# LinearRegression from scratch

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### 1 LinearRegression from scratch

let us take,

- Input Matrix X of size (1000, 5)
- True Weight Array  $W_t$  of size (5,)
- True Bias  $\boldsymbol{b}_t$
- Output Array Y of size (1000,)
- Weight Array W of size (5,)
- Bias b

```
from random import uniform

x = [[uniform(-1, 1) for _ in range(5)] for _ in range(1000)]
wt = [uniform(-1, 1) for _ in range(5)]
bt = uniform(-1, 1)
y = [sum([j*k+bt for j,k in zip(i, wt)]) for i in x]

w = [uniform(-1, 1) for _ in range(5)]
b = uniform(-1, 1)
```

#### forward function:

```
forward(x, w, b) = \sum_{n=1}^{i} (x_n w_n) + b
```

```
[2]: def forward(x, w, b):
    s = 0
    for i in range(len(x)):
        s += x[i] * w[i]
    return s + b
```

mod\_w is modify weight function

```
[3]: def mod_w(w, h, index):
    w[index] = w[index] + h
    return w
```

loss function:

```
loss(x, y, w, b, h, index) = (y - forward(x, mod_w(w, h, index), b))^2
loss_b(x, y, w, b, h) = (y - forward(x, w, b + h))^2
```

```
[4]: def loss(x, y, w, b, h, index):
    return (y - forward(x, mod_w(w, h, index), b)) ** 2

def loss_b(x, y, w, b, h):
    return (y - forward(x, w, b+h)) ** 2
```

### grad function:

$$\begin{aligned} grad(x,y,w,b,h,index) &= \frac{loss(x,y,w,b,h,index) - loss(x,y,w,b,-h,index)}{2*h} \\ grad_b(x,y,w,b,h) &= \frac{loss_b(x,y,w,b,h) - loss_b(x,y,w,b,-h)}{2*h} \end{aligned}$$

```
[5]: def grad(x, y, w, b, h, index):
    return (loss(x, y, w, b, h, index) - loss(x, y, w, b, -h, index)) / (2 * h)

def grad_b(x, y, w, b, h):
    return (loss_b(x, y, w, b, h) - loss_b(x, y, w, b, -h)) / (2 * h)
```

#### overall loss:

$$overall\_loss(x, y, w, b) = \frac{1}{N} \sum^{i} \left( y_i - \sum^{j} \left( x_{ij} * w_j \right) - b \right)^2$$

```
[6]: def overall_loss(x, y, w, b):
    loss = 0
    for index, x_row in enumerate(x):
        s = 0
        for i in range(len(w)):
            s += w[i] * x_row[i]
        s += b
        loss += (y[index] - s) ** 2
    loss /= len(x)
    return loss
```

$$W \leftarrow W - lr \cdot \triangle W$$

$$b \leftarrow b - lr \cdot \triangle b$$

```
[7]: h = 0.001
lr = 0.001
epochs = 10
print(f'Initial Loss: {overall_loss(x, y, w, b)}')
for _ in range(epochs):
    for i in range(len(x)):
        dw = []
```

Initial Loss: 0.8563467004061935
Final Loss: 0.00045021505358297287
[0.7572138982576813, 0.3777155637953271, -0.8685347316357224, -0.15010974717466563, -0.1774377866127173] -0.35374644562915714

#### 2 Rust code

```
use rand::Rng;
fn main() {
    let mut rng = rand::thread_rng();
    let mut x = [[0.0;5];1000];
    for i in 0..1000 {
        for j in 0..5 {
            x[i][j] = rng.gen_range(-1.0..1.0);
        }
    }
    let mut wt = [0.0;5];
    for i in 0..5 {
        wt[i] = rng.gen_range(-1.0..1.0);
    let bt = rng.gen_range(-1.0..1.0);
    let mut y = [0.0; 1000];
    for i in 0..1000 {
        let mut s = 0.0;
        for j in 0..5 {
            s += x[i][j] * wt[j];
        s += bt;
        y[i] = s;
    let mut w = [0.0;5];
    for i in 0..5 {
```

```
w[i] = rng.gen\_range(-1.0..1.0);
}
let mut b = rng.gen\_range(-1.0..1.0);
fn forward(x:[f64;5], w:[f64;5], b:f64) -> f64 {
    let mut s = 0.0;
    for i in 0..x.len() {
        s += x[i] * w[i];
    return s + b
}
fn mod_w(mut w: [f64;5], h:f64, index:usize) -> [f64;5] {
    w[index] = w[index] + h;
    return w
}
fn loss(x:[f64;5], y:f64, w:[f64;5], b:f64, h:f64, index:usize) -> f64 {
    return (y - forward(x, mod_w(w, h, index), b)).powi(2)
}
fn loss_b(x:[f64;5], y:f64, w:[f64;5], b:f64, h:f64) -> f64 {
    return (y - forward(x, w, b+h)).powi(2);
}
fn grad(x:[f64;5], y:f64, w:[f64;5], b:f64, h:f64, index:usize) -> f64 {
    return (loss(x, y, w, b, h, index) - loss(x, y, w, b, -h, index)) / (2.0 * h)
}
fn grad_b(x:[f64;5], y:f64, w:[f64;5], b:f64, h:f64) -> f64 {
    return (loss_b(x, y, w, b, h) - loss_b(x, y, w, b, -h)) / (2.0 * h)
}
fn overall_loss(x:[[f64;5];1000], y:[f64;1000], w:[f64;5], b:f64) -> f64 {
    let mut loss = 0.0;
    for (index, x_row) in x.iter().enumerate() {
        let mut s = 0.0;
        for i in 0..w.len() {
            s += w[i] * x_row[i];
        }
        s += b;
        loss += (y[index] - s).powi(2);
    }
    loss \neq x.len() as f64;
    return loss
}
```

```
let h = 0.001;
   let lr = 0.001;
   let epochs = 10;
   println!("Initial Loss: {}", overall_loss(x, y, w, b));
   for _ in 0..epochs {
      for i in 0..x.len() {
          let mut dw = vec![];
          for w_i in 0..w.len() {
             dw.push(grad(x[i], y[i], w, b, h, w_i));
          b -= lr * grad_b(x[i], y[i], w, b, h);
          for w_i in 0..w.len() {
             w[w_i] -= lr * dw[w_i];
      }
   }
   println!("Final Loss: {}", overall_loss(x, y, w, b));
   println!("{:?}, {}", w, b);
}
output:
Initial Loss: 2.068049256824565
Final Loss: 0.000003865092504845875
```

## 3 test.py

```
[8]: from time import time
     import os
     print('Python...')
     start = time()
     os.system('python3 main.py')
     python = time() - start
     print()
     print('Rust...')
     start = time()
     os.system('./target/release/rust')
     rust = time() - start
     print()
     if rust < python:</pre>
         print('Rust wins')
         print(f'Rust is {python/rust:.3} times faster than Python')
     else:
```

```
print('Python wins')
print(f'Python is {rust/python:.3} times faster than Rust')
```

#### Python...

Initial Loss: 6.5533515924195775
Final Loss: 0.00013338218358322388

[-0.011026382454198862, 0.06956567281878773, -0.27789901167633374, -0.16600908165267766, 0.04886392486687178] -2.8845026007399257

#### Rust...

Initial Loss: 1.388254800292784
Final Loss: 0.000003082640060496903

[0.2971948968042957, -0.7231705842722433, -0.4373733804989181, 0.46360040410574654, -0.7510819303205699], -0.03502819958995704

Rust wins

Rust is 63.2 times faster than Python

Use Standard libraries like Numpy, Pandas, Scikit-learn, to increase python's performance