

합성 함수 (복합 함수) (74)  $y = f(x)$  의 미분법

$\frac{dy}{dx}$  는 불순수가 아닌

미분하라는 연산기호

(식y를 x에 관하여 미분하라)

합성 함수 (복합 함수) 여러개  $y = f(x, u)$  의 미분법

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \quad \dots (2)$$

곱의 법칙

$$\frac{d}{dx} \{f(x)g(x)\} = \frac{df(x)}{dx} g(x) + f(x) \frac{dg(x)}{dx} \quad \dots (3)$$

① 식의 경우 합성함수의 미분 or 연쇄법칙

합성함수:  $f(g(x))$ ?

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dv} \cdot \frac{dv}{dw} \cdot \frac{dw}{dx}$$

이식의 식을 끼워 넣는다

ex)  $f(x) = (3x-4)^{50}$   $\frac{df(x)}{dx}$

$u = 3x-4$

$$\frac{df(x)}{dx} = \frac{df(u)}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{df(x)}{dx} &= \frac{du^{50}}{du} \cdot \frac{d(3x-4)}{dx} \\ &= 50u^{49} \times 3 \\ &= 150(3x-4)^{49} \end{aligned}$$

②

$$ex) f(x,y) = (3x+1)^2 + (x+y+1)^3 \frac{0}{2} \quad x \text{에 대해 미분}$$

$$u = 3x+1$$

$$v = x+y+1$$

$$\frac{u^2}{u} \cdot \frac{u}{x} + \frac{v^3}{v} \cdot \frac{v}{x}$$

$$(x+y+1)^2 = x^2 + 2xy + 2xz + y^2 + 2yz + z^2$$

$$2u \cdot 3 + 3v^2 \cdot 1$$

$$6(3x+1) + 3(x+y+1)^2$$

$$= 3x^2 + (6y+24)x + 3y^2 + 6y + 9$$

③

$$y = xe^x \frac{0}{2} \quad x \text{에 대해 미분}$$

$$\frac{f(x)g(x)}{f(x)}$$

$$\{f(x)g(x)\}' = f(x)'g(x) + f(x)g(x)'$$

$$f(x) = x \quad g(x) = e^x$$

$$y = f(x)g(x)$$

$$(e^x)' = e^x$$

1/2 일 노트 참고

$$1 \cdot e^x + x \cdot e^x$$

$$e^x(1+x)$$

인공지능 어휘

- gradient descent
- loss value를 낮추기 위한 optimizer 찾기
- Back propagation

2-6 다음 함수를  $x$ 에 대해 미분

①  $f(x) = \sin x + \cos x$

$$= \cos x - \sin x$$

②  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-ax)} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-ax}}$

$$u = 1 + \exp(v)$$

$$v = -ax$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{u} = u^{-1}$$

$$\frac{df(x)}{dx} = \frac{df(x)}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dv} \cdot \frac{dv}{dx}$$

$$\frac{du^{-1}}{du} \cdot \frac{d(1 + e^v)}{dv} \cdot \frac{d(-ax)}{dx}$$

$$-1 \cdot u^{-2} \cdot \exp(v) \cdot -a$$

$$= \frac{a \cdot \exp(v)}{u^2}$$

$$\frac{a \cdot \exp(-ax)}{\{1 + \exp(-ax)\}^2}$$

위 식은 시그모이드 함수  
한번 더 정리하면

$$s_a(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-ax)}$$

$$\frac{ds_a(x)}{dx} = \frac{a \cdot \exp(-ax)}{\{1 + \exp(-ax)\}^2} = as_a(x)\{1 - s_a(x)\}$$

