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In [ ]: 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)

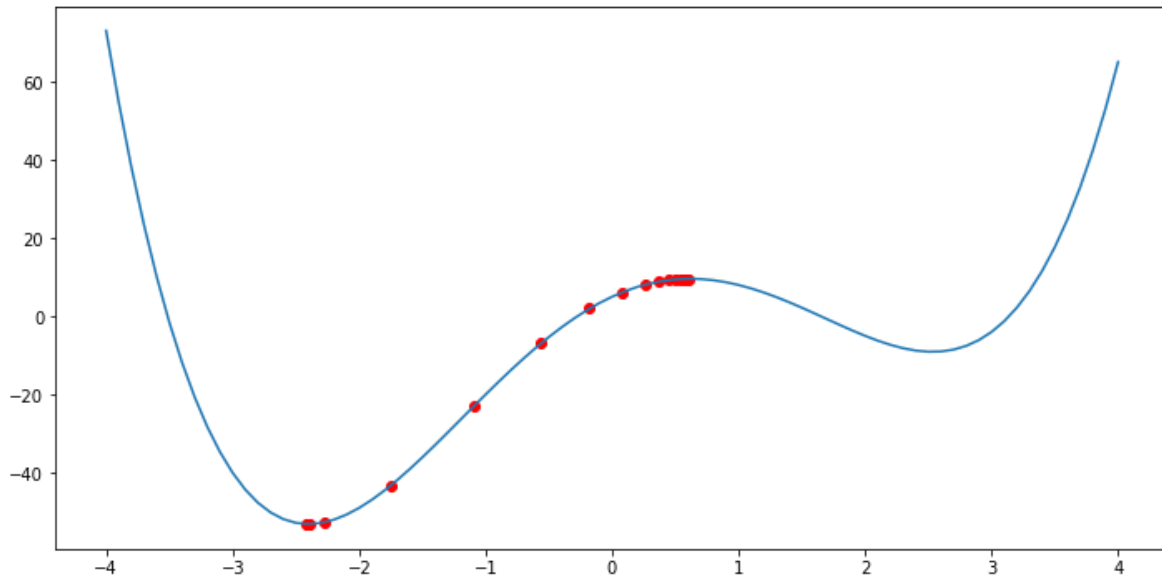
def g(x):
    w = np.array([1,-1,-12,15,5])
    M = np.size(w)-1
    return np.sum([i*x**(i-1)*w[M-i] for i in range(0,M+1)], axis=0)

alpha = 0.02
x = 0.6
x_hist = np.array(x)
fx_hist = np.array(f(x))
for i in range(50):
    x = x - alpha*g(x)
    x_hist= np.append(x_hist, x)
    fx_hist= np.append(fx_hist, f(x))

print('x =',x,'\n','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.scatter(x_hist,fx_hist, c='r')
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```
x = -2.400403138971256
f(x) = -53.11840483801493
Out[ ]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x1ce0078a500>
```



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In [ ]: #Finding root close to x0
from scipy.optimize import fsolve
from scipy.optimize import minimize
x0 = 0.7
root = fsolve(g,x0) # Gradient is zero at this point. i.e the hill
print(root)

# Using scipy to find the minimum
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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: 16
   nit: 3
  njev: 8
status: 0
success: True
   x: array([2.53385792])
```

```
In [ ]: 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 # MNIST
        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_test/= 255.
        x_train = x_train[range(Ntr),:]
        x_test = x_test[range(Nte),:]
        y_train = y_train[range(Ntr)]
        y_test = y_test[range(Nte)]

        x_train => (50000, 32, 32, 3)
```

```
In [ ]: # Utility function for displaying
        def display(y_train, y_test, y_train_pred, y_test_pred, loss_history, w, showim = True):
            plt.plot(loss_history)

            # For displaying 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, axis=1)))
            print("train_acc = " , train_acc)

            test_acc = np.mean(np.abs(np.argmax(y_test, axis=1) == np.argmax(y_test_pred, axis=1)))
            print("test_acc = " , test_acc)
```

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In [ ]: std = 1e-5
        w = std*np.random.randn(Din,K)
        b = np.zeros(K)
        lr = 1e-3
        lr_decay = 0.1
        epochs = 5
        batch_size = 100
```

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loss_history = []
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] # Extract a batch of 100
        y = y_train[batch_indices]

        # Forward pass
        y_pred = x@w + b
        loss = 1./batch_size*np.square(y_pred - y).sum()
        loss_history.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 - lr*dw # dw is partial L/ partial w
        b = b - lr*db

    if e%5==0:
        print('Iteration %d / %d: loss %f' %(e, epochs, loss))
    if e%10==0:
        lr*= lr_decay

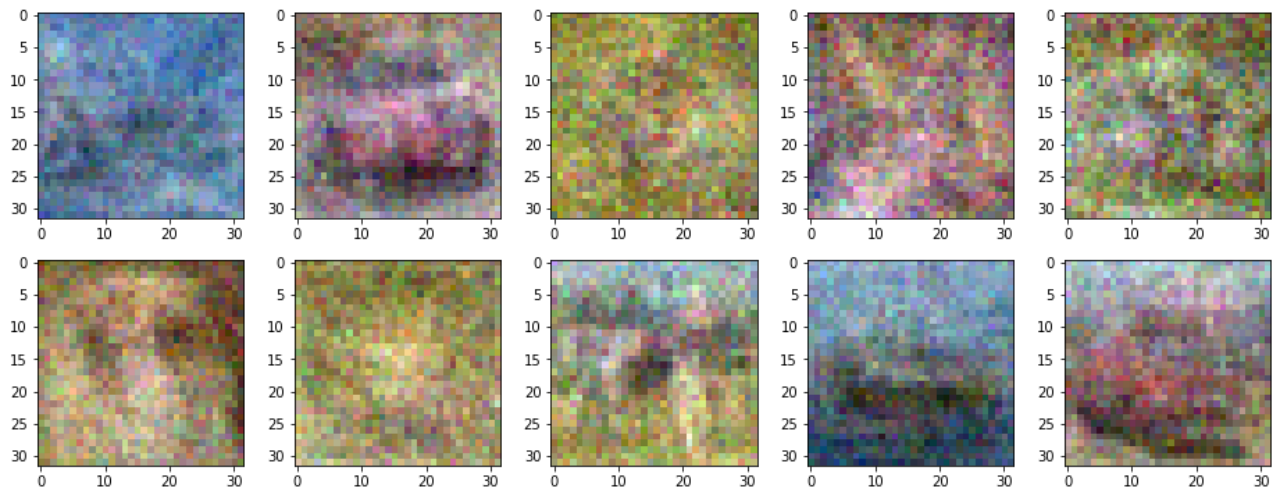
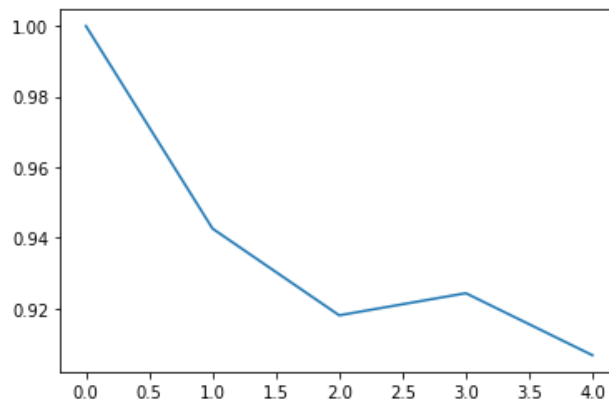
```

Iteration 0 / 5: loss 0.999954

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In [ ]: 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_history,w,showim=True)

```



```

train_acc = 0.1002
test_acc = 0.1003

```