

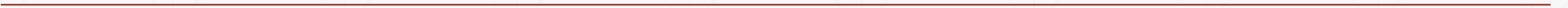
# 动量与学习率

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主讲：龙良曲

# Outline

- momentum
- learning rate decay



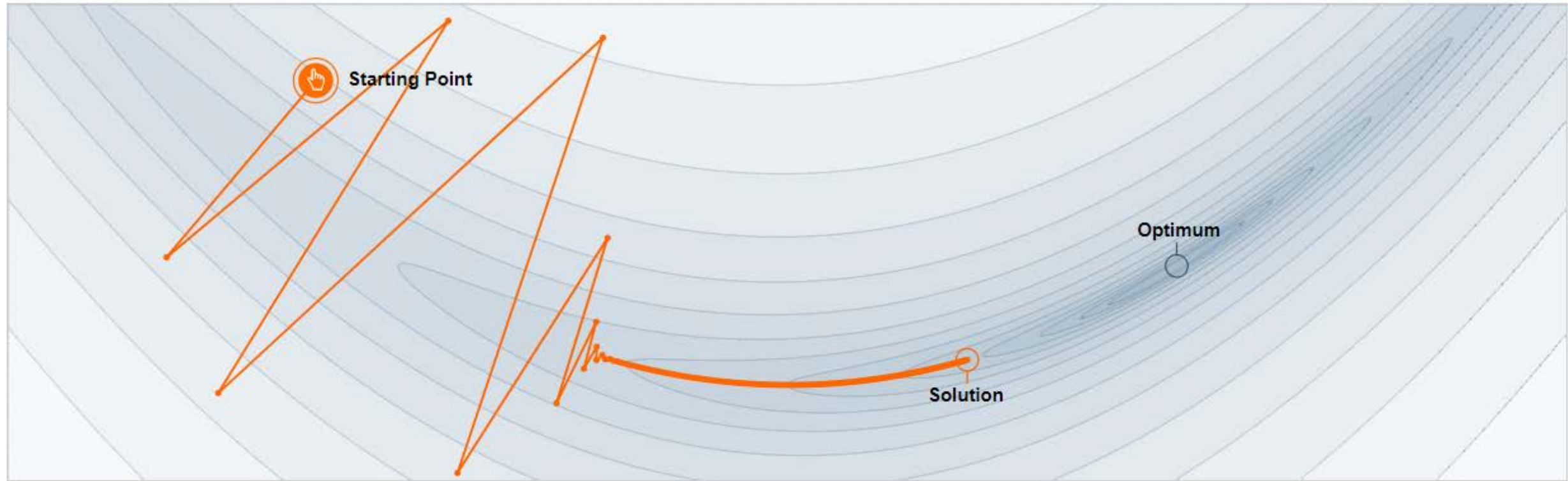
# Momentum

$$w^{k+1} = w^k - \alpha \nabla f(w^k).$$

$$z^{k+1} = \beta z^k + \nabla f(w^k)$$

$$w^{k+1} = w^k - \alpha z^{k+1}$$

# No momentum



Step-size  $\alpha = 0.0038$

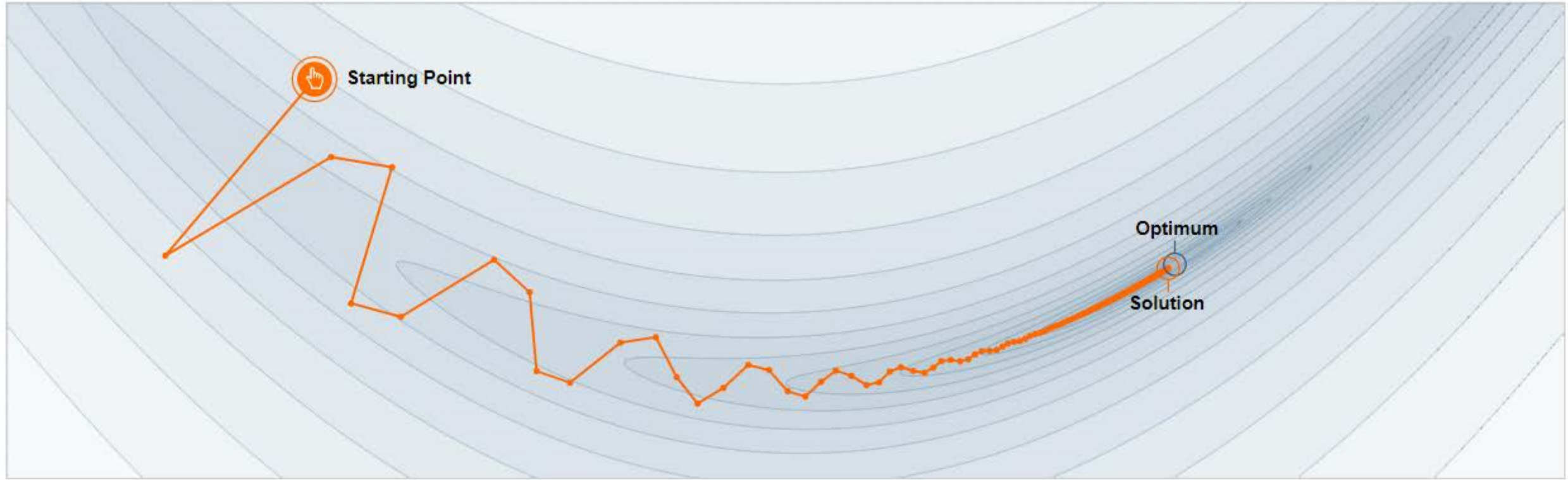


Momentum  $\beta = 0.0$



We often think of Momentum as a means of dampening oscillations and speeding up the iterations, leading to faster convergence. But it has other interesting behavior. It allows a larger range of step-sizes to be used, and creates its own oscillations. What is going on?

# With appr. momentum



Step-size  $\alpha = 0.0038$



