

Optimization Methods

Until now, we used Gradient Descent to update the parameters and minimize the cost. In this project, we will do experiments with some more advanced optimization methods that can speed up learning and perhaps even get you to a better final value for the cost function. Having a good optimization algorithm can be the difference between waiting days vs. just a few hours to get a good result.

By the end of this notebook, you'll be able to:

- Apply optimization methods such as (Stochastic) Gradient Descent, Momentum, RMSProp and Adam
- Use random minibatches to accelerate convergence and improve optimization

Gradient descent goes "downhill" on a cost function J . Think of it as trying to do this:



Figure 1 : Minimizing the cost is like finding the lowest point in a hilly landscape

At each step of the training, you update your parameters following a certain direction to try to get to the lowest possible point.

Notations: As usual, $\frac{\partial J}{\partial a} = da$ for any variable a .

Let's get started!

Table of Contents

- [1- Packages](#)
- [2 - Gradient Descent](#)
 - [Exercise 1 - update_parameters_with_gd](#)
- [3 - Mini-Batch Gradient Descent](#)
 - [Exercise 2 - random_mini_batches](#)
- [4 - Momentum](#)
 - [Exercise 3 - initialize_velocity](#)

- [Exercise 3 - initialize_velocity](#)
- [Exercise 4 - update_parameters_with_momentum](#)
- [5 - Adam](#)
 - [Exercise 5 - initialize_adam](#)
 - [Exercise 6 - update_parameters_with_adam](#)
- [6 - Model with different Optimization algorithms](#)
 - [6.1 - Mini-Batch Gradient Descent](#)
 - [6.2 - Mini-Batch Gradient Descent with Momentum](#)
 - [6.3 - Mini-Batch with Adam](#)
 - [6.4 - Summary](#)
- [7 - Learning Rate Decay and Scheduling](#)
 - [7.1 - Decay on every iteration](#)
 - [Exercise 7 - update_lr](#)
 - [7.2 - Fixed Interval Scheduling](#)
 - [Exercise 8 - schedule_lr_decay](#)
 - [7.3 - Using Learning Rate Decay for each Optimization Method](#)
 - [7.3.1 - Gradient Descent with Learning Rate Decay](#)
 - [7.3.2 - Gradient Descent with Momentum and Learning Rate Decay](#)
 - [7.3.3 - Adam with Learning Rate Decay](#)
 - [7.4 - Achieving similar performance with different methods](#)

1- Packages

In [1]: `### v1.1`

```
In [2]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import scipy.io
import math
import sklearn
import sklearn.datasets

from opt_utils_v1a import load_params_and_grads, initialize_parameters, forward
from opt_utils_v1a import compute_cost, predict, predict_dec, plot_decision_bou
from copy import deepcopy
from testCases import *
from public_tests import *

%matplotlib inline
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (7.0, 4.0) # set default size of plots
plt.rcParams['image.interpolation'] = 'nearest'
plt.rcParams['image.cmap'] = 'gray'

%load_ext autoreload
%autoreload 2
```

2 - Gradient Descent

A simple optimization method in machine learning is gradient descent (GD). When you take gradient steps with respect to all m examples on each step, it is also called Batch Gradient Descent.

Exercise 1 - update_parameters_with_gd

Implement the gradient descent update rule. The gradient descent rule is, for $l = 1, \dots, L$:

$$W^{[l]} = W^{[l]} - \alpha dW^{[l]} \quad (1)$$

$$b^{[l]} = b^{[l]} - \alpha db^{[l]} \quad (2)$$

where L is the number of layers and α is the learning rate. All parameters should be stored in the

```
In [3]: # GRADED FUNCTION: update_parameters_with_gd

def update_parameters_with_gd(parameters, grads, learning_rate):
    """
    Update parameters using one step of gradient descent

    Arguments:
    parameters -- python dictionary containing your parameters to be updated:
                    parameters['W' + str(l)] = Wl
                    parameters['b' + str(l)] = bl
    grads -- python dictionary containing your gradients to update each parameter:
                    grads['dW' + str(l)] = dWl
                    grads['db' + str(l)] = dbl
    learning_rate -- the learning rate, scalar.

    Returns:
    parameters -- python dictionary containing your updated parameters
    """
    L = len(parameters) // 2 # number of layers in the neural networks

    # Update rule for each parameter
    for l in range(1, L + 1):
        # (approx. 2 lines)
        # parameters["W" + str(l)] =
        # parameters["b" + str(l)] =
        # YOUR CODE STARTS HERE
        parameters['W' + str(l)] = parameters['W' + str(l)] - learning_rate * grads['dW' + str(l)]
        parameters['b' + str(l)] = parameters['b' + str(l)] - learning_rate * grads['db' + str(l)]

        # YOUR CODE ENDS HERE
    return parameters
```

```
In [4]: parameters, grads, learning_rate = update_parameters_with_gd_test_case()
learning_rate = 0.01
parameters = update_parameters_with_gd(parameters, grads, learning_rate)

print("W1 =\n" + str(parameters["W1"]))
print("b1 =\n" + str(parameters["b1"]))
print("W2 =\n" + str(parameters["W2"]))
print("b2 =\n" + str(parameters["b2"]))

update_parameters_with_gd_test(update_parameters_with_gd)

W1 =
[[ 1.63312395 -0.61217855 -0.5339999 ]
 [-1.06196243  0.85396039 -2.3105546 ]]
b1 =
[[ 1.73978682]
 [-0.77021546]]
W2 =
[[ 0.32587637 -0.24814147]
 [ 1.47146563 -2.05746183]
 [-0.32772076 -0.37713775]]
b2 =
[[ 1.13773698]
 [-1.09301954]
 [-0.16397615]]
All tests passed
```

A variant of this is Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD), which is equivalent to mini-batch gradient descent, where each mini-batch has just 1 example. The update rule that you have just implemented does not change. What changes is that you would be computing gradients on just one training example at a time, rather than on the whole training set. The code examples below illustrate the difference between stochastic gradient descent and (batch) gradient descent.

- **(Batch) Gradient Descent:**

```
X = data_input
Y = labels
m = X.shape[1] # Number of training examples
parameters = initialize_parameters(layers_dims)
for i in range(0, num_iterations):
    # Forward propagation
    a, caches = forward_propagation(X, parameters)
    # Compute cost
    cost_total = compute_cost(a, Y) # Cost for m training examples
    # Backward propagation
    grads = backward_propagation(a, caches, parameters)
    # Update parameters
    parameters = update_parameters(parameters, grads)
    # Compute average cost
    cost_avg = cost_total / m
```

- **Stochastic Gradient Descent:**

```

X = data_input
Y = labels
m = X.shape[1] # Number of training examples
parameters = initialize_parameters(layers_dims)
for i in range(0, num_iterations):
    cost_total = 0
    for j in range(0, m):
        # Forward propagation
        a, caches = forward_propagation(X[:,j], parameters)
        # Compute cost
        cost_total += compute_cost(a, Y[:,j]) # Cost for one training
example
        # Backward propagation
        grads = backward_propagation(a, caches, parameters)
        # Update parameters
        parameters = update_parameters(parameters, grads)
    # Compute average cost
    cost_avg = cost_total / m

```

In Stochastic Gradient Descent, you use only 1 training example before updating the gradients. When the training set is large, SGD can be faster. But the parameters will "oscillate" toward the minimum rather than converge smoothly. Here's what that looks like:

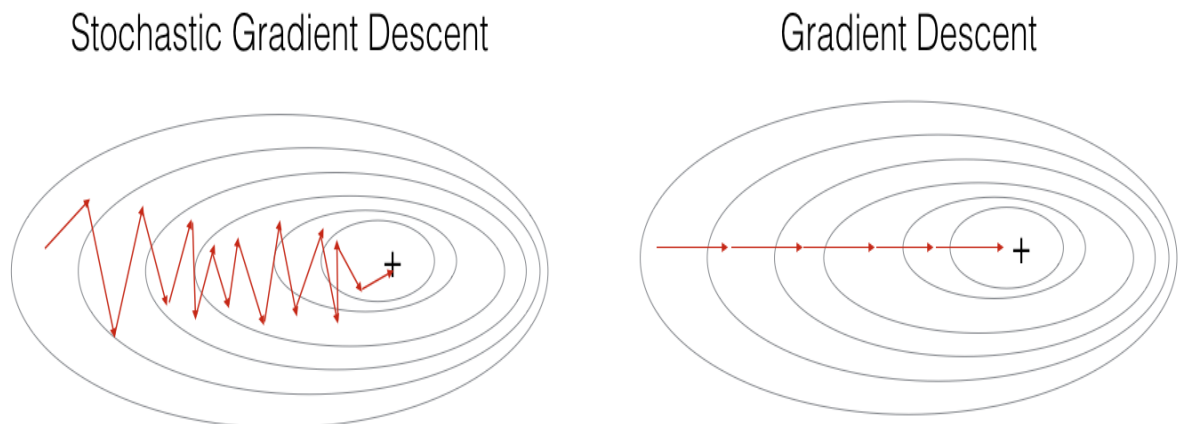


Figure 1 : SGD vs GD

"+" denotes a minimum of the cost. SGD leads to many oscillations to reach convergence, but each step is a lot faster to compute for SGD than it is for GD, as it uses only one training example (vs. the whole batch for GD).

Note also that implementing SGD requires 3 for-loops in total:

1. Over the number of iterations
2. Over the m training examples
3. Over the layers (to update all parameters, from $(W^{[1]}, b^{[1]})$ to $(W^{[L]}, b^{[L]})$)

In practice, you'll often get faster results if you don't use the entire training set, or just one training example, to perform each update. Mini-batch gradient descent uses an intermediate number of examples for each step. With mini-batch gradient descent, you loop over the mini-

batches instead of looping over individual training examples.

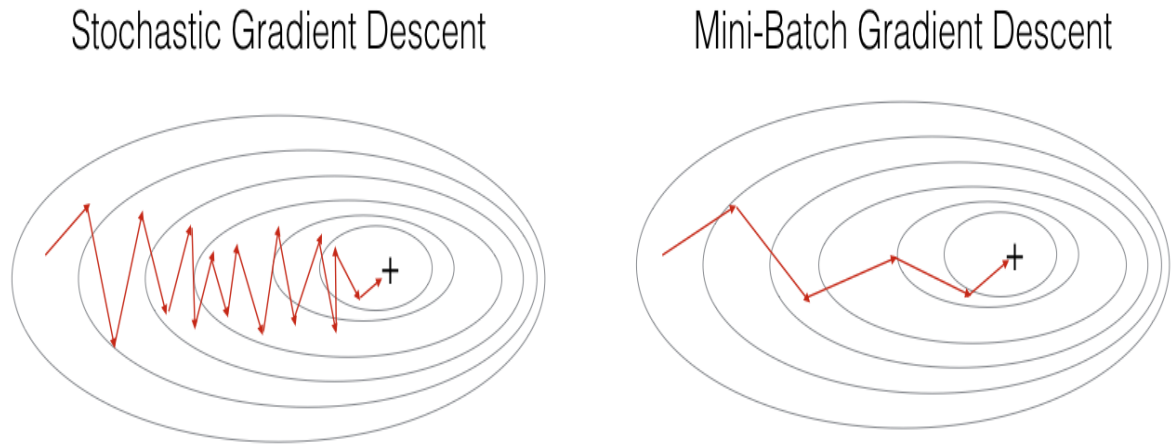


Figure 2: SGD vs Mini-Batch GD

"+" denotes a minimum of the cost. Using mini-batches in your optimization algorithm often leads to faster optimization.

3 - Mini-Batch Gradient Descent

Now you'll build some mini-batches from the training set (X, Y).

There are two steps:

- **Shuffle**: Create a shuffled version of the training set (X, Y) as shown below. Each column of X and Y represents a training example. Note that the random shuffling is done synchronously between X and Y. Such that after the shuffling the i^{th} column of X is the example corresponding to the i^{th} label in Y. The shuffling step ensures that examples will be split randomly into different mini-batches.

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_0^{(1)} & x_0^{(2)} & \dots & x_0^{(m-1)} & x_0^{(m)} \\ x_1^{(1)} & x_1^{(2)} & \dots & x_1^{(m-1)} & x_1^{(m)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_{12286}^{(1)} & x_{12286}^{(2)} & \dots & x_{12286}^{(m-1)} & x_{12286}^{(m)} \\ x_{12287}^{(1)} & x_{12287}^{(2)} & \dots & x_{12287}^{(m-1)} & x_{12287}^{(m)} \end{pmatrix}$$

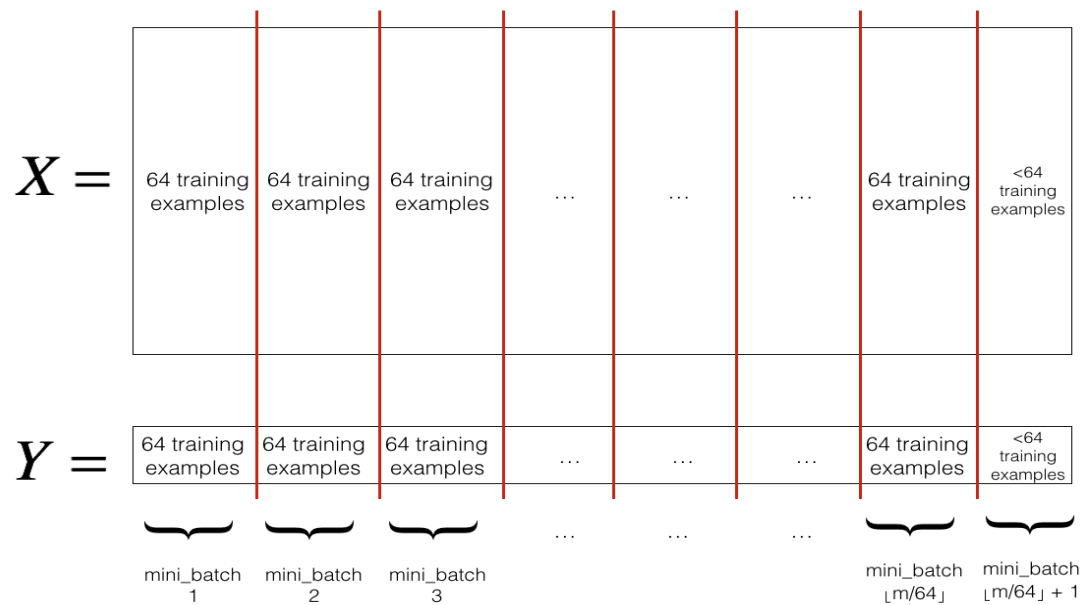
$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_0^{(5)} & x_0^{(16)} & \dots & x_0^{(2)} & x_0^{(m-1)} \\ x_1^{(5)} & x_1^{(16)} & \dots & x_1^{(2)} & x_1^{(m-1)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_{12286}^{(5)} & x_{12286}^{(16)} & \dots & x_{12286}^{(2)} & x_{12286}^{(m-1)} \\ x_{12287}^{(5)} & x_{12287}^{(16)} & \dots & x_{12287}^{(2)} & x_{12287}^{(m-1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} y^{(1)} & y^{(2)} & \dots & y^{(m-1)} & y^{(m)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} y^{(5)} & y^{(16)} & \dots & y^{(2)} & y^{(m-1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

- **Partition**: Partition the shuffled (X, Y) into mini-batches of size `mini_batch_size` (here 64). Note that the number of training examples is not always divisible by

`mini_batch_size` . The last mini batch might be smaller, but you don't need to worry about this. When the final mini-batch is smaller than the full `mini_batch_size` , it will look like this:



Exercise 2 - random_mini_batches

Implement `random_mini_batches` . The shuffling part has already been coded for you! To help with the partitioning step, you've been provided the following code that selects the indexes for the 1st and 2nd mini-batches:

```
first_mini_batch_X = shuffled_X[:, 0 : mini_batch_size]
second_mini_batch_X = shuffled_X[:, mini_batch_size : 2 * mini_batch_size]
...
```

Note that the last mini-batch might end up smaller than `mini_batch_size=64` . Let $\lfloor s \rfloor$ represents s rounded down to the nearest integer (this is `math.floor(s)` in Python). If the total number of examples is not a multiple of `mini_batch_size=64` then there will be $\left\lfloor \frac{m}{\text{mini_batch_size}} \right\rfloor$ mini-batches with a full 64 examples, and the number of examples in the final mini-batch will be $(m - \text{mini_batch_size} \times \left\lfloor \frac{m}{\text{mini_batch_size}} \right\rfloor)$.

Hint:

$$\text{mini_batch_X} = \text{shuffled_X}[:, i : j]$$

Think of a way in which you can use the for loop variable `k` help you increment `i` and `j` in multiples of `mini_batch_size`.

As an example, if you want to increment in multiples of 3, you could the following:

```
n = 3
for k in (0, 5):
    print(k * n)
```


In [5]: *# GRADED FUNCTION: random_mini_batches*

```
def random_mini_batches(X, Y, mini_batch_size = 64, seed = 0):
    """
    Creates a list of random minibatches from (X, Y)

    Arguments:
    X -- input data, of shape (input size, number of examples)
    Y -- true "label" vector (1 for blue dot / 0 for red dot), of shape (1, number of examples)
    mini_batch_size -- size of the mini-batches, integer

    Returns:
    mini_batches -- list of synchronous (mini_batch_X, mini_batch_Y)
    """

    np.random.seed(seed) # To make your "random" minibatches the same every time
    m = X.shape[1] # number of training examples
    mini_batches = []

    # Step 1: Shuffle (X, Y)
    permutation = list(np.random.permutation(m))
    shuffled_X = X[:, permutation]
    shuffled_Y = Y[:, permutation].reshape((1, m))

    inc = mini_batch_size

    # Step 2 - Partition (shuffled_X, shuffled_Y).
    # Cases with a complete mini batch size only i.e each of 64 examples.
    num_complete_minibatches = math.floor(m / mini_batch_size) # number of complete minibatches
    for k in range(0, num_complete_minibatches):
        # (approx. 2 lines)
        # mini_batch_X =
        # mini_batch_Y =
        # YOUR CODE STARTS HERE
        mini_batch_X = shuffled_X[:, k*mini_batch_size:(k+1)*mini_batch_size]
        mini_batch_Y = shuffled_Y[:, k*mini_batch_size:(k+1)*mini_batch_size]

        # YOUR CODE ENDS HERE
        mini_batch = (mini_batch_X, mini_batch_Y)
        mini_batches.append(mini_batch)

    # For handling the end case (last mini-batch < mini_batch_size i.e less than 64)
    if m % mini_batch_size != 0:
        #(approx. 2 lines)
        # mini_batch_X =
        # mini_batch_Y =
        num_complete_minibatches = math.floor(m/mini_batch_size)
        mini_batch_X = shuffled_X[:, num_complete_minibatches * mini_batch_size:m]
        mini_batch_Y = shuffled_Y[:, num_complete_minibatches * mini_batch_size:m]

        mini_batch = (mini_batch_X, mini_batch_Y)
        mini_batches.append(mini_batch)
```

```
return mini_batches
```

```
In [6]: np.random.seed(1)
mini_batch_size = 64
nx = 12288
m = 148
X = np.array([x for x in range(nx * m)]).reshape((m, nx)).T
Y = np.random.randn(1, m) < 0.5

mini_batches = random_mini_batches(X, Y, mini_batch_size)
n_batches = len(mini_batches)

assert n_batches == math.ceil(m / mini_batch_size), f"Wrong number of mini batches"
for k in range(n_batches - 1):
    assert mini_batches[k][0].shape == (nx, mini_batch_size), f"Wrong shape in {k}"
    assert mini_batches[k][1].shape == (1, mini_batch_size), f"Wrong shape in {k}"
    assert np.sum(np.sum(mini_batches[k][0] - mini_batches[k][0][0], axis=0)) == 0
if (m % mini_batch_size > 0):
    assert mini_batches[n_batches - 1][0].shape == (nx, m % mini_batch_size), f"Wrong shape in {n_batches - 1}"

assert np.allclose(mini_batches[0][0][0][0:3], [294912, 86016, 454656]), "Wrong shape in {0}"
assert np.allclose(mini_batches[-1][0][-1][0:3], [1425407, 1769471, 897023]), "Wrong shape in {-1}"

print("\033[92mAll tests passed!")
```

