

# 神经网络

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AlphaGo

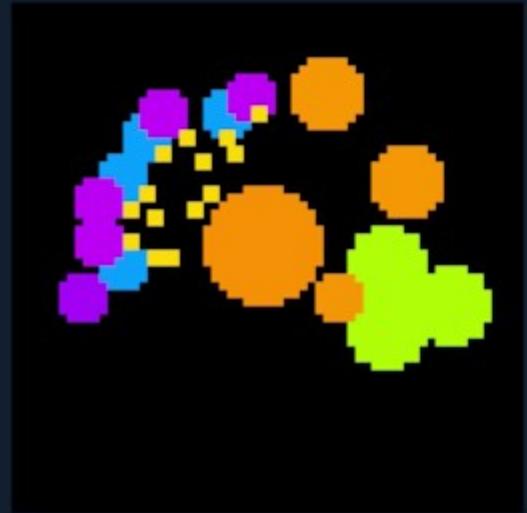


Lee Sedol



TYPE

PLAYER



VISION

HEALTH



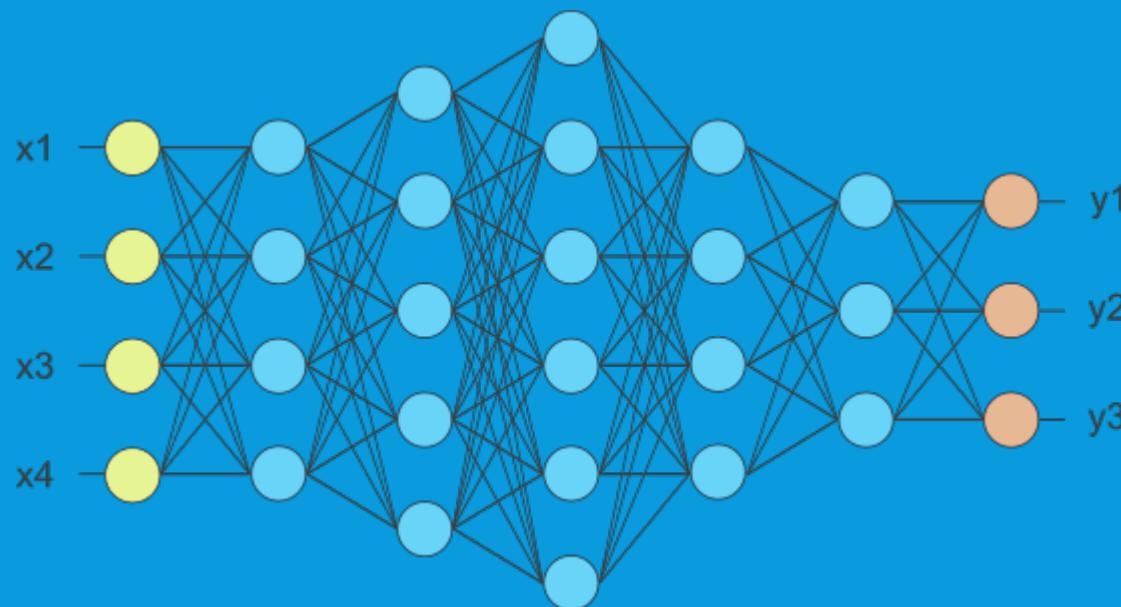


# 主要内容

- 为什么神经网络流行起来?
- 神经网络原理?
- 有多少神经网络形式?
- 神经网络+强化学习?
- 神经网络的缺点?
- 我的研究



# 为什么流行?



- 黑盒模型
- 复杂/简单的问题都能用
- 深度学习
- 数据已有一大堆
- 计算机硬件提升

# 为什么流行?

## 黑盒模型

模型: 将一种数据变成另一种数据.

$$x = vt + \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

比如用加速度和速度求得距离就可以看作一个模型.



机器学习研究者常挂在嘴边的一句话: “神经网络是一个黑盒”.

# 为什么流行?

## 黑盒模型

加速度模型不是一个黑盒模型, 因为它有固定的物理公式.

$$x = vt + \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

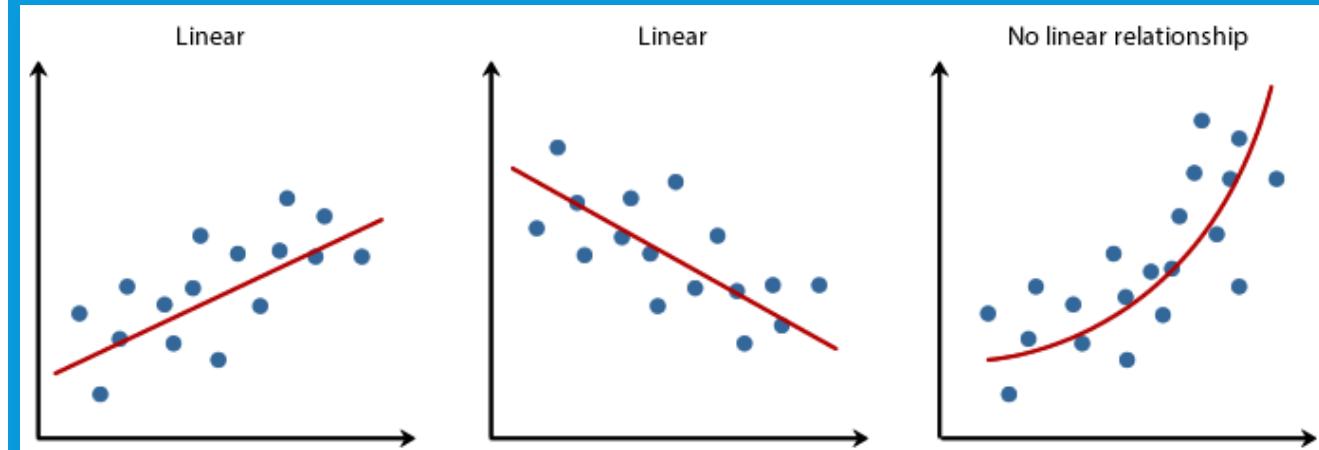
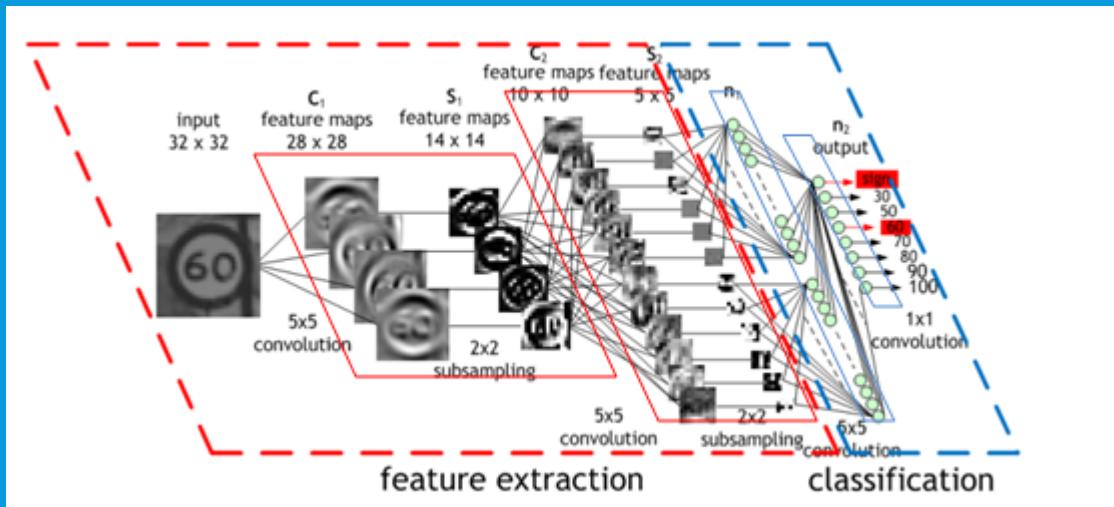
黑盒模型没有固定的物理公式, 我们不知道里面发生了什么, 但正是因为没有复杂的物理公式, 从另一个角度看, 计算机处理的问题可能变复杂了, 但是人处理的问题反而更简单了.



# 为什么流行?

复杂/简单的问题都能用

大到读懂图片, 小到寻找数据间的简单关系, 神经网络都能胜任.

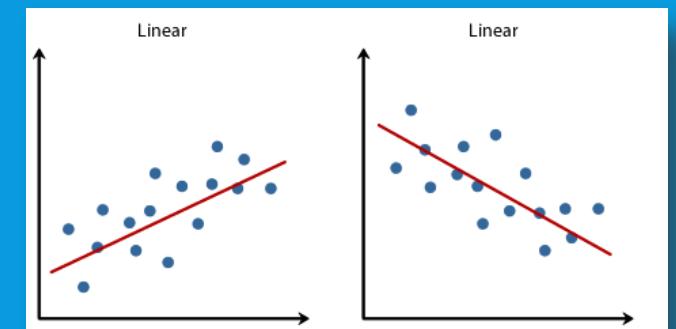
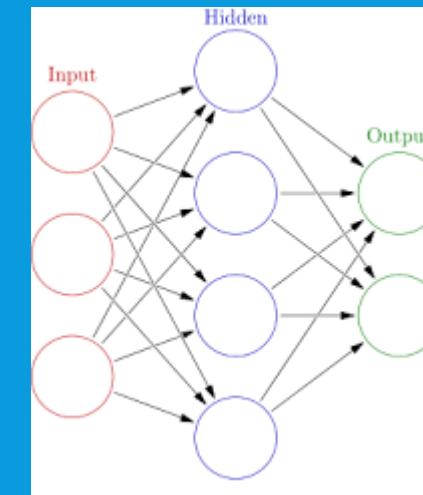


# 为什么流行?

## 深度学习

最开始的神经网络局限性很多, 大多都是简单的浅层神经网络. 当加深神经网络层数, 无可避免的问题 (比如梯度消失) 将会产生, 而且并没有非线性化元素 (不能处理复杂问题).

如今深度学习 (将神经网络加深) 已不再是问题, 非线性化元素 (激活函数) 的加入, 让神经网络引领了整个深度学习.



# 为什么流行?

数据已有一大堆

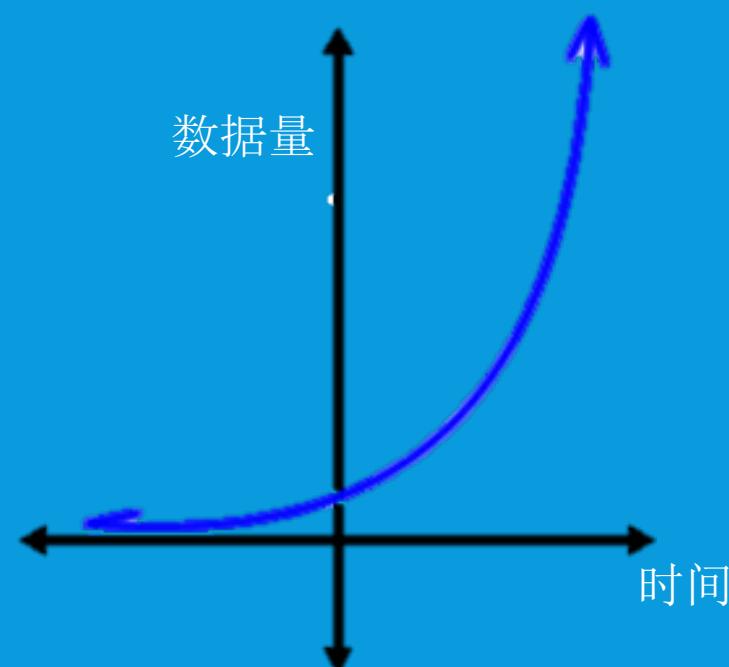
- 神经网络使用数据训练
- 数据越来越多
- 一般, 数据越多, 预测越准



MNIST  
6万张训练  
1万张测试



VGG Face  
200+万张训练  
2622人



# 为什么流行?

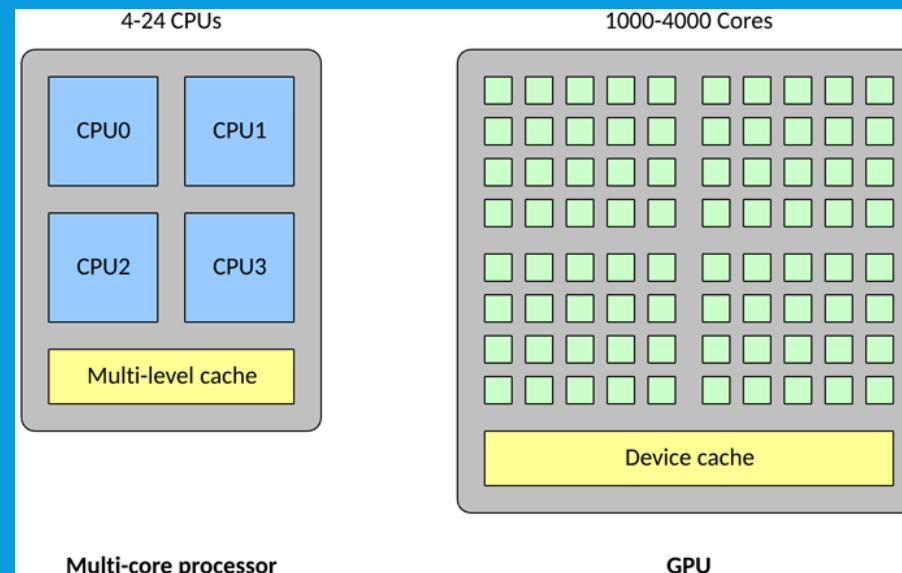
## 计算机硬件提升

### 多核计算机

- 核少,但强大
- 并行运算
- 同步更新
- 加速训练

"Dot Product"

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 8 \\ 9 & 10 \\ 11 & 12 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 58 \end{bmatrix}$$

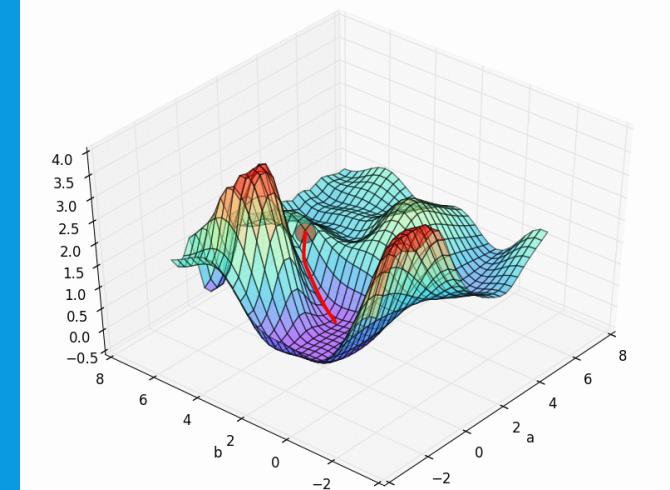
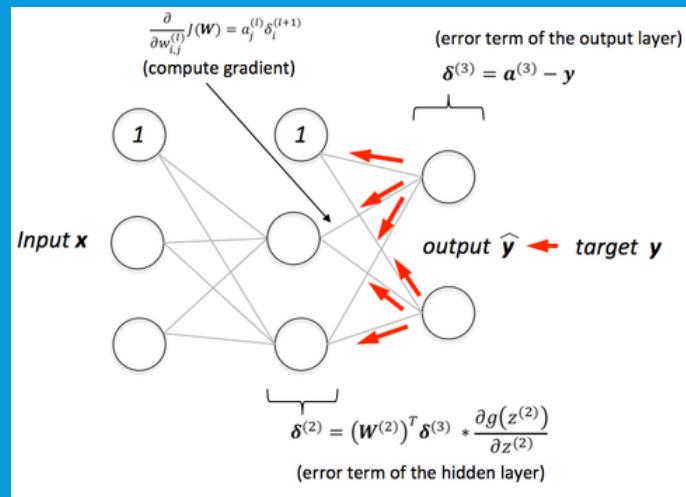


### GPU支持

- 核不强大,但多
- 高度并行
- 矩阵计算优化

# 原理?

- 数学优化问题 (Optimization)
- 梯度下降 (Gradient Descent)
- 反向传播 (Back-propagation)



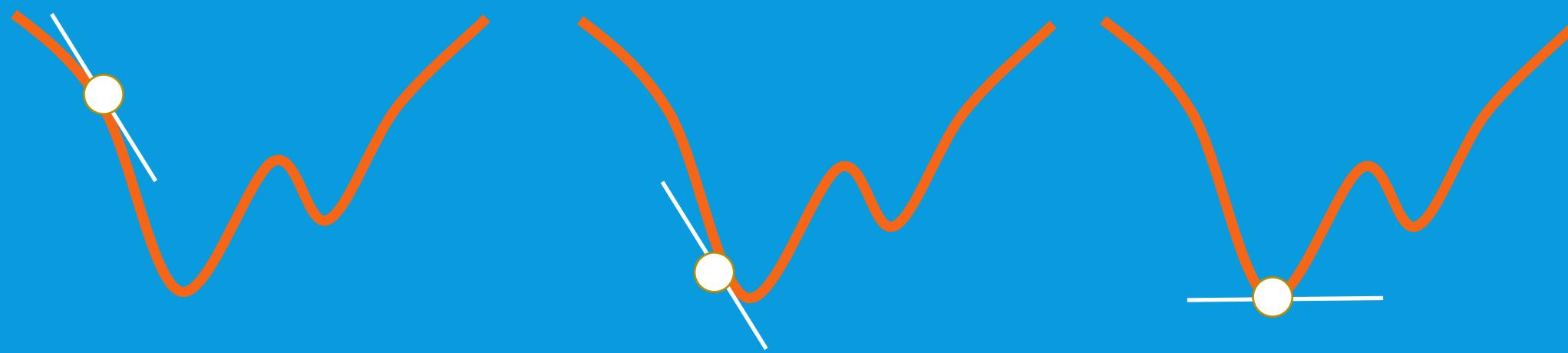
# 原理?

## 数学优化问题 (Optimization)

自从有了数学, 优化就是人类的好工具. 生活中的优化问题随处可见, 比如做生意最大化收益, 最小化损失, 做物流最短化运送路线等等.

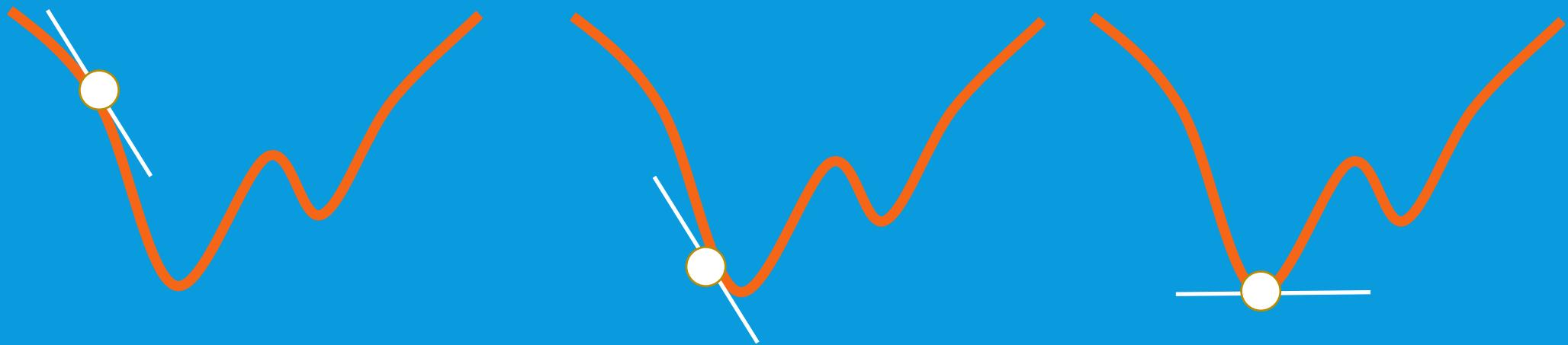
一般的优化问题是一个 **最大化/最小化** 问题. 解决了优化问题, 就是找到了最大点/最小点.

优化问题不止一种方法, 目前流行的神经网络用的是梯度下降法 (**gradient descent**).



# 原理?

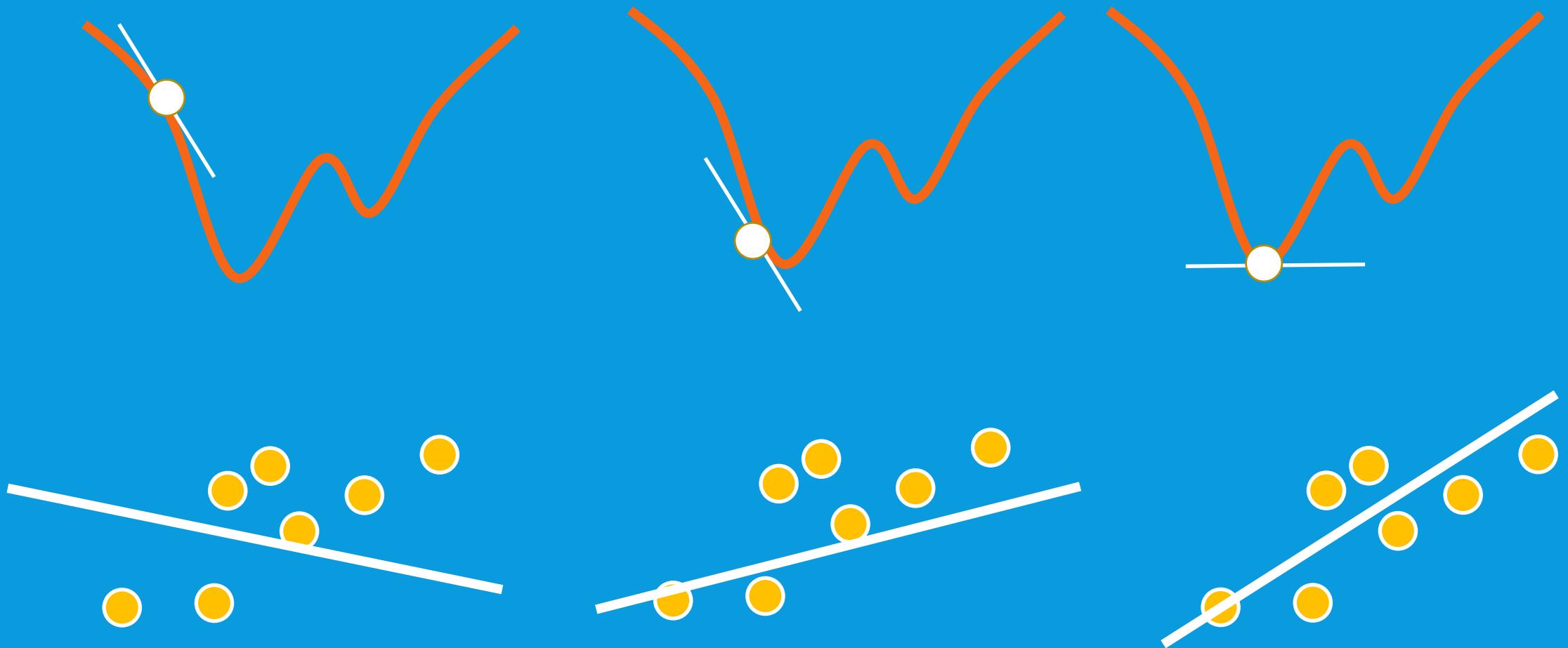
## 梯度下降 (Gradient Descent)



使用梯度和迭代, 一次次慢慢接近最小点, 白色的梯度线指明了要下降的方向.  
梯度线不断变化, 当它躺平后, 迭代结束, 任务完成, 找到了某一个最小点.

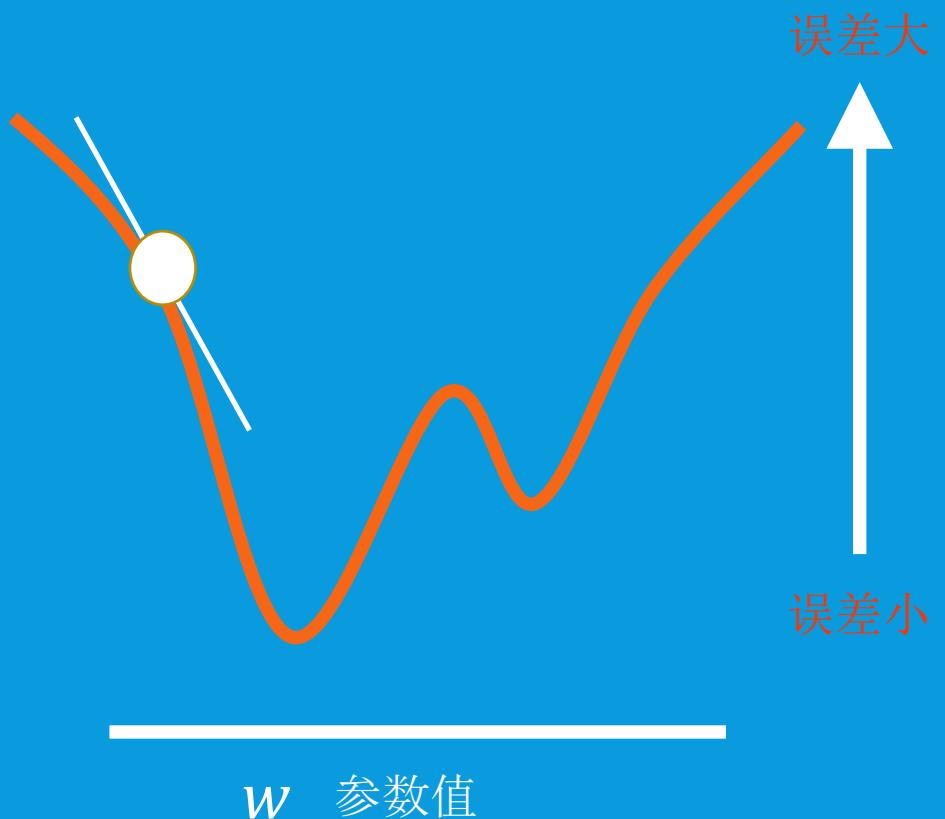
原理?

