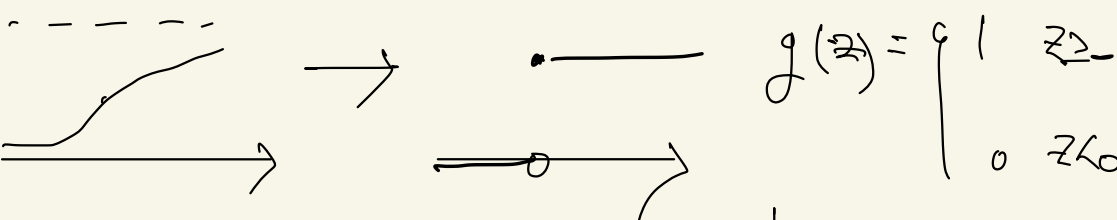
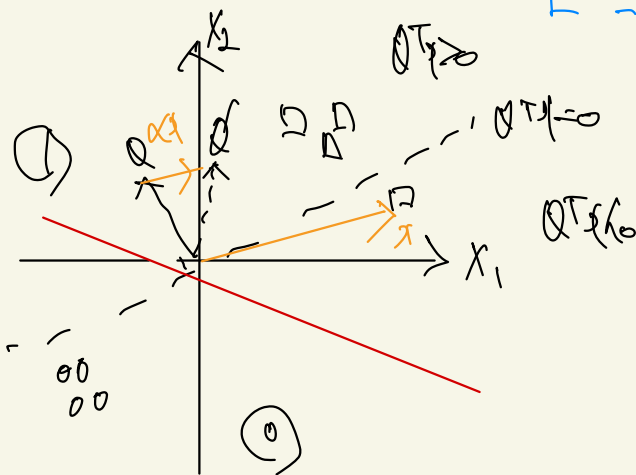



Sigmoid \longrightarrow perceptron



가분성 $Q_j = Q_j + \alpha (y^{(i)} - h(Q_j)) \cdot y^{(i)}$ $h(Q_j) = g(Q^T x)$
 업데이트가 나간다. $\frac{2}{2}$ 따라

L - 1, 0, 1



정제(정제) 2가 0 원과 1/2, $r^{(i)} - \ln q^{(i)} = 1.0125$

$Q_i = Q_j + \alpha \Delta_j^{(i)}$ 2 model update 21 4-22

$$\begin{array}{l} Q \text{ ist } 1 \mid x=1 \\ Q \text{ ist } 0 \mid x=0 \end{array}$$

Exponential Families

정의: PDF $P(y; \eta) = b(\eta) \exp(\eta^T T(y) - a(\eta))$ 이 Exponential Family.

$$= \frac{b(\eta) \exp(\eta^T T(y))}{e^{a(\eta)}}$$

η - data
 η - natural parameter
 $T(y)$ - sufficient statistic (적분값)
 $b(\eta)$ - base measure
 $a(\eta)$ - log-partition
 match dimension scalar.

→ 베르나올리 분포는 1 과 0 의 확률로 이루어져 있다.

이때 y 가 0 인 Bernoulli, Gaussian 같은 분포를 모두 포함하여 PDF가 Exponential Family라는 것이 의미한다.

Ex) Bernoulli

θ = probability of event

$$P(y; \theta) = \theta^y (1-\theta)^{1-y}$$

$$= \exp(\log(\theta^y (1-\theta)^{1-y}))$$

$$= \exp\left(\underbrace{\log\left(\frac{\theta}{1-\theta}\right)}_{\eta} y + \underbrace{\log(1-\theta)}_{T(\eta) - a(\eta)}\right)$$

$$b(\eta) = 1$$

η

$T(\eta) - a(\eta)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & y \log \theta + \log(1-\theta) \\
 & - y \log(1-\theta) \\
 & \downarrow x = y \left(\log \frac{\theta}{1-\theta} \right) + \log(1-\theta)
 \end{aligned}$$

* Properties

① $M[FWF] \rightarrow \text{concave}$, $M[h]$ is convex

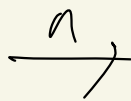
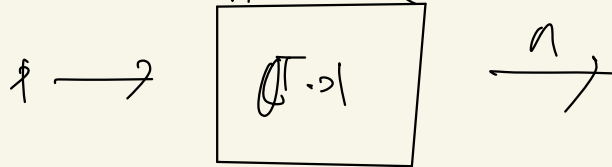
② $E[y|h] = \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} Q(\eta)$
 ③ $\text{Var}[y|h] = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2} Q(\eta)$ \rightarrow $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2} Q(\eta) \geq 0$ \Rightarrow $\frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} Q(\eta)$ is increasing \Rightarrow $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2} Q(\eta) \geq 0$

Generalized Linear Model (GLM)

이전까지 우리는 y 의 error term이 정규분포를 따른다고 가정함

* 상용분 분포 ϕ ① y 가 X 에 non-linear한 분포
 ② y 의 error가 정규분포를 따르지 않음

* GLM의 차치
 Linear Model



Exponential Family
 $\eta = a_1, \dots, a_n$
 $\eta = \dots$

$E[y|\eta] = h(\eta)$

(i) $y | x, \eta \sim \text{Exponential Family}(\eta)$

(ii) $\eta = \theta^T x$ $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

(iii) Test time output $E[y|x: \theta]$

중간 단계의 함수가 우리의 가설 공간에 대해 parameter를 찾아서 Q를 표현하는 것.

→ 중간 단계는 Q를 표현하는 것 $\max_{\theta} \log P(y^i, \theta | x^i)$
 * GLM의 표현과정에 대해

(1) Learning update Rule은 항상 다음과 같다

$$\theta_j = \theta_j + \alpha (y^i - h(\theta_j^T x^i)) x_j^i$$

(2) Terminology (Net Canonical & linked function)

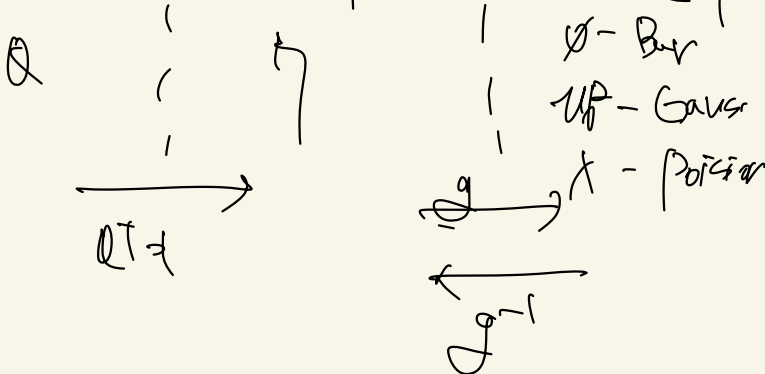
η - natural parameter

$\eta = E[y | x] = g(\eta)$: Canonical Response function

$\eta = g^{-1}(\mu)$: Canonical Link function.

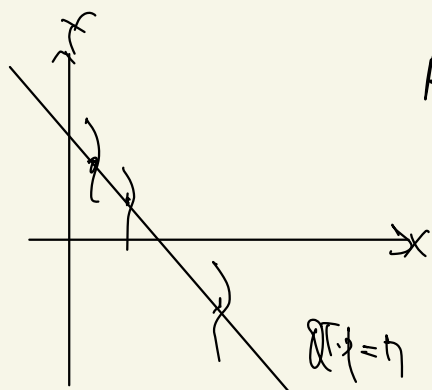
(3) Parameters.

model param : natural param : Canonical param



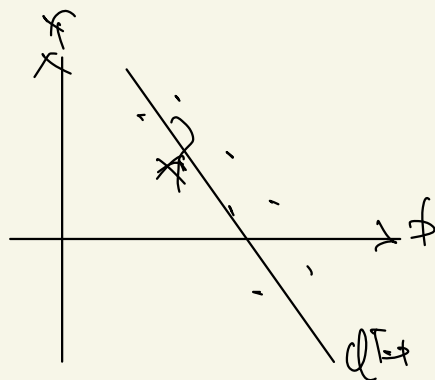
Assumptions

<Regression>



Assumption

And Q

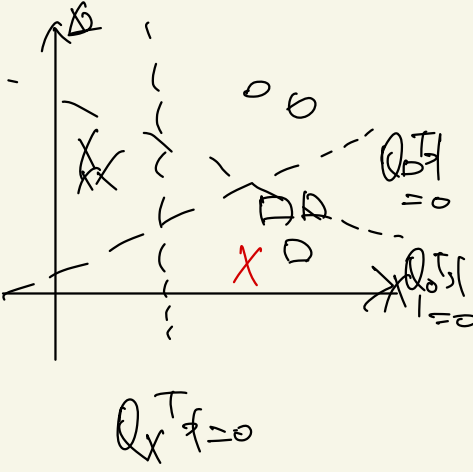


*task에 fit select 하는 Model 찾기

- Real \rightarrow Gaussian
- Binary \rightarrow Bernoulli
- Count \rightarrow Poisson

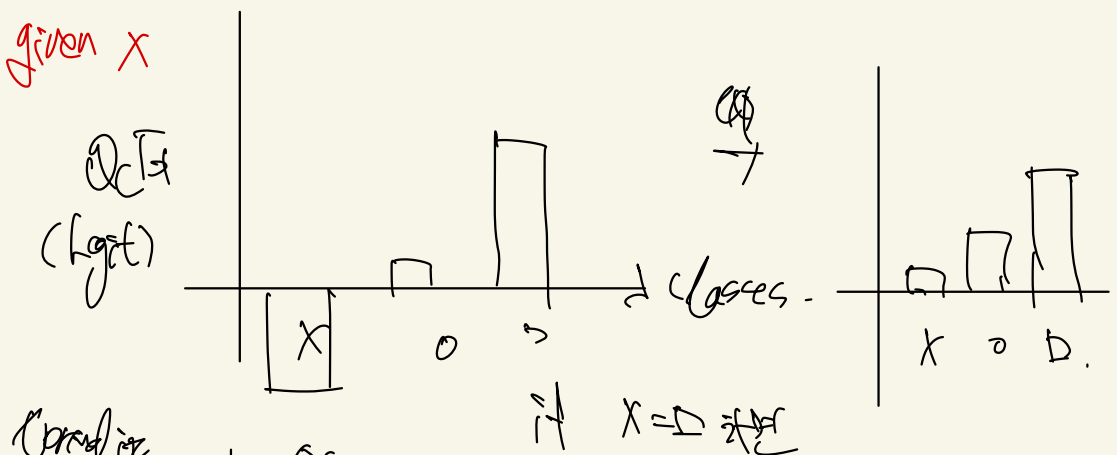
Softmax Regression

이름으로 GLM의 설명가능하지만, 장단점 차이가 아닌
방식에 Softmax가 붙어서 Min cross-entropy 하는 차이

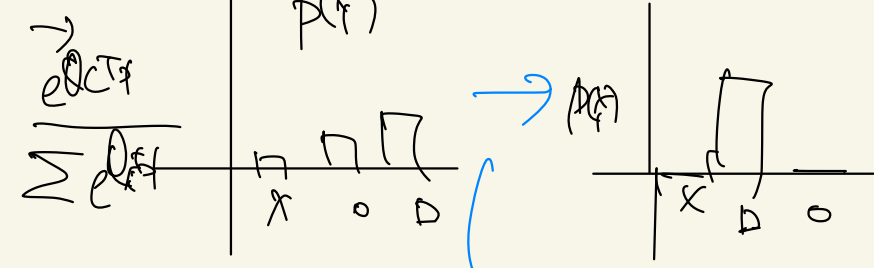


$k \rightarrow \# \text{class}$
 $\phi(i) \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$
 $y = [y_0, y_k] \leftarrow \text{one-hot encoding}$
 $Q_{class} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ & such
 $\text{class} \in \{x, o, \dots, y\}$

given x



compute



두분포를 같게 만드는 것이 목적

y gradient descent
 $\text{Cross Entropy}(p, \hat{p}) = - \sum_{x \in \{x, o, \dots, y\}} p(x) \log \hat{p}(x)$