# Understanding Gradients



# Loss = Ypredicted - Yactual



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Error in the prediction for a single row of data





For a single neuron,

Gradient( $\Theta$ ) = ( $\partial \Theta / \partial W_1$ ,  $\partial \Theta / \partial b_1$ )



For a network,

Gradient: Tensor of all partial derivatives



Gradient:  $(\partial \Theta/\partial W_1, \partial \Theta/\partial b_1, \partial \Theta/\partial W_2, \partial \Theta/\partial b_2, ..., \partial \Theta/\partial W_M, \partial \Theta/\partial b_M)$ 



# There are many ways of calculating these gradients & PyTorch uses a way called Automatic Differentiation



# This is achieved using the library called Autograd



# Gradient(Θ<sup>t</sup>)



# Gradient(Θ<sup>t</sup>)

Calculated at a specific instance t

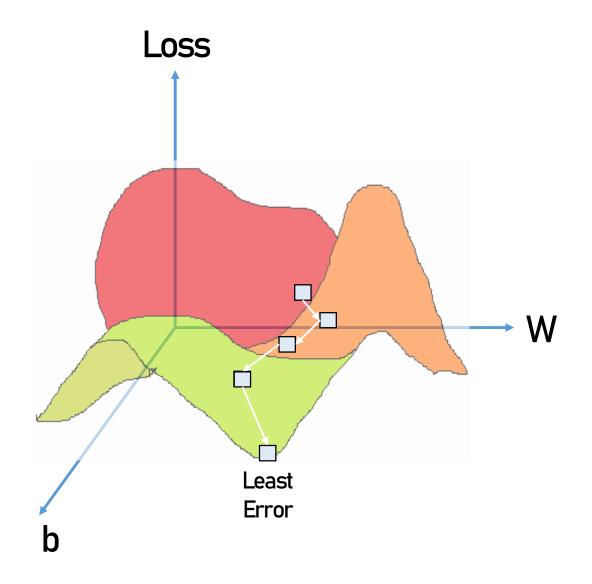


Parameters<sup>t+1</sup> = Parameters<sup>t</sup> - learning\_rate \* Gradient(Ot)

Change each parameter value by deducting the respective gradient multiplied by the learning rate



# Visualizing Gradient Descent



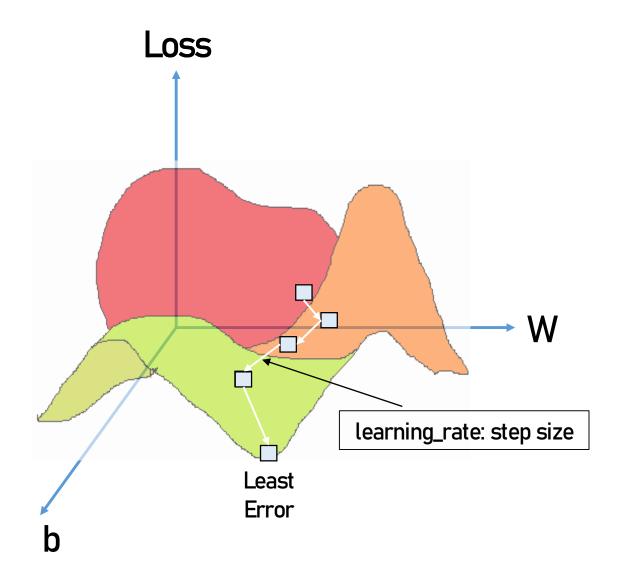


Parameters<sup>t+1</sup> = Parameters<sup>t</sup> - learning\_rate \* Gradient(Ot)

Change each parameter value by deducting the respective gradient multiplied by the learning rate



