## 基本公式

$$y = \frac{x - \mu}{\sqrt{\sigma + \epsilon}} \odot \gamma + \beta$$

其中:

均值

$$\mu = rac{1}{D} \sum_{k=1}^D x_i$$

• 方差

$$\sigma^2 = rac{1}{D} \sum_{k=1}^D \left(x_i - \mu
ight)^2$$

• 计算中间值,用于反向传播

$$rstd = rac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 + \epsilon}}$$

以上的 D 表示特征维度

## 前向传播公式

对于每个输入张量 x, 层归一化对每个样本  $x_i = [x_{i1}, x_{i2}, ..., x_{iD}]$  进行操作。

1. 计算均值 (Mean)

对每个样本 i,计算其所在特征的均值  $\mu_i$ :

$$\mu_i = rac{1}{D} \sum_{j=1}^D x_{ij}$$

2. 计算方差 (Variance)

对于每个样本 i, 计算其所有特征的方差  $\sigma_i^2$ :

$$\sigma_i^2 = rac{1}{D}\sum_{i=1}^D \left(x_{ij} - \mu_i
ight)^2$$

3. 归一化(Normalization)

使用均值和方差对每个特征进行归一化,得到 $\hat{x}_{ij}$ :

$$\hat{x}_{ij} = rac{x_{ij} - \mu_i}{\sqrt{\sigma_i^2 + \epsilon}}$$

其中  $\epsilon$  是一个很小的常数 (例如  $\frac{1}{10^5}$ ),用于防止除以零。

4. 缩放和平移 (Scale and Shift)

引入可学习参数  $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}^D$  (缩放因子) 和  $\beta \in \mathbb{R}^D$  (平移因子), 对归一化后的特征进行缩放和平移:

$$y_{ij} = \gamma_j \hat{x}_{ij} + eta_j$$

这里,  $\gamma_j$  和  $\beta_j$  是对应于第 j 个特征的参数。

## 反向传播公式推导

反向传播的目标是计算损失函数 L 对输入 x 以及可学习参数  $\gamma$  和  $\beta$  的梯度。

假设我们已经得到了损失函数 L 对输出 y 的梯度  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial y_i}$ 

1. 对  $\gamma$  和  $\beta$  的梯度:

根据  $y_{ij} = \gamma_j \hat{x}_{ij} + \beta_j$ ,我们有:

$$rac{\partial L}{\partial \gamma_j} = \sum_{i=1}^N rac{\partial L}{\partial y_{ij}} rac{\partial y_{ij}}{\partial \gamma_j} = \sum_{i=1}^N rac{\partial L}{\partial y_{ij}} \hat{x}_{ij}$$

$$rac{\partial L}{\partial eta_j} = \sum_{i=1}^N rac{\partial L}{\partial y_{ij}} rac{\partial y_{ij}}{\partial eta_j} = \sum_{i=1}^N rac{\partial L}{\partial y_{ij}} \cdot 1$$

2. 对  $\hat{x}_{ij}$  的梯度:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{x}_{ij}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial y_{ij}} \frac{\partial y_{ij}}{\partial \hat{x}_{ij}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial y_{ij}} \gamma_j$$

3. 对  $\mu_i$  和  $\sigma_i^2$  的梯度:

这个部分比较复杂,因为  $\mu_i$  和  $\sigma_i^2$  都是  $x_{ij}$  的函数,并且  $\hat{x}_{ij}$  也依赖他们。并且,我们看到  $\mu_i$  和  $\sigma_i^2$  对  $\hat{x}$  的第 i 行所有元素都有贡献,因此,计算梯度的时候需要将  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{x}}$  第 i 行所有的梯度求和。

我们有:

$$\hat{x}_{ij} = \frac{x_{ij} - \mu_i}{\sqrt{\sigma_i^2 + \epsilon}}$$

因此:

$$rac{\partial \hat{x}_{ij}}{\partial \mu_i} = -rac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_i^2 + \epsilon}}$$

$$rac{\partial \hat{x}_{ij}}{\partial \sigma_i^2} = -rac{1}{2} \left( x_{ij} - \mu_i 
ight) \left( \sigma_i^2 + \epsilon 
ight)^{-rac{3}{2}}$$

因此,根据链式法则, $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mu_i}$  和  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \sigma_i^2}$  的计算需要对所有 j 求和:

$$rac{\partial L}{\partial \mu_i} = \sum_{j=1}^D rac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{x}_{ij}} rac{\partial \hat{x}_{ij}}{\partial \mu_i}$$

$$rac{\partial L}{\partial \sigma_i^2} = \sum_{j=1}^D rac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{x}_{ij}} rac{\partial \hat{x}_{ij}}{\partial \sigma_i^2}$$

代入  $\frac{\partial \hat{x}_{ij}}{\partial \mu_i}$  和  $\frac{\partial \hat{x}_{ij}}{\partial \sigma_i^2}$  的表达式:

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial L}{\partial \mu_i} &= \sum_{j=1}^D rac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{x}_{ij}} \left( -rac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_i^2 + \epsilon}} 
ight) = \left( -rac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_i^2 + \epsilon}} 
ight) \sum_{j=1}^D rac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{x}_{ij}} \ rac{\partial L}{\partial \sigma_i^2} &= \sum_{j=1}^D rac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{x}_{ij}} \left( -rac{1}{2} \left( x_{ij} - \mu_i 
ight) \left( \sigma_i^2 + \epsilon 
ight)^{-rac{3}{2}} 
ight) = -rac{1}{2 \left( \sigma_i^2 + \epsilon 
ight)^{rac{3}{2}}} \sum_{j=1}^D rac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{x}_{ij}} \left( x_{ij} - \mu_i 
ight) \end{aligned}$$

4. 对  $x_{ij}$  的梯度

这里比较复杂,因为  $x_{ij}$  不仅直接影响  $\hat{x}_{ij}$ ,还通过  $\mu$  和  $\sigma_i^2$  间接影响  $\hat{x}_{ij}$ 

$$rac{\partial L}{\partial x_{ij}} = rac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{x}_{ij}} rac{\partial \hat{x}_{ij}}{\partial x_{ij}} + rac{\partial L}{\partial \mu_i} rac{\partial \mu_i}{\partial x_{ij}} + rac{\partial L}{\partial \sigma_i^2} rac{\partial \sigma_i^2}{\partial x_{ij}}$$

我们分别计算这些偏导数:

• 
$$\frac{\partial \hat{x}_{ij}}{\partial x_{ij}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_i^2 + \epsilon}}$$
  
•  $\frac{\partial \mu_i}{\partial x_{ij}} = \frac{\partial \left(\frac{1}{D} \sum_{j=1}^D x_{ij}\right)}{\partial x_{ij}} = \frac{1}{D}$ 

•  $\frac{\partial \sigma_i^2}{\partial x_{ij}}$ , 注意:  $\sigma_i^2 \to x_{ij}$ 的函数,也是  $\mu_i$  的函数,而  $\mu_i \to x_{ij}$  的函数,因此:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial \sigma_i^2}{\partial x_{ij}} &= \frac{\partial \left(\frac{1}{D} \sum_{k=1}^D \left(x_{ik} - \mu_i\right)^2\right)}{\partial x_{ij}} \\ &= \frac{1}{D} \left(\frac{\partial \left(\sum_{k=1}^D \left(x_{ik}^2 - 2x_{ik}\mu_i + \mu_i^2\right)\right)}{\partial x_{ij}}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{D} \left(\frac{\partial \sum_{k=1}^D x_{ik}^2}{\partial x_{ij}} - \frac{2\partial \sum_{k=1}^D x_{ik}\mu_i}{\partial x_{ij}} + \frac{\partial \sum_{k=1}^D \mu_i^2}{\partial x_{ij}}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{D} \left[2x_{ij} - 2\left(\frac{\partial \sum_{k=1}^D x_{ik}}{\partial x_{ij}}\mu_i + \frac{\partial \mu_i}{\partial x_{ij}}\sum_{k=1}^D x_{ik}\right) + \left(2\sum_{k=1}^D \mu_i \frac{\partial \mu_i}{\partial x_{ij}}\right)\right] \end{split}$$

$$egin{aligned} &=rac{1}{D}\left[2x_{ij}-2\left(\mu_i+rac{1}{D}D\mu_i
ight)+2\sum_{k=1}^D\mu_irac{1}{D}
ight]\ &=rac{1}{D}\left[2x_{ij}-2\left(\mu_i+\mu_i
ight)+2\mu_i
ight]\ &=rac{2}{D}\left(x_{ij}-\mu_i
ight) \end{aligned}$$

或者,更加简洁的推导:

