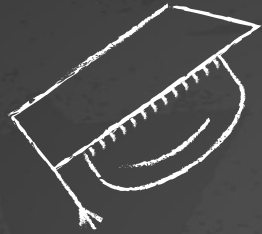
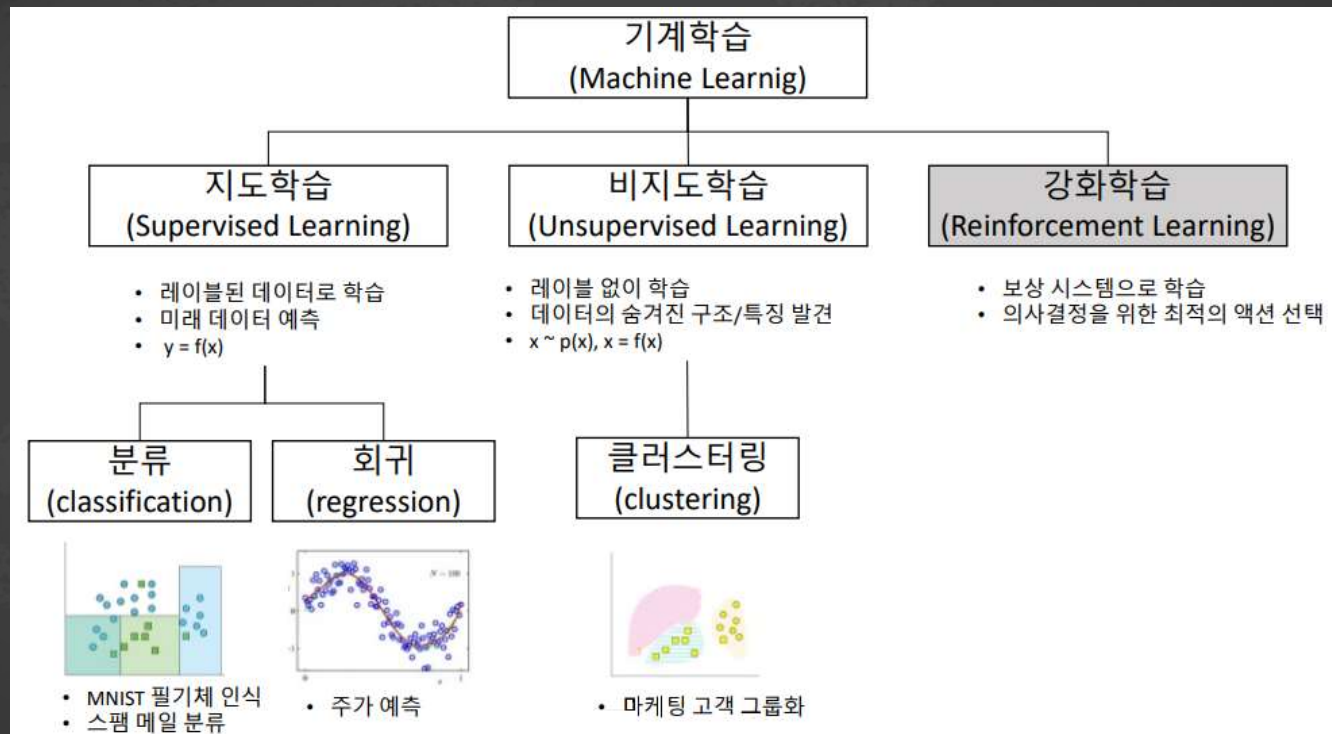


8/6



딥러닝





## Regression ( Regression toward the mean )

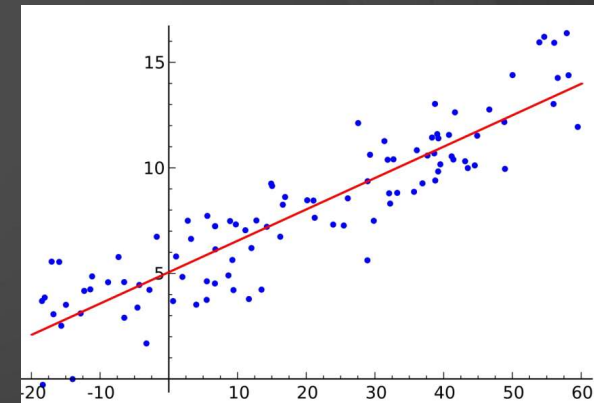
결과적으로, 전체적으로 봤을 때 이 데이터들은 전체 평균으로 되돌아가려는 즉, 회귀하려는 속성이 있다는 통계적 원리를 설명하는 말

## Linear Regression ( 선형 회귀 )

- 요약하자면 데이터를 가장 잘 대변하는 직선의 방정식을 찾는 것이라고 요약이 가능하다.

$$- y = ax + b$$

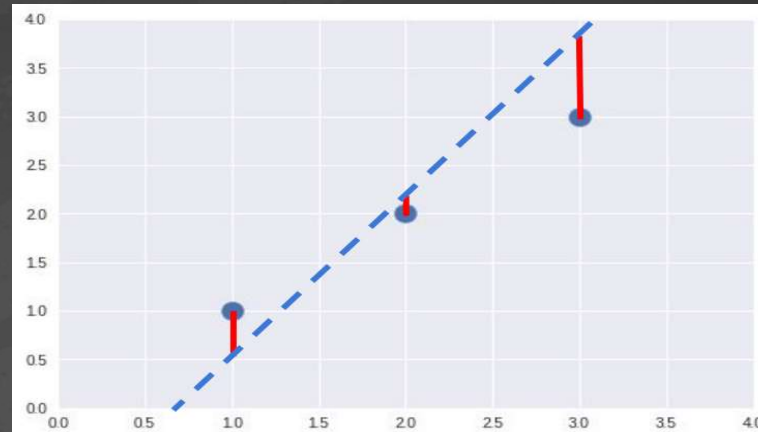
-  $H(x) = Wx + b$  ( hypothesis: 가설, weight: 가중치, bias: 편향 )



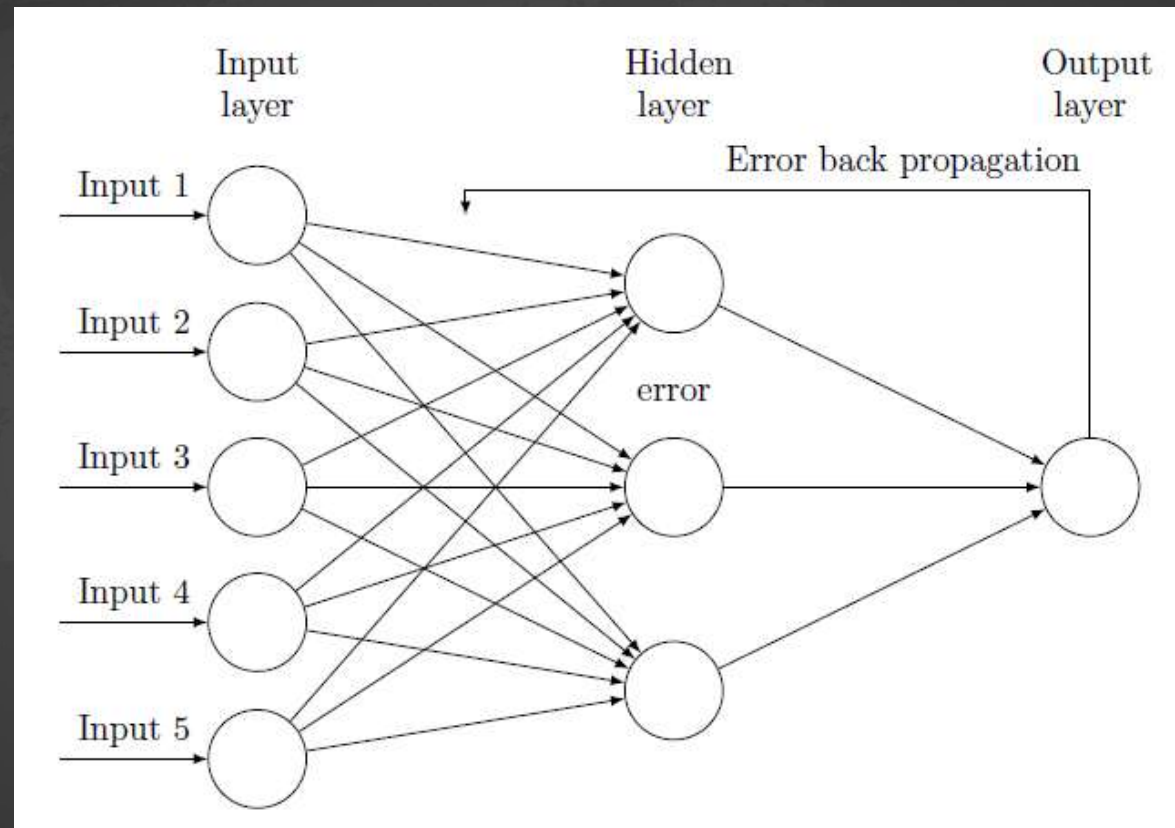
x	y
1	1
2	2
3	3

$$H(x) = Wx + b$$

$$H(x) - y$$



오차에 제곱을 하는 이유는  $h(x)$ 의 값에서  $y$ 값을 뺀 값의 부호를 신경쓰지 않고 오차량만 구해야하기 때문에 제곱을 한다.

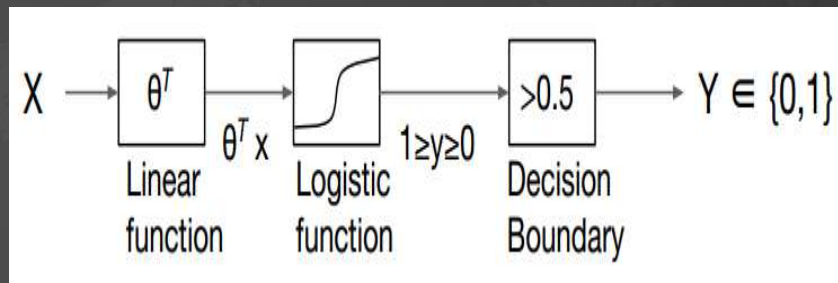


# Logistic regression

$$H_L(x) = \underline{w}x - \left\{ \frac{100}{2+10} \right\}$$

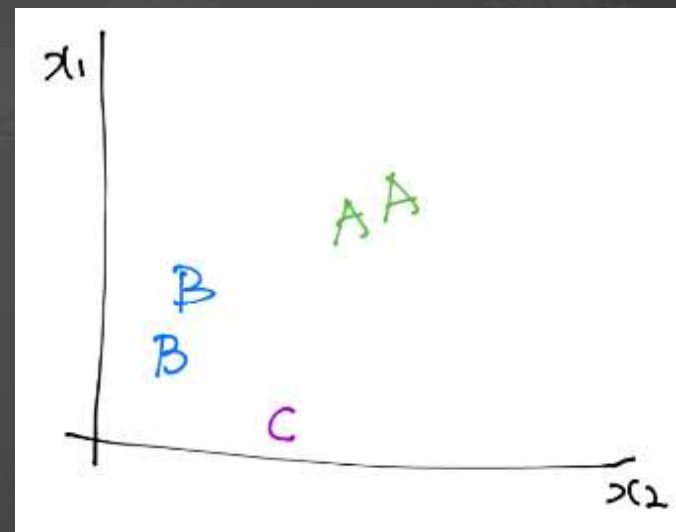
$$z = H_L(x), \quad g(z) = \begin{cases} 0 & z < 0 \\ 1 & z \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Logistic regression  
 선형적인 것으로 시작  
 선형적인 데이터에 대해서 0과 1을 분류하여 결정되어 함.  
 ∴ 0과 1 값을 바꿔치기함

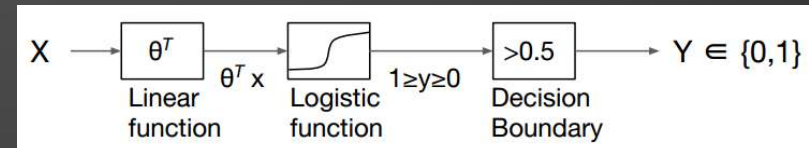
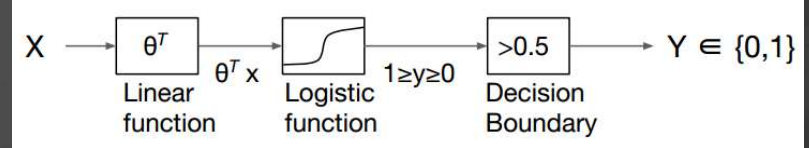
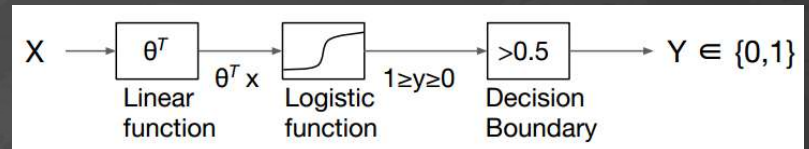
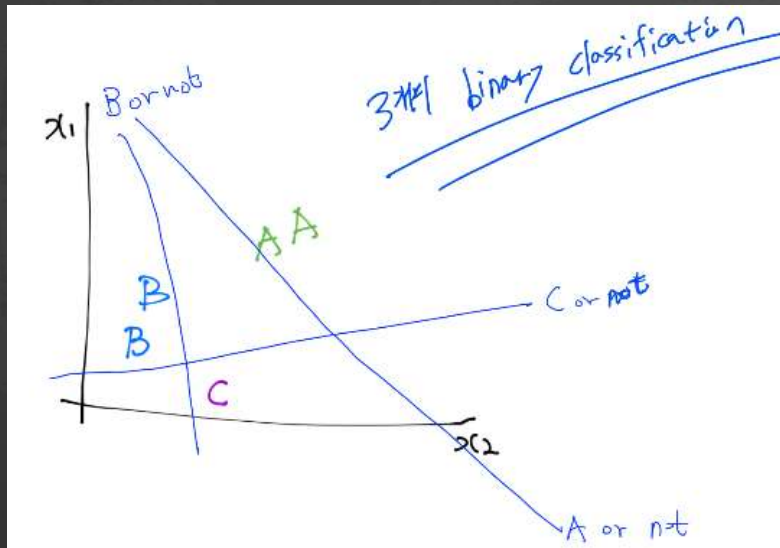


## Multinomial classification

x1 (hours)	x2 (attendance)	y (grade)
10	5	A
9	5	A
3	2	B
2	4	B
11	1	C



# Multinomial classification





## Multinomial classification

$$\begin{aligned} [w_1 \ w_2 \ w_3] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} &= [w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_3 x_3] \\ [w_1 \ w_2 \ w_3] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} &= [w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_3 x_3] \\ [w_1 \ w_2 \ w_3] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} &= [w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_3 x_3] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} w_{A1} & w_{A2} & w_{A3} \\ w_{B1} & w_{B2} & w_{B3} \\ w_{C1} & w_{C2} & w_{C3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} w_{A1}x_1 + w_{A2}x_2 + w_{A3}x_3 \\ w_{B1}x_1 + w_{B2}x_2 + w_{B3}x_3 \\ w_{C1}x_1 + w_{C2}x_2 + w_{C3}x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

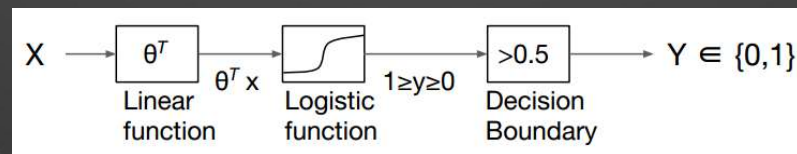
## Multinomial classification

$$Y \begin{bmatrix} 2.0 \\ 1.0 \\ 0.1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0.7 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{Softmax function}}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

원한 인코딩



# Multinomial classification

$$-\sum_i L_i \log(s_i) = -\sum_i L_i \log(\bar{y}_i) = \sum_i (L_i) \times \underbrace{(-\log(\bar{y}_i))}_{\text{loss}}$$

$$L = \begin{matrix} A \\ B \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = A$$

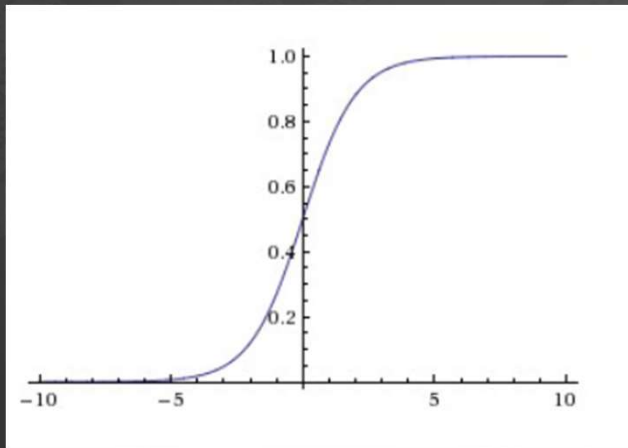
$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{Y} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}_{\tilde{A}} (0) &\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \odot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \infty \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow 0 \\ \tilde{Y} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}_{\tilde{B}} (\infty) &\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \odot \begin{bmatrix} \infty \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \infty \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \infty \end{aligned}$$

## 활성화 함수

### 시그모이드 함수 (Sigmoid Function)

#### Gradient Vanishing

sigmoid 함수는  $0 < n < 1$  사이의 값만 다루므로 결국 chain rule을 이용해 계속 값을 곱해나간다고 했을 때 결과 값이 0에 수렴할 수 밖에 없다는 한계를 가지고 있다.

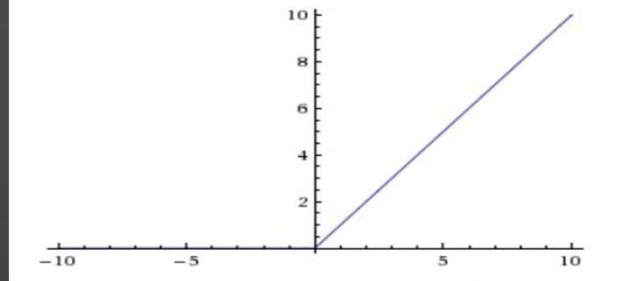


### ReLU, Rectified Linear Unit

- (1) 양 극단값이 포함되지 않는다. (양수 지역은 선형적)
- (2) 계산이 매우 효율적이다 (최대값 연산 1개)
- (3) 수렴속도가 시그모이드류 함수대비 6배 정도 빠르다.

입력값이 음수인 경우 항상 0을 출력함  
→ 파라미터 업데이트가 안됨

$$f(x) = \max(0, x)$$



## 비용 함수

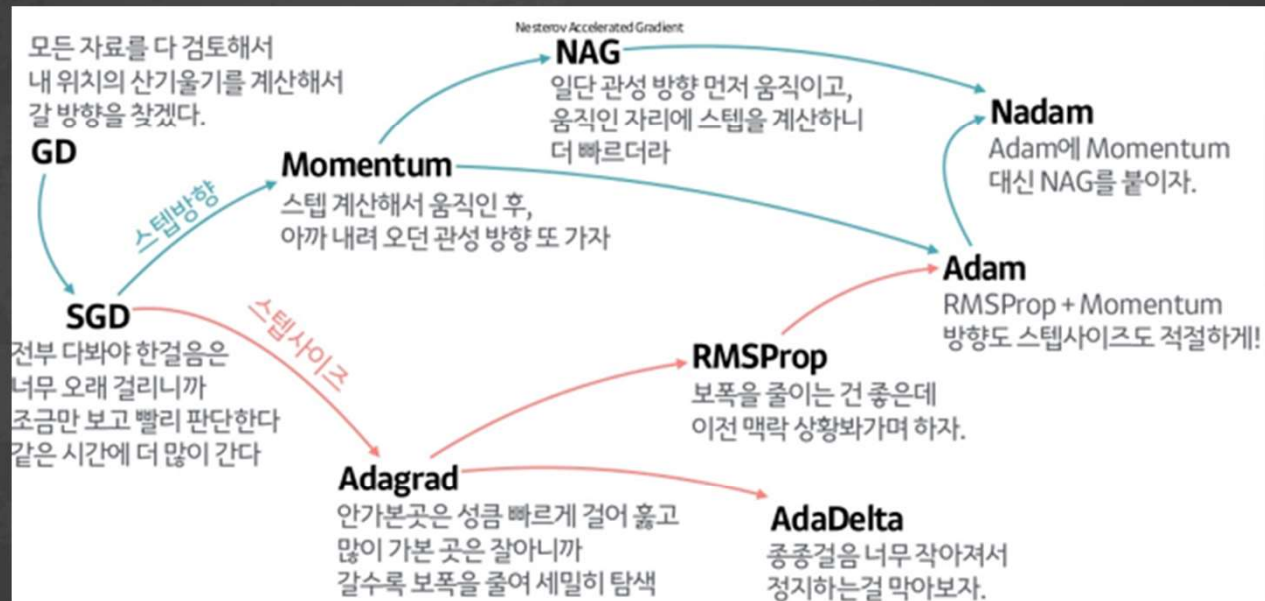
### 회귀

1. MSE
2. MAE
3. MSLE
4. MAPE
5. KLD
6. Poisson
7. Logcosh
8. Cosine Similarity
9. Huber

### 분류

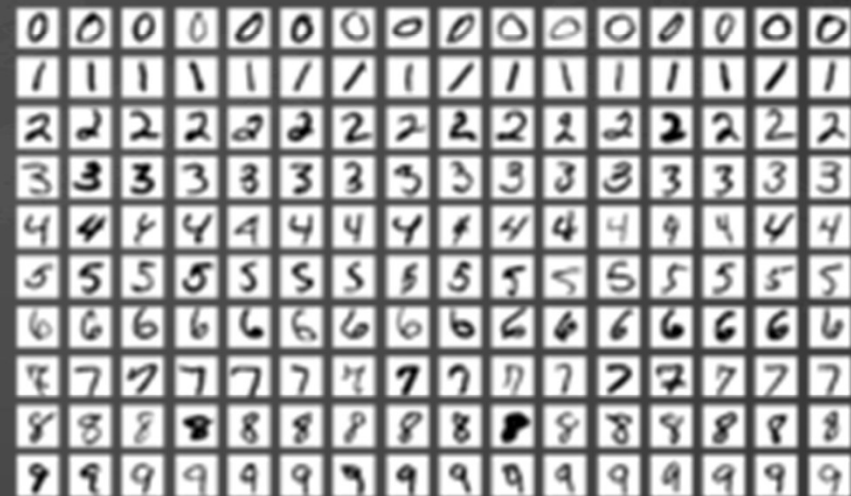
1. Binary cross-entropy
2. Categorical cross-entropy
3. Sparse categorical cross-entropy
4. Hinge
5. Squared Hinge
6. Categorical Hinge

## 옵티마이저

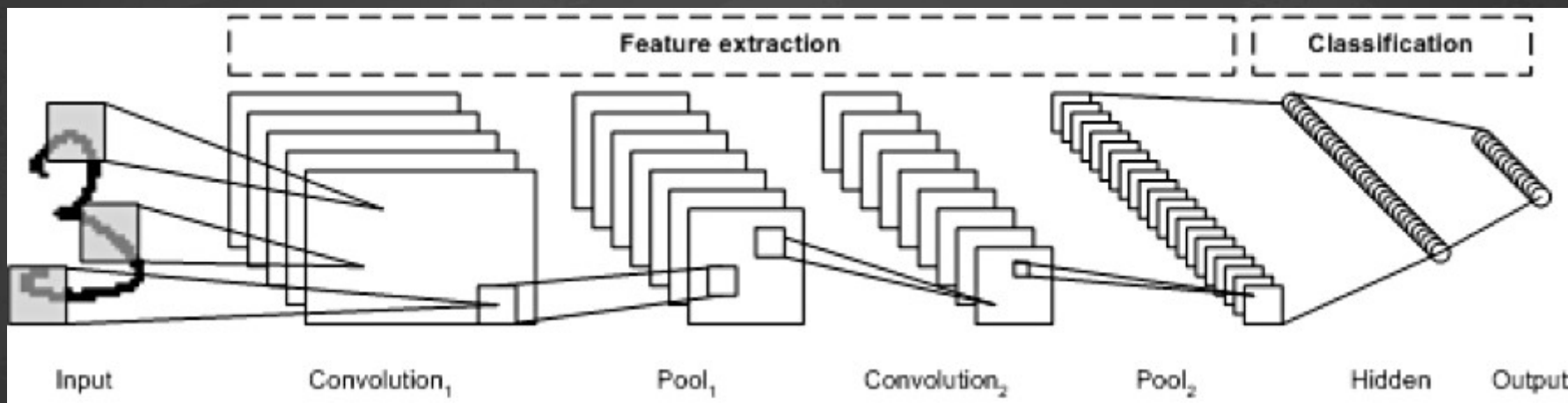


# MNIST

데이터베이스 (Modified National Institute of Standards and Technology database)는 손으로 쓴 숫자들로 이루어진 대형 데이터베이스이며, 다양한 화상 처리 시스템을 트레이닝하기 위해 일반적으로 사용된다.



# *CNN(Convolutional Neural Network)*





# Convolution

1 <sub>x1</sub>	1 <sub>x0</sub>	1 <sub>x1</sub>	0	0
0 <sub>x0</sub>	1 <sub>x1</sub>	1 <sub>x0</sub>	1	0
0 <sub>x1</sub>	0 <sub>x0</sub>	1 <sub>x1</sub>	1	1
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	0

Image

4		

Convolved  
Feature

1	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	0
0	0	1	1	1
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	0

Image

+

1	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	1

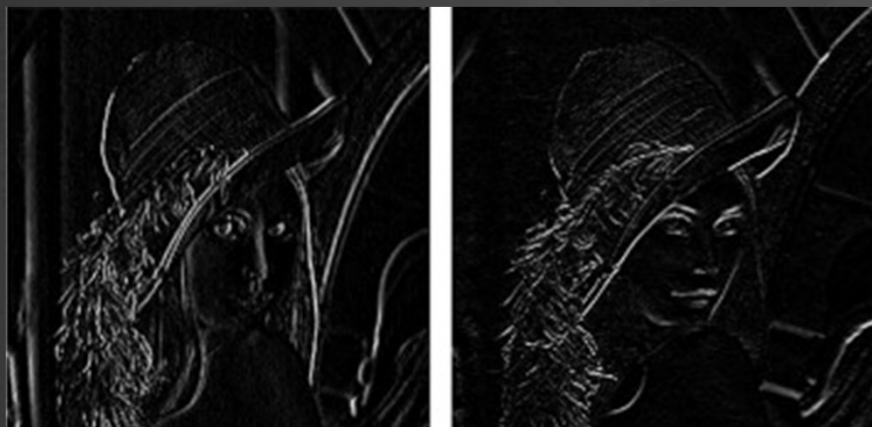
Filter

1x1	1x0	1x1
0x0	1x1	1x0
0x1	0x0	1x1

4		

Convolved  
Feature

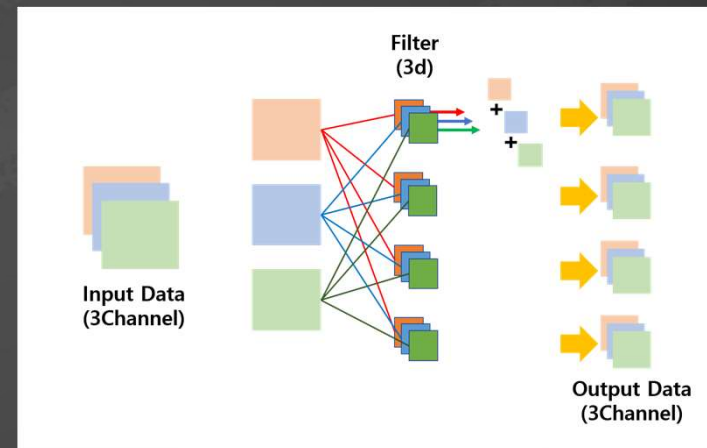
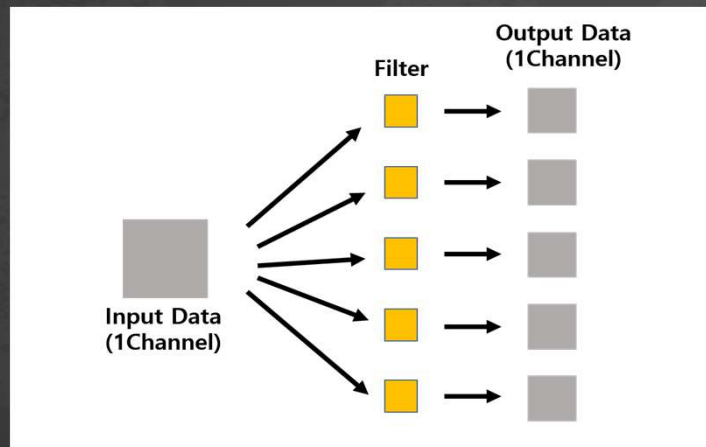
# *Filter(Kernel)*



*sobel filter*



# Channel



# Padding

0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	1	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Image  
(+zero Padding)

- *valid*: padding 0을 뜻합니다. 즉 입력보다 출력의 크기가 작아집니다.
- *same*: padding이 존재하여 입력과 출력의 크기는 같습니다.

# Pooling

13	20	30	0
8	12	3	0
34	70	33	5
111	80	10	23

Activation Map

20	30
111	33

Max Pooling

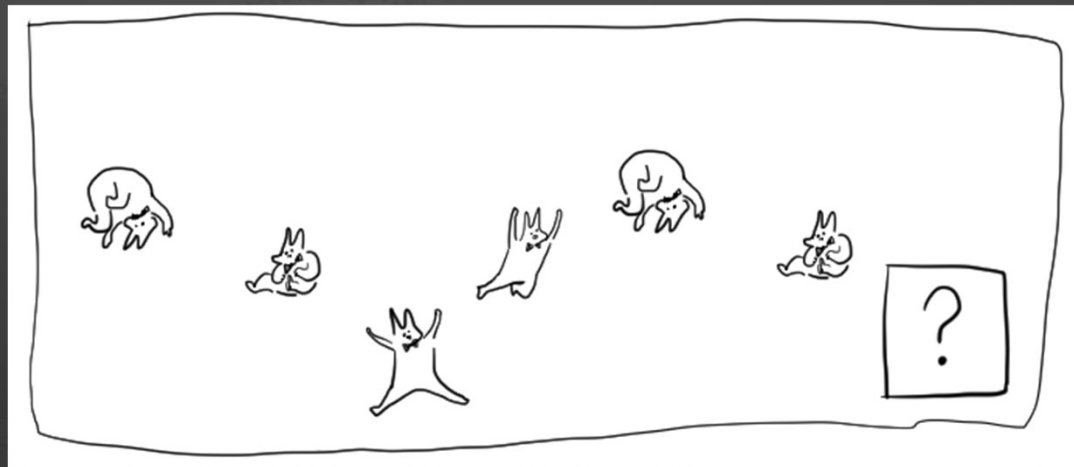
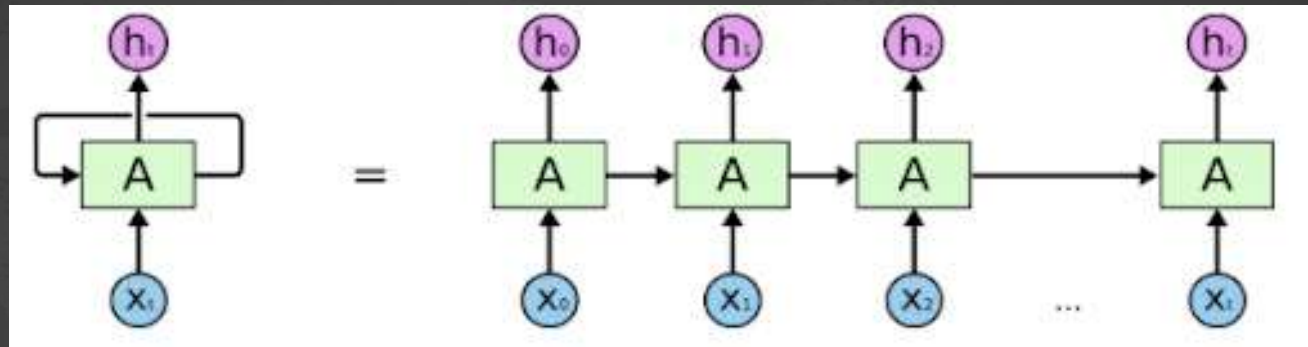
13	8
66	18

Average Pooling

8	0
34	5

Min Pooling

# RNN(Recurrent Neural Network)



## *hidden state*

**0**

$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{X}_0 * \mathbf{W}_x) = \mathbf{h}_0$$

$$h_t = f(h_{t-1} \times w + x_t \times w_x)$$

**0**

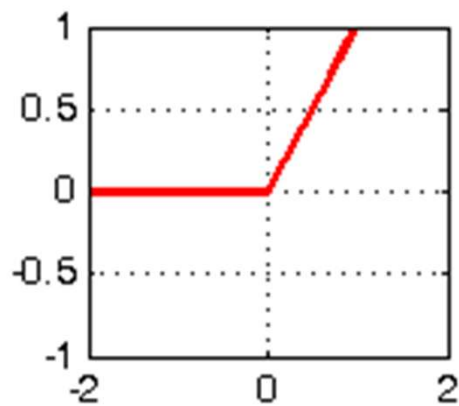
$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{X}_0 * \mathbf{W}_x) = \mathbf{h}_0$$

**1**

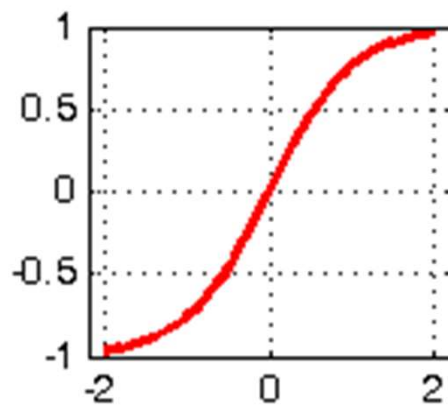
$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{h}_0 * \mathbf{w} + \mathbf{X}_1 * \mathbf{W}_x) = \mathbf{h}_1$$

## 활성화 함수

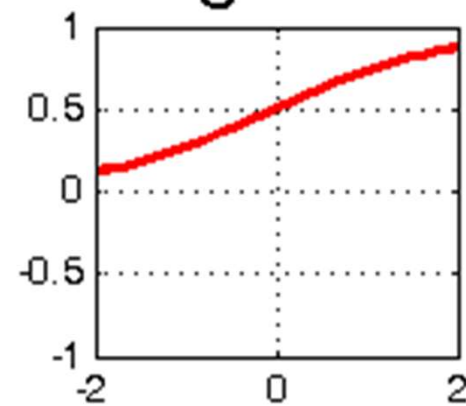
RELU



Tanh



Sigmoid





# Output

$$y_t = f(h_t \times w_y)$$

