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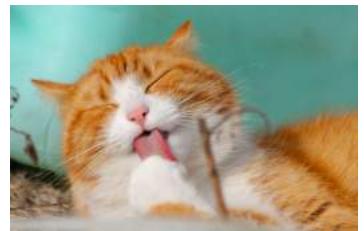


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Introduction to ML strategy

Why ML Strategy?

Motivating example



96%.

Ideas:

- Collect more data ←
- Collect more diverse training set
- Train algorithm longer with gradient descent
- Try Adam instead of gradient descent
- Try bigger network
- Try smaller network
- Try dropout
- Add L_2 regularization
- Network architecture
 - Activation functions
 - # hidden units
 - ...



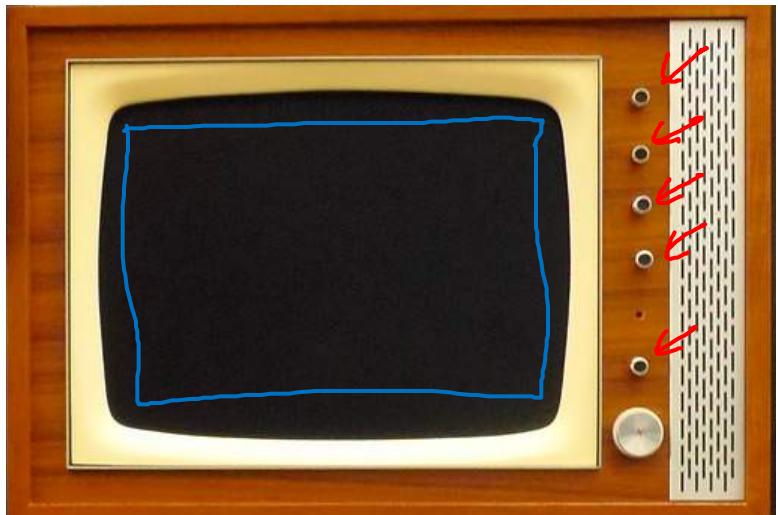
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Introduction to ML strategy

Orthogonalization

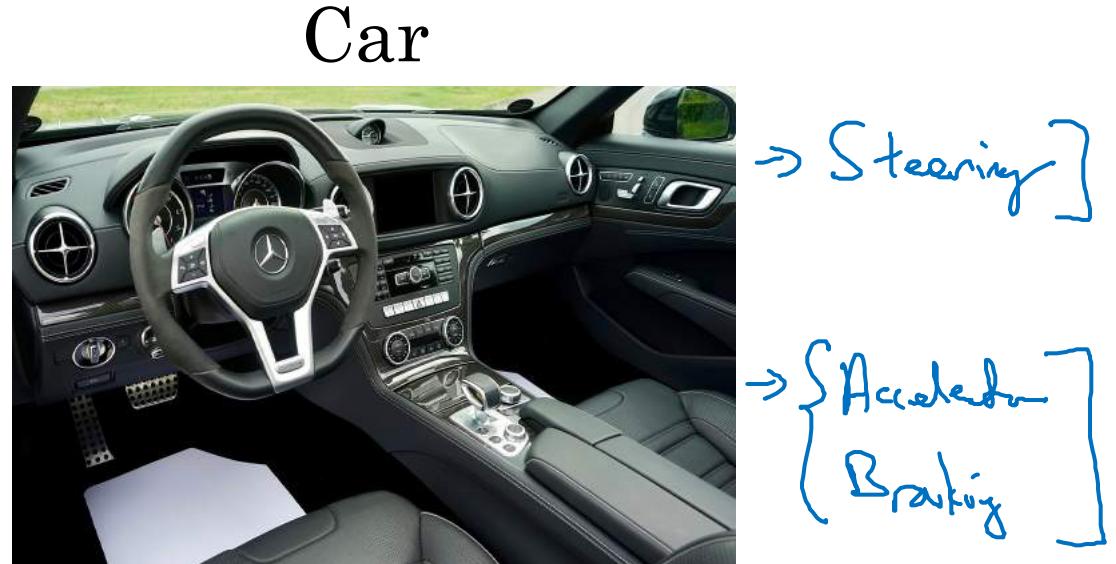
직교화

TV tuning example



Orthogonalization

$$\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \times \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{array} \\ & + 0.3 \times \begin{array}{c} \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \end{array} \\ & - 1.7 \times \begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ \diagdown \end{array} \\ & + 0.8 \times \begin{array}{c} \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \end{array} \\ & + \dots \end{aligned}$$

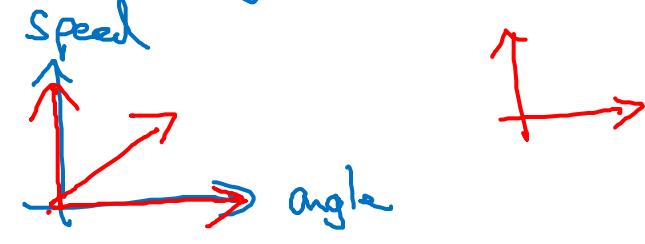


Car

\rightarrow Steering]
 \rightarrow Acceleration [Braking]

$$\rightarrow \underline{0.3 \times \text{angle}} - 0.8 \times \text{speed}$$

$$\rightarrow 2 \times \text{angle} + 0.9 \times \text{speed}.$$



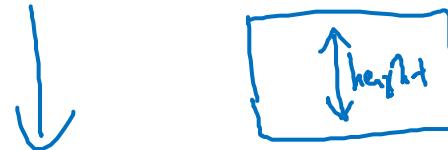
Chain of assumptions in ML

→ Fit training set well on cost function



(\approx human-level performance)

→ Fit dev set well on cost function



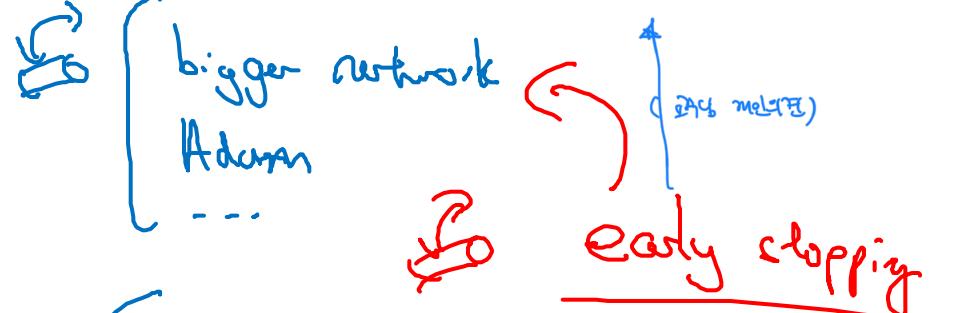
→ Fit test set well on cost function



→ Performs well in real world

(Happy cat pin off users.)

early stopping 은 학습률이 줄 때까지 학습을 멈춰버리는 기법이다. 이를 통해 학습에 대한 과정을 줄이고 학습 속도를 향상시킬 수 있다. 예전에는 early stopping은 대체로 좋은 성과를 보았다. 하지만 최근에는 학습률이 적어 학습 속도가 느려져서 orthogonalization이라는 다른 방법으로 대체되었거나 제거되었다.



Regularization
Bigger training set

Bigger dev set

dev set이 overfit 되었을 때는 학습률을 낮춰보거나
dev set의 크기를 줄여보거나 dev set을 바꾸거나
Regularization을 적용하는 방법이 있다.

Change dev set or
cost function

이 때에는 dev/test set 분할과 같은 방법이 좋다.
cost function의 form에 따라서 여러 가지 방법으로 적용된다.

Andrew Ng

개별요인은 모델이 True라고 봄한 것 중에서 실제 True인 것의 비율이다.
즉, 어떤 것은 실제로 표현할 수 있다.

$$\text{precision} = \frac{\text{TP}}{\text{TP} + \text{FP}}$$



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$$F_1 \text{ Score} = 2 \times \frac{\text{recall} \times \text{precision}}{\text{recall} + \text{precision}}$$

Recall (재현율)은 실제 True 인 것 중에서 모델이 True인 예측을 몇 개 찾았는지.

$$(\text{Recall}) = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

True Positive (TP) :-

(2m) True 의 징후를 True 위기 징후

False Positive (FP):

선제 False 인 경우를 True 뒤에

False Negative (FN)

: Ayn True ol məz False 128

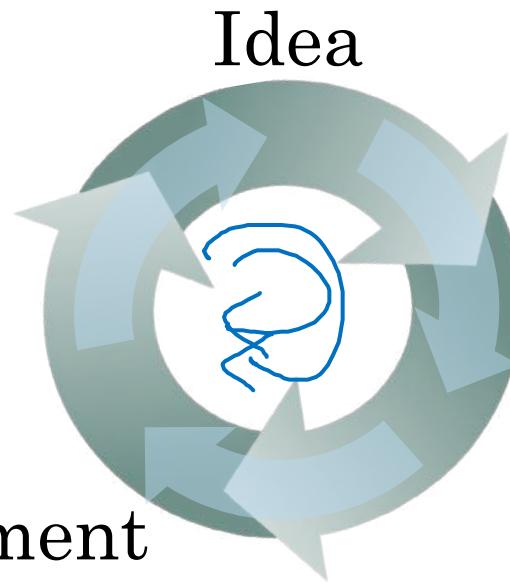
True Negative (TN)

: 실제로 False인지를 True로 False인지를 False로

Setting up your goal

Single number evaluation metric

Using a single number evaluation metric



Code

→ Of examples recognised as cert,
what % actually are certs?

→ what % of actual certs
are correctly recognized

Classifier	Precision	Recall
A	<u>95%</u>	90%
B	98%	85%

F₁ Score = "Average" of P and R.

$$\left(\frac{\frac{2}{P} + \frac{1}{R}}{\frac{1}{P} + \frac{1}{R}} \right) . \text{ "Harmonic mean"} \quad \boxed{10}$$

Dev set + Single number evaluation metric

Another example

Algorithm	US	China	India	Other	Average
A	<u>3%</u>	7%	5%	9%	6%
B	5%	6%	5%	10%	6.5%
C	2%	3%	4%	5%	3.5%
D	5%	8%	7%	2%	5.25%
E	4%	5%	2%	4%	3.75%
F	7%	11%	8%	12%	9.5%

각각 대륙별(미국, 중국, 인도 그리고 나머지)을 다른 경로의 티켓을 가질 때,

A, b ... F 중 속도와 나누지 결정하는 어렵다.

그럼 축소화 방법은 대체로 아래를 표로 계산하는 것이다.



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Setting up
your goal

Satisficing and
optimizing metrics

Another cat classification example

↑ 개선할 수 있는 품질을
제공하는 목표를 설정하기

Classifier	Accuracy	Running time
A	90%	80ms
B	92%	95ms
C	95%	1,500ms

Cost = accuracy - 0.5 × running Time (<sub>적합도, 성능을 두 가지로
제한하는 사용자 조건</sub>)

Maximize

accuracy

Subject to

running Time \leq 100 ms

N metrics :

| optimizing

N-1 satisficing

optimizing

satisficing

Keywords / Trigger words

Alexa, OK Google,
Hey Siri, nihao baidu
你好 百度

accuracy.

#false positive

Maximize accuracy.

s.t. ≤ 1 false positive
every 24 hours.



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Setting up
your goal

Train/dev/test
distributions

Cat classification dev/test sets

↳ development set, hold out cross validation set

Regions:

- US
- UK
- Other Europe
- South America
- India
- China
- Other Asia
- Australia



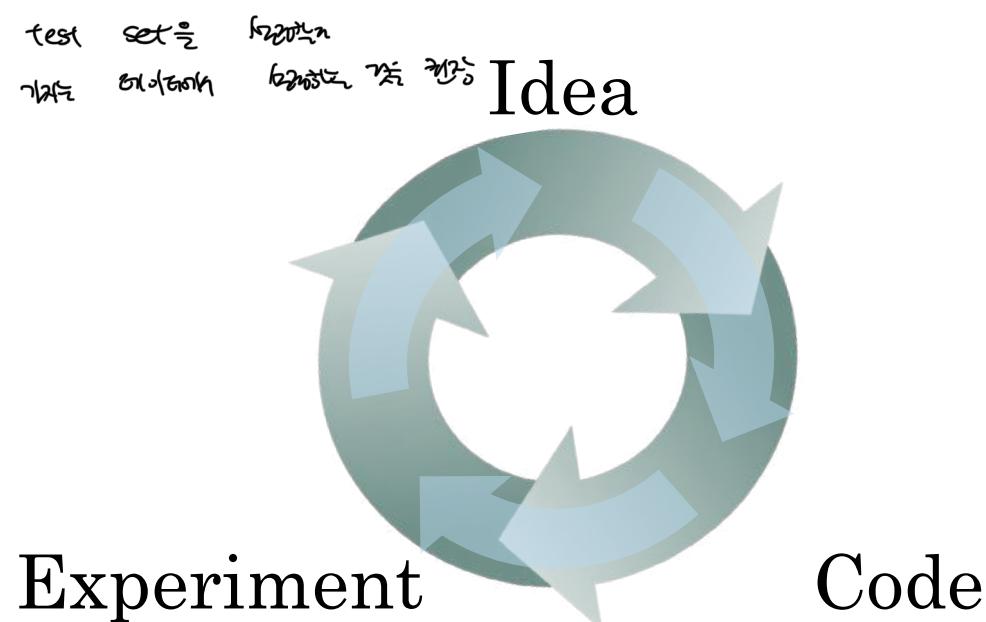
이번 dev set과 test set은
다른 블록을 함께 훈련할 때 쓰임.

⇒ dev set or test set은
같은 블록은 가지는 훈련이나



dev set
+
metric

Randomly shuffle into dev/test



True story (details changed)

[Optimizing on dev set on loan approvals for
medium income zip codes

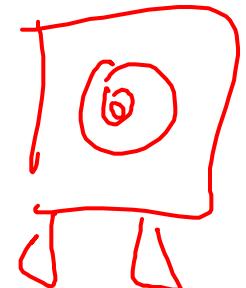


$x \rightarrow y$ (repay loan?)



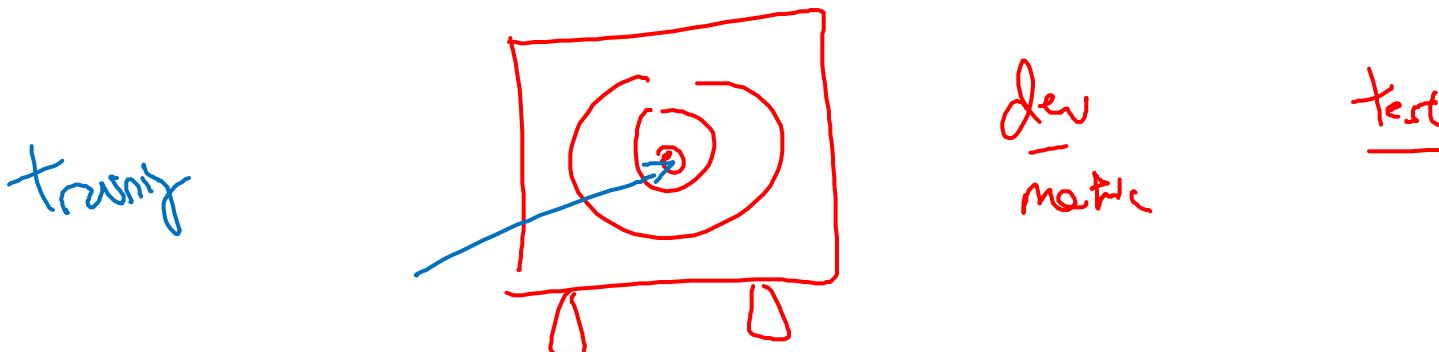
[Tested on low income zip codes

~ 3 month



Guideline

Choose a dev set and test set to reflect data you expect to get in the future and consider important to do well on.



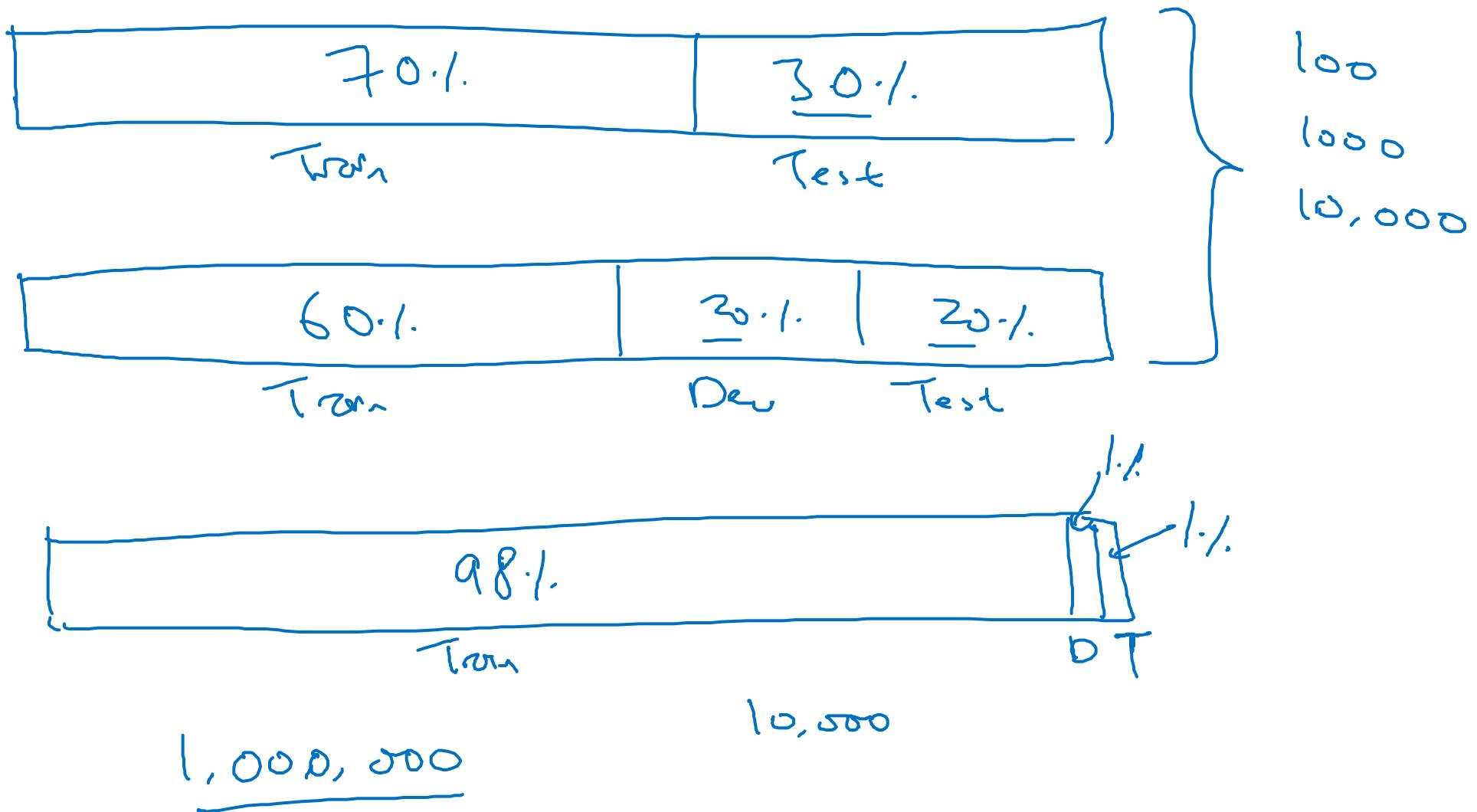


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Setting up
your goal

Size of dev
and test sets

Old way of splitting data



Size of dev set

A B

Set your dev set to be big enough to detect differences in
algorithm/models you're trying out.

100: small
 $\frac{1}{100} \approx 1\%$

A B
97% \rightarrow 97.1%
 $\frac{0.1\%}{1}$

1,000

10,000

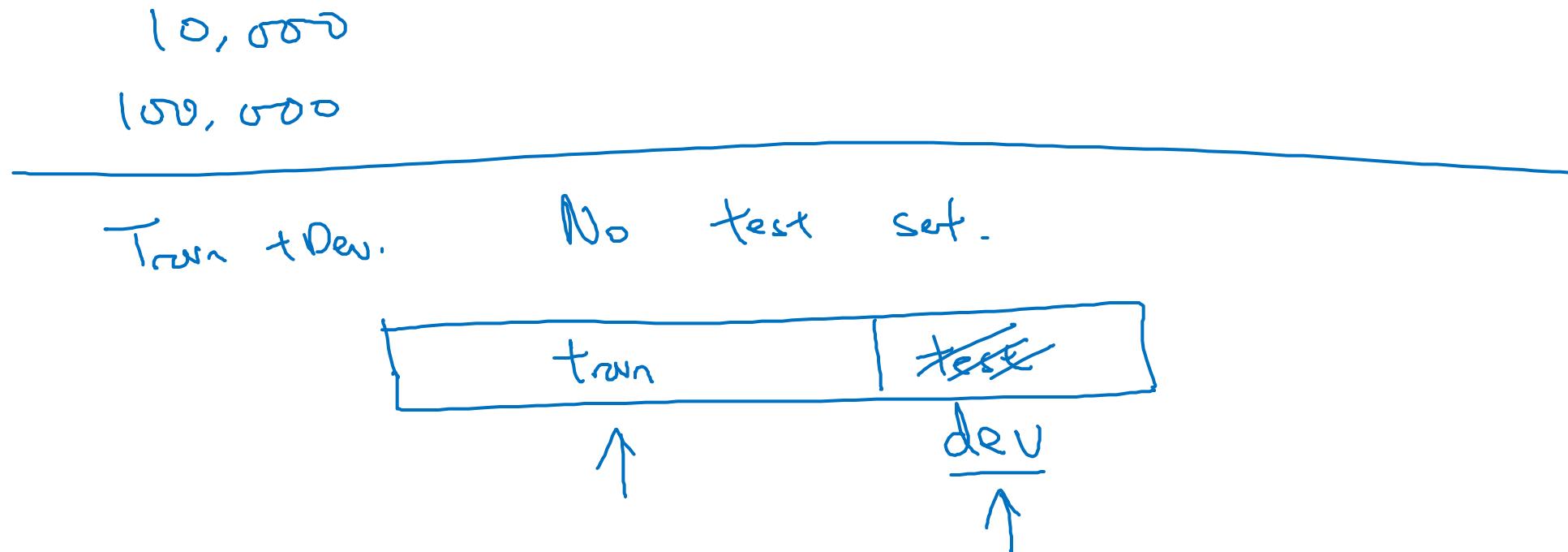
100,000

0.01%
0.001%

Online advertising

Size of test set

→ Set your test set to be big enough to give high confidence in the overall performance of your system.





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Setting up
your goal

When to change
dev/test sets and
metrics

Cat dataset examples

Metric + Dev : Prefer A
You/users : Prefer B.

→ Metric: classification error

Algorithm A: 3% error → Pornographic

✓ Algorithm B: 5% error

classification error :

$$\text{Error} : \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^{m_{\text{dev}}} \omega^{(i)}} \cancel{\sum_{i=1}^{m_{\text{dev}}}}$$

normalization factor $\neq 0$

$$\rightarrow \omega^{(i)} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x^{(i)} \text{ is non-porn} \\ 10 & \text{if } x^{(i)} \text{ is porn} \end{cases}$$
$$\sum_{i=1}^{m_{\text{dev}}} \frac{\omega^{(i)}}{10} \left\{ \frac{y_{\text{pred}}^{(i)} + y^{(i)}}{2} \right\}$$

predicted value (0/1)

Orthogonalization for cat pictures: anti-porn

(적군)

orthogonalization 노트 : target은 plan 하는게 터닝 문제는
설정하는 노트

- 1. So far we've only discussed how to define a metric to evaluate classifiers. ← Place target ↗
- 2. Worry separately about how to do well on this metric. ↗

표현학적 목표

: 원하는 만큼 학습할 수 있는
모든 가능한 학습
방법을 찾는다.

Aim (shoot at target)

$$J = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m w^{(i)} l(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)})$$

↑
가중치 부여



Another example

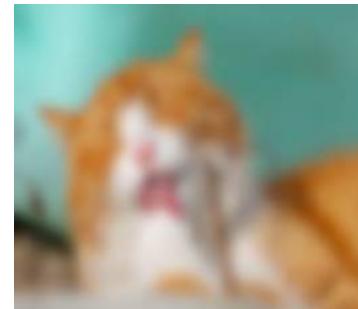
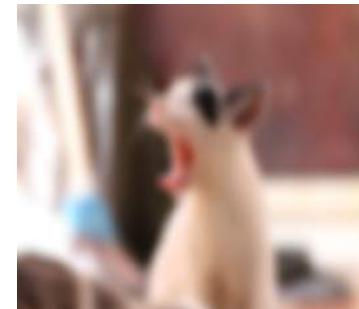
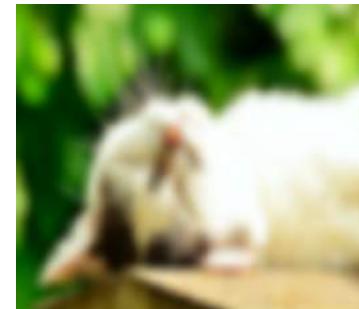
Algorithm A: 3% error

✓ Algorithm B: 5% error ↙

→ Dev/test ↘



→ User images ↗



If doing well on your metric + dev/test set does not correspond to doing well on your application, change your metric and/or dev/test set.

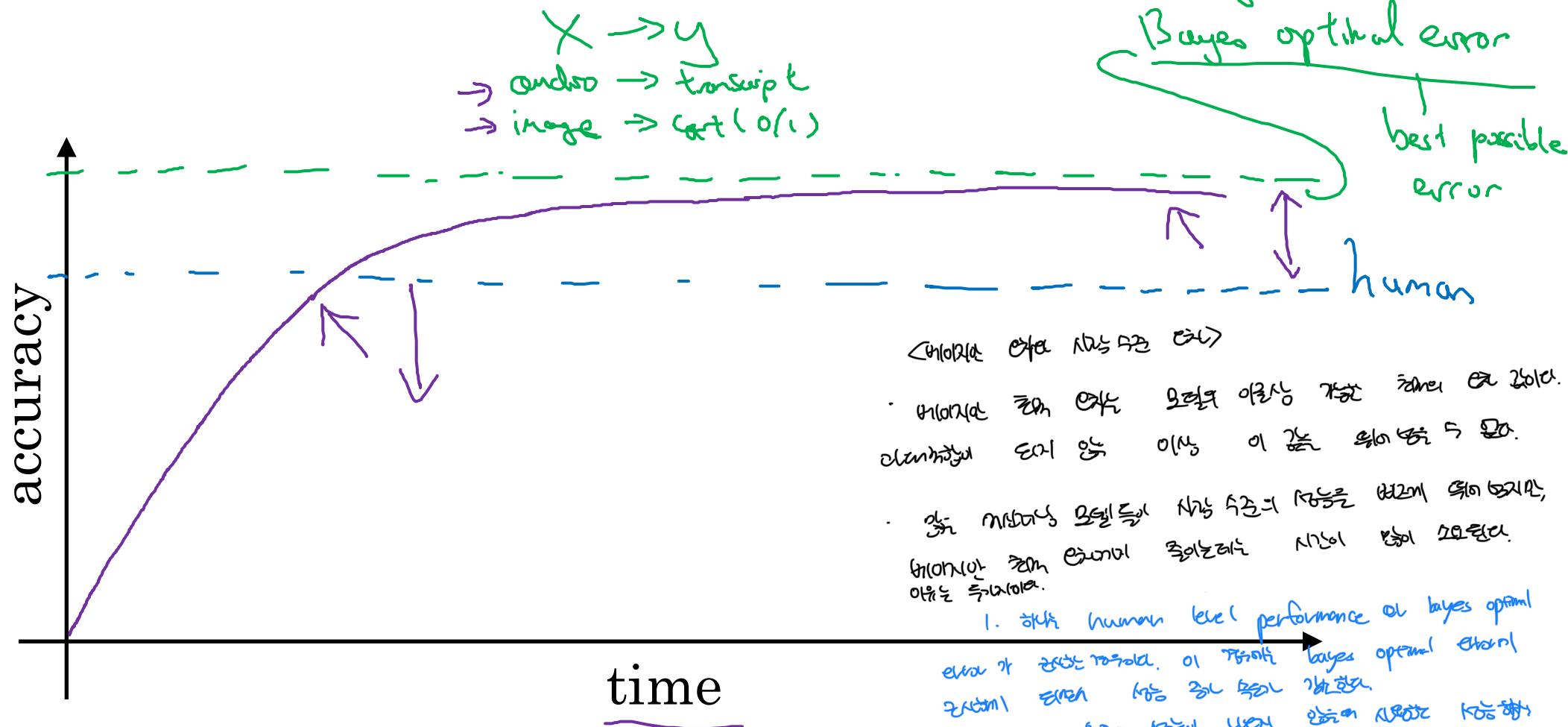


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Comparing to human-level performance

Why human-level performance?

Comparing to human-level performance



1. Human level performance or bayes optimal error 가 최선의 결과. 이 때 bayes optimal error가 됨.
2. Ridge 회귀에서 Bayesian Ridge 회귀로 바꾸면 Bayesian Ridge 회귀가 됨.

Why compare to human-level performance

Humans are quite good at a lot of tasks. So long as ML is worse than humans, you can:

- - Get labeled data from humans. (x, y)
- - Gain insight from manual error analysis:
Why did a person get this right?
- - Better analysis of bias/variance.

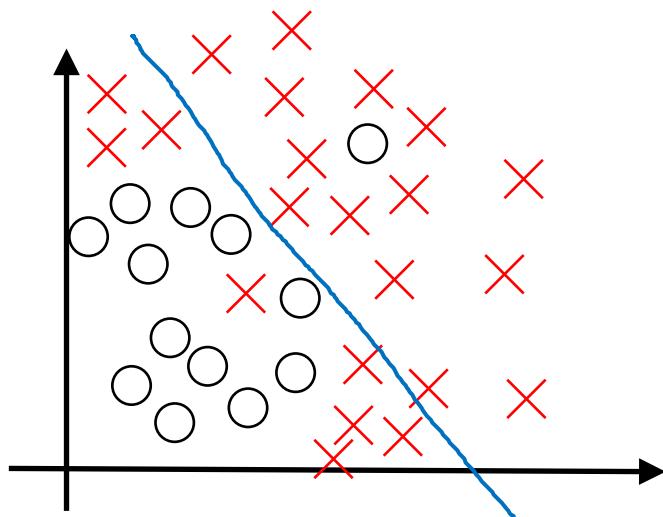


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Comparing to human-level performance

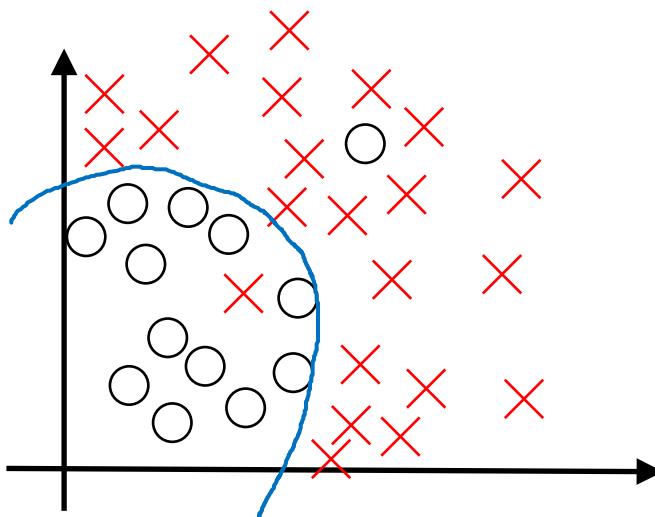
Avoidable bias

Bias and Variance

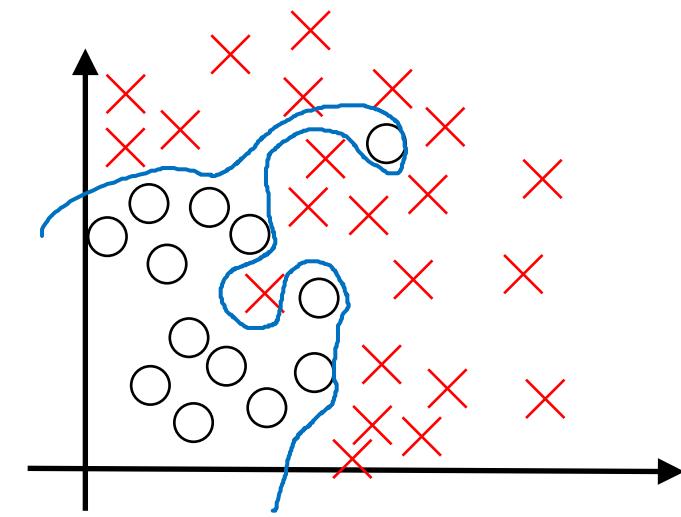


high bias

Underfitting



“just right”



high variance

Overfitting

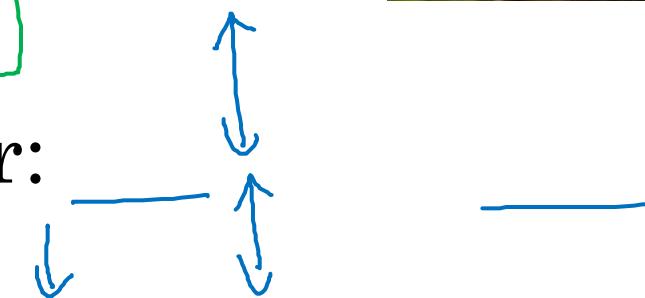
Bias and Variance

Cat classification

Human-level $\approx 0\%$

Training set error:

Dev set error:



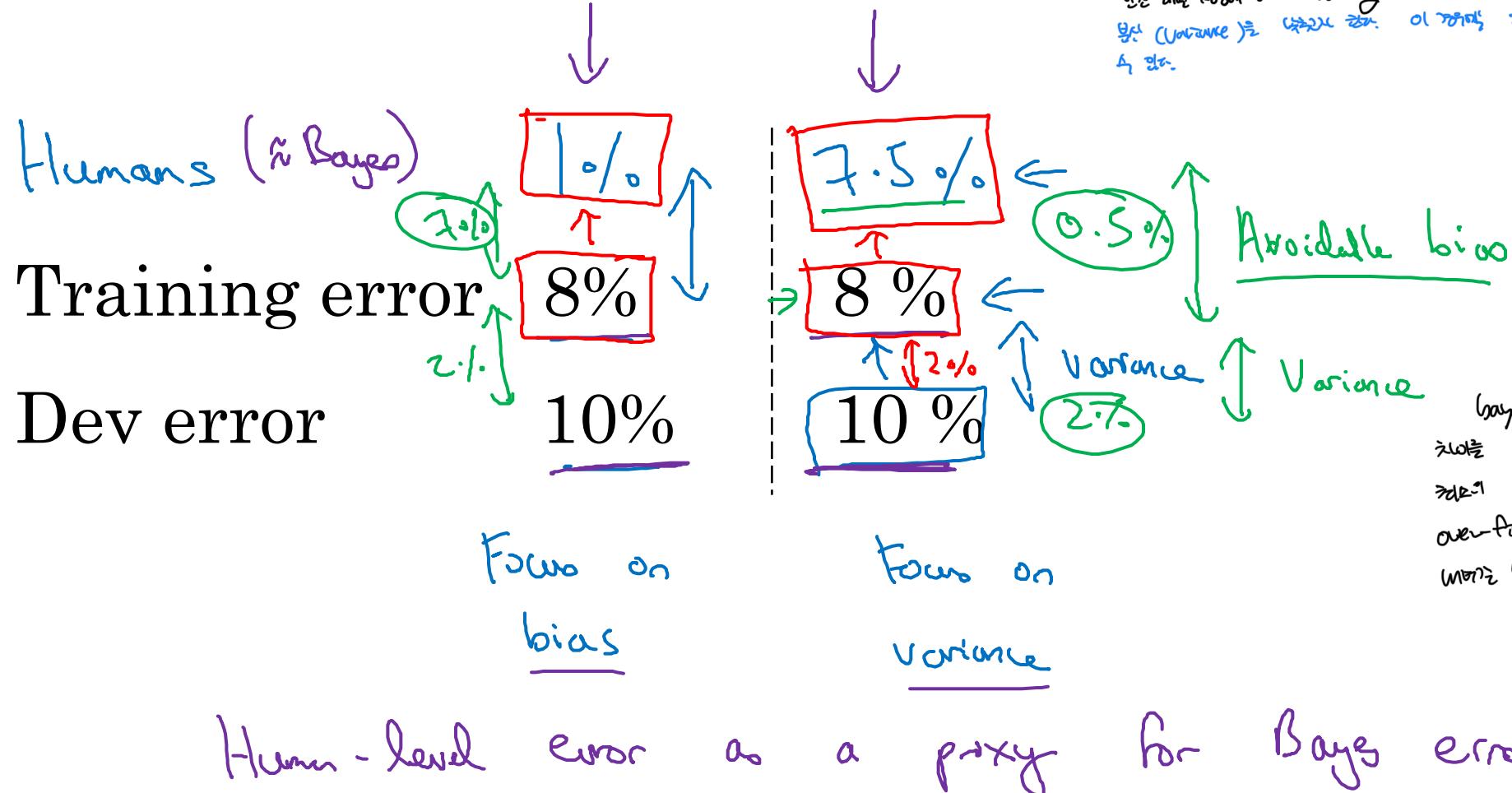
high variance

high bias

high bias
high variance

low bias
low variance

Cat classification example



인간에게 있어 training error 가 높은 경우 train set 이나 훈련된 모델을 통해
인식률을 예측한다. 이 경우에는 데이터의 노이즈 (noise) 를 줄이는 방향으로 더 많은 train set 활용 및
G 대시트를 train 하는 방법 사용할 수 있다.
인간처럼 학습하는 open training set 가 있는 경우 training 데이터의 변화에 따라
분산 (variance) 을 줄여줄 때는 이 경우에 정제 (regularization) 과 같은 추가적인 방법을 사용
수 있다.

- bayes estimator training data 가 더 좋음
- avoidable bias 와 비슷. avoidable bias
- 예상과 실제 흐름에 대한 예상은,
over-fitting 하지 않는 이점, bayes estimator
(MCMC)의 장점은 위这点.



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Comparing to human-level performance

Understanding
human-level
performance

Human-level error as a proxy for Bayes error

Medical image classification example:

Suppose:

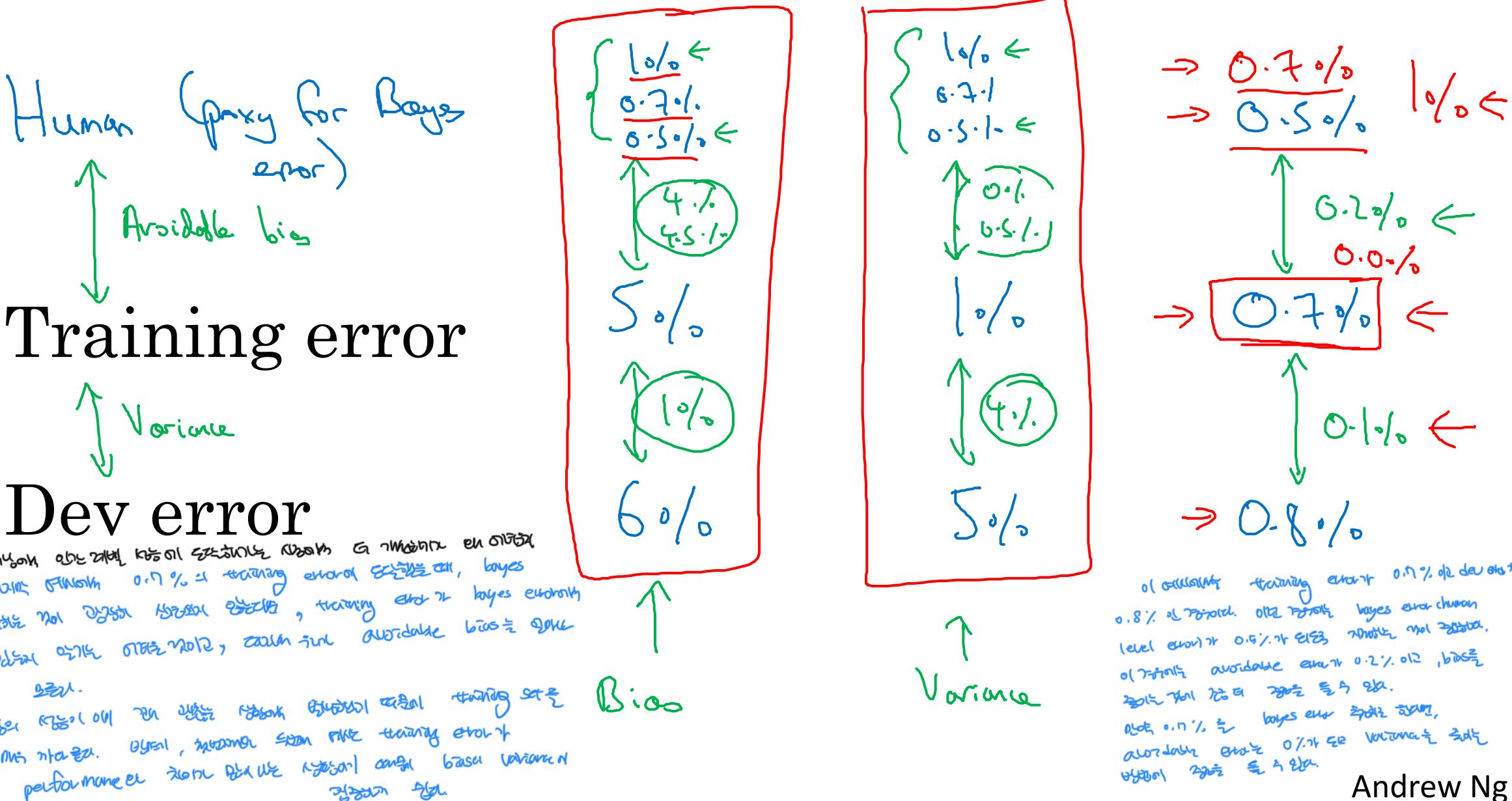
- (a) Typical human 3 % error
- (b) Typical doctor 1 % error
- (c) Experienced doctor 0.7 % error
- (d) Team of experienced doctors .. 0.5 % error



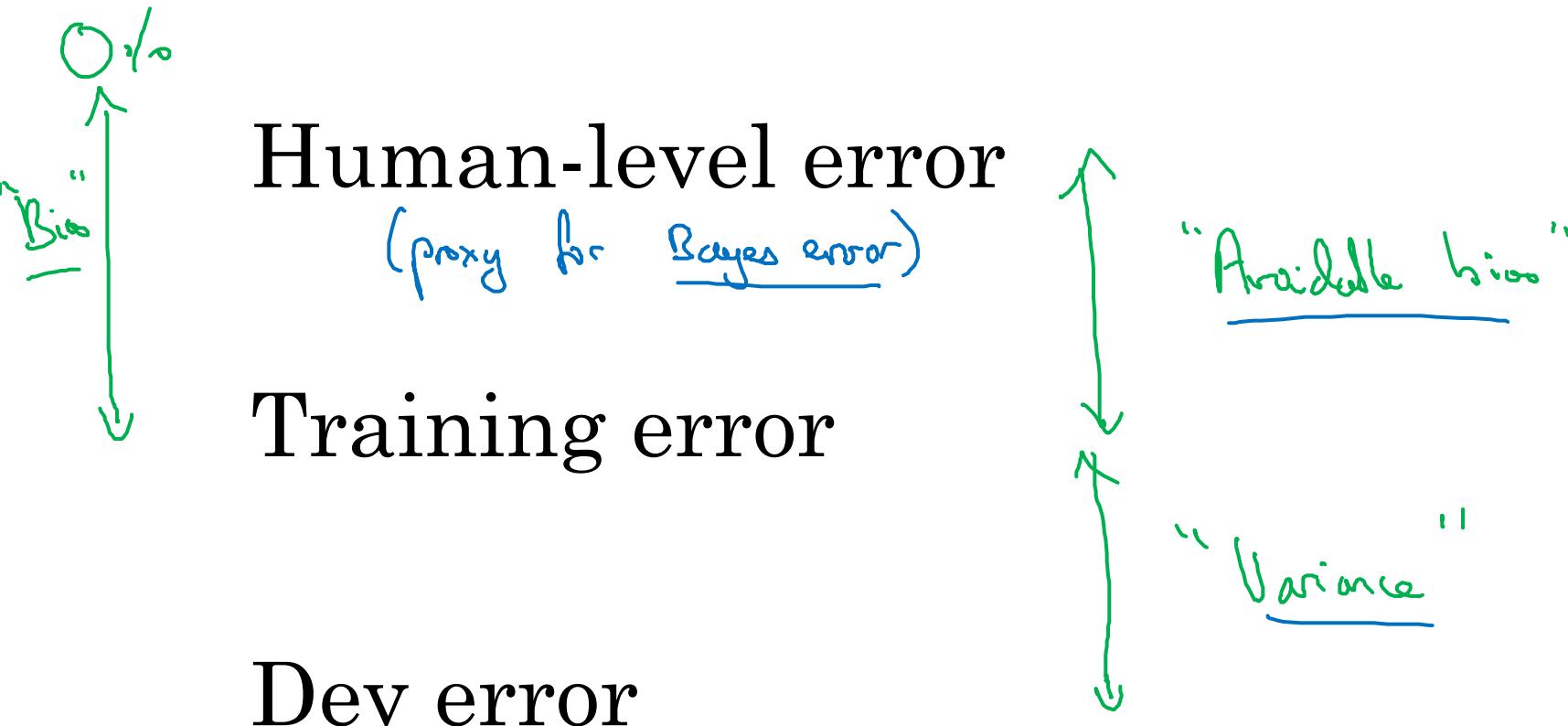
What is “human-level” error?

$$\text{Baye error} \leq \underline{0.5\%}$$

Error analysis example



Summary of bias/variance with human-level performance





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Comparing to human-level performance

Surpassing human-level performance

Surpassing human-level performance

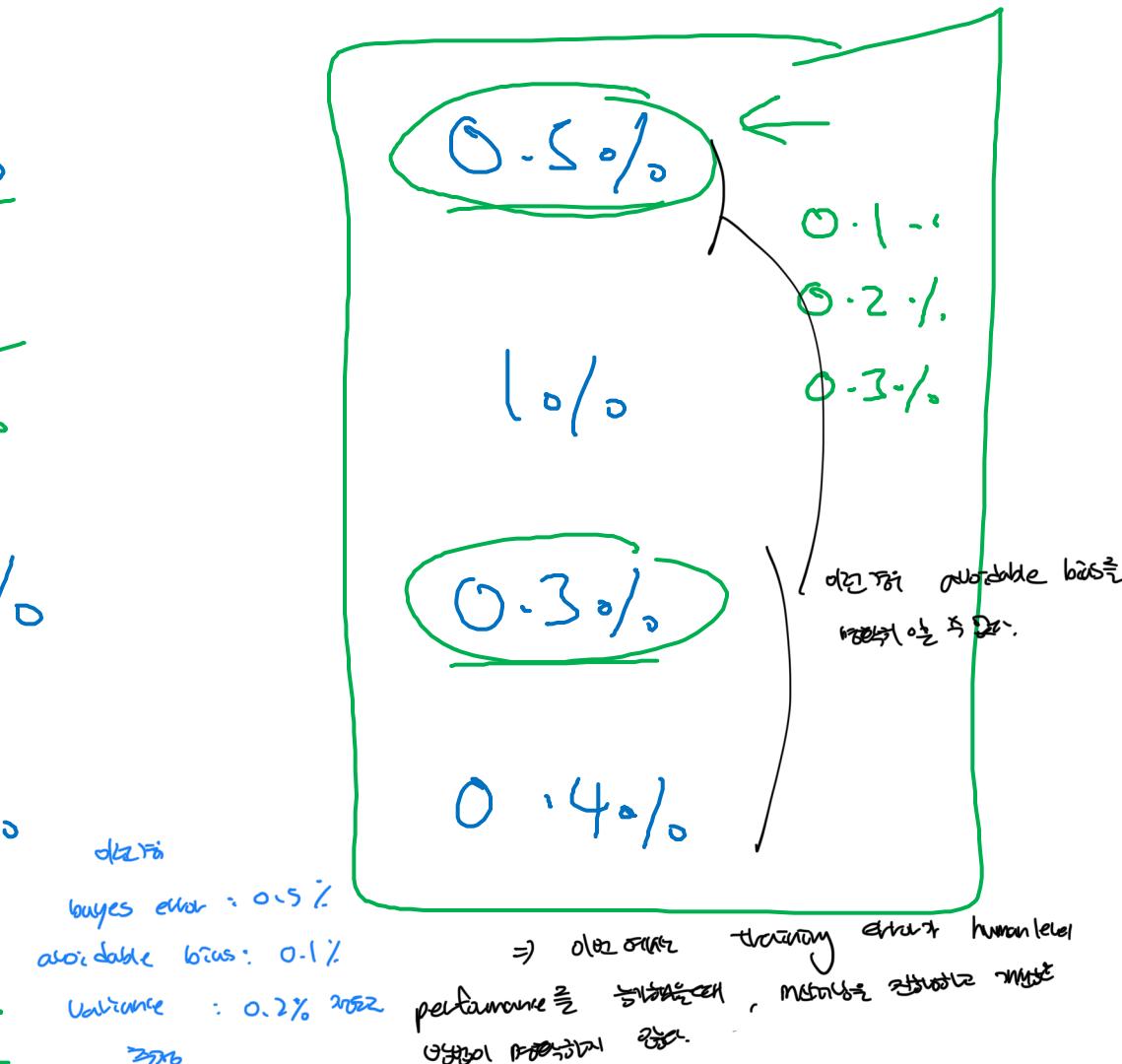
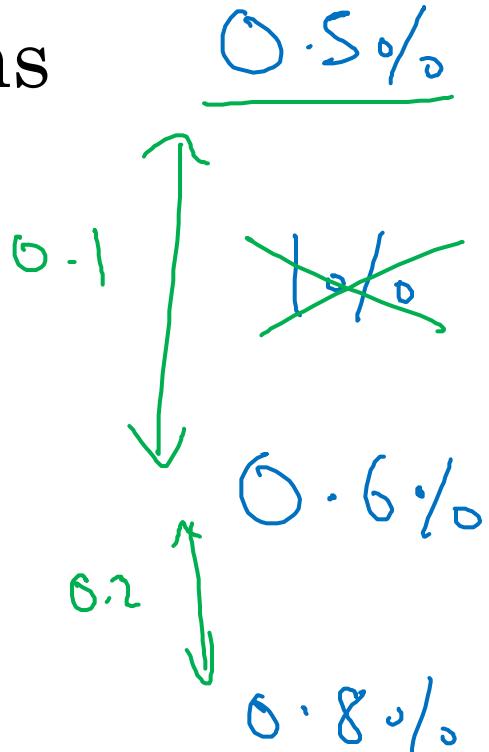
Team of humans

One human

Training error

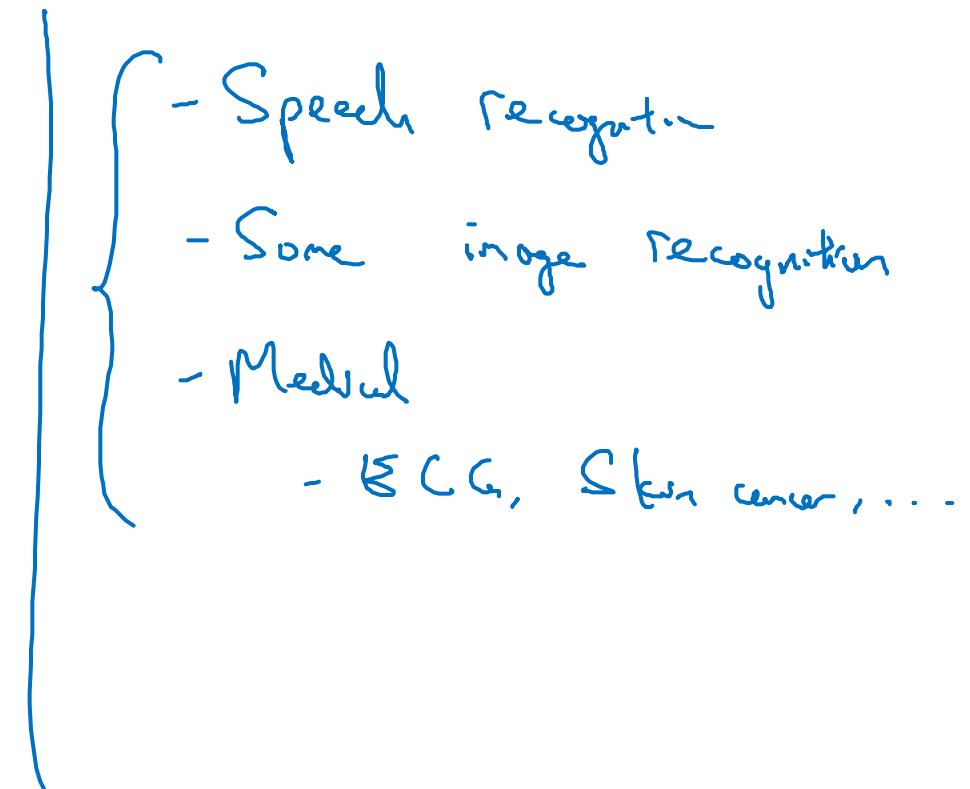
Dev error

What is avoidable bias?



Problems where ML significantly surpasses human-level performance

- - Online advertising
- - Product recommendations
- - Logistics (predicting transit time)
- - Loan approvals



Structural data

Not natural perception

Lots of data



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Comparing to human-level performance

Improving your model performance

The two fundamental assumptions of supervised learning

1. You can fit the training set pretty well.



~ Avoidable bias

= 학습 오류를 줄여줄 수 있는

2. The training set performance generalizes pretty well to the dev/test set.



~ Variance

= Variance + 학습 속도

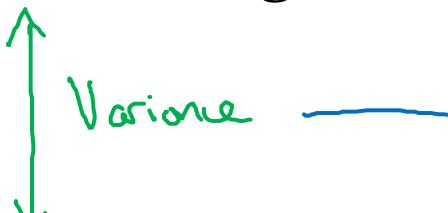
그리고 학습 속도가 적당한 경우, training error가
보통은 그대로인 경우, avoidable bias는 학습 속도
(training set에 있는 잘 fitting한 경우), 그 이후로 dev error와
training error의 차이는 학습 속도에 따라variance에 따라

Reducing (avoidable) bias and variance

Human-level



Training error



Dev error

Train bigger model

Train longer/better optimization algorithms

- momentum, RMSprop, Adam

NN architecture/hyperparameters search

기존 모델 (NN)의 기존 하이퍼파라미터 (레이어 수, 활성화 함수, 손실 함수 등)을 바꾸거나
레이어 수, 히든 유닛 수 등을 조정하는 것

RNN

CNN

More data

Regularization

- L₂, dropout, data augmentation

NN architecture/hyperparameters search

NN 모델