

# 深度學習 Deep Learning

#### 最佳化方法

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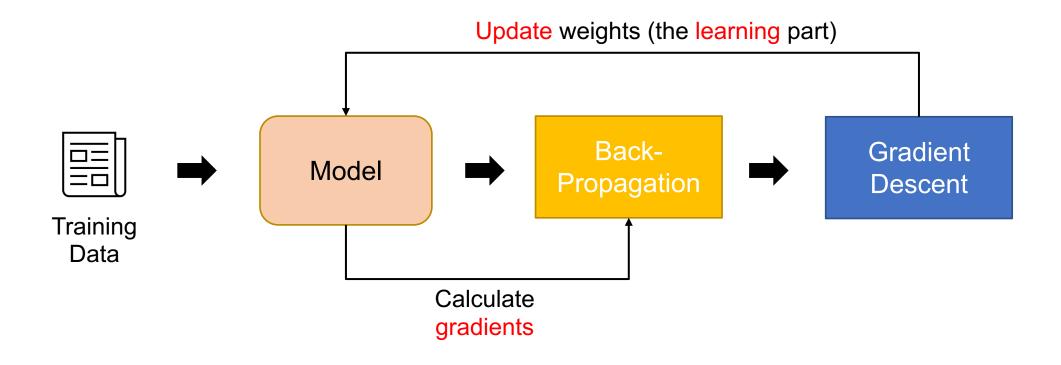
Slido # DL0924

#### Outline

- Recap [20 min]
- Gradient Descent (II) Optimizers [60 min]
- Training script in PyTorch [35 min]
- Quiz [30 min]



# [Recap] 深度學習模型訓練流程





# [Recap] Gradient Descent (梯度下降)

Assume x is a trainable parameter (weight), f is a differentiable function:

Gradient descent: 
$$x' = x - \eta \nabla_x f(x)$$

η is the learning rate (伊塔/欸塔) used for gradient descent.

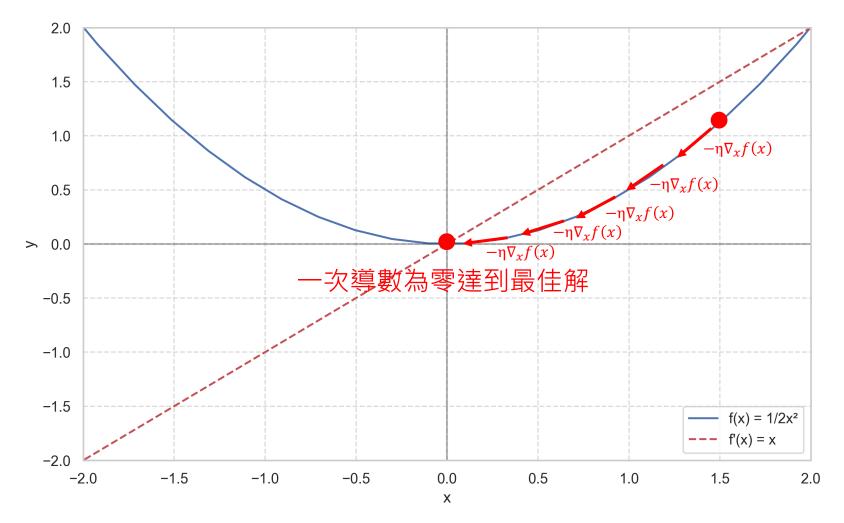
• 調整每次更新參數時的幅度



# [Recap] 梯度下降簡易範例

梯度下降公式:  $x' = x - \eta \nabla_x f(x)$ 

• 使用  $f(x) = 1/2x^2$  作為範例 (x同樣代表模型參數,為了方便理解,暫時不考慮輸入資料點)





### [Recap] Minimize a Regression Model

- 假設我們今天要用 linear regression 來訓練一層的 MLP,模型輸出是  $\hat{y} = wx + b$
- 以均方誤差 (Mean Squared Error) 為例:

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 \quad \longleftarrow \quad 模型輸出跟正確答案的平均差距$$

把 
$$(wx_i + b)$$
 代入  $\hat{y}_i$   $\longrightarrow$  
$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - (wx_i + b))^2$$

其中:

- 訓練目標是讓這個公式在n筆訓練資料的平均差距越小越好
- $\mathcal{L}$  代表 Loss function; n 代表有 n 筆訓練資料
- $y_i$  爲任一筆 ground-truth、 $\hat{y}_i$  爲任一筆 prediction (model output)



### [Recap] 利用梯度下降更新參數

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial w} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2(y_i - (wx_i + b)) \cdot (-x_i)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial b} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2(y_i - (wx_i + b)) \cdot (-1)$$

#### 更新w:

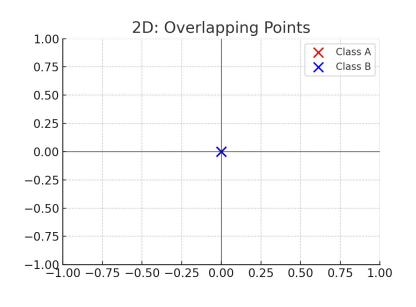
$$w_t = w_{t-1} - \eta \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial w_{t-1}}$$
 現在這個 上一次的時間點的 時間點的權重值 權重值

#### 更新b:

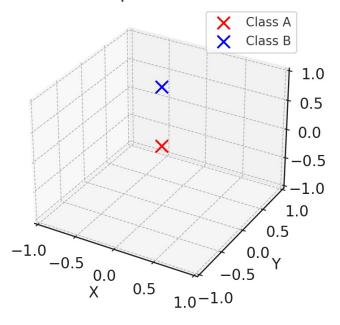
$$b_t = b_{t-1} - \eta \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial b_{t-1}}$$
 現在這個 上一次的時間點的 時間點的偏置項 偏置項



#### [Recap] 深度學習是在創造非常複雜的空間



3D: Separable Points



無限城



weight數量:2

weight數量:3

weight數量:非常多



# Optimizers

基於梯度下降的最佳化方法

### Another training approach: SGD

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

- 在一般的 Gradient descent (GD) 中,我們是將所有的資料算一次梯度
   之後,才更新一次模型
  - 資料量大的時候,單次模型更新的計算時間長(但是平行化可以解決)
- SGD: Stochastic gradient descent
  - 把資料切成 batches,每次進行 GD 時都是隨機取其中一個 batch 來 計算梯度與更新模型



#### Mini-batch Data

Training Data (1M examples)

batch batch batch

batch batch

batch

batch

batch | [batch ] [batch ] [batch

在batch size = k時, 每個batch有k筆資料



# [定義] Epoch 與 Step

- 定義:
  - Epoch 是指模型已經看過整個訓練資料集一次的過程
  - Step 是指模型在訓練過程中,**執行一次前向傳播與反向傳播 (一次更新權重)** 的動作
  - 假設:
    - 我們訓練模型時的 batch\_size 為 32, 訓練資料集有 3,200 筆
  - 則:
    - 代表 1 個 epoch 有 100 個 steps



# Optimization with Batches (Pseudo code)

- 假設 training data 有 5,000,000 examples · batch\_size = 1,000
  - Number of steps = 5000000 / 1000 = 5000
  - 代表會進行 5000 次 gradient descent (更新 5000 次參數)

```
for i in range(5000):
  start index = i * 1000
  end index = start index + 1000
  x = train_x[start_index: end_index]
  y = train_y[start_index: end_index]
  optimizer.zero grad()
  # Calculate gradients via BP
  outputs = model(x)
  loss.backward()
  # do gradient descent (update parameters)
  optimizer.step()
```



#### Optimization with Batches

初始參數: θ<sub>0</sub>

Batch

$$hilde{(\mathsf{x},\,\mathsf{y})}$$
輸入到模型 $^{\cdot}$   $hilde{ heta}_1= heta_0-\eta
abla_0\mathcal{L}( heta_0)$  forward and backward

Batch

(x, y) 輸入到模型<sup>,</sup> forward and backward

$$\theta_2 = \theta_1 - \eta \nabla_{\theta_1} \mathcal{L}(\theta_1)$$

Batch

$$hilde{(\mathsf{x},\,\mathsf{y})}$$
輸入到模型, $hilde{ heta_3} = heta_2 - \eta 
abla_{ heta_2} \mathcal{L}( heta_2)$ forward and backward



# Gradient Descent vs. Stochastic Gradient Descent

• 計算  $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial w}$  和  $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial b}$ 

這頁的 SGD 是指 Mini-batch Stochastic Gradient Descent

**Gradient Descent:** 

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - (wx_i + b))^2$$

全部的 n , 但如果 n 很大時需要計算久 , 且需要較大的記憶體

Stochastic
Gradient Descent:

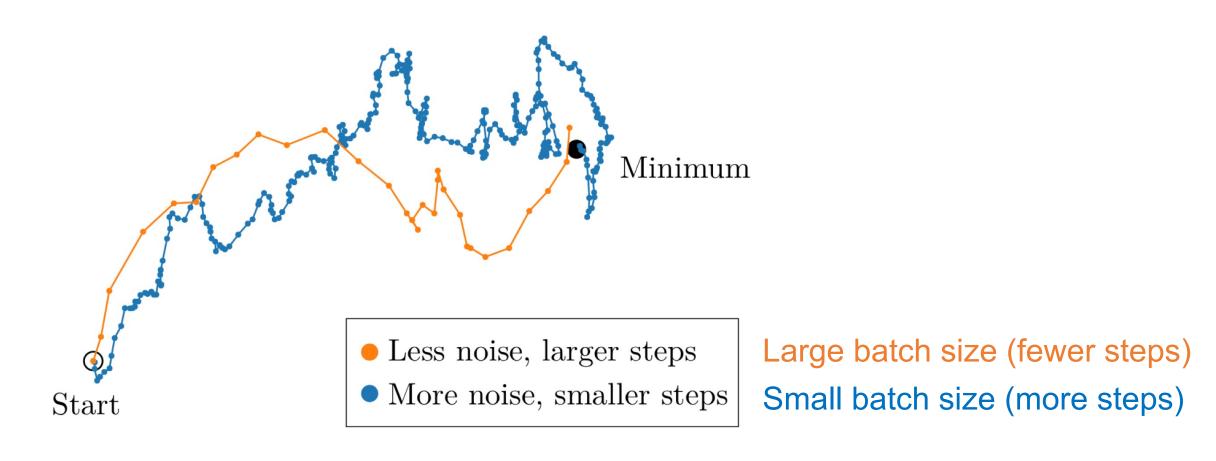
$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (y_i - (wx_i + b))^2$$

