

Lecture 3: Loss Functions and Optimization

Administrative

Assignment 1 is released:

<http://cs231n.github.io/assignments2017/assignment1/>

Due Thursday April 20, 11:59pm on Canvas

(Extending due date since it was released late)

Administrative

Check out **Project Ideas** on Piazza

Schedule for **Office hours** is on the course website

TA specialties are posted on Piazza

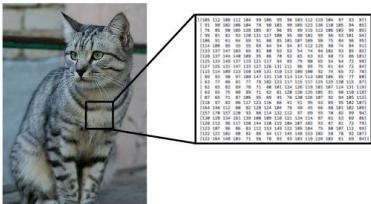
Administrative

Details about redeeming **Google Cloud Credits** should go out today;
will be posted on Piazza

\$100 per student to use for homeworks and projects

Recall from last time: Challenges of recognition

Viewpoint



Illumination



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Deformation



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Occlusion



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Clutter



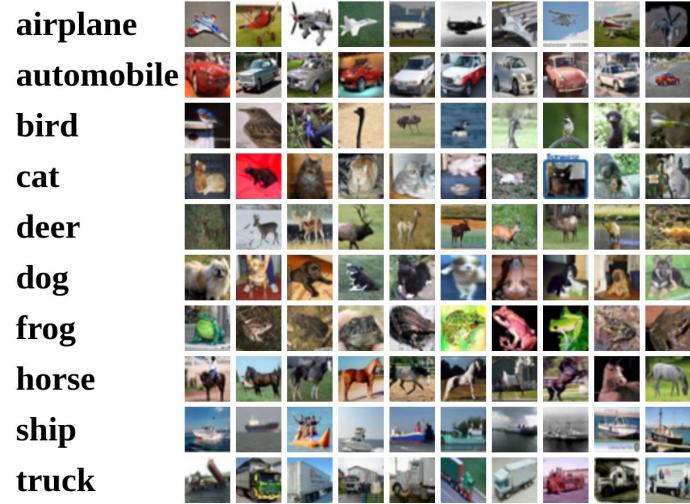
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Intraclass Variation

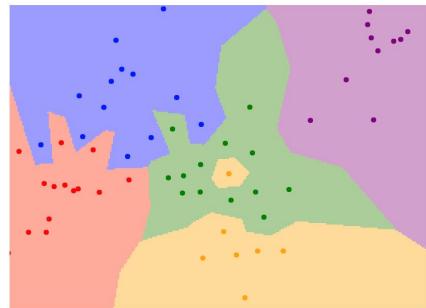


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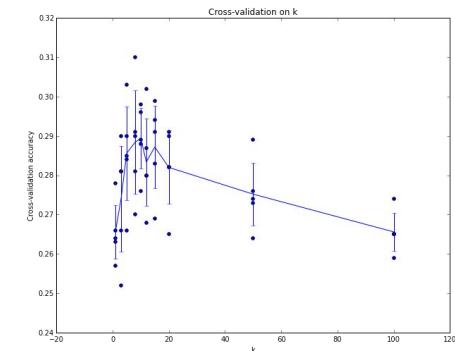
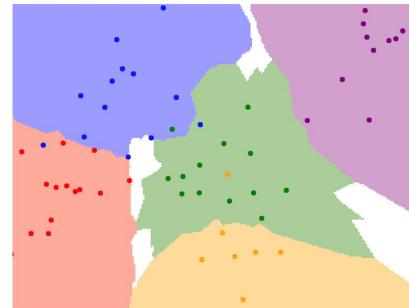
Recall from last time: data-driven approach, kNN



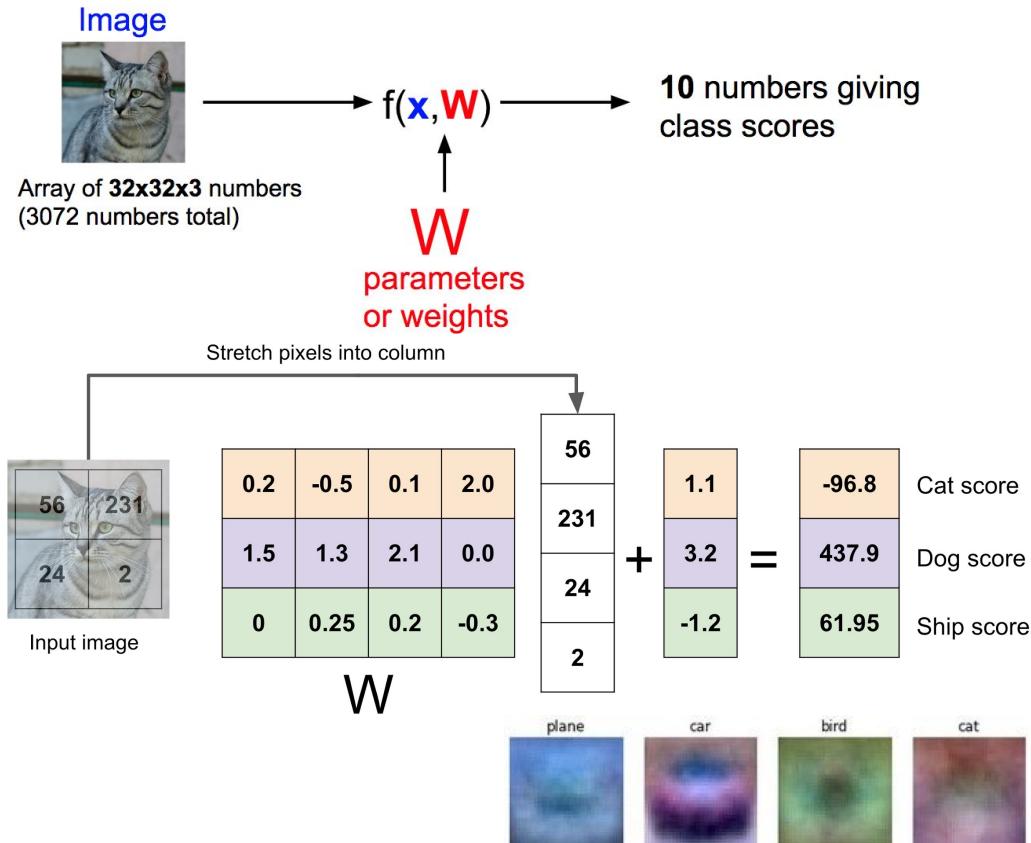
1-NN classifier



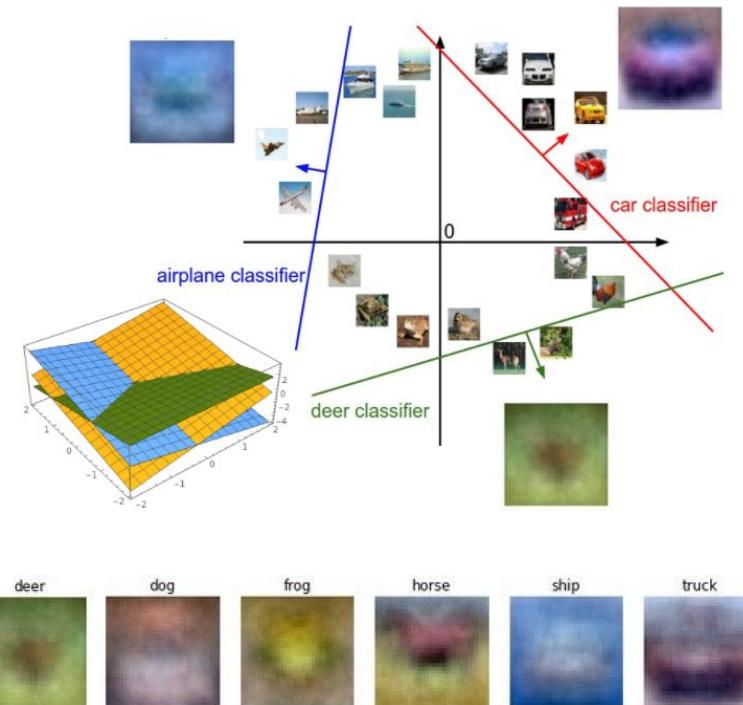
5-NN classifier



Recall from last time: Linear Classifier



$$f(x, W) = Wx + b$$



Recall from last time: Linear Classifier



airplane	-3.45	-0.51	3.42
automobile	-8.87	6.04	4.64
bird	0.09	5.31	2.65
cat	2.9	-4.22	5.1
deer	4.48	-4.19	2.64
dog	8.02	3.58	5.55
frog	3.78	4.49	-4.34
horse	1.06	-4.37	-1.5
ship	-0.36	-2.09	-4.79
truck	-0.72	-2.93	6.14

TODO:

1. Define a **loss function** that quantifies our unhappiness with the scores across the training data.
2. Come up with a way of efficiently finding the parameters that minimize the loss function.
(optimization)

Cat image by Nikita is licensed under CC-BY 2.0; Car image is CC0 1.0 public domain; Frog image is in the public domain

Suppose: 3 training examples, 3 classes.

With some W the scores $f(x, W) = Wx$ are:



cat	3.2	1.3	2.2
car	5.1	4.9	2.5
frog	-1.7	2.0	-3.1

Suppose: 3 training examples, 3 classes.
With some W the scores $f(x, W) = Wx$ are:



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A **loss function** tells how good our current classifier is

Given a dataset of examples

$$\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^N$$

Where x_i is image and
 y_i is (integer) label

Loss over the dataset is a sum of loss over examples:

$$L = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i L_i(f(x_i, W), y_i)$$

Suppose: 3 training examples, 3 classes.
With some W the scores $f(x, W) = Wx$ are:



cat	3.2	1.3	2.2
car	5.1	4.9	2.5
frog	-1.7	2.0	-3.1

Multiclass SVM loss:

Given an example (x_i, y_i) where x_i is the image and where y_i is the (integer) label,

and using the shorthand for the scores vector: $s = f(x_i, W)$

the SVM loss has the form:

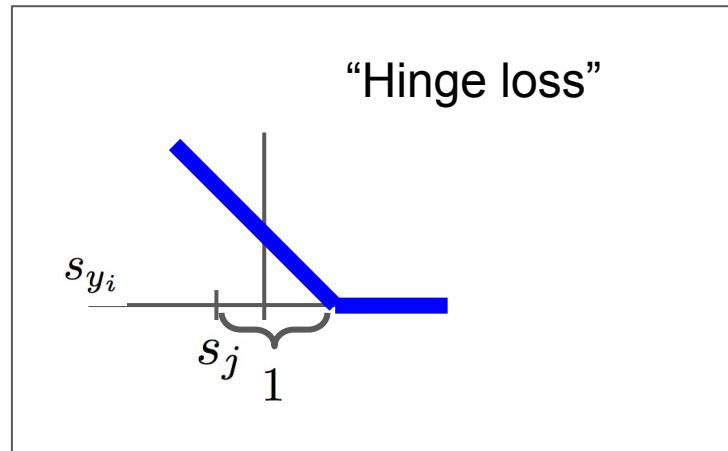
$$L_i = \sum_{j \neq y_i} \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } s_{y_i} \geq s_j + 1 \\ s_j - s_{y_i} + 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
$$= \sum_{j \neq y_i} \max(0, s_j - s_{y_i} + 1)$$

Suppose: 3 training examples, 3 classes.
With some W the scores $f(x, W) = Wx$ are:



cat	3.2	1.3	2.2
car	5.1	4.9	2.5
frog	-1.7	2.0	-3.1

Multiclass SVM loss:



$$\begin{aligned}
 L_i &= \sum_{j \neq y_i} \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } s_{y_i} \geq s_j + 1 \\ s_j - s_{y_i} + 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\
 &= \sum_{j \neq y_i} \max(0, s_j - s_{y_i} + 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

Suppose: 3 training examples, 3 classes.
With some W the scores $f(x, W) = Wx$ are:



cat	3.2	1.3	2.2
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Suppose: 3 training examples, 3 classes.
With some W the scores $f(x, W) = Wx$ are:



cat	3.2	1.3	2.2
car	5.1	4.9	2.5
frog	-1.7	2.0	-3.1
Losses:	2.9		

Multiclass SVM loss:

Given an example (x_i, y_i) where x_i is the image and where y_i is the (integer) label,

and using the shorthand for the scores vector: $s = f(x_i, W)$

the SVM loss has the form:

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_i &= \sum_{j \neq y_i} \max(0, s_j - s_{y_i} + 1) \\
 &= \max(0, 5.1 - 3.2 + 1) \\
 &\quad + \max(0, -1.7 - 3.2 + 1) \\
 &= \max(0, 2.9) + \max(0, -3.9) \\
 &= 2.9 + 0 \\
 &= 2.9
 \end{aligned}$$

Suppose: 3 training examples, 3 classes.
With some W the scores $f(x, W) = Wx$ are:



cat	3.2	1.3	2.2
car	5.1	4.9	2.5
frog	-1.7	2.0	-3.1
Losses:	2.9	0	

Multiclass SVM loss:

Given an example (x_i, y_i) where x_i is the image and where y_i is the (integer) label,

and using the shorthand for the scores vector: $s = f(x_i, W)$

the SVM loss has the form:

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_i &= \sum_{j \neq y_i} \max(0, s_j - s_{y_i} + 1) \\
 &= \max(0, 1.3 - 4.9 + 1) \\
 &\quad + \max(0, 2.0 - 4.9 + 1) \\
 &= \max(0, -2.6) + \max(0, -1.9) \\
 &= 0 + 0 \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Suppose: 3 training examples, 3 classes.
With some W the scores $f(x, W) = Wx$ are:



cat	3.2	1.3	2.2
car	5.1	4.9	2.5
frog	-1.7	2.0	-3.1
Losses:	2.9	0	12.9

Multiclass SVM loss:

Given an example (x_i, y_i) where x_i is the image and where y_i is the (integer) label,

and using the shorthand for the scores vector: $s = f(x_i, W)$

the SVM loss has the form:

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_i &= \sum_{j \neq y_i} \max(0, s_j - s_{y_i} + 1) \\
 &= \max(0, 2.2 - (-3.1) + 1) \\
 &\quad + \max(0, 2.5 - (-3.1) + 1) \\
 &= \max(0, 6.3) + \max(0, 6.6) \\
 &= 6.3 + 6.6 \\
 &= 12.9
 \end{aligned}$$

Suppose: 3 training examples, 3 classes.
With some W the scores $f(x, W) = Wx$ are:



cat	3.2	1.3	2.2
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Given an example (x_i, y_i) where x_i is the image and where y_i is the (integer) label,

and using the shorthand for the scores vector: $s = f(x_i, W)$

the SVM loss has the form:

$$L_i = \sum_{j \neq y_i} \max(0, s_j - s_{y_i} + 1)$$

Loss over full dataset is average:

$$L = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N L_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} L &= (2.9 + 0 + 12.9)/3 \\ &= 5.27 \end{aligned}$$

Suppose: 3 training examples, 3 classes.
With some W the scores $f(x, W) = Wx$ are:



cat	3.2	1.3	2.2
car	5.1	4.9	2.5
frog	-1.7	2.0	-3.1
Losses:	2.9	0	12.9

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Given an example (x_i, y_i) where x_i is the image and where y_i is the (integer) label,

and using the shorthand for the scores vector: $s = f(x_i, W)$

the SVM loss has the form:

$$L_i = \sum_{j \neq y_i} \max(0, s_j - s_{y_i} + 1)$$

Q: What happens to loss if car scores change a bit?

Suppose: 3 training examples, 3 classes.
With some W the scores $f(x, W) = Wx$ are:



cat	3.2	1.3	2.2
car	5.1	4.9	2.5
frog	-1.7	2.0	-3.1
Losses:	2.9	0	12.9

Multiclass SVM loss:

Given an example (x_i, y_i) where x_i is the image and where y_i is the (integer) label,

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the SVM loss has the form:

$$L_i = \sum_{j \neq y_i} \max(0, s_j - s_{y_i} + 1)$$

Q2: what is the min/max possible loss?

Suppose: 3 training examples, 3 classes.
With some W the scores $f(x, W) = Wx$ are:



cat	3.2	1.3	2.2
car	5.1	4.9	2.5
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Multiclass SVM loss:

Given an example (x_i, y_i) where x_i is the image and where y_i is the (integer) label,

and using the shorthand for the scores vector: $s = f(x_i, W)$

the SVM loss has the form:

$$L_i = \sum_{j \neq y_i} \max(0, s_j - s_{y_i} + 1)$$



Q3: At initialization W is small so all $s \approx 0$. What is the loss?

Suppose: 3 training examples, 3 classes.
With some W the scores $f(x, W) = Wx$ are:



cat	3.2	1.3	2.2
car	5.1	4.9	2.5
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Losses:	2.9	0	12.9

Multiclass SVM loss:

Given an example (x_i, y_i) where x_i is the image and where y_i is the (integer) label,

and using the shorthand for the scores vector: $s = f(x_i, W)$

the SVM loss has the form:

$$L_i = \sum_{j \neq y_i} \max(0, s_j - s_{y_i} + 1)$$



Q4: What if the sum was over all classes?
(including $j = y_i$)

Suppose: 3 training examples, 3 classes.
With some W the scores $f(x, W) = Wx$ are:



cat	3.2	1.3	2.2
car	5.1	4.9	2.5
frog	-1.7	2.0	-3.1
Losses:	2.9	0	12.9

Multiclass SVM loss:

Given an example (x_i, y_i) where x_i is the image and where y_i is the (integer) label,

and using the shorthand for the scores vector: $s = f(x_i, W)$

the SVM loss has the form:

$$L_i = \sum_{j \neq y_i} \max(0, s_j - s_{y_i} + 1)$$



Q5: What if we used mean instead of sum?

Suppose: 3 training examples, 3 classes.
With some W the scores $f(x, W) = Wx$ are:



cat	3.2	1.3	2.2
car	5.1	4.9	2.5
frog	-1.7	2.0	-3.1
Losses:	2.9	0	12.9

Multiclass SVM loss:

Given an example (x_i, y_i) where x_i is the image and where y_i is the (integer) label,

and using the shorthand for the scores vector: $s = f(x_i, W)$

the SVM loss has the form:

$$L_i = \sum_{j \neq y_i} \max(0, s_j - s_{y_i} + 1)$$



Q6: What if we used

$$L_i = \sum_{j \neq y_i} \max(0, s_j - s_{y_i} + 1)^2$$

Multiclass SVM Loss: Example code

$$L_i = \sum_{j \neq y_i} \max(0, s_j - s_{y_i} + 1)$$

```
def L_i_vectorized(x, y, W):
    scores = W.dot(x)
    margins = np.maximum(0, scores - scores[y] + 1)
    margins[y] = 0
    loss_i = np.sum(margins)
    return loss_i
```

$$f(x, W) = Wx$$

$$L = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j \neq y_i} \max(0, f(x_i; W)_j - f(x_i; W)_{y_i} + 1)$$

E.g. Suppose that we found a W such that $L = 0$.
Is this W unique? 

$$f(x, W) = Wx$$

$$L = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j \neq y_i} \max(0, f(x_i; W)_j - f(x_i; W)_{y_i} + 1)$$

E.g. Suppose that we found a W such that $L = 0$.
Is this W unique?

No! $2W$ is also has $L = 0!$

Suppose: 3 training examples, 3 classes.

With some W the scores $f(x, W) = Wx$ are:



cat	3.2	1.3	2.2	
car	5.1	4.9	2.5	
frog	-1.7	2.0	-3.1	
Losses:	2.9	0		

$$L_i = \sum_{j \neq y_i} \max(0, s_j - s_{y_i} + 1)$$

Before:

$$\begin{aligned} &= \max(0, 1.3 - 4.9 + 1) \\ &\quad + \max(0, 2.0 - 4.9 + 1) \\ &= \max(0, -2.6) + \max(0, -1.9) \\ &= 0 + 0 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

With W twice as large:

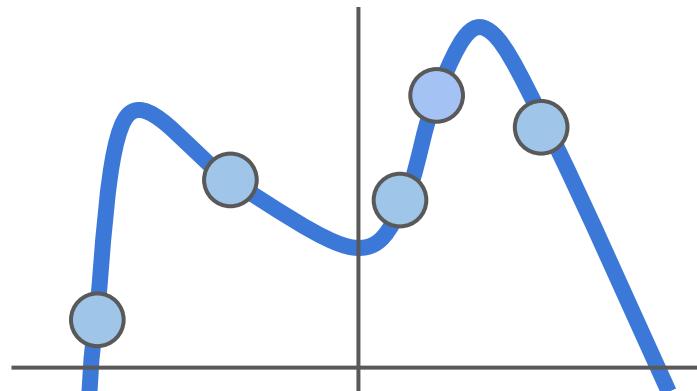
$$\begin{aligned} &= \max(0, 2.6 - 9.8 + 1) \\ &\quad + \max(0, 4.0 - 9.8 + 1) \\ &= \max(0, -6.2) + \max(0, -4.8) \\ &= 0 + 0 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$L(W) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N L_i(f(x_i, W), y_i)$$


Data loss: Model predictions
should match training data

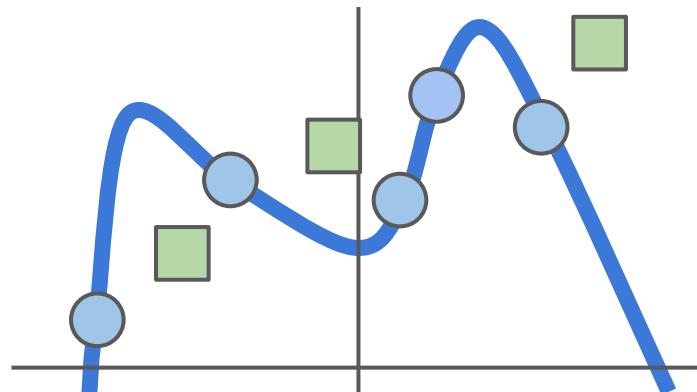
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Data loss: Model predictions
should match training data



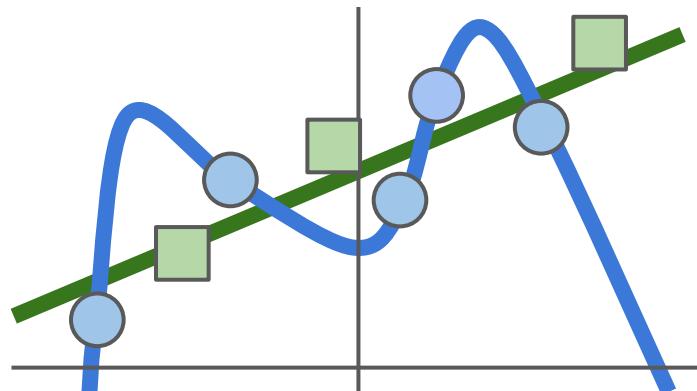
$$L(W) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N L_i(f(x_i, W), y_i)$$

Data loss: Model predictions
should match training data



$$L(W) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N L_i(f(x_i, W), y_i)$$

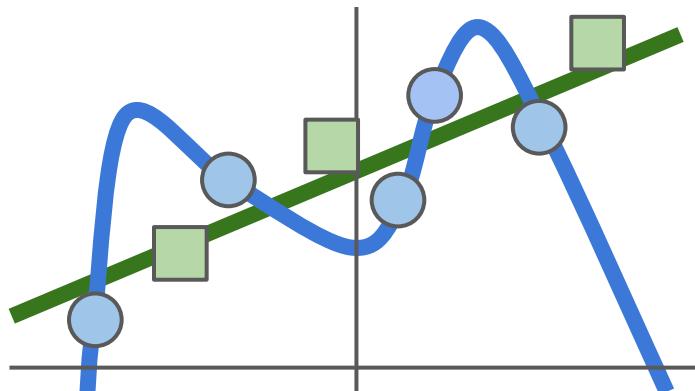
Data loss: Model predictions
should match training data



$$L(W) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N L_i(f(x_i, W), y_i) + \lambda R(W)$$

Data loss: Model predictions should match training data

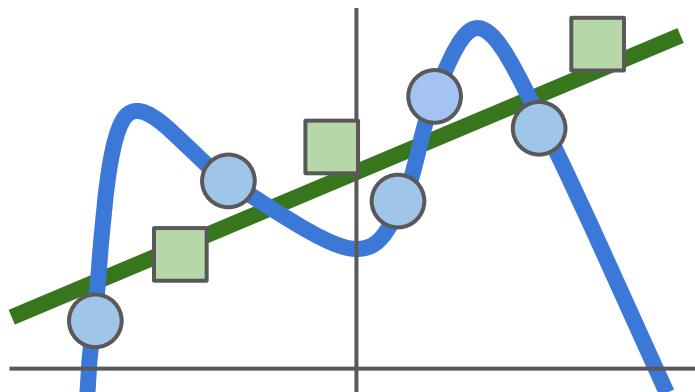
Regularization: Model should be “simple”, so it works on test data



$$L(W) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N L_i(f(x_i, W), y_i) + \lambda R(W)$$

Data loss: Model predictions should match training data

Regularization: Model should be “simple”, so it works on test data



Occam’s Razor:
*“Among competing hypotheses,
the simplest is the best”*
William of Ockham, 1285 - 1347

Regularization

λ = regularization strength
(hyperparameter)

$$L = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j \neq y_i} \max(0, f(x_i; W)_j - f(x_i; W)_{y_i} + 1) + \boxed{\lambda R(W)}$$

In common use:

L2 regularization

$$R(W) = \sum_k \sum_l W_{k,l}^2$$

L1 regularization

$$R(W) = \sum_k \sum_l |W_{k,l}|$$

Elastic net (L1 + L2) $R(W) = \sum_k \sum_l \beta W_{k,l}^2 + |W_{k,l}|$

Max norm regularization (might see later)