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_i^2}{\partial x_{ij}} = \frac{\partial \left(\frac{1}{D} \sum_{k=1}^D (x_{ik} - \mu_i)^2\right)}{\partial x_{ij}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{D} \sum_{k=1}^D \frac{\partial (x_{ik} - \mu_i)^2}{\partial x_{ij}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{D} \sum_{k=1}^D 2 (x_{ik} - \mu_i) \left(\frac{\partial x_{ik}}{\partial x_{ij}} - \frac{\partial \mu_i}{\partial x_{ij}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{D} \sum_{k=1}^D 2 (x_{ik} - \mu_i) \left(\delta_{jk} - \frac{\partial \mu_i}{\partial x_{ij}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{D} \left[\sum_{k=1}^D (x_{ik} - \mu_i) \delta_{jk} - \sum_{k=1}^D (x_{ik} - \mu_i) \frac{\partial \mu_i}{\partial x_{ij}}\right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{D} \left[(x_{ij} - \mu_i) - \frac{1}{D} \sum_{k=1}^D (x_{ik} - \mu_i)\right]$$

计算  $\sum_{k=1}^{D} (x_{ik} - \mu_i)$ :

$$\sum_{k=1}^{D} (x_{ik} - \mu_i) = \sum_{k=1}^{D} x_{ik} - \sum_{k=1}^{D} \mu_i = D\mu_i - D\mu_i = 0$$

因此:

$$rac{\partial \sigma_i^2}{\partial x_{ij}} = rac{2}{D} \left[ (x_{ij} - \mu_i) - rac{1}{D} \sum_{k=1}^D \left( x_{ik} - \mu_i 
ight) 
ight] = rac{2}{D} \left( x_{ij} - \mu_i 
ight)$$

现在,将所有项代入  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{ij}}$  的公式:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{ij}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{x}_{ij}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_i^2 + \epsilon}} + \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_i^2 + \epsilon}} \sum_{j=1}^{D} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{x}_{ij}} \right) \frac{1}{D} + \left( -\frac{1}{2 \left( \sigma_i^2 + \epsilon \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \sum_{k=1}^{D} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{x}_{ik}} \left( x_{ik} - \mu_i \right) \right) \frac{2}{D} \left( x_{ij} - \mu_i \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_i^2 + \epsilon}} \left[ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{x}_{ij}} - \frac{1}{D} \sum_{k=1}^{D} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{x}_{ik}} - \frac{x_{ij} - \mu_i}{D \left( \sigma_i^2 + \epsilon \right)} \sum_{k=1}^{D} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{x}_{ik}} \left( x_{ik} - \mu_i \right) \right]$$

其中:

$$\hat{x}_{ij} = rac{x_{ij} - \mu_i}{\sqrt{\sigma_i^2 + \epsilon}} \ \hat{x}_{ik} = rac{x_{ik} - \mu_i}{\sqrt{\sigma_i^2 + \epsilon}}$$

所以:

$$rac{\partial L}{\partial x_{ij}} = rac{1}{D} rac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_i^2 + \epsilon}} \left( D rac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{x}_{ij}} - \sum_{k=1}^D rac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{x}_{ik}} - \hat{x}_{ij} \sum_{k=1}^D \hat{x}_{ik} rac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{x}_{ik}} 
ight)$$

最终,所以的梯度公式如下:

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial L}{\partial \gamma_j} &= \sum_{i=1}^N rac{\partial L}{\partial y_{ij}} rac{\partial y_{ij}}{\partial \gamma_j} = \sum_{i=1}^N rac{\partial L}{\partial y_{ij}} \hat{x}_{ij} \ & rac{\partial L}{\partial eta_j} = \sum_{i=1}^N rac{\partial L}{\partial y_{ij}} rac{\partial y_{ij}}{\partial eta_j} = \sum_{i=1}^N rac{\partial L}{\partial y_{ij}} \cdot 1 \ & rac{\partial L}{\partial x_{ij}} &= rac{1}{D} rac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_i^2 + \epsilon}} \left( D rac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{x}_{ij}} - \sum_{k=1}^D rac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{x}_{ik}} - \hat{x}_{ij} \sum_{k=1}^D \hat{x}_{ik} rac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{x}_{ik}} 
ight) \end{aligned}$$

为了提高计算效率,我们在前向传播时,需要缓存中间计算结果:

$$mean_i = rac{1}{D}\sum_{k=1}^{D}x_{ik} \ rstd_i = rac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_i^2 + \epsilon}}$$