反向传播算法学习笔记

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2025年2月8日

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1 前言

本文在理解梯度下降的前提下,采用图文并茂的方式记录学习反向传播算法后的总结笔记,公式推导力求详 细不省步骤。

如有谬误,请批评指正。

记号说明:

 $X = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_{n_l})^T$ 表示单个样本的输入

 n_l 表示第 l 层神经元的个数

 $w_{ji}^{(l)}$ 表示第 l 层第 i 个神经元连接到第 l-1 层第 j 个神经元的权重 $b_i^{(l)}$ 表示第 l 层到第 l+1 层第 i 个神经元的偏置(图中未画出)也可用 $w_{bi}^{(l)}$ 表示

 $z^{(l)} = (z_1^{(l)}, z_2^{(l)}, ..., z_{n_l}^{(L)})$ 表示第 l 层神经元的加权输入

 $a^{(l)} = (a_1^{(l)}, a_2^{(l)}, ..., a_{n_l}^{(l)})$ 表示第 l 层神经元的加权输出(激活值)

E表示单个样本的误差

下面以图1的神经网络为例说明前向传播和反向传播算法的原理

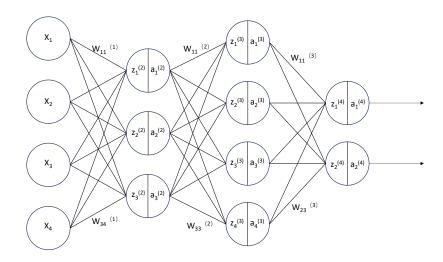


图 1: 神经网络示意图

2 前向传播

如图1,信息的前向传播过程如下:

$$X = a^{(1)} \to z^{(2)} \to a^{(2)} \to z^{(3)} \to a^{(3)} \to z^{(4)} \to a^{(4)} \to y$$

2.1 第 l 层到第 l+1 层的计算

例

$$z_1^{(2)} = w_{(11)}^{(1)} X_1 + w_{(12)}^{(1)} X_2 + b_1^{(1)}$$

$$z_2^{(3)} = w_{(11)}^{(2)} a_1^{(2)} + w_{(12)}^{(2)} a_2^{(2)} + b_2^{(2)}$$

即

$$z_i^{(l)} = w_{i1}^{(l-1)} a_1^{(l-1)} + w_{i2}^{(l-1)} a_2^{(l-1)} + \ldots + w_{ij}^{(l-1)} a_j^{(l-1)} + b_i^{(l)}$$

写成矩阵形式就是:

$$\begin{bmatrix} w_{11}^{(n_l)} & w_{12}^{(n_l)} & \cdots & w_{1n_l}^{(n_l)} \\ w_{21}^{(n_l)} & w_{22}^{(n_l)} & \cdots & w_{2n_l}^{(n_l)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ w_{n_{(l+1)1}}^{(n_l)} & w_{n_{(l+1)2}}^{(n_l)} & \cdots & w_{n_{(l+1)n_l}}^{(n_l)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1^{(n_l)} \\ a_2^{(n_l)} \\ \vdots \\ a_n^{(n_l)} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_1^{(n_l)} \\ b_2^{(n_l)} \\ \vdots \\ b_{n_{(l+1)}}^{(n_l)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} z_1^{(n_l)} \\ z_2^{(n_l)} \\ \vdots \\ z_n^{(n_l)} \end{bmatrix}$$

2.2 第 l 层输入值到激活值的计算

$$a_i^{(l)} = f(z_i^{(l)})$$

常用 sigmoid 函数,即

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

sigmoid 函数的导数为

$$\sigma'(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}} \right) = \sigma(x)(1 - \sigma(x))$$

3 反向传播

3.1 误差反向传播

$$E = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} E_i$$

其中 E_i 表示第 i 个样本的误差,N 表示样本总数,例如 $E=\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^N(y_i-a_i^{(l)})^2$ 。 为了通过调整权重和偏置来减小误差,需要计算误差对权重和偏置的偏导数,即 $w_{new}=w_{old}-\eta\nabla E$

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{w'}_{ji}^{(l)} &= \boldsymbol{w}_{ji}^{(l)} - \eta \nabla E \\ &= \boldsymbol{w}_{ji}^{(l)} - \eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial \boldsymbol{w}_{ji}^{(l)}} \\ &= \boldsymbol{w}_{ji}^{(l)} - \eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial z_i^{(l+1)}} \frac{\partial z_i^{(l+1)}}{\partial \boldsymbol{w}_{ji}^{(l)}} \\ \boldsymbol{b'}_{i}^{(l)} &= \boldsymbol{b}_i^{(l)} - \eta \nabla E \\ &= \boldsymbol{b}_i^{(l)} - \eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial \boldsymbol{b}_i^{(l)}} \\ &= \boldsymbol{b}_i^{(l)} - \eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial z_i^{(l+1)}} \frac{\partial z_i^{(l+1)}}{\partial \boldsymbol{b}_i^{(l)}} \end{aligned}$$

其中 η 为学习率, ∇E 表示误差对权重或偏置的偏导数 (此处 w' 表示 w_{new} , 不是导数)

3.2 输出层

3.2.1 输出层误差

我们引入记号 δ 使得 $\delta_j^{(l)} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial z_j^{(l)}}$ 表示第 l 层第 j 个神经元的误差。由于 $a_i^{(l)} = f(z_i^{(l)})$,所以 $\frac{\partial a_i^{(l)}}{\partial z_i^{(l)}} = f'(z_i^{(l)})$,则 输出层的误差如图2

$$\delta_{1}^{(4)} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial z_{1}^{(4)}} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial a_{1}^{(4)}} \frac{\partial a_{1}^{(4)}}{\partial z_{1}^{(4)}} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial a_{1}^{(4)}} f'(z_{1}^{(4)})$$

$$\delta_{2}^{(4)} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial z_{2}^{(4)}} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial a_{2}^{(4)}} \frac{\partial a_{2}^{(4)}}{\partial z_{2}^{(4)}} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial a_{2}^{(4)}} f'(z_{2}^{(4)})$$

由此可得

$$\delta_i^{(l)} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial z_i^{(l)}} f'(z_i^{(l)})$$

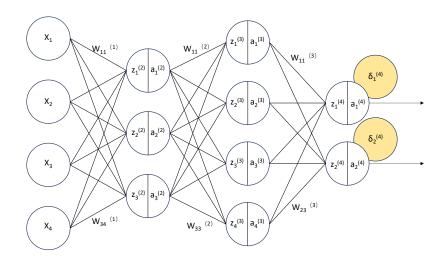


图 2: 输出层误差

以损失函数为 $E=\frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^2(y_i-a_i^{(4)})^2$,激活函数为 sigmoid 函数为例,则

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial a_1^{(4)}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial a_1^{(4)}} \frac{1}{2} \left((y_1 - a_1^{(4)})^2 + (y_2 - a_2^{(4)})^2 \right) = -(y_1 - a_1^{(4)})$$

$$\frac{\partial a_1^{(4)}}{\partial z_1^{(4)}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z_1^{(4)}} \sigma(z_1^{(4)}) = \sigma'(z_1^{(4)}) = \sigma(z_1^{(4)}) (1 - \sigma(z_1^{(4)})) = a_1^{(4)} (1 - a_1^{(4)})$$

代入以上两式,得

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial z_1^{(4)}} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial a_1^{(4)}} \frac{\partial a_1^{(4)}}{\partial z_1^{(4)}} = -(y_1 - a_1^{(4)}) a_1^{(4)} (1 - a_1^{(4)})$$

同理可得

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial z_i^{(l)}} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial a_i^{(l)}} \frac{\partial a_i^{(l)}}{\partial z_i^{(l)}} = -(y_i - a_i^{(l)}) a_i^{(l)} (1 - a_i^{(l)})$$

3.2.2 输出层参数更新

由 $w_{11}^{\prime(3)}=w_{11}^{(3)}-\eta\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{11}^{(3)}}, \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{11}^{(3)}}=\frac{\partial E}{\partial z_{1}^{(4)}}\frac{\partial z_{1}^{(4)}}{\partial w_{11}^{(3)}}=\delta_{1}^{(4)}\frac{\partial z_{1}^{(4)}}{\partial w_{11}^{(3)}},$ 我们现在已经求得 $\delta_{1}^{(4)}$,则只需求出 $\frac{\partial z_{1}^{(4)}}{\partial w_{11}^{(3)}}$,即可得到更新后的 w'。(这里引入 δ 的作用还不是很明显,后续在隐藏层中将会看到引入 δ 可以大大简化表达形式并且利用计算结果)

由矩阵

$$\begin{bmatrix} w_{11}^{(3)} & w_{12}^{(3)} & w_{13}^{(3)} & w_{14}^{(3)} \\ w_{21}^{(3)} & w_{22}^{(3)} & w_{23}^{(3)} & w_{24}^{(3)} \\ w_{31}^{(3)} & w_{32}^{(3)} & w_{33}^{(3)} & w_{34}^{(3)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{1}^{(3)} \\ a_{1}^{(3)} \\ a_{2}^{(3)} \\ a_{3}^{(3)} \\ a_{4}^{(3)} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_{1}^{(3)} \\ b_{1}^{(3)} \\ b_{2}^{(3)} \\ b_{3}^{(3)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} z_{1}^{(4)} \\ z_{2}^{(4)} \\ z_{3}^{(4)} \end{bmatrix}$$

可知 $z_1^{(4)}=w_{11}^{(3)}a_1^{(3)}+w_{12}^{(3)}a_2^{(3)}+w_{13}^{(3)}a_3^{(3)}+w_{14}^{(3)}a_4^{(3)}+b_1^{(3)}$,所以 $\frac{\partial z_1^{(4)}}{\partial w_{11}^{(3)}}=a_1^{(3)},\frac{\partial z_1^{(4)}}{\partial b_1^{(3)}}=1$ 则

$$w_{11}^{(3)} = w_{11}^{(3)} - \eta \frac{\partial z_1^{(4)}}{\partial w_{11}^{(3)}} \delta_1^{(4)} = w_{11}^{(3)} - \eta a_1^{(3)} \delta_1^{(4)}$$

$$b_1^{\prime(3)} = b_1^{(3)} - \eta \frac{\partial z_1^{(4)}}{\partial b_1^{(3)}} \delta_1^{(4)} = b_1^{(3)} - \eta \delta_1^{(4)}$$

一般地,对于输出层参数更新,有

$$w'_{ij}^{(l)} = w_{ij}^{(l)} - \eta a_j^{(l)} \delta_i^{(l+1)}$$
$$b'_i^{(l)} = b_i^{(l)} - \eta \delta_i^{(l+1)}$$

3.3 隐藏层

3.3.1 隐藏层误差

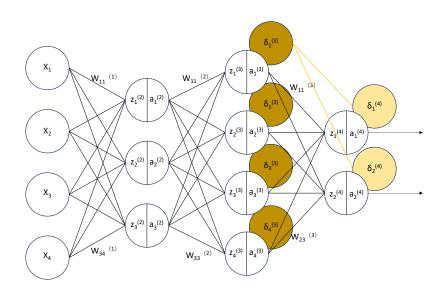


图 3: 隐藏层误差 (1)

为什么要引入 δ, 以及为什么要求隐藏层误差?

因为我们的目标是要根据损失函数 E 对各个参数的偏导来求出更新后的参数值,那就要先求出 E 对 w 和 b 的偏导,例如 $\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{11}^{(2)}}$,根据链式法则可以写成 $\frac{\partial E}{\partial z_{1}^{(3)}} \frac{\partial z_{1}^{(3)}}{\partial w_{11}^{(2)}}$,其中 $\frac{\partial z_{1}^{(3)}}{\partial w_{11}^{(2)}}$ 容易得出, $\frac{\partial E}{\partial z_{1}^{(3)}}$ 就是 $\delta_{1}^{(3)}$,而 $\delta_{1}^{(3)}$ 又可根据之前算出的其他 δ 值计算,这样就可以方便且简洁地求出我们想要的偏导数,具体过程如下如图3,分析变量,将 $z_{1}^{(3)}$ 看做自变量, $z_{1}^{(4)}$, $a_{1}^{(4)}$ 和 $z_{2}^{(4)}$, $a_{2}^{(4)}$ 看做中间变量,E 看做因变量,即

$$z_1^{(3)} \to a_1^{(3)} \to \begin{cases} z_1^{(4)} \to a_1^{(4)} \\ z_2^{(4)} \to a_2^{(4)} \end{cases} \to E$$

由多元函数微分知识,有

$$\begin{split} \delta_{1}^{(3)} &= \frac{\partial E}{\partial z_{1}^{(3)}} \\ &= \frac{\partial E}{\partial z_{1}^{(4)}} \frac{\partial z_{1}^{(4)}}{\partial z_{1}^{(3)}} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial z_{2}^{(4)}} \frac{\partial z_{2}^{(4)}}{\partial z_{1}^{(3)}} \\ &= \frac{\partial E}{\partial a_{1}^{(4)}} \frac{\partial a_{1}^{(4)}}{\partial z_{1}^{(4)}} \frac{\partial z_{1}^{(4)}}{\partial a_{1}^{(3)}} \frac{\partial a_{1}^{(3)}}{\partial z_{1}^{(3)}} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial a_{2}^{(4)}} \frac{\partial a_{2}^{(4)}}{\partial z_{2}^{(4)}} \frac{\partial z_{2}^{(4)}}{\partial a_{1}^{(3)}} \frac{\partial a_{1}^{(3)}}{\partial z_{1}^{(3)}} \\ &= \delta_{1}^{(4)} w_{11}^{(3)} f'(z_{1}^{(3)}) + \delta_{2}^{(4)} w_{21}^{(3)} f'(z_{1}^{(3)}) \\ &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^{2} \delta_{i}^{(4)} w_{i1}^{(3)}\right) f'(z_{1}^{(3)}) \end{split}$$

同理可得

$$\begin{split} \delta_{2}^{(3)} &= \frac{\partial E}{\partial z_{2}^{(3)}} \\ &= \frac{\partial E}{\partial z_{1}^{(4)}} \frac{\partial z_{1}^{(4)}}{\partial z_{2}^{(3)}} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial z_{2}^{(4)}} \frac{\partial z_{2}^{(4)}}{\partial z_{2}^{(3)}} \\ &= \frac{\partial E}{\partial a_{1}^{(4)}} \frac{\partial a_{1}^{(4)}}{\partial z_{1}^{(4)}} \frac{\partial z_{1}^{(4)}}{\partial a_{2}^{(3)}} \frac{\partial a_{2}^{(3)}}{\partial z_{2}^{(3)}} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial a_{2}^{(4)}} \frac{\partial a_{2}^{(4)}}{\partial z_{2}^{(4)}} \frac{\partial z_{2}^{(4)}}{\partial a_{2}^{(3)}} \frac{\partial a_{2}^{(3)}}{\partial z_{2}^{(3)}} \\ &= \delta_{1}^{(4)} w_{12}^{(3)} f'(z_{2}^{(3)}) + \delta_{2}^{(4)} w_{22}^{(3)} f'(z_{2}^{(3)}) \\ &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^{2} \delta_{i}^{(4)} w_{i2}^{(3)}\right) f'(z_{2}^{(3)}) \end{split}$$

这样我们就得到了第三层神经元的误差

$$\delta_i^{(3)} = \left(\sum_{j=1}^2 \delta_j^{(4)} w_{ji}^{(3)}\right) f'(z_i^{(3)})$$

此时就可以看出引入 δ 确实可以大大简化表达形式并且利用之前的计算结果

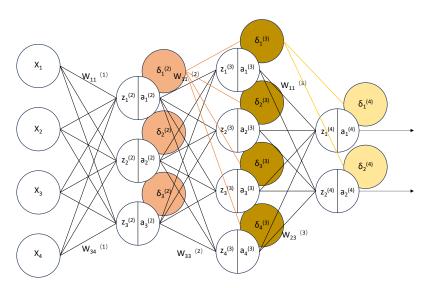


图 4: 隐藏层误差 (2)

如图4,对于第二层神经网络的误差,与第三层类似,此处只写出 $\delta_1^{(2)}$ 的推导

$$\begin{split} \delta_{1}^{(2)} &= \frac{\partial E}{\partial z_{1}^{(2)}} \\ &= \frac{\partial E}{\partial z_{1}^{(3)}} \frac{\partial z_{1}^{(3)}}{\partial z_{1}^{(2)}} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial z_{2}^{(3)}} \frac{\partial z_{2}^{(3)}}{\partial z_{1}^{(2)}} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial z_{3}^{(3)}} \frac{\partial z_{3}^{(3)}}{\partial z_{1}^{(2)}} \frac{\partial z_{4}^{(3)}}{\partial z_{1}^{(2)}} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial z_{3}^{(3)}} \frac{\partial z_{3}^{(3)}}{\partial z_{1}^{(2)}} \frac{\partial z_{4}^{(2)}}{\partial z_{1}^{(2)}} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial z_{3}^{(3)}} \frac{\partial z_{3}^{(3)}}{\partial z_{1}^{(2)}} \frac{\partial z_{3}^{(3)}}{\partial z_{3}^{(3)}} \frac{\partial z_{3}^{(3)}}{\partial z_{3}^{(3)}} \frac{\partial z_{3}^{(3)}}{\partial z_{1}^{(2)}} \frac{\partial z_{4}^{(3)}}{\partial z_{1}^{(2)}} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial z_{4}^{(3)}} \frac{\partial z_{4}^{(3)}}{\partial z_{1}^{(2)}} \frac{\partial z_{4}^{(3)}}{\partial z_{1}^{(2)}} \frac{\partial z_{4}^{(3)}}{\partial z_{1}^{(2)}} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial z_{3}^{(3)}} \frac{\partial z_{3}^{(3)}}{\partial z_{1}^{(2)}} \frac{\partial z_{3}^{(3)}}{\partial z_{1}^{(2)}} \frac{\partial z_{4}^{(3)}}{\partial z_{1}^{(2)}} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial z_{4}^{(3)}} \frac{\partial z_{4}^{(3)}}{\partial z_{1}^{(2)}} \frac{\partial z_{4}^{(3)}}{\partial z_{1}^{(2)}} \frac{\partial z_{4}^{(3)}}{\partial z_{1}^{(2)}} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial z_{4}^{(3)}} \frac{\partial z_{4}^{(3)}}{\partial z_{1}^{(2)}} \frac{\partial z_{4}^{(3)}}{\partial z_{1}^{(3)}} \frac{\partial z_{4}^{(3)}}{\partial$$

综上所述,对于隐藏层的误差,可以总结为

$$\delta_i^{(l)} = \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n_{l+1}} \delta_j^{(l+1)} w_{ji}^{(l)}\right) f'(z_i^{(l)})$$

3.3.2 隐藏层参数更新

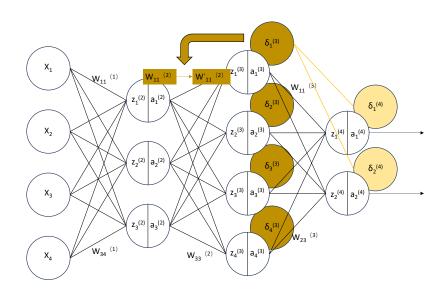


图 5: 隐藏层参数更新(1)

如图5,由 $z_1^{(3)}=w_{11}^{(2)}a_1^{(2)}+w_{12}^{(2)}a_2^{(2)}+w_{13}^{(2)}a_3^{(2)}+b_1^{(2)}$,可以得到 $\frac{\partial z_1^{(2)}}{\partial w_{11}^{(2)}}=a_1^{(2)}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z_1(2)}{\partial b_1^{(2)}}=1$,因此

$$\begin{split} w'_{11}^{(2)} &= w_{11}^{(2)} - \eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial z_{1}^{(3)}} \frac{\partial z_{1}^{(3)}}{\partial w_{11}^{(2)}} \\ &= w_{11}^{(2)} - \eta \delta_{1}^{(3)} a_{1}^{(2)} \\ b'_{1}^{(2)} &= b_{1}^{(2)} - \eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial z_{1}^{(3)}} \frac{\partial z_{1}^{(3)}}{\partial b_{1}^{(2)}} \\ &= b_{1}^{(2)} - \eta \delta_{1}^{(3)} \end{split}$$

同理,如图6,可以求得该层参数的更新值为

$$w'_{23}^{(1)} = w_{23}^{(1)} - \eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial z_2^{(2)}} \frac{\partial z_2^{(2)}}{\partial w_{23}^{(1)}}$$

$$= w_{23}^{(1)} - \eta \delta_2^{(2)} X_3$$

$$b'_{3}^{(1)} = b_3^{(1)} - \eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial z_2^{(2)}} \frac{\partial z_2^{(2)}}{\partial b_2^{(1)}}$$

$$= b_2^{(1)} - \eta \delta_2^{(2)}$$

综上所述,对于隐藏层的参数更新,可以总结为

$$\begin{cases} w'_{ij}^{(l)} = w_{ij}^{(l)} - \eta \delta_i^{(l+1)} a_j^{(l)} \\ b'_i^{(l)} = b_i^{(l)} - \eta \delta_i^{(l+1)} \end{cases}$$

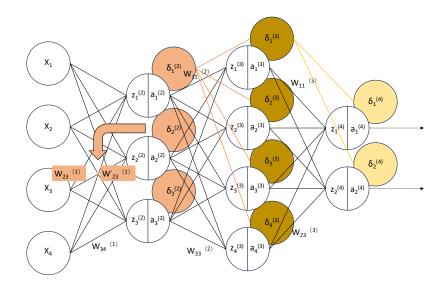


图 6: 隐藏层参数更新(2)

4 总结

反向传播误差:

$$\delta_i^{(l)} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial z_i^{(l)}}$$

输出层误差:

$$\delta_i^{(l)} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial z_i^{(l)}} f'(z_i^{(l)})$$

隐藏层误差:

$$\delta_i^{(l)} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_{l+1}} \delta_j^{(l+1)} w_{ji}^{(l)}\right) f'(z_i^{(l)})$$

参数更新:

$$w'_{ij}^{(l)} = w_{ij}^{(l)} - \eta \delta_i^{(l+1)} a_j^{(l)}$$
$$b'_i^{(l)} = b_i^{(l)} - \eta \delta_i^{(l+1)}$$

5 Reference

[1]3B1B【官方双语】深度学习之反向传播算法上/下 Part 3 ver 0.9 beta

[2]解读反向传播算法(图与公式结合)

[3]机器学习笔记 | 神经网络的反向传播原理及过程(图文并茂 + 浅显易懂)

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