```
In [137]:
```

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.decomposition import TruncatedSVD
```

Lendo arquivos

```
In [138]:

x = np.load('Ex3X.npy')
y = np.load('Ex3y.npy')

x = np.hstack([np.ones([x.shape[0],1]), x]) # add coluna bias 1 para o x
```

1 batch gradient descent

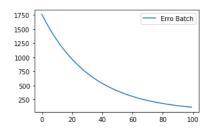
In [139]:

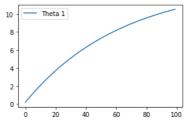
```
num iters = 100
initial\_thetas = [[0], [0], [0]]
def batch gradient descent(x, y, thetas, ln, iterations):
    thetas hist = np.zeros((iterations, 3))
    errors = np.zeros(iterations)
    for i in range(iterations):
        n = len(y)
        y pred = np.dot(x, thetas) # prediz todos Ys baseado no X e nos thetas
        # Como a derivada da função de custo para cada direção(cada teta) é exatame
        \# o x1 e x2 associados a esses thetas, podemos simplesmente usar uma multip
        thetas = thetas - ((ln*(x.transpose().dot(y pred - y)))/n)
        thetas hist[i,:] = thetas.transpose() #Salva os thetas encontrados nessa it
        #Calcula erro
        new y pred = np.dot(x, thetas)
        errors[i] = np.sum((new_y_pred - y) ** 2) / n
    print("Valores para os thetas: ", thetas.T)
    fig=plt.figure(figsize=(16, 3))
    fig.add subplot(1, 3, 1)
    plt.plot(range(iterations), errors, label="Erro Batch")
    plt.legend()
    fig.add subplot(1, 3, 2)
    plt.plot(range(iterations), thetas hist[:,1], label="Theta 1")
    plt.legend()
    fig.add subplot(1, 3, 3)
    plt.plot(range(iterations), thetas_hist[:,2], label="Theta 2")
    plt.legend()
    plt.figure()
```

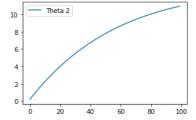
In [140]:

batch_gradient_descent(x, y, initial_thetas, 0.01, num_iters)

Valores para os thetas: [[22.14100132 10.52026493 10.93371319]]





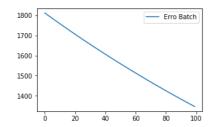


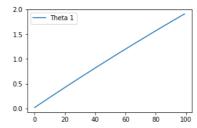
<Figure size 432x288 with 0 Axes>

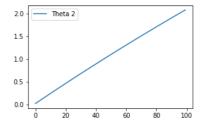
In [141]:

batch_gradient_descent(x, y, initial_thetas, 0.001, num_iters)

Valores para os thetas: [[3.95185363 1.90643513 2.07510572]]





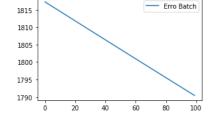


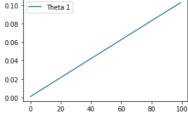
<Figure size 432x288 with 0 Axes>

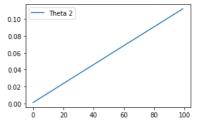
In [142]:

batch gradient descent(x, y, initial thetas, 0.00005, num iters)

Valores para os thetas: [[0.21194166 0.10237638 0.11187494]]





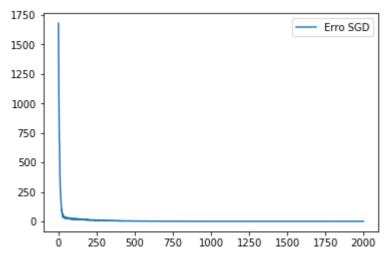


<Figure size 432x288 with 0 Axes>

2 SGD

```
In [143]:
```

```
num iters = 2000
initial_thetas = [[0], [0], [0]]
ln = 0.05
def SGD(x, y, thetas , ln, iterations):
    n = len(y)
    errors = np.zeros(iterations)
    for k in range(iterations):
        cost = 0.0
        for i in range(n):
            random index = np.random.randint(0, n) # Indice aleatório para pegar o
            x1 = x[random_index,:].reshape(1, x.shape[1]) # para tranformar em um a
            y1 = y[random index].reshape(1, 1)
            y_pred = np.dot(x1, thetas) # array com y's preditos
            # Como a derivada da função de custo para cada direção(cada teta) é exa
            # o x1 e x2 associados a esses thetas, podemos simplesmente usar uma mu
            thetas = thetas - ((ln * (x1.transpose().dot(y_pred - y1))) / n)
            #Calcula erro baseados no dado
            new y pred = np.dot(x1, thetas) # array com novos y's preditos
            cost += np.sum((new y pred - y1) ** 2) / n
        errors[k] = cost
    plt.plot(range(iterations), errors, label="Erro SGD")
    plt.legend()
SGD(x, y, initial thetas, ln, num iters)
```



3 Mini batch GD

In [144]:

```
num iters = 200
initial_thetas = [[0], [0], [0]]
ln = 0.05
batch size = 10
def mini batch GD(x, y, thetas, ln, iterations, batch size):
    n = len(y)
    errors = np.zeros(iterations)
    for k in range(iterations):
        indexes = np.random.permutation(n)
        mixed x = x[indexes]
        mixed y = y[indexes]
        cost = 0.0
        for i in range(0, n, batch_size):
            random index = np.random.randint(0, n) # Indice aleatório para pegar o
            x1 = mixed x[i:i+batch size] # para tranformar em um array com 1 dado d
            y1 = mixed y[i:i+batch size]
            y pred = np.dot(x1, thetas) # array com y's preditos
            # Como a derivada da função de custo para cada direção(cada teta) é exa
            # o x1 e x2 associados a esses thetas, podemos simplesmente usar uma mu
            thetas = thetas - ((ln * (x1.transpose().dot(y pred - y1))) / n)
            #Calcula erro baseados no dado
            new y pred = np.dot(x1, thetas) # array com novos y's preditos
            cost += np.sum((new_y_pred - y1) ** 2) / n
        errors[k] = cost
    plt.plot(range(iterations), errors, label="Erro Mini Batch")
    plt.legend()
```

SGD x Mini Batch

Como SGD pega um dado aleátório o leve ruído visto no gráfico mostra que a direção pode não ser a melhor, apesar de convergir, ele pode demorar um pouco mais de tempo.

In [145]:

```
SGD(x, y, initial_thetas, ln, num_iters)
mini_batch_GD(x, y, initial_thetas, ln, num_iters, batch_size)
```

