9주차(2/3)

아달라인 경사하강법 구현

파이썬으로배우는기계학습

한동대학교 김영섭교수

1. 아달라인 경사하강법의 적용

- 학습 목표
 - 붓꽃 학습자료의 속성들을 학습한다.
 - 붓꽃 학습자료를 바탕으로 아달라인 객체를 테스트한다.
 - 모멘텀을 이용하여 비용함수의 값이 최소값으로 수렴하도록 한다.
- 학습 내용
 - 붓꽃 학습자료 속성
 - 붓꽃 학습자료 예제
 - 지역 최소와 전역 최소
 - 모멘텀

■ 붓꽃 학습자료



(The use of multiple measurements in taxonomic problems, Ronald Fisher)

■ 붓꽃(세토사, 버시칼라, 버지니카)



(The use of multiple measurements in taxonomic problems, Ronald Fisher)

- 붓꽃(세토사, 버시칼라, 버지니카)
- 특성
 - 꽃잎의 길이, 너비
 - 꽃받침의 길이, 너비
 - 붓꽃 종류의 이름



(The use of multiple measurements in taxonomic problems, Ronald Fisher)

■ 특성행렬

■ 행:샘플수

■ 열:특성수

$$X \in \mathbb{R}^{150 \times 4}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(1)} & x_2^{(1)} & x_3^{(1)} & x_4^{(1)} \\ x_1^{(2)} & x_2^{(2)} & x_3^{(2)} & x_4^{(2)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_1^{(150)} & x_2^{(150)} & x_3^{(150)} & x_4^{(150)} \end{pmatrix}$$

■ 특성행렬

■ 행:샘플수

■ 열:특성수

$$x_j^{(i)} = (x_1^{(i)} \quad x_2^{(i)} \quad x_3^{(i)} \quad x_4^{(i)})$$

$$x_{j}^{(i)} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{j}^{(1)} \\ x_{j}^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ x_{j}^{(150)} \end{pmatrix}$$

■ 특성행렬

■ 행:샘플수

■ 열:특성수

• 형상(샘플의 수 x 특성의 수)

$$X \in \mathbb{R}^{150 \times 4}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(1)} & x_2^{(1)} & x_3^{(1)} & x_4^{(1)} \\ x_1^{(2)} & x_2^{(2)} & x_3^{(2)} & x_4^{(2)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_1^{(150)} & x_2^{(150)} & x_3^{(150)} & x_4^{(150)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X \in \mathbb{R}^{4 \times 150}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(1)} & x_1^{(2)} & \cdots & x_1^{(150)} \\ x_1^{(1)} & x_1^{(2)} & \cdots & x_1^{(150)} \\ x_2^{(1)} & x_2^{(2)} & \cdots & x_2^{(150)} \\ x_3^{(1)} & x_3^{(2)} & \cdots & x_4^{(150)} \end{pmatrix}$$



■ 특성행렬

■ 행:샘플수

■ 열:특성수

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} y^{(1)} \\ y^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ y^{(150)} \end{pmatrix}$$

 $y \in big(Setosa, Vericolor, Virginica)$

	0	1	2	3	4
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	Iris-setosa
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	Iris-setosa
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa

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```
import joy

X, y = joy.iris_data()
ada = AdalineGD(epochs=10, eta=0.1)
ada.fit(X, y)
joy.plot_xyw(X, y, ada.w)
```

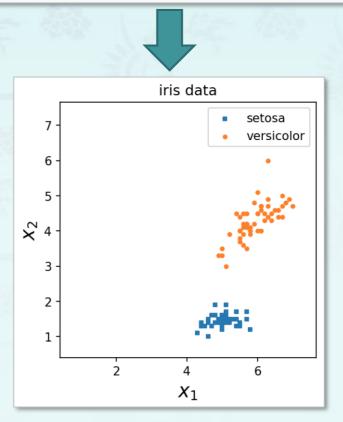
```
import joy

X, y = joy.iris_data()

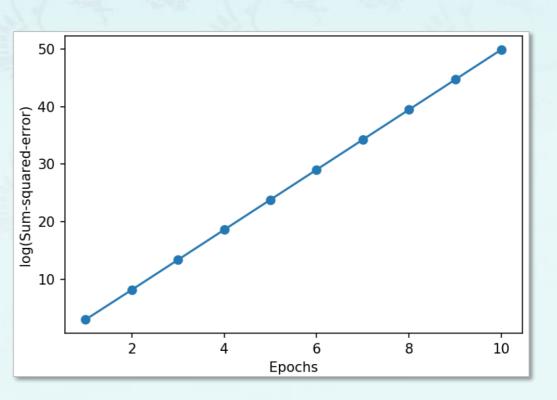
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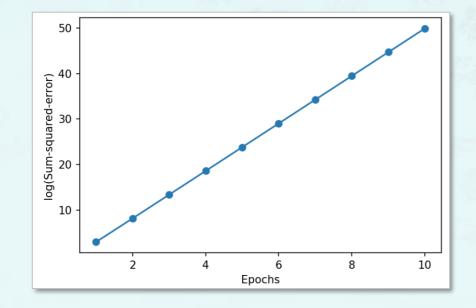


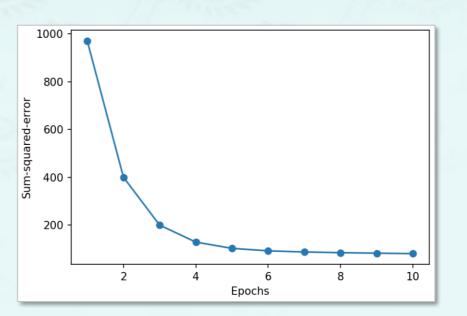
학습률 (η:↑)

학습률 (η:↓)

학습률 (η : ↑)

```
    학습률 (η:↓)
```





■ 붓꽃자료의 전처리 (표준화)

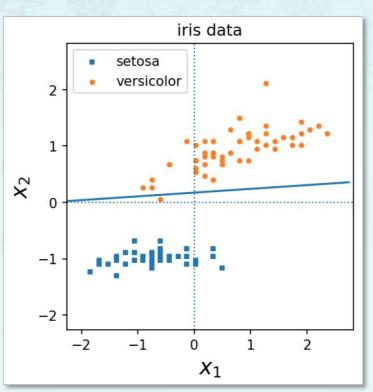
■ 붓꽃자료의 전처리 (표준화)

```
import joy
Xstd, y = joy.iris_data(standardized=True)
ada = AdalineGD(epochs=10, eta=0.001)
ada.fit(Xstd, y)
joy.plot_xyw(Xstd, y, ada.w)
```

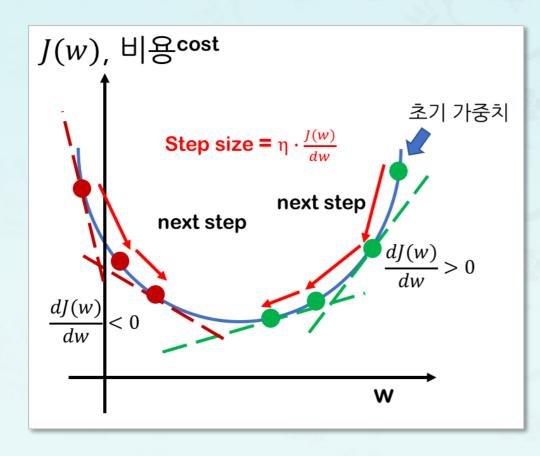
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ada.fit(Xstd, y)
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```

