

## CoRe Optimizer

CLASS core\_optimizer.CoRe(*params*, *lr*=1e-3, *step\_sizes*=(1e-6, 1e-2), *etas*=(0.7375, 1.2), *betas*=(0.7375, 0.8125, 250.0, 0.99), *eps*=1e-8, *weight\_decay*=0.1, *score\_history*=0, *frozen*=0.0, \*, *maximize*=False, *foreach*=None)

Implements the Continual Resilient (CoRe) optimizer.

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**input** :  $\theta$  (params),  $f(\theta)$  (objective),  $s_{\min}, s_{\max}$  (step sizes),  
 $\eta_-, \eta_+$  (etas),  $\beta_1^a, \beta_1^b, \beta_1^c, \beta_2$  (betas),  $\epsilon$  (eps),  
 $d$  (weight decay),  $t_{\text{hist}}$  (score history),  $p_{\text{frozen}}$  (frozen)  
**initialize** :  $s_0 \leftarrow \text{lr}$ ,  $g_0 \leftarrow 0$ ,  $h_0 \leftarrow 0$ ,  $S_0 \leftarrow 0$

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**for**  $t = 1$  **to** ... **do**  
 $G_t \leftarrow \nabla_{\theta} f_t(\theta_{t-1})$   
**if** maximize  
 $G_t \leftarrow -G_t$   
 $\beta_{1,t} \leftarrow \beta_1^b + (\beta_1^a - \beta_1^b) \exp\{ -[(t-1)/\beta_1^c]^2 \}$   
 $g_t \leftarrow \beta_{1,t} g_{t-1} + (1 - \beta_{1,t}) G_t$   
**if**  $\beta_2 \geq 0$   
 $h_t \leftarrow \beta_2 h_{t-1} + (1 - \beta_2) G_t^2$   
 $P_t \leftarrow 1$   
**if**  $t_{\text{hist}} > 0 \wedge t > t_{\text{hist}} \wedge S_{t-1} \text{ top-}p_{\text{frozen}} \text{ in } \mathbf{S}_{t-1}$   
 $P_t \leftarrow 0$   
**if**  $g_{t-1} g_t P_t > 0$   
 $s_t \leftarrow \min(\eta_+ s_{t-1}, s_{\max})$   
**else if**  $g_{t-1} g_t P_t < 0$   
 $s_t \leftarrow \max(\eta_- s_{t-1}, s_{\min})$   
**else**  
 $s_t \leftarrow s_{t-1}$   
**if**  $\beta_2 \geq 0$   
 $u_t \leftarrow g_t / (1 - \beta_{1,t}^t) / \{ [h_t / (1 - \beta_2^t)]^{0.5} + \epsilon \}$   
**else**  
 $u_t \leftarrow \text{sgn}(g_t)$   
**if**  $t_{\text{hist}} > 0$   
**if**  $t \leq t_{\text{hist}}$   
 $S_t \leftarrow S_{t-1} + t_{\text{hist}}^{-1} g_t u_t P_t s_t$   
**else**  
 $S_t \leftarrow (1 - t_{\text{hist}}^{-1}) S_{\xi}^{\tau-1} + t_{\text{hist}}^{-1} g_t u_t P_t s_t$   
 $\theta_t \leftarrow (1 - d|u_t| P_t s_t) \theta_{t-1} - u_t P_t s_t$

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**return**  $\theta_t$

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For further details regarding the algorithm we refer to the papers [Lifelong Machine Learning Potentials](#) and [CoRe optimizer: an all-in-one solution for machine learning](#).

#### Parameters:

- **params** (*iterable*): iterable of parameters to optimize or dicts defining parameter groups
- **lr** (*float, optional*): learning rate to set initial step size (default: 1e-3)
- **step\_sizes** (*Tuple[float, float], optional*): pair of minimal and maximal allowed step sizes (recommendation: maximal step size of 1e-3 for mini-batch learning, 1.0 for batch learning, and 1e-2 for intermediate cases) (default: (1e-6, 1e-2))
- **etas** (*Tuple[float, float], optional*): pair of etaminus and etaplus that are multiplicative increase and decrease factors (default: (0.7375, 1.2))
- **betas** (*Tuple[float, float, float, float], optional*): coefficients beta1a, beta1b, beta1c, and beta2 used for computing running averages of gradient and its square (default: (0.7375, 0.8125, 250.0, 0.99))
- **eps** (*float, optional*): term added to the denominator to improve numerical stability (default: 1e-8)
- **weight\_decay** (*float or List[float], optional*): weight decay for all parameters or list of weight decays for parameter groups (default: 0.1)
- **score\_history** (*int, optional*): number of optimization steps to build the score history before applying plasticity factors (default: 0)
- **frozen** (*float or List[float], optional*): fraction of all parameters frozen by the plasticity factors or list of fractions for parameter groups (applies if score\_history > 0) (default: 0.0)
- **maximize** (*bool, optional*): maximize the objective with respect to the params, instead of minimizing (default: False)
- **foreach** (*bool, optional*): whether foreach implementation of optimizer is used. If unspecified by the user (so foreach is None), we will try to use foreach over the for-loop implementation on CUDA, since it is usually significantly more performant. Note that the foreach implementation uses  $\sim \text{sizeof}(\text{params})$  more peak memory than the for-loop version due to the intermediates being a tensorlist vs just one tensor. If memory is prohibitive, batch fewer parameters through the optimizer at a time or switch this flag to False (default: None)