卷积神经网络(3)



概览

- 1. 卷积核的来源。
- 2. 卷积神经网络中的参数。
- 3. 卷积神经网络的反向传播算法。
 - 1. 池化层的前一层的残差。
 - 2. 卷积层的前一层的残差。
 - 3. 卷积核参数的梯度。
- 4. 了解卷积神经网络中的经典模型。

1. 卷积核的来源

卷积核来源

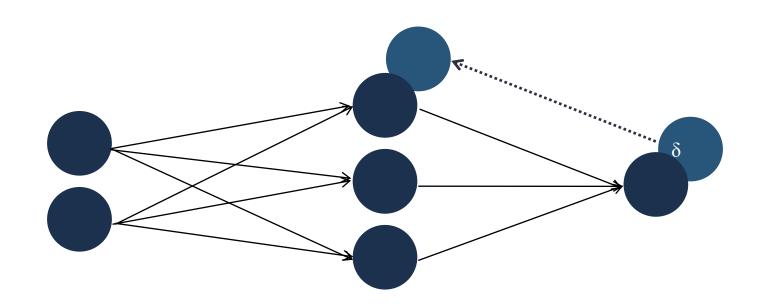
1. 根据实践经验、统计学规律进行人工设定。

例如Sobel算子, Prewitt算子等。



卷积核来源

2. 通过训练得到: 反向传播算法。



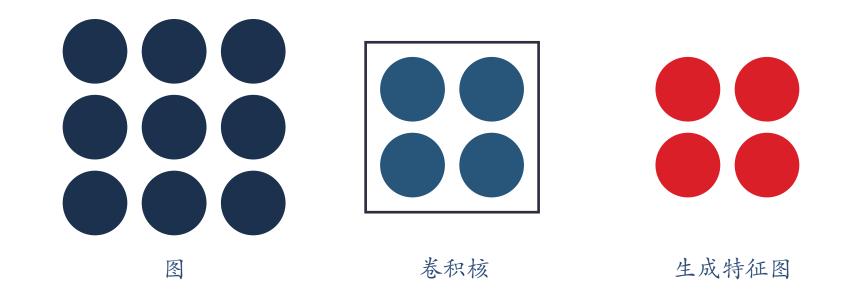
卷积核的来源

思考: 两种卷积核 (或算子) 来源的优缺点?

2. 卷积神经网络中的参数

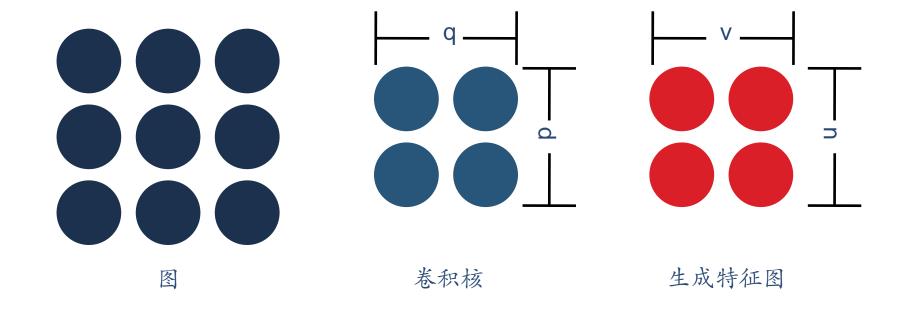
2.1 卷积中的参数

卷积的参数是什么



卷积核是需要求解的参数。

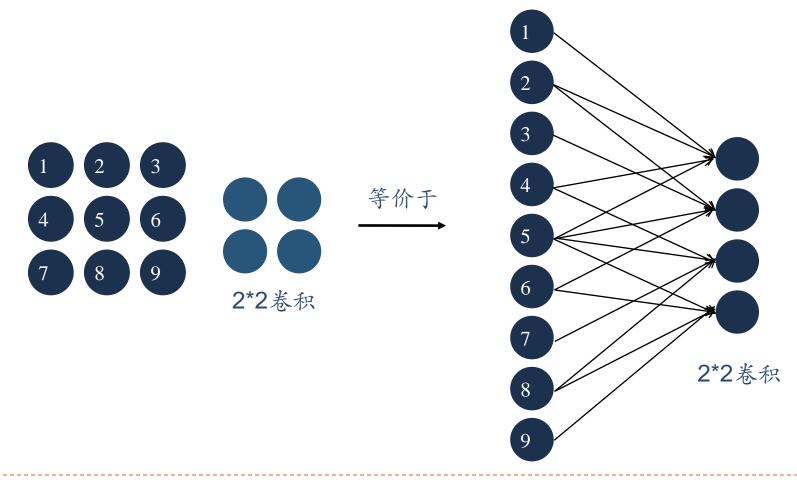
卷积运算



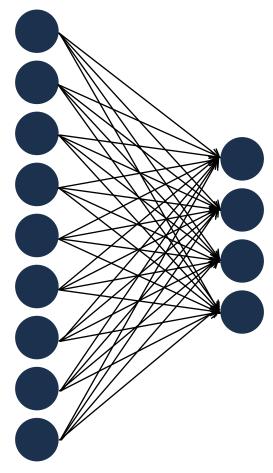
$$z_{u,v}^{(l+1)} = \sum_{p} \sum_{q} w_{p,q}^{(l+1)} a_{u+p-1,v+q-1}^{(l)} + b^{(l+1)} \qquad a_{u,v}^{(l+1)} = \sigma(z_{u,v}^{(l+1)})$$

