

3) e) optimal weights =  $w_{opt} = [w_0, w_1, w_2] = [0.07398882 \ -0.15041019 \ 0.28511816]$

f) Randomly picked weights for PTA:  $[w_0', w_1', w_2'] = [0.07611122 \ 0.26930747 \ -0.57670416]$

j) vii) Final weights for learning rate 1 =  $[11.07611122 \ -22.19536636 \ 42.95259398]$ . These weights are a lot different compared to the optimal weights above.

n) Based on my results, I found no relationship between learning rate and no of epochs needed for PTA to converge. It makes sense as the number of epochs mainly depend on the observations i.e, data

Number of samples	Learning Rate	Number of epochs for convergence
100	0.1	12
100	1	11
100	10	12
1000	0.1	6
1000	1	11
1000	10	11

o) Yes. We would get same results i.e. there wouldn't be any correlation between the learning rate and number of epochs needed for convergence. (I tried running with different weights)

p) I got higher weights in case of  $n = 1000$ . It makes sense as there are 1000 samples. It seems the ratio of the weights has correlation with learning rate for both  $n = 100$  and  $n = 1000$ . But the number of epochs for convergence has no correlation with the number of samples.

Number of samples	Learning Rate	Final Weights	Number of epochs for convergence
100	0.1	$[1.17611122 \ -2.33942677 \ 4.49016557]$	12
100	1	$[11.07611122 \ -22.19536636 \ 42.95259398]$	11
100	10	$[110.07611122 \ -221.60765386 \ 432.90900933]$	12
1000	0.1	$[10.47611122 \ -21.29689005 \ 40.43167596]$	6
1000	1	$[105.07611122 \ -215.03790194 \ 409.4783406]$	11
1000	10	$[1060.07611122 \ -2160.25697083 \ 4093.18590864]$	11