NYU Center for Data Science

DS-GA 1003: Machine Learning (Spring 2020)

Homework 7: Computation Graphs, Backpropagation, and Neural Networks

Name: Yibo Liu (yl6769)

Due: Monday, May 11, 2020 at 11:59pm

Instructions. You should upload your code and plots to Gradescope. Please map the Gradescope entry on the rubric to your name and NetId. You must follow the policies for submission detailed in Homework 0.

---

1 Introduction

There is no doubt that neural networks are a very important class of machine learning models. Given the sheer number of people who are achieving impressive results with neural networks, one might think that it's relatively easy to get them working. This is a partly an illusion. One reason so many people have success is that, thanks to GitHub, they can copy the exact settings that others have used to achieve success. In fact, in most cases they can start with "pre-trained" models that already work for a similar problem, and "fine-tune" them for their own purposes. It's far easier to tweak and improve a working system than to get one working from scratch. If you create a new model, you're kind of on your own to figure out how to get it working: there's not much theory to guide you and the rules of thumb do not always work. Understanding even the most basic questions, such as the preferred variant of SGD to use for optimization, is still a very active area of research.

One thing is clear, however: If you do need to start from scratch, or debug a neural network model that doesn't seem to be learning, it can be immensely helpful to understand the low-level details of how your neural network works – specifically, back-propagation. With this assignment, you'll have the opportunity to linger on these low-level implementation details. Every major neural network type (RNNs, CNNs, Resnets, etc.) can be implemented using the basic framework we'll develop in this assignment.

To help things along, we[1] have designed a minimalist framework for computation graphs and put together some support code. The intent is for you to read, or at least skim, every line of code provided, so that you'll know you understand all the crucial components and could, in theory, create your own from scratch. In fact, creating your own computation graph framework from scratch is highly encouraged – you'll learn a lot.

2 Computation Graph Framework

To get started, please read the tutorial on the computation graph framework we'll be working with. (Note that it renders better if you view it locally.) The use of computation graphs is not specific to machine learning or neural networks. Computation graphs are just a way to represent a function that facilitates efficient computation of the function's values and its gradients with respect to inputs. The tutorial takes this perspective, and there is very little in it about machine learning, per se.

To see how the framework can be used for machine learning tasks, we've provided a full implementation of linear regression. You should start by working your way through the __init__ of the LinearRegression class in linear_regression.py. From there, you'll want to review the node class definitions in nodes.py, and finally the class ComputationGraphFunction in graph.py. ComputationGraphFunction is where we repackage a

[1] Philipp Meerkamp, Pierre Garapon, and David Rosenberg

raw computation graph into something that's more friendly to work with for machine learning. The rest of linear_regression.py is fairly routine, but it illustrates how to interact with the ComputationGraphFunction.

As we've noted earlier in the course, getting gradient calculations correct can be difficult. To help things along, we've provided two functions that can be used to test the backward method of a node and the overall gradient calculation of a ComputationGraphFunction. The functions are in test_utils.py, and it's recommended that you review the tests provided for the linear regression implementation in linear_regression.t.py. (You can run these tests from the command line with python3 linear_regression.t.py.) The functions actually doing the testing, test_node_backward and test_ComputationGraphFunction, may seem a bit intricate, but they're implementging the exact same gradient_checker logic we saw in the first homework assignment.

Once you've understood how linear regression works in our framework, you're ready to start implementing your own algorithms...

3 Ridge Regression

When moving to a new system, it's always good to start with something familiar. But that's not the only reason we're doing ridge regression in this homework. As we discussed in class, in ridge regression the parameter vector is "shared", in the sense that it's used twice in the objective function. In the computation graph, this can be seen in the fact that the node for the parameter vector has two outgoing edges. While we don't have this sharing in the multilayer perceptron, we do have it in RNNs and CNNs, which are two of the most important neural network architectures in use today. In the context of RNNs and CNNs, this parameter sharing is also referred to as **parameter tying**. So being able to handle the shared parameters in ridge regression is an important prerequisite to handling more sophisticated models.

We've provided some skeleton code in ridge_regression.py and some test code in ridge_regression.t.py, which you should eventually be able to pass.

1. Complete the class L2NormPenaltyNode in nodes.py.

```
[ ]: class L2NormPenaltyNode(object):
         """ Node computing l2_reg * ||w||^2 for scalars l2_reg and vector␣
     ↪w"""
         def __init__(self, l2_reg, w, node_name):
             """
             Parameters:
             l2_reg: a scalar value >=0 (not a node)
             w: a node for which w.out is a numpy vector
             node_name: node's name (a string)
             """
             self.node_name = node_name
             self.out = None
             self.d_out = None
             self.l2_reg = np.array(l2_reg)
             self.w = w

             ## TODO
         def forward(self):
             self.out=self.l2_reg*np.dot(self.w.out,self.w.out)
             self.d_out = np.zeros(self.out.shape)
             return self.out

         def backward(self):
             d_w=self.d_out*2*self.l2_reg*self.w.out
```

```
        self.w.d_out += d_w
        return self.d_out

    def get_predecessors(self):
        return [self.w]
```

2. Complete the class SumNode in nodes.py.

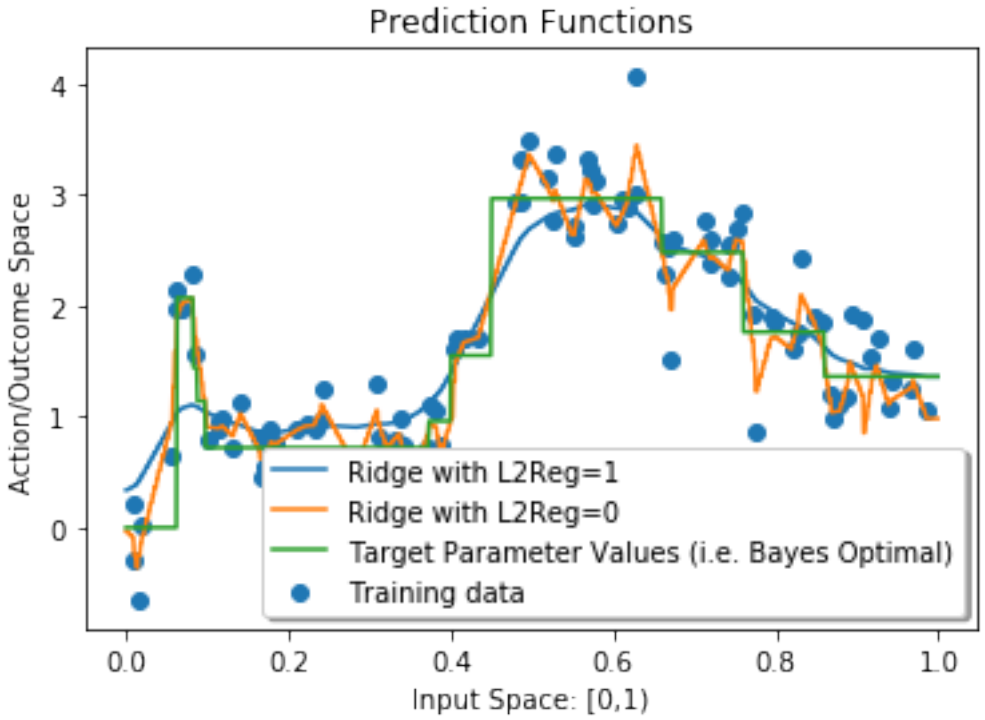
[ ]:
```
class SumNode(object):
    """ Node computing a + b, for numpy arrays a and b"""
    def __init__(self, a, b, node_name):
        """
        Parameters:
        a: node for which a.out is a numpy array
        b: node for which b.out is a numpy array of the same shape as a
        node_name: node's name (a string)
        """
        ## TODO
        self.node_name=node_name
        self.a=a
        self.b=b
        self.out=None
        self.d_out=None

    def forward(self):
        self.out=self.a.out+self.b.out
        self.d_out= np.zeros(self.out.shape)
        return self.out

    def backward(self):
        d_a=self.d_out
        d_b = self.d_out
        self.a.d_out+=d_a
        self.b.d_out+=d_b
        return self.d_out

    def get_predecessors(self):
        return [self.a, self.b]
```

3. Implement ridge regression with w regularized and b unregularized. Do this by completing the __init__ method in ridge_regression.py, using the classes created above. When complete, you should be able to pass the tests in ridge_regression.t.py. Report the average square error on the **training** set for the parameter settings given in the main() function.

