# RNN 之 BPTT 理论推导

# 一、RNN (循环神经网络)

RNN 是一种具有长时记忆能力的神经网络模型,被广泛用于序列标注问题。序列标注问题中,模型的输入是一段时间序列,记为

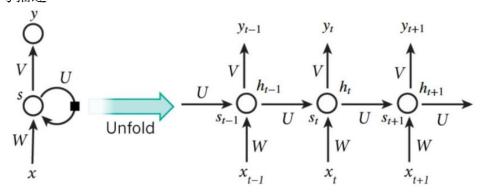
$$\vec{x} = \{x_1, x_2, ..., x_T\}$$

我们的目标是为输入序列的每个元素打上标签集合中的对应标签,记为

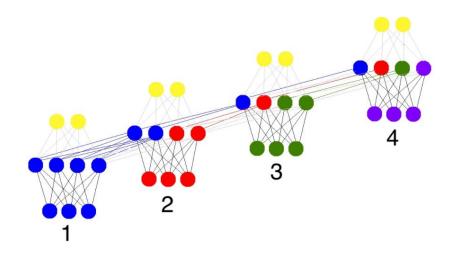
$$\vec{y} = \{y_1, y_2, ..., y_T\}$$

## 二、RNN 一般结构图

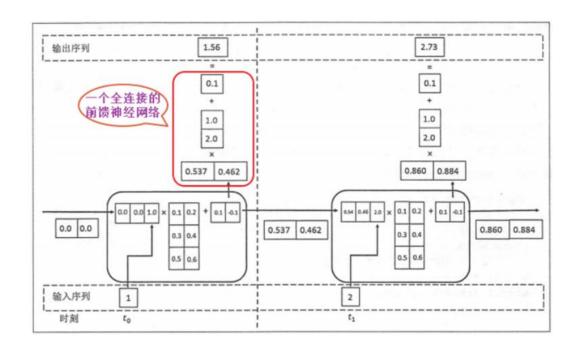
#### 1. 符号描述



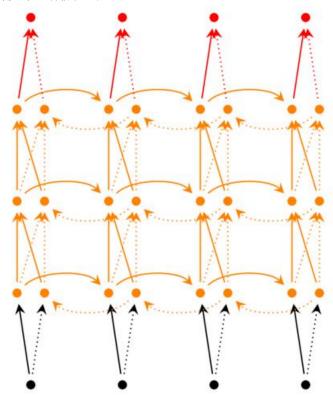
#### 2. 节点描述



3. RNN 前向传播的具体计算过程



## 4. 深度 RNN (包含多个隐藏层) 示意图



## 三、符号说明

符号	解释
K	词汇表的大小
T	句子的长度
H	隐藏层单元数
$\mathbf{x} = \{x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_T\}$	句子的单词序列
$x_t \in \mathbb{R}^{K  imes 1}$	第t个时刻RNN的输入,one-hot vector
$\hat{y}_t \in \mathbb{R}^{K  imes 1}$	第t时刻softmax层的输出,估计每个词出现的概率
$y_t \in \mathbb{R}^{K  imes 1}$	第批的刻的label,为每个词出现的概率,one-hot vector
$E_t$	第 $t$ 个时刻(第 $t$ 个word)的损失函数,定义为交叉熵误差 $E_t = -y_t^T log(\hat{y}_t)$
E	一个句子的损失函数,由各个时刻(即每个word)的损失函数组成, $E=\sum_t^T E_t$ (注:由于我们要推导的是SGD算法,更新梯度是相对于一个训练样例而言的,因此我们一次只考虑一个句子的误差,而不是整个训练集的误差(对应BGD算法))
$s_t \in \mathbb{R}^{H  imes 1}$	第t个时刻RNN隐藏层的输入
$h_t \in \mathbb{R}^{H  imes 1}$	第t个时刻RNN隐藏层的输出
$z_t \in \mathbb{R}^{K  imes 1}$	输出层的汇集输入
$r_t = \hat{y}_t - y_t$	残差向量
$W \in \mathbb{R}^{H  imes K}$	从输入层到隐藏层的权值
$U \in \mathbb{R}^{H  imes H}$	隐藏层上一个时刻到当前时刻的权值
$V \in \mathbb{R}^{K  imes H}$	隐藏层到输出层的权值

## 四、RNN 的 BPTT

RNN 中上述符号之间关系如下:

$$\begin{cases} s_t = Uh_{t-1} + Wx_t + b \\ h_t = \tanh(s_t) \\ z_t = Vh_t + c \\ \hat{y}_t = soft \max(z_t) \\ E_t = -y_t^T \log(\hat{y}_t) \\ E = \sum_{t}^T E_t \end{cases}$$

U、V、W、b、c为 RNN 共享参数,BPTT 目标是求

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial U}$$
,  $\frac{\partial E}{\partial V}$ ,  $\frac{\partial E}{\partial W}$ ,  $\frac{\partial E}{\partial b}$ ,  $\frac{\partial E}{\partial c}$ 

又因为

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial U} = \sum_{t} \frac{\partial E_{t}}{\partial U}$$

只需对每个时刻的损失函数求偏导再相加即可

### 五、U、W、V、b、c 偏导

首先参考文献[1]定义 prod 运算符,对输入或输出 X,Y,Z 为任意形状张量的函数 Y=f(X)和 Z=g(Y),通过链式法则,我们有

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial X} = prod(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial Y}, \frac{\partial Y}{\partial X})$$

其中 prod 运算符将根据两个输入的形状,在必要的操作(如转置和互换输入位置)后对两个输入做乘法。

#### 1. 对 V 求偏导

E. 为标量,V 为 $K \times H$  权值矩阵,即标量对矩阵求偏导

$$\frac{\partial E_t}{\partial V} = prod(\frac{\partial E_t}{\partial z_t}, \frac{\partial z_t}{\partial V}) = (\hat{y}_t - y_t) \otimes h_t$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial V} = \sum_{t=1}^{T} \frac{\partial E_t}{\partial V} = \sum_{t=1}^{T} (\hat{y}_t - y_t) \otimes h_t$$

⊗为向量外积,对于 $\frac{\partial E_t}{\partial z_t} = (\hat{y}_t - y_t)$ 推导细节见附录 1。

#### 2. 对 c 求偏导

$$\frac{\partial E_t}{\partial c} = \frac{\partial E_t}{\partial z_t} \frac{\partial z_t}{\partial c} = \hat{y}_t - y_t$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial c} = \sum_{t=1}^{T} (\hat{y}_t - y_t)$$

#### 3. 对 U、W、b 求偏导

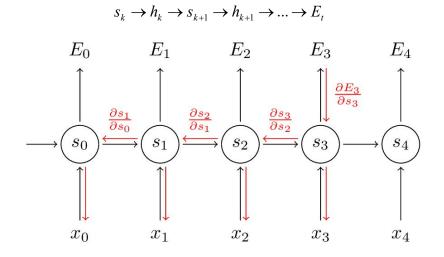
U、W、b 虽然参数共享,但是他们不仅对 t 时刻输出有贡献,同时对 t+1 时刻隐藏层的输入 $s_{t+1}$ 有贡献。所以,以 U 为例有

$$\frac{\partial E_t}{\partial U} = \sum_{k=0}^t \frac{\partial s_k}{\partial U} \frac{\partial E_t}{\partial s_k}$$

对 t 时刻的 U、W、b 求导, 利用链式法则可得

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial W} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial s_t} \frac{\partial s_t}{\partial W}$$
$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial U} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial s_t} \frac{\partial s_t}{\partial U}$$
$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial b} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial s_t} \frac{\partial s_t}{\partial b}$$

以上均需求出 $\frac{\partial E}{\partial s_{t}}$ ,根据如下传递关系



上图隐藏了 $h_t$ ,简化了误差传递路径。

有如下关系

$$\begin{split} \delta_k &= \frac{\partial E_t}{\partial s_k} = \frac{\partial h_k}{\partial s_k} \frac{\partial s_{k+1}}{\partial h_k} \frac{\partial E_t}{\partial s_{k+1}} \\ &= diag(1 - h_k \bullet h_k) U^T \delta_{k+1} \\ &= (U^T \delta_{k+1}) \bullet (1 - h_k \bullet h_k) \\ \delta_t &= \frac{\partial E_t}{\partial s_t} = \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial s_t} \frac{\partial z_t}{\partial h_t} \frac{\partial E_t}{\partial z_t} \\ &= diag(1 - h_t \bullet h_t) V^T (\hat{y}_t - y_t) \\ &= (V^T (\hat{y}_t - y_t)) \bullet (1 - h_t \bullet h_t) \end{split}$$

其中•为向量点积,即得到如下递推关系

$$\delta_k = (U^T \delta_{k+1}) \bullet (1 - h_k \bullet h_k)$$
$$\delta_t = (V^T (\hat{y}_t - y_t)) \bullet (1 - h_t \bullet h_t)$$

通过 $\delta_t$ 可以推出 $\delta_1,\delta_2,\delta_3,...,\delta_t$ ,可推出如下

$$\frac{\partial E_{t}}{\partial U} = prod(\frac{\partial E_{t}}{\partial s_{t}}, \frac{\partial s_{t}}{\partial U}) = prod(\frac{\partial E_{t}}{\partial s_{t}}, h_{t-1}) = \sum_{k=0}^{k} \delta_{k} \otimes h_{t-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_{t}}{\partial W} = prod(\frac{\partial E_{t}}{\partial s_{t}}, \frac{\partial s_{t}}{\partial W}) = prod(\frac{\partial E_{t}}{\partial s_{t}}, x_{t}) = \sum_{k=0}^{k} \delta_{k} \otimes x_{t}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_{t}}{\partial b} = prod(\frac{\partial E_{t}}{\partial s_{t}}, \frac{\partial s_{t}}{\partial b}) = prod(\frac{\partial E_{t}}{\partial s_{t}}, \frac{\partial b}{\partial b}) = \sum_{k=0}^{k} \delta_{k}$$

得到

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial U} = \sum_{t=0}^{T} \frac{\partial E_t}{\partial U} = \sum_{t=0}^{T} \sum_{k=0}^{t} \delta_k \otimes h_{t-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial W} = \sum_{t=0}^{T} \frac{\partial E_t}{\partial W} = \sum_{t=0}^{T} \sum_{k=0}^{t} \delta_k \otimes x_t$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial b} = \sum_{t=0}^{T} \frac{\partial E_t}{\partial b} = \sum_{t=0}^{T} \sum_{k=0}^{t} \delta_k$$

参数更新

$$V := V - \lambda \sum_{t=1}^{T} (\hat{y}_t - y_t) \otimes h_t$$

$$U := U - \lambda \sum_{t=0}^{T} \sum_{k=0}^{t} \delta_k \otimes h_{t-1}$$

$$W := W - \lambda \sum_{t=0}^{T} \sum_{k=0}^{t} \delta_k \otimes x_t$$

$$b := b - \lambda \sum_{t=0}^{T} \sum_{k=0}^{t} \delta_k$$

$$c := c - \lambda \sum_{t=0}^{T} (\hat{y}_t - y_t)$$

其中
$$\delta_t = (V^T(\hat{y}_t - y_t)) \bullet (1 - h_t \bullet h_t)$$

## 六、RNN 梯度爆炸或消失

以上推到可知

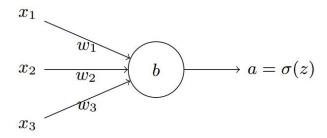
$$\begin{split} \mathcal{S}_k &= (U^T \mathcal{S}_{k+1}) \bullet (1 - h_k \bullet h_k) = (U^T (U^T \mathcal{S}_{k+2}) \bullet (1 - h_{k+1} \bullet h_{k+1})) \bullet (1 - h_k \bullet h_k) \\ &= \mathcal{S}_t \prod_{i=k}^{t-1} U (1 - h_i \bullet h_i) \\ &\leq \mathcal{S}_t (\beta_U \xi_{(1 - h_i \bullet h_i)})^{t-k} = \mathcal{S}_t (\gamma)^{t-k} \end{split}$$

其中 $\beta_U$ , $\xi_{(l-h_k \bullet h_k)}$ 为各自矩阵模的上界, $\gamma$ 为 $\beta_U$  $\xi_{(l-h_k \bullet h_k)}$ ,t-k较大时,如果 $\gamma > 1$ 引起梯度爆炸,反之引起梯度消失。

## 附录 1. softmax 交叉熵损失函数求导

#### 1, softmax 函数

神经网络分类中经常用到 softmax,如下神经元



其输出为

$$z_i = \sum_j w_{ij} x_{ij} + b$$

 $w_{ij}$ 是第 i 个神经元的第 j 个权重,b 是偏移量, $z_i$ 表示该网络的第 i 个输出

$$a_i = \frac{e^{z_i}}{\sum_k e^{z_k}}$$

 $a_i$ 代表 softmax 的第 i 个输出值,右侧就是套用了 softmax 函数。

#### 2, 损失函数 loss function

损失函数可以有很多形式,这里用的是交叉熵函数,主要是由于这个求导结果比较简单,易于计算,并且交叉熵解决某些损失函数学习缓慢的问题。交叉熵的函数是这样的

$$C = -\sum_i y_i \ln a_i$$

其中 $y_i$ 表示真实的分类结果

我们的目的是求 loss 对神经网络输出  $z_i$  的导数即

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial z_i}$$

根据复合函数求导法则

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial z_i} = \sum_{j} \left( \frac{\partial C_j}{\partial a_j} \frac{\partial a_j}{\partial z_i} \right)$$

**注意:** 因为 softmax 公式的特性,它的分母包含了所有神经元的输出,所以对于不等于 i 的其他输出里面,也包含  $z_i$  ,需要把所有 a 纳入计算范围。

对于
$$\frac{\partial C_i}{\partial a_j}$$
有

$$\frac{\partial C_j}{\partial a_j} = \frac{\partial (-y_j \ln a_j)}{\partial a_j} = -y_j \frac{1}{a_j}$$

