

Tensorflow day 1

모두의연구소 Rubato Lab.
소준섭

- 모두의연구소
- Rubato Lab.
- Research interests
 - Music Generative Models



소준섭

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Github : <https://github.com/Ssojux2/>

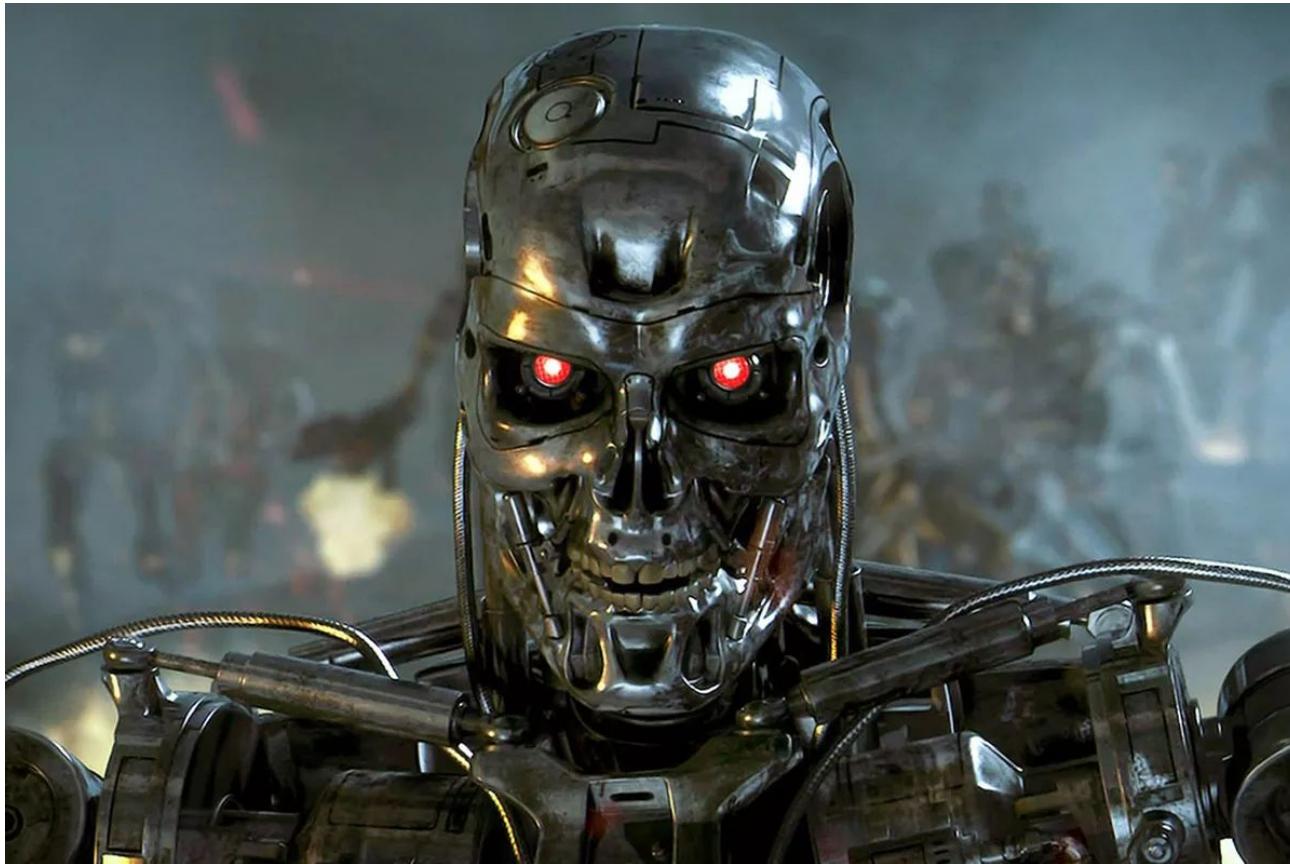
설문조사

개발자 ?

설문조사

Machine Learning?

AI?



<https://www.theverge.com/2017/9/27/16374734/terminator-sequel-release-date-2019-james-cameron-tim-miller-movie>
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wSXI_XKXZAI



Boston Dynamics





Bosstown Dynamics

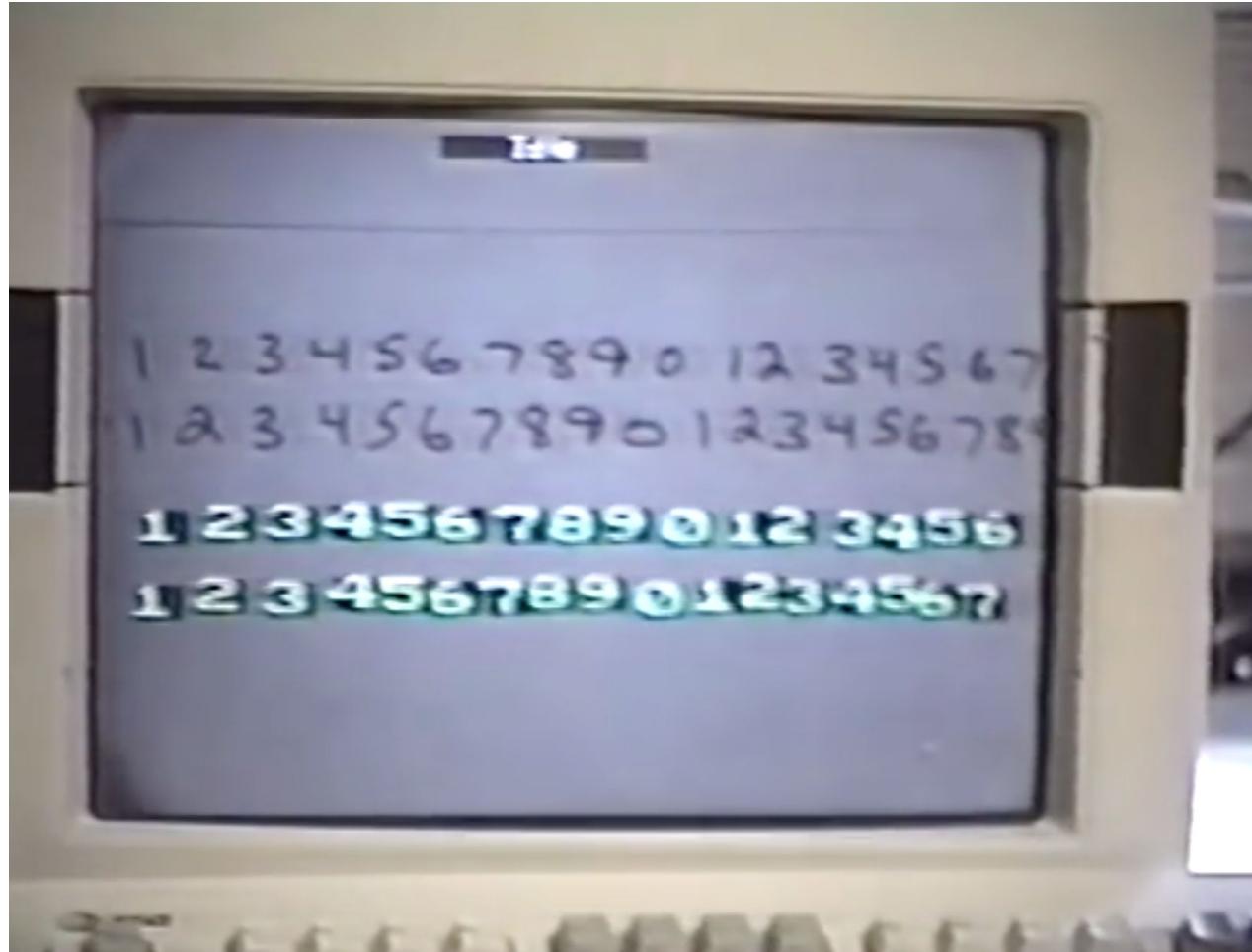


<https://youtu.be/dKjCWfuvYxQ?t=148>

Artificial Intelligence in Real World



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DPDJ8GqvsG4>





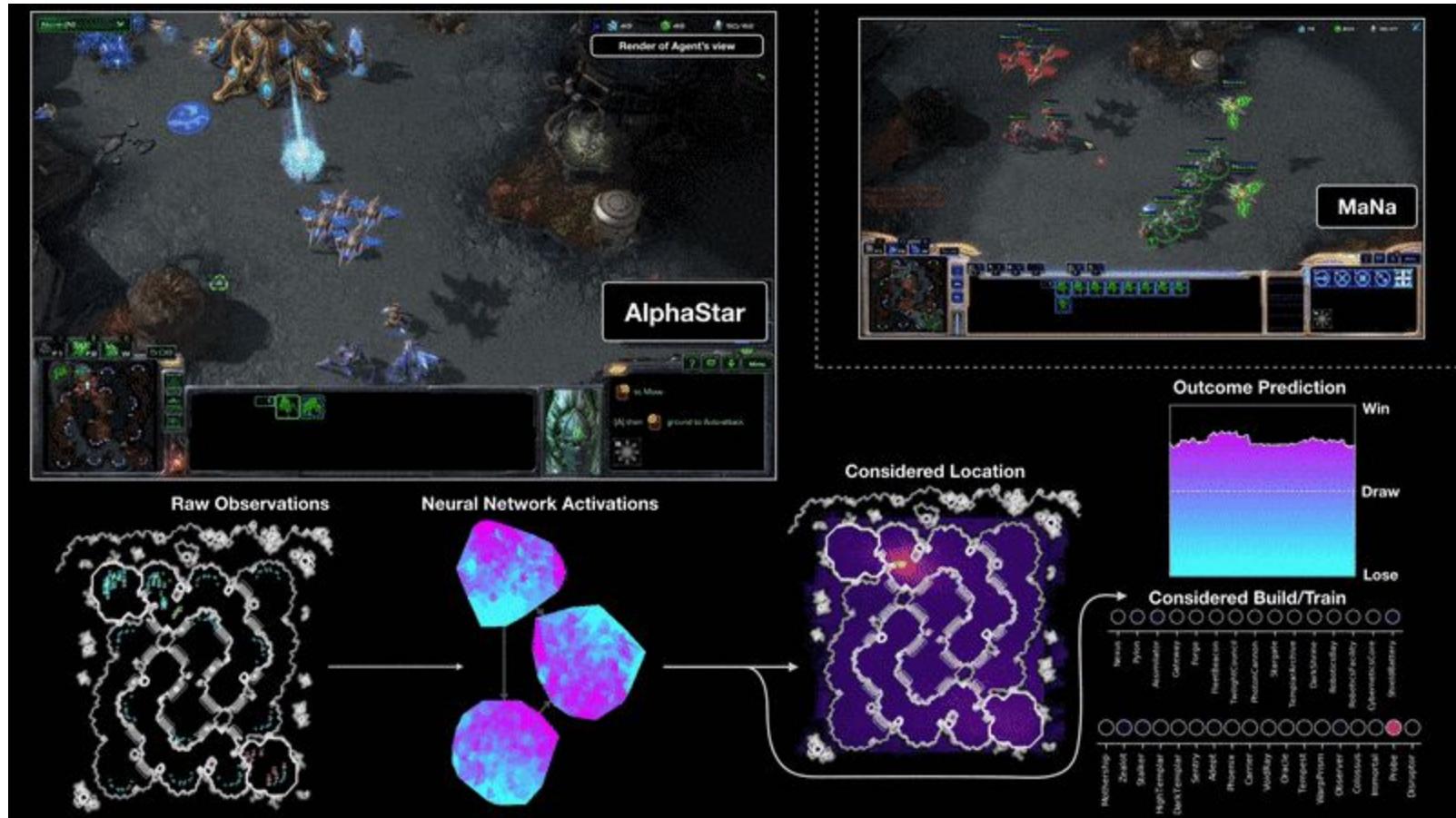
스타2 AI '알파스타' 프로게이머에게 10대1 압승

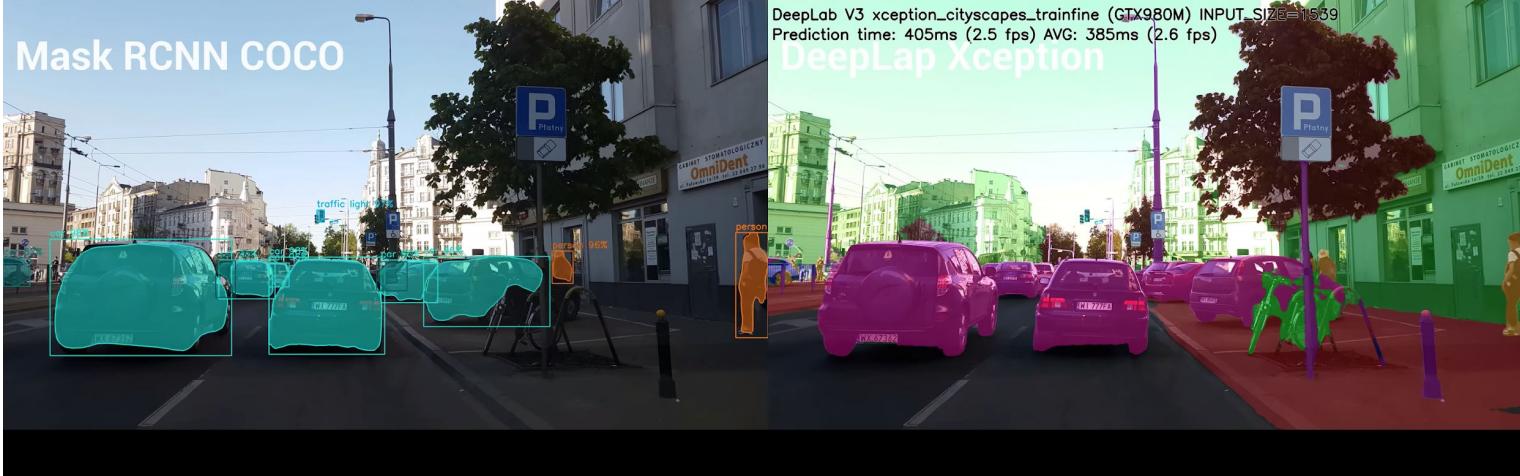
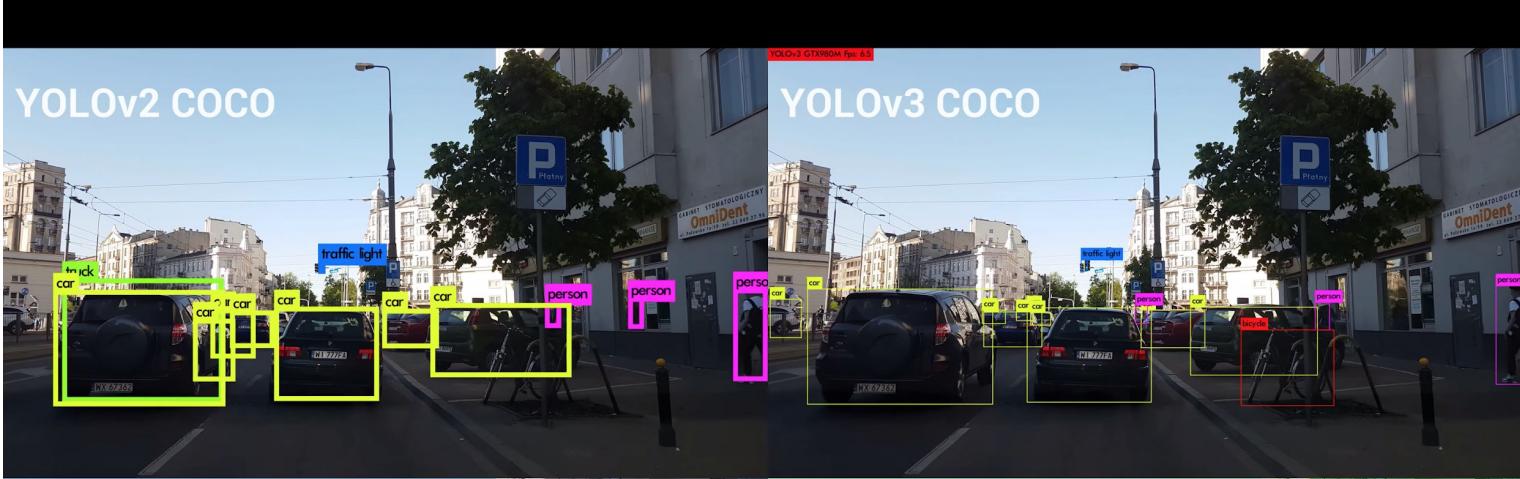
김한준 기자 | 2019.01.25

가- 가+

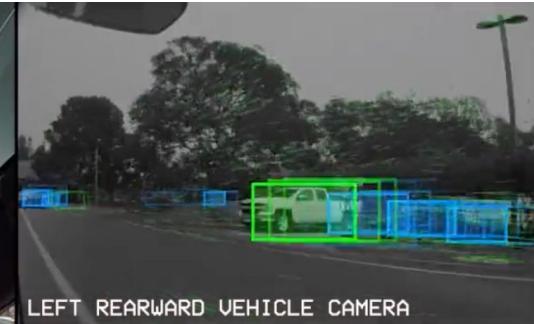
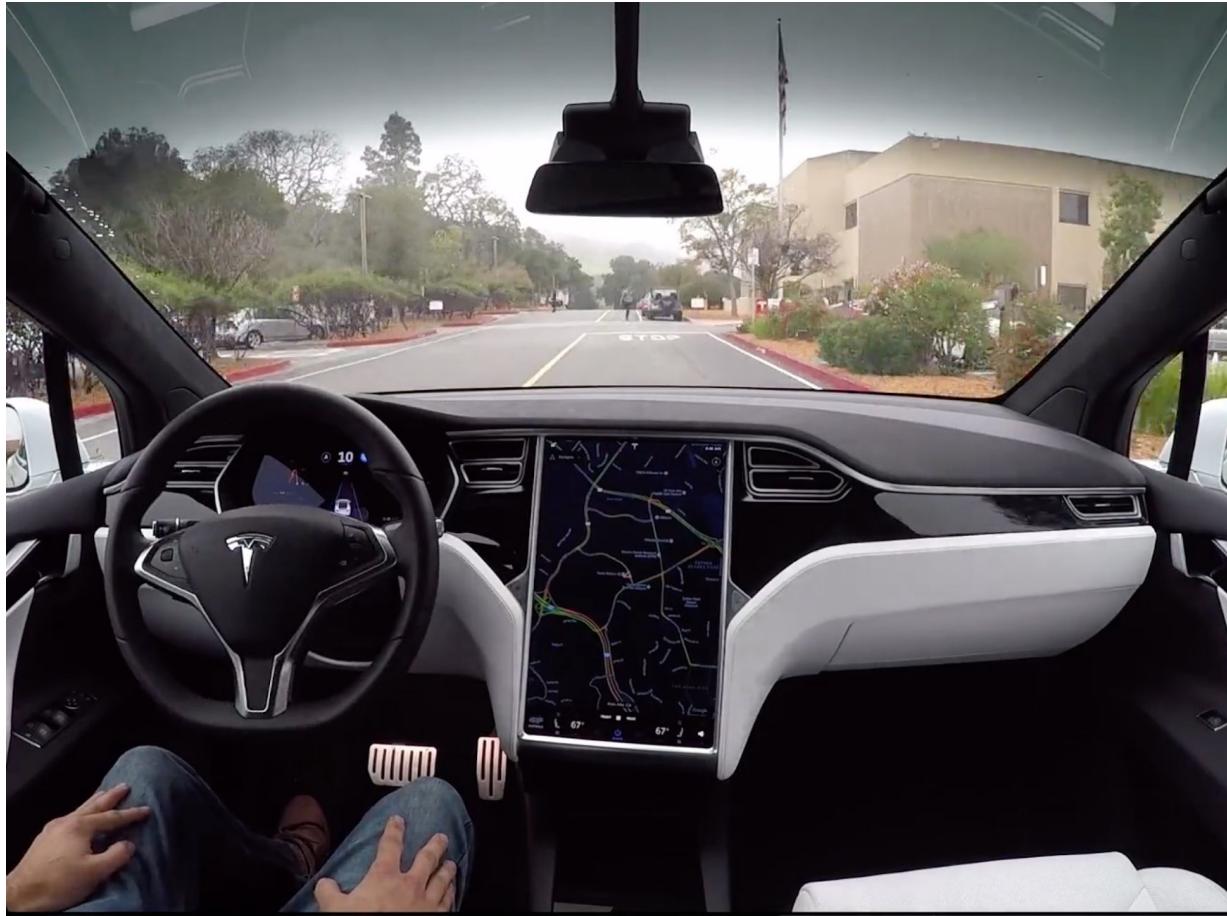


<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fmopFZW1JvA>





https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s8Ui_kV9dhw



The Amazon Go logo, featuring the word "amazon" in lowercase with a stylized arrow underneath, followed by "go" in a smaller, lowercase sans-serif font.

Welcome to Amazon Go and the world's most advanced shopping technology. No lines, no checkout—just grab and go!



amazon echo

Always ready, connected, and fast. **Just ask.**



SK telecom

NUGU

인공지능 음성인식 디바이스



DOU

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EBfOfyIYfu0>

MelNet

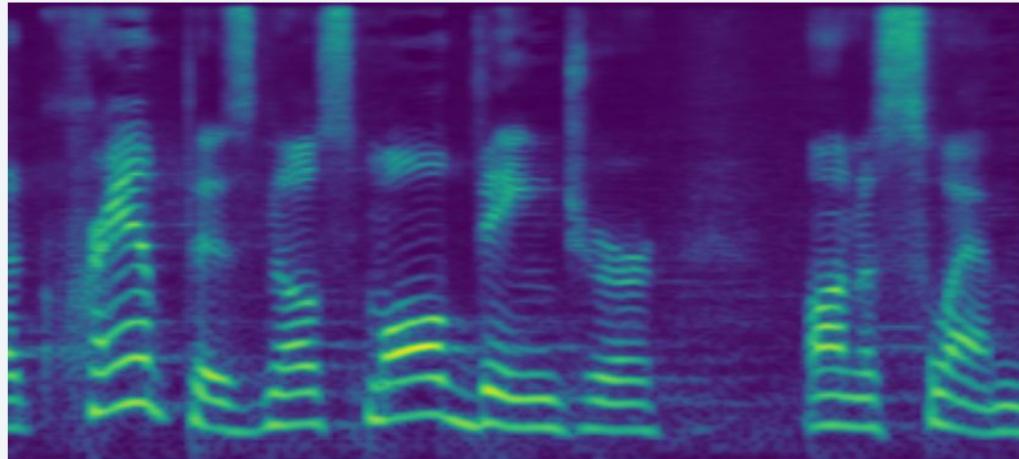
A Generative Model for Audio in the Frequency Domain

June 5, 2019

Existing generative models for audio have predominantly aimed to directly model time-domain waveforms. MelNet instead aims to model the frequency content of an audio signal. MelNet can be used to model audio unconditionally, making it capable of tasks such as music generation. It can also be conditioned on text and speaker, making it applicable to tasks such as text-to-speech and voice conversion. The full paper is available on arXiv: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1906.01083>.

Speaker: ▾

Text: ▾



Demo: Select a speaker and a sentence to view a spectrogram generated by MelNet. Play the audio to visualize how the frequencies change over time.





MuseNet

We've created MuseNet, a deep neural network that can generate 4-minute musical compositions with 10 different instruments, and can combine styles from country to Mozart to the Beatles. MuseNet was not explicitly programmed with our understanding of music, but instead discovered patterns of harmony, rhythm, and style by learning to predict the next token in hundreds of thousands of MIDI files. MuseNet uses the same general-purpose unsupervised technology as [GPT-2](#), a large-scale [transformer](#) model trained to predict the next token in a sequence, whether audio or text.

APRIL 25, 2019
6 MINUTE READ, 16 MINUTE LISTEN

Generating Piano Music with Transformer

Sep 16, 2019

Ian Simon  iansimon  iansimon

Cheng-Zhi Anna Huang  czhuang  huangcza

Jesse Engel  jesseengel  jesseengel

Curtis Hawthorne  cghawthorne  fjord41

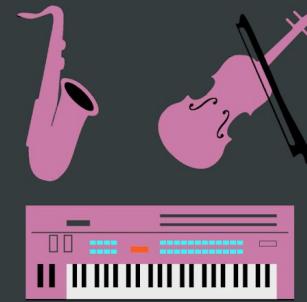
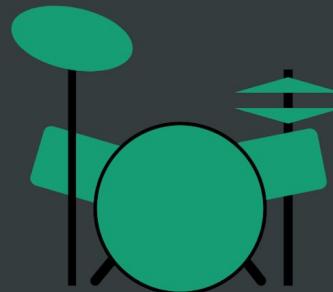
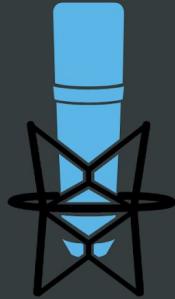
Monica Dinculescu  notwaldorf  notwaldorf

Previously, we introduced [Music Transformer](#), an autoregressive model capable of generating expressive piano performances with long-term structure. We are now releasing [an interactive Colab notebook](#) so that you can control such a model in a few different ways, or just generate new performances from scratch.

