

Section 6. 경사 하강 심화 이론 (Advanced Topics in Gradient Descent)

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- 섹션 1. PyTorch 환경 설정
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- 섹션 5. 경사 하강 (Gradient Descent)
- 섹션 6. 경사 하강에 대한 심화 이론 (Advanced Topics on Gradient Descent)



Recap from Section 5. Gradient Descent의 기본 개념

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Recap

Section 5. Gradient Descent의 기본 개념

Gradient Descent

역할: 손실 함수의 값이 최소화하도록 모델의 weight을 최적화하는 것

원리:

- 경사는 손실함수가 증가하는 방향을 향한다.
- 따라서 경사하강은 경사의 음의 방향으로 모델의 weight을 update해주는 것이다!

$$w \to w - \lambda \cdot \frac{dL}{dw}$$

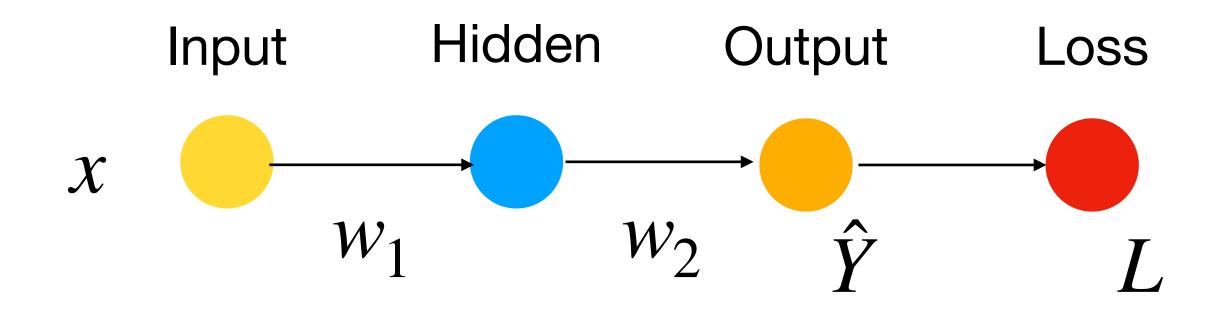


Recap

Section 5. Gradient Descent의 기본 개념

• 하지만 이것은 variable이 하나인 (single variate input)의 간단한 예시였다.

$$w \to w - \lambda \cdot \frac{dL}{dw}$$

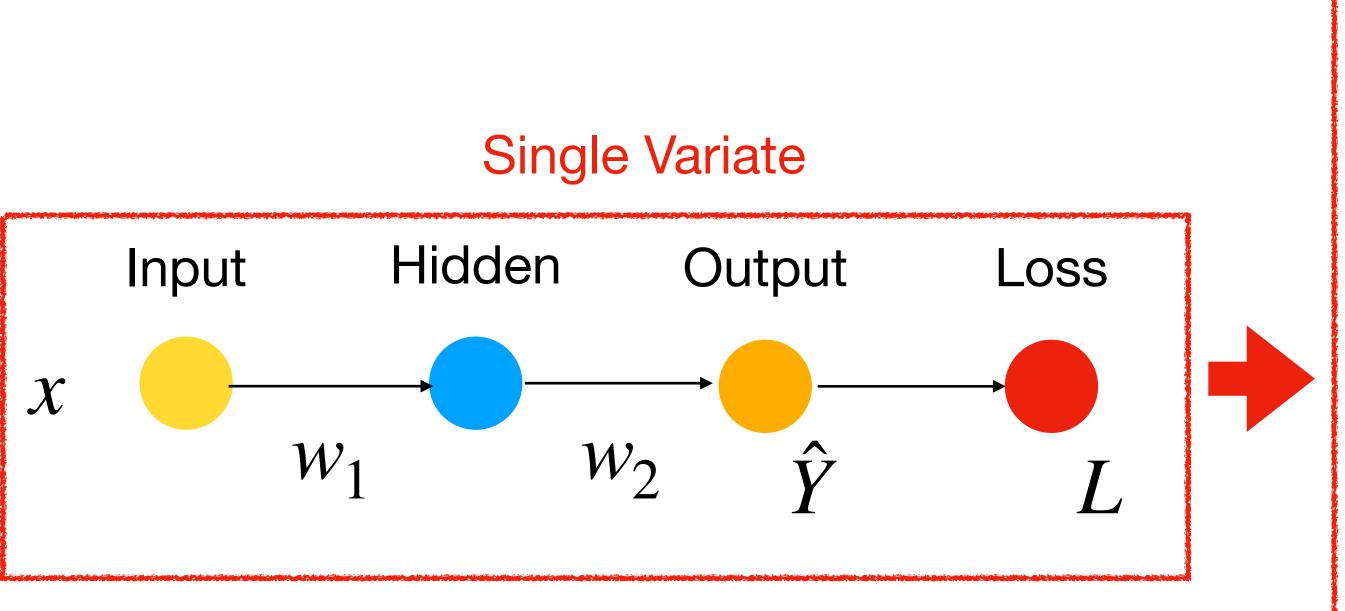


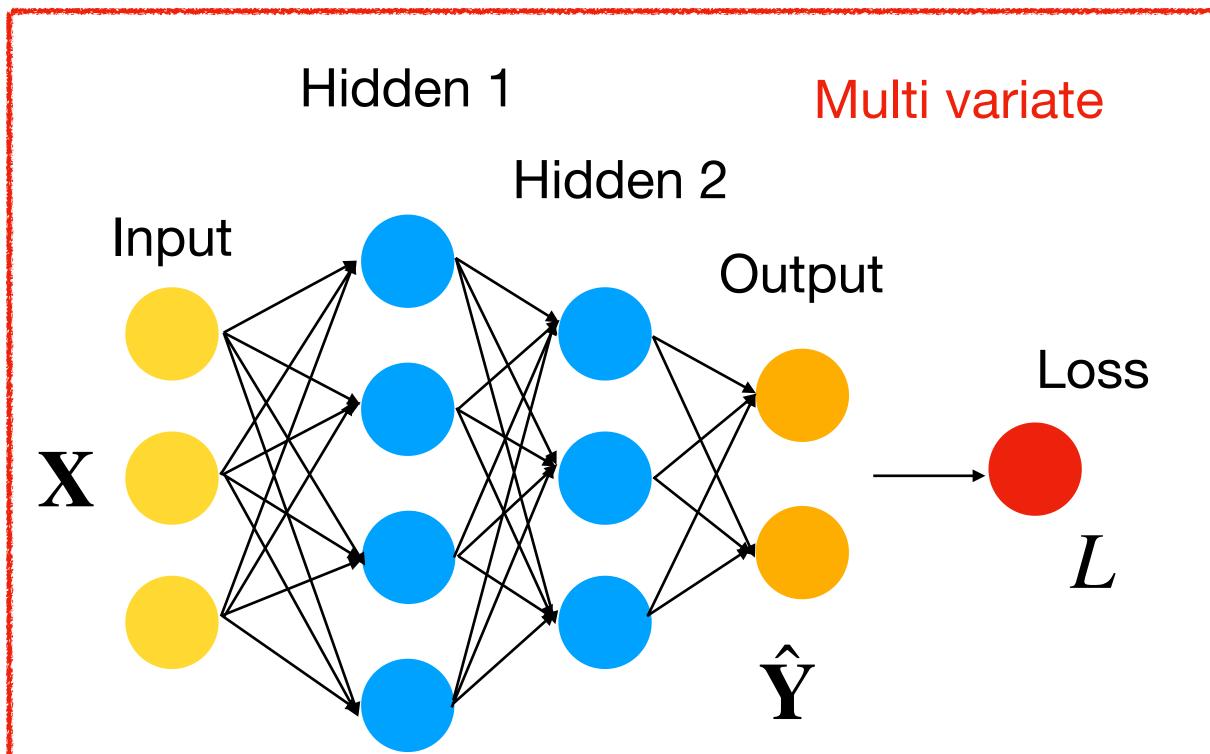
Recap

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Extending from single variate to multi-variate

• 하지만 Input feature가 여러 개 (multi-variate)하거나 Hidden layer가 여러개의 neuron들로 구성되어 있으면 어떻게 할 것인가?





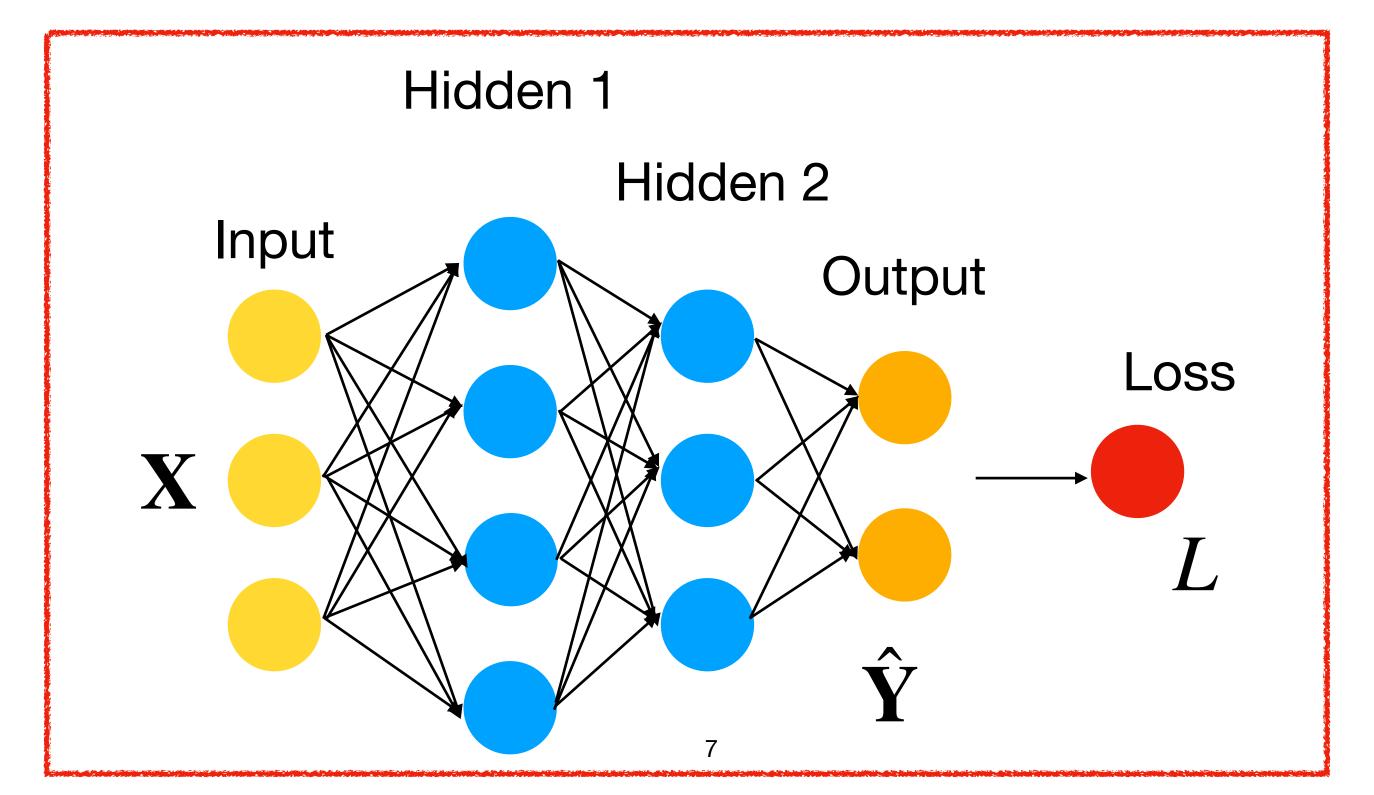


Recap

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Extending from single variate to multi-variate

• 이번 시간에는 아래와 같은 Multi-variate의 경우에 대해서 살펴보자!



Multi variate



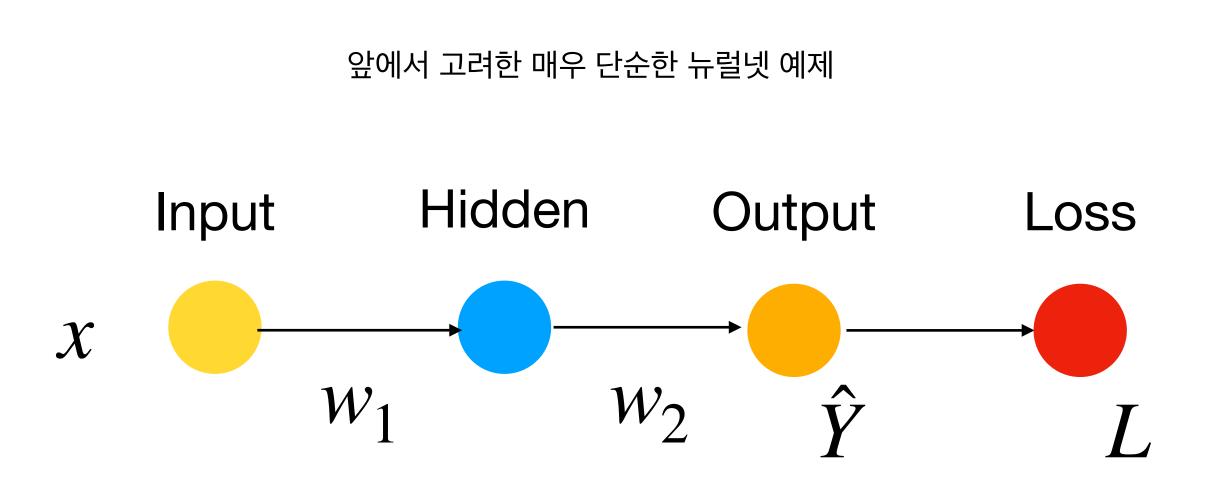
6-1. Multi-variate Multi neuron Neural Network

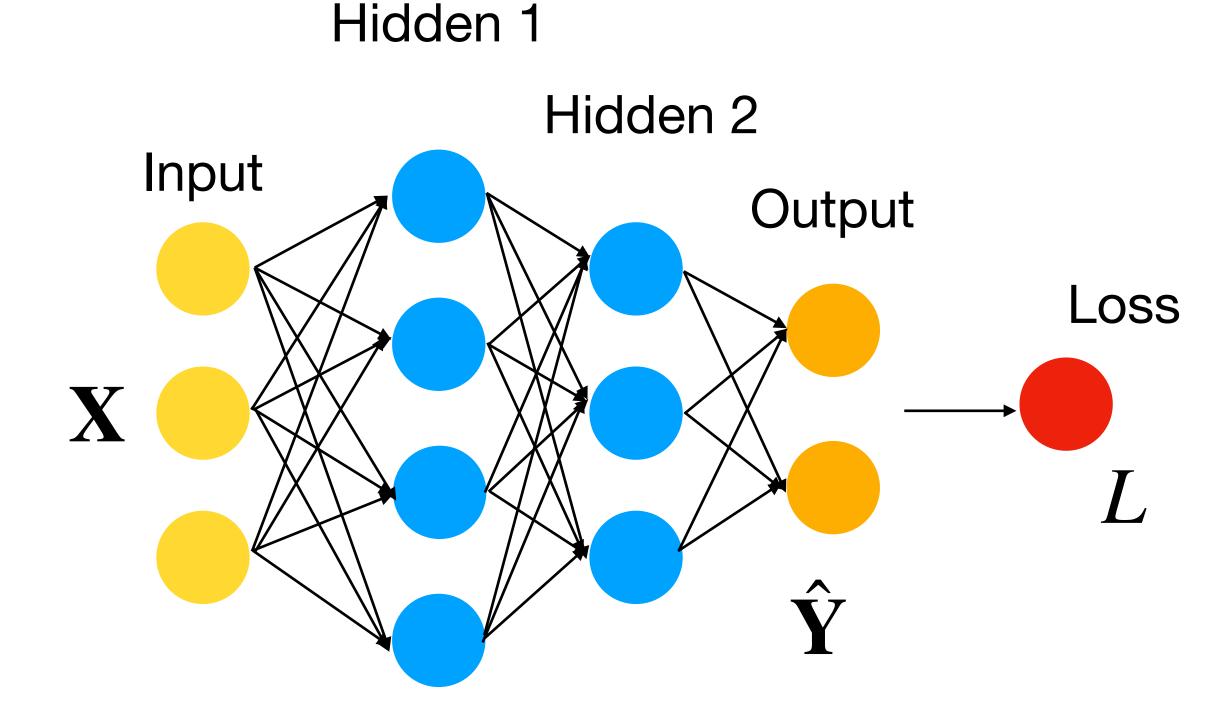
Objective 학습 목표

- Scalar input, single neuron으로 구성된 Neural Network을 Multi variate, Multi neuron으로 확장하기
- Neural Network의 forward pass을 행렬의 곱으로 표현하기

Multi-variate Multi-neuron NN

- 여러 개의 뉴론들 $W \in \mathbb{R}^{M imes D}$ 로 구성된 Layer들이 여러 개 쌓여있고,
- 입력값이 다차원의 vector $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^D$



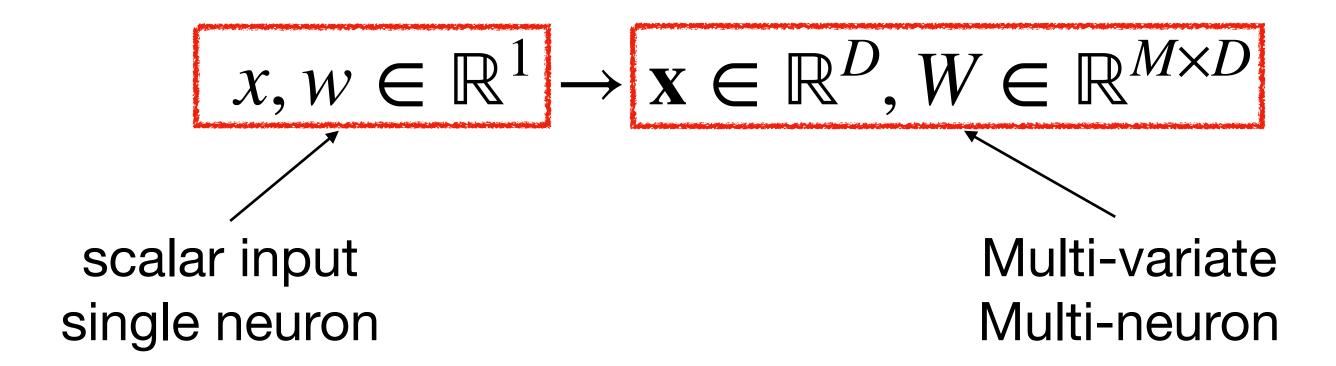


Multi-variate Multi-neuron NN

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Multivariate Case

- 예를 들어 ResNet-50의 경우 23 million (2300만개의 weight parameter)들로 구성됨.
- 통상적으로 input도 scalar 값이 아니라 다차원의 vector이다. (multivariate)
- 어떻게 하면:



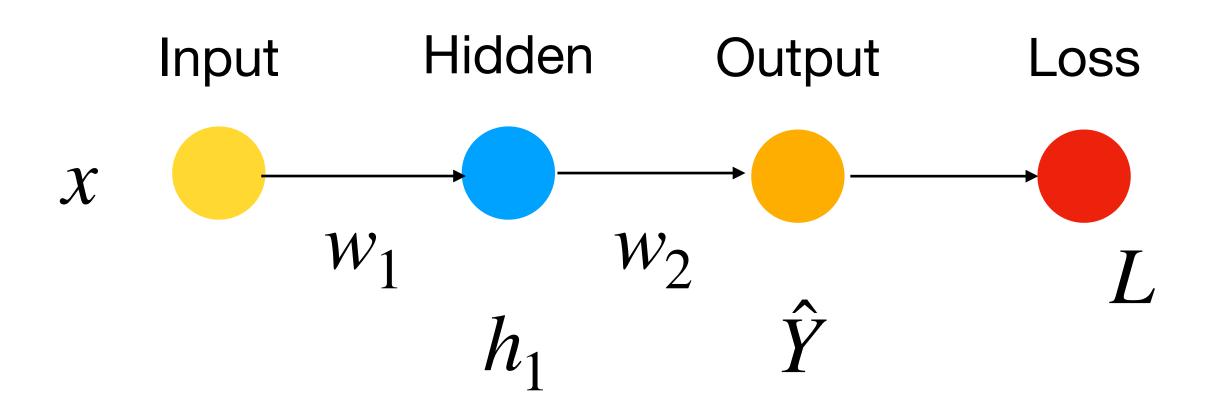


Single Variable, Single Neuron Neural Network Forward Pass

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Multi-variate Multi-neuron NN Single variate, Single Neuron의 경우

앞에서 고려한 매우 단순한 뉴럴넷 예제



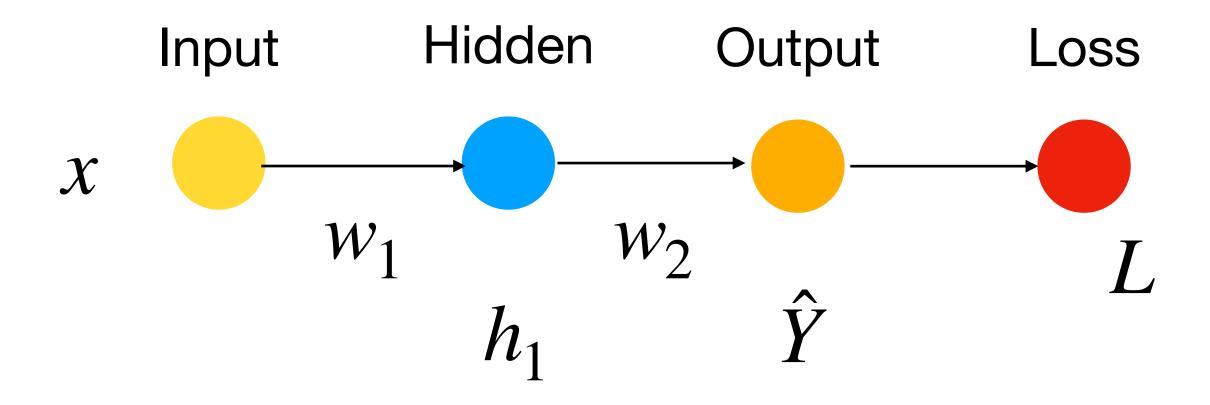
일단 편의상 Activation Function은 생략



Multi-variate Multi-neuron NN

Single variate, Single Neuron의 경우

앞에서 고려한 매우 단순한 뉴럴넷 예제



Input → Hidden

$$h_1 = w_1 x$$

Hidden → Output

$$\hat{Y} = w_2 h_1$$

Output → Loss

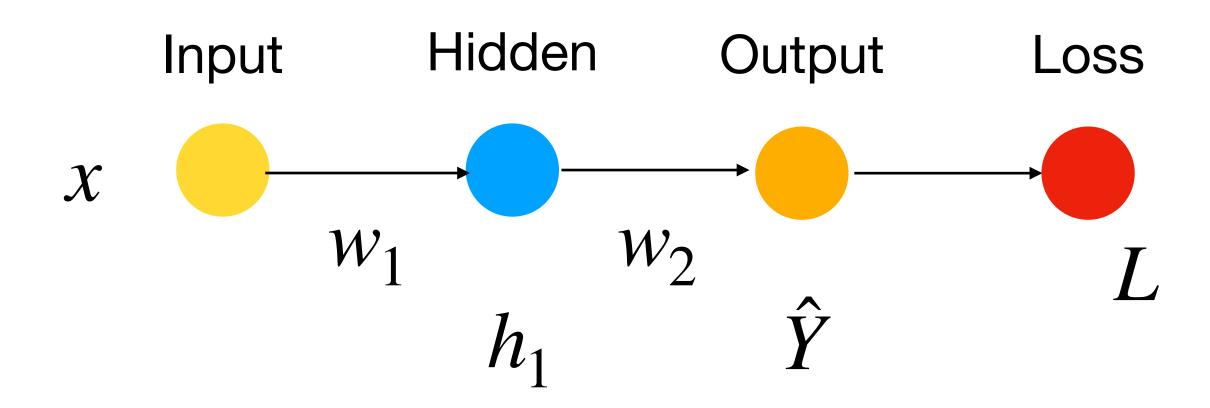
$$L = L(Y, \hat{Y})$$



Multi-variate Multi-neuron NN

Single variate, Single Neuron의 경우

앞에서 고려한 매우 단순한 뉴럴넷 예제



Input → Hidden

$$h_1 = w_1 x$$

Hidden → Output

$$\hat{Y} = w_2 h_1$$

Output → Loss

$$L = L(Y, \hat{Y})$$

단순히 scalar의 곱이다!

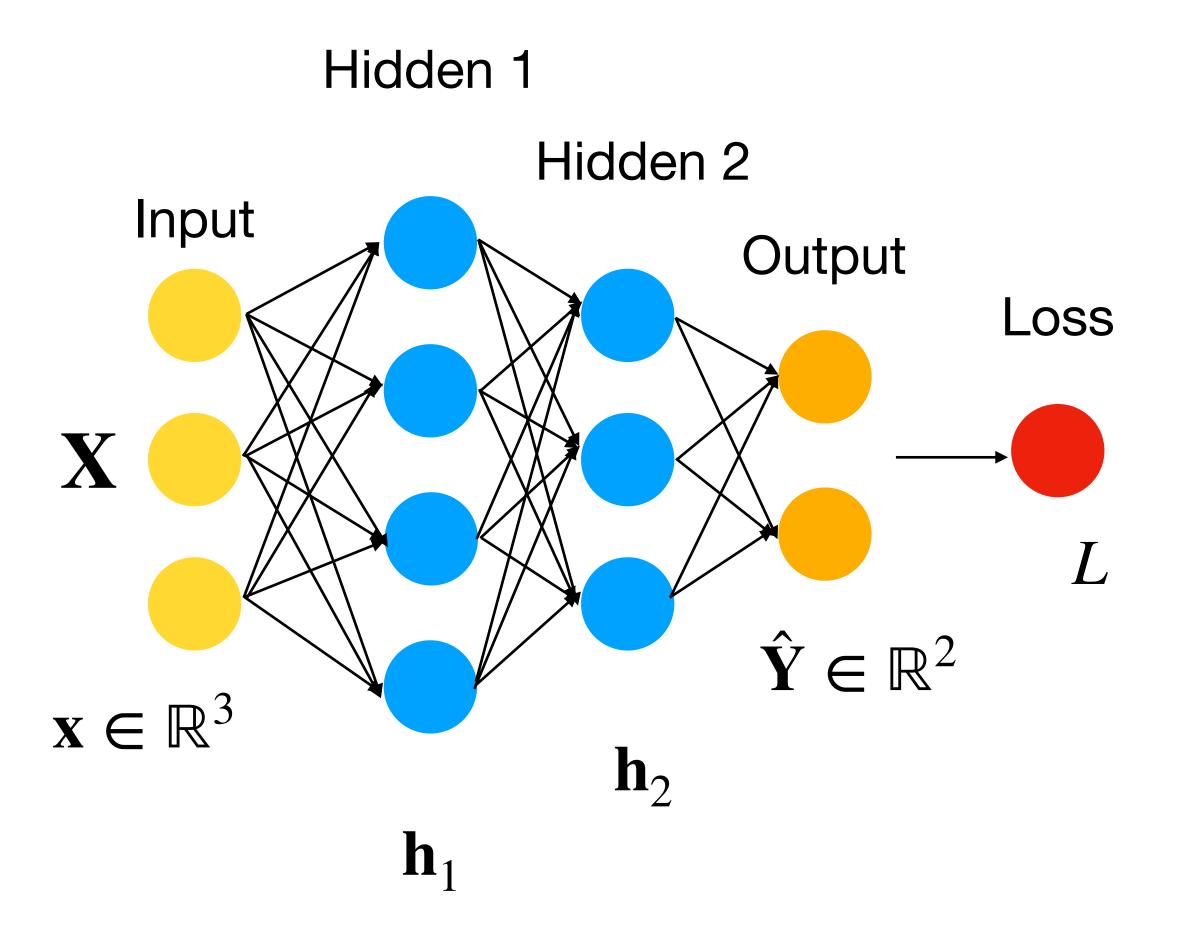


Multivariate Multi-Neuron Neural Network Forward Pass



Multi-variate Multi-neuron NN

Multi variate, Multi Neuron의 경우

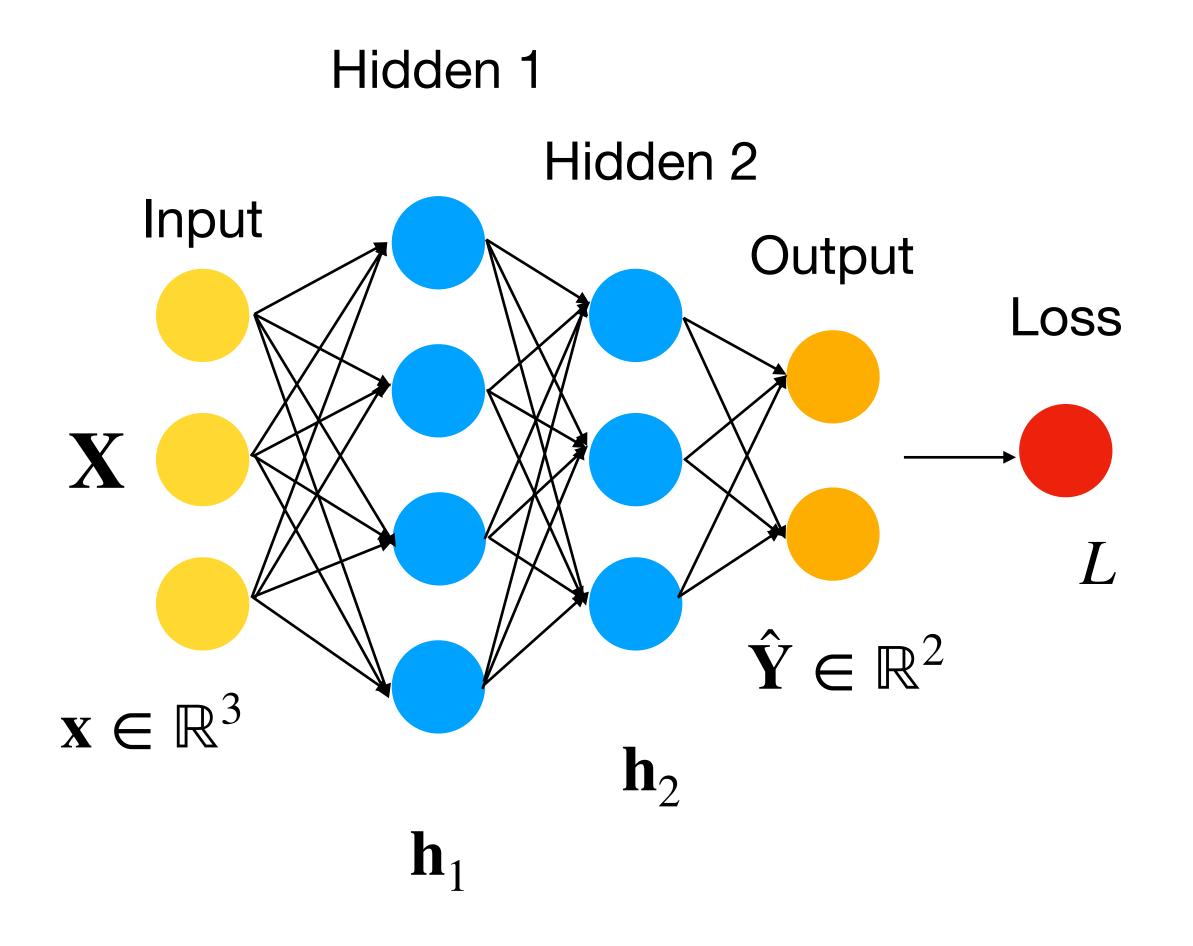


Multi-variate, Multi-neuron에 대해서는 forward pass을 어떻게 계산할까?



Multi-variate Multi-neuron NN

Multi variate, Multi Neuron의 경우



Multi-variate, Multi-neuron에 대해서는 forward pass을 어떻게 계산할까?

결론부터 먼저 말하면:

행렬의 곱 (Matrix Multiplication)

으로 표현할 수 있다!

왜 그렇게 되는지 살펴보자!

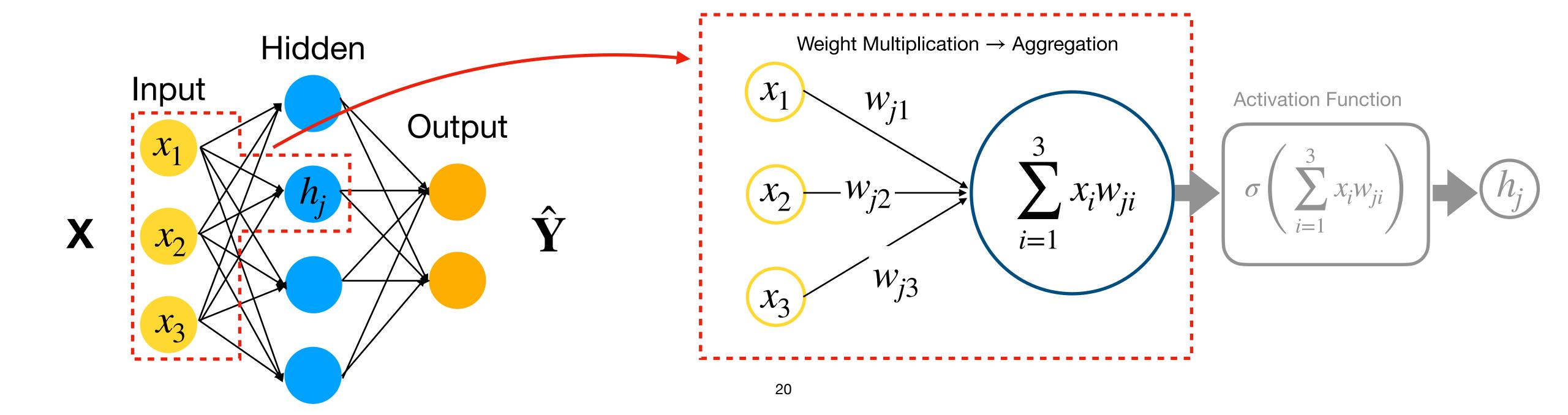


Recap from Section 2



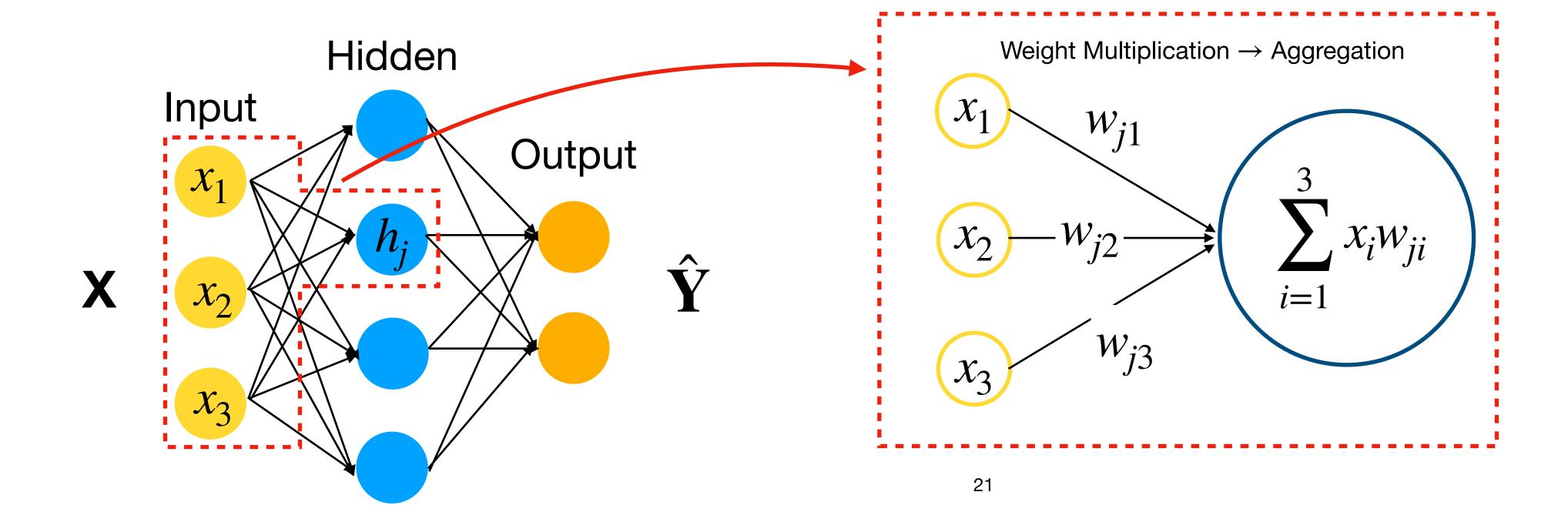
Recap from Section 2

- (일단 편의상 Activation Function에 대해서는 생략)
- $\sum_{i=1}^3 x_i w_{ji}$: 이전 Layer의 출력값 x_i 은 가중치 w_{ji} 에 곱해져서 합해진다. (weight multiplication o aggregation)



Recap from Section 2

- 참고로 w_{ji} 에서
 - j은 현재 Hidden layer에서 j 번째 뉴론을 의미
 - i 은 이전 layer에서 i 번째 뉴론을 의미



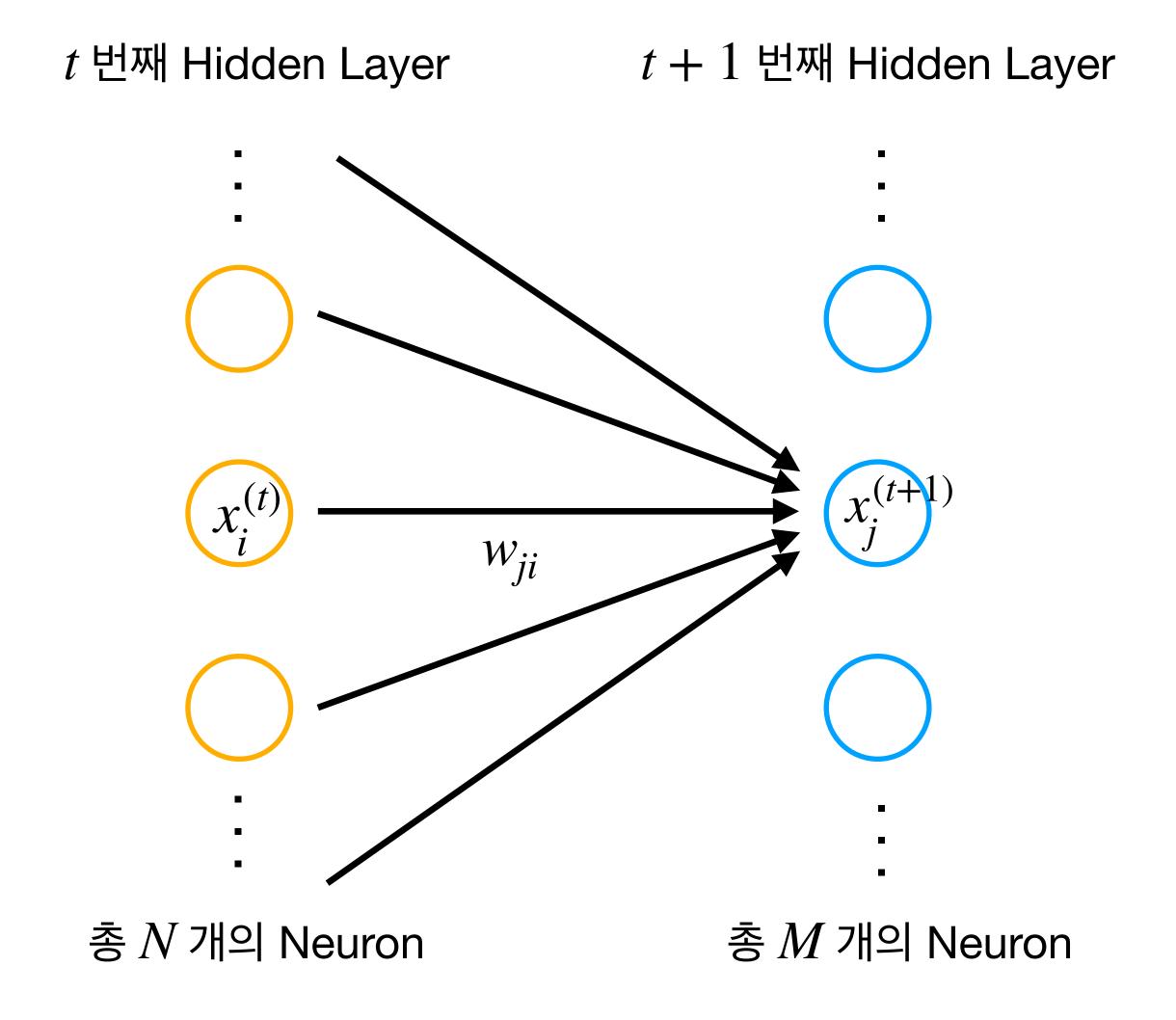


Forward Pass as Matrix Multiplication

Forward Pass

$$x_{j}^{(t+1)} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} w_{ji} x_{i}^{(t)}$$

$$= w_{j1} x_{1} + w_{j2} x_{2} + \dots + w_{jN} x_{N}$$



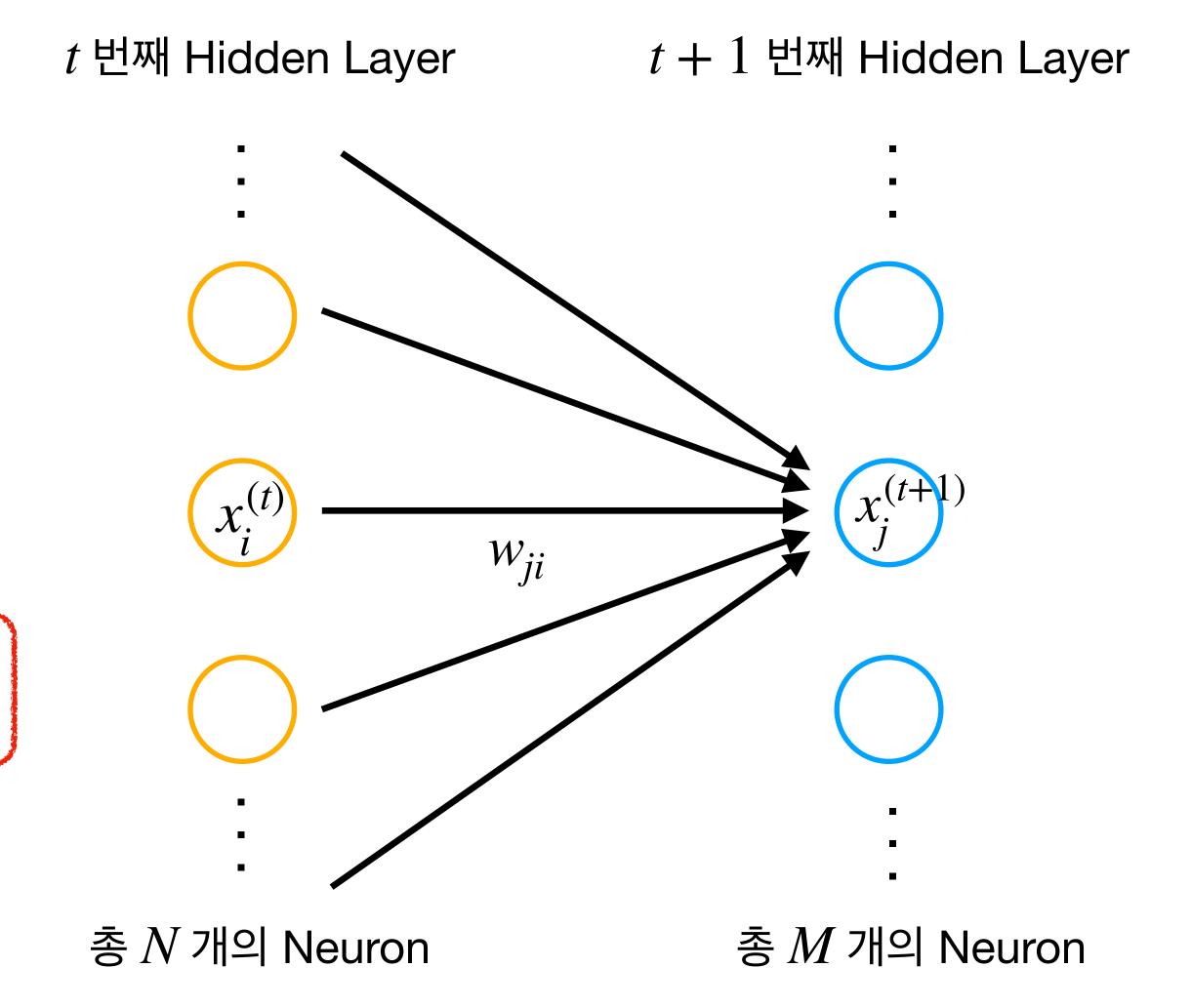
Forward Pass

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$$x_{j}^{(t+1)} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} w_{ji} x_{i}^{(t)}$$

$$= w_{j1}x_1 + w_{j2}x_2 + \cdots + w_{jN}x_N$$

Vector의 내적으로 표현할 수 있다!



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Forward Pass

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Forward Pass

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{1}^{(t)} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i}^{(t)} \\ \vdots \\ x_{N}^{(t)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} w_{j1}x_{1}^{(t)} + \cdots + w_{ji}x_{i}^{(t)} + \cdots + w_{jN}x_{N}^{(t)} \\ \vdots \\ x_{N}^{(t)} \end{pmatrix}$$

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Forward Pass

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} w_{j1} & \dots & w_{jN} \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} x_1^{(t)} \\ x_i^{(t)} \\ \dots \\ x_N^{(t)} \end{array} \right) = w_{j1} x_1^{(t)} + \dots + w_{jN} x_N^{(t)} + \dots + w_{jN} x_N^{(t)}$$

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Forward Pass

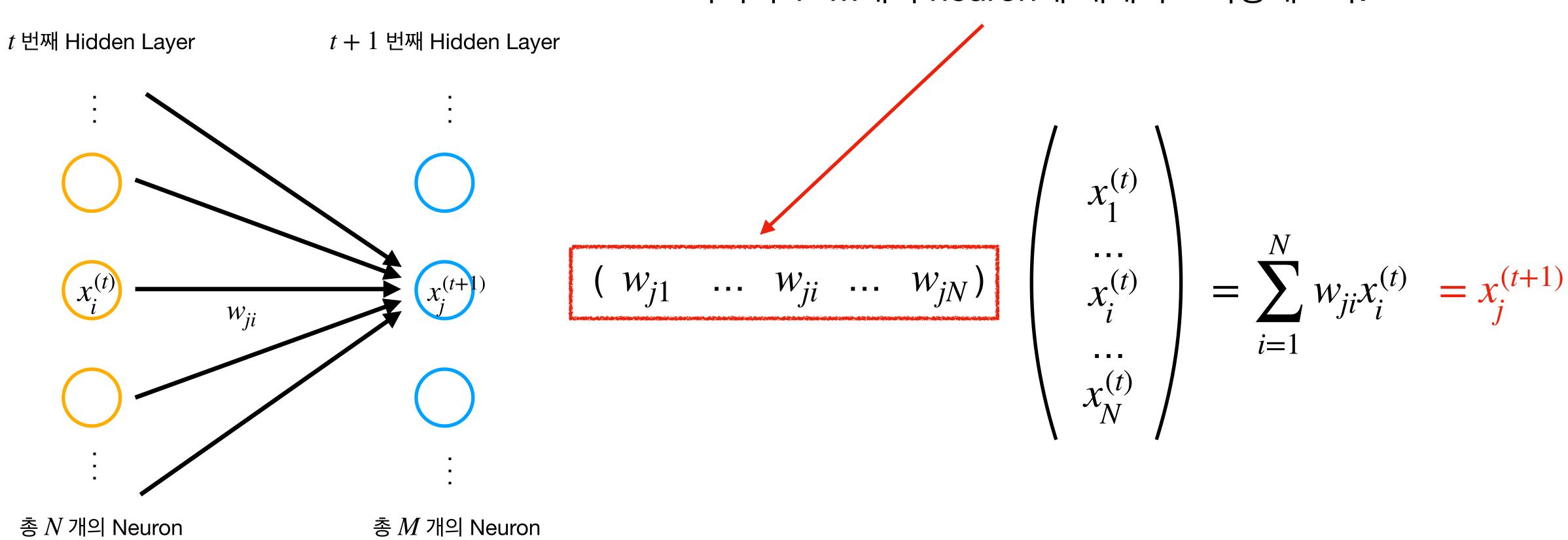
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Forward Pass

Forward Pass 행렬의 곱 Recap

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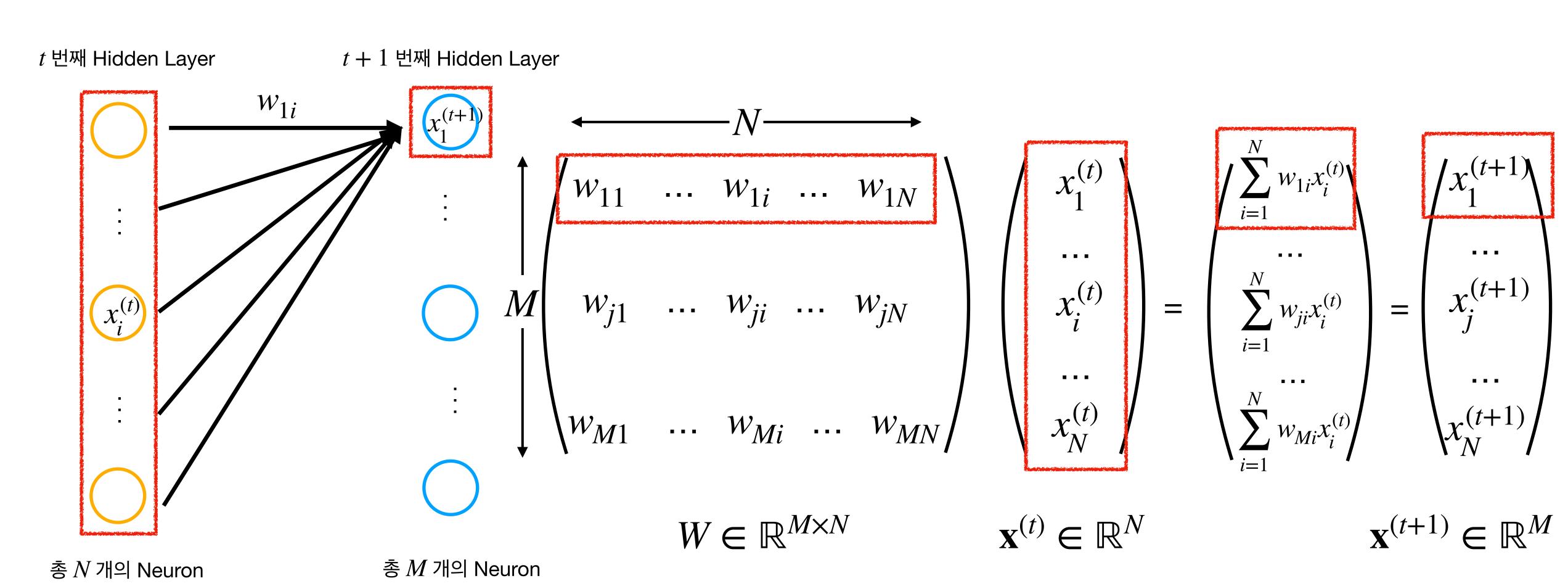
이것은 t+1 번째 Hidden layer에서 j 번째 neuron에 해당된다. 나머지 1~M개의 neuron에 대해서도 확장해보자!



Forward Pass

행렬의 곱 Recap

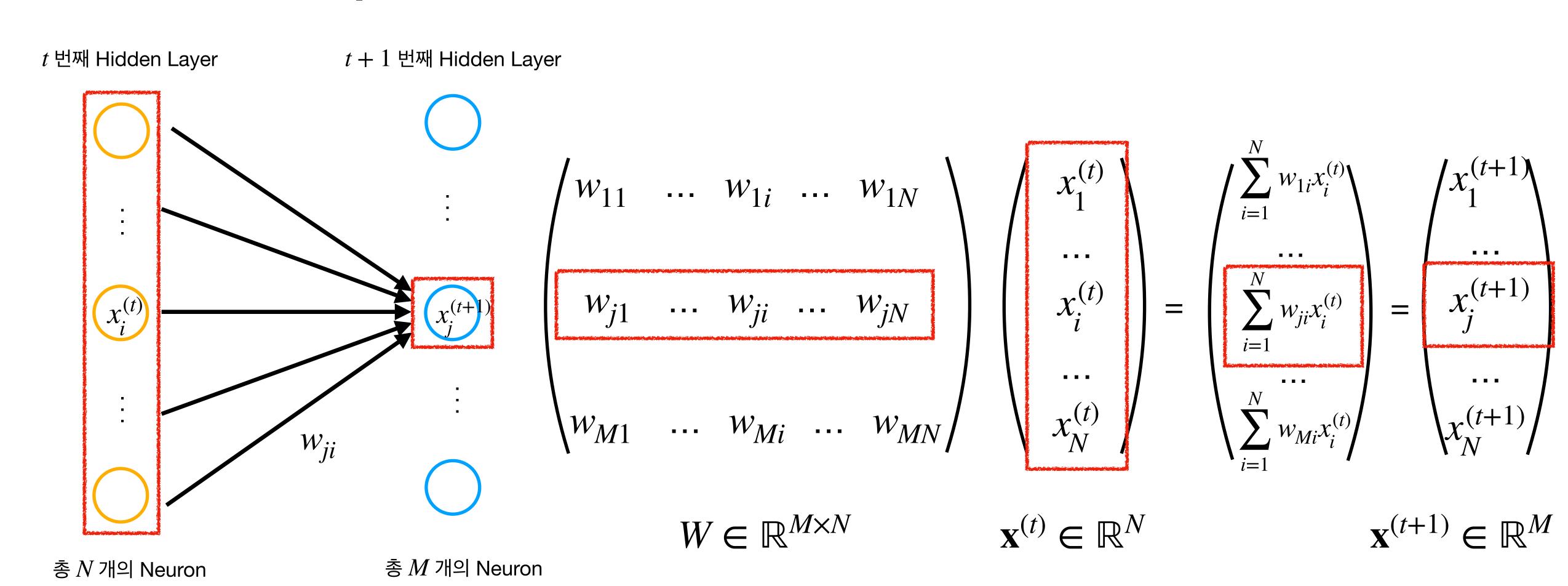
$$\mathbf{x}^{(t+1)} = W\mathbf{x}^{(t)}$$



Forward Pass

행렬의 곱 Recap

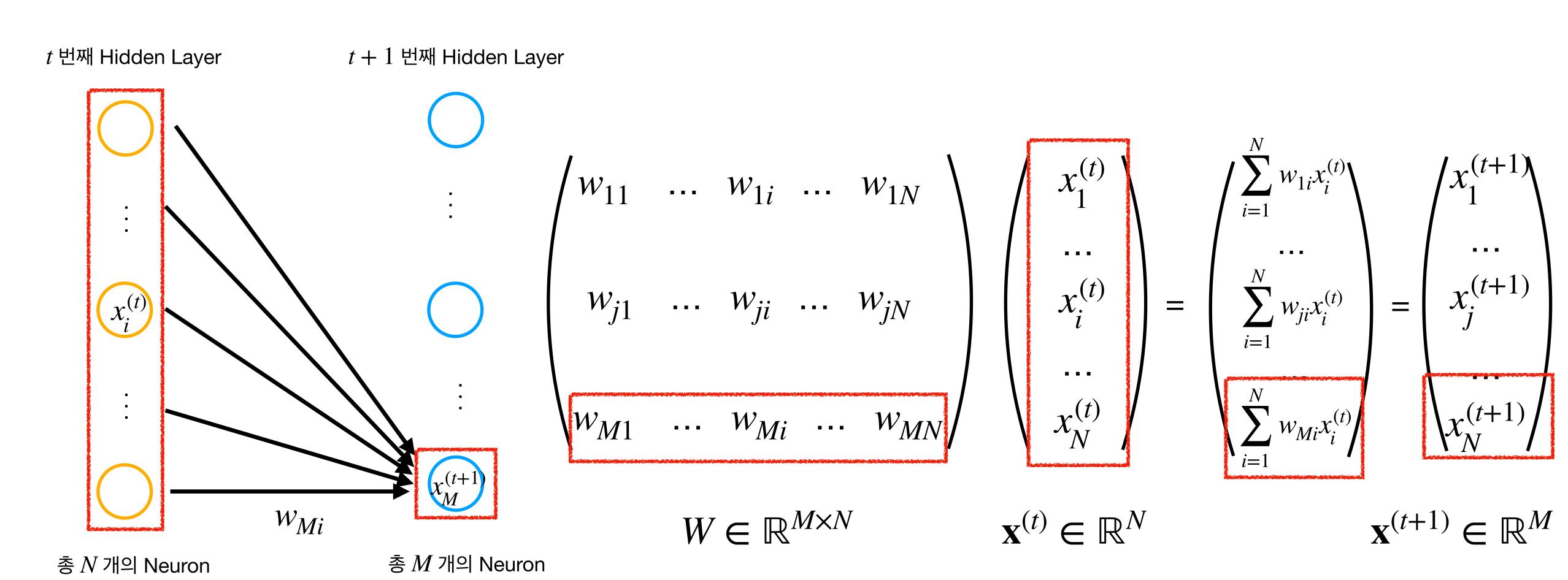
$$\mathbf{x}^{(t+1)} = W\mathbf{x}^{(t)}$$



Forward Pass

행렬의 곱 Recap

$$\mathbf{x}^{(t+1)} = W\mathbf{x}^{(t)}$$

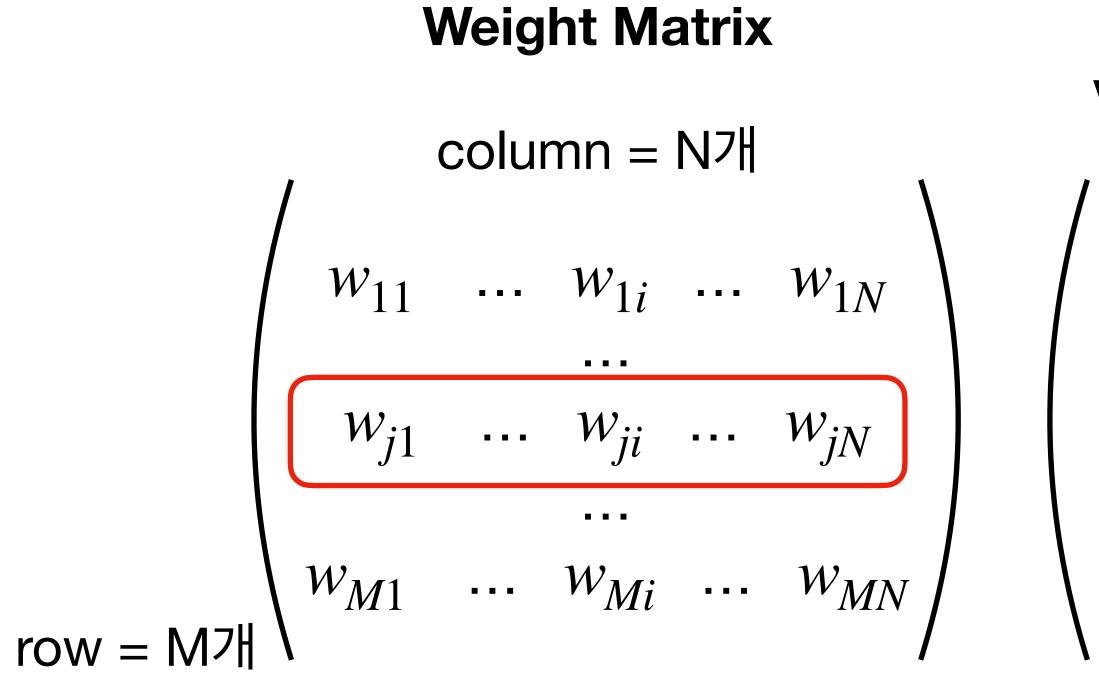


Forward Pass

$$(w_{j1} \dots w_{ji} \dots w_{jN}) \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(t)} \\ \dots \\ x_i^{(t)} \\ \dots \\ x_N^{(t)} \end{pmatrix} = x_j^{(t+1)}$$

정리하자면:

$$x_j^{(t+1)} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} w_{ji} x_i^{(t)}$$



 $\begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(t)} \\ \vdots \\ x_1^{(t)} \\ \vdots \\ x_i^{(t)} \\ \vdots \\ x_N^{(t)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(t+1)} \\ \vdots \\ x_1^{(t+1)} \\ \vdots \\ x_M^{(t+1)} \\ \vdots \\ x_M^{(t+1)} \\ x_M^{(t+1)} \\ \end{pmatrix}$

M x N matrix

N vector

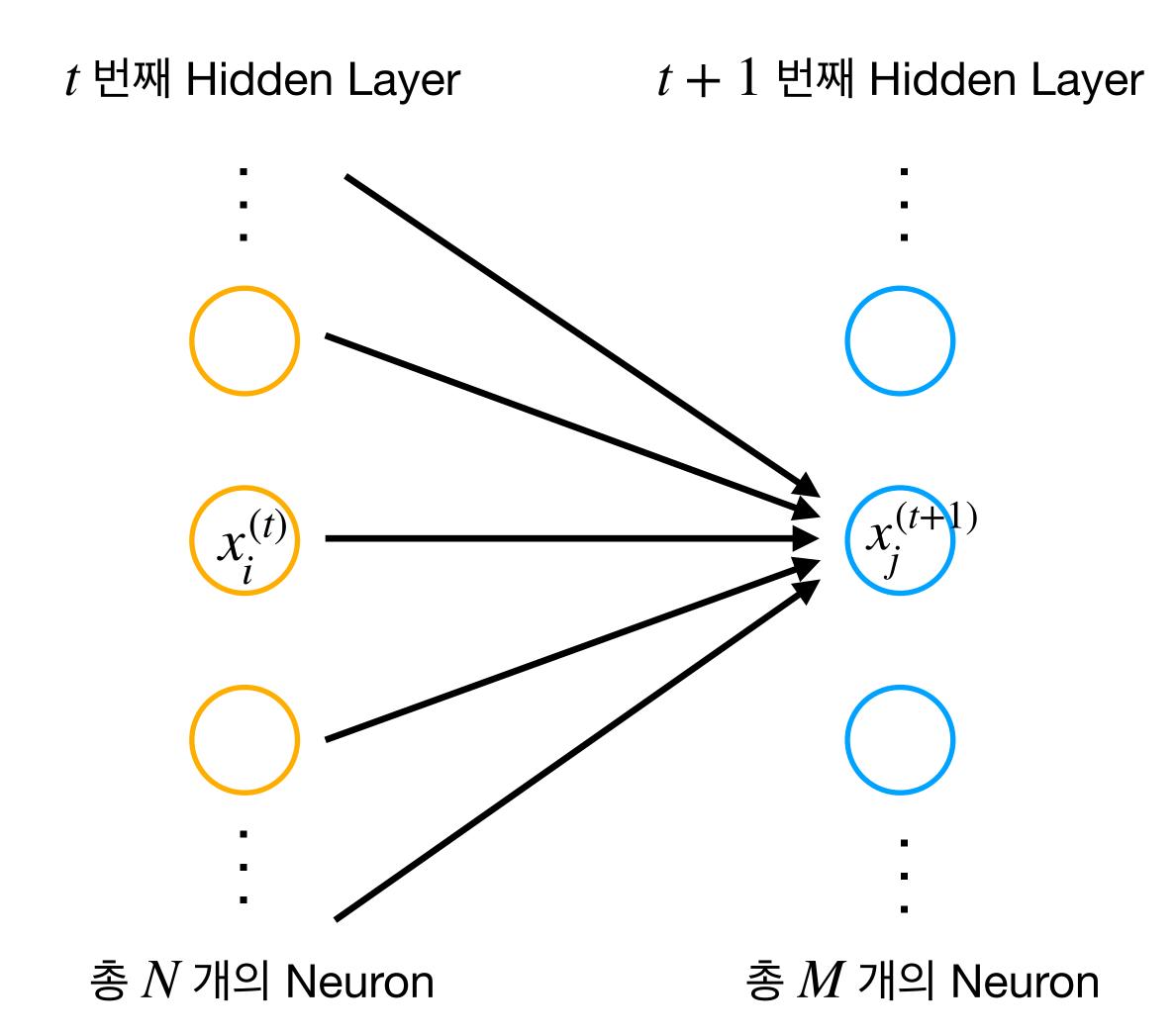
Input

M vector

Output

Forward Pass

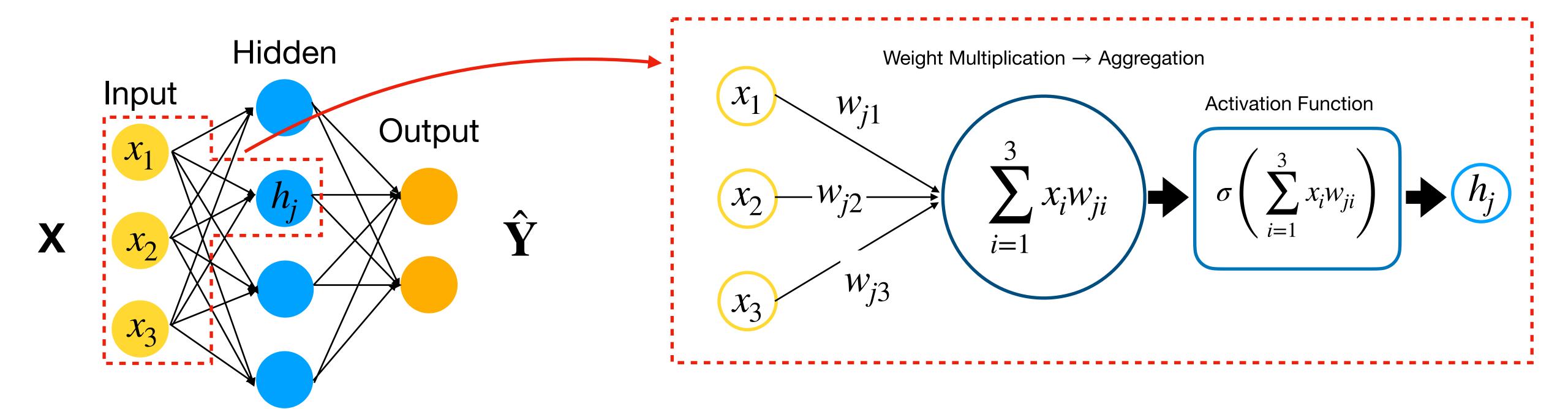
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즉, (Activation function이 제외된) Neural Network은 단순히 matrix의 곱이다!

$$\mathbf{x}^{(t+1)} = W\mathbf{x}^{(t)}$$

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만약에 Activation Function을 포함한다면,

$$\mathbf{h} = \sigma(W\mathbf{x})$$



Activation Function도 포함하는 경우

$$x_j^{(t+1)} = \sigma \left(\sum_{i=1}^N w_{ji} x_i^t \right) \rightarrow \mathbf{x}^{(t+1)} = \sigma \left(W \mathbf{x}^{(t)} \right)$$

