**Task-6**

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**1. Calculate/ derive the gradients used to update the parameters in cost function optimization for simple linear regression.**

The equation for simple regression is y= 𝑎1 \* 𝑥 + 𝑎0 we know that cost or error(e) = 𝑦^ − 𝑦 for n data points:

𝑓2

𝑛

𝑓2

𝑛

LR= learning rate or the size of the step we take towards finding the optimal fit line

𝑑𝑓(𝑎)

𝑝𝑎𝑟𝑡𝑖𝑎𝑙 𝑑𝑒𝑟𝑖𝑣𝑎𝑡𝑖𝑣𝑒 𝑜𝑓 𝑓(𝑎) 𝑤. 𝑟. 𝑡 𝑎0 𝑤𝑖𝑙𝑙 𝑔𝑖𝑣𝑒 𝑡ℎ𝑒 𝑣𝑎𝑙𝑢𝑒 𝑜𝑓 𝑝𝑎𝑟𝑎𝑚𝑒𝑡𝑒𝑟 𝑎0 𝑑𝑎0

𝑎

𝑛

𝑑𝑓(𝑎)

𝑝𝑎𝑟𝑡𝑖𝑎𝑙 𝑑𝑒𝑟𝑖𝑣𝑎𝑡𝑖𝑣𝑒 𝑜𝑓 𝑓(𝑎) 𝑤. 𝑟. 𝑡 𝑎1 𝑤𝑖𝑙𝑙 𝑔𝑖𝑣𝑒 𝑡ℎ𝑒 𝑣𝑎𝑙𝑢𝑒 𝑜𝑓 𝑝𝑎𝑟𝑎𝑚𝑒𝑡𝑒𝑟 𝑎1 𝑑𝑎1

𝑎

𝑛

New 𝑎0= 𝑎0 − LR ∗ a0

New 𝑎1= 𝑎1 − LR \* a1

Where LR is Learning Rate

**2. What does the sign of gradient say about the relationship between the parameters and cost function?**

Every ML model has its own set of parameters that given an input, are modified according to that input until we achieve a testing accuracy to our liking. These parameters were introduced with the sole purpose of being changeable so that the model can adapt to different inputs. So by calculating the change of the cost function with respect to the model parameters, you are checking how well your model is doing. You can use this to further change your parameters with the ultimate scope of minimizing this cost function.

The cost function is a function of the parameters and

when the sign is positive then the step will decrease as seen below:

New 𝑎0= 𝑎0 − [+𝑣𝑒 𝑔𝑟𝑎𝑑𝑖𝑒𝑛𝑡] ∗ α

when the sign is negative then the step will increase as seen below:

New 𝑎0= 𝑎0 − [−𝑣𝑒 𝑔𝑟𝑎𝑑𝑖𝑒𝑛𝑡] ∗ α

New 𝑎0= 𝑎0 + [ 𝑔𝑟𝑎𝑑𝑖𝑒𝑛𝑡] ∗ α

**3. Why Mean squared error is taken as the cost function for regression problems.**

MSE or Mean Squared Error is used to check how close predictions made by the model are to actual values. It calculates the error as actual - prediction and squares the difference to eliminate the negative values. The lower the MSE, the closer is prediction to actual. In Regression models, a lower MSE usually indicates a better fit.

**4. What is the effect of learning rate on optimization, discuss all the cases?**

One of the main challenges when training a model is to balance the quality of the final solution with the training time it needs to get there. Learning rate is the most important hyper-parameter to optimize this balance.You can think of small and large learning rates as having different personalities:

If we take a large learning rate then the cost function value will be minimized very quickly but will settle at a value that is not the lowest.

If we take a lower than optimal learning rate, then even after substantial iterations the cost function will not minimize sufficiently and will take longer time.

In an ideal scenario with an optimal learning rate, the cost function value will be minimized rather quickly.