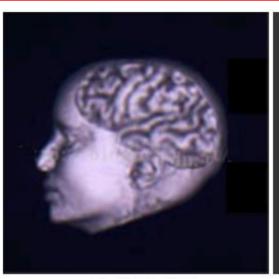
人工神经网络

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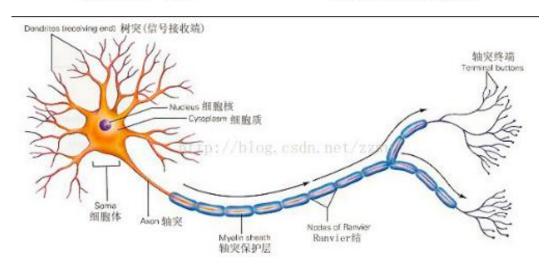
Motivation—How the brain works?





1 大脑半球像半个核桃

2 大脑皮层由灰质白质组成

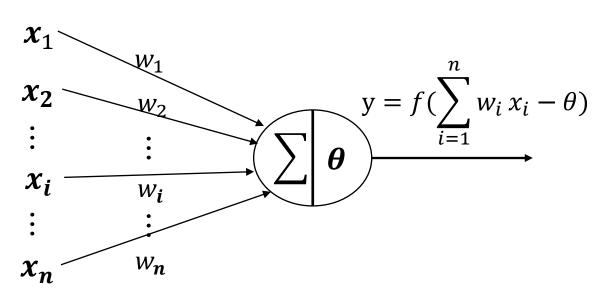


神经网络

神经网络(Neural Network):

神经网络是由具有适应性的简单单元组成的广泛并行互连的网络,它的组织能够模拟生物神经系统对真实世界物体所做的交互反应。

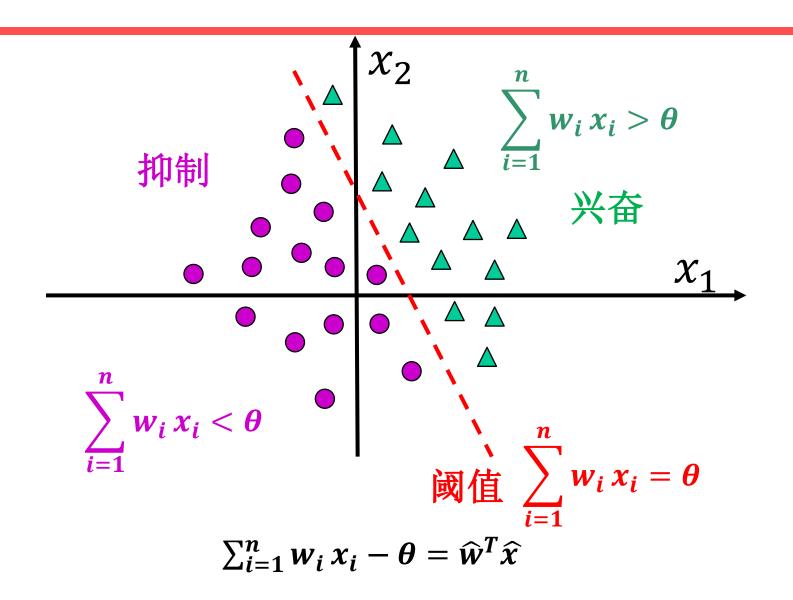
神经元(Neuron):



- ① x_i 来自第i个神 经元的输入
- ② w_i 第i个神经元的连接权重
- ③ **θ** 阈值(threshold) 或称为偏置(bias)

M-P神经元模型[McCulloch and Pitts, 1943]

神经元工作机制



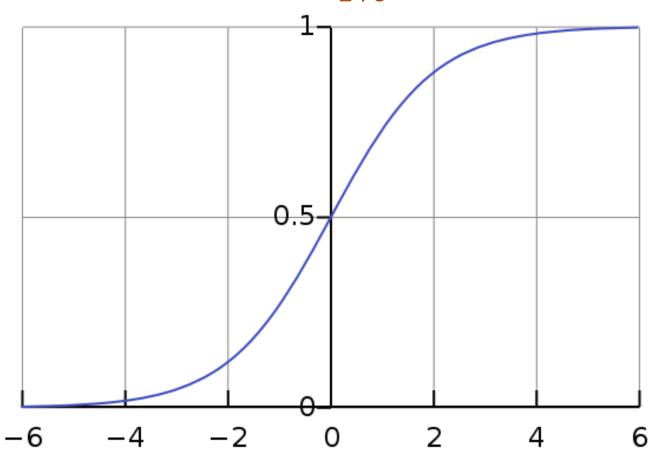
神经元

• 神经元状态:

- 当 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i x_i \ge \theta$ 时,神经元被激活,处在兴奋状态,假设其对应输出应为y = 1。
- 当 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i x_i < \theta$ 时,神经元未被激活,处在抑制状态,假设其对应输出应为y = 0。
- f(·)函数称为激活函数(activation function):
 - 化学物质与阈值差值→神经元状态
 - 连续空间[-∞, +∞]→离散空间{0,1}
 - 理想情况: 单位跃阶函数(性质不好)
 - 常见情况: 使用Sigmoid函数(又称挤压函数Squashing function)

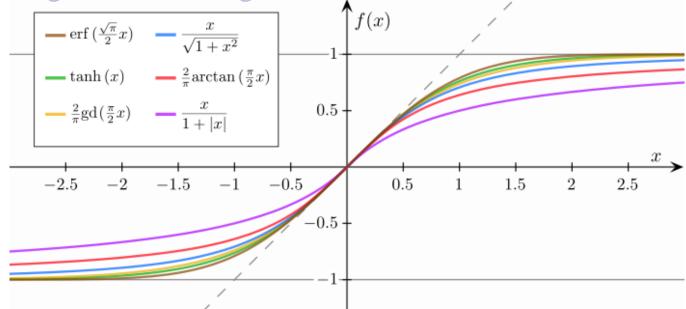
Sigmoid函数

• 典型Sigmoid函数: $y = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}$



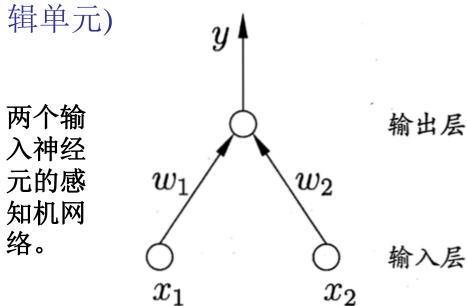
Connect with Logistic Regression

- 回归逻辑回归,同学们发现了什么?
 - 神经元模型与逻辑回归模型求解的优化问题是一致的 ,都是线性二分类问题。
- Sigmoid函数=Logistic函数?
 - Sigmoid函数≠Logistic函数
 - Logistic函数⊂ Sigmoid函数



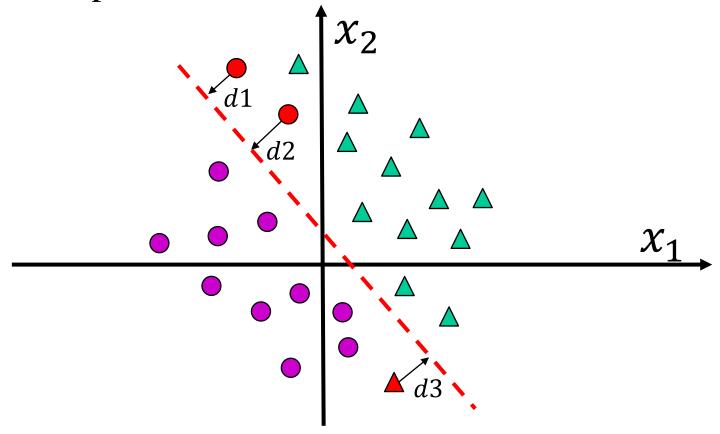
感知机(Perceptron)

- 本质上, M-P神经元=线性二分类器
- 感知机 (Perceptron):
 - The simplest example of NN
 - Two layers= input layer + one M-P neuron
 - M-P neuron also known as threshold logic unit(阈值逻



优化目标

Same problem with different solution



Objective: 错分点到超平面的距离和最短,即(d1+d2+d3)↓

点到超平面距离

- 为了便于讨论,数据表示向量化:
 - Let $w_0 = \theta$, then $\sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i \theta = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i w_0 = \widehat{w}^T \widehat{x}$
 - Where $\widehat{w} = [w_0; w_1; \cdots; w_n]$ and $\widehat{x} = [-1; x_1; \cdots; x_n]$.
 - The ground truth label of \hat{x} is y while its predicted label via NN is $\hat{y} = f(\hat{w}^T \hat{x})$.
- 点到超平面(Hyperplane)的距离:

$$dist(\widehat{\boldsymbol{x}}, \widehat{\boldsymbol{w}}) = \frac{|\widehat{\boldsymbol{w}}^T \widehat{\boldsymbol{x}}|}{||\widehat{\boldsymbol{w}}||_2}$$

- 错误分类点到超平面距离:
 - 0被分为1,距离为 $(\hat{y}-y)\frac{\hat{w}^T\hat{x}}{||\hat{w}||_2}$
 - 1被分为0,距离也为($\hat{\boldsymbol{y}} \boldsymbol{y}$) $\frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{w}}^T\hat{\boldsymbol{x}}}{||\hat{\boldsymbol{w}}||_2}$

损失函数

Cost function (Mean loss)

$$\min \frac{1}{|M|} \sum_{t \in M} (\hat{y}_t - \mathbf{y}_t) \frac{\widehat{\mathbf{w}}^T \widehat{x}_t}{||\widehat{\mathbf{w}}||_2} \coloneqq \frac{1}{|M|} \sum_{t} (\hat{y}_t - \mathbf{y}_t) \frac{\widehat{\mathbf{w}}^T \widehat{x}_t}{||\widehat{\mathbf{w}}||_2}$$

Where $M \subset D$ is the subscript collection of misclassified samples, and D is the subscript collection of training samples.

- 等价于:

$$\min J(\widehat{\boldsymbol{w}}) := \frac{1}{|M|} \sum_{t} (\widehat{y}_t - \mathbf{y}_t) \widehat{\boldsymbol{w}}^T \widehat{x}_t$$

模型求解

- 上述模型无解析解,采用梯度下降迭代求解。
- 梯度下降法:

$$w_{t+1} = w_t - \eta \Delta J(w)$$

• 权重更新法则

$$\widehat{\boldsymbol{w}} \leftarrow \widehat{\boldsymbol{w}} - \eta \sum_{t} (\widehat{y}_{t} - \mathbf{y}_{t}) \, \widehat{x}_{t}$$

等价于:

$$\widehat{\boldsymbol{w}} \leftarrow \widehat{\boldsymbol{w}} + \eta \sum_{t} (\mathbf{y}_{t} - \widehat{\mathbf{y}}_{t}) \, \widehat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{t}$$

标量化:

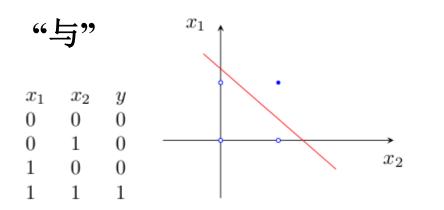
 $w_i \leftarrow w_i + \eta \sum_t (y_t - \hat{y}_t) x_t^{(i)}$, $x_t^{(i)}$ is the *i*th element of \hat{x}_t

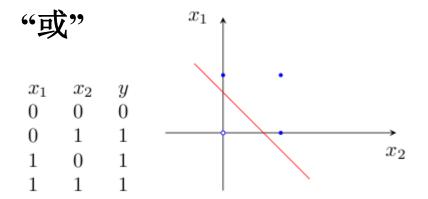
思考

- 对比本权重更新法则与周志华《机器学习》99页公式(5.1)与(5.2)?
- 更新法则不同,我们采用的标准梯度下降法,教材采用了随机梯度下降法(Stochastic gradient descent, SGD)。
 - 标准梯度下降法: 所有样本的平均梯度方向下降
 - SGD: 随机选取一个样本,沿其梯度下降方向更新:
 - $\widehat{\mathbf{w}} \leftarrow \widehat{\mathbf{w}} + \eta(y \widehat{y})\widehat{\mathbf{x}}$
 - $\mathbf{w_i} \leftarrow \mathbf{w_i} + \eta(y \hat{y})x_i$

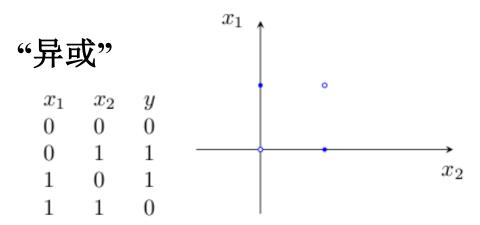
单层感知器特性

• 线性可分情况:可以解决 (可证明收敛)





