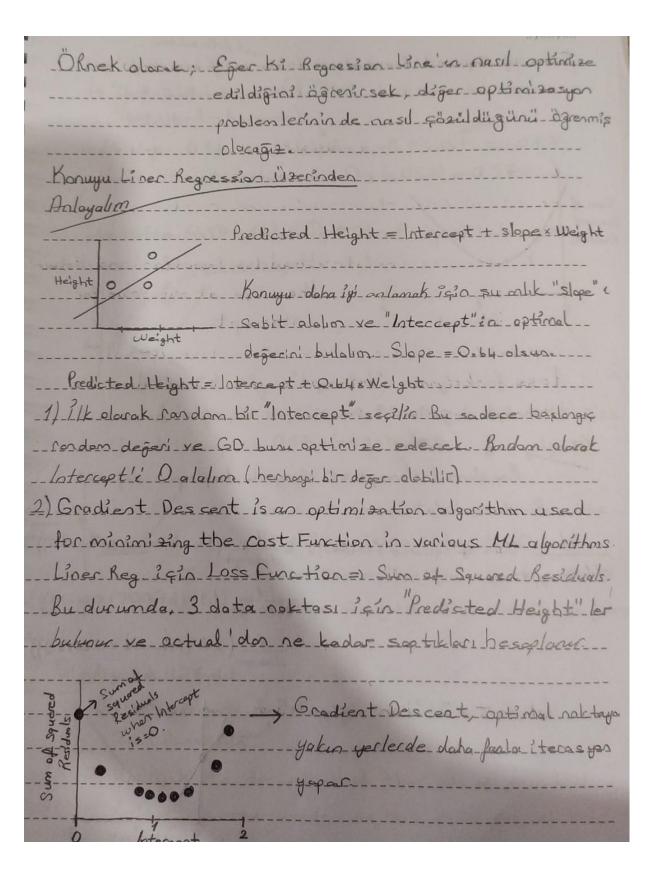
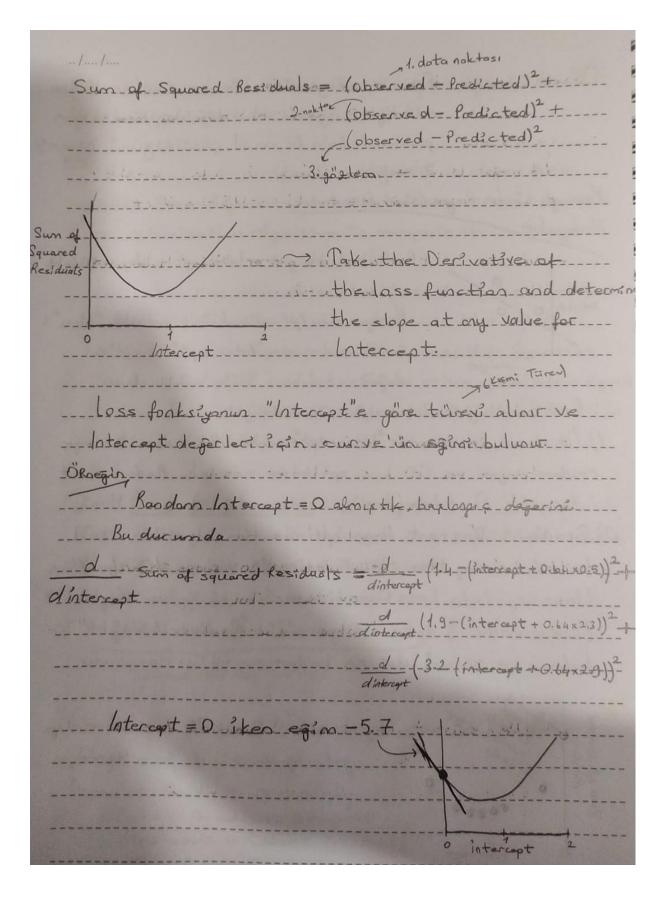
Gradient Descent Algorithm (optimizersyon Algorithm)
Coodient Descent'e baslamadan ince;
Objective function could define anything with respect
- to the problem you are optimizing. It could be cost for a
company, losses for nother or even revenue etc.
- Delective function genelde "Cost Function" de)
This function lablective) is aptimal at a specific point
-X* This X* is the optional point Finding X* for which
-f(x) is minimum/maximum. This con also be written as
- arginin (fix) - argument where function fix) is minimum.
-(oc-acgmax(f(x)).

-Closed form Solution, You closed form Solution?
S = \( \frac{\times}{2} \) \( \frac{\times}{2
Clased form ise > Salves a given problem in terms of functions and mathematical operations from
Ornegin  Guadratic Polynamial ax2 + bx+c=0 is closed form
because its solution $X = \frac{-b}{7} \frac{7}{16^2 - 40c}$ can be expressed  in finite numbers of elementary operations
Neder orlattik Burlari?
7 OLS youten's special case of an optimization problem. The objective function is the sum of squared distances. The solution can be found analytically. Ordinary least Squares Solution
-is the analytical solution, as we find the least value of squares of the error. Model parametre lerini analytically
bulmak isine biz Closed-form Solution digoruz, ve OLS  - Solution analitik bir salution dur. Fakat bu yonteni
- non linear ve large dataset lere uygulamak feasible degildir.  - Bu yuzden, we find numerical approximation of this solution - by iterative method (Gradient Descent). Yani;
liner Regresyon paramet relevi hen OLS hen de Gradient Descent le tahmin edilebilir. Gradient Descent, optimi zasyon algoritmass olup, and hedefi cost function's minimize etmektir

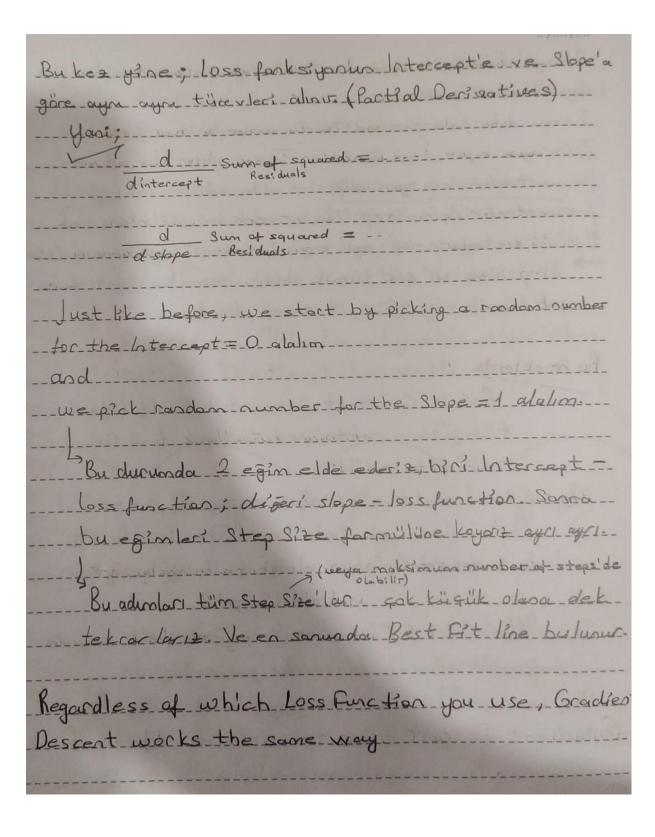
Closed form solutions (OLS) are salved analytically But
it is not optimization methodis
HEE TOLL OF TIME LATIONS - MELTINGE - ALL OF A LONG
We can not write down the MLE in closed for site-
- unlike linear Regression (ols solution). So we need to use
an optimization algorithm to compute it.
ME specifies the objective function (the likelihood
function); Gradient Descentufinds the optimal-
- solution to a problem once the objective function.
- is specified. We can use 50 for other aptimization algori
to salve Maximum Likelihand problem, and the result will be
maximum Likelihood estimators Illia mental
Simdi Gradient Descent'e Baslayalim;
Dota Science field da bic cok sey: optimise ederis
*Liner Rogresyonda Intercept ve Slope's
it logistic Beg'de parametreleri
* t-SNE'de cluster'lare
Sadece Birkag Ornek
" ( ) 1
"Gradient Descent" can optimize all these
things and much more
Types of Gradient Descent:
1) Batch Gradient Descent
2) Stochastic Gradient Descent
3) Mini-Batch Gradient Descent





Step Size = Egim x learning Rate
- uni Initial degec = Q iken, bic sontain
11k deger 0 idi => Step Size = -5.7 x 0.1 = -0.57
Ilk deger Oidi -> Step size = -5.7 x 0.1 = -0.5t-
Pew Intercept degerimiz =) 0- (-0.57) = 0.57
Simolise 0.57' ju Intercept alwak Egimi bulacogiz
Corve Corve Chris = -2.3
3057 (PD)
/
yeni Intercept seçilir. => Step size = -2.3 x0,1=-0.23
yen lateccapt = 0.57 - (-0.23) = 0.8
Gradient Descent stops when the
asidude Step Size is so close to Que
Step Size = Stope (Splu) x Learning Rate
Intercept Slope Q'a yakın sadıkça Step Sizzi da yakınsı
Sindlye Dekle Yoptik:
1) We decide to use Sum at Squared Besiduels as
"Loss Function".
2) We took the derivative of the Sun of Squared
Residuals. In other words, we took derivative of the
"Loss Function"

//
-3) We picked the Rondom value for Intercept, in this
case we set the intercept = 0:
4) We calculate the derivative when Intercept = U
5) Plugged that Spe (epin) Into Step Size calculation
Step Size = Slope x Learning Rate
6) We calculated the "New Intercept" = Old intercept - Step Size
7) We plugged the New Intercept values into derivative
and repeated everything until Step Size was close.
to_O
Buraya Kadar, Predicted = Intercept + slope x Weight
Helpht
Optimum de gerini - bulduk
- Peki hem Intercept hem de Weight degiskesinin kat =
sayisins bulmak ist e saydik ne yapacaktik ??
Tanamen ayre => loss function inen different
Intercept ve Slope degarderine karşılık
3-D grafigindeki best nakta bulunacakt
- Yani 2 yerine 3 eksenli grafigimiz olacakture
parametre lerin farkle degerlerine karşılık Hinimum.
-Sum of Squared Residuals bulunacak.



//
2 vega daha forla optimize edilecek parametre varise
ayou aduntar 32 levit - 122 -
2 vega daha fala parametre durumunda, her parametre
34/12 ayre ayre loss function Turexi aline Her adunda
parametreler igin geni degerler elde edilir Taki tüm-
parametreler için Step Sizelar çok küçük olana dek.
Yani Parametrelesin ayrı ayrı eğimlerinin D'a yaklaşmasını isteriz
Step Size in cok küçük elması denek, cost func-
cok küzük veya O exit alması demek.
Bu örneklerde
Batch Gradient Descent kullender (- Yani
tien gozlen noktalan kullanlarak loss fine
mloimlte edildi.
Ascak;
Data size çok fola ise "Ste chastic GD"
"Mini Batch 60" ise her iterasyanda belli sayada.
gözleri arbnarak bu islemler gorgeklesis
Gradient Descent aims to minimize objective Func
Gradient Ascent aims to maximize objective Func