m 改用採樣的  $(m \ll n)$  · 可能為 8 / 16 / 32 / 64 / 128

這裡的 m 就代表 batch\_size

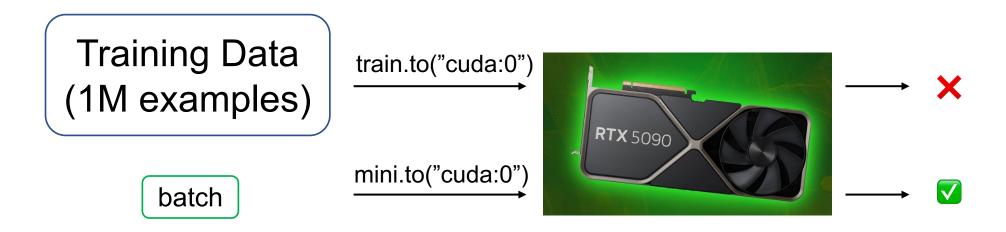


#### Full-batch 與 mini-batch 比較 #1:訓練穩定性





#### Full-batch 與 mini-batch 比較 #2:記憶體用量

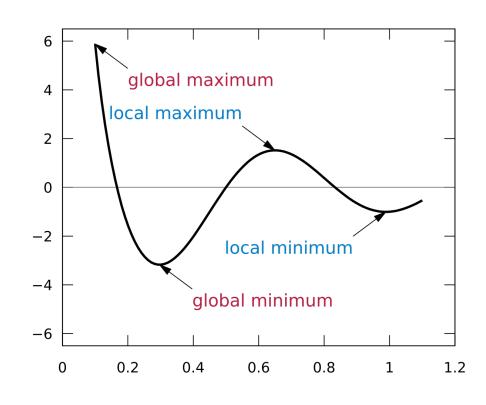


 Typically, during training or test time, we use a small set of data (mini-batch) at one time for running a deep learning model on GPUs.



#### Question #1

- 和 full batch size 的 GD 比起來,用 mini-batch 方式訓練的效果一定比較好嗎?
- Ans: 對深度學習模型來說,通常比較好,因為 full batch size 的方法 1 個 epoch 只會更新模型一次,容易跑到 local minimum 的位置







## Full-batch and mini-batch GD 比較表格

#### 本堂課講的 SGD

	Batch Gradient Descent	Stochastic Gradient Descent	Mini-batch Stochastic Gradient Descent
單次更新所使用的訓 練資料筆數	Entire training set	1	mini_batch_size (Hyperparameter)
訓練穩定性	Stable	Low	Medium
訓練時期更新頻率 (number of steps)	Low 1 time per epoch	High 1 time per sample	Medium 1 time per mini- batch
缺點	Easily falling into local minimum	Training variance is too big	Hard to determine the best batch size



<u>廣義上</u> SGD 指的是 Mini-batch Stochastic Gradient Descent

#### Question #2

• batch\_size 大比較好還是 batch\_size 小比較好?

SB: small batch (256)

LB: large batch (training set size\*0.1)

Table 2: Performance of small-batch (SB) and large-batch (LB) variants of ADAM on the 6 networks listed in Table 1

	Training Accuracy		Testing Accuracy	
Name	SB	LB	SB	LB
$\overline{F_1}$	$99.66\% \pm 0.05\%$	$99.92\% \pm 0.01\%$	$98.03\% \pm 0.07\%$	$97.81\% \pm 0.07\%$
$F_2$	$99.99\% \pm 0.03\%$	$98.35\% \pm 2.08\%$	$64.02\% \pm 0.2\%$	$59.45\% \pm 1.05\%$
$C_1$	$99.89\% \pm 0.02\%$	$99.66\% \pm 0.2\%$	$80.04\% \pm 0.12\%$	$77.26\% \pm 0.42\%$
$C_2$	$99.99\% \pm 0.04\%$	$99.99\% \pm 0.01\%$	$89.24\% \pm 0.12\%$	$87.26\% \pm 0.07\%$
$C_3$	$99.56\% \pm 0.44\%$	$99.88\% \pm 0.30\%$	$49.58\% \pm 0.39\%$	$46.45\% \pm 0.43\%$
$C_4$	$99.10\% \pm 1.23\%$	$99.57\% \pm 1.84\%$	$63.08\% \pm 0.5\%$	$57.81\% \pm 0.17\%$



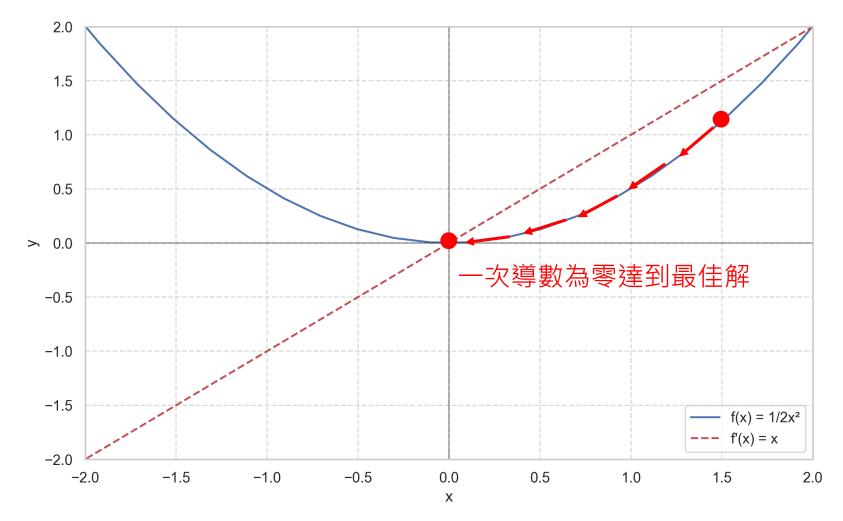
# Small-batch vs. Large-batch Training

	Small batches	Large batches
單次更新所需要的時間	較短	較長 (平行化後差異縮小)
單次更新記憶體用量	較少	較多
訓練穩定性	較不穩定	較穩定
訓練時期更新頻率 (number of steps)	較多	較少
1 Epoch 訓練時間	較快	較慢 (平行化後較快)
訓練後的模型效能	可能較好	可能較差



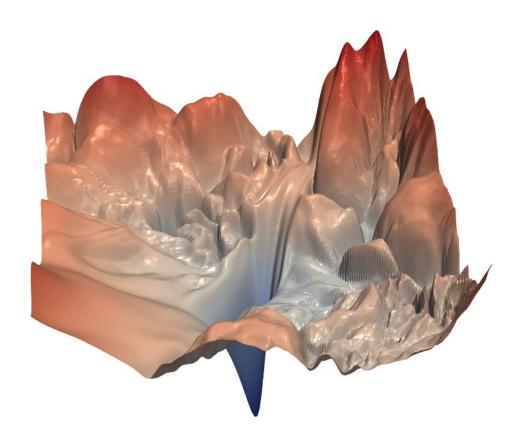
### Loss function 到底長怎樣?

• 使用  $f(x) = 1/2x^2$  作為簡單範例





### Even more complicated ...



The loss surfaces of ResNet-56 with/without skip connections.



https://arxiv.org/abs/1712.09913 Li, Hao, et al. "Visualizing the loss landscape of neural nets." Advances in neural information processing systems 31 (2018).

# SGD Problem #1 (紅色代表解決策略)

- SGD 在訓練過程中是使用隨機的 mini-batch 進行最佳化
- 如果隨機取到的 mini-batch 突然產生很大的梯度,可能使訓練不穩定

Gradient descent:

$$x_{t+1} = x_t - \eta \nabla_x f(x_t)$$

訓練不穩定代表  $x_{t+1}$ 在不該 改變很多的情況下改變太多 觀察梯度歷史紀錄:過去的時 間點如果梯度小的話,現在這 個時間點理論上梯度不該太大

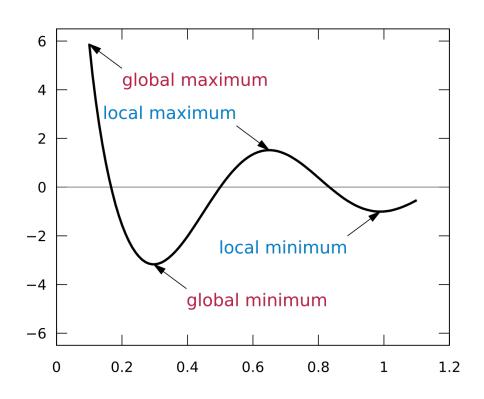
調整學習率,該大的時候大一

點,該小的時候小一點



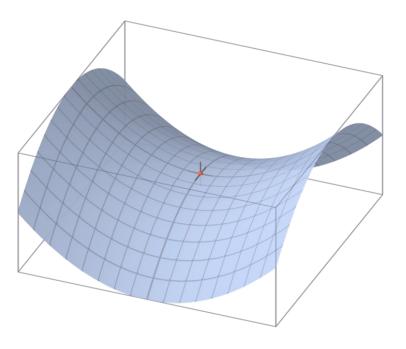
#### SGD Problem #2:容易卡住在梯度小的點

#### 1. Local maximum / minimum



# Figure source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maximum\_and\_minimum https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saddle\_point

#### 2. Saddle Point



Saddle Point (鞍點)



#### 如何有效訓練深度學習模型?

#### **Optimizer:**

- 對梯度動手腳
  - Momentum
  - Nesterov Momentum (不常用)
- 自動調整學習率
  - Adagrad
  - RMSprop
  - Adam



#### Momentum

- Momentum 將過去的梯度記錄下來
- 每次更新參數時,會考慮到上一個時間點的梯度
  - 同方向 -> 參數改變幅度大一點;不同方向 -> 參數改變幅度小一點

Gradient descent:

$$x_{t+1} = x_t - \eta \nabla_x f(x_t)$$

Momentum:

$$v_t = \gamma v_{t-1} + \eta \nabla_x f(x_t)$$

上一個時間點的梯度

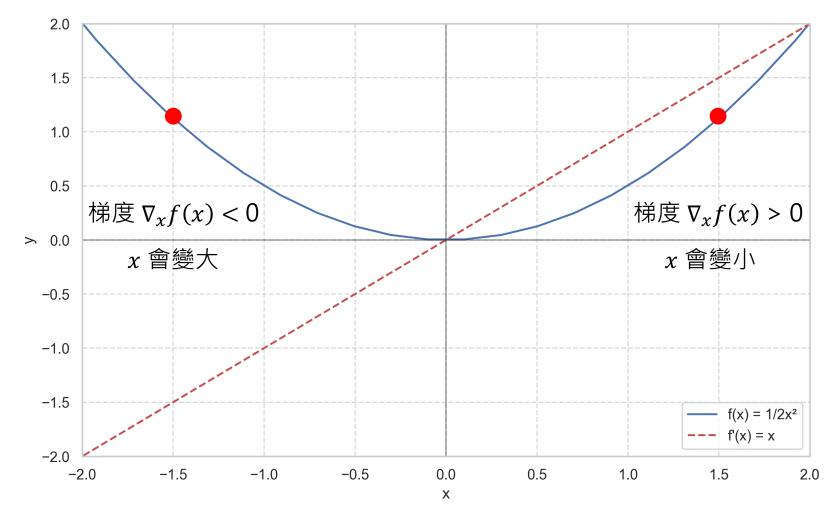
Momentum term (超參數,常設為 0.9)

$$x_{t+1} = x_t - v_t$$



#### [Recap] 以兩個點來觀察 Gradient Descent 的特性

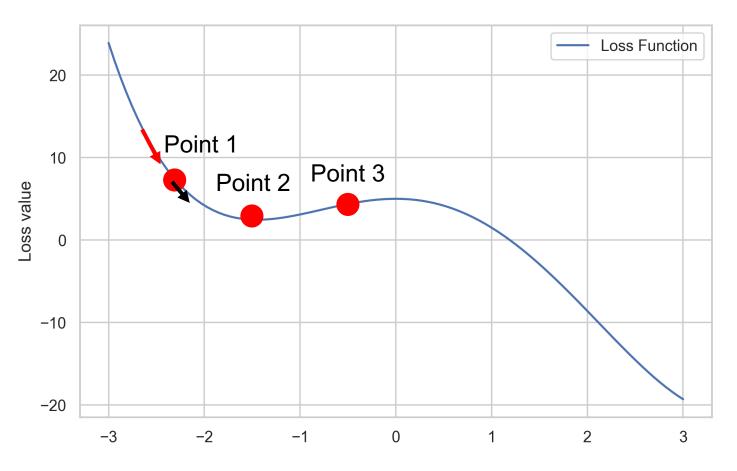
$$x' = x - \eta \nabla_x f(x)$$





# SGD + Momentum (example)

(Point 1 -> Point 2 -> Point 3)



SGD + Momentum:

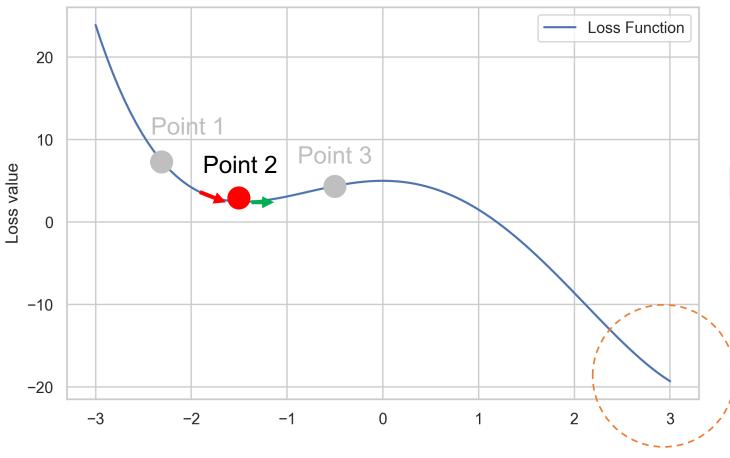
$$v_t = \gamma v_{t-1} + \eta \nabla_x f(x_t)$$
$$x_{t+1} = x_t - v_t$$

	P1
Gradient	-3.5
Past $(v_{t-1})$	-4
x 改變量 (GD)	<b>→</b>
x 改變量 (Momentum)	<b>→</b>
x 總改變量	<b>→</b>



# SGD + Momentum (example)

(Point 1 -> Point 2 -> Point 3)



SGD + Momentum:

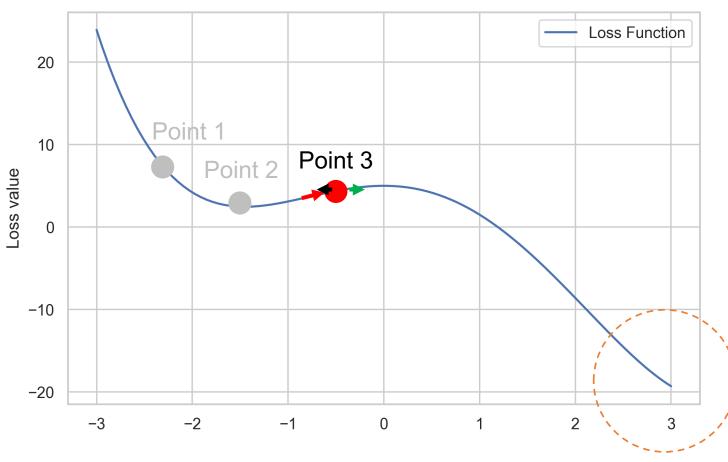
$$v_t = \gamma v_{t-1} + \eta \nabla_x f(x_t)$$
$$x_{t+1} = x_t - v_t$$

	P1	P2
Gradient	-3.5	0
Past $(v_{t-1})$	-4	-2
x 改變量 (GD)	<b>→</b>	
x 改變量 (Momentum)	<b>→</b>	<b>→</b>
x 總改變量	<b>→</b>	<b>→</b>



