

Extreme Learn Machines (极限学习机)

—— Python 实现

Outline

1. ELM简介
2. ELM原理
3. Python实现
4. 总结

ELM简介

极限学习机(Extreme Learning Machine) ELM，是由黄广斌教授提出来的求解单隐层神经网络的算法。ELM最大的特点是对于传统的神经网络，尤其是单隐层前馈神经网络，在保证学习精度的前提下比传统的学习算法速度更快。

该算法在网络参数的确定过程中,隐层节点参数随机选取,在训练过程中无需调节,只需要设置隐含层神经元的个数,便可以获得唯一的最优解;而网络的外权(即输出权值)是通过最小化平方损失函数得到的最小二乘解。这样网络参数的确定过程中无需任何迭代步骤,从而大大降低了网络参数的调节时间。

ELM原理

针对训练数据样本 \mathbf{x} ,具有 L 个隐层神经元的单隐层前向神经网络的输出函数表达式为:

$$f_L(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^L \beta_i G(\mathbf{a}_i, b_i, \mathbf{x}) \quad (1)$$

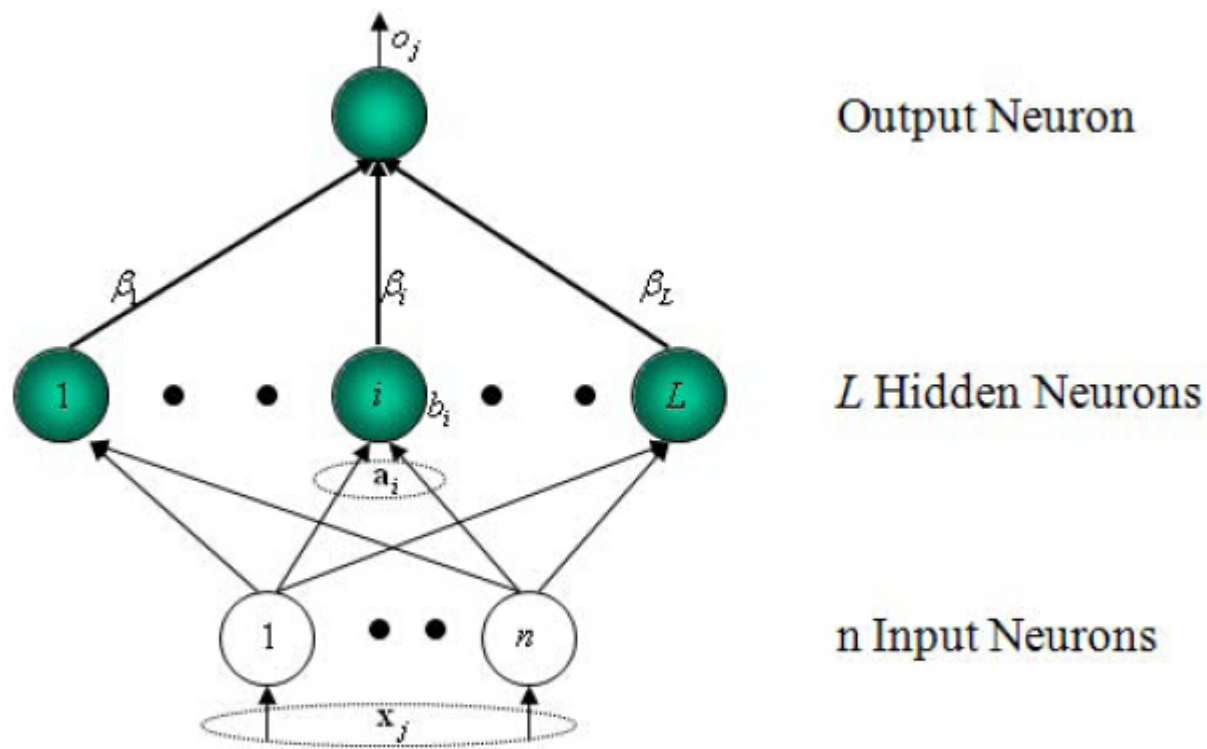
针对加法型的隐层节点

$$G(\mathbf{a}_i, b_i, \mathbf{x}) = g(\mathbf{a}_i \cdot \mathbf{x} + b_i) \quad (2) \quad \text{其中 } \mathbf{a}_i \text{ 是输入权重, } b_i \text{ 是隐层单元的偏置}$$

针对径向基函数神经网络的隐层节点

$$G(\mathbf{a}_i, b_i, \mathbf{x}) = g(b_i \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}_i\|) \quad (3) \quad \mathbf{a}_i \text{ 和 } b_i \text{ (} b_i > 0 \text{)} \text{ 分别表示第 } i \text{ 个径向基函数 (RBF) 节点的中心和影响因子}$$

SLFN (单隐层前馈神经网络)



对于一个单隐层神经网络，假设有 N 个任意的样本 (X_i, t_i) ，其中 $X_i = [x_{i1}, x_{i2}, \dots, x_{in}]^T \in R^n$ ， $t_i = [t_{i1}, t_{i2}, \dots, t_{im}]^T \in R^m$ ，对于一个有 L 个隐层节点的单隐层神经网络可以表示为：

$$\sum_{i=1}^L \beta_i g(W_i \cdot X_j + b_i) = o_j, j = 1, \dots, N \quad (1)$$

其中， $g(x)$ 为激活函数， $W_i = [w_{i,1}, w_{i,2}, \dots, w_{i,n}]^T$ 为输入权重， β_i 为输出权重， b_i 是第 i 个隐层单元的偏置。

Figure 1: SLFN: additive hidden nodes
<http://blog.csdn.net/google19890102>

单隐层神经网络学习的目标是使得输出的误差最小，可以表示为

$$\sum_{j=1}^N \|o_j - t_j\| = 0 \quad (1)$$

即存在 β_i , W_i , b_i 和 g ,
使得

$$\sum_{i=1}^L \beta_i g(W_i \cdot X_j + b_i) = t_j, \quad j = 1, \dots, N \quad (2)$$

可以矩阵表示为 $\mathbf{H}\beta = \mathbf{T}$ (3)

其中, \mathbf{H} 是隐层节点的输出 β 为输出权重, \mathbf{T} 为期望输出。

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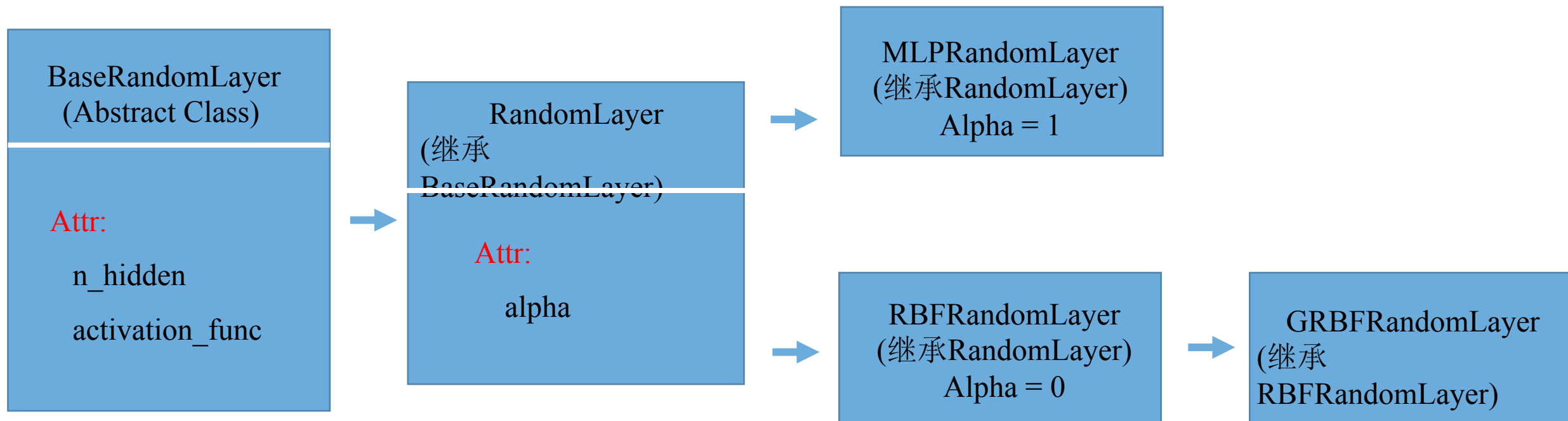
$$\begin{aligned} & H(W_1, \dots, W_L, b_1, \dots, b_L, X_1, \dots, X_L) \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} g(W_1 \cdot X_1 + b_1) & \dots & g(W_L \cdot X_1 + b_L) \\ \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ g(W_1 \cdot X_N + b_1) & \dots & g(W_L \cdot X_N + b_L) \end{bmatrix}_{N \times L} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{T} = \begin{bmatrix} T_1^T \\ \vdots \\ T_N^T \end{bmatrix}_{N \times m} \quad \beta = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_L^T \end{bmatrix}_{L \times m}$$

经推导可得 $\hat{\beta} = \arg \min_{\beta} \|\mathbf{H}\beta - \mathbf{T}\| = \mathbf{H}^\dagger \mathbf{T}$ (4)

Python实现

random_layer.py

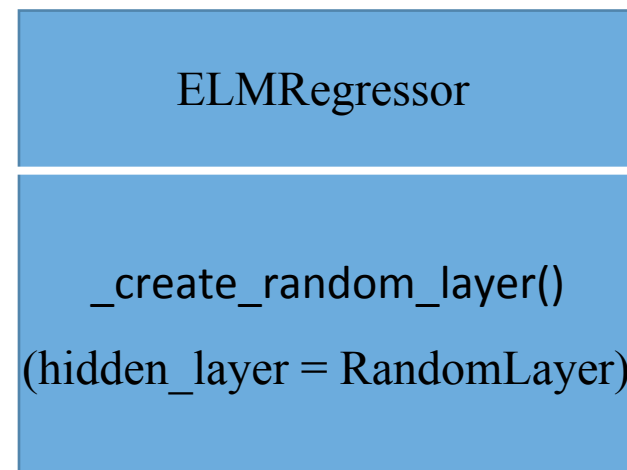
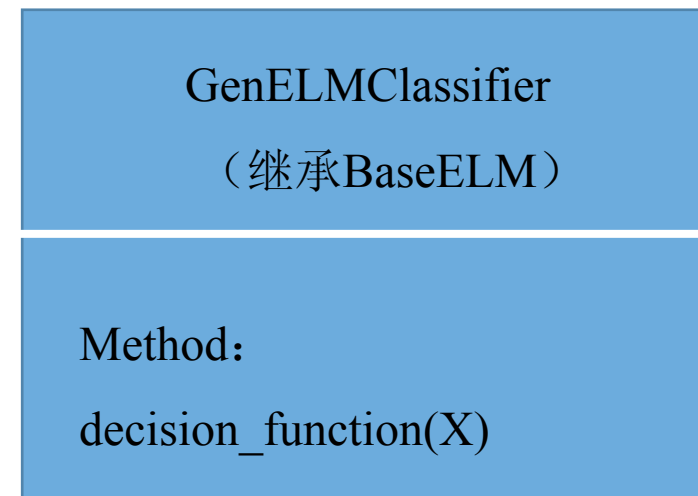
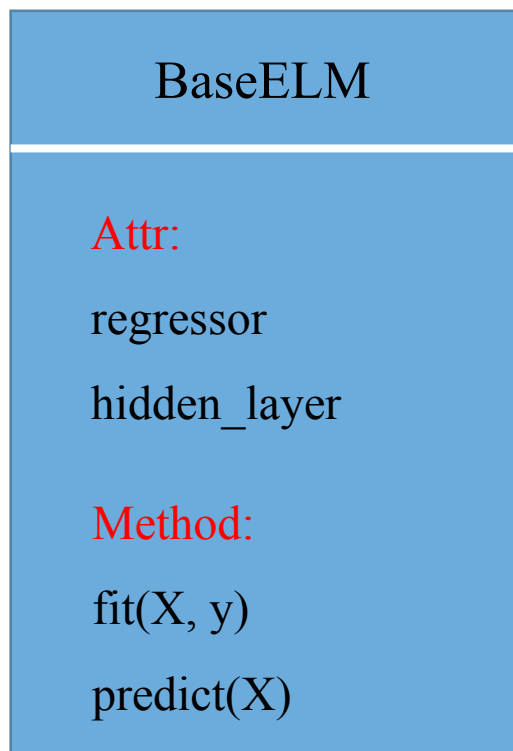


