

학습(Learning)과 모델(model)

개요

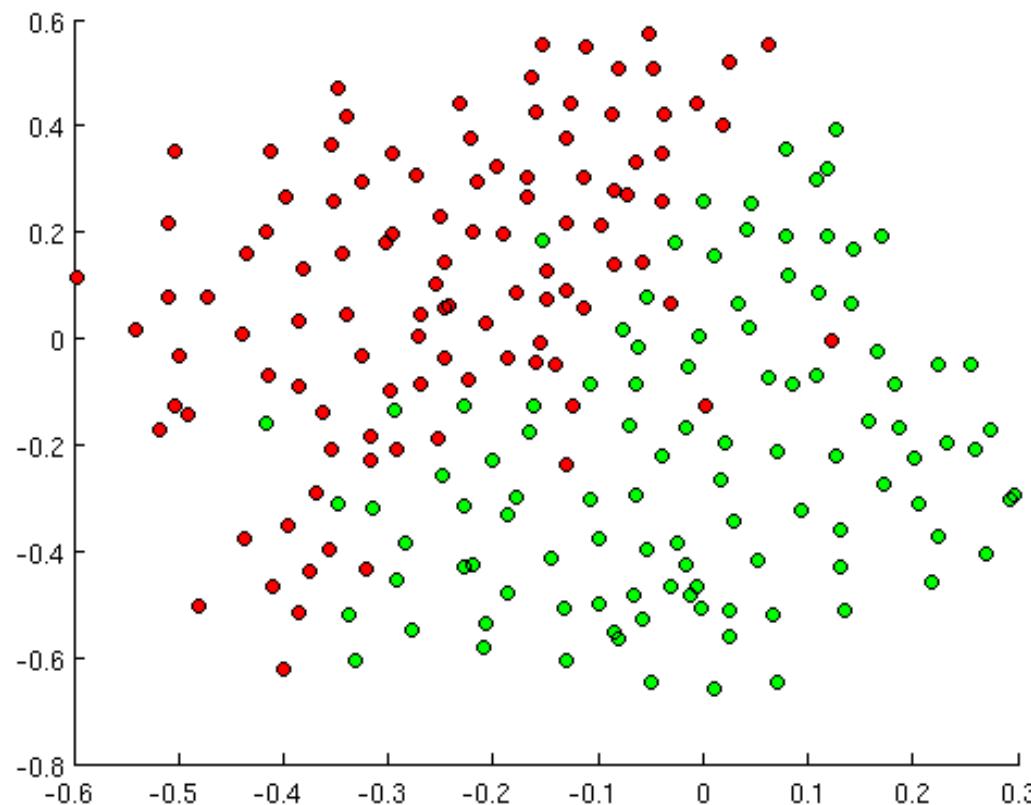
- 머신러닝에서 학습이란?
- 머신러닝에서 모델이란?
- 학습 후에 모델이 얼마나 성능이 좋은지 판단

기계학습(머신러닝, Machine Learning)이란?



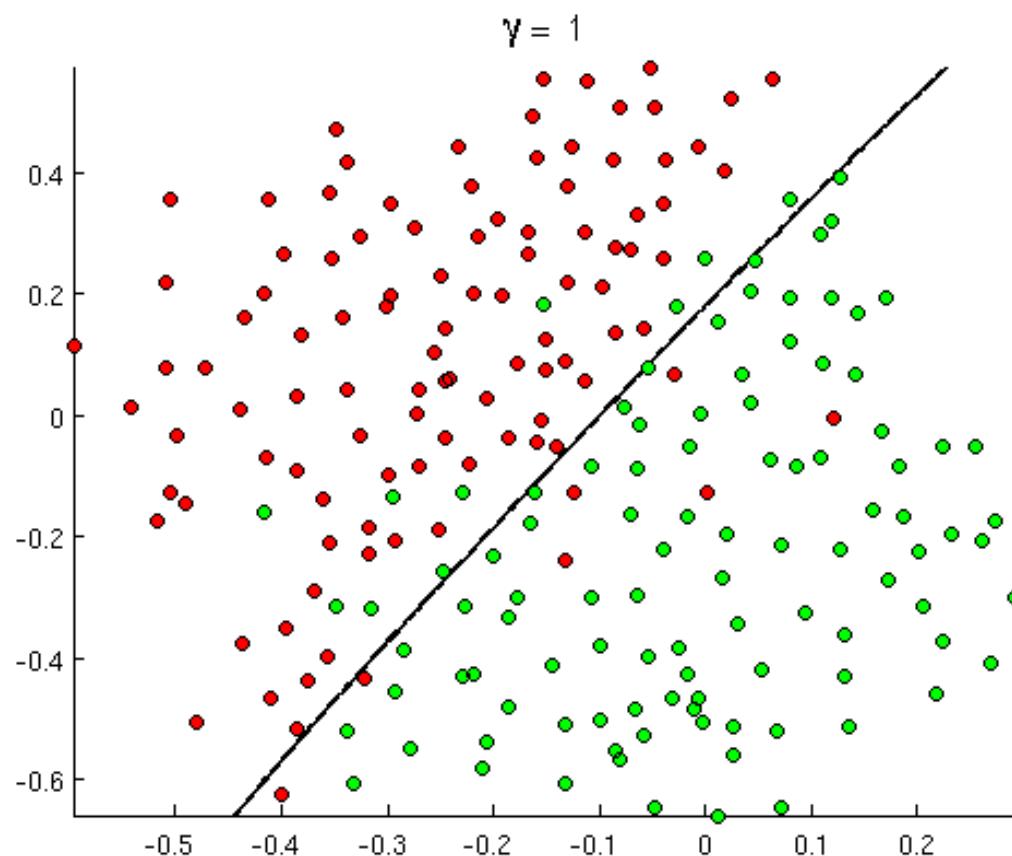
예제 : 이진 분류(Binary Classification)

- 붉은 점과 녹색 점을 어떻게 사람은 분류할까?



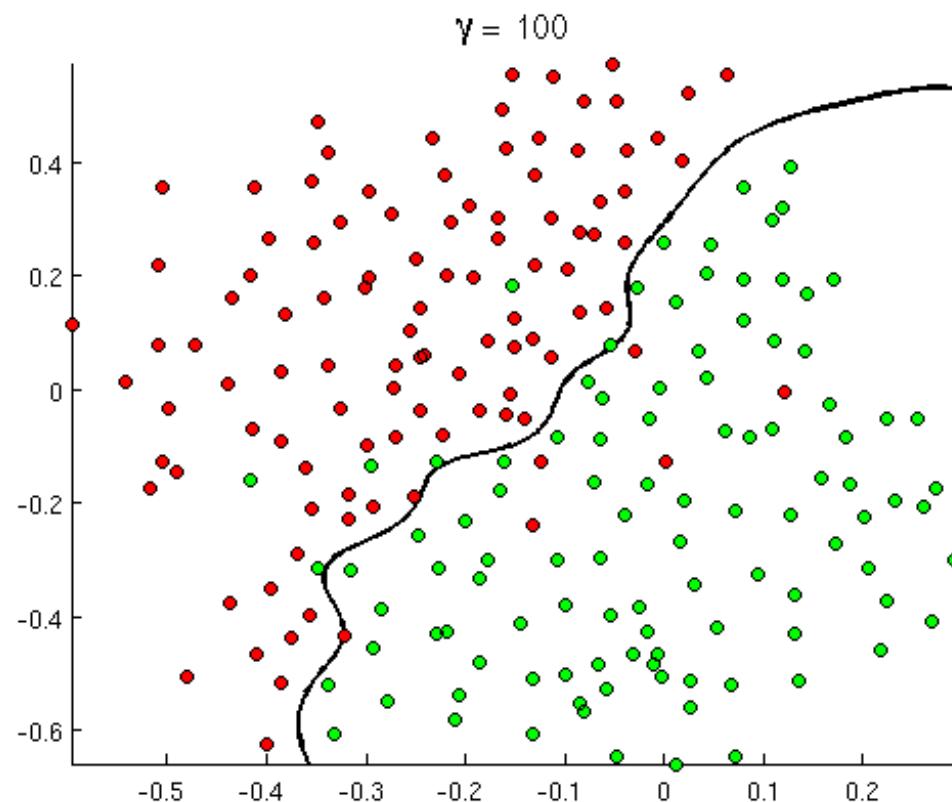
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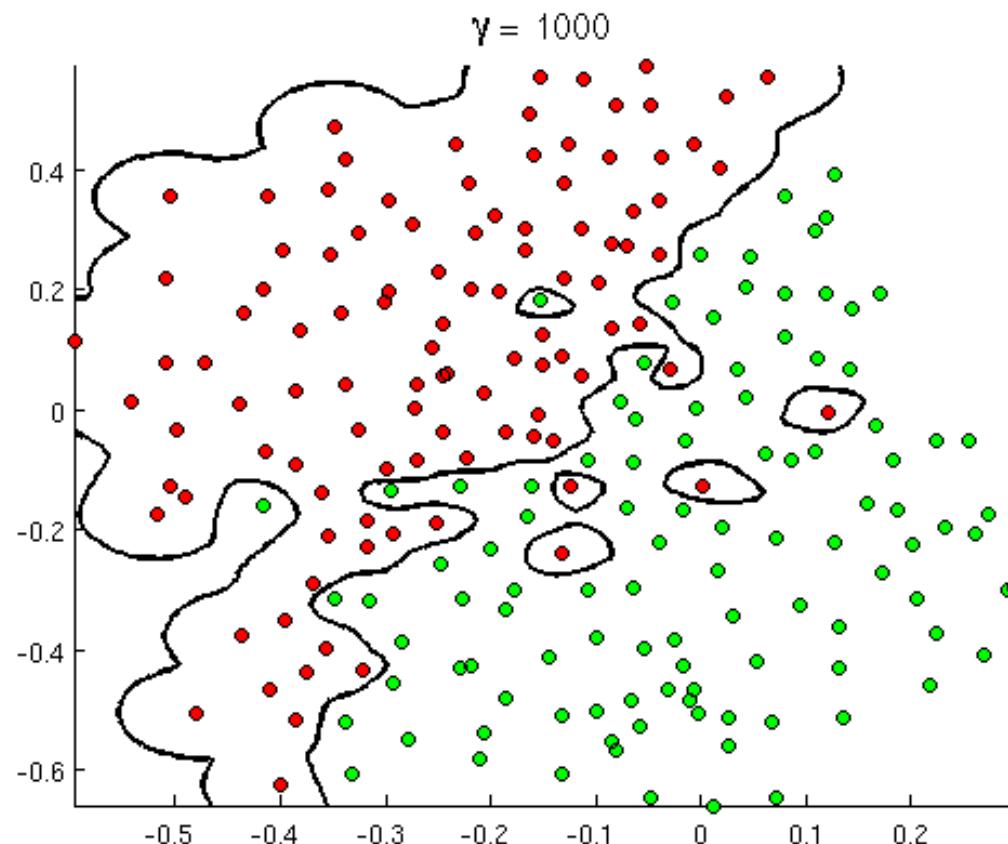
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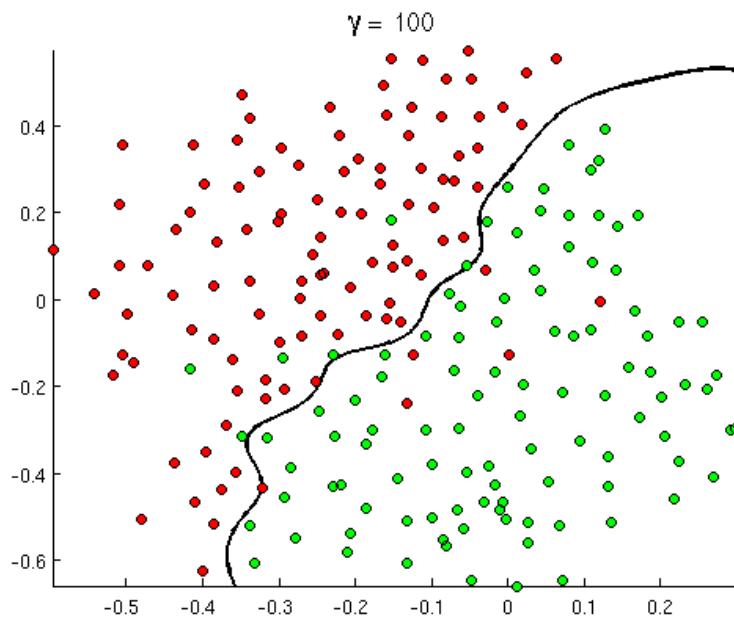
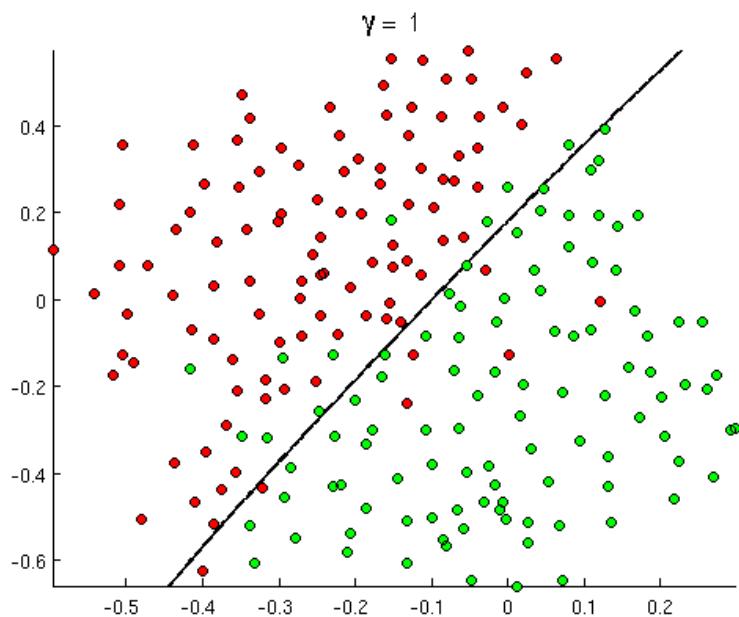
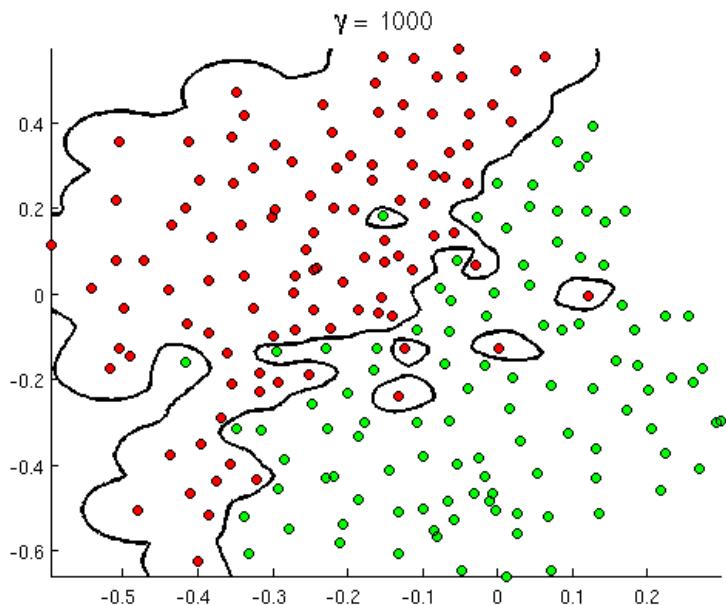
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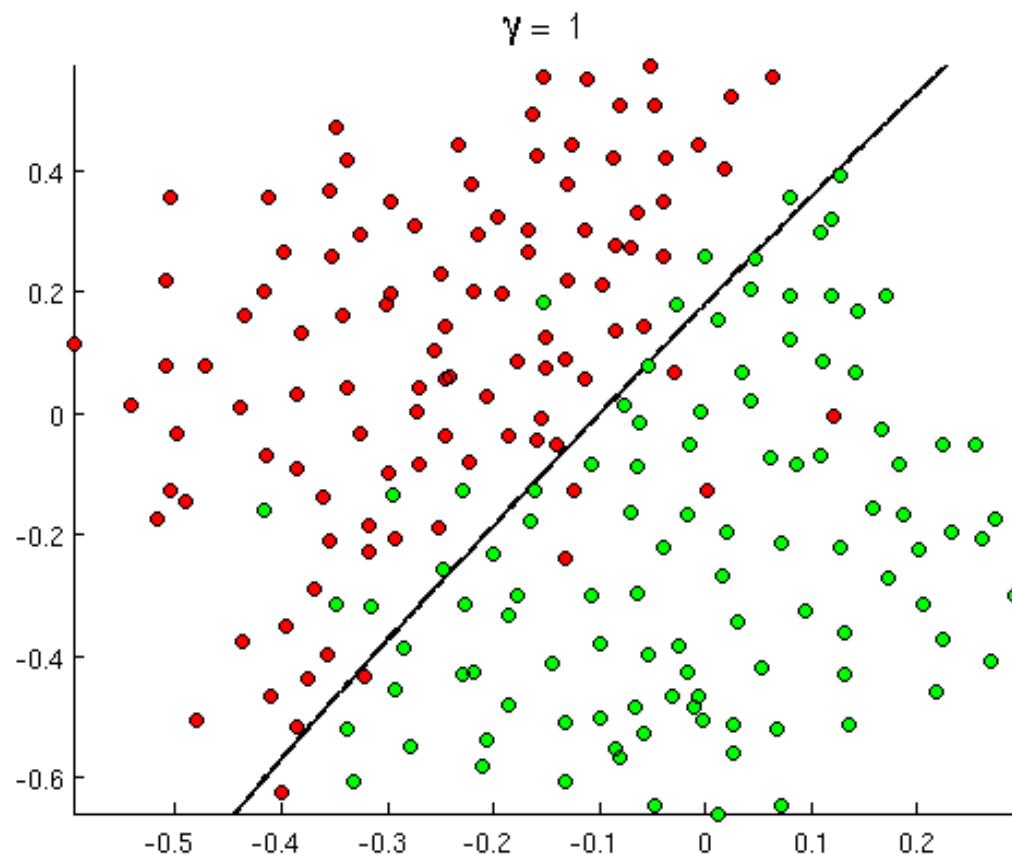
예제 : 이진 분류(Binary Classification)

어떤 분류가 정답인가?



모델(Model)

$$\text{선형(직선)} = aX + b$$

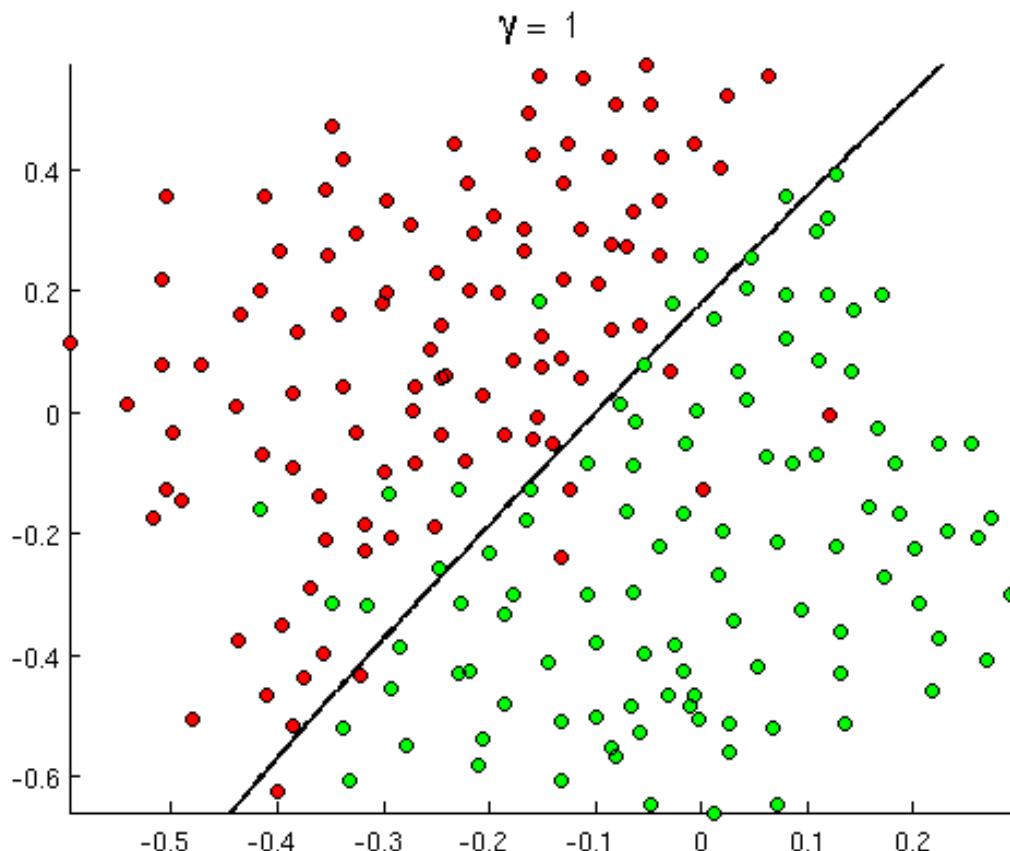


학습(Learning)

y

$$\text{선형(직선)} = aX + b$$

a, b 등 모델을 결정하는 변수 값을 찾는 과정



모델(Model)

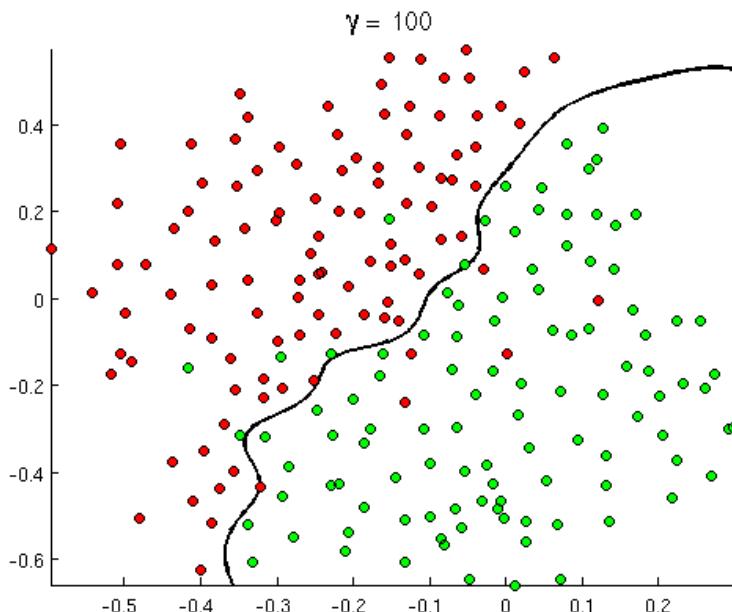
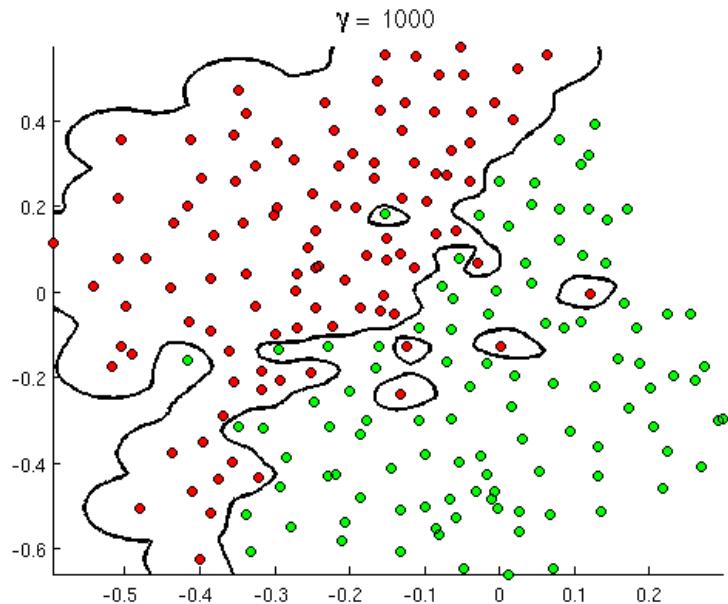
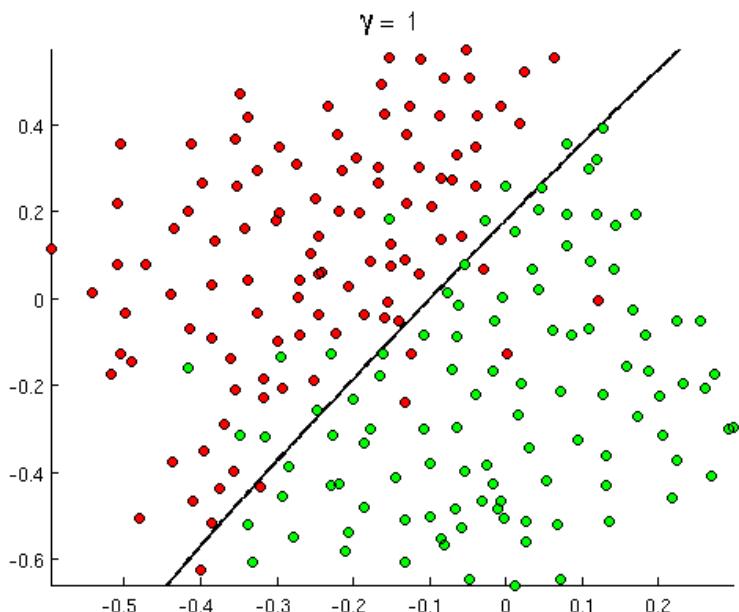
선형(직선) = $aX + b$

다차원 곡선 = $a X^n + \dots + b X + c$

비선형적 곡면 =

...

사용자가 모델을 선택해 주어야 함



학습(Learning)

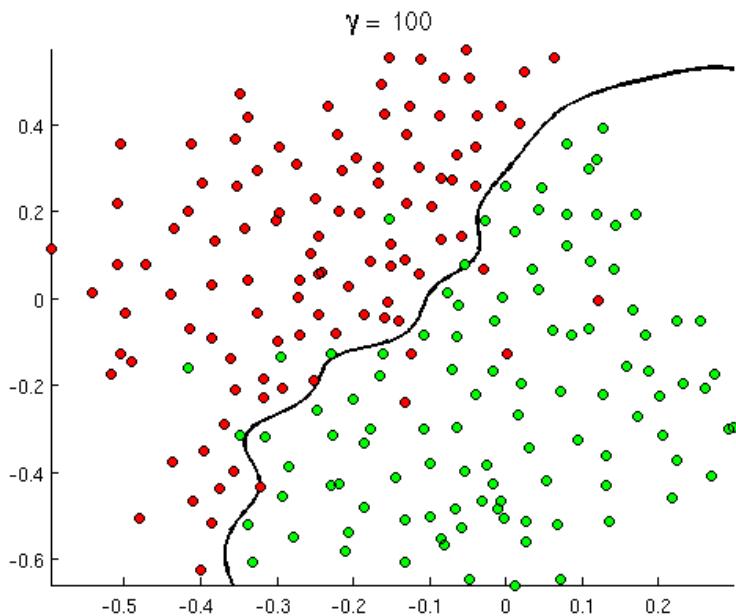
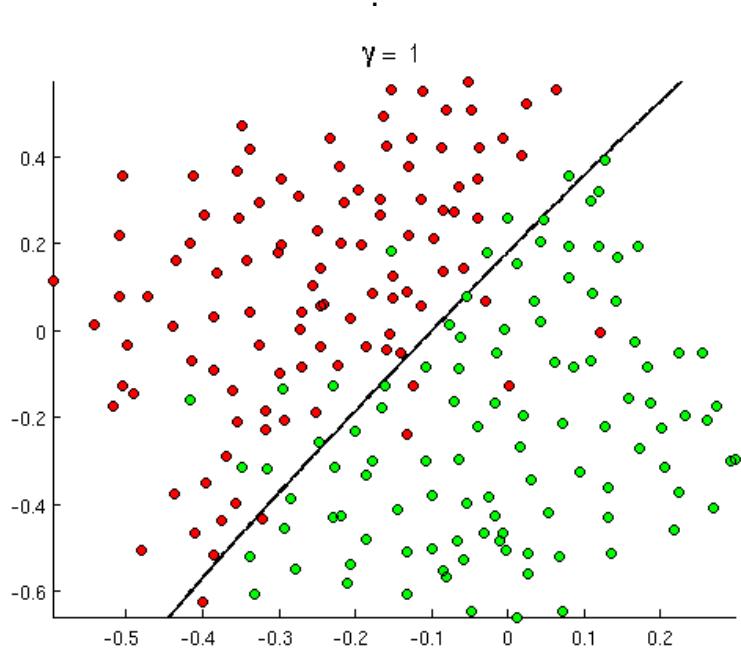
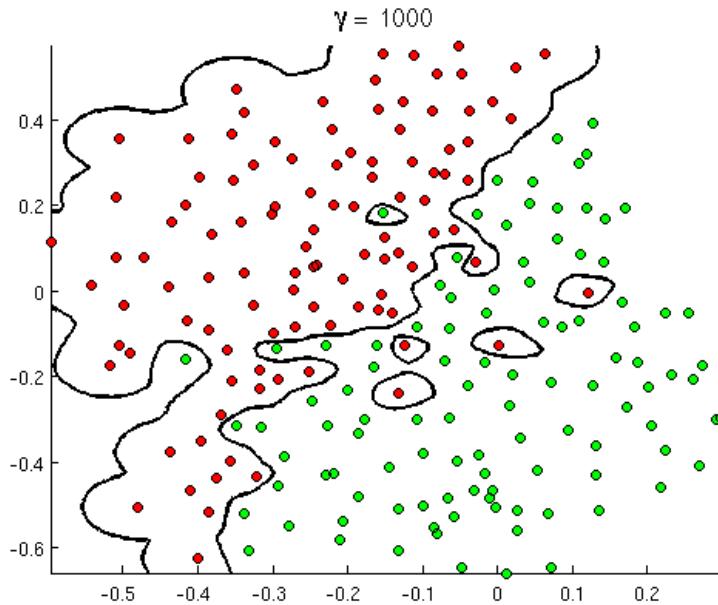
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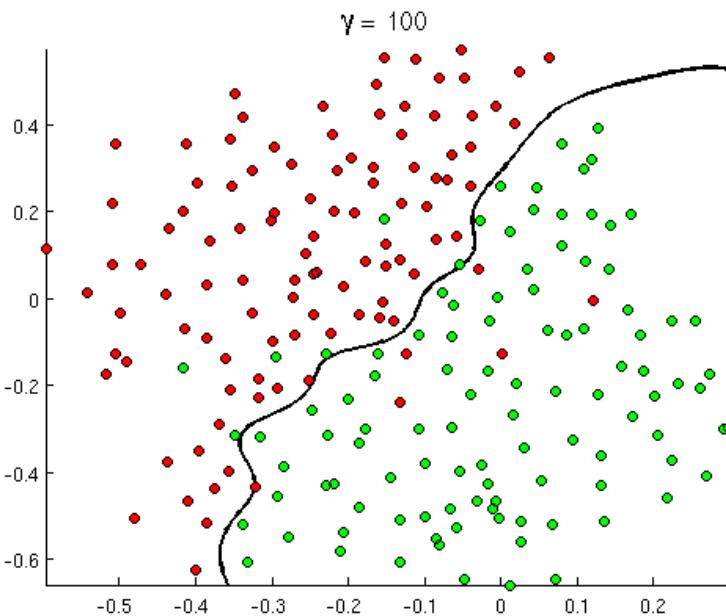
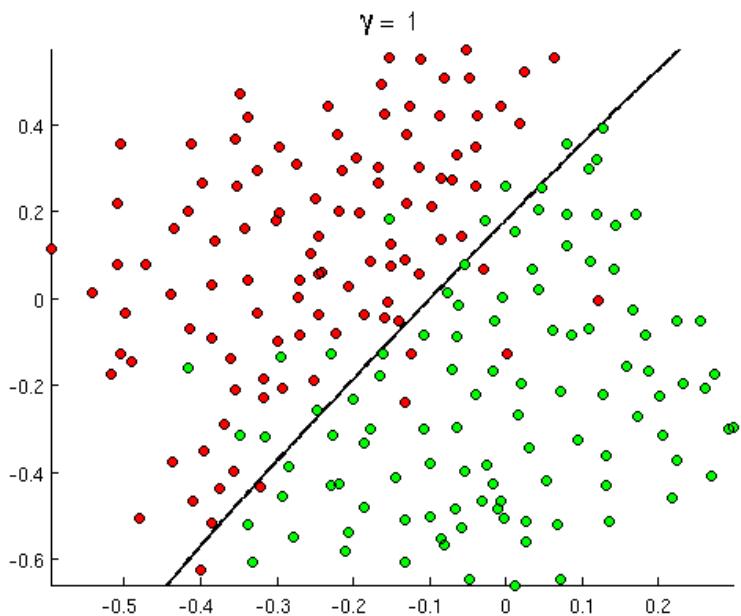
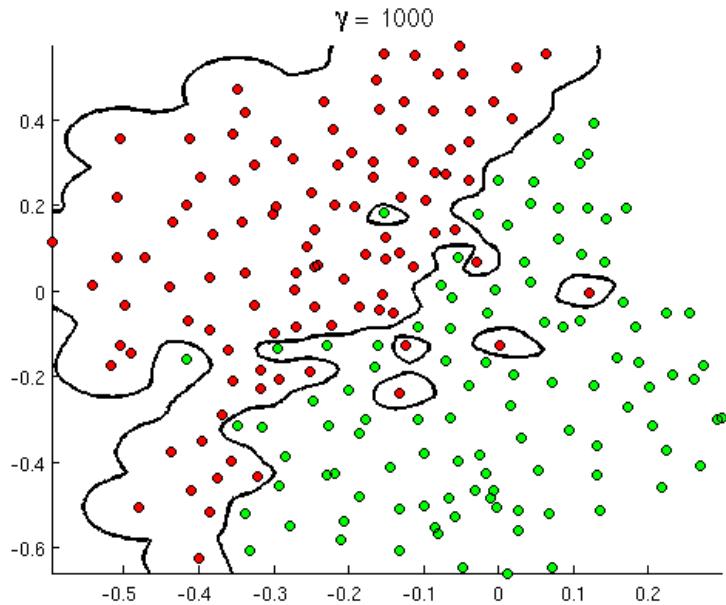
a, b, c 등 모델을 결정하는 변수 값을 찾는
과정



학습(Learning)

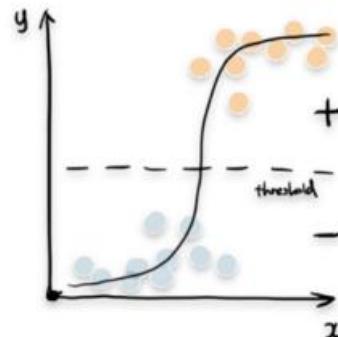
a, b, c 등 모델을 결정하는 변수 값을 찾는 과정

최적의 변수? 최적에 대한 **objective function** 정의 필요하고, 해당 문제를 풀 수 있어야 함

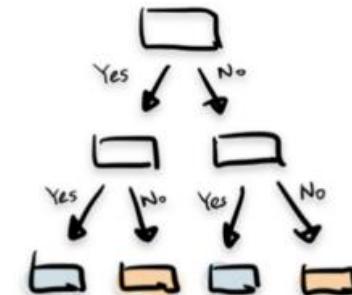


Classification 기법들

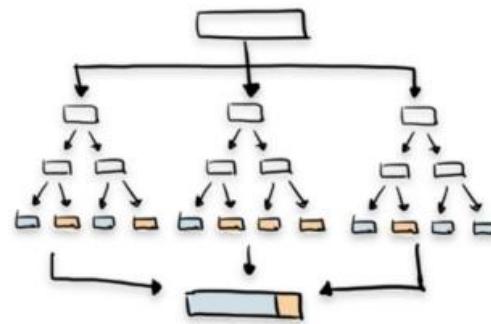
Logistic Regression



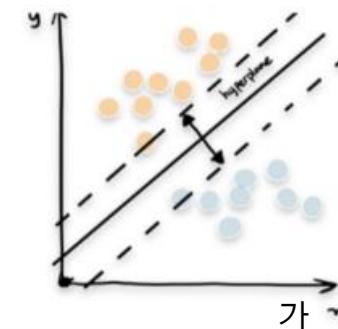
Decision Tree



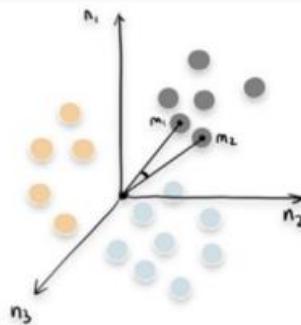
Random Forest



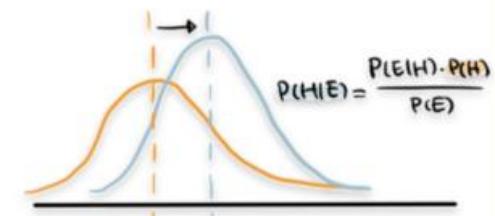
Support Vector Machine



K Nearest Neighbour



Naive Bayes

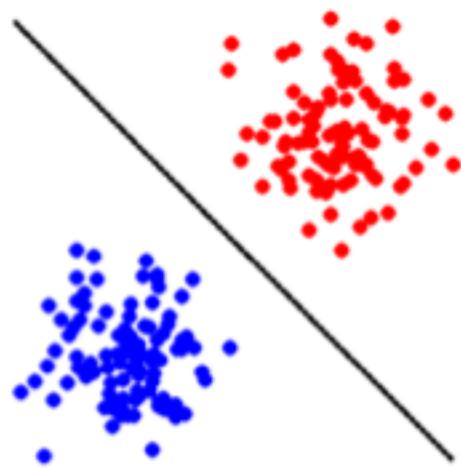


Linear Regression (선형 회귀)

가

?

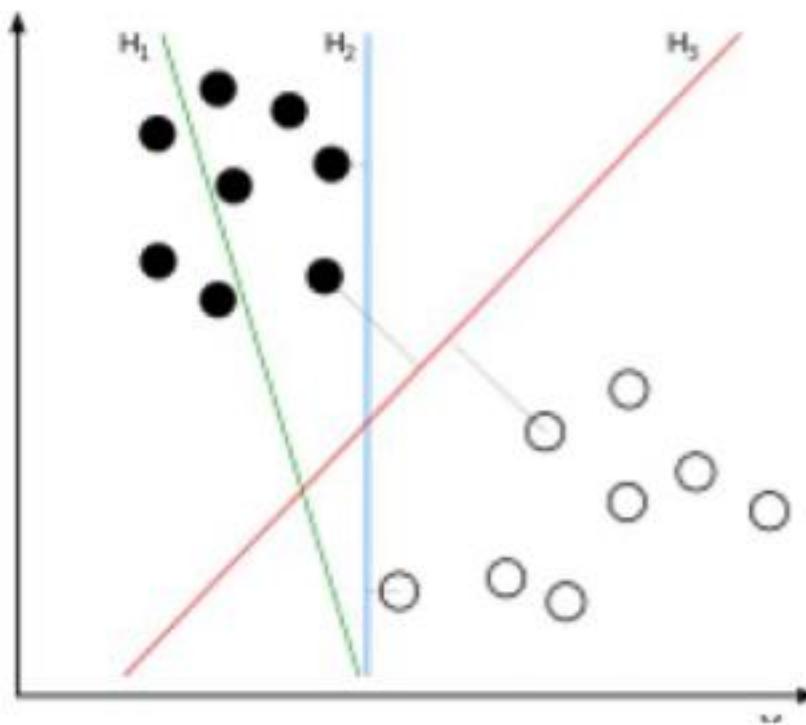
- 선형 분류기



- 예를 들면, x 가 집합1(빨간색)이면 $wx > 0$
- x 가 집합2(파란색)이면 $wx < 0$

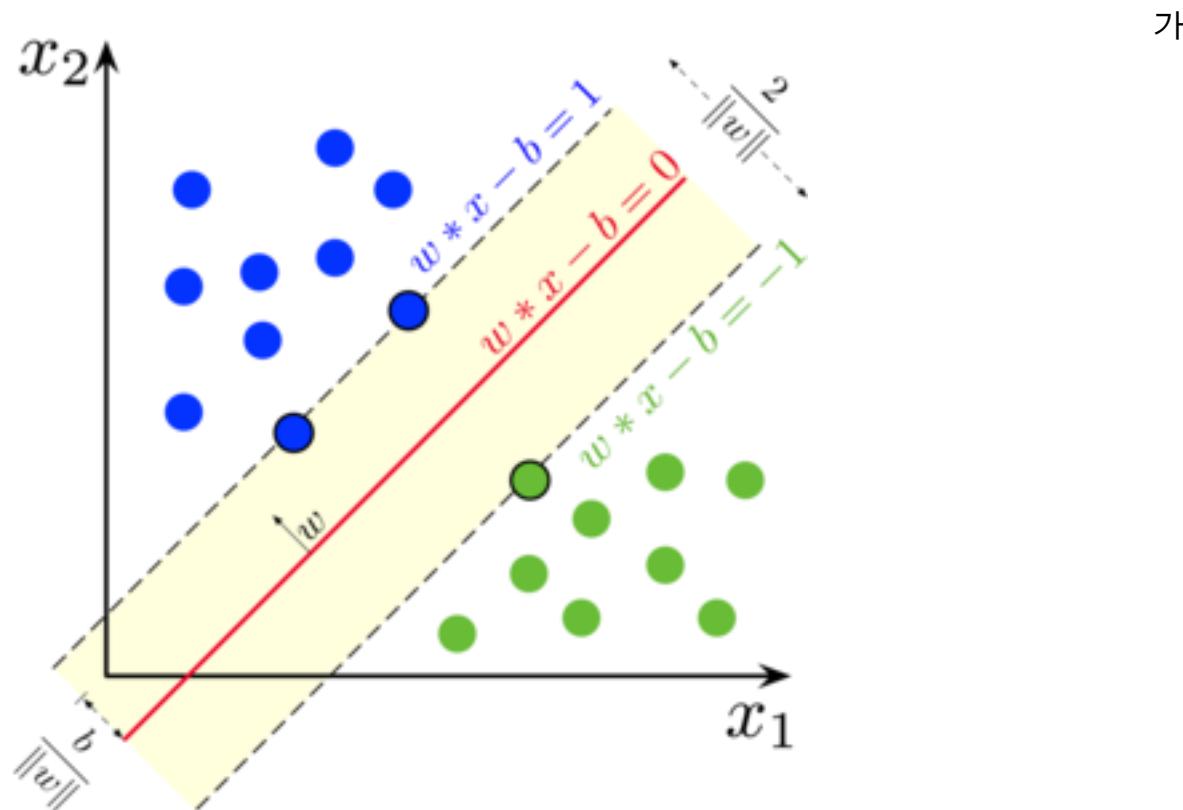
Support Vector Machine (SVM)

- SVM은 Logistic Regression(LR)과 클래스를 분류한다는데 유사하지만, LR과 다르게 확률 값을 제공하지 않음
- 최적화를 통해 최대 간극(margin)을 보장

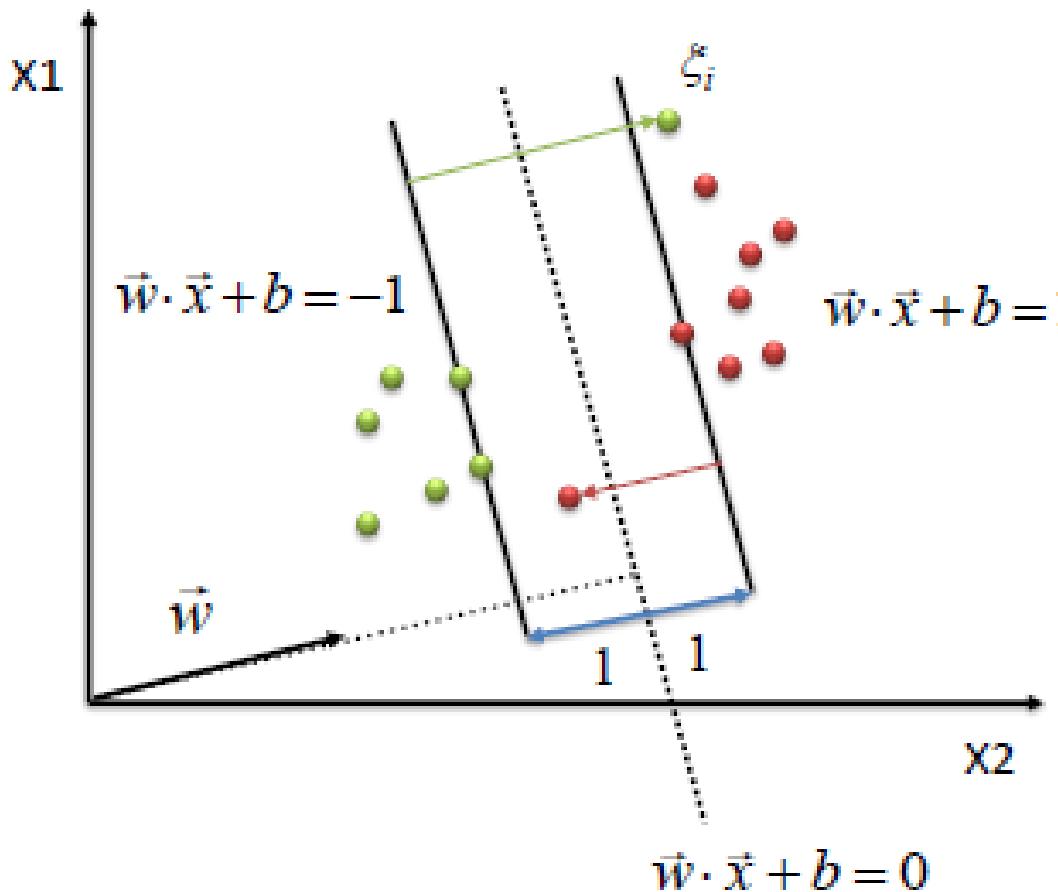


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Support Vector Machine (SVM)



Constraint becomes :

$$y_i(\vec{w} \cdot \vec{x}_i + b) \geq 1 - \xi_i, \quad \forall x_i$$

$$\xi_i \geq 0$$



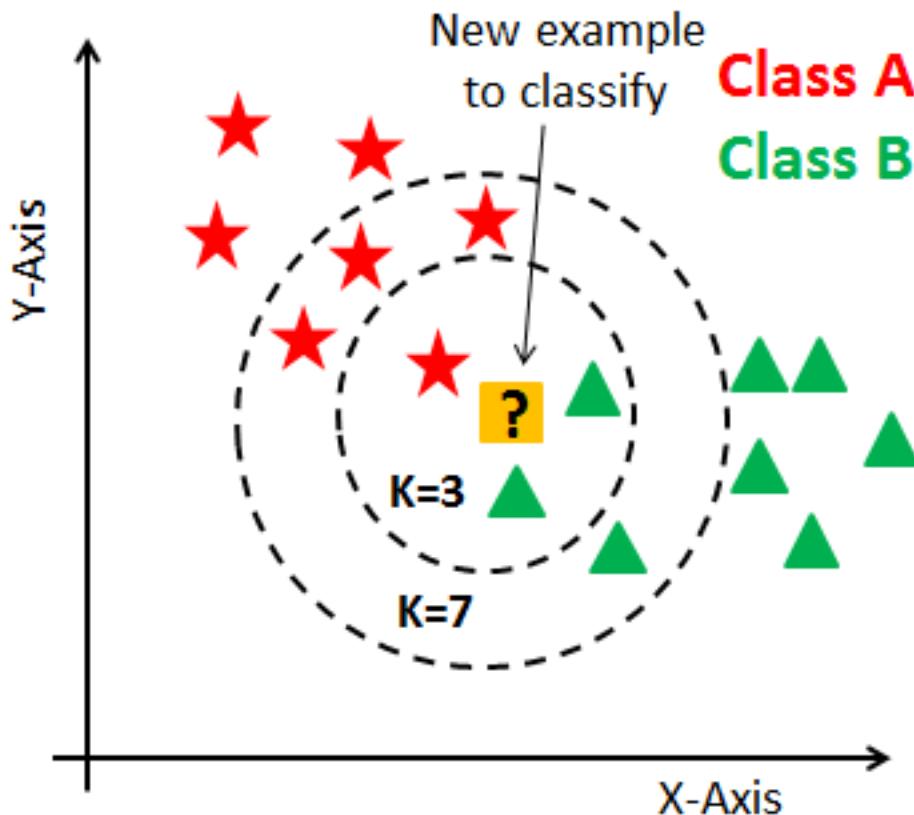
Objective function
penalizes for misclassified
instances and those within
the margin

$$\min \frac{1}{2} \|\vec{w}\|^2 + C \sum_i \xi_i$$

C trades-off margin width
and misclassifications

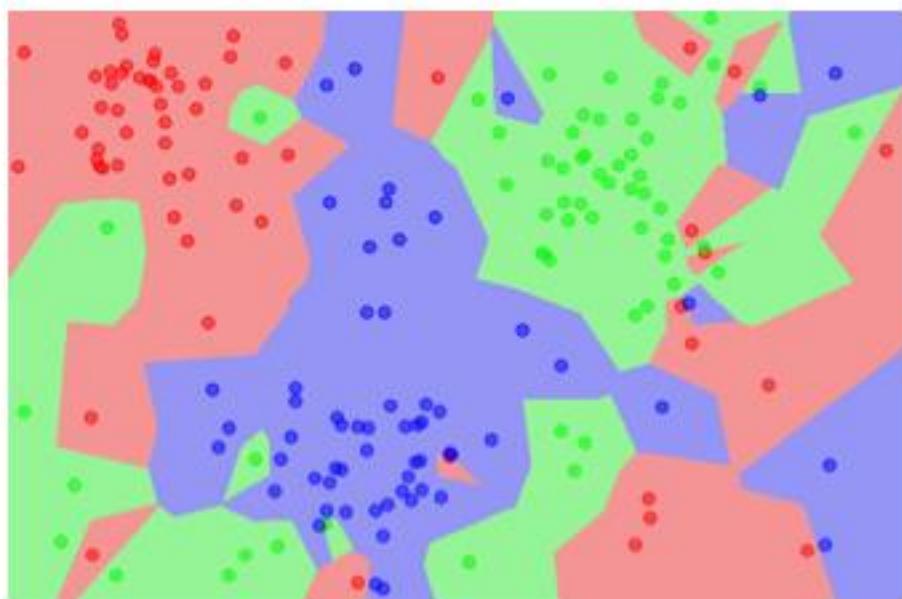
k Nearest Neighbor (k-NN)

- k개의 가장 가까운 점들을 찾아서, 해당 점들의 분류결과 평균으로 분류

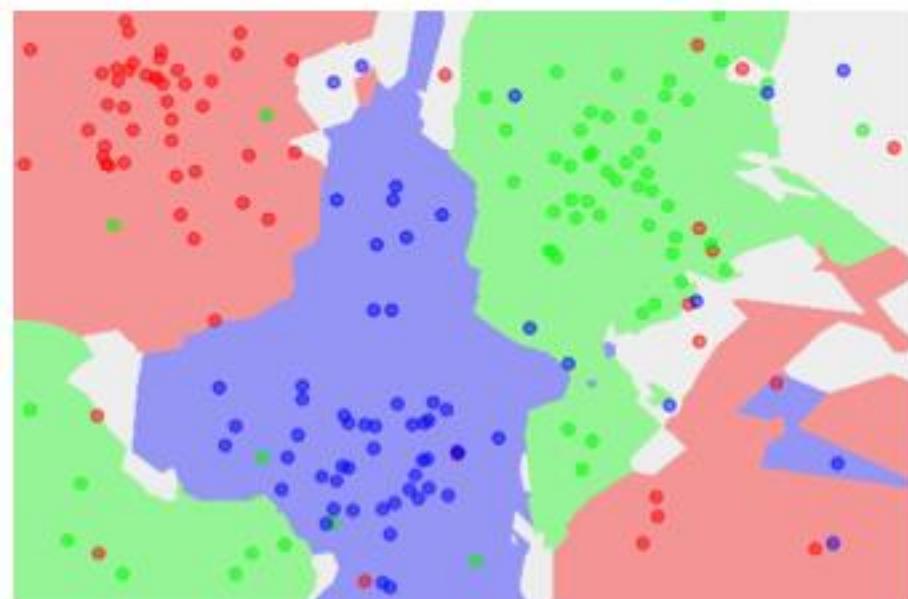


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$k = 1$ 인 경우



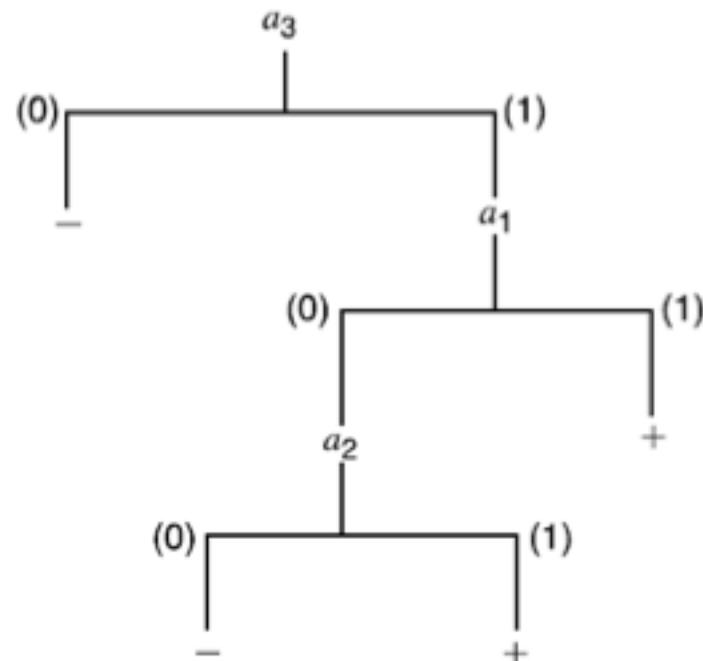
$k = 5$ 인 경우

Decision Tree (결정 트리)

- “스무고개”놀이와 결정 트리
- 3가지 속성을 가진 데이터로 각 속성은 0, 1로 표현되고, 목적 클래스가 +, -로 분류되는 데이터가 있을 경우

a_3
 $a_3 \text{가 } 0$ - - +

| No. | a_1 | a_2 | a_3 | C |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|---|
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | - |
| 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - |
| 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | + |
| 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 | + |
| 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | - |
| 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | + |



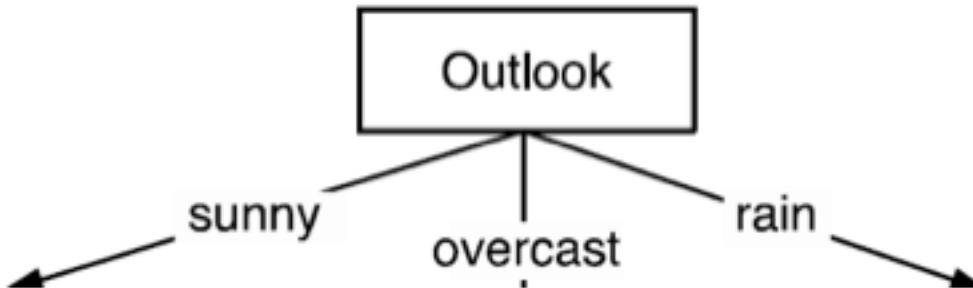
Decision Tree (결정 트리)

- 야구 경기가 열린 날의 날씨 데이터

| Day | Outlook | Temperature | Humidity | Wind | Playball |
|-----|----------|-------------|----------|--------|----------|
| D1 | sunny | hot | high | weak | no |
| D2 | sunny | hot | high | strong | no |
| D3 | overcast | hot | high | weak | yes |
| D4 | rain | mild | high | weak | yes |
| D5 | rain | cool | normal | weak | yes |
| D6 | rain | cool | normal | strong | no |
| D7 | overcast | cool | normal | weak | yes |
| D8 | sunny | mild | high | weak | no |
| D9 | sunny | cool | normal | weak | yes |
| D10 | rain | mild | normal | strong | yes |
| D11 | sunny | mild | normal | strong | yes |
| D12 | overcast | mild | high | strong | yes |
| D13 | overcast | hot | normal | weak | yes |
| D14 | rain | mild | high | strong | no |

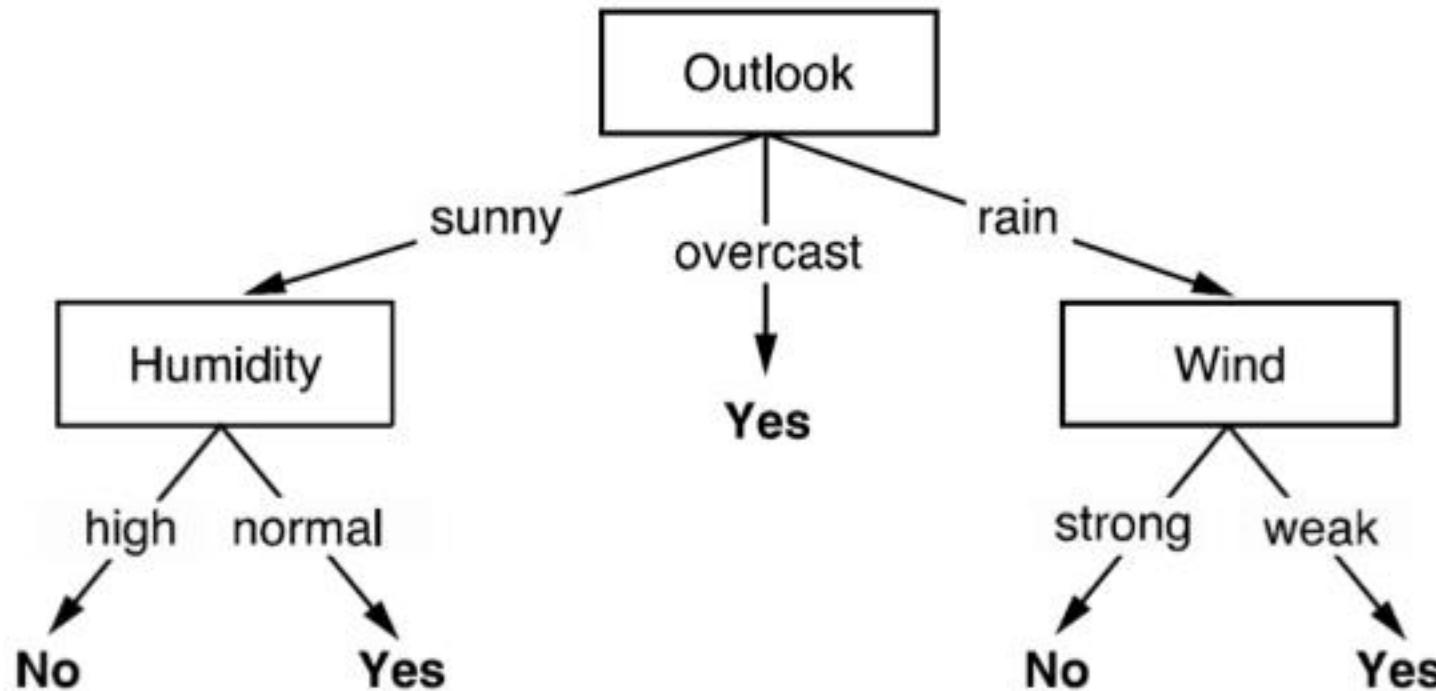
Decision Tree (결정 트리)

Outlook을 맨 처음 노드로 선택한 후 다음 노드의 선택은?



