

基于向量的反向传播算法^{*}

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1 向量化表示

将网络的一些参数用向量化的形式进行表示，如下

输入数据 $x \in R^N$ ，输出 $a \in R^M$ 。

网络参数： $Wv \in R^{M \times N}, b \in R^M$ 。

网络的净输入： $z = Wx + b$ ，其中 $z \in R^M$ 。非线性输出： $a = f(z)$ ，其中 $f(\cdot)$ 是作于向量元素上的函数，即；

$$f(z) = [f(z_1), \dots, f(z_M)]^T$$

其中 z_i 是向量 z 的第 i 个元素。

函数 $f(z)$ 的微分为

$$\begin{aligned} df(z) &= [f'(z_1), \dots, f'(z_M)]^T \circ dz \\ &= f'(z) \circ dz \end{aligned}$$

其中 $f(\cdot) : R \rightarrow R$ 为非线性神经元函数。

2 深层网络的表示

图 1 给出深层网络的架构模型，共包含 L 个层，其中第 1 层为输入层，第 2 层至第 $L-1$ 层为隐藏层，第 L 层为输出层。在此网络结构中需要学习的网络参数为 $(W_i, b_i, i = 1, \dots, L-1)$ 。

2.1 参数说明

由于我们要学习网络的参数，所以这里对参数进行必要的说明：

第 1 层的净输入： $z_l = W_{l-1}a_{l-1} + b_{l-1}$ ；

W_l ：第 1 层的加权矩阵；

b_L ：第 1 层的偏移 bias；

a_l ：第 1 层的输出（也称为激励，activation） $a_l = f(z_l)$ ；

$J(\cdot)$ ：误差函数，度量网络输出与真实的判别。如： $J(z_L) = \frac{1}{2} \|z_L - y\|_2^2$ 。

2.2 信息的正向传播

这一部分介绍信息的正向传播：

第 1 层输出： $a_1 = x$ ；

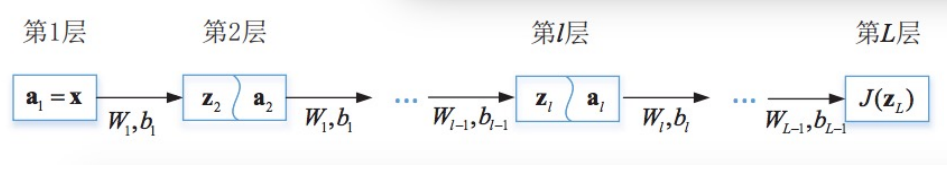


图 1: 深层网络架构模型

第 2 层输出: $a_2 = f(z_2); z_2 = W_1 a_1 + b_1;$

⋮ 第 l 层: $a_l = f(z_l); z_l = W_{l-1} a_{l-1} + b_{l-1};$

⋮ 第 L 层: $J(z_L) = \frac{1}{2} \|z_L - y\|_2^2;$

3 反向传播算法

求解第 l 层网络参数相当于求解如下优化问题

$$\min W_l, b_l J(z_L)$$

令 y 是 x 的函数, $D[y; x]$ 表示 y 对 x 的 Jacobian 矩阵, 即 $\nabla_x y = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = D[y; x]^T$; $d(y; x)$ 表示 y 对于 x 的微分。

3.1 J 关于参数 W_l 的梯度: $\nabla_{W_l} J$

与待求参数 W_l, b_l 有关的函数关系 (线性): $z_{l+1} = W_l a_l + b_l$ 。
J 关于参数 W_l 的微分

$$\begin{aligned} d(J; W_l) &= Tr(D[J; z_{l+1}]d(z_{l+1}; W_l)) \\ &= Tr(D[J; z_{l+1}](dW_l a_l)) \\ &= Tr(a_l D[J; z_{l+1}]dW_l) \end{aligned}$$

J 关于参数 W_l 的梯度

$$\nabla_{W_l} J = D[J; z_{l+1}]^T a_l^T = \nabla J a_l^T = \delta_{l+1} a_l^T$$

其中: $\delta_{l+1} = \nabla_{z_{l+1}} J$ 称为残差向量。

3.2 J 关于参数 b_l 的梯度: $\nabla_{b_l} J$

J 关于参数 b_l 的微分:

$$\begin{aligned} d(J; b_l) &= \text{Tr}(D[J; \mathbf{z}_{l+1}] d(\mathbf{z}_l; \mathbf{b}_l)) \\ &= \text{Tr}(D[J; \mathbf{z}_{l+1}] d\mathbf{b}_l) \end{aligned}$$

