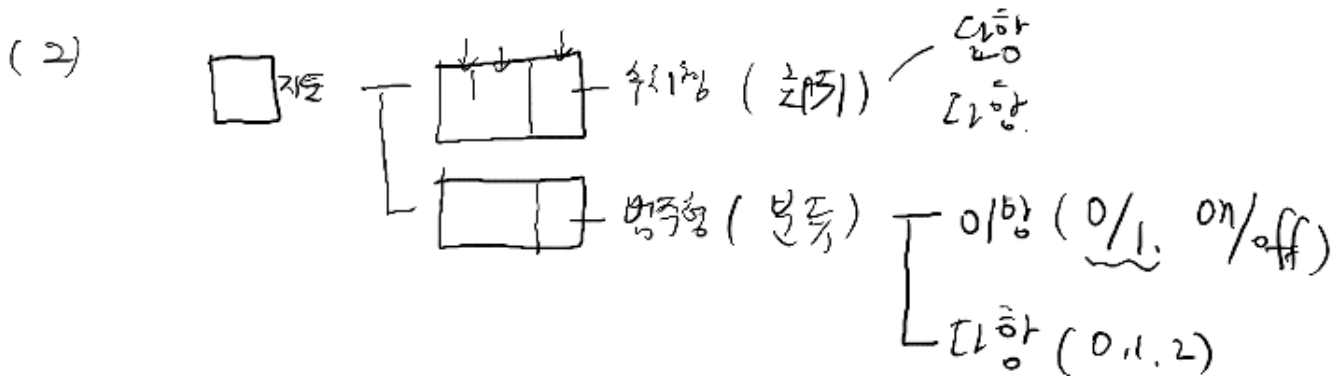
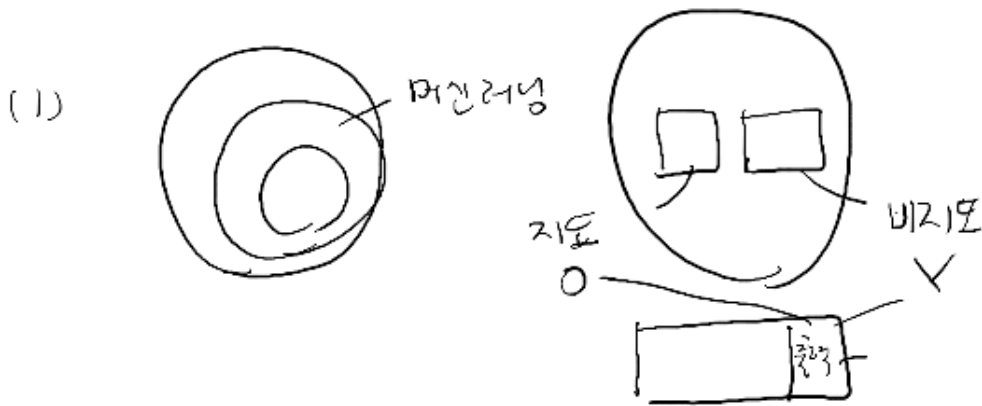
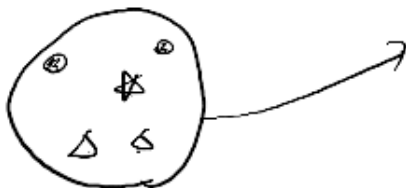
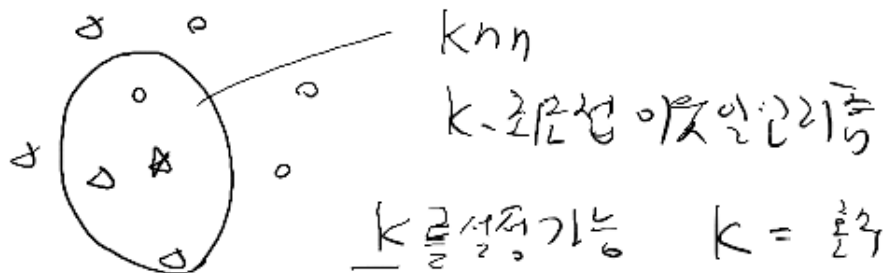


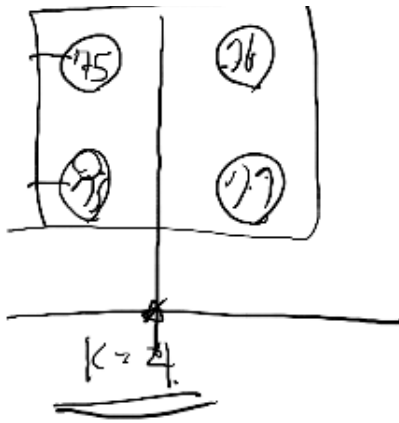
리뷰_20201102



(3) 지도 학습



model = predict()



$$\frac{75+75+76+77}{4}$$

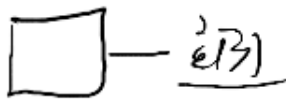
= ○ —→

model.fit(데이터)

model.predict(데이터)

↓
새로운 데이터

(4) linear model



$$t = w_1 a + S \quad \text{단항}$$

$$t = w_1 a + w_2 b + S \quad \text{이항}$$

5)



$$X_1 \sim X_{100} \quad \text{백만개의 데이터}$$

(과도한 적합) (overfitting)



↓
underfitting

(6)

(Lasso L_1 제곱제곱합)
Ridge L_2

$$2\sum ||$$

$$y = w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + \dots - b$$

Lasso, Ridge - L_2 - w_2 제곱합을 통해 0에 가까워짐
Lasso - L_1 - 0에 가까워짐

L) 0 인코딩과 feature 가 중요하다.

(7) Lasso : L_1
Ridge : L_2 매개변수 α

$\alpha \nearrow$ 크면 w 제한 크다 (더 작아진다)

\searrow 작으면 w 작다 (w 한계치를
가까이)

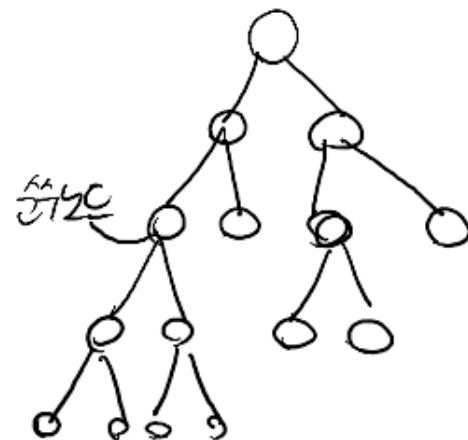
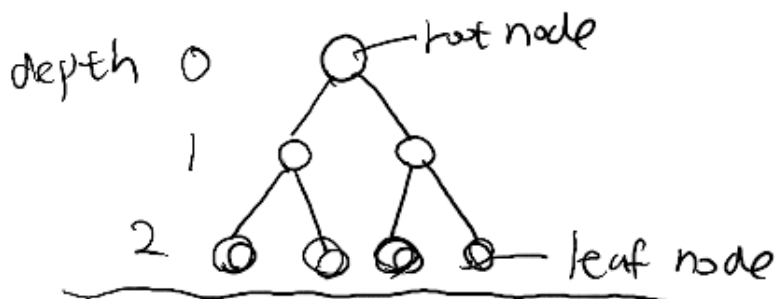
(8) 분류 - 이진분류
(Logistic
SUM

매개변수 C

$C \nearrow$ 제한이 작다

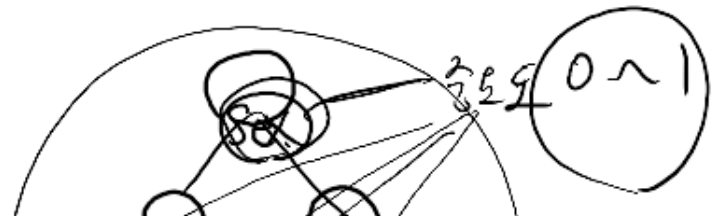
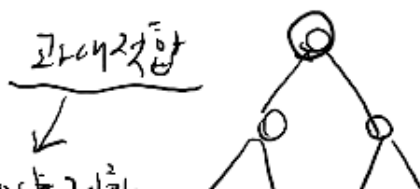
$C \searrow$ 제한이 많다

9) decision tree

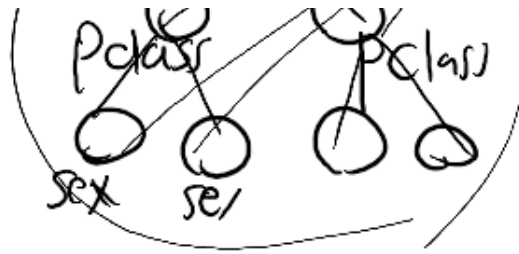


(10)

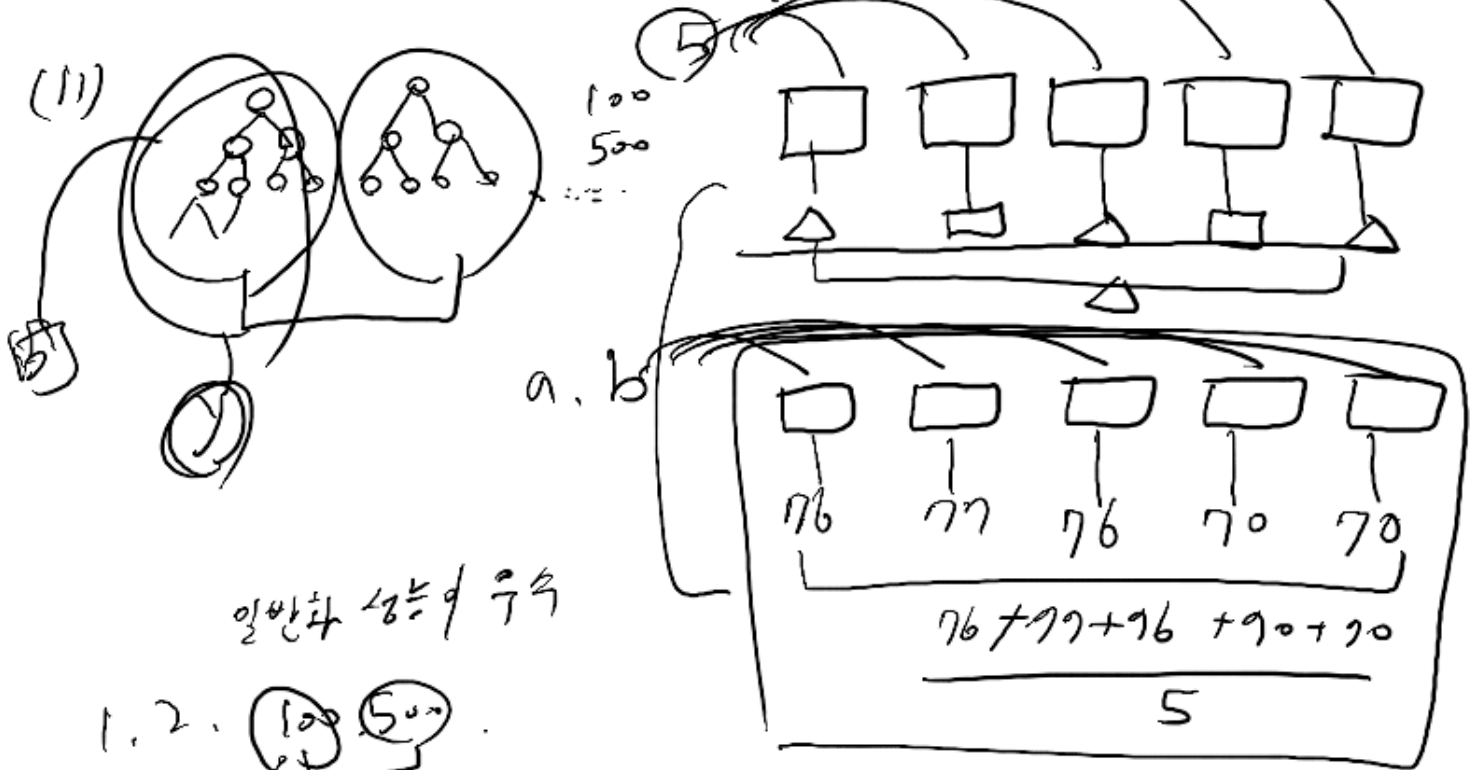
과다적합



max-depth 6 6 6 6
 - left-node의 극제한
 - 부) 3칸때 node의 네거티브



- 컴비시각화가능
- 데이터 스케일링에 영향이 없다
- 기지/치기이름



- 52명
- 143 (10000) 중점
- 변수 10
3.4. □ □
직접은 다른 여러가지로

