# 20220507-书&机器学习

#### 1.过程描述

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简单神经网络的误差反向传播过程 卷积神经网络的误差反向传播过程

2.结果输出

## 1.过程描述

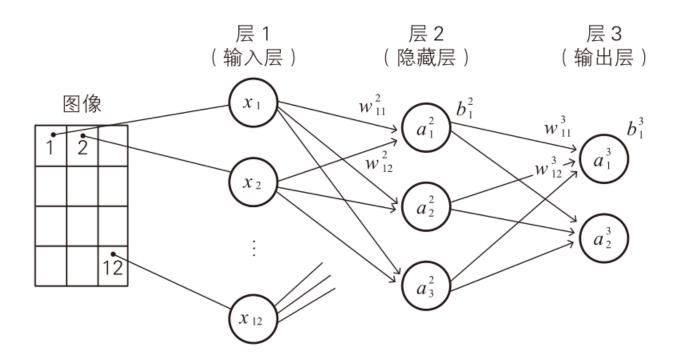
## 1.1故事

故事是生活的比喻。一个讲故事的人即是一个生活诗人,一个艺术家,将日常生活事件、内在生活和外在生活、梦想和现实转化为一首诗,一首以事件而不是以语言作为韵律的诗——一个长达两个小时的比喻,告诉观众:生活就像是这样!因此,故事必须抽象于生活,提取其精华,但又不能成为生活的抽象化,以致失却了实际生活的原味。故事必须像生活,但又不能一成不变地照搬生活,以致除了市井乡民都能一目了然的生活之外便别无深度和意味。

## 1.2机器学习

### 简单神经网络的误差反向传播过程

对于这样的一个网络:



《隐藏层》
$$z_{1}^{2} = w_{11}^{2}x_{1} + w_{12}^{2}x_{2} + \cdots + w_{112}^{2}x_{12} + b_{1}^{2}$$

$$z_{2}^{2} = w_{21}^{2}x_{1} + w_{22}^{2}x_{2} + \cdots + w_{212}^{2}x_{12} + b_{2}^{2}$$

$$z_{3}^{2} = w_{31}^{2}x_{1} + w_{32}^{2}x_{2} + \cdots + w_{312}^{2}x_{12} + b_{3}^{2}$$

$$a_{i}^{2} = a(z_{i}^{2}) \quad (i = 1, 2, 3)$$
《输出层》
$$z_{1}^{3} = w_{11}^{3}a_{1}^{2} + w_{12}^{3}a_{2}^{2} + w_{13}^{3}a_{3}^{2} + b_{1}^{3}$$

$$z_{2}^{3} = w_{21}^{3}a_{1}^{2} + w_{22}^{3}a_{2}^{2} + w_{23}^{3}a_{3}^{2} + b_{2}^{3}$$

$$a_{i}^{3} = a(z_{i}^{3}) \quad (i = 1, 2)$$

要更新网络中的权值与bias,如果暴力求导,将会使得求解过程变得十分复杂。而借助导数的链式法则,可以很轻松地求出误差对于各个权重及bias的偏导,从而实现权值及bias的更新,进而逼近最优。

$$C = \frac{1}{2} \{ (t_1 - a_1^3)^2 + (t_2 - a_2^3)^2 \}$$

$$(\Delta w_{11}^2, \dots, \Delta w_{11}^3, \dots, \Delta b_1^2, \dots, \Delta b_1^3, \dots)$$

$$= -\eta \left( \frac{\partial C_T}{\partial w_{11}^2}, \dots, \frac{\partial C_T}{\partial w_{11}^3}, \dots, \frac{\partial C_T}{\partial b_1^2}, \dots, \frac{\partial C_T}{\partial b_1^3}, \dots \right)$$

在这个过程中,神经节点的误差甚是关键: (可以理解为最后的误差本质上由前面的各个神经元节点的误差构成)

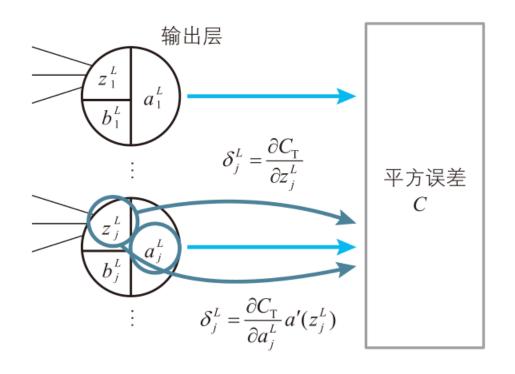
$$\delta_j^l = \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_j^l} \quad (l = 2, 3, \dots)$$

对于所有神经节点:

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial w_{11}^3} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_1^3} \frac{\partial z_1^3}{\partial w_{11}^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial w_{ji}^l} = \delta_j^l a_i^{l-1}, \ \frac{\partial C}{\partial b_j^l} = \delta_j^l \quad (l = 2, 3, \dots)$$

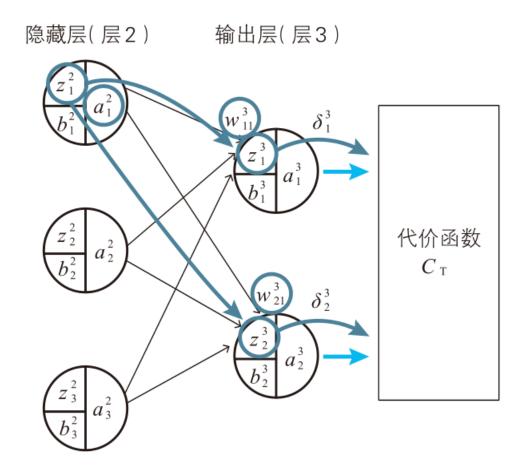
对于输出层,神经元误差可以很方便地求出来:



$$\delta_{j}^{3} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_{j}^{3}} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial a_{j}^{3}} \frac{\partial a_{j}^{3}}{\partial z_{j}^{3}} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial a_{j}^{3}} a'(z_{j}^{3})$$

$$\delta_j^L = \frac{\partial C}{\partial a_j^L} a'(z_j^L)$$

对于隐藏层,借助链式规则可以求出神经元误差:



$$\delta_{1}^{2} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_{1}^{2}} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_{1}^{3}} \frac{\partial z_{1}^{3}}{\partial a_{1}^{2}} \frac{\partial a_{1}^{2}}{\partial z_{1}^{2}} + \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_{2}^{3}} \frac{\partial z_{2}^{3}}{\partial a_{1}^{2}} \frac{\partial a_{1}^{2}}{\partial z_{1}^{2}}$$

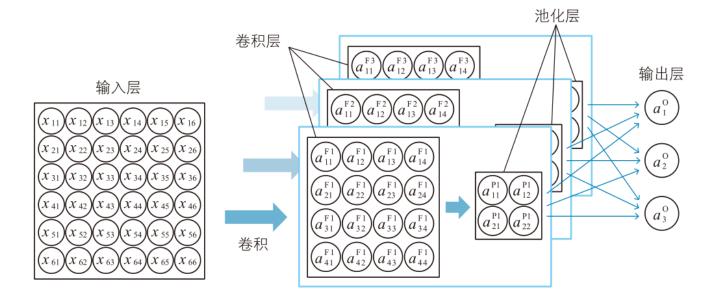
$$\delta_i^2 = (\delta_1^3 w_{1i}^3 + \delta_2^3 w_{2i}^3) a'(z_i^2) \quad (i = 1, 2, 3)$$

$$\delta_i^l = \{\delta_1^{l+1} w_{1i}^{l+1} + \delta_2^{l+1} w_{2i}^{l+1} + \dots + \delta_m^{l+1} w_{mi}^{l+1}\} a'(z_i^l)$$

当两类误差都可以很方便地求解出来时,便可以借助其与误差-权重(bias)的偏导的关系求出相应的更新值。不断重复这个过程便可以逐步逼近最优。

### 卷积神经网络的误差反向传播过程

### 对于这样一个卷积神经网络:



### 对于卷积层:

$$\begin{split} z_{ij}^{\mathrm{F}k} &= w_{11}^{\mathrm{F}k} x_{ij} + w_{12}^{\mathrm{F}k} x_{ij+1} + w_{13}^{\mathrm{F}k} x_{ij+2} \\ &\quad + w_{21}^{\mathrm{F}k} x_{i+1j} + w_{22}^{\mathrm{F}k} x_{i+1j+1} + w_{23}^{\mathrm{F}k} x_{i+1j+2} \\ &\quad + w_{31}^{\mathrm{F}k} x_{i+2j} + w_{32}^{\mathrm{F}k} x_{i+2j+1} + w_{33}^{\mathrm{F}k} x_{i+2j+2} + b^{\mathrm{F}k} \\ a_{ij}^{\mathrm{F}k} &= a(z_{ij}^{\mathrm{F}k}) \end{split}$$

对于池化层:

$$z_{ij}^{Pk} = \text{Max}(a_{2i-12j-1}^{Pk}, a_{2i-12j}^{Pk}, a_{2i2j-1}^{Pk}, a_{2i2j}^{Pk})$$
$$a_{ij}^{Pk} = z_{ij}^{Pk}$$

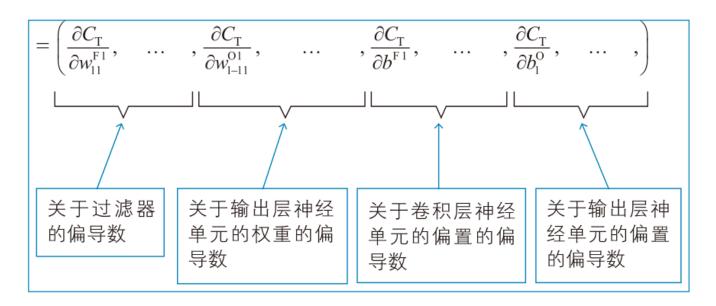
对于输出层:

$$\begin{split} z_{n}^{\mathrm{O}} &= w_{1-11}^{\mathrm{O}n} a_{11}^{\mathrm{P1}} + w_{1-12}^{\mathrm{O}n} a_{12}^{\mathrm{P1}} + w_{1-21}^{\mathrm{O}n} a_{21}^{\mathrm{P1}} + w_{1-22}^{\mathrm{O}n} a_{22}^{\mathrm{P1}} \\ &+ w_{2-11}^{\mathrm{O}n} a_{11}^{\mathrm{P2}} + w_{2-12}^{\mathrm{O}n} a_{12}^{\mathrm{P2}} + w_{2-21}^{\mathrm{O}n} a_{21}^{\mathrm{P2}} + w_{2-22}^{\mathrm{O}n} a_{22}^{\mathrm{P2}} \\ &+ w_{3-11}^{\mathrm{O}n} a_{11}^{\mathrm{P3}} + w_{3-12}^{\mathrm{O}n} a_{12}^{\mathrm{P3}} + w_{3-21}^{\mathrm{O}n} a_{21}^{\mathrm{P3}} + w_{3-22}^{\mathrm{O}n} a_{22}^{\mathrm{P3}} + b_{n}^{\mathrm{O}n} \\ a_{n}^{\mathrm{O}} &= a(z_{n}^{\mathrm{O}}) \end{split}$$

平方误差:

$$C = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ (t_1 - a_1^{\text{O}})^2 + (t_2 - a_2^{\text{O}})^2 + (t_3 - a_3^{\text{O}})^2 \right\}$$

同样地,也是借助于导数的链式法则实现权重以及bias的更新。这个过程比较tricky的是各个上标及下标,很容易混乱。最好还是借助一个简单的网络图形来帮助理清各个符号之前的关系。 最终的目标:



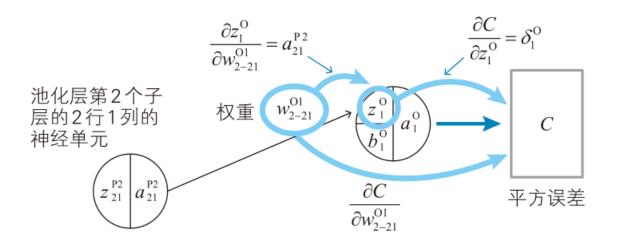
思路跟一般的神经网络比较类似。不同的在于卷积网络的存在共享权值,因此在求偏导时注意考虑到所有与某一自变量相关的所有项。关键的神经元误差:

$$\delta_{ij}^{\mathrm{F}k} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_{ij}^{\mathrm{F}k}}, \quad \delta_n^{\mathrm{O}} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_n^{\mathrm{O}}}$$

输出层神经元误差与权重更新分量的关系:

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial w_{2-21}^{O1}} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_{1}^{O}} \frac{\partial z_{1}^{O}}{\partial w_{2-21}^{O1}} = \delta_{1}^{O} a_{21}^{P2}$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial b_{1}^{O}} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_{1}^{O}} \frac{\partial z_{1}^{O}}{\partial b_{1}^{O}} = \delta_{1}^{O}$$



$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial w_{k-ij}^{On}} = \delta_n^{O} a_{ij}^{Pk}, \ \frac{\partial C}{\partial b_n^{O}} = \delta_n^{O}$$

卷积层神经元误差与权重更新分量的关系:

$$z_{11}^{\text{F1}} = w_{11}^{\text{F1}} x_{11} + w_{12}^{\text{F1}} x_{12} + w_{13}^{\text{F1}} x_{13} + w_{21}^{\text{F1}} x_{21} + w_{22}^{\text{F1}} x_{22} + w_{23}^{\text{F1}} x_{23}$$

$$+ w_{31}^{\text{F1}} x_{31} + w_{32}^{\text{F1}} x_{32} + w_{33}^{\text{F1}} x_{33} + b^{\text{F1}}$$

$$z_{12}^{\text{F1}} = w_{11}^{\text{F1}} x_{12} + w_{12}^{\text{F1}} x_{13} + w_{13}^{\text{F1}} x_{14} + w_{21}^{\text{F1}} x_{22} + w_{22}^{\text{F1}} x_{23} + w_{23}^{\text{F1}} x_{24}$$

$$+ w_{31}^{\text{F1}} x_{32} + w_{32}^{\text{F1}} x_{33} + w_{33}^{\text{F1}} x_{34} + b^{\text{F1}}$$

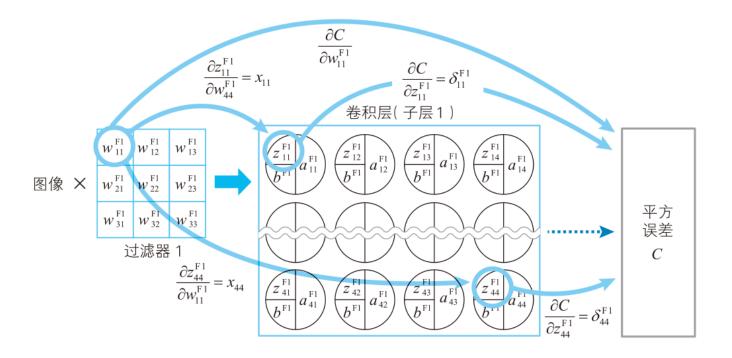
$$\dots$$

$$z_{44}^{\text{F1}} = w_{11}^{\text{F1}} x_{44} + w_{12}^{\text{F1}} x_{45} + w_{13}^{\text{F1}} x_{46} + w_{21}^{\text{F1}} x_{54} + w_{22}^{\text{F1}} x_{55} + w_{23}^{\text{F1}} x_{56}$$

 $+ w_{31}^{\text{F1}} x_{64} + w_{32}^{\text{F1}} x_{65} + w_{33}^{\text{F1}} x_{66} + b^{\text{F1}}$ 

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial w_{11}^{\text{F1}}} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_{11}^{\text{F1}}} \frac{\partial z_{11}^{\text{F1}}}{\partial w_{11}^{\text{F1}}} + \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_{12}^{\text{F1}}} \frac{\partial z_{12}^{\text{F1}}}{\partial w_{11}^{\text{F1}}} + \dots + \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_{44}^{\text{F1}}} \frac{\partial z_{44}^{\text{F1}}}{\partial w_{11}^{\text{F1}}}$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial w_{11}^{\text{F1}}} = \delta_{11}^{\text{F1}} x_{11} + \delta_{12}^{\text{F1}} x_{12} + \dots + \delta_{44}^{\text{F1}} x_{44}$$



$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial w_{ij}^{Fk}} = \delta_{11}^{Fk} x_{ij} + \delta_{12}^{Fk} x_{ij+1} + \dots + \delta_{44}^{Fk} x_{i+3j+3}$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial b^{\mathrm{F}k}} = \delta_{11}^{\mathrm{F}k} + \delta_{12}^{\mathrm{F}k} + \dots + \delta_{33}^{\mathrm{F}k} + \dots + \delta_{44}^{\mathrm{F}k}$$

#### 计算输出层的神经元误差:

$$\delta_n^{\rm O} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_n^{\rm O}} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial a_n^{\rm O}} \frac{\partial a_n^{\rm O}}{\partial z_n^{\rm O}} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial a_n^{\rm O}} a'(z_n^{\rm O})$$

卷积层的神经元误差与输出层的神经元误差的关系:

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{S}_{11}^{\text{F1}} &= \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_{11}^{\text{F1}}} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_{1}^{\text{O}}} \frac{\partial z_{1}^{\text{O}}}{\partial a_{11}^{\text{P1}}} \frac{\partial a_{11}^{\text{P1}}}{\partial z_{11}^{\text{P1}}} \frac{\partial z_{11}^{\text{P1}}}{\partial a_{11}^{\text{F1}}} \frac{\partial a_{11}^{\text{F1}}}{\partial z_{11}^{\text{F1}}} \\ &+ \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_{2}^{\text{O}}} \frac{\partial z_{2}^{\text{O}}}{\partial a_{11}^{\text{P1}}} \frac{\partial a_{11}^{\text{P1}}}{\partial z_{11}^{\text{P1}}} \frac{\partial z_{11}^{\text{P1}}}{\partial a_{11}^{\text{F1}}} \frac{\partial a_{11}^{\text{F1}}}{\partial z_{11}^{\text{F1}}} + \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_{3}^{\text{O}}} \frac{\partial z_{3}^{\text{O}}}{\partial a_{11}^{\text{P1}}} \frac{\partial z_{11}^{\text{P1}}}{\partial a_{11}^{\text{F1}}} \frac{\partial a_{11}^{\text{F1}}}{\partial z_{11}^{\text{F1}}} \\ &+ \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_{3}^{\text{O}}} \frac{\partial z_{3}^{\text{O}}}{\partial a_{11}^{\text{P1}}} \frac{\partial z_{11}^{\text{P1}}}{\partial a_{11}^{\text{F1}}} \frac{\partial z_{11}^{\text{F1}}}{\partial z_{11}^{\text{F1}}} + \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_{3}^{\text{O}}} \frac{\partial z_{3}^{\text{O}}}{\partial a_{11}^{\text{P1}}} \frac{\partial z_{11}^{\text{P1}}}{\partial z_{11}^{\text{F1}}} \frac{\partial z_{11}^{\text{F1}}}{\partial z_{11}^{\text{F1}}} \\ &+ \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_{3}^{\text{O}}} \frac{\partial z_{3}^{\text{O}}}{\partial a_{11}^{\text{P1}}} \frac{\partial z_{11}^{\text{P1}}}{\partial z_{11}^{\text{P1}}} \frac{\partial z_{11}^{\text{P1}}}{\partial z_{11}^{\text{P1}}} \\ &+ \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_{3}^{\text{O}}} \frac{\partial z_{3}^{\text{O}}}{\partial a_{11}^{\text{P1}}} \frac{\partial z_{11}^{\text{P1}}}{\partial z_{11}^{\text{P1}}} \frac{\partial z_{11}^{\text{P1}}}{\partial z_{11}^{\text{P1}}} \\ &+ \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_{3}^{\text{O}}} \frac{\partial z_{3}^{\text{O}}}{\partial a_{11}^{\text{P1}}} \frac{\partial z_{11}^{\text{P1}}}{\partial z_{11}^{\text{P1}}} \frac{\partial z_{11}^{\text{P1}}}{\partial z_{11}^{\text{P1}}} \\ &+ \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_{3}^{\text{O}}} \frac{\partial z_{3}^{\text{O}}}{\partial a_{11}^{\text{P1}}} \frac{\partial z_{11}^{\text{P1}}}{\partial z_{11}^{\text{P1}}} \\ &+ \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_{3}^{\text{O}}} \frac{\partial z_{3}^{\text{O}}}{\partial z_{3}^{\text{P1}}} \frac{\partial z_{3}^{\text{P1}}}{\partial z_{11}^{\text{P1}}} \frac{\partial z_{3}^{\text{P1}}}{\partial z_{11}^{\text{P1}}} \\ &+ \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_{3}^{\text{O}}} \frac{\partial z_{3}^{\text{O}}}{\partial z_{3}^{\text{P1}}} \frac{\partial z_{3}^{\text{P1}}}{\partial z_{3}^{\text{P1}}} \frac{\partial z_{3}^{\text{P1}}}{\partial z_{3}^{\text{P1}}} \\ &+ \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_{3}^{\text{O}}} \frac{\partial z_{3}^{\text{P1}}}{\partial z_{3}^{\text{P1}}} \frac{\partial z_{3}^{\text{P1}}}{\partial z_{3}^{\text{P1}}} \frac{\partial z_{3}^{\text{P1}}}{\partial z_{3}^{\text{P1}}} \\ &+ \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_{3}^{\text{O}}} \frac{\partial z_{3}^{\text{P1}}}{\partial z_{3}^{\text{P1}}} \\ &+ \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_{3}^{\text{O}}} \frac{\partial z_{3}^{\text{P1}}}{\partial z_{3}^$$

$$\mathcal{S}_{11}^{\mathrm{F1}} = \left\{ \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_{1}^{\mathrm{O}}} \frac{\partial z_{1}^{\mathrm{O}}}{\partial a_{11}^{\mathrm{P1}}} + \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_{2}^{\mathrm{O}}} \frac{\partial z_{2}^{\mathrm{O}}}{\partial a_{11}^{\mathrm{P1}}} + \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_{3}^{\mathrm{O}}} \frac{\partial z_{3}^{\mathrm{O}}}{\partial a_{11}^{\mathrm{P1}}} \right\} \frac{\partial a_{11}^{\mathrm{P1}}}{\partial z_{11}^{\mathrm{P1}}} \frac{\partial z_{11}^{\mathrm{P1}}}{\partial a_{11}^{\mathrm{F1}}} \frac{\partial a_{11}^{\mathrm{F1}}}{\partial z_{11}^{\mathrm{F1}}} \frac{\partial a_{11}^{\mathrm{F1}}}{\partial z_{11}^{\mathrm{F1}}}$$

$$\frac{\partial z_1^{O}}{\partial a_{11}^{P1}} = w_{1-11}^{O1}, \quad \frac{\partial z_2^{O}}{\partial a_{11}^{P1}} = w_{1-11}^{O2}, \quad \frac{\partial z_3^{O}}{\partial a_{11}^{P1}} = w_{1-11}^{O3}$$

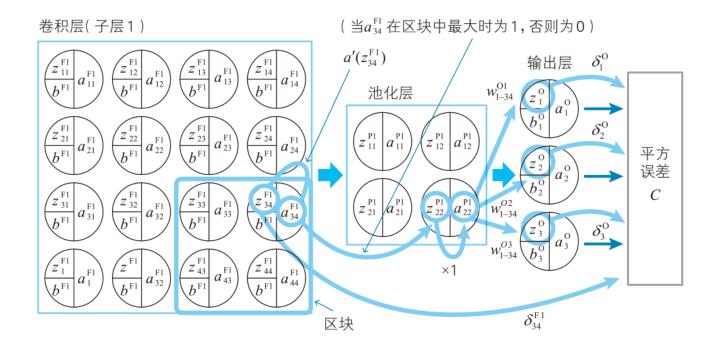
$$a_{11}^{\text{P1}} = z_{11}^{\text{P1}}, \ z_{11}^{\text{P1}} = \text{Max}(a_{11}^{\text{F1}}, \ a_{12}^{\text{F1}}, \ a_{21}^{\text{F1}}, \ a_{22}^{\text{F1}})$$

$$\frac{\partial a_{11}^{P_1}}{\partial z_{11}^{P_1}} = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial z_{11}^{\text{Pl}}}{\partial a_{11}^{\text{Fl}}} = \begin{cases} 1 & (在区块中a_{11}^{\text{Fl}} 是最大时) \\ 0 & (在区块中a_{11}^{\text{Fl}} 不是最大时) \end{cases}$$

$$\delta_{11}^{\text{F1}} = \{\delta_{1}^{\text{O}} w_{1-11}^{\text{O1}} + \delta_{2}^{\text{O}} w_{1-11}^{\text{O2}} + \delta_{3}^{\text{O}} w_{1-11}^{\text{O3}}\} \times 1$$
×(当 $a_{11}^{\text{F1}}$ 在区块中最大时为1,否则为0)× $a'(z_{11}^{\text{F1}})$ 

$$\delta_{34}^{\text{Fl}} = \{ \delta_{1}^{\text{O}} w_{1-22}^{\text{Ol}} + \delta_{2}^{\text{O}} w_{1-22}^{\text{O2}} + \delta_{3}^{\text{O}} w_{1-22}^{\text{O3}} \}$$
 × ( 当  $a_{34}^{\text{Fl}}$  在区块中最大时为 1,否则为 0 )×  $a'(z_{34}^{\text{Fl}})$ 



## 2.结果输出

今天把《深度学习中的数学》一书看完了,不禁感慨,一本好的教材对于激发一个人的学习热情、引领读者进入一个知识领域的重要性。整本书没有任何装腔作势,用最平实朴素的语言,从最基本的数学出发,把神经网络这个看起来就很艰深的话题将的清清楚楚明明白白,实现了让读者"看得懂"这样一个很多教材都达不到的目标。如果我几年前看到这本书,后续现在对机器学习的认知已经是另一个层次了。明天开始看李牧的《动手学深度学习》,主要用python实现,之前似乎配置环境的时候碰到了一些问题。当这本书看完便要着手用C++设计一个深度学习的API。争取在5月15号前完成这两项任务。之后可能还是得回归到计算机网络的学习,毕竟这个跟工作的相关性比较大。后续可能还有基于QT的软件开发,希望能达到随心所欲开发一些小工具的水平。

时间过得飞快,转眼在宿舍快待一个多月了。回顾这一个多月,学习成果堪忧,只在C++的学习上投入了一点点精力,包括计算机网络、数学、基础大件等的学习全面停滞,C++也远没达到得心应手的地步,实战太少太少。是该好好反思一下自己的学习态度跟学习方法。另外,疫情依旧烦人,学校隔断时间便传出阳性案例,也不知道何年何月才能解封。接下来除了把相关的知识学起来外,更重要的是把体重降下来,以应付好入职体检。