

```
[13]: import torch
import torch.nn.functional as F
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

[4]: X = torch.tensor([[0, 0],
                      [0, 1],
                      [1, 0],
                      [1, 1]], dtype=torch.float32)
y = torch.tensor([[0], [1], [1], [0]], dtype=torch.float32)







[5]: torch.manual_seed(42)
input_size = 2
hidden1 = 4
hidden2 = 4
output_size = 1

[6]: W1 = torch.randn(input_size, hidden1, requires_grad=True)
b1 = torch.zeros(hidden1, requires_grad=True)

[7]: W2 = torch.randn(hidden1, hidden2, requires_grad=True)
b2 = torch.zeros(hidden2, requires_grad=True)

[8]: W3 = torch.randn(hidden2, output_size, requires_grad=True)
b3 = torch.zeros(output_size, requires_grad=True)

[9]: lr = 0.1 # Learning rate
```

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```
[9]: lr = 0.1 # Learning rate
      epochs = 5000
      loss_history = []

•[14]: for epoch in range(epochs):
        # Forward pass
        z1 = X @ W1 + b1
        a1 = torch.sigmoid(z1)

        z2 = a1 @ W2 + b2
        a2 = torch.sigmoid(z2)

        z3 = a2 @ W3 + b3
        y_pred = torch.sigmoid(z3)

        loss = F.binary_cross_entropy(y_pred, y)
        loss.backward()
        with torch.no_grad():
            W1 -= lr * W1.grad
            b1 -= lr * b1.grad

            W2 -= lr * W2.grad
            b2 -= lr * b2.grad
```

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```

W3 -= lr * W3.grad
b3 -= lr * b3.grad

# Zero the gradients
W1.grad.zero_()
b1.grad.zero_()
W2.grad.zero_()
b2.grad.zero_()
W3.grad.zero_()
b3.grad.zero_()

loss_history.append(loss.item())

if epoch % 500 == 0:
    print(f"Epoch {epoch} - Loss: {loss.item():.4f}")
    
```

Epoch 0 - Loss: 0.7198
 Epoch 500 - Loss: 0.6869
 Epoch 1000 - Loss: 0.6755
 Epoch 1500 - Loss: 0.6402
 Epoch 2000 - Loss: 0.5343
 Epoch 2500 - Loss: 0.2707
 Epoch 3000 - Loss: 0.0889
 Epoch 3500 - Loss: 0.0417
 Epoch 4000 - Loss: 0.0253
 Epoch 4500 - Loss: 0.0177

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+ - Code

Notebook Python 3 (ipykernel)

```
Epoch 3000 - Loss: 0.0889
Epoch 3500 - Loss: 0.0417
Epoch 4000 - Loss: 0.0253
Epoch 4500 - Loss: 0.0177
```

```
[15]: plt.plot(loss_history)
plt.title("Loss over Epochs")
plt.xlabel("Epoch")
plt.ylabel("Binary Cross Entropy Loss")
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

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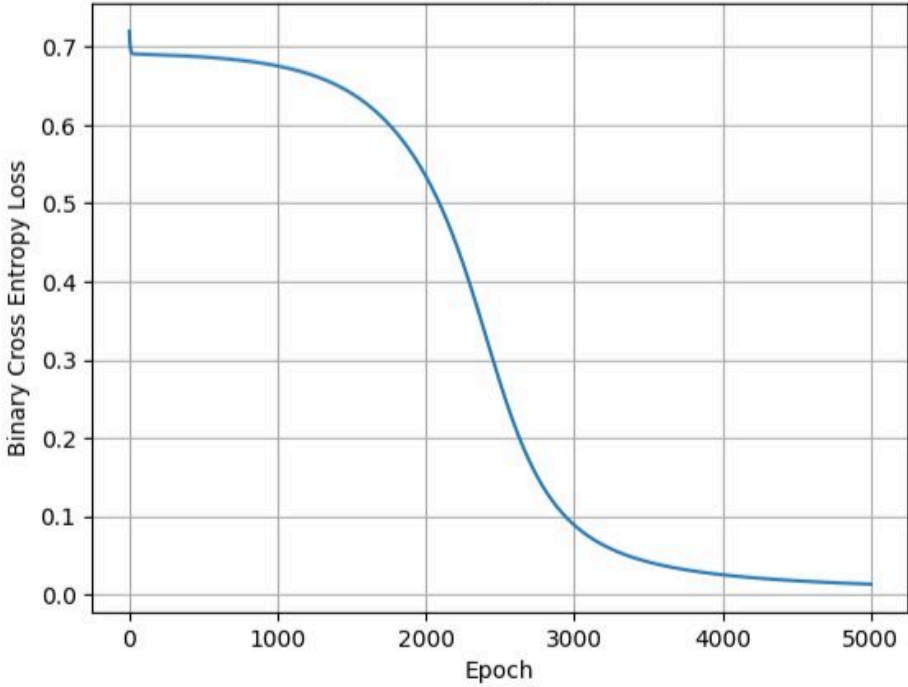
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Notebook

Python 3 (ipykernel)

Loss over Epochs



Epoch	Binary Cross Entropy Loss
0	0.70
1000	0.68
2000	0.55
3000	0.10
4000	0.05
5000	0.03

[16]:

with torch.no_grad():

Simple

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Python 3 (ipykernel) | Idle

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Mode: Command

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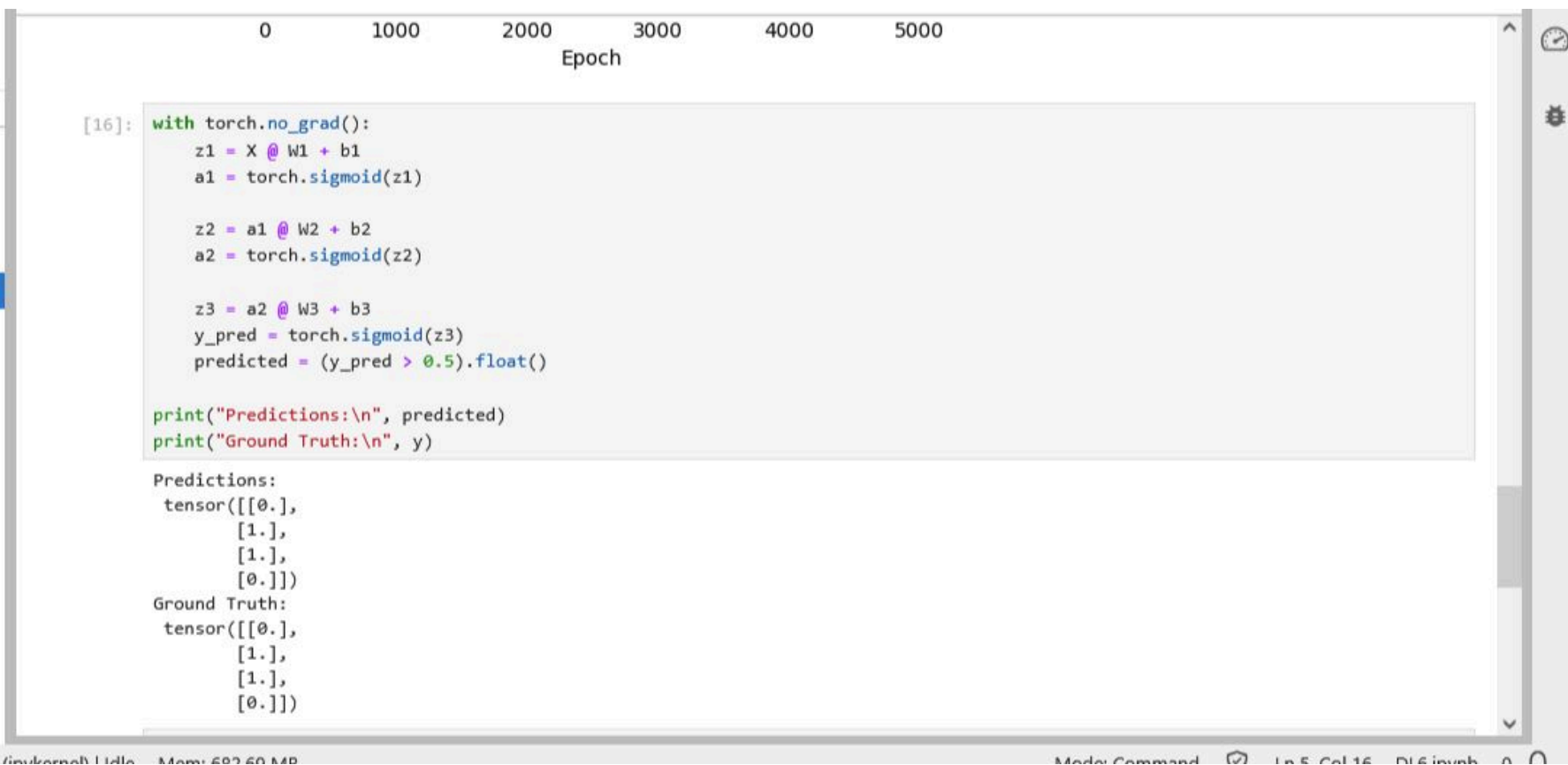
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6. Implement gradient descent & backpropagation in deep neural network

Aim :

To implement gradient descent and backpropagation algorithms in a simple deep neural network and study their role in training.

Objectives :

1. To understand the working of gradient descent as an optimization method.
2. To implement backpropagation for updating weights in a neural network.
3. To train a simple neural network for a classification task using these algorithms.
4. To observe how loss decreases with iterations.

Pseudo Code :

Start

1. Initialize dataset (X, Y) for training (eg: XOR dataset)
2. Initialize neural network Parameters:
 - Input layer, hidden layer, output layer sizes
 - Random weights & biases
 - Learning rate (η)

3. Define forward Propagation:

- $Z_1 = w_1 * x + b_1$
- $A_1 = \text{activation}(Z_1)$ # Sigmoid or ReLU
- $Z_2 = w_2 * A_1 + b_2$
- $A_2 = \text{activation}(Z_2)$ # Sigmoid / softmax (output)

4. Compute loss using Mean Squared Error or Cross entropy

5. Backpropagation:

- Compute error at output ($dA_2 = A_2 - y$)
- Calculate gradients for w_2, b_2
- Propagate error to hidden layer
- Calculate gradients for w_1, b_1

6. Update weights and biases using gradient descent:

$$w = w - \eta * dw$$

$$b = b - \eta * db$$

7. Repeat the steps 3-6 for given number of epochs.

8. Observe loss reduction and accuracy improvement

End.

Observation:

- Loss decreases as the number of iteration (epochs) increases
- Weights and biases adjust to minimize error
- Backpropagation ensures errors are efficiently distributed layer by layer
- Learning rate (η) greatly influences convergence speed.

Result :

Successfully implemented gradient descent and backpropagation in deep neural network.