Gradient Descenet

Consider the nonlinear error surface $E(u, v) = (ue^{v} - 2ve^{-u})^{2}$. We start at the point (u,v) = (1,1) and minimize this error using gradient descent in the uv space. Use $\eta = 0.1$ (learning rate, not step size).

Gradient Descent (err ≤ 10⁻¹⁴)

Let's see how many runs it takes until error drops below 10⁻¹⁴

```
(* reset globals *)
Clear[Experiment1]
Clear[elw, elη, eli, elerr]
```

```
Experiment1[] :=
 Module {
    \eta = 0.1,
    w = \{1, 1\},\
    err = 1,
    i,
    maxIters = 10000,
    Еe
  Ee[u_{-}, v_{-}] := (u e^{v} - 2 v e^{-u})^{2};
  For [i = 0, i < maxIters \land err > 10^{-14}, i++, (
     \mathbb{W} = \mathbb{W} - \eta \, \nabla_{\{u,v\}} \, \mathbb{E}e[u,\,v] \, /. \, \{u \to \mathbb{W}[[1]],\,v \to \mathbb{W}[[2]]\};
     err = Ee[w[[1]], w[[2]]];
    )
   ];
   \{w, \eta, i, err\}
{elw, elη, eli, elerr} = Experiment1[];
StringForm [
 "Gradient descent results (\eta=):\nw=\, i=\, err=\, el\eta, el\psi, eli, elerr]
```

```
Gradient descent results (\eta=0.1^{\circ}): w={0.0447363, 0.0239587}, i=10, err=1.2086833939395977^{\circ}*^{\circ}-15
```

Comparison with "coordinate descent"

Compare the performance of "coordinate descent." In each iteration, we have two steps along the 2 coordinates. Step 1 is to move only along the u coordinate to reduce the error (assume first-order approximation holds like in gradient descent), and step 2 is to reevaluate and move only along the v coordinate to reduce the error (again, assume first-order approximation holds). Use the same learning rate of η = 0.1 as we did in gradient descent. Let's check the error E(u,v) after 15 full iterations (30 steps).

```
(* reset globals *)
 Clear[Experiment2]
 Clear[e2w, e2\eta, e2i, e2err]
Experiment2[] :=
 Module {
     \eta = 0.1,
     w = \{1, 1\},\
     err = 1,
     i,
     maxIters = 15,
     Еe
   },
   Ee[u_{v}, v_{v}] := (u e^{v} - 2 v e^{-u})^{2};
   For i = 0, i < maxIters \land err > 10^{-14}, i + +, (
      \mathbb{W} = \mathbb{W} - \eta \; \{ \; (\nabla_{\{u\}} \, \mathbb{E}e \, [\, u \,, \, v \,] \; / \,. \; \{ u \to \mathbb{W} \, [\, [\, 1\, ]\, ] \,, \; v \to \mathbb{W} \, [\, [\, 2\, ]\, ] \, \} ) \; [\, [\, 1\, ]\, ] \;, \; 0 \} \;;
       \mathbb{W} = \mathbb{W} - \eta \; \{0\,,\; (\nabla_{\{v\}} \, \mathbb{E}e\,[u\,,\,v] \; /. \; \{u \to \mathbb{W}\,[\,[1]\,]\,,\; v \to \mathbb{W}\,[\,[2]\,]\,\})\,[\,[1]\,]\,\};
       err = Ee[w[[1]], w[[2]]];
   \{w, \eta, i, err\}
\{e2w, e2\eta, e2i, e2err\} = Experiment2[];
StringForm[
  "Coordinate descent results (\eta=``):\nw=``, i=``, err=``", e2\eta, e2\psi, e2i, e2err]
 Coordinate descent results (\eta=0.1):
```

W={6.29708, -2.85231}, i=15, err=0.13981379199615304`