# Neural network theory and Applications

## Homework Assignment 1

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#### Problem 1

One variation of the perceptron rule is:

$$\mathbf{W}^{new} = \mathbf{W}^{old} + \alpha \mathbf{e} \mathbf{p}^T$$
$$\mathbf{b}^{new} = \mathbf{b}^{old} + \alpha \mathbf{e}$$

where  $\alpha$  is the learning rate. Prove convergence of this algorithm. Does the proof require a limit on the learning rate? Explain.

#### 解答:

### Part 1 记号说明:

设线性可分数据集:  $\{(p_1,t_1),(p_2,t_2),...,(p_N,t_N)\}$ ,标签值 $t_i \in \{-1,+1\}$   $i \in 1,2,...,N$  感知机的输出:  $a = handlim(wp^T + b)$ 

为了便于推导,记  $\hat{w} = (w^T, b)^T$  同样地,记  $\hat{p} = (p^T, 1)^T$ 。显然,  $\hat{w} \cdot \hat{p} = wp^T + b$ .

#### Part 2 证明

根据 Novikoff [1]在 1963 年发表的文章, 我可以仿照他的工作进行以下推导:

#### Step 1

因为数据集线性可分,所以一定存在的超平面将训练数据集完全正确分开。

设该超平面为:  $\hat{w}_{opt}\hat{p}^T = w_{opt}p^T + b_{opt} = 0$ ,且满足条件 $\|\hat{w}_{opt}\| = 1$ (范数为 1 便于计算, $\|\hat{w}_{opt}\|$ 的大小不影响超平面分布)。

因为数据集被正确分割,所以对于有限的 $i \in 1,2,...,N$ ,正样本分布在超平面以上,负样本分布在超平面以下,所以一定有:

$$t_i(\widehat{w}_{opt}\widehat{p}_i) = t_i(w_{opt}p_i + b_{opt}) > 0$$

所以上述不等式一定存在下界

$$\gamma = \min_{i} \{ t_{i} (w_{opt} p_{i} + b_{opt}) \}$$

$$\exists \hat{w}_{opt} \hat{p}_{i} \geq \gamma \qquad t_{i} = 1(正样本)$$

$$\hat{w}_{opt} \hat{p}_{i} \leq -\gamma \quad t_{i} = -1(负样本)$$

Step 2

跟据题目给定的变种感知机算法,假设初始参数 $\hat{w}_0 = 0$ ,如果样本被误分类,则参数 $\hat{w}_0$  就必更新。参数 $\hat{w}_0$ 每更新一次,其下标加 1,例如经过第 k-1 次更新,参数 $\hat{w}$ 会被表示成 $\hat{w}_{k-1}$ ,即 $\hat{w}_{k-1} = (w_{k-1}^T, b_{k-1})^T$ 。

假设参数 $\hat{w}$ 在经过 k-1 次更新之后,发现了样本 $(p_i, t_i)$ 被参数为 $\hat{w}_{k-1}$ 的感知机超平面误分类,那么感知机必须进行下一次更新。此时,存在不等式:

$$t_i(\widehat{w}_{k-1}\hat{p}_i) = t_i(w_{k-1}p_i + b_{k-1}) \le 0$$
 (2)

并且此时,根据题目要求,参数的更新为:

$$\widehat{w}_k = \widehat{w}_{k-1} + \alpha e \widehat{p}_i = \widehat{w}_{k-1} + \alpha (t_i - a_i) \widehat{p}_i \tag{3}$$

当误分类时,总是存在关系:  $t_i - a_i = 2t_i$ 

(1) 由公式(1)及公式(3)可知,

$$\widehat{w}_k \widehat{w}_{opt} = \widehat{w}_{k-1} \widehat{w}_{opt} + \alpha (t_i - a_i) \widehat{w}_{opt} \widehat{p}_i \ge \widehat{w}_{k-1} \widehat{w}_{opt} + 2\alpha \gamma$$

由上述不等式递归可得:

$$\widehat{w}_k \widehat{w}_{opt} \ge \widehat{w}_{k-1} \widehat{w}_{opt} + 2\alpha \gamma \ge \widehat{w}_{k-2} \widehat{w}_{opt} + 4\alpha \gamma \ge \dots \ge 2k\alpha \gamma \tag{4}$$

