

Machine Learning Principles

Optimization

Instructor: Tugce Gurbuz

Nov 4th, 2022





What is optimization?

What do we optimize?

How do we optimize?





What is optimization?

What do we optimize? -> Parameters of the model to make the loss minimum

How do we optimize?

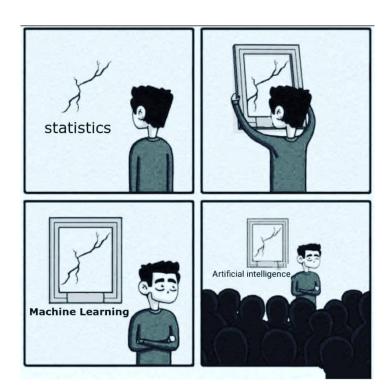




What is optimization?

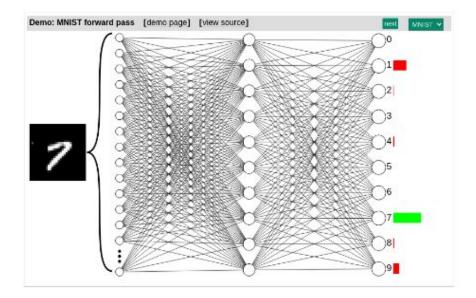
What do we optimize? -> Parameters of the model tomake the loss minimum

How do we optimize? -> Math!



