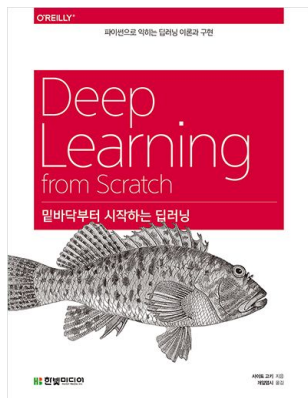


딥 러닝(Deep learning)



딥러닝 개념

Artificial Intelligence



Any technique that enables computers to mimic human intelligence. It includes *machine learning*

Machine Learning



A subset of AI that includes techniques that enable machines to improve at tasks with experience. It includes *deep learning*

Deep Learning



A subset of machine learning based on **neural networks** that permit a machine to train itself to perform a task.

인공 신경망의 역사

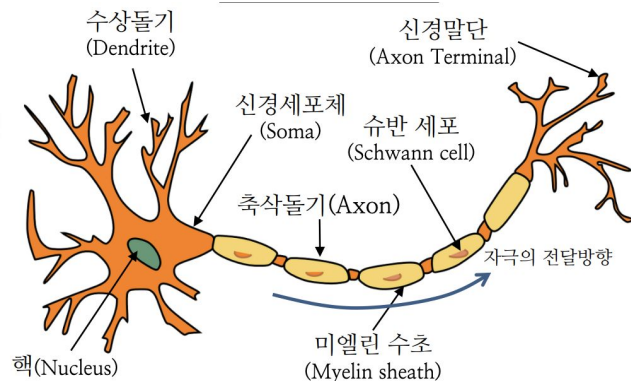


혁신적 알고리즘 제안 + 컴퓨팅 파워 발전 + 데이터 폭증

인공 신경망(Artificial Neural Network)

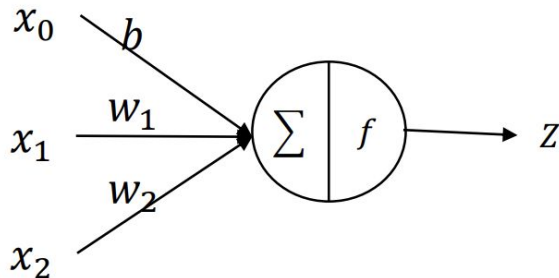
인간의 뉴런

- 시냅스(synapse)를 통해 뉴런간 신호를 전달
- 각 뉴런은 수상돌기(dendrite)를 통해 입력 신호를 받음
- 입력 신호가 특정크기(threshold) 이상인 경우에만 활성화 되어 축삭돌기(axon)을 통해 다음 뉴런으로 전달



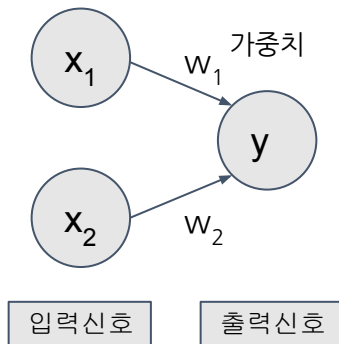
인공 뉴런

- 각 뉴런은 가중치가 있는 입력 신호를 받음
- 입력 신호는 모두 더한 후 활성화 함수(activation function)를 적용함
- 활성화 함수의 값이 특정 값 이상인 경우에만 다음 노드의 입력값으로 전달



퍼셉트론(perceptron)

- 다수의 신호를 입력으로 받아 하나의 신호를 출력
- 입력신호가 뉴런에 보내질 때 각각 가중치가 곱해짐 (입력값을 조절)
- 신호의 총합이 정해진 한계 즉 임계값 을 넘어설 때만 1을 출력



$$y = \begin{cases} 0 & (w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 \leq \theta) \\ 1 & (w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 > \theta) \end{cases}$$