(2) 由公式(3)和公式(2)得:

$$\|\widehat{w}_{k}\|^{2} = \|\widehat{w}_{k-1}\|^{2} + 2\alpha(t_{i} - a_{i})\widehat{w}_{k-1}\widehat{p}_{i} + \alpha^{2}(t_{i} - a_{i})^{2}\|\widehat{p}_{i}\|^{2}$$

$$\leq \|\widehat{w}_{k-1}\|^{2} + 4\alpha^{2}\|\widehat{p}_{i}\|^{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow R = \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} \|\widehat{p}_{i}\|, \quad \text{得:}$$

$$\leq \|\widehat{w}_{k-1}\|^{2} + 4\alpha^{2}R^{2}$$
根据递归: 
$$\leq \|\widehat{w}_{k-2}\|^{2} + 8\alpha^{2}R^{2} \leq \dots \leq$$

$$\leq 4k\alpha^{2}R^{2}$$
(5)

(3) 结合不等式(4)(5)可得,

$$\begin{aligned} 2k\alpha\gamma & \leq \widehat{w}_k \widehat{w}_{opt} \leq \|\widehat{w}_k\| \|\widehat{w}_{opt}\| \leq 2\sqrt{k}\alpha R \\ & \text{结论: 最大误分类次数 k: } k \leq \left(\frac{R}{\gamma}\right)^2 \\ & \text{其中}R = \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} \|\widehat{p}_i\|, \; \gamma = \min_i \{t_i(\widehat{w}_{opt}\widehat{p}_i)\} \end{aligned}$$

#### Problem 2.

Suppose the output of each neuron in a multilayer perceptron network is

$$x_{kj} = f\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N_{k-1}} (u_{kji}x_{k-1,i}^2 + v_{kji}x_{k-1,i}) + b_{kj}\right)$$

for 
$$k = 2, 3, \dots, M$$
 and  $j = 1, 2, \dots, N_k$ 

where both  $u_{kji}$  and  $v_{kji}$  are the weights connecting the *i*th unit in the layer k-1 to the *j*th unit in the layer k,  $b_{kj}$  is the bias of the *j*th unit in the layer k,  $N_k$  is the number of units in the k  $(1 \le k \le M)$ , and f(.) is the sigmoidal activation function.

The structure of the unit is shown as the following figure, and this network is called multi-layer quadratic perceptron (MLQP).

Please derive the back-propagation algorithms for MLQPs in both on-line learning and batch learning ways.

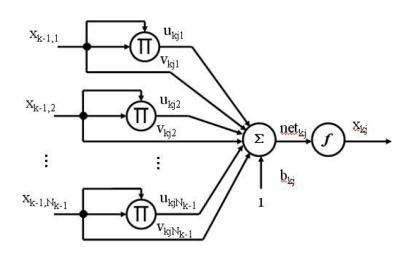


图 1: MLQP 神经元结构

## Solution Part a): 当第 k 层为输出层时:

设第 n 次迭代时:  $k=2,3,...,M; j=1,2,...,N_k$ 

第 k 层第 j 个神经元的输出误差为:

$$e_{kj}(n) = d_{kj}(n) - x_{kj}(n) \tag{1}$$

第 k 层的整体输出误差为:

$$\varepsilon(n) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j} e_{kj}^{2}(n) \tag{2}$$

$$x_{kj}(n) = f(net_{kj}(n)) \tag{3}$$

其中激活函数 f 为 Sigmoid:  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$  其导数  $f'(x) = \frac{e^{-x}}{(1+e^{-x})^2} = f(x)(1-f(x))$ 

$$f'(net_{kj}(n)) = f(net_{kj}(n)) \left(1 - f(net_{kj}(n))\right) \tag{4}$$

$$net_{kj}(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{N_{k-1}} (u_{kji} x_{k-1,i}^2 + v_{kji} x_{k-1,i}) + b_{kj}$$
 (5)

应用求导链式法则:

## 考虑在线学习 online learning 的情况:

(1) 对于参数 ukji

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon(n)}{\partial u_{kji}(n)} = \frac{\partial \varepsilon(n)}{\partial e_{kj}(n)} \frac{\partial e_{kj}(n)}{\partial x_{kj}(n)} \frac{\partial x_{kj}(n)}{\partial net_{kj}(n)} \frac{\partial net_{kj}(n)}{\partial u_{kji}(n)}$$
(6)

根据公式 (1)(2)(3)(4)(5), 可以得到以下结果:

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon(n)}{\partial u_{kji}(n)} = -e_{kj}(n)(1 - x_{kj}(n)) \sum_{i=1}^{N_{k-1}} x_{k-1,i}^2 \cdot x_{kj}(n)$$
 (7)

$$\delta_{uj}(n) = e_{kj}(n)(1 - x_{kj}(n)) \sum_{i=1}^{N_{k-1}} x_{k-1,i}^2$$
(8)

(2) 对于参数  $v_{kji}$ 

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon(n)}{\partial v_{kji}(n)} = \frac{\partial \varepsilon(n)}{\partial e_{kj}(n)} \frac{\partial e_{kj}(n)}{\partial x_{kj}(n)} \frac{\partial x_{kj}(n)}{\partial net_{kj}(n)} \frac{\partial net_{kj}(n)}{\partial v_{kji}(n)}$$
(9)

同理可以得到以下结果:

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon(n)}{\partial v_{kji}(n)} = -e_{kj}(n)(1 - x_{kj}(n)) \sum_{i=1}^{N_{k-1}} x_{k-1,i} \cdot x_{kj}(n)$$

$$\tag{10}$$

$$\delta_{vj}(n) = e_{kj}(n)(1 - x_{kj}(n)) \sum_{i=1}^{N_{k-1}} x_{k-1,i}$$
(11)

## (3) 对于参数 $b_{ki}$

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon(n)}{\partial b_{kj}(n)} = \frac{\partial \varepsilon(n)}{\partial e_{kj}(n)} \frac{\partial e_{kj}(n)}{\partial x_{kj}(n)} \frac{\partial x_{kj}(n)}{\partial net_{kj}(n)} \frac{\partial net_{kj}(n)}{\partial b_{kj}(n)}$$
(12)

同理可以得到以下结果:

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon(n)}{\partial b_{kj}(n)} = -e_{kj}(n)(1 - x_{kj}(n)) \cdot x_{kj}(n) \tag{13}$$

$$\delta_{bj}(n) = e_{kj}(n)(1 - x_{kj}(n)) \tag{14}$$

## 考虑 batch learning 的情况:

如果使用 batch learning, 那么公式 (2) 会被替换为:

$$\varepsilon(n) = \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \sum_{j} e_{kj}^{2}(n)$$

$$\tag{15}$$

注: N 为样本数

所以对于 batch learning, 上述的三条结论应该改为:

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon(n)}{\partial u_{kji}(n)} = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} (e_{kj}(n))(1 - x_{kj}(n)) \sum_{i=1}^{N_{k-1}} x_{k-1,i}^2 \cdot x_{kj}(n)$$
(16)

$$\delta_{uj}(n) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} (e_{kj}(n))(1 - x_{kj}(n)) \sum_{i=1}^{N_{k-1}} x_{k-1,i}^2$$
(17)

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon(n)}{\partial v_{kji}(n)} = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} (e_{kj}(n))(1 - x_{kj}(n)) \sum_{i=1}^{N_{k-1}} x_{k-1,i} \cdot x_{kj}(n)$$
(18)

$$\delta_{vj}(n) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} (e_{kj}(n))(1 - x_{kj}(n)) \sum_{i=1}^{N_{k-1}} x_{k-1,i}$$
(19)

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon(n)}{\partial b_{kj}(n)} = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} (e_{kj}(n))(1 - x_{kj}(n)) \cdot x_{kj}(n)$$
(20)

$$\delta_{bj}(n) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} (e_{kj}(n))(1 - x_{kj}(n))$$
(21)

## Part b): 当第 k 层为隐含层时, 假设第 k+1 层是输出层, 并存在第 r 个神经元:

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon(n)}{\partial x_{kj}(n)} = \sum_{r} e_r(n) \frac{\partial e_r(n)}{\partial x_{kj}(n)} = \sum_{r} e_r(n) \frac{\partial e_r(n)}{\partial net_{k+1,r}(n)} \frac{\partial net_{k+1,r}(n)}{\partial x_{kj}(n)}$$
(22)

又因为, $\varepsilon(n) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{r} e_r^2(n)$ , $e_r(n) = d_r(n) - x_{k+1,r}(n) = d_r(n) - f(net_{k+1,r}(n))$ ,所以

$$\frac{\partial e_r(n)}{\partial net_{k+1,r}(n)} = -f'(net_{k+1,r}(n))$$

$$= -f(net_{k+1,r}(n))(1 - f(net_{k+1,r}(n)))$$

$$= -x_{k+1,r}(n)(1 - x_{k+1,r}(n))$$
(23)

$$\frac{\partial net_{k+1,r}(n)}{\partial x_{kj}(n)} = 2u_{k+1,rj}x_{kj}(n) + v_{k+1,rj}$$
(24)

所以公式 (22) 可最终化为:

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon(n)}{\partial x_{kj}(n)} = -\sum_{r} e_r(n) x_{k+1,r}(n) (1 - x_{k+1,r}(n)) (2u_{k+1,rj} x_{kj}(n) + v_{k+1,rj})$$
(25)

所以,

$$\delta_{uj}(n) = -\frac{\partial \varepsilon(n)}{\partial x_{kj}(n)} \frac{\partial x_{kj}(n)}{\partial net_{kj}(n)}$$
(26)

