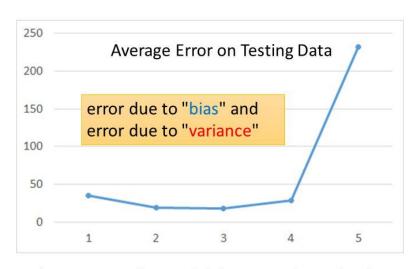
每看完一个视频,要用自己的理解把这个视频的内容陈述出来(下面的内容多数是直接翻译或者把李宏毅老师的原话写入本文档,如果是自己总结和理解的内容会进行说明)。

2 Error.mp4

1* 误差来自于 bias 和 variance

Review



A more complex model does not always lead to better performance on *testing data*.

2* 简单的模型通常会大 bias, 小 variance; 复杂的模型通常会大 variance, 小 bias

Bias v.s. Variance

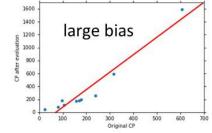


若模型连训练数据都没有拟合好,说明有大的 bias,属于明显的 underfitting,此时应该重新设计模型:增加更多的特征;或使用更加复杂的模型。

What to do with large bias?

- · Diagnosis:
 - If your model cannot even fit the training examples, then you have large bias Underfitting
 - If you can fit the training data, but large error on testing data, then you probably have large variance

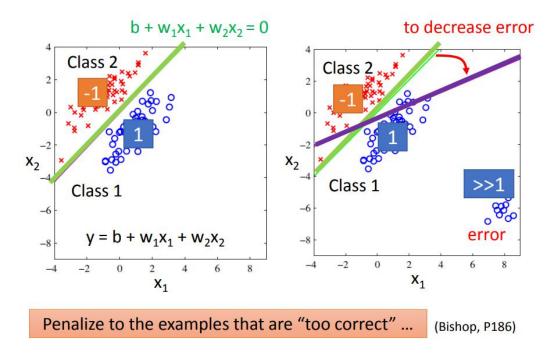
 Overfitting
- For bias, redesign your model:
 - Add more features as input
 - A more complex model



4 Classification.mp4

1*使用 Regression 来做 Classification 是不合适的(不总是合适)如果 X 的分布是下图中左边的情况,那么使用 Regression 来做 Classification是没问题的;但如果 X 的分布是下图中右边的情况,就会使得学出来的回归直线向右下方偏,导致 Classification 的效果很差。

5_LR.mp4



 Multiple class: Class 1 means the target is 1; Class 2 means the target is 2; Class 3 means the target is 3 problematic

1* LR 的梯度更新公式与线性回归的梯度更新公式完全一致

Logistic Regression

Step 1:
$$f_{w,b}(x) = \sigma\left(\sum_{i} w_i x_i + b\right)$$

Output: between 0 and

Linear Regression

$$f_{w,b}(x) = \sum_{i} w_i x_i + b$$

Output: any value

Training data: (x^n, \hat{y}^n)

Step 2: \hat{y}^n : 1 for class 1, 0 for class 2

$$L(f) = \sum_n l(f(x^n), \hat{y}^n)$$

Training data: (x^n, \hat{y}^n)

 \hat{y}^n : a real number

$$L(f) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n} (f(x^{n}) - \hat{y}^{n})^{2}$$

Logistic $w_i \leftarrow w_i - \eta \sum_{n} -\left(\hat{y}^n - f_{w,b}(x^n)\right) x_i^n$

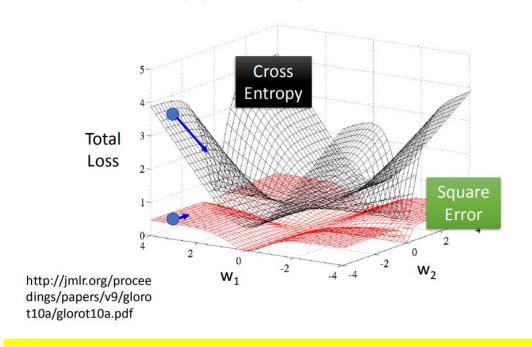
Step 3: regression:

Linear $w_i \leftarrow w_i - \eta \sum_n -\left(\hat{y}^n - f_{w,b}(x^n)\right) x_i^n$ regression:

2* 为什么不用 Square Error,使用 Square Error 在当前值与目标值较远时,计算出的梯度值还是很小,导致训练很慢(甚至无法训练完成)

而使用 Cross Entropy (即对数损失函数)在当前值与目标值较远时,计算出的 梯度值较大,能够使得模型能够快速收敛,提升训练速度

Cross Entropy v.s. Square Error



3* 对于同样的训练数据,当分别使用 Discriminative 方法和 Generative 方法训

练模型时,得到的模型通常是不同的。

Discriminative v.s. Generative

$$P(C_1|x) = \sigma(w \cdot x + b)$$





directly find w and b



Will we obtain the same set of w and b?

Find μ^1 , μ^2 , Σ^{-1}

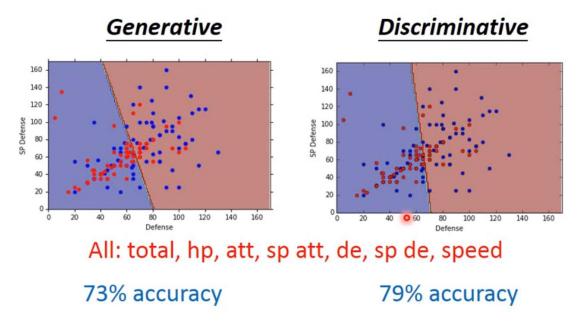
$$\begin{split} w^T &= (\mu^1 - \mu^2)^T \Sigma^{-1} \\ b &= -\frac{1}{2} (\mu^1)^T (\Sigma^1)^{-1} \mu^1 \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} (\mu^2)^T (\Sigma^2)^{-1} \mu^2 + \ln \frac{N_1}{N_2} \end{split}$$

The same model (function set), but different function is selected by the same training data.

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4* 通常认为 Discriminative 模型比 Generative 模型表现得要更好

Generative v.s. Discriminative



5* Generative 模型的好处

Generative v.s. Discriminative

- Usually people believe discriminative model is better
- · Benefit of generative model
 - Wither the assumption of probability distribution
 - · less training data is needed
 - · more robust to the noise
 - Priors and class-dependent probabilities can be estimated from different sources.

6* softmax 函数:

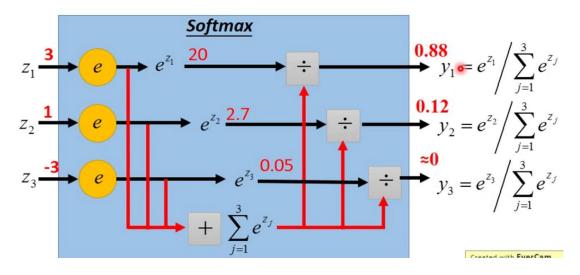
当只有两个 Class 时 (如 C1, C2), softmax 就 reduce 到了 sigmoid

Multi-class Classification (3 classes as example)

C₁:
$$w^1, b_1$$
 $z_1 = w^1 \cdot x + b_1$ Probability:
C₂: w^2, b_2 $z_2 = w^2 \cdot x + b_2$ $1 > y_i > 0$
 $\sum_i y_i = 1$

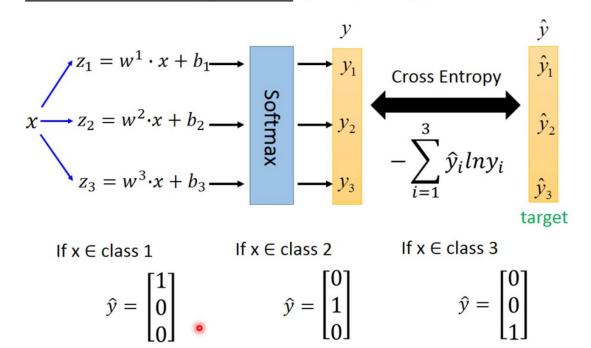
$$C_3$$
: w^3 , b_3 $z_3 = w^3 \cdot x + b_3$

$$\blacksquare \sum_i y_i = 1$$



7* Cross Entropy: 交叉熵公式如图中所示

Multi-class Classification (3 classes as example)

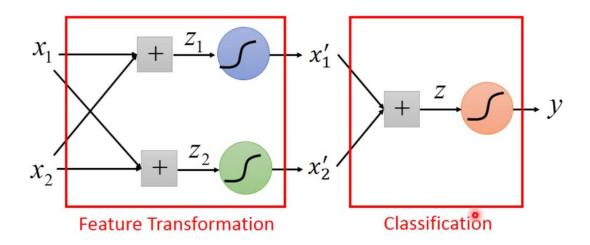


 $-lny_2$

8* 从 LR 自然过渡到 NN, cascading LR 就可以理解为是 NN

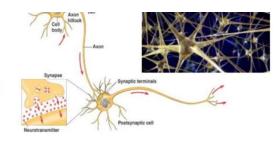
 $-lny_1$

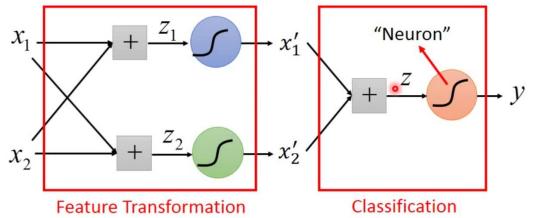
• Cascading logistic regression models



Deep Learning!

All the parameters of the logistic regressions are jointly learned.





Neural Network

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7_BP.mp4

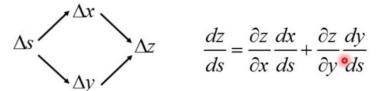
1* 链式法则

Chain Rule

Case 1
$$y = g(x)$$
 $z = h(y)$
$$\Delta x \to \Delta y \to \Delta z \qquad \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dy} \frac{dy}{dx}$$

Case 2

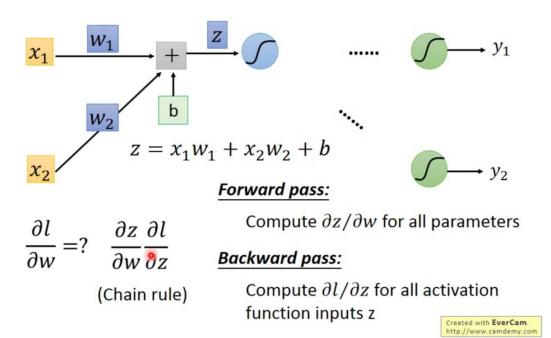
$$x = g(s)$$
 $y = h(s)$ $z = k(x, y)$



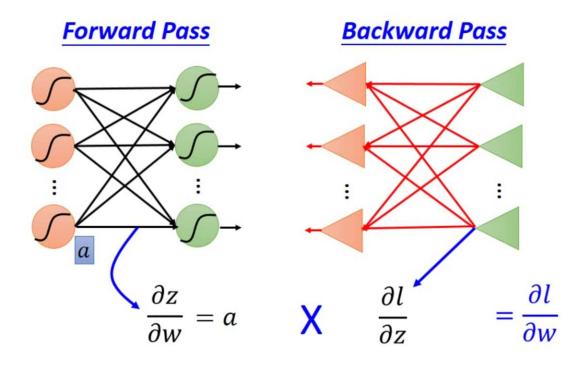
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2* 计算 ðl/ðz 的过程实际上是一个反向传播的过程

Backpropagation



Backpropagation – Summary

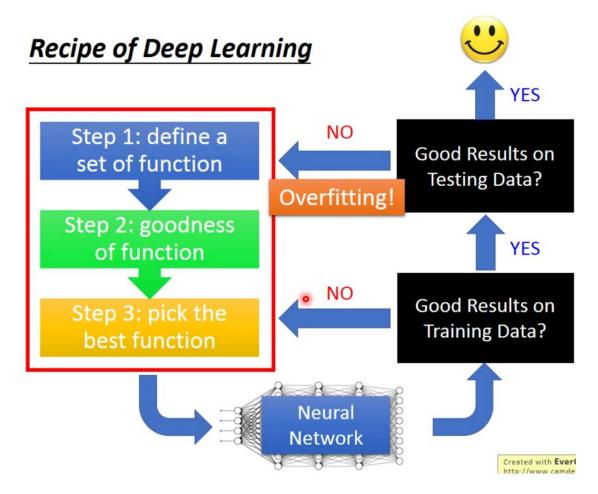


8 Keras.mp4

1* 若要使用 GPU 加速,需要设置 min_batch 参数才行,否则不会起到加速的效果

9_DNN_tip.mp4

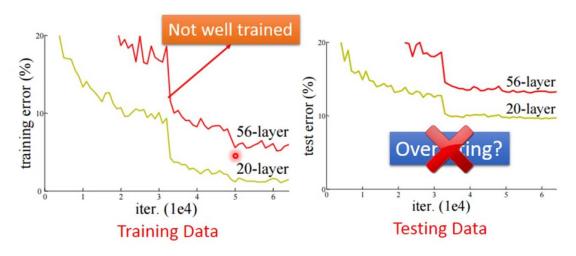
1* 首先检查在 training data 上的效果,然后再检查在 testing data 上的效果



2* 先看右面的图再看左面的图。在右图中,在 testing data 上的结果 56 层的 网络比 20 层的网络效果差,不要立刻认为 56 层的网络过拟合了,要先看 56 层的网络和 20 层的网络在训练集上的效果是怎样的?因此去看左图,发现在 training data 上 56 层的网络同样比 20 层的网络效果差,这说明 56 层的网络 没有被训练好,而不是过拟合。

因此,再次强调 过拟合指的是在 training data 上的效果好,但是在 testing data 上的效果不好,才叫过拟合;只是 testing data 上的效果不好,不一定就是过拟合,还要看在 training data 上的效果。

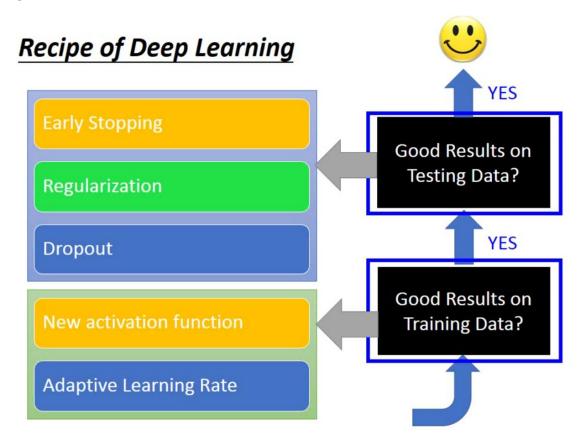
Do not always blame Overfitting



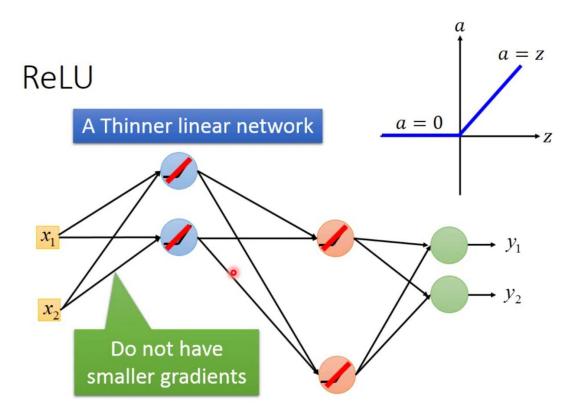
Deep Residual Learning for Image Recognition http://arxiv.org/abs/1512.03385

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3*



4* 使用 ReLU 激活函数只是在局部范围内是线性的,整体来看整个 function 仍然是非线性的



自己的理解: 不同的 w 和 b 会导致不同的输出,因此可能导致往下一层传递的输入个数也是不同的(小于零的被过滤掉,但不同的 w 和 b 会导致小于零的个数是不同的,也就相当于网络的结构是动态调整的)

5* RMSProp 是一种动态调整学习率的 optimizer 方法, RMSProp 考虑了之前的梯度值。

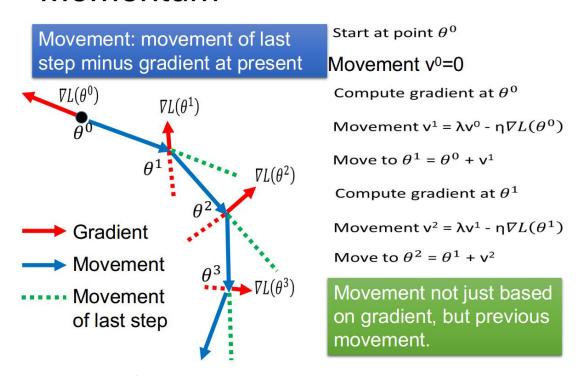
RMSProp

$$\begin{split} w^1 &\leftarrow w^0 - \frac{\eta}{\sigma^0} g^0 \qquad \sigma^0 = g^0 \\ w^2 &\leftarrow w^1 - \frac{\eta}{\sigma^1} g^1 \qquad \sigma^1 = \sqrt{\alpha(\sigma^0)^2 + (1-\alpha)(g^1)^2} \\ w^3 &\leftarrow w^2 - \frac{\eta}{\sigma^2} g^2 \qquad \sigma^2 = \sqrt{\alpha(\sigma^1)^2 + (1-\alpha)(g^2)^2} \\ & \vdots \\ w^{t+1} &\leftarrow w^t - \frac{\eta}{\sigma^t} g^t \qquad \sigma^t = \sqrt{\alpha(\sigma^{t-1})^2 + (1-\alpha)(g^t)^2} \\ & \text{Root Mean Square of the gradients} \\ & \text{with previous gradients being} \end{split}$$

Momentum 是一种动态调整学习率的 optimizer 方法,Momentum 考虑了上一次的梯度(向量,包括方向和大小)。

decaved

Momentum



Adam 是综合考虑了 RMSProp 和 Momentum 的 optimizer 方法

Adam

RMSProp + Momentum

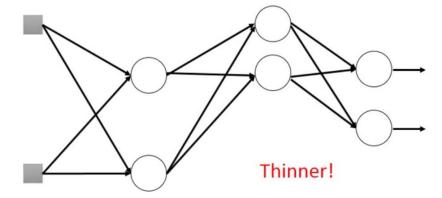
```
Algorithm 1: Adam, our proposed algorithm for stochastic optimization. See section 2 for details,
and for a slightly more efficient (but less clear) order of computation. g_t^2 indicates the elementwise
square g_t \odot g_t. Good default settings for the tested machine learning problems are \alpha = 0.001,
\beta_1 = 0.9, \, \beta_2 = 0.999 and \epsilon = 10^{-8}. All operations on vectors are element-wise. With \beta_1^t and \beta_2^t
we denote \beta_1 and \beta_2 to the power t.
Require: \alpha: Stepsize
Require: \beta_1, \beta_2 \in [0, 1): Exponential decay rates for the moment estimates
Require: f(\theta): Stochastic objective function with parameters \theta
Require: \theta_0: Initial parameter vector
   m_0 \leftarrow 0 (Initialize 1st moment vector) \rightarrow for momentum
   m_0 \leftarrow 0 (Initialize 1 moment vector) v_0 \leftarrow 0 (Initialize 2<sup>nd</sup> moment vector) for RMSprop
   while \theta_t not converged do
       t \leftarrow t + 1
       g_t \leftarrow \nabla_{\theta} f_t(\theta_{t-1}) (Get gradients w.r.t. stochastic objective at timestep t)
      m_t \leftarrow \beta_1 \cdot m_{t-1} + (1 - \beta_1) \cdot g_t (Update biased first moment estimate) v_t \leftarrow \beta_2 \cdot v_{t-1} + (1 - \beta_2) \cdot g_t^2 (Update biased second raw moment estimate) \widehat{m}_t \leftarrow m_t/(1 - \beta_1^t) (Compute bias-corrected first moment estimate)
       \widehat{v}_t \leftarrow v_t/(1-eta_2^t) (Compute bias-corrected second raw moment estimate)
       \theta_t \leftarrow \theta_{t-1} - \alpha \cdot \widehat{m}_t / (\sqrt{\widehat{v}_t} + \epsilon) (Update parameters)
```

6* Dropout 是在每个 minibatch 内选择要 Dropout 的神经元

Dropout

return θ_t (Resulting parameters)

Training:



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- Each time before updating the parameters
 - Each neuron has p% to dropout
 - The structure of the network is changed.
 - Using the new network for training

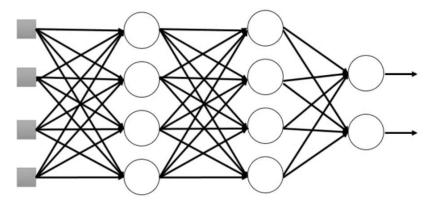
For each mini-batch, we resample the dropout neurons

7* Dropout 是在 training 的过程中才会有,在 testing 的过程中不进行 Dropout;

在 testing 时,所有的权重要乘上(1-p%)

Dropout

Testing:

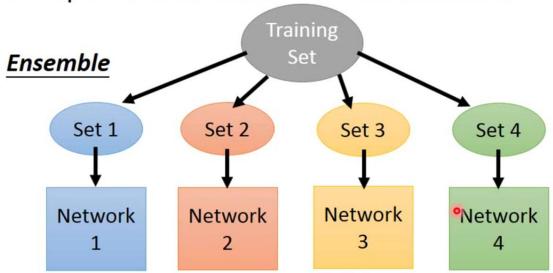


No dropout

- If the dropout rate at training is p%,
 all the weights times 1-p%
- Assume that the dropout rate is 50%. If a weight w = 1 by training, set w = 0.5 for testing.

8* Ensemble

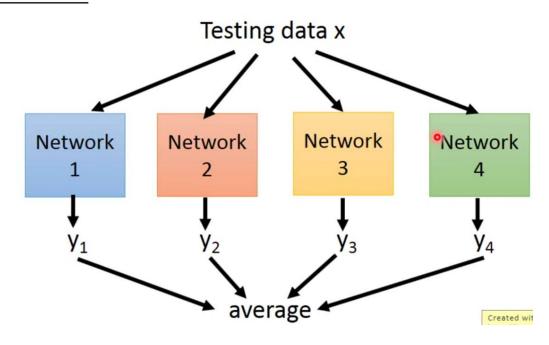
Dropout is a kind of ensemble.



Train a bunch of networks with different structures

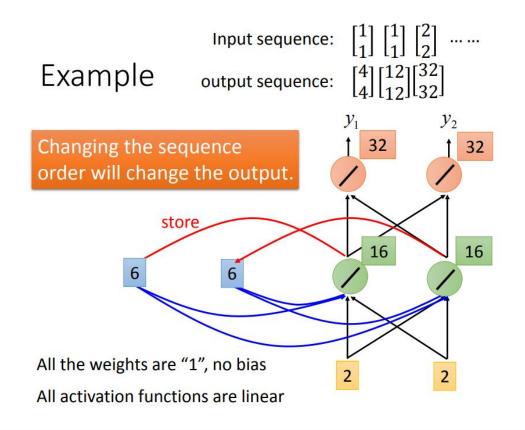
Dropout is a kind of ensemble.

Ensemble



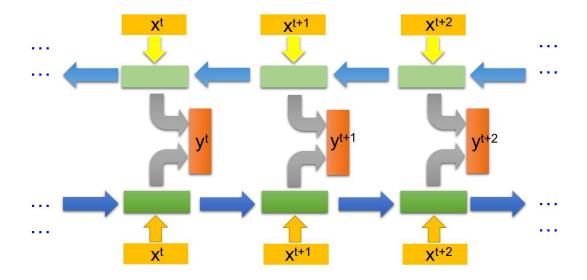
19_RNN1.mp4

1* 对于 RNN 来说,input 的顺序会影响到输出的结果,也就是说 RNN 会考虑 input 的顺序

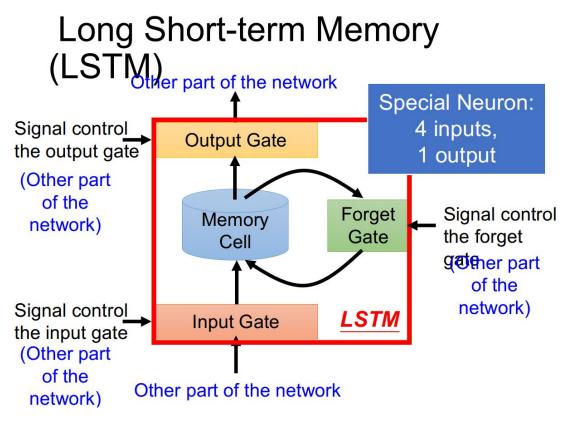


2* 双向 RNN 有时比单向 RNN 好的原因是: 双向 RNN 有更大的视野(看到的上下文信息更多),双向 RNN 不仅能够看到当前输入前面的输入信息(往右方向的 RNN),还能够看到当前输入后面的输入信息(往左方向的 RNN)。

Bidirectional RNN



3* LSTM 的神经元是一种特殊的神经元,普通的神经元有一个输入一个输出,但 LSTM 神经元包括四个输入一个输出,四个输入分别是:输入数据、Input Gate 控制信息、Output Gate 控制信息、Forget Gate 控制信息



4* LSTM: Long Short-term Memory 连词符号要放在 Short 和 term 之间,LSTM 表示的是比较长(long)的 Short-term 记忆网络

6* LSTM 的记忆信息的传递(与 RNN 本质上是类似的)

5* LSTM 的三个门的控制信息也是与 input 直接相关的

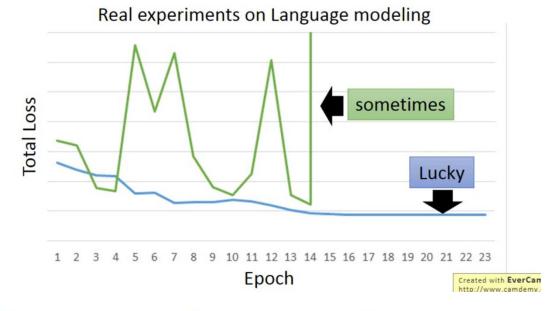
LSTM Gutput Gate Ct-1 Forget Gate Input Gate Block \mathbf{X}^{t} Extension: **LSTM** "peephole" Ct+1 Ct-1 ht-1

19_RNN2.mp4

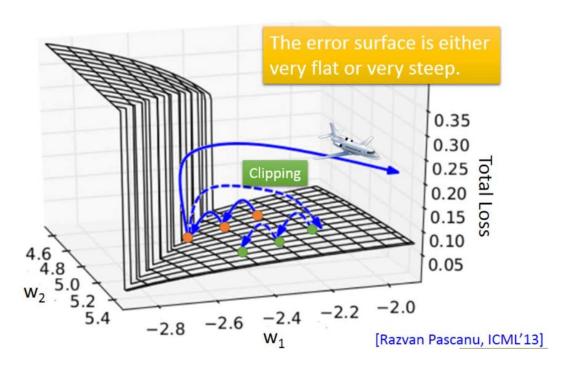
1* RNN 并不总是容易训练的

Unfortunately

• RNN-based network is not always easy to learn



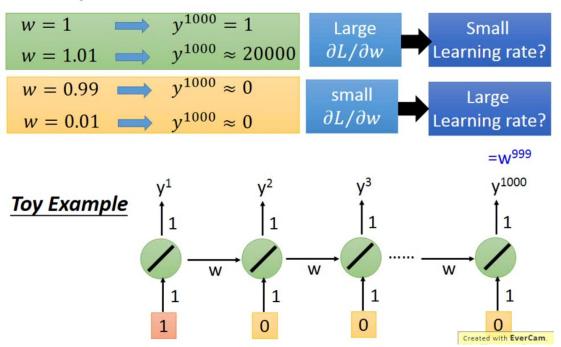
The error surface is rough.



为什么会有上面的情况呢 (very flat or very steep), 为什么 RNN 很难训练呢?

因为同一个 weight 会在不同的时刻被反复的使用

Why?



2* RNN 很少使用 ReLU 作为激活函数,使用 ReLU 作为激活函数的训练效果通常很差 视频 13'20"

3* 为什么采用 LSTM 而不是 RNN?因为 LSTM 能够解决梯度消失的问题,但梯度爆炸的问题仍然存在(i.e. 特别陡峭的地方仍然存在,但没有特别平坦的地方)为什么 LSTM 能够解决梯度消失的问题?

如下图所示,在 LSTM 中 input 和 Memory 的值是相加的关系,只要 forget gate 开启, memory 中就永远存在数据,不会出现梯度消失

Helpful Techniques

Long Short-term Memory (LSTM)
 Can deal with gradient vanishing (not gradient explode)
 Memory and input are added
 The influence never disappears unless forget gate is closed
 No Gradient vanishing

Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU): simpler than LSTM

(If forget gate is opened.)

[Cho, EMNLP'14] Created with EverCam. http://www.camdemy.com