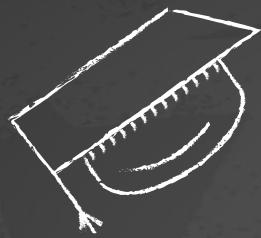
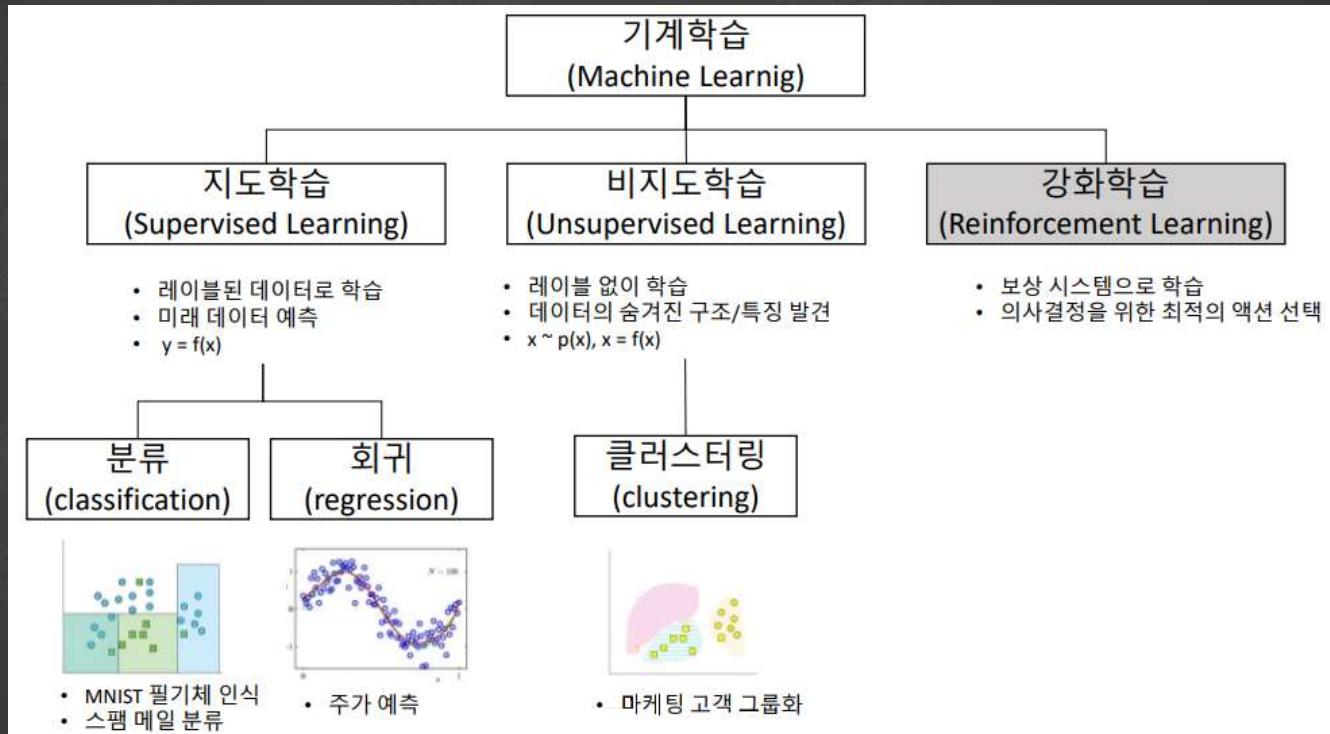


8/6



드러닝





## Regression ( Regression toward the mean )

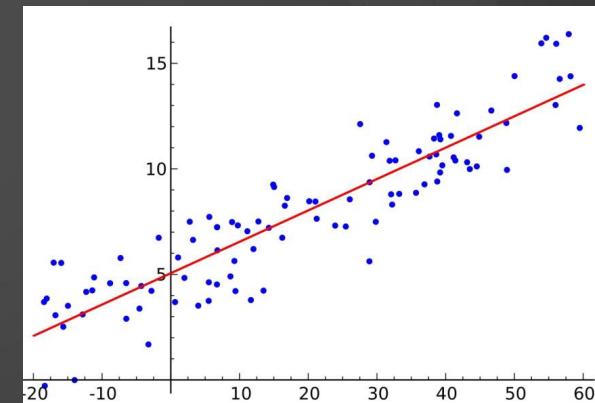
결과적으로, 전체적으로 봤을 때 이 데이터들은 전체 평균으로 되돌아 가려는 즉, 회귀하려는 속성이 있다는 통계적 원리를 설명하는 말

## Linear Regression ( 선형 회귀 )

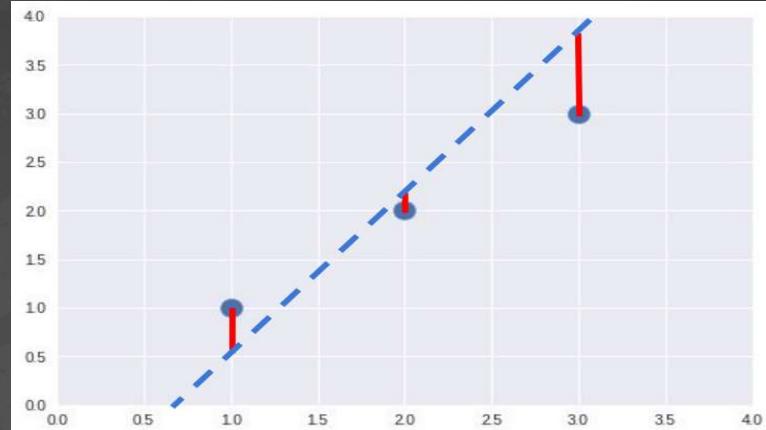
- 요약하자면 데이터를 가장 잘 대변하는 직선의 방정식을 찾는 것이라 고 요약이 가능하다.

$$- y = ax + b$$

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



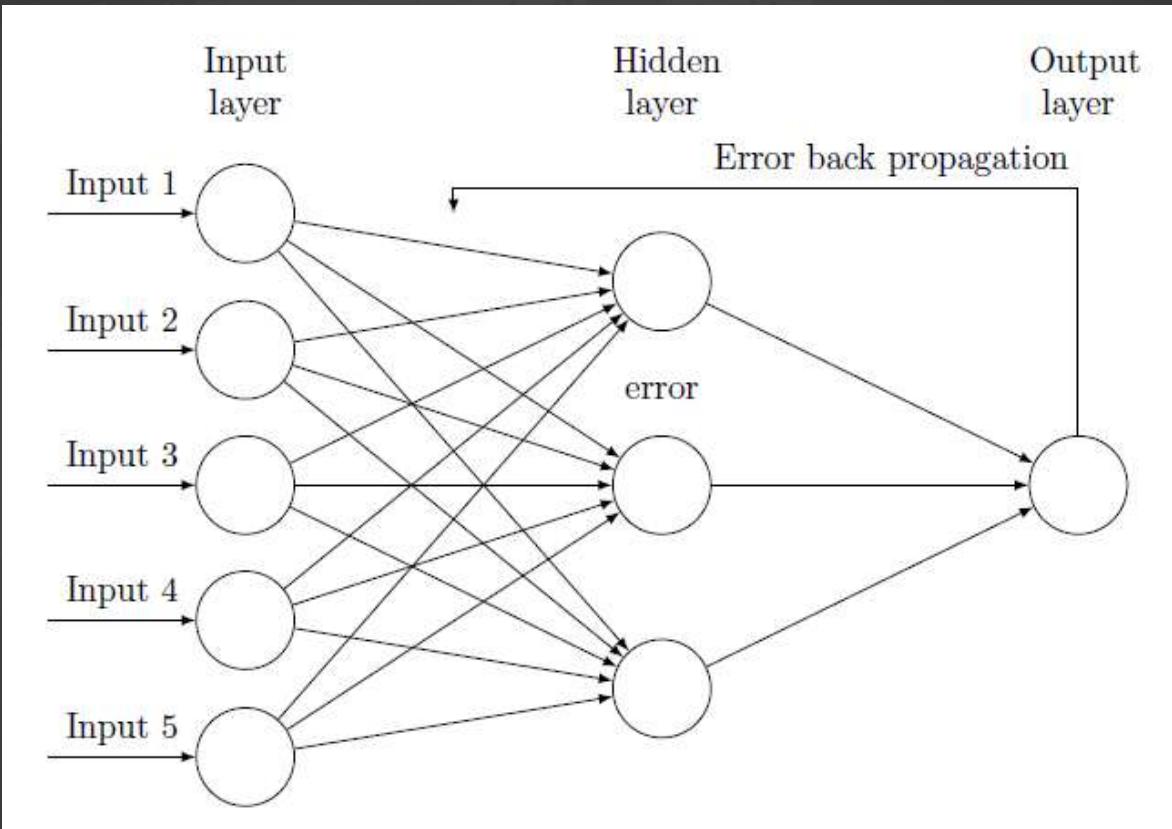
x	y
1	1
2	2
3	3



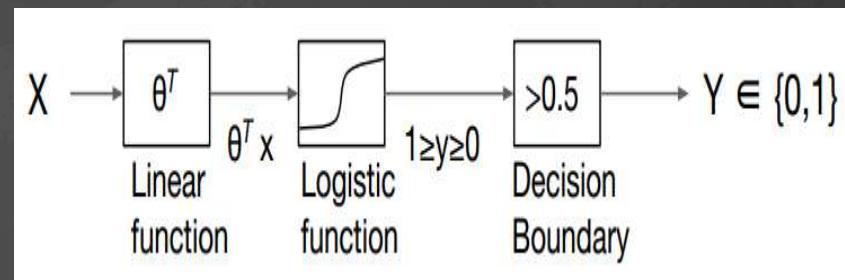
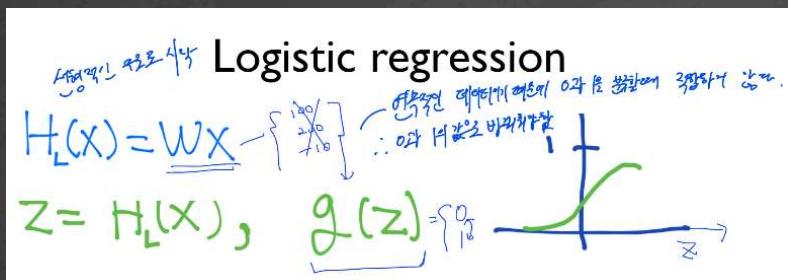
$$H(x) = Wx + b$$

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

$$H(x) - y$$

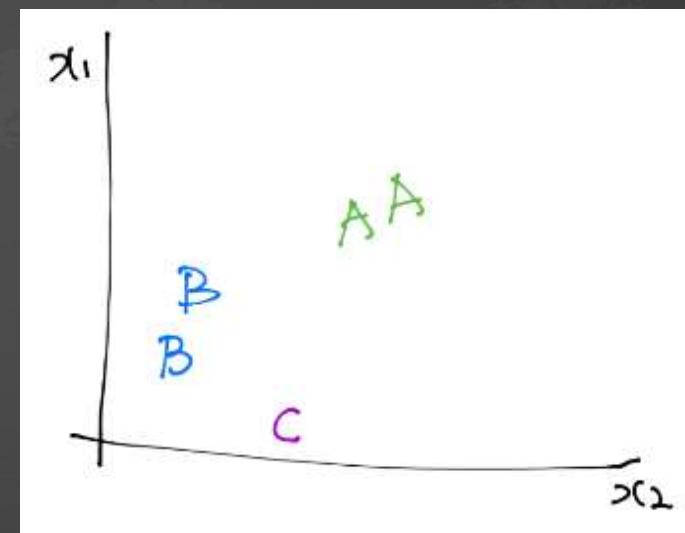


# Logistic regression

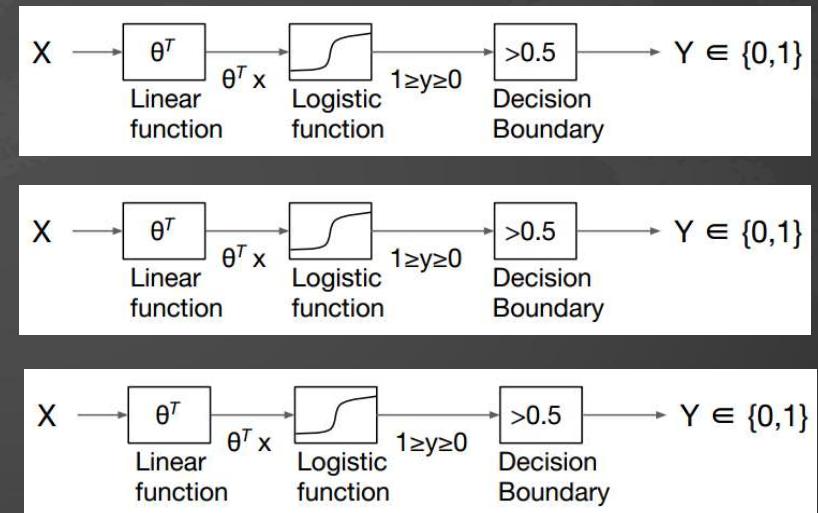
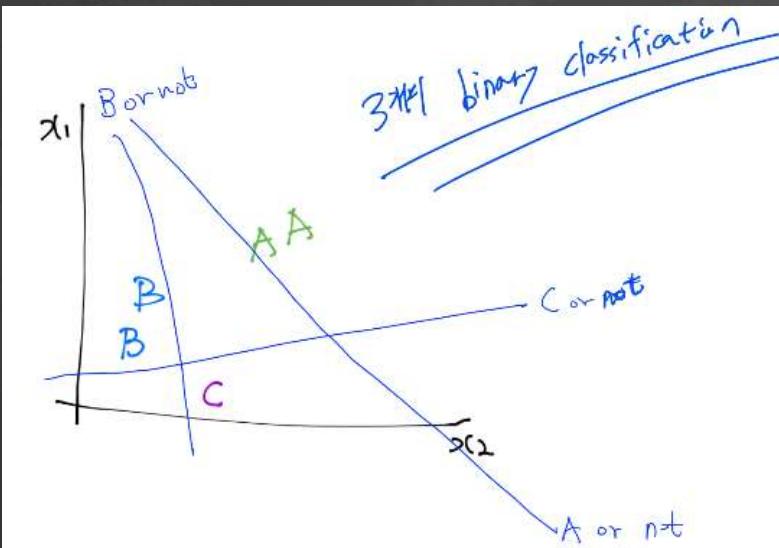


## Multinomial classification

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

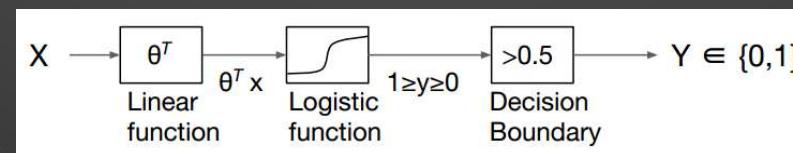
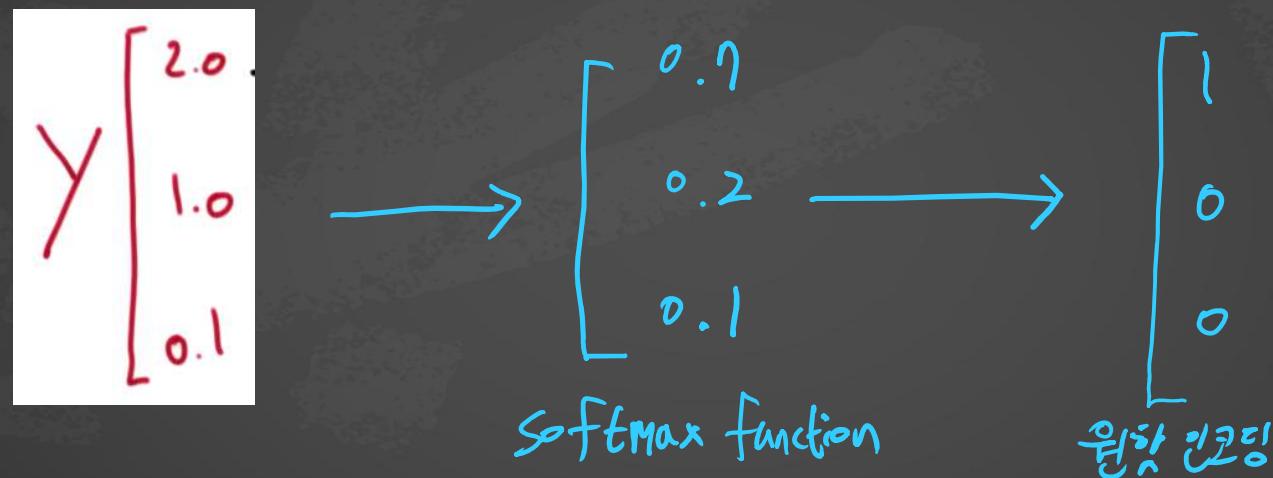
$$\begin{bmatrix} w_1 & w_2 & w_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = [w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_3 x_3]$$

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

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

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

## Multinomial classification



## Multinomial classification

$$-\sum_i L_i \log(S_i) = -\sum_i L_i \log(\bar{y}_i) = \sum_i (L_i) \times \underbrace{(-\log(\bar{y}_i))}_{\stackrel{\sim}{\longrightarrow}}$$

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

$$\cancel{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightrightarrows (0) \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \odot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow 0$$

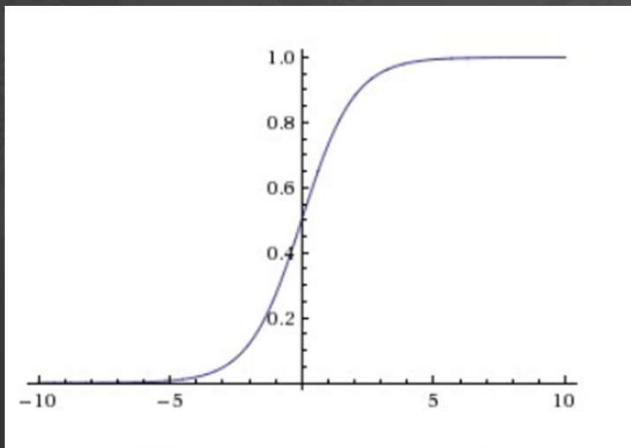
$$\tilde{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightrightarrows (\infty), \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \odot \begin{bmatrix} \infty \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \infty \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \infty$$

# 활성화 함수

## 시그모이드 함수 (Sigmoid Function)

### Gradient Vanishing

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

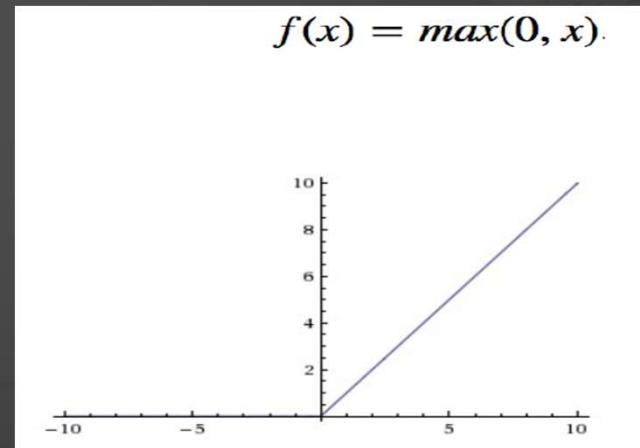


## ReLU, Rectified Linear Unit

- (1) 양 극단값이 포화되지 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

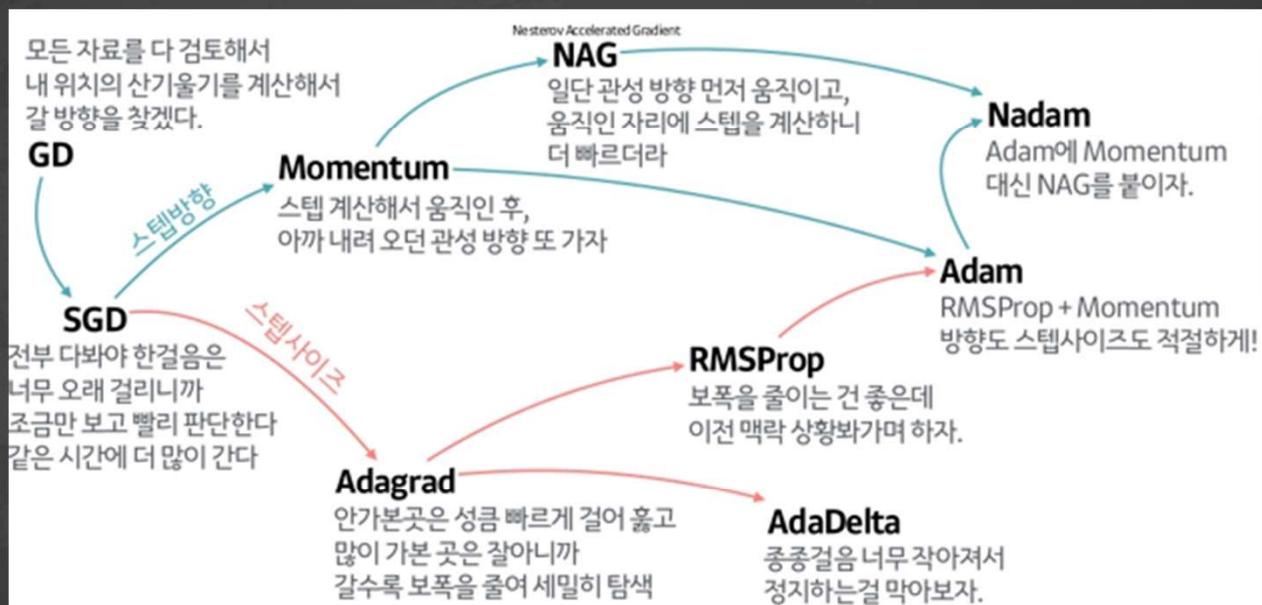
## 회귀

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

## 분류

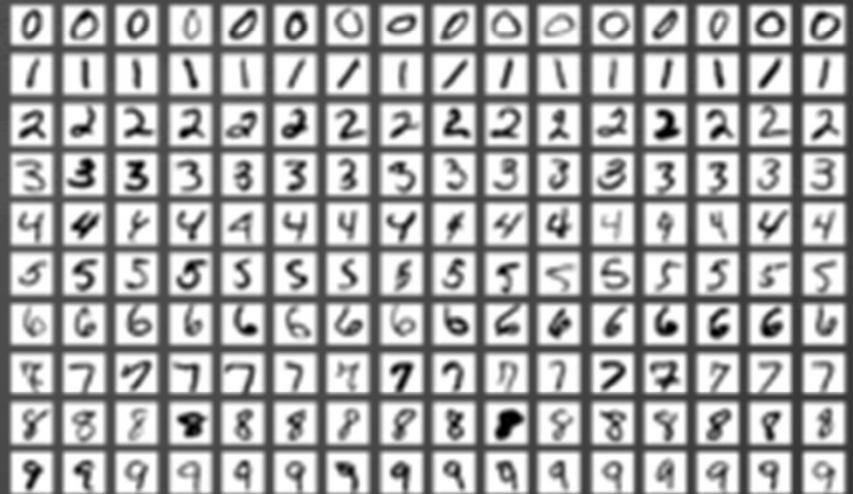
- 1. Binary cross-entropy
- 2. Categorical cross-entropy
- 3. Sparse categorical cross-entropy
- 4. Hinge
- 5. Squared Hinge
- 6. Categorical Hinge

# 옵티마이저

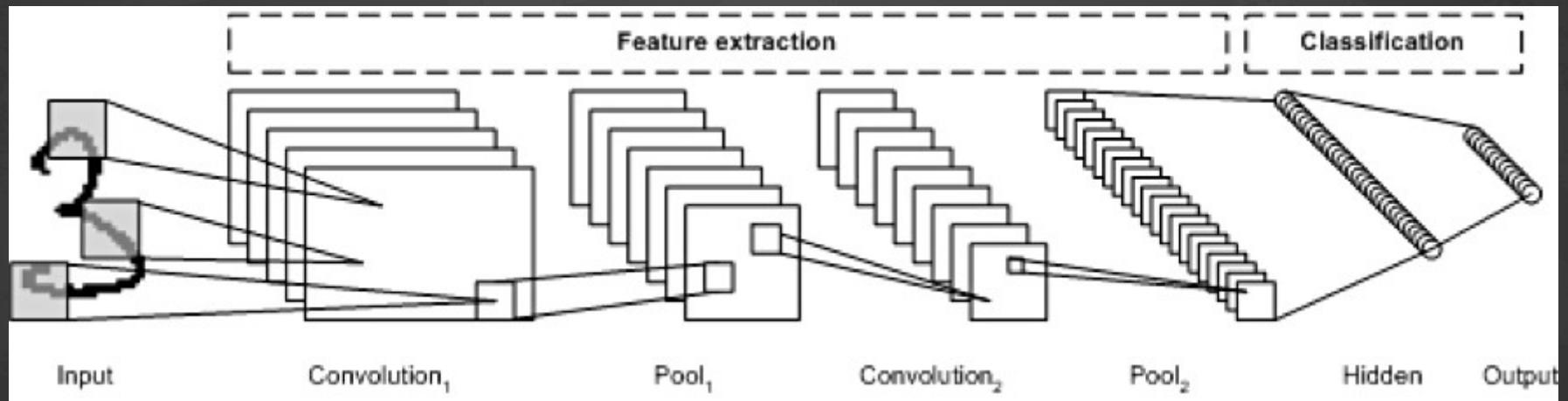


# MNIST

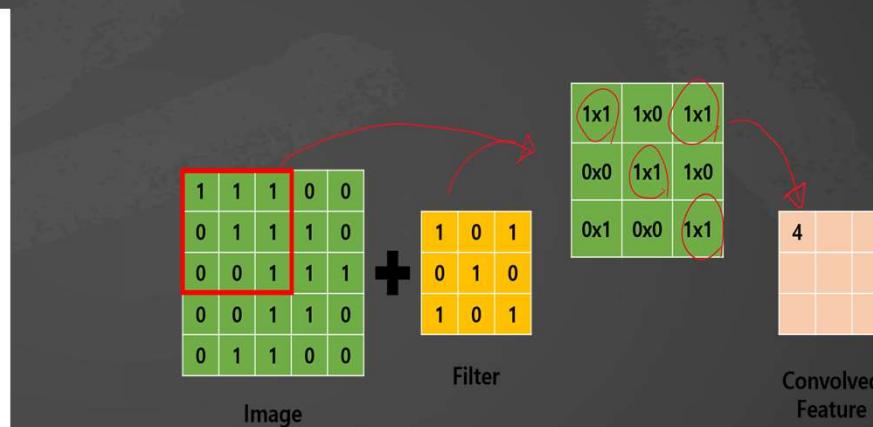
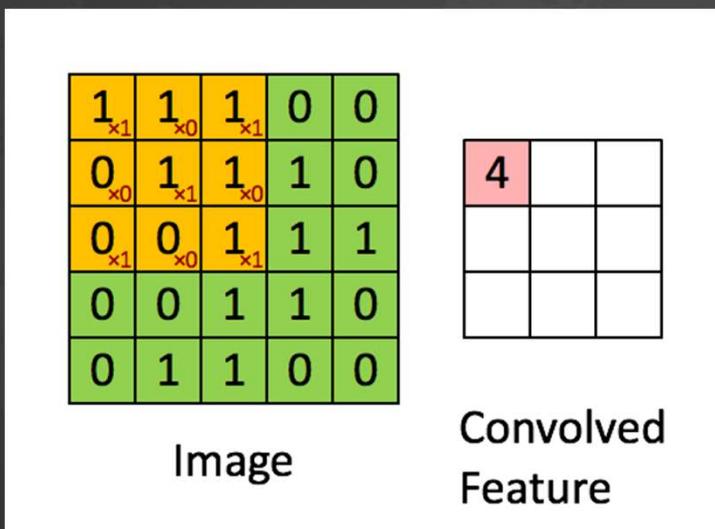
데이터베이스 (*Modified National Institute of Standards and Technology database*)는 손으로 쓴 숫자들로 이루어진 대형 데이터베이스이며, 다양한 화상 처리 시스템을 트레이닝하기 위해 일반적으로 사용된다.



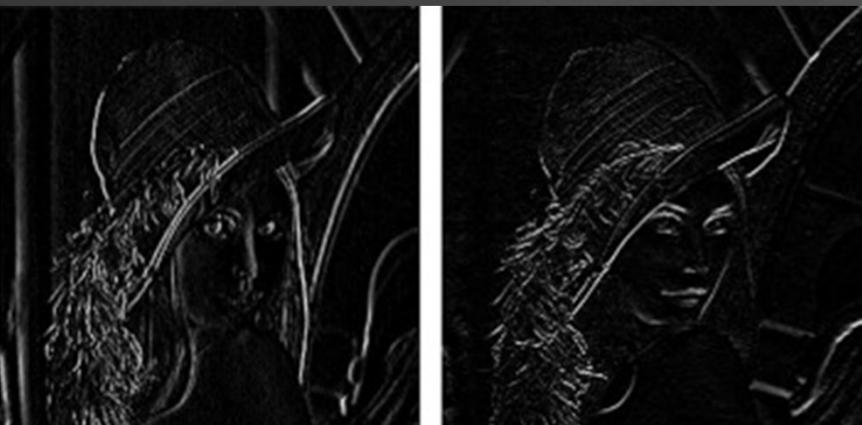
# *CNN(Convolutional Neural Network)*



# *Convolution*



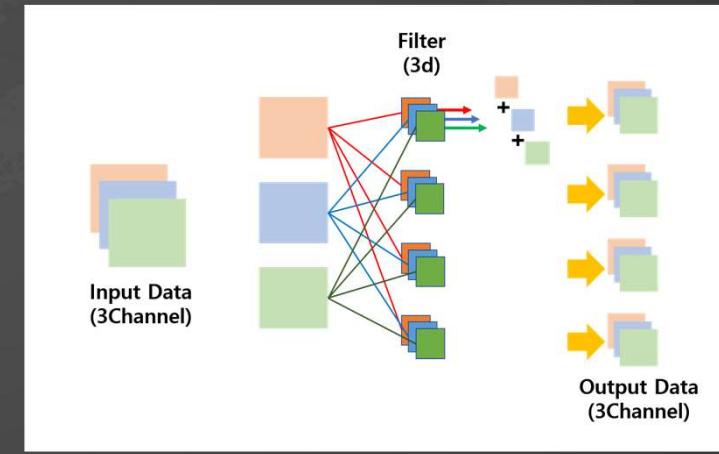
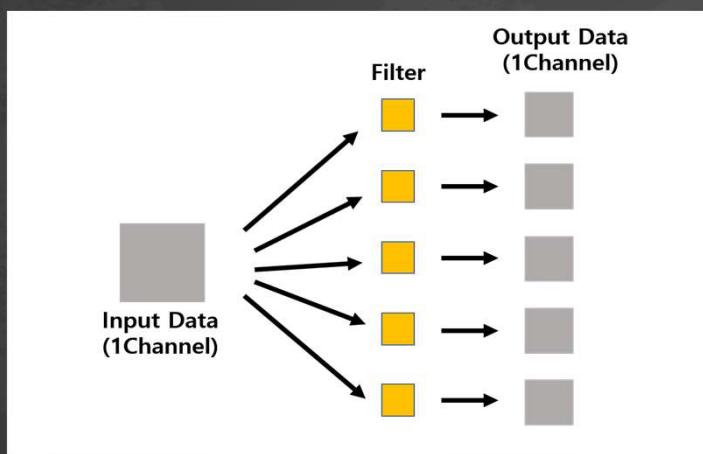
# *Filter(Kernel)*



*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 뜯합니다. 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

20	30
111	33

13	8
66	18

8	0
34	5

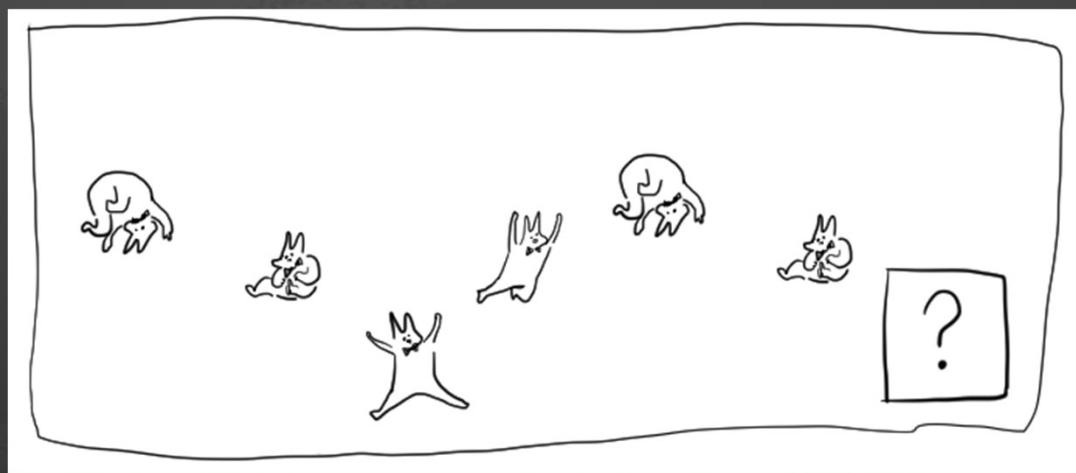
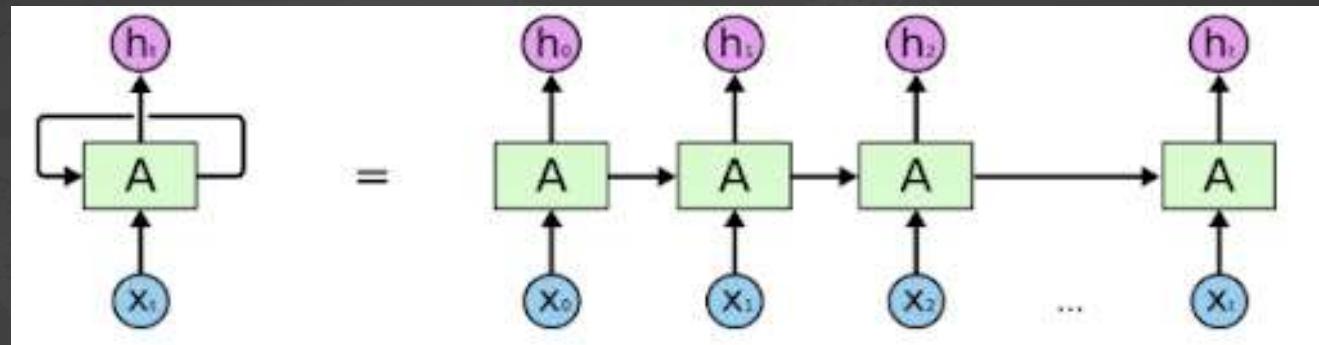
Max Pooling

Average Pooling

Min Pooling

Activation Map

# RNN(Recurrent Neural Network)



*hidden state*

0

$$f(x_0 * w_x) = h_0$$



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

0

$$f(x_0 * w_x) = h_0$$

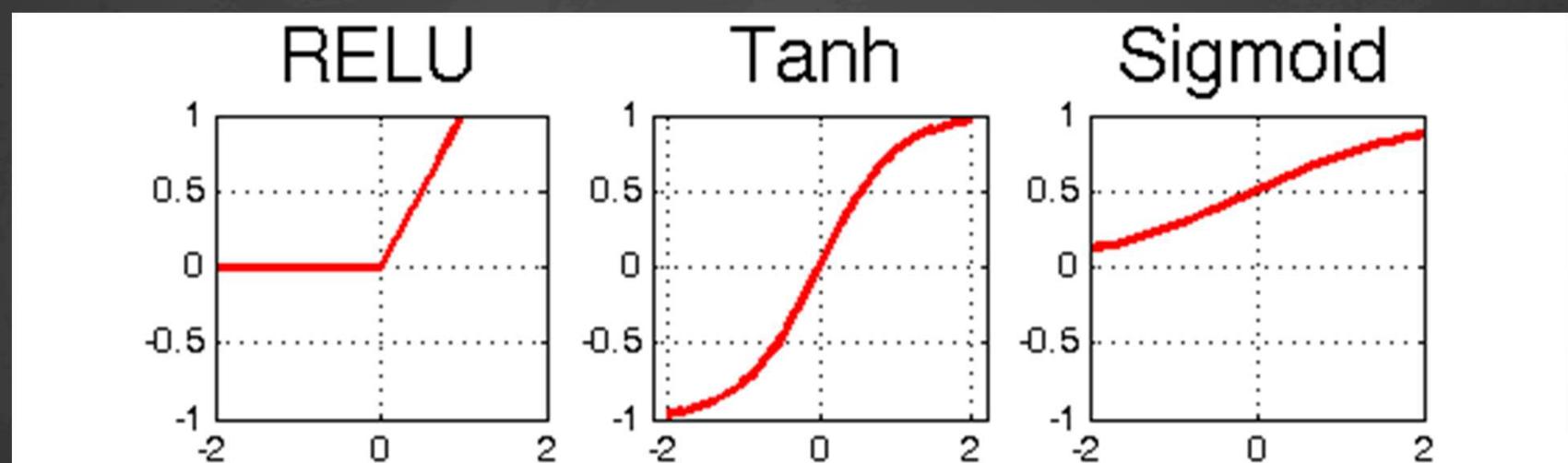


1

$$f(h_0 * w + x_1 * w_x) = h_1$$



## 활성화 함수



*Output*

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