# SGD + Momentum (example)

(Point 1 -> Point 2 -> Point 3)



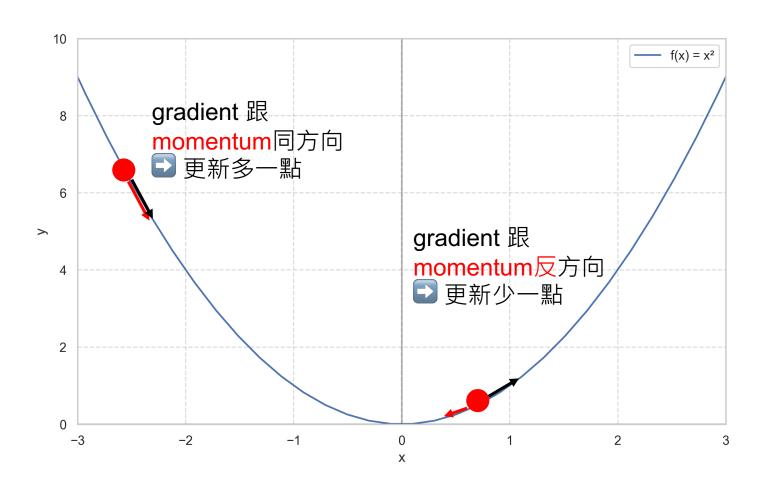
SGD + Momentum:

$$v_t = \gamma v_{t-1} + \eta \nabla_x f(x_t)$$
$$x_{t+1} = x_t - v_t$$

	P1	P2	P3
Gradient	-3.5	0	1
Past $(v_{t-1})$	-4	-2	-2
x 改變量 (GD)	<b>→</b>		<b>4</b>
x 改變量 (Momentum)	<b>-</b>	<b>→</b>	<b>→</b>
x 總改變量	<b></b>	<b>→</b>	<b>&gt;</b>



#### Momentum





### Summary of Momentum

- SGD 可能因為隨機採樣而梯度大幅震盪,而 Momentum 可以緩衝這種震盪
- Momentum 增加歷史紀錄的功能可以:
  - 加速收斂 -> 解決 SGD Problem #1
  - 逃離鞍點 (Saddle point) -> 解決 SGD Problem #2
    - 但 Momentum 也可能超過 convergence

只是理論,不一定能夠做到!(Deep Learning 是很複雜的 function)



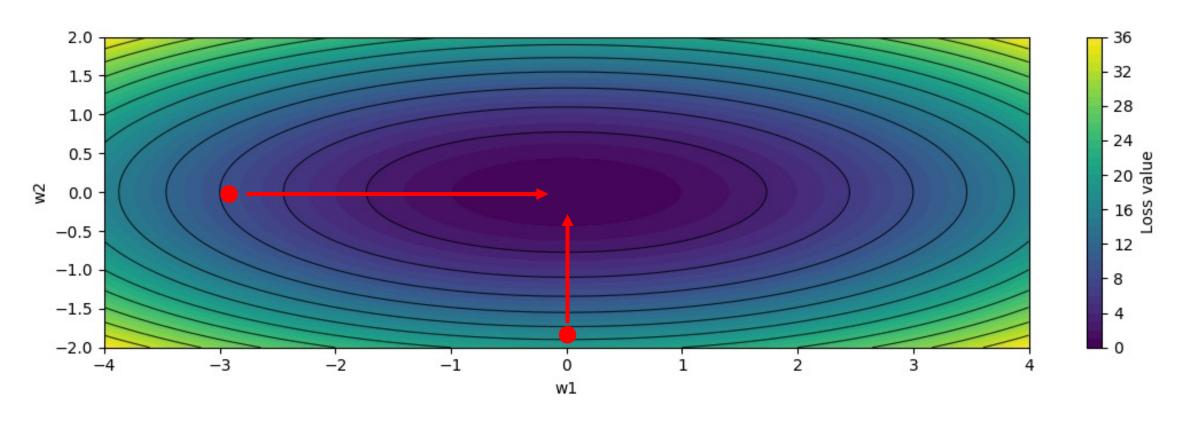
### 如何有效訓練深度學習模型?

#### **Optimizer:**

- 對梯度動手腳
  - Momentum
  - Nesterov Momentum
- 自動調整學習率
  - Adagrad
  - RMSprop
  - Adam



# Learning rate 應該依據不同參數而不同



w1 方向的梯度通常較大(從 loss function 的橢圓形可觀察到)

w2 方向的梯度通常較小



# Adagrad (Adaptative Gradient)

Journal of Machine Learning Research 12 (2011) 2121-2159

Submitted 3/10; Revised 3/11; Published 7/11

#### **Adaptive Subgradient Methods for Online Learning and Stochastic Optimization**\*

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**Editor:** Tong Zhang

Duchi, John, Elad Hazan, and Yoram Singer. "Adaptive subgradient methods for online learning and stochastic optimization." Journal of machine learning research 12.7 (2011).



