11주차(3/3)

로지스틱 회귀 2

파이썬으로배우는기계학습

한동대학교 김영섭교수

로지스틱 회귀

- 학습 목표
 - 로지스틱 함수를 이해한다.
 - 로지스틱 회귀 비용함수(교차 엔트로피)를 이해한다.
 - 로지스틱 회귀 신경망의 역전파를 계산한다.
- 학습 내용
 - 로지스틱 함수 이해
 - 로지스틱 회귀 비용함수(교차 엔트로피) 미분하기
 - 로지스틱 회귀 신경망의 역전파 계산

- 로지스틱 함수
 - 시그모이드 함수

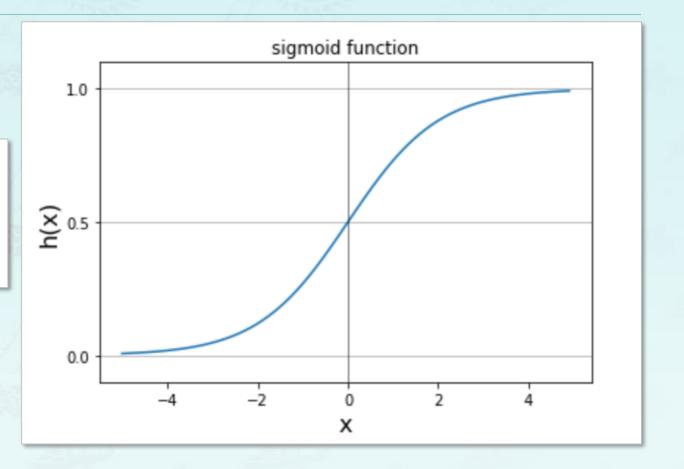
$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

- 로지스틱 함수
 - 시그모이드 함수

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}} \begin{cases} \sigma(x) \to 1 & \text{if } x \to +\infty \\ \sigma(x) \to \frac{1}{2} & \text{if } x \to 0 \\ \sigma(x) \to 0 & \text{if } x \to -\infty \end{cases}$$

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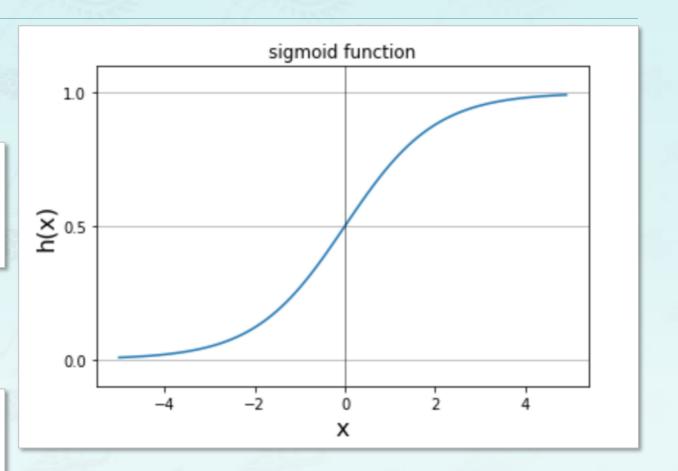


- 로지스틱 함수
 - 시그모이드 함수

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

h(z) = WX

$$h(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-Z}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-W \cdot X}}$$



- 로지스틱 함수
 - $y \in \{1,0\}$

Classifier:
$$y = h(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-WX}} \begin{cases} y \to 1 \text{ if } WX \to \infty \\ y = \frac{1}{2} \text{ if } WX \to 0 \\ y \to 0 \text{ if } WX \to -\infty \end{cases}$$