所以,

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon(n)}{\partial u_{kii}(n)} = \delta_{uj}(n) \cdot x_{kj}(n) \tag{27}$$

同理, $\frac{\partial \varepsilon(n)}{\partial v_{kji}(n)}$   $\frac{\partial \varepsilon(n)}{\partial b_{kji}(n)}$  也可根据式 (25)(26)(27) 求得。参考Part a),同理易知batch learning

**Problem 3.** 在任务 3 中, 为了解决这个表情识别问题, 使用 Tensorflow 编写一个神经网络。

Solution 为了解决这个表情分类问题,我建立了如图 2 所示的前馈型神经网络。代码请见附件 HW1 Problem3.py

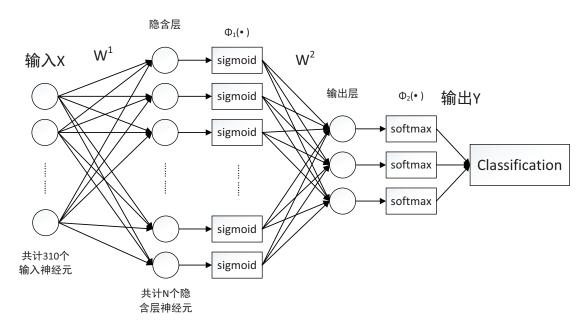


图 2: 三层神经网络结构

如果假设网络的输入是向量 X,输出是 Y 的话,此网络可以用如下的解析式表示 (其中,W 代表的是添加了偏置项的权重向量  $[w_1, w_2, ..., b]^T$ , X 和 Y 同样也添加了偏置项'1'):

$$Y = \Phi_2(W^2 \Phi_1(W^1 X))$$

网络的损失函数定义为交叉熵 (Crossentropy)。注意,为了使用交叉熵损失函数,我事先将给定的 trainlabel 和 testlabel 数据都转为了 one-hot encoding 的格式。具体来说我将原来的 1 位标签  $\{-1,0,1\}$  转换成了三位标签  $\{001,010,100\}$ 。只有这种标签格式才是被交叉熵函数所接受的。

图 3 是我认为的解决这个表情分类问题比较好的训练结果。在这次训练中,我使用了 128 个隐含层神经元,batch size 设置为 128,优化器采用的是学习率为  $10^{-5}$  的 Adam 优化方法, 在经过 300 个 Epochs 之后,这个模型取得了 80% 左右的准确率,以及 0.97 左右的交叉熵损失。

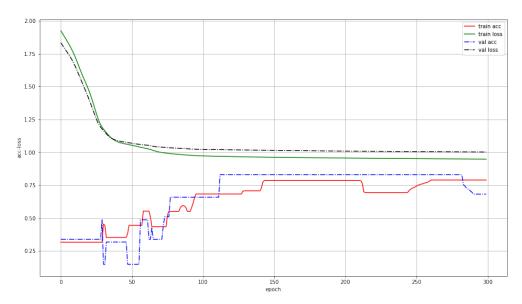


图 3: acc-loss 学习曲线

下表是本次实验中使用不同的参数得到的最终结果,在这里我采用了 earlystopping 机制,如果 loss 经过 5 次 epochs 不再下降,就停止训练。

隐含层个数	学习率	train_loss	test_loss	epochs to stable
512	$10^{-3}$	0.9384	0.9922	17
512	$10^{-4}$	0.8294	0.8910	59
512	$10^{-5}$	0.8360	0.9159	123
256	$10^{-3}$	1.0581	1.0854	98
256	$10^{-4}$	0.8799	0.9207	86
256	$10^{-5}$	0.8360	0.9159	120
128	$10^{-3}$	1.0642	1.0646	34
128	$10^{-4}$	0.9644	0.9937	39
128	$10^{-5}$	0.9943	1.0185	68

结论 1: 根据上表以及其他实验过程可知,128 层的隐含层和  $10^{-5}$  的 Adam 学习率是最好的超参数搭配。

结论 2: 当隐含层神经元个数过多时,网络训练非常容易过拟合,即便达到了较低的 loss 也只是假象;当隐含层神经元个数过少(如 64)时,网络不断震荡,根本无法得到靠谱的 loss。

结论 3: 在这个表情识别任务、该三层神经网络的背景下,在大部分情况中  $10^{-5}$  是一个较好的学习率,它可以保证模型在尽量避免过拟合及震荡不收敛的条件下,达到较优的 loss 和准确率。

# 参考文献

[1] Novikoff A B J. On convergence proofs for perceptrons[R]. STANFORD RESEARCH INST MENLO PARK CALIF, 1963.