# 機器與深度學習基礎知識初探 Weight initialization和 Batch Normalization

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#### Outline

- •神經網路結構設定完成後,最重要的是
- 1. 如何更新權重 (梯度下降法)
- 2. 權重如何初始設定

• Weight initialization ↑ Batch Normalization

#### Outline

- 1. weight初始值是0
- 2. Random initialization
- 3. Xavier initialization
- 4. He initialization
- 5. Batch Normalization

# weight初始值是0

Backward update:

$$w_i = w_i - \eta \Delta w_i$$

Input Output layer layer

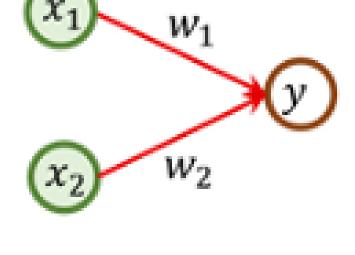
Forward:

$$\hat{y} = w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 = 0$$

weight的gradient

$$\Delta w_i = \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_i} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}y^2}{\partial w_i} = 0$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2}(y - \hat{y})^2 = \frac{1}{2}y^2$$



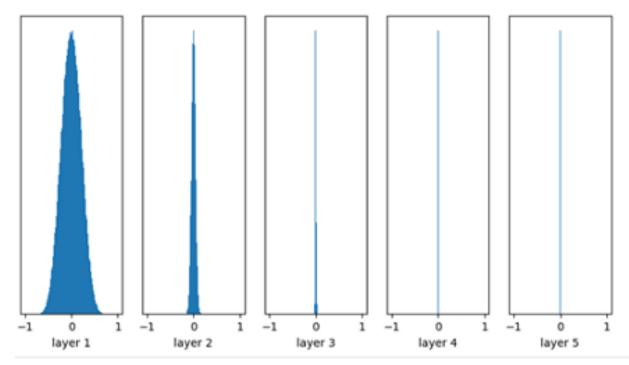
 $y = w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2$ 

#### Random initialization

所以第二個最簡單的想法,初始權重用隨機方式建立。

我們建立一個6層的MLP,每一層輸出的activation用tanh。

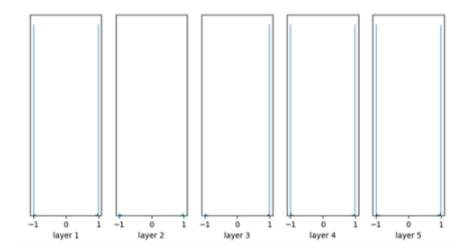
Weight從常態分佈(平均數為0,標準差為0.01)生成



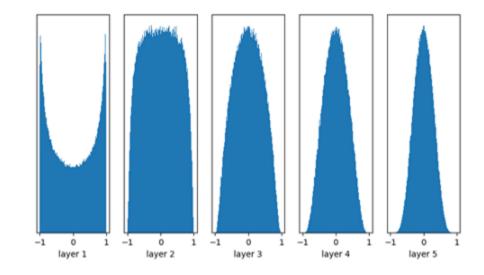
input mean 0.00065 and std 0.99949 layer 1 mean 0.00025 and std 0.21350 layer 2 mean -0.00002 and std 0.04516 layer 3 mean -0.00001 and std 0.00899 layer 4 mean -0.00000 and std 0.00168 layer 5 mean -0.00000 and std 0.00029

# Random initialization

實驗2.常態分佈(平均數為0,標準差為1)

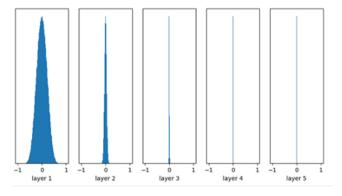


實驗3. 常態分佈(平均數為0,標準差為0.05)

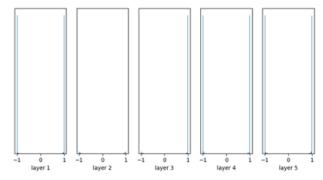


#### Random initialization

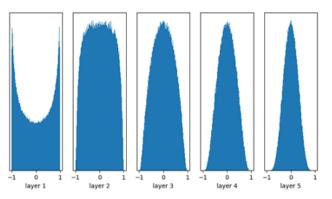
常態分佈 (平均數為0,標準差為0.02)



常態分佈 (平均數為0,標準差為1)



常態分佈 (平均數為0,標準差為0.05)



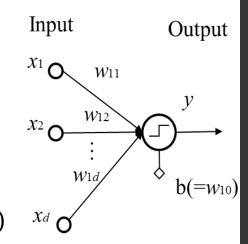
weight初始值從常態分布(也可以用均勻分布)的標準差變化會影響結果。

- 由Random initialization得知weight權重的生成會影響神經元的輸出太集中或是過於飽和。
- Xavier的論文(Understanding the difficulty of training deep feedforward neural networks)的想法是希望神經元輸入(xi, i=1,2,...,d)和輸出(y)的變異數(variance,標準差的平方)保持一致。

Suppose  $x_i$ ,  $w_i \stackrel{iid}{\sim} Distribution (mean = 0)$ 

$$y = w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + \dots + w_d x_d$$
 (bias 先不考慮)
$$Var(y) = Var(w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + \dots + w_d x_d) = \sum_{i}^{d} Var(w_i x_i)$$

$$Var(w_i x_i) = E(x_i)^2 Var(w_i) + E(w_i)^2 Var(x_i) + Var(w_i) Var(x_i)$$
 $var(w_i x_i) = Var(w_i)^2 Var(w_i) + Var(w_i) Var(x_i)$ 



$$Var(y) = Var(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + \dots + w_dx_d) = \sum_{i=1}^{d} Var(w_ix_i)$$

$$Var(w_ix_i) = Var(w_i)Var(x_i)$$

$$Var(y) = \sum_{i=1}^{d} Var(w_ix_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{d} Var(w_i)Var(x_i) = d \times Var(w_i)Var(x_i)$$

• Xavier initialization的想法是希望Var(y)=1

$$Var(y) = d \times Var(w_i)Var(x_i) = 1 \Longrightarrow Var(w_i) = \frac{1}{d \times Var(x_i)}$$

因為前一層的輸出我們也希望其variance=1 (所以資料前處理很常做z-score處理)

$$Var(w_i) = \frac{1}{d} = \frac{1}{n_{input node}}$$

同樣得程序在back-propagation也推一遍就可以得到

$$Var(w_i) = \frac{1}{n_{outputnode}}$$

為了希望forward和backward的variance可以一致,除非

 $n_{inputnode} = n_{outputnode}$ ,文章就直接取

$$Var(w_i) = \frac{2}{n_{input node} + n_{output node}}$$

$$Var(y) = d \times Var(w_i) = \frac{2n_{inputnode}}{n_{inputnode} + n_{outputnode}}$$

如果採用相加除以2:

$$\frac{\left(\frac{1}{n_{inputnode}} + \frac{1}{n_{outputnode}}\right)}{2} = \left(\frac{n_{inputnode} + n_{outputnode}}{2n_{outputnode}n_{inputnode}}\right)$$

Suppose

Layer 1 node=32, Layer 2 node=64, Layer 3 node=128

$$Var(w_i) = \frac{2}{n_{input node} + n_{output node}}$$

Layer 1 = 2/(32+64)=2/96=0.021, Layer 2 = 2/(64+128)=2/192=0.01

Layer  $1 = \frac{(32+64)}{(2*32*64)} = 0.023$ , Layer  $2 = \frac{(32+64)}{(2*64*128)} = 0.00586$ 

Note how both constraints are satisfied when all layers have the same width.

constraints: 
$$Var(w_i) = \frac{1}{n_{input node}}$$
,  $Var(w_i) = \frac{1}{n_{output node}}$ 

·文章提到假設每一層的node數一樣

$$Var(w_i) = \frac{2}{n_{input node} + n_{output node}}$$

$$\forall i, Var \left[ \frac{\partial Cost}{\partial s^i} \right] = \left[ nVar[W] \right]^{d-i} Var[x] \qquad (13)$$

$$\forall i, Var \left[ \frac{\partial Cost}{\partial w^i} \right] = \left[ nVar[W] \right]^d Var[x] Var \left[ \frac{\partial Cost}{\partial s^d} \right] \qquad (14)$$

所以這個方法只能盡量緩和gradient vanish/explode,不能避免。

$$w_i \stackrel{iid}{\sim} U(a, b)$$

$$var(w_i) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

一般用均匀分布

$$w_i \stackrel{iid}{\sim} U(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}})$$

$$var(w_i) = \frac{\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{n}}\right)^2}{12} = \frac{1}{3n} = n \ var(w_i) = \frac{1}{3}$$

論文建議用他們提出來的normalized initialization

$$w \sim U \left( -\sqrt{\frac{6}{n_{inputnode} + n_{outputnode}}}, \sqrt{\frac{6}{n_{inputnode} + n_{outputnode}}} \right)$$

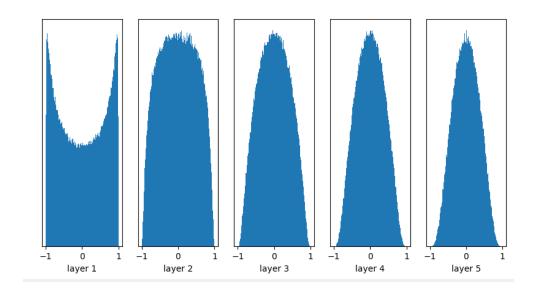
$$w_i = \frac{U(-b, b)}{U(-b, b)}$$

$$var(w_i) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12} = \frac{b^2}{3} = \frac{2}{n_{inputnode} + n_{outputnode}}$$

