

## BIG DATA MINING, HW2, RESULTS

RORY FLYNN

### PART 2

**Deliverable 2.1: The equations for  $\epsilon_{iu}$ . Update equations in the Stochastic Gradient Descent algorithm (2.a)(5 points).** The equation for  $\epsilon_{iu}$  in python is:

```
ei_u = np.asscalar(2*(r_i_u - np.dot(q_u, p_i.T)))
```

The equation for  $\epsilon_{iu}$  in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X is:

$$\epsilon_{iu} = 2(r_{iu} - q_u \cdot p_i^t)$$

The equations for the updating in python is:

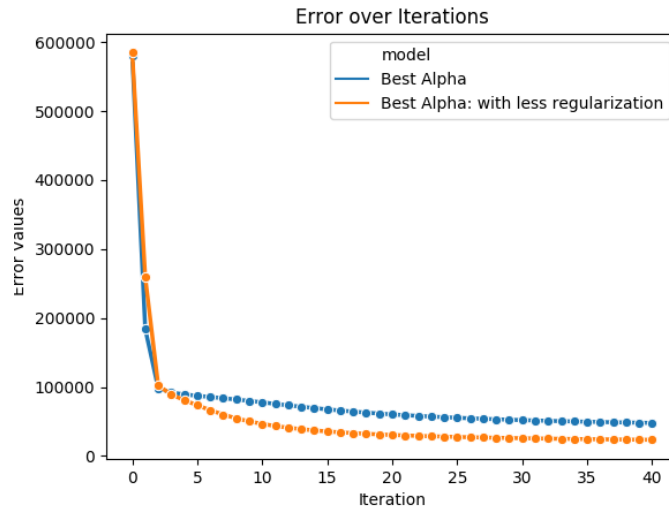
```
q_i = q_i + a*(e_i_u*p_x - 2*l*q_i)
p_x = p_x + a*(e_i_u*q_u - 2*l*p_x)
```

The equations for the update equations in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X is:

$$q_u = q_u + \eta(\epsilon_{iu} \cdot p_i - 2\lambda \cdot q_u)$$

$$p_i = p_i + \eta(\epsilon_{iu} \cdot q_u - 2\lambda \cdot p_i)$$

**Deliverable 2.2: What was the lowest error you got? What was the value of  $\eta$ ? (5 points).** The lowest error I got with 40 iterations and a regularization factor of 0.1 was 47975.05, with  $\eta = 0.01$ . When I also adjusted the regularization factor( $\lambda$ ), I got 23509.74, with  $\eta = 0.01$ , and  $\lambda = 0.01$ . The second value may constitute over-fitting however.



**Deliverable 2.3:** For the best  $\eta$ , plot of E vs. number of iterations. Make sure your graph has a y-axis so that we can read the value of E. (5 points).

**Deliverable 2.4:** The code as a Jupyter Notebook (.ipynb) or a .txt file. (35 points).  
 The code is in one txt file which will be submitted along with this document. It is used with a driver python file also included as a txt.