시그모이드 함수를 2번 미분  
곱의 법칙:  $\{f(x)g(x)\}' = f(x)'g(x) + f(x)g(x)'$

$$\frac{d^2 s_a(x)}{dx^2} = \frac{d[as(x)\{1 - s_a(x)\}]}{dx}$$

$$= \frac{das(x)}{dx} \{1 - s_a(x)\} + as(x) \cdot \frac{d(1 - s_a(x))}{dx}$$

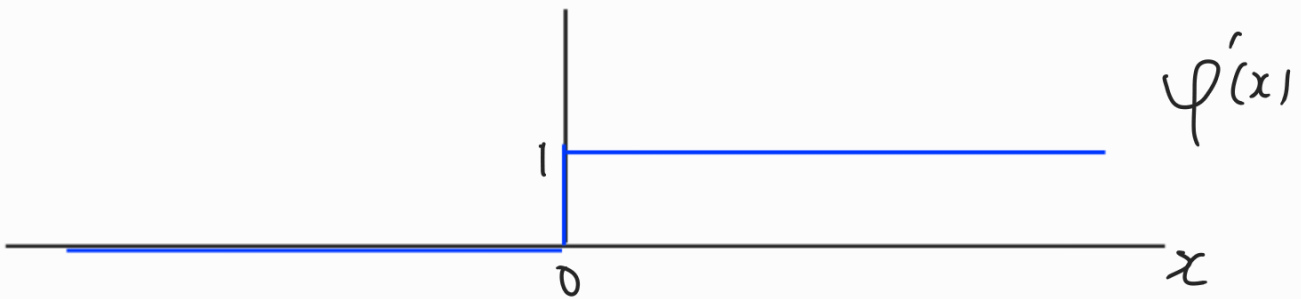
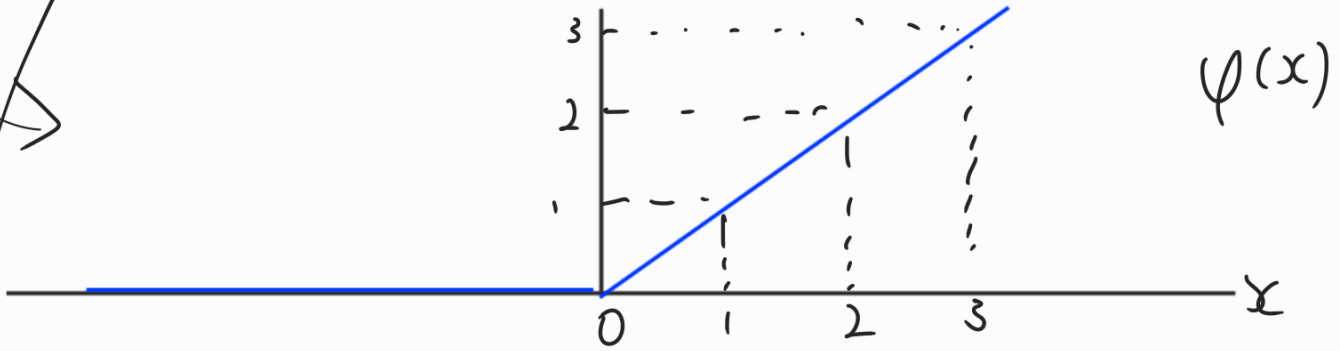
$$= a \frac{ds_a(x)}{dx} \{1 - s_a(x)\} - as_a(x) \frac{ds_a(x)}{dx}$$

0/0 2개 미분 사용

ReLU  $\varphi(x)$  ≡ (선형 함수)

$$\varphi(x) = \max(0, x) = \begin{cases} x & (x > 0) \\ 0 & (x \leq 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi'(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & (x > 0) \\ 0 & (x \leq 0) \end{cases}$$



인공지능에서

Sigmoid는 vanishing gradient 문제가 있어

Relu 사용

2-17

$$\text{정규 분포의 확률 밀도 함수} \quad \varphi_{\mu, \sigma}(x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

$$u = -\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp u$$

$$\frac{df(x)}{dx} = \frac{d(f(x))}{du} \times \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$= \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp u\right)}{du} \times -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \frac{d(x-\mu)^2}{dx}$$

$$x^2 - 2x\mu + \mu^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp u \times \left[ -\frac{2(x-\mu)}{2\sigma^2} \right] \quad 2x - 2\mu$$

(exp(x))' = exp(x)

$$= \frac{2(x-\mu)}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma^3} \exp\left[-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right]$$

2.6.24

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left[-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right]$$

$$\frac{df(x)}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$u = \frac{-(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp(u)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp(u) \times \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \frac{d(x-\mu)^2}{dx}$$

$$2x - 2\mu$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp(u) \times \frac{2(x-\mu)}{2\sigma^2}$$

$$= \frac{2(x-\mu)}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma^3} \exp\left[-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right]$$

$$\{\exp(x)\}' = \exp(x)$$