《新一代人工智能:从深度学习到大模型》

人工神经网络基本原理







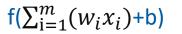
Part 03-1

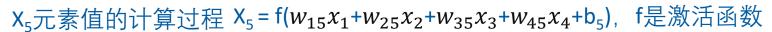
Artificial Neural Networks

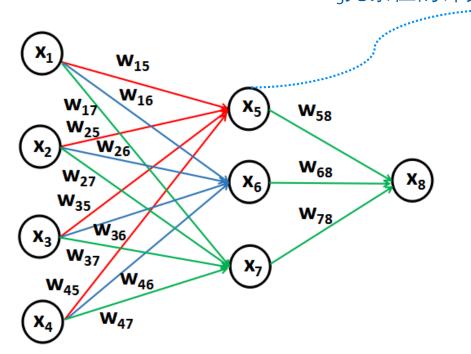
人工神经网络基本原理

神经元、输入层、输出层、隐层的概念,神经网络中的权重;前向传播计算



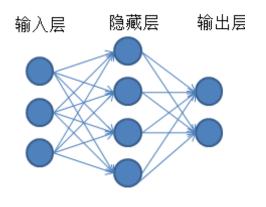






weights inputs $x_1 \longrightarrow w_{1j}$ $x_2 \longrightarrow w_{2j}$ $x_3 \longrightarrow w_{3j}$ $x_3 \longrightarrow w_{nj}$ $x_n \longrightarrow w_{nj}$

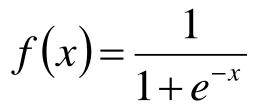
神经元,权重/权值,输出单元输入层,隐藏层/隐含层,输出层



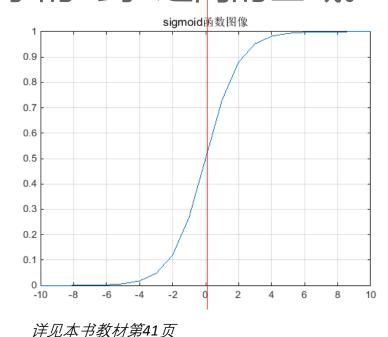
注意区分: 隐藏层激活函数 输出层激活函数

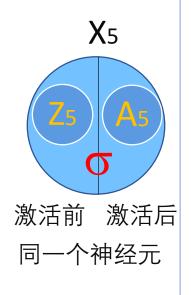


可以用于输出层或隐层



Sigmoid函数被看成是一个挤压函数,它可以将一个较大输入范围挤压到较小的0到1之间的区域。

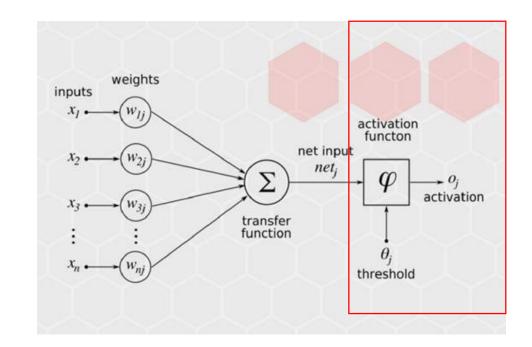




Sigmoid函数求导

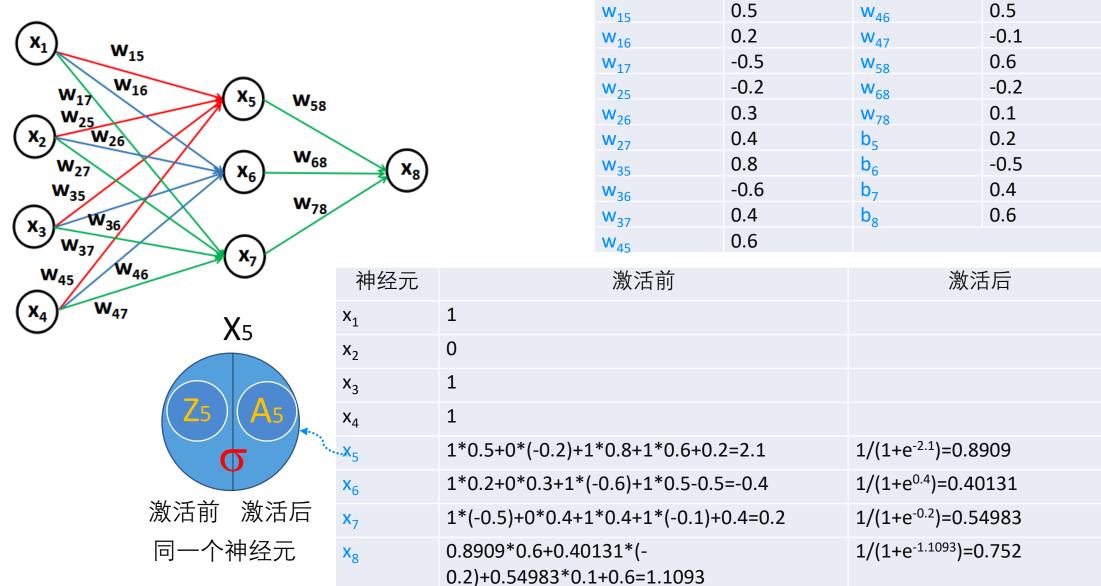
$$\frac{d}{dx}f(x) = \frac{d}{dx}(\frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}) = \frac{e^{-x}}{(1+e^{-x})^2}$$
$$= f(x)*(1-f(x))$$

特点: 求导容易, 非线性





三、人工神经网络的前向计算



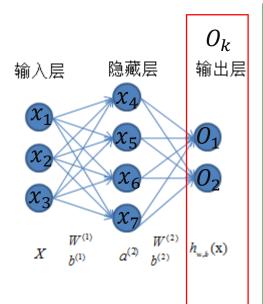




四、一种简单的损失函数及其求导

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{C} (Y_k - O_k)^2$$

均方差损失函数 每个类别上的真实值 Y_k 与其预测值 O_k 的差的平方,最后所有类别再求和。





此时C=2 预测两个类别

均方差损失函数求导

$$\frac{d}{dO_k} L = \frac{d}{dO_k} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{C} (O_k - Y_k)^2\right)$$
$$= O_k - Y_k$$

$$\frac{\frac{d}{dO_1}L=O_1-Y_1}{\frac{d}{dO_2}L=O_2-Y_2}$$

分别为 预测值 真实值

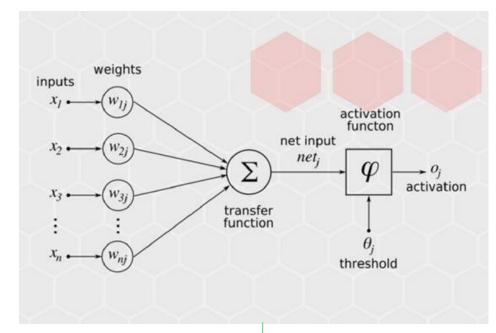


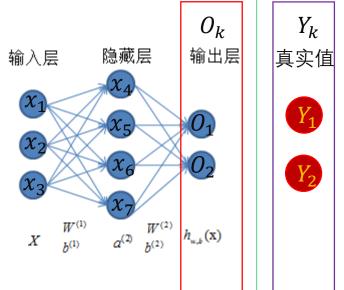
五、激活函数与损失函数的区别与联系

两者的用途不同、位置不同

除了输入层的神经元的值不需要激活外,其它层(即隐层和输出层)每个神经元都需要激活函数,常用的激活函数有Sigmoid,ReLU,Softmax等,作用是非线性变换,增加非线性因素。

损失函数仅作用于输出层的神经元, 且为激活后的神经元的值上面,即作 用于输出层激活后的神经元的值之上。 损失函数即代价函数,是衡量/评估预 测值和真实值之间的差距/误差的函数。









