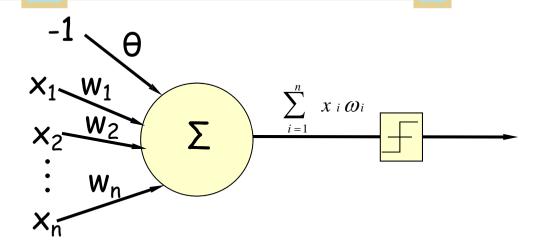
Ch.4 Computational Intelligence 第四章 智能计算 |

- 概述
- 神经计算
 - ANN
 - TLU

- Hebb Learning
- ILU• Perceptron Learning• Backpropagation Learning
- 进化计算
- 模糊计算
- 5. 群智能



4.2.3 Learning of ANN



- - ☎ 有师学习
 - 权值调整公式

 $w_{ij}(t+1)=w_{ij}+y(t_i-O_i)O_j$ w_{ij} : i 到 j的 权值 O_i : i 的实际输出

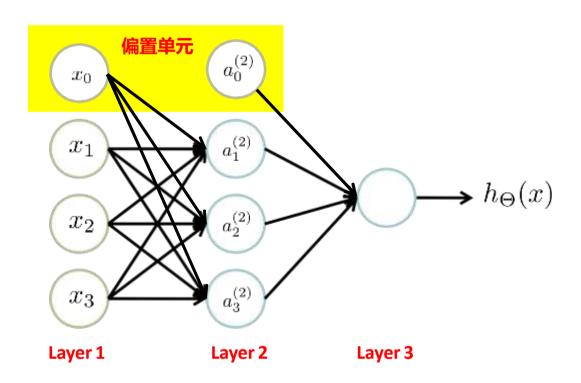
 $\eta > 0$: 学习常数 t_i : i 的期望输出

- Equivalent to rules:
 - If output is correct do nothing.
 - If output is high, lower weights on active inputs
 - If output is low, increase weights on active inputs





◆ 全连接前馈网络 (Fully Connect Feedforward Network)





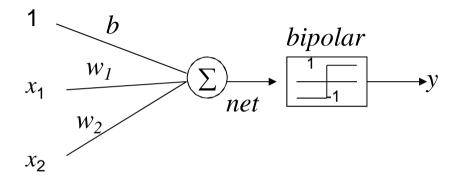


Learning Strategies——神经学习

Hebb Learning Rule

supervised learning

"条件反射" "用进废退"



hebb learning rule:

$$w_i(new) = w_i(old) + \mathbf{x_i} t$$
 $i=1,2$
 $b(new) = b(old) + t$

 $x_i x_j$



t—desired response or target



Hebb Learning Rule

e.g.

Training an AND gate

X_1	X_2	t ₁
1	1	1
1	-1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	-1	-1

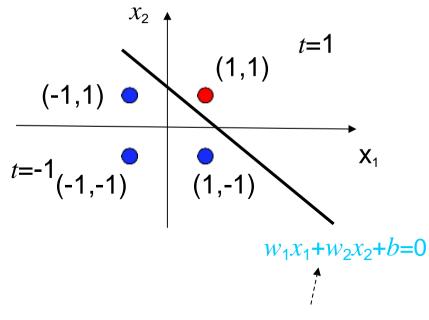




Figure out the function, confirm the value of w_1 , w_2 , b

Hebb Learning Rule

step 1 set initial b=0

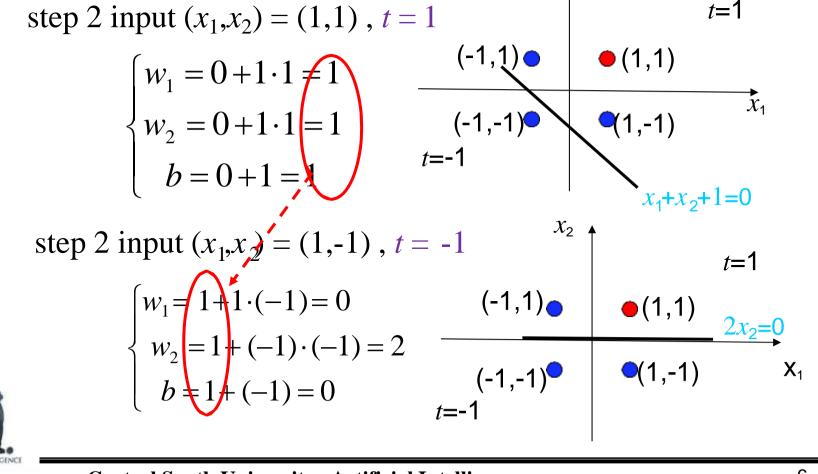
$$w_{1} = \sum_{x \in P} x + \sum_{x \in N} x = 0 \qquad w_{2} = \sum_{x \in P} x - \sum_{x \in N} x = 0$$
input $(x_{1}, x_{2}) = (1, 1)$, $t = 1$

$$t = 1$$

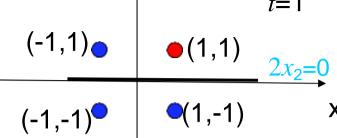
$$w_2 = \sum_{\mathsf{x} \in \mathsf{P}} \mathsf{x} - \sum_{\mathsf{x} \in \mathsf{N}} \mathsf{x} = 0$$

step 2 input $(x_1,x_2) = (1,1)$, t = 1

$$\begin{cases} w_1 = 0 + 1 \cdot 1 \neq 1 \\ w_2 = 0 + 1 \cdot 1 = 1 \\ b = 0 + 1 = 1 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} w_1 = 1 + 1 \cdot (-1) = 0 \\ w_2 = 1 + (-1) \cdot (-1) = 2 \\ b = 1 + (-1) = 0 \end{cases}$$



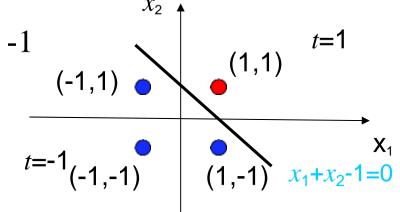




Hebb Learning Rule

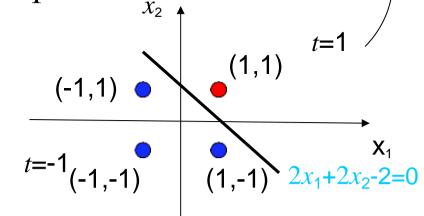
step 4 input $(x_1,x_2) = (-1,1)$, t = -1

$$\begin{cases} w_1 = 0 + -1 \cdot (-1) = 1 \\ w_2 = 2 + 1 \cdot (-1) = 1 \\ b = 0 + (-1) = -1 \end{cases}$$



step 5 input $(x_1,x_2) = (-1,-1)$, t = -1

$$\begin{cases} w_1 = 1 + (-1) \cdot (-1) = 2 \\ w_2 = 1 + (-1) \cdot (-1) = 2 \\ b = -1 + (-1) = -2 \end{cases}$$

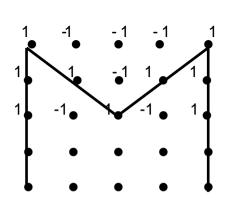






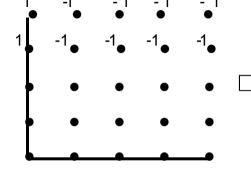
Example: Design a Neural Network to recognize "M" and "L"

1. Represent "M" and "L" as vector (1) "M"



desired output = target = t = 1

(2) "L"

