

Optimization Algorithms

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Mini-batch gradient descent

- Vectorization allows for compute on m examples
 - Let $X = [x^{(1)}, \dots, x^{(1000)} | x^{(1001)}, \dots, x^{(2000)}]$ be split into $x^{\{1\}}$ and $x^{\{2\}}$ for example, these are the batches
 - Up to 5000 batches
 - Y can also be divided this way into minibatches
 - $X^{\{j\}}$ has dimension (n_x, t) and $Y^{\{j\}}$ is of $(1, t)$
 - * t is the batch size
- Use vectorization to process
 - For each minibatch, perform propagation step using each minibatch
 - Can then calculate cost and perform backprop
- Epoch is a single pass through training set

Understanding mini-batch gradient descent

- Batch gradient descent
 - Must decrease on every iteration
- Mini-batch gradient descent
 - Train as if new dataset on each batch
- Choosing mini-batch size
 - If size = m , then batch gradient descent
 - If size = 1, then stochastic gradient descent with each example as a minibatch
 - * Lose vectorization benefit
 - In practice, size $\in (1, m)$
- For small training sets use batch GD
- For typical use, can do $m = 64, 128, 256, 512, \dots$ or powers of 2

Exponentially weighted averages

- Initialize $v_0 = 0$, and every following time unit $v_1 = 0.9V_0 + 0.1\theta_0$ where θ is a set of weights
 - Is an exponentially weighted moving average of temperature
 - General

$$v_t = \beta v_{t-1} + (1 - \beta)\theta_t$$

- v_t is approx. average over $\frac{1}{1-\beta}$ time units
- Shorter window \rightarrow more noise in average plot, more susceptible to minute change
- Implementation

Batch gradient descent

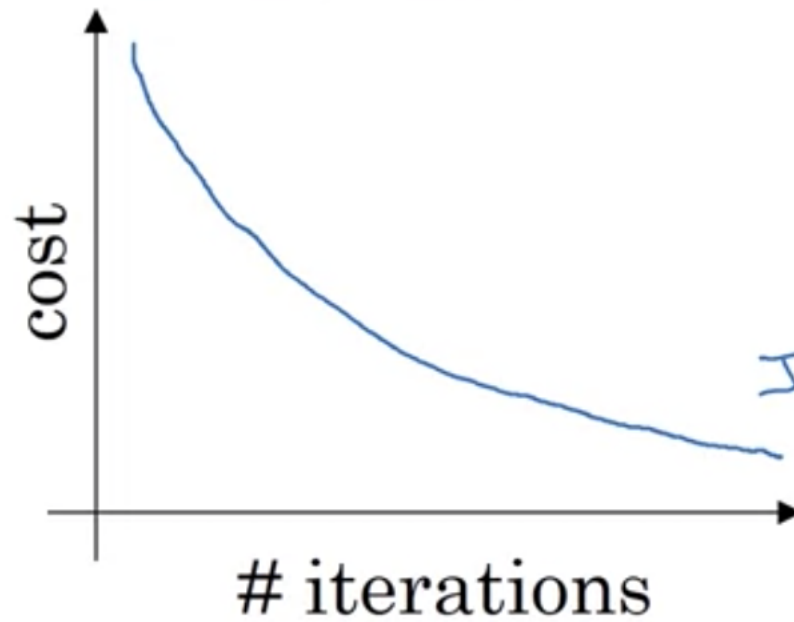


Figure 1: Batch GD

Mini-batch gradient descent

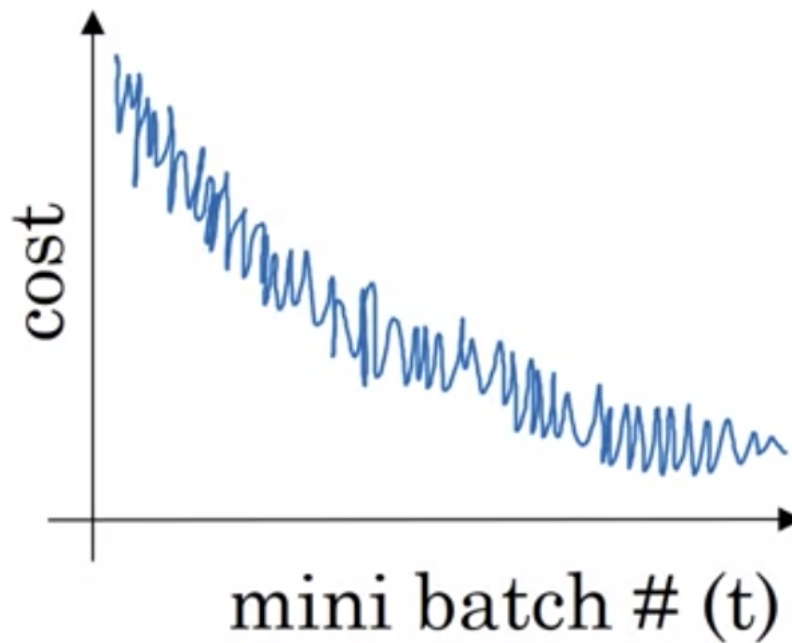


Figure 2: Mini-batch GD

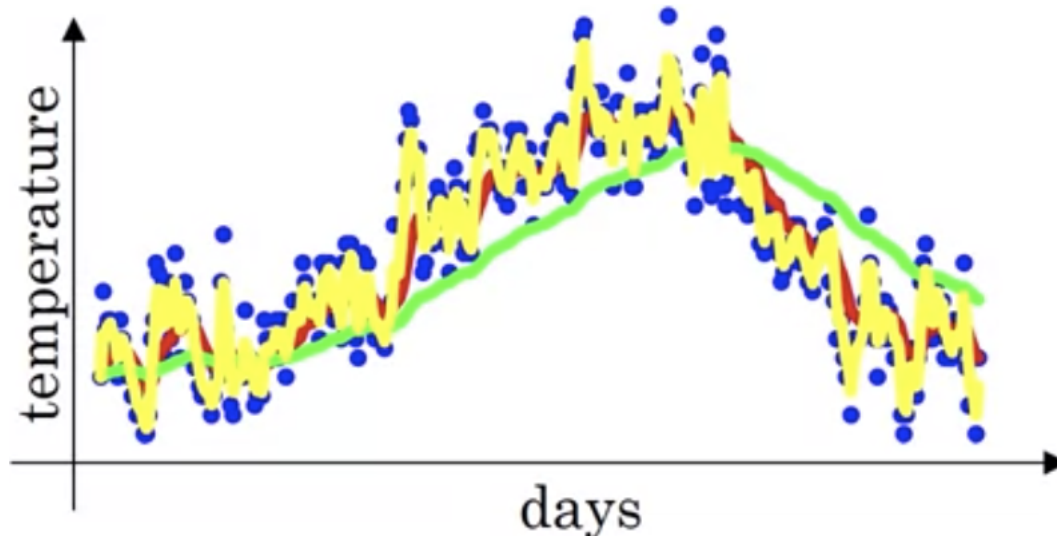


Figure 3: Exponential averages

- Re-update v_θ with weighted average on each iteration of loop
- Takes little memory, overwrite the variable

Bias correction in Exponentially Weighted Averages

- With this approach, v_t will be much less than the weight values during update
- To correct, divide by $1 - \beta^t$ on each step to normalize and remove bias

Gradient Descent with Momentum

- Compute EWA of gradients to use in parameter update
- On each iteration t
 - Compute dW , db on mini-batch
 - $v_{dW} = \beta dW + (1 - \beta)dW$ and likewise for db
- Update: $w := w - \alpha dW$ and same for b
 - v_{dW} is velocity and dW is acceleration, whereas β is like friction
- Takes faster steps towards global minimum
 - Damps oscillations
- Hyperparameters
 - $\alpha, \beta = 0.9$ (typical)

RMSprop