وصوعا مستحب در سربیس ا ماری

Session 5.

Optimization 5 to Cry on -1

1) Gradient Methods

1-1) first order methods - 72(2)

a) Gradient Descent (GD)

b) Stochatic N N (SGD)

c) Momentum based GD

d) Nesterov Accelerated

e) Adam

F) RMS prop

1-2) Second-order Methods (using Hesian second Der)

a) Neton's Methad

61 Quagi - Newton Method

c) Guass-Newton Method

اس عا مای توام سار بسر مه بلدهاست استاده میموند = ۹ راه مرای در min استاده میموند = ۹ راه مرای در min استاده میموند

Automation deriative sies on Tons Line (2)

Non - Gradient = 5 Swarm intelligence / Noture ispired 2-1) P80 (particle swarm opt) 2-2) Ant Colony (ACO) 2-31 Artificial Bee cologyy (ABC) 2-4) Simulated Annelizy 2-5) fire flight Alg 3) Stochastic and Evolution Aley a) Genetic Alg (GA) b) Differential Evolution (DE) c) Evolution strategies Introduction to parameter estimation: خ داده را رادم له را زه سی می اسی. کم توزیس داند - - - - \overrightarrow{x} $\rightarrow f(\overrightarrow{x}, \overrightarrow{x})$ Com i Tuly

We want estimate & from observed ?.
radar)) ~ ~ ~ ?
x[n] = A cos[2nf,n+f] + W[n] estimation = ~
estimation = 9 [x [o] x[1],, x[N-1]] July War in a box of
In general: $\hat{x} = g(\hat{x})$ be the estimate of \hat{z}
Questions?
- How do you find g(x)?
- Which $g(\vec{x})$ is $good ?$ How $good$ is $g(\vec{x})$?
X is random = 2 & is random too
But we have a real a too : ar

$$b(\vec{x}) = E(\vec{x}) - \vec{x}_r$$

if $b(\vec{x}) = a = b \vec{x}$ is unbiased

Covariance

$$\hat{C}(\vec{x}) = E[(\vec{x} - E(\vec{x}))^T]$$

$$C(\vec{x}) = E[(\vec{x} - E(\vec{x}))^T]$$

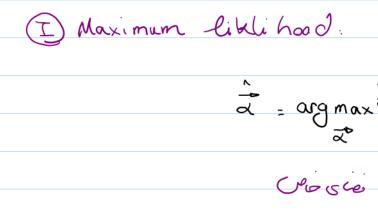
$$C(\vec{x}) = variance$$

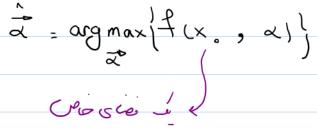
3) Menn Squand error.

MSE
$$\{ \begin{bmatrix} \vec{a} \end{bmatrix}_i \} = E \{ \begin{bmatrix} \vec{a} - \vec{a}_i \end{bmatrix}_i^2 \}$$

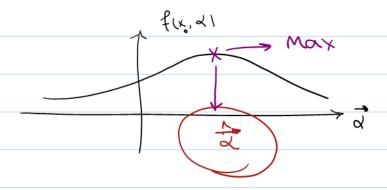
= $\vec{C} (\vec{a}) + \vec{b} (\vec{a}) \vec{b} (\vec{a})$

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In 4-0 $f(x,\alpha)$ x_{o} $f(x,\alpha)$ $\lambda = f(x,\alpha)$ $\lambda = f(x,\alpha)$



Why does this work?

Description of the second of variation of the second of the secon

I Baysian Method:

مرطی کی حرولتک داند

, f(a,b) dadb = 1

Posterior $\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1$

Maximum likelihood is I L

Calling some number from computer ~ N(u, 32) n=0,...) N-1

عال چند انداره نری راهم عه XCJ, XCN-1] مريس الاركى لا تيس ال

=0 + (x E.J, ..., x [N-1], M, ez)

$$=\frac{1}{(2\pi)^{N/2}}\frac{1}{(3^2)^{N/2}}\exp\left\{-\frac{1}{23^2}\sum_{k=1}^{N}(x[n]-M)^2\right\}$$

$$Max \left[-\frac{N}{2} \ln \left(2\pi \delta^2 \right) - \frac{1}{2\delta^2} \sum_{n=1}^{N-1} \left(x \left[n \right] - M \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial ()}{\partial \mathcal{M}} = 0 = 0 \quad \hat{\mathcal{M}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \times [n]$$

$$\frac{\partial ()}{\partial g^2} = 0 = N \hat{g}^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (x[n] - \hat{m}]^2$$

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$$f[\alpha_i,\lambda] = \frac{\lambda^i}{\alpha_i!} e^{-\lambda}$$

$$P(\alpha_{1},...,\alpha_{N},\lambda) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{e^{-\lambda}}{\alpha_{n}!}$$

$$= C e^{-N\lambda} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \alpha_{n}$$

$$= C e^{-N\lambda} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \alpha_{n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{N} \alpha_{n} + \sum_{n=1}^{N} \alpha_{n} + \sum_{n=1}^{N} \alpha_{n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{N} \alpha_{n} + \sum_{n=1}^{N} \alpha_{n} +$$