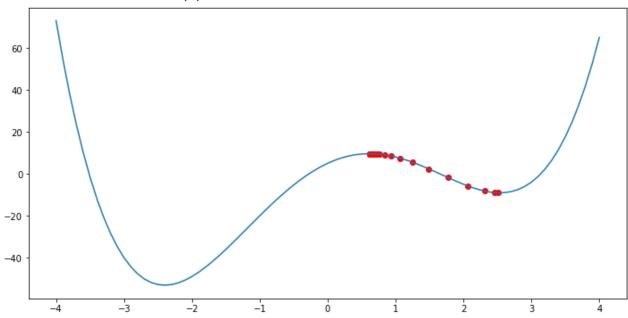
```
In [24]:
           #Q1
           import numpy as np
           import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
           def f(x):
               w = np.array([1, -1, -12, 15, 5])
               M = np.size(w) -1
               return np.sum([x**i*w[M-i] for i in range(0, M+1)], axis=0)
           def g(x):
               w = np.array([1, -1, -12, 15, 5])
               M = np.size(w) -1
               return np.sum([i*x**(i-1)*w[M-i] for i in range(0, M+1)], axis=0)
           alpha= 0.02
           x = 0.62
           x_hist= np.array(x)
           fx_hist= np.array(f(x))
           for i in range(20):
               x = x - alpha*g(x)
               x_{\text{hist}} = \text{np.append}(x_{\text{hist}}, x)
               fx_hist= np.append(fx_hist, f(x))
           print('x = ',x,'f(x)=',f(x))
           fig = plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
           ax = plt.subplot (1,1,1)
           delta = 0.1
           x_ = np.arange(-4, 4+ delta, delta)
           ax.plot(x_{,} f(x_{)})
           \#ax.plot(x, g(x))
           ax.scatter(x_hist, fx_hist, c='r')
           plt.show()
```





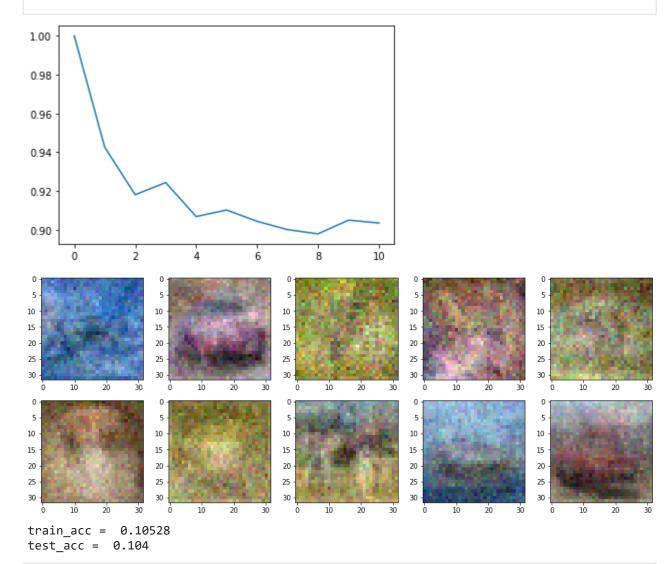
```
#finding a root close to x0
In [26]:
          from scipy.optimize import fsolve
          from scipy.optimize import minimize
          x0=0.7
          root=fsolve(g,x0)#gradient is zero at this point
          print(root)
          #using scipy to find the minimum
          minimum=minimize(f,x0)
          print(minimum)
          [0.61654501]
               fun: -9.083837308515939
          hess_inv: array([[0.02625738]])
               jac: array([-7.62939453e-06])
           message: 'Optimization terminated successfully.'
              nfev: 24
               nit: 3
              njev: 8
            status: 0
           success: True
                 x: array([2.53385792])
In [27]:
          #02
          import numpy as np
          import tensorflow as tf
          from tensorflow import keras
          import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          from tensorflow.keras.datasets import cifar10 , mnist
          (x_train ,y_train), (x_test,y_test) = cifar10.load_data( )
          # ( x_train , y_train ) , ( x_test , y_test ) = mnist . load_data ( )
          print (" x_train => ", x_train.shape)
          Ntr = x_{train.shape[0]}
          Nte = x_test.shape[0]
          Din = 3072 # CIFAR10
          # Din = 784 # MINIST
          x_train = x_train[range(Ntr) , :]
          x_test = x_test[range(Nte) , :]
          y_train = y_train[range(Ntr)]
          y_test = y_test[range(Nte)]
          K=len(np.unique(y_train))
          y_train = tf.keras.utils.to_categorical(y_train,num_classes=K)
          y_test = tf.keras.utils.to_categorical(y_test,num_classes=K)
          x_train = np.reshape(x_train,(Ntr,Din))
          x_test = np.reshape(x_test,(Nte,Din))
          x_train = x_train.astype(np.float32)
          x_test = x_test.astype(np.float32)
          x train/=255.
          x \text{ test/=}255.
          x_train => (50000, 32, 32, 3)
In [28]:
          # Utility function for diaplaying
          def display(y_train, y_test, y_train_pred, y_test_pred, loss_history, w, showim = True)
              plt.plot(loss history)
```

```
# For diapaying the weights matrix w as an image. 32*32*3 assumption is there
    if showim:
        f, axarr = plt.subplots(2, 5)
        f.set_size_inches(16, 6)
        for i in range(10):
            img = w[:, i].reshape(32, 32, 3)# CIFAR10
            # img = w1[:, i].reshape(28, 28)# MNIST
            img = (img - np.amin(img))/(np.amax(img) - np.amin(img))
            axarr[i//5, i%5].imshow(img)
        plt.show()
    train_acc = np.mean(np.abs(np.argmax(y_train, axis=1) == np.argmax(y_train_pred, ax
    print("train_acc = ", train_acc)
    test_acc = np.mean(np.abs(np.argmax(y_test, axis=1) == np.argmax(y_test_pred, axis=
    print("test_acc = ", test_acc)
std = 1e-5
w = std*np.random.randn(Din, K)
b = np.zeros(K)
lr = 1e-3
lr decay=0.1
epochs = 11
batch size = 100
loss_hist = []
rng = np.random.default rng(seed = 0)
for e in range(epochs):
    indices = np.arange(Ntr)
    rng.shuffle(indices)
    for batch in range(Ntr//batch size):
        batch_indices = indices[batch*batch_size:(batch+1)*batch_size]
        x = x train[batch indices]
        y = y_train[batch_indices]
    #forward pass
    y_pred = x@w + b
    loss = 1./batch_size*np.square(y_pred-y).sum()
    loss hist.append(loss)
    #backward pass
    dy_pred = 1./batch_size*2.0*(y_pred - y)
    dw = x.T @ dy_pred
    db = dy pred.sum(axis = 0)*1
    w = w - 1r*dw
    b = b - 1r*db
    if e % 5 == 0:
        print("Iteration %d / %d: loss %f"%(e, epochs,loss))
    if e % 10 == 0:
        lr *= lr decay
```

Iteration 0 / 11: loss 1.000111
Iteration 5 / 11: loss 0.910138
Iteration 10 / 11: loss 0.903427

In [34]:

In [35]: y_train_pred=x_train.dot(w)+b
 y_test_pred=x_test.dot(w)+b
 display(y_train,y_test,y_train_pred,y_test_pred,loss_hist,w,showim = True)



In [9]: