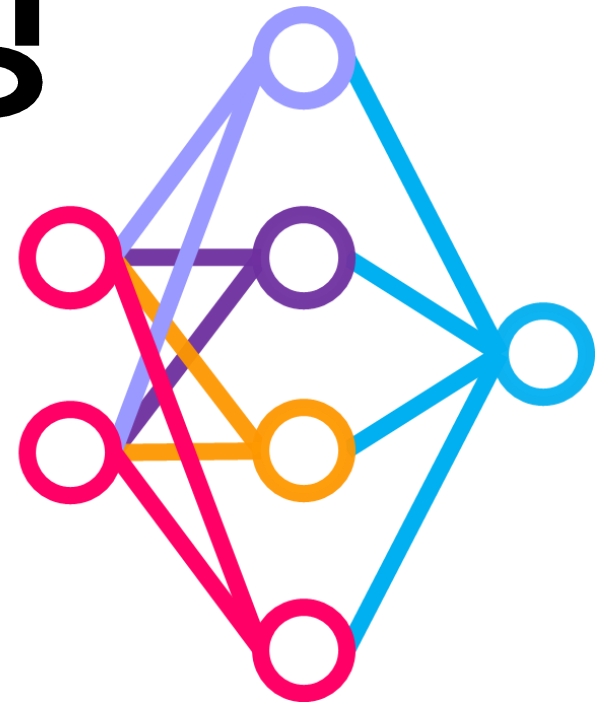
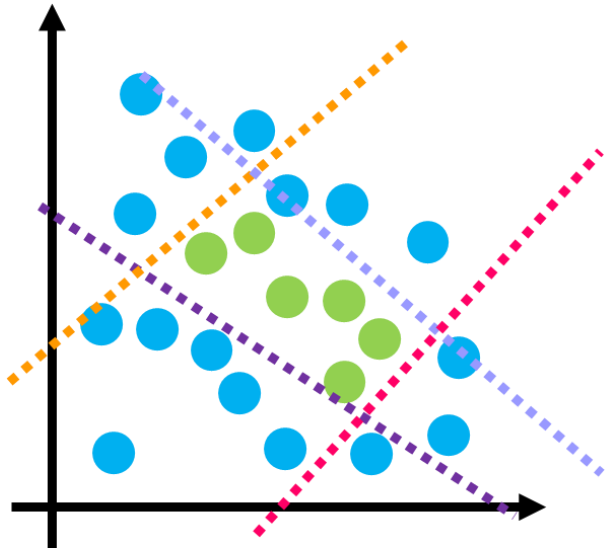


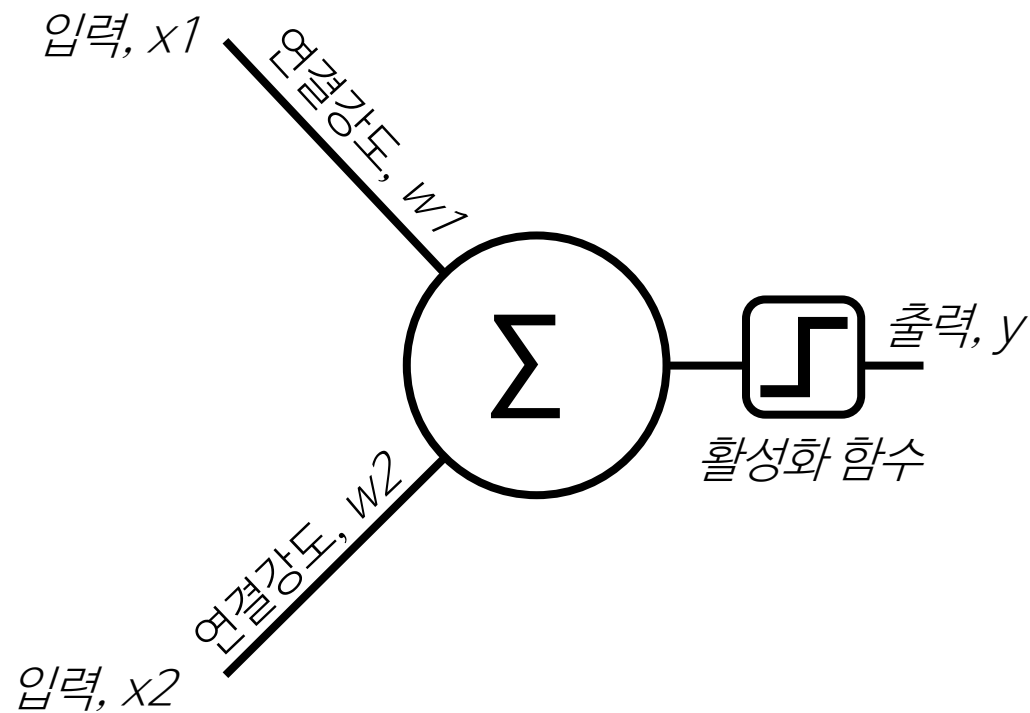
Introduction to 인공 신경망

퍼셉트론의 한계와 다층신경망

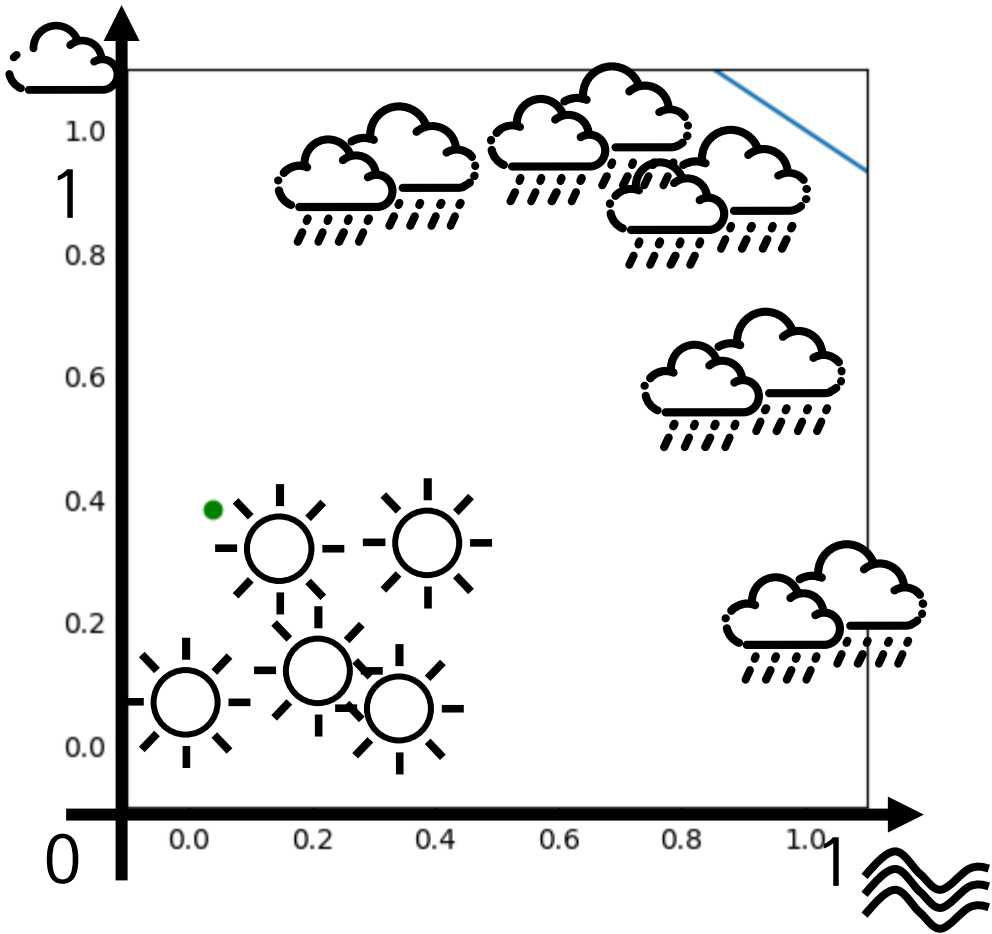


안녕하세요 신박AI입니다

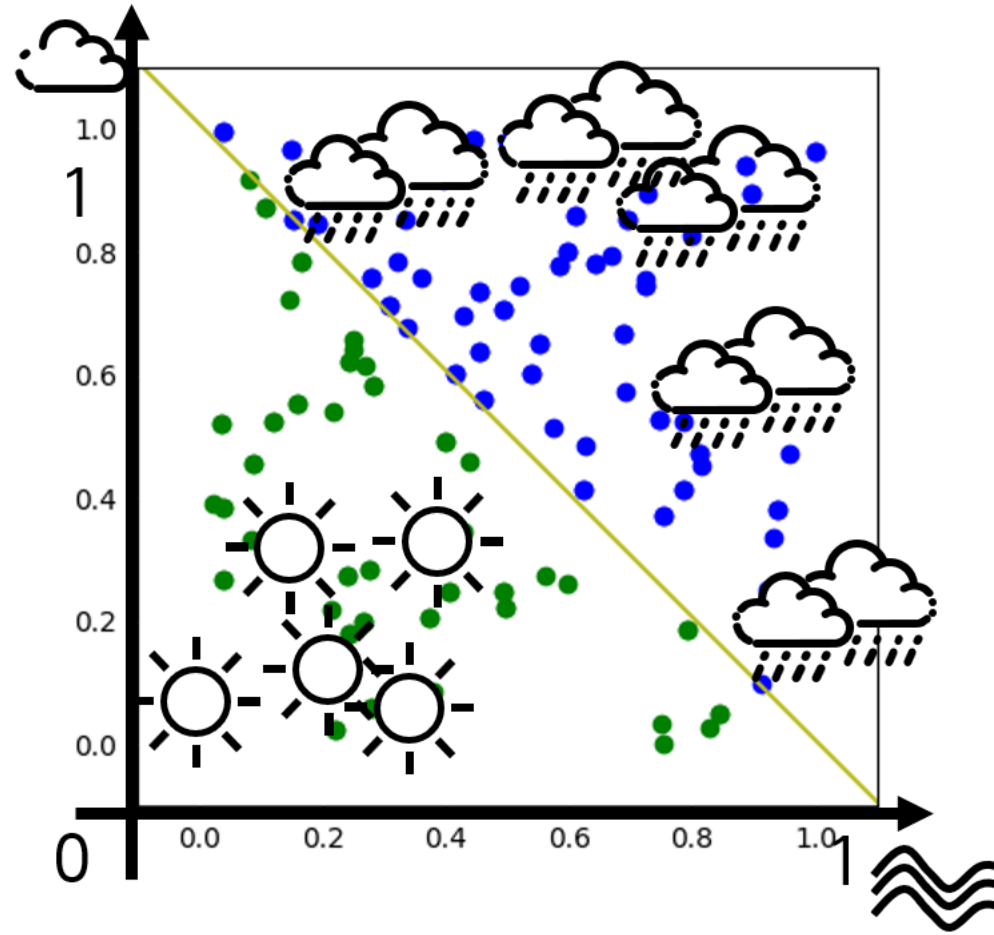
지난 영상에서는 퍼셉트론의 구조와 작동 방식에 대해서 알아보았습니다



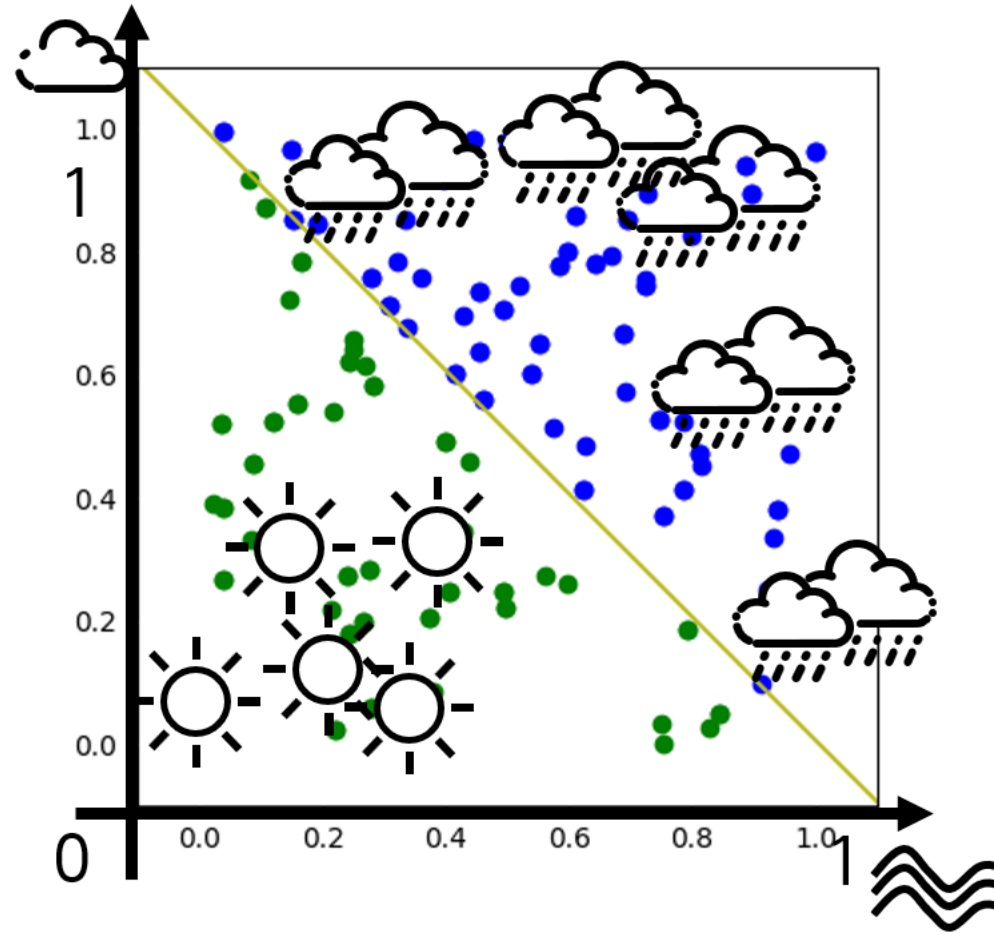
날씨도 잘 예측하는 훌륭한 인공지능망이었습니다



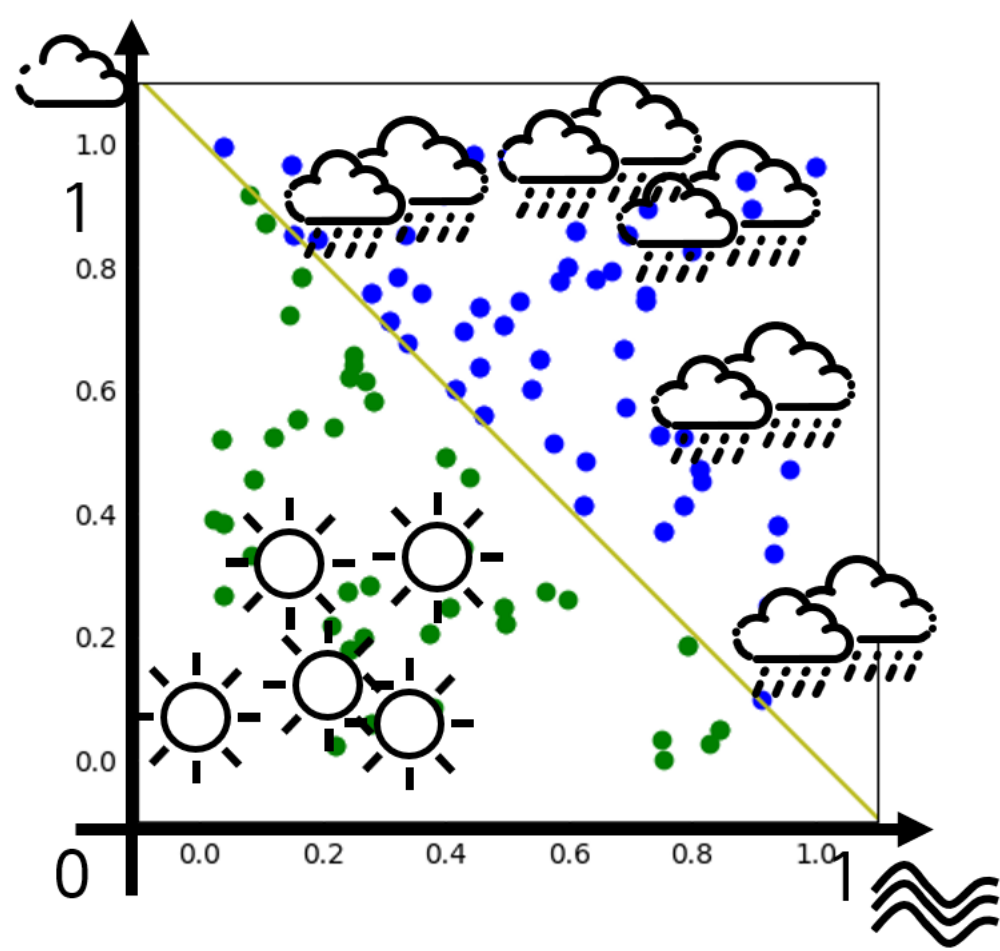
하지만 이 퍼셉트론은 분명한 한계가 있었습니다 ☹️



그러나 퍼셉트론은 이 한계를 극복하며 멋지게 성장하는데요



이 영상에서는 퍼셉트론의 한계와 그것을 어떻게 극복 했는지 알아보도록 하겠습니다



이 채널은 여러분의 관심과 사랑이 필요합니다



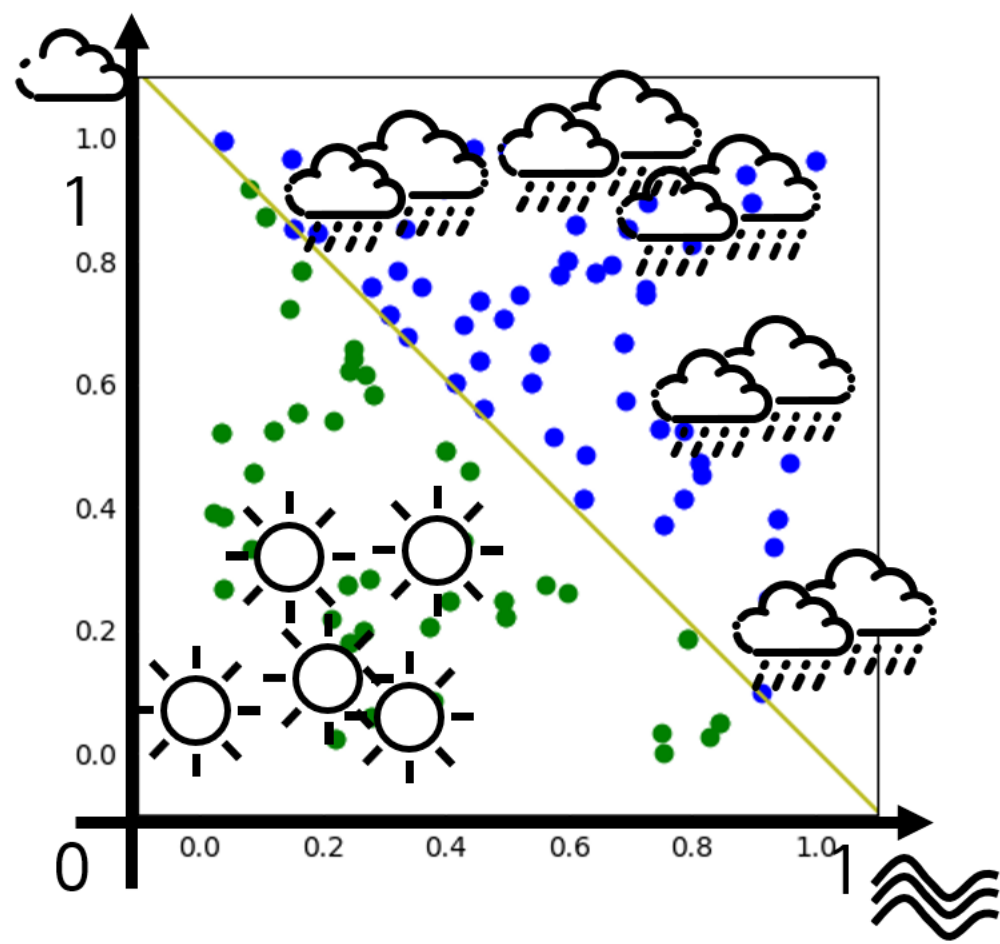
‘좋아요’와 ‘구독’버튼은 강의 준비에 큰 힘이 됩니다!



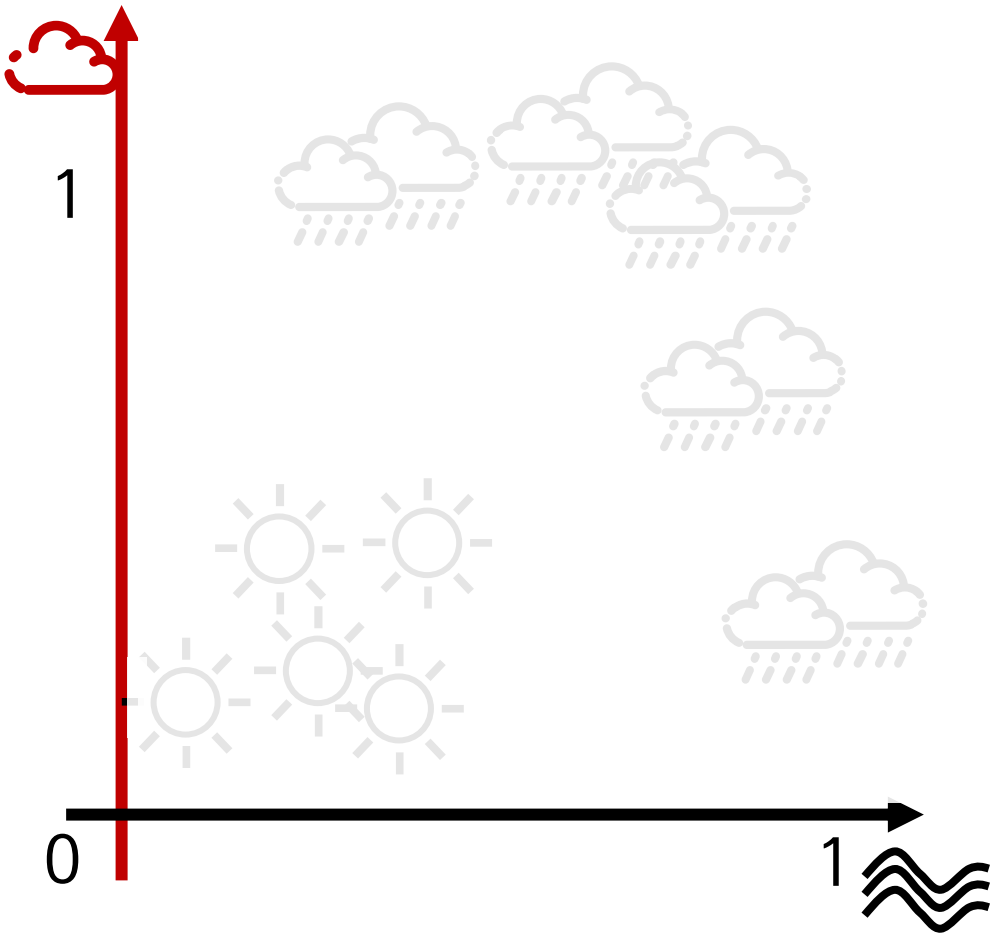
Chapter 1

퍼셉트론과 선형분류기

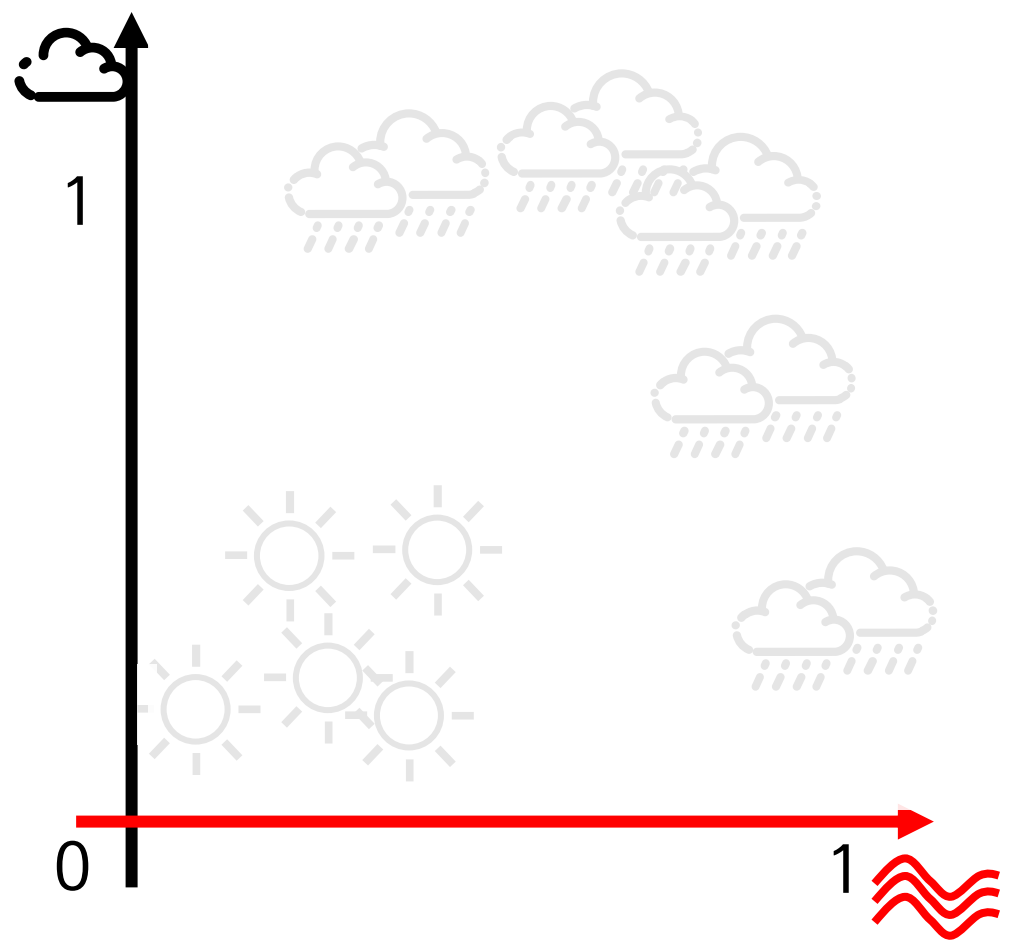
이 그림에서 알 수 있듯이..



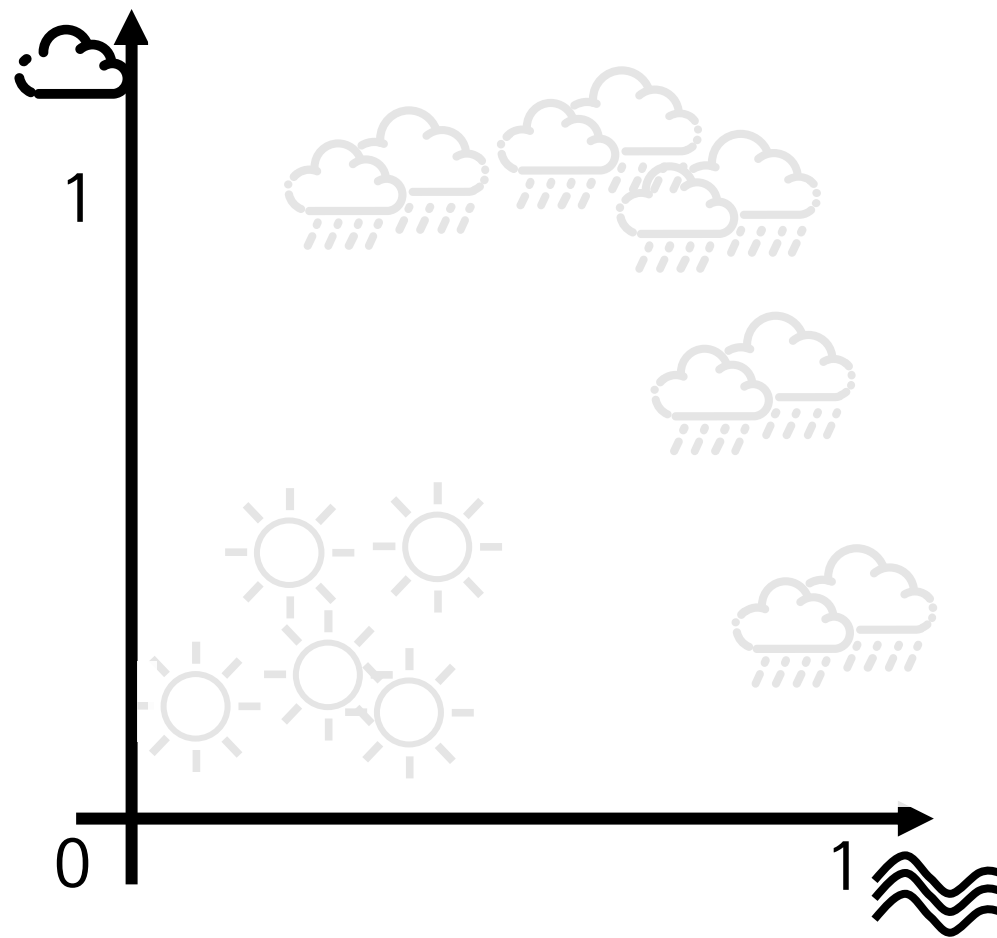
구름의 양을 한 차원으로



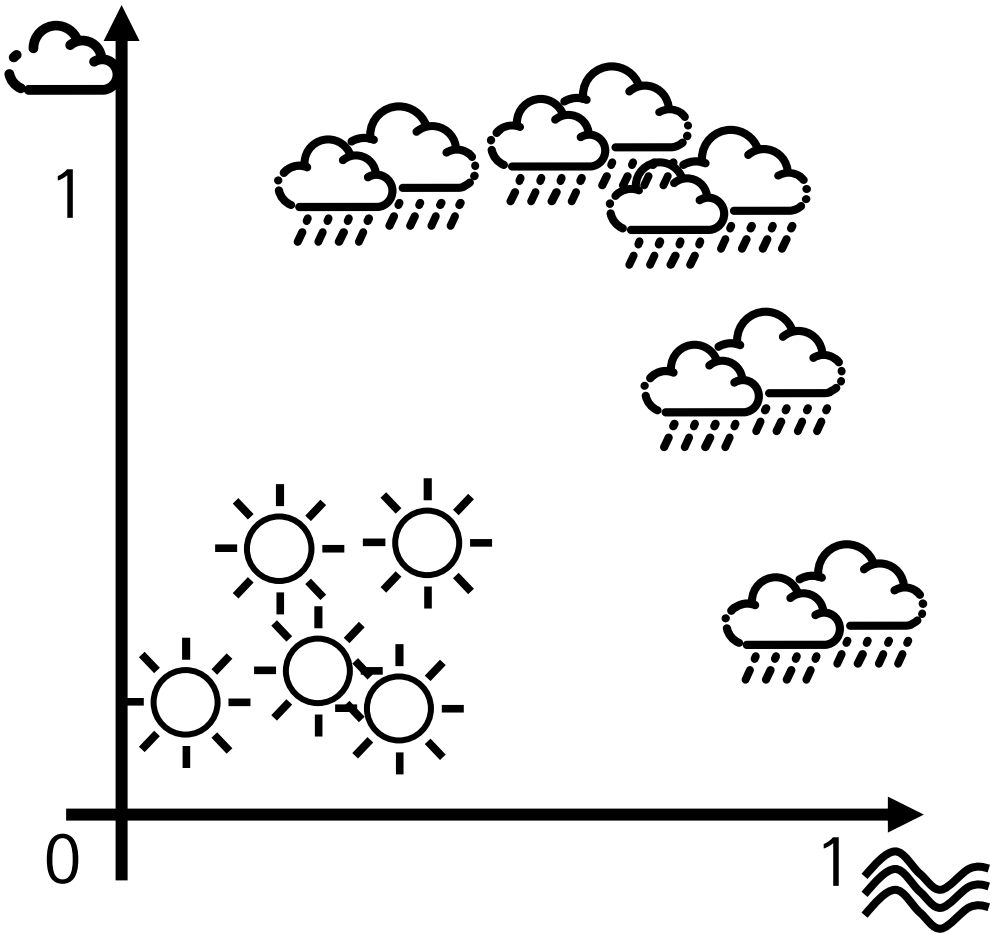
바람의 세기를 또 한 차원으로 할 때



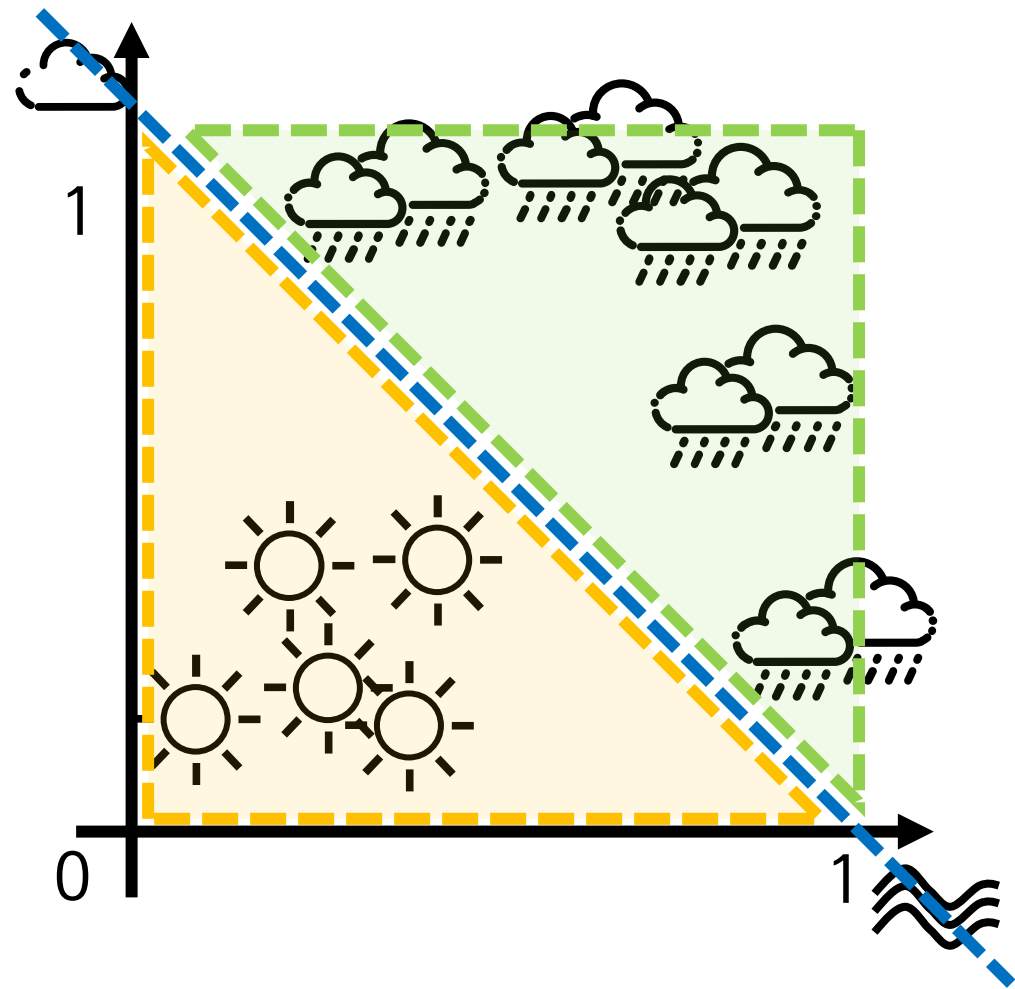
구름과 바람이 만드는 2차원 평면을 구성할 수 있습니다



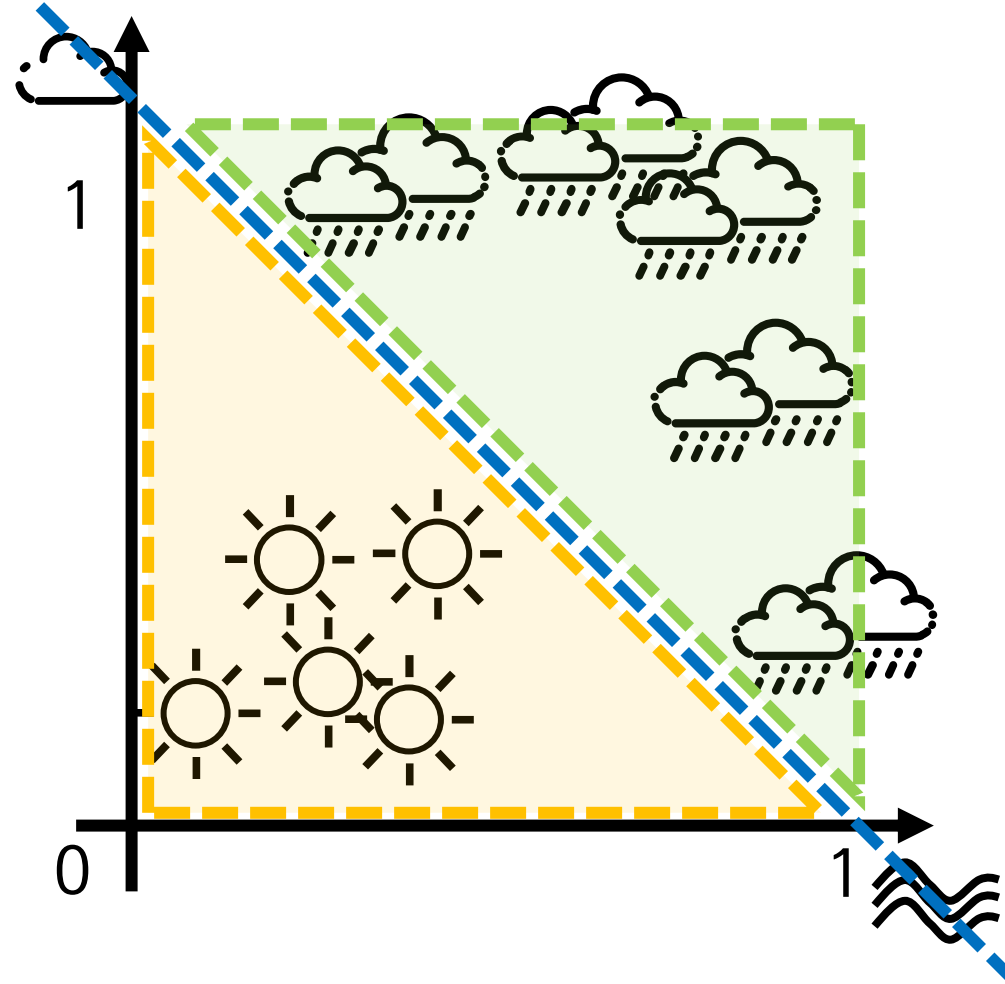
그렇다면 평면상에 분포하는 맑은 날씨와 비 오는 날씨를



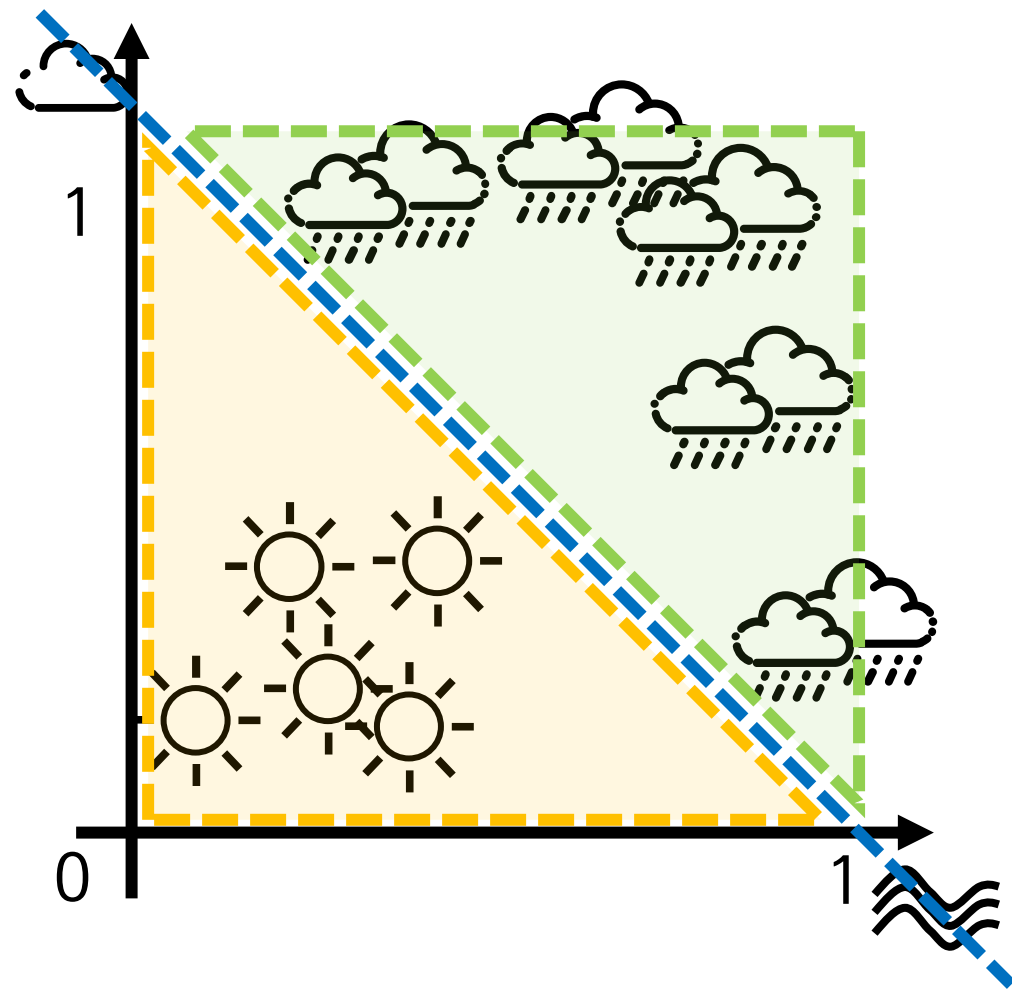
우리는 하나의 직선만으로 분명하게 분류할 수가 있습니다



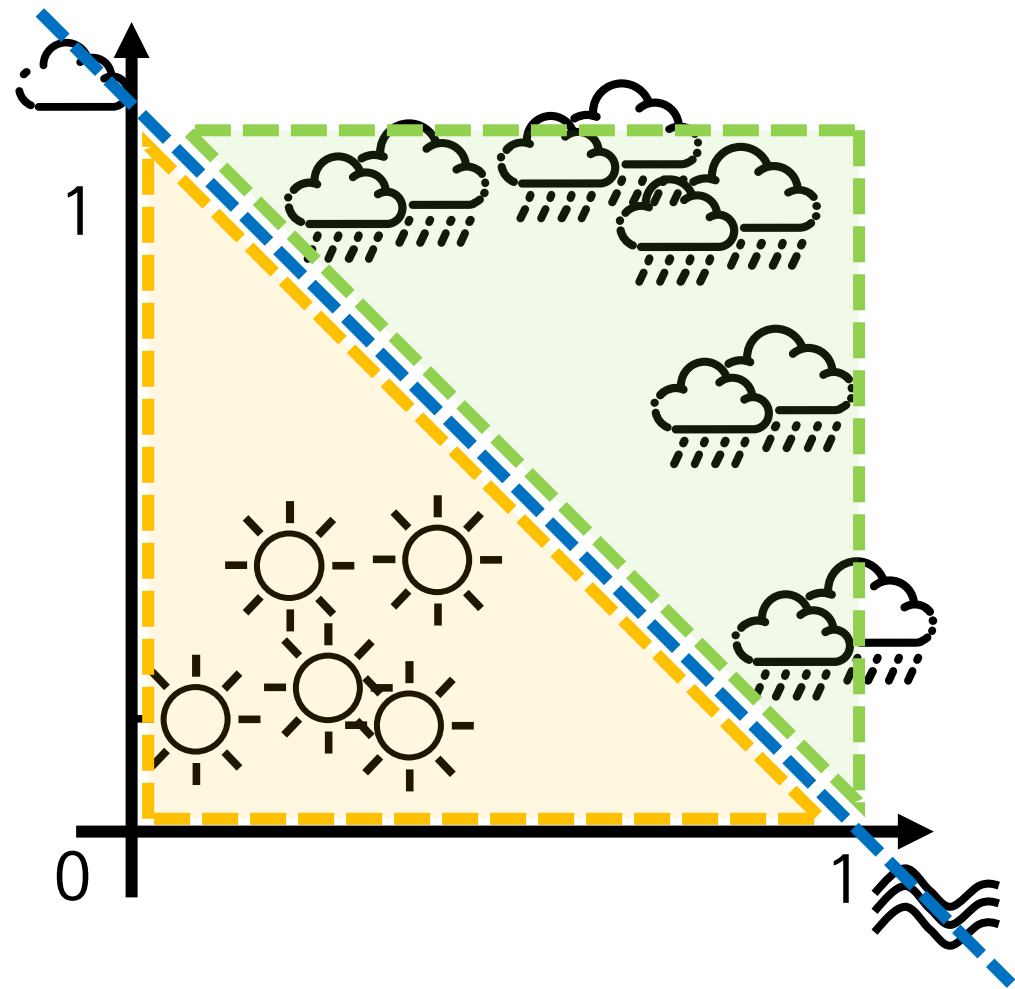
이것을 수학적 용어로 선형분리가능 Linear separable 이라고 합니다



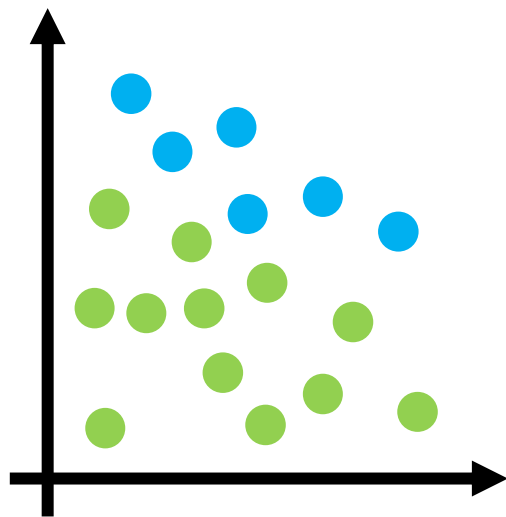
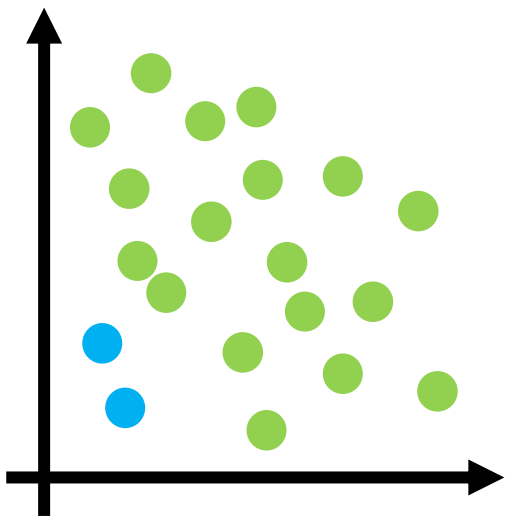
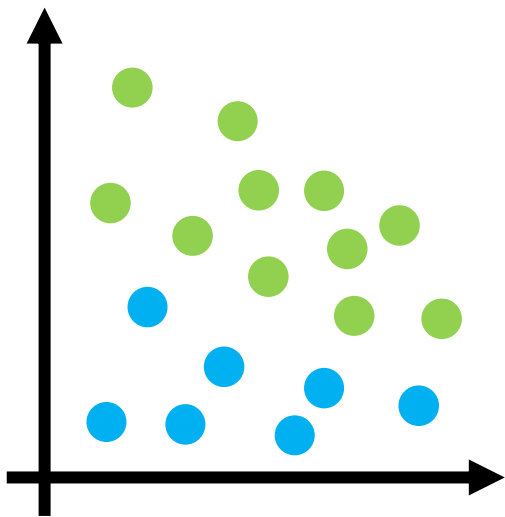
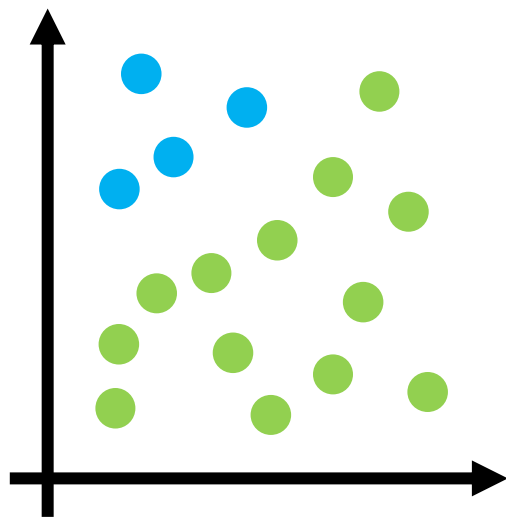
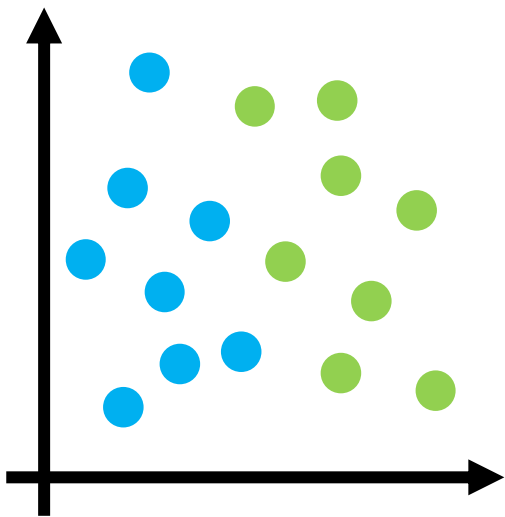
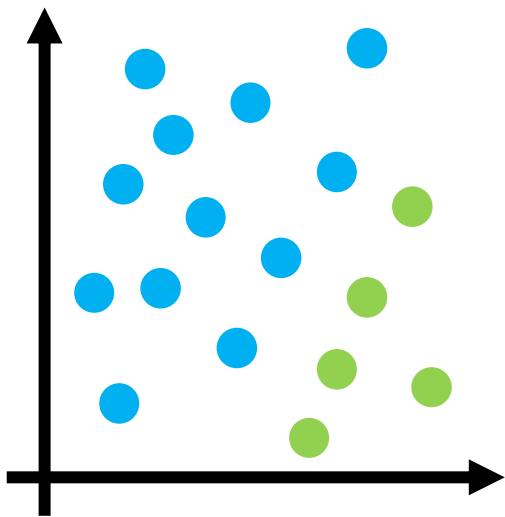
그래서 퍼셉트론은 이렇게 선형분리가능한 데이터들을 분류해내는



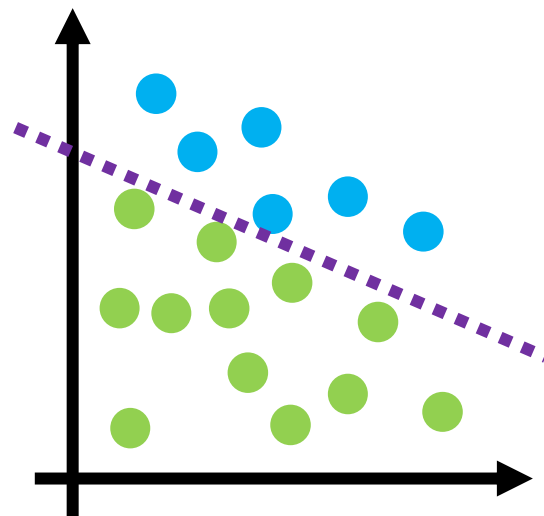
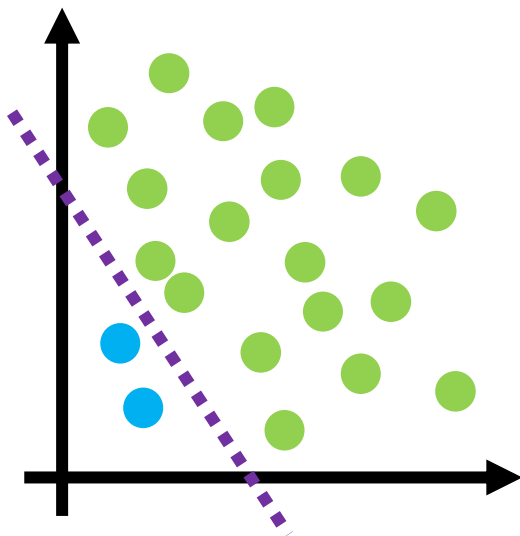
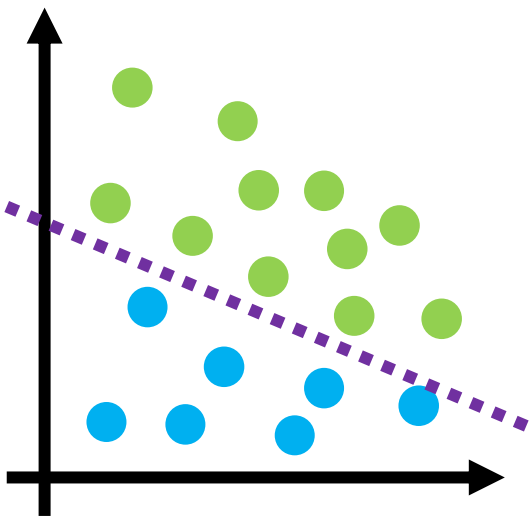
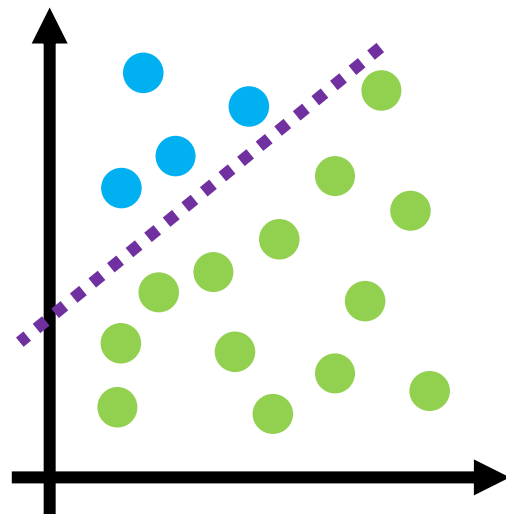
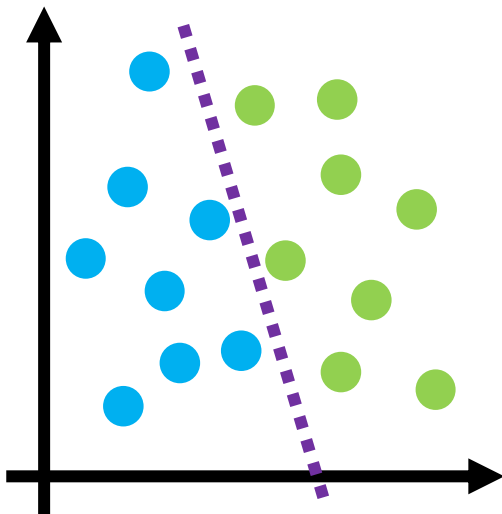
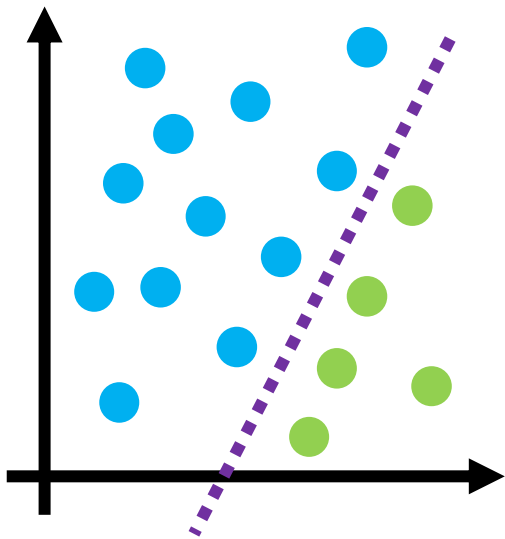
선형분류기 Linear Classifier로 볼 수 있습니다



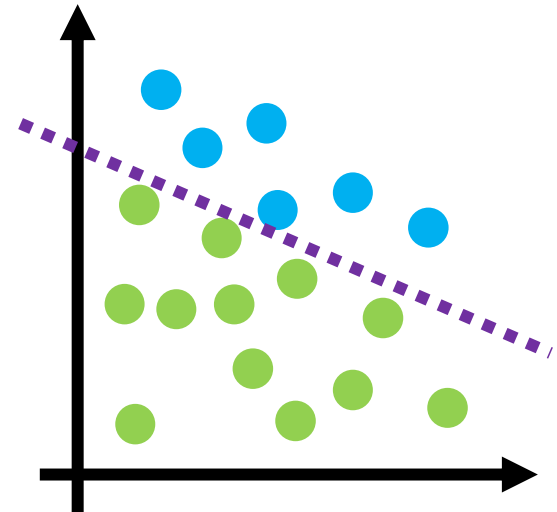
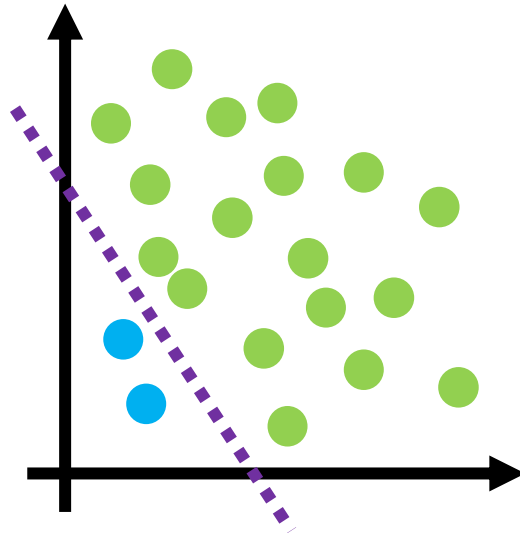
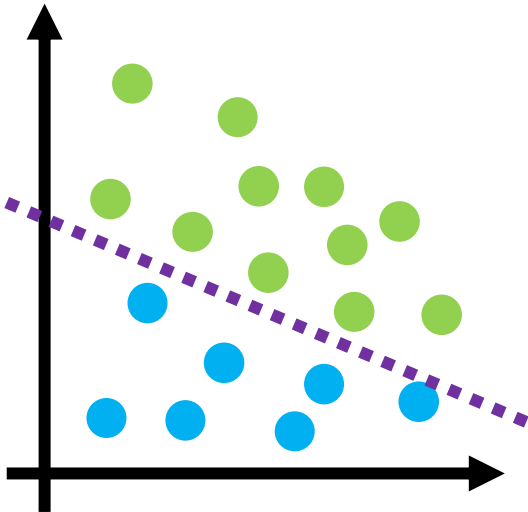
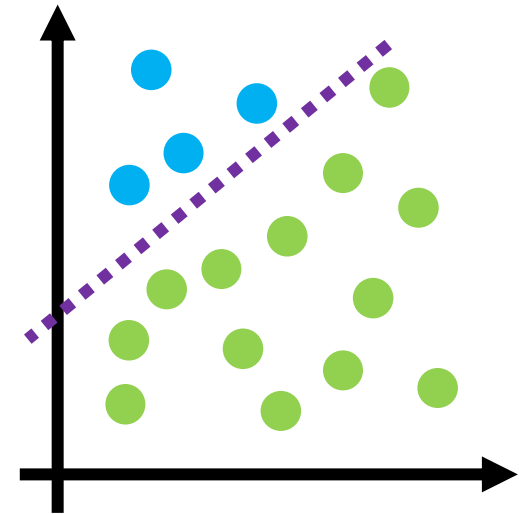
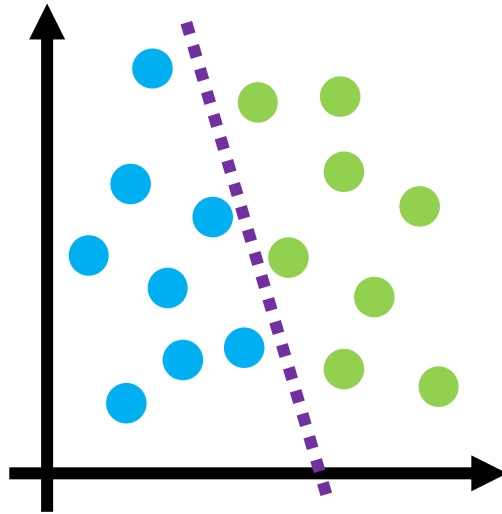
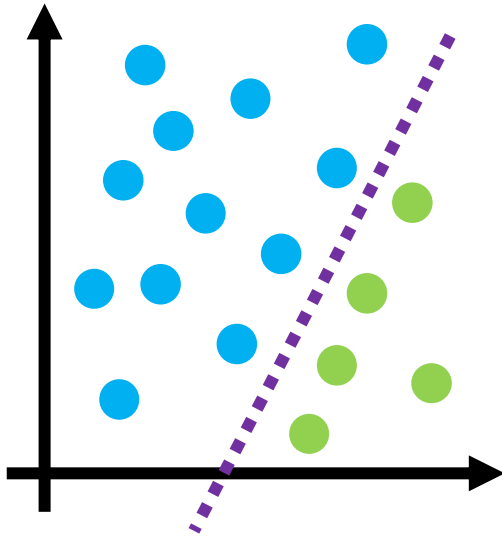
그래서 2차원 평면상에 데이터셋이 어떤식으로 분포하든



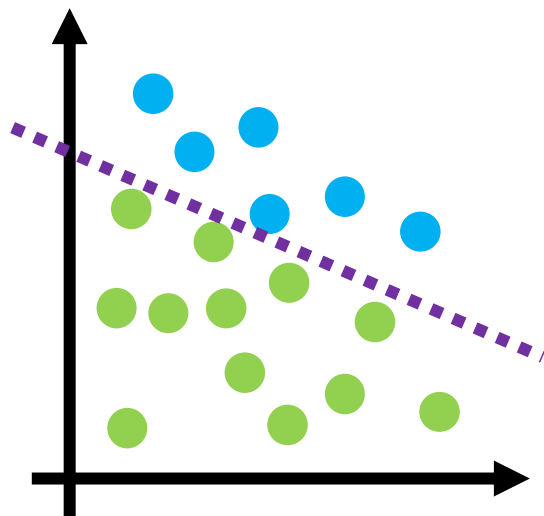
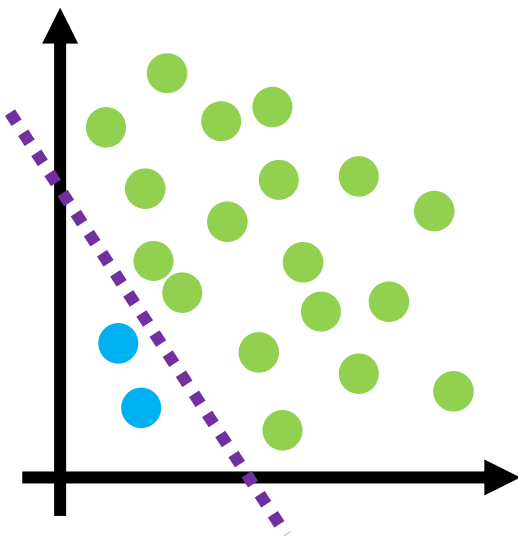
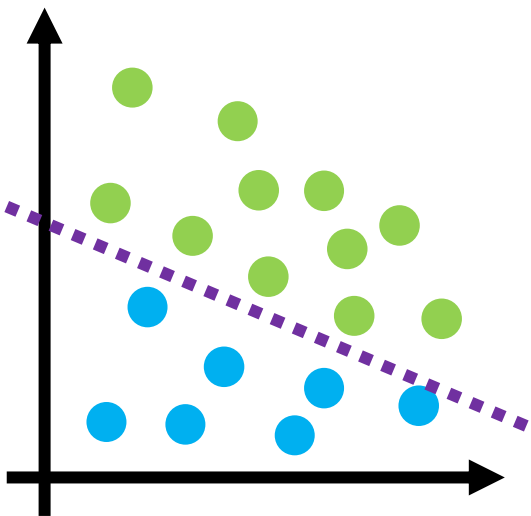
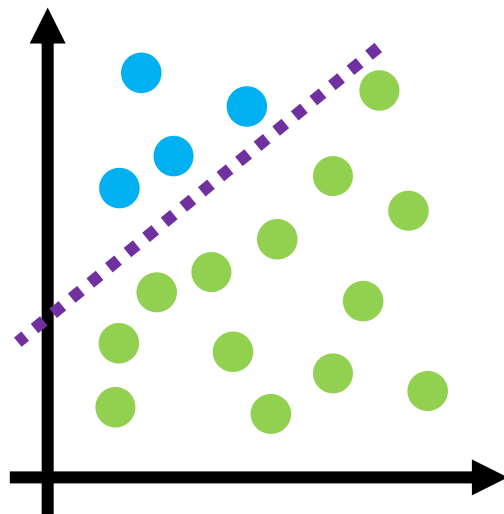
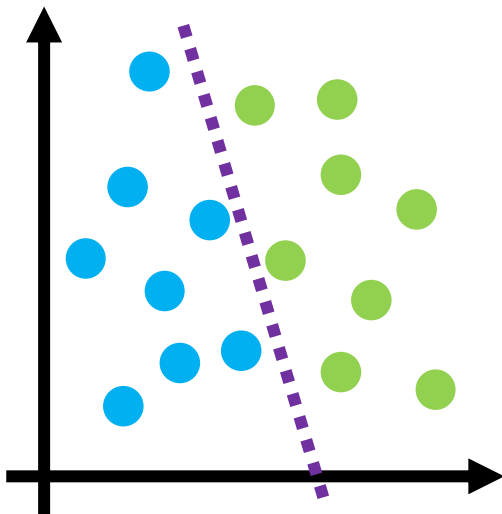
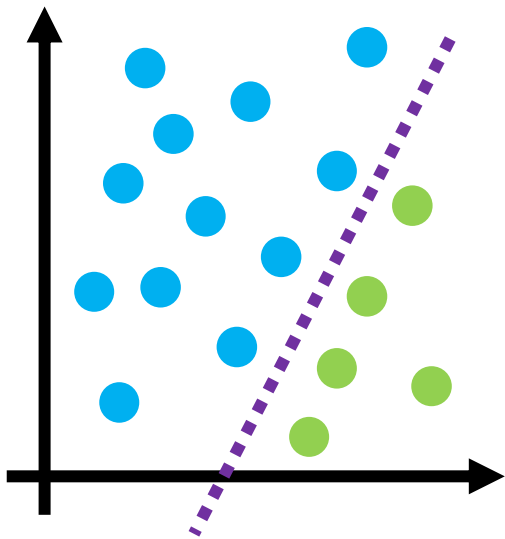
선 하나로 분류할 수 있는 데이터셋이기만 한다면



퍼셉트론은 학습 Learning을 통해 연결강도 (가중치)값을 조절하여



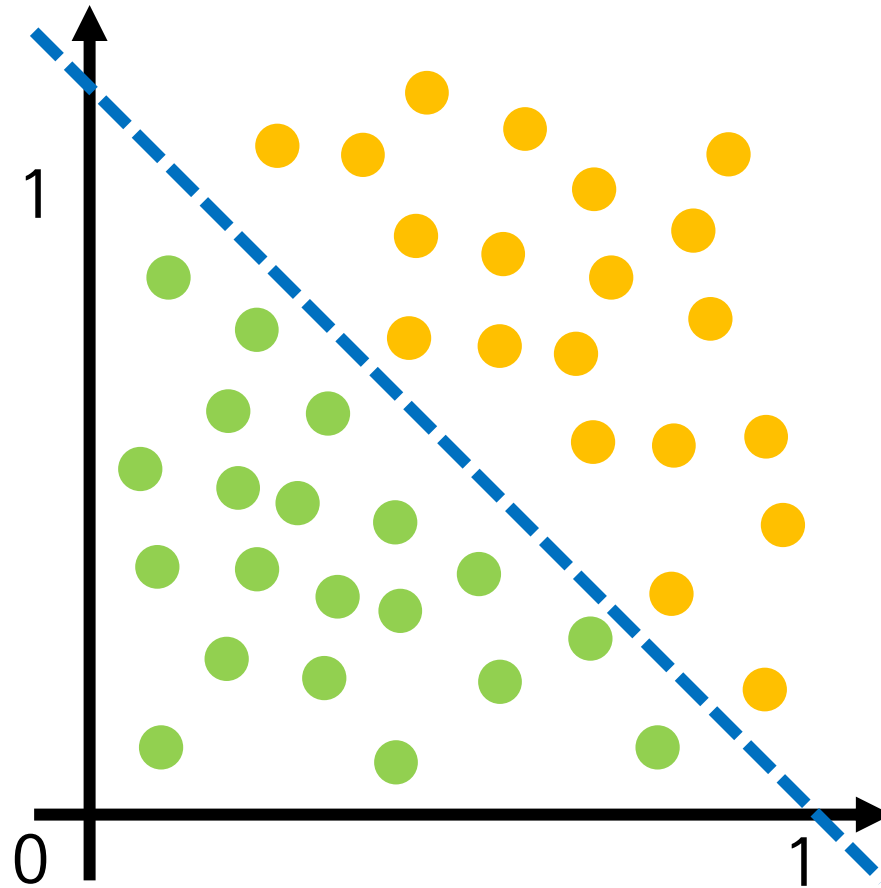
어떠한 데이터셋이라도 잘 분류해낼 수 있습니다



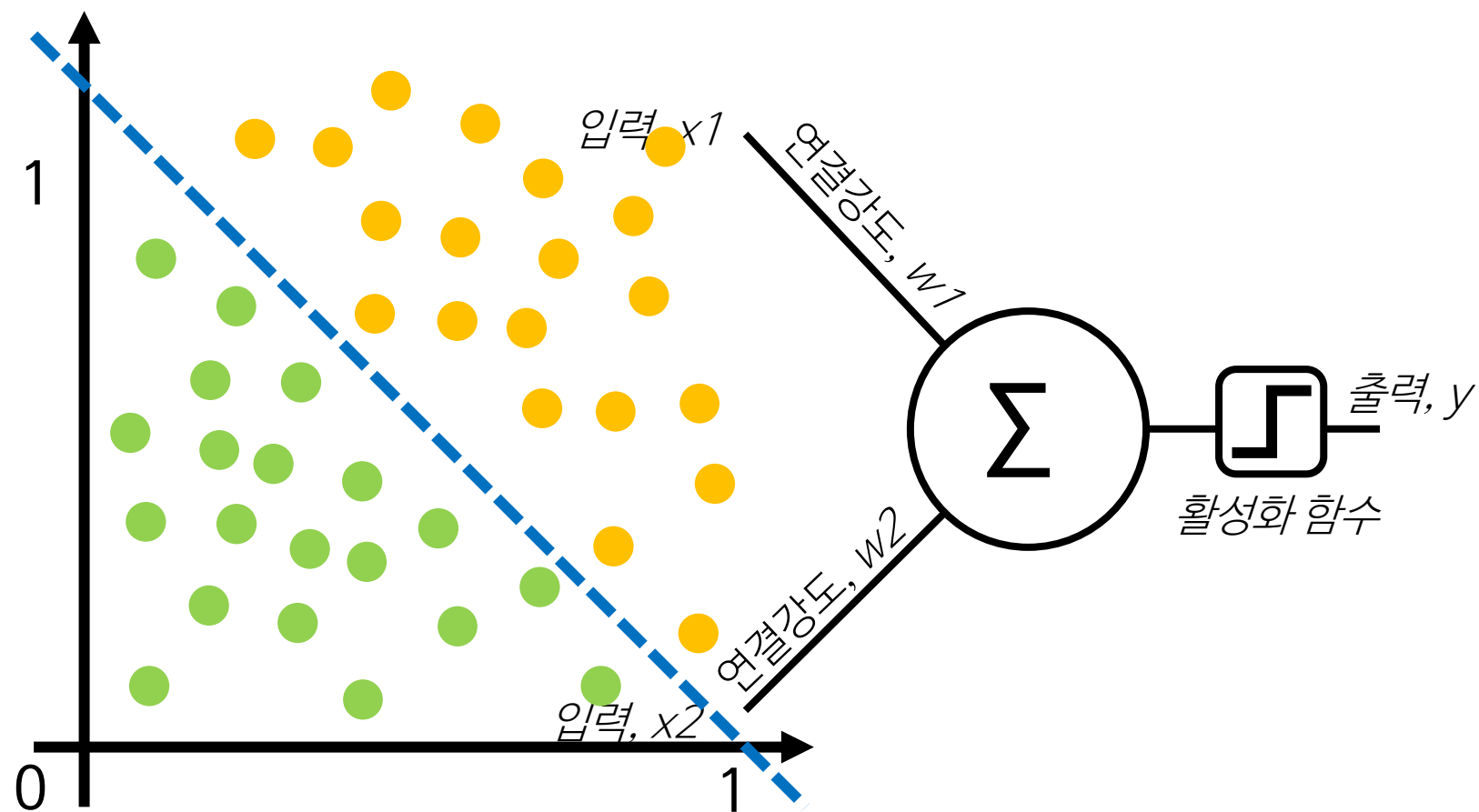
Chapter 2

퍼셉트론과 선형함수와의 관계

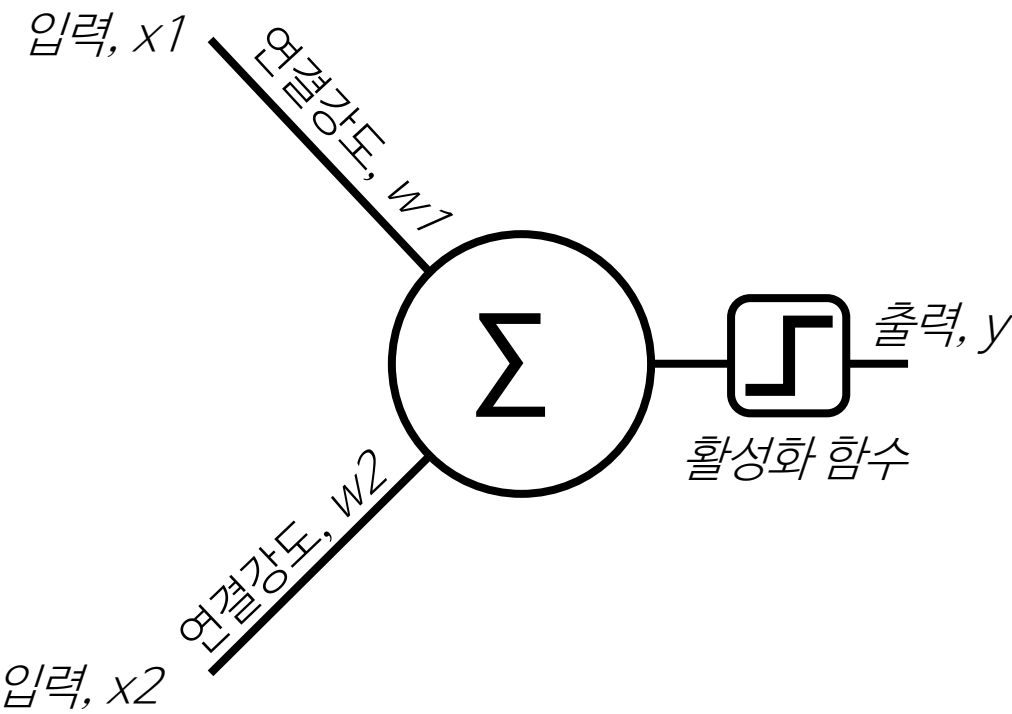
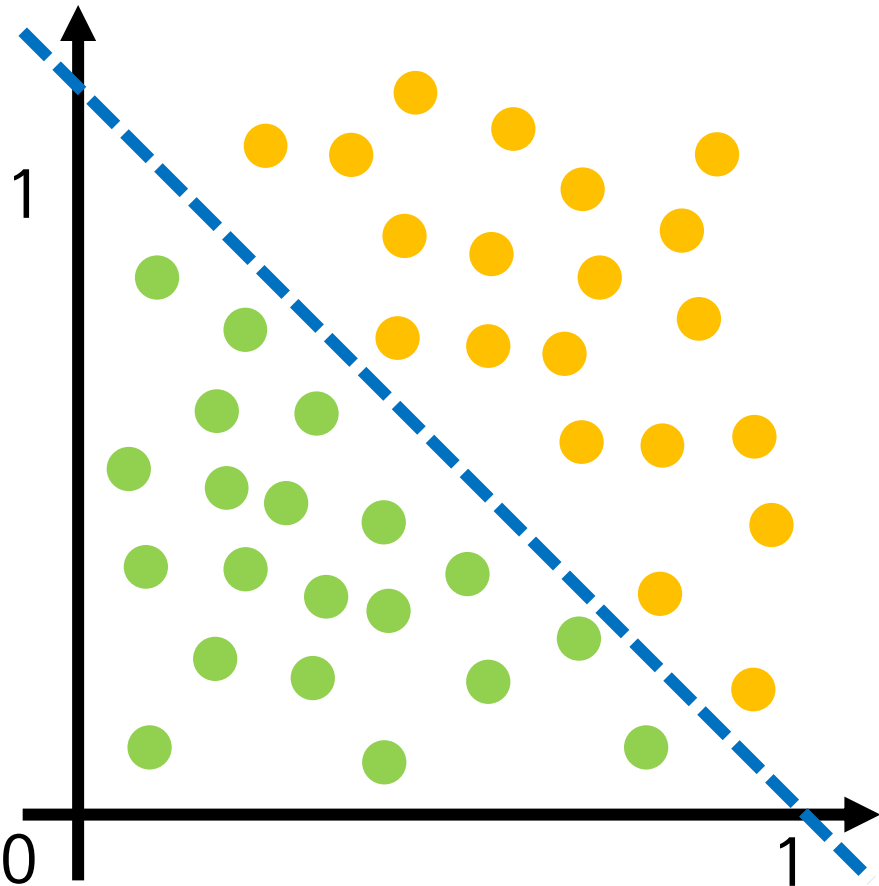
자 이제는 퍼셉트론 모델과 선형 함수의 관계에 대하여



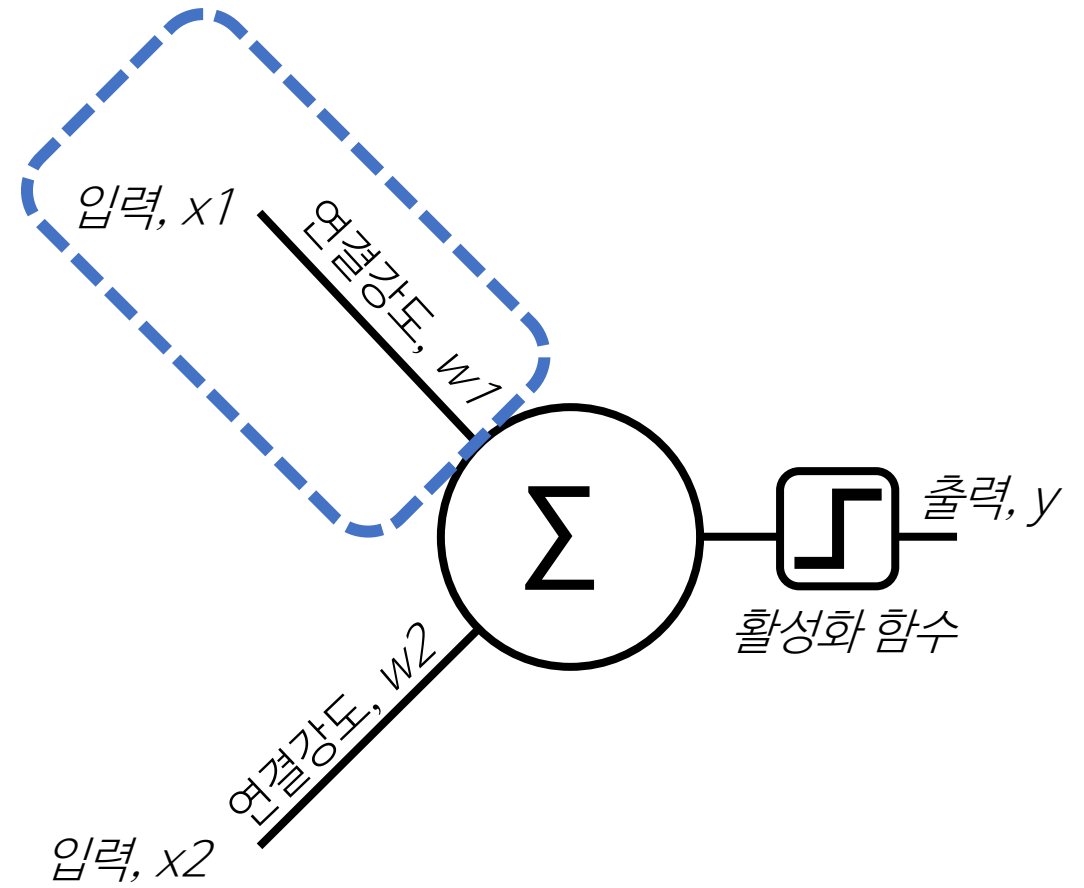
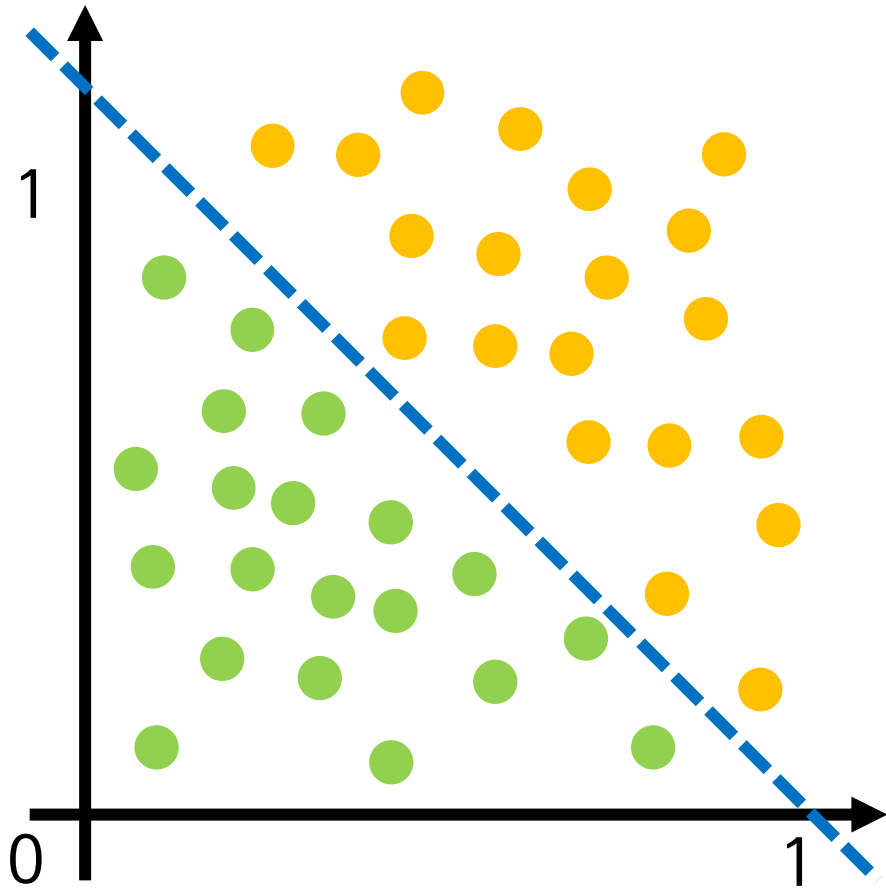
좀 더 자세히 알아보도록 하겠습니다.



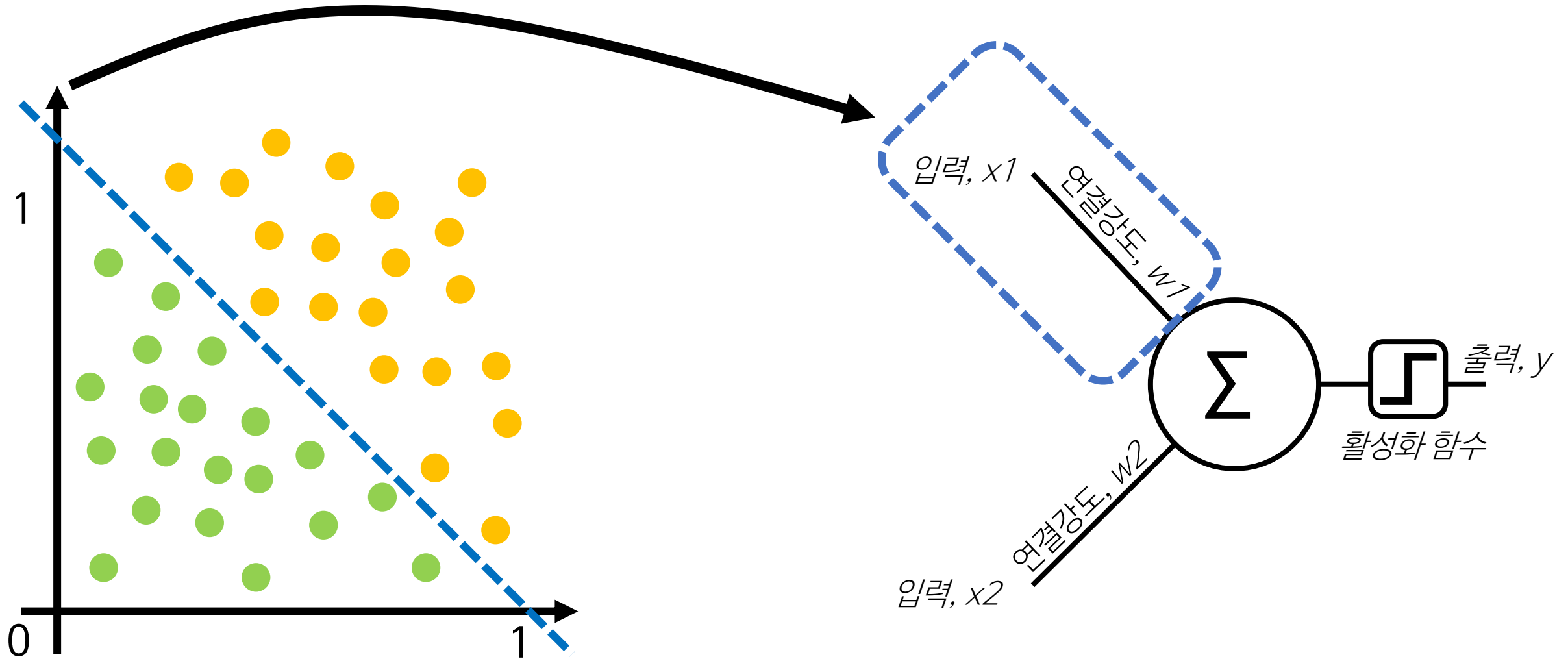
좀 더 자세히 알아보도록 하겠습니다



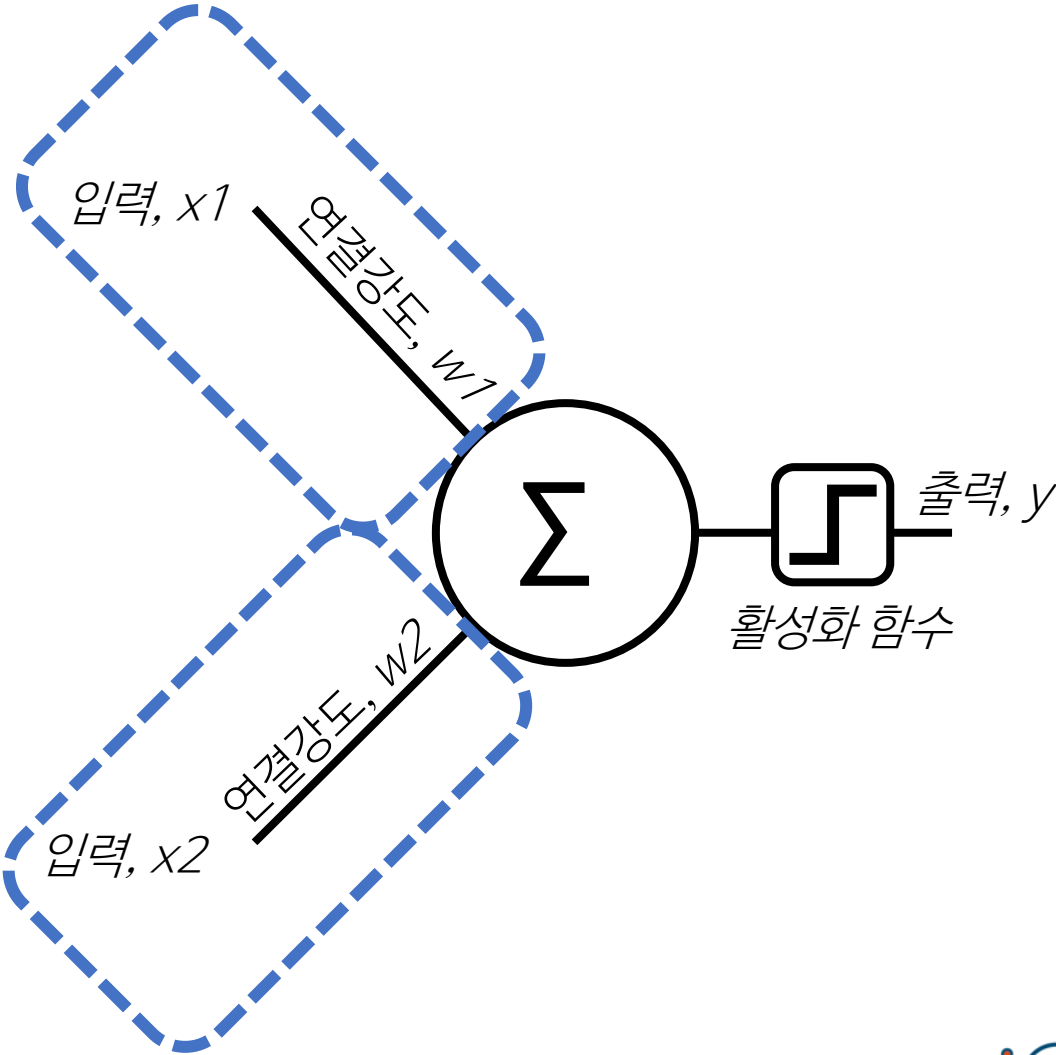
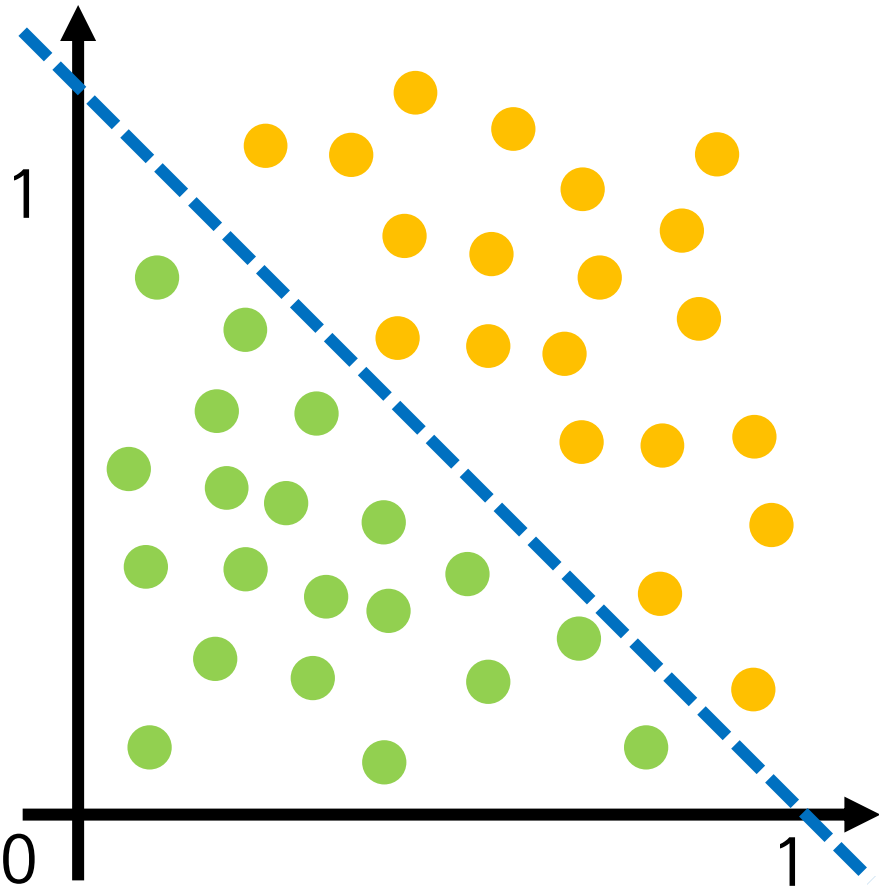
여기서 퍼셉트론의 한 입력부분은



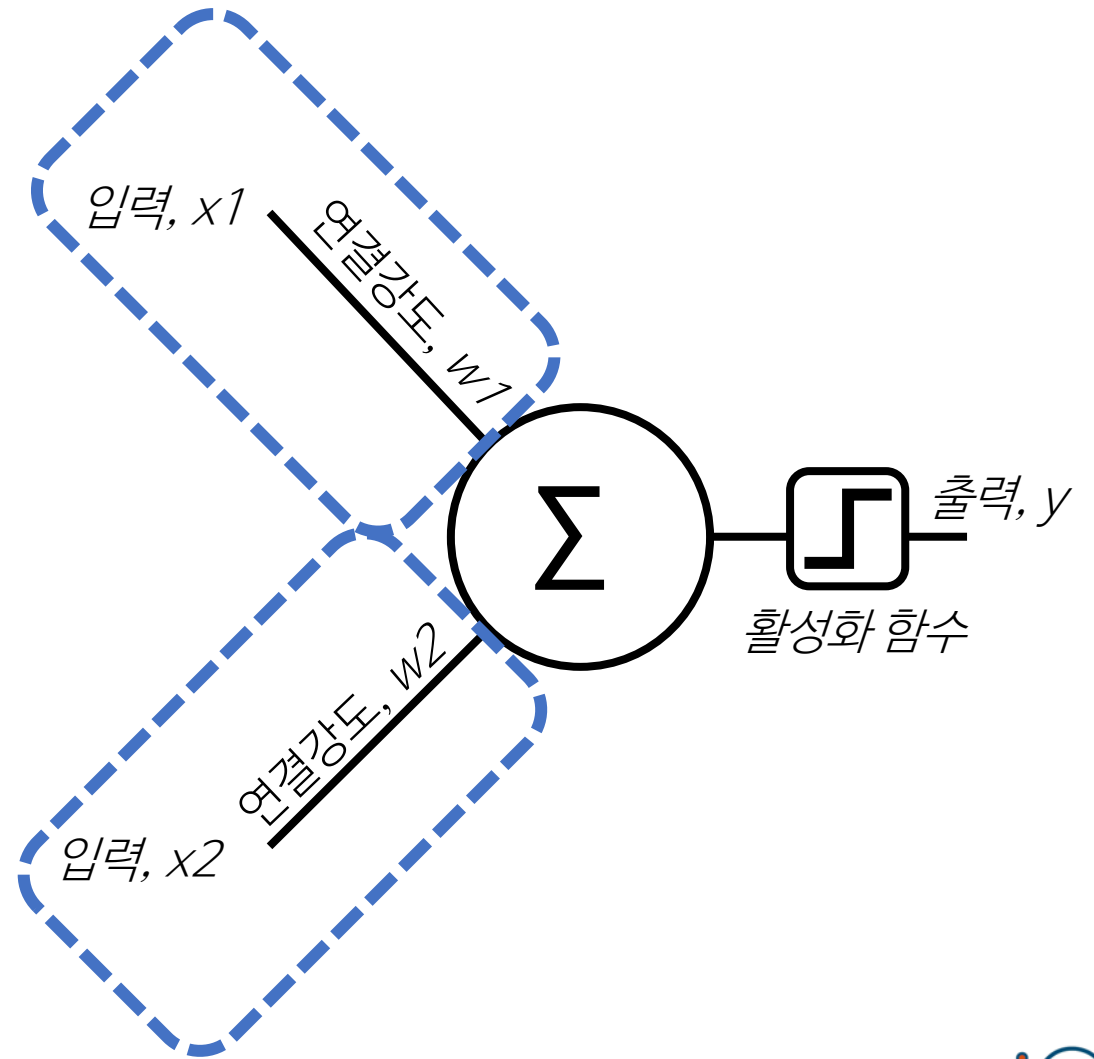
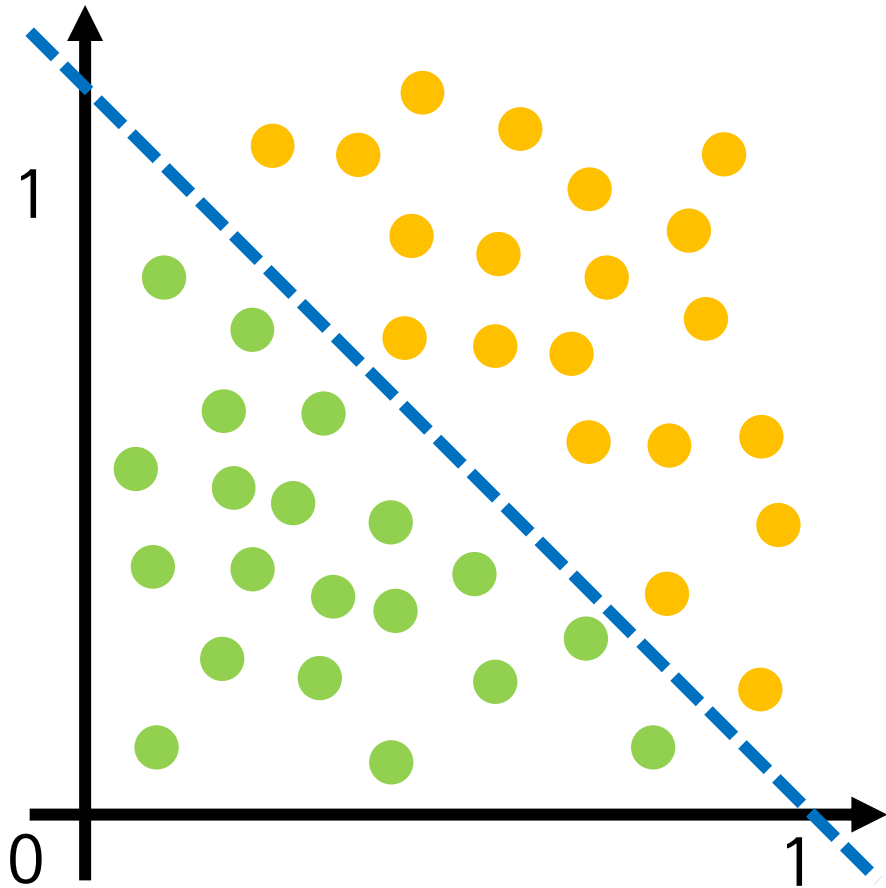
한 차원의 데이터를 받아들이는 입력장치라고 보시면 됩니다



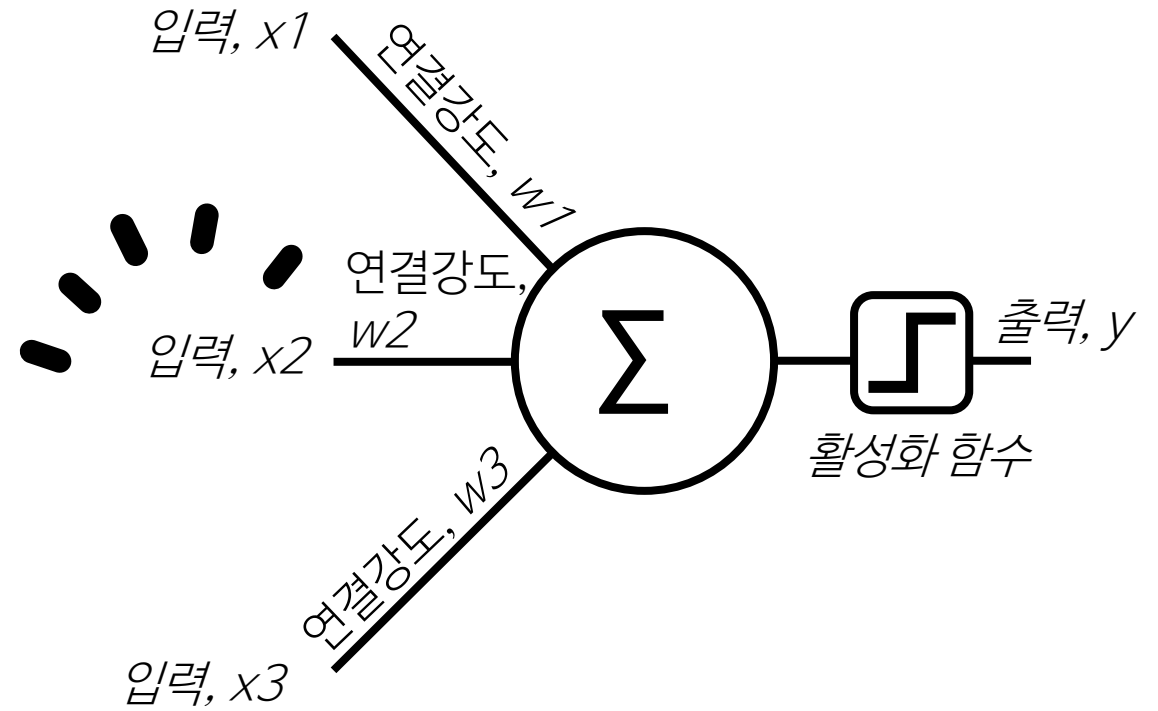
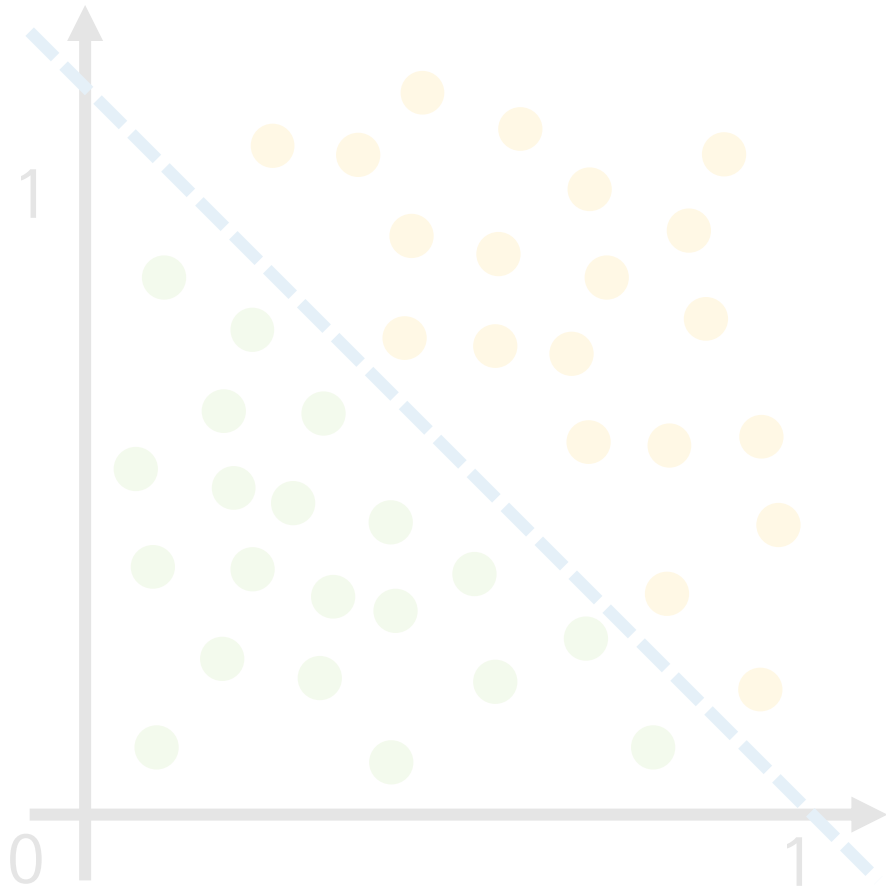
즉 퍼셉트론에서 두 개의 입력부분이 있다는 것은



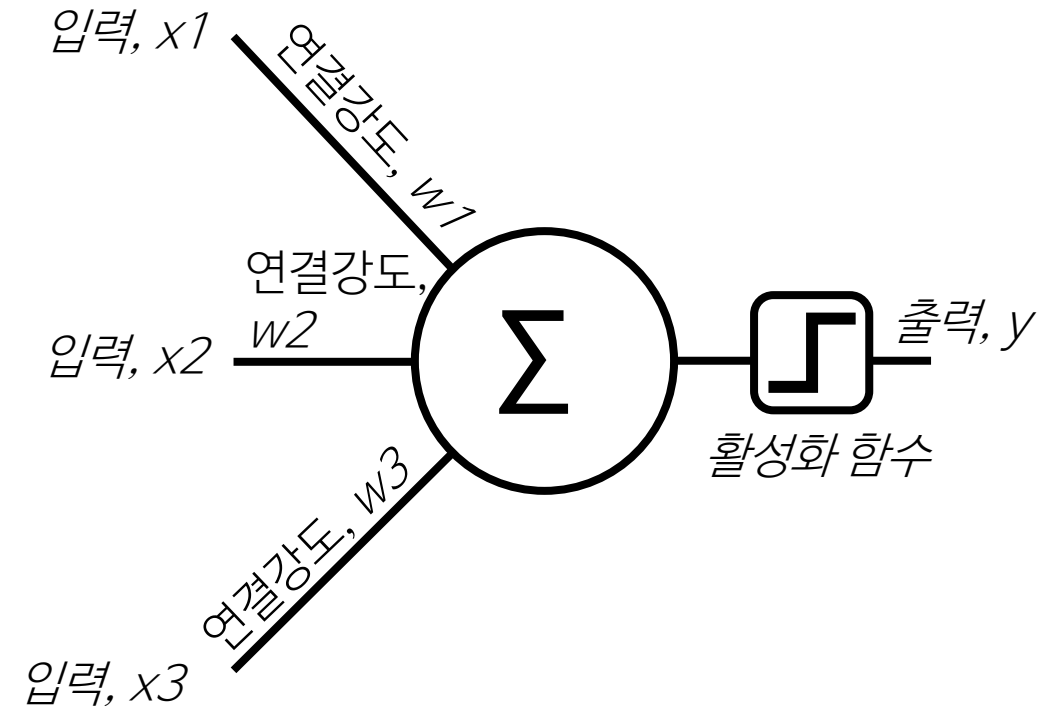
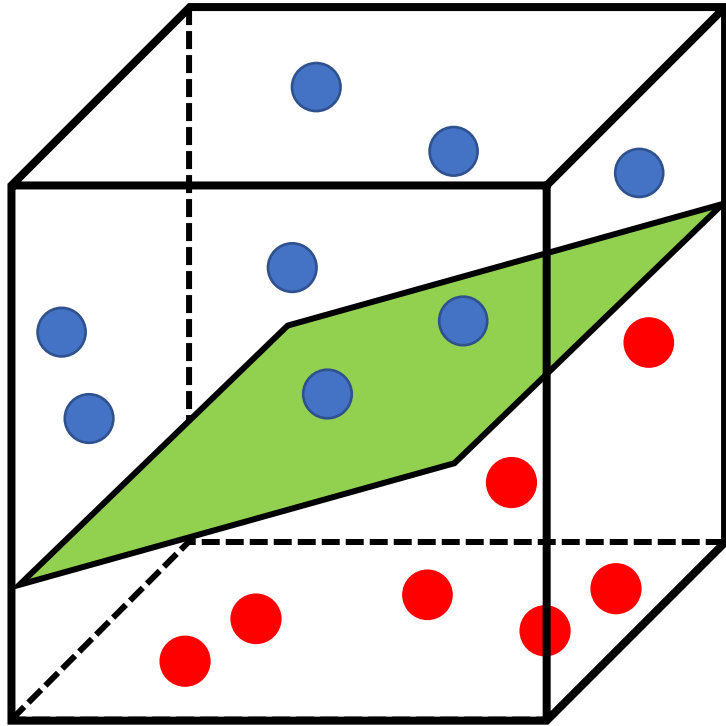
2차원의 데이터를 처리하는 선형분리기라는 뜻입니다



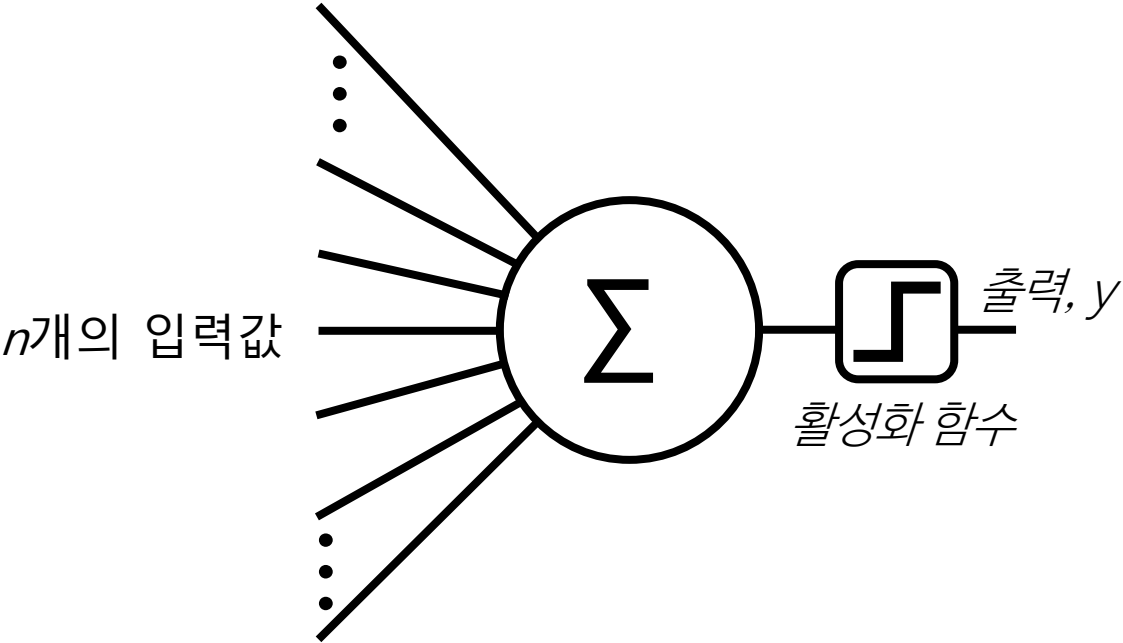
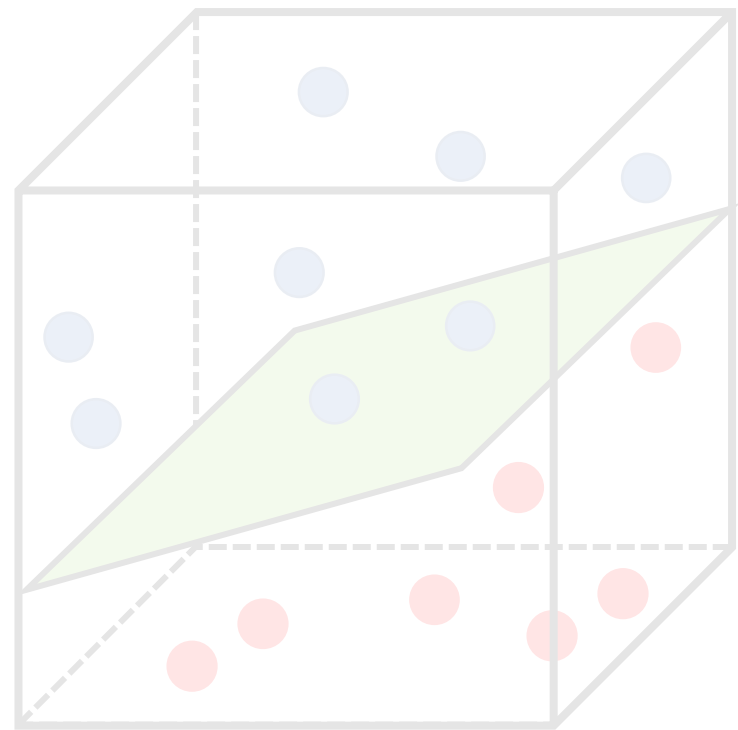
만약 퍼셉트론에서 세개의 입력값이 있다면,



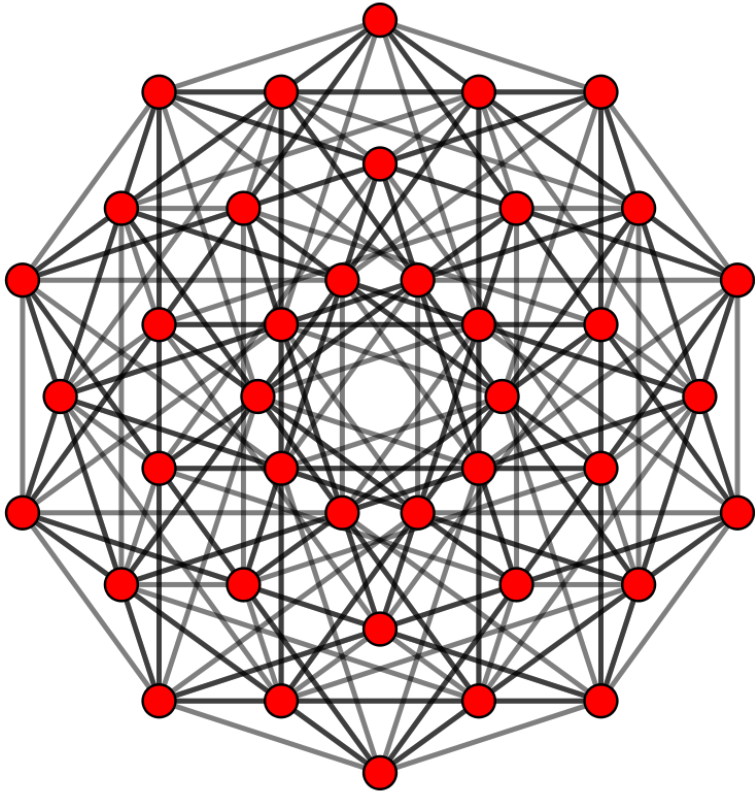
3차원의 데이터를 평면 분할하며



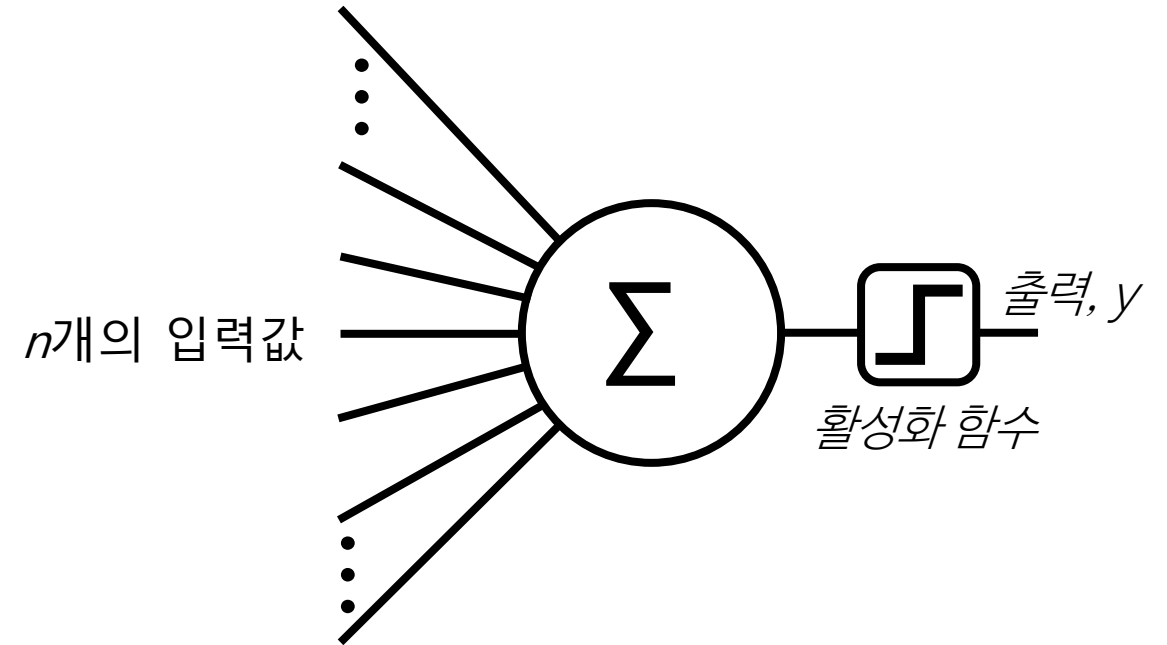
n개의 입력값이 있다면



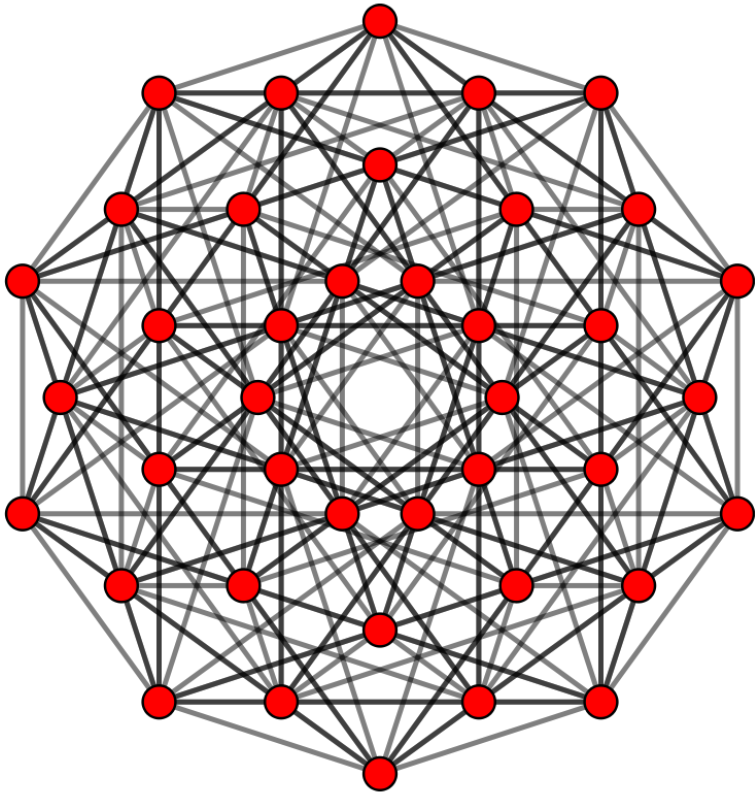
n 차원의 초공간 hyper-space 를



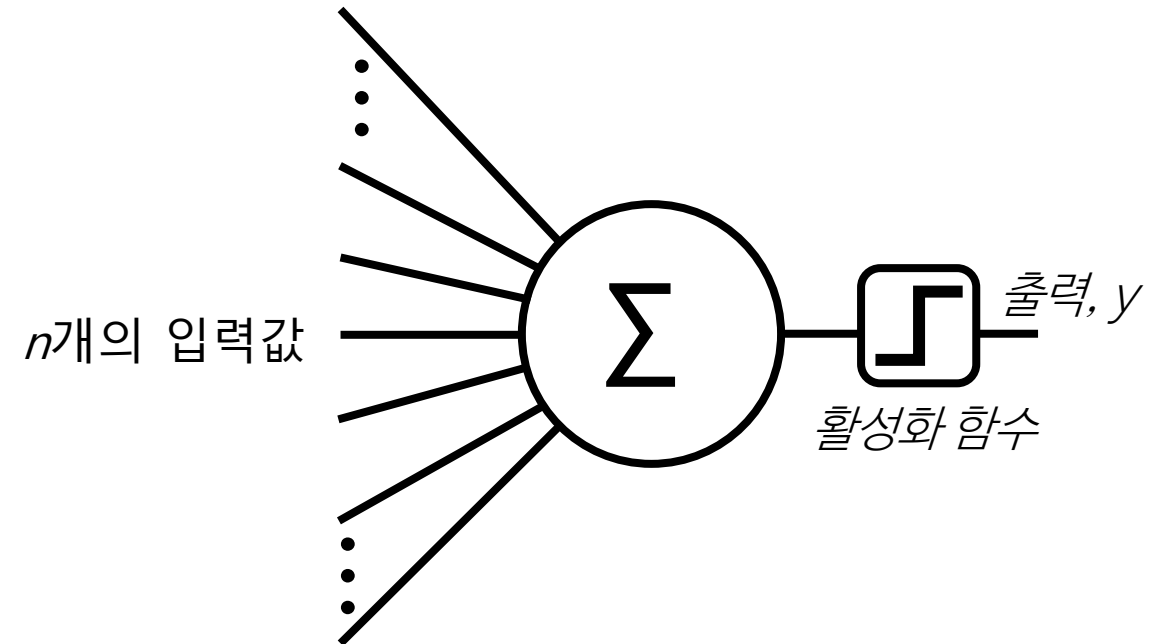
Five-dimensional space. (2022, August 17). In *Wikipedia*.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Five-dimensional_space



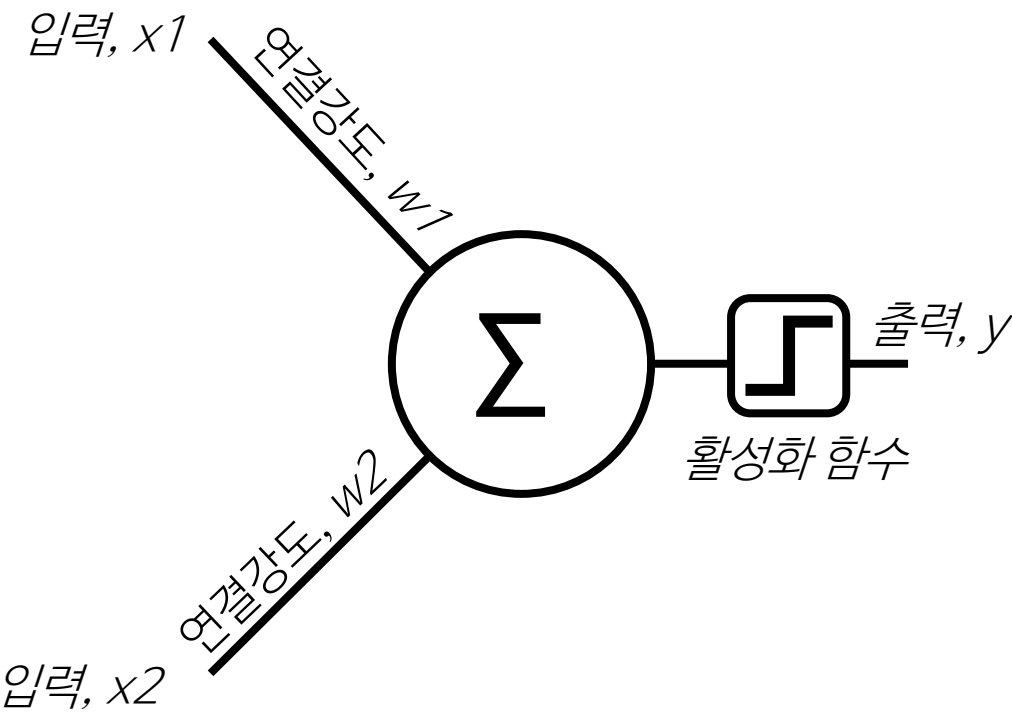
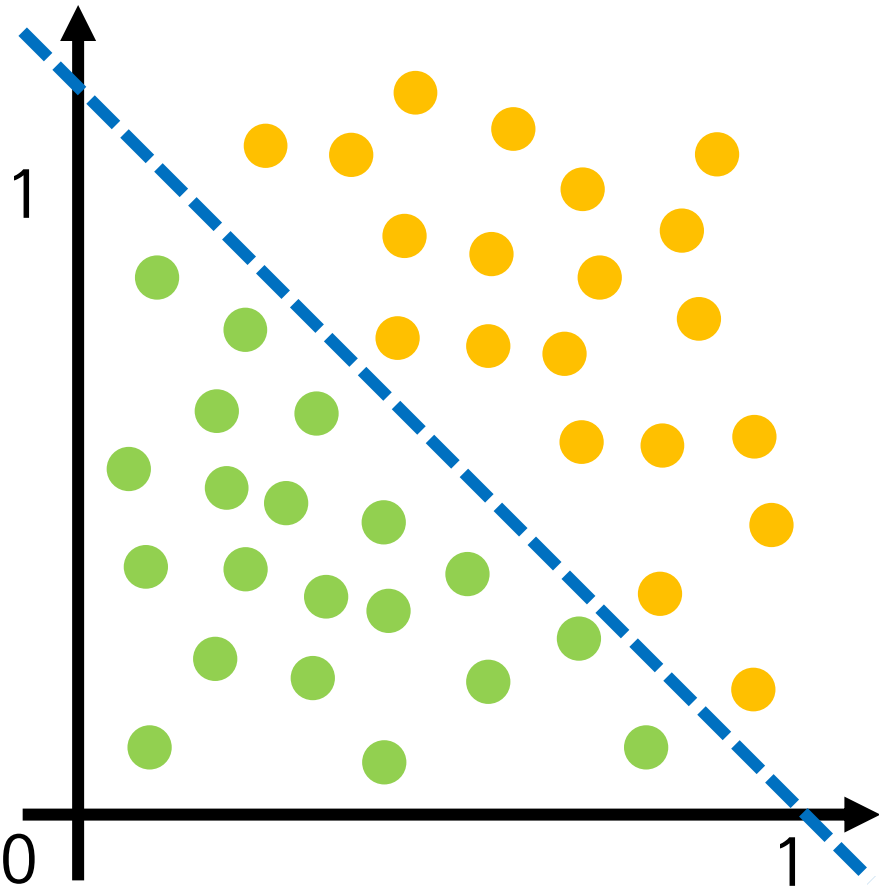
n 차원의 초공간 hyper-space 를 $n-1$ 차원의 초평면 hyper-plane으로 분할한다고 보시면 되겠습니다



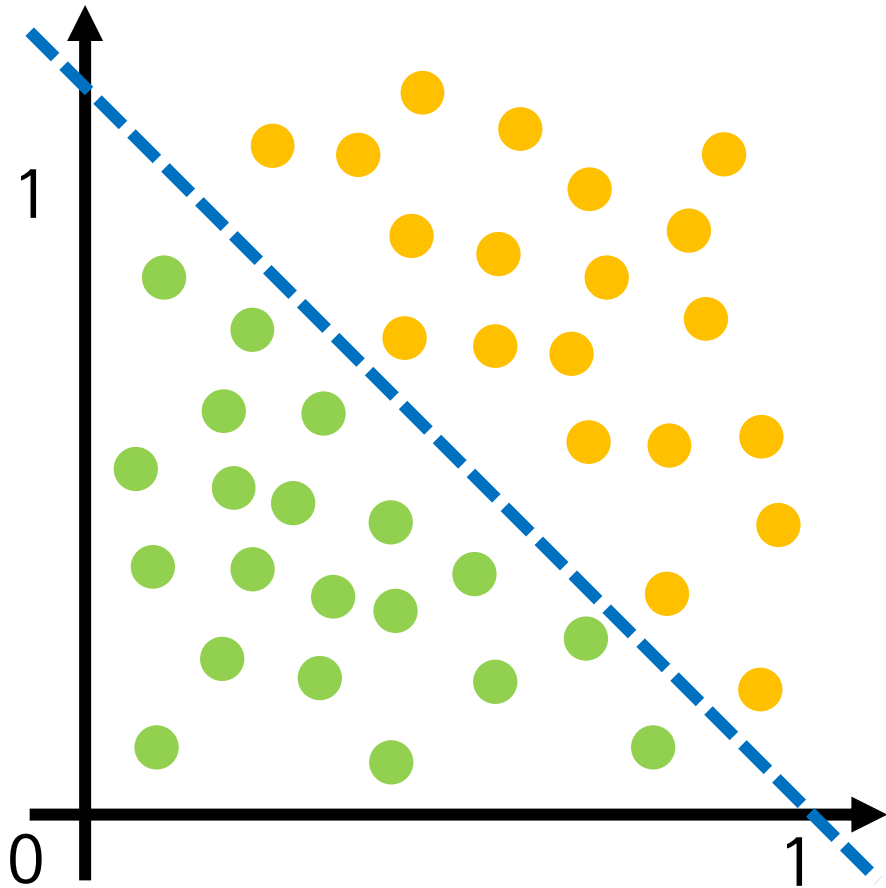
Five-dimensional space. (2022, August 17). In *Wikipedia*.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Five-dimensional_space



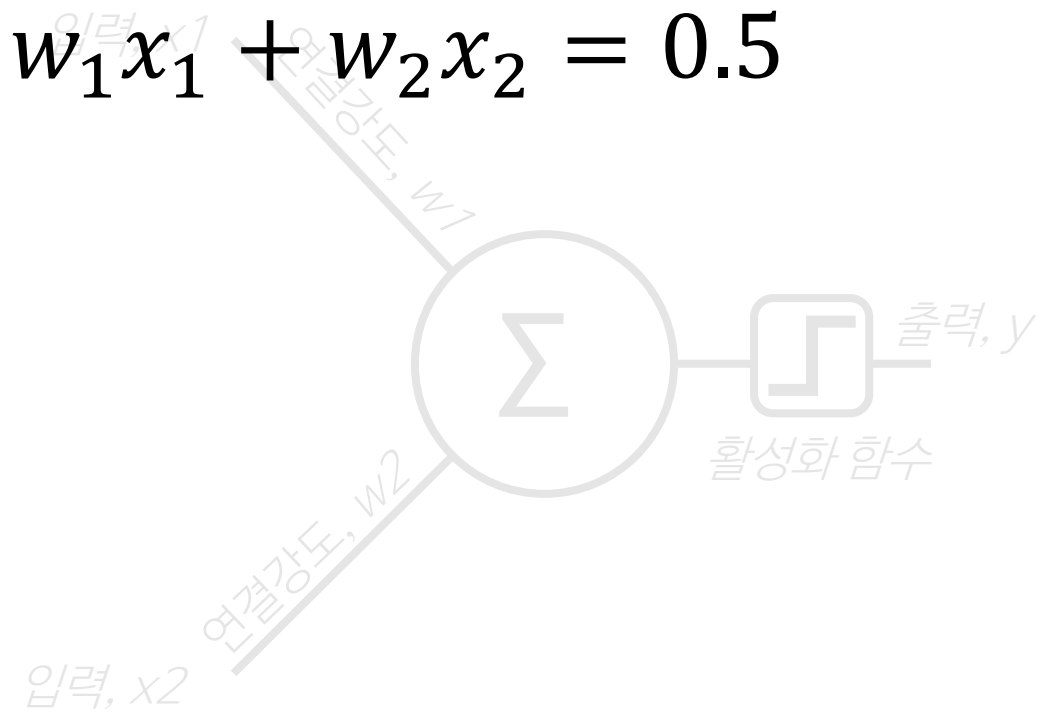
지난 영상에서 본 바와 같이 퍼셉트론은



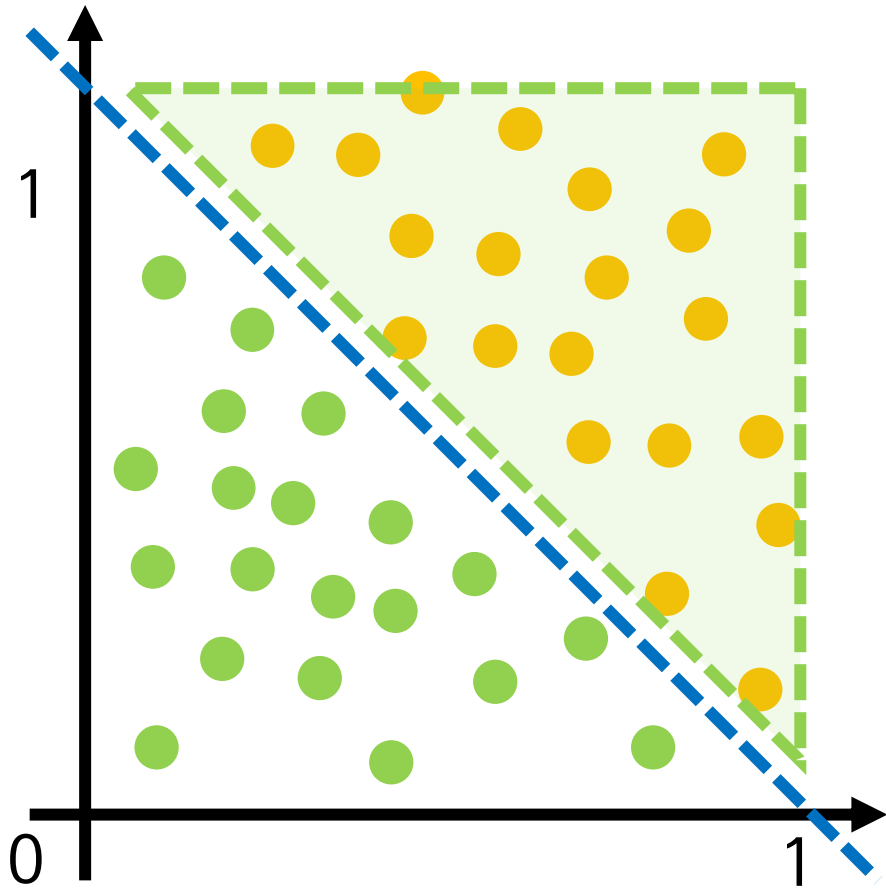
다음과 같은 식으로 표현할 수가 있습니다



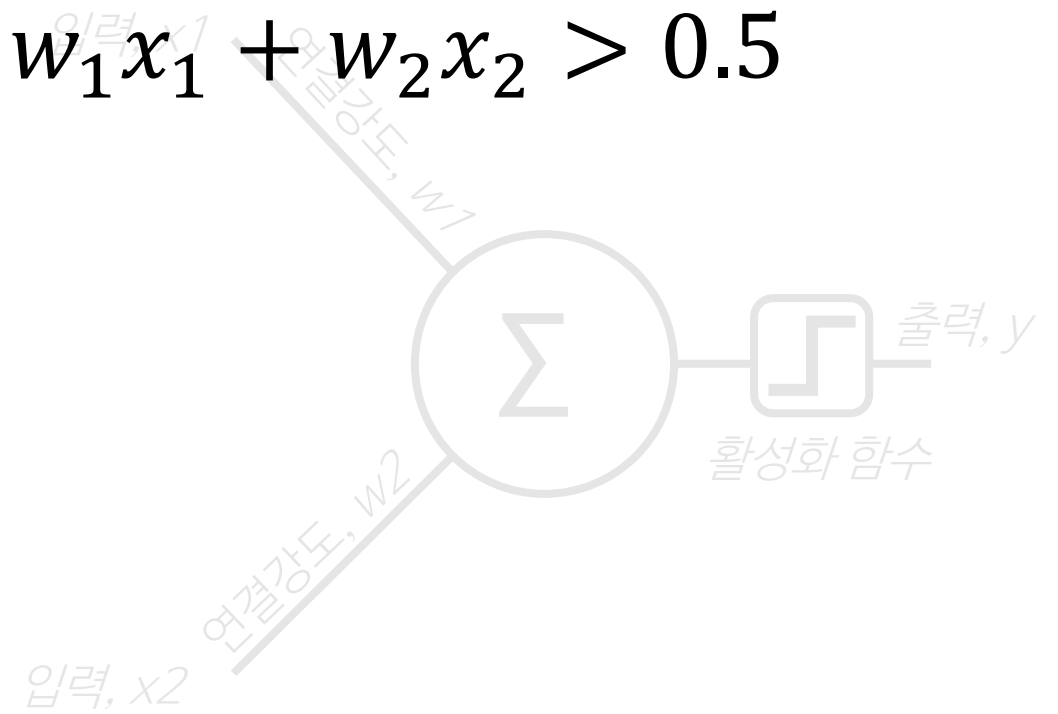
$$w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 = 0.5$$



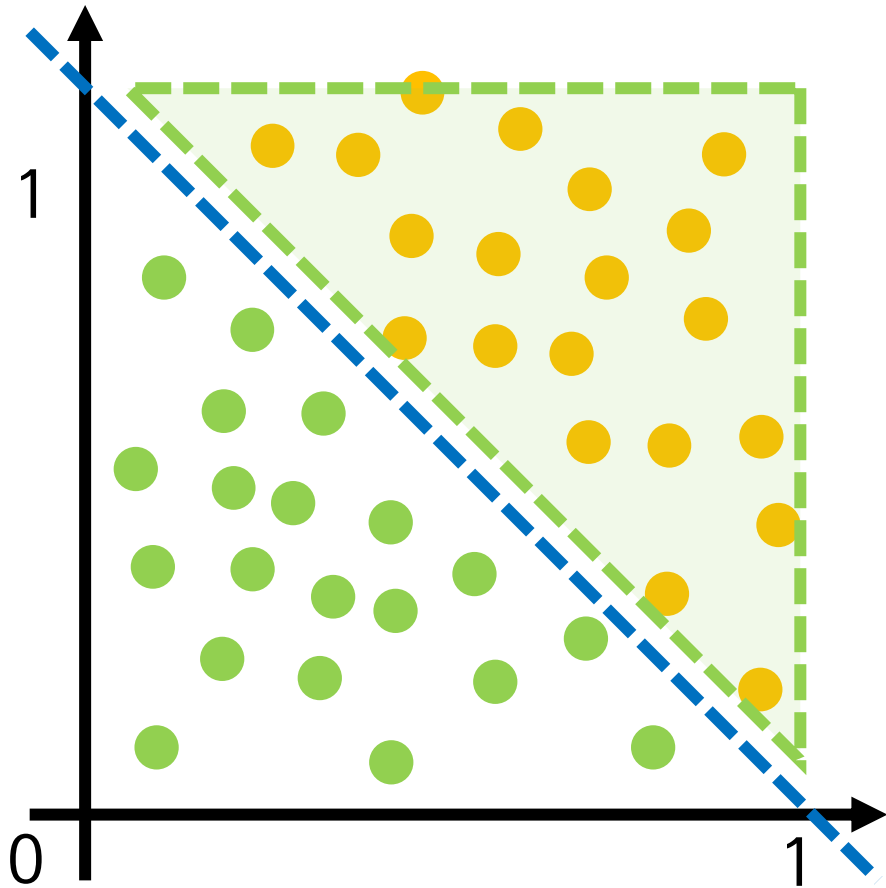
그래서 좌변의 값이 0.5보다 크면



$$w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 > 0.5$$



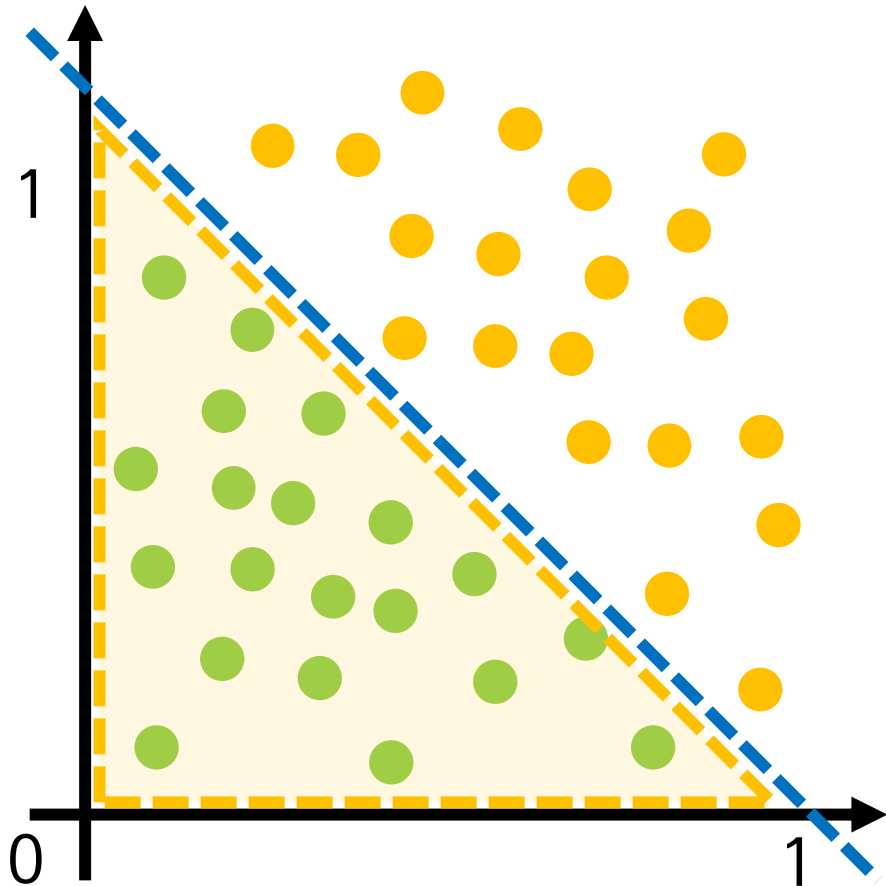
비가 오는 날씨라고 예측하고



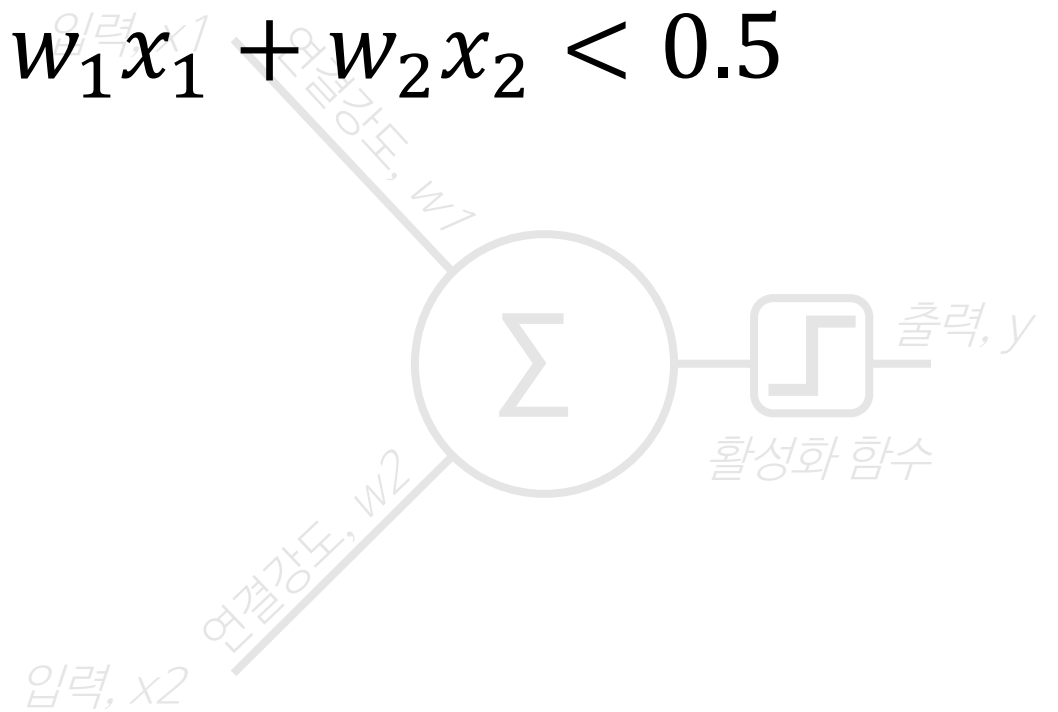
$$w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 > 0.5$$



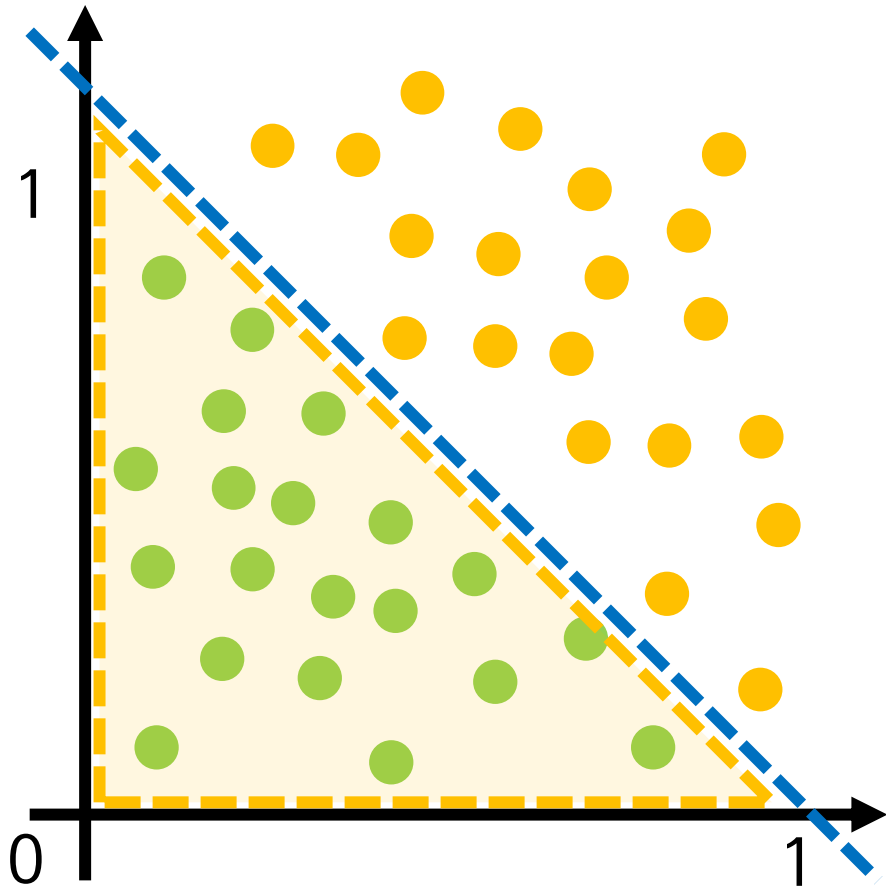
반대로 좌변의 값이 0.5보다 작으면



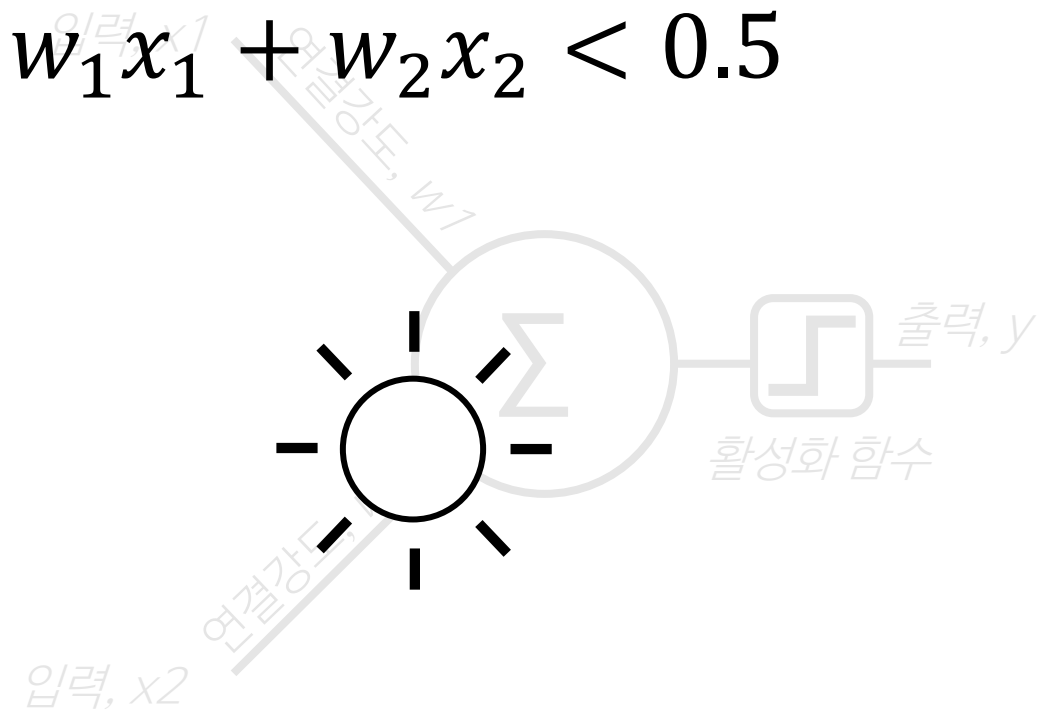
$$w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 < 0.5$$



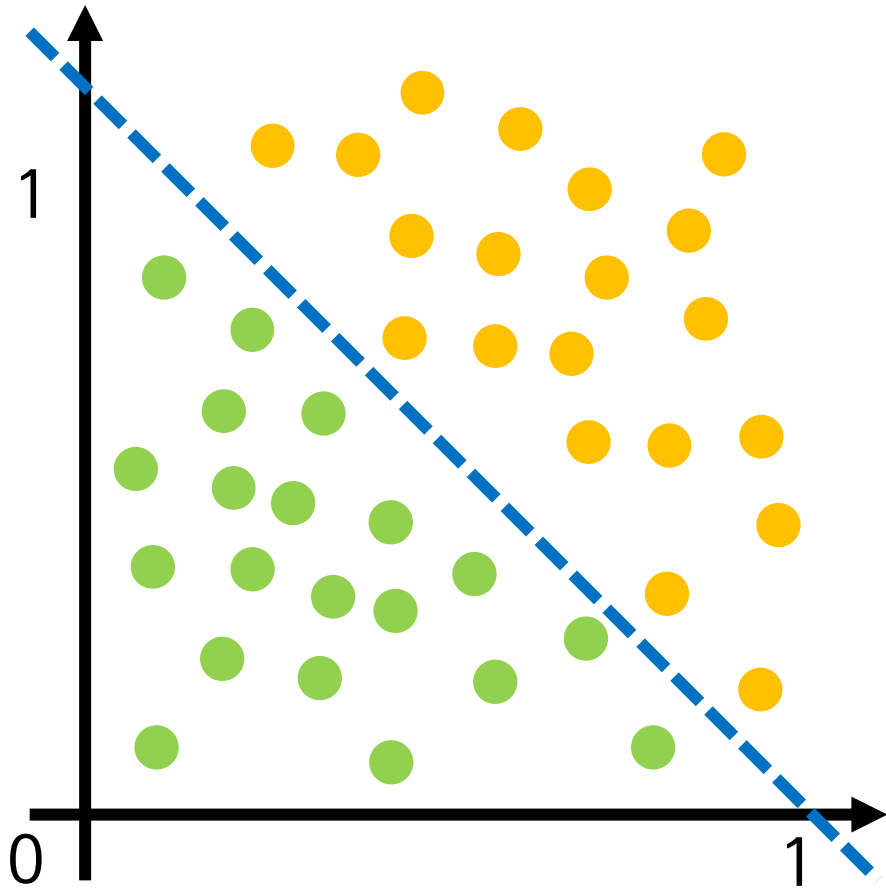
맑은 날씨라고 예측합니다



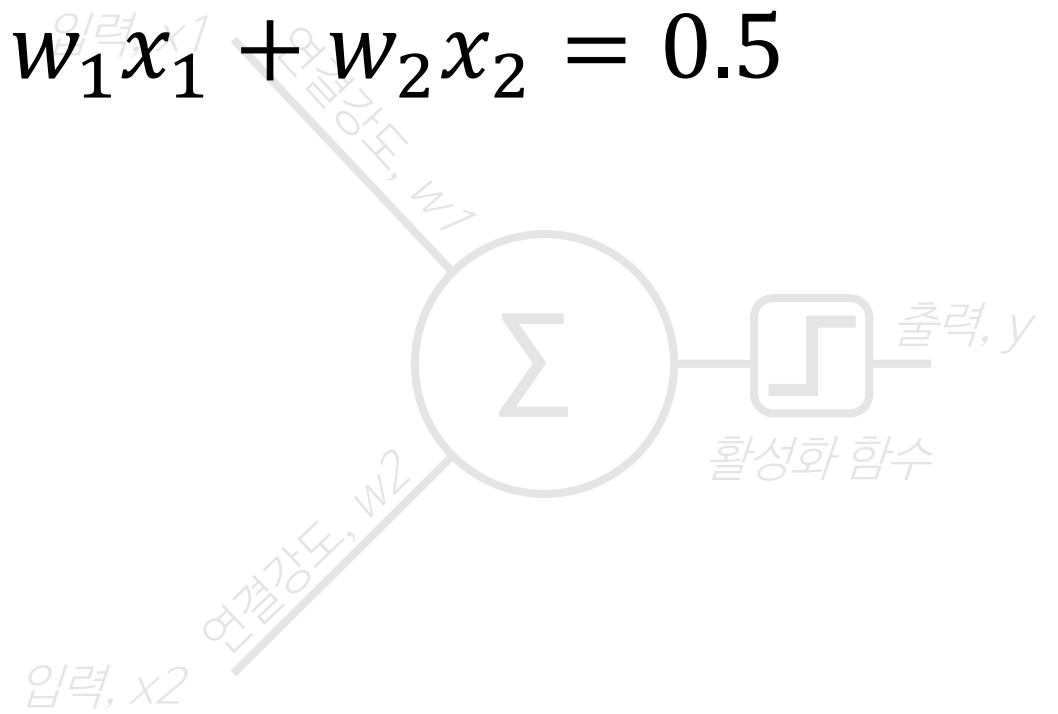
$$w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 < 0.5$$



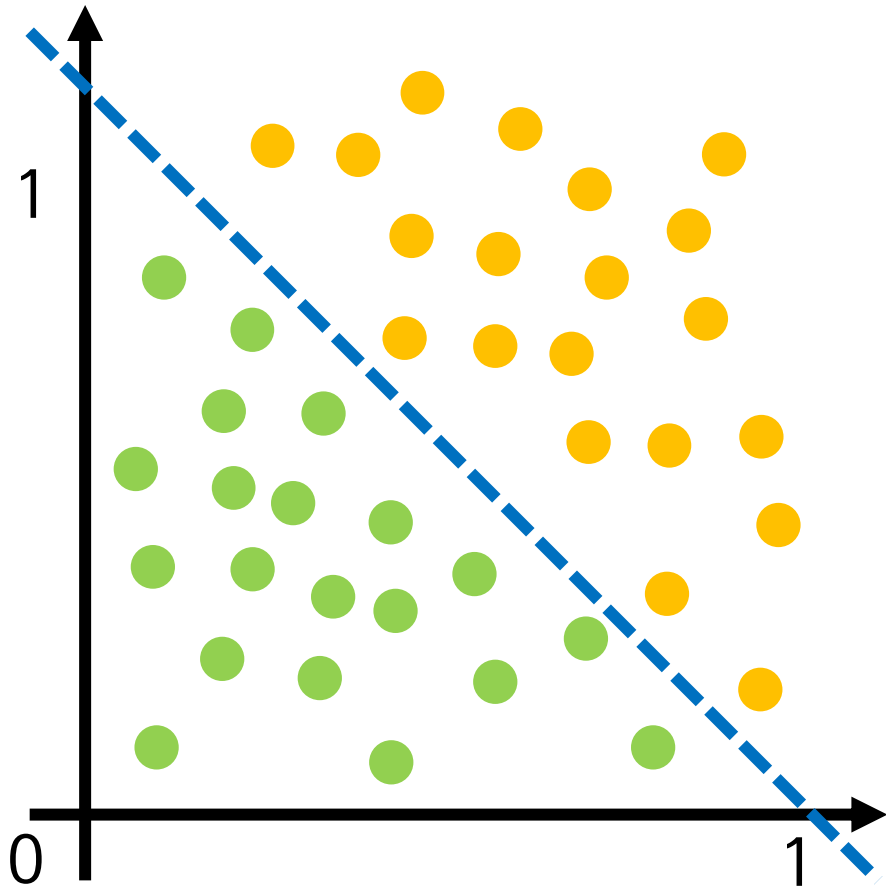
지난 영상에서 본바와 같이



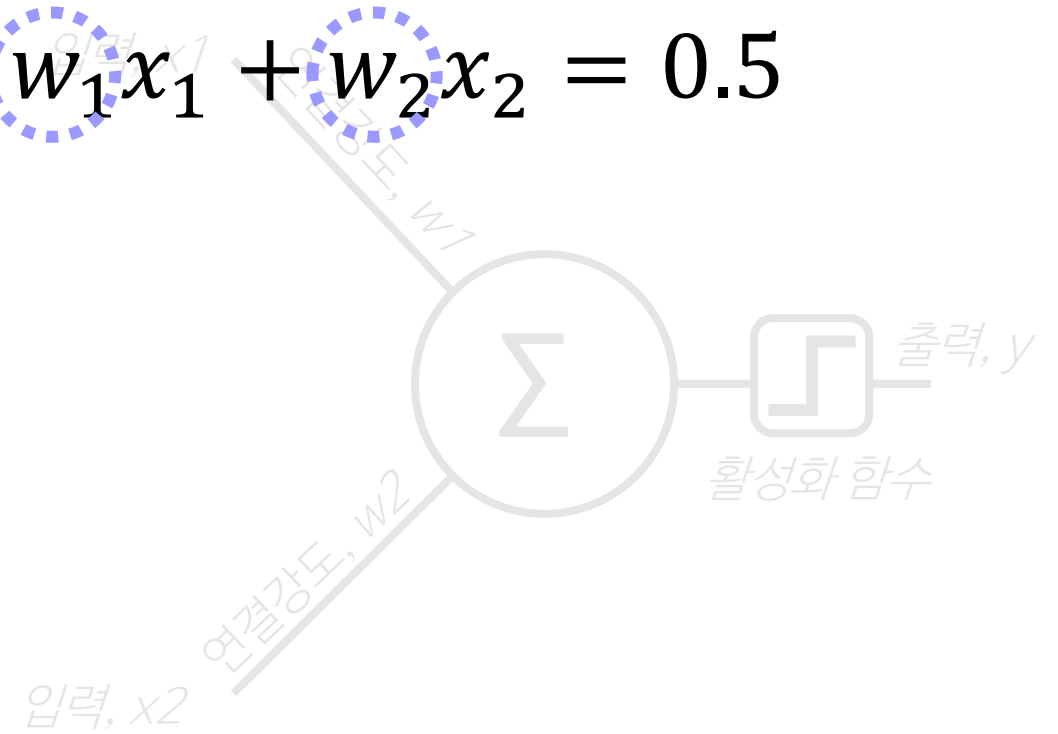
$$w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 = 0.5$$



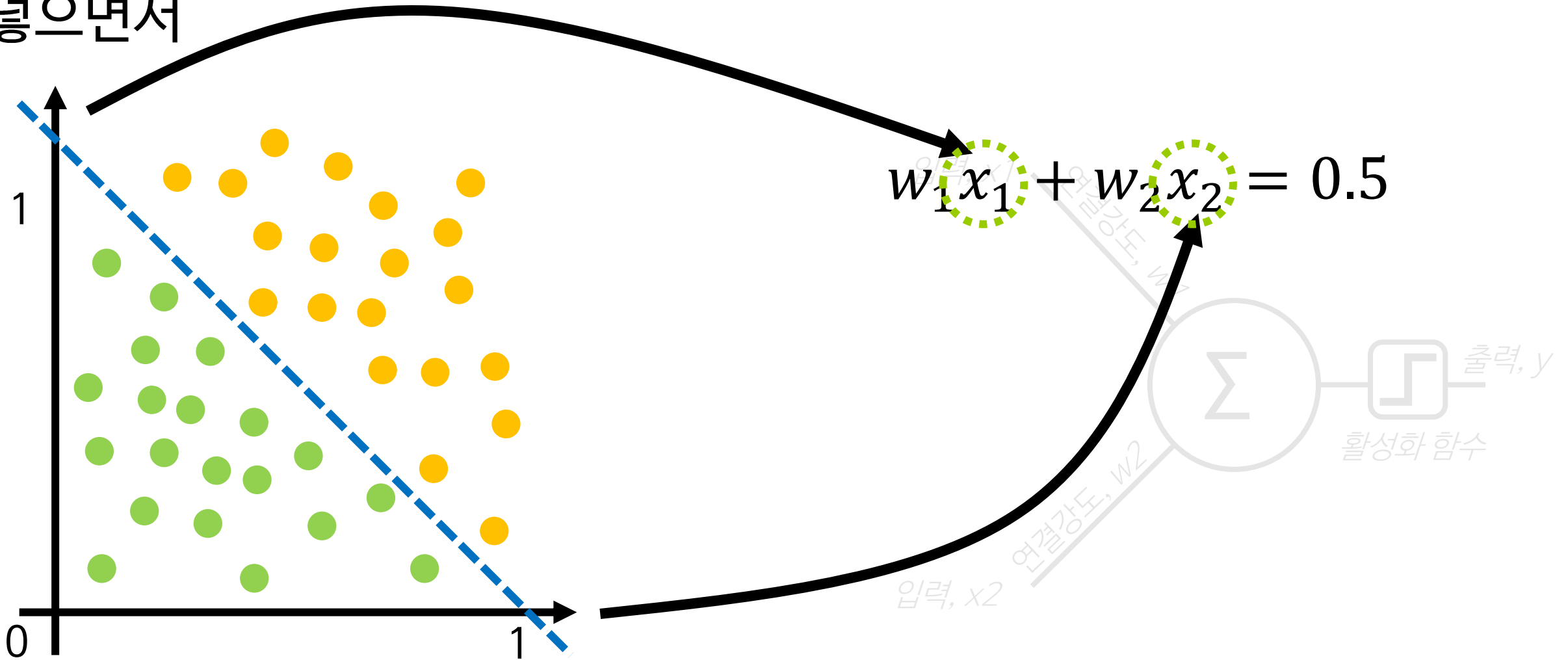
연결강도 값은 처음에는 랜덤하게 배열해주고



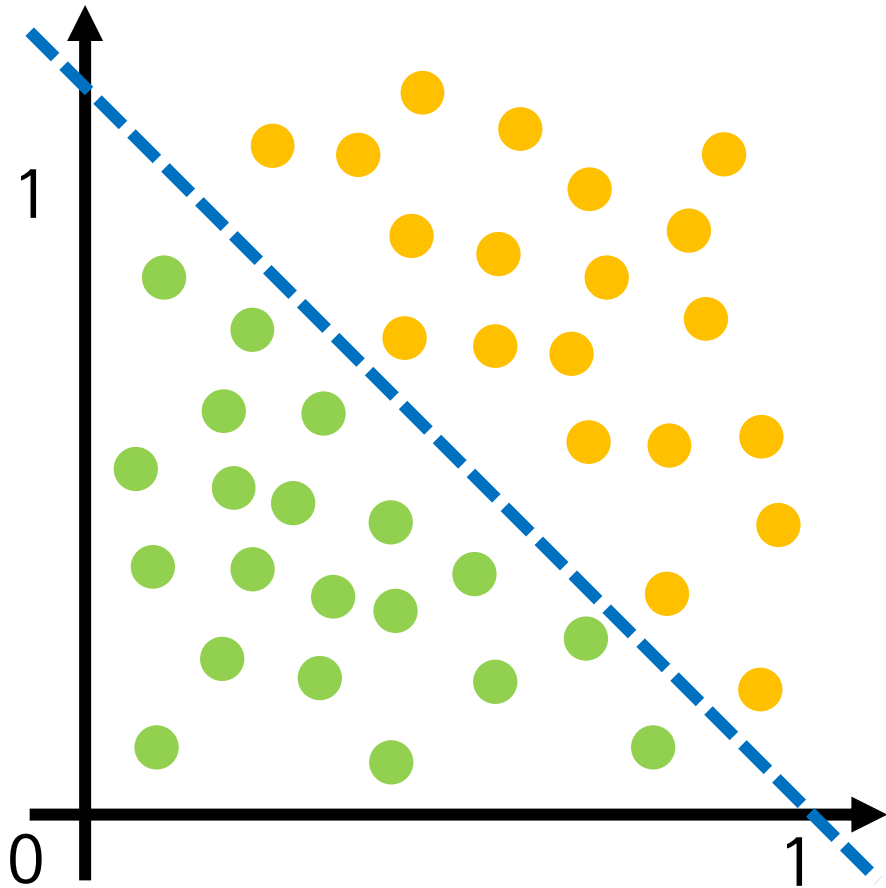
$$w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 = 0.5$$



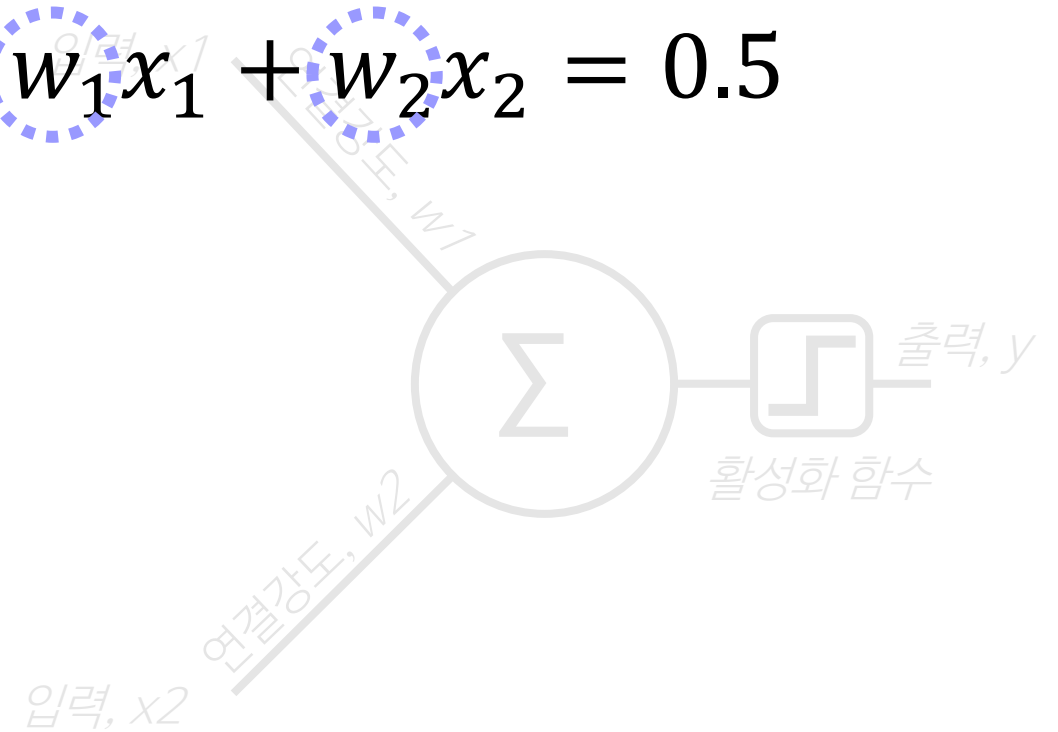
지난 영상에서 본 바와 마찬가지로 평면상의 점들을 하나하나 x_1 과 x_2 에
넣으면서



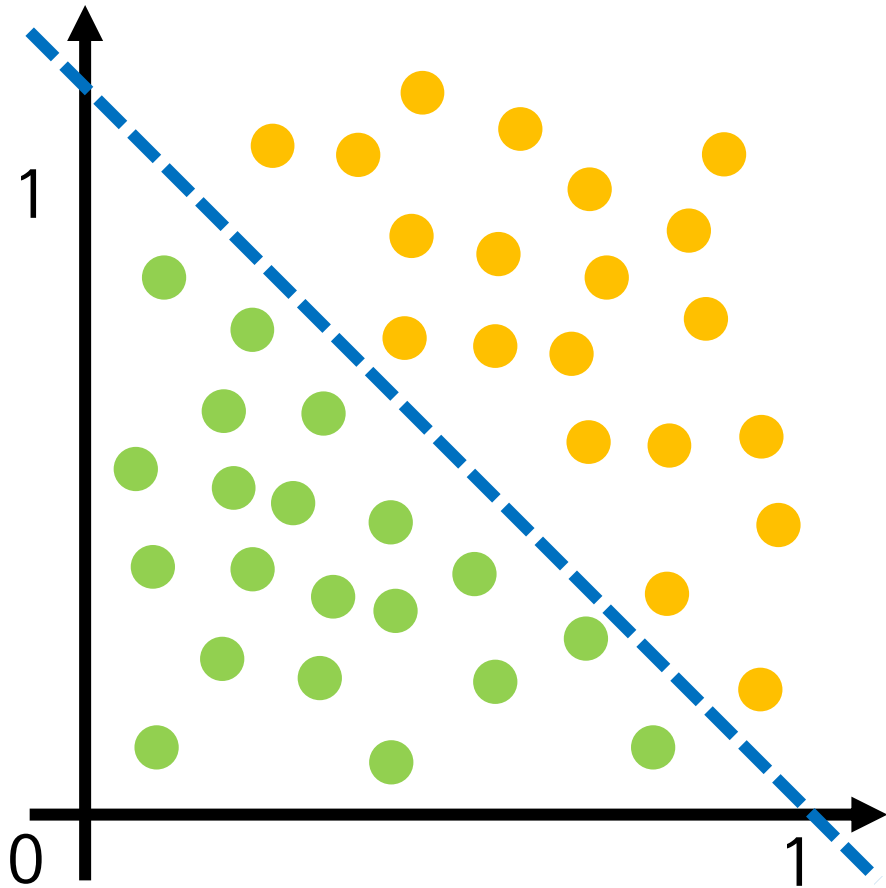
오차를 계산하고 연결강도 값을 점진적으로 변화시켜 가면



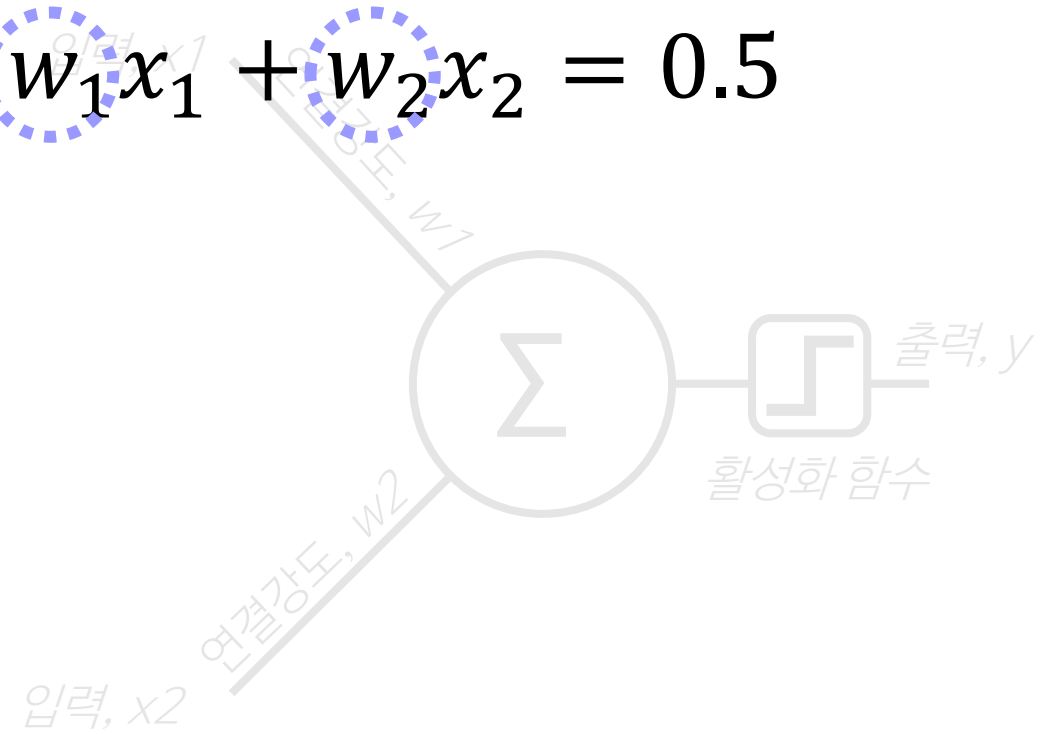
$$w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 = 0.5$$



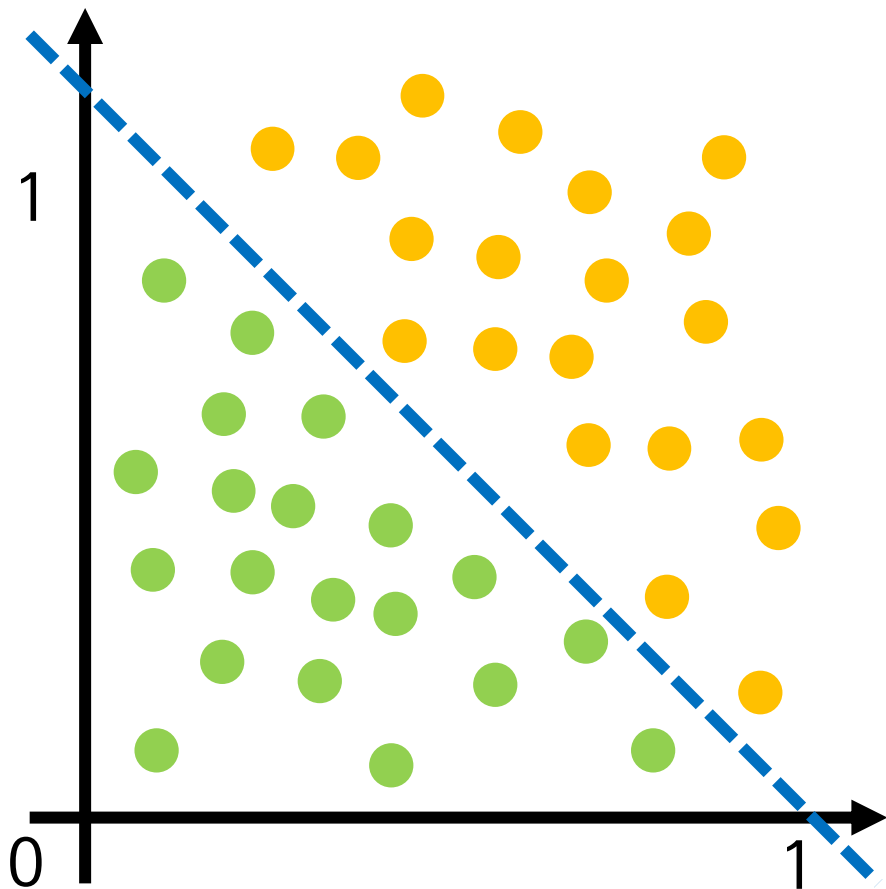
w_1 와 w_2 의 값은 0.5와 0.5에 근사적으로 도달하게 됩니다



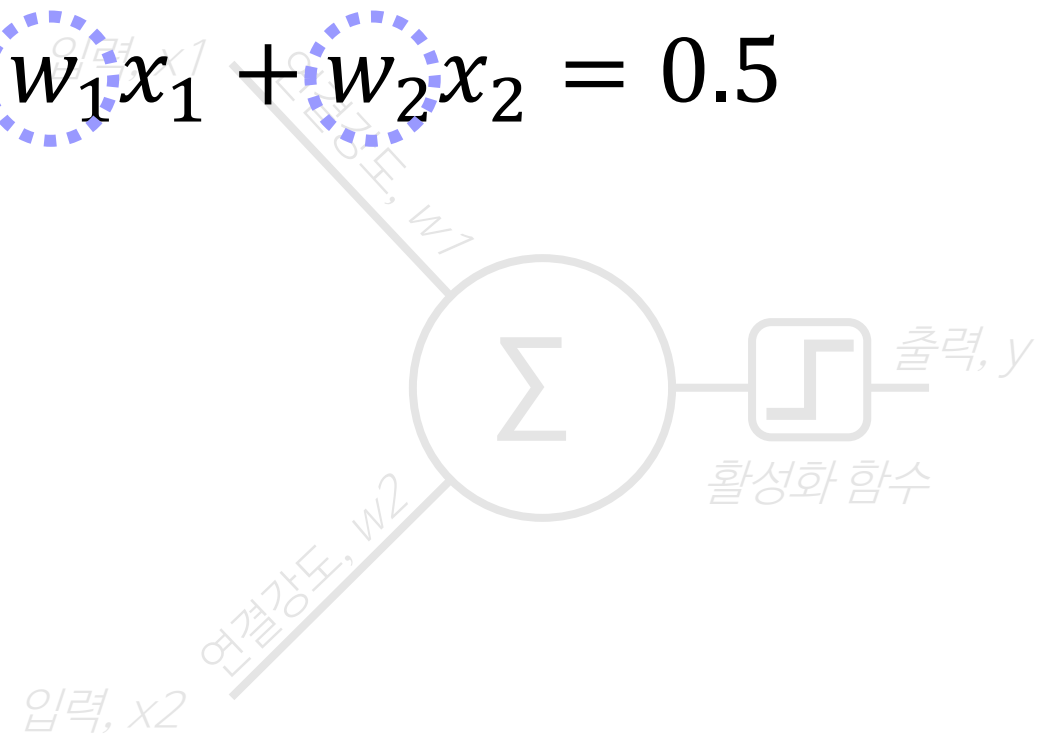
$$w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 = 0.5$$



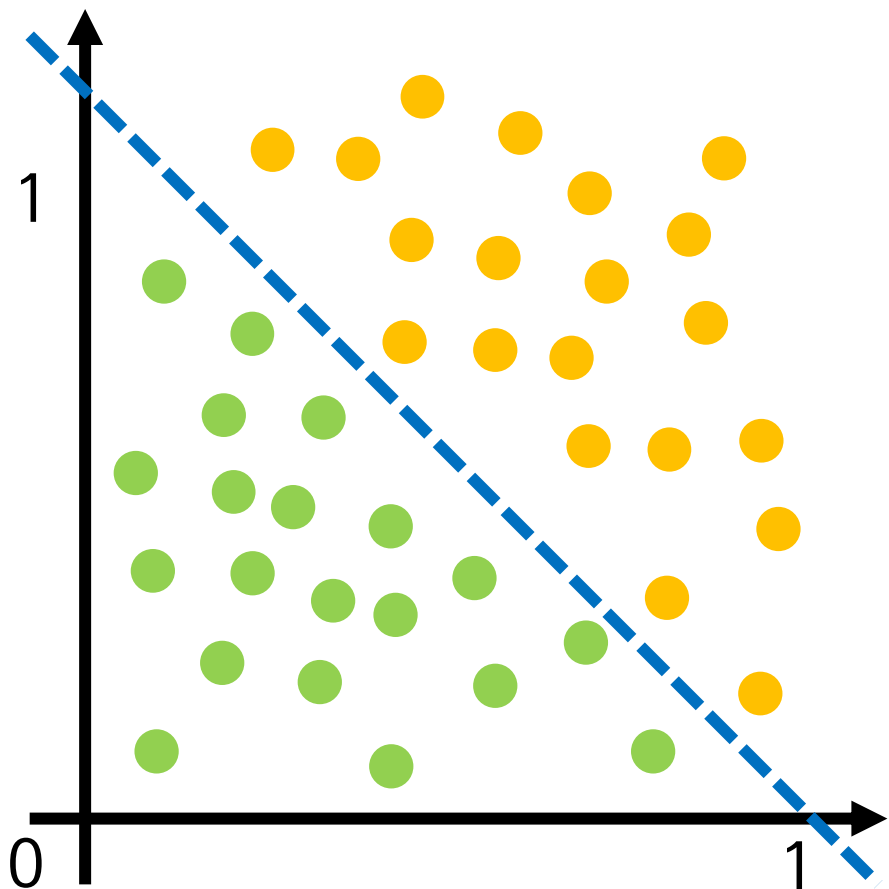
그렇게 되면



$$w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 = 0.5$$

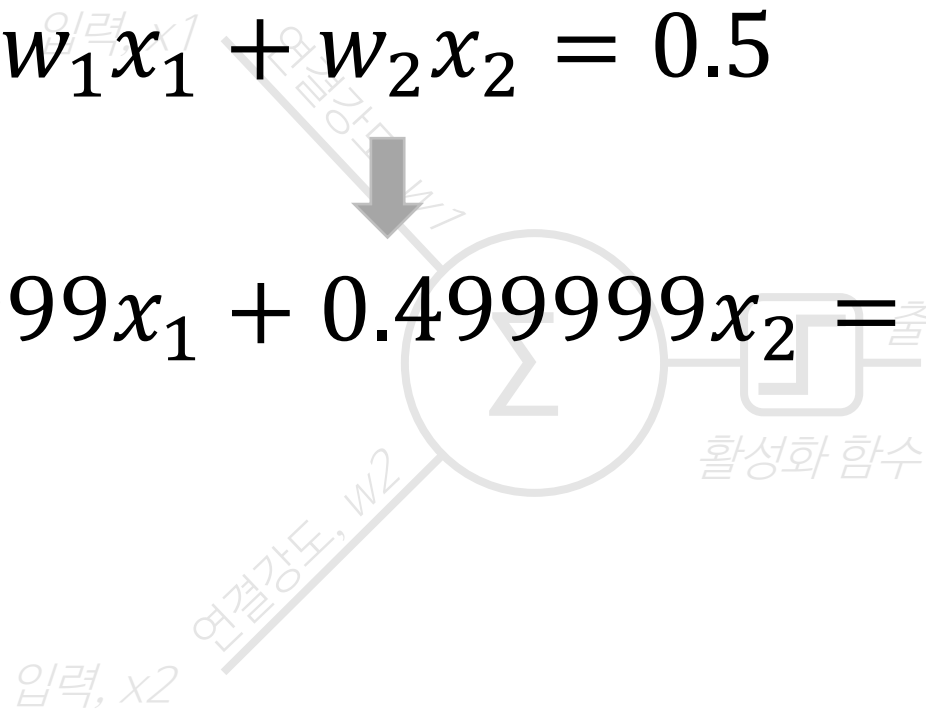


그렇게 되면

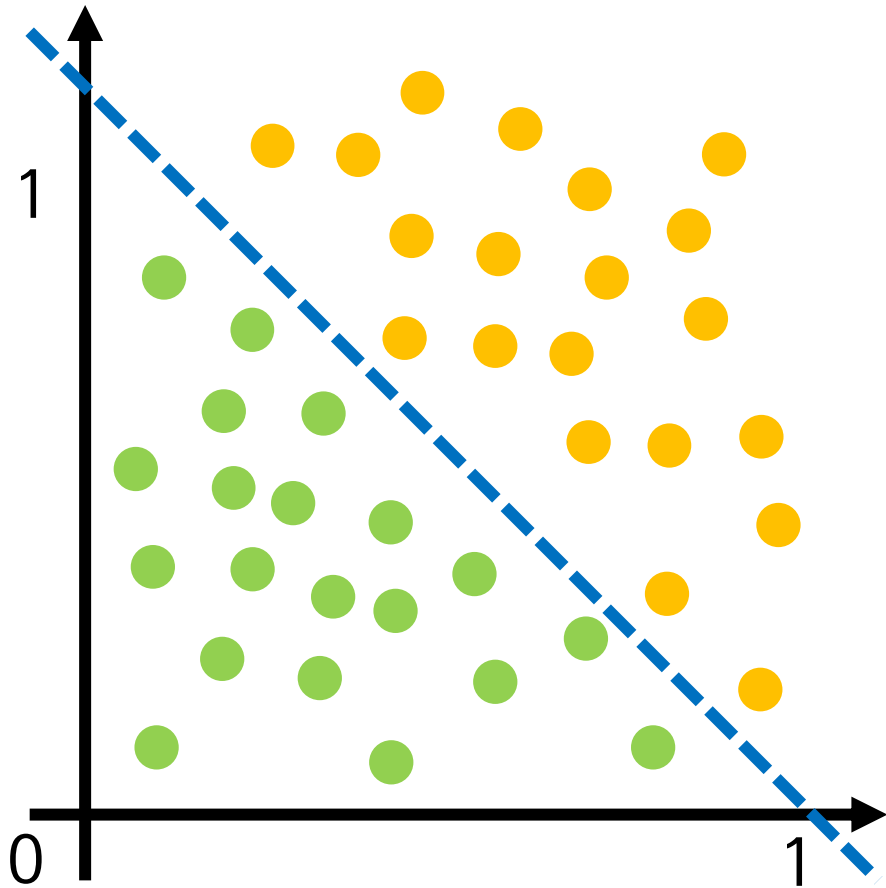


$$w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 = 0.5$$

$$0.499999x_1 + 0.499999x_2 = 0.5$$



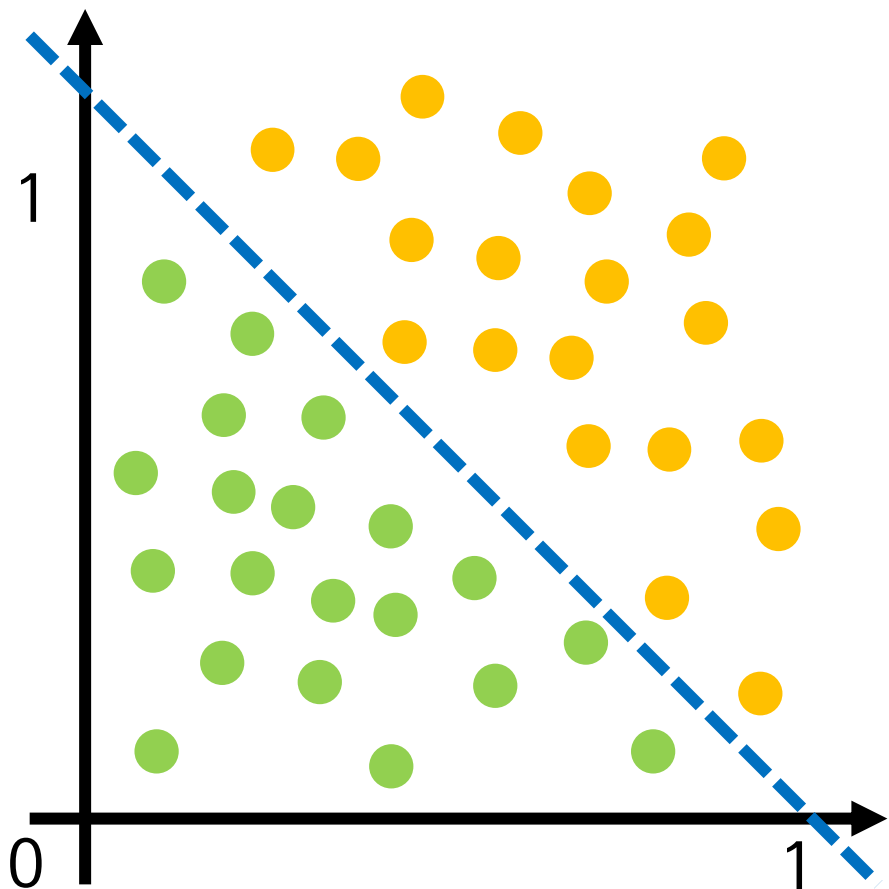
그렇게 되면



$$w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 = 0.5$$

$$\cancel{0.499999x_1 + 0.499999x_2 = 0.5}$$

그렇게 되면

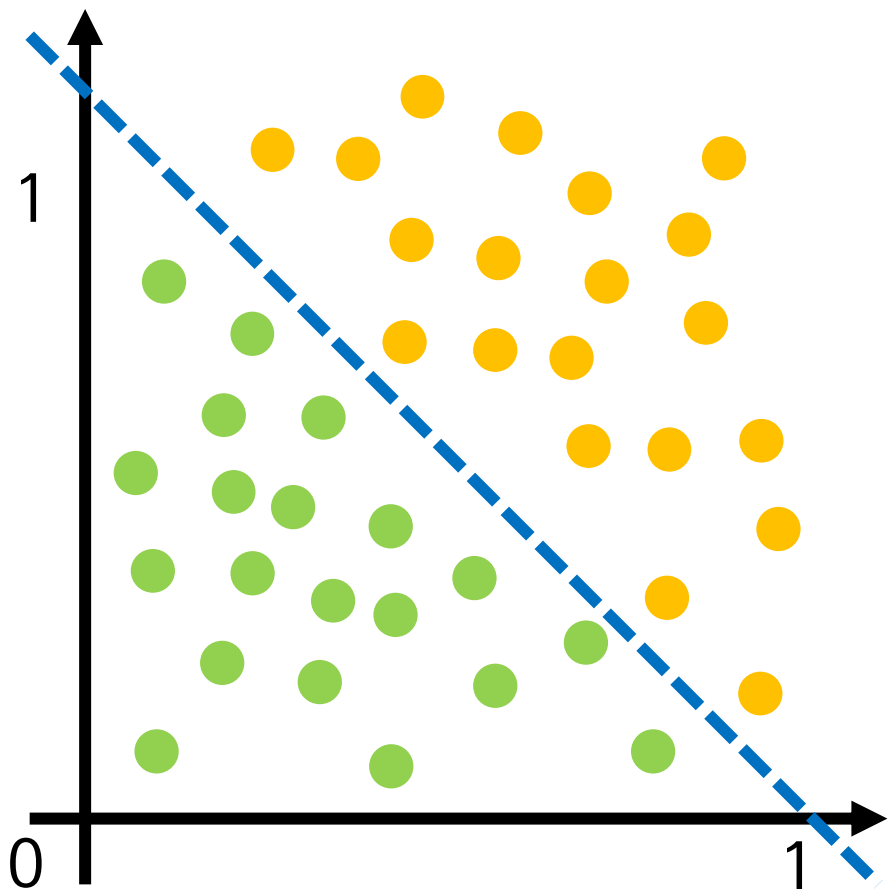


$$w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 = 0.5$$

$$\cancel{0.499999x_1 + 0.499999x_2 = 0.5}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 1$$

그렇게 되면



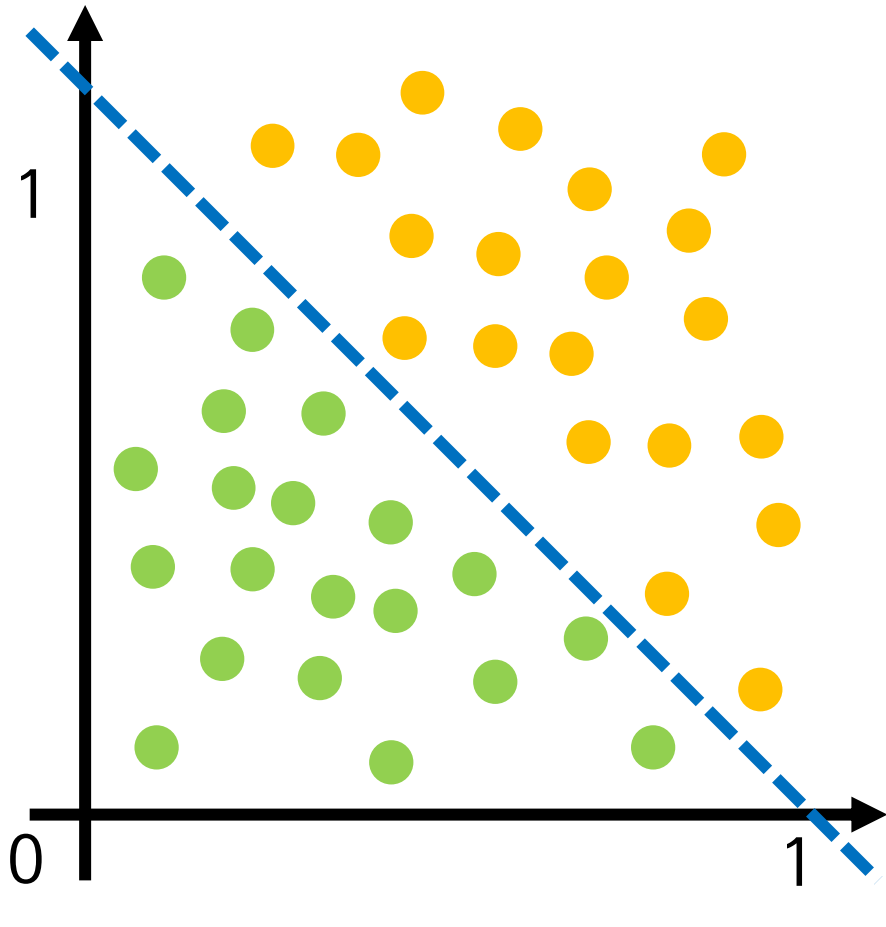
$$w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 = 0.5$$

$$\cancel{0.499999x_1 + 0.499999x_2 = \cancel{0.5}}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 1$$

$$x_1 = -x_2 + 1$$

이 일차함수가 바로 이 선과 일치하는 것을 확인할 수가 있습니다!



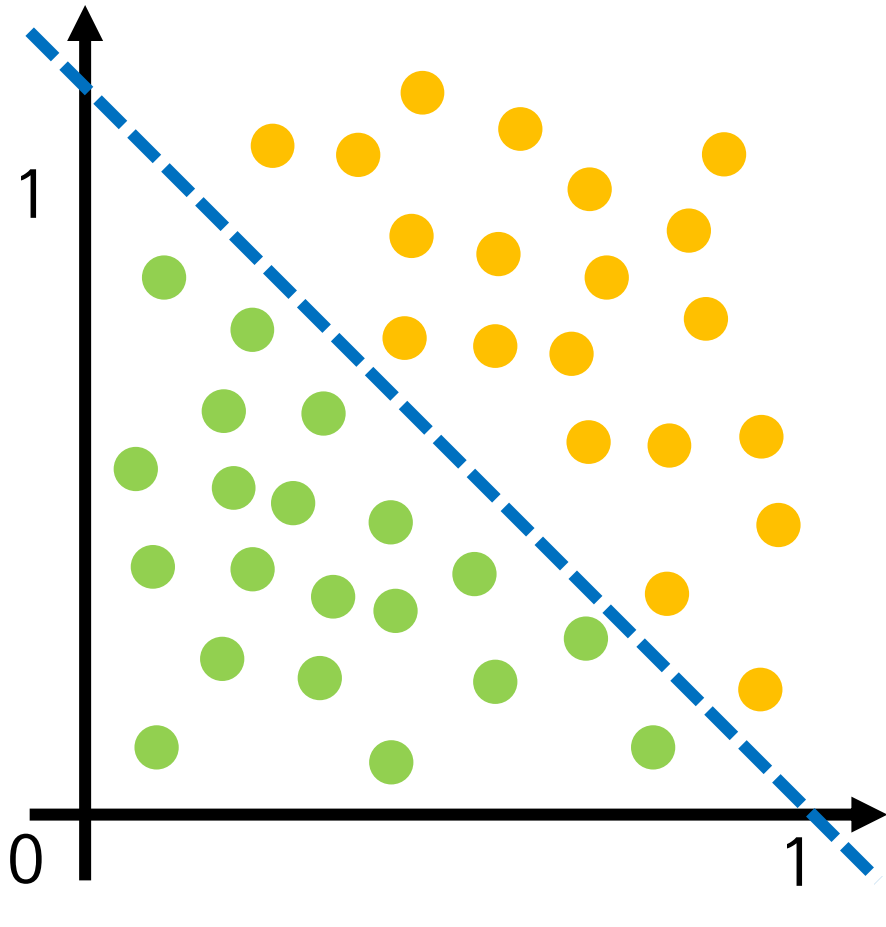
$$w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 = 0.5$$

$$\cancel{0.499999x_1 + 0.499999x_2 = 0.5}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 1$$

$$x_1 = -x_2 + 1$$

즉 퍼셉트론은 2차원 평면을 분할하는 1차원 함수의 기울기와 절편을 점진적으로 찾아가는 인공신경망 모델으로도 볼 수가 있겠습니다



$$w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 = 0.5$$

$$\cancel{0.499999x_1 + 0.499999x_2 = 0.5}$$

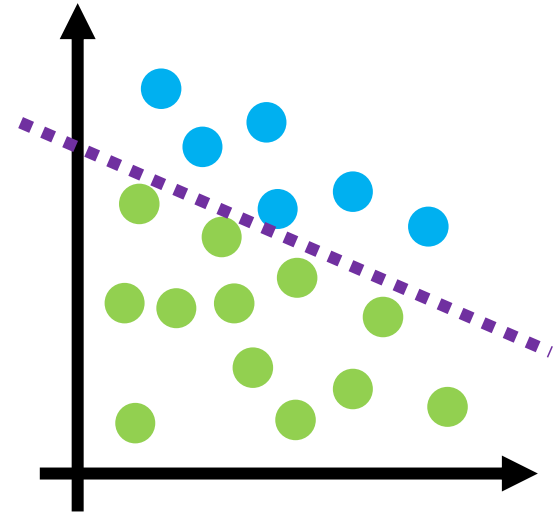
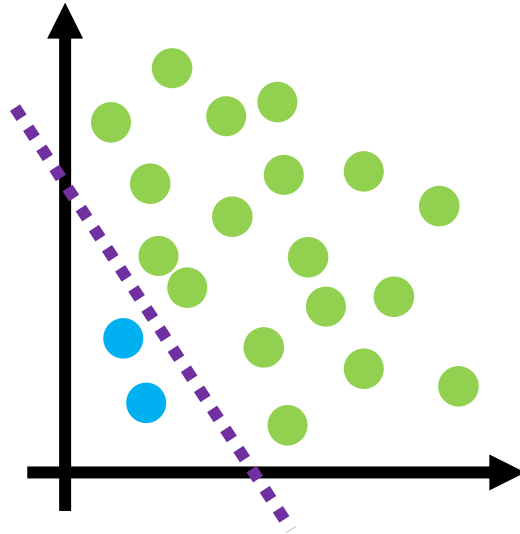
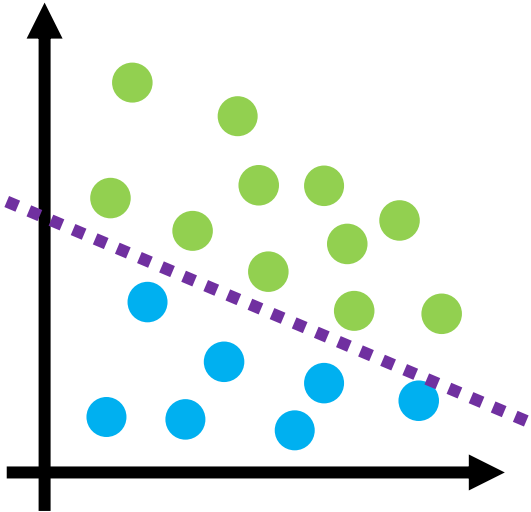
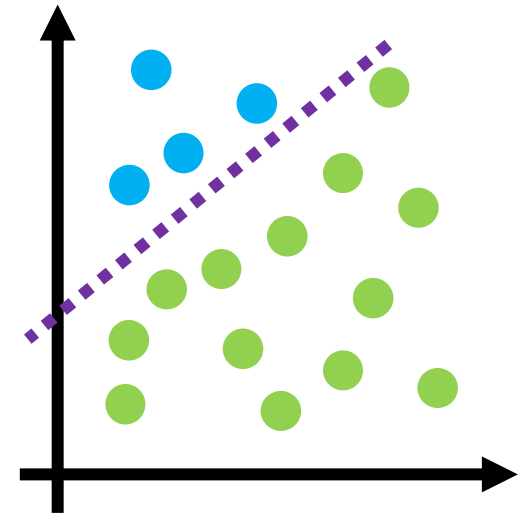
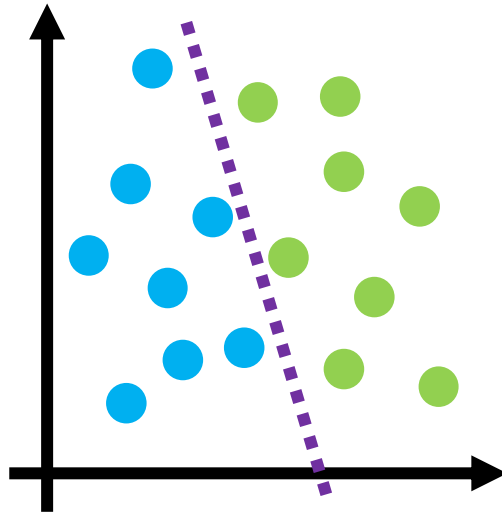
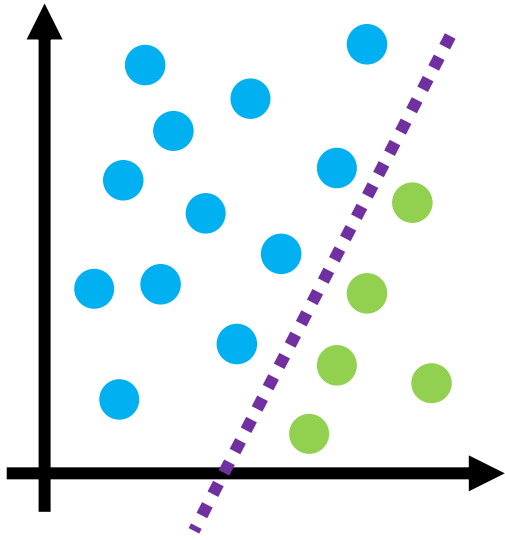
$$x_1 + x_2 = 1$$

$$x_1 = -x_2 + 1$$

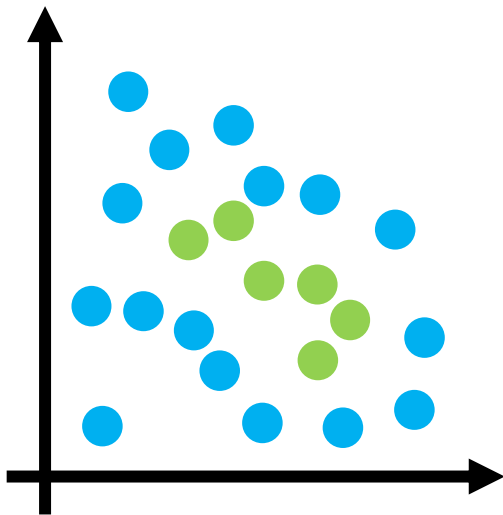
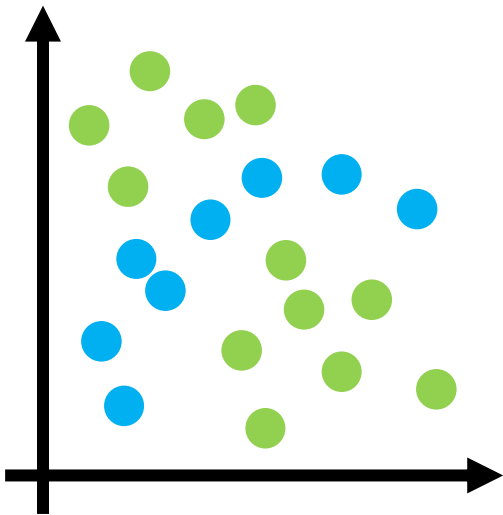
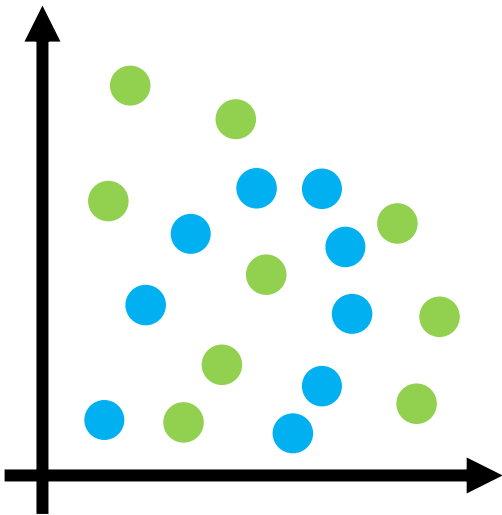
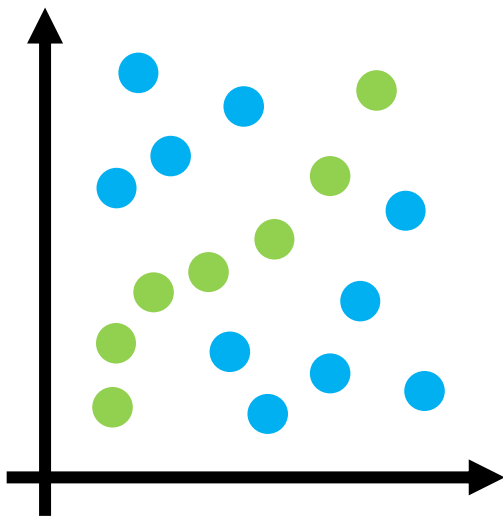
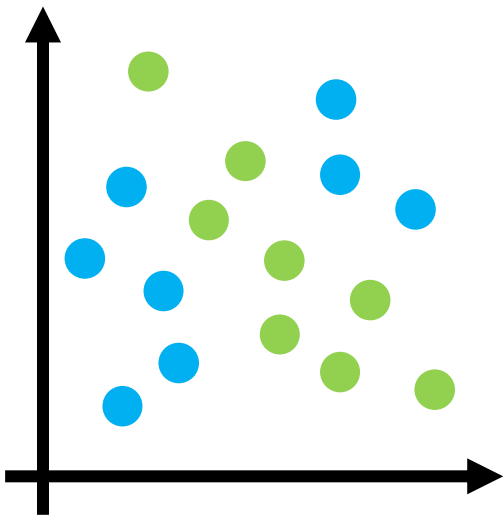
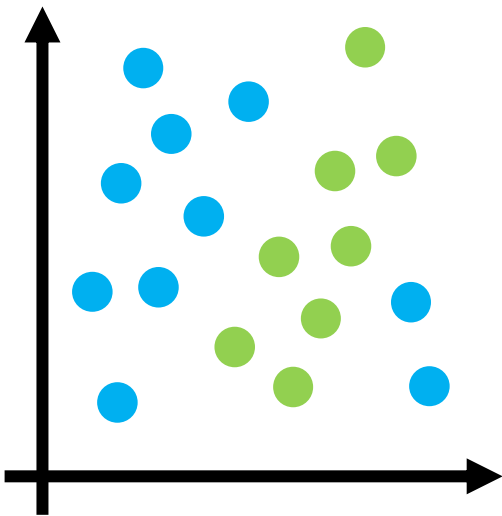
Chapter 3

퍼셉트론의 한계

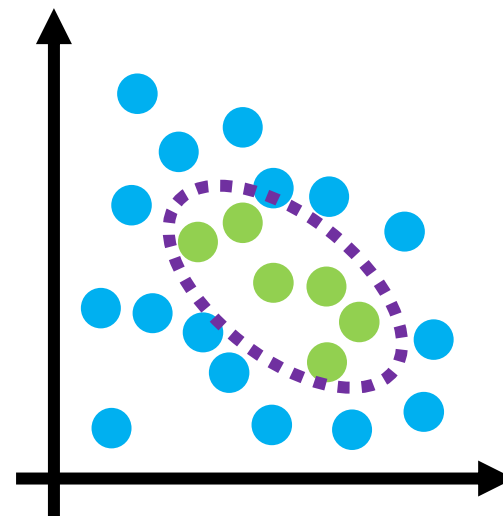
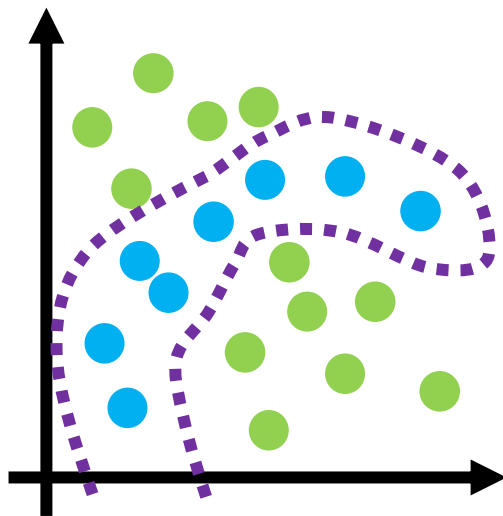
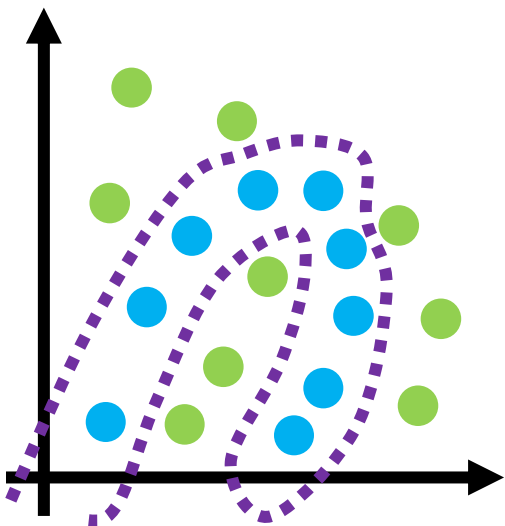
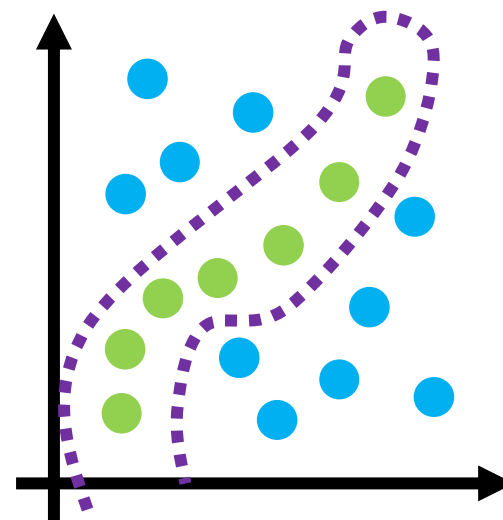
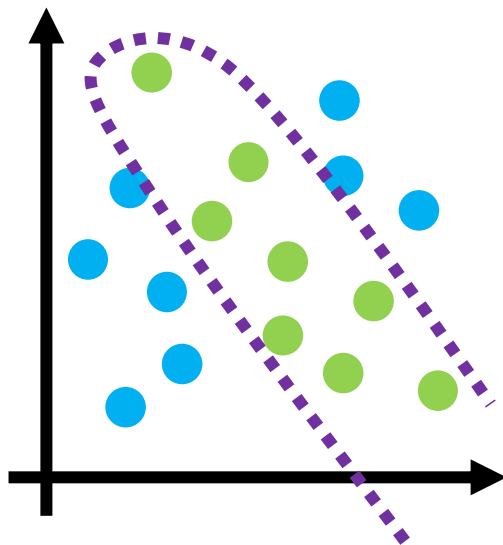
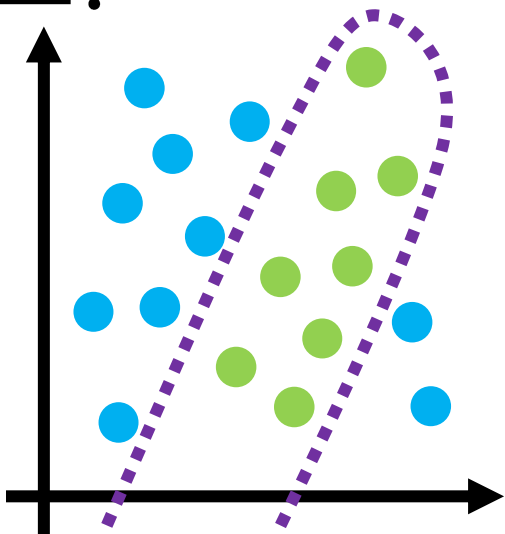
그래서 이 퍼셉트론은 선형분리기로서 데이터를 분류할 수 있지만,



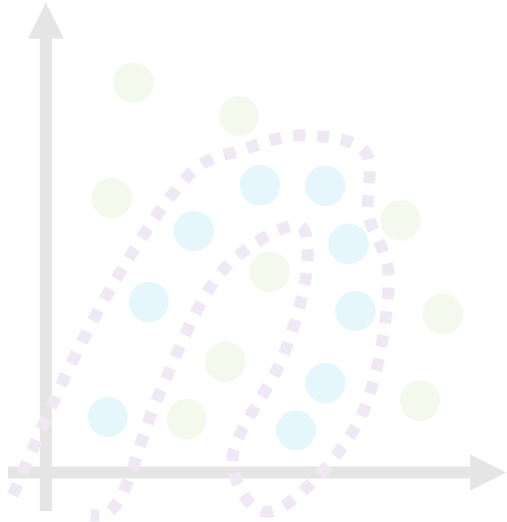
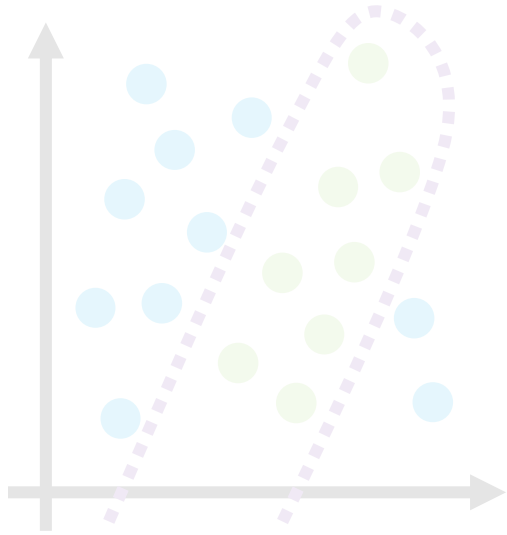
하지만 이런 부류의 데이터셋은 어떨까요?



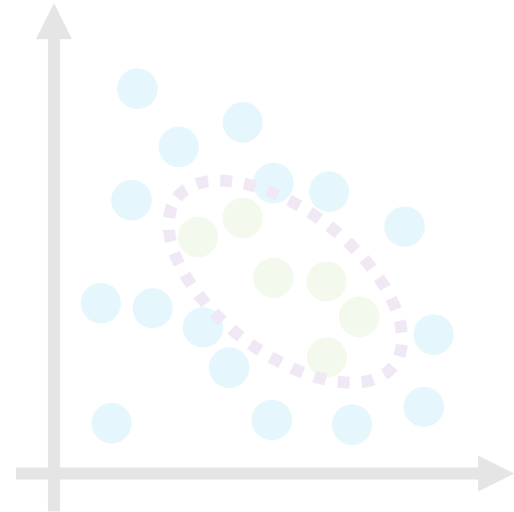
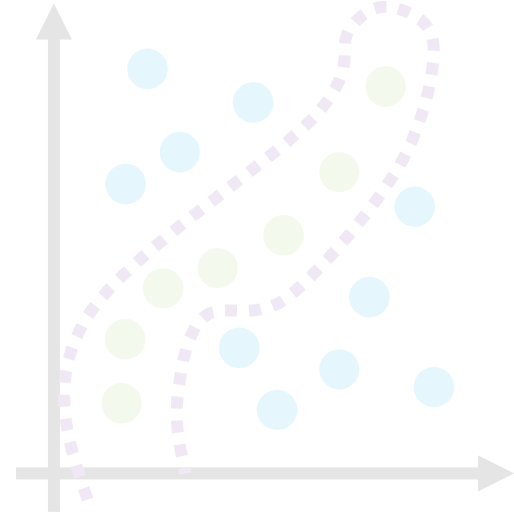
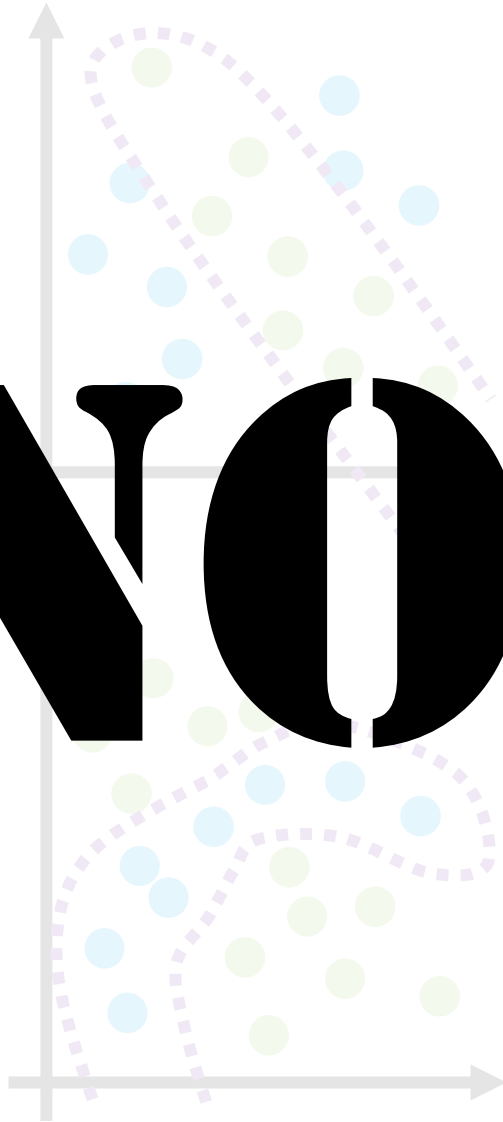
이와 같이 선형분리가 불가능한 데이터셋을 퍼셉트론이 학습할 수가 있을까요?



정답은 '안된다' 입니다



NO!

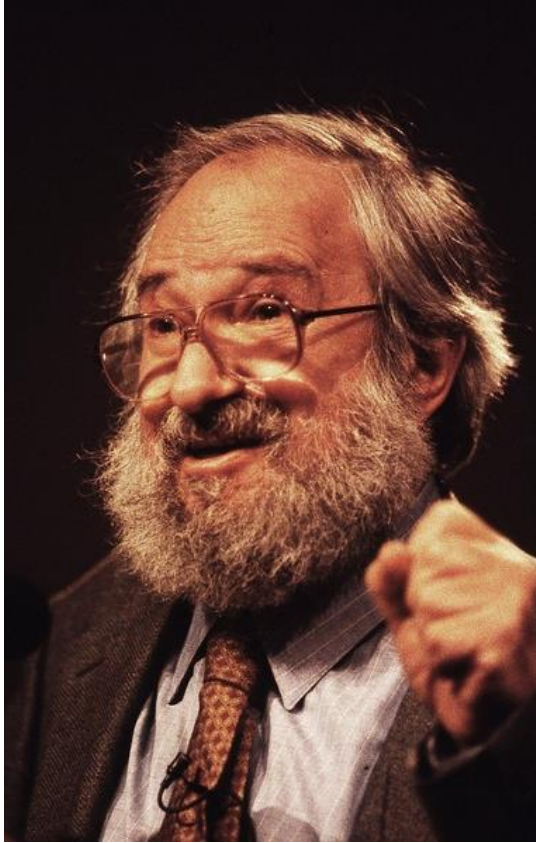


1969년 미국의 심리학자인 Marvin Minsky 박사와



<https://news.mit.edu/2016/marvin-minsky-obituary-0125>

수학자인 Seymour Papert 박사가

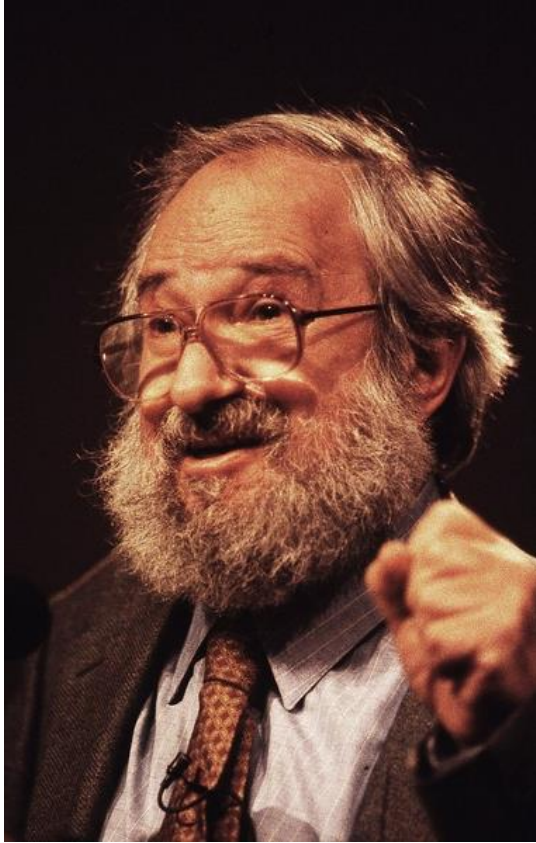


<https://news.mit.edu/2016/seymour-papert-pioneer-of-constructionist-learning-dies-0801>



<https://news.mit.edu/2016/marvin-minsky-obituary-0125>

수학자인 Seymour Papert 박사가 그들의 저서인 퍼셉트론에서

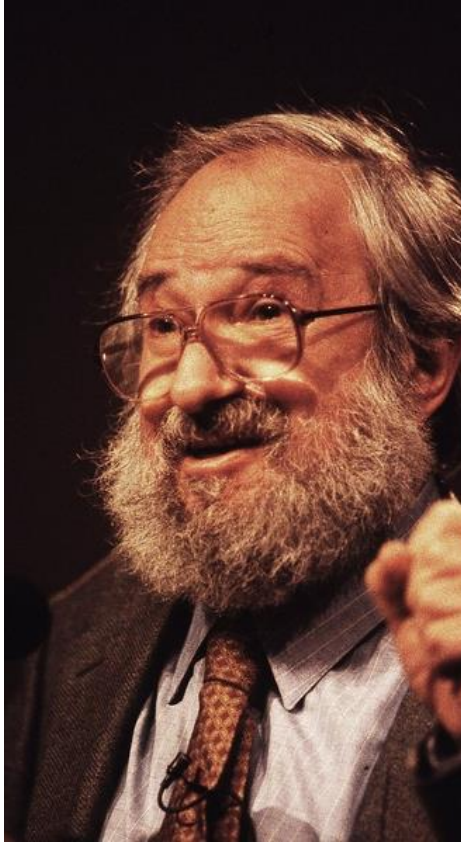


<https://news.mit.edu/2016/seymour-papert-pioneer-of-constructionist-learning-dies-0801>

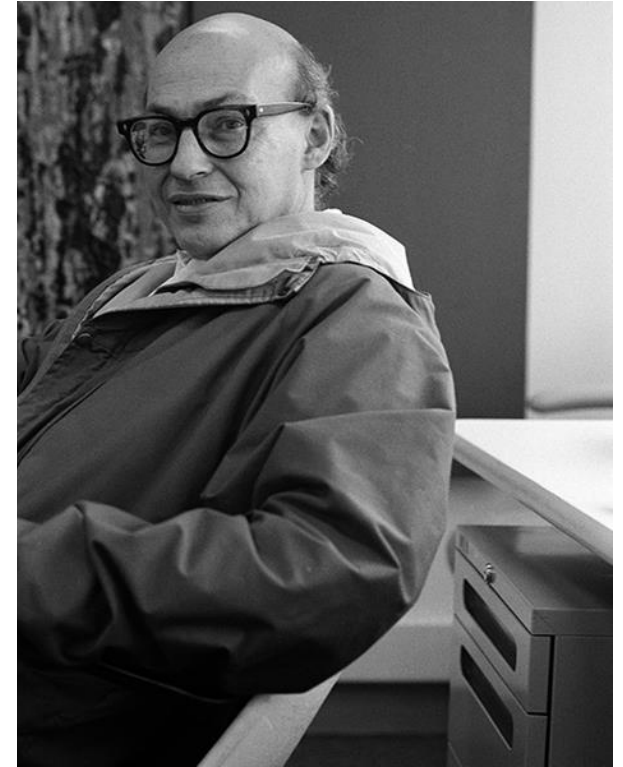
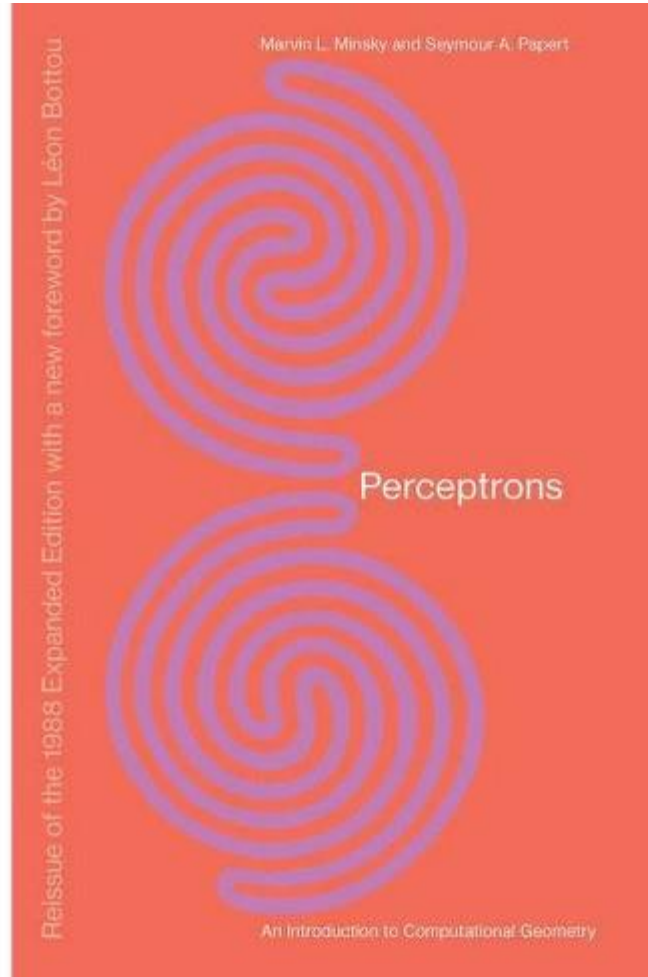


<https://news.mit.edu/2016/marvin-minsky-obituary-0125>

퍼셉트론이 가진 이러한 한계를 보여주었습니다

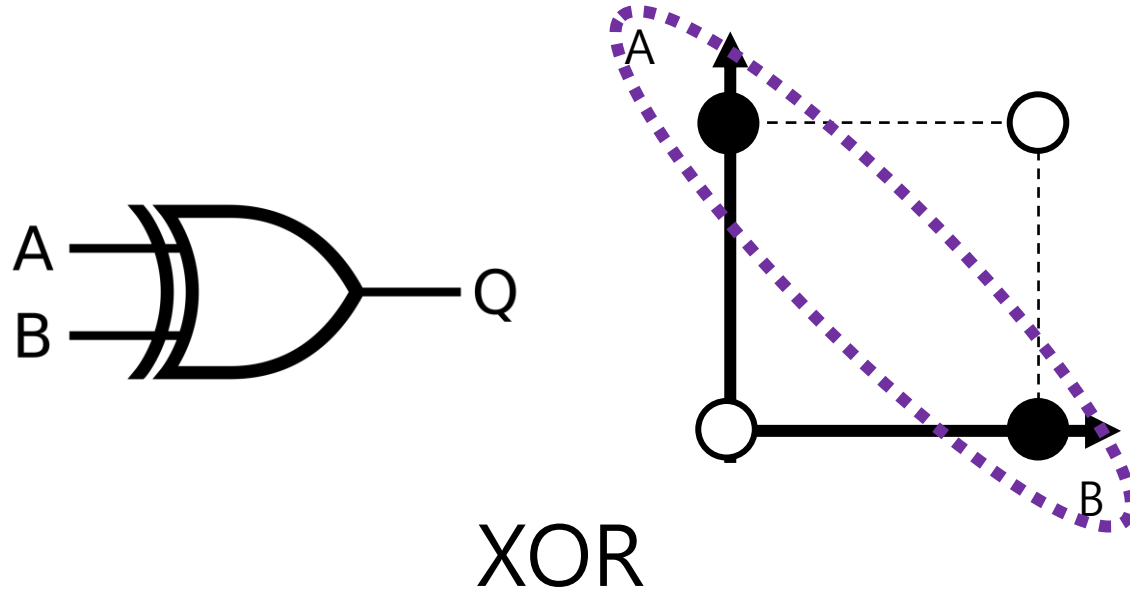


<https://news.mit.edu/2016/seymour-papert-pioneer-of-constructionist-learning-dies-0801>

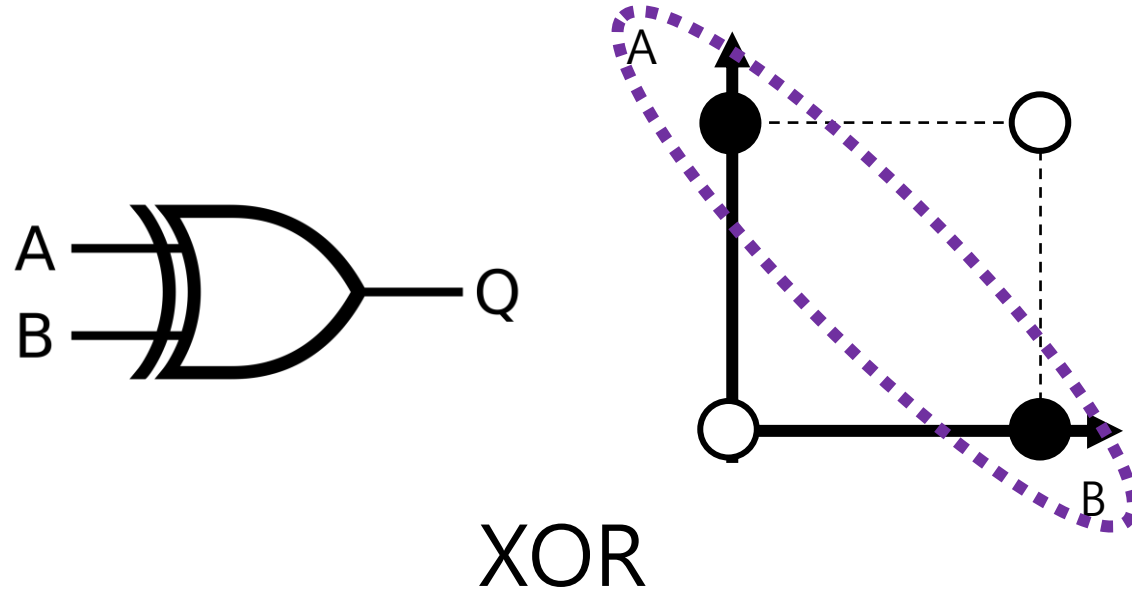


<https://news.mit.edu/2016/marvin-minsky-obituary-0125>

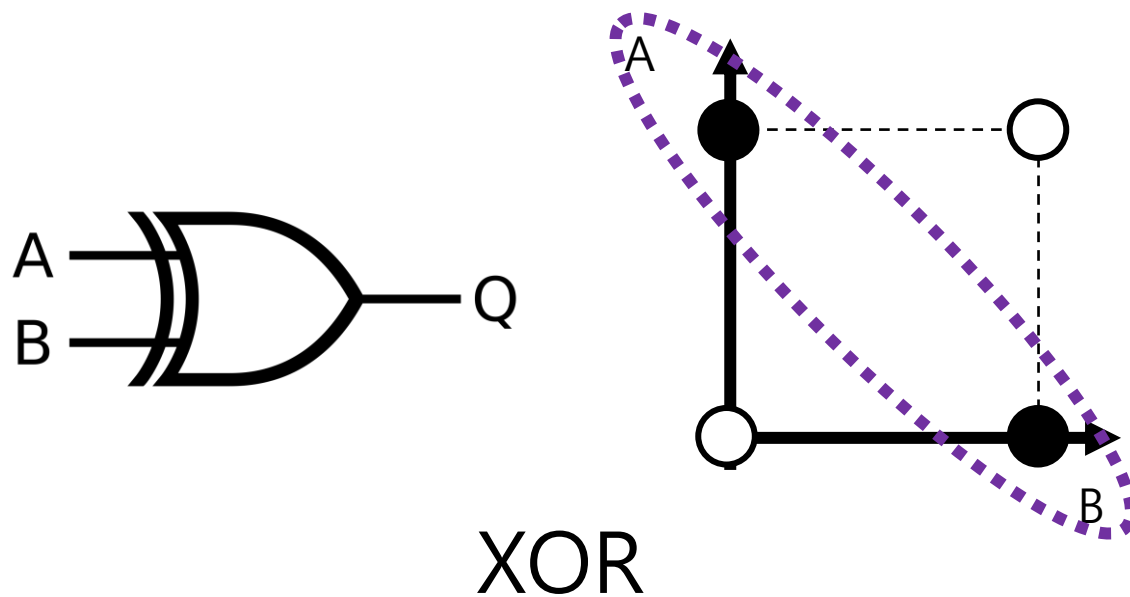
Minsky 와 Papert 박사는 그들의 저서에서



퍼셉트론은 XOR게이트와 같이 간단한 문제도 해결할 수 없다는 것이 보여주었습니다

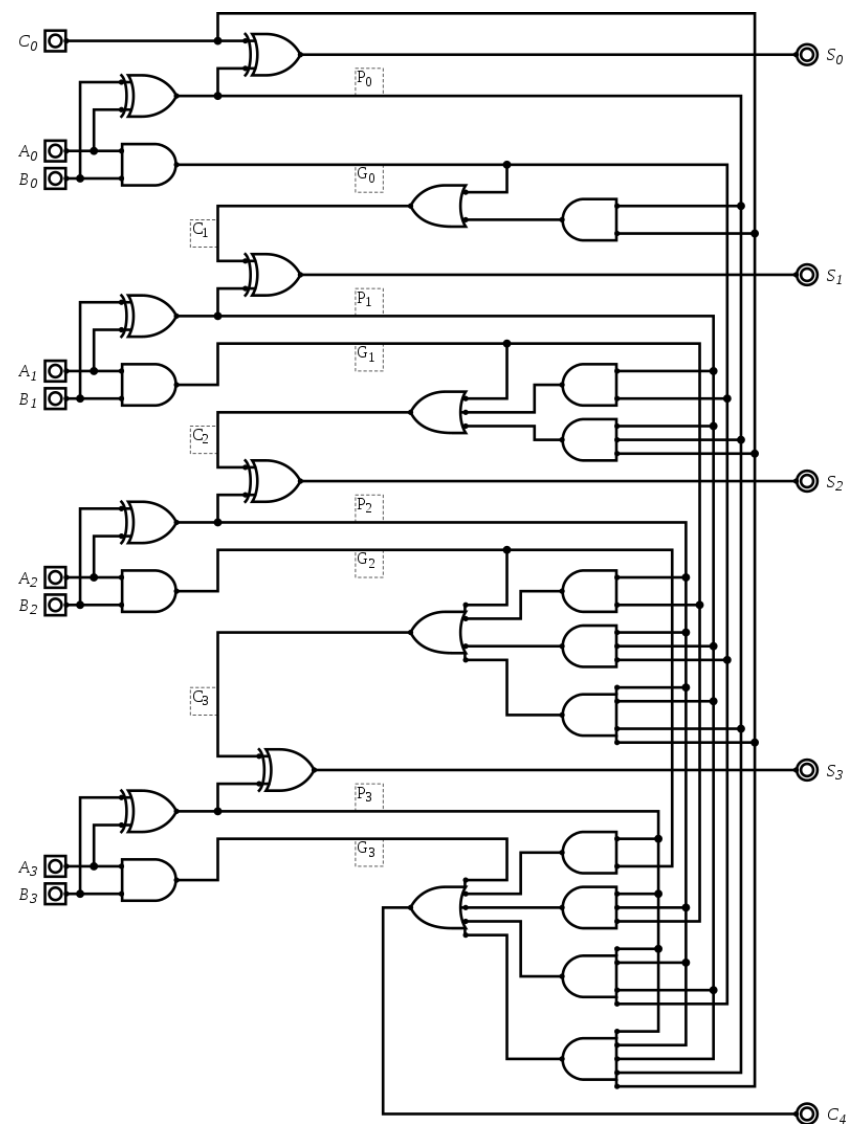
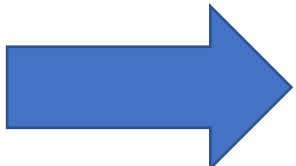
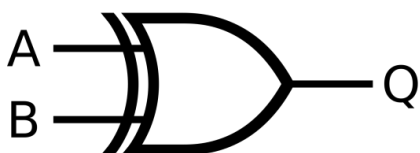
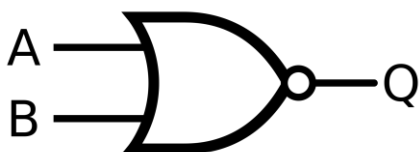
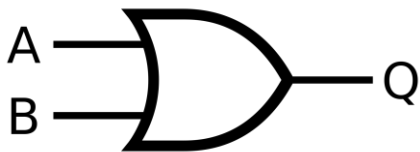
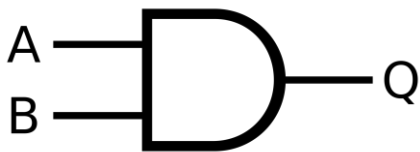


왜냐하면 XOR문제는 선형분리가능하지 않은 문제이기 때문입니다

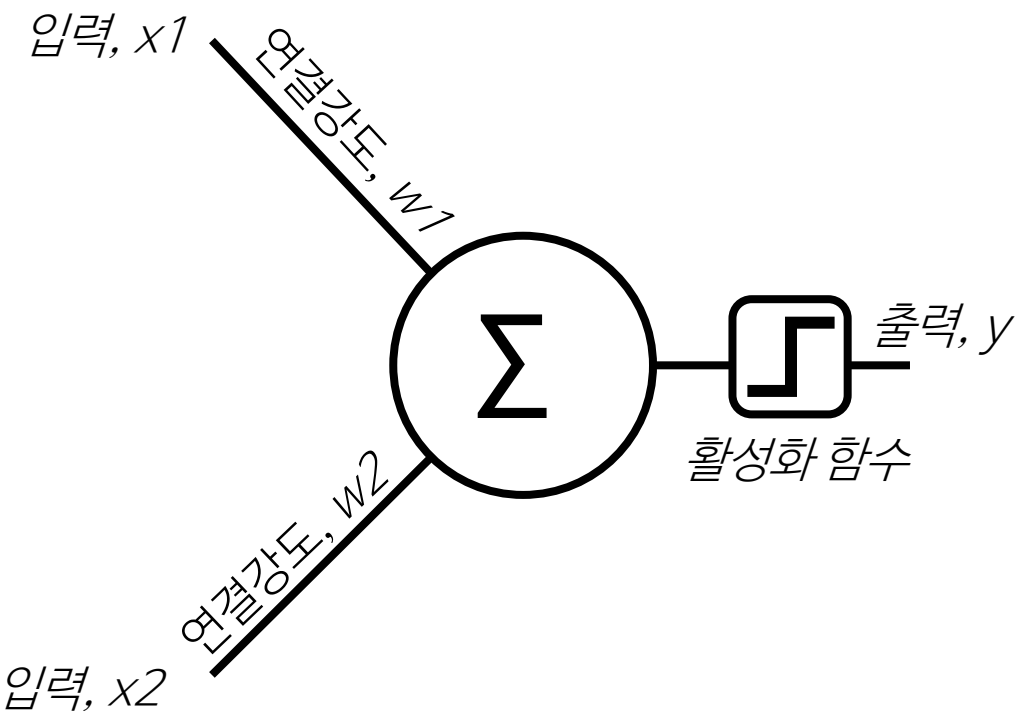
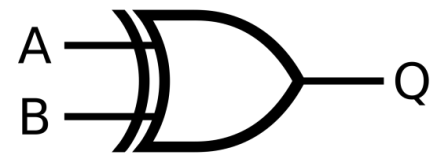
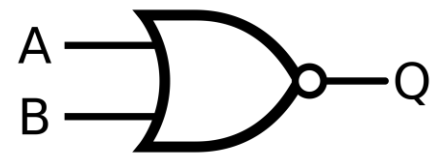
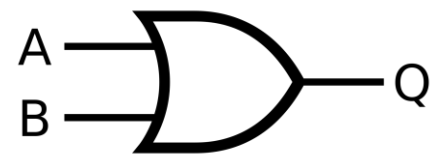


x1	x2	Y
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	1	1
1	1	0

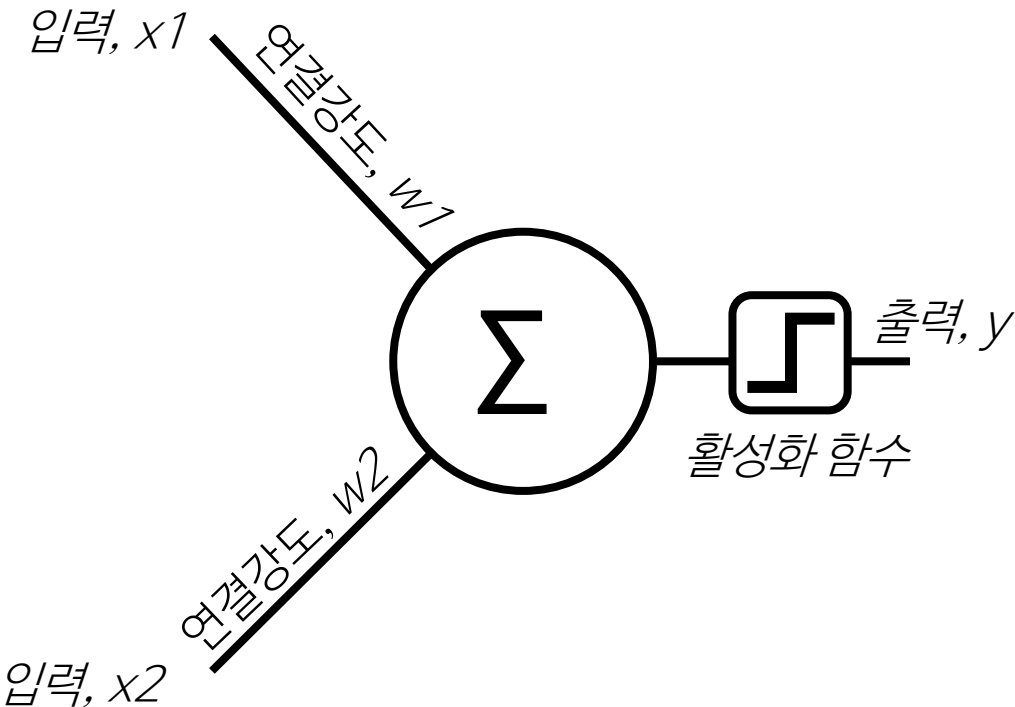
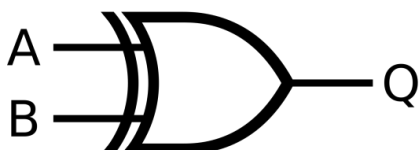
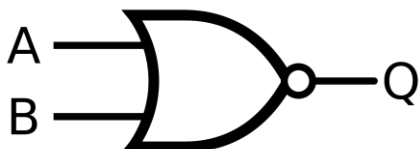
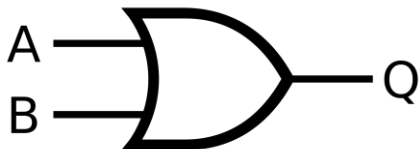
XOR게이트는 AND, OR, NAND등과 더불어 전자회로를 구성하는 가장 기본적인 단위입니다



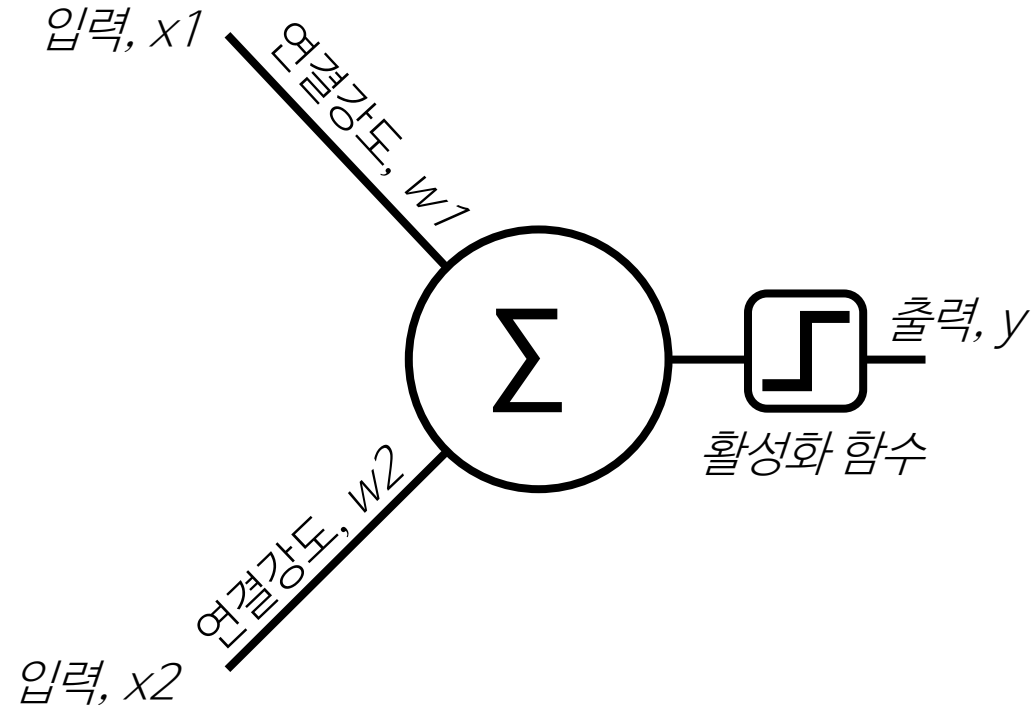
퍼셉트론 인공신경망이 전자회로의 가장 기본이 되는 게이트조차 다 해결하지 못한다는 사실이 밝혀지자



퍼셉트론에 대한 세간의 관심은 그야말로 급격하게 줄어들었습니다



이것이 바로 1970년대 인공지능망의 첫번째 빙하기입니다



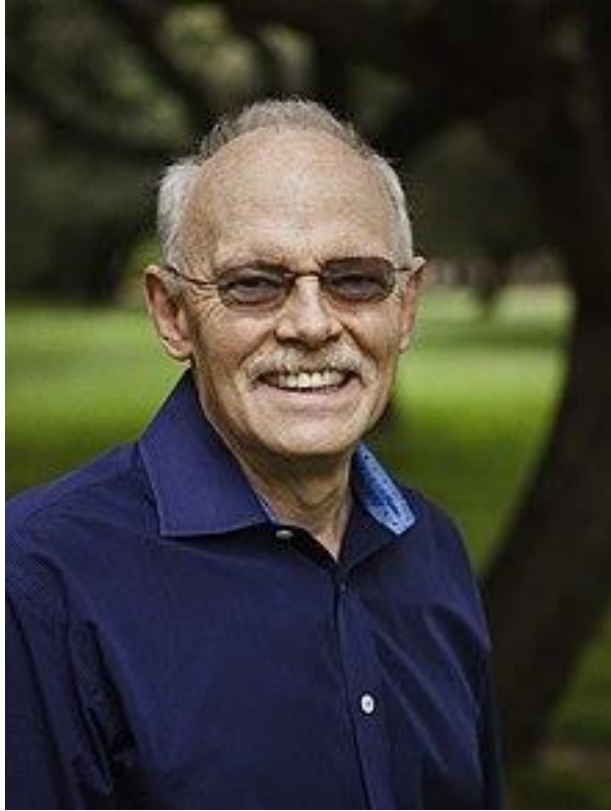
Chapter 4

다층 신경망의 등장

그렇게 세간의 관심을 잃어가던 때에도 인공지능망에 대한 믿음을 잃지
않고

곳곳이 인공지능망을 연구하던 학자들이 있었으니..

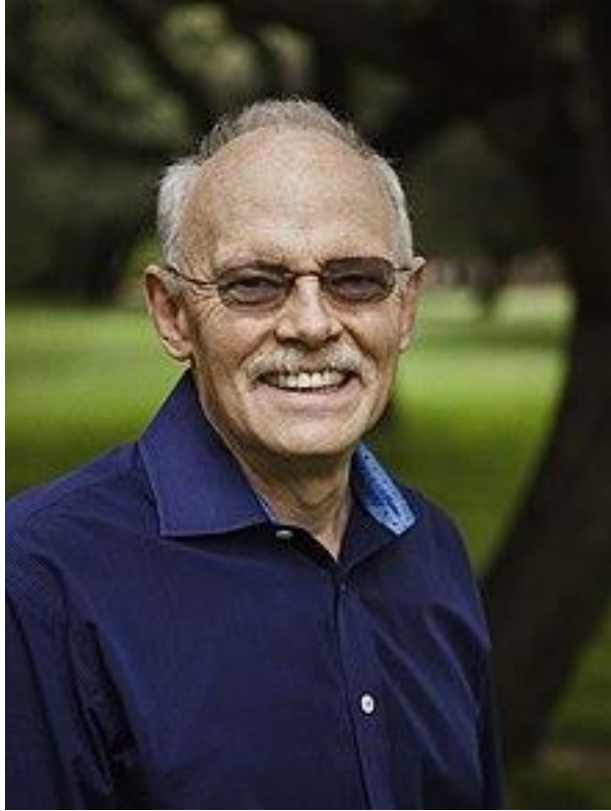
심리학자인 James McClelland



James McClelland (psychologist). (2022, October 9). In Wikipedia.
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_McClelland_\(psychologist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_McClelland_(psychologist))

James McClelland
심리학자

수리 심리학자인 David Rumelhart



James McClelland (psychologist). (2022, October 9). In Wikipedia.
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_McClelland_\(psychologist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_McClelland_(psychologist))

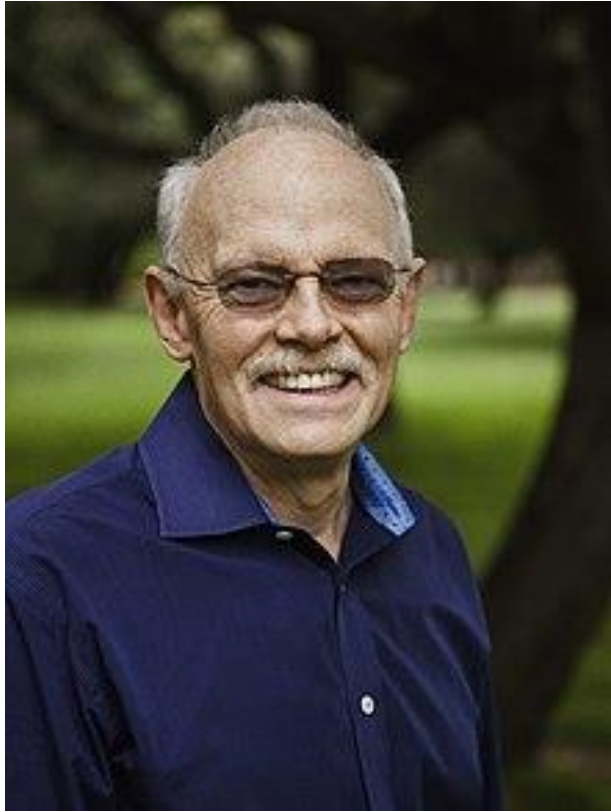
James McClelland
심리학자



<https://www.psychologicalscience.org/observer/david-rumelhart>

David Rumelhart
수리심리학자

그리고 실험심리학자이자 컴퓨터과학자인 Geoffrey Hinton 등이 대표적인 학자들입니다.



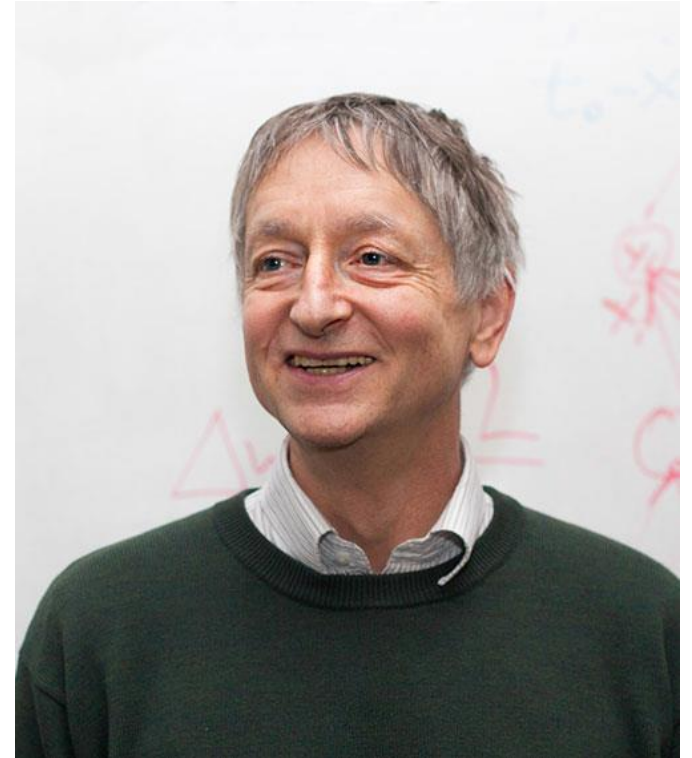
James McClelland (psychologist). (2022, October 9). In Wikipedia.
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_McClelland_\(psychologist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_McClelland_(psychologist))

James McClelland
심리학자



<https://www.psychologicalscience.org/observer/david-rumelhart>

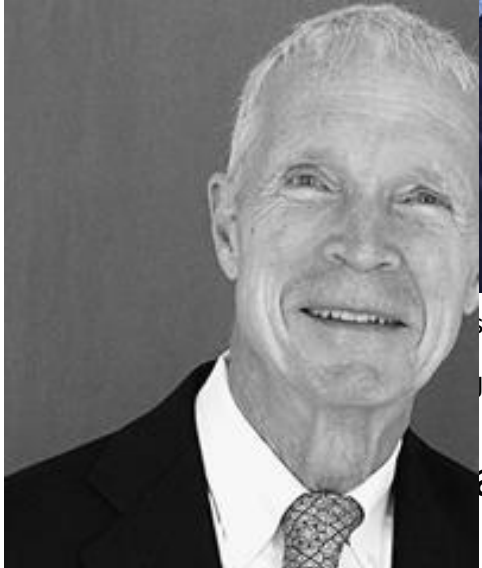
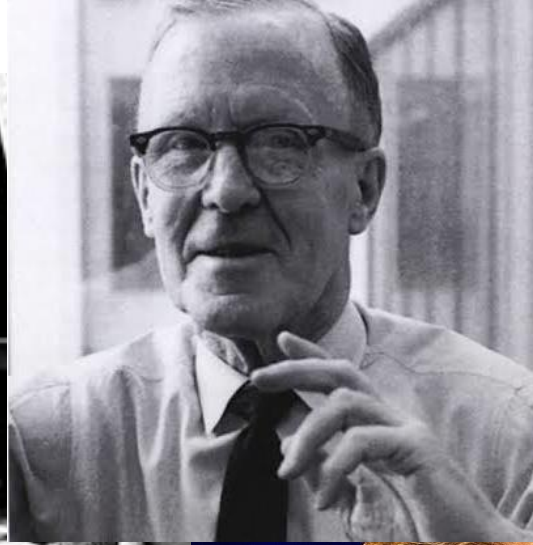
David Rumelhart
수리심리학자



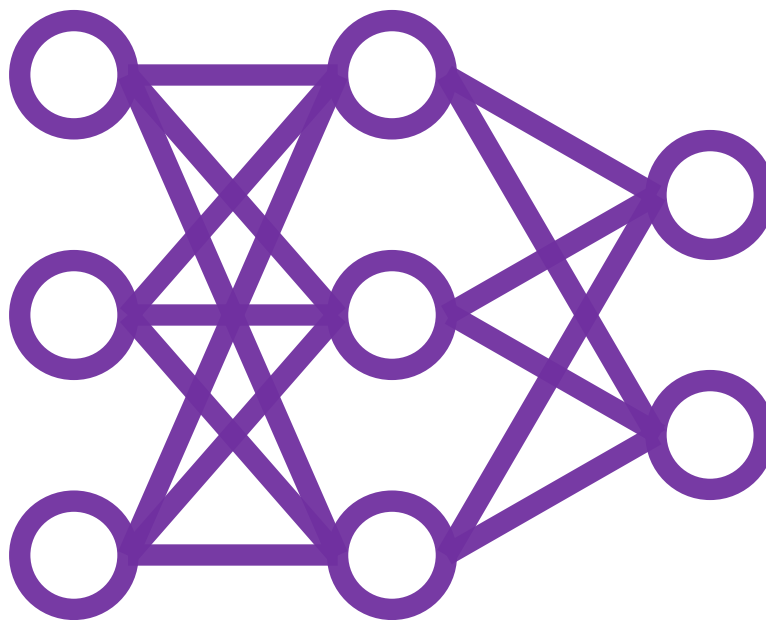
<https://www.frontiersofknowledgeawards-fbbva.es/galardonados/geoffrey-hinton-2/>

Geoffrey Hinton
실험심리학자
컴퓨터과학자

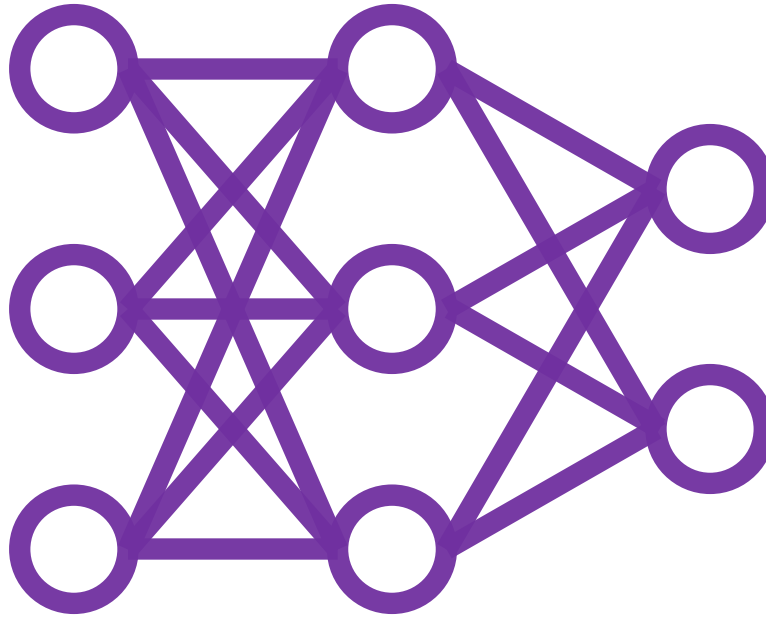
이들 뿐만아니라, 다양한 분야의 다양한 사람들이 거듭 연구하였고..



그로 인해 기존 퍼셉트론보다 더 강력한 다층 신경망이 등장하였습니다

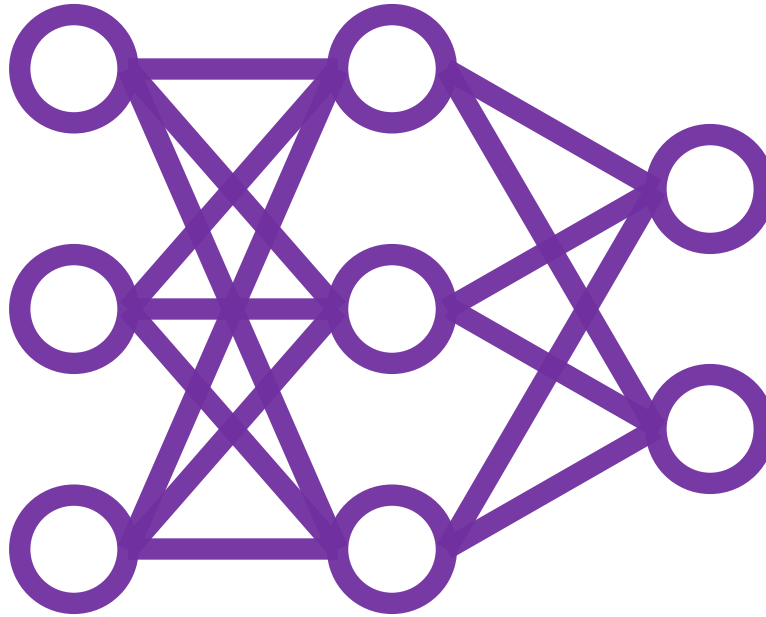


이 다층 신경망이 인공지능의 시대의 부흥을 가져오게 됩니다

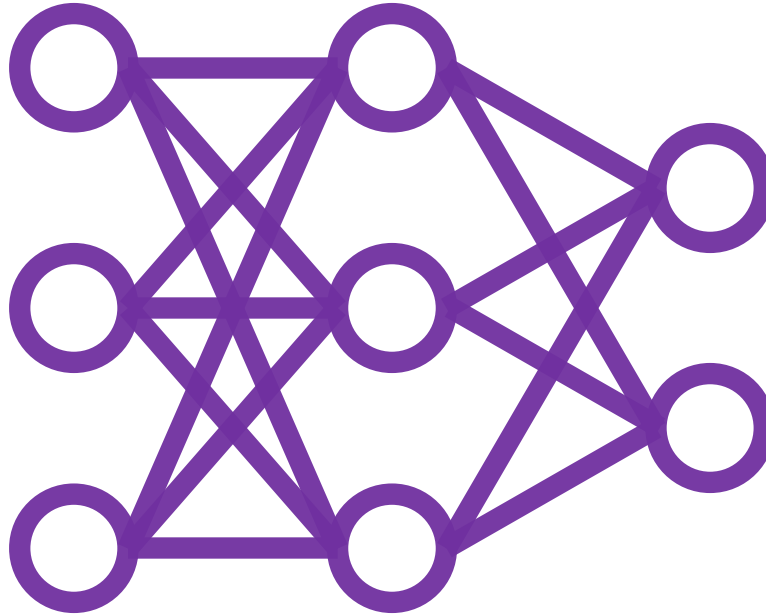


~~물론, 빙하기가 한번 더 오긴 했지만..~~

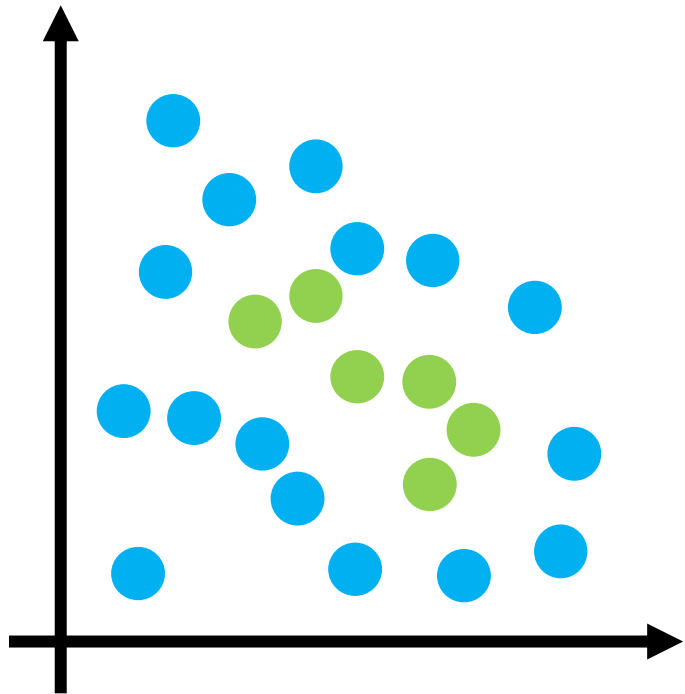
다층 신경망을 본격적으로 설명하기에 앞서..



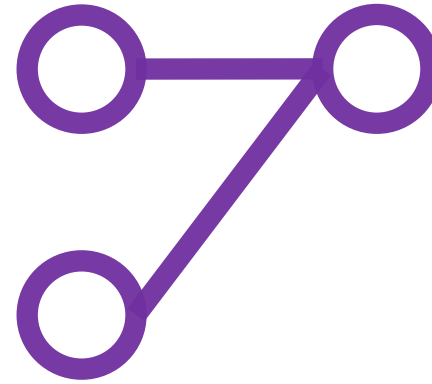
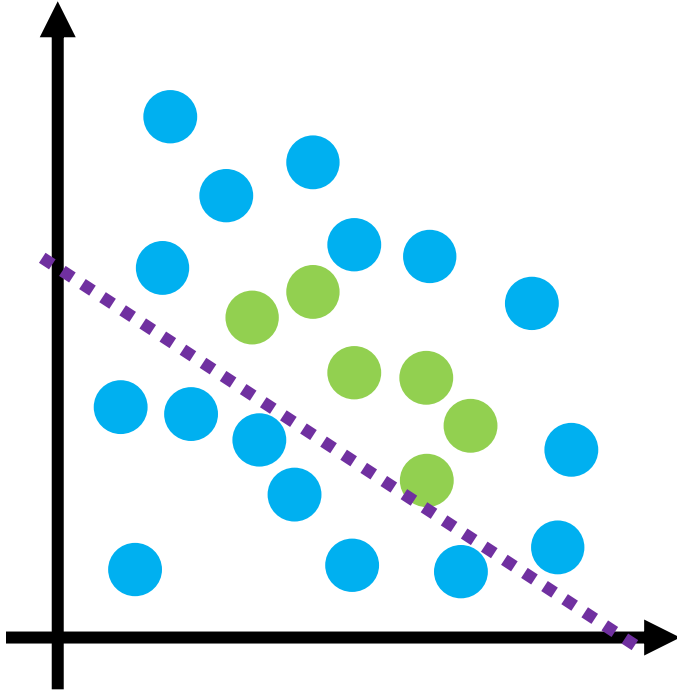
다층 신경망을 직관적으로 먼저 이해해 보았으면 합니다.



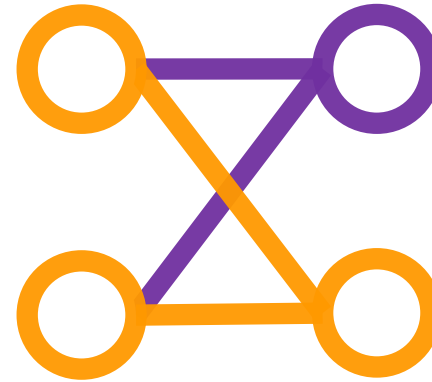
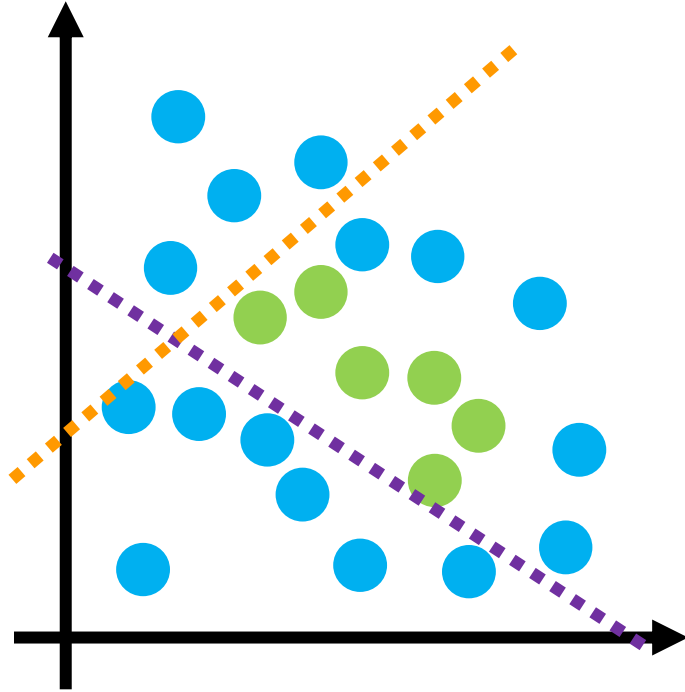
이렇게 복잡한 형태의 데이터셋이 주어질 경우



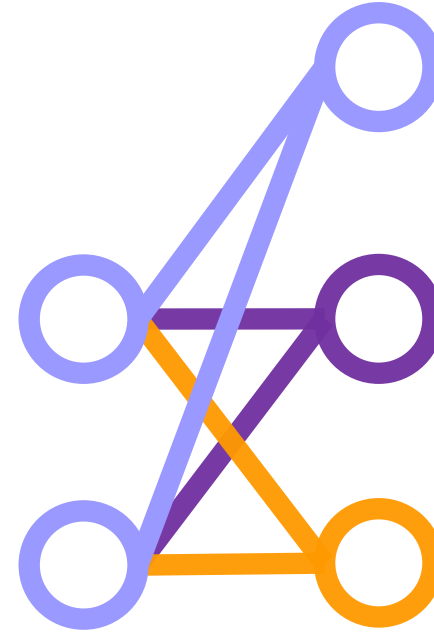
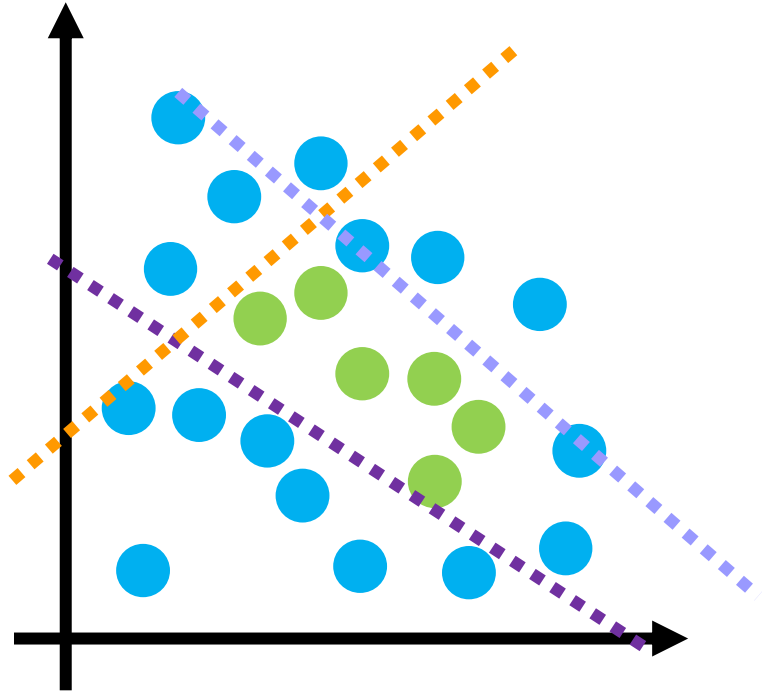
기존의 퍼셉트론으로는 선형분리가 불가능합니다



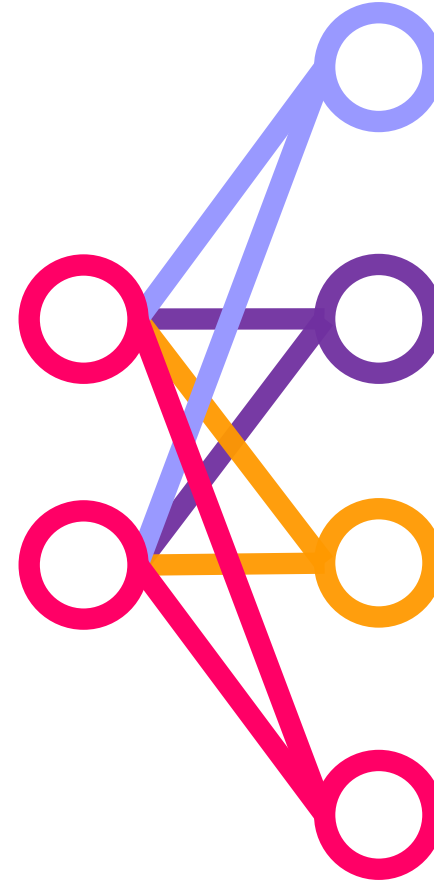
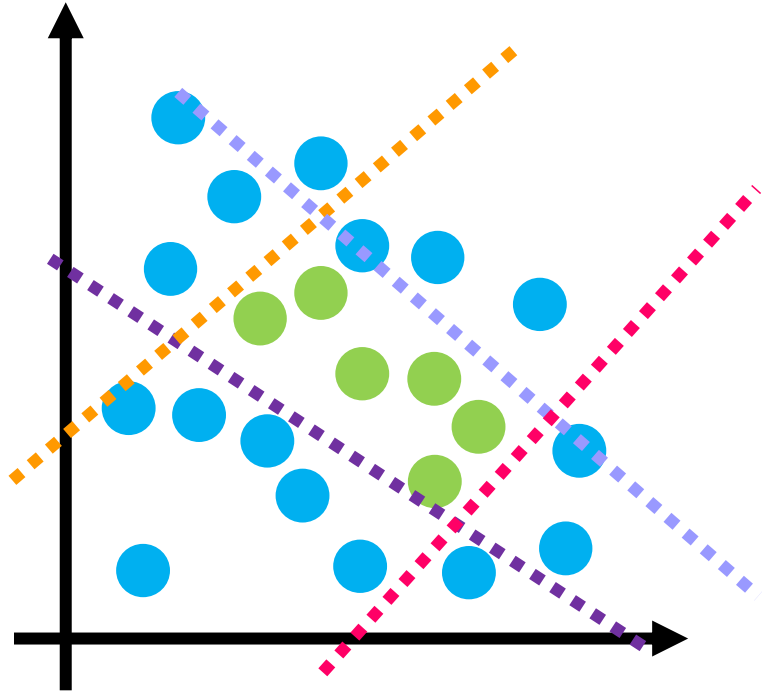
하지만 선을 여러 개 더할 경우에는



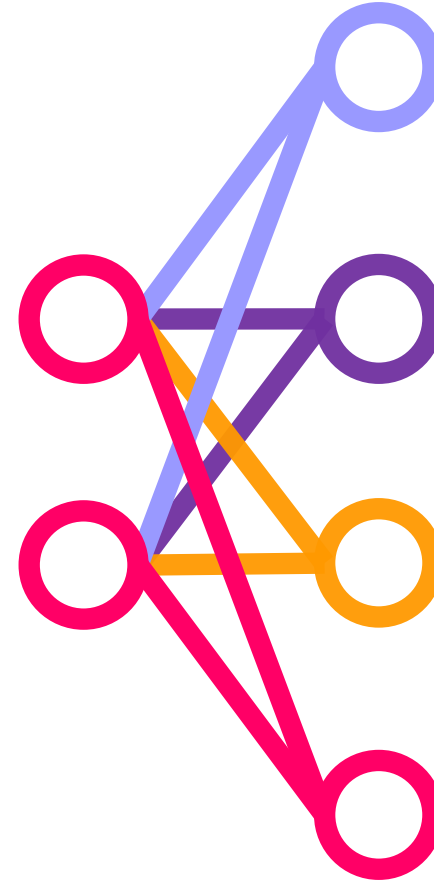
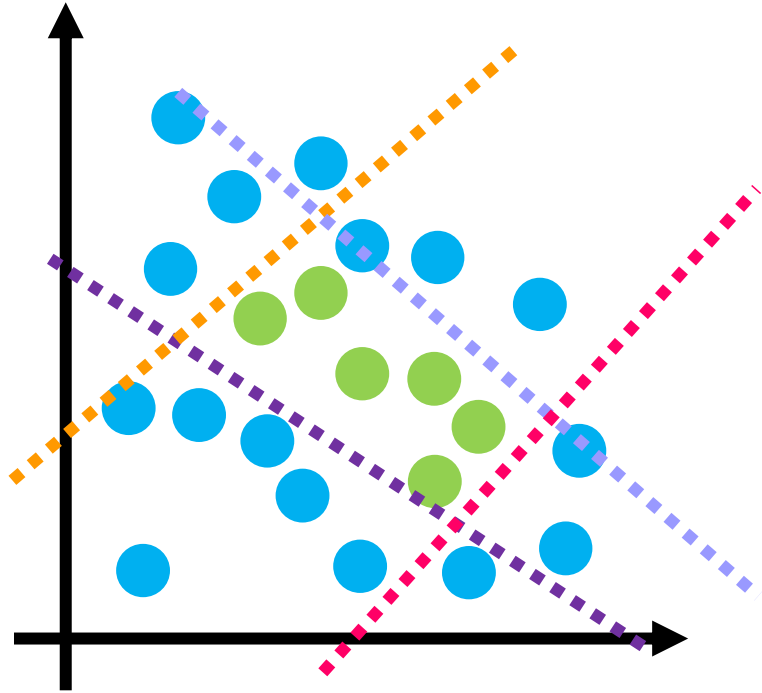
하지만 선을 여러 개 더할 경우에는



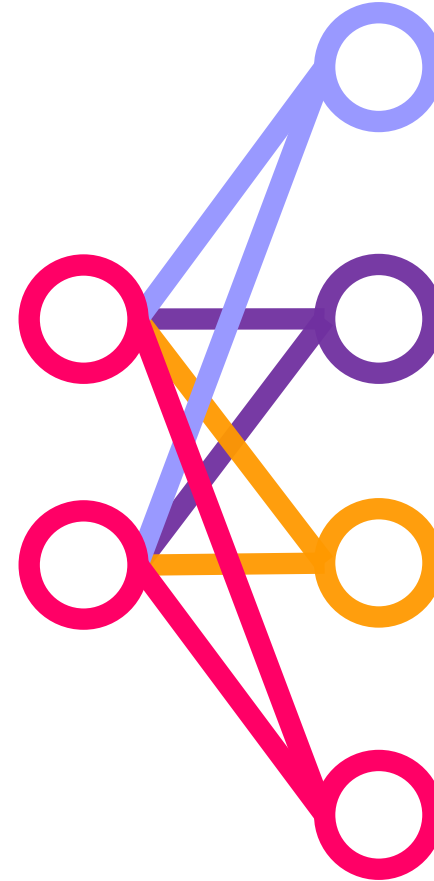
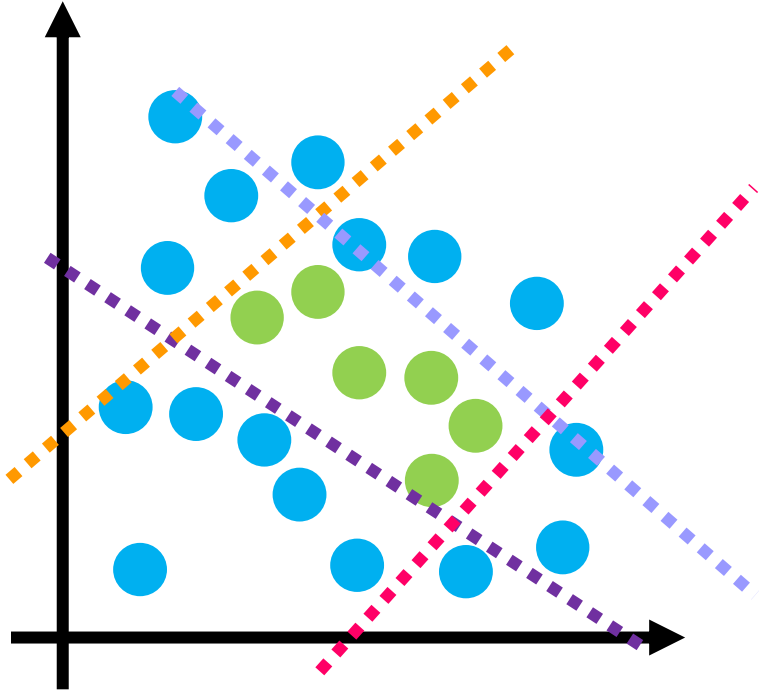
하지만 선을 여러 개 더할 경우에는



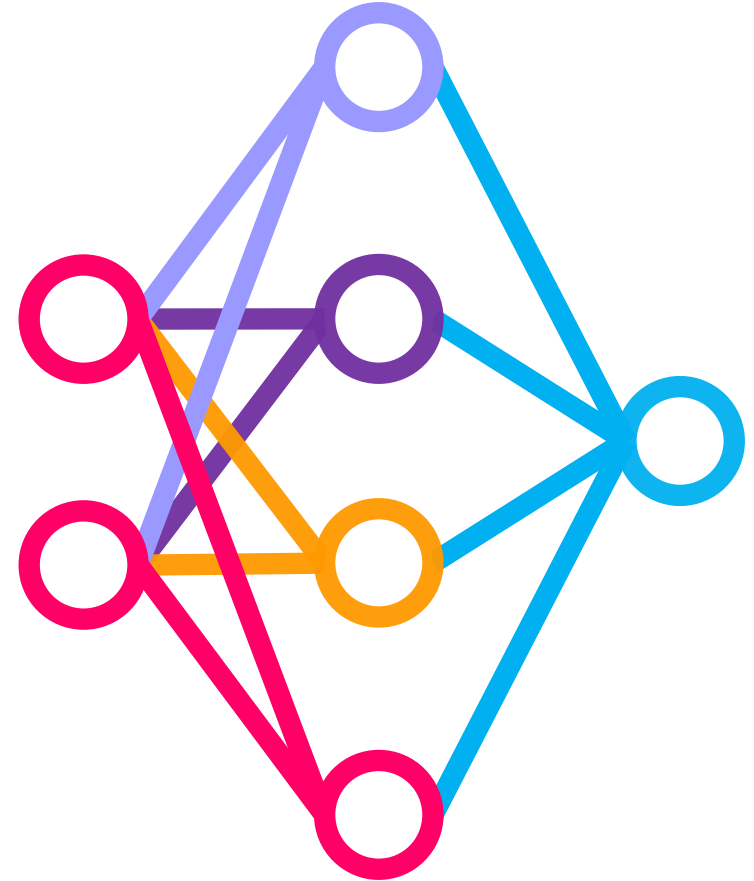
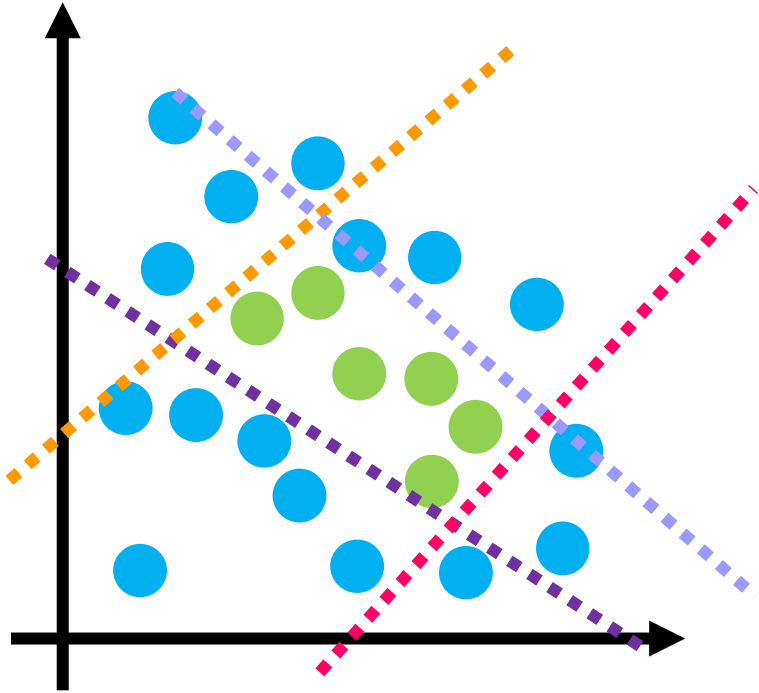
하지만 선을 여러 개 더할 경우에는 이 데이터셋을 분리할 수 있습니다.



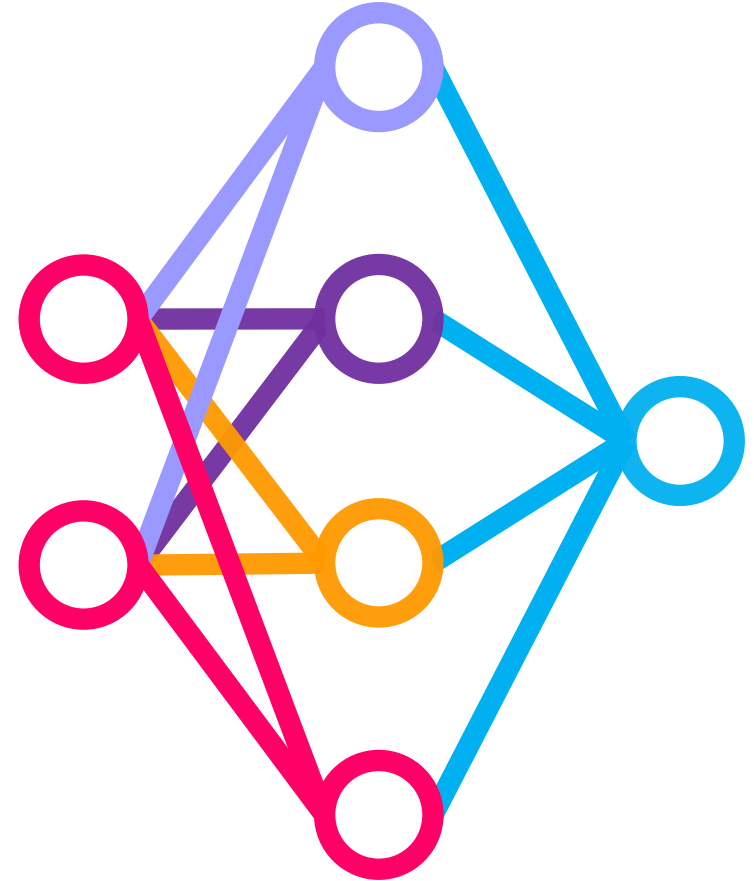
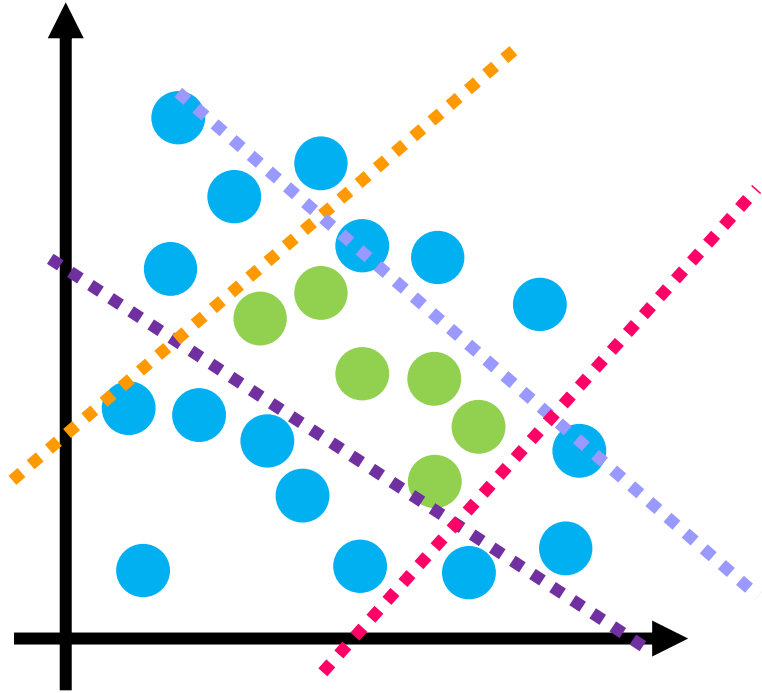
즉 4개의 선은 4개의 퍼셉트론으로 생각할 수 있고



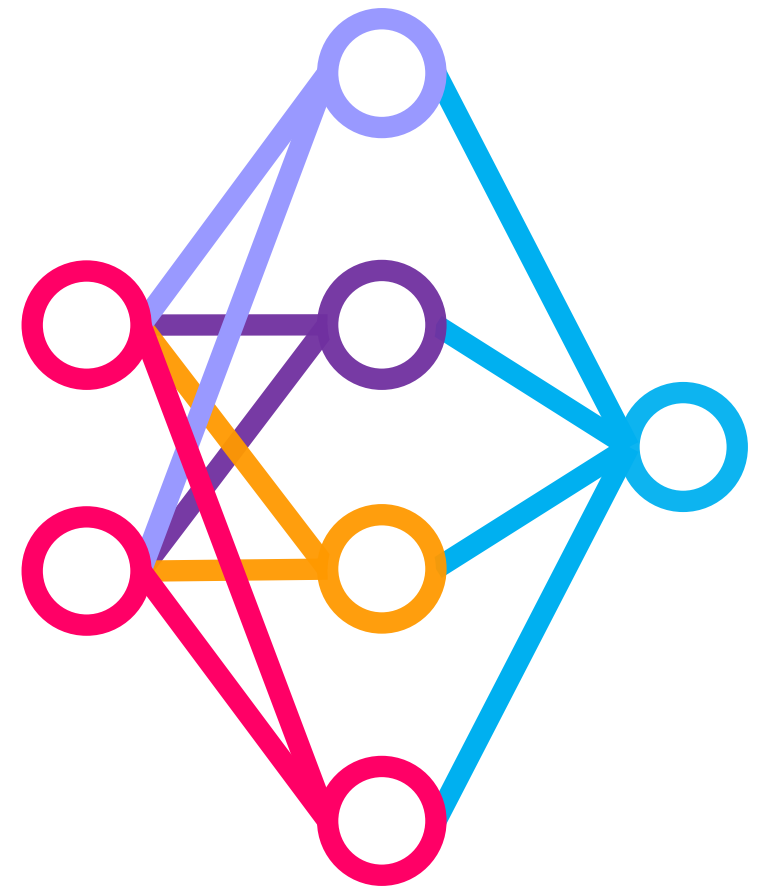
이렇게 4개의 출력을 다시 입력으로 받는 또 다른 퍼셉트론을 연결하면



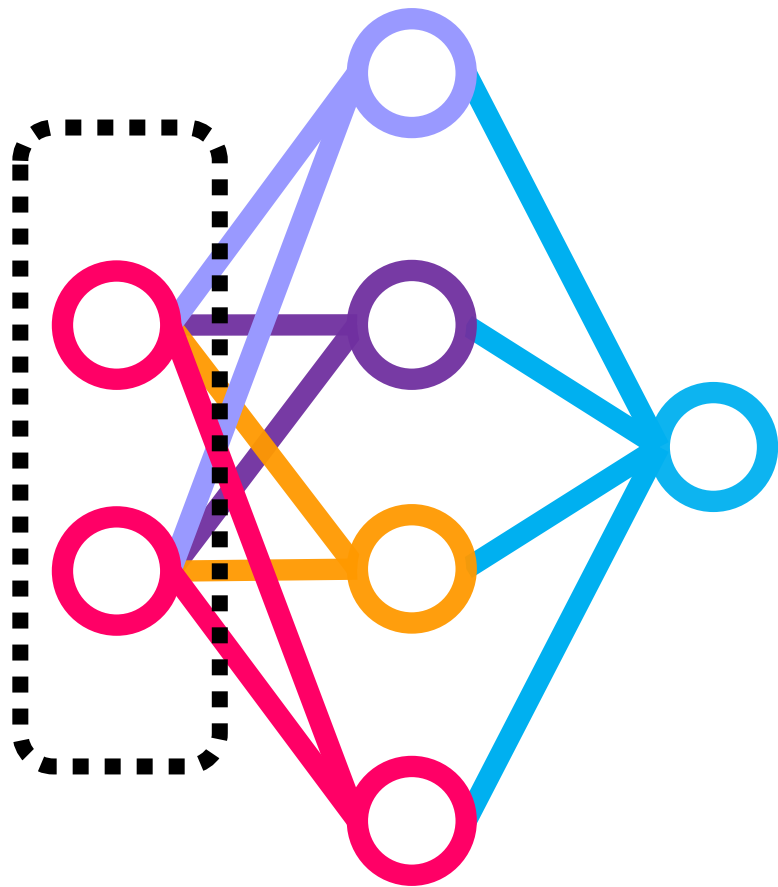
이 데이터셋을 비선형으로 분리할 수 있는 다층 신경망이 되는 것입니다.



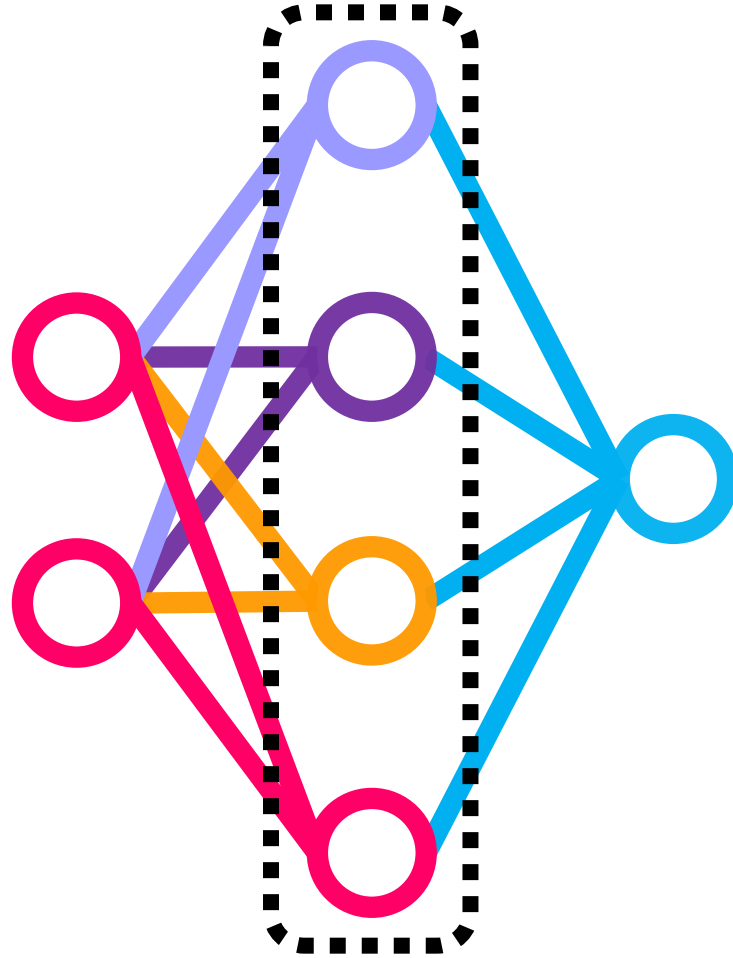
이렇게 해서 다층 신경망은



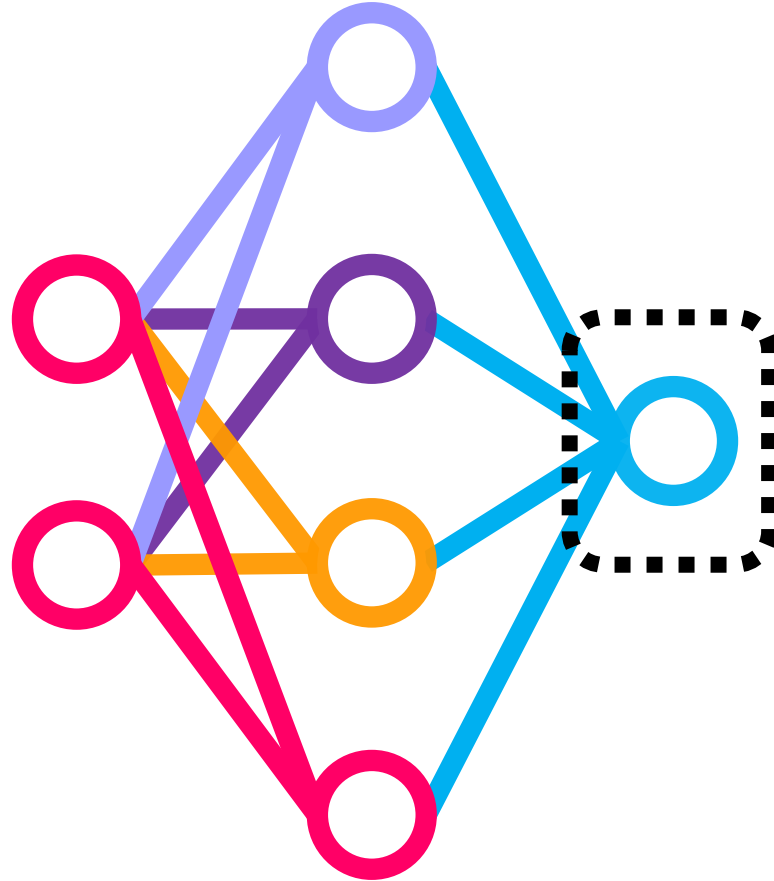
이렇게 해서 다층 신경망은 하나의 입력층과



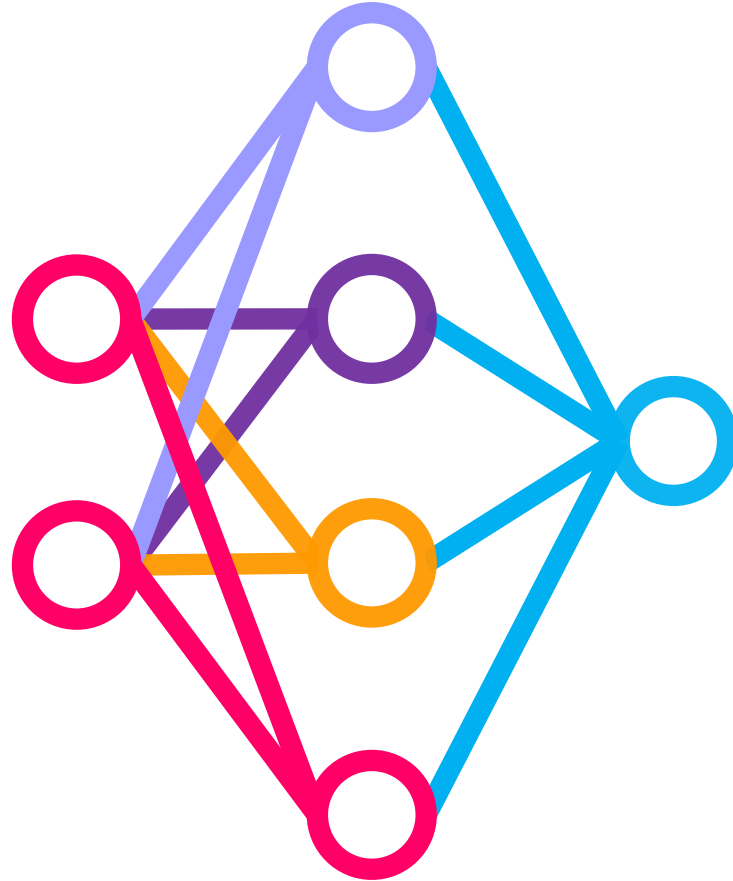
이렇게 해서 다층 신경망은 하나의 입력층과 한 개 이상의 은닉층
(hidden layer)과



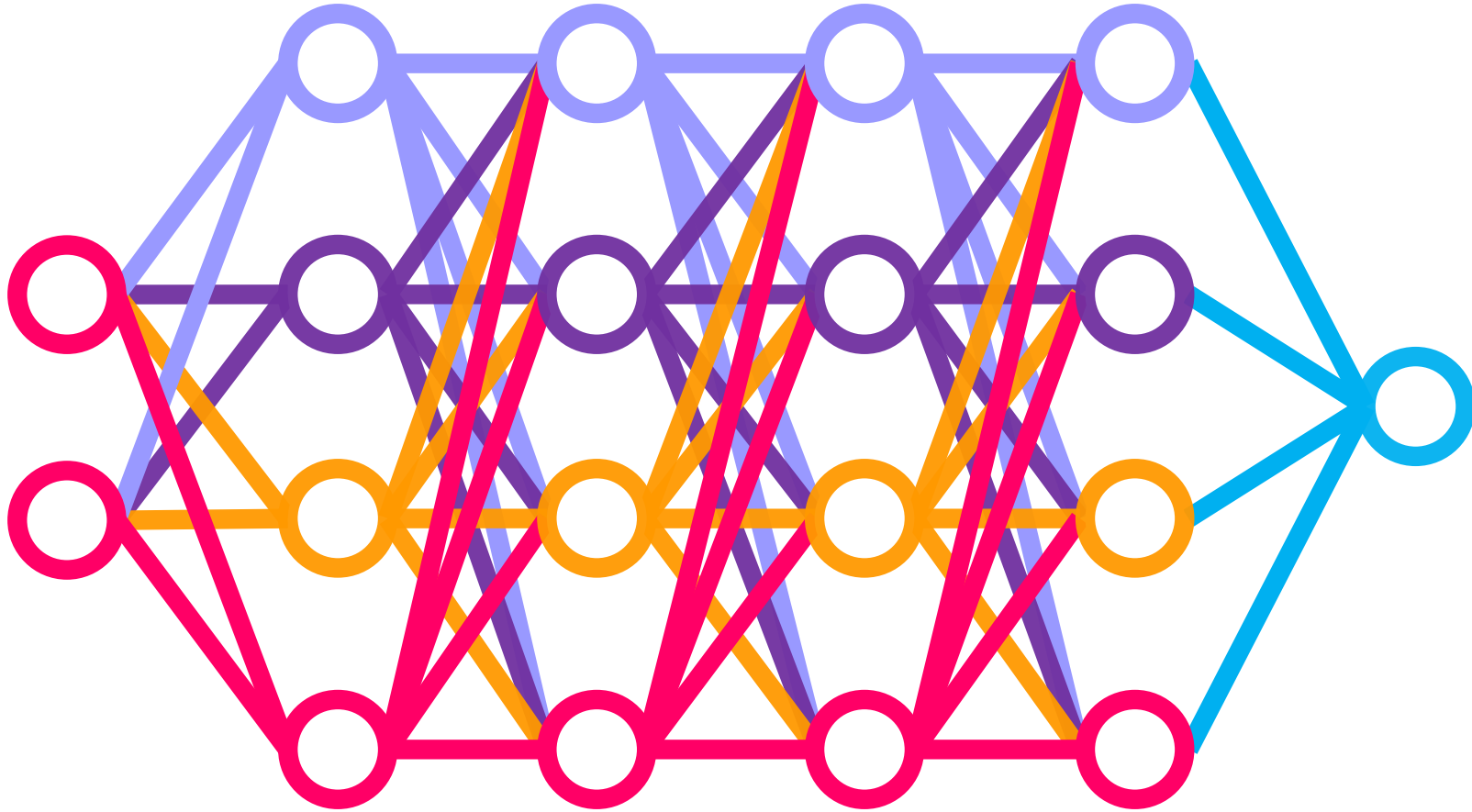
이렇게 해서 다층 신경망은 하나의 입력층과 한 개 이상의 은닉층 (hidden layer)과 출력층으로 이루어져 있습니다.



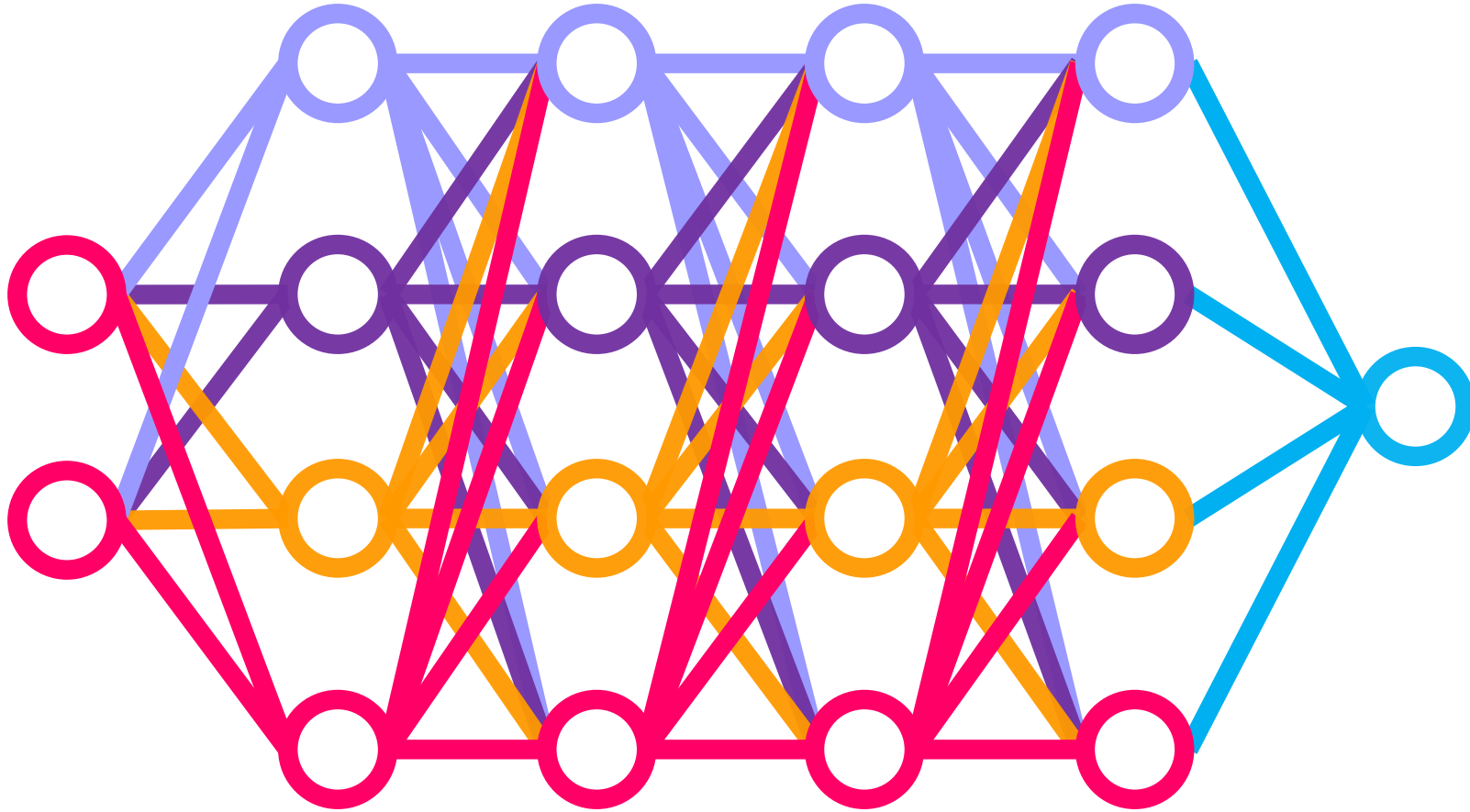
이렇게 해서 다층 신경망은 하나의 입력층과 한 개 이상의 은닉층 (hidden layer)과 출력층으로 이루어져 있습니다.



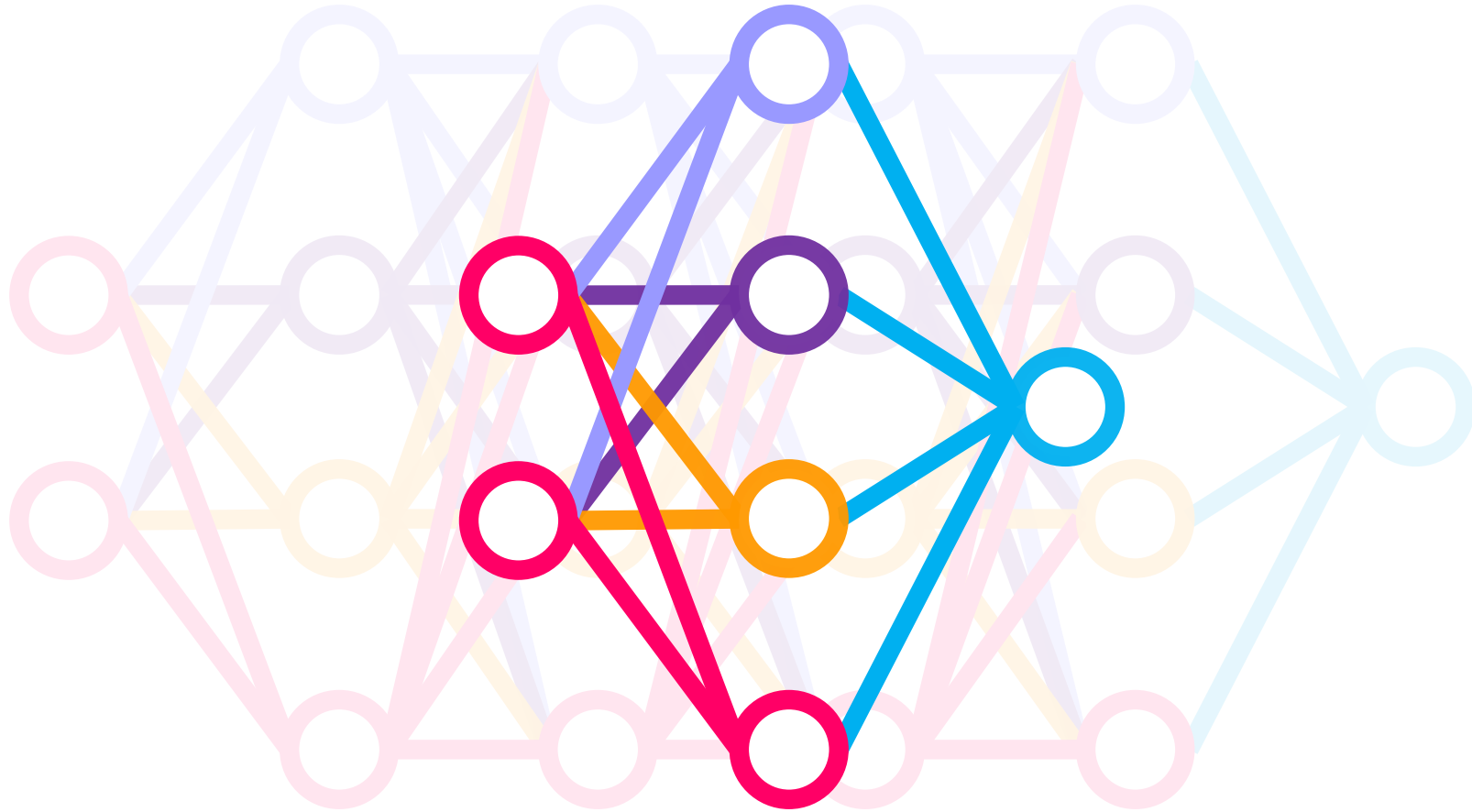
층이 많아지면 많아질수록 더 복잡한 형태의 데이터를 다룰 수가 있겠죠?



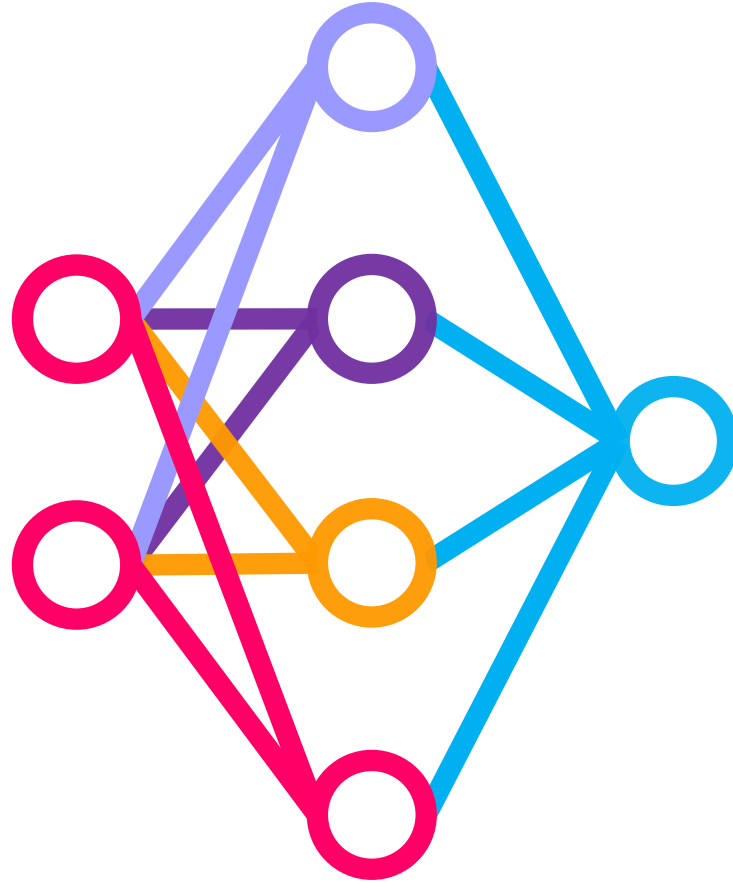
이렇게 층이 많다는 것을 deep하다고 표현해서 현재의 딥러닝 deep learning이라 부르게 된 것입니다.



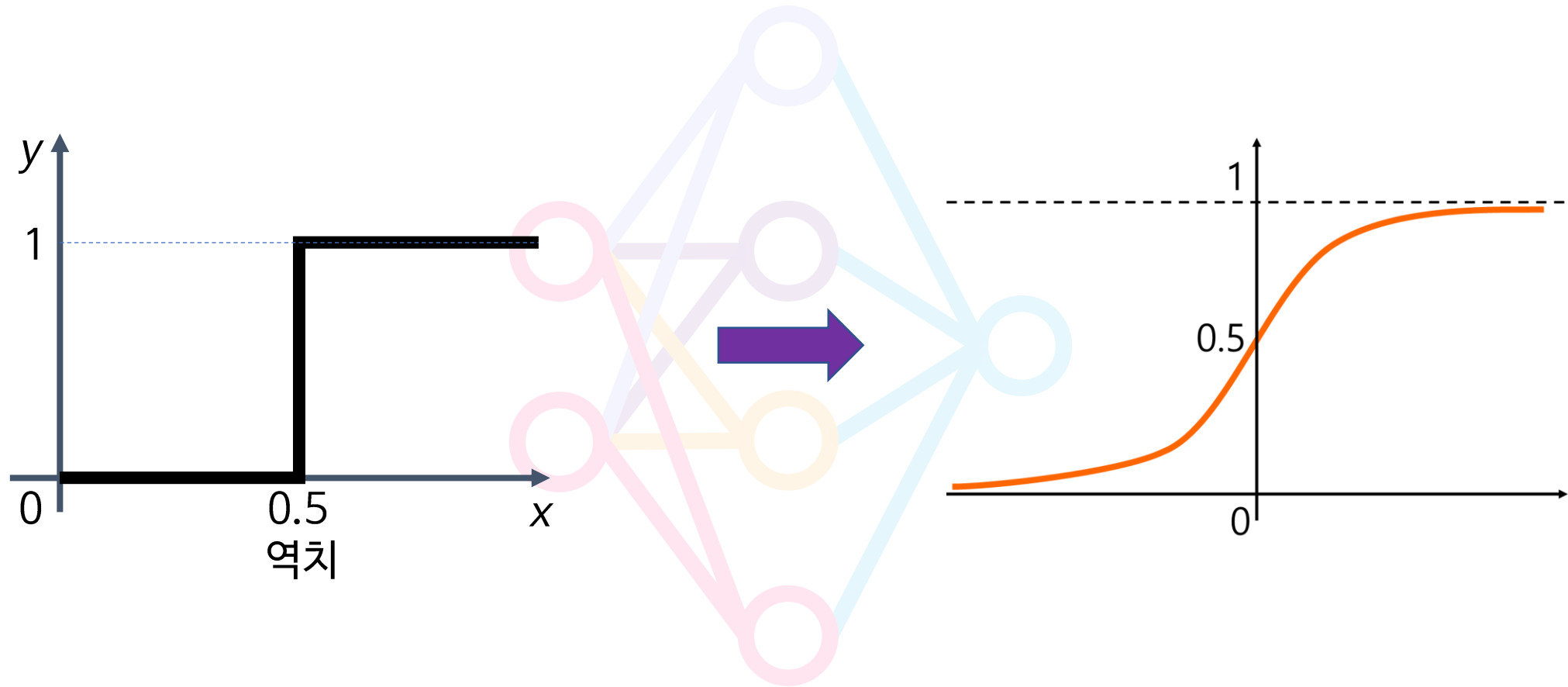
그래서 다층신경망이 바로 딥러닝의 진정한 첫걸음이 되겠습니다.



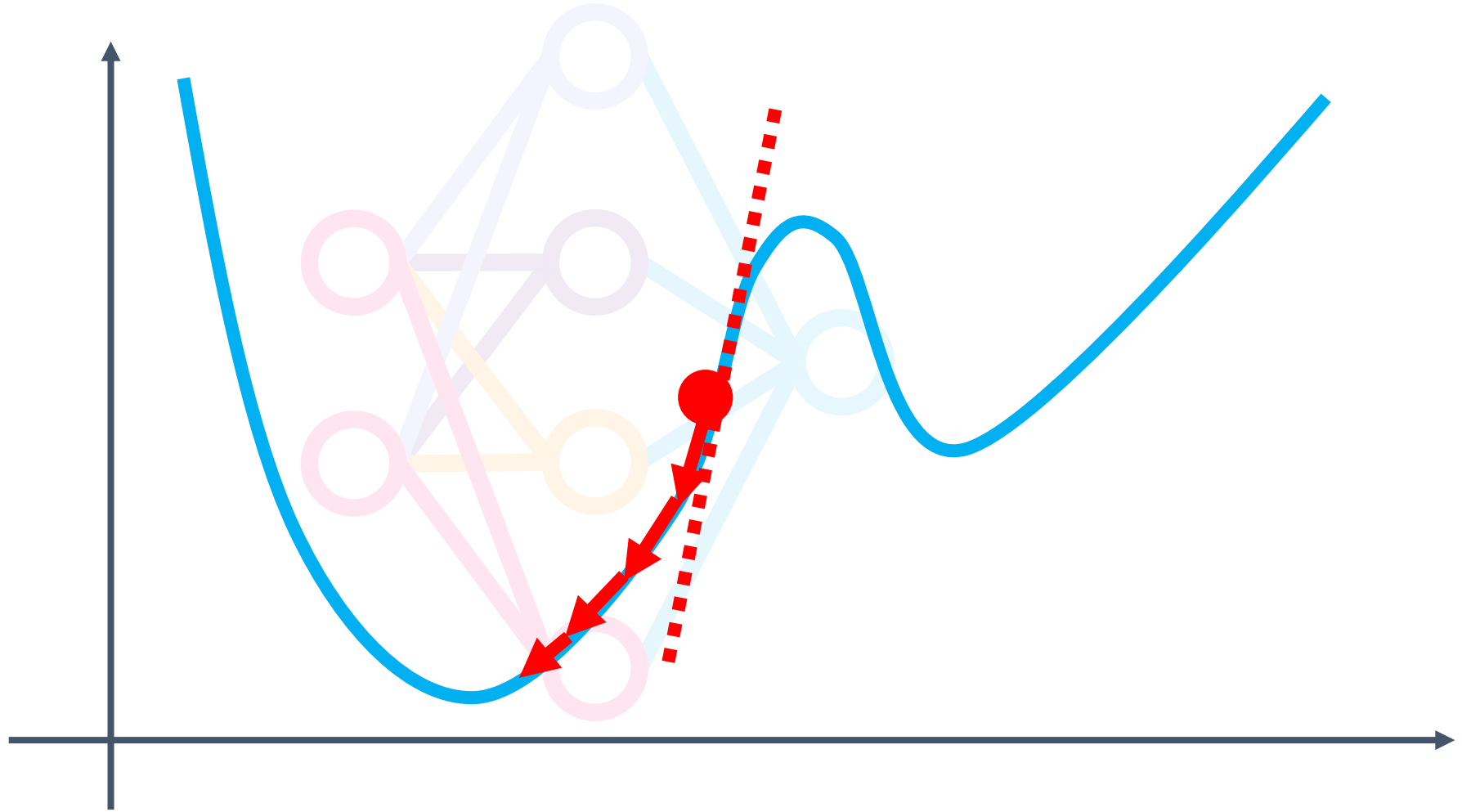
단층 퍼셉트론에 비해 다층신경망은 여러가지로 많은 변화가 있습니다.



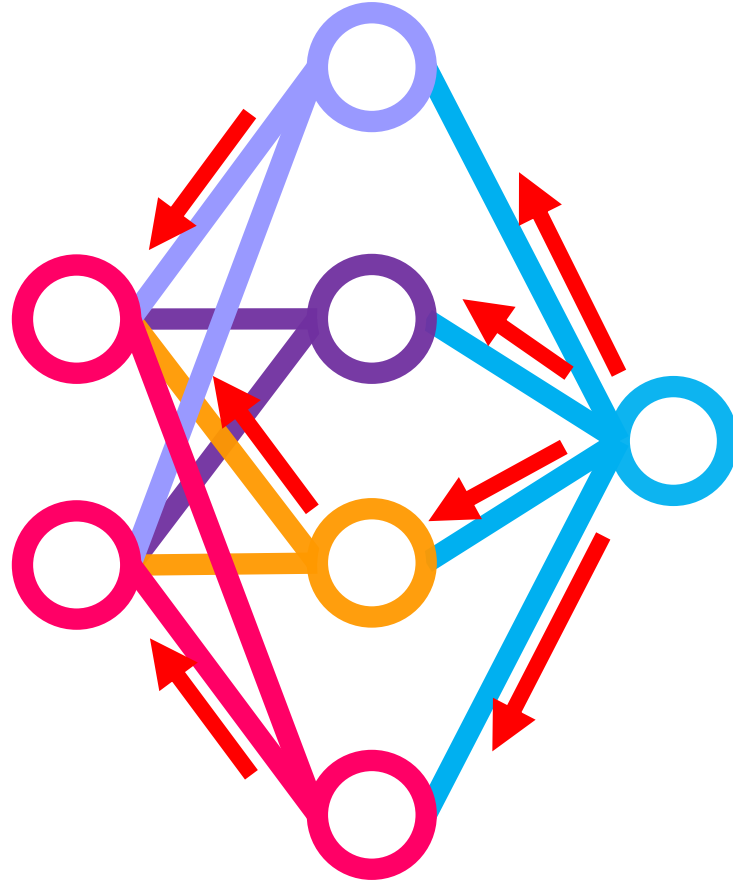
첫째, 활성화 함수가 계단함수에서 좀더 복잡한 시그모이드 함수나 tanh 함수 같은것으로 바뀌고



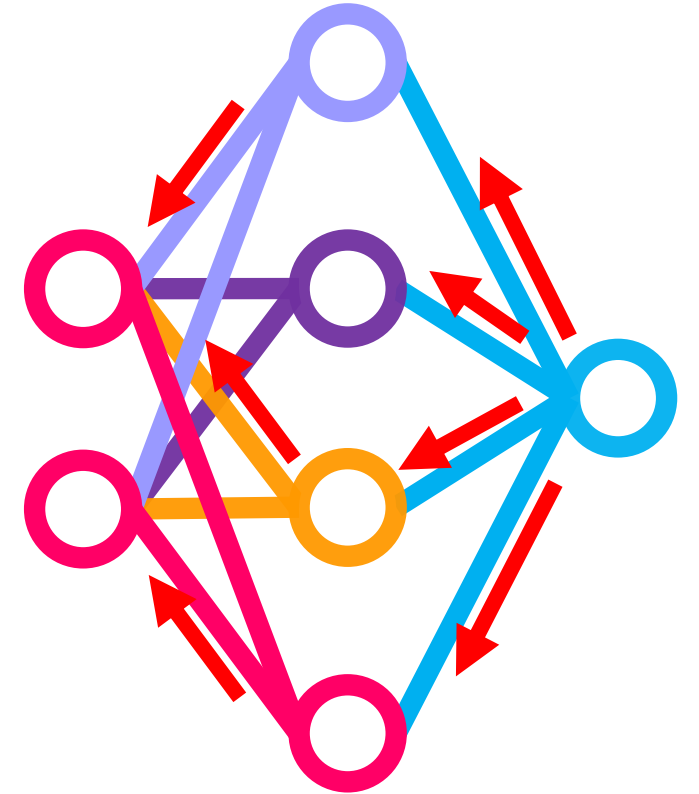
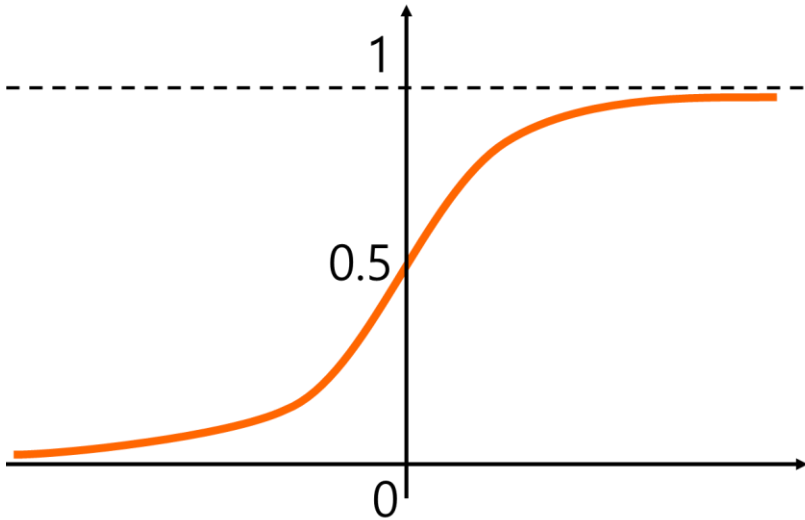
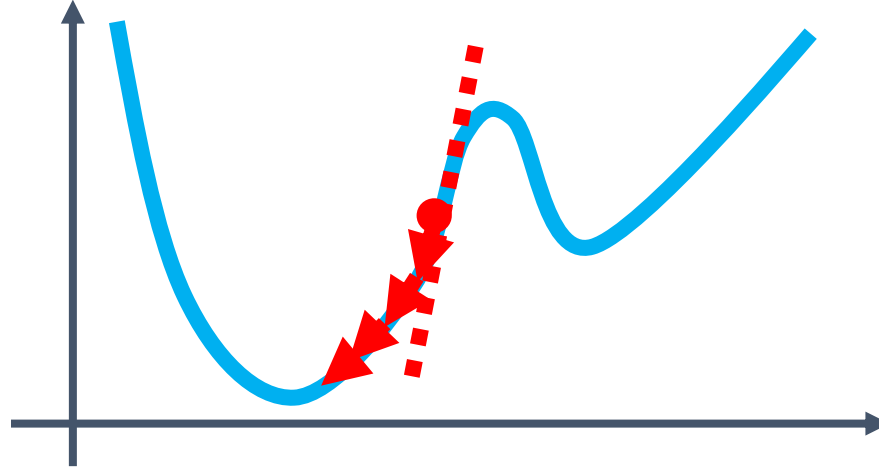
다층신경망의 오차를 줄이기 위해 gradient descent 경사하강법등
이 등장하고



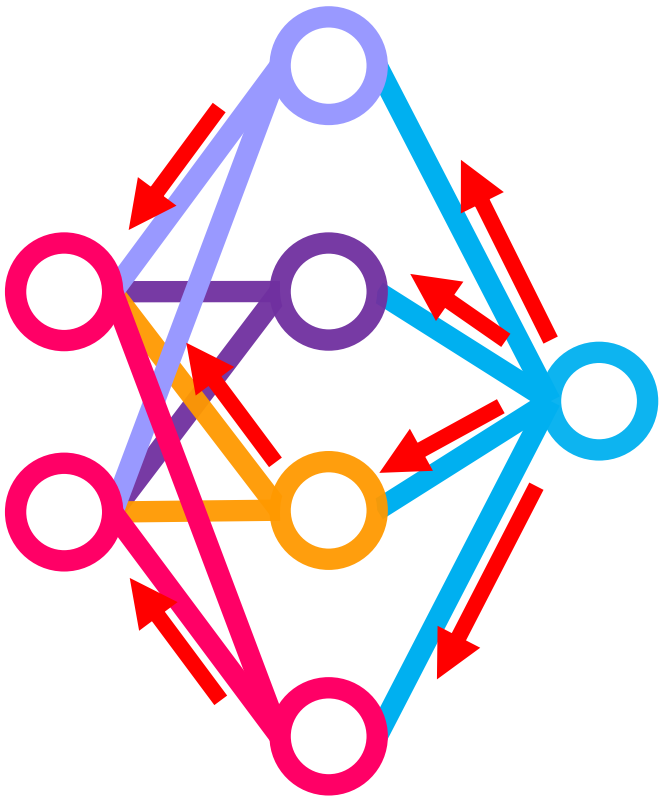
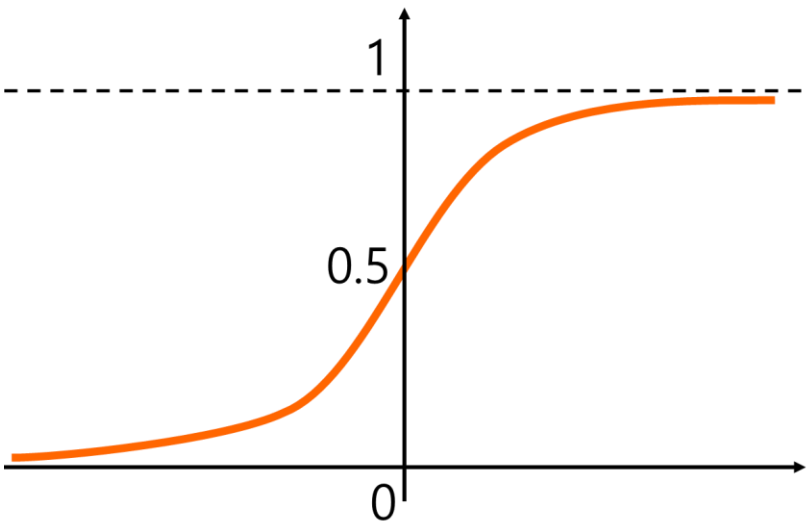
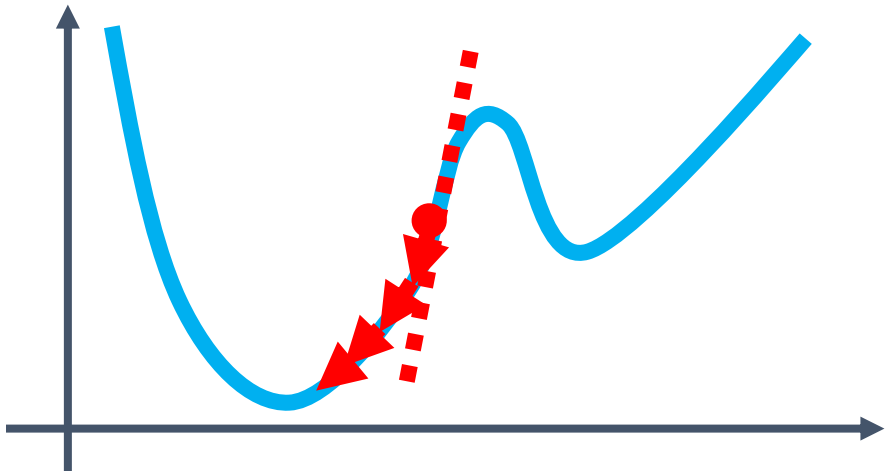
어쩌면 신경망 역사상 가장 중요한 개념인 backpropagation 역전파 알고리즘도 등장합니다



다음 영상에서는 이런 중요한 개념들을 하나하나 소개하며



다층 신경망을 같이 배워보도록 하겠습니다



감사합니다!

이 영상은 여러분의 관심과 사랑으로 제작됩니다
사용하실때는 출처 '신박AI'를 밝혀주세요





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본 자료는 오직 개인적 학습 목적과 교육 기관 내에서의 교육용으로만 무료로 제공됩니다.

이를 위해, 사용자는 자료 내용의 출처를 명확히 밝히고,

원본 내용을 변경하지 않는 조건 하에 본 자료를 사용할 수 있습니다.

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또한, 본 자료를 다른 유튜브 채널이나 어떠한 온라인 플랫폼에서도 무단으로 사용하는 것은 허용되지 않습니다.

본 자료의 어떠한 부분도 상업적 목적으로 사용하거나 다른 매체에 재배포하기 위해서는 신박AI의 명시적인 서면 동의가 필요합니다.

위의 조건들을 위반할 경우, 저작권법에 따른 법적 조치가 취해질 수 있음을 알려드립니다.

본 고지 사항에 동의하지 않는 경우, 본 문서의 사용을 즉시 중단해 주시기 바랍니다.

