

8/09/25

LAB:6

Implement gradient descent and backpropagation  
in deep neural network

\* Aim:

To implement gradient descent optimization and back propagation learning algorithm in a deep neural network for minimizing the error function and improving prediction accuracy.

\* Objectives:

- To understand the forward propagation process in a DNN.
- To apply the backpropagation algorithm for computing weight updates
- To implement gradient descent for minimizing the loss function.
- To test the performance of the trained model on the given data

\* Pseudocode:

1. Initialize:

- Define network architecture (layers, neurons per layer).
- Randomly initialize weights and biases (small values).
- choose learning rate  $\eta$ .

2. For each epoch (iteration over dataset):

a. forward propagation:

- For each layer  $l$  from input  $\rightarrow$  output:

$$z[l] = w[l] \times A[l-1] + b[l]$$

$A[l] = \text{activation}(z[l])$

(Eg: Sigmoid, ReLU, Softmax)

b. compute loss:

$$L = \text{loss}(y_{\text{true}}, A[L])$$

### c. Backpropagation:

→ compute derivative of loss w.r.t output activations =

$$dA[L] = dL / dA[L]$$

→ for each layer l from output → input:

$$dz[l] = dA[l] * \text{activation-derivative}(z[l])$$

$$dw[l] = (l/M) + dz[l] * A[l-1].T$$

$$db[l] = (l/M) + \text{sum}(dz[l])$$

$$dA[l-1] = w[l].T * dz[l]$$

### d. Parameters update (Gradient Descent):

$$\rightarrow w[l] = w[l] - \alpha * dw[l]$$

$$\rightarrow b[l] = b[l] - \alpha * db[l]$$

### 3. Repeat until convergence or max epochs

\* observation:

→ Backpropagation:

pytorch computed all gradient with loss.

backward()

I understood how gradient are stored  
in grad and that optimization.

output:

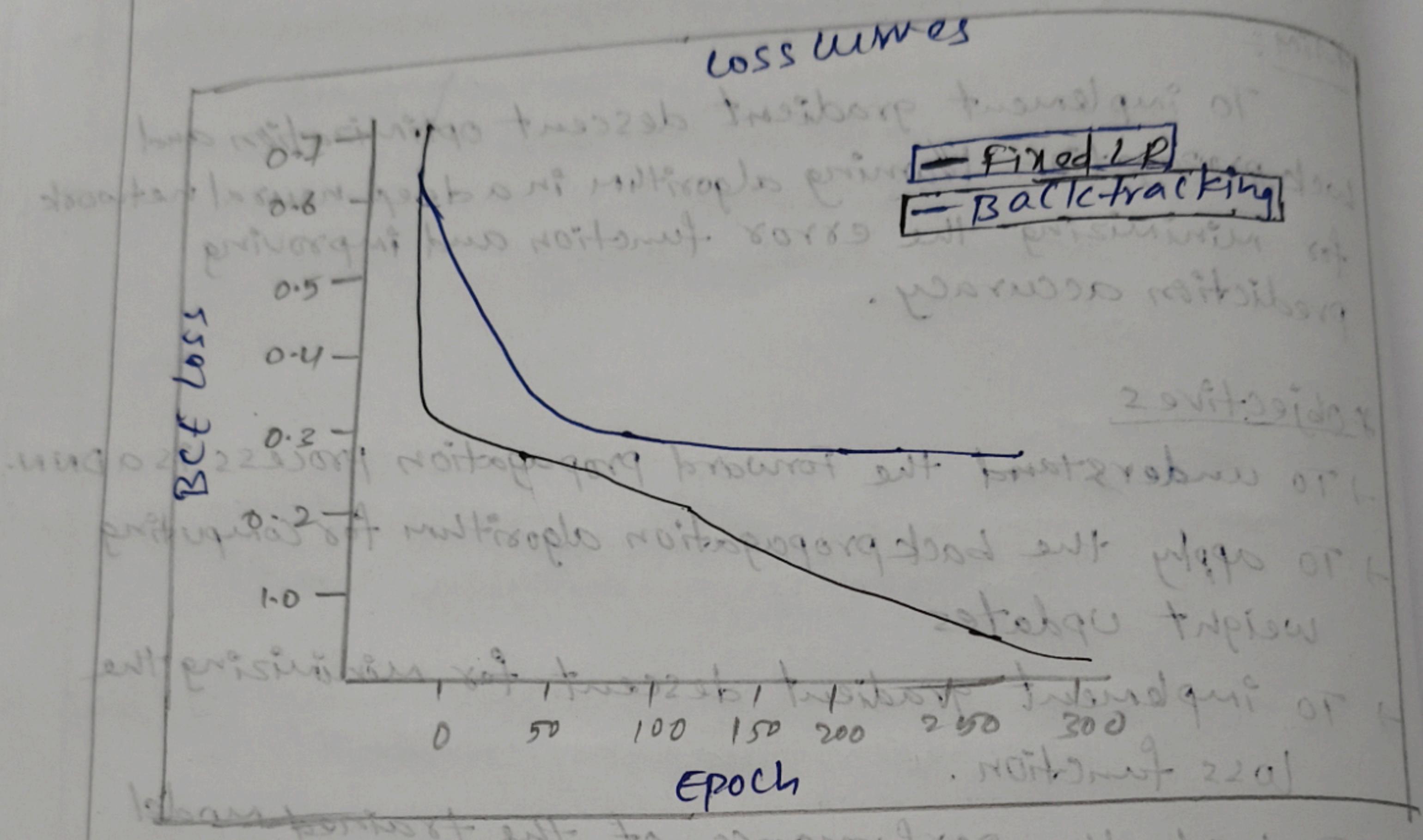
→ fixed LR is rigid: work early on, but can stick if learning rate is high. Allow for later training.

→ Backtracking adapts

→ lower loss: Better optimization, it network is learning a more accurate decision boundary.

\* result:

finally we implemented backtracking successfully



Final summary:

fixed LR - Train ACC: 0.8650, Test ACC: 0.8600  
 Backtrack - Train ACC: 0.9800, Test ACC: 0.9800

Gods 2.688 esilating array,  
 (23rd Dec 2023)

Motor process (200W) →

(to establish zero resistance) I loop does not do it  
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The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a Jupyter Notebook at the URL <http://10.1.38.19/user/ra2311047010037/lab/workspaces/auto-k/tree/DLT/Lab6.ipynb>. The browser's address bar indicates "Not Secure". The notebook interface includes a top navigation bar with "File", "Edit", "Cells", "Notebooks", "Settings", and "Help". Below this is a tab bar with "Launcher" (active), "Lab6.ipynb", and "Lab5.ipynb". The main area is a "Code" cell numbered [7] containing Python code for a PyTorch MLP. The code imports various libraries (copy, torch, nn, F, make\_moons, train\_test\_split, StandardScaler, numpy, plt) and defines a class SimpleMLP with a \_\_init\_\_ method. A file browser sidebar on the left shows files in the DLT workspace, with "Lab6.ipynb" selected.

```
[7]: import copy
import torch
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F
from sklearn.datasets import make_moons
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
torch.manual_seed(42)
np.random.seed(42)
device = torch.device("cpu")
X, y = make_moons(n_samples=500, noise=0.2, random_state=42)
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_train = scaler.fit_transform(X_train).astype(np.float32)
X_test = scaler.transform(X_test).astype(np.float32)

X_train_t = torch.from_numpy(X_train).to(device)
X_test_t = torch.from_numpy(X_test).to(device)
Y_train_t = torch.from_numpy(y_train.astype(np.float32)).unsqueeze(1).to(device)
Y_test_t = torch.from_numpy(y_test.astype(np.float32)).unsqueeze(1).to(device)
class SimpleMLP(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, input_dim=2, hidden=16):
        super().__init__()
        self.fc1 = nn.Linear(input_dim, hidden)
        self.fc2 = nn.Linear(hidden, 1)
```

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following details:

- Header:** File, Edit, View, Run, Kernel, Tabs, Settings, Help.
- Toolbar:** +, -, ↑, ↓, G.
- File Explorer:** Filter files by name, showing a list of notebooks:
  - / DLT /
  - Name    Last Modified
  - exp5.ipynb    57 minutes ago
  - Lab2.ipynb    last month
  - Lab3.ipynb    25 days ago
  - Lab4.ipynb    18 days ago
  - Lab5.ipynb    1 hour ago
  - Lab6.ipynb    1 minute ago
- Code Cell:** The active tab is "Code". The code is written in Python using PyTorch, defining a neural network model and a training loop. The code includes imports for F.relu, torch.sigmoid, nn.BCEWithLogitsLoss, and various optimizers and criterion functions from PyTorch's optim and nn modules. It defines forward() and accuracy() methods for the model, and a main training loop that iterates over 300 epochs, updating the model and collecting loss values.

```
def forward(self, x):
    x = F.relu(self.fc1(x))
    x = self.fc2(x)
    return x

def accuracy(model, X, Y):
    model.eval()
    with torch.no_grad():
        logits = model(X)
        preds = (torch.sigmoid(logits) > 0.5).float()
    return (preds == Y).float().mean().item()

model_fixed = SimpleMLP().to(device)
opt_fixed = torch.optim.SGD(model_fixed.parameters(), lr=0.1)
criterion = nn.BCEWithLogitsLoss()

epochs = 300
losses_fixed = []

for epoch in range(epochs):
    model_fixed.train()
    opt_fixed.zero_grad()
    logits = model_fixed(X_train_t)
    loss = criterion(logits, Y_train_t)
    loss.backward()
    opt_fixed.step()
    losses_fixed.append(loss.item())

model_bt = SimpleMLP().to(device)
losses_bt = []
alpha_init = 1.0
```

- Other Tabs:** Launcher, Lab6.ipynb, Lab5.ipynb.
- Bottom Right:** Notebook, Python 3 (ipykernel).

Not Secure http://10.1.38.19/user/ra2311047010037/lab/worksheets/auto-k/tree/DLT/Lab6.ipynb

File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

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Filter files by name

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Lab6.ipynb	1 minute ago

Launcher Lab6.ipynb Lab5.ipynb Notebook Python 3 (ip)

```
alpha_init = 1.0
rho = 0.5
c = 1e-4
tiny_step = 1e-6
for epoch in range(epochs):
    model_bt.train()
    # forward + loss
    logits = model_bt(X_train_t)
    loss = criterion(logits, Y_train_t)
    losses_bt.append(loss.item())
    model_bt.zero_grad()
    loss.backward()
    grads = []
    for p in model_bt.parameters():
        grads.append(p.grad.view(-1))
    grad_vec = torch.cat(grads)
    grad_norm_sq = (grad_vec @ grad_vec).item()
    params_backup = copy.deepcopy(model_bt.state_dict())
    alpha = alpha_init
    accepted = False
while alpha > 1e-10:
    with torch.no_grad():
        i = 0
        for name, p in model_bt.named_parameters():
            numel = p.numel()
            g_slice = grad_vec[i:i+numel].view(p.shape)
            p.copy_(p - alpha * g_slice)
            i += numel
```

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Launcher Lab6.ipynb Lab5.ipynb

Code

```
else:
    # revert to backup and reduce alpha
    model_bt.load_state_dict(params_backup)
    alpha *= rho
if not accepted:
    with torch.no_grad():
        i = 0
        for name, p in model_bt.named_parameters():
            numel = p.numel()
            g_slice = grad_vec[i:i+numel].view(p.shape)
            p.copy_(p - tiny_step * g_slice)
            i += numel
acc_fixed_train = accuracy(model_fixed, X_train_t, Y_train_t)
acc_fixed_test = accuracy(model_fixed, X_test_t, Y_test_t)
acc_bt_train = accuracy(model_bt, X_train_t, Y_train_t)
acc_bt_test = accuracy(model_bt, X_test_t, Y_test_t)

print("Final summary:")
print(f"Fixed LR - Train Acc: {acc_fixed_train:.4f}, Test Acc: {acc_fixed_test:.4f}")
print(f"Backtrack - Train Acc: {acc_bt_train:.4f}, Test Acc: {acc_bt_test:.4f}")
plt.figure(figsize=(8,4))
plt.plot(losses_fixed, label="Fixed LR")
plt.plot(losses_bt, label="Backtracking")
plt.xlabel("Epoch")
plt.ylabel("BCE Loss")
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.title("Loss curves")
```

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