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Understand math behind Deep Learning

Given by Qiang Chen

2018-07-05 Tubi Talent Time(Beijing Office)

Outline

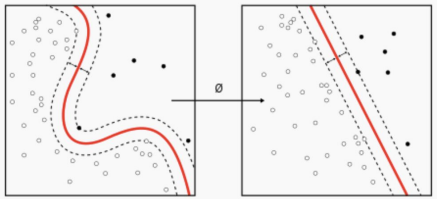
- Goals, understand and implementation
- What’s deep learning
- ML: Four key parts
- ML: Examples
- ML: Optimization, Derivative and gradient descent
- DL: Chain Rule of Calculus and Back-Propagation
- Learn more about deep learning
- References

Goal

- Know how deep learning works
- Running some code to verify the theory

What's deep learning (classification, regression)

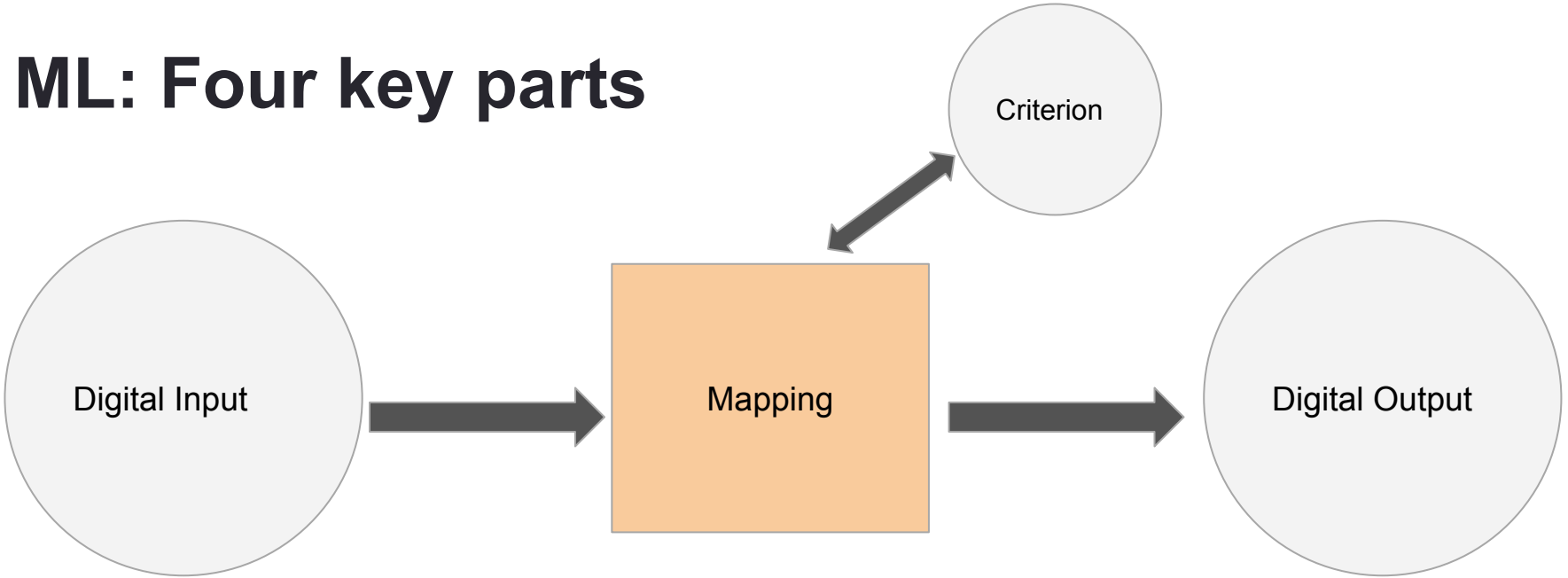
Machine learning and data mining



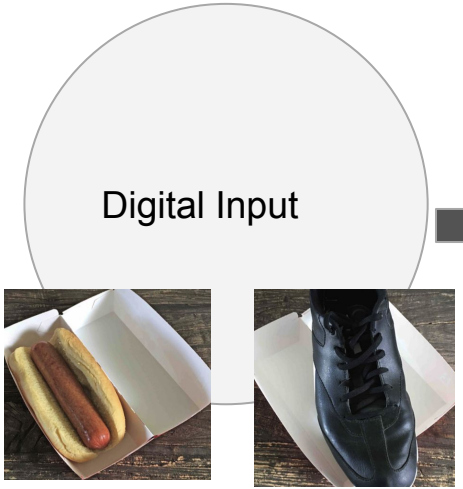
Problems [hide]

Classification · Clustering · Regression · Anomaly detection · AutoML · Association rules · Reinforcement learning · Structured prediction · Feature engineering · Feature learning · Online learning · Semi-supervised learning · Unsupervised learning · Learning to rank · Grammar induction

ML: Four key parts



ML: Examples



Digital Input

Mapping

Criterion

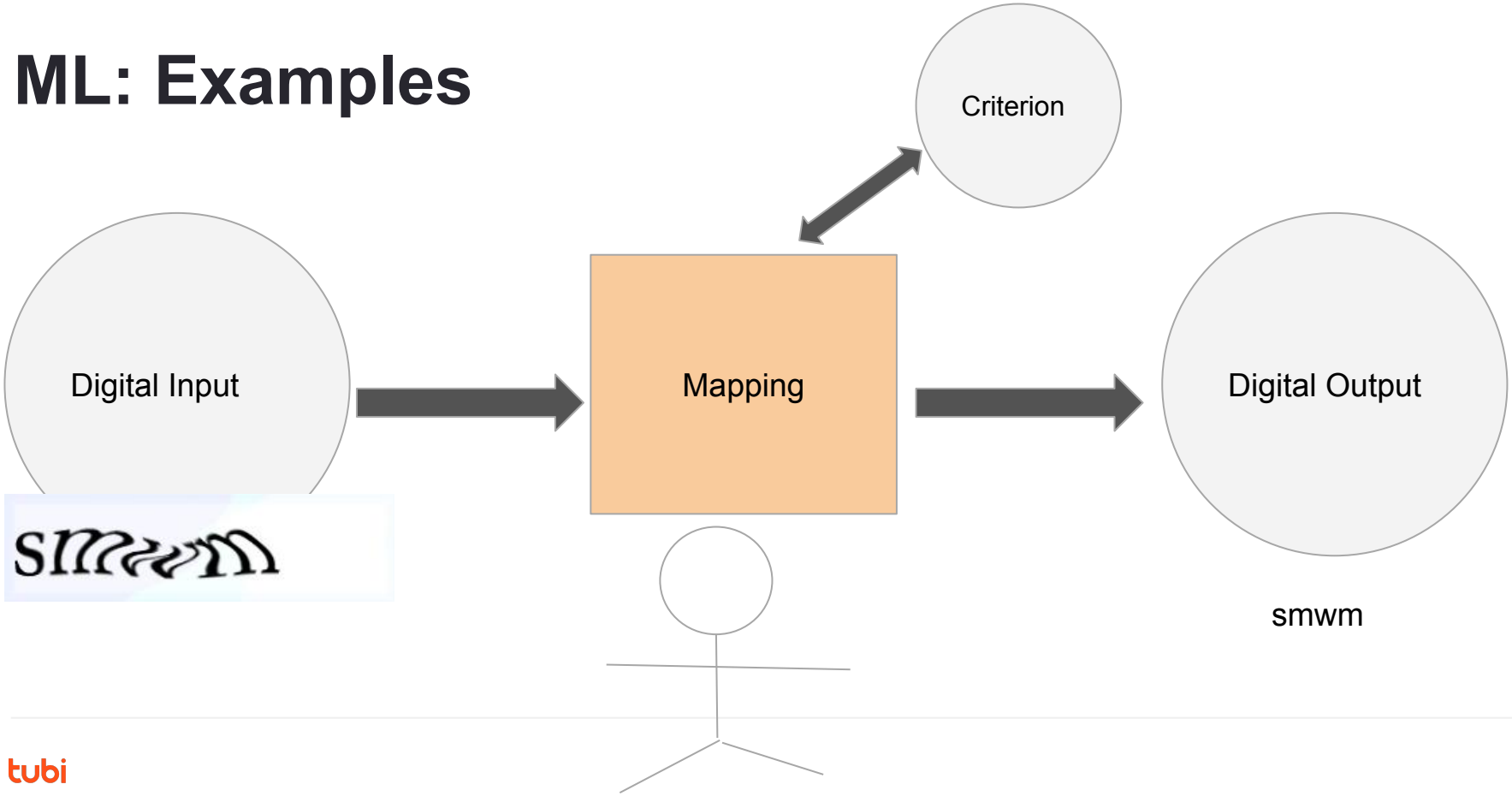
$$\boldsymbol{y}' = [y'_0, y'_1]$$

$$cost(\boldsymbol{y}', y) = |y'_0 - y_0| + |y'_1 - y_1|$$

Digital Output

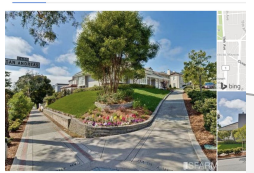
HotDog	Not hotdog
[0, 1]	[1, 0]

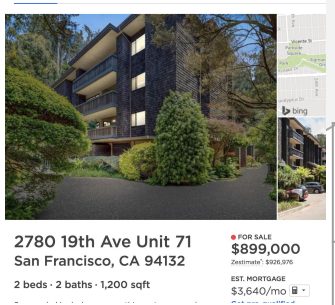
ML: Examples



$$cost(\boldsymbol{y}', y) = |y' - y|$$

ML: Examples





Digital Input

Criterion

$w_0 + w_1 \times 4 + w_2 \times 4 + w_3 \times 3565$

Mapping

Digital Output

$2,890,000

$899,000

#	beds	baths	area
#1	4	4	3565
#2	2	2	1200

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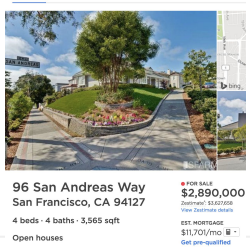
ML: Optimization, Derivative and gradient descent

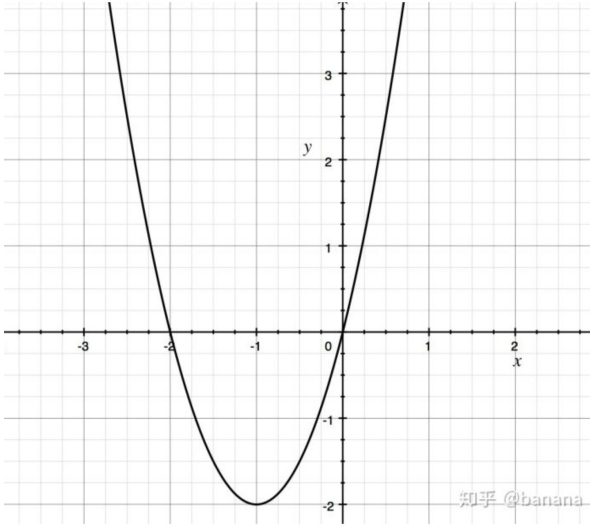
$$y' = w_0 + w_1 \times 4 + w_2 \times 4 + w_3 \times 3565$$

$$cost(y', y) = |y' - y| = |y' - 2890| = |w_0 + w_1 \times 4 + w_2 \times 4 + w_3 \times 3565 - 2890|$$



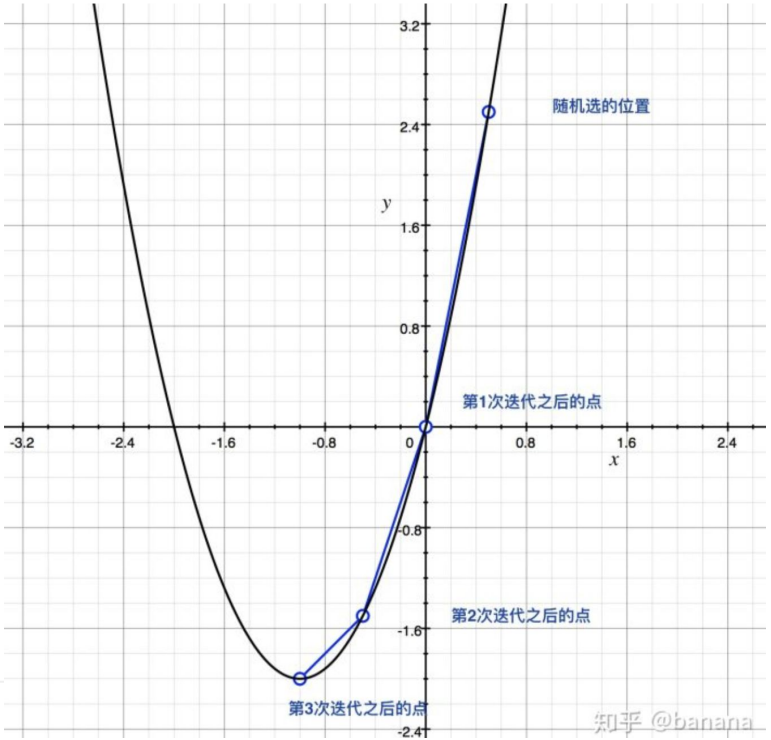
ML: Optimization, Derivative and gradient descent

$$cost = 2 \times w_1^2 + 4 \times w_1$$



ML: Optimization, Derivative and gradient descent

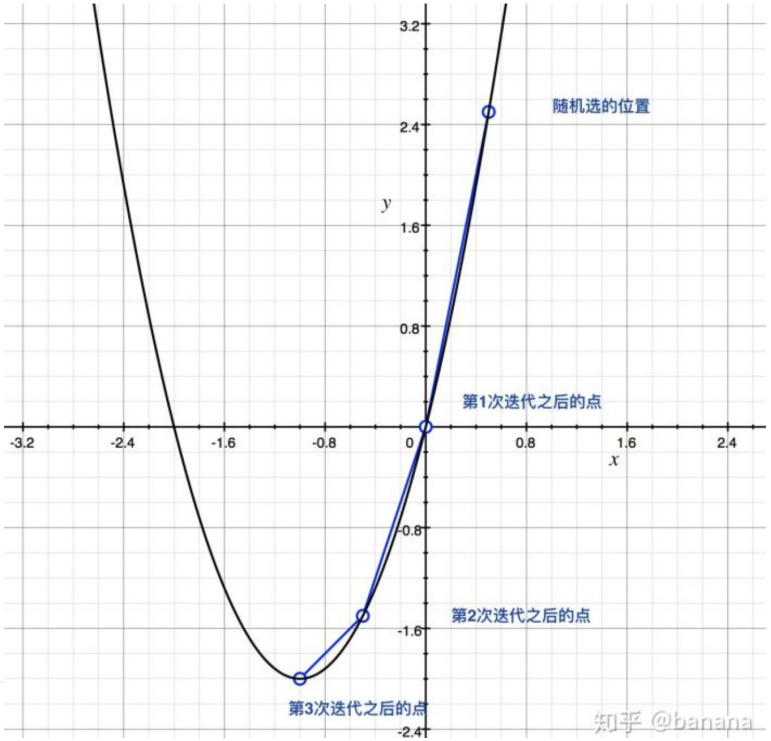
#	w_1	$cost = 2 \times w_1^2 + 4 \times w_1$	$\frac{d(cost)}{d(w_1)} = 4 \times w_1 + 4$
0	0.5	2.5	6
1	0	0	4
2	-0.5	-1.5	2
3	-1	-2	0



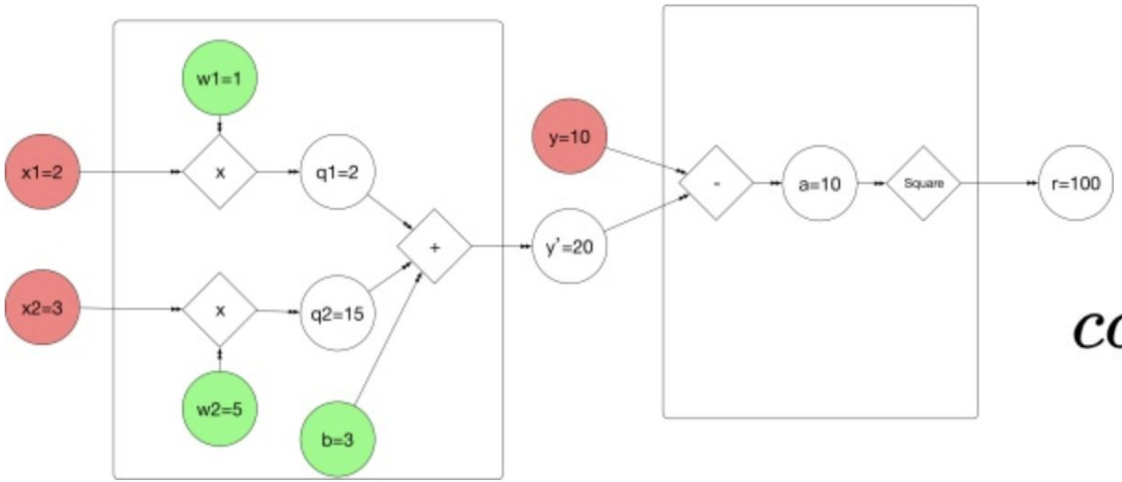
ML: Optimization, Derivative and gradient descent

$$cost = 2 \times w_1^2 + 4 \times w_1$$

$$\frac{d(cost)}{d(w_1)} = 4 \times w_1 + 4$$



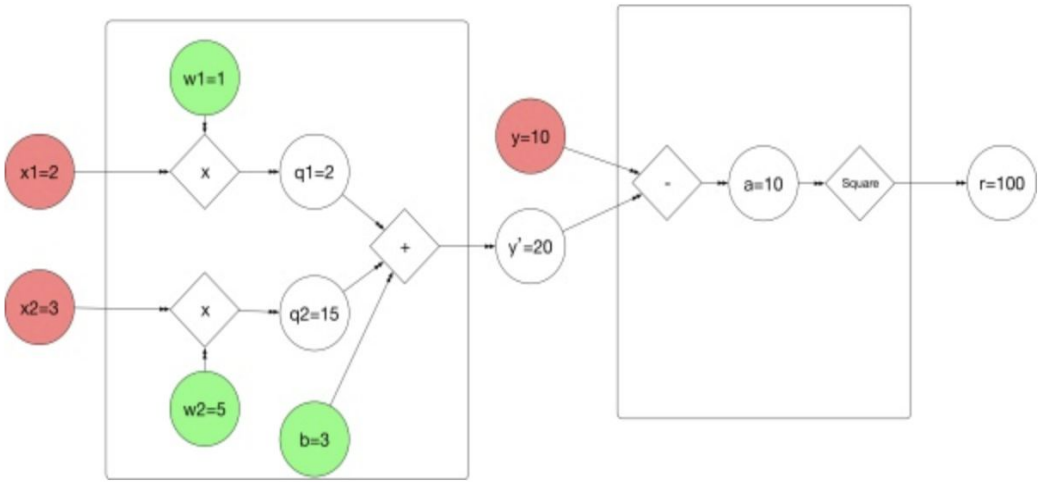
ML: Optimization, implementation



$$cost = (y - y')^2$$

$$y' = w1 \times x1 + w2 \times x2 + b$$

ML: Optimization, implementation



forward (get y and criterion)

[2]:
```
require 'nn';

l = nn.Linear(2, 1)
l.weight[1][1] = 1
l.weight[1][2] = 5
l.bias[1] = 3
a = torch.Tensor(2)
a[1] = 2
a[2] = 3
res = l:forward(a) --res = 2 * 1 + 3 * 5 + 3 = 20,
print(res)
--will print
--20
--[torch.DoubleTensor of size 1]


crit = nn.MSECriterion()
targets = torch.Tensor(1)
targets[1] = 10
cost = crit:forward(res, targets)
print(cost) --cost = (20 - 10) * (20 - 10) = 100
--will print
--100
```

[2]:
```
 20
[torch.DoubleTensor of size 1]

100
```

Code: [optimization_implementation]

ML: Optimization, implementation

$$cost = (y - y')^2$$

$$\frac{d(cost)}{d(y')} = 2(y - y')\frac{d(y - y')}{d(y')} = 2(y - y') \times -1 = 2(y' - y)$$

$$y' = w1 \times x1 + w2 \times x2 + b$$

$$\frac{d(y')}{d(w1)} = x1$$

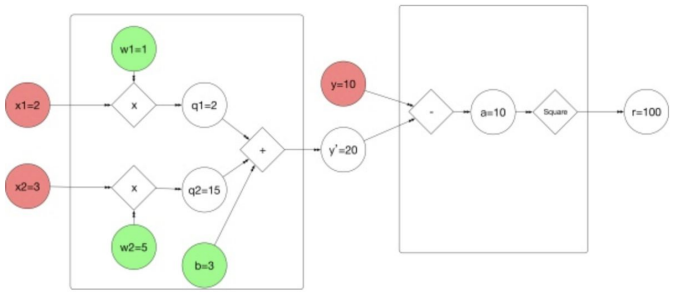
$$\frac{d(y')}{d(w2)} = x2$$

$$\frac{d(y')}{d(b)} = 1$$

$$\frac{d(cost)}{d(w1)} = \frac{d(cost)}{d(y')}\frac{d(y')}{d(w1)} = 2(y' - y) \times x1$$

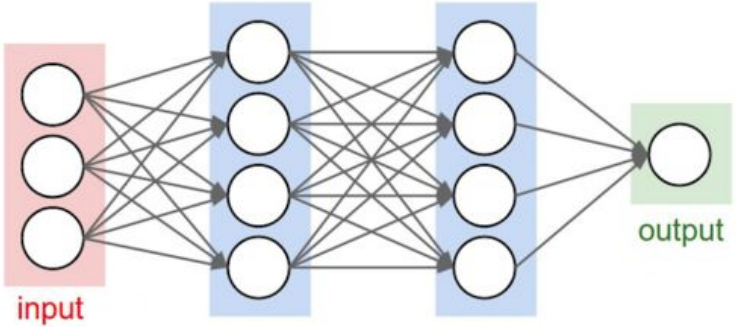
$$\frac{d(cost)}{d(w2)} = \frac{d(cost)}{d(y')}\frac{d(y')}{d(w2)} = 2(y' - y) \times x2$$

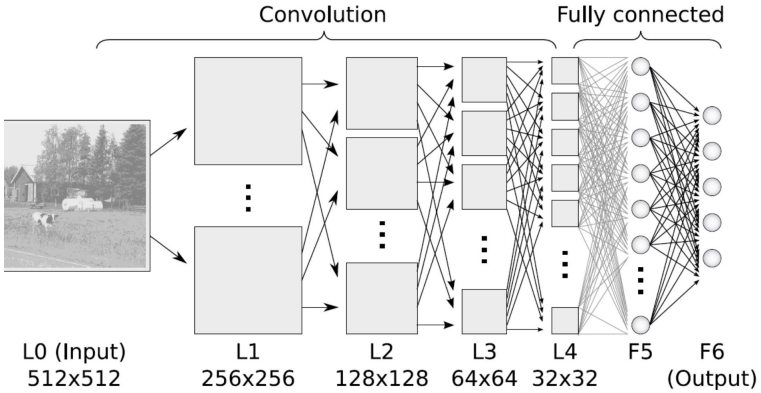
$$\frac{d(cost)}{d(b)} = \frac{d(cost)}{d(y')}\frac{d(y')}{d(b)} = 2(y' - y)$$

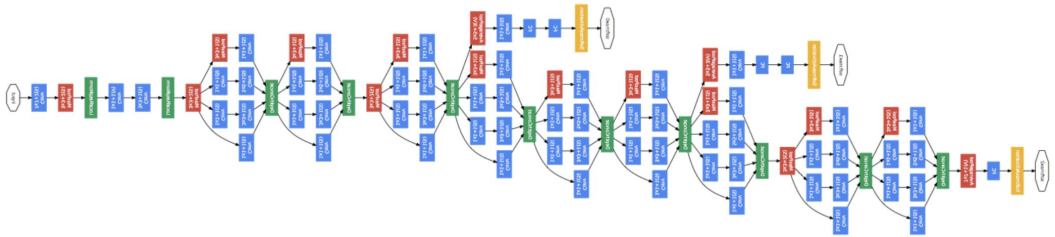


Code: [optimization_implementation]

DL: Chain Rule of Calculus and Back-Propagation

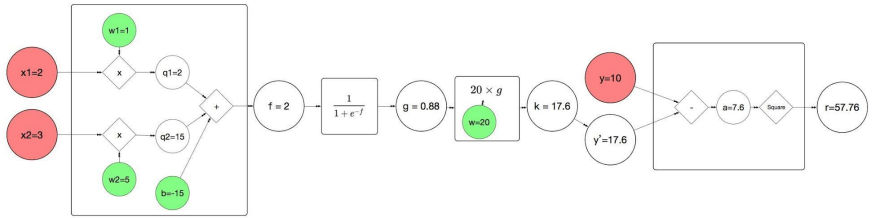






DL: Chain Rule of Calculus and Back-Propagation

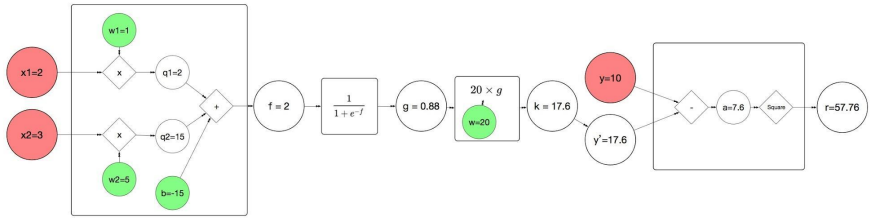
$$f' = f(\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{w_f})$$
$$g' = g(f')$$
$$y' = k(g')$$
$$cost = criterion(y, y')$$



$$\frac{d(cost)}{d(\boldsymbol{w_f})} = \frac{d(f')}{d(\boldsymbol{w_f})} \times \frac{d(g')}{d(f')} \times \frac{d(y')}{d(g')} \times \frac{d(cost)}{y'}$$

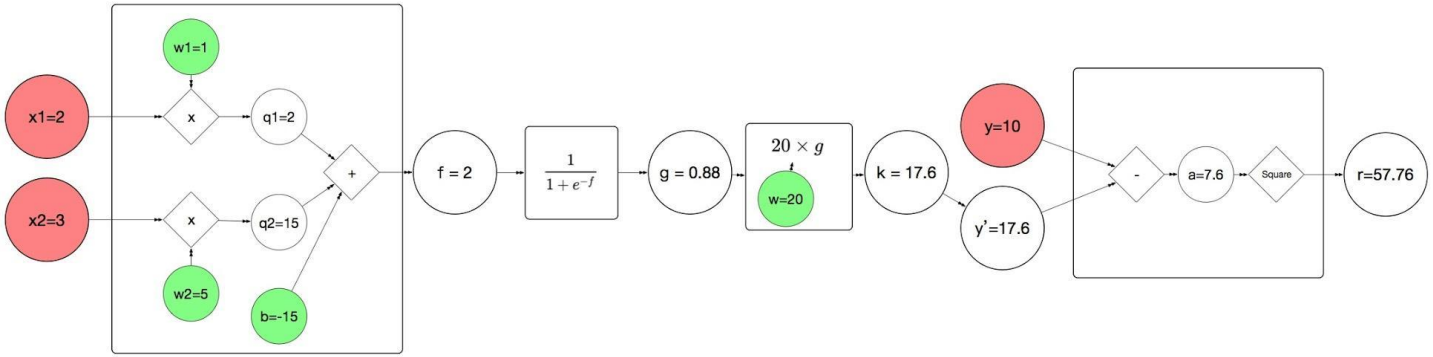
DL: Chain Rule of Calculus and Back-Propagation

$$f' = f(\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{w_f})$$
$$g' = g(f', \boldsymbol{w_g})$$
$$y' = k(g')$$
$$cost = criterion(y, y')$$



$$\frac{d(cost)}{d(\boldsymbol{w_g})} = \frac{d(g')}{d(\boldsymbol{w_g})} \times \frac{d(y')}{d(g')} \times \frac{d(cost)}{y'} \circ$$

DL: Implementation



$$f' = f(\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{w_f})$$
$$g' = g(f', \boldsymbol{w_g})$$
$$y' = k(g')$$
$$cost = criterion(y, y')$$

$$\boldsymbol{x} = [x1, x2] = [2, 3]$$

$$f' = f(\boldsymbol{x}) = w1 \times x1 + w2 \times x2 + b = 1 \times 2 + 5 \times 3 + -15 = 2$$

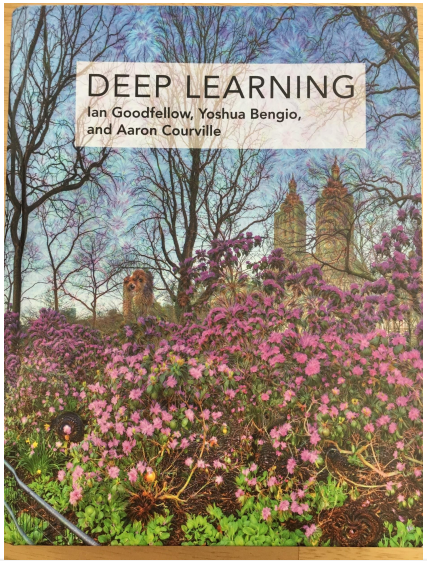
$$g' = g(f') = \frac{1}{1+e^{-f'}} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-2}} = 0.8808$$

$$k' = k(g') = w \times g' = 20 \times 0.8808 = 17.6160$$

Code: [DL_implementation]

Learn more about deep learning

Book



Online Course

1. CS231n
2. ML taught by Andrew Ng

Implementation

torch

A SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING FRAMEWORK FOR LUAJIT

PyTorch

Supported by facebook

References

- [Video]Lecture 4 | Introduction to Neural Networks, Backpropagation and Neural Networks
- [Slides]Lecture 4: Backpropagation and Neural Networks
- Torch | Developer Documentation, Define your own layer
- 知乎专栏:机器学习与数学

A tiny project: digit recognizer