



Lecture 1 深度学习与图像分类 Deep Learning and Image Classification

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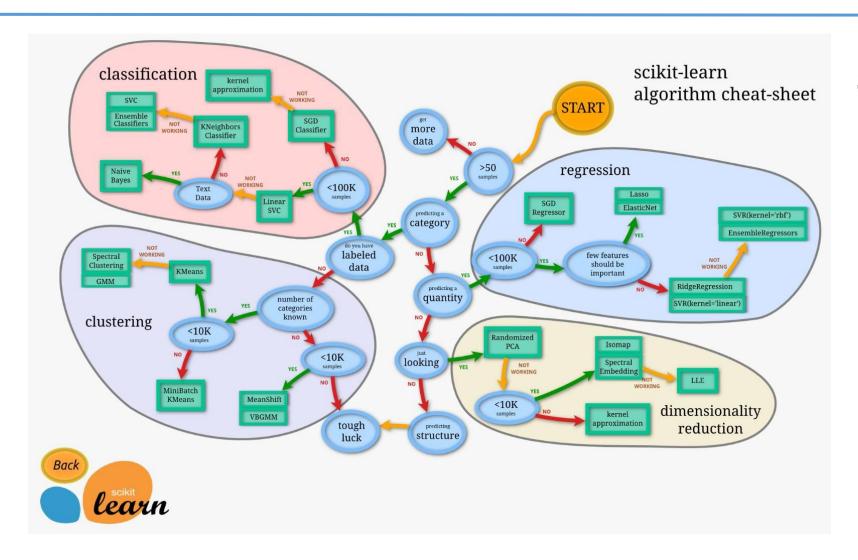


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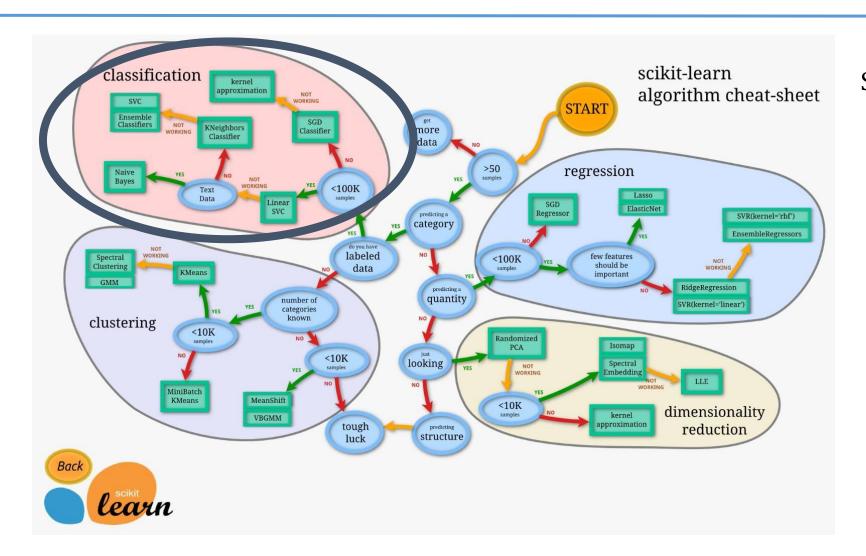