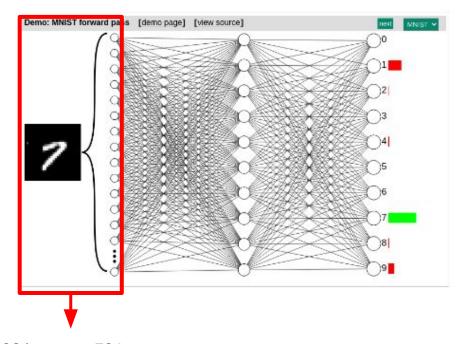








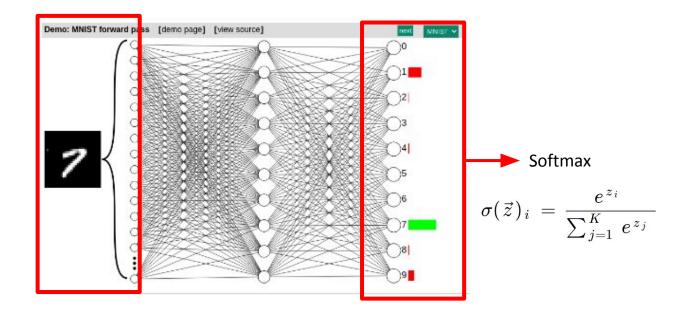




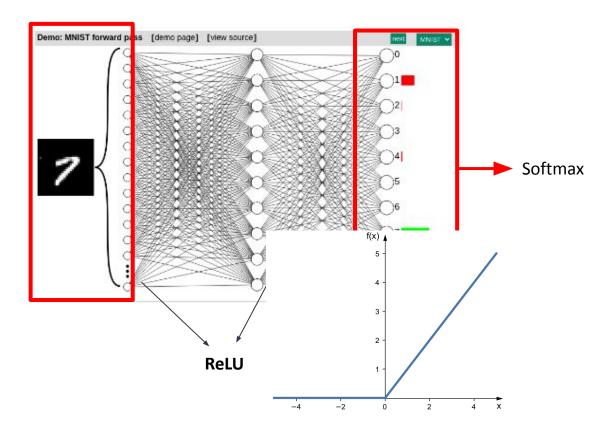
28 x 28 image -> 784 vector





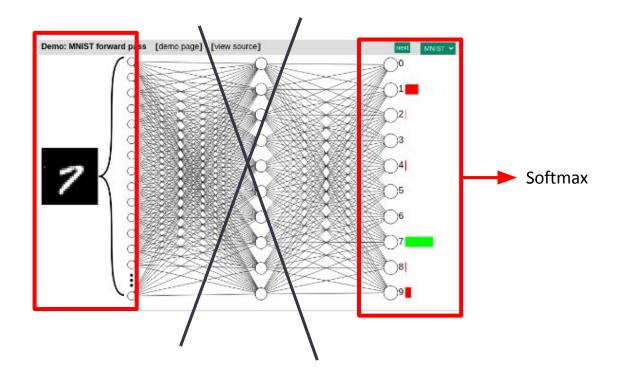




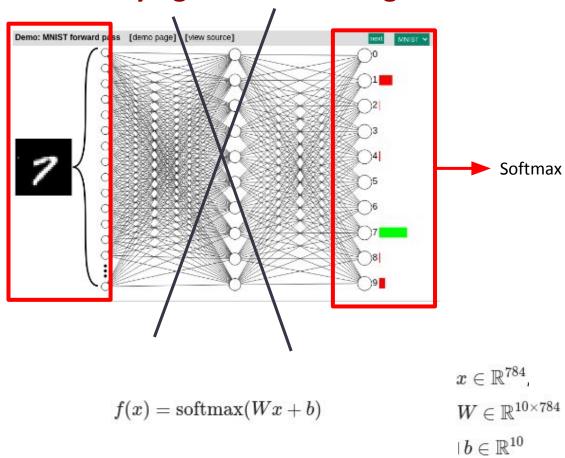




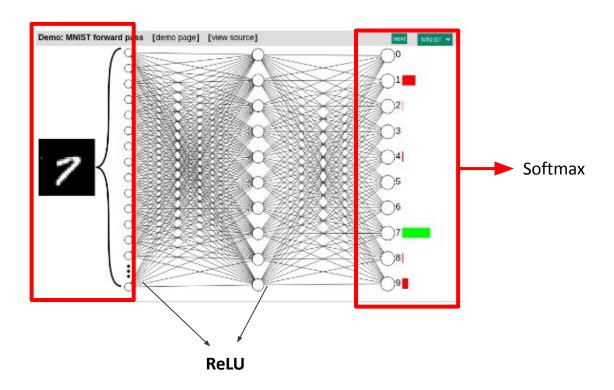










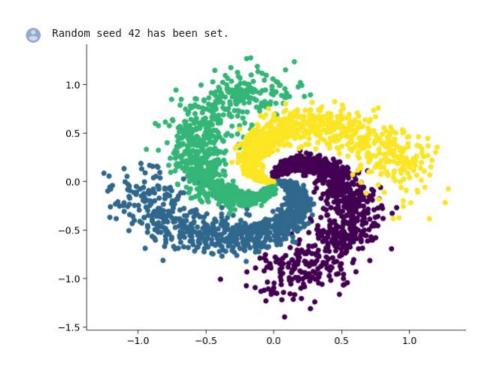


Let's go to tutorial to implement our classification model!





How to calculate the loss?



Multiclass classification: Cross-entropy vs. MSE?

Source: tutorial1

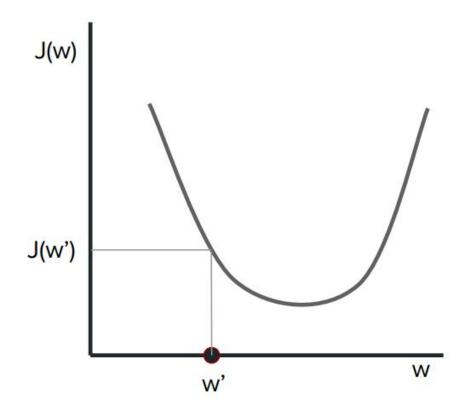


How to decide the loss function?

- Identify your problem (e.g., classification, regression?)
- Check the literature









Random search?

Algorithm:

sample random points around current w

if random point, w', yields lower objective (i.e. J(w') < J(w)): Accept w' as new position and store it in w





Random search?







Gradient Descent <3

Algorithm:

- Compute gradient (it points uphill)
- Do step in opposite direction of gradient
- Step size (learning rate), η







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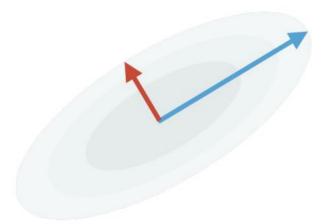
Let's go to our tutorial to implement Gradient Descent!!





Gradient Descent

How to choose learning rate?

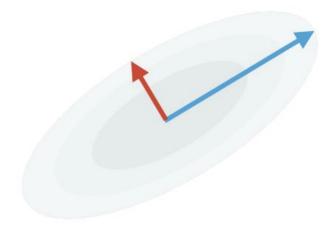


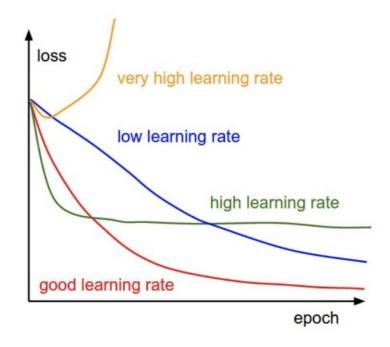




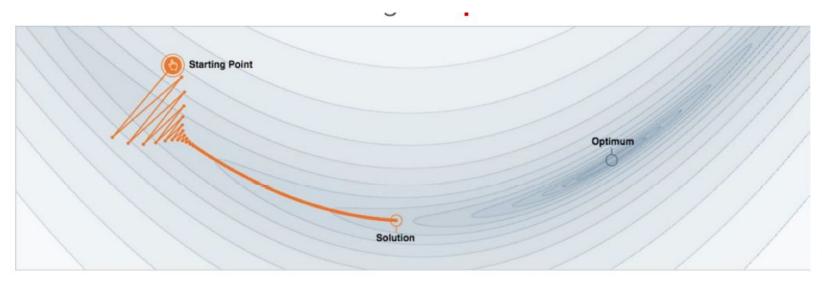
Gradient Descent

How to choose learning rate?