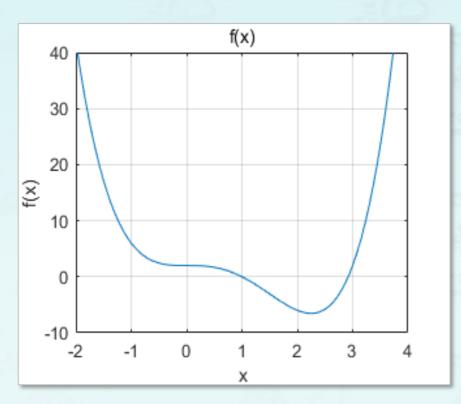




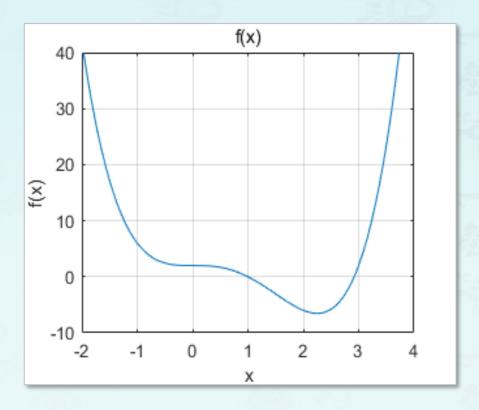
■ 경사하강법



- 경사하강법
 - $f(x) = x^4 3x^3 + 2$

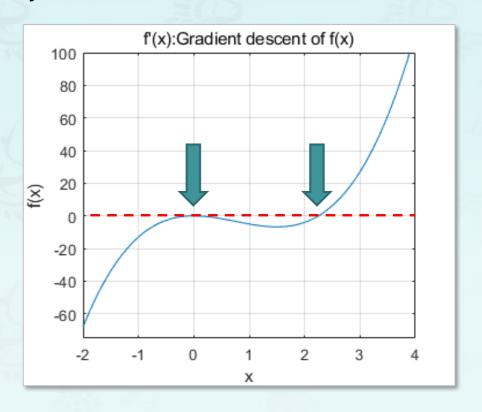


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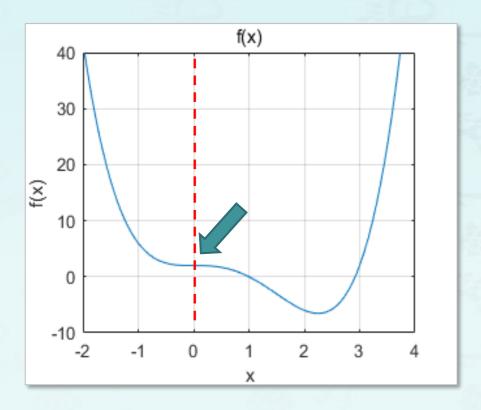


■ 기울기

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 9x^2$$

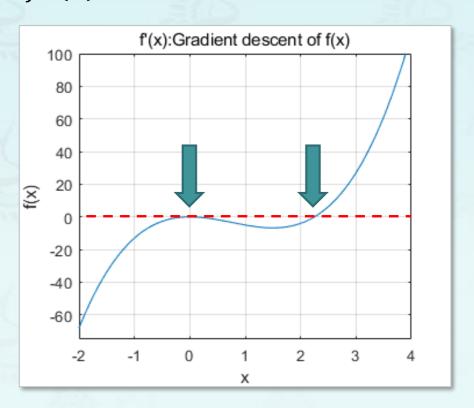


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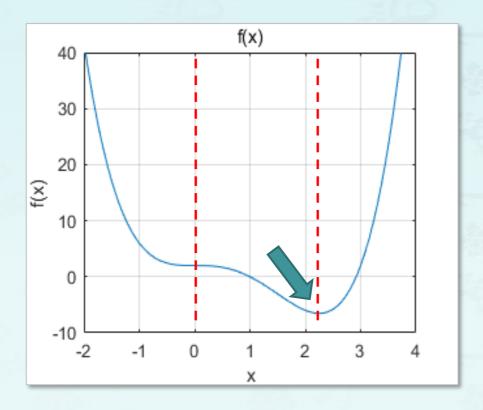


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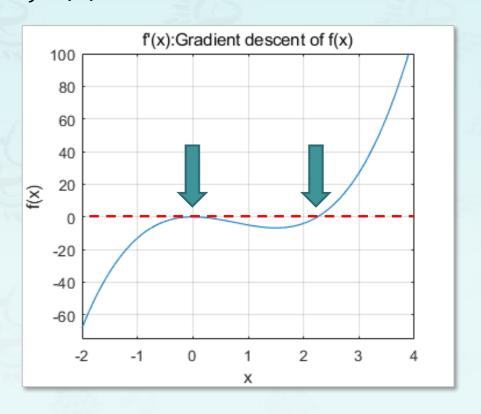


