

# Introduction to Machine Learning

Module 1C: Optimization

Instructor: Tugce Gurbuz

July 14<sup>th</sup> 2022





What do we optimize?

How do we optimize?





What do we optimize?

How do we optimize?

Why optimization is important (at the societal level)?





What do we optimize? -> Parameters of the model to make the loss minimum

How do we optimize?

Why optimization is important (at the societal level)?





What do we optimize? -> Parameters of the model tomake the loss minimum

How do we optimize? -> Math!

Why optimization is important (at the societal level)?





What do we optimize? -> Parameters of the model tomake the loss minimum

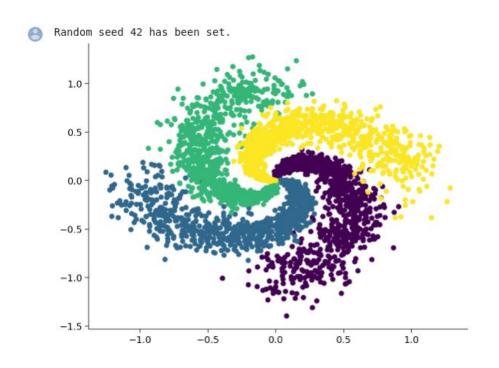
How do we optimize? -> Math!

Why optimization is important (at the societal level)? -> Creating fair algorithms





## How to calculate the loss?



Multiclass classification: Cross-entropy vs. MSE?

Source: module1B-tutorial1



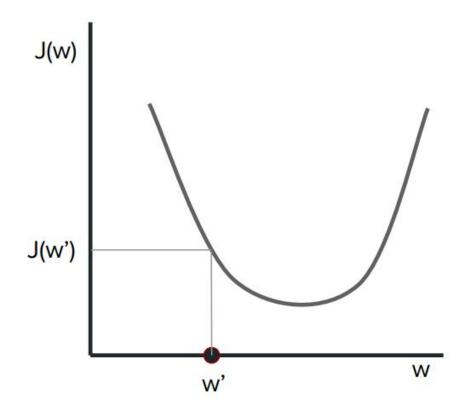


## How to decide the loss function?

- Identify your problem (e.g., classification, regression?)
- Check the literature









Random search?

#### Algorithm:

sample random points around current w

if random point, w', yields lower objective (i.e. J(w') < J(w)): Accept w' as new position and store it in w





Random search?







Gradient Descent <3

#### Algorithm:

- Compute gradient (it points uphill)
- Do step in opposite direction of gradient
- Step size (learning rate), η







**Gradient Descent** 

#### Algorithm:

- Compute gradient (it points uphill)
- Do step in opposite direction of gradient
- Step size (learning rate), η

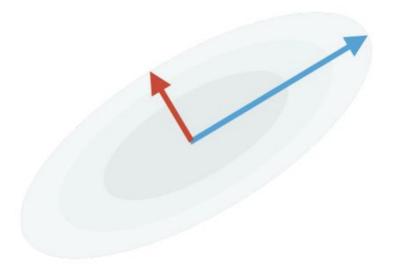
$$w_{t+1} = w_t - \eta \nabla J(w_t)$$





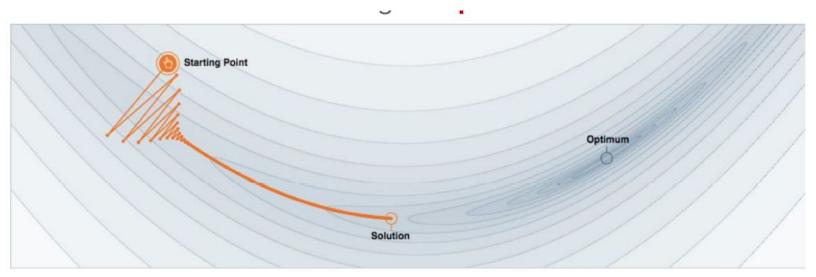
#### **Gradient Descent**

• How to choose learning rate?









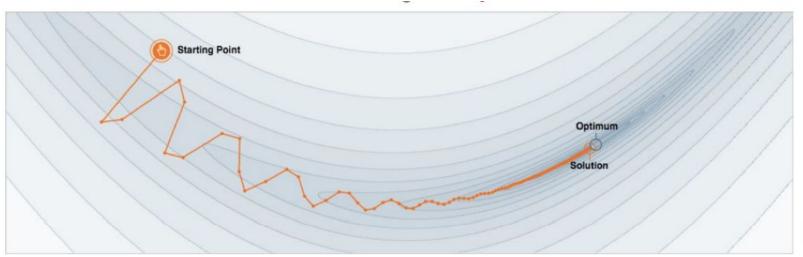
[Distill.pub]





#### Momentum <3

- Accelerates along flat directions
- Slows down along sharp directions



[Distill.pub]





How does the momentum work?

#### Momentum algorithm:

- Do a gradient descent step
- Apply the update from the last iteration, only smaller (momentum step)

$$w_{t+1} = w_t - \eta \nabla J(w_t) + \beta(w_t - w_{t-1})$$





Non-convexity Problem





Non-convexity Problem

- Convex <3 -> have the same global and local minimum
- Non-convex -> have different global and local minimum





Non-convexity Problem

- Convex <3 -> have the same global and local minimum
- Non-convex -> have different global and local minimum

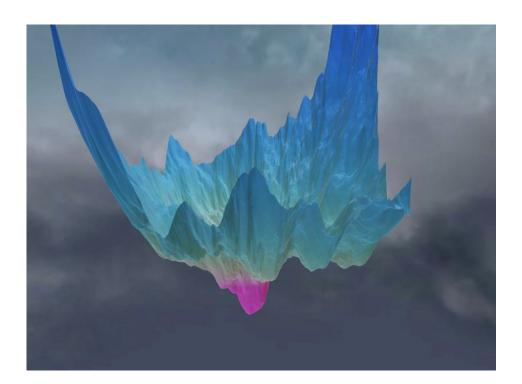
Great non-convexity, comes with great responsibility!





Non-convexity Problem

Initialization matters!!
<a href="https://losslandscape.com/explorer">https://losslandscape.com/explorer</a>







Non-convexity Problem

Overparameterization





**Computation Cost Problem** 





**Computation Cost Problem** 

Minibatch training <3</li>





**Computation Cost Problem** 

Minibatch training <3 -> stochastic gradient descent



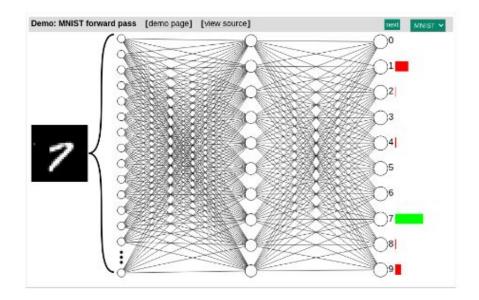


#### **Computation Cost Problem**

- Minibatch training <3 -> stochastic gradient descent
  - Minibatch size:
    - Too small batch size: optimization bounces around alot, and can lead to slower convergence to a minimum.
    - Too big batch size: won't fit on GPU
    - Rule of thumb -> pick the largest batch size that fits in the GPU

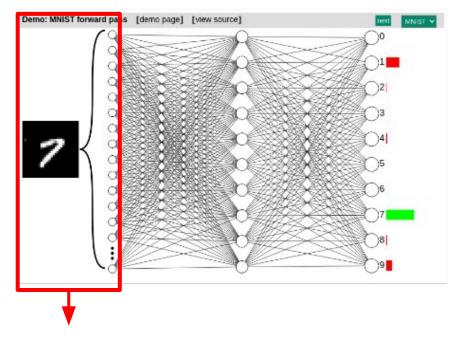








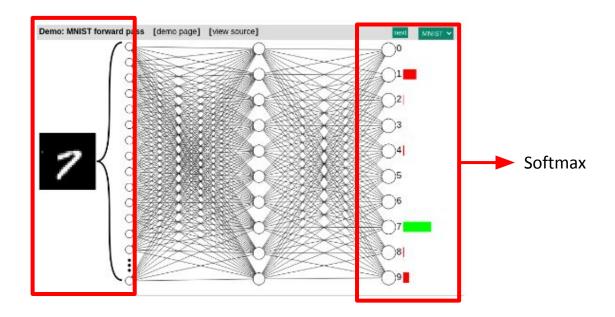




28 x 28 image -> 784 vector

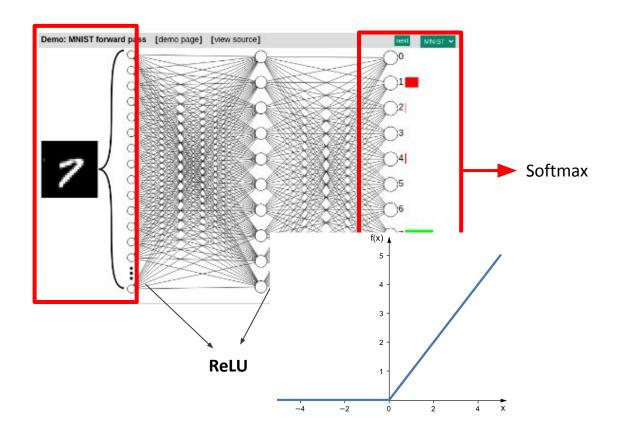












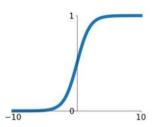




# **Activation Functions**

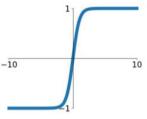
# **Sigmoid**

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$



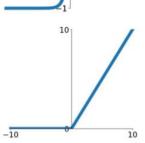
#### tanh

tanh(x)



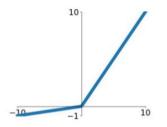
#### ReLU

 $\max(0,x)$ 



# Leaky ReLU

 $\max(0.1x, x)$ 



## **Maxout**

$$\max(w_1^T x + b_1, w_2^T x + b_2)$$

#### **ELU**

$$\begin{cases} x & x \ge 0 \\ \alpha(e^x - 1) & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

