# 手写字符识别(下)

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#### 回顾

- ▶ 既然希望神经网络的输出尽可能的接近真正想要预测的值,那么就可以通过比较当前网络的预测值与目标值,根据两者的差异情况来更新每一层的权重矩阵。
- ▶ 如何比较差异情况? 损失函数(loss function)
- ▶ 如何更新权重矩阵? 梯度下降(Gradient descend)

#### 回顾

- ▶ 损失函数,又称为误差函数(error function),也有叫cost function。是用于衡量预测值和目标值差异的函数。
- ▶ loss function的输出值越高表示差异性越大,那么神经网络的训练目标就是尽可能的缩小差异
- ▶ 本次实验中采用的loss function为;  $E(w) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{k} -t_k^n \ln y_k(x_n, w)$  (推导过程详见准备知识.pdf文档)。训练目标是调整w,使得E(w)最小

#### 回顾

- ▶ 梯度下降:通过使loss值向当前点对应梯度的反方向不断移动,来降低loss。一次移动多少是由学习速率(learning rate)来控制的。
- ▶ 难点1: 有可能梯度下降只能找到局部最小值,找不到全局最小值
- ▶ 难点2:如何快速的计算梯度?如何更新隐藏层的权重?本次实验用到的是反向传播算法。(反向传播算法是一种计算梯度的方法,其贡献如同FFT)

#### 背景知识

- ▶ 链式法则是微积分中的求导法则,用以求一个复合函数的导数。所谓的复合函数, 是指以一个函数作为另一个函数的自变量。
- ▶ 链式法则描述: 若h(x)=f(g(x)),则h'(x)=f'(g(x))g'(x)
- ▶ 例子:

例如f(x)=2x+2,g(x)=3x+3,g(f(x))就是一个复合函数,并且g'(f(x))=6

#### 误差反向传播-整体代价函数

- ▶ 训练目标是调整W, 使得损失函数 $E(w) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{k} -t_k^n \ln y_k(x_n, w)$  越来越小
- ▶ 在批量梯度下降法中,给定一个包含N个样例的数据集,我们可以定义整体代价函数为:  $E_{total}(w,b) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} E\left(W^{(t)}, B^{(t)}\right) + \frac{\lambda}{2} ||W^{(t)}||_{2}^{2}$
- ▶ 第二项是一个正则化项 (也叫**权重衰减项**) :  $L_2$ 正则,其目的是减小权重的幅度, 防止过度拟合。

#### 梯度下降

▶ 梯度下降:通过使loss值向当前点对应梯度的反方向不断移动,来降低loss。 t+1次 迭代的W是上一次的 $W^{(t)}$ 减去 $\eta^* E_{total}(W^{(t)}, B^{(t)})$ 对 $W^{(t)}$ 的偏导值,同样的方式处 理B偏置向量。一次移动多少是由学习速率 $\eta$ 来控制的。在本实验中,前50的大周 期推荐设置 $\eta$ =0.1;后50次的大周期推荐设置 $\eta$ =0.01。

$$W^{(t+1)} = W^{(t)} - \eta \frac{\partial E_{total}(W^{(t)} \underline{B}^{(t)})}{\underline{\partial W}^{(t)}}$$

$$B^{(t+1)} = B^{(t)} - \eta \frac{\partial E_{total}(W^{(t)}, B^{(t)})}{\partial B^{(t)}}$$

# 难点在于偏导怎么计算?

$$\frac{\partial E_{total}(W^{(t)},B^{(t)})}{\partial W^{(t)}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial (\frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N} E_n(W^{(t)},B^{(t)}) + \frac{\lambda}{2}||W^{(t)}||^2)}{\partial W^{(t)}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{\partial E_n(W^{(t)},B^{(t)})}{\partial W^{(t)}} + \lambda W^{(t)}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_{total}(W^{(t)},B^{(t)})}{\partial B^{(t)}} = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{\partial E_n(W^{(t)},B^{(t)})}{\partial B^{(t)}}$$

#### 回顾一次迭代前向计算的过程

$$z_{j}^{(1)} = f(a_{j}^{(1)}) \qquad z_{j}^{(2)} = f(a_{j}^{(2)}) \qquad y_{l} = \sigma\left(a_{l}^{(3)}\right)$$

$$x \rightarrow a^{(1)} \rightarrow z^{(1)} \rightarrow a^{(2)} \rightarrow z^{(2)} \rightarrow a^{(3)} \rightarrow y$$

$$a_{j}^{(1)} = \sum_{i=1}^{D} w_{ji}^{(1)} x_{i} + b_{j}$$

$$a_{k}^{(2)} = \sum_{j=1}^{M} w_{kj}^{(2)} z_{j} + b_{k}$$

$$(x_{1}, \dots, x_{D})$$

$$(x_{1}, \dots, x_{D})$$

此处w的上标为w矩阵所处的层数,在一次迭代的计算中,t就没必要了

$$a_l^{(3)} = \sum_{k=1}^N w_{lk}^{(3)} z_k + b_l$$

### E对 $w^{(3)}$ , $b^{(3)}$ 求导

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial W^{(3)}} = \frac{\partial E(y)}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y(a^{(3)})}{\partial a^{(3)}} \frac{\partial a^{(3)}}{\partial w^{(3)}}$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial b^{(3)}} = \frac{\partial E(y)}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y(a^{(3)})}{\partial a^{(3)}} \frac{\partial a^{(3)}}{\partial b^{(3)}}$$

记为: 
$$\delta^{(3)} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial a^{(3)}} = \frac{\partial E(y)}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y(a^{(3)})}{\partial a^{(3)}}$$

$$z_{j}^{(1)} = f(a_{j}^{(1)}) \qquad z_{j}^{(2)} = f(a_{j}^{(2)}) \qquad y_{l} = \sigma(a_{l}^{(3)})$$

$$x \to a^{(1)} \to z^{(1)} \to a^{(2)} \to z^{(2)} \to a^{(3)} \to y$$

$$a_{j}^{(1)} = \sum_{i=1}^{D} w_{ji}^{(1)} x_{i} + b_{j}^{(1)}$$

$$a_{k}^{(2)} = \sum_{j=1}^{M} w_{kj}^{(2)} z_{j}^{(1)} + b_{k}^{(2)}$$

 $a_l^{(3)} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} w_{lk}^{(3)} z_k^{(2)} + b_l^{(3)}$ 

# 求导 $\delta^{(3)}$ -1

$$\delta^{(3)} = \frac{\partial E(y)}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y(a^{(3)})}{\partial a^{(3)}} - \frac{\partial \sum_{k=1}^{10} -t_k^n \ln y_k}{\partial y} \frac{\partial (\frac{e^{a_k^{(3)}}}{\sum_{k=1}^{10} e^{a_k^{(3)}}})}{\partial a^{(3)}}$$

▶ 假设
$$t_k^{10}$$
中k=j的时候 $t_j^n$ 位为1,那么当k=j时:

▶  $\delta_j^{(3)} = \frac{\partial (-\ln y_j)}{\partial y_j} \frac{\partial (\frac{e^{a_j^{(3)}}}{\partial a_j^{(3)}})}{\frac{\sum_{k=1}^{10} e^{a_k^{(3)}}}{\partial a_j^{(3)}}}$ 

= $(-\frac{1}{y_j})(\frac{e^{a_j^{(3)}}\sum_{k=1}^{10} e^{a_k^{(3)}} - e^{a_j^{(3)}}e^{a_j^{(3)}}}{(\sum_{k=1}^{10} e^{a_k^{(3)}})^2})$ 

= $(-\frac{1}{y_j})(\frac{e^{a_j^{(3)}}}{\sum_{k=1}^{10} e^{a_k^{(3)}}} - \frac{e^{a_j^{(3)}}e^{a_j^{(3)}}}{(\sum_{k=1}^{10} e^{a_k^{(3)}})^2})$ 

= $(-\frac{1}{y_j})(y_j - y_j^2) = y_j - 1$ 

相关求导公式:

 $y_k$ 

$$y = lnx y' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$y = e^x y' = e^x$$

$$y = x^n y' = nx^{n-1}$$

$$\left(\frac{v(x)}{u(x)}\right)' = \frac{u(x)v'(x) - u'(x)v(x)}{(u(x))^2}$$

# 求导 $\delta^{(3)}$ -2

▶ 假设 $t_k^n$ 中k=j的时候 $t_j^n$ 位为1,那么当 $k \neq j$ 时:

$$\delta_{i}^{(3)} = \frac{\partial(-\ln y_{j})}{\partial y_{j}} \frac{\partial(\frac{e^{a_{j}^{(3)}}}{\sum_{k=1}^{10} e^{a_{k}^{(3)}}})}{\frac{\sum_{k=1}^{10} e^{a_{k}^{(3)}}}{\partial a_{i}^{(3)}}}$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{y_{j}}\right) \left(\frac{0*\sum_{k=1}^{10} e^{a_{k}^{(3)}} - e^{a_{j}^{(3)}} e^{a_{i}^{(3)}}}{(\sum_{k=1}^{10} e^{a_{k}^{(3)}})^{2}}\right)$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{y_{j}}\right) \left(-\frac{e^{a_{j}^{(3)}} e^{a_{i}^{(3)}}}{(\sum_{k=1}^{10} e^{a_{k}^{(3)}})^{2}}\right)$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{y_{j}}\right) \left(-y_{j}y_{i}\right) = y_{i}$$

# 求导 $\delta^{(3)}$ -3

- ▶ 由于综合起来 $t_k^n$ 中k=j的时候 $t_j^n$ 位为1,  $k \neq j$ 时为0, 所以

对 
$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{ij}^{(3)}}$$
,  $\frac{\partial E}{\partial b_i^{(3)}}$  求导

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{ij}^{(3)}} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial a_i^{(3)}} \frac{\partial (a_i^{(3)})}{\partial w_{ij}^{(3)}} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial a_i^{(3)}} \frac{\partial (\sum_{k=1}^N w_{ik}^{(3)} z_k^{(2)} + b_i^{(2)})}{\partial w_{ij}^{(3)}} = \delta_i^{(3)} z_j^{(2)}$$

▶ 综合起来,
$$\frac{\partial E(W^{(3)},b^{(3)})}{\partial W^{(3)}} = \delta^{(3)}(z^{(2)})^T$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial b_i^{(3)}} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial a_i^{(3)}} \frac{\partial (a_i^{(3)})}{\partial b_i^{(3)}} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial a_i^{(3)}} \frac{\partial (\sum_{k=1}^N w_{ik}^{(3)} z_k^{(2)} + b_i^{(2)})}{\partial b_i^{(3)}} = \delta_i^{(3)} * 1 = \delta_i^{(3)}$$

## E对 $w^{(2)}$ , $b^{(2)}$ 求导分解

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial W^{(2)}} = \frac{\partial E(y)}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y(a^{(3)})}{\partial a^{(3)}} \frac{\partial a^{(3)}}{\partial z^{(2)}} \frac{\partial z^{(2)}}{\partial a^{(2)}} \frac{\partial a^{(2)}}{\partial W^{(2)}}$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial b^{(2)}} = \frac{\partial E(y)}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y(a^{(3)})}{\partial a^{(3)}} \frac{\partial a^{(3)}}{\partial z^{(2)}} \frac{\partial z^{(2)}}{\partial a^{(2)}} \frac{\partial a^{(2)}}{\partial b^{(2)}}$$

记为: 
$$\delta^{(2)} = \frac{\partial E(y)}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y(a^{(3)})}{\partial a^{(3)}} \frac{\partial a^{(3)}}{\partial z^{(2)}} \frac{\partial z^{(2)}}{\partial a^{(2)}} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial a^{(2)}}$$

$$z_{j}^{(1)} = f(a_{j}^{(1)}) \qquad z_{j}^{(2)} = f(a_{j}^{(2)}) \qquad y_{l} = \sigma(a_{l}^{(3)})$$

$$x \to a^{(1)} \to z^{(1)} \to a^{(2)} \to z^{(2)} \to a^{(3)} \to y$$

$$a_{j}^{(1)} = \sum_{i=1}^{D} w_{ji}^{(1)} x_{i} + b_{j}$$

$$a_{k}^{(2)} = \sum_{j=1}^{M} w_{kj}^{(2)} z_{j}^{(1)} + b_{k}^{(2)}$$

$$a_l^{(3)} = \sum_{k=1}^{N} w_{jk}^{(3)} z_k^{(2)} + b_k^{(3)}$$

# 求8(2)

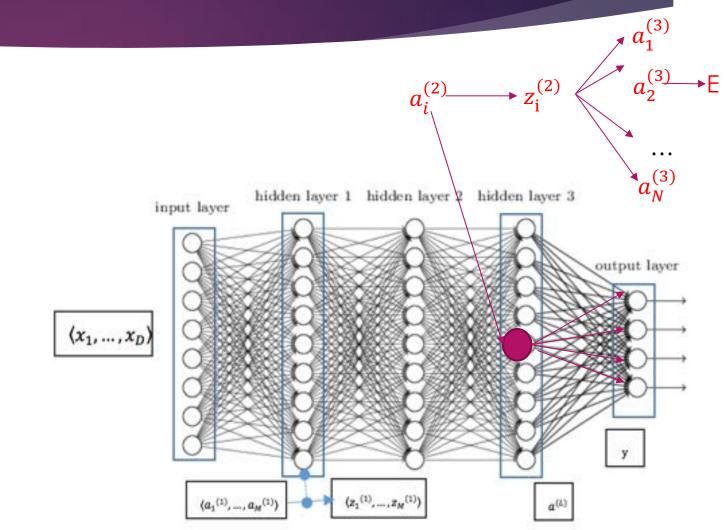
$$\delta_{i}^{(2)} = \sum_{j=1}^{L} \delta_{j}^{(3)} \frac{\partial a_{j}^{(3)}}{\partial z_{i}^{(2)}} \frac{\partial z_{i}^{(2)}}{\partial a_{i}^{(2)}}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{L} \delta_{j}^{(3)} \frac{\partial (\sum_{k=1}^{N} w_{jk}^{(3)} z_{k} + b_{k}^{(3)})}{\partial z_{i}^{(2)}} \frac{\partial z_{i}^{(2)}}{\partial a_{i}^{(2)}}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{L} \delta_{j}^{(3)} w_{ji}^{(3)} f'(z_{i}^{(2)})$$

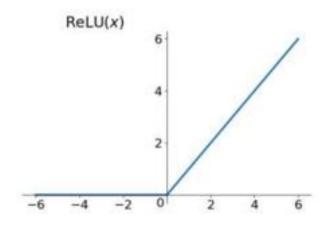
表示成矩阵的形式为:

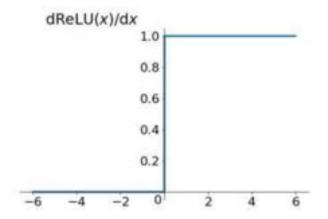
$$\delta^{(2)} = \delta^{(3)}(w^{(3)})^T \odot f'(z^{(2)})$$
  
此处, $z_i^{(2)} = f(a_i^{(2)})$ , f为relu函数。



#### relu函数及其求导

- ▶ relu函数的定义:  $f(x) = \max(0, x)$
- ▶ relu函数的导数:  $f'^{(x)} =$   $\begin{cases} if \ x > 0, f'(x) = 1 \\ else \ f'(x) = 0 \end{cases}$





对 
$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{ij}^{(2)}}$$
,  $\frac{\partial E}{\partial b_i^{(2)}}$  求导

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{ij}^{(2)}} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial a_i^{(2)}} \frac{\partial (a_i^{(2)})}{\partial w_{ij}^{(2)}} = \delta_i^{(2)} \frac{\partial (\sum_{j=1}^M w_{kj}^{(2)} z_j^{(1)} + b_k^{(2)})}{\partial w_{ij}^{(2)}} = \delta_i^{(2)} z_j^{(1)}$$

• 综合起来,
$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial W^{(2)}} = \delta^{(2)}(z^{(1)})^T$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial b_i^{(2)}} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial a_i^{(2)}} \frac{\partial (a_i^{(2)})}{\partial b_i^{(2)}} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial a_i^{(2)}} \frac{\partial (\sum_{j=1}^M w_{kj}^{(2)} z_j^{(1)} + b_k^{(2)})}{\partial b_i^{(3)}} = \delta_i^{(2)} * 1 = \delta_i^{(2)}$$

对 
$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{ij}^{(1)}}$$
,  $\frac{\partial E}{\partial b_i^{(1)}}$  求导

- ▶ 同 $\delta^{(2)}$ 的过程,求出: $\delta^{(1)} = \delta^{(2)}(w^{(2)})^T \odot f'(z^{(1)})$
- $\frac{\partial E}{\partial W^{(1)}} = \delta^{(1)}(x)^{T}$   $\frac{\partial E}{\partial b^{(1)}} = \delta^{(1)}$

#### 综上,误差反向传播求导及调整步骤

- $\blacktriangleright$  求出输出层的 $\delta^{(3)}$ : 本例中经过推导  $\delta^{(3)} = y t$
- ▶ 求出 $\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{ij}^{(3)}}$ ,  $\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{ij}^{(3)}}$ : 本例中经过推导 $\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{ij}^{(3)}} = \delta_{i}^{(3)} z_{j}^{(2)}$ ,  $\frac{\partial E}{\partial b_{i}^{(3)}} = \delta_{i}^{(3)}$ ,推导时从后往前,i表示的是L+1层维度,j表示的是L层维度,然而前向计算时矩阵W的i表示的是L层维度,j表示L+1层维度,这里要特别注意。此处以前置矩阵定义为主。所以以下做调整时是有将推导的公式做了转置处理。
- ▶ 调整 $W^{(3)(t+1)} = W^{(3)(t)} \eta \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{\partial E}{\partial W^{(3)(t)}} \eta \lambda W^{(3)(t)} = W^{(3)(t)} \eta z^{(2)(T)} \delta^{(3)} \eta \lambda W^{(3)(t)}$ ,此处的z和 $\delta$ 均为加了样本点维度的矩阵,跟推导时用的单个样本点不同。
- ▶ 求出倒数第二层的 $\delta^{(2)}$ : 本例经过推导 $\delta^{(2)} = \delta^{(3)}(w^{(3)(t)})^T \odot f'(z^{(2)})$
- **週整W**<sup>(2)(t+1)</sup> = W<sup>(2)(t)</sup>  $\eta z^{(1)(T)} \delta^{(2)} \eta \lambda W^{(2)(t)}$  ,此处的加入的t表示的是迭代的次数,此处的z和 $\delta$ 均为加了样本点维度的矩阵,跟推导时用的单个样本点不同。
- ▶ 求出第一层的 $\delta^{(1)}$ : 本例经过推导 $\delta^{(1)} = \delta^{(2)}(w^{(2)(t)})^T \odot f'(z^{(1)})$
- **週整W**<sup>(1)(t+1)</sup> = W<sup>(1)(t)</sup>  $\eta x^{(T)} \delta^{(1)} \eta \lambda W^{(1)(t)}$  ,此处的加入的t表示的是迭代的次数,此处的x和 $\delta$ 均为加了样本点维度的矩阵,跟推导时用的单个样本点不同。