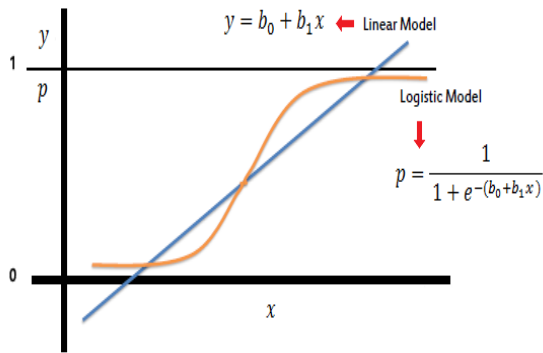


# Linear Regression &

# Logistic Regression



Fast Campus  
Start Deep Learning with Tensorflow



**Let's Go to the Deep Learning World!!**

**쉬운 것부터 시작해봅시다**

# 초등학교 6학년 수학 – 정비례

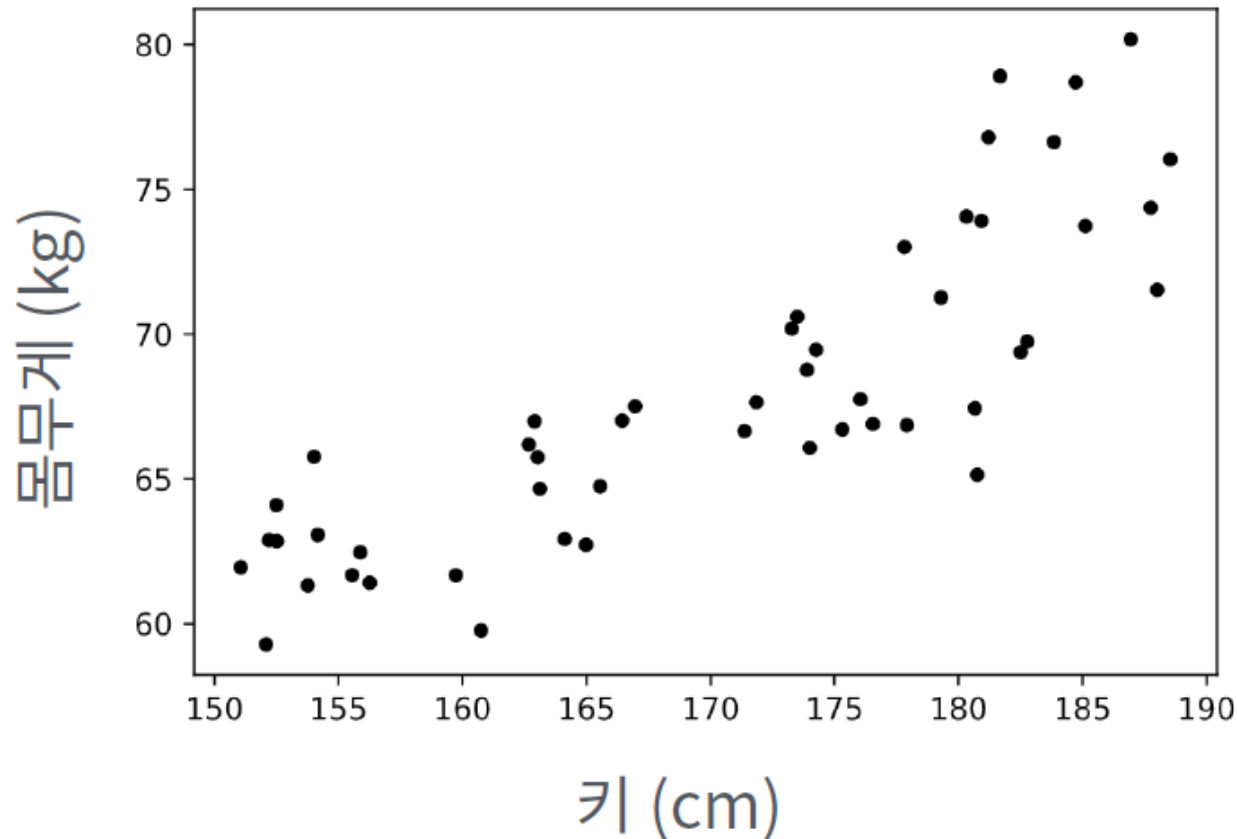
닭 수 (마리)	1	2	3	4	5	.....
다리 수 (개)	2	4	6	8	10	.....

Diagram illustrating the relationship between the number of chickens (닭 수) and the number of legs (다리 수). The table shows that as the number of chickens increases, the number of legs increases proportionally. Arrows indicate the multiplier for each step: 2배 (2x), 3배 (3x), and 4배 (4x).