## 梯度下降 (Gradient Descent)



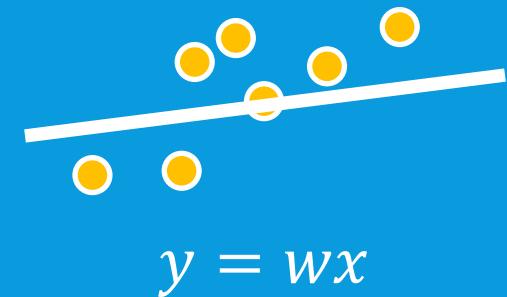
# 原理?

## 梯度下降 (Gradient Descent)



红线是一条误差曲线, 当  $w$  参数到达不同的数值,  $y$  方程和数据之间的误差将会不同.

通过不断调整  $w$  参数的值, 使得  $y$  方程和真实数据点的误差最小. 而调整  $w$  参数的方法使用到了梯度, 所以这就叫梯度下降法.



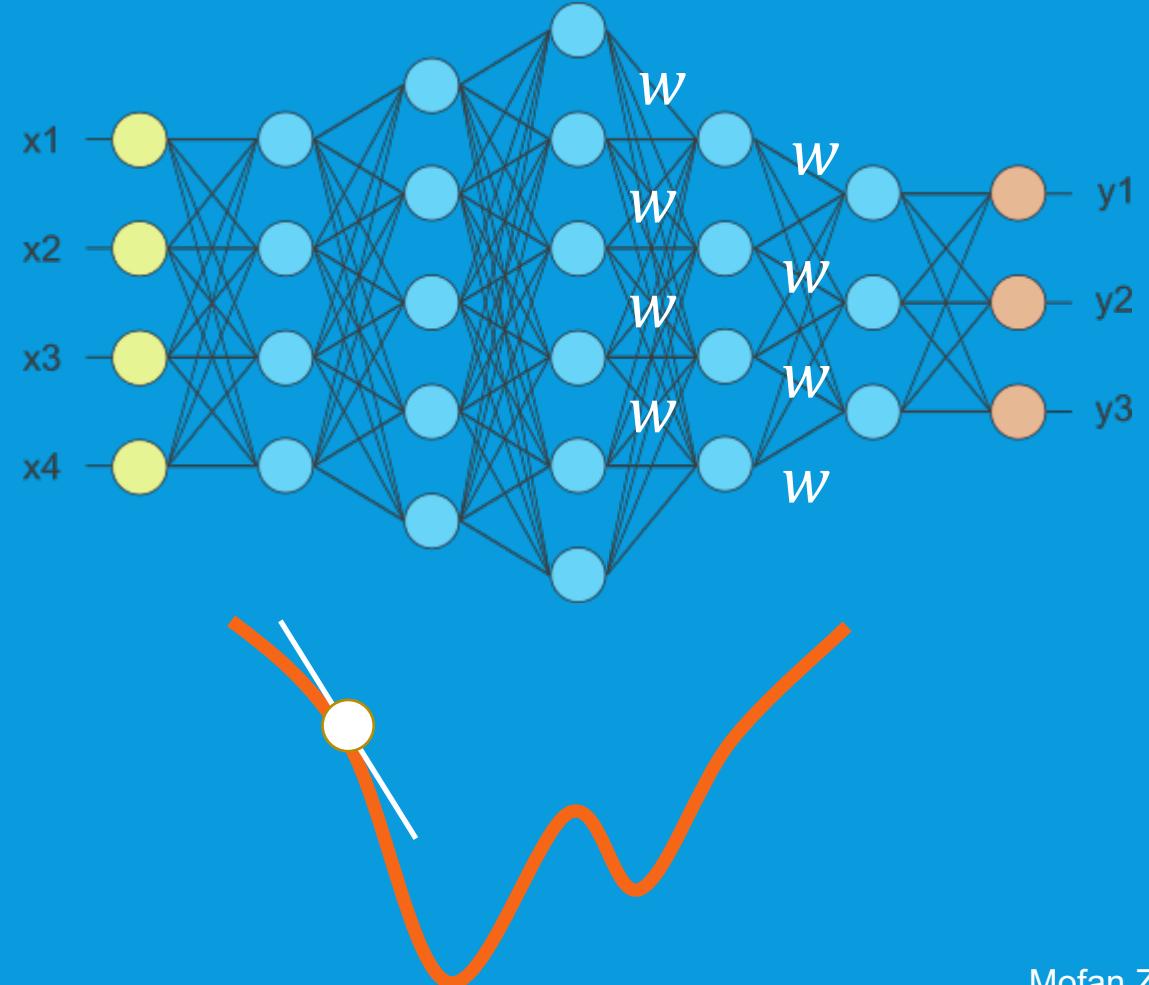
# 原理?

## 反向传播 (Back-propagation)

神经网络运用了梯度下降. 每一个神经联结中都有一个  $w$  这样的参数, 每一个  $w$  参数都能用梯度下降法慢慢调整. 使得最后计算得出的  $y$  和真实数据越来越接近.

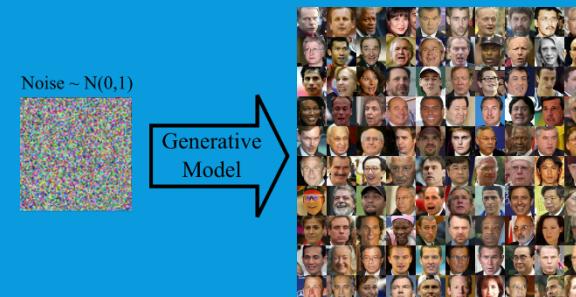
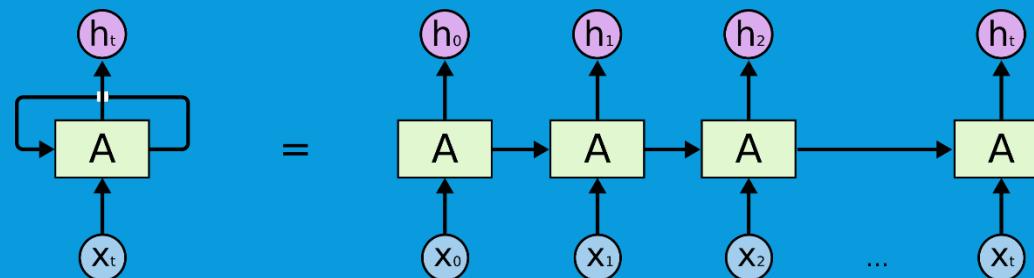
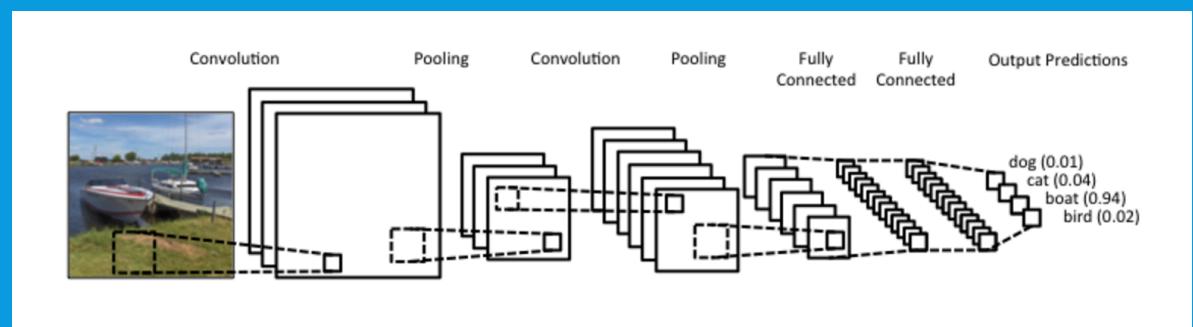
神经网络的优化顺序:

1. 接收  $x$  数据
2. 逐层计算和传播  $x$  数据
3. 对比计算得到的  $y$  和 真实数据的差别
4. 反向传递误差/(梯度下降)更新参数



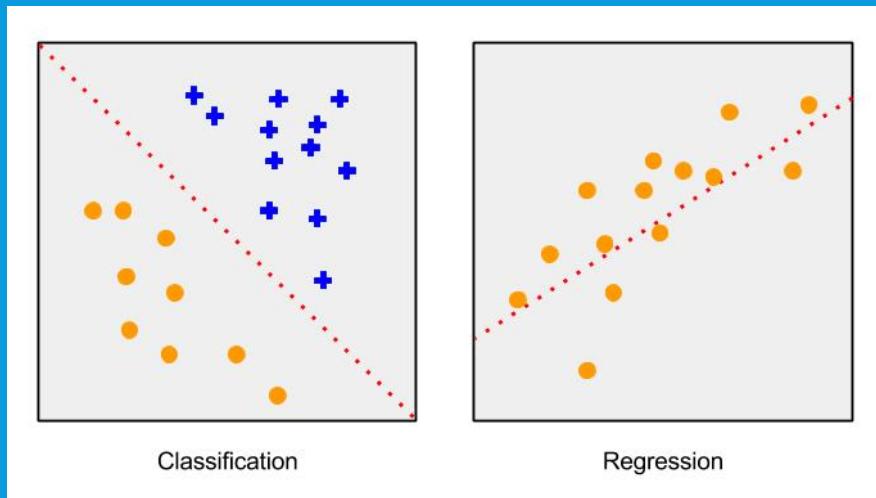
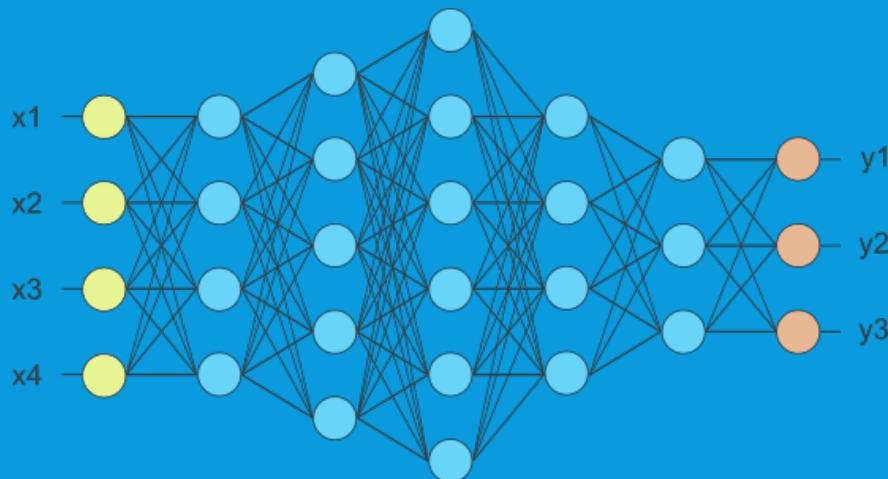
# 网络形式?

- 全连接 (fully connected)
- 图像 (CNN)
- 语音/序列 (RNN)
- 生成器 (GAN)
- .... (AutoEncoder)



# 网络形式?

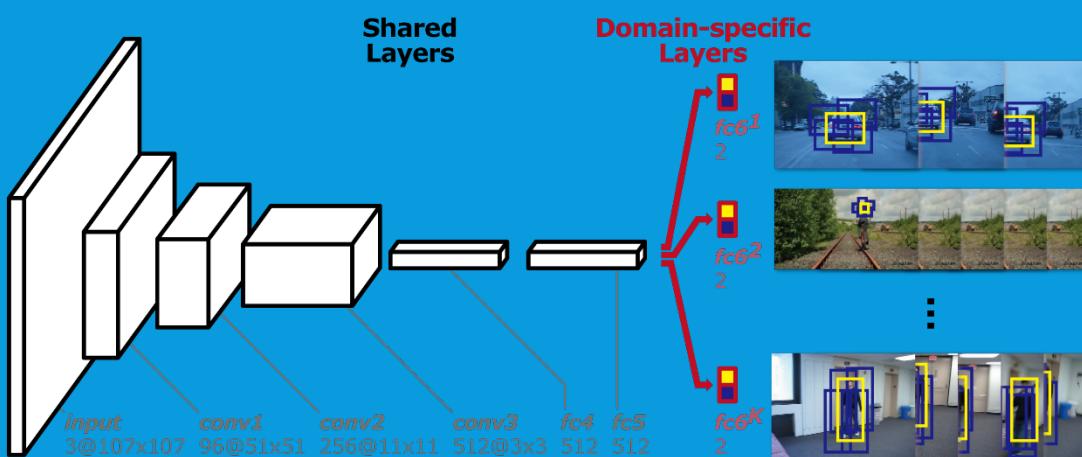
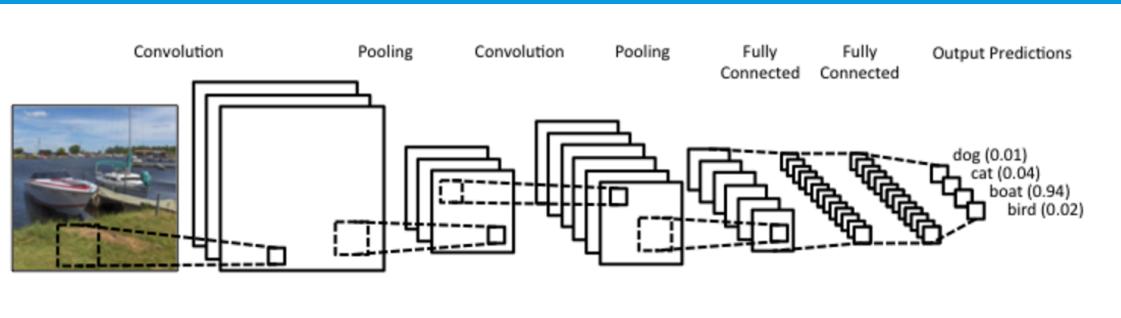
## 全连接 (fully connected)



- 最基本形式
- 简单实用
- 适用于大多数问题
- 预测值 (**regression**) (房价, 电费, 股票)
- 分类 (**classification**) (人脸识别, 垃圾邮件)

# 网络形式?

## 图像 (CNN)



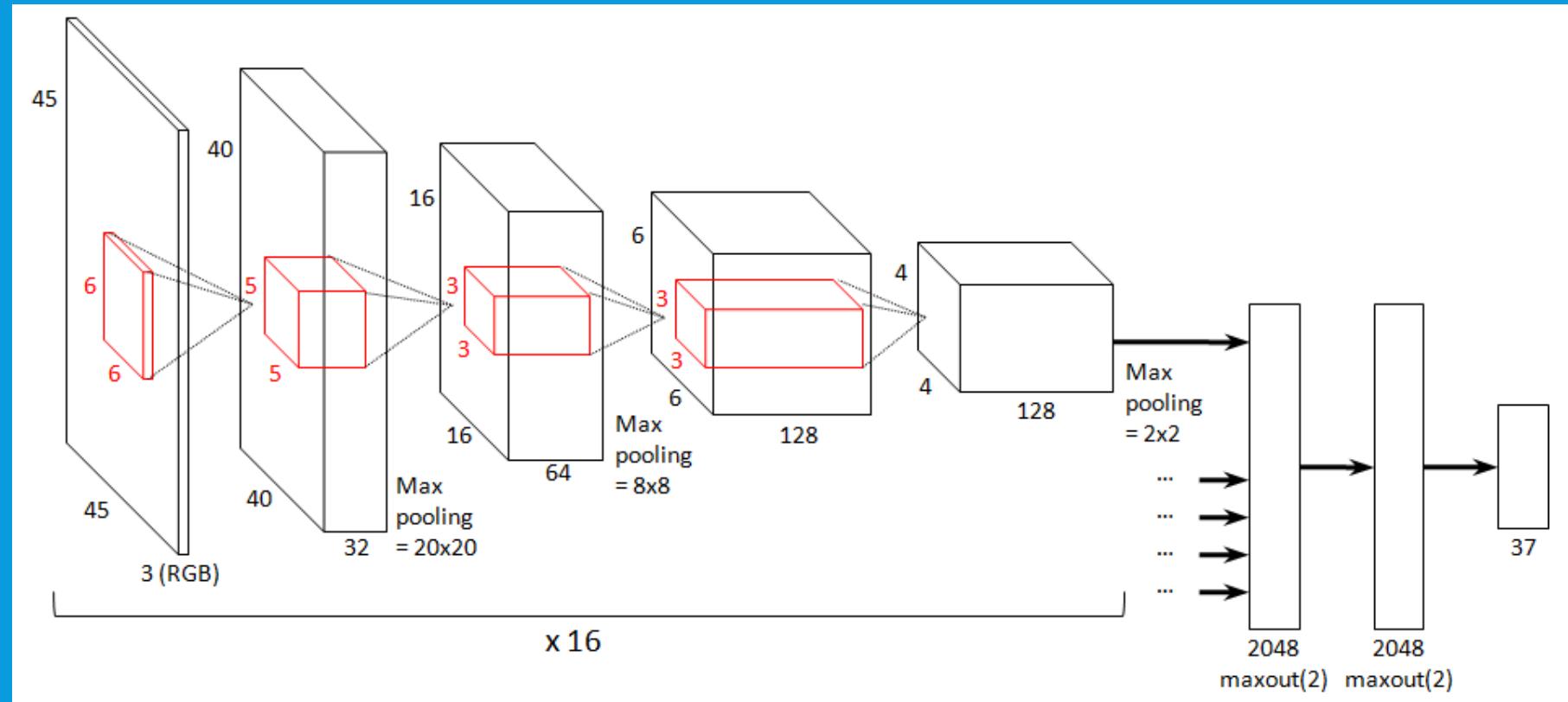
- Convolutional Neural Networks 卷积神经网络
- 读懂图像
- 卷积
- 采样获取图片中的重要信息
- 重复卷积/采样的步骤
- 获得图片中的关键信息
- GPU

# 网络形式?

## 图像 (CNN)

### 工作原理

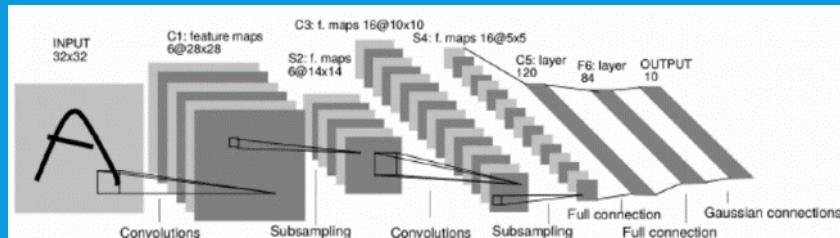
- 卷积
  - 过滤器 (滤波器 filter)
  - 增加理解度 (厚度)
- 采样 (池化)
  - 提取重要信息
  - 减少计算负担
- 全连接层
  - 输出判断



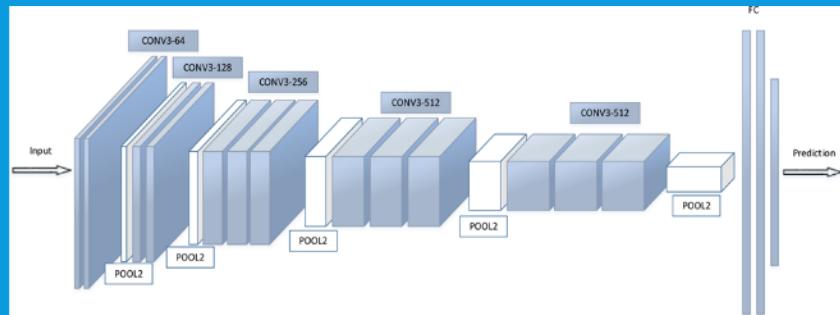
# 网络形式？

## 图像 (CNN)

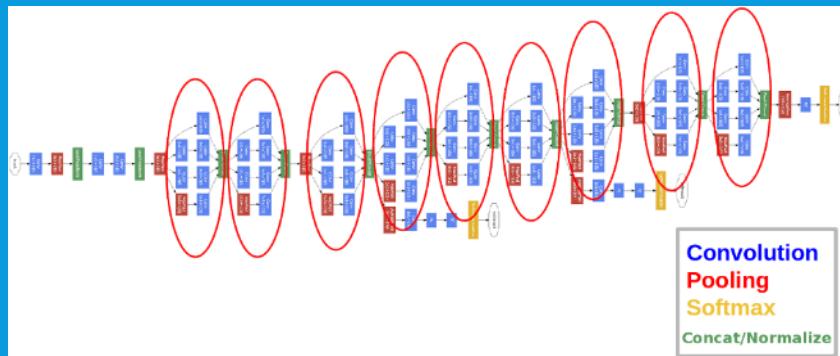
LeNet  
(LeCun et al., 1998)



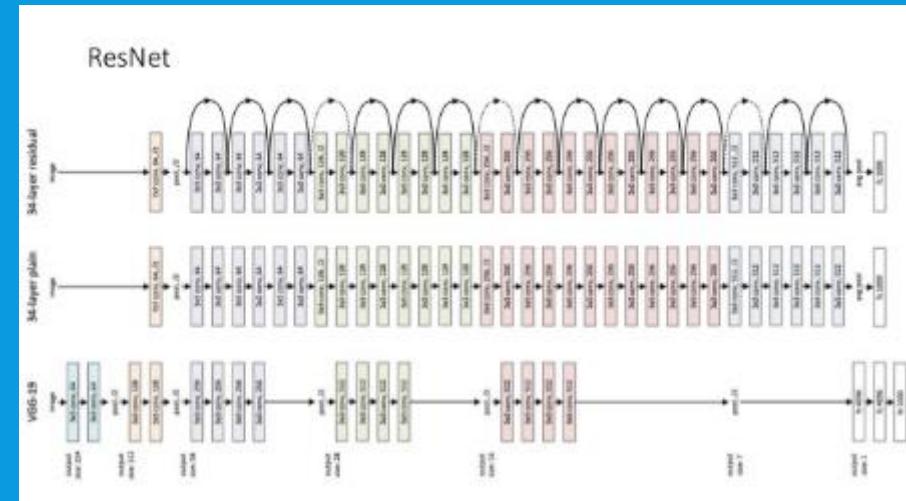
VGG Net  
(Simonyan & Zisserman, 2014)



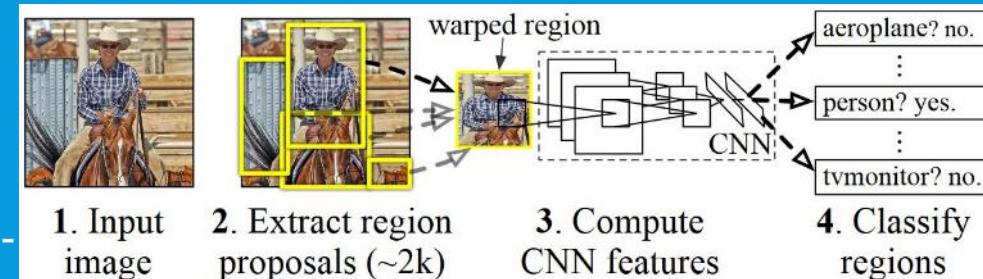
GoogLeNet  
(Szegedy et al., 2015)



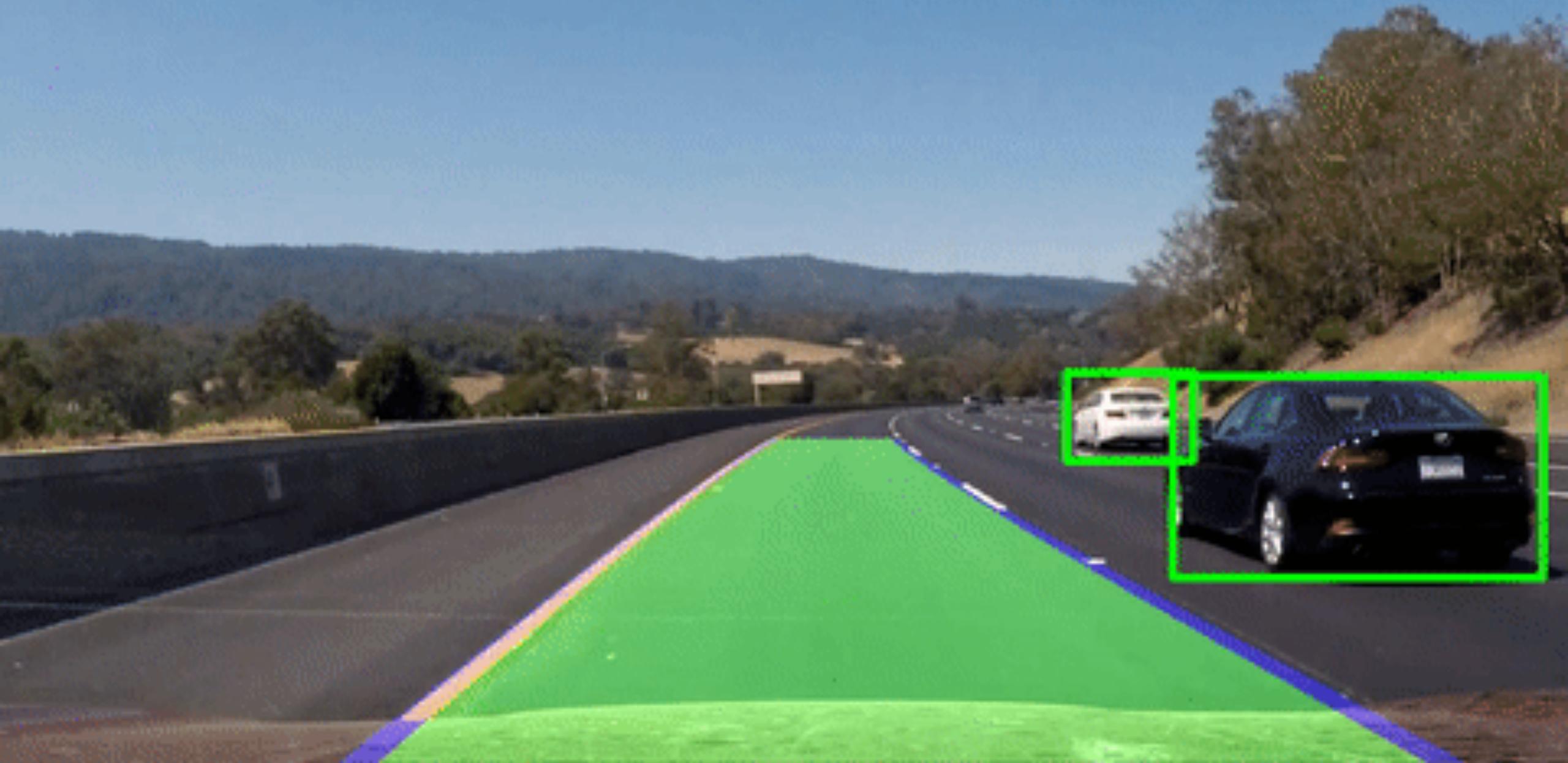
ResNet  
(Szegedy et al., 2015)



R-CNN  
Fast R-CNN  
Faster R-CNN  
(Girshick ... 2013-2015)



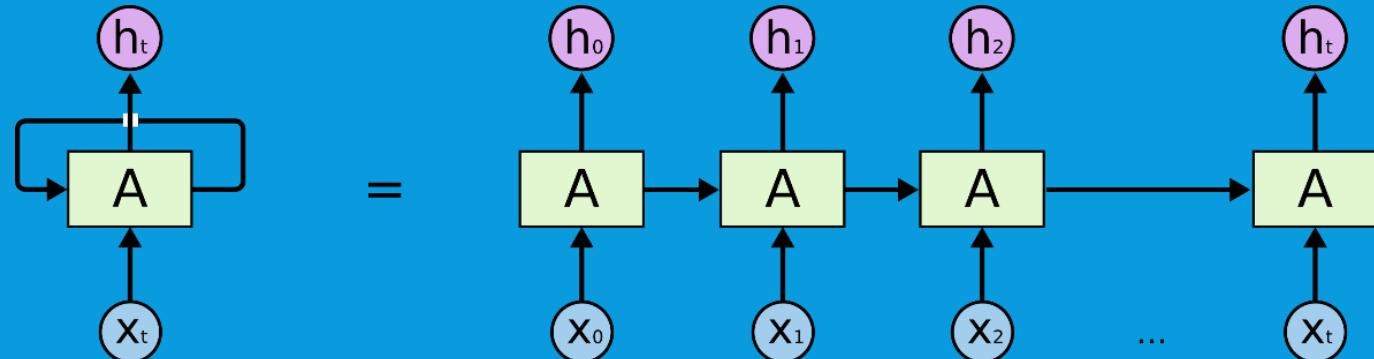
[来源](#)



# 网络形式？

## 语音/序列 (RNN)

- Recurrent Neural Networks 循环神经网络
- 运用在序列化数据
- 上一段数据影响下一个预测
- 顺序是关键
  - “今天比昨天冷” vs “昨天比今天冷”
  - 试试你能不能倒过来念你的手机号码
- 神经网络有“记忆”
- 记忆中的状况+现在的状况



# 网络形式？

## 语音/序列 (RNN)

普通的神经网络

- 不分先后
- 现在的预测只和现在的数据有关

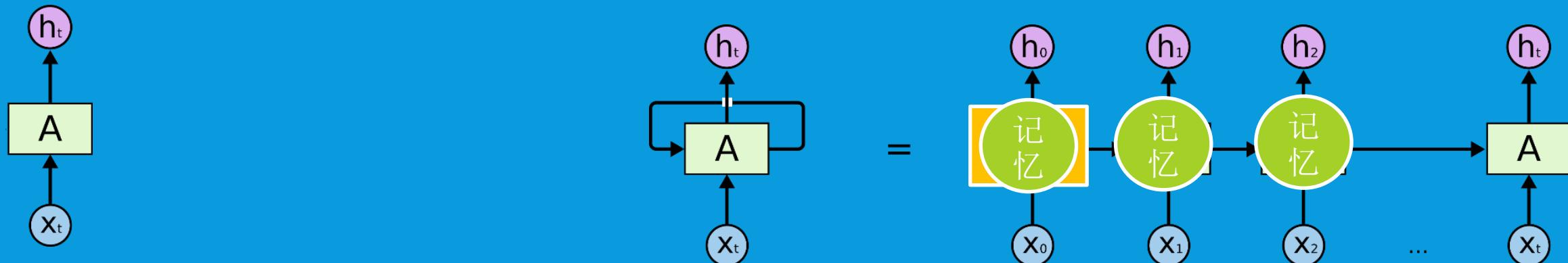
循环神经网络



- 分先后

- 现在的预测不仅仅和现在的数据有关，  
和对前面数据的理解也有关 (记忆)

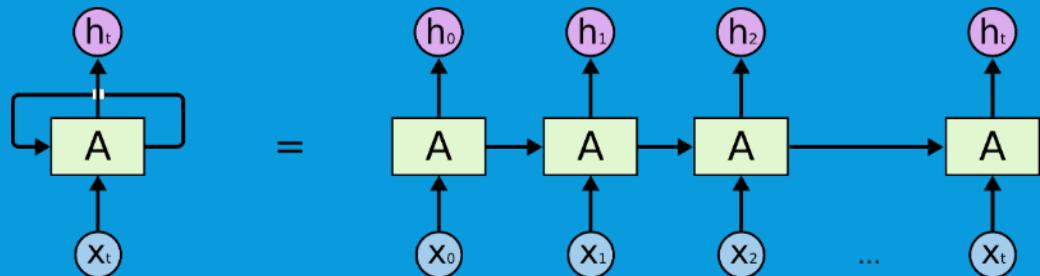
[声音来源](#)



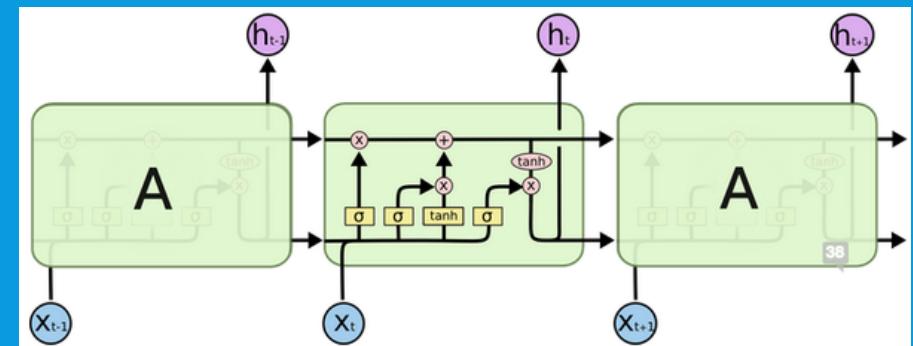
# 网络形式?

## 语音/序列 (RNN)

RNN 有个“健忘”的问题 (梯度弥散/消失 gradient vanishing), 为了解决这个问题, Long-Short Term Memory (LSTM) (Hochreiter, 1997) 被提出, 在梯度下降方面给出了一个高速通道. 因为 LSTM 的结构比普通 RNN 要复杂, 所以为了简化这个形态, 后续还有 LSTM 的简化版 Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU) 在 2014 被提出 (Cho et al., 2014).



RNN

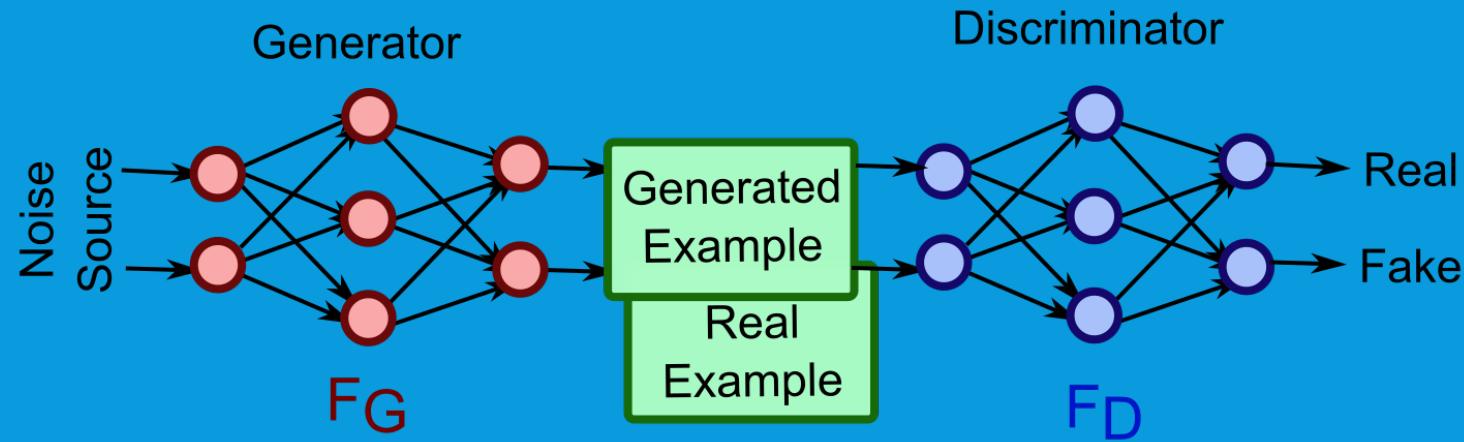


LSTM

# 网络形式？

## 生成器 (GAN)

- Generative Adversarial Nets (Goodfellow et al., 2014) 生成对抗网络
- 生成/创造东西
- 创新式学习方式
- 生成器 (Generator), 判别器 (Discriminator)

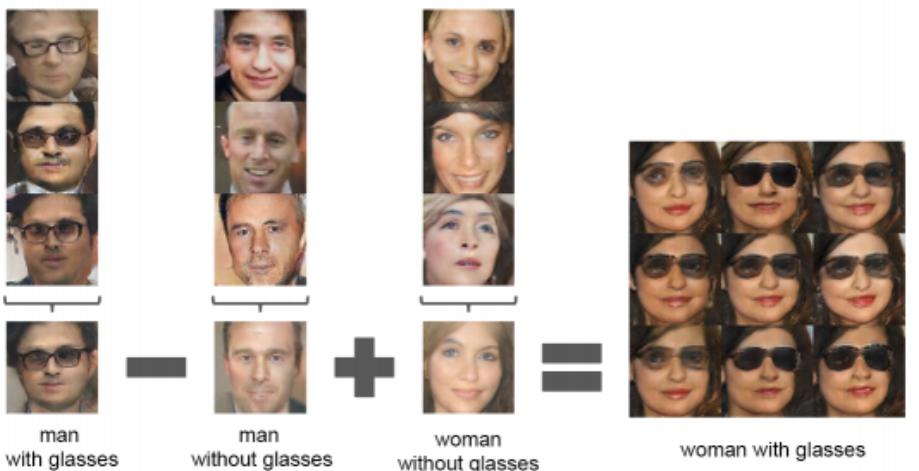


# 网络形式？

## 生成器 (GAN)



[Zhang et al., 2016](#)

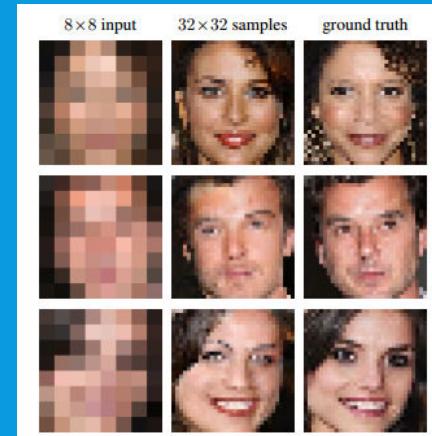


[Radford et al., 2015](#)



**Fig. 8.** Applying our method to legacy black and white photos. Left to right: photo by David Fleay of a Thylacine, now extinct, 1936; photo by Ansel Adams of Yosemite; amateur family photo from 1956; *Migrant Mother* by Dorothea Lange, 1936.

