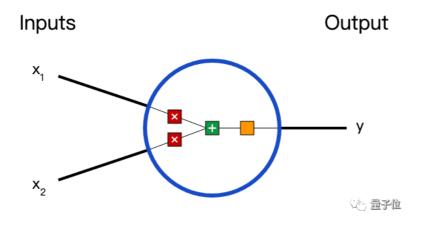
神经网络:一步步搭建神经网络

如何自己从零实现一个神经网络?

(1) 基本模块——神经元

一个2输入神经元的例子:



在这个神经元中,输入总共经历了3步数学运算,

先将两个输入乘以**权重**(weight):

 $x1 \rightarrow x1 \times w1$ $x2 \rightarrow x2 \times w2$

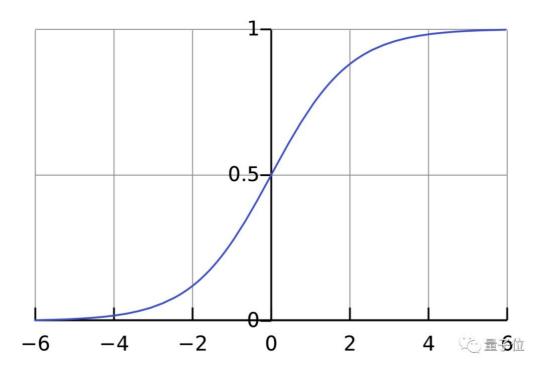
把两个结果想加,再加上一个**偏置**(bias):

 $(x1 \times w1) + (x2 \times w2) + b$

最后将它们经过激活函数(activation function)处理得到输出:

 $y = f(x1 \times w1 + x2 \times w2 + b)$

激活函数的作用是将无限制的输入转换为可预测形式的输出。一种常用的激活函数是sigmoid函数:



sigmoid函数的输出介于0和1,我们可以理解为它把 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 范围内的数压缩到 (0, 1)以内。正值越大输出越接近1,负向数值越大输出越接近0。

例子,上面神经元里的权重和偏置取如下数值:

```
w=[0,1] b=4 w=[0,1]是w1=0、w2=1的向量形式写法。给神经元一个输入x=[2,3],可以用向量点积的形式把神经元的输出计算出来: w\cdot x+b=(x1\times w1)+(x2\times w2)+b=0\times 2+1\times 3+4=7 y=f(w\cdot X+b)=f(7)=0.999
```

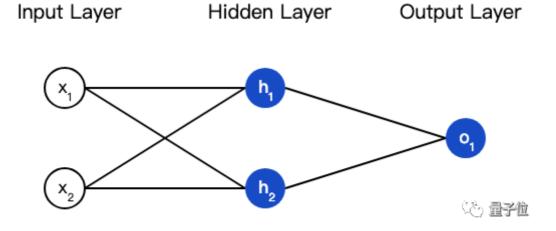
```
import numpy as np
def sigmoid(x):
  # Our activation function: f(x) = 1 / (1 + e^{(-x)})
  return 1 / (1 + np.exp(-x))
class Neuron:
  def __init__(self, weights, bias):
   self.weights = weights
   self.bias = bias
  def feedforward(self, inputs):
   # Weight inputs, add bias, then use the activation function
    total = np.dot(self.weights, inputs) + self.bias
    return sigmoid(total)
weights = np.array([0, 1]) # w1 = 0, w2 = 1
bias = 4
                           \# b = 4
n = Neuron(weights, bias)
```

```
x = np.array([2, 3]) # x1 = 2, x2 = 3

print(n.feedforward(x)) # 0.9990889488055994
```

(2) 搭建神经网络

神经网络就是把一堆神经元连接在一起,下面是一个神经网络的简单举例:



这个网络有**2个输入**、一个包含2个神经元的隐藏层(h1和h2)、包含1个神经元的输出层o1。 隐藏层是夹在输入输入层和输出层之间的部分,一个神经网络可以有多个隐藏层。

把神经元的输入向前传递获得输出的过程称为**前馈**(feedforward)。

我们假设上面的网络里所有神经元都具有相同的权重w=[0,1]和偏置b=0,激活函数都是sigmoid h1=h2=f(w·x+b)=f((0×2)+(1×3)+0) = f(3)

=0.9526

 $o1=f(w\cdot[h1,h2]+b)=f((0*h1)+(1*h2)+0)$

=f(0.9526)

=0.7216

5. 训练神经网络

(1) 损失函数

现在我们已经学会了如何搭建神经网络,现在我们来学习如何训练它,其实这就是一个优化的过程。 假设有一个数据集,包含4个人的身高、体重和性别:

Name	Weight (lb)	Height (in)	Gender	
Alice	133	65	F	
Bob	160	72	М	
Charlie	152	70	М	
Diana	120	60	企 量子位	

现在我们的目标是训练一个网络,根据体重和身高来推测某人的性别。

为了简便起见,我们将每个人的身高、体重减去一个固定数值**(预处理)**,把性别男定义为0、性别女定义为1**(label)**。

Name	Weight (minus 135)	Height (minus 66)	Gender
Alice	-2	-1	1
Bob	25	6	0
Charlie	17	4	0
Diana	-15	-6	€ 量子位

在训练神经网络之前,我们需要有一个标准定义它到底好不好,以便我们进行改进,这就是**损失**(loss)。

比如用**均方误差**(MSE)来定义损失:

$$ext{MSE} = rac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_{true} - y_{pred})^2$$

n是样本的数量,在上面的数据集中是4; y代表人的性别,男性是0,女性是1; ytrue是变量的真实值,ypred是变量的预测值。

顾名思义,均方误差就是所有数据方差的平均值,我们不妨就把它定义为损失函数。预测结果越好,损 失就越低,**训练神经网络就是将损失最小化。**

如果上面网络的输出一直是0,也就是预测所有人都是男性,那么损失是:

Name	y_{true}	y_{pred}	$(y_{true}-y_{pred})^2$
Alice	1	0	1
Bob	0	0	0
Charlie	0	0	0
Diana	1	0	1 量子位

MSE= 1/4 (1+0+0+1)= 0.5

计算损失函数的代码如下:

```
import numpy as np

def mse_loss(y_true, y_pred):
    # y_true and y_pred are numpy arrays of the same length.
    return ((y_true - y_pred) ** 2).mean()

y_true = np.array([1, 0, 0, 1])
y_pred = np.array([0, 0, 0, 0])

print(mse_loss(y_true, y_pred)) # 0.5
```

###

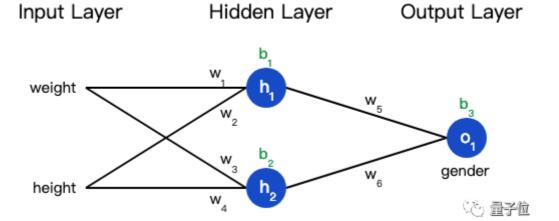
(2) 减少损失函数 优化 反向传播

这个神经网络不够好,还要不断优化,尽量减少损失。我们知道,改变网络的权重和偏置可以影响预测值。

为了简单起见,我们把数据集缩减到只包含Alice一个人的数据。于是损失函数就剩下Alice一个人的方差:

$$egin{aligned} ext{MSE} &= rac{1}{1} \sum_{i=1}^1 (y_{true} - y_{pred})^2 \ &= (y_{true} - y_{pred})^2 \ &= (1 - y_{pred})^2 \end{aligned}$$

预测值是由一系列网络权重和偏置计算出来的:



所以**损失函数实际上是包含多个权重、偏置的多元函数**:

$$L(w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5, w_6, b_1, b_2, b_3)$$
 量子位

如果调整一下w1,损失函数是会变大还是变小?我们需要知道偏导数 $\partial L/\partial w1$ 是正是负

根据链式求导法则:

$$rac{\partial L}{\partial w_1} = rac{\partial L}{\partial y_{pred}} * rac{\partial y_{pred}}{\partial w_1}$$
 の過去値