Here are some samples generated using the colab:

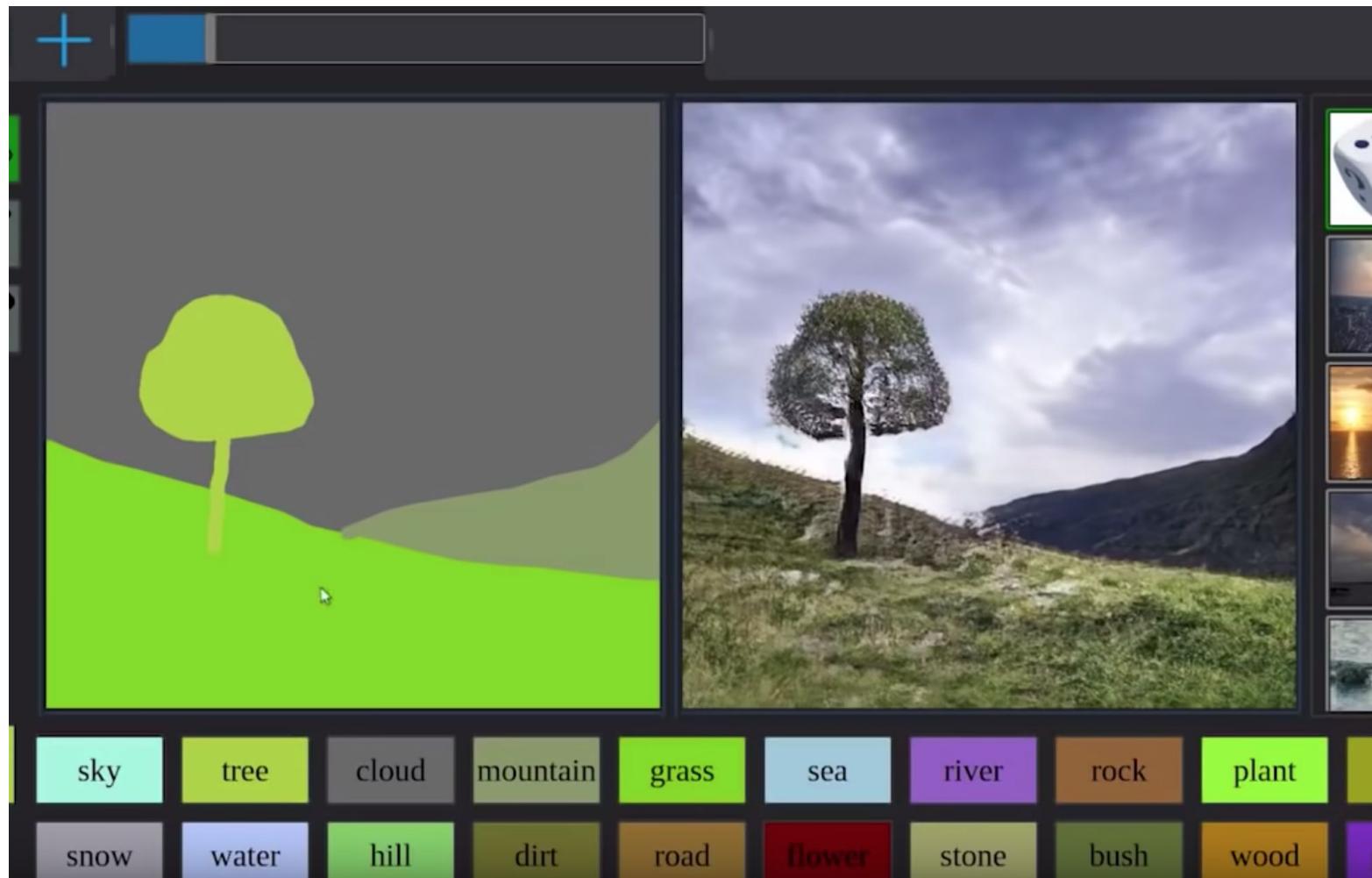


Unmixing Professionally Produced Music



This website aims to introduce state-of-the-art algorithms in audio source separation. Here we present the **Music (MUS)** task of the **sixth community-based Signal Separation Evaluation Campaign (SiSEC 2018)**. We show both, objective and subjective results of 50 full-track songs of different styles separated into five components: **vocals, accompaniment, drums, bass and other**.

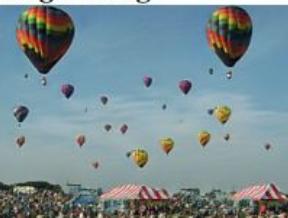
[Listen to Separation Results](#) [LVA/ICA Paper](#)



Training image



Random samples from a *single* image



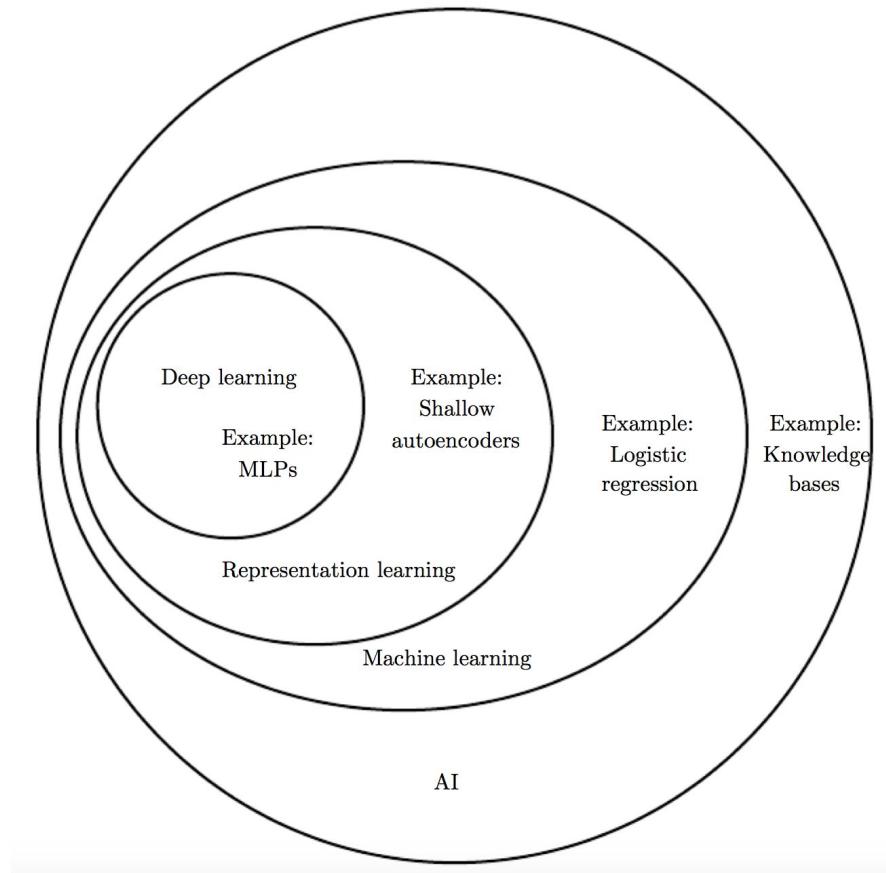


Figure credit: Ian Goodfellow et. al., Deep Learning (2015), chap. 1, p. 9

Machine Learning

- Arthur Samuel (1959). Machine Learning: Field of study that gives computers the ability **to learn without being explicitly programmed**.
 - 명시적인 프로그래밍 없이 컴퓨터가 학습하는 능력을 갖추게 하는 연구분야 (heuristic)
- Tom Mitchell (1997). Well-posed Learning Problem: A computer program is said to learn from experience E with respect to some task T and some performance measure P , if its performance on T , as measured by P , improves with experience E .
 - 어떤 작업 T 에 대한 컴퓨터 프로그램의 성능을 P 로 측정했을 때 경험 E 로 인해 성능이 향상됐다면, 이 컴퓨터 프로그램은 작업 T 와 성능 측정 P 에 대해 경험 E 로 학습한 것이다.

Machine Learning

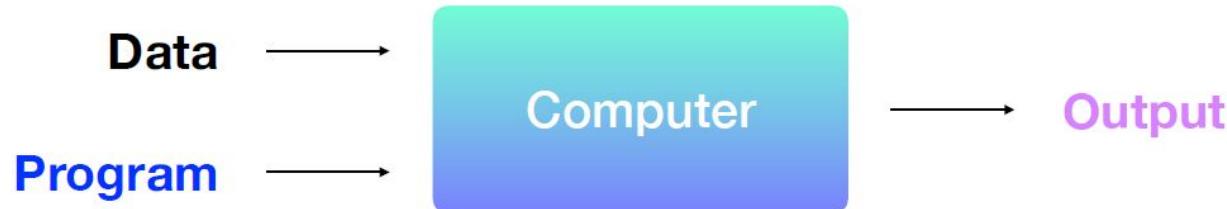
- Spam filter
 - Task T: to flag spam for new emails
 - Experience E: the training data
 - Performance measure P: the ratio of correctly classified emails (accuracy)

Machine Learning

1. 스팸에 주로 나타나는 단어를 살핀다. ‘4U’, ‘신용카드’, ‘무료’, ‘굉장한’ 같은 단어나 구절이 제목에 많이 나타나는 경향을 발견
2. 발견한 각 패턴을 감지하는 알고리즘을 작성하여 프로그램이 해당 패턴을 발견했을 때 그 메일을 스팸으로 분류
3. 프로그램을 테스트하고 충분한 성능이 나올 때까지 1단계 2단계 반복

Machine Learning

- Traditional Programming



- Machine Learning



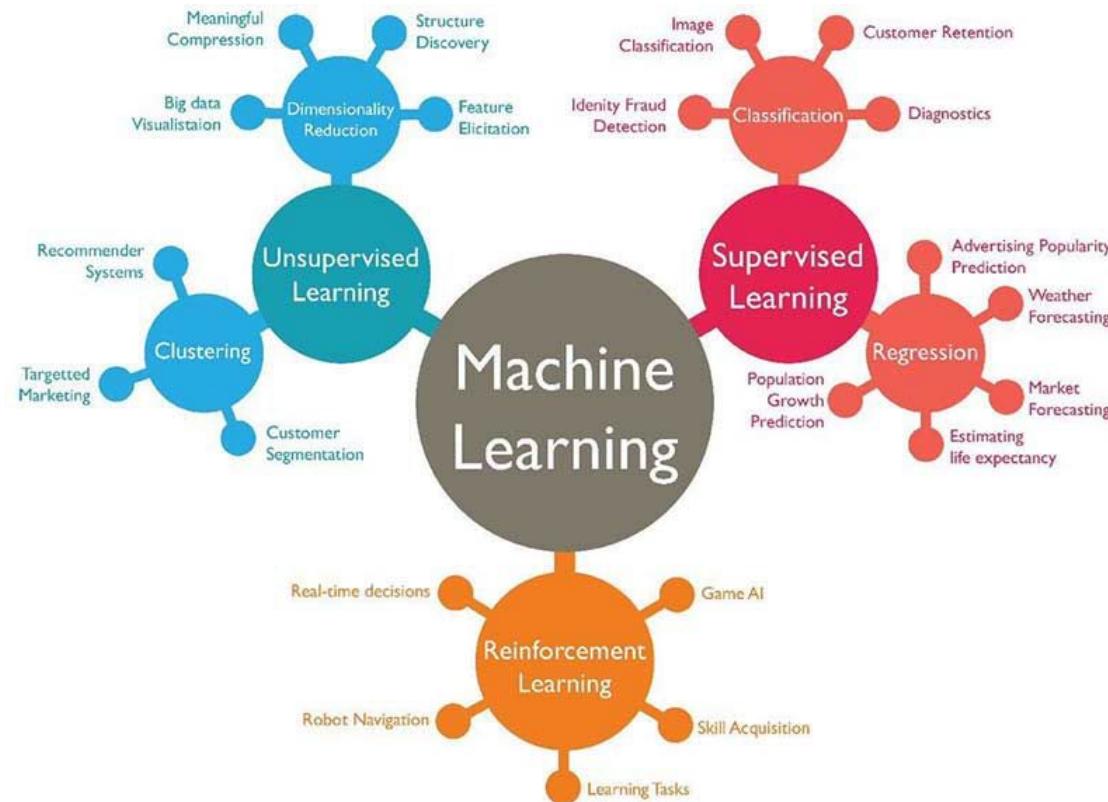
Machine Learning

- 기존 솔루션으로는 많은 수동 조정과 규칙이 필요한 문제
- 전통적인 방식으로는 전혀 해결 방법이 없는 복잡한 문제
- 유동적인 환경: 머신러닝 시스템은 새로운 데이터에 적응 가능
- 복잡한 문제와 대량의 데이터에서 통찰 얻기

Machine Learning

- Go, Chess, Starcraft, games
- Self-driving car
- Speech recognition
- Home-assistant robots
- Computer vision
- Recommend systems
- Natural language processing
- Sentiment analysis
- Web search
- Spam filter
- Fraud detection
- Chatbot
- Bio-informatics
- Healthcare
- Stock market prediction
- Classifying DNA sequences

Machine Learning



Machine Learning

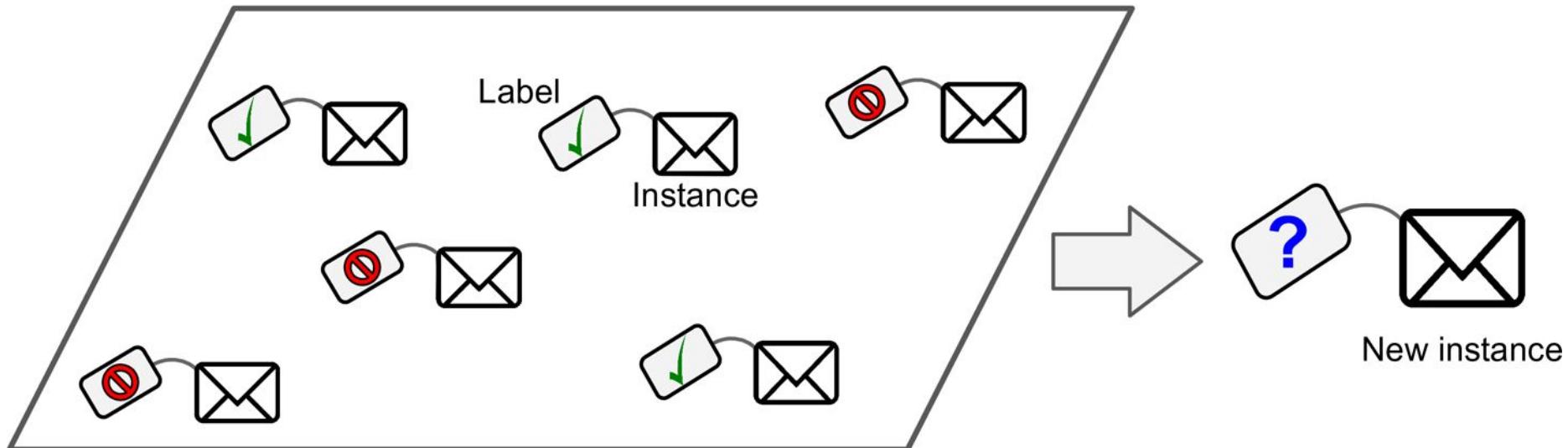
- Label의 유무
 - Supervised Learning
 - Unsupervised Learning
 - Semi-supervised Learning
- Other types
 - Reinforcement Learning

Supervised Learning

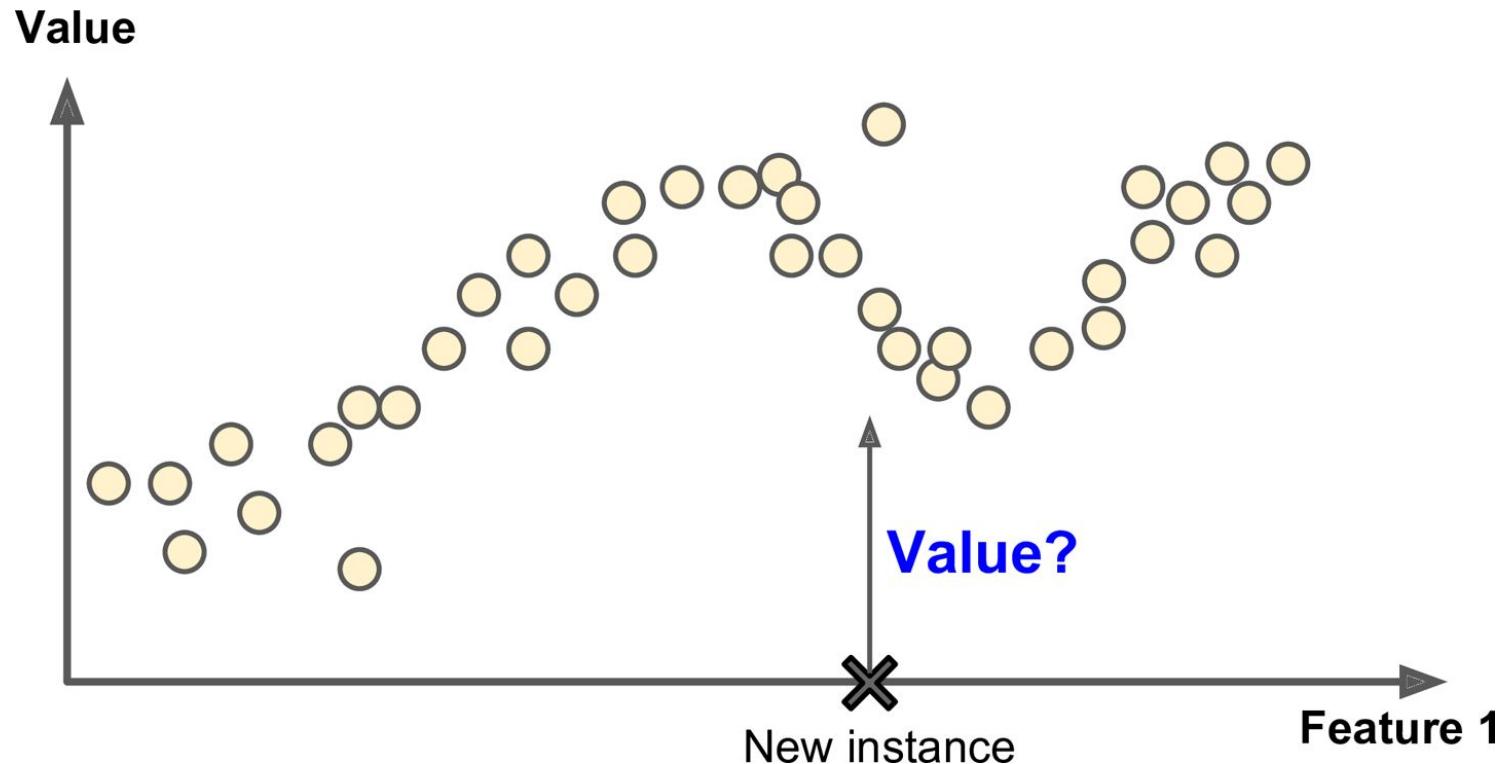
| | feature 1 | feature 2 | feature 3 | feature 4 | ... | ... | Label |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----|-----|-------|
| example 1 | 172 | F | 3.8 | -2.3 | | | A |
| example 2 | 180 | M | 6.3 | -1.7 | | | A |
| example 3 | 167 | M | 2.9 | 3.5 | | | B |
| example 4 | 176 | M | 1.2 | 2.1 | | | C |
| example 5 | 175 | F | 5.1 | -2.9 | | | C |
| ... | | | | | | | |

Classification

Training set



Regression

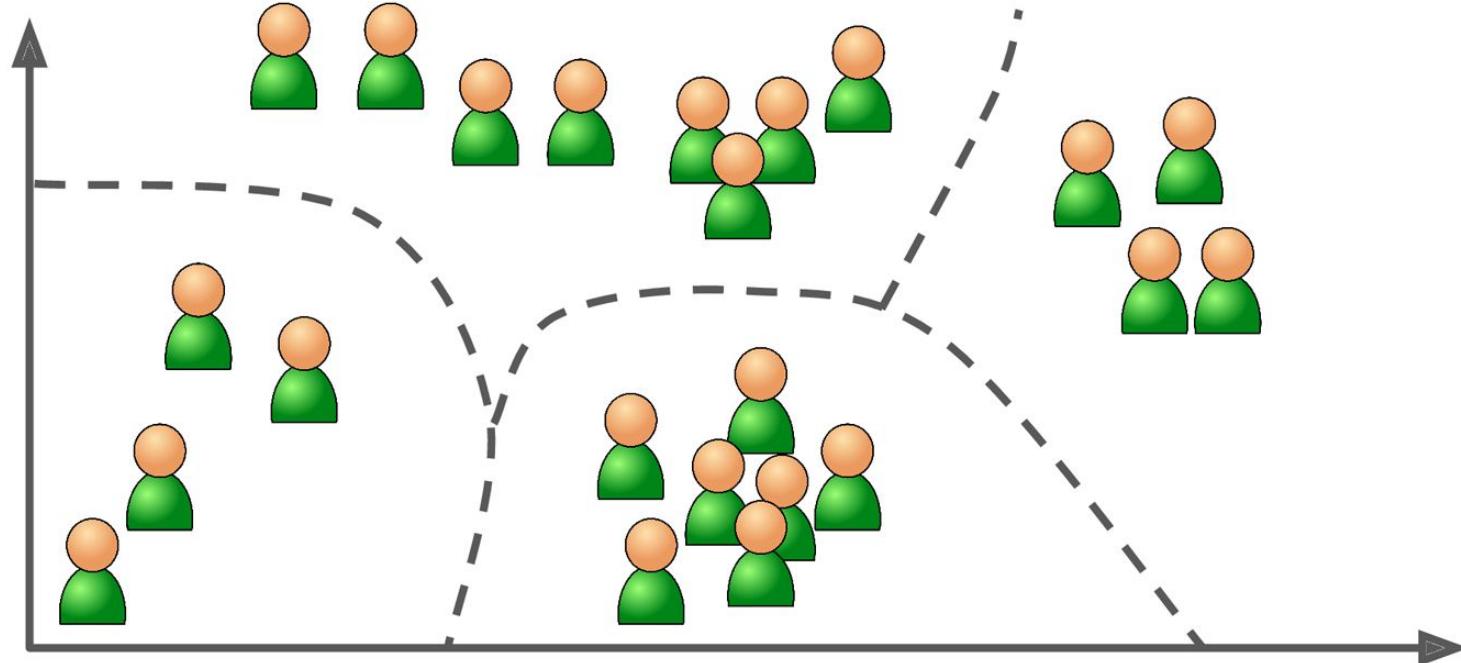


Unsupervised Learning

| | feature 1 | feature 2 | feature 3 | feature 4 | ... | ... | ... |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|
| example 1 | 172 | F | 3.8 | -2.3 | | | |
| example 2 | 180 | M | 6.3 | -1.7 | | | |
| example 3 | 167 | M | 2.9 | 3.5 | | | |
| example 4 | 176 | M | 1.2 | 2.1 | | | |
| example 5 | 175 | F | 5.1 | -2.9 | | | |
| ... | | | | | | | |