# Visualizing Gradient Descent





#### Choosing the value of learning rate

If learning rate is too small then parameters take a very long time to converge

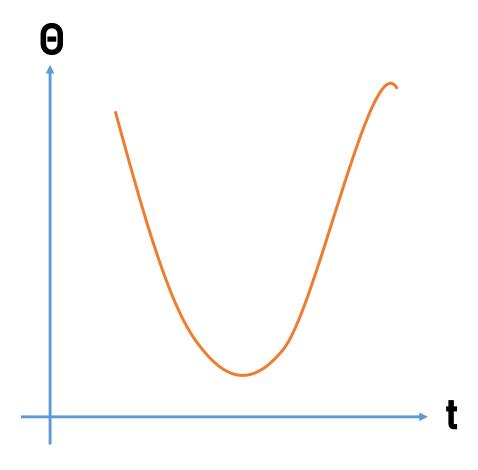


#### Choosing the value of learning rate

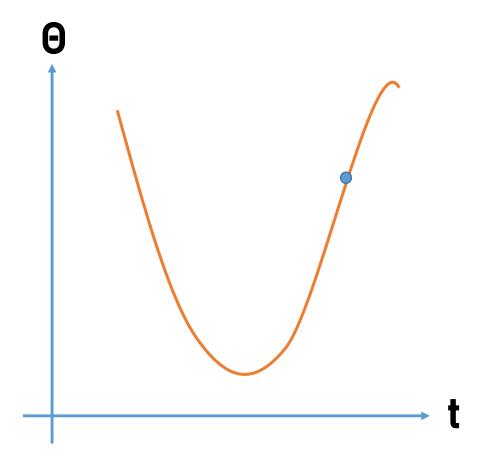
If learning rate is too small then parameters take a very long time to converge If learning rate is too big then there's a chance that parameter values will explode and never converge



