

With TF 1.0!

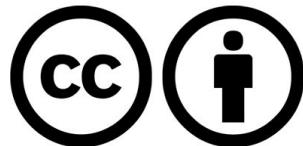


Lab 3

Minimizing Cost

Sung Kim <hunkim+ml@gmail.com>

Code: <https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/>



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Other slides: <https://goo.gl/jPtWNt>



With TF 1.0!

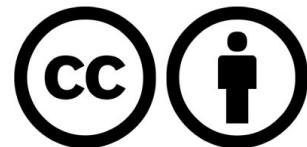


Lab 3

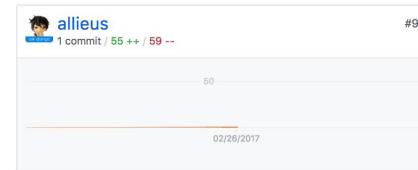
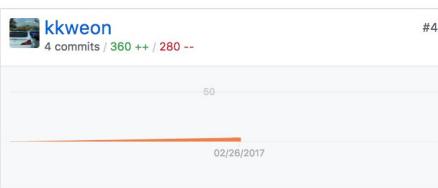
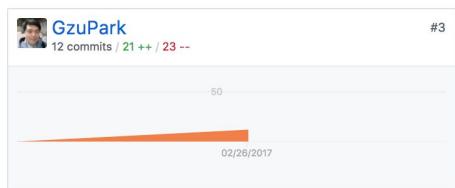
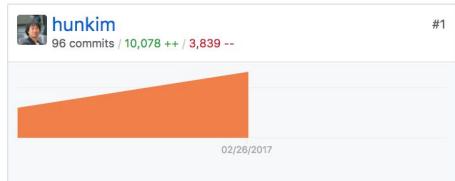
Minimizing Cost

Sung Kim <hunkim+ml@gmail.com>

Code: <https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/>



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Simplified hypothesis

$$H(x) = Wx$$

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

```

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

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()

```



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

$$H(x) = Wx$$

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

```

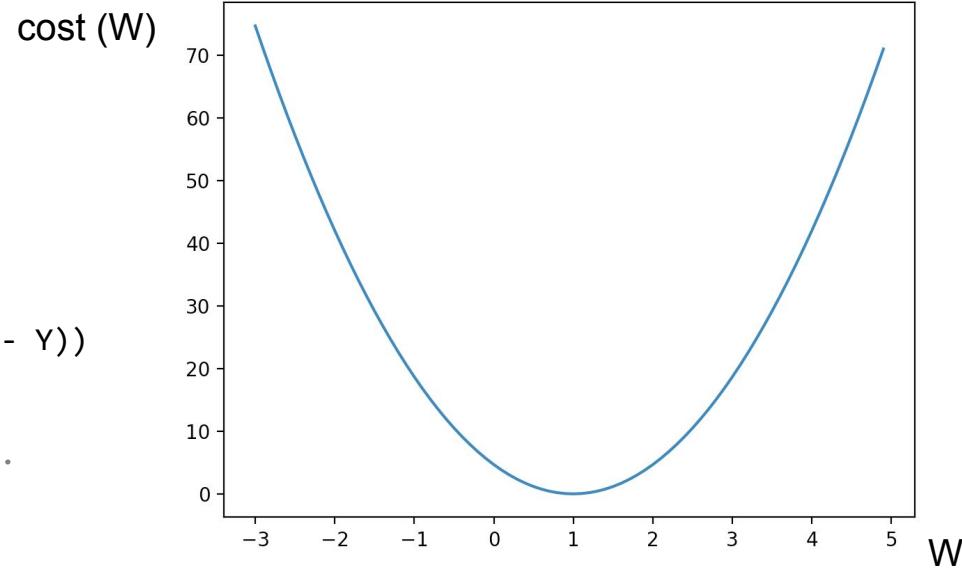
import tensorflow as tf
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
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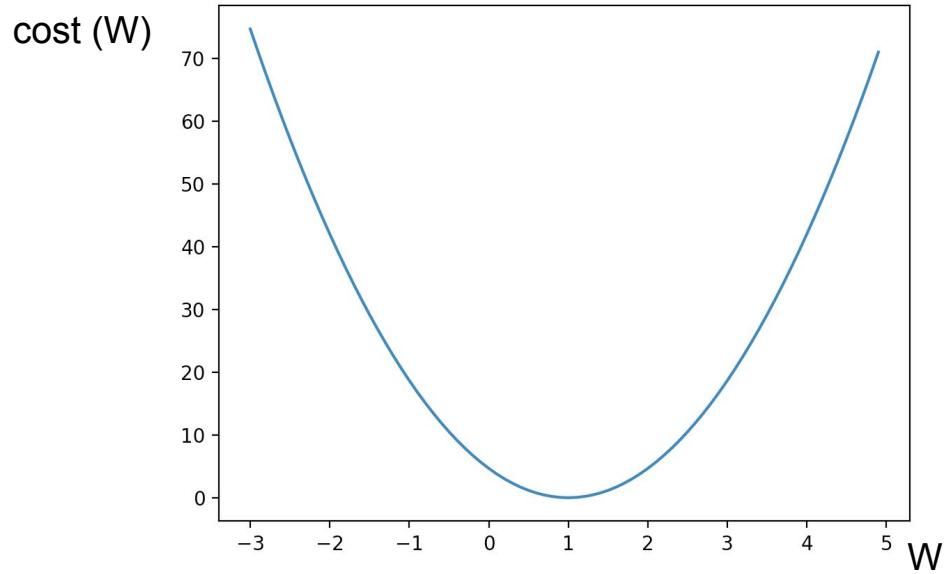
# Show the cost function
plt.plot(W_val, cost_val)
plt.show()

```



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

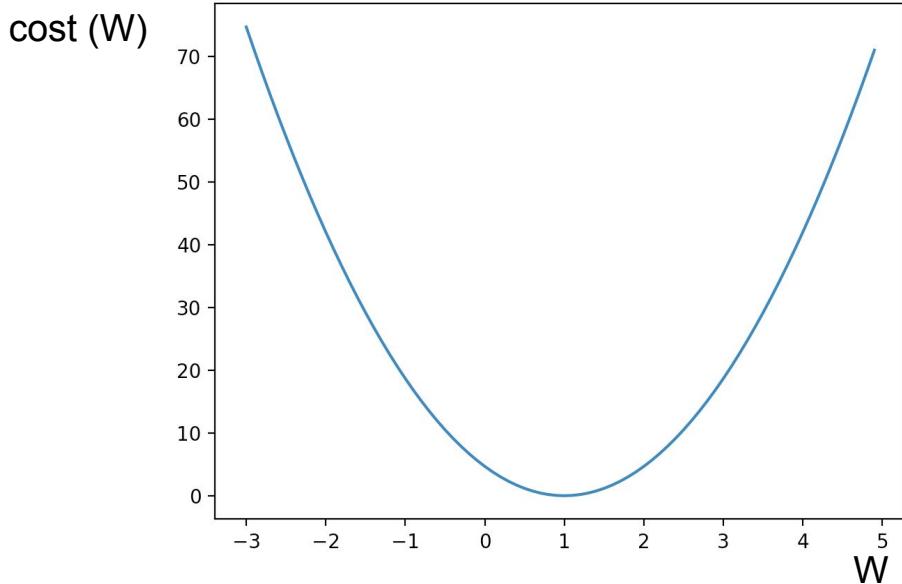
Gradient descent



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

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

Gradient descent



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

```
# 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)
```

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

```

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

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_sum(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(21):
    sess.run(update, feed_dict={X: x_data, Y: y_data})
    print(step, sess.run(cost, feed_dict={X: x_data, Y: y_data}), sess.run(W))

```

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

```

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

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_sum(tf.square(hypothesis - Y))

# Minimize: Gradient Descent using derivative: W -= Learning_rate * derivative
learning_rate = 0.1
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# 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(21):
    sess.run(update, feed_dict={X: x_data, Y: y_data})
    print(step, sess.run(cost, feed_dict={X: x_data, Y: y_data}), sess.run(W))

```

0	5.81756	[1.64462376]
1	1.165477	[1.34379935]
2	0.470691	[1.18335962]
3	0.133885	[1.09779179]
4	0.0380829	[1.05215561]
5	0.0108324	[1.0278163]
6	0.00308123	[1.01483536]
7	0.000876432	[1.00791216]
8	0.00024929	[1.00421977]
9	7.09082e-05	[1.00225055]
10	2.01716e-05	[1.00120032]
11	5.73716e-06	[1.00064015]
12	1.6319e-06	[1.00034142]
13	4.63772e-07	[1.00018203]
14	1.31825e-07	[1.00009704]
15	3.74738e-08	[1.00005174]
16	1.05966e-08	[1.00002754]
17	2.99947e-09	[1.00001466]
18	8.66635e-10	[1.00000787]
19	2.40746e-10	[1.00000417]
20	7.02158e-11	[1.00000226]

```

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

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_sum(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(21):
    sess.run(update, feed_dict={X: x_data, Y: y_data})
    print(step, sess.run(cost, feed_dict={X: x_data, Y: y_data}), sess.run(W))

```

Minimize: Gradient Descent Magic

optimizer =

tf.train.GradientDescentOptimizer(learning_rate=0.1)

train = optimizer.minimize(cost)

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

```

import tensorflow as tf

# 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))

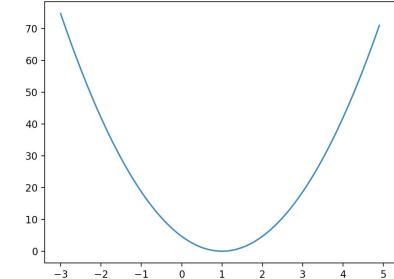
# Minimize: Gradient Descent Magic
optimizer = tf.train.GradientDescentOptimizer(learning_rate=0.1)
train = optimizer.minimize(cost)

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

for step in range(100):
    print(step, sess.run(W))
    sess.run(train)

```

Output when W=5



0	5.0
1	1.26667
2	1.01778
3	1.00119
4	1.00008
5	1.00001
6	1.0
7	1.0
8	1.0
9	1.0

```

import tensorflow as tf

# tf Graph Input
X = [1, 2, 3]
Y = [1, 2, 3]

# Set wrong model weights
W = tf.Variable(-3.0)

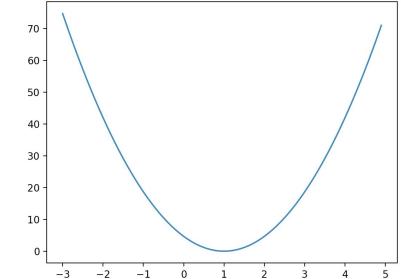
# Linear model
hypothesis = X * W
# cost/loss function
cost = tf.reduce_mean(tf.square(hypothesis - Y))
# Minimize: Gradient Descent Magic
optimizer = tf.train.GradientDescentOptimizer(learning_rate=0.1)
train = optimizer.minimize(cost)

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

for step in range(100):
    print(step, sess.run(W))
    sess.run(train)

```

Output when $W=-3$



0	-3.0
1	0.733334
2	0.982222
3	0.998815
4	0.999921
5	0.999995
6	1.0
7	1.0
8	1.0
9	1.0

```

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))
optimizer = tf.train.GradientDescentOptimizer(learning_rate=0.01)

# Get gradients
gvs = optimizer.compute_gradients(cost, [W])
# Apply gradients
apply_gradients = optimizer.apply_gradients(gvs)

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

for step in range(100):
    print(step, sess.run([gradient, W, gvs]))
    sess.run(apply_gradients)

```

Optional: *compute_gradient* and *apply_gradient*

```

0 [37.333332, 5.0, [(37.333336, 5.0)]]
1 [33.848888, 4.6266665, [(33.848888, 4.6266665)]]
2 [30.689657, 4.2881775, [(30.689657, 4.2881775)]]
3 [27.825287, 3.9812808, [(27.825287, 3.9812808)]]
4 [25.228262, 3.703028, [(25.228264, 3.703028)]]
...
96 [0.0030694802, 1.0003289, [(0.0030694804, 1.0003289)]]
97 [0.0027837753, 1.0002983, [(0.0027837753, 1.0002983)]]
98 [0.0025234222, 1.0002704, [(0.0025234222, 1.0002704)]]
99 [0.0022875469, 1.0002451, [(0.0022875469, 1.0002451)]]

```

With TF 1.0!



Lab 4

Multi-variable linear regression

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