All tests passed!

```
In [7]: t_X, t_Y, mini_batch_size = random_mini_batches_test_case()
mini_batches = random_mini_batches(t_X, t_Y, mini_batch_size)

print ("shape of the 1st mini_batch_X: " + str(mini_batches[0][0].shape))
print ("shape of the 2nd mini_batch_X: " + str(mini_batches[1][0].shape))
print ("shape of the 3rd mini_batch_X: " + str(mini_batches[2][0].shape))
print ("shape of the 1st mini_batch_Y: " + str(mini_batches[0][1].shape))
print ("shape of the 2nd mini_batch_Y: " + str(mini_batches[1][1].shape))
print ("shape of the 3rd mini_batch_Y: " + str(mini_batches[2][1].shape))
print ("mini batch sanity check: " + str(mini_batches[0][0][0][0:3]))
```

```
random_mini_batches_test(random_mini_batches)
```

```
shape of the 1st mini_batch_X: (12288, 64)
shape of the 2nd mini_batch_X: (12288, 64)
shape of the 3rd mini_batch_X: (12288, 20)
shape of the 1st mini_batch_Y: (1, 64)
shape of the 2nd mini_batch_Y: (1, 64)
shape of the 3rd mini_batch_Y: (1, 20)
mini batch sanity check: [ 0.90085595 -0.7612069  0.2344157 ]
All tests passed.
```

What you should remember:

- Shuffling and Partitioning are the two steps required to build mini-batches
- Powers of two are often chosen to be the mini-batch size, e.g., 16, 32, 64, 128.

4 - Momentum

Because mini-batch gradient descent makes a parameter update after seeing just a subset of examples, the direction of the update has some variance, and so the path taken by mini-batch gradient descent will "oscillate" toward convergence. Using momentum can reduce these oscillations.

Momentum takes into account the past gradients to smooth out the update. The 'direction' of the previous gradients is stored in the variable v . Formally, this will be the exponentially weighted average of the gradient on previous steps. You can also think of v as the "velocity" of a ball rolling downhill, building up speed (and momentum) according to the direction of the gradient/slope of the hill.

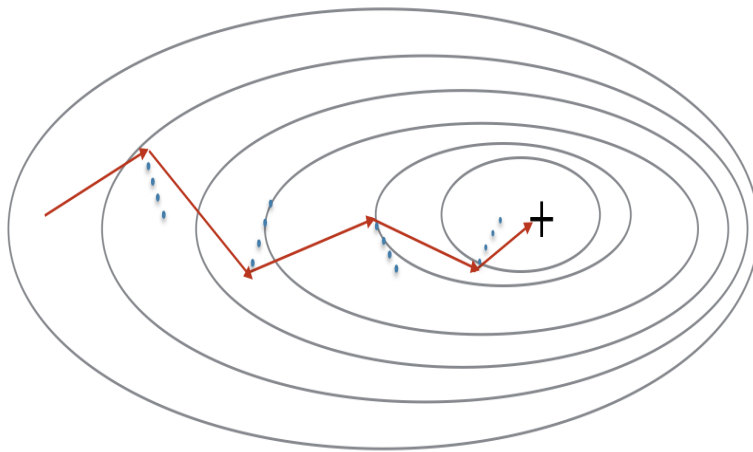


Figure 3: The red arrows show the direction taken by one step of mini-batch gradient descent with momentum. The blue points show the direction of the gradient (with respect to the current mini-batch) on each step. Rather than just following the gradient, the gradient is allowed to influence v and then take a step in the direction of v .

Exercise 3 - initialize_velocity

Initialize the velocity. The velocity, v , is a python dictionary that needs to be initialized with arrays of zeros. Its keys are the same as those in the `grads` dictionary, that is: for $l = 1, \dots, L$:

```
v["dw" + str(l)] = ... #(numpy array of zeros with the same shape as parameters["W" + str(l)])  
v["db" + str(l)] = ... #(numpy array of zeros with the same shape as parameters["b" + str(l)])
```

Note that the iterator l starts at 1 in the for loop as the first parameters are $v["dW1"]$ and $v["db1"]$ (that's a "one" on the superscript).

In [8]: # GRADED FUNCTION: initialize_velocity

```
def initialize_velocity(parameters):
    """
    Initializes the velocity as a python dictionary with:
    - keys: "dW1", "db1", ..., "dWL", "dbL"
    - values: numpy arrays of zeros of the same shape as the corresponding parameters.
    Arguments:
    parameters -- python dictionary containing your parameters.
                    parameters['W' + str(l)] = Wl
                    parameters['b' + str(l)] = bl

    Returns:
    v -- python dictionary containing the current velocity.
            v['dW' + str(l)] = velocity of dWl
            v['db' + str(l)] = velocity of dbl
    """

    L = len(parameters) // 2 # number of layers in the neural networks
    v = {}

    # Initialize velocity
    for l in range(1, L + 1):
        # (approx. 2 lines)
        # v["dW" + str(l)] =
        # v["db" + str(l)] =
        v["dW" + str(l)] = np.zeros(parameters["W" + str(l)].shape)
        v["db" + str(l)] = np.zeros(parameters["b" + str(l)].shape)

    return v
```

```
In [9]: parameters = initialize_velocity_test_case()
```

```
v = initialize_velocity(parameters)
print("v[\"dw1\"] =\n" + str(v["dw1"]))
print("v[\"db1\"] =\n" + str(v["db1"]))
print("v[\"dw2\"] =\n" + str(v["dw2"]))
print("v[\"db2\"] =\n" + str(v["db2"]))

initialize_velocity_test(initialize_velocity)
```

```
v["dw1"] =
[[0. 0.]
 [0. 0.]
 [0. 0.]]
v["db1"] =
[[0.]
 [0.]
 [0.]]
v["dw2"] =
[[0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0.]]
v["db2"] =
[[0.]
 [0.]
 [0.]]
All tests passed.
```

Exercise 4 - update_parameters_with_momentum

Now, implement the parameters update with momentum. The momentum update rule is, for $l = 1, \dots, L$:

$$\begin{cases} v_{dW^{[l]}} = \beta v_{dW^{[l]}} + (1 - \beta) dW^{[l]} \\ W^{[l]} = W^{[l]} - \alpha v_{dW^{[l]}} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{cases} v_{db^{[l]}} = \beta v_{db^{[l]}} + (1 - \beta) db^{[l]} \\ b^{[l]} = b^{[l]} - \alpha v_{db^{[l]}} \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

where L is the number of layers, β is the momentum and α is the learning rate. All parameters should be stored in the `parameters` dictionary. Note that the iterator `l` starts at 1 in the `for` loop as the first parameters are $W^{[1]}$ and $b^{[1]}$ (that's a "one" on the superscript).

```
In [10]: # GRADED FUNCTION: update_parameters_with_momentum
```

```
def update_parameters_with_momentum(parameters, grads, v, beta, learning_rate):
    """
    Update parameters using Momentum

    Arguments:
    parameters -- python dictionary containing your parameters:
                    parameters['W' + str(l)] = Wl
                    parameters['b' + str(l)] = bl
    grads -- python dictionary containing your gradients for each parameters:
                    grads['dW' + str(l)] = dWl
                    grads['db' + str(l)] = dbl
    v -- python dictionary containing the current velocity:
                    v['dW' + str(l)] = ...
                    v['db' + str(l)] = ...
    beta -- the momentum hyperparameter, scalar
    learning_rate -- the learning rate, scalar

    Returns:
    parameters -- python dictionary containing your updated parameters
    v -- python dictionary containing your updated velocities
    """

    L = len(parameters) // 2 # number of layers in the neural networks

    # Momentum update for each parameter
    for l in range(1, L + 1):

        # (approx. 4 lines)
        # compute velocities
        # v["dW" + str(l)] = ...
        # v["db" + str(l)] = ...
        # update parameters
        # parameters["W" + str(l)] = ...
        # parameters["b" + str(l)] = ...
        v["dW" + str(l)] = beta * v["dW" + str(l)] + (1-beta) * grads["dW" + str(l)]
        v["db" + str(l)] = beta * v["db" + str(l)] + (1-beta) * grads["db" + str(l)]

        parameters["W" + str(l)] = parameters["W" + str(l)] - learning_rate * v["dW" + str(l)]
        parameters["b" + str(l)] = parameters["b" + str(l)] - learning_rate * v["db" + str(l)]

    return parameters, v
```

```

In [11]: parameters, grads, v = update_parameters_with_momentum_test_case()

parameters, v = update_parameters_with_momentum(parameters, grads, v, beta = 0.
print("w1 = \n" + str(parameters["w1"]))
print("b1 = \n" + str(parameters["b1"]))
print("w2 = \n" + str(parameters["w2"]))
print("b2 = \n" + str(parameters["b2"]))
print("v[\\"dw1\\"] = \n" + str(v["dw1"]))
print("v[\\"db1\\"] = \n" + str(v["db1"]))
print("v[\\"dw2\\"] = \n" + str(v["dw2"]))
print("v[\\"db2\\"] = v" + str(v["db2"]))

update_parameters_with_momentum_test(update_parameters_with_momentum)

w1 =
[[ 1.62522322 -0.61179863 -0.52875457]
 [-1.071868    0.86426291 -2.30244029]]
b1 =
[[ 1.74430927]
 [-0.76210776]]
w2 =
[[ 0.31972282 -0.24924749]
 [ 1.46304371 -2.05987282]
 [-0.32294756 -0.38336269]]
b2 =
[[ 1.1341662 ]
 [-1.09920409]
 [-0.171583  ]]
v["dw1"] =
[[-0.08778584  0.00422137  0.05828152]
 [-0.11006192  0.11447237  0.09015907]]
v["db1"] =
[[0.05024943]
 [0.09008559]]
v["dw2"] =
[[-0.06837279 -0.01228902]
 [-0.09357694 -0.02678881]
 [ 0.05303555 -0.06916608]]
v["db2"] = v[[-0.03967535]
 [-0.06871727]
 [-0.08452056]]
All tests passed.

