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7 Stockastic Guadient Method 2世华3 GD는 만난하 (비난미리고., 비를 많이든고...) 우기가 필터넷은
    전체GDT 아니라 친탁해 일부인데 데마터 일부만 사용하는 수 없나? → 라나 gradient를 구해보고는 (Stochastic GD)
          * SGD는 장녀를 확인하게 아니라 더 NoisyakPE 게임인이 훨씬 가볍다. But, 수경을 반났기 위하 간건필요($bias, 2nd Moment)

    Idea

    GD: full dataset on that gradient 71th y \Rightarrow 22 noisy state. Thus where E[a(x^k)] = \nabla f(x^k) S(x^k) = x^{k-1} = x^k - a \nabla f(x^k) G(x^k) = x^k - a \nabla f(x^k) G(x^k) = x^k - a \nabla f(x^k) where E[a(x^k)] = \nabla f(x^k)
 7.1 Applications
7.1.1. The (randomized) incremental gradient method.
                                                                                                                                                     2) SGD (Incremental)

    Problem Setting

                                                                                                                                                      ① 각 백에서 PSFIE Index ix E {1,...,n}
           f(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f_i(x) \ge \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \nabla f_i(x)
                                                                                                                                                      ② 新好 K y gradient the G(x) = Dfix(x的
                                                                                    또 in the gradient 게(L 3 Update) xk+1 = xk - Ok 모fik(Xk)
    e,g) MSE Loss
                                                                                                                                                        + 4일 성일:
    f_i(x) = \frac{1}{2} (\langle x, \alpha_i \rangle - b_i)^2 \Rightarrow \nabla f_i(x) = (\langle x, \alpha_i \rangle - b_i) \alpha_i
                                                                                                                                                              unbiased estimator, stochastic gradient 12
7.1.2 Binary Classification with soft margin SVMs
<SGD가 실제 (lassfiet(岩和)에 방송되는 여KI> (SVM 최덕한 용제는 일반적으로 hinge loss + regularizer 형태.
                                                                                                                                                                                    기사의 Sample 어니 대한 터균성들이 ← SGD 객용)
 · 贵州: Suppose (X1, y1),...(Xn, yn), Yi ∈ {-1.1},
                                                                                                                                        · random it on them, hinge loss a subgradient:
   h(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \langle \theta, x \rangle > 0 \end{cases}
                    (-1, otherwise
                                                                                                                                          g_i(\theta) = \lambda \theta + \begin{cases} -y_i x_i & \text{if } 1 - y_i < \theta, x_i > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}
 Final Exist Exist \frac{1}{2} or \frac{1}{2} in \frac{1}{2} in
                                                                                                                                        \rightarrow update \theta^{k+1} = \theta^k - \alpha g_i(\theta^k)
                                                                                                이전에서) empirical risk를 굴었는데, 때에는 간자 목표인 population risk를
                                                                                                                7.1.3 Minimizing the Population Risk
 · Problem Setting:
                                                                                                                                      Solution) sample (Xi, yi) ~ D 动性 苦ot Ar县
   Suppose unknown joint distribution over (4, x).
                                                                                                                                                        \theta^{k+1} = \theta^k - \alpha_k \nabla loss(\theta^k, x_i, y_i)
   Marmize R(h) = E_{(x,y)} \left[ (oss(h_{\theta}(x), y)) \right]
                                                                                                                                          → 즉 SGD는 expectation 을 하나오 근사
  문제점! OROTE LOSS 가 hinge loss 대는데
                                                                                                                                         sample ant The gradient & expectation = 20 gradient
 여기년 distribucion을 알수돼요 > true expectation 계산 丁
                                                                                                                                            E_{(x_i,y_i) \sim D}[G(\theta)] = E[\nabla loss(\theta, x_i, y_i)] = \nabla R(\theta)
```

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7.1.4 Stochastic approximation problems → 好見を智用 是知られて SGD7+ 可留게 Molt? - Robbins-Monroe 皆外
· Problem Setting:
   y = \theta^* + z, where z gaussian, variance \sigma^2.