Part 03-2

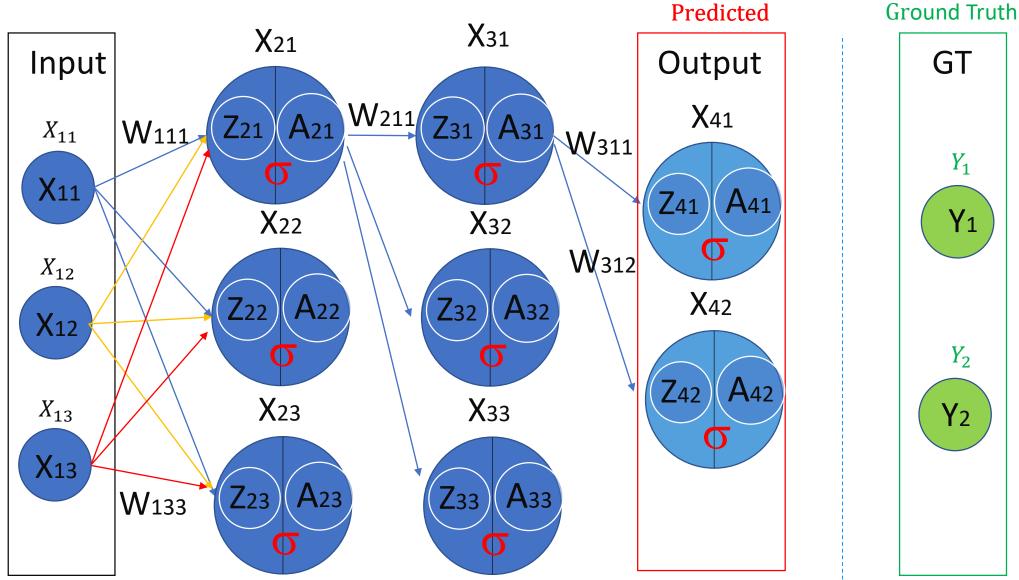
Backpropagation

人工神经网络误差反向传播原理

误差反向传播,权值更新



一个简单的神经网络及其符号表示



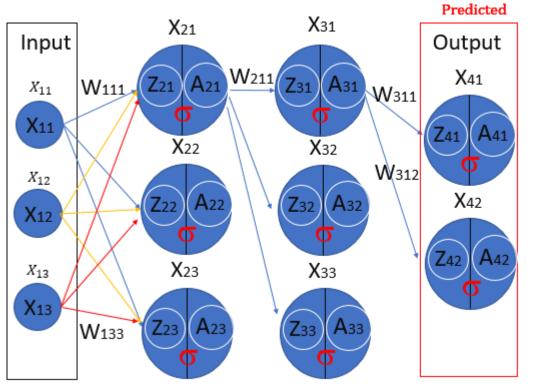


输出层神经元的求导公式 (1)

 $A_{41}=f(Z_{41})$

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 $Z_{41} = A_{31} * W_{311} + A_{32} * W_{321} + A_{33} * W_{331} + B_{41}$



Ground Truth GT

均方差损失函数求导

$$\frac{d}{dO_k} L = \frac{d}{dO_k} (\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{C} (Y_k - O_k)^2)$$

$$= O_k - Y_k$$

$$\frac{\frac{d}{dO_1}L=O_1-Y_1}{\frac{d}{dO_2}L=O_2-Y_2}$$

假定损失函数是均方差损失,激活函数均为Sigmoid

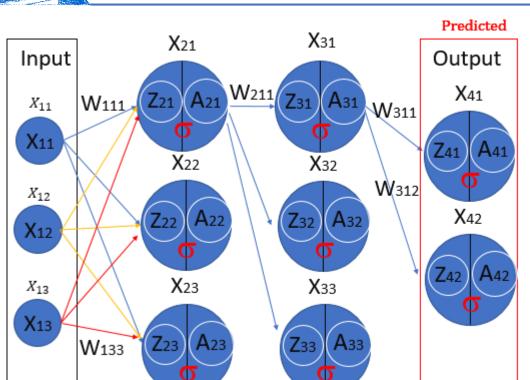
$$\frac{\frac{d}{dA_{41}}L = A_{41} - Y_1}{\frac{d}{dA_{42}}L = A_{42} - Y_2}$$



输出层神经元的求导公式(2)

 $A_{41}=f(Z_{41})$

 $Z_{41} = A_{31} * W_{311} + A_{32} * W_{321} + A_{33} * W_{331} + B_{41}$



Ground Truth 均方差损失函数求导

$$\frac{\frac{d}{dO_k} L = \frac{d}{dO_k} (\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{C} (Y_k - O_k)^2)}{= O_k - Y_k}$$

$$\frac{\frac{d}{dA_{41}}L = A_{41} - Y_1}{\frac{d}{dA_{42}}L = A_{42} - Y_2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dZ_{41}} L = \frac{d}{dA_{41}} L^* \frac{d}{dZ_{41}} A_{41}$$

$$= (A_{41} - Y_1)^* f(Z_{41})^* (1 - f(Z_{41})) = (A_{41} - Y_1)^* A_{41}^* (1 - A_{41})$$

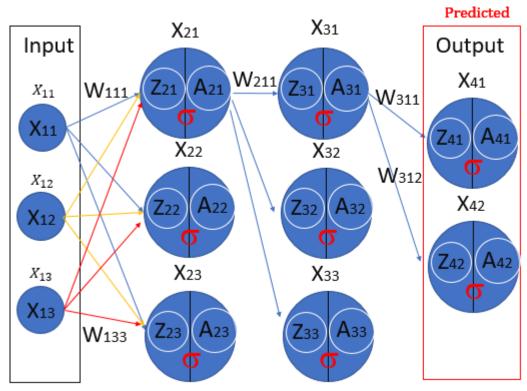
$$\frac{d}{dZ_{41}} L = (A_{42} - Y_2)^* A_{42}^* (1 - A_{42})$$



