

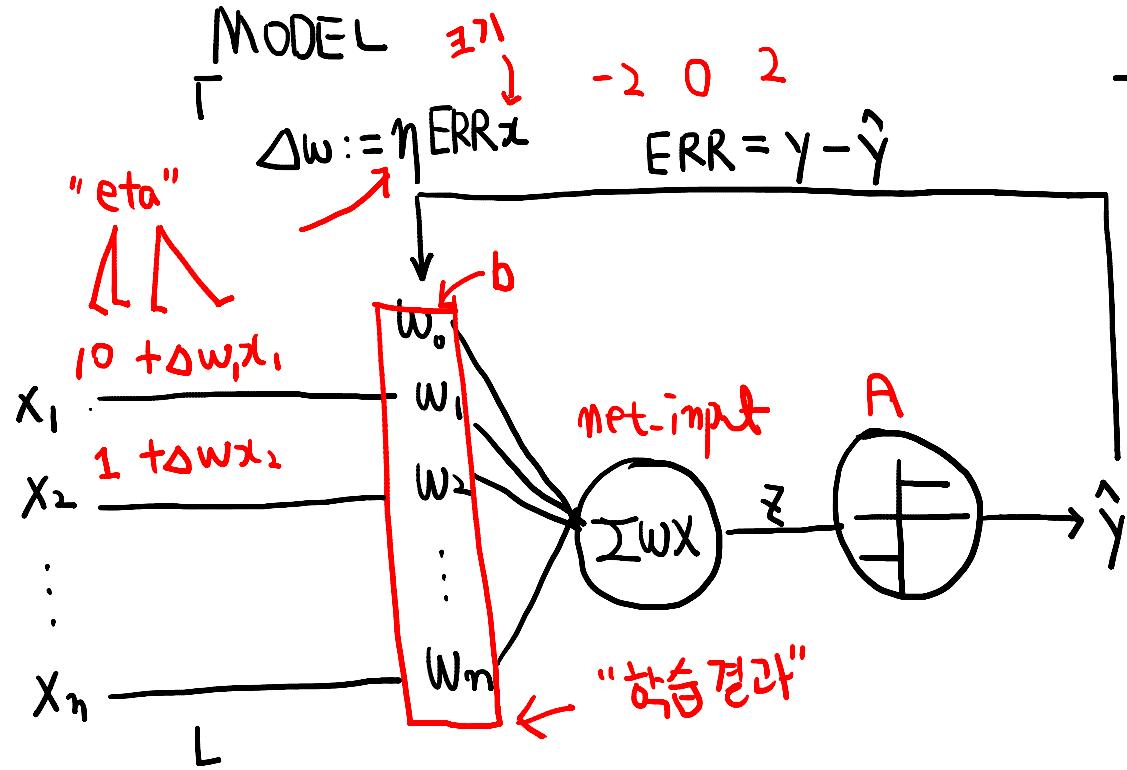
파이썬 딥러닝

이성주

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X_{train}	y_{train}
$x_1, x_2 \dots x_n$	y
0	-1
1	1
2	:
⋮	⋮
k	

↑
"train test split"



X_{test}	y
$x_1, x_2 \dots x_n$	y
0	1
1	-1
2	⋮
l	

→

X_{test}	\hat{y}	y_{test}	$==$
$x_1, x_2 \dots x_n$	\hat{y}	y_{test}	$==$
0	1	1	True
1	-1	1	False
2	⋮	⋮	⋮
l			

Trusted

Python 3

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Code

"Shuffle"

...split(X, y, test_size=30%)

X_tr X_te Y_tr Y_te

70%

30%

In [14]: `y = iris[:100][4]`

In [16]: `y = np.where(y == 'Iris-setosa', 1, -1)`

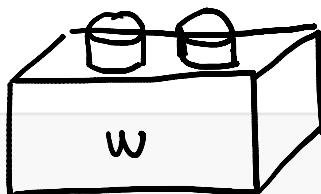
In [17]: `from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split`

In [18]: `X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3)`

In []:

Hyper Parameter

매개변수

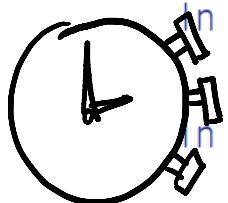


ERR

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In [19]: `from sklearn.linear_model import Perceptron`In [20]: `model = Perceptron(n_iter=10, eta0=0.1)`In [21]: `model.fit(X_train, y_train)` $\Delta w := \eta Err x$ Out[21]: `Perceptron(alpha=0.0001, class_weight=None, eta0=0.1, fit_intercept=True,`
`n_iter=10, n_jobs=1, penalty=None, random_state=0, shuffle=True,`
`verbose=0, warm_start=False)`In [24]: `model.coef_, model.intercept_`Out[24]: `(array([[0.01, 0.4, -0.66, -0.31]]), array([0.1]))` w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4 $w_0 = b$

In []:

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연습

아래 구성된 data 대해 퍼셉트론 모델을 훈련하고 평가합니다.

```
In [38]: data = iris[50:]
```

```
In [39]: data[4].value_counts()
```

```
Out[39]: Iris-versicolor    50  
Iris-virginica      50  
Name: 4, dtype: int64
```

```
In [ ]:
```

[50:]

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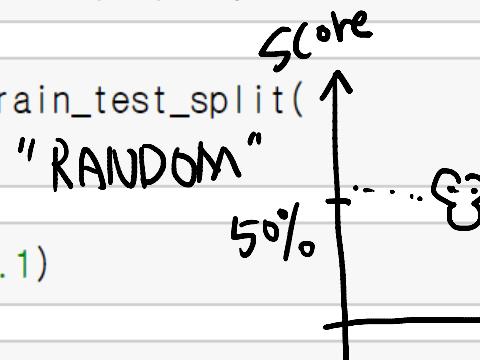


Code



이진 분류

$$y = \begin{cases} 1 \\ -1 \end{cases}$$

In [42]: `X = data.loc[:, 0:3].values`In [45]: `y = np.where(data[4] == 'Iris-versicolor', 1, -1)`In [46]: `X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3)`In [47]: `model = Perceptron(n_iter=10, eta0=0.1)`In [48]: `model.fit(X_train, y_train)`

.predict(X_{test}) == Y_{test}

In [49]: `score = model.score(X_test, y_test)`In [50]: `score`

Out[50]: 0.7333333333333328

In []:

왜?