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■ 시그모이드 함수

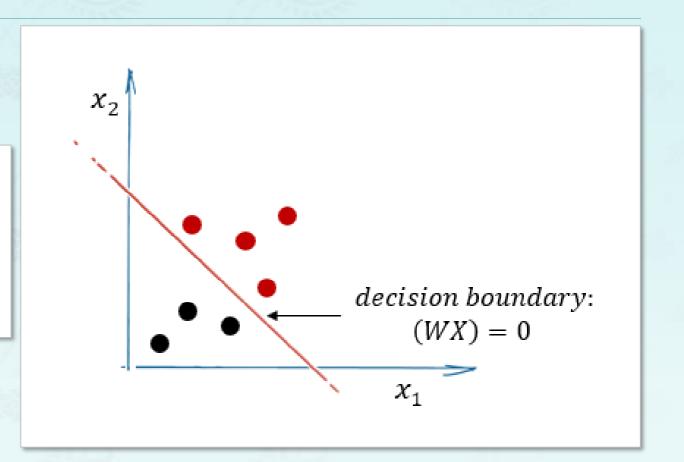
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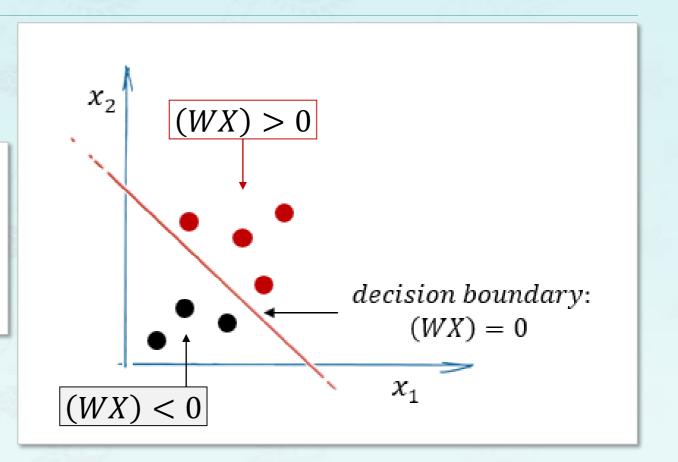
- 결정경계선
 - hyperplane



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- 결정경계선
 - hyperplane
 - 예시: W = [-3,1,1]



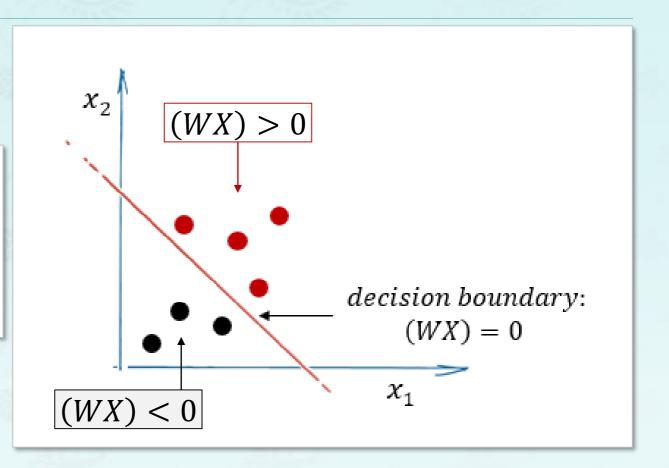
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- 결정경계선
 - hyperplane
 - 예시: W = [-3,1,1]

$$h(z) = h(w_0 + w_1x_1 + w_2x_2)$$

= -3 + x_1 + x_2



- 로지스틱 함수
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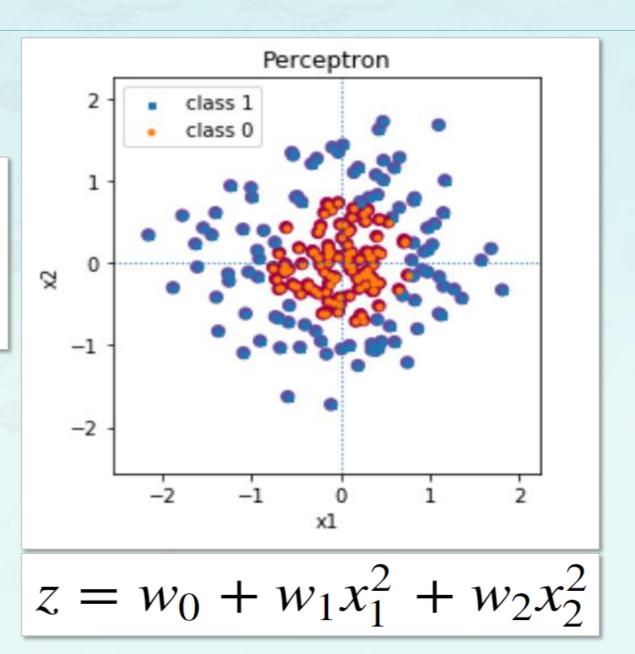


$$z = w_0 + w_1 x_1^2 + w_2 x_2^2$$

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오차함수 E

- 오차함수 E 오차 제곱의 합, 평균
 - SSE: Sum of Squared Error
 - MSE: Mean of Squared Error

$$SSE = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{1}{2} (y^{(i)} - \hat{y}^{(i)})^{2}$$

$$MSE = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{1}{2} (y^{(i)} - \hat{y}^{(i)})^{2}$$

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- 선형 회귀
 - y = WX
- 로지스틱 회귀

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-WX}}$$

■ 비용함수 *J*

$$J = \begin{cases} -\log(h(z)) & \text{if } y = 1. \\ -\log(1 - h(z)) & \text{if } y = 0. \end{cases}$$

■ 로지스틱 함수

$$h(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-W \cdot X}}$$

비용함수 J

$$J = \begin{cases} -\log(h(z)) & \text{if } y = 1. \\ -\log(1 - h(z)) & \text{if } y = 0. \end{cases}$$

- y: 클래스 레이블
- *h*(*z*): 신경망의 출력

■ 로지스틱 함수

$$h(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-W \cdot X}}$$

비용함수 J

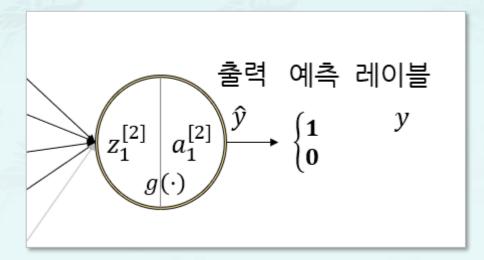
$$J = \begin{cases} -\log(h(z)) & \text{if } y = 1. \\ -\log(1 - h(z)) & \text{if } y = 0. \end{cases}$$

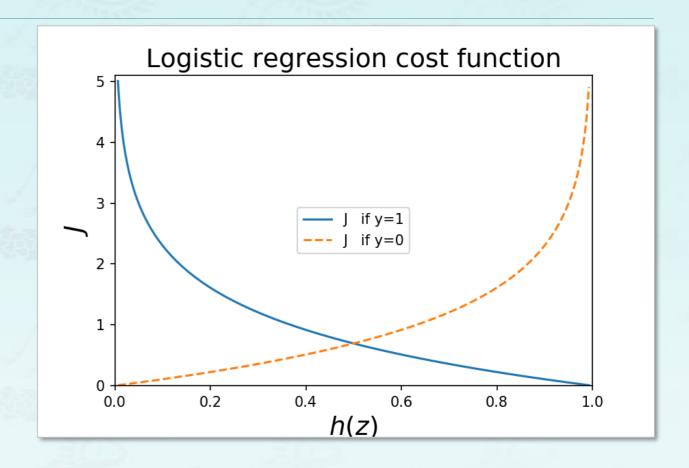
$$e^{(i)} = \begin{cases} -\log(a^{[2](i)}) & \text{if } y = 1. \\ -\log(1 - a^{[2](i)}) & \text{if } y = 0. \end{cases}$$

- $a^{[2](i)}$
 - 출력층 (i)번째 노드의 출력

■ 로지스틱 함수

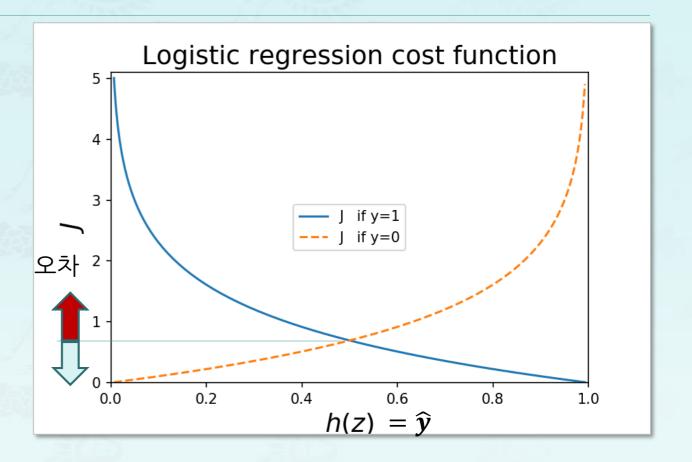
$$h(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-W \cdot X}}$$