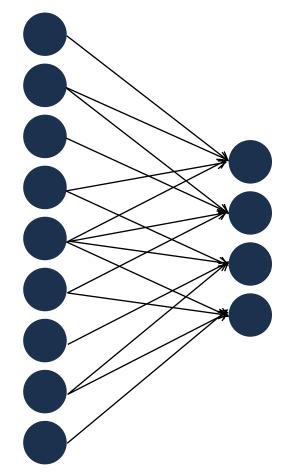
2.2 卷积与全连接的关系

卷积展开



全连接与局部连接对比

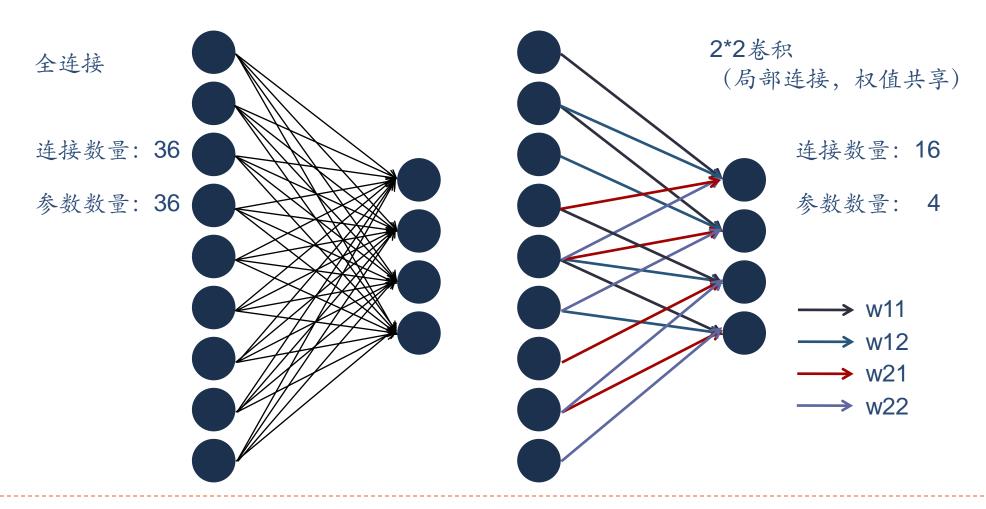




全连接

2*2卷积

全连接与卷积的参数对比



3. CNN的反向传播算法

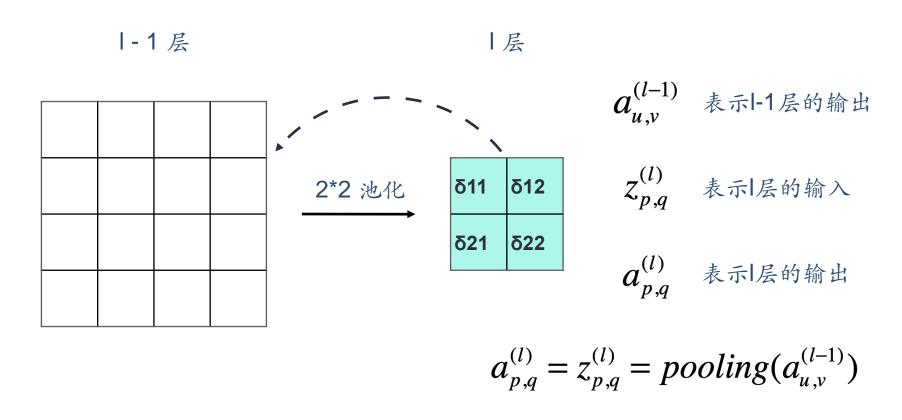
CNN反向传播算法

与全连接神经网络相比

- 1. 池化层的前一层残差计算。
- 2. 卷积层的前一层残差计算。
- 3. 卷积核中的参数的偏导数计算。

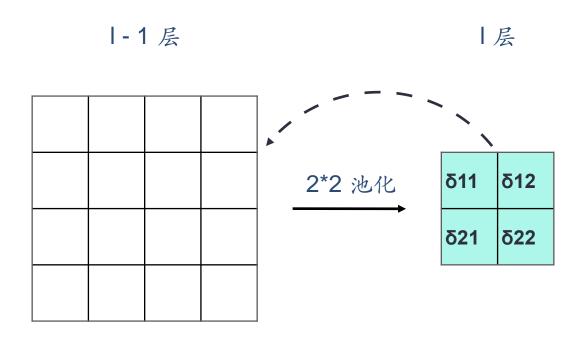
3.1 池化层的前一 层残差

池化层前向传播



为了方便, 此处使用步长等于滑窗大小的池化方法。且不考虑池化层激活函数。

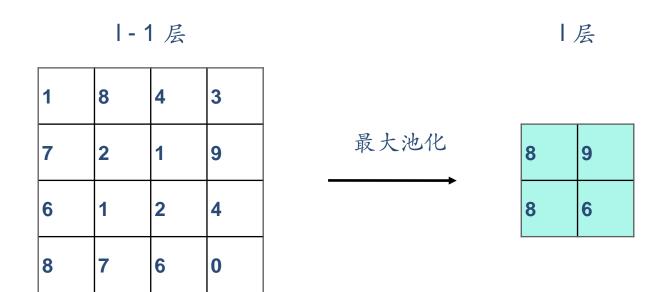
池化层的前一层的残差



一般的, 池化层没有参数需要学习, 仅需要将残差传递给前一层即可。

最大池化层的前 一层残差

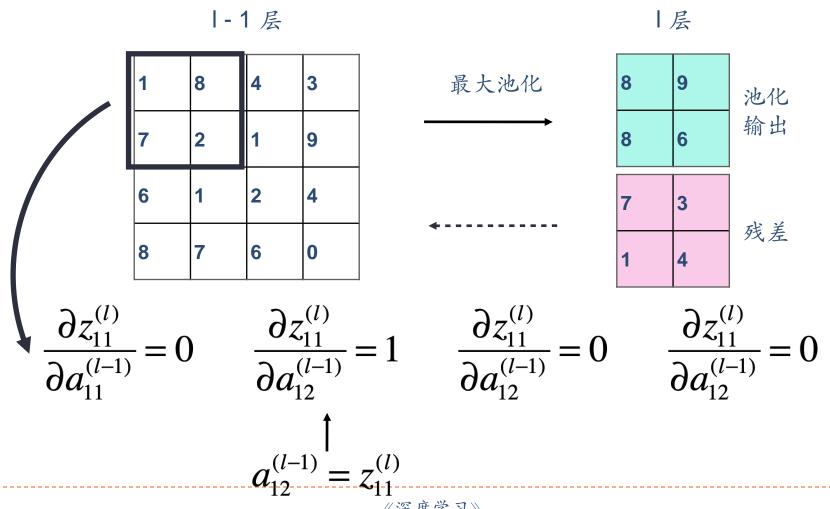
最大池化层的前向传播



$$a_{p,q}^{(l)} = z_{p,q}^{(l)} = \max(a_{(p-1)^*m+1,(q-1)^*n+1}^{(l-1)}, \cdots, a_{p^*m,q^*n}^{(l-1)})$$
 此处的m、n指步长。

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最大池化层的前一层残差



最大池化层的前一层残差

$$\delta_{u,v}^{(l-1)} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial a_{u,v}^{(l-1)}} \frac{\partial a_{u,v}^{(l-1)}}{\partial z_{u,v}^{(l-1)}} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_{p,q}^{(l)}} \frac{\partial z_{p,q}^{(l)}}{\partial a_{u,v}^{(l-1)}} \frac{\partial a_{u,v}^{(l-1)}}{\partial z_{u,v}^{(l-1)}} = \delta_{p,q}^{(l)} \frac{\partial z_{p,q}^{(l)}}{\partial a_{u,v}^{(l-1)}} \sigma'(z_{u,v}^{(l-1)})$$

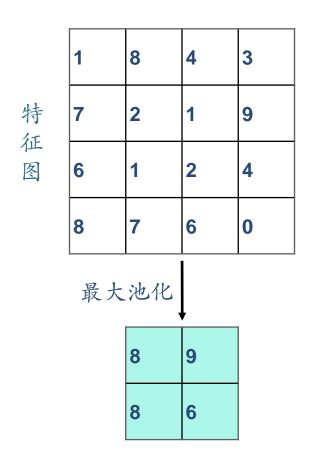
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\partial Z_{p,q}^{(l)}}{\partial a_{u,v}^{(l-1)}} = 0$$

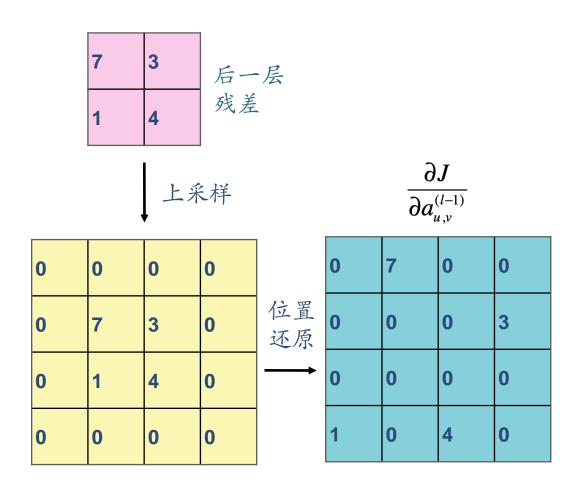
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\partial Z_{p,q}^{(l)}}{\partial a_{u,v}^{(l-1)}} = 1$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\partial Z_{p,q}^{(l)}}{\partial a_{u,v}^{(l-1)}} = \delta_{p,q}^{(l)} \sigma'(z_{u,v}^{(l-1)})$$

$$\delta_{u,v}^{(l-1)} = upsample(\delta_{p,q}^{(l)})\sigma'(z_{u,v}^{(l-1)})$$

最大池化层前向与反向传播



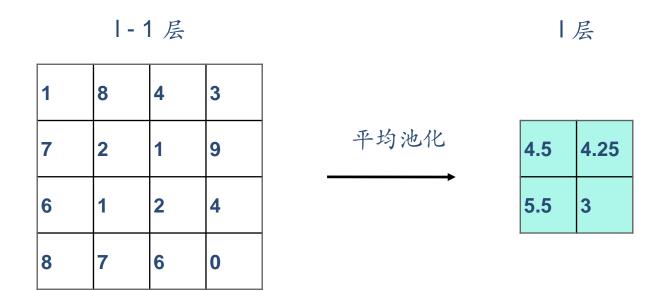


前向传播

反向传播

平均池化层的前一层残差

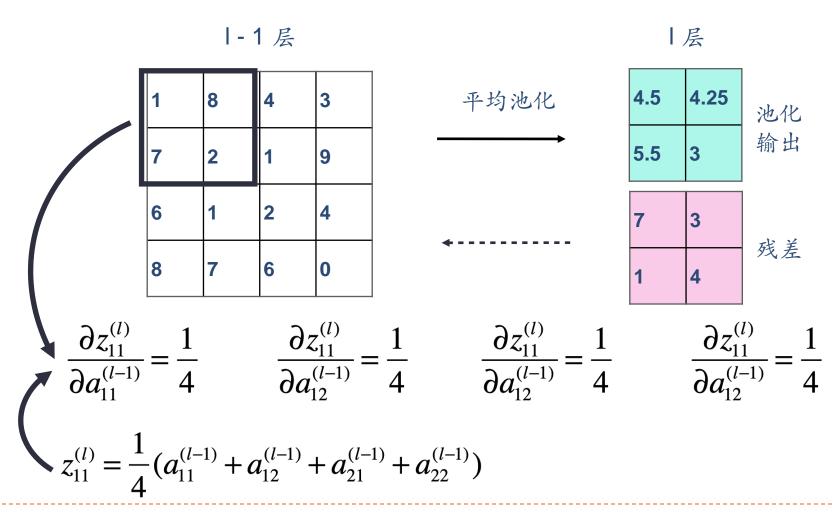
平均池化层的前向传播



$$a_{p,q}^{(l)} = z_{p,q}^{(l)} = avg(sum(a_{(p-1)*m+1,(q-1)*n+1}^{(l-1)}, \cdots, a_{p*m,q*n}^{(l-1)}))$$

此处的m、n指步长。

平均池化层的前一层残差

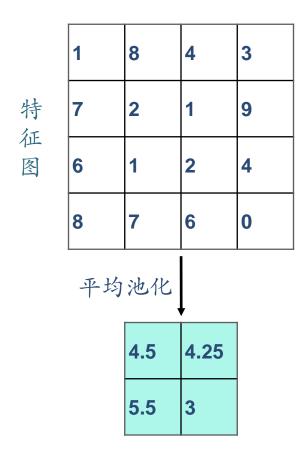


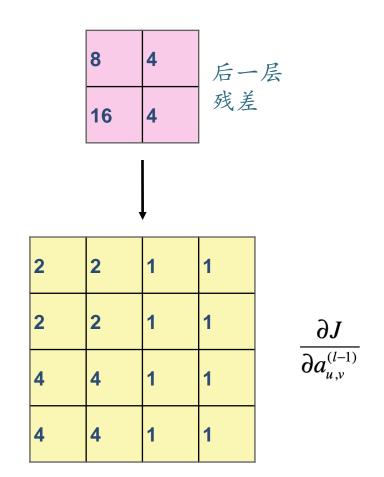
平均池化层的前一层残差

$$\delta_{u,v}^{(l-1)} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial a_{u,v}^{(l-1)}} \frac{\partial a_{u,v}^{(l-1)}}{\partial z_{u,v}^{(l-1)}} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_{p,q}^{(l)}} \frac{\partial z_{p,q}^{(l)}}{\partial a_{u,v}^{(l-1)}} \frac{\partial a_{u,v}^{(l-1)}}{\partial z_{u,v}^{(l-1)}} = \frac{1}{m*n} \delta_{p,q}^{(l)} \sigma'(z_{u,v}^{(l-1)})$$

其中M、n分别表示滑窗的高、宽。

平均池化层的前向与反向传播





前向传播

前向传播

3.2 卷积层的前一层残差

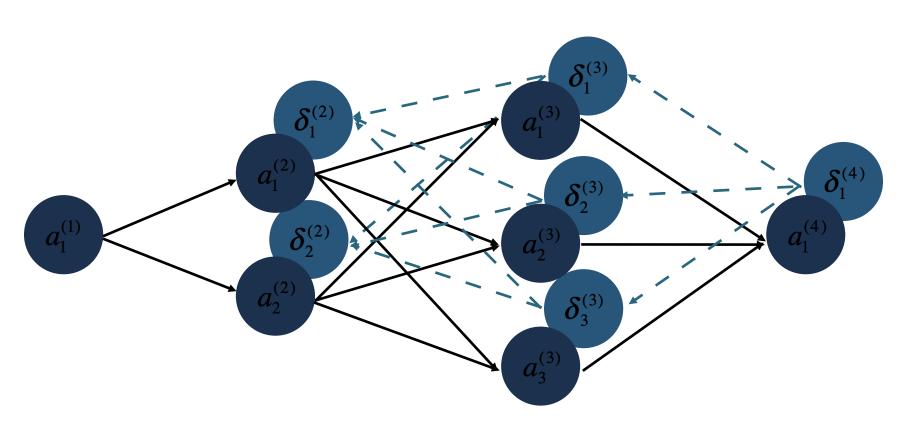
全连接ANN反向传播算法

全连接神经网络隐藏层的残差:

$$\boldsymbol{\delta}_{j}^{(l)} = (w_{j}^{(l+1)})^{\mathrm{T}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\delta}^{(l+1)} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}'(z_{j}^{(l)})$$

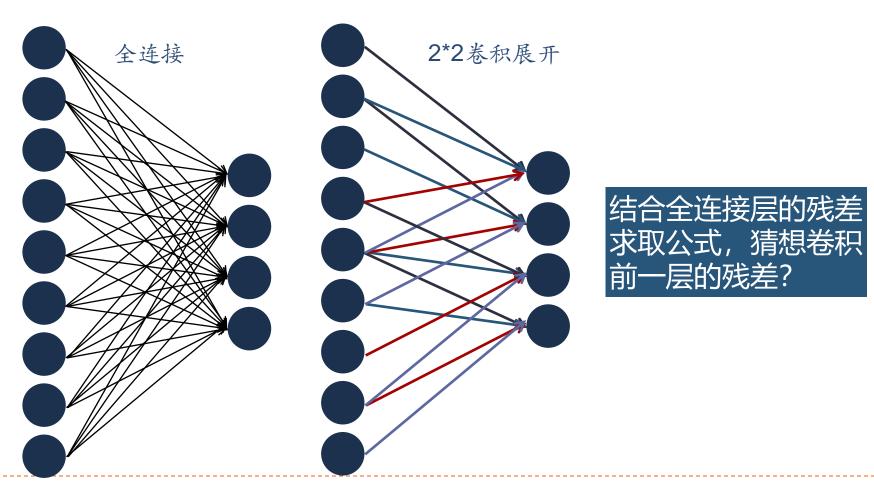
$$\mathbb{P} \quad \boldsymbol{\delta}_{j}^{(l)} \sim (\boldsymbol{w}_{j}^{(l+1)})^{\mathrm{T}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\delta}^{(l+1)}$$