Dropout (will see later)

Fancier: Batch normalization, stochastic depth

L2 Regularization (Weight Decay)

$$x = [1, 1, 1, 1]$$

$$R(W) = \sum_k \sum_l W_{k,l}^2$$

$$w_1 = [1, 0, 0, 0]$$

$$w_2 = [0.25, 0.25, 0.25, 0.25]$$

$$w_1^T x = w_2^T x = 1$$

L2 Regularization (Weight Decay)

$$x = [1, 1, 1, 1]$$

$$R(W) = \sum_k \sum_l W_{k,l}^2$$

$$w_1 = [1, 0, 0, 0]$$

$$w_2 = [0.25, 0.25, 0.25, 0.25]$$

(If you are a Bayesian: L2 regularization also corresponds MAP inference using a Gaussian prior on W)

$$w_1^T x = w_2^T x = 1$$

Softmax Classifier (Multinomial Logistic Regression)



cat	3.2
car	5.1
frog	-1.7

Softmax Classifier (Multinomial Logistic Regression)



scores = unnormalized log probabilities of the classes.

$$s = f(x_i; W)$$

cat	3.2
car	5.1
frog	-1.7

Softmax Classifier (Multinomial Logistic Regression)



scores = unnormalized log probabilities of the classes.

$$P(Y = k | X = x_i) = \frac{e^{s_k}}{\sum_j e^{s_j}} \quad \text{where} \quad s = f(x_i; W)$$

cat	3.2
car	5.1
frog	-1.7

Softmax Classifier (Multinomial Logistic Regression)



scores = unnormalized log probabilities of the classes.

$$P(Y = k | X = x_i) = \frac{e^{s_k}}{\sum_j e^{s_j}}$$
 where $s = f(x_i; W)$

cat	3.2	Softmax function
car	5.1	
frog	-1.7	

Softmax Classifier (Multinomial Logistic Regression)



scores = unnormalized log probabilities of the classes.

$$P(Y = k | X = x_i) = \frac{e^{s_k}}{\sum_j e^{s_j}} \quad \text{where} \quad s = f(x_i; W)$$

cat	3.2
car	5.1
frog	-1.7

Want to maximize the log likelihood, or (for a loss function) to minimize the negative log likelihood of the correct class:

$$L_i = -\log P(Y = y_i | X = x_i)$$

Softmax Classifier (Multinomial Logistic Regression)



scores = unnormalized log probabilities of the classes.

$$P(Y = k | X = x_i) = \frac{e^{s_k}}{\sum_j e^{s_j}} \quad \text{where} \quad s = f(x_i; W)$$

cat	3.2
car	5.1
frog	-1.7

Want to maximize the log likelihood, or (for a loss function) to minimize the negative log likelihood of the correct class:

$$L_i = -\log P(Y = y_i | X = x_i)$$

in summary: $L_i = -\log\left(\frac{e^{s_{y_i}}}{\sum_j e^{s_j}}\right)$

Softmax Classifier (Multinomial Logistic Regression)



$$L_i = -\log\left(\frac{e^{s_{y_i}}}{\sum_j e^{s_j}}\right)$$

cat
car
frog

3.2
5.1
-1.7

unnormalized log probabilities

Softmax Classifier (Multinomial Logistic Regression)



$$L_i = -\log\left(\frac{e^{s_{y_i}}}{\sum_j e^{s_j}}\right)$$

unnormalized probabilities

cat
car
frog

3.2	
5.1	
-1.7	

exp →

24.5
164.0
0.18

unnormalized log probabilities

Softmax Classifier (Multinomial Logistic Regression)



$$L_i = -\log\left(\frac{e^{s_{y_i}}}{\sum_j e^{s_j}}\right)$$

unnormalized probabilities

cat
car
frog

3.2
5.1
-1.7

exp

24.5
164.0
0.18

normalize

0.13
0.87
0.00

unnormalized log probabilities

probabilities

Softmax Classifier (Multinomial Logistic Regression)



$$L_i = -\log\left(\frac{e^{s_{y_i}}}{\sum_j e^{s_j}}\right)$$

unnormalized probabilities

cat
car
frog

3.2
5.1
-1.7

exp

24.5
164.0
0.18

normalize

0.13
0.87
0.00

$$\begin{aligned} L_i &= -\log(0.13) \\ &= 0.89 \end{aligned}$$

unnormalized log probabilities

probabilities

Softmax Classifier (Multinomial Logistic Regression)



$$L_i = -\log\left(\frac{e^{s_{y_i}}}{\sum_j e^{s_j}}\right)$$

unnormalized probabilities

Q: What is the min/max possible loss L_i ?

cat
car
frog

3.2
5.1
-1.7

exp

24.5
164.0
0.18

normalize

0.13
0.87
0.00

$$\begin{aligned} L_i &= -\log(0.13) \\ &= 0.89 \end{aligned}$$

unnormalized log probabilities

probabilities

Softmax Classifier (Multinomial Logistic Regression)



$$L_i = -\log\left(\frac{e^{s_{y_i}}}{\sum_j e^{s_j}}\right)$$

unnormalized probabilities

Q2: Usually at initialization W is small so all s ≈ 0 . What is the loss?

cat
car
frog

3.2
5.1
-1.7

exp

24.5
164.0
0.18

normalize

0.13
0.87
0.00

$$\rightarrow L_i = -\log(0.13) = 0.89$$

unnormalized log probabilities

probabilities

hinge loss (SVM)

matrix multiply + bias offset

0.01	-0.05	0.1	0.05
0.7	0.2	0.05	0.16
0.0	-0.45	-0.2	0.03

W

-15	0.0
22	0.2
-44	-0.3
56	

+

0.0
0.2
-0.3

b

y_i 2

-2.85
0.86
0.28

$$\begin{aligned} & \max(0, -2.85 - 0.28 + 1) + \\ & \max(0, 0.86 - 0.28 + 1) \\ = & 1.58 \end{aligned}$$

cross-entropy loss (Softmax)

-2.85	0.058	0.016
0.86	2.36	0.631
0.28	1.32	0.353

\exp

normalize
(to sum to one)

$$\begin{aligned} & -\log(0.353) \\ = & 0.452 \end{aligned}$$

Softmax vs. SVM

$$L_i = -\log\left(\frac{e^{s_{y_i}}}{\sum_j e^{s_j}}\right)$$

$$L_i = \sum_{j \neq y_i} \max(0, s_j - s_{y_i} + 1)$$

Softmax vs. SVM

$$L_i = -\log\left(\frac{e^{s_{y_i}}}{\sum_j e^{s_j}}\right)$$

$$L_i = \sum_{j \neq y_i} \max(0, s_j - s_{y_i} + 1)$$

assume scores:

[10, -2, 3]

[10, 9, 9]

[10, -100, -100]

and $y_i = 0$

Q: Suppose I take a datapoint and I jiggle a bit (changing its score slightly). What happens to the loss in both cases?

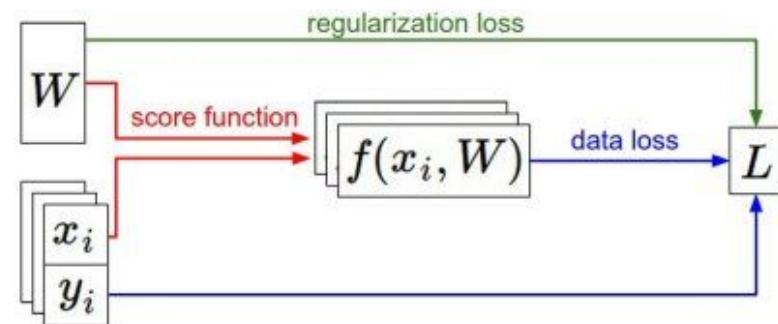
Recap

- We have some dataset of (x, y)
- We have a **score function**: $s = f(x; W) = Wx$ e.g.
- We have a **loss function**:

$$L_i = -\log\left(\frac{e^{sy_i}}{\sum_j e^{sj}}\right) \quad \text{Softmax}$$

$$L_i = \sum_{j \neq y_i} \max(0, s_j - s_{y_i} + 1) \quad \text{SVM}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N L_i + R(W) \quad \text{Full loss}$$



Recap

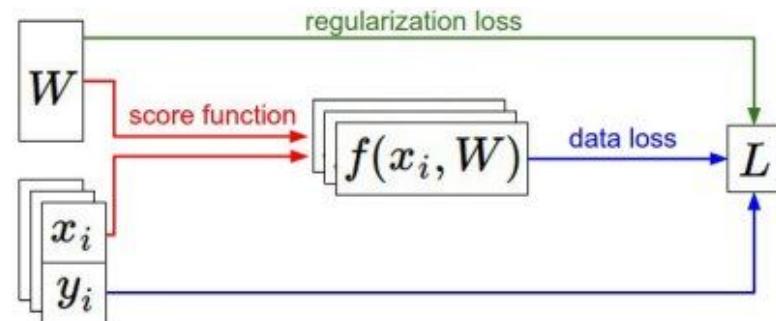
How do we find the best W ?

