機器與深度學習基礎知識初探 -Gradient descent

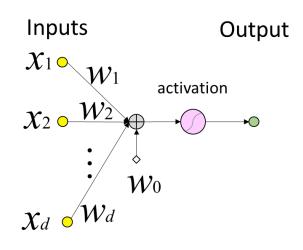
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Introduction

神經網路求解方式為利用倒傳遞(back-propagation)方式來更新權重。



權重就是w0, w1,w2,...,wd

怎麼用Gradient descent求解?

此份投影片會利用一些簡單的解釋怎麼利用導數

(Derivative)/梯度(Gradient)求最佳解。

- 一階微分=0找解,求得的解可能為最大或最小。
- 二階微分判斷,一階微分找的解為最大或是最小。

$$f(x) = x^2 - 10x + 1$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x} = 2x - 10 = 0$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{\partial f'(x)}{\partial x} = 2 > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 5$$

此範例有x=5有最小值-24。

上述範例為close-form可以找到解。

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = 0.5x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_3 + 10$$

f(x)為三元一次方程式,則此函數的梯度為一個向量方程式:

$$\nabla f = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

f(x)為一元多次方程式,其對一元的參數作微分稱為求此參數的導數(Derivative)。

f(x)為多元多次方程式,其對多元的參數作微分稱為求此參數的梯度(Gradient)。

$$\nabla f = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_d} \end{bmatrix}$$

Hessian Matrix

剛提到梯度順便提一下Hessian Matrix

牛頓法求解用,但相對計算量大,目前還沒被廣泛使用。

$$H(x) = \nabla^2 f = \nabla \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_d} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_1 \partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_1 \partial x_d} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_d \partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_d \partial x_d} \end{bmatrix}$$

上述範例為close-form可以找到解。

現實狀況

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = x_1^2 + x_1 - 4x_1 x_2 + x_1^3 x_2$$

$$\nabla f = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x_1 + 1 - 4x_2 + 3x_1^2 x_2 \\ x_1^3 - 4x_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

上述範例為close-form可以找到解。

現實狀況

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = x_1^2 + x_1 - 4x_1x_2 + x_1^3x_2$$

$$\nabla f = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x_1 + 1 - 4x_2 + 3x_1^2 x_2 \\ -4x_1 + x_1^3 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$x_1 = 0, -2, 2$$

 $(x_1, x_2) = (0, 0.25), (-2, 0.125), (2, -0.625)$

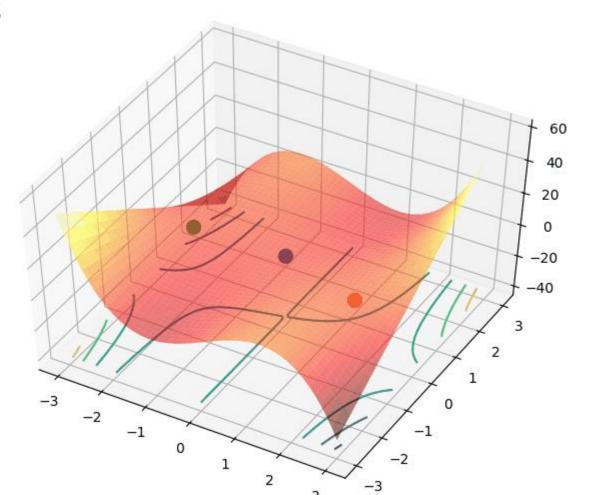
$$f(x) = x_1^2 + x_1 - 4x_1x_2 + x_1^3x_2$$

$$f(0, 0.25) = 0$$

$$f(-2, 0.125) = 2$$

$$f(2, -0.625) = 6$$

所以微分得到的解不一定是極值,有可能是鞍點、反曲點。



導數(Derivative)/梯度(Gradient)

• 假設有一個一元的函數為:

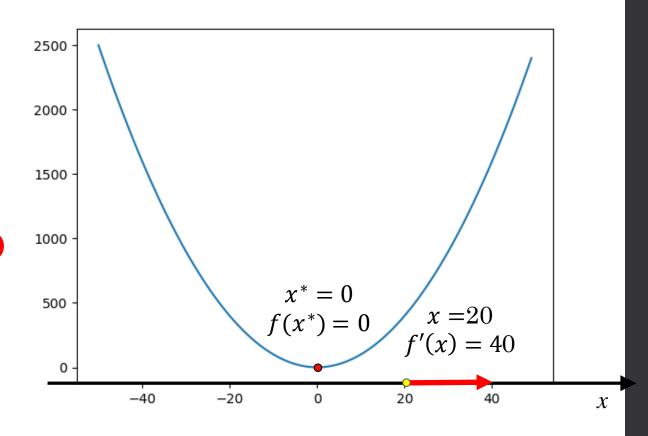
$$f(x) = x^2$$

其導數: f'(x) = 2x (導數有方向性)

x>0 → 往右(正)的方向

 $x<0 \rightarrow$ 往左(負)的方向

導數(Derivative)/梯度(Gradient) 往極大值的方向走



導數(Derivative)/梯度(Gradient)

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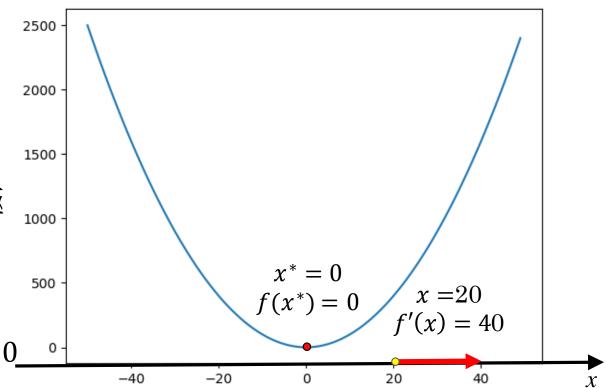
x<0 → 往左(負)的方向

往導數(Derivative)/梯度(Gradient)往極大值的反方向走,則是往極小值

$$x^{(t+1)} = x^{(t)} - \alpha f'(x)$$

 $\alpha = 0.5$

$$x^{(0)} = 20, f'(x) = 20, x^{(0)} = 20 - 10 = 10$$



梯度下降法(Gradient descent)

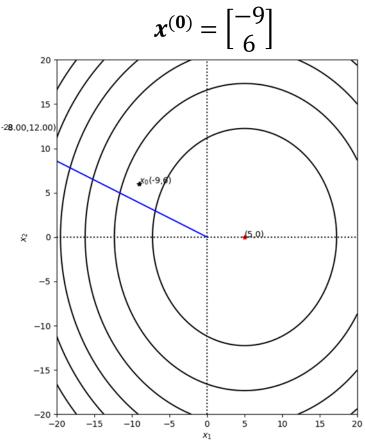
梯度(Gradient)

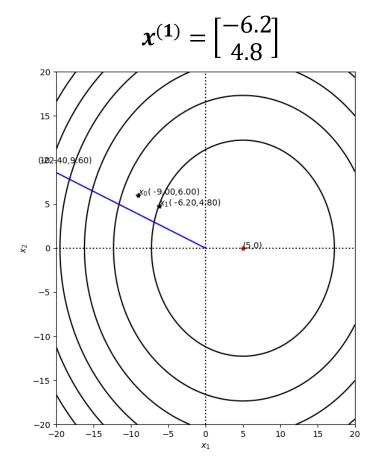
$$f(\mathbf{x}) = (x_1 - 5)^2 + (x_2)^2$$

$$\nabla f = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x_1 - 10 \\ 2x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$
-28.00,12.00)

$$\mathbf{x}^{(t+1)} = \mathbf{x}^{(t)} - \alpha \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^{(t)}), \alpha = 0.1$$

$$\mathbf{x}^{(\mathbf{0})} = \begin{bmatrix} -9\\6 \end{bmatrix}, \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^{(\mathbf{0})}) = \begin{bmatrix} -28\\12 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\mathbf{x}^{(\mathbf{1})} = \begin{bmatrix} -6.2\\4.8 \end{bmatrix}, \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^{(\mathbf{0})}) = \begin{bmatrix} -22.4\\9.6 \end{bmatrix}$$





藍線為f的Gradient

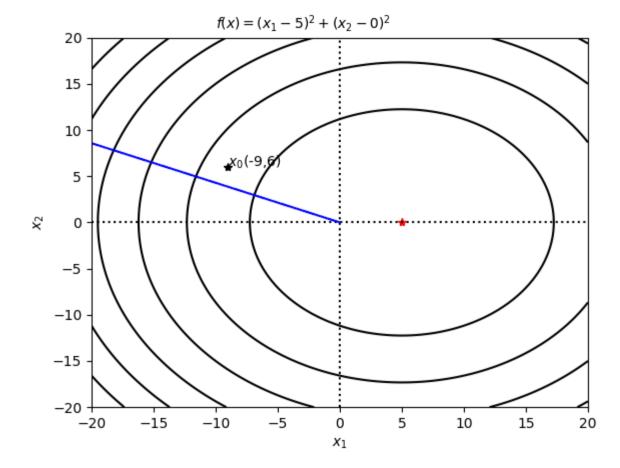
梯度(Gradient)

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = (x_1 - 5)^2 + (x_2)^2$$

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$$\boldsymbol{x}^{(t+1)} = \boldsymbol{x}^{(t)} - \alpha \nabla f(\boldsymbol{x}^{(t)}), \alpha = 0.1$$

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$$\mathbf{x}^{(\mathbf{1})} = \begin{bmatrix} -6.2\\4.8 \end{bmatrix}, \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^{(\mathbf{0})}) = \begin{bmatrix} -22.4\\9.6 \end{bmatrix}$$



藍線為f的Gradient

梯度下降法(Gradient descent) 梯度下降法(Gradient descent)公式:

$$\mathbf{x}^{(t+1)} = \mathbf{x}^{(t)} - \gamma \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^{(t)})$$

t:第t次迭代

Vf:函數的Gradient

γ: learning rate

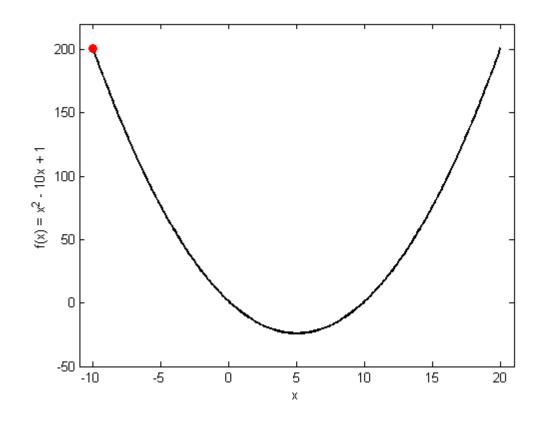
$$f(x) = x^{2} - 10x + 1$$

$$f'(x) = 2x - 10$$

$$x^{(t+1)} = x^{(t)} - \gamma f'(x^{(t)})$$

$$\Rightarrow x^{(t+1)} = x^{(t)} - \gamma (2x^{(t)} - 10) = (1 - 2\gamma)x^{(t)} + 10\gamma$$

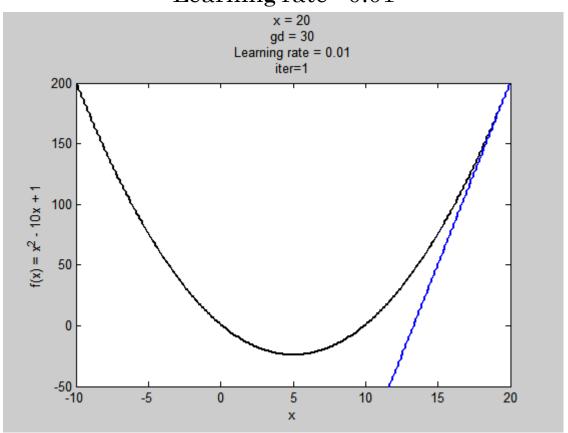
$$\Rightarrow x^{(t+1)} = (1 - 2\gamma)x^{(t)} + 10\gamma$$



