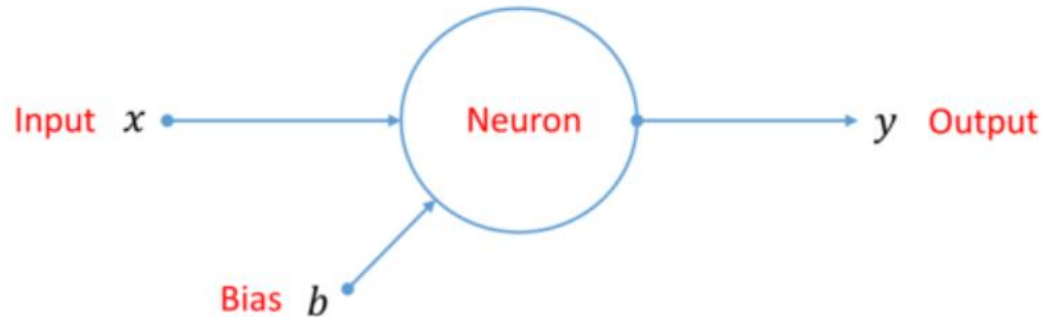


인공 신경망 퍼셉트론의 이해

인공 신경 세포(Artificial Neuron)

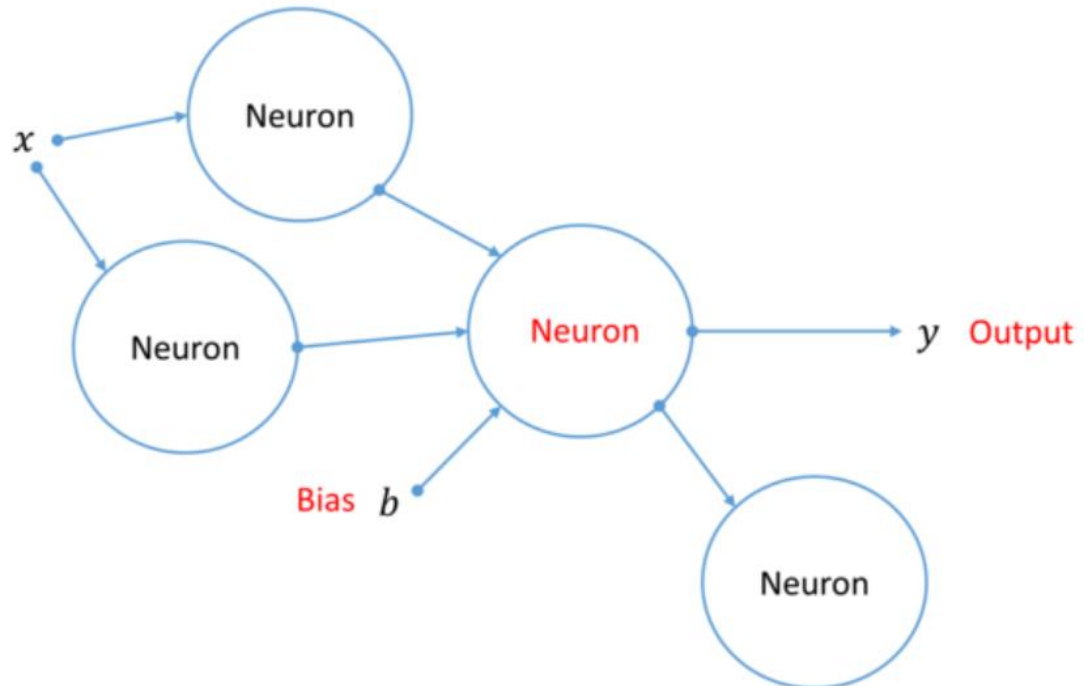
- 뉴런

- 입력
- 편향(bias)



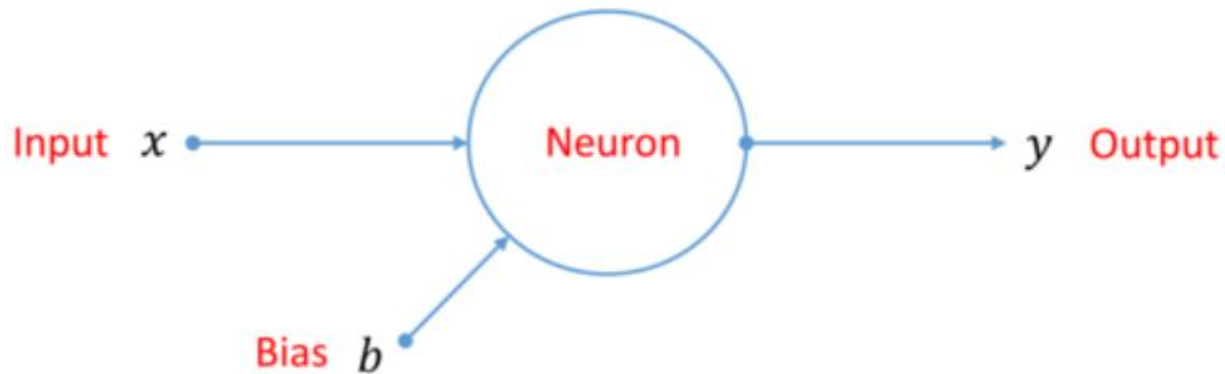
- 신경망(network)

- 뉴런의 연결



입력과 출력

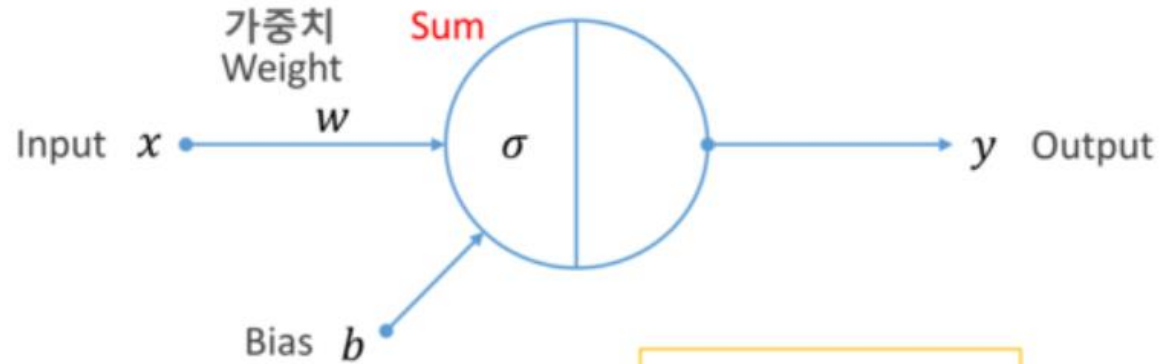
- 편향(bias)
 - 편향을 조정해 출력을 맞춤



Input x	Output y
Size of house	Price
Time spent for studying	Score in exam

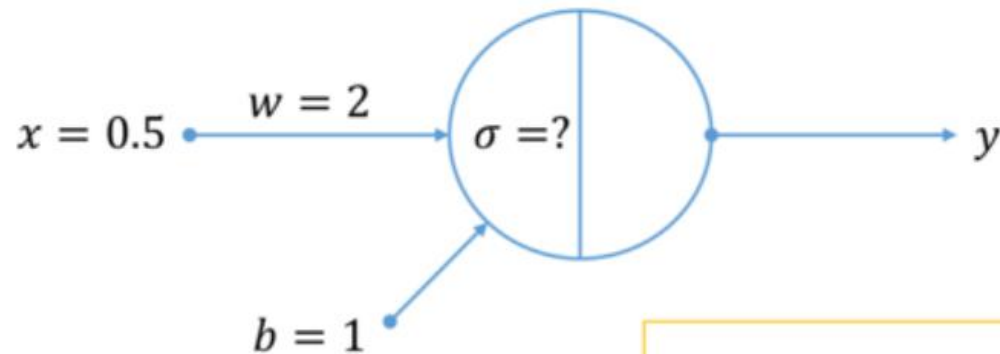
뉴런 연산

- 뉴런 식



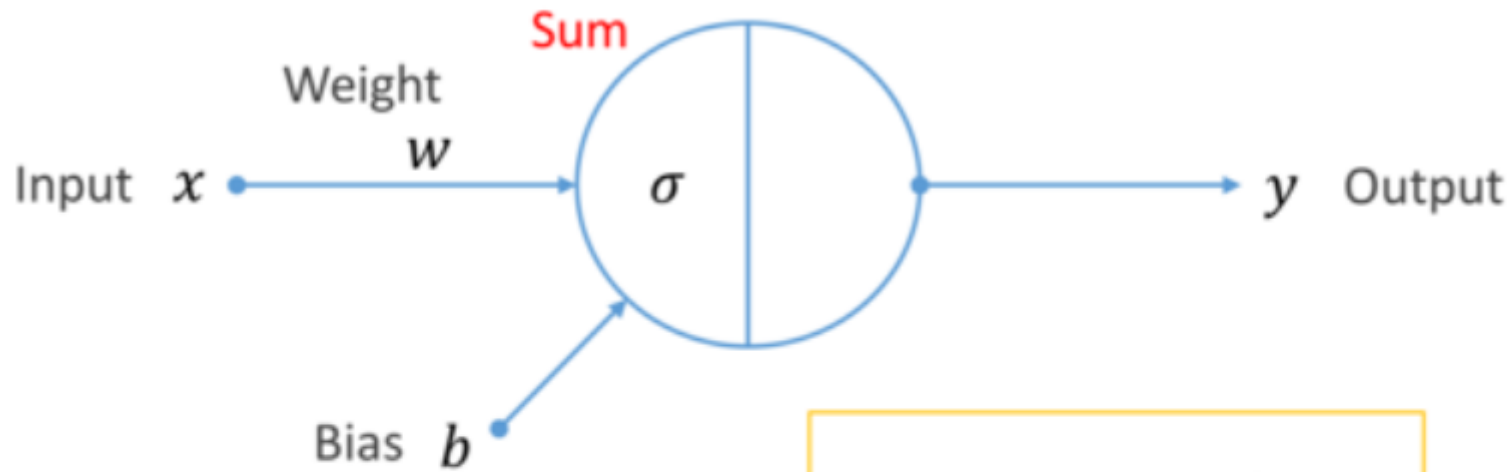
$$\sigma = w \cdot x + b$$

- 가중치와 편향



$$\begin{aligned}\sigma &= w \cdot x + b \\ &= 2 \cdot 0.5 + 1 \\ &= 2\end{aligned}$$

행렬 곱 연산



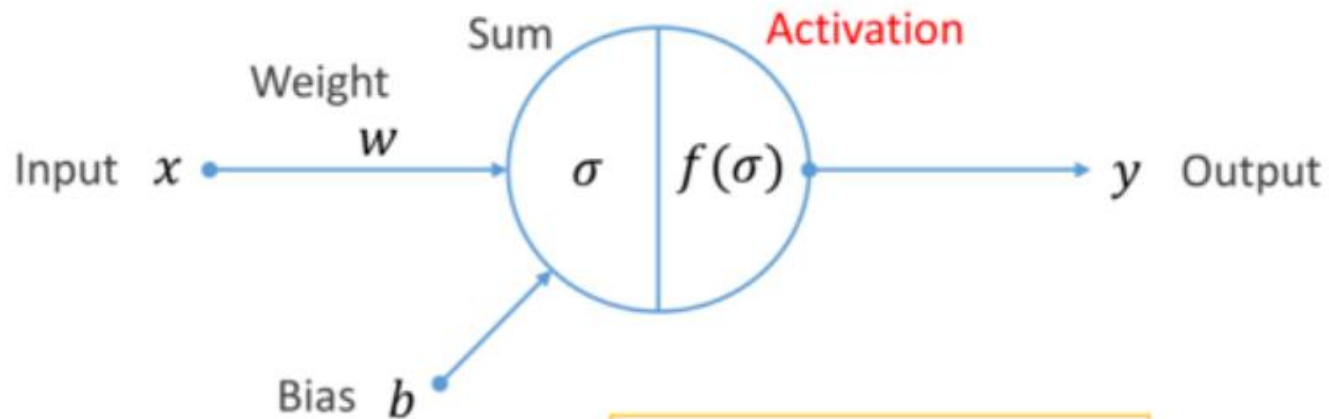
$$\begin{aligned}\sigma &= w \cdot x + b \\ &= [w \ b] \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

행렬의 곱

활성화

- 활성화 함수

- 뉴런의 출력 값을 정하는 함수



$$\sigma = w \cdot x + b$$

$$f(\sigma) = f(w \cdot x + b)$$

활성화 함수 종류

ReLU(교재 p43)

- Rectified(정류된) Linear Unit(선형 함수, $y=x$ 를 의미)
 - 선형 함수를 정류하여 0 이하는 모두 0으로 한 함수
 - $\text{Max}(x, 0)$
 - 양수만 사용
- 2010년 이후
 - 층이 깊어질수록 (deep) 많이 활용
 - 양수를 그대로 반환하므로 값의 왜곡이 적어지는 효과
 - 토론토 대학 힌트 교수

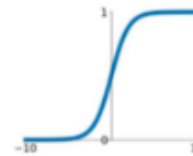
Sigmoid

- s자 형태의 곡선이라는 의미
 - 예전에 많이 사용

Activation Functions

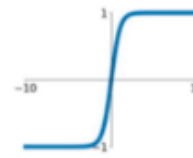
Sigmoid

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$$



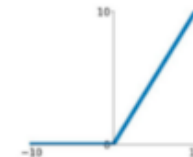
tanh

$$\tanh(x)$$



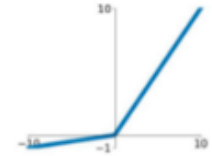
ReLU

$$\max(0, x)$$



Leaky ReLU

$$\max(0.1x, x)$$

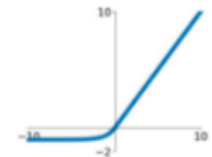


Maxout

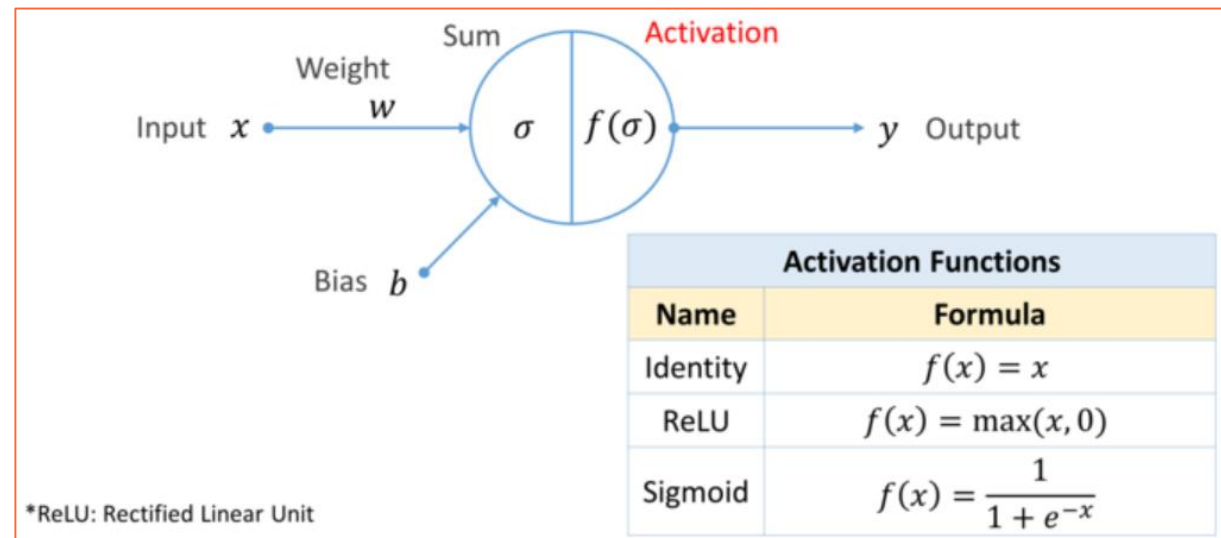
$$\max(w_1^T x + b_1, w_2^T x + b_2)$$

ELU

$$\begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ \alpha(e^x - 1) & x < 0 \end{cases}$$



Different Activation Functions and their Graphs



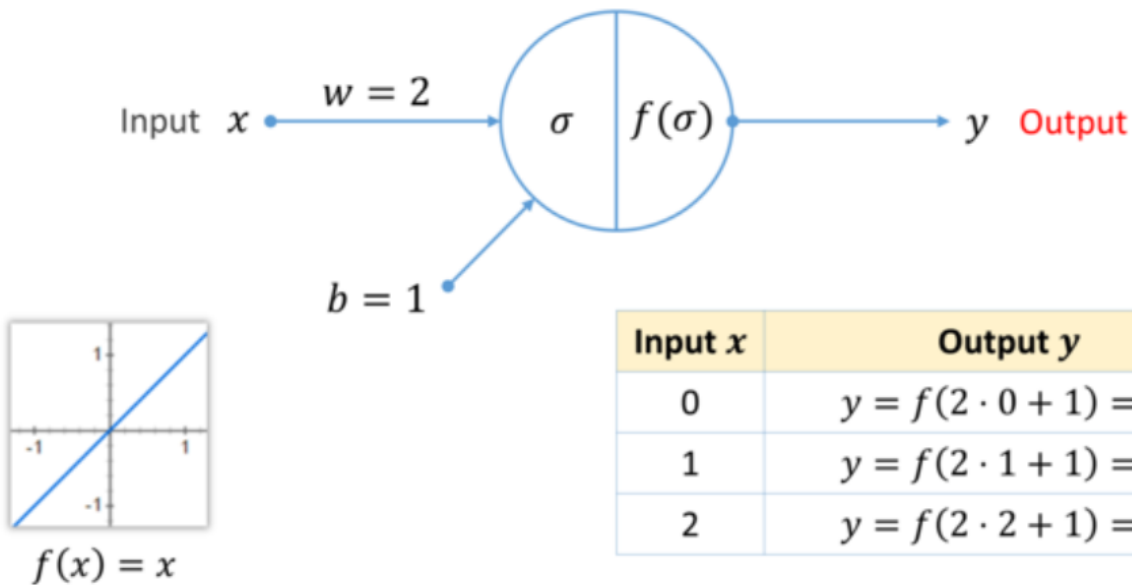
입출력의 예

출력함수로

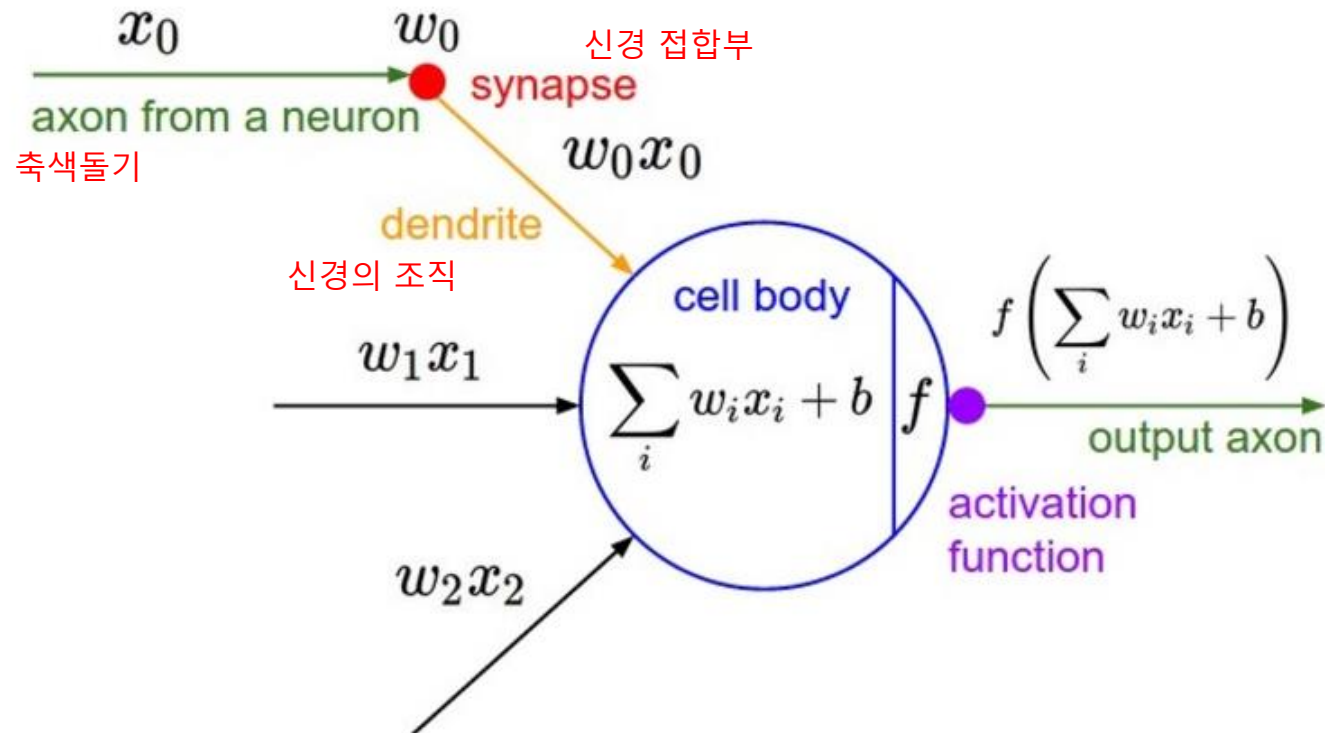
- 동일(identity) 함수를 적용

$$y = f(\sigma) = f(w \cdot x + b) = w \cdot x + b$$

with **identity** (or **linear**) activation functions



일반화된 인공신경망



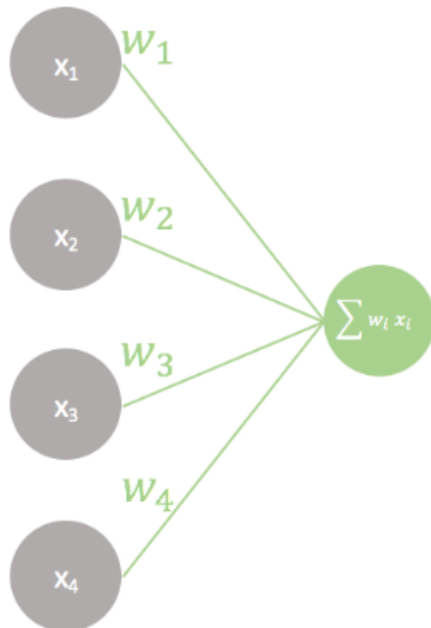
활성화 함수와 편향

• 결과 값이 임계 값 역할

- 결과가 임계 값 이상이면 활성화
- 결과가 임계 값 미만이면 비활성화

Input layer

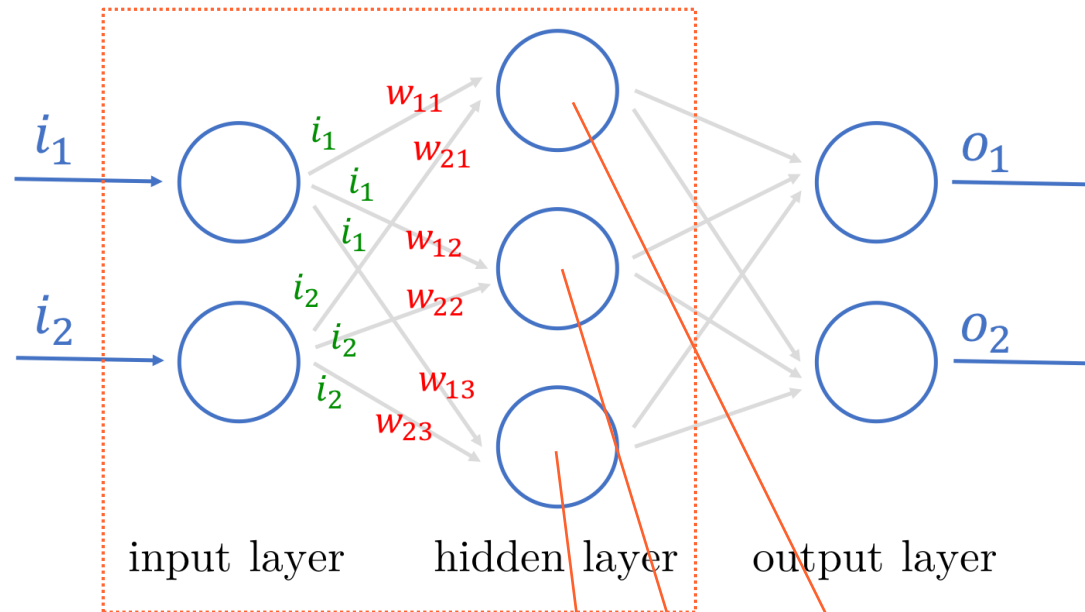
Output layer



Perceptron Unit

$$f_w(x) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum w_i x_i \geq \theta \rightarrow \text{neuron fires} \\ \sum w_i x_i < \theta \rightarrow \text{neuron doesn't fire} \end{array} \right\}$$

입력 2개, 출력 3개인 신경망 연산

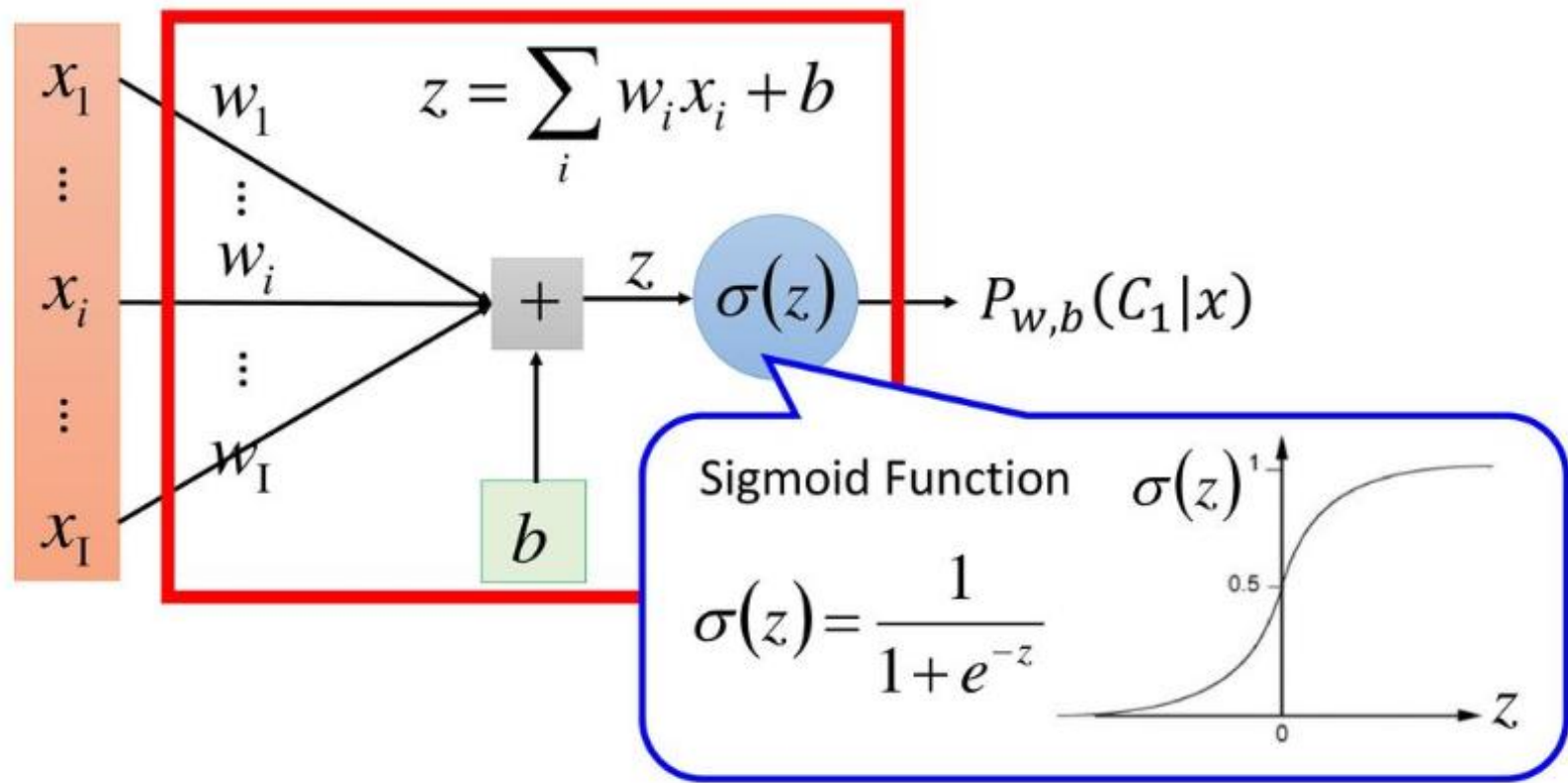


$$\begin{bmatrix} w_{11} & w_{21} \\ w_{12} & w_{22} \\ w_{13} & w_{23} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (w_{11} \times i_1) + (w_{21} \times i_2) \\ (w_{12} \times i_1) + (w_{22} \times i_2) \\ (w_{13} \times i_1) + (w_{23} \times i_2) \end{bmatrix}$$

인공신경망의 시그모이드 함수

• 활성화 함수의 예

- 시그모이드 함수
 - 출력 값이 (0~1)



가중치

- 3×3 의 가중치 실수

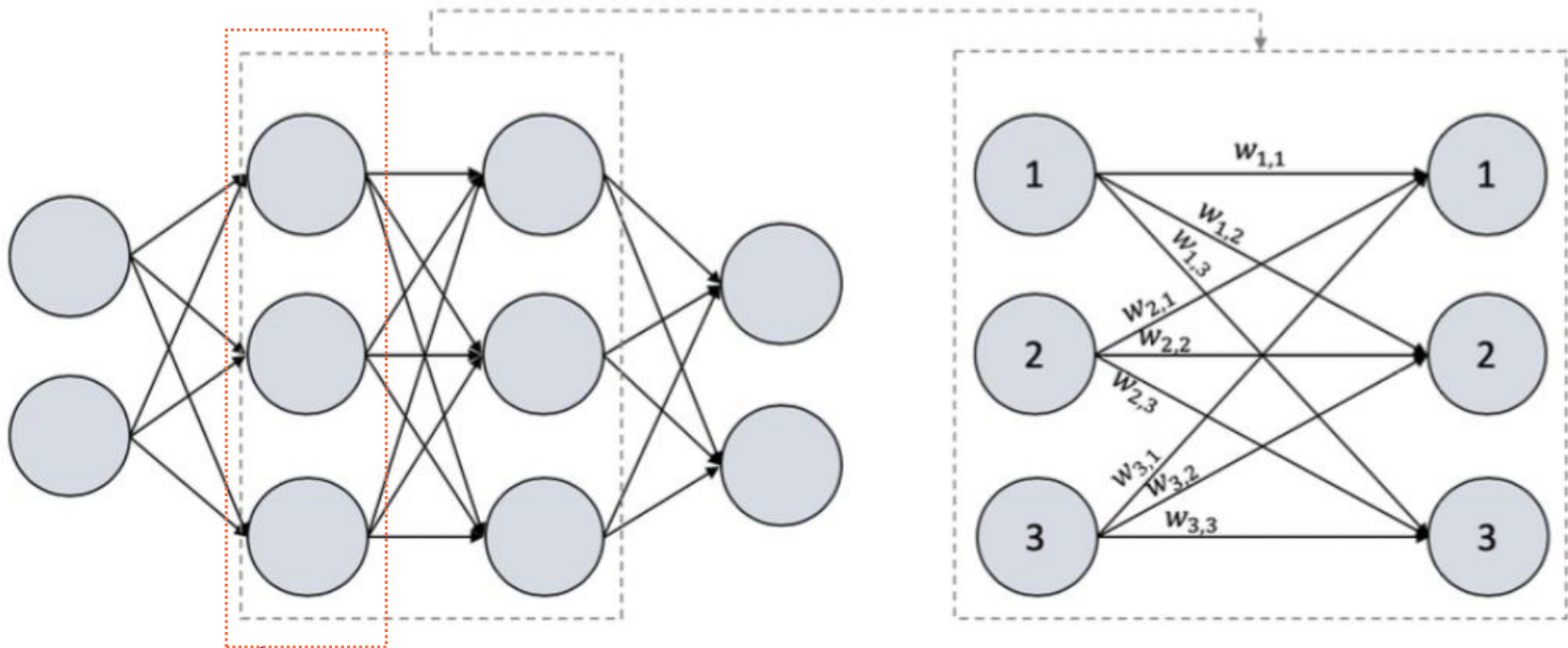


Figure 3. Connections of neurons between 2 layers

층, layer라고 부름

인공 신경망 행렬 연산

입력의 특징($x_1 x_2 x_3 \dots x_i$)과 입력의 자료 수

- 특징 n 개가 있는 뉴런 신경망에서 하나의 출력 계산

✓ 샘플 수 1개에 대한 계산

Geektai/

$$x = [x_1 \quad x_2 \quad \dots \quad x_n] \quad w^T = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$(1 \times n)$ $(n \times 1)$

$$xw^T = w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + \dots + w_nx_n$$

$$= z$$

(1×1) 스칼라

n : MNIST 손글씨에서 손글씨 이미지 하나의 픽셀 수인 $786(28 \times 28)$ 을 의미

✓ 샘플 수 s 개에 대한 계산

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & \dots & x_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{s1} & \dots & x_{sn} \end{bmatrix} \quad w^T = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_n \end{bmatrix}$$

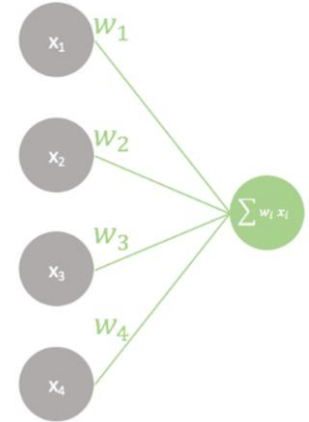
$(s \times n)$ $(n \times 1)$

$$Xw^T = \begin{bmatrix} w_1x_{11} + w_2x_{12} + \dots + w_nx_{1n} \\ w_1x_{21} + w_2x_{22} + \dots + w_nx_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ w_1x_{s1} + w_2x_{s2} + \dots + w_nx_{sn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ \vdots \\ z_s \end{bmatrix} = z$$

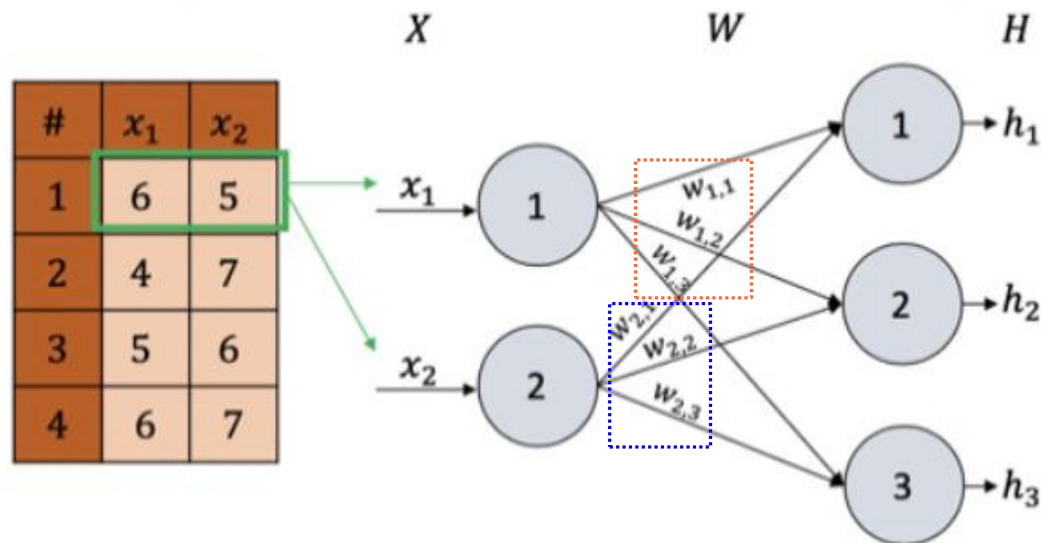
$(s \times 1)$ 벡터

s : MNIST 손글씨에서 훈련 데이터 6만개에서 6만을 의미



신경망 행렬 계산

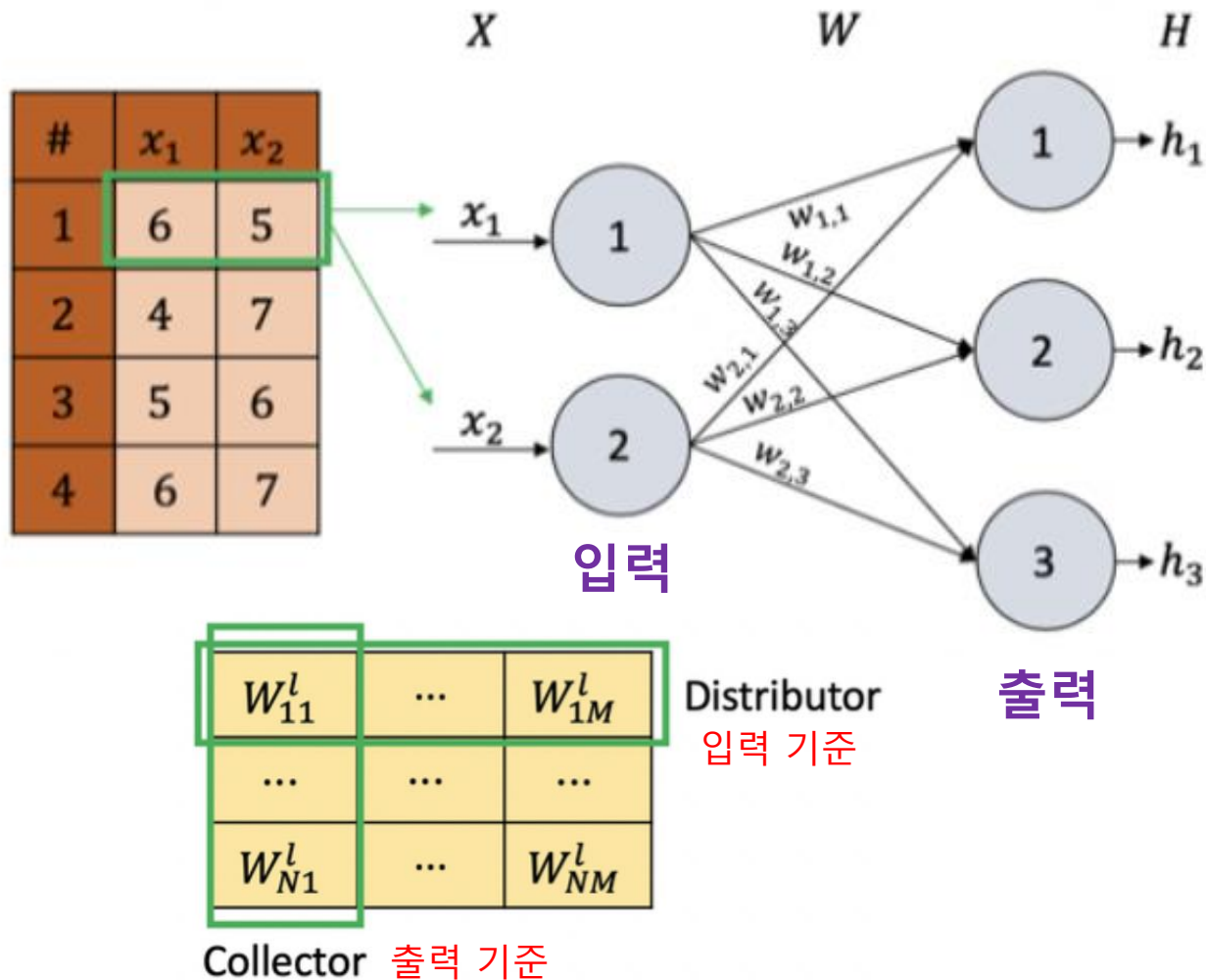
- 특징 2개
 - 샘플 수 4



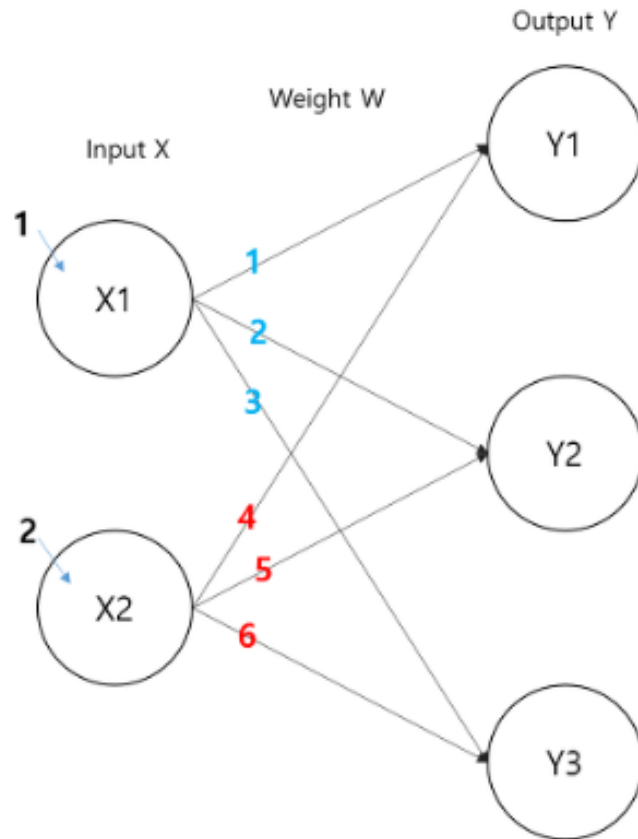
$$\begin{matrix} (1 \times 2) \\ \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} (2 \times 3) \\ \begin{bmatrix} W_{11}^1 & W_{12}^1 & W_{13}^1 \\ W_{21}^1 & W_{22}^1 & W_{23}^1 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} (1 \times 3) \\ \begin{bmatrix} h_1 & h_2 & h_3 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$X \cdot W = H$

뉴런 계산



계산 사례



$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathbf{X} & * & \mathbf{W} & = & \mathbf{Y} \\
 1 \times 2 & * & 2 \times 3 & = & 1 \times 3 \\
 (1 \ 2) & & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} & & (9 \ 12 \ 15)
 \end{array}$$

© sacko

층과 가중치

- 뉴런 층과 가중치 층

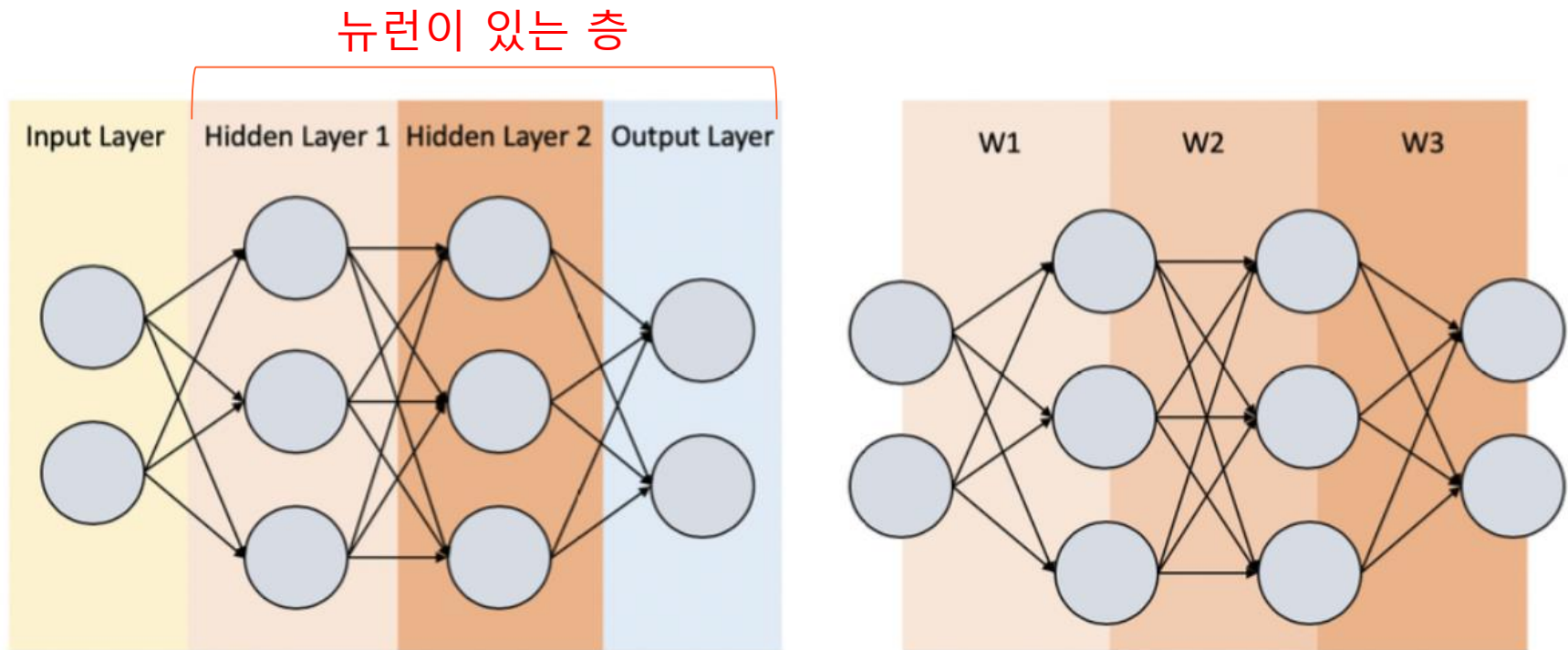
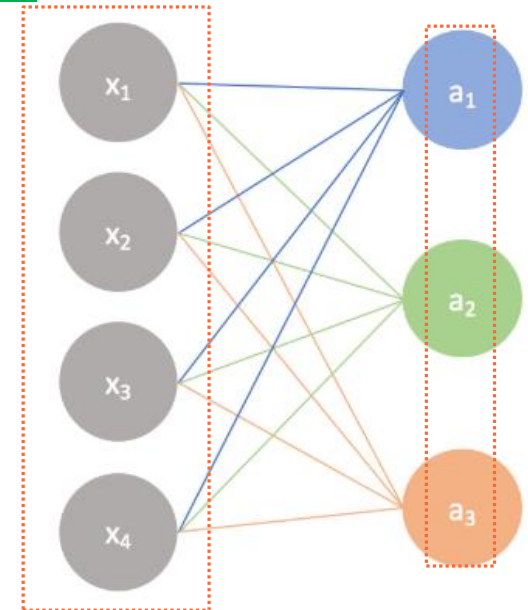


Figure 7. Layers of neuron vs Layers of weights

행렬의 다른 표현

- 입력을 오른쪽 행렬에 배치
- 가중치는 왼쪽 행렬에 배치
- 곱의 순서도 변환

Using multiple observations



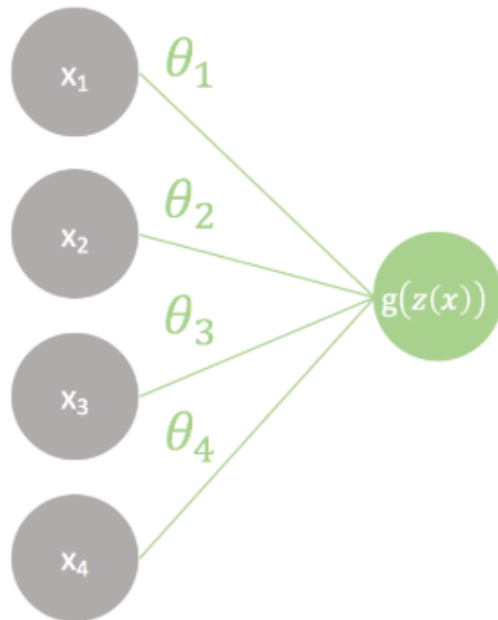
$$\begin{bmatrix} w_1 & w_2 & w_3 & w_4 \\ w_1 & w_2 & w_3 & w_4 \\ w_1 & w_2 & w_3 & w_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \text{Observation 1} & \text{Observation 2} & \text{Observation 3} & \text{Observation 4} \\ x_1 & x_1 & x_1 & x_1 \\ x_2 & x_2 & x_2 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_3 & x_3 & x_3 \\ x_4 & x_4 & x_4 & x_4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b \\ b \\ b \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{activation}} \begin{bmatrix} \text{Observation 1} & \text{Observation 2} & \text{Observation 3} & \text{Observation 4} \\ a_1 & a_1 & a_1 & a_1 \\ a_2 & a_2 & a_2 & a_2 \\ a_3 & a_3 & a_3 & a_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

하나의 출력 뉴런 연산

- 활성화 함수로 시그모이드 함수 적용

Input layer

Output layer



Logistic Regression

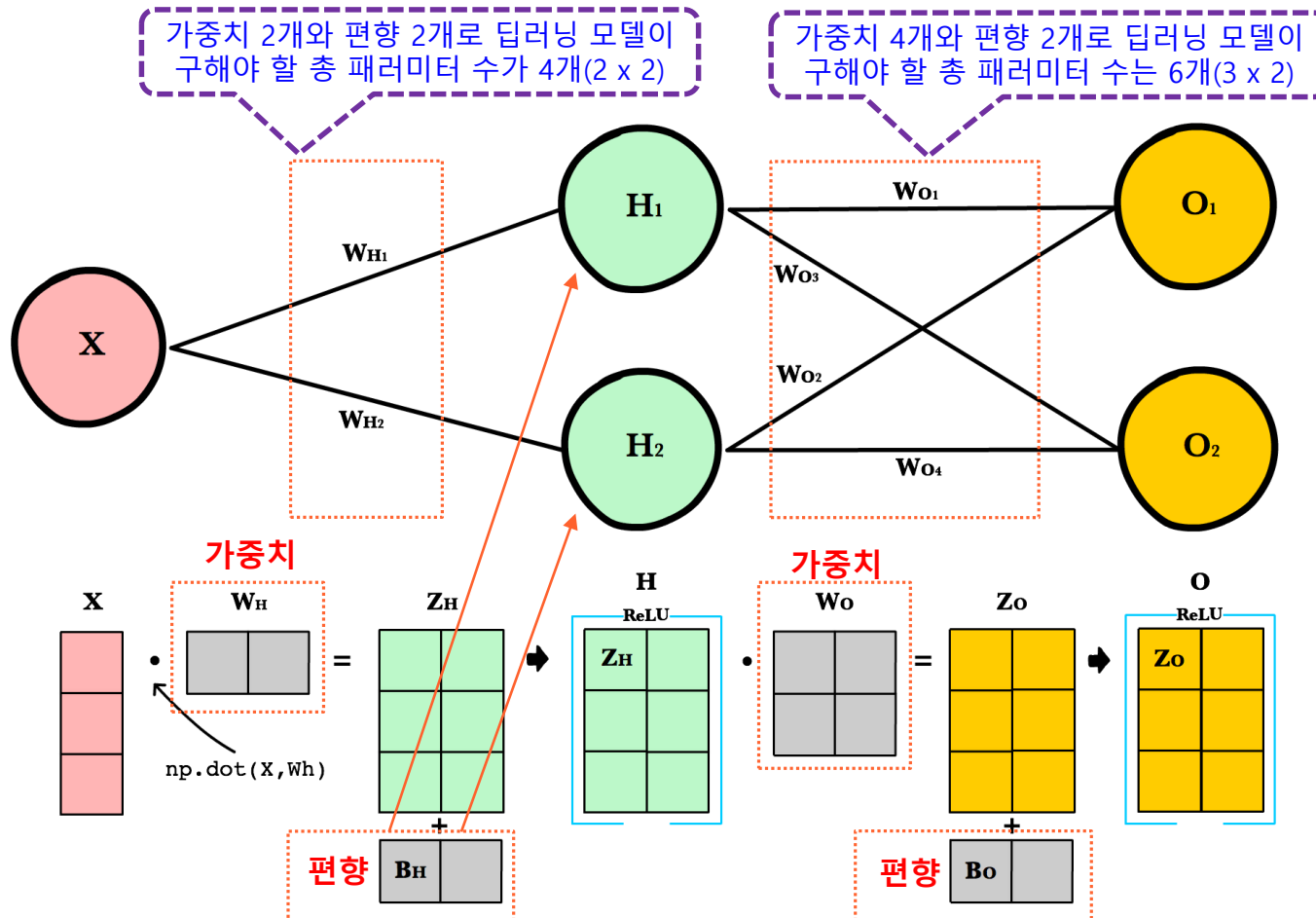
$$z(x) = w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + w_3x_3 + w_4x_4 + b$$

$$g(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

입력이 하나 중간층과 출력층으로 구성

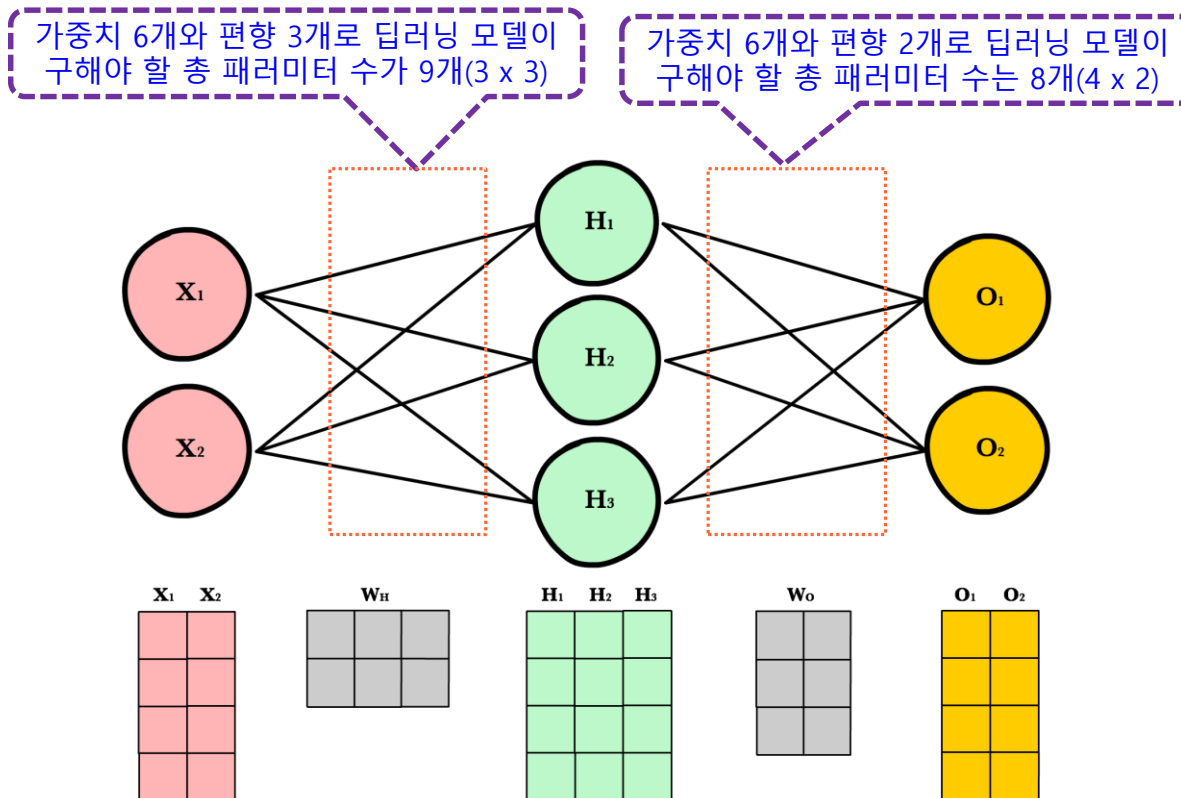
• 중간층 뉴런 수가 2인 경우

– 샘플 수 3



입력 특징이 2개, 중간층과 출력층

- 중간층의 노런 수가 3인 경우
 - 샘플 수 4

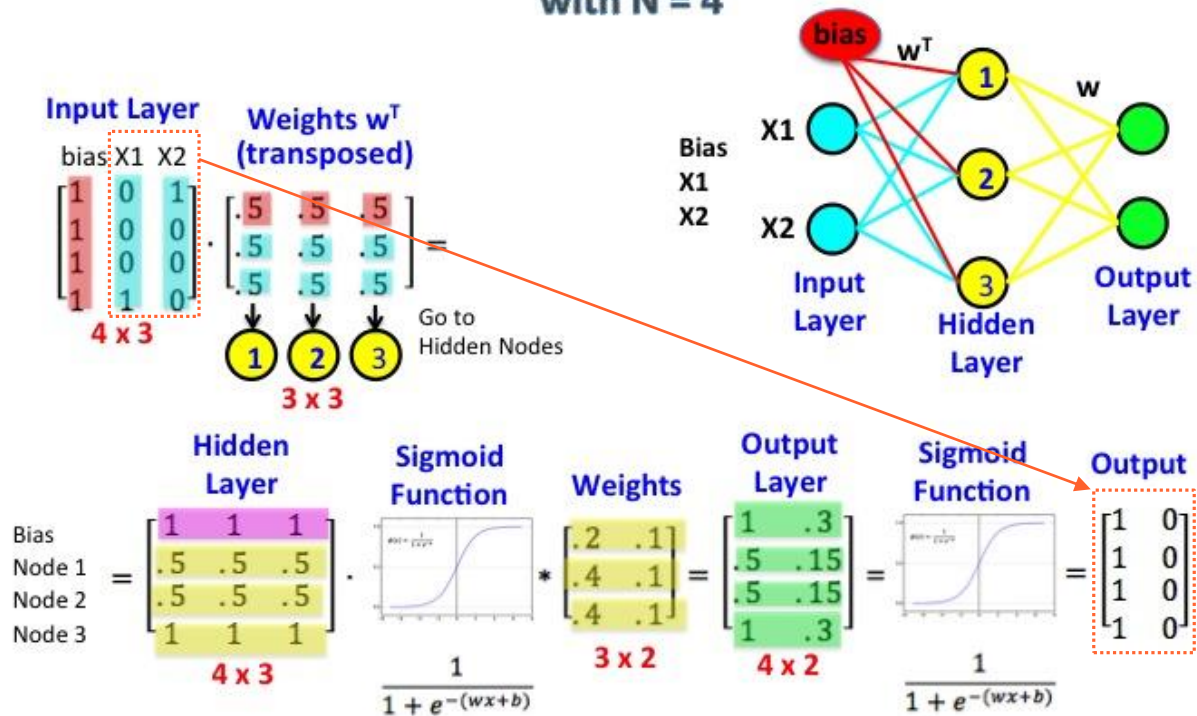


특징이 2인 이진 분류

- 샘플 수 4

Neural Networks

Color Guided Matrix Multiplication for a Binary Classification Task with N = 4



Rubens Zimbres