

# Optimization for training Deep Models

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# Topics Covered in the Book

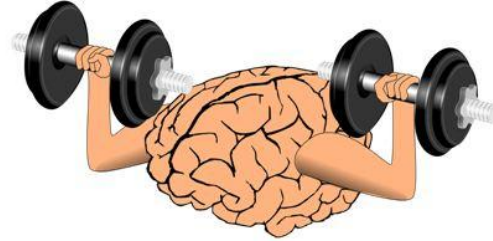
- Optimization in DL vs Pure Optimization
- Challenges in optimizing neural networks
- Optimization techniques - (Basic and advanced)
- Optimization strategies

# Quick Intermission

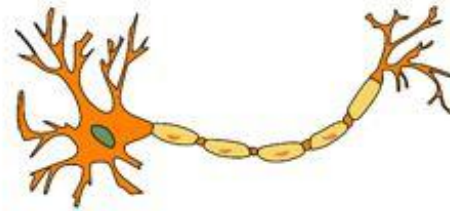
What have we covered until now?

# Review Questions

**Q1. A neural network model is said to be inspired from the human brain.**



**The neural network consists of many neurons, each neuron takes an input, processes it and gives an output. Here's a diagrammatic representation of a real neuron.**

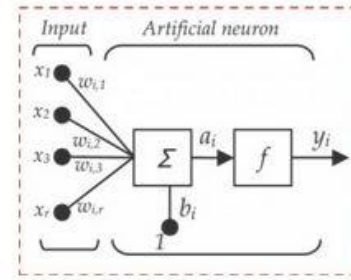


**Which of the following statement(s) correctly represents a real neuron?**

- A. A neuron has a single input and a single output only**
- B. A neuron has multiple inputs and multiple outputs**
- C. Both of the above statements are true**

# Review Questions

Q2. Below is a mathematical representation of a neuron.



The different components of the neuron are denoted as:

- $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N$ : These are inputs to the neuron. These can either be the actual observations from input layer or an intermediate value from one of the hidden layers.
- $w_1, w_2, \dots, w_N$ : The Weight of each input.
- $b_i$ : Is termed as Bias units. These are constant values added to the input of the activation function corresponding to each weight. It works similar to an intercept term.
- $a$ : Is termed as the activation of the neuron which can be represented as
- and  $y$ : is the output of the neuron

$$a = f\left(\sum_{i=0}^N w_i x_i\right)$$

Considering the above notations, will a line equation ( $y = mx + c$ ) fall into the category of a neuron - Yes or no?

# Optimization: Introduction



# Optimization: Introduction

Given neural network parameters  $\theta$ , find the value of  $\theta$  that minimizes cost function

$$J(\theta).$$

- Exhaustive search
- Random search (genetic algorithms)
- Analytical solution
- Model-based search (e.g. Bayesian optimization)
- Neural nets usually use **gradient-based search**

# Pure Optimization vs Optimization in DL

Example 1:

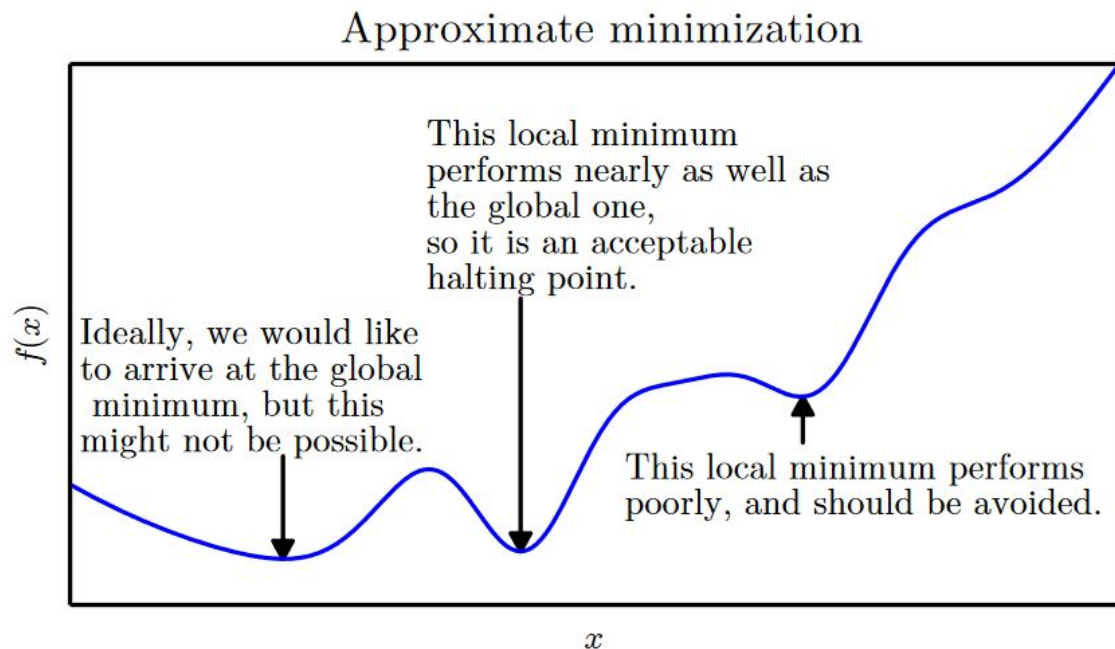
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#pragma optimize("", off)
// some code here
#pragma optimize("", on)
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Example 2:

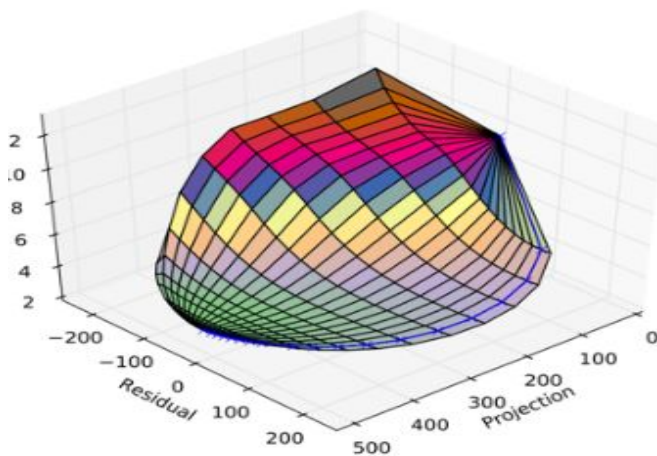
<https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2016/09/a-beginners-guide-to-shelf-space-optimization-using-linear-programming/>



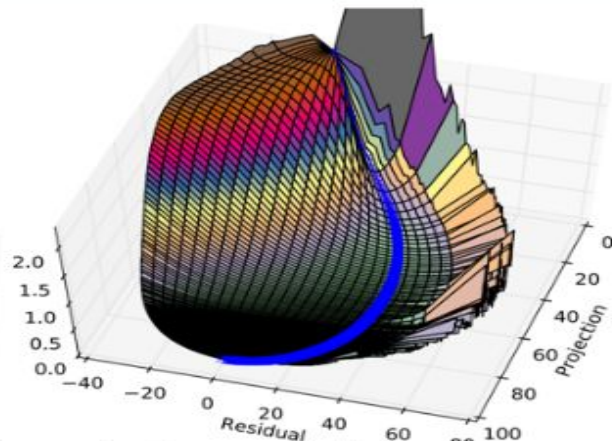
# Challenges in Optimization



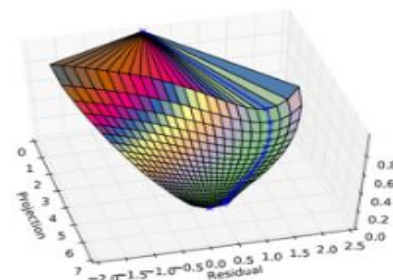
# Challenges in Optimization



LSTM



Adversarial  
ReLUs



Factored Linear

# Optimization Techniques

Most important

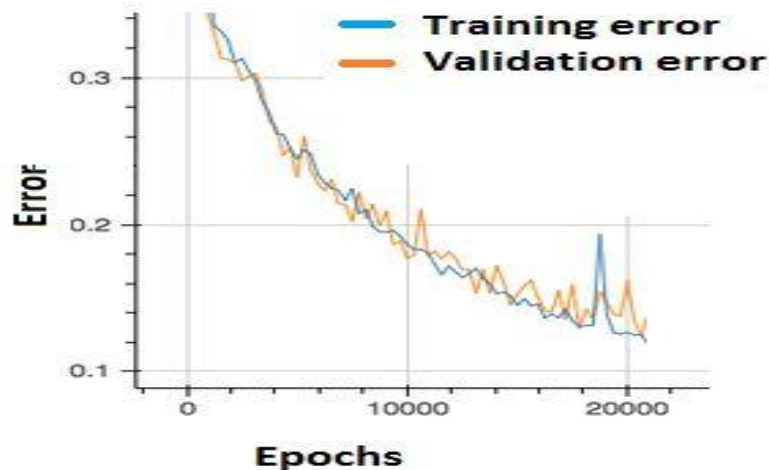
- SGD\*
- SGD with Momentum\*
- Adam\*\*

\* - Basic

\*\* - Adaptive learning

# Quick Question

In the graph below, we observe that the error has many “ups and downs”



Should we be worried?

- A. Yes, because this means there is a problem with the learning rate of neural network.
- B. No, as long as there is a cumulative decrease in both training and validation error, we don't need to worry.

Thank you!

# Notes:

- What is optim
- Diff betn pure optim and DL optim
- Challenges
- Basic algorithms
- Advanced algos
- Strategies