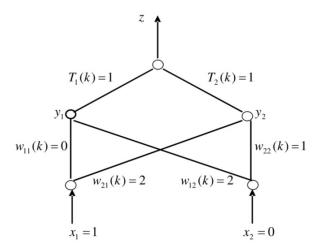
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对如下的 BP 神经网络,学习系数 $\eta=1$,各点的阈值 $\theta=0$ 。作用函数为:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & x \ge 1 \\ 1 & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

输入样本 $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 0$,输出节点 z 的期望输出为 1,对于第 k 次学习得到的权值分别为 $w_{11}(k) = 0, w_{12}(k) = 2, w_{21}(k) = 2, w_{22}(k) = 1, T_1(k) = 1, T_2(k) = 1$,求第 k 次和 k+1 次学习得到的输出节点值 z(k) 和 z(k+1) (写出计算公式和计算过程)。



计算如下:

1. 第 k 次训练的正向过程如下:

$$y_{i} = f(\sum_{j=1}^{2} w_{ij} x_{j} - \theta_{i}) = f(net_{i})$$

$$y_{1} = f(\sum_{j=1}^{2} w_{1j} x_{j} - \theta) = f(net_{1}) = f(0 \times 1 + 2 \times 0) = f(0) = 1$$

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$$y_2 = f(\sum_{j=1}^2 w_{2j} x_j) = f(net_2) = f(2 \times 1 + 1 \times 0) = f(2) = 2$$

$$O_{t} = f(\sum_{i} T_{ii} y_{i} - \theta_{t}) = f(net_{t})$$

$$z = f(\sum_{i=1}^{2} T_i y_i) = f(net_l) = f(1 \times 1 + 1 \times 2) = f(3) = 3$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2}(1-3)^2 = 2$$

2. 第 k 次训练的反向过程如下:

$$\delta_l = (z' - z)f'(net_l) = (1 - 3) \times f'(3) = -2 \times 1 = -2$$

$$\delta_i' = f'(net_i) \sum_{l} \delta_l T_{li}$$

$$\delta_1' = f'(net_1)\delta_1T_1 = f'(0) \times (-2) \times 1 = 0 \times (-2) \times 1 = 0$$

$$\delta_2' = f'(net_2)\delta_1T_2 = f'(2)\times(-2)\times1 = 1\times(-2)\times1 = -2$$

$$T_1(k+1) = T_1(k) + \Delta T_1 = T_1(k) + \eta \delta_t y_1 = 1 + 1 \times (-2) \times 1 = -1$$

$$T_2(k+1) = T_2(k) + \Delta T_2 = T_2(k) + \eta \delta_1 y_2 = 1 + 1 \times (-2) \times 2 = -3$$

$$W_{11}(k+1) = W_{11}(k) + \Delta W_{11}$$

= $W_{11}(k) + \eta \delta_1' x_1 = 0 + 1 \times 0 \times 1 = 0$

$$W_{12}(k+1) = W_{12}(k) + \Delta W_{12}$$

= $W_{12}(k) + \eta \delta_1' x_2 = 2 + 1 \times 0 \times 0 = 2$

$$\begin{split} W_{21}(k+1) &= W_{21}(k) + \Delta W_{21} \\ &= W_{21}(k) + \eta \delta_2' x_1 = 2 + 1 \times (-2) \times 1 = 0 \end{split}$$

$$W_{22}(k+1) = W_{22}(k) + \Delta W_{22}$$

= $W_{22}(k) + \eta \delta_2' x_2 = 1 + 1 \times (-2) \times 0 = 1$

3. 第 k+1 次学习的正向过程如下:

$$y_{i} = f(\sum_{i} w_{ij} x_{j} - \theta_{i}) = f(net_{i})$$

$$y_1 = f(\sum_{j=1}^{2} w_{1j} x_j) = f(0 \times 1 + 2 \times 0) = f(0) = 1$$

$$y_2 = f(\sum_{j=1}^2 w_{2j} x_j) = f(0 \times 1 + 1 \times 0) = f(0) = 1$$

$$O_{i} = f(\sum_{i=1}^{2} T_{ii} y_{i} - \theta_{i}) = f(net_{i})$$

$$z = f(\sum_{i=1}^{2} T_{ii} y_{i}) = f(1 \times (-1) + 1 \times (-3)) = f(-4) = 1$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2}(1-1)^2 = 0$$

