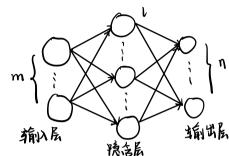
5.1 试述将线性函数 $f(x) = w^{\mathrm{T}}x$ 用作神经元激活函数的缺陷.

如果激活函数是一个线性函数,那么无论多少层网络,都可以表示为一层线性网络。

比如一十二层神经网络。一个隐含层和一个输出层,设输入为对



隐含层和输出层的现在函数都为线性函数 f(x) = x 则隐含层输出 $\hat{O}_j' = f(\sum_{j=1}^m W_{ij}' X_{i} + b_{ij}')$ 输出层输出 $\hat{O}_j'' = f(\sum_{j=1}^m W_{ij}' \hat{O}_j' + b_{ij}')$

那么此时可见用 1层源处路函数 1(以) 以将上面2层神经网络的输出表达出来

理想中的激活函数是所跃函数,但所跃函数非连续,在O处不可导在O周围变化急剧的 sigmoid 函数满足需要.

強性激活函数无法完全模拟所跃函数且线性函数在定义域内变换 情况相同.

• 讨论 $\frac{\exp(x_i)}{\sum_{j=1}^{C}\exp(x_j)}$ 和 $\log \sum_{j=1}^{C}\exp(x_j)$ 的数值溢出问题

当 x 很大时 $_{i}$ exp(x) 的结果可能发生溢出而显示 $_{i}$ NaN 可以设 $_{i}$ $_{i}$

$$\frac{\exp(X_i)}{\sum_{j=1}^{c} \exp(X_j)} = \frac{\exp(X_i) \exp(-X^*)}{\exp(-X^*) \sum_{j=1}^{c} \exp(X_j)} = \frac{\exp(X_i - X^*)}{\sum_{j=1}^{c} \exp(X_j - X^*)}$$

这样可以避免数值上溢问题

同样地,对于第二个函数,可作如下处理:

$$\log \frac{\mathcal{E}}{J^{-1}} \exp(X_{j}^{*}) = \log \left[\exp(X_{j}^{*}) \frac{\mathcal{E}}{J^{-1}} \exp(X_{j}^{*} - X_{j}^{*}) \right]$$

$$= X_{j}^{*} + \log \frac{\mathcal{E}}{J^{-1}} \exp(X_{j}^{*} - X_{j}^{*})$$

• 计算
$$\frac{\exp(x_i)}{\sum_{j=1}^{C} \exp(x_j)}$$
 和 $\log \frac{\exp(x_i)}{\sum_{j=1}^{C} \exp(x_j)}$ 关于向量 $\mathbf{x} = [x_1, \dots, x_C]$ 的梯度

若ドキi,
$$\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_k} = \frac{-e^{x_i} \cdot e^{x_k}}{\left(\frac{c}{c} \cdot e^{x_i}\right)^2} = \frac{-e^{(x_i + x_k)}}{\left(\frac{c}{c} \cdot e^{x_i}\right)^2}$$

若ド丰i,
$$\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_k} = \frac{-e^{x_i} e^{x_k}}{\left(\frac{c}{2}e^{x_j}\right)^2} = \frac{-e^{(x_i+x_k)}}{\left(\frac{c}{2}e^{x_j}\right)^2}$$
若ド丰i, $\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_k} = \frac{e^{x_k}\left(\frac{c}{2}e^{x_j}-e^{x_k}\right)}{\left(\frac{c}{2}e^{x_j}\right)^2} = \frac{e^{x_k}\left(\frac{c}{2}e^{x_j}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{c}{2}e^{x_j}\right)^2}$

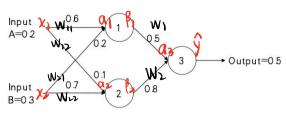
$$\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_{k}} = \begin{cases}
\frac{-e^{(x_{i}+x_{k})}}{\left(\frac{c}{j=1}e^{x_{j}}\right)^{2}}, & k \neq i \\
\frac{e^{k}\left(\frac{c}{j=1,j+k}e^{x_{j}}\right)}{\left(\frac{c}{j=1}e^{x_{j}}\right)^{2}}, & k = i
\end{cases}$$

