

# 计算机视觉作业

干皓丞, 2101212850, 信息工程学院

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## 1 题目

Pytorch 程式码如下

```
1 import torch
2 torch.manual_seed(0)
3 x = torch.randn(10,4, requires_grad=True)
4 W = torch.randn(4,4, requires_grad=True)
5 y = torch.randn(10,4, requires_grad=True)
```

目标函数:

$$f = \| \max(XW, 0) - Y \|_F^2$$

手推写出已下表达式, 并用 Pytorch 进行实现。

$$(1) \frac{\partial f}{\partial W} \quad (2) \frac{\partial f}{\partial X} \quad (3) \frac{\partial f}{\partial Y}$$

## 2 数学式定义与程式码的数学意义说明

(1) 斜变函数与单位阶跃函数

$$f = \| \max(XW, 0) - Y \|_F^2$$

目标函数当中的  $\max(x, 0)$  表示的是单位斜变函数, 也就是所谓的整流线性单位函数 (Rectified Linear Unit, ReLU), 该函数特性在小于零时归零, 大于零保持原值, 但当进行微分时, 会变成单位阶跃函数 (Heaviside step function), 函数小于零时为零, 大于零时则为一, 其两者数学图形如下 (来源为 Wikipedia)。

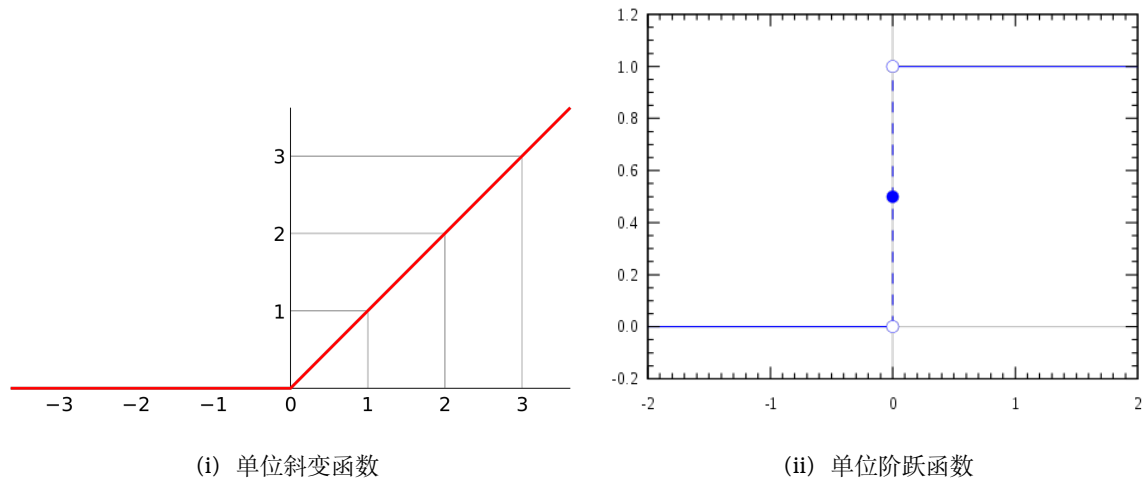


Fig. 1. 单位斜变函数与单位阶跃函数

而单位斜变函数在此表示为  $R(x)$ ，单位阶跃函数函数在此表示为  $H(x)$ ，同时两者各自的函数范围与二者之间的微分关系如下：

$$R(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases} ; \quad H(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 1, & x \geq 0 \end{cases} ; \quad R'(x) = H(x), \quad \text{if } x \neq 0$$

## (2) 程式码中的数学意义

```

1 import torch
2 torch.manual_seed(0)
3 x = torch.randn(10,4, requires_grad=True)
4 W = torch.randn(4,4, requires_grad=True)
5 y = torch.randn(10,4, requires_grad=True)

```

程式码当中的  $W$ 、 $x$ 、 $y$  在数学上分别代表了  $W$ 、 $X$ 、 $Y$  三个矩阵， $W$  是  $4 \times 4$  大小的矩阵， $X$  与  $Y$  矩阵皆为  $10 \times 4$  大小的矩阵，而 Pytorch 则会随机产生矩阵中的值。

