

BIG DATA ANALYTICS

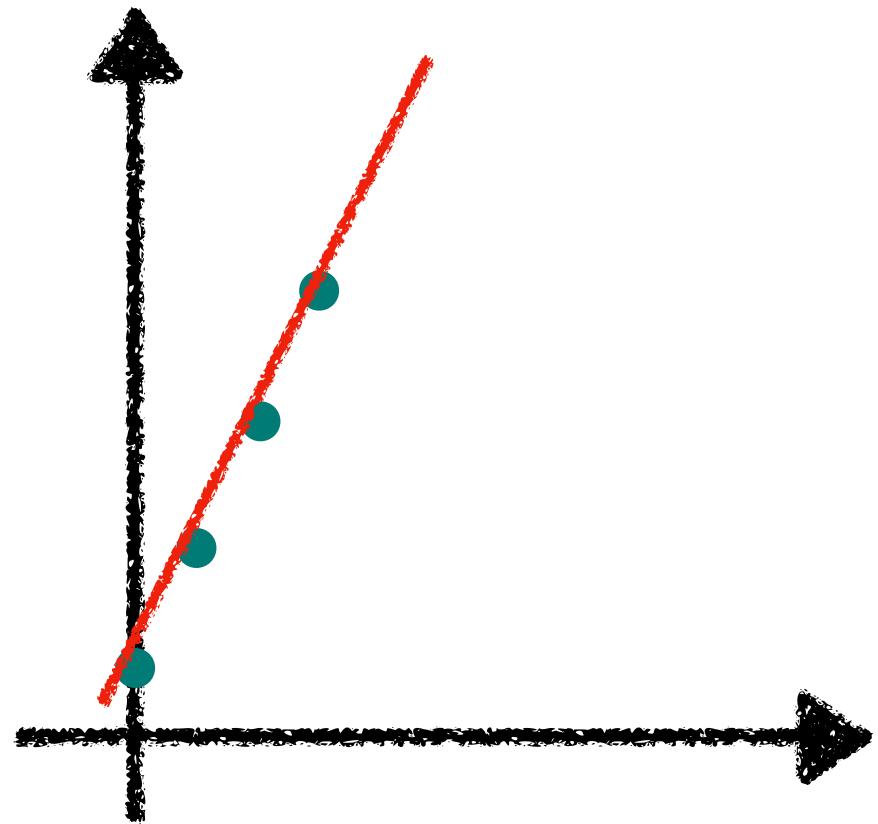
WEEK-08 | Supervised Learning - Regression

