```
In [7]: def qd linear regression(X, y, loss='mse', lr=0.01, delta=1.0, max iters=
                                  tol_param=1e-6, tol_loss=1e-8):
            Gradient Descent for linear regression with MSE or Huber loss.
            Parameters:
                X : np.array, shape (n_samples, n_features)
                y : np.array, shape (n_samples, 1)
                loss: 'mse' or 'huber'
                lr : learning rate
                delta: Huber loss parameter
                max iters : max iterations
                tol_param : stop if change in parameters < tol_param</pre>
                tol_loss : stop if change in loss < tol_loss</pre>
            Returns:
                theta: learned parameters
                losses : list of loss values
                param deltas : list of parameter changes
                k_param : iteration index where parameter tolerance met
                k_loss : iteration index where loss tolerance met
            theta = np.zeros((X.shape[1], 1))
            losses = []
            param deltas = []
            k param = k loss = None
            for i in range(max iters):
                y_pred = X @ theta
                if loss == 'mse':
                    L = np.mean((y - y_pred)**2)
                    grad = -2 * X.T @ (y - y_pred) / X.shape[0]
                elif loss == 'huber':
                     r = y - y_pred
                    mask = np.abs(r) <= delta</pre>
                     L = np.mean(np.where(mask, 0.5*r**2, delta*(np.abs(r)-0.5*del
                    grad = -X.T @ np.where(mask, r, delta*np.sign(r)) / X.shape[0
                     raise ValueError("Unknown loss type")
                losses.append(L)
                theta_new = theta - lr * grad
                param_delta = np.linalg.norm(theta_new - theta)
                param_deltas.append(param_delta)
                theta = theta_new
                if k_param is None and param_delta < tol_param:</pre>
                     k_param = i
                if i > 0 and k_{loss} is None and abs(losses[-1] - losses[-2]) < to
                     k_{loss} = i
                if k_param is not None and k_loss is not None:
                    break
            return theta, losses, param_deltas, k_param, k_loss
```

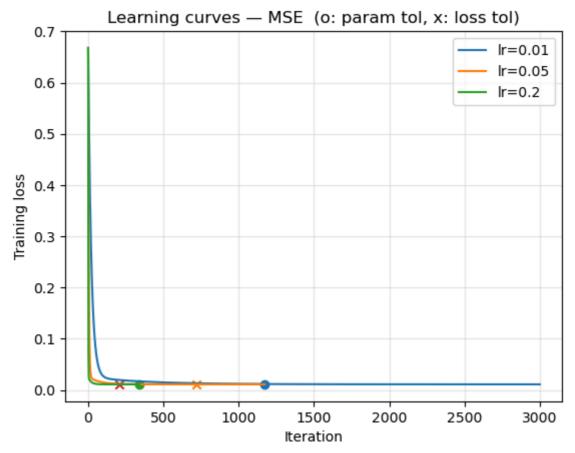
```
In [9]: import numpy as np
import sys, pandas as pd, openpyxl
print(sys.executable) # should point to ...\anaconda3\envs\a
```

```
print("pandas:", pd.__version__, "openpyxl:", openpyxl.__version__)
from pathlib import Path
import pandas as pd
candidate = Path(r"Teamwork-regress w 2 losses (dataset)-1.csv")
# df = pd.read excel(candidate, engine="openpyxl")
df = pd.read csv(candidate)
df.head()
# === RUN EXPERIMENT ===
import numpy as np, matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Design matrix for y = w*x + b
X = np.c_[df["x"].to_numpy(), np.ones(len(df))]
y = df["y"].to_numpy().reshape(-1,1)
lrs = [0.01, 0.05, 0.2]
delta = 0.5
for loss in ["mse", "huber"]:
    print(f"\n=== {loss.upper()} ===")
    plt.figure()
    for lr in lrs:
        theta, losses, param_deltas, k_param, k_loss = gd_linear_regressi
            X, y, loss=loss, lr=lr, delta=delta, max_iters=3000,
            tol_param=1e-6, tol_loss=1e-8
        print(f"lr={lr:<4} theta=[{theta[0,0]:.4f}, {theta[1,0]:.4f}]</pre>
              f"final_loss={losses[-1]:.6f} "
              f"stop(param)={k_param} stop(loss)={k_loss} iters={len(lo
        # plot curve + markers for stop points
        it = np.arange(len(losses))
        plt.plot(it, losses, label=f"lr={lr}")
        if k_param is not None and k_param < len(losses):</pre>
            plt.scatter([k_param], [losses[k_param]], marker='o')
                                                                   # par
        if k_loss is not None and k_loss < len(losses):</pre>
            plt.scatter([k_loss], [losses[k_loss]], marker='x')
                                                                   # los
    plt.xlabel("Iteration"); plt.ylabel("Training loss")
    plt.title(f"Learning curves - {loss.upper()} (o: param tol, x: loss
    plt.legend(); plt.grid(True, alpha=0.3)
    plt.show()
    theta_ls, *_ = np.linalg.lstsq(X, y, rcond=None)
print("LS theta:", theta_ls.ravel())
theta_mse, *_ = gd_linear_regression(X, y, loss="mse", lr=0.05, max_iters
print("GD theta:", theta_mse.ravel())
print("||GD - LS||:", np.linalg.norm(theta_mse - theta_ls))
```

/opt/anaconda3/bin/python
pandas: 2.2.3 openpyxl: 3.1.5

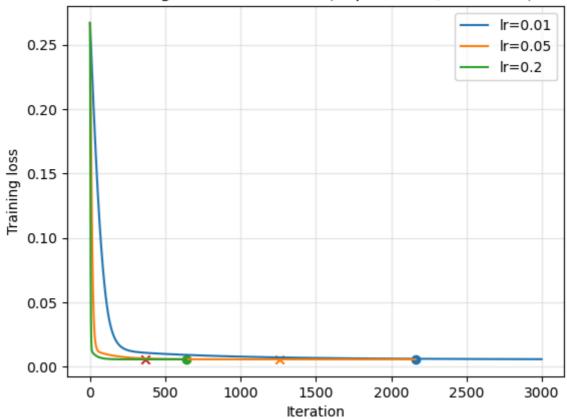
## === MSE ===

 $\label{loss} $$ \Pr(0.01)$ theta=[0.7266, 0.4607] final\_loss=0.011105 stop(param)=None stop(loss)=None iters=3000 lr=0.05 theta=[0.7333, 0.4575] final\_loss=0.011101 stop(param)=1172 stop(loss)=721 iters=1173 lr=0.2 theta=[0.7334, 0.4575] final\_loss=0.011101 stop(param)=340 stop(loss)=204 iters=341$ 



## === HUBER ===

## Learning curves — HUBER (o: param tol, x: loss tol)



LS theta: [0.73340398 0.45748571] GD theta: [0.73327417 0.45754744] ||GD - LS||: 0.00014374098192664086