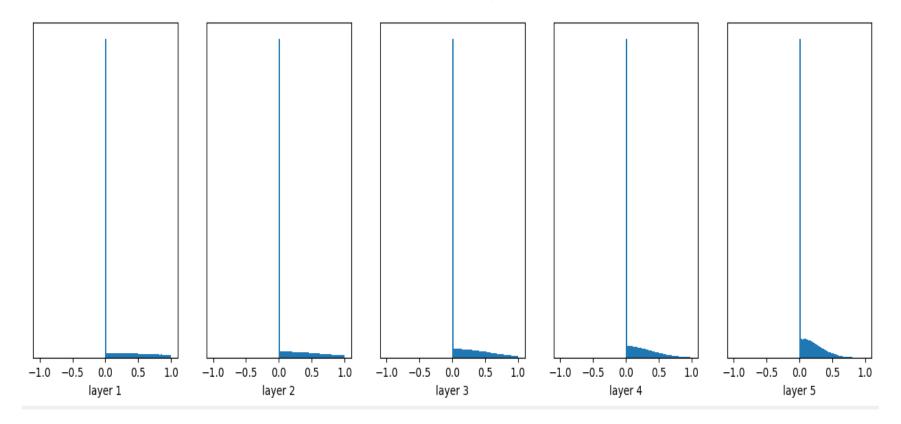
$$\Rightarrow b^2 = \frac{6}{n_{inputnode} + n_{outputnode}}$$

$$\Rightarrow b = \sqrt{\frac{6}{n_{inputnode} + n_{outputnode}}}$$

實驗一:用Xavier initialization,神經網路activation function採用tanh輸出。



實驗二:用Xavier initialization,神經網路activation function採用ReLU輸出。後深層值會越接近0。



He initialization為何鎧明的文章<u>Delving deep into rectifiers:</u> Surpassing human-level performance on ImageNet classification

$$Var(y) = d \times Var(w_i)Var(x_i)$$

因為He initialization的推導稍微複雜一點,需要引入前層和當層的關係,所以我將公式修改成

$$Var(y_l) = n_l \times Var(w_l)Var(x_l)$$

- $y_l$ :第l層的輸出
- $n_l$ : 第l層輸入神經元數量
- $w_l$ : 第l層的權重
- $x_l$ : 第l層的輸入,且 $x_l = f(y_{l-1}), f$ : ReLU

 $w_{l-1}$ 是對稱於0的分佈,所以 $y_{l-1}$ 的結果也是對稱於0的分佈(平均數等於0)

$$Var(x_{l}) = Var(f(y_{l-1})) = \frac{1}{2} Var(y_{l-1})$$

$$Var(y_{l}) = \frac{n_{l}}{2} \times Var(w_{l}) Var(y_{l-1})$$

$$Var(y_{L}) = \frac{n_{L}}{2} \times Var(w_{L}) Var(y_{L-1})$$

$$= \frac{n_{L}}{2} \times Var(w_{L}) \times \frac{n_{L-1}}{2} Var(w_{L-1}) Var(y_{L-2}) = \cdots$$

$$= Var(y_{1}) \left( \prod_{l=2}^{L} \frac{n_{l}}{2} Var(w_{l}) \right)$$

只要這個variance大於1或是小於1都會因為層數增加造成vanish或是 explosion

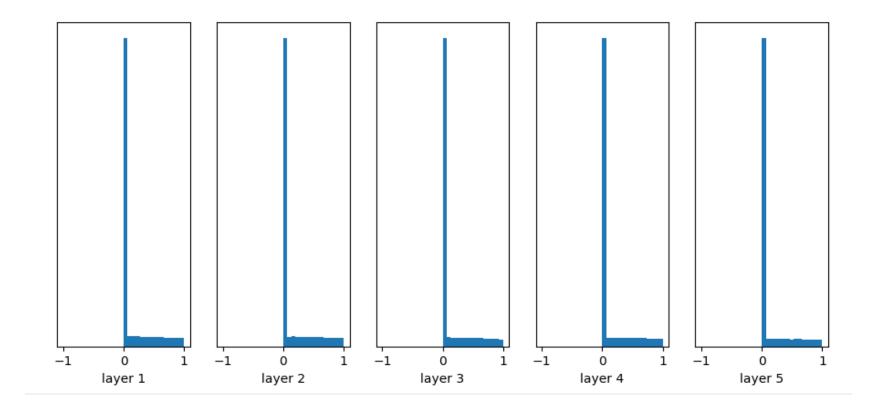
$$\frac{n_l}{2} Var(w_l) = 1 \Longrightarrow Var(w_l) = \frac{2}{n_l}, \forall l$$

$$w_i \stackrel{iid}{\sim} U(-b, b)$$

$$var(w_i) = \frac{(b - (-b))^2}{12} = \frac{2}{n_l} \Longrightarrow b^2 = \frac{6}{n_l} \Longrightarrow b = \sqrt{\frac{6}{n_l}}$$

$$w \sim U\left(-\sqrt{\frac{6}{n_l}}, \sqrt{\frac{6}{n_l}}\right)$$

實驗: 剛剛 Xavier initialization發生問題的例子,改用He initialization,神經網路activation function採用ReLU輸出。



- · Weight Initialization前面說了這麼多,不外乎是要怎麼有效決定weight生成時 分佈的參數。
- 有沒有不管參數生成方法都可以避免發生問題的方法: Batch Normalization(BN)。
   (Batch Normalization: Accelerating Deep Network Training by Reducing Internal Covariate Shift)
- 我們剛剛前面都希望輸出的變異數等於1(Var(y) = 1)

最簡單的方式統計學的z-score

假設資料是 $x \sim N(\mu, \sigma)$ 

$$\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}$$
 ~ $N(0,1)$ 

**Input:** Values of x over a mini-batch:  $\mathcal{B} = \{x_{1...m}\}$ ;

Parameters to be learned:  $\gamma$ ,  $\beta$ 

**Output:**  $\{y_i = BN_{\gamma,\beta}(x_i)\}$ 

$$\mu_{\mathcal{B}} \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i$$
 // mini-batch mean

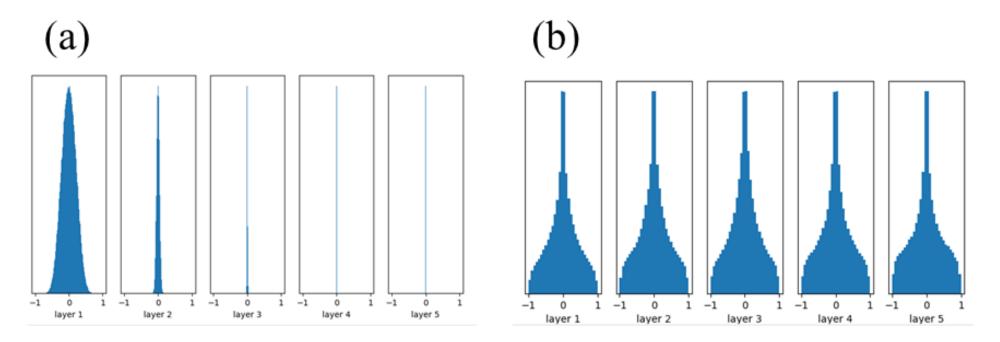
$$\sigma_{\mathcal{B}}^2 \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \mu_{\mathcal{B}})^2$$
 // mini-batch variance

$$\widehat{x}_i \leftarrow \frac{x_i - \mu_{\mathcal{B}}}{\sqrt{\sigma_{\mathcal{B}}^2 + \epsilon}}$$
 // normalize

$$y_i \leftarrow \gamma \hat{x}_i + \beta \equiv BN_{\gamma,\beta}(x_i)$$
 // scale and shift

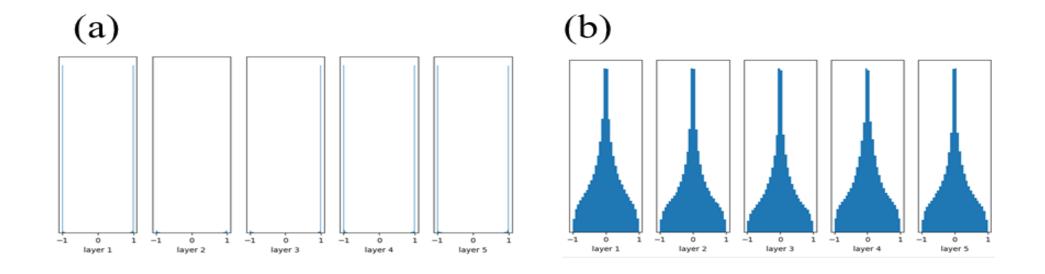
強制把值拉到標準常態: $\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0,1)$ 

實驗1. Weight是由常態分佈隨機生成(平均數為0,標準差為0.01)。



(a) 神經網路沒有加Batch normalization, (b)神經網路加入Batch normalization。

實驗2. Weight是由常態分佈隨機生成(平均數為0,標準差為1)。



(a) 神經網路沒有加Batch normalization, (b)神經網路加入Batch normalization。