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Optimization Algorithms

Mini-batch gradient descent

Batch vs. mini-batch gradient descent

X, Y $\quad$ $X^{\{t\}}, Y^{\{t\}}$

Vectorization allows you to efficiently compute on m examples.

$$\underset{(n_x, m)}{X} = [\underbrace{x^{(1)}\ x^{(2)}\ x^{(3)} \dots x^{(1000)}}_{X^{\{1\}}\ (n_x, 1000)} \mid \underbrace{x^{(1001)} \dots x^{(2000)}}_{X^{\{2\}}\ (n_x, 1000)} \mid \dots \mid \underbrace{\dots x^{(m)}}_{X^{\{5,000\}}\ (n_x, 1000)}]$$

$$\underset{(1, m)}{Y} = [\underbrace{y^{(1)}\ y^{(2)}\ y^{(3)} \dots y^{(1000)}}_{Y^{\{1\}}\ (1, 1000)} \mid \underbrace{y^{(1001)} \dots y^{(2000)}}_{Y^{\{2\}}\ (1, 1000)} \mid \dots \mid \underbrace{\dots y^{(m)}}_{Y^{\{5,000\}}\ (1, 1000)}]$$

What if $m = 5{,}000{,}000$?

5,000 mini-batches of 1,000 each

Mini-batch t: $X^{\{t\}}, Y^{\{t\}}$

$x^{(i)}$

$z^{[l]}$

$X^{\{t\}}, Y^{\{t\}}$.

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Mini-batch gradient descent

1 step of gradient descent using $\underline{X^{\{t\}}, Y^{\{t\}}}$ (as if $\underline{m = 1000}$)

repeat {
for $t = 1, \ldots, 5000$ {

Forward prop on $X^{\{t\}}$.

$$\left.\begin{aligned} Z^{[1]} &= W^{[1]} X^{\{t\}} + b^{[1]} \\ A^{[1]} &= g^{[1]}(Z^{[1]}) \\ &\vdots \\ A^{[l]} &= g^{[l]}(Z^{[l]}) \end{aligned}\right\}$$ Vectorized implementation (1000 examples)

$\underline{X, Y}$

Compute cost $J^{\{t\}} = \frac{1}{1000} \sum_{i=1}^{l} \mathcal{L}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)}) + \frac{\lambda}{2 \cdot 1000} \sum_{l} \|W^{[l]}\|_F^2$. (from $X^{\{t\}}, Y^{\{t\}}$)

Backprop to compute gradients wrt $J^{\{t\}}$ (using $(X^{\{t\}}, Y^{\{t\}})$)

$W^{[l]} := W^{[l]} - \alpha dW^{[l]}$, $b^{[l]} := b^{[l]} - \alpha db^{[l]}$

}

}

"1 epoch"
pass through training set.

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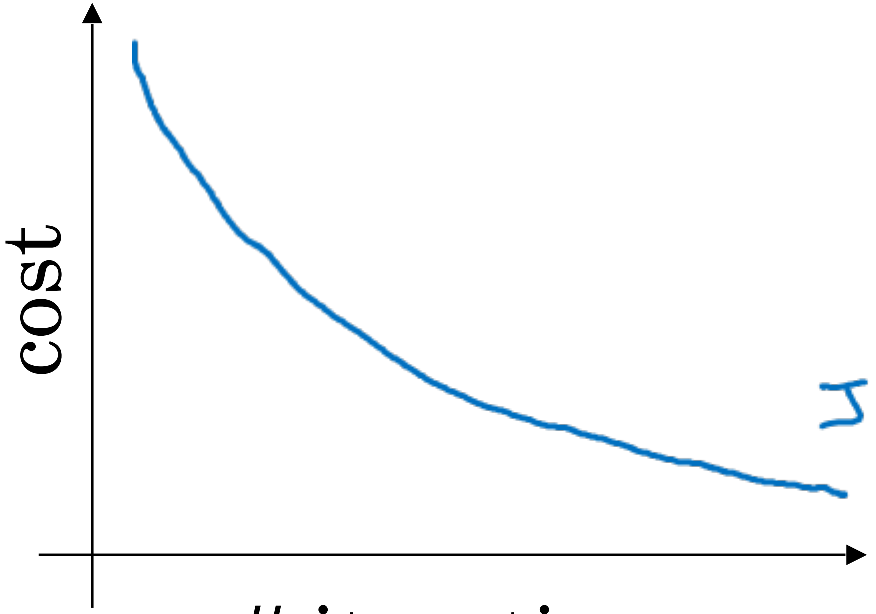
Optimization Algorithms

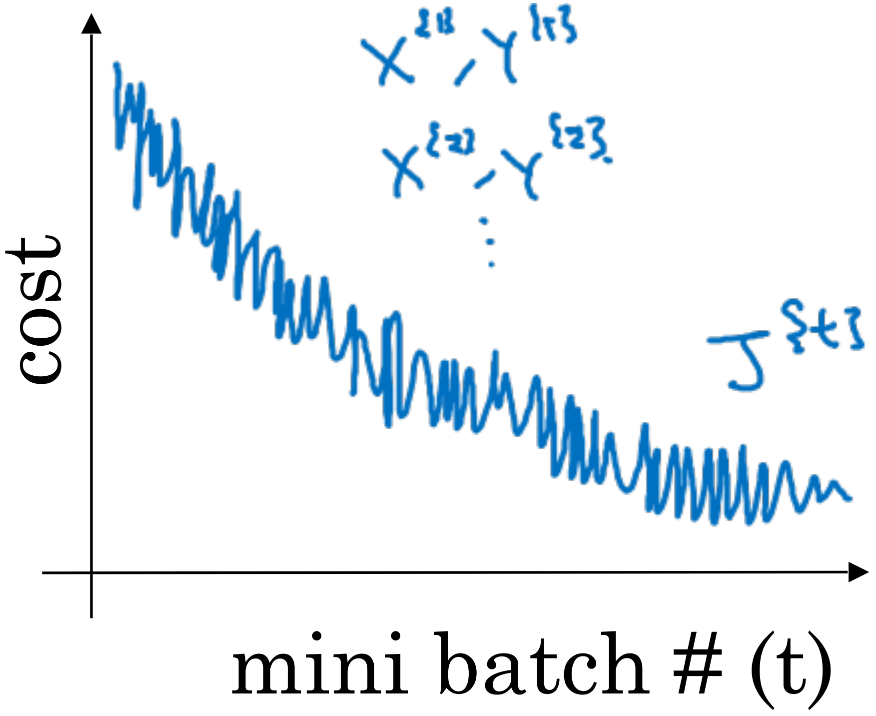
Understanding mini-batch gradient descent

Training with mini batch gradient descent

Batch gradient descent



Mini-batch gradient descent



Plot $J^{\{t\}}$ computed using $X^{\{t\}}, Y^{\{t\}}$

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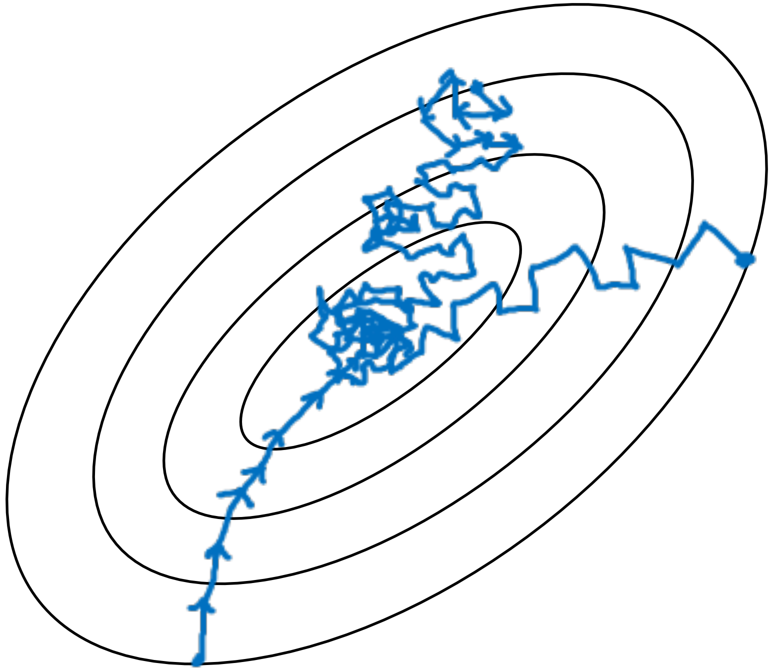
Choosing your mini-batch size

→ If mini-batch size = m : Batch gradient descent. $(X^{\{1\}}, Y^{\{1\}}) = (X, Y)$.

→ If mini-batch size = 1 : Stochastic gradient descent. Every example is it own mini-batch.
$(X^{\{1\}}, Y^{\{1\}}) = (x^{(1)}, y^{(1)})$ ... $(x^{(2)}, y^{(2)})$ mini-batch.

In practice: Somewhere in-between 1 and m



Stochastic gradient descent
↓
Lose speedup from vectorization

In-between (mini-batch size not too big/small)
↓
Fastest learning.
- Vectorization. (~1000)
- Make progress without processing entire training set.

Batch gradient descent (mini-batch size = m)
↓
Too long per iteration

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Choosing your mini-batch size

If small trng set : Use batch gradient descent.
$(m \leq 2000)$

Typical mini-batch sizes:

$\rightarrow \underbrace{\underset{2^6}{64}, \underset{2^7}{128}, \underset{2^8}{256}, \underset{2^9}{512}}$ $\quad \underset{2^{10}}{1024}$

Make sure minibatch fit in CPU/GPU memory.
$X^{\{t\}}, Y^{\{t\}}$

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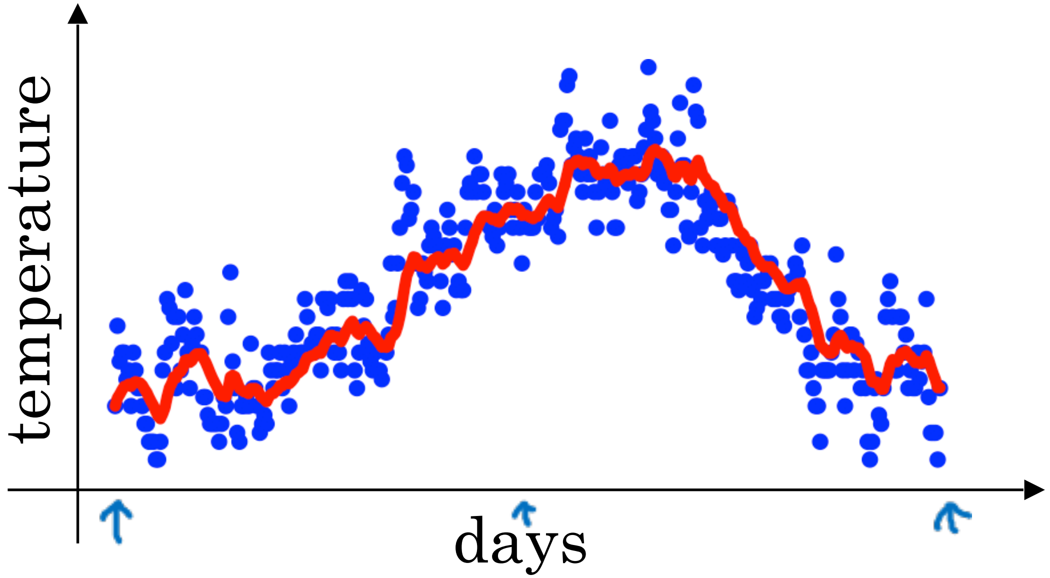
Optimization Algorithms

Exponentially weighted averages

Temperature in London

$\theta_1 = 40°F$ 4°C ←
$\theta_2 = 49°F$ 9°C
$\theta_3 = 45°F$ ⋮
⋮
$\theta_{180} = 60°F$ 15°C
$\theta_{181} = 56°F$ ⋮
⋮



$V_0 = 0$
$V_1 = 0.9\, V_0 + 0.1\, \theta_1$
$V_2 = 0.9\, V_1 + 0.1\, \theta_2$
$V_3 = 0.9\, V_2 + 0.1\, \theta_3$
⋮
$$\boxed{V_t = 0.9\, V_{t-1} + 0.1\, \theta_t}$$

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Exponentially weighted averages

└ moving

$$\underline{V_t} = \underline{\beta}\ \underline{V_{t-1}} + \underline{(1-\beta)}\ \underline{\theta_t} \leftarrow$$

$\beta = 0.9$: ≈ 10 days' temperature.

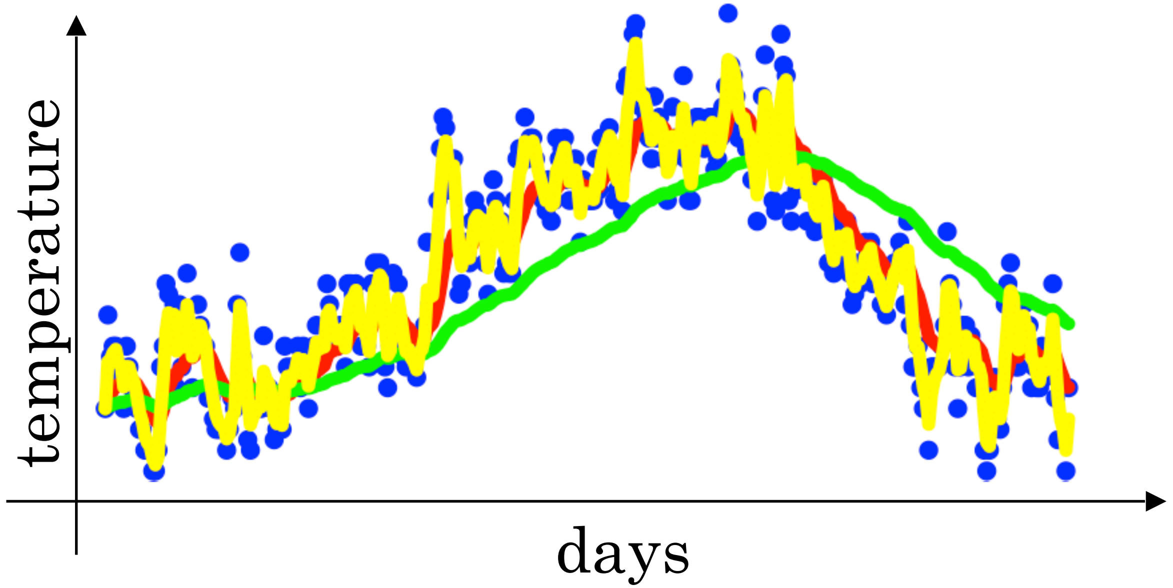
$\underline{\beta = 0.98}$: ≈ 50 days

$\beta = 0.5$: ≈ 2 days

V_t as approximately average over

$\rightarrow \approx \frac{1}{1-\beta}$ days' temperature.

$$\frac{1}{1-0.98} = 50$$



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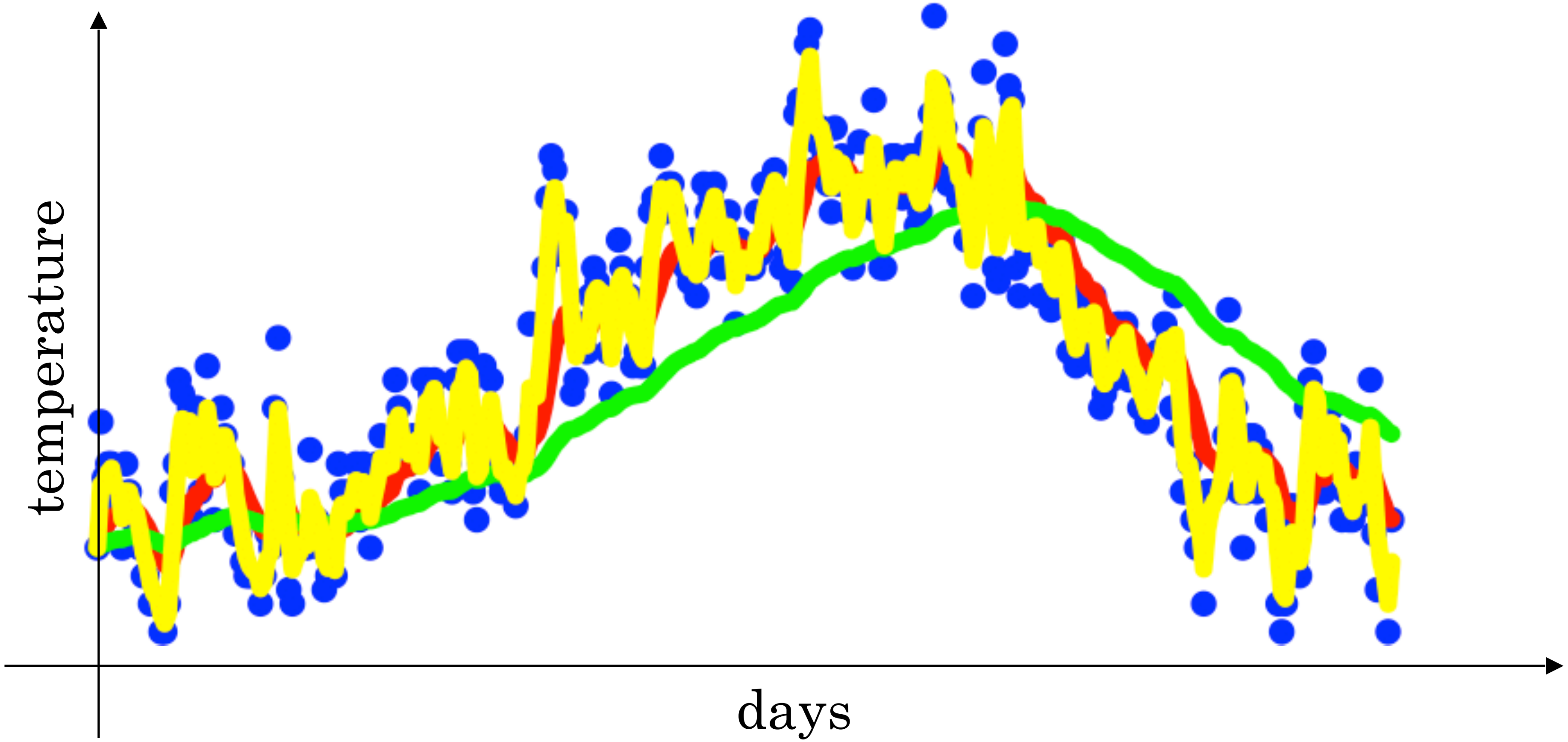
Optimization Algorithms

Understanding exponentially weighted averages

Exponentially weighted averages

$$\boxed{v_t = \beta v_{t-1} + (1-\beta)\theta_t}$$

$\beta = 0.9$ 0.98 0.5



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Exponentially weighted averages

$$v_t = \beta v_{t-1} + (1-\beta)\theta_t$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{1-\beta}$$

$$\varepsilon = 1-\beta$$

$$v_{100} = 0.9v_{99} + 0.1\theta_{100}$$

$$\boxed{v_{99} = 0.9v_{98} + 0.1\theta_{99}}$$

$$\boxed{v_{98} = 0.9v_{97} + 0.1\theta_{98}}$$

$$\ldots$$

$$0.1\,\theta_{98} + 0.9\,v_{97}$$

$$\underline{v_{100}} = 0.1\,\theta_{100} + 0.9\,\cancel{v_{99}}\left(0.1\,\underline{\theta_{99}} + 0.9\,\cancel{v_{98}}\right)$$

$$= \underbrace{0.1}\,\underline{\theta_{100}} + \underline{0.1 \times 0.9 \cdot \theta_{99}} + \underline{0.1\,(0.9)^2}\,\underline{\theta_{98}} + \underbrace{0.1\,(0.9)^3}\,\underline{\theta_{97}} + \underbrace{0.1\,(0.9)^4}\,\underline{\theta_{96}} + \ldots$$

$$\underline{0.9^{10}} \approx \underline{0.35} \approx \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\underset{0.9}{\underline{(1-\varepsilon)}}^{1/\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$0.98\,?$$

$$\varepsilon = 0.02 \rightarrow \underline{0.98^{50}} \approx \frac{1}{e}$$

Implementing exponentially weighted averages

$$v_0 = 0$$
$$v_1 = \beta v_0 + (1 - \beta)\,\theta_1$$
$$v_2 = \beta v_1 + (1 - \beta)\,\theta_2$$
$$v_3 = \beta v_2 + (1 - \beta)\,\theta_3$$
$$\dots$$

$V_\theta := 0$

$V_\theta := \beta v + (1-\beta)\,\theta_1$

$V_\theta := \beta v + (1-\beta)\,\theta_2$

$\vdots$

$V_\theta = 0$

Repeat {

Get next θ_t

$V_\theta := \beta V_\theta + (1-\beta)\,\theta_t$

}

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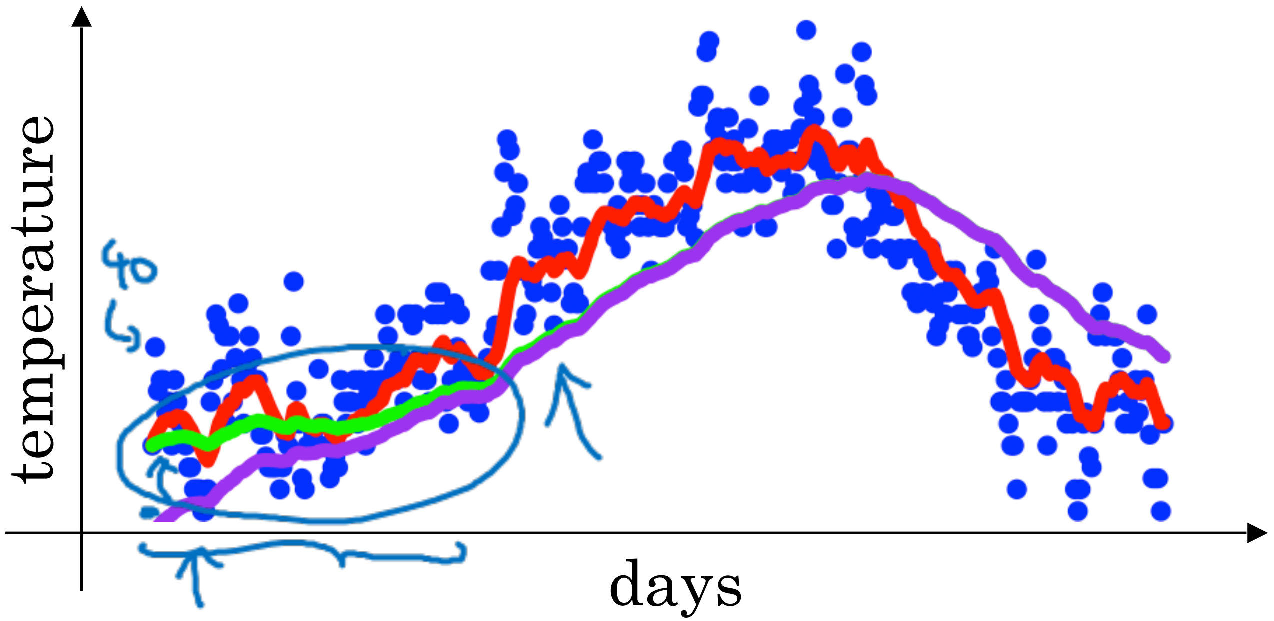
Optimization Algorithms

Bias correction in exponentially weighted average

Bias correction



$\beta = 0.98$

$$v_t = \beta v_{t-1} + (1-\beta)\theta_t$$

$V_0 = 0$

$V_1 = \cancel{0.98 V_0 +} \; 0.02\,\theta_1$

$V_2 = 0.98\, V_1 + 0.02\,\theta_2$

$= 0.98 \times 0.02 \times \theta_1 + 0.02\,\theta_2$

$= 0.0196\,\theta_1 + 0.02\,\theta_2$

$$\frac{V_t}{1-\beta^t}$$

$t=2: \quad 1-\beta^t = 1-(0.98)^2 = 0.0396$

$$\frac{V_2}{0.0396} = \frac{0.0196\,\theta_1 + 0.02\,\theta_2}{0.0396}$$

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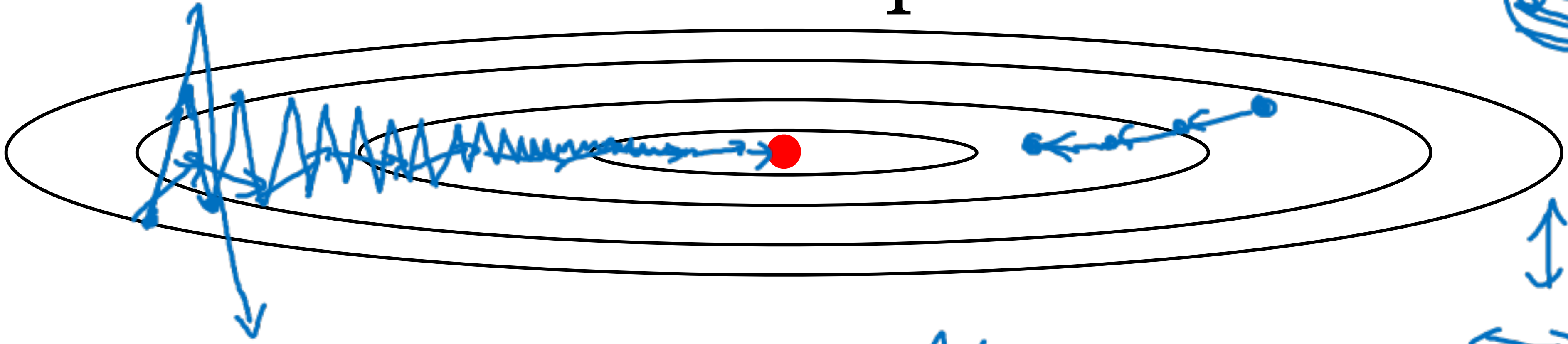
Optimization Algorithms

Gradient descent with momentum

Gradient descent example



slower learning

faster learning.

Momentum:

On iteration t:

Compute dW, db on current mini-batch.

$$V_{dW} = \beta V_{dW} + (1-\beta) dW$$

$$V_{db} = \beta V_{db} + (1-\beta) db$$

friction

velocity

acceleration

"$v_\theta = \beta v_\theta + (1-\beta)\theta_t$"

$$W := W - \alpha V_{dW}, \quad b := b - \alpha V_{db}$$

Implementation details

$V_{dW} = 0, \quad V_{db} = 0$

On iteration t:

Compute on the current mini-batch

$$v_{dW} = \beta v_{dW} + \cancel{(1-\beta)} dW$$

$$v_{db} = \beta v_{db} + \cancel{(1-\beta)} db$$

$$W = W - \alpha v_{dW}, \qquad b = b - \alpha v_{db}$$

$V_{dW} = \beta V_{dW} + dW$

$\cancel{\dfrac{V_{dW}}{1-\beta^t}}$

Hyperparameters:

$\beta = 0.9$

average over last ≈ 10 gradients

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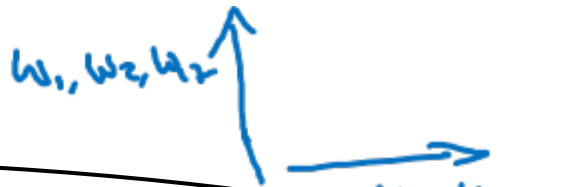
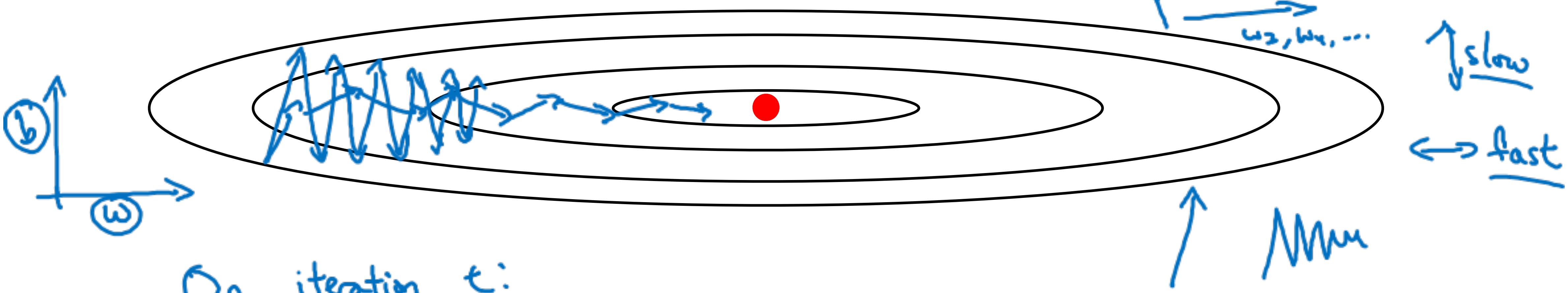
Optimization Algorithms

RMSprop

RMSprop





On iteration t:

Compute dW, db on current mini-batch

element-wise

$S_{dW} = \beta_2 S_{dW} + (1-\beta_2)\, dW^2 \leftarrow$ small

$\rightarrow S_{db} = \beta_2 S_{db} + (1-\beta_2)\, db^2 \leftarrow$ large

$W := W - \alpha \frac{dW}{\sqrt{S_{dW}+\varepsilon}}$ $b := b - \alpha \frac{db}{\sqrt{S_{db}+\varepsilon}}$

$\varepsilon = 10^{-8}$

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Optimization Algorithms

Adam optimization algorithm

Adam optimization algorithm

$V_{dW}=0,\ S_{dW}=0.\quad V_{db}=0,\ S_{db}=0$

On iteration t:

Compute dW, db using current mini-batch

$V_{dW}=\beta_1 V_{dW}+(1-\beta_1)dW,\quad V_{db}=\beta_1 V_{db}+(1-\beta_1)db \leftarrow$ "momentum" β_1

$S_{dW}=\beta_2 S_{dW}+(1-\beta_2)dW^2,\quad S_{db}=\beta_2 S_{db}+(1-\beta_2)db \leftarrow$ "RMSprop" β_2

yhat = np.array([.9, 0.2, 0.1, .4, .9])

$V_{dW}^{corrected}=V_{dW}/(1-\beta_1^t),\quad V_{db}^{corrected}=V_{db}/(1-\beta_1^t)$

$S_{dW}^{corrected}=S_{dW}/(1-\beta_2^t),\quad S_{db}^{corrected}=S_{db}/(1-\beta_2^t)$

$$W:=W-\alpha\frac{V_{dW}^{corrected}}{\sqrt{S_{dW}^{corrected}}+\varepsilon}\qquad b:=b-\alpha\frac{V_{db}^{corrected}}{\sqrt{S_{db}^{corrected}}+\varepsilon}$$

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Hyperparameters choice:

→ α : needs to be tune

→ β_1 : 0.9 → ($\underline{dw}$)

→ β_2 : 0.999 → ($\underline{dw^2}$)

→ ε : 10^{-8}

Adam: Adaptive moment estimation

Adam Coates

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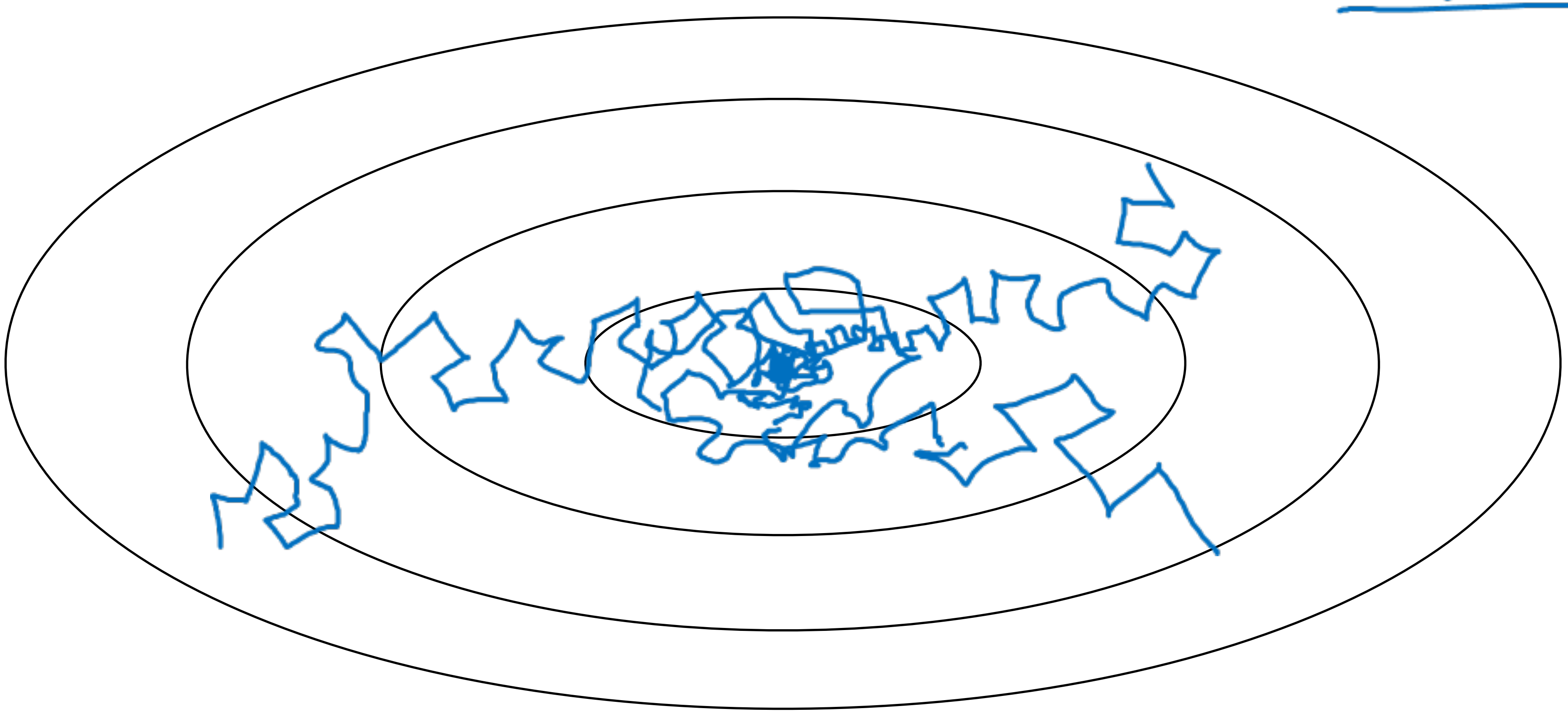
Optimization Algorithms

Learning rate decay

Learning rate decay

Slowly reduce α



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Learning rate decay

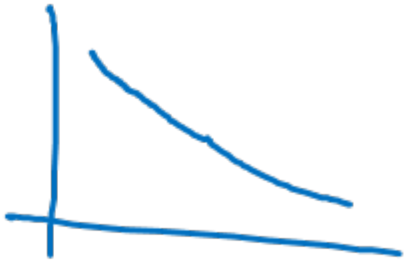
1 epoch = 1 pass through data.

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{1 + \underline{\text{decay-rate}} * \text{epoch-num}} \underline{\alpha_0}$$

Epoch	α
1	0.1
2	0.67
3	0.5
4	0.4
$\vdots$	$\vdots$

$\alpha_0 = 0.2$

decay.rate = 1



Other learning rate decay methods

formula

$$\alpha = 0.95^{\text{epoch-num}} \cdot \alpha_0 \quad \text{- exponentially decay.}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{k}{\sqrt{\text{epoch-num}}} \cdot \alpha_0 \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{k}{\sqrt{t}} \cdot \alpha_0$$

discrete staircase

Manual decay.

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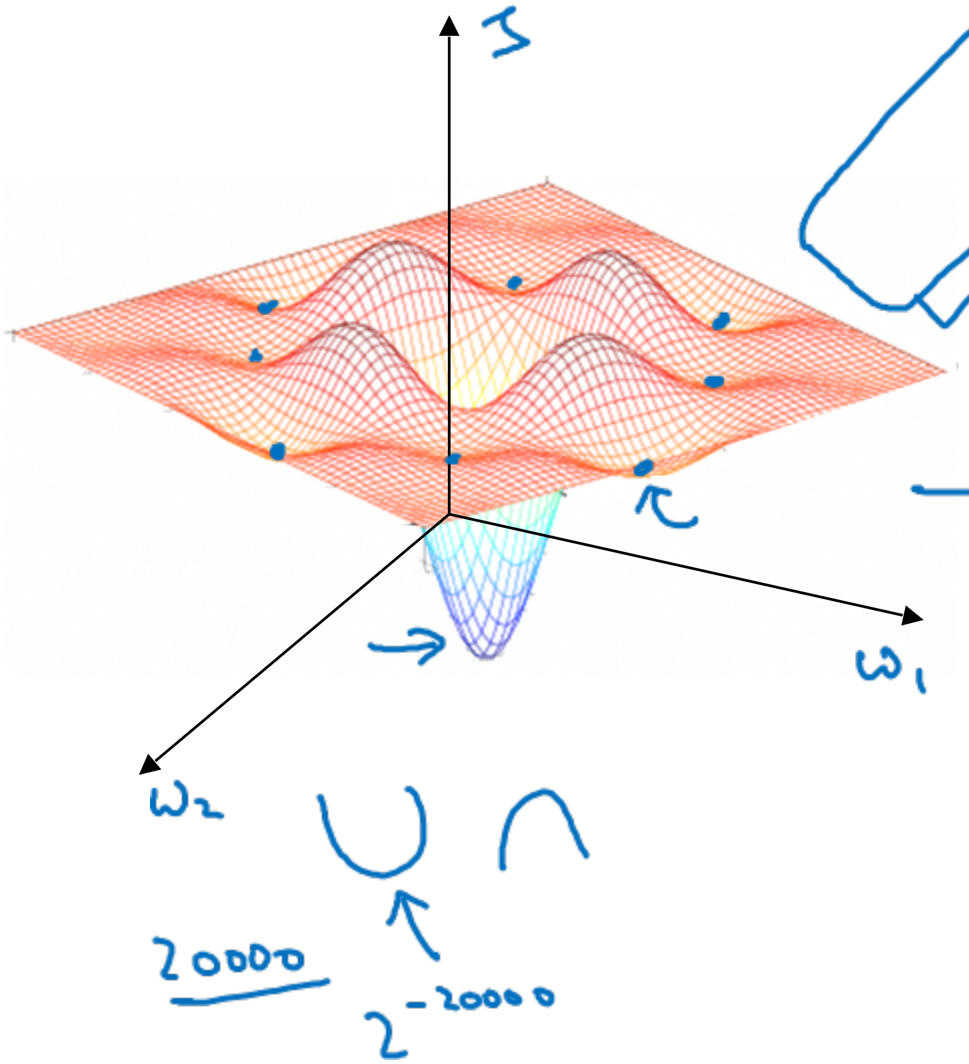
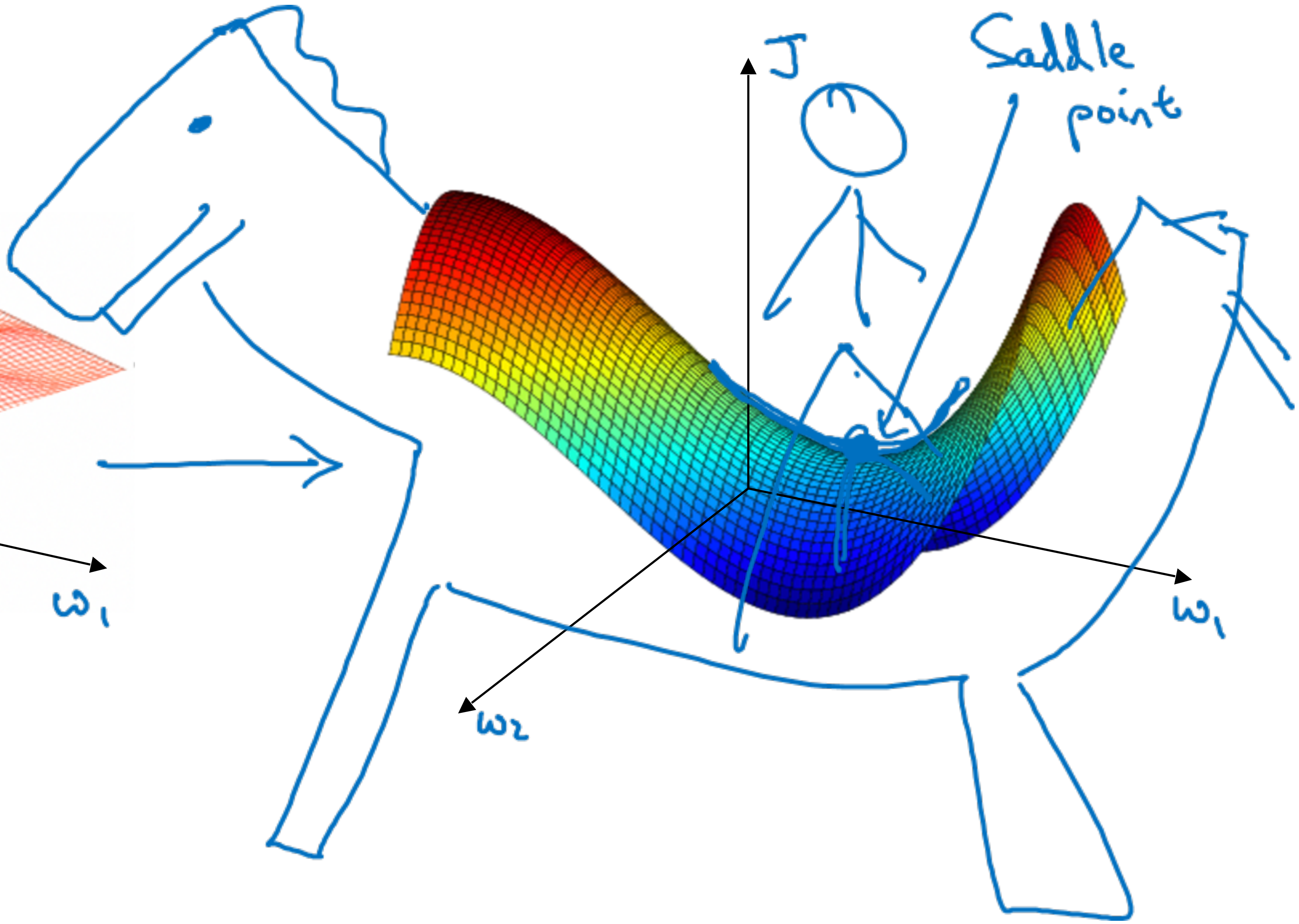
Optimization Algorithms

The problem of local optima

Local optima in neural networks





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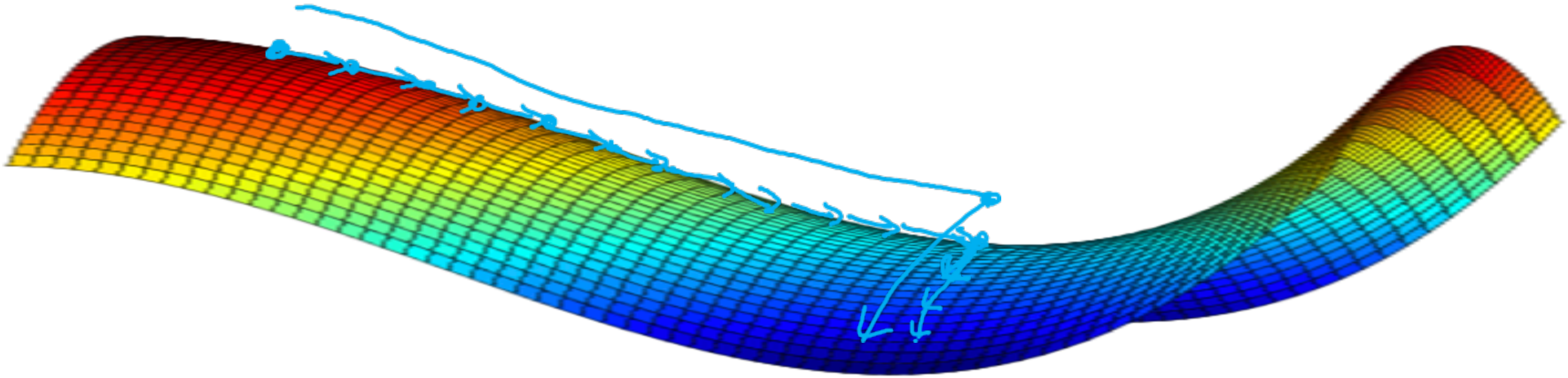
Problem of plateaus



- Unlikely to get stuck in a bad local optima
- Plateaus can make learning slow

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