5. 给定 d 维空间中的 n 个样本 x_i , i = 1, ..., n, 已知它们分别属于 c 个不同的类别。现在拟 利用这些样本来训练一个三层前向神经网络(即包含一个输入层,一个隐含层和一个输出 层)。假定采用如下平方损失函数作为该网络的目标函数:

$$E(w) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{c} (t_j^k - z_j^k)^2$$

这里, t_i^k 表示样本 \mathbf{x}_k 在输出层第 \mathbf{j} 个结点的期望输出值(即该值已知,由样本 \mathbf{x}_k 的类别标签 来决定), z_i^k 表示样本 x_k 在输出层第 j 个结点的实际输出值(即通过网络计算所得的输出 值),w 记录所有待学习的网络参数,包含输入层至隐含层的各个权重win 以及隐层至输出 层的各个权重 \mathbf{w}_{hj} 。请结合上述三层前向神经网络,分别写出 \mathbf{w}_{ih} 和 \mathbf{w}_{hj} 的更新公式。(学习 率为1,此网络不包含激活函数) (15')



$$\chi^{n} = \left(\chi_{1}^{n}, \chi_{2}^{n}, \dots, \chi_{\alpha}^{n}\right)^{7}$$

$$\chi^{k} \longrightarrow 0$$

$$\chi^{k} \xrightarrow{\chi^{k}} 0 \xrightarrow{\downarrow} 0 \xrightarrow{\downarrow} 0 \xrightarrow{\downarrow} 0 \xrightarrow{\downarrow} 0 \xrightarrow{\chi^{k}} 0 \xrightarrow{\downarrow} 0 \xrightarrow{\downarrow} 0 \xrightarrow{\chi^{k}} 0 \xrightarrow{\chi^{$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{hj}} = \frac{\partial \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(+ \frac{1}{j} - Z_{j}^{k} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}}{\partial W_{hj}} - \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left[-2 \left(t_{j}^{k} - Z_{j}^{k} \right) \right] \cdot \frac{\partial Z_{j}^{k}}{\partial W_{hj}}}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left[-2 \left(t_{j}^{k} - Z_{j}^{k} \right) \right] \frac{\partial \left[\sum_{k=1}^{n} W_{hj} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} Y_{k}^{k} W_{kh} \right) \right]}{\partial W_{hj}}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left[-2 \left(t_{j}^{k} - Z_{j}^{k} \right) \right] \frac{\partial \left[W_{j} \sum_{k=1}^{n} X_{k}^{k} W_{kh} + W_{2j} \sum_{k=1}^{n} X_{k}^{k} W_{kk} + \cdots + W_{j} \sum_{k=1}^{n} Y_{k}^{k} W_{kh} + \cdots \right)}{\partial W_{hj}}$$

