

Let us consider a sample dataset having one Input (x_i^a) and one output (y_i^a) and number of Samples 4. Develop a LR model using nestov Accelerated gradient optimiser.

Sample (i)	x_i^a	y_i^a
1	0.2	3.4
2	0.4	3.8
3	0.6	4.2
4	0.8	4.6

Step 1:- $[x, y], m = 1, c = -1, \eta = 0.1, \text{epochs} = 2$

$$\beta = 0.9, v_m = v_c = 0, n_s = 2$$

Step 2:- iter = 1

Step 3:- Sample = 1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Step 4:- } g_m &= \frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial m} = -(y_i - m + \beta v_m) x_i - (c + \beta v_c) x_i \\ &= -(3.4 - (1 + 0.9)0)0.2 - (-1 + (0.9)0)0.2 \\ &= -0.34 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_c &= \frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial c} = -(y_i - m + \beta v_m) x_i - (c + \beta v_c) \\ &= -(3.4 - (1 + 0.9 \times 0)0.2 - (-1 + (0.9)0)) \\ &= -4.2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Step 5:- } v_m &= \beta v_m - \eta g_m \\ &= (0.9)0 - (-0.1) \times (-0.34) \\ &= -0.034 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 v_c &= \delta v_c - n g_c \\
 &= (0.9)(0) - (-0.1)(-4.2) \\
 &= -0.42
 \end{aligned}$$

Step 6:- $m = m + v_m$

$$= 1 - 0.084 = 0.916$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c &= c + v_c = -1 - 0.42 \\
 &= -1.42
 \end{aligned}$$

Step 7:- $\text{sample} = \text{sample} + 1 = 1 + 1 = 2$

Step 8:- if (sample > ns): goto step 9
 else: goto step 4.

Step 4:- $g_m = \frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial m} = -(3.8 - (0.916 + (0.9 \times -0.089))0.4$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\quad - (-1.42 + (0.9 - 0.089)0.4) \\
 &= -1.983
 \end{aligned}$$

$$g_c = \frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial c} = -4.859$$

Step 5:- $v_m = \delta v_m - n g_m$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (0.9 \times -0.084) - (-0.1 \times -1.983) \\
 &= -0.2739
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 v_c &= (0.9 \times 0.42) - (-0.1 \times 4.859) \\
 &= -0.8374
 \end{aligned}$$

Step 6:- $m = m + v_m = 0.916 - 0.2734$

$$= 0.6421$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c &= c + v_c = -1.42 - 0.8379 \\
 &= -2.2579
 \end{aligned}$$

Step 7:- $\text{sample} = \text{sample} + 1$

$$2 + 1 = 3$$

Step 8 :- if (sample > ns) : goto step 9

else : goto step 4

Step 9 :- iter = iter + 1 $\Rightarrow 1 + 1 = 2$

Step 10 :- if (itr > epochs) goto step 11

else : goto step 3.

Step 3 :- sample = 1

Step 4 :- $\frac{\partial E}{\partial m} \Rightarrow g_m =$

$$= -(3.4 - (0.642 + (0.9 \times 0.273))) \times 0.2 - (-2.293 + (0.9 \times 0.273) \times 0.2)$$

$$g_m = -1.171$$

$$g_c = \frac{\partial E}{\partial c} = -5.859$$

Step 5 :- $v_m = \eta v_m - \eta g_m$

$$= [(0.9) \times (-0.273)] - (-0.1 \times -1.81)$$

$$= -0.3627$$

$$v_c = \eta v_c - \eta g_c$$

$$= (0.9 \times -0.873) - (-0.1)(-5.859)$$

$$= -1.3707$$

Step 6 :- $m = m + v_m = 0.6421 + (-0.3627)$

$$= 0.2784$$

$$c = c + v_c = -2.2939 - 1.3707$$

$$= -3.6646.$$

Step 7:- sample = sample + 1 $\Rightarrow 1+1 = 2$

Step 8:- if (sample > ns) : goto step 9

else: goto step 4

Step 4:- $g_m = \frac{\partial E}{\partial m}$

$$= -(3.8 - (0.278) + (0.9 \times -0.3627) \times 0.4 - (-3.6646 + 0.9 -))$$
$$= -2.985$$

$$g_c = \frac{\partial E}{\partial c} = -7.4645$$

Step 5:- $v_m = [0.9 \times -0.3627] - [-0.1 \times -2.985]$

$$= -0.6248$$

Step 6:- $m = m + v_m = 0.2974 + (-0.6249)$

$$= -0.3275$$

$$c = c + v_c = -3.6646 - 1.9800$$
$$= -4.6446$$

Step 7:- sample = sample + 1 $\Rightarrow 2+1 = 3$

Step 8:- if (sample > ns) : goto step 9

else: goto step 3

Step 11: print m, c

$$m = -0.3275$$

$$c = -4.6446$$