

< Gradient Descent Algorithm >

- Until now, manually try to read the graph for the best value of w, b
- Gradient Descent Algorithm: automatically finding the values of parameters w, b that makes best fit line that minimizes cost function

Gradient Descent algorithm can be applied not just a cost func for linear regression, but any func

< Gradient Descent Outline >

④ have some function $J(w, b)$,

goal: $\min_{w, b} J(w, b)$

① Start with some w, b as the initial guess (e.g. $w=0, b=0$)

② Keep changing w, b to reduce $J(w, b) \Rightarrow$ until hopefully settle at or near a minimum

< Implementing Gradient Descent Algorithm >

"Repeat until convergence" (= "reach the point at which w, b no longer change" = "local minimum")

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{updating new} \\ W := \underbrace{W}_{\text{assignment}} - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial W} J(w, b) \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{updating new} \\ b := b - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial b} J(w, b) \end{array} \right]$$

• α : learning rate = basically controls how big of a step to downhill (size)

• $\frac{\partial}{\partial w} J(w, b)$: derivative of the cost function J = which direction to take a step to downhill (direction)

* Important detail: simultaneously update w, b = update both parameters w, b at the same time

[Correct implementation: simultaneous update]

$$\text{temp_w} = w - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial w} J(w, b)$$

$$\text{temp_b} = b - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial b} J(w, b)$$

$$w = \text{temp_w}$$

$$b = \text{temp_b}$$

[Incorrect implementation]

$$\text{temp_w} = w - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial w} J(w, b)$$

$$w = \text{temp_w}$$

$$\text{temp_b} = b - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial b} J(w, b)$$

$$b = \text{temp_b}$$

update w before calculating the new value for other parameter b