

15分钟搞定Softmax Loss求导

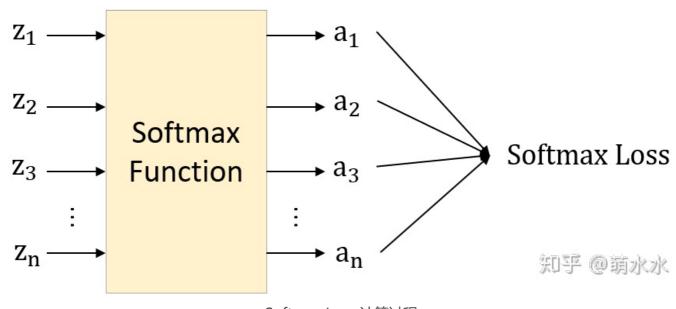


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求softmax loss过程如下图所示:



Softmax Loss 计算过程

符号定义如下:

- 1. 输入为**z**向量, $z=[z_1,z_2,z_3,\ldots z_n]$,维度为 (1, n)
- 2. 经过softmax函数, $a_i = \frac{e^{z_i}}{\sum_{k=1}^n e^{z_k}}$



3. Softmax Loss损失函数定义为L, $L=-\Sigma_{i=1}^n y_i ln(a_i)$,L是一个标量,维度为(1,1)

其中y向量为模型的Label,维度也是(1, n),为已知量,一般为onehot形式。

我们假设第 j 个类别是正确的,则 $y=[0,0,\ldots 1,\ldots 0]$,只有 $y_j=1$,其余 $y_i=0$

那么
$$L=-y_jln(a_j)=-ln(a_j)$$

我们的**目标**是求 标量 L 对向量 z 的导数 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial z}$ 。

由链式法则, $\frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial a} * \frac{\partial a}{\partial z}$,其中a和z均为维度为(1, n)的向量。

L为标量,它对向量a求导。标量对向量求导,见CS224N Lecture 3的一页ppt:

Gradients

Given a function with 1 output and n inputs

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)$$

 It's gradient is a vector of partial derivatives with respect to each input

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} = \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}, ..., \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \right]$$

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可知,标量对向量求导,维度不变,也即 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial z}$ 和 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial a}$ 维度都应为(1, n)。

Jacobian Matrix: Generalization of the Gradient

Given a function with m outputs and n inputs

$$f(x) = [f_1(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n), ..., f_m(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)]$$

It's Jacobian is an m x n matrix of partial derivatives

$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{f}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \qquad \begin{bmatrix} \left(\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{f}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}\right)_{ij} = \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

其中f对应的就是softmax函数,x对应的为z。可知向量a对向量z求导是一个Jacobian矩阵,维度为(n,n)。

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial a}$$
 维度为(1, n), $\frac{\partial a}{\partial z}$ 维度为(n, n), $\frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial a} * \frac{\partial a}{\partial z}$ 。由矩阵乘法,维度(1, n)* (n, n) = (1, n)。 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial z}$ 的维度为(1, n),这个是合理的。

1. 求
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial a}$$

由 $L = -y_j ln(a_j) = -ln(a_j)$,可知最终的Loss只跟 a_j 有关。

$$rac{\partial L}{\partial oldsymbol{a}} = [0,0,0,\ldots,-rac{1}{a_j},\ldots,0]$$

2. 求
$$\frac{\partial a}{\partial z}$$

 $m{a}$ 是一个向量, $m{z}$ 也是一个向量,则 $\frac{\partial m{a}}{\partial m{z}}$ 是一个Jacobian矩阵,类似这样:

$$\frac{\partial a_{1}}{\partial a_{1}}, \frac{\partial a_{2}}{\partial a_{2}}, \frac{\partial a_{3}}{\partial a_{1}}$$

$$\frac{\partial a_{1}}{\partial a_{1}}, \frac{\partial a_{2}}{\partial a_{2}}, \frac{\partial a_{1}}{\partial a_{1}}$$

$$\frac{\partial a_{1}}{\partial a_{1}}, \frac{\partial a_{2}}{\partial a_{2}}, \frac{\partial a_{3}}{\partial a_{1}}$$

$$\frac{\partial a_{1}}{\partial a_{1}}, \frac{\partial a_{2}}{\partial a_{2}}, \frac{\partial a_{3}}{\partial a_{1}}$$

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$$\frac{\partial a_{2}}{\partial a_{3}}, \frac{\partial a_{3}}{\partial a_{3}}, \frac{\partial a_{3}}{\partial a_{3}}$$

$$\frac{\partial a_{2}}{\partial a_{3}}, \frac{\partial a_{3}}{\partial a_{3}}, \frac{\partial a_{3}}{\partial a_{3}}$$

$$\frac{\partial a_{3}}{\partial a_{3}}, \frac{\partial a_{3}}{\partial a_{3}}, \frac{\partial a_{3}}{\partial a_{3}}$$

$$\frac{\partial a_{3}}{\partial a_{3}}, \frac{\partial a_{3}}{\partial a_$$

可以发现其实Jacobian矩阵的每一行对应着 $\frac{\partial a_i}{\partial z}$ 。

由于
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial a}$$
 只有第j列不为0,由矩阵乘法,其实我们只要求 $\frac{\partial a}{\partial z}$ 的第j行,也即 $\frac{\partial a_j}{\partial z}$, $\frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{a_i} * \frac{\partial a_j}{\partial z}$,其中 $a_j = \frac{e^{z_j}}{\sum_{k=1}^n e^{z_k}}$ 。

(1) 当 $i \neq j$

$$rac{\partial a_j}{\partial z_i} = rac{0 - e^{z_j}e^{z_i}}{(\sum_k^n e^{z_k})^2} = -a_ja_i$$

$$rac{\partial L}{\partial z_i} = -a_j a_i * -rac{1}{a_j} = a_i$$

(2) 当 i=j

$$rac{\partial a_j}{\partial z_j} = rac{e^{z_j} \sum_k^n e^{z_k} - e^{z_j} e^{z_j}}{(\sum_k^n e^{z_k})^2} = a_j - a_j^2$$

$$rac{\partial L}{\partial z_j} = (a_j - a_j^2) * -rac{1}{a_j} = a_j - 1$$

所以,
$$rac{\partial L}{\partial oldsymbol{z}} = [a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_j - 1, \ldots a_n] = oldsymbol{a} - oldsymbol{y}$$
 。

Softmax Cross Entropy Loss的求导结果非常优雅,就等于预测值与Label的差。

下面这段话挺好:

使用交叉熵误差作为softmax 函数的损失函数后,反向传播得到(y1 - t1, y2 - t2, y3 - t3)这样"漂亮"的结果。实际上,这样"漂亮"的结果并不是偶然的,而是为了得到这样的结果,特意设计了交叉熵误差函数。回归问题中输出层使用"恒等函数",损失函数使用"平方和误差",也是出于同样的理由(3.5 节)。也就是说,使用"平方和误差"作为"恒等函数"的损失函数,反向传播才能得到(y1 - t1, y2 - t2, y3 - t3)这样"漂亮"的结果。

引用:

- 1. Stanford CS224N web.stanford.edu/class/...
- 2. 深度学习入门:基于Python的理论与实现

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