辨师: aopu参师



神经网络



目录

● 神经网络应用场景

● 神经网络的起源

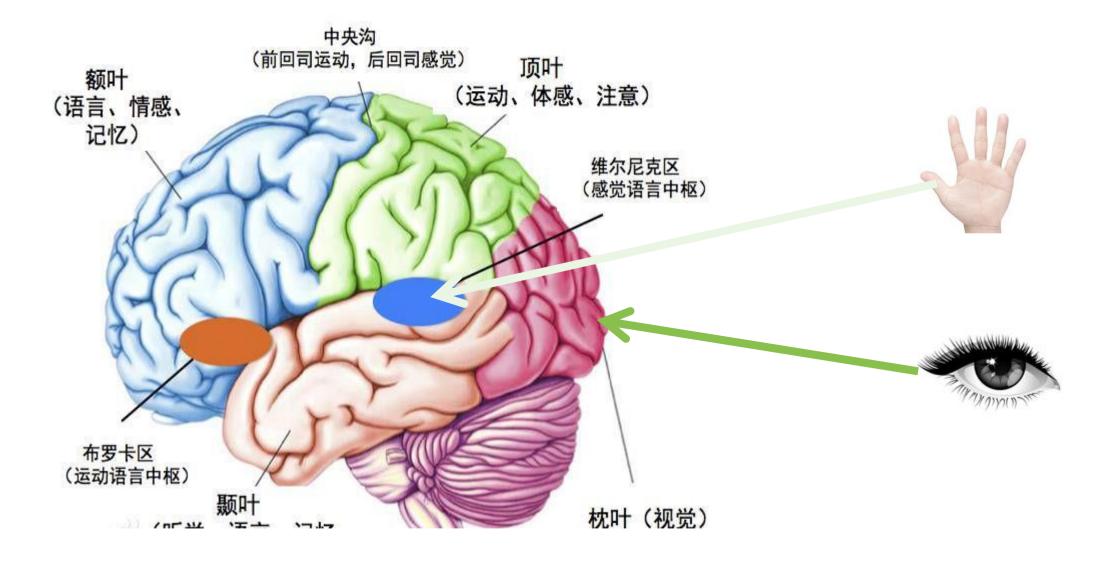
● 神经网络的基本结构



神经网络的应用

- 语音识别,声纹识别
- 图像应用
 - ▶ 大规模(大数据量)图片识别(聚类/分类)
 - > 基于图片的搜索服务
 - ▶ 目标检测
- NLP(自然语言),知识图谱
- 游戏、机器人、推荐系统等
- 数据挖掘(聚类、分类、回归等问题)

神经网络来源之人的思考



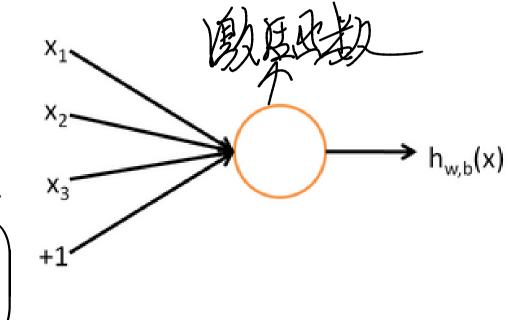
神经网络来源之"神经元"

● 输入: x₁、x₂、x₃和截距+1



● 输出: 函数h_{w,b}(x), 其中w和b是参数

$$h_{W,b}(x) = f(W^T x, b) = f\left(\sum_{i=1}^{3} W_i x_i + b\right)^{+1}$$



● 注意:函数f被称为"激活函数";常用激活函数有sigmoid(逻辑回归函数)

和tanh(双曲正切函数)

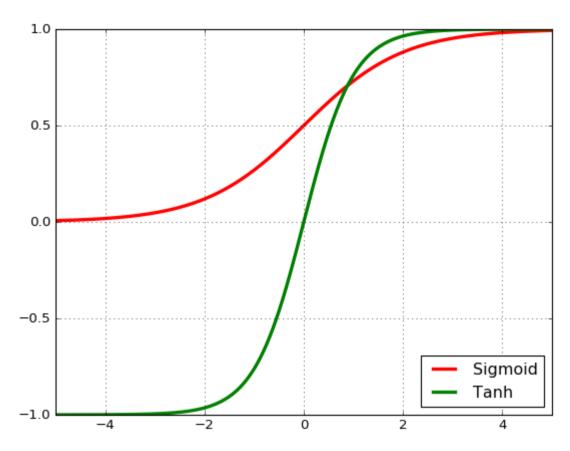
$$\tanh(z) = f(z) = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{e^z + e^{-z}}; f'(z) = 1 - (f(z))^2$$

$$sigmoid(z) = f(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}; f'(z) = f(z)(1 - f(z))$$

