

<Part 2> 데이터 사이언스
패턴 분석

[Ch 01.] 딥러닝 네트워크의
연산

[CH03.] 01, 02

Lecture.3

Sigmoid and Softmax

<Lecture 3 Sigmoid and Softmax>

CH04-01. [이론] - Logit and Sigmoid.

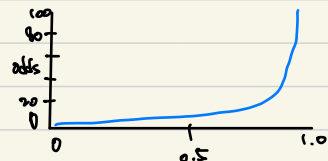
다양한 활용성

- Logit : 로지스틱과 관련이 많은 아홉가지 서로 양파나 다른 것 같음
→ 가이 모델들에 하는 것이 DL의 확률의 개념.
- Sigmoid, Softmax → 이미지 분류에 많이 쓰임. Image classification

- DL → CV, (NLP) → RNN

- Odds** : 확률을 표현하는 방법 : 우박 확률은 사건의 일어날 확률 / 안 일어날 확률

$O = \frac{p}{1-p}$ p : 일어난 확률 / $1-p$: 두지 않은 확률
(예) 암으로 인한 생존 $p(\text{암}=1) = 0.7$ $p(\text{암}=0) = 0.3$
→ 0.7가 1보다 크면 암에 걸릴 확률이 더 높음.



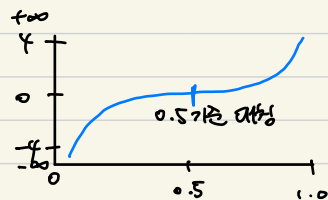
<logit>

$$l = \log(\text{odds}) = \log\left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right)$$

$$= \log p - \log(1-p)$$

예) $p=0.5 \rightarrow l=0$

$-\infty < l < \infty$, $p=0.5$ 대칭.



- <Logit and Sigmoid>

$$l = \log\left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right)$$

$$\frac{p}{1-p} = \frac{e^l}{1-e^l}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-p} = \frac{1}{1-e^l} + 1$$

$$\frac{1}{1-p} = \frac{1}{1-e^l} + \frac{e^l}{1-e^l} = \frac{1+e^l}{1-e^l}$$

$$\therefore p = \frac{1}{1+e^{-l}}$$

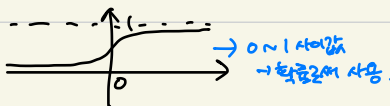
$p = \sigma(l) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-l}}$

로지스틱 $\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}$ 다 같은.

오직 $p \rightarrow l = \log\left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right) \rightarrow l$: 로지트 함수 (odds를 양변에서 로지트로 바꿈)

$l \rightarrow p = \frac{1}{1+e^{-l}} \rightarrow p$: 로지스틱 (로지트를 양변에서 확률로 바꿈)

$-\infty < l < \infty$
 $-\infty < \log(\tilde{w}x + b) < \infty$



- **z값을 logit을 사용 + sigmoid** → 확률로써 표현 가능.

$$p = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

$$-\infty < z < \infty$$

$$-\infty < (\vec{x})^T \vec{w} + b < \infty$$

이때의 예측하는 확률
p가 output이 됨.

★ Sigmoid는 z값을 logit을 사용해 p를 output으로 나타내는 함수이다.

- binary classification에서 T/F의 확률, 맞/틀의 확률.

$$p = \sigma(z)$$

$$z = (\vec{x})^T \vec{w} + b$$

★ logit → p ★

- <from Logit to Probability>

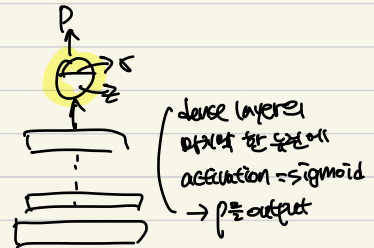
$$0 \leq p \leq 1$$

$$p = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

$$-\infty < z < \infty$$

$$z = (\vec{x})^T \vec{w} + b$$

⇒ logistic regression



$$\vec{p} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times 1}$$

$$\vec{z} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times 1}$$

$$\vec{z} = \vec{x}^T \vec{w} + b$$

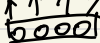
$$\vec{x}^T = \begin{bmatrix} (\vec{x}^{(1)})^T \\ (\vec{x}^{(2)})^T \\ \vdots \\ (\vec{x}^{(N)})^T \end{bmatrix}$$

output layer 각 row

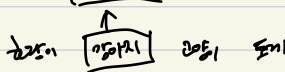
CH02-02. [Quiz] - Softmax Layer

- <Softmax Layer>

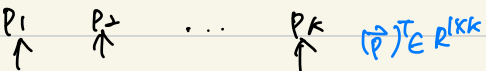
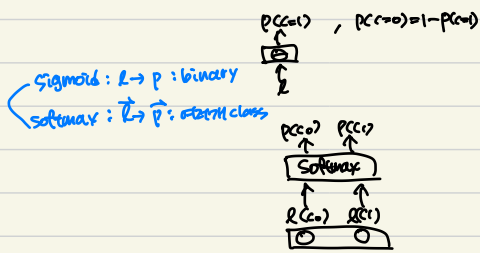
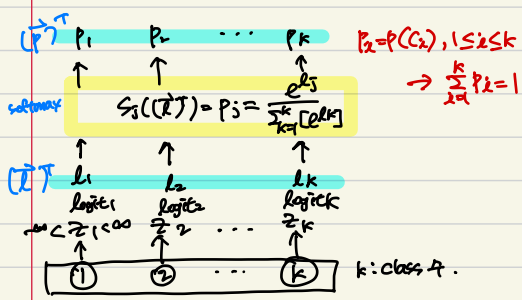
$$\begin{matrix} 0.05 & 0.05 & 0.05 & 0.1 \\ p(x) & p(y) & p(z) & p(\xi) \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \sum p = 1$$



$k=20$ → 20 classes → Softmax layer output

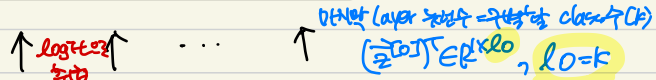


• Other layer



softmax

$$S_i(\vec{z}^{[L]}) = p_i = \frac{e^{z_i}}{\sum_k e^{z_k}}$$



$$(\vec{z}^{[L]})^T = (\vec{a}^{[L-1]})^T W^{[L]} + (\vec{b}^{[L]})^T$$

↑
 $(\vec{a}^{[L-1]})^T$ other layer previous output

→ hidden sample of network $\vec{p}, \vec{z}^{[L-1]}, \dots$

$$P^T = \begin{pmatrix} \leftarrow \vec{p}^{(1)} \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow \vec{p}^{(2)} \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow \vec{p}^{(N)} \rightarrow \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times k}$$

→ hidden sample of network $\vec{p}, \vec{z}^{[L-1]}, \dots$

$$(\vec{z}^{[L]})^T = \begin{pmatrix} \leftarrow \vec{z}^{(1)} \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow \vec{z}^{(2)} \rightarrow \\ \vdots \\ \leftarrow \vec{z}^{(N)} \rightarrow \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times k}, k=20$$