- 경사하강법
 - $f(x) = x^4 3x^3 + 2$

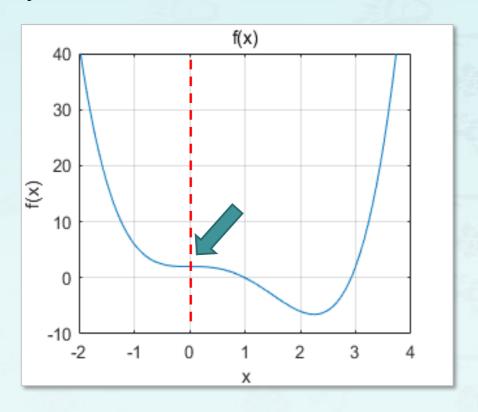


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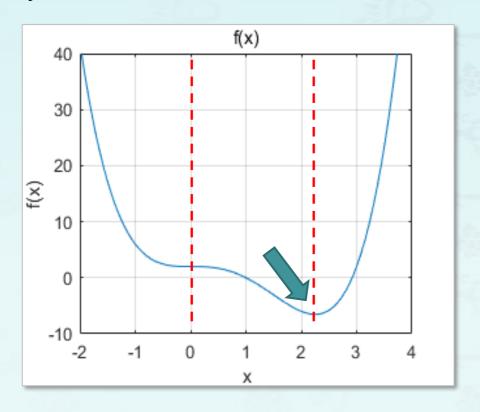


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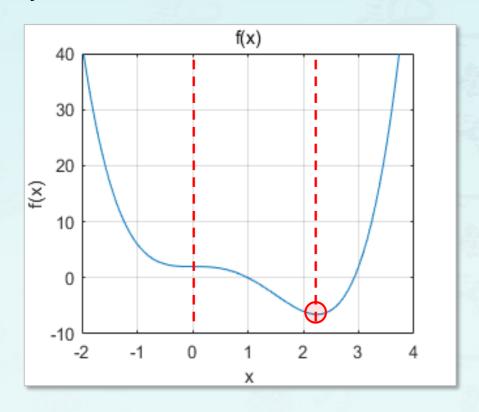
- 지역 최소(Local Minimum)
 - 안장점(saddle point)

- 경사하강법
 - $f(x) = x^4 3x^3 + 2$



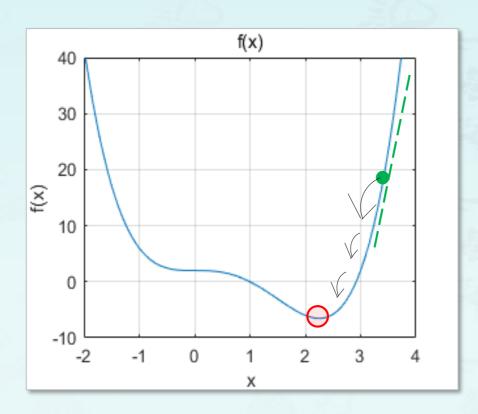
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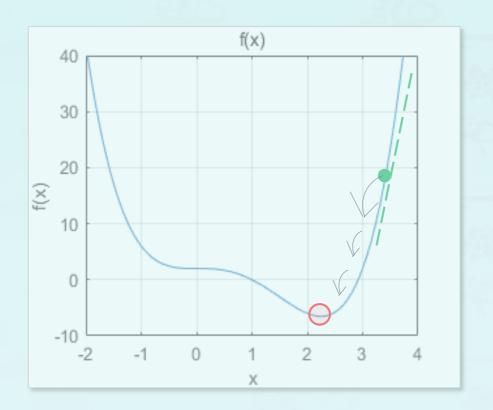


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 - 안장점(saddle point)
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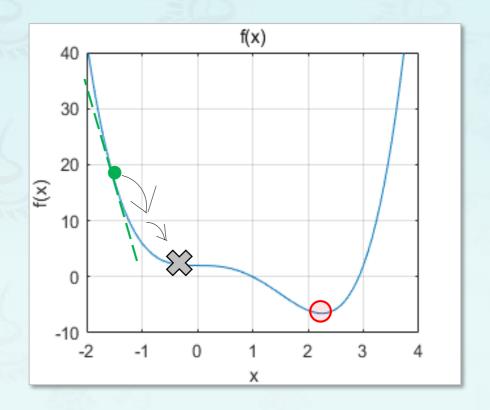
전역 최소(Global Minimum)



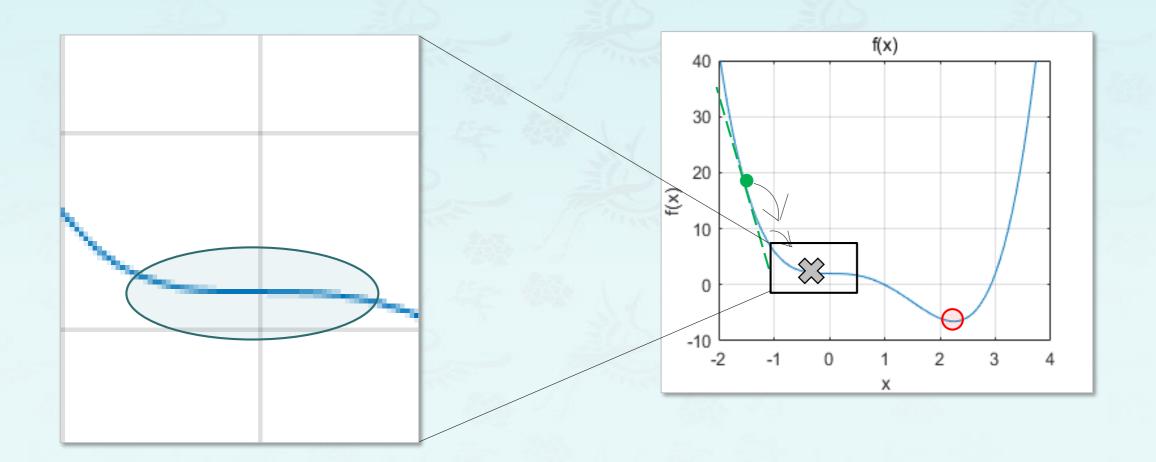
전역 최소(Global Minimum)



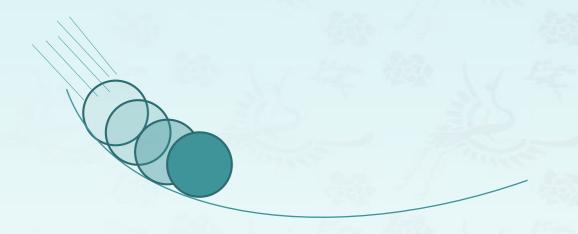
지역 최소(Local Minimum)



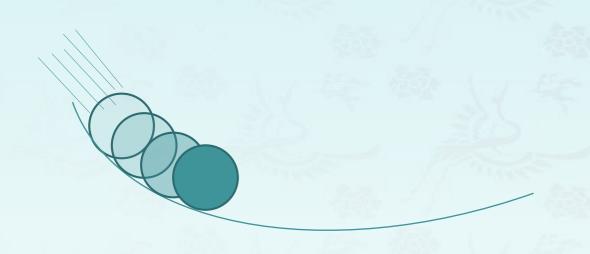
■ 지역 최소(Local Minimum)

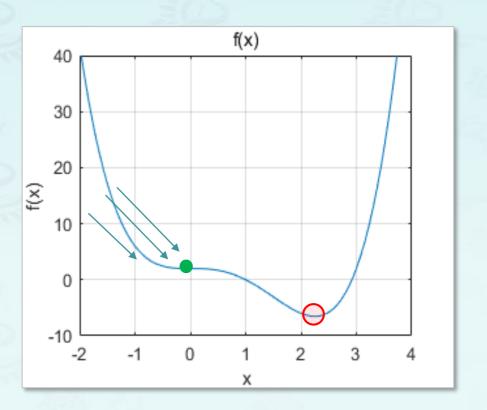


■ 모멘텀(Momentum)

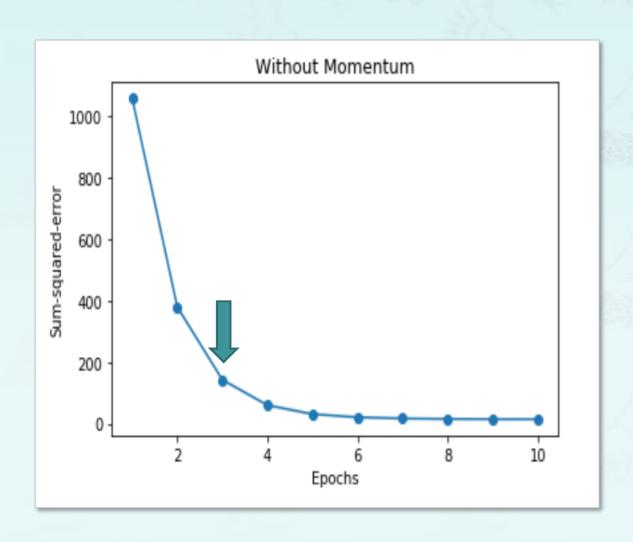


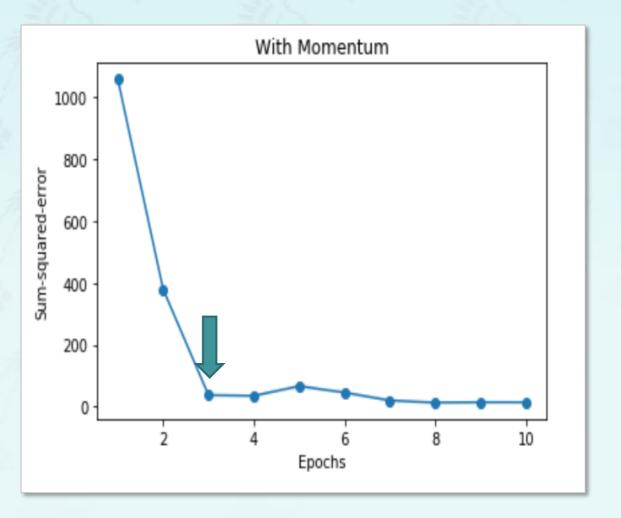
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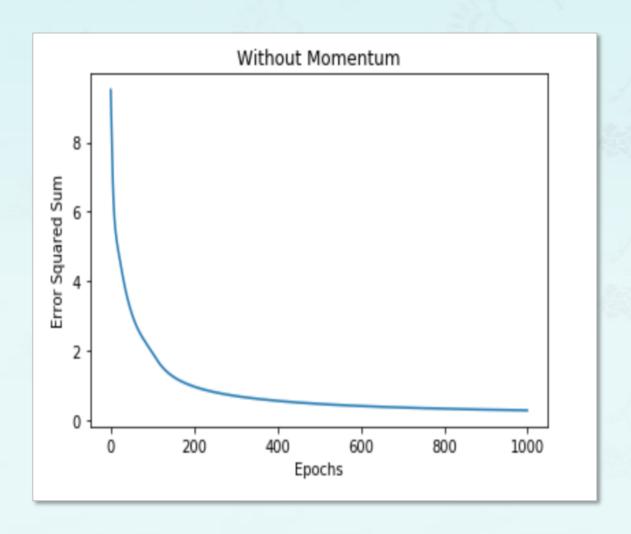