输出层神经元的求导公式 (3)

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 $Z_{41} = A_{31} * W_{311} + A_{32} * W_{321} + A_{33} * W_{331} + B_{41}$



 $A_{41}=f(Z_{41})$

$$\frac{\frac{d}{dO_k} L = \frac{d}{dO_k} (\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{C} (Y_k - O_k)^2)}{= O_k - Y_k}$$

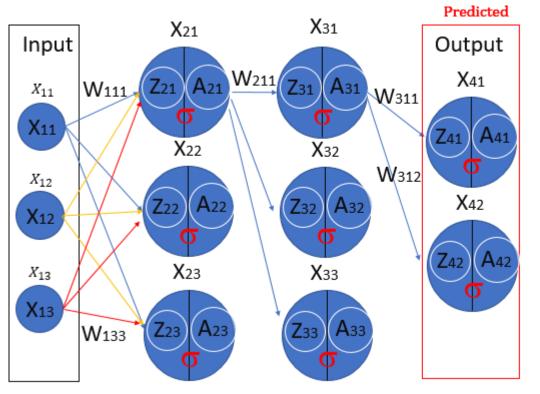
$$\frac{\frac{d}{dA_{41}}L = A_{41} - Y_1}{\frac{d}{dA_{42}}L = A_{42} - Y_2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dZ_{41}}L = (A_{41} - Y_1)^* A_{41} * (1-A_{41})$$

$$\frac{d}{dZ_{42}}L = (A_{42} - Y_2)^* A_{42}^* (1-A_{42})$$

假定输出层和隐层,都使用Sigmoid激活函数

 $A_{41} = f(Z_{41})$ $Z_{41} = A_{31} * W_{311} + A_{32} * W_{321} + A_{33} * W_{331} + B_{41}$



Ground Truth

$$\frac{\frac{d}{dO_k} L = \frac{d}{dO_k} (\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{C} (Y_k - O_k)^2)}{= O_k - Y_k}$$

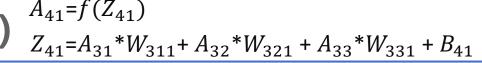
$$\frac{\frac{d}{dA_{41}}L = A_{41} - Y_1}{\frac{d}{dA_{42}}L = A_{42} - Y_2}$$

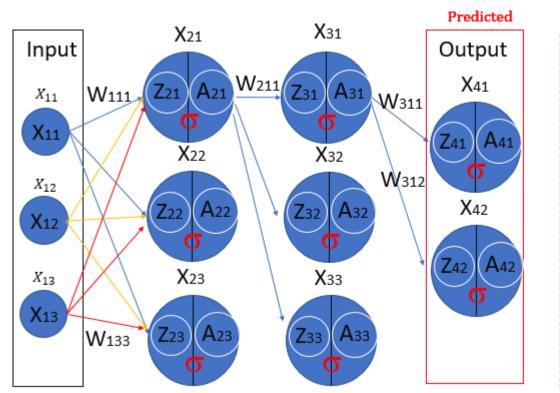
$$\frac{d}{dZ_{41}}L = (A_{41} - Y_1)^* A_{41} * (1-A_{41})$$

$$\frac{d}{dZ_{41}}L = (A_{42} - Y_2)^* A_{42} * (1-A_{42})$$

 $\frac{a}{dZ_{31}}L = \frac{a}{dZ_{41}}L * \frac{d}{dA_{31}}Z_{41} * \frac{d}{dZ_{31}}A_{31} +$ $\frac{d}{dZ_{42}} L* \frac{d}{dA_{31}} Z_{42}* \frac{d}{dZ_{31}} A_{31}$ 隐层







Ground Truth

FINAL EXTREMENTATION
$$\frac{d}{dO_k} L = \frac{d}{dO_k} (\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{C} (Y_k - O_k)^2)$$

