

The math-free version of the learning algorithm

What does the algorithm look like now

1. The learning algorithm
 - a. **Initialise:** w, b
 - b. **Iterate over data**
 - i. Compute \hat{y}
 - ii. Compute $\text{Loss}(w, b)$
 - iii. $w_{t+1} = w_t + \eta \Delta w_t$
 - iv. $b_{t+1} = b_t + \eta \Delta b_t$
 - c. **Till satisfied**
2. Where
 - a. model: $\hat{y} = 1/(1 + \exp(-(wx + b)))$
 - b. $\text{Loss}(w, b) = \sum_i (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$
 - c. Δw and Δb are the partial derivatives of $\text{Loss}(w, b)$ with respect to w and b respectively.
3. Frameworks like Pytorch and Tensorflow can automatically implement the learning algorithm and return the ideal values of parameters w and b