J 关于参数 b_l 的梯度:

$$\nabla_l J = D[J; z_{l+1}]^T = \nabla_{z_{l+1}} J = \delta_{l+1}$$

3.3 推导残差 δ_l 的反向传播关系

由信息的正向传播关系, 可得到

$$a_l = f(z_l)z_{l+1} = W_l a_l + b_l$$

即

$$z_{l+1} = W_l f(z_l) + b_l$$

残差 δ_l 和 δ_{l+1} 的关系

$$\begin{aligned} d(J; \mathbf{z}_l) &= \text{Tr}(D[J; \mathbf{z}_{l+1}] d(\mathbf{z}_{l+1}; \mathbf{z}_l)) \\ &= \text{Tr}(D[J; \mathbf{z}_{l+1}] W_l d(f(\mathbf{z}_l); \mathbf{z}_l)) \\ &= \text{Tr}(D[J; \mathbf{z}_{l+1}] W_l (f'(\mathbf{z}_l) \circ d\mathbf{z}_l)) \\ &= \text{Tr}([D[J; \mathbf{z}_{l+1}] W_l] \circ f'^T(\mathbf{z}_l)) d\mathbf{z}_l \end{aligned}$$

因此得到

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial z_l} = (W_l^T D[J; z_{l+1}]^T) \circ f'(z_l) = (W_l^T \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_{l+1}}) \circ f'(z_l)$$

即

$$\delta_l = (W_l^T \delta_{l+1}) \circ f'(z_l)$$

注: 这里用到了 $\text{Tr}(A(B \circ C)) = \text{Tr}((A \circ B^T)C)$ 。

这个式子就体现了“误差的反向传播”, 即当前层的误差 δ_l 是有当前层的误差 δ_{l+1} 经由当前层的网络参数 W_{l+1} 传播回来。

3.4 网络参数更新方法

$$\begin{aligned} W_l^{(k+1)} &= W_l^{(k)} - \lambda \nabla_{W_l} J \\ b_l^{(k+1)} &= b_l^{(k)} - \lambda \nabla_{b_l} J \end{aligned}$$

其中参数的梯度为

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla_{W_l} J &= \delta_l a_{l-1}^T \\ \nabla_{b_l} J &= \delta_l\end{aligned}$$

4 Python Codes about Feedward Neural Network

使用 Python 语言对前馈神经网络（反向传播算法）进行编程，理论加上实践，加深理解！¹

```
import numpy as np

# generate data
np.random.seed(1)
X = np.random.rand(12288, 200) # X is [12288 x 200]
Y = np.random.rand(1, 200)

# setup configuration of the network'
n0, m = X.shape
n1 = 20
n2 = 7
n3 = 5
n4 = 1
layers_dims = [n0, n1, n2, n3, n4] #[12288, 20, 7, 5, 1]
L = len(layers_dims) - 1 # the number of layers, excluding the input layer

# activation function
def sigmoid(z):
    '''
    z is the prev_activation, with sizze n1xm
    '''
    return 1 / (1 + np.exp(-z))

# the relu
def relu(z):
```

¹结合 An Introduction to Neural Networks 学习

```

'''
z is the prev_activation, with sizze n1xm
'''

return np.maximum(0,z)

param_w = [i for i in range(L+1)]
param_b = [i for i in range(L+1)]

# neural network model
def neural_network(X, Y, learning_rate=0.01, num_iterations=2000, lambd =0):
    m = X.shape[1]
    # initialize forward prop
    np.random.seed(10)
    for l in range(1, L+1):
        if l < L:
            # use He initialization
            param_w[l] = np.random.randn(layers_dims[l], layers_dims[l - 1]) * np.sqrt(2)
        if l == L:
            param_w[l] = np.random.randn(layers_dims[l], layers_dims[l - 1]) * 0.01
        param_b[l] = np.zeros((layers_dims[l], 1))

    activations = [X, ] + [i for i in range(L)]
    prev_activations = [i for i in range(L+1)]

    dA = [i for i in range(L+1)]
    dz = [i for i in range(L+1)]
    dw = [i for i in range(L+1)]
    db = [i for i in range(L+1)]

    for i in range(num_iterations):
        ### forward propagation
        for l in range(1, L+1):
            prev_activations[l] = np.dot(param_w[l], activations[l-1]) + param_b[l]
            if l < L:
                activations[l] = relu(prev_activations[l])
            else:

