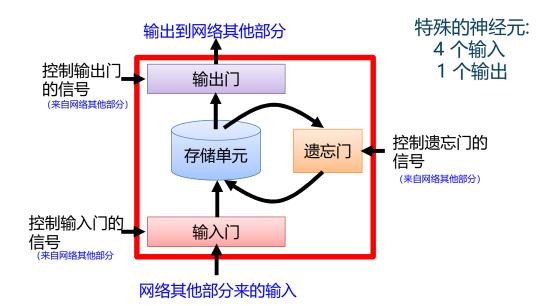
# 双向RNN



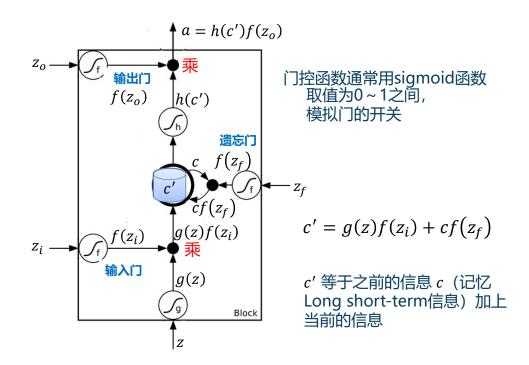
## Elman 网络& Jordan 网络



# 









# LSTM例子

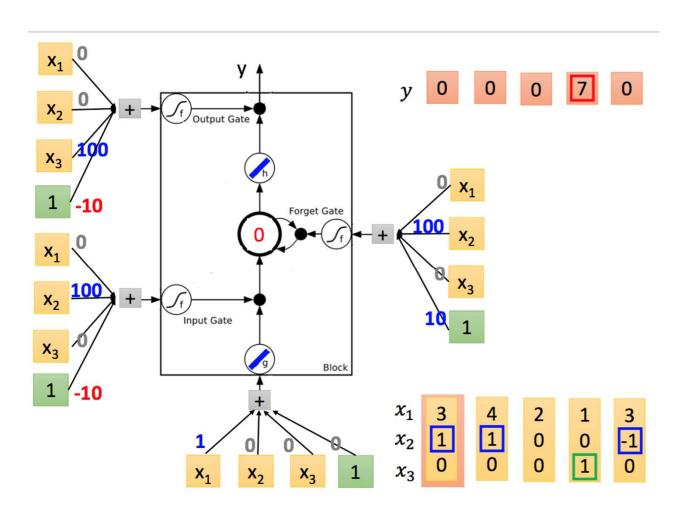
摘自李宏毅老师讲义

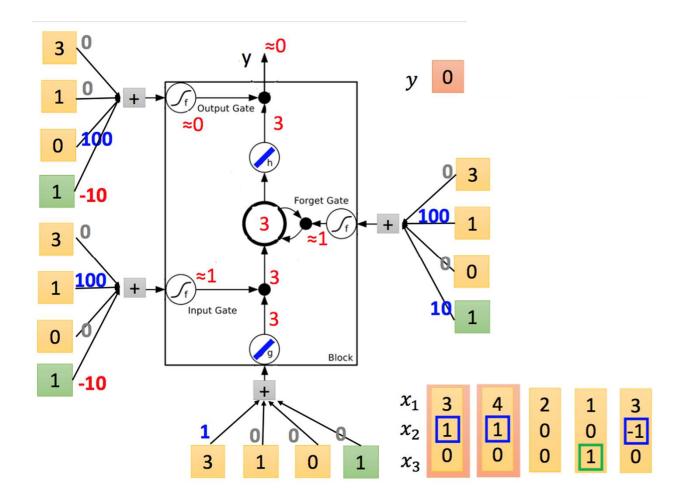
	0	0	3	3	7	7	7	0	6
$x_1$	1	3	2	4	2	1	3	6	1
$x_2$	0	1	0	1	0	0	-1	1	0
$x_3$	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
y	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	6

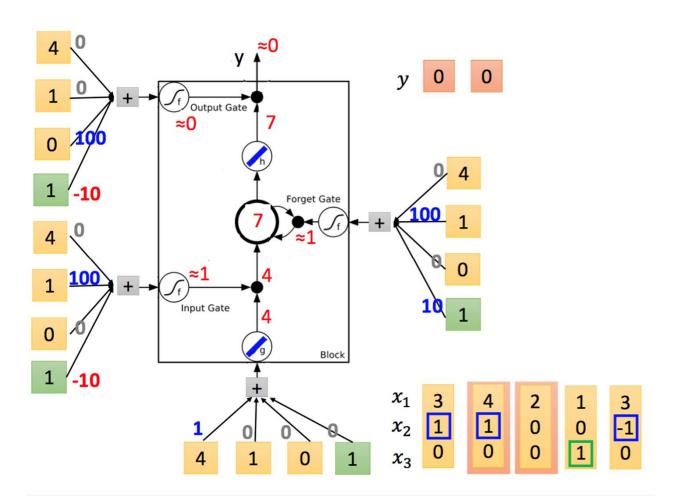
When  $x_2 = 1$ , add the numbers of  $x_1$  into the memory

