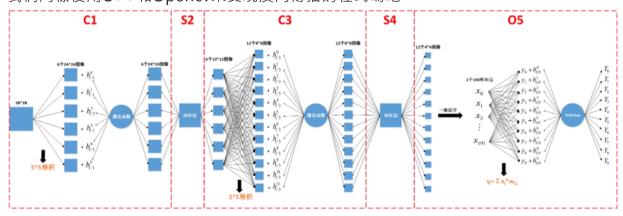
# 卷積神經網路原理及其C++/Opencv實作(7)—誤反向傳播程式碼實現

原創 sdff20201029 萌萌噠程序猴 2021-04-02 21:39

#### 首先列出本系列部落格的連結:

- 1. 卷積神經網路原理及其C++/Opencv實作(1)
- 2. 卷積神經網路原理及其C++/Opencv實作(2)
- 3. 卷積神經網路原理及其C++/Opencv實作(3)
- 4. 卷積神經網路原理及其C++/Opencv實作(4)—誤反向傳播法
- 5. 卷積神經網路原理及其C++/Opencv實作(5)—參數更新
- 6. 卷積神經網路原理及其C++/Opencv實作(6)—前向傳播程式碼實現

上篇文章中我們講了5層網路的前向傳播的程式碼實現,有前向就有反向,本文就讓我們同樣使用C++和Opencv來實現反向傳播的程式碼吧~



如上圖所示,誤差訊息的反向傳播過程可分為以下5步:

- 1. Softmax--> Affine
- 2. Affine-->S4
- 3. S4-->C3
- 4. C3-->S2

5. S2-->C1

公式推導我們前文已經詳細講過,核心思想是複合函數的鍊式求導法則,下面我們分別闡述以上5個步驟的程式碼實作。

#### 1. Softmax--> Affine

根據前文的推導,此步驟的反向傳播公式為,其中y為Affine層的輸出,Y為Softmax函數的輸出,t為標籤,0≤i<10。

$$d_{O5}^i = Y_{O5}^i - t_i$$

程式碼實現如下:

```
1 void softmax_bp(Mat outputData, Mat &e, OutLayer &O)
2 {
3 for (int i = 0; i < 0.outputNum; i++)
4 e.ptr<float>(0)[i] = 0.y.ptr<float>(0)[i] - outputData.ptr<float>(0)[i];
5
6 //将Y-t保存到05层的局部梯度中
7 for (int i = 0; i < 0.outputNum; i++)
8 O.d.ptr<float>(0)[i] = e.ptr<float>(0)[i];// *sigma_derivation(0.y.ptr<float)
9 }
```

# 2. Affine-->S4

本步驟的反向傳播公式如下,其中x為Affine的輸入,w為Affine層的權重, $0 \le i < 192$ 。

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial x_i} = \sum_{i=0}^9 \frac{\partial E}{\partial y_{O5}^i} \cdot \frac{\partial y_{O5}^i}{\partial x_j} = \sum_{i=0}^9 d_{O5}^i \cdot w_{O5}^{ij}$$

Affine層的輸入有192個x · 也就是說有192個E關於x的偏導數 · 把這192個偏導數 依序重組成12個4\*4的二維矩陣 · 作為S4層的局部梯度 · 其中有12個d · 每個d都是4\*4 矩陣 :

$$d_{S4}^{i}$$
,  $0 \le i < 12$ 

程式碼實現如下:

```
void full2pool bp(OutLayer 0, PoolLayer &S)
     2 {
                           int outSize r = S.inputHeight / S.mapSize;
                          int outSize c = S.inputWidth / S.mapSize;
                          for (int i = 0; i < S.outChannels; i++) //輸出12张4*4图像
                           {
                                    for (int r = 0; r < outSize r; r++)
                                             for (int c = 0; c < outSize c; c++)
                                                        int wInt = i*outSize c*outSize r + r*outSize c + c; //i*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*outSize.c*
                                                      for (int j = 0; j < 0.outputNum; j++) //05输出层的输出个数
                                                                //把192个偏导数重组成12个4*4的二维矩阵,作为S4层的局部梯度
                                                                S.d[i].ptr<float>(r)[c] = S.d[i].ptr<float>(r)[c] + O.d.ptr<float>(
20 }
```

3. S4-->C3

本步驟的反向傳播公式如下,其中upsample為我們前文講過的池化層向上採樣操 作, DerivativeRelu為Relu函數的導數,我們前文也講過。本層的局部梯度是12個8\*8 的矩陣(0≤i<12):

$$d_{C3}^{i} = upsample(d_{S4}^{i}).Derivative \operatorname{Re} lu(y_{C3}^{i})$$

上述公式的計算程式碼如下:

```
1 /*
2 矩阵上采样·upc及upr是池化窗口的列、行
  如果是最大值池化模式,则把局域梯度放到池化前最大值的位置,比如池化窗口2*2,池化前最大值
4 5 9 5 0 0 9
  --> 0000
6 3 6 0 0 0 0
              3 0 0 6
8 如果是均值池化模式,则把局域梯度除以池化窗口的尺寸2*2=4:
9 5 9 1.25 1.25 2.25 2.25
10 --> 1.25 1.25 2.25 2.25
11 3 6 0.75 0.75 1.5 1.5
  0.75 0.75 1.5 1.5
13 */
14 Mat UpSample(Mat mat, int upc, int upr) //均值池化层的向上采样
15 {
16 //int i, j, m, n;
17 int c = mat.cols;
18 int r = mat.rows;
    Mat res(r*upr, c*upc, CV 32FC1);
    float pooling size = 1.0 / (upc*upr);
```

```
for (int j = 0; j < r*upr; j += upr)</pre>
     {
       for (int i = 0; i < c*upc; i += upc) // 宽的扩充
         for (int m = 0; m < upc; m++)
           //res[j][i + m] = mat[j / upr][i / upc] * pooling_size;
           res.ptr<float>(j)[i + m] = mat.ptr<float>(j/upr)[i/upc] * pooling siz
       for (int n = 1; n < upr; n++) // 高的扩充
         for (int i = 0; i < c*upc; i++)
           //res[j + n][i] = res[j][i];
           res.ptr<float>(j+n)[i] = res.ptr<float>(j)[i];
     return res;
47 }
50 //最大值池化层的向上采样
51 Mat maxUpSample(Mat mat, Mat max_position, int upc, int upr)
52 {
     int c = mat.cols;
```

```
int r = mat.rows;
     int outsize_r = r*upr;
     int outsize c = c*upc;
     Mat res = Mat::zeros(outsize_r, outsize_c, CV_32FC1);
     for (int j = 0; j < r; j++)
       for (int i = 0; i < c; i++)
       {
         int index_r = max_position.ptr<int>(j)[i] / outsize_c; // 计算最大值的影
         int index c = max position.ptr<int>(j)[i] % outsize c;
         res.ptr<float>(index r)[index c] = mat.ptr<float>(j)[i];
     }
     return res;
71 }
   void pool2cov_bp(PoolLayer S, CovLayer &C)
75 {
     for (int i = 0; i < C.outChannels; i++) //12通道
       Mat C3e;
       if (S.poolType == AvePool) //均值
         C3e = UpSample(S.d[i], S.mapSize, S.mapSize); //向上采样·把S4层的局域
       else if (S.poolType == MaxPool) //最大值
         C3e = maxUpSample(S.d[i], S.max position[i], S.mapSize, S.mapSize);
```

#### 4. C3-->S2

本步驟的反向傳播公式如下,其中rotate180為我們前文講過的矩陣順時針旋轉180度操作,本層的局部梯度為6個(8+5-1)\* (8+5-1) = 12 \*12的矩陣 ( $0 \le j < 6$ ):

$$d_{S2}^{j} = \sum_{i=0}^{11} d_{C3}^{i} * rotate180(k_{C3}^{ij})$$

#### 程式碼實現如下:

#### 5. S2-->C1

本步驟的反向傳播公式如下,其中 upsample 為池化層向上採樣操作, DerivativeRelu為Relu函數的導數。本層的局部梯度是6個24\*24的矩陣( $0 \le j < 6$ ):

$$d_{C1}^{j} = upsample(d_{S2}^{j}).Derivative \operatorname{Re} lu(y_{C1}^{j})$$

由於本步驟的操作與上述第3步一樣,只是輸入、輸出參數不一樣,所以也可以呼叫第3步實現的pool2cov bp函數來實現本步驟的反向傳播。

# 最後把上述5個步驟合起來,反向傳播的代號為:

```
1 //outputData为标签
```

```
void cnnbp(CNN &cnn, Mat outputData)
3 {
    softmax_bp(outputData, cnn.e, cnn.05);
    full2pool bp(cnn.05, cnn.S4);
    pool2cov_bp(cnn.S4, cnn.C3);
    cov2pool_bp(cnn.C3, full, cnn.S2);
    pool2cov bp(cnn.S2, cnn.C1);
9 }
```

歡迎掃碼追蹤以下微信公眾號,接下來會不定時更新更加精彩的內容噢~



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