

AE 自编码器

$$\begin{aligned}\phi: X \rightarrow F, \text{ e.g. } h = \sigma(Wx + b) \\ \psi: F \rightarrow X, \text{ e.g. } x = \sigma(W_2 h + b_2) \\ \phi, \psi = \arg \min_{\phi, \psi} \|x - (\phi \circ \psi)(x)\|^2 \\ = \|x - x'\|^2 = \|x - \sigma(W_2 \sigma(W_1 x + b) + b_2)\|^2\end{aligned}$$

重叠数优化技巧，使得 $\tilde{z}^{(m)}$ 对 M_I 和 Σ_I^{-1} 可微

$$\begin{aligned}J(\phi, \theta) &= \sum_{n=1}^N \left(\frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^M \log p(x^{(n)} / \tilde{z}^{(m)}; \theta) - K_L(q(z|x^{(n)}; \phi), N(0, I)) \right) \quad \text{由 } K_L(N(M_I, \Sigma_I), N(M_I, \Sigma_I)) = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\Sigma_I^{-1} \Sigma_I) \\ \text{其中 } M_I &= f_I(x; \phi) \text{ e.g. } M_I = W^{(1)} x + b^{(1)} \\ \Sigma_I^{-1} &= S \cdot \text{diag}(W^{(2)} h + b^{(2)}) \\ \text{生成网络: } p(x|z; \theta) &= N(x; M_\theta, \Sigma_\theta) \\ p(x|z; \theta) &= \max_{\theta, \phi} E_{\phi} \left[\log \frac{p(x|z; \phi)}{q(z|\phi)} \right] \stackrel{\text{通常}}{\approx} N(0, I) \\ &= \max_{\theta, \phi} E_{\phi} \left[\log p(x|z; \phi) - K_L(q(z|\phi), p(z; \theta)) \right] \stackrel{\text{②}}{\approx} N(0, I) \\ \text{①} &\approx \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^M \log p(x|\tilde{z}^{(m)}; \theta), \tilde{z}^{(m)} = M_I + \Sigma_I \theta \in \mathbb{C}^M \text{ 其中 } \epsilon^{(m)} \sim N(0, I)\end{aligned}$$

重构误差 超参数 逼近误差

$$\text{最优化判别器: } D^*(x) = \frac{p(x)}{p(x) + p_b(x)} \quad \text{若直觉: 生成} = 1:1, \text{ 则等价于} \max_{\phi} \left\{ E_{x \sim p(x)} [\log D(x; \phi)] + E_{x \sim p_b(x)} [\log (1 - D(x; \phi))] \right\}$$

在最优化判别器下，生成网络的

$$\text{目标函数简化为: } L(G|D^*) = E_{x \sim p(x)} [\log D^*(x)] + E_{x \sim p_b(x)} [\log (1 - D^*(x))]$$

$$= E_{x \sim p(x)} \left[\log \frac{p(x)}{p(x) + p_b(x)} \right] + E_{x \sim p_b(x)} \left[\log \frac{p_b(x)}{p(x) + p_b(x)} \right] = 2JS(P_r, P_b) - 2\log 2, \text{ 其中 } JS(P_r, P_b) = \frac{1}{2} KL(P_r || \frac{P_r + P_b}{2}) + \frac{1}{2} KL(P_b || \frac{P_r + P_b}{2}), \text{ 当 } P_r \text{ 和 } P_b \text{ 相等时, } JS \text{ 为 } 0, \text{ 即 } \frac{\partial L(G|D^*)}{\partial \theta} = 0,$$

[正] 在计算 $L'(G|D^*) = E_{x \sim p(x)} [\log D^*(x)] = E_{x \sim p(x)} \left[\log \frac{p(x)}{p(x) + p_b(x)} \right]$

$$= E_{x \sim p(x)} \left[\log \frac{p(x)}{p_b(x)} \right] + E_{x \sim p_b(x)} \left[\log \frac{p_b(x)}{p(x)} \right] = -KL(P_b, P_r) + E_{x \sim p_b(x)} [\log (1 - D^*(x))]$$

$$= -KL(P_b, P_r) + 2JS(P_r, P_b) - 2\log 2 - E_{x \sim p_b(x)} [\log D^*(x)]$$

即 P_b 会使得 KL 越度尽可能大

$$\text{Kantorovich-Rubinstein 对偶: } W(P_r, P_b) = \sup_{\|f\|_L \leq 1} E_{x \sim P_r} [f(x)] - E_{x \sim P_b} [f(x)], \text{ 其中 } \|f\|_L \text{ 是 } f \text{ 的 Lipschitz 常数. 根据尾对偶的优化目标: } \max_w \left\{ E_{x \sim P_r} [f_w(x)] - E_{x \sim P_b} [f_w(x)] \right\}$$

$$\text{加入梯度惩罚项: } \min_w E_{x \sim P(x)} [f_w(g_b(x))] - E_{x \sim P_b} [f_w(x)] + \lambda E_x [(\| \nabla_x f_w(x) \| - 1)^+], \text{ 其中 } \hat{x} \text{ 和 } t\hat{x}_1 + (1-t)\hat{x}_2 \text{ 同分布, } \hat{x}_1 \sim p_r, \hat{x}_2 \sim g_b(x) \text{ with } z \sim p(z), t \sim U(0, 1)$$

