

# ML/DL Study W01

- Basic Concepts of ML
- Linear Regression
- How to minimize cost
- Multi-variable linear regression
- Logistic Regression

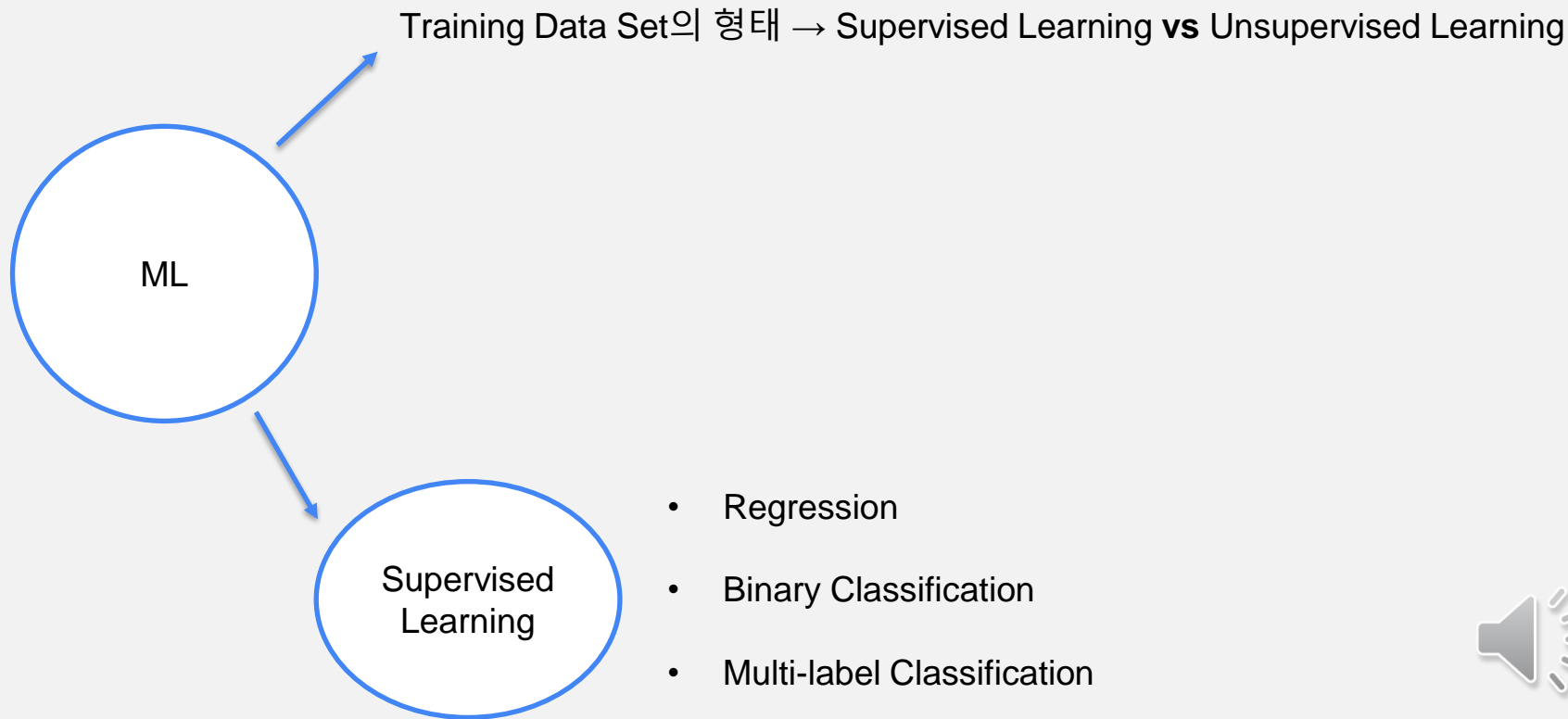
```
lookup.KeyValue  
f.constant(['em  
=tf.constant([G  
ce = tf.lookup.StaticV  
init,  
num_oov_buckets=5)
```

```
lookup.StaticVocabular  
initializer  
num_oov_buckets,  
lookup_key_dtype=None  
name=None,  
experimental_is_sparse
```

# Basic Concepts of ML



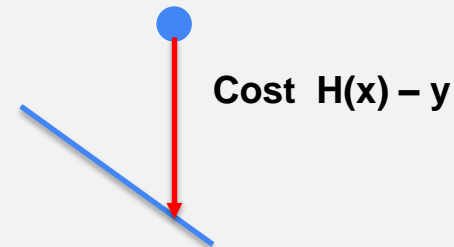
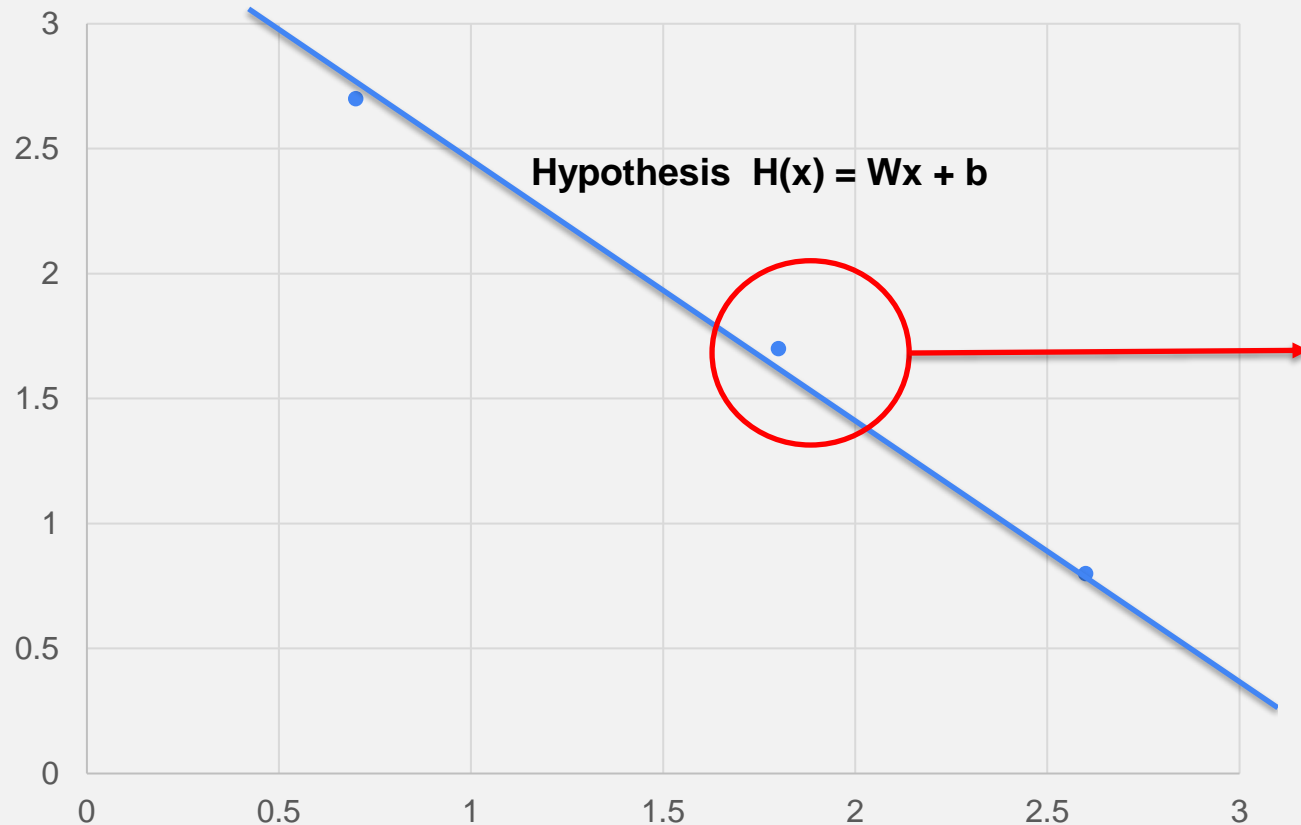
## What is ML?



# Linear Regression



# Linear Regression



## Linear Regression

$$\text{cost}(W, b) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (H(x_i) - y_i)^2$$



# How to minimize cost



**Goal : Minimize cost**

$$\text{cost}(W, b) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (H(x_i) - y_i)^2$$



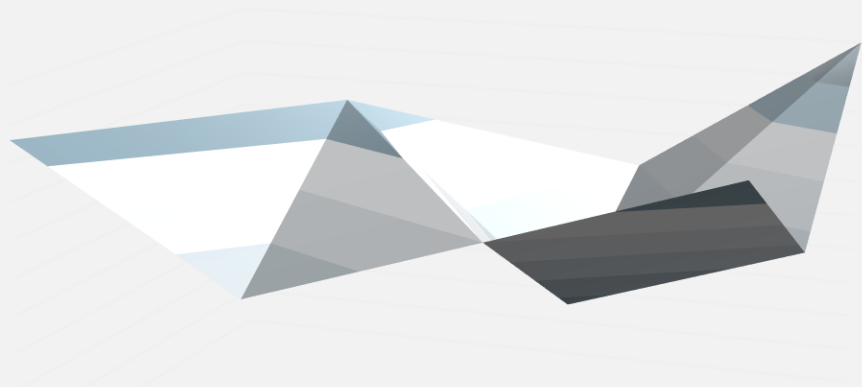
$$W := W - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial W} \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (H(x_i) - y_i)^2$$

$$W := W - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial W} \text{cost}(W)$$

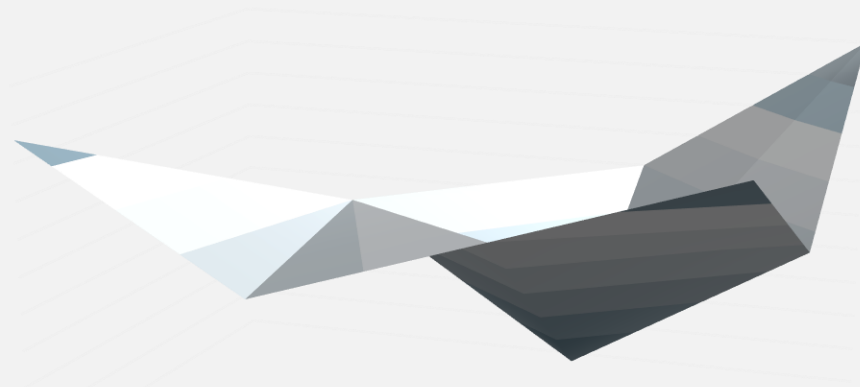




## Goal : Minimize cost



Local minimum  $\neq$  Global minimum



Local minimum = Global minimum



# Multi-variable linear regression



## Multi-variable linear regression

### Hypothesis

$$H(x_1, x_2, x_3) = w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + w_3x_3 + b$$

$$H(X) = XW$$

### Cost function

$$\text{cost}(W, b) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (H(x_1, x_2, x_3) - y_i)^2$$

### Gradient descent

x1	x2	x3	y(final)
73	80	75	152
93	88	93	185
89	91	90	180



# Logistic Regression

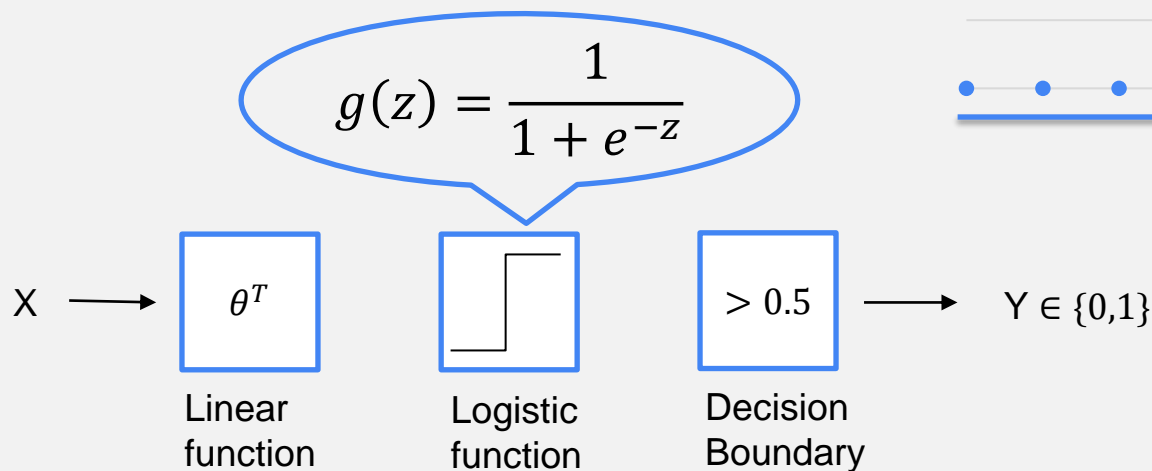
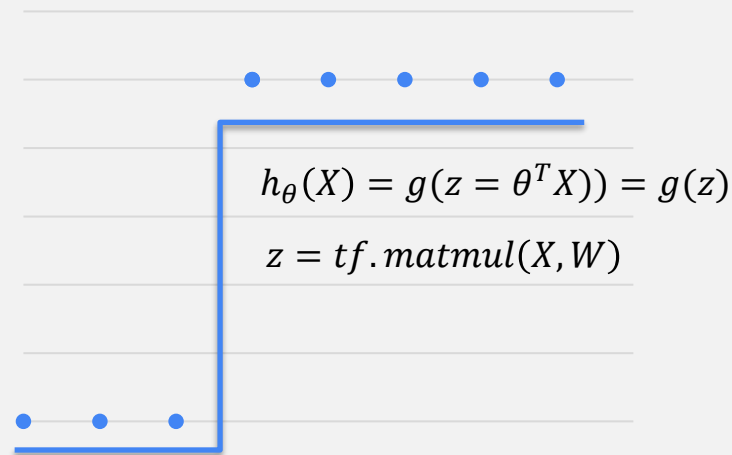


## Logistic Regression

Linear ~ Continuous (Measured)

Logistic ~ Discrete (Counted)

## Binary Classification



## Review

- `cost = tf.reduce_mean ( tf.square ( hypothesis - y_data ) )`
- `tf.reduce_sum`, `tf.reduce_mean`
- `x = [ [ 1, 1, 1],`  
    `[ 1, 1, 1] ] : rank( x ) = 2`
- `tf.reduce_sum ( x, axis = 0 ) = [ 2, 2, 2 ] : rank  $\rightarrow$  1, 0 index의 1차원 제거`
- `tf.reduce_sum ( x, axis = 1 ) = [ 3, 3 ], 1 index의 2차원 제거`
- `tf.reduce_sum ( x ) = 6 : rank  $\rightarrow$  0, scalar value`