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Section 4. 손실 함수 심화 (Loss Function)

목차

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- 섹션 1. PyTorch 환경 설정
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- 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]

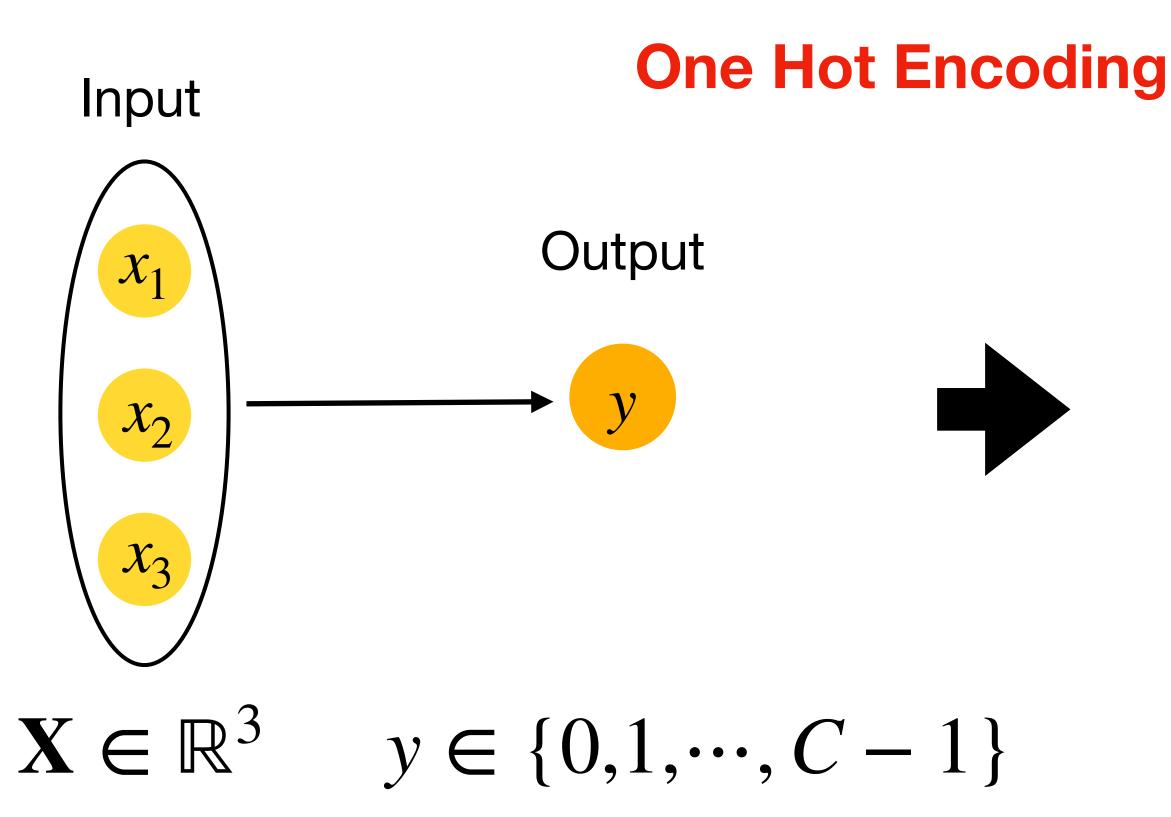
"개": [0, **1**, 0]

"원숭이": [0, 0, 1]

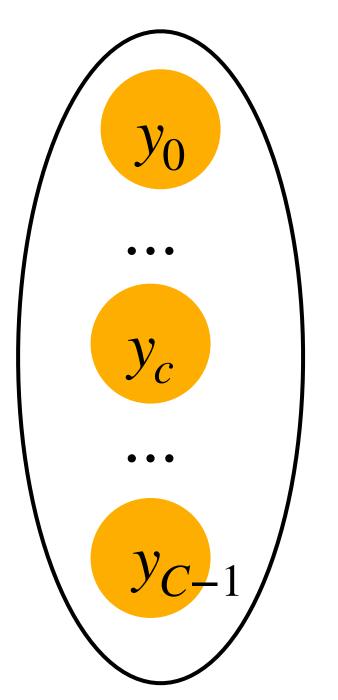
• 범주형 데이터를 Vector로 변환하는 기법!

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One Hot Encoding



Output



index
$$c = c'$$
이면,

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

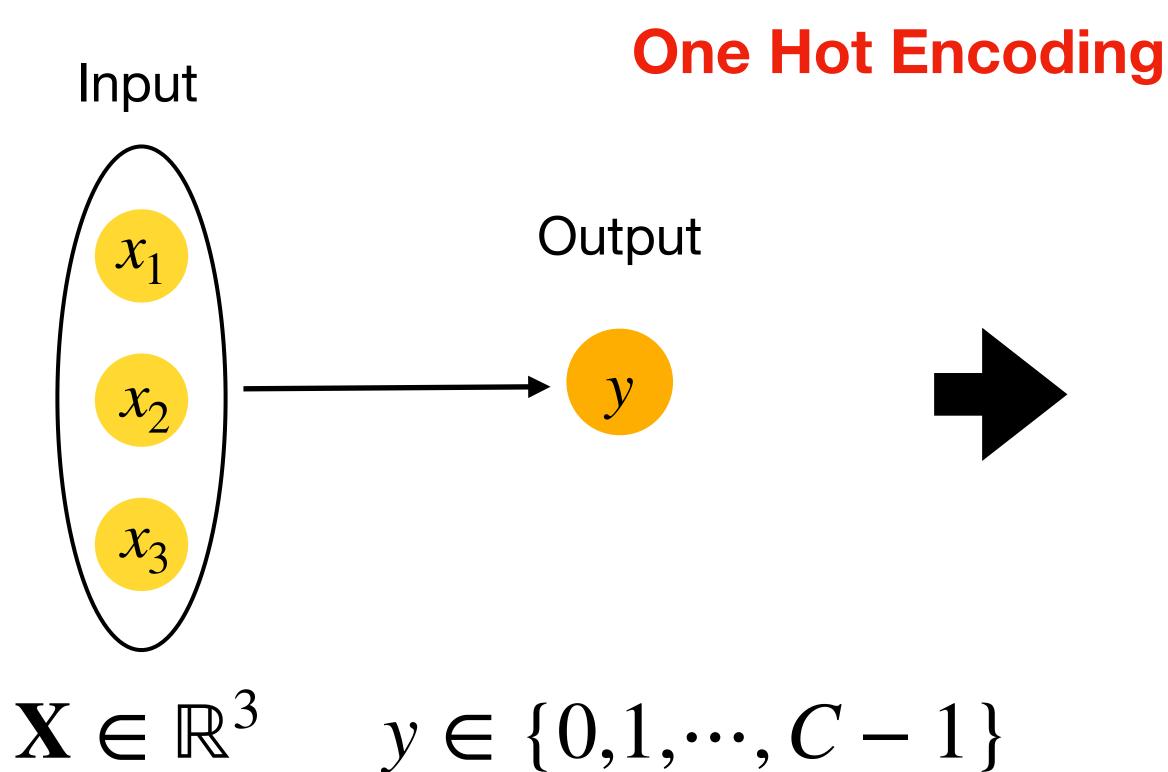
index $c \neq c'$ 이면

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

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!

Entropy

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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

$$p = 0.5$$

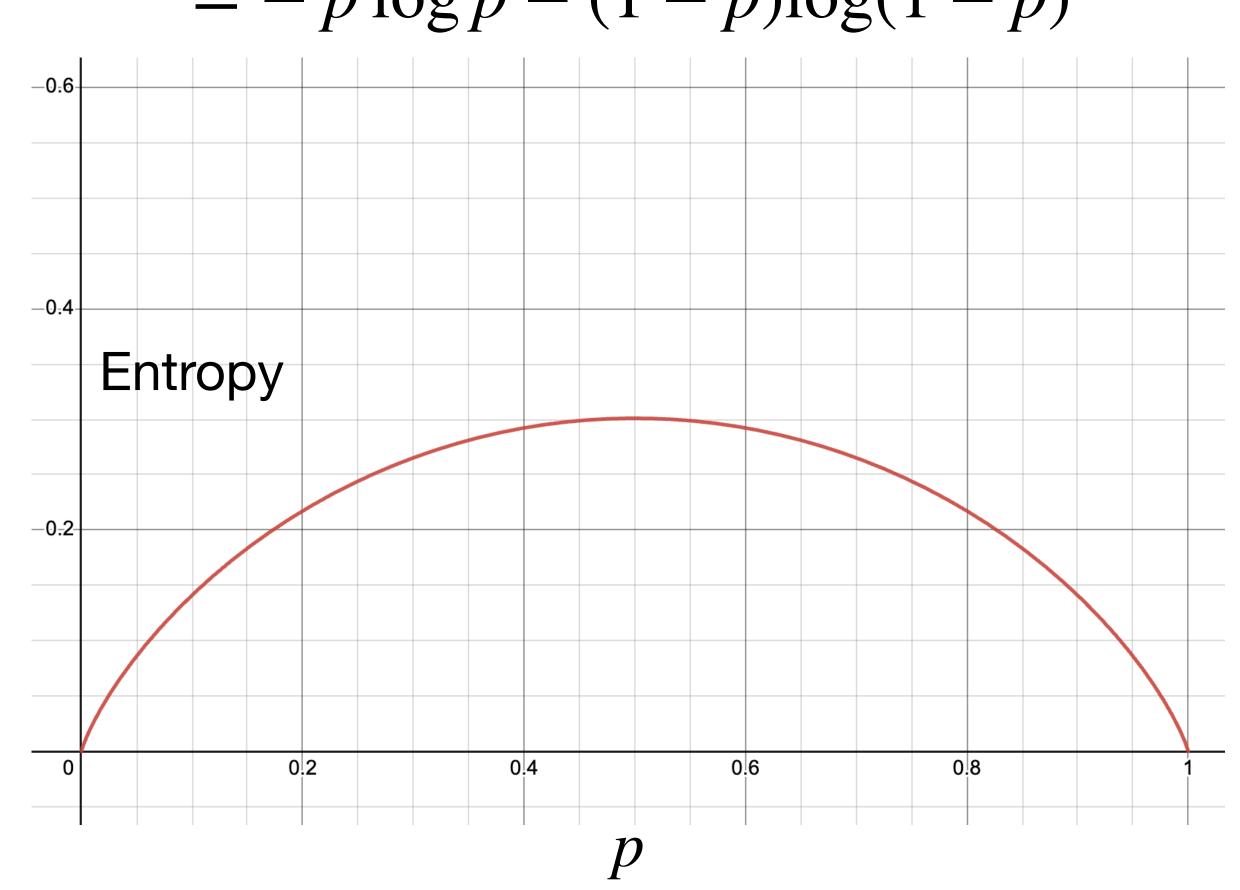
• Entropy가 최대치

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

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

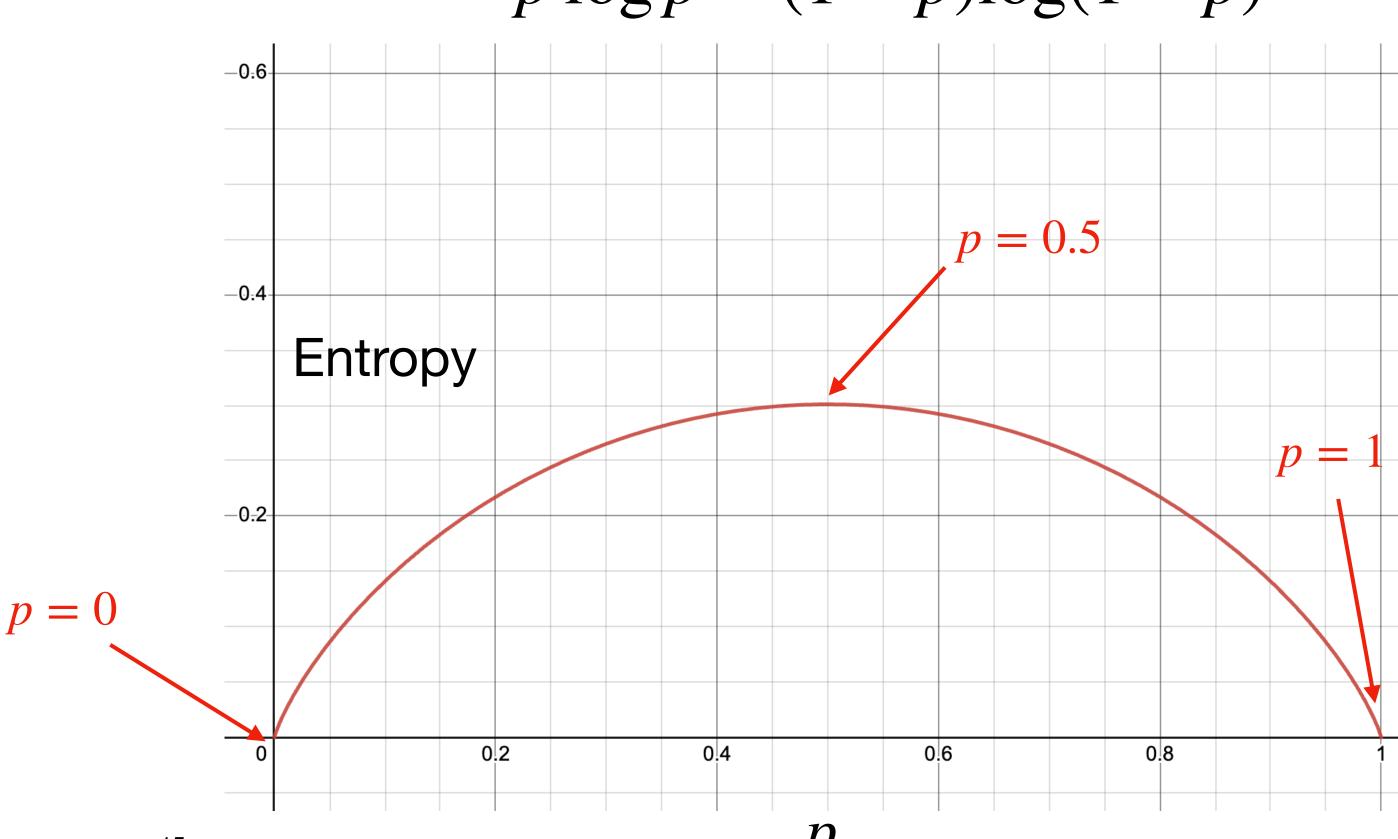


Entropy

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

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





- 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

$$= 0$$

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

$$c = c'$$
의 경우
$$= 1$$

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

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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
$$=1$$

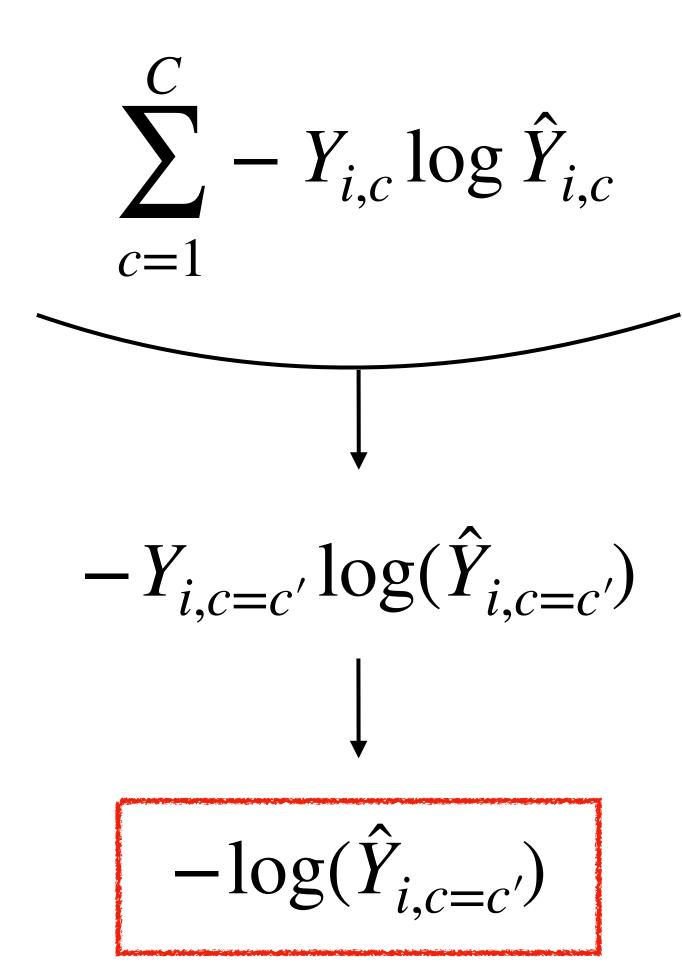
$$-Y_{i,c}\log(\hat{Y}_{i,c})\geq 0$$
 < 0



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Cross Entropy Loss

Cross Entropy Loss (CE Loss)



Ground Truth Label c' 일때,

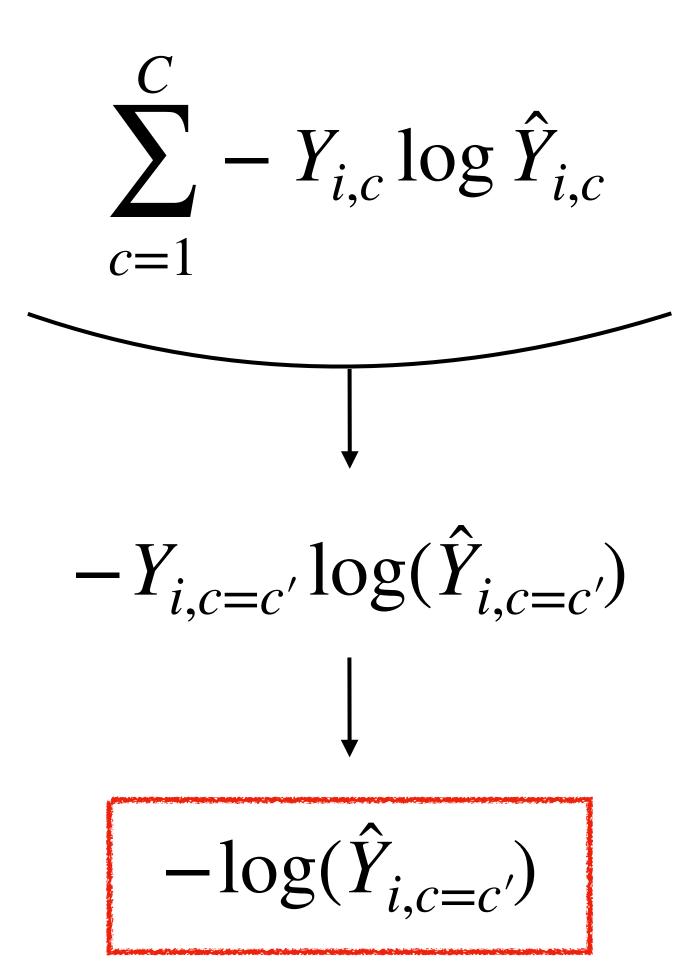
$$\hat{Y}_{i,c=c'}$$
가 높을수록 CE Loss가 낮아짐.