注意力机制

$$\begin{aligned}\text{高斯核函数 } K(u) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{|u|^2}{2}} \\ f(x) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i(x, x_i) y_i \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\exp(-\frac{1}{2}(x-x_i)^2)}{\sum_{j=1}^n \exp(-\frac{1}{2}(x-x_j)^2)} y_i \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Softmax}(-\frac{1}{2}(x-x_i)^2) y_i\end{aligned}$$

加性注意力: $q, k, v \in \mathbb{R}^d$
 $\alpha(q, k) = w_v^\top \tanh(w_k q + w_k k) v$
点积注意力: $q, k, v \in \mathbb{R}^d$
 $\alpha(q, k) = q^\top k / \sqrt{d}$ 原因是有了保持 scale 的
批量化的公式: $\text{softmax}(\frac{QK^\top}{\sqrt{d}}) V \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$ 其中 $Q \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}, K, V \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times n}$

单头: $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_T), x_i \in \mathbb{R}^{S \times 12}$
 $T \boxed{x} \Rightarrow Q = x \cdot W_q \text{ Atten} \boxed{s12} \quad k = x \cdot W_k \Rightarrow T \boxed{\text{out}}$
 $V = x \cdot W_v \quad \boxed{64}$
 $T \boxed{x} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} Q_1 = x \cdot W_q^{(1)}, \text{ Atten} \\ k_1 = x \cdot W_k^{(1)}, \text{ Atten} \\ V_1 = x \cdot W_v^{(1)} \end{cases} \quad \boxed{64}$
 \vdots
 $T \boxed{x} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} Q_8 = x \cdot W_q^{(8)}, \text{ Atten} \\ k_8 = x \cdot W_k^{(8)}, \text{ Atten} \\ V_8 = x \cdot W_v^{(8)} \end{cases} \quad \boxed{64}$

位置编码: $\boxed{512} \rightarrow \boxed{512}$ 第一行第 j 列的位置编码: i, j 从 0 开始
 $P_i, zj = \sin\left(\frac{i}{10000} \frac{2\pi}{d}\right), P_i, zj+1 = \cos\left(\frac{i}{10000} \frac{2\pi}{d}\right)$
 $\begin{pmatrix} \cos(\delta w_j) & \sin(\delta w_j) \\ -\sin(\delta w_j) & \cos(\delta w_j) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P_i, zj \\ P_i, zj+1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} P_i + \delta, zj \\ P_i + \delta, zj+1 \end{pmatrix}$

多头: $h=8$
 $T \boxed{x} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{concat} \\ \boxed{512} \times 8 \rightarrow \boxed{512} \end{cases}$ 第二行第 j 列的位置编码: i, j 从 0 开始
 $\Delta a(v) = u^*(v) - u(v)$ 记 $u^*(v) = \max_a u_a(v)$
 $I(T_A(t)) = \sum_{s=1}^t I(A_s=a)$, 即使用 Arm A 的次数
 $R_n = \sum_{a \in A} \Delta a \cdot E[T_a(n)]$

臂长: C, P 是超参数
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{R_n(v, v)}{n} = 0, \forall v \in \mathcal{E}$
或 $R_n(\pi, v) \leq Cn^P, \forall v \in \mathcal{E}$
其中 $C > 0, P < 1$
这样 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{R_n(v, v)}{n} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{Cn^P}{n} \rightarrow 0$
其中 P 不可能低于 $\frac{1}{2}$

当 bandit 是 1-subgaussian, 且 $\sum_i \Delta_i \leq \frac{n}{k}$
则 $R_n \leq m \sum_{i=1}^k \Delta_i + (n-m) \sum_{i=1}^k \Delta_i \exp(-\frac{m\Delta_i^2}{4})$
ExpWe 的 Regret 来自 subgaussian
 $\Delta_i(t) = \frac{1}{T_i(t)} \sum_{s=1}^t I(A_s=i) X_s$
 $T_i(t) \text{ 等于 } m \text{ (进一步得 } R_n \leq \Delta + C\sqrt{n})$