而L=(1-ypred)^2,可以求得第一项偏导数:

$$rac{\partial L}{\partial y_{pred}} = rac{\partial (1-y_{pred})^2}{\partial y_{pred}} = \boxed{-2(1-y_{pred})}$$

接下来我们要想办法获得ypred和w1的关系,我们已经知道神经元h1、h2和o1的数学运算规则:

$$y_{pred}=o_1=f(w_5h_1+w_6h_2+b_3)$$
 第五子位

实际上只有神经元h1中包含权重w1,所以我们再次运用链式求导法则:

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial y_{pred}}{\partial w_1} &= rac{\partial y_{pred}}{\partial h_1} * rac{\partial h_1}{\partial w_1} \ & & \ rac{\partial y_{pred}}{\partial h_1} &= egin{bmatrix} w_5 * f'(w_5 h_1 + w_6 h_2 + b_3) \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$h_1=f(w_1x_1+w_2x_2+b_1)$$
 $rac{\partial h_1}{\partial w_1}=oxed{x_1*f'(w_1x_1+w_2x_2+b_1)}$

我们在上面的计算中遇到了2次**激活函数sigmoid的导数f'(x)**,sigmoid函数的导数很容易求得:

$$f(x)=rac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$$
 $f'(x)=rac{e^x}{(1+e^{-x})^2}=f(x)*(1-f(x))$

总的链式求导公式:

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial L}{\partial w_1} &= rac{\partial L}{\partial y_{pred}} * rac{\partial y_{pred}}{\partial h_1} * rac{\partial h_1}{\partial w_1} \end{aligned}$$

这种向后计算偏导数的系统称为反向传播(backpropagation)。

h1、h2和o1

 $h1=f(x1\cdot w1+x2\cdot w2+b1)=0.0474$

h2=f(w3·x3+w4·x4+b2)=0.0474

o1=f(w5·h1+w6·h2+b3)=f(0.0474+0.0474+0)=f(0.0948)=0.524

神经网络的输出y=0.524,没有显示出强烈的是男(0)是女(1)的证据。现在的预测效果还很不好。 我们再计算一下当前网络的偏导数∂L/∂w1:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_1} &= \frac{\partial L}{\partial y_{pred}} * \frac{\partial y_{pred}}{\partial h_1} * \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial w_1} \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y_{pred}} &= -2(1 - y_{pred}) \\ &= -2(1 - 0.524) \\ &= -0.952 \end{split}$$

$$\frac{\partial y_{pred}}{\partial h_1} &= w_5 * f'(w_5 h_1 + w_6 h_2 + b_3) \\ &= 1 * f'(0.0474 + 0.0474 + 0) \\ &= f(0.0948) * (1 - f(0.0948)) \\ &= 0.249 \end{split}$$

$$\frac{\partial h_1}{\partial w_1} &= x_1 * f'(w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + b_1) \\ &= -2 * f'(-2 + -1 + 0) \\ &= -2 * f(-3) * (1 - f(-3)) \\ &= -0.0904 \end{split}$$

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial L}{\partial w_1} &= -0.952*0.249*-0.0904 \\ &= \boxed{0.0214} \end{aligned}$$

量子位

这个结果告诉我们:如果增大w1,损失函数L会有一个非常小的增长。

• 随机梯度下降

下面将使用一种称为**随机梯度下降**(SGD)的优化算法,来训练网络。

经过前面的运算,我们已经有了训练神经网络所有数据。但是该如何操作?SGD定义了改变权重和偏置的方法:

$$w_1 \leftarrow w_1 - \eta rac{\partial L}{\partial w_1}$$

② 量子位

当 $\partial L/\partial w$ 1是正数时,w1会变小;当 $\partial L/\partial w$ 1是负数 时,w1会变大。

如果我们用这种方法去逐步改变网络的权重w和偏置b,损失函数会缓慢地降低,从而改进我们的神经网络。

训练流程如下:

- 1、从数据集中选择一个样本;
- 2、计算损失函数对所有权重和偏置的偏导数;
- 3、使用更新公式更新每个权重和偏置;
- 4、回到第1步。

我们用Python代码实现这个过程:

```
import numpy as np
def sigmoid(x):
 # Sigmoid activation function: f(x) = 1 / (1 + e^{(-x)})
  return 1 / (1 + np.exp(-x))
def deriv_sigmoid(x):
  # Derivative of sigmoid: f'(x) = f(x) * (1 - f(x))
  fx = sigmoid(x)
  return fx * (1 - fx)
def mse_loss(y_true, y_pred):
  # y_true and y_pred are numpy arrays of the same length.
  return ((y_true - y_pred) ** 2).mean()
class OurNeuralNetwork:
  A neural network with:
   - 2 inputs
    - a hidden layer with 2 neurons (h1, h2)
   - an output layer with 1 neuron (o1)
  *** DISCLAIMER ***:
  The code below is intended to be simple and educational, NOT optimal.
  Real neural net code looks nothing like this. DO NOT use this code.
  Instead, read/run it to understand how this specific network works.
  def __init__(self):
   # Weights
    self.w1 = np.random.normal()
   self.w2 = np.random.normal()
   self.w3 = np.random.normal()
    self.w4 = np.random.normal()
   self.w5 = np.random.normal()
    self.w6 = np.random.normal()
    # Biases
    self.b1 = np.random.normal()
    self.b2 = np.random.normal()
    self.b3 = np.random.normal()
  def feedforward(self, x):
   \# x is a numpy array with 2 elements.
    h1 = sigmoid(self.w1 * x[0] + self.w2 * x[1] + self.b1)
```

```
h2 = sigmoid(self.w3 * x[0] + self.w4 * x[1] + self.b2)
 o1 = sigmoid(self.w5 * h1 + self.w6 * h2 + self.b3)
  return o1
def train(self, data, all_y_trues):
  - data is a (n \times 2) numpy array, n = \# of samples in the dataset.
  - all_y_trues is a numpy array with n elements.
   Elements in all_y_trues correspond to those in data.
 learn_rate = 0.1
 epochs = 1000 # number of times to loop through the entire dataset
 for epoch in range(epochs):
    for x, y_true in zip(data, all_y_trues):
     # --- Do a feedforward (we'll need these values later)
      sum_h1 = self.w1 * x[0] + self.w2 * x[1] + self.b1
      h1 = sigmoid(sum_h1)
      sum_h2 = self.w3 * x[0] + self.w4 * x[1] + self.b2
      h2 = sigmoid(sum_h2)
      sum_01 = self.w5 * h1 + self.w6 * h2 + self.b3
     o1 = sigmoid(sum_o1)
     y_pred = o1
      # --- Calculate partial derivatives.
      # --- Naming: d_L_d_w1 represents "partial L / partial w1"
      d_L_d_ypred = -2 * (y_true - y_pred)
      # Neuron o1
      d_ypred_d_w5 = h1 * deriv_sigmoid(sum_o1)
      d_ypred_d_w6 = h2 * deriv_sigmoid(sum_o1)
      d_ypred_d_b3 = deriv_sigmoid(sum_o1)
      d_ypred_d_h1 = self.w5 * deriv_sigmoid(sum_o1)
      d_ypred_d_h2 = self.w6 * deriv_sigmoid(sum_o1)
      # Neuron h1
      d_h1_d_w1 = x[0] * deriv_sigmoid(sum_h1)
      d_h1_d_w2 = x[1] * deriv_sigmoid(sum_h1)
      d_h1_d_b1 = deriv_sigmoid(sum_h1)
      # Neuron h2
      d_h2_d_w3 = x[0] * deriv_sigmoid(sum_h2)
      d_h2_d_w4 = x[1] * deriv_sigmoid(sum_h2)
      d_h2_d_b2 = deriv_sigmoid(sum_h2)
      # --- Update weights and biases
      # Neuron h1
      self.w1 -= learn_rate * d_L_d_ypred * d_ypred_d_h1 * d_h1_d_w1
      self.w2 -= learn_rate * d_L_d_ypred * d_ypred_d_h1 * d_h1_d_w2
      self.b1 -= learn_rate * d_L_d_ypred * d_ypred_d_h1 * d_h1_d_b1
      # Neuron h2
      self.w3 -= learn_rate * d_L_d_ypred * d_ypred_d_h2 * d_h2_d_w3
      self.w4 -= learn_rate * d_L_d_ypred * d_ypred_d_h2 * d_h2_d_w4
      self.b2 -= learn_rate * d_L_d_ypred * d_ypred_d_h2 * d_h2_d_b2
```

```
# Neuron o1
        self.w5 -= learn_rate * d_L_d_ypred * d_ypred_d_w5
        self.w6 -= learn_rate * d_L_d_ypred * d_ypred_d_w6
        self.b3 -= learn_rate * d_L_d_ypred * d_ypred_d_b3
      # --- Calculate total loss at the end of each epoch
      if epoch % 10 == 0:
        y_preds = np.apply_along_axis(self.feedforward, 1, data)
        loss = mse_loss(all_y_trues, y_preds)
        print("Epoch %d loss: %.3f" % (epoch, loss))
# Define dataset
data = np.array([
  [-2, -1], # Alice
  [25, 6], # Bob
 [17, 4], # Charlie
 [-15, -6], # Diana
])
all_y_trues = np.array([
 1, # Alice
 0, # Bob
 0, # Charlie
 1, # Diana
1)
# Train our neural network!
network = OurNeuralNetwork()
network.train(data, all_y_trues)
```