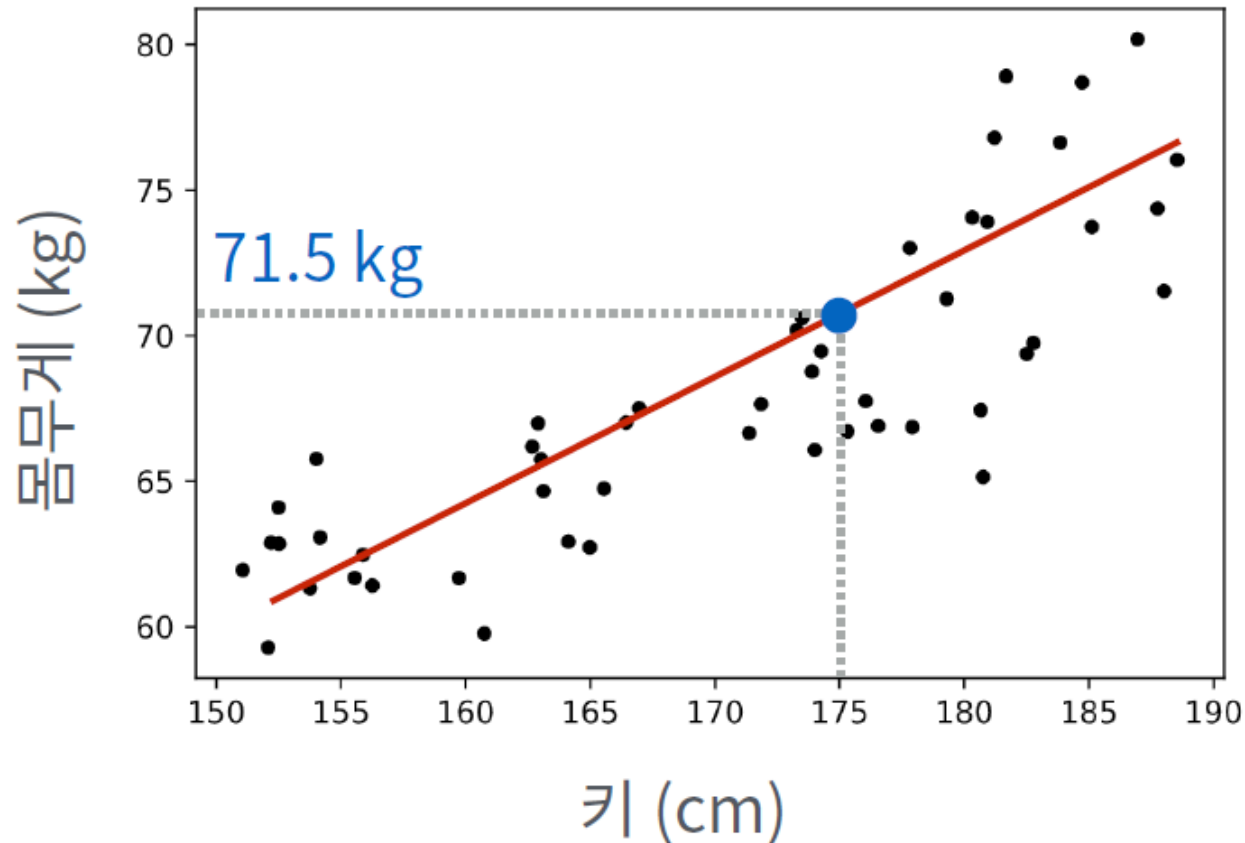
# Linear Regression

- 어느 학교 학생들의 신체검사 자료
- 새로 전학온 학생 A의 키가 175cm일 때 예상 몸무게는?

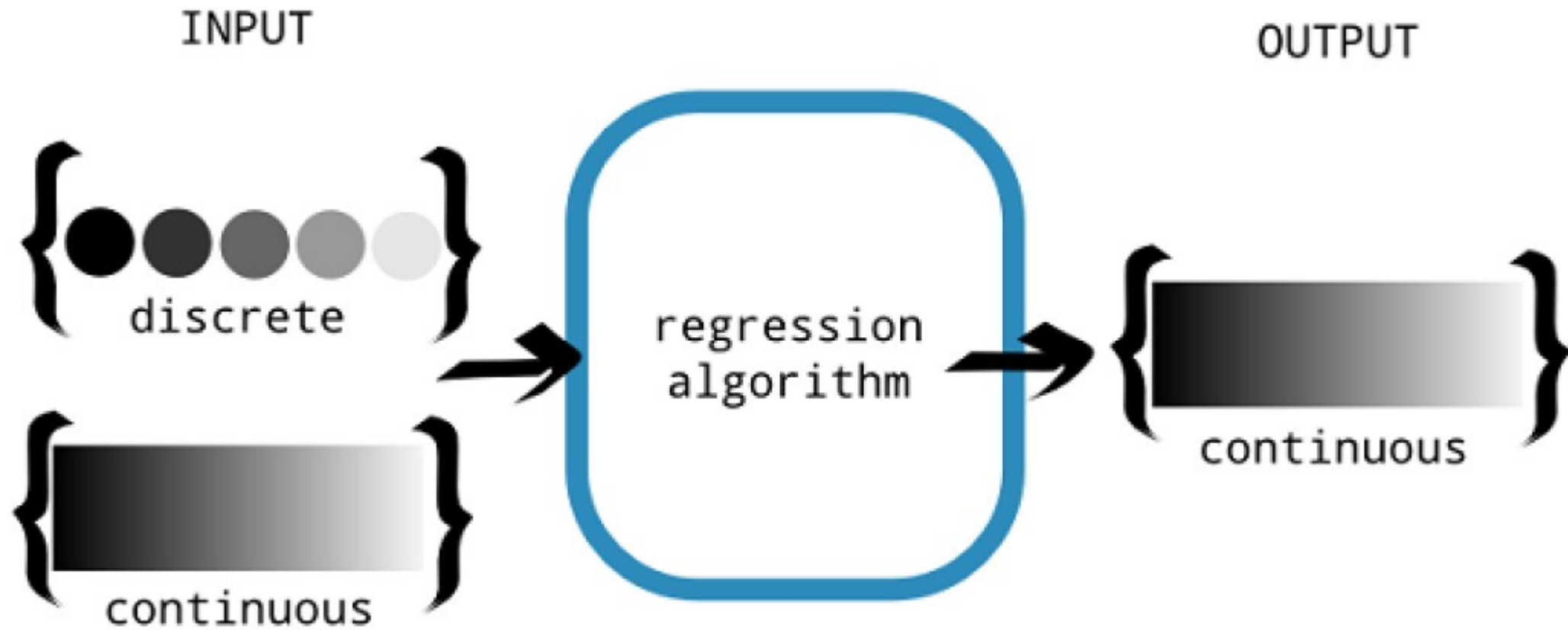


# Linear Regression

- 어느 학교 학생들의 신체검사 자료
- 새로 전학온 학생 A의 키가 175cm일 때 예상 몸무게는?

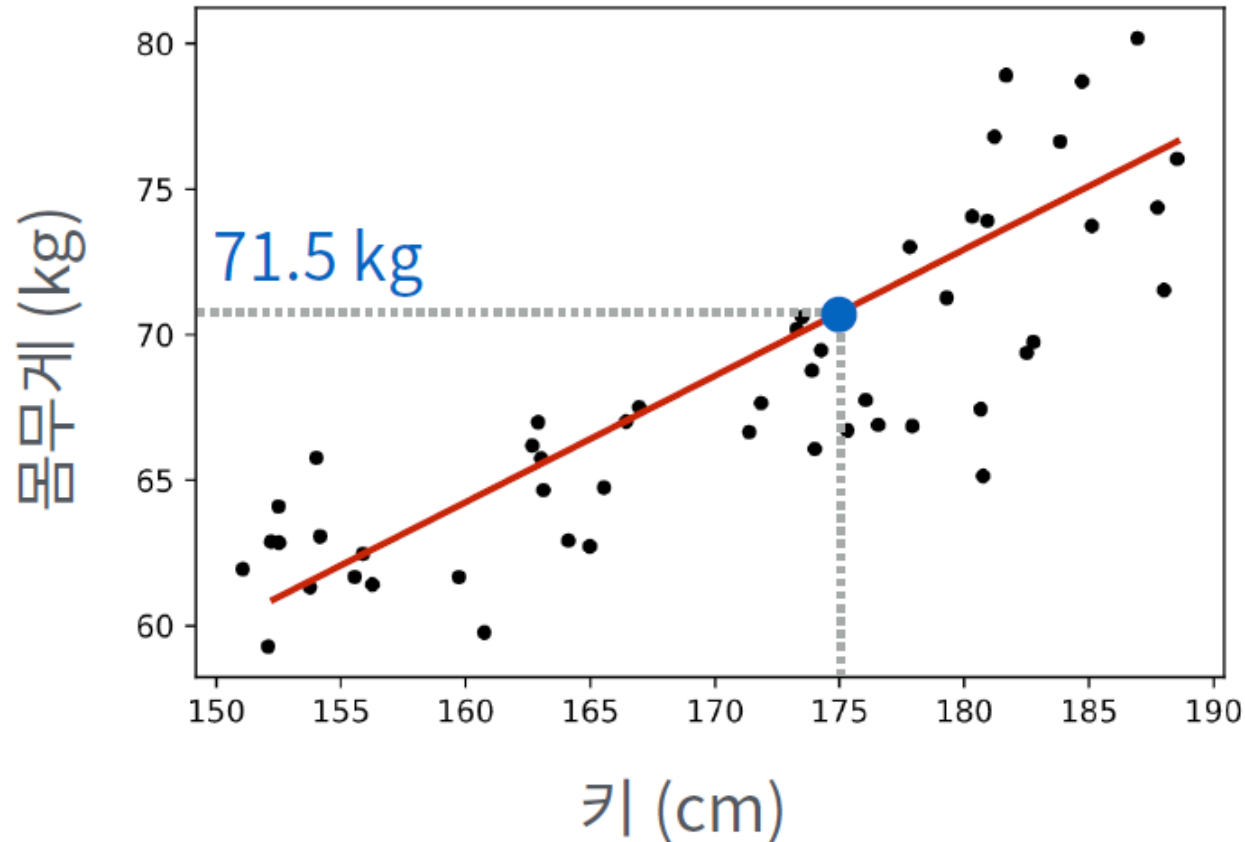


# Regression?



# Linear Regression

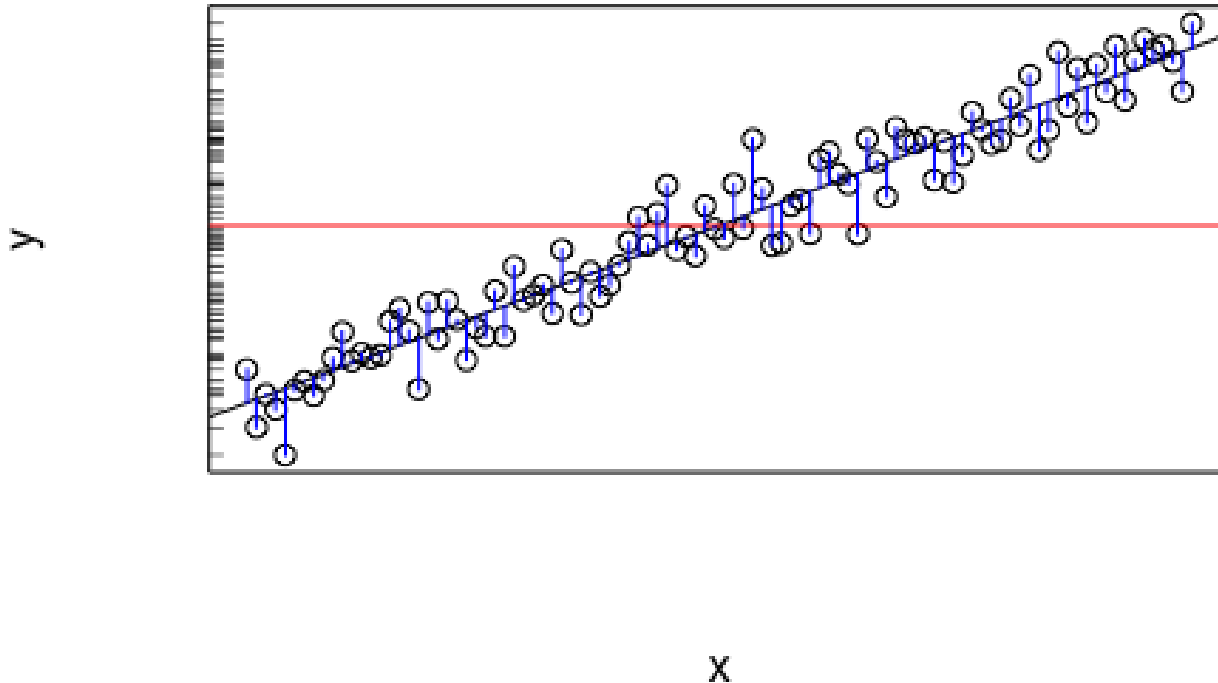
- 선형함수(예 : 1차함수)로 주어진 data를 근사한다
- $y = wx + b$





# Linear Regression

- 잘 예측했는지 측정할 척도(metric)가 필요함



$$y^* = wx + b \text{ (예측값)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cost}(\text{Loss}) &= \sum_i (y_i - y_i^*)^2 \\ &= \sum_i (y_i - wx_i - b)^2 \end{aligned}$$

# Linear Regression

- Cost(Loss) 값을 minimize하는  $w$ 와  $b$ 를 구하면 될 텐데.... 어떻게?
  - Random Search – 가능????
  - Cost function을 미분해서 최솟값(미분=0이 되는 점)을 찾자!

**산수를(미분을...) 조금 해야겠습니다**

## b 구하기

$$L = \sum_i (y_i - wx_i - b)^2$$

$$\frac{\delta L}{\delta b} = \frac{\delta \sum_i (y_i - wx_i - b)^2}{\delta b}$$

$$= -2 \sum_i (y_i - wx_i - b) = ny_{avg} - nwx_{avg} - nb = 0$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{b = y_{avg} - wx_{avg}}$$

## w 구하기

$$L = \sum_i (y_i - wx_i - b)^2$$

$$\frac{\delta L}{\delta w} = \frac{\delta \sum_i (y_i - wx_i - b)^2}{\delta w}$$

$$= -2 \sum_i x_i (y_i - wx_i - b) = -2 \sum_i x_i (y_i - wx_i - y_{avg} + wx_{avg})$$

$$= 0$$

# Multi Variable Linear Regression

- $x$ 가 scalar값(1개)가 아니라 vector가 된다면??

- Input

- $X_1$  : Facebook 광고료
- $X_2$  : TV 광고료
- $X_3$  : 신문 광고료

- Output

- 판매량

FB	TV	신문	판매량
$X_1$	$X_2$	$X_3$	$Y$
230.1	37.8	69.2	22.1
44.5	39.3	45.1	10.4
17.2	45.9	69.3	9.3
151.5	41.3	58.5	18.5
180.8	10.8	58.4	12.9
8.7	48.9	75	7.2
57.5	32.8	23.5	11.8
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮

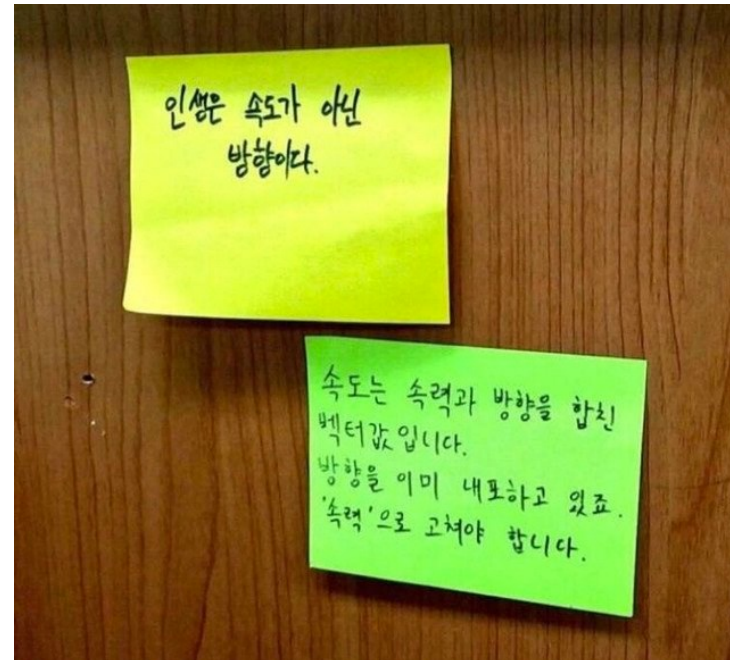
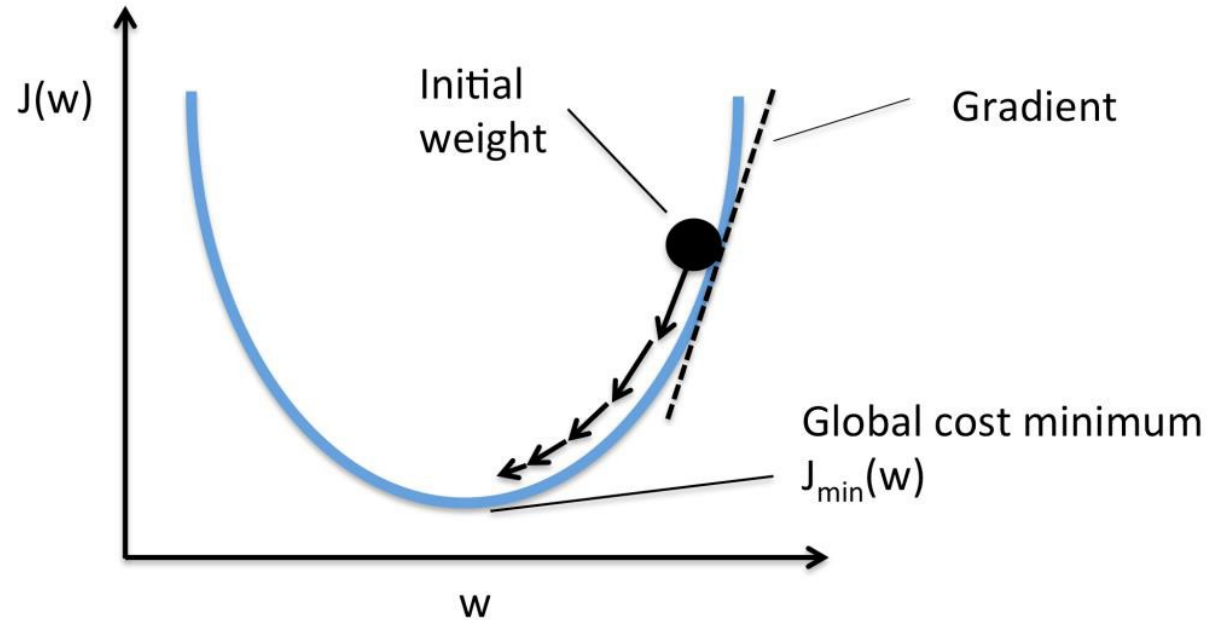
# Multi Variable Linear Regression

- 식은 여전히  $y^* = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b$ 
  - $\mathbf{w}^T = [w_1, w_2, w_3]$ ,  $\mathbf{x}^T = [x_1, x_2, x_3]$
- 그런데 미분해서 0이 되는 점은 어떻게 찾아야 할까?
  - 변수가 많아지고, matrix가 커지면 복잡도가  $O(n^3)$  이기 때문에 exponential하게 증가하여 계산이 거의 불가능함
  - minimum을 바로 구하는 게 아니라, 현재 loss에 대한  $w$ 의 gradient(경사도)를 구하여 gradient x learning rate 만큼  $w$ 를 update하자
    - Gradient Descent

# Gradient Descent

$$w_{new} = w - \alpha \frac{\delta L}{\delta w}$$

- 방향 : 그 지점에서의 - gradient
- 속력(보폭) : learning rate( $\alpha$ )





# Stochastic Gradient Descent, Mini-batch Training

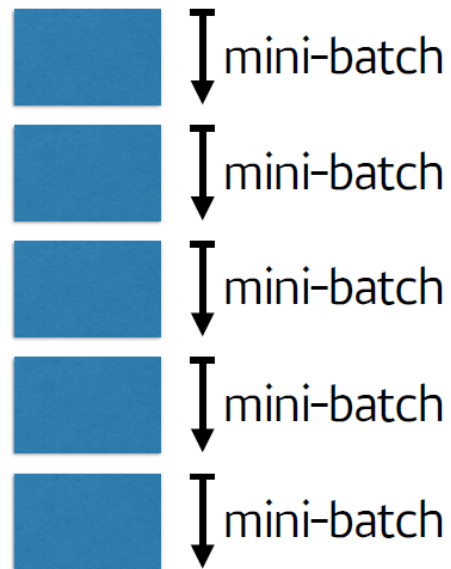
- Data가 너무 많아서 한번에 다 넣고 학습하면 시간도 오래걸리고, memory도 부족하게 됨

## Gradient Decent

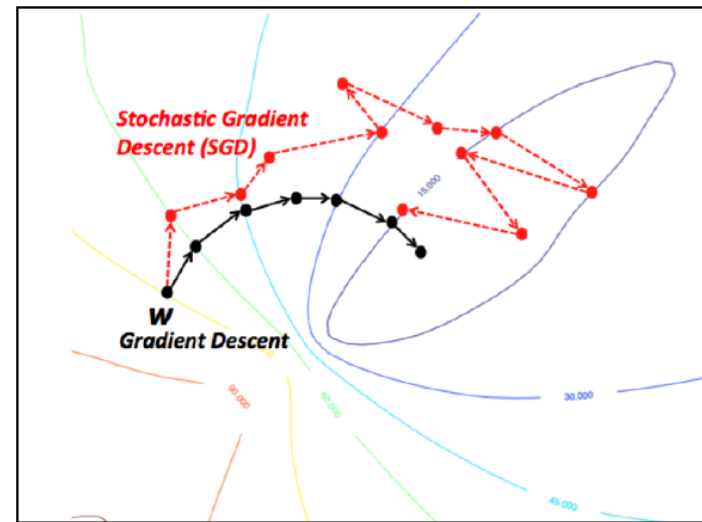


전부다 읽고나서  
최적의 1스텝 간다.

## Stochastic Gradient Decent



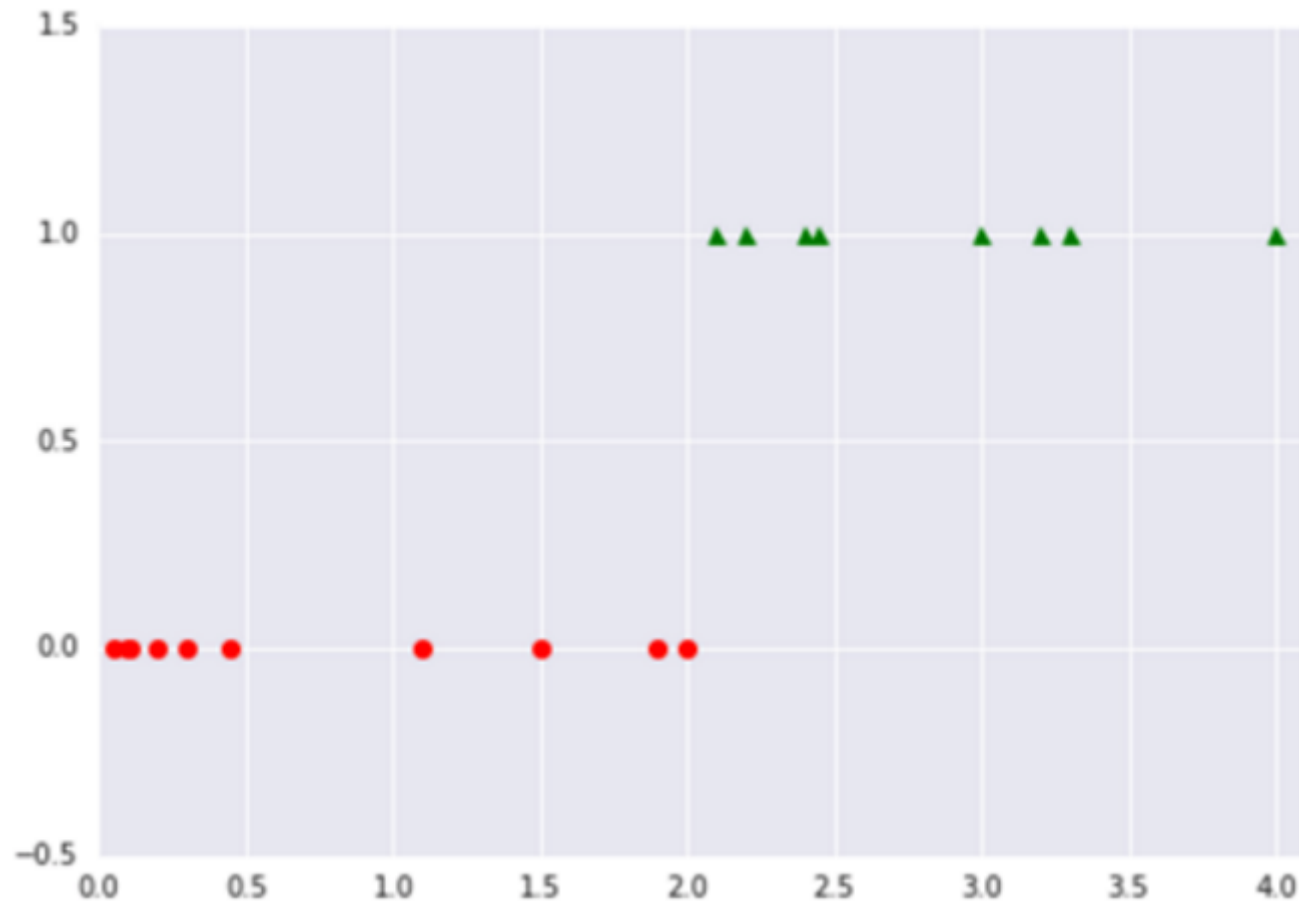
작은 토막마다  
일단 1스텝간다.



**Classification**도 할 수 있지 않을까요?

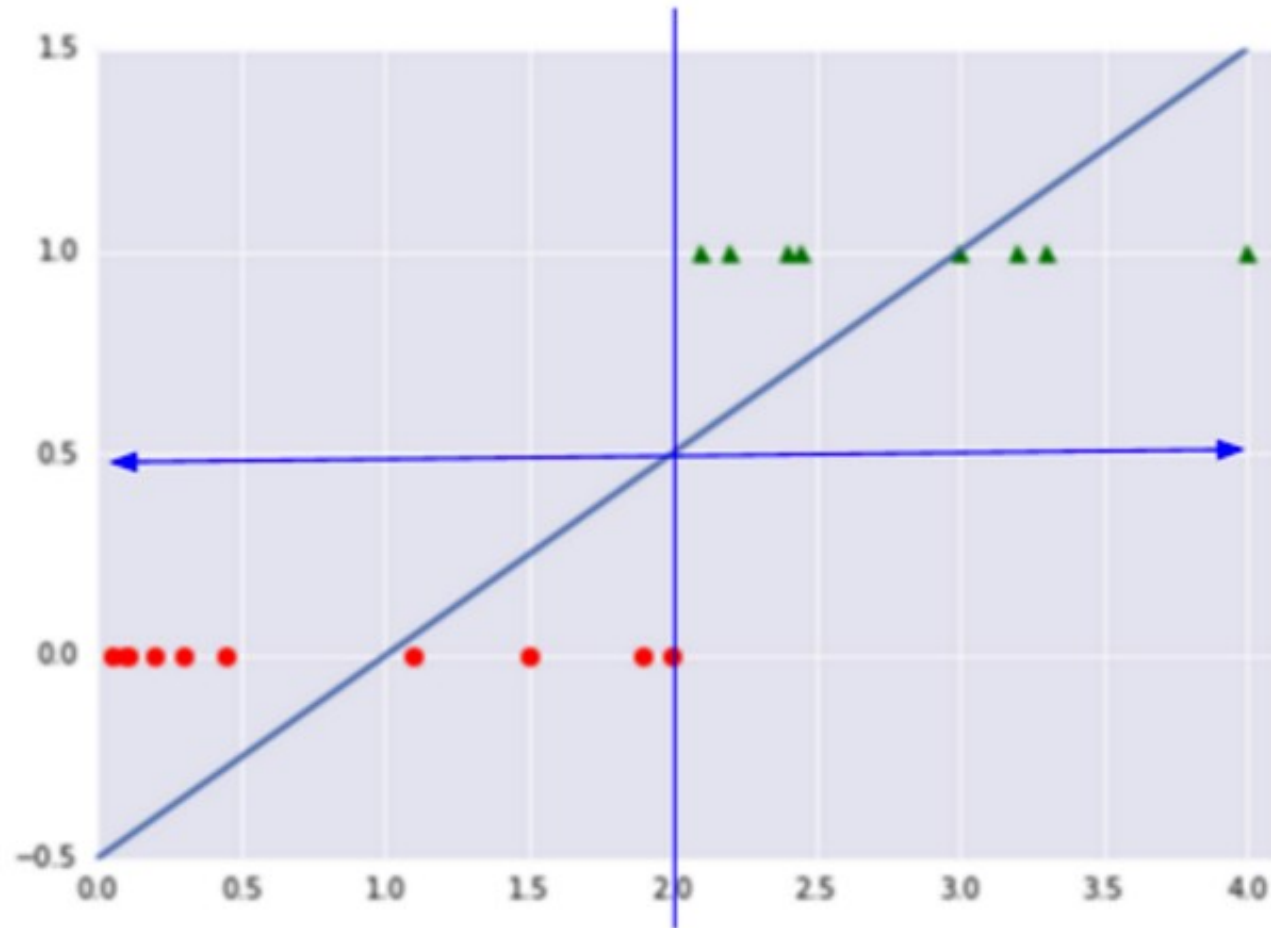
# Binary Classification

- 종양의 크기에 따른 양성/음성 판별 문제
  - 1: 양성(암), 0: 음성(정상)



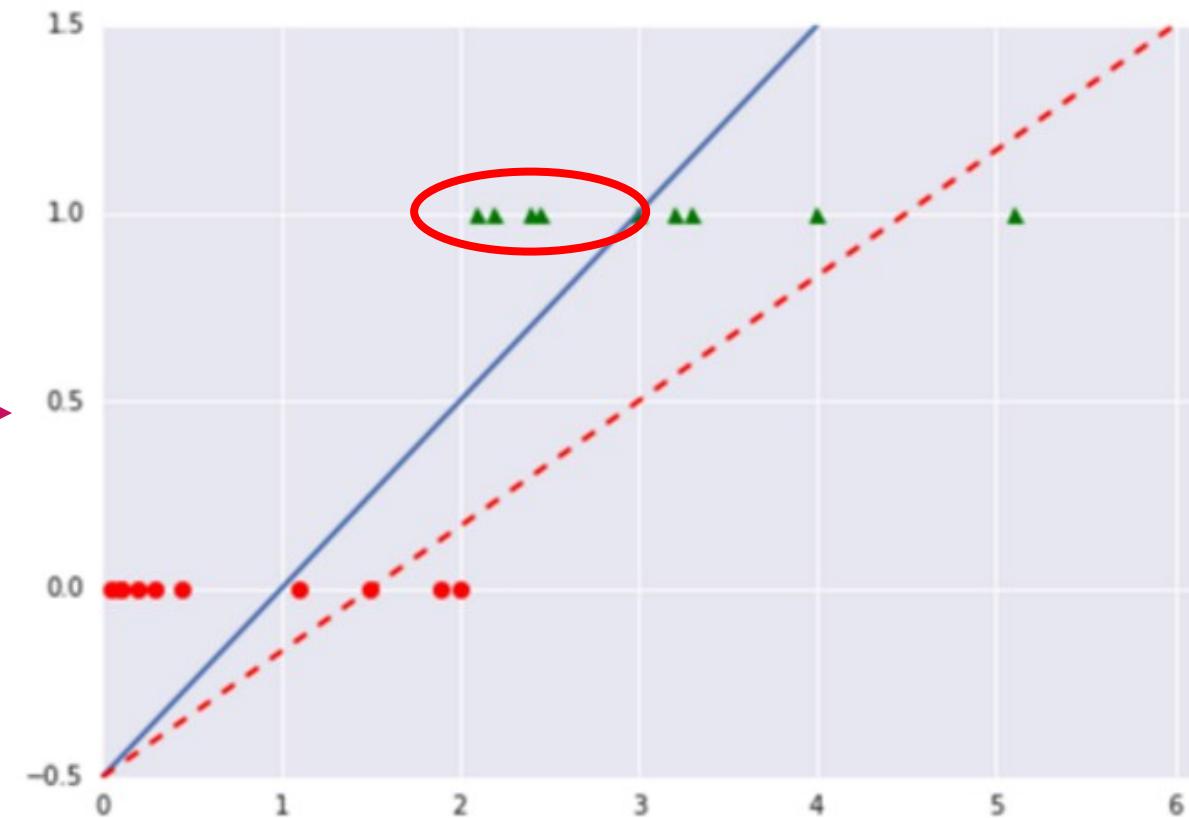
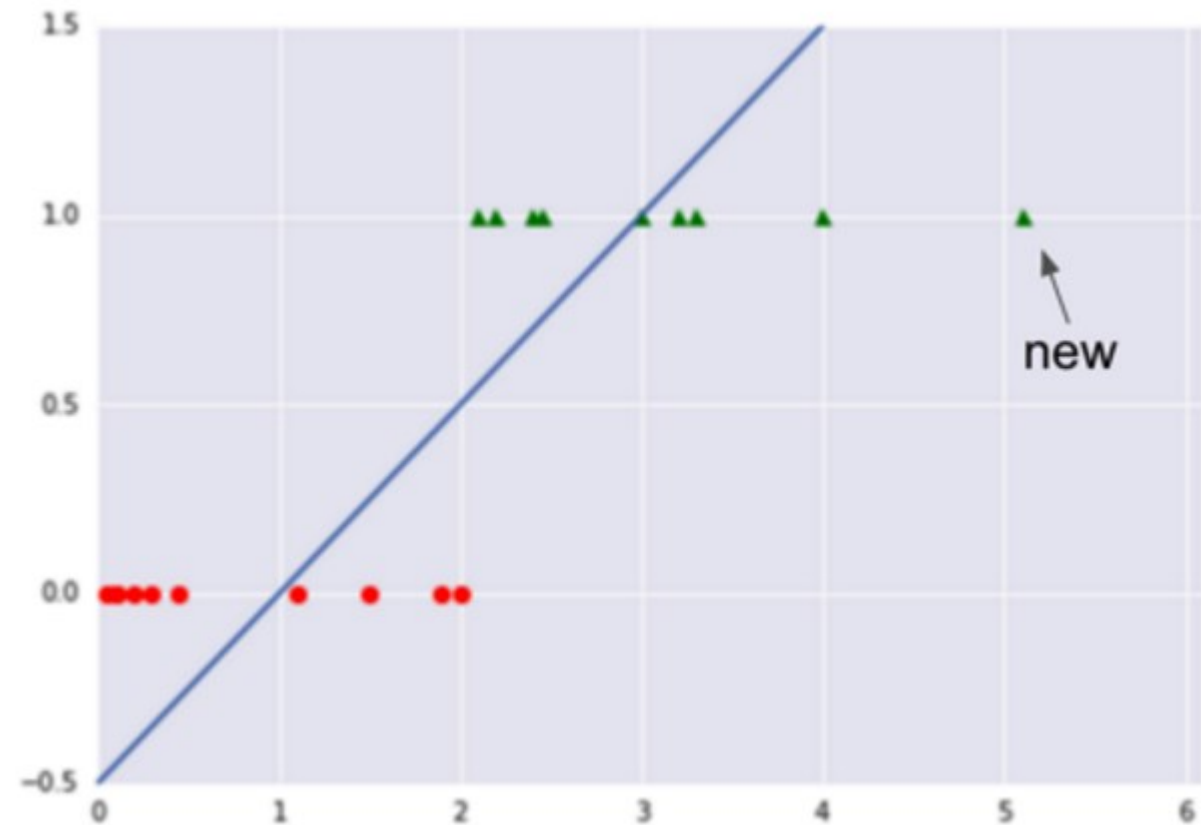
# Binary Classification

- Linear Regression으로 해봅시다
  - Regression 예측값이 0.5 이상이면 양성, 0.5 이하면 음성으로 판별



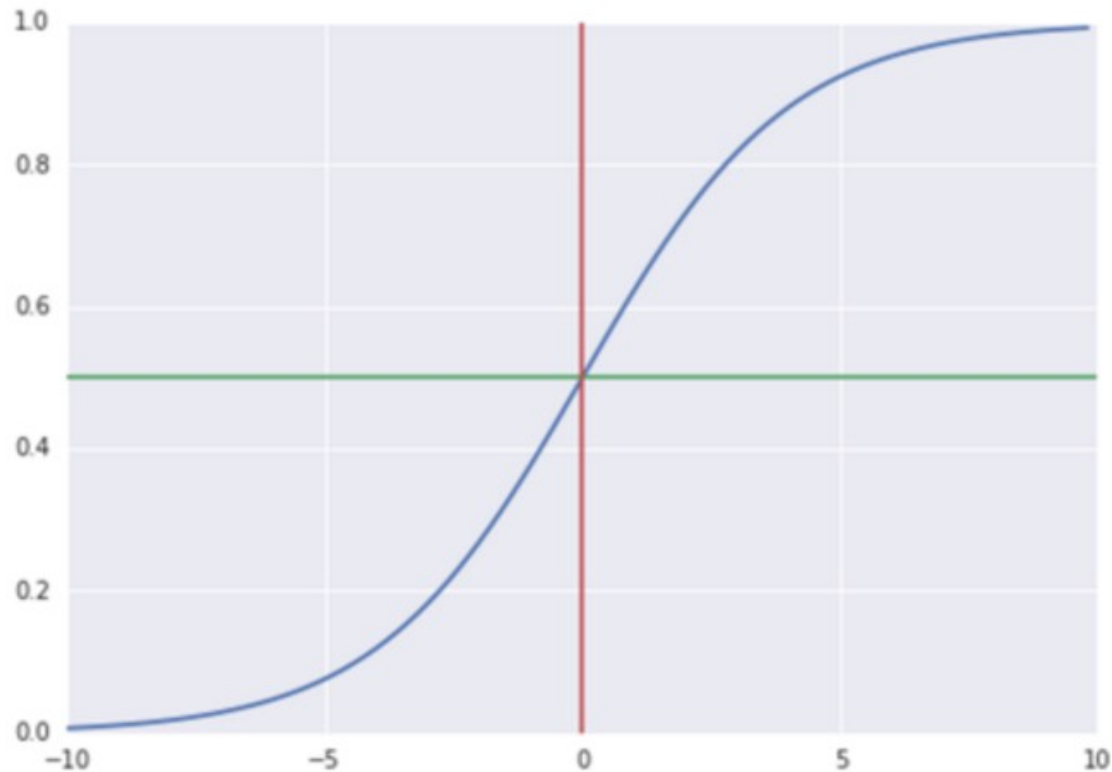
# Binary Classification

- 종양의 크기가 매우 큰 data(outlier)가 추가된 경우



# Binary Classification

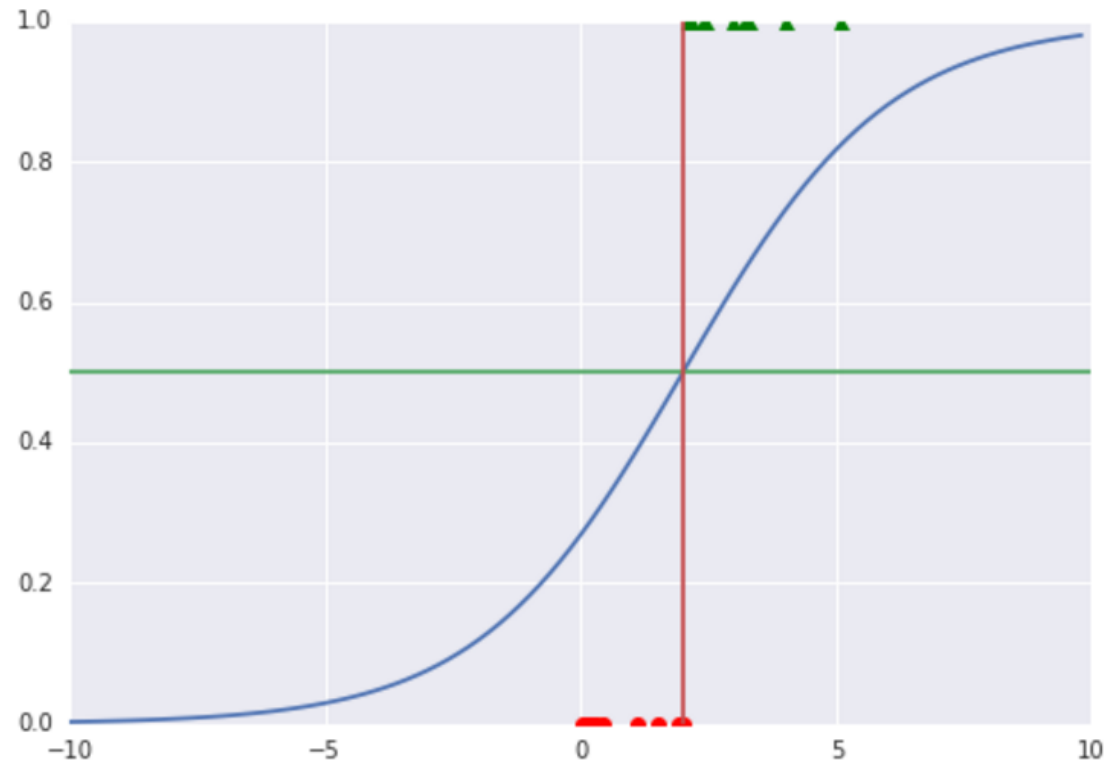
- 아주 크거나 아주 작은 data에 영향을 많이 받지 않았으면 좋겠다
  - Binary classification에 맞게 0에서 1사이 값으로 나오면 좋겠다
- Sigmoid 를 써보자



# Logistic Regression

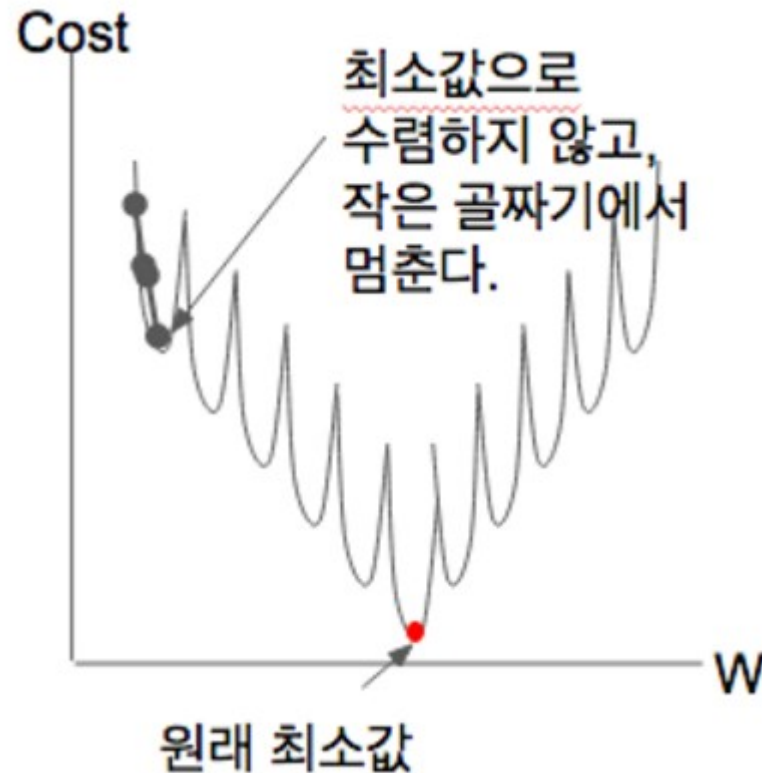
- Linear Regression 식에 Sigmoid 함수를 통과시킨 것(odds의 logit을 linear regression)

$$\blacksquare y = \sigma(w^T x + b) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(w^T x + b)}}$$



# Logistic Regression

- Loss function으로 MSE(Mean Squared Error)를 쓰면?
  - Linear regression에서는 convex function이었지만 Logistic Regression에서는...

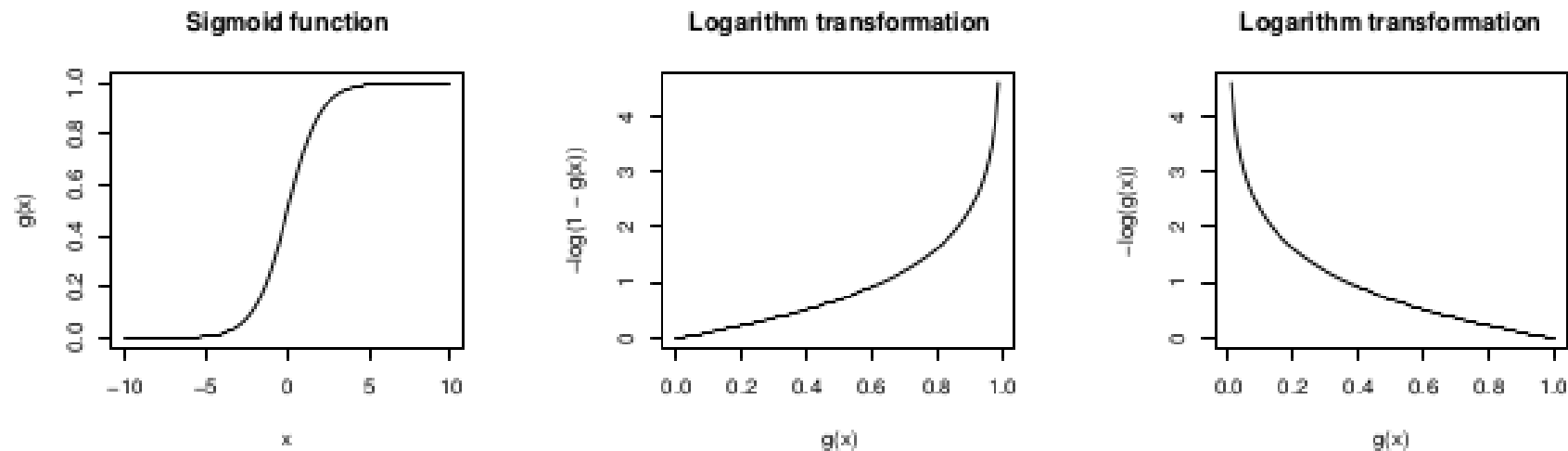




# Logistic Regression

- 새로운 Cost(Loss) function을 정의(maximum likelihood estimation)

$$\text{cost}(W) = -\frac{1}{m} \sum y \log(H(x)) + (1 - y) \log(1 - H(x))$$



(a) Sigmoid function.

(b) Cost for  $y = 0$ .

(c) Cost for  $y = 1$ .

**Figure B.1:** Logarithmic transformation of the sigmoid function.