[Zhang et al., 2016](#)



[Yan et al., 2017](#)

Mofan Zhou

# 网络形式?

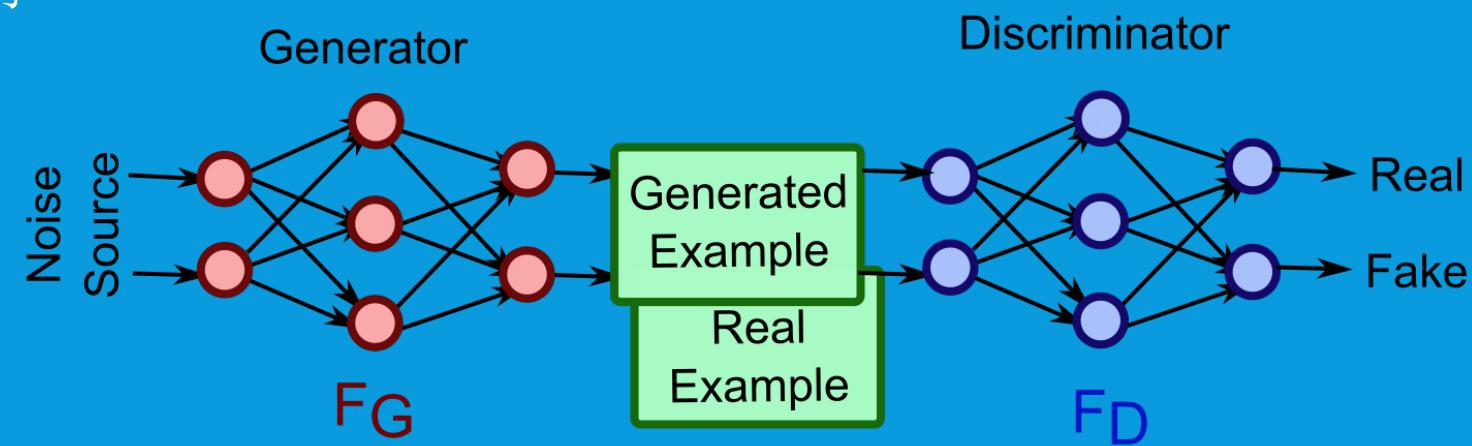
## 生成器 (GAN)

工作原理

- 生成器 (Generator) 生成结果
- 判别器 (Discriminator) 判断哪些是真是结果, 哪些是生成器生成出来的结果
- 判别器学习时顺便带着生成器一起学习

例子:

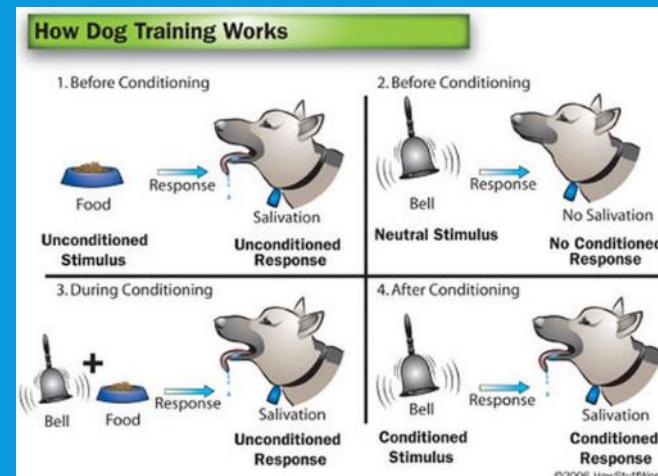
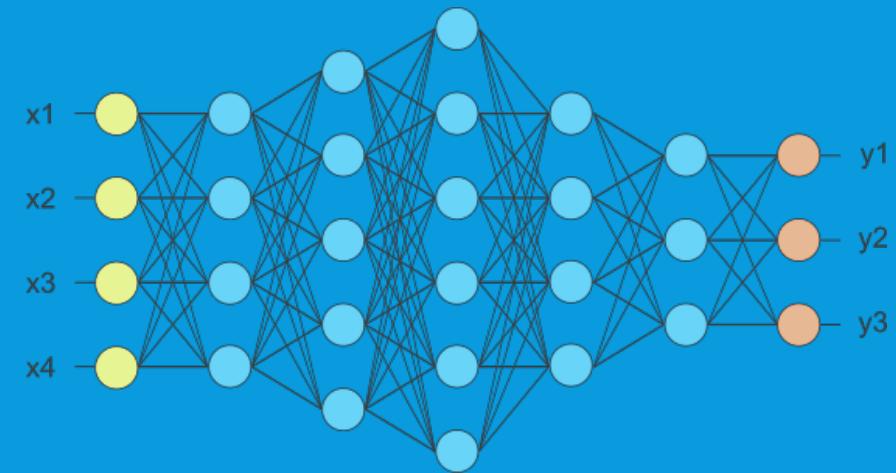
新手画家 (生成器) 学画画,  
新手鉴赏家 (判别器) 学鉴赏,  
鉴赏家要区分著名画作和新手画作,  
并告诉新手画家怎么样变成著名画家,  
新手画家越画越像著名画家.



# 神经网络+强化学习?

- Reinforcement Learning
- 在环境中求生存的游戏
- 在互动中学习, 没有学习样本 (监督学习)
- 没有老师
- 只有环境, 机器人, 奖惩

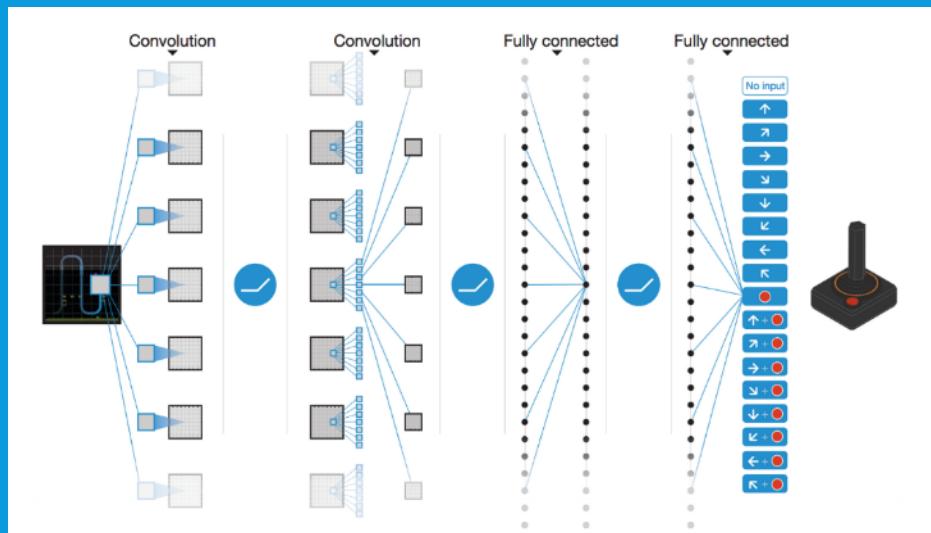
传统的强化学习是没有神经网络结构的,但是因为神经网络的优越性(高度非线性化,参数复杂化).人们渐渐将神经网络和强化学习结合.



# 神经网络+强化学习?

## Deep Q Networks (DQN)

- Deep Q Networks ([Mnih et al., 2015](#))
- Atari 游戏中很多比人类玩得好
- CNN + Q Learning



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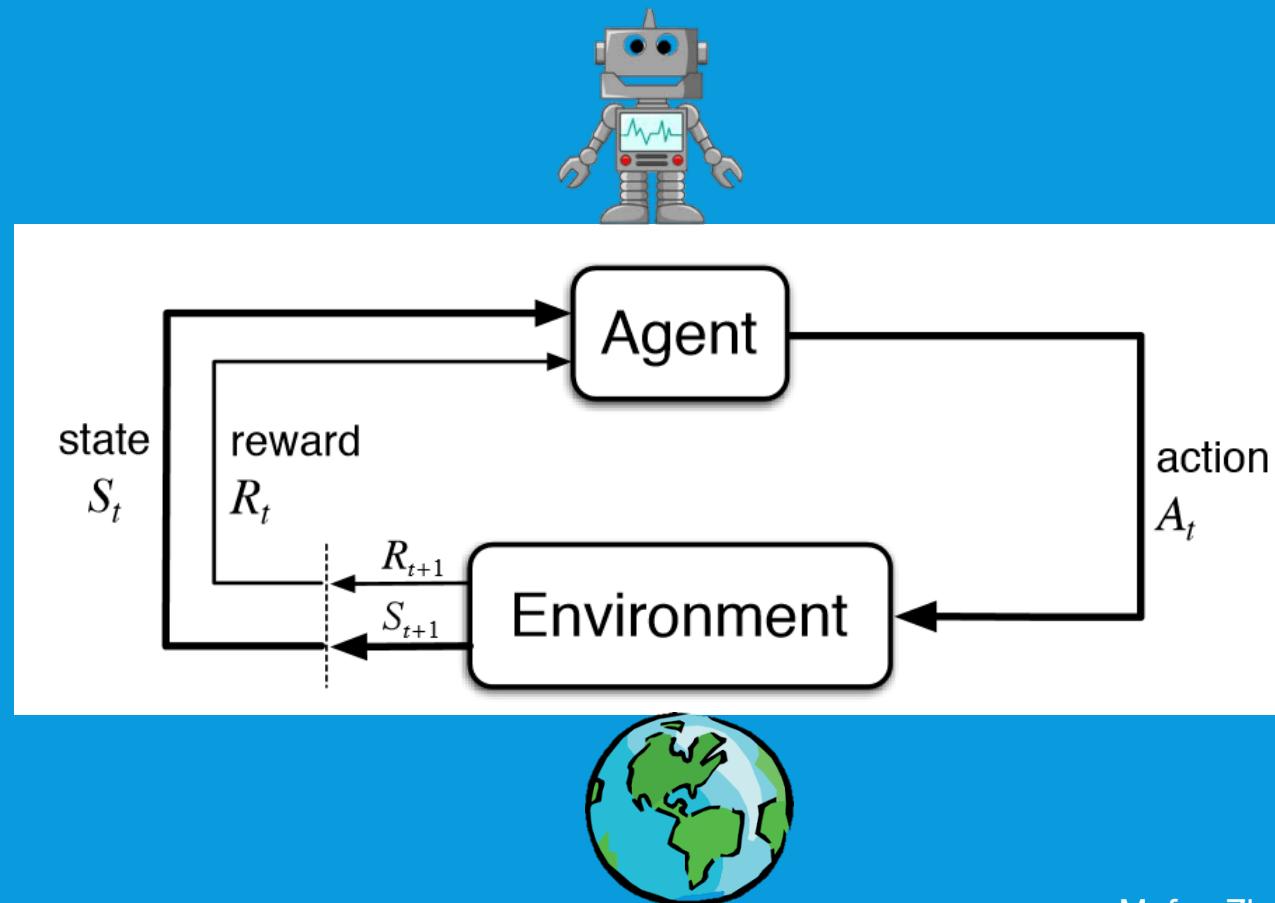
# 神经网络+强化学习?

## Q-Learning

### Q-Learning 学习过程

- 建立机器人和环境
- 循环下面的操作
  - 机器人根据现在的状态做动作
  - 这个动作会带机器人去下一个状态
  - 环境给出下一个状态和奖惩
  - 机器人学习自己动作和因果的关系
  - 下次做奖励大的动作

缺点: 所有记录都在表格里, 很快表格空间被用完, 无法处理复杂的问题



# 神经网络+强化学习?

## AlphaGo

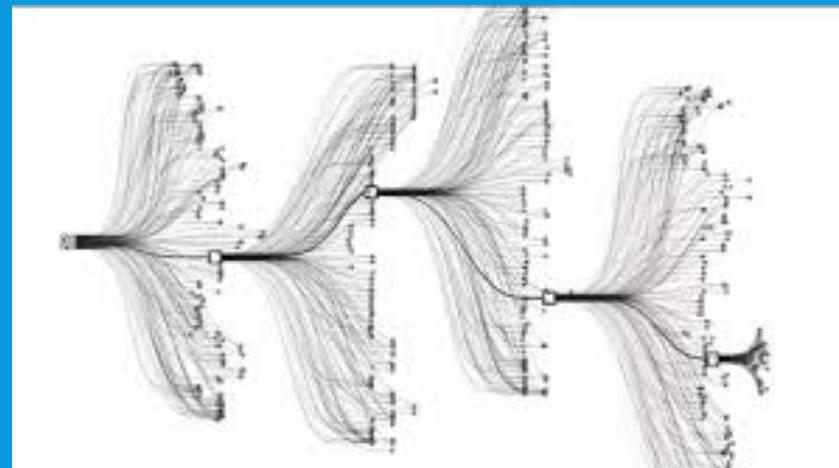
为什么以前机器下不过人类?

- 机器无法在短时间内考虑所有情况
- 机器学习能力弱

为什么 AlphaGo (Silver et al., 2016)现在可以了?

- 新算法的提出 (Monte Carlo Tree search + 神经网络)
- 计算能力提升 (GPU/TPU)

最近的 AlphaGo zero (Silver et al., 2017)  
无师自通, 且学习时间更短

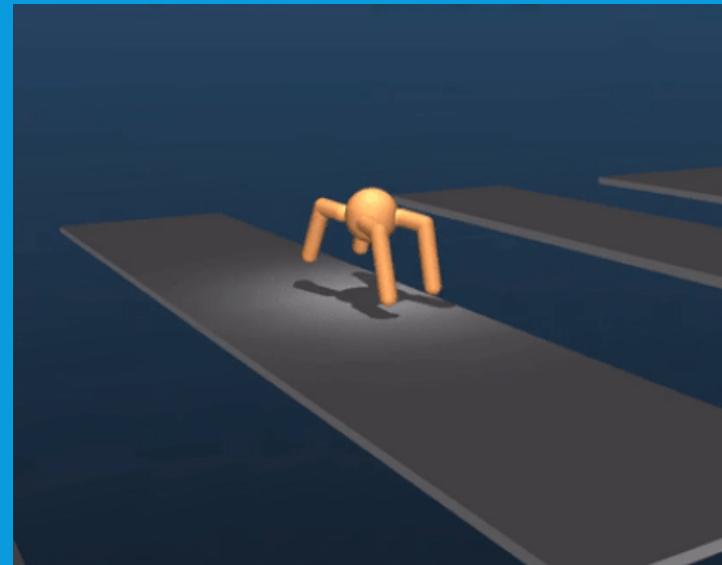
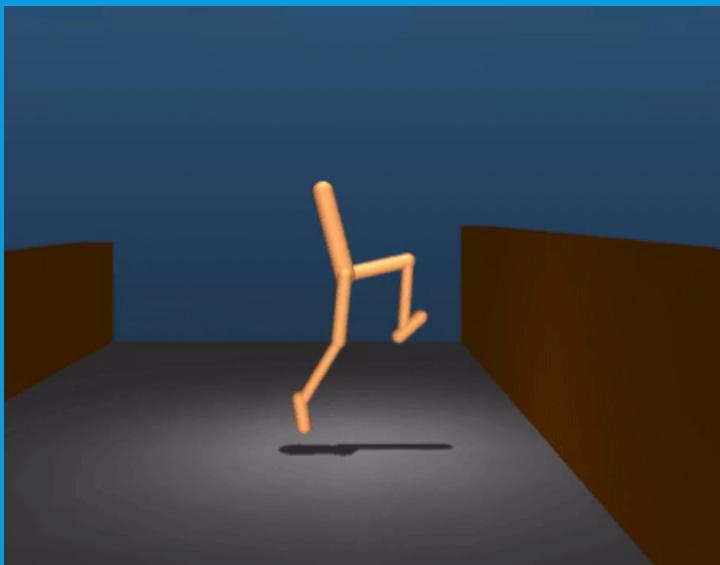


# 神经网络+强化学习?

## 机器人模拟

两大主要领导者:

- Google DeepMind
- OpenAI



[Heess et al., 2017](#)



[Schulman et al., 2017](#)

# 神经网络+强化学习?

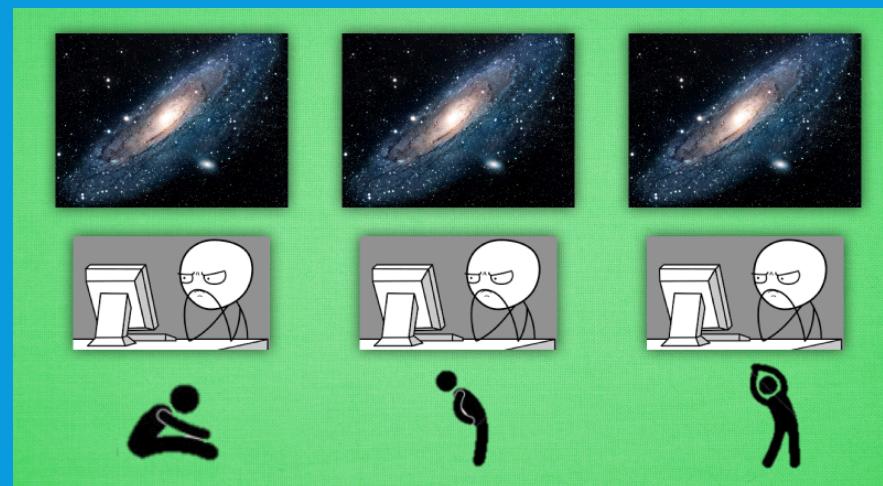
## 机器人模拟

主要突破:

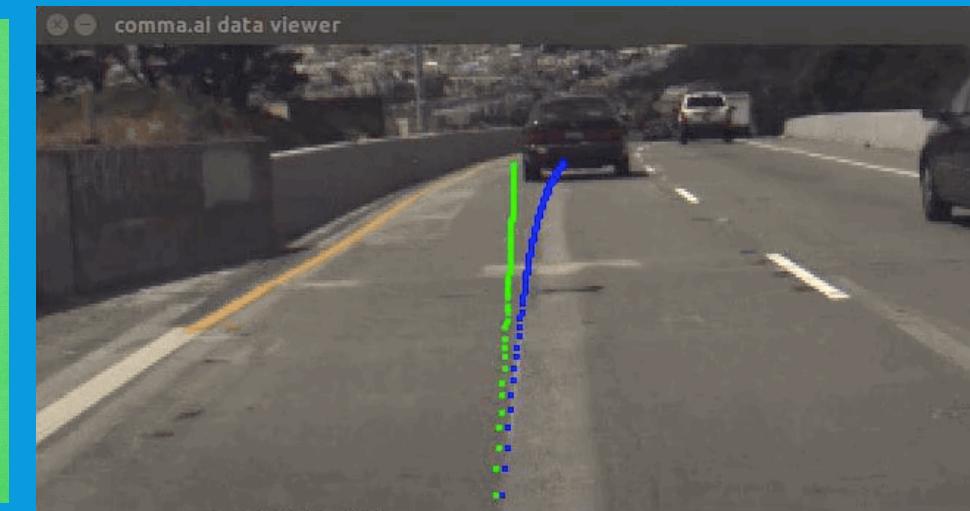
- 纯图片输入 (GPU). 自动驾驶算吗?
- 添加神经网络, 处理问题能力加强
- 并行运算 (A3C, DPPO)



[Santana & Hotz, 2016](#)



[A3C 简介](#)



Mofan Zhou

# 神经网络+强化学习?

## 更多强化学习方法

- 连续动作
  - DDPG (Lillicrap et al., 2015)
  - NAF (Gu et al., 2016)
- 大规模并行
  - (Nair et al., 2015)
  - A3C (Mnih et al., 2016)
  - DPPO (Heess et al., 2017)
- 基于DQN的改进
  - 优先记忆回放 (Schaul et al., 2016)
  - Double DQN (Van Hasselt et al., 2016)
  - Duelling DQN (Wang et al., 2016)
- 模仿学习 imitation learning
  - GAN (Ho & Ermon, 2016)
  - GAN (Merel et al., 2016)
- 协同学习
  - Multiagent DDPG (Lowe et al., 2017)
  - multiagent BiCNet (Peng et al., 2017)

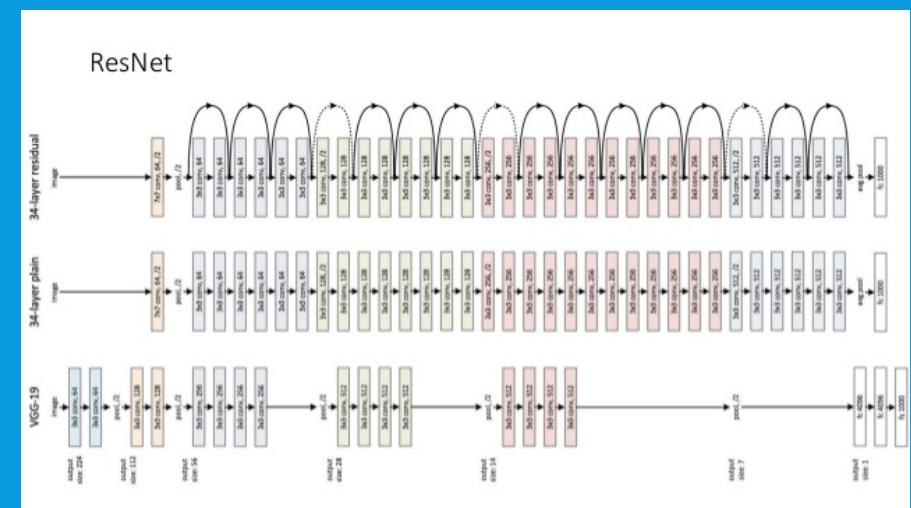
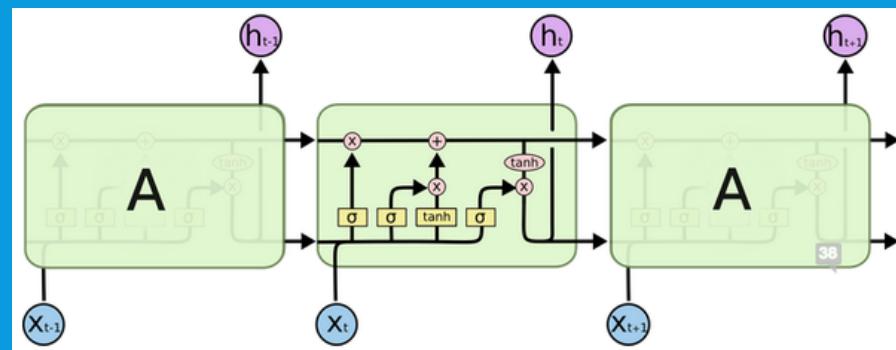
我做的一些简单实验 优酷视频

<http://list.youku.com/albumlist/show?id=27485743&ascending=1&page=1>

Mofan Zhou

# 缺点?

深层神经网络的梯度消失/弥散问题, 学习到的东西无法顺畅传递到每一层神经层.  
(一定程度上解决, LSTM, ResNet)



# 缺点?

局部最优: 梯度下降法的通病.

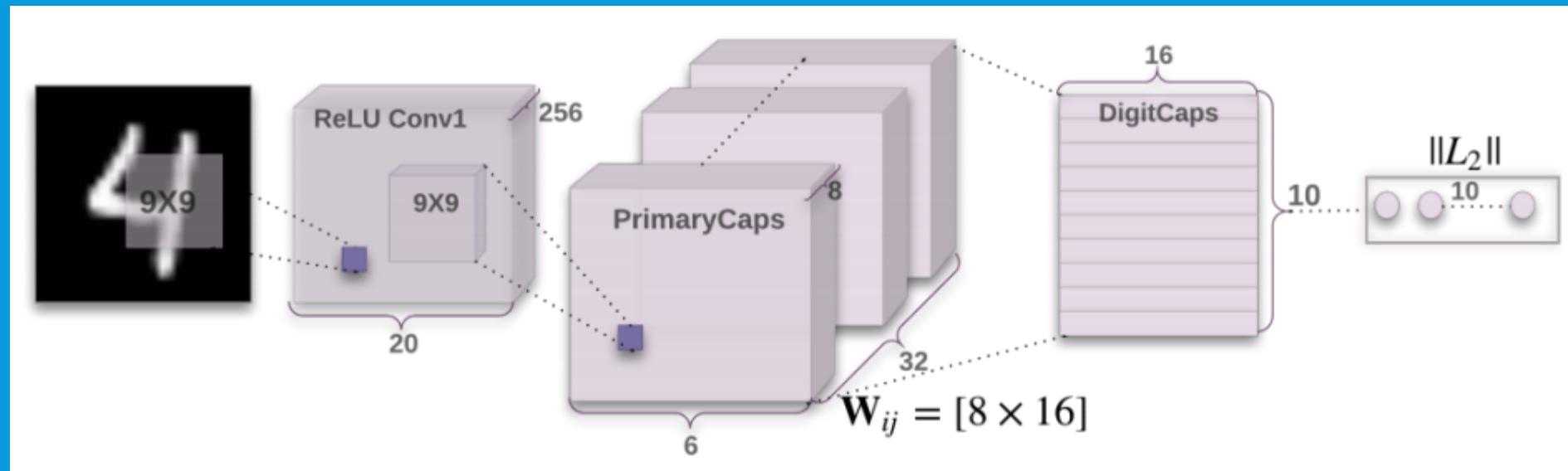
优化问题我们都想找到最好的, 可是往往我们只能找到相对好的. 追求完美是人类的天性. 这里还有很多上升空间. 而且这种靠反向传播的神经网络并不一定是最终形式的人工智能.



# 缺点?

神经网络之父 Hinton 甚至想否定自己做出贡献的反向传播算法.

抨击 CNN 的不合理性. 创建 Capsule Network (Sabour et al., 2017) 代替 CNN.