```

Note that:

- The velocity is initialized with zeros. So the algorithm will take a few iterations to "build up" velocity and start to take bigger steps.
- If $\beta = 0$, then this just becomes standard gradient descent without momentum.

How do you choose β ?

- The larger the momentum β is, the smoother the update, because it takes the past gradients into account more. But if β is too big, it could also smooth out the updates too much.

- Common values for β range from 0.8 to 0.999. If you don't feel inclined to tune this, $\beta = 0.9$ is often a reasonable default.
- Tuning the optimal β for your model might require trying several values to see what works

What you should remember:

- Momentum takes past gradients into account to smooth out the steps of gradient descent. It can be applied with batch gradient descent, mini-batch gradient descent or stochastic gradient descent.
- You have to tune a momentum hyperparameter β and a learning rate α .

5 - Adam

Adam is one of the most effective optimization algorithms for training neural networks. It combines ideas from RMSProp (described in lecture) and Momentum.

How does Adam work?

1. It calculates an exponentially weighted average of past gradients, and stores it in variables v (before bias correction) and $v^{corrected}$ (with bias correction).
2. It calculates an exponentially weighted average of the squares of the past gradients, and stores it in variables s (before bias correction) and $s^{corrected}$ (with bias correction).
3. It updates parameters in a direction based on combining information from "1" and "2".

The update rule is, for $l = 1, \dots, L$:

$$\begin{cases} v_{dW^{[l]}} = \beta_1 v_{dW^{[l]}} + (1 - \beta_1) \frac{\partial J}{\partial W^{[l]}} \\ v_{dW^{[l]}}^{corrected} = \frac{v_{dW^{[l]}}}{1 - (\beta_1)^t} \\ s_{dW^{[l]}} = \beta_2 s_{dW^{[l]}} + (1 - \beta_2) \left(\frac{\partial J}{\partial W^{[l]}} \right)^2 \\ s_{dW^{[l]}}^{corrected} = \frac{s_{dW^{[l]}}}{1 - (\beta_2)^t} \\ W^{[l]} = W^{[l]} - \alpha \frac{v_{dW^{[l]}}^{corrected}}{\sqrt{s_{dW^{[l]}}^{corrected} + \epsilon}} \end{cases}$$

where:

- t counts the number of steps taken of Adam
- L is the number of layers
- β_1 and β_2 are hyperparameters that control the two exponentially weighted averages.
- α is the learning rate
- ϵ is a very small number to avoid dividing by zero

As usual, all parameters are stored in the `parameters` dictionary

Exercise 5 - initialize_adam

Initialize the Adam variables v, s which keep track of the past information.

Instruction: The variables v , s are python dictionaries that need to be initialized with arrays of zeros. Their keys are the same as for `grads`, that is: for $l = 1, \dots, L$:

```
v["dW" + str(l)] = ... #(numpy array of zeros with the same shape as p
arimeters["W" + str(L)])
v["db" + str(l)] = ... #(numpy array of zeros with the same shape as p
arimeters["b" + str(L)])
s["dW" + str(l)] = ... #(numpy array of zeros with the same shape as p
arimeters["W" + str(L)])
s["db" + str(l)] = ... #(numpy array of zeros with the same shape as p
arimeters["b" + str(L)])
```

```
In [12]: # GRADED FUNCTION: initialize_adam
```

```
def initialize_adam(parameters) :  
    """  
    Initializes v and s as two python dictionaries with:  
        - keys: "dW1", "db1", ..., "dWL", "dbL"  
        - values: numpy arrays of zeros of the same shape as the corres  
  
    Arguments:  
    parameters -- python dictionary containing your parameters.  
                    parameters["W" + str(l)] = Wl  
                    parameters["b" + str(l)] = bl  
  
    Returns:  
    v -- python dictionary that will contain the exponentially weighted average  
        v["dW" + str(l)] = ...  
        v["db" + str(l)] = ...  
    s -- python dictionary that will contain the exponentially weighted average  
        s["dW" + str(l)] = ...  
        s["db" + str(l)] = ...  
  
    """  
  
    L = len(parameters) // 2 # number of layers in the neural networks  
    v = {}  
    s = {}  
  
    # Initialize v, s. Input: "parameters". Outputs: "v, s".  
    for l in range(1, L + 1):  
        # (approx. 4 lines)  
        # v["dW" + str(l)] = ...  
        # v["db" + str(l)] = ...  
        # s["dW" + str(l)] = ...  
        # s["db" + str(l)] = ...  
        v["dW" + str(l)] = np.zeros(parameters["W" + str(l)].shape)  
        v["db" + str(l)] = np.zeros(parameters["b" + str(l)].shape)  
        s["dW" + str(l)] = np.zeros(parameters["W" + str(l)].shape)  
        s["db" + str(l)] = np.zeros(parameters["b" + str(l)].shape)  
  
    return v, s
```

```
In [13]: parameters = initialize_adam_test_case()
```

```
v, s = initialize_adam(parameters)
print("v[\"dw1\"] = \n" + str(v["dw1"]))
print("v[\"db1\"] = \n" + str(v["db1"]))
print("v[\"dw2\"] = \n" + str(v["dw2"]))
print("v[\"db2\"] = \n" + str(v["db2"]))
print("s[\"dw1\"] = \n" + str(s["dw1"]))
print("s[\"db1\"] = \n" + str(s["db1"]))
print("s[\"dw2\"] = \n" + str(s["dw2"]))
print("s[\"db2\"] = \n" + str(s["db2"]))

initialize_adam_test(initialize_adam)
```

```
v["dw1"] =
[[0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0.]]
v["db1"] =
[[0.]
 [0.]]
v["dw2"] =
[[0. 0.]
 [0. 0.]
 [0. 0.]]
v["db2"] =
[[0.]
 [0.]
 [0.]]
s["dw1"] =
[[0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0.]]
s["db1"] =
[[0.]
 [0.]]
s["dw2"] =
[[0. 0.]
 [0. 0.]
 [0. 0.]]
s["db2"] =
[[0.]
 [0.]
 [0.]]
All tests passed.
```

Exercise 6 - update_parameters_with_adam

Now, implement the parameters update with Adam. Recall the general update rule is, for $l = 1, \dots, L$:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} v_{dW^{[l]}} = \beta_1 v_{dW^{[l]}} + (1 - \beta_1) \frac{\partial \mathcal{J}}{\partial W^{[l]}} \\ v_{dW^{[l]}}^{corrected} = \frac{v_{dW^{[l]}}}{1 - (\beta_1)^t} \\ s_{dW^{[l]}} = \beta_2 s_{dW^{[l]}} + (1 - \beta_2) \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{J}}{\partial W^{[l]}} \right)^2 \\ s_{dW^{[l]}}^{corrected} = \frac{s_{dW^{[l]}}}{1 - (\beta_2)^t} \end{array} \right.$$

In [14]: # GRADED FUNCTION: update_parameters_with_adam

```
def update_parameters_with_adam(parameters, grads, v, s, t, learning_rate = 0.01,
                                beta1 = 0.9, beta2 = 0.999, epsilon = 1e-8):
    """
    Update parameters using Adam

    Arguments:
    parameters -- python dictionary containing your parameters:
                    parameters['W' + str(l)] = Wl
                    parameters['b' + str(l)] = bl
    grads -- python dictionary containing your gradients for each parameters:
                    grads['dW' + str(l)] = dWl
                    grads['db' + str(l)] = dbl
    v -- Adam variable, moving average of the first gradient, python dictionary
    s -- Adam variable, moving average of the squared gradient, python dictionary
    t -- Adam variable, counts the number of taken steps
    learning_rate -- the learning rate, scalar.
    beta1 -- Exponential decay hyperparameter for the first moment estimates
    beta2 -- Exponential decay hyperparameter for the second moment estimates
    epsilon -- hyperparameter preventing division by zero in Adam updates

    Returns:
    parameters -- python dictionary containing your updated parameters
    v -- Adam variable, moving average of the first gradient, python dictionary
    s -- Adam variable, moving average of the squared gradient, python dictionary
    """

    L = len(parameters) // 2                                # number of layers in the neural network
    v_corrected = {}                                         # Initializing first moment estimate
    s_corrected = {}                                         # Initializing second moment estimate

    # Perform Adam update on all parameters
    for l in range(1, L + 1):
        # Moving average of the gradients. Inputs: "v, grads, beta1". Output: "v"
        # (approx. 2 lines)
        # v["dW" + str(l)] = ...
        # v["db" + str(l)] = ...
        v["dW" + str(l)] = beta1 * v["dW" + str(l)] + (1 - beta1) * grads["dW" + str(l)]
        v["db" + str(l)] = beta1 * v["db" + str(l)] + (1 - beta1) * grads["db" + str(l)]

        # Compute bias-corrected first moment estimate. Inputs: "v, beta1, t".
        # (approx. 2 lines)
        # v_corrected["dW" + str(l)] = ...
        # v_corrected["db" + str(l)] = ...
        v_corrected["dW" + str(l)] = v["dW" + str(l)] / (1 - beta1 ** t)
        v_corrected["db" + str(l)] = v["db" + str(l)] / (1 - beta1 ** t)

        # Moving average of the squared gradients. Inputs: "s, grads, beta2". Output: "s"
        # (approx. 2 lines)
        # s["dW" + str(l)] = ...
        # s["db" + str(l)] = ...
        s["dW" + str(l)] = beta2 * s["dW" + str(l)] + (1 - beta2) * grads["dW" + str(l)] ** 2
        s["db" + str(l)] = beta2 * s["db" + str(l)] + (1 - beta2) * grads["db" + str(l)] ** 2

        # Compute bias-corrected second raw moment estimate. Inputs: "s, beta2, t".
        # (approx. 2 lines)
```

```

# s_corrected["dW" + str(l)] = ...
# s_corrected["db" + str(l)] = ...
s_corrected["dW" + str(l)] = s["dW" + str(l)] / (1 - beta2 ** t)
s_corrected["db" + str(l)] = s["db" + str(l)] / (1 - beta2 ** t)

# Update parameters. Inputs: "parameters, learning_rate, v_corrected, s
# (approx. 2 lines)
# parameters["W" + str(l)] = ...
# parameters["b" + str(l)] = ...
parameters["W" + str(l)] = parameters["W" + str(l)] - learning_rate * v
parameters["b" + str(l)] = parameters["b" + str(l)] - learning_rate * v

return parameters, v, s, v_corrected, s_corrected