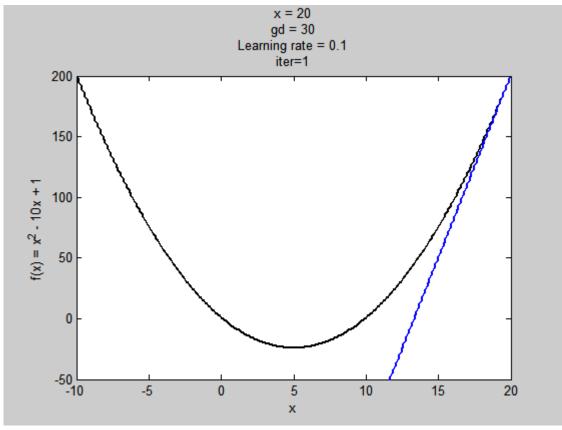
$$f(x) = x^2 - 10x + 1$$

Learning rate 越大越快找到解

Learning rate = 0.01

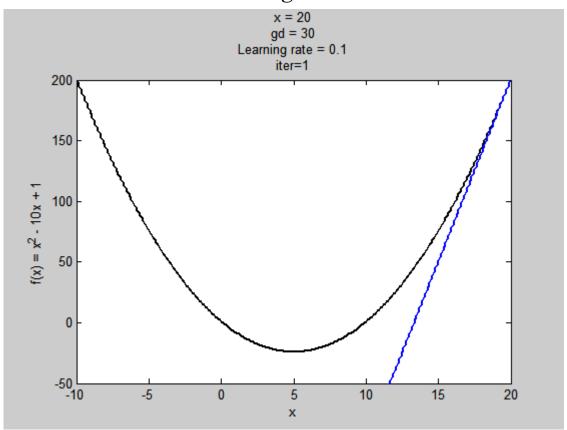


Learning rate = 0.1

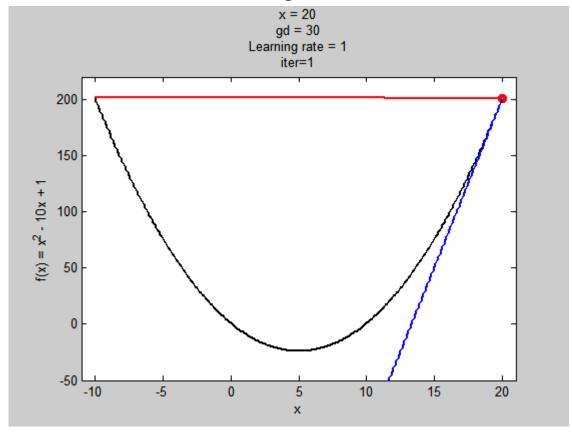


梯度下降法 (學習率過大)

Learning rate = 0.1



Learning rate = 1



$$f(x) = x^4 - 50x^3 - x + 1$$
$$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 150x^2 - 1$$

$$x^{(t+1)} = x^{(t)} - \gamma f'(x^{(t)})$$

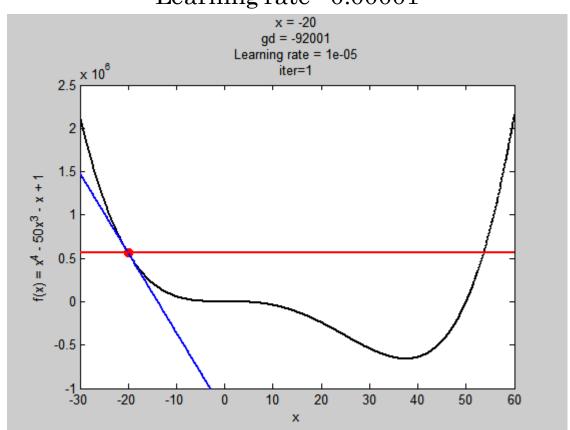
$$\Rightarrow x^{(t+1)} = x^{(t)} - \gamma \left(4x^{(t)^3} - 150x^{(t)^2} - 1\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow x^{(t+1)} = -4\gamma x^{(t)^3} + 150\gamma x^{(t)^2} + x^{(t)} + \gamma$$

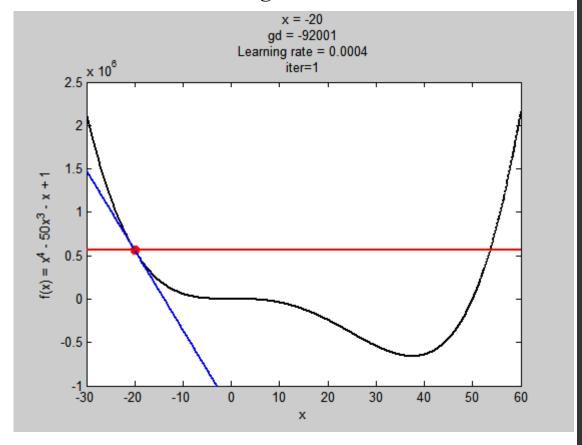
$$f(x) = x^4 - 50x^3 - x + 1$$

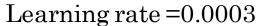
Learning rate 過小容易掉到 local minima

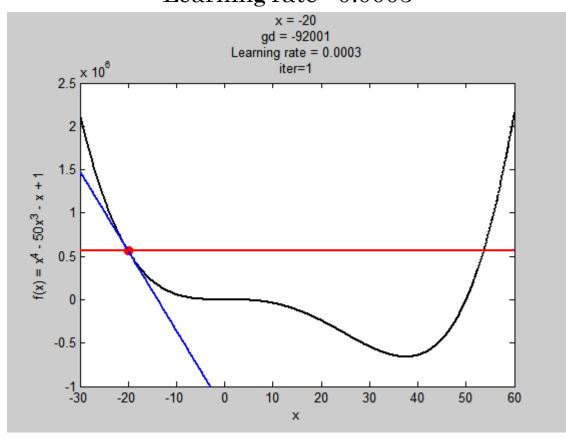
Learning rate =0.00001



Learning rate = 0.0004







Learning rate =0.00001 過小掉到local minima

Learning rate =0.0004 過大雖然跳出local minima,但走不進global minima

> Learning rate =0.0003 最合適

梯度下降法

梯度下降法: 學習率是非常重要的一個參數因子。

因此梯度下降研究就可以展開了

梯度下降法

大家比較常看到的function為Stochastic gradient descent (SGD)、Momentum、Adagrad、RMSProp、Adam。

SGD跟前面提到GD的差異。

- 一般在神經網路/深度學習,訓練數量可能達到幾百萬筆
- 一筆資料就update模型一次(很沒有效率):一筆資料訓練假設要1秒,一萬筆都跑過模型就要1萬秒(2.7個小時)

