

# Different types of Gradient Descent

## ① Batch gradient Descent

- input  $\rightarrow$  entire training dataset
- we will use all dataset to compute the gradient at each iteration and then back to adjust weights
- it is good for small training set
- But too expensive for large datasets  
B. it requires to load dataset into memory

## ② Stochastic gradient descent

- input  $\rightarrow$  one training example at a time
- it will randomly pick one sample for each step or iteration and use this sample to calculate the derivatives
- it is used for big data  
it is useful if we have redundancies in data  
we don't want too much computation

## ③ MiniBatch gradient Descent

- input  $\rightarrow$  multiple training example at a time but less than entire dataset
- Mini we will use a batch of randomly picked samples
- Mini Batches will be used to compute gradient
- it combines benefit of Batch and stochastic

## ④ Momentum Gradient Descent

- introduce velocity term that accumulates the past gradient
- Faster Convergence
- Better for handling noise
- Reduce oscillation
- Momentum  $\uparrow \uparrow$  overshoots

## ⑤ Nesterov Accelerated gradient

- Enhancement over momentum based method  
calculate gradient at future position
- ~~prev~~ Looking ahead  
 $\downarrow$   
more accurate
- Faster Convergence than standard momentum
- more complex