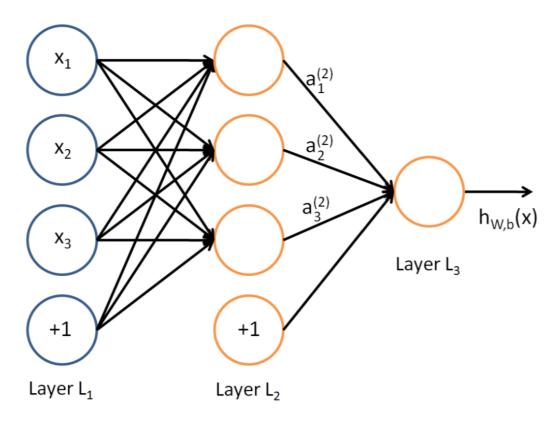
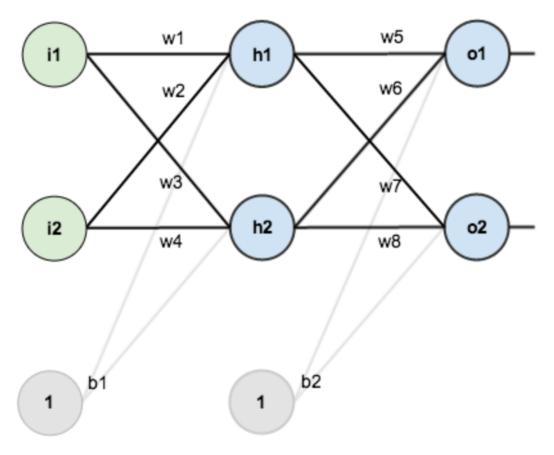
最近在看深度学习的东西,一开始看的吴恩达的UFLDL教程,有中文版就直接看了,后来发现有些地方总是不是很明确,又去看英文版,然后又找了些资料看,才发现,中文版的译者在翻译的时候会对省略的公式推导过程进行补充,但是补充的又是错的,难怪觉得有问题。反向传播法其实是神经网络的基础了,但是很多人在学的时候总是会遇到一些问题,或者看到大篇的公式觉得好像很难就退缩了,其实不难,就是一个链式求导法则反复用。如果不想看公式,可以直接把数值带进去,实际的计算一下,体会一下这个过程之后再来推导公式,这样就会觉得很容易了。

说到神经网络,大家看到这个图应该不陌生:



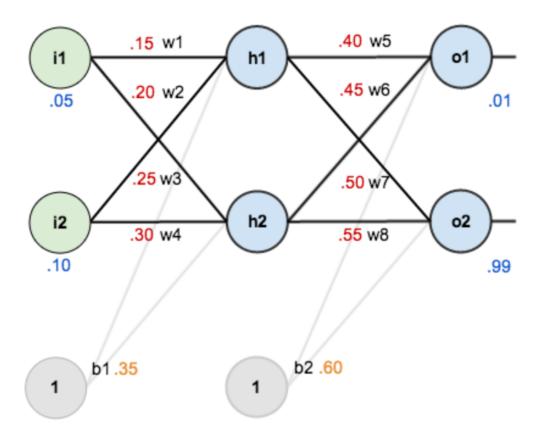
这是典型的三层神经网络的基本构成,Layer L1是输入层,Layer L2是隐含层,Layer L3是隐含层,我们现在手里有一堆数据 {x1, x2, x3,...,xn},输出也是一堆数据 {y1, y2, y3,...,yn},现在要他们在隐含层做某种变换,让你把数据灌进去后得到你期望的输出。如果你希望你的输出和原始输入一样,那么就是最常见的自编码模型(Auto-Encoder)。可能有人会问,为什么要输入输出都一样呢?有什么用啊?其实应用挺广的,在图像识别,文本分类等等都会用到,我会专门再写一篇Auto-Encoder的文章来说明,包括一些变种之类的。如果你的输出和原始输入不一样,那么就是很常见的人工神经网络了,相当于让原始数据通过一个映射来得到我们想要的输出数据,也就是我们今天要讲的话题。

本文直接举一个例子,带入数值演示反向传播法的过程,公式的推导等到下次写Auto-Encoder的时候再写,其实也很简单,感兴趣的同学可以自己推导下试试:)(注:本文假设你已经懂得基本的神经网络构成,如果完全不懂,可以参考Pol1写的笔记: [Mechine Learning & Algorithm] 神经网络基础)假设,你有这样一个网络层:



第一层是输入层,包含两个神经元i1,i2,和截距项b1;第二层是隐含层,包含两个神经元h1,h2和截距项b2,第三层是输出o1,o2,每条线上标的wi是层与层之间连接的权重,激活函数我们默认为sigmoid函数。

现在对他们赋上初值,如下图:



其中, 输入数据 i1=0.05, i2=0.10;

输出数据 o1=0.01, o2=0.99;

初始权重 w1=0.15, w2=0.20, w3=0.25, w4=0.30;

w5=0. 40, w6=0. 45, w7=0. 50, w8=0. 55

目标: 给出输入数据i1,i2(0.05和0.10),使输出尽可能与原始输出o1,o2(0.01和0.99)接近。 Step 1 前向传播

1. 输入层----> 隐含层:

计算神经元h1的输入加权和:

$$net_{h1} = w_1 * i_1 + w_2 * i_2 + b_1 * 1$$

$$net_{h1} = 0.15 * 0.05 + 0.2 * 0.1 + 0.35 * 1 = 0.3775$$

神经元h1的输出o1:(此处用到激活函数为sigmoid函数):

$$out_{h1} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-net_{h1}}} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-0.3775}} = 0.593269992$$

同理,可计算出神经元h2的输出o2:

$$out_{h2} = 0.596884378$$

2. 隐含层---->输出层:

计算输出层神经元o1和o2的值:

$$net_{o1} = w_5 * out_{h1} + w_6 * out_{h2} + b_2 * 1$$

$$net_{o1} = 0.4 * 0.593269992 + 0.45 * 0.596884378 + 0.6 * 1 = 1.105905967$$

$$out_{o1} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-net_{o1}}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-1.105905967}} = 0.75136507$$

$$out_{o2} = 0.772928465$$

这样前向传播的过程就结束了,我们得到输出值为[0.75136079, 0.772928465], 与实际值[0.01, 0.99] 相差还很远,现在我们对误差进行反向传播,更新权值,重新计算输出。

Step 2 反向传播

1. 计算总误差

总误差: (square error)

$$E_{total} = \sum \frac{1}{2} (target - output)^2$$

但是有两个输出,所以分别计算o1和o2的误差,总误差为两者之和:

$$E_{o1} = \frac{1}{2}(target_{o1} - out_{o1})^2 = \frac{1}{2}(0.01 - 0.75136507)^2 = 0.274811083$$

$$E_{o2} = 0.023560026$$

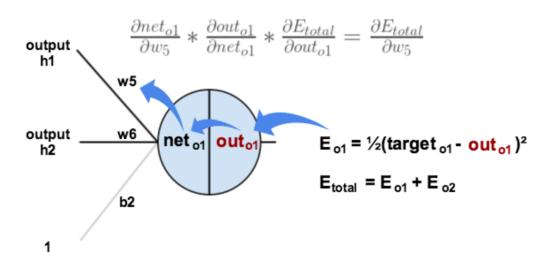
$$E_{total} = E_{o1} + E_{o2} = 0.274811083 + 0.023560026 = 0.298371109$$

2. 隐含层---->输出层的权值更新:

以权重参数w5为例,如果我们想知道w5对整体误差产生了多少影响,可以用整体误差对w5求偏导求出: (链式法则)

$$\frac{\partial E_{total}}{\partial w_5} = \frac{\partial E_{total}}{\partial out_{o1}} * \frac{\partial out_{o1}}{\partial net_{o1}} * \frac{\partial net_{o1}}{\partial w_5}$$

下面的图可以更直观的看清楚误差是怎样反向传播的:



现在我们来分别计算每个式子的值:

