

Optimization 3

Recap :-

$$\max_{\vec{w}, w_0} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i * \left(\frac{w^T x_i + w_0}{\|\vec{w}\|} \right)$$

Gain \longrightarrow Max
✓ Loss \longrightarrow min

$$\min_{\vec{w}, w_0} - \sum y_i * \left(\frac{w^T x + w_0}{\|\vec{w}\|} \right)$$

$$\min_{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n, w_0} f(\underbrace{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n}_{\text{weights}})$$

eg: $f(x) = 2x^2 + 4x + 3$

$$f'(x) = \underline{4x + 4}$$

$$y \rightarrow f(\underline{x})$$

$$y = f(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{df(x_1, x_2, \dots, \underline{x_n})}{dx}$$

Real-life eg:-

x_1	x_2	x_3	y
Age	Height	weight	Cholesterol

x_1, x_2

$$x_2 = g(x_1)$$

$$Z = f(x_1, x_2) \\ = f(x_1, g(x_1))$$

(eg) :-

$$Z = f(x) = \sqrt{x^2} + \sqrt{y^2}$$

$$y = g(x)$$

$$Z = x^2 + \underline{(g(x))^2}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = 2x + 2xg(x) * \underbrace{g'(x)}_{\substack{\downarrow \\ \text{Chain rule.}}}$$

* Partial Derivatives

$$y = f(x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$



$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$$

(eg) :- $z = f(x_1, x_2)$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \underbrace{x_1}_{\text{var}}} = f'(\underbrace{x_1}_{\text{var}}, \underbrace{x_2}_{\text{const}})$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \underbrace{x_2}_{\text{const}}} = f'(\underbrace{x_1}_{\text{const}}, \underbrace{x_2}_{\text{var}})$$

eg2 :- $f(x,y) = 2x^2y^3 + 3y^3x^2 + 3y$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2y(2x) + 3y^3(2x) + 0$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 4xy + 6xy^3}$$

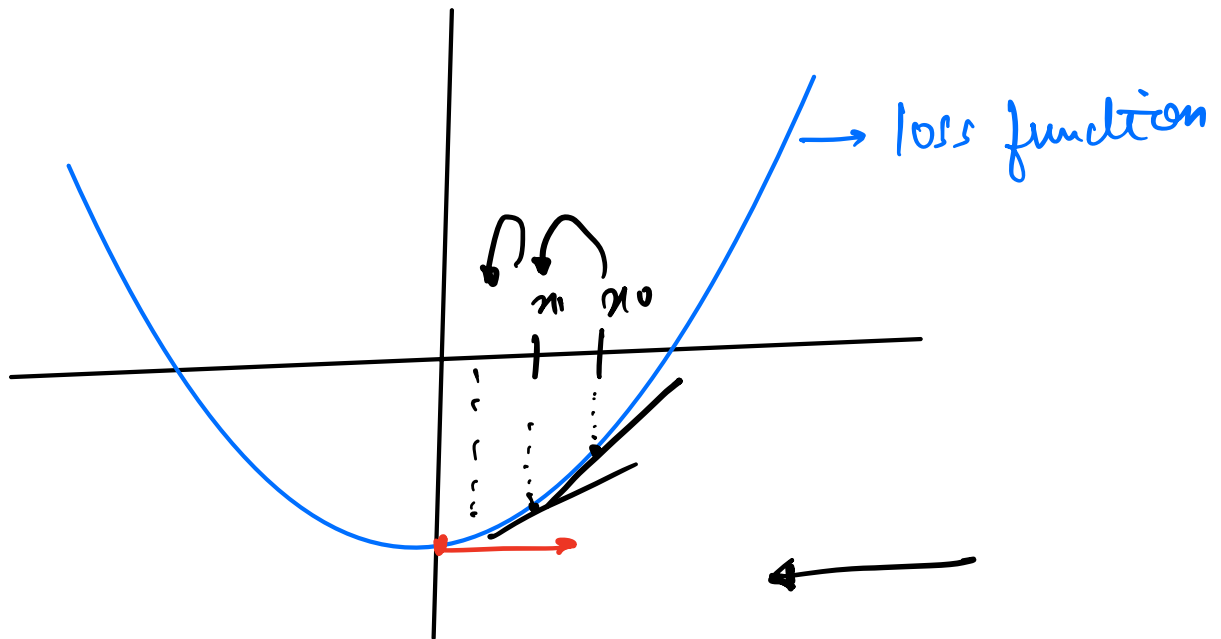
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2x^2(3y^2) + 3x^2(3y^2) + 3$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2x^2 + 9x^2y^2 + 3}$$