$$= -2 \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left[-2 \left(t_{j}^{k} - Z_{j}^{k} \right) \right] \frac{\partial \left[\sum_{k=1}^{n} W_{hj} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} Y_{k}^{k} W_{kh} \right) \right]}{\partial W_{ih}}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left[-2 \left(t_{j}^{k} - Z_{j}^{k} \right) \right] \frac{\partial \left[\sum_{k=1}^{n} W_{hj} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} Y_{k}^{k} W_{kh} \right) \right]}{\partial W_{ih}}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left[-2 \left(t_{j}^{k} - Z_{j}^{k} \right) \right] \frac{\partial \left[\sum_{k=1}^{n} W_{hj} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} Y_{k}^{k} W_{kh} \right) \right]}{\partial W_{ih}}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left[-2 \left(t_{j}^{k} - Z_{j}^{k} \right) \right] \frac{\partial W_{ij} \sum_{k=1}^{n} W_{kj} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} W_{kj} \times W_{kk} + \cdots + W_{ij} \sum_{k=1}^{n} Y_{k}^{k} W_{kk} + \cdots \right)}{\partial W_{ih}}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left[-2 \left(t_{j}^{k} - Z_{j}^{k} \right) \right] \frac{\partial W_{ij} \left[\sum_{k=1}^{n} W_{hj} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} W_{kj} \times W_{kk} + \cdots + W_{ij} \sum_{k=1}^{n} Y_{k}^{k} W_{ik} + \cdots \right)}{\partial W_{ih}}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left[-2 \left(t_{j}^{k} - Z_{j}^{k} \right) \right] \frac{\partial W_{ij} \left[\sum_{k=1}^{n} W_{kj} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} W_{kj} \times W_{kk} + \cdots + W_{ij} \sum_{k=1}^{n} Y_{k}^{k} W_{ik} + \cdots \right)}{\partial W_{ih}}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left[-2 \left(t_{j}^{k} - Z_{j}^{k} \right) \right] \frac{\partial W_{ij} \left[\sum_{k=1}^{n} W_{kj} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} W_{kj} \times W_{kk} + \cdots + W_{ij} \sum_{k=1}^{n} W_{kj} \right)}{\partial W_{ij}}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left[-2 \left(t_{j}^{k} - Z_{j}^{k} \right) \right] \frac{\partial W_{ij} \left[\sum_{k=1}^{n} W_{kj} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} W_{kj} \times W_{kk} + \cdots + W_{ij} \sum_{k=1}^{n} W_{kj} \right)}{\partial W_{ij}}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left[-2 \left(t_{j}^{k} - Z_{j}^{k} \right) \right] \frac{\partial W_{ij} \left[\sum_{k=1}^{n} W_{kj} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} W_{kj} \times W_{kk} + \cdots + W_{ij} \sum_{k=1}^{n}$$

深度前馈网络

sigmoid函数 f'(z) = f(z)(1 - f(z))

 $f'(z) = 1 - (f(z))^2$

假设神经网络(NN)总共有L层

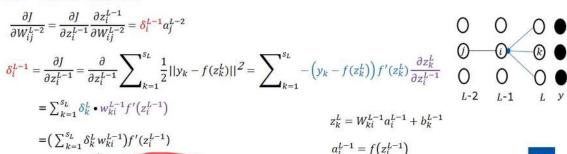
当第L-1层时,权重求导

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial W_{ij}^{L-1}} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_i^L} \frac{\partial z_i^L}{\partial W_{ij}^{L-1}} = \delta_i^L a_j^{L-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial W_{ij}^{L-1}} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_i^L} \frac{\partial z_i^L}{\partial W_{ij}^{L-1}} = \delta_i^L a_j^{L-1}$$

$$\delta_i^L = \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_i^L} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z_i^L} \sum_{i=1}^{s_L} \frac{1}{2} ||y_i - f(z_i^L)||^2 = -(y_i - f(z_i^L))f'(z_i^L)$$

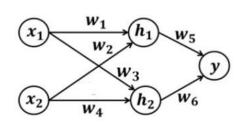
当第L-2层时, 权重求导





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4 下图神经网络的隐藏层神经元采用 ReLU 激励函数,输出层神经元无激励函数,假设 网络损失函数为 $\frac{1}{2}(y_{\text{预测}}-y_{\text{真实}})^2$,参数 $w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5, w_6$ 的初始化 1, -2, -1, 2, $\frac{1}{2}$, -1, 学习率为0.1,只有一个样本(1,1),其标签值是1,请问网络经过前馈运算、反向传播、 再前馈运算,损失值是多少?(此题 10 分)