• Good: Minimize f(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} E [(\theta - y)^2] 7101/2/201471 THE T
                                                        if 1055 = \frac{1}{2}(0-4)^2, 000 = \frac{1}{100}
· Robbins and Monroe:
                                                        1) Update: \theta_1 = \theta_0 - \theta_0 + y_1 = y_1
    \theta_{k+v} = \theta_k - o^{k} \cdot (\theta_k - \lambda^k)
                                                                    \theta_2 = \theta_1 - \frac{1}{3}(\theta_1 - \gamma_2) = \frac{1}{3}(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2)
   · yr ~ D independent sample
                                                                    \theta_3 = \theta_2 - \frac{1}{3} (\theta_2 - 4) = \frac{1}{3} (4 + 42 + 4)
   • (\theta^k - y_k) \stackrel{:}{=} unbiased estimator of descent.
                                                                    0 = 1 & yi
   · 2355) E[f(04)] - f(04) = O(元)
 ~> 7로: 이크적으로 estimate (화장), train (하당), optimize (최작와) 기 중앙 근근 하기
         全蝇贴别是毛个船.
                                                                      coordinate
7.1.5 Stochastic coordinate descent → だれ gradient it oruzt 과理 shttle update 計程が?
· When? f(x) 7+ 너무 커서 한 번에 게반이 어떤 경우.
             1) coordinate i € {1, ..., d} total
                                                          • 기대값
                                                                    E[G(x)] = \nabla f(x) of the
 Update:
              2) = HC12114王: G(x) = d·[Vf(x)];·li
                                                           → unbiased stochastic gradient 조건 만족
             3) x^{k+1} = x^k - \alpha_k G(x^k)
                                    1) SGD 는 간단 but 智多少, local minimum 라에서 범(; noise)
7.2 Epochs and Momentum
                                                          constant step-size = totto best 7+ ory
                                      → 3472: 1) Epoch - based stepsize schedule 2) Mowentum.
                                                         · Momentum (Polyak, Nesterov ..)
· Epoch Schedule
                                                         ってき update : xk+1= xk- x·G(xk)
  Epoch + the stepsize &t.
                                                         L Monentum: UKta = B VK + G(XK), XKta = XK - Q VKta
  d_k = d_0 \cdot \gamma^{t-1}, \ \gamma \in [0.8, 0.9]
                                                          1) B € [0.8, 0.95] 이건방향을 열aur 유지한지 결정
    1) 2년 本午(Epoch) OFCH learning rate 多智
                                                          2) 7号1717 空电记 的路路 地名地 智和 體
    2) देगावा मिटमा पाम्नाम् देभी एखन्टर एव
                                                          3) noise OH 2站 / 2倍 レ
火 7321
  7.1.4 Stock. approx. problem: 韩河 写近/$18 是MIONIE SGD71 38 7告站。
  7.1.5 Stoch, coord, descent : 과원에서 표절적인 SGD 변형 IN.
  7.2 Epochs and Mowentum : 실전에서 바르고 안당적으로 인드는 첫밤 기법 2가지.
                                : रिकाम क्रमिर्ट प्टे SGD गर्हिल येता "मित्र" होत्यह में देखे.
  7.3 ~
  · Convergence (473) = these xxx + ord xxx + month yet.
     1) Parameter 수정: 좌芬 를 찾고는
      2) Function value 台語: 祖界的的 智畅17以100元 即於如(元4) 2 年 以红
      3) Expectation रिष्ठ : प्रिटेम्टर सेम्प्रेस्ता भामिनेस्टर
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7.3 Analysis of SGD	
· Problem Statement:	
SAM는 OH 반복마다 정비와 gradient Vf(X) 대신 확실시고	kl G(X)를 사용하니 업데이트 수행한다
이때 알라늄이 잘 캠래되면? 기명 시) Unbiased (변방다	2) (M,B)-Bounded Second Moment
의 포인? N SGM이 유정하고면 gradient 가 똑같아가나 보	的的(이比》(2 X 2) 以龄 4 电容성은 对此如此.
· Assumption 1: Unbiased estimate.	
$E[G(x)] = \nabla f(x)$	
1) 建 gradient G(x) 는 可拉对으로 정확한 방향	
과가 Stepol noisy 한 순 유지만, 정보여우크는 descent 방향	
· Assumption 2: (M,B)-Bounded	
$E[\ G(x)\ _{2}^{2}] \leq M^{2}\ x - x^{*}\ _{2}^{2} + B^{2}$	
$E[\ G(x)\ _{2}^{2}] \leq M^{2}\ x - x^{*}\ _{2}^{2} + B^{2}$ $(x) = M^{2}\ x $	
2) 개막 亚州铁 base noise	
1) Harr 억억 Noise 大	
→ 90(: gradient G(X) 7+ 90th unstable 367+.	