퍼셉트론 구현

- AND Gate

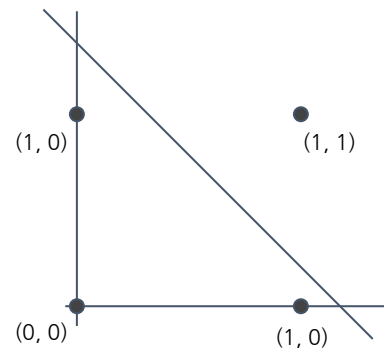
x_1	x_2	y
0	0	0
1	0	0
0	1	0
1	1	1

$$y = \begin{cases} 0 & (w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 \leq \theta) \\ 1 & (w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 > \theta) \end{cases}$$



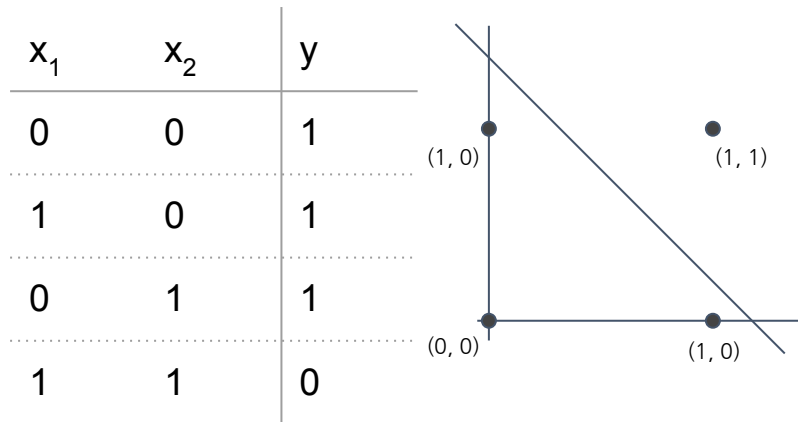
b(bias, 편향) 도입

$$y = \begin{cases} 0 & (b + w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 \leq 0) \\ 1 & (b + w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 > 0) \end{cases}$$

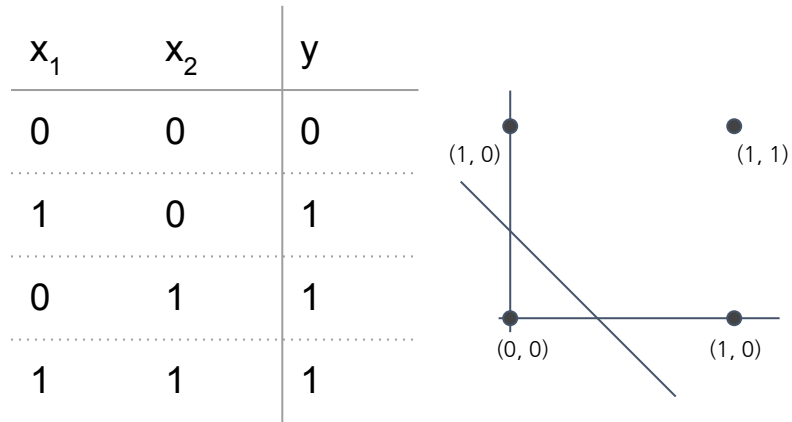


퍼셉트론 구현

- NAND Gate



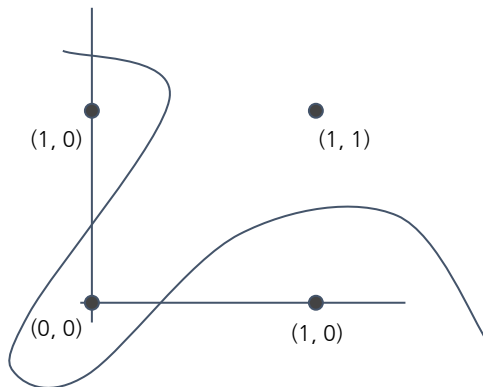
- OR Gate



XOR

- XOR Gate

x_1	x_2	y
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	1	1
1	1	0

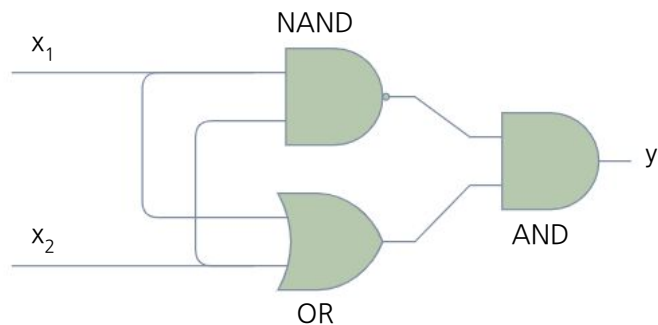


→ 1969년 Marvin Minsky(founder of the MIT AI Lab, 1969)의 “Perceptron” 에서 XOR 문제를 풀지 못함

“We need to use MLP, No one on earth had found a viable way to train MLPs good enough to learn such simple functions”

다층 퍼셉트론

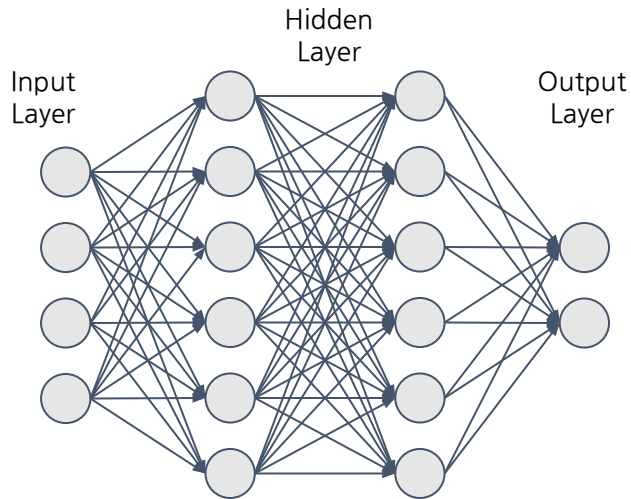
- XOR 문제는 층을 쌓아 다층 퍼셉트론으로 해결



x_1	x_2	s_1	s_2	y
0	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	0

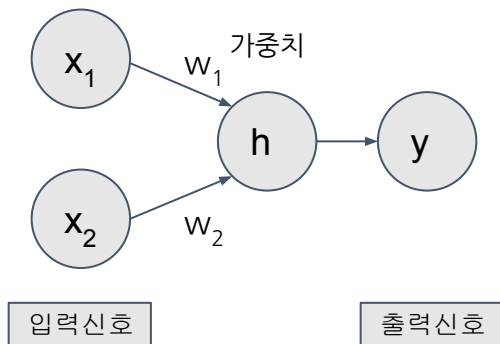
신경망

- Multi layer perceptron (MLP) - 입력층, 은닉층, 출력층으로 이루어짐
 - 입력층 : 입력 개수
 - 은닉층 : 정해진 규칙은 없으나 어느 정도 깊어야 좋다
 - 출력층 : 각 task에 맞게



활성화 함수(Activation function)

- 입력 신호의 총합을 출력 신호로 변환 하는 함수



$$y = \begin{cases} 0 & (b + w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 \leq 0) \\ 1 & (b + w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 > 0) \end{cases}$$



$$y = h(b + w_1x_1 + w_2x_2)$$

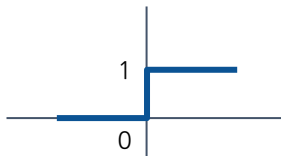
$$h(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & (x \leq 0) \\ 1 & (x > 0) \end{cases}$$

활성화 함수(Activation function)

- discrete → continuous

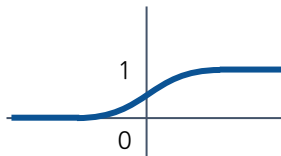
$$y = h(b + w_1x_1 + w_2x_2)$$

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



시그모이드 함수

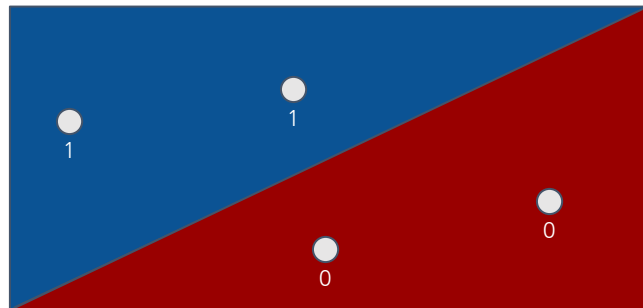
$$h(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$



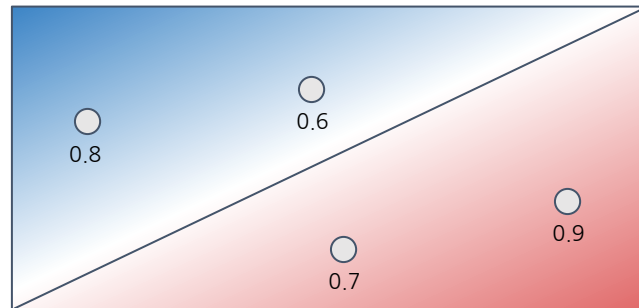
활성화 함수(Activation function)

- 시그모이드 함수 : 얼마나 확실한가? 확률로 표시할 수 있다.

스텝 함수



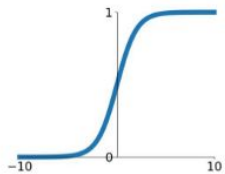
시그모이드 함수



활성화 함수(Activation function)

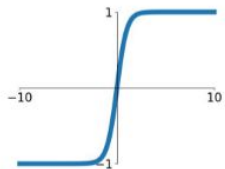
Sigmoid

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



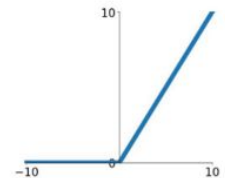
tanh

$$\tanh(x)$$



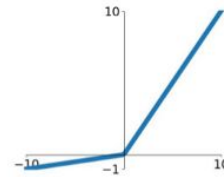
ReLU

$$\max(0, x)$$



Leaky ReLU

$$\max(0.1x, x)$$

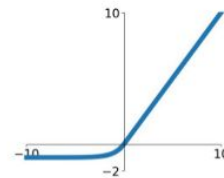


Maxout

$$\max(w_1^T x + b_1, w_2^T x + b_2)$$

ELU

$$\begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ \alpha(e^x - 1) & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

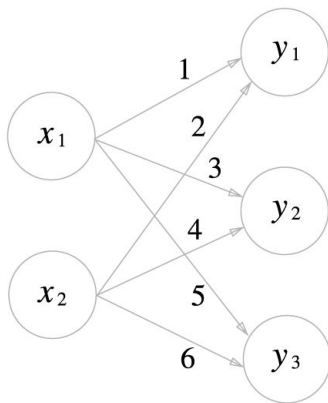


Sigmoid, ReLU

실습

행렬 곱

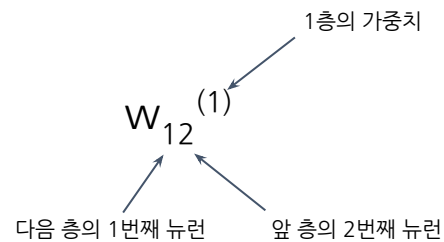
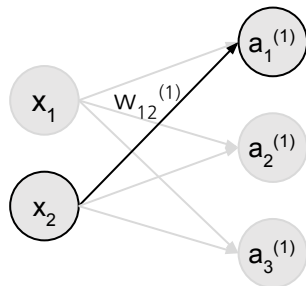
실습



$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & W & = & Y \\ 2 & 2 \times 3 & & 3 \\ \hline & \text{일치} & & \end{array}$$

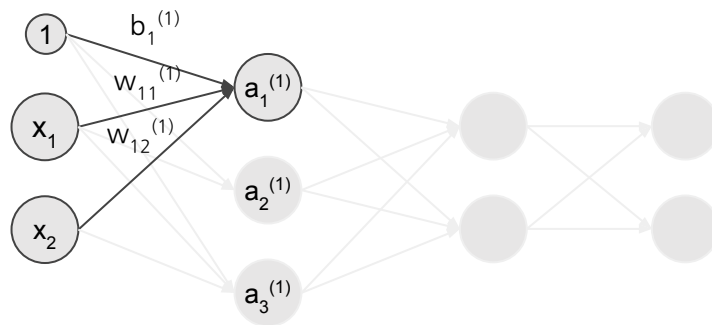
The diagram illustrates the matrix multiplication $XW = Y$. The dimensions are shown below the variables: X is 2, W is 2×3 , and Y is 3. A bracket under the 2 of X and the 2 of W is labeled "일치" (match), indicating that the number of columns in X matches the number of rows in W .

신경망 표기법



□ 다양한 표기 방법이 존재

수식으로 표현



$$a_1^{(1)} = w_{11}^{(1)} x_1 + w_{12}^{(1)} x_2 + b_1^{(1)}$$

$$a_2^{(1)} = w_{21}^{(1)} x_1 + w_{22}^{(1)} x_2 + b_2^{(1)}$$

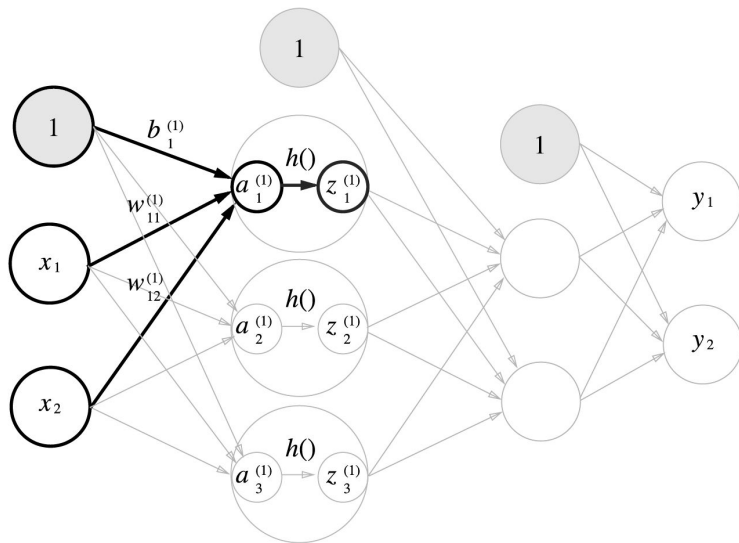
$$a_3^{(1)} = w_{31}^{(1)} x_1 + w_{32}^{(1)} x_2 + b_3^{(1)}$$



$$\mathbf{A}^{(1)} = \mathbf{XW}^{(1)} + \mathbf{B}^{(1)}$$

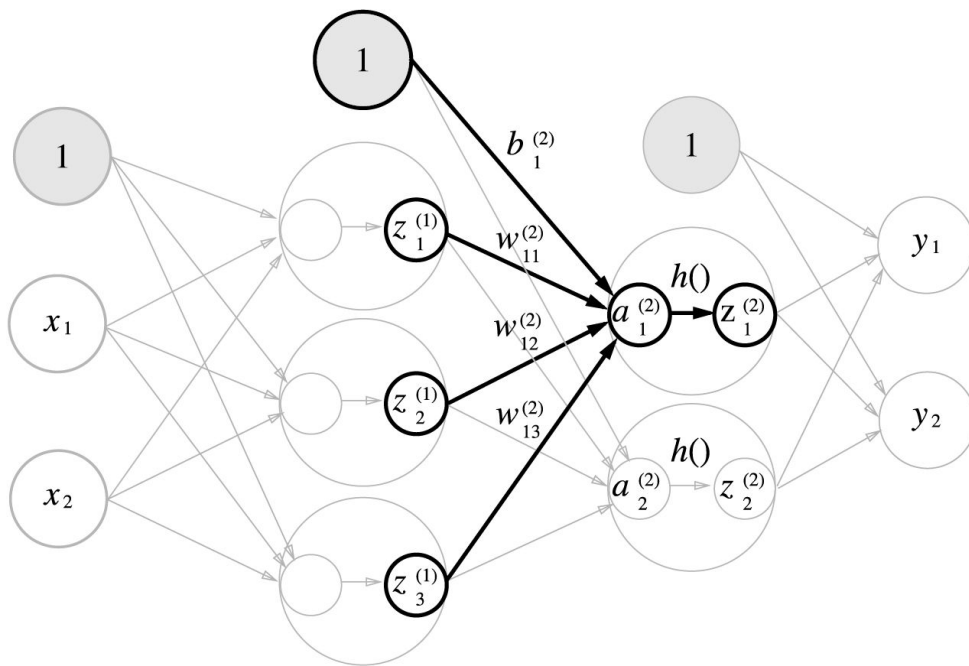
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{A}^{(1)} = (a_1^{(1)} \ a_2^{(1)} \ a_3^{(1)}) \ , \ \mathbf{X} = (x_1 \ x_2) \\ \mathbf{B}^{(1)} = (b_1^{(1)} \ b_2^{(1)} \ b_3^{(1)}) \\ \mathbf{W}^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} w_{11}^{(1)} & w_{21}^{(1)} & w_{31}^{(1)} \\ w_{12}^{(1)} & w_{22}^{(1)} & w_{32}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right.$$

MultiLayer Perceptron - layer 1



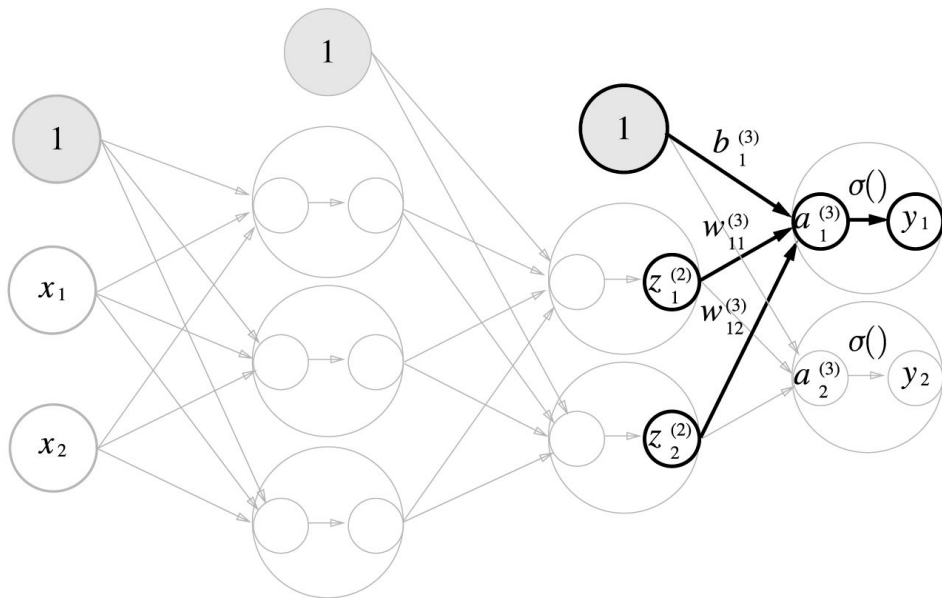
실습

MultiLayer Perceptron - layer 2



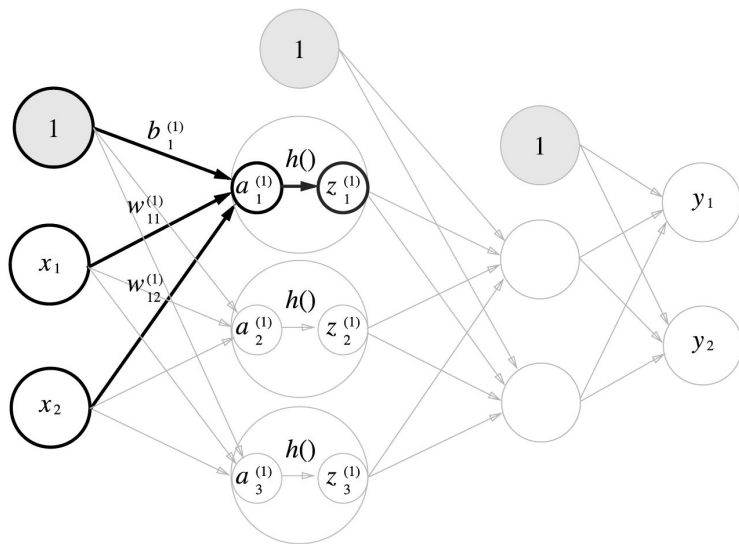
실습

MultiLayer Perceptron - layer 3



실습

MultiLayer Perceptron

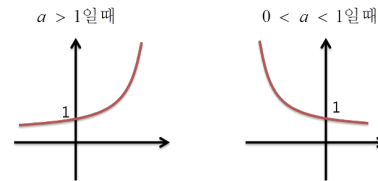


MLP

실습

소프트맥스(softmax)

- 지수 함수(exponential function) : 모든 output은 양수



- 클래스가 여러개인 경우, 즉 multiple classification 에서 output
- softmax 함수의 출력값은 0~1 사이값 + 출력의 총합은 1 → 확률로 해석이 가능

클래스	레이블	출력	레이블	출력	소프트맥스 $\frac{e^x}{\sum e^x}$
A	0	$\frac{0}{0+1+2}$	0	$\frac{1}{1+0-1}$	$\frac{e^0}{e^{-1}+e^0+e^1}$
B	1	$\frac{1}{0+1+2}$	1	$\frac{0}{1+0-1}$	$\frac{e^1}{e^{-1}+e^0+e^1}$
C	2	$\frac{2}{0+1+2}$	-1	$\frac{-1}{1+0-1}$	$\frac{e^{-1}}{e^{-1}+e^0+e^1}$

$$\text{Softmax}(x_i) = \frac{\exp(x_i)}{\sum_j \exp(x_j)}$$

소프트맥스

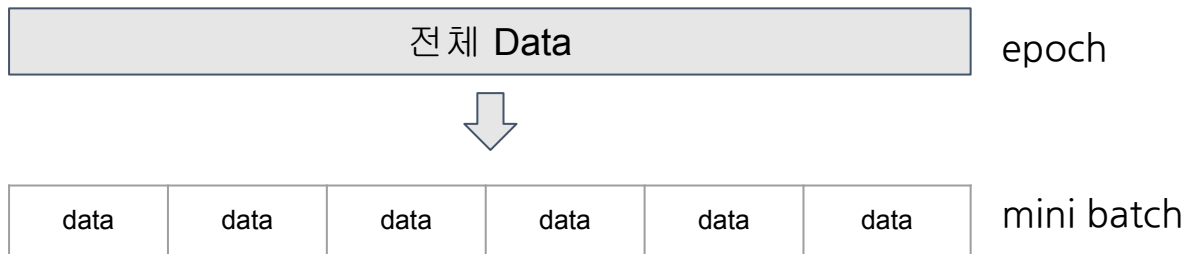
실습

MNIST 예측

실습

에폭 (epoch)과 배치 (batch)

- 학습데이터가 많은 경우 한꺼번에 데이터를 학습 할 수 없기 때문에 데이터를 나누는 작업을 한다. 즉 데이터 전체에 대해서 학습하는 것을 epoch이라고 하고 각 epoch에서는 배치(묶음 데이터)로 나누어 학습한다.



Batch

실습