修正反不带超参数 $\hat{U}_i(t-1) + \frac{\sqrt{2 \log(t)}}{T_i(t-1)}$
 $f(t) = 1 + t \log(t)$ 当 $k=2$ 时, 令 $\Delta_1=0, \Delta_2=\Delta$, 则 $R_n \leq m \Delta + (n-2m) \Delta \exp(-m\Delta^2/4)$
但 $m = \max\{1, \lceil \frac{4}{\Delta^2} \log(\frac{n\Delta^2}{4}) \rceil \}$, 则可得 $R_n \leq m \min\{n\Delta, \Delta + \frac{4}{\Delta} (1 + \max\{0, \log(\frac{n\Delta^2}{4})\})\}$

若 ETC 可以不断调整 m , 则 ETC 固然更好
若 ETC 对 Δ 未知, 则 ETC 通常比 UCB 差

Upper Confidence Bound, UCB
若 X_t 服从 $\mu=1$ 的 1-Subgaussian 分布
令 $\hat{\mu} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n X_t$, 则 $P(\mu < \hat{\mu} + \sqrt{\frac{2 \log(\frac{1}{\delta})}{n}}) \leq \delta$, 对 all $\delta \in (0, 1)$

定义 UCB 指标: 其中 $T_i(t-1)$ 是 t 时刻前用 Arm i 的次数
 $UCB_i(t-1, \delta) = \hat{\mu}_i(t-1) + \sqrt{\frac{2 \log(t-1)}{T_i(t-1)}}$ + if $T_i(t-1) = 0$ o.w.

算法: Input: k, δ , for $t=1, \dots, n$,
Choose $A_t := \arg \max_i UCB_i(t-1, \delta)$
Observe reward R_t and update UCBs

to ETC 的优势:
a. 不需要事先知道 Suboptimality gap
b. 当超过两个臂时, 表现更好
c. 算法设计可以不依赖于 horizon n .

贝尔曼方程 Bellman equation
 $V_{\pi}(s) = E_{\pi}[R_t + \gamma V_{\pi}(s_{t+1}) | s_t = s]$

$V_{\pi}(s) = \sum_a \pi(a|s) \left[\sum_s P(s'|s, a) \cdot r(s, a, s') + \sum_{s'} P(s'|s, a) \cdot \gamma \cdot V_{\pi}(s') \right]$
 $Q_{\pi}(s, a) = \sum_{s'} P(s'|s, a) \cdot r(s, a, s') + \sum_{s'} P(s'|s, a) \cdot \gamma \cdot V_{\pi}(s')$

Markov Decision Tree, MDP 换空间、动作空间、状态转移函数, 奖励函数, 折扣因子
动作价值函数: 依赖于 s_t, a_t 和 π
 $Q_{\pi}(s_t, a_t) = E_{s_{t+1}, a_{t+1}, \dots, s_n, a_n} [U_t | s_t = s_t, a_t = a_t]$

最优动作价值函数: 消除策略 π 的影响, 只评价 s_t 和 a_t 的好坏
 $Q^*(s_t, a_t) = \max_{\pi} Q_{\pi}(s_t, a_t) \stackrel{\text{定义}}{=} \pi^*(s, a) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } a = \arg \max_{a' \in \mathcal{A}} Q_{\pi}(s, a') \\ 0 & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$

状态价值函数: 消除动作 a_t 的影响, 只依赖于 s_t 和 π
 $V_{\pi}(s_t) := E_{a \sim \pi(\cdot | s_t)} [Q_{\pi}(s_t, a)] = \sum_a \pi(a | s_t) Q_{\pi}(s_t, a)$

最优状态价值函数: 消除 π 和 a_t 的影响, 只依赖于 s_t
 $V^*(s_t) = E_{a \sim \pi^*(\cdot | s_t)} Q^*(s_t, a) = \max_a Q^*(s_t, a)$

定义 $\pi^* = \arg \max_{\pi} V_{\pi}(s), \forall s \in \mathcal{S}$
 $V_{\pi}(s_t)$ 也可写成 $E_{a_t, s_{t+1}, \dots, s_n, a_n} [U_t | s_t = s_t]$

最优化贝尔曼方程：

$$\pi^*(s) = \arg \max_a Q^*(s, a) \Rightarrow \pi^*(a|s) = \begin{cases} 1 & a = \arg \max_a Q^*(s, a) \\ 0 & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

$$V^*(s) = \max_a Q^*(s, a)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} Q^*(s, a) &= \sum_{s'} P(s'|s, a) r(s, a, s') + \sum_{s'} P(s'|s, a) \cdot \gamma \cdot V^*(s') \\ &= \sum_{s'} P(s'|s, a) r(s, a, s') + \sum_{s'} P(s'|s, a) \cdot \gamma \cdot \max_a Q^*(s', a) \end{aligned} \right.$$

基础算法：①随机生成策略 π ，②计算价值函数 V_π

$$\text{③更新策略 } \pi(s) = \arg \max_a \sum_{s'} P(s'|s, a) [r(s, a, s') + \gamma V_\pi(s')]$$