• 线性不可分情况:不能解决



多层网络

• 线性不可分:一个超平面没法解决问题,就用两个超平面来解决,什么?还不行!那就再增加超平面直到解决问题为止。——多层神经网络。

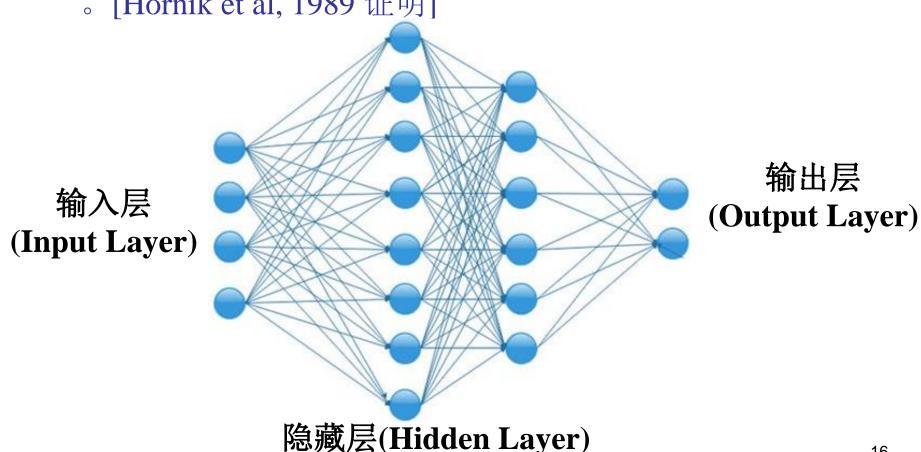
结构	决策区域类型	区域形状	异或问题
无隐层	由一超平面分成两个		A B A
单隐层	开凸区域或闭凸区域		A B
双隐层	任意形状(其复杂度由单元数目确定)。	csdn. net/an	B A

多层神经网络

• 多层前馈神经网络(Multi-layer feedforward neural networks)

Powerful: 可以以任意精度逼近任意复杂度的连续函数

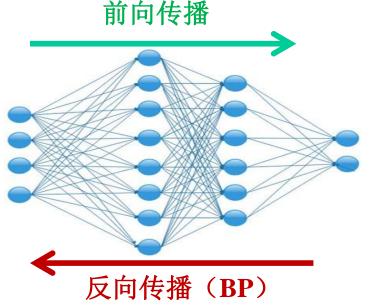
。[Hornik et al, 1989 证明]



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多层神经网络的优化更新

- 1. 初始多层神经网络各层参数(如w, θ).
- 2. 给定一组训练样本(x,y),进行一次前向传播,计算预测误差。
- 3. 根据预测误差,进行一次方向传播,利用BP算法(链式求导法则+随机梯度下降法)完成各层神经网络参数更新(修正)。
- 重复2,3直至收敛。



误差逆传播算法

多层网络的权重优化法则——误差逆传播(BackPropagations,简称BP)算法。

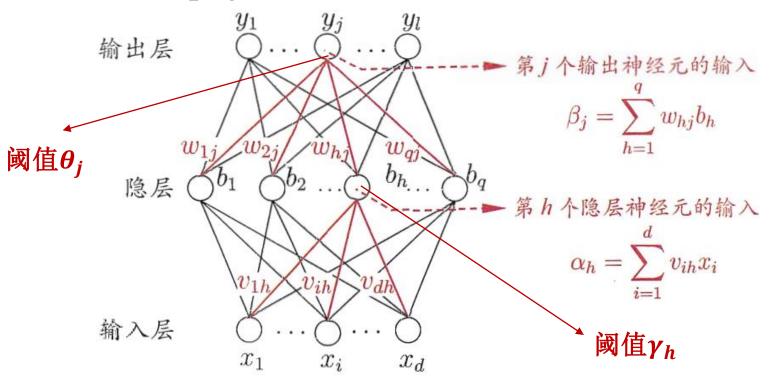


图 5.7 BP 网络及算法中的变量符号net/antkillerfarm

误差逆传播算法

• BP算法中的待求参数:

$$w_{hj}$$
, θ_j , v_{ih} , γ_h

- Other notations:
 - 给定训练样本 (x_k, y_k) ,假定神经网络的输出为 $\hat{y}_k = (\hat{y}_1^k, \hat{y}_2^k, \dots, \hat{y}_l^k)$, 即 $\hat{y}_i^k = f(\beta_i \theta_i)$
 - 关于训练样本 (x_k, y_k) 在所有属性上的误差为
 - 最小化目标函数(代价函数) $E_k = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{l} (\hat{y}_j^k y_j^k)^2$

