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Deep Learning

Experiment No. 03

1)Stochastic Gradient Descent

Code: import numpy as np # Define the SGD function for training def stochastic_gradient_descent(X, y, learning_rate, epochs, batch_size): input_size = X.shape[1] output_size = 1 # For regression task, we have one output neuron # Initialize weights and biases weights = np.random.randn(input_size, output_size) biases = np.random.randn(output_size) for epoch in range(epochs): # Shuffle the data for each epoch random_indices = np.random.permutation(len(X)) X_shuffled = X[random_indices] y shuffled = y[random_indices]

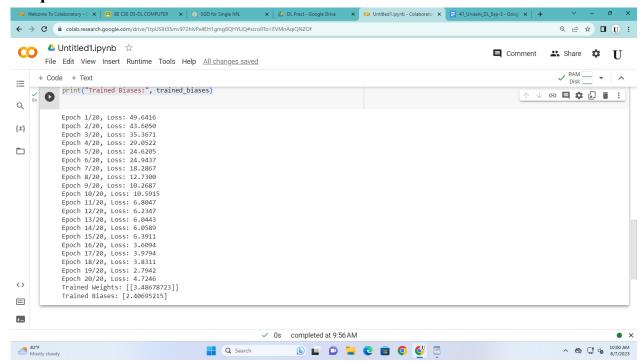
```
for batch start in range(0, len(X), batch size):
# Get a batch of data
X batch = X shuffled[batch start:batch start + batch size]
y batch = y shuffled[batch start:batch start + batch size]
# Forward pass
y pred = X batch.dot(weights) + biases
# Compute the loss (Mean Squared Error)
loss = ((y batch - y pred) ** 2).mean()
# Backpropagation to compute gradients
gradient w = -2 * X  batch. T.dot(y batch - y pred) / batch size
gradient_b = -2 * np.sum(y_batch - y_pred) / batch size
# Update weights and biases
weights -= learning rate * gradient w
biases -= learning rate * gradient b
# Print the loss after each epoch
print(f"Epoch {epoch+1}/{epochs}, Loss: {loss:.4f}")
return weights, biases
# Sample data
np.random.seed(10)
X train = 2 * np.random.rand(20, 1)
y train = 4 + 3 * X train + np.random.randn(20, 1)
```

```
# Hyperparameters
learning_rate = 0.01
epochs = 20
batch_size = 10

# Training using SGD
trained_weights, trained_biases = stochastic_gradient_descent(X_train, y_train, learning_rate, epochs, batch_size)

# Print the final trained weights and biases
print("Trained Weights:", trained_weights)
print("Trained Biases:", trained_biases)
```

Output:



2) Mini Batch Gradient Descent

Code:

```
import numpy as np
```

```
# Define the Mini-Batch Gradient Descent function for training def mini_batch_gradient_descent(X, y, learning_rate, epochs, batch_size): input_size = X.shape[1] output_size = 1 # For regression task, we have one output neuron

# Initialize weights and biases
weights = np.random.randn(input_size, output_size)
biases = np.random.randn(output_size)
num_batches = len(X) // batch_size
```

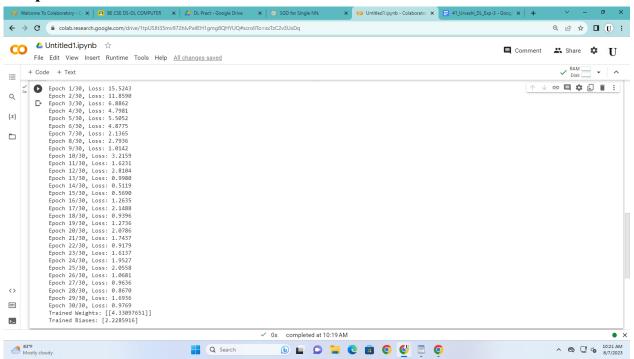
```
for epoch in range(epochs):
# Shuffle the data for each epoch
random indices = np.random.permutation(len(X))
X shuffled = X[random indices]
y_shuffled = y[random indices]
for batch num in range(num batches):
# Get a batch of data
X batch = X shuffled[batch num * batch size : (batch num + 1) * batch size]
y_batch = y_shuffled[batch_num * batch_size : (batch_num + 1) * batch_size]
# Forward pass
y pred = X batch.dot(weights) + biases
# Compute the loss (Mean Squared Error)
loss = ((y batch - y pred) ** 2).mean()
# Backpropagation to compute gradients
gradient w = -2 * X  batch. T.dot(y batch - y pred) / batch size
gradient b = -2 * np.sum(y batch - y pred) / batch size
# Update weights and biases
weights -= learning rate * gradient w
biases -= learning rate * gradient b
# Print the loss after each epoch
print(f"Epoch {epoch+1}/{epochs}, Loss: {loss:.4f}")
return weights, biases
# Sample data
np.random.seed(14)
X train = 2 * np.random.rand(30, 1)
y train = 4 + 3 * X_train + np.random.randn(30, 1)
```

```
# Hyperparameters
learning_rate = 0.01
epochs = 30
batch_size = 10
```

Training using Mini-Batch Gradient Descent trained_weights, trained_biases = mini_batch_gradient_descent(X_train, y_train, learning_rate, epochs, batch_size)

Print the final trained weights and biases print("Trained Weights:", trained_weights) print("Trained Biases:", trained biases)

Output:



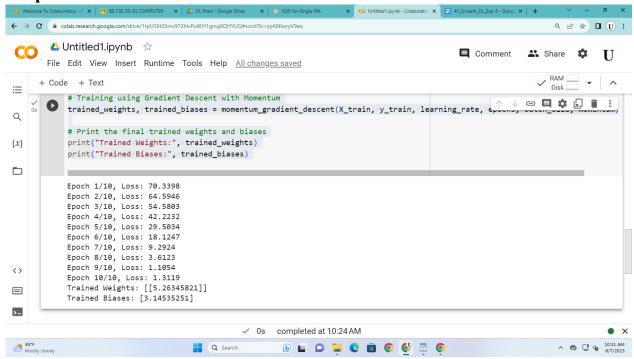
3) Momentum GD

Code:

```
import numpy as np
# Define the Gradient Descent with Momentum function for training
def momentum gradient descent(X, y, learning rate, epochs, batch size, momentum):
input size = X.shape[1]
output size = 1 # For regression task, we have one output neuron
# Initialize weights, biases, and momentum terms
weights = np.random.randn(input size, output size)
biases = np.random.randn(output size)
velocity w = np.zeros like(weights)
velocity b = np.zeros like(biases)
num batches = len(X) // batch size
for epoch in range(epochs):
# Shuffle the data for each epoch
random indices = np.random.permutation(len(X))
X \text{ shuffled} = X[\text{random indices}]
y shuffled = y[random indices]
for batch num in range(num batches):
# Get a batch of data
X batch = X shuffled[batch num * batch size : (batch num + 1) * batch size]
y batch = y shuffled[batch num * batch size : (batch num + 1) * batch size]
# Forward pass
y pred = X batch.dot(weights) + biases
# Compute the loss (Mean Squared Error)
loss = ((y batch - y pred) ** 2).mean()
```

```
# Backpropagation to compute gradients
gradient w = -2 * X  batch. T.dot(y batch - y pred) / batch size
gradient b = -2 * np.sum(y batch - y pred) / batch size
# Update momentum terms
velocity w = momentum * velocity w - learning rate * gradient w
velocity_b = momentum * velocity b - learning rate * gradient b
# Update weights and biases with momentum
weights += velocity w
biases += velocity b
# Print the loss after each epoch
print(f"Epoch {epoch+1}/{epochs}, Loss: {loss:.4f}")
return weights, biases
# Sample data
np.random.seed(7)
X train = 2 * np.random.rand(10, 1)
y train = 4 + 3 * X train + np.random.randn(10, 1)
# Hyperparameters
learning rate = 0.01
epochs = 10
batch size = 10
momentum = 0.9
# Training using Gradient Descent with Momentum
trained weights, trained biases = momentum gradient descent(X train, y train, learning rate,
epochs, batch size, momentum)
# Print the final trained weights and biases
print("Trained Weights:", trained weights)
print("Trained Biases:", trained biases)
```

Output:



4) Nestorev GD

Code:

import numpy as np

```
# Define the Nesterov Accelerated Gradient function for training def nesterov_gradient_descent(X, y, learning_rate, epochs, batch_size, momentum): input_size = X.shape[1] output_size = 1 # For regression task, we have one output neuron

# Initialize weights, biases, and momentum terms weights = np.random.randn(input_size, output_size) biases = np.random.randn(output_size) velocity_w = np.zeros_like(weights) velocity_b = np.zeros_like(biases) num_batches = len(X) // batch_size

for epoch in range(epochs):
# Shuffle the data for each epoch
```

