

DeepDriver解密之二

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Source codes: <https://github.com/LongJunCai/DeepDriver>

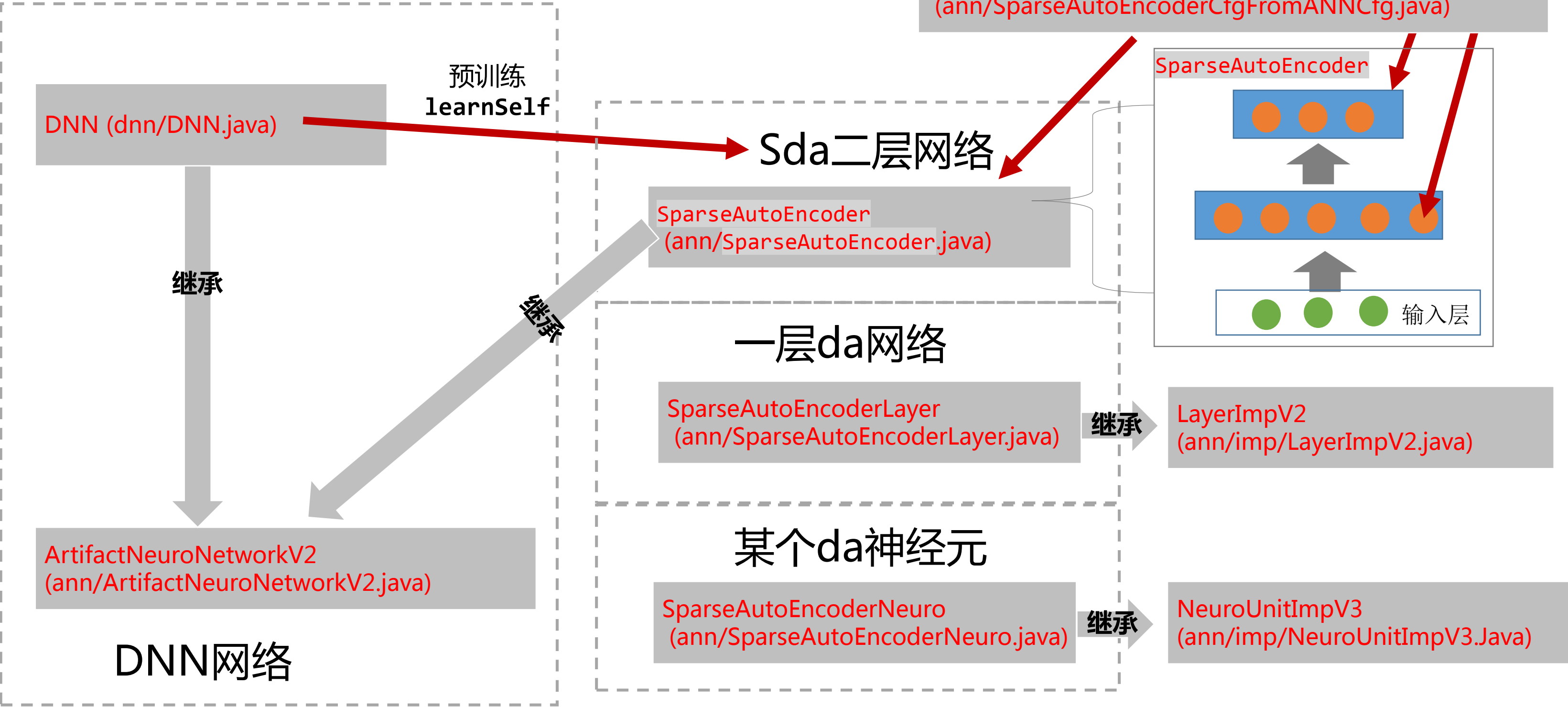


DeepDriver的DNN代码导读

-- DNN (在ArtifactNeuroNetworkV2基础上添加预训练过程)



