

Vectorization

$$z = w^T x + b, \quad w = \begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}, \quad x = \begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} w \in \mathbb{R}^n \\ x \in \mathbb{R}^n \end{matrix}$$

<Non-Vector>

$z = 0$

for i in range(n):

$$z = z + w[i] * x[i]$$

$$z = z + b$$

"벡터화"

$$z = \text{np.dot}(w, x) + b$$

\Rightarrow

벡터화를 함으로써

코드 간결 ① 빠른 연산 ② 시간 절약

Vectorizing Logistic Regression

<Vectorizing Logistic Regression>

$$z^{(i)} = w^T x^{(i)} + b$$

$$a^{(i)} = \sigma(z^{(i)})$$

$$z^{(i)} = w^T x^{(i)} + b$$

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$$z^{(i)} = w^T x^{(i)} + b$$

$$a^{(i)} = \sigma(z^{(i)})$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x^{(1)} & x^{(2)} & x^{(3)} & \dots & x^{(n)} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$$

b는 실제로 1x1이지만, 연산에 m 1x m 인 것처럼 계산! \Rightarrow "브로드 캐스팅"

$$z = [z^{(1)} \ z^{(2)} \ \dots \ z^{(n)}] = \underbrace{w^T x}_{\text{"내적"}} + \underbrace{b}_{\text{"내적"}} = [w^T x^{(1)} + b, w^T x^{(2)} + b, \dots, w^T x^{(n)} + b]$$

<Implementing Logistic Regression>

$$J = 0, \quad dw = 0, \quad dw2 = 0, \quad db = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad dw = \text{np.zeros}(n, 1)$$

for $i = 1$ to m :

$$z^{(i)} = w^T x^{(i)} + b$$

$$a^{(i)} = \sigma(z^{(i)})$$

$$J = -[y^{(i)} \log g^{(i)} + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log (1 - g^{(i)})]$$

$$dz^{(i)} = a^{(i)}(1 - a^{(i)})$$

$$dw_1 = x_1^{(i)} dz^{(i)}$$

$$dw_2 = x_2^{(i)} dz^{(i)}$$

$$db = dz^{(i)}$$

$$dw = dw + x^{(i)} \cdot dz^{(i)}$$

Vectorization을 통해
for문 지우기

$$J = J/m, \quad dw_1 = dw_1/m, \quad dw_2 = dw_2/m, \quad db = db/m$$

$$dw = dw/m$$

$$z = w^T x + b$$

$$= \text{np.dot}(w^T, x) + b$$

$$A = \sigma(z)$$

$$dz = A - Y$$

$$dw = \frac{1}{m} \text{np.dot}(x, dz^T)$$

$$db = \frac{1}{m} \text{np.sum}(dz)$$

$$w := w - \alpha dw$$

$$b := b - \alpha db$$

learning rate

Logistic Regression cost function

If $y=1$, $p(y|x) = \hat{y} \leftarrow$ 아닐때 y -일 확률

If $y=0$, $p(y|x) = 1 - \hat{y} \leftarrow$ " $y=0$ "

↓ 두 식을 합침

$$p(y|x) = \hat{y}^y (1-\hat{y})^{(1-y)}$$

$$\Leftarrow \begin{cases} \text{If } y=1, & p(y|x) = \hat{y} (1-\hat{y})^0 = \hat{y} \\ \text{If } y=0, & p(y|x) = \hat{y}^0 (1-\hat{y})^1 = 1-\hat{y} \end{cases}$$

* 로그 함수의 성질로 인하여 위식은...

$$\log(p(y|x)) = \log(\hat{y}^y (1-\hat{y})^{(1-y)}) \text{ 와 동등.}$$

우리의 목표: 확률 maximize \rightarrow \ominus $\log(p(y|x))$ 를 minimize
 $= \log(\hat{y}^y (1-\hat{y})^{(1-y)})$

$$\odot \text{ 손실함수: } \mathcal{L}(\hat{y}, y) = -\log(p(y|x)) = -(\hat{y}^y (1-\hat{y})^{(1-y)})$$

비용 함수: 손실 함수들의 "평균"

$$\odot J(w, b) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \mathcal{L}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)})$$

Broad Casting

$$[X] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} + 100 = \begin{bmatrix} 101 \\ 102 \\ 103 \\ 104 \end{bmatrix}$$

↓

$$\begin{bmatrix} 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 100 & 200 & 300 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 101 & 202 & 303 \\ 104 & 205 & 306 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2x3) (1x3) ↓

$$\begin{bmatrix} 100 & 200 & 300 \\ 100 & 200 & 300 \end{bmatrix}$$

<General principle>

① $(m \times n) \begin{matrix} + \\ * \\ / \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} (1 \times n) \rightarrow m \text{ 번 반복 (행)} \\ (m \times n) \rightarrow n \text{ 번 반복 (열)} \end{matrix}$

② $(m \times n) \begin{matrix} + \\ * \\ / \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{상수} \rightarrow m \times n \text{ 번 반복 (모든 요소)} \\ (1 \times 1) \end{matrix}$

Quiz (회상할만한 문제 ⊕ 생각했던 문제 4개 정도)

- np.random
 - randint(n) : 0 ~ n-1 범위의 random한 정수 반환
 - rand(m,n) : 0 ~ 1 " 난수 matrix array (m x n) 반환
 - randn(m,n) : Gaussian 분포를 따르는 " "

import numpy as np.

a = np.array([[3, 0, 1], [2, 1, 2]])

b = np.zeros([2, 3])

c = np.ones([1, 3])

d = a + b + c

print(d[1, 1:3])

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \\ b &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ c &= [1, 1, 1] \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} a+b= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \\ a+b+c= \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right\}$$

☺ d[1, 1:3]

⇒ 1번째 행의 1~2번째 열까지 요소 추출
(index 0부터)

☺ d = [2, 3]

np.dot(a, b) = a * b