$\text{input_activation} = \alpha * \text{mlp_activation} + (1-\alpha) * \text{rbf_activation}$

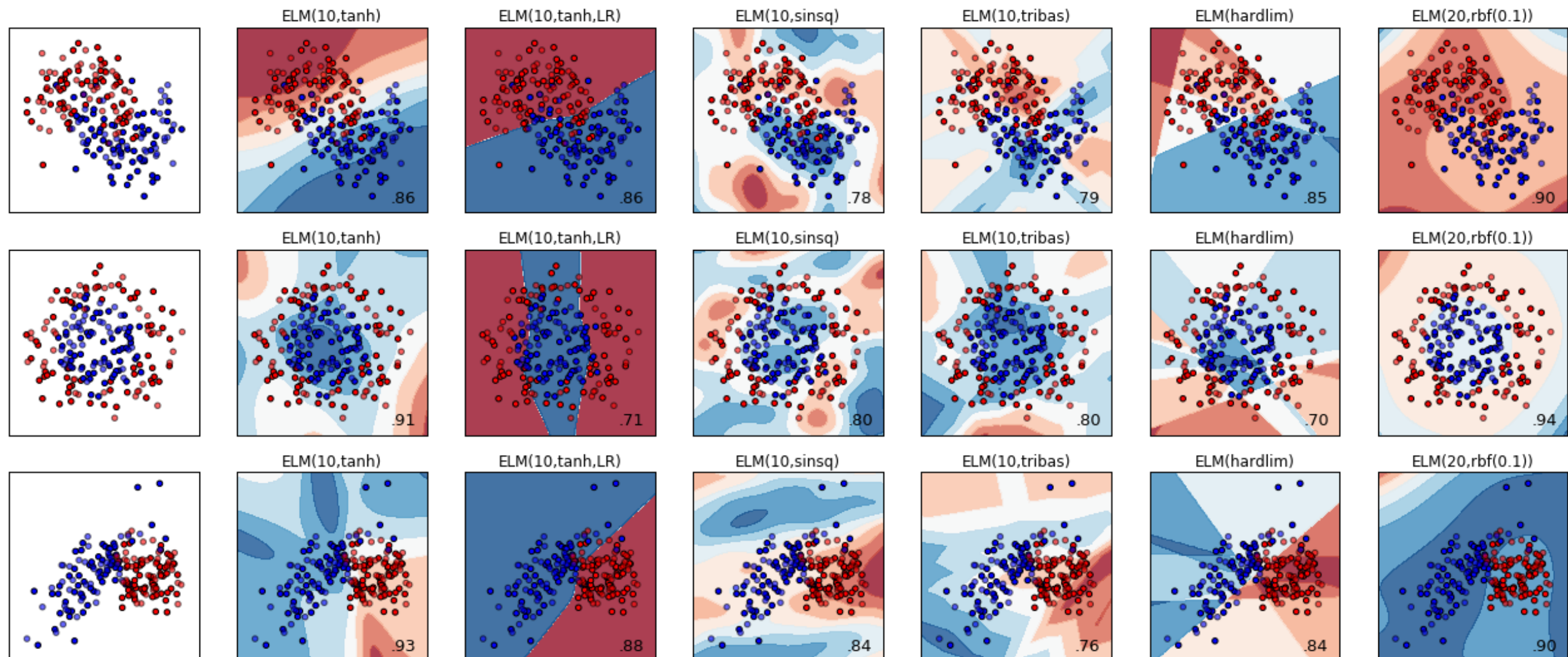
$\text{mlp_activation}(x) = \text{dot}(x, \text{weights}) + \text{bias}$

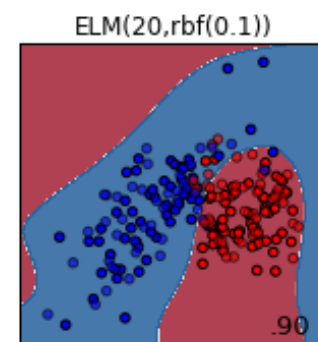
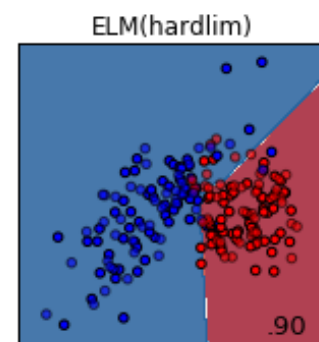
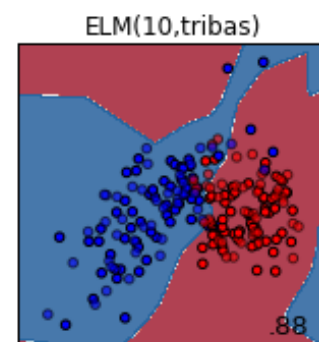
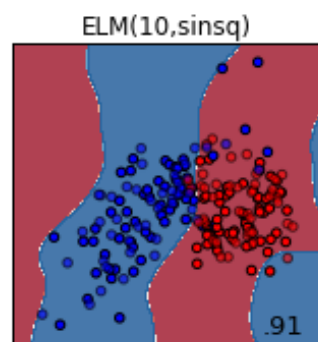
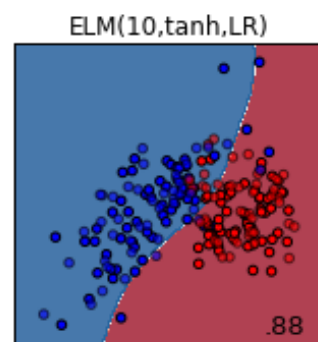
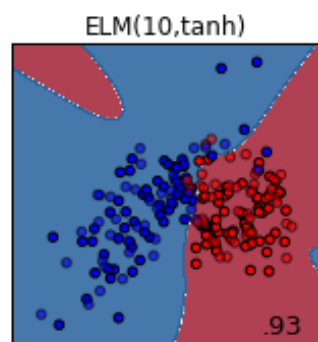
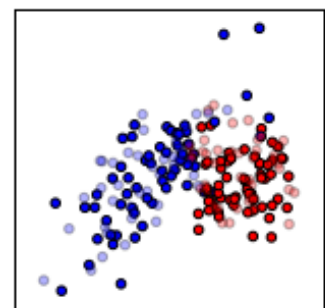
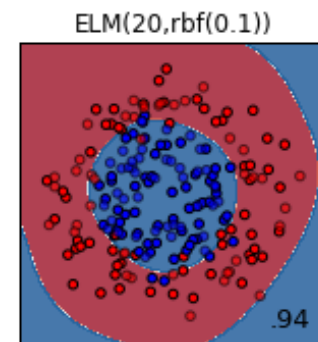
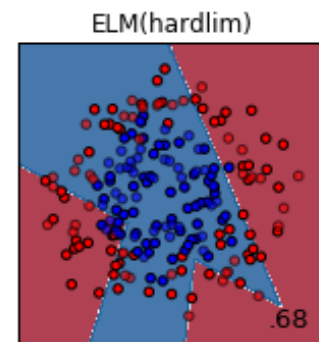
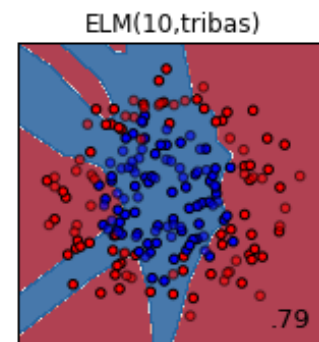
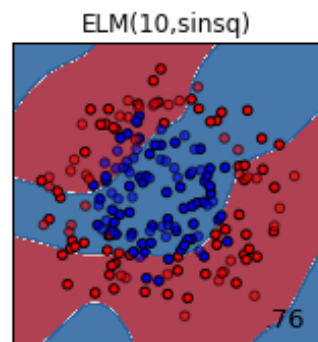
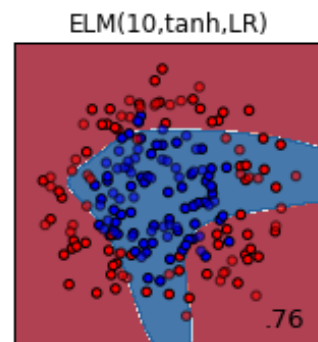
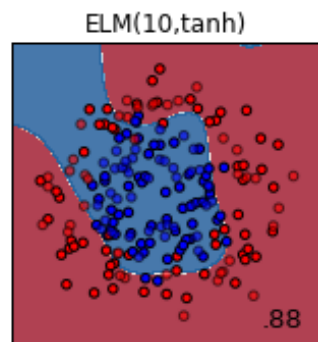
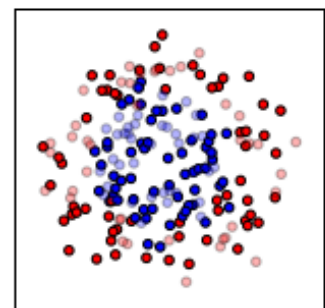
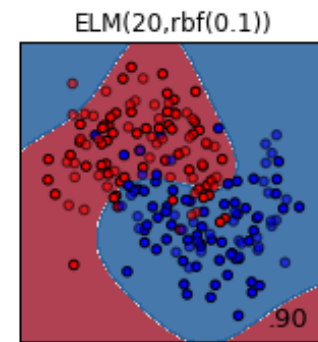
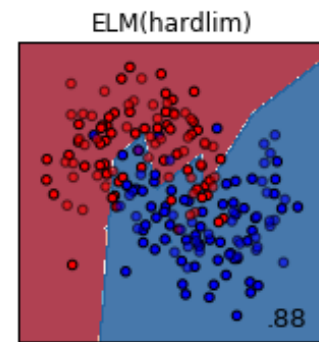
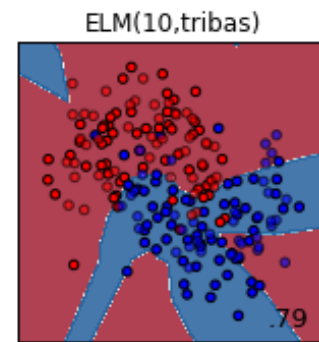
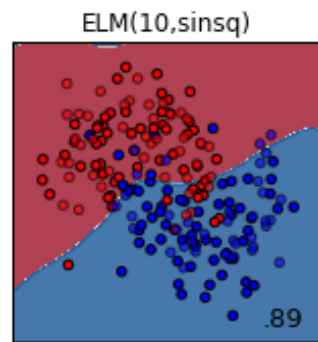
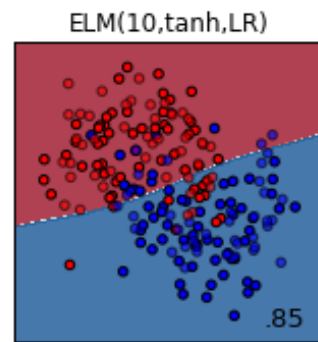
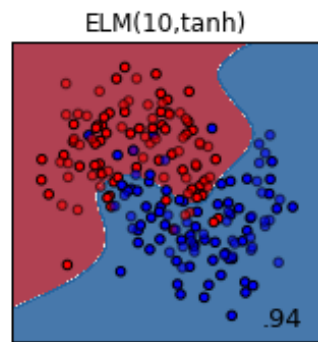
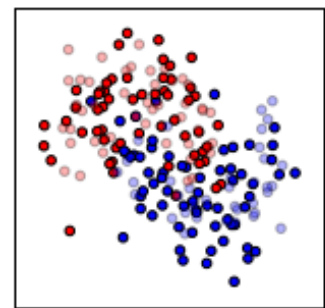
$\text{rbf_activation}(x) = \text{rbf_width} * \|x - \text{center}\|/\text{radius}$

elm.py

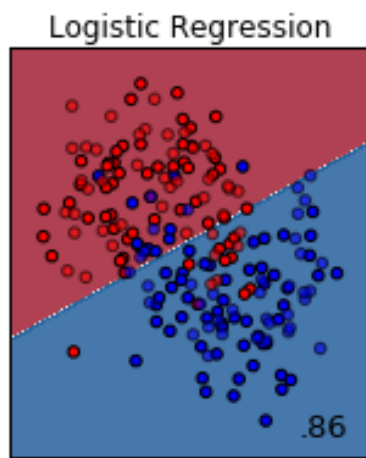
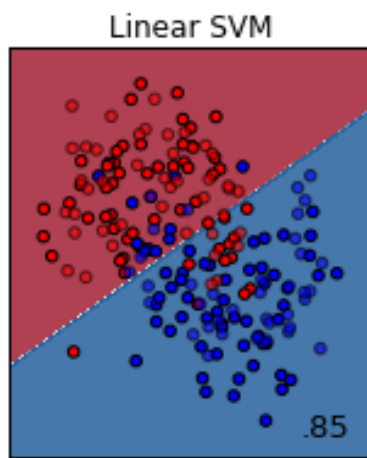
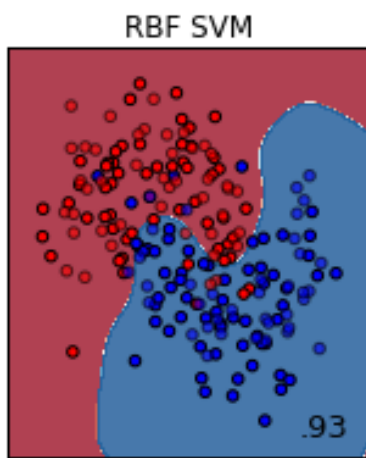
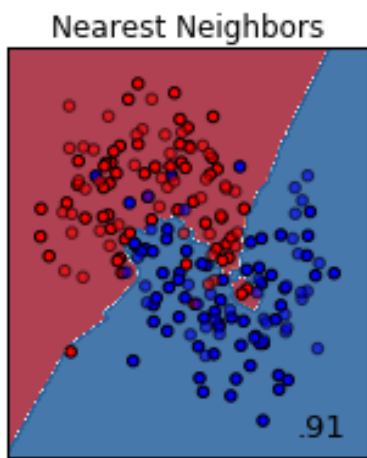
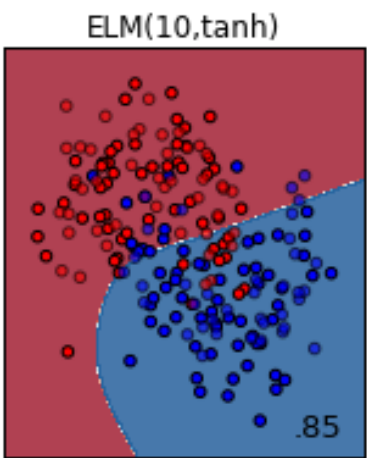
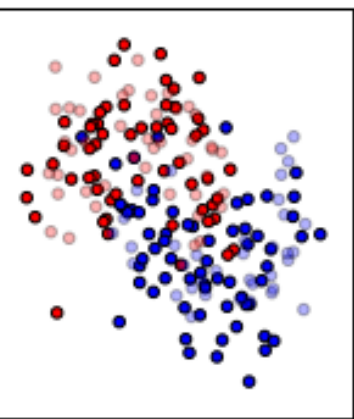


plot_elm_comparison.py

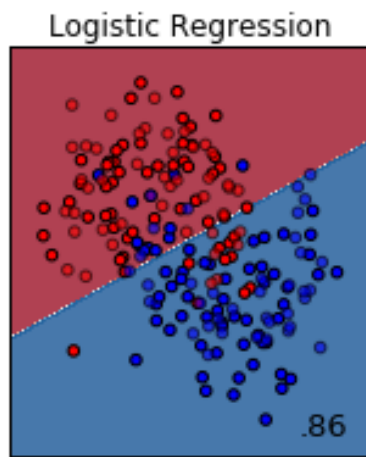
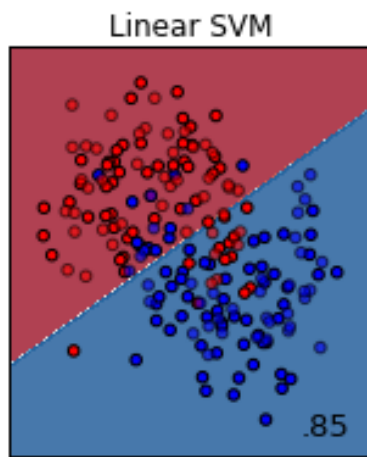
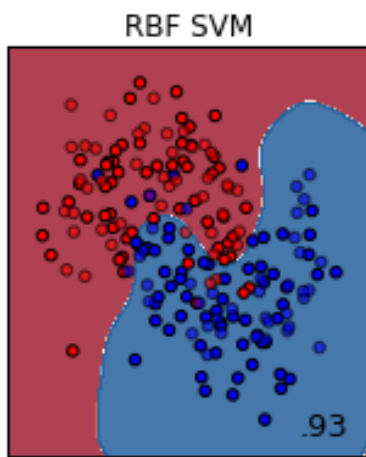
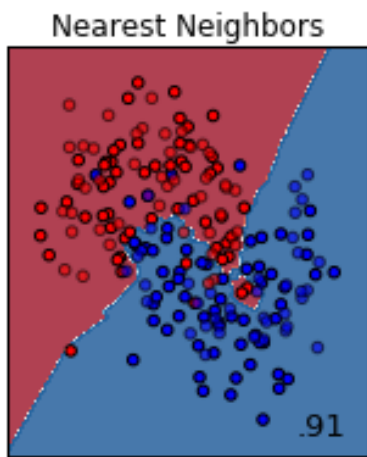
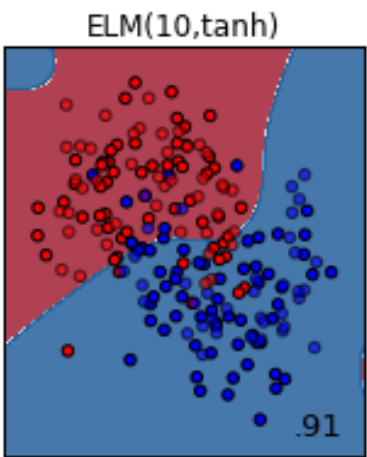
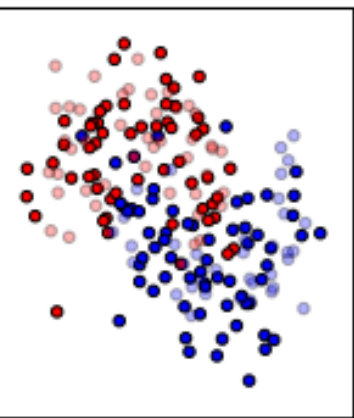




First time



Second time



总结

- 基础知识
- 整个程序的结构
- Sklearn库

Any Question ?

Thanks for listening

References:

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