代码位置:



```
public void learnSelf(InputParameters originalParameters) {
    double [][] input = normalizer.transformParameters(originalParameters.getInput());
    int ln = originalParameters.getLayerNum();
```

```
    firstLayer = createLayer();
```

```
    slLamda = originalParameters.getLamda();
```

```
    this.setFirstLayer(firstLayer);
```

```
    debugPrint("Begin to build up the DNN, start to pre-training first");
```

```
    firstLayer.buildup(null, input, createAcf(), false, input[0].length);
```

```
    //ILayer currentLayer = firstLayer;
```

```
    boolean sl4LastLayer = true;
```

```
    if (sl4LastLayer) {
```

```
    } else {
```

```
        ln = ln - 1;
```

```
    }
```

```
    for (int i = 0; i < ln; i++) {
```

```
        int hiddenNc = input[0].length;
```

```
        if (originalParameters.getNeuros() != null) {
```

```
            hiddenNc = originalParameters.getNeuros()[i];
```

```
        }
```

```
        System.out.println("Pre-training for layer "+(i + 1));
```

```
        double [][] newInput = caculateHiddenInputs(input);
```

```
        ILayer last= getLastLayer();
```

```
        InputParameters newPramaters = new InputParameters();
```

```
        newPramaters.setInput(newInput);
```

```
        newPramaters.setAlpha(originalParameters.getAlpha());
```

```
        newPramaters.setLamda(slLamda);
```

```
        newPramaters.setIterationNum(slLoopNum);
```

```
        int nc = newInput[0].length;
```

```
        //SparseAutoEncoderCfgFromANNCfg annCfg4DNN = new SparseAutoEncoderCfgFromANNCfg();
```

```
        //annCfg4DNN.setP(0.05);
```

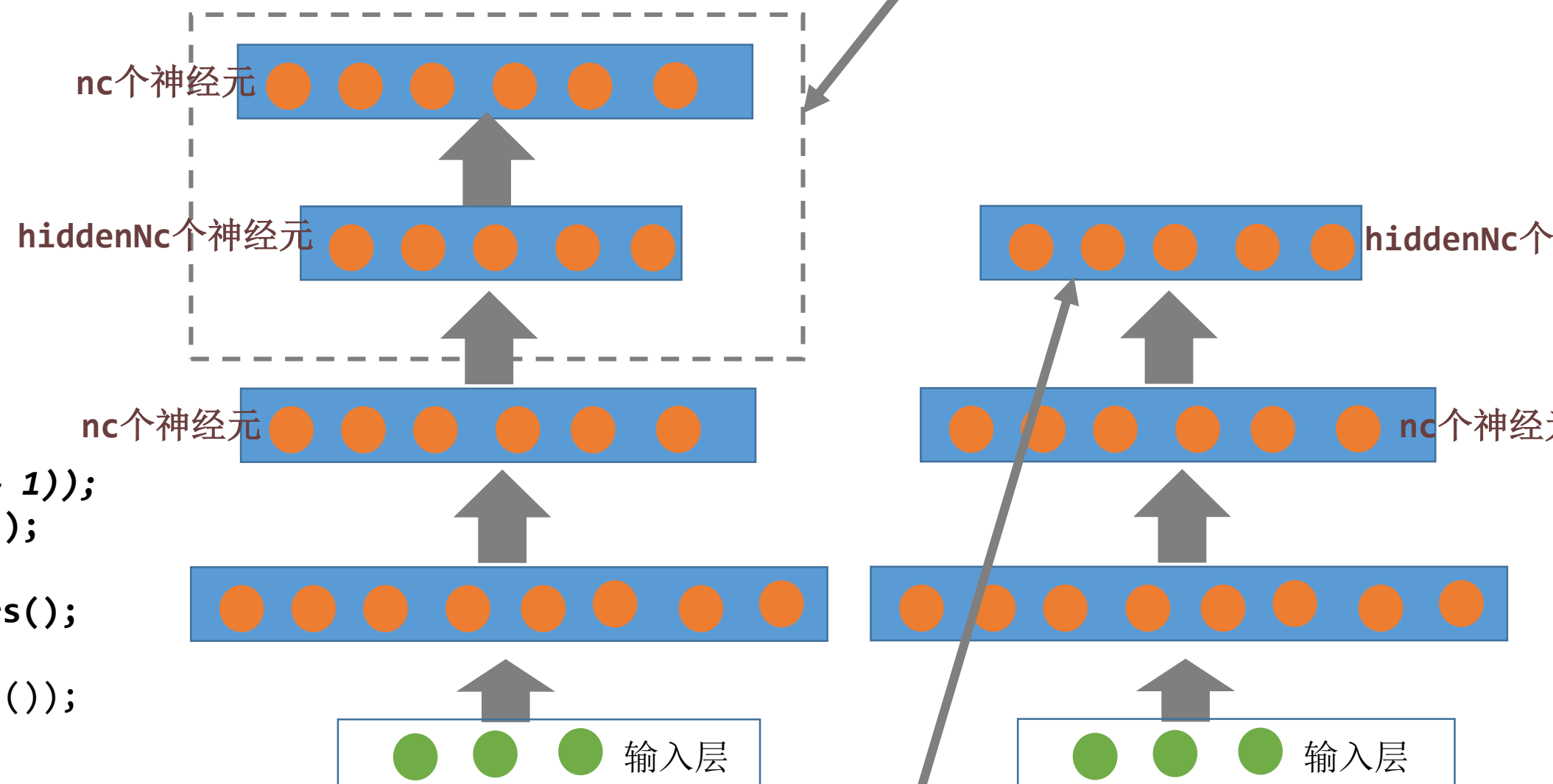
```
        SparseAutoEncoder sae = new SparseAutoEncoder();
```

```
        sae.setUseNormalizer(false);
```

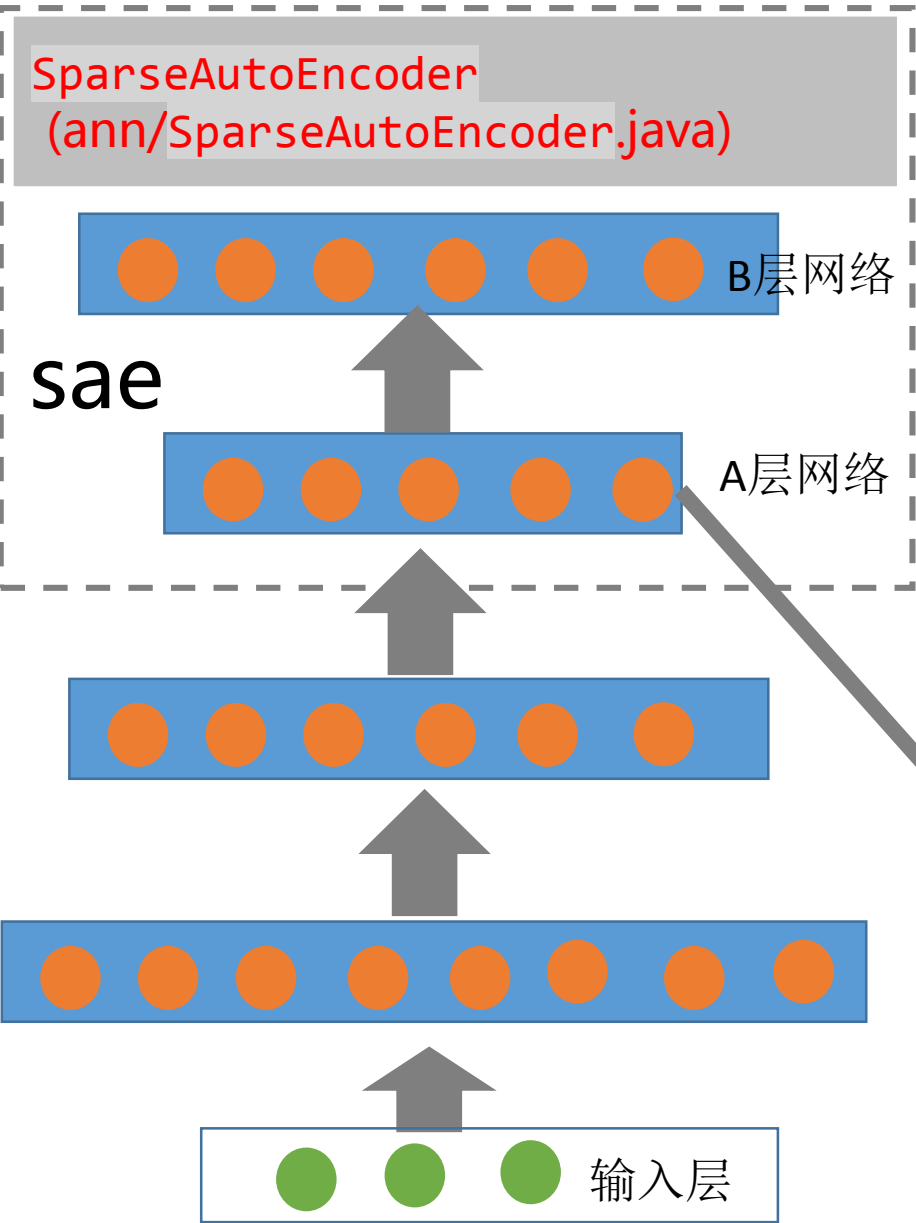
```
        if (i == ln - 1) {
```

```
            System.out.println("Pre-training for last layer. "+(i + 1));
```

建里一个2层的SparseAutoEncoder, 第一层是hiddenNc, 第二层是nc
 SparseAutoEncoder sae = new SparseAutoEncoder();
 newPramaters.setNeuros(new int[] {hiddenNc, nc});
 sae.trainModel(newPramaters);