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기본 원리

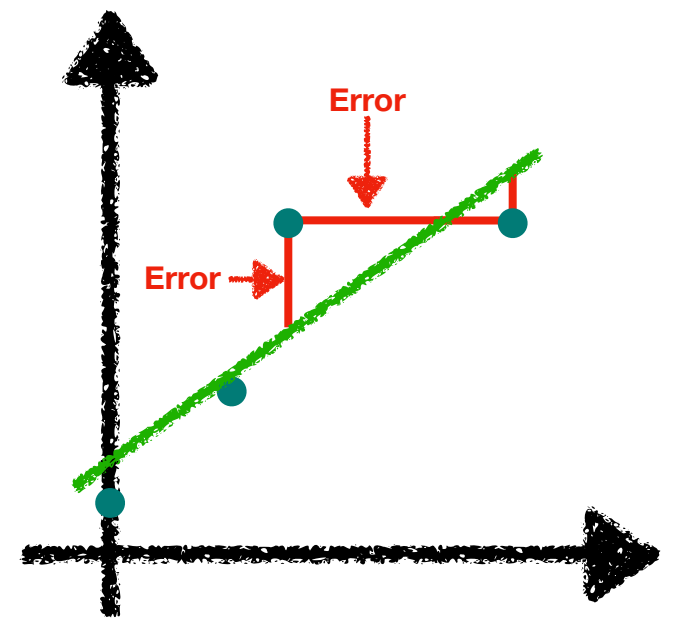
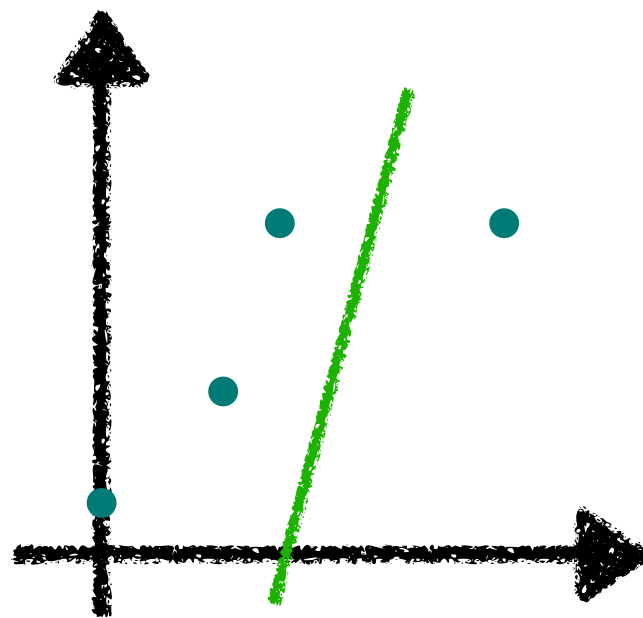
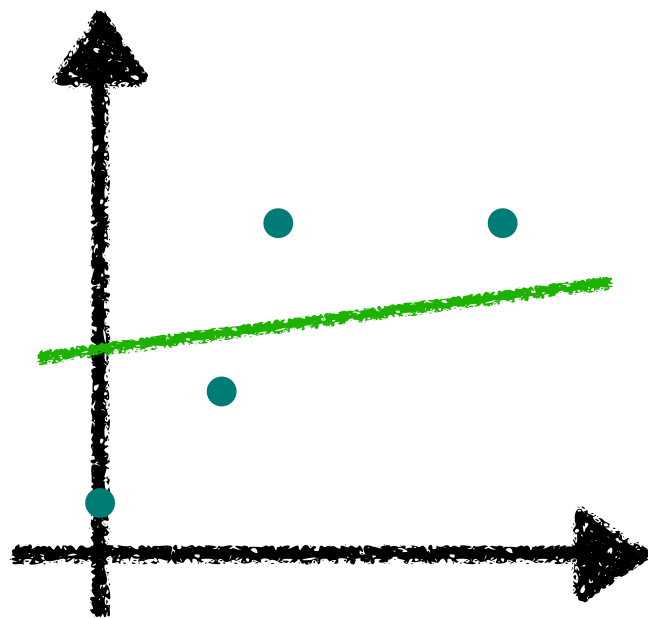
$$y = 3x + 1$$

x	y
1	4
2	7
3	10
4	?



Regression

- Error를 최소화 할 수 있는 방정식(Equation)을 찾기



Linear Regression

- 단순 선형회귀
 - $y = wx + b$
- 다중 선형회귀 (n개의 feature)
 - $y = w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + \dots + w_nx_n + b$
- 가설 (Hypothesis)
 - 변수간의 관계를 유추하기 위해 수학적으로 나타낸 식
 - $H(x) = wx + b$

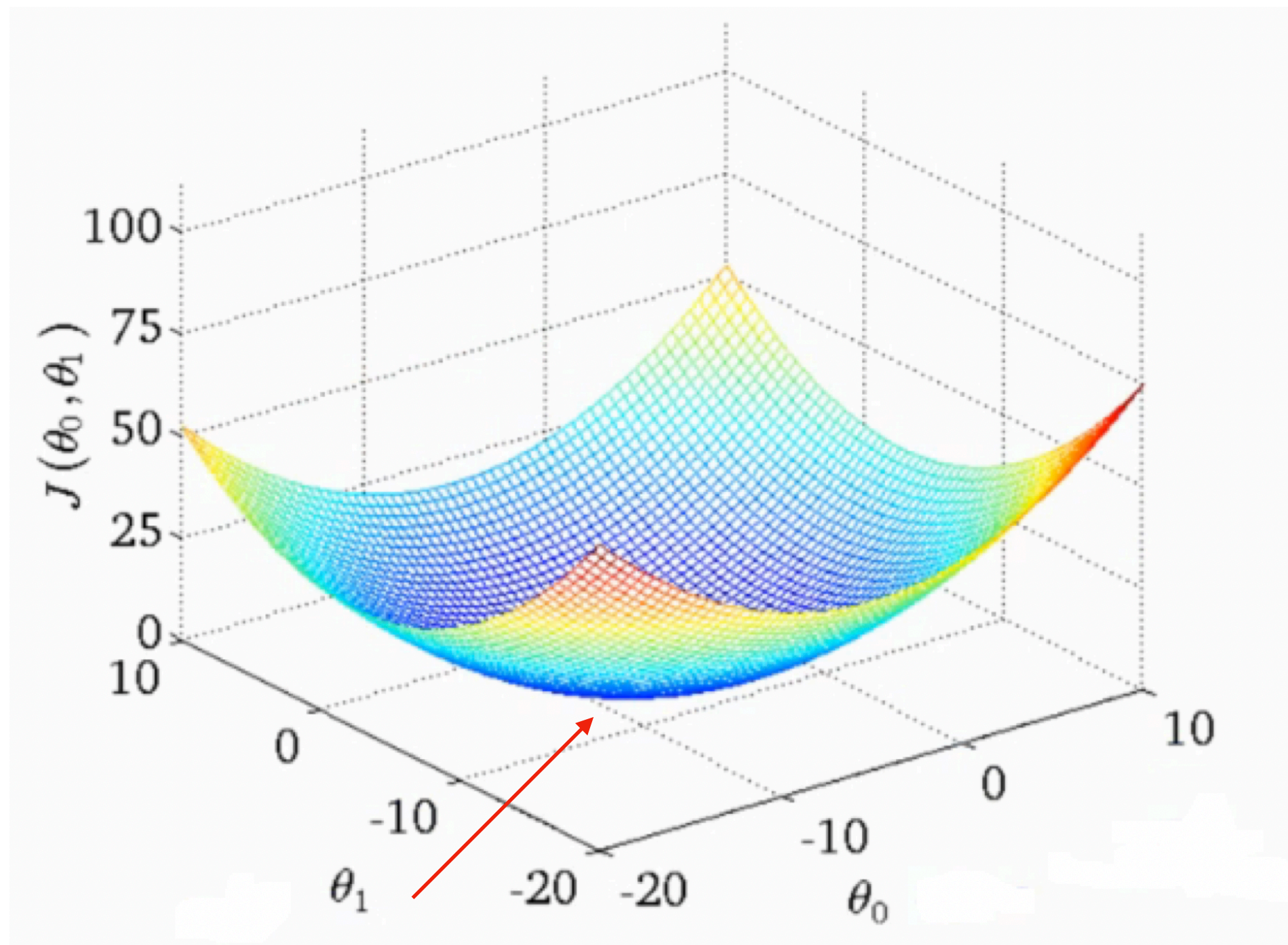
Loss function (손실함수)

- 실제값과 예측값과의 차이를 측정 할 수 있는 함수
- Regression Loss Functions
 - Mean Squared Error Loss
 - Mean Squared Logarithmic Error Loss
 - Mean Absolute Error Loss
- Binary Classification Loss Functions
 - Binary Cross-Entropy
 - Hinge Loss
 - Squared Hinge Loss
- Multi-Class Classification Loss Functions
 - Multi-Class Cross-Entropy Loss
 - Sparse Multiclass Cross-Entropy Loss
 - Kullback Leibler Divergence Loss

Optimizer

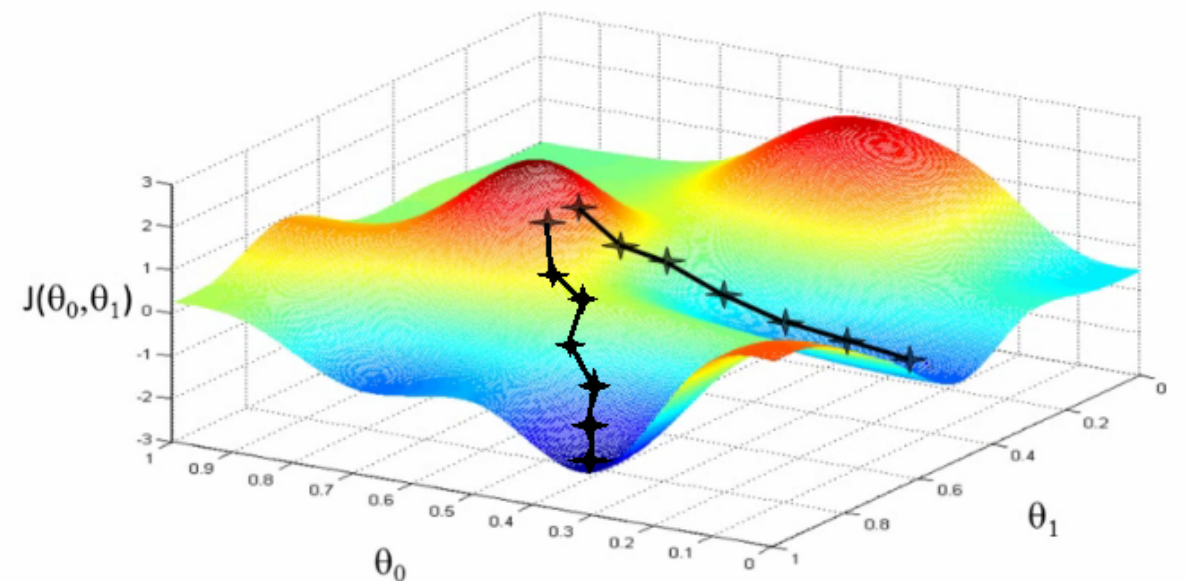
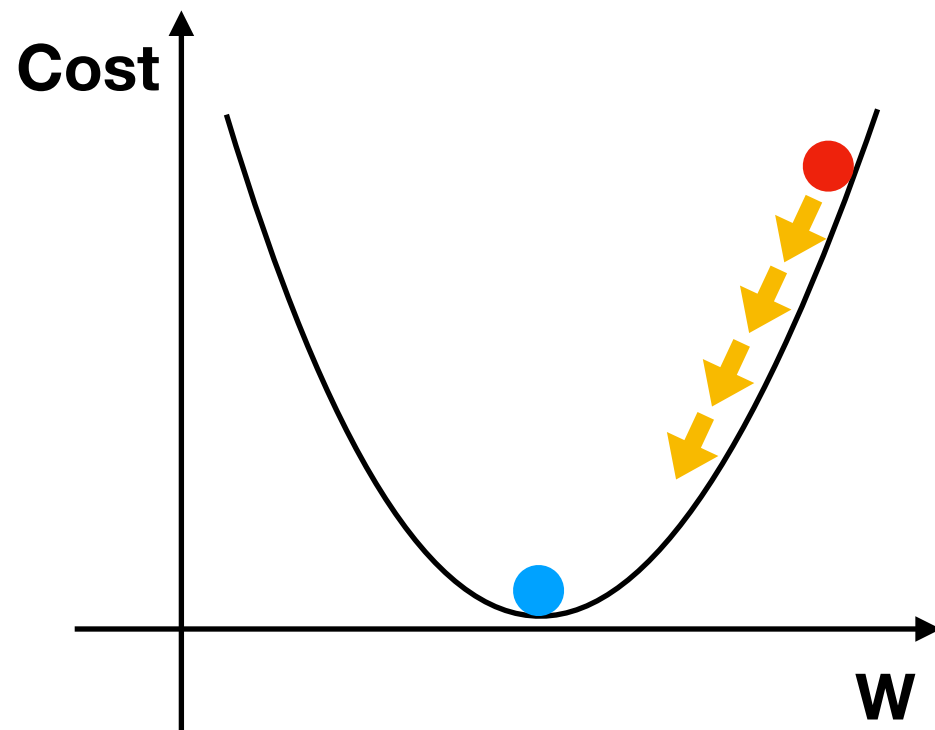
- Loss function을 이용해서 error 값을 측정한다면, 가장 최소의 error를 빠르게 찾는 알고리즘은 있을까?
- Hypothesis 재정의
 - $h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x$
- Cost Function 재정의
 - $J(\theta_1, \theta_2) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^i) - y^i)^2$
- $J(\theta_1, \theta_2)$ 의 최솟값 찾기

$$J(\theta_1, \theta_2)$$



Gradient Descent

- 경사하강법
- 함수를 미분해서, 기울기가 음수인 곳을 계속 찾아가면 언젠간 그 함수의 최솟값에 도달 하지 않을까?



GD Step by Step

- Cost function 정의

$$J(\theta_1, \theta_2) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^i) - y^i)^2$$

- 임의의 점에서 시작

- 예: (0,0), (10,3) 등

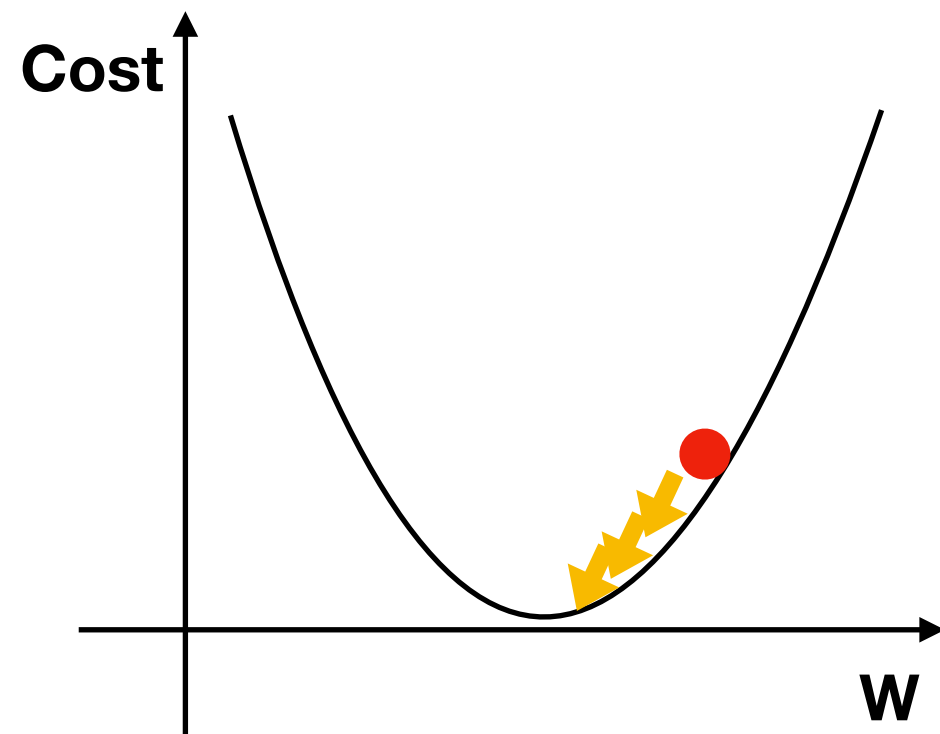
- J를 줄이는 θ_1, θ_2 로 업데이트

$$\theta_j := \theta_j - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} J(\theta_0, \theta_1) \quad (\text{for } j = 0 \text{ and } j = 1)$$

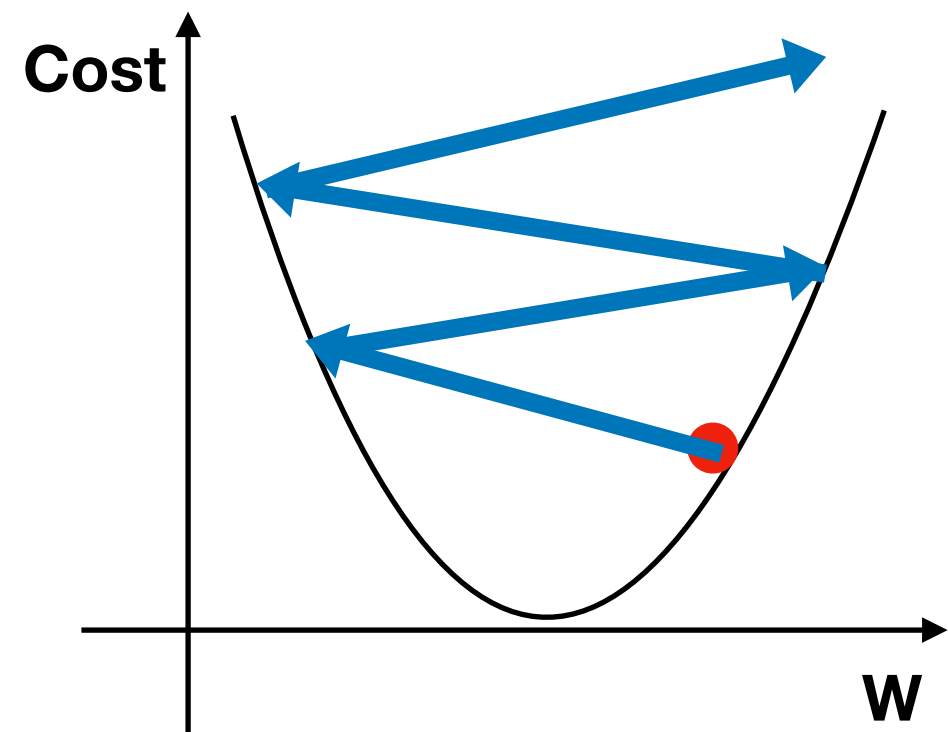
α : learning rate

- 수렴 할 때까지 반복!

Learning Rate



$$\alpha = 0.0001$$



$$\alpha = 0.1$$

α 는 작으면 작을 수록 좋을까?

E.O.D