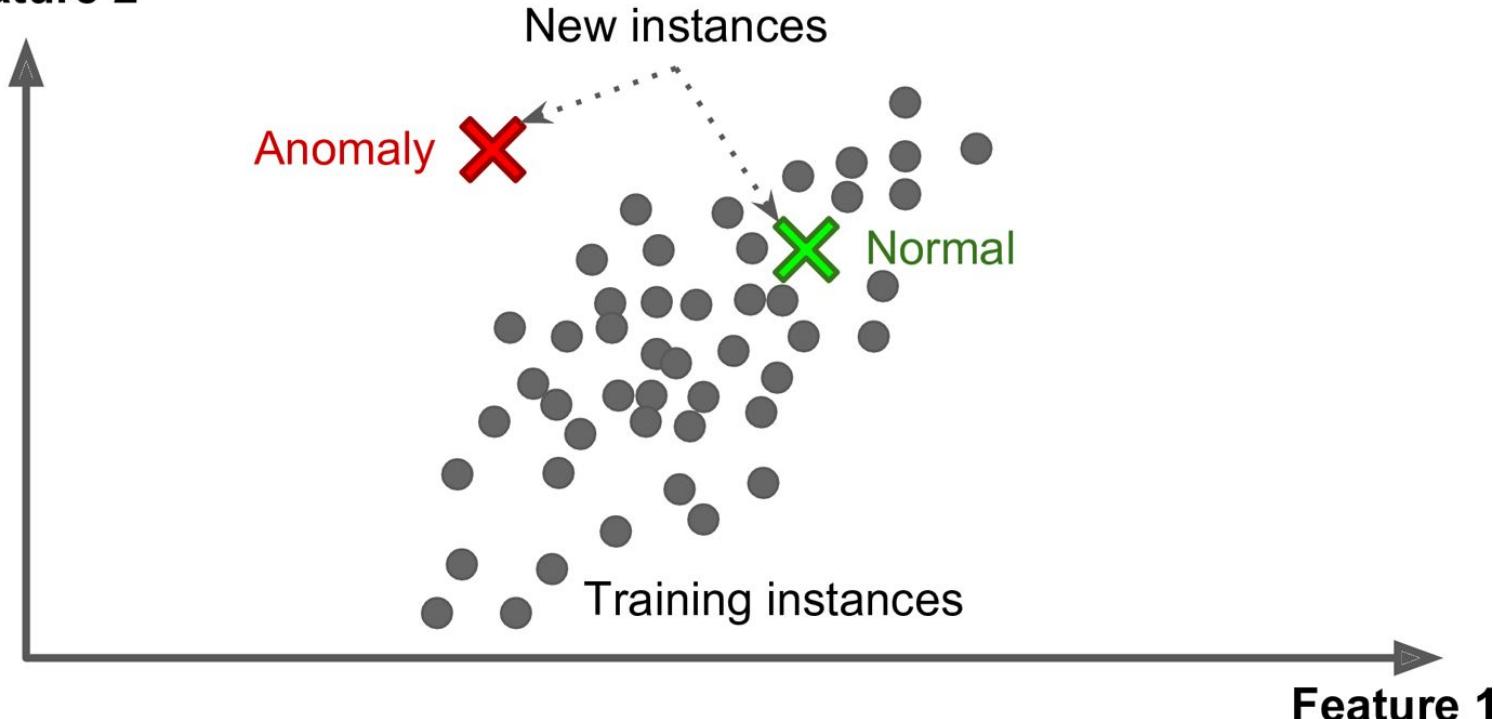
Clustering

Feature 2



Anomaly Detection

Feature 2

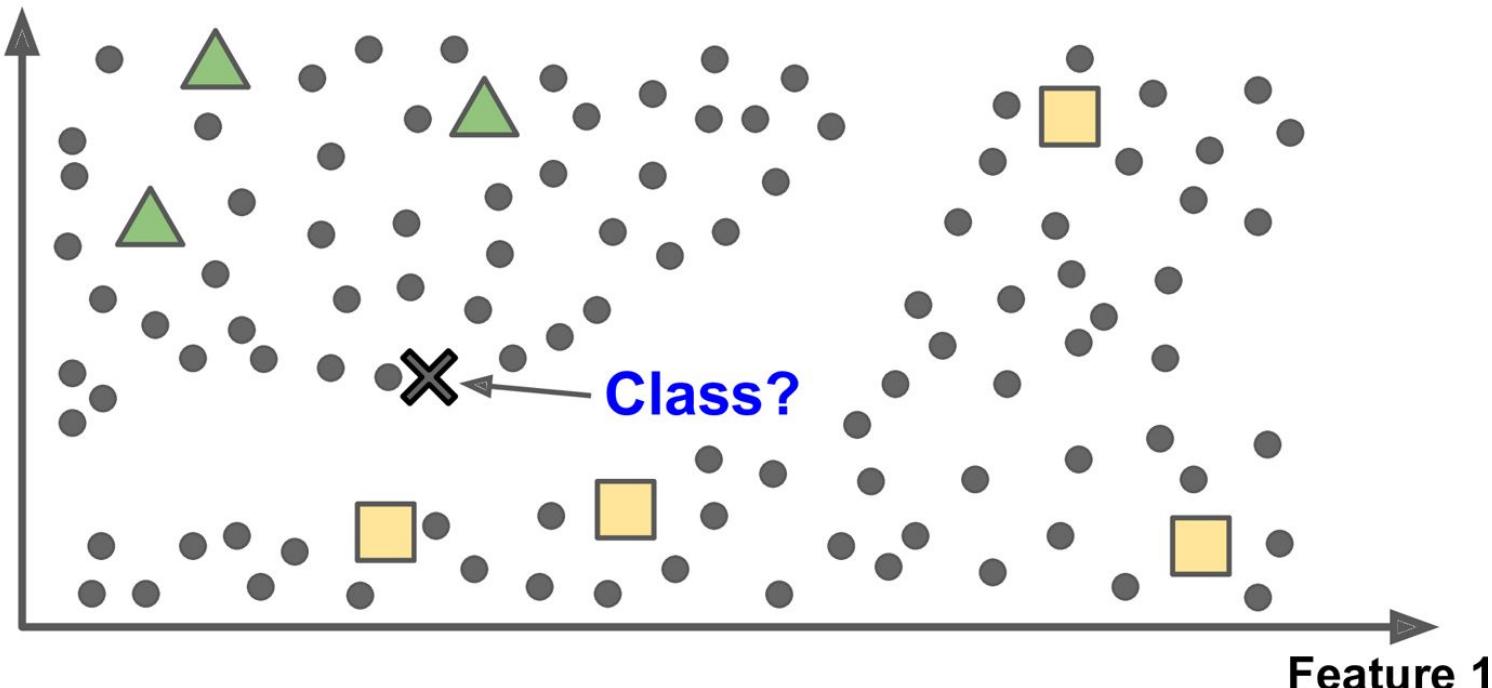


Semi-supervised Learning

| | feature 1 | feature 2 | feature 3 | feature 4 | ... | ... | Label |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----|-----|-------|
| example 1 | 172 | F | 3.8 | -2.3 | | | A |
| example 2 | 180 | M | 6.3 | -1.7 | | | N/A |
| example 3 | 167 | M | 2.9 | 3.5 | | | B |
| example 4 | 176 | M | 1.2 | 2.1 | | | C |
| example 5 | 175 | F | 5.1 | -2.9 | | | N/A |
| ... | | | | | | | |

Semi-supervised Learning

Feature 2



Semi-supervised Learning

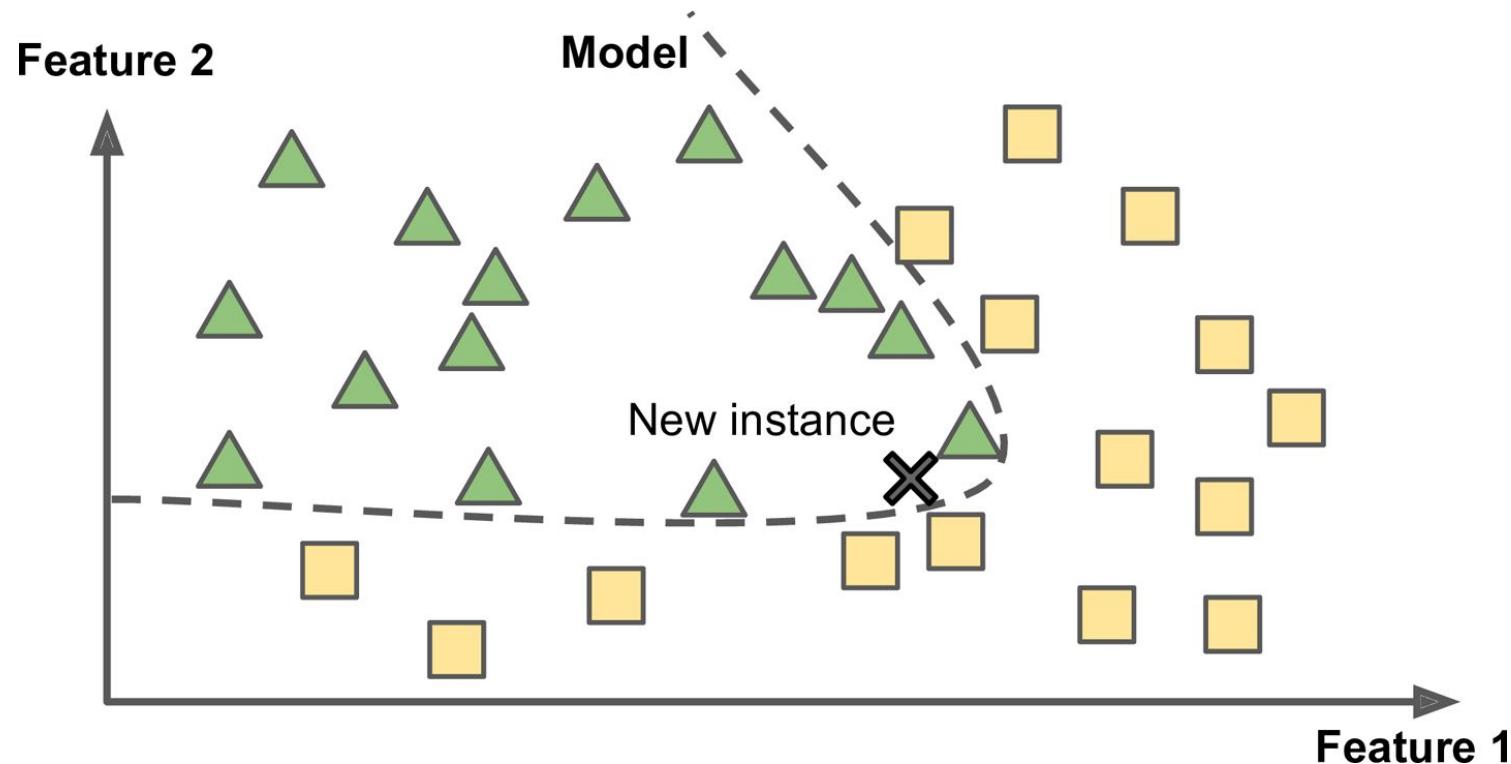
| | feature 1 | feature 2 | feature 3 | feature 4 | ... | ... | ... |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|
| example 1 | 172 | F | 3.8 | -2.3 | | | A |
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| example 4 | 176 | M | 1.2 | 2.1 | | | C |
| example 5 | 175 | F | 5.1 | -2.9 | | | C |
| ... | | | | | | | |

Find
mapping
function

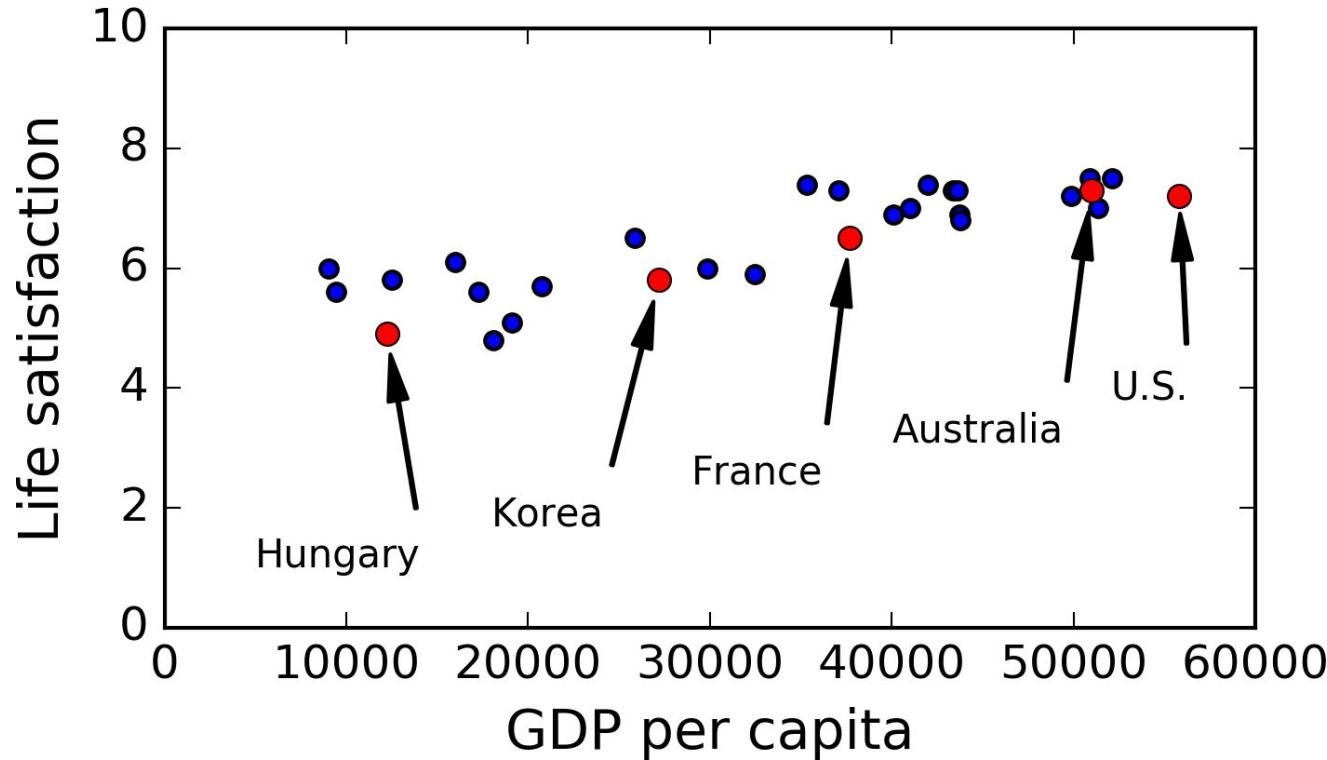
$$\mathbf{y} = f(\mathbf{x})$$

Function
Approximator

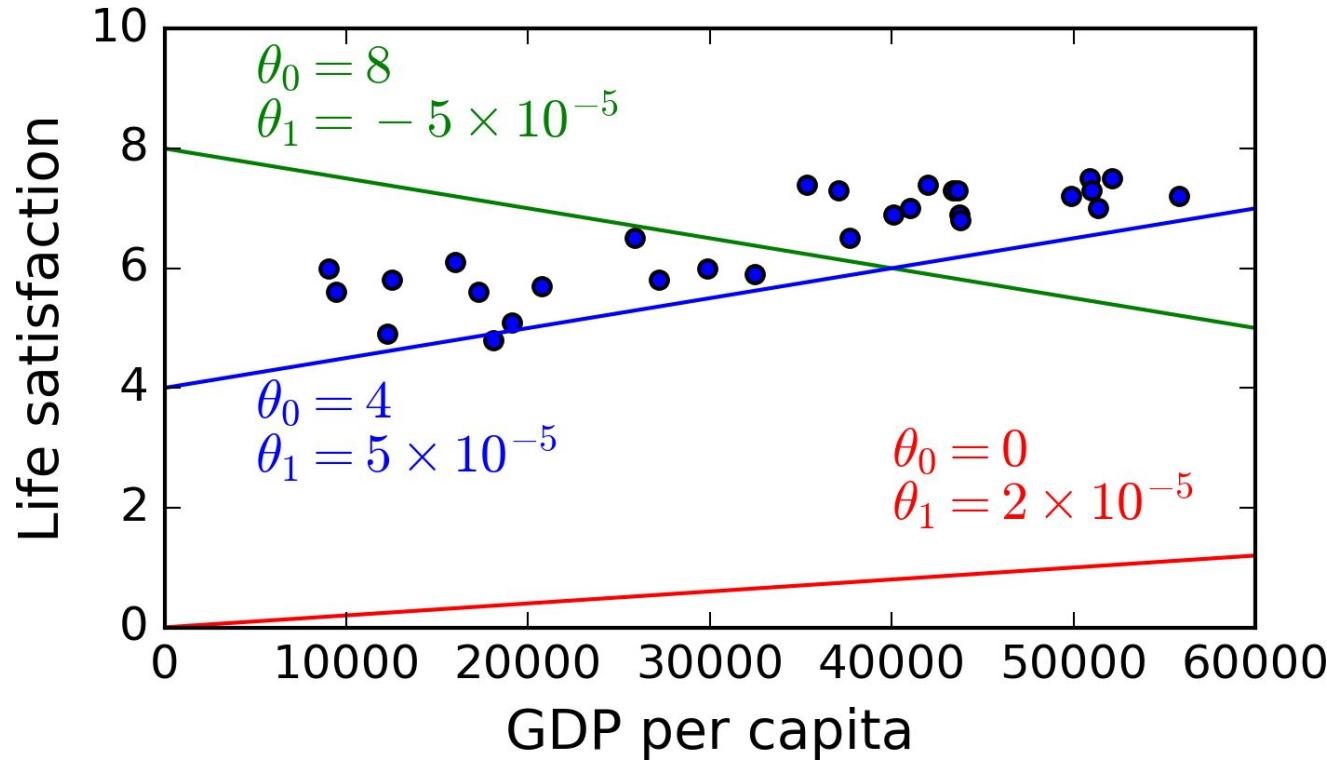
Model-Based Learning



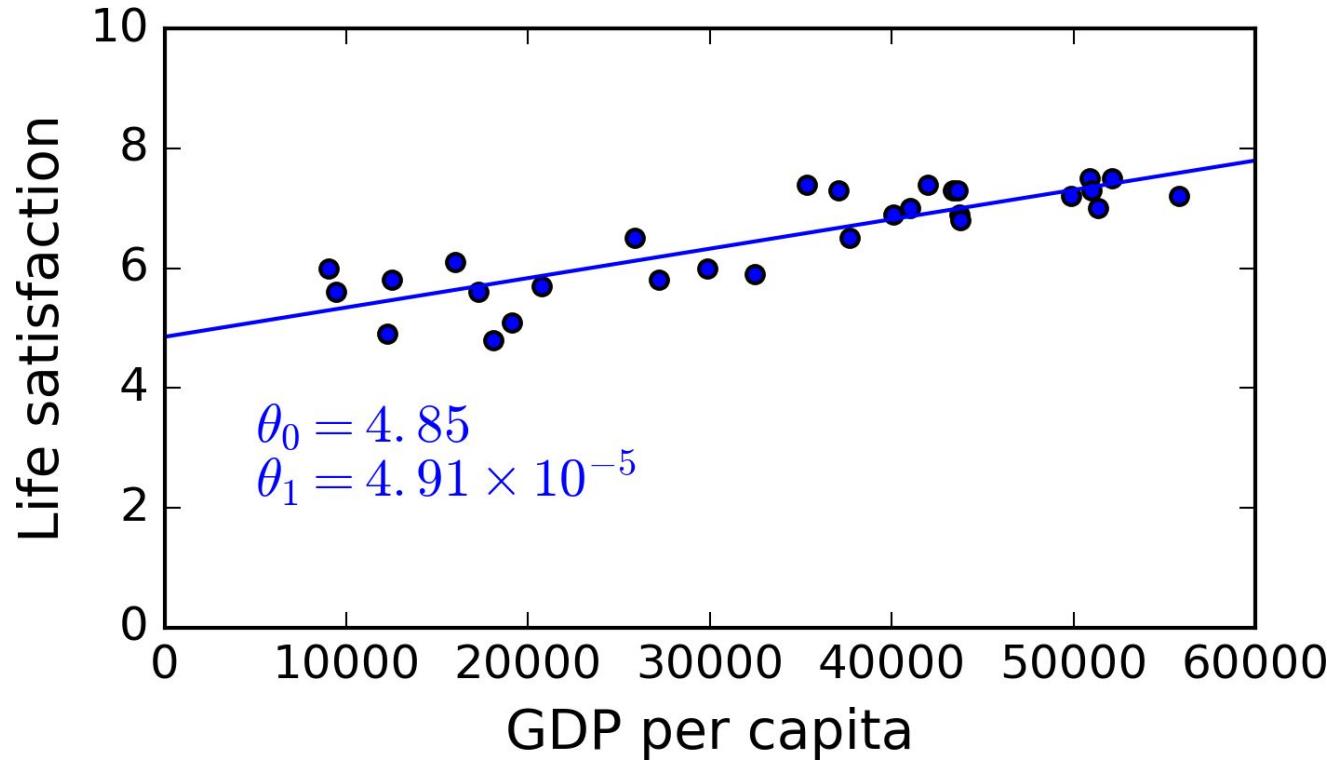
Model-Based Learning



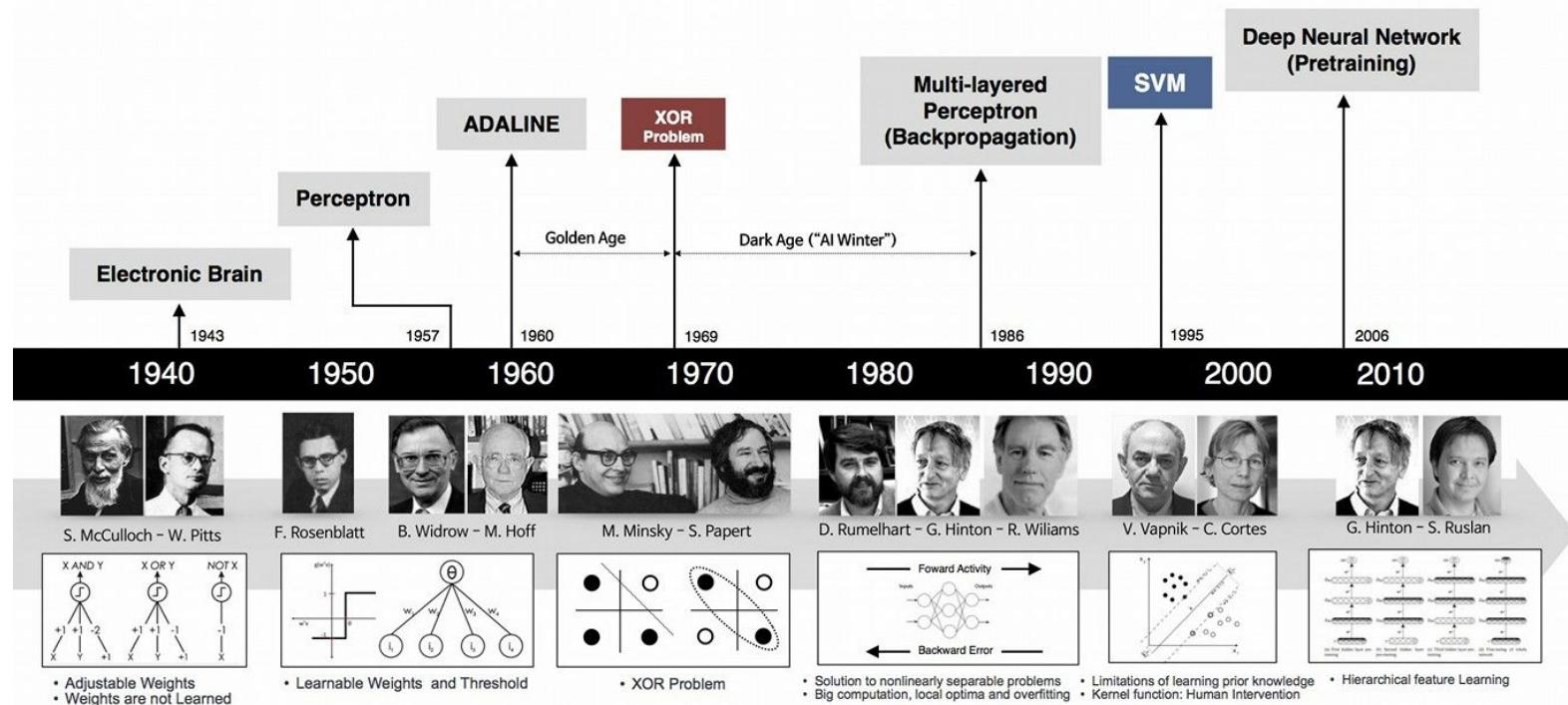
Model-Based Learning



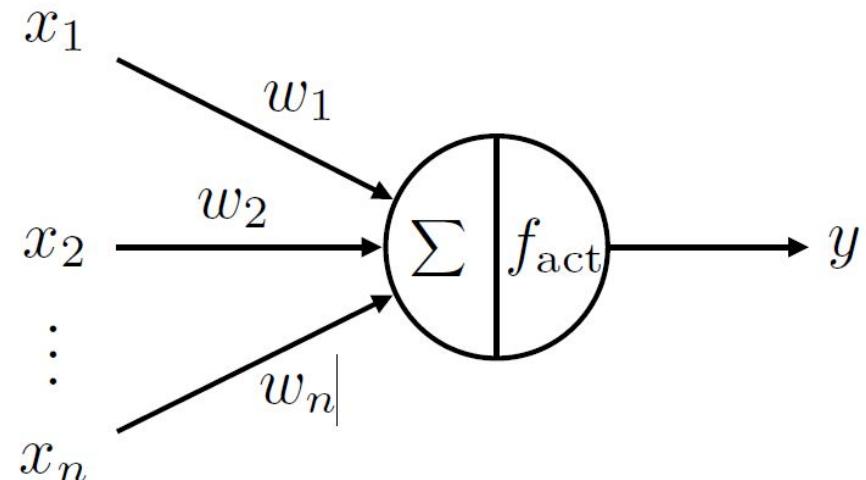
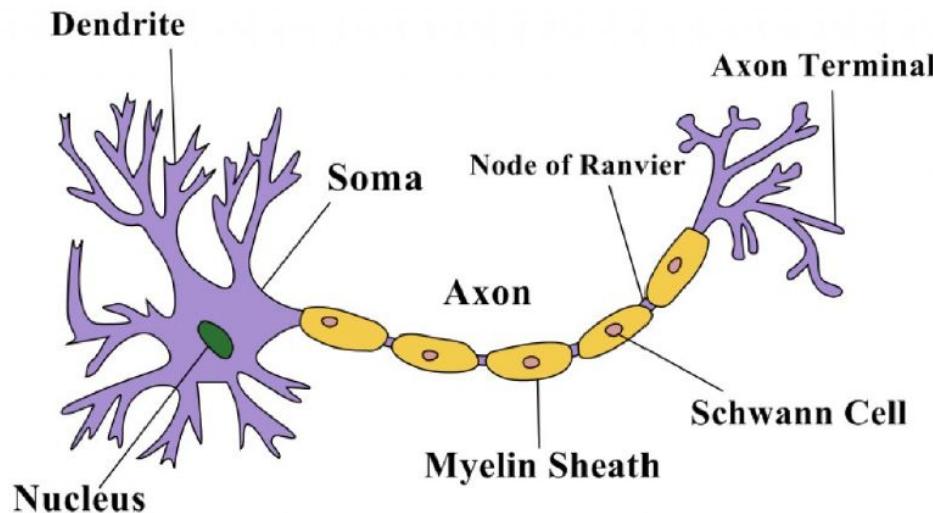
Model-Based Learning



