Exercise on making use of

1. torch.nn.MSELoss function for computing the mean squared error (MSE)

and displays the loss during training:

2. Computing Gradients

```
In [2]: import torch
         import torch.optim as optim
         import torch.nn as nn
         import numpy as np
In [3]: #Parameters
         # Learning rate(lr-0.01)
         # Number of training epochs(n epochs=10)
         # BEGIN SOLUTION
         lr = 0.01
         n = 10
         # END SOLUTION
         device = 'cuda' if torch.cuda.is_available() else 'cpu'
         [NVSHARE][WARN]: Couldn't open file /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccou
         nt/namespace to read Pod namespace
         [NVSHARE][INFO]: Successfully initialized nvshare GPU
         [NVSHARE][INFO]: Client ID = 3fbe7a4e4a525dcb
In [5]: # Input features (10 samples, 1 feature) use x_{train} and random.rand
         # Target values (linear relation y = 2.5x + 1) for y_train
         # BEGIN SOLUTION
         x_train = np.random.rand(10, 1)
         y_{train} = 2.5 * x_{train} + 1.0
         # END SOLUTION
In [7]: # Convert NumPy arrays to PyTorch tensors and move to the selected device
         x_train_tensor = torch.from_numpy(x_train).float().to(device)
         y_train_tensor = torch.from_numpy(y_train).float().to(device)
In [9]: # Initialize parameters a (bias) and b (slope)
         a = torch.randn(1, requires_grad=True, dtype=torch.float, device=device)
         b = torch.randn(1, requires_grad=True, dtype=torch.float, device=device)
In [11]: #Define the optimizer
         optimizer = optim.SGD([a, b], lr=lr)
         # Define MSE loss
         # Use Loss fn
         # BEGIn SOLUTION
         loss fn = nn.MSELoss()
         # END SOLUTION
         # Training Loop
         for epoch in range(n_epochs):
         # Forward pass: compute predicted outputs
         # Linear model: yhat = a + b * x
         # BEGIN SOLUTION
```

```
yhat = a + b * x_train_tensor
# END SOLUTION
# Compute the loss using MSELoss for yhat and y_train_tensor
# BEGIN SOLUTION
    loss = loss_fn(yhat, y_train_tensor)
# END SOLUTION
# Backward pass: compute gradients
# BEGIN SOLUTION
   loss.backward()
# end SOLUTION
# Update parameters using the optimizer
   optimizer.step()
# Reset gradients to zero for the next iteration(.zero_grad())
# BEGIN SOLUTION
   optimizer.zero_grad()
# END SOLUTION
# Print progress every 10 epochs
   if (epoch + 1) % 10 == 0:
        print(f"Epoch {epoch + 1}/{n_epochs}, Loss: {loss.item()}")
```

Epoch 10/10, Loss: 3.7865331172943115

```
In [13]: # Print final parameters
    print(f"\nTrained parameters:")
    print(f"a (bias): {a.item()}")
    print(f"b (slope): {b.item()}")
```

```
Trained parameters:
a (bias): 1.2857469320297241
b (slope): -0.9304391145706177
```