Example Notation for Deep Learning

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目录

Notation

This section provides a concise reference describing notation used throughout this document. If you are unfamiliar with any of the corresponding mathematical concepts, Goodfellow *et al.* (2016) describe most of these ideas in chapters 2–4.

Numbers and Arrays

a	A scalar (integer or real)
$\boldsymbol{a}$	A vector
$\boldsymbol{A}$	A matrix
A	A tensor
$\boldsymbol{I}_n$	Identity matrix with n rows and n columns
$\boldsymbol{I}$	Identity matrix with dimensionality implied by context
$\boldsymbol{e}^{(i)}$	Standard basis vector $[0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0]$ with a 1 at position i
$\text{diag}(\boldsymbol{a})$	A square, diagonal matrix with diagonal entries given by $\boldsymbol{a}$
a	A scalar random variable
$\mathbf{a}$	A vector-valued random variable
$\mathbf{A}$	A matrix-valued random variable

Sets and Graphs

$\mathbb{A}$	A set
$\mathbb{R}$	The set of real numbers
$\{0, 1\}$	The set containing 0 and 1
$\{0, 1, \dots, n\}$	The set of all integers between 0 and n
$[a, b]$	The real interval including a and b
$(a, b]$	The real interval excluding a but including b
$\mathbb{A} \backslash \mathbb{B}$	Set subtraction, i.e., the set containing the elements of $\mathbb{A}$ that are not in $\mathbb{B}$
$\mathcal{G}$	A graph
$Pa_{\mathcal{G}}(\mathrm{x}_i)$	The parents of x_i in $\mathcal{G}$

Indexing

a_i	Element i of vector $\boldsymbol{a}$, with indexing starting at 1
a_{-i}	All elements of vector $\boldsymbol{a}$ except for element i
$A_{i,j}$	Element i, j of matrix $\boldsymbol{A}$
$\boldsymbol{A}_{i,:}$	Row i of matrix $\boldsymbol{A}$
$\boldsymbol{A}_{:,i}$	Column i of matrix $\boldsymbol{A}$
$\mathsf{A}_{i,j,k}$	Element (i, j, k) of a 3-D tensor $\mathbf{\mathsf{A}}$
$\mathbf{\mathsf{A}}_{:,:,i}$	2-D slice of a 3-D tensor
a_i	Element i of the random vector $\mathbf{a}$

Linear Algebra Operations

$\boldsymbol{A}^\top$	Transpose of matrix $\boldsymbol{A}$
$\boldsymbol{A}^+$	Moore-Penrose pseudoinverse of $\boldsymbol{A}$
$\boldsymbol{A} \odot \boldsymbol{B}$	Element-wise (Hadamard) product of $\boldsymbol{A}$ and $\boldsymbol{B}$
$\det(\boldsymbol{A})$	Determinant of $\boldsymbol{A}$

Calculus

$\frac{dy}{dx}$	Derivative of y with respect to x
$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$	Partial derivative of y with respect to x
$\nabla_{\boldsymbol{x}} y$	Gradient of y with respect to $\boldsymbol{x}$
$\nabla_{\boldsymbol{X}} y$	Matrix derivatives of y with respect to $\boldsymbol{X}$
$\nabla_{\mathsf{X}} y$	Tensor containing derivatives of y with respect to X
$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}$	Jacobian matrix $\boldsymbol{J} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ of $f : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m$
$\nabla_{\boldsymbol{x}}^2 f(\boldsymbol{x})$ or $\boldsymbol{H}(f)(\boldsymbol{x})$	The Hessian matrix of f at input point $\boldsymbol{x}$
$\int f(\boldsymbol{x}) d\boldsymbol{x}$	Definite integral over the entire domain of $\boldsymbol{x}$
$\int_{\mathbb{S}} f(\boldsymbol{x}) d\boldsymbol{x}$	Definite integral with respect to $\boldsymbol{x}$ over the set $\mathbb{S}$

