矩阵求导



以下用小写字母代表标量,例如x;小写黑体代表向量,例如x;大写黑体代表矩阵,例如x。 $\mathbb{R}^{n\times m}$ 为所有n行m列实数矩阵(有时为了令维数更醒目也记作 $\mathbb{R}(n\times m)$)。

标量对矩阵求导、矩阵对标量求导

标量对矩阵(向量)求导、矩阵(向量)对标量求导,求导后结果与原矩阵(向量)同型。 标量对矩阵(向量)求导:

若函数 $f(\mathbf{X}): \mathbb{R}^{n \times m} \to \mathbb{R}$, $y = f(\mathbf{X})$, 则

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_{11}} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_{12}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_{1m}} \\
\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_{21}} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_{22}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_{2m}} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_{n1}} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_{n2}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_{nm}}
\end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m} \tag{0.1}$$

矩阵(向量)对标量求导:

若函数 $f(x): \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$, $\mathbf{Y} = f(x)$, 则

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{Y}}{\partial x} = \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{\partial y_{11}}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial y_{12}}{\partial x} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y_{1m}}{\partial x} \\
\frac{\partial y_{21}}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial y_{22}}{\partial x} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y_{2m}}{\partial x} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
\frac{\partial y_{n1}}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial y_{n2}}{\partial x} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y_{nm}}{\partial x}
\end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m} \tag{0.2}$$

向量对向量求导

若函数 $f(\mathbf{x}): \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}^n$, $\mathbf{y} = f(\mathbf{x})$, 则

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{y}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_m} \\
\frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_m} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
\frac{\partial y_n}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_n}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y_n}{\partial x_m}
\end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m} \tag{0.3}$$

雅各布(Jacobian)矩阵

设函数 $f(\mathbf{x}): \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}^n$, $\mathbf{y} = f(\mathbf{x})$, 则 \mathbf{y} 对 \mathbf{x} 的雅各布矩阵 J 定义如下:

$$J = \Delta_{x} \mathbf{y} = \frac{d\mathbf{y}}{d\mathbf{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial y_{1}}{\partial x_{1}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y_{1}}{\partial x_{m}} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial y_{n}}{\partial x_{1}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y_{n}}{\partial x_{m}} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$$

$$(0.4)$$

其中:

$$J_{i,j} = \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial x_j} \tag{0.5}$$

一些常用矩阵求导公式的推导

$$\left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}}{\partial \mathbf{x}}\right)_{ij} = \frac{\partial (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x})_{i}}{\partial x_{j}} = \frac{\partial \sum_{k} a_{ik} x_{k}}{\partial x_{j}} = \frac{\partial a_{ij} x_{j}}{\partial x_{j}} = a_{ij}$$

$$(0.6)$$

所以

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{A} \tag{0.7}$$

$$\frac{\partial [tr(\mathbf{AX})]}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}} \tag{0.8}$$

BP 算法

神经网络记号

设神经网络层数为n 层,编号为 1 至n ,其中含有 1 个输入层(记为层 1)、n-2个隐层(记为层 2~层n-1),1 个输出层(记为层n)。层i 也记作 $\mathbf{l}^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}(s_i)$, s_i 为层i 的结点数量, $l_i^{(i)}$ 为层i 的结点j 。i 层的**输入**向量记为

$$\mathbf{z}^{(i)} = [z_1^{(i)}, \dots, z_{s_i}^{(i)}]^{\mathsf{T}} \in \mathbb{R}(s_i \times 1)$$
(1.1)

其中 $z_{j}^{(i)}$ 代表层 i 的 j 结点 $(l_{j}^{(i)})$ 的输入,**输出**向量记为

$$\mathbf{a}^{(i)} = [a_1^{(i)}, \dots, a_{s_i}^{(i)}]^{\mathrm{T}} \in \mathbb{R}(s_i \times 1)$$
(1.2)

输入层(层 1)的 $\mathbf{a}_1 = \mathbf{z}_1 = \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}(s_1)$, 其中 \mathbf{x} 为输入。

层 i 与层 i+1 的结点之间的权重矩阵记为

$$\mathbf{W}^{(i)} = \begin{bmatrix} w_{11}^{(i)} & \cdots & w_{1s_i}^{(i)} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ w_{s_{i+1}}^{(i)} & \cdots & w_{s_{i+1}s_i}^{(i)} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}(s_{i+1} \times s_i)$$
(1.3)

其中: $w_{jk}^{(i)}$ 为结点 $l_k^{(i)}$ 到 $l_j^{(i+1)}$ 的权重。

其余各层的输入、输出、权重之间的关系如下:

$$\mathbf{z}^{(i)} = \mathbf{W}^{(i-1)} \mathbf{a}^{(i-1)} \in \mathbb{R}(s_i \times s_{i-1}) \times \mathbb{R}(s_{i-1} \times 1) = \mathbb{R}(s_i \times 1)$$

$$(1.4)$$

$$z_j^{(i)} = \sum_k w_{jk}^{(i-1)} a_k^{(i-1)}$$
(1.5)

$$\mathbf{a}^{(i)} = f(\mathbf{z}^{(i)}) \tag{1.6}$$

其中 $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$,称为 sigmoid 激活函数。

神经网络的输出

$$\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{a}^{(n)} = \operatorname{sigmoid} \mathbf{z}^{(n)} \in \mathbb{R}(s_n \times 1)$$
 (1.7)

神经网络输入向量 \mathbf{x} 的标签向量记作 $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}(s_n \times 1)$

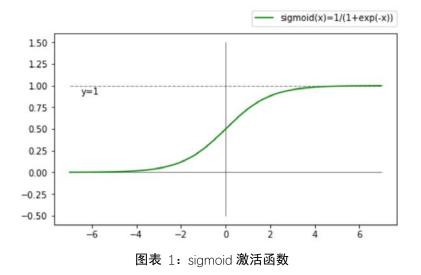
激活函数

sigmoid 激活函数

$$sigmoid x = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}} \tag{1.8}$$

其导数为:

$$\frac{d(\operatorname{sigmoid} x)}{dx} = \operatorname{sigmoid} x - (\operatorname{sigmoid} x)^2$$
 (1.9)



损失函数

损失函数 $\operatorname{Loss}(h_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{y}) : \mathbb{R}(s_n \times 1, s_n \times 1) \to \mathbb{R}^n$:

$$Loss(h_{w}(x), y) = -y^{T} \ln h_{w}(x) - (1 - y)^{T} \ln [1 - h_{w}(x)]$$
 (1.10)

注意:根据损失函数的定义,此处需要计算 $y = h_w(x)$ 的内积(损失函数的值是标量),因此y使用转置形式。

损失函数对权重求导

为了使用梯度下降方法更新权重,需要计算损失函数(简记为L)对 $\mathbf{w}_{_{jk}}^{(i)}$ 的偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_{jk}^{(i)}} = \sum_{p \in (1, s_{i+1})} \frac{\partial L}{\partial z_p^{(i+1)}} \frac{\partial z_p^{(i+1)}}{\partial w_{jk}^{(i)}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial z_j^{(i+1)}} \frac{\partial z_j^{(i+1)}}{\partial w_{jk}^{(i)}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial z_j^{(i+1)}} \frac{\partial (w_{jk}^{(i)} a_k^{(i)})}{\partial w_{jk}^{(i)}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial z_j^{(i+1)}} a_k^{(i)} \quad (1.11)$$

(注意 L 是 $z_{j}^{(i+1)}$ 的函数,而 $z_{j}^{(i+1)}$ 是 $\mathbf{w}_{jk}^{(i)}$ 的函数。而当 $p \neq j$ 时, $z_{p}^{(i+1)}$ 不是 $\mathbf{w}_{jk}^{(i)}$ 的函数,因为 $\mathbf{w}_{jk}^{(i)}$ 不影响 $z_{p}^{(i+1)}$ 。)

定义误差因子 $\delta^{(i)}$ 如下:

$$\boldsymbol{\delta}^{(i)} = [\boldsymbol{\delta}_1^{(i)}, \cdots, \boldsymbol{\delta}_{s_i}^{(i)}]^{\mathrm{T}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{z}^{(i)}} = [\frac{\partial L}{\partial z_1^{(i)}}, \cdots, \frac{\partial L}{\partial z_{s_i}^{(i)}}]^{\mathrm{T}} \in \mathbb{R}(s_i \times 1)$$
(1.12)

其中:

$$\mathcal{S}_{j}^{(i)} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial z_{j}^{(i)}} \tag{1.13}$$

则有

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_{ik}^{(i)}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial z_i^{(i+1)}} a_k^{(i)} = \delta_j^{(i+1)} a_k^{(i)}$$

$$\tag{1.14}$$

由上式求出的矩阵元素倒推出矩阵公式如下:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{W}^{(i)}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_{11}^{(i)}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_{1s_i}^{(i)}} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_{s_{i+1}}^{(i)}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_{s_{i+1}s_i}^{(i)}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \delta_1^{(i+1)} a_1^{(i)} & \cdots & \delta_1^{(i+1)} a_{s_i}^{(i)} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \delta_{s_{i+1}}^{(i+1)} a_1^{(i)} & \cdots & \delta_{s_{i+1}}^{(i+1)} a_{s_i}^{(i)} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{\delta}^{(i+1)} [\mathbf{a}^{(i)}]^{\mathrm{T}} \in \mathbb{R}(s_{i+1} \times 1)(1 \times s_i) = \mathbb{R}(s_{i+1} \times s_i) \quad (1.15)$$

计算误差因子

$$\delta_{j}^{(i)} = \frac{\partial \operatorname{Loss}}{\partial z_{j}^{(i)}} = \sum_{k} \frac{\partial \operatorname{Loss}}{\partial z_{k}^{(i+1)}} \frac{\partial z_{k}^{(i+1)}}{\partial z_{j}^{(i)}} = \sum_{k} \delta_{k}^{(i+1)} \frac{\partial z_{k}^{(i+1)}}{\partial z_{j}^{(i)}}$$
(1.16)

其中:
$$\frac{\partial z_k^{(i+1)}}{\partial z_j^{(i)}} = \frac{\partial \sum_p w_{kp}^{(i)} a_p^{(i)}}{\partial z_j^{(i)}} = \sum_p \frac{\partial w_{kp}^{(i)} a_p^{(i)}}{\partial z_j^{(i)}} = \frac{\partial w_{kj}^{(i)} a_j^{(i)}}{\partial z_j^{(i)}} = w_{kj}^{(i)} \frac{\partial f(z_j^{(i)})}{\partial z_j^{(i)}} = w_{kj}^{(i)} f'(z_j^{(i)}), \text{ f 为 sigmoid 激活函数}.$$

因此

$$\delta_{j}^{(i)} = \sum_{k} \delta_{k}^{(i+1)} \frac{\partial z_{k}^{(i+1)}}{\partial z_{j}^{(i)}} = \sum_{k} \delta_{k}^{(i+1)} w_{kj}^{(i)} f'(z_{j}^{(i)})$$

$$= f'(z_{j}^{(i)}) \sum_{k} \delta_{k}^{(i+1)} w_{kj}^{(i)} = f'(z_{j}^{(i)}) [(\boldsymbol{\delta}^{(i+1)})^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{w}_{.j}^{(i)}]$$
(1.17)

矩阵形式如下:

$$\boldsymbol{\delta}^{(i)} = \begin{bmatrix} f'(z_1^{(i)})[(\boldsymbol{\delta}^{(i+1)})^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{w}_{.1}^{(i)}] \\ \vdots \\ f'(z_{s_i}^{(i)})[(\boldsymbol{\delta}^{(i+1)})^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{w}_{.s_i}^{(i)}] \end{bmatrix} = f'(\mathbf{z}^{(i)}) \circ [(\boldsymbol{\delta}^{(i+1)})^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{W}^{(i)}]^{\mathrm{T}}$$
(1.18)

由(1.9)可知 $f'(\mathbf{z}^{(i)}) = f(\mathbf{z}^{(i)}) - f^2(\mathbf{z}^{(i)})$, 因此上式

$$\boldsymbol{\delta}^{(i)} = [f(\mathbf{z}^{(i)}) - f^2(\mathbf{z}^{(i)})] \circ [(\boldsymbol{\delta}^{(i+1)})^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{W}^{(i)}]^{\mathrm{T}}$$
(1.19)

其中。表示两个同维度向量对应元素相乘,得到一个同维度的新向量,例如

$$[a,b,c] \circ [d,e,f] = [ad,be,cf]$$
 (1.20)

因为: $\text{Loss}(\mathbf{z}^{(n)}, \mathbf{y}) = -\mathbf{y}^{T} \ln \text{sigmoid } \mathbf{z}^{(n)} - (1 - \mathbf{y})^{T} \ln (1 - \text{sigmoid } \mathbf{z}^{(n)})$, 有

$$\frac{d \operatorname{Loss}}{dz_{i}^{(n)}} = \frac{\sum_{k} -y_{k} \ln (\operatorname{sigmoid} z_{k}^{(n)}) - \sum_{k} (1 - y_{k}) \ln (1 - \operatorname{sigmoid} z_{k}^{(n)})}{dz_{i}^{(n)}}$$

$$= \frac{-y_{i} \ln \operatorname{sigmoid} z_{i}^{(n)} - (1 - y_{i}) \ln (1 - \operatorname{sigmoid} z_{i}^{(n)})}{dz_{i}^{(n)}}$$

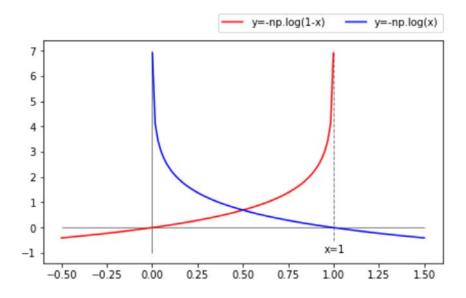
$$= -y_{i} (1 - \operatorname{sigmoid} z_{i}^{(n)}) + (1 - y_{i}) \operatorname{sigmoid} z_{i}^{(n)}$$
(1.21)

因此由元素推导出相应矩阵公式如下:

$$\boldsymbol{\delta}^{(n)} = \frac{d \operatorname{Loss}}{d\mathbf{z}^{(n)}} = -\mathbf{y} \circ (1 - \operatorname{sigmoid} \mathbf{z}^{(n)}) + (1 - \mathbf{y}) \circ \operatorname{sigmoid} \mathbf{z}^{(n)}$$
(1.22)

交叉熵损失函数原理

$$Loss = -[y \ln h_{w}(\mathbf{x}) + (1 - y) \ln(1 - h_{w}(\mathbf{x}))] = \begin{cases} -\ln(1 - h_{w}(\mathbf{x})) & y = 0 \\ -\ln(h_{w}(\mathbf{x})) & y = 1 \end{cases}$$



图表 2: 交叉熵损失函数原理图(当 y=0 时, $h_w(\mathbf{x})$ 如果趋于 1,或者当 y=1 时, $h_w(\mathbf{x})$ 如果趋于 0,则 Loss 为无限大)