```

In [15]: parametersi, grads, vi, si, t, learning_rate, beta1, beta2, epsilon = update_pa

```

parameters, v, s, vc, sc = update_parameters_with_adam(parametersi, grads, vi,
print(f"W1 = \n{parameters['W1']}")
print(f"W2 = \n{parameters['W2']}")
print(f"b1 = \n{parameters['b1']}")
print(f"b2 = \n{parameters['b2']}")

update_parameters_with_adam_test(update_parameters_with_adam)

```

```

W1 =
[[ 1.63937725 -0.62327448 -0.54308727]
 [-1.0578897  0.85032154 -2.31657668]]
W2 =
[[ 0.33400549 -0.23563857]
 [ 1.47715417 -2.04561842]
 [-0.33729882 -0.36908457]]
b1 =
[[ 1.72995096]
 [-0.7762447 ]]
b2 =
[[ 1.14852557]
 [-1.08492339]
 [-0.15740527]]

```

All tests passed

Expected values:

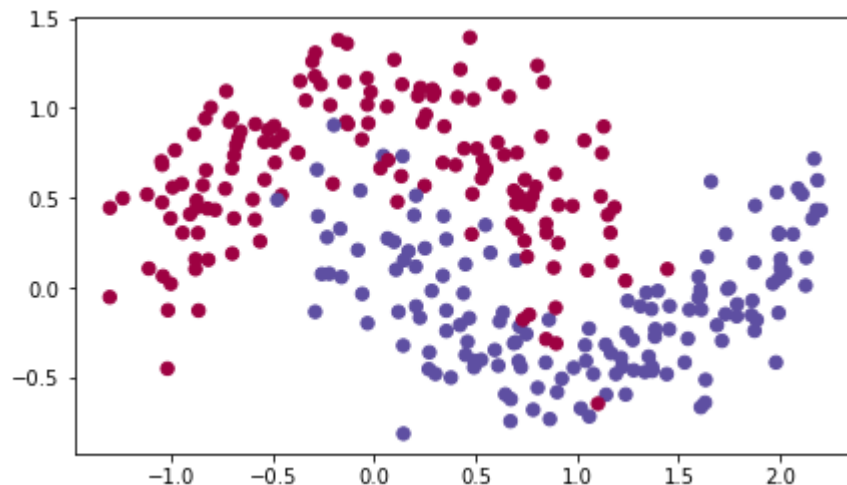
```
W1 =  
[[ 1.63937725 -0.62327448 -0.54308727]  
 [-1.0578897  0.85032154 -2.31657668]]  
W2 =  
[[ 0.33400549 -0.23563857]
```

You now have three working optimization algorithms (mini-batch gradient descent, Momentum, Adam). Let's implement a model with each of these optimizers and observe the difference.

6 - Model with different Optimization algorithms

Below, you'll use the following "moons" dataset to test the different optimization methods. (The dataset is named "moons" because the data from each of the two classes looks a bit like a crescent-shaped moon.)

```
In [16]: train_X, train_Y = load_dataset()
```



A 3-layer neural network has already been implemented for you! You'll train it with:

- Mini-batch **Gradient Descent**: it will call your function:
 - `update_parameters_with_gd()`
- Mini-batch **Momentum**: it will call your functions:
 - `initialize_velocity()` and `update_parameters_with_momentum()`
- Mini-batch **Adam**: it will call your functions:
 - `initialize_adam()` and `update_parameters_with_adam()`


```

In [17]: def model(X, Y, layers_dims, optimizer, learning_rate = 0.0007, mini_batch_size
          beta1 = 0.9, beta2 = 0.999, epsilon = 1e-8, num_epochs = 5000, print
          """
          3-layer neural network model which can be run in different optimizer modes.

          Arguments:
          X -- input data, of shape (2, number of examples)
          Y -- true "label" vector (1 for blue dot / 0 for red dot), of shape (1, num
          optimizer -- the optimizer to be passed, gradient descent, momentum or adam
          layers_dims -- python list, containing the size of each layer
          learning_rate -- the learning rate, scalar.
          mini_batch_size -- the size of a mini batch
          beta -- Momentum hyperparameter
          beta1 -- Exponential decay hyperparameter for the past gradients estimates
          beta2 -- Exponential decay hyperparameter for the past squared gradients es
          epsilon -- hyperparameter preventing division by zero in Adam updates
          num_epochs -- number of epochs
          print_cost -- True to print the cost every 1000 epochs

          Returns:
          parameters -- python dictionary containing your updated parameters
          """

          L = len(layers_dims)           # number of layers in the neural networks
          costs = []                     # to keep track of the cost
          t = 0                          # initializing the counter required for Ada
          seed = 10                       # For grading purposes, so that your "rand
          m = X.shape[1]                  # number of training examples

          # Initialize parameters
          parameters = initialize_parameters(layers_dims)

          # Initialize the optimizer
          if optimizer == "gd":
              pass # no initialization required for gradient descent
          elif optimizer == "momentum":
              v = initialize_velocity(parameters)
          elif optimizer == "adam":
              v, s = initialize_adam(parameters)

          # Optimization Loop
          for i in range(num_epochs):

              # Define the random minibatches. We increment the seed to reshuffle dif
              seed = seed + 1
              minibatches = random_mini_batches(X, Y, mini_batch_size, seed)
              cost_total = 0

              for minibatch in minibatches:

                  # Select a minibatch
                  (minibatch_X, minibatch_Y) = minibatch

                  # Forward propagation
                  a3, caches = forward_propagation(minibatch_X, parameters)

                  # Compute cost and add to the cost total

```

```

cost_total += compute_cost(a3, minibatch_Y)

# Backward propagation
grads = backward_propagation(minibatch_X, minibatch_Y, caches)

# Update parameters
if optimizer == "gd":
    parameters = update_parameters_with_gd(parameters, grads, learning_rate)
elif optimizer == "momentum":
    parameters, v = update_parameters_with_momentum(parameters, grads, learning_rate)
elif optimizer == "adam":
    t = t + 1 # Adam counter
    parameters, v, s, _, _ = update_parameters_with_adam(parameters, grads, learning_rate, t, learning_rate)

cost_avg = cost_total / m

# Print the cost every 1000 epoch
if print_cost and i % 1000 == 0:
    print ("Cost after epoch %i: %f" %(i, cost_avg))
if print_cost and i % 100 == 0:
    costs.append(cost_avg)

# plot the cost
plt.plot(costs)
plt.ylabel('cost')
plt.xlabel('epochs (per 100)')
plt.title("Learning rate = " + str(learning_rate))
plt.show()

return parameters

```

Now, run this 3 layer neural network with each of the 3 optimization methods.

6.1 - Mini-Batch Gradient Descent

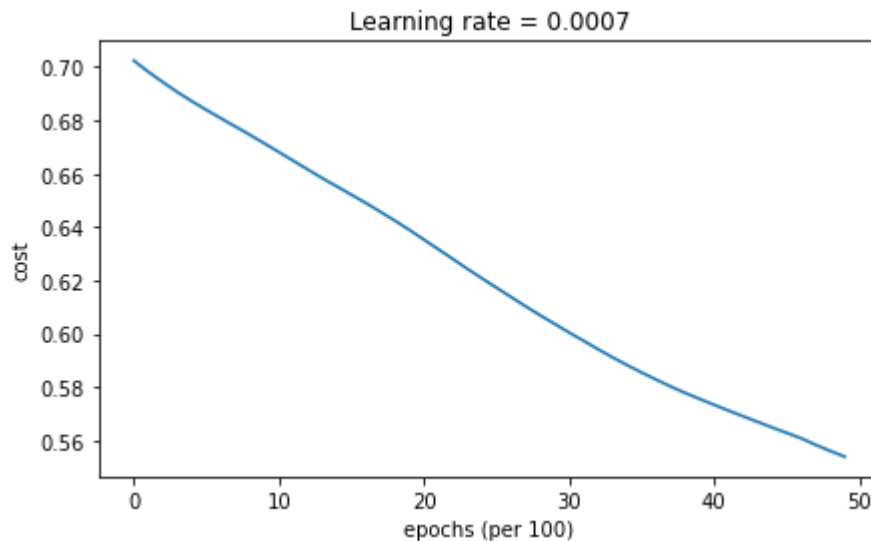
Run the following code to see how the model does with mini-batch gradient descent.

```
In [18]: # train 3-layer model
layers_dims = [train_X.shape[0], 5, 2, 1]
parameters = model(train_X, train_Y, layers_dims, optimizer = "gd")

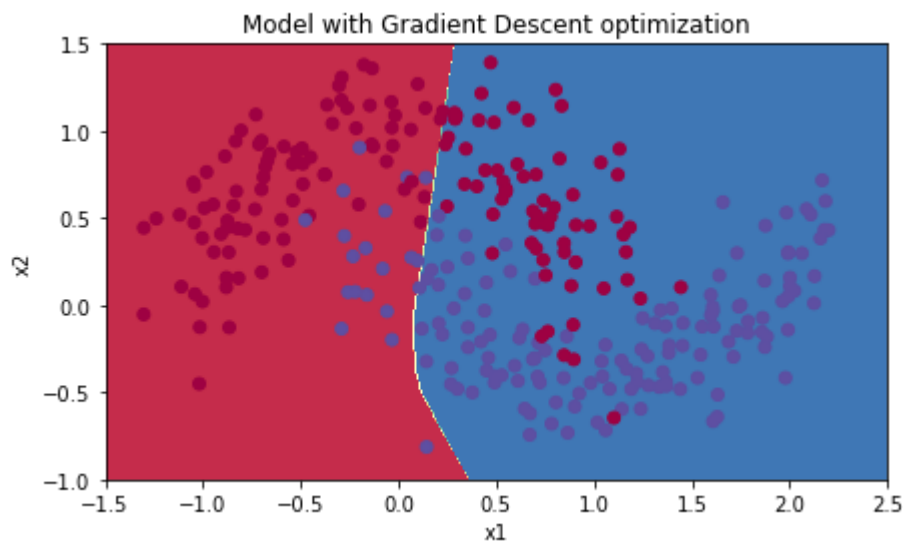
# Predict
predictions = predict(train_X, train_Y, parameters)

# Plot decision boundary
plt.title("Model with Gradient Descent optimization")
axes = plt.gca()
axes.set_xlim([-1.5,2.5])
axes.set_ylim([-1,1.5])
plot_decision_boundary(lambda x: predict_dec(parameters, x.T), train_X, train_Y
```

