■相关数学概念

□ 导数(derivative)

导数表示的是因变量相对于自变量的变化率,如 $y = x^2$ 的导数为 $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x$

□ 偏导数(panrtial derivative)

偏导数表示的是多元函数某个方向(一般是某个轴向)的变化率

□ 梯度(gradient)

对多元函数每一个轴向求偏导函数,这些偏导函数组成的向量就称之为梯度

若有一函数:
$$f(x) = f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)$$
,则该函数的梯度为 $\nabla f = (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}; \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}; ...; \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n})$

例: 函数 $F(x_1, x_2) = (3x_1 + 4x_2)^2$,则对于 x_1 , x_2 的偏导分别为: $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_1} = 18x_1 + 24x_2$ $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_2} = 24x_1 + 32x_2$ 则F在(2,3)时的梯度为($18 \times 2 + 24 \times 3,24 \times 2 + 32 \times 3$) = (108,144),记为: $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x|_{x=(2,2)}} = \begin{bmatrix} 108 \\ 144 \end{bmatrix}$

■一元函数梯度下降法推导

若函数f(x)在包含 x_0 的某个闭区间[a,b]上具有n阶导数,且在开区间(a,b)上具有n+1阶导数,则对闭区间[a,b]上任意一点x,泰勒展开式成立

$$f(x) = \frac{f(x_0)}{0!} + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!}(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n + R_n(x)$$

f(x)在 x_1 处的一阶泰勒展开式: $f_{taylor_1}(x) = f(x_1) + f'(x_1)(x - x_1)$

当x在离 x_1 很近的距离时: $f(x) \approx f_{taylor_1}(x)$

此时取 $x_2 = x_1 - \eta f'(x_1)$,则 $f(x_2) \approx f_{taylor_1}(x_2) = f(x_1) + f'(x_1)(x_2 - x_1)$

根据 x_2 的取值[$x_2 = x_1 - \eta f'(x_1)$],则 $f'(x_1)(x_2 - x_1) = f'(x_1)(x_1 - \eta f'(x_1) - x_1) = -\eta (f'(x_1))^2 \le 0$

因此: $f(x_2) \approx f(x_1) - \eta (f'(x_1))^2$, 易得 $f(x_2) < f(x_1)$

以此类推: $x_{n+1} = x_n - \eta f'(x_n)$, 使得 $f(x_{n+1}) \le f(x_n)$

一般情况下迭代停止标准: $f(x_{n+1}) - f(x_n) \approx f_{taylor_1}(\mathbf{x}_{n+1}) - f(x_n) = -\eta (f'(x_n))^2 \le \varepsilon$

■多元函数梯度下降法推导

若函数f(x)在包含 $x^{(0)}$ 的某个闭区间[a,b]上具有n阶导数,且在开区间(a,b)上具有n+1阶导数,则对闭区间[a,b]上任意一点x,泰勒展开式成立

$$f(x^{1}, x^{2}, ..., x^{n}) = f(x_{k}^{1}, x_{k}^{2}, ..., x_{k}^{n}) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x^{i} - x_{k}^{i}) f_{x^{i}}'(x_{k}^{1}, x_{k}^{2}, ..., x_{k}^{n})$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2!} \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} (x^{i} - x_{k}^{i})(x^{j} - x_{k}^{j}) f_{x^{i}}''(x_{k}^{1}, x_{k}^{2}, ..., x_{k}^{n}) + \dots + o^{n}$$

f(x) 在 $x^{(1)}$ 处的一阶泰勒展开式: $f_{taylor_1}(x) = f(x^{(1)}) + (x - x^{(1)})^T \nabla f(x^{(1)}) \longrightarrow \nabla f(x^{(1)}) = [\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1^{(1)}}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2^{(1)}}]$

当x在离 $x^{(1)}$ 很近的距离时: $f(x) \approx f_{taylor_1}(x)$

此时取 $x^{(2)} = x^{(1)} - \eta \nabla f(x^{(1)})$,则 $f(x^{(2)}) \approx f_{taylor_1}(x^{(2)}) = f(x^{(1)}) + \nabla f(x^{(1)})(x^{(2)} - x^{(1)})^T$

根据 $x^{(2)}$ 的取值 $x^{(2)} = x^{(1)} - \eta \nabla f(x^{(1)}), \quad \mathcal{U} \nabla f(x^{(1)})(x^{(2)} - x^{(1)})^T = \nabla f(x^{(1)})(-\eta \nabla f(x^{(1)}))^T = -\eta(||\nabla f(x^{(1)})||_2)^2 \le 0$

以此类推: $x^{(n+1)} = x^{(n)} - \eta \nabla f(x^{(n)})$, 使得 $f(x^{(n+1)}) \le f(x^{(n)})$

