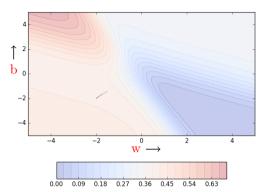
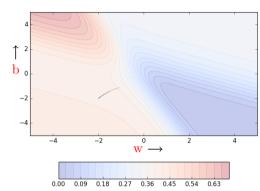
Module 5.7: Tips for Adjusting learning Rate and Momentum

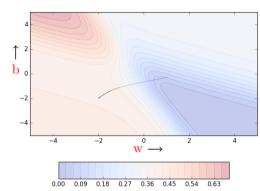
Before moving on to advanced optimization algorithms let us revisit the problem of learning rate in gradient descent • One could argue that we could have solved the problem of navigating gentle slopes by setting the learning rate high (i.e., blow up the small gradient by multiplying it with a large η)



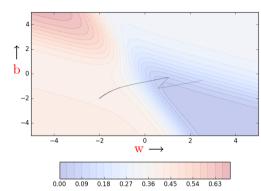
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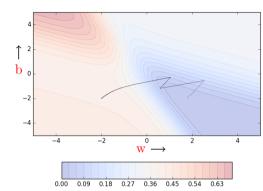
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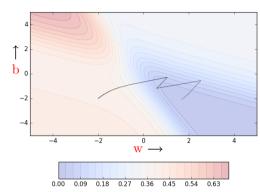
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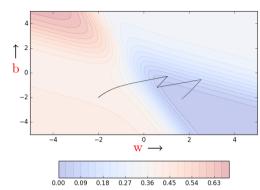
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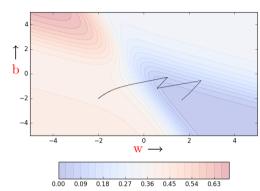
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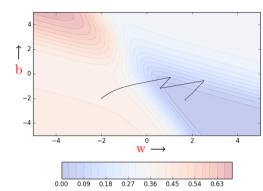
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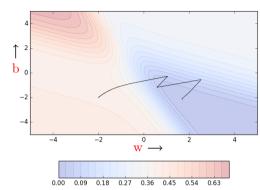
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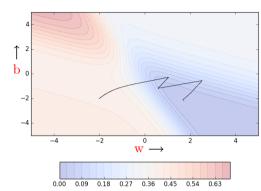
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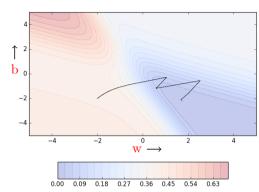
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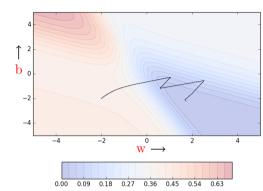
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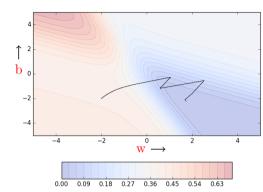
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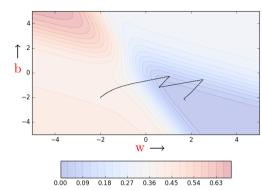
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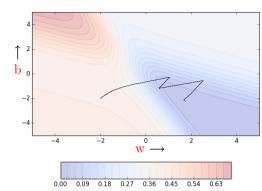
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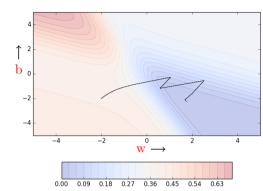
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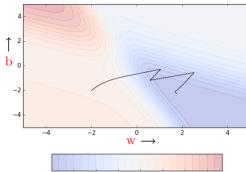
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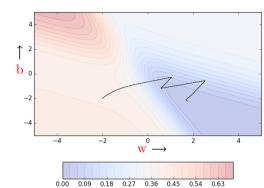
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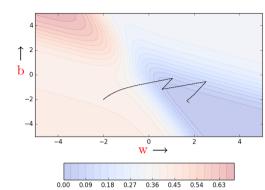
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- Disclaimer: these are just heuristics ... no clear winner strategy



Tips for annealing learning rate • Step Decay:

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- 1/t Decay: $\eta = \frac{\eta_0}{1+kt}$ where η_0 and k are hyperparameters and t is the step number

Tips for momentum

• The following schedule was suggested by Sutskever et. al., 2013

$$\mu_t = min(1 - 2^{-1 - log_2(\lfloor t/250 \rfloor + 1)}, \mu_{max})$$

where, μ_{max} was chosen from $\{0.999, 0.995, 0.99, 0.9, 0\}$