

확률적 경사 하강법

데이터의 양 증가.
추가되는 데이터.

기존의 모델을 업데이트 하는 방법?

=> 확률적 경사 하강법.
(머신러닝 모델 X)

=> 업데이트 할 연속함수 모델이 필요함.
(손실함수)

회귀의 경우 target data와의 거리를 이용해 손실함수를 정의할 수 있지만

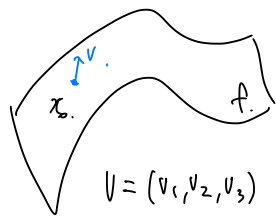
블루 모델인 경우 예측 확률을 도입해 손실을 정의한다.

(4-1 로지스틱 모델)

Gradient.

$$\nabla f = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right).$$

Th)



at x_0 , v 방향에 따른 f 의 변화율.

$$\langle \nabla f(x_0), v \rangle = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0) v_1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0) v_2 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(x_0) v_3.$$

Df_v . (방향도함수).

$$\text{Th). } \langle \nabla f, u \rangle = \underbrace{\|\nabla f\| \cdot \cos \theta}_{\text{maximum when } \theta=0.}$$

$(\nabla f / u)$

\Rightarrow Gradient 방향이
변화율 최대.

Input space

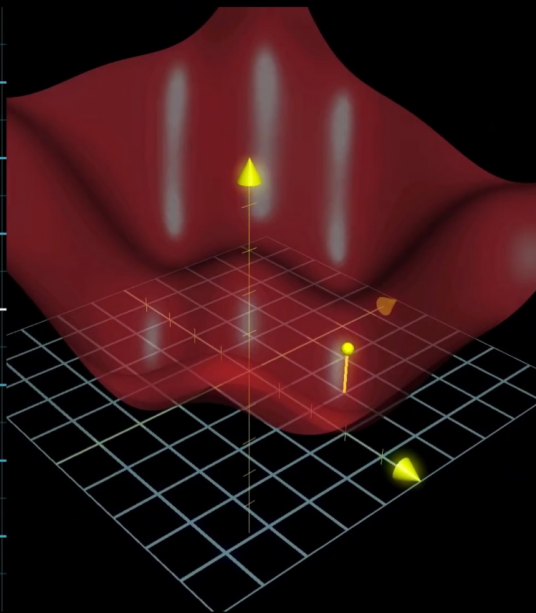
y

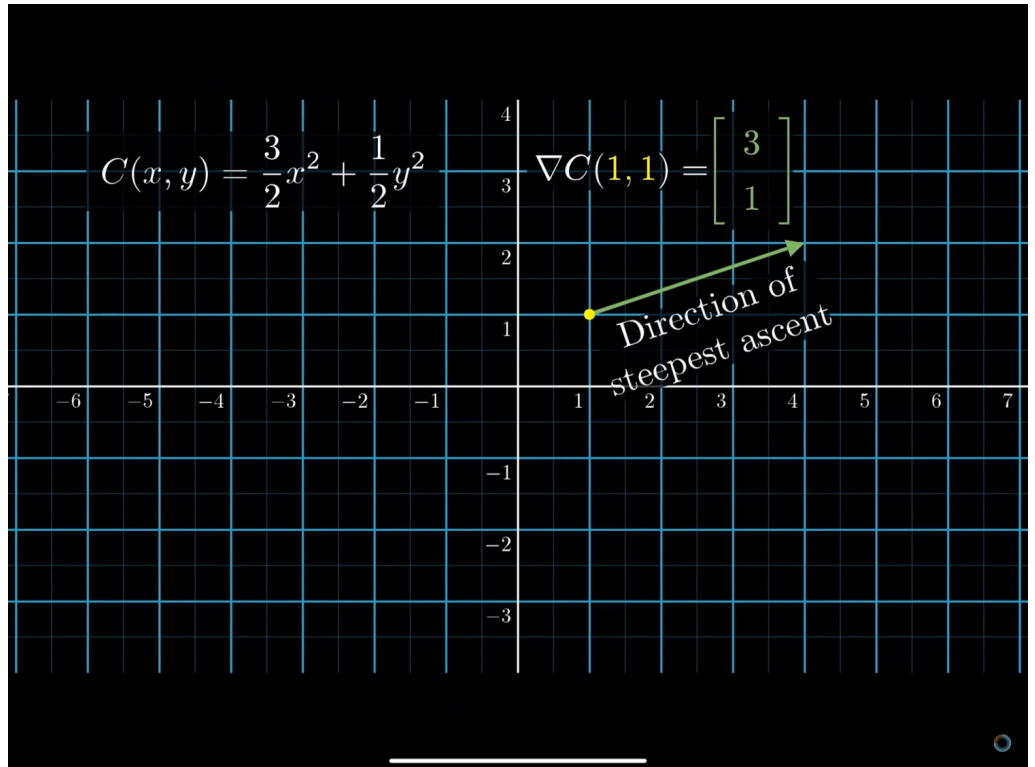
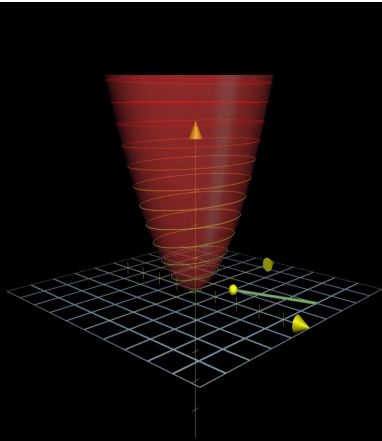
"Gradient", the direction
of steepest increase

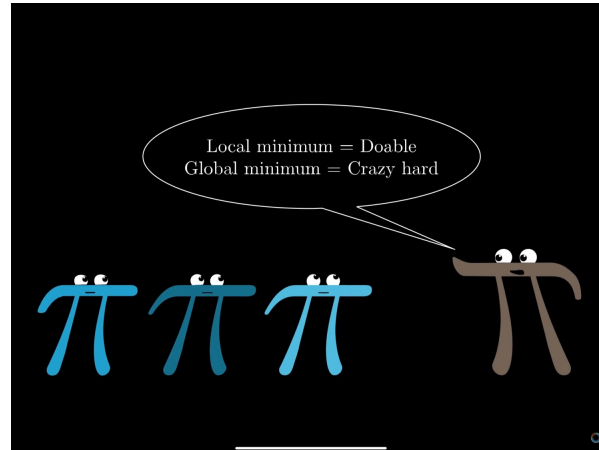
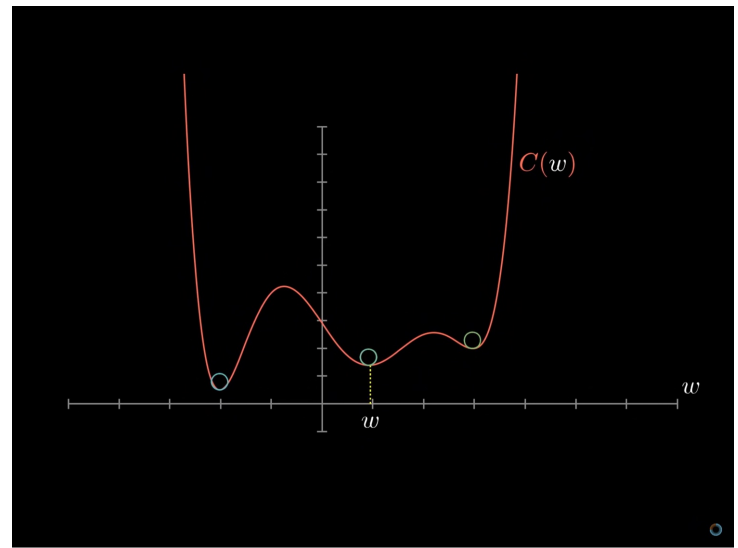
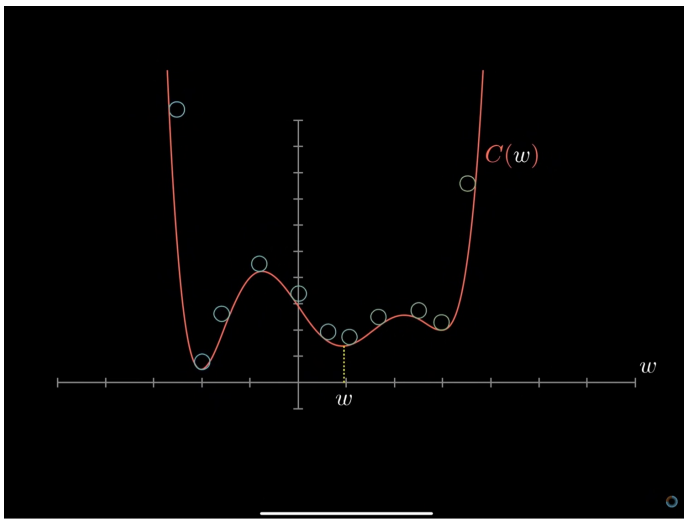
$\nabla C(x, y)$