General update rules(SGD):η为学习率

$$-\boldsymbol{v}\leftarrow\boldsymbol{v}+\Delta\boldsymbol{v},\Delta\boldsymbol{v}=-\eta\,rac{\partial E}{\partial v}$$

$$- 例子: \quad \Delta w_{hj} = -\eta \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial w_{hj}}$$

- 核心问题求解: $\frac{\partial E}{\partial v}$, 例 $\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial w_{hi}}$
- 本质问题(复合函数求偏导):

$$-E_{k} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{l} (\hat{y}_{j}^{k} - y_{j}^{k})^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{l} (f(\beta_{j} - \theta_{j}) - y_{j}^{k})^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{l} (f(\sum_{h=1}^{q} w_{hj} b_{h} - \theta_{j}) - y_{j}^{k})^{2}$$

• 求解余项:
$$\Delta w_{hj} = -\eta \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial w_{hj}}$$
:
$$\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial w_{hj}} = \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \hat{y}_j^k} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{y}_j^k}{\partial \beta_j} \cdot \frac{\partial \beta_j}{\partial w_{hj}}$$
已知 $E_k = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^l (\hat{y}_j^k - y_j^k)^2 \text{则} \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \hat{y}_j^k} = \hat{y}_j^k - y_j^k,$
已知 $\beta_j = \sum_{h=1}^q w_{hj} b_h \text{则} \frac{\partial \beta_j}{\partial w_{hj}} = b_h,$

• 已知激活函数f()为logistic函数且 $f(\beta_i - \theta_i) = \hat{y}_i^k$ 则有

$$\frac{\partial \hat{y}_{j}^{k}}{\partial \beta_{j}} = f'(\beta_{j} - \theta_{j}) = f(\beta_{j} - \theta_{j})(1 - f(\beta_{j} - \theta_{j})) = \hat{y}_{j}^{k}(1 - \hat{y}_{j}^{k})$$
可得 $\frac{\partial E_{k}}{\partial \beta_{j}} = \frac{\partial E_{k}}{\partial \hat{y}_{j}^{k}} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{y}_{j}^{k}}{\partial \beta_{j}} = (\hat{y}_{j}^{k} - y_{j}^{k}) \hat{y}_{j}^{k}(1 - \hat{y}_{j}^{k}),$

$$\Leftrightarrow g_{j} = -\frac{\partial E_{k}}{\partial \beta_{j}} = \hat{y}_{j}^{k}(1 - \hat{y}_{j}^{k})(y_{j}^{k} - \hat{y}_{j}^{k}), \quad \text{則}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_{k}}{\partial w_{hj}} = \frac{\partial E_{k}}{\partial \beta_{j}} \cdot \frac{\partial \beta_{j}}{\partial w_{hj}} = -g_{j}b_{h}$$

$$\text{Model} \Delta w_{hj} = ng_{h}b_{h}$$

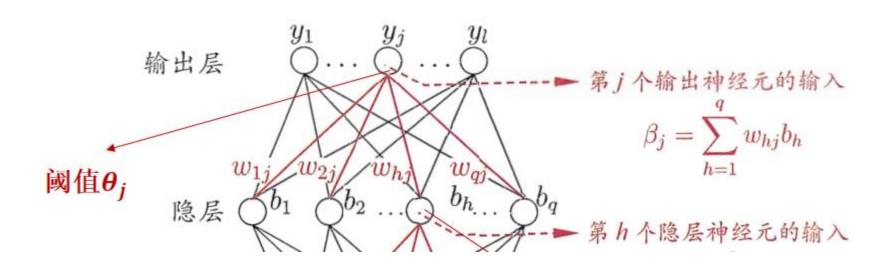
从而
$$\Delta w_{hj} = -\eta \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial w_{hi}} = \eta g_j b_h$$

•
$$\hat{x}$$
 $\hat{m}\Delta\theta_{j} = -\eta \frac{\partial E_{k}}{\partial \theta_{j}} = -\eta g_{j}$:
$$\frac{\partial E_{k}}{\partial \theta_{j}} = \frac{\partial E_{k}}{\partial \hat{y}_{j}^{k}} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{y}_{j}^{k}}{\partial \theta_{j}} = -(\hat{y}_{j}^{k} - y_{j}^{k})\hat{y}_{j}^{k}(1 - \hat{y}_{j}^{k}) = g_{j}$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{y}_{j}^{k}}{\partial \theta_{i}} = -f'(\beta_{j} - \theta_{j}) = -\hat{y}_{j}^{k}(1 - \hat{y}_{j}^{k})$$

• 求解 $\Delta v_{ih} = -\eta \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial v_{ih}} = ?$:

$$\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial v_{ih}} = \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial b_h} \cdot \frac{\partial b_h}{\partial a_h} \cdot \frac{\partial a_h}{\partial v_{ih}} = \sum_{j=1}^l \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \hat{y}_j^k} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{y}_j^k}{\partial \beta_j} \cdot \frac{\partial \beta_j}{\partial b_h} \cdot \frac{\partial b_h}{\partial a_h} \cdot \frac{\partial a_h}{\partial v_{ih}}$$



• 求解
$$\Delta v_{ih} = -\eta \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial v_{ih}} = ?$$
:

•
$$\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial v_{ih}} = \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial b_h} \cdot \frac{\partial b_h}{\partial a_h} \cdot \frac{\partial a_h}{\partial v_{ih}} = T \cdot \frac{\partial a_h}{\partial v_{ih}}$$

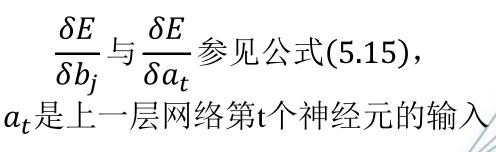
• 己知
$$T = -e_h$$
且 $a_h = \sum_{i=1}^d v_{ih} x_i^k$ 则有
$$\frac{\partial a_h}{\partial v_{ih}} = x_i^k$$
$$\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial v_{ih}} = \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial b_h} \cdot \frac{\partial b_h}{\partial a_h} \cdot \frac{\partial a_h}{\partial v_{ih}} = -e_h x_i^k$$

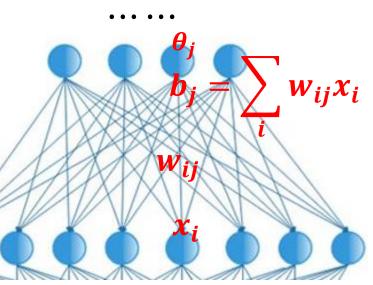
得:
$$\Delta v_{ih} = -\eta \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial v_{ih}} = \eta e_h x_i$$

• 类似的可求解出: $\Delta \gamma_h = -\eta \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \gamma_h} = -\eta e_h$

- 根据教材公式(5.11)——(5.14)、(5.15)可归纳出参数更 新通式:
- $\Delta w_{ij} = -\eta e_j x_i$, $\Delta \theta_j = \eta e_j$,

•
$$e_j = \frac{\delta E}{\delta b_j}$$





• • • • • •

- BP算法的核心思路: 链式法则(复合函数求偏导)
 - ① 利用前向传播,计算第n层输出值。
 - ② 计算输出值和实际值的残差。
 - ③ 将残差按影响逐步传递回第*n* 1,*n* 2,…,2层,以修正各层参数。(即所谓的误差逆传播)
- 累积误差逆传播(Accumulated Error Backpropagation)

$$E = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^{m} E_k$$

本质:采用的是标准梯度下降法。

BP算法局限性

• 容易过拟合!

早停、正则化

• 容易陷入局部最优!

选取多次初值、随机梯度下降法

• 难以设置隐层个数!

试错法

- How to tackle the overfitting?
 - Early stopping
 - Regularization
- How to find the optimizing neural network architecture?
 - Trial-by-error

Local & Global minimum

How to avoid the local minimum?

- Multiple initializations
- Simulated annealing technique
- Stochastic gradient descent