计算:

$$E_{total} = \frac{1}{2}(target_{o1} - out_{o1})^2 + \frac{1}{2}(target_{o2} - out_{o2})^2$$

$$\frac{\partial E_{total}}{\partial out_{o1}} = 2 * \frac{1}{2} (target_{o1} - out_{o1})^{2-1} * -1 + 0$$

$$\frac{\partial E_{total}}{\partial out_{o1}} = -(target_{o1} - out_{o1}) = -(0.01 - 0.75136507) = 0.74136507$$

计算:

$$out_{o1} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-net_{o1}}}$$

$$\frac{\partial out_{o1}}{\partial net_{o1}} = out_{o1}(1 - out_{o1}) = 0.75136507(1 - 0.75136507) = 0.186815602$$

(这一步实际上就是对sigmoid函数求导,比较简单,可以自己推导一下)

计算:

$$net_{o1} = w_5 * out_{h1} + w_6 * out_{h2} + b_2 * 1$$

$$\frac{\partial net_{o1}}{\partial w_5} = 1 * out_{h1} * w_5^{(1-1)} + 0 + 0 = out_{h1} = 0.593269992$$

最后三者相乘:

$$\frac{\partial E_{total}}{\partial w_5} = \frac{\partial E_{total}}{\partial out_{o1}} * \frac{\partial out_{o1}}{\partial net_{o1}} * \frac{\partial net_{o1}}{\partial w_5}$$

 $\frac{\partial E_{total}}{\partial w_5} = 0.74136507 * 0.186815602 * 0.593269992 = 0.082167041$ 这样我们就计算出整体误差E(total)对w5的偏导值。

回过头来再看看上面的公式, 我们发现:

$$\frac{\partial E_{total}}{\partial w_5} = -(target_{o1} - out_{o1}) * out_{o1}(1 - out_{o1}) * out_{h1}$$

为了表达方便,用来表示输出层的误差:

$$\delta_{o1} = \frac{\partial E_{total}}{\partial out_{o1}} * \frac{\partial out_{o1}}{\partial net_{o1}} = \frac{\partial E_{total}}{\partial net_{o1}}$$

$$\delta_{o1} = -(target_{o1} - out_{o1}) * out_{o1}(1 - out_{o1})$$

因此,整体误差E(total)对w5的偏导公式可以写成:

$$\frac{\partial E_{total}}{\partial w_5} = \delta_{o1} out_{h1}$$

如果输出层误差计为负的话,也可以写成:

$$\frac{\partial E_{total}}{\partial w_5} = -\delta_{o1}out_{h1}$$

最后我们来更新w5的值:

$$w_5^+ = w_5 - \eta * \frac{\partial E_{total}}{\partial w_5} = 0.4 - 0.5 * 0.082167041 = 0.35891648$$

(其中,是学习速率,这里我们取0.5)

同理, 可更新w6, w7, w8:

$$w_6^+ = 0.408666186$$

$$w_7^+ = 0.511301270$$

$$w_8^+ = 0.561370121$$

3. 隐含层---->隐含层的权值更新:

方法其实与上面说的差不多,但是有个地方需要变一下,在上文计算总误差对w5的偏导时,是从out(o1)---->net(o1)---->w5,但是在隐含层之间的权值更新时,是out(h1)---->net(h1)---->w1,而out(h1)会接受E(o1)和E(o2)两个地方传来的误差,所以这个地方两个都要计算。

$$\frac{\partial E_{total}}{\partial w_1} = \frac{\partial E_{total}}{\partial out_{h1}} * \frac{\partial out_{h1}}{\partial net_{h1}} * \frac{\partial net_{h1}}{\partial w_1}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_{total}}{\partial out_{h1}} = \frac{\partial E_{o1}}{\partial out_{h1}} + \frac{\partial E_{o2}}{\partial out_{h1}}$$

$$E_{o1}$$

$$E_{o2}$$

$$E_{total} = E_{o1} + E_{o2}$$

计算:

$$\frac{\partial E_{total}}{\partial out_{h1}} = \frac{\partial E_{o1}}{\partial out_{h1}} + \frac{\partial E_{o2}}{\partial out_{h1}}$$

