

Inclass 20: Information Theory

[SCS4049] Machine Learning and Data Science

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Logistic regression

Negative logarithm of the likelihood, which gives the cross-entropy error function

↑ 좋음없음

두개의 확률 분포: 차이도

$$\min E(\mathbf{w}) = -\log p(\mathbf{t} | \mathbf{w}) = -\sum_{n=1}^N \{ t_n \log y_n + (1 - t_n) \log(1 - y_n) \} \quad (1)$$

↑ y_n 이 t_n 에 가까울수록 $E(\mathbf{w})$ 는 작아짐

t_n 과 y_n

y_n 은 t_n 처럼 안되고 싶었자나

Taking the gradient of the error function, we obtain

$$\nabla E(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{n=1}^N (y_n - t_n) \mathbf{x}_n \quad (2)$$

$y_n = \sigma(\Phi^T \mathbf{x}_n) = P(C_1 | \mathbf{x}_n) = 0$

$[0, 1]$ 실수

$1 - y_n = P(C_2 | \mathbf{x}_n)$

$t_n = \begin{cases} +1 & (C_1) \\ 0 & (C_2) \end{cases}$

실수

정수

확률 분포

C_1 확률

Entropy

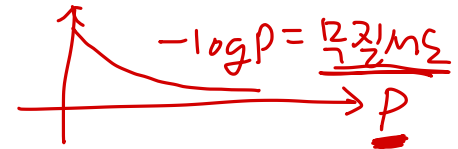
질문: 이거랑 엔트로피랑 관계
있지 않나?

Discrete random variable: X

Probability mass function: $p(x)$

Entropy = 평균 정보량 = 평균 무질서도

$p \uparrow$ 무질서도 \downarrow , $p \downarrow$ 무질서도 \uparrow



$$H(p) = \underbrace{E[-\log p]} = - \sum p(x) \log p(x) \quad (3)$$

Entropy

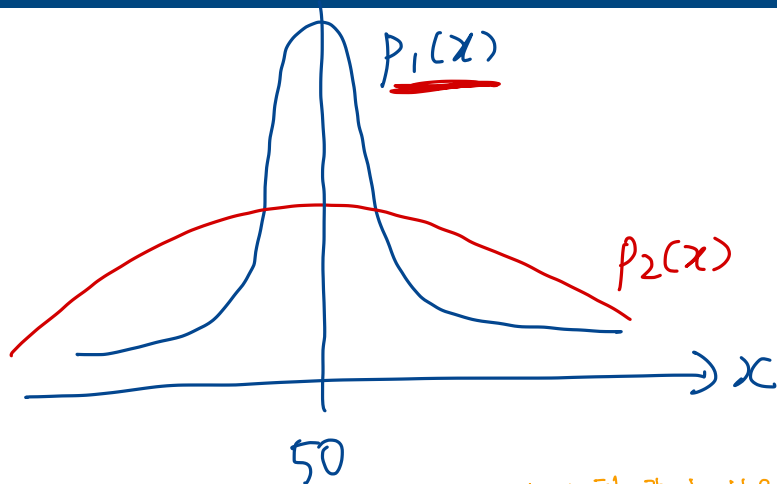
$H(p)$

p : 확률 분포.

평균

$$= E[-\log p]$$

$$= \sum_x -\log p(x) \cdot p(x) \quad \Leftarrow$$



$$p_1(x) \sim \underbrace{49}, \underbrace{47}, \underbrace{51}, \underbrace{53}, \underbrace{48}, \underbrace{52}, \dots$$

$$p_2(x) \sim 31, 62, 53, 34, 47, \dots$$

← 하나의 샘플이 가지고 있는 정보의 양이다.

1번 \rightarrow 예측 가능한 값이 나온다.

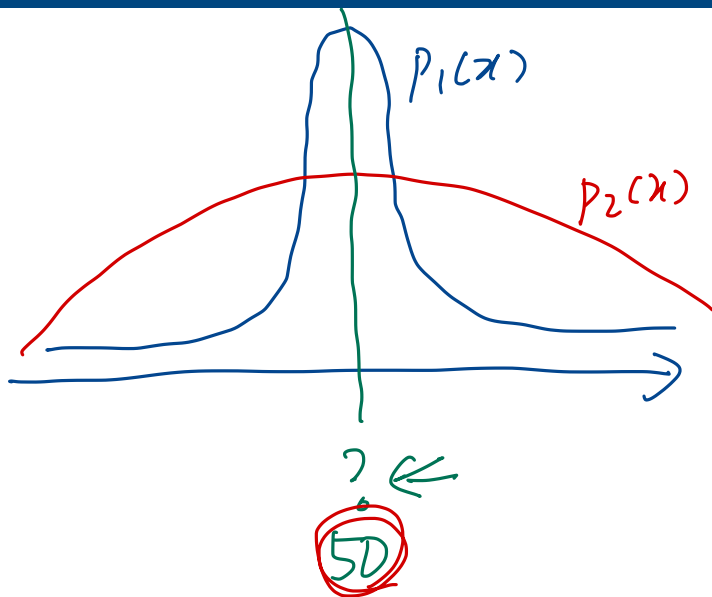
1번 $=$ 무작위성 \downarrow = 엔트로피 \downarrow

평균무질서도

← 하나의 샘플이 가진 정보의 양이다.

2번 $=$ 무작위성 \uparrow = 엔트로피 \uparrow

평균무질서도



$$p_1(x) \sim \underline{51}, \underline{49}, \underline{48}, \underline{52}, \underline{53}, \dots$$

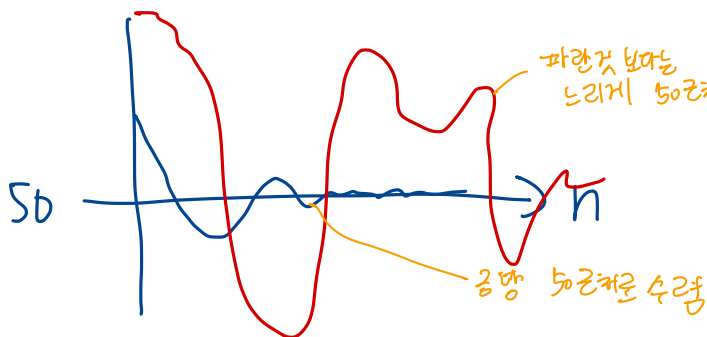
$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{N} \sum x_n \quad \uparrow$$

$$p_2(x) \sim \underline{31}, \underline{47}, \underline{59}, \underline{62}, \underline{38}, \dots$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{N} \sum x_n$$

해나미 샘플이 작아질때마다
평균을 측정하는데

기여하는 정도 = 정보량.



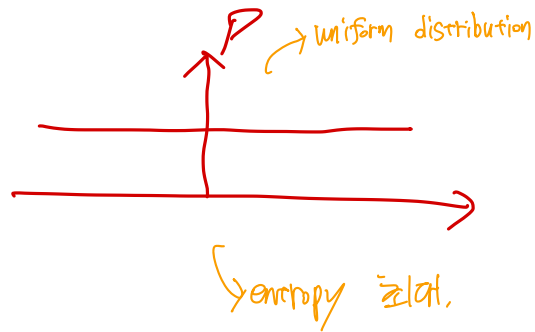
Entropy는 확률 분포 한개에
대해서 알하는것.

Entropy와 불확실성, 그리고 정보량

Entropy가 최대인 확률 분포

- Discrete: uniform distribution
- Continuous: Gaussian distribution

질문: 최소 아닌가?



Cross-entropy and relative entropy

두개의 확률분포
Cross-entropy

p, q

$$\text{Entropy} = E_p[-\log p] = \sum_x -p(x) \log p(x)$$

$$\underline{H(p, q)} = -E_p[\log q] = -\sum p(x) \log q(x) \quad (4)$$
$$\neq H(q, p)$$

0 Relative entropy

KL divergence

p, q

$$\underline{\mathcal{D}_{KL}(p \parallel q)} = E_p \left[\log \frac{p}{q} \right] = -\sum p(x) \log \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} \quad (5)$$
$$= -\sum p(x) \{ \log p(x) - \log q(x) \}$$

두 분포가 같을 때

$$\underline{\underline{\mathcal{D}_{KL}(p \parallel q) = 0}} \iff \underline{p(x) = q(x) \quad \forall x} \quad (6)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_{KL}(p \parallel q) \geq 0$$

이보다 작을수도 있지 않나?

≈ 2비트의 정보 p, q

Cross-entropy and relative entropy

$$\text{Cross-entropy} = \text{entropy} + \text{relative entropy}$$

추정.

$$\rightarrow H(p, q) = H(p) + \mathcal{D}_{\text{KL}}(p \parallel q) \quad (7)$$

$$-\sum p \log q = -\sum p \log p + \sum p \log p - p \log q$$

min cross-entropy \Leftrightarrow min relative entropy

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_{\text{KL}}(p \parallel q) &= \mathbb{E}_p[\log \frac{p}{q}] \\ &= \sum p(x) \log \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} \end{aligned}$$

$$H(p, q) = H(p) + \mathcal{D}_{\text{KL}}(p \parallel q)$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\sum p(x) \log q(x) &= -\sum p(x) \log p(x) + \sum p(x) \log \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} \\ &= \cancel{-\sum p(x) \log p(x)} + \sum p(x) \log \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} \\ &\quad - \sum p(x) \log q(x) \end{aligned}$$

NN

→ Softmax
layer

예측
결과

: 각 class에 속할 확률.



Cross-entropy

정답
값

예측
값

1, 0, 0, 0

→
손실함수.