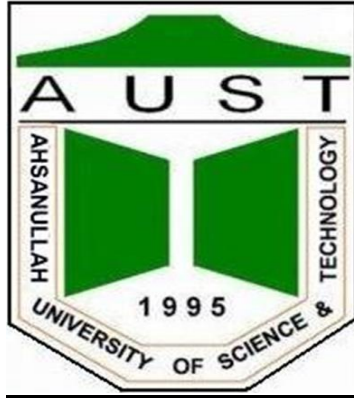


AHSANULLAH UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY



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Submitted to:

Mr. Nibir Chandra Mandal

Lecturer,

Department of CSE, AUST

Submitted By:

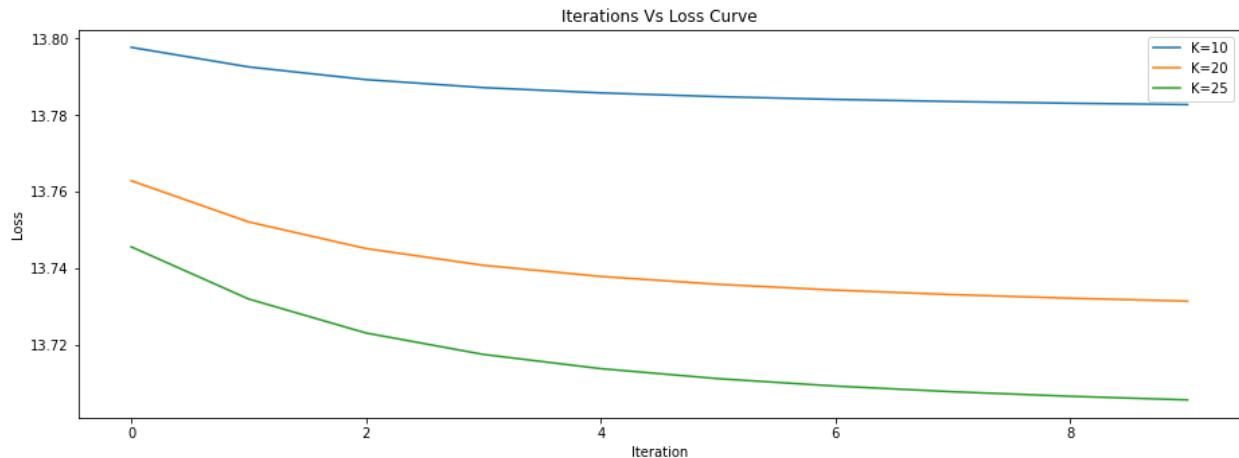
Name: Md. Siam Islam

ID:170104124

Email: 170104124@aust.edu

Generate Loss curves for the hyperparameters K

Loss curves for each K's of each iterations has been plotted in a graph which has been shown below.



```
✓ [11] =====For 10 Latent Factors=====
5m Iteration-0: Loss=13.79773072900103
Iteration-1: Loss=13.792611290717785
Iteration-2: Loss=13.789291985166923
Iteration-3: Loss=13.78720001986388
Iteration-4: Loss=13.785811060882878
Iteration-5: Loss=13.784832297385373
Iteration-6: Loss=13.784108122445721
Iteration-7: Loss=13.783551575753663
Iteration-8: Loss=13.783110870296552
Iteration-9: Loss=13.782753391597328

=====For 20 Latent Factors=====
Iteration-0: Loss=13.762837739519858
Iteration-1: Loss=13.752075866702647
Iteration-2: Loss=13.745104686844995
Iteration-3: Loss=13.740717806658505
Iteration-4: Loss=13.73780544187576
Iteration-5: Loss=13.735750054534975
Iteration-6: Loss=13.734225028440479
Iteration-7: Loss=13.733048963573042
Iteration-8: Loss=13.732114473997163
Iteration-9: Loss=13.731354193872436

=====For 25 Latent Factors=====
Iteration-0: Loss=13.745550937643095
Iteration-1: Loss=13.731912382892281
Iteration-2: Loss=13.723022882168904
Iteration-3: Loss=13.71741330394252
Iteration-4: Loss=13.713691272731168
Iteration-5: Loss=13.711071255916677
Iteration-6: Loss=13.709134199305897
Iteration-7: Loss=13.707645979773165
Iteration-8: Loss=13.706467525737452
Iteration-9: Loss=13.70551153760774
```

Optimal Hyperparameters

K and iterations are used as hyperparameters. For each K's of each iterations, we update U and V matrix for convergence. As our machine's aren't suitable for larger K's and iterations. We compare the consecutive loss of each iterations. If the consecutive loss for last 10 iterations is less than 0.1, then we stop convergence for this certain K. Code of implementation has been given below.

```
def matrix_factorization(K_list,itr):  
    for K in K_list:  
        U=np.random.rand(N,K)  
        U_norm = Normalizer(norm='l2').fit(U)  
        U = U_norm.transform(U)  
        lam_u=(0.00015 + 0.0001 * (index_id % 8))  
        lam_v=(0.00025 - 0.0001 * (index_id % 7))  
        Loss[K]=[]  
        error=0  
        error_diff=0  
        print(f'\n=====For {K} Latent Factors=====')  
        for i in range(itr):  
            V=np.dot(np.linalg.inv(np.dot(U.T,U)+lam_v*np.identity(K)),np.dot(X.fillna(0).T,U).T)  
            U=np.dot(np.linalg.inv(np.dot(V,V.T)+lam_u*np.identity(K)),np.dot(X.fillna(0),V.T).T).T  
            L=np.nansum(np.square(X-np.dot(U,V)))/np.nansum(X.count())  
            Loss[K].append(L)  
            print(f'Iteration-{i}: Loss={L}')  
            if(math.floor(L)==0 or (len(Loss[K])%10==0 and abs(Loss[K][-1]-Loss[K][-10])<0.1)):  
                UxV[K]=np.dot(U,V)  
                break
```

In the plotted graph, it is shown that optimal value for K is 25 for 10 iterations.