Probability and Information Theory

$\mathrm{a} \perp \mathrm{b}$	The random variables a and b are independent
$\mathrm{a} \perp \mathrm{b} \mid \mathrm{c}$	They are conditionally independent given c
$P(\mathrm{a})$	A probability distribution over a discrete variable
$p(\mathrm{a})$	A probability distribution over a continuous variable, or over a variable whose type has not been specified
$\mathrm{a} \sim P$	Random variable a has distribution P
$\mathbb{E}_{\mathrm{x} \sim P}[f(x)]$ or $\mathbb{E} f(x)$	Expectation of $f(x)$ with respect to $P(\mathrm{x})$
$\mathrm{Var}(f(x))$	Variance of $f(x)$ under $P(\mathrm{x})$
$\mathrm{Cov}(f(x), g(x))$	Covariance of $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ under $P(\mathrm{x})$
$H(\mathrm{x})$	Shannon entropy of the random variable x
$D_{\mathrm{KL}}(P \Vert Q)$	Kullback-Leibler divergence of P and Q
$\mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{x}; \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$	Gaussian distribution over $\boldsymbol{x}$ with mean $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ and covariance $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$

Functions

$f : \mathbb{A} \to \mathbb{B}$	The function f with domain $\mathbb{A}$ and range $\mathbb{B}$
$f \circ g$	Composition of the functions f and g
$f(\boldsymbol{x}; \boldsymbol{\theta})$	A function of $\boldsymbol{x}$ parametrized by $\boldsymbol{\theta}$. (Sometimes we write $f(\boldsymbol{x})$ and omit the argument $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ to lighten notation)
$\log x$	Natural logarithm of x
$\sigma(x)$	Logistic sigmoid, $\dfrac{1}{1+\exp(-x)}$
$\zeta(x)$	Softplus, $\log(1+\exp(x))$
$\lvert\lvert\boldsymbol{x}\rvert\rvert_p$	L^p norm of $\boldsymbol{x}$
$\lvert\lvert\boldsymbol{x}\rvert\rvert$	L^2 norm of $\boldsymbol{x}$
x^+	Positive part of x, i.e., $\max(0, x)$
$\mathbf{1}_{\text{condition}}$	is 1 if the condition is true, 0 otherwise

Sometimes we use a function f whose argument is a scalar but apply it to a vector, matrix, or tensor: $f(\boldsymbol{x})$, $f(\boldsymbol{X})$, or $f(\mathsf{X})$. This denotes the application of f to the array element-wise. For example, if $\mathsf{C} = \sigma(\mathsf{X})$, then $C_{i,j,k} = \sigma(X_{i,j,k})$ for all valid values of i, j and k.

Datasets and Distributions

p_{data}	The data generating distribution
$\hat{p}_{\text{data}}$	The empirical distribution defined by the training set
$\mathbb{X}$	A set of training examples
$\boldsymbol{x}^{(i)}$	The i-th example (input) from a dataset
$y^{(i)}$ or $\boldsymbol{y}^{(i)}$	The target associated with $\boldsymbol{x}^{(i)}$ for supervised learning
$\boldsymbol{X}$	The $m \times n$ matrix with input example $\boldsymbol{x}^{(i)}$ in row $\boldsymbol{X}_{i,:}$

Chapter 1

逻辑回归

1.1 二项逻辑回归模型

二项逻辑回归模型是如下的条件概率分布

$$\begin{aligned}P(Y=1|\boldsymbol{x})=&\frac{\exp(\boldsymbol{\theta}^T\boldsymbol{x}+b)}{1+\exp(\boldsymbol{\theta}^T\boldsymbol{x}+b)}\\P(Y=0|\boldsymbol{x})=&\frac{1}{1+\exp(\boldsymbol{\theta}^T\boldsymbol{x}+b)}\end{aligned}$$

其中$\boldsymbol{x}\in\mathbb{R}^n$是输入变量， $Y\in\{0,1\}$是输出变量，$\boldsymbol{\theta}\in\mathbb{R}^n$和$b\in\mathbb{R}$是参数。 $\boldsymbol{x}$和$\boldsymbol{\theta}$为n维列向量。

若令$\boldsymbol{\theta}=(\theta^1,...,\theta^n,b)^T$， $\boldsymbol{x}=(x^1,...,x^n,1)^T$，那么条件概率可以表示为

$$\begin{aligned}P(Y=1|\boldsymbol{x})=&\frac{\exp(\boldsymbol{\theta}^T\boldsymbol{x})}{1+\exp(\boldsymbol{\theta}^T\boldsymbol{x})}\\P(Y=0|\boldsymbol{x})=&\frac{1}{1+\exp(\boldsymbol{\theta}^T\boldsymbol{x})}\end{aligned}\tag{1.1}$$