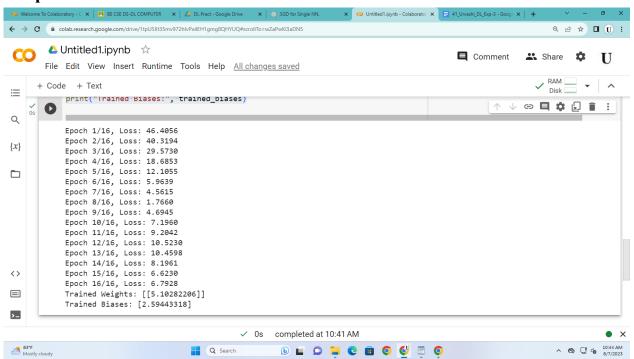
```
random indices = np.random.permutation(len(X))
X shuffled = X[random indices]
y shuffled = y[random indices]
for batch num in range(num batches):
# Get a batch of data
X batch = X shuffled[batch num * batch size : (batch num + 1) * batch size]
y batch = y shuffled[batch num * batch size : (batch_num + 1) * batch_size]
# Update weights and biases with Nesterov Accelerated Gradient
weights ahead = weights + momentum * velocity w
biases ahead = biases + momentum * velocity b
# Forward pass
y pred = X batch.dot(weights ahead) + biases_ahead
# Compute the loss (Mean Squared Error)
 loss = ((y batch - y pred) ** 2).mean()
# Backpropagation to compute gradients
gradient w = -2 * X  batch. T.dot(y batch - y pred) / batch size
gradient b = -2 * np.sum(y batch - y pred) / batch size
# Update momentum terms
velocity w = momentum * velocity w - learning rate * gradient w
velocity b = momentum * velocity b - learning rate * gradient b
# Update weights and biases
weights += velocity w
biases += velocity b
# Print the loss after each epoch
print(f"Epoch {epoch+1}/{epochs}, Loss: {loss:.4f}")
return weights, biases
# Sample data
np.random.seed(4)
X train = 2 * np.random.rand(16, 1)
y train = 4 + 3 * X train + np.random.randn(16, 1)
```

```
# Hyperparameters
learning_rate = 0.01
epochs = 16
batch_size = 10
momentum = 0.9
```

Training using Nesterov Accelerated Gradient trained_weights, trained_biases = nesterov_gradient_descent(X_train, y_train, learning_rate, epochs, batch_size, momentum)

Print the final trained weights and biases print("Trained Weights:", trained_weights) print("Trained Biases:", trained biases)

Output:



5) Adagrad GD

Code:

```
import numpy as np
# Define the Adagrad function for training
def adagrad gradient descent(X, y, learning rate, epochs, batch size):
input size = X.shape[1]
output size = 1 # For regression task, we have one output neuron
# Initialize weights and biases
weights = np.random.randn(input size, output size)
biases = np.random.randn(output size)
# Initialize the squared gradient accumulator
grad squared w = np.zeros like(weights)
grad squared b = np.zeros like(biases)
num batches = len(X) // batch size
epsilon = 1e-8 # Small constant to avoid division by zero
for epoch in range(epochs):
# Shuffle the data for each epoch
random indices = np.random.permutation(len(X))
X \text{ shuffled} = X[\text{random indices}]
y shuffled = y[random indices]
for batch num in range(num_batches):
# Get a batch of data
X batch = X shuffled[batch num * batch size : (batch num + 1) * batch size]
y batch = y shuffled[batch num * batch size : (batch num + 1) * batch size]
# Forward pass
y pred = X batch.dot(weights) + biases
# Compute the loss (Mean Squared Error)
 loss = ((y batch - y pred) ** 2).mean()
```

```
# Backpropagation to compute gradients
gradient w = -2 * X  batch. T.dot(y batch - y pred) / batch size
gradient b = -2 * np.sum(y batch - y pred) / batch size
# Accumulate squared gradients
grad squared w += gradient w ** 2
grad squared b += gradient b ** 2
# Update weights and biases with Adagrad
weights -= learning rate * gradient w / (np.sqrt(grad squared w) + epsilon)
biases -= learning_rate * gradient b / (np.sqrt(grad squared b) + epsilon)
# Print the loss after each epoch
print(f"Epoch {epoch+1}/{epochs}, Loss: {loss:.4f}")
return weights, biases
# Sample data
np.random.seed(3)
X train = 2 * np.random.rand(11, 1)
y train = 4 + 3 * X train + np.random.randn(11, 1)
# Hyperparameters
learning rate = 0.1
epochs = 11
batch size = 10
# Training using Adagrad
trained weights, trained biases = adagrad gradient descent(X train, y train, learning rate,
epochs, batch size)
# Print the final trained weights and biases
print("Trained Weights:", trained weights)
print("Trained Biases:", trained biases)
```

Output:

