

Minimizing Cost

Lecture 03

Simplified hypothesis

$$H(x) = Wx$$

$$\text{cost}(W) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (Wx^{(i)} - y^{(i)})^2$$

```
import tensorflow as tf
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
X = [1, 2, 3]
Y = [1, 2, 3]
```

matplotlib

<http://matplotlib.org/users/installing.html>

```
W = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
# Our hypothesis for linear model X * W
hypothesis = X * W
```

$$H(x) = Wx$$

```
# cost/loss function
cost = tf.reduce_mean(tf.square(hypothesis - Y))
```

$$cost(W) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (Wx^{(i)} - y^{(i)})^2$$

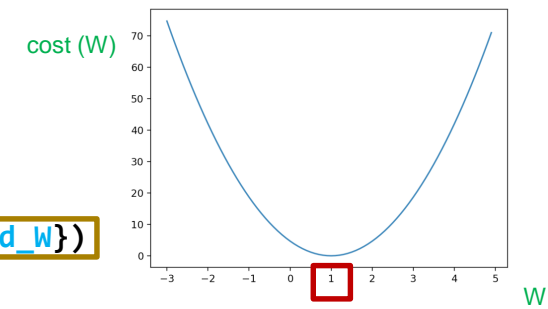
```
# Launch the graph in a session.
sess = tf.Session()
# Initializes global variables in the graph.
sess.run(tf.global_variables_initializer())
# Variables for plotting cost function
```

```
W_val = []
cost_val = []
for i in range(-30, 50):
    feed_W = i * 0.1
```

```
    curr_cost, curr_W = sess.run([cost, W], feed_dict={W: feed_W})
```

```
    W_val.append(curr_W)
    cost_val.append(curr_cost)
```

```
# Show the cost function
plt.plot(W_val, cost_val)
plt.show()
```



```
import tensorflow as tf
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
X = [1, 2, 3]
Y = [1, 2, 3]
```

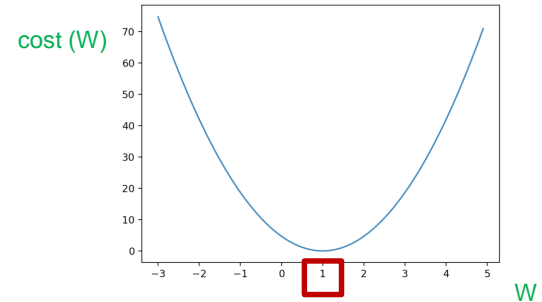
```
W = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
# Our hypothesis for linear model X * W
hypothesis = X * W
```

```
# cost/loss function
cost = tf.reduce_mean(tf.square(hypothesis - Y))
# Launch the graph in a session.
sess = tf.Session()
# Initializes global variables in the graph.
sess.run(tf.global_variables_initializer())
# Variables for plotting cost function
W_val = []
cost_val = []
for i in range(-30, 50):
    feed_W = i * 0.1
    curr_cost, curr_W = sess.run([cost, W], feed_dict={W: feed_W})
    W_val.append(curr_W)
    cost_val.append(curr_cost)
```

```
# Show the cost function
plt.plot(W_val, cost_val)
plt.show()
```

X	1	2	3
Y	1	2	3
W	-3		
hypothesis = X * W	-3	-6	-9
hypothesis - Y	-4	-8	-12
tf.square(hypothesis - Y)	16	64	144
tf.reduce_mean(tf.square(hypothesis - Y))	74.667		

→ sum : 224
average : (sum/3) 74.667



```
import tensorflow as tf
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
X = [1, 2, 3]
Y = [1, 2, 3]
```

```
W = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
# Our hypothesis for linear model
hypothesis = X * W
```

```
# cost/loss function
cost = tf.reduce_mean(tf.square(hypothesis - Y))
# Launch the graph in a session
sess = tf.Session()
# Initializes global variables in the new session
sess.run(tf.global_variables_initializer())
# Variables for plotting the cost function
W_val = []
cost_val = []
for i in range(-30, 30):
```

```
    feed_W = i * 0.1
```

```
    print("feed_W : %17.16f" %feed_W, end=" ")
```

```
    curr_cost, curr_W = sess.run([cost, W], feed_dict={W: feed_W})
```

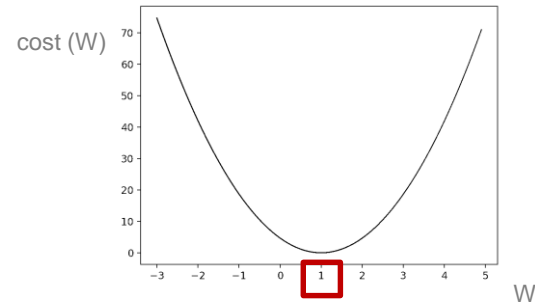
```
    print("\t curr_cost : %8.6f" %curr_cost, "\t curr_W :", curr_W)
```

```
    W_val.append(curr_W)
```

```
    cost_val.append(curr_cost)
```

```
# Show the cost function
plt.plot(W_val, cost_val)
plt.show()
```

feed_W : -3.0000000000000000	curr_cost : 74.666664	curr_W : -3.0
feed_W : -2.9000000000000004	curr_cost : 70.980003	curr_W : -2.9
feed_W : -2.8000000000000003	curr_cost : 67.386665	curr_W : -2.8
feed_W : -2.7000000000000002	curr_cost : 63.886669	curr_W : -2.7
feed_W : -2.6000000000000001	curr_cost : 60.479992	curr_W : -2.6
.	.	.
feed_W : 0.8000000000000000	curr_cost : 0.186667	curr_W : 0.8
feed_W : 0.9000000000000000	curr_cost : 0.046667	curr_W : 0.9
feed_W : 1.0000000000000000	curr_cost : 0.000000	curr_W : 1.0
feed_W : 1.1000000000000001	curr_cost : 0.046667	curr_W : 1.1
feed_W : 1.2000000000000002	curr_cost : 0.186667	curr_W : 1.2
feed_W : 1.3000000000000000	curr_cost : 0.420000	curr_W : 1.3
.	.	.
feed_W : 4.5000000000000000	curr_cost : 57.166668	curr_W : 4.5
feed_W : 4.6000000000000005	curr_cost : 60.479992	curr_W : 4.6
feed_W : 4.7000000000000002	curr_cost : 63.886658	curr_W : 4.7
feed_W : 4.8000000000000007	curr_cost : 67.386665	curr_W : 4.8
feed_W : 4.9000000000000004	curr_cost : 70.980003	curr_W : 4.9



```
print("feed_W : %17.16f" %feed_W, end=" ")
```

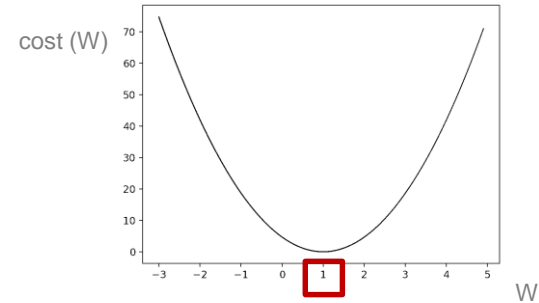
```
print("\t curr_cost : %8.6f" %curr_cost, "\t curr_W :", curr_W)
```

```
import tensorflow as tf
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

X = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
Y = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

W_val 출력
<class 'list'>

W = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [5])
# Our hypothesis
hypothesis = W * X
# cost/loss function
cost = tf.nn.l2_loss(hypothesis - Y)
# Launch the session
sess = tf.Session()
# Initial values
sess.run(W)
# Variables to store W_val and cost_val
W_val = []
cost_val = []
for i in range(100):
    feed_dict = {W: W_val[i]}
    print("Iteration %d: W_val = %s, cost_val = %s" % (i, W_val[i], cost_val[i]))
    curr_W_val, curr_cost_val = sess.run([W, cost], feed_dict=feed_dict)
    W_val.append(curr_W_val)
    cost_val.append(curr_cost_val)
```



```
W_val.append(curr_W_val)
cost_val.append(curr_cost_val)
```

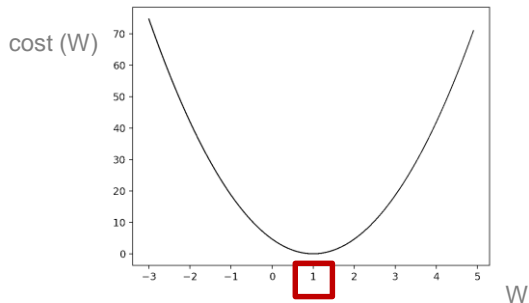
```
print("\nW_val 출력 ")
print(type(W_val), end=" ")
for i in range(len(W_val)):
    if (i%5==0):
        print("\n", end=" ")
        print("\t[" + str(i) + "]:", W_val[i], end=" ")
```

```
# Show the cost function
plt.plot(W_val, cost_val)
plt.show()
```

```
print("\nW_val 출력 ")
print(type(W_val), end=" ")
for i in range(len(W_val)):
    if (i%5==0):
        print("\n", end=" ")
        print("\t[" + str(i) + "]:", W_val[i], end=" ")
```

```
import tensorflow as tf
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
x = [1, 2, 3]
y = [1, 2, 3]
```

```
cost_val 출력
<class 'list'>
[ 0 ]: 74.666664    [ 1 ]: 70.980003    [ 2 ]: 67.386665    [ 3 ]: 63.886669    [ 4 ]: 60.479992
[ 5 ]: 57.166668    [ 6 ]: 53.946674    [ 7 ]: 50.819996    [ 8 ]: 47.786671    [ 9 ]: 44.846661
[10 ]: 42.000000    [11 ]: 39.246666    [12 ]: 36.586662    [13 ]: 34.020004    [14 ]: 31.546667
[15 ]: 29.166666    [16 ]: 26.879999    [17 ]: 24.686666    [18 ]: 22.586670    [19 ]: 20.580000
[20 ]: 18.666666    [21 ]: 16.846666    [22 ]: 15.120000    [23 ]: 13.486667    [24 ]: 11.946668
[25 ]: 10.500000    [26 ]: 9.146666     [27 ]: 7.886667     [28 ]: 6.720000     [29 ]: 5.646666
[30 ]: 4.666667     [31 ]: 3.780000     [32 ]: 2.986667     [33 ]: 2.286666     [34 ]: 1.680000
[35 ]: 1.166667     [36 ]: 0.746667     [37 ]: 0.420000     [38 ]: 0.186667     [39 ]: 0.046667
[40 ]: 0.000000     [41 ]: 0.046667     [42 ]: 0.186667     [43 ]: 0.420000     [44 ]: 0.746666
[45 ]: 1.166667     [46 ]: 1.680000     [47 ]: 2.286667     [48 ]: 2.986666     [49 ]: 3.779999
[50 ]: 4.666667     [51 ]: 5.646666     [52 ]: 6.720001     [53 ]: 7.886665     [54 ]: 9.146668
[55 ]: 10.500000    [56 ]: 11.946666    [57 ]: 13.486669    [58 ]: 15.119998    [59 ]: 16.846670
[60 ]: 18.666666    [61 ]: 20.579996    [62 ]: 22.586670    [63 ]: 24.686666    [64 ]: 26.880005
[65 ]: 29.166666    [66 ]: 31.546661    [67 ]: 34.020004    [68 ]: 36.586662    [69 ]: 39.246670
[70 ]: 42.000000    [71 ]: 44.846661    [72 ]: 47.786663    [73 ]: 50.820007    [74 ]: 53.946674
[75 ]: 57.166668    [76 ]: 60.479992    [77 ]: 63.886658    [78 ]: 67.386665    [79 ]: 70.980003
```



```
print("\nW_val 출력 ")
print(type(W_val), end=" ")
for i in range(len(W_val)):
    if (i%5==0):
        print("\n", end=" ")
    print("\t[" + str(i) + "]: " + str(W_val[i]), end=" ")
```

```
print("\ncost_val 출력 ")
print(type(cost_val), end=" ")
for i in range(len(cost_val)):
    if (i%5==0):
        print("\n", end=" ")
    print("\t[" + str(i) + "]: %8.6f" % cost_val[i], end=" ")
```

```
# Show the cost function
plt.plot(W_val, cost_val)
plt.show()
```

```
print("Wncost_val 출력 ")
print(type(cost_val), end=" ")
for i in range(len(cost_val)):
    if (i%5==0):
        print("\n", end=" ")
    print("\t[" + str(i) + "]: %8.6f" % cost_val[i], end=" ")
```

```
import tensorflow as tf
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
X = [1, 2, 3]
Y = [1, 2, 3]

W = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
# Our hypothesis for linear model X * W
hypothesis = X * W

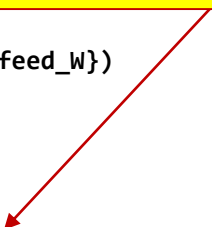
# cost/loss function
cost = tf.reduce_mean(tf.square(hypothesis - Y))
# Launch the graph in a session.
sess = tf.Session()
# Initializes global variables in the graph.
sess.run(tf.global_variables_initializer())
# Variables for plotting cost function
W_val = []
cost_val = []
```

```
for i in range(-30, 50):
    feed_W = i * 0.1
    curr_cost, curr_W = sess.run([cost, W], feed_dict={W: feed_W})
    W_val.append(curr_W)
    cost_val.append(curr_cost)

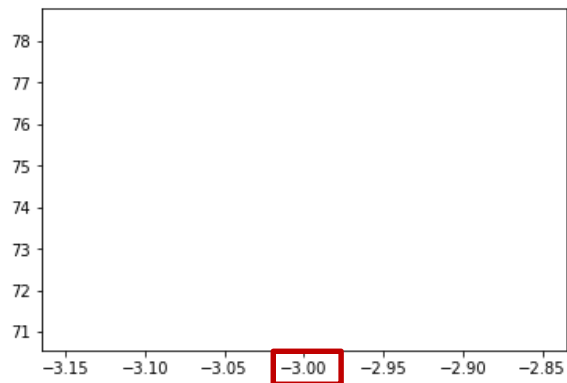
    print("i:%3d" %i, " -> ", "curr_cost:%10.6f" %curr_cost, "\t curr_W:%5.1f" %curr_W)

plt.plot(W_val, cost_val)
plt.show()
```

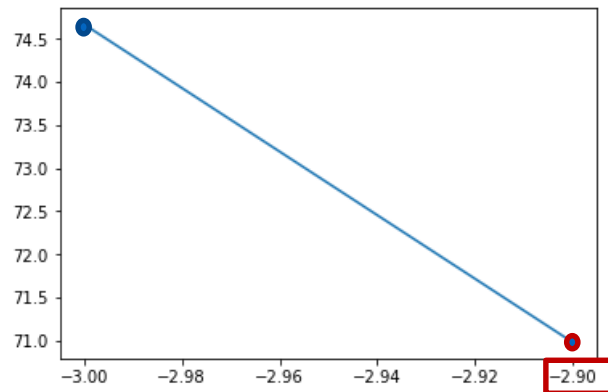
print("i:%3d" %i, " -> ", "curr_cost:%10.6f" %curr_cost, "\t curr_W:%5.1f" %curr_W)



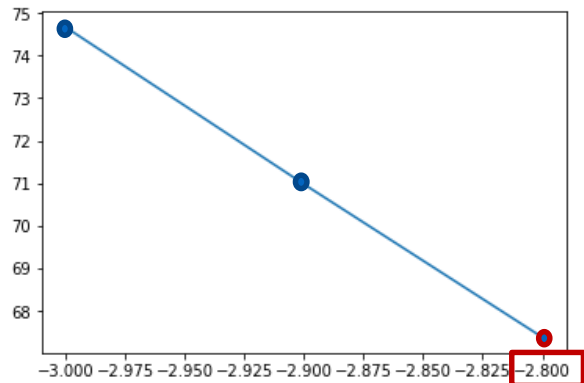
i:-30 -> curr_cost: 74.666664 curr_W: -3.0



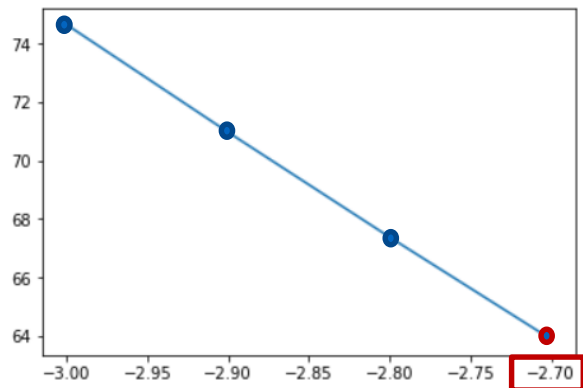
i:-29 -> curr_cost: 70.980003 curr_W: -2.9



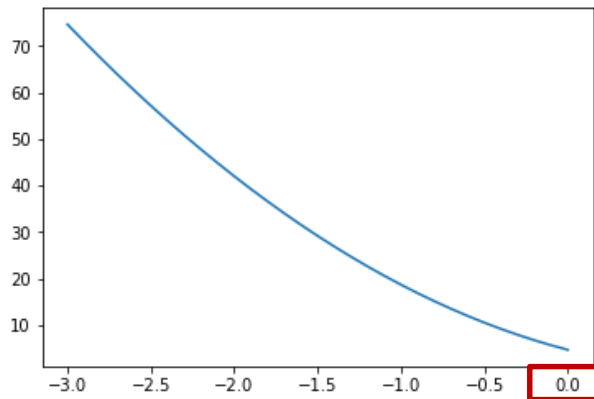
i:-28 -> curr_cost: 67.386665 curr_W: -2.8



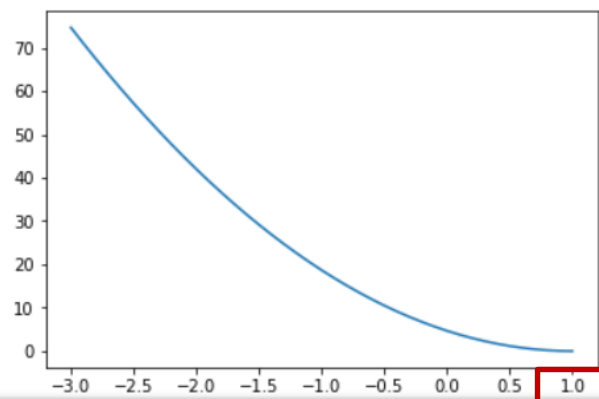
i:-27 -> curr_cost: 63.886669 curr_W: -2.7



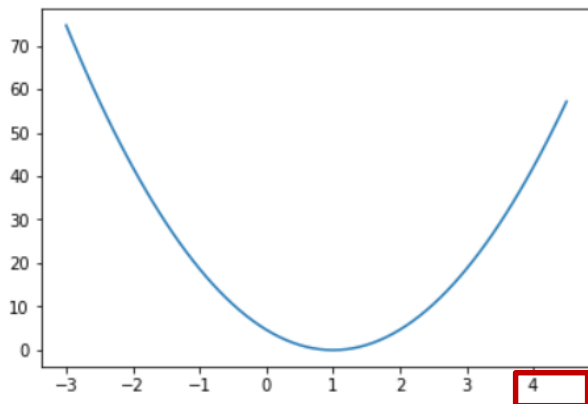
i: 0 -> curr_cost: 4.666667 curr_W: 0.0



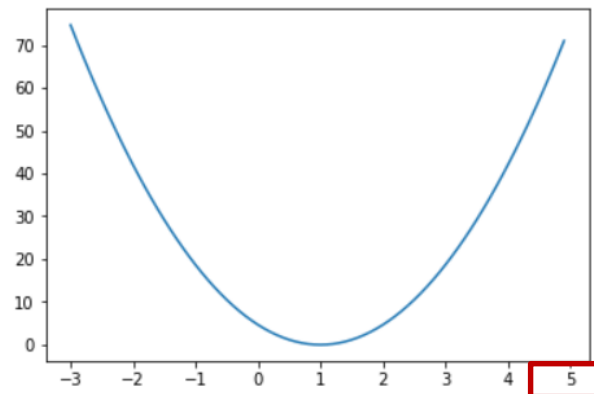
i: 10 -> curr_cost: 0.000000 curr_W: 1.0



i: 45 -> curr_cost: 57.166668 curr_W: 4.5



i: 49 -> curr_cost: 70.980003 curr_W: 4.9

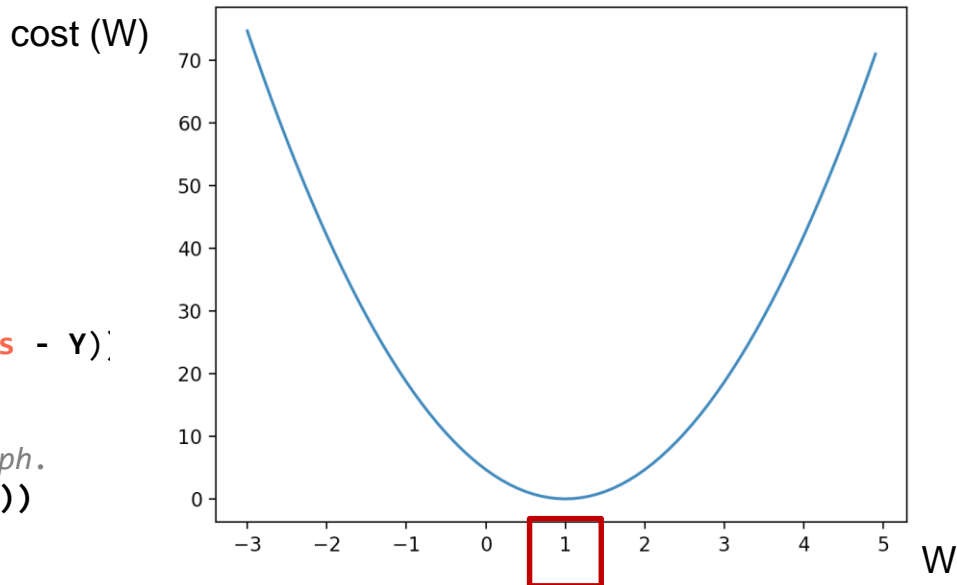


```
import tensorflow as tf
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
X = [1, 2, 3]
Y = [1, 2, 3]
```

```
W = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
# Our hypothesis for linear model X * W
hypothesis = X * W

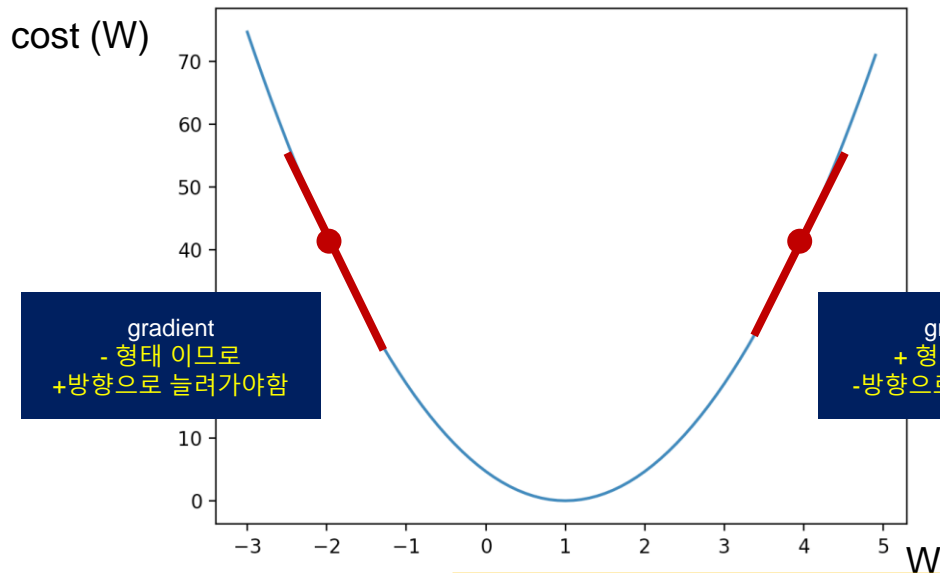
# cost/loss function
cost = tf.reduce_mean(tf.square(hypothesis - Y))
# Launch the graph in a session.
sess = tf.Session()
# Initializes global variables in the graph.
sess.run(tf.global_variables_initializer())
# Variables for plotting cost function
W_val = []
cost_val = []
for i in range(-30, 50):
    feed_W = i * 0.1
    curr_cost, curr_W = sess.run([cost, W], feed_dict={W: feed_W})
    W_val.append(curr_W)
    cost_val.append(curr_cost)
```

```
# Show the cost function
plt.plot(W_val, cost_val)
plt.show()
```



$$cost(W) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (Wx^{(i)} - y^{(i)})^2$$

Gradient descent



current

$$W := W - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (W x^{(i)} - y^{(i)}) x^{(i)}$$

미분

gradinet

$$cost(W) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (W x^{(i)} - y^{(i)})^2$$

gradinet

```
import tensorflow as tf
x_data = [1, 2, 3]
y_data = [1, 2, 3]
```

```
# Create a tensor of shape [1] consisting of random normal values
```

```
W = tf.Variable(tf.random_normal([1]), name='weight')
```

```
X = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
```

```
Y = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
```

```
# Our hypothesis for linear model X * W
```

```
hypothesis = X * W
```

```
# cost/loss function
```

```
cost = tf.reduce_mean(tf.square(hypothesis - Y))
```

$$cost(W) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (Wx^{(i)} - y^{(i)})^2$$

```
# Minimize: Gradient Descent using derivative: W -= Learning_rate * derivative
```

```
learning_rate = 0.1
```

```
gradient = tf.reduce_mean((W * X - Y) * X)
```

```
descent = W - learning_rate * gradient
```

```
update = W.assign(descent)
```

$$W := W - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (Wx^{(i)} - y^{(i)})x^{(i)}$$

```
# Launch the graph in a session.
```

```
sess = tf.Session()
```

```
# Initializes global variables in the graph.
```

```
sess.run(tf.global_variables_initializer())
```

```
print("step \t cost \t\t W ")
```

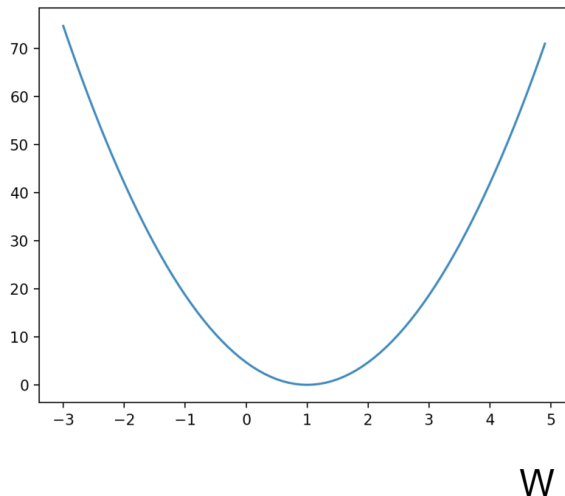
```
for step in range(41):
```

```
    sess.run(update, feed_dict={X: x_data, Y: y_data})
```

```
    print(step, "\t", sess.run(cost, feed_dict={X: x_data, Y: y_data}), "\t", sess.run(W))
```

Gradient descent

cost (W)



$$\text{cost}(W) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (Wx^{(i)} - y^{(i)})^2$$

$$W := W - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (Wx^{(i)} - y^{(i)})x^{(i)}$$

```
W = tf.Variable(tf.random_normal([1]), name='weight')
learning_rate = 0.1
gradient = tf.reduce_mean((W * X - Y) * X)
descent = W - learning_rate * gradient
update = W.assign(descent)
```

텐서플로에서는 =로 할당하지 않고 assign으로 할당할 수 있다.
즉, W의 값을 assign 메소드를 사용하여 새롭게 할당한다.
이렇게 할당하는 부분을 update라는 연산자로 사용하겠다는 뜻

step	cost	W
0	0.65983266	[0.6239778]
1	0.18768568	[0.7994548]
2	0.053386167	[0.89304256]
3	0.015185393	[0.94295603]
4	0.0043194103	[0.96957654]
5	0.0012286264	[0.9837742]
6	0.00034947737	[0.99134624]
7	9.940494e-05	[0.9953847]
8	2.8275383e-05	[0.9975385]
9	8.042801e-06	[0.9986872]
10	2.2877316e-06	[0.9992998]
11	6.5078694e-07	[0.9996266]
12	1.8508689e-07	[0.99980086]
13	5.262274e-08	[0.9998938]
14	1.4987608e-08	[0.9999433]
15	4.258099e-09	[0.9999698]
16	1.204801e-09	[0.9999839]
17	3.43789e-10	[0.9999914]
18	9.884715e-11	[0.9999954]
19	2.8162361e-11	[0.99999756]
20	7.716494e-12	[0.9999987]

step	cost	W
21	2.3874236e-12	[0.9999993]
22	5.163277e-13	[0.99999964]
23	1.2908193e-13	[0.9999998]
24	9.947598e-14	[0.9999999]
25	2.4868996e-14	[0.99999994]
26	0.0	[1.]
27	0.0	[1.]
28	0.0	[1.]
29	0.0	[1.]
30	0.0	[1.]
31	0.0	[1.]
32	0.0	[1.]
33	0.0	[1.]
34	0.0	[1.]
35	0.0	[1.]
36	0.0	[1.]
37	0.0	[1.]
38	0.0	[1.]
39	0.0	[1.]
40	0.0	[1.]

```
import tensorflow as tf
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
x_data = [1, 2, 3]
y_data = [1, 2, 3]
```

```
# Create a tensor of shape [1] consisting of random normal values
```

```
W = tf.Variable(tf.random_normal([1]), name='weight')
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```
X = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
```

```
Y = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
```

```
# Our hypothesis for linear model X * W
```

```
hypothesis = X * W
```

```
# cost/Loss function
```

```
cost = tf.reduce_mean(tf.square(hypothesis - Y))
```

```
# Minimize: Gradient Descent using derivative: W -= Learning_rate * derivative
```

```
learning_rate = 0.1
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gradient = tf.reduce_mean((W * X - Y) * X)
```

```
descent = W - learning_rate * gradient
```

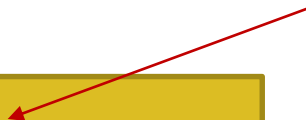
```
update = W.assign(descent)
```

```
# Launch the graph in a session.
```

```
sess = tf.Session()
```

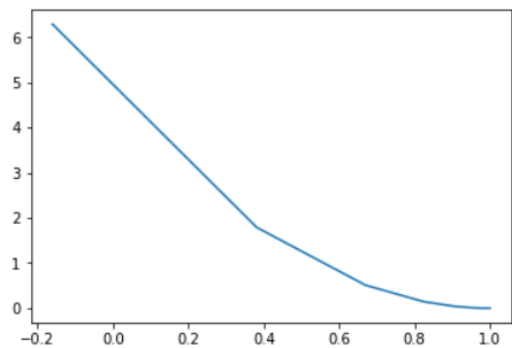
```
# Initializes global variables in the graph.
```

```
sess.run(tf.global_variables_initializer())
```



step	cost	W
0	6.2836437	[-0.16038573]
1	1.7873474	[0.3811276]
2	0.508401	[0.66993475]
3	0.1446118	[0.8239652]
4	0.04113406	[0.90611476]
5	0.011700347	[0.94992787]
6	0.0033280961	[0.97329485]
7	0.0009466668	[0.98575723]
8	0.0002692744	[0.99240386]
9	7.6593424e-05	[0.99594873]
10	2.1786791e-05	[0.99783933]
11	6.196909e-06	[0.99884766]
12	1.7625867e-06	[0.9993854]
13	5.013033e-07	[0.99967223]
14	1.4264435e-07	[0.9998252]
15	4.0554635e-08	[0.9999068]
16	1.1543709e-08	[0.9999503]
17	3.286285e-09	[0.9999735]
18	9.329296e-10	[0.9999859]
19	2.6142763e-10	[0.9999925]
20	7.3949735e-11	[0.999996]
21	2.1486812e-11	[0.99999785]
22	5.8513194e-12	[0.99999887]
23	1.8047785e-12	[0.9999994]
24	4.5119464e-13	[0.9999997]
25	1.2908193e-13	[0.9999998]

step	cost	W
26	9.947598e-14	[0.9999999]
27	2.4868996e-14	[0.99999994]
28	0.0	[1.]
29	0.0	[1.]
30	0.0	[1.]
31	0.0	[1.]
32	0.0	[1.]
33	0.0	[1.]
34	0.0	[1.]
35	0.0	[1.]
36	0.0	[1.]
37	0.0	[1.]
38	0.0	[1.]
39	0.0	[1.]
40	0.0	[1.]
41	0.0	[1.]
42	0.0	[1.]
43	0.0	[1.]
44	0.0	[1.]
45	0.0	[1.]
46	0.0	[1.]
47	0.0	[1.]
48	0.0	[1.]
49	0.0	[1.]
50	0.0	[1.]

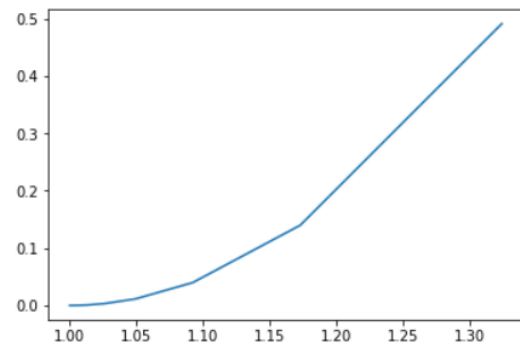


step cost W

0	0.49110034	[1.3244007]
1	0.13969077	[1.1730137]
2	0.039734248	[1.092274]
3	0.011302193	[1.0492128]
4	0.0032148378	[1.0262468]
5	0.00091444066	[1.0139983]
6	0.0002601041	[1.0074657]
7	7.3986324e-05	[1.0039817]
8	2.1045045e-05	[1.0021236]
9	5.9866684e-06	[1.0011326]
10	1.7025194e-06	[1.000604]
11	4.841698e-07	[1.0003221]
12	1.3774762e-07	[1.0001718]
13	3.9115548e-08	[1.0000916]
14	1.1147942e-08	[1.0000489]
15	3.1744254e-09	[1.0000261]
16	9.111479e-10	[1.000014]
17	2.5492378e-10	[1.0000074]
18	7.316222e-11	[1.0000039]
19	2.1486812e-11	[1.0000021]
20	6.631732e-12	[1.0000012]
21	1.8047785e-12	[1.0000006]
22	5.163277e-13	[1.0000004]
23	2.6526928e-13	[1.0000002]
24	9.947598e-14	[1.0000001]
25	0.0	[1.]

step cost W

26	0.0	[1.]
27	0.0	[1.]
28	0.0	[1.]
29	0.0	[1.]
30	0.0	[1.]
31	0.0	[1.]
32	0.0	[1.]
33	0.0	[1.]
34	0.0	[1.]
35	0.0	[1.]
36	0.0	[1.]
37	0.0	[1.]
38	0.0	[1.]
39	0.0	[1.]
40	0.0	[1.]
41	0.0	[1.]
42	0.0	[1.]
43	0.0	[1.]
44	0.0	[1.]
45	0.0	[1.]
46	0.0	[1.]
47	0.0	[1.]
48	0.0	[1.]
49	0.0	[1.]
50	0.0	[1.]



```
import tensorflow as tf
x_data = [1, 2, 3]
y_data = [1, 2, 3]
# Create a tensor of shape [1] consisting of random normal values
W = tf.Variable(tf.random_normal([1]), name='weight')
X = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
Y = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
```

```
# Our hypothesis for linear model X * W
hypothesis = X * W
```

```
# cost/loss function
cost = tf.reduce_mean(tf.square(hypothesis - Y))
```

```
# Minimize: Gradient Descent using derivative: W -= learning_rate * derivative
learning_rate = 0.1
gradient = tf.reduce_mean((W * X - Y) * X)
descent = W - learning_rate * gradient
update = W.assign(descent)
```

```
# Launch the graph in a session.
sess = tf.Session()
# Initializes global variables in the graph.
sess.run(tf.global_variables_initializer())
for step in range(41):
```

```
    sess.run(update, feed_dict={X: x_data, Y: y_data})
    print(step, "\t", sess.run(cost, feed_dict={X: x_data, Y: y_data}), "\t", sess.run(W))
```

```
# Minimize: Gradient Descent Magic
optimizer = tf.train.GradientDescentOptimizer(learning_rate=0.1)
train = optimizer.minimize(cost)
```



$$W := W - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (Wx^{(i)} - y^{(i)})x^{(i)}$$

Output when W=5

```
import tensorflow as tf
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# tf Graph Input
X = [1, 2, 3]
Y = [1, 2, 3]

# Set wrong model weights
W = tf.Variable(5.0)
# Linear model
hypothesis = X * W
# cost/loss function
cost = tf.reduce_mean(tf.square(hypothesis - Y))
```

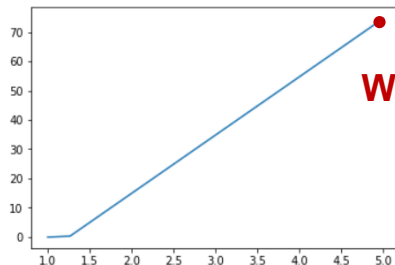
```
# Minimize: Gradient Descent Magic
optimizer = tf.train.GradientDescentOptimizer(learning_rate=0.1)
train = optimizer.minimize(cost)
```

```
# Launch the graph in a session.
sess = tf.Session()
# Initializes global variables in the graph.
sess.run(tf.global_variables_initializer())
```

```
W_val = []
cost_val = []
```

```
print("step \t cost \t W")
for step in range(21):
    curr_W = sess.run(W)
    curr_cost = sess.run(cost)
    print(step, "\t", curr_cost, "\t", curr_W)
    W_val.append(curr_W)
    cost_val.append(curr_cost)
    sess.run(train)
```

```
plt.plot(W_val, cost_val)
plt.show()
```



step	cost	W
0	74.666664	5.0
1	0.3318512	1.2666664
2	0.0014748968	1.0177778
3	6.555027e-06	1.0011852
4	2.91322e-08	1.000079
5	1.2839034e-10	1.0000052
6	5.163277e-13	1.0000004
7	0.0	1.0
8	0.0	1.0
9	0.0	1.0
10	0.0	1.0
11	0.0	1.0
12	0.0	1.0
13	0.0	1.0
14	0.0	1.0
15	0.0	1.0
16	0.0	1.0
17	0.0	1.0
18	0.0	1.0
19	0.0	1.0
20	0.0	1.0

```
import tensorflow as tf
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# tf Graph Input
X = [1, 2, 3]
Y = [1, 2, 3]
```

```
# Set wrong model weights
```

```
W = tf.Variable(-3.0)
```

```
# Linear model
```

```
hypothesis = X * W
```

```
# cost/loss function
```

```
cost = tf.reduce_mean(tf.square(hypothesis - Y))
```

```
# Minimize: Gradient Descent Magic
```

```
optimizer = tf.train.GradientDescentOptimizer(learning_rate=0.1)
```

```
train = optimizer.minimize(cost)
```

```
# Launch the graph in a session.
```

```
sess = tf.Session()
```

```
# Initializes global variables in the graph.
```

```
sess.run(tf.global_variables_initializer())
```

```
W_val = []
```

```
cost_val = []
```

```
print("step \t cost \t W")
```

```
for step in range(21):
```

```
    curr_W = sess.run(W)
```

```
    curr_cost = sess.run(cost)
```

```
    print(step, "\t", curr_cost, "\t", curr_W)
```

```
    W_val.append(curr_W)
```

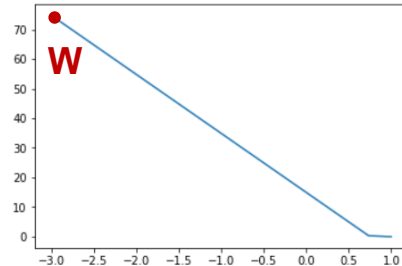
```
    cost_val.append(curr_cost)
```

```
    sess.run(train)
```

```
plt.plot(W_val, cost_val)
```

```
plt.show()
```

Output when $W = -3$



step	cost	W
0	74.666664	-3.0
1	0.3318512	0.7333336
2	0.0014748932	0.9822226
3	6.555027e-06	0.9988148
4	2.91322e-08	0.99992096
5	1.3195844e-10	0.9999947
6	5.163277e-13	0.99999964
7	2.4868996e-14	0.99999994
8	0.0	1.0
9	0.0	1.0
10	0.0	1.0
11	0.0	1.0
12	0.0	1.0
13	0.0	1.0
14	0.0	1.0
15	0.0	1.0
16	0.0	1.0
17	0.0	1.0
18	0.0	1.0
19	0.0	1.0
20	0.0	1.0

Optional: compute_gradient and apply_gradient

```
import tensorflow as tf
X = [1, 2, 3]
Y = [1, 2, 3]
# Set wrong model weights
W = tf.Variable(5.)
# Linear model
hypothesis = X * W
```

```
# Manual gradient
gradient = tf.reduce_mean((W * X - Y) * X) * 2
# cost/loss function
cost = tf.reduce_mean(tf.square(hypothesis - Y))
```

```
# Minimize: Gradient Descent Magic
optimizer = tf.train.GradientDescentOptimizer(learning_rate=0.01)
train = optimizer.minimize(cost)
```

```
# Get gradients
gvs = optimizer.compute_gradients(cost, W)
# Optional: modify gradient if necessary
# Apply gradients
apply_gradients = optimizer.apply_gradients(gvs)
```

```
sess = tf.Session()
sess.run(tf.global_variables_initializer())
print("step \t manul_gradient \tW \t computer_gvs (gradient, W)")
print("="*80)
```

```
for step in range(100):
    print(step, "\t", sess.run(gradient), "\t %f" % sess.run(W), "\t", sess.run(gvs)) # print(step, sess.run([gradient, W, gvs]))
    sess.run(apply_gradients)
```

Optional: compute_gradient and apply_gradient

step	manul_gradient	W	computer_gvs (gradient, W)
0	37.333332	5.000000	[(37.333336, 5.0)]
1	33.84889	4.626667	[(33.84889, 4.6266665)]
2	30.689657	4.288177	[(30.689657, 4.2881775)]
3	27.825287	3.981281	[(27.825287, 3.9812808)]
4	25.228262	3.703028	[(25.228264, 3.703028)]
5	22.873621	3.450745	[(22.873623, 3.4507453)]
.			
.			
.			
95	0.0033854644	1.000363	[(0.0033854644, 1.0003628)]
96	0.0030694802	1.000329	[(0.0030694804, 1.0003289)]
97	0.0027837753	1.000298	[(0.0027837753, 1.0002983)]
98	0.0025234222	1.000270	[(0.0025234222, 1.0002704)]
99	0.0022875469	1.000245	[(0.0022875469, 1.0002451)]