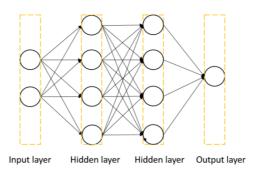
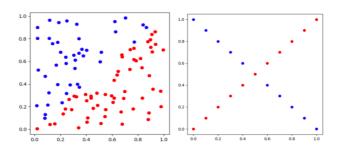
DLP Lab1 309551067 吳子涵

1. Introduction

在這次的 lab 中,需要實作一個有兩層 hidden layer 的 neural network, input layer 有 2 個 neuron,hidden layer 每層有 4 個 neuron,output layer 有 1 個 neuron,結構如下圖所示。



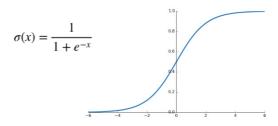
實驗分成兩部分,第一部分的 input 為下圖左,第二部分的 input 為下圖右。希望經由 neural network 的學習來分辨該資料點是紅點還是藍點。



2. Experimental setups

A. Sigmoid function

Sigmoid function 會將 input 轉成介於 0 到 1 的值,且有嚴格遞增以及處處可微的特性,因此在神經網絡中是一個常用的 activation function。定義如下圖所示。



不過,sigmoid function 存在一些缺點:指數運算導致計算量大、易出現 gradient vanishing 的問題。

因為在 backward propagation 時需要 sigmoid function 的微分,以下是其推導。

$$\sigma(x)' = \frac{d}{dx} (1 + e^{-x})^{-1}$$

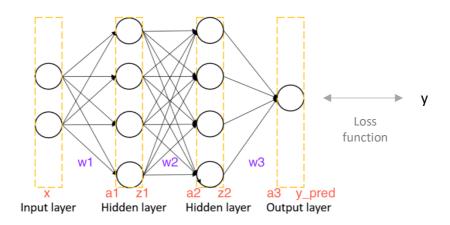
$$= -(1 + e^{-x})^{-2} (-e^{-x})$$

$$= \frac{e^{-x}}{(1 + e^{-x})^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}} \frac{e^{-x}}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

$$= \sigma(x)(1 - \sigma(x))$$

B. Neural Network



x:input data

wi:第i層的參數

ai: 前一層 neuron 與 wi 內積

zi: ai 經過 sigmoid function 的結果

最終將 a3 經過 sigmoid function 後,即可得到 predict 的結果,再與 ground truth 計算 Loss function。

維度: (第一部分 n=100, 第二部分 n=21)

input layer: n*2 w2: 4*4

w1: 2*4 w3: 4*1

a1, z1, a2, z2: n*4 a3, y_pred: n*1

C. Backpropagation

Backpropagation 是一種常用來訓練 neural network 的方法,常與 Gradient Descent 結合使用。此方法利用 prediction 和 ground truth 的 誤差來決定該如何更新權重。

Backpropagation 有兩個步驟: forward pass 和 backward pass。 (step1) forward pass

透過將同一層的每個 neuron 做 weighted sum,再經過 activation function,來更新下一層的參數,將數值從 input 一層層傳遞到 output。

```
def forward(x, w1, w2, w3):
    a1 = np.dot(x, w1)
    z1 = sigmoid(a1)
    a2 = np.dot(z1, w2)
    z2 = sigmoid(a2)
    a3 = np.dot(z2, w3)
    y_pred = sigmoid(a3)
    return a1, z1, a2, z2, a3, y_pred
```

(step2) backward pass

利用 Gradient Descent 的方式,計算誤差對於每個權重的變化 $\partial J/\partial wi$,來得知該如何更新參數,推導如下所示。

```
Cost function = J = -y \times l_{0}g(yp) - (1-y) \times l_{0}g(1-yp)

\frac{dJ}{dW_{3}} = \frac{dJ}{dyp} \frac{dQ_{3}}{dQ_{3}} \frac{dQ_{3}}{dW_{3}} = \left(-y \times \frac{1}{yp} - (1-y) \times \frac{-1}{1-yp}\right) \times \left(yp(1-yp)\right) \times \left(\frac{z}{z}\right)

\frac{dJ}{dW_{3}} = \frac{dJ}{dyp} \frac{dQ_{3}}{dQ_{3}} \frac{dZ_{2}}{dZ_{2}} \frac{dQ_{2}}{dW_{2}} = \frac{\left(sigma_{3}\right) \times \left(W_{3}\right) \times \left(\frac{z}{z}(1-z_{2})\right) \times \frac{z}{z}}{l_{0}}

\frac{dJ}{dW_{2}} = \frac{dJ}{dyp} \frac{dQ_{3}}{dQ_{3}} \frac{dZ_{2}}{dZ_{2}} \frac{dQ_{2}}{dQ_{3}} \frac{dZ_{1}}{dZ_{1}} \frac{dQ_{1}}{dQ_{1}} = \frac{\left(sigma_{2}\right) \times \left(W_{2}\right) \times \left(\frac{z}{z}(1-z_{1})\right) \times \frac{z}{z}}{l_{0}}

\frac{dJ}{dW_{1}} = \frac{dJ}{dyp} \frac{dQ_{3}}{dQ_{3}} \frac{dZ_{2}}{dZ_{2}} \frac{dQ_{2}}{dZ_{1}} \frac{dZ_{1}}{dQ_{1}} \frac{dQ_{1}}{dW_{1}} = \left(sigma_{2}\right) \times \left(W_{2}\right) \times \left(\frac{z}{z}(1-z_{1})\right) \times \frac{z}{z}

\frac{dJ}{dW_{1}} = \frac{dJ}{dyp} \frac{dQ_{3}}{dQ_{3}} \frac{dZ_{2}}{dZ_{2}} \frac{dQ_{2}}{dZ_{1}} \frac{dZ_{1}}{dQ_{1}} \frac{dQ_{1}}{dW_{1}} = \left(sigma_{2}\right) \times \left(W_{2}\right) \times \left(\frac{z}{z}(1-z_{1})\right) \times \frac{z}{z}

\frac{dJ}{dW_{1}} = \frac{dJ}{dyp} \frac{dQ_{3}}{dQ_{3}} \frac{dZ_{2}}{dZ_{2}} \frac{dQ_{2}}{dZ_{1}} \frac{dZ_{1}}{dQ_{1}} \frac{dQ_{1}}{dW_{1}} = \left(sigma_{2}\right) \times \left(W_{2}\right) \times \left(\frac{z}{z}(1-z_{1})\right) \times \frac{z}{z}

\frac{dJ}{dW_{1}} = \frac{dJ}{dyp} \frac{dQ_{3}}{dQ_{3}} \frac{dZ_{2}}{dZ_{2}} \frac{dQ_{2}}{dZ_{1}} \frac{dZ_{1}}{dQ_{1}} \frac{dQ_{1}}{dW_{1}} = \left(sigma_{2}\right) \times \left(W_{2}\right) \times \left(\frac{z}{z}(1-z_{1})\right) \times \frac{z}{z}

\frac{dJ}{dW_{1}} = \frac{dJ}{dQ_{2}} \frac{dQ_{3}}{dZ_{2}} \frac{dZ_{2}}{dQ_{2}} \frac{dQ_{1}}{dZ_{1}} \frac{dQ_{1}}{dQ_{1}} = \left(sigma_{2}\right) \times \left(W_{2}\right) \times \left(\frac{z}{z}(1-z_{1})\right) \times \frac{z}{z}
```

```
def backward(x, y, y_pred, w1, w2, w3, z1, z2):
    sigma3 = y_pred - y
    w3 -= lr * np.dot(z2.T, sigma3)

sigma2 = np.dot(sigma3, w3.T) * derivative_sigmoid(z2)
    w2 -= lr * np.dot(z1.T, sigma2)

sigma1 = np.dot(sigma2, w2.T) * derivative_sigmoid(z1)
    w1 -= lr * np.dot(x.T, sigma1)

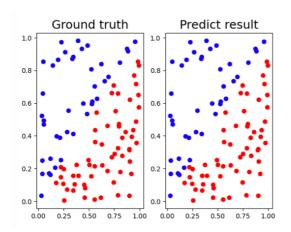
return w1, w2, w3
```

3. Results of your testing

A. Screenshot and comparison figure

第一部分:

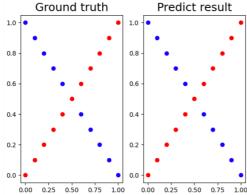
```
Testing:
Training:
                                                                        [0.99999989]
                                    Prediction:
                                                      [0.00462126]
epoch 0 loss: 0.240018
                                    [[0.9999988]
                                                                        [0.00000044]
                                                       [0.99999989]
epoch 1000 loss: 0.000076
                                                                                       [0.00000039]
                                                                        [0.99999989]
                                     [0.00000039]
                                                       [0.00000046]
epoch 2000 loss : 0.000015
                                                                                       [0.99999989]
                                                       [0.00000051]
epoch 3000 loss: 0.000006
                                     [0.00000055]
                                                       [0.99999988]
                                                                        [0.00000101]
epoch 4000 loss: 0.000003
                                     [0.99999574]
                                                       [0.99999985]
                                                                                       [0.00000051]
epoch 5000 loss: 0.000002
                                     [0.00000064]
                                     [0.99999989]
                                                       [0.00000038]
epoch 6000 loss: 0.000001
                                                                        [0.99999987]
                                     [0.99999987]
                                                       [0.00000067]
                                                                        [0.99999988]
epoch 7000 loss : 0.000001
                                     [0.00000055]
                                                       [0.99999989]
                                                                        Γ0.99999984]
epoch 8000 loss : 0.000001
                                                       [0.99999605]
                                                                        [0.00000046]
epoch 9000 loss : 0.000000
                                     [0.00000052]
                                                                                       [0.99999988]
                                                       [0.00020648]
                                                                        [0.00000082]
                                                                                       [0.00000618]
epoch 10000 loss: 0.000000
                                     [0.99999876]
                                                      [0.99999989]
                                                                        [0.9999987]
                                                                                       [0.00000054]
                                     [0.9999999 <sup>-</sup>
                                                                        [0.99999989]
                                                       [0.00000076]
                                     [0.00000036]
                                                                        [0.00000046]
                                     [0.99999988]
                                                                                       [0.0000004]
                                                       [0.99999989]
                                     [0.00000104]
                                                       [0.00000038]
                                     [0.99999989]
                                                       [0.99999989]
                                     [0.99999985]
                                                       [0.99999989]
                                     [0.9997536]
                                                       [0.9999999 <sup>-</sup>
                                                                                       [0.00000084]
                                                       [0.0000008
                                                                        [0.00000042]
                                     [0.00000093]
                                                      [0.0000006
                                                                        Γ0.0000996
                                     [0.99999989]
                                     [0.9984791]
                                                                                        ccuracy: 100.00
```



第二部分:

```
Training:
epoch 0 loss: 0.248979
epoch 1000 loss: 0.010420
epoch 2000 loss: 0.000126
epoch 3000 loss: 0.000022
epoch 4000 loss: 0.000008
epoch 5000 loss: 0.000004
epoch 6000 loss: 0.000001
epoch 8000 loss: 0.000001
epoch 9000 loss: 0.000001
epoch 10000 loss: 0.000001
```

```
Testing:
Prediction:
[[0.00006779]
[0.99998478]
[0.00018933]
[0.99998297]
[0.00055089]
 [0.99998011]
[0.0009036]
[0.00078709]
 [0.99785611]
 [0.00047848]
 [0.000263]
[0.99800656]
[0.00014984]
[0.99998097]
[0.00009264]
[0.99998314]
 [0.00006246]
 [0.99997722]
 [0.00004551]
[0.99996364]]
```

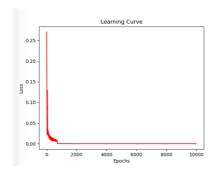


B. Show the accuracy of your prediction

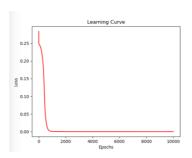
第一部分: Accuracy: 100.00% 第二部分: Accuracy: 100.00%

C. Learning curve (loss, epoch curve)

第一部分:



第二部分:



D. Anything you want to present

因為這次 lab 的 data 較簡單,model 很快就能收斂,loss 很快就會很接近 0。而不論是第一部分的 data 或是第二部分的 data,準確率都能達到 100%,也就是所有紅點、藍點都能分對。

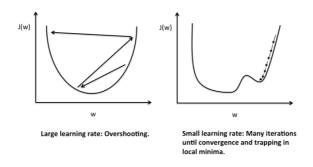
4. Discussion

A. Try different learning rates

learning rate 的選擇很重要:

若 learning rate 太大,雖然知道要往哪個方向走,但可能造成震盪的現象, 導致無法收斂。(下圖左)

若 learning rate 太小,要花很多 iteration 才會收斂,且容易卡在 local minimum。(下圖右)

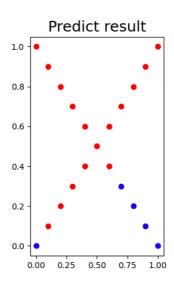


以第二部分的 data 為例

(1) learning rate = 10e-5

loss 會被困在 local minimum=0.24 左右,預測的結果不理想。

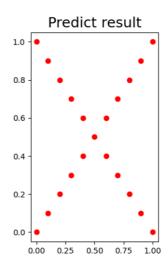
Training:
epoch 0 loss: 0.252767
epoch 5000 loss: 0.250997
epoch 10000 loss: 0.249864
epoch 15000 loss: 0.249864
epoch 20000 loss: 0.248655
epoch 25000 loss: 0.248337
epoch 30000 loss: 0.248337
epoch 35000 loss: 0.247973
epoch 40000 loss: 0.247736
epoch 45000 loss: 0.247785
epoch 55000 loss: 0.247721
epoch 55000 loss: 0.247670
epoch 60000 loss: 0.247625
epoch 65000 loss: 0.247545
epoch 75000 loss: 0.247544
epoch 80000 loss: 0.247548
epoch 85000 loss: 0.247447
epoch 90000 loss: 0.247447
epoch 95000 loss: 0.247447
epoch 95000 loss: 0.247383
epoch 100000 loss: 0.247383



- (2) learning rate = 0.05 (本次實驗所使用, 結果如前面所示)
- (3) learning rate = 2

loss 不斷跳動且不會收斂,預測的狀況很差。

Training:
epoch 0 loss: 0.271449
epoch 5000 loss: 0.523810
epoch 10000 loss: 0.523810
epoch 15000 loss: 0.476190
epoch 20000 loss: 0.523802
epoch 25000 loss: 0.357930
epoch 35000 loss: 0.357930
epoch 40000 loss: 0.523810
epoch 45000 loss: 0.523810
epoch 45000 loss: 0.523810
epoch 55000 loss: 0.476190
epoch 60000 loss: 0.476190
epoch 65000 loss: 0.476190
epoch 75000 loss: 0.476190
epoch 85000 loss: 0.476190
epoch 95000 loss: 0.476190



B. Try different numbers of hidden units

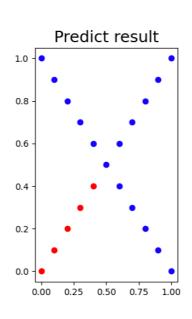
hidden unit 的數量會影響 model 的 capacity。

以第二部分的 data 為例

(1) hidden unit 數量=2

loss 會被困在 local minimum=0.19 左右,預測的結果不理想。

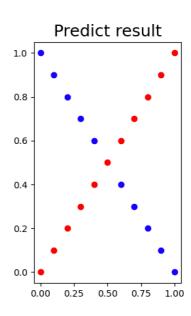
epoch 5000 loss : 0.205280 epoch 10000 loss : 0.202417 epoch 15000 loss : 0.201142 epoch 25000 loss: 0.199758 epoch 30000 loss: 0.199315 epoch 35000 loss: 0.198959 epoch 45000 loss: 0.198415 epoch 50000 loss : 0.198200 epoch 55000 loss: 0.198012 epoch 60000 loss : 0.197845 epoch 65000 loss: 0.197695 epoch 75000 loss : 0.197438 epoch 85000 loss : 0.197222 epoch 90000 loss : 0.197126 epoch 95000 loss: 0.197037 epoch 100000 loss: 0.196955



- (2) hidden unit 數量=4 (本次實驗所使用,結果如前面所示)
- (3) hidden unit 數量=10

loss 很快就能收斂,能準確預測結果。

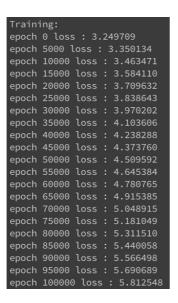
Training:
epoch 0 loss: 0.429719
epoch 5000 loss: 0.000003
epoch 10000 loss: 0.000000
epoch 15000 loss: 0.000000
epoch 20000 loss: 0.000000
epoch 25000 loss: 0.000000
epoch 30000 loss: 0.000000
epoch 35000 loss: 0.000000
epoch 40000 loss: 0.000000
epoch 45000 loss: 0.000000
epoch 55000 loss: 0.000000
epoch 60000 loss: 0.000000
epoch 65000 loss: 0.000000
epoch 75000 loss: 0.000000
epoch 75000 loss: 0.000000
epoch 85000 loss: 0.000000
epoch 85000 loss: 0.000000
epoch 85000 loss: 0.000000
epoch 95000 loss: 0.000000
epoch 95000 loss: 0.000000
epoch 95000 loss: 0.000000

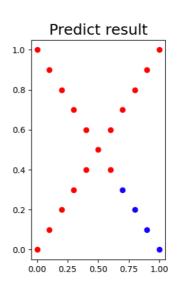


C. Try without sigmoid function

activation function 是訓練神經網絡中重要的一個角色,若沒有使用 activation function,那不管中間有幾層 hidden layer,神經網絡的 input 和 output 都會是線性關係,而導致無法產生好的預測結果。

以第二部分的 data 為例,neural network 中未加 sigmoid function 所產生的預測結果。





D. Anything you want to share

透過這次的 lab·我也更了解 backpropagation 的計算原理以及物理意義。 我將所有相關的算式都自己算了一次,再根據公式就能輕鬆得寫成程式。另外,經過我反覆驗證,我發現很多網路上分享的算式其實有一些推導細節是不正確的,雖然在簡單的 data 下還是會收斂,不過會收斂得比較慢。