

22-08-25

IMPLEMENT GRADIENT DESCENT & BACKPROPAGATION IN DEEP NN

Aim: Implementing gradient descent & backpropagation in deep neural networks.

PSEUDO
CODE:-

1.

Initialize network parameters (weights & biases) randomly or using heuristic.

2.

for each epoch:

a. for each training sample (x, y) :

(i) Forward Pass:

- compute activation layer by layer until output is obtained.

(ii) compute loss:

- calc. error b/w predicted output & true label (e.g., MSE or cross-entropy).

(iii) Backward Pass:

- compute gradient of loss w.r.t output layer parameters.

- Propagate error backward through hidden layer using chain rule.

- compute gradients of loss w.r.t each weight & bias.

(iv) Update Parameters:

- for each parameter θ :

$$\theta = \theta - \eta * (\partial \text{loss} / \partial \theta)$$

where η = learning rate.

3.

Repeat until convergence or stopping condition is met (max epochs or minimal loss).

Justification:

- * Gradient descent: It provides an efficient optimization in high-dimensional neural networks.
- Ensures iterative improvement of model parameters in the direction of steepest descent.
- * Back Propagation: Uses chain rule of calculus to compute partial derivatives of the loss function w.r.t all network parameters.
- Allows efficient computation of gradients across multiple layers instead of computing derivatives independently.

SMALL NOTE: (Reference purpose)

Epoch = One ^{complete} pass for an iteration through the neural network.

Loss = Shows how wrong the model prediction is.

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16/9/24

Observation:

Epoch 0, Loss: 1.0763

Epoch 1000, Loss: 0.6932

Epoch 2000, Loss: 0.6931

Epoch 3000, Loss: 0.6931

Epoch 4000, Loss: 0.6931

Epoch 5000, Loss: 0.6931

Epoch 6000, Loss: 0.6931

Epoch 7000, Loss: 0.6931

Epoch 8000, Loss: 0.6931

Epoch 9000, Loss: 0.6931

Final Predictions:

[[0]

[1]

[0]

[1]]

Loss Curve

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1 import numpy as np
2 def sigmoid(x):
3     return 1 / (1 + np.exp(-x))
4 def sigmoid_derivative(x):
5     s = sigmoid(x)
6     return s * (1 - s)
7 def relu(x):
8     return np.maximum(0, x)
9 def relu_derivative(x):
10    return (x > 0).astype(float)
11 np.random.seed(42)
12 W1 = np.random.randn(2, 3)
13 b1 = np.zeros((1, 3))
14 W2 = np.random.randn(3, 1)
15 b2 = np.zeros((1, 1))
16 def forward(X):
17     Z1 = X.dot(W1) + b1
18     A1 = relu(Z1)
19     Z2 = A1.dot(W2) + b2
20     A2 = sigmoid(Z2)
21     cache = (X, Z1, A1, Z2, A2)
22     return A2, cache
23 def compute_loss(Y, A2):
24     m = Y.shape[0]
25     return -np.sum(Y*np.log(A2) + (1-Y)*np.log(1-A2)) / m
26 def backward(Y, cache):
27     X, Z1, A1, Z2, A2 = cache
28     m = Y.shape[0]
29     dZ2 = A2 - Y
30     dW2 = (A1.T).dot(dZ2) / m

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27 X, Z1, A1, Z2, A2 = cache
28 m = Y.shape[0]
29 dZ2 = A2 - Y
30 dW2 = (A1.T).dot(dZ2) / m
31 db2 = np.sum(dZ2, axis=0, keepdims=True) / m
32 dA1 = dZ2.dot(W2.T)
33 dZ1 = dA1 * relu_derivative(Z1)
34 dW1 = (X.T).dot(dZ1) / m
35 db1 = np.sum(dZ1, axis=0, keepdims=True) / m
36 return dW1, db1, dW2, db2
37 def update_params(W1, b1, W2, b2, dW1, db1, dW2, db2, lr=0.1):
38     W1 -= lr * dW1
39     b1 -= lr * db1
40     W2 -= lr * dW2
41     b2 -= lr * db2
42     return W1, b1, W2, b2
43 X = np.array([[0,0],[0,1],[1,0],[1,1]])
44 Y = np.array([[0],[1],[1],[0]])
45 epochs = 10000
46 lr = 0.1
47 for i in range(epochs):
48     A2, cache = forward(X)
49     loss = compute_loss(Y, A2)
50     dW1, db1, dW2, db2 = backward(Y, cache)
51     W1, b1, W2, b2 = update_params(W1, b1, W2, b2, dW1, db1, dW2, db2, lr)
52     if i % 1000 == 0:
53         print(f"Epoch {i}, Loss: {loss:.4f}")
54 preds = (forward(X)[0] > 0.5).astype(int)
55 print("Final Predictions:")
56 print(preds)

```


Week2.py X

Week3.py X

Untitled.ip X

week5.py X

jupyter-ra2 X

we

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jupyter-ra2311047010012@cintel:~/Foundation of AI/SEM 5 DLT LAB$ python week6.py
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```
Final Predictions:
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[[0]
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