

## \* Holdout Method

① 2개의 Subset으로 나눔

→ Train, Test

② Train set을 가지고 ML 모델 훈련시킨다

③ Test set을 가지고 Train 결과에 따른 성능 검증

## \* 3-Way Holdout Method

① 3개의 Subset으로 나눔

→ Train, Test, Validation

② Hyperparam Setting을 달리 하여,

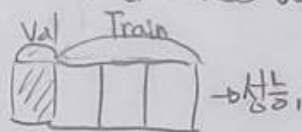
Train Set을 가지고 ML 모델 훈련시킨다

③ Validation Set을 가지고 일반화 성능 검증

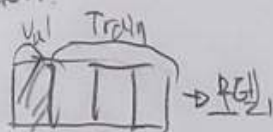
④ Test Set을 가지고 Train 결과에 따른 성능 검증

## \* Cross Validation

→ k-fold Cross Validation



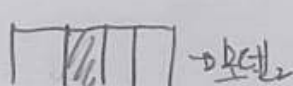
→ 성능<sub>1</sub>



→ 모델<sub>1</sub>



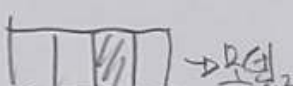
→ 성능<sub>2</sub>



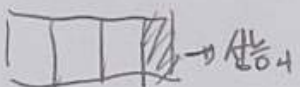
→ 모델<sub>2</sub>



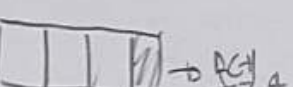
→ 성능<sub>3</sub>



→ 모델<sub>3</sub>



→ 성능<sub>4</sub>



→ 모델<sub>4</sub>

⋮

⋮

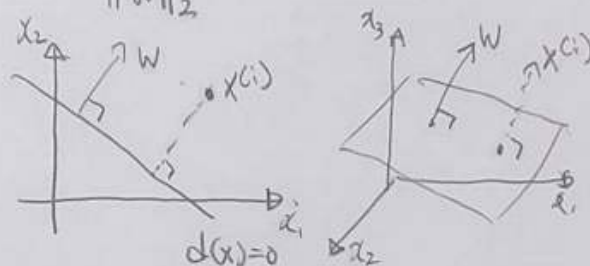
성능의 평균을 내어 성능 산출

가장 좋은 성능 모델을 선택

## \* Decision Boundary의 Distance

$$d(x) = w^T x + b = 0 \quad (b = w_0)$$

$$h = \frac{|d(x^{(i)})|}{\|w\|_2}$$



ex)  $d(x) = 2x_1 + x_2 - 4 = 0$ ,  $x = [2, 4]^T$

$d(x) = w^T x + b = 0$  에서,  $w = [2, 1]^T$ ,  $b = -4$

$$\therefore h = \frac{|d(x)|}{\|w\|_2} = \frac{|2 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 4 - 4|}{\sqrt{2^2 + 1^2}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}$$

## \* Margin

→ Decision Boundary에서, 양 class에 대한 Margin을 최대화할수록 일반화능력이 ↑

## \* SVM (Support Vector Machine)

→ Classification을 위한 ML Algorithm

→ Margin을 이용하여 일반화 성능 ↑

$$\text{Maximize } J(w) = \frac{2}{\|w\|_2} \quad (d(x) = \text{const})$$

Subject to  $w^T x_i + b \geq 1, \forall x_i = 1$

$w^T x_i + b \leq -1, \forall x_i = -1$