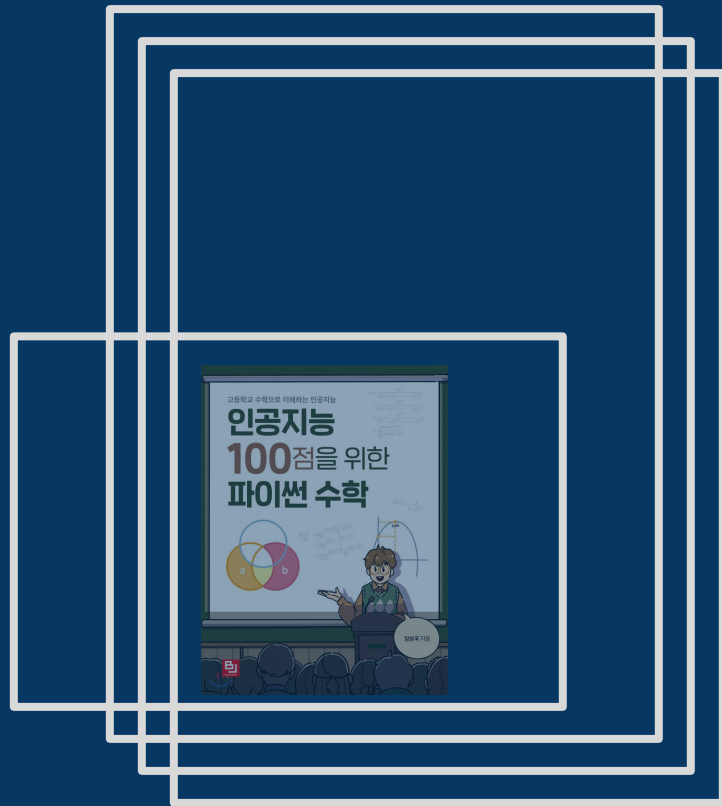


# 05. 퍼셉트론과 XOR

인공지능 100점을 위한 파이썬 수학

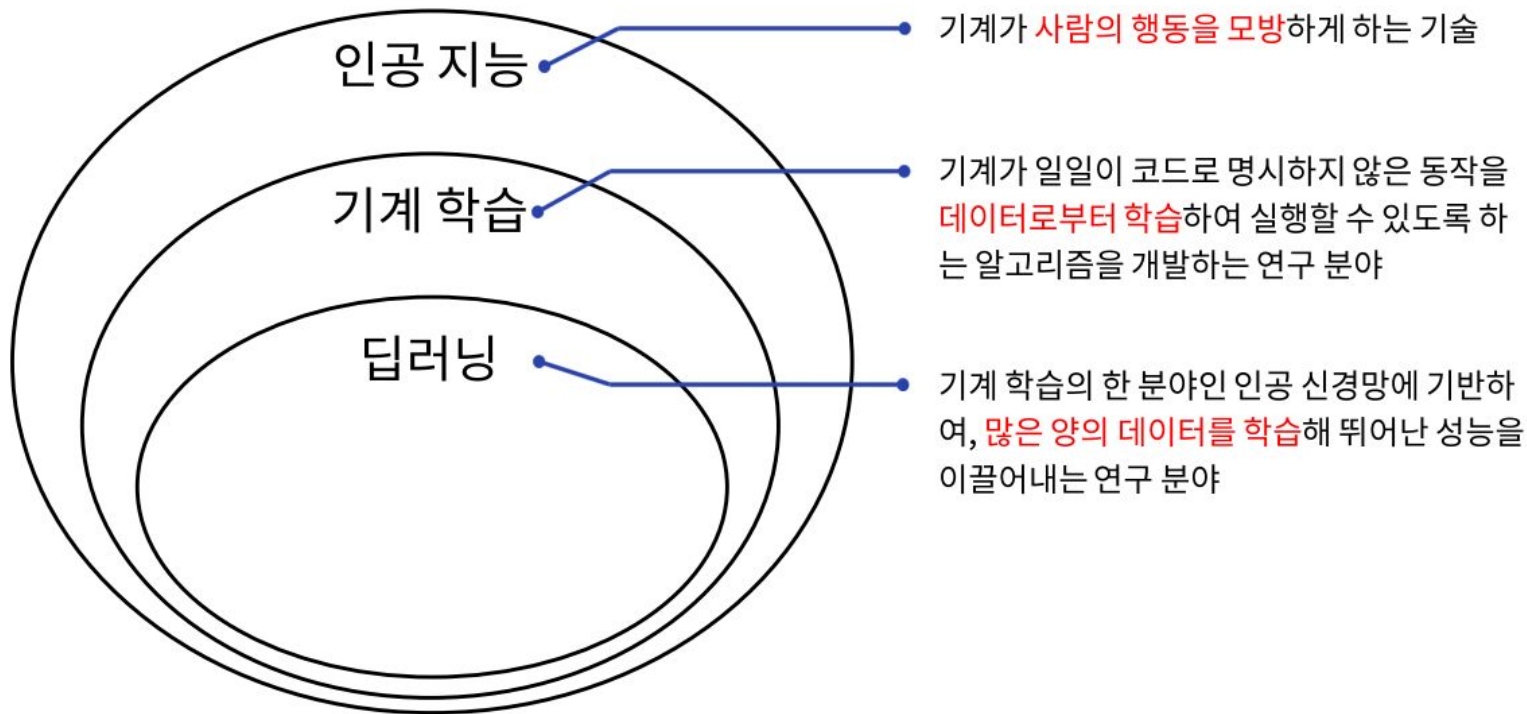


# Contents

1. 인공지능의 역사
2. 머신러닝의 분야
3. 퍼셉트론과 뉴런
4. 퍼셉트론으로 논리연산자 만들기
5. 다층퍼셉트론

# 1. 인공지능의 역사

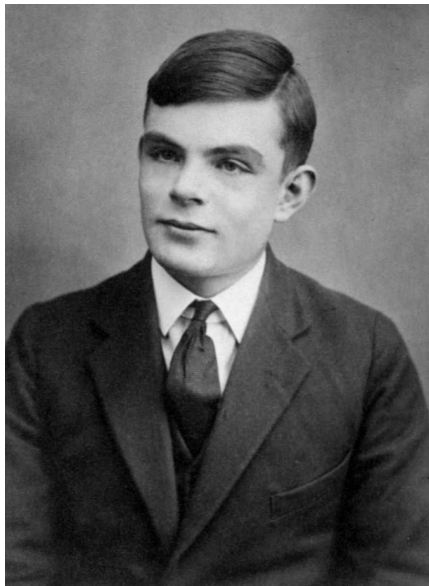
# 01. 인공지능의 역사



# 01. 인공지능의 역사

## 연대표

1950	알란 튜링 (1912-1954) - 생각하는 기계의 구현 가능성, 튜링테스트
1956	낙관의 시대  프랭크 로젠블라트의 퍼셉트론
1969	마빈 민스키 '퍼셉트론' 무용론  암흑기 시작  전문가 시스템
1982	역전파 이론으로 신경망의 개선과 보완, 재조명
1997	딥블루 (체스)
2005	DARPA
2011	왓슨
2016	알파고
현재	인공지능, 머신러닝의 전성기