输入层

隐藏层

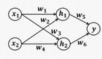
输出层

车动计算即神经网络

首先进行前馈传播:

 $h_1 = relu(x, w_1 + x_2 w_2) = relu(1-2) = 0$ hz=relu(2,W3+22W4)=1

4 下图神经网络的隐藏层神经元采用 ReLU 激励函数,输出层神经元无激励函数,假设 网络损失函数为 $\frac{1}{2}(y_{\text{MM}}-y_{\text{dis}})^2$, 参数 $w_i, w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5, w_6$ 的初始化 1, -2, -1, 2, $\frac{1}{2}$, -1, 学习率为0.1,只有一个样本(I,I),其标签值是1,请问网络经过前馈运算、反向传播、



I,=+(8,-y)=+(4-1)=2

红字为对差

挂下来进行反馈传播,此处的△W,为后层残篷,X截层输出值xf(ti)

AW = (1) X | X 0 = 0 DWZ= HIXXO=0 Wi=-12 Wi=-1.2 WE=18 W=05 W=-0.8 DW1 = 2x/x/=2 DW = 2-0.2=18 DW= (+以XOXI=O(OUTPEお海及后力) W= (-2) X | X | = (-2) 面次前向传播 h' = relu (x, w; + x, wi) = relu(-1) = 0 hi=relu(x.w;+x.w;)=relu(-12+18)=relu(0.6)=0.6

V= hiws+ hiw= 0+0.6x(-a8) =- 0.48 => J.= + (2-1)= 1369=1.0952

参考答案:

(1) 证明: (延续课件表述)

$$for \ node \ j \ , \qquad net_j = \sum_i w_{ij} O_i \ , \ O_j = f(net_j)$$

这里目标函数设为平方误差

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i} (y_j - \widehat{y_j})^2$$

误差梯度

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{ij}} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial net_j} \frac{\partial net_j}{\partial w_{ij}} = \delta_j O_i \,, \quad \ \, \delta_j = \frac{\partial E}{\partial net_j} \,$$

对于输出节点

$$\begin{split} O_j &= \widehat{y_j} \\ \delta_j &= \frac{\partial E}{\partial \widehat{y_j}} \frac{\partial \widehat{y_j}}{\partial net_j} = -(y_j - \widehat{y_j}) f' \big(net_j \big) \end{split}$$

又因为这里

$$f'(x) = \tanh x$$
$$f'(x) = \frac{4e^{-2x}}{(1 + e^{-2x})^2} = \frac{1}{(\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2})^2} = \frac{1}{\cosh^2 x}$$

则

$$\delta_j = \frac{\partial E}{\partial \widehat{y_j}} \frac{\partial \widehat{y_j}}{\partial net_j} = - \big(y_j - \widehat{y_j} \big) f' \big(net_j \big) = - \big(y_j - \widehat{y_j} \big) \frac{1}{\cosh^2(net_j)}$$

对于隐层节点

$$\delta_{j} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial net_{j}} = \sum_{k} \frac{\partial E}{\partial net_{k}} \frac{\partial net_{k}}{\partial O_{j}} \frac{\partial O_{j}}{\partial net_{j}} = \sum_{k} \delta_{k} w_{jk} f'(net_{j}) = \sum_{k} \delta_{k} w_{jk} \frac{1}{\cosh^{2}(net_{j})}$$

权值学习

$$w_{ij}(t+1) = w_{ij}(t) + \Delta w_{ij}(t)$$

$$\Delta w_{ij}(t) = -\eta \delta_i(t) O_i(t)$$

其中, η为学习步长

(2) tanh()作为激活函数的缺点

多层感知器一般不常用tanh()作为激活函数主要有两个原因,第一可能出现梯度消失 的问题:由于激活函数在饱和区导数接近0,导致在后向传递求导的链式法则下,小数 相乘结果接近于0,故不适合深层网络;第二个原因是tanh()涉及到幂运算,速度较慢。