

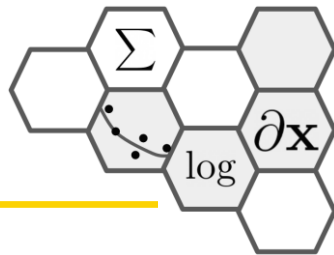
# LG U+ Why Not SW 캠프 6기 Python 데이터 분석 I

## Logistic Regression (2-class)

조준우

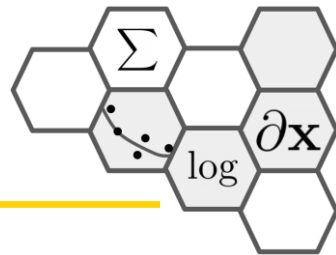
metamath@gmail.com

# 분류 모델

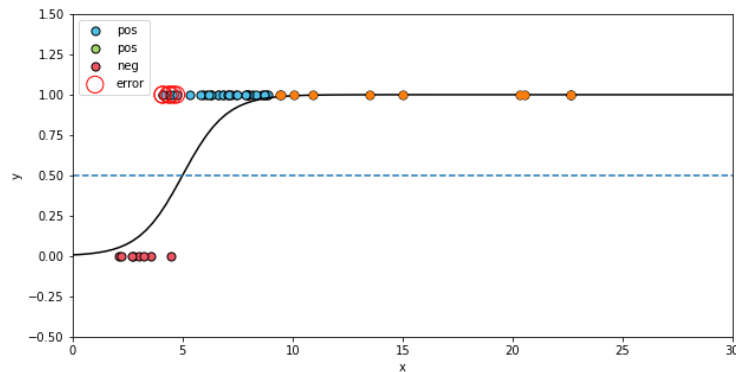
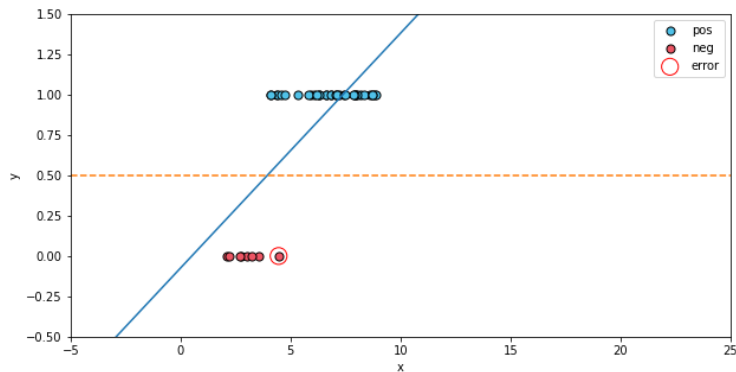


- 이산 타겟 변수와 입력의 관계를 찾는 모델
- 대표적인 알고리즘
  - 로지스틱 회귀
  - 결정 트리 Decision Tree
  - 나이브 베이즈 Naïve Bayes
- 응용분야
  - 스팸 필터링
  - 불량 검출
  - 개체 인식

# 두가지 관점



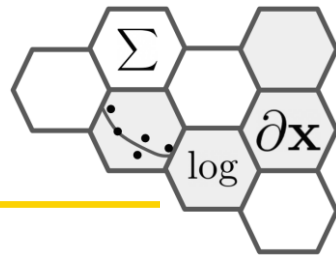
- 선형회귀에서 시작



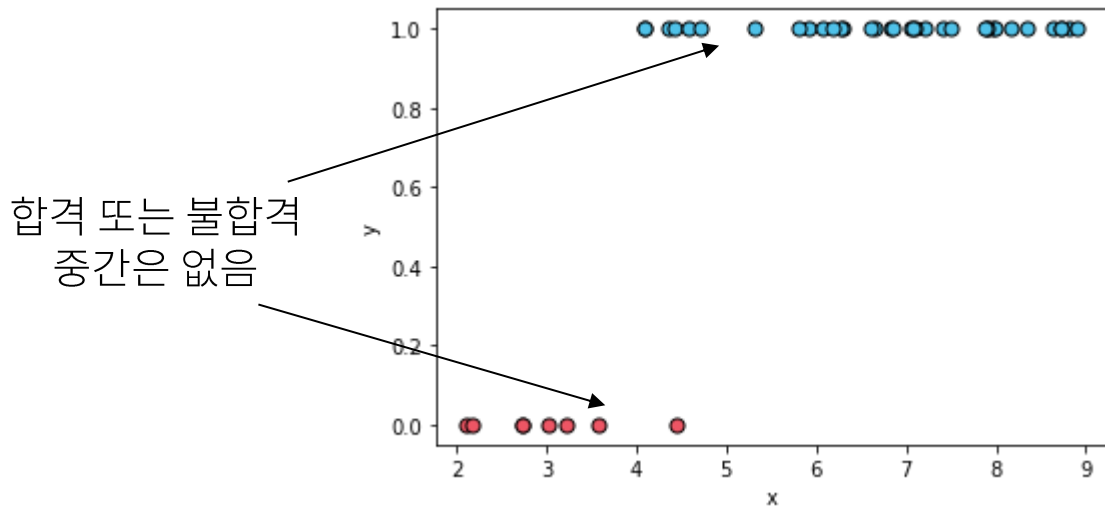
- 확률적 관점

$$p(C_1 | x) = \frac{p(x | C_1)p(C_1)}{p(x | C_1)p(C_1) + p(x | C_2)p(C_2)}$$

# 선형회귀에서 시작

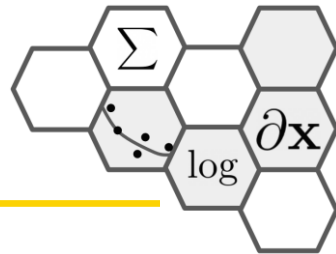


