NEURAL NETWORKS

chapter 5

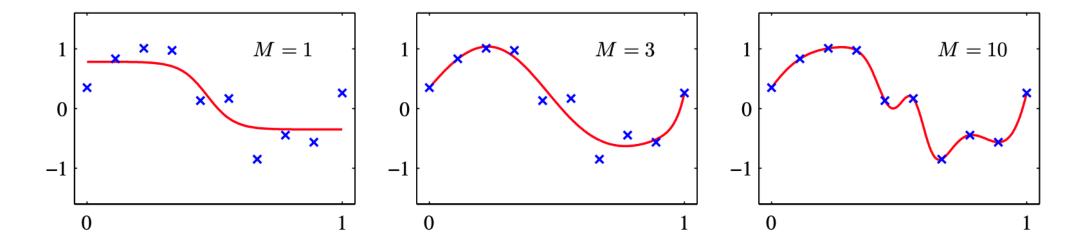
景

• 5.5神经网络的正则化

• 5.6混合密度网络

神经网络的正则化

• why?



$$\tilde{E}(\boldsymbol{w}) = E(\boldsymbol{w}) + \frac{\lambda}{2} \boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{w}$$

相容性

• 1.简单正则化的局限性: 与网络映射的确定缩放性质不相容。

• 第一层:
$$z_j = h\left(\sum_i w_{ji}x_i + w_{j0}\right)$$
 输出单元 $y_k = \sum_j w_{kj}z_j + w_{k0}$

• 输入变量经过线性变换: $x_i \to \tilde{x}_i = ax_i + b$

• 网络映射不变调整权重和偏置:

$$w_{ji} \to \tilde{w}_{ji} = \frac{1}{a} w_{ji}$$

$$w_{j0} \to \tilde{w}_{j0} = w_{j0} - \frac{b}{a} \sum_{i} w_{ji}$$

- 输出变量经过线性变换: $y_k \to \tilde{y}_k = cy_k + d$
- 权重和偏置: $w_{kj} \to \tilde{w}_{kj} = cw_{kj}$ $w_{k0} \to \tilde{w}_{k0} = cw_{k0} + d$

相容性

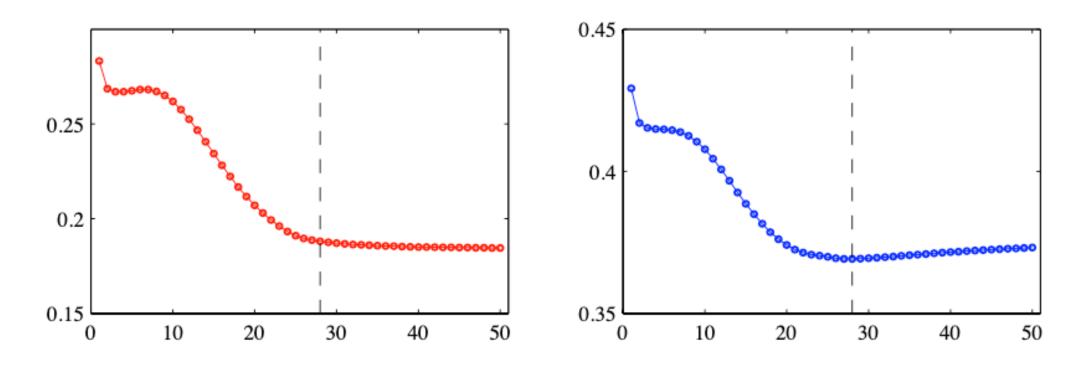
• 简单的正则化: $\tilde{E}(\boldsymbol{w}) = E(\boldsymbol{w}) + \frac{\lambda}{2} \boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{w}$

$$\frac{\lambda_1}{2} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}_1} w^2 + \frac{\lambda_2}{2} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}_2} w^2$$

• 重新缩放: $\lambda_1 \to a^{\frac{1}{2}} \lambda_1 \pi \lambda_2 \to c^{-\frac{1}{2}} \lambda_2$

• 正则化项在权值的变化下不会发生变化。

early stopping



• 在验证集最小的点停止,可以得到一个较好泛化性能的网络。

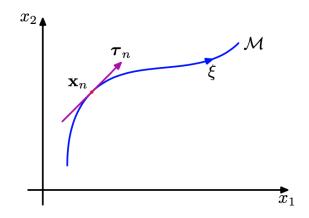
不变性

• 对于一个图像它的类别和它所处的位置是无关的

- 学习到不变性的方法:
- 1.扩展数据集,平移,旋转已有数据,CGAN扩展数据集

• 2.为误差函数增加正则化项,惩罚输入变换时,输出发生的变化,切线传播的方法。

切线传播



$$oldsymbol{ au}_n = \left. rac{\partial oldsymbol{s}(oldsymbol{x}_n, \xi)}{\partial \xi}
ight|_{\xi=0}$$

- 令这个变换作用于xn上产生的,向量为s(xn, ξ),且s(x, 0) = x
- · 变换的效果可以用切向量τ n来近示
- 输出向量

$$\left. \frac{\partial y_k}{\partial \xi} \right|_{\xi=0} = \sum_{i=1}^D \frac{\partial y_k}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial \xi} \right|_{\xi=0} = \sum_{i=1}^D J_{ki} \tau_i$$

切线传播

• 修改误差函数:

$$\tilde{E} = E + \lambda \Omega$$

$$\Omega = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n} \sum_{k} \left(\frac{\partial y_{nk}}{\partial \xi} \bigg|_{\xi=0} \right)^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n} \sum_{k} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{D} J_{nki} \tau_{ni} \right)^{2}$$

• 通过λ的值确定训练数据和学习不变性之间的平衡

用变换后的数据训练

- 单一参数控制的变换,由s(x, ξ)表示。
- 对于未经过变换的输入,误差函数可以写成:

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \iint \{y(\boldsymbol{x}) - t\}^2 p(t \mid \boldsymbol{x}) p(\boldsymbol{x}) \, d\boldsymbol{x} \, dt$$

• 扩展的误差函数:

$$\tilde{E} = \frac{1}{2} \iiint \{y(\boldsymbol{s}(\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{\xi})) - t\}^2 p(t \mid \boldsymbol{x}) p(\boldsymbol{x}) p(\boldsymbol{\xi}) \, d\boldsymbol{x} \, dt \, d\boldsymbol{\xi}$$

• 展开:

$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{s}(oldsymbol{x}, \xi) &= oldsymbol{s}(oldsymbol{x}, 0) + \xi rac{\partial}{\partial \xi} oldsymbol{s}(oldsymbol{x}, \xi) igg|_{\xi=0} + rac{\xi^2}{2} rac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2} igg|_{\xi=0} + O(\xi^3) \ &= oldsymbol{x} + \xi oldsymbol{ au} + rac{1}{2} \xi^2 oldsymbol{ au}' + O(\xi^3) \end{aligned}$$

用变换后的数据训练

• 代入:

$$\begin{split} \tilde{E} &= \frac{1}{2} \iint \{y(\boldsymbol{x}) - t\}^2 p(t \mid \boldsymbol{x}) p(\boldsymbol{x}) \, d\boldsymbol{x} \, dt \\ &+ \mathbb{E}[\xi] \iint \{y(\boldsymbol{x}) - t\} \boldsymbol{\tau}^T \nabla y(\boldsymbol{x}) p(t \mid \boldsymbol{x}) p(\boldsymbol{x}) \, d\boldsymbol{x} \, dt \\ &+ \mathbb{E}[\xi^2] \frac{1}{2} \iint \left[\{y(\boldsymbol{x}) - t\} \left\{ (\boldsymbol{\tau}')^T \nabla y(\boldsymbol{x}) + \boldsymbol{\tau}^T \nabla \nabla y(\boldsymbol{x}) \boldsymbol{\tau} \right\} \right. \\ &+ \left. \left(\boldsymbol{\tau}^T \nabla y(\boldsymbol{x}) \right)^2 \right] p(t \mid \boldsymbol{x}) p(\boldsymbol{x}) \, d\boldsymbol{x} \, dt + O(\xi^3) \end{split}$$

- 我们把E[ξ2]记作λ:
- 误差函数写成

$$\tilde{E} = E + \lambda \Omega$$

用变换后的数据训练

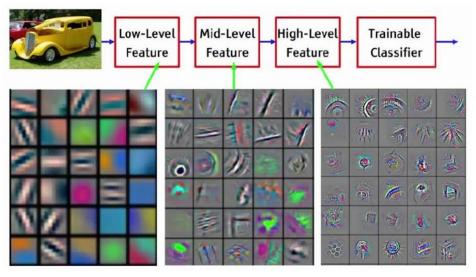
$$\Omega = rac{1}{2} \int \left(oldsymbol{ au}^T
abla y(oldsymbol{x})
ight)^2 p(oldsymbol{x}) \; \mathrm{d}oldsymbol{x}$$

- 和切线传播得到的正则化项等价
- •如果我们考虑一个特殊情况,即输入变量的变换只是简单地添加随机噪声,从而x → x + ξ,那么正则化项的形式为

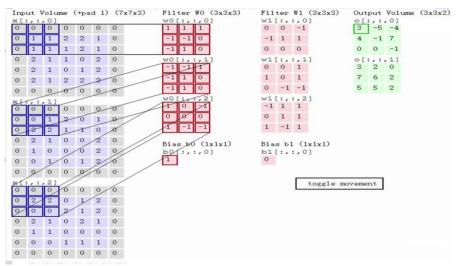
$$\Omega = \frac{1}{2} \int \|\nabla y(\boldsymbol{x})\|^2 p(\boldsymbol{x}) d\boldsymbol{x}$$

卷积神经网络

• 1.局部接收场:



• 2.权值共享:



软权值共享

•加入正则化的形式,使权值分组倾向于取更近似的值。采用高斯混合概率分布去分组。

• 概率密度:
$$p(\mathbf{w}) = \prod_{i} p(w_i)$$

• 取负对数,得到正则化函数:
$$\Omega(\mathbf{w}) = -\sum_{i} \ln \left(\sum_{j=1}^{M} \pi_{j} \mathcal{N}(w_{i} \mid \mu_{j}, \sigma_{j}^{2}) \right)$$

• 加入正则化的误差函数: $\tilde{E}(\boldsymbol{w}) = E(\boldsymbol{w}) + \lambda \Omega(\boldsymbol{w})$

软权值共享

• 方便计算{πj}当成先验概率,后验概率:

$$\gamma_j(w) = \frac{\pi_j \mathcal{N}(w \mid \mu_j, \sigma_j^2)}{\sum_k \pi_k \mathcal{N}(w \mid \mu_k, \sigma_k^2)}$$

• 误差关于权值的导数:

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{E}}{\partial w_i} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_i} + \lambda \sum_j \gamma_j(w_i) \frac{(w_i - \mu_j)}{\sigma_j^2}$$

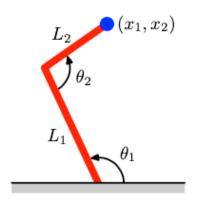
• 误差关于均值的导数:

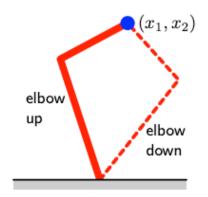
$$\frac{\partial \tilde{E}}{\partial \mu_j} = \lambda \sum_i \gamma_j(w_i) \frac{(\mu_j - w_i)}{\sigma_j^2}$$

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• 误差关于方差的导数: $\frac{\partial \tilde{E}}{\partial \sigma_j} = \lambda \sum_i \gamma_j(w_i) \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_j} - \frac{(w_i - \mu_j)^2}{\sigma_j^3} \right)$

- why?
- 正问题和逆问题

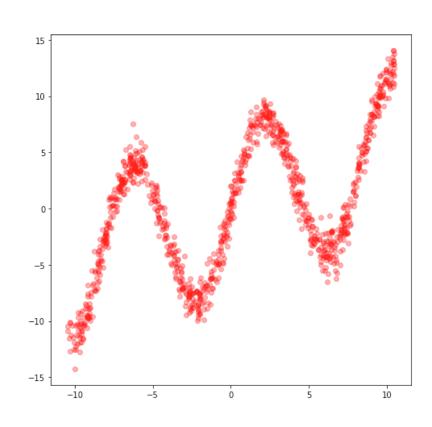


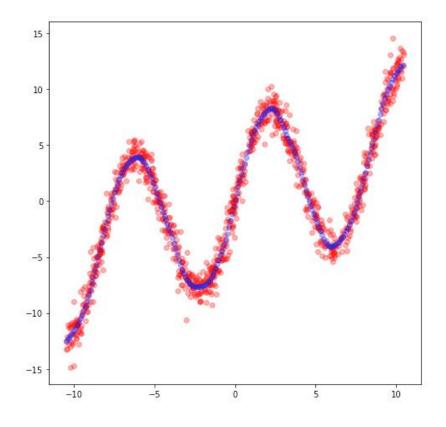


• 1个解,还是多个解

- example:
- 1.单值函数:

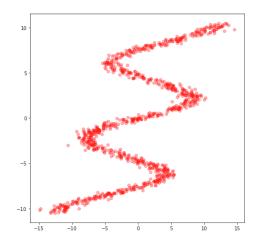
$$f(x) = 7.0 sin(0.75 x) + 0.5 x$$

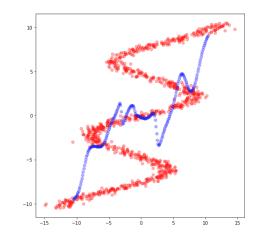




• 交换x,y轴,得到一个多值函数。

$$x = 7.0\sin(0.75y) + 0.5y + \epsilon$$

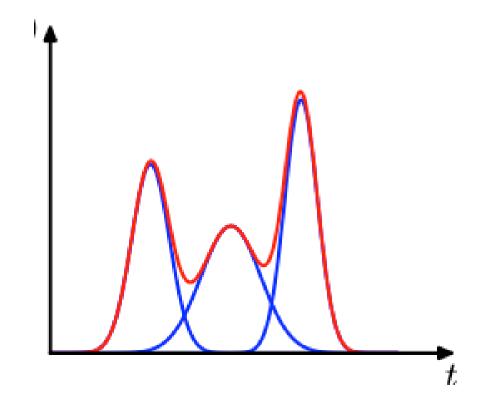




- 引入混合密度网络:
- 高斯分布:

$$p(oldsymbol{t} \mid oldsymbol{x}) = \sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k(oldsymbol{x}) \mathcal{N}(oldsymbol{t} \mid oldsymbol{\mu}_k(oldsymbol{x}), \sigma_k^2(oldsymbol{x}) oldsymbol{I})$$

•混合系数 $\pi(x)$ 、均值 $\mu(x)$ 以及方差 $\sigma(x)$ 由输入的x确定。



$$f(x)=rac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}e^{-rac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

• 混合系数的限制

$$\sum_{k=1}^{K} \pi_k(x) = 1, \quad 0 \le \pi_k(x) \le 1$$

 $\pi_k(\boldsymbol{x}) = \frac{\exp(a_k^\pi)}{\sum_{l=1}^K \exp(a_l^\pi)}$

• 方差必须满足 $\sigma_k^2(\boldsymbol{x}) \geq 0$

$$\sigma_k(\boldsymbol{x}) = \exp(a_k^{\sigma})$$

• 均值可以表示为: $\mu_{kj}(\boldsymbol{x}) = a_{kj}^{\mu}$

• .误差函数(负对数似然函数)
$$E(\boldsymbol{w}) = -\sum_{n=1}^{N} \ln \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{K} \pi_k(\boldsymbol{x}_n, \boldsymbol{w}) \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{t}_n \mid \boldsymbol{\mu}_k(\boldsymbol{x}_n, \boldsymbol{w}), \sigma_k^2(\boldsymbol{x}_n, \boldsymbol{w}) \boldsymbol{I}) \right\}$$

• 把混合系数看成与相关的先验概率分布,引入对应的后验概率

$$\gamma_{nk} = \gamma_k(oldsymbol{t}_n \mid oldsymbol{x}_n) = rac{\pi_k \mathcal{N}_{nk}}{\sum_{l=1}^K \pi_l \mathcal{N}_{nl}}$$

• 混合系数的导数:

$$\frac{\partial E_n}{\partial a_k^{\pi}} = \pi_k - \gamma_{nk}$$

• 均值的导数: $\frac{\partial E_n}{\partial a_{kl}^{\mu}} = \gamma_k \left\{ \frac{\mu_{kl} - t_{nl}}{\sigma_k^2} \right\}$

• 方差的导数: $\frac{\partial E_n}{\partial a_k^{\sigma}} = \gamma_{nk} \left\{ L - \frac{\|\boldsymbol{t}_n - \boldsymbol{\mu}_k\|^2}{\sigma_k^2} \right\}$

- 应用:
- 手写预测, 人体姿态估计等
- cvpr 2019
- Generating Multiple Hypotheses for 3D Human Pose Estimation with Mixture Density Network