To understand these conditions better,	
1) Deterministic Gradient	
if $G(X) = \nabla f(X)$:	
$\ G(x)\ ^2 = \ \nabla f(x)\ ^2 = \ \nabla f(x) - \nabla f(x^*)\ ^2 \le M^2 \ x - x^*\ ^2$	
this condition is called strong swoothness and satisfied to	r a number of practical loss functions.
2) Additive Gaußian noise	
Let $G(X) = \nabla f(X) + Z$, where $Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2 I)$:	
$E\left[\ G(X)\ _{2}^{2}\right] = \ \nablaf(X)\ _{2}^{2} + E\left[\ z\ _{2}^{2}\right] = \ \nablaf(X)\ _{2}^{2} + N\sigma_{2}$	∴ E[1513] = Noz
If f is M-strongly smooth, then 2 nd condition hold w	th (M,のjn) ⇒ B²=nの², M²= gradient의 Lipschitz 3社
3) Support Vector (Machine	
Recoll hinge loss $G_i(\theta) = \begin{cases} -y_i x_i & 1-y_i \langle \theta, x_i \rangle > \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$	0
Thus, condition holds with $B = \max_i \ x_i\ $ and $M =$	O. 즉 gradient worm是 Hzrer \$7651711 bounded.

7.3.1 Convergence Analysis > 社党 空海シ SGM	of convex function for early about of tisgint;
· Problam Setting	
$f: \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}$ convex	
$G(x)$, unbiased $SG \Leftrightarrow E[G(x)] = \mathcal{D}f(x)$	
G $(0,B)$ -Bounded $\iff E[G(x) _2^2] \leq B^2$	
· Theorem 1	
f convex, G (0,B)-Bounded, Define: 1) SG	中語은 Aug.iter. Xx 713c2 思知
• stepsize: $\overline{\alpha} = \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \alpha_i$ \longrightarrow \longrightarrow	B15 mu 11%-x*11° et noise B2 x; m 264 27%
• Aug. iterate: $\overline{x}_k = \frac{1}{\overline{x}} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \alpha_i x^i$	7 升型行 st 如图 全 多型 型L.
Then: $E[f(\bar{x}_k) - f(x^*)] \leq \frac{1}{2\bar{x}} (x^p - x^* _2^2 + B^2 \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \alpha_i^2)$	
1) Optimal step size: 完立企业以 Xopt 記 社以	
$\alpha_i = \alpha_{opt} = \frac{R}{R}$ $R = \{1 \times - x^*\}$	
G BIK	
$\alpha_{i} = \alpha_{opt} = \frac{R}{B\sqrt{R}}$ $R = \ \chi_{o} - \chi^{*} \ $ $E\left[f(\overline{\chi}_{K}) - f(\chi^{*})\right] \leq \frac{BR}{\sqrt{R}} \rightarrow \pi \alpha R R = 9\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{R}}\right)$	
	
2) Step-size 가 약간 튄겼은데,	
let d= dopt. §	
$E[f(\bar{x}_i) - f(x^*)] \leq \frac{BK}{2K} (\xi + \xi^{-1})$	
⇒ 1) 3=1이면 뉰沟	
2) 동가 커지거나 삭마지면 당仆	
1	
3) decaying stepsize $\alpha_i = \frac{1}{1i}$	1
we can achieve the same rate, up to a logarithmic factor, at any iteration i by using $d_i = \sqrt{i}$	
$E[f(\bar{x}_k)] - f(x^*) = O(\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}})$ But, $\frac{22}{2}$ $\frac{12}{2}$	reg .
- [(\k)	
+) Constant stepsize a Baily.	1) SUIT O 宇宙 X , 1 BX2 만큼 YECT
$\alpha_i = \alpha(constant)$	2) १५ step निर्मायण, १५ ५१। प्राणाल मार्च के प्रा
$E[f(\bar{x}_{k})] - f(x^{*}) \leq \frac{1}{2\alpha k} \ x_{k} - x^{*}\ _{2}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} B \alpha^{+}$	→ Thus, epoch 기世 step 3517+ 刊のち