

CSC2529-hw3

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1 Task1

1.1 low-pass filter

In this part, I implemented low-pass filtering for three Gaussian convolution kernels with 3 different standard deviations: 0.1, 1 and 10. When we implementing low-pass filter, we set the kernel size 9 times larger than the standard deviation.

Also, I used spatial-domain and fourier-domain respectively. Here are the resulting images. In figure 1, the 3 pictures in the first line show the resulting pictures using spatial-domain and the 3 pictures in the second line show the resulting pictures using fourier-domain. And the other 3 pictures in the third line show the OFTs with different sigmas.

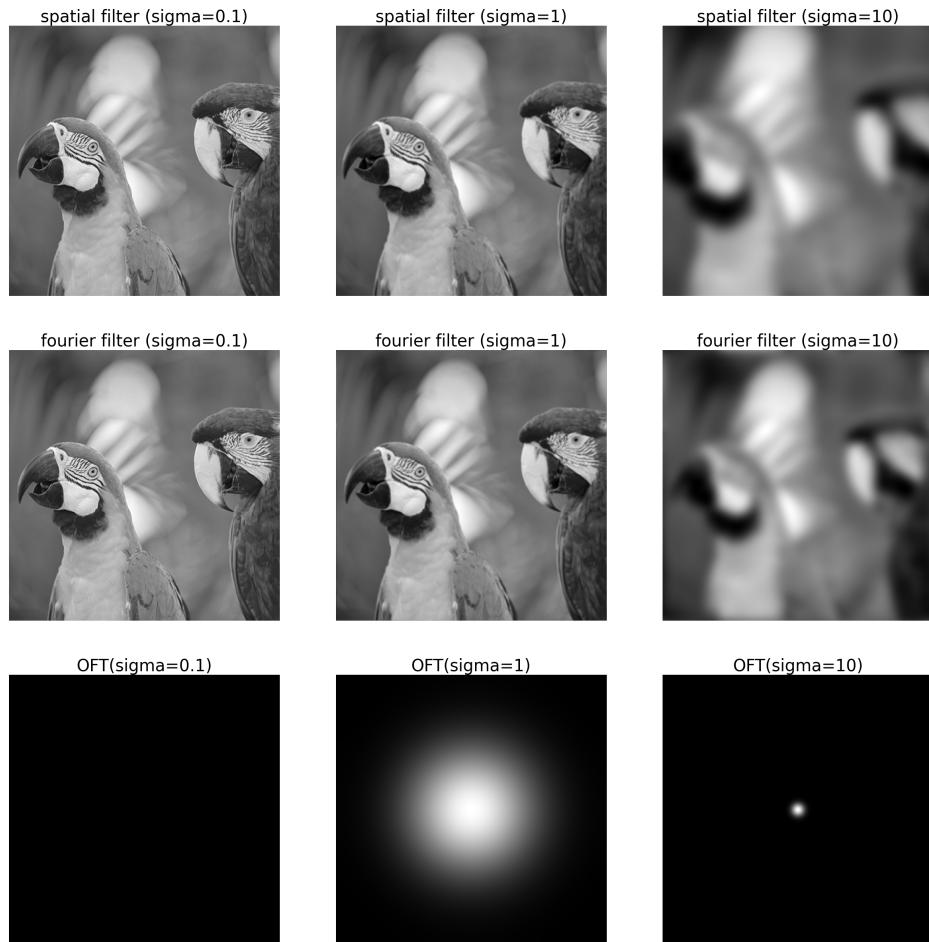


Figure 1: low pass filter with Different sigma Sizes; spatial-domain and fourier-domain

From the Figure 2, it is evident that in the first method, there is a significant difference in time when processed with different sigma values, with orders of magnitude difference. Whereas, in the second method Fourier-domain, the times for different sigma values are similar, with no significant gap and independent of kernel size.

I think that is because in the Fourier domain approach, both the input image and the convolution kernel undergo Fourier transforms, resulting in convolution becoming a straightforward multiplication operation with a consistent time complexity.

But when I applied spatial domain, spatial filtering is going to be a function of the kernel size, because the convolution would be a bunch of addition, and those additions is a function of the number of elements that you have in your kernel. So the time complexity varies when different sigma values (different kernel sizes) are employed. When the kernel size is very small, the kernel is relatively small and spatial-domain convolution may be very fast. But as the kernel size grows, the Gaussian kernel is much larger, requiring a greater number of computations and thereby affecting processing time.

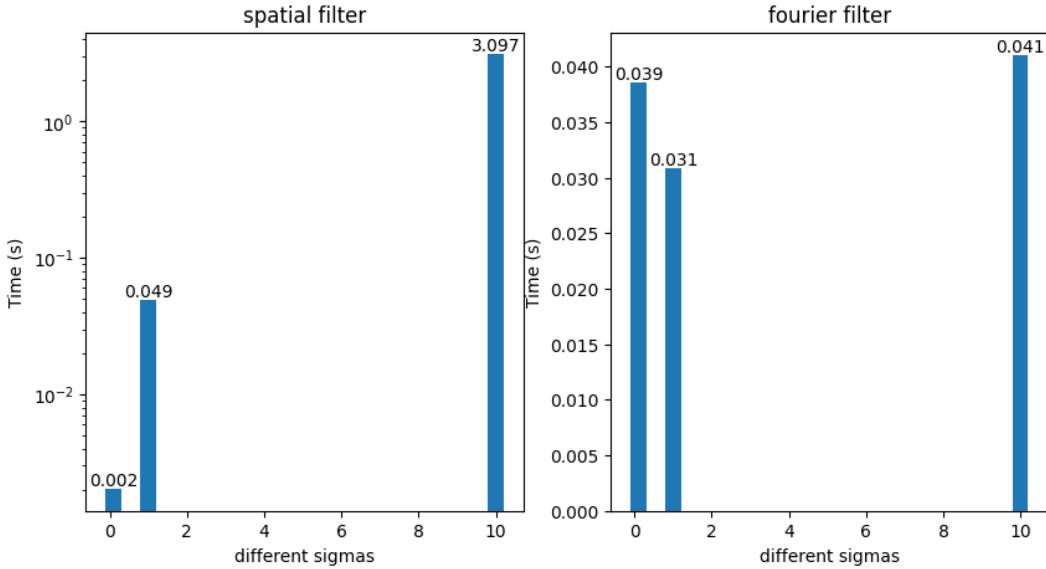


Figure 2: different timings by using different low pass filters with different sigmas

1.2 high-pass filter

Then, I changed to high-pass filter instead of low-pass filter. I implement high pass filtering using these formulas.

$$\text{Spatial - domain : } I = I - I * PSF_{LP} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Fourier - domain : } \tilde{I} = \tilde{I} * (1 - OTP_{LP}) \quad (2)$$

I maintained the choice of sigma values as 0.1, 1, and 10, but used the same kernel size of 101×101 pixels for each of them. Here are the resulting images and timings in figure 3. Similar with figure1, the first row of Figure 3 showcases three output images processed using the spatial-domain method, each with a different sigma. The second row displays the resulting images obtained through the Fourier-domain approach, while the last row shows the OFTs.

The timings are shown in figure4, we can find that in this scenario, there is no significant difference in the time it takes to perform convolutions with different sigma values, whether using the spatial-domain or Fourier-domain method. I think that in the spatial-domain method, the reason there is no significant difference in processing time when using different sigma values is that we employed a fixed kernel size, which was set to 101.

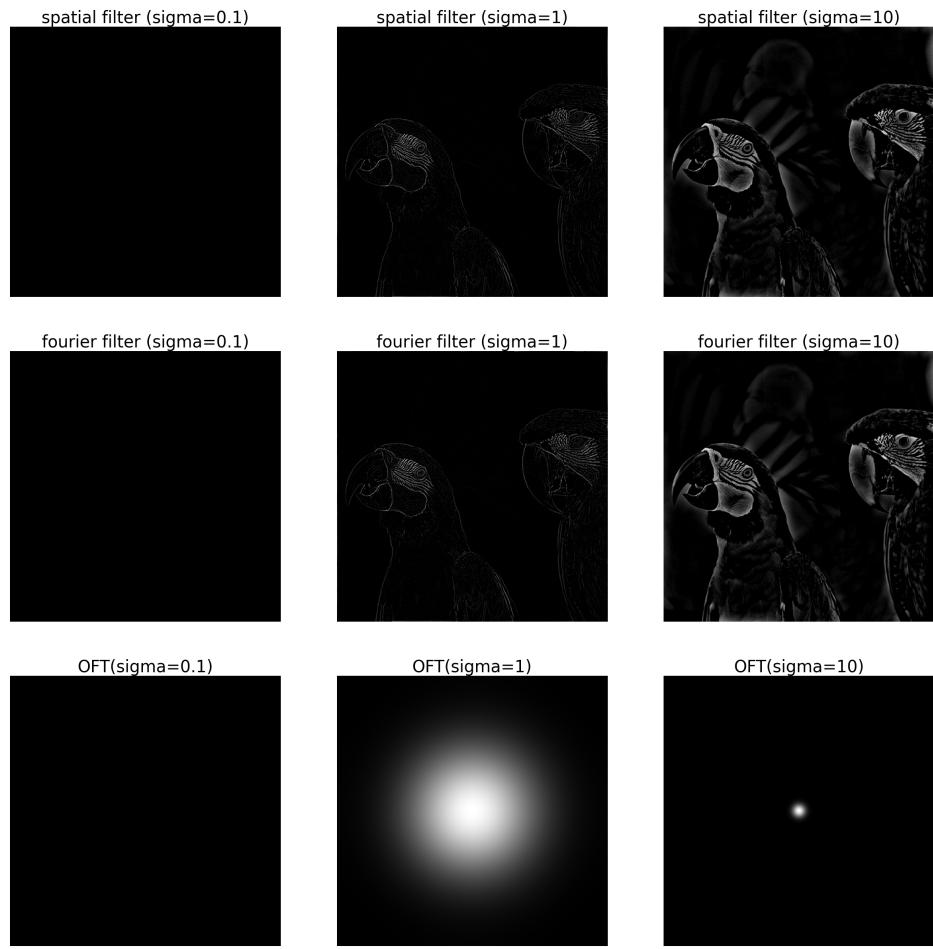


Figure 3: high pass filter with Different sigma Sizes; spatial-domain and fourier-domain

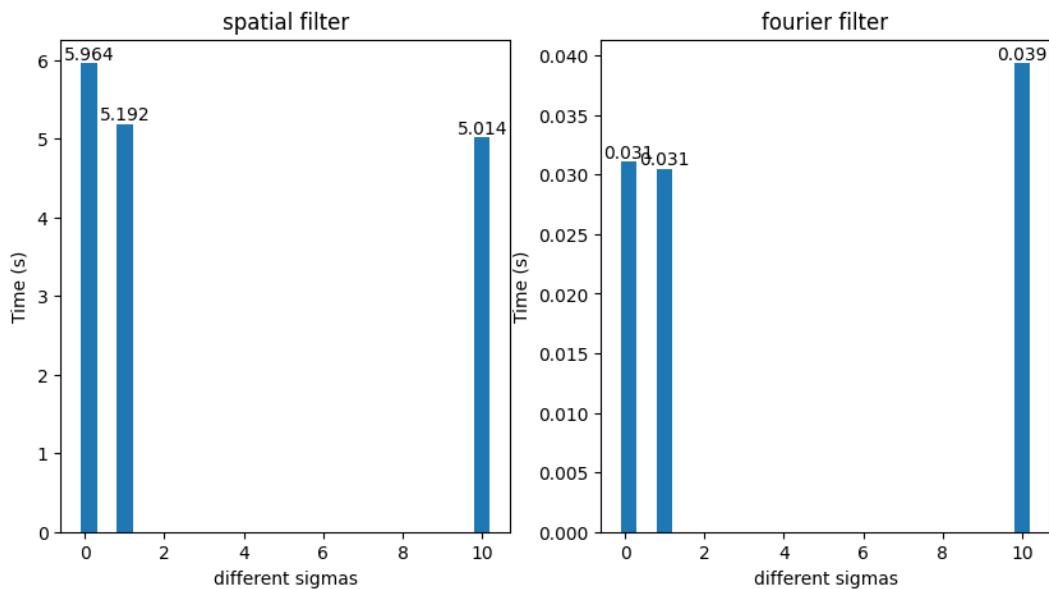


Figure 4: different timings by using different high pass filters with different sigmas

2 Task2

I blurred the image by using a Gaussian PSF with a standard deviation of 5.

```
c = fspecial_gaussian_2d((35, 35), 5.)  
blur = convolve2d(img, c, mode='same', boundary='wrap')
```

And then I added random, additive Gaussian noise with the following standard deviations to the blurred image: 0, 0.001, 0.01 and 0.1. Then, I used two different methods to inversely filter the blurred image.

2.1 division in the Fourier domain

In this method, I simply divided the Fourier-transformed blurred image by cFT and then performed an inverse Fourier transform. The results are as shown in the figure5. The first row shows the blurred image, each with different random noise added to them. The second row shows the resulting images.

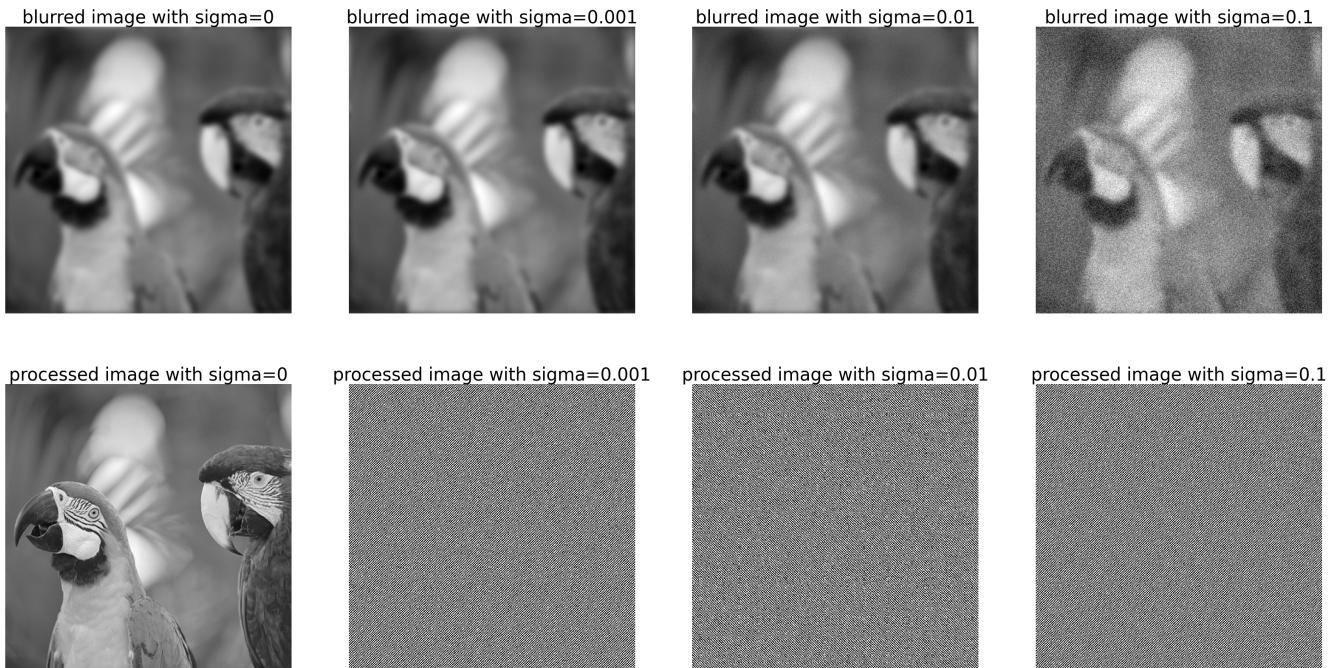


Figure 5: Images Processed by division in the Fourier domain, with different noise variances

We can observe that, except when random noise is zero, which is equivalent to inversely transforming the blurred image, resulting in a clear original image. When random noise is not zero, the results of this method are very poor.

Here are the peak signal-to-noise ratio (PSNR) for each resulting images. I computed the PSNR by using the original image and the resulting images. Here are the results.

```
when the sigma of noise is 0 , the psnr is 90.80068542185327  
when the sigma of noise is 0.001 , the psnr is -154.31915766403714  
when the sigma of noise is 0.01 , the psnr is -175.79515422656368  
when the sigma of noise is 0.1 , the psnr is -189.92662059501038
```

Figure 6: PSNR for each noise, comparing with original image; division in the Fourier domain

We can find that, whether we compare with the original image, only in the case of zero noise, PSNR is a positive

value. In all other cases, regardless of how much noise is added, PSNR is negative, indicating poor processing quality.

2.2 Wiener de-convolution

Because of the poor processing quality, We change to wiener de-convolution. In this method, unlike the previous simple division, the calculation follows the formula as shown below.

It's worth noting that $\frac{|H|^2}{|H|^2 + \frac{1}{SNR}}$ here is still a matrix. Furthermore, we should also consider a special case where, when the noise($\sigma_{noise}=0$) is 0, SNR cannot be computed normally. In such instances, I set SNR to math.inf.

$$SNR = \frac{\bar{I}}{\sigma_{noise}} \quad (3)$$

$$H' = \frac{1}{H} * \frac{|H|^2}{|H|^2 + \frac{1}{SNR}} \quad (4)$$

I multiplied the Fourier-transformed blurred image by H' and subsequently conducted an inverse Fourier transform. Below, you can see the resulting images in figure 8.

We can observe that using this method to process images yields much better results compared to the previous method. Even when we add random noise to the blurred image (which the previous method couldn't handle at all), Wiener de-convolution is still able to largely restore the original image.

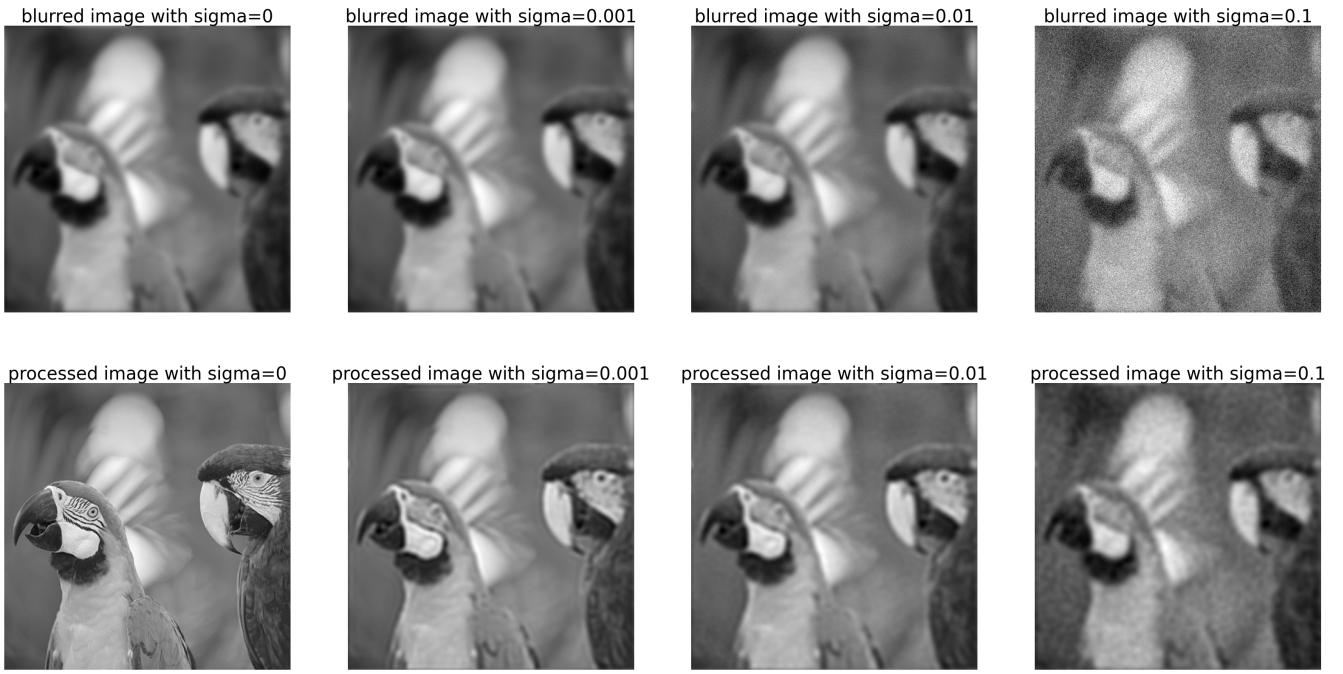


Figure 7: Images Processed by using Wiener de-convolution, with different noise variances

Similarly, I calculated the PSNR by comparing with the original image. Here are the results.

We can observe a pattern similar to that of the previous method in the PSNR results; the smaller the noise, the higher the PSNR. However, the difference here is that for all four levels of noise, the obtained PSNR values are greater than 19.5 in this method, indicating better processing results compared to Method 1.

```

when the sigma of noise is 0 , the psnr is 90.80068542185327
when the sigma of noise is 0.001 , the psnr is 26.64437099795996
when the sigma of noise is 0.01 , the psnr is 25.883006684512672
when the sigma of noise is 0.1 , the psnr is 19.594213554822666

```

Figure 8: PSNR for each noise, comparing with original image; Wiener de-convolution

3 Task3

First of all, whether you want to implement GD or SGD, we need to calculate the gradient of this norm, as shown in the formula below. And move in the direction of the negative gradient.

$$\nabla_x \left[\frac{1}{2} \|Ax - b\|_2^2 \right] = A^T Ax - A^T b \quad (5)$$

$$x^{k+1} = x^k - \alpha * \nabla f(x^k) \quad (6)$$

The SGD method is very similar with GD. We just need to select a batch of rows randomly from the matrix A before doing each step of gradient descent. Initially, I executed the program on my personal laptop, and the timing curves exhibited not smooth at all. Subsequently, I switched to the remote server, resulting in smoother timing curves as depicted in Figure 11. Details are shown on my personal website: [ssh to server and some git commands](#).

The left picture plots the residual vs optimization iteration for GD, SGD and SVD with batch sizes of 10, 100, and 1000. The right picture shows the residuals vs. execution time for GD and SGD with batch sizes of 10, 100 and 1000.

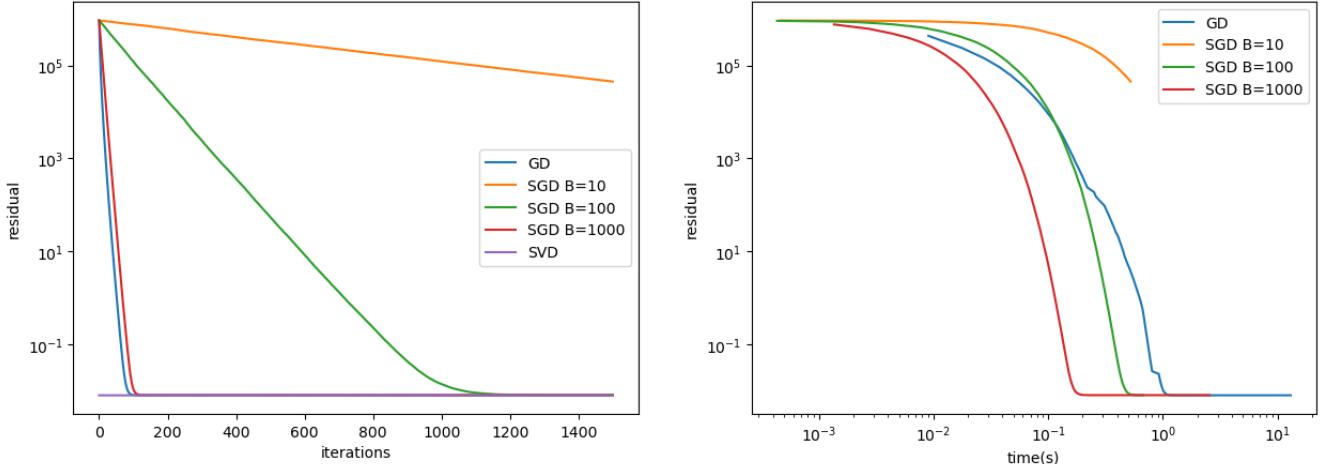


Figure 9: residuals vs optimization iterations; residuals vs execution time

Compared to GD (Gradient Descent), we can observe that SGD (Stochastic Gradient Descent) requires a relatively higher number of iterations to converge. Excluding SVD, GD converges with the fewest iterations, and the convergence of SGD with a batch size of 1000 is similar to GD but demands slightly more iterations. However, with a batch size of 100, SGD requires significantly more iterations to converge, and for a batch size of 10, SGD is even slower, to the extent that it still notably fails to converge even after 1500 iterations.

In the right figure, we can observe the convergence times of different methods. From this, we can discern that SGD with a batch size of 1000 achieves the shortest convergence time, followed by SGD with a batch size of 100, which is shorter than GD's convergence time. SGD with a batch size of 10 exhibits the slowest convergence speed.

There is obvious a tradeoff with using different batch size in the optimization. In general, a larger batch size typically implies fewer iterations for convergence but longer execution time per iteration. Conversely, a smaller batch size indicates more iterations, but each iteration is executed more quickly.

When the size becomes too small, it can lead to the need for an excessive number of iterations for convergence, thus causing the convergence time to be slower. When the size is too large, although the convergence may require a small number of iterations, each iteration is computationally slow, resulting in an overall slow convergence time.

Hence, we need to find a batch size that strikes a balance between the time it takes for a single iteration and the number of iterations, resulting in the overall minimum convergence time.

4 Bonus

In this section, I derived $\nabla_x \left[\frac{1}{2} \|Ax - b\|_1 \right]$ and implement a Python function that calculates this gradient given A, x and b. Here are the formulas.

$$\begin{aligned} A &= (\alpha_1^T, \dots, \alpha_m^T) \\ x &= (x_1, \dots, x_n) \\ b &= (b_1, \dots, b_m) \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \|Ax - b\|_1 = \frac{1}{2} * \sum_{i=1}^m |\alpha_i^T * x - b_i| \tag{8}$$

$$\frac{\partial |z|}{\partial x} = sign(z) * \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \tag{9}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_x \left[\frac{1}{2} \|Ax - b\|_1 \right] &= \frac{1}{2} * \nabla_x \sum_{i=1}^m |\alpha_i^T * x - b_i| \\ &= \frac{1}{2} * \sum_{i=1}^m \nabla_x |\alpha_i^T * x - b_i| \\ &= \frac{1}{2} * \sum_{i=1}^m sign(\alpha_i^T * x - b_i) * \frac{\partial(\alpha_i^T * x - b_i)}{\partial x} \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

In python we can use matrix multiplication: $0.5 * A.T @ np.sign(A @ x - b)$ for equation 10 and use $0.5 * np.linalg.norm(A @ x - b, ord=1)$ to calculate the residuals.

When one of the entries of Ax-b is zero, the function $sign(\alpha_i^T * x - b_i)$ treat it as 0. The return of question 10 is a vector which will be used in the following gradient descent.

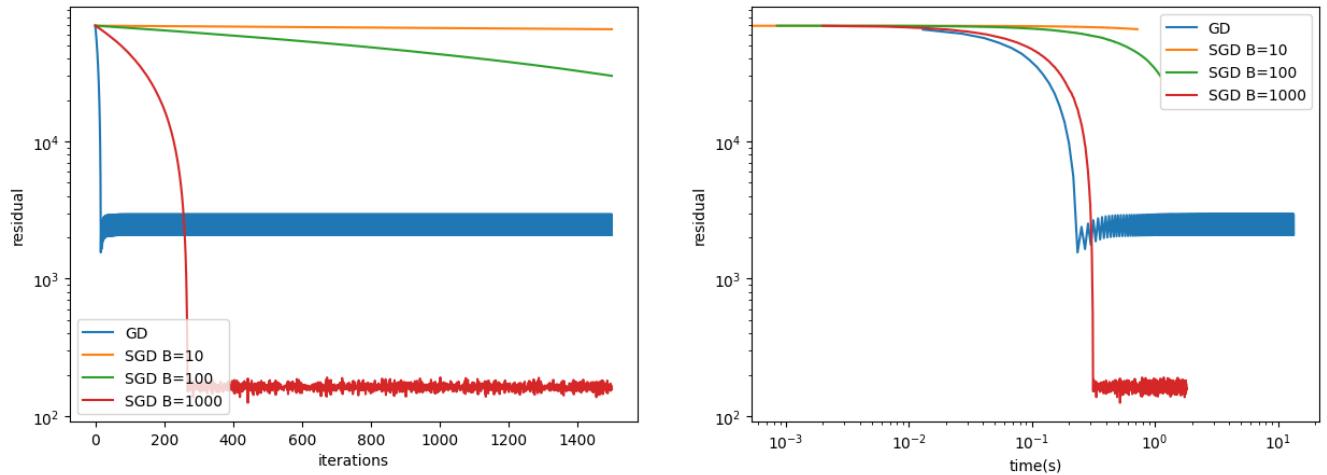


Figure 10: residuals vs optimization iterations; residuals vs execution time

A code

A.1 Task1

A.1.1 low-pass filter

```
import numpy as np
from numpy.fft import fft2, ifft2, fftshift, ifftshift
import skimage.io as io
from scipy.signal import convolve2d
from pypher.pypher import psf2otf
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import time
from fspecial import fspecial_gaussian_2d

img =io.imread('birds_gray.png').astype(float) /255
img =img[:, :, 0]
spatial_times =[]
fourier_times =[]

fig, axs =plt.subplots(nrows=3, ncols=3, figsize=(30, 30))
sigmas =[0.1, 1, 10]
for k in range(len(sigmas)):
    sigma =sigmas[k]
    filtSize =np.ceil(9 *sigma).astype(int)
    lp =fspecial_gaussian_2d((filtSize, filtSize), sigma)

    ### Your code here ###
    spatial_start =time.time()
    spatial_result =convolve2d(img, lp, mode='valid', boundary='wrap')
    spatial_times.append(time.time() -spatial_start)
    axs[0, k].imshow(np.clip(spatial_result, a_min=0, a_max=1), cmap='gray')
    axs[0, k].set_title(f'spatial filter (sigma={sigma})', fontsize=30)
    axs[0, k].axis('off')

    fourier_start =time.time()
    img_ft =fft2(img)
    img_ftshift =fftshift(img_ft)
    ft =psf2otf(lp, img.shape)
    ftshift =fftshift(ft)
    ft_mid =img_ftshift *ftshift
    ishift =ifftshift(ft_mid)
    ft_result =ifft2(ishift).real

    fourier_times.append(time.time() -fourier_start)
    axs[1, k].imshow(np.clip(ft_result, a_min=0, a_max=1.), cmap='gray')
    axs[1, k].set_title(f'fourier filter (sigma={sigma})', fontsize=30)

    axs[1, k].axis('off')

    axs[2, k].imshow(ftshift, cmap='gray')
    axs[2, k].set_title(f'FFT(sigma={sigma})', fontsize=30)
    axs[2, k].axis('off')
fig.savefig('task1_a_filter.png', bbox_inches='tight')
plt.show()

fig1, axs =plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=2, figsize=(10, 5))
axs[0].bar(sigmas, spatial_times, width=0.4, label='Spatial Convolution')
for i, j in zip(sigmas, spatial_times):
    axs[0].text(i, j, round(j, 3), ha='center', va='bottom')
axs[0].set_title(f'spatial filter')
axs[0].set_xlabel('different sigmas')
axs[0].set_ylabel('Time (s)')

axs[1].bar(sigmas, fourier_times, width=0.4, label='Fourier Convolution')
for i, j in zip(sigmas, fourier_times):
    axs[1].text(i, j, round(j, 3), ha='center', va='bottom')
axs[1].set_title(f'fourier filter')

axs[1].set_xlabel('different sigmas')
```

```

axs[1].set_ylabel('Time (s)')
axs[0].set_yscale('log')
fig1.savefig('task1_a_time.png', bbox_inches='tight')

```

A.1.2 high-pass filter

```

import numpy as np
from numpy.fft import fft2, ifft2, fftshift, ifftshift
import skimage.io as io
from scipy.signal import convolve2d
from time import process_time
from pypher.pypher import psf2otf
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import time

from fspecial import fspecial_gaussian_2d

img =io.imread('birds_gray.png').astype(float) /255
img=img[:, :,0]
spatial_times =[]
fourier_times =[]

fig, axs =plt.subplots(nrows=3, ncols=3, figsize=(30, 30))
sigmas =[0.1, 1, 10]
for k in range(len(sigmas)):
    sigma =sigmas [k]
    filtSize =101
    lp =fspecial_gaussian_2d((filtSize, filtSize), sigma)

    ### Your code here ####
    spatial_start =time.time()
    spatial_result =img -convolve2d(img, lp, mode='same', boundary='wrap')
    spatial_times.append(time.time() -spatial_start)
    axs[0, k].imshow(np.clip(spatial_result, a_min=0, a_max=1), cmap='gray')
    axs[0, k].set_title(f'spatial filter (sigma={sigma})', fontsize=30)
    axs[0, k].axis('off')

    fourier_start =time.time()
    img_ft =fft2(img)
    img_ftshift =fftshift(img_ft)
    ft =psf2otf(lp, img.shape)
    ftshift =np.ones_like(img)-fftshift(ft)
    ft_mid =img_ftshift *ftshift
    ishift =ifftshift(ft_mid)
    ft_result =ifft2(ishift).real

    fourier_times.append(time.time() -fourier_start)
    axs[1, k].imshow(np.clip(ft_result, a_min=0, a_max=1), cmap='gray')
    axs[1, k].set_title(f'FOT(sigma={sigma})', fontsize=30)
    axs[1, k].axis('off')

    axs[2, k].imshow(fftshift(ft), cmap='gray')
    axs[2, k].set_title(f'OFT(sigma={sigma})', fontsize=30)
    axs[2, k].axis('off')
fig.savefig('task1_b_filter.png', bbox_inches='tight')
plt.show()

fig1, axs =plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=2, figsize=(10, 5))
axs[0].bar(sigmas, spatial_times, width=0.4, label='Spatial Convolution')
for i, j in zip(sigmas, spatial_times):
    axs[0].text(i, j, round(j, 3), ha='center', va='bottom')
axs[0].set_title(f'spatial filter')
axs[0].set_xlabel('different sigmas')
axs[0].set_ylabel('Time (s)')

axs[1].bar(sigmas, fourier_times, width=0.4, label='Fourier Convolution')
for i, j in zip(sigmas, fourier_times):
    axs[1].text(i, j, round(j, 3), ha='center', va='bottom')
axs[1].set_title(f'fourier filter')

```

```

axs[1].set_xlabel('different sigmas')
axs[1].set_ylabel('Time (s)')
#axs[0].set_yscale('log')
fig1.savefig('task1_b_time.png', bbox_inches='tight')
plt.show()

```

A.2 Task2

A.2.1 division in the Fourier domain

```

import numpy as np
from numpy.fft import fft2, ifft2, fftshift, ifftshift
import skimage.io as io
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.signal import convolve2d
from skimage.metrics import peak_signal_noise_ratio as compute_psnr
from pypher.pypher import psf2otf
from skimage.metrics import peak_signal_noise_ratio as psnr
from pdb import set_trace

from fspecial import fspecial_gaussian_2d

img =io.imread('birds_gray.png').astype(float) /255
img=img[:, :, 0]
# Task 2a - Inverse filtering

c = fspecial_gaussian_2d((35, 35), 5.)

cFT =psf2otf(c, img.shape)
cFT_shift =fftshift(cFT)

# Blur image with kernel
blur =convolve2d(img, c, mode='same', boundary='wrap')

fig, axs =plt.subplots(nrows=2, ncols=4, figsize=(40, 20))
sigmas =[0, 0.001, 0.01, 0.1]
for i in range(4):
    sigma =sigmas[i]
    # Add noise to blurred image
    unfilt =blur +sigma *np.random.randn(*blur.shape)
    axs[0, i].imshow(np.clip(unfilt, a_min=0, a_max=1), cmap='gray')
    axs[0, i].set_title(f'blurred image with sigma={sigma}', fontsize=30)
    axs[0, i].axis('off')
    ### Inverse filter image here ####
    img_ft =fft2(unfilt)
    img_ftshift =fftshift(img_ft)
    ft_mid =img_ftshift *(1/ cFT_shift)
    ishift =ifftshift(ft_mid)
    ft_result =ifft2(ishift).real
    axs[1, i].imshow(np.clip(ft_result, a_min=0, a_max=1), cmap='gray')
    axs[1, i].set_title(f'processed image with sigma={sigma}', fontsize=30)
    axs[1, i].axis('off')
    # PSNR = psnr(np.clip(unfilt, a_min=0, a_max=1), ft_result)
    PSNR =psnr(img, ft_result)
    print('when the sigma of noise is ', sigma, ', the psnr is ', PSNR)
plt.savefig('task2_a.png', bbox_inches='tight')
plt.show()

```

A.2.2 Wiener de-convolution

```

import math

import numpy as np
from numpy.fft import fft2, ifft2, fftshift, ifftshift
import skimage.io as io
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

```

```

from scipy.signal import convolve2d
from skimage.metrics import peak_signal_noise_ratio as compute_psnr
from pypher.pypher import psf2otf
from skimage.metrics import peak_signal_noise_ratio as psnr
from pdb import set_trace
from fspecial import fspecial_gaussian_2d

img =io.imread('birds_gray.png').astype(float) /255
img=img[:, :, 0]
# Task 2b - Wiener filtering

c =fspecial_gaussian_2d((35, 35), 5.)
cFT =psf2otf(c, img.shape)
cFT_shift =fftshift(cFT)

# Blur image with kernel
blur =convolve2d(img, c, mode='same', boundary='wrap')

fig, axs =plt.subplots(nrows=2, ncols=4, figsize=(40, 20))
sigmas =[0, 0.001, 0.01, 0.1]
for i in range(4):
    sigma =sigmas[i]
    # Add noise to blurred image
    unfilt =blur +sigma *np.random.randn(*blur.shape)

    ### Your code here #####
    axs[0, i].imshow(np.clip(unfilt, a_min=0, a_max=1), cmap='gray')
    axs[0, i].set_title(f'blurred image with sigma={sigma}', fontsize=30)
    axs[0, i].axis('off')
    if sigma ==0:
        SNR =math.inf
    else:
        SNR =np.mean(unfilt) /sigma

    img_ft =fft2(unfilt)
    img_ftshift =fftshift(img_ft)
    H =(1 /cFT_shift) *((abs(cFT_shift) **2) /(abs(cFT_shift) **2 +1 /SNR))
    ft_mid =img_ftshift *H
    ishift =ifftshift(ft_mid)
    ft_result =ifft2(ishift).real
    axs[1, i].imshow(np.clip(ft_result, a_min=0, a_max=1), cmap='gray')
    axs[1, i].set_title(f'processed image with sigma={sigma}', fontsize=30)
    axs[1, i].axis('off')
    # PSNR =psnr(np.clip(unfilt, a_min=0, a_max=1), ft_result)
    PSNR =psnr(img, ft_result)
    print('when the sigma of noise is ', sigma, ', the psnr is ', PSNR)
plt.savefig('task2_b.png', bbox_inches='tight')
plt.show()

```

A.3 Task3

```

import numpy as np
from tqdm import tqdm
from time import time
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def grad_l2(A, x, b):
    # TODO: return the gradient of 0.5 * ||Ax - b||_2^2
    return A.T @ A @ x -A.T @ b

def residual_l2(A, x, b):
    return 0.5 *np.linalg.norm(A @ x -b) **2

def run_gd(A, b, mode, step_size=1e-4, num_iters=1500, grad_fn=grad_l2, residual=residual_l2):
    ''' Run gradient descent to solve Ax = b

```

```

Parameters
-----
A : matrix of size (N_measurements, N_dim)
b : observations of (N_measurements, 1)
step_size : gradient descent step size
num_iters : number of iterations of gradient descent
grad_fn : function to compute the gradient
residual : function to compute the residual

Returns
-----
x
    output matrix of size (N_dim)

residual
    list of calculated residuals at each iteration

timing
    time to execute each iteration (should be cumulative to each iteration)

'''

# initialize x to zero
x = np.zeros((A.shape[1], 1))

# TODO: complete the gradient descent algorithm here
# you can also complete and use the grad_l2 and residual_l2 functions

# this function can return a list of residuals and timings at each iteration so
# you can plot them and include them in your report

# don't forget to also implement the stochastic gradient descent version of this function!

### gradient decent
if mode =='GD':
    i = 0
    residuals =[residual(A, x, b)]
    times =[]
    time_start =time()
    while i <num_iters:
        time1 =time()
        x -=step_size *grad_fn(A, x, b)
        residuals.append(residual(A, x, b))
        times.append((time() -time_start))
        i +=1
    return x, residuals, times
elif mode =='SGD':
    i = 0
    residuals =[residual(A, x, b)]
    times =[]
    time_start =time()
    while i <num_iters:

        random_integers =np.random.randint(0, N_measurements, size=B)
        A1 =A[random_integers, :]
        b1 =b[random_integers]

        x -=step_size *grad_fn(A1, x, b1)

        residuals.append(residual(A, x, b))
        times.append((time() -time_start))
        i +=1
    return x, residuals, times

def run_lsq(A, b):
    ''' Numpy's implementation of least squares which uses SVD & matrix factorization from LAPACK '''
    x, resid, _, _ =np.linalg.lstsq(A, b, rcond=None)
    return x, 0.5 *resid