先计算:

$$\frac{\partial E_{o1}}{\partial out_{h1}} = \frac{\partial E_{o1}}{\partial net_{o1}} * \frac{\partial net_{o1}}{\partial out_{h1}}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_{o1}}{\partial net_{o1}} = \frac{\partial E_{o1}}{\partial out_{o1}} * \frac{\partial out_{o1}}{\partial net_{o1}} = 0.74136507 * 0.186815602 = 0.138498562$$

$$net_{o1} = w_5 * out_{h1} + w_6 * out_{h2} + b_2 * 1$$

$$\frac{\partial net_{o1}}{\partial out_{b1}} = w_5 = 0.40$$

$$\frac{\partial E_{o1}}{\partial out_{h1}} = \frac{\partial E_{o1}}{\partial net_{o1}} * \frac{\partial net_{o1}}{\partial out_{h1}} = 0.138498562 * 0.40 = 0.055399425$$

同理, 计算出:

$$\frac{\partial E_{o2}}{\partial out_{h1}} = -0.019049119$$

两者相加得到总值:

$$\frac{\partial E_{total}}{\partial out_{h1}} = \frac{\partial E_{o1}}{\partial out_{h1}} + \frac{\partial E_{o2}}{\partial out_{h1}} = 0.055399425 + -0.019049119 = 0.036350306$$

再计算:

$$out_{h1} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-net_{h1}}}$$

$$\frac{\partial out_{h1}}{\partial net_{h1}} = out_{h1}(1 - out_{h1}) = 0.59326999(1 - 0.59326999) = 0.241300709$$
 再计算:

$$net_{h1} = w_1 * i_1 + w_2 * i_2 + b_1 * 1$$

$$\frac{\partial net_{h1}}{\partial w_1} = i_1 = 0.05$$

最后, 三者相乘:

$$\frac{\partial E_{total}}{\partial w_1} = \frac{\partial E_{total}}{\partial out_{h1}} * \frac{\partial out_{h1}}{\partial net_{h1}} * \frac{\partial net_{h1}}{\partial w_1}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_{total}}{\partial w_1} = 0.036350306 * 0.241300709 * 0.05 = 0.000438568$$

为了简化公式,用sigma(h1)表示隐含层单元h1的误差:

$$\frac{\partial E_{total}}{\partial w_1} = \left(\sum_o \frac{\partial E_{total}}{\partial out_o} * \frac{\partial out_o}{\partial net_o} * \frac{\partial net_o}{\partial out_{h1}}\right) * \frac{\partial out_{h1}}{\partial net_{h1}} * \frac{\partial net_{h1}}{\partial w_1}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_{total}}{\partial w_1} = \left(\sum_o \delta_o * w_{ho}\right) * out_{h1}(1 - out_{h1}) * i_1$$

$$\frac{\partial E_{total}}{\partial w_1} = \delta_{h1}i_1$$

最后, 更新w1的权值:

$$w_1^+ = w_1 - \eta * \frac{\partial E_{total}}{\partial w_1} = 0.15 - 0.5 * 0.000438568 = 0.149780716$$

同理, 额可更新w2, w3, w4的权值:

$$w_2^+ = 0.19956143$$

$$w_3^+ = 0.24975114$$

$$w_4^+ = 0.29950229$$

这样误差反向传播法就完成了,最后我们再把更新的权值重新计算,不停地迭代,在这个例子中第一次迭代之后,总误差E(total)由0.298371109下降至0.291027924。迭代10000次后,总误差为0.000035085,输出为[0.015912196,0.984065734](原输入为[0.01,0.99]),证明效果还是不错的。

代码(Python):

```
1#coding:utf-8 2import random 3import math 4 5# 6# 参数解释: 7# "pd_": 偏导的
前缀 8# "d ": 导数的前缀 9# "w ho": 隐含层到输出层的权重系数索引 10# "w ih": 输入
层到隐含层的权重系数的索引 11 12class NeuralNetwork: 13 LEARNING RATE = 0.5 14
15def init (self, num inputs, num hidden, num outputs, hidden layer weights = None,
hidden layer bias = None, output layer weights = None, output layer bias = None): 16
self.num inputs = num inputs 17 18
                                      self.hidden layer = NeuronLayer(num hidden,
hidden layer bias) 19
                         self.output layer = NeuronLayer(num outputs,
output layer bias) 20 21
self.init weights from inputs to hidden layer neurons(hidden layer weights) 22
self.init weights from hidden layer neurons to output layer neurons(output layer weights)
23 24def init weights from inputs to hidden layer neurons(self, hidden layer weights):
       weight num = 0 26for h in range(len(self.hidden layer.neurons)): 27for i in
range(self.num inputs): 28ifnot hidden layer weights: 29
self.hidden layer.neurons[h].weights.append(random.random()) 30else: 31
self.hidden layer.neurons[h].weights.append(hidden layer weights[weight num]) 32
weight num += 13334def
init weights from hidden layer neurons to output layer neurons(self,
output layer weights): 35
                            weight num = 0 36for o in
range(len(self.output layer.neurons)): 37for h in range(len(self.hidden_layer.neurons)):
38ifnot output layer weights: 39
self.output layer.neurons[o].weights.append(random.random()) 40else: 41
```

```
self.output layer.neurons[o].weights.append(output layer weights[weight num]) 42
weight num += 1 43 44def inspect(self): 45print('-----') 46print('* Inputs:
{}'.format(self.num inputs)) 47print('-----') 48print('Hidden Layer') 49
self.hidden layer.inspect() 50print('-----') 51print('* Output Layer') 52
self.output layer.inspect() 53print('-----') 54 55def feed forward(self, inputs): 56
hidden layer outputs = self.hidden layer.feed forward(inputs) 57return
self.output layer.feed forward(hidden layer outputs) 58 59def train(self, training inputs,
training outputs): 60
                           self.feed forward(training inputs) 61 62# 1. 输出神经元的值 63
pd errors wrt output neuron total net input = [0] * len(self.output layer.neurons) 64for o
in range(len(self.output layer.neurons)): 65 66# ∂E/∂z<sub>i</sub> 67
pd errors wrt output neuron total net input[o] =
self.output layer.neurons[o].calculate pd error wrt total net input(training outputs[o]) 68
                                  pd errors wrt hidden neuron total net input = [0] *
69# 2. 隐含层神经元的值 70
len(self.hidden layer.neurons) 71for h in range(len(self.hidden layer.neurons)): 72 73#
dE/dy_i = \sum \partial E/\partial z_i * \partial z/\partial y_i = \sum \partial E/\partial z_i * w_{ij} 74
                                                     d error wrt hidden neuron output = 0
75for o in range(len(self.output layer.neurons)): 76
d error wrt hidden neuron output += pd errors wrt output neuron total net input[o] *
self.output layer.neurons[o].weights[h] 77 78# \partial E/\partial z_i = dE/dy_i * \partial z_i/\partial 79
pd errors wrt hidden neuron total net input[h] = d error wrt hidden neuron output *
self.hidden layer.neurons[h].calculate pd total net input wrt input() 80 81# 3. 更新輸出层
权重系数 82for o in range(len(self.output layer.neurons)): 83for w ho in
range(len(self.output layer.neurons[o].weights)): 84 85# \partial E_i/\partial w_{ij} = \partial E/\partial z_i * \partial z_i/\partial w_{ij} 86
pd error wrt weight = pd errors wrt output neuron total net input[o] *
self.output layer.neurons[o].calculate pd total net input wrt weight(w ho) 87 88# \Deltaw = \alpha
                       self.output layer.neurons[o].weights[w ho] -= self.LEARNING RATE *
* ∂E<sub>i</sub>/∂w<sub>i</sub> 89
pd error wrt weight 90 91# 4. 更新隐含层的权重系数 92for h in
range(len(self.hidden layer.neurons)): 93for w ih in
range(len(self.hidden layer.neurons[h].weights)): 94 95# \partial E_i/\partial w_i = \partial E/\partial z_i * \partial z_i/\partial w_i 96
pd error wrt weight = pd errors wrt hidden neuron total net input[h] *
self.hidden layer.neurons[h].calculate pd total net input wrt weight(w ih) 97 98# \Delta w = \alpha
                       self.hidden layer.neurons[h].weights[w ih] -= self.LEARNING RATE *
* ∂E<sub>i</sub>/∂w<sub>i</sub> 99
pd error wrt weight100101def calculate total error(self, training sets):102
                                                                                     total error
= 0103for t in range(len(training sets)):104
                                                     training inputs, training outputs =
training sets[t]105
                           self.feed forward(training inputs)106for o in
range(len(training outputs)):107
                                             total error +=
self.output layer.neurons[o].calculate error(training outputs[o])108return
total error109110class NeuronLayer:111def init (self, num neurons, bias):112113# 同一层
的神经元共享一个截距项b114
                                   self.bias = bias if bias else random.random()115116
self.neurons = []117for i in range(num neurons):118
self.neurons.append(Neuron(self.bias))119120def inspect(self):121print('Neurons:',
len(self.neurons))122for n in range(len(self.neurons)):123print(' Neuron', n)124for w in
range(len(self.neurons[n].weights)):125print(' Weight:',
self.neurons[n].weights[w])126print(' Bias:', self.bias)127128def feed forward(self,
                 outputs = []130for neuron in self.neurons:131
inputs):129
outputs.append(neuron.calculate output(inputs))132return outputs133134def
get outputs(self):135
                            outputs = []136for neuron in self.neurons:137
outputs.append(neuron.output)138return outputs139140class Neuron:141def init (self,
                                         self.weights = []144145def calculate output(self,
bias):142
               self.bias = bias143
inputs):146
                 self.inputs = inputs147
                                               self.output =
self.squash(self.calculate total net input())148return self.output149150def
calculate total net input(self):151 total = 0152for i in range(len(self.inputs)):153
```

total += self.inputs[i] * self.weights[i]154return total + self.bias155156# 激活函数 sigmoid157def squash(self, total net input):158return 1 / (1 + math.exp(total net input))159160161def calculate pd error wrt total net input(self, target output):162return self.calculate pd error wrt output(target output) * self.calculate pd total net input wrt input();163164#每一个神经元的误差是由平方差公式计算 的165def calculate error(self, target output):166return 0.5 * (target output - self.output) ** 2167168169def calculate pd error wrt output(self, target output):170return -(target output - self.output)171172173def calculate pd total net input wrt input(self):174return self.output * (1 self.output)175176177def calculate pd total net input wrt_weight(self, index):178return self.inputs[index]179180181# 文中的例子:182183 nn = NeuralNetwork(2, 2, 2, hidden layer weights=[0.15, 0.2, 0.25, 0.3], hidden layer bias=0.35, output layer weights= [0.4, 0.45, 0.5, 0.55], output layer bias=0.6)184for i in range(10000):185 0.1], [0.01, 0.09])186print(i, round(nn.calculate total error([[[0.05, 0.1], [0.01, 0.09]]]), 9))187188189#另外一个例子,可以把上面的例子注释掉再运行一下:190191# training sets = [[0, 0], [0]],193# [[0, 1], [1]],194# [[1, 0], [1]],195# [[1, 1], [0]]196#]197198# [192# nn = NeuralNetwork(len(training sets[0][0]), 5, len(training sets[0][1]))199# for i in training inputs, training outputs = random.choice(training sets)201# range(10000):200# nn.train(training inputs, training outputs)202# nn.calculate total error(training sets))

最后写到这里就结束了,现在还不会用latex编辑数学公式,本来都直接想写在草稿纸上然后扫描了传上来,但是觉得太影响阅读体验了。以后会用公式编辑器后再重把公式重新编辑一遍。稳重使用的是sigmoid激活函数,实际还有几种不同的激活函数可以选择,具体的可以参考文献[3],最后推荐一个在线演示神经网络变化的网址: http://www.emergentmind.com/neural-network,可以自己填输入输出,然后观看每一次迭代权值的变化,很好玩~如果有错误的或者不懂的欢迎留言:)参考文献:

- 1. Poll的笔记: [Mechine Learning & Algorithm] 神经网络基础
- (http://www.cnblogs.com/maybe2030/p/5597716.html#3457159)
- 2. Rachel_Zhang:http://blog.csdn.net/abcjennifer/article/details/7758797
- 3. http://www.cedar.buffalo.edu/%7Esrihari/CSE574/Chap5/Chap5.3-BackProp.pdf
- 4. https://mattmazur.com/2015/03/17/a-step-by-step-backpropagation-example/

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