Scikit-learn 算法速查表



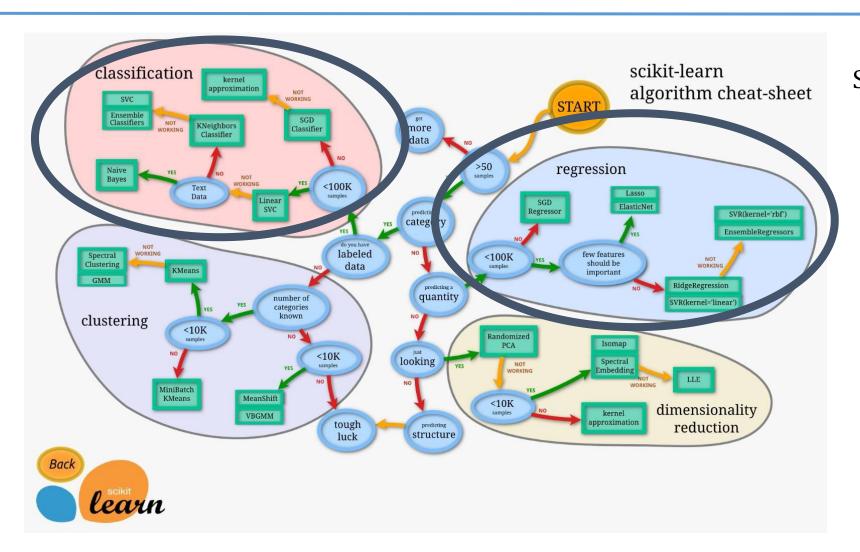




Scikit-learn 算法速查表



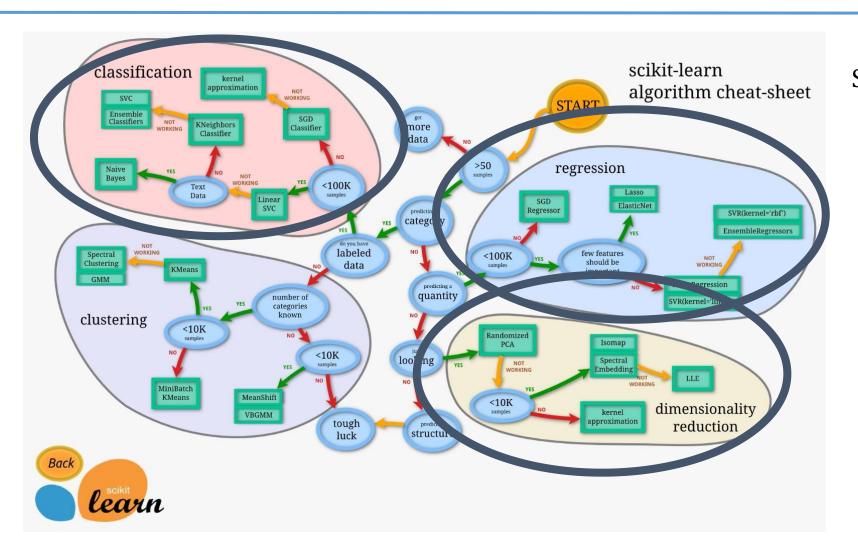




Scikit-learn 算法速查表







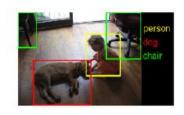
Scikit-learn 算法速查表





- Optical Character Recognition
 - (OCR, 光学字符识别, LeNet-5)
- Object Recognition
 (物体识别, Alex-Net)
- Machine Translation
 (机器翻译, 谷歌翻译)
- Dialog System
 (对话系统, Google Home)
- Speech Recognition
 (语音识别, Deep-Speech 2)























Introduction The 10 Technologies Past Years

译:2013年10项突破性科技

译:深度学习

随着大量计算资源的产生,机器可以实时的进行物体识别与语音翻译。AI终于变得聪明了。

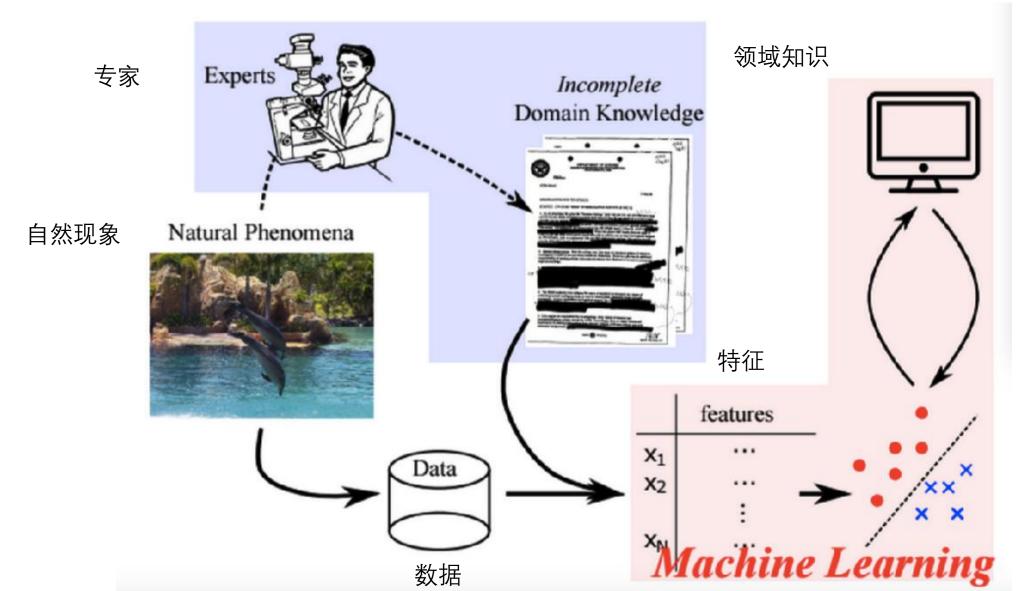
Deep Learning

With massive amounts of computational power, machines can now recognize objects and translate speech in real time. Artificial intelligence is finally getting smart.