# 01. 인공지능의 역사

## 머신러닝 VS 빅데이터

## 머신러닝에서 다루지 않는 부분

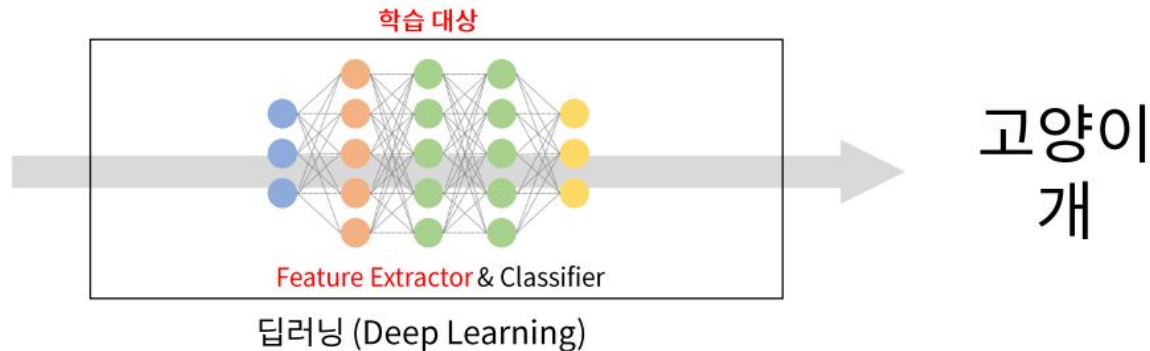
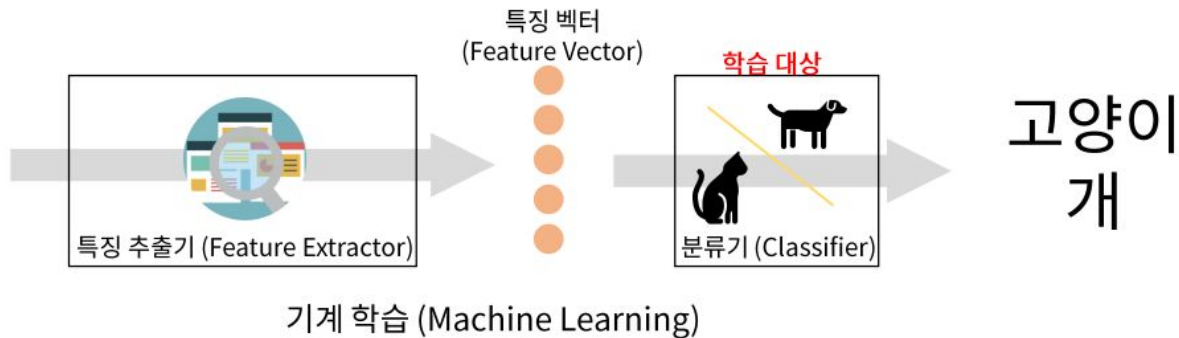
### 빅데이터

- 데이터베이스 관리
- 데이터 저장/유통
- 데이터 수집
- 데이터 신뢰성 확보
- 데이터 시각화
- 데이터 통계 분석
- 데이터 마이닝

## 2. 머신러닝의 분야

## 02. 머신러닝의 분야

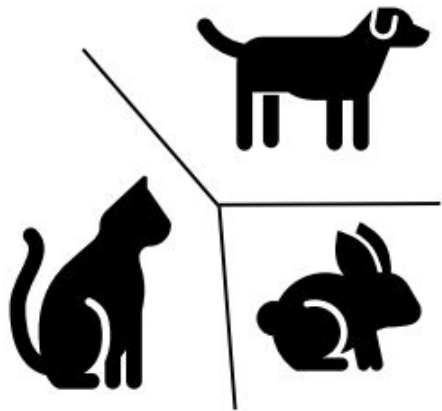
### ● 딥러닝



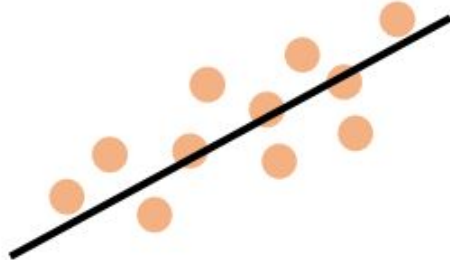


## 02. 머신러닝의 분야

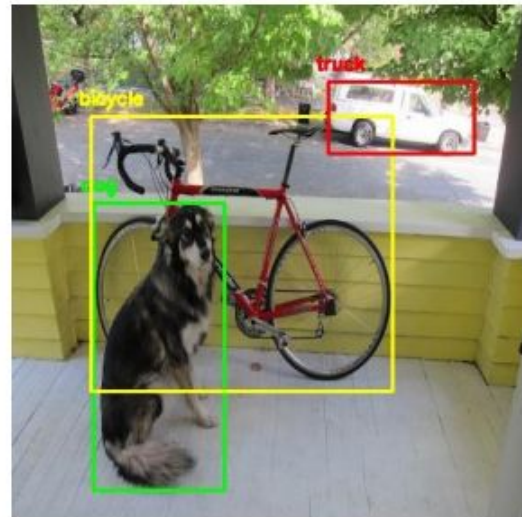
### ● 딥러닝으로 할수 있는 일



분류 (Classification)



회귀 (Regression)



물체 검출  
(Object Detection)

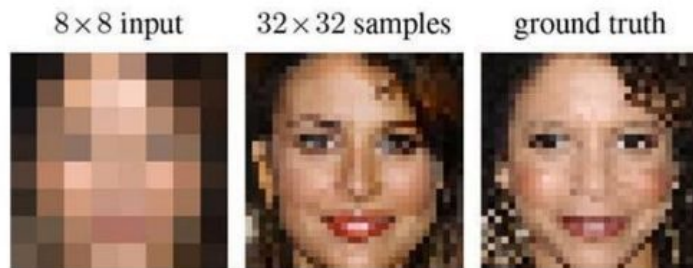
## 02. 머신러닝의 분야

### ● 딥러닝으로 할수 있는 일



■ sky ■ tree ■ road ■ grass ■ water ■ bldg ■ mntn ■ fg obj.