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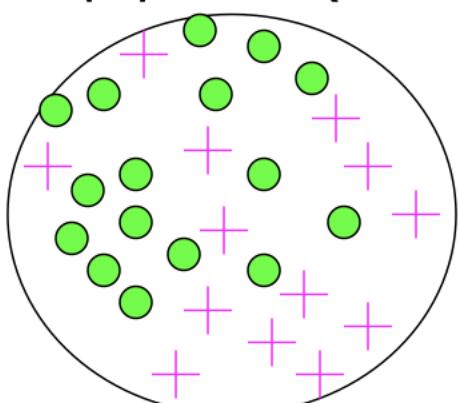
$$H(X) = - \sum_{i=1}^n P(X = i) \log_2 P(X = i)$$

Calculating Information Gain

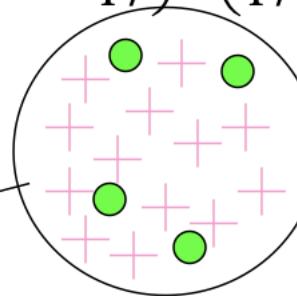
Information Gain = $\text{entropy}(\text{parent}) - [\text{average entropy}(\text{children})]$

child entropy $-\left(\frac{13}{17} \cdot \log_2 \frac{13}{17}\right) - \left(\frac{4}{17} \cdot \log_2 \frac{4}{17}\right) = 0.787$

Entire population (30 instances)

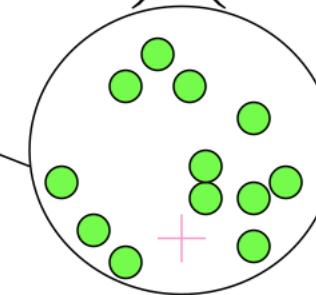


parent entropy $-\left(\frac{14}{30} \cdot \log_2 \frac{14}{30}\right) - \left(\frac{16}{30} \cdot \log_2 \frac{16}{30}\right) = 0.996$



17 instances

child entropy $-\left(\frac{1}{13} \cdot \log_2 \frac{1}{13}\right) - \left(\frac{12}{13} \cdot \log_2 \frac{12}{13}\right) = 0.391$



13 instances

(Weighted) Average Entropy of Children = $\left(\frac{17}{30} \cdot 0.787\right) + \left(\frac{13}{30} \cdot 0.391\right) = 0.615$

Information Gain = **0.996 - 0.615 = 0.38**

가 I.G. 가

Decision Tree (결정 트리)

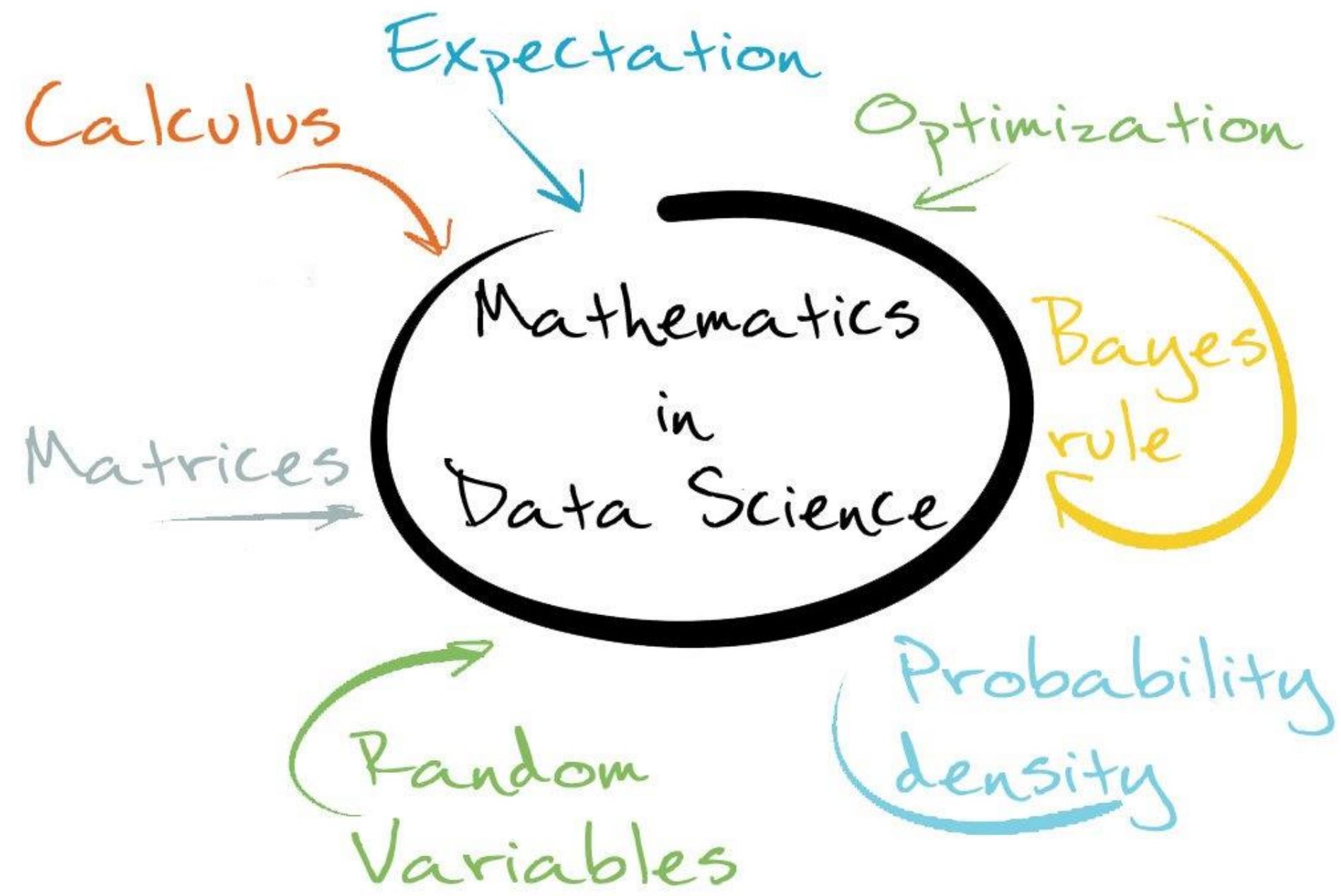
- 다른 속성도 마찬가지로 Gain을 기준으로 선택
- Outlook이 sunny인 경우에는 $D_{sunny} = \{D1, D2, D8, D9, D11\}$

$$Gain(D_{sunny}, \text{Humidity}) = 0.970$$

$$Gain(D_{sunny}, \text{Temperature}) = 0.570$$

$$Gain(D_{sunny}, \text{Wind}) = 0.019$$

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모든 데이터는 고차원의 점(point)

$$y = ax + b$$

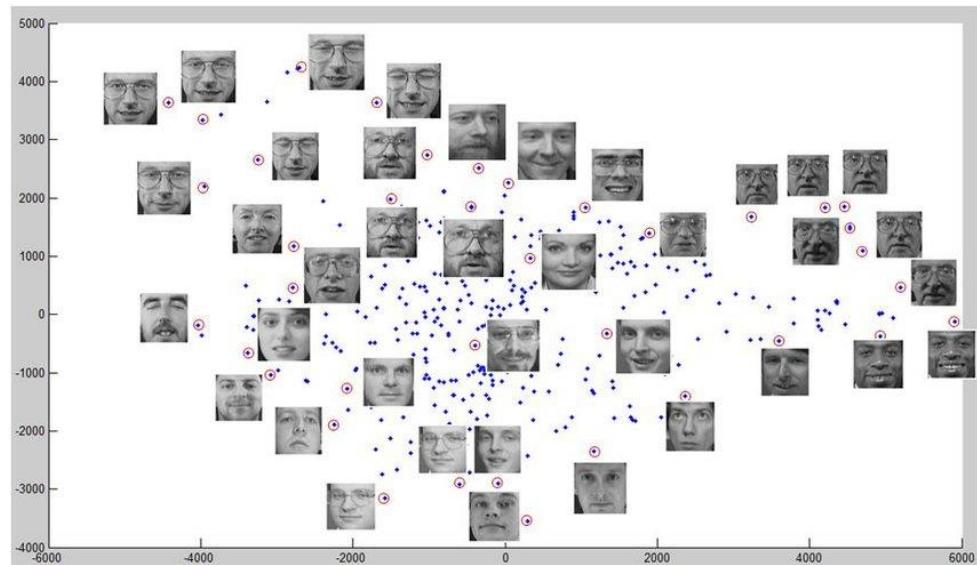
가

Y(

$$) = WX + b \quad (X$$

)

- 임의의 데이터는 고차원의 한 점으로 표현 가능
- Q. 강아지와 고양이를 구분하기 위한 모델과 학습 방법은?