对于 $\frac{\partial a_j}{\partial z_i}$ ,分为两种情况

(1) i = j

$$\frac{\partial a_i}{\partial z_i} = \frac{\partial (\frac{e^{z_i}}{\sum_k e^{z_k}})}{\partial z_i} = \frac{\sum_k e^{z_k} e^{z_i} - (e^{z_i})^2}{(\sum_k e^{z_k})^2} = (\frac{e^{z_i}}{\sum_k e^{z_k}})(1 - \frac{e^{z_i}}{\sum_k e^{z_k}}) = a_i(1 - a_i)$$

(2)  $i \neq j$ 

$$\frac{\partial a_j}{\partial z_i} = \frac{\partial (\frac{e^{z_j}}{\sum_k e^{z_k}})}{\partial z_i} = -e^{z_j} (\frac{1}{\sum_k e^{z_k}})^2 e^{z_i} = -a_i a_j$$

以上两种情况组合为

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial z_{i}} = \sum_{j} \left(\frac{\partial C_{j}}{\partial a_{j}} \frac{\partial a_{j}}{\partial z_{i}}\right) = \sum_{j \neq i} \left(\frac{\partial C_{j}}{\partial a_{j}} \frac{\partial a_{j}}{\partial z_{i}}\right) + \sum_{j = i} \left(\frac{\partial C_{j}}{\partial a_{j}} \frac{\partial a_{j}}{\partial z_{i}}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{j \neq i} -y_{j} \frac{1}{a_{j}} (-a_{i}a_{j}) + (-y_{i} \frac{1}{a_{i}})(a_{i}(1-a_{i}))$$

$$= \sum_{j \neq i} y_{j}a_{i} - y_{i} + y_{i}a_{i}$$

$$= a_{i} \sum_{j \neq i} y_{j} - y_{i}$$

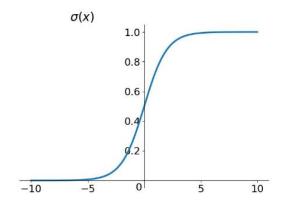
针对分类问题,我们给定的结果 $y_i$ ,最终只会有一个类别是 1,其他类别都是 0,因此,对于分类问题,进一步化简为

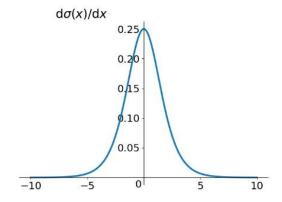
$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial z_i} = a_i - y_i$$

## 附录 2. 常用激活函数及其导数

1. Sigmoid 函数,表达式

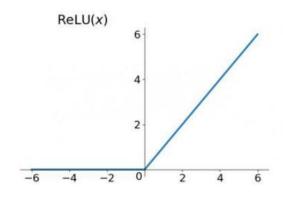
$$y(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$
$$y'(x) = y(x)(1 - y(x))$$

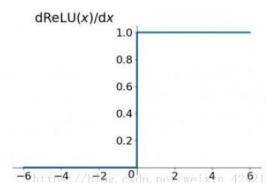




2. ReLu 函数,表达式

$$f(x) = \max(0, x)$$



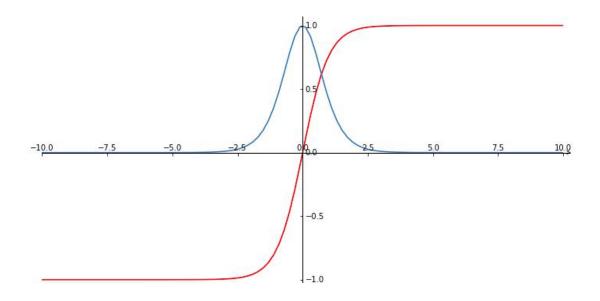


3. tanh 函数,表达式

$$tanhx = \frac{sinhx}{coshx} = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

导数为

$$\begin{split} tanh'(x) &= ((e^x - e^{-x})(e^x + e^{-x}))' \\ &= (e^x + e^{-x})(e^x + e^{-x})^{-1} - (e^x - e^{-x})(e^x + e^{-x})^{-2}(e^x - e^{-x}) \\ &= 1 - \frac{(e^x - e^{-x})^2}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2} \\ &= 1 - tanh^2(x) \end{split}$$



# 参考文献

- [1] A guide to recurrent neural networks and backpropagation ,Mikael Boden, Dallas Project Sics Technical Report T Sics, 2001
- [2] <a href="http://zh.gluon.ai/chapter\_deep-learning-basics/backprop.html">http://zh.gluon.ai/chapter\_deep-learning-basics/backprop.html</a>
- [3] https://images2015.cnblogs.com/blog/583155/201608/583155-20160819153519750-1203 124108.png
- [4] <a href="https://zybuluo.com/hanbingtao/note/541458">https://zybuluo.com/hanbingtao/note/541458</a>