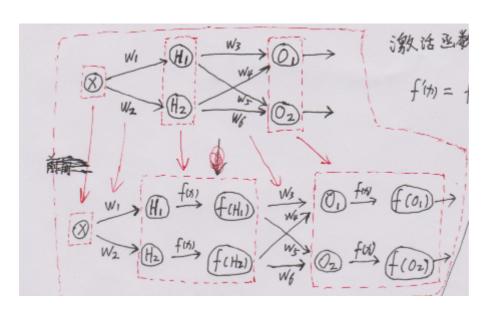
# 反向传播

## 1. 前向传播



$$\begin{cases} H_1 = w_1 x \\ f(H_1) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-H_1}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} H_2 = w_2 x \\ f(H_2) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-H_2}} \end{cases}$$

$$O_1 = w_3 f(H_1) + w_4 f(H_2)$$

$$f(O_1) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-O_2}}$$

$$O_2 = w_5 f(H_1) + w_6 f(H_2)$$

$$f(O_2) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-O_2}}$$

$$\begin{cases} H_2 = w_2 x \\ f(H_2) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-H_2}} \\ O_2 = w_5 f(H_1) + w_6 f(H_2) \\ f(O_2) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-O_2}} \end{cases}$$

# 2. 误差

$$E = -\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} (f(O_1 - y_{O_1})) - \frac{1}{2} (f(O_2) - y_{O_2})^2$$

## 3. 反向传播

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_3} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial f(O_1)} \frac{\partial f(O_1)}{\partial O_1} \frac{\partial O_1}{\partial w_3} = (y_{O_1} - f(O_1)) \cdot \underline{f(O_1) \cdot (1 - f(O_1))} \cdot f(H_1)$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_1} = \overline{\left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial \mathcal{O}_1} \frac{\partial \mathcal{O}_1}{\partial f(H_1)} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial \mathcal{O}_2} \frac{\partial \mathcal{O}_2}{\partial f(H_1)}\right)} \frac{\partial f(H_1)}{\partial H_1} \frac{\partial H_1}{\partial w_1}$$

## 4. 更新

$$w = w - \eta * \frac{\partial E}{\partial w}$$

## 5. 特殊环节的反向传播

• ReLU:

$$\operatorname{Re} LU(x) = \begin{cases} x, x > 0 \\ 0, x \le 0 \end{cases}$$

ReLU 在 x=0 处不可微,直接将其在 x=0 处的导数置为 1,

$$\operatorname{Re} L U'(x) = \begin{cases} 1, x \ge 0 \\ 0, x < 0 \end{cases}$$

### Pooling:

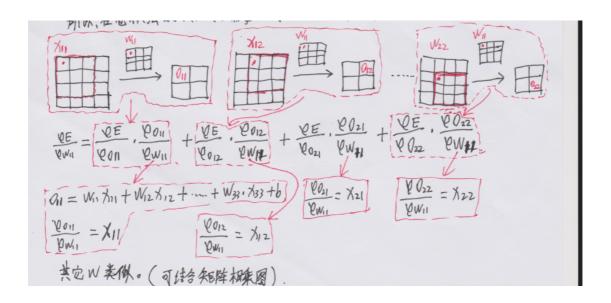
把一个梯度传递给 nxn 个像素,需要保证梯度传递的总和不变;

 $\left\{ mean \ pooling: \ \textit{平分n分进行传递,每个像素} \frac{1}{n} \right\}$ 

max pooling: 前向时保持pooling位置,反向时根据位置传递给前一层,其他位置为0

### ● 卷积层

在反向传播过程中,若第 L 层的 a 节点通过权值 w 对 L+1 层的 b 节点有贡献,则在方向过程中,梯度通过权值 w 从 b 节点传播回 a 节点。都遵循这个规律,所以,在卷积层的反向中,需要找到卷积层 L 中的每个单元和 L+1 层中哪些单元相关联。



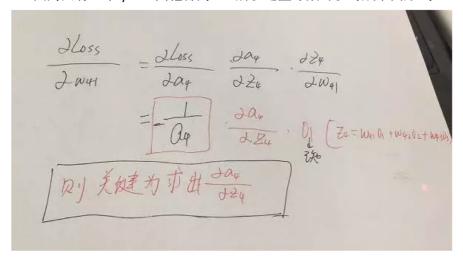
## 6. 核心思想

链式求导法则, 动态规划

## 7. Softmax 反向传播

#### https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/MS8h8BUv1BC3Ql9w2oxmJg

● 因为只有一个 y=1, 其他都为 0, 所以这里导数可以写成下面形式。



$$\begin{aligned} &\text{if } j = i: \\ &\frac{\partial a_j}{\partial z_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z_i} \left( \frac{e^{z_j}}{\sum_k e^{z_k}} \right) \\ &= \frac{(e^{z_j})' \cdot \sum_k e^{z_k} - e^{z_j} \cdot e^{z_j}}{\left( \sum_k e^{z_k} \right)^2} \\ &= \frac{e^{z_j}}{\sum_k e^{z_k}} - \frac{e^{z_j}}{\sum_k e^{z_k}} \cdot \frac{e^{z_j}}{\sum_k e^{z_k}} = a_j (1 - a_j) \end{aligned} \qquad \begin{aligned} &\text{if } j \neq i: \\ &\frac{\partial a_j}{\partial z_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z_i} \left( \frac{e^{z_j}}{\sum_k e^{z_k}} \right) \\ &= \frac{0 \cdot \sum_k e^{z_k} - e^{z_j} \cdot e^{z_i}}{\left( \sum_k e^{z_k} \right)^2} \\ &= -\frac{e^{z_j}}{\sum_k e^{z_k}} \cdot \frac{e^{z_j}}{\sum_k e^{z_k}} = -a_j a_i \end{aligned}$$

将这三个式子组合得到神奇的效果是:

如果输出是: [0.0903,0.2447,0.665]

那么梯度就是[0.0903,0.2447-1,0.665]=[0.0903,-0.7553,0.665]