

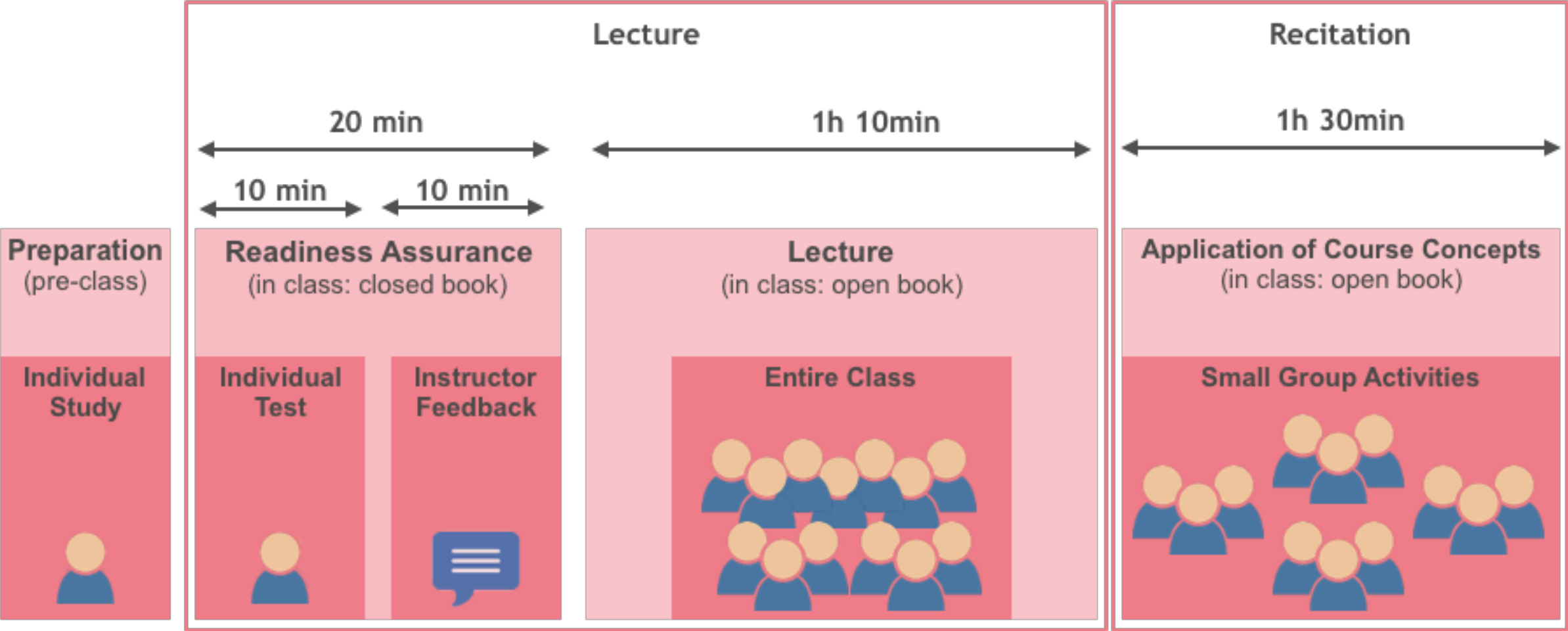
# Principals and Elementary Models

**Franck JAOTOMBO**

# Session 6 – Gradient Descent

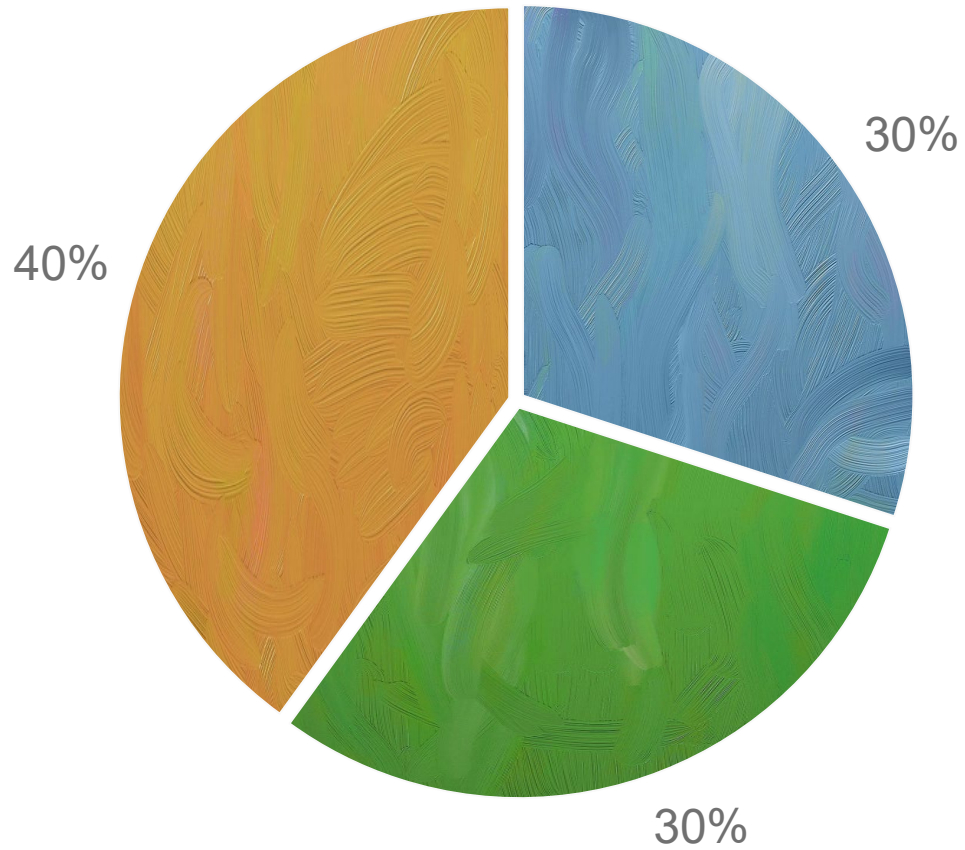
How do we minimize Loss in Machine Learning

