## Lecture 15: Gradient descent – visualization

Lecture 13. Gradient descent – visuanzation

Ciaran Evans

#### Last time

Gradient descent:  $\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = \mathbf{x}^{(k)} - \alpha_k \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^{(k)})$ 

▶ Why the gradient?

#### Last time

Gradient descent:  $\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = \mathbf{x}^{(k)} - \alpha_k \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^{(k)})$ 

- ▶ Why the gradient?  $-\nabla f(\mathbf{x})$  is the **direction of steepest decrease** in f
- ▶ How do we choose step size  $\alpha_k$ ?

#### Last time

Gradient descent:  $\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = \mathbf{x}^{(k)} - \alpha_k \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^{(k)})$ 

- ▶ Why the gradient?  $-\nabla f(\mathbf{x})$  is the **direction of steepest decrease** in f
- ▶ How do we choose step size  $\alpha_k$ ? maximize benefit
  - ▶ Would like  $\alpha_k$  to minimize  $f(\mathbf{x}^{(k)} \alpha \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^{(k)}))$
  - Exact minimization is expensive and unnecessary; instead, find "good enough"  $\alpha_k$  with backtracking line search

#### Today: behavior of gradient descent

**Motivating example:** Data on med school admissions for 55 students

- ► GPA: student's undergraduate GPA
- ► MCAT: student's MCAT score

Function to minimize:

$$f(\beta_0, \beta_1) = \sum_{i=1}^n (\mathsf{MCAT}_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 \mathsf{GPA}_i)^2$$

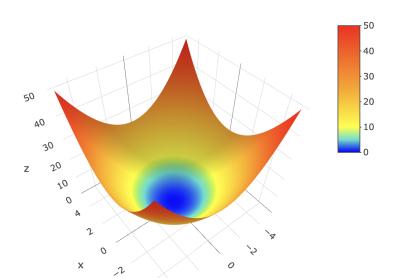
- ► Compass search beginning at (0, 0): 5282 iterations
- ► Gradient descent with backtracking linear search beginning at (0, 0): 6517 iterations

**Motivating question:** Why so many iterations?

$$f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$$

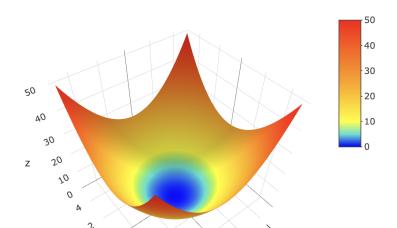
- ► Two inputs: *x* and *y*
- ▶ One output value for each (x, y): z = f(x, y)
- ▶ In total: function described by 3 coordinates, (x, y, z)

$$f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$$

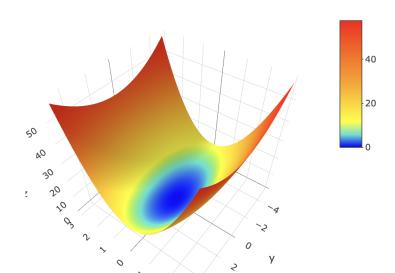


$$f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$$

**Question:** What will happen to the shape if we instead plot  $5x^2 + 0.5y^2$ ?



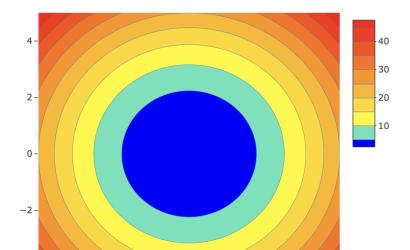
$$f(x,y) = 5x^2 + 0.5y^2$$



#### Preliminaries: contour plots

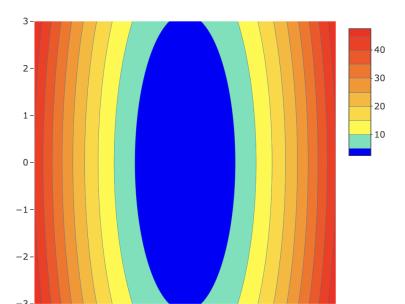
**Definition:** The *contour* of f(x,y) at c is the set of all points (x,y) for which f(x,y)=c

Example:  $f(x, y) = x^{2} + y^{2}$ 



# Preliminaries: contour plots

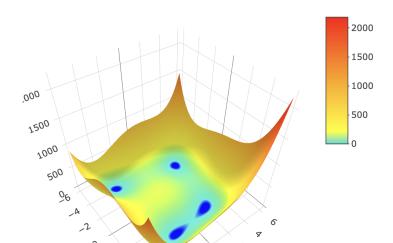
Example:  $f(x, y) = 5x^2 + 0.5y^2$ 



#### Another example

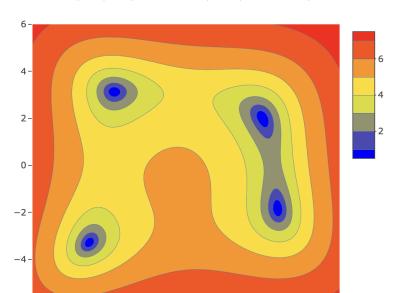
$$f(x,y) = (x^2 + y - 11)^2 + (x + y^2 - 7)^2$$

Question: What do you notice about this function?



#### Another example

$$f(x,y) = (x^2 + y - 11)^2 + (x + y^2 - 7)^2$$



#### Activity

Activity on the course website:

https://sta379-s25.github.io/practice\_questions/pq\_15.html

- Visualize shape of loss function for regression problem
- Explore how shape of loss function impacts performance of gradient descent