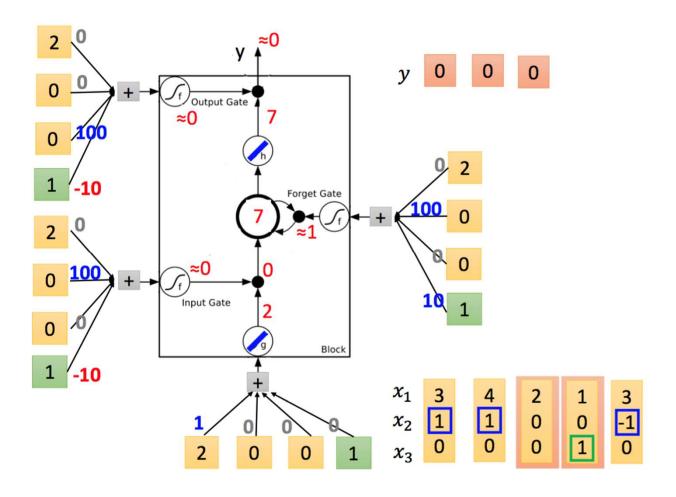
When  $x_2 = -1$ , reset the memory

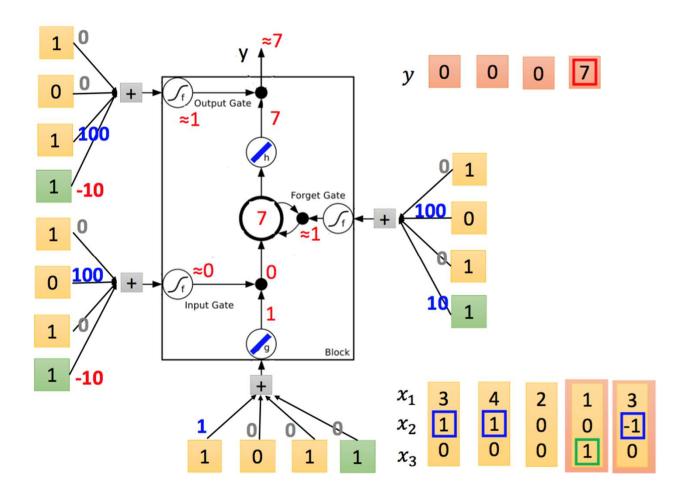
When  $x_3 = 1$ , output the number in the memory.