0.5

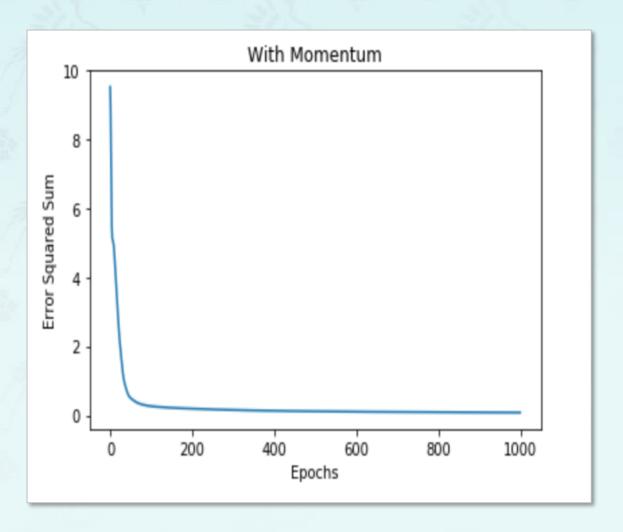




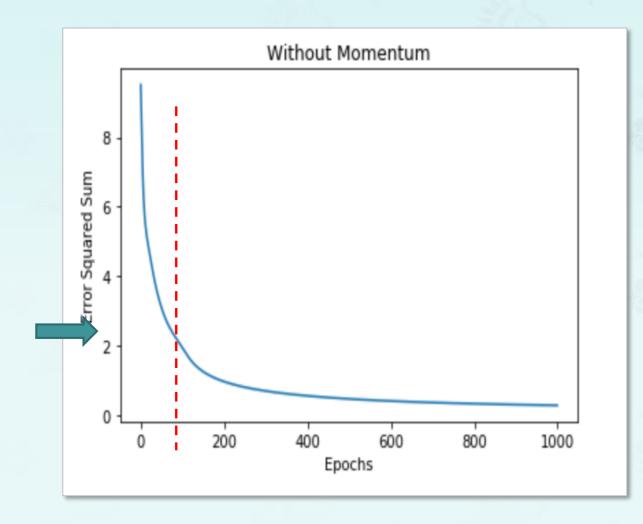
■ 모멘텀 없는 경사하강법



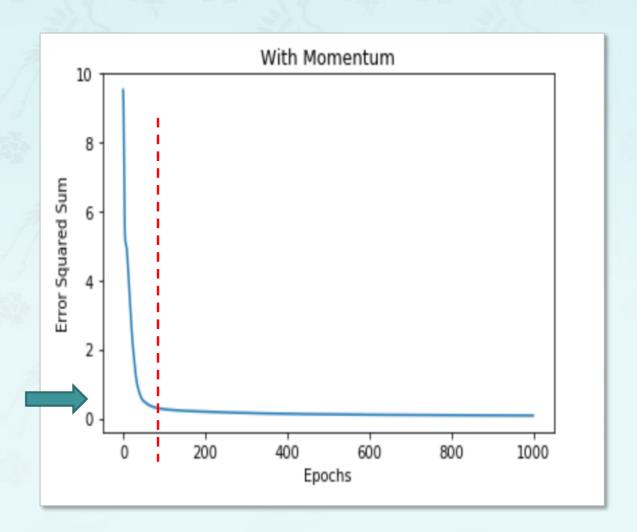
■ 모멘텀을 이용한 경사하강법



■ 모멘텀 없는 경사하강법



■ 모멘텀을 이용한 경사하강법



- 모멘텀
 - $v = \gamma v + \eta \frac{dJ(w)}{dw}$
 - v: 속력
 - γ: 가속도

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```
def fit(self, X, y, X0=False):
   if X0 == False:
       X = np.c [np.ones(len(y)), X]
   np.random.seed(self.random seed)
   self.w = np.random.random(X.shape[1])
   self.maxy, self.miny = y.max(), y.min()
   self.cost = []
   self.w = np.array([self.w])
    """Momentum"""
   self.v1 = np.zeros like(self.w[1:])
   self.v2 = np.zeros like(self.w[0])
   gamma = 0.5
   for i in range(self.epochs):
       yhat = self.activation(self.net input(X))
       errors = (y - yhat)
       self.v1 = gamma * self.v1 + self.eta * np.dot(errors, X)
       self.v2 = gamma * self.v2 + self.eta * np.sum(errors)
       self.w[1:] += self.v1
       self.w[0] += self.v2
       cost = 0.5 * np.sum(errors**2)
       self.cost .append(cost)
       self.w = np.vstack([self.w , self.w])
   return self
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아달라인 경사하강법의 적용

- 학습 정리
 - 붓꽃 학습자료를 이해하기
 - 아달라인 객체 생성과 테스트
 - 지역 최소, 전역 최소
 - 모멘텀

8-3 역전파(1)

9주차(2/3)

아달라인 경사하강법의 적용

파이썬으로배우는기계학습

한동대학교 김영섭교수