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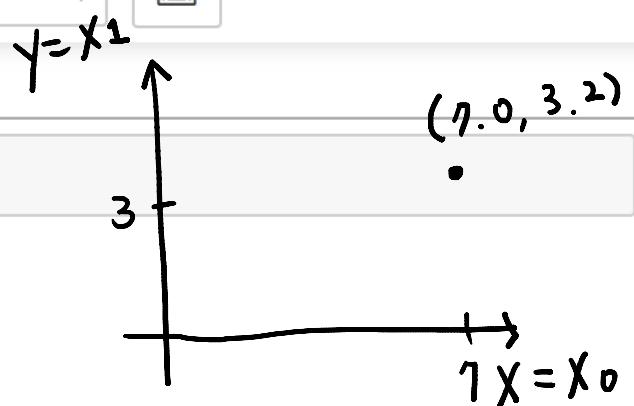


Out[50]: 0.7333333333333328

In [51]: `data.plot(kind='scatter', x=0, y=1)`

Out[51]:

	0	1	2	3	4	
50	7.0	3.2	4.7	1.4	1.4	Iris-versicolor
51	6.4	3.2	4.5	1.5	1.5	Iris-versicolor
52	6.9	3.1	4.9	1.5	1.5	Iris-versicolor
53	5.5	2.3	4.0	1.3	1.3	Iris-versicolor
54	6.5	2.8	4.6	1.5	1.5	Iris-versicolor
55	5.7	2.8	4.5	1.3	1.3	Iris-versicolor
56	6.3	3.3	4.7	1.6	1.6	Iris-versicolor
57	4.9	2.4	3.3	1.0	1.0	Iris-versicolor
58	6.6	2.9	4.6	1.3	1.3	Iris-versicolor
59	5.2	2.7	3.9	1.4	1.4	Iris-versicolor



