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# Section 4. 손실 함수 심화 (Loss Function)

#### 목차

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- 섹션 0. 강의 소개
- 섹션 1. PyTorch 환경 설정
- 섹션 2. 딥러닝이란?
- 섹션 3. 손실 함수 (Loss Function)
- 섹션 4. 손실 함수에 대한 심화 이론 (Advanced Topics on Loss Function)
- 섹션 5. 경사 하강 (Gradient Descent)
- 섹션 6. 경사 하강에 대한 심화 이론 (Advanced Topics on Gradient Descent)

### Objective 학습 목표

- One-hot-encoding에 대한 이해
- Entropy 개념에 대한 이해
- Cross Entropy Loss
- KL Divergence Loss

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# 4-1. One-hot-encoding



## One Hot Encoding

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#### **One Hot Encoding**

- Categorical (범주형) 데이터를 처리하는데 사용되는 Encoding 방법
- 예를 들어서 동물의 종류 (3가지)에 대한 데이터:
  - "고양이", "개", "원숭이"
- 이것을 One-hot-encoding하면

"고양이": [1, 0, 0]

"개": [0, **1**, 0]

"원숭이": [0, 0, 1]



## One Hot Encoding

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#### **One Hot Encoding**

- Categorical (범주형) 데이터를 처리하는데 사용되는 Encoding 방법
- 이것을 One-hot-encoding하면 "고양이": [1, 0, 0]

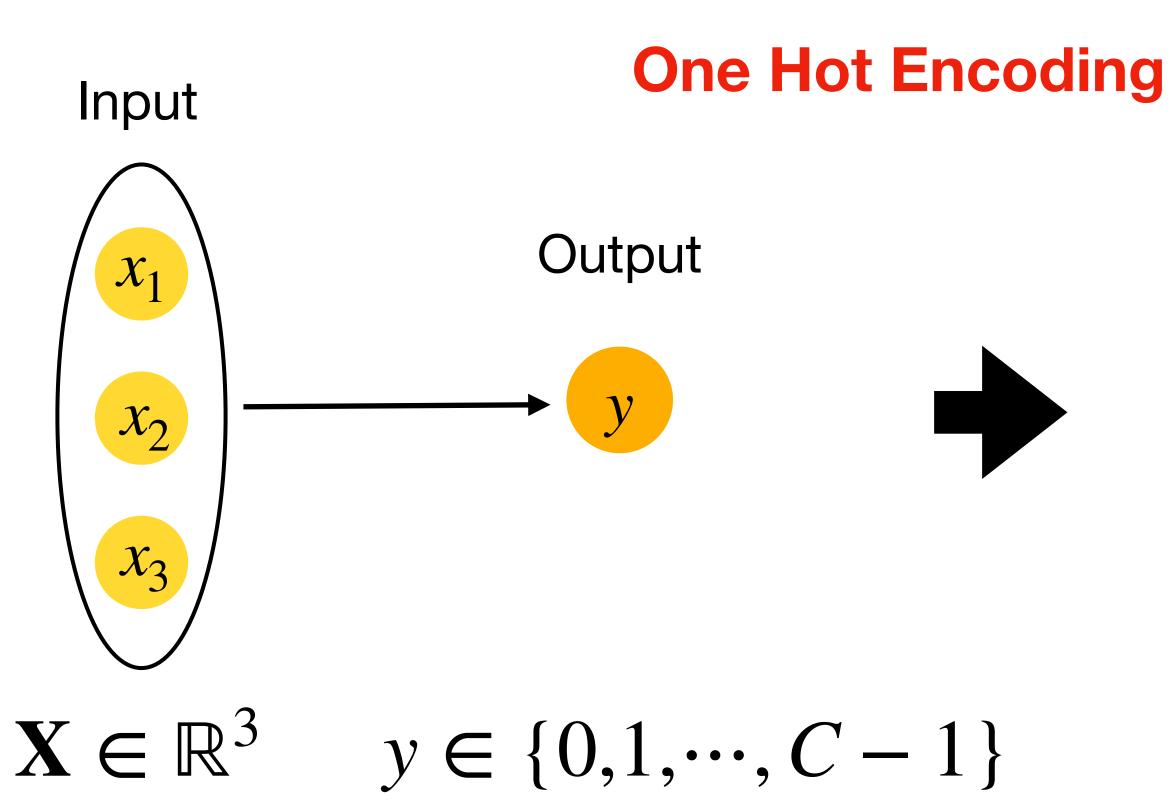
"개": [0, **1**, 0]

"원숭이": [0, 0, 1]

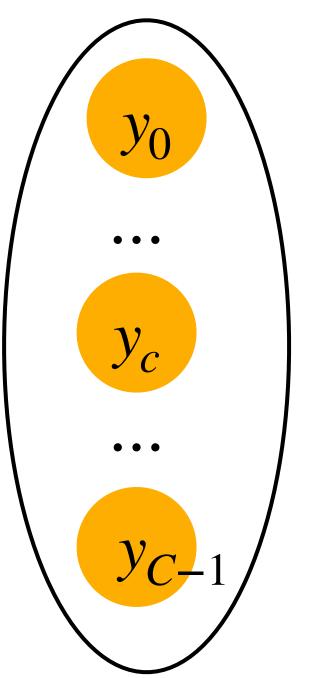
• 범주형 데이터를 Vector로 변환하는 기법!

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# One Hot Encoding



# Output



index 
$$c = c'$$
이면,

$$y_{c=c'}=1$$

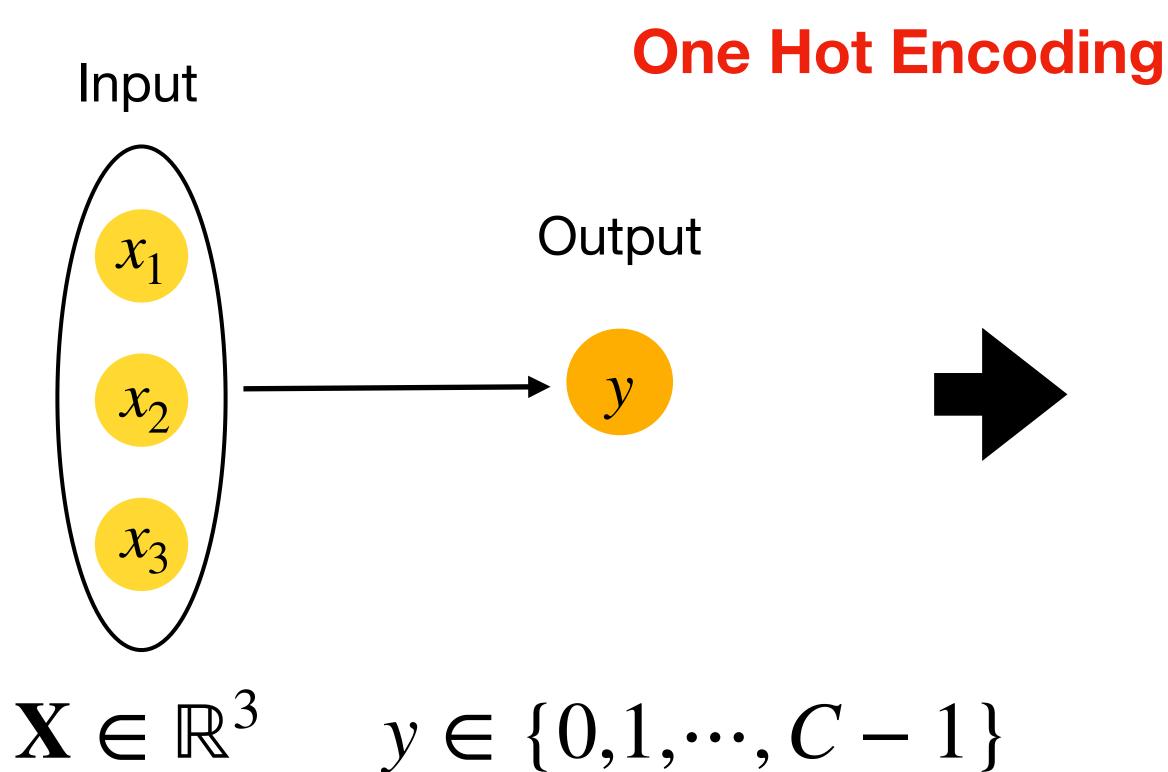
index 
$$c \neq c'$$
이면

$$y_{c\neq c'}=0$$

Ground Truth Label = c'

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# One Hot Encoding



Output

$$y_0 = 0$$

$$y_{c'} = 1$$

• •

$$y_{C-1} = 0$$

Ground Truth의 Index에 해당되는 element만 1의 가지고 나머지는 0의 값.

One-hot encoding!

Ground Truth Label = c'



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# 4-2. Entropy

# Entropy

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열역학 (Thermodynamics) 에서의 Entropy

물리 시스템의 무질서한 정도.

정보 이론 (Information Theory) 에서의 **Entropy** 

확률 분포의 불확실성의 정도.

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## Entropy

정보 이론 (Information Theory) 에서의 **Entropy** 

확률 분포의 불확실성의 정도.

예를 들어,

- 내일 해가 뜰 확률은?  $\rightarrow p_{sun} = 0.9999999...$
- 사실상 1이다.
- 해가 뜨는 것에 대한 Entropy 낮음!

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# Entropy

#### **Entropy**

$$\sum_{i} -p_{i} \log p_{i}$$

- 예시: Binary Label (즉,  $i \in \{0,1\}$ )
- p = 데이터 샘플이 Label을 가질 확률에 대한 모델의 예측값.
- 1 p =Label을 가지지 않을 확률에 대한 예측값.



## Entropy

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#### **Entropy**

$$\sum_{i} -p_{i} \log p_{i} = -p \log p - (1-p) \log(1-p)$$

- 예시: Binary Label (즉,  $i \in \{0,1\}$ )
- p =데이터 샘플이 Label을 가질 확률에 대한 모델의 예측값.
- 1 p =Label을 가지지 않을 확률에 대한 예측값.

# Entropy

$$0 \le p < 0.5$$

• p가 커지면서 Entropy도 증가

$$0.5 \le p \le 1$$

• p가 커지면서 Entropy는 감소

$$p = 0.5$$

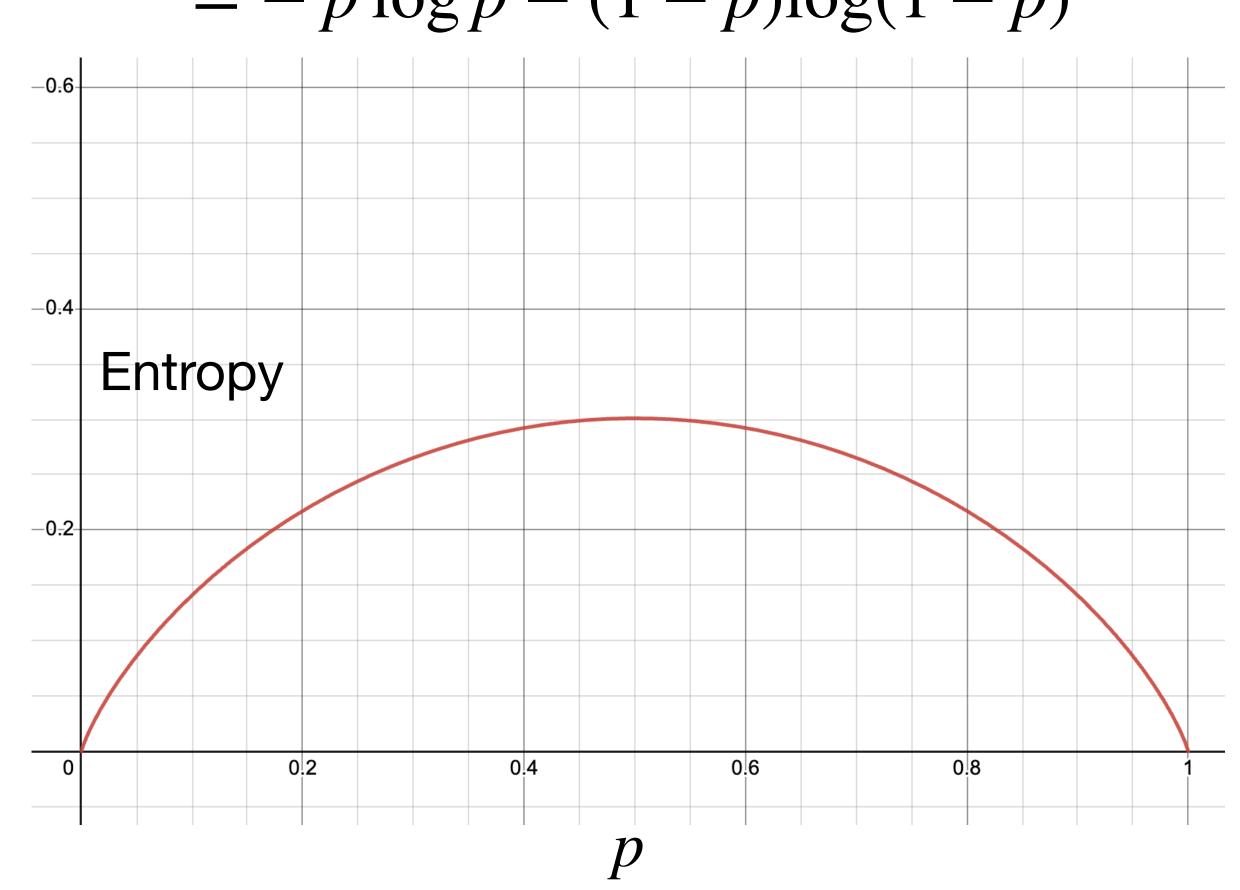
• Entropy가 최대치

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$$\sum_{i} -p_i \log p_i$$

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



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# Entropy

$$p = 0$$

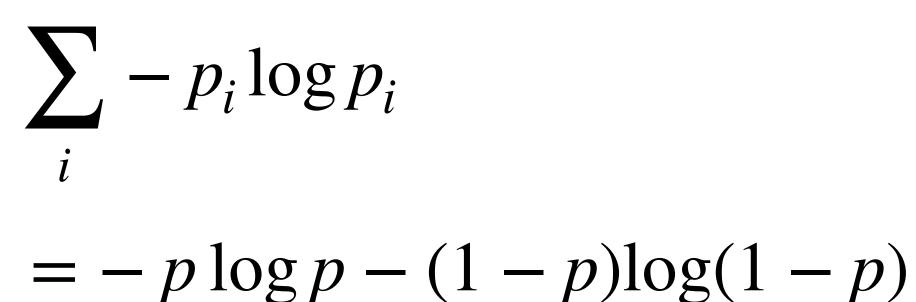
- Label을 가지지 않는 것에 확신
- 불확실함 최소 → Entropy 최소

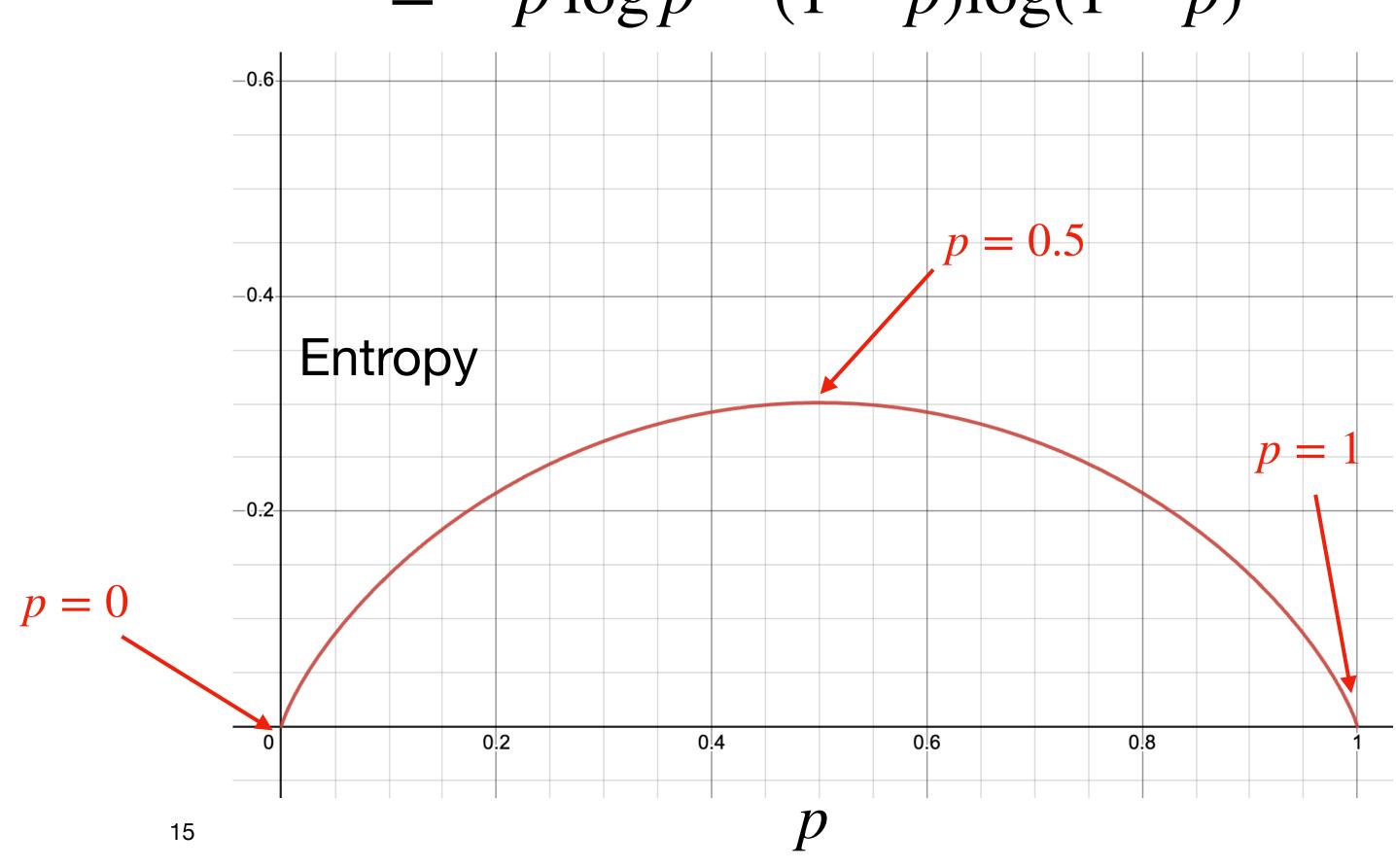
$$p = 1$$

- Label을 가지는 것에 확신
- 불확실함 최소 → Entropy 최소

$$p = 0.5$$

- Label을 가질 확률을 완전히 Random
- 불확실함 최대 → Entropy 최대





- 1. One-hot-encoding
- 2. Entropy





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# 4-3. Cross Entropy Loss



## Cross Entropy Loss

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L1 Loss (MAE Loss)

$$\sum_{c=1}^{C} |Y_{i,c} - \hat{Y}_{i,c}|$$

Cross Entropy Loss

$$\sum_{c=1}^{C} -Y_{i,c} \log \hat{Y}_{i,c}$$

Kullback-Leibler Divergence Loss (KL Divergence)

$$\sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \cdot \log \left( \frac{Y_{i,c}}{\hat{Y}_{i,c}} \right)$$

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# Cross Entropy Loss

Cross Entropy Loss (CE Loss)

$$\sum_{c=1}^{C} -Y_{i,c} \log \hat{Y}_{i,c}$$

Hard Label & Ground Truth class label가  $c^\prime$ 로 가정

$$c \neq c'$$
의 경우

$$c = c'$$
의 경우

$$-Y_{i,c}\log \hat{Y}_{i,c}$$

$$-Y_{i,c}\log \hat{Y}_{i,c}$$

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# Cross Entropy Loss

Cross Entropy Loss (CE Loss)

$$\sum_{c=1}^{C} -Y_{i,c} \log \hat{Y}_{i,c}$$

Ground Truth class label가  $c^\prime$ 로 가정

$$c \neq c'$$
의경우 
$$= 0$$
 
$$-Y_{i,c} \log \hat{Y}_{i,c} = 0$$

$$c = c'$$
의 경우

$$-Y_{i,c}\log \hat{Y}_{i,c}$$



## Cross Entropy Loss

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Cross Entropy Loss (CE Loss)

$$\sum_{c=1}^{C} -Y_{i,c} \log \hat{Y}_{i,c}$$

Ground Truth class label가  $c^\prime$ 로 가정

$$c \neq c'$$
의 경우

$$= 0$$

$$-Y_{i,c} \log \hat{Y}_{i,c} = 0$$

$$c=c'$$
의경우 
$$=1$$
 
$$-Y_{i,c}\log \hat{Y}_{i,c}\geq 0$$
  $\leq 0$ 

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### Cross Entropy Loss Copyright@2023. Acadential. All rights reserved.

Cross Entropy Loss (CE Loss)

$$\sum_{c=1}^{C} -Y_{i,c} \log \hat{Y}_{i,c}$$

$$-Y_{i,c=c'} \log(\hat{Y}_{i,c=c'})$$

$$-\log(\hat{Y}_{i,c=c'})$$

$$c \neq c'$$
의경우 
$$= 0$$
 
$$-Y_{i,c} \log(\hat{Y}_{i,c}) = 0$$

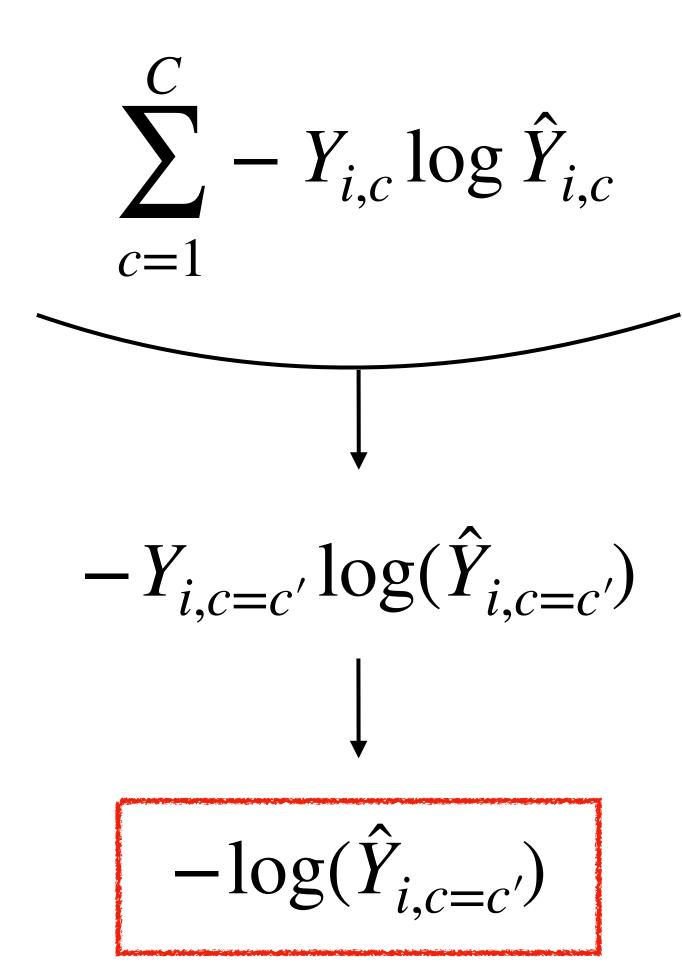
$$c=c'$$
의 경우 
$$=1$$
 
$$-Y_{i,c}\log(\hat{Y}_{i,c})\geq 0$$
 < 0



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# Cross Entropy Loss

Cross Entropy Loss (CE Loss)



Ground Truth Label c' 일때,

$$\hat{Y}_{i,c=c'}$$
가 높을수록 CE Loss가 낮아짐.

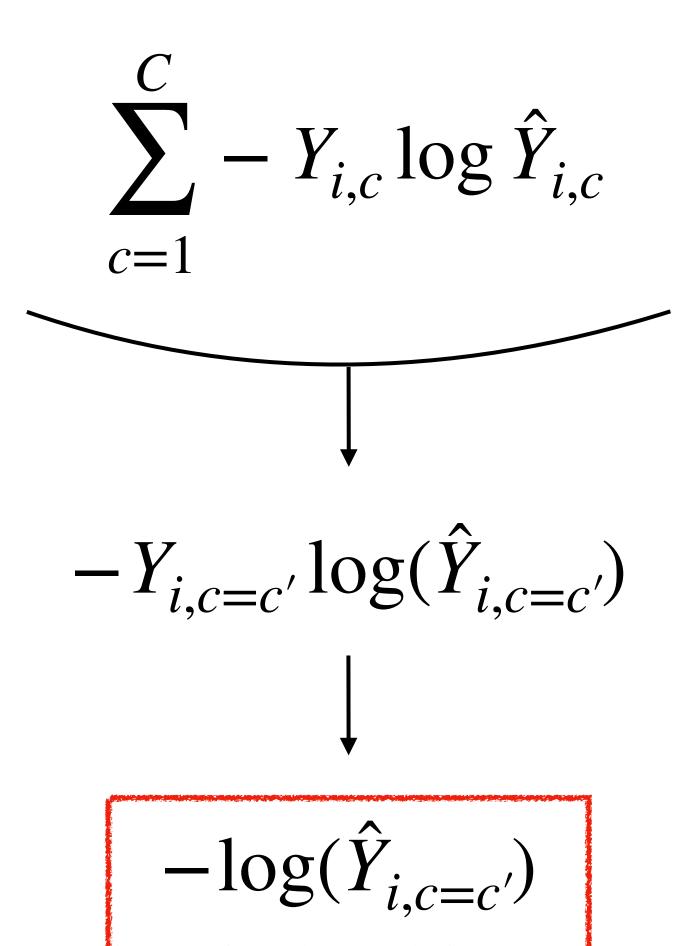
$$\hat{Y}_{i,c=c'}$$
가 낮을수록 CE Loss가 높아짐.



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# Cross Entropy Loss

Cross Entropy Loss (CE Loss)



Ground Truth Label c' 일때,

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 $\hat{Y}_{i,c=c'}$ 가 높을수록 (잘 맞춘 것) CE Loss가 낮아짐.

$$\hat{Y}_{i,c=c'}$$
가 낮을수록 (못 맞춘 것) CE Loss가 높아짐.



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# 4-4. Kullback-Leibler Divergence Loss



#### Kullback-Leibler Divergence Loss

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L1 Loss (MAE Loss)

$$\sum_{c=1}^{C} |Y_{i,c} - \hat{Y}_{i,c}|$$

Cross Entropy Loss

$$\sum_{c=1}^{C} -Y_{i,c} \log \hat{Y}_{i,c}$$

Kullback-Leibler Divergence Loss (KL Divergence)

$$\sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \cdot \log \left( \frac{Y_{i,c}}{\hat{Y}_{i,c}} \right)$$



Kullback-Leibler Divergence Loss (KL Divergence)

$$\sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \cdot \log \left( \frac{Y_{i,c}}{\hat{Y}_{i,c}} \right) = \sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \log Y_{i,c} - Y_{i,c} \log \hat{Y}_{i,c}$$



Kullback-Leibler Divergence Loss (KL Divergence)

$$\sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \cdot \log \left( \frac{Y_{i,c}}{\hat{Y}_{i,c}} \right) = \sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \log Y_{i,c} - Y_{i,c} \log \hat{Y}_{i,c}$$

Negative Entropy of  $Y_{i,c}$ 

Entropy

$$\sum_{i} -p_{i} \log p_{i}$$



Kullback-Leibler Divergence Loss (KL Divergence)

$$\sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \cdot \log \left( \frac{Y_{i,c}}{\hat{Y}_{i,c}} \right) = \sum_{c=1}^{C} \underbrace{Y_{i,c} \log Y_{i,c}}_{\text{Negative Entropy of } Y_{i,c}}_{\text{Negative Entropy of } Y_{i,c}}^{\text{Cross Entropy Term}}$$

#### **Cross Entropy Loss**

$$\sum_{c=1}^{C} -Y_{i,c} \log \hat{Y}_{i,c}$$



Kullback-Leibler Divergence Loss (KL Divergence)

$$\sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \cdot \log \left( \frac{Y_{i,c}}{\hat{Y}_{i,c}} \right) = \sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \log Y_{i,c} - Y_{i,c} \log \hat{Y}_{i,c}$$
Negative Entropy of  $Y_{i,c}$ 

#### **Negative Entropy**

$$\sum_{c}^{C} Y_{i,c} \log Y_{i,c}$$

#### **Cross Entropy Loss**

$$\sum_{c=1}^{C} -Y_{i,c} \log \hat{Y}_{i,c}$$



Kullback-Leibler Divergence Loss (KL Divergence)

$$\sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \cdot \log \left( \frac{Y_{i,c}}{\hat{Y}_{i,c}} \right) = \sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \log Y_{i,c} - Y_{i,c} \log \hat{Y}_{i,c}$$
Negative Entropy of  $Y_{i,c}$ 

#### **Negative Entropy**

$$\sum_{c}^{C} Y_{i,c} \log Y_{i,c}$$

#### **Cross Entropy Loss**

$$\sum_{c=1}^{C} -Y_{i,c} \log \hat{Y}_{i,c}$$
  $\hat{Y}_{i,c} o Y_{i,c}$  이면 Entropy가 된다!

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## KL Divergence의 해석

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Kullback-Leibler Divergence Loss (KL Divergence)

$$\sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \cdot \log \left( \frac{Y_{i,c}}{\hat{Y}_{i,c}} \right) = \sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \log Y_{i,c} - Y_{i,c} \log \hat{Y}_{i,c}$$
Negative Entropy of  $Y_{i,c}$ 

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- Negative Entropy가 높다 → 해당 샘플의 Label에 대해서 더 확신.
- 해당 샘플에 대해서는 더 잘 맞춰야함.
- 따라서, 더 높은 Loss을 주는 셈.



## KL Divergence의 해석

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Kullback-Leibler Divergence Loss (KL Divergence)

$$\sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \cdot \log \left( \frac{Y_{i,c}}{\hat{Y}_{i,c}} \right) = \sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \log Y_{i,c} - Y_{i,c} \log \hat{Y}_{i,c}$$
Negative Entropy of  $Y_{i,c}$ 

그런데 만약 Label이 Soft label이 아닌 Hard label일 경우?



## KL Divergence의 해석

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Hard Label  $Y_{i,c} \in \{0,1\}$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Entropy} &= \sum_{c} -Y_{i,c} \log Y_{i,c} = 0 \\ \mathbf{KL\ Div.\ Loss} &= \sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \log Y_{i,c} - Y_{i,c} \log \hat{Y}_{i,c} \\ &= \sum_{c=1}^{C} -Y_{i,c} \log \hat{Y}_{i,c} = \mathbf{CE\ Loss} \end{aligned}$$

#### Soft Label vs. Hard Label

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#### Output



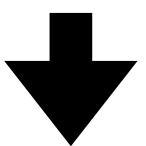
• • •



• • •

$$y_{C-1} = 0$$

**Hard Label** 



KL Divergence Loss

**Cross Entropy Loss** 

Output



• • •

$$y_{c'} = 0.8$$

 $y_{c''} = 0.2$ 

•••

$$y_{C-1} = 0$$

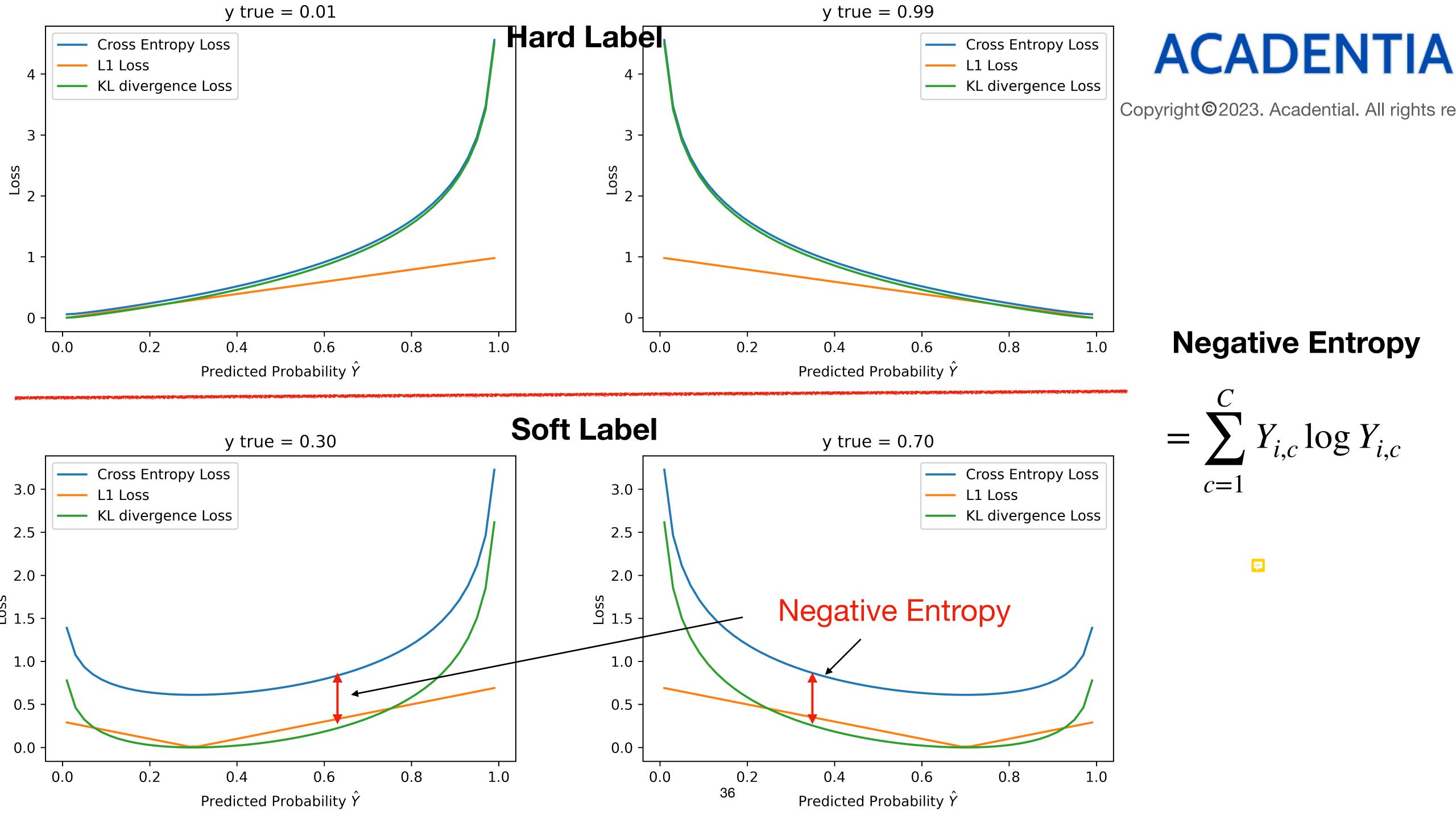
見

Soft Label

KL Divergence Loss

Negative Entropy
+

**Cross Entropy Loss** 





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## 4-5. KL Divergence 2번째 해석



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Kullback-Leibler Divergence Loss (KL Divergence)

$$\sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \cdot \log \left( \frac{Y_{i,c}}{\hat{Y}_{i,c}} \right) = \sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \log Y_{i,c} - Y_{i,c} \log \hat{Y}_{i,c}$$
Cross Entropy Term
$$c = 1$$
Negative Entropy of  $Y_{i,c}$ 



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Kullback-Leibler Divergence Loss (KL Divergence)

$$\sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \cdot \log \left( \frac{Y_{i,c}}{\hat{Y}_{i,c}} \right) = \sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \log Y_{i,c} - Y_{i,c} \log \hat{Y}_{i,c}$$
$$= \sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \left( \log Y_{i,c} - \log \hat{Y}_{i,c} \right)$$



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Kullback-Leibler Divergence Loss (KL Divergence)

$$\sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \cdot \log \left( \frac{Y_{i,c}}{\hat{Y}_{i,c}} \right) = \sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \log Y_{i,c} - Y_{i,c} \log \hat{Y}_{i,c}$$
$$= \sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \left( \log Y_{i,c} - \log \hat{Y}_{i,c} \right)$$

 $\sum_{i} p_{i} \cdot f(p_{i}) = \mathbf{E}_{p}[f]$ 

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Kullback-Leibler Divergence Loss (KL Divergence)

$$\sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \cdot \log \left(\frac{Y_{i,c}}{\hat{Y}_{i,c}}\right) = Y_{i,c} \log(Y_{i,c}) - Y_{i,c} \log \hat{Y}_{i,c}$$

$$= \sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \left(\log Y_{i,c} - \log \hat{Y}_{i,c}\right)$$

$$= \underbrace{\left[\log Y_{i,c} - \log \hat{Y}_{i,c}\right]}$$

확률 분포  $Y_{i,c}$ 에 대한  $\log Y_{i,c} - \log \hat{Y}_{i,c}$ 의 기댓값입니다.

(Expectation of log difference between  $Y_{i,c}$  and  $\hat{Y}_{i,c}$  with respect to  $Y_{i,c}$  distribution)



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Kullback-Leibler Divergence Loss

$$\sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \cdot \log \left( \frac{Y_{i,c}}{\hat{Y}_{i,c}} \right) = \mathbb{E}_{Y_{i,c}} \left[ \log Y_{i,c} - \log \hat{Y}_{i,c} \right]$$

- $\log(Y_{i,c})$ 와  $\log(\hat{Y}_{i,c})$  간의 차이에 대한  $Y_{i,c}$  분포의 기댓값.
- 즉, "ground truth label  $Y_{i,c}$  분포의 입장"에서 본  $\log(Y_{i,c})$ 와  $\log(\hat{Y}_{i,c})$  간의 차이.

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Kullback-Leibler Divergence Loss (KL Divergence)

$$\sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \cdot \log \left( \frac{Y_{i,c}}{\hat{Y}_{i,c}} \right) = E_{Y_{i,c}} \left[ \log Y_{i,c} - \log \hat{Y}_{i,c} \right]$$
$$= E_{Y_{i,c}} \left[ \log Y_{i,c} \right] - E_{Y_{i,c}} \left[ \log \hat{Y}_{i,c} \right]$$

• KL Divergence은 확률 분포  $Y_{i,c}$ 에 대해서  $\log Y_{i,c}$ 의 기댓값과  $\log \hat{Y}_{i,c}$ 가 같아지도록 하는 것!



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Kullback-Leibler Divergence Loss (KL Divergence)

$$\sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \cdot \log \left( \frac{Y_{i,c}}{\hat{Y}_{i,c}} \right) = E_{Y_{i,c}} \left[ \log Y_{i,c} - \log \hat{Y}_{i,c} \right]$$
$$= E_{Y_{i,c}} \left[ \log Y_{i,c} \right] - E_{Y_{i,c}} \left[ \log \hat{Y}_{i,c} \right]$$

참고 사항:

- KL Divergence가 0이 되는 것은  $Y=\hat{Y}$ 에 대한 필요 조건이지 충분 조건은 아니다.
- 기댓값이 일치하지만 분산 (Variance) 혹은 Higher order statistics이 같아지도록 강제 하지 않음.



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# 4-6.Cross Entropy와 KL Divergence 에 대한 경사



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Kullback-Leibler Divergence Loss (KL Divergence)

$$L_{KL}(\hat{Y}_i, Y_i) = \sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \cdot \log\left(\frac{Y_{i,c}}{\hat{Y}_{i,c}}\right) = \sum_{c=1}^{N \text{egative Entropy of } Y_{i,c}} Y_{i,c} \log Y_{i,c} - Y_{i,c} \log \hat{Y}_{i,c}$$

$$C = \sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \log Y_{i,c} - Y_{i,c} \log \hat{Y}_{i,c}$$

$$C = \sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \log Y_{i,c} - Y_{i,c} \log \hat{Y}_{i,c}$$

$$C = \sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \log Y_{i,c} - Y_{i,c} \log \hat{Y}_{i,c}$$



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Kullback-Leibler Divergence Loss (KL Divergence)

$$L_{\mathit{KL}}(\hat{Y}_i,Y_i) = \sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \cdot \log\left(\frac{Y_{i,c}}{\hat{Y}_{i,c}}\right) = \sum_{c=1}^{N \text{egative Entropy of } Y_{i,c}} Y_{i,c} \log Y_{i,c} - Y_{i,c} \log \hat{Y}_{i,c}$$

$$= \sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \log Y_{i,c} - Y_{i,c} \log \hat{Y}_{i,c}$$
Cross Entropy Term

• Gradient Descent 핵심

경사하강은 경사의 음의 방향으로 모델의 weight을 update 해주는 것.

$$W_{t+1} = W_t - \lambda \cdot \frac{dL}{dW}$$



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Kullback-Leibler Divergence Loss (KL Divergence)

$$L_{KL}(\hat{Y}_{i}, Y_{i}) = \sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \cdot \log\left(\frac{Y_{i,c}}{\hat{Y}_{i,c}}\right) = \sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \log Y_{i,c} - Y_{i,c} \log \hat{Y}_{i,c}$$

• Gradient Descent 핵심

경사하강은 경사의 음의 방향으로 모델의 weight을 update 해주는 것.

$$W_{t+1} = W_t - \lambda \cdot \frac{dL}{dW}$$

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### Cross Entropy와 KL Divergence

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• KL Divergence Loss에 대한 경사

$$\begin{aligned} W_{t+1} &= W_t - \lambda \cdot \frac{dL_{KL}}{dW} \\ &= W_t - \lambda \cdot \sum_{c=1}^{C} \frac{d}{dW} \left( Y_{i,c} \log Y_{i,c} - Y_{i,c} \log \hat{Y}_{i,c} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$Y_{i,c} \perp \!\!\! \perp W$$
,  $\hat{Y}_{i,c} \perp \!\!\! \perp W$ 

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### Cross Entropy와 KL Divergence

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KL Divergence Loss에 대한 경사

$$\begin{split} W_{t+1} &= W_t - \lambda \cdot \frac{dL_{KL}}{dW} \\ &= W_t - \lambda \cdot \sum_{c=1}^C \frac{d}{dW} \left( Y_{i,c} \log Y_{i,c} - Y_{i,c} \log \hat{Y}_{i,c} \right) \end{split}$$

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• KL Divergence Loss에 대한 경사

$$\begin{split} W_{t+1} &= W_t - \lambda \cdot \frac{dL_{KL}}{dW} \\ &= W_t - \lambda \cdot \sum_{c=1}^C \frac{d}{dW} \left( Y_{i,c} \log Y_{i,c} - Y_{i,c} \log \hat{Y}_{i,c} \right) \\ &\text{Cross Entropy Term} \end{split}$$

$$Y_{i,c} \perp \!\!\! \perp W$$
 ,  $\hat{Y}_{i,c} \perp \!\!\! \perp W$ 

$$= W_t - \lambda \cdot \frac{dL_{CE}}{dW}$$



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#### 경사 하강 기반의 최적화:

**KL Divergence Loss = Cross Entropy Loss** 

厚



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### 4. Section 4 요약



### Section Summary

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#### **One Hot Encoding**

- Categorical (범주형) 데이터를 처리하는데 사용되는 Encoding 방법
- 이것을 One-hot-encoding하면 "고양이": [1, 0, 0]

"개·": [0, **1**, 0]

"원숭이": [0, 0, 1]

범주형 데이터를 Vector로 변환하는 기법!



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### Section Summary

#### **Entropy**

열역학 (Thermodynamics) 에서의 Entropy

물리 시스템의 무질서한 정도.

정보 이론 (Information Theory) 에서의 Entropy

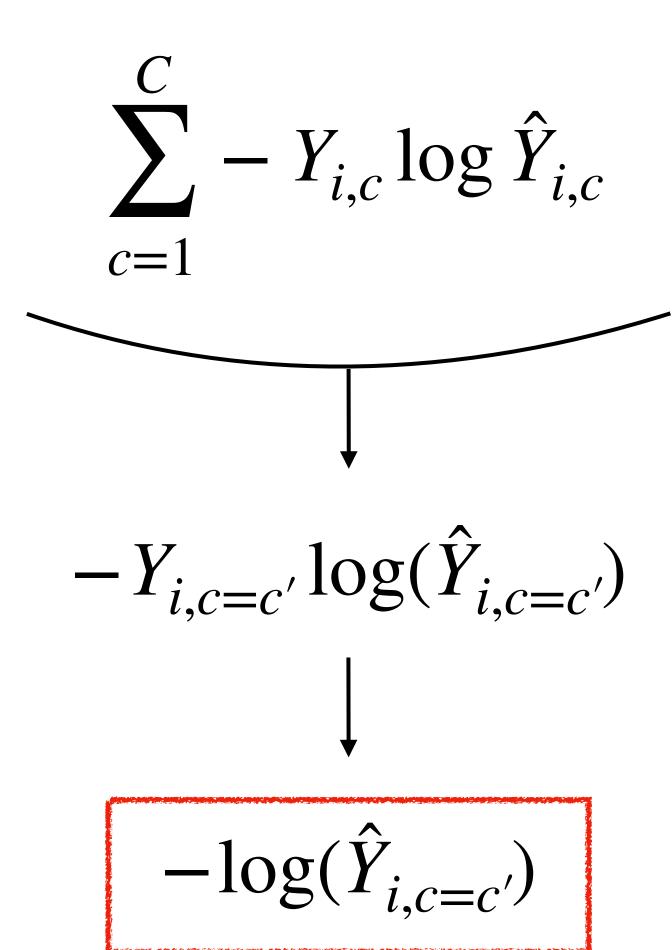
확률 분포의 불확실성의 정도.



### Cross Entropy Loss

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#### **Cross Entropy Loss (CE Loss)**



Ground Truth Label c' 일때,

 $\hat{Y}_{i,c=c'}$ 가 높을수록 (잘 맞춘 것) CE Loss가 낮아짐.

 $\hat{Y}_{i,c=c'}$ 가 낮을수록 (못 맞춘 것) CE Loss가 높아짐.



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### Section Summary

#### **KL** Divergence

• Kullback-Leibler Divergence Loss (KL Divergence)

$$\sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \cdot \log \left( \frac{Y_{i,c}}{\hat{Y}_{i,c}} \right) = \sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \log Y_{i,c} - Y_{i,c} \log \hat{Y}_{i,c}$$
Negative Entropy of  $Y_{i,c}$ 

#### **Negative Entropy**

$$\sum_{c}^{C} Y_{i,c} \log Y_{i,c}$$

#### **Cross Entropy Loss**

$$\sum_{c=1}^{C} -Y_{i,c} \log \hat{Y}_{i,c}$$



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### Section Summary

#### **KL Divergence**

Kullback-Leibler Divergence Loss (KL Divergence)

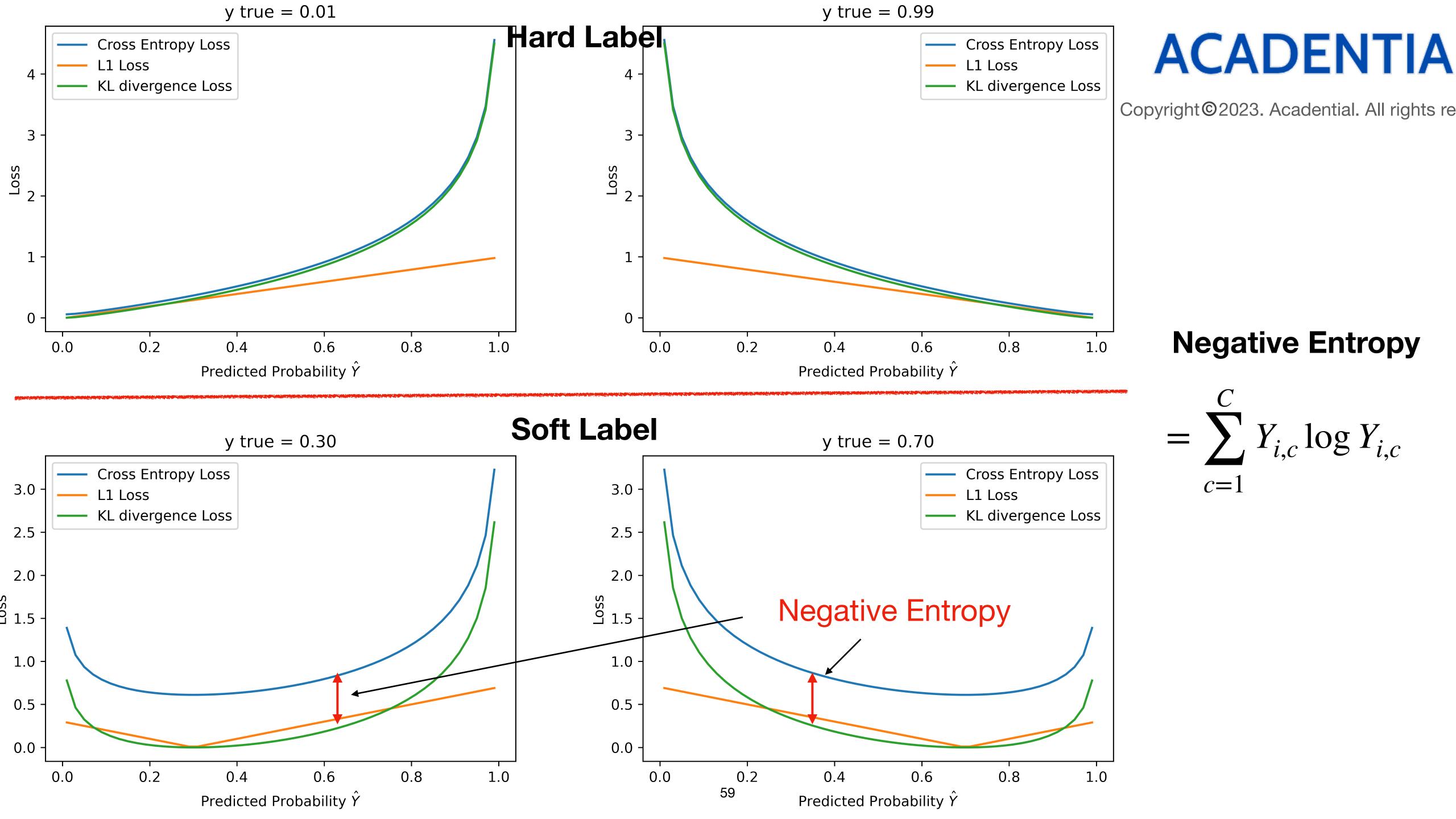
확률 분포  $Y_{i,c}$ 에 대한  $\log Y_{i,c} - \log \hat{Y}_{i,c}$ 의 기댓값.

(Expectation of log difference between  $Y_{i,c}$  and  $\hat{Y}_{i,c}$  with respect to  $Y_{i,c}$  distribution)

$$\sum_{c=1}^{C} Y_{i,c} \cdot \log \left( \frac{Y_{i,c}}{\hat{Y}_{i,c}} \right) = E_{Y_{i,c}} \left[ \log Y_{i,c} - \log \hat{Y}_{i,c} \right]$$

확률 분포  $Y_{i,c}$ 에 대해서  $\log Y_{i,c}$ 의 기댓값과  $\log \hat{Y}_{i,c}$ 의 기댓값의 차이

$$= \mathrm{E}_{Y_{i,c}} \left[ \log Y_{i,c} \right] - \mathrm{E}_{Y_{i,c}} \left[ \log \hat{Y}_{i,c} \right]$$



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### Section Summary

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• KL Divergence Loss에 대한 경사

$$\begin{split} W_{t+1} &= W_t - \lambda \cdot \frac{dL_{KL}}{dW} \\ &= W_t - \lambda \cdot \sum_{c=1}^C \frac{d}{dW} \left( Y_{i,c} \log Y_{i,c} - Y_{i,c} \log \hat{Y}_{i,c} \right) \\ &\text{Cross Entropy Term} \end{split}$$

$$Y_{i,c} \perp \!\!\! \perp W$$
,  $\hat{Y}_{i,c} \perp \!\!\! \perp W$ 

$$= W_t - \lambda \cdot \frac{dL_{CE}}{dW}$$



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## Next Up!

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섹션 3. 손실 함수 (Loss Function)

### Next Up

#### What is Deep Learning?

• Neural Network가 학습되는 과정 = weight값이 최적화되는 과정

Gradient Descent (경사 하강)을 통한 Loss function (손실 함수) 값을 최소화하도록

weight 값을 최적화하여 점진적으로 모델의 예측 정확도를 높인다.

섹션 5. 경사 하강법 (Gradient Descent)

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### Next Up

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섹션 3. 손실 함수 (Loss Function)

#### What is Deep Learning?

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섹션 5. 경사 하강법 (Gradient Descent)

Loss Function을 최소화하는 방법인 Gradient Descent에 대해서 배워보겠습니다!