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一类神经网络逼近可积函数

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【摘要】 用连续模刻画了实轴上 Cardaliguet-Eurrard 型神经网络算子逼近连续函数速度的上界估计, 同时, 对于 Lebesgue 可积函数的逼近, 构造相应的神经网络算子, 并且给出其逼近速度的 Jackson 型估计.

【关键词】 神经网络; 算子; 逼近; 连续模

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Approximation by a class of neural networks to integrable function

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Abstract: The estimates of approximation rate for Cardaliguet-Eurrard type neural networks operators approximating the continuous functions over the real line were given by the modulus of continuity. At the same time, in the case of approximating Lebesgue integrable function, we construct the correspondent neural network operators, and use Jackson type inequality to determine its rate of approximation.

Key words: neural networks; operator; approximation; modulus of continuity

函数逼近是前向神经网络的一项重要功能. 近年来关于单隐层前向神经网络逼近能力的研究层出不穷, 主要结果可参见文献[1~5]. 如何构造出具体的神经网络算子并实现神经网络的量化逼近是当前神经网络理论的一个重要研究方向. 目前, 关于神经网络构造有很多不同的方法, 在文献[7], 中 P. Cardaliaguet 与 G. Euvrard 构造出一种激活函数为钟型的神经网络算子. 一个函数 $b(x): R \rightarrow R$ 是钟型函数^[7-8], 是指 $b(x)$ 是 Lebegue 可积函数, 满足 $\int_R b(t) dt \neq 0$, 且存在 $a \in R$ 使得 $b(t)$

在 $(-\infty, a)$ 非减, 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 非增; 如果 $a = 0$, 则 $b(t)$ 被称为中心钟型函数.

假定非负函数 $b(t)$ 为具有紧支集 $[-T, T]$ ($T > 0$) 的中心钟型函数, 记 $I_1 := \int_{-T}^T b(t) dt$, 则 $I_1 > 0$. 对于 f 为 R 上连续有界或一致连续函数, 文献[8] 引入了如下的神经网络算子

$$F_n(f, x) := \sum_{k=-n^2}^{n^2} \frac{f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)}{In^\alpha} b\left(n^{1-\alpha}\left(x - \frac{k}{n}\right)\right),$$

其中 $0 < \alpha < 1$ 为固定常数, $x \in R, n \in N$. 并得

到如下的逼近速度估计：

定理A 令 $x \in R, T > 0, n \in N$, 则当 $n \geq \max(T + |x|, T^{-\frac{1}{\alpha}})$ 时, 成立

$$|F_n(f, x) - f(x)| \leq |f(x)| + \left| \sum_{k=\lceil nx - Tn^\alpha \rceil}^{\lfloor nx + Tn^\alpha \rfloor} \frac{1}{In^\alpha} b\left(n^{1-\alpha}\left(x - \frac{k}{n}\right)\right) - 1 \right| + \frac{b^*}{I} \left(2T + \frac{1}{n^\alpha} \right) \omega\left(f, \frac{T}{n^{1-\alpha}}\right) \quad (1)$$

式(1)中 $\omega(f, \delta)$ 为 f 在 R 上的连续模(参见文献[6]), $\lceil \alpha \rceil$ 表示不小于 α 的最小整数, $\lfloor \alpha \rfloor$ 表示不大于 α 的最大整数, $b^* = \sup_{x \in R} |b(x)|$.

显然, 估计式(1)的第一项是极为繁杂的. 文献[8]仅证明其收敛于 0, 没有给出收敛速度的估计. 本文的目的之一: 给出式(1)右边第一项的收敛速度估计, 从而便于计算该神经网络的逼近速度; 目的之二: 我们修正该神经网络算子为

$$L_n(f, x) := \sum_{k \in Z} \frac{n^{\frac{k+1}{n}}}{In^\alpha} f(t) dt - b\left(n^{1-\alpha}\left(x - \frac{k}{n}\right)\right),$$

其中有关符号同上, 即 $0 < \alpha < 1$ 为固定常数, $x \in R, n \in N$, 非负函数 $b(t)$ 为具有紧支集 $[-T, T]$ ($T > 0$) 的中心钟型函数, $I := \int_{-T}^T b(t) dt$, 并且考虑其对 R 上 Lebesgue 可积函数的全体 $L(R)$ 中函数的逼近. 本文的主要结果为:

定理1 设 $f \in C(R)$ 且一致连续, 令 $x \in R, T > 0, n \in N$, 则当 $n \geq \max(T + |x|, T^{-\frac{1}{\alpha}})$ 时, 成立

$$|F_n(f, x) - f(x)| \leq 6 \frac{b^*}{In^\alpha} |f(x)| + 2 \frac{b^* T}{I} \omega\left(f, \frac{T}{n^{1-\alpha}}\right).$$

定理2 设 $f \in L(R)$, 成立

$$\|L_n(f, x) - f(x)\|_{L(R)}$$

$$\leq \frac{\|f\|_{L(R)}}{I} \omega_1\left(b, \frac{1}{n^\alpha}\right) + \omega_1\left(f, \frac{T}{n^{1-\alpha}}\right),$$

其中 $\omega_1(f, \delta) = \sup_{|t| \leq \delta} \left\{ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(x+t) - f(x)| dx \right\}$

为 $f \in L(R)$ 的积分连续模.(参见文献[9]).

1 引理

为了证明定理, 我们需要几个引理.

引理1 在定理1的条件下,

(1) 当 $\lceil nx \rceil + 1 \leq k \leq \lfloor nx + Tn^\alpha \rfloor$ 时, 有

$$\int_k^{k+1} b\left(n^{1-\alpha}\left(x - \frac{t}{n}\right)\right) dt$$

$$\leq b\left(n^{1-\alpha}\left(x - \frac{k}{n}\right)\right) \leq \int_{k-1}^k b\left(n^{1-\alpha}\left(x - \frac{t}{n}\right)\right) dt.$$

(2) 当 $\lceil nx - Tn^\alpha \rceil \leq k \leq \lfloor nx \rfloor - 1$ 时, 有

$$\int_{k-1}^k b\left(n^{1-\alpha}\left(x - \frac{t}{n}\right)\right) dt$$

$$\leq b\left(n^{1-\alpha}\left(x - \frac{k}{n}\right)\right) \leq \int_k^{k+1} b\left(n^{1-\alpha}\left(x - \frac{t}{n}\right)\right) dt.$$

证明见文献[8].

引理2 在定理1的条件下, 记

$$S_n^1(x) = \sum_{k=\lceil nx \rceil + 1}^{\lfloor nx + Tn^\alpha \rfloor} \frac{1}{In^\alpha} b\left(n^{1-\alpha}\left(x - \frac{k}{n}\right)\right),$$

$$S_n^2(x) = \sum_{k=\lceil nx - Tn^\alpha \rceil}^{\lfloor nx \rfloor - 1} \frac{1}{In^\alpha} b\left(n^{1-\alpha}\left(x - \frac{k}{n}\right)\right),$$

$$S_n^3(x) = \frac{1}{In^\alpha} b\left(n^{1-\alpha}\left(x - \frac{\lceil nx \rceil}{n}\right)\right),$$

$$S_n^4(x) = \frac{1}{In^\alpha} b\left(n^{1-\alpha}\left(x - \frac{\lfloor nx \rfloor}{n}\right)\right).$$

下列估计式成立:

$$(1) |S_n^1(x) - \frac{1}{I} \int_{-T}^0 b(t) dt| \leq \frac{2b^*}{In^\alpha},$$

$$(2) |S_n^2(x) - \frac{1}{I} \int_0^T b(t) dt| \leq \frac{2b^*}{In^\alpha},$$

$$(3) |S_n^3(x)| \leq \frac{b^*}{In^\alpha},$$

$$(4) |S_n^4(x)| \leq \frac{b^*}{In^\alpha}.$$

证明:(1) 根据引理1, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{In^\alpha} \int_{\lceil nx \rceil + 1}^{\lfloor nx + Tn^\alpha \rfloor + 1} b\left(n^{1-\alpha}\left(x - \frac{t}{n}\right)\right) dt \\ & \leq S_n^1(x) \leq \frac{1}{In^\alpha} \int_{\lceil nx \rceil}^{\lfloor nx + Tn^\alpha \rfloor} b\left(n^{1-\alpha}\left(x - \frac{t}{n}\right)\right) dt, \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\Delta_1 := \frac{1}{I} \int_{\frac{n^{1-\alpha}(x - \frac{\lceil nx \rceil}{n})}{n}}^{\frac{n^{1-\alpha}(x - \frac{\lfloor nx \rfloor}{n})}{n}} b(t) dt - \frac{1}{I} \int_{-T}^0 b(t) dt \leq$$

$$S_n^1(x) - \frac{1}{I} \int_{-T}^0 b(t) dt \leq$$

$$\frac{1}{I} \int_{\frac{n^{1-\alpha}(x - \frac{\lceil nx \rceil}{n})}{n}}^{\frac{n^{1-\alpha}(x - \frac{\lfloor nx \rfloor}{n})}{n}} b(t) dt - \frac{1}{I} \int_{-T}^0 b(t) dt = \Delta_2$$

$$|\Delta_1| = \left| \frac{1}{I} \left(\int_{\frac{n^{1-\alpha}(x - \frac{\lceil nx \rceil}{n})}{n}}^{\frac{n^{1-\alpha}(x - \frac{\lfloor nx \rfloor}{n})}{n}} b(t) dt + \int_{\frac{n^{1-\alpha}(x - \frac{\lceil nx \rceil}{n})}{n}}^0 b(t) dt \right) \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{b^*}{In^a}(\lceil nx \rceil + 1 - nx),$$

类似地有

$$|\Delta_2| \leq \frac{b^*}{In^a}(\lceil nx \rceil + Tn^a - \lceil nx + Tn^a \rceil).$$

显然

$$\lceil nx \rceil + 1 - nx \geq \lceil nx \rceil + Tn^a - \lceil nx + Tn^a \rceil,$$

因此

$$\left| S_n^1(x) - \frac{1}{I} \int_{-T}^0 b(t) dt \right| \leq \frac{b^*}{In^a}(\lceil nx \rceil + 1 - nx) \leq \frac{2b^*}{In^a}.$$

即(1)成立,同理可证(2),(3),(4).

2 定理的证明

定理1的证明:

对于给定的 $0 < \alpha < 1, n \geq \max\{T + |x|, T^{-\frac{1}{\alpha}}\}$ 时,知(见文献[8])

$$-n^2 \leq nx - Tn^\alpha \leq nx + Tn^\alpha \leq n^2, \quad (2)$$

$$|F_n(f, x) - f(x)|$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left| \frac{1}{In^a} \sum_{k=-n^2}^{n^2} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) b\left(n^{1-\alpha}\left(x - \frac{k}{n}\right)\right) - f(x) \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{1}{In^a} \sum_{k=-n^2}^{\lceil nx - Tn^\alpha \rceil - 1} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) b\left(n^{1-\alpha}\left(x - \frac{k}{n}\right)\right) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{1}{In^a} \sum_{k=\lceil nx - Tn^\alpha \rceil}^{\lceil nx + Tn^\alpha \rceil} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) b\left(n^{1-\alpha}\left(x - \frac{k}{n}\right)\right) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{1}{In^a} \sum_{k=\lceil nx + Tn^\alpha \rceil + 1}^{n^2} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) b\left(n^{1-\alpha}\left(x - \frac{k}{n}\right)\right) - f(x) \right| \end{aligned}$$

注意到 $b(x)$ 的支集为 $[-T, T]$ 及式(2),有

$$|F_n(f, x) - f(x)|$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left| \frac{1}{In^a} \sum_{k=\lceil nx - Tn^\alpha \rceil}^{\lceil nx + Tn^\alpha \rceil} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) b\left(n^{1-\alpha}\left(x - \frac{k}{n}\right)\right) - f(x) \right| \\ &\leq \left| \sum_{k=\lceil nx - Tn^\alpha \rceil}^{\lceil nx + Tn^\alpha \rceil} \frac{f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) - f(x)}{In^a} b\left(n^{1-\alpha}\left(x - \frac{k}{n}\right)\right) \right| + \\ &\quad \left| f(x) \left[\frac{1}{In^a} \sum_{k=\lceil nx - Tn^\alpha \rceil}^{\lceil nx + Tn^\alpha \rceil} b\left(n^{1-\alpha}\left(x - \frac{k}{n}\right)\right) - 1 \right] \right| \\ &=: |I_1| + |I_2|. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

由于 $\left|x - \frac{k}{n}\right| \leq \frac{T}{n^{1-\alpha}}$,则有

$$|I_1| \leq \sum_{k=\lceil nx - Tn^\alpha \rceil}^{\lceil nx + Tn^\alpha \rceil} \frac{\omega\left(f, \left|x - \frac{k}{n}\right|\right)}{In^a} b\left(n^{1-\alpha}\left(x - \frac{k}{n}\right)\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \omega\left(f, \frac{T}{n^{1-\alpha}}\right) \sum_{k=\lceil nx - Tn^\alpha \rceil}^{\lceil nx + Tn^\alpha \rceil} \frac{1}{In^a} b\left(n^{1-\alpha}\left(x - \frac{k}{n}\right)\right) \\ &\leq \frac{2b^* T}{I} \omega\left(f, \frac{T}{n^{1-\alpha}}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

又应用引理中的记号,我们有

$$\begin{aligned} |I_2| &\leq |f(x)| \left| \frac{1}{In^a} \sum_{k=\lceil nx - Tn^\alpha \rceil}^{\lceil nx + Tn^\alpha \rceil} b\left(n^{1-\alpha}\left(x - \frac{k}{n}\right)\right) - 1 \right| \\ &\leq |f(x)| \left[\left| S_n^1(x) - \frac{1}{I} \int_{-T}^0 b(t) dt \right| + \left| S_n^2(x) - \frac{1}{I} \int_0^T b(t) dt \right| + |S_n^3(x)| + |S_n^4(x)| \right]. \end{aligned}$$

由引理2知,

$$|I_2| \leq 6 \frac{b^*}{In^a} |f(x)|. \quad (5)$$

由(3),(4),(5)得,

$$\begin{aligned} &|F_n(f, x) - f(x)| \\ &\leq 6 \frac{b^*}{In^a} |f(x)| + 2 \frac{b^* T}{I} \omega\left(f, \frac{T}{n^{1-\alpha}}\right). \end{aligned}$$

定理2的证明:

对于 $f \in L(R)$,

$$\begin{aligned} &L_n(f, x) - f(x) \\ &= \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{n \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} f(t) dt}{In^a} b\left(n^{1-\alpha}\left(x - \frac{k}{n}\right)\right) - f(x) \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{In^{\alpha-1}} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} f(t) dt b\left(n^{1-\alpha}\left(x - \frac{k}{n}\right)\right) \right] - \\ &\quad \frac{1}{In^{\alpha-1}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) b(n^{1-\alpha}(x-t)) dt + \\ &\quad \left[\frac{1}{In^{\alpha-1}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) b(n^{1-\alpha}(x-t)) dt - f(x) \right] \end{aligned}$$

作变量代换,注意到 $b(x)$ 的支集为 $[-T, T]$,且

$$I_1 := \int_{-T}^T b(t) dt, \text{ 有}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &L_n(f, x) - f(x) \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{In^{\alpha-1}} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} f(t) dt b\left(n^{1-\alpha}\left(x - \frac{k}{n}\right)\right) \right] - \\ &\quad \frac{1}{In^{\alpha-1}} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} f(t) b(n^{1-\alpha}(x-t)) dt + \\ &\quad \left[\frac{1}{In^{\alpha-1}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x-t) b(n^{1-\alpha}t) dt - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{1}{In^{\alpha-1}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) b(n^{1-\alpha}t) dt \right] \\ &=: u + v, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|u\|_{L(R)} &\leq \frac{1}{In^{a-1}} \sum_{k \in Z} \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} |f(t)| \left\| b\left(n^{1-a}\left(x - \frac{k}{n}\right)\right) - \right. \\ &\quad \left. b\left(n^{1-a}(x-t)\right) \right\|_{L(R)} dt \\ &\leq \frac{1}{I} \sum_{k \in Z} \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} |f(t)| \left\| b(x) - \right. \\ &\quad \left. b\left(x - n^{1-a}\left(t - \frac{k}{n}\right)\right) \right\|_{L(R)} dt \\ &\leq \frac{1}{I} \omega_1\left(b, \frac{1}{n^a}\right) \|f\|_{L(R)} \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|v\|_{L(R)} &= \left\| \frac{1}{In^{a-1}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x-t) b(n^{1-a}t) dt - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{1}{In^{a-1}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) b(n^{1-a}t) dt \right\|_{L(R)} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{In^{a-1}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \|f(x-t) - f(x)\|_{L(R)} |b(n^{1-a}t)| dt. \end{aligned}$$

由于当 $|t| > \frac{T}{n^{1-a}}$ 时, $b(n^{1-a}t) = 0$,

以及

$$I := \int_{-T}^T b(t) dt$$

知

$$\|v\|_{L(R)} \leq \frac{\omega_1\left(f, \frac{T}{n^{1-a}}\right)}{I} \|b\|_{L(R)} = \omega_1\left(f, \frac{T}{n^{1-a}}\right). \quad (8)$$

由(6),(7),(8)得,

$$\begin{aligned} \|L_n(f, x) - f(x)\|_{L(R)} &\leq \|u\|_{L(R)} + \|v\|_{L(R)} \leq \\ &\leq \frac{\|f\|_{L(R)}}{I} \omega_1\left(b, \frac{1}{n^a}\right) + \omega_1\left(f, \frac{T}{n^{1-a}}\right). \end{aligned}$$

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