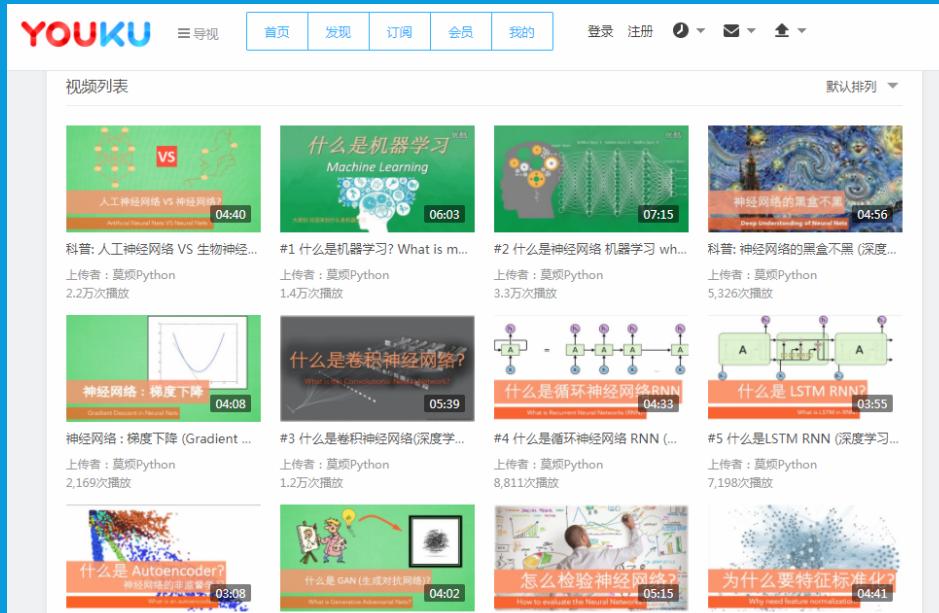


# 我的研究

比起我的研究, 我觉得我制作的一些机器学习/神经网络简介视频更加有趣, 而且更加有意义.

所以“莫烦Python”就是这么建立的.

为了那些“技术宅”们, 我也分享了很多使用代码实践的教学.

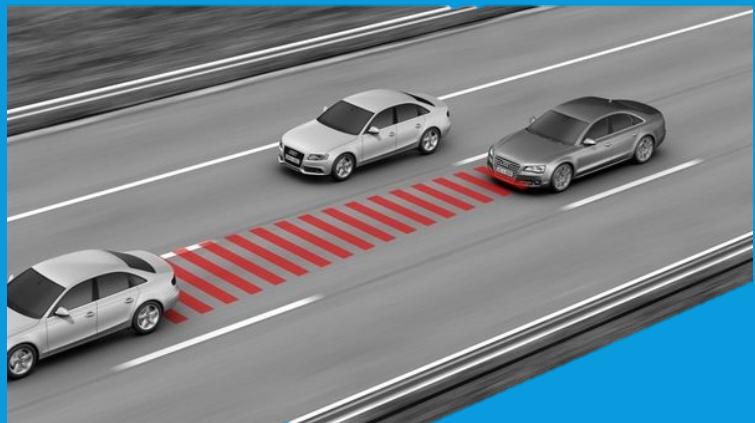


The screenshot shows the homepage of 'Mofan PYTHON'. The top navigation bar includes links for 'Mofan PYTHON', '大家说', '赞助', 'About', '搜索', and '教程'. Below the navigation is a section titled '有趣的机器学习' (Interesting Machine Learning) featuring a person writing on a whiteboard with diagrams. To the right are sections for 'RL Python 3 强化学习 Reinforcement Learning', 'Tensorflow Python 3 搭建自己的神经网络 Evolutionary Algorithm', 'PyTorch Python 3 动态神经网络', 'Theano Python 3 玩转神经网络', 'Keras Python 3 快速搭建神经网络', and 'SciKit-Learn Python 3 轻松使用机器学习'. A descriptive text at the bottom explains the purpose of these resources.

机器学习 的教程方面, 汇集了很多近些年来比较流行的 python 模块教程. 而且对于没有机器学习背景的朋友们, 我也专门制作了 有趣的机器学习, 让你对机器学习的每种方法都有迅速地理解. 对于已经入门了的同学们, 有趣的机器学习 也是一个提升自己应用

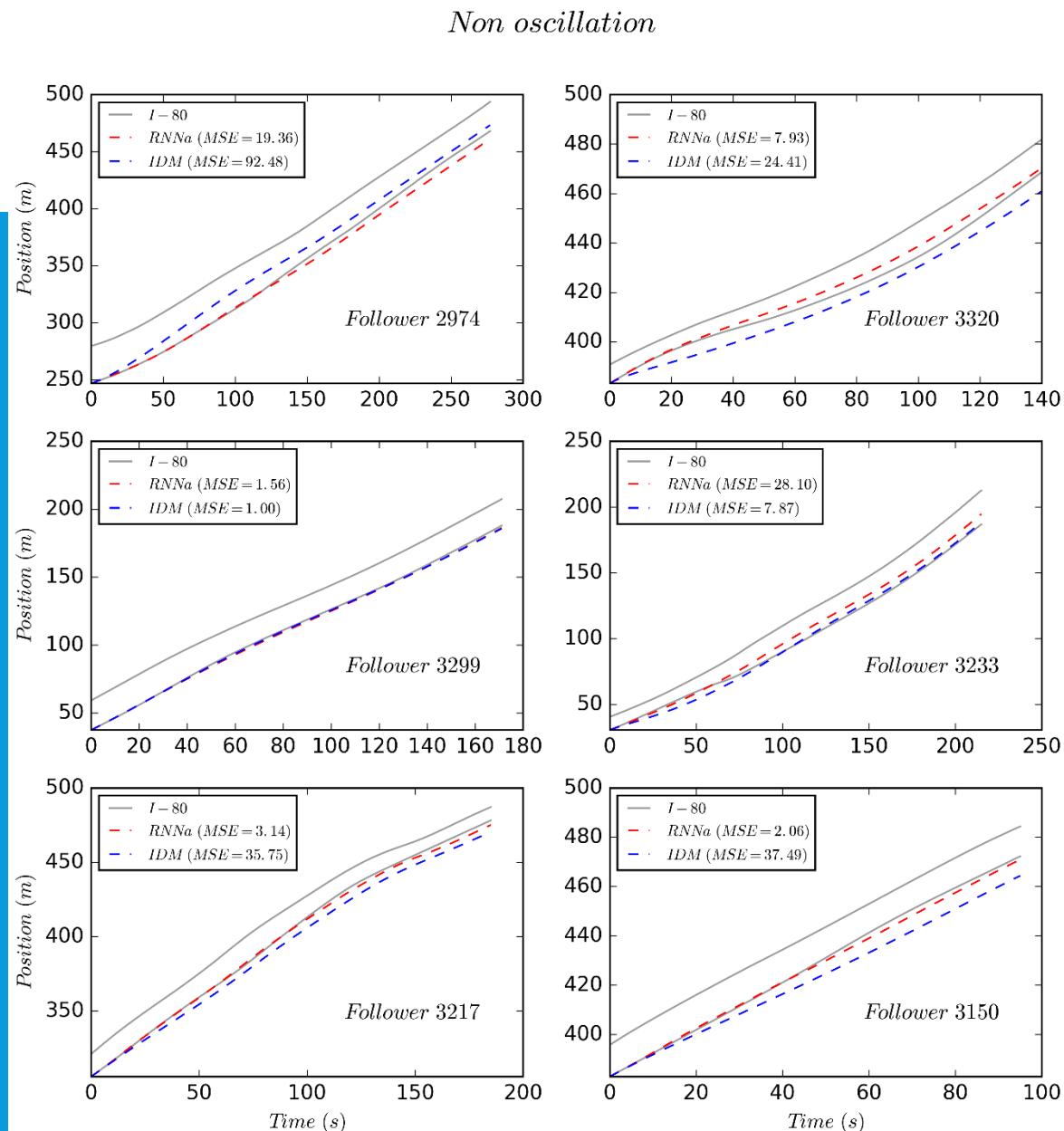
# 我的研究

- 车辆行驶规则
- 智能车/车联网
- 共享道路信息



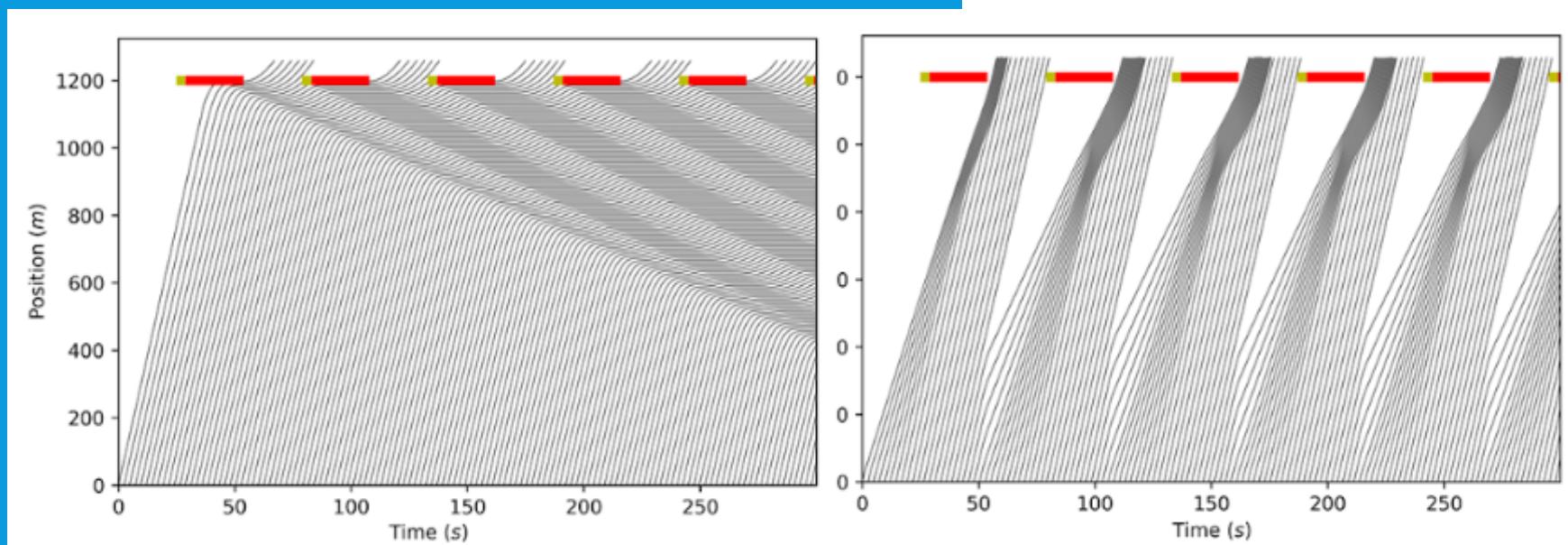
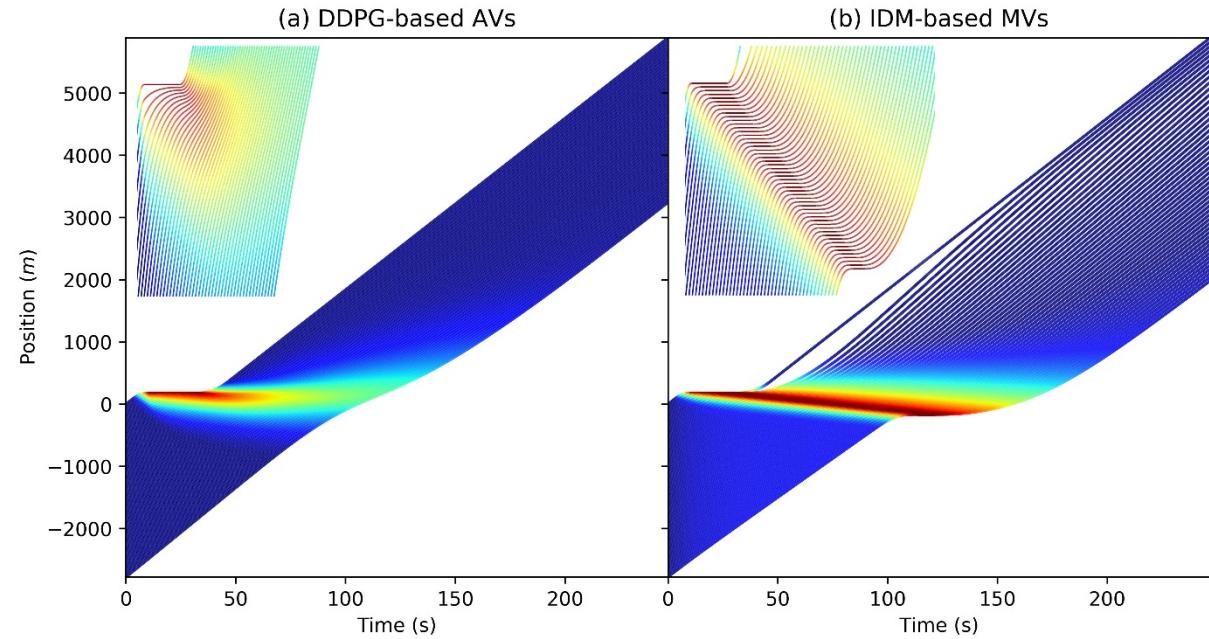
# 我的研究

- 模拟人类驾驶行为 (Zhou et al., 2017)  
/自动驾驶规则 (Zhou & Xu, 2016)
- 优化在红绿灯之中的通行效率
- 优化拥堵的交通



# 我的研究

- 模拟人类驾驶行为 (Zhou et al., 2017) /  
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