점) 다음 용어들의 의미를 서술 및 정의하세요

Glorent गर किस र्ष संस् ००४। या राष्ट्र लाई/ाह डाय ७४४ टा से label मून

$$L(Y,\hat{y}) = -(y \log \hat{y} + (1-y) \log(1-\hat{y}))$$

gradients of the state (ex. wib) & grade

Weight sharing in CNN ... the seeker waget the first of sect of seat of seat of the sect of seat of se Weighth att the Attens convolutions of the terms

점) 다음 activation 함수들의 정의를 쓰세요.

Backpropagation:

ReLu: Lelu(x)= max(0,x)

Leaky ReLu: Leaky ReLu(x) = max(0.01x, xeaky ReW(x) = max(0.hr,70)

C(2) = 1+e-2 Sigmoid: $\sigma(z) = 1 + e^{-z}$ Tanh: $\tanh(x) = \frac{e^{x} - e^{-x}}{e^{x} + e^{-x}}$ Tanh: $\tanh(x) = \frac{e^{x} - e^{-x}}{e^{x} + e^{-x}}$

Relukt max (0,x)

3. (5점) 딥러닝에서 L2 regularization을 수학적으로 표현하고, gradient descent의 update 식과 인 관하여 왜 "weight decay"로 불리는지 이유를 서술하시오.

老叫了可 孟川WIIZ 을 대해한다

und = W- x-dw xdw

 $= (1-\alpha \cdot \frac{\lambda}{m}) W - \alpha \cdot (backptop)$ $W^{[i]} := W^{[i]} - \alpha \cdot (backptop)$ $W^{[i]} := W^{[i]} - \alpha \cdot (backptop)$

 $I(W^{[1]}, b^{[1]}, \dots, W^{[L]}, b^{[L]}) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \mathcal{L}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)}) + \frac{\lambda}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{L} \|W^{[i]}\|_{F}^{2}$

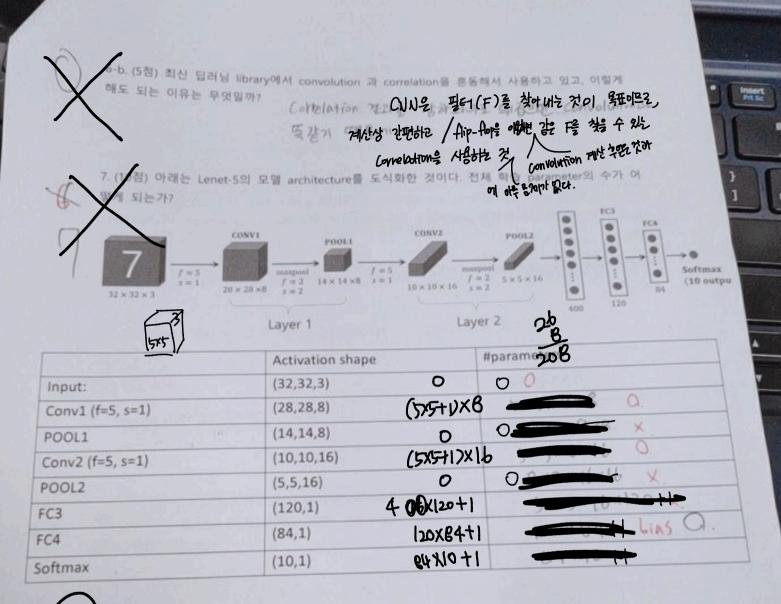
Gradient descent: $dW^{[l]} = (\text{from backprop}) + \frac{\lambda}{m} W^{[l]} \quad \left(\because \frac{\partial ||W^{[l]}||_F^2}{\partial W^{[l]}} = 2W^{[l]} \right)$ $W^{[l]} \coloneqq W^{[l]} - \alpha \cdot dW^{[l]}$

中で、カイールトーモレ

내우己 X 돌마면 W=0이되어 Underfity 가능な存

점) 트레이닝 및 테스트 단계에서의 dropout 기법을 각각 설명하고, 왜 regularization 효과 EZHOLU ONLY TE DEME THAIL UPPORTE SELL (PORTUMENTE TO SELL SELL) 노르를 임익군 장하여 Connection를 끊긴 * Fit aupoatetet an Rale 1892 Utalata Cham - Test 시 문등 노드를 사용한다. regularization 보안: 한 feature 이 의견하지 않고, Weight를 Spread 사기 OHE. 아래 표에서 bias와 variance가 각각 어떻게 변화하는지를 +/- 로 표시하시오 Variance bias / Variance Bias L1 Regularization Deeper & larger networks Dropout Less training data Dataset augmentation 1+6+20+48 =48+7=55 다음과 같을 때, 다음 표의 연산을 수행하시오. 28 妨 48 0 0 5 0 0 2+0+25+32 10 57 12+30+14+9 4+12+35 4+9+20+7= 13+27=40 With zero-padding 27413 Without zero-padding 15, 16+18+35 Correlation 151 45 65 20+40 28+27+10 Convolution 14 OS 55 56 15

5 30 12



)점) Gradient descent with momentum, RMSProp, ADAM optimizer를 각각 설명하시오.

Gradient descent with momentum:

Vdw = B. dw + (1-B) dw

Vobe = Poben + (1-P) Jbe

PMSProp: 0175 Graded wet ob
$$\frac{2}{5}$$
 $\sqrt{S_{3\omega}}$, $\sqrt{S_{31}}$ $\frac{2}{5}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ \frac

Momentumor RMSprops that we work bias corrections application.

9. 10점)일력 (x₃, x₂,····, x₆), 호텔 a_d, loss (J**GW**o) E⁺ 돈_I, gradient descent with momentum ule을 계산 하시오.(단, 필요한 gradient를 모두 계산하되, 이동평균의 bias correction은 무시해도 $o_d = w_0 + w_1 x_1^{(b)} + \dots + w_n x_n^{(b)}$ $E = \sum_{d=1}^m (o_d - t_d)^2$ $Vd\omega = \beta \cdot Vd\omega + (1-\beta) d\omega$

10. (1)점) 아래와 같은 2-layered network 에서 activation function은 ReLu, loss x_1 (I) 전에 아래와 같은 2-layered network 에서 activation function은 ReLu, loss x_1 (I) 전에 $E = \sum_{d=1}^m (o_d - t_d)^2$ 일 때 (mini batch size = m), $dW^{(1)}, dB^{(2)}, dB^{(2)}$ 를 계산하고, gradient update rule을 적용하시오. -> Loss (0[2] (2)

ben 013 -> 1 (stylen)

da (a) = dL = E'(a(1))

(m) 3L = 3L . 30(2) = E'(a(2)). (= E'(t))

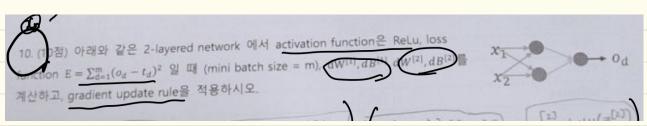
(B(2)) $\frac{\partial L}{\partial B^{(2)}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial z^{(1)}}, \frac{\partial z^{(1)}}{\partial z^{(2)}} = dw^{(2)}, 1 = dw^{(2)}$

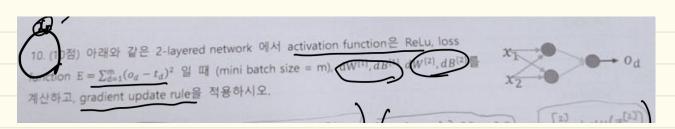
900 = 9r 4000 = 9r 1500 = 9000

JZ[1] = dL = dL . da(1) = da(1) . | = da(1) = dw(2) w (2)

(NE)= 3L = 3L 32(1) = dZ(1). X = (dw(2) W(2)) (x, +x2)

18th 3L = 2L 3200 - 38(1) = 95





$$\frac{\pi}{w^{\omega}} = \frac{1}{2^{c0}} = \frac{1}{w^{c0}} + \frac{1}{8^{c0}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2^{c0}} = \frac{1}{2^{c0}} + \frac{1}{2^{c0}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2^{c0}} = \frac{1}{2^{c0}} + \frac{1}{2^{c0}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2^{c0}} = \frac{1}{2^{c0}} + \frac{1}{2^{c0}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2^{c0}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2^{c0}} + \frac{1}{2^{c0}} \rightarrow \frac{1}$$

$$d B^{(2)} = d z^{(2)}$$

$$d A^{(1)} = d Z^{(2)} \cdot W^{(2)}$$

$$d Z^{(1)} = d A^{(1)} \cdot ReLV(Z^{(2)})$$

$$dz^{(1)} = da^{(1)} \cdot ReLV(z^{(1)})$$

$$= \sqrt{da^{(1)}} \cdot (z^{(1)} \ge 0, z^{(2)} \ge 0)$$

$$= \sqrt{da^{(1)}} \cdot (2^{(1)} \ge 0, z^{(2)} \ge 0)$$

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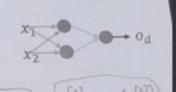
$$= \sqrt{da^{(1)}} \cdot (2^{(1)} \ge 0, z^{(2)} \ge 0)$$

$$B_{(5)} = B_{(5)} - 4.9 B_{(5)}$$

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[점] 아래와 같은 2-layered network 에서 activation function은 ReLu, loss $E = \sum_{d=1}^{m} (o_d - t_d)^2$ \subseteq III (mini batch size = m), $dW^{\{1\}}, dB^{\{1\}}, dW^{\{2\}}, dB^{\{2\}} =$ 계산하고, gradient update rule을 적용하시오.



$$da^{\square 2} = \frac{dL}{da^{\square 2}} = 2 \stackrel{\square}{\stackrel{\square}{\rightarrow}} (a^{\square 2} + L_1) \cdot 1$$

$$dz^{\square 2} = da^{\square 3} \cdot \frac{da^{\square 2}}{dz^{\square 2}} = 2 \stackrel{\square}{\stackrel{\square}{\rightarrow}} (a^{\square 2} + L_1) \cdot 1 \quad (z^{\square 2} z_0)$$

$$dv^{\square 3} = dz^{\square 3} \cdot a^{\square 3} \cdot a^{\square 3} = 2 \stackrel{\square}{\stackrel{\square}{\rightarrow}} (a^{\square 2} + L_1) \cdot 1 \quad (z^{\square 3} z_0)$$

$$dv^{\square 3} = dz^{\square 3} \cdot a^{\square 3} \cdot a^{\square 3} = 2 \stackrel{\square}{\stackrel{\square}{\rightarrow}} (a^{\square 2} + L_1) \cdot a^{\square 3} \cdot a^{\square 3} \cdot (z^{\square 3} z_0)$$

$$dv^{\square 3} = dz^{\square 3} \cdot a^{\square 3}$$

Tule을 계산 하시오. (단, 필요한 gradient을 모두 계산하되, 이용성포의 bias context $\frac{1}{4}$ 등을 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
X \rightarrow & \boxed{a = wx + b} \rightarrow & \boxed{L(a,y)} \\
w \rightarrow & & = (a-y)^2
\end{array}$$

$$d\alpha = \frac{dL}{da} = 2(a-y)$$

$$dB = da \cdot 1 = 2(a - y)$$

9 10점)일력 (x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) , 출력 o_d , loss function이 E일 때, gradient descent with momentum 을 계산 하시오. (단, 필요한 gradient를 모두 계산하되, 이동평균의 bias correction은 무시해도 좋음) 이 V_{dw} 건하는 건 v_{dw} 건하는 건 v_{dw} 건하는 건 v_{dw} v_{dw}

gradient descent

$$\omega:=w-\partial V\partial \omega$$

 $X \rightarrow \left[Z = NX + P \right] \rightarrow \left[O_{9} = \frac{3(Z_{[1]})}{3} \rightarrow \Gamma(0^{9}, A) \right]$

C=WPV INTFINT

N9P=0

$$dZ = dO_d \frac{dO_d}{dZ} = 1$$

$$dW = dZ \cdot X^T = 2 \frac{m}{dz} (D_d - L_d) X^T$$

$$db = dZ = 2 \frac{m}{dz} (O_d - L_d)$$