

Dimension Reduction

1. 차원이 커질수록 오류가 줄어 학습률을 증가.

$$y = f(x) + \epsilon$$

$\epsilon \uparrow$
dimension \uparrow

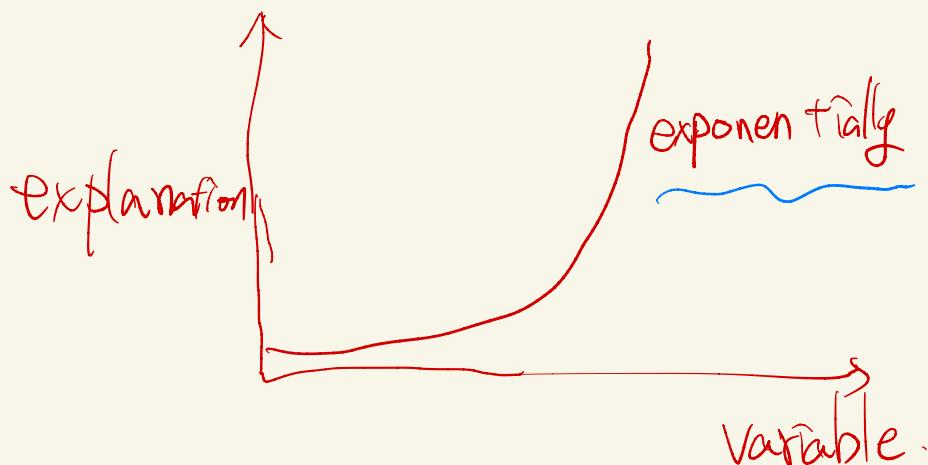
2. \Rightarrow 모델의 솔루션을 이어진다. (Overfitting)

\Rightarrow 학습 데이터의 일부까지 학습 ↵

3. 차원의 증가 물리기

\Rightarrow 차원이 커질수록 더 많은 설명력이 필요하다.

즉, 필요한 데이터의 양이 많아진다.



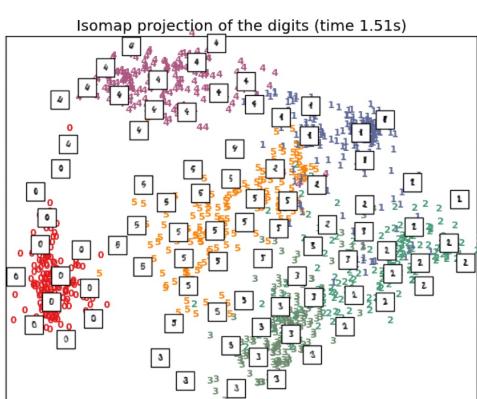
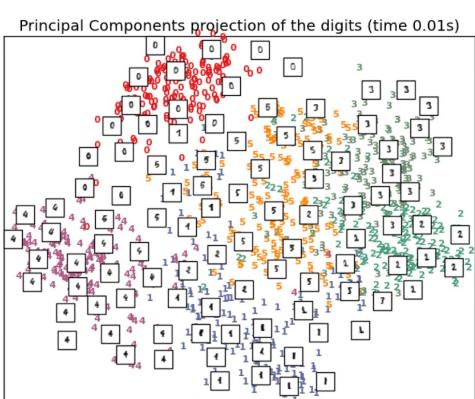
⇒ Occam's Razor.

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_{10}) \rightsquigarrow R_{\text{adj}}^2 = 0.95$$

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_3) \rightsquigarrow R_{\text{adj}}^2 = 0.95$$

Win! → 더 간단한 모델 선택!

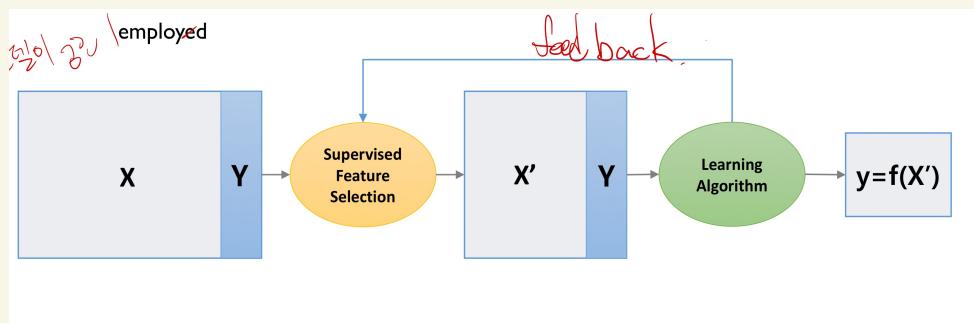
4. 데이터를 표현하는 본질적인 차원 (intrinsic dimension)은 데이터를 표현하는 차원보다
작을 수 있다.



MNIST Data

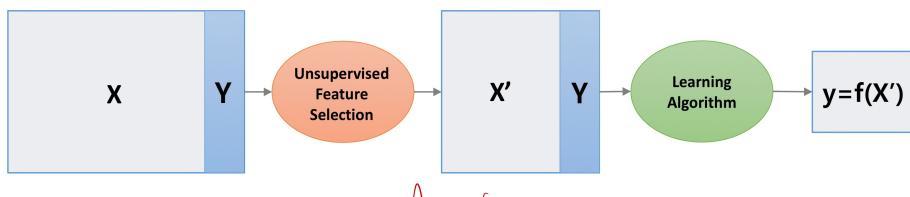
⇒ 2차원으로 축소하는 이차원화 가능.
(16×16 → 2)

- 일반적으로 훈련 데이터가 추가될 수록 모델의 성능을 증가합니다. (학습률이 더 빠릅니다.)
- Supervised vs Unsupervised Method.
 - Supervised.
 - 예상된 중간에 개선, (feed Back Loop 일정)



- Unsupervised

- 단기 목표 / 목적 X
- 1-time Learning



1-time

feature selection vs extraction

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_N \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{feature selection}} \begin{bmatrix} x_{i_1} \\ x_{i_2} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i_M} \end{bmatrix}$$

\Downarrow
특정 특성을 선택

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_N \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{feature extraction}} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_M \end{bmatrix} = f\left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_N \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

\Downarrow
모든 특성을 선택

• Variable Selection Method

① Exhaustive Search. (전역 탐색)

- 가능한 모든 변수 조합들을 이용하여 최적의
변수 집합을 찾는다.

⇒ 즉, 시간이 더욱 오래 걸리는 방법!

⇒ 사용 X

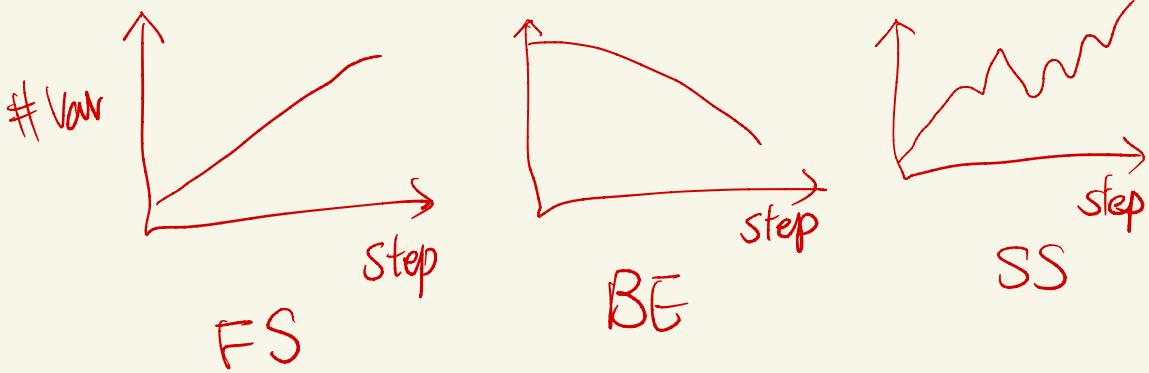
② Forward Selection / Backward Elimination

- FS: 변수를 하나씩 증가 시키면서 최적의
변수 set을 찾는다.

- BE: 변수를 하나씩 줄여면서 최적의 변수 set을
찾는다.

