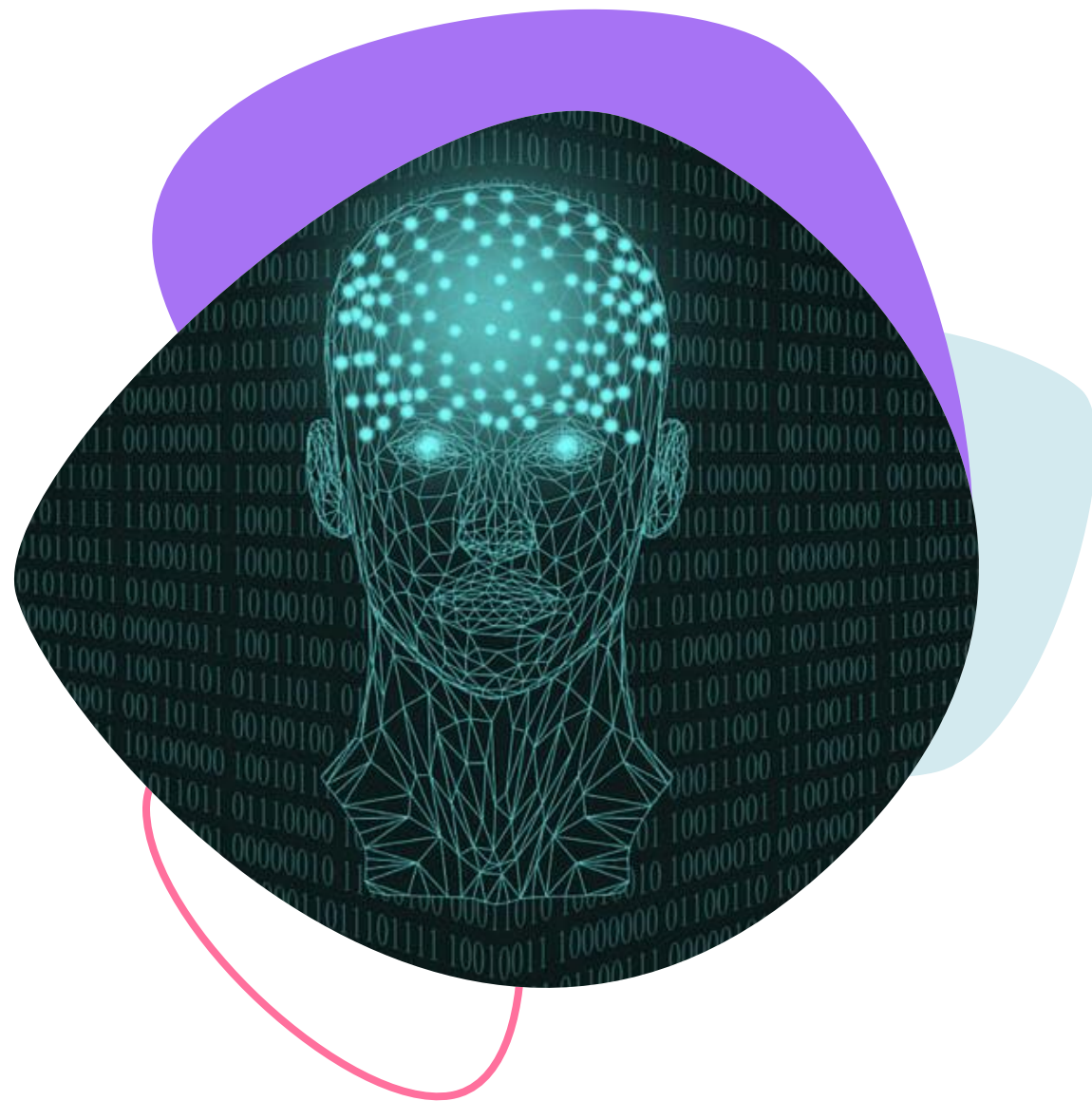


# AI 신경망의 기초: MLP 완전정복

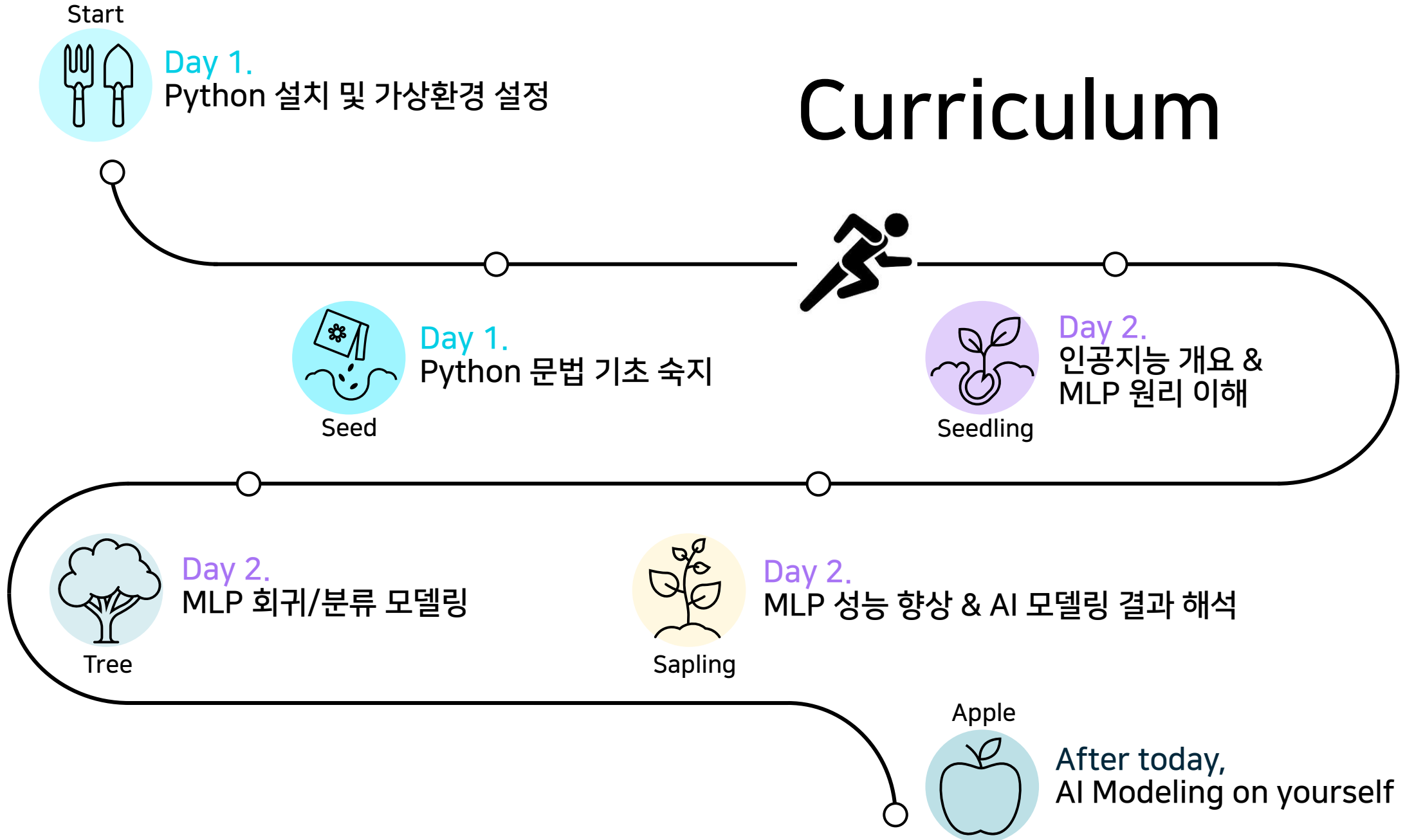
---

## Session 4. Multilayer Perceptron

Presented by **Yunseon Byun** (yun-seon@kimm.re.kr)



# Curriculum





# Contents

- MLP in the AI scope
- Fundamental principles of MLP
- Model training of MLP



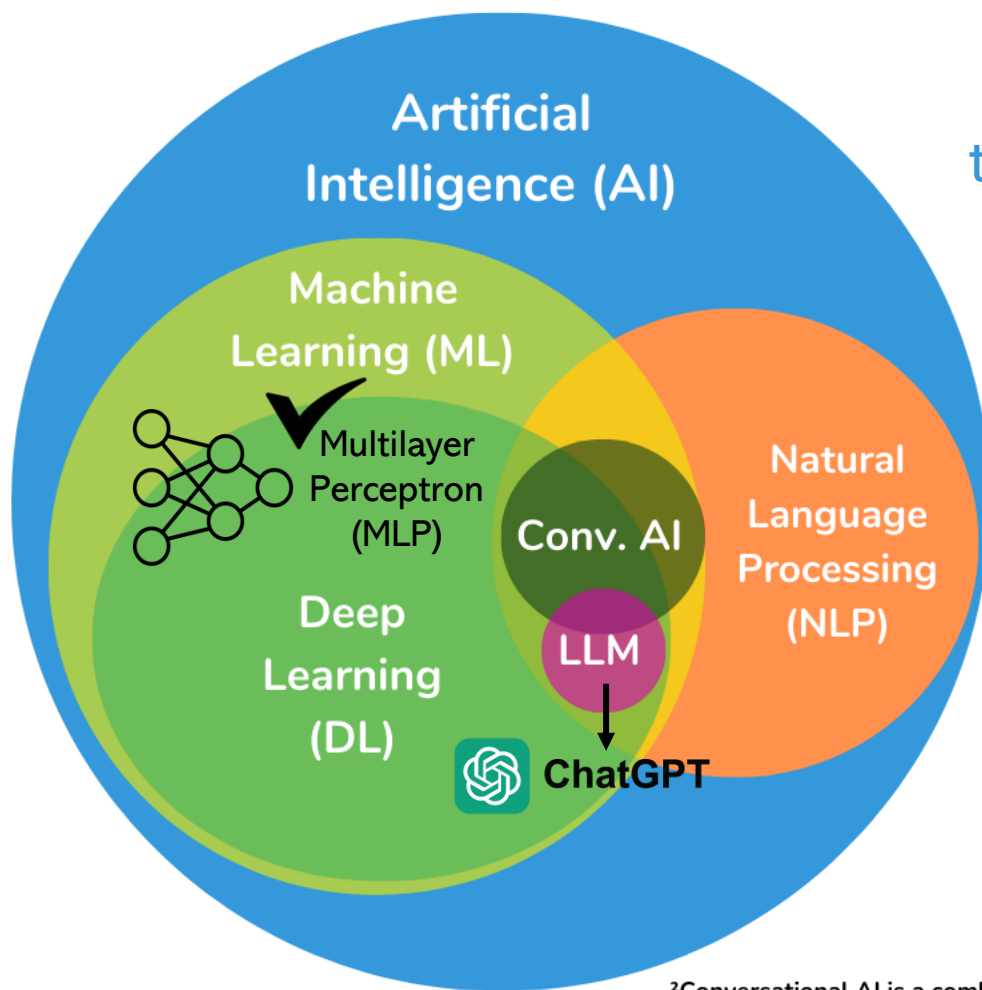
# Contents

- MLP in the AI scope
- Fundamental principles of MLP
- Model training of MLP



# 인공지능(Artificial Intelligence, AI)

"Artificial Intelligence (AI) is  
the ability for a computer to think and learn."



- Artificial Intelligence (AI)
- Machine Learning (ML)
- Deep Learning (DL)
- Natural Language Processing (NLP)
- Large Language Model (LLM)<sup>1</sup>
- Conversational AI (Conv. AI)<sup>2</sup>

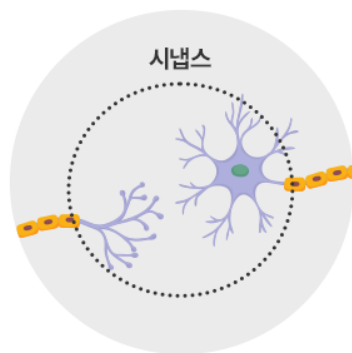
<sup>1</sup>LLM is an intersection of DL and NLP

<sup>2</sup>Conversational AI is a combination of ML and NLP. It may include DL and LLM, but that isn't always the case.

# 인공지능(Artificial Intelligence, AI)

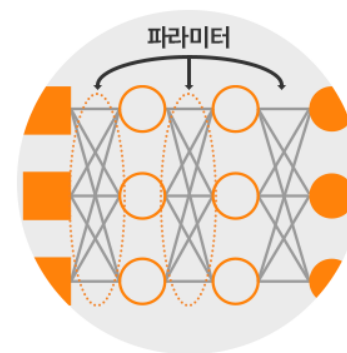
## 인간의 시냅스 VS AI의 파라미터

### 인간의 시냅스



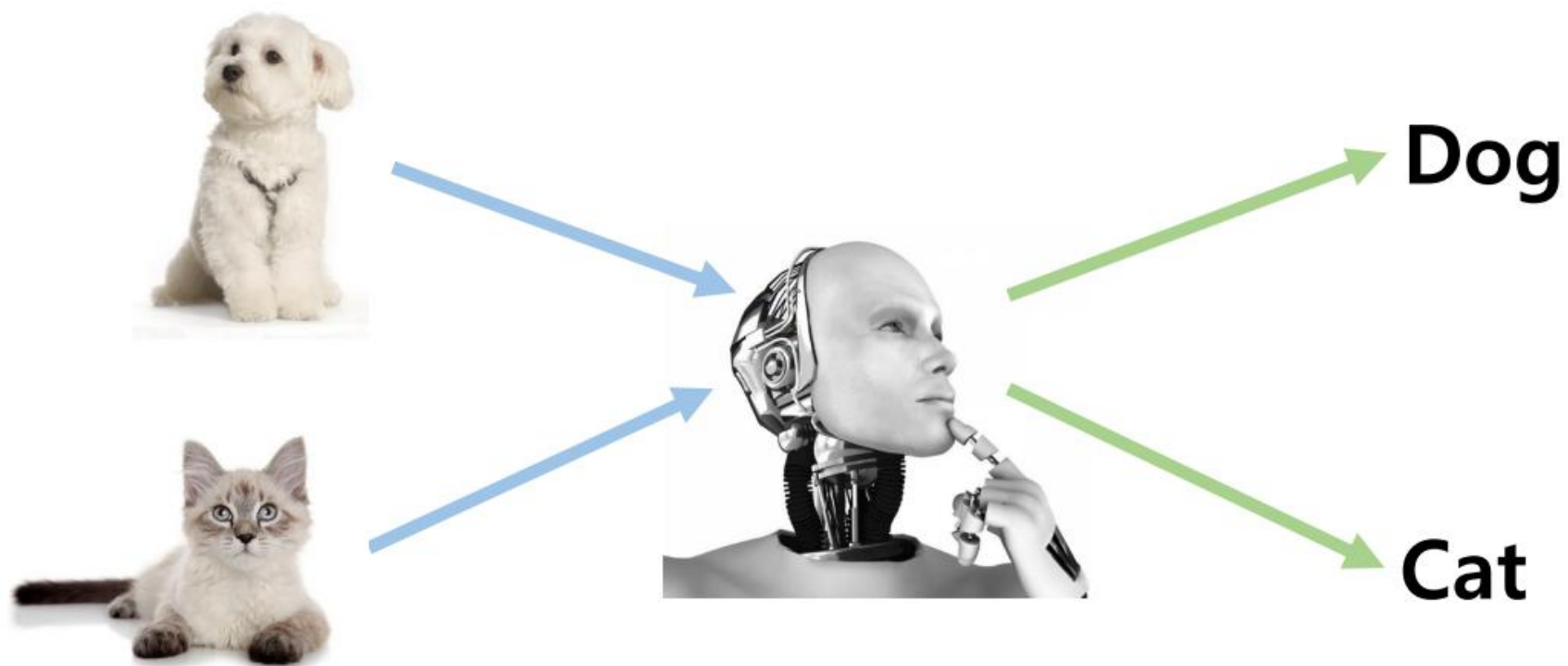
- 뇌에는 시냅스가 있는데 정보를 학습하고 기억함
- 시냅스가 많으면 많을수록 처리할 수 있는 정보량이 많아짐

### AI의 파라미터



- 인공신경망과 파라미터는 인간의 뇌와 시냅스를 본뜬 것
- 파라미터가 많을수록 정교한 학습이 가능함

# AI 기본 원리



입력이 주어지면

출력을 내보낸다.

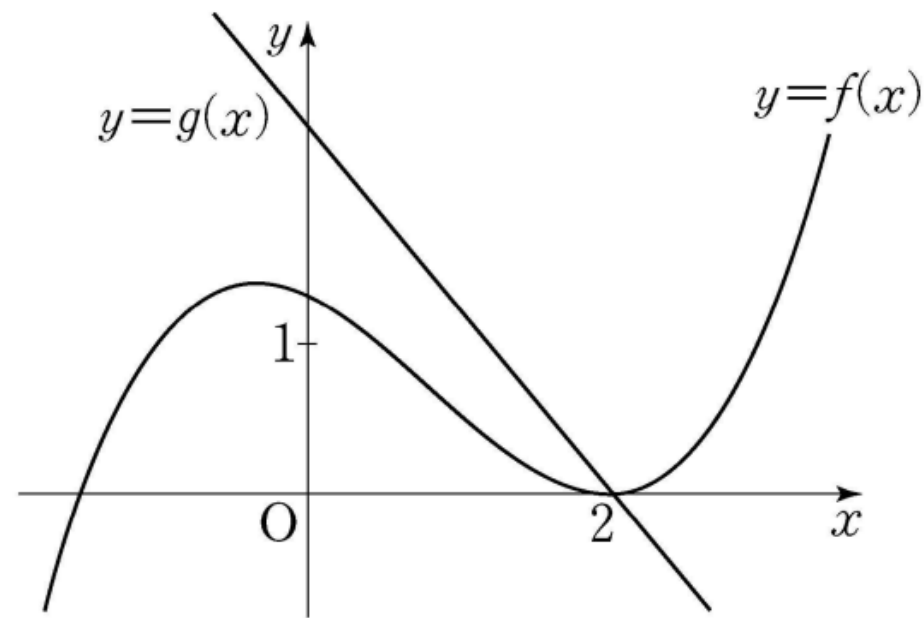
# AI 기본 원리

출력

입력

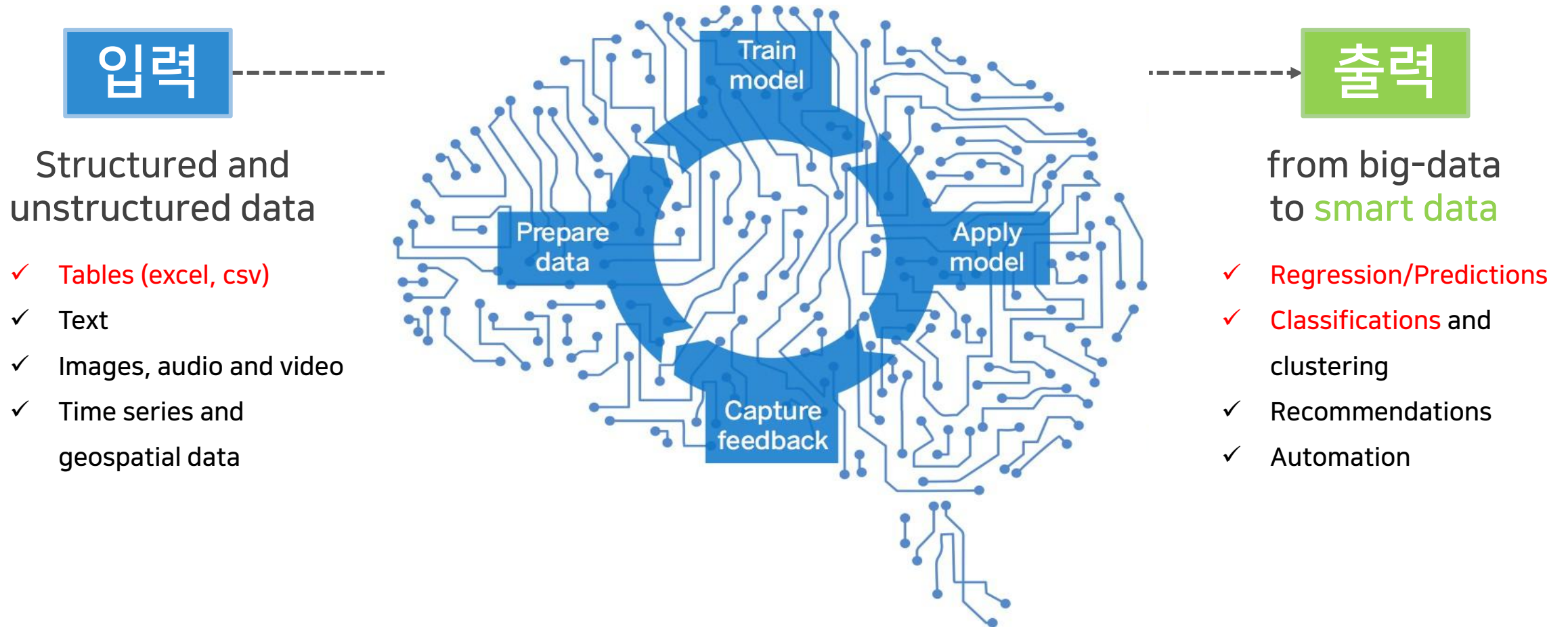
$$y = f(x)$$

함수(모델)

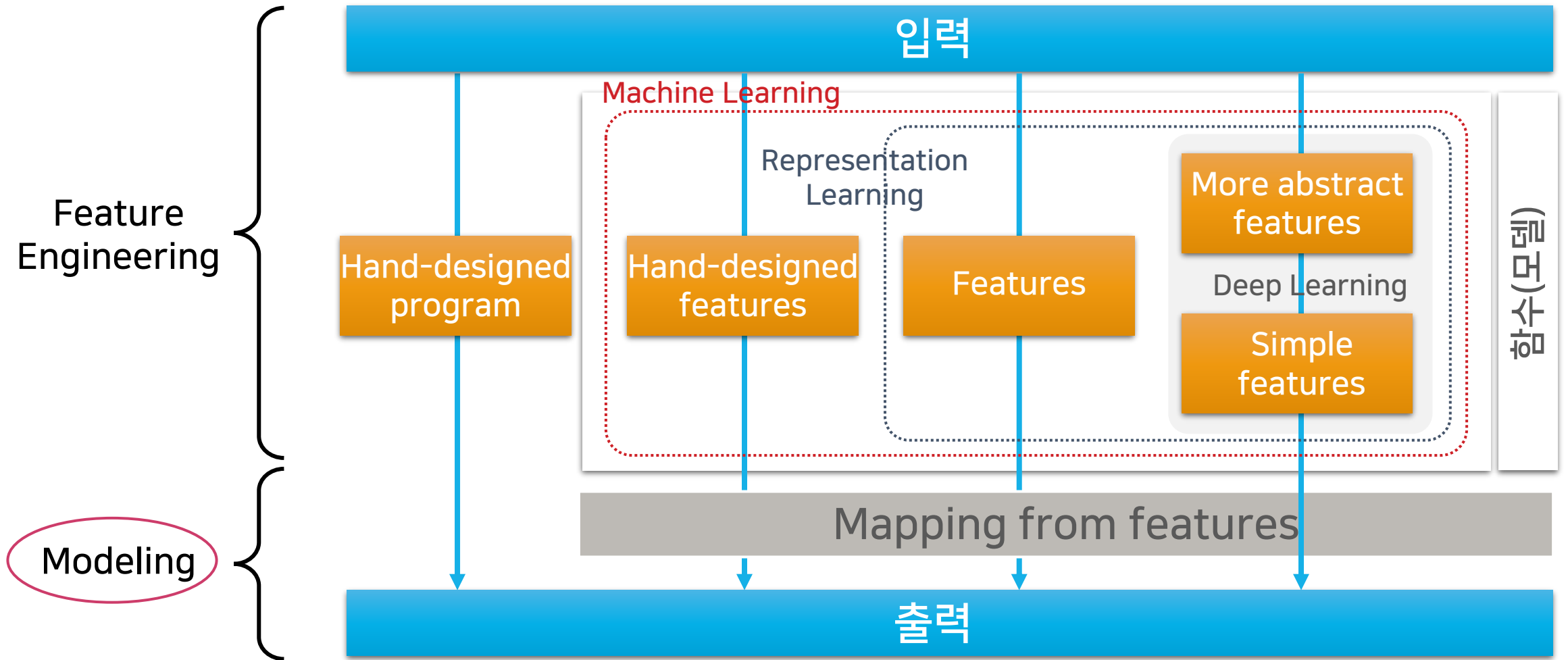




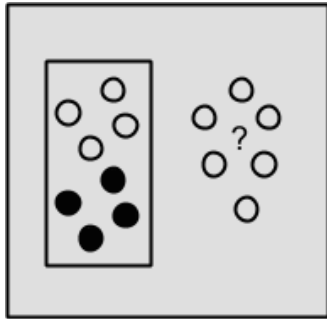
# AI 기본 원리



# AI 기본 원리



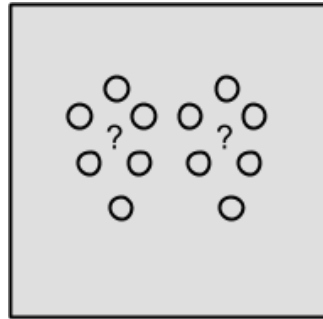
# AI 모델 구분



MLP 

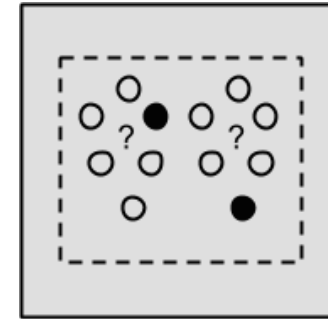
## 지도학습 Supervised Learning

- 입력과 출력에 매핑(mapping) 되는 일반적인 규칙을 학습
- 입력과 출력 레이블을 모델 학습에 직접적으로 사용하는 방식



## 비지도학습 Unsupervised Learning

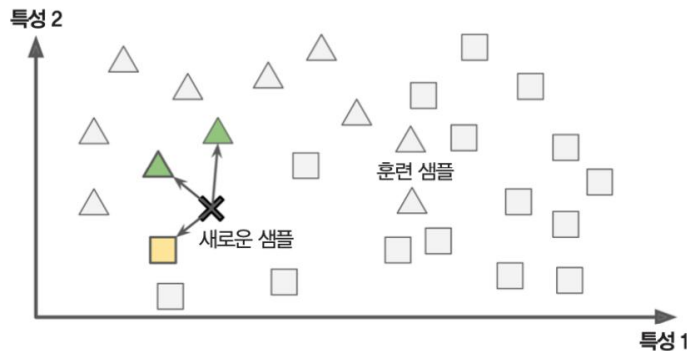
- 사전 정의된 출력 없이 입력 데이터 사용하는 방식
- 입력 데이터의 구조나 패턴을 찾는 것을 목적으로 함



## 준(반)지도학습 Semi-supervised Learning

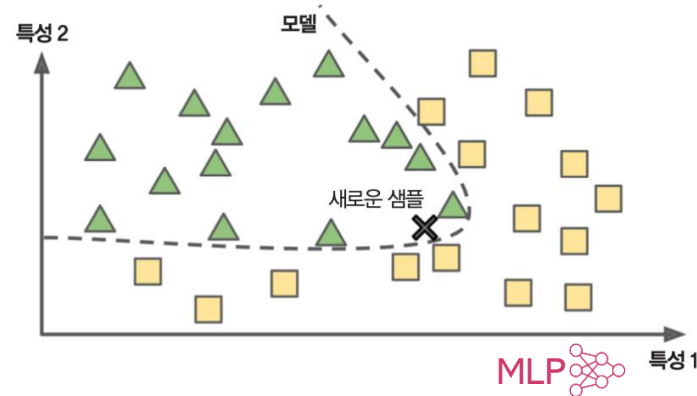
- 출력 레이블이 있는 데이터와 없는 데이터가 혼합된 경우에 사용
- 일부 데이터의 출력 레이블을 모델 학습에 직접적으로 사용하는 방식

# AI 모델 구분



## 사례 기반 학습 Instance-based Learning

- 샘플을 기억하는 방식으로 학습
- 예측을 위해 샘플 사이의 유사도를 측정한 후, 유사한 샘플과 동일하게 출력하는 방식



## 모델 기반 학습 Model-based Learning

- 샘플을 사용해 설계된 모델을 학습
- Train data로 학습한 모델을 사용해 Test data에 대한 출력을 예측(Regression) 및 분류(Classification)하는 방식

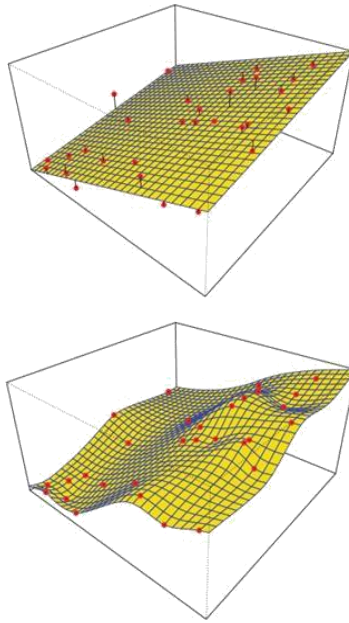
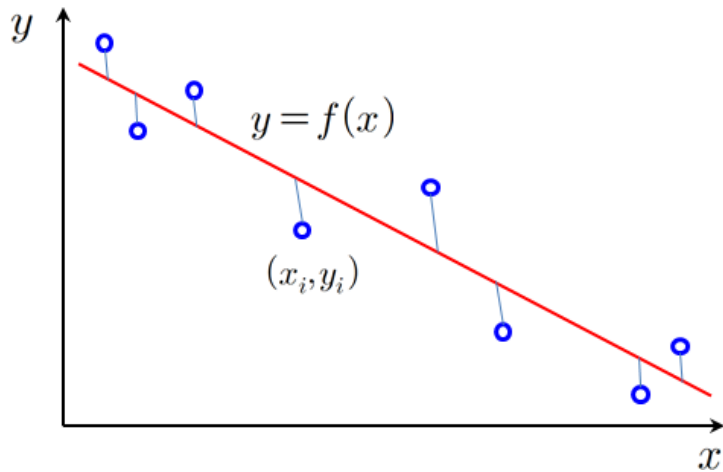
# AI 모델링 목적

## 예측/회귀(Regression)



- 학습 데이터에 부합되는 출력 값이 실수인 함수를 찾는 문제
- 오차(예측 값과 실제 값 간의 차이)를 줄일 수 있는 함수를 찾는 것
- 모델의 종류(함수의 종류)에 영향을 받음

$$f^*(x) = \arg \min_f \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - f(x_i))^2$$

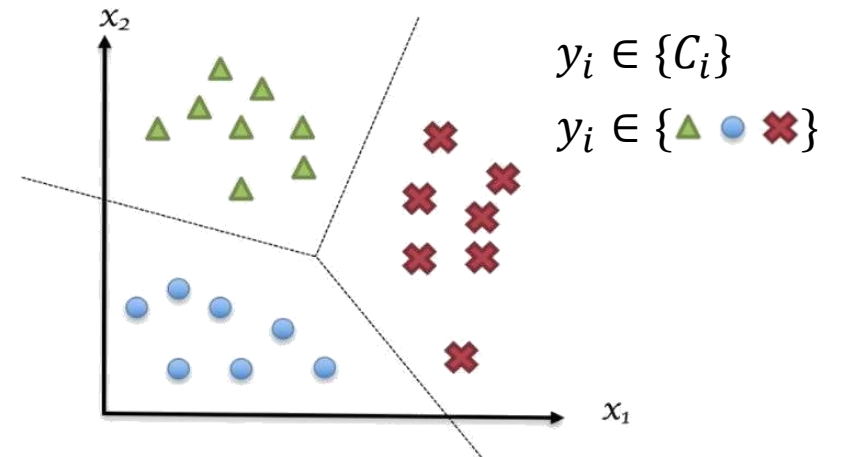


## 분류(Classification)



- 데이터들을 사전에 정해진 몇 개의 부류(class, category)로 대응시키는 문제
- 학습 데이터를 잘 분류할 수 있는 함수를 찾는 것
- 함수의 형태는 수학적 함수일 수도 있고, 규칙일 수도 있음
- 이상적인 분류 모델: 학습에 사용되지 않은 데이터에 대해서 분류 성능이 높으며, 일반화(generalization) 능력이 좋은 것

Multiclass Classification



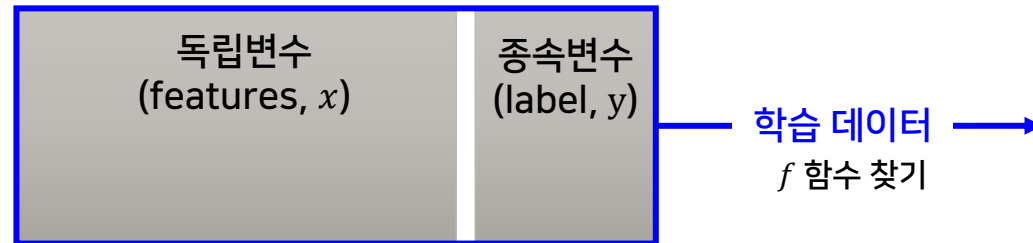
# AI 모델링 목적 및 평가

“좋은” 모델  $\Rightarrow$  일반화된 모델

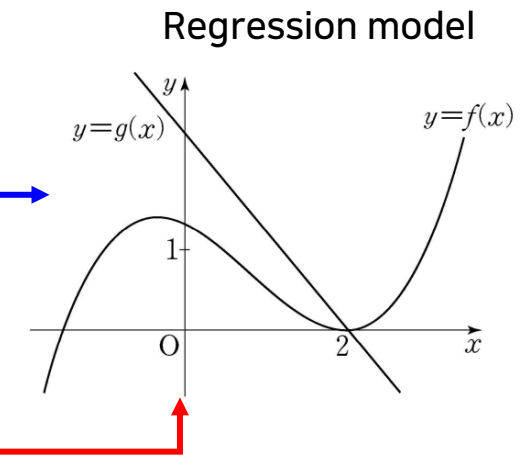
- ① 학습(Train)/검증(Test) 데이터 나누기



- ② 학습 데이터를 사용해 **모델** 학습 ( $f(x)$  함수 찾기)



- ③ 테스트 데이터를 사용해 모델 일반화 성능 확인



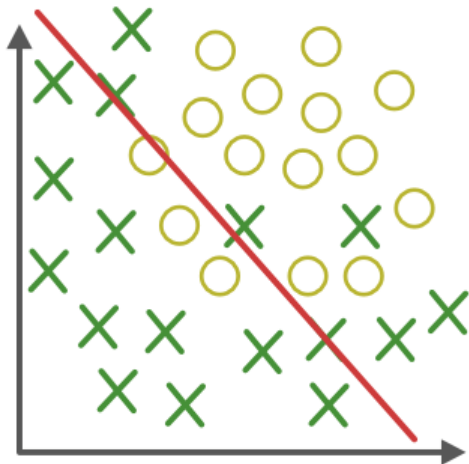
모델의 일반화(generalization) 능력을 높이기 위해,

예측 값과 실제 값 간의 오차 줄이기

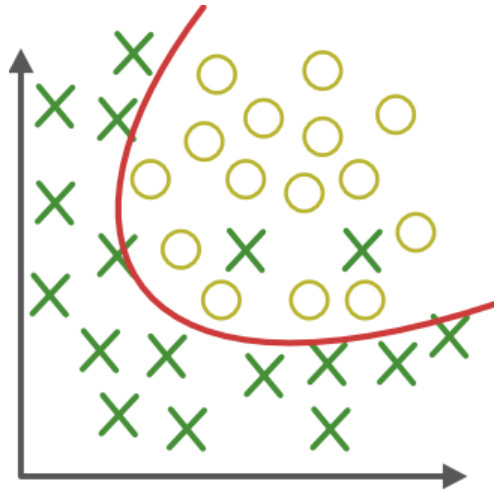


# AI 모델링 목적: 분류(Classification)

## 지나치게 단순한 모델(함수) 사용

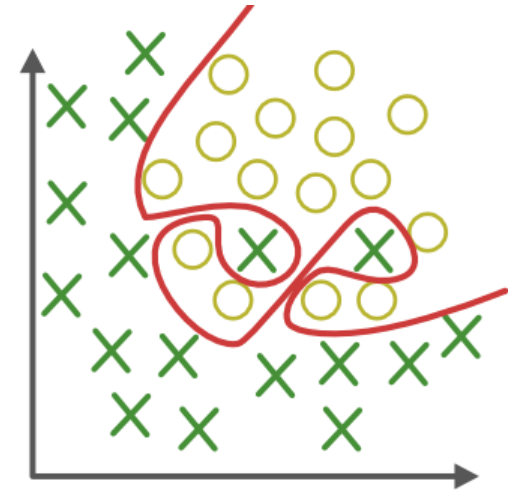


과소적합(underfitting)



정적합(good fitting)

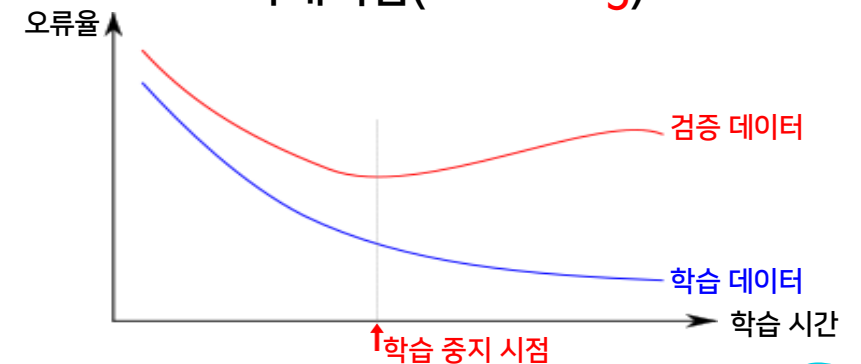
## 지나치게 복잡한 모델(함수) 사용



과대적합(overfitting)

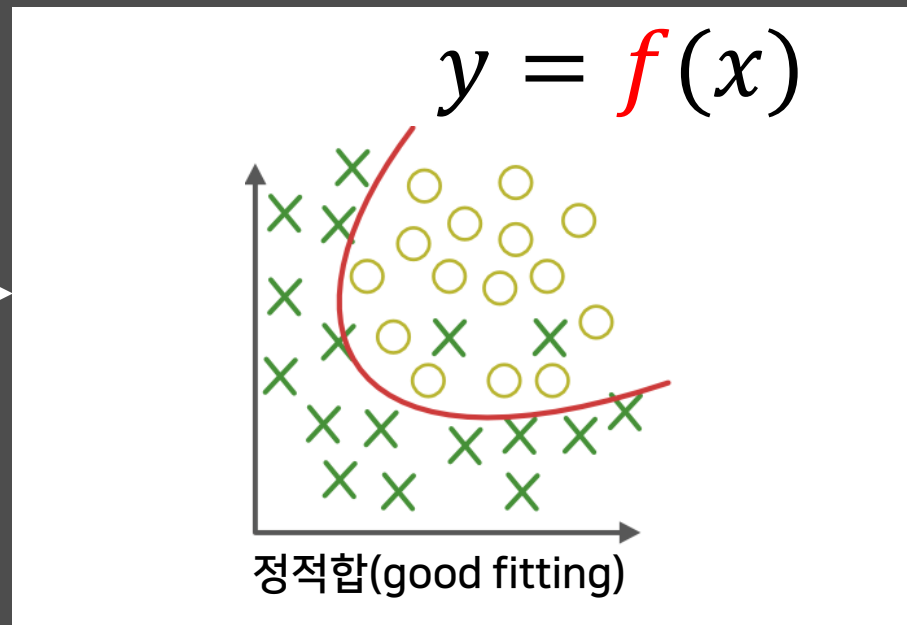
### ■ 분류의 과적합(overfitting) 대응 방법

- 학습과정에서 별도의 검증 데이터(validation data)에 대한 성능 평가
- 검증 데이터에 대한 오류가 감소하다가 증가하는 시점에 학습 중단



# AI 모델링 목적: 분류(Classification)

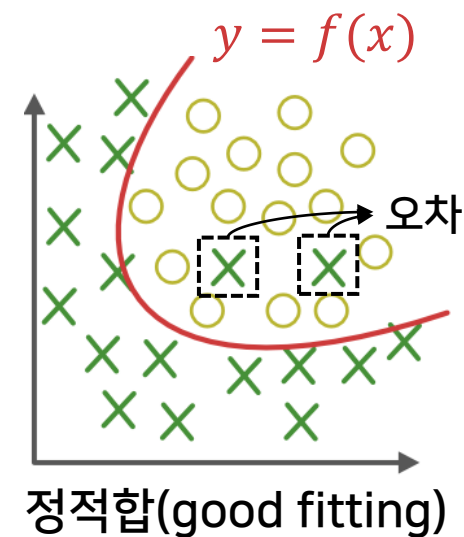
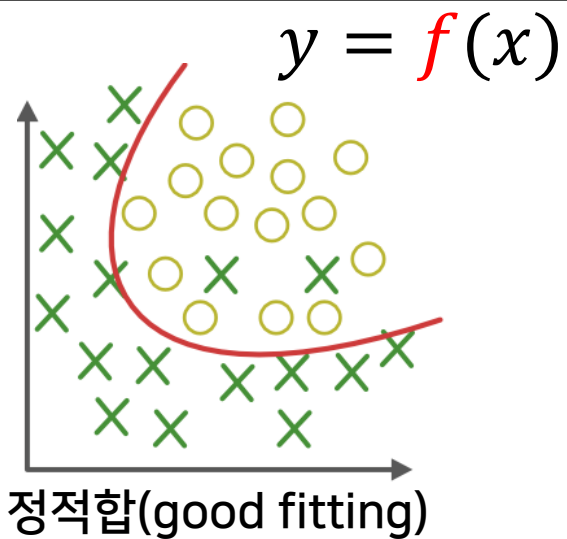
$x$   
입력 (독립변수)



$y$   
출력 (종속변수)  
범주형 값

적절한 함수(모델) 찾기

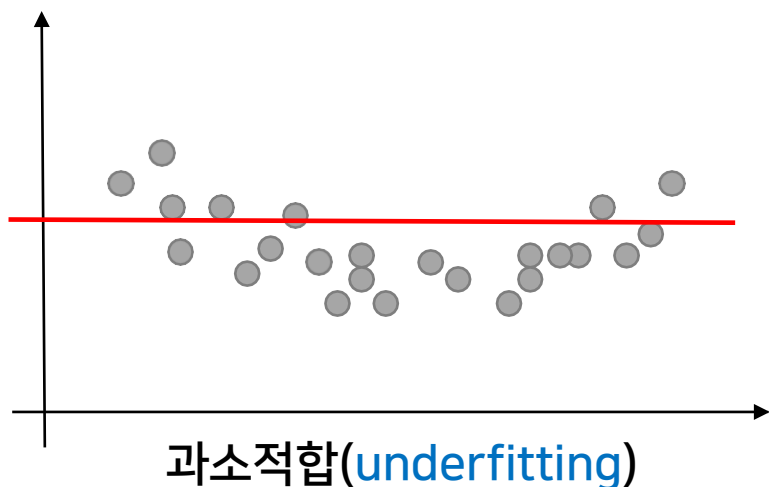
# AI 모델링 목적: 분류(Classification)



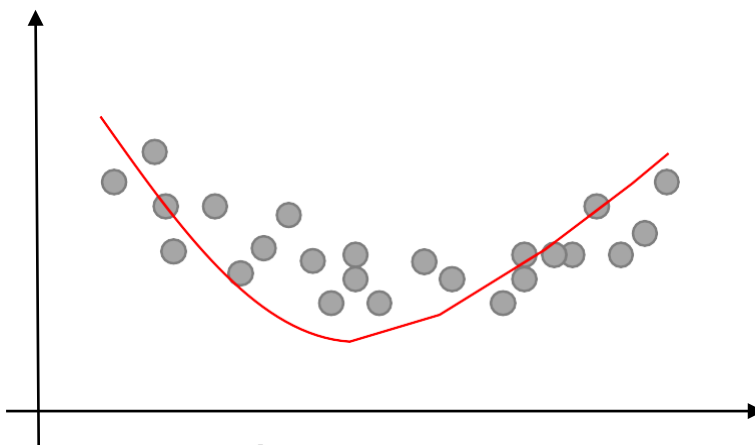
적절한 함수(모델) 찾기 .....  $\hat{y}$  예측 값과  $y$  실제 값 간의 오차 줄이기

# AI 모델링 목적: 회귀(Regression)

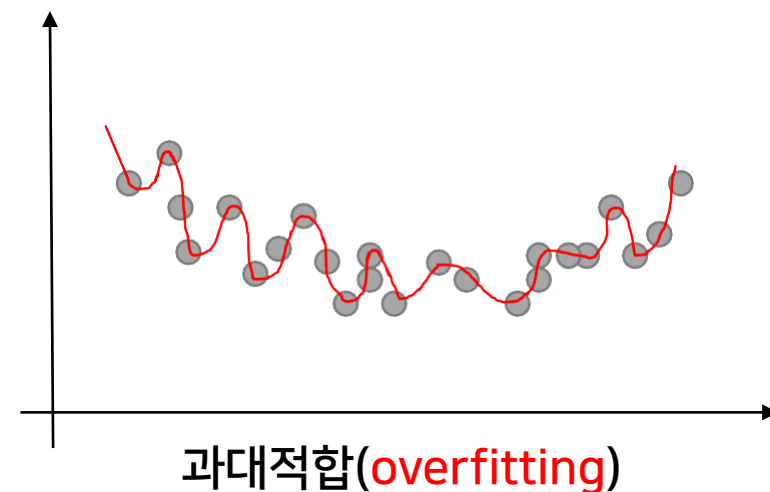
지나치게 단순한 모델(함수) 사용



정적합(good fitting)



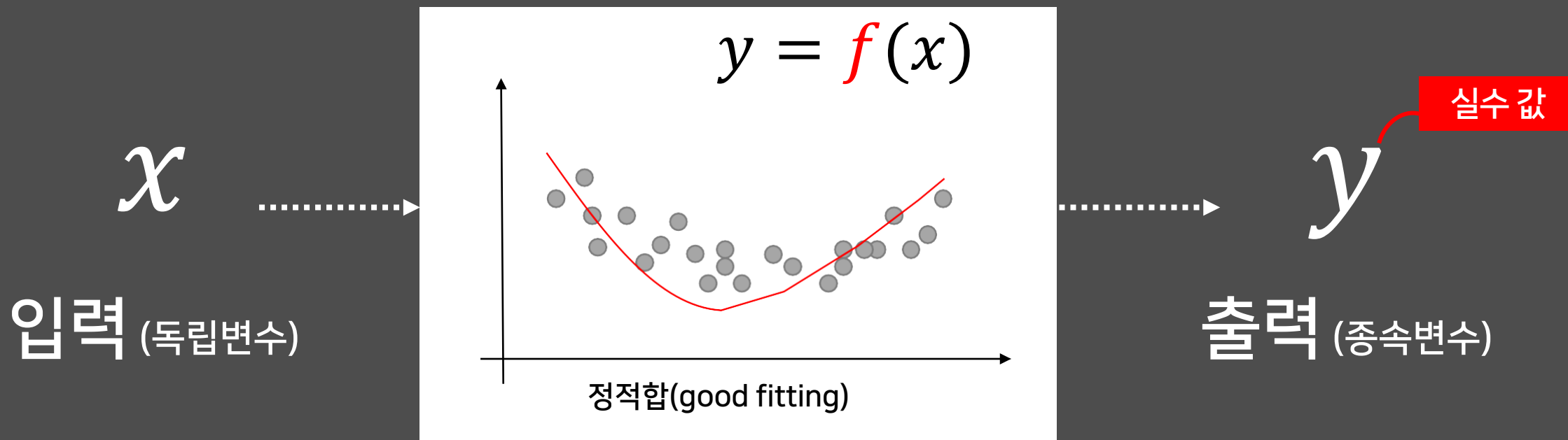
지나치게 복잡한 모델(함수) 사용



## 회귀의과적합(overfitting) 대응 방법

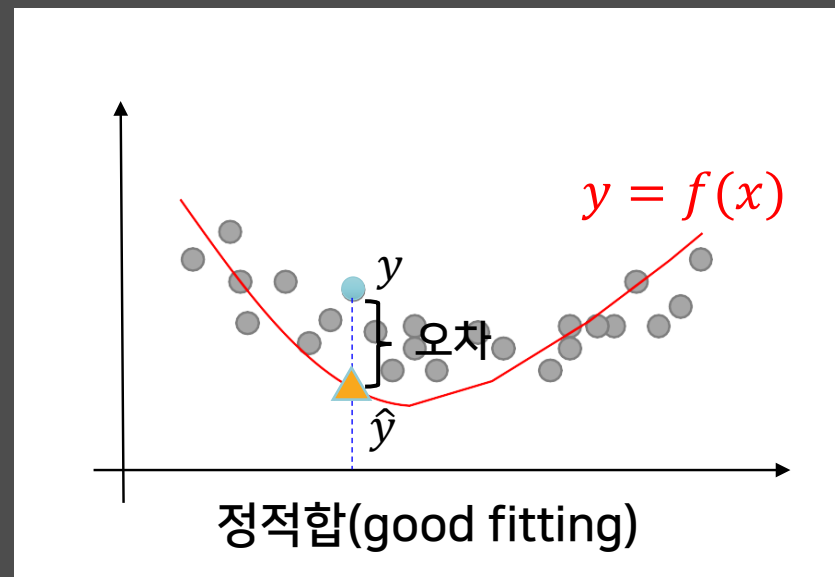
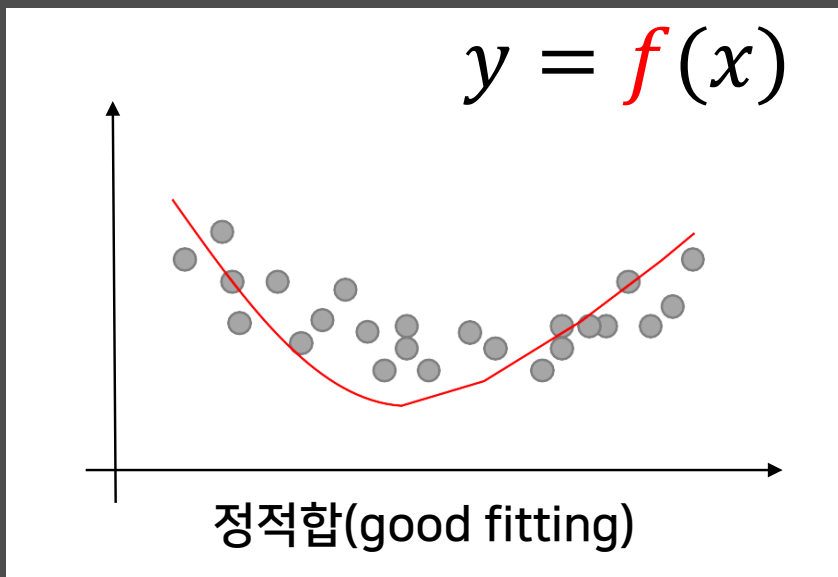
- 모델의복잡도(model complexity)를성능평가에반영
- 목적함수 변형(e.g. 오차의합+ (가중치) \* (모델복잡도))

# AI 모델링 목적: 회귀(Regression)



적절한 함수(모델) 찾기

# AI 모델링 목적: 회귀(Regression)



적절한 함수(모델) 찾기 .....  $\hat{y}$  예측 값과  $y$  실제 값 간의 오차 줄이기

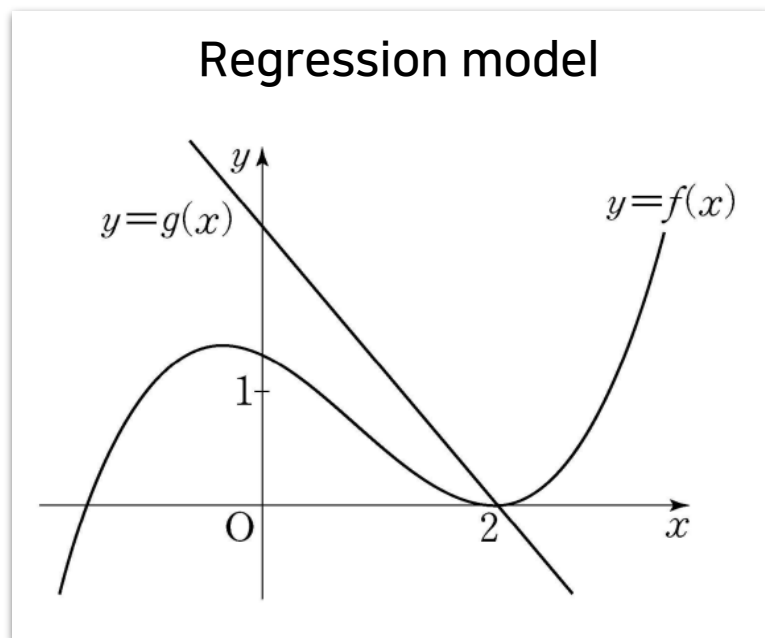


# AI 모델링 목적: 회귀(Regression)

학습 데이터(Train data)

독립변수 (features, $x$ )	종속변수 (label, $y$ )
--------------------------	-----------------------

$f$  함수 찾기



학습 데이터(Train data)

독립변수 (features, $x$ )		종속변수 (label, $y$ )
$x_1$	$x_2$	$y$
0	2	6
1	3	9.5
2	4	13
3	5	16.5



Regression model  
(estimated)

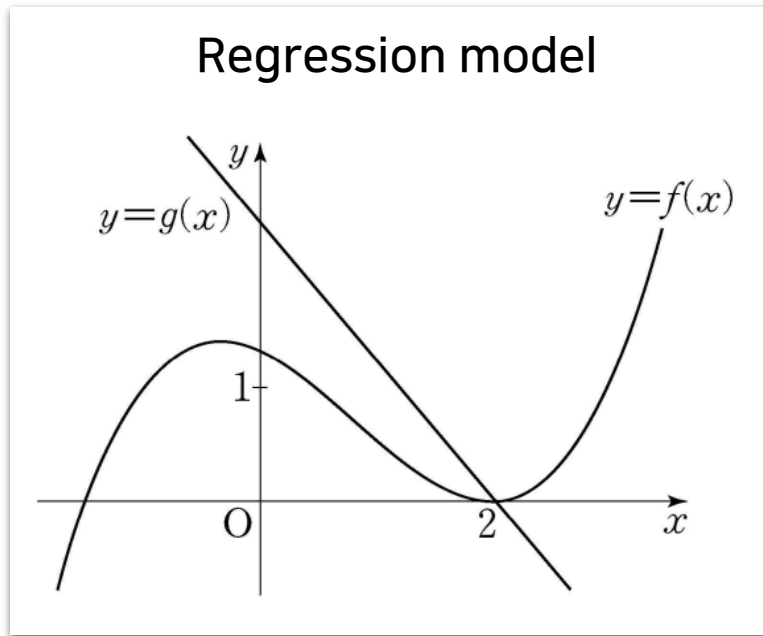
$$y = 0.5x_1 + 3x_2$$

# AI 모델링 목적: 회귀(Regression)

검증 데이터(Test data)

독립변수 (features, $x$ )	종속변수 (label, $y$ )
--------------------------	-----------------------

성능 확인



검증 데이터  
(Test data)

독립변수 (features, $x$ )	
$x_1$	$x_2$
1	4
3	3
5	1
6	3



$$y = 0.5x_1 + 3x_2$$



예측 값  
(predicted,  $\hat{y}$ )

검증 데이터  
(Test data)

종속변수 (label, $y$ )
$y$
12.5
11
6
12

$\hat{y}$
12.5
10.5
5.5
12

오차: 0.5

오차: 0.5



# Contents

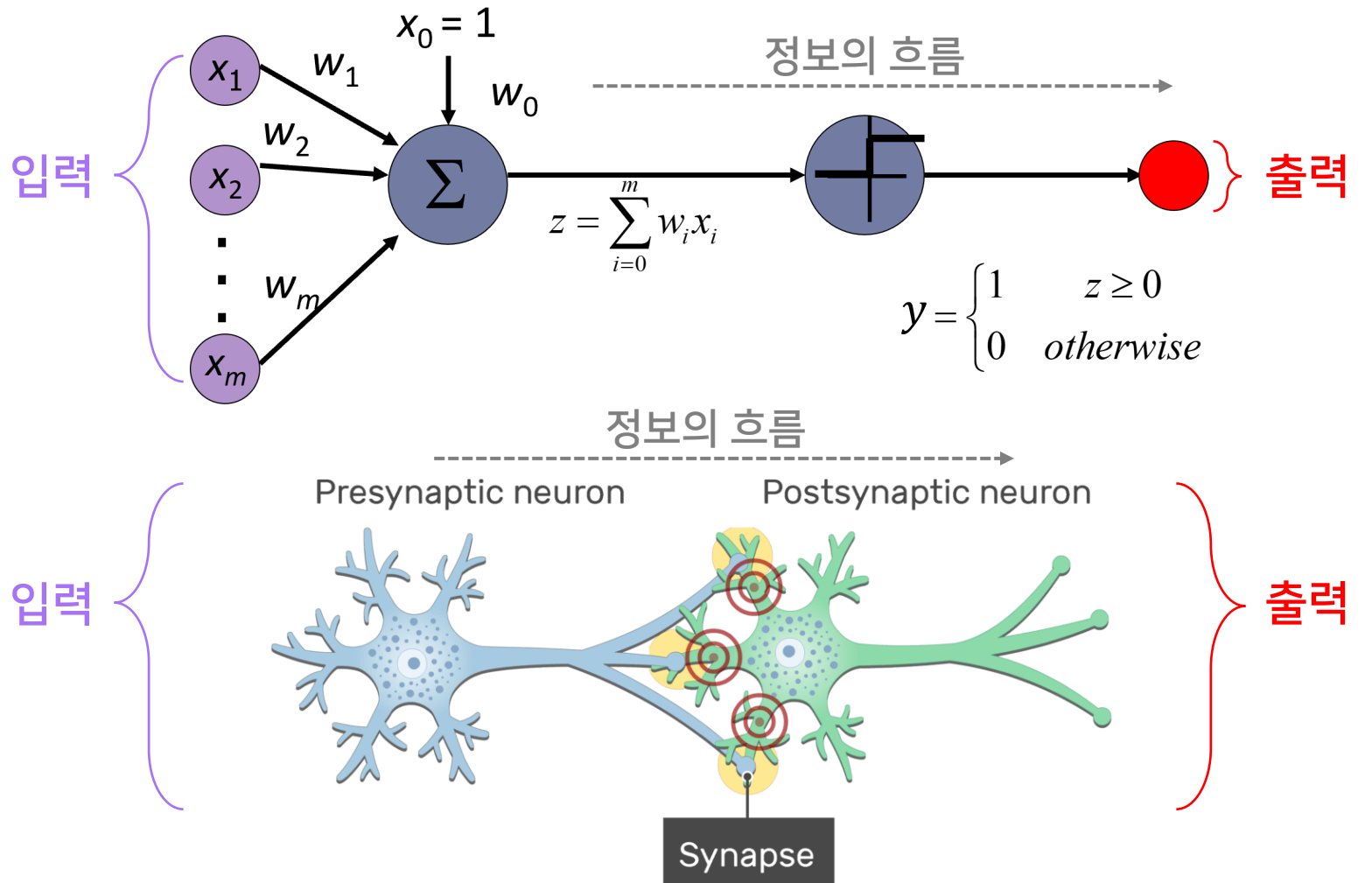
- MLP in the AI scope
- Fundamental principles of MLP
- Model training of MLP

# Perceptron

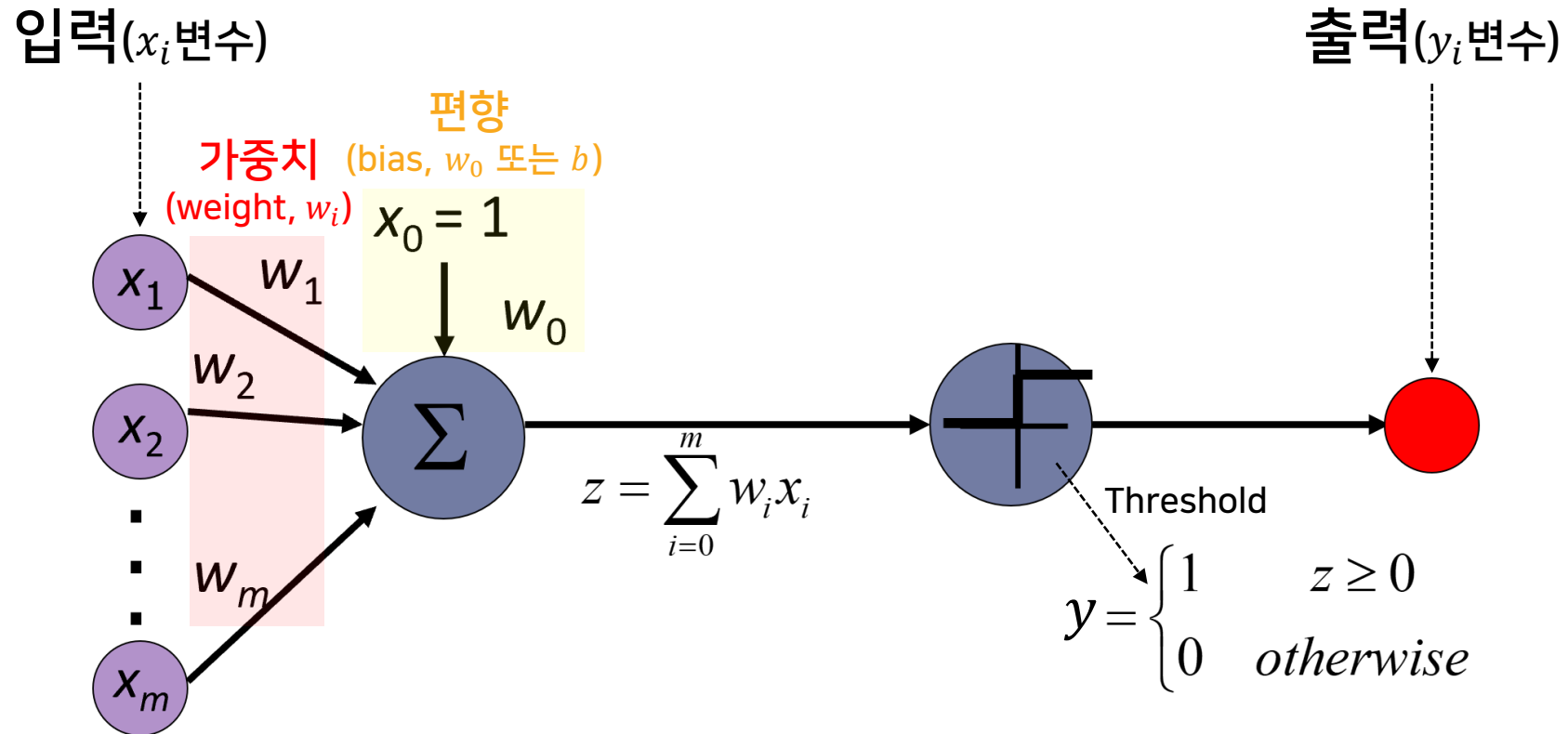
## Perceptron

Introduced by Frank Rosenblatt (1958)

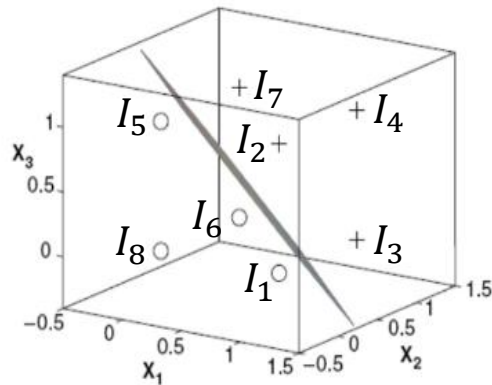
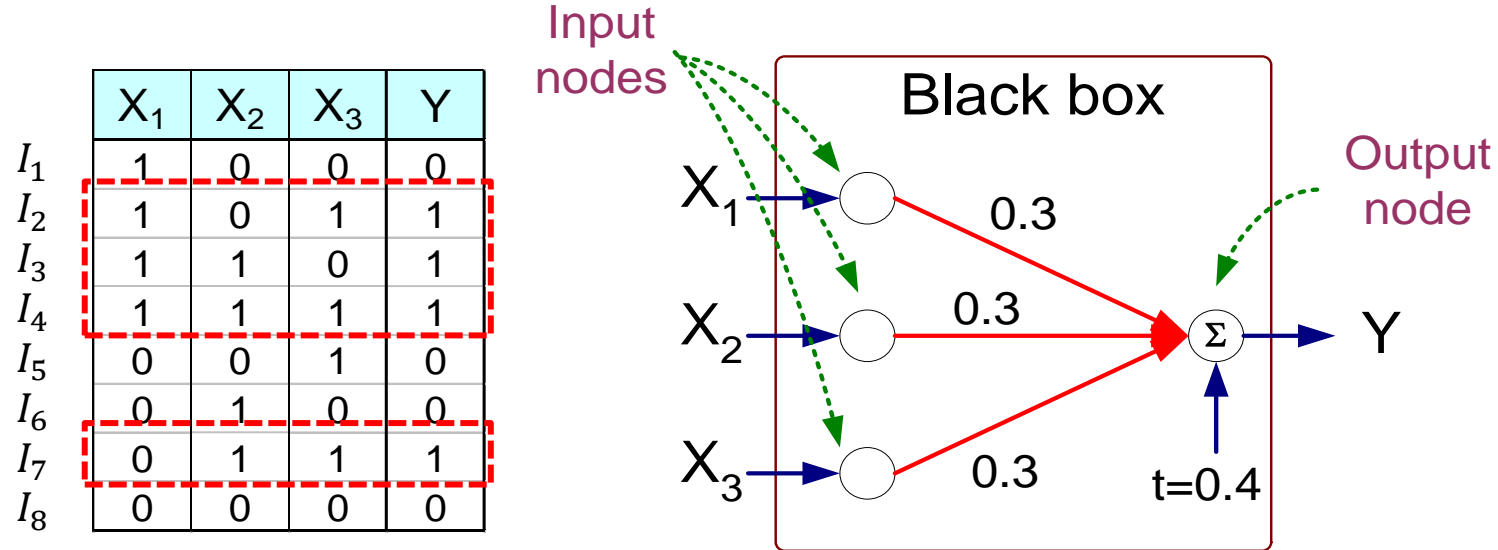
인간의 시냅스/뉴런



# Perceptron



# Perceptron 예제



$$Y = I(0.3X_1 + 0.3X_2 + 0.3X_3 - 0.4 > 0)$$

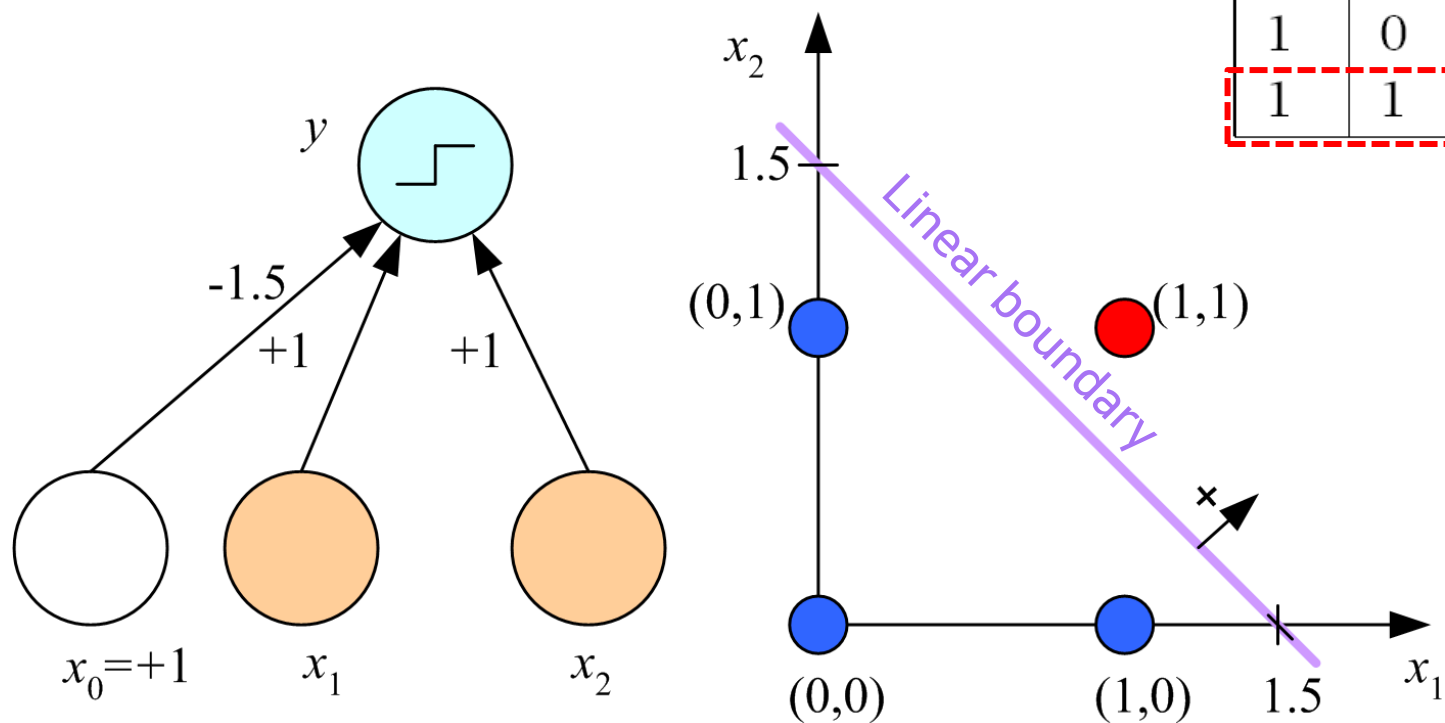
where  $I(z) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } z \text{ is true} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$



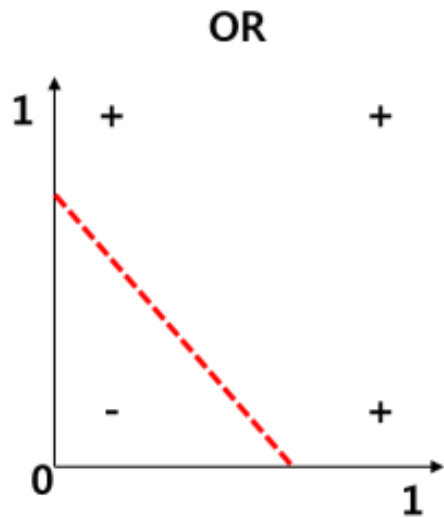
# Perceptron 예제

Boolean AND 조건

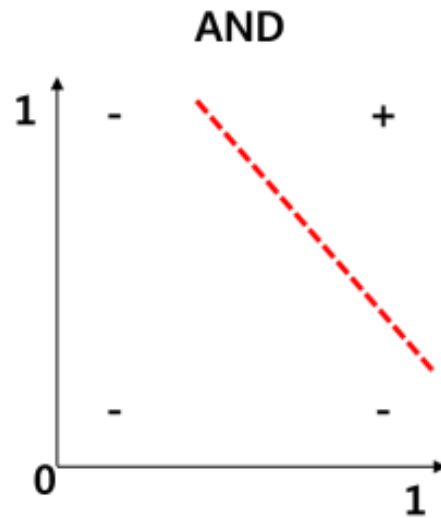
$x_1$	$x_2$	$y$
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1



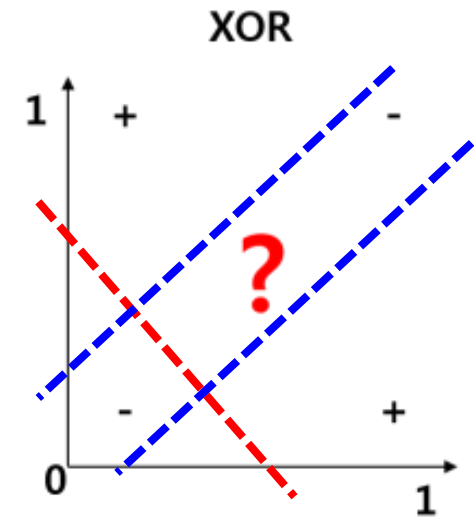
# Perceptron 한계점



$x_1$	$x_2$	$y$
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

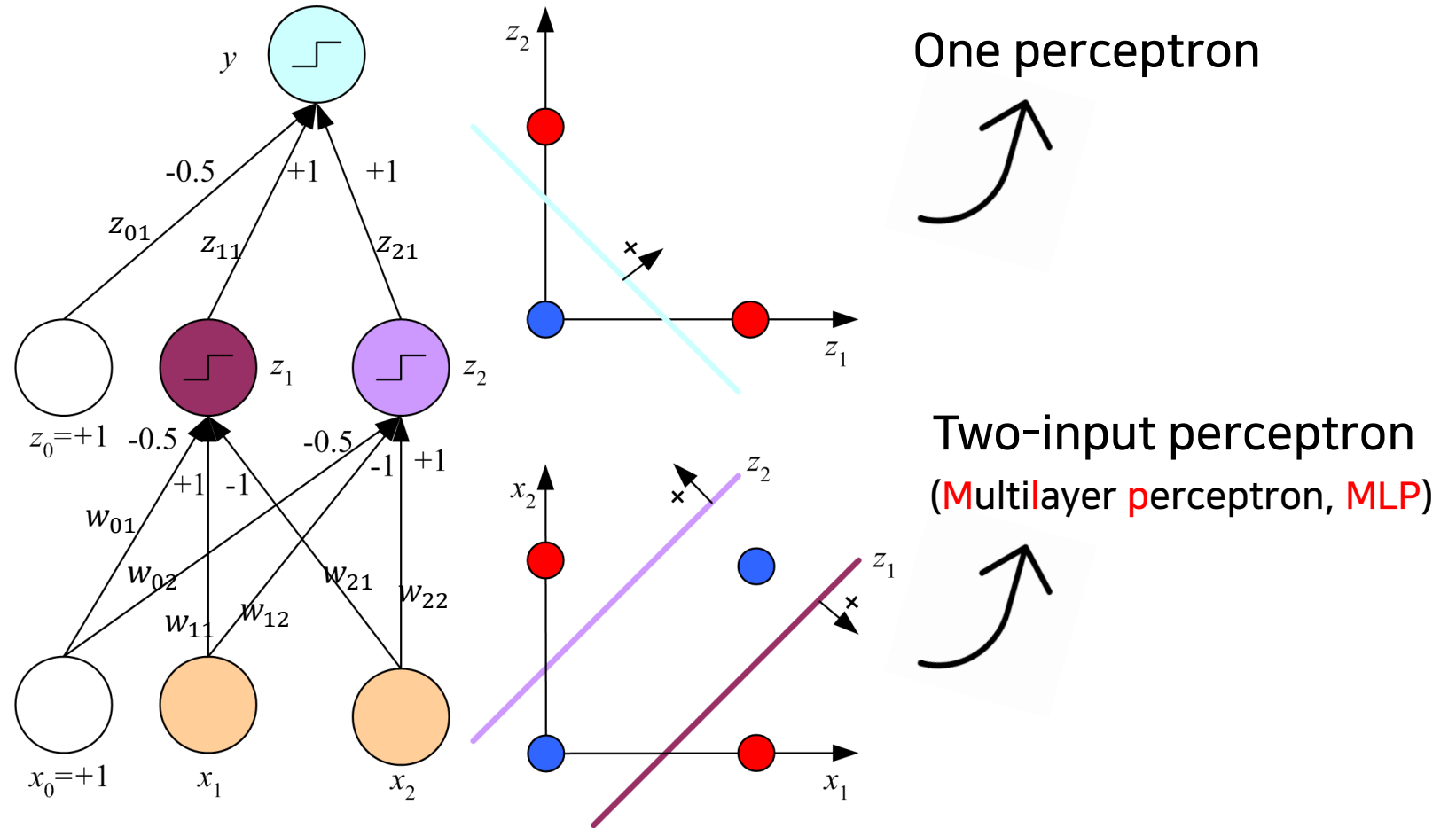


$x_1$	$x_2$	$y$
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1



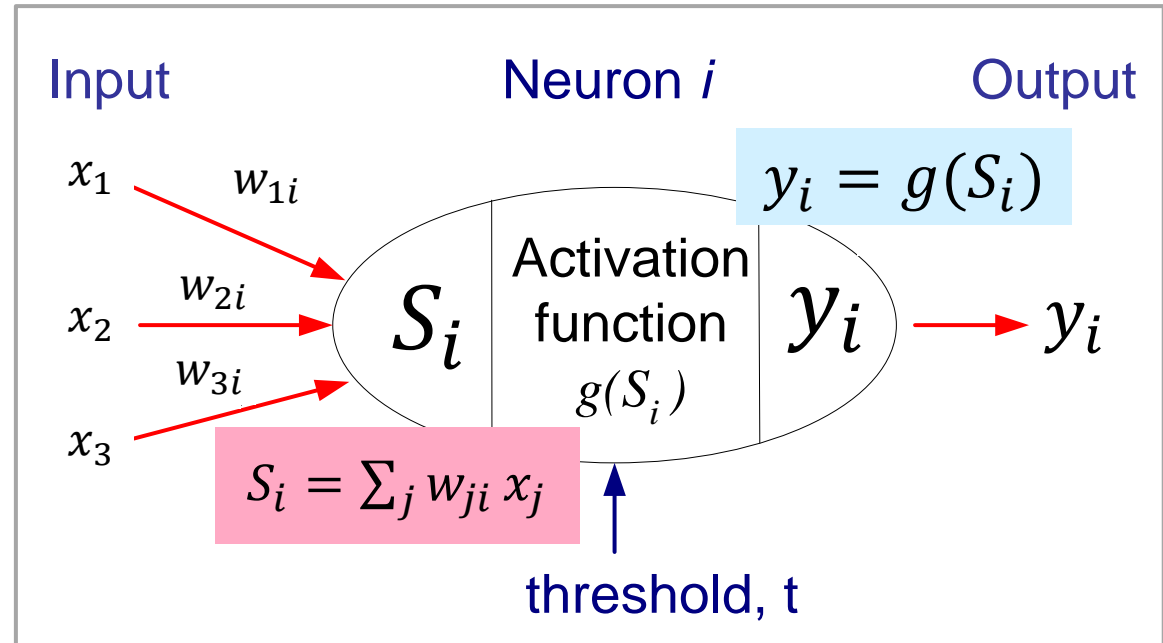
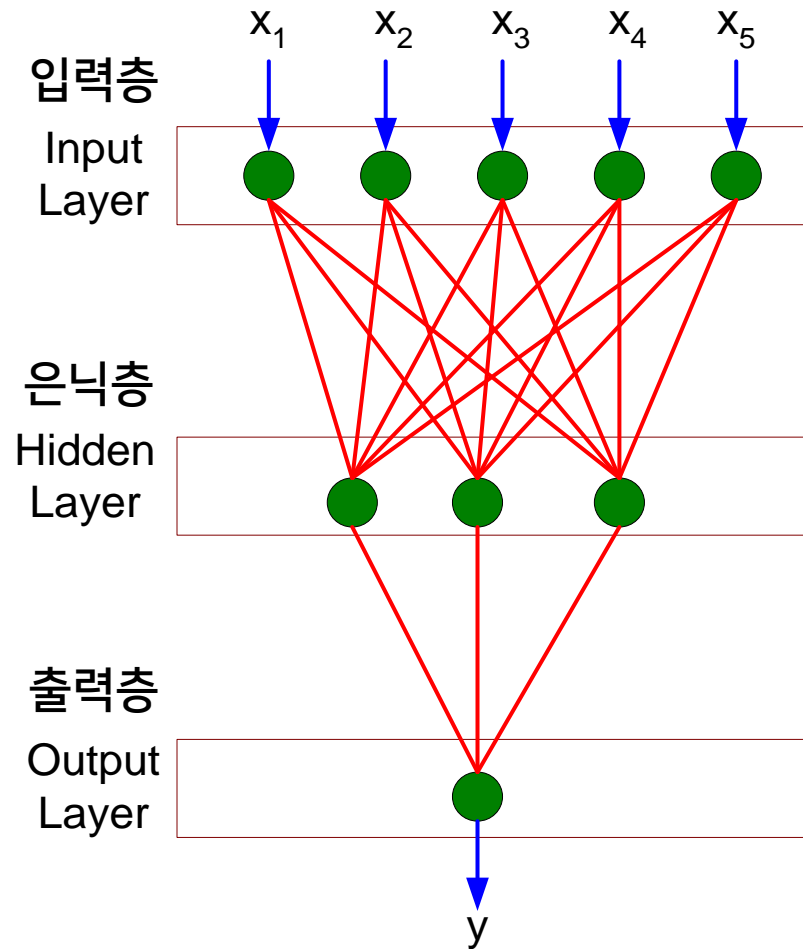
$x_1$	$x_2$	$y$
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

# Multilayer Perceptron 필요성



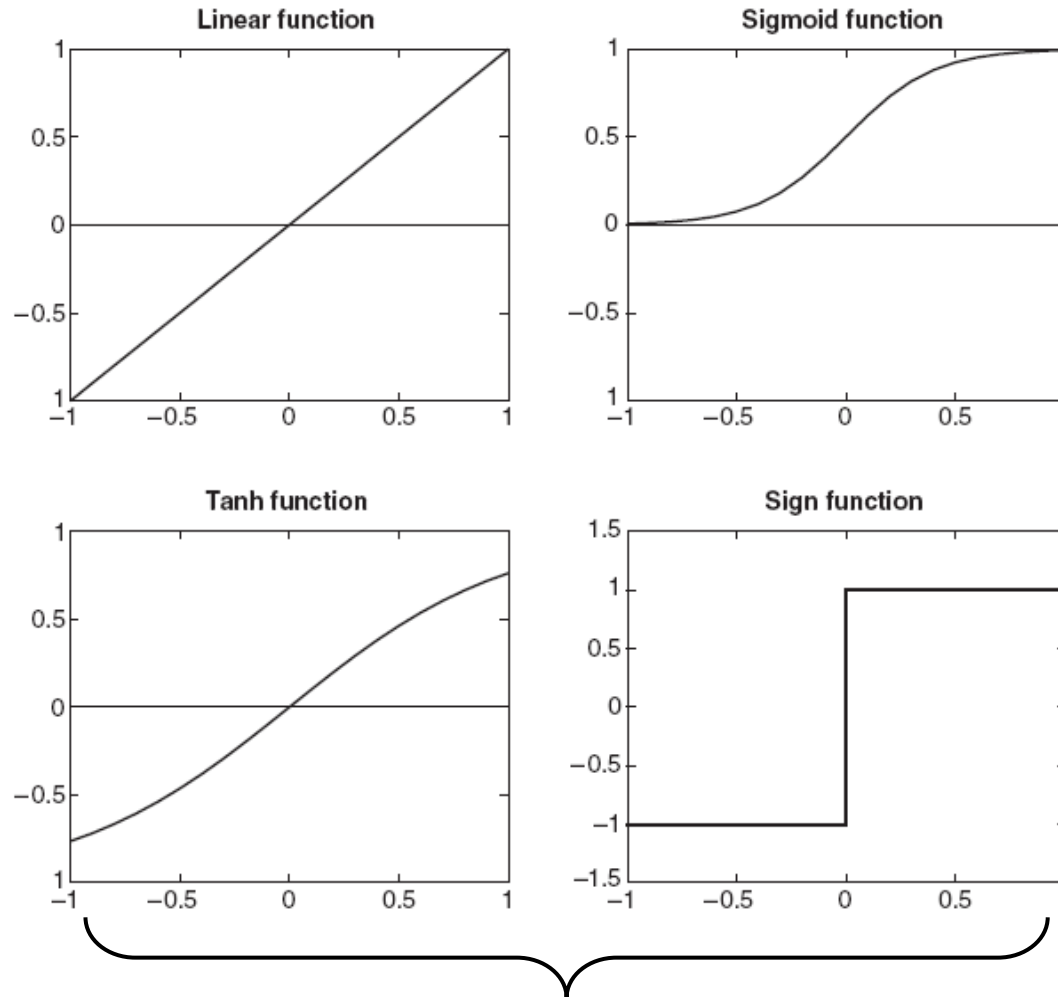
$$x_1 \text{ XOR } x_2 = (x_1 \text{ AND } \sim x_2) \text{ OR } (\sim x_1 \text{ AND } x_2)$$

# Multilayer Perceptron 구조

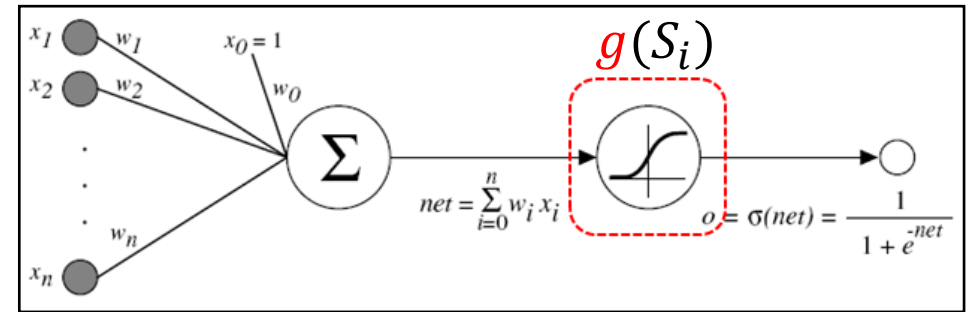


Training MLP means learning the weights

# 활성화함수를 통한 비선형 변환

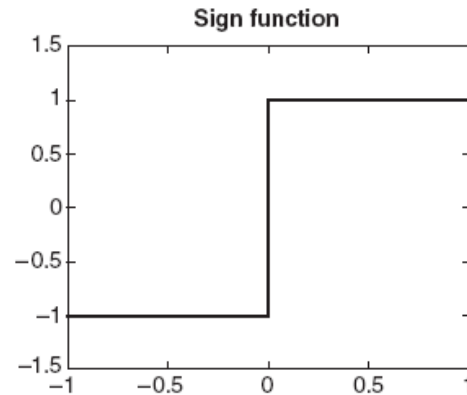
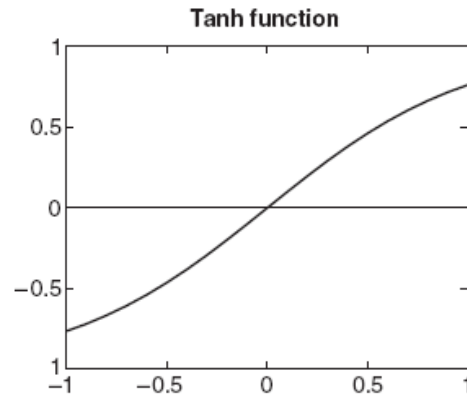
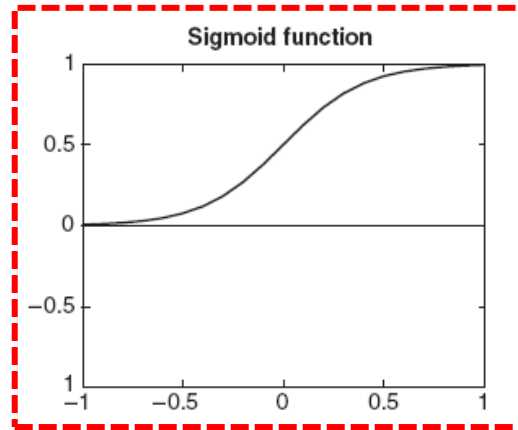
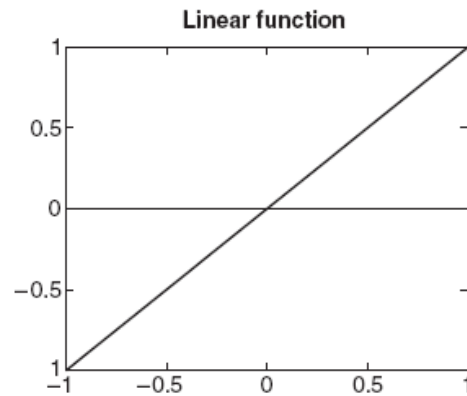


활성화 함수(Activation function)의 변형

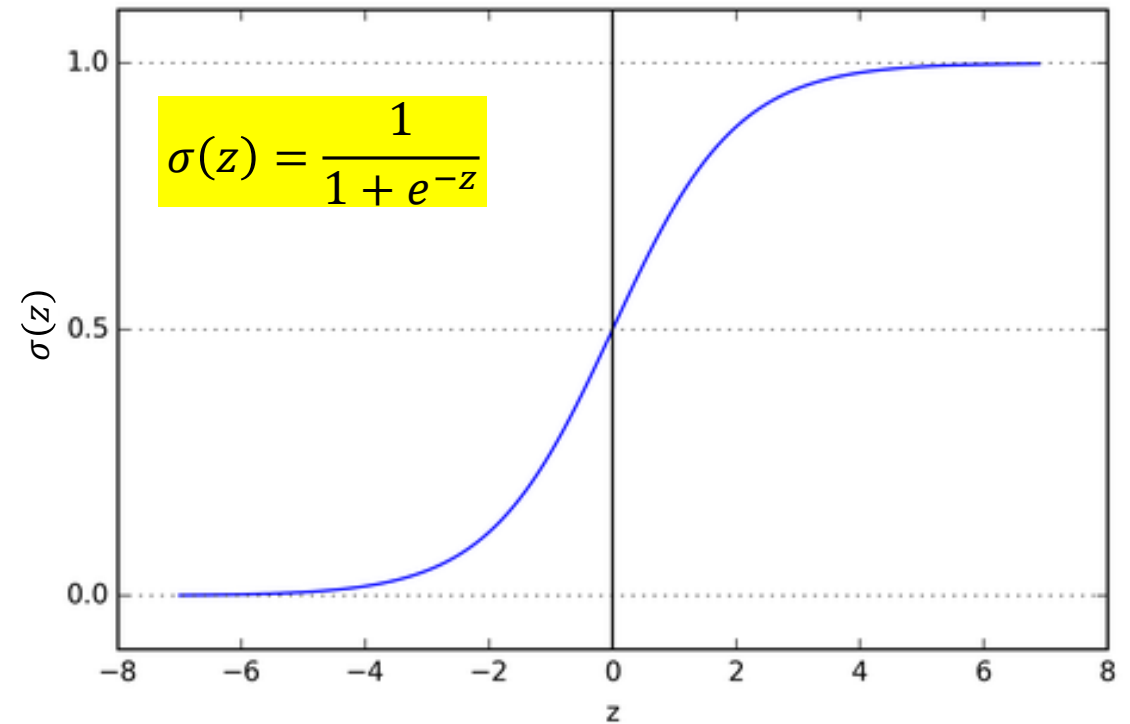


$$S_i = \sum_j w_{ji} x_j$$

# 활성화함수를 통한 비선형 변환



e.g. 시그모이드(Sigmoid) 함수

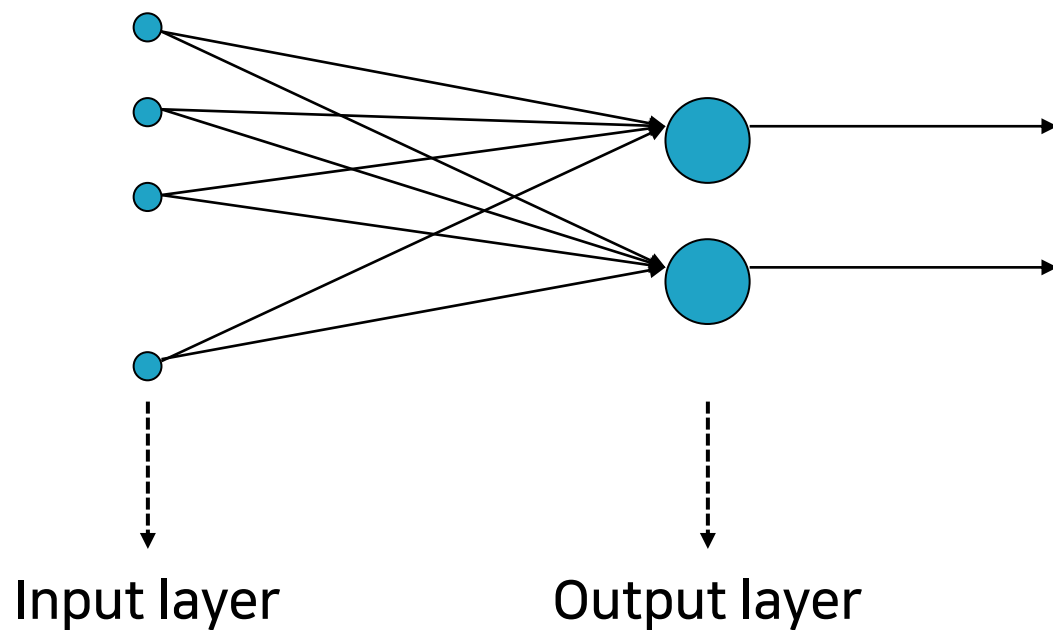


- 비선형 mapping function
- 큰 입력 값으로부터 작은 출력 값(0에서 1사이) 도출

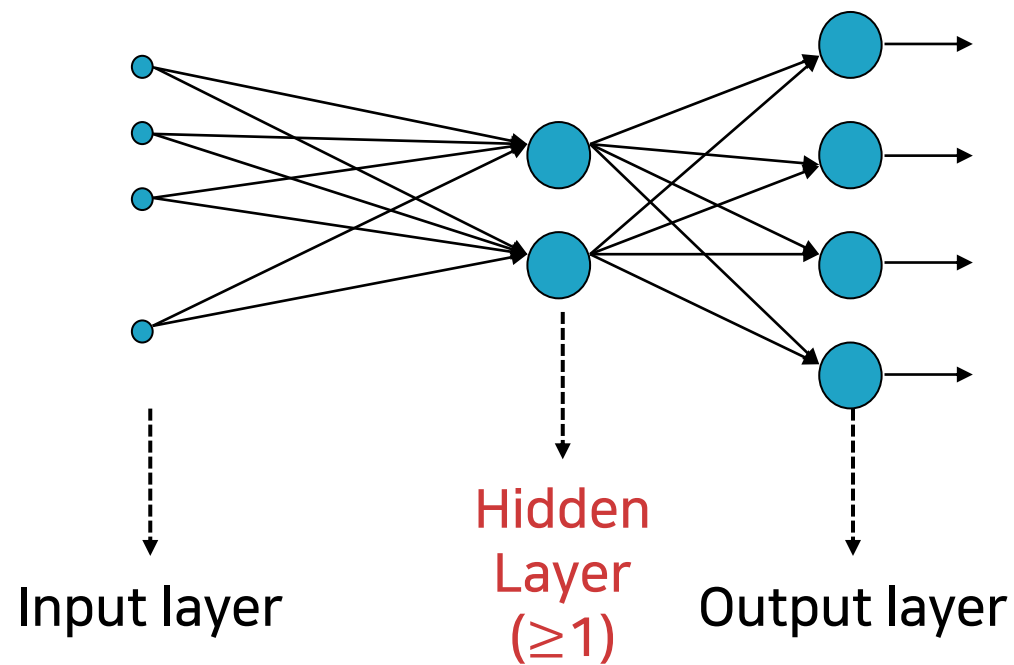


# MLP 계층 구조

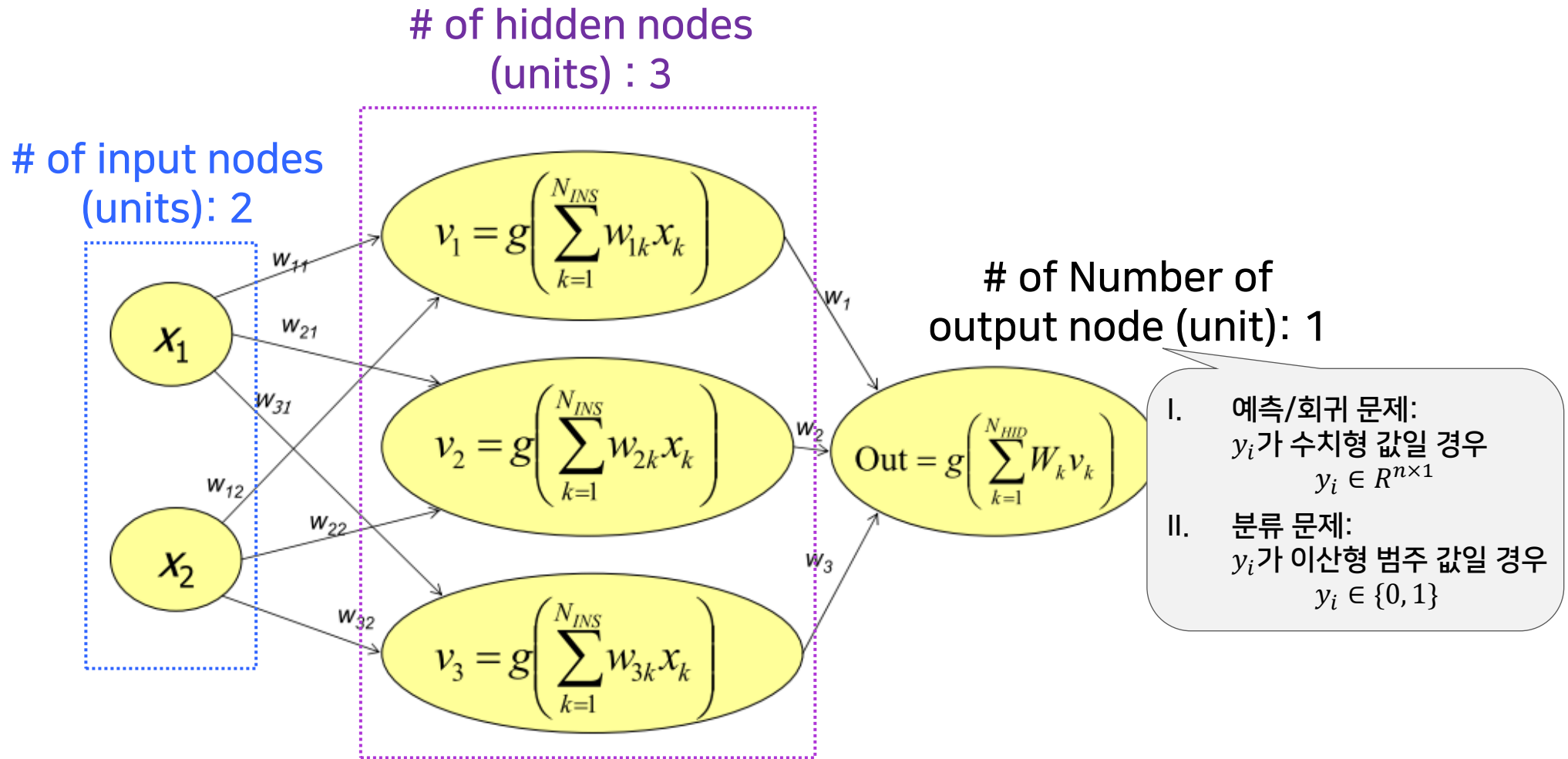
## Single layer network



## Multilayer network



# MLP 계층 구조



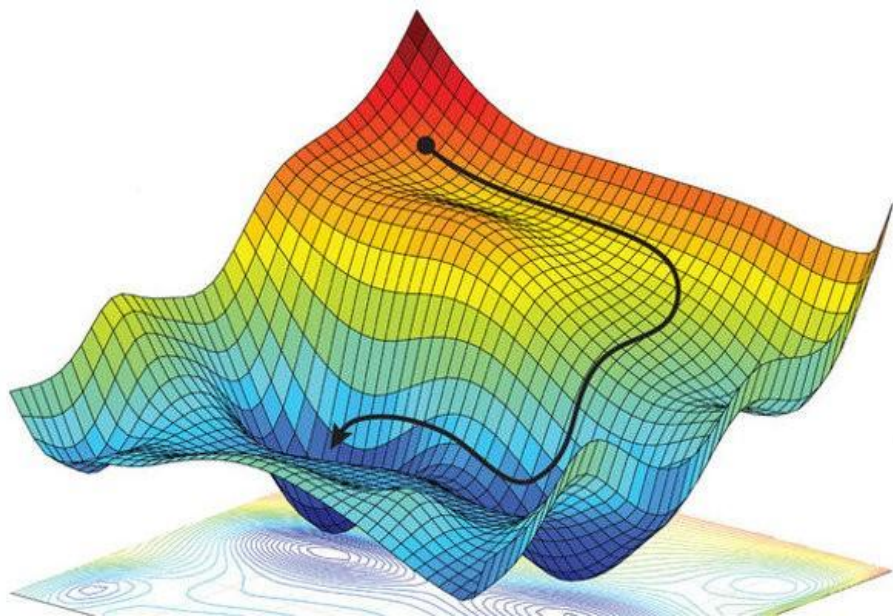


# Contents

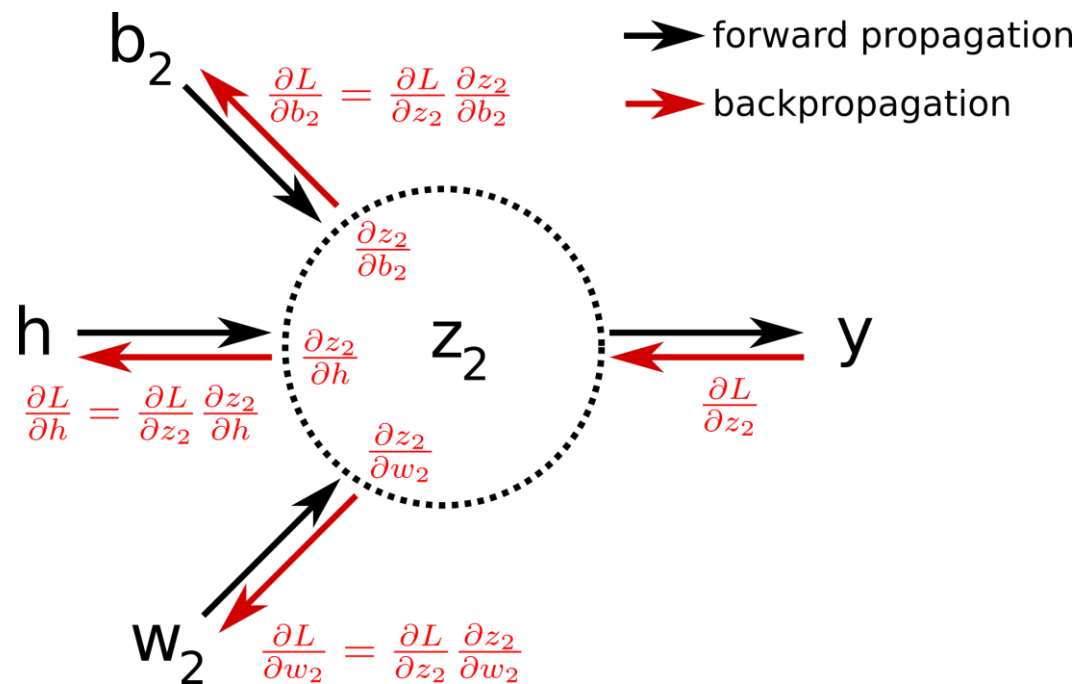
- MLP in the AI scope
- Fundamental principles of MLP
- Model training of MLP

# MLP 학습 요소

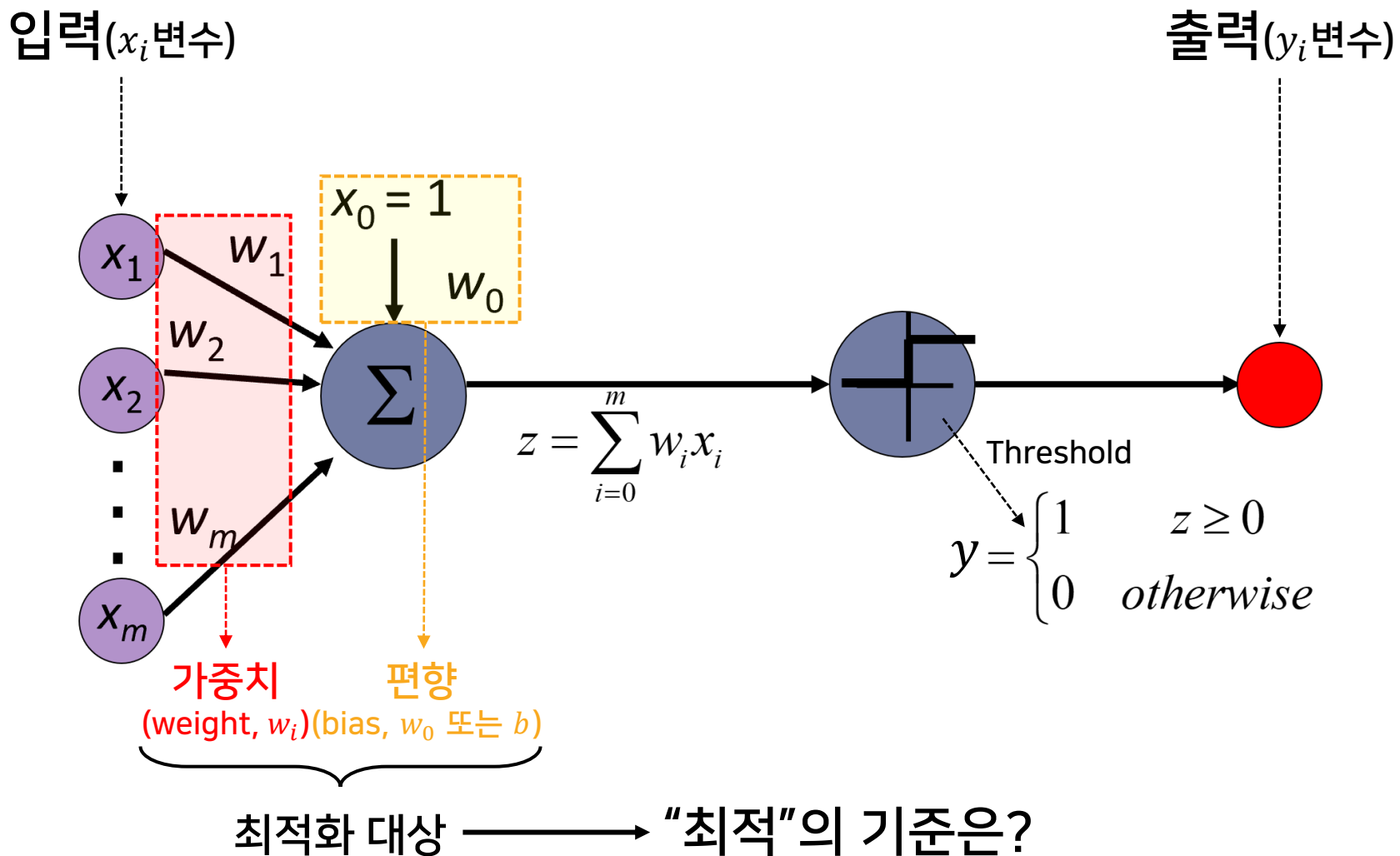
손실함수  
(Loss/Cost function)



역전파  
(Back propagation)



# AI 학습의 목적



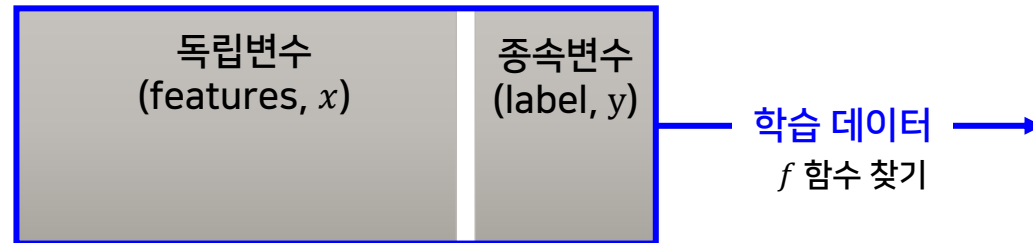
# AI 학습의 목적

“좋은” 모델  $\Rightarrow$  일반화된 모델

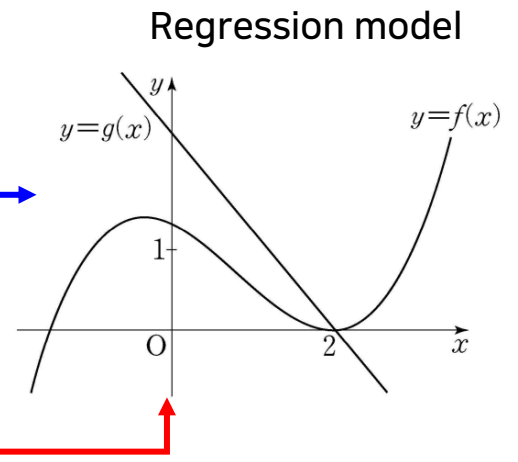
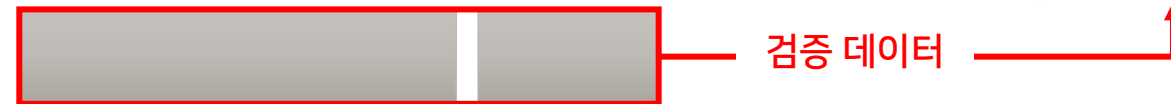
- ① 학습(Train)/검증(Test) 데이터 나누기



- ② 학습 데이터를 사용해 모델 학습 ( $f(x)$  함수 찾기)



- ③ 테스트 데이터를 사용해 모델 일반화 성능 확인



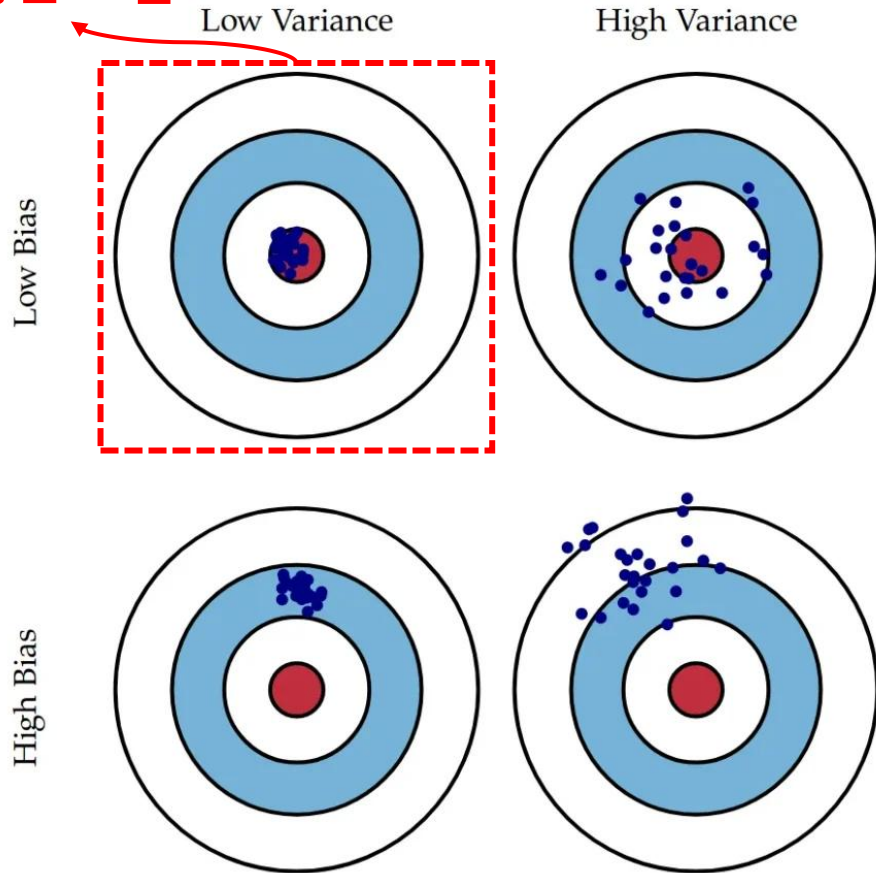
모델의 일반화(generalization) 능력을 높이기 위해,

예측 값과 실제 값 간의 오차 줄이기

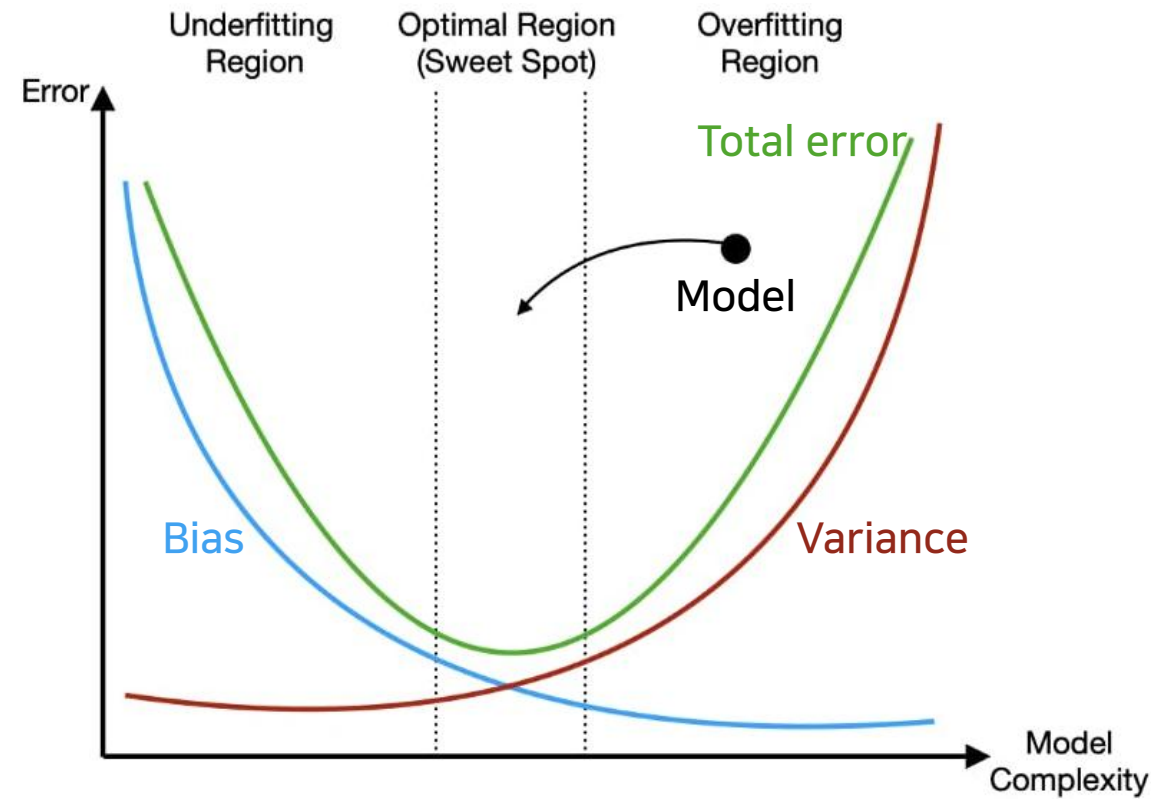


# AI 학습의 목적

“좋은 모델”



[ Error function ]

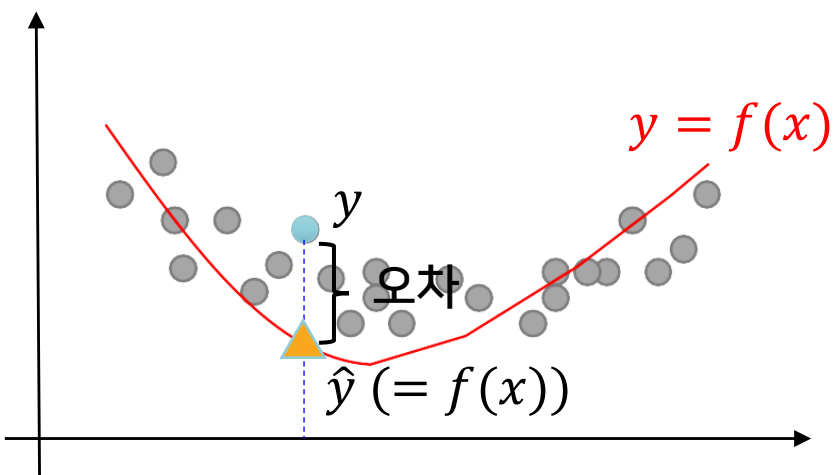


# 손실함수 정의

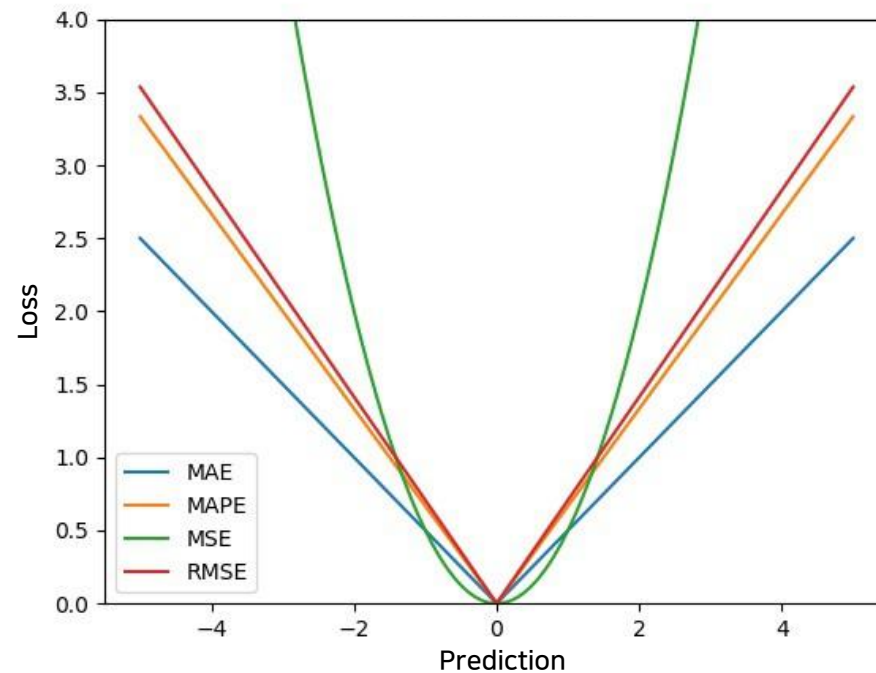
Error function  
Loss function  
Cost function  
Objective function

[ 회귀/예측 문제 ]

목적: 예측 값과 실제 값 간의 오차 줄이기



★ 수치 값의 차이가 중요!



Mean Absolute Error  
(MAE)

$$\mathcal{L}_{MAE} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N |y_i - f(x_i)|$$

Mean Squared Error  
(MSE)

$$\mathcal{L}_{MSE} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - f(x_i))^2$$

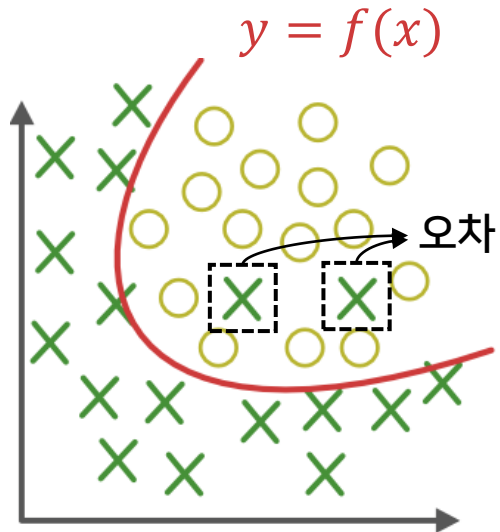


# 손실함수 정의

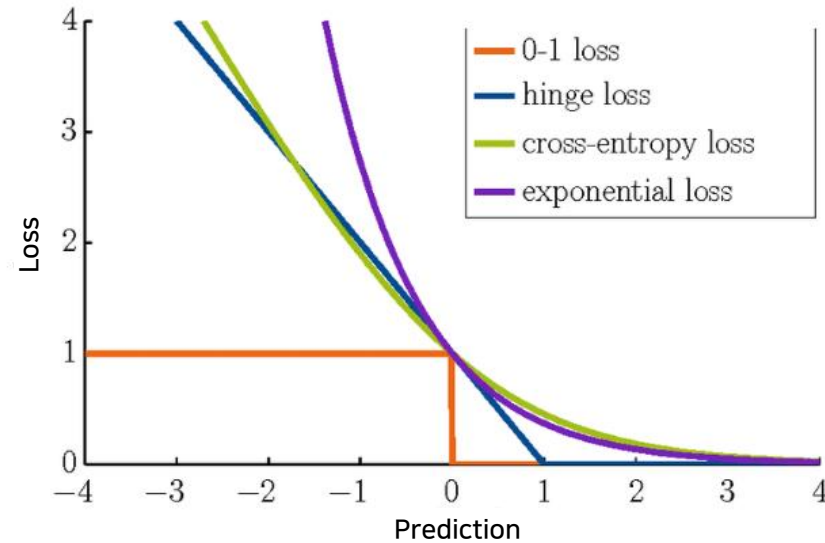
Error function  
Loss function  
Cost function  
Objective function

[ 분류 문제 ]

목적: 예측 값과 실제 값 간의 오차 줄이기



★ 명목형 값의 차이(count)가 중요!



Binary  
Cross Entropy  
(BCE)

$$\mathcal{L}_{BCE} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N y_i \log(p(x_i)) + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - p(x_i))$$

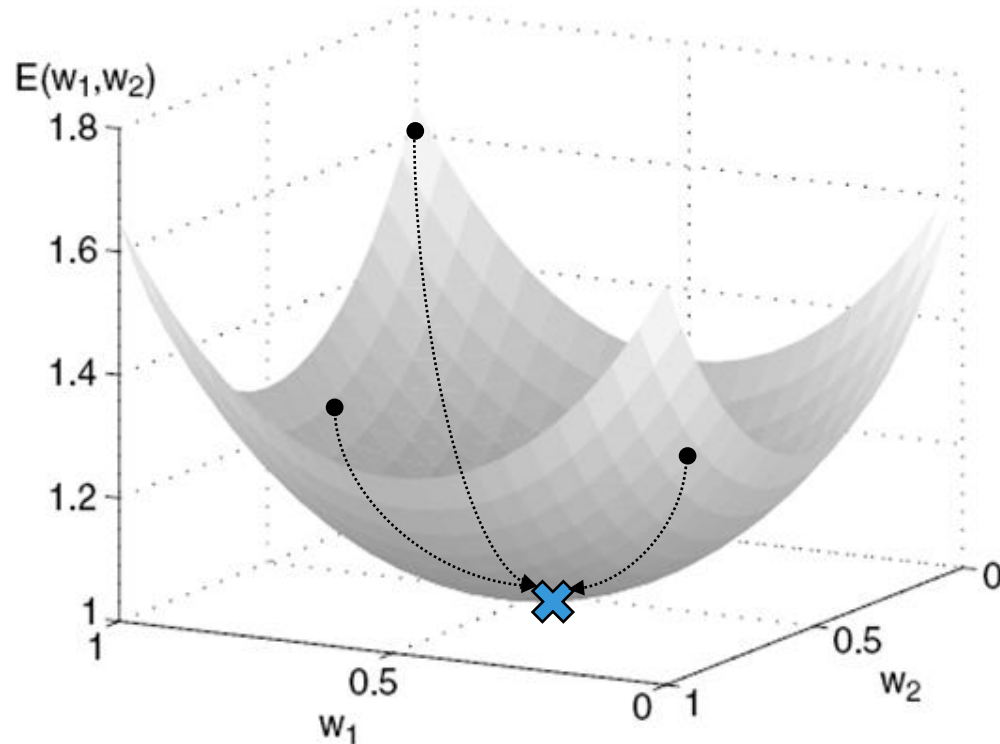
Cross Entropy  
(CE)

$$\mathcal{L}_{CE} = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M y_{ij} \log(f(x_{ij}))$$

# 손실 및 가중치 Update

Model parameter (가중치, 편향) **최적화**란, 함수의 최솟값 혹은 최댓값을 찾는 것

Error surface  $E(w_1, w_2)$  for a two-parameter model



최적화 알고리즘  
(e.g. Gradient descent method)

weight update formula

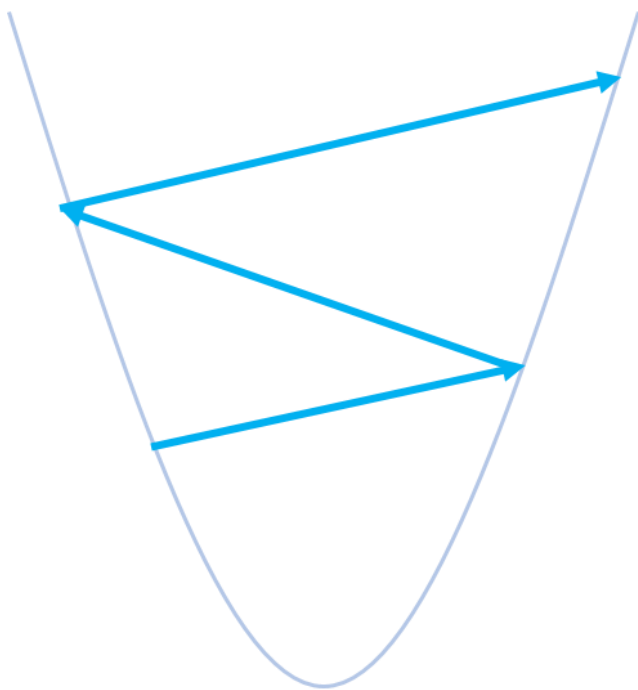
$$w_{t+1} = w_t - \alpha \frac{\partial E(\mathbf{w})}{\partial w} \Delta w$$

Learning rate

$$0 < \alpha < 1$$

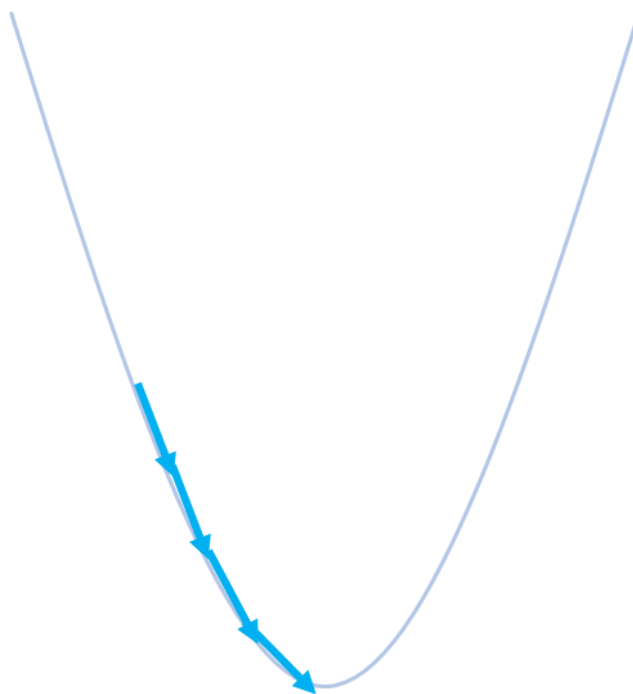
# 손실 및 가중치 Update

Large learning rate

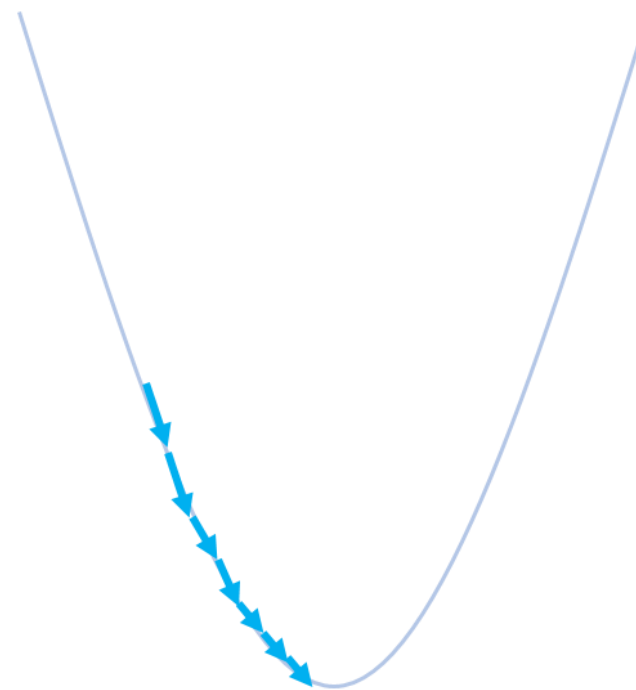


Appropriate  
learning rate

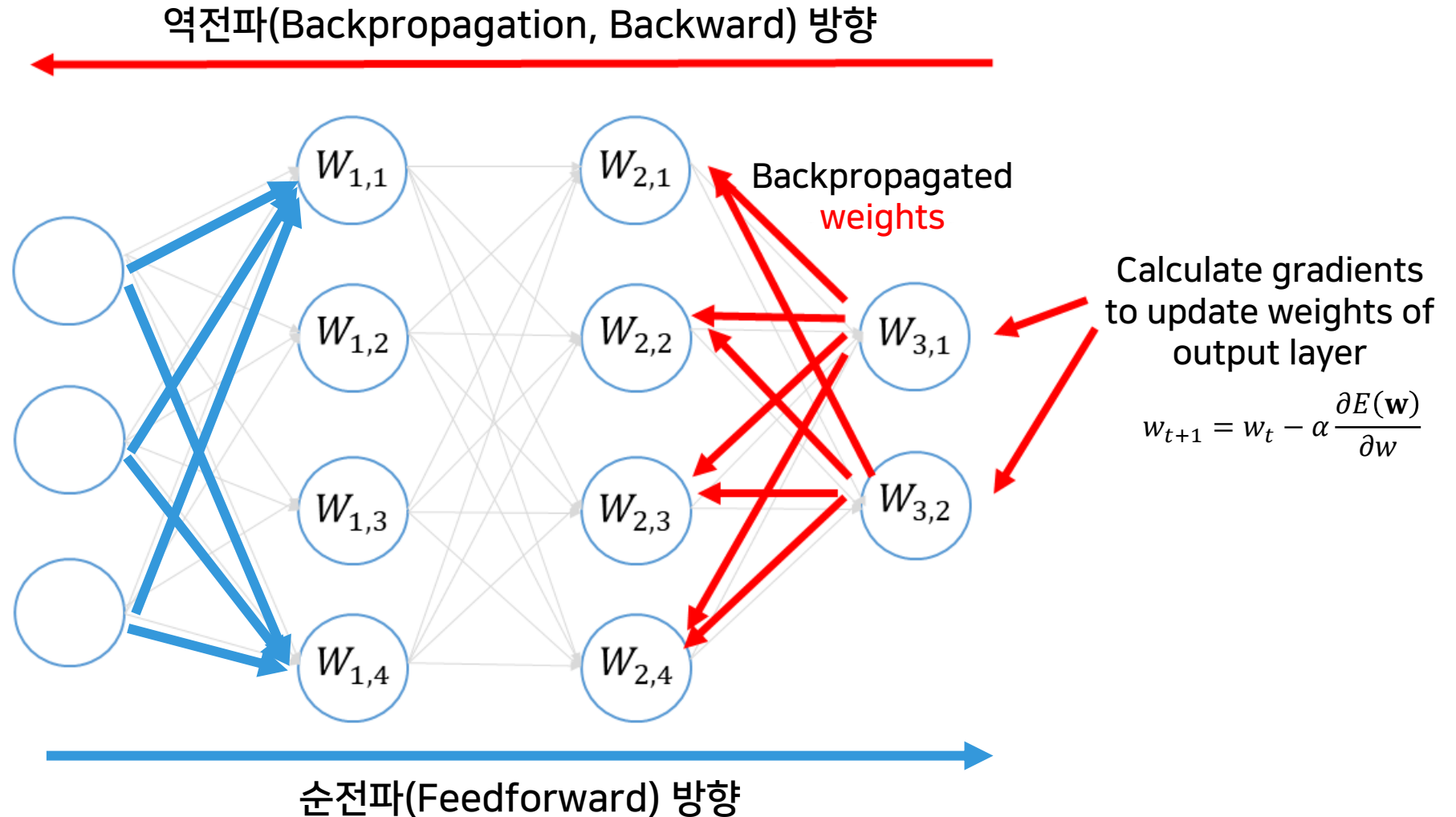
사용자가 지정하는 *hyperparameter*

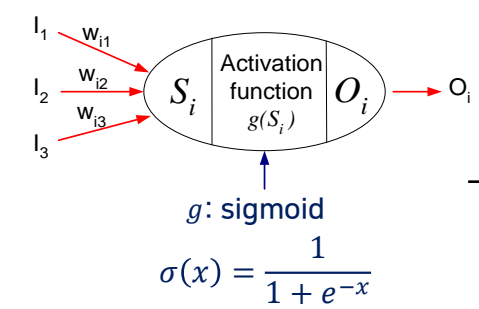


Small learning rate

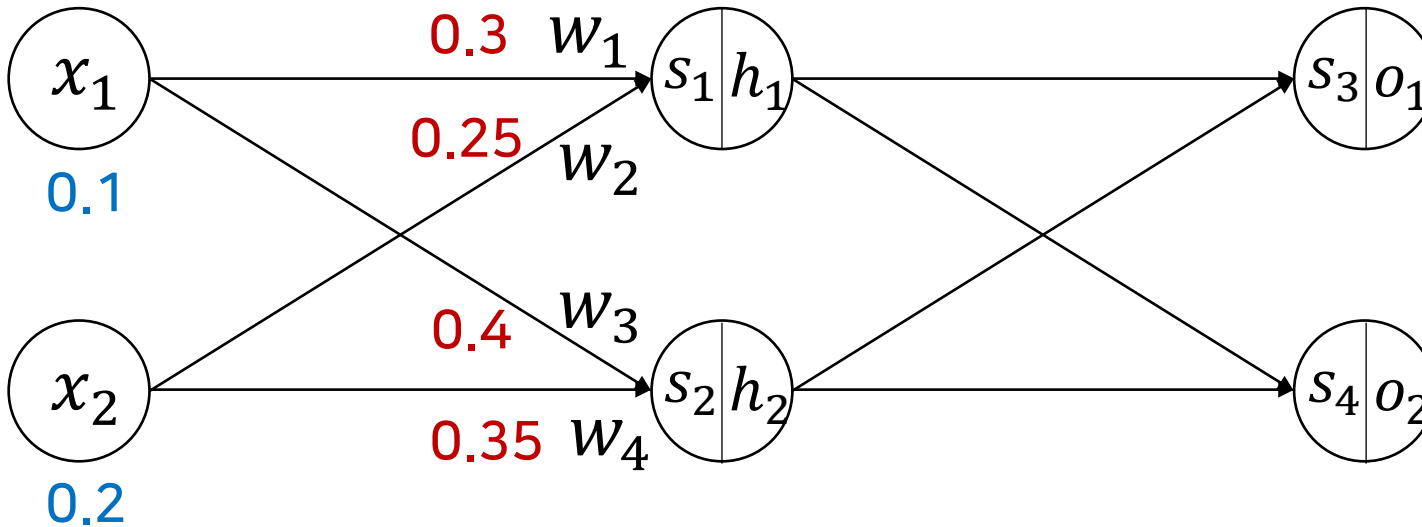


# 순전파와 역전파





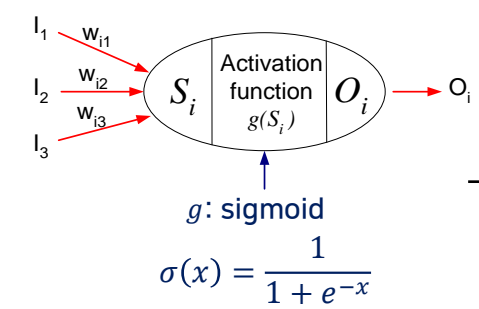
# 순전파 예제



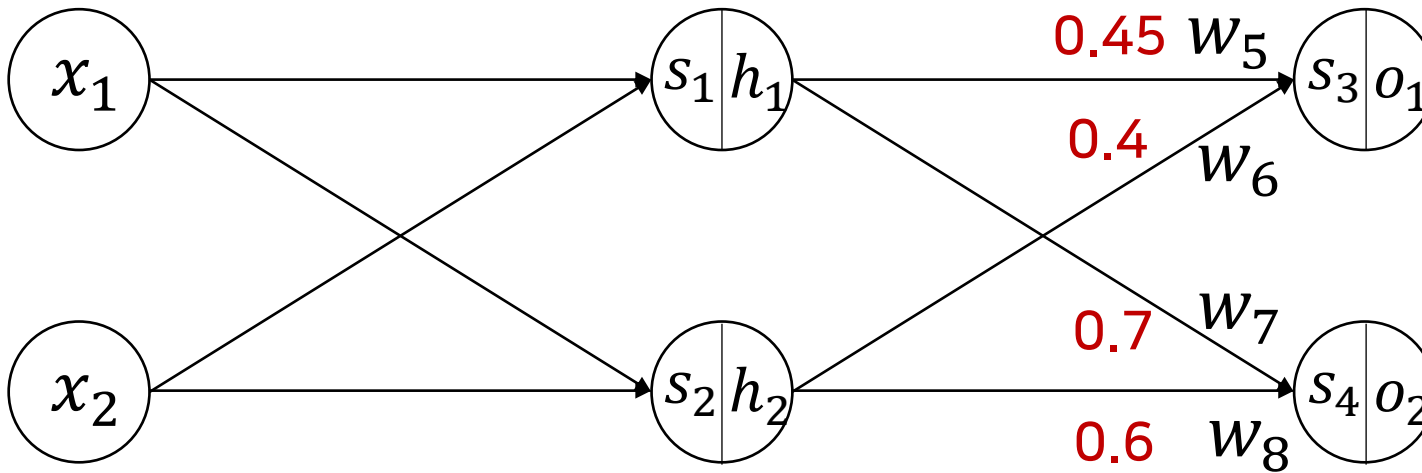
$$s_1 = w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 = 0.3 \times 0.1 + 0.25 \times 0.2 = 0.08$$

$$s_2 = w_3 x_1 + w_4 x_2 = 0.4 \times 0.1 + 0.35 \times 0.2 = 0.11$$

$$h_1 = \text{sigmoid}(s_1) = 0.520 \quad h_2 = \text{sigmoid}(s_2) = 0.527$$



# 순전파 예제

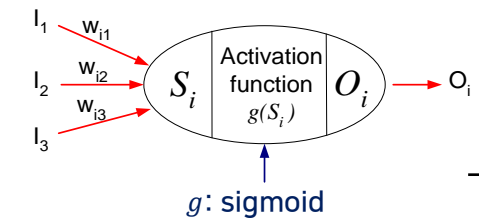


$$s_3 = w_5 h_1 + w_6 h_2 = 0.45 \times 0.520 + 0.4 \times 0.527 = 0.445$$

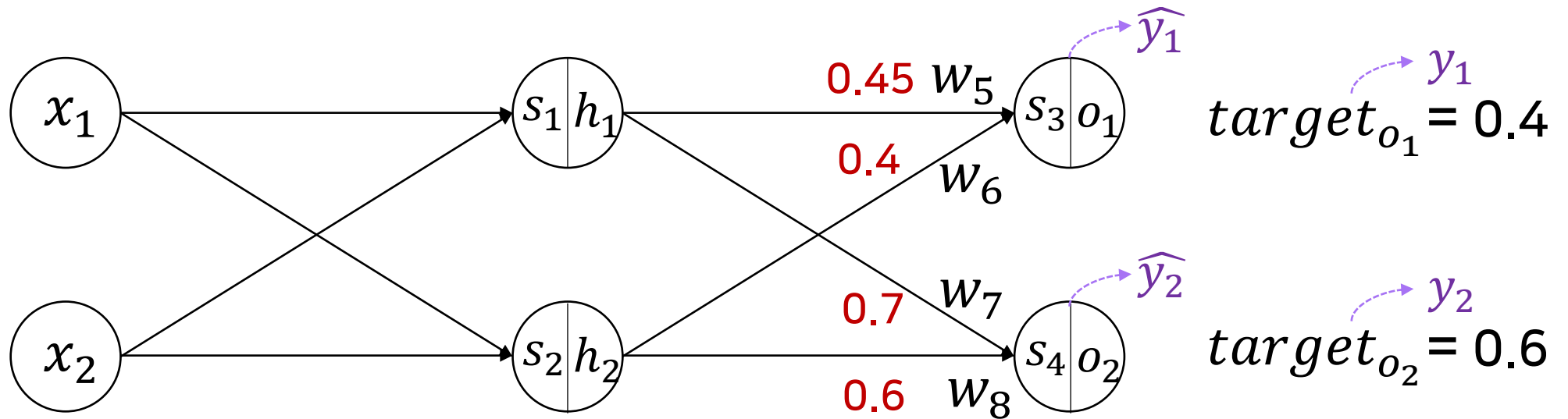
$$s_4 = w_7 h_1 + w_8 h_2 = 0.7 \times 0.520 + 0.6 \times 0.527 = 0.680$$

$$o_1 = \text{sigmoid}(s_3) = 0.609$$

$$o_2 = \text{sigmoid}(s_4) = 0.664$$



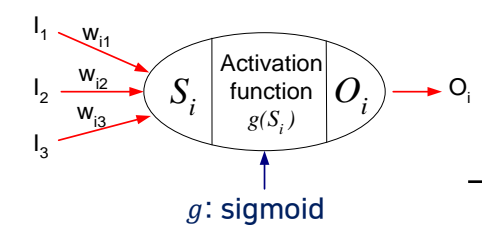
# 순전파 예제



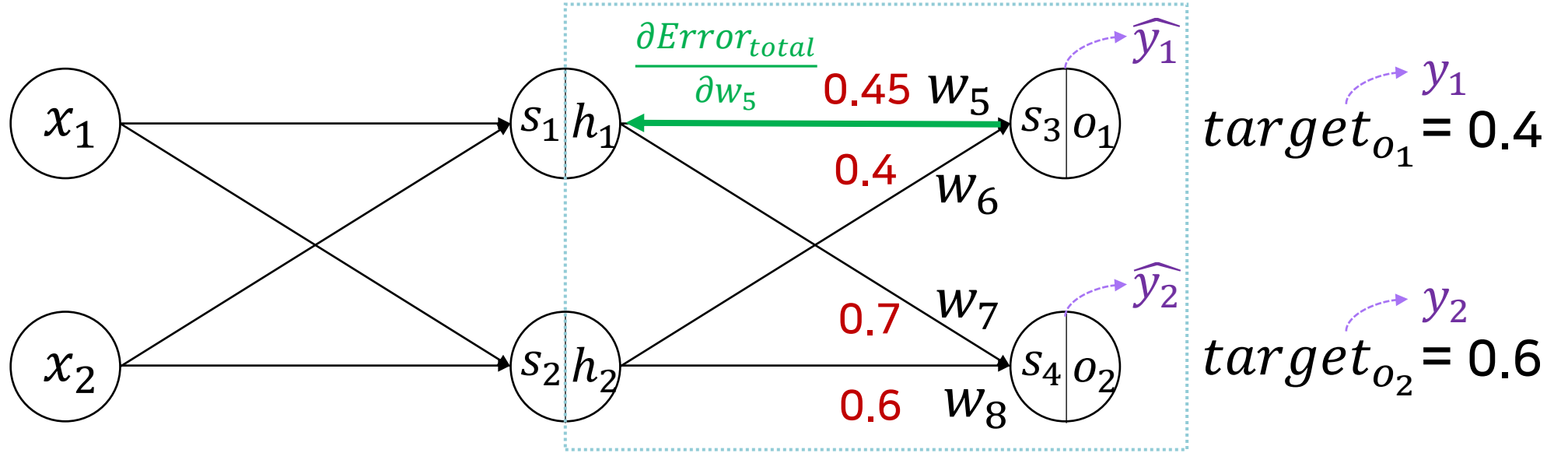
$$Error_{o_1} = \frac{1}{2} (target_{o_1} - output_{o_1})^2 = \frac{1}{2} (0.4 - 0.609)^2 = 0.022$$

$$Error_{o_2} = \frac{1}{2} (target_{o_2} - output_{o_2})^2 = \frac{1}{2} (0.6 - 0.664)^2 = 0.002$$

$$Error_{total} = Error_{o_1} + Error_{o_2} = 0.024$$

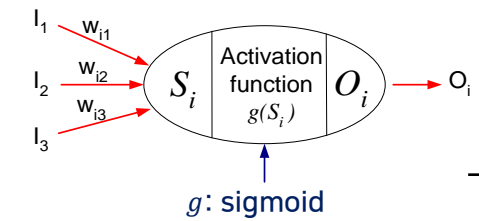


# 역전파 예제

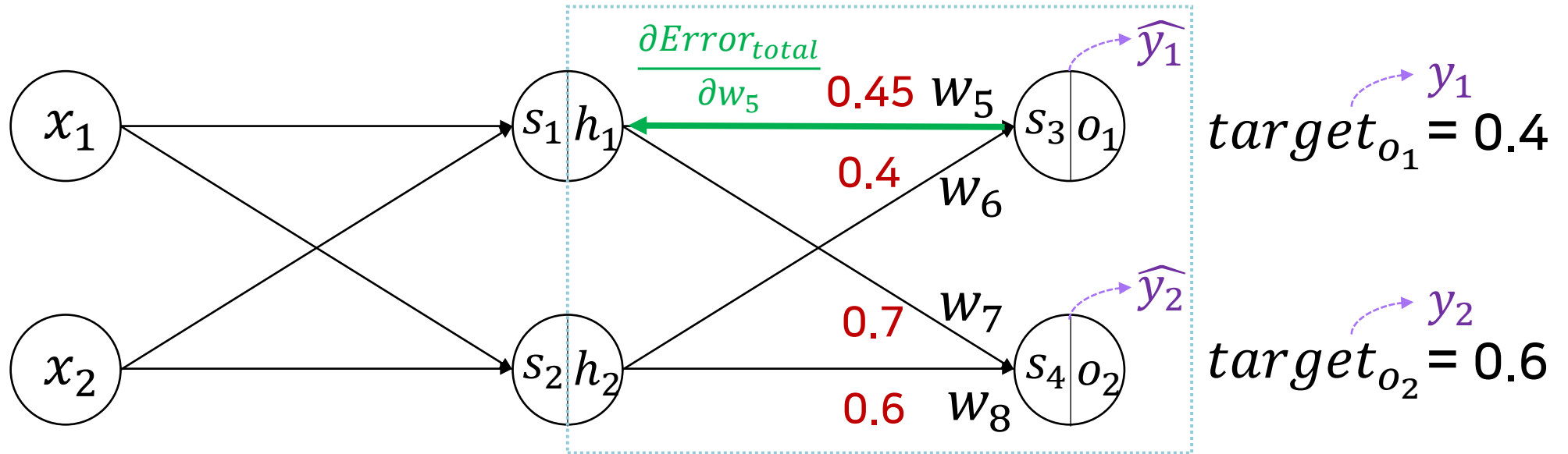


$$\frac{\partial Error_{total}}{\partial w_5} = \frac{\partial Error_{total}}{\partial o_1} \times \frac{\partial o_1}{\partial s_3} \times \frac{\partial s_3}{\partial w_5}$$



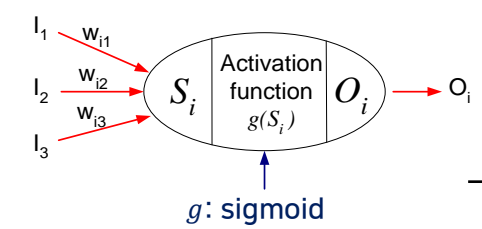


# 역전파 예제

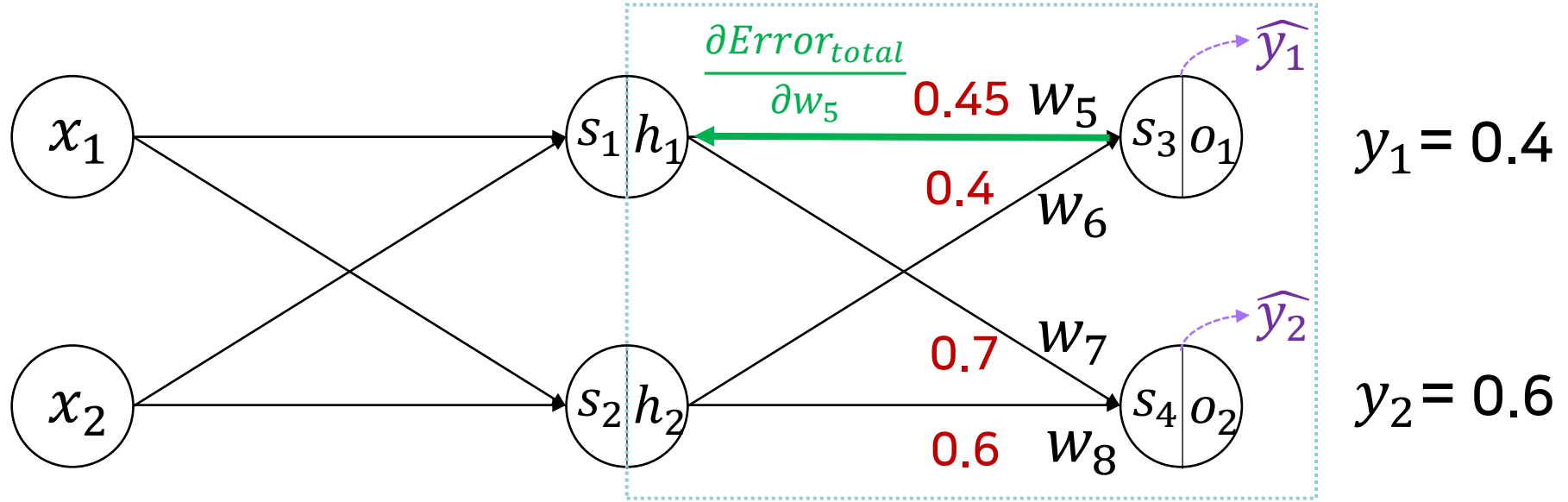


$$Error_{total} = \frac{1}{2} (target_{o_1} - output_{o_1})^2 + \frac{1}{2} (target_{o_2} - output_{o_2})^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial Error_{total}}{\partial o_1} &= 2 \times \frac{1}{2} (target_{o_1} - output_{o_1})^1 \times (-1) + 0 \\ &= -(0.4 - 0.609) = 0.209 \end{aligned}$$



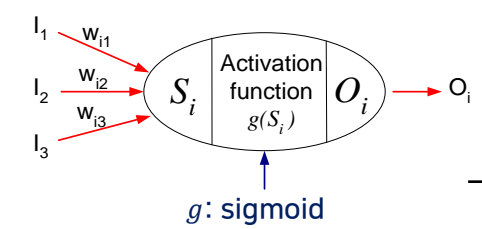
# 역전파 예제



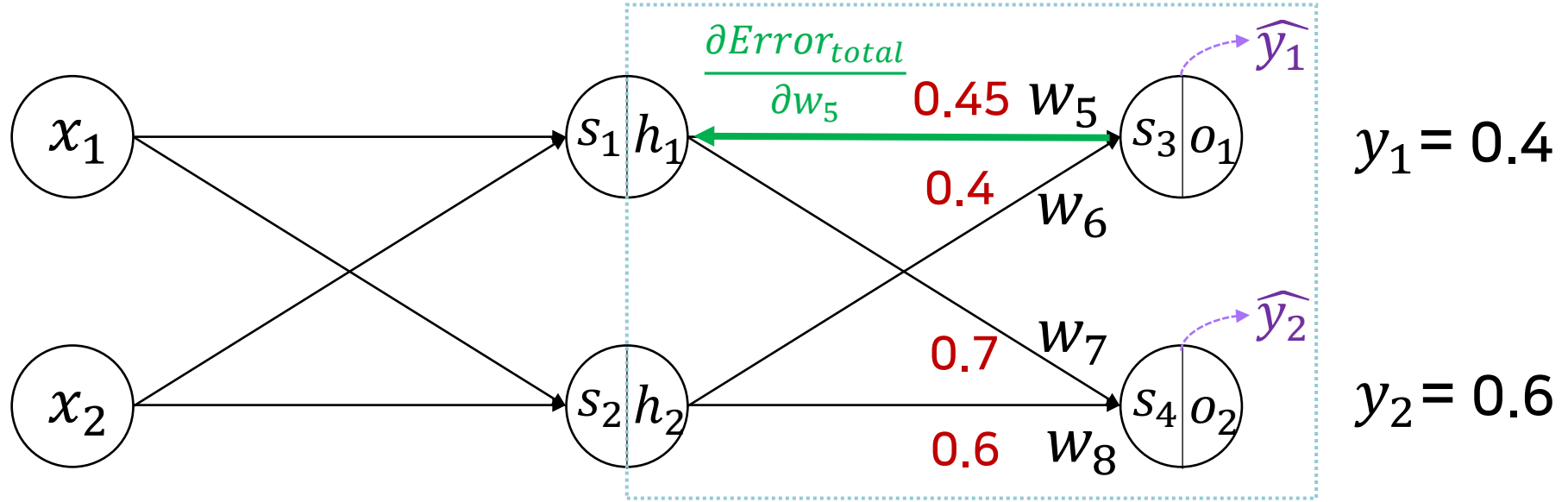
$$\frac{\partial o_1}{\partial s_3} = \{\text{Sigmoid의 미분}\}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}} \quad f'(x) = f(x) \cdot (1 - f(x))$$

$$\frac{\partial o_1}{\partial s_3} = o_1 \times (1 - o_1) = 0.609 \times (1 - 0.609) = 0.238$$

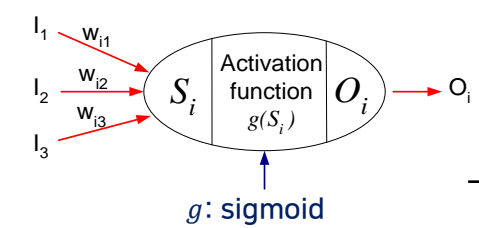


# 역전파 예제

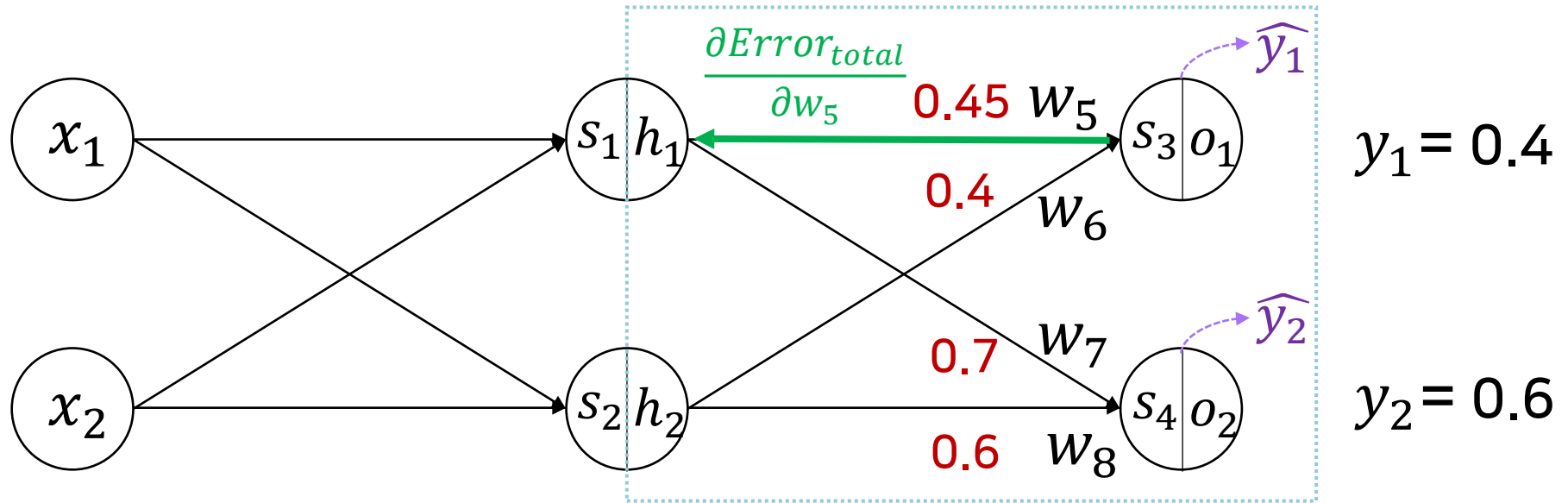


$$s_3 = w_5 \times h_1 + b_3$$

$$\frac{\partial s_3}{\partial w_5} = h_1 = 0.520$$

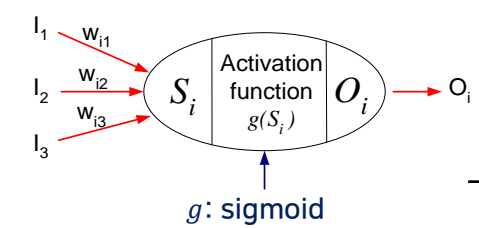


# 역전파 예제

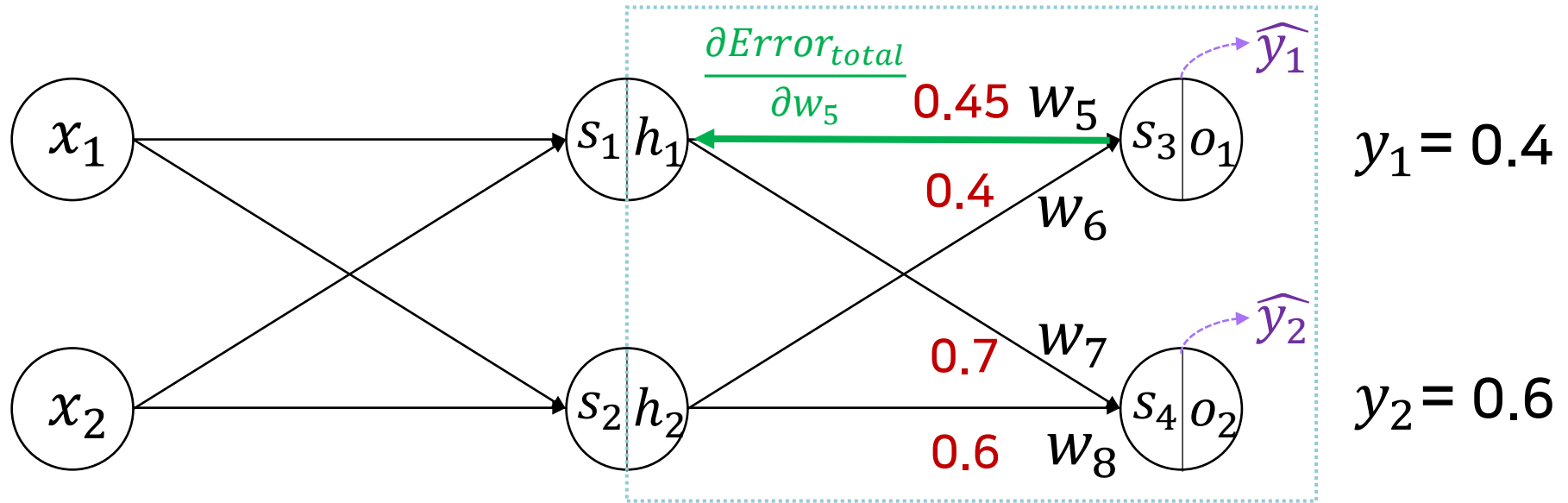


$$\frac{\partial Error_{total}}{\partial w_5} = \frac{\partial Error_{total}}{\partial o_1} \times \frac{\partial o_1}{\partial s_3} \times \frac{\partial s_3}{\partial w_5}$$

$$= 0.209 \times 0.238 \times 0.520 = 0.026$$



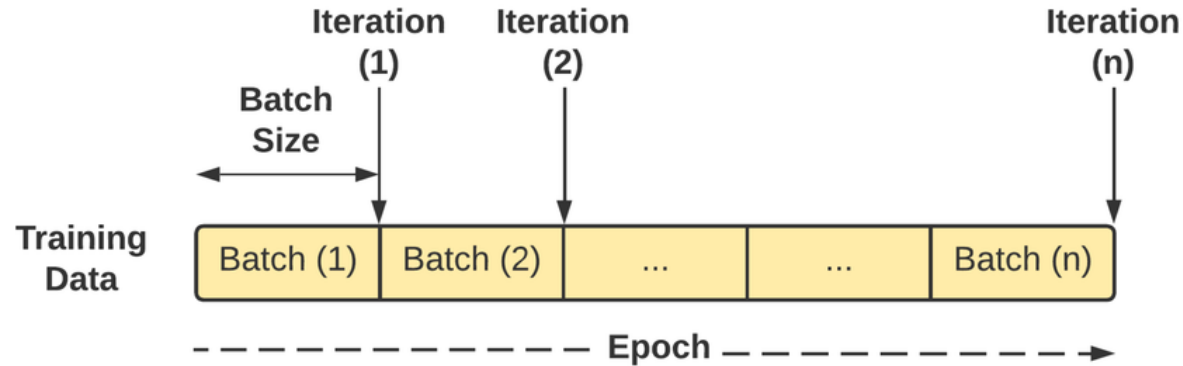
# 역전파 예제



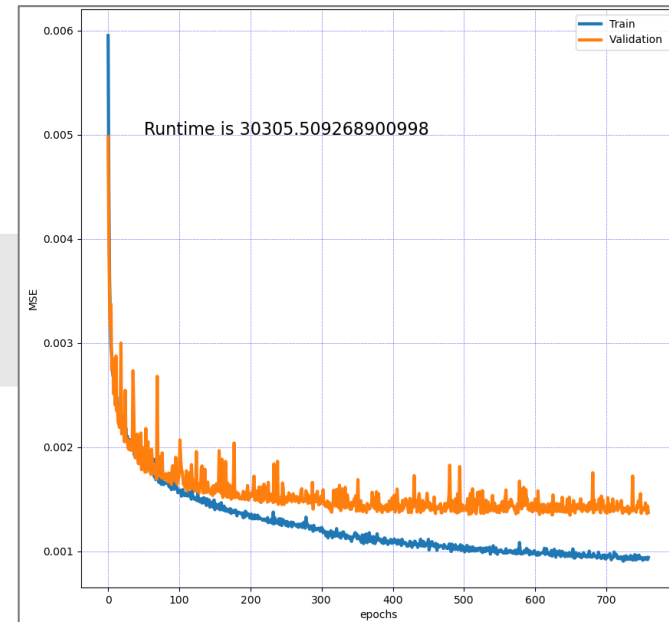
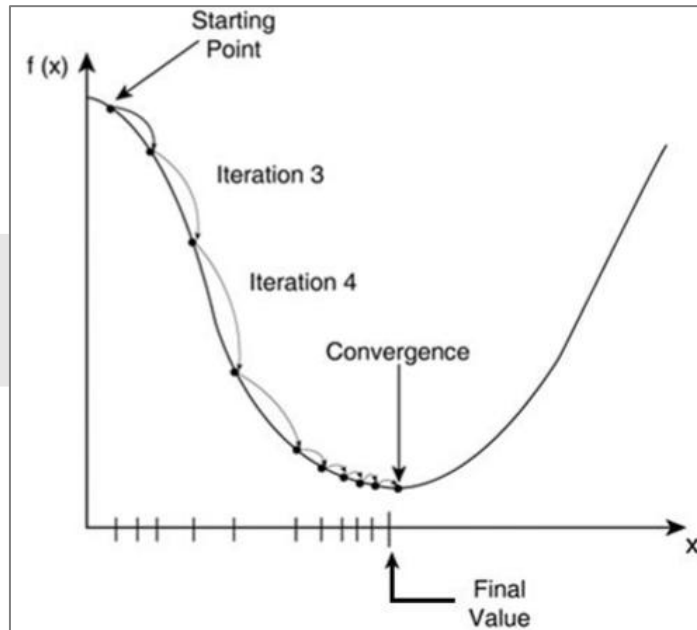
Updated weight

$$w_5^+ = w_5 - \underbrace{\alpha}_{\substack{\text{Learning rate} \\ \text{(hyperparameter)}}} \times \frac{\partial \text{Error}_{total}}{\partial w_5} = 0.45 - 0.5 \times 0.026 = 0.437$$

# AI 모델 학습 프로세스



데이터 학습 시작  
(가중치  
업데이트 시작)



학습 종료  
(가중치  
최적화 완료)

# Thank you

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**Yunseon Byun 변윤선, Ph.D**

나노융합본부, 이차전지장비연구실

yun-seon@kimm.re.kr