■梯度下降算法

$$J(w)$$

$$w = w - \alpha \frac{\partial J(w)}{\partial w}$$

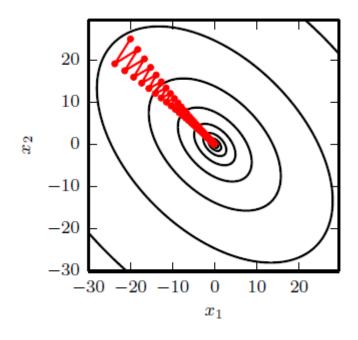
$$\min_{w} J(w)$$

正确方式:同步更新 tmp_w=
$$w-\alpha \frac{\partial J(w,b)}{\partial w}$$
 tmp_b= $b-\alpha \frac{\partial J(w,b)}{\partial b}$ w=tmp_w b=tmp_b

Repeat until convergence{

$$w = w - \alpha \frac{\partial J(w,b)}{\partial w}$$
 $b = b - \alpha \frac{\partial J(w,b)}{\partial b}$
}
错误方式: 单独更新
 $tmp_w = w - \alpha \frac{\partial J(w,b)}{\partial w}$
 $w = tmp_w$
 $tmp_b = b - \alpha \frac{\partial J(w,b)}{\partial b}$

b=tmp b



■梯度下降算法

线性回归模型: $f_{w,b}(x) = wx + b$

损失函数:
$$J(w,b) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (f_{w,b}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$$

$$\frac{\partial J(w,b)}{\partial w} = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (wx^{(i)} + b - y^{(i)}) 2x^{(i)}$$
$$= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (f_{w,b}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x^{(i)}$$
$$\partial J(w,b) = 1 \sum_{i=1}^{m} (x^{(i)} - y^{(i)}) x^{(i)}$$

$$\frac{\partial J(w,b)}{\partial b} = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (wx^{(i)} + b - y^{(i)})2$$
$$= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (f_{w,b}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})$$

Repeat until convergence{

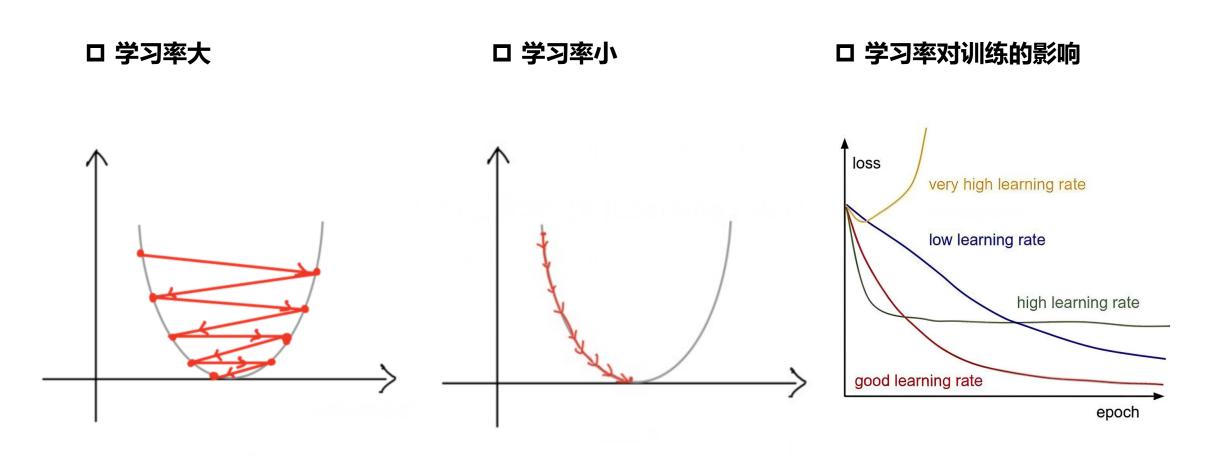
$$w = w - \alpha \frac{\partial J(w, b)}{\partial w}$$
$$b = b - \alpha \frac{\partial J(w, b)}{\partial b}$$

}

Repeat until convergence{

$$w = w - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (f_{w,b}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x^{(i)}$$
$$b = b - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (f_{w,b}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})$$

■学习率选择



□ SGD梯度下降法

即随机梯度下降法,在每轮迭代时从数据集中随机挑选一定数量的数据进行计算

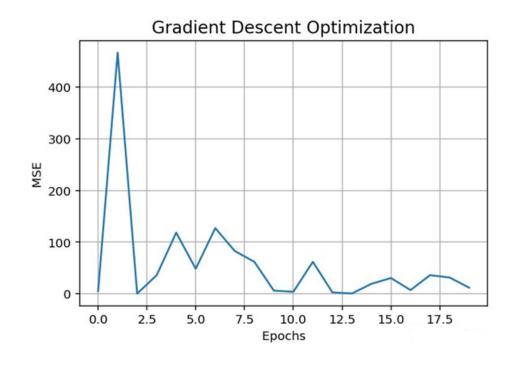
损失函数:
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f_i(x)$$

梯度下降法:
$$\nabla f(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \nabla f_i(x)$$

随机梯度下降法:
$$\nabla f(x) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \nabla f_i(x)$$

f(x) 是目标损失函数

 $f_i(x)$ 是第i个样本所对应的损失函数



□ Momentum梯度下降法

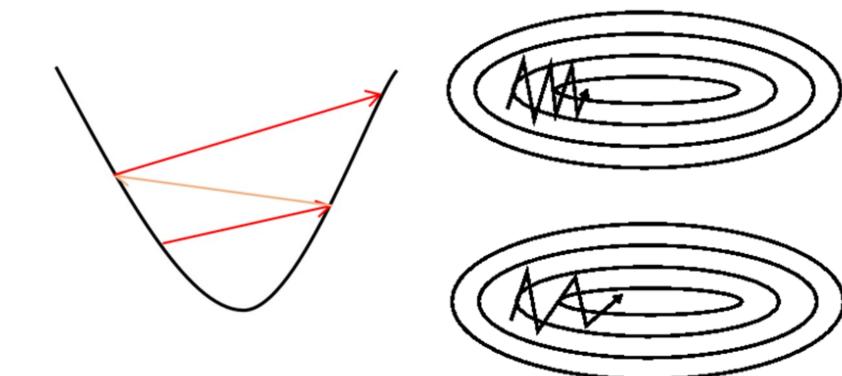
引入动量, 使得因学习率过大而来回摆动的参数, 梯度能前后抵消, 阻止发散

$$\mathbf{v}_{\mathsf{t}} = \beta \, v_{t-1} + \eta \, \nabla J(\mathbf{w})$$

$$w = w - v_t$$

其中: v_t表示当前动量

∇*J*(w)为目标函数的当前梯度



■优化梯度下降法

□ NAG梯度下降法

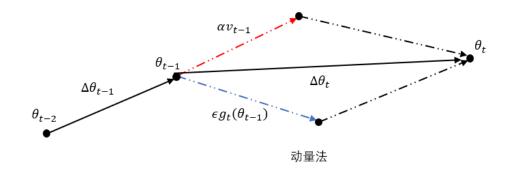
Nesterov加速梯度下降法,查看当前累积动量所在位置,再去计算该位置的梯度

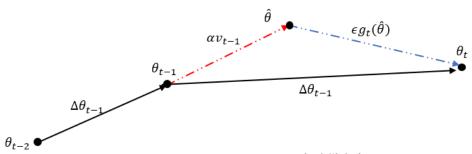
$$\mathbf{v_t} = \beta v_{t-1} + \eta \nabla J(w - \beta v_{t-1})$$

$$w = w - v_t$$

其中: v_t表示当前动量

 $\nabla J(w - \beta v_{t-1})$ 为在累计动量方向的梯度





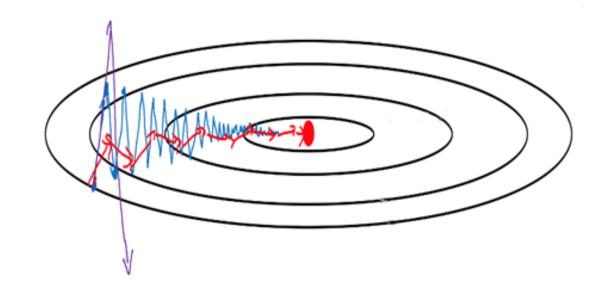
Nesterov 加速梯度法

□ RMSprop梯度下降法

当目标函数有很多自变量时,收敛速度较快的自变量方向使用较大步长,收敛速度慢的地方使用较小步长

$$g^{(n)} = \rho g^{(n-1)} + (1 - \rho) \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{|x=x^{(n)}}}\right)^2$$

$$x^{(n+1)} = x^{(n)} - \frac{\eta}{\sqrt{g^n + \varepsilon}} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{|x=x^n}}$$



□ Adagrad梯度下降法

针对不同的参数自适应的调节对应的学习率,若其梯度累计值较大则实际学习率小一些,若梯度累计值较小则实际学习率大一些

$$w_{(t)i} = w_{(t-1)i} - \frac{\eta}{\sqrt{S_{(t)} + \varepsilon}} \Delta w_{(t)i}$$

其中:
$$S_{(t)} = S_{(t-1)} + \Delta w_{(t)i}^2$$

$$\Delta w_{(t)i} = \frac{\partial J(w_{(t-1)i})}{\partial w_i}$$

- η为初始学习率
- ∈是为了数值稳定性而加上的,通常 ∈ 取 10的负10次方
- 不同的参数由于梯度不同,他们对应的 s 大小也就不同,学习率也就不同

□ 梯度下降法比较