- 다음 데이터에 대해.....
  - 입력: 공부한 시간
  - 출력: 합격 여부

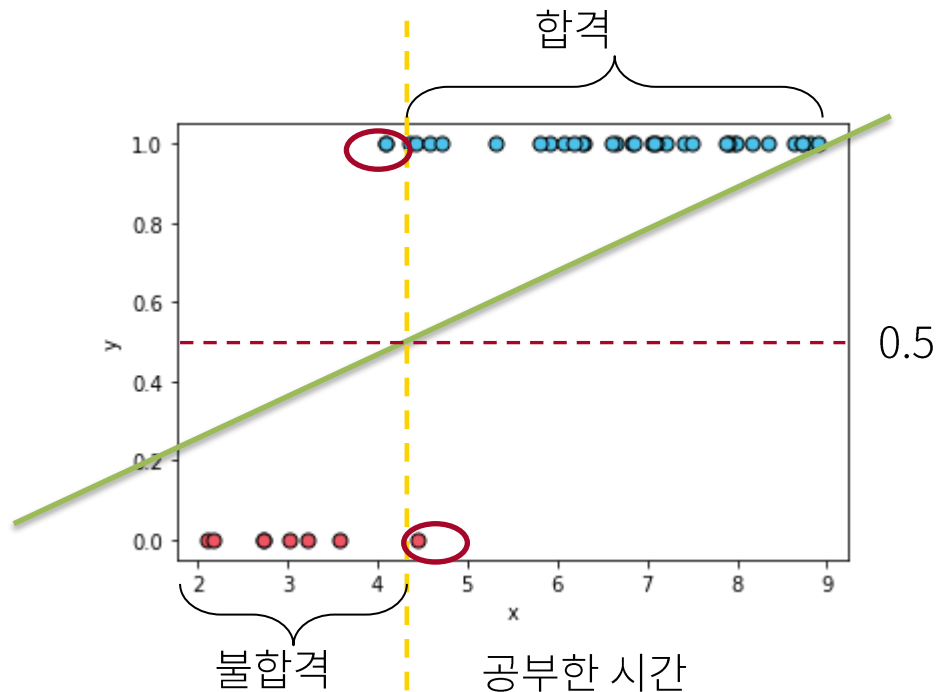


공부한 시간

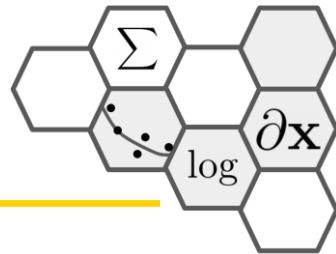
# 선형회귀에서 시작



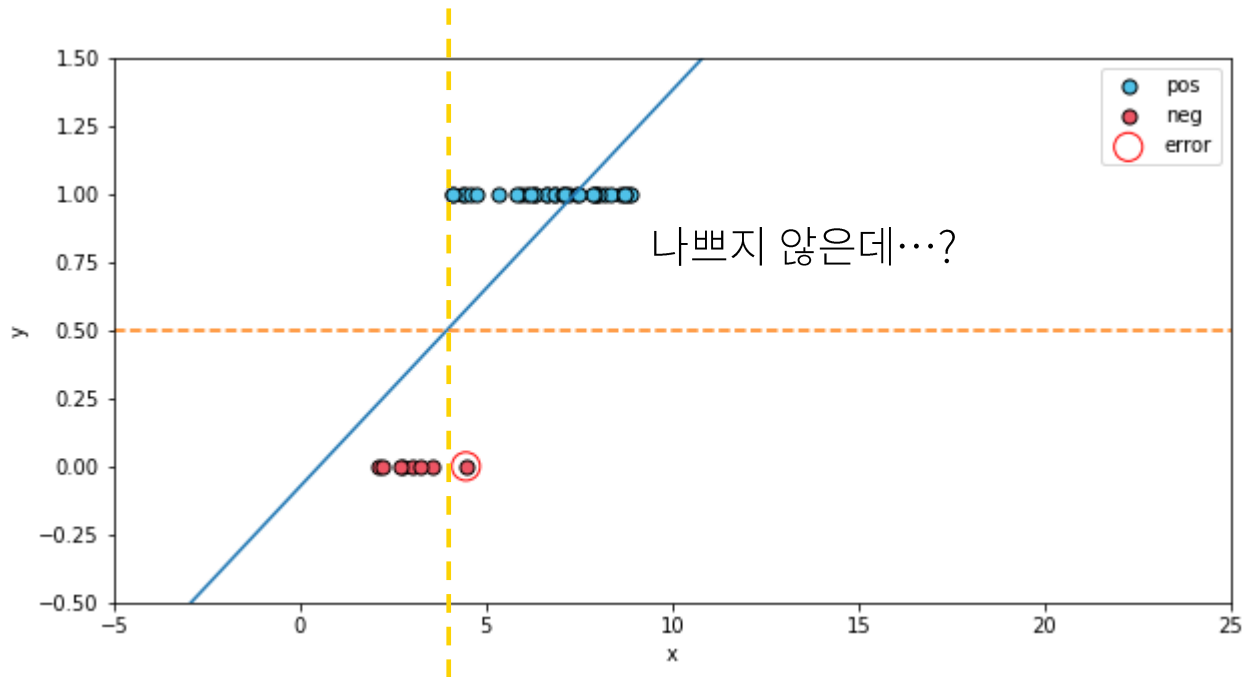
- 선형회귀 후 0.5를 기준으로 결정