Mini-batch update模型一次: 假設100筆一個mini-batch, 訓練要兩秒, 一萬筆只需要3.3分鐘。

SGD: 就是一次跑一個小批次(Mini-batch)後的平均梯度模型即更新一次,這個mini-batch為隨機抽取出,所以用Stochastic。

SGD

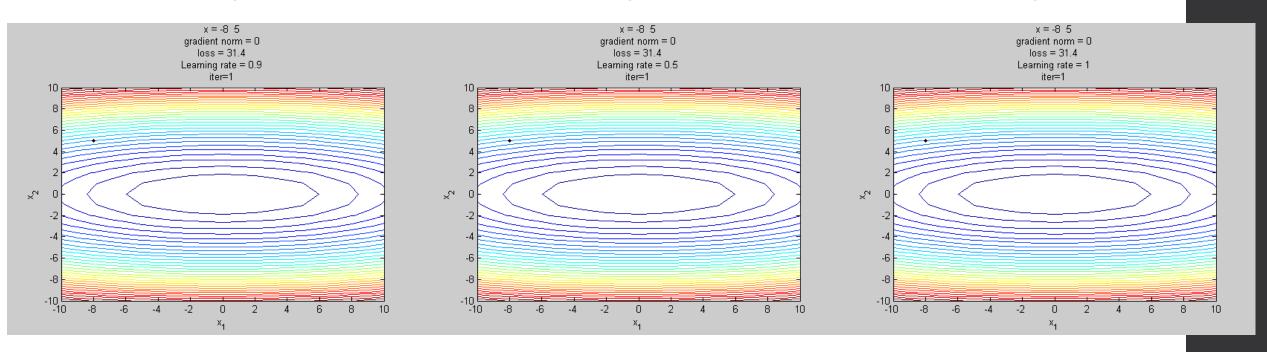
$$f(x_1, x_2) = 0.1x_1^2 + x_2^2$$

Initial point=[-8,5]

Learning rate = 0.9

Learning rate = 0.5

Learning rate = 1



Momentum

Momentum是架構在SGD上的算法

$$\boldsymbol{v}^{(t)} = \begin{cases} \gamma \boldsymbol{g}_t & t = 0 \\ m \boldsymbol{v}^{(t-1)} + \gamma \boldsymbol{g}_t & t \ge 1 \end{cases}$$
$$\boldsymbol{x}^{(t+1)} = \boldsymbol{x}^{(t)} - \boldsymbol{v}^{(t)}$$
$$\boldsymbol{g}_t = \nabla f(\boldsymbol{x}^{(t)})$$

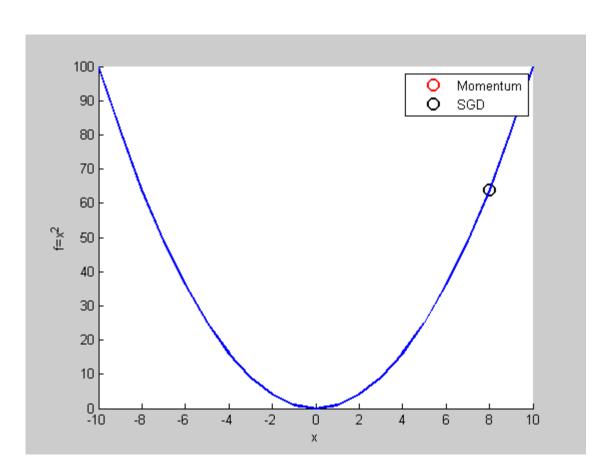
 g_t :第t次迭代的gradient。

 $v^{(t)}$:第t次參數要更新的幅度(歷史的梯度和)。

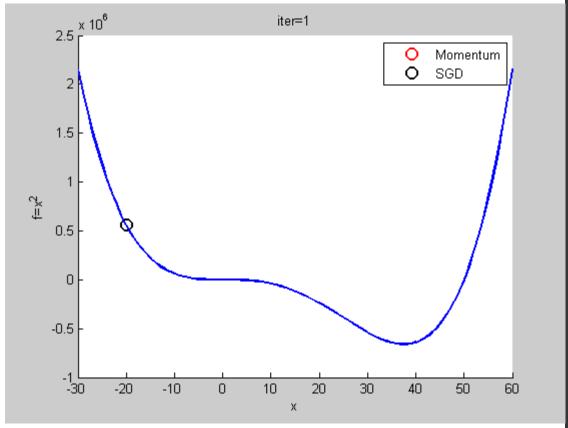
如果過去的梯度方向和當下的梯度方向一致,代表這個更新方向是對的,會增強這個方向的梯度。

如果過去的和當下方向不一致,則梯度會有消融作用(衰退),只會微幅調整參數。

Momentum



Learning rate = 0.00001



基本上API用的SGD都有Momentum可以設定。

Adagrad

- · SGD和momentum在更新參數時,都是用同一個學習率(y)
- · Adagrad算法則是在學習過程中對學習率不斷的調整,這種技巧叫做「學習率衰減(Learning rate decay)」。
- · Ada這個字跟是Adaptive縮寫。

Gradient:
$$g_{t,i} = \nabla_{x_i} f\left(x_i^{(t)}\right)$$

SGD:
$$x_i^{(t+1)} = x_i^{(t)} - \gamma g_{t,i}$$

Adagrad:
$$x_i^{(t+1)} = x_i^{(t)} - \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{G_{t,ii}} + \varepsilon} g_{t,i}$$

Adagrad

$$x_i^{(t+1)} = x_i^{(t)} - \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{G_{t,ii}} + \varepsilon} g_{t,i} \qquad x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_d \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times 1}$$

$$G_{t} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{t'=1}^{t} (g_{t',1} \times g_{t',1}) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sum_{t'=1}^{t} (g_{t',d} \times g_{t',d}) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$$

$$G_{t,ii} = \sum_{t'=1}^{t} (g_{t',i} \times g_{t',i})$$

Adagrad

$$x_i^{(t+1)} = x_i^{(t)} - \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{G_{t,ii}} + \varepsilon} g_{t,i} \qquad x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_d \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times 1}$$

$$G_{t,ii} = \sum_{t'=1}^t (g_{t',i} \times g_{t',i})$$

- · 隨著迭代次數越多,分母(Gradient平方和開根號)越大,學習率會越低, 達到前期學習率高,後期學習率低的目的。
- 缺點:學習中後期,分母有可能因為累積過大導致最後更新的參數趨近於 0,所以無法有效學習。

RMSProp

· RMSprop是Geoff Hinton 提出未發表的方法,和Adagrad一樣是自適應的方法,但Adagrad的分母是從第1次梯度到第t次梯度的和,所以和可能過大,RMSprop則是算對應的平均值,因此可以緩解Adagrad學習率下降過快的問題。

Adagrad

$$x_{i}^{(t+1)} = x_{i}^{(t)} - \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{G_{t,ii}} + \varepsilon} g_{t,i}$$

$$G_{t,ii} = \sum_{t'=1}^{t} (g_{t',i} \times g_{t',i})$$

RMSprop

$$x_i^{(t+1)} = x_i^{(t)} - \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{E[g_i^2]_t + \varepsilon}} g_{t,i}$$

$$E[g_i^2]_t = \rho E[g_i^2]_{t-1} + (1-\rho)g_{t,i}^2$$

Adam

- · Momentum: 考慮過去梯度的方向和當前梯度的方向做合成(沒直接修改learning rate)
- Adagrad · RMSprop: 考慮過去梯度的大小用來修改 learning rate (Learning rate decay)
- Adam(Adaptive Moment Estimation) 則是兩者合併加強版本(Momentum+RMSprop+各自做偏差的修正)

Adam

Momentum

$$\boldsymbol{v}^{(t)} = \begin{cases} \gamma \boldsymbol{g}_t & t = 0\\ m\boldsymbol{v}^{(t-1)} + \gamma \boldsymbol{g}_t & t \ge 1 \end{cases}$$
$$\boldsymbol{x}^{(t+1)} = \boldsymbol{x}^{(t)} - \boldsymbol{v}^{(t)}$$
$$\boldsymbol{g}_t = \nabla f(\boldsymbol{x}^{(t)})$$

RMSProp

$$x_{i}^{(t+1)} = x_{i}^{(t)} - \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{E[g_{i}^{2}]_{t}} + \varepsilon} g_{t,i}$$

$$E[g_{i}^{2}]_{t} = \rho E[g_{i}^{2}]_{t-1} + (1 - \rho)g_{t,i}^{2}$$

$$m_t = \beta_1 m_{t-1} + (1 - \beta_1) g_t$$

 $v_t = \beta_2 v_{t-1} + (1 - \beta_2) g_t^2$

$$\widehat{\boldsymbol{m}}_t = \frac{\boldsymbol{m}_t}{1 - \beta_1^t}$$

$$\widehat{\boldsymbol{v}}_t = \frac{\boldsymbol{v}_t}{1 - \beta_2^t}$$

$$\boldsymbol{x}^{(t+1)} = \boldsymbol{x}^{(t)} - \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{\widehat{\boldsymbol{v}}_t} + \varepsilon} \widehat{\boldsymbol{m}}_t$$

Example
$$f(x_1, x_2) = x_2^2 - x_1^2$$