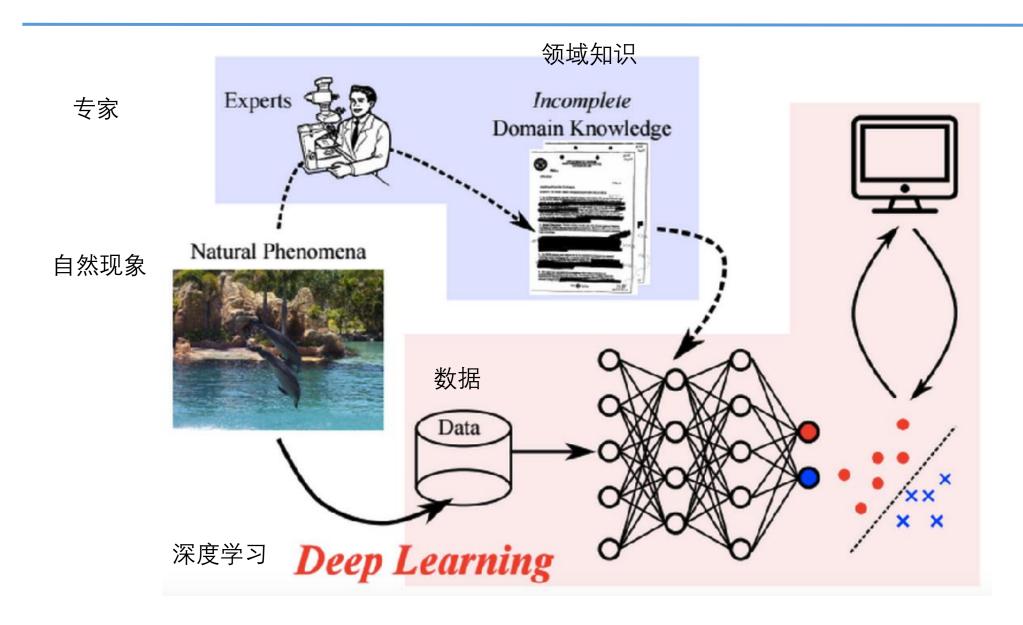




机器学习



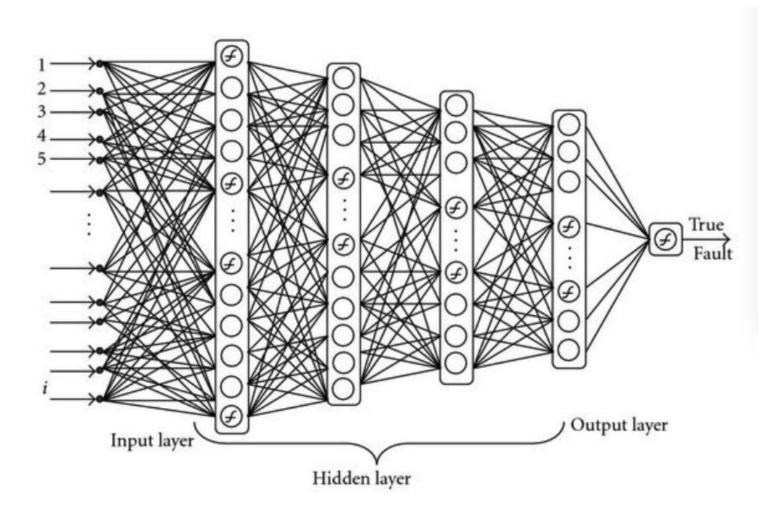








前向神经网络(Feed-forward Neural Networks)



神经网络(Neural Network Models)





- ✓ Feed-forward Neural Networks/ Multilayer Perceptron
- ✓ Convolutional Neural Networks(Image processing)
- ✓ Recurrent Neural Networks(Sequential processing)
- ✓ Auto-encoders(unsupervised learning)
- ✓ Generative Adversarial Networks(Generative Model, Adversarial techniques)
- ✓ Variational Auto-encoders(Generative Model, Variational techniques)

- 前向神经网络/深层感知机
- 卷积神经网络(图像处理)
- 循环神经网络(序列处理)
- 自编码器 (无监督学习)
- 生成对抗模型(生成模型,对抗技术)
- 变分自编码器(生成模型,变分技术)

神经网络(Neural Network Models)





- √ Feed-forward Neural Networks/ Multilayer Perceptron
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大纲 (Outline)





- 深度学习之图像分类
 - 前向运算
 - 神经元种类
 - 神经网络的表达能力
- 神经网络之训练
 - 损失/目标函数
 - 反向传播算法
 - 随机梯度下降
 - 更多高阶技术

大纲 (Outline)



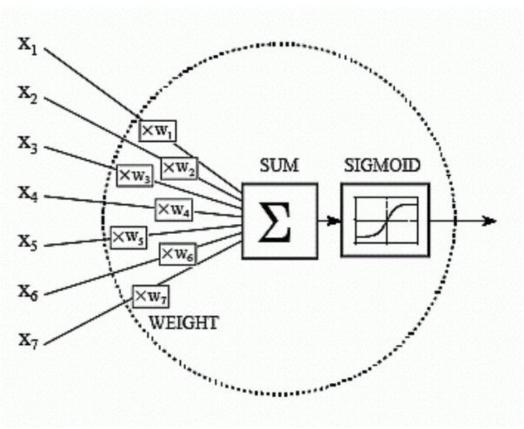


- 深度学习之图像分类
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基本运算单元-人工神经元



$$h(x) = g(a(x)) = g(\sum_{i} w_i x_i + b)$$

$$g(y) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-y)}$$





基本运算单元-人工神经元

$$h(x) = g(a(x)) = g(\sum_{i} w_i x_i + b)$$

• W:神经元权重(模型参数)

• b: 截距(模型参数)

• g:线性/非线性激励函数

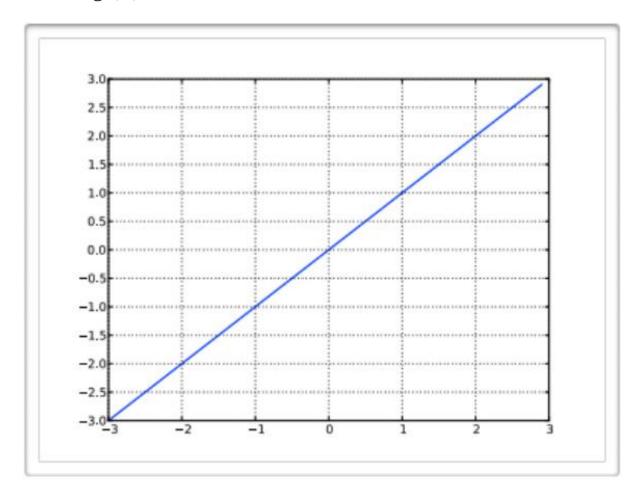
关键点:a(x)定义为输入信号x的放射变换。激励变换前的a(x)为超平面。





激励函数:线性

$$g(a) = a$$







激励函数:非线性神经元Sigmoid函数

$$g(a) = sign(a) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-a)}$$

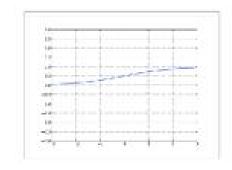
范围 (0, 1) 输出总为正值 输出总是有界的 单调递增

Multilayer Perceptron

Activation function: sigmoid

$$g(a) = \operatorname{sigm}(a) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-a)}$$

- Range (0, 1)
- Output is always positive
- Output is bounded
- Monotonously increasing







激励函数:非线性神经元tanh函数

$$g(a) = tanh(a) = \frac{\exp(a) - \exp(-a)}{\exp(a) + \exp(-a)}$$

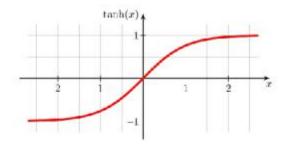
范围 (-1, 1) 输出有正有负 输出总是有界的 单调递增

Multilayer Perceptron

Activation function: tanh

$$g(a) = \tanh(a) = \frac{\exp(a) - \exp(-a)}{\exp(a) + \exp(-a)}$$

- Range (-1, 1)
- Both positive and negative output
- Output is bounded
- Monotonously increasing







激励函数:非线性神经元ReLU函数

$$g(a) = \max\{0, a\}$$

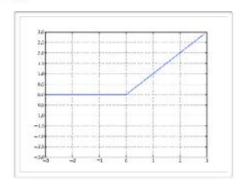
范围无界 输出非负稀疏 输出无界 单调递增

Multilayer Perceptron

Activation function: ReLU

$$g(a) = \max\{0, a\}$$

- Unbounded range
- Output is non-negative, sparse
- Unbounded output
- Monotonously increasing







激励函数:非线性神经元softmax函数

$$g(\boldsymbol{a}) = softmax(\boldsymbol{a}) = \left[\frac{\exp(a_1)}{\sum_i \exp(a_i)}, \cdots, \frac{\exp(a_C)}{\sum_i \exp(a_i)}\right]^T$$

范围 $(0,1)^{c}$,总和为1;针对分类问题的选择,可用数学公式表达为Pr($y=c|\mathbf{x}$);Sigmoid 激励函数是softmax在C=2时的特殊情况;关键点:softmax激励函数经常被用于整个网络模型中最后一个激励函数,用于定义多类别分类的损失函数。

Multilayer Perceptron

Activation function: softmax

$$g(\mathbf{a}) = \operatorname{softmax}(\mathbf{a}) = \left[\frac{\exp(a_1)}{\sum_i \exp(a_i)}, \dots, \frac{\exp(a_C)}{\sum_i \exp(a_i)}\right]^T$$

- Range (0, 1)^C, sums to 1
- · The choice for classification problem, can be interpreted as $\Pr(y=c\mid \mathbf{x})$
- sigmoid activation is a special case of softmax when C = 2

Key Point: softmax activation function is usually used as the final activation function of a complex model to define loss function for multi-class classification





深层感知机MLP的特殊情况

带有线性激励函数的一层感知机--线性回归;

带有sigmoid激励函数的一层感知机-逻辑回归;

线性回归
$$\min_{w} ||y - w^T x||^2$$

逻辑回归 $\Pr(y = 1|x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp(-w^T x)}$

Multilayer Perceptron

- Special cases of MLP:
- · One layer MLP with linear activation function ~ Linear regression
- · One layer MLP with sigmoid activation function ~ Logistic regression
 - · Linear regression $\min_{\mathbf{w}} ||y \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}||^2$
 - · Logistic regression $\Pr(y=1\mid \mathbf{x})=\frac{1}{1+\exp(-\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x})}$



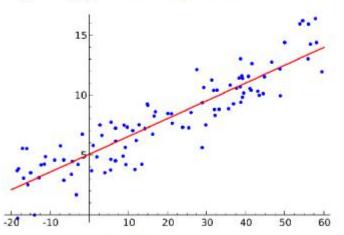


带有线性激励函数的深层感知机-线性回归

Multilayer Perceptron

MLP with linear activation ~ Linear regression

$$\hat{y} = g(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b$$



$$\min_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{1}{2} ||Y - X\mathbf{w}||_F^2 \Leftrightarrow \min_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i)^2 \Leftrightarrow \min_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$



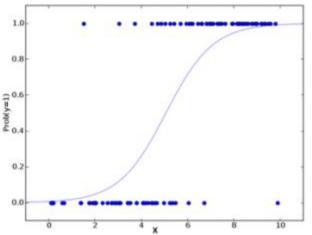


带有sigmoid激励函数的深层感知机-逻辑 回归

Multilayer Perceptron

MLP with sigmoid activation ~ Logistic regression

$$\Pr(\hat{y} = 1 \mid \mathbf{x}) = g(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp\{-(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b)\}}$$



$$\max_{\mathbf{w}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{I}_{y_i=1} \log \Pr(\hat{y}_i = 1 \mid \mathbf{x}_i) + \mathbb{I}_{y_i=0} \log \Pr(\hat{y} = 0 \mid \mathbf{x}_i)$$





矩阵形式

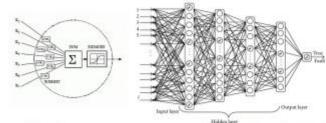
单个神经元,两步:线性变换+非线性激励

单个神经元,两步:线性变换+非线性激励

 $g(\bullet)$ 是按照元素相乘来应用的函数

Multilayer Perceptron

· Matrix version:



Single neuron, two steps: linear transformation + nonlinear activation

$$a(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i} w_i x_i + b = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b$$
 $h(\mathbf{x}) = g(a(\mathbf{x}))$

Single neuron, two steps: linear transformation + nonlinear activation

$$\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x}) = A\mathbf{x} + b \qquad \mathbf{a}_j(\mathbf{x}) = A_{j,:}\mathbf{x} + b_j = \sum_i A_{ji}x_i + b_j$$
$$\mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x}) = g(\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x}))$$

 $g(\cdot)$ is applied elementwise.





大纲

用于图像分类的深度神经网络前向计算 神经元的类别 神经网络的表达力

神经网络的训练 损失/目标函数 反向传播 随机梯度下降 更多前沿技术

Outline

- Deep neural networks for image classification
 - Forward computation
 - Types of neurons
 - Expressive power of neural networks
- Training of neural networks
 - Loss/Objective functions
 - · Backward propagation
 - Stochastic gradient descent
 - More advanced techniques





• 经验风险最小化:

学习=正确定义目标函数的数值优化

- 对于分类问题, 最小化分类误差
- 当精确地最小化分类误差在计算上很困难时, 我们通常使用代理损失函数(eg.一个上限)

Training

Empirical risk minimization:

$$\min_{\theta} \quad \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ell(f(\mathbf{x}_i; \theta), y_i) + \lambda \Omega(\theta)$$
Loss function Regularizer

Learning = Numeric optimization of properly defined objective function.

- · For classification problems, minimization of classification errors
- When exact minimization of classification errors is computationally hard, we usually use surrogate loss function (e.g. an upper bound)





Training

- 随机梯度下降
- 观察每个实例后进行权重更新操作:
- 1. 模型参数初始化 $\theta = \{W^{(1)}, b^{(1)}, \dots, W^{(L)}, b^{(L)}\}$
- 2. For j=1 to T:

1.对于每个训练样本 (\mathbf{x}_i, y_i) 计算随机梯度 $\Delta_i = \nabla_{\theta} \ell(f(\mathbf{x}_i; \theta), y_i) + \lambda \nabla_{\theta} \Omega(\theta)$ 更新模型参数 $\theta \leftarrow \theta - \gamma \Delta_i$

直到收敛时停止

- 关键部分:
- 损失函数 $\ell(f(\mathbf{x};\theta),y)$
- 计算梯度的过程 $\Delta_i = \nabla_{\theta} \ell(f(\mathbf{x}_i; \theta), y_i) + \lambda \nabla_{\theta} \Omega(\theta)$

- Stochastic gradient descent
- · Perform weight updates after observing each instance:
 - 1. Initialization of model parameter $\theta = \{W^{(1)}, b^{(1)}, \dots, W^{(L)}, b^{(L)}\}$
 - 2. For j = 1 to T:
 - 1. For each training example (\mathbf{x}_i, y_i) Compute stochastic gradient $\Delta_i = \nabla_{\theta} \ell(f(\mathbf{x}_i; \theta), y_i) + \lambda \nabla_{\theta} \Omega(\theta)$ Update model parameter $\theta \leftarrow \theta \gamma \Delta_i$

Stop until convergence

- · Key components:
 - · Loss function $\ell(f(\mathbf{x}; \theta), y)$
 - · A procedure to compute gradient $\Delta_i = \nabla_{\theta} \ell(f(\mathbf{x}_i; \theta), y_i) + \lambda \nabla_{\theta} \Omega(\theta)$

训练





随机梯度下降

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- Stochastic gradient descent
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- Key components:

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• 分类问题的损失函数 对于分类问题的神经网络的Softmax输出层

给出输入最大化正确类的对数概率:

等价地,这和最小化我们模型中数据的负对数 似然度是一样的

这种损失函数通常被称为多类分类问题的交叉 熵损失函数

Training

Loss function for classification problems

Softmax output layer of neural networks for classification problems

$$f_c(\mathbf{x}; \theta) = \Pr(y = c \mid \mathbf{x})$$

Maximize the log-probability of the correct class given an input: $\log \Pr(y = c \mid \mathbf{x})$

Equivalently, this is the same as minimizing the negative log-likelihood of the data under our model:

$$\ell(f(\mathbf{x}; \theta), y) = \sum_{c} \mathbb{I}(y = c) \log \Pr(y = c \mid \mathbf{x}) = \sum_{c} \mathbb{I}(y = c) \log f_c(\mathbf{x}; \theta)$$

This loss function is usually called the **cross-entropy loss function** for multi-class classification problem

训练





• 随机梯度下降

- 观察每个实例后进行权重更新操作:
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直到收敛时停止

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Training

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Stop until convergence

- · Key components:
 - · Loss function $\ell(f(\mathbf{x};\theta),y)$
 - · A procedure to compute gradient $\Delta_i = \nabla_{\theta} \ell(f(\mathbf{x}_i; \theta), y_i) + \lambda \nabla_{\theta} \Omega(\theta)$





• 反向传播

• 考虑一个具有L个隐藏层的网络 预激活对于k>0层:

隐藏层激活对于k>0层:

第一层 k=0:

最后一层 k=L:

 $\sigma(\cdot)$ 是softmax激活函数

Training

- Backward propagation
- · Consider a network with L hidden layers:
 - · Pre-activation for k > 0 layer: $\mathbf{a}^{(k)}(\mathbf{x}) = W^{(k)}\mathbf{h}^{(k-1)}(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{b}^{(k)}$
 - · Hidden layer activation for k > 0 layer:

$$\mathbf{h}^{(k)}(\mathbf{x}) = g(\mathbf{a}^{(k)}(\mathbf{x}))$$

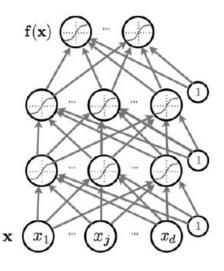
• First layer k = 0:

$$\mathbf{h}^{(0)}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}$$

· Last layer k = L:

$$\mathbf{h}^{(L)}(\mathbf{x}) = f(\mathbf{x}) = \sigma(\mathbf{a}^{(L)}(\mathbf{x}))$$

 $\sigma(\cdot)$ is the softmax activation function.







Training

- Backward propagation
- · Key idea: Chain rule

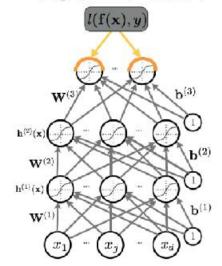
$$\ell(f(\mathbf{x}), y) = -\sum_{c} \mathbb{I}(y = c) \log \Pr(y = c \mid \mathbf{x}) = -\sum_{c} \mathbb{I}(y = c) \log f_c(\mathbf{x})$$

Partial derivative w.r.t. output neuron

$$\frac{\partial \ell(f(\mathbf{x}), y)}{\partial f_c(\mathbf{x})} = -\frac{\mathbb{I}(y=c)}{f_c(\mathbf{x})}$$

Put everything into matrix form:

$$\nabla_{f(\mathbf{x})} \ell = -\begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{I}(y=1)/f_1(\mathbf{x}) \\ \vdots \\ \mathbb{I}(y=C)/f_C(\mathbf{x}) \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= -\frac{1}{f_y(\mathbf{x})} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{I}(y=1) \\ \vdots \\ \mathbb{I}(y=C) \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{\mathbf{e}(y)}{f_y(\mathbf{x})}$$



反向传播

关键思路:链式法则

关于输出神经元的偏导数

把所有的值写成矩阵形式





• 反向传播

• 关键思路:链式法则

关于输出神经元预激活函数的偏导数

把所有的值写成矩阵形式

思考两分钟,看看其原因?

Training

- Backward propagation
- · Key idea: Chain rule

$$\ell(f(\mathbf{x}), y) = -\sum_{c} \mathbb{I}(y = c) \log \Pr(y = c \mid \mathbf{x}) = -\sum_{c} \mathbb{I}(y = c) \log f_c(\mathbf{x})$$

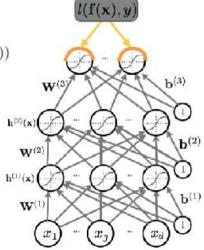
Partial derivative w.r.t. pre-activation of output neuron

$$\frac{\partial \ell(f(\mathbf{x}), y)}{\partial a_c^{(L)}(\mathbf{x})} = -\frac{\partial \log f_y(\mathbf{x})}{\partial a_c^{(L)}(\mathbf{x})} = -\frac{1}{f_y(\mathbf{x})} \frac{\partial f_y(\mathbf{x})}{\partial a_c^{(L)}(\mathbf{x})} = -\left(\mathbb{I}(y = c) - f_c(\mathbf{x})\right)$$

Put everything into matrix form:

$$\nabla_{a^{(L)}(\mathbf{x})} \ell = -(\mathbf{e}(y) - f(\mathbf{x}))$$

Think for 2 mins, why?







证明

Training

Proof

$$\frac{\partial \ell(f(\mathbf{x}), y)}{\partial a_c^{(L)}(\mathbf{x})} = \frac{\partial \ell(f(\mathbf{x}), y)}{\partial f_y(\mathbf{x})} \frac{\partial f_y(\mathbf{x})}{\partial a_c^{(L)}(\mathbf{x})} = -\frac{1}{f_y(x)} \frac{\partial f_y(\mathbf{x})}{\partial a_c^{(L)}(\mathbf{x})}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_y(\mathbf{x})}{\partial a_c^{(L)}(\mathbf{x})} = \frac{\partial}{\partial a_c^{(L)}} \left(\frac{\exp(a_y^{(L)}(\mathbf{x}))}{\sum_{c'} \exp(a_{c'}^{(L)}(\mathbf{x}))} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\mathbb{I}(y = c) \exp(a_y^{(L)}(\mathbf{x})) \left(\sum_{c'} \exp(a_{c'}^{(L)}(\mathbf{x})) \right) - \exp(a_c^{(L)}(\mathbf{x})) \exp(a_y^{(L)}(\mathbf{x}))}{\left(\sum_{c'} \exp(a_{c'}^{(L)}(\mathbf{x})) \right)^2}$$

$$= \mathbb{I}(y = c) f_y(\mathbf{x}) - f_c(\mathbf{x}) f_y(\mathbf{x})$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell(f(\mathbf{x}), y)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \ell(f(\mathbf{x}), y)}{\partial x} \left(\mathbb{I}(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbb{I}(\mathbf{x}) \right) \left(\mathbb{I}(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbb{I}(\mathbf{x}) \right) \left(\mathbb{I}(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbb{I}(\mathbf{x}) \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell(f(\mathbf{x}), y)}{\partial a_c^{(L)}(\mathbf{x})} = -(\mathbb{I}(y = c) - f_c(\mathbf{x}))$$





• 反向传播

• 关键思路:链式法则

关于第k层的中间神经元的偏导数

把所有的值写成矩阵形式

Training

- Backward propagation
- · Key idea: Chain rule

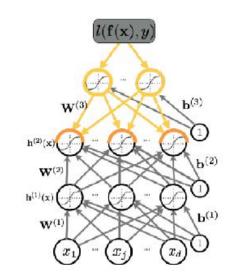
$$\mathbf{h}^{(k)}(\mathbf{x}) = g(\mathbf{a}^{(k)}(\mathbf{x})) \quad \mathbf{a}^{(k)}(\mathbf{x}) = W^{(k)}\mathbf{h}^{(k-1)}(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{b}^{(k)}$$

Partial derivative w.r.t. intermediate neuron at layer k:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial \ell(f(\mathbf{x}, y))}{\partial h_i^{(k)}(\mathbf{x})} &= \sum_j \frac{\partial \ell(f(\mathbf{x}), y)}{\partial a_j^{(k+1)}(\mathbf{x})} \frac{\partial a_j^{(k+1)}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial h_i^{(k)}(\mathbf{x})} \\ &= \sum_j \nabla_{a_j^{(k+1)}} \ell \cdot W_{ji} \\ &= \left(W^T \nabla_{a^{(k+1)}} \ell\right)_i \end{split}$$

Put everything into matrix form:

$$\nabla_{h^{(k)}(\mathbf{x})}\ell = W^T \nabla_{a^{(k+1)}}\ell$$







• 反向传播

关键思路:链式法则

关于第k层的中间神经元预激活函数 的偏导数

把所有的值写成矩阵形式

Training

- Backward propagation
- · Key idea: Chain rule

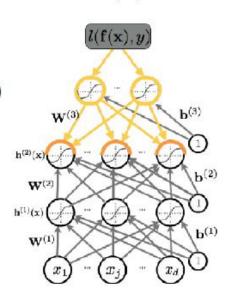
$$\mathbf{h}^{(k)}(\mathbf{x}) = g(\mathbf{a}^{(k)}(\mathbf{x})) \quad \mathbf{a}^{(k)}(\mathbf{x}) = W^{(k)}\mathbf{h}^{(k-1)}(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{b}^{(k)}$$

Partial derivative w.r.t. pre-activation of intermediate neuron at layer k:

$$\frac{\partial \ell(f(\mathbf{x},y))}{\partial a_i^{(k)}(\mathbf{x})} = \frac{\partial \ell(f(\mathbf{x},y))}{\partial h_i^{(k)}(\mathbf{x})} \frac{\partial h_i^{(k)}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial a_i^{(k)}(\mathbf{x})} = \nabla_{h_i^{(k)}(\mathbf{x})} \ell \cdot g'(a_i^{(k)}(\mathbf{x}))$$

Put everything into matrix form:

$$\nabla_{a^{(k)}(\mathbf{x})} \ell = \nabla_{h^{(k)}(\mathbf{x})} \ell \odot g'(h^{(k)}(\mathbf{x}))$$





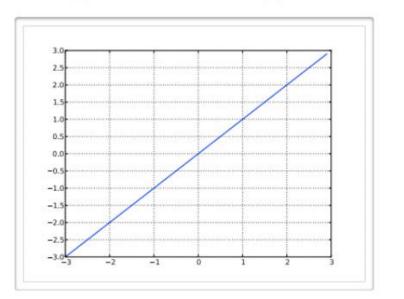


Training

Backward propagation

Derivatives of activation functions: linear

$$g(a) = a \implies g'(a) = 1$$



• 反向传播

激活函数的导数:线性





• 反向传播

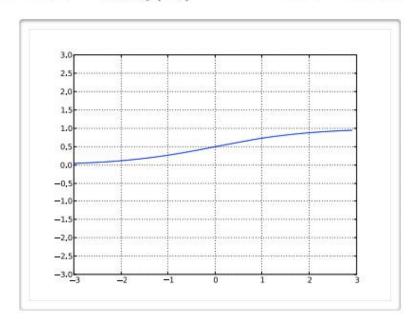
激活函数的导数:S型

Training

· Backward propagation

Derivatives of activation functions: sigmoid

$$g(a) = sigm(a) = \frac{1}{1 + exp(-a)} \implies g'(a) = g(a)(1 - g(a))$$







Training

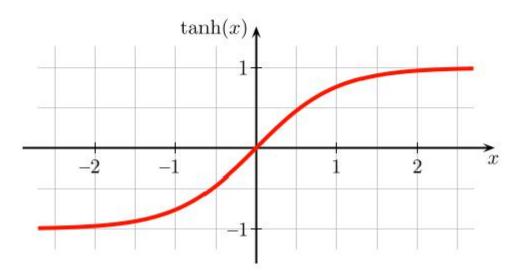
反向传播

激活函数的导数:正切

Backward propagation

Derivatives of activation functions: tanh

$$g(a) = \tanh(a) = \frac{\exp(a) - \exp(-a)}{\exp(a) + \exp(-a)} \Rightarrow g'(a) = 1 - g^2(a)$$







Training

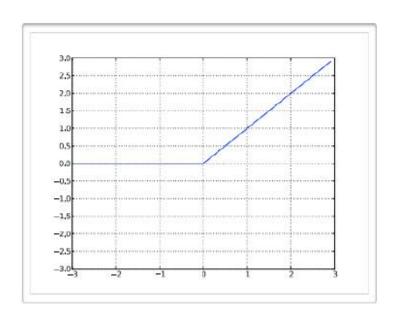
反向传播

激活函数的导数:修正线性单元

Backward propagation

Derivatives of activation functions: ReLU

$$g(a) = \max\{0, a\} \quad \Rightarrow \quad g'(a) = \mathbb{I}(a \ge 0)$$







 $l(\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}), y)$

 $W^{(3)}$

 $h^{(1)}(x)$

Training

- Gradient computation
- · Key idea: Chain rule

$$\mathbf{a}^{(k)}(\mathbf{x}) = W^{(k)}\mathbf{h}^{(k-1)}(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{b}^{(k)}$$

Partial derivative w.r.t. model weight at layer k:

$$\frac{\partial \ell(f(\mathbf{x}), y)}{\partial W_{ij}^{(k)}} = \frac{\partial \ell(f(\mathbf{x}), y)}{\partial a_i^{(k+1)}(\mathbf{x})|} \frac{\partial a_i^{(k+1)}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial W_{ij}^{(k)}} = \nabla_{a_i^{(k+1)}(\mathbf{x})} \ell \cdot h_j^{(k)}(\mathbf{x})$$

Put everything into matrix form:

$$\frac{\partial \ell(f(\mathbf{x}), y)}{\partial W^{(k)}} = \nabla_{a^{(k+1)}(\mathbf{x})} \ell \cdot h^{(k)^T}(\mathbf{x})$$

Basically, outer product of forward evaluation signal and backward differentiation signal

· 梯度计算

关键思路:链式法则

关于在第k层模型权重的偏导数

把所有的值写成矩阵形式

主要是前向评估信号和后向微分信号的外积





• 梯度计算

关键思路:链式法则

关于在第k层截距权重的偏导数 家庭作业

把所有的值写成矩阵形式 家庭作业

Training

- Gradient computation
- · Key idea: Chain rule

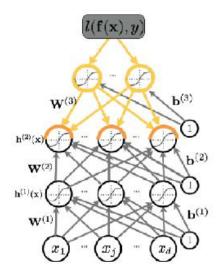
$$\mathbf{a}^{(k)}(\mathbf{x}) = W^{(k)}\mathbf{h}^{(k-1)}(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{b}^{(k)}$$

Partial derivative w.r.t. intercept weight at layer k:

Homework

Put everything into matrix form:

Homework





反向传播算法

- 执行前向传播
- 在每个softmax输出层计算梯度(预激活):

$$\nabla_{a^{(L)}(\mathbf{x})} \ell = -(\mathbf{e}(y) - f(\mathbf{x}))$$

- K = L至 1:
- 计算关于模型第k层的梯度参数:

$$\nabla_{W^{(k)}}\ell = \nabla_{a^{(k+1)}(\mathbf{x})}\ell \cdot h^{(k)^T}(\mathbf{x}), \quad \nabla_{b^{(k)}} = ?$$

计算关于中间神经元第k层的梯度参数:

$$\nabla_{h^{(k)}(\mathbf{x})}\ell = W^T \nabla_{a^{(k+1)}}\ell$$

计算关于中间神经元第k层的预激活的梯度参数:

$$\nabla_{a^{(k)}(\mathbf{x})}\ell = \nabla_{h^{(k)}(\mathbf{x})}\ell \odot g'(h^{(k)}(\mathbf{x}))$$





正则化

• 权重衰减 (L2下 III/V)

$$\Omega(\theta) = \sum_{k} \sum_{ij} (W_{ij}^{(k)})^2 = \sum_{k} ||W^{(k)}||_F^2$$

梯度计算:

$$\nabla_{W^{(k)}}\Omega(\theta) = 2W^{(k)}$$

- 防止过拟合
- 等价于模型权重的高斯先验MAP推断
- 仅应用于权重(没有截距)





初始化

- 初始化全部 截距(b)=0
- 初始化模型权重并归一化到[-U,U]

$$U = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{\text{fan_in} + \text{fan_out}}}$$

- fan_in = 最后一层神经元
- fan_out = 现在层神经元
- 初始化对成功训练神经网络非常重要





总结

• 主要思想:有向无环计算图

• 前向传播:以模块化的方式模块整个计算过程

• 每个模块计算它给定的孩子值当作输入。

• 反向传播:每个模块计算梯度损失

• 反向传播工作是前向传播的逆过程。

• 这两个特性使自动微分成为可能,下节课我们将讨论更多。





作业

- 用3层的MLP进行MNIST数据集的图像分类
- 图像大小为28*28, MLP大小为784-500-10, 用ReLU进行非线性激活函数
- 批大小= 200
- 学习率 = 0.1
- 迭代 = 20
- 我们提供了一个初始的Python脚本给你练习
- 你需要实现:
- 前向计算
- 梯度的反向传播
- 用小批量梯度下降进行训练
- 如果正确实现,您应该看到一个测试集分类准确性~ 0.935
- 在3.6GHz上的CPU上运行,大概要45秒
- 你需要安装numpy和tensorflow





Ivan老师

前Google AI实验室工程师。清华大学本科,CMU PhD,在AAAI、IJCAI、AISTATS等顶级会议 上发表过多篇论文。熟练机器学习、深度学习与统计、凸优化。

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Deep Learning领域最新突破常以英文发表和公布,所以英文课件的表述更精准。

《深度学习与计算机视觉》课程的学员以Case的形式,对照讲师发布的原英文课件,进行了中文的翻译和校对,以降低英语基础较弱学员的学习难度。

翻译团队为精准、一致的翻译进行了多种努力,但仍然难免疏漏。欢迎学员提出修改意见和建议!最后,英语不难哦!希望大家不要有畏难情绪~

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