```

```

        activations[l] = sigmoid(prev_activations[l])

cross_entropy_cost = -1/m * (np.dot(np.log(activations[L]), Y.T) \
                             + np.dot(np.log(1-activations[L]), 1-Y.T))

regularization_cost = 0
for l in range(1, L+1):
    regularization_cost += np.sum(np.square(param_w[l])) * lambd/(2*m)
cost = cross_entropy_cost + regularization_cost

### initialize backward propagation
dA[L] = np.divide(1-Y, 1-activations[L]) - np.divide(Y, activations[L])
assert dA[L].shape == (1, m)

### backward propagation
for l in reversed(range(1, L+1)):
    if l == L:
        dz[l] = dA[l] * activations[l] * (1-activations[l])
    else:
        dz[l] = dA[l].copy()
        dz[l][prev_activations[l] <= 0] = 0

    dw[l] = 1/m * np.dot(dz[l], activations[l-1].T) + param_w[l] * lambd/m
    db[l] = 1/m * np.sum(dz[l], axis=1, keepdims=True)
    dA[l-1] = np.dot(param_w[l].T, dz[l])

    assert dz[l].shape == prev_activations[l].shape
    assert dw[l].shape == param_w[l].shape
    assert db[l].shape == param_b[l].shape
    assert dA[l-1].shape == activations[l-1].shape

    param_w[l] = param_w[l] - learning_rate * dw[l]
    param_b[l] = param_b[l] - learning_rate * db[l]

if i % 100 == 0:
    print("cost after iteration {}: {}".format(i, cost))
print(param_w) #output param_w

```



```

    print(param_b) #output param_b

neural_network(X,Y,0.01,2000,0) #test

# predict
def predict(X_new, param_w, param_b, threshold=0.5):

    activations = [X_new, ] + [i for i in range(L)]
    prev_activations = [i for i in range(L + 1)]
    m = X_new.shape[1]

    for l in range(1, L + 1):
        prev_activations[l] = np.dot(param_w[l], activations[l - 1]) + param_b[l]
        if l < L:
            activations[l] = relu(prev_activations[l])
        else:
            activations[l] = sigmoid(prev_activations[l])
    prediction = (activations[L] > threshold).astype("int")
    return prediction

X_new = np.random.rand(1228, 200) #setting X for predict
print(predict(X_new,param_w,param_b,0.5))

```

这段代码的输出:

```

python3 "Feedward_neural_network.py"
cost after iteration 0: [[0.69301356]]
cost after iteration 100: [[0.69204859]]
cost after iteration 200: [[0.68890952]]
cost after iteration 300: [[0.66534268]]
cost after iteration 400: [[0.63627974]]
cost after iteration 500: [[0.59864491]]
cost after iteration 600: [[0.5739967]]
cost after iteration 700: [[0.55455259]]
cost after iteration 800: [[0.53362871]]
cost after iteration 900: [[0.52812387]]
cost after iteration 1000: [[0.52214822]]

```

```

cost after iteration 1100: [[0.50656239]]
cost after iteration 1200: [[0.51940142]]
cost after iteration 1300: [[0.51177312]]
cost after iteration 1400: [[0.50393255]]
cost after iteration 1500: [[0.5093858]]
cost after iteration 1600: [[0.54099861]]
cost after iteration 1700: [[0.51454733]]
cost after iteration 1800: [[0.50515268]]
cost after iteration 1900: [[0.50401095]]
[0, array([[ 0.01638766,  0.01138265, -0.02091715, ...,  0.00165189,
            -0.01230952,  0.00682659],
          [-0.00113278,  0.01496197, -0.00097725, ...,  0.00164064,
            0.01015594,  0.01345605],
          [-0.00416757, -0.00189723,  0.00234054, ..., -0.01189379,
            0.01006326,  0.00710751],
          ...,
          [-0.00197312,  0.02052377,  0.00614519, ..., -0.01311107,
            -0.03803787, -0.0138465 ],
          [ 0.00514454,  0.01111111, -0.01342621, ...,  0.01234376,
            0.00071711, -0.0066195 ],
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            0.01354119,  0.02126297]]), array([[ 0.01912191,  0.04196026,  0.27438578,
          -0.21773836,  0.4825424 , -0.40669137, -0.34690234,  0.48052285,
          -0.33974462,  0.26520623, -0.01865162,  0.4241018 ,  0.20174834,
            0.1039465 ,  0.37880099,  0.1737232 ,  0.17187057,  0.26139308],
          [ 0.48421729,  0.10314613,  0.22588707, -0.20427408, -0.39853048,
            0.04080802, -0.23164776, -0.01279516,  0.47221056, -0.16227186,
            0.9641526 , -0.12169239,  0.35123843,  0.42705207, -0.50914111,
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          -0.15339708, -0.26921506,  0.09312971,  0.67418608,  0.67905009,
          -0.46898748,  0.13862676, -0.28366271,  0.0240529 , -0.31381488],
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          -0.13986819,  0.19774475,  0.02840331, -0.24391451, -0.68849919,
          -0.07820212, -0.51385715,  0.23765027, -0.04845484,  0.07101906,

```



```

[ 1.63073898e-05],
[ 3.36940373e-04],
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[ 5.43276475e-05],
[ 4.77160169e-04]]) , array([[2.42649185e-03],
[3.00505761e-03],
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[ 0.00257481]]) , array([[0.05181475]])]

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 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0
 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1
 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1
 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1]]

[[1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0
 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0
 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1
 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1
 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1]]

```

Process finished with exit code 0