深度前馈神经网络

深度前馈网络(deep feedforward network),也叫作 前馈神经网络(feedforward neural network)或者 多层感知机(multilayer perceptron, MLP),是典型的深度学习模型。前馈网络的目标是近似某个函数 f^* 。例如,对于分类器, $y = f^*(x)$ 将输入x 映射到一个类别 y。前馈网络定义了一个映射 $y = f(x; \theta)$,并且学习参数 θ 的值,使它能够得到最佳的函数近似。

这种模型被称为**前向**(feedforward)的,是因为信息流过 x 的函数,流经用于定义 f 的中间计算过程,最终到达输出 y。在模型的输出和模型本身之间没有 **反馈**(feedback)连接。当前馈神经网络被扩展成包含反馈连接时,它们被称为 **循环神经网络**(recurrent neural network),在第十章介绍。

内容

- 感知机的限制
- 深度前馈神经网络
- 深度前馈神经网络的训练-BP算法
- 深度前馈神经网络设计

• 感知机限制

为了扩展线性模型来表示 x 的非线性函数,我们可以不把线性模型用于 x 本身,而是用在一个变换后的输入 $\phi(x)$ 上,这里 ϕ 是一个非线性变换。同样,我们可以使用第 5.7.2 节中描述的核技巧,来得到一个基于隐含地使用 ϕ 映射的非线性学习算法。我们可以认为 ϕ 提供了一组描述 x 的特征,或者认为它提供了 x 的一个新的表示。

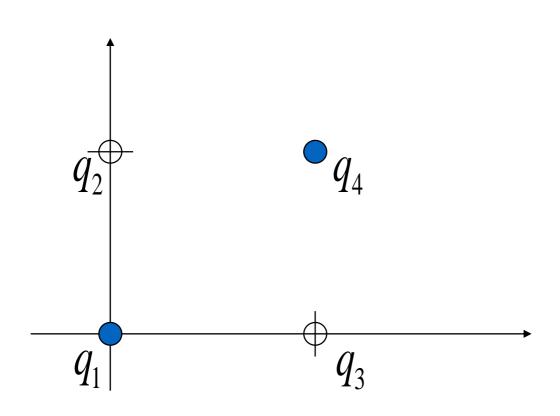
深度学习的策略是去学习 ϕ 。在这种方法中,我们有一个模型 $y = f(x; \theta, w) = \phi(x; \theta)^{\mathsf{T}} w$ 。我们现在有两种参数:用于从一大类函数中学习 ϕ 的参数 θ ,以及用于将 $\phi(x)$ 映射到所需的输出的参数 w。这是深度前馈网络的一个例子,其中 ϕ 定义了一个隐藏层。这是三种方法中唯一一种放弃训练问题的凸性的方法,但是利大于弊。在这种方法中,我们将表示参数化为 $\phi(x; \theta)$,并且使用优化算法来寻找 θ ,使它能够得到一个好的表示。如果我们想要的话,这种方法也可以通过使它变得高度通用以获得第一种方法的优点——我们只需使用一个非常广泛的函数族 $\phi(x; \theta)$ 。这种方法也可以获得第二种方法的优点。人类专家

感知机是线性分类器,当样本线性可分时,能收敛到一个线性分类器

当数据不是线性可分时,算法不收敛,无法找到线性分类器。

例子: XOR函数

XOR 问题



$$\left\{ q_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, t_1 = 0 \right\} \qquad \left\{ q_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, t_2 = 1 \right\}$$

$$\left\{q_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, t_4 = 0\right\} \qquad \left\{q_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, t_3 = 1\right\}$$

$$\left\{q_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, t_2 = 1\right\}$$

$$\left\{q_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, t_3 = 1\right\}$$

目标: 拟合训练集。

模型: 感知机

$$f(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{w}, b) = \mathbf{x}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{w} + b.$$

$$\left\{q_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, t_1 = 0\right\} \qquad \left\{q_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, t_2 = 1\right\}$$

$$\left\{q_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, t_2 = 1\right\}$$

$$\left\{q_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, t_4 = 0\right\} \qquad \left\{q_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, t_3 = 1\right\}$$

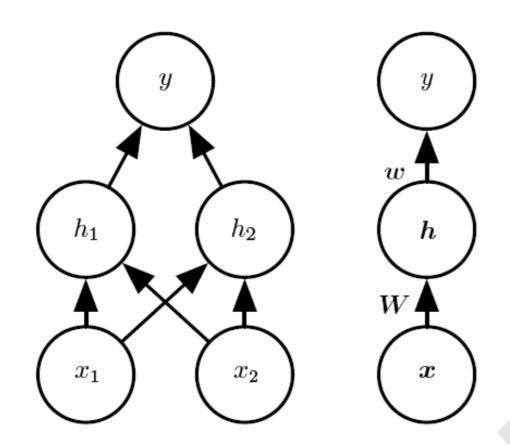
$$\left\{q_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, t_3 = 1\right\}$$

目标函数: MSE

$$J(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{X}} (f^*(\boldsymbol{x}) - f(\boldsymbol{x}; \boldsymbol{\theta}))^2.$$

学习算法:LMS或直接最小化目标函数,得到闭式解:

解决办法: 设计两层的神经网络



$$\left\{q_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, t_1 = 0\right\} \qquad \left\{q_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, t_2 = 1\right\}$$

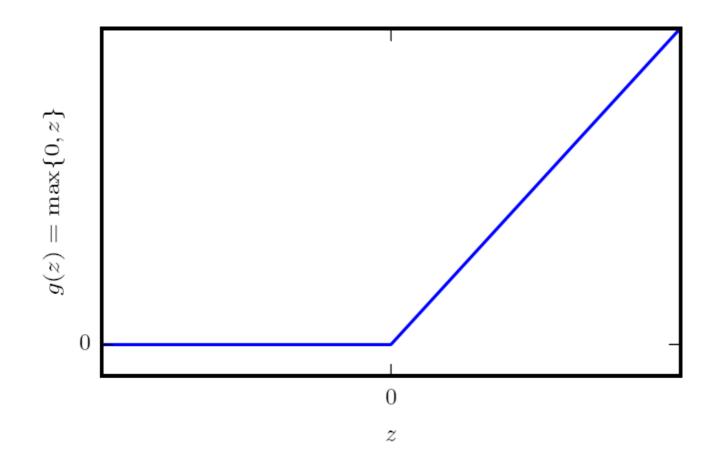
$$\left\{q_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, t_4 = 0\right\} \qquad \left\{q_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, t_3 = 1\right\}$$

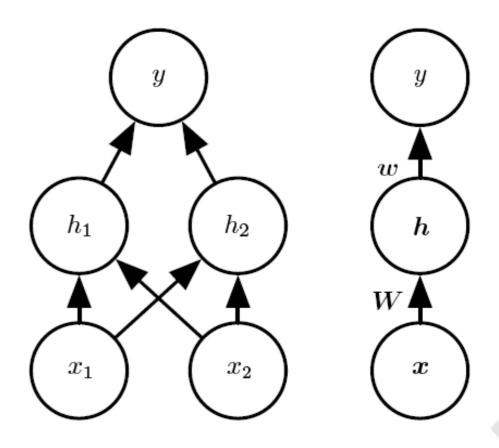
使用两种不同样式绘制的前馈网络的示例。它有单个隐藏层,包含两个单元。(左) 在这种样式中,每个单元绘制为图中的一个节点。(右)在这种样式中,将表示每一层激活的整个向量绘制为图中的一个节点。有时,图中的边使用参数名进行注释,用来描述两层之间的关系的。用矩阵W 描述从x 到h 的映射,用向量w 描述从h 到y 的映射。当标记这种图时,我们通常省略与每个层相关联的截距参数。

隐藏层的激活函数为:

ReLU (整流线性单元)

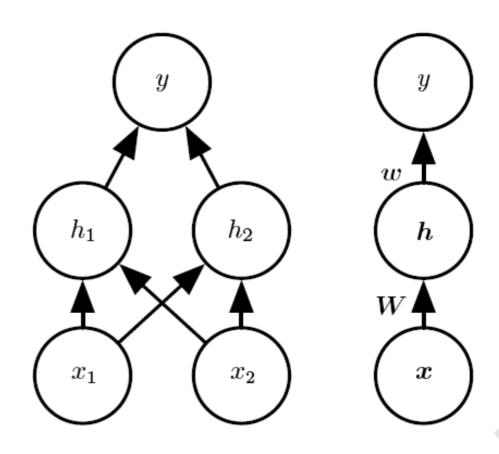
 $g(z) = \max\{0, z\}$





整个网络表示的函数为:

$$f(x; W, c, w, b) = w^{T} \max\{0, W^{T}x + c\} + b.$$



给定该网络一个解:

$$W = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad y \qquad y$$

$$c = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad h_1 \qquad h_2 \qquad h$$

$$w = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad w = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix},$$

其中b=0

该网络成功拟合XOR函数

分析:

则输入与第一层的权值矩阵:

$$\boldsymbol{XW} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

加上偏置向量c:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

为隐藏层输入a,使用ReLU激活函数的输出h:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

第二层:激活函数输出h乘以权重向量w后输出为:

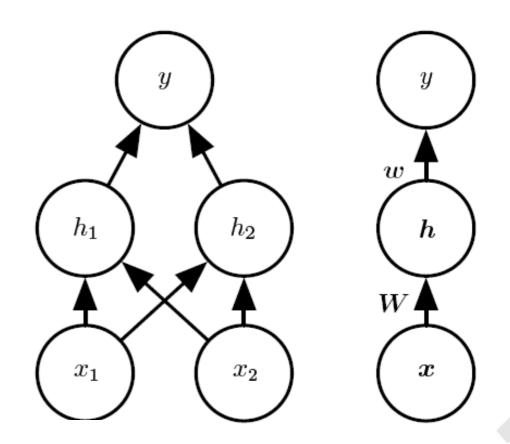
 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

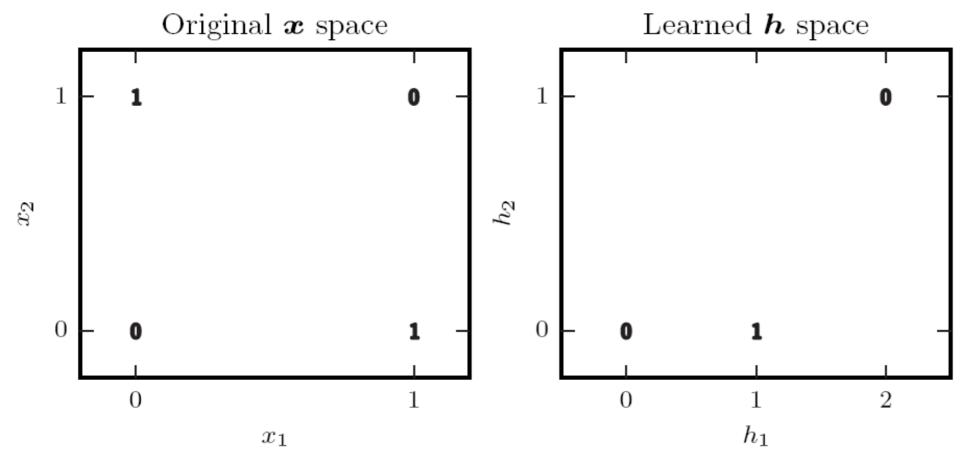
成功拟合XOR函数!

拟合过程:

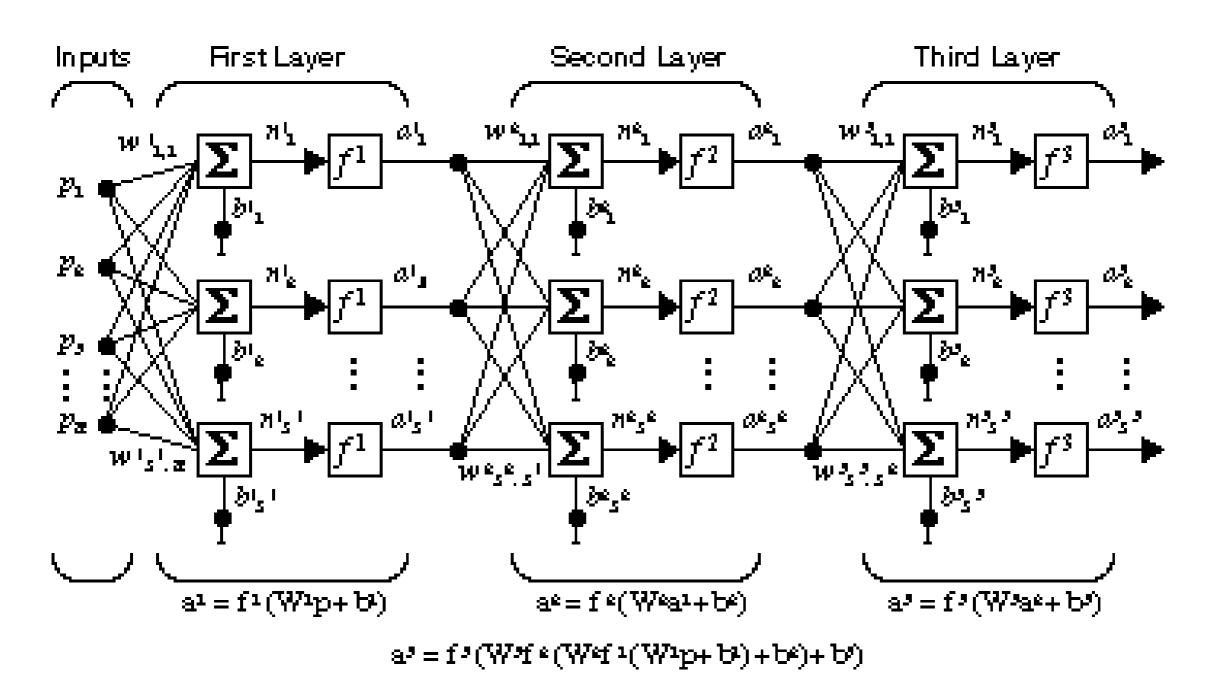
以第一层(隐藏层)输出为特征空间,

在特征空间中实现线性分类 (输出层)



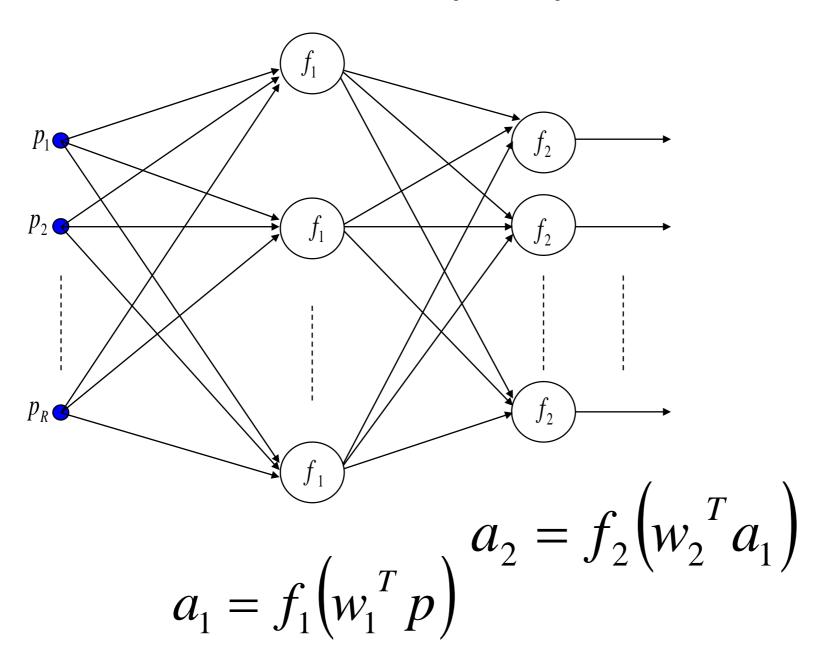


深度前馈神经网络,多层感知机 (MLP)

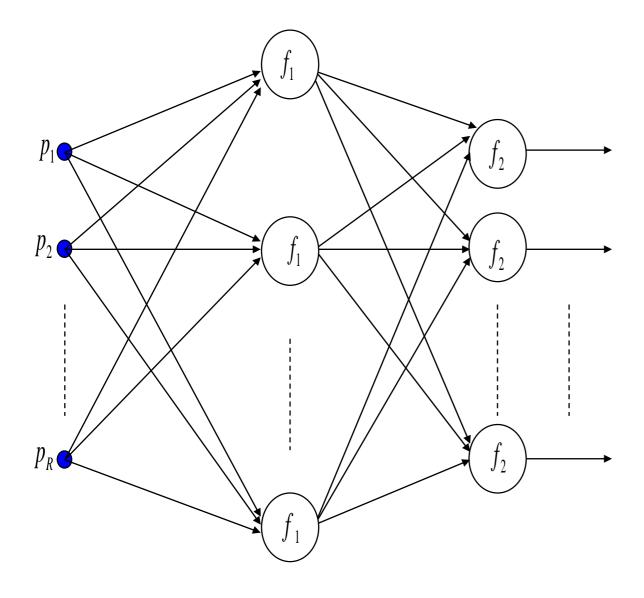


 $R-S^1-S^2-S^3$ Network

深度前馈神经网络,多层感知机 (MLP)



深度前馈神经网络,多层感知机 (MLP)



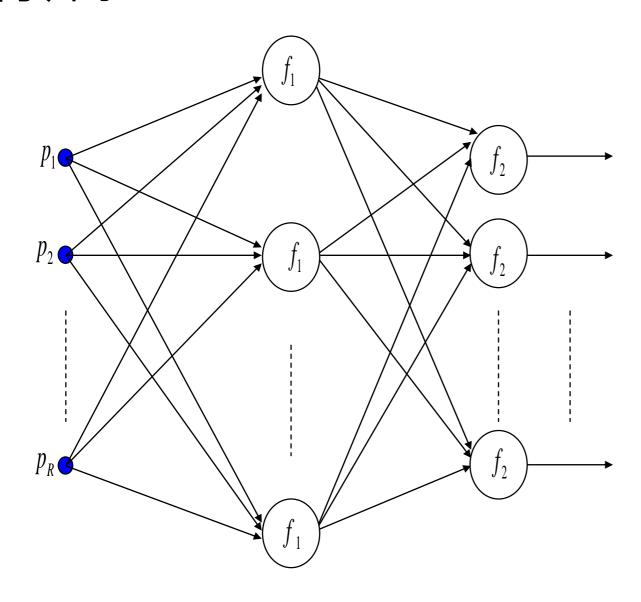
$$a_1 = f_1(w_1^T p)$$

$$a_2 = f_2(w_2^T a_1)$$

$$a_2 = f_2(w_2^T f_1(w_1^T p))$$

$$a = f(WP)$$

如何训练MLP?



Training Set

$$\{\mathbf{p}_1,\mathbf{t}_1\}, \{\mathbf{p}_2,\mathbf{t}_2\}, \dots, \{\mathbf{p}_Q,\mathbf{t}_Q\}$$

$$a_{1} = f_{1}(w_{1}^{T} p)$$

$$a_{2} = f_{2}(w_{2}^{T} a_{1})$$

$$a_{2} = f_{2}(w_{2}^{T} f_{1}(w_{1}^{T} p))$$

$$a = f(WP)$$

$$t_i = f(WP_i)$$

训练步骤:

1.随机初始化: 给网络参数W随机初始

化权值,通常是接近0的随机初始化

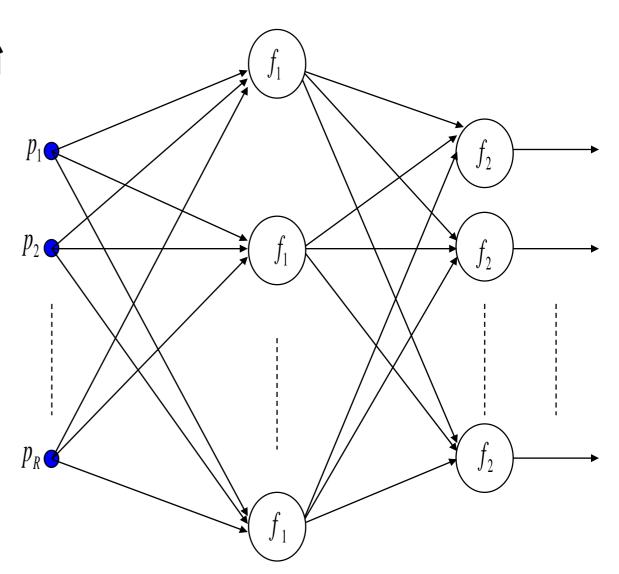
值;

2.前向计算:将样本作为输入,利用:

$$a_2 = f_2(w_2^T f_1(w_1^T p))$$

计算网络的输出值。

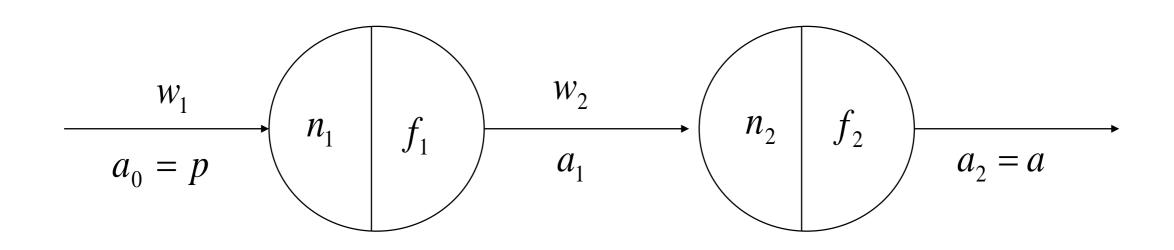
3.定义目标函数,采用 B P 算法更新权



Training Set

$$\{\boldsymbol{p}_1, \boldsymbol{t}_1\!\} \;,\; \{\boldsymbol{p}_2, \boldsymbol{t}_2\!\} \;, \ldots \;, \{\boldsymbol{p}_Q, \boldsymbol{t}_Q\!\}$$

值。

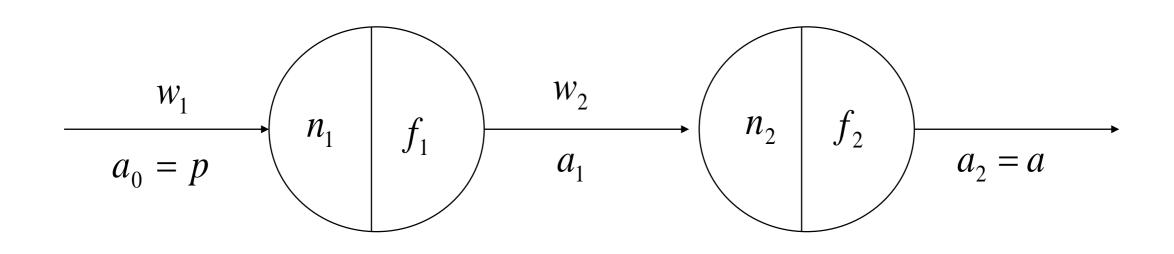


$$n_1 = w_1 a_0$$

$$n_2 = w_2 a_1$$

$$a_1 = f_1(n_1)$$

$$a = a_2 = f_2(n_2)$$

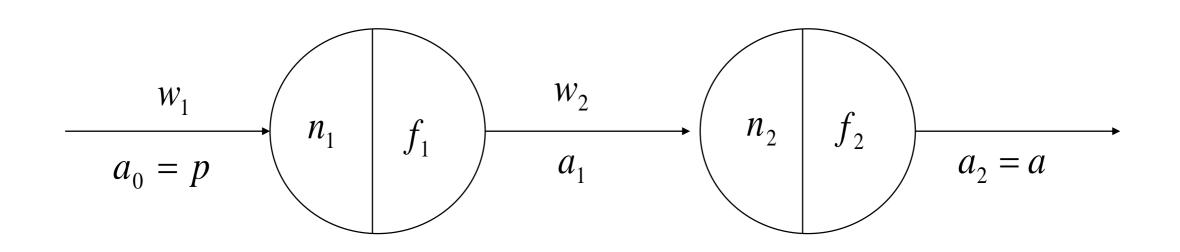


$$\{p_1,t_1\},\{p_2,t_2\},\dots,\{p_q,t_q\}$$

$$E = E[(t-a)^2] = E(w_1, w_2) = E(n_1, n_2)$$

$$E \approx (t - a)^2$$

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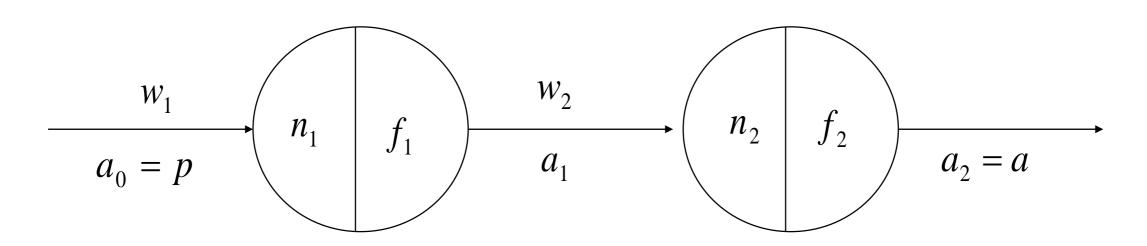


$$E \approx (t - a)^2 \qquad \qquad \mathbf{?}$$

-Steepest Descent

$$w_1(k+1) = w_1(k) - \alpha \cdot \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_1} \qquad w_2(k+1) = w_2(k) - \alpha \cdot \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_2}$$

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$$E = E(w_1, w_2) = E(n_1, n_2)$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_1} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial n_1} \cdot \frac{\partial n_1}{\partial w_1}$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_2} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial n_2} \cdot \frac{\partial n_2}{\partial w_2}$$

$$n_1 = w_1 a_0 \qquad n_2 = w_2 a_1$$

$$n_2 = w_2 a_1$$

Sensitivity

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial n_1} = s_1$$

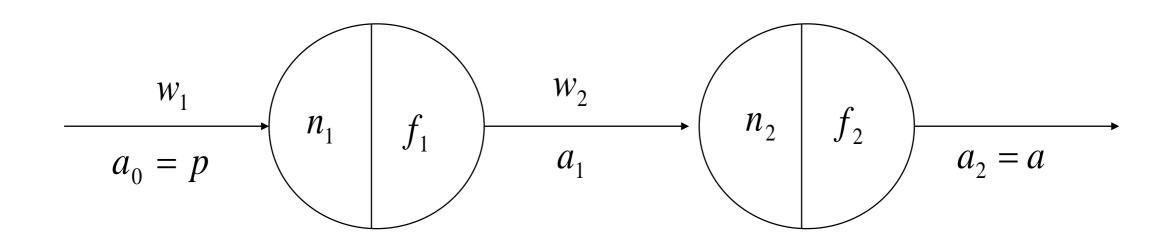
$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial n_2} = s_2$$

$$\frac{\partial n_1}{\partial w_1} = \frac{\partial (w_1 a_0)}{\partial w_1} = a_0$$

$$\frac{\partial n_2}{\partial w_2} = \frac{\partial (w_2 a_1)}{\partial w_2} = a_1$$

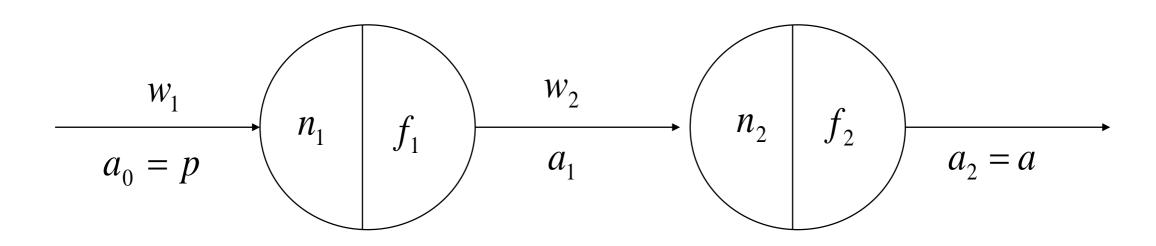
$$w_1(k+1) = w_1(k) - \alpha \cdot \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_1} \qquad \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_1} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial n_1} \cdot \frac{\partial n_1}{\partial w_1} = s_1 a_0$$

$$w_2(k+1) = w_2(k) - \alpha \cdot \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_2} \qquad \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_2} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial n_2} \cdot \frac{\partial n_2}{\partial w_2} = s_2 a_1$$



$$w_1(k+1) = w_1(k) - \alpha \cdot s_1 \cdot a_0$$

$$w_2(k+1) = w_2(k) - \alpha \cdot s_2 \cdot a_1$$



Sensitivity

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial n_1} = s_1$$

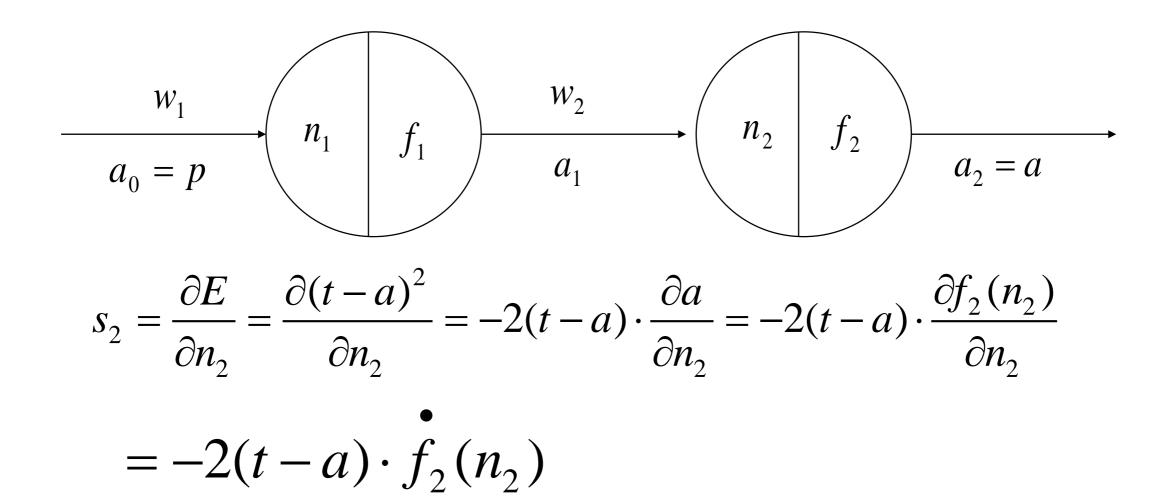
$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial n_2} = s_2$$

$$s_1 = \frac{\partial E}{\partial n_1} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial n_2} \cdot \frac{\partial n_2}{\partial n_1} = s_2 \cdot \frac{\partial n_2}{\partial n_1}$$

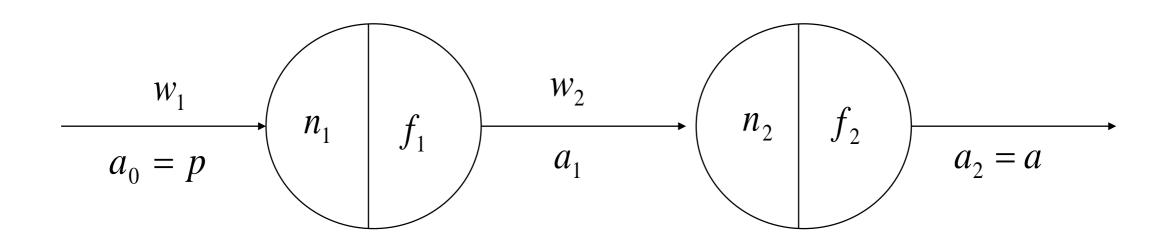
$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial n_1} = s_1$$

$$\frac{\partial n_2}{\partial n_1} = \frac{\partial (w_2 a_1)}{\partial n_1} = w_2 \cdot \frac{\partial a_1}{\partial n_1} = w_2 \cdot \frac{\partial f_1(n_1)}{\partial n_1} = w_2 \cdot \frac{\bullet}{f_1(n_1)}$$

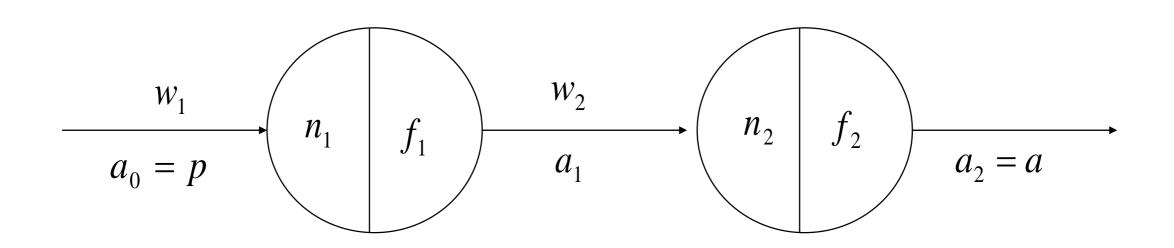
$$s_1 = f_1(n_1) \cdot w_2 \cdot s_2$$



$$s_2 = -2 \cdot f_2(n_2) \cdot (t - a)$$



$$s_1 = f_1(n_1) \cdot w_2 \cdot s_2 \longleftarrow s_2 = -2 \cdot f_2(n_2) \cdot (t - a)$$



$$a_{0} = p(k) \implies a_{1} = f_{1}(w_{1}a_{0}) \implies a_{2} = f_{2}(w_{2}a_{1})$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \downarrow \qquad \downarrow \qquad \downarrow \qquad \downarrow \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad$$