# Adagrad (Adaptative Gradient)

- Adagrad 可以根據歷史梯度總和自動調整 learning rate
  - 需要一個r來記錄歷史梯度(平方和)

**Gradient descent:** 

$$x_{t+1} = x_t - \eta \nabla_x f(x_t)$$

Adagrad:

$$x_{t+1} = x_t - \frac{\eta}{\delta + \sqrt{r_t}} \nabla_x f(x_t)$$

$$r_t = r_{t-1} + g \odot g$$

其中 
$$g = \nabla_x f(x_t)$$



### Element-wise Scaling

• 在多維度情況 (有多個變數 x, Multivariate)下,梯度是所有偏導數的向量:

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} f = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, & \dots, & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

每個項的 g 都不同,進而能得出不同 r ,最終每個項的 learning rate 都不同

$$x_{n,t+1} = x_{n,t} - \frac{\eta}{\delta + \sqrt{r_{n,t}}} \nabla_x f(x_{n,t})$$



#### Element-wise Multiplication

$$r_t = r_{t-1} + g \odot g \qquad \sharp \oplus g = \nabla_x f(x_t)$$

• 在多維度情況 (有多個變數 x, Multivariate)下,梯度是所有偏導數的向量:

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} f = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, & \dots, & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$g \odot g = \left[ \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \right)^2, \dots, \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \right)^2 \right]$$



# 對 Adagrad 的觀察與思考

Adagrad:

$$r_t = r_{t-1} + g \odot g$$

其中  $g = \nabla_x f(x_t)$ 

$$x_{t+1} = x_t - \frac{\eta}{\delta + \sqrt{r_t}} \nabla_x f(x_t)$$

- 特性:梯度大的學習率自動調小一點;梯度小的學習率自動調大一點
- 缺點: Learning rate 或許會下降太快 (因為  $r_t$  持續累積平方和)
  - 不適用於許多深度學習模型 (實驗角度)



#### RMSProp

- RMSProp (Root Mean Square Propagation) 是 Adagrad 的改版,為了避免
  - r 很快就變很大,使得學習率很快就變得很低 (此時神經網路會很難更新)
    - Hinton, Geoffrey, Nitish Srivastava, and Kevin Swersky. "Neural networks for machine learning lecture 6a overview of mini-batch gradient descent." Cited on 14.8 (2012): 2.



#### RMSProp

Hinton, Geoffrey, Nitish Srivastava, and Kevin Swersky. "Neural networks for machine learning lecture 6a overview of mini-batch gradient descent." Cited on 14.8 (2012): 2.

Adagrad:

$$r_t = r_{t-1} + g \odot g$$

其中 
$$g = \nabla_x f(x_t)$$

$$x_{t+1} = x_t - \frac{\eta}{\delta + \sqrt{r_t}} \nabla_x f(x_t)$$

Running average (moving average),依照比例抑制  $g \odot g$  所造成 r 的增長

RMSProp:

$$r_t = \stackrel{\downarrow}{p} r_{t-1} + (1 \stackrel{\downarrow}{-} p) g \odot g$$

p 為 decay rate (常設為 0.9)

$$x_{t+1} = x_t - rac{\eta}{\sqrt{\delta + r_t}} 
abla_x f(x_t)$$
  $\delta$  是一個很小的數字,讓分母不要為0



#### Adam

- Adam: adaptive moment estimation
- 結合了 Momentum、Adagrad 和 RMSProp 的概念



#### Kingma, Diederik P., and Jimmy Ba. "Adam: A method for stochastic optimization." ICLR 2015. https://arxiv.org/abs/1412.6980

#### Adam

Algorithm 1: Adam, our proposed algorithm for stochastic optimization. See section 2 for details, and for a slightly more efficient (but less clear) order of computation.  $g_t^2$  indicates the elementwise square  $g_t \odot g_t$ . Good default settings for the tested machine learning problems are  $\alpha = 0.001$ ,  $\beta_1 = 0.9$ ,  $\beta_2 = 0.999$  and  $\epsilon = 10^{-8}$ . All operations on vectors are element-wise. With  $\beta_1^t$  and  $\beta_2^t$  we denote  $\beta_1$  and  $\beta_2$  to the power t.

**return**  $\theta_t$  (Resulting parameters)

```
Require: \alpha: Stepsize Learning rate
Require: \beta_1, \beta_2 \in [0, 1): Exponential decay rates for the moment estimates
Require: f(\theta): Stochastic objective function with parameters \theta
Require: \theta_0: Initial parameter vector
   m_0 \leftarrow 0 (Initialize 1st moment vector)
                                                             Momentum
                                                                                                                [Adam]
   v_0 \leftarrow 0 (Initialize 2<sup>nd</sup> moment vector)
                                                             Adagrad, RMSProp
                                                                                                                m 記錄梯度
   t \leftarrow 0 (Initialize timestep)
                                                                                                                v 記錄梯度平方
   while \theta_t not converged do
      t \leftarrow t + 1
      g_t \leftarrow \nabla_{\theta} f_t(\theta_{t-1}) (Get gradients w.r.t. stochastic objective at timestep t)
      m_t \leftarrow \underline{\beta_1} \cdot m_{t-1} + \underline{(1-\beta_1)} \cdot g_t (Update biased first moment estimate) v_t \leftarrow \underline{\beta_2} \cdot v_{t-1} + \underline{(1-\beta_2)} \cdot g_t^2 (Update biased second raw moment estimate)
                                                                                                                  移動平均取自 RMSProp
      \widehat{m}_t \leftarrow m_t/(1-\beta_1^t) (Compute bias-corrected first moment estimate)
      \hat{v}_t \leftarrow v_t/(1-\beta_2^t) (Compute bias-corrected second raw moment estimate)
      \theta_t \leftarrow \theta_{t-1} - \alpha \cdot \widehat{m}_t / (\sqrt{\widehat{v}_t} + \epsilon) (Update parameters) Adagrad
   end while
```



#### 訓練初期的問題

[Adam] m 記錄梯度

w 記錄梯度平方

假設  $\beta_1 = 0.9$ 

Momentum歷史記錄

$$m_t = \beta_1 m_{t-1} + (1 - \beta_1) \nabla_x f(x_t)$$
0 0.1 0.5

 $\widehat{m}_t \leftarrow m_t/(1-\beta_1^t)$  (Compute bias-corrected first moment estimate)  $\widehat{v}_t \leftarrow v_t/(1-\beta_2^t)$  (Compute bias-corrected second raw moment estimate)  $\theta_t \leftarrow \theta_{t-1} - \alpha \cdot \widehat{m}_t/(\sqrt{\widehat{v}_t} + \epsilon)$  (Update parameters)

$$(以 \beta_1^t 為例)$$

$$\beta_1^t = \beta_1^1 \times \beta_1^2 \times \dots \times \beta_1^t$$

$\beta_1^t = 0.9$	無校正 (即 $m_t$ )	校正後
$\widehat{m}_t$	0.1 * 0.5 = 0.05	0.1 * 0.5 / 0.1 = 0.5



# 訓練初期的問題 (t 次項)

[Adam]

*m* 記錄梯度

v 記錄梯度平方

$$\widehat{m}_t \leftarrow m_t / (1 - \beta_1^t)$$
 (Compute bias-corrected first moment estimate)  $\beta_1^t = \beta_1^1 \times \beta_1^2 \times \cdots \times \beta_1^t$ 

t	$eta_1^t$	校正項 $1 - \beta_1^t$
1	0.9	0.1
2	$0.9^2 = 0.81$	0.19
3	$0.9^3 = 0.729$	0.271
10	$0.9^{10} = 0.3487$	0.6513
100	$0.9^{100} = 0.000026$	0.999974

 $1-\beta_1^t$  越來越接近**1** 

代表隨著訓練時間增加, 越來越不需要校正



# 比較參數更新

[Adam] *m* 記錄梯度 *v* 記錄梯度平方

Adam:

$$\theta_t \leftarrow \theta_{t-1} - \alpha \cdot \widehat{m}_t / (\sqrt{\widehat{v}_t} + \epsilon)$$
 (Update parameters)

其中 α 是學習率

Momentum:

$$v_t = \gamma v_{t-1} + \eta \nabla_x f(x_t)$$

$$x_{t+1} = x_t - v_t$$

**Adagrad:** 

$$r_t = r_{t-1} + g \odot g$$

其中 
$$g = \nabla_x f(x_t)$$

$$x_{t+1} = x_t - \frac{\eta}{\delta + \sqrt{r_t}} \nabla_x f(x_t)$$





https://x.com/DBahdanau/status/1916666861808456176

#### AdamW will be in Week 7

#### The paper of AdamW:

Published as a conference paper at ICLR 2019

#### DECOUPLED WEIGHT DECAY REGULARIZATION

#### Ilya Loshchilov & Frank Hutter

University of Freiburg
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{ilya,fh}@cs.uni-freiburg.de

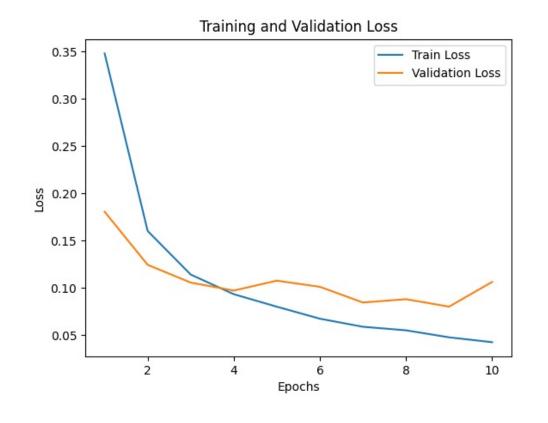
Week7: 過擬合、正規化、模型訓練技巧、期末專案介紹



# 訓練完成之後

### Convergence

- Convergence (收斂) 是指在模型訓練過程中, loss 的變化逐漸趨於穩定,可能已經到達最 佳解,表示模型的學習進度減緩
- 收斂表示模型可能已達到某個局部或全局最小值,但不一定代表它找到了最佳解(因為有可能只是局部最小值),也不保證模型此時具備良好的泛化能力(val\_loss 也同樣很低)





## Convergence and gradients

• 在經過很多個 steps (t 很大)的更新之後,gradients 等於零的情況:

$$\nabla_{\theta_t} \mathcal{L}(\theta_t) = 0$$

- £: loss function
- $\theta_t$ : 在 t 個時間點 (step) 的的參數組合 (包含各層的w跟b)
- $\nabla_{\theta_t} \mathcal{L}(\theta_t)$ : 梯度

此時代表模型可能已經達到目標函數的最佳解



#### **Additional Links**

- Optimizers
  - https://www.ruder.io/optimizing-gradient-descent/#fn5
- Saddle point
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8aAU4r\_pUUU
- Deep Learning Book Chapter 8
  - https://www.deeplearningbook.org/contents/optimization.html



### Thank you!

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