Cost after epoch 0: 0.702405
 Cost after epoch 1000: 0.668101
 Cost after epoch 2000: 0.635288
 Cost after epoch 3000: 0.600491
 Cost after epoch 4000: 0.573367



Accuracy: 0.7166666666666667



6.2 - Mini-Batch Gradient Descent with Momentum

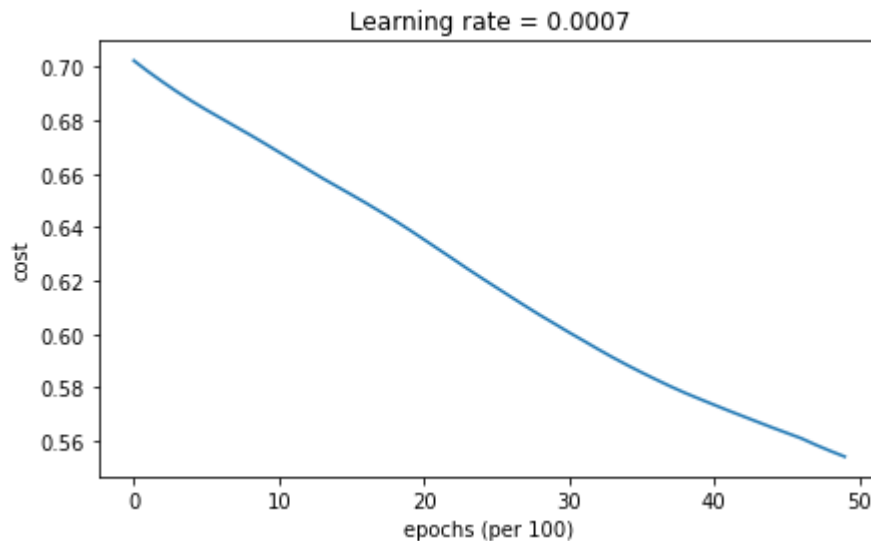
Next, run the following code to see how the model does with momentum. Because this example is relatively simple, the gains from using momentum are small - but for more complex problems you might see bigger gains.

```
In [19]: # train 3-layer model
layers_dims = [train_X.shape[0], 5, 2, 1]
parameters = model(train_X, train_Y, layers_dims, beta = 0.9, optimizer = "momentum")

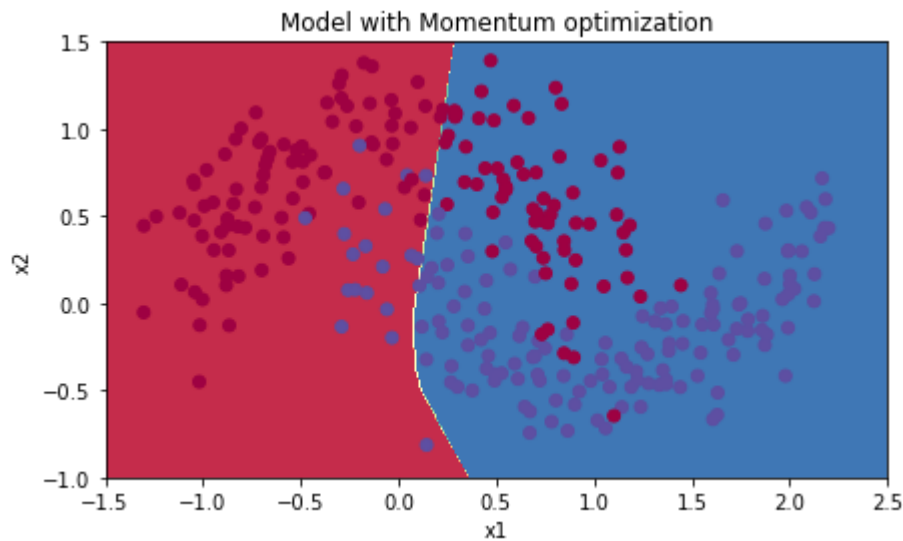
# Predict
predictions = predict(train_X, train_Y, parameters)

# Plot decision boundary
plt.title("Model with Momentum optimization")
axes = plt.gca()
axes.set_xlim([-1.5, 2.5])
axes.set_ylim([-1, 1.5])
plot_decision_boundary(lambda x: predict_dec(parameters, x.T), train_X, train_Y)
```

Cost after epoch 0: 0.702413
 Cost after epoch 1000: 0.668167
 Cost after epoch 2000: 0.635388
 Cost after epoch 3000: 0.600591
 Cost after epoch 4000: 0.573444



Accuracy: 0.7166666666666667



6.3 - Mini-Batch with Adam

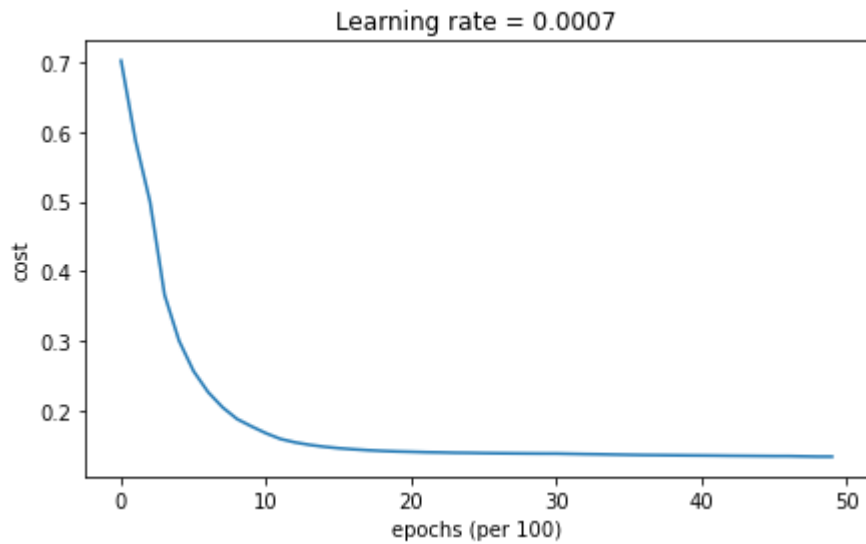
Finally, run the following code to see how the model does with Adam.

```
In [20]: # train 3-layer model
layers_dims = [train_X.shape[0], 5, 2, 1]
parameters = model(train_X, train_Y, layers_dims, optimizer = "adam")

# Predict
predictions = predict(train_X, train_Y, parameters)

# Plot decision boundary
plt.title("Model with Adam optimization")
axes = plt.gca()
axes.set_xlim([-1.5,2.5])
axes.set_ylim([-1,1.5])
plot_decision_boundary(lambda x: predict_dec(parameters, x.T), train_X, train_Y
```

Cost after epoch 0: 0.702166
 Cost after epoch 1000: 0.167845
 Cost after epoch 2000: 0.141316
 Cost after epoch 3000: 0.138788
 Cost after epoch 4000: 0.136066



Accuracy: 0.9433333333333334



6.4 - Summary

optimization method	accuracy	cost shape
Gradient descent	>71%	smooth
Momentum	>71%	smooth
Adam	>94%	smoother

Momentum usually helps, but given the small learning rate and the simplistic dataset, its impact is almost negligible.

On the other hand, Adam clearly outperforms mini-batch gradient descent and Momentum. If you run the model for more epochs on this simple dataset, all three methods will lead to very good results. However, you've seen that Adam converges a lot faster.

Some advantages of Adam include:

- Relatively low memory requirements (though higher than gradient descent and gradient descent with momentum)
- Usually works well even with little tuning of hyperparameters (except α)

References:

- Adam paper: <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1412.6980.pdf> (<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1412.6980.pdf>)

7 - Learning Rate Decay and Scheduling

Lastly, the learning rate is another hyperparameter that can help you speed up learning.

During the first part of training, your model can get away with taking large steps, but over time, using a fixed value for the learning rate α can cause your model to get stuck in a wide oscillation that never quite converges. But if you were to slowly reduce your learning rate α over time, you could then take smaller, slower steps that bring you closer to the minimum. This is the idea behind learning rate decay.

Learning rate decay can be achieved by using either adaptive methods or pre-defined learning rate schedules.

Now, you'll apply scheduled learning rate decay to a 3-layer neural network in three different optimizer modes and see how each one differs, as well as the effect of scheduling at different epochs.