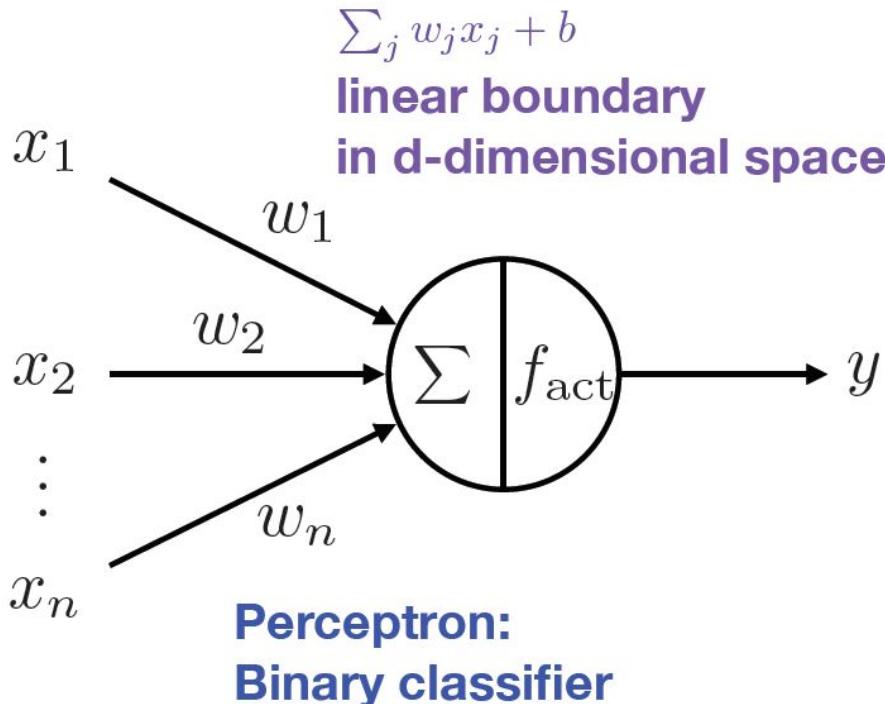
History of Neural Networks



Perceptron



Perceptron

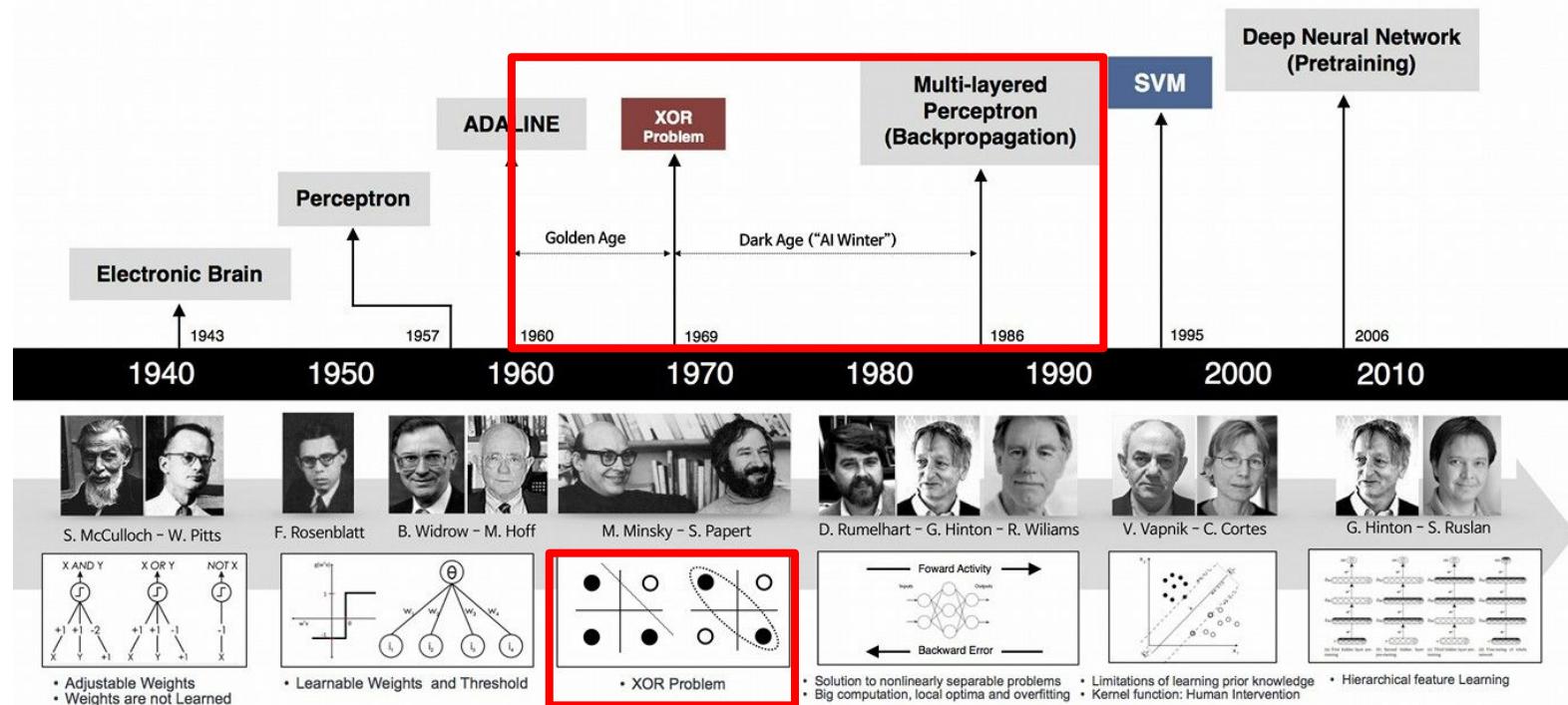


$$\text{output} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \sum_j w_j x_j \leq \text{threshold} \\ 1 & \text{if } \sum_j w_j x_j > \text{threshold} \end{cases}$$

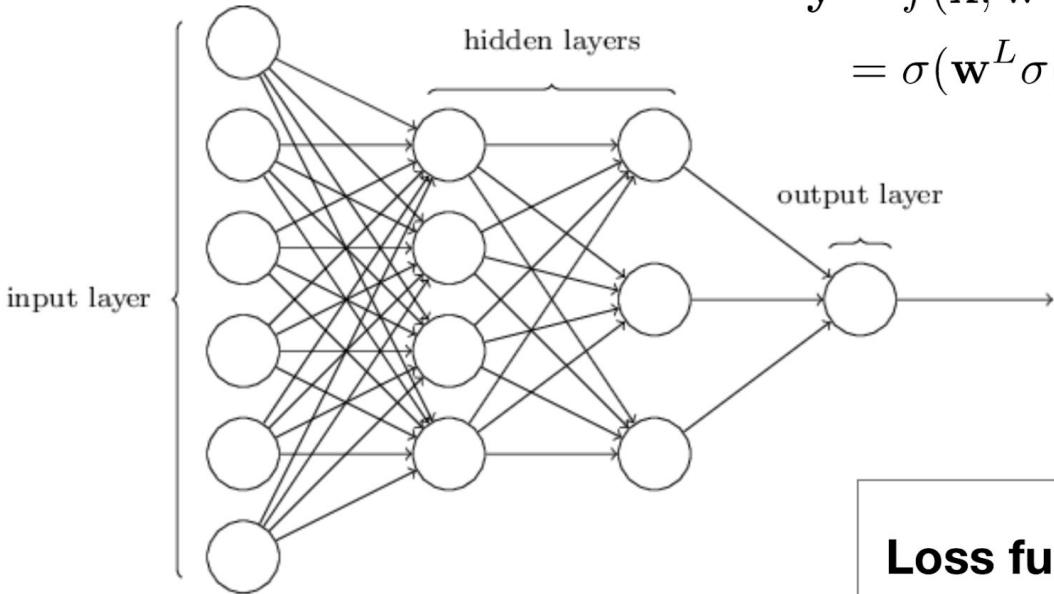
$$\text{output} = f_{\text{act}} \left(\sum_j w_j x_j - \text{threshold} \right)$$

activation function:
Heaviside step function
bias:
-threshold

XOR Problem



Neural Networks



$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\mathbf{y}} &= f(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{w}^1, \dots, \mathbf{w}^L, \mathbf{b}^1, \dots, \mathbf{b}^L) \\ &= \sigma(\mathbf{w}^L \sigma(\mathbf{w}^{L-1} \dots \sigma(\mathbf{w}^1 \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}^1) \dots) + \mathbf{b}^L)\end{aligned}$$

activation function:
sigmoid function

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

Loss function: $\mathcal{L} \equiv \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{n=1}^N \|\hat{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{y}\|^2$

Learning

- 주어진 loss function \mathcal{L} 을 **최소화** 하는 parameters Θ 를 찾는 것

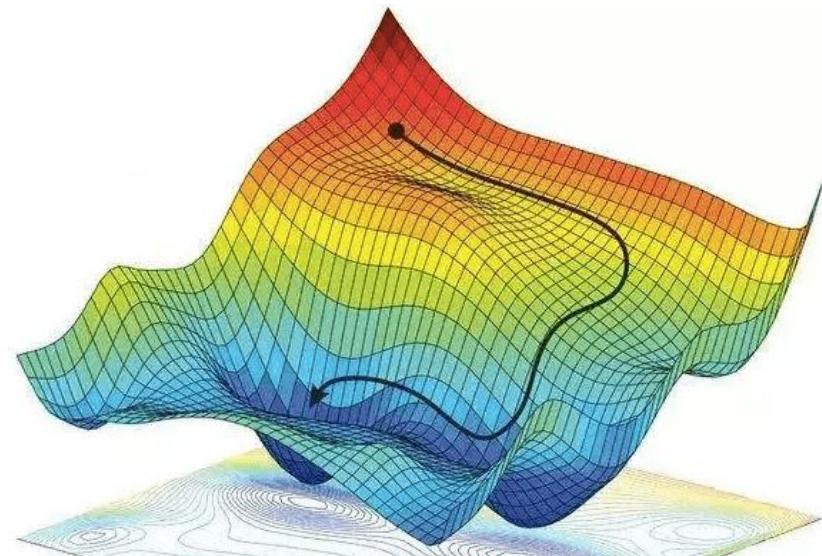
$$\arg \min_{\Theta} \mathcal{L} \quad \Theta = \{\mathbf{w}_1, \dots, \mathbf{b}_1, \dots\}$$

- 간단하게 말하면 굉장히 복잡한 함수를 잘 **fitting** 하는 것
- 학습의 목적 (머신러닝의 목적)
 - 주어진 데이터를 이용하여 loss function을 최소화 함과 동시에 새로운 데이터들에 대해서도 잘 맞추도록 (**generalization**) 하는 것 (avoiding overfitting)

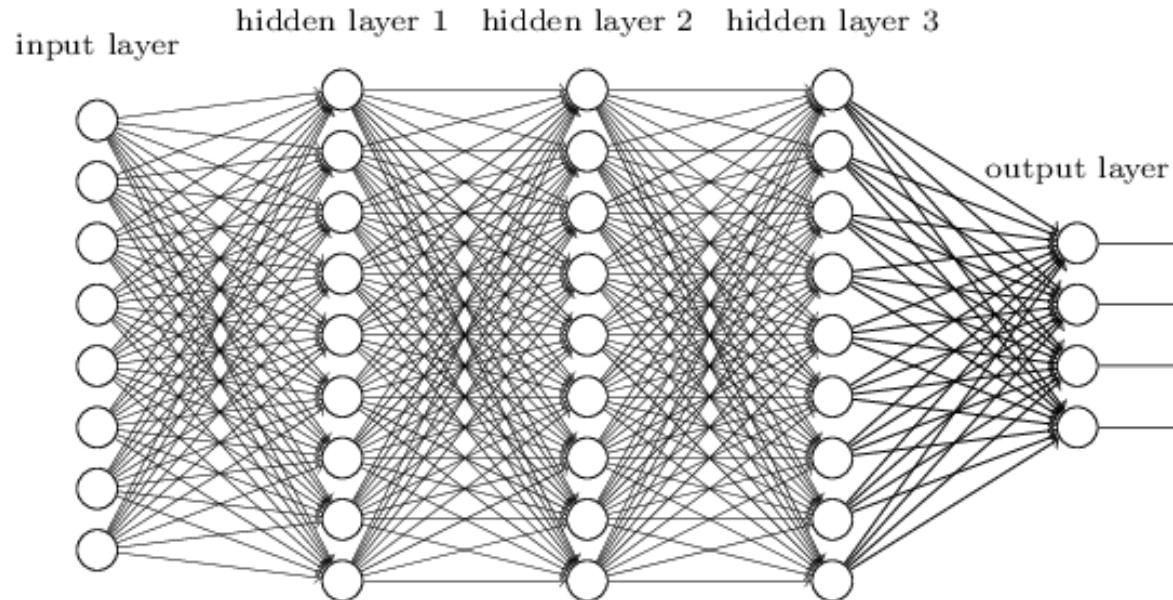
Learning

Gradient Descent

$$w'_k := w_k - \eta \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial w_k}$$



Deep Neural Networks

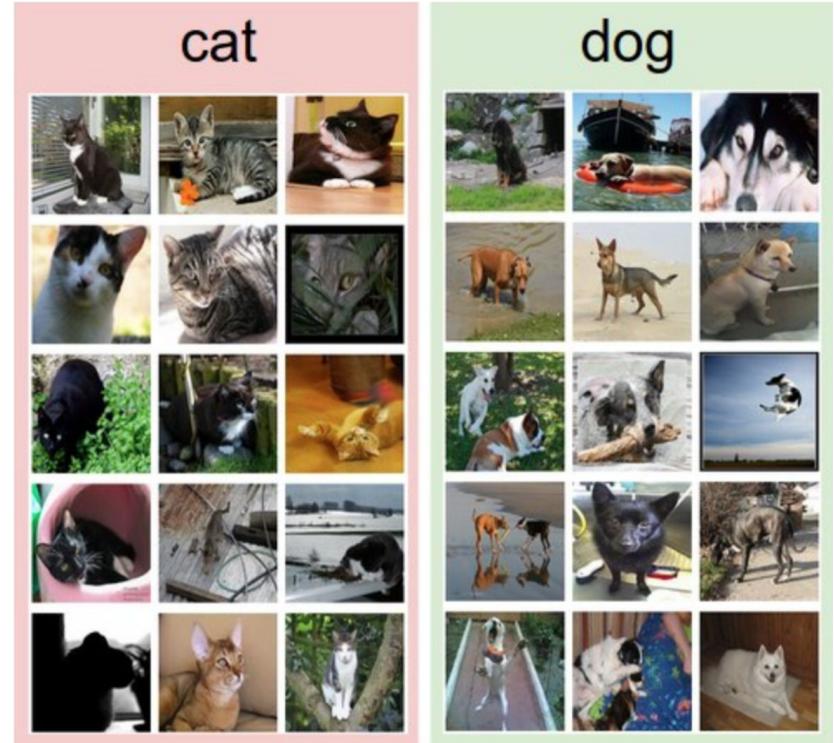


Deep Neural Networks

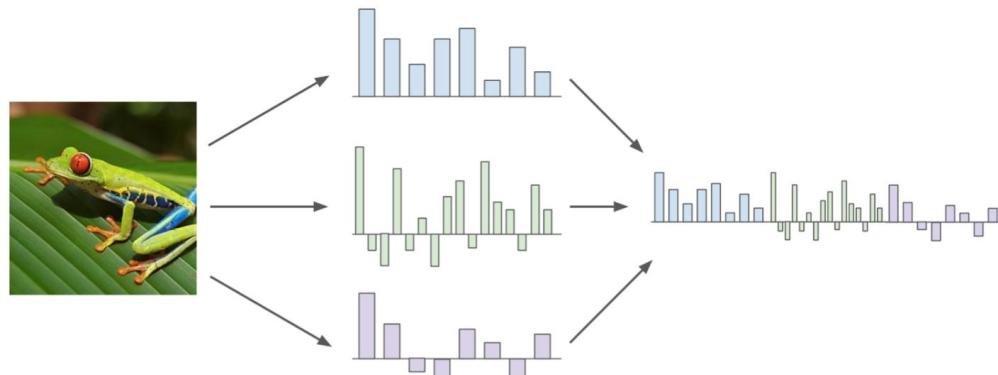
- 새로운 architectures (CNN, LSTM, etc)
- Various regularization methods :
- Big Data
- more powerful Computing power : GPUs, TPUs

Back to Machine Learning

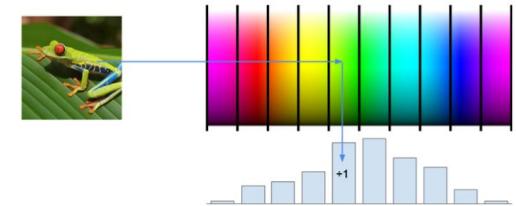
- Image classification
 - Feature extraction
 - 고양이와 개를 잘 구별할 수 있는 특징들을 뽑아 데이터를 만든다
 - 좋은 feature가 ML의 성공여부를 결정
 - Feature들이 서로 독립
 - Label과의 높은 상관관계



Back to Machine Learning



Color Histogram



HoG



SIFT

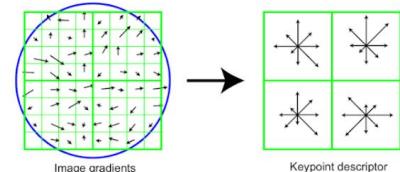


Image gradients

Keypoint descriptor

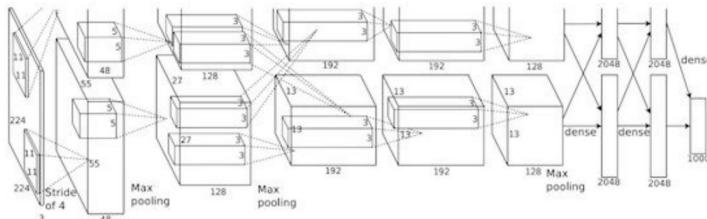
Machine Learning and Deep Learning



f



10 numbers giving scores for classes



Krizhevsky, Sutskever, and Hinton, "Imagenet classification with deep convolutional neural networks", NIPS 2012.
Figure copyright Krizhevsky, Sutskever, and Hinton, 2012.
Reproduced with permission.



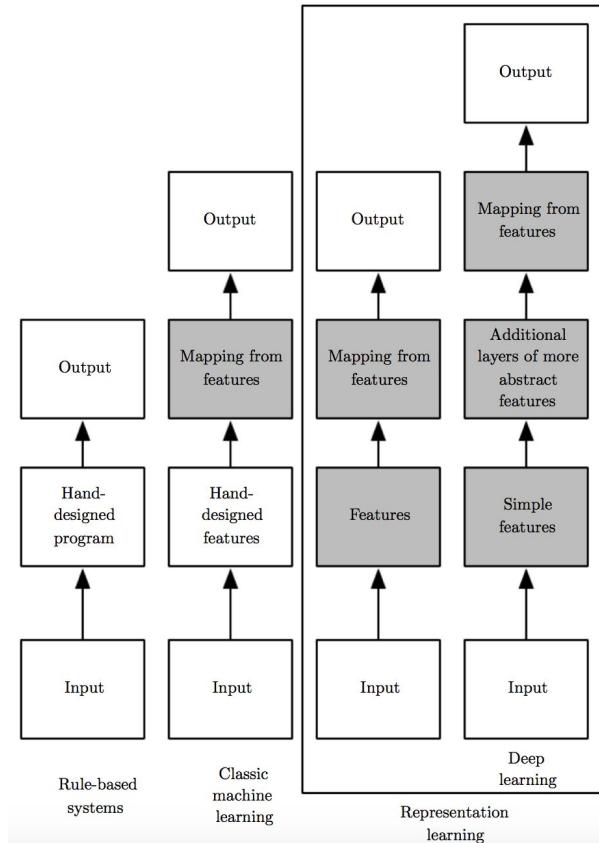
10 numbers giving scores for classes

training



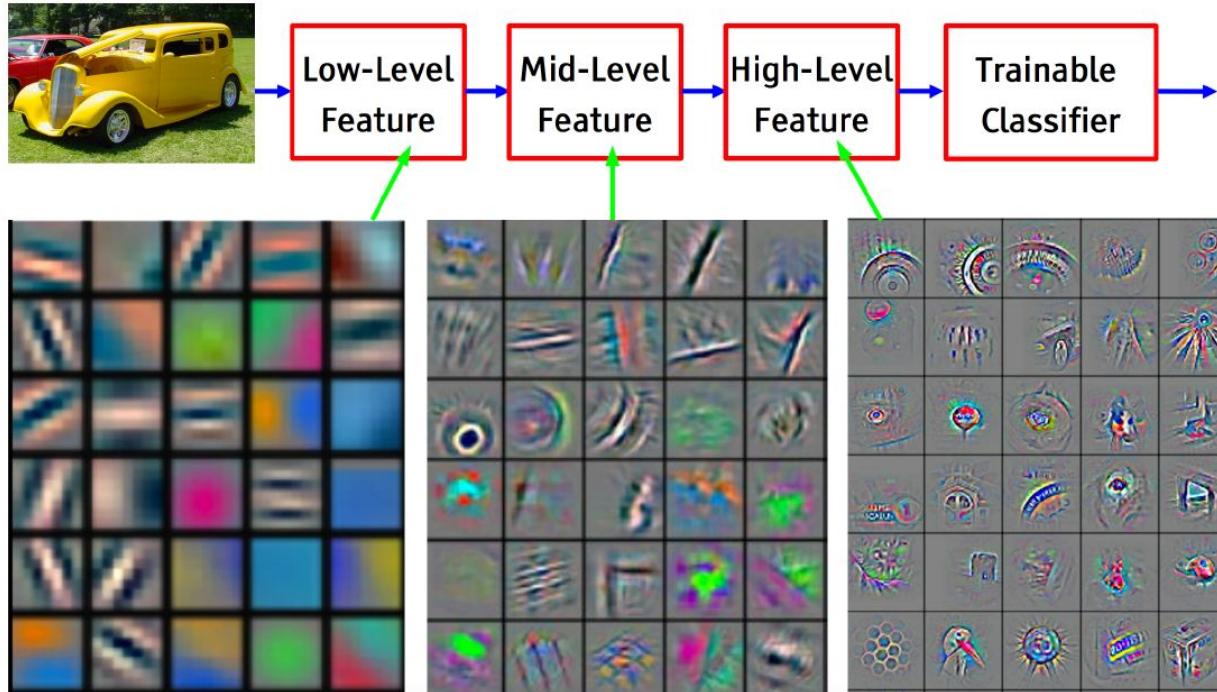
Deep Neural Networks to Deep Learning

- Learning multiple levels of representation
- Representation / Feature learning
- Generally many layers
- From high dimensional vector to low dimensional vector (vice versa)
- F. Chollet's quotation: **to map space X to space Y using a continuous geometric transform**



Deep Neural Networks to Deep Learning

= Learning Hierarchical Representations



ImageNet Challenge

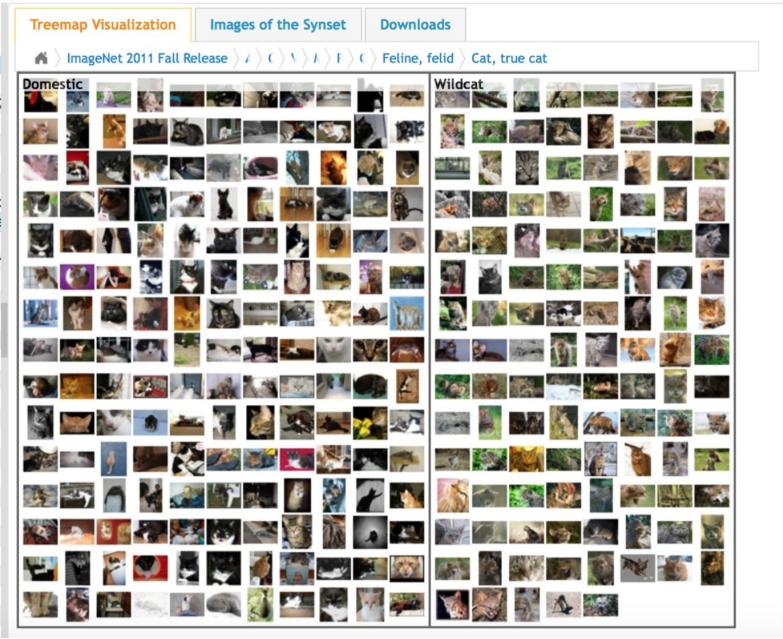
Cat, true cat

Feline mammal usually having thick soft fur and no ability to roar: domestic cats; wildcats

1485 pictures
87.57% Popularity Percentile
Wordnet IDs

Numbers in brackets: (the number of synsets in the subtree).