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



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Cross Entropy Loss (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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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)

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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



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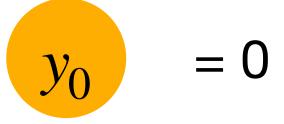
Hard Label $Y_{i,c} \in \{0,1\}$

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

Soft Label vs. Hard Label

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Output



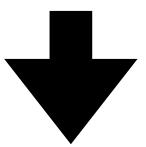
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• • •

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

Hard Label



KL Divergence Loss

Cross Entropy Loss

Output



Soft Label

• • •

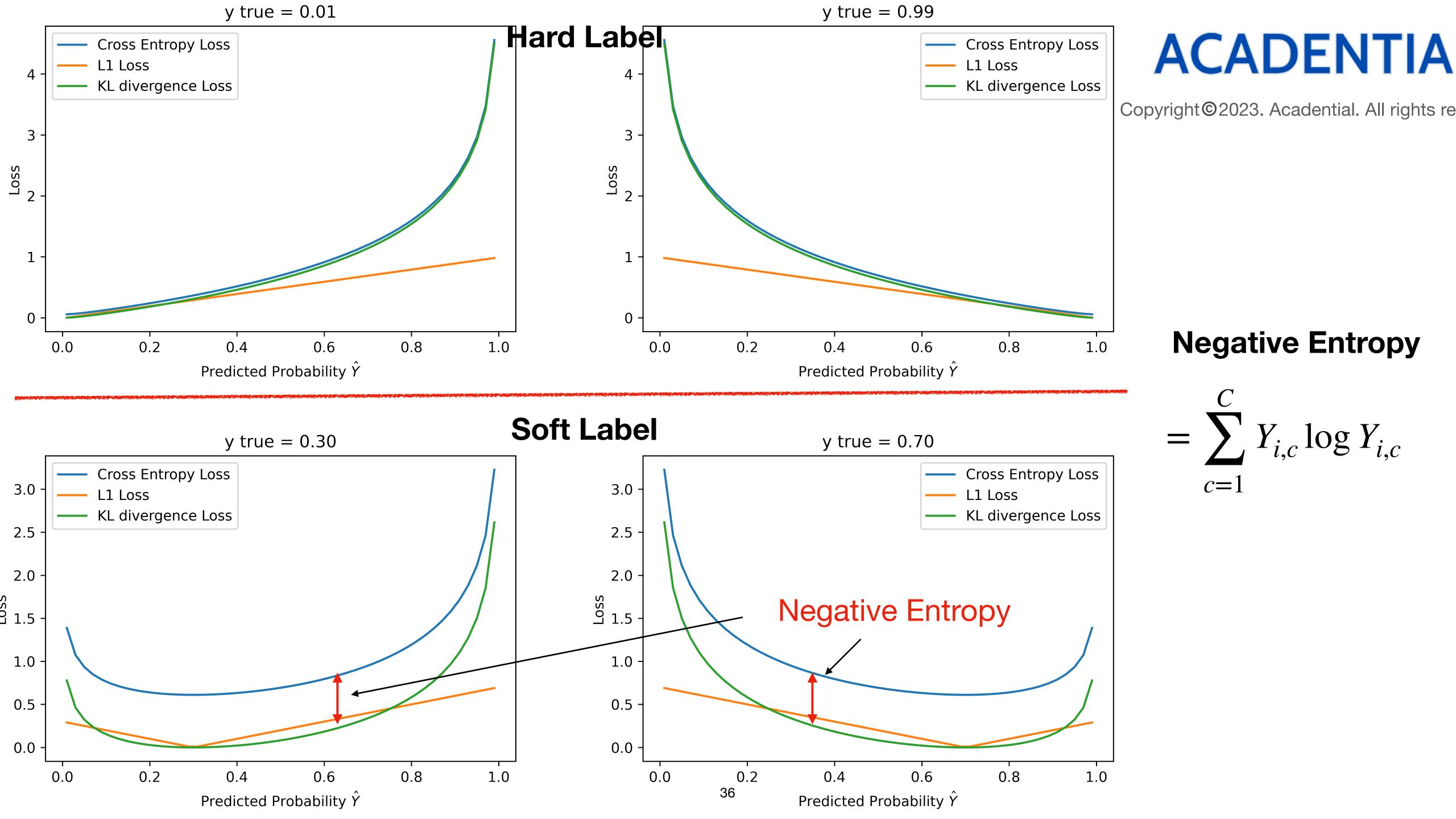
$$y_{c'} = 0.8$$

KL Divergence Loss

$$y_{c''} = 0.2$$

= 0

Negative Entropy
+





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4-5. KL Divergence 2번째 해석



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



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



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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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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

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

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



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• KL Divergence Loss에 대한 경사

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

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

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



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경사 하강 기반의 최적화:

KL Divergence Loss = Cross Entropy Loss



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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

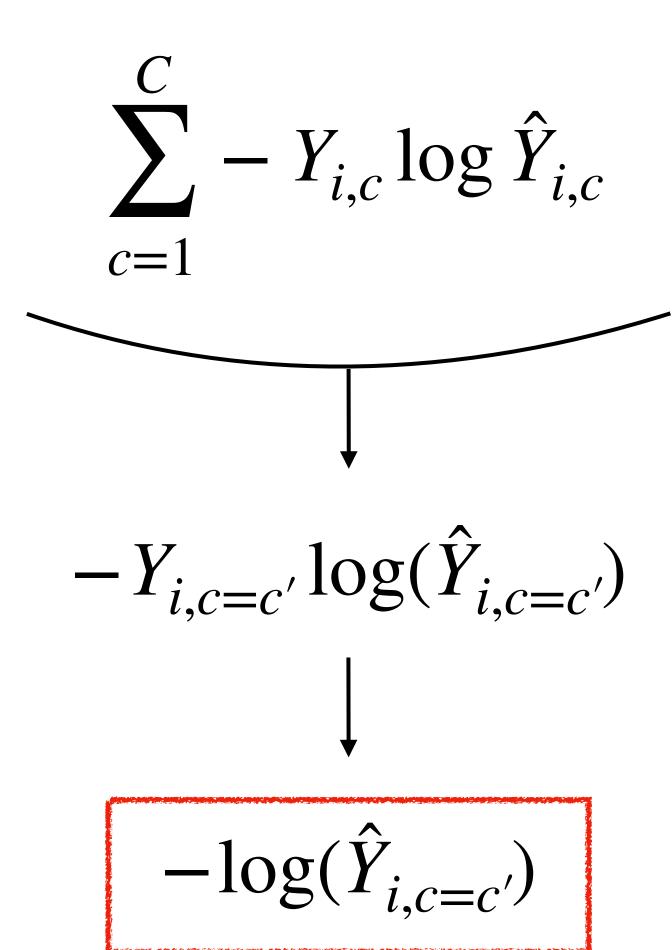
확률 분포의 불확실성의 정도.



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)

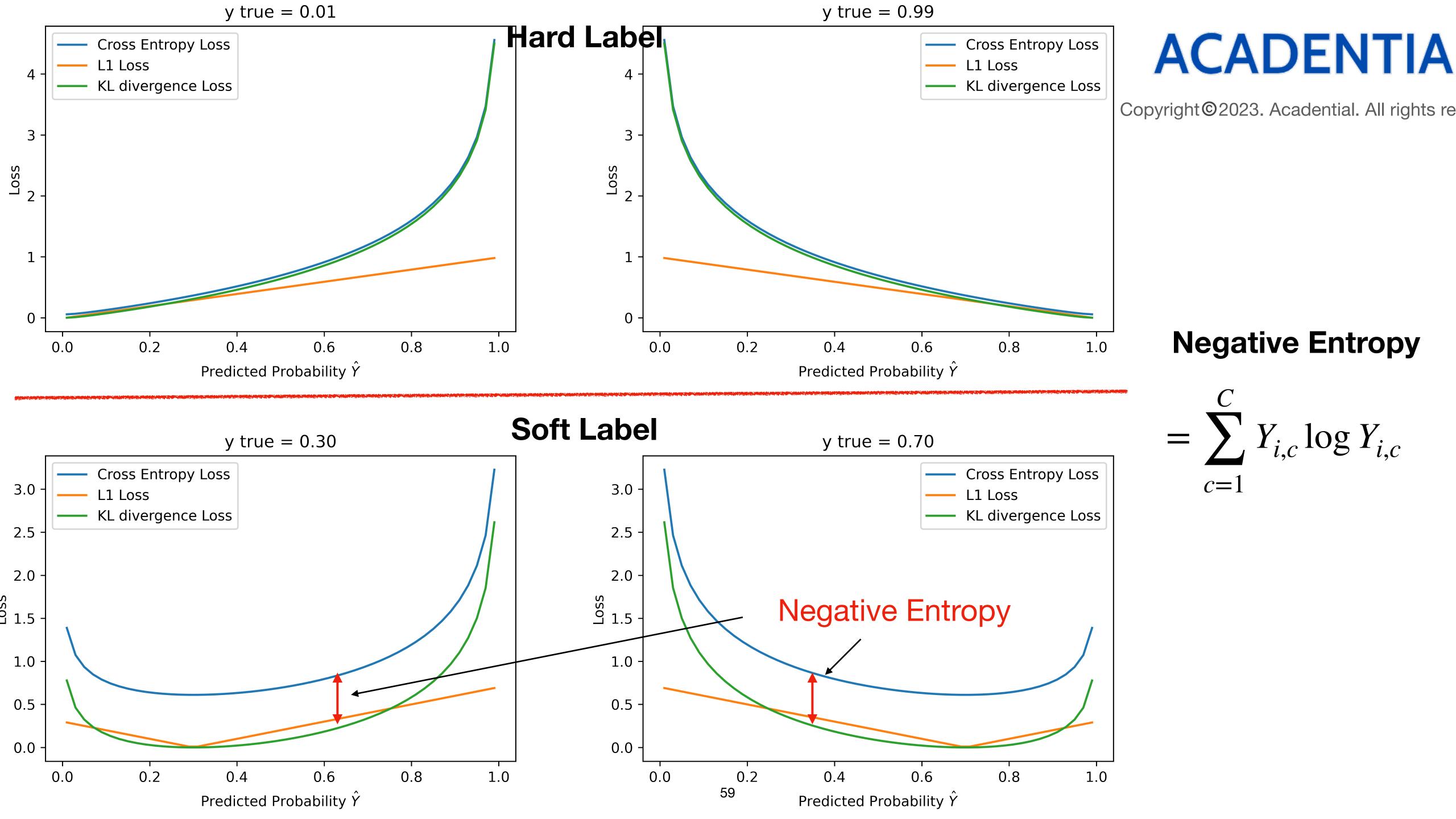
확률 분포 $Y_{i,c}$ 에 대한 $\log Y_{i,c} - \log \hat{Y}_{i,c}$ 의 기댓값.

(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

What is Deep Learning?

섹션 3. 손실 함수 (Loss Function) 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)

Loss Function을 최소화하는 방법인 Gradient Descent에 대해서 배워보겠습니다!