- We have some dataset of (x, y)
- We have a **score function**: $s = f(x; W) = Wx$ e.g.
- We have a **loss function**:

$$L_i = -\log\left(\frac{e^{sy_i}}{\sum_j e^{sj}}\right) \quad \text{Softmax}$$

$$L_i = \sum_{j \neq y_i} \max(0, s_j - s_{y_i} + 1) \quad \text{SVM}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N L_i + R(W) \quad \text{Full loss}$$



Optimization



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[Walking man image is CC0 1.0 public domain](#)

Strategy #1: A first very bad idea solution: Random search



```
# assume X_train is the data where each column is an example (e.g. 3073 x 50,000)
# assume Y_train are the labels (e.g. 1D array of 50,000)
# assume the function L evaluates the loss function

bestloss = float("inf") # Python assigns the highest possible float value
for num in xrange(1000):
    W = np.random.randn(10, 3073) * 0.0001 # generate random parameters
    loss = L(X_train, Y_train, W) # get the loss over the entire training set
    if loss < bestloss: # keep track of the best solution
        bestloss = loss
        bestW = W
    print 'in attempt %d the loss was %f, best %f' % (num, loss, bestloss)

# prints:
# in attempt 0 the loss was 9.401632, best 9.401632
# in attempt 1 the loss was 8.959668, best 8.959668
# in attempt 2 the loss was 9.044034, best 8.959668
# in attempt 3 the loss was 9.278948, best 8.959668
# in attempt 4 the loss was 8.857370, best 8.857370
# in attempt 5 the loss was 8.943151, best 8.857370
# in attempt 6 the loss was 8.605604, best 8.605604
# ... (truncated: continues for 1000 lines)
```

Lets see how well this works on the test set...

```
# Assume X_test is [3073 x 10000], Y_test [10000 x 1]
scores = Wbest.dot(Xte_cols) # 10 x 10000, the class scores for all test examples
# find the index with max score in each column (the predicted class)
Yte_predict = np.argmax(scores, axis = 0)
# and calculate accuracy (fraction of predictions that are correct)
np.mean(Yte_predict == Yte)
# returns 0.1555
```

15.5% accuracy! not bad!
(SOTA is ~95%)

Strategy #2: Follow the slope



Strategy #2: Follow the slope

In 1-dimension, the derivative of a function:

$$\frac{df(x)}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + h) - f(x)}{h}$$

In multiple dimensions, the **gradient** is the vector of (partial derivatives) along each dimension

The slope in any direction is the **dot product** of the direction with the gradient
The direction of steepest descent is the **negative gradient**

current W:

[0.34,
-1.11,
0.78,
0.12,
0.55,
2.81,
-3.1,
-1.5,
0.33,...]

loss 1.25347

gradient dW:

[?,
?,
?,
?,
?,
?,
?,
?,
?,
?,...]

current W:

[0.34,
-1.11,
0.78,
0.12,
0.55,
2.81,
-3.1,
-1.5,
0.33,...]

loss 1.25347

W + h (first dim):

[0.34 + 0.0001,
-1.11,
0.78,
0.12,
0.55,
2.81,
-3.1,
-1.5,
0.33,...]

loss 1.25322

gradient dW:

[?,
?,
?,
?,
?,
?,
?,
?,
?,...]

current W:

[0.34,
-1.11,
0.78,
0.12,
0.55,
2.81,
-3.1,
-1.5,
0.33,...]

loss 1.25347

W + h (first dim):

[0.34 + 0.0001,
-1.11,
0.78,
0.12,
0.55,
2.81,
-3.1,
-1.5,
0.33,...]

loss 1.25322

gradient dW:

[-2.5,

? ,

? ,

$$\frac{(1.25322 - 1.25347)}{0.0001} = -2.5$$

$$\frac{df(x)}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + h) - f(x)}{h}$$

? ,

? ,...]

current W:	W + h (second dim):	gradient dW:
[0.34, -1.11, 0.78, 0.12, 0.55, 2.81, -3.1, -1.5, 0.33,...]	[0.34, -1.11 + 0.0001 , 0.78, 0.12, 0.55, 2.81, -3.1, -1.5, 0.33,...]	[-2.5, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?,...]

loss 1.25347 **loss 1.25353**

current W:

[0.34,
-1.11,
0.78,
0.12,
0.55,
2.81,
-3.1,
-1.5,
0.33,...]

loss **1.25347**

W + h (second dim):

[0.34,
-1.11 + **0.0001**,
0.78,
0.12,
0.55,
2.81,
-3.1,
-1.5,
0.33,...]

loss **1.25353**

gradient dW:

[-2.5,
0.6,
?,
?,

$$\frac{(1.25353 - 1.25347)}{0.0001} = 0.6$$

$$\frac{df(x)}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + h) - f(x)}{h}$$

?,...]

current W:	W + h (third dim):	gradient dW:
[0.34, -1.11, 0.78, 0.12, 0.55, 2.81, -3.1, -1.5, 0.33,...]	[0.34, -1.11, 0.78 + 0.0001 , 0.12, 0.55, 2.81, -3.1, -1.5, 0.33,...]	[-2.5, 0.6, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?,...]

loss 1.25347 **loss 1.25347**

current W:

[0.34,
-1.11,
0.78,
0.12,
0.55,
2.81,
-3.1,
-1.5,
0.33,...]

loss 1.25347

W + h (third dim):

[0.34,
-1.11,
0.78 + **0.0001**,
0.12,
0.55,
2.81,
-3.1,
-1.5,
0.33,...]

loss 1.25347

gradient dW:

[-2.5,
0.6,
0,
?,
?]

$$\frac{(1.25347 - 1.25347)}{0.0001} = 0$$

$$\frac{df(x)}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + h) - f(x)}{h}$$

?, ...]

This is silly. The loss is just a function of W :

$$L = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N L_i + \sum_k W_k^2$$

$$L_i = \sum_{j \neq y_i} \max(0, s_j - s_{y_i} + 1)$$

$$s = f(x; W) = Wx$$

want $\nabla_W L$

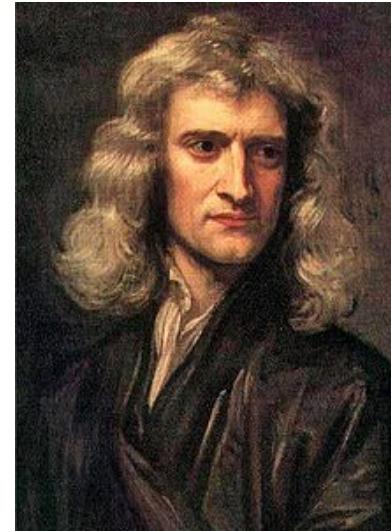
This is silly. The loss is just a function of W:

$$L = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N L_i + \sum_k W_k^2$$

$$L_i = \sum_{j \neq y_i} \max(0, s_j - s_{y_i} + 1)$$

$$s = f(x; W) = Wx$$

want $\nabla_W L$



[This image is in the public domain](#)



[This image is in the public domain](#)

This is silly. The loss is just a function of W:

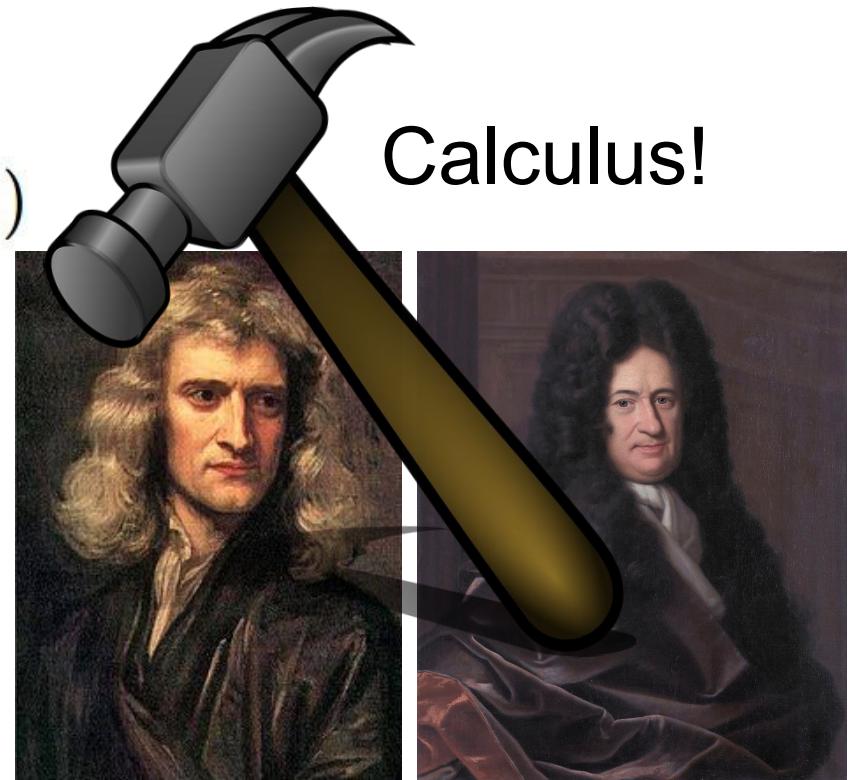
$$L = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N L_i + \sum_k W_k^2$$

$$L_i = \sum_{j \neq y_i} \max(0, s_j - s_{y_i} + 1)$$

$$s = f(x; W) = Wx$$

want $\nabla_W L$

Use calculus to compute an analytic gradient



[This image](#) is in the public domain

[This image](#) is in the public domain

current W:

[0.34,
-1.11,
0.78,
0.12,
0.55,
2.81,
-3.1,
-1.5,
0.33,...]

loss 1.25347

gradient dW:

[-2.5,
0.6,
0,
0.2,
0.7,
-0.5,
1.1,
1.3,
-2.1,...]

dW = ...
(some function
data and W)



In summary:

- Numerical gradient: approximate, slow, easy to write
- Analytic gradient: exact, fast, error-prone

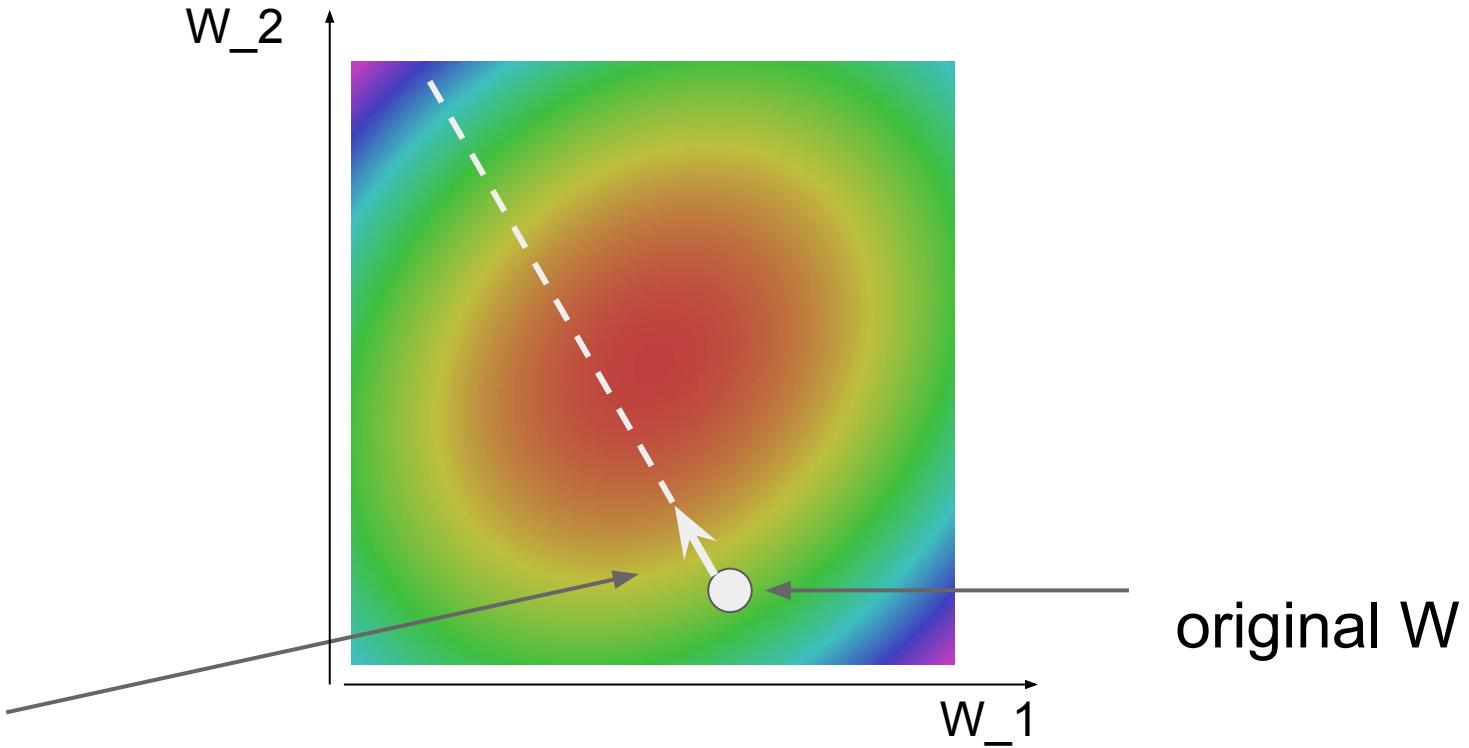
=>

In practice: Always use analytic gradient, but check implementation with numerical gradient. This is called a **gradient check**.

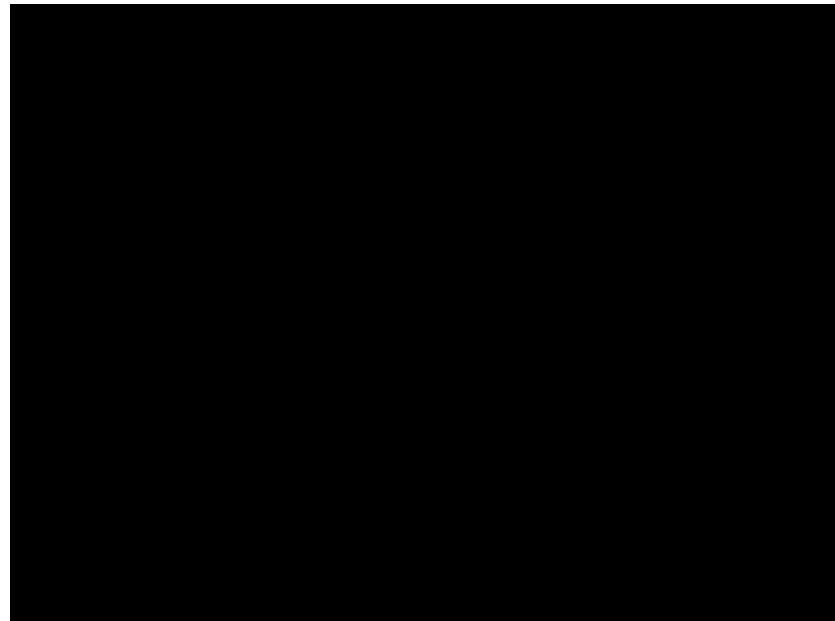
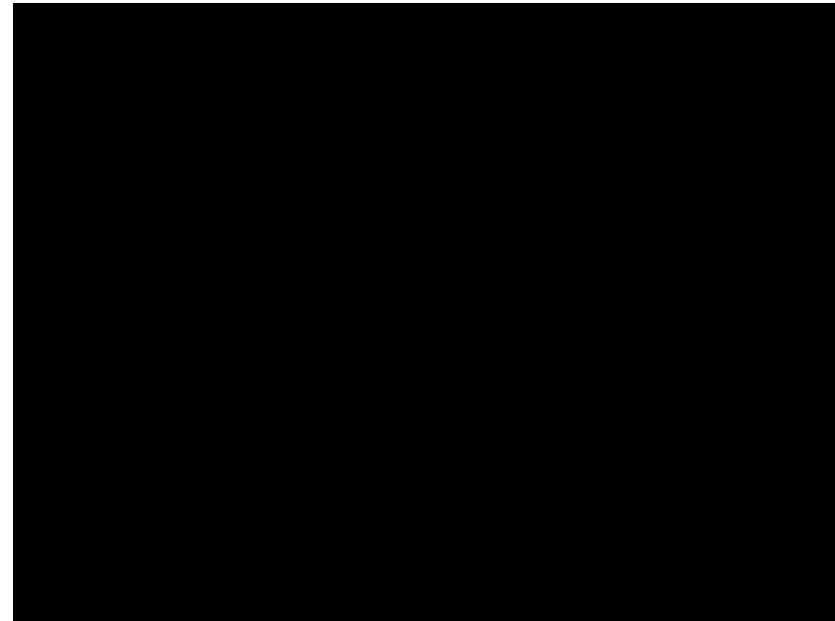
Gradient Descent

```
# Vanilla Gradient Descent

while True:
    weights_grad = evaluate_gradient(loss_fun, data, weights)
    weights += - step_size * weights_grad # perform parameter update
```



negative gradient direction



Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD)

$$L(W) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N L_i(x_i, y_i, W) + \lambda R(W)$$

$$\nabla_W L(W) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \nabla_W L_i(x_i, y_i, W) + \lambda \nabla_W R(W)$$

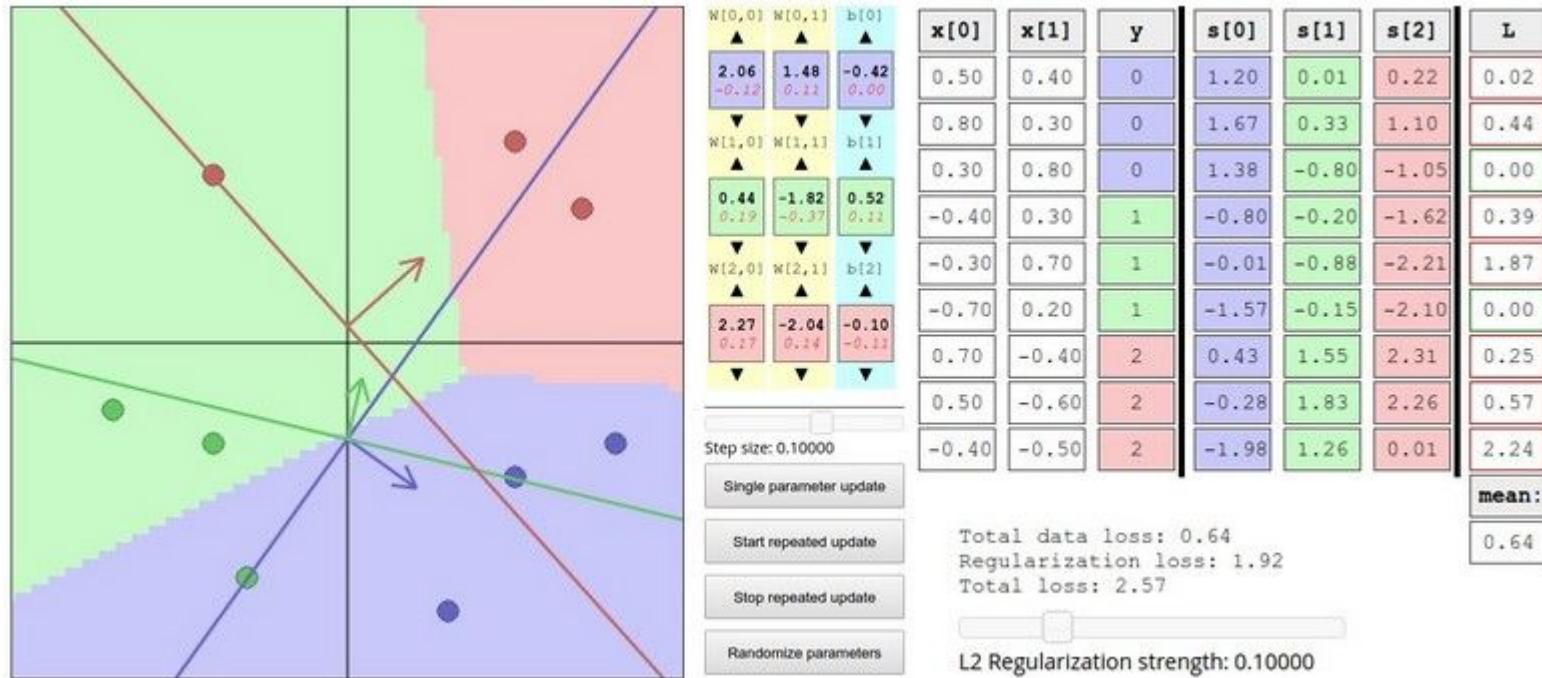
Full sum expensive
when N is large!

Approximate sum
using a **minibatch** of
examples
32 / 64 / 128 common

```
# Vanilla Minibatch Gradient Descent
```

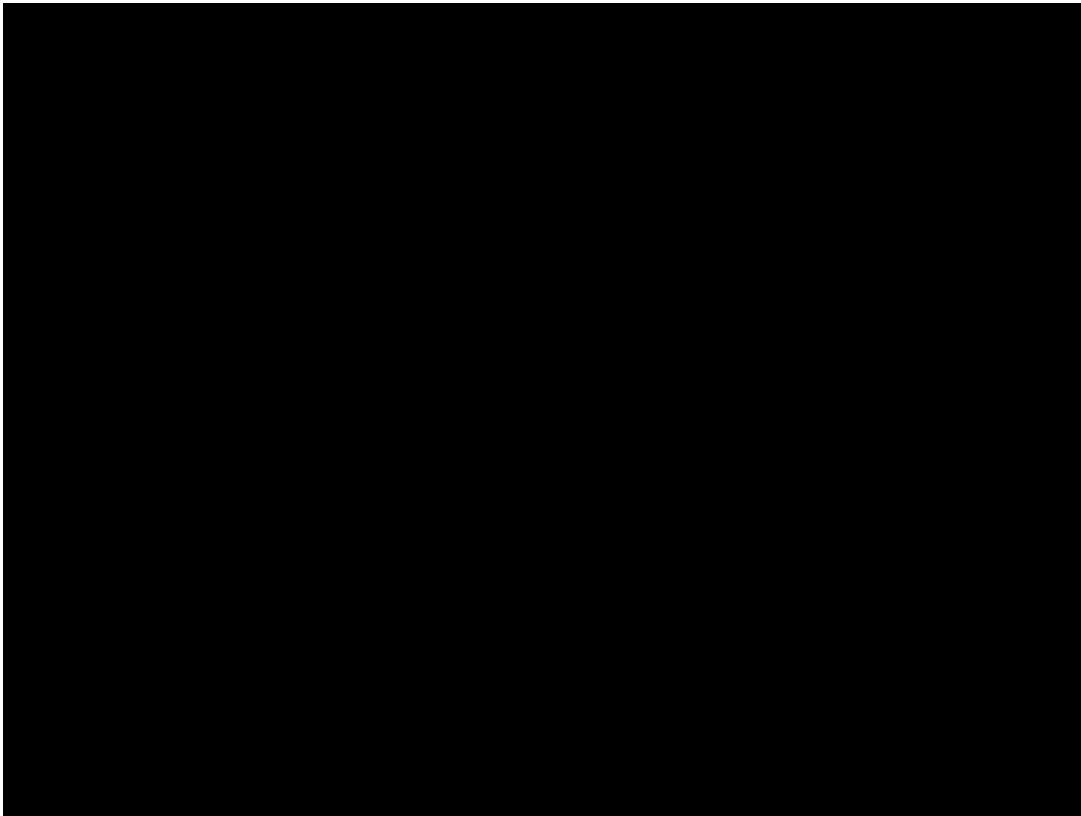
```
while True:  
    data_batch = sample_training_data(data, 256) # sample 256 examples  
    weights_grad = evaluate_gradient(loss_fun, data_batch, weights)  
    weights += - step_size * weights_grad # perform parameter update
```

Interactive Web Demo time....



<http://vision.stanford.edu/teaching/cs231n-demos/linear-classify/>

Interactive Web Demo time....



Aside: Image Features

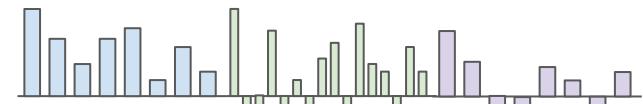
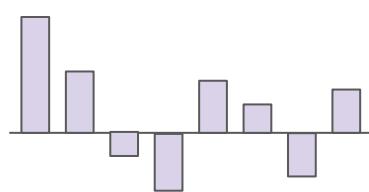
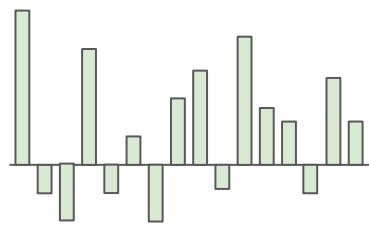
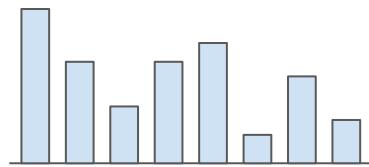
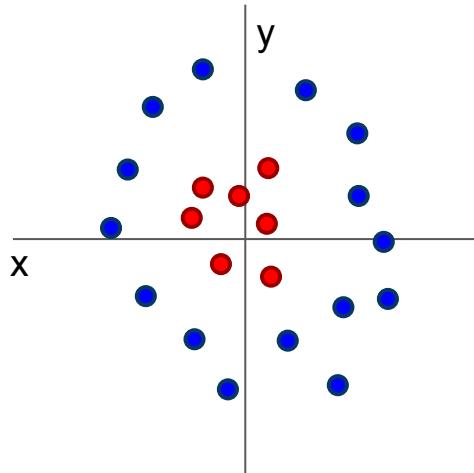
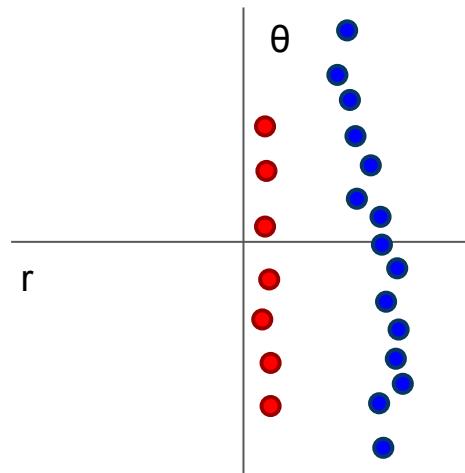


Image Features: Motivation



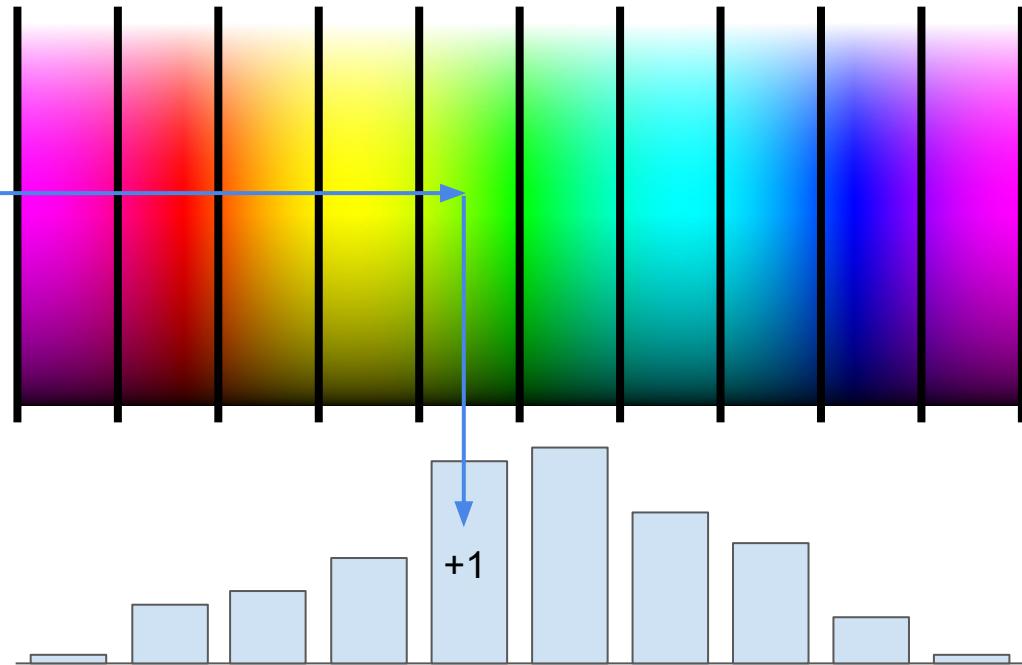
Cannot separate red
and blue points with
linear classifier

$$f(x, y) = (r(x, y), \theta(x, y))$$



After applying feature
transform, points can
be separated by linear
classifier

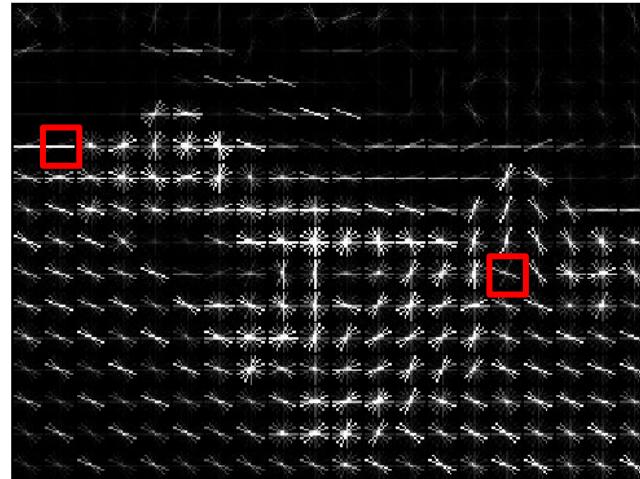
Example: Color Histogram



Example: Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HoG)



Divide image into 8x8 pixel regions
Within each region quantize edge
direction into 9 bins



Example: 320x240 image gets divided
into 40x30 bins; in each bin there are
9 numbers so feature vector has
 $30*40*9 = 10,800$ numbers

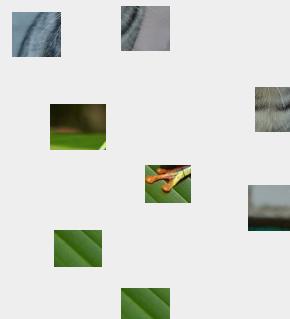
Lowe, "Object recognition from local scale-invariant features", ICCV 1999
Dalal and Triggs, "Histograms of oriented gradients for human detection," CVPR 2005

Example: Bag of Words

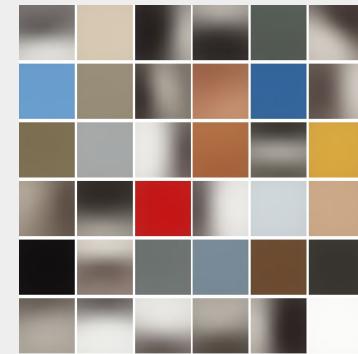
Step 1: Build codebook



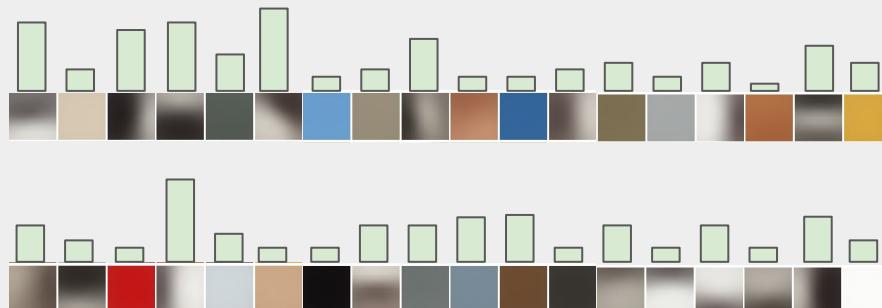
Extract random patches



Cluster patches to form “codebook” of “visual words”

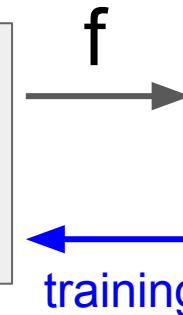
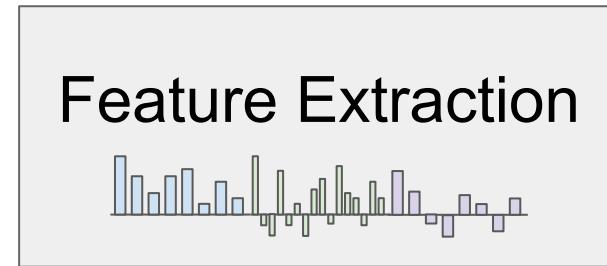


Step 2: Encode images

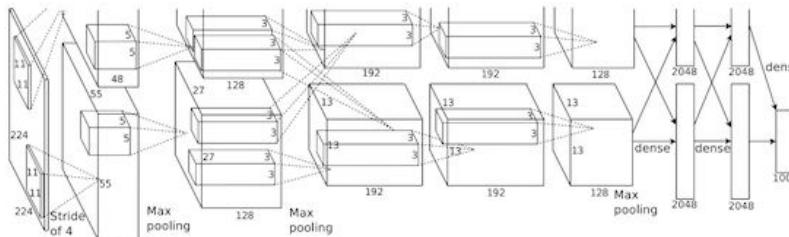


Fei-Fei and Perona, "A bayesian hierarchical model for learning natural scene categories", CVPR 2005

Image features vs ConvNets



10 numbers giving scores for classes



Krizhevsky, Sutskever, and Hinton, "Imagenet classification with deep convolutional neural networks", NIPS 2012.
Figure copyright Krizhevsky, Sutskever, and Hinton, 2012.
Reproduced with permission.



10 numbers giving scores for classes

Next time:

Introduction to neural networks

Backpropagation