# Course Architecture

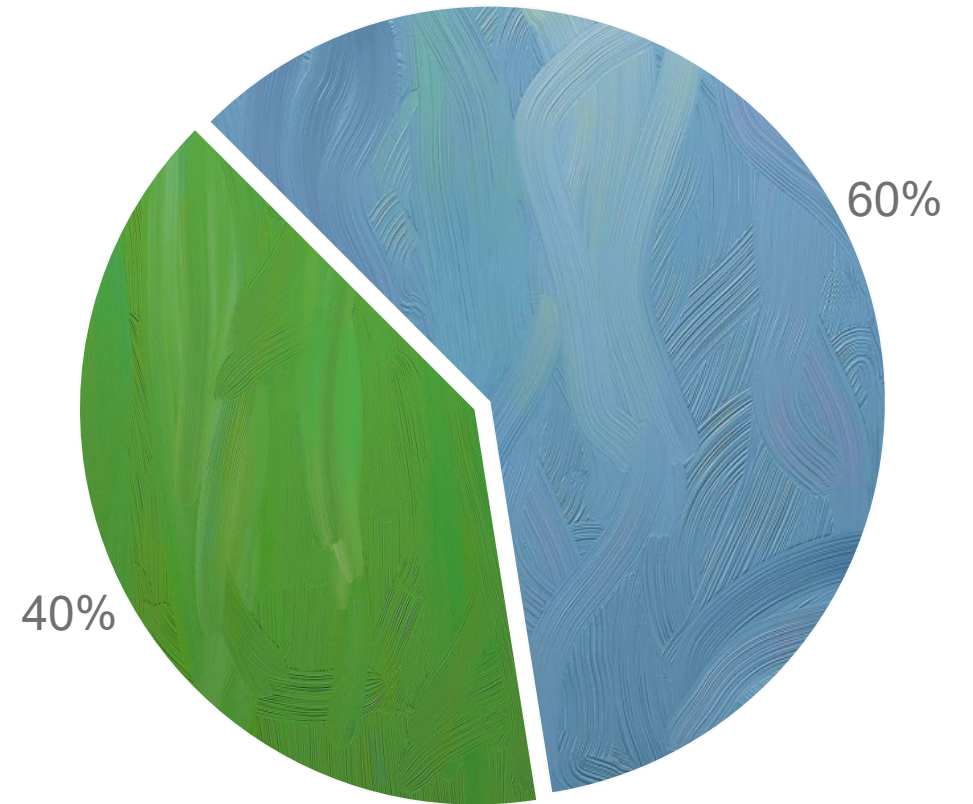


# Grades

■ Tests   ■ Homeworks   ■ Final Project



■ Individual grades   ■ Team-based grades



# Grades : extra 10–20% bonus points

- **You may be in one or several of the following cases :**
  - You love challenges and excellence
  - You already have a good background in Python / Machine Learning
  - You want to tackle a real-life problem head on and hone your skills in doing so
  - You love Coding / Machine Learning
  
- **Then you may ask optional topics and subjects which will yield as many as 20% of extra points**
  - So, in short if you take this option, you will be graded on 110-120 points over 100
  - Come and see me if you are interested, we will select something for you
  - Please, do not consider this option unless you are confident that you can really do well on the other parts of the class

# Rules 1

## ▪ Attendance

- One seriously justified missed class may be tolerated : beyond = FAIL course
- On campus attendance is the rule – not online

## ▪ Quizzes

- Quizzes are to be taken in class only – not remotely
- Missing a quiz = 0

## ▪ Homework

- Each homework is to be submitted individually and on time
- Failing to submit a homework = 0

# Rules 2

## ▪ Group Presentations

- Every team member must be able to explain each part of the project (code and concepts)
  - I will interrogate each of you on different parts of the code and of the theoretical concepts
- The Project report is graded as a group work (20% of the final grade)
- The Presentation is graded individually (20% of the final grade)
- There is a bonus for having fun
- There is a bonus for asking good questions

## ▪ Plagiarism

- The individual homeworks are *individual ...!*
- Plagiarism : 0 for the related works + possible disciplinary board
- Using Generative AI & Large Language Model (ChatGPT or else)
  - I have nothing against it, however it must be acknowledged
  - Please mention it in the introduction of the related work or as a disclaimer

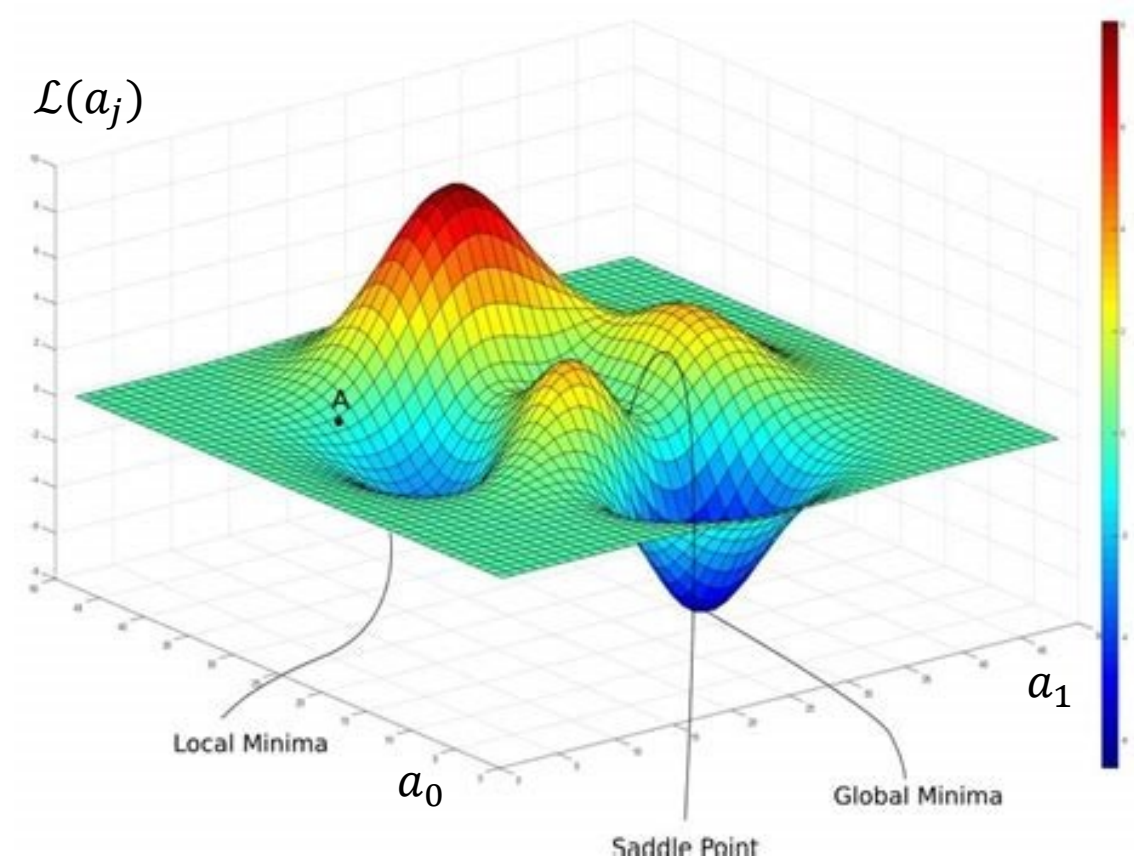
# Gradient Descent : general concept

## ■ Algorithm

- Given a learning rate  $\alpha > 0$  and a Loss  $\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{a})$
- Repeat until convergence :

$$\mathbf{a}_j \leftarrow \mathbf{a}_j - \alpha \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{a})}{\partial \mathbf{a}_j}$$

Where :  $\mathbf{a} = (a_0, \dots, a_p)$



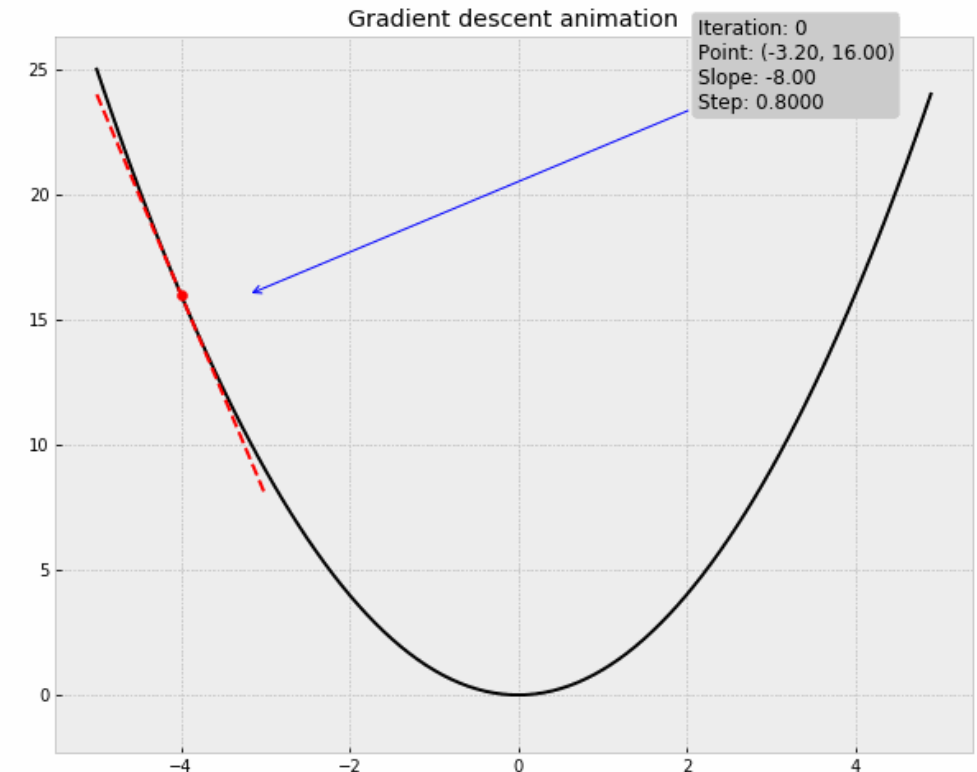


# Gradient Descent : linear regression

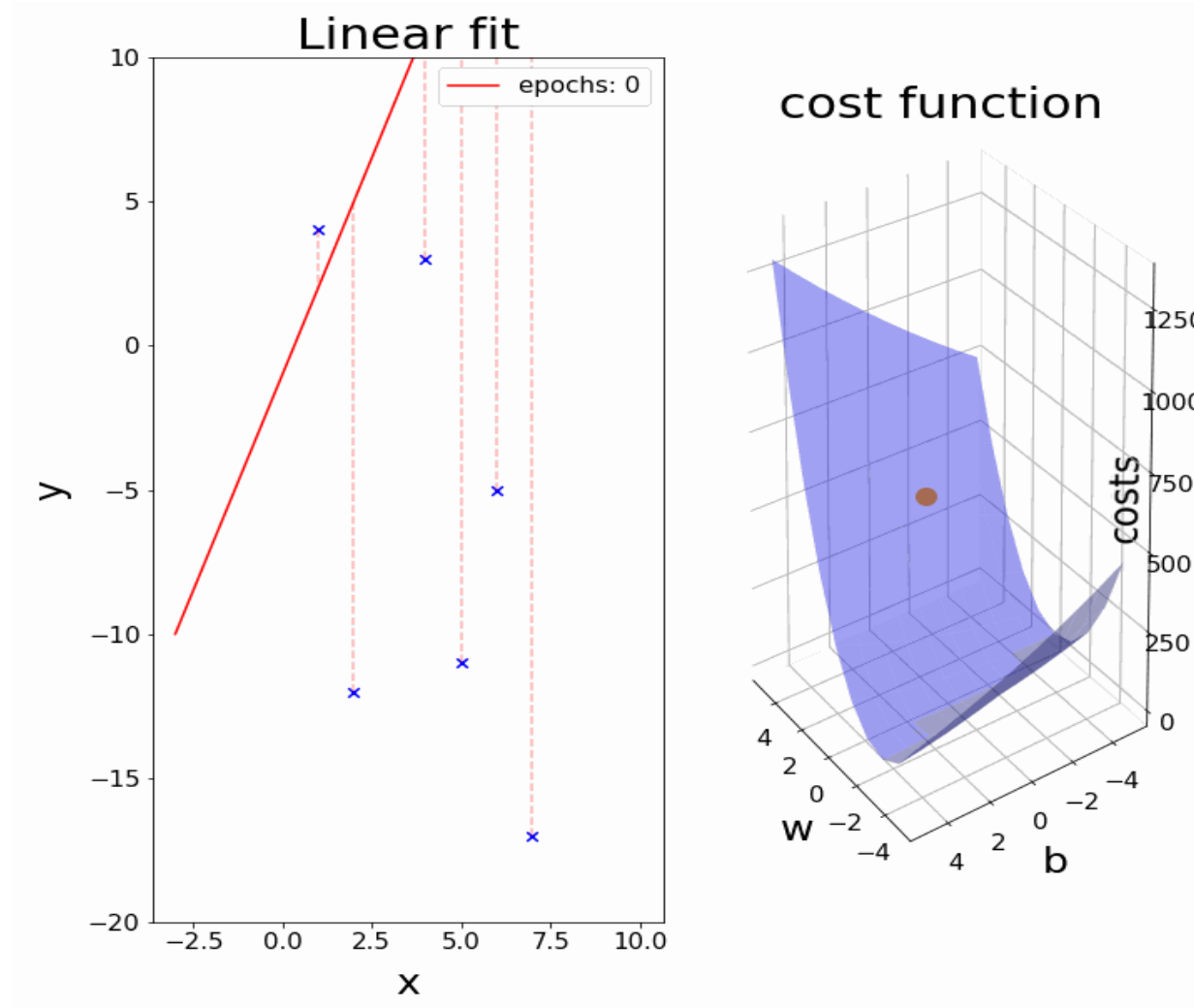
## ▪ Loss function for Linear Regression

$$h(\mathbf{X}) = a_0 + a_1 X_i^1 + \dots + a_p X_i^p$$

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{a}) = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^n [y - h(\mathbf{X})]^2$$



# Gradient Descent in Action



# Gradient Descent for Logistic Regression

## ▪ Loss Function

$$h(\mathbf{X}) = a_0 + a_1 X_i^1 + \cdots + a_p X_i^p$$

$$\pi(x) = \sigma(\mathbf{X}\mathbf{a}) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-h(\mathbf{X})}}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{a}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i \ln \pi_i(x) + (1 - y_i) \ln(1 - \pi_i(x))]$$

