



# Variations on Stochastic Gradient Descent

Computational Statistics

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- There is rationale for step size differences in least squared loss and log-likelihood loss: gradients are larger in former.

### **SGD**

Introduced stochastic gradient descent (SGD) and mini-batch version thereof.

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## Problems

We indicated that there were problems with vanilla SGD: poor convergence, erratic behavior.

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### Algorithm 1: Mini-Batch SGD

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**Data:**  $\gamma_0 > 0$

**for**  $k \leftarrow 1, 2, \dots$  **do**

$A_k \leftarrow$  random mini-batch of  $m$   
    samples;

$x_k \leftarrow x_{k-1} - \frac{\gamma_k}{|A_k|} \sum_{i \in A_k} \nabla f_i(x_{k-1});$

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How can we improve stochastic gradient descent?

## **Momentum**

Base update on combination of gradient step and previous point.

Two versions: Polyak and Nesterov momentum

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## **Adaptive Gradients**

Adapt learning rate to particular feature.

## Basic Idea

Give the particle **momentum**: like a heavy ball

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## Polyak Momentum

Classical version (Polyak 1964)

$\mu \in [0, 1)$  decides strength of momentum;  $\mu = 0$  gives standard gradient descent

Guaranteed convergence for quadratic functions

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## Algorithm 2: GD with Polyak Momentum

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**Data:**  $\gamma > 0$ ,  $\mu \in [0, 1)$ ,  $x_{-1} = x_0$

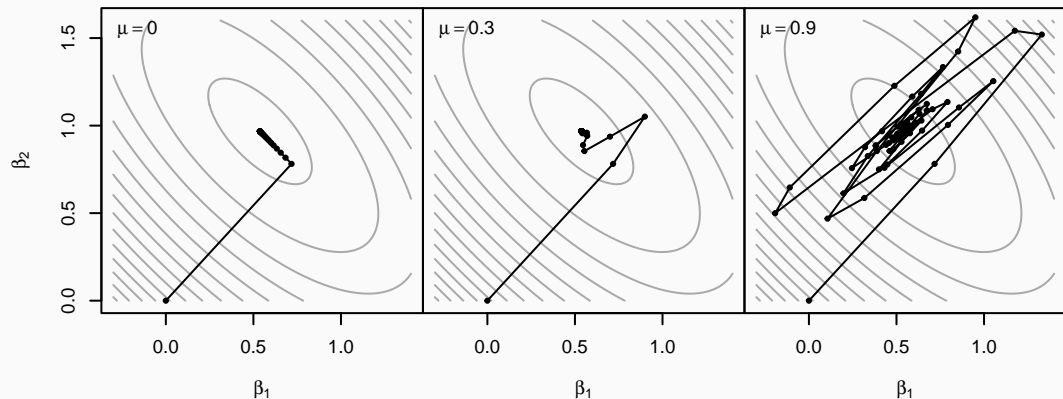
**for**  $k \leftarrow 1, 2, \dots$  **do**

$x_k \leftarrow x_{k-1} - \gamma \nabla f(x_{k-1}) +$   
         $\mu(x_{k-1} - x_{k-2});$

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# Polyak Momentum in Practice



**Figure 1:** Trajectories of GD for different momentum values for a least-squares problem

# Local Minima

For nonconvex  $f$ , gradient descent may get stuck at a local minimum.

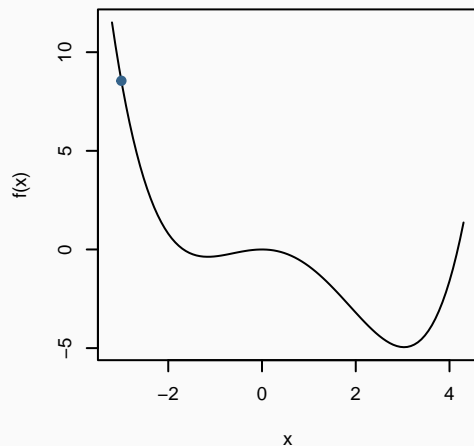


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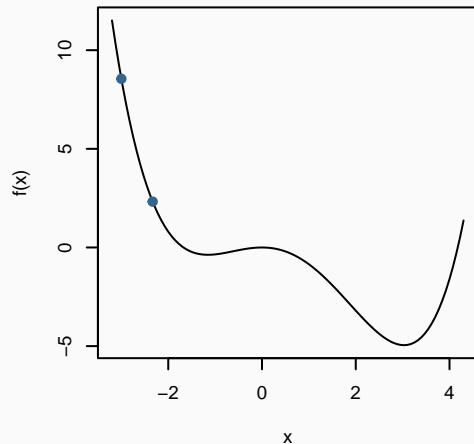


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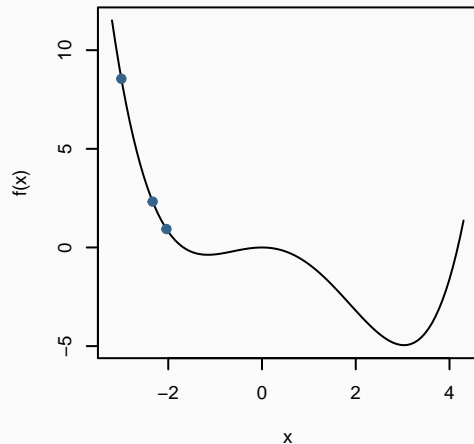


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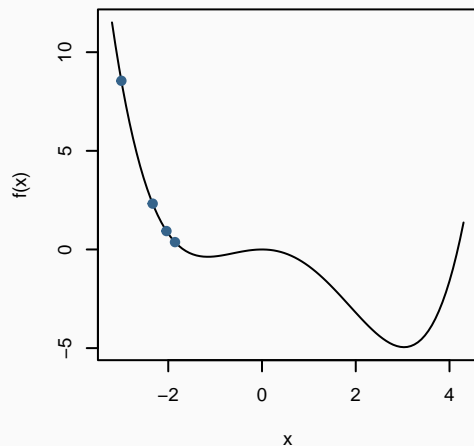


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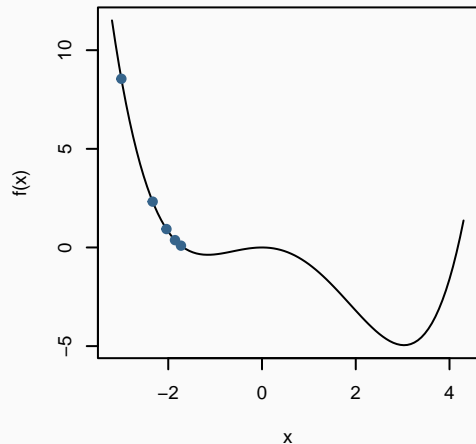


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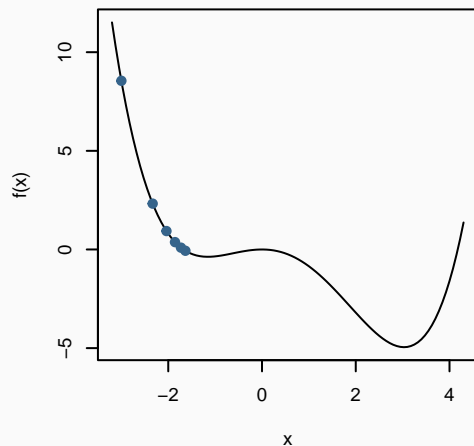


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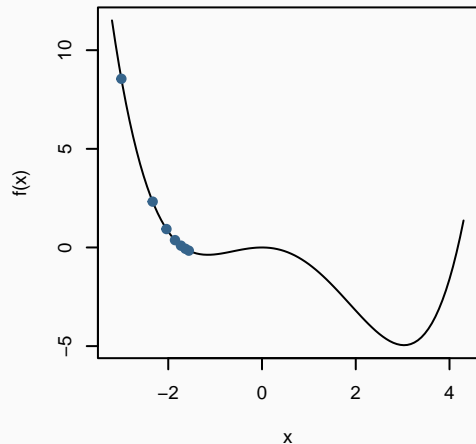


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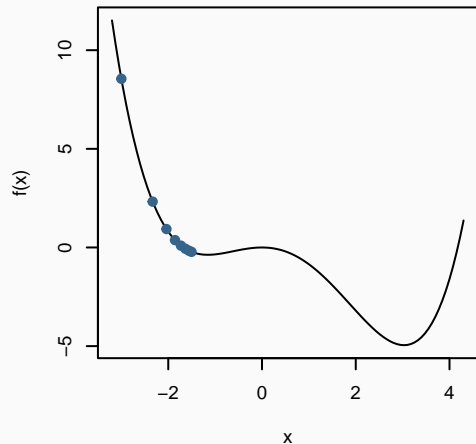


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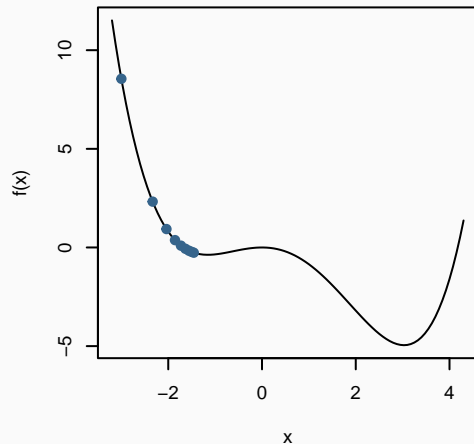


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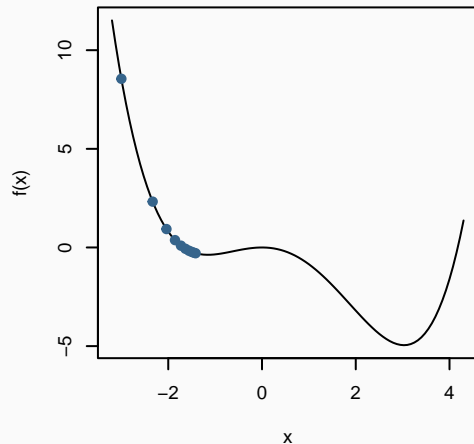
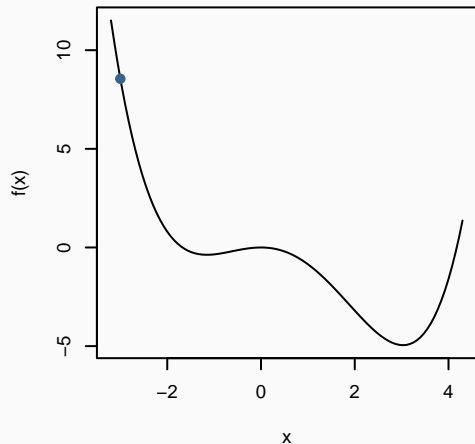


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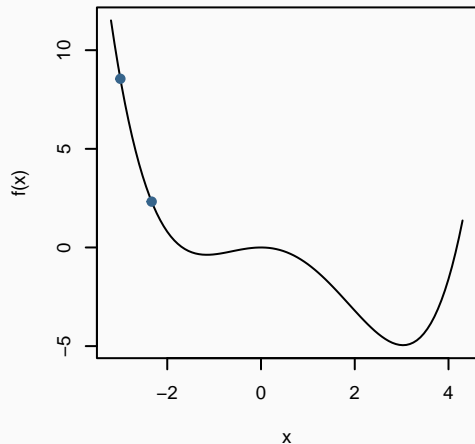
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**Figure 3:**  $\mu = 0.8$

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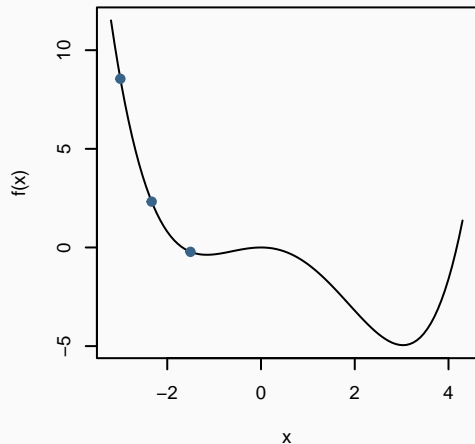
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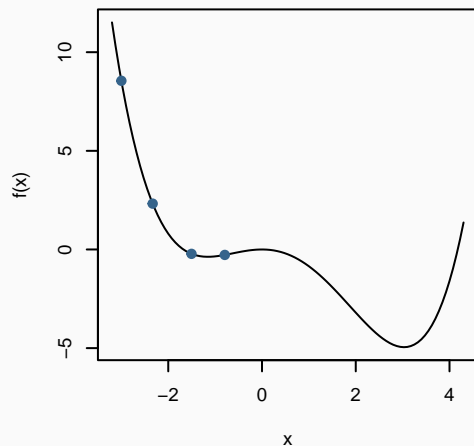
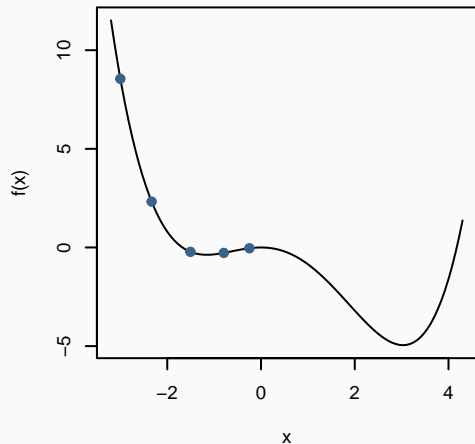


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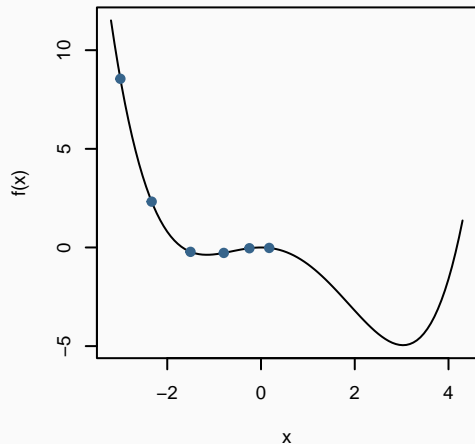


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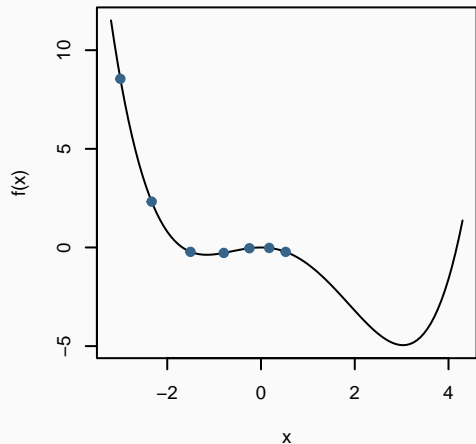


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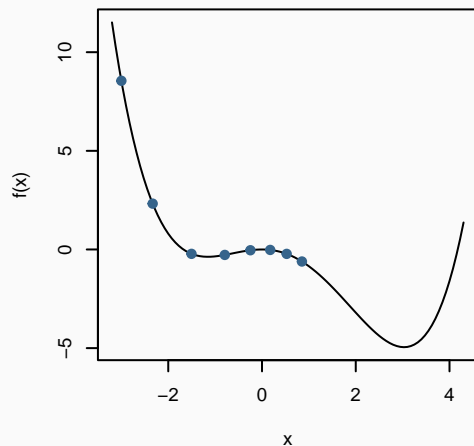


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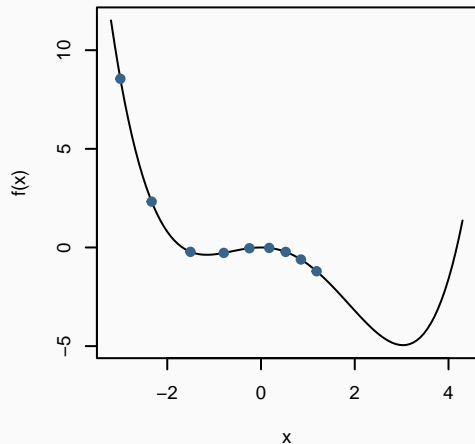


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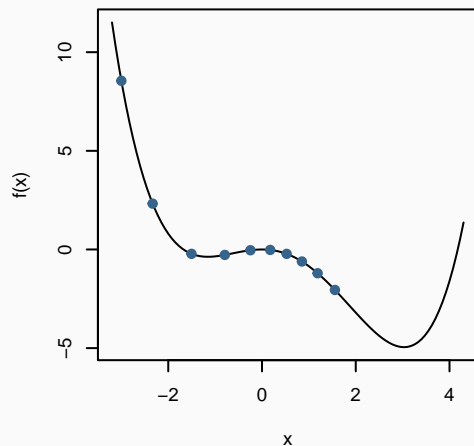


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For some problems, the momentum method may fail to converge (Lessard, Recht, and Packard [2016](#)).

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Consider

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{25x^2}{2} & \text{if } x < 1, \\ \frac{x^2}{2} + 24x - 12 & \text{if } 1 \leq x < 2, \\ \frac{25x^2}{2} - 24x + 36 & \text{if } x \geq 2. \end{cases}$$

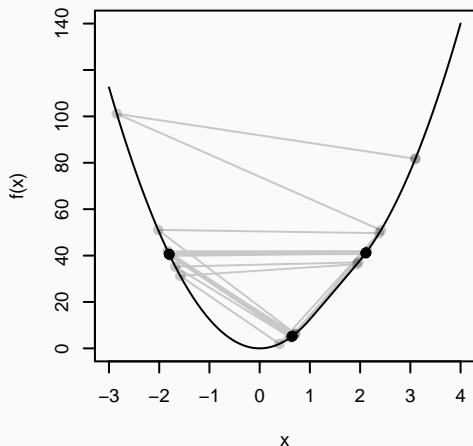
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For an “optimal” step size  $1 = 1/L$  with  $L = 25$ , GD momentum steps converge to three limit points.



**Figure 4:** Initialized at  $x_0 = 3.2$ , the algorithm fails to converge.



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**Algorithm 3:** GD with Nesterov Momentum

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**Data:**  $\gamma > 0, \mu \in [0, 1)$

**for**  $i \leftarrow 1, 2, \dots$  **do**

$v_k \leftarrow x_{k-1} - \gamma \nabla f(x_{k-1});$   
     $x_k \leftarrow v_k + \mu(v_k - v_{k-1});$

---

Overcomes convergence problem of classical (Polyak) momentum.

First appeared in article by Nesterov ([1983](#)).

Consider two iterations of Nesterov algorithm:

$$v_k = x_{k-1} - \gamma \nabla f(x_{k-1})$$

$$x_k = v_k + \mu(v_k - v_{k-1})$$

$$v_{k+1} = x_k - \gamma \nabla f(x_k)$$

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Reindex:

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# Nesterov: Sutskever Perspective

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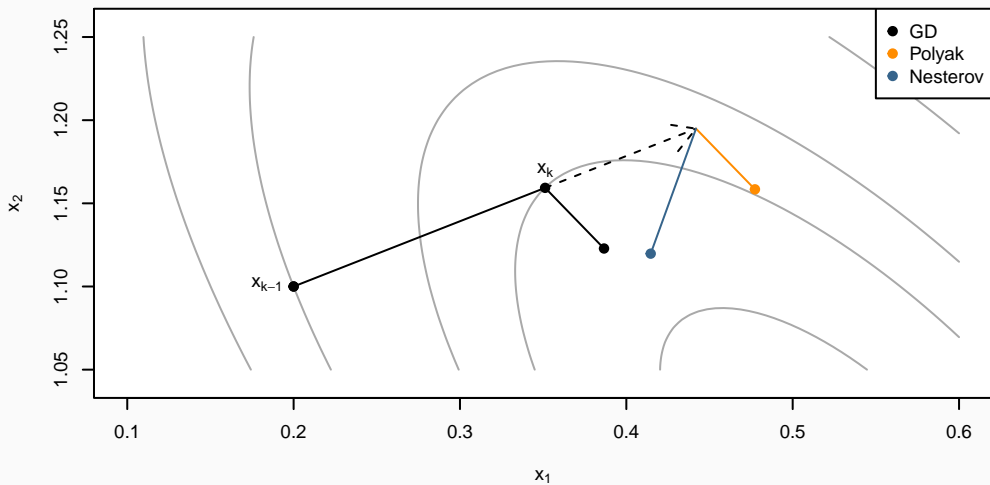
Reindex:

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But since  $x_k = v_k$  for  $k = 1$  by construction, we can swap  $x_k$  for  $v_k$  and get the update

$$x_k = x_{k-1} + \mu(x_{k-1} - x_{k-2}) - \gamma \nabla f(x_k + \mu(x_{k-1} - x_{k-2})).$$



**Figure 5:** Illustration of Nesterov and Polyak momentum

# Optimal Momentum

For gradient descent with  $\gamma = 1/L$ , the optimal choice of  $\mu_k$  for general convex and smooth  $f$  is

$$\mu_k = \frac{a_{k-1} - 1}{a_k}$$

for a series of

$$a_k = \frac{1 + \sqrt{4a_{k-1}^2 + 1}}{2}$$

with  $a_0 = 1$  (and hence  $\mu_1 = 0$ ).

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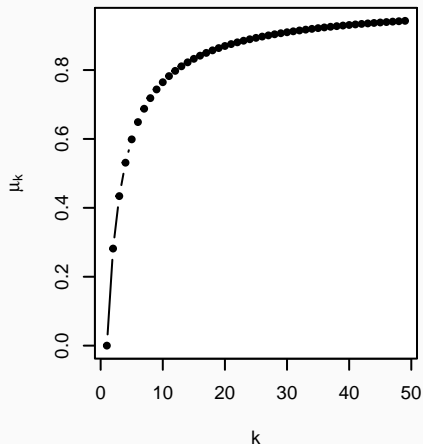
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First step ( $k = 1$ ) is just standard gradient descent



**Figure 6:** Optimal momentum for Nesterov acceleration (for GD).



Convergence rate with Nesterov  
acceleration goes from  $O(1/k)$  to  
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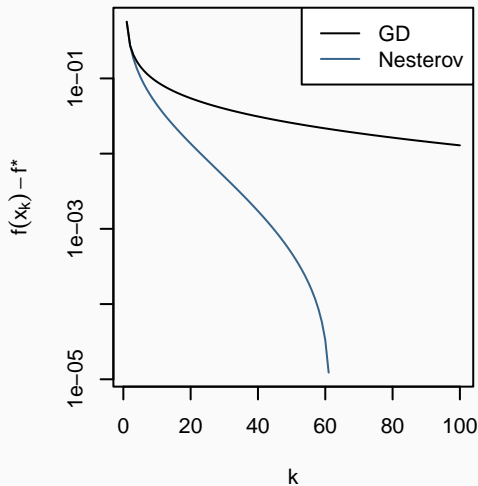
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# Convergence

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Convergence improves further for quadratic and strongly convex!



**Figure 7:** Suboptimality plot for a logistic regression problem with  $n = 1000$ ,  $p = 100$ .

## Exercise: Rosenbrock's Banana

### Steps

1. Minimize

$$f(x_1, x_2) = (a - x_1)^2 + b(x_2 - x_1^2)^2$$

with  $a = 1$  and  $b = 100$  using GD with Polyak momentum. Optimum is  $(a, a^2)$ .

2. Implement gradient descent.
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### Plot Contours

```
x1 <- seq(-2, 2, length.out = 100)
x2 <- seq(-1, 3, length.out = 100)
z <- outer(x1, x2, f)
contour(x1, x2, z, nlevels = 20)
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# What About SGD?

So far, we have mostly talked about standard GD, but we can use momentum (Polyak or Nesterov) for SGD as well.

For standard GD, Nesterov is the dominating method for achieving acceleration; for SGD, Polyak momentum is actually quite common.

In term of convergence, all bets are now off.

No optimal rates anymore, just heuristics.



## General Idea

Some directions may be important, but feature information is **sparse**.

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## AdaGrad (Duchi, Hazan, and Singer 2011)

Store matrix of gradient history,

$$G_k = \sum_{i=1}^k \nabla f(x_i) \nabla f(x_i)^\top,$$

and update by multiplying gradient with  $G_k^{-1/2}$ .

---

### Algorithm 5: AdaGrad

---

**Data:**  $\gamma > 0$ ,  $G = 0$

**for**  $k \leftarrow 1, 2, \dots$  **do**

$G_k \leftarrow$   
 $G_{k-1} + \nabla f(x_{k-1}) \nabla f(x_{k-1})^\top;$   
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# Adaptive Gradients

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## Effects

Larger learning rates for sparse features

Step-sizes adapt to curvature.

---

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## Simplified Version

Computing  $\nabla f \nabla f^\top$  is  $O(p^2)$ ; expensive!

Replace  $G_k^{-1/2}$  with  $\text{diag}(G_k)^{-1/2}$

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Add a small  $\epsilon$  to diagonal.

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### Algorithm 6: Simplified AdaGrad

---

**Data:**  $\gamma > 0$ ,  $\epsilon > 0$

**for**  $k \leftarrow 1, 2, \dots$  **do**

$G_k \leftarrow G_{k-1} + \text{diag}(\nabla f(x_{k-1})^2)$ ;  
     $x_k \leftarrow x_{k-1} - \gamma \text{diag}(\epsilon I_p + G_k)^{-1/2} \nabla f(x_{k-1})$ ;

---

Acronym for **R**oot **M**ean **S**quare **P**ropagation (Hinton 2018)

## Idea

Divide learning rate by running average of magnitude of recent gradients:

$$v(x, k) = \xi v(x, k - 1) + (1 - \xi) \nabla f(x_k)^2$$

where  $\xi$  is the **forgetting factor**.

Similar to AdaGrad, but uses **forgetting** to gradually decrease influence of old data.

---

### Algorithm 7: RMSProp

---

**Data:**  $\gamma > 0, \xi > 0$

**for**  $k \leftarrow 1, 2, \dots, \xi \in [0, 1)$  **do**

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} v_k = \xi v_{k-1} + (1 - \xi) \nabla f(x_{k-1})^2; \\ x_k \leftarrow x_{k-1} - \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{v_k}} \odot \nabla f(x_{k-1}); \end{array} \right.$$

---

Acronym for **A**daptive **m**oment estimation (Kingma and Ba [2015](#))

Basically RMSProp + *momentum* (for both gradients and second moments theorof)

Popular and still in much use today.



## Loops

Any language (e.g. R) that imposes overhead for loops, will have a difficult time with SGDS

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## Storage Order

In a regression setting, when indexing a single observation at a time, slicing rows is not efficient  $n$  is large.

We can either transpose first or use a row-major storage order (not possible in R).

## Example: Nonlinear Least Squares

Let's assume we're trying to solve a least-squares type of problem:

$$f(\theta) = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - g(\theta; x_i, y_i))^2$$

with  $\theta = (\alpha, \beta)$  and

$$g(\theta; x, y) = \alpha \cos(\beta x).$$

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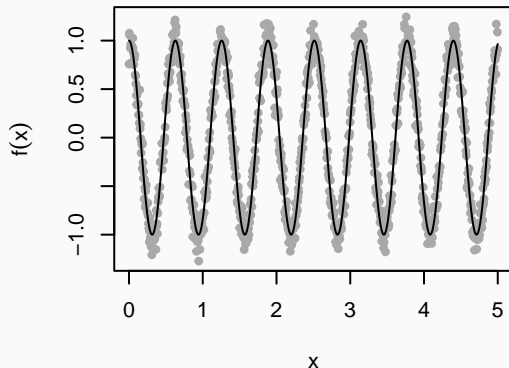
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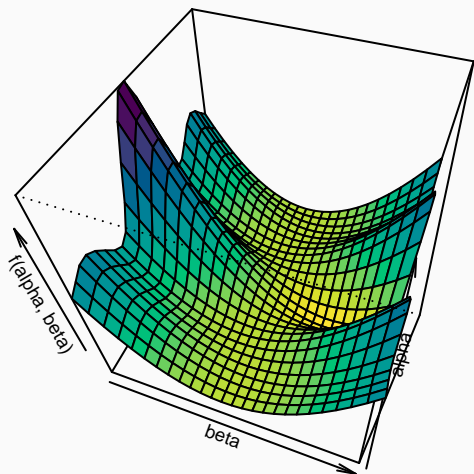
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Then

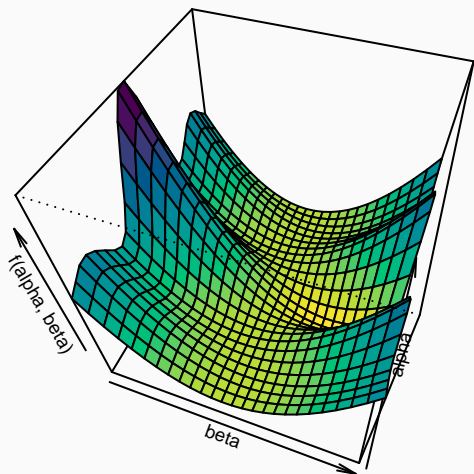
$$\nabla_{\theta} f(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\beta x) \\ -\alpha x \sin(\beta x) \end{bmatrix}.$$



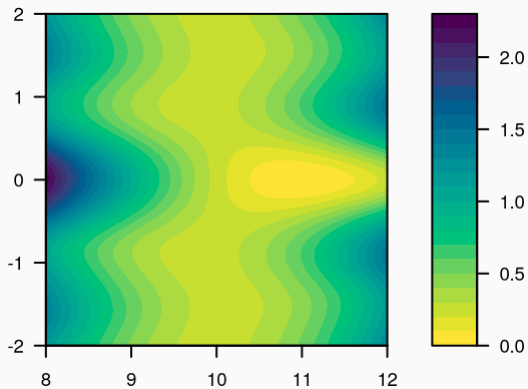
**Figure 8:** Simulation from problem



**Figure 9:** Perspective plot of function



**Figure 9:** Perspective plot of function



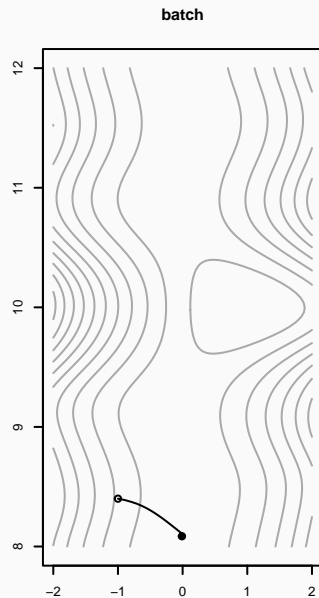
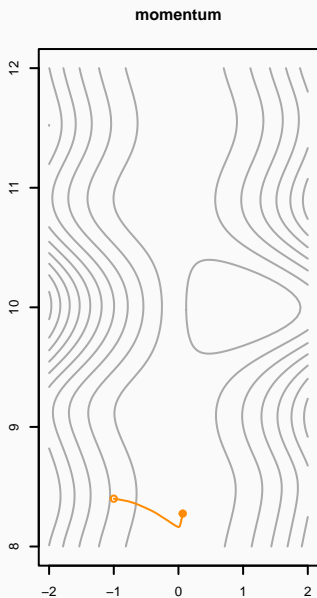
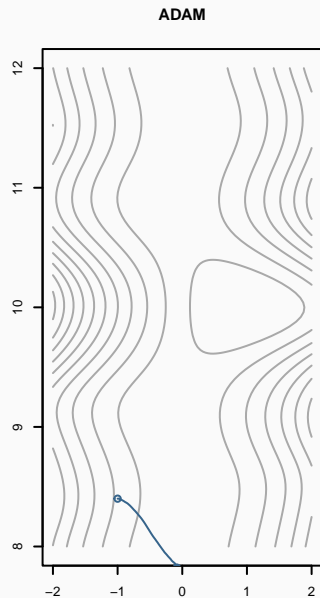
**Figure 10:** Contour plot of  $f$

We will consider three variants:

- Batch gradient descent
- Batch gradient descent with momentum
- Adam

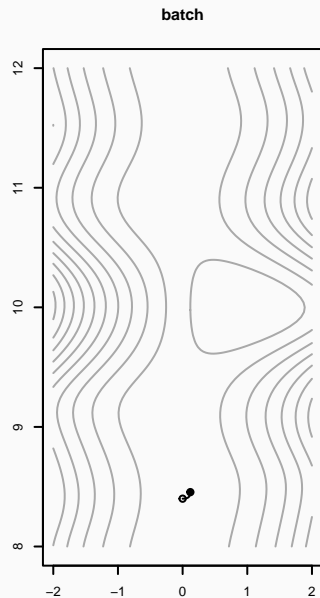
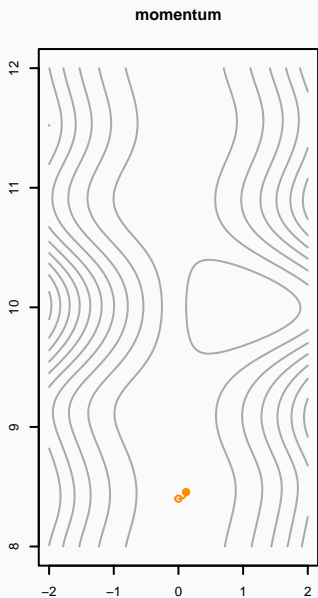
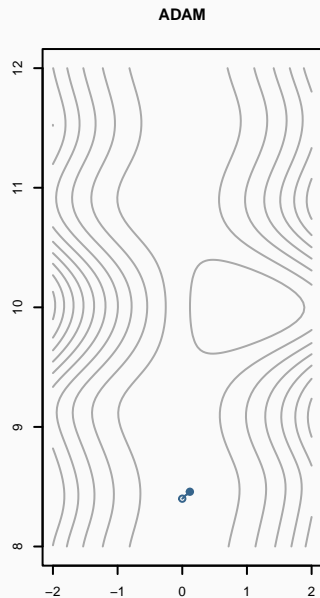
In each case, we'll use a batch of size  $m = 50$ .

We initialize at different starting values and see how well the algorithm converges.

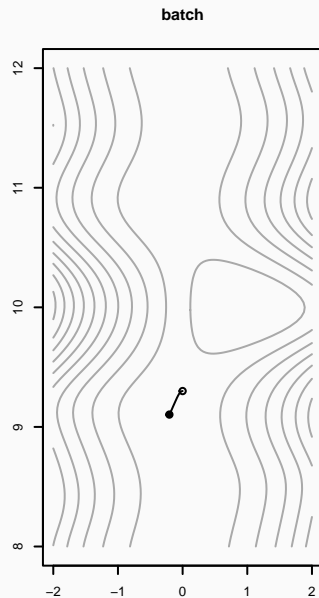
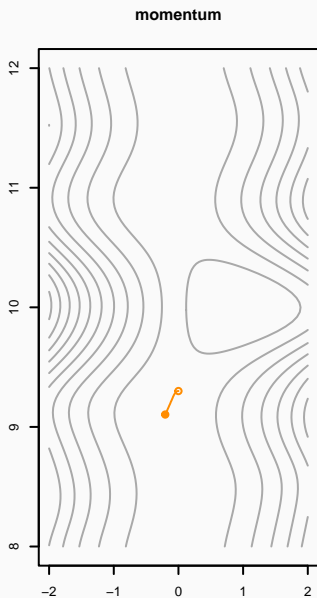
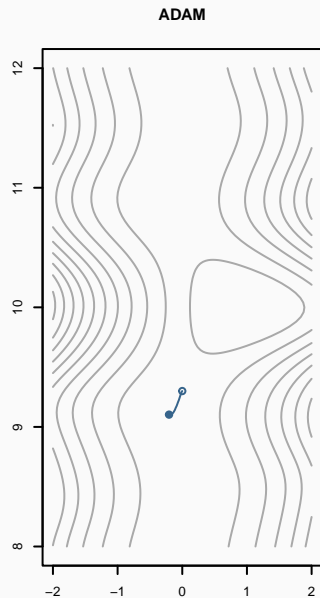


**Figure 11:**

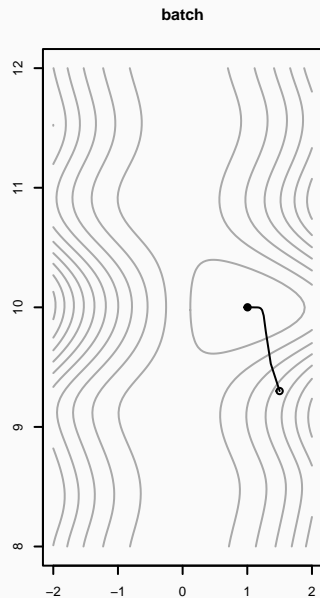
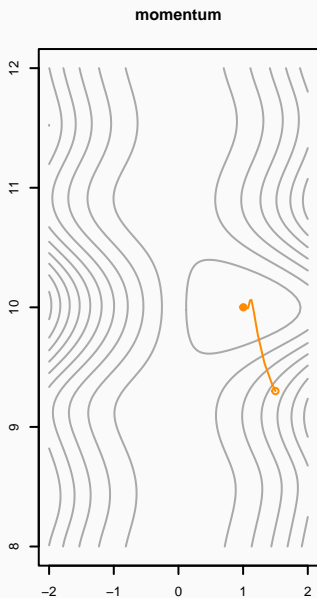
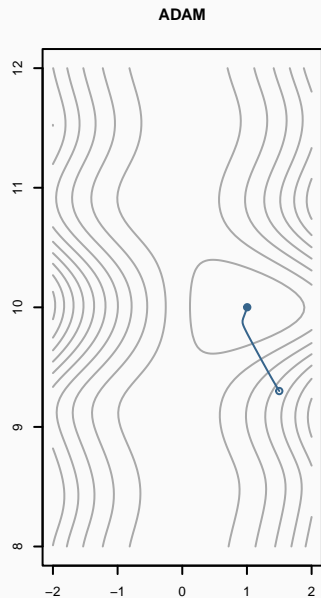




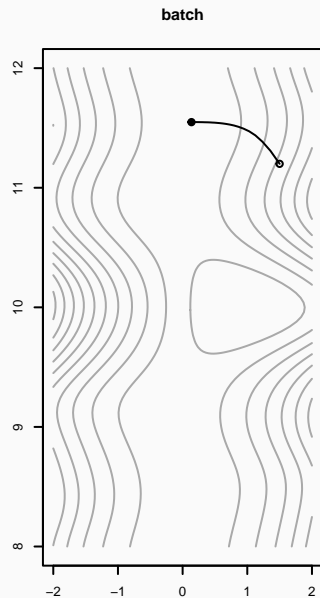
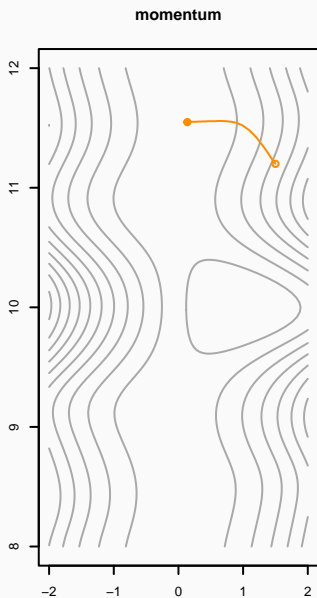
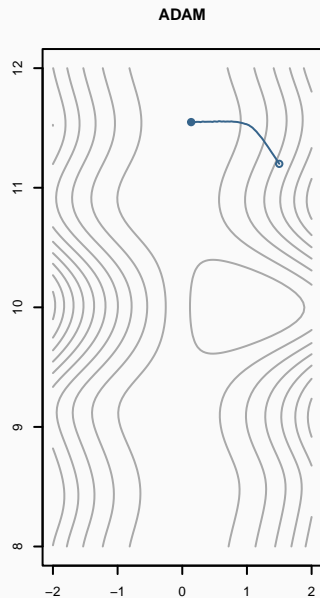
**Figure 11:**



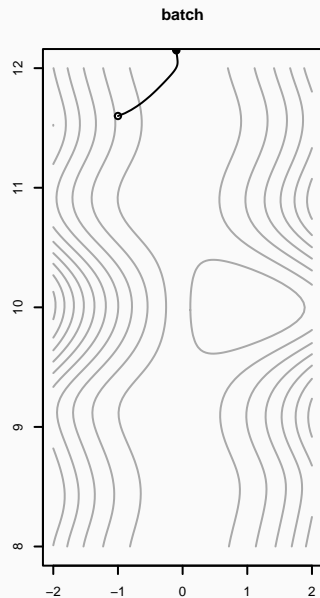
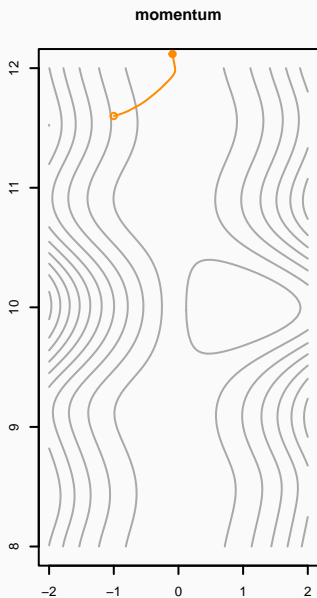
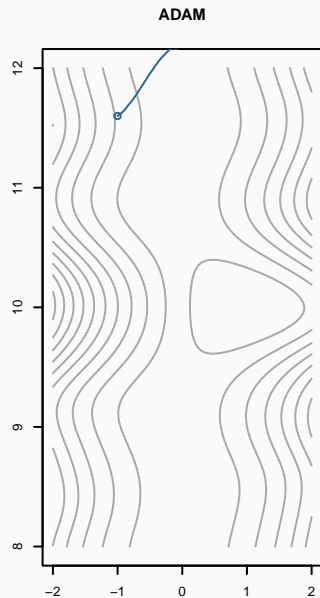
**Figure 11:**



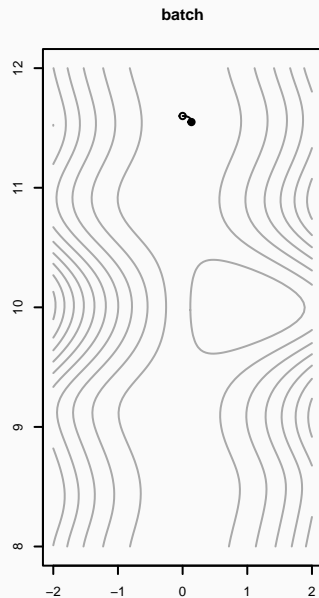
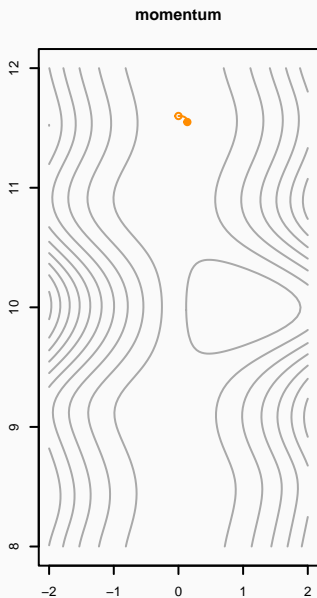
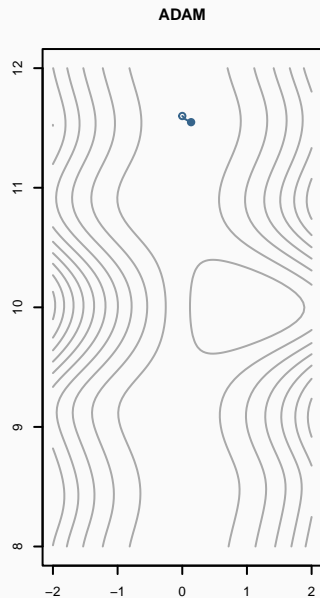
**Figure 11:**



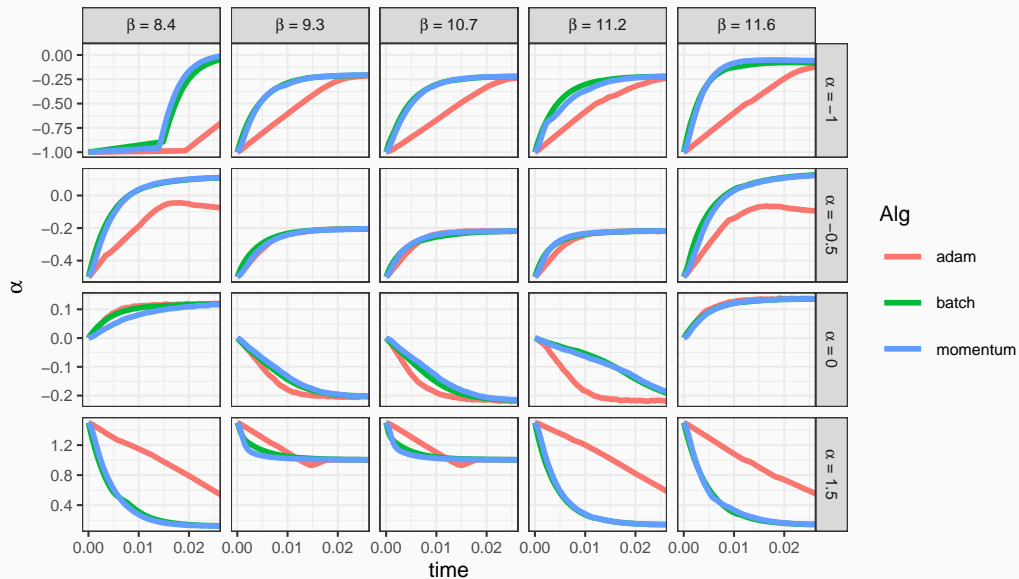
**Figure 11:**



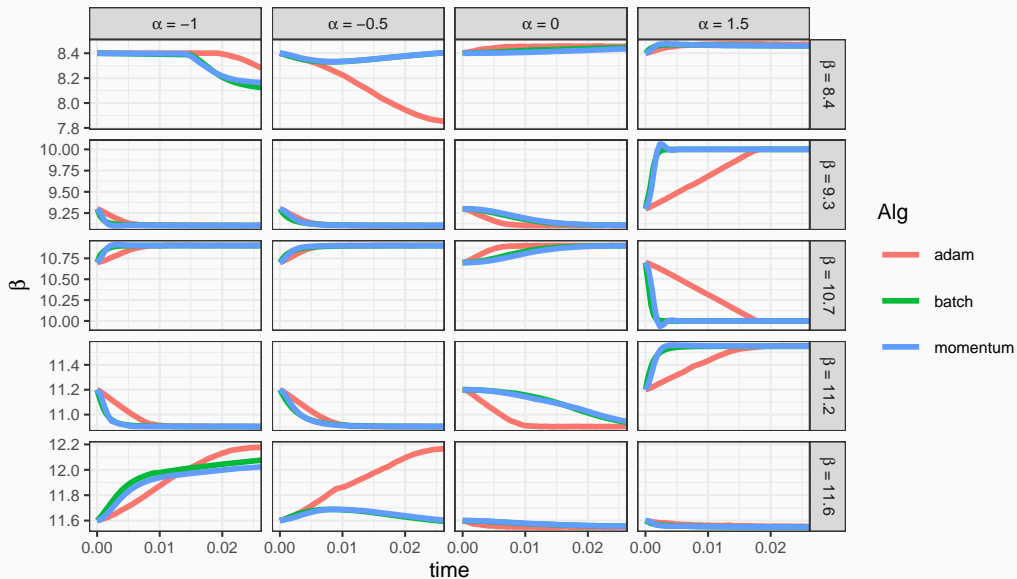
**Figure 11:**



**Figure 11:**



**Figure 12:** Updates of  $\alpha$  parameter over time for the different algorithms over different starting values.



**Figure 13:** Updates of  $\beta$  parameter over time for the different algorithms over different starting values.



Very attractive for stochastic methods due to all the loop constructs and slicing.

However, Rcpp lacks linear algebra functions.

## Approaches

- Still use only Rcpp (but then you need to write your own linear algebra functions<sup>1</sup>)
- Use RcppEigen or RcppArmadillo.

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<sup>1</sup>Not recommended!

## Exercise: Rosenbrock Revisited

### Steps

1. Convert your gradient descent algorithm to C++ through Rcpp.
2. Modify it to be a stochastic gradient descent algorithm instead.

## Exercise: Rosenbrock Revisited

### Steps

1. Convert your gradient descent algorithm to C++ through Rcpp.
2. Modify it to be a stochastic gradient descent algorithm instead.

### Hints

- Use the Rcpp function `Rcpp::sugar()` to sample indices.
- Don't bother with a stopping criterion to begin with; just set a maximum number of iterations.
- You can return a list by calling `Rcpp::List::create(Rcpp::named("name") = x)`.
- Use a pure Rcpp implementation.

We introduced several new concepts:

- Polyak momentum,
- Nesterov acceleration (momentum), and
- adaptive gradients (AdaGrad),

We practically implemented versions of gradient descent and stochastic gradient descent with momentum.

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## Additional Resources

- Goh ([2017](#)) is a article on momentum in gradient descent with lots of interactive visualizations.

### **Reproducibility**

How to make your code reproducible

We build an R package.

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## **Summary**

We summarize the course.

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## **Exam Advice**

We talk about the upcoming oral examinations.



**Thank you!**

-  Duchi, John, Elad Hazan, and Yoram Singer (2011). “Adaptive Subgradient Methods for Online Learning and Stochastic Optimization”. In: *Journal of Machine Learning Research* 12.61, pp. 2121–2159. ISSN: 1533-7928. URL: <http://jmlr.org/papers/v12/duchi11a.html> (visited on 10/22/2024).
-  Goh, Gabriel (2017). “Why Momentum Really Works”. In: *Distill*. DOI: 10.23915/distill.00006. URL: <http://distill.pub/2017/momentum>.
-  Hinton, Geoffrey (2018). “Lecture 6”. Oral Presentation. Coursera Course: Neural Networks for Machine Learning (Virtual). URL: [http://www.cs.toronto.edu/~tijmen/csc321/slides/lecture\\_slides\\_lec6.pdf](http://www.cs.toronto.edu/~tijmen/csc321/slides/lecture_slides_lec6.pdf).
-  Kingma, Diederik P. and Jimmy Ba (2015). “Adam: A Method for Stochastic Optimization”. In: *3rd International Conference on Learning Representations, ICLR 2015, San Diego, CA, USA, May 7-9, 2015, Conference Track Proceedings*. Ed. by Yoshua Bengio and Yann LeCun. URL: <http://arxiv.org/abs/1412.6980> (visited on 10/22/2024).

-  Lessard, Laurent, Benjamin Recht, and Andrew Packard (Jan. 2016). “Analysis and Design of Optimization Algorithms via Integral Quadratic Constraints”. In: *SIAM Journal on Optimization* 26.1, pp. 57–95. ISSN: 1052-6234. DOI: [10.1137/15M1009597](https://doi.org/10.1137/15M1009597). URL: <https://epubs.siam.org/doi/abs/10.1137/15M1009597> (visited on 10/17/2024).
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-  Polyak, B. T. (Jan. 1, 1964). “Some Methods of Speeding up the Convergence of Iteration Methods”. In: *USSR Computational Mathematics and Mathematical Physics* 4.5, pp. 1–17. ISSN: 0041-5553. DOI: [10.1016/0041-5553\(64\)90137-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/0041-5553(64)90137-5). URL: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/0041555364901375> (visited on 10/22/2024).