[ ]:
```
class RidgeRegression(BaseEstimator, RegressorMixin):
    """ Ridge regression with computation graph """
    def __init__(self, l2_reg=1, step_size=.005,  max_num_epochs =␣
 ↪5000):
        self.max_num_epochs = max_num_epochs
        self.step_size = step_size

        # Build computation graph
        self.x = nodes.ValueNode(node_name="x") # to hold a vector input
```

```
        self.y = nodes.ValueNode(node_name="y") # to hold a scalar␣
↪response
        self.w = nodes.ValueNode(node_name="w") # to hold the parameter␣
↪vector
        self.b = nodes.ValueNode(node_name="b") # to hold the bias␣
↪parameter (scalar)
        self.prediction = nodes.VectorScalarAffineNode(x=self.x, w=self.
↪w, b=self.b,
                                                       node_name="prediction")
        # TODO
        self.loss=nodes.SquaredL2DistanceNode(a=self.prediction, b=self.
↪y,
                                                    node_name="square loss")
        self.reg=nodes.L2NormPenaltyNode(l2_reg=l2_reg, w=self.w,␣
↪node_name='l2 regulation term')
        self.objective = nodes.SumNode(a=self.loss,b=self.
↪reg,node_name='objective')

        # Group nodes into types to construct computation graph function
        self.inputs = [self.x]
        self.outcomes = [self.y]
        self.parameters = [self.w, self.b]

        self.graph = graph.ComputationGraphFunction(self.inputs, self.
↪outcomes,
                                                    self.
↪parameters, self.prediction,
                                                    self.
↪objective)
```

```
Epoch  1950 : Ave objective= 0.30494233190534475  Ave training loss:
0.1996035665934254

Epoch  450 : Ave objective= 0.04920301856618622  Ave training loss:
0.042632692746822166
```



4. [Optional] Create a new implementation of ridge regression that supports efficient minibatching. You will replace the ValueNode x, which contains a vector, with a ValueNode X, which contains a matrix. The convention is that the first dimension indexes examples and the second indexes features, as we have done throughout the course. Many of the nodes will have to be adapted to this use case. Demonstrate the use of minibatching for your ridge regression network, and note the amount of speedup you get.

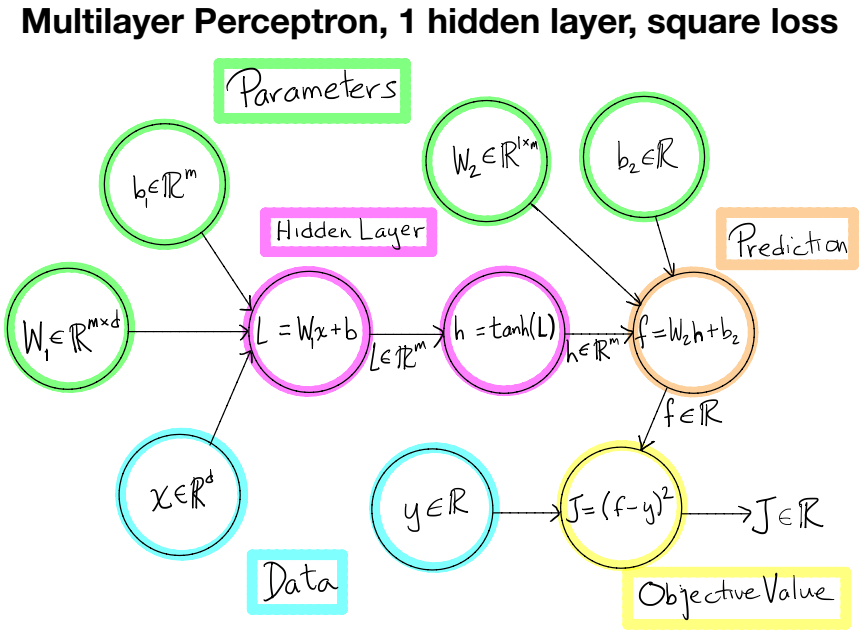
[ ]:
```
class RidgeRegression(BaseEstimator, RegressorMixin):
    """ Ridge regression with computation graph """
    def __init__(self, l2_reg=1, step_size=.005,  max_num_epochs =␣
↪5000):
        self.max_num_epochs = max_num_epochs
        self.step_size = step_size

        # Build computation graph
        self.X = nodes.ValueNode(node_name="x") # to hold a vector input
        self.y = nodes.ValueNode(node_name="y") # to hold a scalar␣
↪response
        self.w = nodes.ValueNode(node_name="w") # to hold the parameter␣
↪vector
        self.b = nodes.ValueNode(node_name="b") # to hold the bias␣
↪parameter (scalar)
        self.prediction = nodes.MatrixVectorAffineNode(X=self.X, w=self.
↪w, b=self.b,
                                                       node_name="prediction")

        # TODO
```

```
        self.loss=nodes.SquaredL2DistanceNode(a=self.prediction, b=self.
↪y,
                                                node_name="square loss")
        self.reg=nodes.L2NormPenaltyNode(l2_reg=l2_reg, w=self.w,␣
↪node_name='l2 regulation term')
        self.objective = nodes.SumNode(a=self.loss,b=self.
↪reg,node_name='objective')

        # Group nodes into types to construct computation graph function
        self.inputs = [self.X]
        self.outcomes = [self.y]
        self.parameters = [self.w, self.b]

        self.graph = graph.ComputationGraphFunction(self.inputs, self.
↪outcomes,
                                                    self.
↪parameters, self.prediction,
                                                    self.
↪objective)
```

[ ]:
```
class MatrixVectorAffineNode(object):
    """ Node computing an affine function mapping a matrix to a vector.
↪"""
    def __init__(self, X, w, b, node_name):
        """
        Parameters:
        x: node for which X.out is a 2D numpy array, shape=(num, dim)
        w: node for which w.out is a 1D numpy array, shape=(dim,)
        b: node for which b.out is 1D numpy array, shape=(num,)
        node_name: node's name (a string)
        """
        self.node_name = node_name
        self.out = None
        self.d_out = None
        self.X = X
        self.w = w
        self.b = b

    def forward(self):
        self.out = np.dot(self.X.out, self.w.out)+ self.b.out
        self.d_out = np.zeros(self.out.shape)
        return self.out

    def backward(self):
        d_X=np.outer(self.d_out,self.w.out)
        d_w=np.dot(self.X.out.T,self.d_out)
        d_b=self.d_out
        self.X.d_out += d_X
        self.b.d_out += d_b
        self.w.d_out += d_w

    def get_predecessors(self):
        return [self.X, self.w, self.b]
```

4 Multilayer Perceptron

In this problem, we'll be implement a multilayer perceptron (MLP) with a single hidden layer and a square loss. We'll implement the computation graph illustrated below:



The crucial new piece here is the nonlinear **hidden layer**, which is what makes the multilayer perceptron a significantly larger hypothesis space than linear prediction functions.

4.1 The standard non-linear layer

The multilayer perceptron consists of a sequence of "layers" implementing the following non-linear function

$$h(x) = \sigma(Wx + b),$$

where $x \in \mathbf{R}^d$, $W \in \mathbf{R}^{m\times d}$, and $b \in \mathbf{R}^m$, and where m is often referred to as the number of **hidden units** or **hidden nodes**. σ is some non-linear function, typically tanh or ReLU, applied element-wise to the argument of σ. Referring to the computation graph illustration above, we will implement this nonlinear layer with two nodes, one implementing the affine transform $L = W_1 x + b_1$, and the other implementing the nonlinear function $h = \tanh(L)$. In this problem, we'll work out how to implement the backward method for each of these nodes.

4.1.1 The Affine Transformation

In a general neural network, there may be quite a lot of computation between any given affine transformation $Wx + b$ and the final objective function value J. We will capture all of that in a function $f : \mathbf{R}^m \to \mathbf{R}$, for which $J = f(Wx + b)$. Our goal is to find the partial derivative of J with respect to each element of W, namely $\partial J/\partial W_{ij}$, as well as the partials $\partial J/\partial b_i$, for each element of b. For convenience, let $y = Wx + b$, so we can write $J = f(y)$. Suppose we have already computed the partial derivatives of J with respect to the entries of $y = (y_1, \ldots, y_m)^T$, namely $\frac{\partial J}{\partial y_i}$ for $i = 1, \ldots, m$. Then by the chain rule, we have

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial W_{ij}} = \sum_{r=1}^{m} \frac{\partial J}{\partial y_r} \frac{\partial y_r}{\partial W_{ij}}.$$

1. Show that $\frac{\partial J}{\partial W_{ij}} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial y_i} x_j$, where $x = (x_1, \ldots, x_d)^T$. [Hint: Although not necessary, you might find it helpful to use the notation $\delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & i = j \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$. So, for examples, $\partial_{x_j} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \right) = 2x_i \delta_{ij} = 2x_j$.]

   Answer:

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial W_{ij}} = \sum_{r=1}^{m} \frac{\partial J}{\partial y_r} \frac{\partial y_r}{\partial W_{ij}} = \sum_{r=1}^{m} \frac{\partial J}{\partial y_r} \frac{\partial y_r}{\partial W_{ij}} \delta_{ir} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial y_i} \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial W_{ij}} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial y_i} x_j$$

2. Now let's vectorize this. Let's write $\frac{\partial J}{\partial y} \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times 1}$ for the column vector whose ith entry is $\frac{\partial J}{\partial y_i}$. Let's also define the matrix $\frac{\partial J}{\partial W} \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times d}$, whose ij'th entry is $\frac{\partial J}{\partial W_{ij}}$. Generally speaking, we'll always take $\frac{\partial J}{\partial A}$ to be an array of the same size ("shape" in numpy) as A. Give a vectorized expression for $\frac{\partial J}{\partial W}$ in terms of the column vectors $\frac{\partial J}{\partial y}$ and x. [Hint: Outer product.]

   Answer:

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial W_{ij}} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial y_i} x_j$$

$$(\frac{\partial J}{\partial W})_{ij} = (\frac{\partial J}{\partial y})_i x_j = (\frac{\partial J}{\partial y} \otimes x)_{ij}$$

   So,

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial y} \otimes x$$

3. In the usual way, define $\frac{\partial J}{\partial x} \in \mathbf{R}^d$, whose i'th entry is $\frac{\partial J}{\partial x_i}$. Show that

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial x} = W^T \left(\frac{\partial J}{\partial y} \right)$$

   [Note, if x is just data, technically we won't need this derivative. However, in a multilayer perceptron, x may actually be the output of a previous hidden layer, in which case we will need to propagate the derivative through x as well.]

   Answer:

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial x_i} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial J}{\partial y_k} \frac{\partial y_k}{\partial x_i} = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{\partial J}{\partial y_k} W_{ki}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial J}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial f(x)} \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x} = W^T (\frac{\partial J}{\partial y})$$

4. Show that $\frac{\partial J}{\partial b} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial y}$, where $\frac{\partial J}{\partial b}$ is defined in the usual way.

   Answer:

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial b} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial b} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial y} I = \frac{\partial J}{\partial y}$$

4.1.2 Element-wise Transformers

Our nonlinear activation function nodes take an array (e.g. a vector, matrix, higher-order tensor, etc), and apply the same nonlinear transformation $\sigma : \mathbf{R} \to \mathbf{R}$ to every element of the array. Let's abuse notation a bit, as is usually done in this context, and write $\sigma(A)$ for the array that results from applying $\sigma(\cdot)$ to each element of A. If σ is differentiable at $x \in \mathbf{R}$, then we'll write $\sigma'(x)$ for the derivative of σ at x, with $\sigma'(A)$ defined analogously to $\sigma(A)$.

Suppose the objective function value J is written as $J = f(\sigma(A))$, for some function $f : S \mapsto \mathbf{R}$, where S is an array of the same dimensions as $\sigma(A)$ and A. As before, we want to find the array $\frac{\partial J}{\partial A}$ for any A. Suppose for some A we have already computed the array $\frac{\partial J}{\partial S} = \frac{\partial f(S)}{\partial S}$ for $S = \sigma(A)$. At this point, we'll want to use the chain rule to figure out $\frac{\partial J}{\partial A}$. However, because we're dealing with arrays of arbitrary shapes, it can be tricky to write down the chain rule. Appropriately, we'll use a tricky convention: We'll assume all entries of an array A are indexed by a single variable. So, for example, to sum over all entries of an array A, we'll just write $\sum_i A_i$.

1. Show that $\frac{\partial J}{\partial A} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial S} \odot \sigma'(A)$, where we're using $\odot$ to represent the **Hadamard product**. If A and B are arrays of the same shape, then their Hadamard product $A \odot B$ is an array with the same shape as A and B, and for which $(A \odot B)_i = A_i B_i$. That is, it's just the array formed by multiplying corresponding elements of A and B. Conveniently, in numpy if A and B are arrays of the same shape, then A*B is their Hadamard product.

   Answer:

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial A_i} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial S_i}\frac{\partial S_i}{\partial A_i} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial S_i}\sigma'(A_i) \Rightarrow (\frac{\partial J}{\partial A})_i = (\frac{\partial J}{\partial S_i})_i(\sigma'(A_i))_i \Rightarrow \frac{\partial J}{\partial A} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial S} \odot \sigma'(A_i)$$

4.2 MLP Implementation

1. Complete the class AffineNode in nodes.py. Be sure to propagate the gradient with respect to x as well, since when we stack these layers, x will itself be the output of another node that depends on our optimization parameters.

[ ]:
```
class AffineNode(object):
    """Node implementing affine transformation (W,x,b)-->Wx+b, where W␣
↪is a matrix,
    and x and b are vectors
        Parameters:
        W: node for which W.out is a numpy array of shape (m,d)
        x: node for which x.out is a numpy array of shape (d)
        b: node for which b.out is a numpy array of shape (m) (i.e.␣
↪vector of length m)
    """
    ## TODO
    def __init__(self, W,x,b,node_name):
        self.node_name=node_name
        self.W=W
        self.b=b
        self.x=x
        self.out=None
        self.d_out=None

    def forward(self):
        self.out=np.dot(self.W.out,self.x.out)+self.b.out
        self.d_out= np.zeros(self.out.shape)
        return self.out

    def backward(self):
        d_W=np.outer(self.d_out,self.x.out)
        d_x=np.dot(self.W.out.T,self.d_out)
        d_b=self.d_out
        self.W.d_out += d_W
```

```
        self.b.d_out += d_b
        self.x.d_out += d_x
        return self.d_out

    def get_predecessors(self):
        return [self.W, self.x, self.b]
```

2. Complete the class TanhNode in nodes.py. As you'll recall, $\frac{d}{dx}\tanh(x) = 1 - \tanh^2 x$. Note that in the forward pass, we'll already have computed tanh of the input and stored it in self.out. So make sure to use self.out and not recalculate it in the backward pass.

[ ]:
```
class TanhNode(object):
    """Node tanh(a), where tanh is applied elementwise to the array a
        Parameters:
        a: node for which a.out is a numpy array
    """
    ## TODO
    def __init__(self,a,node_name):
        self.node_name=node_name
        self.a=a
        self.out=None
        self.d_out=None

    def forward(self):
        self.out=np.tanh(self.a.out)
        self.d_out= np.zeros(self.out.shape)
        return self.out

    def backward(self):
        d_a=self.d_out*(1-self.out**2)
        self.a.d_out+=d_a
        return self.d_out

    def get_predecessors(self):
        return [self.a]
```

3. Implement an MLP by completing the skeleton code in mlp_regression.py and making use of the nodes above. Your code should pass the tests provided in mlp_regression.t.py. Note that to break the symmetry of the problem, we initialize our weights to small random values, rather than all zeros, as we often do for convex optimization problems. Run the MLP for the two settings given in the main() function and report the average **training** error. Note that with an MLP, we can take the original scalar as input, in the hopes that it will learn nonlinear features on its own, using the hidden layers. In practice, it is quite challenging to get such a neural network to fit as well as one where we provide features.

[31]:
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import setup_problem
from sklearn.base import BaseEstimator, RegressorMixin
import numpy as np
import nodes
import graph
import plot_utils
#import pdb
#pdb.set_trace()  #useful for debugging!
```

```
class MLPRegression(BaseEstimator, RegressorMixin):
    """ MLP regression with computation graph """
    def __init__(self, num_hidden_units=10, step_size=.005,␣
↪init_param_scale=0.01, max_num_epochs = 5000):
        self.num_hidden_units = num_hidden_units
        self.init_param_scale = init_param_scale
        self.max_num_epochs = max_num_epochs
        self.step_size = step_size

        # Build computation graph
        self.x = nodes.ValueNode(node_name="x") # to hold a vector input
        self.y = nodes.ValueNode(node_name="y") # to hold a scalar␣
↪response
        ## TODO
        self.W1=nodes.ValueNode(node_name="W1")
        self.b1=nodes.ValueNode(node_name="b1")
        self.w2=nodes.ValueNode(node_name="w2")
        self.b2=nodes.ValueNode(node_name="b2")
        self.L = nodes.AffineNode(W=self.W1, x=self.x, b=self.b1,␣
↪node_name="affine")
        self.h=nodes.TanhNode(a=self.L,node_name='hidden')
        self.prediction=nodes.VectorScalarAffineNode(x=self.h, w=self.
↪w2, b=self.b2, node_name="prediction")
        self.objective = nodes.SquaredL2DistanceNode(a=self.prediction,␣
↪b=self.y, node_name="square loss")

        # Group nodes into types to construct computation graph function
        self.inputs = [self.x]
        self.outcomes = [self.y]
        self.parameters = [self.W1, self.b1, self.w2, self.b2]

        self.graph = graph.ComputationGraphFunction(self.inputs, self.
↪outcomes,
                                                    self.
↪parameters, self.prediction,
                                                    self.
↪objective)

    def fit(self, X, y):
        num_instances, num_ftrs = X.shape
        y = y.reshape(-1)
        ## TODO: Initialize parameters (small random numbers -- not all␣
↪0, to break symmetry )
        s = self.init_param_scale
        num_hidden_units=self.num_hidden_units # have bug without this␣
↪line
        init_values = {"W1": s*np.random.
↪standard_normal((num_hidden_units,num_ftrs)),
                       "b1": s*np.random.
↪standard_normal((num_hidden_units)),
```

```
                        "w2": s*np.random.
↪standard_normal((num_hidden_units)),
                        "b2": s*np.array(np.random.randn())}

        self.graph.set_parameters(init_values)

        for epoch in range(self.max_num_epochs):
            shuffle = np.random.permutation(num_instances)
            epoch_obj_tot = 0.0
            for j in shuffle:
                obj, grads = self.graph.get_gradients(input_values =␣
↪{"x": X[j]},
                                                      outcome_values =␣
↪{"y": y[j]})
                #print(obj)
                epoch_obj_tot += obj
                # Take step in negative gradient direction
                steps = {}
                for param_name in grads:
                    steps[param_name] = -self.step_size *␣
↪grads[param_name]
                self.graph.increment_parameters(steps)

            if epoch % 50 == 0:
                train_loss = sum((y - self.predict(X,y)) **2)/
↪num_instances
                print("Epoch ",epoch,": Ave objective=",epoch_obj_tot/
↪num_instances," Ave training loss: ",train_loss)

    def predict(self, X, y=None):
        try:
            getattr(self, "graph")
        except AttributeError:
            raise RuntimeError("You must train classifer before␣
↪predicting data!")

        num_instances = X.shape[0]
        preds = np.zeros(num_instances)
        for j in range(num_instances):
            preds[j] = self.graph.get_prediction(input_values={"x":
↪X[j]})

        return preds



def main():
    lasso_data_fname = "lasso_data.pickle"
    x_train, y_train, x_val, y_val, target_fn, coefs_true, featurize =␣
↪setup_problem.load_problem(lasso_data_fname)

    # Generate features
```

```
    X_train = featurize(x_train)
    X_val = featurize(x_val)

    # Let's plot prediction functions and compare coefficients for␣
 ↪several fits
    # and the target function.
    pred_fns = []
    x = np.sort(np.concatenate([np.arange(0,1,.001), x_train]))

    pred_fns.append({"name": "Target Parameter Values (i.e. Bayes␣
 ↪Optimal)", "coefs": coefs_true, "preds": target_fn(x)})

    estimator = MLPRegression(num_hidden_units=10, step_size=0.001,␣
 ↪init_param_scale=0.01,  max_num_epochs=5000)
#     estimator = MLPRegression(num_hidden_units=10, step_size=0.001,␣
 ↪init_param_scale=.0005,  max_num_epochs=5000)
    x_train_as_column_vector = x_train.reshape(x_train.shape[0],1) #␣
 ↪fit expects a 2-dim array
    x_as_column_vector = x.reshape(x.shape[0],1) # fit expects a 2-dim␣
 ↪array
    estimator.fit(x_train_as_column_vector, y_train)
    name = "MLP regression - no features"
    pred_fns.append({"name":name, "preds": estimator.
 ↪predict(x_as_column_vector) })

    X = featurize(x)
    estimator = MLPRegression(num_hidden_units=10, step_size=0.0005,␣
 ↪init_param_scale=.01,  max_num_epochs=500)
    estimator.fit(X_train, y_train)
    name = "MLP regression - with features"
    pred_fns.append({"name":name, "preds": estimator.predict(X) })
    plot_utils.plot_prediction_functions(x, pred_fns, x_train, y_train,␣
 ↪legend_loc="best")
```

```
Epoch  4950 : Ave objective= 0.21758927284741764  Ave training loss:
0.20388293853643404

Epoch  450 : Ave objective= 0.03750294943029584  Ave training loss:
0.024738943908948236
```

4. [Optional] See if you can get a fit on the training set with an MLP that uses just the scalar input that is about as good as the fit using the featurized inputs. You can do that by tweaking model parameters (e.g. the number of hidden nodes or layers) and/or the parameters of optimization. You **may use** any neural network framework (PyTorch, TensorFlow, etc), which can help by providing more advanced optimization techniques (e.g. Adam), variable initialization methods, and/or various normalization approaches (batch norm, etc).

4.3 [OPTIONAL]

1. [Optional] Implement a Softmax node.

```
[ ]: class SoftmaxNode(object):
         '''
         x: node for which x.out is a numpy array of shape (d)
         '''
         def __init__(self,x,w,y,node_name):
             self.node_name=node_name
             self.x=x
             self.w=w
             self.y=y
             self.out=None
             self.d_out=None
             self.z=None # probability

         def forward(self):
             z=np.dot(self.theta.out,self.x.out)
             z=z-max(z) # avoid overflow
             z=np.exp(z)
             self.z.out=z
             self.out=self.z.out/np.sum(self.z.out)
             self.d_out= np.zeros(self.out.shape)
             return self.out

         def backward(self):
             y_true_class = np.zeros_like(self.z.out)
             y_true_class[self.y] = 1.0
             d_w=-self.d_out *Â np.dot(self.x.out.T, y_true_class-self.z.out)
             self.w.d_out+=d_w
             return self.d_out

         def get_predecessors(self):
             return [self.x,self.w]
```

2. [Optional] Implement a negative log-likelihood loss node for multiclass classification.

```
[ ]: class NLLNode(object):
         """ Parameters:
             a: node for which a.out is a numpy array
         """
         ## TODO
         def __init__(self,a,node_name):
             self.node_name=node_name
             self.a=a
             self.out=None
             self.d_out=None

         def forward(self):
             self.out=-np.log(self.a.out)
             self.d_out= np.zeros(self.out.shape)
             return self.out

         def backward(self):
             d_a=self.d_out/(-self.a.out)
             self.a.d_out+=d_a
```

```
        return self.d_out

    def get_predecessors(self):
        return [self.a]
```

3. [Optional] Use the classes above to apply an MLP to the simple multiclass classification dataset we had on a previous assignment.