同理全
$$g(x) = \log \frac{e^{x_i}}{\sum_{j=1}^{n} e^{x_j}}$$
、则

$$\frac{2g(x)}{3x_{k}} = \frac{\underbrace{\tilde{x}_{j=1}}^{k} e^{x_{j}}}{e^{x_{k}}} \cdot \frac{\underbrace{e^{x_{k}}(\underbrace{\tilde{y}_{j=1}}^{k} e^{x_{j}})}_{(\underbrace{\tilde{y}_{j=1}}^{k} e^{x_{j}})^{2}}}{\underbrace{\underbrace{e^{x_{k}}(\underbrace{\tilde{y}_{j=1}}^{k} e^{x_{j}})}_{j=1}^{k}}} = 1 - \underbrace{\underbrace{e^{x_{k}}(\underbrace{\tilde{y}_{j=1}}^{k} e^{x_{j}})}_{j=1}^{k}}_{[\underbrace{\tilde{y}_{j=1}}^{k} e^{x_{j}}]^{2}}}$$

$$\frac{\partial g(x)}{\partial x_{k}} = \begin{cases} -\frac{e^{x_{k}}}{\sum_{j=1}^{c} e^{x_{j}}}, & k \neq i \\ -\frac{e^{x_{k}}}{\sum_{j=1}^{c} e^{x_{j}}}, & k = i \end{cases}$$

• 考虑如下简单网络,假设激活函数为ReLU,用平方损失 $\frac{1}{2}(y-\hat{y})^2$ 计算误差,请用BP算法更新一次所有参数(学习率为1),给出更新后的参数值(给出详细计算过程),并计算给定输入值x=(0.2,0.3)时初始时和更新后的输出值,检查参数更新是否降低了平方损失值.



鴻治函数 ReLU =
$$\max(0, x)$$

RELU'(x) = I(x > 0)
 $E_k = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{k} (\hat{y}_j^k - y_j^k)^2$, $\eta = 1$

Error: E=支(y-Y)=0.025

计算梯度项:

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{11}} = -(y - \hat{y}) \operatorname{ReLU}'(a_{3}) \cdot W_{1} \cdot \operatorname{ReLU}'(a_{1}) X_{1} = -0.0226$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{12}} = -(y - \hat{y}) \operatorname{ReLU}'(a_{3}) \cdot W_{1} \cdot \operatorname{ReLU}'(a_{2}) X_{1} = -0.0226$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{21}} = -(y - \hat{y}) \operatorname{ReLU}'(a_{3}) W_{2} \cdot \operatorname{ReLU}'(a_{1}) X_{2} = -0.0542$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{21}} = -(y - \hat{y}) \operatorname{ReLU}'(a_{3}) \cdot W_{2} \cdot \operatorname{ReLU}'(a_{2}) X_{2} = -0.0542$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{1}} = -(y - \hat{y}) \operatorname{ReLU}'(a_{3}) \cdot W_{2} \cdot \operatorname{ReLU}'(a_{2}) X_{2} = -0.0542$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{1}} = -(y - \hat{y}) \operatorname{ReLU}'(a_{3}) \cdot P_{1} = -0.0407$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{2}} = -(y - \hat{y}) \operatorname{ReLU}'(a_{3}) \cdot P_{2} = -0.0520$$

由于学习率为1二1,更新参数:

$$W_{11} \leftarrow W_{11} - \eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{11}} = 0.6526$$

$$W_{12} \leftarrow W_{12} - \eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{12}} = 0.1226$$

$$W_{12} \leftarrow W_{12} - \eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{12}} = 0.1226$$

$$W_{12} \leftarrow W_{12} - \eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{12}} = 0.7542$$

$$W_{1} \leftarrow W_{1} - \eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{1}} = 0.5407$$

$$W_{2} = W_{2} - \eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{2}} = 0.7542$$

$$W_{3} = W_{3} - \eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{3}} = 0.8520$$

$$R_{1} = RelU(a_{1}) = 0.2008$$

$$R_{2} = RelU(a_{2}) = 0.2008$$

$$R_{3} = RelU(a_{2}) = 0.2008$$

$$R_{3} = RelU(a_{2}) = 0.2008$$

$$R_{3} = RelU(a_{3}) = 0.2008$$

$$R_{4} = RelU(a_{2}) = 0.2008$$

$$R_{5} = RelU(a_{2}) = 0.2008$$

$$R_{5} = RelU(a_{3}) = 0.2008$$

$$W_{11} = W_{11} - \eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{11}} = 0, 6020$$

$$W_{12} = W_{12} - \eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{12}} = 0.1220$$

$$W_{12} = W_{12} - \eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{12}} = 0.1220$$

$$W_{12} = W_{12} - \eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{12}} = 0.7542$$

$$W_{1} = W_{1} - \eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{1}} = 0.5407$$

$$W_{2} = W_{2} - \eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{2}} = 0.7542$$

$$W_{3} = W_{2} - \eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{3}} = 0.8520$$

$$Q_{1} = W_{11} X_{1} + W_{21} X_{2} = 0.2008$$

$$Q_{1} = W_{11} X_{1} + W_{21} X_{2} = 0.2008$$

$$Q_{2} = W_{12} X_{1} + W_{22} X_{2} = 0.2008$$

$$Q_{3} = W_{1} \beta_{1} + W_{2} \beta_{2} = 0.301$$

$$Q_{3} = W_{1} \beta_{1} + W_{2} \beta_{2} = 0.301$$

$$Q_{3} = W_{1} \beta_{1} + W_{2} \beta_{2} = 0.301$$

$$Q_{4} = W_{4} \beta_{4} + W_{5} \beta_{5} = 0.2008$$

$$Q_{5} = W_{5} \beta_{5} + W_{5} \beta_{5} = 0.2008$$

$$Q_{7} = Pell (Q_{3}) = 0.2008$$

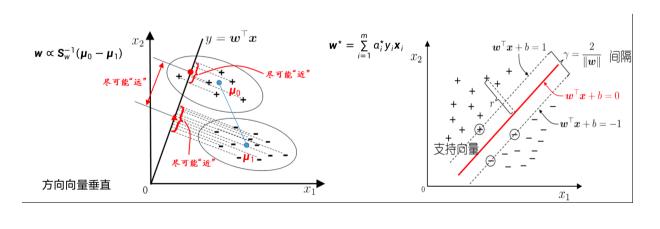
$$Q_{7} = Pell (Q_{3}) = 0.2008$$

 $E = \pm (y - \hat{y})^2 = 0.0198 < 0.0216$ 平方损失下降了

试讨论线性判别分析与线性核支持向量机在何种条件下等价. 6.4

线性判别为析能的多解决多分类问题,而SVM只能解决二分类问题 线性判别分析能将数据以同类样例间低方差,不同样例中心之间 大间隔来投射到一条直线上,但吴如果样本线性不可分,那么线性判别 分析就不能较进行,支持向量机也是.

而当两类样本线性功力时,且处理二线问题时等价。



6.6 试析 SVM 对噪声敏感的原因.

SVM的决策只依赖于少量的支持向量,若噪声样本出现在支持向量,容易对决策造成影响,所以SVM对噪声敏感、

6.9 试使用核技巧推广对率回归,产生"核对率回归". 核对率回归模型: $l(\beta) = \frac{\infty}{|\alpha|} (-Y_i \beta^T \hat{X}_i + \log(1+e^{\beta^T \hat{X}_i}))$ $SVM模型: min sliwll' s.t. <math>Y_i (w^T x_i + b) > 1$, $i = 1, \cdots, m$ \$\forall \text{injstable} \text{livil} \forall \text{c} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left|_{\omega_i} \left(\text{y}_i (w^T \phi(x_i) + b) - 1 \right) \\
\text{2} \left|_{\omega_i} \left|_{\omega_i}

使用对率损失 $l_{in}(z) = log(1+e^z) = log(\frac{1+e^z}{e^z}) = log(1+e^z)$ 则可改写为: $min = 2||w||^2 + C = (-Z + log(1+e^z))$

$$h(x) = W^{T} \phi(x_{i}) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} a_{i} k(x_{i}, x_{i})$$

支持向量回归的对偶问题如下,

$$\max_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \, \hat{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}} g(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \, \hat{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} (a_i - \hat{a_i}) (a_j - \hat{a_j}) \kappa(\boldsymbol{x}_i, \boldsymbol{x}_j) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} (y_i (\hat{a_i} - a_i) - \epsilon(\hat{a_i} + a_i))$$

$$\text{s.t. } C \geqslant \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \, \hat{\boldsymbol{\alpha}} \geqslant 0 \text{ and } \sum_{i=1}^{m} (a_i - \hat{a_i}) = 0$$

请将该问题转化为类似于如下标准型的形式(u,v,K均已知),

$$\max_{\mathbf{a}} g(\mathbf{a}) = \mathbf{a}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{v} - \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{K} \mathbf{a}$$

s.t. $C \ge \mathbf{a} \ge 0$ and $\mathbf{a}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{u} = 0$

例如在软间隔SVM中 $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{K}[i,j] = y_i y_i \kappa(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_i).$

$$\mathcal{Z} \alpha^* = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ \hat{a} \end{pmatrix}$$
, \mathcal{R}

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} (a_i - \hat{a}_i)(a_j - \hat{a}_j) \kappa(x_i, x_j)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} a_i a_j k_{ij} - \hat{a_i} a_j k_{ij} - a_i \hat{a_j} k_{ij} + \hat{a_i} \hat{a_j} k_{ij}$$

$$= (a^*)^T \begin{bmatrix} k & -k \\ -k & k \end{bmatrix} a^*$$

因此原式可化简为。

$$\max_{\alpha^*} g(\alpha^*) = (\alpha^*)^T v - \frac{1}{2} (\alpha^*)^T K \alpha^*$$

S.t.
$$C \nearrow \alpha \nearrow \gamma O$$
, $(\alpha^*)^{\gamma} v = 0$