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & \cdots & x_{14} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{10\ 1} & \cdots & x_{10\ 4} \end{bmatrix}, \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} y_{11} & \cdots & y_{14} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y_{10\ 1} & \cdots & y_{10\ 4} \end{bmatrix}, \quad W = \begin{bmatrix} w_{11} & \cdots & w_{14} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ w_{41} & \cdots & w_{44} \end{bmatrix}$$

### 3 数学推导证明

$$f = \| \max(XW, 0) - Y \|_F^2 \rightarrow f = \text{tr}((\max(XW, 0) - Y)^T \cdot (\max(XW, 0) - Y))$$

$$\therefore df = \text{tr}(-dY^T \cdot (\max(XW, 0) - Y) - (\max(XW, 0) - Y)^T \cdot dY)$$

$$= \text{tr}(-2(\max(XW, 0) - Y)^T \cdot dY)$$

$$\therefore \frac{df}{dY} = -2(\max(XW, 0) - Y)$$

$$\therefore f = \text{tr}((XW \odot \varepsilon(XW) - Y)^T \cdot (XW \odot \varepsilon(XW) - Y))$$

其中  $\varepsilon$  函数，在此也就表示上节所述的单位斜变函数与单位阶跃函数， $\varepsilon' = 0$ ，而符号  $\odot$  则表示逐元素对应相乘。

$$\therefore df = \text{tr}((XdW \odot \varepsilon(XW))^T \cdot (\max(XW, 0) - Y) + (\max(XW, 0) - Y)^T \cdot (XdW \odot \varepsilon(XW)))$$

$$= \text{tr}(2(\max(XW, 0) - Y)^T \cdot \varepsilon(XW) \odot XdW)$$

$$= \text{tr}(2((\max(XW, 0) - Y) \odot \varepsilon(XW))^T \cdot XdW)$$

$$\therefore \frac{df}{dW} = 2X^T((\max(XW, 0) - Y) \odot \varepsilon(XW))$$

$$df = \text{tr}(((\max(XW, 0) - Y) \odot \varepsilon(XW))^T \cdot dX \cdot W)$$

$$= \text{tr}(2W((\max(XW, 0) - Y) \odot \varepsilon(XW))^T \cdot dX)$$

$$\therefore \frac{df}{dX} = 2((\max(XW, 0) - Y) \odot \varepsilon(XW)) \cdot W^T$$

## 4 Pytorch 程式码实现

程式码可以在 GitHub 项目 (kancheng/kan-cs-report-in-2021) 找到, 详见 math.ipynb 档案。

### (1) Pytorch 实验资料

下列为 Pytorch 所产生矩阵实验资料。

```
1 import torch
2 torch.manual_seed(0)
3 x = torch.randn(10,4, requires_grad=True)
4 W = torch.randn(4,4, requires_grad=True)
5 y = torch.randn(10,4, requires_grad=True)
6 print(x)
7 print(y)
8 print(W)
```

```
In [2]: x
```

```
Out[2]: tensor([[ -1.1258, -1.1524, -0.2506, -0.4339],
 [ 0.8487, 0.6920, -0.3160, -2.1152],
 [ 0.3223, -1.2633, 0.3500, 0.3081],
 [ 0.1198, 1.2377, 1.1168, -0.2473],
 [-1.3527, -1.6959, 0.5667, 0.7935],
 [ 0.5988, -1.5551, -0.3414, 1.8530],
 [-0.2159, -0.7425, 0.5627, 0.2596],
 [-0.1740, -0.6787, 0.9383, 0.4889],
 [ 1.2032, 0.0845, -1.2001, -0.0048],
 [-0.5181, -0.3067, -1.5810, 1.7066]], requires_grad=True)
```

```
In [3]: W
```

```
Out[3]: tensor([[ 0.2055, -0.4503, -0.5731, -0.5554],
 [ 0.5943, 1.5419, 0.5073, -0.5910],
 [-1.3253, 0.1886, -0.0691, -0.4949],
 [-1.4959, -0.1938, 0.4455, 1.3253]], requires_grad=True)
```

```
In [4]: y
```

```
Out[4]: tensor([[ 1.5091, 2.0820, 1.7067, 2.3804],
 [-1.1256, -0.3170, -1.0925, -0.0852],
 [ 0.3276, -0.7607, -1.5991, 0.0185],
 [-0.7504, 0.1854, 0.6211, 0.6382],
 [-0.0033, -0.5344, 1.1687, 0.3945],
 [ 1.9415, 0.7915, -0.0203, -0.4372],
 [-0.2188, -2.4351, -0.0729, -0.0340],
 [ 0.9625, 0.3492, -0.9215, -0.0562],
 [-0.6227, -0.4637, 1.9218, -0.4025],
 [ 0.1239, 1.1648, 0.9234, 1.3873]], requires_grad=True)
```

Fig. 2. Pytorch 矩阵

## (2) 直接微分求導

下列為 Pytorch 程式碼，此程式碼根據目標函數  $f = \|\max(XW, 0) - Y\|_F^2$  與相關數學式  $f = \|\hat{Y} - Y\|_F^2$ 、 $\hat{Y} = \max(Z, 0)$ 、 $Z = XW$ ，來進行微分求導。

```

1 # f = (torch.clamp(x.mm(W), 0) - y).pow(2).sum()
2 f1 = (torch.clamp(x.mm(W), 0) - y).pow(2).sum()
3 # torch.clamp 讓小於零的值，賦值 0 零。
4 print(f1)
5
6 # XW 矩陣乘法
7 z = x.mm(W)
8 print(z)
9 # 測試 torch 寫法
10 # test = torch.mm(x, W)
11 # print(test)
12
13 # ReLU
14 m = torch.nn.ReLU()
15 tm = m(z)
16 y_hat = tm
17 # 建立第二次式
18 f2 = (y_hat - y).pow(2).sum()
19
20 print(f2)
21
22 # W.grad.zero_()
23 print(W.grad)
24
25 # f.backward()
26 f2.backward()
27
28 print(W.grad)
29 print(y.grad)
30 print(x.grad)

```

下列为 Pytorch 程式码，根据目标函数所产生的微分求导结果。

### 直接微分求導

```
In [8]: print(W.grad)
        print(y.grad)
        print(x.grad)

tensor([[ 18.2980,  2.7573,  2.3914, -0.1974],
        [ 11.0817,  6.6428,  2.5163, -20.3225],
        [-8.6662,  3.4506, -1.8979, -3.3608],
        [-21.1681, -6.6739, -1.0693, 27.0278]])
tensor([[ 2.8885e+00,  4.1639e+00,  3.4134e+00,  3.0501e+00],
        [-1.0589e+01, -2.7045e+00, -2.1849e+00, -1.7039e-01],
        [ 6.5523e-01, -1.5214e+00, -3.1982e+00, -1.5687e+00],
        [-1.5009e+00, -3.8551e+00,  4.9843e-01,  1.2764e+00],
        [-6.6077e-03, -1.0689e+00,  1.8791e+00, -4.2604e+00],
        [ 3.8829e+00,  1.5830e+00, -4.0504e-02, -7.2968e+00],
        [-4.3767e-01, -4.8701e+00, -1.4583e-01, -1.3166e+00],
        [ 1.9250e+00,  6.9834e-01, -1.8429e+00, -1.4750e+00],
        [-5.0359e+00, -9.2744e-01,  3.8436e+00, -8.0509e-01],
        [ 2.4780e-01,  2.3296e+00, -1.7491e-01, -4.2519e+00]])
tensor([[ 1.1002,  0.0860,  5.3377,  0.2788],
        [ 0.9583, 10.4633, -13.5234, -16.3639],
        [-0.8712, -0.9272, -0.7764,  2.0790],
        [-1.4504,  5.6914,  0.7613, -0.9693],
        [-1.2892, -3.4714, -1.9788,  4.8091],
        [-4.0523, -4.3127, -3.6114,  9.6703],
        [-0.7312, -0.7782, -0.6516,  1.7449],
        [-0.8191, -0.8718, -0.7300,  1.9547],
        [ 1.0350,  2.9930, -6.6743, -7.5333],
        [-2.4616, -2.4243, -2.1164,  5.7128]])
```

