## **Backpropagation for MLPs**

舉個例子,二分類的 r 層 MLP 是:

$$MLP(x) = MM_{W^{[r]},b^{[r]}}(\sigma(MM_{W^{[r-1]},b^{[r-1]}}(\sigma(\cdots MM_{W^{[1]},b^{[1]}}(x)))))$$

它的 logistic loss 可以被寫成一系列的模組 M 的疊加,具體來說是:

$$\begin{split} z^{[1]} &= \mathsf{MM}_{W^{[1]},b^{[1]}}(x) \\ a^{[1]} &= \sigma(z^{[1]}) \\ z^{[2]} &= \mathsf{MM}_{W^{[2]},b^{[2]}}(a^{[1]}) \\ a^{[2]} &= \sigma(z^{[2]}) \\ &\vdots \\ z^{[r]} &= \mathsf{MM}_{W^{[r]},b^{[r]}}(a^{[r-1]}) \\ J &= l_{\mathsf{logistic}}(z^{[r]},\ y) \end{split}$$

而參數都在  $z^{[i]}$  裡面。開始 backpropagation,首先是一連串求  $\partial J/\partial z^{[i]}$  的連鎖率:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial J}{\partial z^{[r]}} &= \mathcal{B}[l_{\text{logistic}},\ z^{[r]}] \left(\frac{\partial J}{\partial J}\right) = \mathcal{B}[l_{\text{logistic}},\ z^{[r]}](1) \\ \frac{\partial J}{\partial a^{[r-1]}} &= \mathcal{B}[\mathsf{MM}_{W^{[r]},b^{[r]}},\ a^{[r-1]}] \left(\frac{\partial J}{\partial z^{[r]}}\right),\ \frac{\partial J}{\partial z^{[r-1]}} = \mathcal{B}[\sigma,\ z^{[r-1]}] \left(\frac{\partial J}{\partial a^{[r-1]}}\right) \\ & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial J}{\partial a^{[1]}} &= \mathcal{B}[\mathsf{MM}_{W^{[2]},b^{[2]}},\ a^{[1]}] \left(\frac{\partial J}{\partial z^{[2]}}\right),\ \frac{\partial J}{\partial z^{[1]}} = \mathcal{B}[\sigma,\ z^{[1]}] \left(\frac{\partial J}{\partial a^{[1]}}\right) \end{split}$$

再來是一連串對  $\partial J/\partial W^{[i]},\,\partial J/\partial b^{[i]}$  的連鎖率:

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial W^{[r]}} = \mathcal{B}[\mathsf{MM}_{W^{[r]},b^{[r]}},\ W^{[r]}] \left(\frac{\partial J}{\partial z^{[r]}}\right),\ \frac{\partial J}{\partial b^{[r]}} = \mathcal{B}[\mathsf{MM}_{W^{[r]},b^{[r]}},\ b^{[r]}] \left(\frac{\partial J}{\partial z^{[r]}}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial W^{[1]}} = \mathcal{B}[\mathsf{MM}_{W^{[1]},b^{[1]}},\ W^{[1]}] \left(\frac{\partial J}{\partial z^{[1]}}\right),\ \frac{\partial J}{\partial b^{[1]}} = \mathcal{B}[\mathsf{MM}_{W^{[1]},b^{[1]}},\ b^{[1]}] \left(\frac{\partial J}{\partial z^{[1]}}\right)$$

接著,分別討論關於 loss function, MM 和 activation 這些模組的 Jacobian 轉置。

(1) loss function 的 Jacobian 轉置。由於  $\partial J/\partial t\ (t=\theta^Tx\in\mathbb{R}^n),\ n$  是最後隱藏層的神經元數量) 是一個純量 (以下都是向量式):

$$\mathcal{B}[l_{\text{logistic}}, t](v) = \frac{\partial l_{\text{logistic}}(t, y)}{\partial t} \cdot v = \left(\frac{1}{1 + \exp(-t)} - y\right) \cdot v$$

(2) MM(z):

$$\mathcal{B}[\mathsf{MM},z](v) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial (Wz+b)_1}{\partial z_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial (Wz+b)_n}{\partial z_1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial (Wz+b)_1}{\partial z_m} & \cdots & \frac{\partial (Wz+b)_n}{\partial z_m} \end{bmatrix} v$$

由於:

$$\forall i \in \mathbb{R}^m, \ j \in \mathbb{R}^n, \ \frac{\partial (Wz+b)_j}{\partial z_i} = \frac{\partial b_j + \sum_{k=1}^m W_{jk} z_k}{\partial z_i} = W_{ji}$$

因此(如果忘記,回去看W的定義):

$$\mathcal{B}[\mathsf{MM}, z](v) = W^T v$$

 $\operatorname{MM}(\operatorname{W})$ :為了規避對矩陣求導的複雜性(Jacobian 轉置會變成一個四維張量),能把  $W\in \mathbb{R}^{n\times m}$  攤平成向量  $W=(W_{11},\ W_{12},\ \cdots,\ W_{1m},\ \cdots,\ W_{n1},\ W_{n2},\ \cdots,\ W_{nm})\in \mathbb{R}^{nm}$ 。通過目測求導,Jacobian 轉置為:

$$\mathcal{B}[\mathsf{MM},W] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial(Wz+b)_1}{\partial W_{11}} & \frac{\partial(Wz+b)_2}{\partial W_{11}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial(Wz+b)_n}{\partial W_{11}} \\ \frac{\partial(Wz+b)_1}{\partial W_{12}} & \frac{\partial(Wz+b)_2}{\partial W_{12}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial(Wz+b)_n}{\partial W_{12}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial(Wz+b)_1}{\partial W_{1m}} & \frac{\partial(Wz+b)_2}{\partial W_{1m}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial(Wz+b)_n}{\partial W_{2n}} \\ \frac{\partial(Wz+b)_1}{\partial W_{21}} & \frac{\partial(Wz+b)_2}{\partial W_{21}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial(Wz+b)_n}{\partial W_{21}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial(Wz+b)_1}{\partial W_{nm}} & \frac{\partial(Wz+b)_2}{\partial W_{nm}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial(Wz+b)_n}{\partial W_{nm}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} z_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ z_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ z_m & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & z_1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & z_m \end{bmatrix}$$

則:

$$\mathcal{B}[\mathsf{MM},W](v) = egin{bmatrix} v_1z_1 \ dots \ v_1z_m \ dots \ v_nz_1 \ dots \ v_nz_m \end{bmatrix}$$

將此式以 row 優先順序重塑為  $n \times m$  矩陣,得:

$$\mathcal{B}[\mathsf{MM}, W](v) = vz^T$$

以上是教科書的解釋,但我覺得這個「重塑」說明得不清楚,同時也找到了更好的解釋如下。

根據 chain rule:

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial W_{ij}} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{\partial J}{\partial y_k} \cdot \frac{\partial y_k}{\partial W_{ij}}$$

計算  $\partial y_k/\partial W_{ij}$ :

$$y_k = \sum_{l=1}^m W_{kl} z_l + b_k$$

所以,當  $k \neq i$ , $\partial y_k/\partial W_{ij}=0$ ;當 k=i, $\partial y_k/\partial W_{ij}=z_j$ 。於是,chain rule 變成:

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial W_{ij}} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{\partial J}{\partial y_k} \cdot \frac{\partial y_k}{\partial W_{ij}} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial y_i} \cdot z_j$$

所以,整個  $\partial J/\partial W$  是:

$$\left[\frac{\partial J}{\partial W}\right]_{ij} = \left[\frac{\partial J}{\partial y}\right]_i \cdot z_j \implies \frac{\partial J}{\partial W} = \left(\frac{\partial J}{\partial y}\right) z^T$$

MM(b):

$$\mathcal{B}[\mathsf{MM}, b](v) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial (Wz+b)_1}{\partial b_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial (Wz+b)_n}{\partial b_1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial (Wz+b)_1}{\partial b_n} & \cdots & \frac{\partial (Wz+b)_n}{\partial b_n} \end{bmatrix} v = v$$

(3) activation:

$$\mathcal{B}[\sigma, z](v) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \sigma(z_1)}{\partial z_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial \sigma(z_m)}{\partial z_1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial \sigma(z_1)}{\partial z_m} & \cdots & \frac{\partial \sigma(z_m)}{\partial z_m} \end{bmatrix} v = \operatorname{diag}(\sigma'(z_1), \cdots, \sigma'(z_m)) v$$
$$= \sigma'(z) \odot v$$

這裡的 ⊙ 符號表示逐元素乘法 (element-wise product)。

## **Vectorization over Training Examples**

實務上,在 numpy 環境中,我們會將所有輸入數據組合成一個陣列進行訓練。 假設有三筆輸入數據,為:

$$z^{[1](1)} = W^{[1]}x^{(1)} + b^{[1]}$$

$$z^{[1](2)} = W^{[1]}x^{(2)} + b^{[1]}$$

$$z^{[1](3)} = W^{[1]}x^{(3)} + b^{[1]}$$

定義:

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} | & | & | \\ x^{(1)} & x^{(2)} & x^{(3)} \\ | & | & | \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times 3}$$

有:

$$Z^{[1]} = \begin{bmatrix} & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ z^{[1](1)} & z^{[1](2)} & z^{[1](3)} \end{bmatrix} = W^{[1]}X + b^{[1]}$$

我們會注意到 b 的維度是不正確的。但是 numpy 有一個叫做 "broadcast"的功能,會用既有的值自動補齊 b 的維度。這個部分不需要擔心。

一個更重要的問題是關於深度學習軟體的 row major convention。理論上(例如教科書或學術論文),通常將每個數據點表示為一個 column vector,如果有多個數據點,它們會被排列在一個矩陣的列中。但是實務上,大多數深度學習庫(如 TensorFlow、PyTorch等)和實際程式碼實現中,更常見的習慣是將數據點放在數據矩陣的 row 中。為了在理論符號和實際實現之間進行轉換,需要將列向量變成行向量、行向量變成列向量、所有的矩陣都需要轉置,同時矩陣乘法的順序需要翻轉。

即:

$$Z^{[1]} = XW^{[1]} + b^{[1]} \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times m}$$