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Python 3

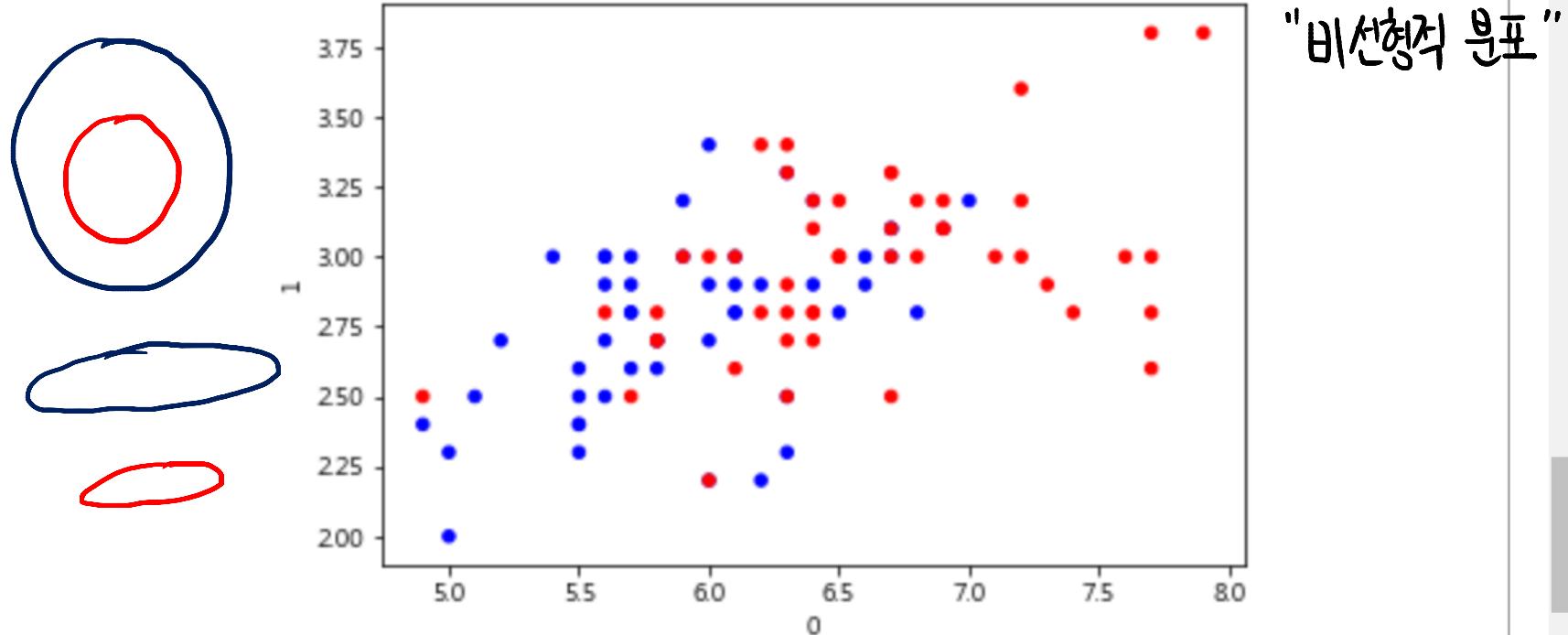
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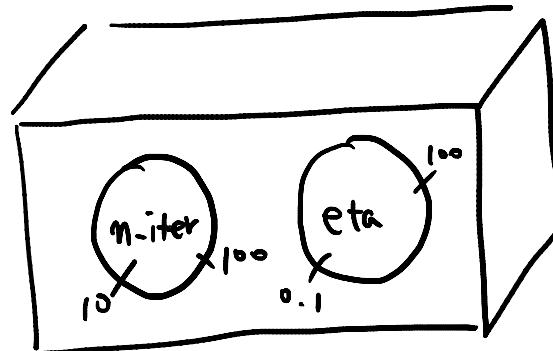
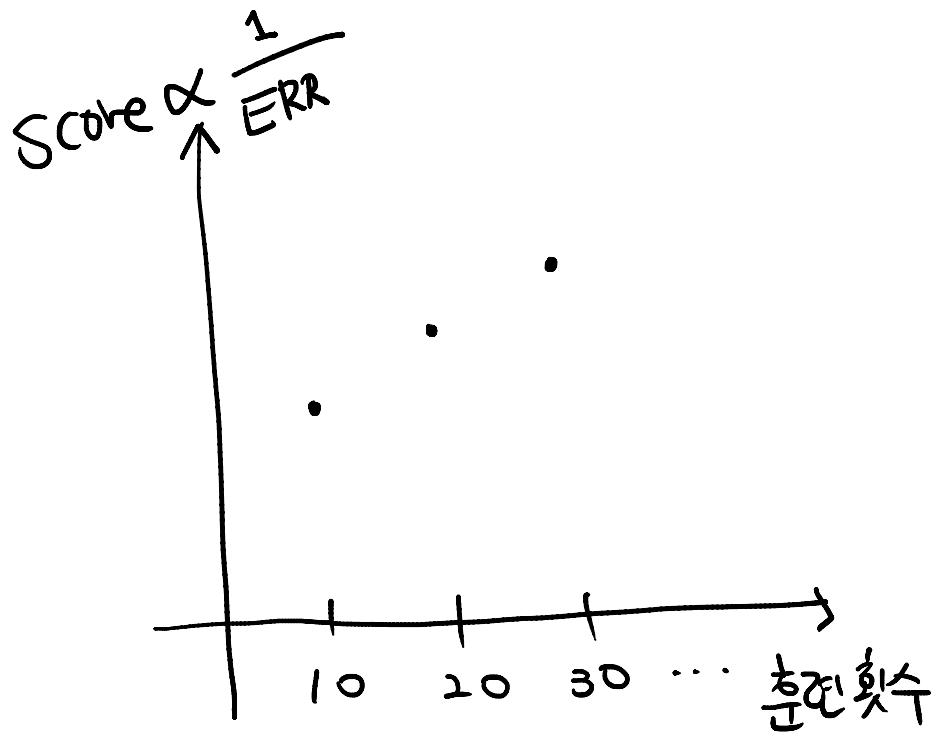


```
In [54]: c = get_colormap(y, colors='rb')
data.plot(kind='scatter', x=0, y=1, c=c)
```

```
Out[54]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0xbc35630>
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ C \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 'r' \\ 'b' \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$



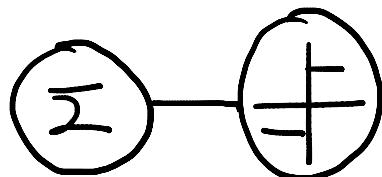


Hyper parameter
Tuning

1958

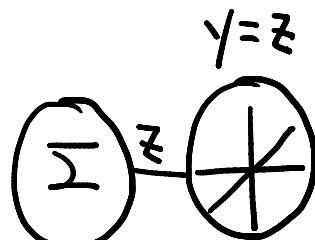
Perceptron

$$\Delta w \leftarrow E_{RR}$$



1960

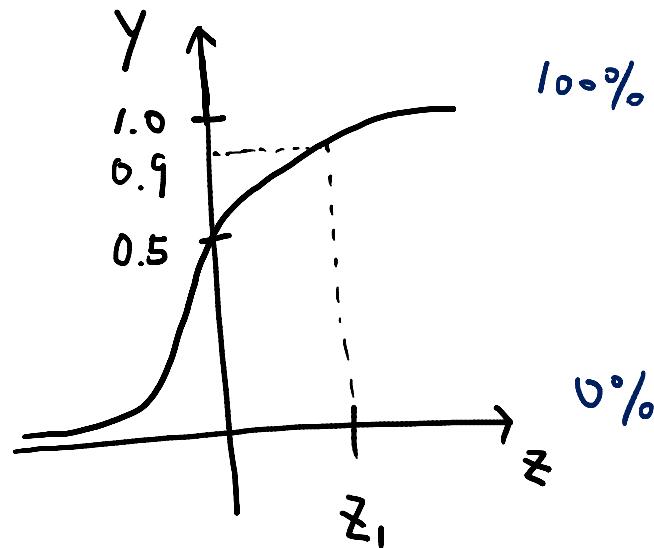
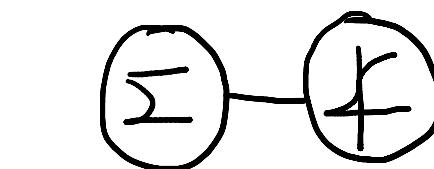
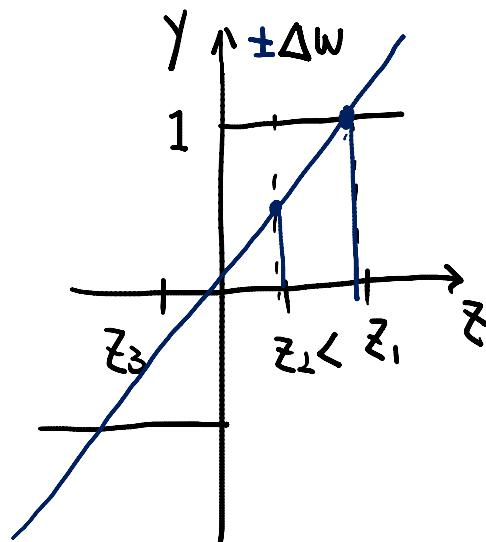
Adaline



1962

Logistic Regression

$$\frac{\partial E_{RR}}{\partial w} \rightarrow 0$$



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In [68]: `score = model.score(X_test, y_test)`In [69]: `score`

Out[69]: 0.9666666666666667

In [70]: `model.predict_proba(X_test)`

Out[70]: array([[0.11402482, 0.88597518],

[0.77026774, 0.22973226],

[0.12516969, 0.87483031],

[0.90225135, 0.09774865],

[0.51947142, 0.48052858],

[0.22031136, 0.77968864],

[0.75909506, 0.24090494],

[0.56949791, 0.43050209],

[0.46446273, 0.53553727],

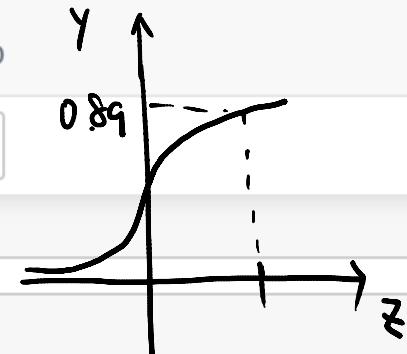
[0.90902316, 0.09097684],

[0.9274843 , 0.0725157],

[0.30379255, 0.69620745],

[0.53949166, 0.46050834],

[0.89395922, 0.10604078],



.predict_proba() .predict()

1

-1

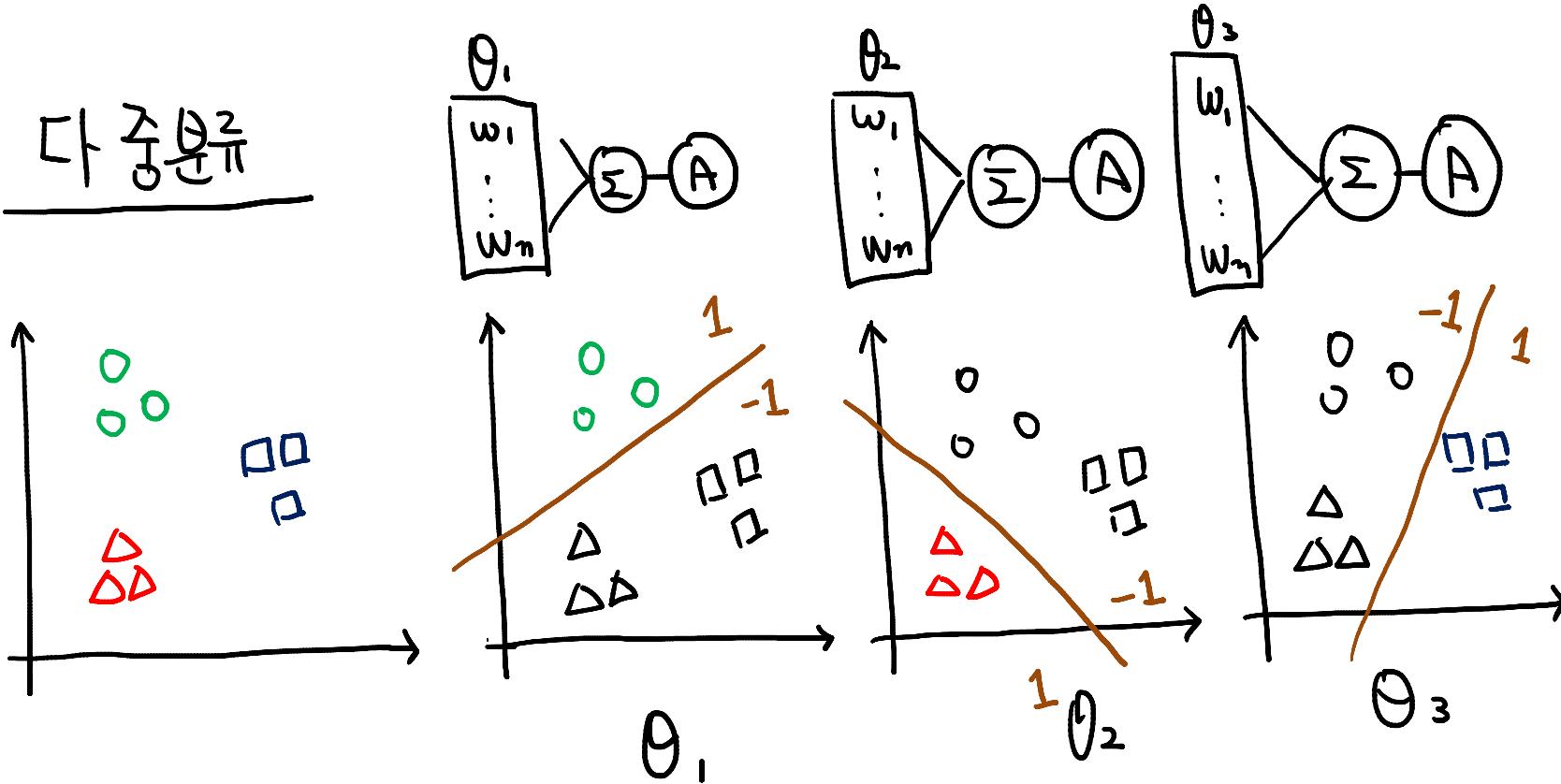
 \hat{y}

11%

89%

-1

다중분류



One-vs-ALL \rightarrow OvA
(Rest \rightarrow OvR)

Trusted

Python 3

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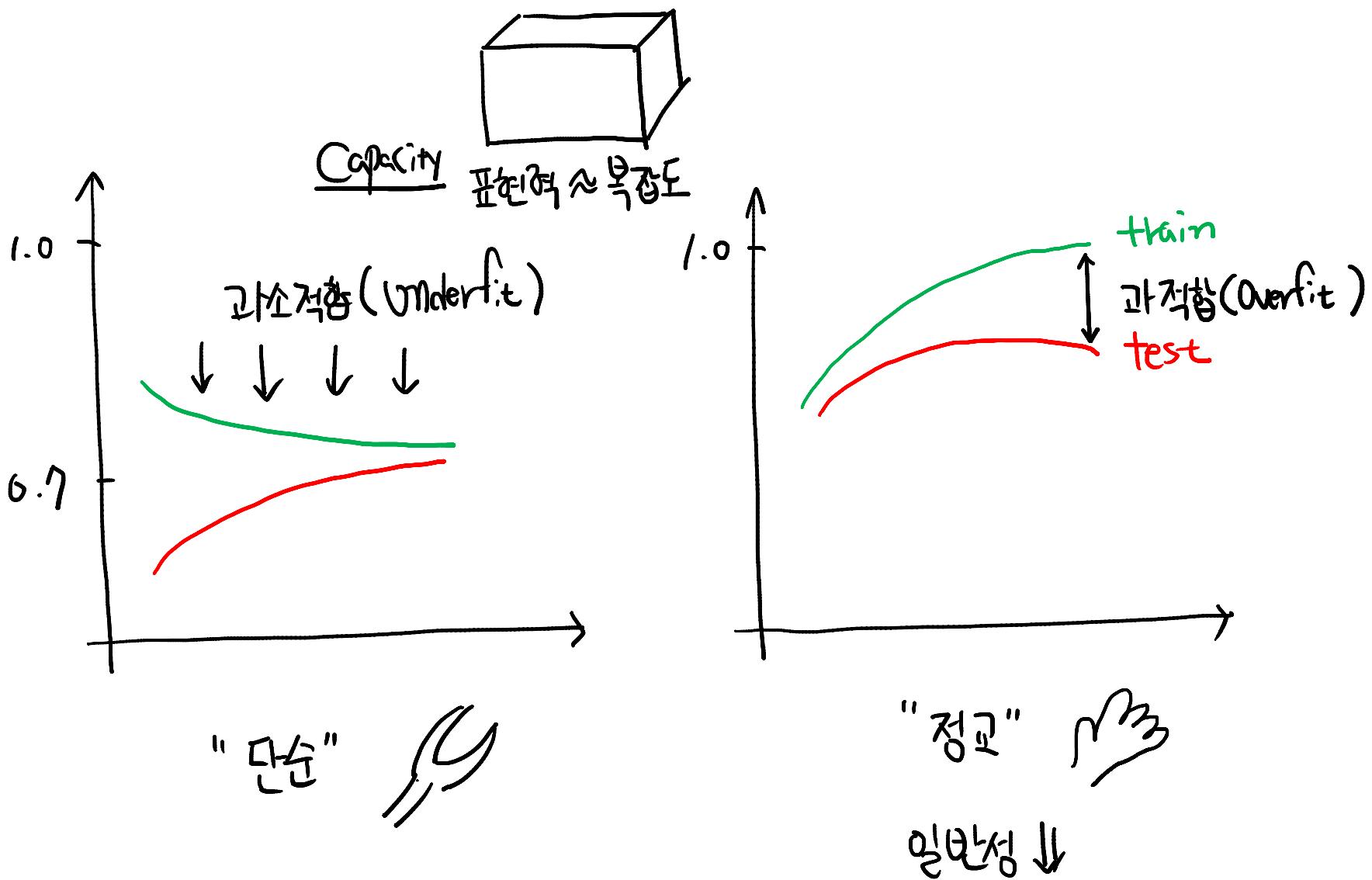
In [81]: `score = model.score(X_test, y_test)`In [82]: `score`

Out[82]: 0.9555555555555556

$$x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3 \quad x_4$$

In [83]: `model.coef_` $w_1 \quad w_2 \quad w_3 \quad w_4$ Out[83]: `array([[0.38607279, 1.35044459, -2.08715693, -0.94242481], [0.28235063, -1.4213786 , 0.83819553, -1.7033084], [-1.43394126, -1.24905873, 1.93244322, 2.41635473]])` θ_1 , θ_2 , θ_3

In []:



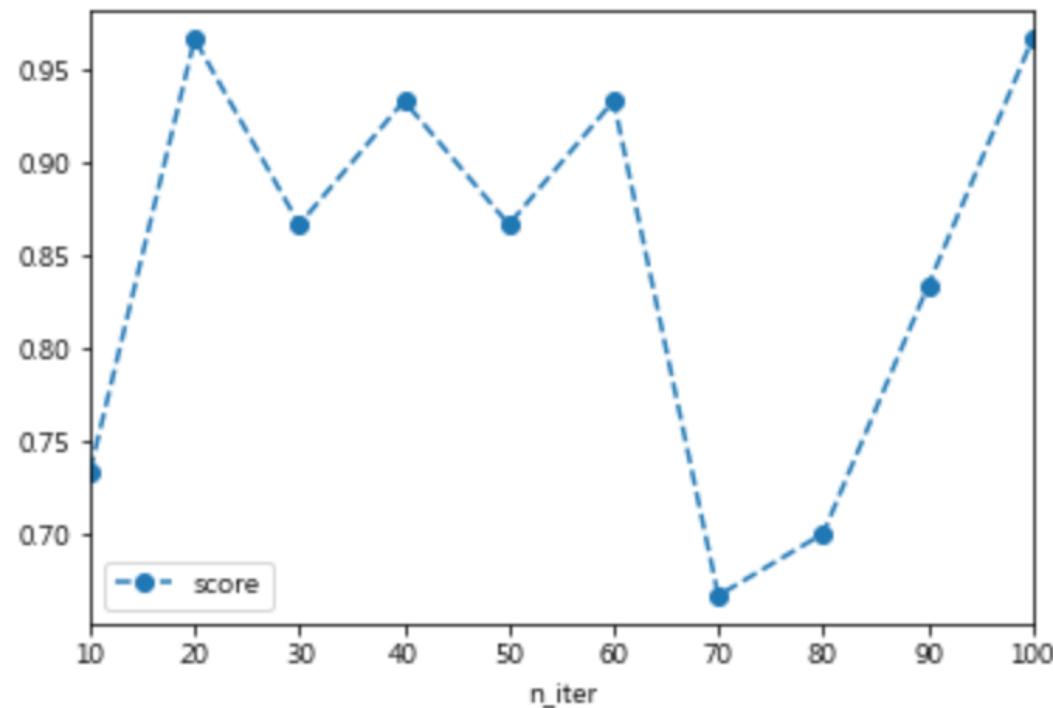
Trusted

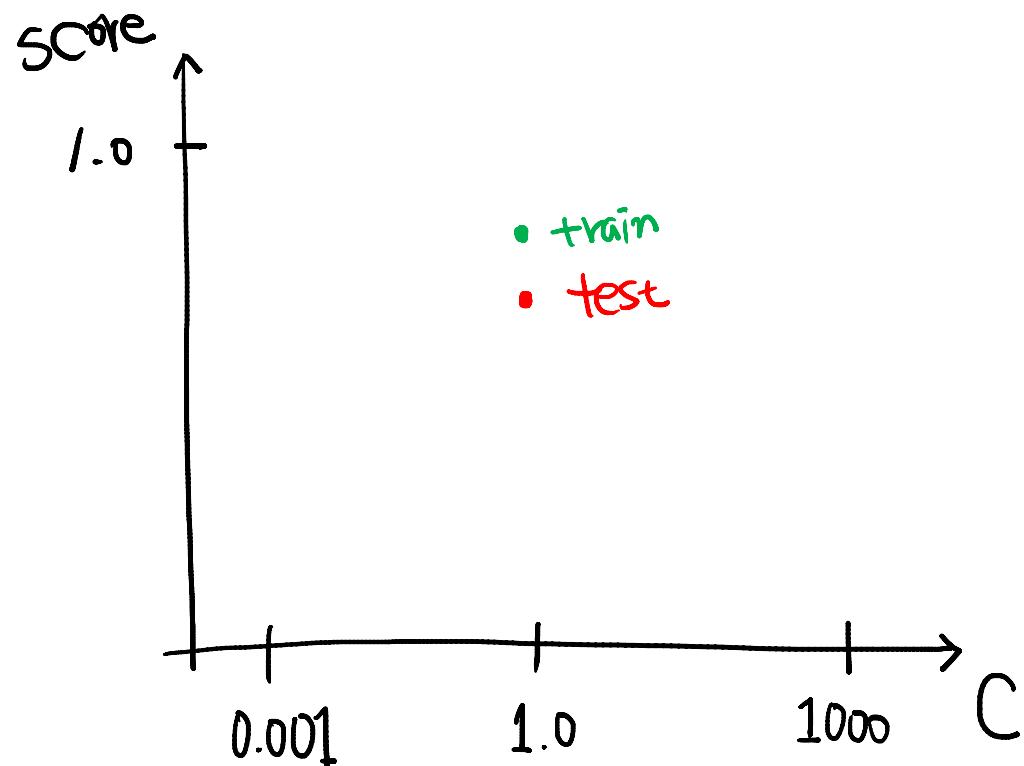
Python 3

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In [64]: `report.plot(style='o--')`

Out[64]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0xbde5438>





정규화

Δw ERR + "별치"

x_1

w_1

x_2

w_2

:

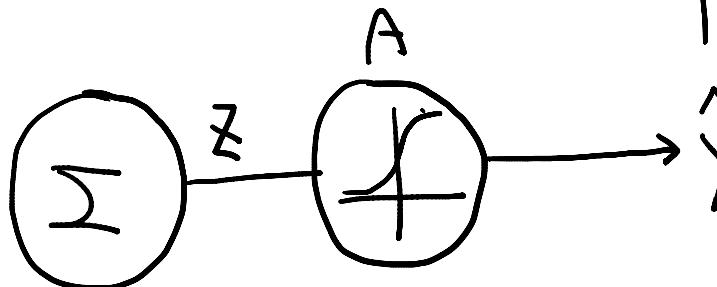
:

x_n

w_n

$\Delta w \propto \text{ERR}$

"별치" $\propto \lambda = \frac{1}{C}$

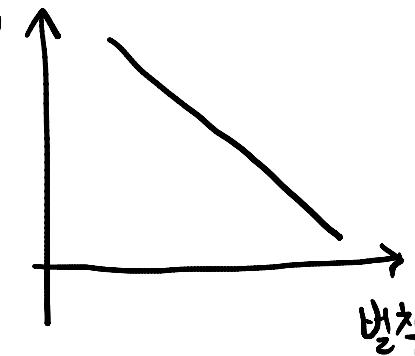
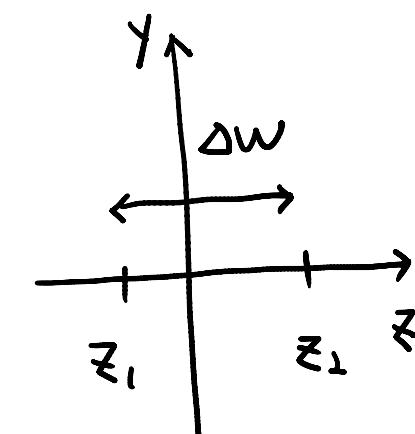


$$\hat{y} = A(z)$$

$$= A(\sum w x)$$

$$\approx \sum w x = w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + \dots + w_n x_n + b$$

$w \rightarrow z$

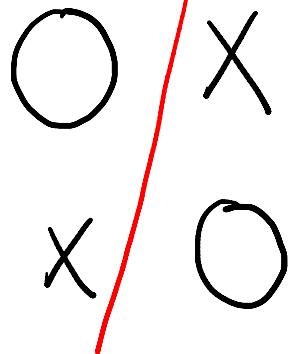


정규화 ~ 모델 표현식 \leadsto 일반성

$$\bar{z} = w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + \dots + w_nx_n + b$$

$$C \propto \sum w$$

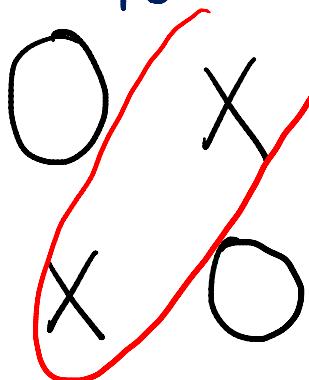
"과소 적합"



$$z = w_1x_1 + b$$

$$C \propto \sum w$$

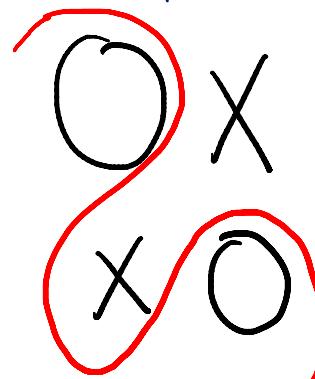
"적합"



$$z = w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b$$

$$C \propto \sum w$$

"과적합"



$$z = w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + w_3x_3 + b$$

	x_1 성씨	x_2 이름	x_3 성별
1	이	성주	남
2	김	성주	여
3	박	성주	남
4	최	성주	여

MODEL

$$w_1 x_1$$

$$w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2$$

$$w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_3 x_3$$

:

Trusted

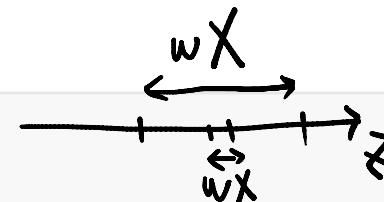
Python 3

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In [75]: wine $\Delta w_i := \text{ERR} \cdot x_i$

Out [75]:

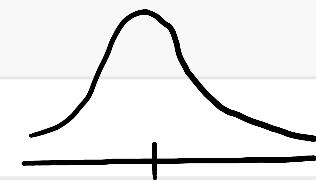
		x_1	x_2	\dots	x_5			
	Class label	Alcohol	Malic acid	Ash	Alcalinity of ash	Magnesium	Total phenols	Flavanoids
0	1	14.23	1.71	2.43	15.6	127	2.80	3.06
1	1	13.20	1.78	2.14	11.2	100	2.65	2.76
2	1	13.16	2.36	2.67	18.6	101	2.80	3.24
3	1	14.37	1.95	2.50	16.8	113	3.85	3.49
4	1	13.24	2.59	2.87	21.0	118	2.80	2.69
5	1	14.20	1.76	2.45	15.2	112	3.27	3.39
6	1	14.39	1.87	2.45	14.6	96	2.50	2.52
7	1	14.06	2.15	2.61	17.6	121	2.60	2.51
8	1	14.83	1.64	2.17	14.0	97	2.80	2.98
9	1	13.86	1.35	2.27	16.0	98	2.98	3.19
10	1	14.10	2.16	2.30	18.0	105	2.85	3.21



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In [78]: `from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler`

전처리

In [79]: `scaler = StandardScaler()`

$$x' \leftarrow \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

In [80]: `Xstd = scaler.fit_transform(X)`

Before | After

In [81]: `DataFrame(Xstd)`

$wX \rightarrow z$ | $wX \rightarrow z$

Out[81]:

Alcohol

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	1.518613	-0.562250	0.232053	-1.169593	1.913905	0.808997	1.0348
1	0.246290	-0.499413	-0.827996	-2.490847	0.018145	0.568648	0.7336
2	0.196879	0.021231	1.109334	-0.268738	0.088358	0.808997	1.2155
3	1.691550	-0.346811	0.487926	-0.809251	0.930918	2.491446	1.4665
4	0.295700	0.227694	1.840403	0.451946	1.281985	0.808997	0.6633
5	1.481555	-0.517367	0.305159	-1.289707	0.860705	1.562093	1.3661
6	1.716255	0.418624	0.305159	1.468878	0.262708	0.328298	0.4826

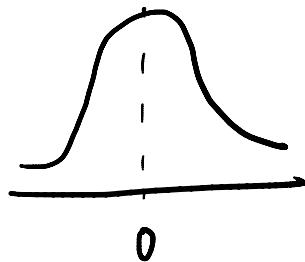
$$w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2$$

$$0.1 \cdot (-1) \quad 0.1 \cdot 1$$

✓

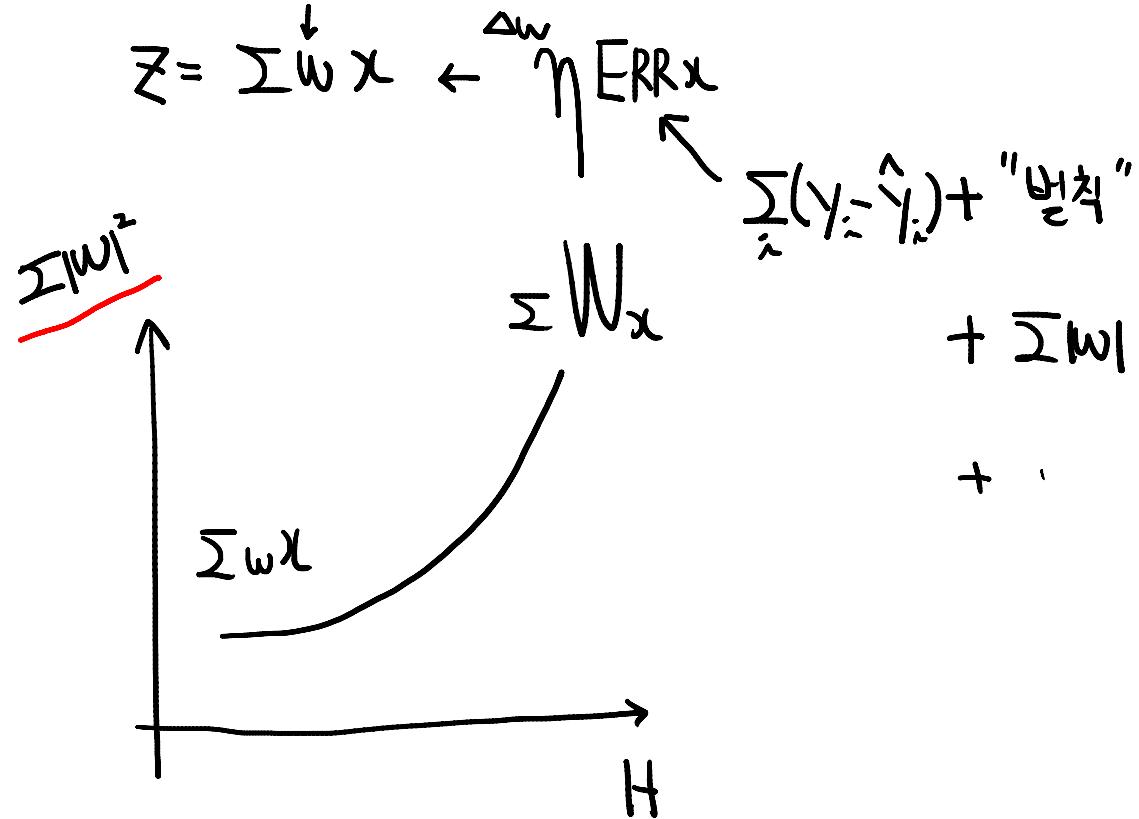
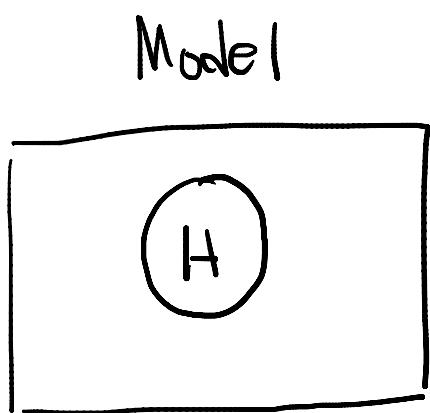
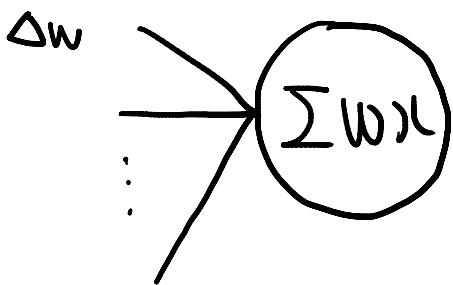
Standard

$$\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

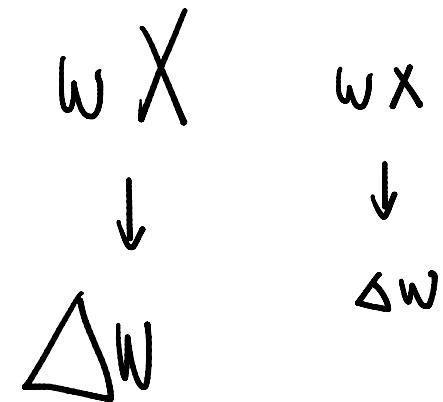


Min Max

$$\frac{x - x_{\min}}{x_{\max} - x_{\min}} > 0$$



x_1, \dots, x_n



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연습

스케일의 효과를 확인하기 위해, 스케일을 하지 않은 데이터와 스케일을 한 데이터에 대해 같은 모델, 같은 설정으로 훈련하고 평가합니다.

```
In [82]: (X_tr, X_te)(Xstd_tr, Xstd_te)(y_tr, y_te) = train_test_split(  
    X, Xstd, y, test_size=0.3)
```

```
In [ ]:
```

```
In [ ]:
```

C train test
[(0.01, 0.97, 0.98),
(0.1, 0.98, 0.99),
...]



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Python 3

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```
In [87]: results = {'raw': [], 'std': []}
for C in [0.01, 0.1, 1., 10., 100., 1000.]:
    model = LogisticRegression(C=C)
    model.fit(X_tr, y_tr)
    results['raw'].append((
        C, model.score(X_tr, y_tr), model.score(X_te, y_te)))

    model.fit(Xstd_tr, y_tr)
    results['std'].append((
        C, model.score(Xstd_tr, y_tr), model.score(Xstd_te, y_te)))
```

```
In [90]: DataFrame(results['raw'])
```

...

```
In [91]: DataFrame(results['std'])
```

```
Out[91]:
```

	0	1	2
0	0.01	0.975806	0.981481
1	0.10	0.991935	1.000000

$\Sigma w X$

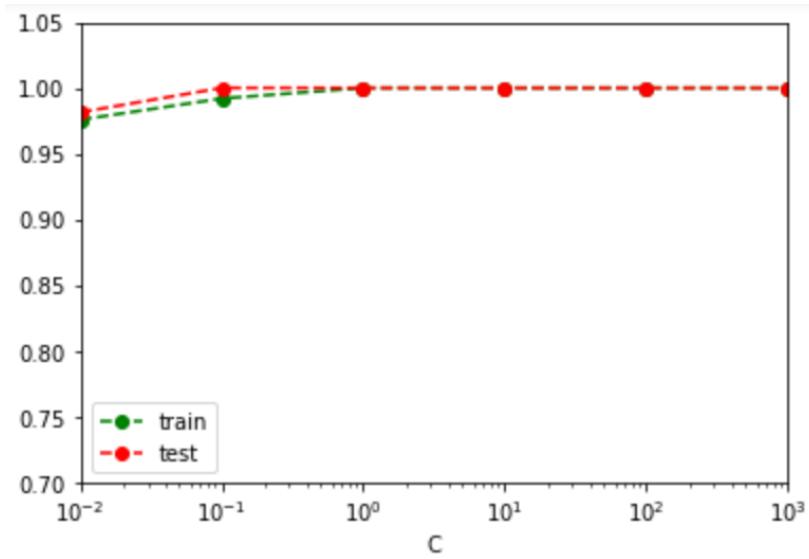
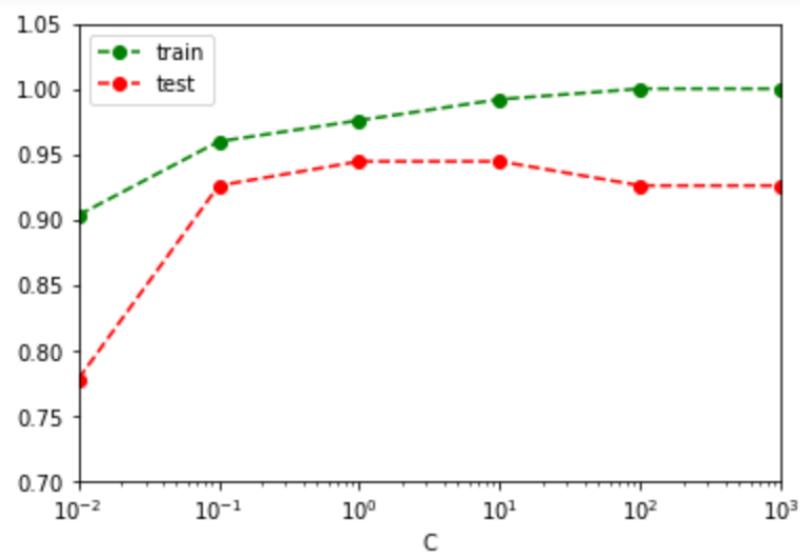
wavy line

raw

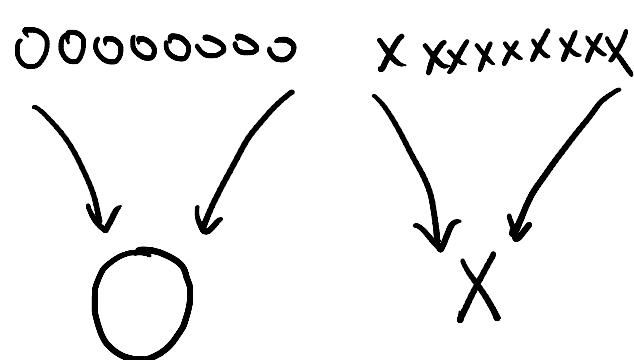
$\Sigma w x$

wavy line

STD



차원축소



$$\begin{matrix} x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ w_1 & w_2 & & w_n \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} x'_1 & x'_2 & \cdots & x'_d & (d \ll n) \\ w'_1 & w'_2 & \cdots & w'_d \end{matrix}$$

File

Edit

View

Insert

Cell

Kernel

X, y

X, ?

Trusted

Python 3

Widgets

Help

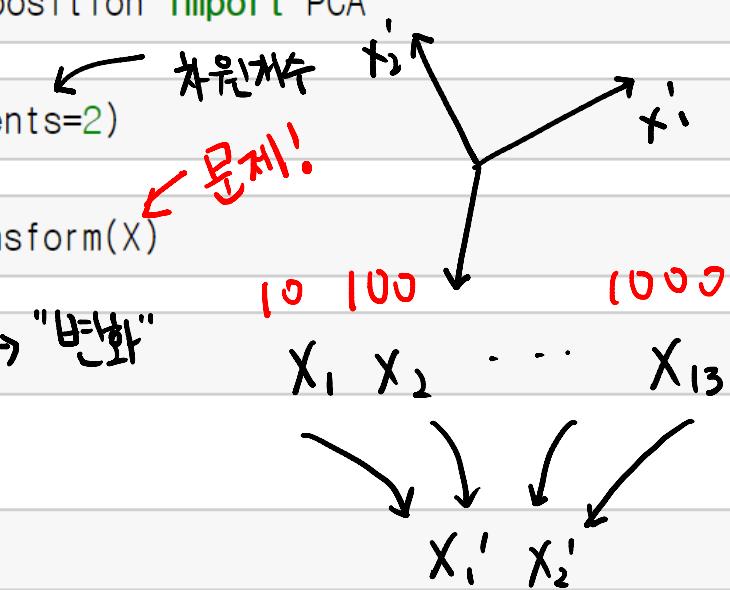
In [103]: `from sklearn.decomposition import PCA`In [104]: `pca = PCA(n_components=2)`In [105]: `Xpca = pca.fit_transform(X)`In [106]: `X.shape` "학습" → "영화"

Out[106]: (178, 13)

In [107]: `Xpca.shape`

Out[107]: (178, 2)

In []:



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Python 3

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In [116]: `X_tr, X_te, Xpca_tr, Xpca_te, y_tr, y_te = train_test_split(X, Xpca, y, test_size=0.3)`

In [117]: `model = LogisticRegression(C=1.0)`

$$w_0 + w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + \dots + w_{13}x_{13}$$

In [118]: `model.fit(X_tr, y_tr).score(X_te, y_te)`

$$\eta = 13$$

Out[118]: 0.9259259259259259

$$w_0 + w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + \dots + w_{13}x_{13}$$

In [119]: `model.fit(Xpca_tr, y_tr).score(Xpca_te, y_te)`

$$d = 2$$

Out[119]: 0.9444444444444442

In []:

Trusted

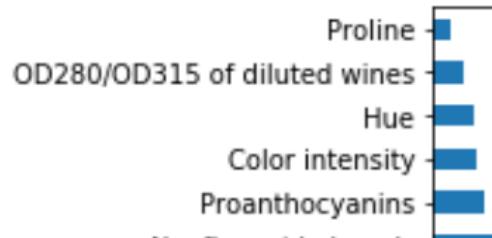
Python 3

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In [120]: `pca = PCA(n_components=None)` $13 \rightarrow 13$ In [121]: `pca.fit(Xstd)` ↗ "학습(정학)" ↘ θ $y = \begin{cases} 1 \\ -1 \end{cases}$ In [123]: `기여도 = pca.explained_variance_ratio_`In [125]: `Series(기여도, index=wine.columns[1:]).plot(kind='barh')`

Out[125]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0xe547cc0>

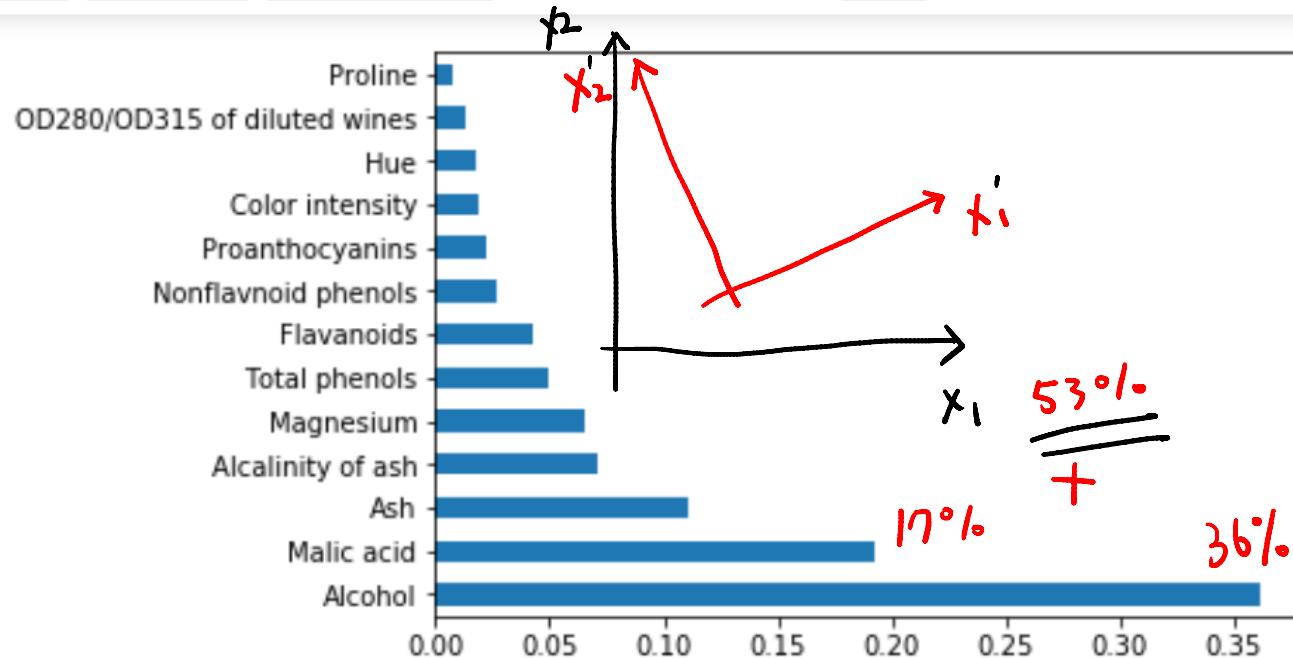
```
C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\matplotlib\font_manager.py:1297: UserWarning: findfont: Font family ['San Serif'] not found. Falling back to DejaVu Sans  
(prop.get_family(), self.defaultFamily[fontext]))
```



Trusted

Python 3

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In []: