

通过 numpy 实现神经网络

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$\delta^{(l)}$	第 L 层的误差项。反映了不同神经元对网络能力的贡献程度，从而比较好地解决了贡献度分配问题 (Credit Assignment Problem, CAP) .
$z^{(l)}$	第 L 层的净输入值
a^l	第 L 层的经过非线性函数的值 $a^l = f_l'(z^{(l)})$, 也就是下一层的输入 $X^{(l+1)}$
$Loss(y,t)$	单个样本的损失函数。y,t 为列向量，分别代表预测值和真实/目标值
\odot	Hadamard 积，对应元素相乘
\bullet	np.dot(X,Y) 矩阵运算

$$\delta^{(l)} = \frac{\partial Loss(y,t)}{\partial z^{(l)}} = f_l'(z^{(l)}) \odot ((W^{(l+1)})^T \bullet \delta^{(l+1)}) \quad (1)$$

因为 $f_l'(z^{(l)})=f(a^l) \odot [1 - f(a^l)]=f(X^{(l+1)}) \odot [1 - f(X^{(l+1)})]$ (2)

对于 sigmoid 函数，其偏导数可以用函数值直接表示，所以可以直接将导数 $f_l'(z^{(l)})$ 改写成 $f(X^{(l+1)}) \odot [1 - f(X^{(l+1)})]$ ，这样可以在反向传播的 for 循环里直接用下一层的数据，而不是用上一层的数据(因为反向传播的参数是从最后一次往前传，在求第 L 层的 $\delta^{(l)}$ 时，是通过上一层的参数得到的，当前层的净输入 $Z^{(l)}$ 是没有记录的，当然可以在前向传播的时候记录净输入值 $Z^{(l)}$ ，但在 for 循环的时候需要单独处理数组越界即-1 的位置)。

$$\delta^{(l)} = \frac{\partial Loss(y,t)}{\partial z^{(l)}} = f(X^{(l+1)}) \odot [1 - f(X^{(l+1)})] \odot ((W^{(l+1)})^T \bullet \delta^{(l+1)}) \quad (3)$$

隐藏层的参数梯度：
参数 W 和 b 的梯度

$$\frac{\partial Loss(y,t)}{\partial W^{(l)}} = \delta^{(l)} \bullet (a^{(l-1)})^T = \delta^{(l)} \bullet (X^{(l)})^T \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\partial Loss(y,t)}{\partial b^{(l)}} = \delta^{(l)} \quad (5)$$

输出(最后一层)的参数更新：

$$Loss(y, t) = \frac{1}{2}(y - t)^2 \quad (6)$$

因为最后一层的时候为 $y = a^{end} = f(z^{end})$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \delta^{(end)} &= \frac{\partial Loss(y, t)}{\partial z^{(end)}} = \frac{\partial(\frac{1}{2}(y - t)^2)}{\partial z^{(end)}} = \frac{\partial(\frac{1}{2}(f(z^{(end)}) - t)^2)}{\partial z^{(end)}} = (f(z^{(end)}) - t)(f'(z^{(end)})) \\ &= (y - t)(f'(z^{(end)})) = (y - t)(a^{(end)})(1 - a^{(end)}) \quad (7) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } \delta^{(end)} = \frac{\partial Loss(y, t)}{\partial z^{(end)}} = (y - t)(f'(z^{(end)})) = (y - t)(a^{(end)})(1 - a^{(end)}) \quad (8)$$

综上所述最终会用到的公式：

求最终输出层的误差项：

$$\delta^{(end)} = \frac{\partial Loss(y, t)}{\partial z^{(end)}} = (y - t)(f'(z^{(end)})) = (y - t)(a^{(end)})(1 - a^{(end)}) \quad (8)$$

求隐藏层的误差项：

$$\delta^{(l)} = \frac{\partial Loss(y, t)}{\partial z^{(l)}} = f(X^{(l+1)}) \odot [1 - f(X^{(l+1)})] \odot ((W^{(l+1)})^T \bullet \delta^{(l+1)}) \quad (3)$$

求梯度：

$$\frac{\partial Loss(y, t)}{\partial W^{(l)}} = \delta^{(l)} \bullet (a^{(l-1)})^T = \delta^{(l)} \bullet (X^{(l)})^T \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\partial Loss(y, t)}{\partial b^{(l)}} = \delta^{(l)} \quad (5)$$

"""

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File: NN.py

Describe: 通过 numpy 实现一个简单的神经网络 并通过 sklearn 鸢尾花数据集进行分类预测

"""

import numpy as np

class Activation_Function:

def forward(self, X):

return 1 / (1 + np.exp(-X))

def backward(self, X):

return X * (1 - X)

定义一个单层隐藏的神经网络层

```
class SimpleNeuralNetwork:
```

```
    def __init__(self, input_size, output_size, activationFuction):
```

```
        self.input_size = input_size
```

```
        self.output_size = output_size
```

```
        self.activationFuction = activationFuction
```

```
        self.W = np.random.uniform(low=-0.5, high=0.5, size=(output_size, input_size))
```

```
        self.b = np.zeros(shape=(output_size, 1))
```

```
    def forward(self, X):
```

```
        self.input = X
```

```
        Z = np.dot(self.W, X) + self.b
```

```
        self.output = self.activationFuction.forward(Z)
```

```
        return self.output
```

```
    def backward(self, delta):
```

```
        # 计算上一层的delta
```

```
        self.delta = self.activationFuction.backward(self.input) * np.dot(self.W.T, delta)
```

```
        self.W_grad = np.dot(delta, self.input.T)
```

```
        self.b_grad = delta
```

```
class NeuralNetworks:
```

```
    def __init__(self, layers):
```

```
        self.layers = []
```

```
        for i in range(len(layers) - 1):
```

```
            self.layers.append(SimpleNeuralNetwork(layers[i], layers[i + 1],
```

```
Activation_Function()))
```

```
    def train(self, input, target, lr):
```

```
        self.predict(input)
```

```
        self.caculated_gradient(target=target)
```

```
        self.update_W_b(lr=lr)
```

```
    def predict(self, input):
```

```
        for i in range(len(self.layers)):
```

```
            output = self.layers[i].forward(input)
```

```
            input = output
```

```
        return output
```

```
    def caculated_gradient(self, target):
```

```
        delta = (self.layers[-1].output - target) * self.layers[-
```

```
1].activationFuction.backward(self.layers[-1].output)
```

```
        for layer in self.layers[::-1]:
```

```
layer.backward(delta)
delta = layer.delta
```

```
def update_W_b(self, lr):
    for layer in self.layers:
        layer.W -= layer.W_grad * lr
        layer.b -= layer.b_grad * lr
```

```
def loss(self, y_pre, target):
    return ((y_pre - target)**2).sum()/2
```

```
def one_hot(target, n):
    list = []
    for i in target:
        inner_list = []
        for j in range(n):
            if i == j:
                inner_list.append(1)
            else:
                inner_list.append(0)
        list.append(inner_list)
    return np.array(list).reshape(len(target), -1)
```

```
def train():
    from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
    epoch = 400
    data = load_iris().data
    targets = load_iris().target
    targets = one_hot(target=targets, n=3)
    model = NeuralNetworks([4, 6, 3])
    for index in range(epoch):
        loss = 0
        for (input, target) in zip(data, targets):
            model.train(input.reshape(-1, 1), target.reshape(-1, 1), lr=0.05)
            loss += model.loss(model.predict(input.reshape(-1, 1)), target.reshape(-1, 1))
        if index % 10 == 0:
            print('第{index}次迭代的 loss:{loss}'.format(index=index, loss=loss))

    return model
```

```
def test(model):
    from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
    data = load_iris().data
```

```
targets = load_iris().target
sum=0
for i in range(len(data)):
    y_pre=model.predict(data[i].reshape(-1,1)).argmax()
    sum+=(y_pre==targets[i])

return sum/(len(data))
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    model=train()
    print(test(model))
```

"""

结果:

第 360 次迭代的 loss:0.4684289119392209
第 370 次迭代的 loss:0.47037902629258793
第 380 次迭代的 loss:0.4748604631962376
第 390 次迭代的 loss:0.4822365144828569
0.96

"""