神经网络来源之"神经元"

$$\tanh(z) = f(z) = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{e^z + e^{-z}}$$

$$sigmoid(z) = f(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$



神经网络之感知器

• 当激活函数的返回值是两个固定值的时候,可以称为此时的神经网络为感知器

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} 0, z \le 0 \\ 1, z > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(z) = \begin{cases} -1, z \le 0 \\ 1, z > 0 \end{cases}$$

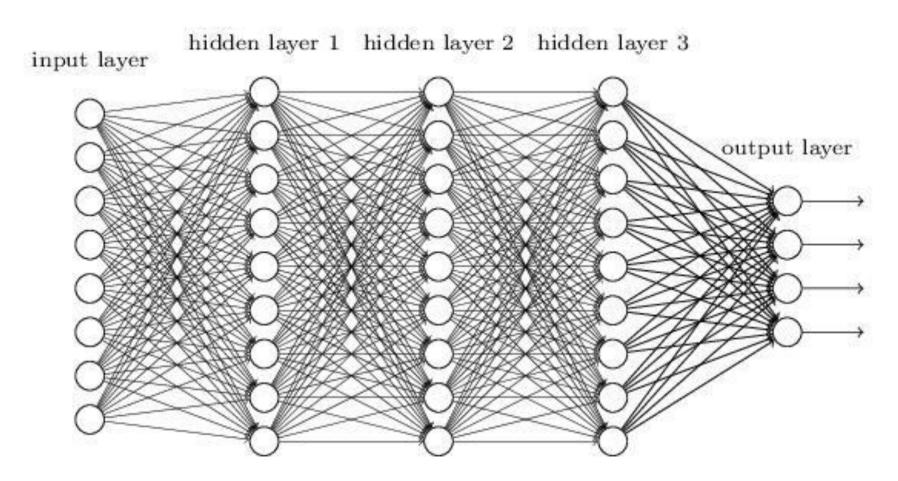
因为感知器的返回值只有两种情况,所以感知器只能解决二类线性可分的问题 感知器比较适合应用到模式分类问题中

神经网络之线性神经网络

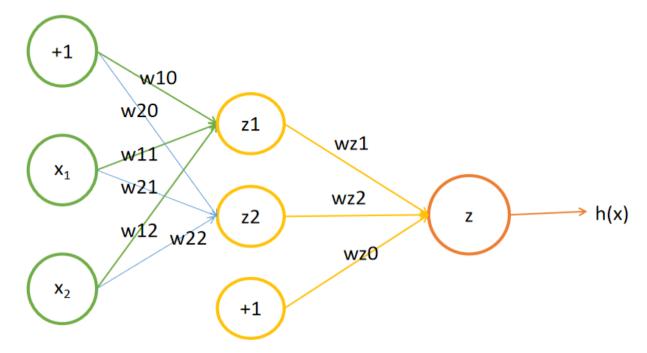
- 线性神经网络是一种简单的神经网络,可以包含多个神经元;激活函数是一个 线性函数,可以返回多个值,常用的激活函数为sigmoid函数和tanh函数
- 线性神经网络和感知器一样,只适合线性可分类问题;但是效果比感知器要好, 而且可以做多分类问题

$$\tanh(z) = f(z) = \frac{e^{z} - e^{-z}}{e^{z} + e^{-z}} \qquad sigmoid(z) = f(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

神经网络的一个发展



神经网络直观理解之非线性可分



x ₁	X ₂	z ₁	Z ₂	h(x)
0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	1	0
1	0	0	1	0
1	1	1	1	1

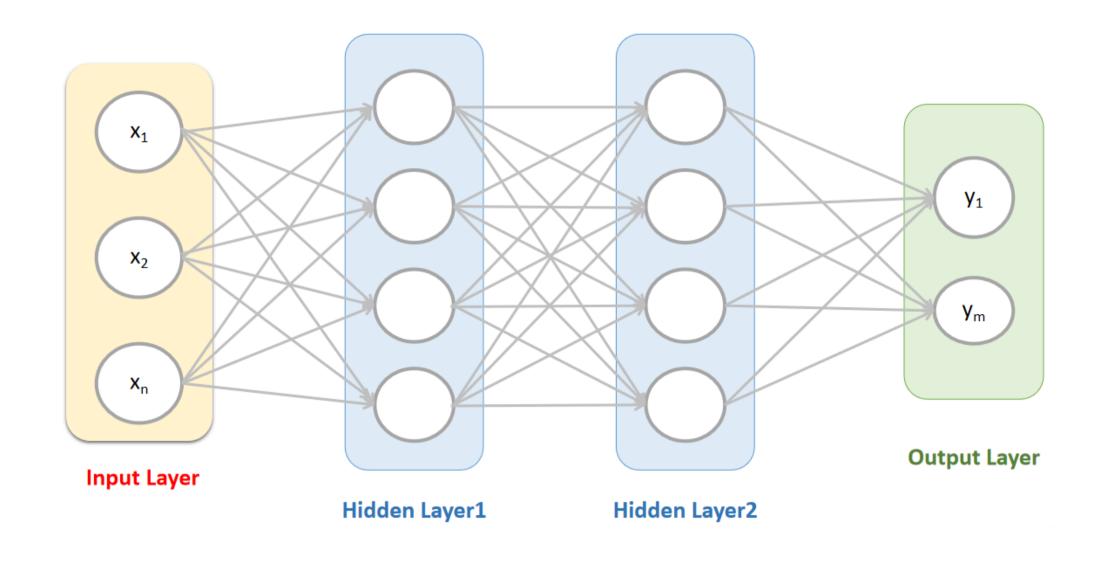
$$W_1 = (-3,2,2)$$

$$W_2 = (-1,2,2)$$

$$W_1 = (-3,2,2)$$
 $W_2 = (-1,2,2)$ $W_z = (1,2,-2)$

$$h_{w}(z) = h(Wx) = \begin{cases} 0, z < 0 \\ 1, z \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

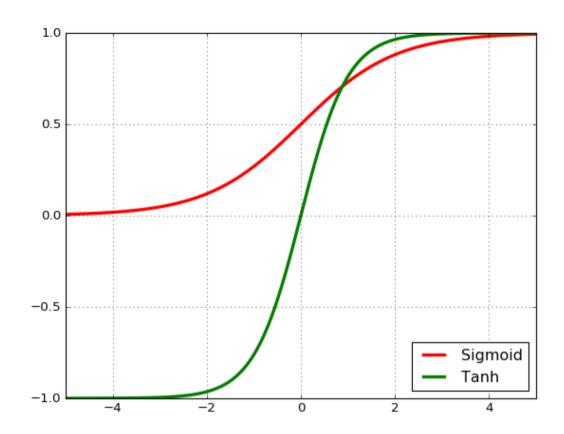
神经网络之结构



神经网络之传递函数(激活函数)

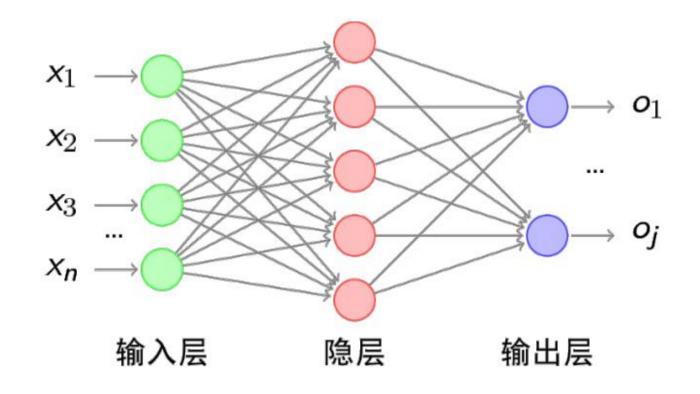
S函数:
$$sigmoid(z) = f(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

双SS函数:
$$tanh(z) = f(z) = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{e^z + e^{-z}}$$



神经网络之BP算法 仅向游光线模拟术

- BP算法也叫做δ算法
- 以三层的感知器为例



神经网络之BP算法

• 输出层误差

P算法
$$E = \frac{1}{2}(d-O)^2 = \frac{1}{2}\sum_{k=1}^{\ell}(d_k-O_k)^2$$

• 隐层的误差

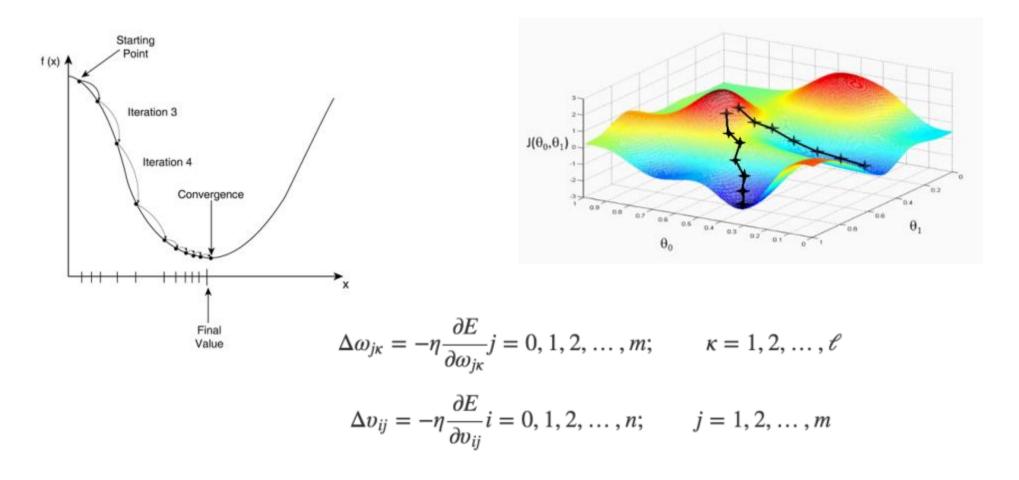
$$E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\ell} (d_k - f(net_k))^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\ell} \left(d_k - f\left(\sum_{j=1}^{m} w_{jk} y_j\right) \right)$$

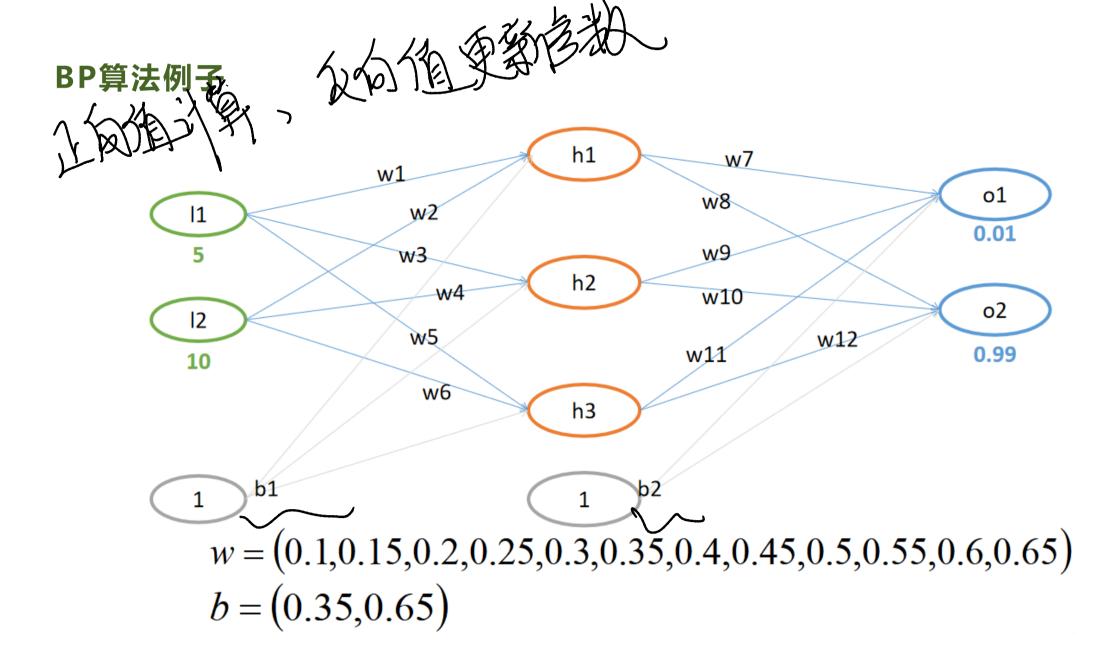
• 输入层误差

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\ell} d_k - f \left[\sum_{j=0}^{m} w_{jk} f(net_j) \right]^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\ell} d_k - f \left[\sum_{j=0}^{m} w_{jk} f\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} v_{ij} x_i\right) \right]^2$$

神经网络之SGD

误差E有了,那么为了使误差越来越小,可以采用随机梯度下降的方式进行 ω和υ的求解,即求得ω和υ使得误差E最小





BP算法例子-FP过程力)及居实用八偏置



$$net_{h1} = w_1 * l_1 + w_2 * l_2 + b_1 * 1$$

$$net_{h1} = 0.1*5 + 0.15*10 + 0.35*1 = 2.35$$

$$out_{h1} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-net_{h1}}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-2.35}} = 0.912934$$

$$out_{h2} = 0.979164 \quad out_{h2} = 0.995275$$

1 b1 1 b2
$$h = 0.979164$$
 $out_{h2} = 0.99527$

$$b = (0.35, 0.65) \underbrace{net_{o1}}_{0.15, 0.25, 0.25} = w_7 * out_{h1} + w_9 * out_{h2} + w_{11} * out_{h3} + b_2 * 1$$

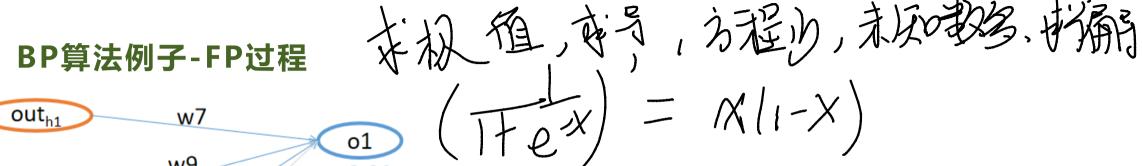
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0.1, 0.15, 0.2, 0.25, 0.3, 0.35, \\ 0.1, 0.15, 0.2, 0.25, 0.3, 0.35, \\ 0.1, 0.15, 0.2, 0.25, 0.3, 0.35, \\ 0.1, 0.15, 0.2, 0.25, 0.3, 0.35, \\ 0.1, 0.15, 0.2, 0.25, 0.3, 0.35, \\ 0.1, 0.15, 0.2, 0.25, 0.3, 0.35, \\ 0.1, 0.15, 0.2, 0.25, 0.3, 0.35, \\ 0.1, 0.15, 0.2, 0.25, 0.3, 0.35, \\ 0.1, 0.15, 0.2, 0.25, 0.3, 0.35, \\ 0.1, 0.15, 0.2, 0.25, 0.3, 0.35, \\ 0.1, 0.15, 0.2, 0.25, 0.3, 0.35, \\ 0.1, 0.15, 0.2, 0.25, 0.3, 0.35, \\ 0.1, 0.15, 0.2, 0.25, 0.3, 0.35, \\ 0.1, 0.15, 0.25, 0.35, \\ 0.1, 0.15, 0.25, 0.35, \\ 0.1, 0.25, 0.35, 0.35, \\ 0.1, 0.25, 0.35, 0.35, \\ 0.1, 0.25, 0.35, 0.35, \\ 0.1, 0.25, 0.35, 0.35, \\ 0.1, 0.25, 0.35, 0.35, \\ 0.1, 0.25, 0.35, \\ 0.1,$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
0.1, 0.15, 0.2, 0.25, 0.3, 0.35, \\
0.4, 0.45, 0.5, 0.55, 0.6, 0.65
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$net_{o1} = 0.4 * 0.912934 + 0.5 * 0.979164 + 0.6 * 0.995275 = 2.1019206$$

$$out_{o1} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-net_{o1}}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-2.1019206}} = 0.891090$$
 $out_{o2} = 0.904330$

$$E_{total} = E_{o1} + E_{o2} = \frac{1}{2} (0.01 - 0.891090)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (0.99 - 0.904330)^2 = 0.391829$$



$$E_{i}^{\text{b2}}$$

$$E_{o1} = \frac{1}{2} (\text{target}_{o1} - out_{o1})^{2}$$

$$E_{total} = E_{o1} + E_{o2}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_{total}}{\partial w_{7}} = \frac{\partial E_{total}}{\partial out_{o1}} * \frac{\partial out_{o1}}{\partial net_{o1}} * \frac{\partial net_{o1}}{\partial w_{7}}$$

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial t}$$

out_{h3}

$$\frac{\partial E_{total}}{\partial out_{o1}} = 2 * \frac{1}{2} \left(\text{target}_{o1} - out_{o1} \right)^{2-1} * -1 + 0 = -\left(0.01 - 0.891090 \right) = 0.88109$$

$$out_{o1} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-net_{o1}}}$$

$$out_{o1} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-net_{o1}}} \qquad \frac{\partial out_{o1}}{\partial net_{o1}} = out_{o1}(1 - out_{o1}) = 0.891090(1 - 0.891090) = 0.097049$$

$$net_{o1} = w_7 * out_{h1} + w_9 * out_{h2} + w_{11} * out_{h3} + b_2 * 1$$

$$\frac{\partial net_{o1}}{\partial w_7} = 1 * out_{h1} * w_7^{(1-1)} + 0 + 0 + 0 = 0.912934$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial w_7}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_{total}}{\partial w_7} = 0.88109 * 0.097049 * 0.912934 = 0.078064$$

$$\frac{\partial E_{total}}{\partial w_{1}} = \frac{\partial E_{total}}{\partial out_{h1}} * \frac{\partial out_{h1}}{\partial net_{h1}} * \frac{\partial net_{h1}}{\partial w_{1}} = \left(\frac{\partial E_{o1}}{\partial out_{h1}} + \frac{\partial E_{o2}}{\partial out_{h1}}\right) * \frac{\partial out_{h1}}{\partial net_{h1}} * \frac{\partial net_{h1}}{\partial w_{1}}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_{o1}}{\partial out_{h1}} = \frac{\partial E_{o1}}{\partial out_{o1}} * \frac{\partial out_{o1}}{\partial net_{o1}} * \frac{\partial net_{o1}}{\partial out_{h1}} = -(\text{target}_{o1} - out_{o1}) * out_{o1} * (1 - out_{o1}) * w_7$$

$$\frac{\partial E_{o1}}{\partial out_{h1}} = -(0.01 - 0.891090) * 0.891090 * (1 - 0.891090) * 0.360968 = 0.030866$$

$$\frac{\partial E_{total}}{\partial w_1} = 0.011204$$

$$w_1^+ = w_1 + \Delta w_1 = w_1 - \eta \frac{\partial E_{total}}{\partial w_1} = 0.1 - 0.5 * 0.011204 = 0.094534$$

$$w_1^+ = 0.094534$$

$$w_2^+ = 0.139069$$

$$w_3^+ = 0.198211$$

$$w_{4}^{+} = 0.246422$$

$$w_5^+ = 0.299497$$

$$w_6^+ = 0.348993$$

$$w_7^+ = 0.360968$$

$$w_8^+ = 0.453383$$

$$w_9^+ = 0.458137$$

$$w_{10}^{+} = 0.553629$$

$$w_{11}^{+} = 0.557448$$

$$w_{12}^{+} = 0.653688$$

$$b_1 = 0.35$$

$$b_2 = 0.65$$

• 第10次迭代结果: Q = (0.662866, 0.908195)

• 第100次迭代结果: O = (0.073889, 0.945864)

• 第1000次迭代结果: O = (0.022971, 0.977675)

$$w^{0} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.1, 0.15, 0.2, 0.25, \\ 0.3, 0.35, 0.4, 0.45, \\ 0.5, 0.55, 0.6, 0.65 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$w^{1000} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.214925, 0.379850, 0.262855, \\ 0.375711, 0.323201, 0.396402, \\ -1.48972, 0.941715, -1.50182, \\ 1.049019, -1.42756, 1.151881 \end{pmatrix}$$

神经网络之DNN问题

- 一般来讲,可以通过增加神经元和网络层次来提升神经网络的学习能力,使 其得到的模型更加能够符合数据的分布场景;但是实际应用场景中,神经网 络的层次一般情况不会太大,因为太深的层次有可能产生一些求解的问题、
- 在DNN的求解中有可能存在两个问题: 梯度消失和梯度爆炸;我们在求解梯度的时候会使用到链式求导法则,实际上就是一系列的连乘,如果每一层都小于1的话,则梯度越往前乘越小,导致梯度消失,而如果连乘的数字在每层都是大于1的,则梯度越往前乘越大,导致梯度爆炸.

THANKS!