③ Stepwise Selection

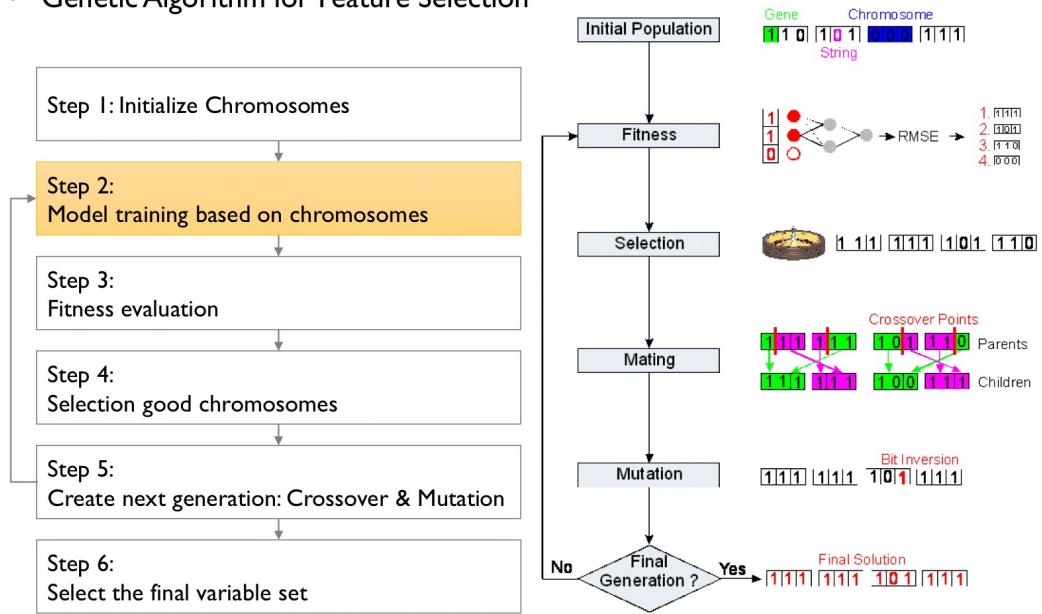
- FS과 BE를 번갈아 가면서 행하여
최적의 변수 집합을 찾는다.



* SS 한계는 1, 2 step 까지 FS 만
2/3y.

④ Genetic Algorithm

- Genetic Algorithm for Feature Selection



-Fitness of MLR.

- Adj R²
- AIC_c = $n \times \ln\left(\frac{SSE}{n}\right) + 2k$
- BIC_c = $n \times \ln\left(\frac{SSE}{n}\right) + \frac{2(k+2)n\epsilon^2}{SSE} - \frac{2n^2\epsilon^4}{SSE^2}$

* n : Data #

k : Vari #

$$SSE = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

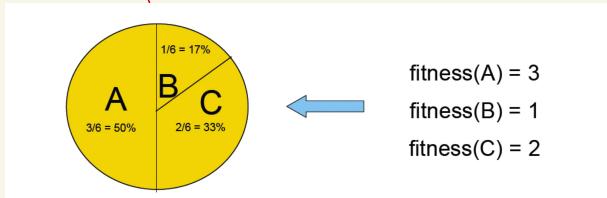
- Selection

- Determinate Selection

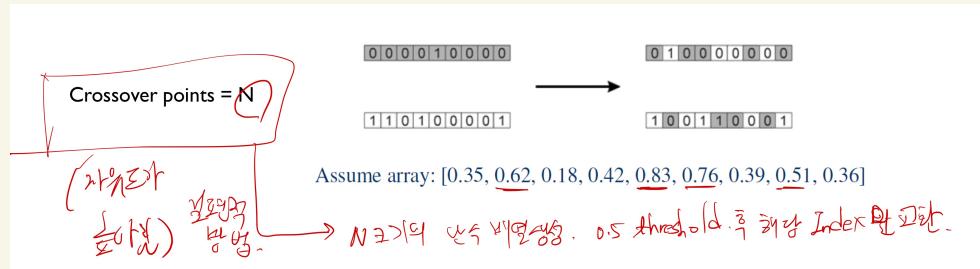
→ top n% of chromosomes

- Probabilistic Selection

⇒ fitness of each selection will be diff.

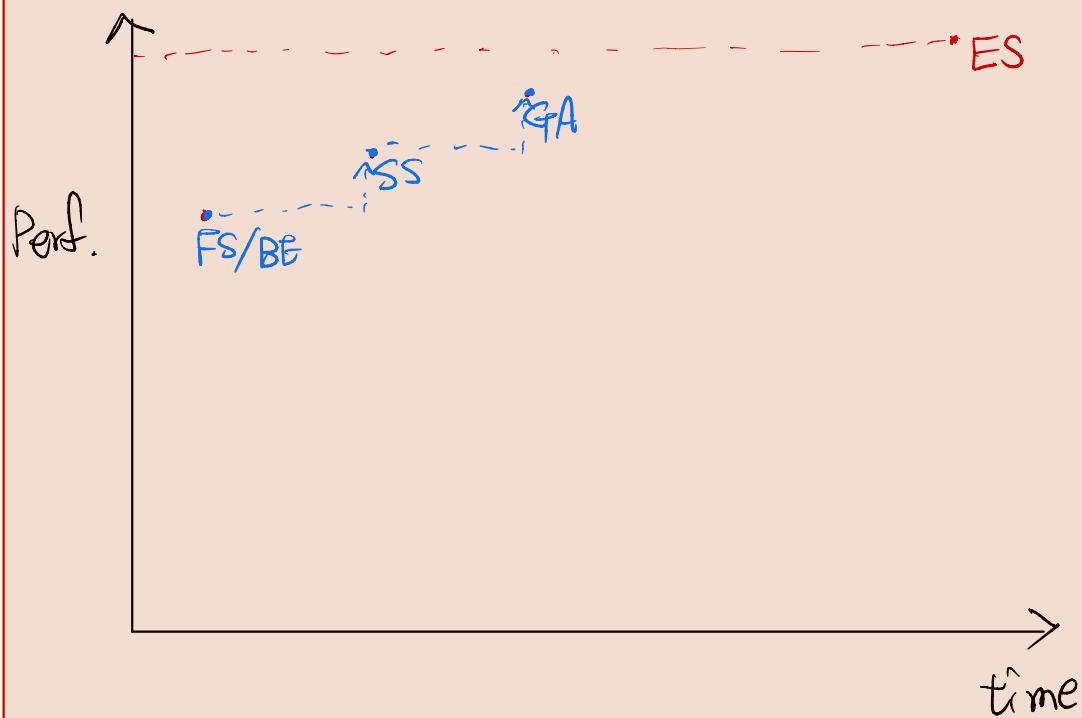


- Crossover & Mutation



Mutation ratio : 0.01 (1%).

→ Local Optimum에서 멈출 가능성이 있다!



• Shrinkage Method.

① Ridge Regression

- L_2 norm penalty add.

- 각 변수의 coefficients 를 축소시킨다.

\Rightarrow but $O X$, not selection

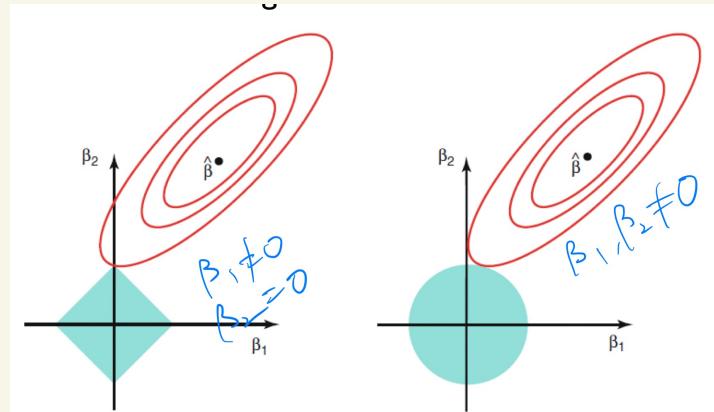
- correlation \uparrow $R^2 \uparrow$

② LASSO

- L_1 norm penalty add.

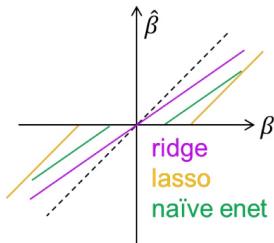
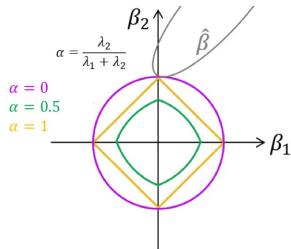
- 변수의 selection

\rightarrow



③ Elastic Net

- Ridge + LASSO -



| | | |
|-------------|---|--|
| Ridge | $\hat{\beta} = \min_{\beta} Y - X\beta ^2 + \lambda_1 \beta ^2$ | shrinkage |
| Lasso | $\hat{\beta} = \min_{\beta} Y - X\beta ^2 + \lambda_2 \beta ^1$ | shrinkage, variable selection |
| Elastic net | $\hat{\beta} = \min_{\beta} Y - X\beta ^2 + \lambda_2 \beta ^1 + \lambda_1 \beta ^2$ | shrinkage, variable selection, grouping effect |

$$\alpha = 0.5 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 \text{ զանակ.}$$

$$\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_1 \neq 0.$$

$$\alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 \neq 0.$$