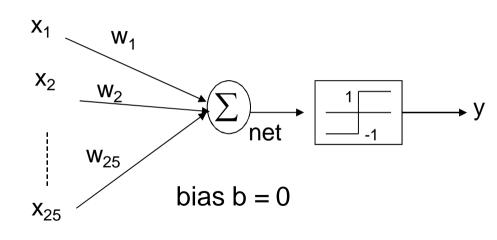


desired output = target = t = -1





2. Use Hebb learning rule to train the Neural Network



Hebb learning rule:

(1) set initial
$$w_i = 0$$
 $i=1\sim25$

(2) input
$$x = M$$
 $\exists t = 1$

$$w = 0 + x \cdot 1$$

$$\therefore w = M$$

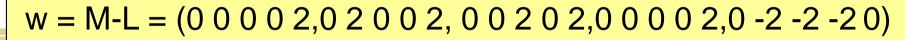
(3) input x = L $\exists t = -1$

$$w = M + x \cdot (-1)$$

$$\therefore w = M - L$$

$$W = M-L = (0 0 0 0 2,0 2 0 0 2,0 0 0 0 2,0 0 0 0 2,0 -2 -2 -2 0)$$

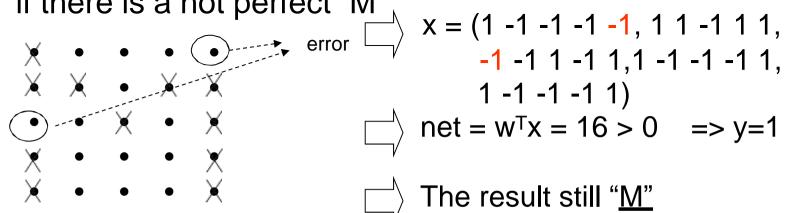




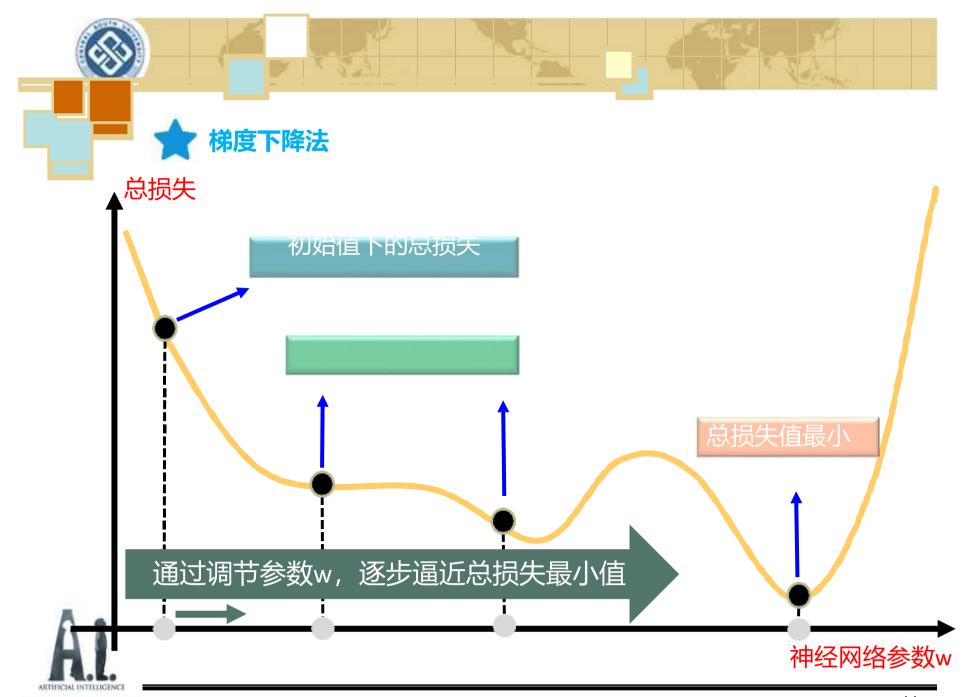
3. Recognition

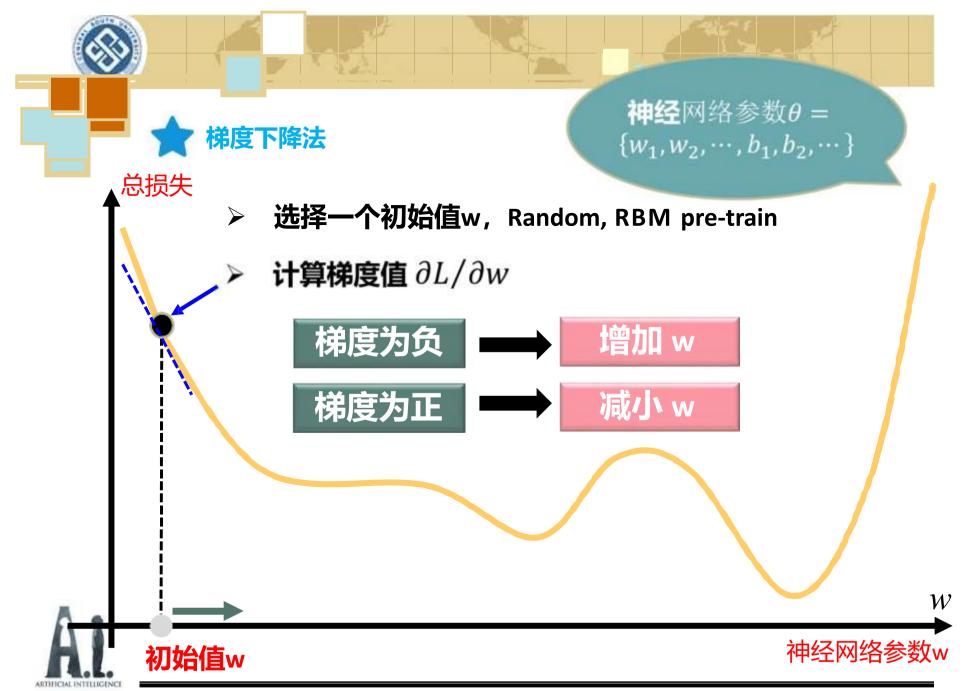
if input
$$x = M=(1 -1 -1 -1 -1 1, 1 1 -1 1, 1$$

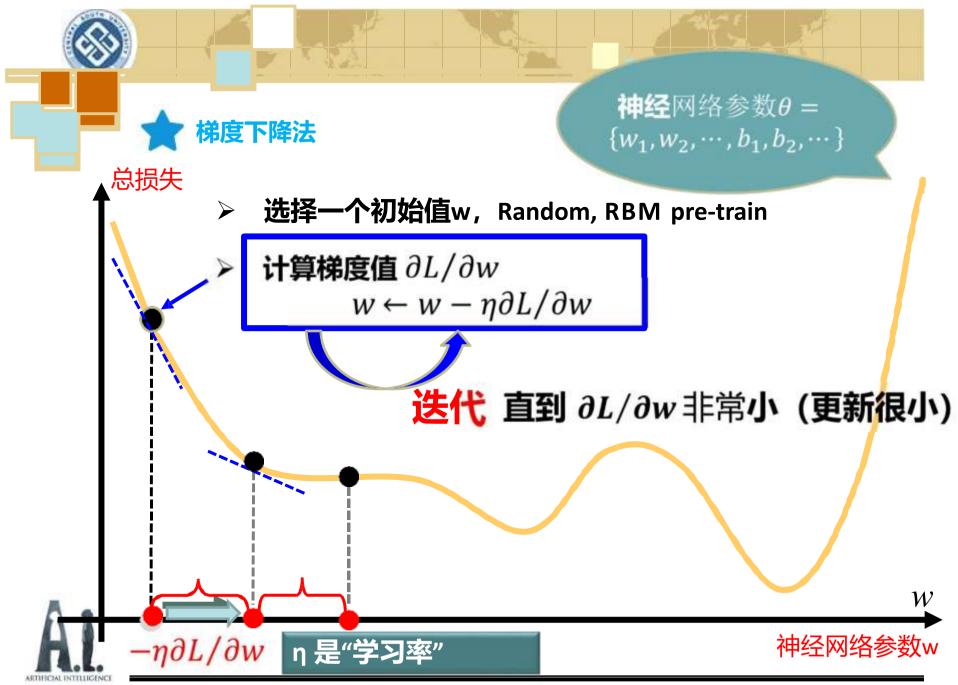
if there is a not perfect "M"

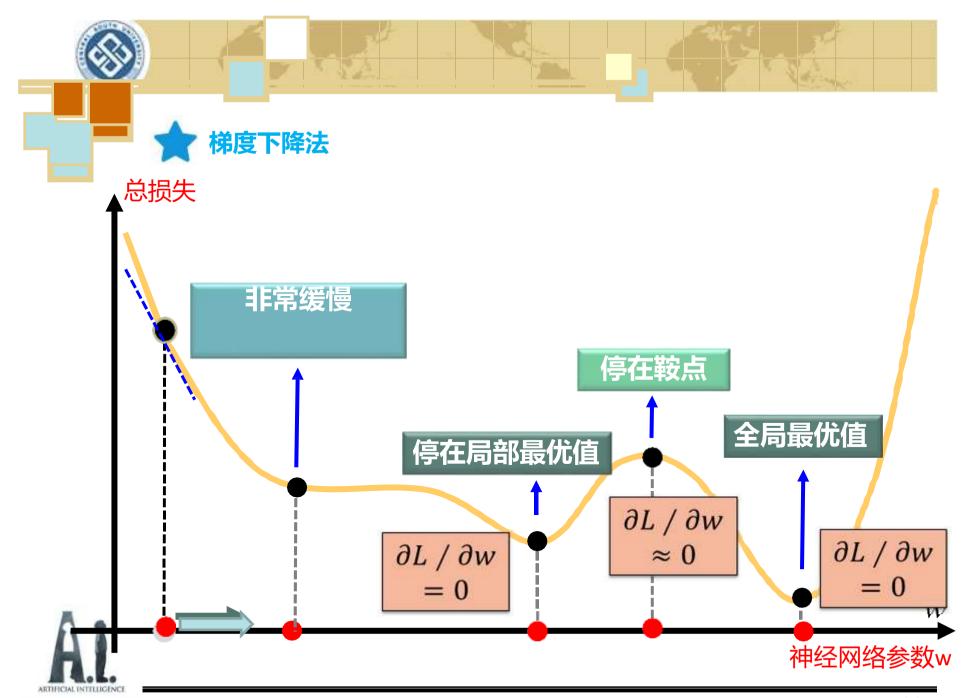










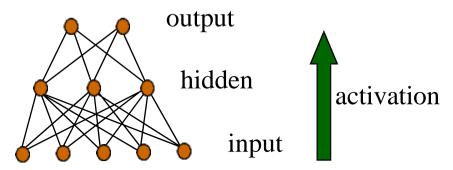




Backpropagation Learning

多层网络 Multi-Layer Networks

- 多层网络可以表示任意函数,但是要构造高效的学习 算法曾被认为非常困难.
- A typical multi-layer network consists of an input, hidden and output layer, each fully connected to the next, with activation feeding forward.



The weights determine the function computed. Given an arbitrary number of hidden units, any Boolean function can be computed with a single hidden layer.

Backpropagation Learning

◆反向传播算法

- □ 一种将输出层误差反向传播给隐藏层进行参数更新的方法
- BP算法过程包含从**输出节点**开始,将误差从后向前传递,将误差分摊给各层所有单元,从而获得各层单元所产生的误差,进而依据这个误差来让各层单元负起各自责任、修正各单元参数。





Backpropagation Learning idea

- ♦学习的类型:有导师学习
- ♦核心思想:
 - 将输出误差以某种形式通过隐层向输入层逐层反传

将误差分摊给各层的所有单元 - - - 各层单元的误差信号



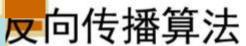
修正各单元权 值

- ⇒学习的过程:
 - 信号的正向传播



误差的反向传播





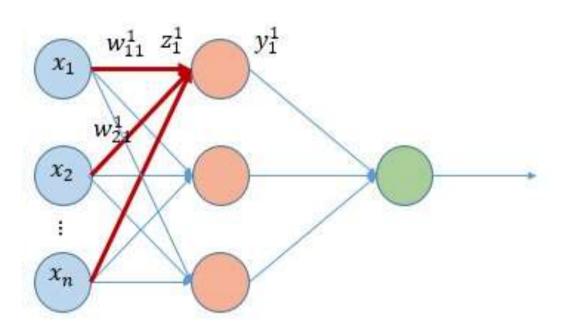
- 应用于多层前馈网络(BP神经网络)的一种学习算法
- BP算法过程包含从输出节点开始,反向地向第一隐含层传播由总误差引起的权值修正
- BP网络学习过程是一个对给定训练模式,利用传播公式,沿着减小误差的方向不断调整网络连接权值和阈值的过程
- 。采用梯度下降法
 - 要求变换函数连续可导
 - ·采用Sigmoid函数

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



信号正向传播

▶ 假定第1层神经元状态为z¹, 经激活函数后的输出值为y¹



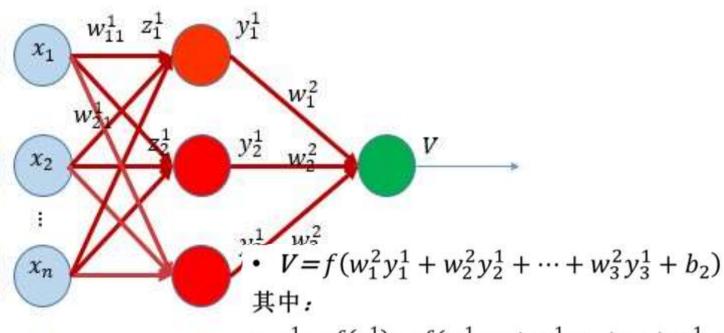




•
$$z_1^1 = w_{11}^1 x_1 + w_{21}^1 x_2 + \dots + w_{n1}^1 x_n + b_1^1$$



▶ 假定第1层神经元状态为z¹, 经激活函数后的输出值为y¹







$$+b_{2}^{1}$$

•
$$y_1^1 = f(z_1^1) = f(w_{11}^1 x_1 + w_{21}^1 x_2 + \dots + w_{n1}^1 x_n + b_1^1)$$