状态转移已知

④重复②和③至收敛，返回确定性策略 π

若状态转移未知：

Q -Learning $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{off-policy} \\ \text{PQN(链接)} \end{array} \right.$

动作价值函数建模 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{离散} \\ \text{SARSA, on-policy} \end{array} \right.$

策略函数建模 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{同上} \end{array} \right.$

(Q-Learning 行为策略和目标策略不同)

$$\text{①采样: } a_t = \begin{cases} \arg \max_a Q^{(t-1)}(s_t, a) & \text{with Pr } 1-\epsilon \\ \text{uniformly sampling} & \text{with Pr } \epsilon \end{cases}$$

$$\text{②更新: } Q(s_t, a_t) = (1-\alpha) Q^{(t-1)}(s_t, a_t) + \alpha \hat{y}_t$$

其中 $\hat{y}_t = r_t + \gamma \cdot \max_a Q^{(t-1)}(s_{t+1}, a)$

③返回最后的動作价值函数 Q^*

$$\text{Logistic: } \sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}, \quad \sigma'(x) = \sigma(x) \cdot (1-\sigma(x))$$

$$\text{Tanh: } \tanh(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}, \quad \tanh'(x) = 1 - \tanh^2(x)$$

$$\tanh(x) = 2\sigma(2x) - 1$$

$$\text{ReLU}(x) = \begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{①计算高效, ②单侧抑制, 避免梯度消失}$$

$$\text{Leaky ReLU}(x) = \begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ \gamma x & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{③梯度消失抑制}$$

$$\text{Softplus}(x) = \log(1+e^x), \quad \text{求导后为} \sigma(x)$$

$$\text{Maxout}(x) = \max_k z_k, \quad \text{其中} z_k = W_k^T x + b_k$$

$$\alpha^{(l)} = f\left(\sum_{i=1}^{M_{l-1}} w_i^{(l)} a_i^{(l-1)}\right), \quad \text{若} w \text{和} a \text{均值相等且} i.i.d. \quad R.J. \quad \text{Var}(\alpha^{(l)}) = M_{l-1} \cdot \text{Var}(w_i^{(l)}) \cdot \text{Var}(a_i^{(l-1)})$$

$$\text{考虑反向传播, } R.J. \quad \text{Var}(w_i^{(l)}) = \frac{1}{M_l}, \quad \text{综合为} \text{Var}(w_i^{(l)}) = \frac{2}{M_l + M_{l-1}}$$

$$\text{He 初始化仅 ReLU 激活时, } r = \sqrt{\frac{6}{M_{l-1}}}, \quad \sigma^2 = \frac{2}{M_{l-1}}$$

$$BN \quad \hat{z}^{(l)} = \frac{z^{(l)} - E[z^{(l)}]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(z^{(l)})} + \epsilon} \cdot \gamma + \beta$$

$$LN \quad \hat{z}^{(l)} = \frac{z^{(l)} - \mu^{(l)}}{\sqrt{\sigma^{(l)2} + \epsilon}} \cdot \gamma + \beta, \quad \mu^{(l)} = \frac{1}{M_l} \sum_{i=1}^{M_l} z_i^{(l)}, \quad \sigma^{(l)2} = \frac{1}{M_l} \sum_{i=1}^{M_l} (z_i^{(l)} - \mu^{(l)})^2$$

$$\text{卷积: } y_t = \sum_{k=1}^K w_k x_{t-k+1}, \quad y_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{v=1}^V w_{uv} x_{i-k+1, j-v+1}$$

$$\text{卷积后的神经元数量} \frac{M-K+2P}{S} + 1$$

$$z^p = \sum_{d=1}^D w_d^p \otimes x^d + b^p, \quad Y^p = f(z^p), \quad f \text{用 ReLU}, \quad \text{参数个数: } P \times D \times U \times V + P$$

$$\text{RNN} \quad h_t = f(U h_{t-1} + W x_t + b), \quad f \text{为 Logistic, Tanh 或 ReLU}$$

$$\text{反卷积} \quad C X = Y, \quad X = C^T Y$$

$$\text{stride=1 时, } 4 \xrightarrow[3]{} 2$$

$$\varphi = o' = i' + (k-1) = 2 + (3-1)$$

$$\text{stride} \geq 1 \text{ 时, } 5 \xrightarrow[3]{} 2$$

$$5 = o' = s(i'-1) + k = 2(2-1) + 3$$

$$\frac{\partial L_t}{\partial U} = \sum_{k=1}^t \delta_{t,k} h_{k-1}^T$$

$$\frac{\partial L_t}{\partial U} = \sum_{k=1}^t \delta_{t,k} h_{k-1}^T$$