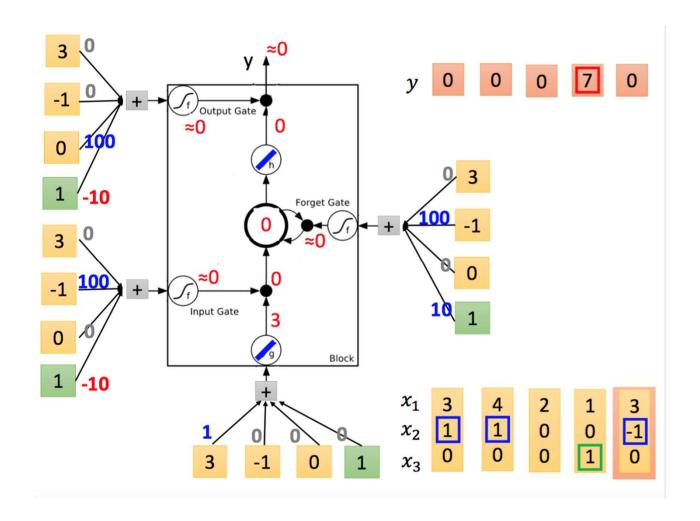






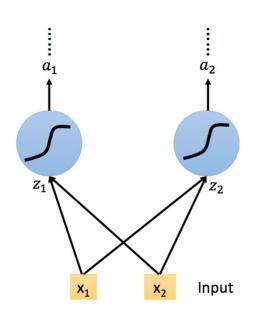






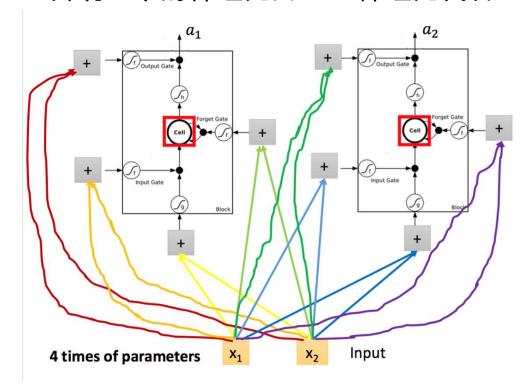


## 传统NN中的神经元用LSTM神经元代替





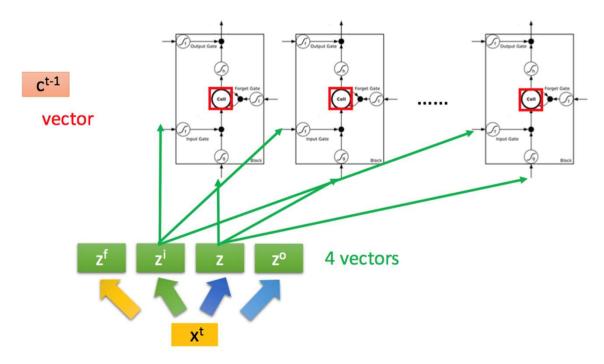
### 传统NN中的神经元用LSTM神经元代替



ΕO

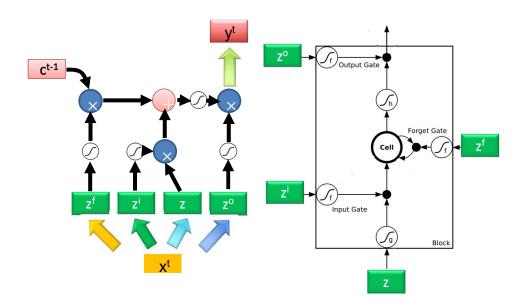


## 传统NN中的神经元用LSTM神经元代替



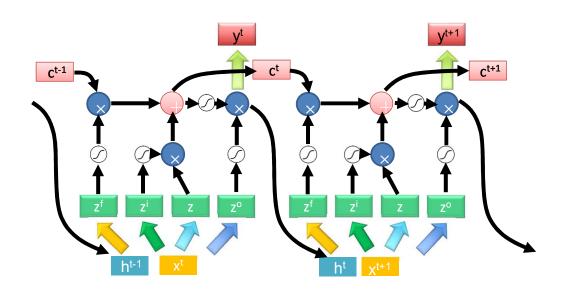


# 传统NN中的神经元用LSTM神经元代替



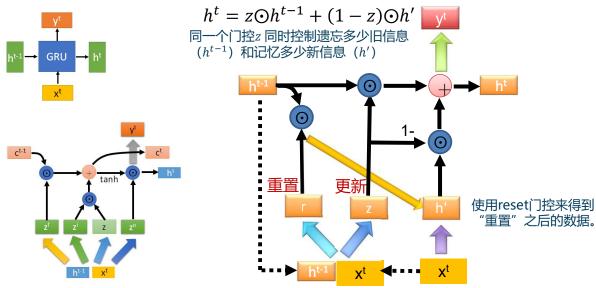


## 多个Recurrent神经元





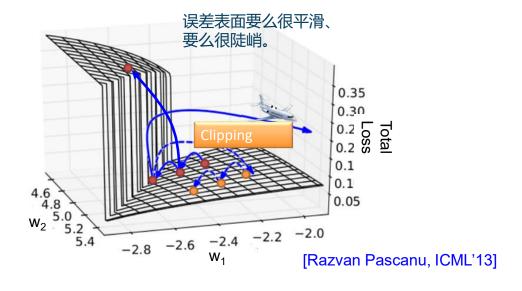
### **GRU (Gated Recurrent Unit)**



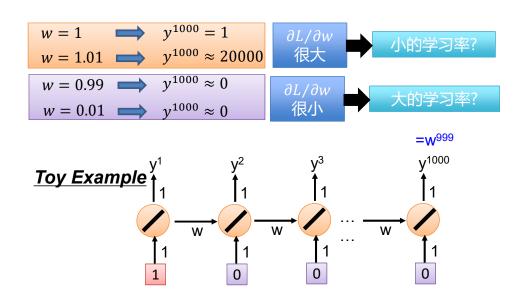
重置: 历史信息保留多少



### 训练困难: 误差表面分析









# 参考文献

- 卿来云老师,《模式识别和机器学习》讲义
- 李宏毅老师,《Machine Learning》
   http://speech.ee.ntu.edu.tw/~tlkagk/courses.html
- LeCun, Hinton等个人主页

