Introducción a la Inteligencia Artificial Facultad de Ingeniería Universidad de Buenos Aires



Índice

Clase 6

- Clasificación Binaria
 - a. Motivación
 - b. Regresión Logística Ejercicio de Aplicación
 - c. Regresión Logística Teoría
- 2. Clasificación Multiclase
 - a. Motivación
 - b. Softmax
 - c. Ejercicio de Aplicación
- 3. Ejercicio integrador



Regumen

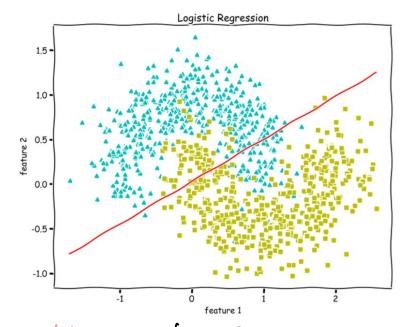
Reyresion	
Tareas _ classificación	
(IA) — ML) Metricos — performance soverfittin	y · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Preprocesamiento > Aelaptor la antrodo de datus a la que picle	el models
modelos solución cerrola	Regresión livent
-> tipo de -> supervisaelo problema >> no supervisaelo	

Clasificación Binaria

Clasificación Binaria - Motivación

- Credit Card Fraudulent Transaction Detection
- Medical Diagnosis
- Spam Detection
- Sentiment Analysis
- Binary Image Classification

En este régimen, el espoeis se chicle en regiones de decisión.



Métricas

Matriz de confusion:

Accuracy = TP+Th & [0,1] GL: gold label, Ground Truth, Valor verdadero

TP: # muestos positivos que preclije positivos.

negativos TN: # negations.

Positives FN: #

positivas negativos precision + recall

Formos de clanificar:

definir un proc de secrity -> resuelve la decisión

+ complejècloch en el models => + complejècloch en el computo => mejor mudels.

- 1 Modelos Generativos: modelor la distrib. de imputs y de outputs => Permite generar y sampleor datos sintéticos (GAN's).
- @ Modelos discriminantes: plantes una distrib. $P(C_K|X)$ no usanto inferencia Bazesiana obtenzo ni modelo. Una vez obtenido usanos el modelo.
- 3 Models func 6 discriminantes: buscamus f(x) Rnxm -> [C1, C2, ..., Cx]

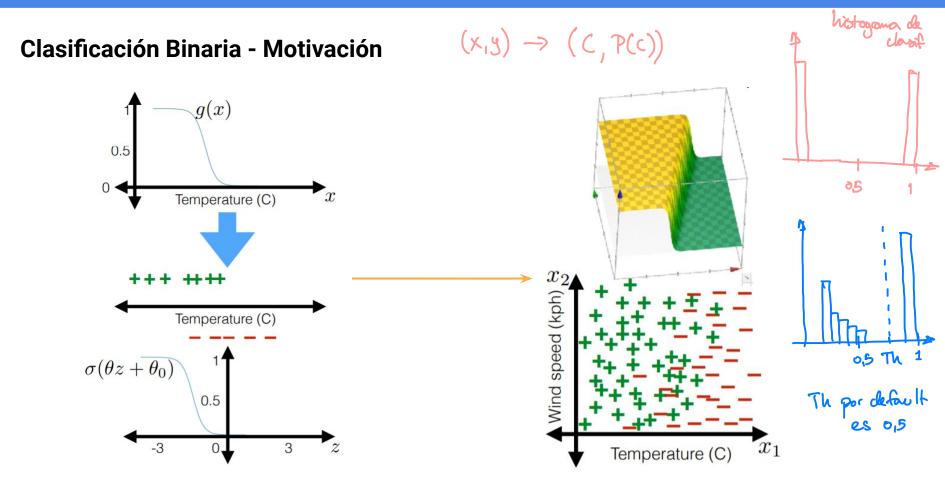
Rey re sión Lo gística
Usamus la función logistica (sigmoidea/sigmoide)

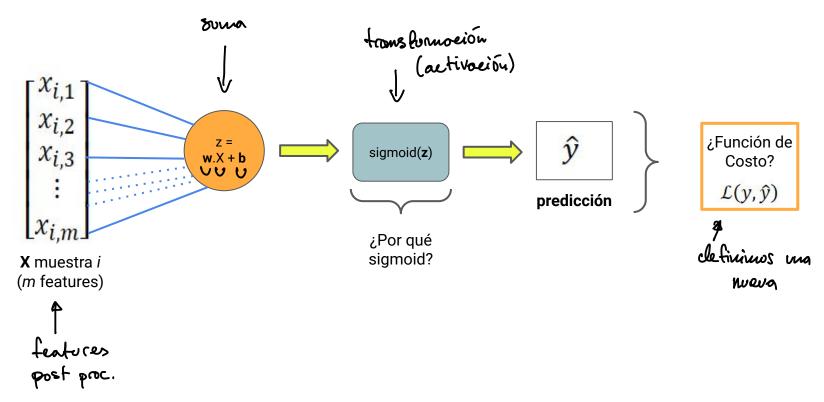
0,5

O(a) = (1+e-a) -> pertenece a la familia de fn. squashing:

 $f: \lambda, A \rightarrow Y$ $R \rightarrow [0,1]$

Clasificación Binaria





querenos mapeor
$$O(a)$$
, partinos de $\mathcal{Z} = \omega^{\pm} X$

$$O(\mathcal{Z}) = O(\omega^{\pm} X) \qquad \partial_{a} O(a) = O(a) (1 - O(a)) \quad \text{(propiedad)}$$

$$\partial_{\omega} O(\mathcal{Z}) = O(\omega^{\pm} X) \left(1 - O(\omega^{\pm} X)\right) X$$

$$\text{Vacosimilited:} \quad P(y|X) = \prod_{n=1}^{N} \hat{y}_{n}^{y_{n}} \left(1 - \hat{y}_{n}\right)^{1 - \hat{y}_{n}} \quad \mathcal{N} = \text{\pm muestros}$$

$$\hat{y} = \text{p real}$$

$$\hat{y} = \text{p real}$$

$$\hat{y} = \text{GL}$$

$$\text{max} \quad \sum_{i=1}^{N} \ln \left(P_{\omega} \left(y_{i} = g_{i} / \overline{x}_{i} = \pm i\right)\right)$$

$$\text{max} \quad \sum_{i=1}^{N} \ln \left(O(\omega^{\pm} X)^{g_{i}} \cdot \left(1 - O(\omega^{\pm} X)\right)^{7 - g_{i}}\right)$$

$$\text{max} \quad \sum_{i=1}^{N} y_{i} \ln O(\omega^{\pm} X)_{+} \left(1 - g_{i}\right) \cdot \ln \left(1 - O(\omega^{\pm} X)\right)$$

$$\int_{i=1}^{N} y_{i} \ln O(\omega^{\pm} X)_{+} \left(1 - g_{i}\right) \cdot \ln \left(1 - O(\omega^{\pm} X)\right)$$

$$\int_{i=1}^{N} \left[-y_{i} \otimes - \left(1 - g_{i}\right) \otimes \right]$$

$$\text{min} \quad \sum_{i=1}^{N} - y_{i} \otimes - \left(1 - g_{i}\right) \otimes \left[-y_{i} \otimes - \left(1 - g_{i}\right) \otimes \right]$$

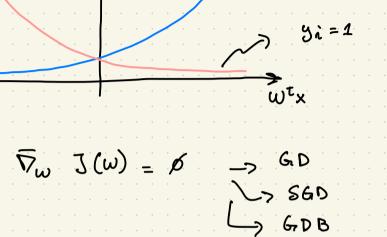
binary cross entropy

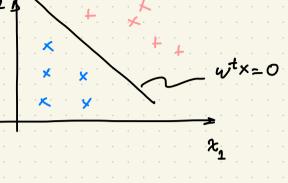
$$y_{\lambda} = 0$$

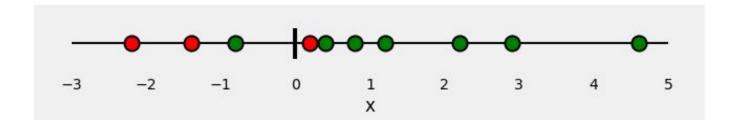
$$y_{\lambda} = 0$$

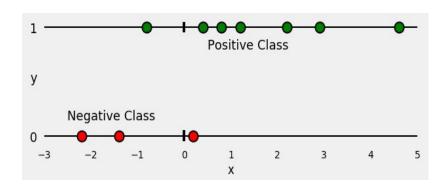
$$y_{\lambda} = 1$$

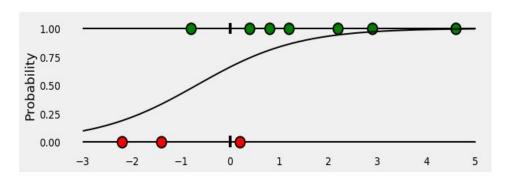
$$w^{t}x$$

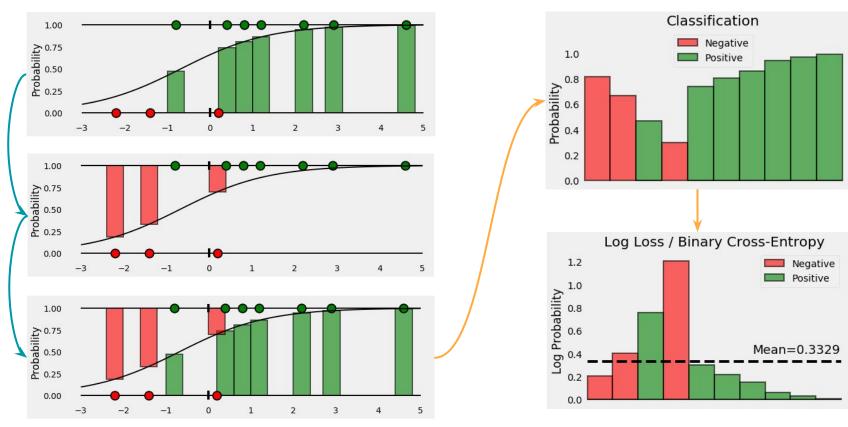




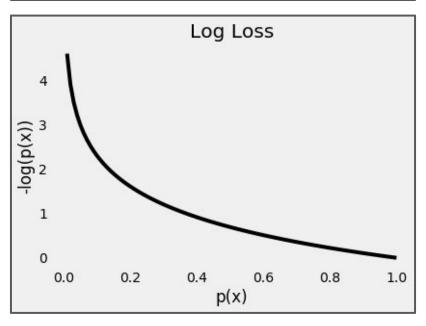








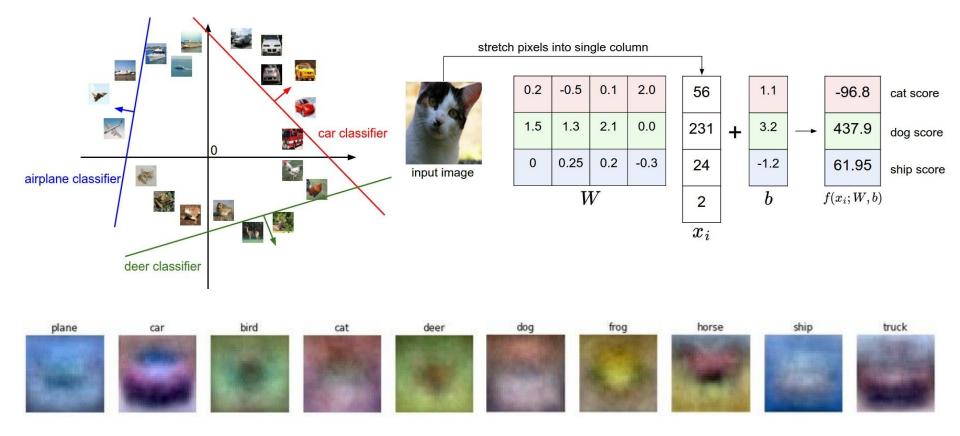
$$H_p(q) = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} y_i \cdot log(p(y_i)) + (1 - y_i) \cdot log(1 - p(y_i))$$



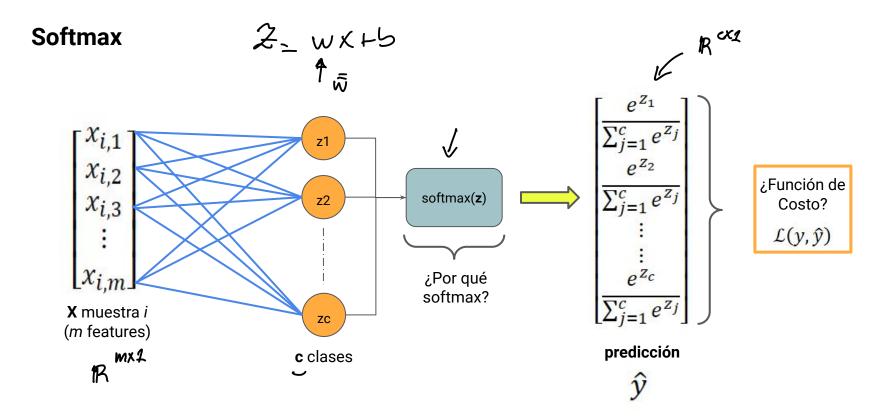
(1) REGRESIÓN LOGÍSTICA - EJERCICIO DE APLICACIÓN

Clasificación Multiclase

Clasificación Multiclase - Motivación



Softmax



Softmax

Softmax

$$P(y_i \mid x_i; W) = rac{e^{f_{y_i}}}{\sum_j e^{f_j}}$$

$$\frac{e^{f_{y_i}}}{\sum_{j} e^{f_j}} = \frac{Ce^{f_{y_i}}}{C\sum_{j} e^{f_j}} = \frac{e^{f_{y_i} + \log C}}{\sum_{j} e^{f_j + \log C}}$$

1 Softmax Forma Gráfica

2 Softmax Visualización 3D

$$q(\mathsf{x})$$
 $H(p,q) = -\sum_x p(x) \log q(x)$

Softmax

Derivación Softmax

$$p_i = \frac{e^{z_i}}{\sum_{j=1}^{C} e^{z_j}}$$

$$\frac{\partial p_i}{\partial z_k} = \frac{\partial \frac{e^{z_i}}{\sum_{j=1}^C e^{z_j}}}{\partial z_k}$$

$$\frac{\partial p_i}{\partial z_k} = p_i(\delta_{ik} - p_k) \qquad \delta_i k = \begin{cases} 1, i = k \\ 0, i \neq k \end{cases}$$

Derivación **Cross-Entropy**

$$\begin{split} L &= -\sum_{i} y_{i} log(p_{i}) \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial z_{i}} &= -\sum_{j} y_{j} \frac{\partial log(p_{j})}{\partial z_{i}} \\ &= -\sum_{j} y_{j} \frac{\partial log(p_{j})}{\partial p_{j}} \times \frac{\partial p_{j}}{\partial z_{i}} / \\ &= -\sum_{j} y_{j} \frac{1}{p_{j}} \times \frac{\partial p_{j}}{\partial z_{i}} / \\ &= -\sum_{j} y_{j} \frac{1}{p_{j}} \times \frac{\partial p_{j}}{\partial z_{i}} / \\ &= \int_{i} \frac{\partial L}{\partial z_{i}} = p_{i} - y_{i} \end{split}$$

Usar gradiente descendente para actualizar W!!!



$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial W} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} (p_i - y_i) x_i$$

(1) SOFTMAX - EJERCICIO DE APLICACIÓN

Bibliografía

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- Visual Information Theory | <u>Link</u>
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