Forward Propagation

$$a_0 = p(k)$$
 $a_1 = f_1(w_1 a_0)$ $a_2 = f_2(w_2 a_1)$

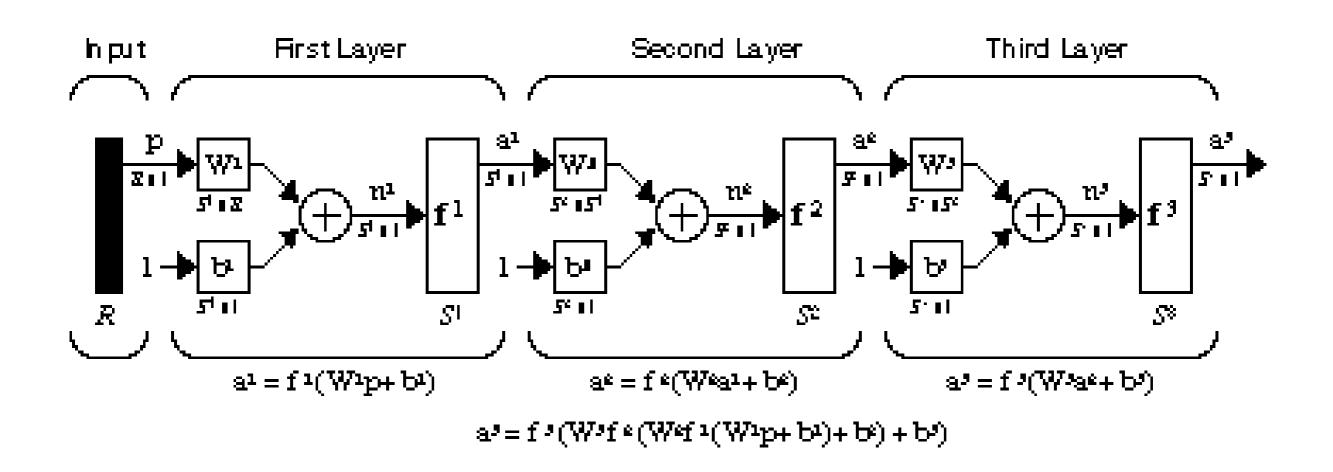
Backpropagation

$$s_1 = f_1(n_1) \cdot w_2 \cdot s_2 \qquad \bullet \qquad \qquad s_2 = -2 \cdot f_2(n_2) \cdot (t(k) - a(k))$$

Weight Update

$$w_1(k+1) = w_1(k) - \alpha \cdot s_1 \cdot a_0$$
 \longrightarrow $w_2(k+1) = w_2(k) - \alpha \cdot s_2 \cdot a_1$

Multilayer Network



$$\mathbf{a}^{m+1} = \mathbf{f}^{m+1} (\mathbf{W}^{m+1} \mathbf{a}^m + \mathbf{b}^{m+1}) \qquad m = 0, 2, \dots, M-1$$

$$\mathbf{a}^0 = \mathbf{p}$$
 $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{a}^M$

Multilayer Network

$$\mathbf{a}^0 = \mathbf{p}$$

$$\mathbf{a}^{m+1} = \mathbf{f}^{m+1} (\mathbf{W}^{m+1} \mathbf{a}^m + \mathbf{b}^{m+1})$$
 $m = 0, 2, ..., M-1$

$$\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{a}^M$$

$$\{\mathbf{p}_1,\mathbf{t}_1\}, \{\mathbf{p}_2,\mathbf{t}_2\}, \dots, \{\mathbf{p}_Q,\mathbf{t}_Q\}$$

Performance Index

Training Set

$$\{\mathbf{p}_1,\mathbf{t}_1\}, \{\mathbf{p}_2,\mathbf{t}_2\}, \dots, \{\mathbf{p}_Q,\mathbf{t}_Q\}$$

Mean Square Error

$$F(\mathbf{x}) = E[\mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{e}] = E[(\mathbf{t} - \mathbf{a})^T (\mathbf{t} - \mathbf{a})]$$

Approximate Mean Square Error (Single Sample)

$$\hat{F}(\mathbf{x}) = (\mathbf{t}(k) - \mathbf{a}(k))^{T} (\mathbf{t}(k) - \mathbf{a}(k)) = \mathbf{e}^{T}(k)\mathbf{e}(k)$$

Approximate Steepest Descent

$$w_{i,j}^{m}(k+1) = w_{i,j}^{m}(k) - \alpha \frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial w_{i,j}^{m}} \qquad b_{i}^{m}(k+1) = b_{i}^{m}(k) - \alpha \frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial b_{i}^{m}}$$

Chain Rule

Approximate Steepest Descent
$$w_{i,j}^{m}(k+1) = w_{i,j}^{m}(k) - \alpha \frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial w_{i,j}^{m}} \qquad b_{i}^{m}(k+1) = b_{i}^{m}(k) - \alpha \frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial b_{i}^{m}}$$

$$b_i^m(k+1) = b_i^m(k) - \alpha \frac{\partial F}{\partial b_i^m}$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial w_{i,j}^{m}} = \frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial n_{i}^{m}} \times \frac{\partial n_{i}^{m}}{\partial w_{i,j}^{m}} \qquad \frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial b_{i}^{m}} = \frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial n_{i}^{m}} \times \frac{\partial n_{i}^{m}}{\partial b_{i}^{m}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial b_i^m} = \frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial n_i^m} \times \frac{\partial n_i^m}{\partial b_i^m}$$

Gradient Calculation

$$n_{i}^{m} = \sum_{j=1}^{S^{m-1}} w_{i,j}^{m} a_{j}^{m-1} + b_{i}^{m}$$

$$\frac{\partial n_i^m}{\partial w_{i,j}^m} = a_j^{m-1}$$

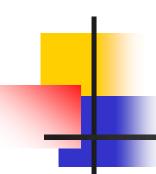
$$\frac{\partial n_i^m}{\partial b_i^m} = 1$$

Sensitivity

$$s_i^m \equiv \frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial n_i^m}$$

Gradient

$$\frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial w_{i,j}^{m}} = s_{i}^{m} a_{j}^{m-1} \qquad \frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial b_{i}^{m}} = s_{i}^{m}$$



Steepest Descent

$$w_{i,j}^{m}(k+1) = w_{i,j}^{m}(k) - \alpha s_{i}^{m} a_{j}^{m-1}$$

$$b_i^m(k+1) = b_i^m(k) - \alpha s_i^m$$

$$\mathbf{W}^{m}(k+1) = \mathbf{W}^{m}(k) - \alpha \mathbf{s}^{m}(\mathbf{a}^{m-1})^{T} \qquad \mathbf{b}^{m}(k+1) = \mathbf{b}^{m}(k) - \alpha \mathbf{s}^{m}$$

$$\mathbf{b}^{m}(k+1) = \mathbf{b}^{m}(k) - \alpha \mathbf{s}^{m}$$

$$\mathbf{s}^m \equiv \frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial \mathbf{n}^m} =$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\partial \hat{F} \\
\hline
\partial n_2^m \\
\vdots \\
\hline
\partial \hat{F} \\
\hline
\partial n_S^m
\end{array}$$

Next Step: Compute the Sensitivities (Backpropagation)



Jacobian Matrix

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{n}^{m}}{\partial n_{1}^{m}} \stackrel{\partial n_{1}}{\partial n_{2}^{m}} \cdots \frac{\partial n_{1}^{m}}{\partial n_{S^{m}}^{m}} \cdots \frac{\partial n_{1}^{m}}{\partial n_{S^{m}}^{m}} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{n}^{m+1}}{\partial \mathbf{n}^{m}} \frac{\partial n_{2}^{m+1}}{\partial n_{1}^{m}} \frac{\partial n_{2}^{m+1}}{\partial n_{2}^{m}} \cdots \frac{\partial n_{2}^{m+1}}{\partial n_{S^{m+1}}^{m}} \cdots \frac{\partial n_{2}^{m+1}}{\partial n_{S^{m}}^{m}} \cdots \frac{\partial n_{S^{m+1}}^{m+1}}{\partial n_{S^{m}}^{m}} \cdots \frac{\partial n_{S^{m+1}}^{m+1}}{\partial n_{S^{m}}^{m}} \cdots \frac{\partial n_{S^{m+1}}^{m+1}}{\partial n_{S^{m}}^{m}} \cdots \frac{\partial n_{S^{m}}^{m+1}}{\partial n_{S^{m}}^{m}} \cdots \frac{\partial n_{S^{m}}^{m}}{\partial n_{S^{m$$

$$\frac{\left[\frac{\partial n_{1}^{m+1}}{\partial n_{1}^{m}} \frac{\partial n_{1}^{m+1}}{\partial n_{2}^{m}} \cdots \frac{\partial n_{1}^{m+1}}{\partial n_{S^{m}}^{m}} \cdots \frac{\partial n_{1}^{m+1}}{\partial n_{j}^{m}} \right]}{\partial n_{j}^{m}} \xrightarrow{\frac{\partial n_{1}^{m+1}}{\partial n_{j}^{m}}} = \frac{\partial \left(\sum_{l=1}^{S^{m}} w_{i, l}^{m+1} a_{l}^{m} + b_{i}^{m+1}\right)}{\partial n_{j}^{m}} = w_{i, j}^{m+1} \frac{\partial a_{j}^{m}}{\partial n_{j}^{m}} = w_{i, j}^{m+1} \frac{\partial a_{j}^{m}}{\partial n_{j}^{m}} = w_{i, j}^{m+1} \cdot \frac{\partial a_{j}^{m}}{\partial n_{j}^{m}} = w_{i, j}^{m+1} \cdot \frac{\partial f^{m}(n_{j}^{m})}{\partial n_{j}^{m}} = w_{i, j}^{m+1} \cdot f^{m}(n_{j}^{m}) = w_{i, j}^{m+1} \cdot f^{m}(n_{j}^{m}) = \frac{\partial f^{m}(n_{j}^{m})}{\partial n_{j}^{m}} =$$

Jacobian Matrix

$$\frac{\partial n^{m+1}}{\partial n^{m}} = W^{m+1} \cdot F^{m}(n^{m}) \qquad F^{m}(n^{m}) = \begin{bmatrix} f^{m}(n_{1}^{m}) & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & f^{m}(n_{2}^{m}) & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & f^{m}(n_{s^{m}}^{m}) \end{bmatrix}$$

Backpropagation (Sensitivities)

$$s^{m} = \frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial n^{m}} = \left[\frac{\partial n^{m+1}}{\partial n^{m}} \right]^{T} \frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial n^{m+1}} = \overset{\bullet}{F}^{m} (n^{m}) \cdot (W^{m+1})^{T} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial n^{m+1}}$$

$$s^{m} = F^{m}(n^{m}) \cdot (W^{m+1})^{T} \cdot s^{m+1}$$

The sensitivities are computed by starting at the last layer, and then propagating backwards through the network to the first layer.

$$\mathbf{S}^{M} \rightarrow \mathbf{S}^{M-1} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \mathbf{S}^{2} \rightarrow \mathbf{S}^{1}$$

Initialization (Last Layer)

$$s_{i}^{M} = \frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial n_{i}^{M}} = \frac{\partial (\mathbf{t} - \mathbf{a})^{T} (\mathbf{t} - \mathbf{a})}{\partial n_{i}^{M}} = \frac{\frac{\int \sum (t_{j} - a_{j})^{2}}{\partial n_{i}^{M}}}{\frac{\partial a_{i}}{\partial n_{i}^{M}}} = -2(t_{i} - a_{i})\frac{\partial a_{i}}{\partial n_{i}^{M}}$$

$$\frac{\partial a_i}{\partial n_i^M} = \frac{\partial a_i^M}{\partial n_i^M} = \frac{\partial f^M(n_i^M)}{\partial n_i^M} = f^M(n_i^M)$$

$$s_i^M = -2(t_i - a_i) f^M(n_i^M)$$

$$s^{M} = -2F^{M}(n^{M}) \cdot (t-a)$$

Forward Propagation

$$\mathbf{a}^{0} = \mathbf{p}$$

$$\mathbf{a}^{m+1} = \mathbf{f}^{m+1} (\mathbf{W}^{m+1} \mathbf{a}^{m} + \mathbf{b}^{m+1}) \qquad m = 0, 2, \dots, M-1$$

$$\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{a}^{M}$$

Backpropagation

$$s^{M} = -2F^{M}(n^{M})(t-a)$$

$$s^{m} = F^{M}(n^{m})(W^{m+1})^{T}s^{m+1} \qquad m = M-1, \dots, 2, 1$$

Weight Update

$$\mathbf{W}^{m}(k+1) = \mathbf{W}^{m}(k) - \alpha \mathbf{s}^{m}(\mathbf{a}^{m-1})^{T}$$

$$\mathbf{b}^{m}(k+1) = \mathbf{b}^{m}(k) - \alpha \mathbf{s}^{m}$$

BP算法总结:

设代价函数为C,则BP算法核心是下列四个公式:

总结: 反向传播的四个方程式

$$\delta^L = \nabla_a C \odot \sigma'(z^L) \tag{BP1}$$

$$\delta^l = ((w^{l+1})^T \delta^{l+1}) \odot \sigma'(z^l) \tag{BP2}$$

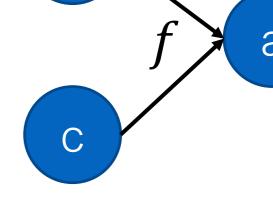
$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial b_j^l} = \delta_j^l \tag{BP3}$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial w_{jk}^l} = a_k^{l-1} \delta_j^l \tag{BP4}$$

其中:

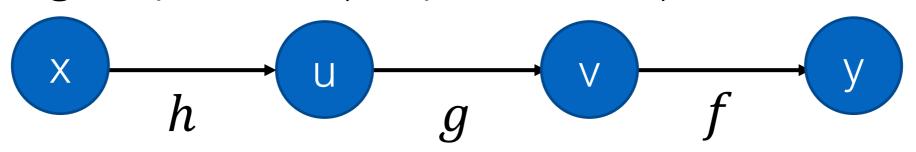
$$\delta^L = s^I$$
, $\sigma(z^L) = f(a^L)$

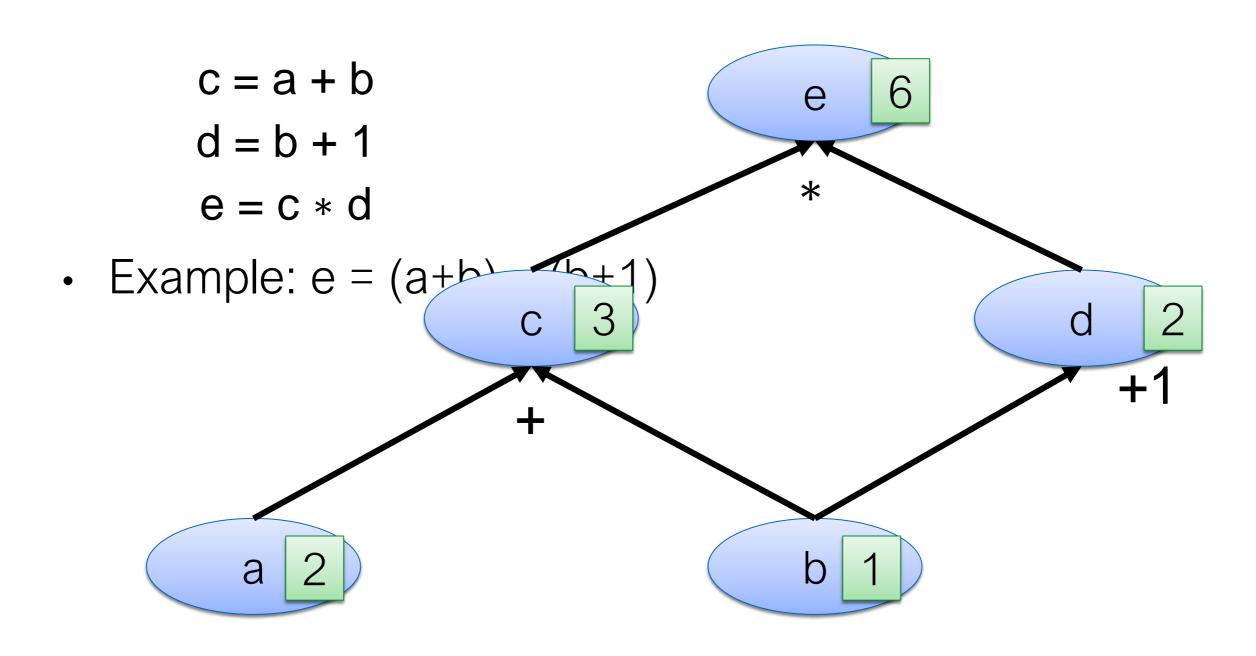
Computational Graph Graph



A "language" describing a function

- **Example** y = f(g(h(x)))• **Node**: variable (scalar, vector, tensor) u = h(x) v = g(u) y = f(v)
 - **Edge**: operation (simple function)





Review: Chain Rule

Case 1

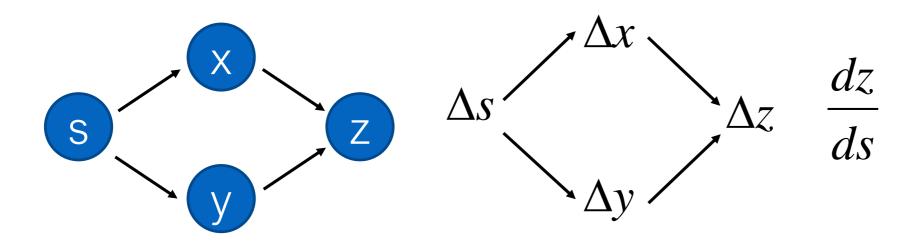
$$z = f(x)$$
 \longrightarrow $y = g(x)$ $z = h(y)$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
& & & & & & & \\
& & & & & & \\
\Delta x \to \Delta y \to \Delta z
\end{array}$$

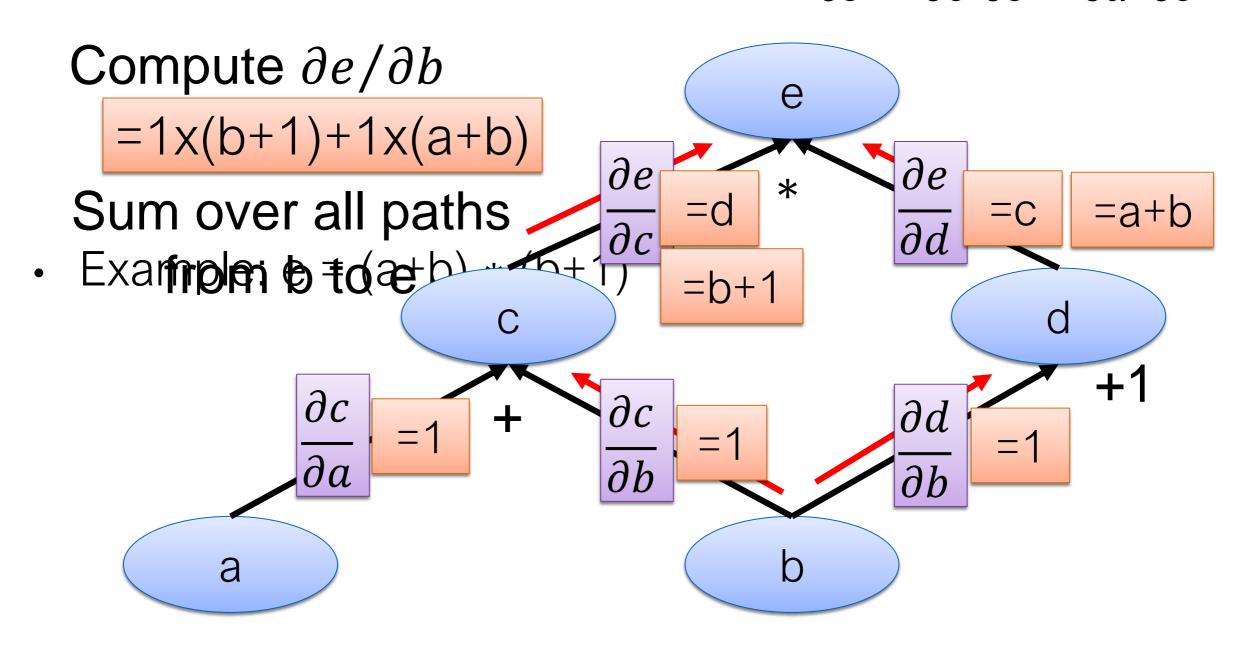
$\frac{dz}{dx}$

Case 2

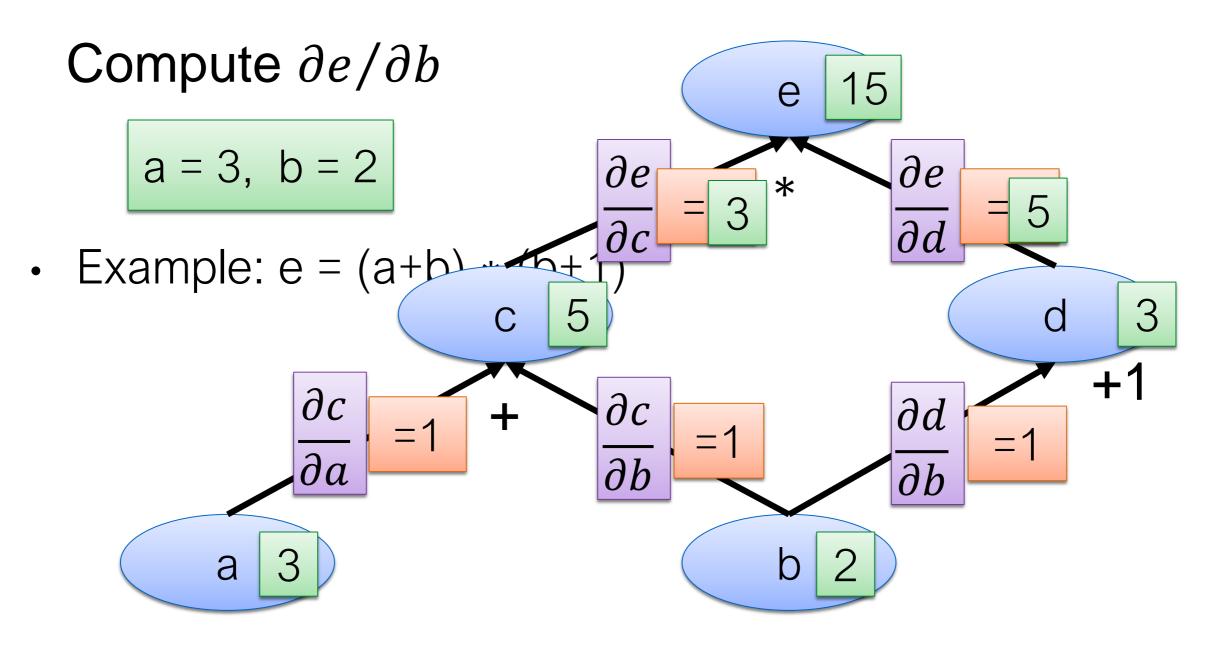
$$z = f(s)$$
 \Rightarrow $x = g(s)$ $y = h(s)$ $z = k(x, y)$

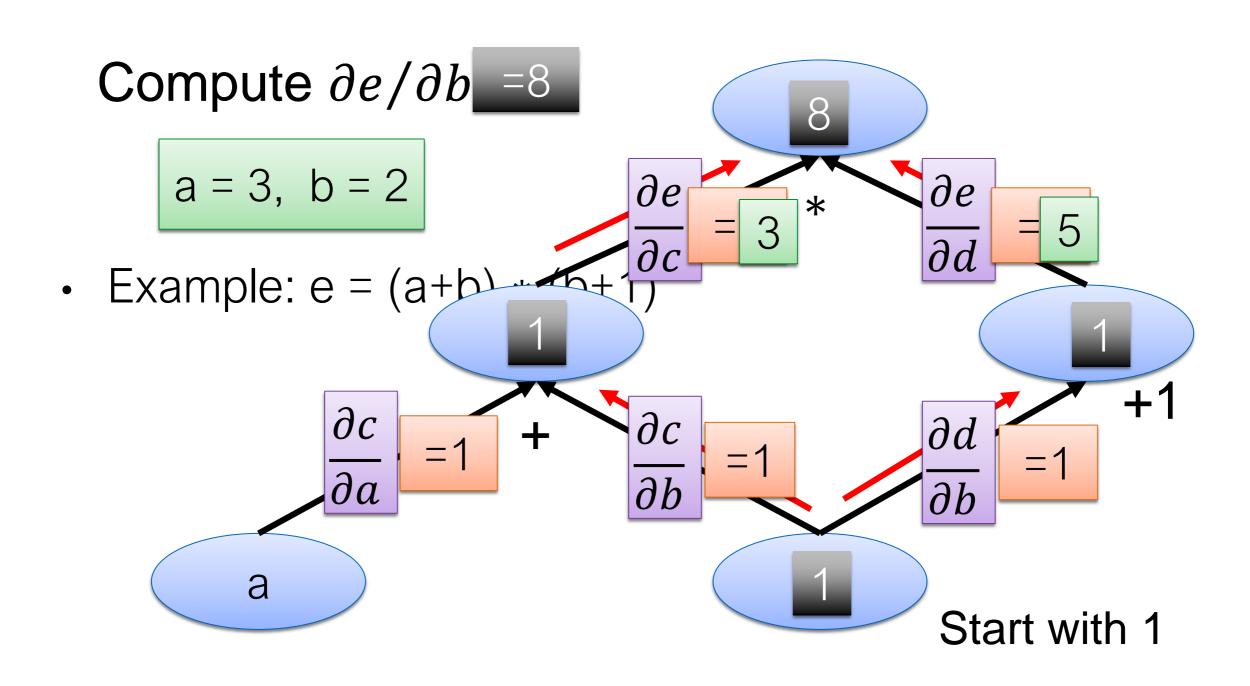


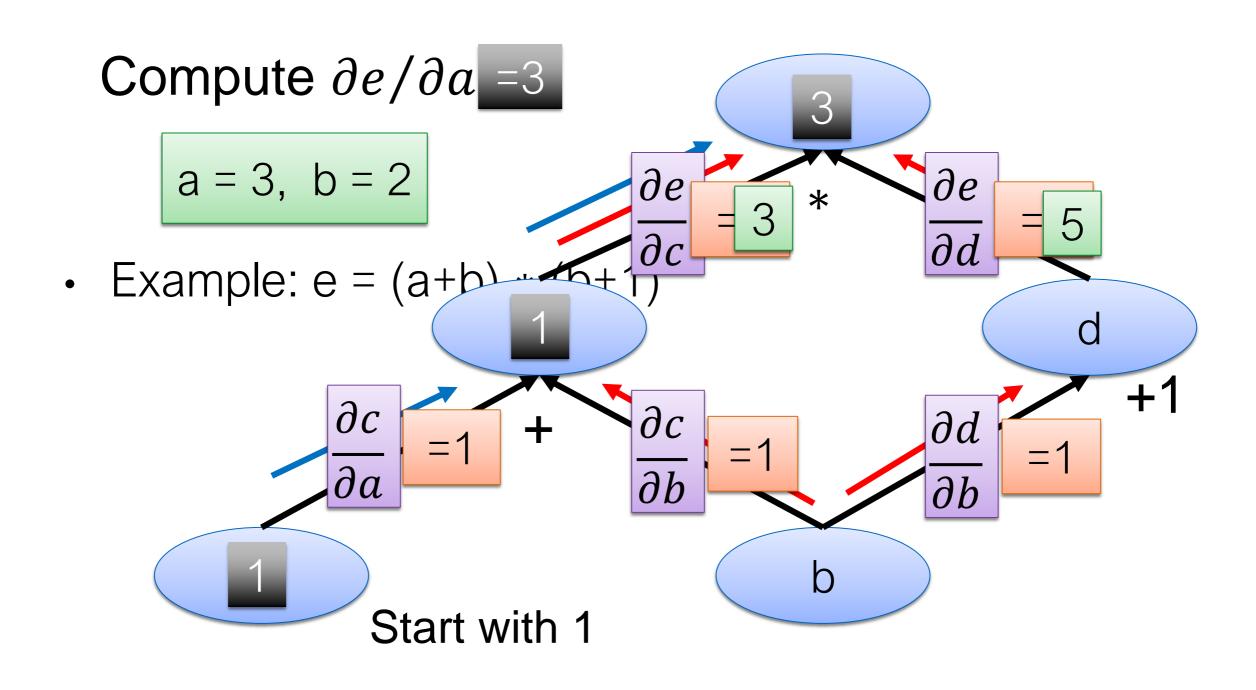
$$\frac{\partial e}{\partial b} = \frac{\partial e}{\partial c} \frac{\partial c}{\partial b} + \frac{\partial e}{\partial d} \frac{\partial d}{\partial b}$$



$$\frac{\partial e}{\partial b} = \frac{\partial e}{\partial c} \frac{\partial c}{\partial b} + \frac{\partial e}{\partial d} \frac{\partial d}{\partial b}$$

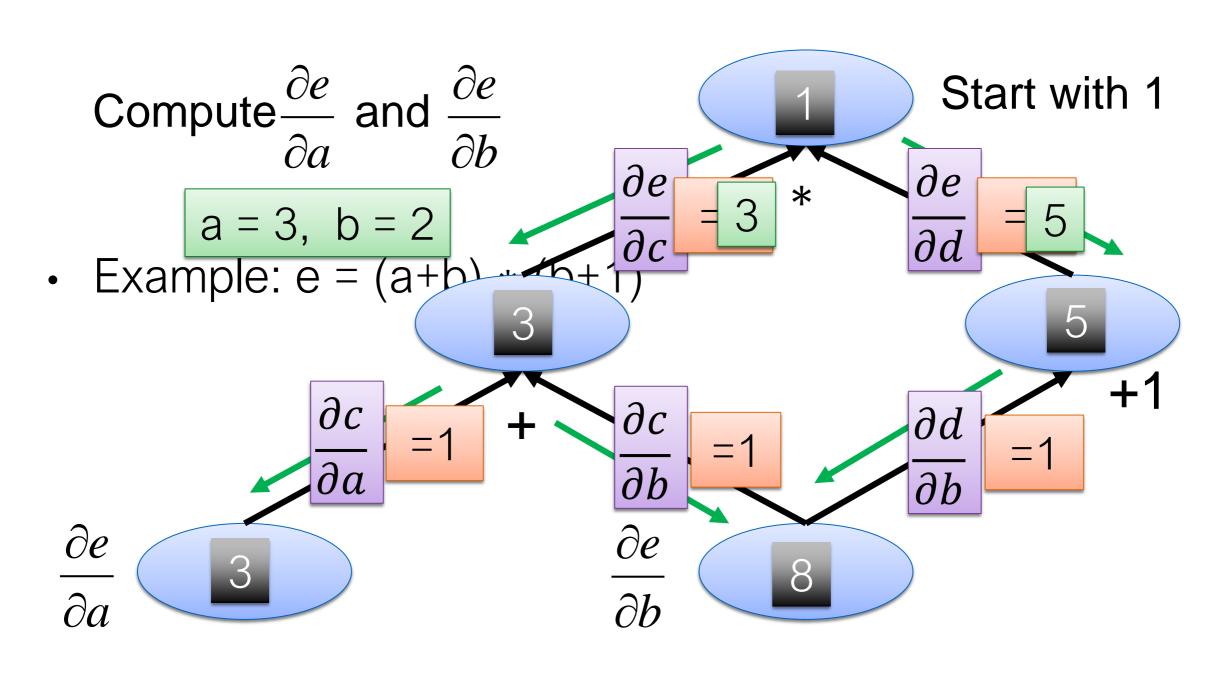




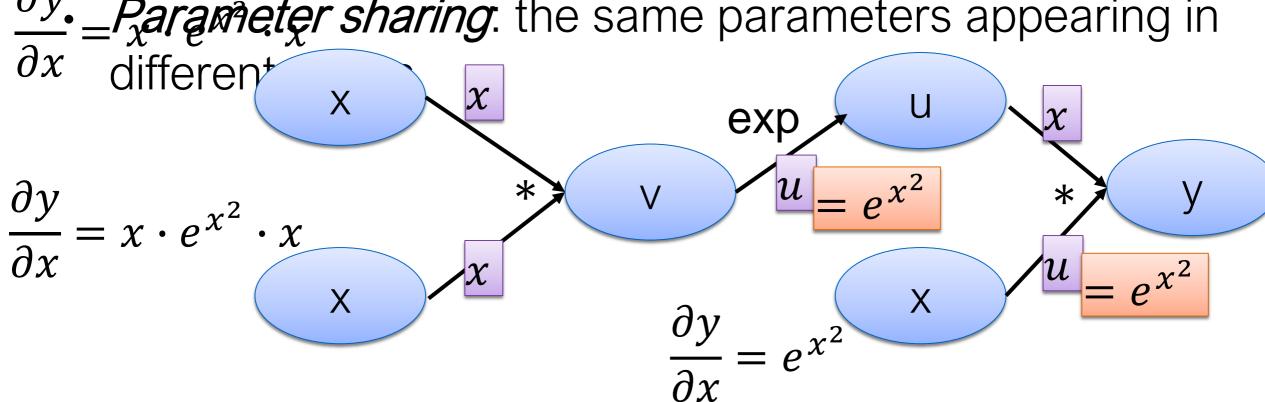


Computational Granh Reverse mode

What is the benefit?



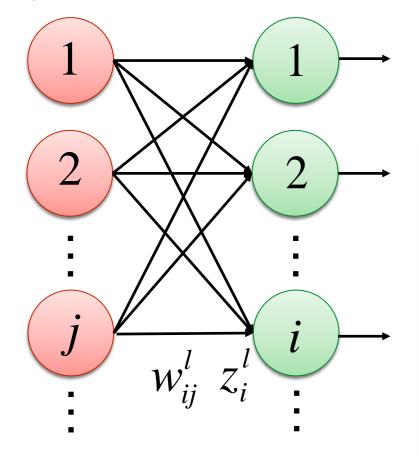
$$y = xe^{x^2}$$
 $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = ? e^{x^2} + x \cdot e^{x^2} \cdot 2x$ $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = P_x$ are parameters appearing in



Computational Graph for Feedforward Net

Review: Backpropaga

Layerl-1Layer *l*



$$\begin{cases} a_j^{l-1} & l > 1 \\ x_j & l = 1 \end{cases}$$

Forward

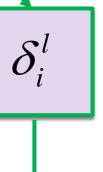
$$z^{1} = W \frac{\textbf{Pass}}{x} \cdot b^{1}$$

$$a^1 = \sigma(z^1)$$

$$z^{l-1} = W^{l-1}a^{l-2} + b^{l-1}$$
$$a^{l-1} = \sigma(z^{l-1})$$

$$a^{l-1} = \sigma(z^{l-1})$$

Error signal



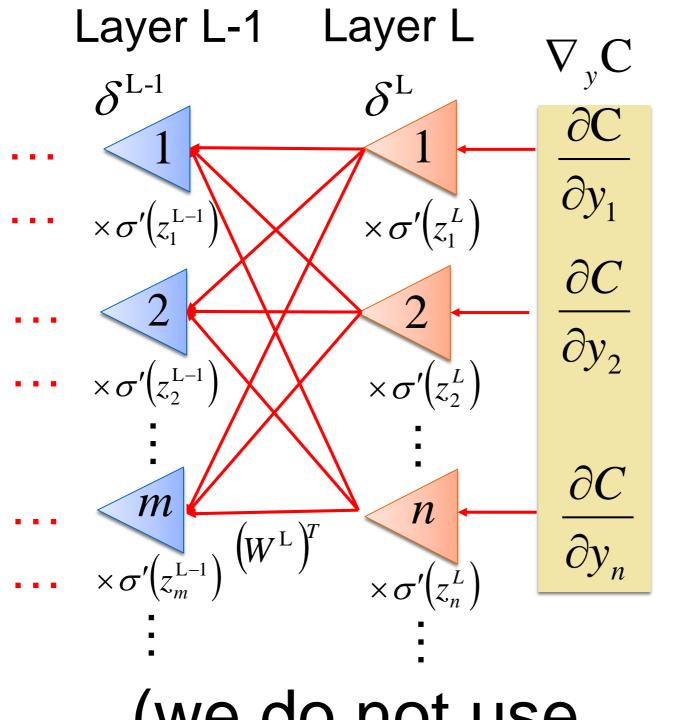
Backward Pass

$$\delta^{L} = \sigma'(z^{L}) \bullet \nabla_{y} C$$

$$\delta^{L-1} = \sigma'(z^{L-1}) \bullet (W^L)^T \delta^L$$

$$\delta^{l} = \sigma'(z^{l}) \bullet (W^{l+1})^{T} \delta^{l+1}$$

Review:



Error signal δ_i^l

Backward Pass

$$\delta^{L} = \sigma'(z^{L}) \bullet \nabla_{y} C$$

$$\delta^{L-1} = \sigma'(z^{L-1}) \bullet (W^{L})^{T} \delta^{L}$$

$$\delta^{l} = \sigma'(z^{l}) \bullet (W^{l+1})^{T} \delta^{l+1}$$
.....

Feedforward Network

$$y = \sigma(W^{L} \cdots \sigma(W^{2} \sigma(W^{1} x + b^{1}) + b^{2}) \cdots + b^{L})$$

$$z^{1} = W^{1}x + b^{1}$$

$$z^{2} = W^{2}a^{1} + b^{2}$$

$$x$$

$$x$$

$$z^{1}$$

$$x$$

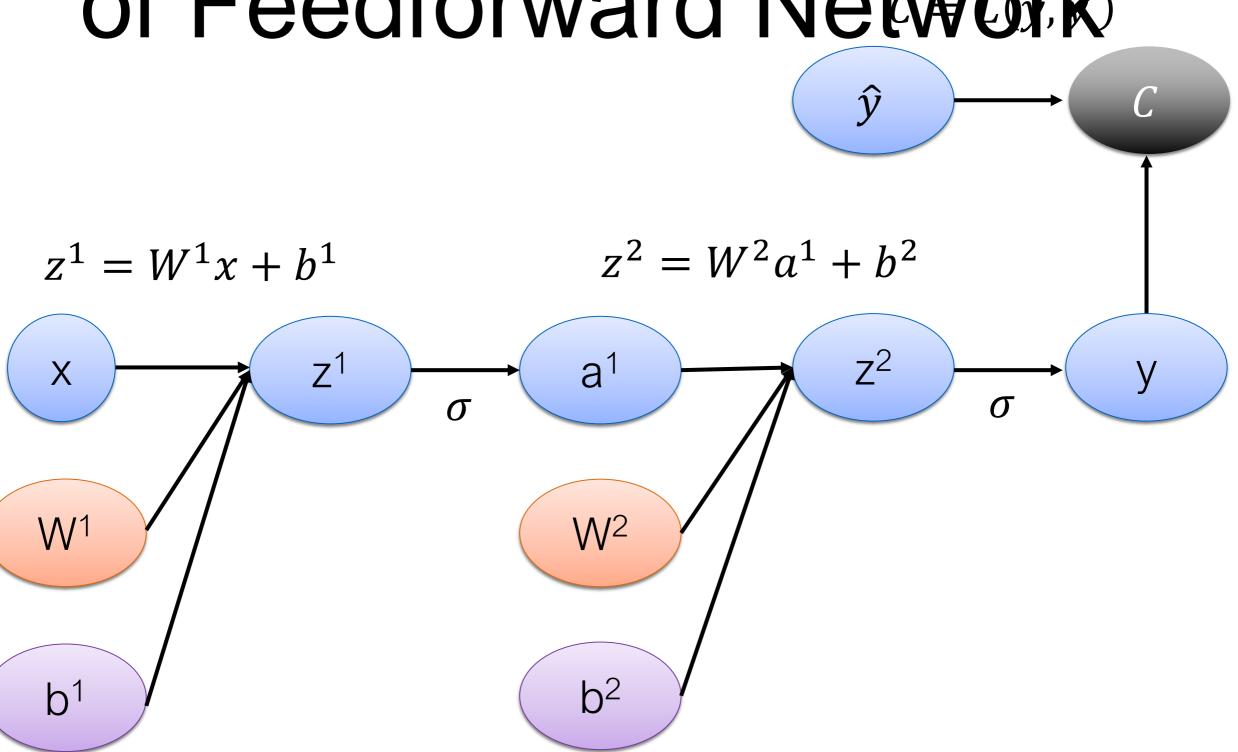
$$y$$

$$w^{2}$$

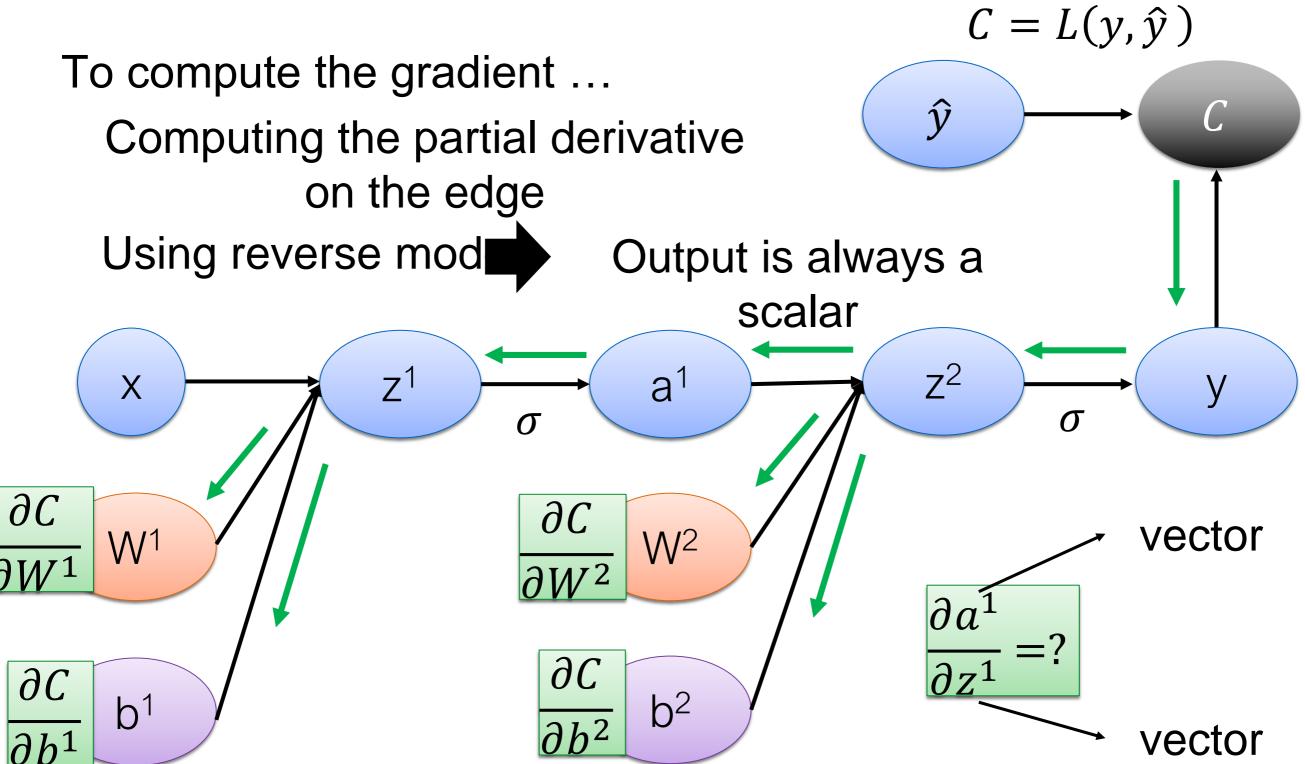
$$b^{1}$$

$$b^{2}$$

Loss Function of Feedforward Network



Gradient of Cost Function



Jacobian Matrix

$$y = f(x)$$
 $x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$ $y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} =$$

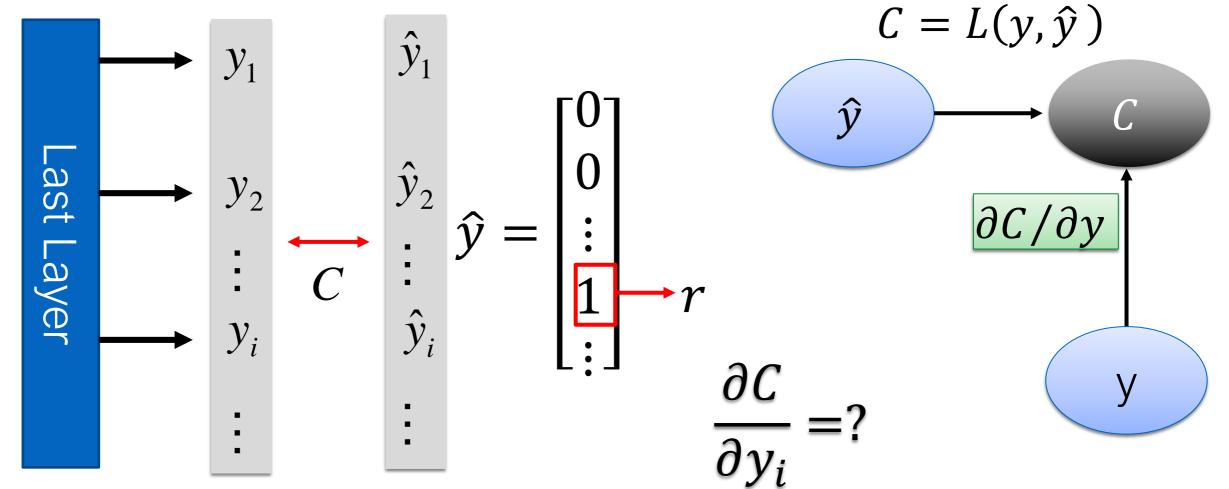
size of y

Example

size of x

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 + x_2 x_3 \\ 2x_3 \end{bmatrix} = f \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Gradient of Cost Function



Cross Entropy:
$$\zeta = -log y_r$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial y} = [0]$$

$$\partial C/\partial y_r = -1/y_r$$

$$i \neq r$$
: $\partial C/\partial y_i = 0$

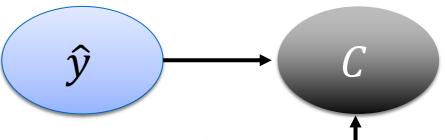
Gradient of Cost Function

 $\frac{\partial y}{\partial z^2}$

is a Jacobian mat square y

square y

 $C = L(y, \hat{y})$



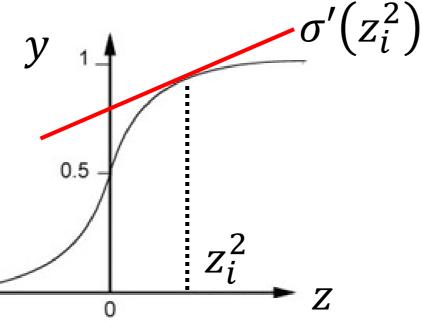
i-th row, j-th column: $\partial y_i/\partial z_i^2$

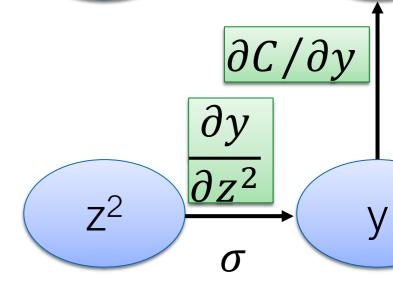
$$i \neq j$$
: $\partial y_i / \partial z_j^2 = 0$

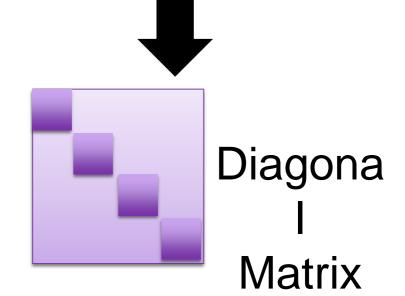
$$i = j$$
: $\partial y_i / \partial z_i^2 = \sigma'(z_i^2)$

$$y_i = \sigma(z_i^2)$$

How about softmax? ☺







$$\frac{\partial z^2}{\partial a^1}$$

is a Jacobian matrix

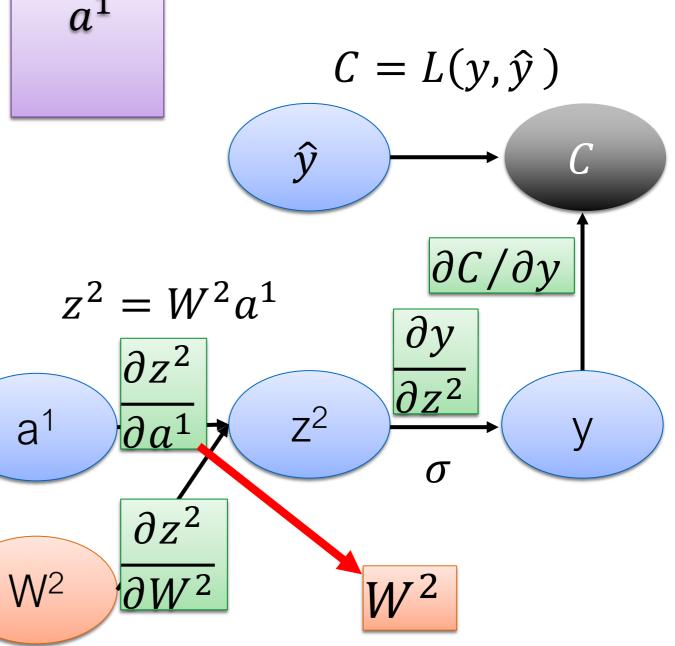
i-th row, j-th column:

$$\frac{\partial z_i^2}{\partial a_j^1} =$$

$$z_i^2 = w_{i1}^2 a_1^1 + w_{i2}^2 a_2^1 + \dots + w_{in}^2 a_n^1$$

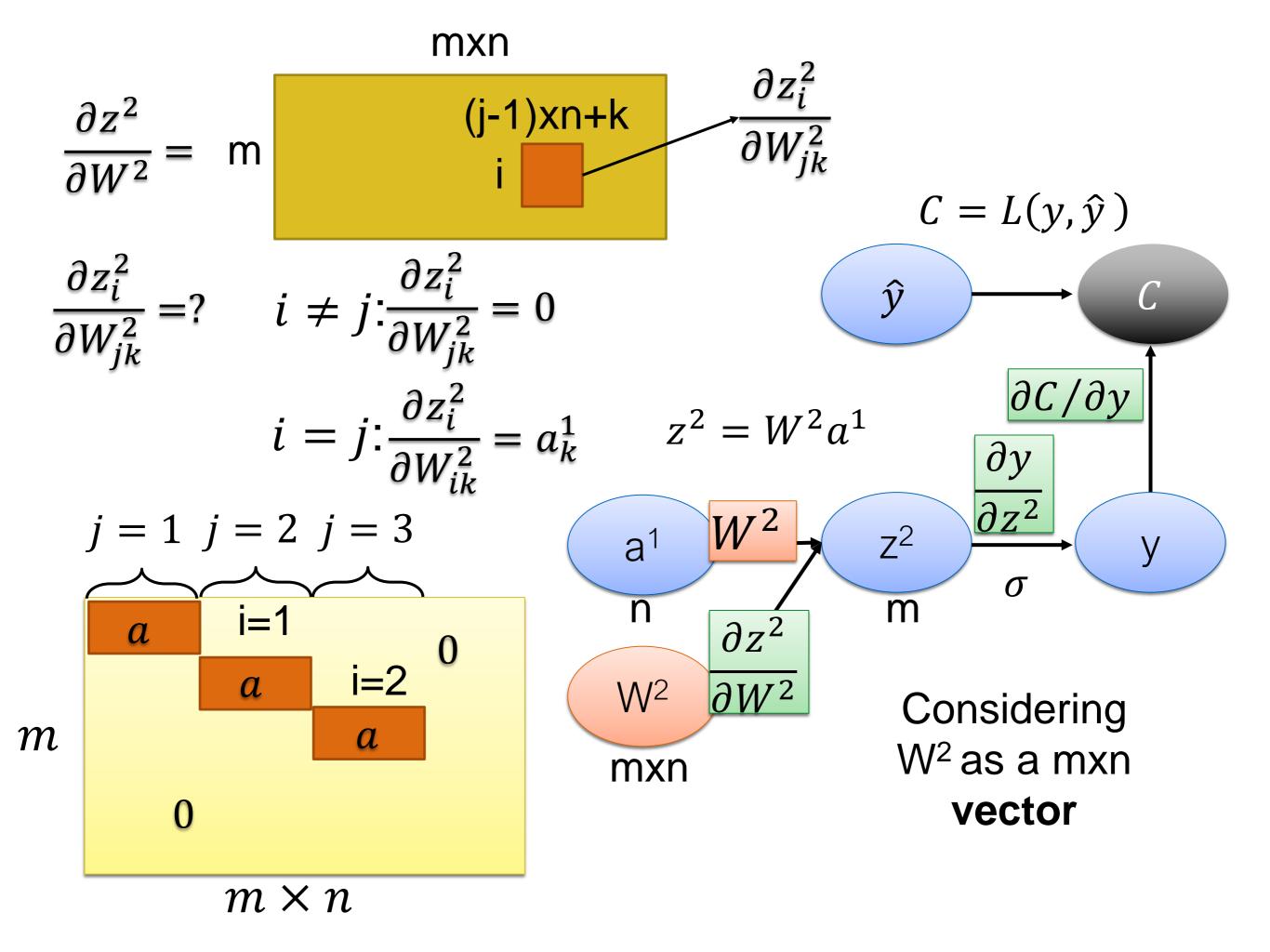
$$\begin{bmatrix} z_1^l \\ z_2^l \\ \vdots \\ z_i^l \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} w_{11}^l & w_{12}^l & \cdots \\ w_{21}^l & w_{22}^l \\ \vdots & \ddots & \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1^{l-1} \\ a_2^{l-1} \\ \vdots \\ a_i^{l-1} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_1^l \\ b_2^l \\ \vdots \\ b_i^l \end{bmatrix}$$

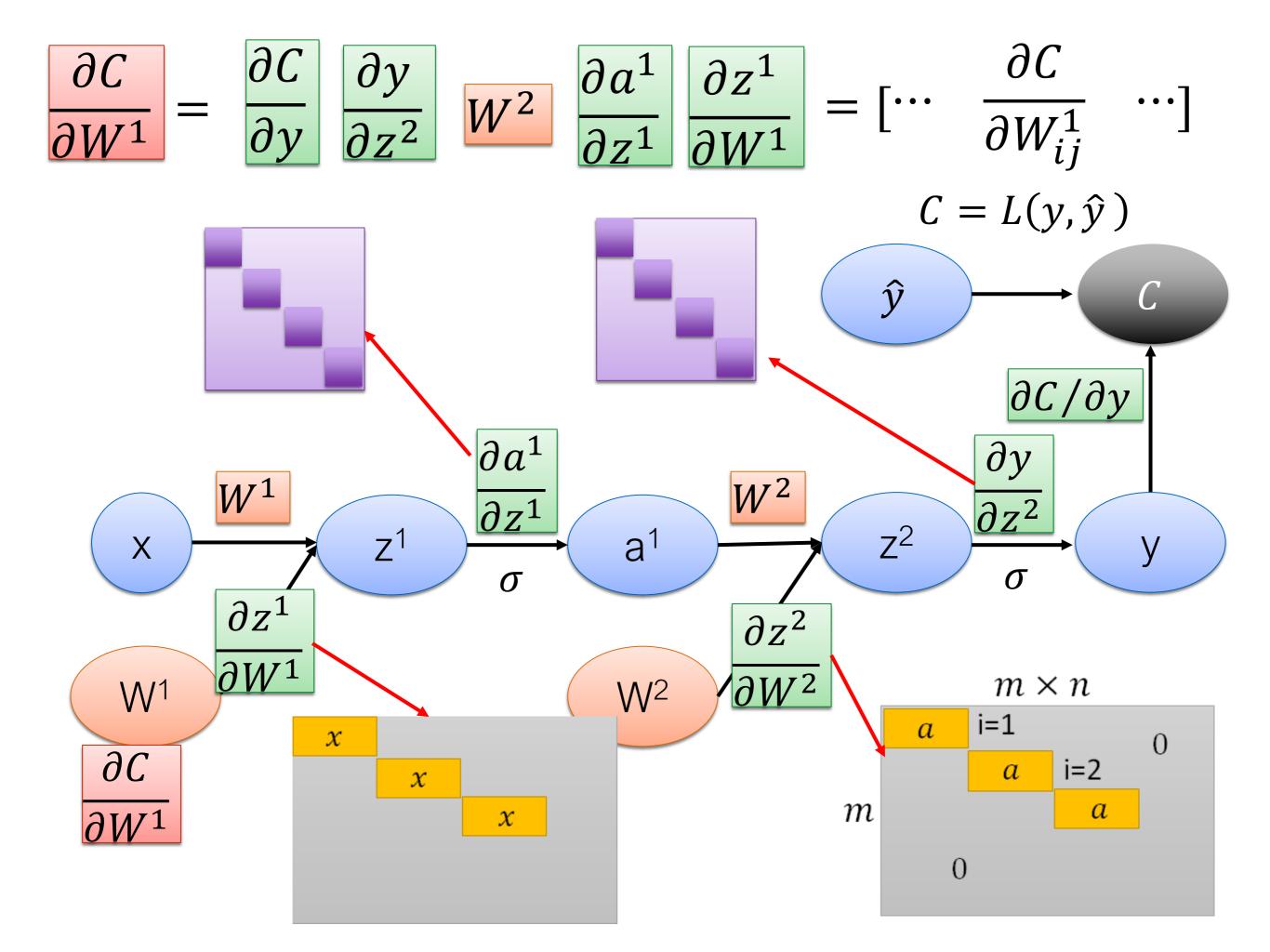
$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1^{l-1} \\ a_2^{l-1} \\ \vdots \\ a_i^{l-1} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_1^l \\ b_2^l \\ \vdots \\ b_i^l \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

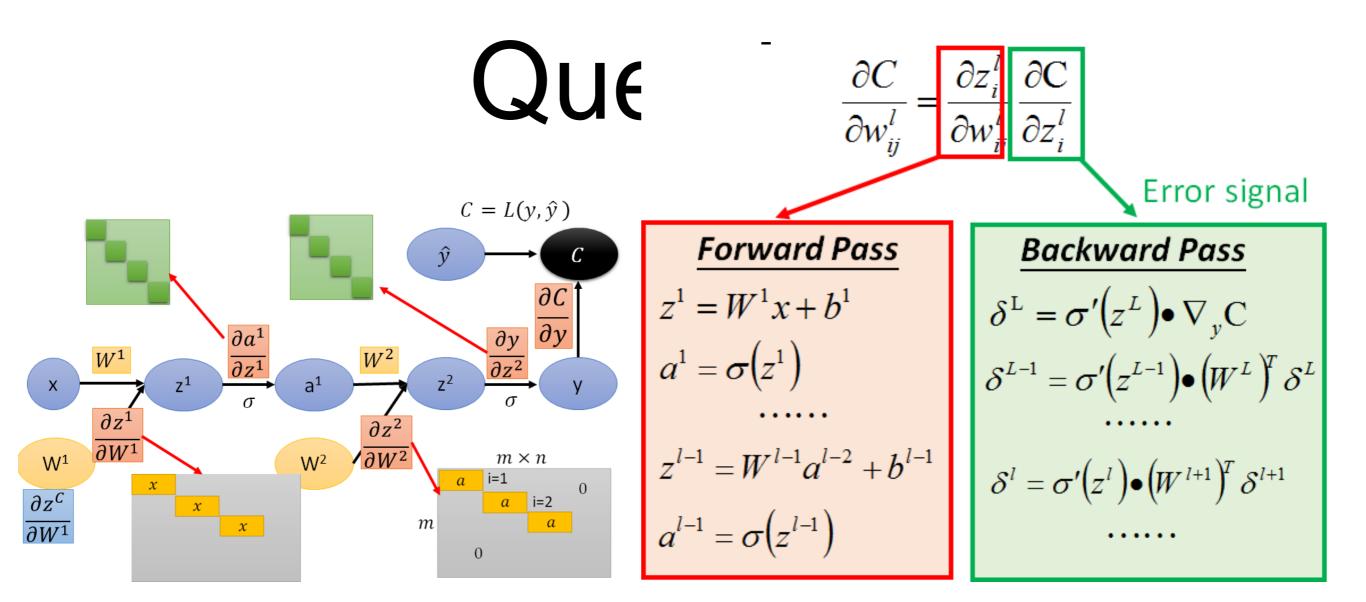


mxn (j-1)xn+k $C = L(y, \hat{y})$ $i \neq j : \frac{\partial z_i^z}{\partial W_{jk}^2} = 0$ ŷ $\partial C/\partial y$ $i = j: \frac{\partial z_i^2}{\partial W_{ik}^2} = a_k^1 \qquad z^2 = W^2 a^1$ ∂z^2 W^2 $z_i^2 = w_{i1}^2 a_1^1 + w_{i2}^2 a_2^1 +$ Z^2 a^1 $\cdots + w_{in}^2 a_n^1$ n m ∂z^2 $\begin{bmatrix} z_1^l \\ z_2^l \\ \vdots \\ z_i^l \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} w_{11}^l & w_{12}^l & \cdots \\ w_{21}^l & w_{22}^l \\ \vdots & \ddots & \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1^{l-1} \\ a_2^{l-1} \\ \vdots \\ a_i^{l-1} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_1^l \\ b_2^l \\ \vdots \\ b_i^l \end{bmatrix}$ ∂W^{2} W^2 Considering W² as a mxn mxn vector (considering $\partial z^2/\partial W^2$ as a tensor makes thing

easier)





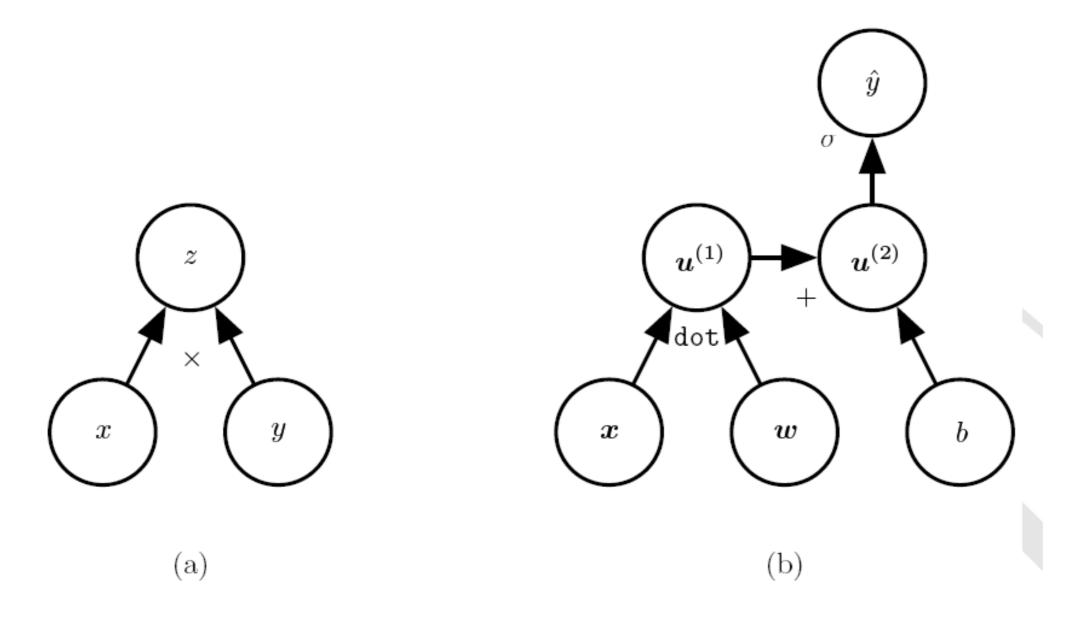


Q: Only backward pass for computational graph?

Q: Do we get the same results from the two different approaches?

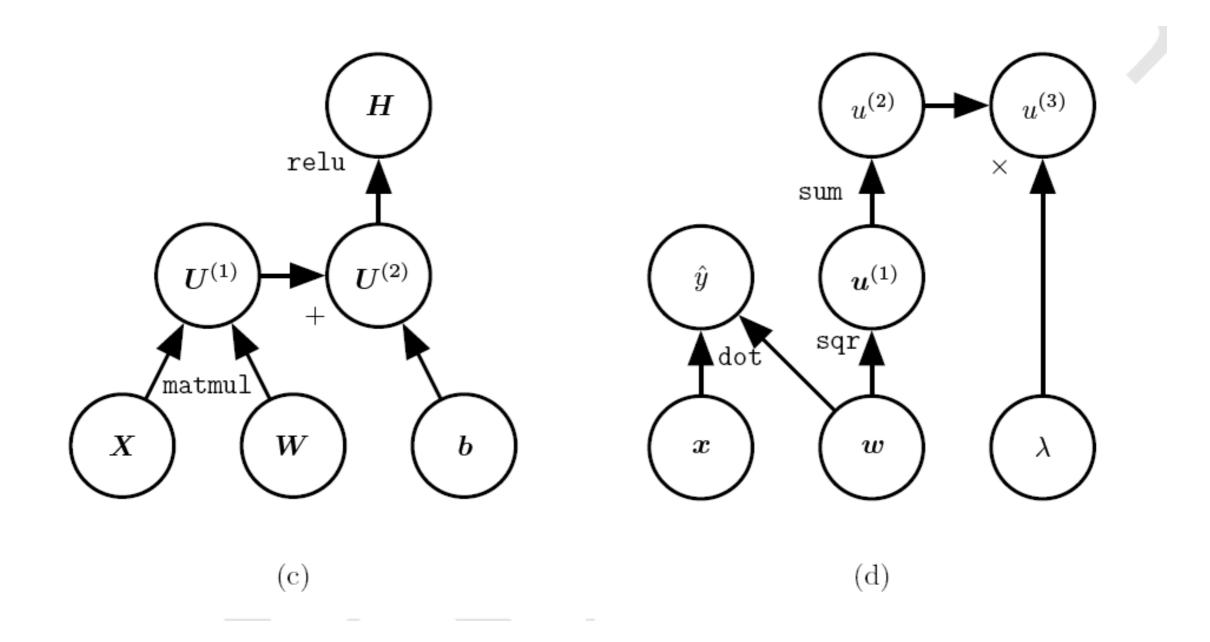
度前馈神经网络: BP算法

计算图: 节点表示变量,变量之间的计算称为操作。



(a) 表示的z=xy的计算图; (b) 逻辑回归的计算图

计算图: 节点表示变量,变量之间的计算称为操作。



(c) $H = \max\{0, XW + b\}$

(d) 带权值衰减的线性回归(回归v和衰减u(3))

度前馈神经网络: BP算法

梯度计算:

设 f(g(x)) = f(y)。那么链式法则是说

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dy}\frac{dy}{dx}.$$

假设 $x \in \mathbb{R}^m, y \in \mathbb{R}^n, g$ 是从 \mathbb{R}^m 到 \mathbb{R}^n 的

映射, f 是从 \mathbb{R}^n 到 \mathbb{R} 的映射。如果 $\mathbf{y} = g(\mathbf{x})$ 并且 $z = f(\mathbf{y})$, 那么

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x_i} = \sum_{j} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y_j} \frac{\partial y_j}{\partial x_i}.$$

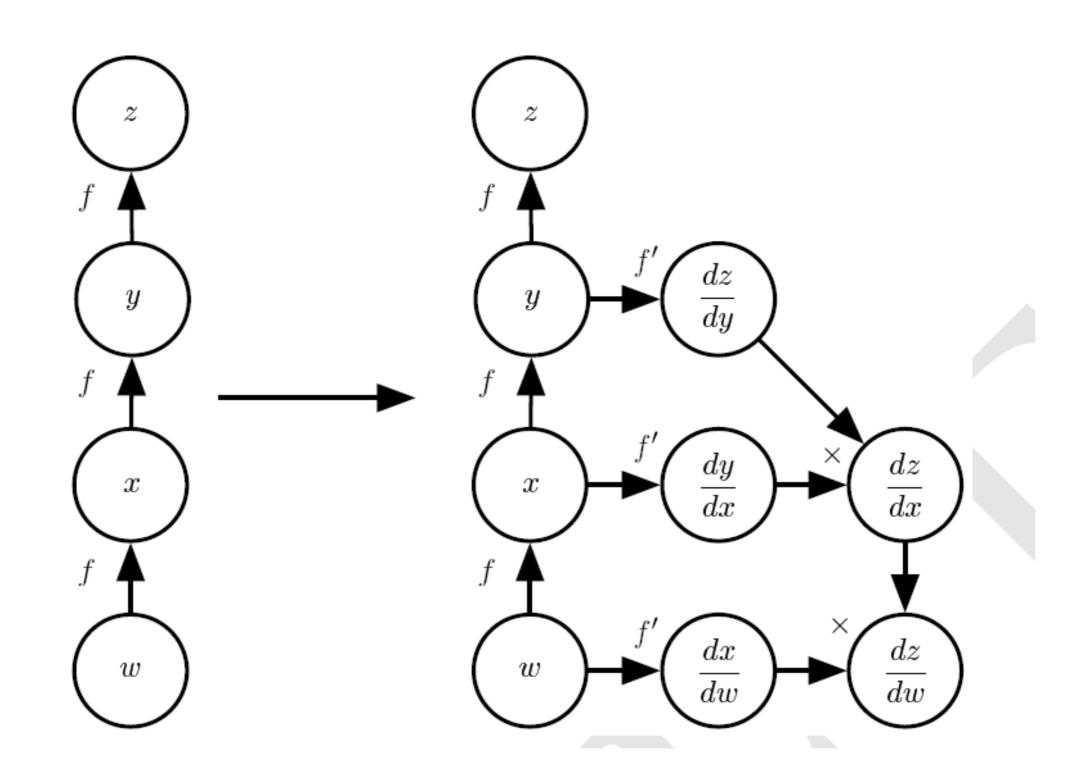
梯度计算:

用向量方式表示:

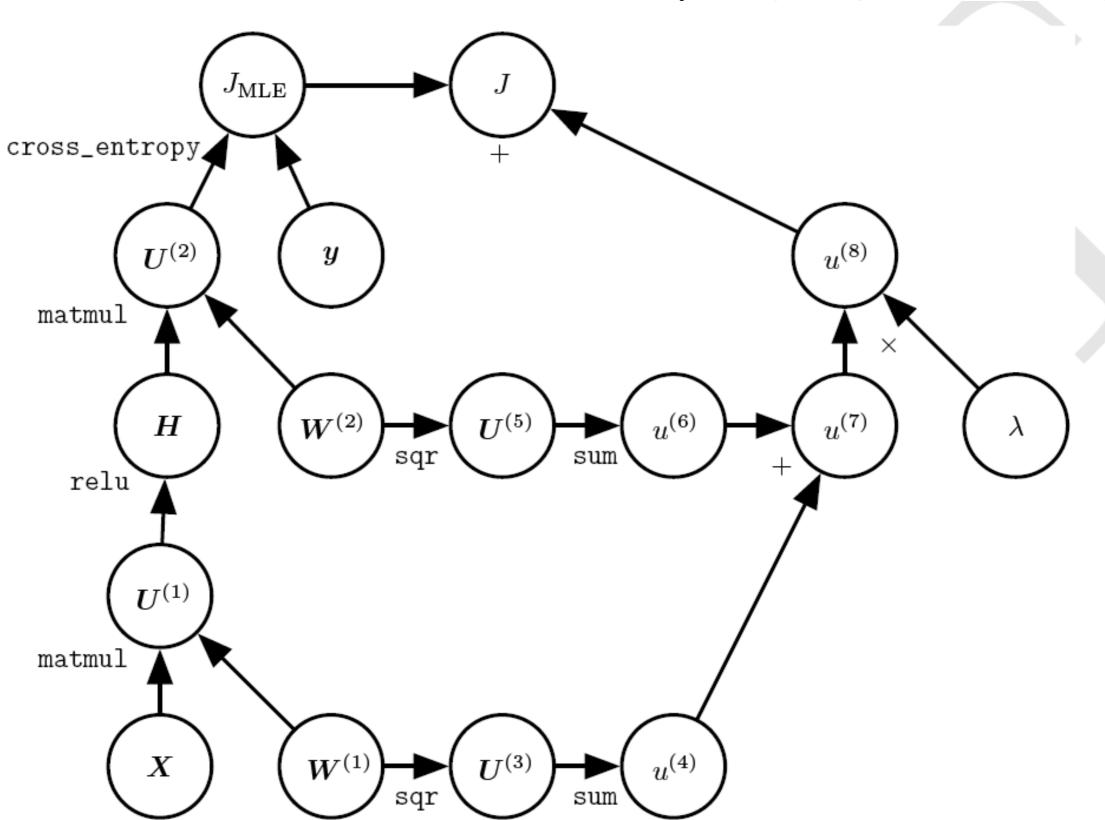
$$\nabla_{\boldsymbol{x}} z = \left(\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{y}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}\right)^{\mathsf{T}} \nabla_{\boldsymbol{y}} z,$$

这里 $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$ 是 g 的 $n \times m$ 的 Jacobian 矩阵。

BP算法计算图例子:



计算图: 例子(两层神经网络) $J=J_{\mathrm{MLE}}+\lambda\left(\sum\left(W_{i,j}^{(1)} ight)^2+\sum\left(W_{i,j}^{(2)} ight)^2 ight)$



1. 目标函数: 最大似然准则

2. 输出单元设计: 根据任务进行设计

3. 隐藏层单元设计: ReLu及其它

馈神经网络 馈神经网络设计:

1. 目标函数: 最大似然准则

$$J(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = -\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \sim \hat{p}_{\mathbf{data}}} \log p_{\mathbf{model}}(\boldsymbol{y} \mid \boldsymbol{x})$$

其具体的形式依赖于 P_{model} (y|x)的形式,如假设

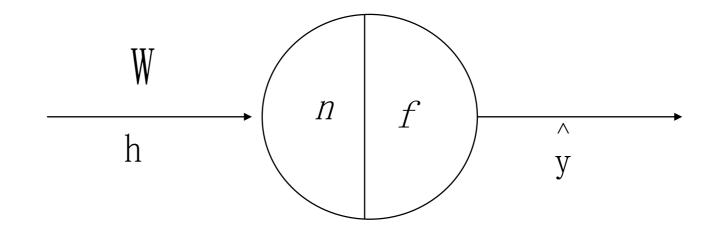
$$p_{\text{model}}(\boldsymbol{y} \mid \boldsymbol{x}) = \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{y}; f(\boldsymbol{x}; \boldsymbol{\theta}), \boldsymbol{I})$$

则目标函数为:

$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \sim \hat{p}_{\text{data}}} ||\mathbf{y} - f(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\theta})||^2 + \text{const.}$$

2. 输出单元设计:

输出单元设计与任务、代价函数相关。



(1) 线性输出单元

$$\hat{y} = W^{\mathsf{T}} h + b$$

应用于高斯分布均值:

$$p(\boldsymbol{y} \mid \boldsymbol{x}) = \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{y}; \hat{\boldsymbol{y}}, \boldsymbol{I})$$

- 2. 输出单元设计:
 - (2) sigmoid输出单元

$$P(y) = \sigma((2y - 1)z)$$

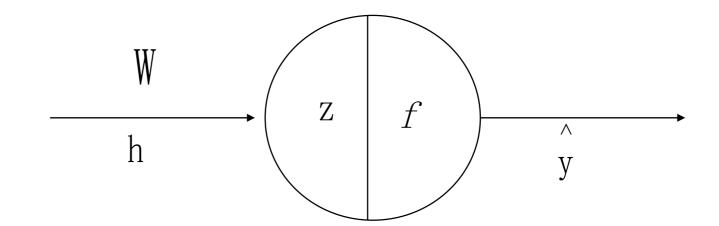
目标函数:

$$J(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = -\log P(y \mid \boldsymbol{x})$$
$$= -\log \sigma((2y - 1)z)$$
$$= \zeta((1 - 2y)z).$$

- 2. 输出单元设计:
 - (3) softmax输出单元

输入输出都是一个向量

$$z = W^{\mathsf{T}} h + b,$$



Softmax函数:

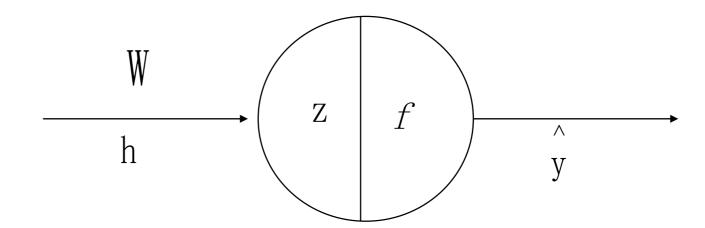
$$\operatorname{softmax}(\boldsymbol{z})_i = \frac{\exp(z_i)}{\sum_j \exp(z_j)}$$

表示:

P (y=i|x) =
$$\operatorname{softmax}(z)_i = \frac{\exp(z_i)}{\sum_j \exp(z_j)}$$

- 3. 隐藏单元设计:
 - (1) ReLU激活函数

$$z = W^{\mathsf{T}} h + b,$$



则激活函数为:

$$f(x) = \max\{0, z\}$$

特点:神经元被激活时导数为1,所以不会梯度消失;导数为常数,计算稳

定。

3. 隐藏单元设计:

$$tanh(z) = 2\sigma(2z) - 1$$

(2) Sigmoid和双曲面正切函数

$$\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}} \qquad \frac{\mathbb{W}}{\mathbb{A}} \qquad \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{\mathbb{A}} \qquad \frac{$$

$$tanh(z) = 2\sigma(2z) - 1$$

(3) 其它激活函数

- 3. 隐藏单元设计:
 - (2) Sigmoid和双曲面正切函数

$$\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}} \qquad \frac{\mathbb{W}}{\mathbb{A}} \qquad \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{\mathbb{A}} \qquad \frac{$$

$$tanh(z) = 2\sigma(2z) - 1$$

(3) 其它激活函数(略)

3. 结构设计:

考虑: 使用多少神经元以及这些神经元如何连接。

方法:通过实验的方法验证和探测合理的神经网络结构。

1. 参数范数惩罚:

$$\tilde{J}(\boldsymbol{\theta}; \boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{y}) = J(\boldsymbol{\theta}; \boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{y}) + \alpha \Omega(\boldsymbol{\theta})$$

(1)L2范数:

参数更新:

$$\boldsymbol{w} \leftarrow (1 - \epsilon \alpha) \boldsymbol{w} - \epsilon \nabla_{\boldsymbol{w}} J(\boldsymbol{w}; \boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{y}).$$

(2) L1范数:

$$\nabla_{\boldsymbol{w}} \tilde{J}(\boldsymbol{w}; \boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{y}) = \alpha \operatorname{sign}(\boldsymbol{w}) + \nabla_{\boldsymbol{w}} J(\boldsymbol{w}; \boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{y}),$$

2. 数据集增强:

训练数据集不足: 创建假数据集并添加到训练集中。

3. 增加噪声

- (1) 输入数据增加噪声;
- (2) 参数增加噪声;
- (3)输出数据增加噪声。

4. 半监督学习

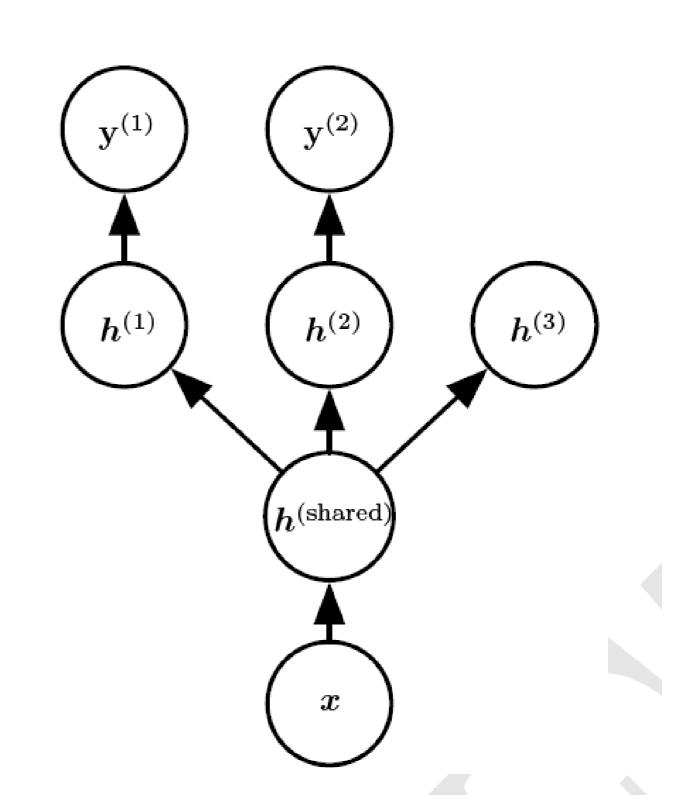
P(x)产生的无标记样本和P(x,y)中的标记样本用于估计条件概率

5. 多任务学习

在多个任务之间共享表示。

5. 多任务学习

在多个任务之间共享表示。



6. 提前终止

将数据集分为训练集和测试集,测试集用来探测最优的模型。当探测到最优

模型,则训练终止。

提前终止是一种正则化方法,其效果好于范数惩罚。

8. 参数绑定与参数共享

设置两个模型:

$$\hat{y}^{(A)} = f(\mathbf{w}^{(A)}, \mathbf{x}) \; \text{fil} \; \hat{y}^{(B)} = f(\mathbf{w}^{(B)}, \mathbf{x})$$

设置模型惩罚:

$$\left\| oldsymbol{w}^{(A)} - oldsymbol{w}^{(B)}
ight\|_2^2$$

参数共享: 要求模型A中参数与模型B中参数相等

9. 稀疏表示

隐藏层被激活的神经元数据较少。

10. 集成方法

假设我们有 k 个回归模型。假设每个模型在每个例子上的误差是 ϵ_i ,这个误差服从零均值方差为 $\mathbb{E}[\epsilon_i^2] = v$ 且协方差为 $\mathbb{E}[\epsilon_i\epsilon_j] = c$ 的多维正态分布。通过所有集成模型的平均预测所得误差是 $\frac{1}{k}\sum_i \epsilon_i$ 。集成预测器平方误差的期望是

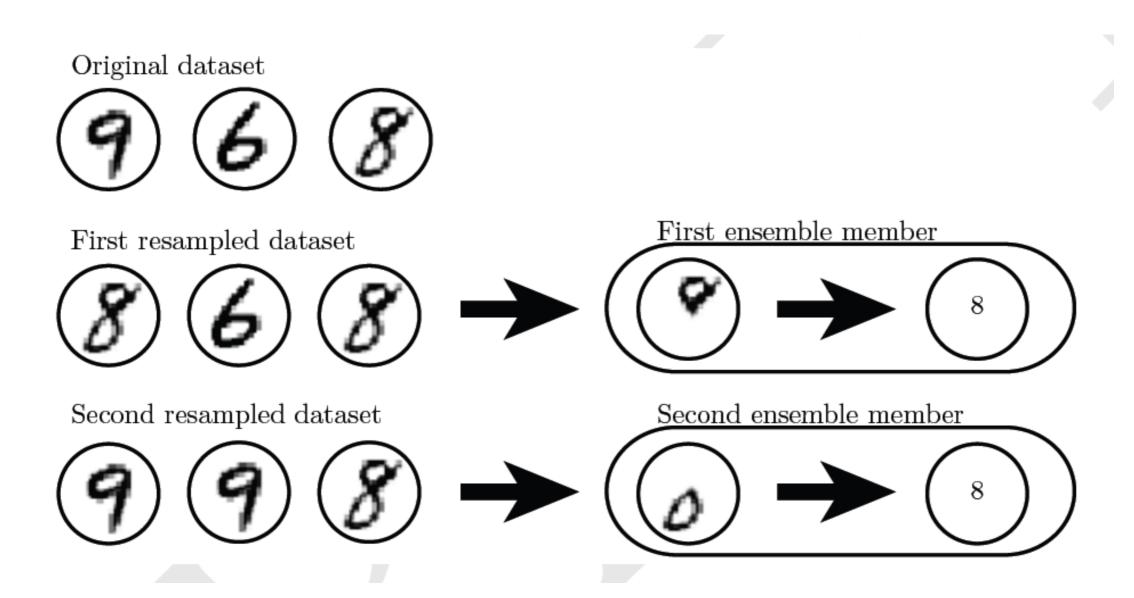
$$\mathbb{E}\left[\left(\frac{1}{k}\sum_{i}\epsilon_{i}\right)^{2}\right] = \frac{1}{k^{2}}\mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i}\left(\epsilon_{i}^{2} + \sum_{j\neq i}\epsilon_{i}\epsilon_{j}\right)\right],\tag{7.50}$$

$$= \frac{1}{k}v + \frac{k-1}{k}c. (7.51)$$

10. 集成方法

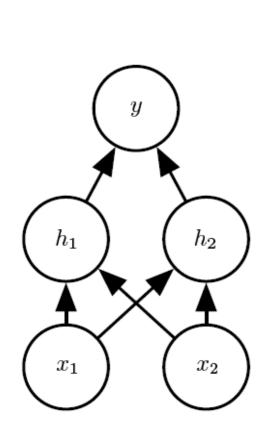
Bagging方法:从训练集有重复采样k个子集,每个子集独立训练一个分类

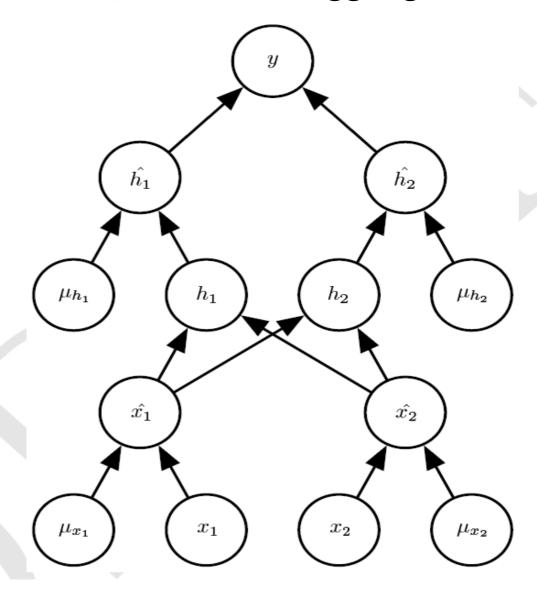
器。



11. dropout

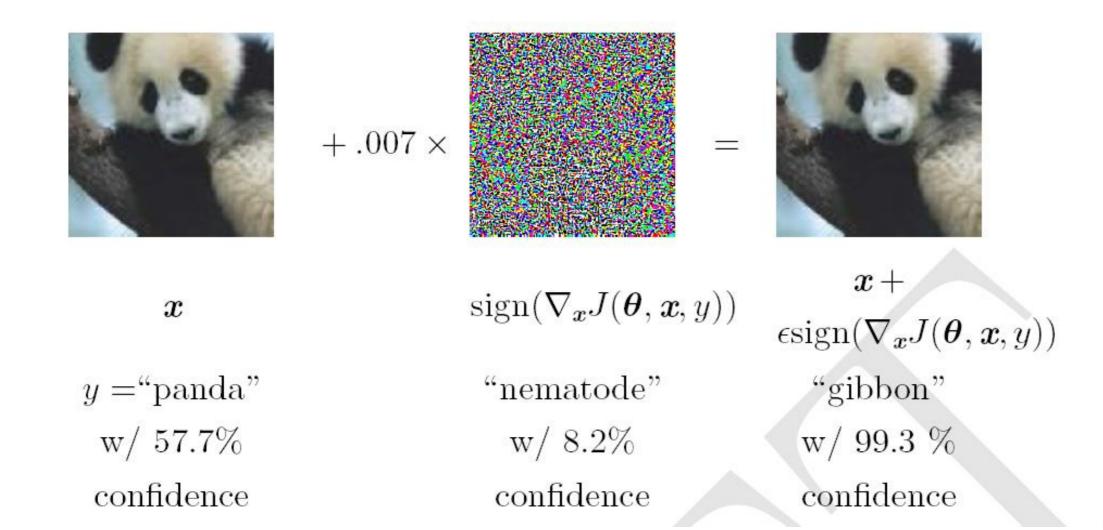
思想: 在模型上通过训练很多的子模型来实现近似Bagging方法。





12. 对抗训练

思想: 生成对抗样本实现对抗训练。



深度前馈神经网络优化:

优化的目标: 泛化误差最小

$$J^*(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \mathbb{E}_{(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \sim p_{\text{data}}} L(f(\boldsymbol{x}; \boldsymbol{\theta}), y).$$

其中,L是代价函数, $f(x,\theta)$ 输入x预测的输出,y是目标,Pdata是数据真实

生成分布。

因Pdata不知道,所以优化为:

$$J(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \mathbb{E}_{(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \sim \hat{p}_{\text{data}}} L(f(\boldsymbol{x}; \boldsymbol{\theta}), y)$$

深度前馈神经网络优化:

通常我们只有数据样本,所以优化近似为:

$$\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \sim \hat{p}_{\text{data}}}[L(f(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\theta}), y)] = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{m}^{m} L(f(\mathbf{x}^{(i)}; \boldsymbol{\theta}), y^{(i)})$$

上式称为经验风险最小化

优化策略:

- 1. 通常使用代理代价函数来代替真实的代价函数,如分类中用对数似然代替
- 0-1代价函数,使得目标函数可导;
- 2. 训练算法: 训练算法不会寻找一个局部最小点,而是在一个有较大导数地
- 方提前终止,避免过度拟合。

优化策略:

3. 使用小批量的样本估计梯度(随机梯度下降)。

这是因为代价函数可以写完样本之和的形式,如对数似然

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}_{\mathrm{ML}} = \underset{\boldsymbol{\theta}}{\mathrm{arg\,max}} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \log p_{\mathrm{model}}(\boldsymbol{x}^{(i)}, y^{(i)}; \boldsymbol{\theta}).$$

即经验分布上期望:

$$J(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \sim \hat{p}_{\text{data}}} \log p_{\text{model}}(\boldsymbol{x}, y; \boldsymbol{\theta})$$

其梯度为:

$$\nabla_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} J(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \sim \hat{p}_{\text{data}}} \nabla_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \log p_{\text{model}}(\boldsymbol{x}, y; \boldsymbol{\theta})$$

优化策略:

3. 使用小批量的样本估计梯度(随机梯度下降)。

优点:能够利用GPU进行计算,样本为2的幂次,样本具有高度相似性,

1. 病态

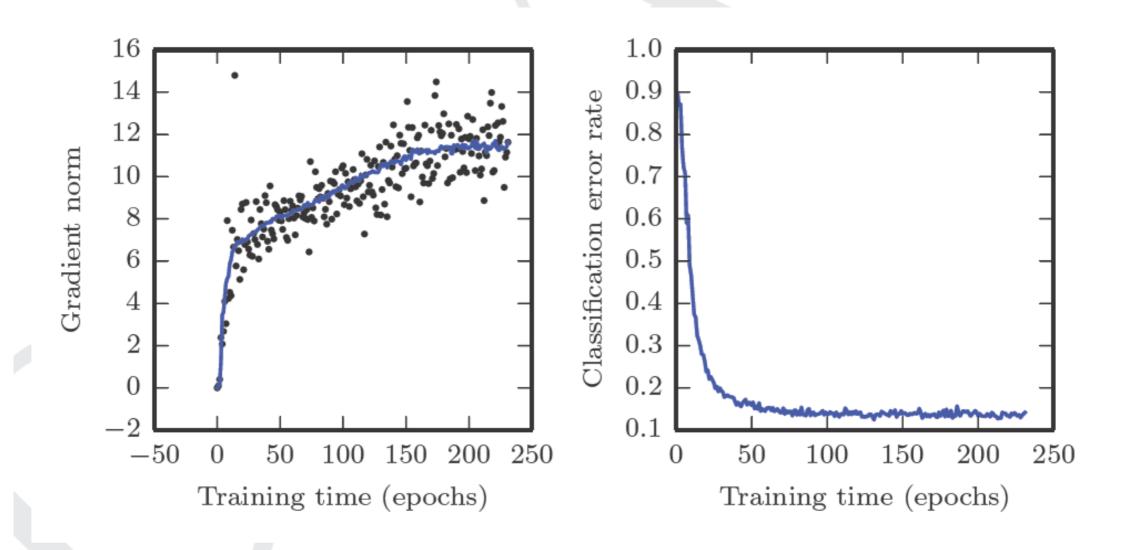
代价函数的二阶展式为:

$$\frac{1}{2} \epsilon^2 \boldsymbol{g}^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{H} \boldsymbol{g} - \epsilon \boldsymbol{g}^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{g}$$

当第一项值超过第二项时,病态问题出现。此时尽管梯度很强,但学校缓

慢。方法:通过收缩学习率。

梯度在增强,误差减少,但目标函数没有到极值点

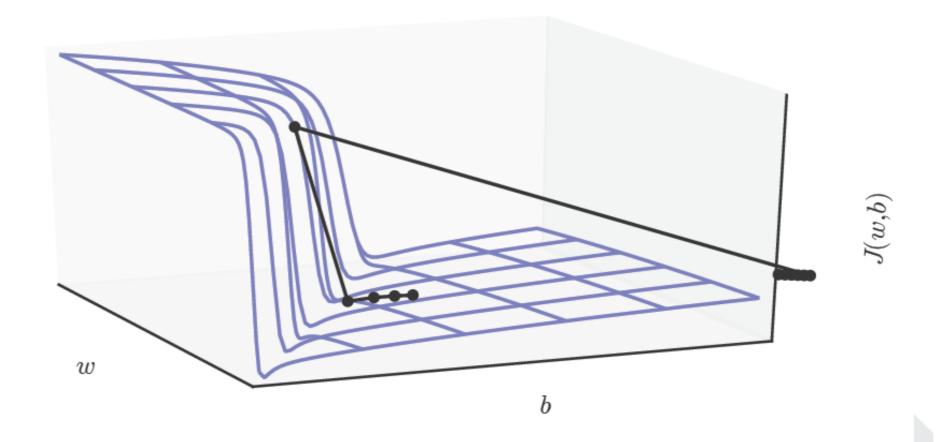


2. 局部极小点问题

高维空间有很多局部极小点,学习会在局部极小点而无法逃逸该点。

- 3. 高原、鞍点和平坦区域
- 4. 悬崖和梯度爆炸

4. 悬崖和梯度爆炸



5. 长期依赖

在循环神经网络,如果存在很深的路径,则

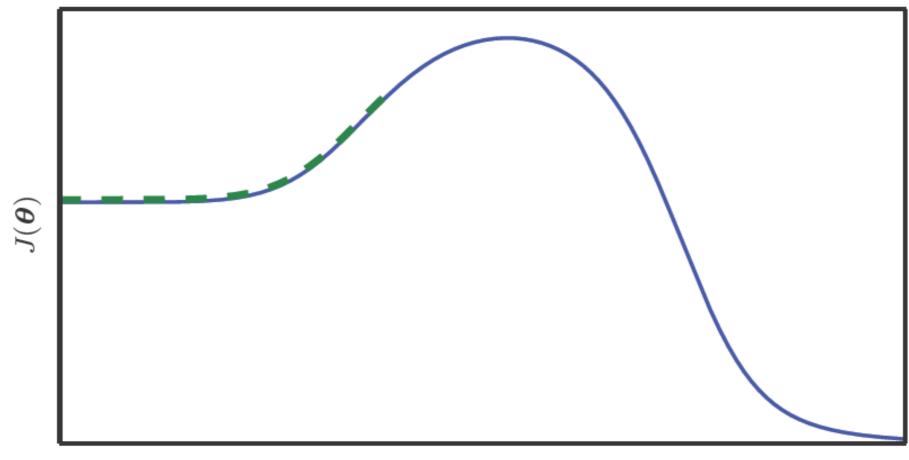
$$\mathbf{W}^t = (\mathbf{V} \operatorname{diag}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) \mathbf{V}^{-1})^t = \mathbf{V} \operatorname{diag}(\boldsymbol{\lambda})^t \mathbf{V}^{-1}$$

当特征值大于1时,梯度爆炸,当特征值小于1时,则梯度消失。

6. 非精确梯度

5. 局部与全局弱对应问题

全局最优点离我们遥远,梯度下降又不能指向到达该点的路径。



1. 随机梯度下降算法

算法 8.1 随机梯度下降 (SGD) 在第 k 个训练迭代的更新

Require: 学习率 ϵ_k

Require: 初始参数 θ

while 停止准则未满足 do

从训练集中采包含 m 个样本 $\{\boldsymbol{x}^{(1)},\ldots,\boldsymbol{x}^{(m)}\}$ 的小批量,其中 $\boldsymbol{x}^{(i)}$ 对应目标为 $\boldsymbol{y}^{(i)}$ 。

计算梯度估计: $\hat{\boldsymbol{g}} \leftarrow +\frac{1}{m} \nabla_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \sum_{i} L(f(\boldsymbol{x}^{(i)}; \boldsymbol{\theta}), \boldsymbol{y}^{(i)})$

应用更新: $\theta \leftarrow \theta - \epsilon \hat{g}$

end while

1. 随机梯度下降算法

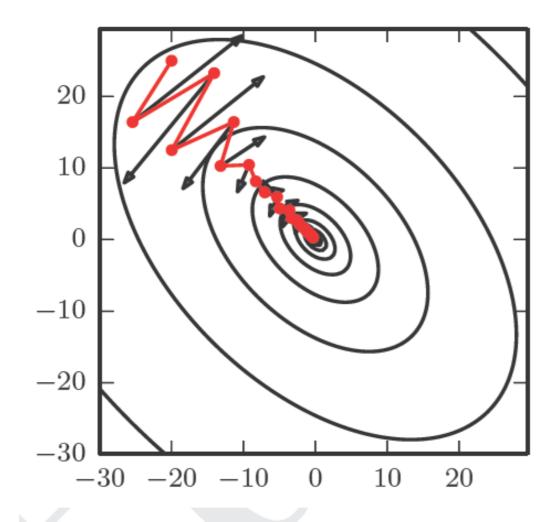
实践中,一般会线性衰减学习率直到第 τ 次迭代:

$$\epsilon_k = (1 - \alpha)\epsilon_0 + \alpha\epsilon_\tau$$

其中 $\alpha = \frac{k}{\tau}$ 。在 τ 步迭代之后, 一般使 ϵ 保持常数。

2. 动量

处理高曲率, 平坦区域和带噪声的梯度



2. 动量

更新规则如下:

$$\mathbf{v} \leftarrow \alpha \mathbf{v} - \epsilon \nabla_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \left(\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} L(\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}^{(i)}; \boldsymbol{\theta}), \mathbf{y}^{(i)}) \right)$$

 $\boldsymbol{\theta} \leftarrow \boldsymbol{\theta} + \mathbf{v}.$

2. 动量

算法如下:

算法 8.2 使用动量的随机梯度下降(SGD)

Require: 学习率 ϵ , 动量参数 α

Require: 初始参数 θ , 初始速度 v

while 没有达到停止准则 do

从训练集中采包含 m 个样本 $\{\boldsymbol{x}^{(1)},\ldots,\boldsymbol{x}^{(m)}\}$ 的小批量,对应目标为 $\boldsymbol{y}^{(i)}$ 。

计算梯度估计: $\boldsymbol{g} \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \nabla_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \sum_{i} L(f(\boldsymbol{x}^{(i)}; \boldsymbol{\theta}), \boldsymbol{y}^{(i)})$

计算速度更新: $\mathbf{v} \leftarrow \alpha \mathbf{v} - \epsilon \mathbf{g}$

应用更新: $\theta \leftarrow \theta + v$

end while

3. 初始化方法

策略: 随机初始化为非零的小权值; 非监督学习的初始化。

4. 自适应学习率算法

AdaGrad,RMProp等

5. 二阶优化方法

牛顿法等