

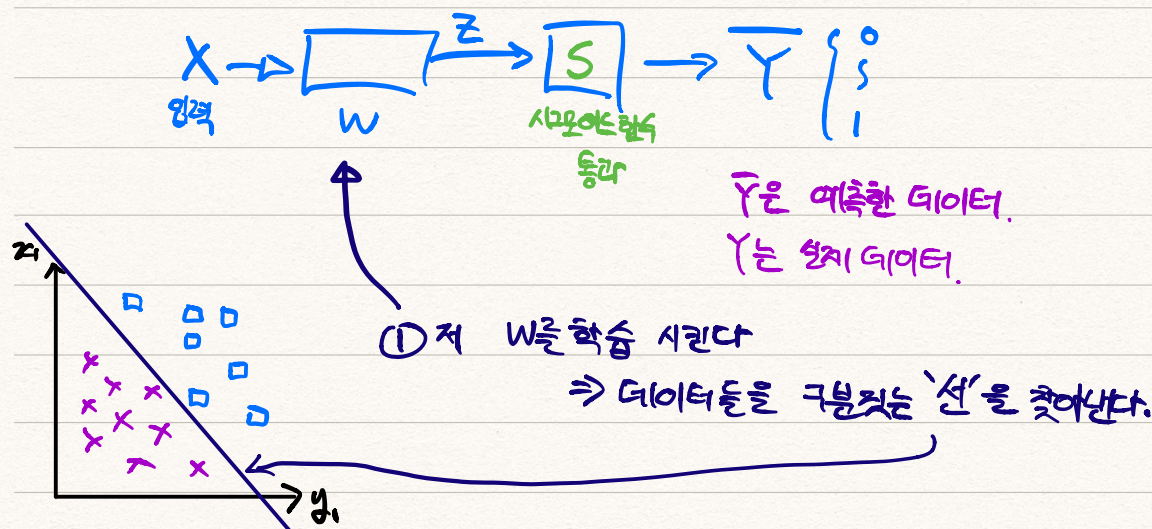
⊗ Logistic regression

$$H(x) = W(x) \quad \text{--- 리턴하는게 실수 [0, 1]} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{애미를 압축해서} \\ \text{0~1 사이 값을 내어줌} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$Z = H_L(x), \quad \sigma(Z)$$

$$\sigma(Z) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-Z}} \quad \text{--- '로지스틱', '시그모이드' 라고 불림.}$$

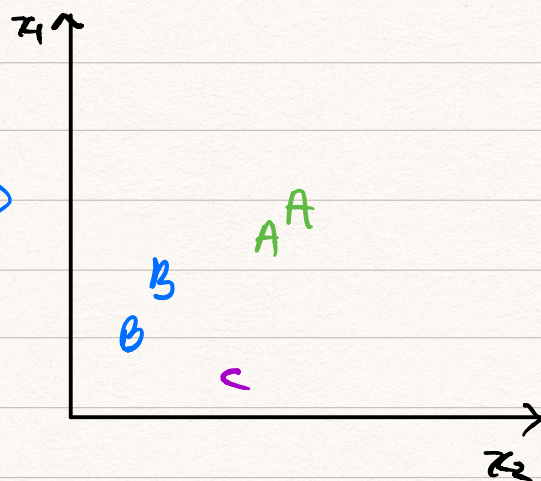
$$H_R(x) = \sigma(H_L(x)) \quad \leftarrow \text{최종 hypothesis.}$$



⊗ Multinomial classification

x_1 (hours)	x_2 (attendance)	y (grade)
10	5	A
9	5	A
3	2	B
2	4	B
11	1	C

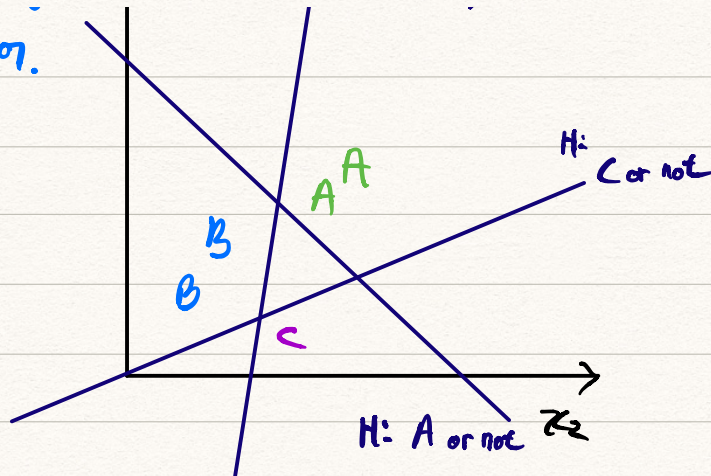
\Rightarrow



아래 Binary classify $x_1 \uparrow$

H_i
1/B or not.

은도 할 수 있어.



이때는 \Rightarrow 각각에 대해 처리해야 해

$$\begin{cases} X \rightarrow \boxed{A} - \bar{Y} \\ X \rightarrow \boxed{B} - \bar{Y} \\ X \rightarrow \boxed{C} - \bar{Y} \end{cases}$$

각각에 $[w_1 \ w_2 \ w_3] \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{bmatrix} = [w_1 z_1 + w_2 z_2 + w_3 z_3]$ 를 구현 해야 함.

\rightarrow 독립적으로 구현하기 '복잡하다'

그래서 Matrix를 늘려라.

$$\begin{bmatrix} w_{A1} & w_{A2} & w_{A3} \\ w_{B1} & w_{B2} & w_{B3} \\ w_{C1} & w_{C2} & w_{C3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} w_{A1} z_1 + w_{A2} z_2 + w_{A3} z_3 \\ w_{B1} z_1 + w_{B2} z_2 + w_{B3} z_3 \\ w_{C1} z_1 + w_{C2} z_2 + w_{C3} z_3 \end{bmatrix} \approx \begin{bmatrix} y_A \\ y_B \\ y_C \end{bmatrix}$$

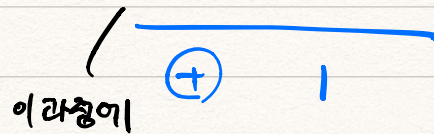
Labels: $H_A z$, $H_B z$, $H_C z$

(*) 이제 이 값들을 Sigmoid로 처리해야 해.

cf) Sigmoid.

$$WX = y \begin{cases} 2.0 \rightarrow P=0.7 \\ 1.0 \rightarrow P=0.2 \end{cases}$$

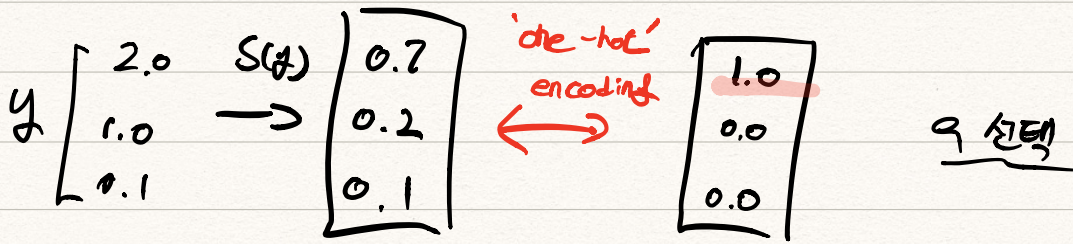
$$L=0.1 \rightarrow p=0.1$$



softmax 가 핵심.

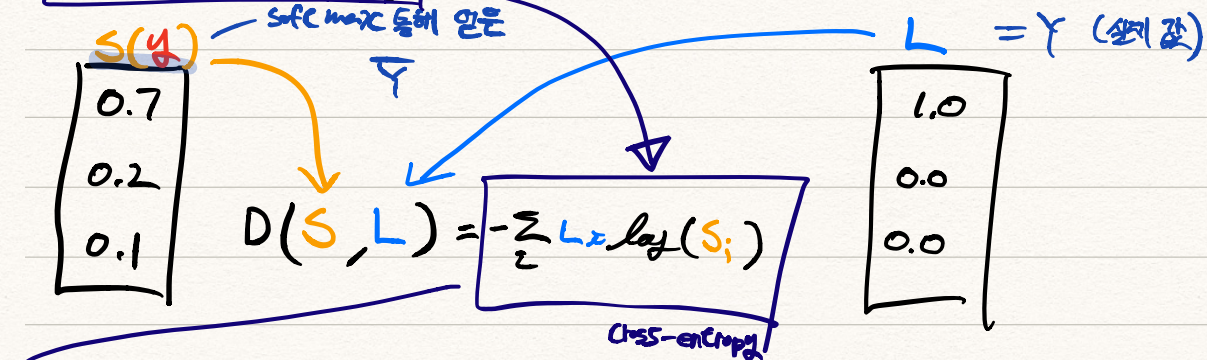
$$y \begin{bmatrix} 2.0 \\ 1.0 \\ 0.1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{S(y_i) = \frac{e^{y_i}}{\sum_j e^{y_j}}} \begin{bmatrix} 0.7 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.1 \end{bmatrix}$$

scores \rightarrow probabilities



⊛ Cost function 실제.

Cross-Entropy 를 사용.



$$= -\sum_i L_i \log(\hat{y}_i) = \sum_i (L_i) * (-\log(\hat{y}_i))$$

<ex>

$y = L = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow B$ 가 값이 맞는지

- 1) $\bar{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 예측이 B를 예측한 경우. (OK)
- 2) $\bar{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ " A를 " (X)

→ cost function은 어떤 예측이 맞는지 여부를 판단.

1) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \odot -\log \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \odot \begin{bmatrix} \infty \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow 0$

→ cost가 이므로
좋은 것.

2) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \odot -\log \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \odot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \infty \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \infty \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \infty$

→ cost가 무. 들쭉날쭉.

여기서 잠깐

⊛ Logistic cost VS cross entropy

$c(H(x), y) = y \log(H(x)) - (1-y) \log(1-H(x))$

→ y 와 $1-y$ 가 실제 cross entropy였어.

$D(S, L) = -\sum_i L_i \log(S_i)$

// ? 왜 이거 같을까?

⊛ Cost function

$J = \frac{1}{n} \sum_x D(S(w x + b), L_x)$

Less

Training Set.

⊗ Cost 최소화 위해... Gradient descent.

늘 그랬듯이 '미분' 시키자.