This model is essentially the same as the one you used before, except in this one you'll be able to include learning rate decay. It includes two new parameters, `decay` and `decay_rate`.


```

In [21]: def model(X, Y, layers_dims, optimizer, learning_rate = 0.0007, mini_batch_size
          beta1 = 0.9, beta2 = 0.999, epsilon = 1e-8, num_epochs = 5000, print
          """
          3-layer neural network model which can be run in different optimizer modes.

          Arguments:
          X -- input data, of shape (2, number of examples)
          Y -- true "label" vector (1 for blue dot / 0 for red dot), of shape (1, num
          layers_dims -- python list, containing the size of each layer
          learning_rate -- the learning rate, scalar.
          mini_batch_size -- the size of a mini batch
          beta -- Momentum hyperparameter
          beta1 -- Exponential decay hyperparameter for the past gradients estimates
          beta2 -- Exponential decay hyperparameter for the past squared gradients es
          epsilon -- hyperparameter preventing division by zero in Adam updates
          num_epochs -- number of epochs
          print_cost -- True to print the cost every 1000 epochs

          Returns:
          parameters -- python dictionary containing your updated parameters
          """

          L = len(layers_dims)           # number of layers in the neural networks
          costs = []                     # to keep track of the cost
          t = 0                          # initializing the counter required for Ada
          seed = 10                       # For grading purposes, so that your "rand
          m = X.shape[1]                  # number of training examples
          lr_rates = []
          learning_rate0 = learning_rate  # the original learning rate

          # Initialize parameters
          parameters = initialize_parameters(layers_dims)

          # Initialize the optimizer
          if optimizer == "gd":
              pass # no initialization required for gradient descent
          elif optimizer == "momentum":
              v = initialize_velocity(parameters)
          elif optimizer == "adam":
              v, s = initialize_adam(parameters)

          # Optimization Loop
          for i in range(num_epochs):

              # Define the random minibatches. We increment the seed to reshuffle dif
              seed = seed + 1
              minibatches = random_mini_batches(X, Y, mini_batch_size, seed)
              cost_total = 0

              for minibatch in minibatches:

                  # Select a minibatch
                  (minibatch_X, minibatch_Y) = minibatch

                  # Forward propagation
                  a3, caches = forward_propagation(minibatch_X, parameters)

```

```

# Compute cost and add to the cost total
cost_total += compute_cost(a3, minibatch_Y)

# Backward propagation
grads = backward_propagation(minibatch_X, minibatch_Y, caches)

# Update parameters
if optimizer == "gd":
    parameters = update_parameters_with_gd(parameters, grads, learning_rate)
elif optimizer == "momentum":
    parameters, v = update_parameters_with_momentum(parameters, grads, learning_rate)
elif optimizer == "adam":
    t = t + 1 # Adam counter
    parameters, v, s, _, _ = update_parameters_with_adam(parameters, grads, learning_rate, t, learning_rate)

cost_avg = cost_total / m
if decay:
    learning_rate = decay(learning_rate0, i, decay_rate)
# Print the cost every 1000 epoch
if print_cost and i % 1000 == 0:
    print ("Cost after epoch %i: %f" %(i, cost_avg))
    if decay:
        print("learning rate after epoch %i: %f"%(i, learning_rate))
if print_cost and i % 100 == 0:
    costs.append(cost_avg)

# plot the cost
plt.plot(costs)
plt.ylabel('cost')
plt.xlabel('epochs (per 100)')
plt.title("Learning rate = " + str(learning_rate))
plt.show()

return parameters

```

7.1 - Decay on every iteration

For this portion of the assignment, you'll try one of the pre-defined schedules for learning rate decay, called exponential learning rate decay. It takes this mathematical form:

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{1 + \text{decayRate} \times \text{epochNumber}} \alpha_0$$

Exercise 7 - update_lr

Calculate the new learning rate using exponential weight decay.

In [22]: # GRADED FUNCTION: update_lr

```
def update_lr(learning_rate0, epoch_num, decay_rate):  
    """  
    Calculates updated the learning rate using exponential weight decay.  
  
    Arguments:  
    learning_rate0 -- Original learning rate. Scalar  
    epoch_num -- Epoch number. Integer  
    decay_rate -- Decay rate. Scalar  
  
    Returns:  
    learning_rate -- Updated learning rate. Scalar  
    """  
     #(approx. 1 line)  
     # learning_rate =  
    learning_rate = (1 / (1 + decay_rate * epoch_num)) * learning_rate0  
  
    return learning_rate
```

```
In [23]: learning_rate = 0.5  
print("Original learning rate: ", learning_rate)  
epoch_num = 2  
decay_rate = 1  
learning_rate_2 = update_lr(learning_rate, epoch_num, decay_rate)  
  
print("Updated learning rate: ", learning_rate_2)  
  
update_lr_test(update_lr)
```

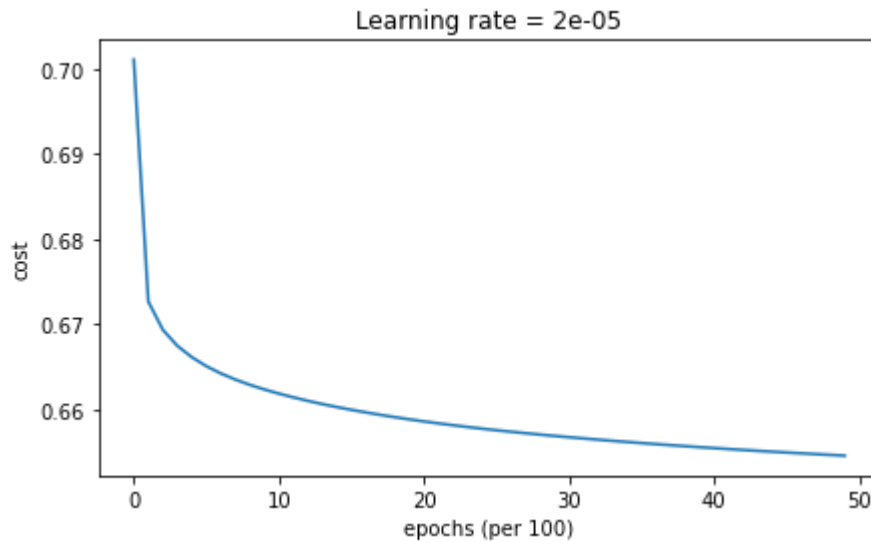
```
Original learning rate: 0.5  
Updated learning rate: 0.16666666666666666  
All tests passed
```

```
In [24]: # train 3-layer model
layers_dims = [train_X.shape[0], 5, 2, 1]
parameters = model(train_X, train_Y, layers_dims, optimizer = "gd", learning_rate = 0.1)

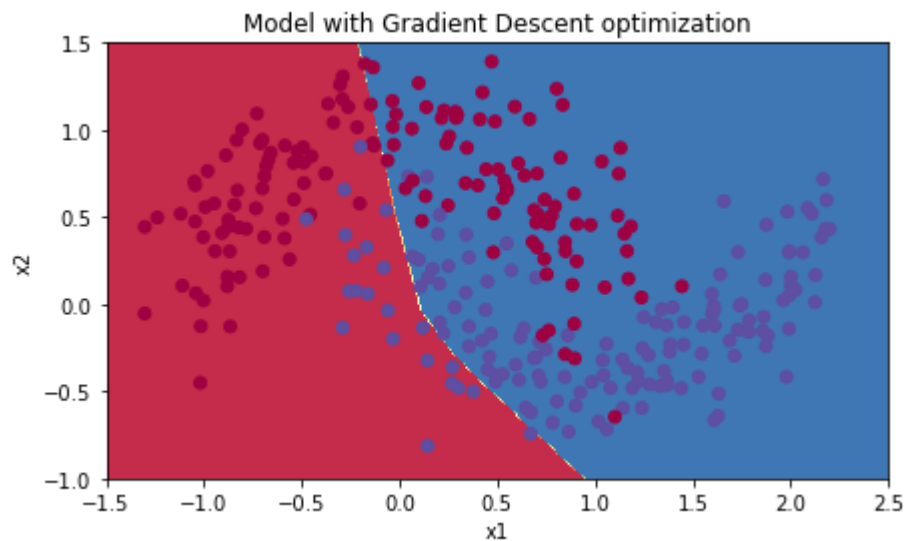
# Predict
predictions = predict(train_X, train_Y, parameters)

# Plot decision boundary
plt.title("Model with Gradient Descent optimization")
axes = plt.gca()
axes.set_xlim([-1.5, 2.5])
axes.set_ylim([-1, 1.5])
plot_decision_boundary(lambda x: predict_dec(parameters, x.T), train_X, train_Y)
```

```
Cost after epoch 0: 0.701091
learning rate after epoch 0: 0.100000
Cost after epoch 1000: 0.661884
learning rate after epoch 1000: 0.000100
Cost after epoch 2000: 0.658620
learning rate after epoch 2000: 0.000050
Cost after epoch 3000: 0.656765
learning rate after epoch 3000: 0.000033
Cost after epoch 4000: 0.655486
learning rate after epoch 4000: 0.000025
```



Accuracy: 0.6533333333333333



Notice that if you set the decay to occur at every iteration, the learning rate goes to zero too quickly - even if you start with a higher learning rate.

Epoch Number	Learning Rate	Cost
0	0.100000	0.701091
1000	0.000100	0.661884
2000	0.000050	0.658620
3000	0.000033	0.656765
4000	0.000025	0.655486
5000	0.000020	0.654514

When you're training for a few epoch this doesn't cause a lot of troubles, but when the number of epochs is large the optimization algorithm will stop updating. One common fix to this issue is to decay the learning rate every few steps. This is called fixed interval scheduling.

7.2 - Fixed Interval Scheduling

You can help prevent the learning rate speeding to zero too quickly by scheduling the exponential learning rate decay at a fixed time interval, for example 1000. You can either number the intervals, or divide the epoch by the time interval, which is the size of window with the constant learning rate.



Exercise 8 - schedule_lr_decay

Calculate the new learning rate using exponential weight decay with fixed interval scheduling.

Instructions: Implement the learning rate scheduling such that it only changes when the epochNum is a multiple of the timeInterval.

Note: The fraction in the denominator uses the floor operation.

