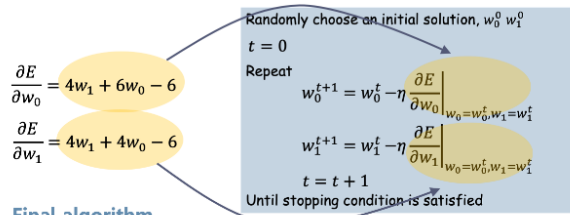


## 1. Make a python program of final algorithm

### ▶ Step 2-3: Plug the derivatives into the algorithm



### ▶ Final algorithm

```
Randomly choose an initial solution,  $w_0^0, w_1^0$ 
 $t = 0$ 
Repeat
 $w_0^{t+1} = w_0^t - \eta(4w_1^t + 6w_0^t - 6)$ 
 $w_1^{t+1} = w_1^t - \eta(4w_1^t + 4w_0^t - 6)$ 
 $t = t + 1$ 
Until stopping condition is satisfied
```

- hyperparameters
- learning rate: 0.01
- iteration: 1000

```
In [ ]: import numpy as np

# Gradient of E with respect to w0 and w1
def calc_gradient(w0, w1):
    grad_w0 = 4 * w1 + 6 * w0 - 6
    grad_w1 = 4 * w1 + 4 * w0 - 6
    return np.array([grad_w0, grad_w1])

# Gradient Descent Algorithm
def gradient_descent_ver1(learning_rate, iteration=1000):
    # Randomly initialize w0 and w1
    w = np.random.rand(2)

    t = 0
    while t < iteration:

        # Calculate the gradient at the current w
        grad = calc_gradient(w[0], w[1])

        # Update w
        new_w = w - learning_rate * grad
        w = new_w
        t += 1

    return w, t

# Run the gradient descent algorithm
learning_rate = 0.01
solution, iterations = gradient_descent_ver1(learning_rate)
print(f"Solution: w0 = {solution[0]}, w1 = {solution[1]}")
```

Solution: w0 = 9.50964156643118e-05, w1 = 1.4998782027544835

## 2. Make Python Program

$$D = \{(x, t) | (-1, 1), (0, 1), (1, 1), (1, 0)\}$$

### Quadratic function optimization

At the point which minimize  $E(w) = \sum_{i=1} (f(x_i) - t_i)^2$

a)  $f(x) = w_1 x + w_0$

b)  $f(x) = w_1 \cos(\pi x) + w_0$

the process are following:

```
In [ ]: from sympy import symbols, solve

# given data points (x, t)
given_data = np.array([(-1, 1), (0, 1), (1, 1), (1, 0)])

w0, w1 = symbols('w0 w1')
```

```
Error_function = sum([(w0 + w1*x - t)**2 for x, t in given_data])
Error_function = Error_function.expand()

# redefine calc_gradient function
# differentiate Error_function with respect to w0 and w1
def calc_gradient(w0, w1):
    grad_w0 = 8*w0 + 2*w1 - 6
    grad_w1 = 2*w0 + 6*w1
    return np.array([grad_w0, grad_w1])

print(f"""(a)
E(w0, w1) = {Error_function}
dE(w0, w1)/dw0 = {calc_gradient(w0, w1)[0]}
dE(w0, w1)/dw1 = {calc_gradient(w0, w1)[1]}\n""")

# Gradient Descent Algorithm
gradient_descent_ver1(learning_rate)
solution, iterations = gradient_descent_ver1(learning_rate)
print(f"""Solution: w0 = {solution[0]}, w1 = {solution[1]}
best fit f(x) = ({solution[0]}) + ({solution[1]}) * x\n""")

Error_function = sum([(w0 + w1*np.cos(np.pi*x) - t)**2 for x, t in given_data])
Error_function = Error_function.expand()

# redefine calc_gradient function
# differentiate Error_function with respect to w0 and w1
def calc_gradient(w0, w1):
    grad_w0 = 8*w0 - 4.0*w1 - 6
    grad_w1 = -4.0*w0 + 8.0*w1 + 2.0
    return np.array([grad_w0, grad_w1])

print(f"""\n(b)
E(w0, w1) = {Error_function}
dE(w0, w1)/dw0 = {calc_gradient(w0, w1)[0]}
dE(w0, w1)/dw1 = {calc_gradient(w0, w1)[1]}\n""")

# Gradient Descent Algorithm
gradient_descent_ver1(learning_rate)
solution, iterations = gradient_descent_ver1(learning_rate)
print(f"""Solution: w0 = {solution[0]}, w1 = {solution[1]}
best fit f(x) = ({solution[0]}) + ({solution[1]}) * cos(πx)\n""")
```

(a)  
 $E(w_0, w_1) = 4w_0^2 + 2w_0w_1 - 6w_0 + 3w_1^2 + 3$   
 $dE(w_0, w_1)/dw_0 = 8w_0 + 2w_1 - 6$   
 $dE(w_0, w_1)/dw_1 = 2w_0 + 6w_1$

Solution:  $w_0 = 0.8181818181818173$ ,  $w_1 = -0.27272727272727204$   
 best fit  $f(x) = (0.8181818181818173) + (-0.27272727272727204) * x$

(b)  
 $E(w_0, w_1) = 4w_0^2 - 4.0w_0w_1 - 6w_0 + 4.0w_1^2 + 2.0w_1 + 3$   
 $dE(w_0, w_1)/dw_0 = 8w_0 - 4.0w_1 - 6$   
 $dE(w_0, w_1)/dw_1 = -4.0w_0 + 8.0w_1 + 2.0$

Solution:  $w_0 = 0.8333333333333323$ ,  $w_1 = 0.16666666666666596$   
 best fit  $f(x) = (0.8333333333333323) + (0.16666666666666596) * \cos(\pi x)$

### 3. Gradient

the given  $f(x)$  is  $f(x) = w_2x + \cos w_1x + w_0$

Error function is  $E(w) = \sum_{i=1} Error_i$

which  $Error_i = (f(x_i) - t_i)^2 = (w_2x_i + \cos w_1x_i + w_0 - t_i)^2$

the process is following:

```
In [ ]: print(f"""Error_i = (w0 + cos(w1*x) + w2*x - t_i)^2
dError_i/dw0 = 2*(w0 + cos(w1*x) + w2*x - t_i)
dError_i/dw1 = -2*x*sin(w1*x)*(w0 + cos(w1*x) + w2*x - t_i)
dError_i/dw2 = 2*x*(w0 + cos(w1*x) + w2*x - t_i)""")

def calc_gradient(w0=1, w1=1, w2=1):
    grad_w0 = sum([2*(w0 + np.cos(w1*x) + w2*x - t_i) for x, t_i in given_data])
    grad_w1 = sum([-2*x*np.sin(w1*x)*(w0 + np.cos(w1*x) + w2*x - t_i) for x, t_i in given_data])
    grad_w2 = sum([2*x*(w0 + np.cos(w1*x) + w2*x - t_i) for x, t_i in given_data])
    return np.array([grad_w0, grad_w1, grad_w2])

print(f"""
(a)
when w0 = 1, w1 = 1, w2 = 1,
sum(dError_i/dw0) = dE/dw0 = {calc_gradient()[0]}
sum(dError_i/dw1) = dE/dw1 = {calc_gradient()[1]}
sum(dError_i/dw2) = dE/dw2 = {calc_gradient()[2]}\n""")

print(f"""
```

```
(b)
when w0 =2, w1 = 2, w2 = 2,
sum(dError_i/dw0) = dE/dw0 = {calc_gradient(2, 2, 2)[0]}
sum(dError_i/dw1) = dE/dw1 = {calc_gradient(2, 2, 2)[1]}
sum(dError_i/dw2) = dE/dw2 = {calc_gradient(2, 2, 2)[2]}""")
```

```
Error_i = (w0 + cos(w1*x) + w2*x - t_i)^2
dError_i/dw0 = 2*(w0 + cos(w1*x) + w2*x - t_i)
dError_i/dw1 = -2*x*sin(w1*x)*(w0 + cos(w1*x) + w2*x - t_i)
dError_i/dw2 = 2*x*(w0 + cos(w1*x) + w2*x - t_i)
```

```
(a)
when w0 = 1, w1 = 1, w2 = 1,
sum(dError_i/dw0) = dE/dw0 = 9.241813835208838
sum(dError_i/dw1) = dE/dw1 = -6.093776219708632
sum(dError_i/dw2) = dE/dw2 = 9.08060461173628
```

```
(b)
when w0 =2, w1 = 2, w2 = 2,
sum(dError_i/dw0) = dE/dw0 = 13.503118980717147
sum(dError_i/dw1) = dE/dw1 = -8.641161635984396
sum(dError_i/dw2) = dE/dw2 = 15.167706326905716
```

#### 4. Python program for enw algorithm

```
Randomly choose an initial solution,  $w_0^0, w_1^0$ 
 $t = 0$ 
Repeat
     $g_0^t = 0; g_1^t = 0$ 
    for all  $(x_i, t_i) \in Data$ 
         $g_0^t = g_0^t + \frac{\partial E_i}{\partial w_0} \Big|_{w_0=w_0^t, w_1=w_1^t}$ 
         $g_1^t = g_1^t + \frac{\partial E_i}{\partial w_1} \Big|_{w_0=w_0^t, w_1=w_1^t}$ 
     $w_0^{t+1} = w_0^t - \eta g_0^t$ 
     $w_1^{t+1} = w_1^t - \eta g_1^t$ 
     $t = t + 1$ 
Until stopping condition is satisfied
```

```
In [ ]: print("Error_i = (w0 + cos(w1*x) + w2*x - t_i)^2")

def calc_gradient_ver2(w0, w1, w2, given_data=given_data):
    total_dE_dw0, total_dE_dw1, total_dE_dw2 = 0, 0, 0
    for x, t in given_data:
        error = w2 * x + np.cos(w1 * x) + w0 - t
        dEi_dw0 = 2 * error
        dEi_dw1 = 2 * error * (-x * np.sin(w1 * x))
        dEi_dw2 = 2 * error * x
        total_dE_dw0 += dEi_dw0
        total_dE_dw1 += dEi_dw1
        total_dE_dw2 += dEi_dw2
    return np.array([total_dE_dw0, total_dE_dw1, total_dE_dw2])

#
def gradient_descent_ver2(learning_rate, max_iter=1000):
    w = np.random.rand(3)
    t = 0
    while t < max_iter:
        grad = calc_gradient_ver2(w[0], w[1], w[2])
        new_w = w - learning_rate * grad
        w = new_w
        t += 1
    return w, t

learning_rate = 0.01
solution, iterations = gradient_descent_ver2(learning_rate)
print(f"Solution: w0 = {solution[0]}, w1 = {solution[1]}, w2 = {solution[2]}")
print(f"best fit f(x) = {solution[0]} + cos({solution[1]} * x) + ({solution[2]} * x)")
```

```
Error_i = (w0 + cos(w1*x) + w2*x - t_i)^2
Solution: w0 = 0.0009170157064287247, w1 = 0.7245106494902539, w2 = -0.24990559574069385
best fit f(x) = 0.0009170157064287247 + cos(0.7245106494902539 * x) + (-0.24990559574069385) * x
```