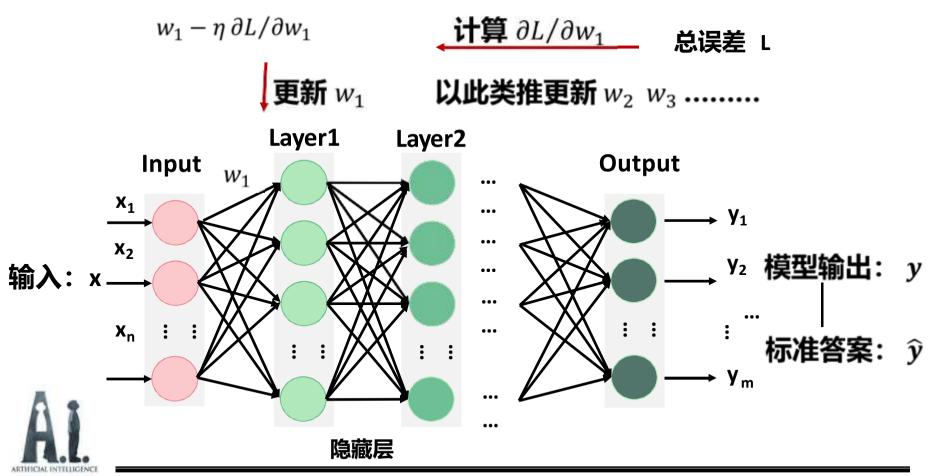
+
$$b_2^1$$
 • $y_2^1 = f(z_2^1) = f(w_{12}^1 x_1 + w_{22}^1 x_2 + \dots + w_{n2}^1 x_n + b_2^1)$

•
$$y_3^1 = f(z_3^1) = f(w_{13}^1 x_1 + w_{23}^1 x_2 + \dots + w_{n3}^1 x_n + b_2^1)$$





只剩一个问题: 怎么求 梯度 $\partial L/\partial w$?





Backpropagation Learning idea

- ♦正向传播:
 - 输入样本 - 输入层 - 各隐层 - 输出层
- ◆判断是否转入反向传播阶段:
 - 若輸出层的实际輸出与期望的輸出(教师信号)不符
- ♦误差反传
 - □ 误差以某种形式在各层表示 - 修正各层单元的权值

网络给出的误多减少到可接受的程度

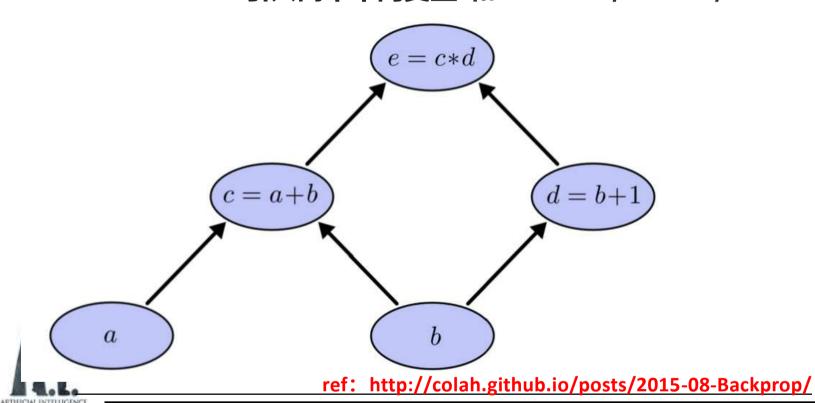
◇ 进行到预先设定的学习次数为止





算法示例: e=(a+b)*(b+1), 求∂e/∂a, ∂e/∂b

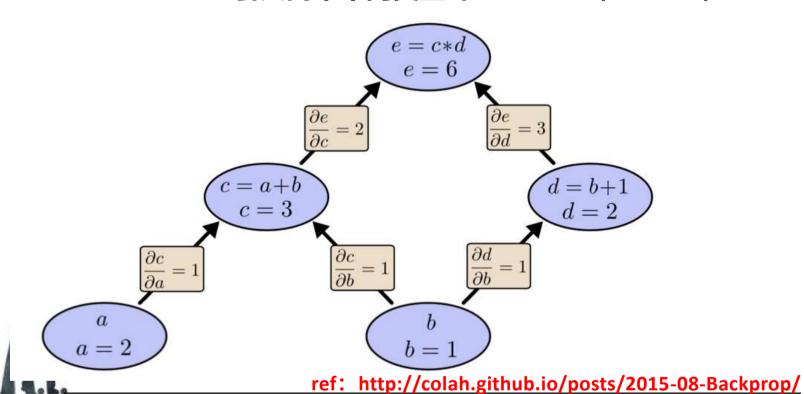
引入两个中间变量c和d: c=a+b, d=b+1, e=c*d





算法示例: e=(a+b)*(b+1), 求∂e/∂a, ∂e/∂b

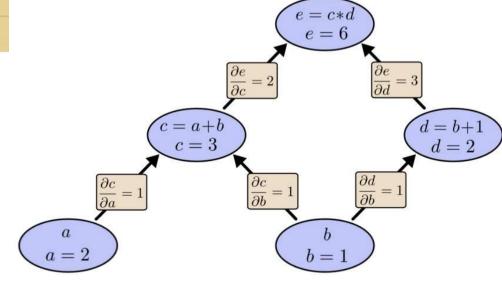
引入两个中间变量c和d: c=a+b, d=b+1, e=c*d





反向传播算法

◆ 链式法则

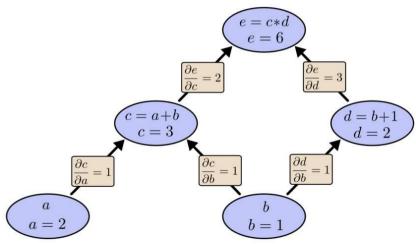


$$> \frac{\partial e}{\partial a} = \frac{\partial e}{\partial c} \cdot \frac{\partial c}{\partial a}$$
, 图中 $\frac{\partial e}{\partial a}$ 的值等于从a到e的路径上的偏导值的乘积

- $> \frac{\partial e}{\partial b} = \frac{\partial e}{\partial c} \cdot \frac{\partial c}{\partial b} + \frac{\partial e}{\partial d} \cdot \frac{\partial d}{\partial b},$ 上图中 $\frac{\partial e}{\partial b}$ 的值等于从b到e的路径 (b-c-e)上的偏导值的乘积加上路径(b-d-e)上的偏导值的乘积。
- ightharpoonup 若自下而上求解,很多路径被重复访问了。 比如图中,求 $\frac{\partial e}{\partial a}$ 需要计算路径a-c-e , 求 $\frac{\partial e}{\partial a}$ 都需要计算路径b-c-e和b-d-e, 路径c-e被访问了两次。







◆ 链式法则

自上而下: 从最上层的节点e开始,对于e的下一层的所有子节点,将e的值 (e是最顶点,值=1) 乘以e到某个节点路径上的偏导值,并将结果发送到该子节点中。该子节点的值被设为"发送过来的值",继续此过程向下传播.

第一层: 节点e初始值为1

第二层: 节点e向节点c发送1*2, 节点e向节点得d发送1*3,

节点c值为2. 节点d值为3.

第三层: 节点c向a发送2*1, 节点c向b发送2*1, 节点d向b发送3*1

节点a值为2. 节点b值为为2*1+3*1=5.