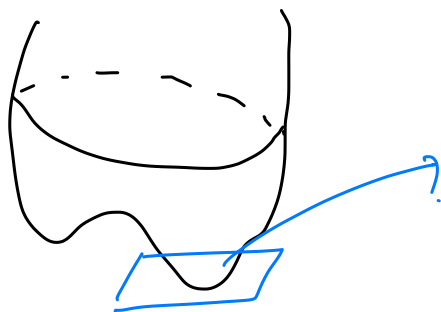
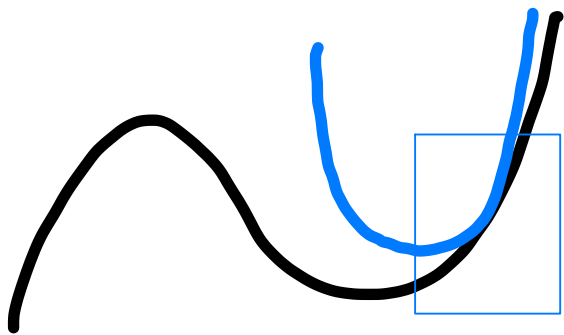
Which direction decreases
 $C(x, y)$ most quickly?

x









2차 곡면으로 근사.
 \Rightarrow 최솟값 존재.

$$f(x_0) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} f''(x_0) + f'(x_0) + f(x_0).$$

in 2D

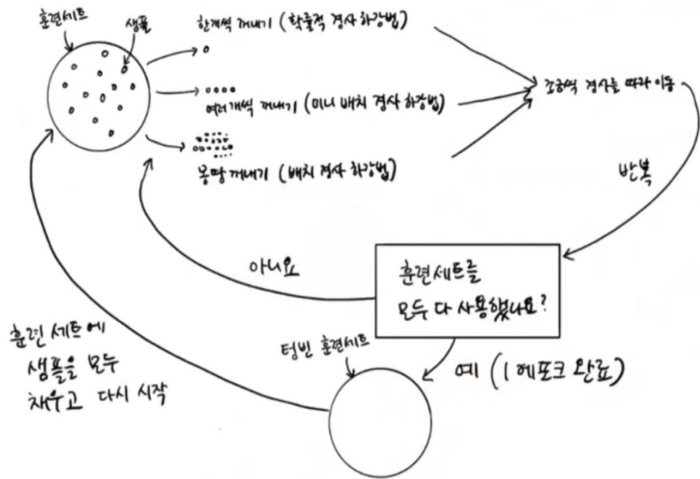
$$F(x) = f(0) + x^T (\text{grad } F) + \frac{1}{2} x^T A x.$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} x & y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{xx} & f_{xy} \\ f_{xy} & f_{yy} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

Symmetric

& semi-positive definite.



Stochastic

