实战adadelta+weight noise

主讲人: 刘勇杰

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一般网络损失
$$L^N(\mathbf{w},\mathcal{D}) = -\ln \Pr(\mathcal{D}|\mathbf{w}) = -\sum_{(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) \in \mathcal{D}} \ln \Pr(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x},\mathbf{w})$$

参数解释

- **■** *L*^N(**w**. *D*) 为损失函数;
- - ∑ lnPr(y|x,w) 交叉熵,在给定模型参数w与输入变量x,预测y

的概率;

在神经网络上进行贝叶斯推理 需要给定数据的网络权值的后验分布

$$P(\mathbf{w}|\boldsymbol{\alpha}) \longrightarrow \Pr(\mathbf{w}|\mathcal{D},\boldsymbol{\alpha})$$

如果权重w具有依赖于 某些参数α的先验概率 则后验概率可以写成

$$\Pr(\mathbf{w}|\mathcal{D}, \boldsymbol{\alpha})$$

对于大多数神经网络, 不能解析地计算

通过用更易处理的分布 $Q(\mathbf{w}|\boldsymbol{\beta})$

逼近 $\Pr(\mathbf{w}|\mathcal{D}, \boldsymbol{\alpha})$ 来解决这个问题

$$\mathcal{F} = -\left\langle \ln \left[\frac{\Pr(\mathcal{D}|\mathbf{w})P(\mathbf{w}|\boldsymbol{\alpha})}{Q(\mathbf{w}|\boldsymbol{\beta})} \right] \right\rangle_{\mathbf{w} \sim Q(\boldsymbol{\beta})}$$

对于满足分布为 p(x) 的随机变量x的某些函数g

$$\langle g \rangle_{x \sim p}$$
 代表了函数g的期望

将上述公式重新排列

$$\mathcal{F} = \left\langle L^{N}(\mathbf{w}, \mathcal{D}) \right\rangle_{\mathbf{w} \sim Q(\boldsymbol{\beta})} + D_{KL}(Q(\boldsymbol{\beta})||P(\boldsymbol{\alpha}))$$

因KL散度的非负性,由Shannon 编码定理可知,等式右边第一项即为函数的下限

其意义为将D中的输入,经过神经网络的预测得到结果,神经网络权值符合分布Q (β)

由于该项随网络预测精度的提高而减小,我们将其定义

为误差损失
$$L^{E}(\boldsymbol{\beta}, \mathcal{D}) = \langle L^{N}(\mathbf{w}, \mathcal{D}) \rangle_{\mathbf{w} \sim Q(\boldsymbol{\beta})}$$

对于等式右边的KL散度,也定义一个复杂损失

$$L^{C}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}) = D_{KL}(Q(\boldsymbol{\beta})||P(\boldsymbol{\alpha}))$$

$$L(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}, \mathcal{D}) = L^{E}(\boldsymbol{\beta}, \mathcal{D}) + L^{C}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta})$$

然后在数据集D上训练网络

使关于 α 和 β 的函数 $L(\alpha, \beta, \mathcal{D})$ 最小

现在分别讨论α与β的可能分布

先规定
$$Q(\boldsymbol{\beta}) = \prod_{i=1}^{W} q_i(\beta_i)$$

$$L^{C}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}) = \sum_{i=1}^{W} D_{KL}(q_{i}(\beta_{i})||P(\boldsymbol{\alpha}))$$

先看β的分布

假设 $Q(\beta)$ 满足(Dirac) delta distribution,即对将概率1 赋值给一个特殊的权值w,而其他的权值赋予概率0

在该情况下, α=β, 则 $L^{E}(\boldsymbol{\beta}, \mathcal{D}) = L^{N}(\mathbf{w}, \mathcal{D})$

再看α的分布

假设α满足Laplace distribution

则α取决于两个参数{b,u}

$$P(\mathbf{w}|\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = \prod_{i=1}^{W} \frac{1}{2b} \exp\left(-\frac{|w_i - \mu|}{b}\right)$$

那么

$$L^{C}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \mathbf{w}) = W \ln 2b + \frac{1}{b} \sum_{i=1}^{W} |w_i - \mu| + C$$

$$\implies \frac{\partial L^C(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \mathbf{w})}{\partial w_i} = \frac{sgn(w_i - \mu)}{b}$$

最优解

$$\hat{\mu} = \mu_{1/2}(\mathbf{w})$$

$$\hat{b} = \frac{1}{W} \sum_{i=1}^{W} |w_i - \hat{\mu}|$$

β仍是delta distribution,继续讨论α的分布

先规定
$$Q(\boldsymbol{\beta}) = \prod_{i=1}^{W} q_i(\beta_i)$$

$$L^{C}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}) = \sum_{i=1}^{W} D_{KL}(q_{i}(\beta_{i})||P(\boldsymbol{\alpha}))$$

先看β的分布

假设 $Q(\beta)$ 满足(Dirac) delta distribution,即对将概率1 赋值给一个特殊的权值w,而其他的权值赋予概率0

在该情况下, α=β, 则
$$L^{E}(\boldsymbol{\beta}, \mathcal{D}) = L^{N}(\mathbf{w}, \mathcal{D})$$

假设α满足Gaussian distribution

则α取决于两个参数{μ,σ2}

那么
$$P(\mathbf{w}|\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = \prod_{i=1}^{W} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(w_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

$$L^{C}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \mathbf{w}) = W \ln(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^{2}}) + \frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{W} (w_{i} - \mu)^{2} + C$$

$$\implies \frac{\partial L^C(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \mathbf{w})}{\partial w_i} = \frac{w_i - \mu}{\sigma^2}$$

最优解

$$\hat{\mu} = \frac{1}{W} \sum_{i=1}^{W} w_i$$

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{W} \sum_{i=1}^{W} (w_i - \hat{\mu})^2$$

假设β是Gaussian distribution $\beta = \{\mu, \sigma^2\}$

$$\boldsymbol{eta} = \{ \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\sigma^2} \}$$

那么对于一般的神经网络,不管是 $L^E(oldsymbol{eta}, \mathcal{D})$ 还是其导数,都不能准确地计算,因此只能sample

$$L^{E}(\boldsymbol{\beta}, \mathcal{D}) \approx \frac{1}{S} \sum_{k=1}^{S} L^{N}(\mathbf{w}^{k}, \mathcal{D})$$

$$\frac{\partial L^{E}(\boldsymbol{\beta}, \mathcal{D})}{\partial \mu_{i}} = \left\langle \frac{\partial L^{N}(\mathbf{w}, \mathcal{D})}{\partial w_{i}} \right\rangle_{\mathbf{w} \sim Q(\boldsymbol{\beta})} \approx \frac{1}{S} \sum_{k=1}^{S} \frac{\partial L^{N}(\mathbf{w}^{k}, \mathcal{D})}{\partial w_{i}}$$

$$\frac{\partial L^{E}(\boldsymbol{\beta}, \mathcal{D})}{\partial \sigma_{i}^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left\langle \frac{\partial^{2} L^{N}(\mathbf{w}, \mathcal{D})}{\partial w_{i}^{2}} \right\rangle_{\mathbf{w} \sim Q(\boldsymbol{\beta})} \approx \frac{1}{2} \left\langle \left[\frac{\partial L^{N}(\mathbf{w}, \mathcal{D})}{\partial w_{i}} \right]^{2} \right\rangle_{\mathbf{w} \sim Q(\boldsymbol{\beta})} \approx \frac{1}{2S} \sum_{k=1}^{S} \left[\frac{\partial L^{N}(\mathbf{w}^{k}, \mathcal{D})}{\partial w_{i}} \right]^{2}$$

假设β是Gaussian distribution, α也为Gaussian distribution

$$oldsymbol{eta} = \{ oldsymbol{\mu}, oldsymbol{\sigma^2} \}$$
 $oldsymbol{lpha} = \{ \mu, \sigma^2 \}$