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{1 + \text{decayRate} \times \lfloor \frac{\text{epochNum}}{\text{timeInterval}} \rfloor} \alpha_0$$

Hint: [numpy.floor \(https://numpy.org/doc/stable/reference/generated/numpy.floor.html\)](https://numpy.org/doc/stable/reference/generated/numpy.floor.html)

```
In [25]: # GRADED FUNCTION: schedule_lr_decay

def schedule_lr_decay(learning_rate0, epoch_num, decay_rate, time_interval=1000):
    """
    Calculates updated the learning rate using exponential weight decay.

    Arguments:
    learning_rate0 -- Original learning rate. Scalar
    epoch_num -- Epoch number. Integer.
    decay_rate -- Decay rate. Scalar.
    time_interval -- Number of epochs where you update the learning rate.

    Returns:
    learning_rate -- Updated learning rate. Scalar
    """
    # (approx. 1 lines)
    # learning_rate = ...
    learning_rate = (1 / (1 + decay_rate * math.floor(epoch_num / time_interval))) * learning_rate0

    return learning_rate
```



```
In [26]: learning_rate = 0.5
print("Original learning rate: ", learning_rate)

epoch_num_1 = 10
epoch_num_2 = 100
decay_rate = 0.3
time_interval = 100
learning_rate_1 = schedule_lr_decay(learning_rate, epoch_num_1, decay_rate, time_interval)
learning_rate_2 = schedule_lr_decay(learning_rate, epoch_num_2, decay_rate, time_interval)
print("Updated learning rate after {} epochs: {}".format(epoch_num_1, learning_rate_1))
print("Updated learning rate after {} epochs: {}".format(epoch_num_2, learning_rate_2))

schedule_lr_decay_test(schedule_lr_decay)
```

```
Original learning rate: 0.5
Updated learning rate after 10 epochs: 0.5
Updated learning rate after 100 epochs: 0.3846153846153846
All tests passed
```

Expected output

```
Original learning rate: 0.5
Updated learning rate after 10 epochs: 0.5
Updated learning rate after 100 epochs: 0.3846153846153846
```

7.3 - Using Learning Rate Decay for each Optimization Method

Below, you'll use the following "moons" dataset to test the different optimization methods. (The dataset is named "moons" because the data from each of the two classes looks a bit like a crescent-shaped moon.)

7.3.1 - Gradient Descent with Learning Rate Decay

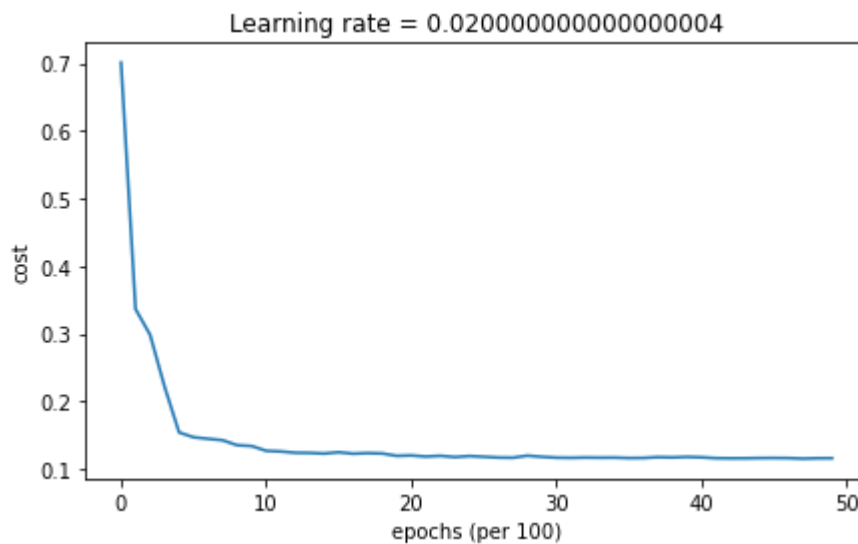
Run the following code to see how the model does gradient descent and weight decay.

```
In [27]: # train 3-layer model
layers_dims = [train_X.shape[0], 5, 2, 1]
parameters = model(train_X, train_Y, layers_dims, optimizer = "gd", learning_rate = 0.1)

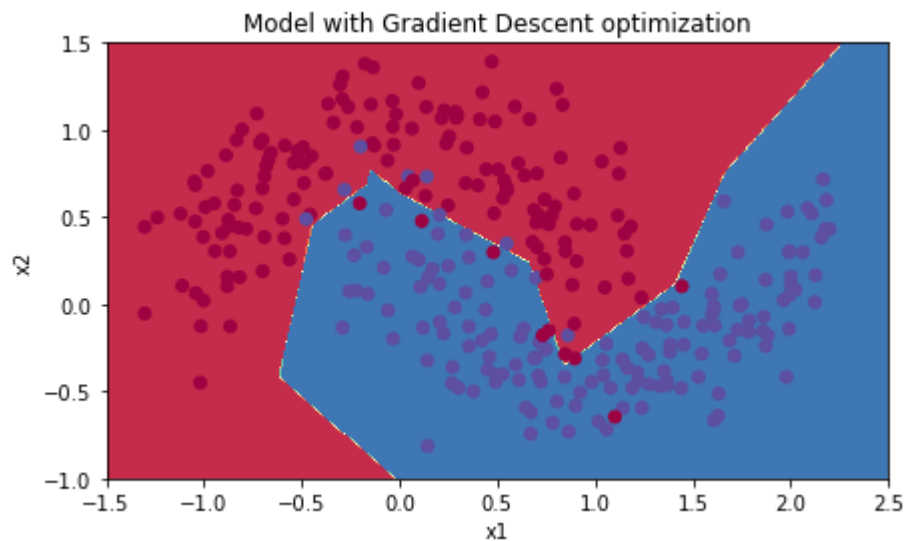
# Predict
predictions = predict(train_X, train_Y, parameters)

# Plot decision boundary
plt.title("Model with Gradient Descent optimization")
axes = plt.gca()
axes.set_xlim([-1.5,2.5])
axes.set_ylim([-1,1.5])
plot_decision_boundary(lambda x: predict_dec(parameters, x.T), train_X, train_Y)
```

```
Cost after epoch 0: 0.701091
learning rate after epoch 0: 0.100000
Cost after epoch 1000: 0.127161
learning rate after epoch 1000: 0.050000
Cost after epoch 2000: 0.120304
learning rate after epoch 2000: 0.033333
Cost after epoch 3000: 0.117033
learning rate after epoch 3000: 0.025000
Cost after epoch 4000: 0.117512
learning rate after epoch 4000: 0.020000
```



Accuracy: 0.9433333333333334



7.3.2 - Gradient Descent with Momentum and Learning Rate Decay

Run the following code to see how the model does gradient descent with momentum and weight decay.

```
In [ ]: # train 3-layer model
layers_dims = [train_X.shape[0], 5, 2, 1]
parameters = model(train_X, train_Y, layers_dims, optimizer = "momentum", learning_rate = 0.01)

# Predict
predictions = predict(train_X, train_Y, parameters)

# Plot decision boundary
plt.title("Model with Gradient Descent with momentum optimization")
axes = plt.gca()
axes.set_xlim([-1.5, 2.5])
axes.set_ylim([-1, 1.5])
plot_decision_boundary(lambda x: predict_dec(parameters, x.T), train_X, train_Y)
```

7.3.3 - Adam with Learning Rate Decay

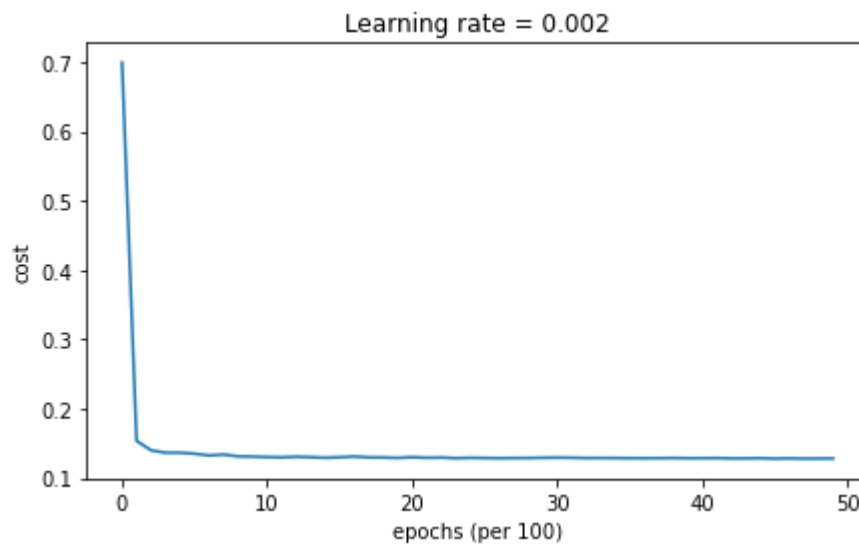
Run the following code to see how the model does Adam and weight decay.

```
In [28]: # train 3-layer model
layers_dims = [train_X.shape[0], 5, 2, 1]
parameters = model(train_X, train_Y, layers_dims, optimizer = "adam", learning_

# Predict
predictions = predict(train_X, train_Y, parameters)

# Plot decision boundary
plt.title("Model with Adam optimization")
axes = plt.gca()
axes.set_xlim([-1.5,2.5])
axes.set_ylim([-1,1.5])
plot_decision_boundary(lambda x: predict_dec(parameters, x.T), train_X, train_Y
```

```
Cost after epoch 0: 0.699346
learning rate after epoch 0: 0.010000
Cost after epoch 1000: 0.130074
learning rate after epoch 1000: 0.005000
Cost after epoch 2000: 0.129826
learning rate after epoch 2000: 0.003333
Cost after epoch 3000: 0.129282
learning rate after epoch 3000: 0.002500
Cost after epoch 4000: 0.128361
learning rate after epoch 4000: 0.002000
```



Accuracy: 0.94



7.4 - Achieving similar performance with different methods

With Mini-batch GD or Mini-batch GD with Momentum, the accuracy is significantly lower than Adam, but when learning rate decay is added on top, either can achieve performance at a speed and accuracy score that's similar to Adam.

In the case of Adam, notice that the learning curve achieves a similar accuracy but faster.

optimization method	accuracy
Gradient descent	>94.6%
Momentum	>95.6%
Adam	94%

Conclusion

- Apply three different optimization methods to your models
- Build mini-batches for your training set
- Use learning rate decay scheduling to speed up your training

In []: