机器学习导论 (2018 春季学期)

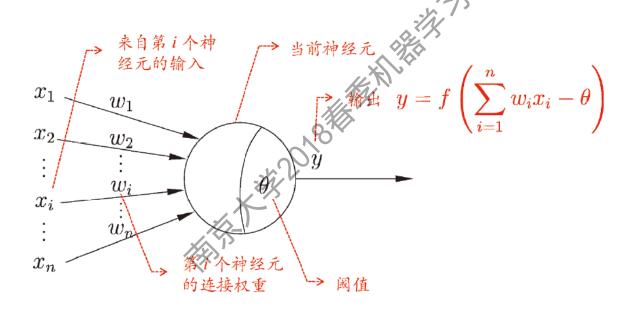
主讲教师: 周志华

什么是神经网络?

neural networks are massively parallel interconnected networks of simple (usually adaptive) elements and their hierarchical organizations which are intended to interact with the objects of the real world in the same way as biological nervous systems do

[T. Kohonen, NN88]

M-P 神经元模型 [McCulloch and Pitts, 1943]



神经网络是一个很大的学科,本课程 仅讨论它与机器学 习的交集

神经网络学得的 知识蕴含在连接 权与阈值中

激活函数

- 理想激活函数是阶跃函数, 0表示抑制神经元而1表示激活神经元
- 阶跃函数具有不连续、不光滑等不好的性质,常用的是 Sigmoid 函数

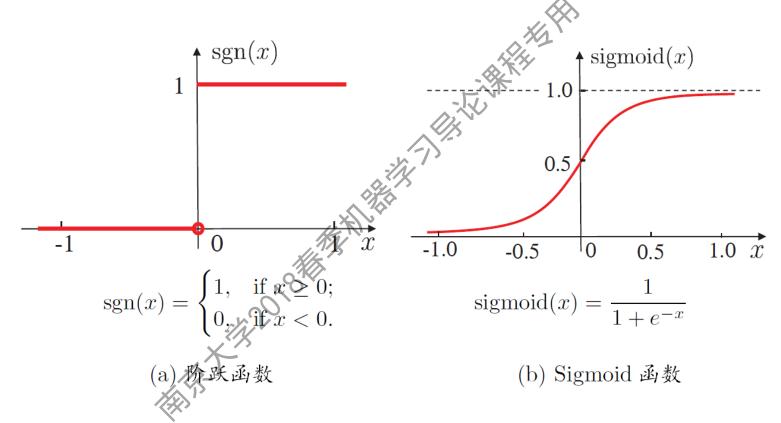


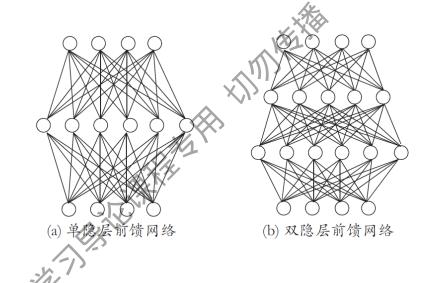
图 5.2 典型的神经元激活函数

多层前馈网络结构

多层网络: 包含隐层的网络

前馈网络:神经元之间不存在 同层连接也不存在跨层连接

隐层和输出层神经元亦称"功能单元"(functional unit)



多层前馈网络有强大的表示能力

只需一个包含足够多神经元的隐层,多层前馈神经网络就能以任意精度逼近任意复杂度的连续函数 [Hornik et al., 1989]

但是,如何设置隐层神经元数是未决问题.实际常用"试错法"

误差逆传播算法(BP)

最成功、最常用的神经网络算法,可被用于多种任务(不仅限于分类)

P. Werbos在博士学位论文中正式提出:

P. Werbos. Beyond regression: New tools for prediction and analysis in the behavioral science. Ph.D dissertation, Harvard University, 1974

给定训练集 $D=\{(\boldsymbol{x}_1,\boldsymbol{y}_1),(\boldsymbol{x}_2,\boldsymbol{y}_2),...(\boldsymbol{x}_m,\boldsymbol{y}_m)\},\,\boldsymbol{x}_i\in\mathbb{R}^d,\,\boldsymbol{y}_i\in\mathbb{R}^l$

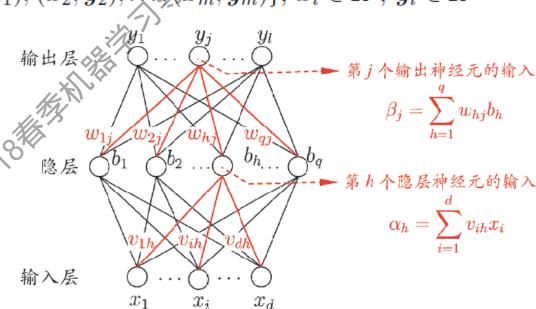
输入: d 维特征向量

输出: l 个输出值

隐层:假定使用 q 个

隐层神经元

假定功能单元均使用 Sigmoid 函数



BP 算法推导

对于训练例 (x_k, y_k) , 假定网络的实际输出为 $\hat{y}_k = (\hat{y}_1^k, \hat{y}_2^k, \dots, \hat{y}_l^k)$

$$\hat{y}_j^k = f(\beta_j - \theta_j)$$

则网络在 (x_k,y_k) 上的均方误差为:

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{l} (\hat{y}_j^k - y_j^k)^2$$

輸出层 第j 个输出神经元的输入 $eta_j = \sum_{h=1}^q w_{hj} b_h$ 隐层 $b_2 \dots b_h \dots b_q$ 第h 个隐层神经元的输入 $lpha_h = \sum_{i=1}^d v_{ih} x_i$

需通过学习确定的参数数目(d+l+1)q+l

BP 是一个迭代学习算法, 在迭代的每一轮中采用广义感知机学习规则

$$v \leftarrow v + \triangle v$$
.

BP 算法推导 (续)

BP 算法基于梯度下降策略,以目标的负梯度方向对参数进行调整

以 w_{hj} 为例

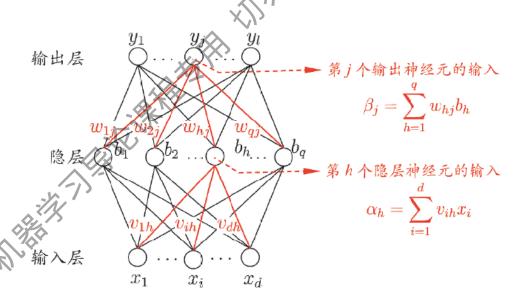
对误差 E_k ,给定学习率 η ,有:

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

注意到 w_{hj} 先影响到 $\beta_{j,*}$

再影响到 \hat{y}_{j}^{k} , 然后才影响到 E_{k} , 有:

$$\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial w_{hj}} = \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \hat{y}_j^{k}} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{y}_j^k}{\partial \beta_j} \cdot \frac{\partial \beta_j}{\partial w_{hj}}$$





BP 算法推导 (续)

$$\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial w_{hj}} = \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \hat{y}_j^k} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{y}_j^k}{\partial \beta_j} \cdot \frac{\partial \beta_j}{\partial w_{hj}} \cdot \frac{$$

BP 算法推导 (续)

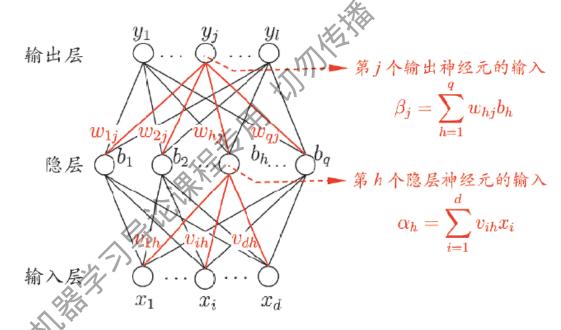
类似地,有:

$$\Delta \theta_j = -\eta g_j$$

$$\Delta v_{ih} = \eta e_h x_i$$

$$\Delta \gamma_h = -\eta e_h$$

其中:



学习率 $\eta \in (0,1)$ 不能太大、不能太小

BP 算法

```
输入: 训练集 D = \{(\boldsymbol{x}_k, \boldsymbol{y}_k)\}_{k=1}^m; 学习率 \eta.
```

过程:

- 1: 在(0,1)范围内随机初始化网络中所有连接权和阈值
- 2: repeat
- 3: for all $(\boldsymbol{x}_k, \boldsymbol{y}_k) \in D$ do
- 4: 根据当前参数和式(5.3) 计算当前样本的输出 \hat{y}_k ;
- 5: 根据式(5.10) 计算输出层神经元的梯度项 g_i ;
- 6: 根据式(5.15) 计算隐层神经元的梯度项 e_h ;
- 7: 根据式(5.11)-(5.14) 更新连接权 w_{hj}, v_{ih} 与阈值 θ_j, γ_h
- 8: end for
- 9: until 达到停止条件

输出: 连接权与阈值确定的多层前馈神经网络

图 5.8 误差逆传播算法

标准 BP 算法 VS. 累积 BP 算法

标准 BP 算法

- 每次针对单个训练样例更 新权值与阈值
- 参数更新频繁,不同样例 可能抵消,需要多次迭代

累积 BP 算法

- 其优化目标是最小化整个 训练集上的累计误差
- 读取整个训练集一遍才对 参数进行更新,参数更新 频率较低

在很多任务中,累计误差下降到一定程度后,进一步下降会非常缓慢,这时标准BP算法往往会获得较好的解,尤其当训练集非常大时效果更明显.

缓解过拟合

主要策略:

- 早停(early stopping)
 - 若训练误差连续 a 轮的变化小于 b,则停止训练
 - 使用验证集: 若训练误差降低、验证误差升高, 则停止训练
- □ 正则化 (regularization)
 - 在误差目标函数中增加一项描述网络复杂度

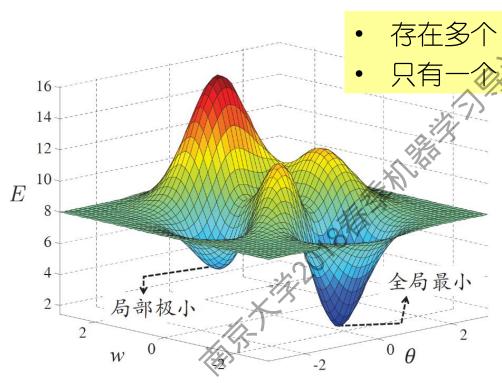
例如
$$E = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{m} E_k + (1 - \lambda) \sum_{i=1}^{m} w_i^2$$

偏好比较小的连接权和阈值,使网络输出更"光滑"

全局最小 vs. 局部极小

神经网络的训练过程可看作一个参数寻优过程:

在参数空间中, 寻找一组最优参数使得误差最小



- 存在多个"局部极小"
- "全局最小"

"跳出"局部极小的常见策略:

- ✔ 不同的初始参数
- ✔ 模拟退火
- ✔ 随机扰动
- ✔ 遗传算法

其他常见神经网络模型

➤ RBF: 分类任务中除BP之外最常用

➤ ART: "竞争学习"的代表

➤ SOM: 最常用的聚类方法之一

> 级联相关网络: "构造性"神经网络的代表

➤ Elman网络: 递归神经网络的代表

➤ Boltzmann机: 基基于能量的模型"的代表

>

RBF 神经网络

RBF: Radial Basis Function (径向基函数)

- 单隐层前馈神经网络
- 使用<mark>径向基函数</mark>作为隐层神经元激活函数 $\rho(m{x}, m{c}_i) = e^{-\beta_i \| m{x} m{c}_i \|^2}$
- 输出层是隐层神经元输出的线性组合

$$\varphi(\boldsymbol{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^q w_i \rho(\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{c}_i)$$

训练:

Step1:确定神经元中心,常用的方式包括随机采样、聚类等

Step2: 利用BP算法等确定参数

SOM 神经网络

SOM: Self-Organizing feature Map (自组织特征映射)

- 竞争型的无监督神经网络
- 将高维数据映射到低维空间(通常为2维),高维空间中相似的样本点映射到网络输出层中邻近神经元
- 每个神经元拥有一个权向量
- 目标:为每个输出层神经元找到合适的权向量以保持拓扑结构

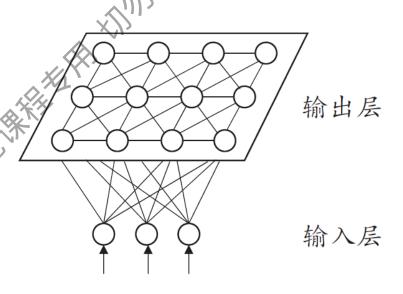


图 5.11 SOM 网络结构

训练:

- 网络接收输入样本后,将会确定输出层的"获胜"神经元("胜者通吃")
- 获胜神经元的权向量将向当前输入样本移动

级联相关网络

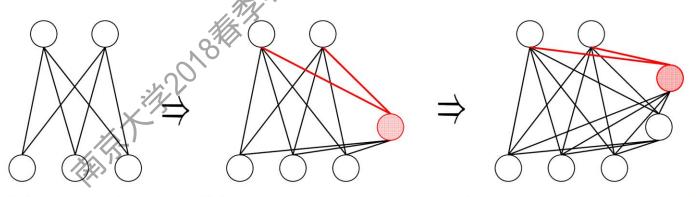
CC: Cascade-Correlation (级联相关)

构造性神经网络:将网络的结构也当做学习的目标之一,希望

在训练过程中找到适合数据的网络结构

训练:

- 开始时只有输入层和输出层
- 级联 新的隐层结点逐渐加入,从而创建起层级结构
- 相关 最大化新结点的输出与网络误差之间的相关性



(a) 初始状态

(b) 增加一个隐层结点

(c) 增加第二个隐层结点

Elman 网络

递归神经网络: Recurrent NN, 亦称 Recursive NN

- 网络中可以有环形结构,可让使一些神经元的输出反馈回来作为输入
- t 时刻网络的输出状态: 由 t 时刻的输入状态和 t-1 时刻的网络状态 共同决定

Elman 网络是最常用的递归神经网络之一

- 结构与前馈神经网络很相似,但隐层神经元的输出被反馈回来
- 使用推广的BP算法训练

目前在自然语言处理等领域常用的 LSTM 网络, 是一种复杂得多的递归神经网络

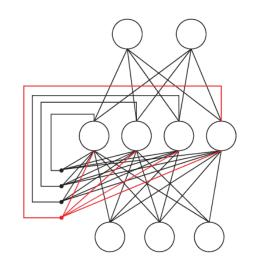
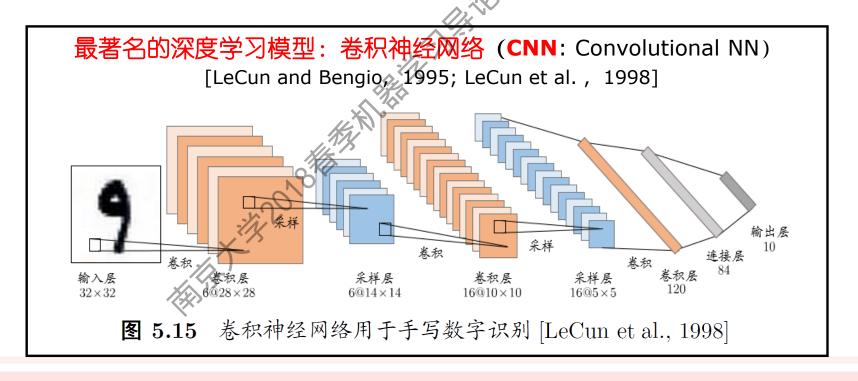


图 5.13 Elman 网络结构

深度学习的兴起

- 2006年, Hinton 组发表深度学习的 Science 文章
- 2012年, Hinton 组参加ImageNet 竞赛, 使用 CNN 模型以超过 第二名10个百分点的成绩夺得当年竞赛的冠军
- 在计算机视觉、语音识别、机器翻译等诸多领域取得巨大成功



深度学习在诸多应用中获得巨大成功

Images & Video







Text & Language



"Deep Learning" 是什么?

目前: = 深度神经网络

(Deep neural networks, 简称 DNNs)

SIAM News (Jun. 2017)

SIAM (Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics)



Volume 50/ Issue 5 June 2017

Deep learning, a subfield of machine learning that uses "deep neural networks," has achieved state-of-the-art results in fields such as image and text recognition. A deep neural network is a neural network with many hidden layers, which allow it to model complex nonlinear functions more effectively than single-layer neural networks.

a marchy of speeches, teach-ins, and rallies, March for Science participants

n the Washington Monoment to Capital Hill. Photo credit: Nicholas Higham

arning n Finance

s historically dels and their ver, unlike in e are no funtas Newton's nodels, thereat be made, ach, such as ally superior runities exist new machine I applications s of these sta-

i of machine ral networks," esults in fields nition. A deep network with low it to model s more effec-

tively than single-layer neural networks. Deep learning focuses on the development of specific model architectures and training methods to enhance the performance of multilayer neural networks. Deep neural net-

works, which have a large number of parameters, are typically trained on large amounts of data to avoid overfitting. Training is very computationally expensive due to the complexity of the deep neural network model and the large amount of data. Models are often trained for multiple days on clusters of graphics processing units.

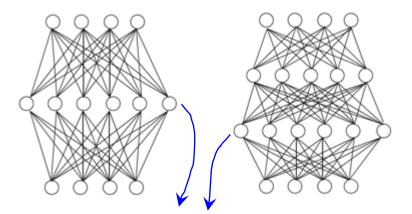
Deep learning research has made continual advances over the last decade. Researchers have designed new optimization methods (Adam, RMSprop, and others) to better train the highly nonconvex neural networks. Regularization methods such as dropout help reduce overfitting [14], and ever deeper neural networks are trained. For example, [7] trains a neural network with 1.000 layers. Deep reinforcement learning has successfully combined deep neural networks with reinforcement learning algorithms to learn complex tasks. For example, researchers have trained deep neural networks to play a range of Atari video games using only the raw pixels from the screen (similar to how a human watches the game) [10]. An overview of deep learning models and methods can be found in [3].