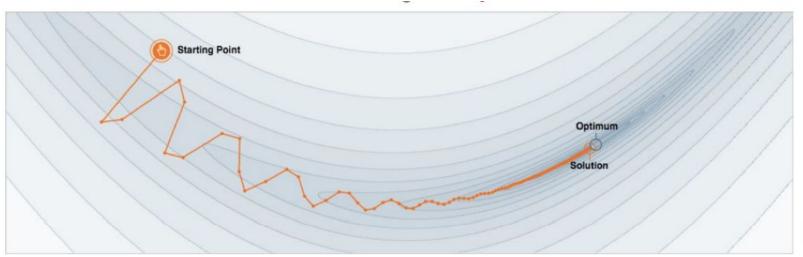
[Distill.pub]





Momentum <3

- Accelerates along flat directions
- Slows down along sharp directions



[Distill.pub]





How does the momentum work?

Momentum algorithm:

- Do a gradient descent step
- Apply the update from the last iteration, only smaller (momentum step)

$$w_{t+1} = w_t - \eta \nabla J(w_t) + \beta(w_t - w_{t-1})$$





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Let's go to our tutorial to implement Momentum!





Adaptive Methods <3

Learning rate schedules

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Adaptive Methods <3

Learning rate schedules

$$w_{t+1} = w_t - \eta_t \nabla J(w_t)$$

Polynomial schedules, e.g.
$$\rightarrow \eta_t = \frac{\alpha}{c+t}, \ \eta_t = \frac{\alpha}{c+\sqrt{t}}$$

Exponential

Stepwise decay

Cosine/cyclical schedules



Adaptive Methods <3

- Adagrad (Duchi et al., 2011)
 - Adapts the learning rate for each parameter
 - Using running sum squares of past gradients
 - Typically used in stochastic form:
 - Instead of full gradient, use gradient from mini-batch

$$[w_{t+1}]_i = [w_t]_i - \frac{\eta}{\sqrt{[v_{t+1}]_i + \epsilon}} [\nabla J(w_t)]_i$$

$$[v_{t+1}]_i = \sum_{s=1}^t [\nabla J(w_s)]_i^2$$

Adaptive Methods <3

- RMSprop
 - Uses a moving average instead of sum used by Adagrad
 - Moving average can be useful on non-convex objectives

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Adam: RMSprop + momentum

Let's go to our tutorial to implement RMSprop!





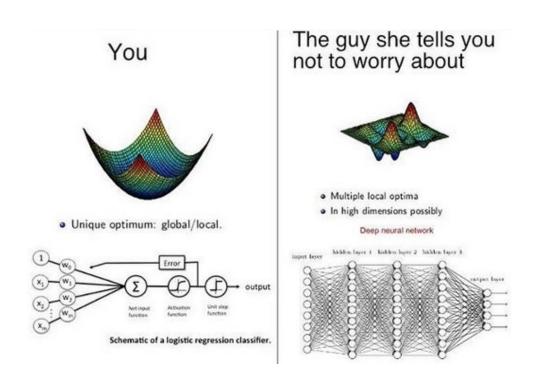
Non-convexity Problem





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- Convex <3 -> have the same global and local minimum
- Non-convex -> have different global and local minimum







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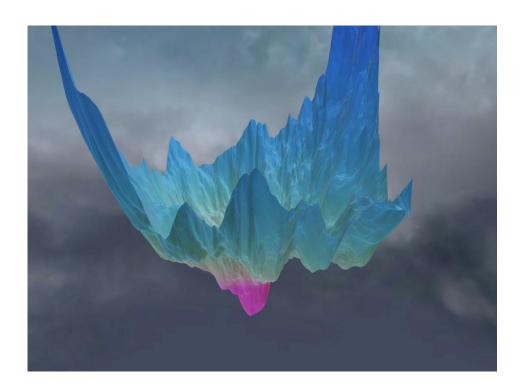
Great non-convexity, comes with great responsibility!





Non-convexity Problem

Initialization matters!!
https://losslandscape.com/explorer







Non-convexity Problem

Overparameterization to rescue!

Let's go to tutorial and overparameterize our MLP!





Computation Cost Problem





Computation Cost Problem

• Minibatch training <3





Computation Cost Problem

Minibatch training <3 -> stochastic gradient descent





Computation Cost Problem

- Minibatch training <3 -> stochastic gradient descent
 - Minibatch size:
 - Too small batch size: optimization bounces around alot, and can lead to slower convergence to a minimum.
 - Too big batch size: won't fit on GPU
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Computation Cost Problem

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Let's go to our tutorial and implement Mini Batch Training!!!