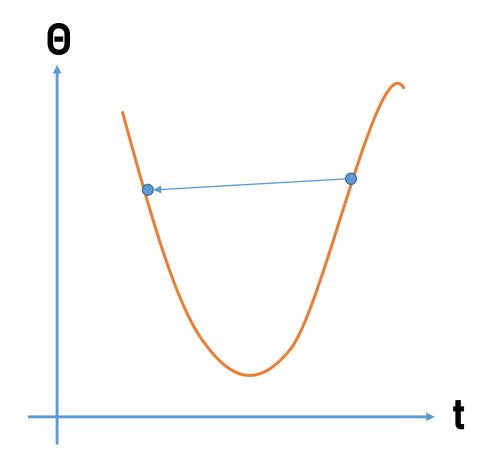
### Choosing the value of learning rate



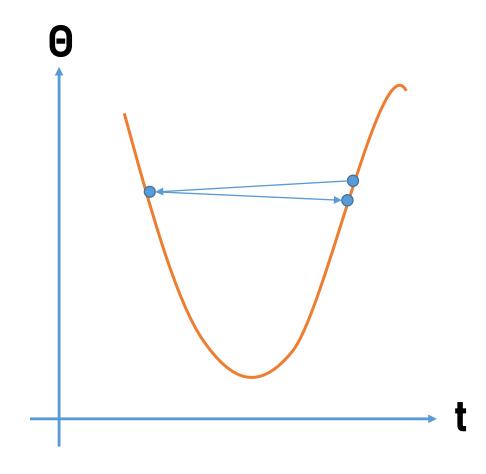




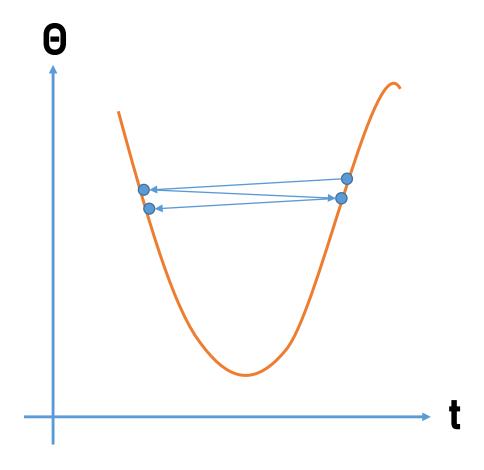




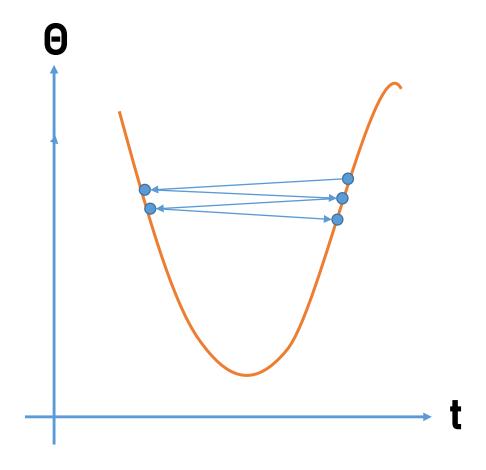




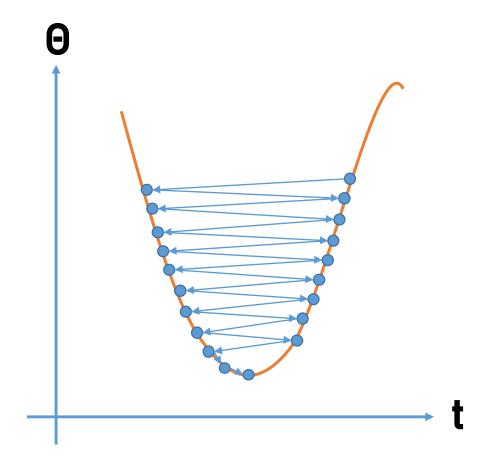




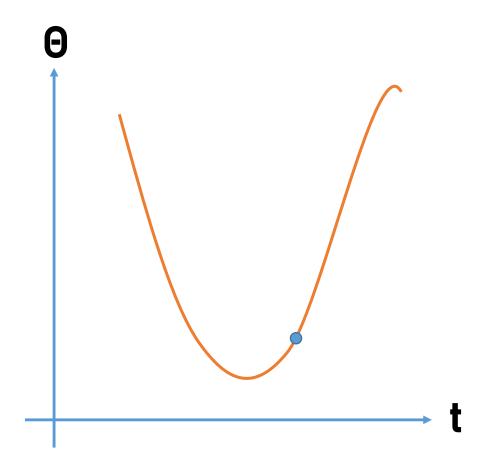




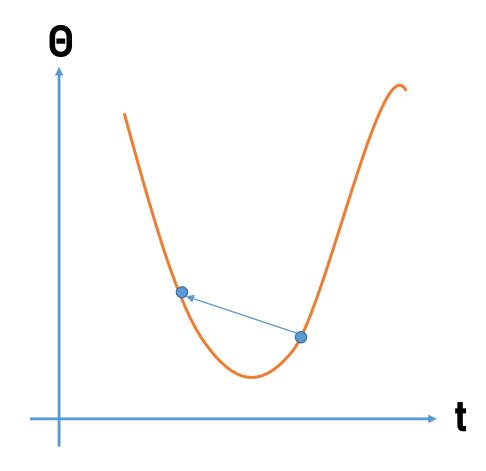




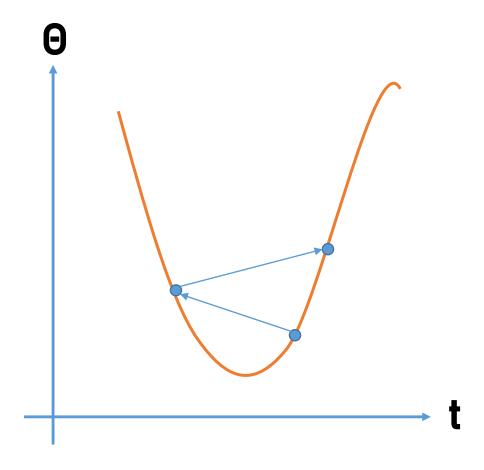




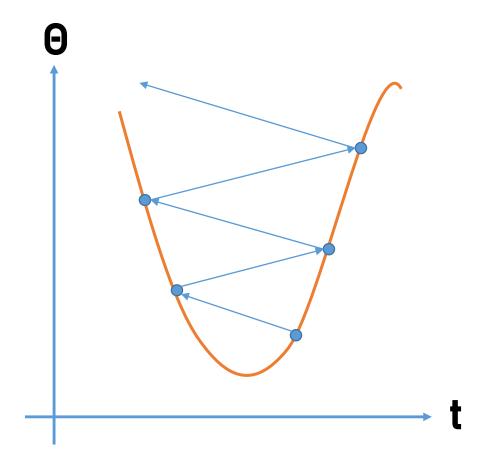














## Small but just right value of learning rate