```

```

if __name__ == '__main__':
    # set up problem
    N_dim = 128 # size of x
    N_measurements = 16384 # number of measurements or rows of A

    # load matrix
    dat = np.load('task3.npy', allow_pickle=True)[()]

    # data matrix -- here the rows are measurements and columns are dimension N_dim
    A = dat['A']

    # corrupted measurements
    b = dat['b']

    # least squares solve using SVD + matrix factorization
    # you can compare your solution to this
    x_lsq, resid_lsq = run_lsq(A, b)
    iteration = 1500

    fig, ax = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=2, figsize=(15, 5))

    # TODO: implement and call your GD and SGD functions
    result1 = run_gd(A, b, 'GD', step_size=1e-4, num_iters=iteration, grad_fn=grad_l2, residual=residual_l2)
    ax[0].plot(range(iteration + 1), result1[1])
    ax[1].plot(result1[2], result1[1][1:])
    for B in [10, 100, 1000]:
        result2 = run_gd(A, b, 'SGD', step_size=1e-4, num_iters=iteration, grad_fn=grad_l2, residual=residual_l2)
        ax[0].plot(range(iteration + 1), result2[1])
        ax[1].plot(result2[2], result2[1][1:])
    ax[0].set_yscale('log')
    ax[1].set_xscale('log')
    ax[1].set_yscale('log')
    ax[0].plot(range(iteration + 1), [resid_lsq] * (iteration + 1))
    ax[0].legend(['GD', 'SGD B=10', 'SGD B=100', 'SGD B=1000', 'SVD'])
    ax[1].legend(['GD', 'SGD B=10', 'SGD B=100', 'SGD B=1000'])
    ax[0].set_xlabel('iterations')
    ax[0].set_ylabel('residual')
    ax[1].set_xlabel('time(s)')
    ax[1].set_ylabel('residual')
    plt.savefig('task3.png', bbox_inches='tight')
    plt.show()

```

A.4 bonus

```

import numpy as np
from tqdm import tqdm
from time import time
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def grad_l1(A, x, b):
    # TODO: return the gradient of 0.5 * ||Ax - b||_1
    K = A @ x - b
    return 0.5 * A.T @ np.sign(K)

def residual_l1(A, x, b):
    return 0.5 * np.linalg.norm(A @ x - b, ord=1)

def run_gd(A, b, mode, step_size=1e-4, num_iters=1500, grad_fn=grad_l1, residual=residual_l1):
    ''' Run gradient descent to solve Ax = b

    Parameters
    -----
    A : matrix of size (N_measurements, N_dim)
    b : observations of (N_measurements, 1)

```

```

step_size : gradient descent step size
num_iters : number of iterations of gradient descent
grad_fn : function to compute the gradient
residual : function to compute the residual

>Returns
-----
x
    output matrix of size (N_dim)

residual
    list of calculated residuals at each iteration

timing
    time to execute each iteration (should be cumulative to each iteration)

'''

# initialize x to zero
x = np.zeros((A.shape[1], 1))

# TODO: complete the gradient descent algorithm here
# you can also complete and use the grad_l2 and residual_l2 functions

# this function can return a list of residuals and timings at each iteration so
# you can plot them and include them in your report

# don't forget to also implement the stochastic gradient descent version of this function!

### gradient decent
if mode =='GD':
    i = 0
    residuals =[residual(A, x, b)]
    times =[]
    time_start =time()
    while i <num_iters:
        x -=step_size *grad_fn(A, x, b)
        residuals.append(residual(A, x, b))
        times.append((time() -time_start))
        i +=1
    return x, residuals, times
elif mode =='SGD':
    i = 0
    residuals =[residual(A, x, b)]
    times =[]
    time_start =time()
    while i <num_iters:
        random_integers =np.random.randint(0, N_measurements, size=B)
        A1 =A[random_integers, :]
        b1 =b[random_integers]
        x -=step_size *grad_fn(A1, x, b1)
        residuals.append(residual(A, x, b))
        times.append((time() -time_start))
        i +=1
    return x, residuals, times

def run_lsq(A, b):
    ''' Numpy's implementation of least squares which uses SVD & matrix factorization from LAPACK '''
    x, resid, _, _ =np.linalg.lstsq(A, b, rcond=None)
    return x, 0.5 *resid

if __name__ =='__main__':
    # set up problem
    N_dim =128 # size of x
    N_measurements =16384 # number of measurements or rows of A

    # load matrix
    dat =np.load('task3.npy', allow_pickle=True)[()]

```

```

# data matrix -- here the rows are measurements and columns are dimension N_dim
A = dat['A']

# corrupted measurements
b = dat['b']
x = np.zeros((A.shape[1], 1))
grad_l1(A, x, b)
# least squares solve using SVD + matrix factorization
# you can compare your solution to this

iteration = 1500

fig, ax = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=2, figsize=(15, 5))
#
# # TODO: implement and call your GD and SGD functions
result1 = run_gd(A, b, 'GD', step_size=1e-4, num_iters=iteration, grad_fn=grad_l1, residual=residual_l1)
print(result1[2][:20])
ax[0].plot(range(iteration + 1), result1[1])
ax[1].plot(result1[2], result1[1][1:])
for B in [10, 100, 1000]:
    result2 = run_gd(A, b, 'SGD', step_size=1e-4, num_iters=iteration, grad_fn=grad_l1, residual=residual_l1)
    print(result2[2][:20])
    ax[0].plot(range(iteration + 1), result2[1])
    ax[1].plot(result2[2], result2[1][1:])
ax[0].set_yscale('log')
ax[1].set_xscale('log')
ax[1].set_yscale('log')
#ax[0].plot(range(iteration + 1), [resid_lsq] * (iteration + 1))
ax[0].legend(['GD', 'SGD B=10', 'SGD B=100', 'SGD B=1000', 'SVD'])
ax[1].legend(['GD', 'SGD B=10', 'SGD B=100', 'SGD B=1000'])
ax[0].set_xlabel('iterations')
ax[0].set_ylabel('residual')
ax[1].set_xlabel('time(s)')
ax[1].set_ylabel('residual')
plt.savefig('bonus.png', bbox_inches='tight')
plt.show()

```