• 使用训练好的模型做预测

现在我们可以用它来推测出每个人的性别了:

```
# Make some predictions
emily = np.array([-7, -3]) # 128 pounds, 63 inches
frank = np.array([20, 2]) # 155 pounds, 68 inches
print("Emily: %.3f" % network.feedforward(emily)) # 0.951 - F
print("Frank: %.3f" % network.feedforward(frank)) # 0.039 - M
```

6. pytorch 深度学习框架的实现过程

```
import numpy as np
import torch
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F
import torch.optim as optim
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

class Net(nn.Module):
```

```
def __init__(self, input_dim=2, out_put_dim=1):
        super(Net, self).__init__()
        self.fc1 = nn.Linear(in_features=input_dim, out_features=2)
        self.fc2 = nn.Linear(in_features=2, out_features=out_put_dim)
    def forward(self, x):
        x = F.relu(self.fc1(x))
        outputs = self.fc2(x)
        return outputs
# --- 实例化一个网络 --- #
my_net = Net()
print("Network:", my_net)
# parameters
for name, params in my_net.named_parameters():
    print(name, params)
print('Total parameters:', sum(param.numel() for param in my_net.parameters()))
# --- optimizer --- #
optimizer = optim.Adam(params=my_net.parameters(), lr=0.01)
# --- data --- #
# Define dataset
data = np.array([
  [-2, -1], # Alice
 [25, 6], # Bob
 [17, 4], # Charlie
 [-15, -6], # Diana
])
all_y_trues = np.array([
 1, # Alice
 0, # Bob
 0, # Charlie
 1, # Diana
1)
# --- train --- #
loss_list = list()
for i in range(1000):
   # forward
   sample_index = np.random.randint(0, 4)
   x_train = data[sample_index]
   y_label = all_y_trues[sample_index]
   # numpy to tensor
    x_train = torch.tensor(x_train).to(dtype=torch.float32)
   y_label = torch.tensor(y_label).to(dtype=torch.float32).unsqueeze(dim=0)
   y_pred = my_net(x_train)
   # loss
   loss = F.mse_loss(y_pred, y_label)
   # grad zero
   optimizer.zero_grad()
    # back propagation
   loss.backward()
    # update weight
    optimizer.step()
    print('Epoch: %d Loss : %f'%(i, loss.item()))
```

```
loss_list.append(loss.item())
plt.plot(loss_list)
plt.show()
```

神经网络结构

http://playground.tensorflow.org/

反向传播的概念

http://colah.github.io/posts/2015-08-Backprop/

神经网络理解

http://colah.github.io/

激活函数的解释

 $\frac{https://medium.com/the-theory-of-everything/understanding-activation-functions-in-neural-netwoorks-9491262884e0$