영상 분할  
(Image Segmentation)



영상 초해상도  
(Image Super Resolution)

## 02. 머신러닝의 분야

### ● 3대 분야

지도학습 : 문제와 정답이 있는 상태에서 학습을 진행

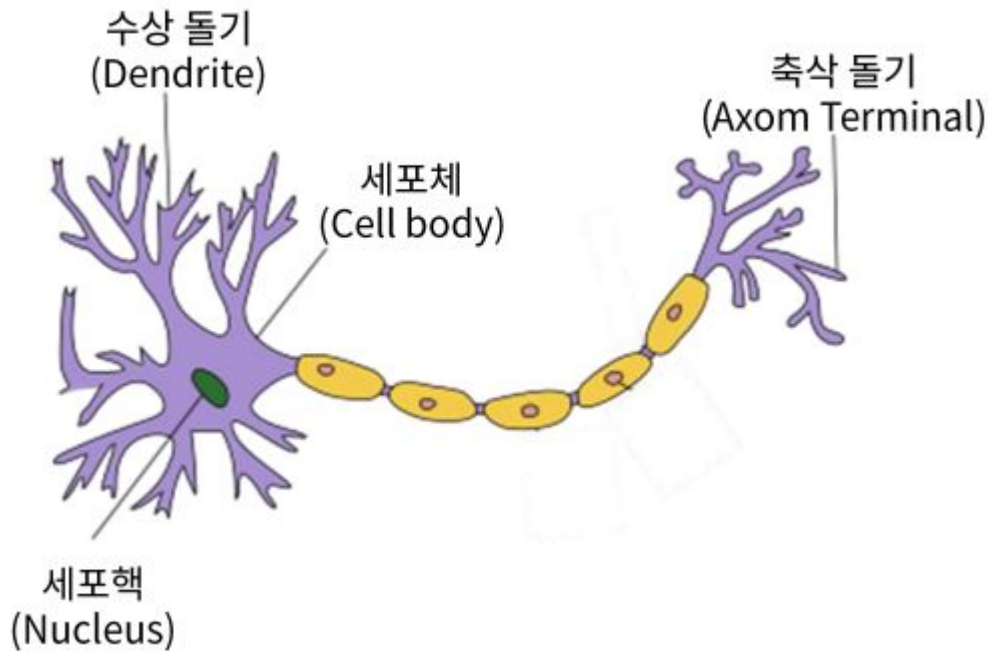
비지도학습 : 문제는 있지만 정답이 없는 상태에서 학습을 진행

강화학습 : 강화되는 방향으로 향하는 학습, 보상 개념 적용

# 3. 퍼셉트론과 뉴런

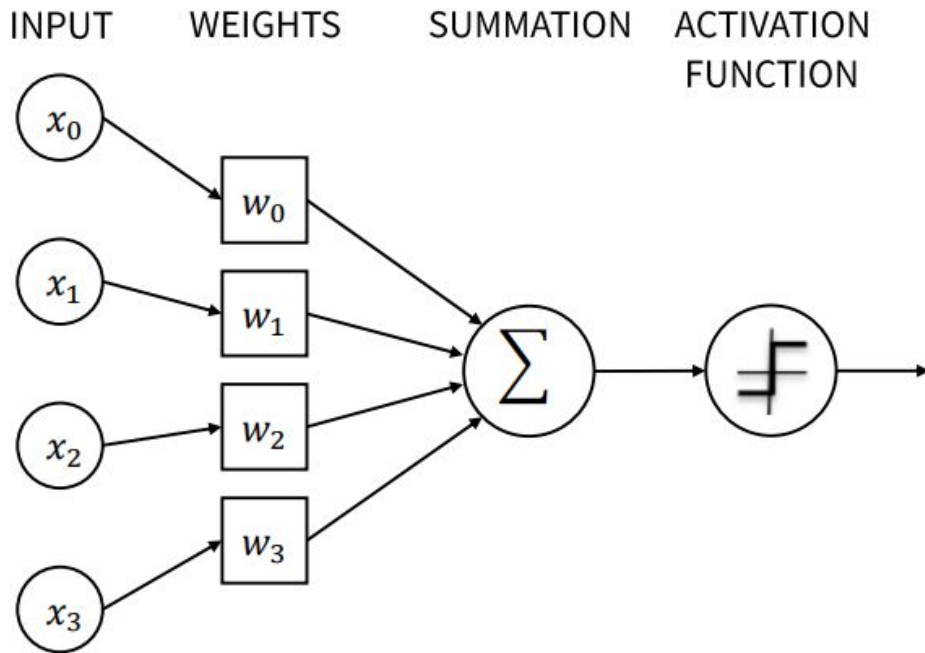
## 03. 퍼셉트론과 뉴런

### ● 뉴런



### 03. 퍼셉트론과 뉴런

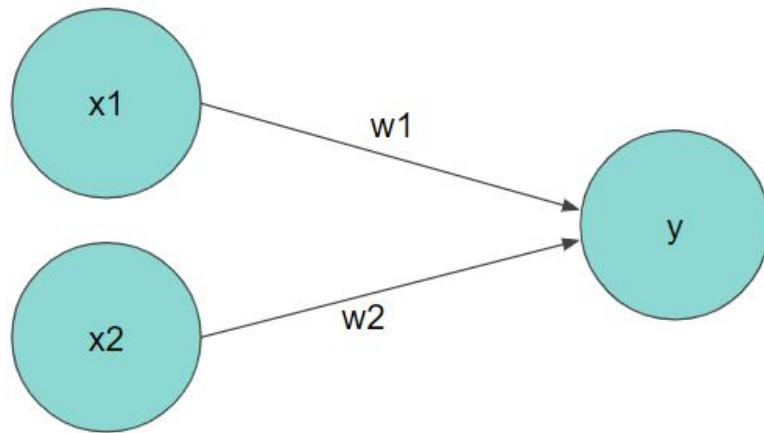
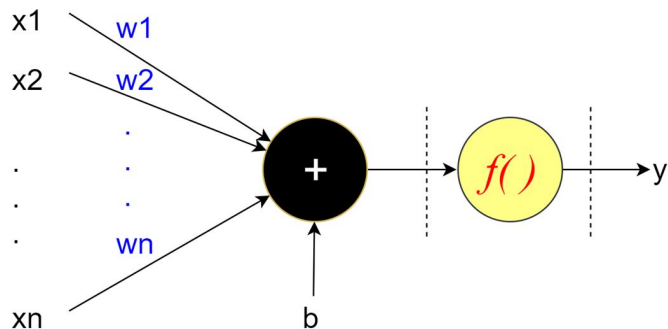
#### ○ 퍼셉트론



Rosenblatt의 퍼셉트론 구조  
(Rosenblatt, 1958)

