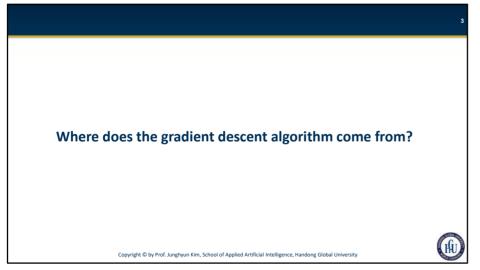


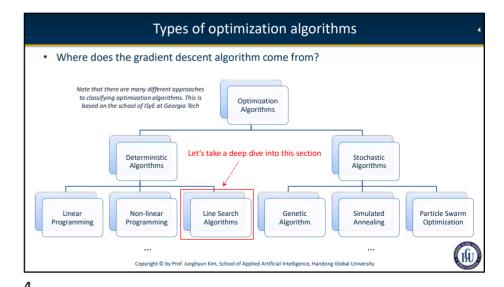
• By the end of this module, you will be able to answer the following questions:

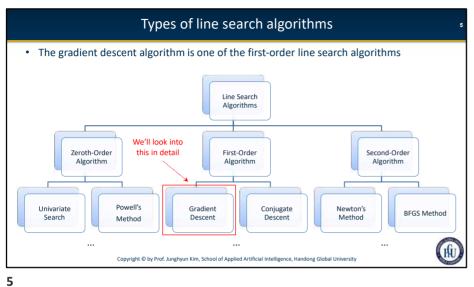
- Where does the gradient descent algorithm come from?

- What is the gradient descent algorithm?

- What are the limitations of the gradient descent algorithm?

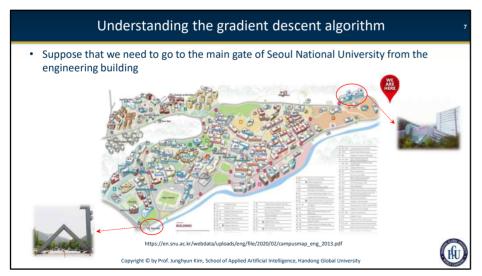




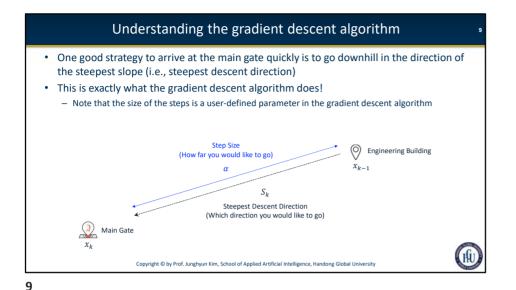


What is the gradient descent algorithm? Copyright © by Prof. Junghyun Kim, School of Applied Artificial Intelligence, Handong Global University

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Understanding the gradient descent algorithm - How can we get to the main gate as quickly as possible? Copyright © by Prof. Junghyun Kim, School of Applied Artificial Intelligence, Handong Global University



Ingredients of the gradient descent algorithm

• The gradient descent algorithm is based on an iterative procedure of the following form: $x_k = x_{k-1} + \alpha s_k$ where: $x_k \equiv \text{new design variable vector}$ $x_{k-1} \equiv \text{previous design variable vector}$ $s_k \equiv \text{a vector in a descent direction that defines the line being searched (e.g., <math>s_k = -\nabla f(x_{k-1})$) $\alpha \equiv \text{a scalar indicating the distance we should move to minimize the function along the line}$ The general idea is to tweak parameters iteratively to minimize a function (e.g., error)

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Steps of the gradient descent algorithm Steps in detail - Step 1. Choose an initial point in the design space, x_0 - Step 2. Select a descent direction, s_k (i.e., a direction along which f(x) decreases) - Step 3. Determine a step size, α minimizing f(x) along the line by s_k , and move to the next point - Step 4. Repeat the process and stop when the process is converged to an acceptable solution Step 3. Determine a step size Note that it tends to use a fixed step size for simplicity but it can implement an algorithm determining a step size minimizing f(x)along the line defined by s_k Step 4. Repeat the process and stop when $s_k = -\nabla f(x_{k-1})$ convergence criteria are met Note that the direction with the maximum rate of decreasing is perpendicular to the isoline Move to the next "better" point $x_k = x_{k-1} + \alpha s_k$ Copyright © by Prof. Junghyun Kim, School of Applied Artificial Intelligence, Handong Global University