即顶点e对a的偏导数为2 顶点e对b的偏导数为5

反向传播算法

🍑 学习准则

• 目的

$$\min E(w) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{d \in D} (t_d - o_d)^2$$

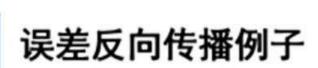
※ 学习方法

$$\Delta w_{ji} = -\eta \frac{\partial E_d}{\partial w_{ji}}$$
$$w_{ji}(t+1) = w_{ji}(t) + \Delta w_{ji}$$

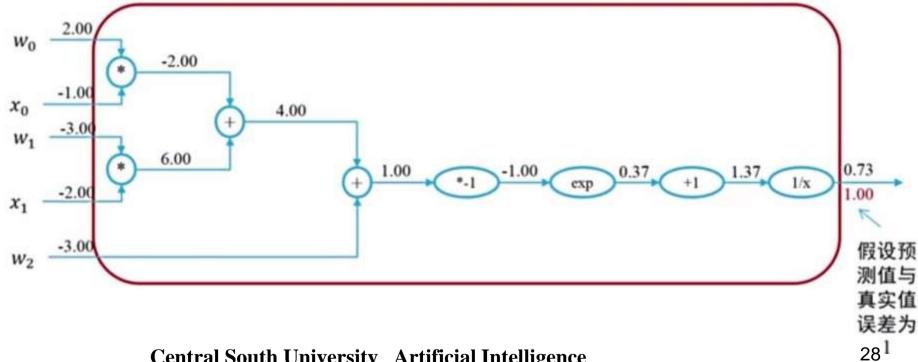
计算梯度

 w_{ji} 一与单元j的第i个输入相关连的权值



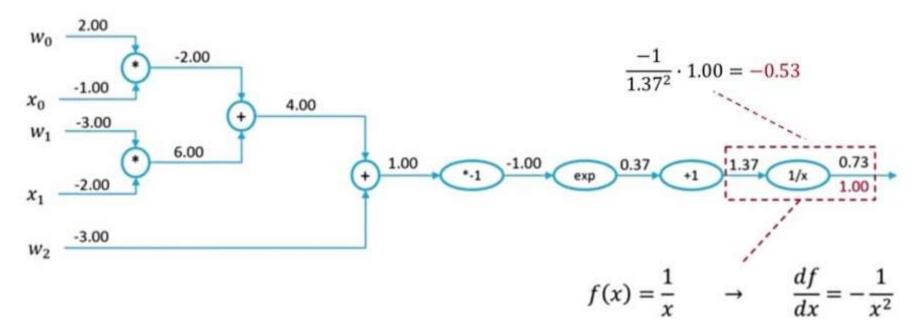


$$f(w,x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(w_0 x_0 + w_1 x_1 + w_2)}}$$



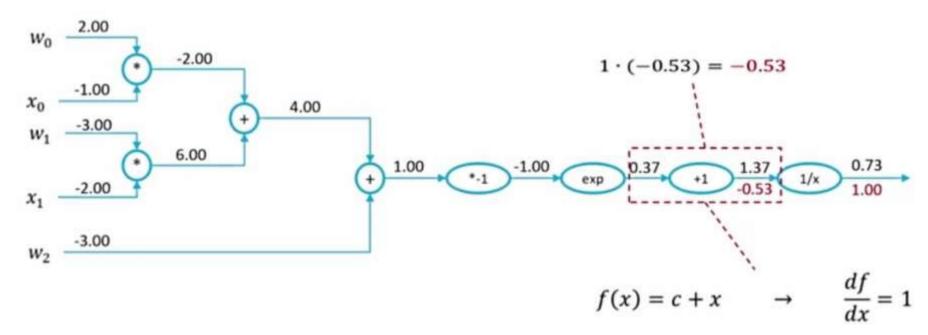


$$f(w,x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(w_0 x_0 + w_1 x_1 + w_2)}}$$



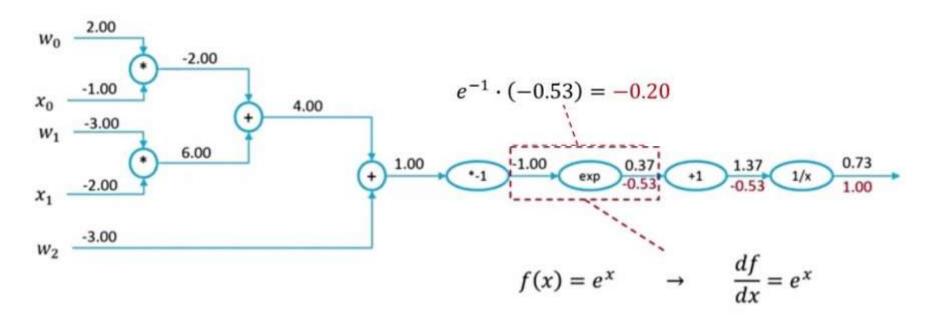


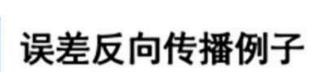
$$f(w,x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(w_0 x_0 + w_1 x_1 + w_2)}}$$



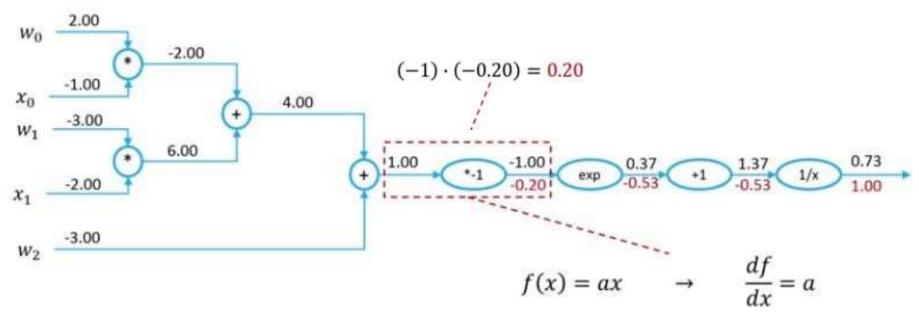


$$f(w,x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(w_0 x_0 + w_1 x_1 + w_2)}}$$



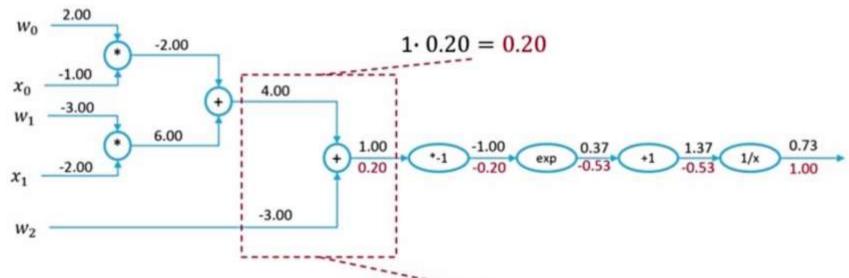


$$f(w,x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(w_0 x_0 + w_1 x_1 + w_2)}}$$





$$f(w,x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(w_0 x_0 + w_1 x_1 + w_2)}}$$

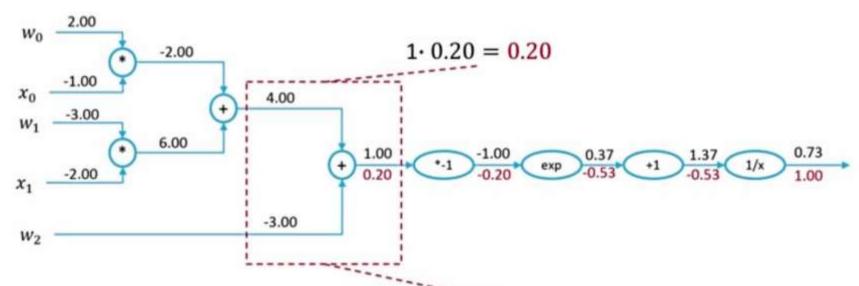




$$f(x) = x + x'$$
 \rightarrow $\frac{df}{dx} = 1$



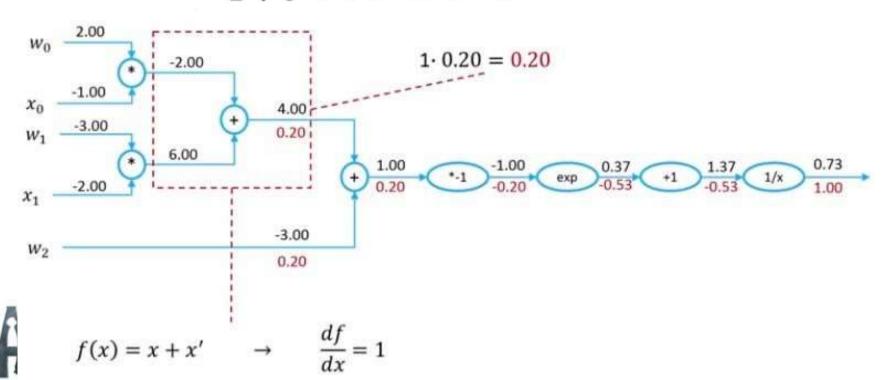
$$f(w,x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(w_0 x_0 + w_1 x_1 + w_2)}}$$



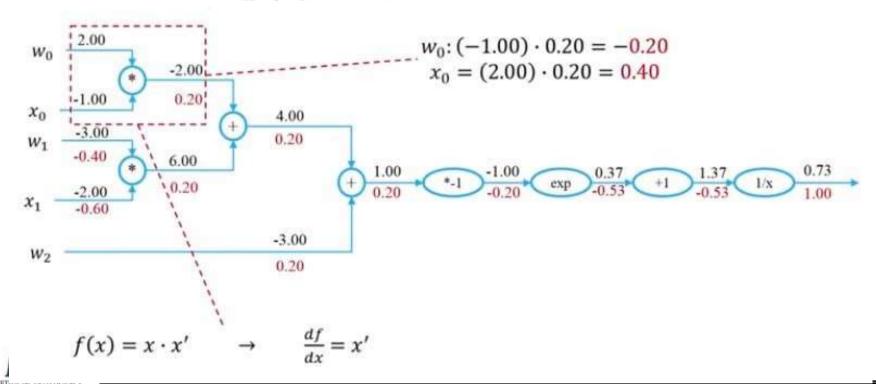


$$f(x) = x + x'$$
 \rightarrow $\frac{df}{dx} = 1$

$$f(w,x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(w_0x_0 + w_1x_1 + w_2)}}$$

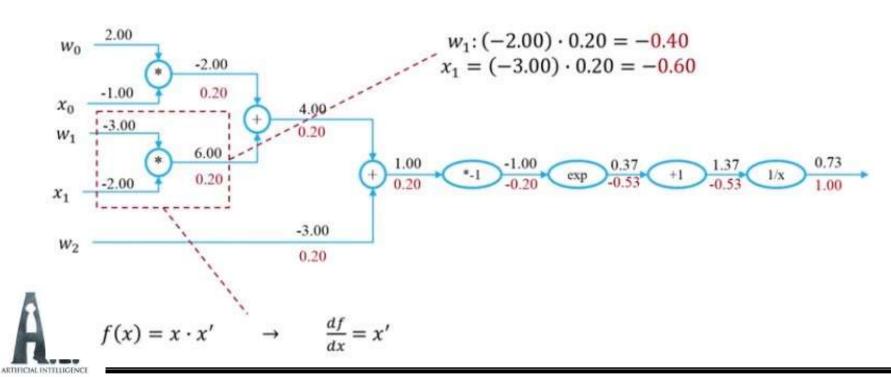


$$f(w,x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(w_0 x_0 + w_1 x_1 + w_2)}}$$





$$f(w,x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(w_0 x_0 + w_1 x_1 + w_2)}}$$

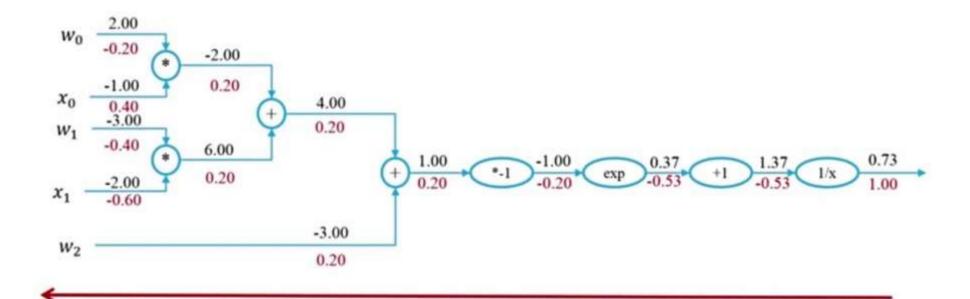




A

误差反向传播例子

$$f(w,x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(w_0x_0 + w_1x_1 + w_2)}}$$



反向传播算法

詳梯度

分两种情况计算 $\frac{\partial E_d}{\partial net_i}$

$$\Delta w_{ji} = -\eta \, \frac{\partial E_d}{\partial w_{ji}}$$

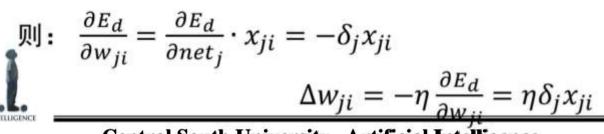
情况1:输出单元

$$\frac{\partial E_d}{\partial net_j} = \frac{\partial E_d}{\partial o_j} \cdot \frac{\partial o_j}{\partial net_j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial o_j} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k \in outputs} (t_k - o_k)^2 \cdot \frac{\partial f(net_j)}{\partial net_j}$$

除了
$$k=j$$
外,其他输出单元 k 的导数 $\frac{\partial}{\partial o_j}(t_k-o_k)^2$ 为0
$$\frac{\partial E_d}{\partial o_j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial o_j} \frac{1}{2} (t_j-o_j)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 2(t_j-o_j) \frac{\partial}{\partial o_j} (t_j-o_j) = -(t_j-o_j)$$

$$\frac{\partial f(net_j)}{\partial net_j} = o_j(1 - o_j)$$

所以:
$$\frac{\partial E_d}{\partial net_j} = -(t_j - o_j)o_j(1 - o_j)$$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial E_d}{\partial net_j} = -\delta_j$



$$\Delta w_{ji} = -\eta \frac{\partial E_d}{\partial w_{ii}} = \eta \delta_j x_{ji}$$

反向传播算法

$$\Delta w_{ji} = -\eta \, \frac{\partial E_d}{\partial w_{ji}}$$

十算梯度
情况2:隐层单元
$$\Delta w_{ji} = -\eta \frac{\partial E_d}{\partial w_{ji}}$$
$$= \sum_{k} \frac{\partial E_d}{\partial net_k} \cdot \frac{\partial net_k}{\partial net_j} = \sum_{k} -\delta_k \cdot \frac{\partial net_k}{\partial net_j} = \sum_{k} -\delta_k \cdot \frac{\partial net_k}{\partial o_j} \cdot \frac{\partial o_j}{\partial net_j}$$
$$= \sum_{k} -\delta_k w_{kj} \frac{\partial o_j}{\partial net_j} = \sum_{k} -\delta_k w_{kj} o_j (1 - o_j)$$

$$\diamondsuit \frac{\partial E_d}{\partial net_i} = -\delta_j$$

k为所有与i连接的下游神经元

即:
$$\delta_j = o_j(1-o_j)\sum_k \delta_k w_{kj}$$

则:
$$\frac{\partial E_d}{\partial w_{ji}} = \frac{\partial E_d}{\partial net_j} \cdot x_{ji} = -\delta_j x_{ji}$$

$$\Delta w_{ji} = -\eta \frac{\partial E_d}{\partial w_{ji}} = \eta \delta_j x_{ji}$$



Backpropagation Learning

BP算法中权值的修正公式

$$\Delta w_{ji} = \eta \delta_j o_i$$

$$\delta_j = o_j (1 - o_j)(t_j - o_j) \qquad \text{if } j \text{ is an output unit}$$

$$\delta_j = o_j (1 - o_j) \sum_k \delta_k w_{kj} \qquad \text{if } j \text{ is a hidden unit}$$

is a constant called the learning rate t_j is the correct (expected-teacher) output for unit j o_j is the computed (current) output for unit j δ_j is the error measure for unit j



Error Backpropagation step 1

◇ 首先计算输出层单元的误差,并用该误差调整输出层的权值

Current output: $o_i=0.2$

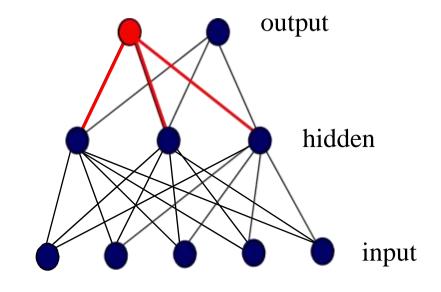
Correct output: t_i =1.0

Error $\delta_j = o_j(1-o_j)(t_j-o_j)$

0.2(1-0.2)(1-0.2)=0.128

Update weights into *j*

$$\Delta w_{ji} = \eta \delta_j o_i$$



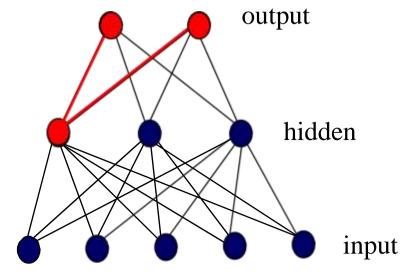




Error Backpropagation step 2

参接着根据输出层的误差计算隐层单元的误差.

$$\delta_j = o_j (1 - o_j) \sum_k \delta_k w_{kj}$$







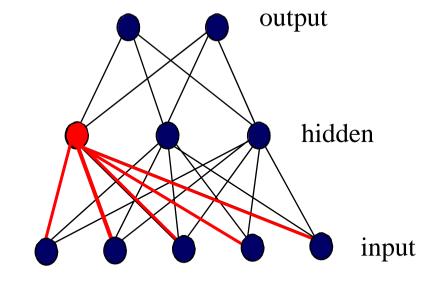
Error Backpropagation step 3

最后根据隐层单元的误差调整下层的权值.

$$\delta_j = o_j (1 - o_j) \sum_k \delta_k w_{kj}$$

Update weights into j

$$\Delta w_{ji} = \eta \delta_j o_i$$





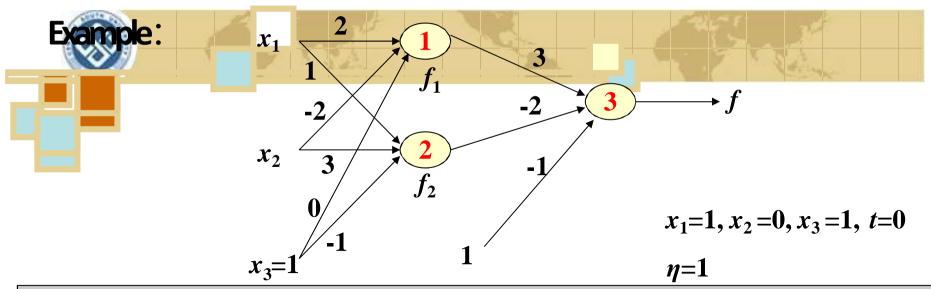


Backpropagation Learning

♦ BP算法

- 1. 初始化权及阈值为小的随机数
- 2. 给出输入 x_0 , $x_1...x_{n-1}$ 及期望输出 d_0 , d_1 , d_{n-1}
- 3. 逐层计算输出
- 4. 修正权值
- 5. 重复(3)~(5),直到对所有样本权值不变





$$f_1 = s(1 \times 2 + 0 \times (-2) + 1 \times 0) = s(2) = 1/(1 + e^{-2}) = 0.881$$

$$f_2 = s(1 \times 1 + 0 \times 3 + 1 \times (-1)) = s(0) = 1/(1 + e^{0}) = 0.5$$

$$f = s(0.881 \times 3 + 0.5 \times (-2) + 1 \times (-1)) = s(0.643) = 0.655$$

$$\delta = 0.655 \times (1 - 0.655) \times (0 - 0.655) = -0.148$$

$$\delta_1 = 0.881 \times (1 - 0.881) \times (-0.148 \times 3) = -0.047$$

$$\delta_2 = 0.5 \times (1 - 0.5) \times (-0.148 \times -2) = 0.074$$

$$w_{11} = 2 + 1 \times (-0.047) = 1.953$$

$$w_{12} = -2 + 0 \times (-0.047) = -2$$

$$w_{21} = 1 + 1 \times 0.074 = 1.074$$

$$w_{31} = 3 + 0.881 \times (-0.148) = 2.870$$

$$w_{32} = -2 + 0.5 \times (-0.148) = -2.074$$





Sample: Matlab & BP

- ♦ 药品销量预测
 - 下表为某药品的销售情况
 - 预测方法采用滚动预测方式,即用前三个月的销售 量来预测第四个月的销售量,如此反复直至满足预 测精度要求为止。
 - 构建三层BP神经网络:输入层有三个结点,隐含层结点数为5,隐含层的激活函数为tansig;输出层结点数为1个,输出层的激活函数为logsig

月份	1	2	3	4	5	6
销量	2056	2395	2600	2298	1634	1600
月份	7	8	9	10	11	12
销量	1873	1478	1900	1500	2046	1556





Sample: Matlab & BP

%每个用销量和一枚四百货输入

P=[0.5152

0.8173

1.0000;

0.8173

1.0000

0.7308;

1.0000 0.7308

0.1390;

0.7308 0.1390

0.1087;

0.1390 0.1087

0.3520;

0.1087 0.3520

0.0000;]';

0.1087 0.3520 0.0000 0.3761];





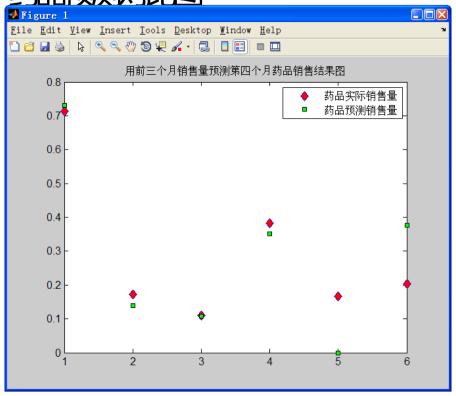
- ※创建一个BP神经网络,每一个输入向量的取值范围为 [0,1],隐含层有5个神经元,输出层有一个神经元,隐含层的激活函数为tansig,输出层的激活函数为logsig,训练函数为梯度下降函数
 - net=newff([0 1;0 1;0 1], [5,1],
 {'tansig','logsig'},'traingd');
 - net.trainParam.epochs=15000;
- 💠 %设置学习速率为0.1
 - **LP.Ir=0.1**;
 - net.trainParam.goal=0.01;
- net=train(net,P,T);

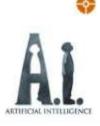




Sample: Matlab & BP

BPIXXY名应用于药品添加以北/冬





由对比图可以看出预测效果与实际存在一定误差,此误差可以通过增加运行步数和提高预设误差精度业进一步缩小



Successful Applications

- Text to Speech (NetTalk)
- Fraud detection
- Financial Applications
 - HNC (eventually bought by Fair Isaac)
- Chemical Plant Control
 - Pavillion Technologies
- Automated Vehicles
- Game Playing
 - Neurogammon
- Handwriting recognition

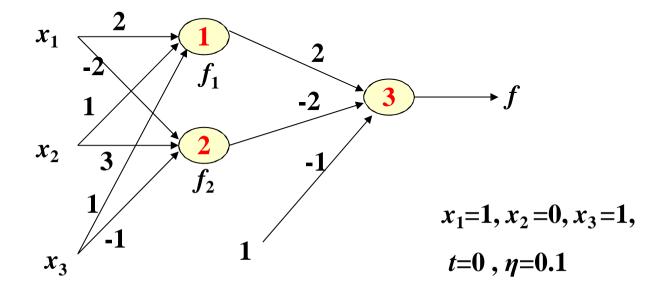




- AI Studio[EB/OL].
 https://aistudio.baidu.com/aistudio/course
- ♦ 从浅层网络到深度网络
- ♦ 卷积神经网络



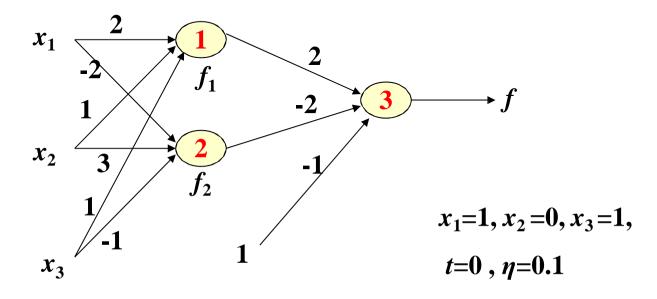
作业 (30分)



假设有如上结构的神经网络,其中每个神经元为Sigmoid函数。

- (1) 如果初始值为 $x_1=1,x_2=0,x_3=1$, 试给出所有隐藏层和输出层神经元的输入;
- (2) 利用反向传播算法更新参数,学习率为0.1,试给出第一次更新后的参数值,



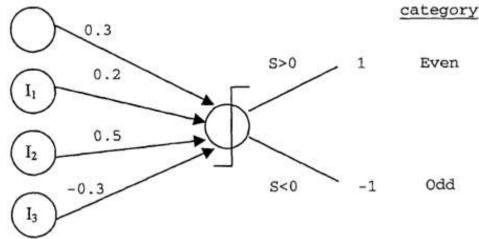


假设有如上结构的神经网络,其中每个神经元为ReLU函数。

- (1) 如果初始值为 $x_1=1,x_2=0,x_3=1$, 试给出所有隐藏层和输出层神经元的输入;
- (2) 利用反向传播算法更新参数,学习率为0.1,试给出第一次更新后的参数值,

注意:权值的修正公式 δ 变化





- 训练一个感知器用以判断输入的三个整数之积是偶数还是奇数。该感知器有三个输入Ⅰ₂~Ⅰ₃分别对应输入三个整数,若是偶数,则输入值为+1,否则为-1。
 - 1 为什么需要第4个输入端? 其输入值应该设为多少?
 - 2 对于2*3*4,该感知判断其结果是奇数还是偶数?





实验三 神经网络

一、实验目的

理解反向传播网络的结构和原理,掌握反向传播算法对神经元的训练过程, 了解反向传播公式。通过构建 BP 网络实例,熟悉前馈网络的原理及结构。

二、实验内容

- 1. 通过 BP 网络各项参数的不同设置,观察 BP 算法的学习效果。观察比较 BP 网络 拓朴结构及其它各项参数变化对于训练结果的影响。观察并分析不同训练数据对相同拓朴结构的 BP 网络建模的影响。
- 2. 设计简单的感知器,实现简单的逻辑运算(与、或)等,也可做其他 更复杂的问题。





实验三 神经网络

三、实验环境

以下两种实验环境可供选择:

1. 神经网络可视化实验环境,如图 3 所示。

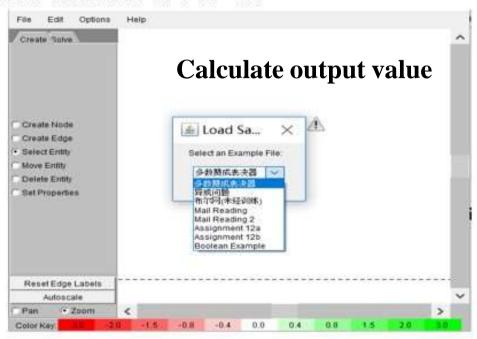
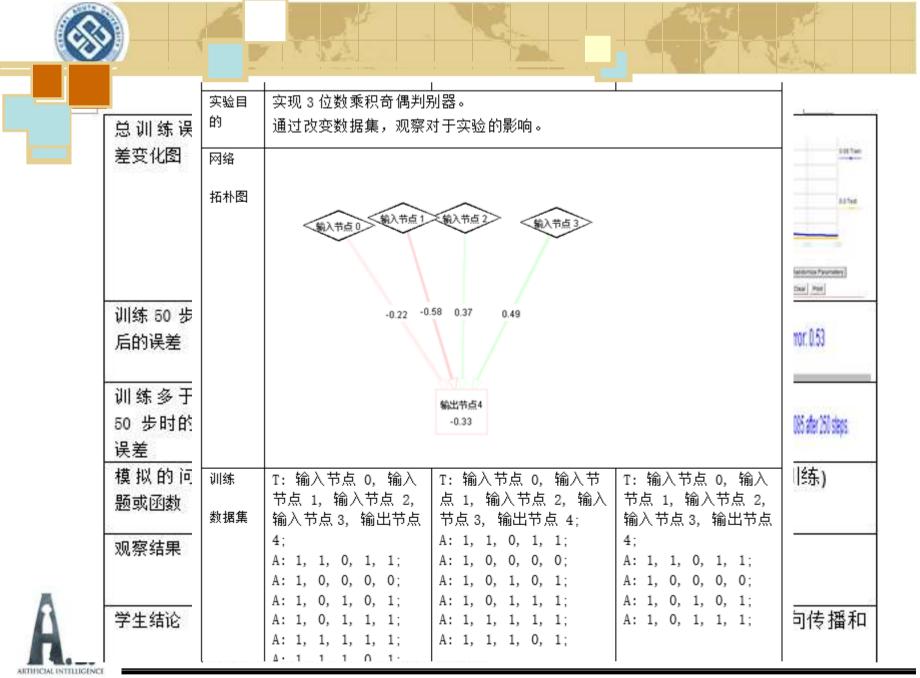




图 3 神经网络可视化实验环境

2. C++语言编程环境,语言环境可以自选。





◆ **任务内容**:本次利用飞桨动态图搭建一个全连接神经网络,对包含不同车辆的图像进行分类。

◆ 实践平台: 百度AI实训平台-AI Studio

◆ 实践环境: Python3.7, 飞桨2.0







数据说明里 标签值说明: 1="汽车"!, 2="摩托车", 3="货车"



https://aistudio.baidu.com/aistudio/projectdetail/1799981?channelType=0&channel=0



- > 网上公开的车辆图像数据集:
 - ✓ 数据来源:摩托车、家用汽车、货车数据来自2005 PASCAL 视觉类挑战赛 (VOC2005) 所使用的数据的筛选处理结果, 货车图片来自网络收集,后期通过筛选处理得到。
 - ✓ 数据格式: 3*120*120
 - ▶ 特别提示: 本实践所用数据集均来自互联网, 请勿用于商务用途。