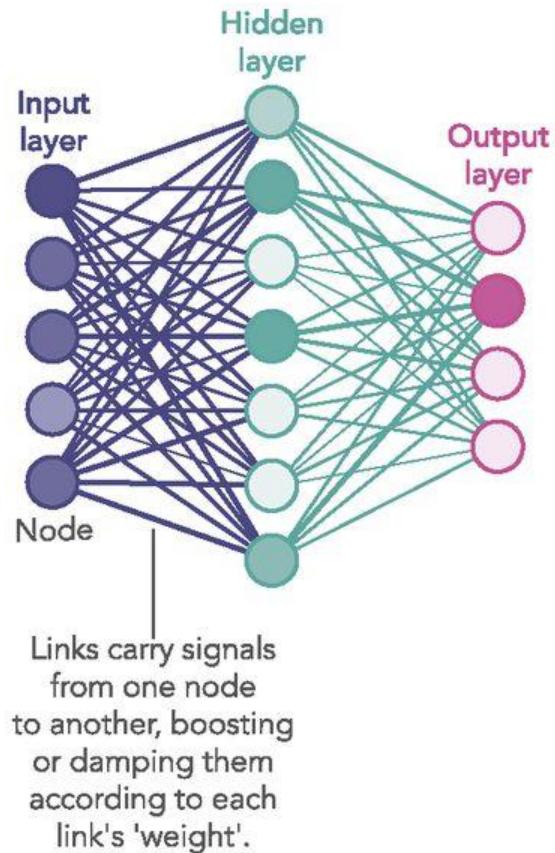


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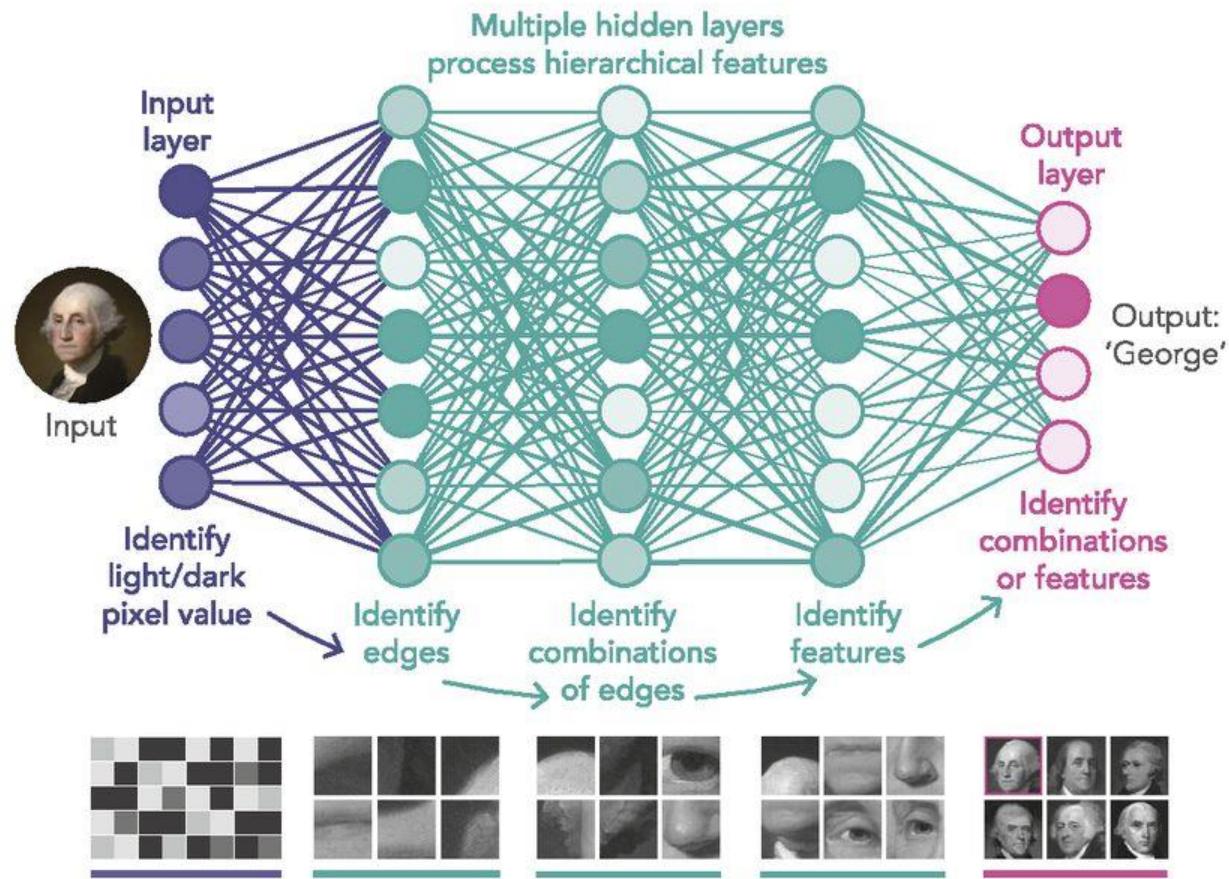
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(Deep) Neural Network

1980S-ERA NEURAL NETWORK



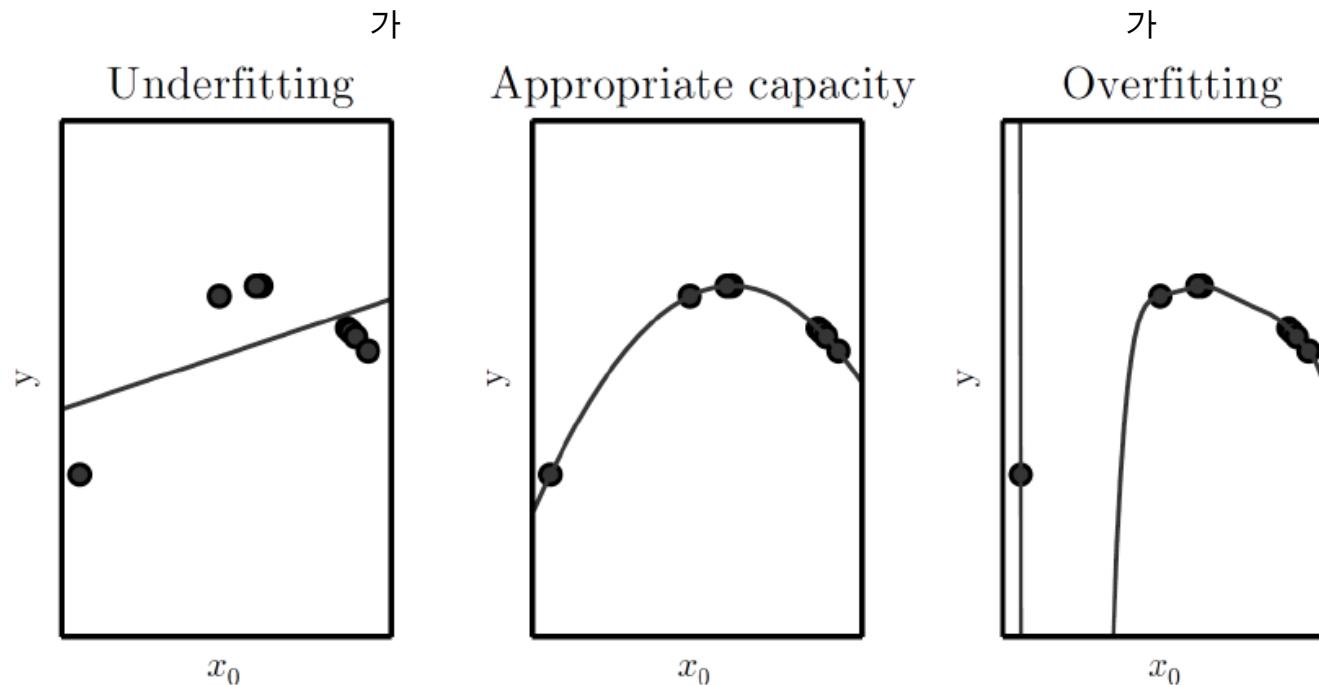
DEEP LEARNING NEURAL NETWORK



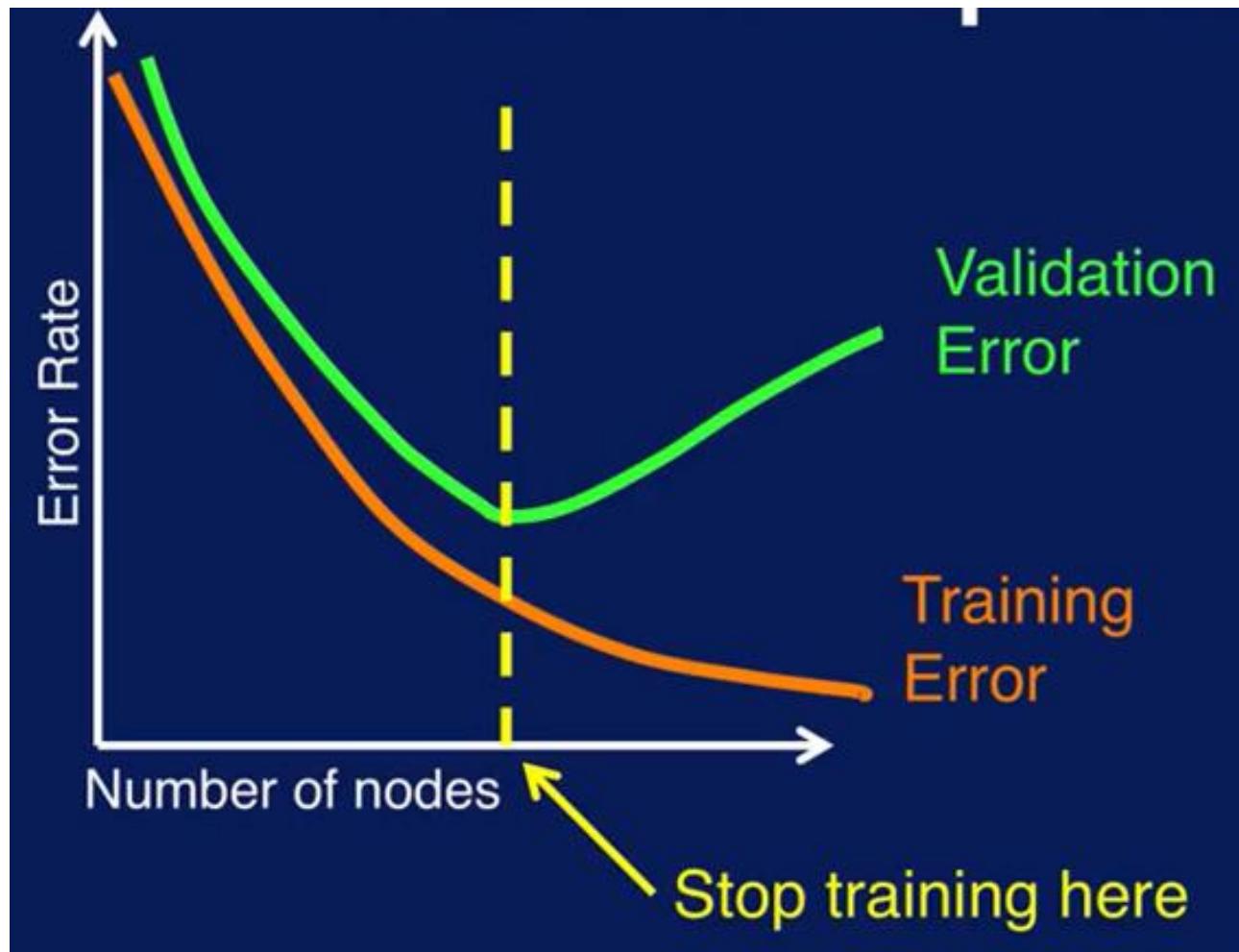
3. 모델 선택 및 성능평가

모델 선택 : Under/Over Fitting

- Underfitting : 모델이 너무 단순한 경우 발생
- Overfitting : 모델이 너무 복잡한 경우 발생



언제까지 학습(최적화)를 해야 할까?



모델 성능평가 : 데이터셋의 구분

- Train Set : 모델 학습용 데이터 셋
- Validation Set : 학습시 Overfitting 등을 체크할 때 사용
- Test Set : 모델 성능 측정시 사용 (학습시 사용되지 않은 데이터 셋)
 - * 그럼에도 불구하고, 실제 성능을 보장해 주지는 못함



ex)

성능 지표

, 가

- | Prediction | Actual Positive | Actual Negative |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Predicted Positive | TP | FP |
| Predicted Negative | FN | TN |

$$\text{취소율}(\text{recall rate}) = \frac{\text{TP}}{\text{TP} + \text{FN}}$$

$$\text{정밀도}(\text{precision}) = \frac{\text{TP}}{\text{TP} + \text{FP}}$$

$$\text{참 긍정률}(\text{TPR}, \text{True Positive Rate}) = \frac{\text{TP}}{\text{TP} + \text{FN}}$$

$$\text{거짓 긍정률}(\text{FPR}, \text{False Positive Rate}) = \frac{\text{FP}}{\text{FP} + \text{TN}}$$