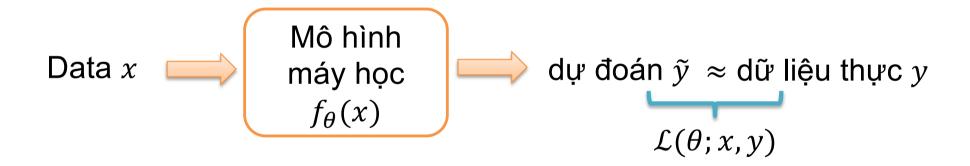


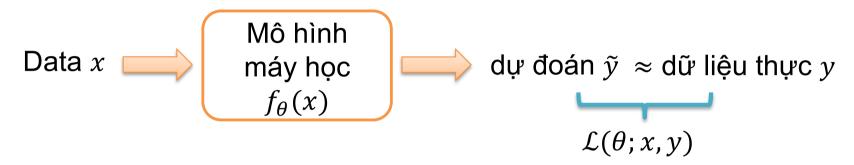
CÁC MÔ HÌNH HỌC SÂU VÀ ỨNG DỤNG

MÔ HÌNH MÁY HỌC TỔNG QUÁT

Mô hình học tổng quát

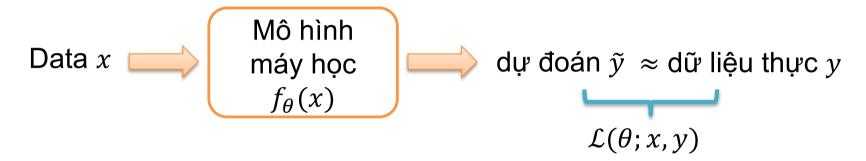


Mô hình học tổng quát



- Huấn luyện mô hình từ tập dữ liệu huấn luyện $\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1..n}$
- Hay, tìm tham số θ của mô hình f để $\widetilde{y} \approx y$
- Hay, tìm tham số θ để hàm độ lỗi $\mathcal{L}(\theta; x, y)$ nhỏ nhất

Mô hình học tổng quát

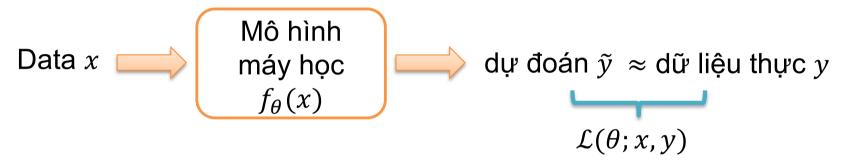


$$\underset{\theta}{\operatorname{argmin}} \mathcal{L}(\theta; x, y)$$

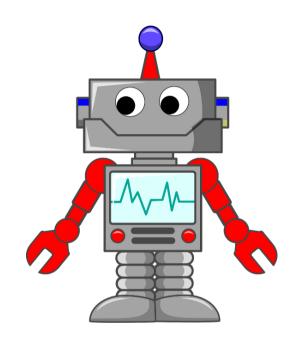
$$\cong \underset{\theta}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} D(\tilde{y}_{i}, y_{i})$$

$$= \underset{\theta}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} D(f_{\theta}(x_{i}), y_{i})$$

Thuật toán Gradient Descent



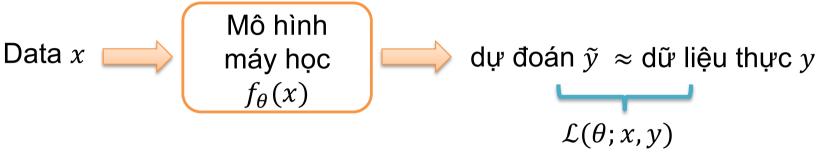
- Tính đạo hàm riêng $\frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \theta}$
- Khởi tạo: $\theta \leftarrow \theta_0$, hằng số $\alpha > 0$ và $\varepsilon > 0$ đủ nhỏ
- Lặp:
 - Cập nhật $\theta \leftarrow \theta \alpha \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}(\theta)}{\delta \theta}$
 - $\left| \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}(\theta)}{\delta \theta} \right| < \varepsilon$: dừng lặp
- θ là tham số để $\mathcal L$ đạt cực tiểu

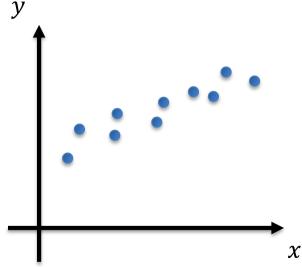


CÁC KỸ THUẬT HỌC SÂU VÀ ỨNG DỤNG

MÔ HÌNH HÒI QUY TUYẾN TÍNH (LINEAR REGRESSION)

Mô hình Linear Regression





Chọn $f_{\theta}(x_i) = \theta_1 x_i + \theta_0$, khi đó ta cần tìm:

$$\underset{\theta}{\operatorname{agrmin}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} D(f_{\theta}(x_i), y_i) \cong \underset{\theta_1, \theta_0}{\operatorname{agrmin}} \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\theta_1 x_i + \theta_0 - y_i)^2$$

Cần tính
$$\frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \theta_1}$$
 và $\frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \theta_0}$

Mô hình Linear Regression

$$\mathcal{L}(\theta_0, \theta_1) \cong \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\theta_1 x_i + \theta_0 - y_i)^2$$

$$\frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \theta_0} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\theta_1 x_i + \theta_0 - y_i)$$

$$\frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \theta_1} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\theta_1 x_i + \theta_0 - y_i) x_i$$

$$\frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \theta_0} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\theta_1 x_i + \theta_0 - y_i)$$

$$\frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \theta_1} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\theta_1 x_i + \theta_0 - y_i) x_i$$
• Tính đạo hàm riêng $\frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \theta}$
• Khởi tạo: θ_0 , θ_1 ngẫu nhiên, α , $\varepsilon > 0$ đủ nhỏ
• Lặp:
$$- \theta_0 \leftarrow \theta_0 - \alpha \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \theta_0}$$

$$- \theta_1 \leftarrow \theta_1 - \alpha \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \theta_1}$$

$$- Nếu \left| \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \theta_0} \right| < \varepsilon \text{ và } \left| \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \theta_1} \right| < \varepsilon \text{: dừng lặp}$$
• θ là tham số để \mathcal{L} đạt cực tiểu

Vector hóa công thức

$$\frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \theta_0} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\theta_1 x_i + \theta_0 - y_i) = \frac{1}{n} (\mathbf{x}_1) (\mathbf{\theta}^T X - Y)^T$$

$$\frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \theta_1} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\theta_1 x_i + \theta_0 - y_i) x_i = \frac{1}{n} (X_2) \mathbf{\theta}^T X - Y)^T$$

Mô hình Linear Regression đa biên

Dữ liệu đầu vào được ký hiệu: $\mathbf{x}^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^m$, dữ liệu đầu ra $y^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}$, khi đó:

$$\mathcal{L}(\theta_0, \mathbf{\theta}_1) \cong \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\mathbf{\theta}_1^T \mathbf{x}^{(i)} + \theta_0 - y^{(i)} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \theta_0} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\mathbf{\theta}_1^T \mathbf{x}^{(i)} + \theta_0 - y^{(i)})$$

$$\frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \theta_0} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\mathbf{\theta}_1^T \mathbf{x}^{(i)} + \theta_0 - y^{(i)} \right)$$

$$\frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \theta_{1,k}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\mathbf{\theta}_1^T \mathbf{x}^{(i)} + \theta_0 - y^{(i)} \right) x_k^{(i)}$$
• Tính đạo hàm riêng $\frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \theta}$
• Khởi tạo: θ_0 , $\mathbf{\theta}_1$ ngẫu nhiên, α , $\varepsilon > 0$ đủ nhỏ
• Lặp:
$$- \theta_0 \leftarrow \theta_0 - \alpha \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \theta_0}$$

$$- \theta_{1,k} \leftarrow \theta_1 - \alpha \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \theta_{1,k}}, \text{với } k = 1...m$$

$$- \text{Nếu} \left| \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \theta_0} \right| < \varepsilon \text{ và } \left| \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \theta_{1,k}} \right| < \varepsilon \text{: dừng lặp}$$
• θ_0 , $\mathbf{\theta}_1$ là tham số để \mathcal{L} đạt cực tiểu

$$\begin{array}{ll} - & \theta_0 \leftarrow \theta_0 - \alpha \, \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \theta_0} \\ - & \theta_{1,k} \leftarrow \theta_1 - \alpha \, \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \theta_{1,k}}, \, \text{v\'oi} \, k = 1..m \end{array}$$

$$-$$
 Nếu $\left| \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \theta_0} \right| < \varepsilon$ và $\left| \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \theta_{1,k}} \right| < \varepsilon$: dừng lặp

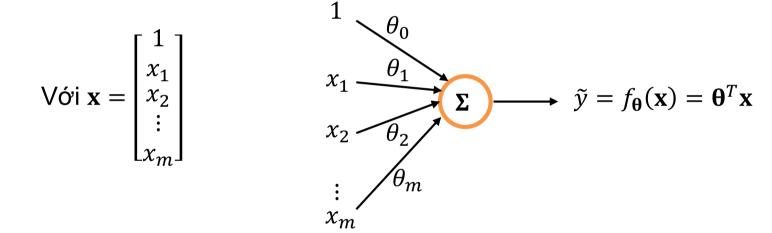
Vector hóa công thức

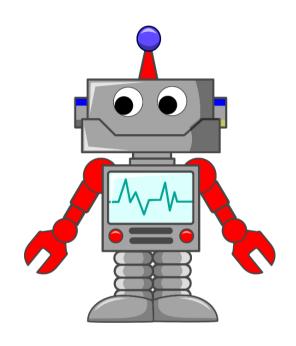
$$\text{ Dặt } \boldsymbol{\theta} = \begin{bmatrix} \theta_0 \\ \boldsymbol{\theta}_1 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \mathbf{x}^{(1)} & \mathbf{x}^{(2)} & \dots & \mathbf{x}^{(n)} \end{bmatrix}, \ Y = \begin{bmatrix} y^{(1)} & y^{(2)} & \dots & y^{(n)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \theta_0} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\mathbf{\theta}_1^T \mathbf{x}^{(i)} + \theta_0 - y^{(i)})$$

$$\frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \theta_{1,k}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\mathbf{\theta}_{1}^{T} \mathbf{x}^{(i)} + \theta_{0} - y^{(i)}) x_{k}^{(i)}$$

Dạng đồ thị của Linear Reg.

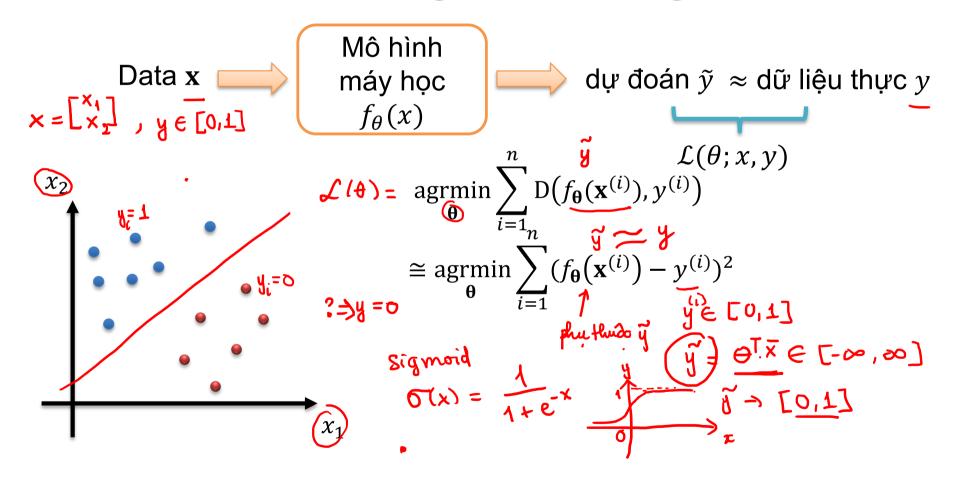




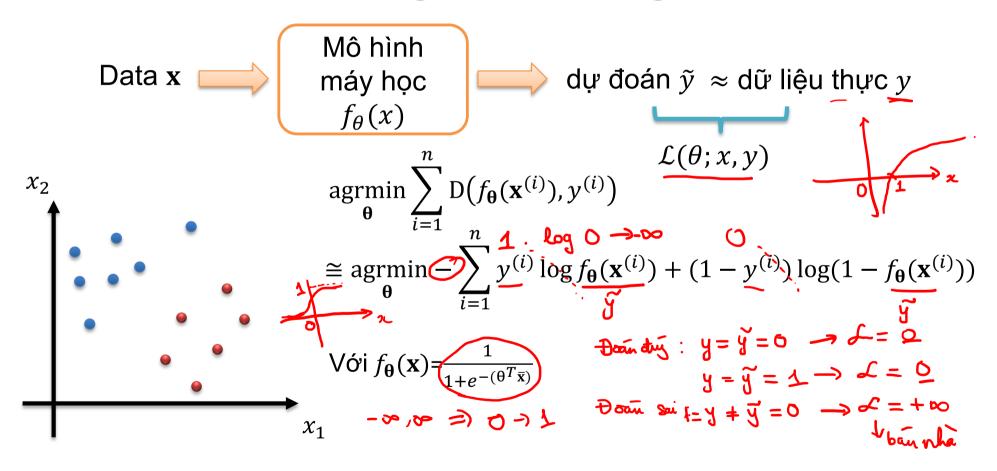
CÁC KỸ THUẬT HỌC SÂU VÀ ỨNG DỤNG

MÔ HÌNH 1 Phúng VS Sai MÔ HÌNH 1 Phún Lớp Phún Phún Lợp Phún Phún Lợp Phún Phún Lợp Phún Lợp

Mô hình Logistic Regression



Mô hình Logistic Regression



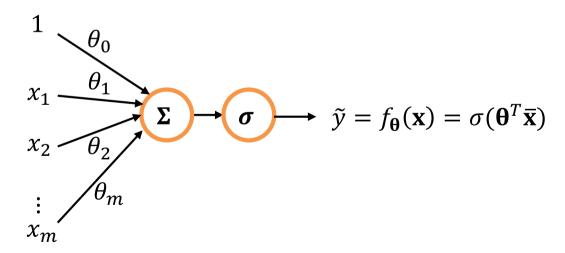
$$\begin{split} & \text{Mô hình Logistic Regression} \\ & \mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \cong \sum_{i=1}^{n} y^{(i)} \log f_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\mathbf{x}^{(i)}) + (1-y^{(i)}) \log (1 - f_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\mathbf{x}^{(i)})) \\ & \mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \cong \sum_{i=1}^{n} y^{(i)} \log f_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\mathbf{x}^{(i)}) + (1-y^{(i)}) \log (1 - f_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\mathbf{x}^{(i)})) \\ & \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \theta_{k}} = -y^{(i)} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\sigma(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{T} \bar{\mathbf{x}}^{(i)})} \frac{\delta \sigma(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{T} \bar{\mathbf{x}}^{(i)})}{\delta \theta_{k}} + (1-y^{(i)}) \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{1-\sigma(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{T} \bar{\mathbf{x}}^{(i)})} \frac{\delta(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{T} \bar{\mathbf{x}}^{(i)})}{\delta \theta_{k}} \\ & = -y^{(i)} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\sigma(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{T} \bar{\mathbf{x}}^{(i)})} \sigma(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{T} \bar{\mathbf{x}}^{(i)}) \left(1-\sigma(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{T} \bar{\mathbf{x}}^{(i)})\right) \frac{\delta(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{T} \bar{\mathbf{x}}^{(i)})}{\delta \theta_{k}} \\ & + (1-y^{(i)}) \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{1-\sigma(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{T} \bar{\mathbf{x}}^{(i)})} \sigma(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{T} \bar{\mathbf{x}}^{(i)}) (1-\sigma(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{T} \bar{\mathbf{x}}^{(i)})) \frac{\delta(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{T} \bar{\mathbf{x}}^{(i)})}{\delta \theta_{k}} \end{split}$$

Mô hình Logistic Regression

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \theta_{k}} = \underbrace{\longrightarrow} y^{(i)} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(1 \underbrace{\longrightarrow} \left(\mathbf{\theta}^{T} \mathbf{\bar{x}}^{(i)} \right) \right) \underbrace{\underbrace{\longrightarrow} \left(\mathbf{\theta}^{T} \mathbf{\bar{x}}^{(i)} \right)}_{\delta \theta_{k}} + \left(1 \underbrace{\longrightarrow} y^{(i)} \right) \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sigma(\mathbf{\theta}^{T} \mathbf{\bar{x}}^{(i)}) \underbrace{\underbrace{\longrightarrow} \left(\mathbf{\theta}^{T} \mathbf{\bar{x}}^{(i)} \right)}_{\delta \theta_{k}} \\ &= \underbrace{\longrightarrow} \sum_{i=1}^{n} y^{(i)} \underbrace{\underbrace{\longrightarrow} \left(\mathbf{\theta}^{T} \mathbf{\bar{x}}^{(i)} \right)}_{\delta \theta_{k}} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \underbrace{\sigma(\mathbf{\theta}^{T} \mathbf{\bar{x}}^{(i)})}_{\delta \theta_{k}} \underbrace{\underbrace{\longrightarrow} \left(\mathbf{\theta}^{T} \mathbf{\bar{x}}^{(i)} \right)}_{\delta \theta_{k}} \\ &= \underbrace{\longrightarrow} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\sigma\left(\mathbf{\theta}^{T} \mathbf{\bar{x}}^{(i)} \right) - y^{(i)} \right) \underbrace{\underbrace{\longrightarrow} \left(\mathbf{\theta}^{T} \mathbf{\bar{x}}^{(i)} \right)}_{\delta \theta_{k}} = \underbrace{\longrightarrow} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\sigma\left(\mathbf{\theta}^{T} \mathbf{\bar{x}}^{(i)} \right) - y^{(i)} \right) \underbrace{\underbrace{\longrightarrow} \left(\mathbf{\theta}^{T} \mathbf{\bar{x}}^{(i)} \right)}_{\delta \theta_{k}} \\ &= \underbrace{\longrightarrow} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\sigma\left(\mathbf{\theta}^{T} \mathbf{\bar{x}}^{(i)} \right) - y^{(i)} \right) \underbrace{\underbrace{\longrightarrow} \left(\mathbf{\theta}^{T} \mathbf{\bar{x}}^{(i)} \right)}_{\delta \theta_{k}} = \underbrace{\longrightarrow} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\sigma\left(\mathbf{\theta}^{T} \mathbf{\bar{x}}^{(i)} \right) - y^{(i)} \right) \underbrace{\underbrace{\longrightarrow} \left(\mathbf{\theta}^{T} \mathbf{\bar{x}}^{(i)} \right)}_{\delta \theta_{k}} \\ &= \underbrace{\longrightarrow} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\sigma\left(\mathbf{\theta}^{T} \mathbf{\bar{x}}^{(i)} \right) - y^{(i)} \right) \underbrace{\underbrace{\longrightarrow} \left(\mathbf{\theta}^{T} \mathbf{\bar{x}}^{(i)} \right)}_{\delta \theta_{k}} \\ &= \underbrace{\longrightarrow} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\sigma\left(\mathbf{\theta}^{T} \mathbf{\bar{x}}^{(i)} \right) - y^{(i)} \right) \underbrace{\underbrace{\longrightarrow} \left(\mathbf{\theta}^{T} \mathbf{\bar{x}}^{(i)} \right)}_{\delta \theta_{k}} \\ &= \underbrace{\longrightarrow} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\sigma\left(\mathbf{\theta}^{T} \mathbf{\bar{x}}^{(i)} \right) - y^{(i)} \right) \underbrace{\underbrace{\longrightarrow} \left(\mathbf{\theta}^{T} \mathbf{\bar{x}}^{(i)} \right)}_{\delta \theta_{k}} \\ &= \underbrace{\longrightarrow} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\sigma\left(\mathbf{\theta}^{T} \mathbf{\bar{x}}^{(i)} \right) - y^{(i)} \right) \underbrace{\underbrace{\longrightarrow} \left(\mathbf{\theta}^{T} \mathbf{\bar{x}}^{(i)} \right)}_{\delta \theta_{k}} \\ &= \underbrace{\longrightarrow} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\sigma\left(\mathbf{\theta}^{T} \mathbf{\bar{x}}^{(i)} \right) - y^{(i)} \right) \underbrace{\underbrace{\longrightarrow} \left(\mathbf{\theta}^{T} \mathbf{\bar{x}}^{(i)} \right)}_{\delta \theta_{k}} \\ &= \underbrace{\longrightarrow} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\sigma\left(\mathbf{\theta}^{T} \mathbf{\bar{x}}^{(i)} \right) - y^{(i)} \right) \underbrace{\underbrace{\longrightarrow} \left(\mathbf{\theta}^{T} \mathbf{\bar{x}}^{(i)} \right)}_{\delta \theta_{k}} \\ &= \underbrace{\longrightarrow} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\sigma\left(\mathbf{\theta}^{T} \mathbf{\bar{x}}^{(i)} \right) - y^{(i)} \right) \underbrace{\underbrace{\longrightarrow} \left(\mathbf{\theta}^{T} \mathbf{\bar{x}}^{(i)} \right)}_{\delta \theta_{k}} \\ &= \underbrace{\longrightarrow} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\sigma\left(\mathbf{\theta}^{T} \mathbf{\bar{x}}^{(i)} \right) - y^{(i)} \right) \underbrace{\underbrace{\longrightarrow} \left(\mathbf{\theta}^{T} \mathbf{\bar{x}}^{(i)} \right)}_{\delta \theta_{k}} \\ &= \underbrace{\longrightarrow} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\sigma\left(\mathbf{\theta}^{T} \mathbf{\bar{x}}^{(i)} \right) - y^{(i)} \right) \underbrace{\underbrace{\longrightarrow} \left(\mathbf{\theta}^{T} \mathbf{\bar{x}}^{(i)} \right)}_{\delta \theta_{k}} \\ &= \underbrace{\longrightarrow} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\sigma\left(\mathbf{\theta}^{T} \mathbf{\bar{x}}^{(i)} \right) - y^{(i)} \right) \underbrace{\underbrace{\longrightarrow} \left(\mathbf{\theta}^{T} \mathbf{\bar{x}}^{(i)} \right)}_{\delta \theta_{k}} \\ &= \underbrace{\longrightarrow} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\sigma\left(\mathbf{\theta$$

Dạng đồ thị của Logistic Reg.

Với
$$\bar{\mathbf{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{bmatrix}$$
 và $\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$



Dạng đồ thị của Softmax Reg.