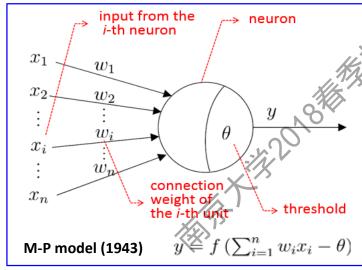
See Deep Learning on page 3

Electricity Demand Response

深度学习: 深层神经网络

以往神经网络采用单或双隐层结构





例如, ImageNet 胜者:

2012: 8 层 2015: 152 层 2016: 1207 **层**

deep

深度神经网络: 很多层

神经网络实质上是多层函数嵌套形成的数学模型

可以说受到了一点生物神经机制的"启发",但远没有"受指导"

至今最常用的算法: **BP** [Rumelhart et al., 1986],是完全从数学上推导出来的

常用诀窍(tricks)

绝大部分诀窍 是以往的改进

- □ 预训练+微调
- 预训练: 监督逐层训练, 每次训练一层隐结点
- 微调:预训练全部完成后,对全网络进行微调训练,通常使用BP算法可视为将大量参数分组,对每组先找到较好的局部配置,再全局寻优
- 权共享 (weight-sharing)

减少需优化的参数

- 一组神经元使用相同的连接权值
- Dropout

可能:降低Rademacher复杂度

- 在每轮训练时随机选择一些隐结点令其权重不被更新(下一轮可能被更新)
- ReLU (Rectified Linear Units) 求导容易;可能:缓解梯度消失现象
- 将 Sigmoid 激活函数修改为修正线性函数 $f(x) = \max(0, x)$

深度学习是"模拟人脑"吗?

《IEEE深度对话Facebook人工智能负责人Yann LeCun》



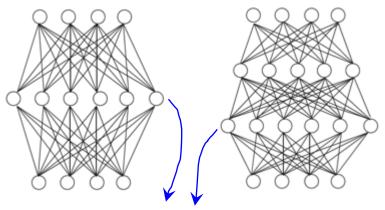
Yann LeCun CNN的主要发明人 深度学习"三架马车"之一 Facebook公司AI负责人

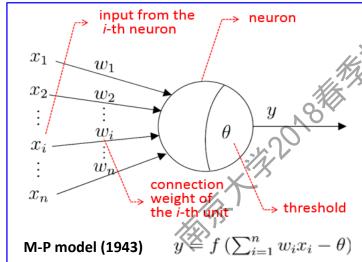
IEEE Spectrum:这些天我们看到了许多关于深度学习的新闻......

Yann LeCun: 我最不喜欢的描述是「它像大脑一样工作」,我不喜欢人们这样说的原因是,虽然深度学习从生命的生物机理中获得灵感,但它与大脑的实际工作原理差别非常非常巨大。将它与大脑进行类比给它赋予了一些神奇的光环,这种描述是危险的。

深度学习: 深层神经网络

以往神经网络采用单或双隐层结构





例如, ImageNet 胜者的

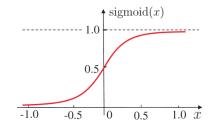
2012: 8 层 2015: 152 层 2016: 1207 层

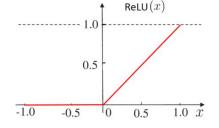
deep

训练: Backpropagation (BP) 或其变体

f: continuous, differentiable

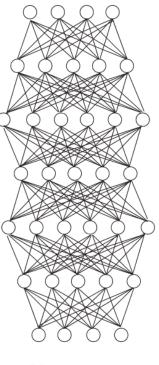
e.g.,





深度神经网络:

很多层





Why deep? ... One explanation

Increase model complexity → increase learning ability

- Add hidden units (model width)
- Add hidden layers (model depth)

Adding layers is more effective than adding units

increasing not only the number of units with activation functions, but also the embedding depths of the functions

Increase model complexity **
increase risk of overfitting;
difficulty in training

- For overfitting: Big training data
- For training: Powerful comp facilities

Error gradient will diverge when propagated in many layers, difficult to converge to stable state, and thus difficult to use classical BP algorithm

Lots of tricks



One explanation: High complexity matters

□ BIG training data

The most simple yet effective way to reduce the risk of overfitting

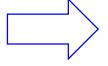
□ Powerful computational facilities

Big models: Without GPU acceleration, DNNs could not be so successful

□ Training tricks

Heuristics, even mysteries

Error gradient will diverge when propagated in many layers, difficult to converge to stable state, thus difficult to use classical BP algo



Enable to use high-complexity models





Why deep? ... One explanation

Increase model complexity → improve learning ability

- Add hidden units (model width)
- Add hidden layers (model depth)

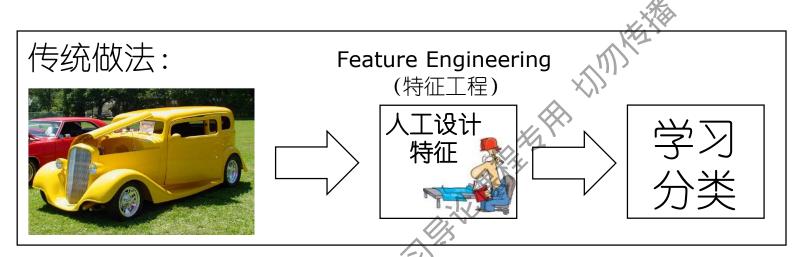
Adding layers is more effective than adding units

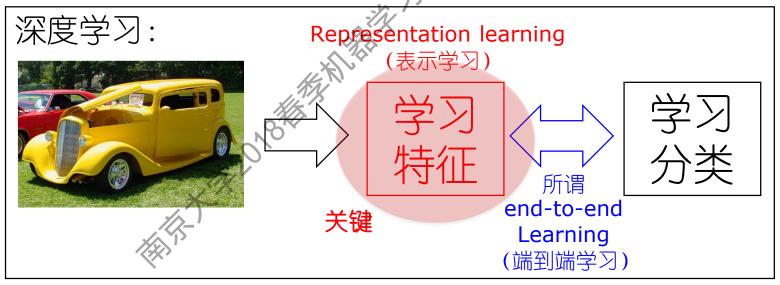
increasing not only the number of units with activation functions, but also the embedding depths of the functions

Why "flat" not good?

- one-hidden-layer proved to be universal approximater
- complexity of one-hidden-layer can be arbitrarily high

深度学习最本质的作用:表示学习





深度学习最本质的作用:表示学习

传统做法:

Feature Engineering

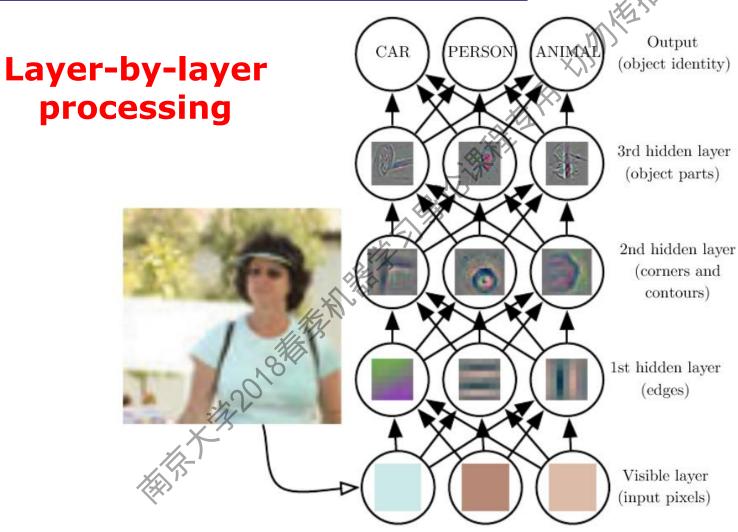
(胜尔丁和)

深度学习何处适用?

数据的"初始表示"(例如,图像的"像素")与解决任务所需的"合适表示"相距甚远

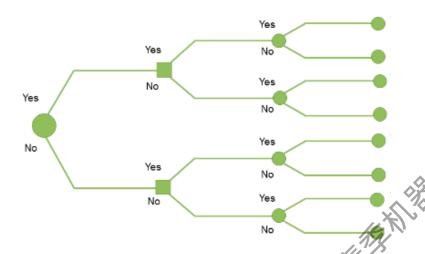


What's crucial for representation learning?



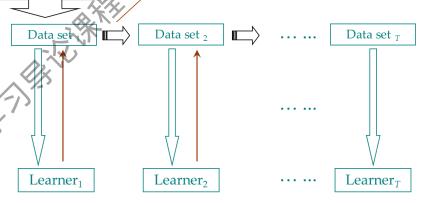
How about ...

Decision trees?



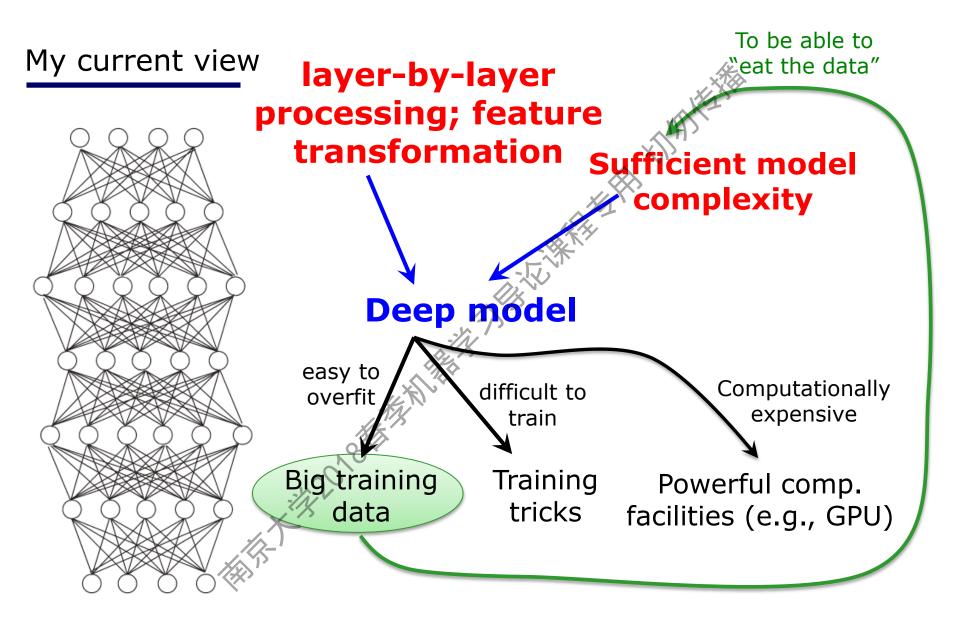
Boosting?

Original training set training instances that are wrongly predicted by Learner₁ will play more important roles in the training of Learner₂



layer-by-layer processing, but ...

- insufficient complexity
- always on original features
- still, insufficient complexity
- always on original features

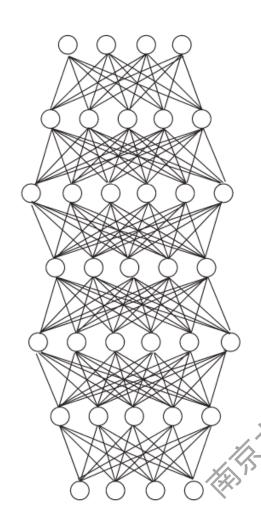




Most crucial for deep models:

- Layer-by-layer processingFeature transformation
- □ Sufficient model complexity

深度神经网络的缺陷



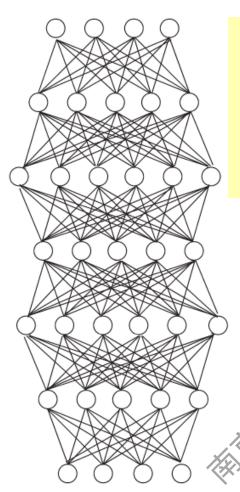
- □ 太多超参数
- 调参难,"跨任务"经验难分享
- 重复结果难,即便使用相同数据、相同模型,不知 道超参数设置就无法重现结果
- □ 模型一旦选定,模型复杂度即确定; 通常远大于"所需"复杂度
- □大训练数据
- □理论分析难
- 黑箱模型

值得注意的是

□ 在图像、视频、语音之外的很多任务上、深度神经网络 并非最佳选择,不少时候甚至表现不佳

例如,在很多 Kaggle competition 任务上, 随机森林或者 XGBoost 表现更好

重新审视深度模型



目前,深度模型就是深度神经网络,更确切地说:

multiple layers of parameterized differentiable nonlinear modules that can be trained by backpropagation

- 现实世界中并非所有规律性质都是"可微" (differentiable),或者通过可微构件建模最优
- · 机器学习中有很多"不可微"构件 (它们无法 通过backpropagation训练)

能否基于不可微构件进行深度学习?

Can we realize deep learning with non-differentiable modules?

这个问题相当本质,对它的研究将可能使我们理解:

- Deep models ?=\DNNs
- 如何能基于不可微构件"做深"? (不使用BP)
- 能否使得图像、语音、视频之外的更多任务受益于 深度模型?

•

新探索:深度森林 (Deep Forest)

- 使用不可微的树模型;不通过BP训练
- 超参数数目远少于DNN → 易于训练

Hyper-parameters

Table 1: Summary of hyper-parameters and default settings. Boldfont highlights hyper-parameters with relatively larger influence; "?" indicates default value unknown, or generally reconting different settings for different tasks.

Deep neural networks (e.g., convolutional neural networks)

Type of activation functions:

Sigmoid, ReLU, tanh, linear, etc.

Architecture configurations:

No. Hidden layers: ?

No. Nodes in hidden laver:

No. Feature maps: ?

Kernel size: ?

Optimization configurations:

Learning rate: ?

Dropout: {0.25/0.50

gcForest

Type of forests:

Completely-random tree forest, random forest, etc. Forest in multi-grained scanning:

No. Forests: {2}

No. Trees in each forest: {500}

Tree growth: till pure leaf, or reach depth 100

Sliding window size: $\{|d/16|, |d/8|, |d/4|\}$ Forest in cascade:

No. Forests: {8}

No. Trees in each forest: {500}

Exp€ Im

使用BP算法训练的深度学习模型

Face recognition (ORL)

		7 images	9 images
gcForest	91.00%	96.67%	97.50%
Random Forest	91.00%	93.33%	95.00%
CNN	86.50%	91.67%	95.00%
SVM (rbf kernel)	80.50%	82.50%	85.00%
kNN	76.00%	83.33%	92.50%

Hand movement recognition (sEMG)

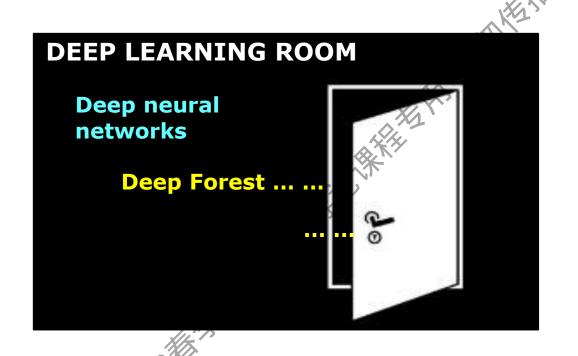
gcForest	71.30%
LSTM	45.37%
MLP	38.52%
Random Forest	29.62%
SVM (rbf kernel)	29.62%
Logistic Regression	23.33%

Low-dimensional data (features: 16, 14, 8)

	LETTER	ADULT	YEAST
gcForest	97.40%	86.40%	63.45%
Random Forest	96.50%	85.49%	61.66%
MLP	95.70%	85.25%	55.60%

http://cs.nju.edu.cn/zhouzh/

http://cs.nju.edu.cn/zhouzh/



Z.-H. Zhou and J. Feng Deep forest: Towards an alternative to deep neural networks. *IJCAI 2017*

只是一个并头,大量进一步探索、改进的工作 ******

深度学习并非"突然出现"的"颠覆性技术",

而是经过了长期发展、很多研究者做出贡献,

"冷板凳"坐"热"的结果

例如: CNN (卷积神经网络)

引发深度学习热潮, - 被广泛应用

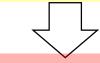


D. Hubel & T. Wiesel 关于 猫视皮层的研究 [1962]

G. Hinton研究组将8层CNN用于 ImageNet竞赛获胜 [2012]

福岛邦彦(Fukushima) 在神经网络中引入卷积 [1982]





H. Lee et al. 引入无监督 逐层训练CNN [2009]

Y. LeCun 引入BP算法训练。 卷积网络, CNN成型 [1989]

G. Hinton通过无监督逐层 训练,构建深层模型 [2006]



Y. LeCun et al., CNN 用于 支票手写字符识别[1998]

Y. LeCun and Y. Bengio, 完整描述CNN [1995]



30年

20年

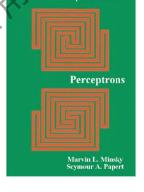
神经网络发展回顾

1940年代-萌芽期: M-P模型 (1943), Hebb 学习规则 (1945)

1958左右-1969左右~繁荣期:感知机 (1958), Adaline (1960), ...

1969年: Minsky & Papert "Perceptrons"





1984左右 -1995左右~繁荣期: Hopfield (1983), BP (1986), ...

1995年左右: SVM 及 统计学习 兴起

沉寂期

2010左右-至答~繁荣期:深度学习

交替模式:

热十二(年)

冷十五 (年)

科学的发展总是"螺旋式上升"

三十年河东、三十年河西

坚持才能有结果!

追热门、赶潮流 —— 三思而后行

深度学习常用软件/工具包

☐ CAFFE (Berkeley Vision and Learning Center, BVLC) http://caffe.berkeleyvision.org/ ■ MatConvNet (Oxford Visual Geometry Group, VGG) http://www.vlfeat.org/matconvnet/ ■ Torch http://torch.ch/ ■ KERAS https://keras.io/ ☐ THEANO (LISA LAB, University of Montreal) http://deeptearning.net/software/theano/install.html