1.1.1 模型的参数估计

对于给定的训练集$\mathbb{X}=\{(\boldsymbol{x}_1,y_1),...,(\boldsymbol{x}_N,y_N)\}$，可应用极大似然估计法估计模型参数。

为表示方便，令$P(Y=1|\boldsymbol{x})=\pi(\boldsymbol{x}),P(Y=0|\boldsymbol{x})=1-\pi(\boldsymbol{x})$，似然函数为

$$L(\boldsymbol{\theta})=\prod_{i=1}^N\left(\pi(\boldsymbol{x}_i)\right)^{y_i}\left(1-\pi(\boldsymbol{x}_i)\right)^{1-y_i}$$

那么对数似然函数为

$$
\begin{aligned}
\log L(\boldsymbol{\theta}) &= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(y_i \log \pi(\boldsymbol{x}_i) + (1-y_i)\log(1-\pi(\boldsymbol{x}_i))\right) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(y_i \log \frac{\pi(\boldsymbol{x}_i)}{1-\pi(\boldsymbol{x}_i)} + \log(1-\pi(\boldsymbol{x}_i))\right) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(y_i(\boldsymbol{\theta}^T \boldsymbol{x}_i) - \log(1+\exp(\boldsymbol{\theta}^T \boldsymbol{x}_i))\right)
\end{aligned} \tag{1.2}
$$

1.1.1.1 参数估计：梯度下降法

根据公式公式 (1.2)，对数似然函数对$\boldsymbol{\theta}$的偏导为

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \log L(\boldsymbol{\theta}) &= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(y_i \boldsymbol{x}_i - \frac{\exp(\boldsymbol{\theta}^T x_i)\boldsymbol{x}_i}{1+\exp(\boldsymbol{\theta}^T \boldsymbol{x}_i)}\right) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(y_i - \pi(x_i)\right) x_i
\end{aligned}
$$

由此此处求对数似然函数的最大值，故需要沿着梯度上升的方向进行迭代，迭代公式为

$$
\begin{aligned}
\boldsymbol{\theta}_{t+1} =& \boldsymbol{\theta}_t + \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \log L(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \\
=& \boldsymbol{\theta}_t + \alpha \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(y_i - \pi(\boldsymbol{x}_i)\right) \boldsymbol{x}_i
\end{aligned} \tag{1.3}
$$

其中α称为学习率，是一个正常数。

公式公式 (1.3)可以用矩阵表示

$$
\boldsymbol{\theta}_{t+1} = \boldsymbol{\theta}_t + \alpha X^T \boldsymbol{\Lambda} \tag{1.4}
$$

其中$\boldsymbol{\Lambda} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 - \pi(\boldsymbol{x}_1) \\ y_2 - \pi(\boldsymbol{x}_2) \\ \ldots \\ y_N - \pi(\boldsymbol{x}_N) \end{pmatrix}_{N\times 1}$，$X$是由训练数据构成的$N \times (n+1)$矩阵(每一行对应一个样本，每一列对应样本的一个维度，其中还包括一维常数项)。

1.1.1.2 参数估计：随机梯度下降法

梯度下降算法在每次更新回归系数时需要遍历整个数据集，当数据集数量庞大或者特征过多时，该方法的计算复杂度太高。改进方法是每次迭代仅用一个样本来更新回归系数，称为随机梯度下降法。

具体而言，对于训练集中的每一个样本(x_i, y_i)，计算该样本梯度，并依据迭代公式：

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}_{t+1} = \boldsymbol{\theta}_t + \alpha \left(y_i - \pi(\boldsymbol{x}_i)\right) \boldsymbol{x}_i \tag{1.5}$$

与公式公式 (1.3)相比，随机梯度下降的迭代公式公式 (1.5)中

- 误差变量是数值，而不是向量
- 不再有矩阵变换的过程

所以随机梯度下降算法的计算效率较高，缺点是存在解的不稳定性(如解存在周期性波动)的问题。为了解决这一问题，并进一步加快收敛速度，可以通过随机选取样本来更新回归系数。

参考文献

Goodfellow, I., Bengio, Y., and Courville, A. (2016). *Deep Learning*. MIT Press. ii

索引