

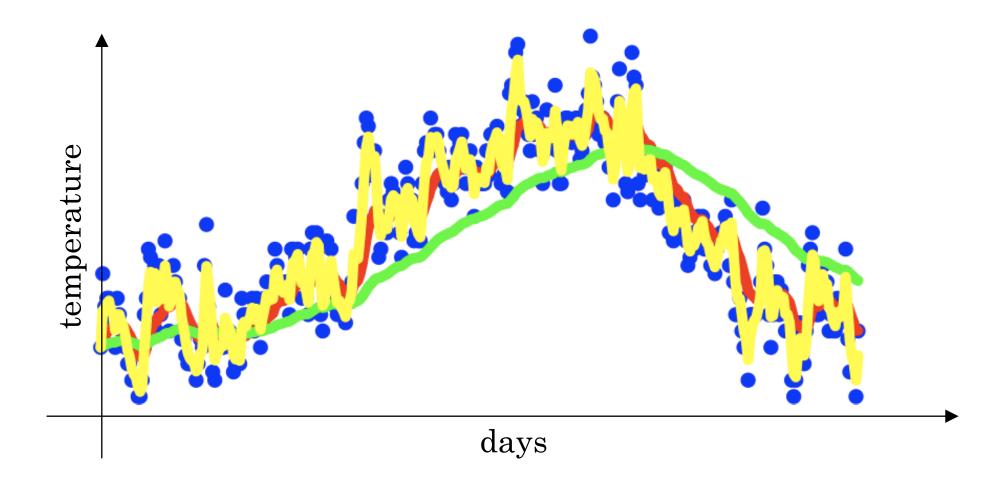
Optimization Algorithms

Understanding exponentially weighted averages

Exponentially weighted averages

$$v_t = \beta v_{t-1} + (1 - \beta)\theta_t$$





Exponentially weighted averages

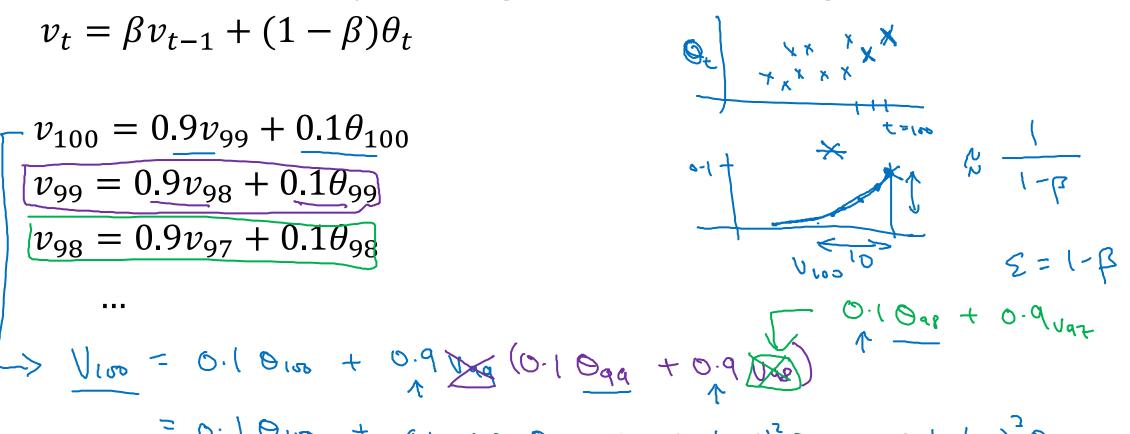
$$v_t = \beta v_{t-1} + (1-\beta)\theta_t$$

$$v_{100} = 0.9v_{99} + 0.1\theta_{100}$$

$$v_{99} = 0.9v_{98} + 0.1\theta_{99}$$

$$v_{98} = 0.9v_{97} + 0.1\theta_{98}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{100}} = 0.10 \cos + 0.9 \log (0.10 \cos + 0.1 (0.9)^2 \log + 0.1$$



$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1$$

Implementing exponentially weighted averages

$$v_0 = 0$$

 $v_1 = \beta v_0 + (1 - \beta) \theta_1$
 $v_2 = \beta v_1 + (1 - \beta) \theta_2$
 $v_3 = \beta v_2 + (1 - \beta) \theta_3$
...

$$V_{0} := 0$$
 $V_{0} := \beta V + (1-\beta) O_{1}$
 $V_{0} := \beta V + (1-\beta) O_{2}$
 $V_{0} := \beta V + (1-\beta) O_{2}$

>
$$V_0 = 0$$

Kapent ξ

Cet pert 0_{ξ}
 $V_0 := \beta V_0 + (1-\beta)0_{\xi}$
 $\frac{3}{2}$