那么KL(a // β)就为化为如下公式

$$L^{C}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}) = \sum_{i=1}^{W} \ln \frac{\sigma}{\sigma_{i}} + \frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}} \left[(\mu_{i} - \mu)^{2} + \sigma_{i}^{2} - \sigma^{2} \right]$$

$$\implies \frac{\partial L^{C}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta})}{\partial \mu_{i}} = \frac{\mu_{i} - \mu}{\sigma^{2}}, \qquad \frac{\partial L^{C}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta})}{\partial \sigma_{i}^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{\sigma^{2}} - \frac{1}{\sigma_{i}^{2}} \right]$$

最优解

$$\hat{\mu} = \frac{1}{W} \sum_{i=1}^{W} \mu_i, \qquad \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{W} \sum_{i=1}^{W} \left[\sigma_i^2 + (\mu_i - \hat{\mu})^2 \right]$$

优化函数 以α和β都为Gaussian distribution为例

$$\frac{\partial L(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}, \mathcal{D})}{\partial \mu_{i}} \approx \frac{\mu_{i} - \mu}{\sigma^{2}} + \sum_{(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \in \mathcal{D}} \frac{1}{S} \sum_{k=1}^{S} \frac{\partial L^{N}(\mathbf{w}^{k}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})}{\partial w_{i}}$$

$$\frac{\partial L(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}, \mathcal{D})}{\partial \sigma_{i}^{2}} \approx \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{\sigma^{2}} - \frac{1}{\sigma_{i}^{2}} \right] + \sum_{(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \in \mathcal{D}} \frac{1}{2S} \sum_{k=1}^{S} \left[\frac{\partial L^{N}(\mathbf{w}^{k}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})}{\partial w_{i}} \right]^{2}$$

需要加入到网络训练中的weight noise

算法实现

■利用当前权重产生tparam_p_u与

tparam_p_ls2, beta, prior_u,

prior_s2

■回传损失得到梯度后,利用Beta,

prior_u,prior_s2产生新的梯度

new_grads_miu, new_grads_sigma

■adadelta算法利用new_grads_miu,

new_grads_sigma对

tparam p u,tparam p ls2更新

■将tparam_p_u回传当前权值

tparam_p_u保存梯度对U的更新权值

⇒ tparam_p_ls2保存梯度对σ2的更新权值

$$\frac{\partial L(\boldsymbol{\alpha},\boldsymbol{\beta},\mathcal{D})}{\partial \mu_i} \approx \frac{\mu_i - \mu}{\sigma^2} + \sum_{(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) \in \mathcal{D}} \frac{1}{S} \sum_{k=1}^S \frac{\partial L^N(\mathbf{w}^k,\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y})}{\partial w_i}$$

$$\frac{\partial L(\boldsymbol{\alpha},\boldsymbol{\beta},\mathcal{D})}{\partial \sigma_i^2} \approx \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{\sigma^2} - \frac{1}{\sigma_i^2} \right] + \sum_{(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) \in \mathcal{D}} \frac{1}{2S} \sum_{k=1}^S \left[\frac{\partial L^N(\mathbf{w}^k,\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y})}{\partial w_i} \right]^2$$
 prior s2

代码地址 https://github.com/JianshuZhang/TAP

算法实现

Name	Posterior	Prior	Error	Epochs	Ratio
Adaptive L1	Delta	Laplace	49.0	7	8-8
Adaptive L2	Delta	Gauss	35.1	421	6 - 8
Adaptive mean L2	Delta	Gauss $\sigma^2 = 0.1$	28.0	53	_
L2	Delta	Gauss $\mu = 0, \sigma^2 = 0.1$	27.4	59	85-18
Maximum likelihood	Delta	Uniform	27.1	44	9=9
L1	Delta	Laplace $\mu = 0, b = 1/12$	26.0	545	-
Adaptive mean L1	Delta	Laplace $b = 1/12$	25.4	765	() - ()
Weight noise	Gauss $\sigma_i = 0.075$	Uniform	25.4	220	_
Adaptive prior weight noise	Gauss $\sigma_i = 0.075$	Gauss	24.7	260	0.542
Adaptive weight noise	Gauss	Gauss	23.8	384	0.286

Q & A