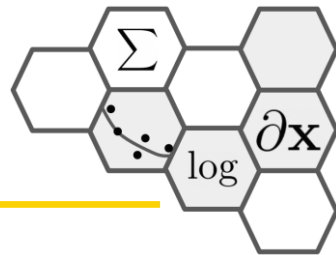
# 선형회귀로 실험



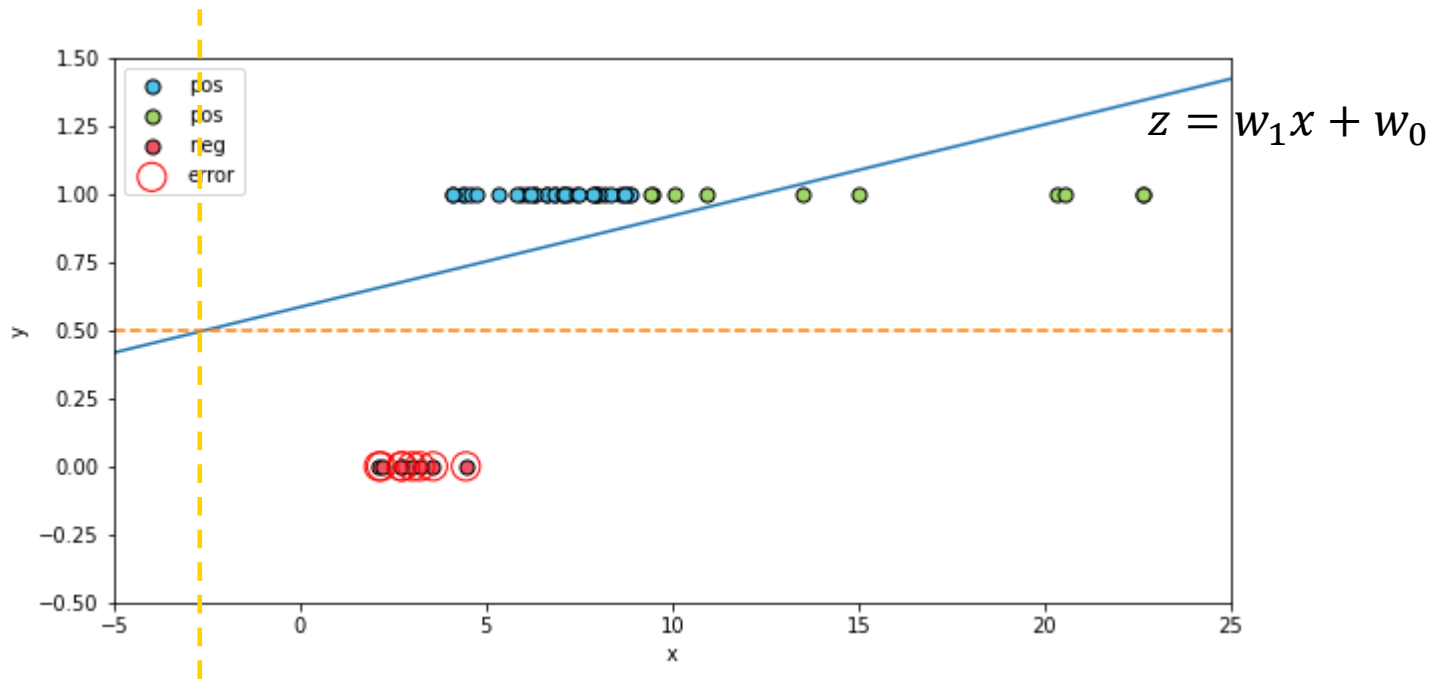
- 관찰은 결과



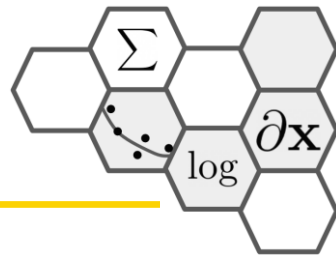
# 선형회귀의 한계



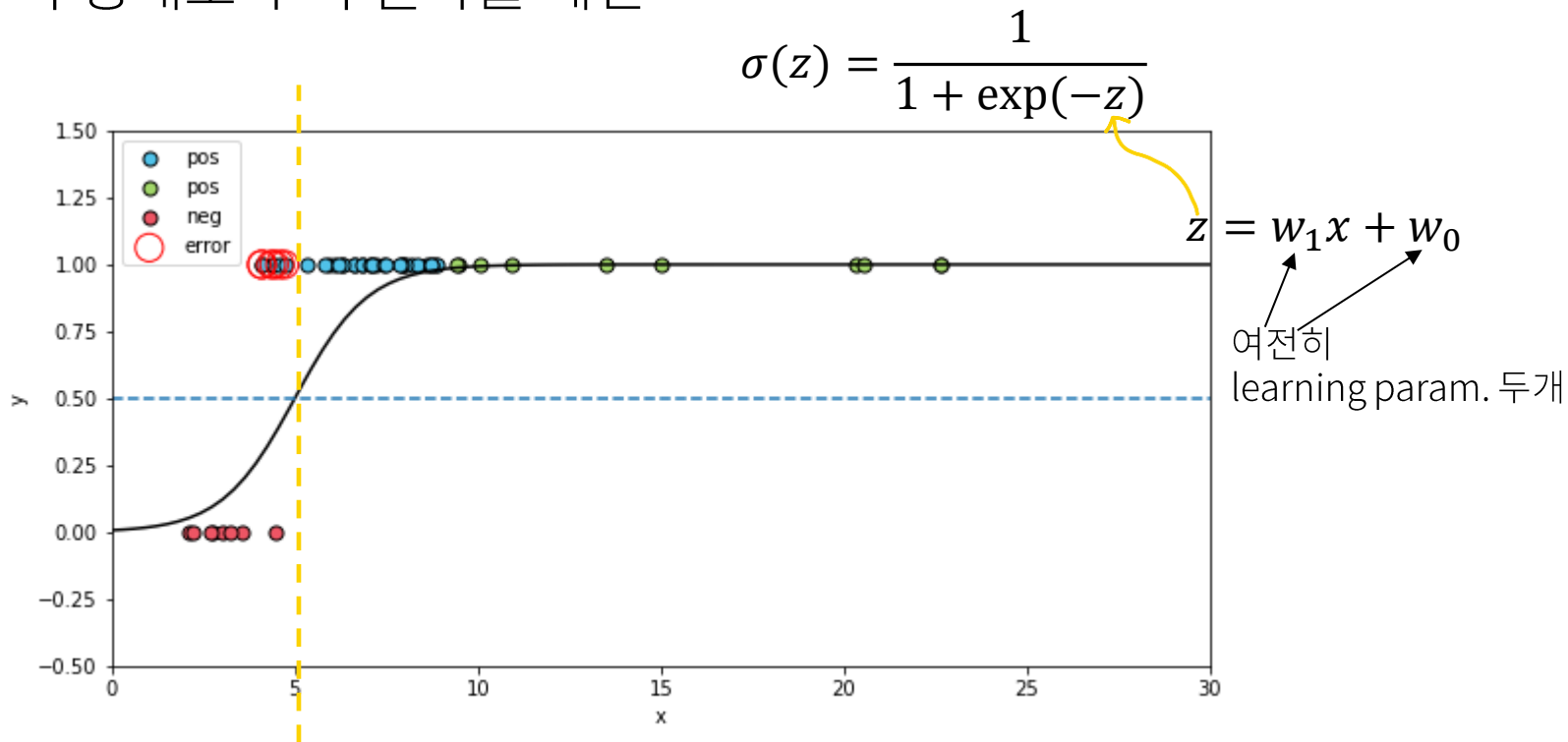
- 공부를 열심히 한 학생이 많으면



# S자 곡선 형태

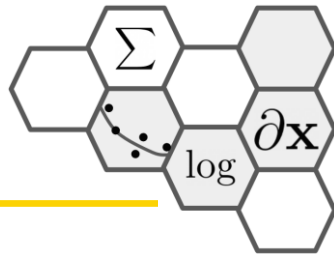


- 함수의 형태로 부터 결과를 계산





# 목적함수



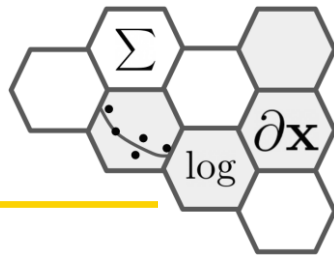
- $\sigma(z_i)$  가 점과 가까우면 되니까
- 문제는?

$$J(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \{ \sigma(z_i) - y_i \}^2$$