把sae的前半部分放入dnn中, 并转化为V2网络
 ILayer newHiddenLayer = sae.getFirstLayer().getNextLayer();
 newHiddenLayer.setPos(i+1);
 last.setNextLayer(newHiddenLayer);



```
//参考 http://blog.csdn.net/evan123mg/article/details/40149601  
//和一般bp的差异是 在计算局部梯度deltaZ时 多了一个 beta * (p/p1 + (1- p)/(1 - p1))  
@Override  
public void backPropagation(  
    List<INeuroUnit> previousNeuros,  
    List<INeuroUnit> nextNeuros,  
    double [][] result,  
    InputParameters parameters) {  
    super.backPropagation(previousNeuros, nextNeuros, result, parameters);  
    ISparseAutoEncoderCfg cfg = getSparseAutoEncoderCfg();  
    if (cfg == null) {  
        return ;  
    }  
    if (nextNeuros == null) { //B层网络  
    } else { //A层网络  
        if (layer.getPreviousLayer() == null) {  
            return ;  
        }  
        for (int i = 0; i < deltaZ.length; i++) {  
            double sumDelta = 0;  
            double p = cfg.getP();  
            double p1 = aas[i];  
            sumDelta = - p/p1 + (1- p)/(1 - p1);  
            deltaZ[i]=deltaZ[i]+cfg.getBeta()*(sumDelta)*activationFunction.deActivate(zzs[i]);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

而加入了稀疏性后，神经元节点的误差表达式由公式：

$$\delta_i^{(2)} = \left(\sum_{j=1}^{s_2} W_{ji}^{(2)} \delta_j^{(3)} \right) f'(z_i^{(2)}),$$

变成公式：

$$\delta_i^{(2)} = \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^{s_2} W_{ji}^{(2)} \delta_j^{(3)} \right) + \beta \left(-\frac{\rho}{\hat{\rho}_i} + \frac{1-\rho}{1-\hat{\rho}_i} \right) \right) f'(z_i^{(2)}).$$

B层网络的BP仅仅做原始V3的backpropagation
A层网络的BP先做原始V3的backpropagation，然后再加上一个

SparseAutoEncoder 稀疏编码的含义

稀疏编码是对网络的隐含层的输出有了约束，即隐含层节点输出的平均值应尽量为0，这样的话，大部分的隐含层节点都处于非activ
sparse autoencoder损失函数表达式为：

$$J_{\text{sparse}}(W, b) = J(W, b) + \beta \sum_{j=1}^{s_2} \text{KL}(\rho || \hat{\rho}_j),$$

后面那项为KL距离，其表达式如下：

$$\text{KL}(\rho || \hat{\rho}_j) = \rho \log \frac{\rho}{\hat{\rho}_j} + (1 - \rho) \log \frac{1-\rho}{1-\hat{\rho}_j}$$

隐含层节点输出平均值求法如下：

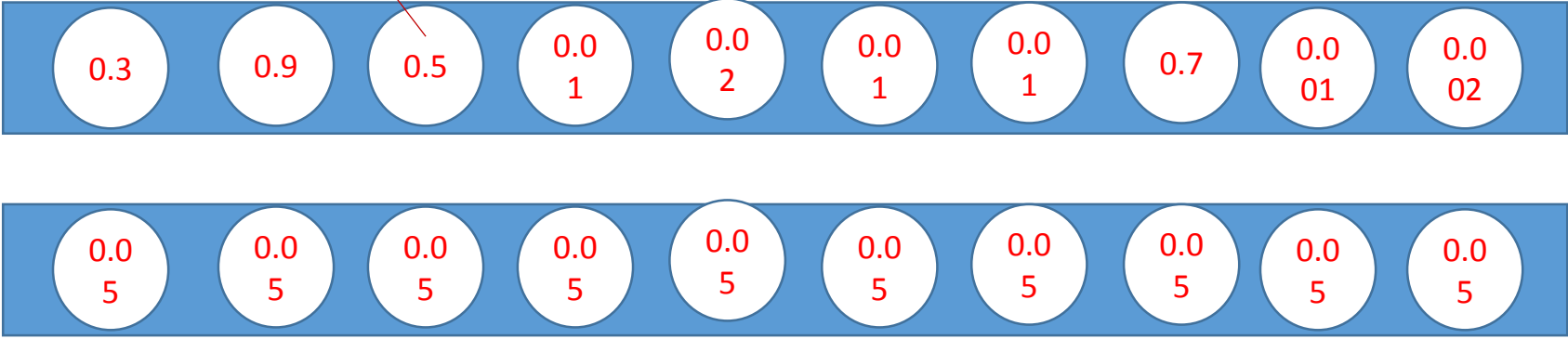
$$\hat{\rho}_j = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[a_j^{(2)}(x^{(i)}) \right]$$

编码层中的第j个神经元在所有样本中的平均激活值

其中的参数一般取很小，比如说0.05，也就是小概率发生事件的概率。这说明要求隐含层的每一个节点的输出均值接近0.05

编码层的神经元尽量少的被激活，

问:超参数-β如何设置？



编码层的激活值

希望每个神经元激活值均等于p=0.05

KL距离做惩罚项，其中KL约小说明两个序列(分布)越接近



请开始你们的表演