



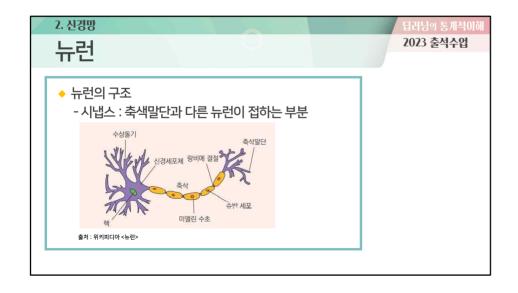


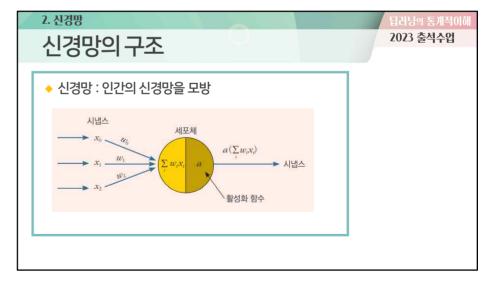


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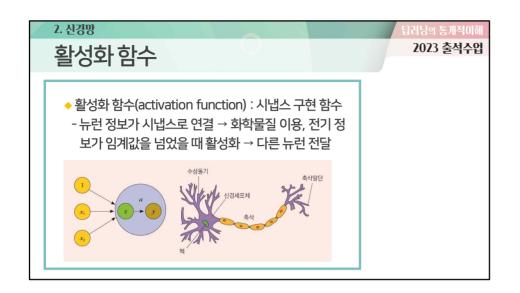


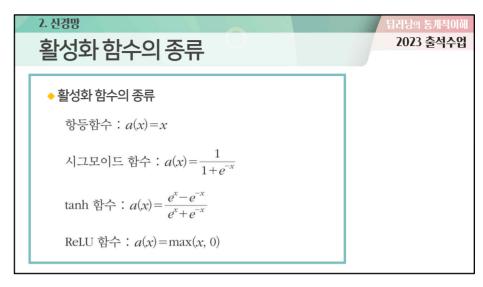


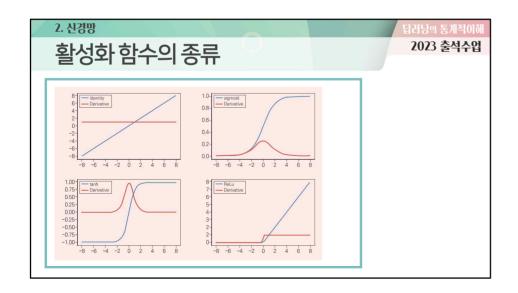


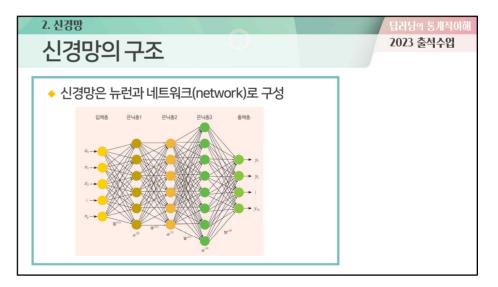


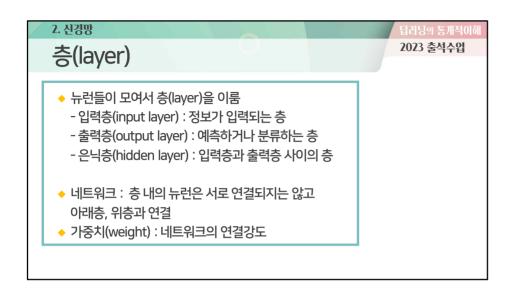
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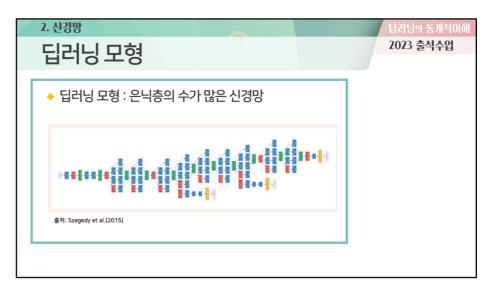


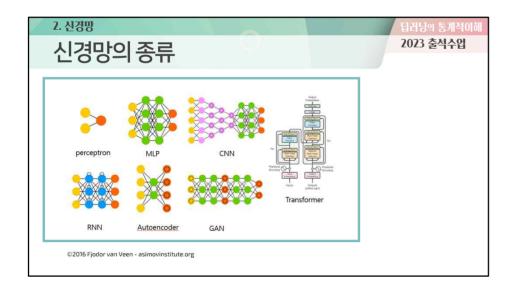


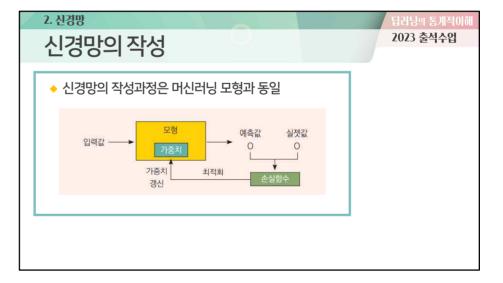








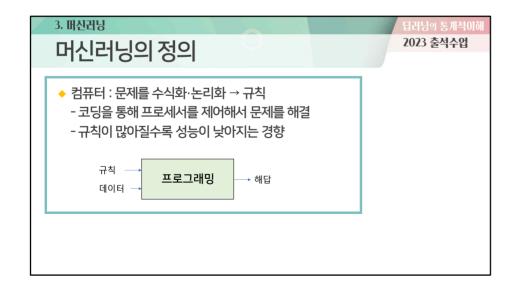


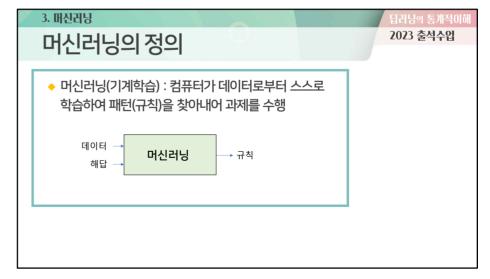


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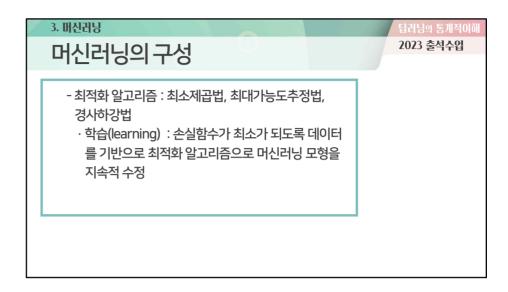