## 03. 퍼셉트론과 뉴런

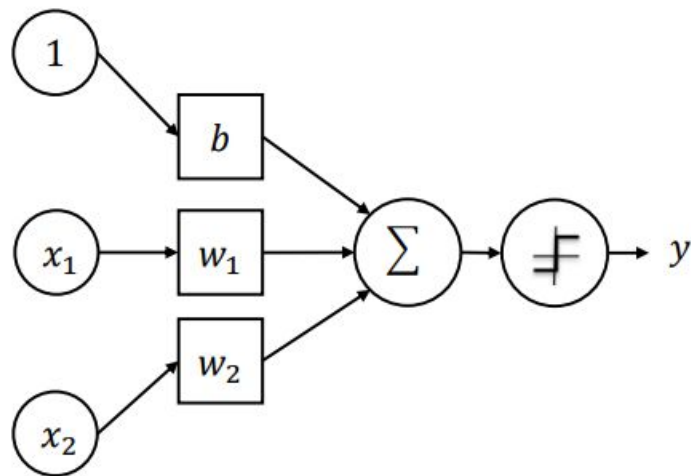
### ○ 퍼셉트론



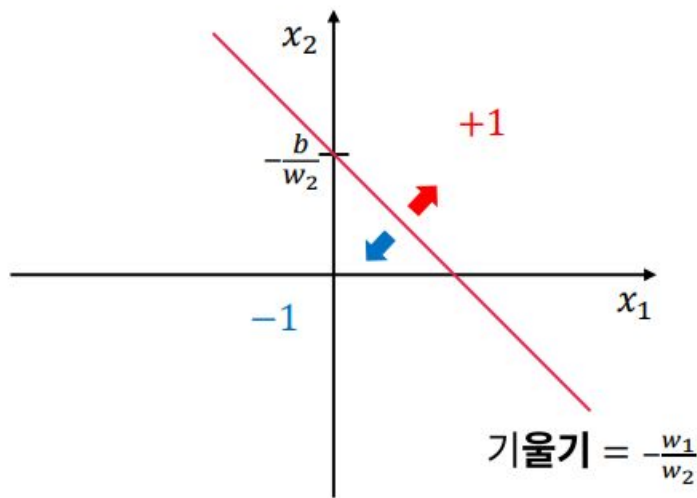
$$y = \begin{cases} 0 & (w_1 \times x_1 + w_2 \times x_2 \leq \theta) \\ 1 & (w_1 \times x_1 + w_2 \times x_2 > \theta) \end{cases}$$

## 03. 퍼셉트론과 뉴런

### ● 퍼셉트론



$$y = \begin{cases} +1, & b + w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 \geq 0 \\ -1, & b + w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 < 0 \end{cases}$$

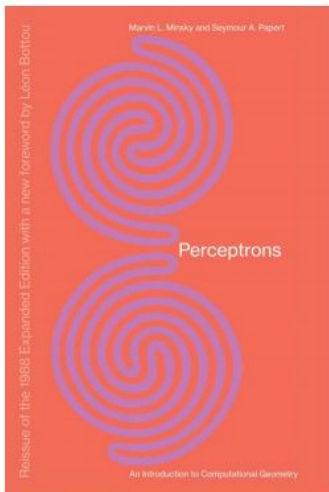


$$x_2 = -\frac{w_1}{w_2}x_1 - \frac{b}{w_2}$$

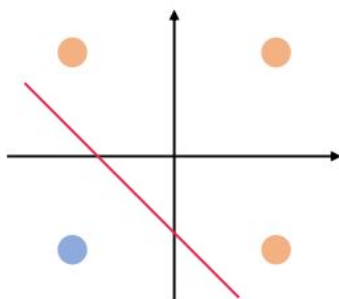


# 03. 퍼셉트론과 뉴런

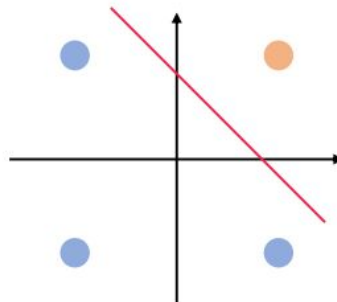
## ● XOR 문제



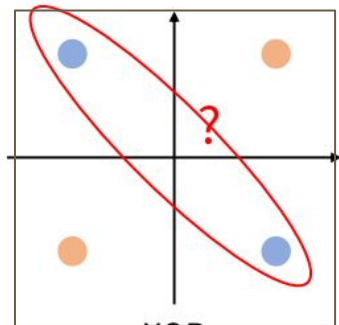
Perceptrons  
(Minsky and Papert, 1969)



OR



AND



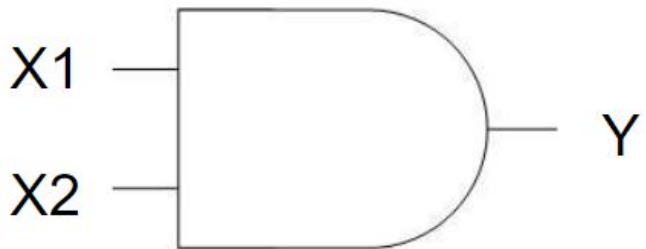
XOR



## 4. 논리연산자 만들기

## 04. 논리연산자 만들기

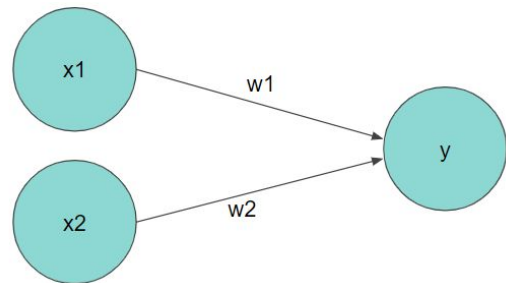
### ● AND



X1(입력1)	X2(입력2)	Y (출력)
0	0	0
1	0	0
0	1	0
1	1	1

## 04. 논리연산자 만들기

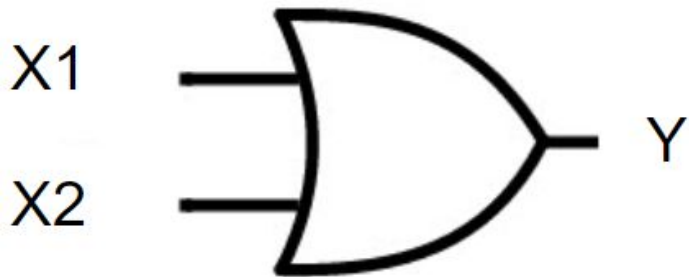
### AND



입력		결과	결과 - <u>임계값</u> (#2)	출력
x1	x2	$w_1x_1 + w_2x_2$	$w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 - q$	y
0	0	0	$-q$ ----- (#3)	0
0	1	$w_2$	$w_2 - q$ ----- (#4)	0
1	0	$w_1$ ---- (#1)	$w_1 - q$ ----- (#5)	0
1	1	$w_1 + w_2$	$w_1 + w_2 - q$ ---- (#6)	1

## 04. 논리연산자 만들기

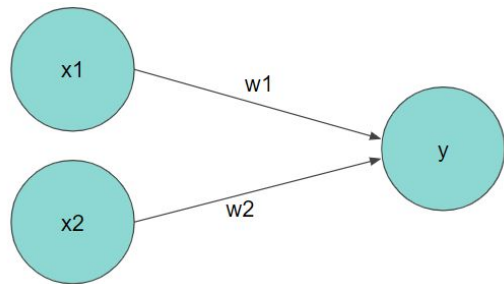
### OR



X1(입력1)	X2(입력2)	Y (출력)
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	1	1
1	1	1

## 04. 논리연산자 만들기

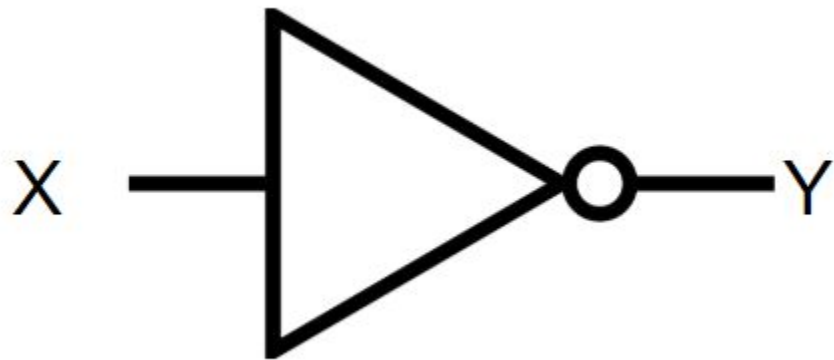
OR



입력		결과	결과 - <u>임계값</u>	출력
x1	x2	$w1x1+w2x2$	$w1x1+w2x2-q$	y
0	0	0	$-q \leq 0$	0
0	1	$w2$	$w2-q > 0$	1
1	0	$w1$	$w1-q > 0$	1
1	1	$w1+w2$	$w1+w2-q > 0$	1

## 04. 논리연산자 만들기

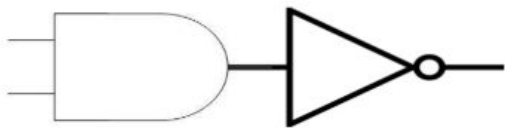
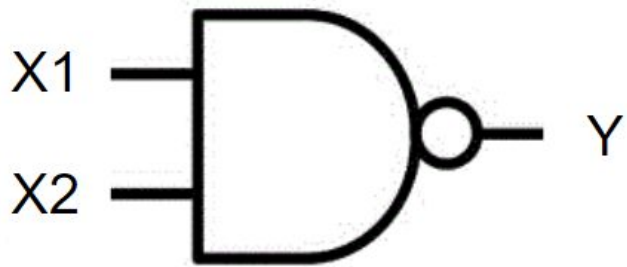
### ● NOT



X(입력)	Y (출력)
0	1
1	0

## 04. 논리연산자 만들기

### ● NAND

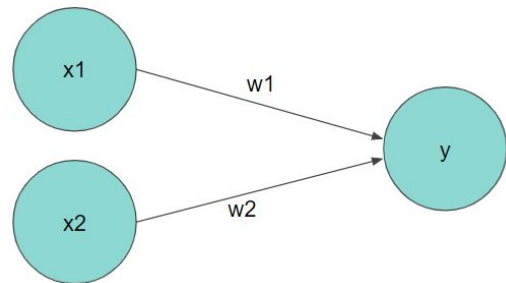


X1(입력1)	X2(입력2)	Y (출력)
0	0	1
1	0	1
0	1	1
1	1	0



## 04. 논리연산자 만들기

### ○ NAND



입력		결과	결과 - 임계값		출력
x1	x2	$w1x1+w2x2$	$w1x1+w2x2-q$		y
0	0	0	$-q > 0$	(1) $q < 0$	1
0	1	$w2$	$w2-q > 0$	(2) $q < w2$	1
1	0	$w1$	$w1-q > 0$	(3) $q < w1$	1
1	1	$w1+w2$	$w1+w2-q \leq 0$	(4) $q \geq w1 + w2$	0

## 04. 논리연산자 만들기

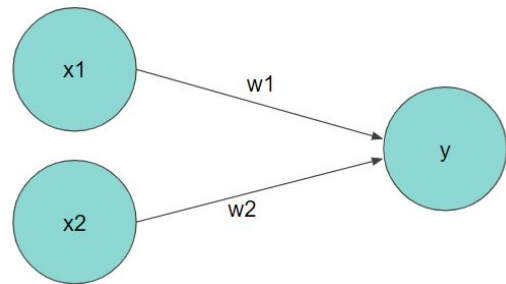
### ● XOR



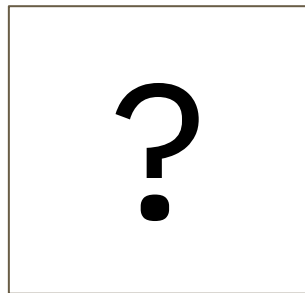
x1(입력 1)	x2(입력 2)	x1 XOR x2
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

## 04. 논리연산자 만들기

### ● XOR

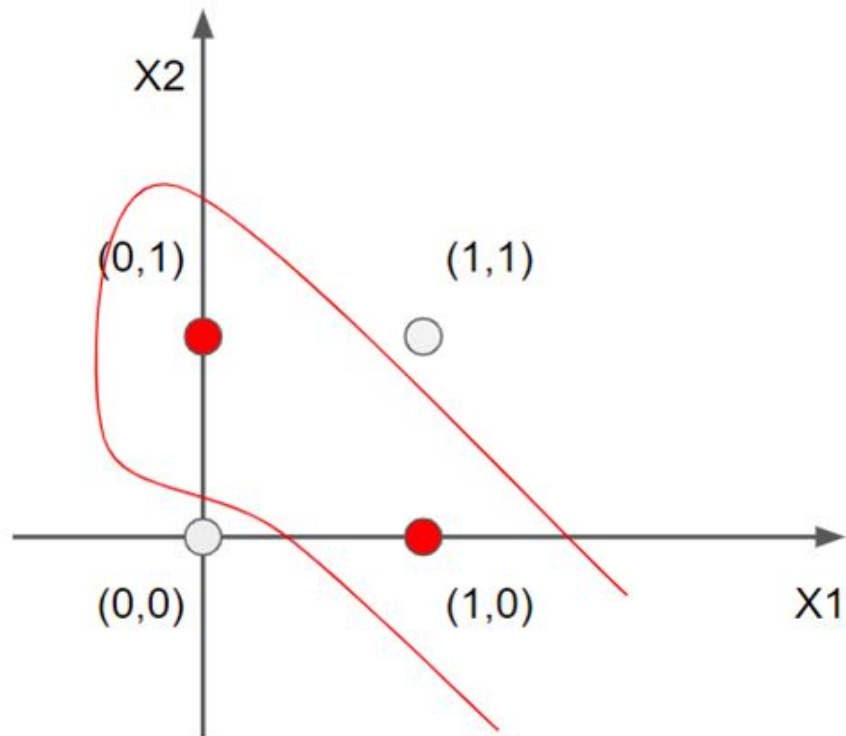
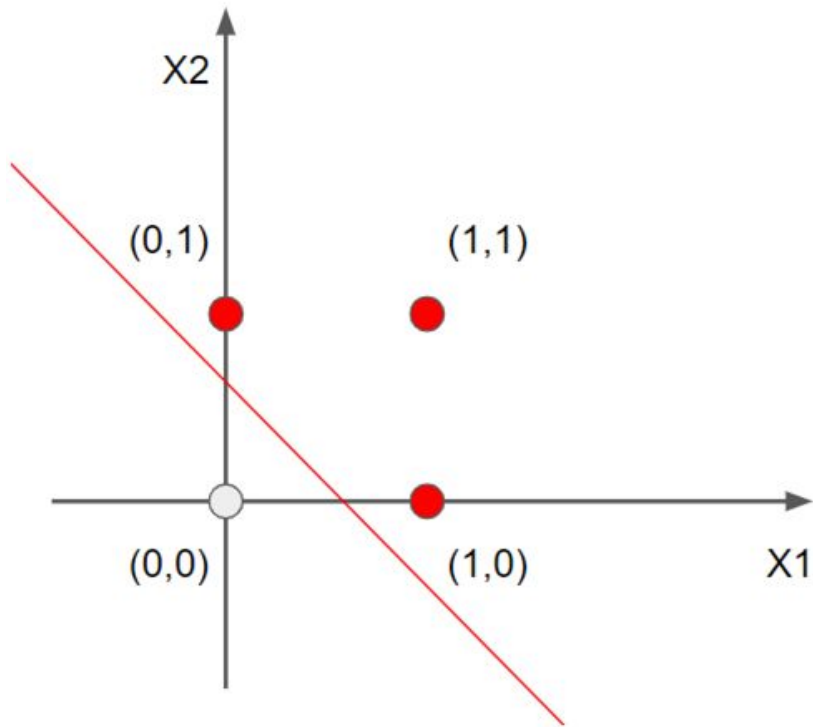


입력		결과	결과 - 임계값		출력
X1	X2	$w1x1+w2x2$	$w1x1+w2x2-q$		Y
0	0	0	$-q < 0$	$q > 0$	0
0	1	$w2$	$w2-q > 0$	$q < w2$	1
1	0	$w1$	$w1-q > 0$	$q < w1$	1
1	1	$w1+w2$	$w1+w2-q < 0$	$q > w1+w2$	0



## 04. 논리연산자 만들기

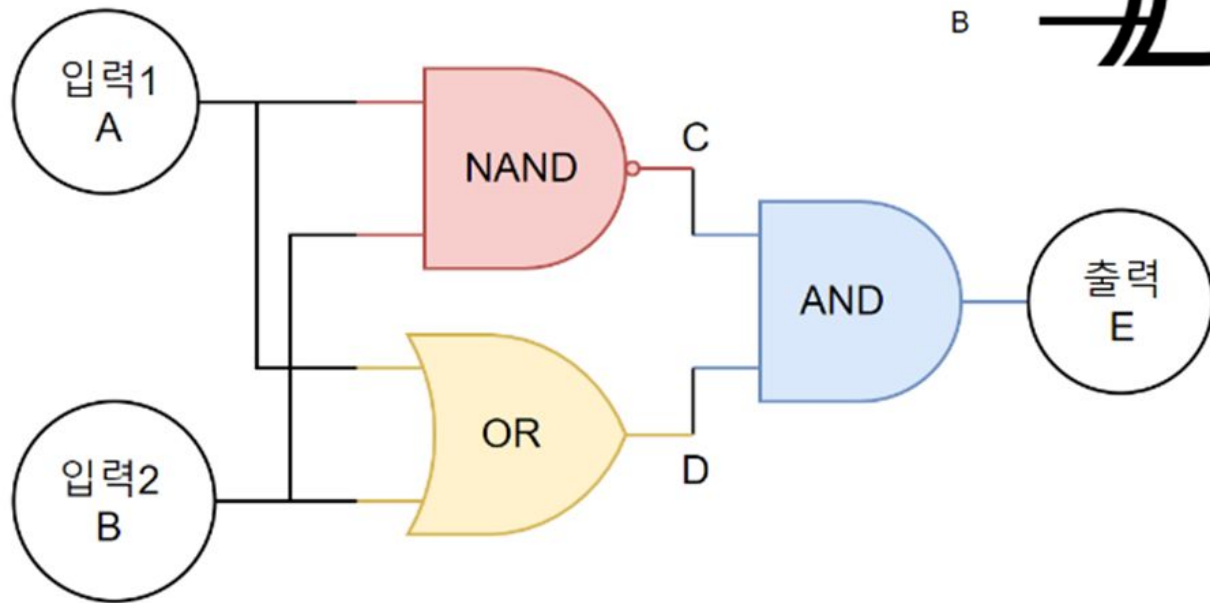
### OR VS XOR



# 5. 다층퍼셉트론

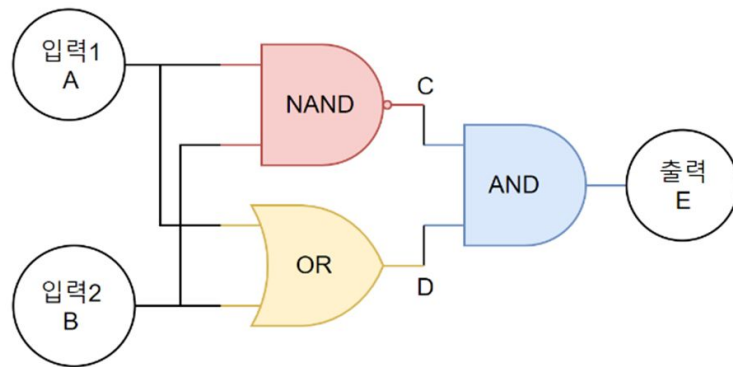
## 05. 다층퍼셉트론

### ● XOR



## 05. 다층퍼셉트론

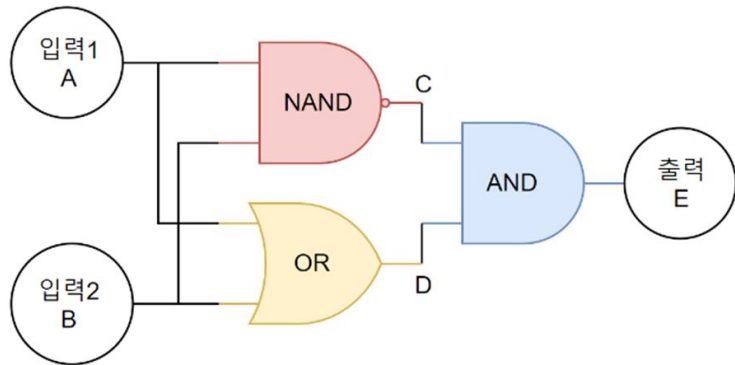
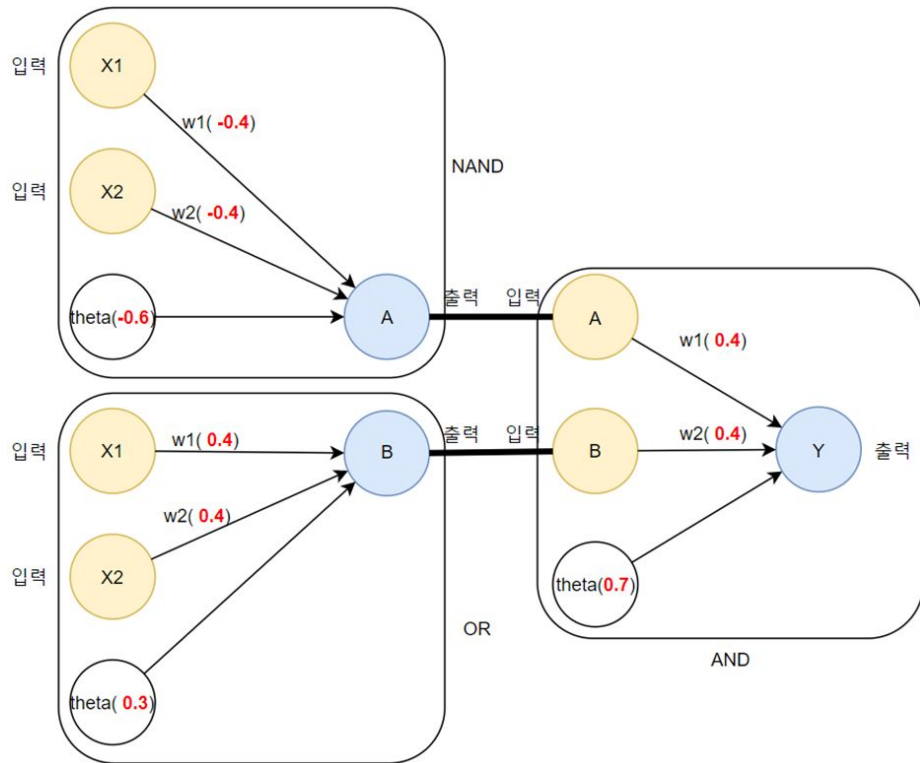
### ● XOR



A 입력	B 입력	C NAND(A,B)	D OR(A,B)	E AND(C,D)	XOR
0	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	1	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	0	0

## 05. 다층퍼셉트론

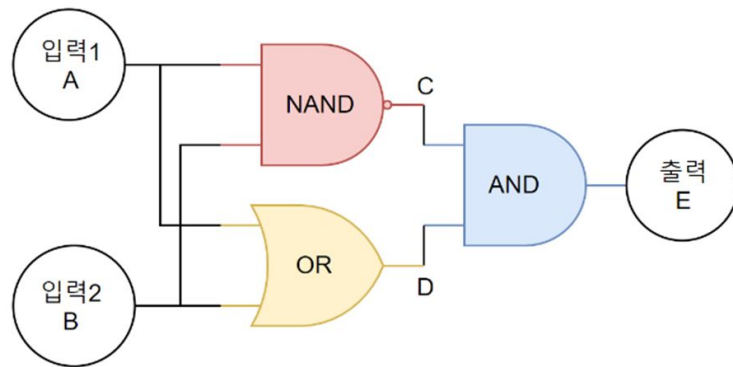
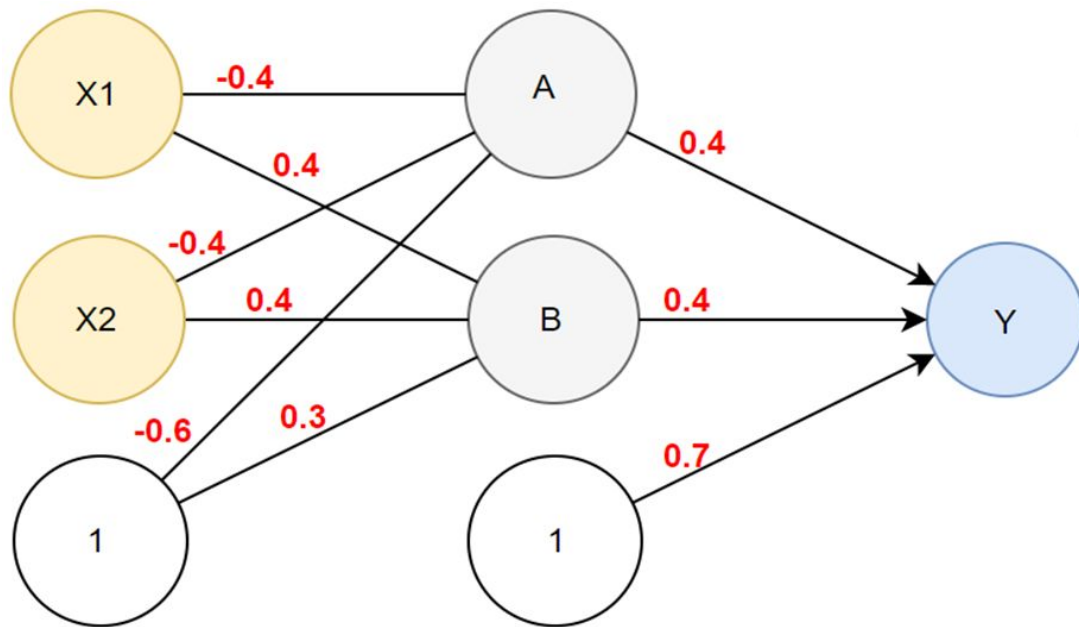
### ● XOR





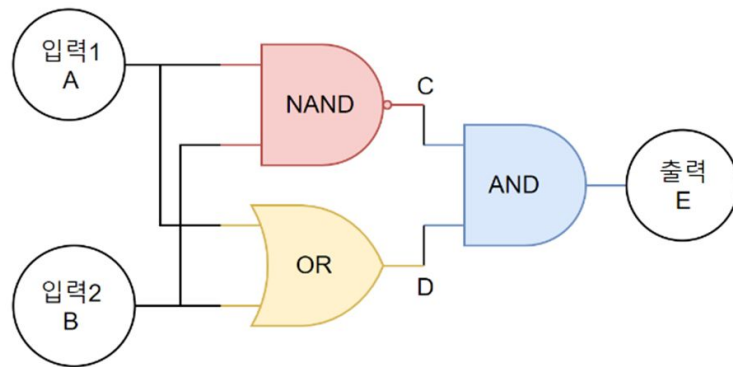
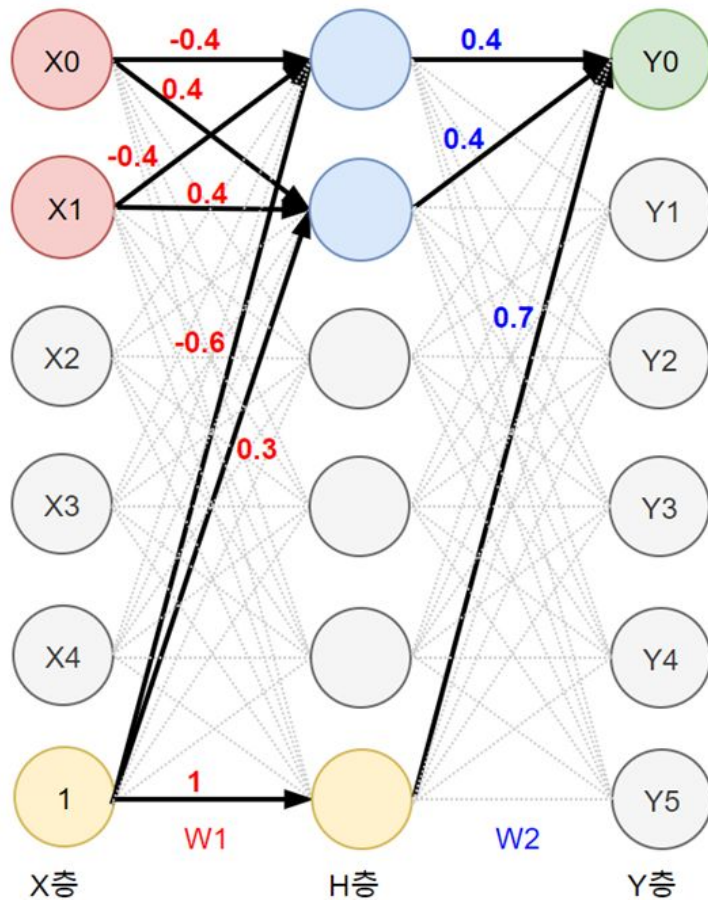
## 05. 다층퍼셉트론

### ● XOR



## 05. 다층퍼셉트론

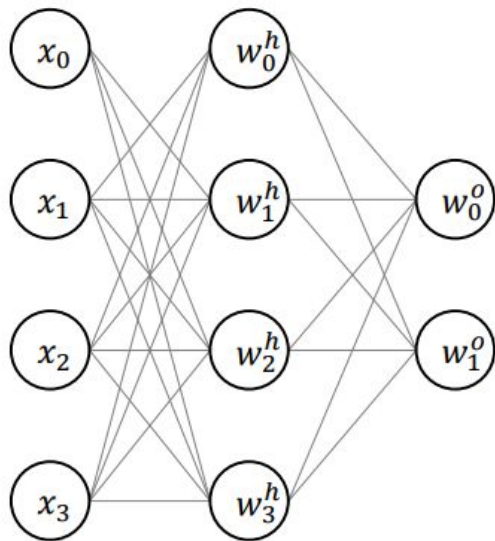
● XOR



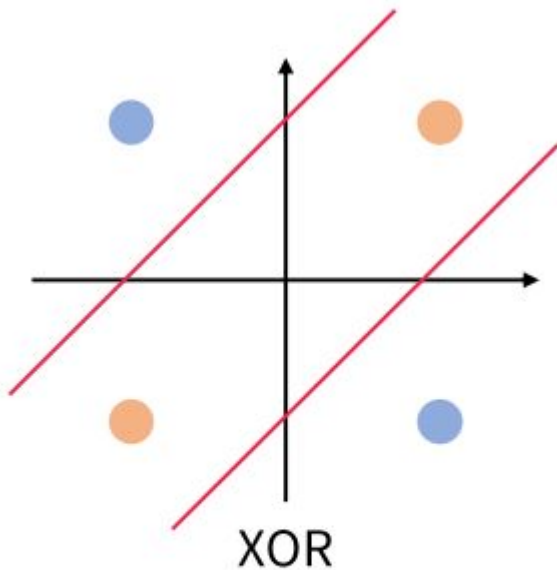
## 05. 다층퍼셉트론

### 구조

첫번째 계층 (입력 계층)    두번째 계층 (은닉 계층)    세번째 계층 (출력 계층)



다층 퍼셉트론 (1986)  
(Multi-Layered Perceptrons; MLP)

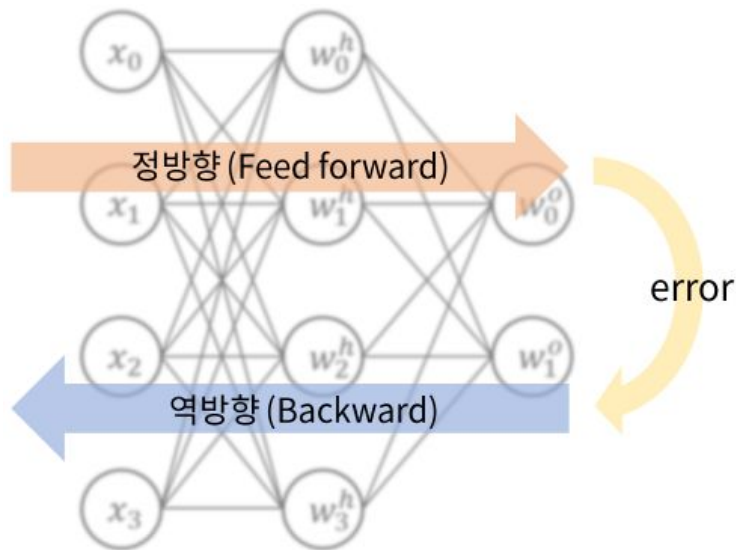


MLP로 XOR 문제를 해결한 예

## 05. 다층퍼셉트론

### ● 역전파 알고리즘

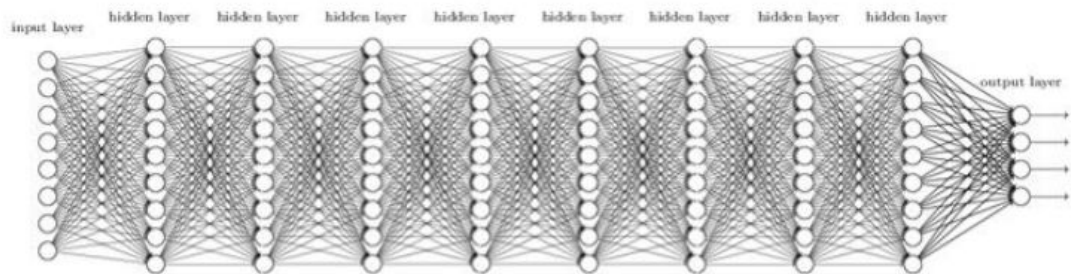
정방향으로 이루어지는 계산 이후에  
역방향으로 간단하게 기울기를 찾는  
방법이 고안됨



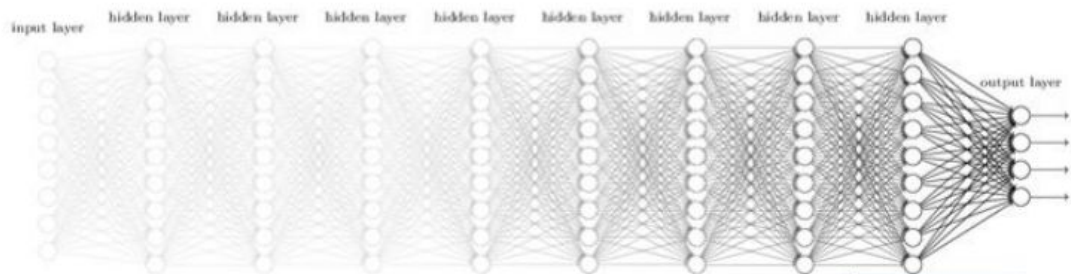
오류 역전파 알고리즘  
(Backpropagation Algorithm; BP)

## 05. 다층퍼셉트론

### ● 기울기 소실



Deep Neural Network



Vanishing Gradient

계층이 깊어질 수록 학습이 어려워지는 이유는  
기울기 소실(Vanishing Gradient)이 발생하기 때문









# Contents



## 2. Machile

### 1.2.1

CODE

## 2. Machile

### 1.2.1

CODE