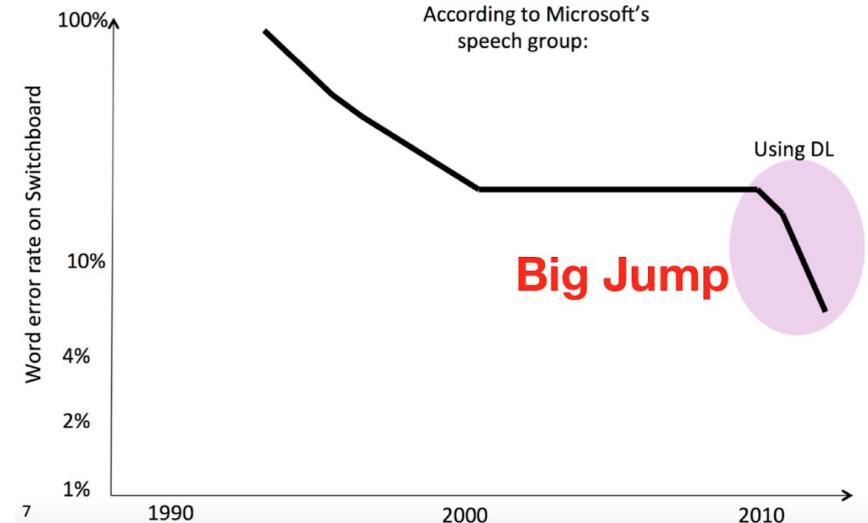
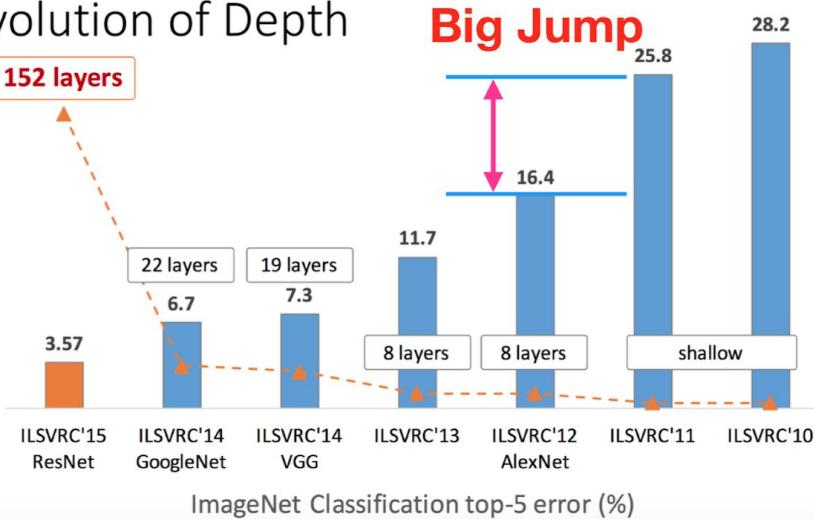
- + ImageNet 2011 Fall Release (32326)
 - plant, flora, plant life (4486)
 - geological formation, formation (1)
 - natural object (1112)
 - sport, athletics (176)
 - artifact, artefact (10504)
 - fungus (308)
 - person, individual, someone, some
 - animal, animate being, beast, brute
 - invertebrate (766)
 - homeotherm, homoiotherm, hor
 - work animal (4)
 - darter (0)
 - survivor (0)
 - range animal (0)
 - creepy-crawly (0)
 - domestic animal, domesticated
 - molter, moulter (0)
 - varmint, varment (0)
 - mutant (0)
 - critter (0)
 - game (47)
 - young, offspring (45)
 - poikilotherm, ectotherm (0)
 - herbivore (0)
 - peeper (0)
 - pest (1)
 - female (4)
 - insectivore (0)
 - net (0)



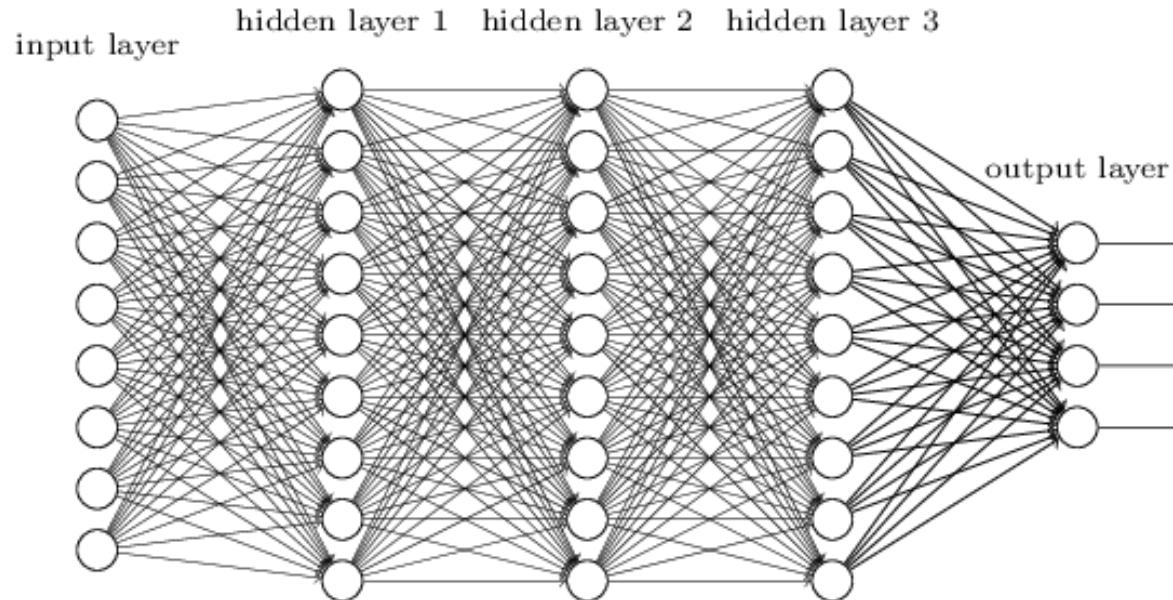
- ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition Competition (ILSVRC)
- Image Classification
 - 1000 classes
 - train data : 1.2M
 - validation data : 50K
 - test data : 100K

ImageNet Challenge

Revolution of Depth

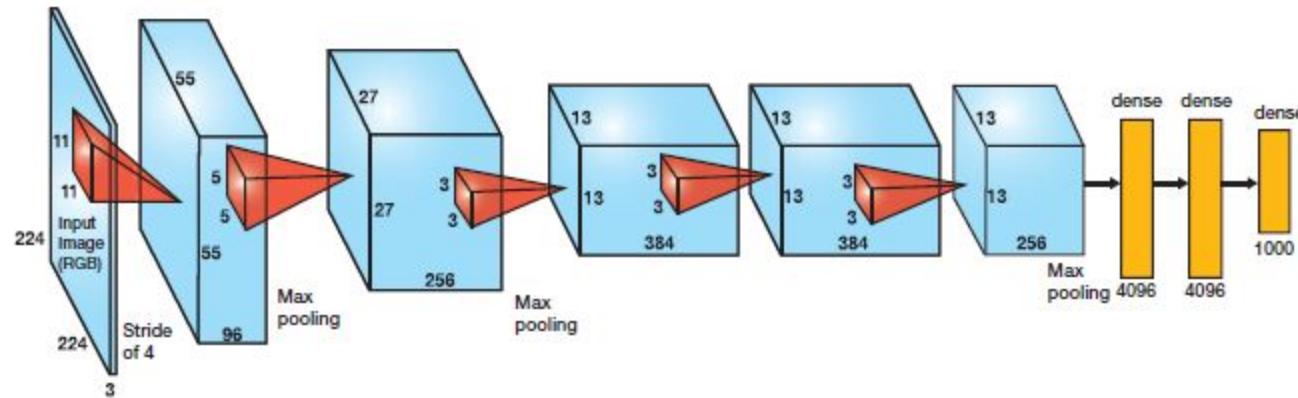


Deep Learning Models



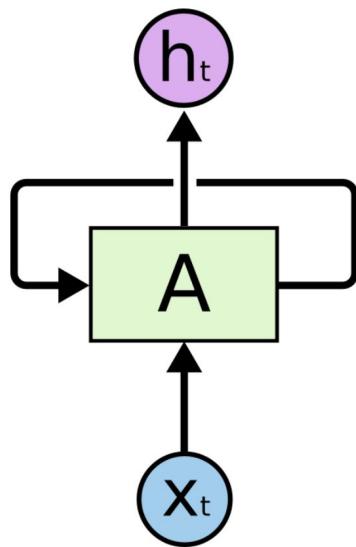
DNN

Deep Learning Models

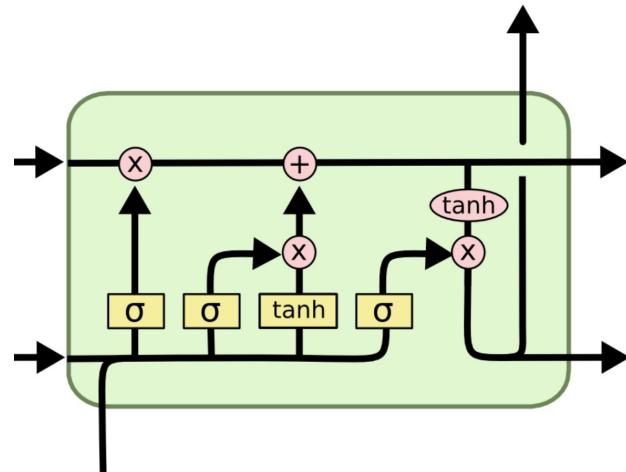


CNN

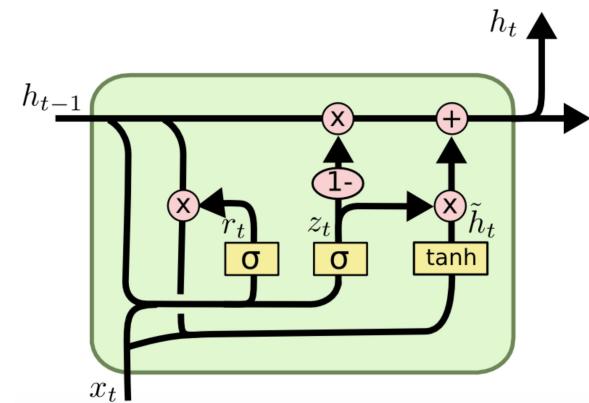
Deep Learning Models



RNN

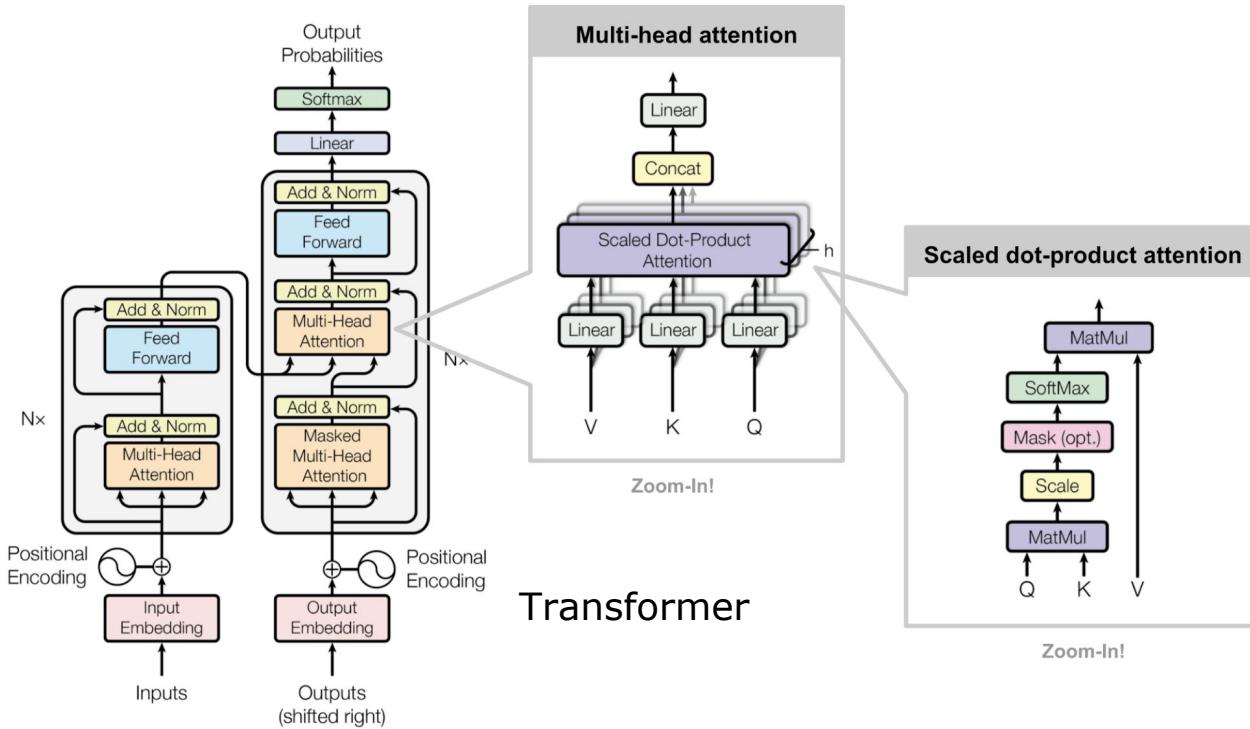


LSTM



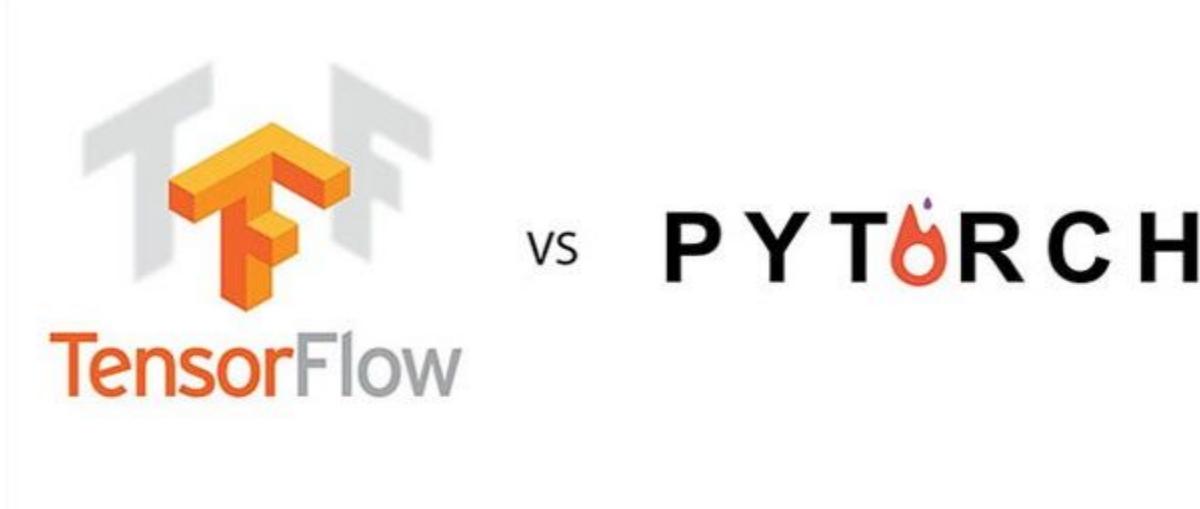
GRU

Deep Learning Models



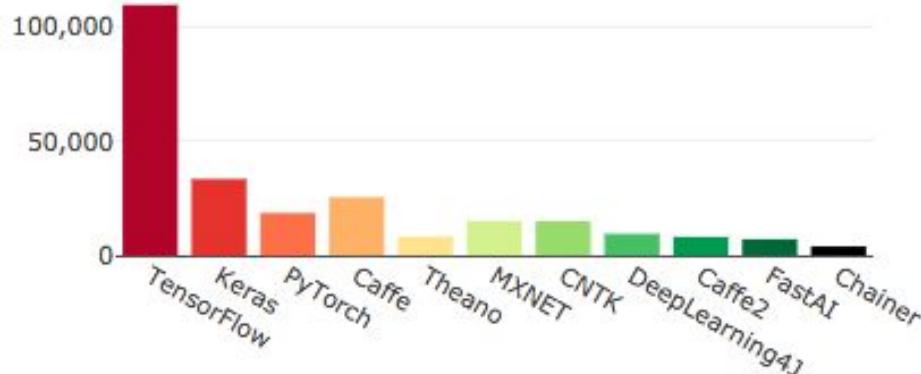
Framework

- Why Tensorflow?

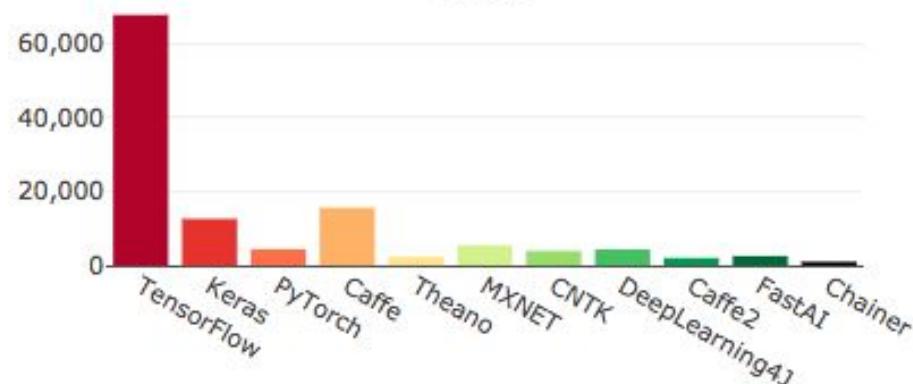


GitHub Activity

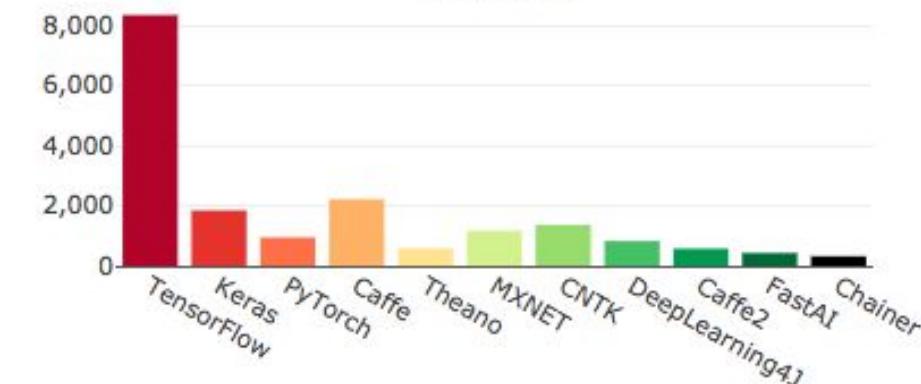
Stars



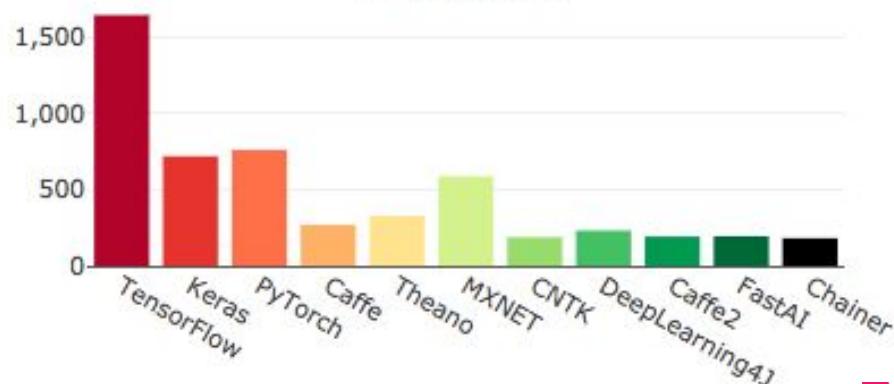
Forks



Watchers



Contributors



```
import tensorflow as tf
mnist = tf.keras.datasets.mnist

(x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = mnist.load_data()
x_train, x_test = x_train / 255.0, x_test / 255.0

model = tf.keras.models.Sequential([
    tf.keras.layers.Flatten(input_shape=(28, 28)),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'),
    tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax')
])

model.compile(optimizer='adam',
              loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])

model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=5)
model.evaluate(x_test, y_test)
```

Run code now

Try in Google's interactive notebook

```
class MyModel(tf.keras.Model):
    def __init__(self):
        super(MyModel, self).__init__()
        self.conv1 = Conv2D(32, 3, activation='relu')
        self.flatten = Flatten()
        self.d1 = Dense(128, activation='relu')
        self.d2 = Dense(10, activation='softmax')

    def call(self, x):
        x = self.conv1(x)
        x = self.flatten(x)
        x = self.d1(x)
        return self.d2(x)
    model = MyModel()

    with tf.GradientTape() as tape:
        logits = model(images)
        loss_value = loss(logits, labels)
        grads = tape.gradient(loss_value, model.trainable_variables)
        optimizer.apply_gradients(zip(grads, model.trainable_variables))
```

Run code now

Try in Google's interactive notebook



그전에

- Tensorflow, Keras and Pytorch



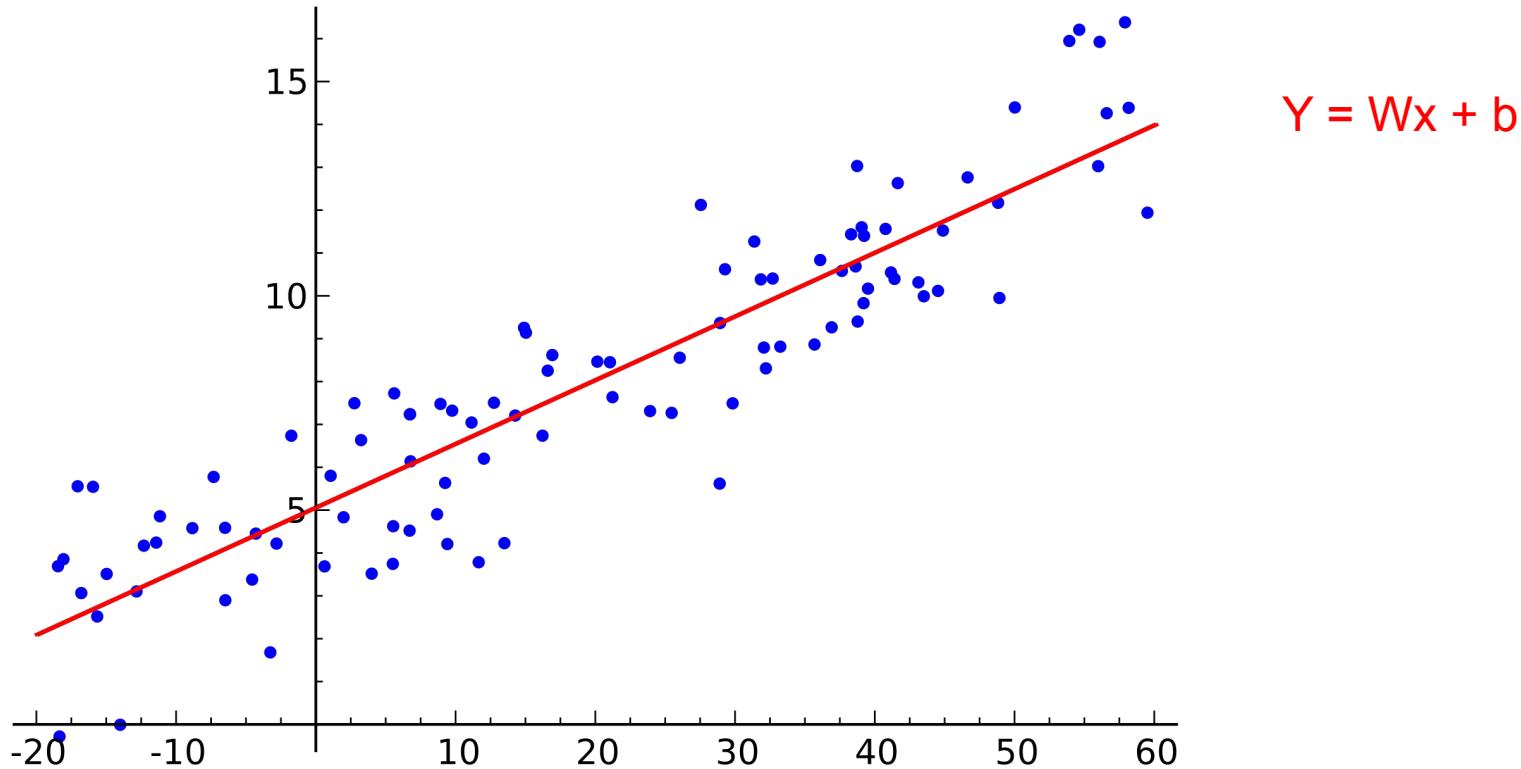
다루고자 하는 주제

- Linear Regression
- Logistic Classification
- Multinomial Classification

다루고자 하는 주제

- Hypothesis - 가설 설정
- 어떤 Hypothesis 가 좋을까?
- Cost, Cost Function / Cost 함수
- Minimize Cost 비용 최소화

Linear Regression

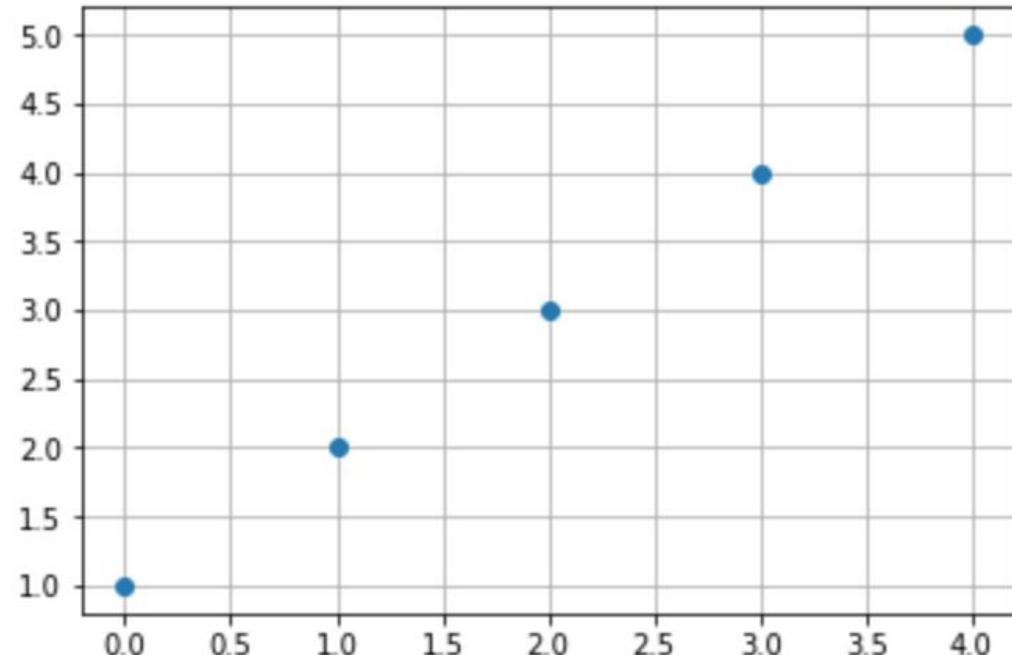


Linear Regression

| x | y |
|---|---|
| 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 |

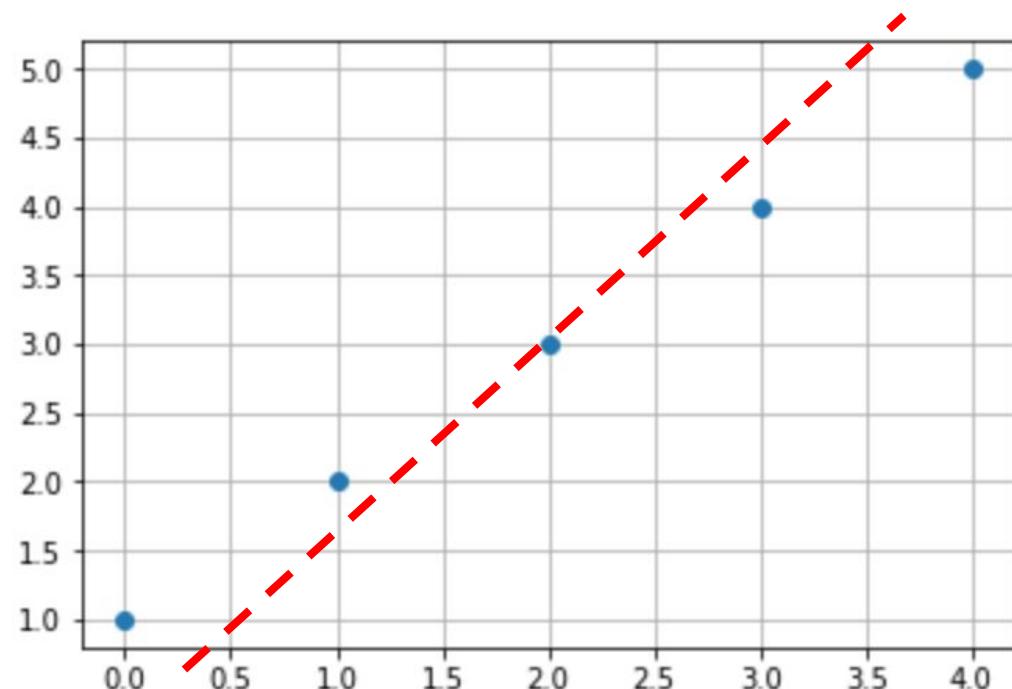
Linear Regression

| x | y |
|----------|----------|
| 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 |



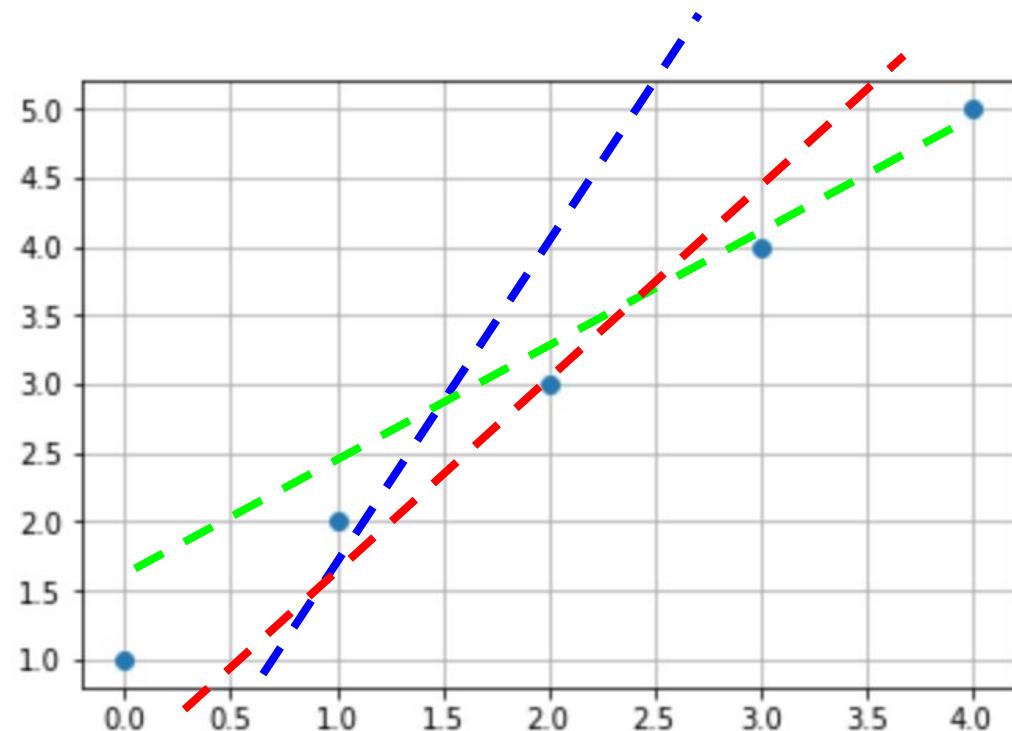
Linear Regression -> Hypothesis (Linear)

$$H(x) = Wx + b$$



Hypothesis

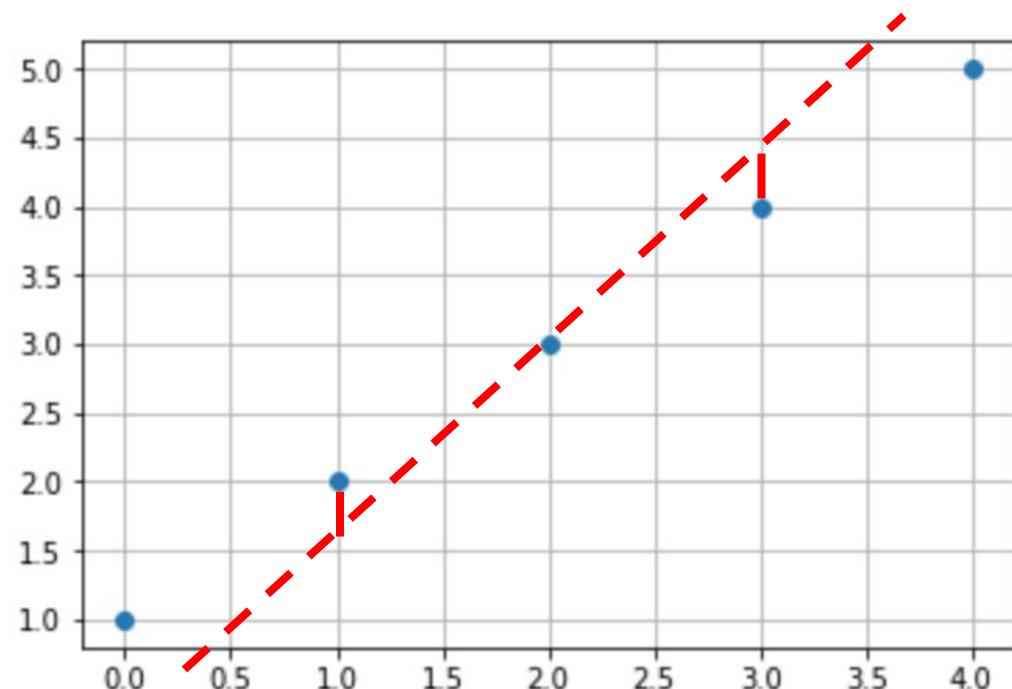
$$H(x) = Wx + b$$



Hypothesis -> Cost

$$H(x) = Wx + b$$

$$H(x) - y$$

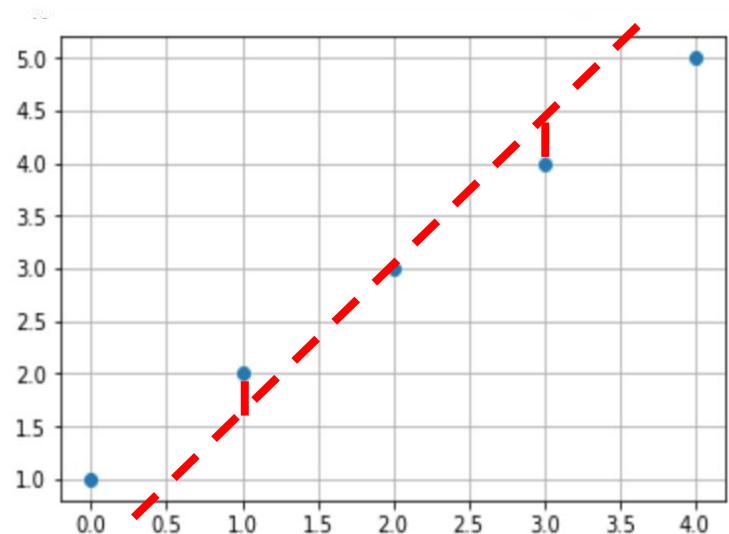


Cost function

$$\frac{(H(x_1) - y_1)^2 + (H(x_2) - y_2)^2 + (H(x_3) - y_3)^2}{3}$$

$$cost(W) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (Wx_i - y_i)^2$$

$$H(x) - y$$



Cost function

$$cost(W) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (Wx_i - y_i)^2$$

$$H(x) = Wx + b$$



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

Hypothesis and Cost

- 이번엔 Cost Function에 집중해봅시다.
- Cost 를 Minimize 한다는 것은 무엇일까요?

Hypothesis and Cost

- 그럼 W 의 값을 어떻게 찾아가는지에 대해서 알아봅시다.

Hypothesis $H(x) = Wx + b$

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



Hypothesis $H(x) = Wx$

Cost $cost(W) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (Wx_i - y_i)^2$

Minimize cost

| x | y |
|---|---|
| 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 |

$$cost(W) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (Wx_i - y_i)^2$$

Minimize cost

$W = 0, \text{cost}(W) = 4.67$

$$\frac{1}{3}((0 * 1 - 1)^2 + (0 * 2 - 2)^2 + (0 * 3 - 3)^2))$$

$W = 1, \text{cost}(W) = 0$

$$\frac{1}{3}((1 * 1 - 1)^2 + (1 * 2 - 2)^2 + (1 * 3 - 3)^2))$$

$W = 2, \text{cost}(W) = 4.67$

$$\frac{1}{3}((2 * 1 - 1)^2 + (2 * 2 - 2)^2 + (2 * 3 - 3)^2))$$

$W = 3, \text{cost}(W) = 18.67$

$$\frac{1}{3}((3 * 1 - 1)^2 + (3 * 2 - 2)^2 + (3 * 3 - 3)^2))$$

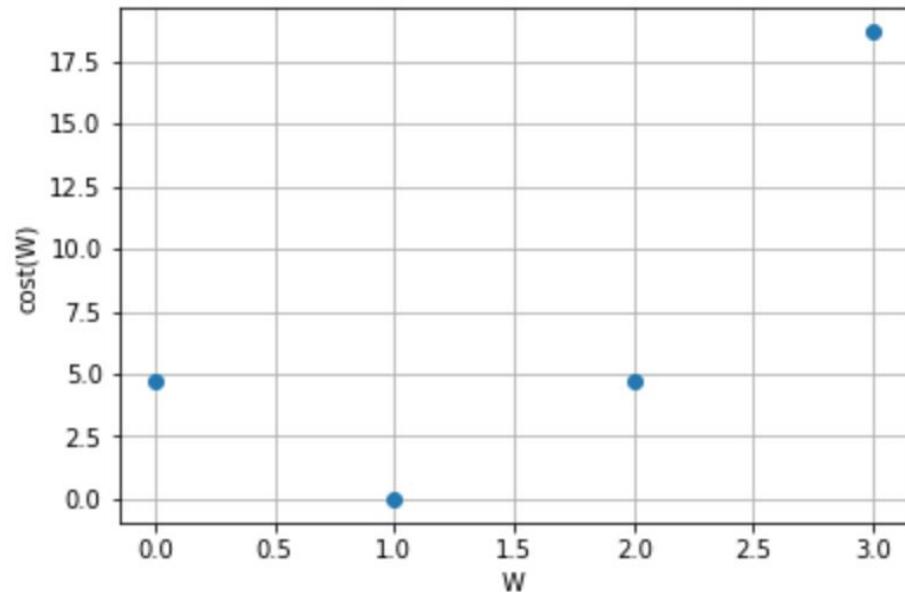
Minimize cost

$W = 0, \text{cost}(W) = 4.67$

$W = 1, \text{cost}(W) = 0$

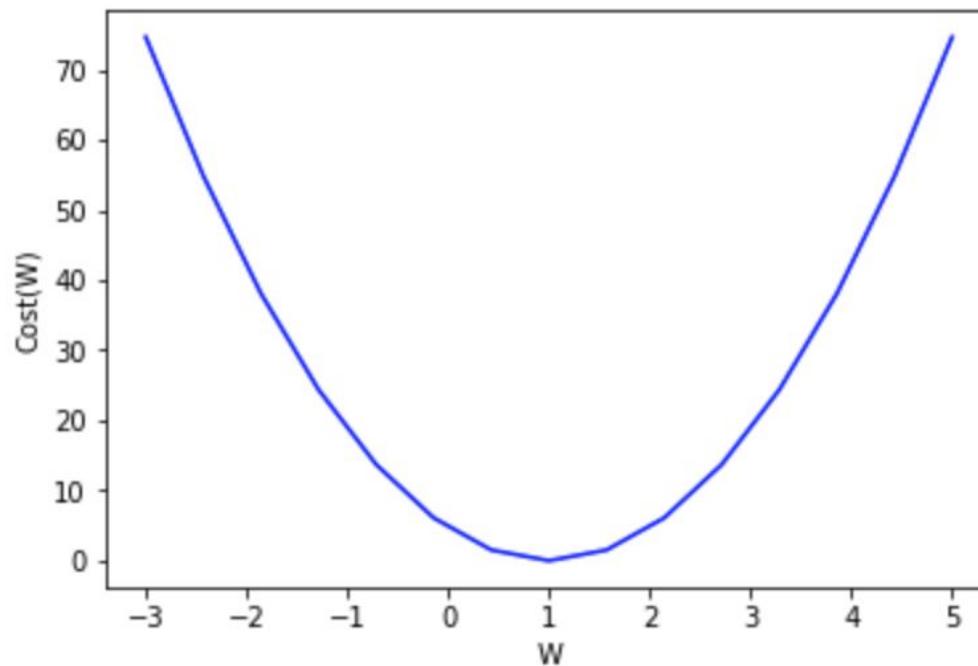
$W = 2, \text{cost}(W) = 4.67$

$W = 3, \text{cost}(W) = 18.67$



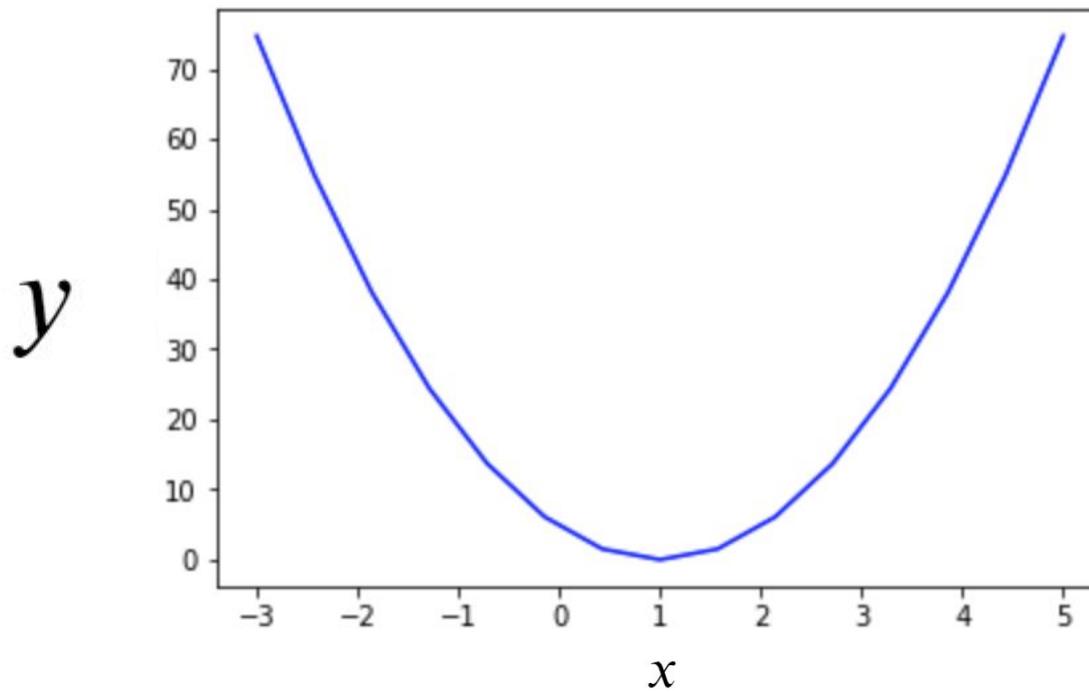
Minimize cost

$$cost(W) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (Wx_i - y_i)^2$$

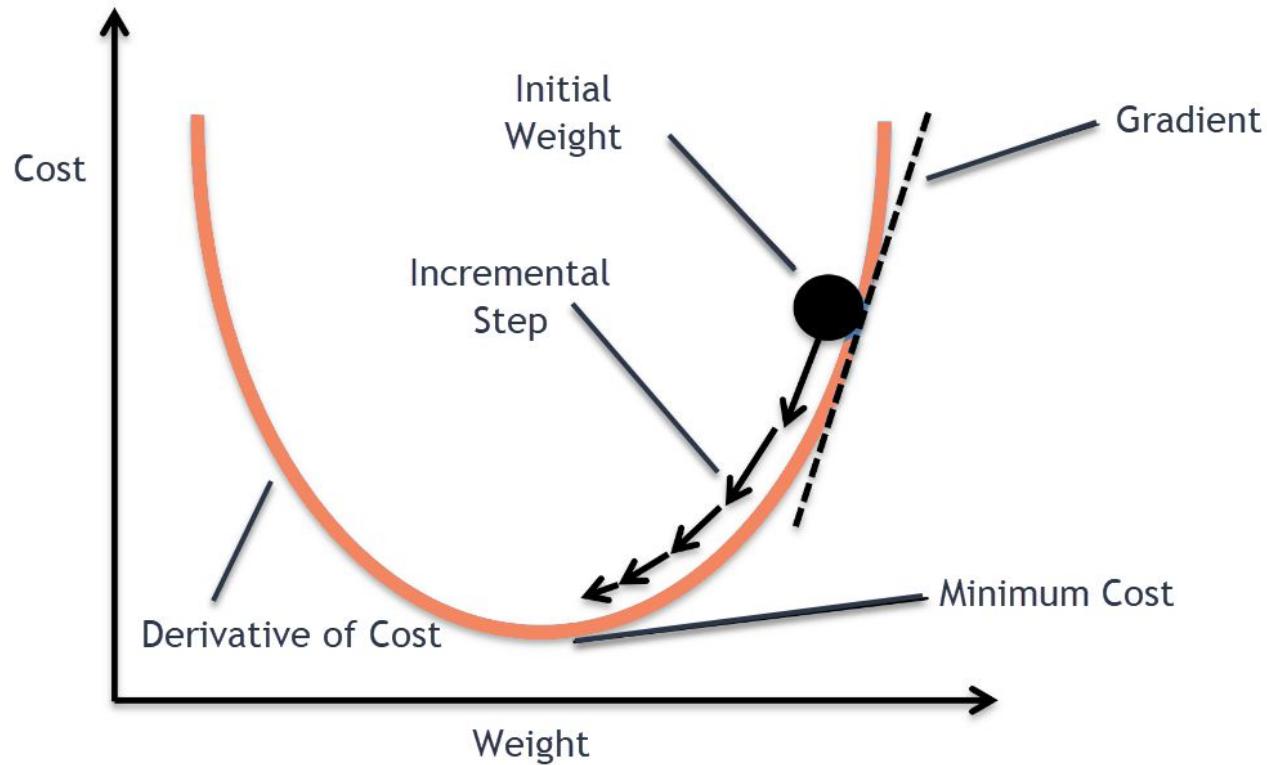


Minimize cost

$$y = (x - 1)^2$$



Gradient descent algorithm



Gradient descent algorithm

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



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

Gradient descent algorithm

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

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

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

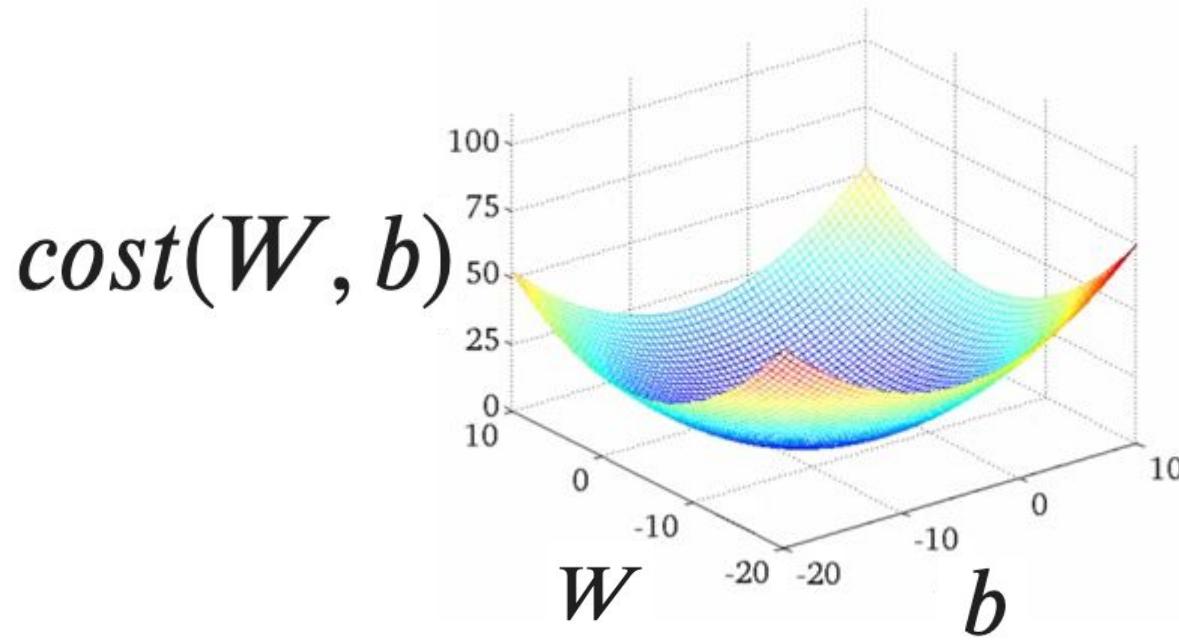
Gradient descent algorithm

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

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

Gradient descent algorithm

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



Let's do it

ex) 다음 값을 예측해봅시다.

| x | y |
|----|----|
| 10 | 90 |
| 9 | 80 |
| 4 | 30 |
| 3 | 20 |

Multi-variable Linear regression

| X1 | X2 | X3 | Y |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 96 | 91 | 99 | 194 |
| 88 | 85 | 82 | 181 |
| 78 | 77 | 73 | 177 |
| 67 | 66 | 61 | 164 |
| 55 | 51 | 53 | 157 |

Hypothesis

$$H(x) = Wx + b$$



?