$$= O_k - Y_k \qquad \qquad \delta Z_{41}$$

$$\frac{d}{dZ_{41}} L = (A_{41} - Y_1)^* A_{41} * (1 - A_{41})$$

$$\frac{d}{dZ_{42}} L = (A_{42} - Y_2)^* A_{42} * (1 - A_{42})$$

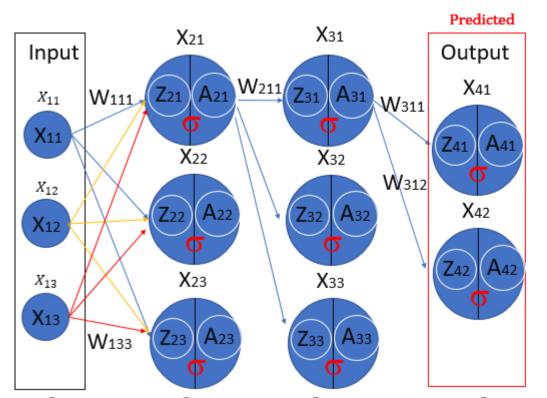
$$\frac{d}{dZ_{31}}L = \frac{d}{dZ_{41}}L * \frac{d}{dA_{31}}Z_{41} * \frac{d}{dZ_{31}}A_{31} + \frac{d}{dZ_{42}}L * \frac{d}{dA_{31}}Z_{42} * \frac{d}{dZ_{31}}A_{31}$$

$$= \frac{\delta Z_{41}}{W_{311}} + \frac{d}{dZ_{31}} A_{31} + \frac{\delta Z_{42}}{W_{312}} + \frac{d}{dZ_{31}} A_{31}$$

$$=(\delta Z_{41}*W_{311}+\delta Z_{42}*W_{312})*A_{31}*(1-A_{31})$$



 $A_{41} = f(Z_{41})$ $Z_{41} = A_{31} * W_{311} + A_{32} * W_{321} + A_{33} * W_{331} + B_{41}$



Ground Truth 输出层神经元求导

$$\frac{d}{dO_{k}} L = \frac{d}{dO_{k}} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{C} (Y_{k} - O_{k})^{2} \right)$$

$$= O_{k} - Y_{k} \qquad 8Z_{41}$$

$$\frac{d}{dZ_{41}} L = (A_{41} - Y_{1})^{*} A_{41}^{*} (1 - A_{41})$$

$$\frac{d}{dZ_{42}} L = (A_{42} - Y_{2})^{*} A_{42}^{*} (1 - A_{42})$$

$$\frac{d}{dZ_{31}}L = \frac{d}{dZ_{41}}L * \frac{d}{dA_{31}}Z_{41} * \frac{d}{dZ_{31}}A_{31} + \frac{d}{dZ_{42}}L * \frac{d}{dA_{31}}Z_{42} * \frac{d}{dZ_{31}}A_{31}$$

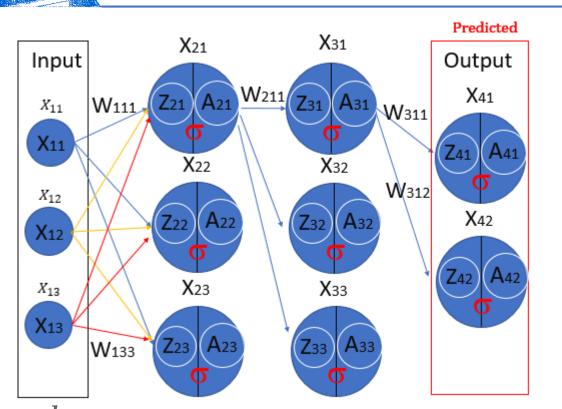
$$= (\delta Z_{41} * W_{311} + \delta Z_{42} * W_{312}) * A_{31} * (1 - A_{31})$$

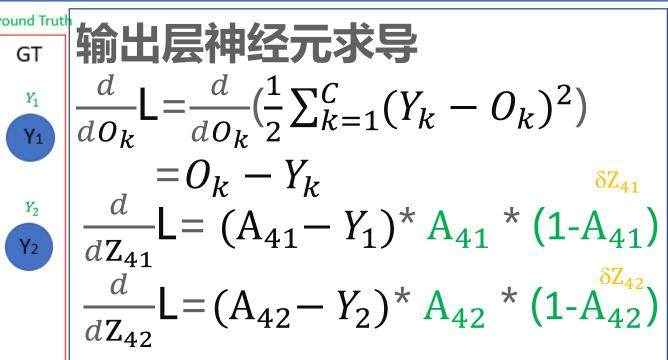
$$= A_{31} * (1 - A_{31}) * \sum_{k=1}^{2} (\delta Z_{4k} * W_{31k})$$



 $A_{41} = f(Z_{41})$

 $Z_{41} = A_{31} * W_{311} + A_{32} * W_{321} + A_{33} * W_{331} + B_{41}$





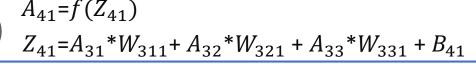
$$\frac{d}{dZ_{31}}L = A_{31} * (1 - A_{31}) * \sum_{k=1}^{2} (\delta Z_{4k} * W_{31k})$$

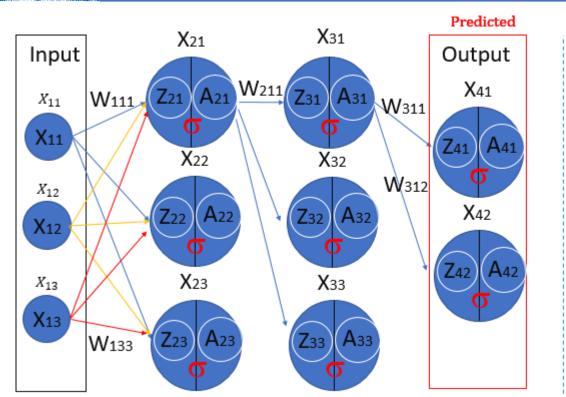
$$\frac{d}{dZ_{ij}}L = A_{ij} * (1 - A_{ij}) * \sum_{k=1}^{N_{i+1}} (\delta Z_{(i+1)k} * W_{ijk})$$

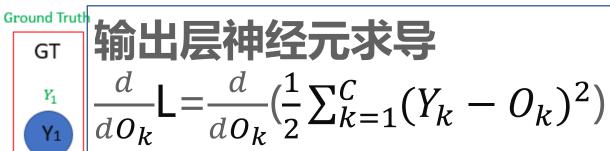
$$\delta Z_{ij} = A_{ij} * (1 - A_{ij}) * \sum_{k=1}^{N_{i+1}} (\delta Z_{(i+1)k} * W_{ijk})$$









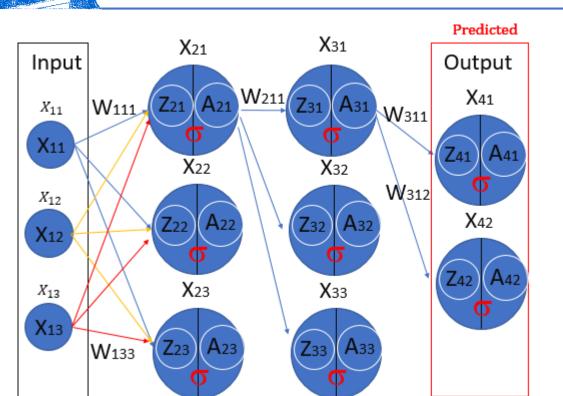


 $=O_k-Y_k$ $\frac{d}{d}$ L= $(A_{41} - Y_1)^* A_{41} * (1-A_{41})$

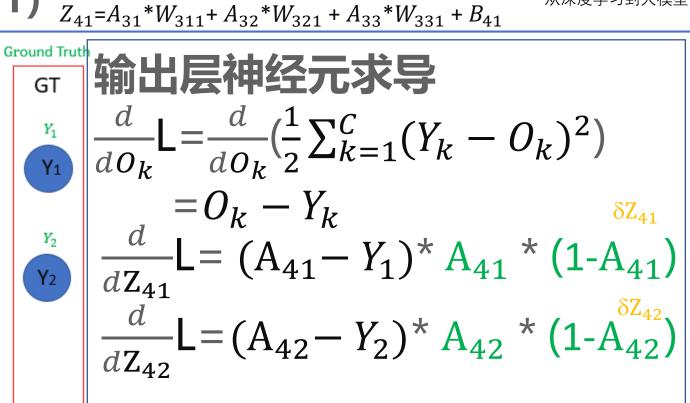
 $\frac{d}{dZ_{42}}L = (A_{42} - Y_2)^* A_{42}^* (1 - A_{42}^{\delta Z_{42}})$

$$\frac{\delta Z_{ij}}{dt} = A_{ij} * (1 - A_{ij}) * \sum_{k=1}^{N_{i+1}} (\delta Z_{(i+1)k} * W_{ijk})
\frac{d}{dW_{311}} L = \frac{d}{dZ_{41}} L * \frac{d}{dW_{311}} Z_{41} = \delta Z_{41} * A_{31}
\frac{d}{dW_{ijk}} L = A_{ij} * \delta Z_{(i+1)k}$$





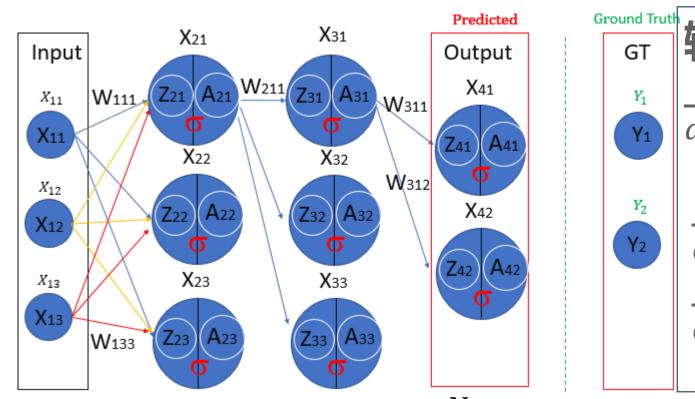
 $\overline{d}B_{ik}$



 $A_{41} = f(Z_{41})$

$$\frac{\delta Z_{ij}}{dt} = A_{ij} * (1 - A_{ij}) * \sum_{k=1}^{N_{i+1}} (\delta Z_{(i+1)k} * W_{ijk})
\frac{d}{dW_{ijk}} L = \delta W_{ijk} = A_{ij} * \delta Z_{(i+1)k}
\frac{d}{dB_{ik}} L = \frac{d}{dZ_{ik}} L * \frac{d}{dB_{ik}} Z_{ik} = \frac{d}{dZ_{ik}} L = \delta Z_{ik}$$





输出层神经元求导 $\left| \frac{d}{dO_k} L = \frac{d}{dO_k} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{C} (Y_k - O_k)^2 \right) \right|$ $=O_k-Y_k$ $L = (A_{41} - Y_1)^* A_{41} * (1-A_{41})^*$ $\frac{d}{dZ_{42}}L = (A_{42} - Y_2)^* A_{42}^* (1 - A_{42}^{\delta Z_{42}})$

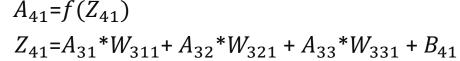
$$\delta Z_{ij} = A_{ij} * (1 - A_{ij}) * \sum_{k=1}^{N_{i+1}} (\delta Z_{(i+1)k} * W_{ijk})$$

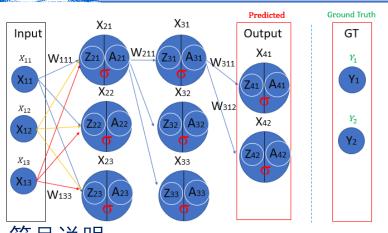
$$\delta W_{ijk} = A_{ij} * \delta Z_{(i+1)k}$$

$$\delta B_{ij} = \delta Z_{ij}$$



五、人工神经网络求导总结





符号说明

n 是 神经网络的总层数(含输入输出层) N_i 是神经网络的第i层的神经元的数量 W_{ijk} 是从神经网络的第i层第j个神经元 到第(i+1)层第k个神经元的权重的值 B_{ik} 是神经网络的第i层第k个神经元 所对应的偏移量的值 A_{ij} 是神经网络第i层第j个神经元激活后的值 Z_{ij} 是神经网络第i层第j个神经元激活前的值 δZ_{ij} 是神经网络的第i层的第j个神经元 在激活前,总损失L与之的偏导数 δB_{ik} 是总损失L与 B_{ik} 的偏导数 δW_{ijk} 是总损失L与 W_{ijk} 的偏导数

L表示的总损失公式,默认用均方差损失

1. 输出层神经元 (激活前) 求导

当 $i=n(输出层), n为总层数; j=1...N_i$ $\delta Z_{ij} = (A_{ij} - Y_j)^* A_{ij}^* (1-A_{ij})$ 或 $\delta Z_{nj} = (A_{nj} - Y_j)^* A_{nj}^* (1-A_{nj})$

2. 隐层神经元 (激活前) 求导

$$\leq i=n-1$$
, n-2, ..., 2; $j=1...N_i$
 $\delta Z_{ij} = A_{ij} * (1 - A_{ij}) * \sum_{k=1}^{N_{i+1}} (\delta Z_{(i+1)k} * W_{ijk})$
 $\delta W_{ijk} = A_{ij} * \delta Z_{(i+1)k}$

 $\delta B_{ij} = \delta Z_{ij}$

六、人工神经网络求导公式汇总

 $A_{41} = f(Z_{41})$

 Z_{41} = A_{31} * W_{311} + A_{32} * W_{321} + A_{33} * W_{331} + B_{41}

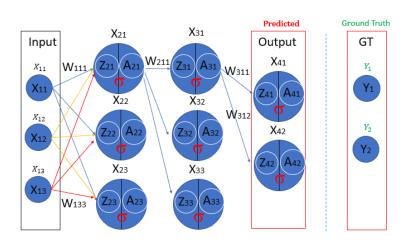
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#1. **输出层**单元j误差项的计算 δZ_{nj}

$$\delta O_1 = (O_1 - Y_1) * O_1 (1 - O_1)$$

 $\delta O_2 = (O_2 - Y_2) * O_2 (1 - O_2)$

 $\delta \mathbf{Z}_{n1}$ $\delta \mathbf{Z}_{n2}$



#2. **隐含层**单元j误差项的计算, k为下一层与隐藏单元j相连的单元

$$j=n-1...2$$

$$\frac{\delta Z_{ij}}{\delta Z_{ij}} = A_{ij} * (1 - A_{ij}) * \sum_{k=1}^{N_{i+1}} (\delta Z_{(i+1)k} * W_{ijk})$$

$$\frac{\delta B_{ij}}{\delta B_{ij}} = \delta Z_{ij}$$

#3. 隐含层单元i到下一层单元j之间的**权重W**ij的误差项的计算,Oi是第i层的输出值, δ_i 是j隐藏单元的误差项

$$\delta W_{ijk} = A_{ij} * \delta Z_{(i+1)k}$$

最后注意: δZ_{ij} 表示的是激活前的某个神经元的偏导值;而 Z_{ij} 激活后是 A_{ij}



七、人工神经网络前向传播与误差反向传播算法实现

1. 前向传播算法

#1. 首先输入神经网络的总层数及每层的 神经元的数量

n=4 N = [4, 3, 3, 3, 2]

#2.初始化 二维数组A[][], Z[][], B[][]; 初始化三维数组W[][][];三维数组DW[][][] 初始化 二维数组DZ[][], DB[][]; 输入数据作为A[][]的第一层的各神经元的值; 其期望输出(Ground Truth)作为参照/目标值。

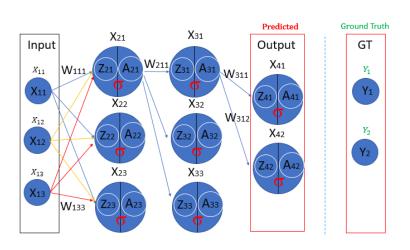
#3. 从第2层开始到第n层,依次计算 Z_{ij} A_{ij} For i=2 ... n

For k= 1 ... N_i For j=1 ... N_{i-1} Z_{ik} + = $A_{(i-1)j}$ * $W_{(i-1)jk}$ Z_{ik} + = B_{ik}

```
#1. 首先计算输出层(第n层)的各偏导值\delta Z_{nj}
For j=1...N_n
  DZ_{nj} = (A_{nj} - Y_j)^* A_{nj}^* (1-A_{nj})
#2. 然后从第n-1层开始,依次计算\delta Z_{ij}
For i=n-1 ... 2
  For j=1 ... N_i
    DZ_{ij} = A_{ij} * (1 - A_{ij}) * \sum_{k=1}^{N_{i+1}} (\delta Z_{(i+1)k} * W_{ijk})
#3. 从第n层(输出层)到第2层(即输入层之外的所有层),计算\delta B_{ij}
For i=n ... 2
  For j=1 ... N_i
   DB_{ii} = DZ_{ii}
    B_{ij} - = \lambda^* DB_{ij} #更新偏移量的值,\lambda为学习率=0.1
#4. 从第n-1层(第一个隐层)到第1层,计算\delta W_{ijk} ; 更新权重值W_{ijk}
For i=n-1 ... 1
  For j=1...N_i
    For k=1 ... N_{i+1}
       DW_{ijk} = A_{ij} * \delta Z_{(i+1)k} # 计算\delta W_{ijk}
                                 #更新权重的值, λ为学习率=0.1
      W_{ijk} -= \lambda^* DW_{ijk}
```

 $A_{ik} = f(Z_{ik})$





W ₁₁₁	0.5	w ₂₁₁	0.5
W ₁₁₂	0.2	W ₂₁₂	-0.1
W ₁₁₃	-0.5	W ₂₁₃	0.6
W ₁₂₁	-0.2	W ₂₂₁	-0.2
W ₁₂₂	0.3	W ₂₂₂	0.1
W ₁₂₃	0.4	W ₂₂₃	0.2
W ₁₃₁	0.8	W ₂₃₁	-0.5
W ₁₃₂	-0.6	W ₂₃₂	0.4
W ₁₃₃	0.4	W ₂₃₃	0.6
W ₃₁₁	0.3	b ₂₁	0.2
W ₃₁₂	-0.2	b ₂₂	-0.5
W ₃₃₁	0.2	b ₂₃	0.4
W ₃₂₁	0.5	b ₃₁	0.6
W ₃₂₂	0.2	b ₃₂	0.6
W ₃₃₂	0.4	b ₃₃	0.6
		b ₄₁	0.8
X11	1	b ₄₂	0.2
X 12	0	Y ₁	0.9
X 13	1	Y ₂	0.1