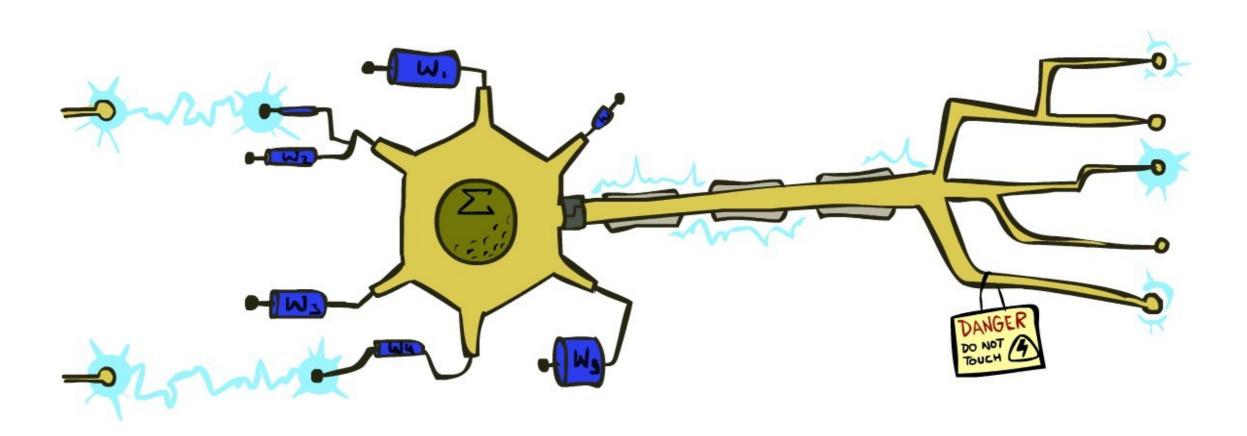
第十八章 样例学习

Linear Regression and Perceptrons



Outline

▶ 18.6 线性回归模型

■ 18.7 神经网络

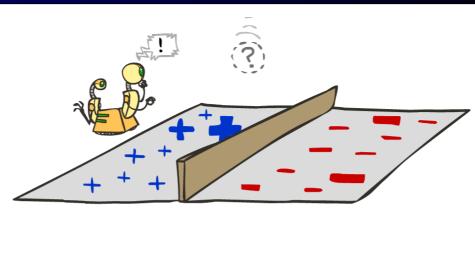
■ M-P 模型、感知机、多层感知机 MLP

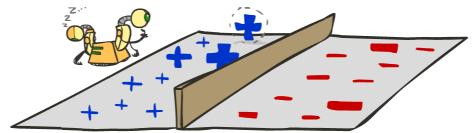
- 神经网络中的学习
 - 感知机的学习规则 · MLP 的 BP 算法

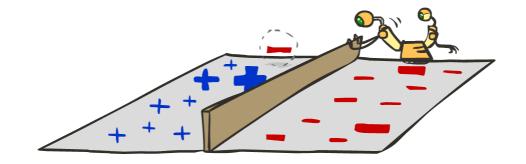
感知机的学习规则

- 随机初始化
- 对于每个训练实例:
 - Classify with current weights

If correct (i.e., y=y*), no change!







Review: Derivatives and Gradients

What is the derivative of the function $g(x) = x^2 + 3$

$$\frac{dg}{dx} = 2x$$

What is the derivative of g(x) at x=5?

$$\frac{dg}{dx}|_{x=5} = 10$$

Review: Derivatives and Gradients

- What is the gradient of the function $g(x,y) = x^2y$?
 - Recall: Gradient is a vector of partial derivatives with respect to each variable

$$\nabla g = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2xy \\ x^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

What is the derivative of g(x, y) at x=0.5, y=0.5?

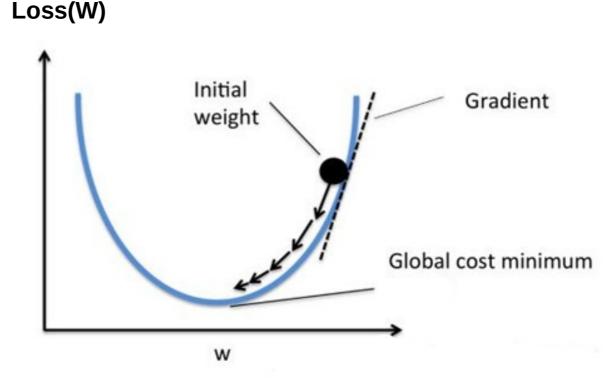
$$\nabla g|_{x=0.5,y=0.5} = \begin{bmatrix} 2(0.5)(0.5) \\ (0.5^2) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0.25 \end{bmatrix}$$

感知机 (Perceptron) 学习规

则

• 采用梯度下降法:沿着被优化函数的梯度搜索,试图最小化损耗值

$$\mathbf{w} \leftarrow$$
 参数空间的任何点 loop 直到收敛 do for \mathbf{w} 中的每个 w_i do $w_i \leftarrow w_i - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial w_i} Loss(\mathbf{w})$



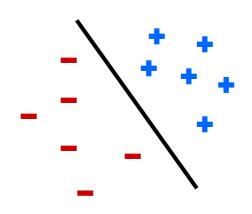
迭代学习算法,在迭代的每一轮中对参数进行一次更新估计

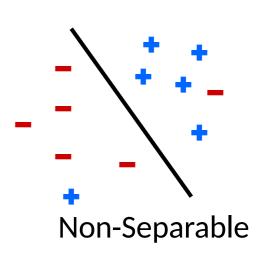
感知机收敛性

- 一个学习问题是线性可分的,当有一个超平面精确地将正 反示例分离时
- 收敛性:如果训练数据是线性可分离的,则对训练集重复应用感知机学习,将最终收敛到一个完美的分隔

收敛性:如果训练数据是不可分离的,如果学习率 □是随着迭代次数 t 递减的 (e.g., α=1/t),则感知机学习将收敛到最小误差解

Separable





Outline

▶ 18.6 线性回归模型

■ 18.7 神经网络

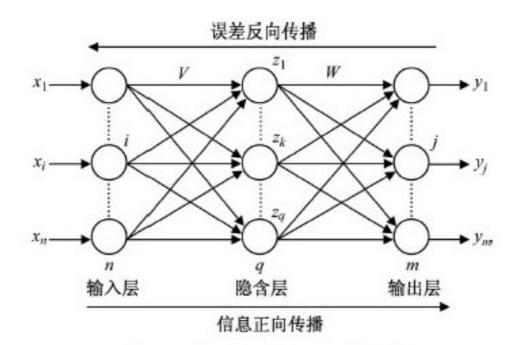
■ M-P 模型、感知机、多层感知机 MLP

■ 神经网络中的学习

■ 感知机的学习规则、 MLP 的 BP 算法

误差反向传播算法(Error BackPropagation, 简称 BP)

BP 算法 [Rumelhart & Hinton, 1986] 是最成功的训练多层前馈神经网络的学习算法



■ 参数优化:

■ BP 是一个迭代学习算法,在迭代的每一轮中对参数进行一次更新估计

反向传播算法(Error BackPropagation, 简称 BP)

BP 算法 [Rumelhart & Hinton, 1986] 是最成功的训练多层前馈神经网络的学习算法

■ 前向计算

step1: 计算隐层的神经元

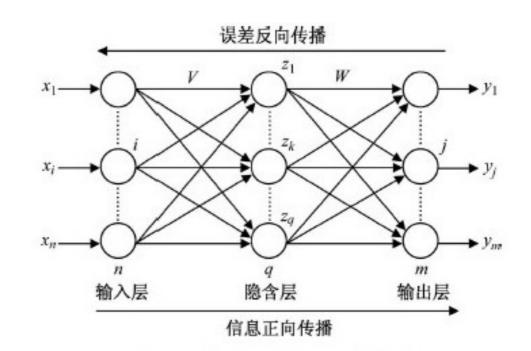
step2: 计算输出层的神经元

step3: 计算误差 $E_k = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{l} (\hat{y}_j^k - y_j^k)^2$

■ 网络参数

参数包括:权重,阈值

网络训练的过程就是参数优化的过程



反向传播算法(Error BackPropagation, 简称 BP)

BP 算法是最成功的训练多层前馈神经网络的学习算法

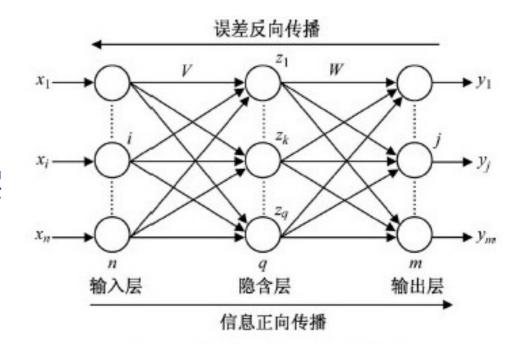
■ 反向计算

step1: 计算输出层的梯度

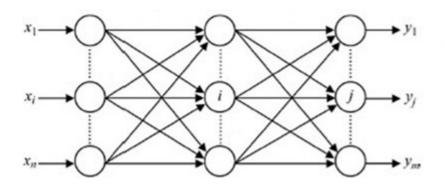
step2: 从输出层开始,循环直到最早的隐藏层

2.1: 将误差传播回前一层

2.2: 更新这两层间的权重与阈值



BP 算法



前向计算 $a_i = g(\sum_i w_{ii} a_i)$

反向计算误差

$$\Delta_j = g'(in_j)(y_j - a_j)$$

$$\Delta_i = g'(in_i) \sum_j \Delta_j W_{i,j}$$

更新权重

$$W_{i,j} \leftarrow W_{i,j} + \alpha \times a_i \times \Delta_j$$

function BACK-PROP-LEARNING(examples, network) returns a neural network inputs: examples, a set of examples, each with input vector x and output vector y network, a multilayer network with L layers, weights $w_{i,j}$, activation function g local variables: Δ , a vector of errors, indexed by network node

for each weight $w_{i,j}$ in network do $w_{i,j} \leftarrow a$ small random number repeat

for each example (x, y) in examples do

/* Propagate the inputs forward to compute the outputs */
for each node i in the input layer do $a_i \leftarrow x_i$

for $\ell = 2$ to L do

for each node j in layer ℓ do

$$in_j \leftarrow \sum_i w_{i,j} \ a_i$$
$$a_j \leftarrow g(in_j)$$

/* Propagate deltas backward from output layer to input layer */
for each node j in the output layer do

$$\Delta[j] \leftarrow g'(in_j) \times (y_j - a_j)$$

for $\ell = L - 1$ to 1 do

for each node i in layer ℓ do

$$\Delta[i] \leftarrow g'(in_i) \sum_{j} w_{i,j} \Delta[j]$$

f * Update every weight in network using deltas */for each weight $w_{i,j}$ in network do $w_{i,j} \leftarrow w_{i,j} + \alpha \times a_i \times \Delta[j]$

until some stopping criterion is satisfied return network

前向计算

反向计算误差

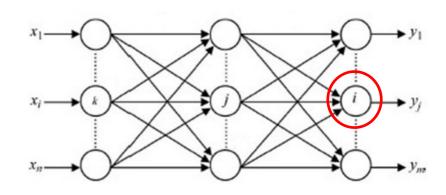
更新权重

反向传播公式推导

■ 在单个样本上的平方误差定义为:

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i} (y_i - a_i)^2$$

其中,求和是对输出层的所有节点进行的。



前向计算 $a_i = g(in_i)$ = $g(\sum_i w_{ii} a_i)$

输出层的权值更新:

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{j,i}} = -(y_i - a_i) \frac{\partial a_i}{\partial W_{j,i}} = -(y_i - a_i) \frac{\partial g(in_i)}{\partial W_{j,i}}
= -(y_i - a_i) g'(in_i) \frac{\partial in_i}{\partial W_{j,i}} = -(y_i - a_i) g'(in_i) \frac{\partial}{\partial W_{j,i}} \left(\sum_j W_{j,i} a_j\right)
= -(y_i - a_i) g'(in_i) a_i = -a_i \Delta_i$$

修正误差 $\Delta_i = (y_i - a_i)g'(in_i)$

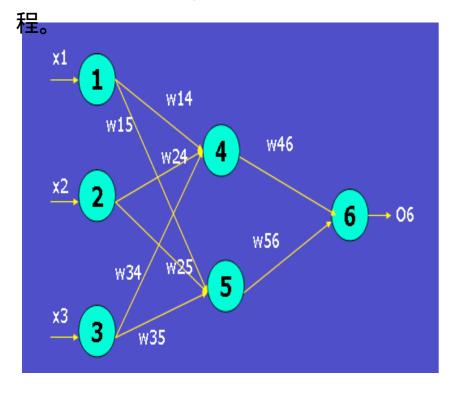
反向传播公式推导(续)

隐藏层的权值更新:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{k,j}} &= -\sum\limits_{i} (y_i - a_i) \frac{\partial a_i}{\partial W_{k,j}} = -\sum\limits_{i} (y_i - a_i) \frac{\partial g(in_i)}{\partial W_{k,j}} \\ &= -\sum\limits_{i} (\underline{y_i - a_i}) g'(in_i) \frac{\partial in_i}{\partial W_{k,j}} = -\sum\limits_{i} \underline{\Delta_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial W_{k,j}} \left(\sum\limits_{j} W_{j,i} a_j \right) \\ &= -\sum\limits_{i} \underline{\Delta_i} W_{j,i} \frac{\partial a_j}{\partial W_{k,j}} = -\sum\limits_{i} \underline{\Delta_i} W_{j,i} \frac{\partial g(in_j)}{\partial W_{k,j}} \\ &= -\sum\limits_{i} \underline{\Delta_i} W_{j,i} g'(in_j) \frac{\partial in_j}{\partial W_{k,j}} \\ &= -\sum\limits_{i} \underline{\Delta_i} W_{j,i} g'(in_j) \frac{\partial}{\partial W_{k,j}} \left(\sum\limits_{k} W_{k,j} a_k \right) \\ &= -\sum\limits_{i} \underline{\Delta_i} W_{j,i} g'(in_j) a_k = -a_k \underline{\Delta_j} \end{split}$$
 修正误差 $\underline{\Delta_j} = \sum\limits_{i} \underline{\Delta_i} W_{j,i} g'(in_j) \end{split}$

课堂练习

用一个训练样本,示例了网络学习过程中的一次迭代过



Step 1 前向传播

$$y = f\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i x_i - \theta\right)$$

Step 2 反向传播

$$\Delta_i = g'(in_i)(y_i - a_i)$$

2.1 计算修正误差

$$\Delta_j = g'(in_j) \sum_i \Delta_i W_{j,i}$$

2.2 计算权重和阈值的更新

$$w_{i,j} \leftarrow w_{i,j} + \alpha \times a_i \times \Delta_j$$

训练样本 x={1,0,1} 类标号(标签)为1 X1 X2 X3

0

1

X3 W1 4

0.2

5 4

-0.3

2 w2 5

0.1

 $\mathbf{0.4}$

W3 4

-0.5

W3 5

0.2

W4 W5

-0.2

-0.3

θ4

Θ5 Θ6

0.4 -0.2 -0.1

激活函数为 sigmoid 函数

A demo from Google