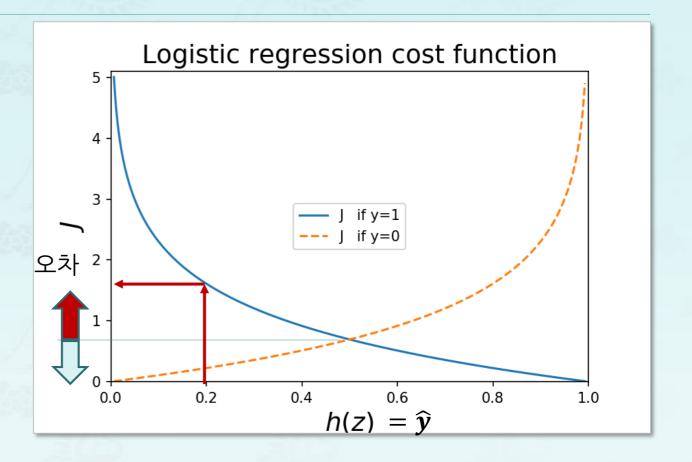


$$e^{(i)} = \begin{cases} -\log(a^{[2](i)}) & \text{if } y = 1. \\ -\log(1 - a^{[2](i)}) & \text{if } y = 0. \end{cases}$$

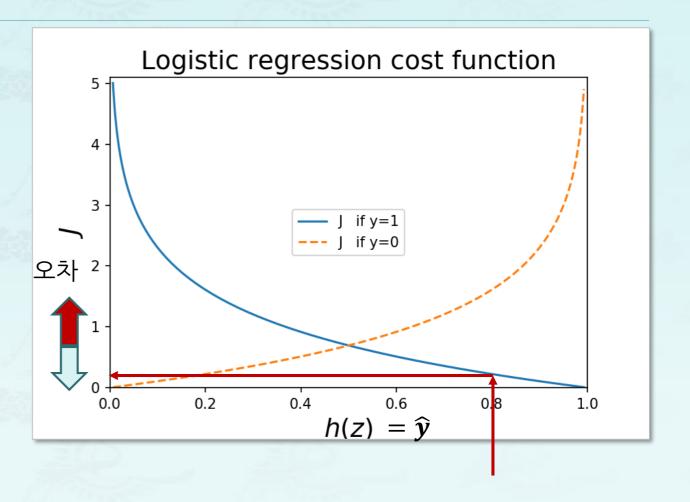
- 비용함수 J
- (1) y = 1, $\hat{y} = 0.2$ 일 때 오차는?
 - (a) 작다 (b) 크다
 - (a) 실선 (b) 점선



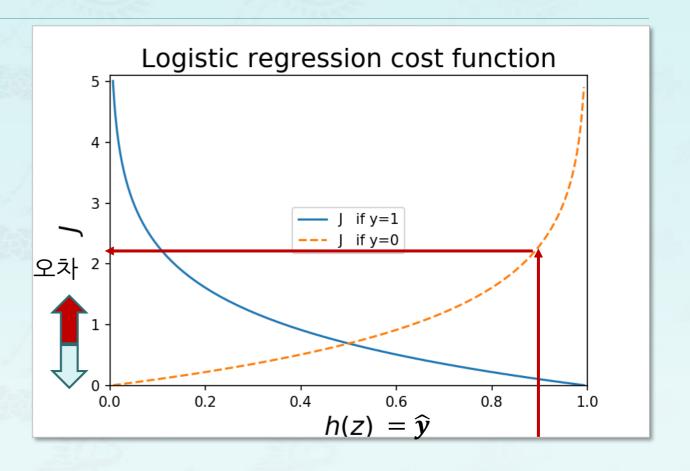
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- (2) y = 1, $\hat{y} = 0.8$ 일 때 오차는?
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 - (a) 작다 (b) 크다
 - (a) 실선 (b) 점선
- (3) y = 0, $\hat{y} = 0.9$ 일 때 오차는?
 - (a) 작다 (b) 크다
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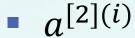
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비용함수 J

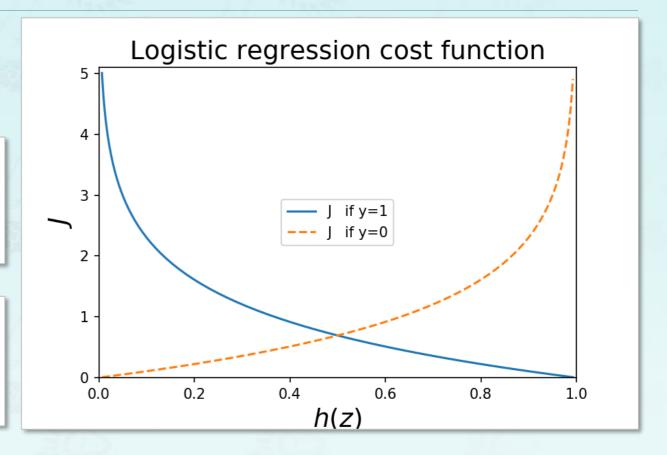
$$J = \begin{cases} -\log(h(z)) & \text{if } y = 1. \\ -\log(1 - h(z)) & \text{if } y = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$e^{(i)} = \begin{cases} -\log(a^{[2](i)}) & \text{if } y = 1. \\ -\log(1 - a^{[2](i)}) & \text{if } y = 0. \end{cases}$$



■ 출력층 (i)번째 노드의 출력





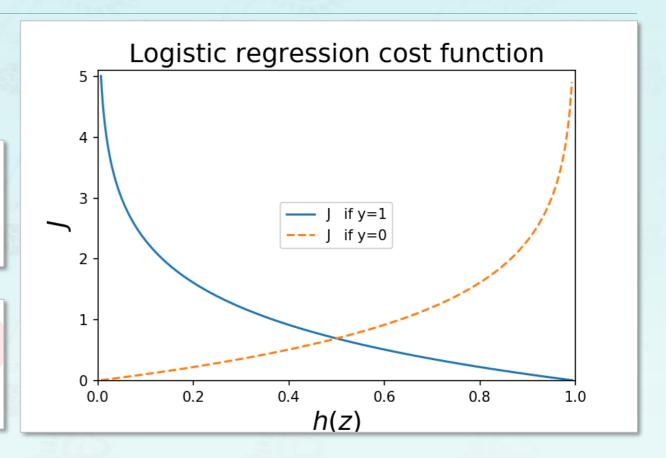
$$e^{(i)} = -y \log(a^{[2](i)}) - (1 - y) \log(1 - a^{[2](i)})$$

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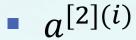


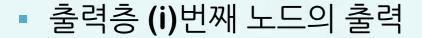


$$e^{(i)} = -y \log(a^{[2](i)}) - (1 - y) \log(1 - a^{[2](i)})$$

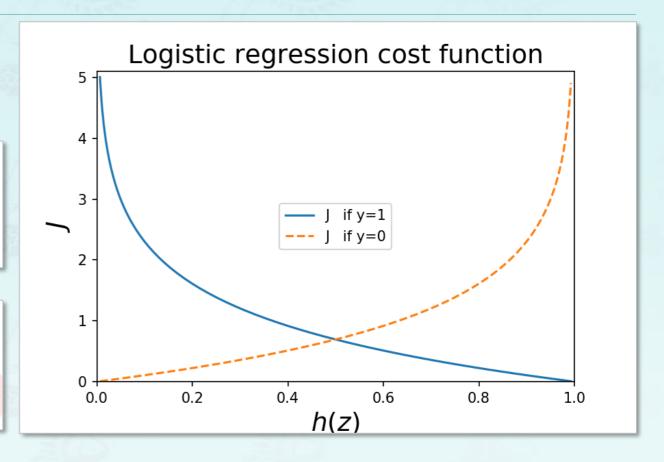
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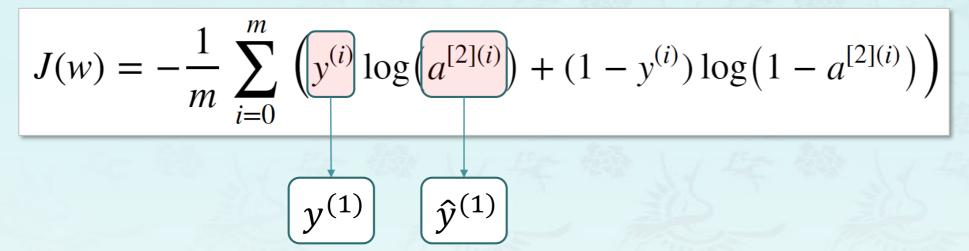
$$e^{(i)} = -y \log(a^{[2](i)}) - (1 - y) \log(1 - a^{[2](i)})$$

$$J(w) = -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=0}^{m} \left(y^{(i)} \log(a^{[2](i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - a^{[2](i)}) \right)$$

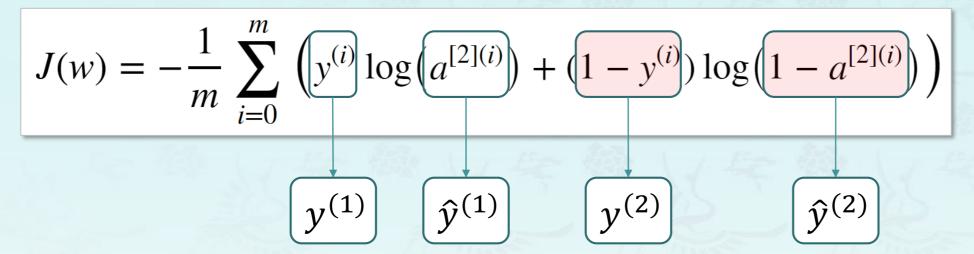


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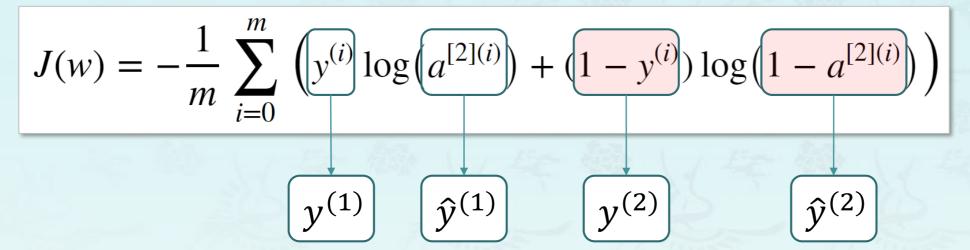
■ 비용함수 *J*



비용함수 J



■ 비용함수 *J*



$$J = -\sum_{i} y^{(i)} log(\hat{y}^{(i)})$$

비용함수 /

$$J(w) = -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=0}^{m} \left(y^{(i)} \log(a^{[2](i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - a^{[2](i)}) \right)$$
 y :클래스 레이블, 0 혹은 1 a :출력층의 출력, $a^{[2](i)}$ 로지스틱 회귀 가설함수

로지스틱 회귀 가설함수의 출력

Z:WX

$$\frac{\partial J(w)}{\partial w_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial w_i} \frac{-1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[y \log(a) + (1-y) \log(1-a) \right] \qquad \therefore a = h(z) = \sigma(z)$$

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$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial w_j} \frac{-1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[y \log(\sigma(z)) + (1 - y) \log(1 - \sigma(z)) \right] \qquad \therefore \frac{d}{dx} \log(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[\frac{y}{\sigma(z)} \frac{\partial \sigma(z)}{\partial w_j} + \frac{(1 - y)}{1 - \sigma(z)} \frac{\partial (1 - \sigma(z))}{\partial w_j} \right] \qquad \therefore \frac{d}{dx} f(g(x)) = f'(g(x))g'(x)$$

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$$= \frac{-1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[\frac{y}{\sigma(z)} \frac{\partial \sigma(z)}{\partial w_j} + \frac{(1 - y)}{1 - \sigma(z)} \frac{\partial (1 - \sigma(z))}{\partial w_j} \right] \qquad \therefore \frac{d}{dx} f(g(x)) = f'(g(x))g'(x)$$

$$= \frac{-1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[\frac{y}{\sigma(z)} - \frac{(1 - y)}{1 - \sigma(z)} \right] \frac{\partial \sigma(z)}{\partial w_j}$$

$$\frac{\partial J(w)}{\partial w_j} = \frac{-1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[\frac{y}{\sigma(z)} - \frac{(1-y)}{1-\sigma(z)} \right] \sigma'(z) x_j \qquad \because z = w_j x_j
= \frac{-1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[\frac{y(1-\sigma(z)) - \sigma(z)(1-y)}{\sigma(z)(1-\sigma(z))} \right] \sigma'(z) x_j
= \frac{-1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[y(1-\sigma(z)) - \sigma(z)(1-y) \right] x_j \qquad \because \sigma'(z) = \sigma(z)(1-\sigma(z))
= \frac{-1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[y - \sigma(z) \right] x_j
= -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[y^{(i)} - \hat{y}^{(i)} \right] x_j^{(i)}$$

$$\frac{\partial J(w)}{\partial w_j} = \frac{-1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[\frac{y}{\sigma(z)} - \frac{(1-y)}{1-\sigma(z)} \right] \sigma'(z) x_j
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= -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[y^{(i)} - \hat{y}^{(i)} \right] x_j^{(i)}$$

$$\therefore z = w_j x_j$$

$$\because \sigma'(z) = \sigma(z)(1 - \sigma(z))$$

역전파 2: W^[2]의 오차함수 미분 - 4단계

$$\Delta w_{jk}^{[2]} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{jk}} = -(y_k - \hat{y}_k) \cdot g'(z_k) \cdot a_j$$

$$\Delta W^{[2]} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial W^{[2]}} = -E^{[2]} \cdot g'(Z^{[2]}) \cdot A^{[1]T}$$

$$\frac{\partial J(w)}{\partial w_j} = \frac{-1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[\frac{y}{\sigma(z)} - \frac{(1-y)}{1-\sigma(z)} \right] \sigma'(z) x_j
= \frac{-1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[\frac{y(1-\sigma(z)) - \sigma(z)(1-y)}{\sigma(z)(1-\sigma(z))} \right] \sigma'(z) x_j
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= \frac{-1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[y - \sigma(z) \right] x_j
= -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[y^{(i)} - \hat{y}^{(i)} \right] x_j^{(i)}$$

$$\Delta W^{[2]} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial W^{[2]}} = -\frac{1}{m} E^{[2]}(1) A^{[1]T}$$

$$z = w_j x_j$$

$$\because \sigma'(z) = \sigma(z)(1 - \sigma(z))$$

역전파 2: W^[2]의 오차함수 미분 – 4단계

$$\Delta w_{jk}^{[2]} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{jk}} = -(y_k - \hat{y}_k) \cdot g'(z_k) \cdot a_j$$

$$\Delta W^{[2]} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial W^{[2]}} = -E^{[2]} \cdot g'(Z^{[2]}) \cdot A^{[1]T}$$

$$\frac{\partial J(w)}{\partial w_j} = \frac{-1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[\frac{y}{\sigma(z)} - \frac{(1-y)}{1-\sigma(z)} \right] \sigma'(z) x_j
= \frac{-1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[\frac{y(1-\sigma(z)) - \sigma(z)(1-y)}{\sigma(z)(1-\sigma(z))} \right] \sigma'(z) x_j
= \frac{-1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[y(1-\sigma(z)) - \sigma(z)(1-y) \right] x_j
= \frac{-1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[y - \sigma(z) \right] x_j
= -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[y^{(i)} - \hat{y}^{(i)} \right] x_j^{(i)}$$

$$\Delta W^{[2]} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial W^{[2]}} = -\frac{1}{m} E^{[2]}(1) A^{[1]T}$$

$$: z = w_j x_j$$

$$\because \sigma'(z) = \sigma(z)(1 - \sigma(z))$$

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$$\Delta W^{[2]} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial W^{[2]}} = -\frac{1}{m} E^{[2]}(1) A^{[1]T}$$

$$z = w_j x_j$$

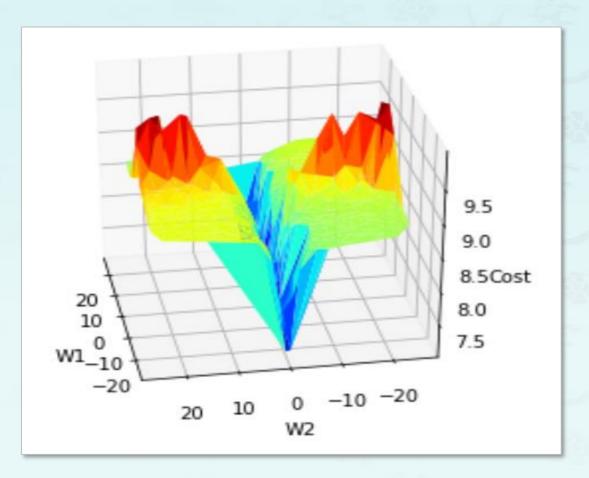
$$\because \sigma'(z) = \sigma(z)(1 - \sigma(z))$$

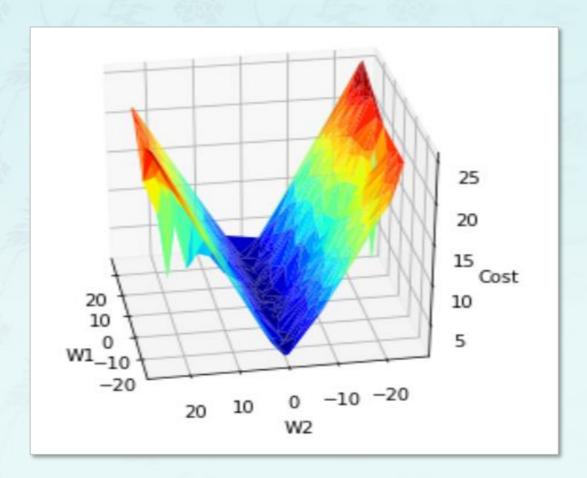
역전파 2: W^[2]의 오차함수 미분 - 4단계

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제곱 합 오차(SSE)함수





로지스틱 회귀

- 학습 정리
 - 로지스틱 함수 이해하기
 - 로지스틱 회귀의 비용함수를 이해하기
 - 로지스틱 회귀 비용함수(교차 엔트로피)를 미분하기

- 차시 예고
 - 11-1 로지스틱 회귀 3

11주차(3/3)

로지스틱 회귀 2

파이썬으로배우는기계학습

한동대학교 김영섭교수

여러분 곁에 항상 열려 있는 K-MOOC 강의실에서 만나 뵙기를 바랍니다.

■ 제곱 합 오차(SSE)함수

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{jk}} = -(y_k - \mathring{y_k}) \cdot g'(z_k) \cdot a_j$$
$$= -(y_k - \mathring{y_k}) \cdot \sigma(z_k)(1 - \sigma(z_k)) \cdot a_j$$

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$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_{jk}} = -\frac{1}{m} (y_k - \mathring{y_k}) \cdot g'(z_k) \cdot a_j$$
$$= -\frac{1}{m} (y_k - \mathring{y_k}) \cdot a_j$$

제곱 합 오차(SSE)함수

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$$= -(y_k - \hat{y}_k) \cdot \sigma(z_k)(1 - \sigma(z_k)) \cdot a_j$$

교차 엔트로피(Cross Entropy)

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_{jk}} = -\frac{1}{m} (y_k - \hat{y_k}) \cdot g'(z_k) \cdot a_j$$
$$= -\frac{1}{m} (y_k - \hat{y_k}) \cdot a_j$$

■ 선형회귀 가설함수

$$y = h_w(x) = WX$$

■ 로지스틱 회귀 가설함수

•
$$y = h_w(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-WX}}$$