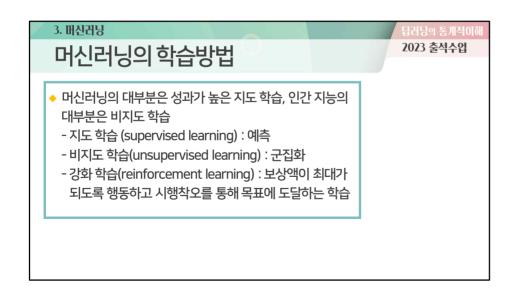




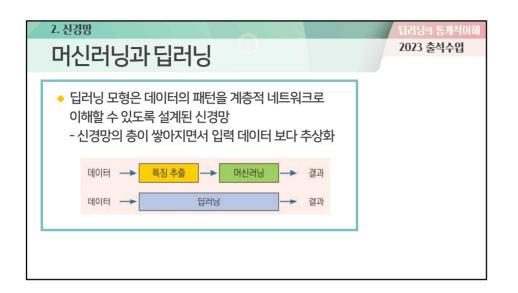
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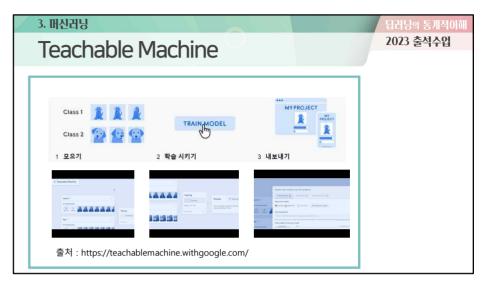
3. 메신러닝 머신러닝의 구성 • 머신러닝: 과제, 데이터, 모형, 손실함수, 최적화 알고리즘 - 과제: 분류와 예측으로 구분 - 데이터: 입력 데이터와 출력데이터(label)로 구분 - 모형: 확률모형과 알고리즘 모형 - 손실함수: 머신러닝의 성과함수



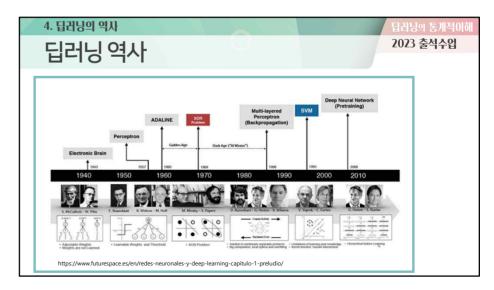


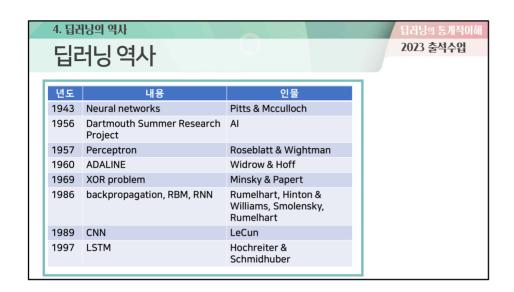


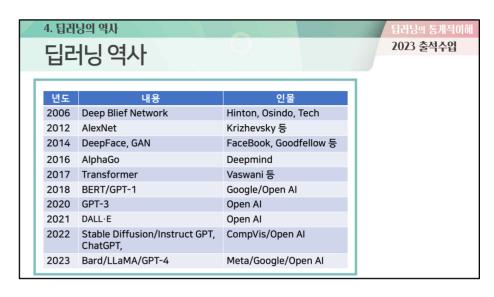




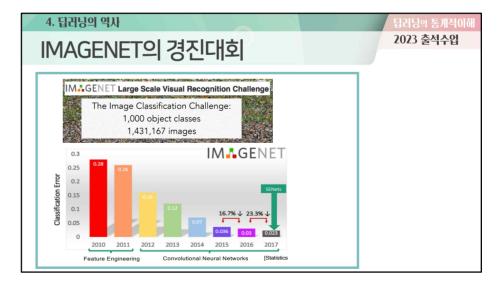




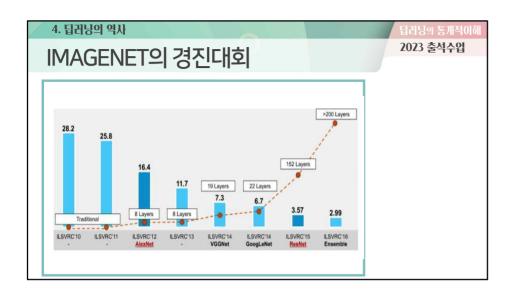


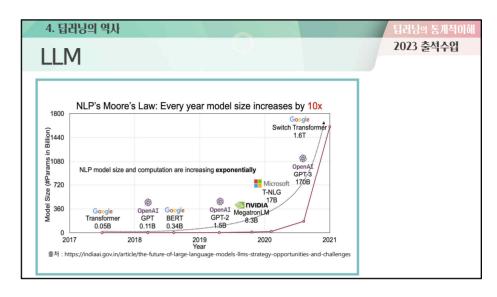


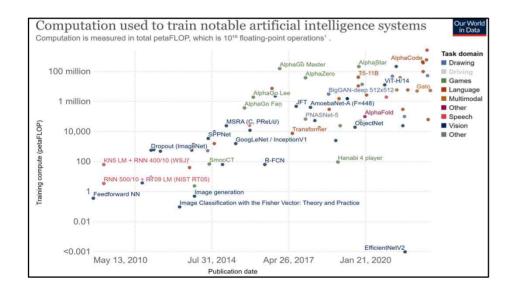


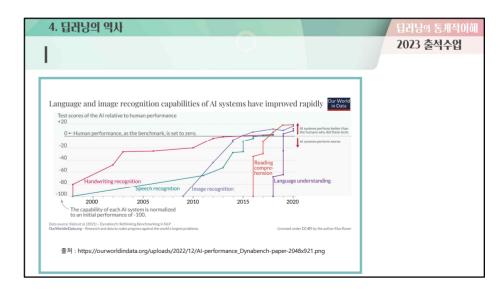


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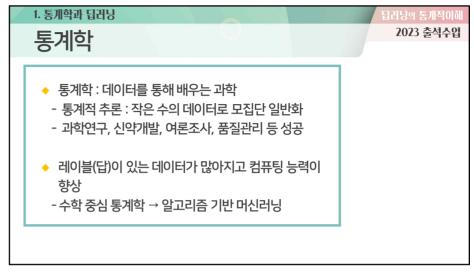


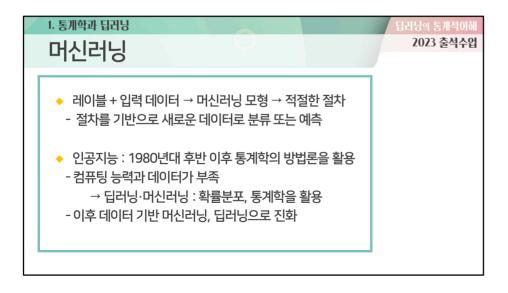




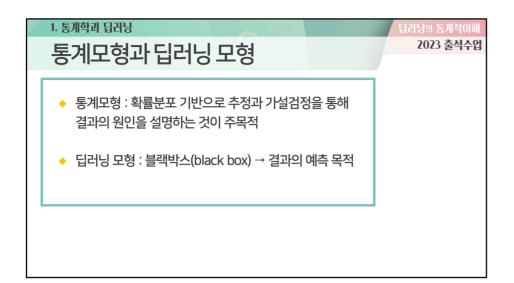


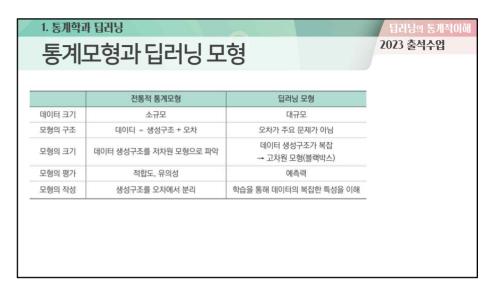




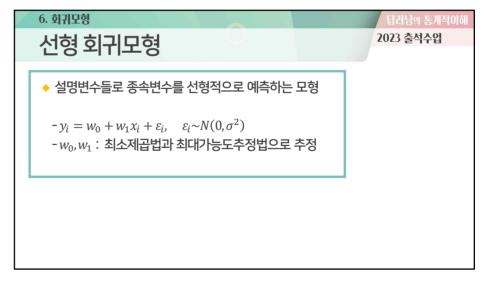


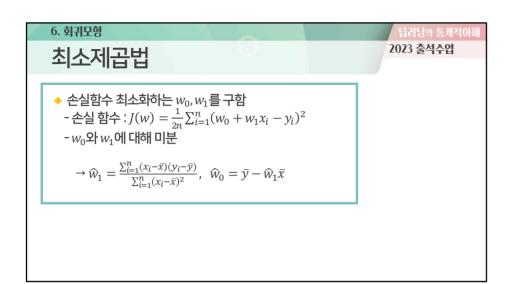
1. 통계학과 딥러닝		딥러닝의 통계적이해
용어비교		2023 출석수업
통계학	딥러닝·머신러닝	
모수(parameter)	가중치(weights)	•
추정(estimation) 적합(fitting)	학습(learning)	-
회귀 또는 분류	지도학습	
군집화, 분포 추정	비지도학습	-
독립(설명)변수	특징	
종속(반응)변수	레이블	
2	,	-

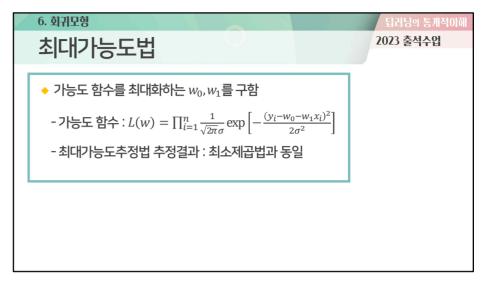


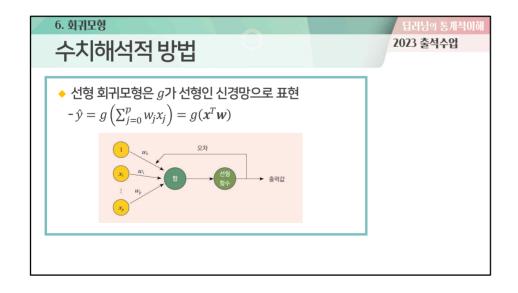




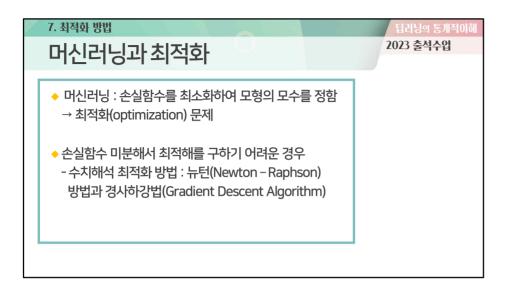


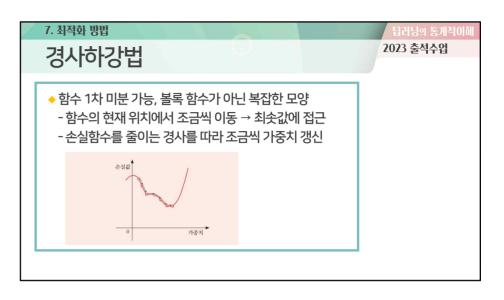


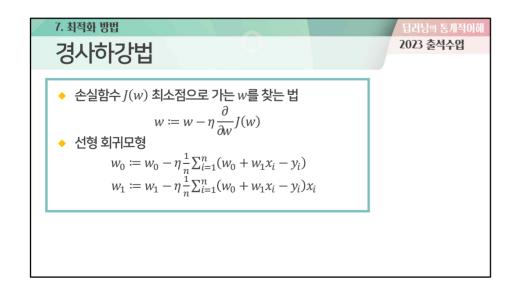


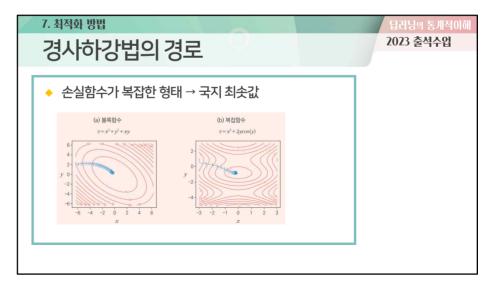


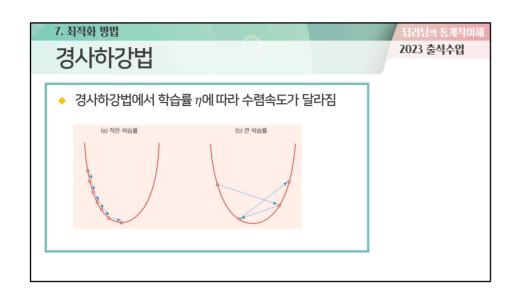


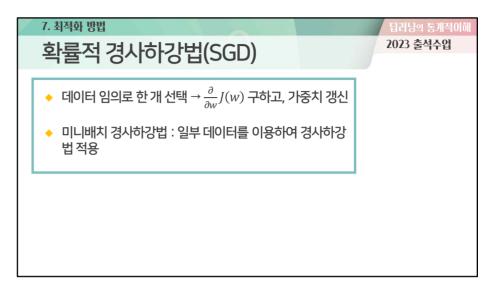


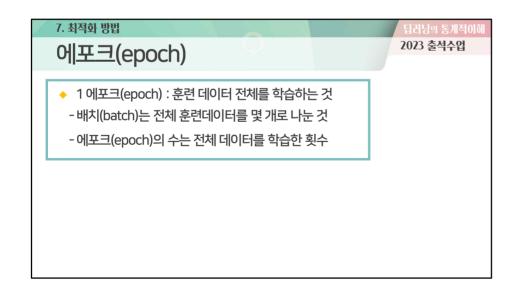




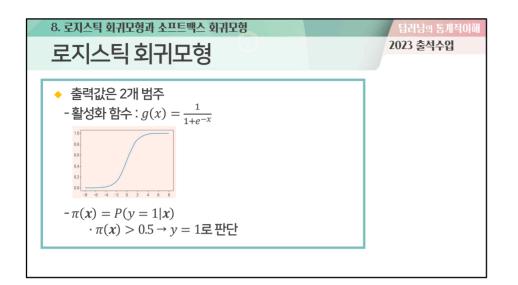


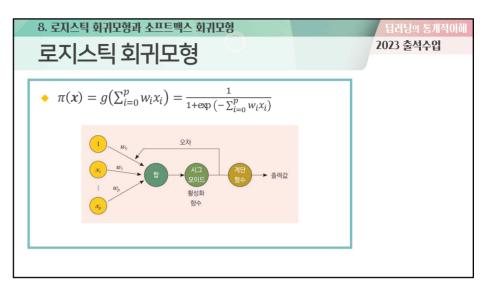


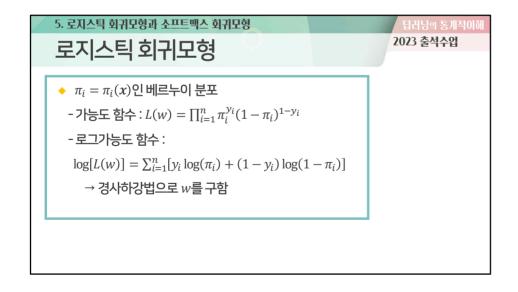


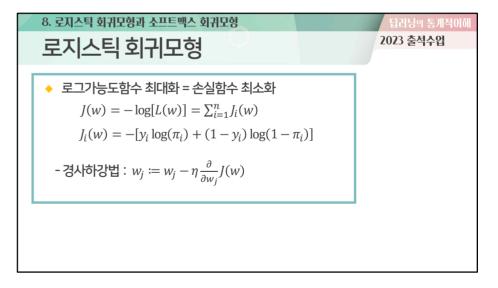


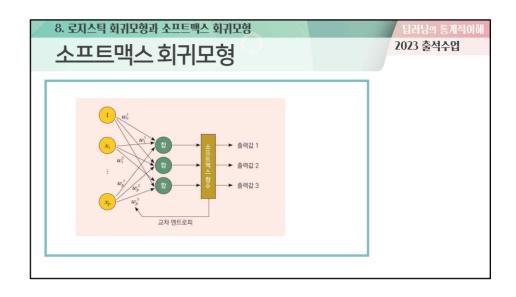


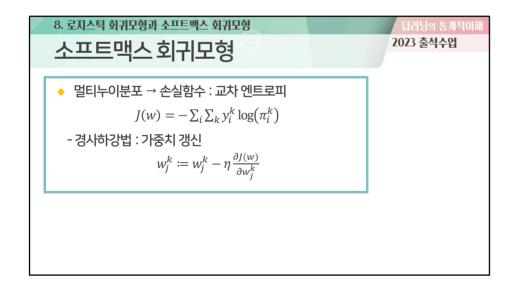






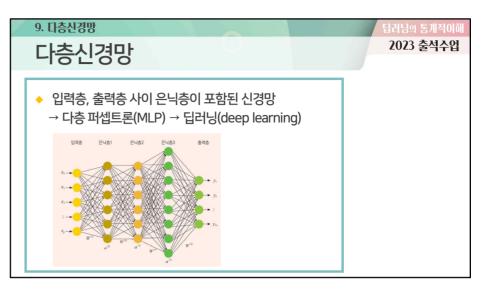


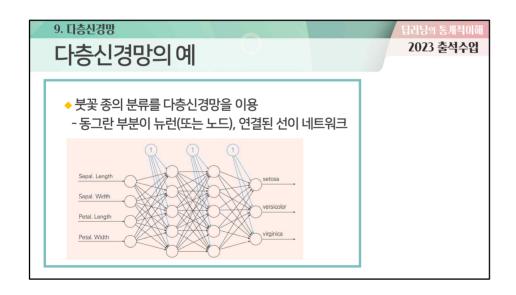


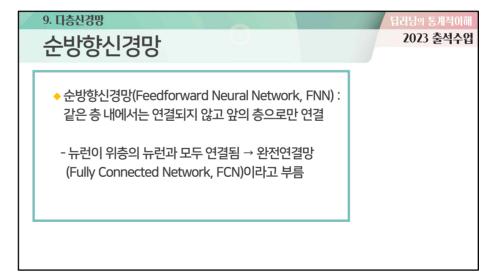




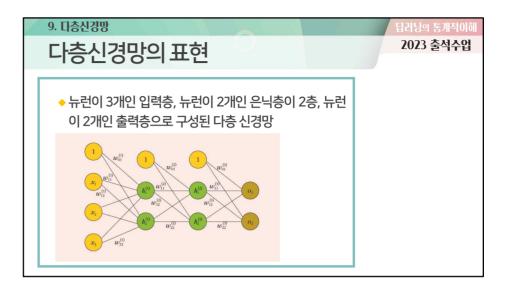


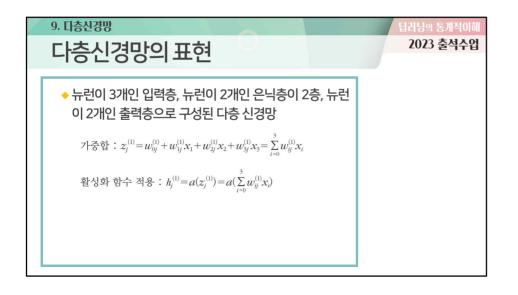


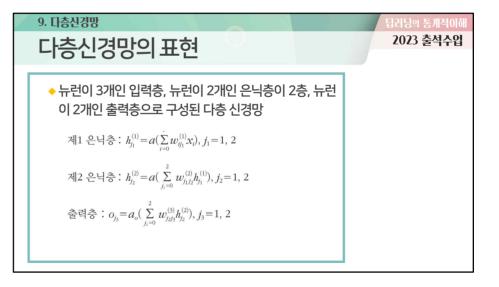


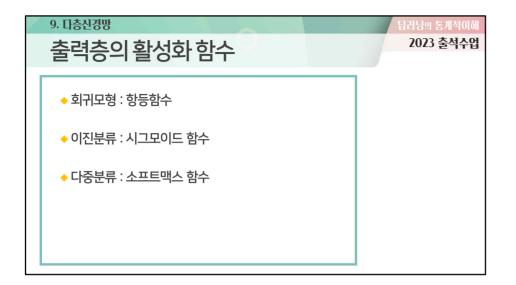


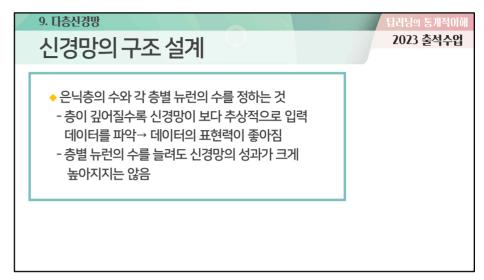
9. 다층신경망 다층신경망과 합성함수 • 다층신경망: 합성함수로 표현 - 함수의 합성이 반복 → 신경망의 목적 함수의 표현력이 좋아짐 $y=f^{(3)}(f^{(2)}(f^{(1)}(x)))$

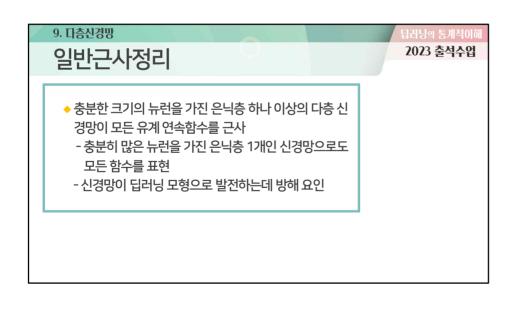






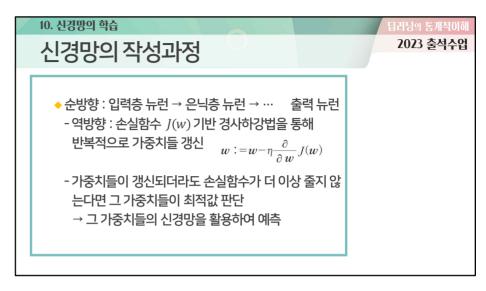


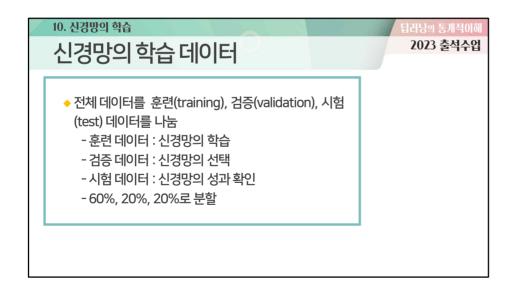


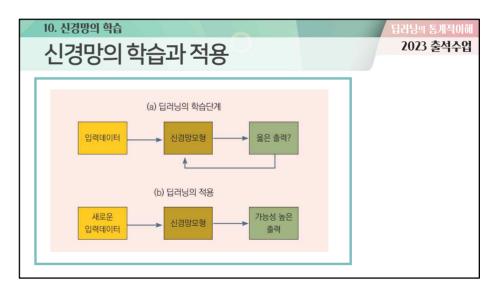


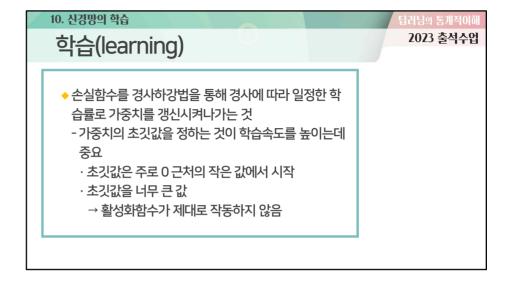


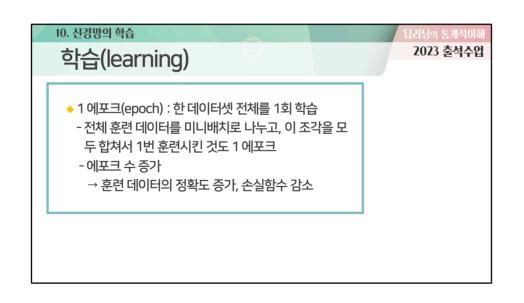


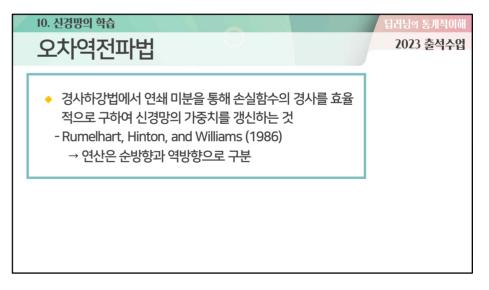


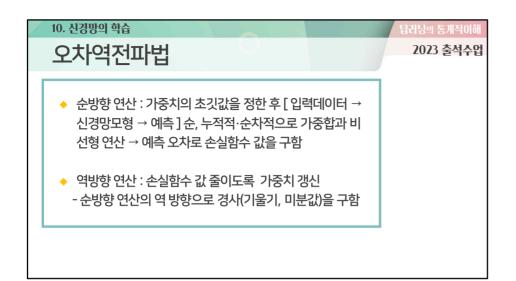


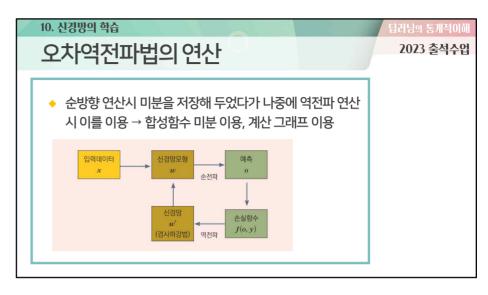




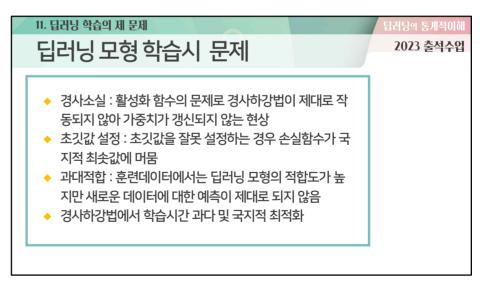


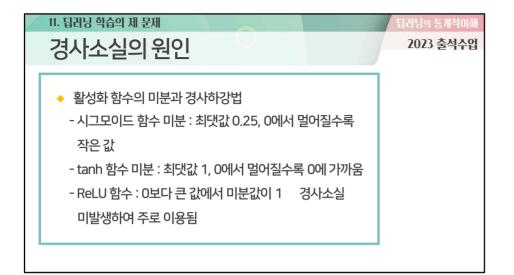


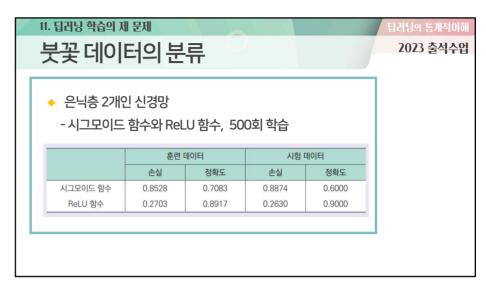


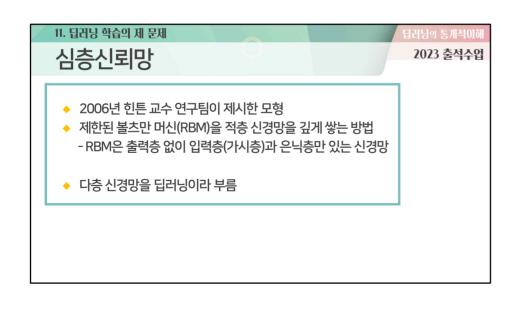


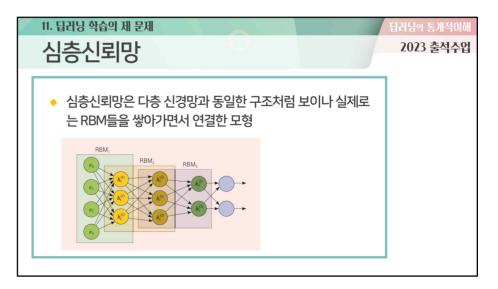




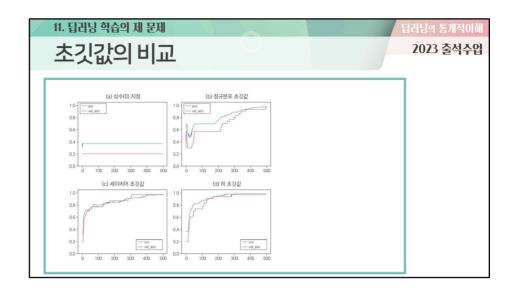








11. 답러닝 학습의 제 문제 초 깃 값 의 선택 * 초깃값 일반적 방법 : 평균 0, 작은 분산 정규분포로부터 난수 - 가장 쉬운 방법 ; 모두 같은 값 0으로 지정 → 오차역전파법 적용시 가중치가 같은 값으로 갱신





◆ 손실함수의 최솟값으로 갈 때 데이터를 임의로 뽑아서 진행 → 손실함수의 최솟값으로 진동하면서 내려감

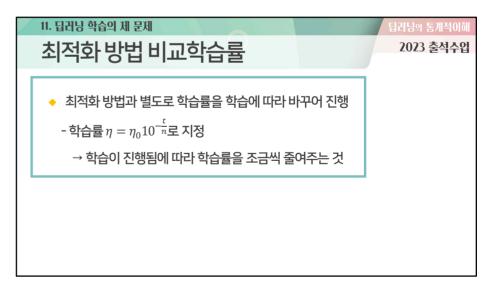
◆ 세이비어(Xavier) 초깃값과 히(He) 초깃값

- ReLU 함수 : 히 초깃값 $N\left(0, \frac{4}{n_{input} + n_{output}}\right)$

- 시그모이드 함수 : 세이비어 초깃값 $N\left(0, \frac{2}{n_{input} + n_{output}}\right)$

- 확률적 경사하강법 적용시 이전의 미분값(경사)을 기억하지 않고 진행

$$w_{ij}^{(l)} := w_{ij}^{(l)} - \eta \frac{\partial J(w)}{\partial w_{ij}^{(l)}}$$



11. 딥러닝 학습의 제 문제

답리닝의 통계적이해 2023 출석수업

모멘텀(Momentum) 방법

AdaGrad 방법

11. 딥러닝 학습의 제 문제

3건닝의 통계적이해 **2023 출석수업**

- ◆ 확률적 경사하강법의 손실함수 감소 경로에서 관성을 이용하여 평활하게 움직이도록 하는 방법
 - 이전의 미분값(경사)에 β 를 곱해줘서 누적 갱신
 - $-\beta$ 값이 0.9라면 $\frac{\eta}{1-0.9}=10\eta$ 의 속도로 최적점에 접근

$$m_{t+1} = \beta m_t + \eta \frac{\partial J(w)}{\partial w_{ij}^{(l)}}$$

$$w_{i}^{(l)} \coloneqq w_{i}^{(l)} - m_{t+1}$$

◆ 최저점에 가까워질수록 학습률이 감소하는 방법

- 가중치 갱신이 천천히 이루어져서 최저점에 도달하기도 전에 학습이 끝나는 문제

$$\begin{split} s_0 &= 0 \\ s_{t+1} &= s_t + \left(\frac{\partial J(w)}{\partial w_{ij}^{(l)}}\right)^2 \\ w_{ij}^{(l)} &\coloneqq w_{ij}^{(l)} - \eta \frac{\partial J(w)}{\partial w_{ij}^{(l)}} / \sqrt{s_{t+1} + \varepsilon} \end{split}$$

 $-\varepsilon$: 매우 작은 값 (ex. $\varepsilon=10^{-10}$)

11. 딥귀닝 학습의 제 문제

딥러닝의 통계적이해

RMSprop 방법

2023 출석수업

lacktriangle AdaGrad 방법 지수평활법을 적용하여 성능 개선, lpha=0.9

$$s_0 = 0$$

$$s_{t+1} = \alpha s_t + (1 - \alpha) \left(\frac{\partial J(w)}{\partial w_{ij}^{(l)}} \right)^2$$
$$w_{ij}^{(l)} \coloneqq w_{ij}^{(l)} - \eta \frac{\partial J(w)}{\partial w_{i}^{(l)}} / \sqrt{s_{t+1} + \varepsilon}$$

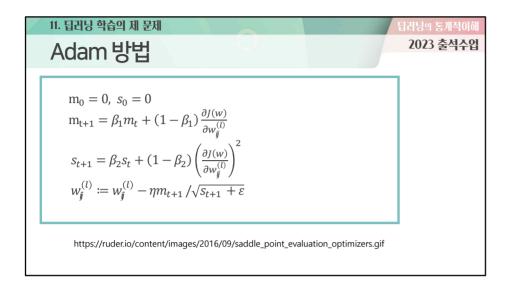
Adam 방법

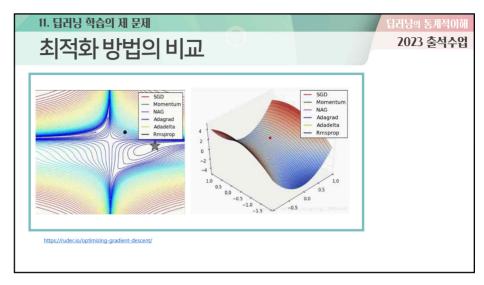
11. 딥귀닝 학습의 제 문제

일러닝의 통계적이해

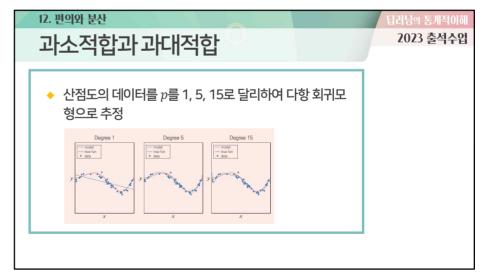
2023 출석수업

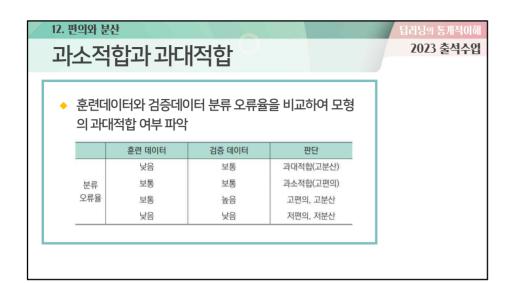
- ◆ 모멘텀 방법과 미분값(경사)의 지수평활 값과 RMSProp방법에 서의 미분값(경사) 제곱의 지수평활 값을 이용 →가중치 갱신
- $-\beta_1 = 0.9, \ \beta_2 = 0.999, \ \varepsilon = 10^{-8}$
- Adam방법이 딥러닝 모형의 학습에서 자주 이용됨

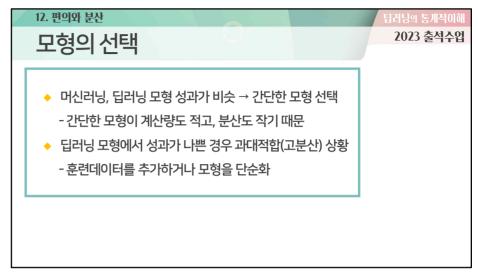


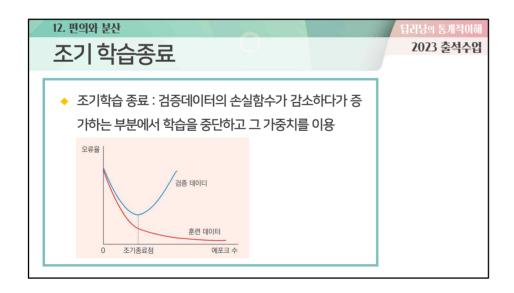


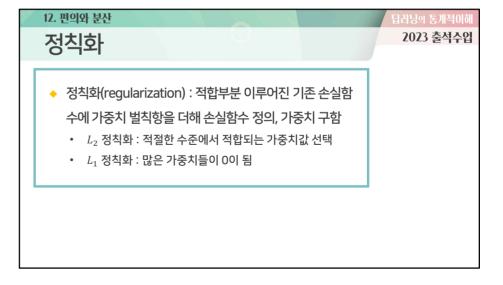


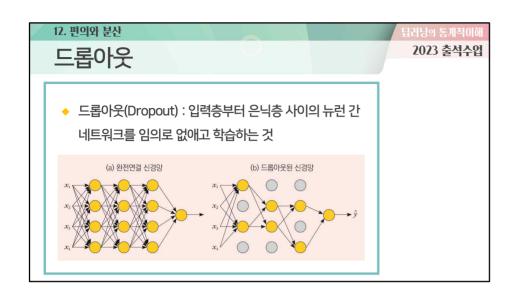


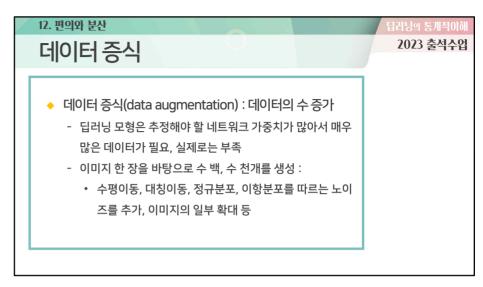
















달러닝의 통계적이해

2023 출석수업

13. 배치 정규화 딥러닝의 통계적이해 2023 출석수업 경사하강법과 활성화 함수

- ◆ 경사하강법에서 활성화 함수에 의존하지 않는 방법이 필요
 - 입력층, 은닉층의 데이터 값을 표준화 → 활성화 함수 적용 전 값들이 0 근처의 값으로 분포
 - → 딥러닝 학습에서 활성화 함수의 영향력을 줄임

13. 배치 정규화 급러닝의 통계적이해 2023 출석수업 배치 정규화

◆ 아래 과정을 미니 배치 단위로 반복

13. 배치 정규화

- ① 표준화 : 분산은 1, 평균은 0을 만든 다음 $z_{norm}^{(l)}$ 을 구함
 - γ 와 β 를 더해서 새로운 입력값 $\tilde{z}^{(i)}$ 을 만듬

$$\hat{\mu}^{(l)} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i} z_{i}^{(l)}, \quad \hat{\sigma}^{2(l)} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i} \left(z_{i}^{(l)} - \hat{\mu}^{(l)} \right)^{2}$$

$$z_{norm}^{(l)} = \frac{z^{(l)} - \mu^{(l)}}{\sqrt{\hat{\sigma}^{2(l)} + \varepsilon}}, \quad \tilde{z}^{(l)} = \gamma z_{norm}^{(l)} + \beta$$

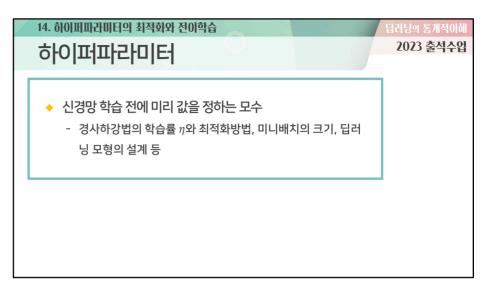
13. 배치 정규화 [] [] [] 등계적이해 2023 출석수업 배치 정규화 ② $\tilde{z}^{(l)}$ 에 활성화 함수를 적용

- γ 와 β 등을 미니배치에 대해 경사하강법을 적용

$$x \xrightarrow{w^{(1)}} z^{(1)} \xrightarrow{\beta, \gamma} \tilde{z}^{(1)} \to h^{(1)} = a(\tilde{z}^{(1)}) \xrightarrow{w^{(2)}} z^{(2)} \cdots$$

배치 정규화 ◆ 배치 정규화는 양쪽 극단 값이 덜 발생 → 학습이 잘 이루어지 도록 하고 경사소실 문제 해소 - 은닉층 입력값들이 제대로 분포 → 학습에서 초깃값의 의존성 이 줄어들고 과대적합을 억제 (드롭아웃과 정칙화 불필요) - γ 와 β 같이 추가적 추정 모수 증가 \rightarrow 모형이 더 복잡, 추가적 학습시간 소요







14. 하이퍼파라메터의 최적화와 전이학습 전이 학습 * 전이학습(transfer learning): 이미 훈련된 신경망으로 신경망을 학습 - 데이터와 컴퓨팅 환경이 충분하지 않다면 이미지넷 경진대회에서 우승했던 모형들의 공개된 가중치 그대로 이용

