EX 3 COMPARISON OF SGD WITH MOMENTUM VS ADAM OPTIMIZER

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PROBLEM STATEMENT

Implement a training algorithm using Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD) with momentum and compare it with the Adam optimizer. Train both models on a dataset and compare their convergence rates and performance.

Suggested Dataset: CIFAR-10

Objectives:

- Understand the principles of optimization algorithms in deep learning.
- 2. Implement and train models using SGD with momentum and Adam.
- Analyze and compare the learning behavior and convergence patterns of the two optimizers.
- Visualize loss and accuracy across epochs for both optimization methods.

Scope:

This experiment gives students a comparative understanding of two widely used optimization strategies: SGD with momentum and Adam. Using a basic MLP and the CIFAR-10 dataset, students will learn the impact of optimizer choice on model convergence and final accuracy.

Tools and Libraries Used:

- Python 3.x
- PyTorch
- 3. Matplotlib
- torchvision (for CIFAR-10 dataset)

Implementation Steps:

Step 1: Import Necessary Libraries

import torch
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.optim as optim
import torchvision
import torchvision.transforms as transforms
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

Step 2: Set Device and Load Dataset

device = torch.device("cuda" if torch.cuda.is available() else "cpu")

transform = transforms.Compose([
transforms.ToTensor(),
transforms.Normalize((0.5,), (0.5,))

```
1)
trainset = torchvision.datasets.CIFAR10(root='./data', train=True, transform=transform,
download=True)
trainloader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(trainset, batch_size=128, shuffle=True)
Step 3: Define MLP Model
class MLP(nn.Module):
  def init (self):
    super().__init__()
    self.flatten = nn.Flatten()
    self.net = nn.Sequential(
      nn.Linear(3*32*32, 256),
      nn.ReLU(),
      nn.Linear(256, 10)
  def forward(self, x):
    x = self.flatten(x)
    return self.net(x)
Step 4: Define Training Function
def train(model, optimizer, epochs=10):
  model.to(device)
  loss_fn = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
  losses = \Pi
  accuracies = []
  for epoch in range(epochs):
    total loss = 0
    correct = o
    total = 0
    model.train()
    for imgs, labels in trainloader:
      imgs, labels = imgs.to(device), labels.to(device)
      outputs = model(imgs)
      loss = loss fn(outputs, labels)
      optimizer.zero_grad()
      loss.backward()
      optimizer.step()
      total loss += loss.item()
      _, predicted = outputs.max(1)
      total += labels.size(o)
      correct += (predicted == labels).sum().item()
```

```
avg_loss = total_loss / len(trainloader)
accuracy = 100.0 * correct / total

losses.append(avg_loss)
accuracies.append(accuracy)

print(f"Epoch {epoch+1}: Loss = {avg_loss:.4f}, Accuracy = {accuracy:.2f}%")
return losses, accuracies
```

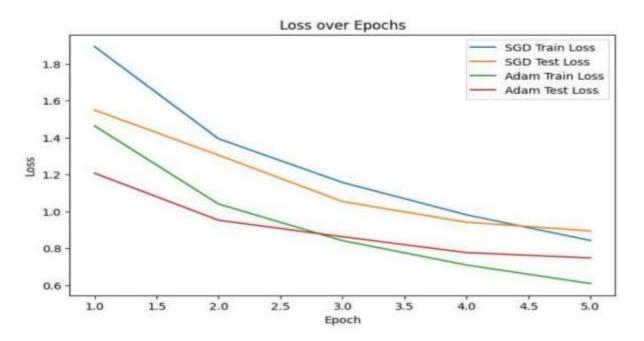
Step 5: Train with SGD + Momentum and with Adam

```
model_sgd = MLP()
sgd = optim.SGD(model_sgd.parameters(), lr=0.01, momentum=0.9)
losses_sgd, acc_sgd = train(model_sgd, sgd)
model_adam = MLP()
adam = optim.Adam(model_adam.parameters(), lr=0.001)
losses_adam, acc_adam = train(model_adam, adam)
```

Step 6: Visualize Loss and Accuracy Comparison

```
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 5))
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.plot(losses_sgd, label="SGD + Momentum")
plt.plot(losses_adam, label="Adam")
plt.xlabel("Epoch")
plt.ylabel("Loss")
plt.title("Loss Comparison on CIFAR-10 (MLP)")
plt.legend()
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.plot(acc_sgd, label="SGD + Momentum")
plt.plot(acc_adam, label="Adam")
plt.xlabel("Epoch")
plt.ylabel("Accuracy (%)")
plt.title("Accuracy Comparison on CIFAR-10 (MLP)")
plt.legend()
plt.tight layout()
plt.show()
```

Output:



Accuracy over Epochs