$\sigma(z_i) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-z_i)}$

$z_i = w_1 x_i + w_0$

# 목적함수 단점

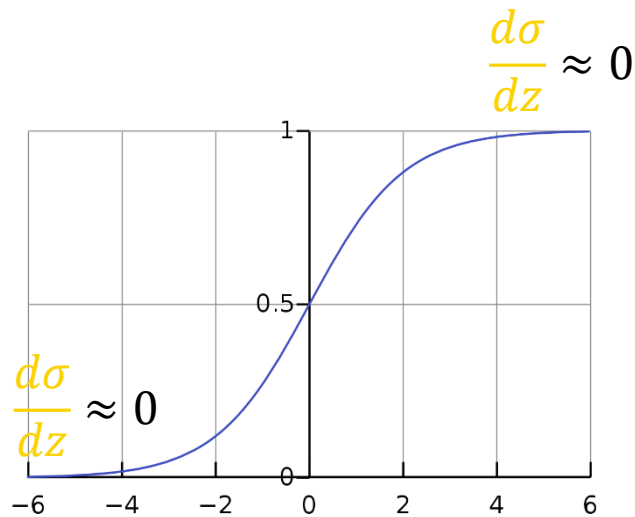


- 미분 과정에서 미분계수가 사라진다.

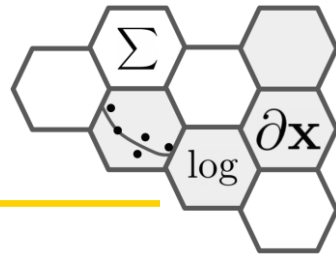
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial w_i} J(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \underbrace{\{\sigma(z_i(x_i, \mathbf{w})) - y_i\}^2}_{\text{합성함수} \rightarrow \text{체인룰}}$$

합성함수 → 체인룰

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dz} \frac{\partial z}{\partial w_i}$$

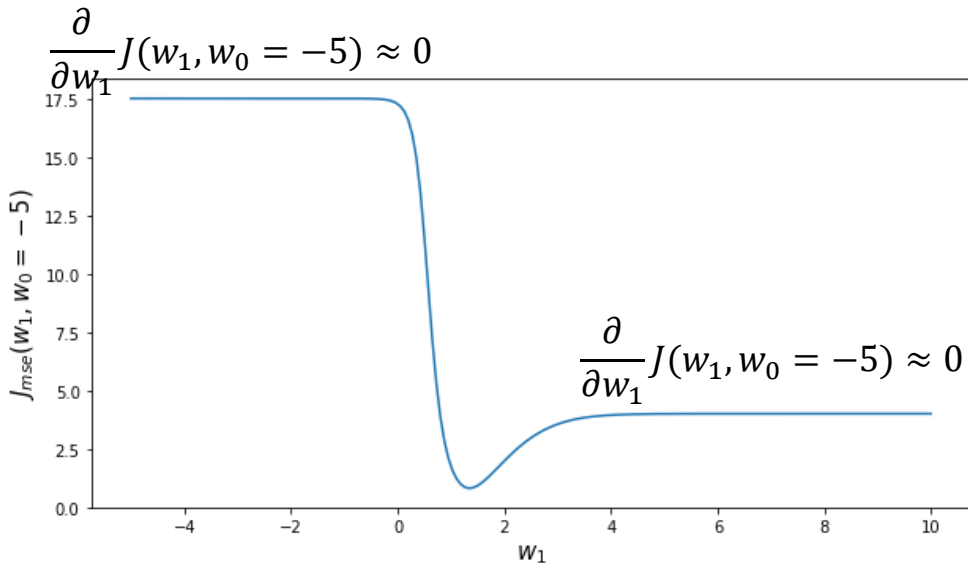


# 목적함수 단점

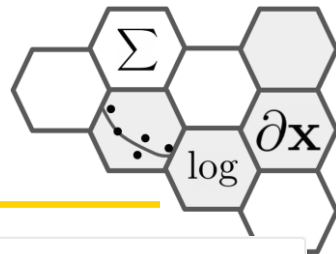


- 미분 과정에서 미분계수가 사라진다.

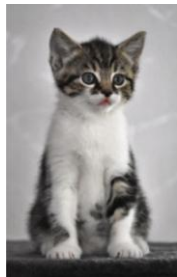
$$J(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \{\sigma(z_i(x_i, \mathbf{w})) - y_i\}^2$$



# 초간단 분류기: 지수,로그함수활용



- 머신러닝 분류 문제에 있어서 평가 함수로 사용



0



1

$\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$w_1$

$w_2$

$w_3$

$w_4$

$w_5$

$w_6$

$w_7$

$w_8$

$w_9$

$w_{10}$

$\mathbf{w}$

$$\mathbf{z}: \mathbb{R}^{10} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \sigma(\mathbf{z}) \in (0,1) \rightarrow -\log(\sigma)$$

$$\sigma(\mathbf{z}) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\mathbf{z}}}$$

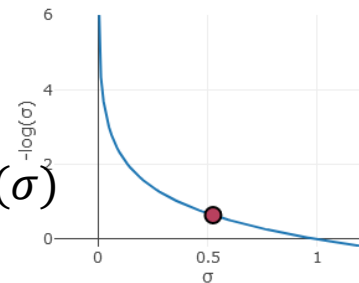
강아지

강아지 확률: 0.525, 고양이 확률: 0.475

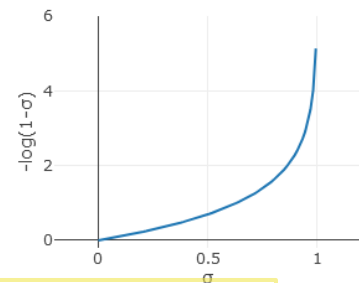
JS

[metamath1.github.io/noviceml/toyclassifier2.html](https://metamath1.github.io/noviceml/toyclassifier2.html)

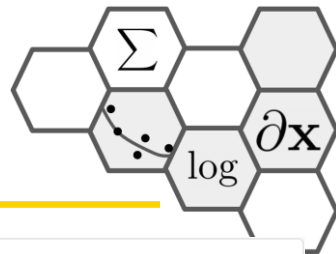
$-\log(\sigma)$  강아지 손실



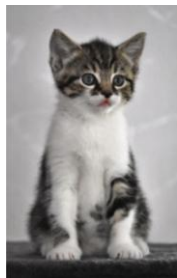
$-\log(1-\sigma)$  고양이 손실



# 초간단 분류기: 지수,로그함수활용



- 머신러닝 분류 문제에 있어서 평가 함수로 사용



0



1

$\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$w_1$

$w_2 = 2$

$w_3$

$w_4$

$w_5$

$w_6$

$w_7$

$w_8$

$w_9$

$w_{10}$

$\mathbf{w}$

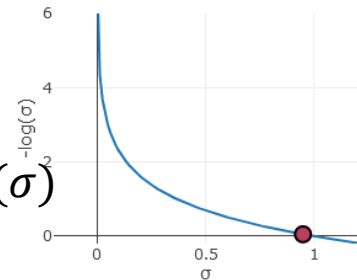
$$z: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \sigma(z) \in (0,1) \rightarrow -\log(\sigma)$$

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

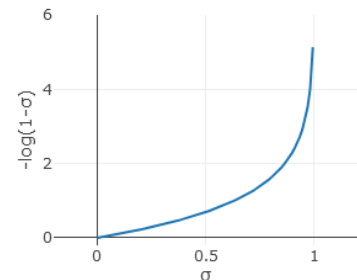
강아지

강아지 확률: 0.949, 고양이 확률: 0.051

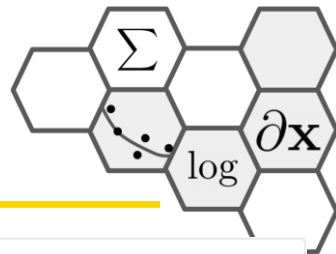
$-\log(\sigma)$  강아지 손실



$-\log(1-\sigma)$  고양이 손실



# 초간단 분류기: 지수,로그함수활용



- 머신러닝 분류 문제에 있어서 평가 함수로 사용



0



1

$\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$w_1$

$w_2 = 2$

$w_3$

$w_4$

$w_5$

$w_6$

$w_7$

$w_8$

$w_9$

$w_{10}$

$\mathbf{w}$

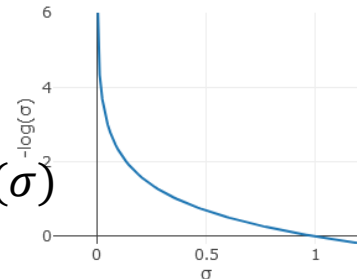
$$z: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \sigma(z) \in (0,1) \rightarrow -\log(\sigma)$$

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

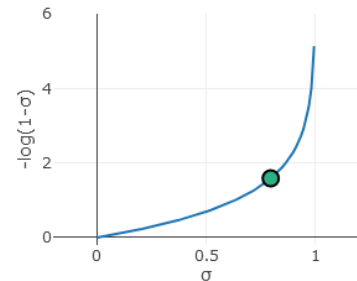
강아지

강아지 확률: 0.796, 고양이 확률: 0.204

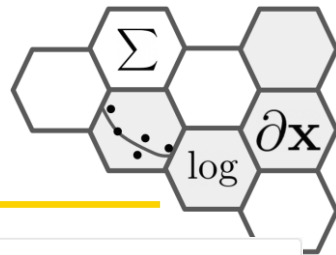
$-\log(\sigma)$  강아지 손실



$-\log(1-\sigma)$  고양이 손실



# 초간단 분류기: 지수,로그함수활용



- 머신러닝 분류 문제에 있어서 평가 함수로 사용



0



1

$\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$w_1$

$w_2 = 2$

$w_3$

$w_4$

$w_5$

$w_6$

$w_7$

$w_8 = -4$

$w_9$

$w_{10}$

$\mathbf{w}$

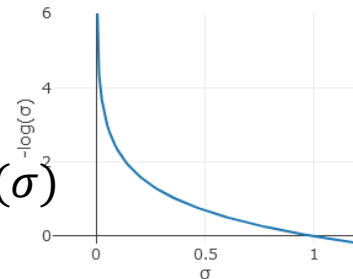
$$z: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \sigma(z) \in (0,1) \rightarrow -\log(\sigma)$$

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

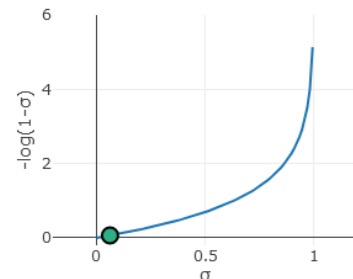
강아지

강아지 확률: 0.949, 고양이 확률: 0.051

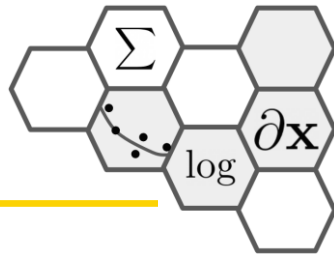
$-\log(\sigma)$  강아지 손실



$-\log(1-\sigma)$  고양이 손실



# 새로운 목적함수



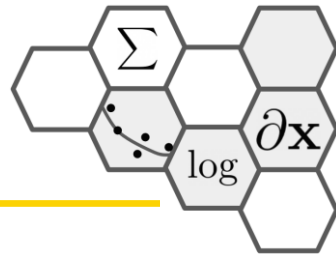
- $\log(\cdot)$  특성 이용
- $y_i$  는 0 또는 1

$$J(\mathbf{w}) = - \sum_{i=1}^N [y_i \log \sigma(z_i(x_i, \mathbf{w})) + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - \sigma(z_i(x_i, \mathbf{w})))]$$

$$z_i = w_1 x_i + w_0$$



# 개선된 목적함수



- 지속적으로 감소하거나 상승하는 형태

$$J(\mathbf{w}) = - \sum_{i=1}^N [y_i \log \sigma(z_i(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{w})) + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - \sigma(z_i(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{w})))]$$