Fig. 3. Pytorch 直接求导

## (3) 公式推导求导

下列为 Pytorch 程式碼，此程式碼根据目标函数  $f = \| \max(XW, 0) - Y \|_F^2$  与相关数学式  $f = \| \hat{Y} - Y \|_F^2$ 、 $\hat{Y} = \max(Z, 0)$ 、 $Z = XW$ ，跟前章数学推导后的公式进行求导。

```

1 y_grad = -2*(y_hat-y)
2 print(y_grad)
3
4 v = abs(x.mm(W) * 0)
5 g = torch.heaviside(input =x.mm(W), values = v)
6 x_grad = 2*(torch.mul((y_hat-y),g)).mm(torch.t(W))
7 print(x_grad)
8
9 W_grad = 2*torch.t(x).mm(torch.mul((y_hat-y),g))
10 print(W_grad)

```

## 公式推導求導

```

In [9]: y_grad = -2*(y_hat-y)
        print(y_grad)

tensor([[ 2.8885e+00,  4.1639e+00,  3.4134e+00,  3.0501e+00],
        [-1.0589e+01, -2.7045e+00, -2.1849e+00, -1.7039e-01],
        [ 6.5523e-01, -1.5214e+00, -3.1982e+00, -1.5687e+00],
        [-1.5009e+00, -3.8551e+00,  4.9843e-01,  1.2764e+00],
        [-6.6077e-03, -1.0689e+00,  1.8791e+00, -4.2604e+00],
        [ 3.8829e+00,  1.5830e+00, -4.0504e-02, -7.2968e+00],
        [-4.3767e-01, -4.8701e+00, -1.4583e-01, -1.3166e+00],
        [ 1.9250e+00,  6.9834e-01, -1.8429e+00, -1.4750e+00],
        [-5.0359e+00, -9.2744e-01,  3.8436e+00, -8.0509e-01],
        [ 2.4780e-01,  2.3296e+00, -1.7491e-01, -4.2519e+00]],
        grad_fn=<MulBackward0>)

In [10]: v = abs(x.mm(W) * 0)
         g = torch.heaviside(input =x.mm(W), values = v)
         x_grad = 2*(torch.mul((y_hat-y),g)).mm(torch.t(W))
         print(x_grad)

tensor([[ 1.1002,  0.0860,  5.3377,  0.2788],
        [ 0.9583, 10.4633, -13.5234, -16.3639],
        [-0.8712, -0.9272, -0.7764,  2.0790],
        [-1.4504,  5.6914,  0.7613, -0.9693],
        [-1.2892, -3.4714, -1.9788,  4.8091],
        [-4.0523, -4.3127, -3.6114,  9.6703],
        [-0.7312, -0.7782, -0.6516,  1.7449],
        [-0.8191, -0.8718, -0.7300,  1.9547],
        [ 1.0350,  2.9930, -6.6743, -7.5333],
        [-2.4616, -2.4243, -2.1164,  5.7128]], grad_fn=<MulBackward0>)

In [11]: W_grad = 2*torch.t(x).mm(torch.mul((y_hat-y),g))
         print(W_grad)

tensor([[ 18.2980,  2.7573,  2.3914, -0.1974],
        [ 11.0817,  6.6428,  2.5163, -20.3225],
        [-8.6662,  3.4506, -1.8979, -3.3608],
        [-21.1681, -6.6739, -1.0693, 27.0278]], grad_fn=<MulBackward0>)

```

Fig. 4. Pytorch 公式求导