Momentum  $\beta = 0.78$



We often think of Momentum as a means of dampening oscillations and speeding up the iterations, leading to faster convergence. But it has other interesting behavior. It allows a larger range of step-sizes to be used, and creates its own oscillations. What is going on?

# Momentum



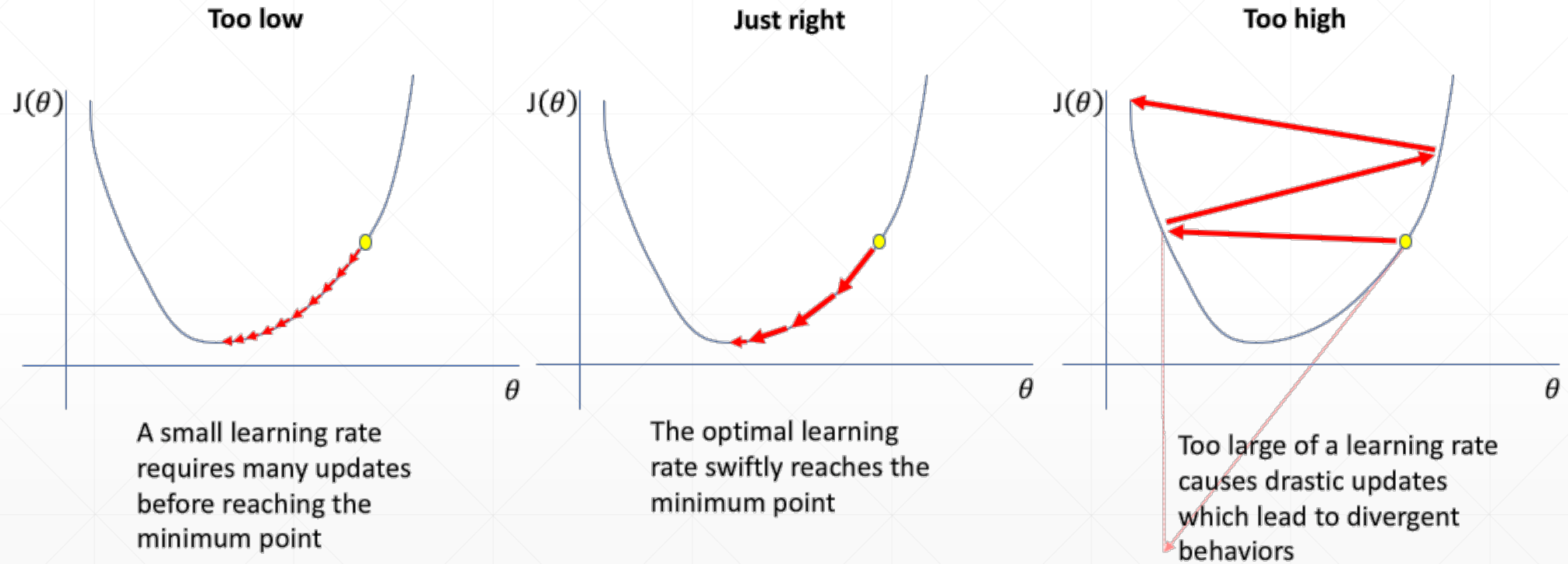
```
optimizer = SGD(learning_rate=0.02, momentum=0.9)
optimizer = RMSprop(learning_rate=0.02, momentum=0.9)

optimizer = SGD(learning_rate=0.02,
                beta_1=0.9,
                beta_2=0.999)
```

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# Learning rate tuning





**Andrej Karpathy** 

@karpathy



3e-4 is the best learning rate for Adam, hands down.

♡ 408 11:01 AM - Nov 24, 2016

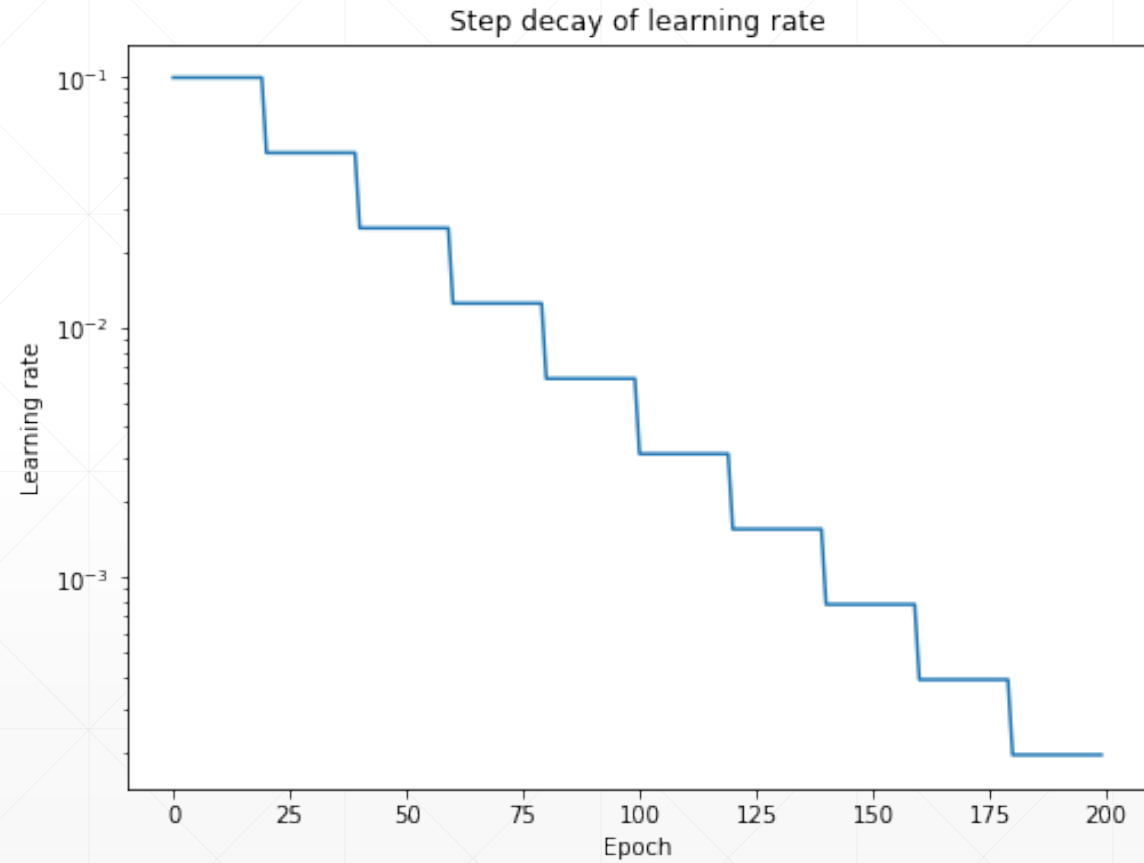
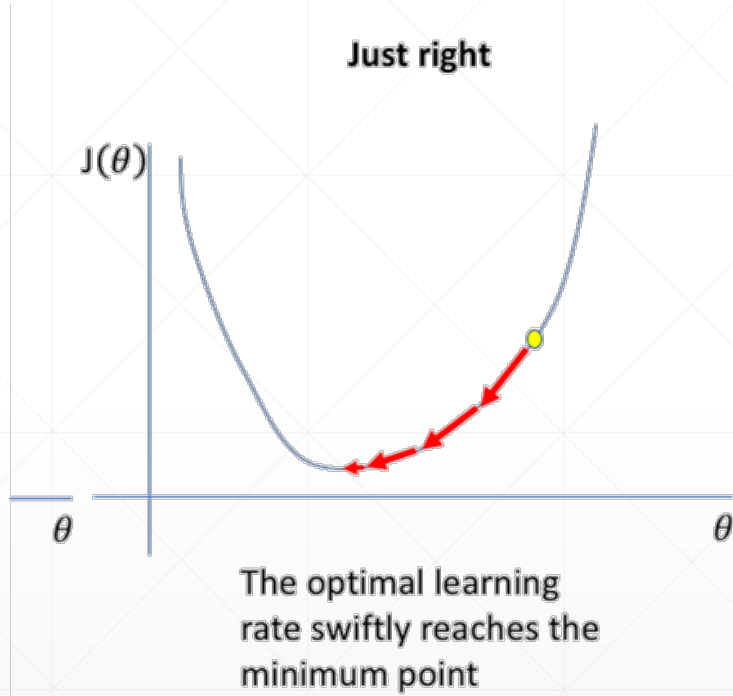


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# Learning rate decay





# Adaptive learning rate



```
optimizer = SGD(learning_rate=0.2)

for epoch in range(100):
    # get loss

    # change learning rate
    optimizer.learning_rate = 0.2 * (100-epoch)/100

    # update weights
```

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下一课时

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Early Stopping,  
Dropout

**Thank You.**

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