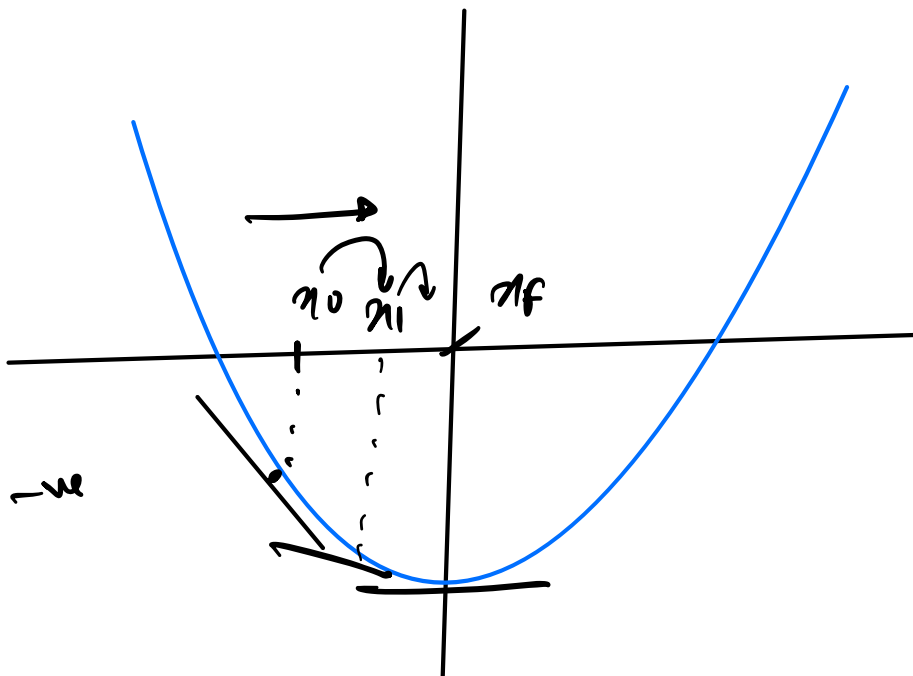
$$\underline{\text{goal}} := \min_{w_1, w_2 \dots w_n, w_0} \underbrace{f(w_1, w_2, w_3 \dots w_n)}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\nabla f}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial w_0} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial w_1} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial w_2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial w_n} \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \underline{\underline{\text{gradient}}}$$

⑧ Gradient Descent Intuition :-



$$x_1 = x_0 - \boxed{f'(x)}$$



$$x_1 = x_0 - \boxed{f'(x)}$$

↓
+ve

Case 1 :-

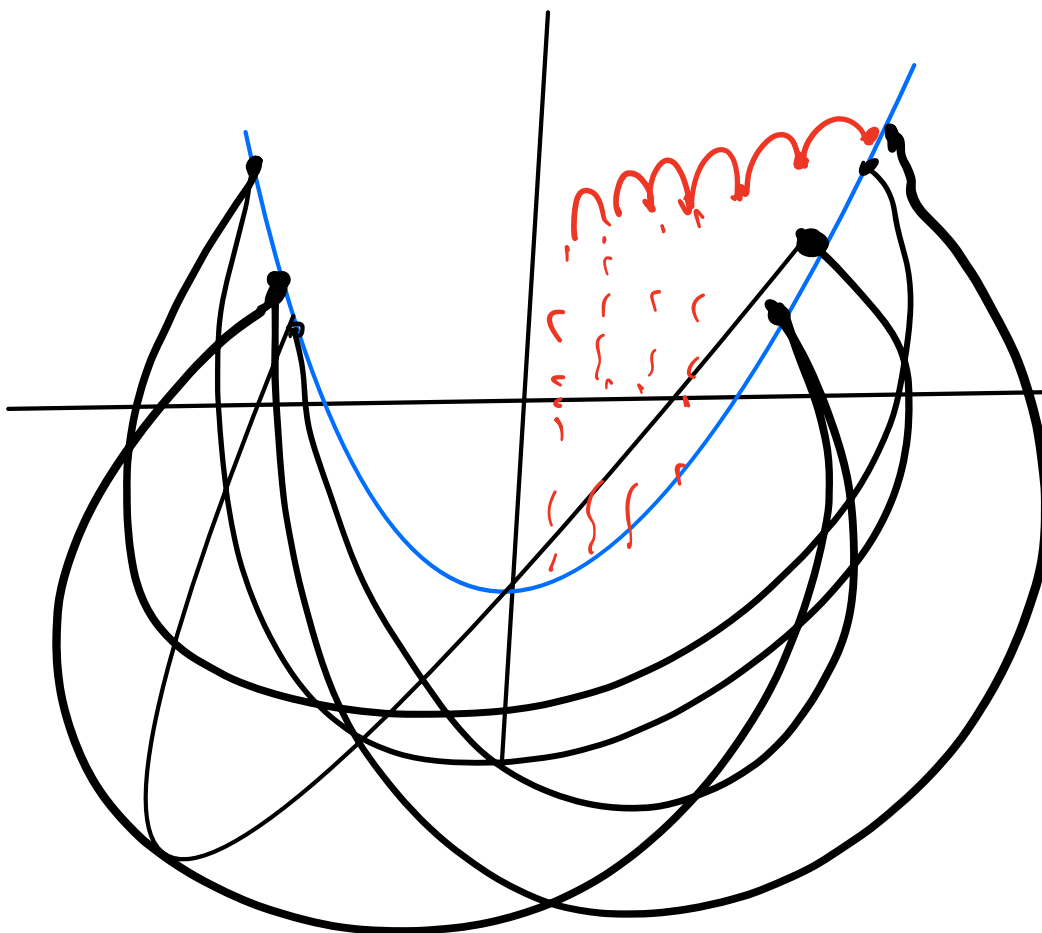
$$\boxed{f'(x) \Rightarrow +ve}$$

$$x_1 = x_0 - \underline{\underline{(+ve)}} \quad \leftarrow$$

Case 2 :- $f'(x) \Rightarrow -ve$

$$x_1 = x_0 - (-ve)$$

$$x_1 = x_0 + (+ve) \quad \rightarrow$$



$$x_1 = x_0 - \underbrace{f'(x)}_{\substack{\downarrow \\ \text{v. v. large}}}$$

Learning rate

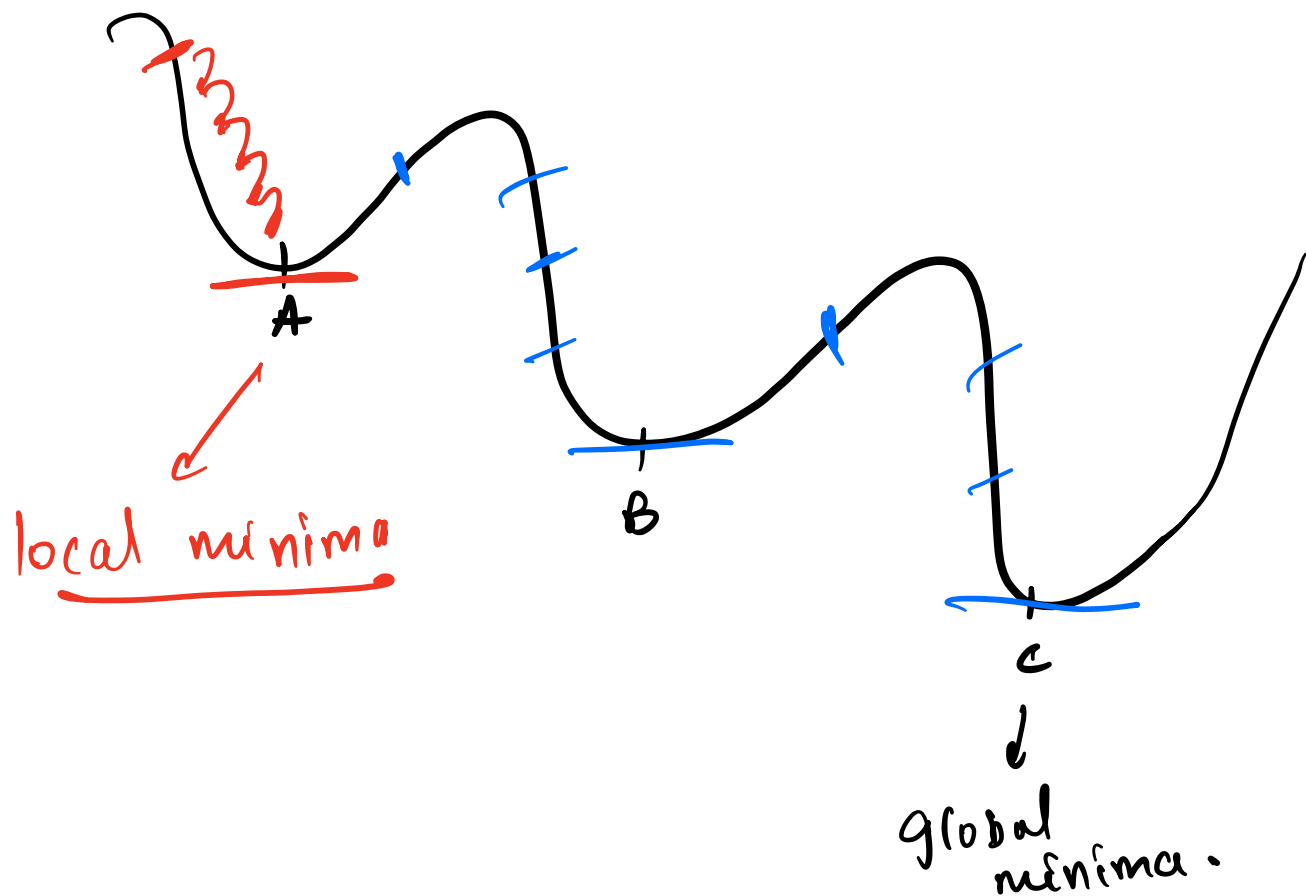
$$x_1 = x_0 - \eta * \underbrace{f'(x)}$$

Case 1 :- $f'(x) \rightarrow$ v. v. large

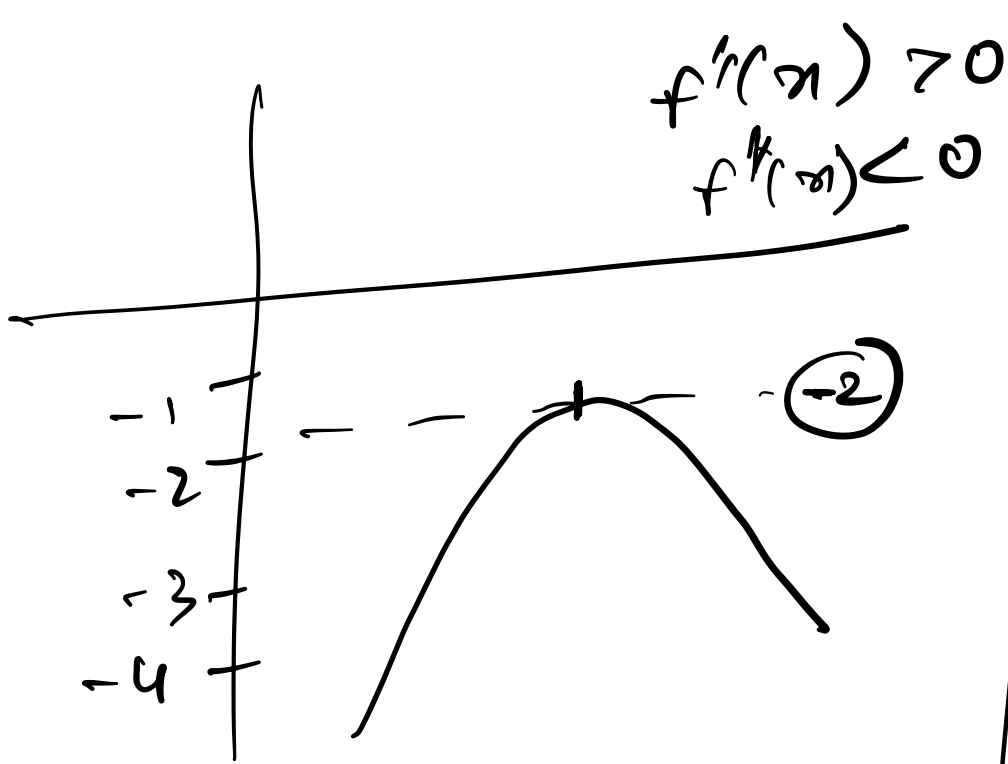
$\eta \rightarrow$ 0.0001

Case 2 :- $f'(x) \rightarrow$ v. v. small

$\eta \rightarrow$ large

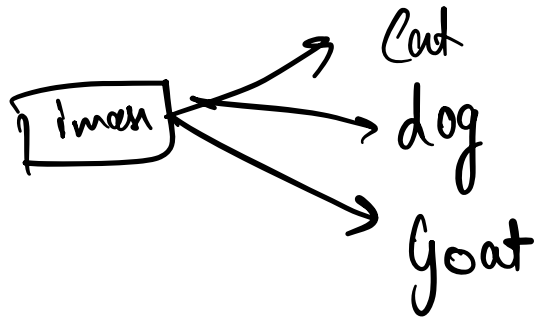
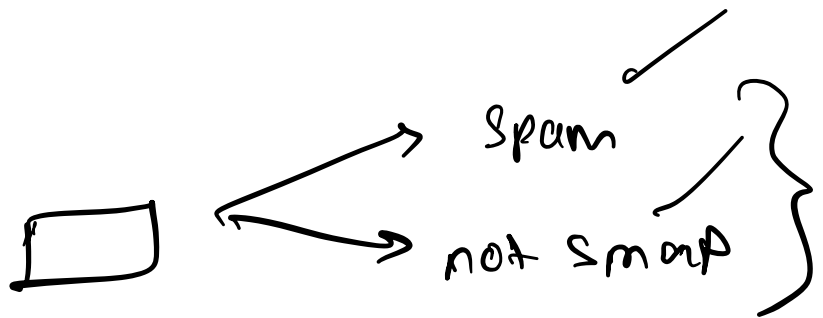


Qy



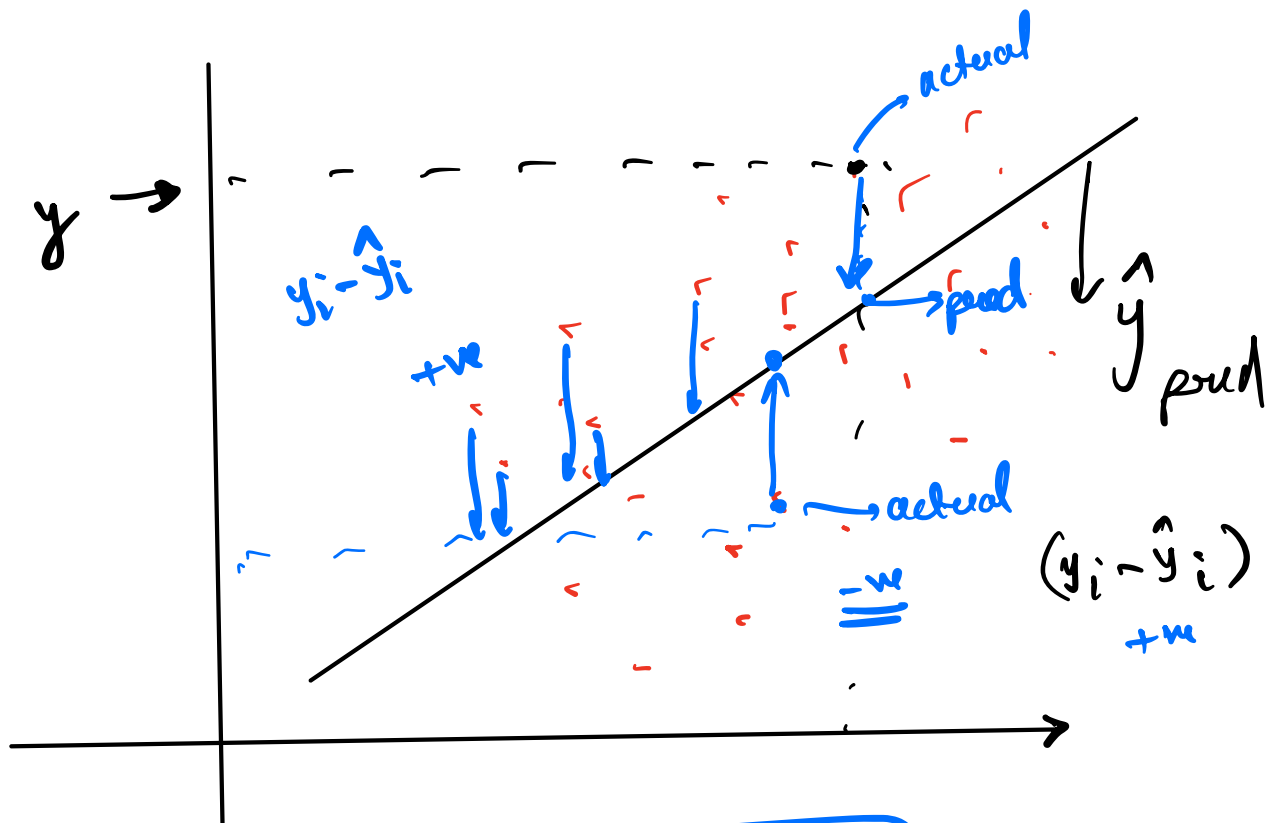
Year	Salary
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4

classification



Regression

Rooms | locality Price
y



$$\hat{y}_i = m x_i + c$$

$$J(m, c) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

\vec{w}, w_0

$$J(m, c) = \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

$$\hat{y}_i = mx_i + c$$

$$J(m, c) = \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - (mx_i + c))^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left((g(x))^2 \right) \rightarrow 2 * g(x) * g'(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial m} = \sum_{i=1}^N 2 * (y_i - (mx_i + c)) * (-x_i)$$

$$= -2 \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - (mx_i + c)) * x_i$$

$$J(m, c) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{(y_i - (mx_i + c))^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial c} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(2 * (y_i - (mx_i + c)) * (-1) \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial c} = -\frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - (mx_i + c))$$

$$x = x + 1$$

for i in range(S)

$$x = x + 1$$

$$w_1[\text{next}] = w_1[\text{current}] - \eta * \frac{\partial f}{\partial w_1}$$

$$w_2[\text{next}] = w_2[\text{current}] - \eta * \frac{\partial f}{\partial w_2}$$

$$w_3 [\quad]$$

⋮

$$w_n[\text{next}] = w_n[\text{current}] - \eta * \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial w_n} \right)$$

Discussion

$$i = \underline{\$000}$$

