

## ▼ Multinomial logistic regression

```
1 import numpy as np
2 import torch
3 import torch.nn as nn
4 import torch.nn.functional as F
5 import torch.optim as optim
6 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
1 x_data = [[1, 2, 1, 1],
2           [2, 1, 3, 2],
3           [3, 1, 3, 4],
4           [4, 1, 5, 5],
5           [1, 7, 5, 5],
6           [1, 2, 5, 6],
7           [1, 6, 6, 6],
8           [1, 7, 7, 7]]
9 y_data = [2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0]
```

```
1 x_train = torch.FloatTensor(x_data)
2 y_train = torch.LongTensor(y_data)
```

```
1 from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
2 pca = PCA(n_components=2)
3 x_pca = pca.fit_transform(x_train)
4
5 for label in range(3):
6     x_one_pre = x_pca[y_train==label]
7     plt.scatter(x_one_pre[:, 0], x_one_pre[:, 1])
```

## ▼ cost

```
1 from IPython.display import Image
2 image_url = 'https://bitbucket.org/hyuk125/lg_dic/raw/99785e9d01523e8bb6bf78d1'
3 Image(image_url)
```

Pytorch has cross entropy function:

`torch.nn.functional.cross_entropy(input, target, ...)`

```
1 from IPython.display import Image
2 image_url = 'https://bitbucket.org/hyuk125/lg_dic/raw/99785e9d01523e8bb6bf78d1'
3 Image(image_url)
```

```
1 predict = torch.FloatTensor(np.array([[0.5, 0.2], [0.1, 0.7], [0.9, 2.3]]))
2 label = torch.FloatTensor(np.array([0, 0, 1])).long()
```

```
1 F.cross_entropy(predict, label)
```

## 과제2. 위 데이터를 nn.Module을 활용하여 multinomial logistic regression하는 코드를 작성하시오

단, epoch=1000, learning rate=1로 하시오

```
1 class my_multilogic(nn.Module):
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
```

```
1 model = my_multilogic()
```

```
1 # Training
2
3
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12
```

## 결과 출력

```
1 pca = PCA(n_components=2)
2 x_pca = pca.fit_transform(x_train)
```

```
1 torch.max(model(x_train), axis=1).indices == 2
```

```
1 for predict in range(3):
2     x_one_pre = x_pca[torch.max(model(x_train), axis=1).indices==predict]
3     plt.scatter(x_one_pre[:, 0], x_one_pre[:, 1])
```

## ▼ Accuracy

```
1 hypothesis = model(x_train)
2
3 prediction = torch.max(model(x_train), axis=1).indices
4
5 correct_prediction = prediction.float() == y_train
6
7 accuracy = correct_prediction.sum().item() / correct_prediction.shape[0]
8
9 accuracy * 100
```

```
1
```