Hypothesis

$$H(x) = Wx + b$$



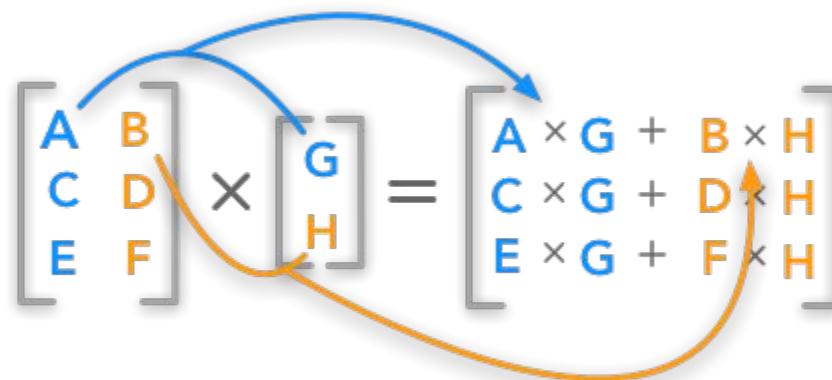
$$H(x_1, x_2, x_3) = w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_3 x_3 + b$$

Hypothesis

$$w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + w_3x_3 + \dots + w_nx_n$$

Hypothesis - Matrix dot product

$$w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_3 x_3 + \dots + w_n x_n$$



Hypothesis - Matrix dot product

$$w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + w_3x_3 + \dots + w_nx_n$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{pmatrix} = (x_1w_1 + x_2w_2 + x_3w_3)$$

$$H(X) = XW$$

Multi-variable Linear regression

| X1 | X2 | X3 | Y |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 96 | 91 | 99 | 194 |
| 88 | 85 | 82 | 181 |
| 78 | 77 | 73 | 177 |
| 67 | 66 | 61 | 164 |
| 55 | 51 | 53 | 157 |

$$w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_3 x_3 + \dots + w_n x_n$$

$$(x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{pmatrix} = (x_1 w_1 + x_2 w_2 + x_3 w_3)$$

Multi-variable Linear regression

| X1 | X2 | X3 | Y |
|----|----|----|-----|
| 96 | 91 | 99 | 194 |
| 88 | 85 | 82 | 181 |
| 78 | 77 | 73 | 177 |
| 67 | 66 | 61 | 164 |
| 55 | 51 | 53 | 157 |

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & x_{23} \\ x_{31} & x_{32} & x_{33} \\ x_{41} & x_{42} & x_{43} \\ x_{51} & x_{52} & x_{53} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11}w_1 + x_{12}w_2 + x_{13}w_3 \\ x_{21}w_1 + x_{22}w_2 + x_{23}w_3 \\ x_{31}w_1 + x_{32}w_2 + x_{33}w_3 \\ x_{41}w_1 + x_{42}w_2 + x_{43}w_3 \\ x_{51}w_1 + x_{52}w_2 + x_{53}w_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H(X) = XW$$

Multi-variable Linear regression

Multi-variable Linear regression

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & x_{23} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \boxed{?} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11}w_1 + x_{12}w_2 + x_{13}w_3 \\ x_{21}w_1 + x_{22}w_2 + x_{23}w_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Multi-variable Linear regression

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & x_{23} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11}w_1 + x_{12}w_2 + x_{13}w_3 \\ x_{21}w_1 + x_{22}w_2 + x_{23}w_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2 x 3)

(3 x 1)

(2 x 1)

Let's do it

ex) 직접 Score Dataset을 이용하여 예측해 봅시다! (총 25개 데이터)

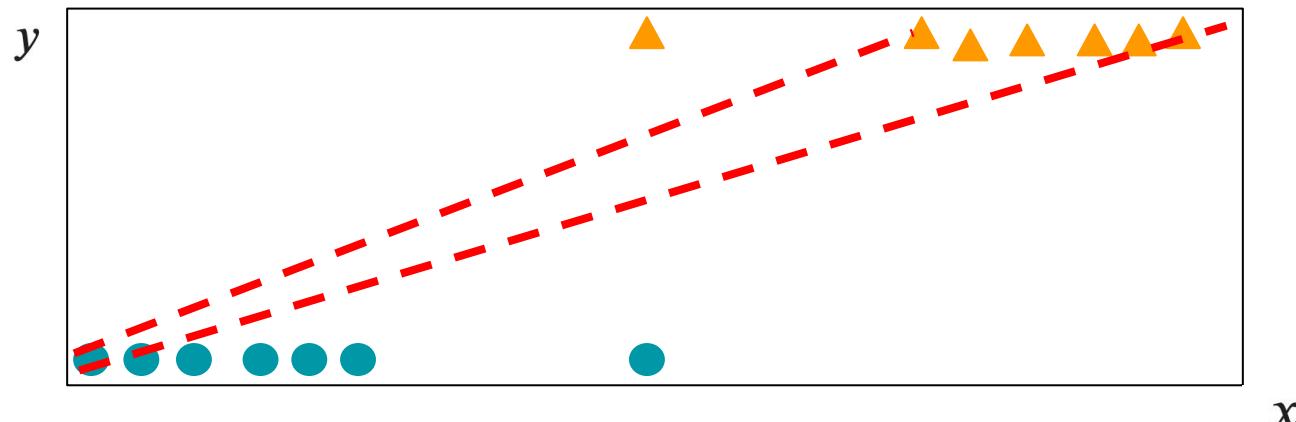
| | A | B | C | D |
|----|----|----|-----|-----|
| 1 | 73 | 80 | 75 | 152 |
| 2 | 93 | 88 | 93 | 185 |
| 3 | 89 | 91 | 90 | 180 |
| 4 | 96 | 98 | 100 | 196 |
| 5 | 73 | 66 | 70 | 142 |
| 6 | 53 | 46 | 55 | 101 |
| 7 | 69 | 74 | 77 | 149 |
| 8 | 47 | 56 | 60 | 115 |
| 9 | 87 | 79 | 90 | 175 |
| 10 | 79 | 70 | 88 | 164 |

Logistic Regression / Classification

- Classification ?
 - Test : Pass / Fail
- 위조지폐 : Real / Fake

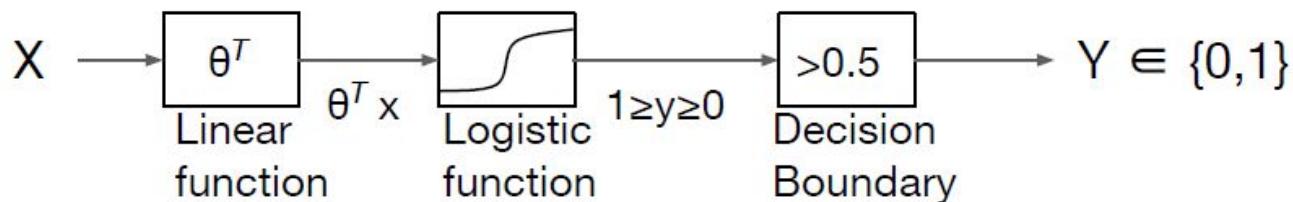
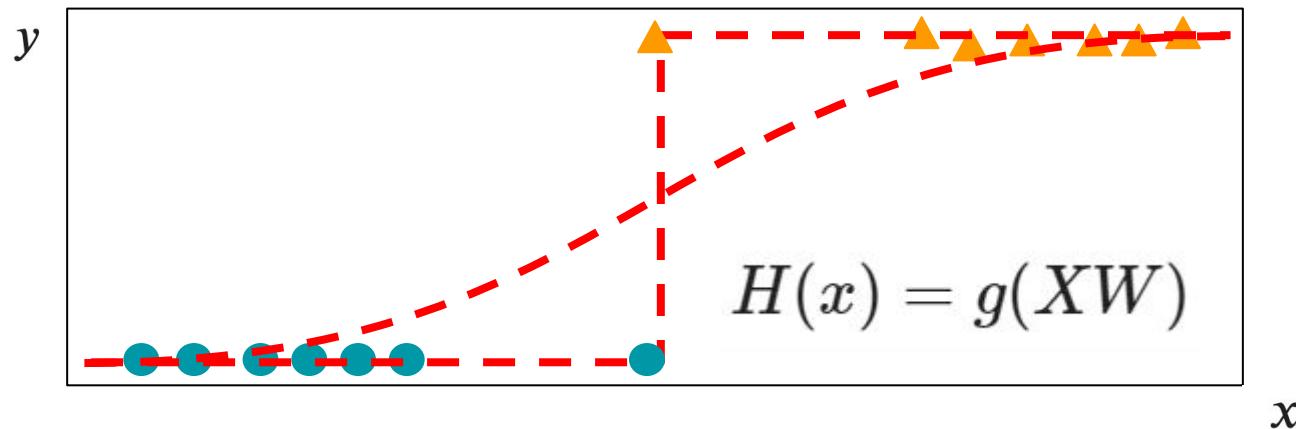
- 위 문제들의 공통점은 무엇일까요?

Hypothesis Representation



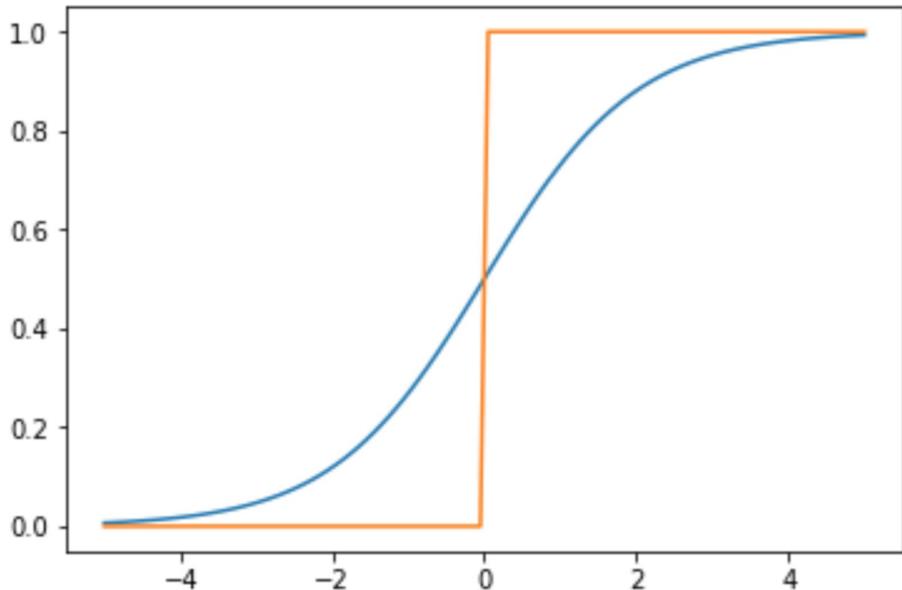
$$H(X) = XW$$

Hypothesis Representation

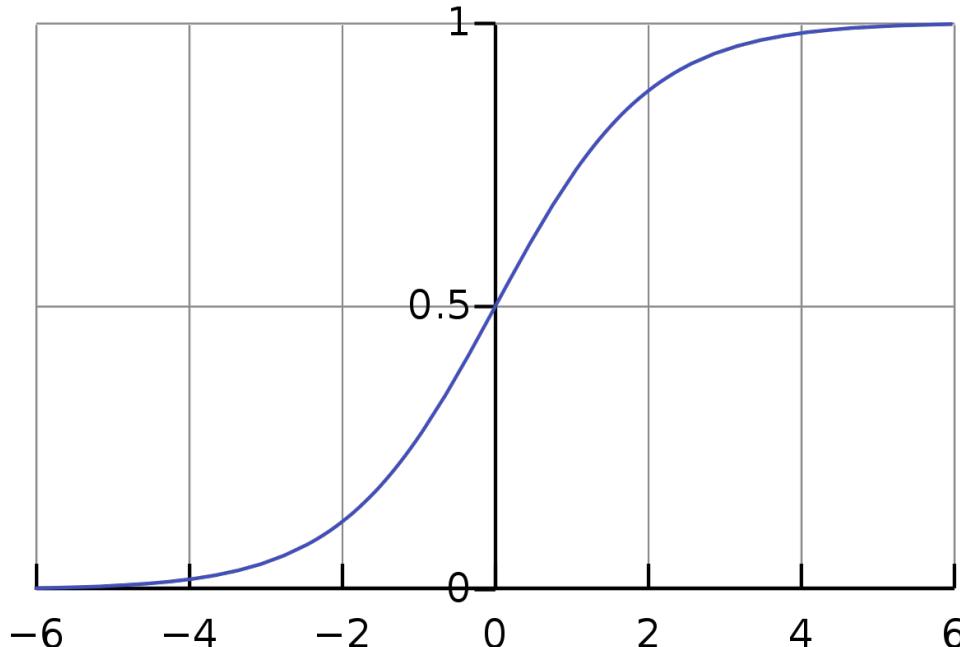


Hypothesis Representation

- 비슷한 점
 - Sigmoid function은 입력값이 크면 1에 가깝고 작으면 0에 가까워져서 step function과 비슷하다
 - 둘 다 $[0, 1]$ 사이의 값을 갖는다
- 차이점
 - Sigmoid function은 부드러운 곡선을 갖는 (smoothed) step function이다
 - Sigmoid의 매끄러움 때문에 작은 가중치 변화로 작은 출력값의 변화가 생긴다



Sigmoid (Logistic) Function



$$S(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}} = \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1}$$

$$g(XW) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-XW}} = \frac{e^{XW}}{e^{XW} + 1}$$

Cost Function (Loss Function)

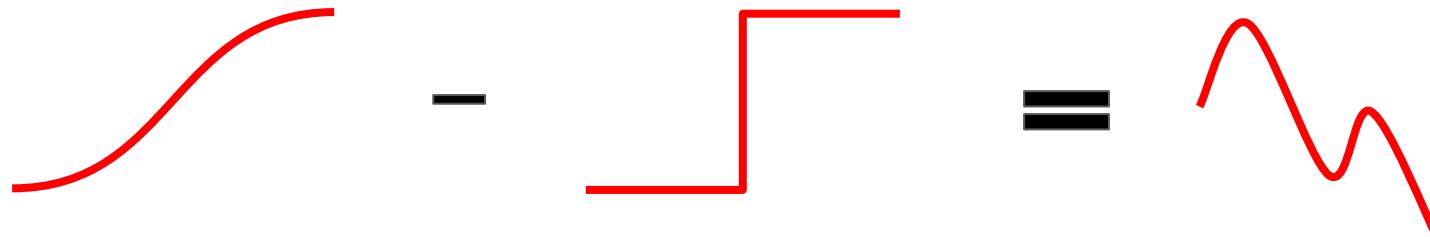
- Our Cost Function (이었던 것)

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

Cost Function (Loss Function)

- Our Cost Function (이었던 것)

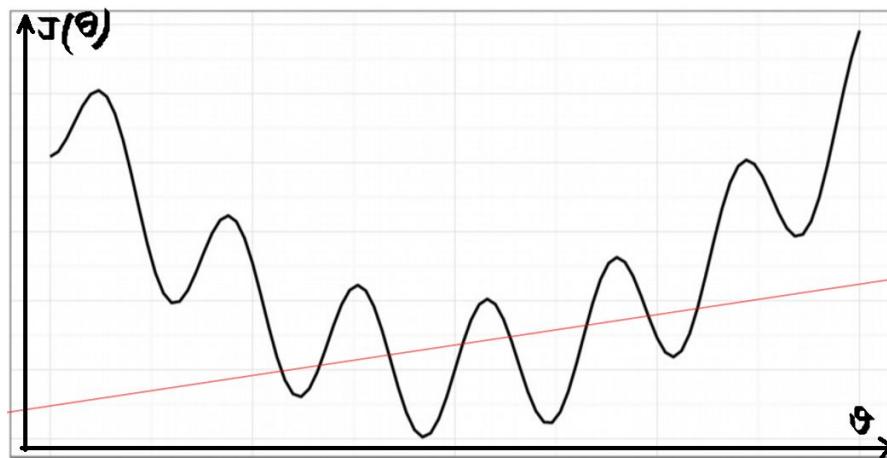
$$cost(W, b) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (H(x_i) - y_i)^2$$



Cost Function (Loss Function)

- Our Cost Function (이었던 것)

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

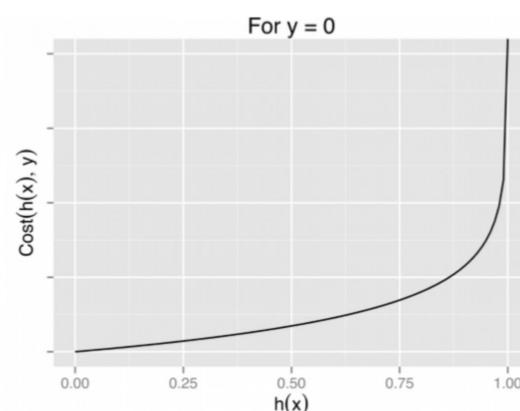
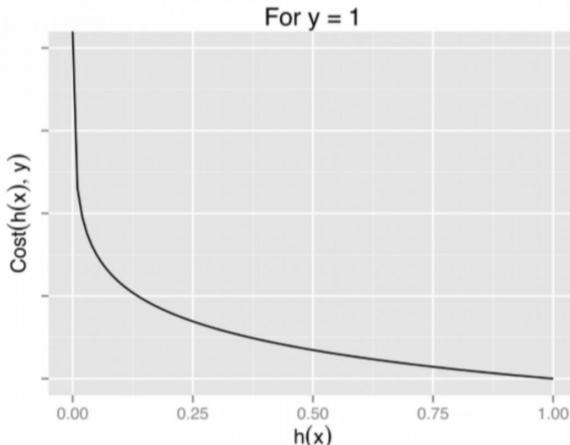


Non-convex function

Cost Function (Loss Function)

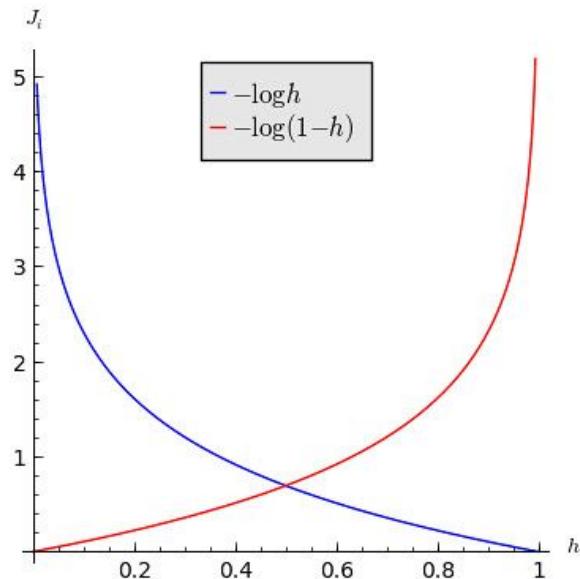
- 새 Cost Function

$$Cost(h_\theta(x), y) = \begin{cases} -\log(h_\theta(x)) & \text{if } y = 1 \\ -\log(1 - h_\theta(x)) & \text{if } y = 0 \end{cases}$$



Cost Function (Loss Function)

- 새로운 Cost Function



$$cost(H(x), y) = -y\log(H(x)) - (1 - y)\log(1 - H(x))$$

Gradient Descents

$$cost(H(x), y) = -y \log(H(x)) - (1 - y) \log(1 - H(x))$$

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

W 업데이트를
반복

Gradient Descents

$$cost(H(x), y) = -y \log(H(x)) - (1 - y) \log(1 - H(x))$$

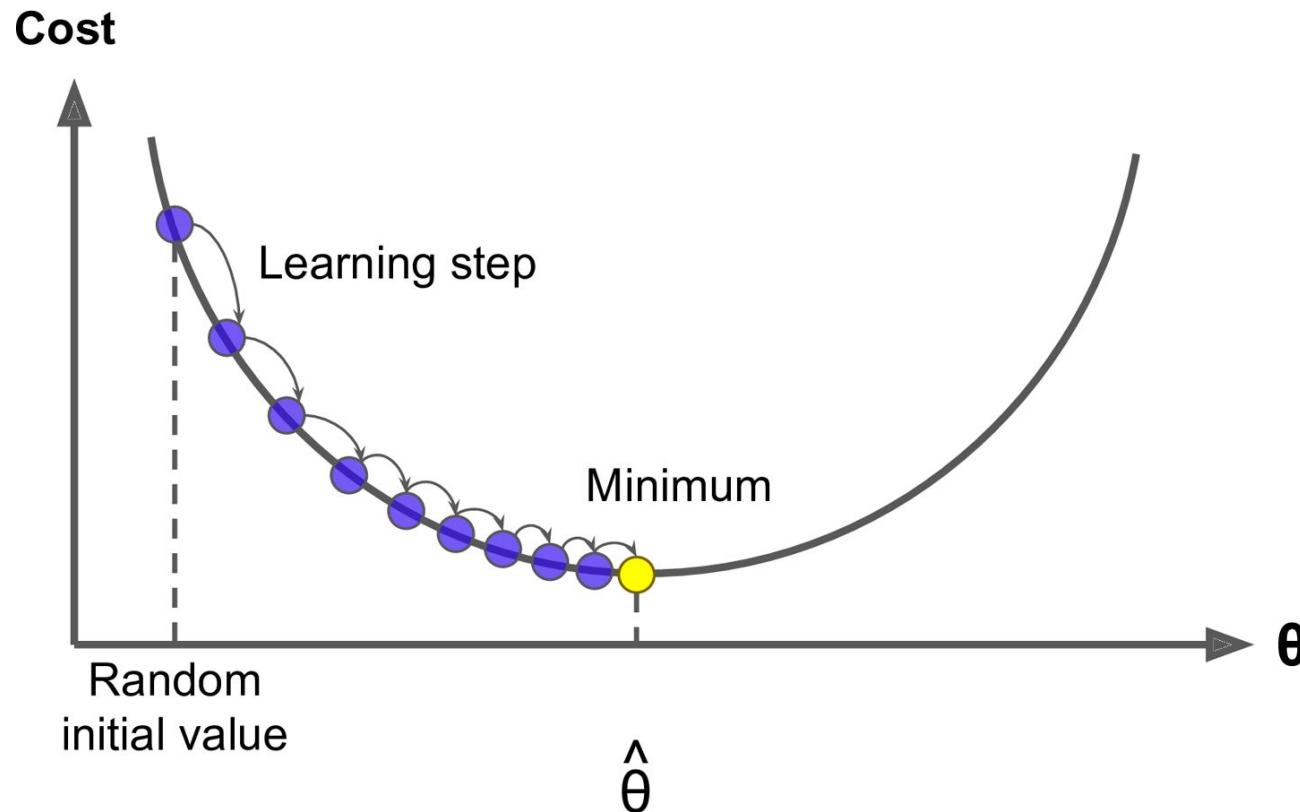
$$W := W - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial W} cost(W)$$



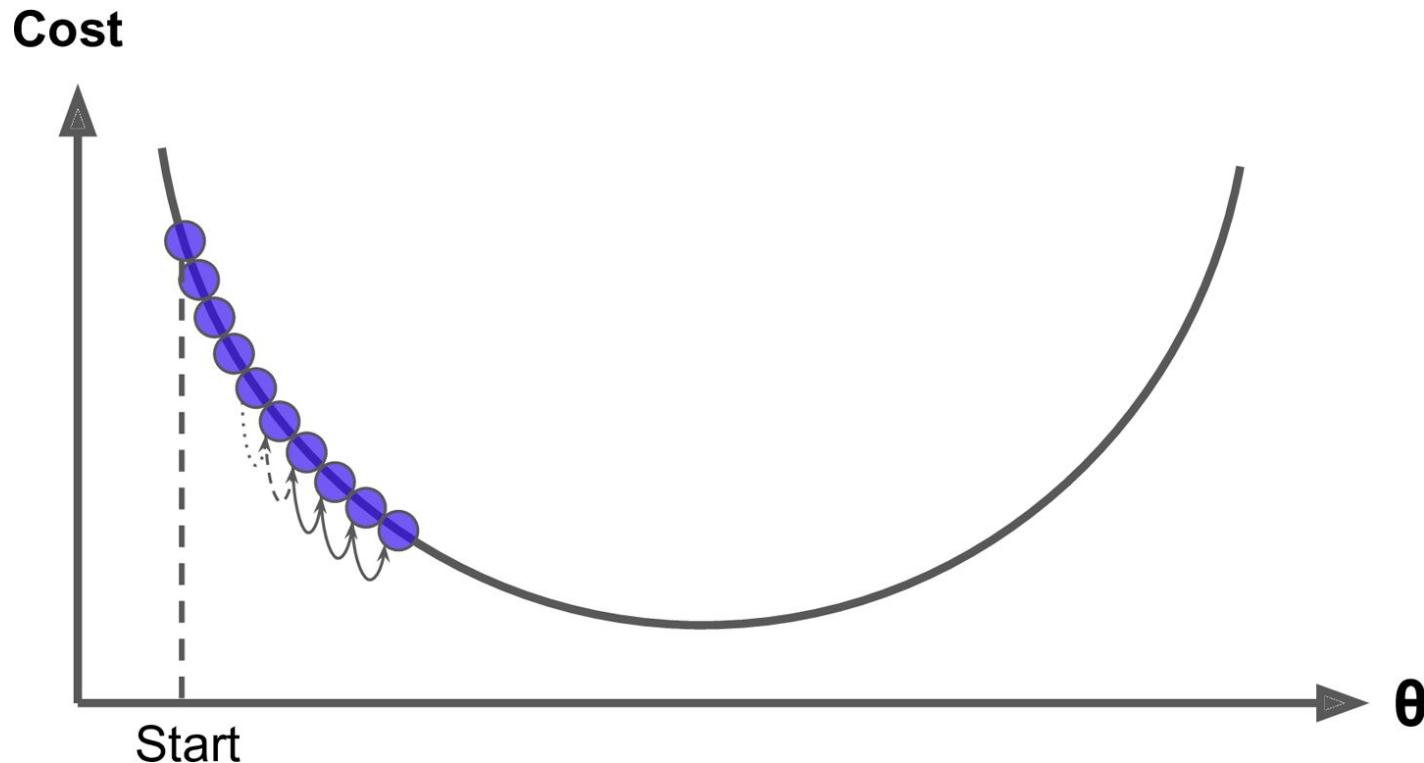
W 업데이트를
반복

?

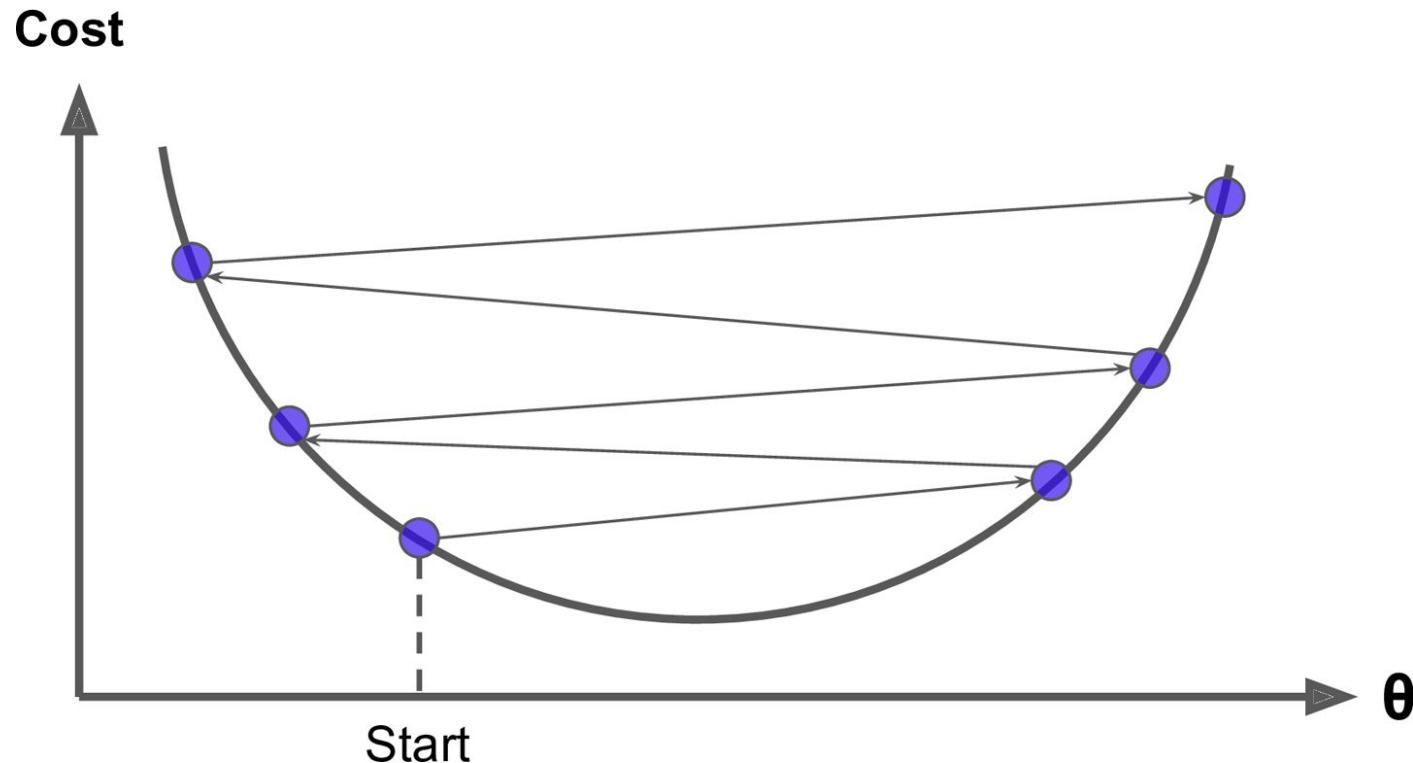
Gradient Descents - Good



Gradient Descents - too small

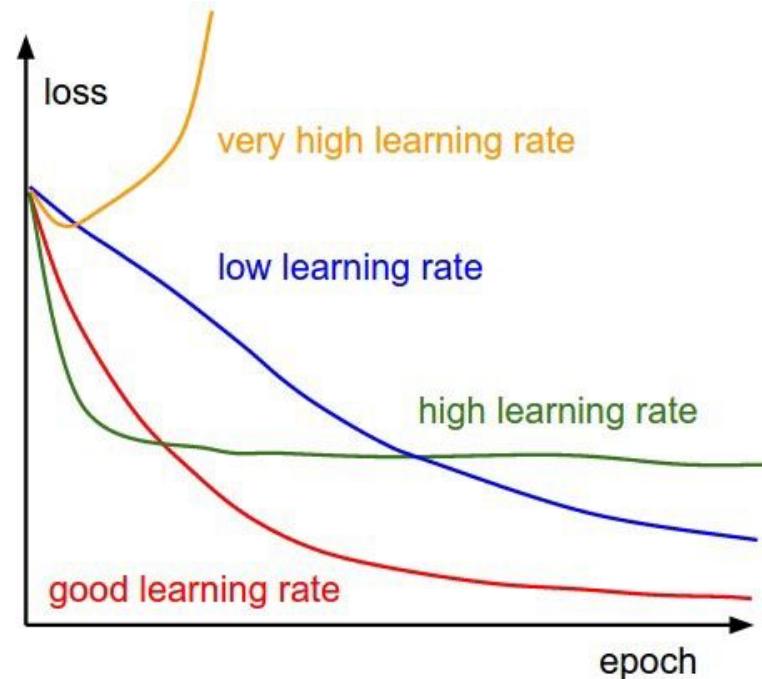


Gradient Descents - too large

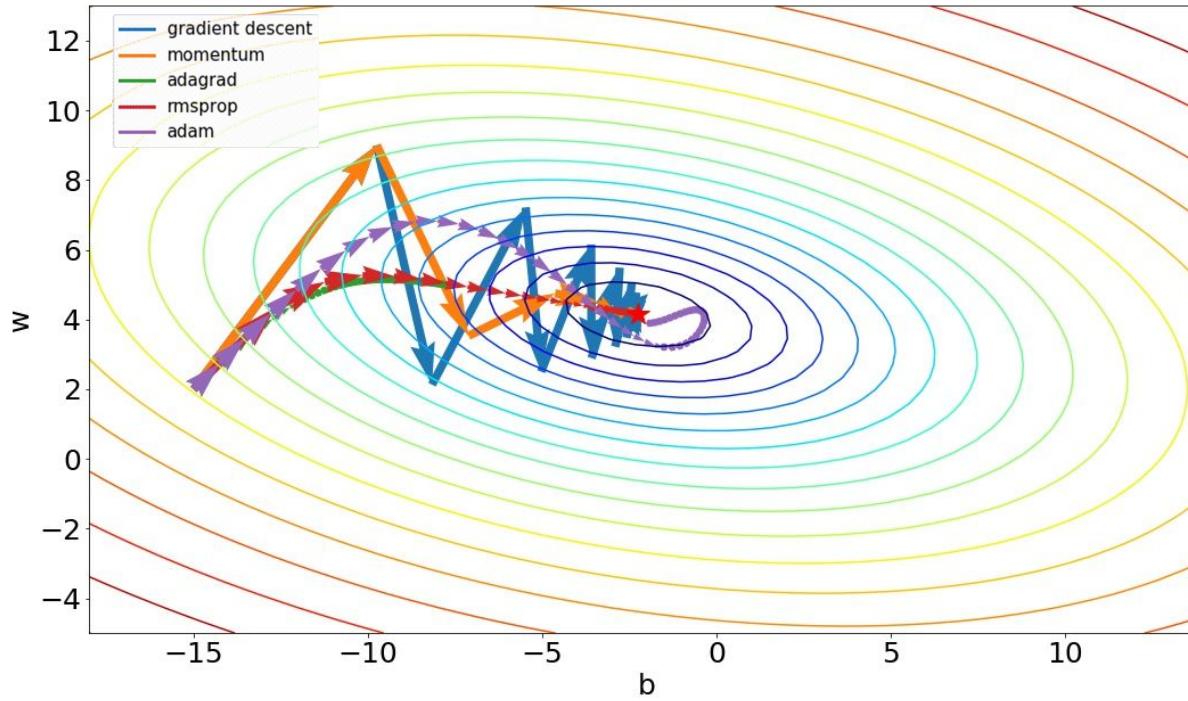


Learning Rate

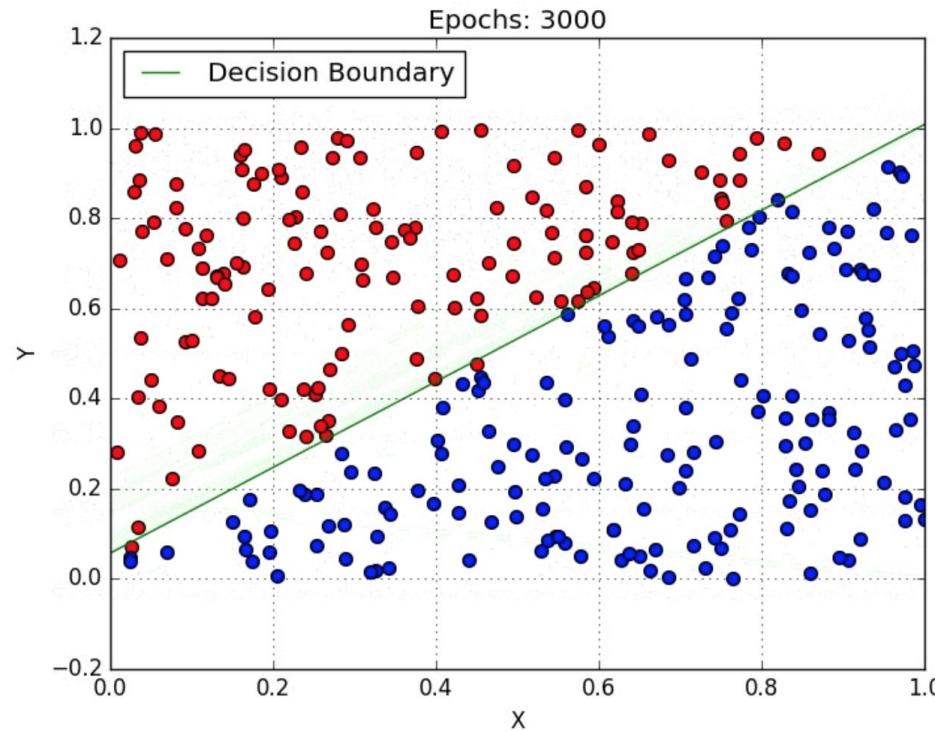
- 어떤 learning rate가 가장 좋은가?
- learning rate를 계속 유지하는게 좋은가?
- 적절하게 learning rate를 줄여보자



Optimizer



Decision boundary



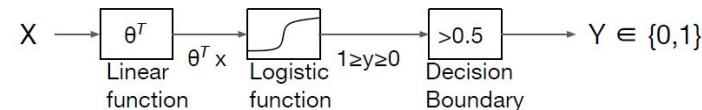
Let's do it

ex) 직접 Dataset을 이용하여 당뇨 진단을 예측해 봅시다! (총 759개 데이터)

| | C | D | E | F | G | H | I |
|----|------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|---|
| 1 | 0.180328 | -0.292929 | 0 | 0.00149028 | -0.53117 | -0.0333333 | 0 |
| 2 | 0.0819672 | -0.414141 | 0 | -0.207153 | -0.766866 | -0.666667 | 1 |
| 3 | 0.0491803 | 0 | 0 | -0.305514 | -0.492741 | -0.633333 | 0 |
| 4 | 0.0819672 | -0.535354 | -0.777778 | -0.162444 | -0.923997 | 0 | 1 |
| 5 | -0.344262 | -0.292929 | -0.602837 | 0.28465 | 0.887276 | -0.6 | 0 |
| 6 | 0.213115 | 0 | 0 | -0.23696 | -0.894962 | -0.7 | 1 |
| 7 | -0.180328 | -0.353535 | -0.791962 | -0.0760059 | -0.854825 | -0.833333 | 0 |
| 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.052161 | -0.952178 | -0.733333 | 1 |
| 9 | 0.147541 | -0.0909091 | 0.283688 | -0.0909091 | -0.931682 | 0.0666667 | 0 |
| 10 | 0.57377 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -0.868488 | 0.1 | 0 |
| 11 | 0.508197 | 0 | 0 | 0.120715 | -0.903501 | -0.7 | 1 |
| 12 | 0.213115 | 0 | 0 | 0.132638 | -0.608027 | -0.566667 | 0 |
| 13 | 0.311475 | 0 | 0 | -0.19225 | 0.163962 | 0.2 | 1 |
| 14 | -0.0163934 | -0.535354 | 1 | -0.102832 | -0.726729 | 0.266667 | 0 |
| 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -0.105812 | -0.653288 | -0.633333 | 0 |
| 16 | 0.377049 | -0.0505051 | -0.456265 | 0.365127 | -0.596072 | -0.666667 | 0 |
| 17 | 0.213115 | 0 | 0 | -0.117735 | -0.849701 | -0.666667 | 0 |

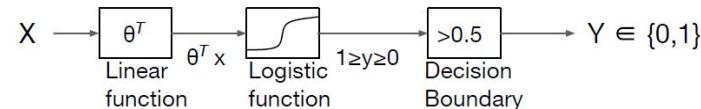
Multinomial classification

$$(x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{pmatrix} = (x_1 w_1 + x_2 w_2 + x_3 w_3)$$

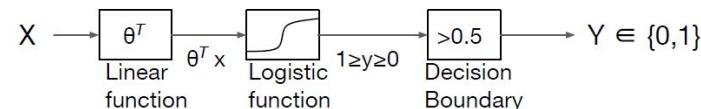


Multinomial classification

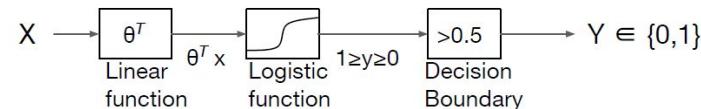
$$(x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{pmatrix} = (x_1 w_1 + x_2 w_2 + x_3 w_3) \quad \rightarrow$$



$$(x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{pmatrix} = (x_1 w_1 + x_2 w_2 + x_3 w_3) \quad \rightarrow$$



$$(x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{pmatrix} = (x_1 w_1 + x_2 w_2 + x_3 w_3) \quad \rightarrow$$

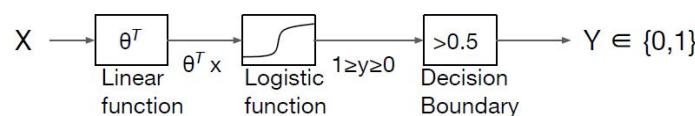
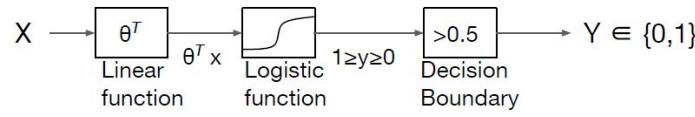
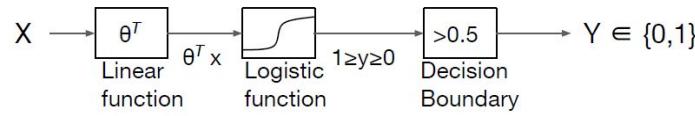


Multinomial classification

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & x_{23} \\ x_{31} & x_{32} & x_{33} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11}w_1 + x_{12}w_2 + x_{13}w_3 \\ x_{21}w_1 + x_{22}w_2 + x_{23}w_3 \\ x_{31}w_1 + x_{32}w_2 + x_{33}w_3 \end{pmatrix}$$



?



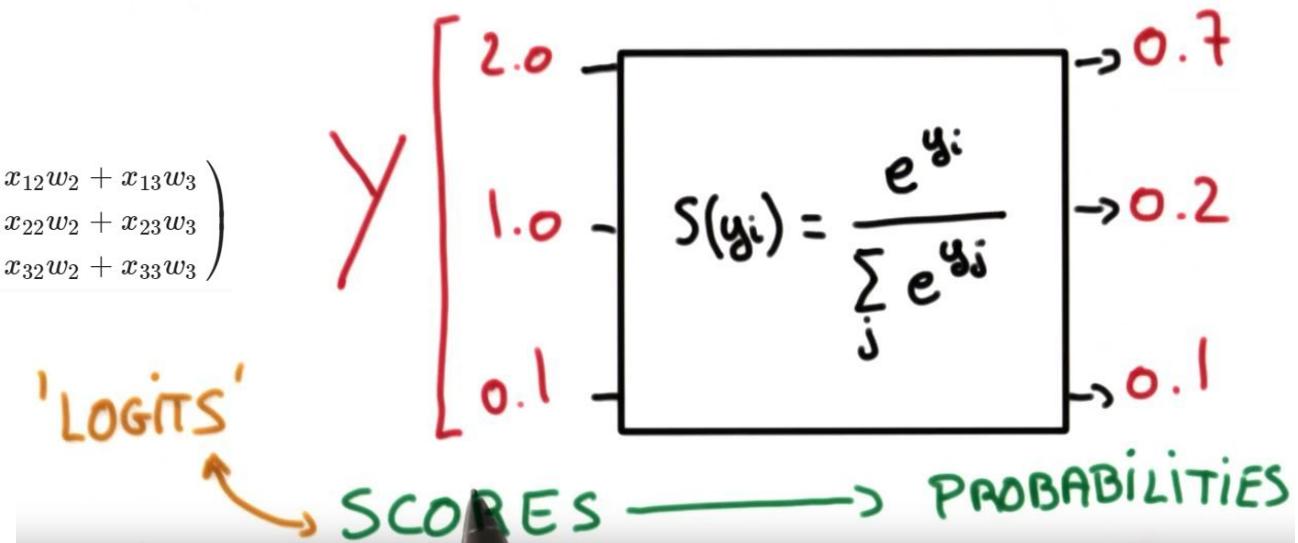
Multinomial classification

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & x_{23} \\ x_{31} & x_{32} & x_{33} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11}w_1 + x_{12}w_2 + x_{13}w_3 \\ x_{21}w_1 + x_{22}w_2 + x_{23}w_3 \\ x_{31}w_1 + x_{32}w_2 + x_{33}w_3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2.0 \\ 1.0 \\ 0.1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow ? \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0.7 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Softmax function

SOFTMAX

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & x_{23} \\ x_{31} & x_{32} & x_{33} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11}w_1 + x_{12}w_2 + x_{13}w_3 \\ x_{21}w_1 + x_{22}w_2 + x_{23}w_3 \\ x_{31}w_1 + x_{32}w_2 + x_{33}w_3 \end{pmatrix}$$



Softmax function

- 일반적으로 분류 문제에서 맨 마지막 레이어는 softmax 함수를 많이 이용한다
- Softmax 수식

$$a_i = \frac{e^{z_i}}{\sum_k e^{z_k}}, \text{ where } z_i = \sum_j W_{ij} x_j + b_i$$

- Softmax 성질
 - Softmax 함수의 출력은 확률 분포로 생각할 수 있다. 총합은 1 ($\sum_i a_i = 1$)
 - 원래 값의 대소관계가 유지 ($z_i < z_j \rightarrow a_i < a_j$)

Cross Entropy

CROSS-ENTROPY

$s(y)$

0.7

0.2

0.1

1.0

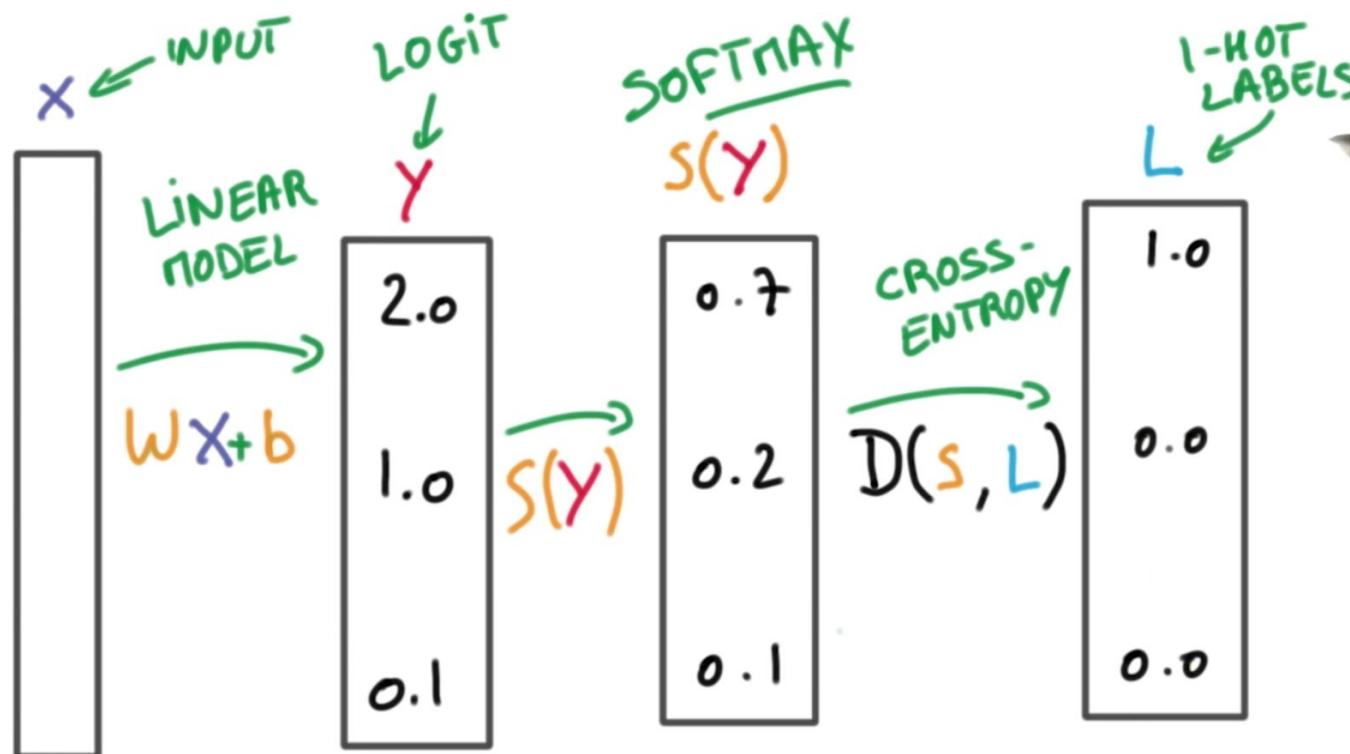
0.0

0.0

$$D(S, L) = - \sum_i L_i \log(S_i)$$

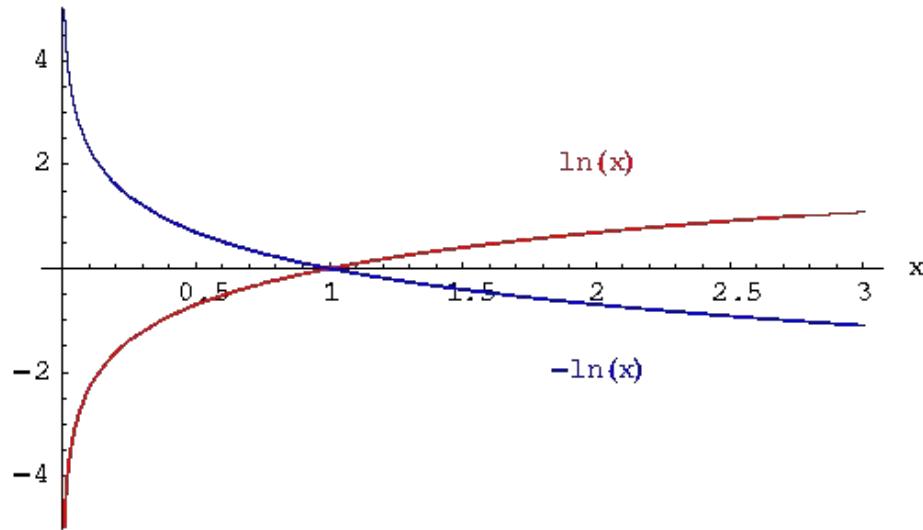
$$D(S, L) \neq D(L, S)$$

Cross Entropy



Cross Entropy

$$- \sum_i L_i \log(S_i) \Rightarrow - \sum_i L_i \log(\hat{y}_i) \Rightarrow \sum_i L_i * -\log(\hat{y}_i)$$



Cross Entropy

$$-\sum_i L_i \log(S_i) \Rightarrow -\sum_i L_i \log(\hat{y}_i) \Rightarrow \sum_i L_i * -\log(\hat{y}_i)$$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{Y} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} * -\log \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} \infty \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0, \quad cost=0$$

$$\hat{Y} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} * -\log \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \infty \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \infty \end{bmatrix} = \infty, \quad cost=\infty$$

Zoo classification

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| 1. 동물 이름 animal name: | (deleted) | | |
| 2. 털 hair | Boolean | | |
| 3. 깃털 feathers | Boolean | | |
| 4. 알 eggs | Boolean | | |
| 5. 우유 milk | Boolean | | |
| 6. 날 수있는지 airborne | Boolean | | |
| 7. 수중 생물 aquatic | Boolean | | |
| 8. 포식자 predator | Boolean | | |
| 9. 이빨이 있는지 toothed | Boolean | | |
| 10. 척추 동물 backbone | Boolean | | |
| 11. 호흡 방법 breathes | Boolean | | |
| 12. 독 venomous | Boolean | | |
| 13. 물갈퀴 fins | Boolean | | |
| 14. 다리 legs | Numeric 0, 2, 4, 6 ... | | |
| 15. 꼬리 tail | Boolean | | |
| 16. 사육 가능한지 domestic | Boolean | | |
| 17. 고양이 크기인지 catsize | Boolean | | |
| 18. 동물 타입 type | Numeric 0 ~ 6 | | |

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<https://github.com/ilguyi>