全连接ANN反向传播算法

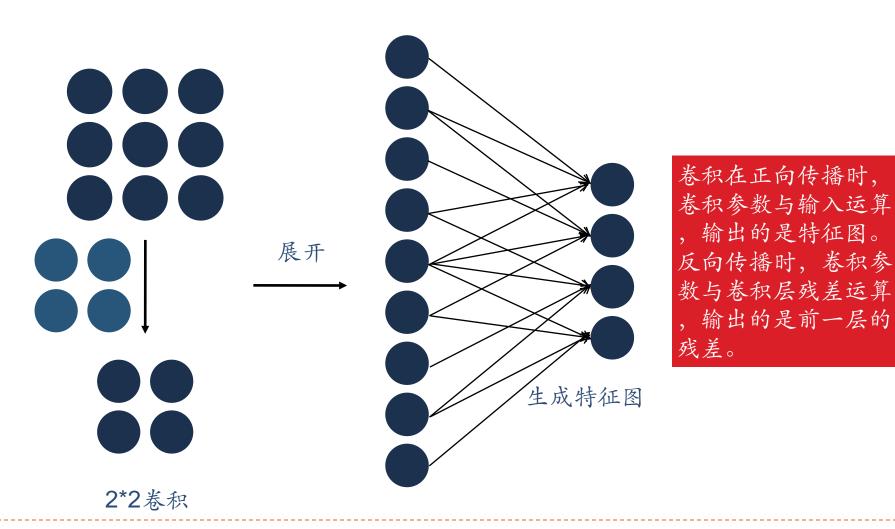


$$\boldsymbol{\delta}_{1}^{(2)} \sim w_{11}^{(3)} \cdot \boldsymbol{\delta}_{1}^{(3)} + w_{21}^{(3)} \cdot \boldsymbol{\delta}_{2}^{(3)} + w_{31}^{(3)} \cdot \boldsymbol{\delta}_{3}^{(3)}$$

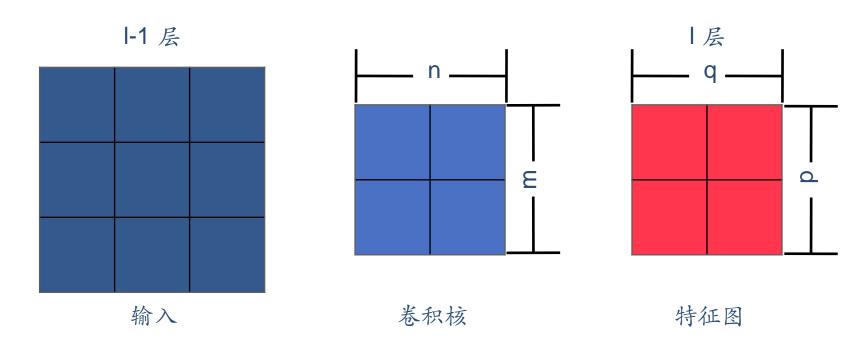
全连接与卷积层的连接关系



卷积的前一层的残差



卷积的前向传播



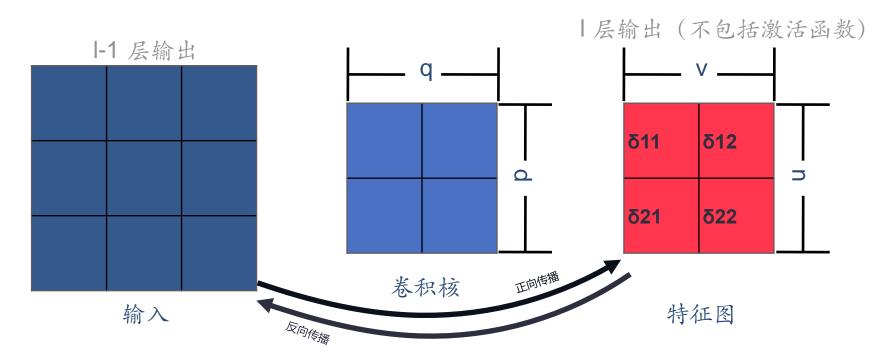
$$z_{p,q}^{(l)} = \sum_{m} \sum_{n} w_{m,n}^{(l)} a_{p+m-1,q+n-1}^{(l-1)} + b^{(l)} a_{p,q}^{(l)} = \sigma(z_{p,q}^{(l)})$$

为了计算方便, 默认情况下步长为1, 卷积核数量为1。

卷积层前一层残差——实例

实例:前向传播

求|-1层的残差



巻
$$z_{11}^{(l)} = a_{11}^{(l-1)} w_{11}^{(l)} + a_{12}^{(l-1)} w_{12}^{(l)} + a_{21}^{(l-1)} w_{21}^{(l)} + a_{22}^{(l-1)} w_{22}^{(l)} + b^{(l)}$$

积 $z_{12}^{(l)} = a_{12}^{(l-1)} w_{11}^{(l)} + a_{13}^{(l-1)} w_{12}^{(l)} + a_{22}^{(l-1)} w_{21}^{(l)} + a_{23}^{(l-1)} w_{22}^{(l)} + b^{(l)}$

输 $z_{21}^{(l)} = a_{21}^{(l-1)} w_{11}^{(l)} + a_{22}^{(l-1)} w_{12}^{(l)} + a_{31}^{(l-1)} w_{21}^{(l)} + a_{32}^{(l-1)} w_{22}^{(l)} + b^{(l)}$

\[
\tau_{22}^{(l)} = a_{22}^{(l-1)} w_{11}^{(l)} + a_{23}^{(l-1)} w_{12}^{(l)} + a_{32}^{(l-1)} w_{21}^{(l)} + a_{33}^{(l-1)} w_{22}^{(l)} + b^{(l)}

实例: 残差

$$\begin{split} z_{11}^{(l)} &= \boxed{a_{11}^{(l-1)} w_{11}^{(l)}} + a_{12}^{(l-1)} w_{12}^{(l)} + a_{21}^{(l-1)} w_{21}^{(l)} + a_{22}^{(l-1)} w_{22}^{(l)} + b^{(l)} \\ z_{12}^{(l)} &= a_{12}^{(l-1)} w_{11}^{(l)} + a_{13}^{(l-1)} w_{12}^{(l)} + a_{22}^{(l-1)} w_{21}^{(l)} + a_{23}^{(l-1)} w_{22}^{(l)} + b^{(l)} \\ z_{21}^{(l)} &= a_{21}^{(l-1)} w_{11}^{(l)} + a_{22}^{(l-1)} w_{12}^{(l)} + a_{31}^{(l-1)} w_{21}^{(l)} + a_{32}^{(l-1)} w_{22}^{(l)} + b^{(l)} \\ z_{22}^{(l)} &= a_{22}^{(l-1)} w_{11}^{(l)} + a_{23}^{(l-1)} w_{12}^{(l)} + a_{32}^{(l-1)} w_{21}^{(l)} + a_{33}^{(l-1)} w_{22}^{(l)} + b^{(l)} \end{split}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\delta}_{11}^{(l-1)}$$
 残差仅仅与Z11输入有关
$$\frac{\partial z_{11}^{(l)}}{\partial a_{11}^{(l-1)}} = \frac{\partial (a_{11}^{(l-1)} w_{11}^{(l)})}{\partial a_{11}^{(l-1)}} = w_{11}^{(l)}$$

$$\delta_{11}^{(l-1)} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_{11}^{(l-1)}} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_{11}^{(l)}} \frac{\partial z_{11}^{(l)}}{\partial a_{11}^{(l-1)}} \frac{\partial a_{11}^{(l-1)}}{\partial z_{11}^{(l-1)}} = \delta_{11}^{(l)} w_{11}^{(l)} \boldsymbol{\sigma}'(z_{11}^{(l-1)})$$

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实例: 残差

$$\begin{split} z_{11}^{(l)} &= a_{11}^{(l-1)} w_{11}^{(l)} + a_{12}^{(l-1)} w_{12}^{(l)} + a_{21}^{(l-1)} w_{21}^{(l)} + a_{22}^{(l-1)} w_{22}^{(l)} + b^{(l)} \\ z_{12}^{(l)} &= a_{12}^{(l-1)} w_{11}^{(l)} + a_{13}^{(l-1)} w_{12}^{(l)} + a_{22}^{(l-1)} w_{21}^{(l)} + a_{23}^{(l-1)} w_{22}^{(l)} + b^{(l)} \\ z_{21}^{(l)} &= a_{21}^{(l-1)} w_{11}^{(l)} + a_{22}^{(l-1)} w_{12}^{(l)} + a_{31}^{(l-1)} w_{21}^{(l)} + a_{32}^{(l-1)} w_{22}^{(l)} + b^{(l)} \\ z_{22}^{(l)} &= a_{22}^{(l-1)} w_{11}^{(l)} + a_{23}^{(l-1)} w_{12}^{(l)} + a_{32}^{(l-1)} w_{21}^{(l)} + a_{33}^{(l-1)} w_{22}^{(l)} + b^{(l)} \end{split}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\delta}_{12}^{(l-1)}$$
 残差与Z11、Z12输入有关
$$\frac{\partial z_{11}^{(l)}}{\partial a_{12}^{(l-1)}} = \frac{\partial (a_{12}^{(l-1)} w_{12}^{(l)})}{\partial a_{12}^{(l-1)}} = w_{12}^{(l)}$$

$$\frac{\partial z_{12}^{(l)}}{\partial a_{12}^{(l-1)}} = \frac{\partial (a_{12}^{(l-1)} w_{11}^{(l)})}{\partial a_{12}^{(l-1)}} = w_{11}^{(l)}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\delta}_{12}^{(l-1)} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_{12}^{(l-1)}} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_{11}^{(l)}} \frac{\partial z_{11}^{(l)}}{\partial a_{12}^{(l-1)}} \frac{\partial a_{12}^{(l-1)}}{\partial z_{12}^{(l-1)}} + \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_{12}^{(l)}} \frac{\partial z_{12}^{(l)}}{\partial a_{12}^{(l-1)}} \frac{\partial a_{12}^{(l-1)}}{\partial z_{12}^{(l-1)}} = \boldsymbol{\delta}_{11}^{(l)} \boldsymbol{w}_{12}^{(l)} \boldsymbol{\sigma}'(\boldsymbol{z}_{12}^{(l-1)}) + \boldsymbol{\delta}_{12}^{(l)} \boldsymbol{w}_{11}^{(l)} \boldsymbol{\sigma}'(\boldsymbol{z}_{12}^{(l-1)})$$

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实例: 残差规律

$$z_{11}^{(l)} = a_{11}^{(l-1)} w_{11}^{(l)} + a_{12}^{(l-1)} w_{12}^{(l)} + a_{21}^{(l-1)} w_{21}^{(l)} + a_{22}^{(l-1)} w_{22}^{(l)} + b^{(l)}$$

$$z_{12}^{(l)} = a_{12}^{(l-1)} w_{11}^{(l)} + a_{13}^{(l-1)} w_{12}^{(l)} + a_{22}^{(l-1)} w_{21}^{(l)} + a_{23}^{(l-1)} w_{22}^{(l)} + b^{(l)}$$

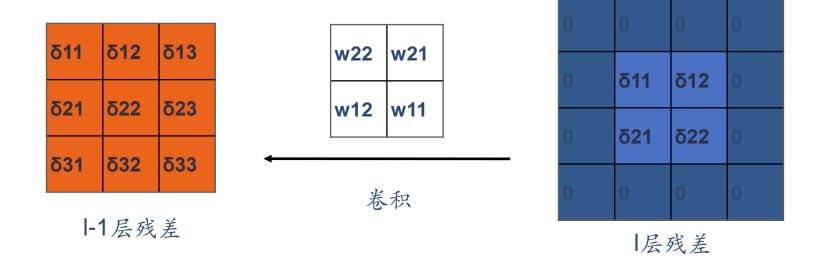
$$z_{21}^{(l)} = a_{21}^{(l-1)} w_{11}^{(l)} + a_{22}^{(l-1)} w_{12}^{(l)} + a_{31}^{(l-1)} w_{21}^{(l)} + a_{32}^{(l-1)} w_{22}^{(l)} + b^{(l)}$$

$$z_{22}^{(l)} = a_{22}^{(l-1)} w_{11}^{(l)} + a_{23}^{(l-1)} w_{12}^{(l)} + a_{32}^{(l-1)} w_{21}^{(l)} + a_{33}^{(l-1)} w_{22}^{(l)} + b^{(l)}$$

一种颜色代表对前一层某个单元求残差时的相关项。

思考: 前一层的残差与当前层的残差有什么关系?

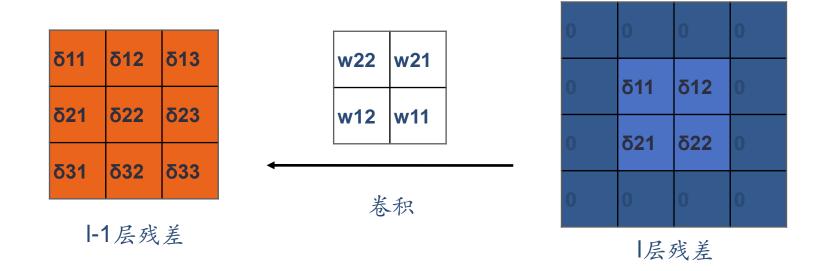
前一层残差计算方式



- 1. 将卷积权重翻转180°;
- 2. 给当前层残差矩阵边界补0;
- 3. 使用翻转后的卷积核对pad后的残差做卷积。

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前一层残差计算公式

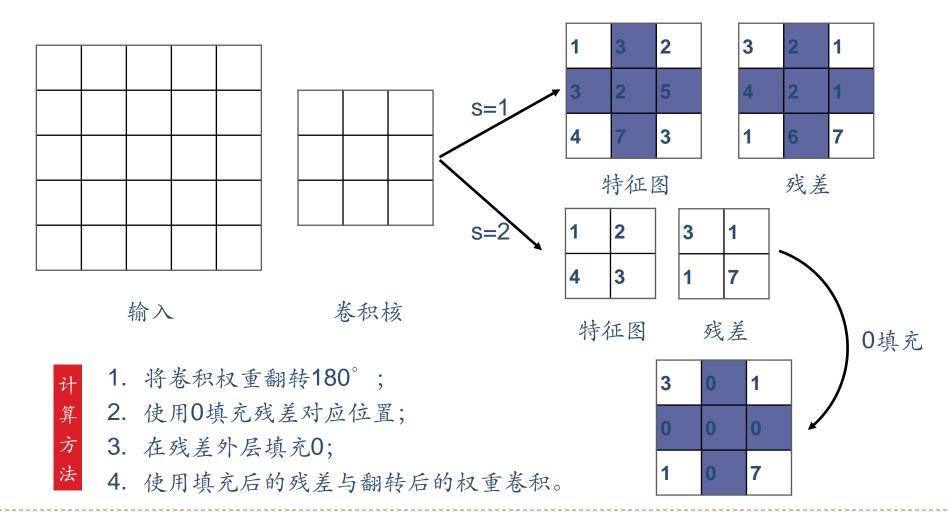


$$\delta_{u,v}^{(l-1)} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_{u,v}^{(l-1)}} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial a_{u,v}^{(l-1)}} \frac{\partial a_{u,v}^{(l-1)}}{\partial z_{u,v}^{(l-1)}} = \sum_{m} \sum_{n} w_{m,n}^{(l)} \delta_{m+u-1,n+v-1}^{l} \sigma'(z_{u,v}^{(l-1)})$$

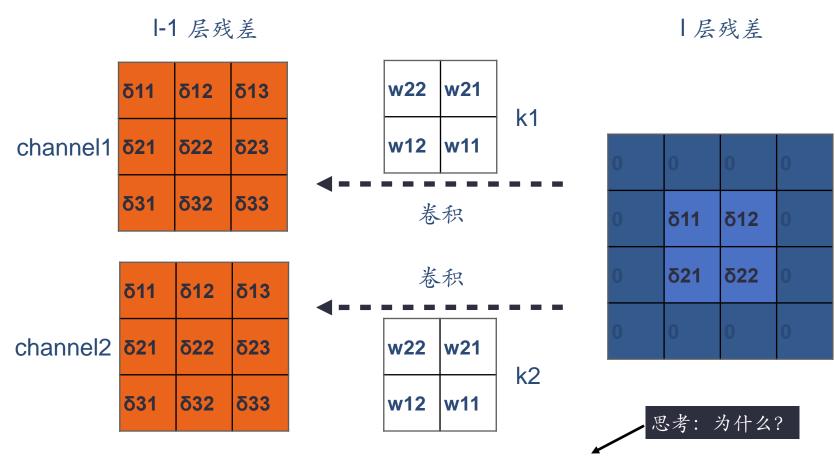
注意:此处u,v表示I-1层的行、列下标; m,n表示翻转后卷积核的行列下标。

其它情况下卷积前一层的残差

当步长不为1时

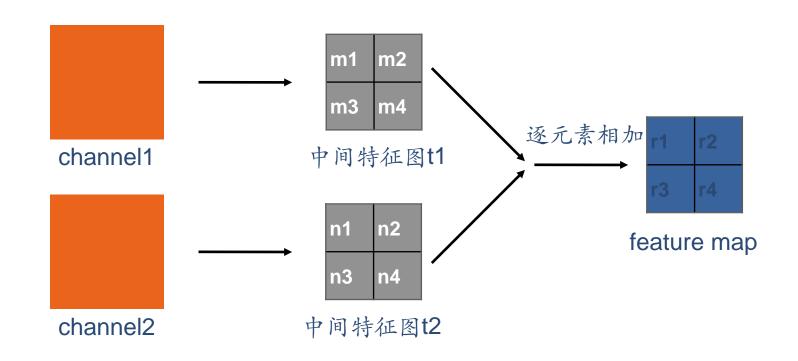


当卷积输入通道不为1时



k1、k2分别表示每个通道的卷积参数,求残差时分别按照单个通道进行计算即可。

当卷积输入通道不为1时

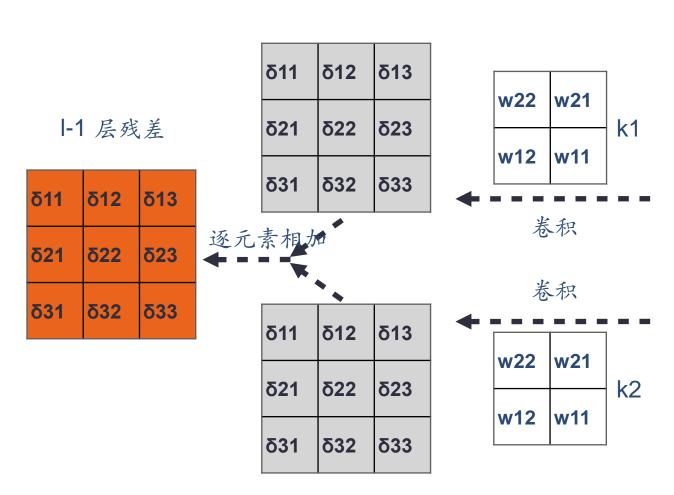


$$\frac{\partial(x_1 + x_2)}{\partial x_1} = \frac{\partial(x_1 + x_2)}{\partial x_2} = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial (t_1 + t_2)} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x_1} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x_2}$$

可以看到:中间特征图的残差等于特征图的残差。

当卷积核数量不为1时



|层残差

0	0	0	0
0	δ11	δ12	0
0	δ21	δ22	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	δ11	δ12	0
0	δ21	δ22	0
	0	0	0

k1、k2分别表示两个卷积核。

当输入的边界有0填充时

- 1. 卷积输入的边界处理不影响反向传播过程。
- 2. 计算填充0的边界的残差是冗余的,没有意义的。

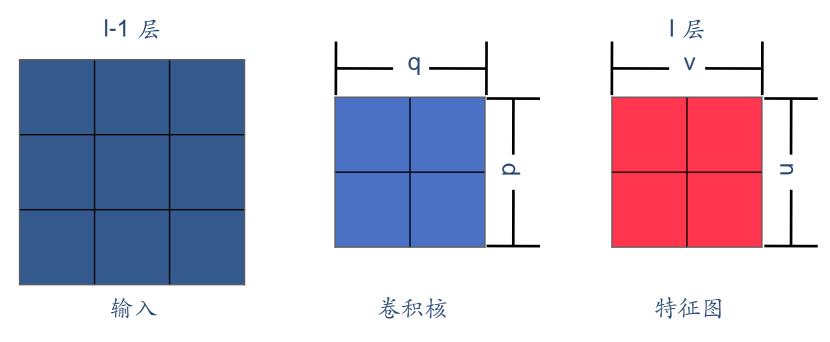
3.3 卷积核参数的梯度

卷积核参数

卷积中参数:

- 1. 卷积中的参数都来自于卷积核。
- 2. 卷积核的参数参与了当前层输入的计算。

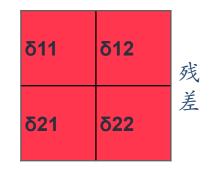
实例



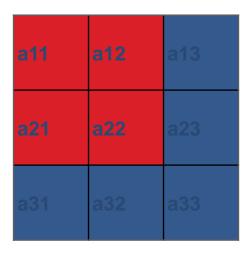
$$\begin{split} z_{11}^{(l)} &= a_{11}^{(l-1)} w_{11}^{(l)} + a_{12}^{(l-1)} w_{12}^{(l)} + a_{21}^{(l-1)} w_{21}^{(l)} + a_{22}^{(l-1)} w_{22}^{(l)} + b^{(l)} \\ z_{12}^{(l)} &= a_{12}^{(l-1)} w_{11}^{(l)} + a_{13}^{(l-1)} w_{12}^{(l)} + a_{22}^{(l-1)} w_{21}^{(l)} + a_{23}^{(l-1)} w_{22}^{(l)} + b^{(l)} \\ z_{21}^{(l)} &= a_{21}^{(l-1)} w_{11}^{(l)} + a_{22}^{(l-1)} w_{12}^{(l)} + a_{31}^{(l-1)} w_{21}^{(l)} + a_{32}^{(l-1)} w_{22}^{(l)} + b^{(l)} \\ z_{22}^{(l)} &= a_{22}^{(l-1)} w_{11}^{(l)} + a_{23}^{(l-1)} w_{12}^{(l)} + a_{32}^{(l-1)} w_{21}^{(l)} + a_{33}^{(l-1)} w_{22}^{(l)} + b^{(l)} \end{split}$$

例子—求权重的梯度

$$\begin{split} z_{11}^{(l)} &= a_{11}^{(l-1)} w_{11}^{(l)} + a_{12}^{(l-1)} w_{12}^{(l)} + a_{21}^{(l-1)} w_{21}^{(l)} + a_{22}^{(l-1)} w_{22}^{(l)} + b^{(l)} \\ z_{12}^{(l)} &= a_{12}^{(l-1)} w_{11}^{(l)} + a_{13}^{(l-1)} w_{12}^{(l)} + a_{22}^{(l-1)} w_{21}^{(l)} + a_{23}^{(l-1)} w_{22}^{(l)} + b^{(l)} \\ z_{21}^{(l)} &= a_{21}^{(l-1)} w_{11}^{(l)} + a_{22}^{(l-1)} w_{12}^{(l)} + a_{31}^{(l-1)} w_{21}^{(l)} + a_{32}^{(l-1)} w_{22}^{(l)} + b^{(l)} \\ z_{22}^{(l)} &= a_{22}^{(l-1)} w_{11}^{(l)} + a_{23}^{(l-1)} w_{12}^{(l)} + a_{32}^{(l-1)} w_{21}^{(l)} + a_{33}^{(l-1)} w_{22}^{(l)} + b^{(l)} \end{split}$$



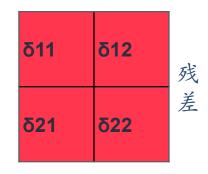
$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_{11}^{(l)}} =$	∂J	$\partial z_{11}^{(l)}$	∂J	$\partial z_{12}^{(l)}$	∂J	$\partial z_{21}^{(l)}$	∂J	$\partial z_{22}^{(l)}$
$\overline{\partial w_{11}^{(l)}}$	$\partial z_{11}^{(l)}$	$\overline{\partial w_{11}^{(l)}}^{T}$	$\overline{\partial z_{12}^{(l)}}$	$\partial w_{11}^{(l)}$	$\partial z_{21}^{(l)}$	$\partial w_{11}^{(l)}$	$\overline{\partial z_{22}^{(l)}}$	$\overline{\partial w_{11}^{(l)}}$
$= \boldsymbol{\delta}_{11}^{(l)} a_{11}^{(l-1)} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_{12}^{(l)} a_{12}^{(l-1)} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_{21}^{(l)} a_{21}^{(l-1)} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_{22}^{(l)} a_{22}^{(l-1)}$								



输入 (前一层输出)

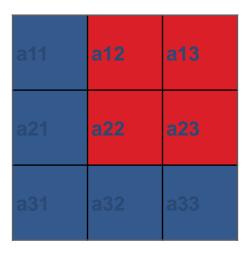
例子—求权重的梯度

$$\begin{split} z_{11}^{(l)} &= a_{11}^{(l-1)} w_{11}^{(l)} + a_{12}^{(l-1)} w_{12}^{(l)} + a_{21}^{(l-1)} w_{21}^{(l)} + a_{22}^{(l-1)} w_{22}^{(l)} + b^{(l)} \\ z_{12}^{(l)} &= a_{12}^{(l-1)} w_{11}^{(l)} + a_{13}^{(l-1)} w_{12}^{(l)} + a_{22}^{(l-1)} w_{21}^{(l)} + a_{23}^{(l-1)} w_{22}^{(l)} + b^{(l)} \\ z_{21}^{(l)} &= a_{21}^{(l-1)} w_{11}^{(l)} + a_{22}^{(l-1)} w_{12}^{(l)} + a_{31}^{(l-1)} w_{21}^{(l)} + a_{32}^{(l-1)} w_{22}^{(l)} + b^{(l)} \\ z_{22}^{(l)} &= a_{22}^{(l-1)} w_{11}^{(l)} + a_{23}^{(l-1)} w_{12}^{(l)} + a_{32}^{(l-1)} w_{21}^{(l)} + a_{33}^{(l-1)} w_{22}^{(l)} + b^{(l)} \end{split}$$



$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_{12}^{(l)}} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_{11}^{(l)}} \frac{\partial z_{11}^{(l)}}{\partial w_{12}^{(l)}} + \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_{12}^{(l)}} \frac{\partial z_{12}^{(l)}}{\partial w_{12}^{(l)}} + \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_{21}^{(l)}} \frac{\partial z_{21}^{(l)}}{\partial w_{12}^{(l)}} + \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_{21}^{(l)}} \frac{\partial z_{21}^{(l)}}{\partial w_{12}^{(l)}} + \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_{22}^{(l)}} \frac{\partial z_{22}^{(l)}}{\partial w_{12}^{(l)}} = \delta_{11}^{(l)} a_{12}^{(l-1)} + \delta_{12}^{(l)} a_{13}^{(l-1)} + \delta_{21}^{(l)} a_{22}^{(l-1)} + \delta_{22}^{(l)} a_{23}^{(l-1)} + \delta_{23}^{(l)} a_{23}^{(l-1)}$$

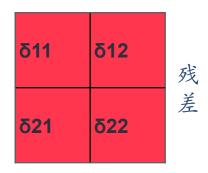
以此类推可以得到所有J对W的梯度。



输入 (前一层输出)

例子—求偏置值的梯度

$$\begin{split} z_{11}^{(l)} &= a_{11}^{(l-1)} w_{11}^{(l)} + a_{12}^{(l-1)} w_{12}^{(l)} + a_{21}^{(l-1)} w_{21}^{(l)} + a_{22}^{(l-1)} w_{22}^{(l)} + b^{(l)} \\ z_{12}^{(l)} &= a_{12}^{(l-1)} w_{11}^{(l)} + a_{13}^{(l-1)} w_{12}^{(l)} + a_{22}^{(l-1)} w_{21}^{(l)} + a_{23}^{(l-1)} w_{22}^{(l)} + b^{(l)} \\ z_{21}^{(l)} &= a_{21}^{(l-1)} w_{11}^{(l)} + a_{22}^{(l-1)} w_{12}^{(l)} + a_{31}^{(l-1)} w_{21}^{(l)} + a_{32}^{(l-1)} w_{22}^{(l)} + b^{(l)} \\ z_{22}^{(l)} &= a_{22}^{(l-1)} w_{11}^{(l)} + a_{23}^{(l-1)} w_{12}^{(l)} + a_{32}^{(l-1)} w_{21}^{(l)} + a_{33}^{(l-1)} w_{22}^{(l)} + b^{(l)} \end{split}$$



$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial b^{(l)}} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_{11}^{(l)}} \frac{\partial z_{11}^{(l)}}{\partial b^{(l)}} + \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_{12}^{(l)}} \frac{\partial z_{12}^{(l)}}{\partial b^{(l)}} + \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_{21}^{(l)}} \frac{\partial z_{21}^{(l)}}{\partial b^{(l)}} + \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_{22}^{(l)}} \frac{\partial z_{22}^{(l)}}{\partial b^{(l)}} + \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_{22}^{(l)}} \frac{\partial z_{22}^{(l)}}{\partial b^{(l)}} = \delta_{11}^{(l)} + \delta_{12}^{(l)} + \delta_{21}^{(l)} + \delta_{22}^{(l)} + \delta_{22}^{(l)}$$

卷积核的梯度

权重的梯度:
$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_{p,q}^{(l)}} = \sum_{u} \sum_{v} \delta_{u,v}^{(l)} a_{u+p-1,v+q-1}^{(l-1)}$$

将当前层的残差与前一层的输出做卷积。

偏置值的梯度:
$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial b^{(l)}} = \sum_{u} \sum_{v} \delta_{u,v}^{(l)}$$

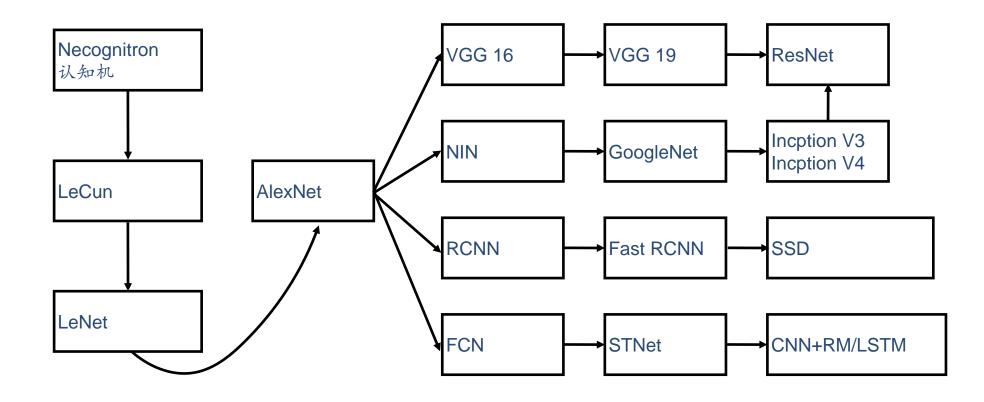
将当前层当前特征图的残差求和。

CNN中的参数

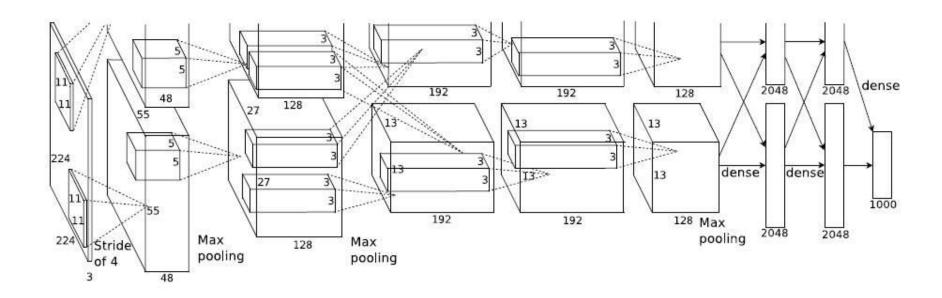
- ▶卷积层的参数包括卷积核参数与偏置值。偏置值数量等于生成的特征图的激活值数量(同一个特征图中的偏置值相同)。
- ▶池化层通常没有连接权重、偏置值和激活函数。
- ▶全连接层的参数。

4. 卷积神经网络中的重要模型

卷积神经网络结构演化史



AlexNet

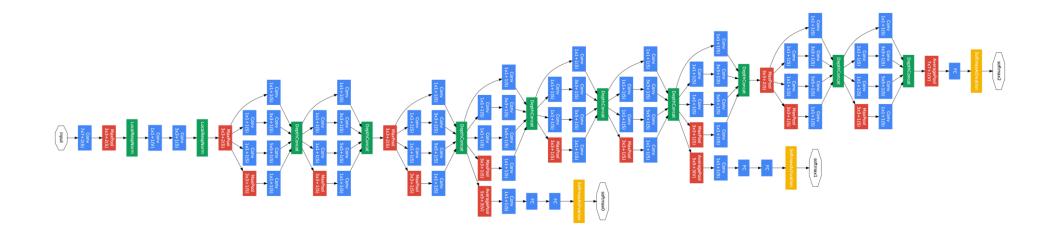


2012, Alex Krizhevsky, Ilya Sutskever, Geoffrey E. Hinton

特点:

使用ReLU激活函数 使用Dropout技术缓解了过拟合 使用了重叠最大池化

GoogLeNet



2014, Christian Szegedy, Wei Liu, Yangqing Jia. et al

特点: 使用Inception结构

ResNet

layer name	output size	18-layer	34-layer	50-layer	101-layer	152-layer		
conv1	112×112	7×7 , 64, stride 2						
		3×3 max pool, stride 2						
conv2_x	56×56	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \end{array}\right] \times 2$	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \end{array}\right] \times 3$	$ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 1 \times 1, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 3 $	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 1 \times 1, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 1 \times 1, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 3 $		
conv3_x	28×28	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 3\times3, 128\\ 3\times3, 128 \end{array}\right] \times 2$	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 3\times3, 128\\ 3\times3, 128 \end{array}\right] \times 4$	$ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 1 \times 1, 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 4 $	$ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 1 \times 1, 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 4 $	$ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 1 \times 1, 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 8 $		
conv4_x	14×14	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 3\times3,256\\ 3\times3,256 \end{array}\right]\times2$	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 3\times3,256\\ 3\times3,256 \end{array}\right]\times6$	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \times 1, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 1 \times 1, 1024 \end{array}\right] \times 6$	$ \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \times 1, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 1 \times 1, 1024 \end{array}\right] \times 23 $	$ \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \times 1, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 1 \times 1, 1024 \end{array}\right] \times 36 $		
conv5_x	7×7	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 3\times3,512\\ 3\times3,512 \end{array}\right]\times2$	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 3\times3,512\\ 3\times3,512 \end{array}\right]\times3$	$ \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \times 1, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 1 \times 1, 2048 \end{array}\right] \times 3 $	$ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 1 \times 1, 2048 \end{bmatrix} \times 3 $	$ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 1 \times 1, 2048 \end{bmatrix} \times 3 $		
	1×1	average pool, 1000-d fc, softmax						
FLOPs		1.8×10^9	3.6×10^9	3.8×10^9 7.6×10^9		11.3×10^9		

2015, Kaiming He, Xiangyu Zhang, Shaoqing Ren, Jian Sun

特点: 使用Deeper Bottleneck Architectures (DBA) 结构

《深度学习》 (

小结

- ▶ 局部连接与权值共享降低了连接数量与参数数量。
- ▶ 卷积层反向传播残差到前一层的计算方法是: 翻转卷积核与补0 的当前层残差做卷积。
- ▶ 卷积层连接权重的梯度计算方法是:使用当前层的残差与前一层的输出做卷积。
- ▶ 卷积层偏置值的梯度计算方法是:将当前某个特征图的残差累加 作为此特征图偏置值的残差。
- ▶ 卷积神经网络中的重要模型。

THANKS