

* Gradient Descent Example \Rightarrow

Consider, a two independent features $x_1 = 3, x_2 = 2$ & third dependent feature $y = 1$.

Assume, cost function as, (Error function)

$$J(\theta) = -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[y_i \log(\hat{y}_i) + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - \hat{y}_i) \right]$$

Find the values of θ upto two descent.

\Rightarrow Here, no. of parameters will be 3 (two coefficient weights & one bias)
First Descent

\therefore Assume, $\theta_1 = \theta_2 = \theta_0 = 0$ (Initial)

$$\& \eta = 0.1$$

$$\frac{\partial (J(\theta))}{\partial (\theta_j)} = -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{y}_i - y_i) x_i$$

$$\text{Here, } \hat{y} = \sigma(\theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \theta_0)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial (J(\theta))}{\partial (\theta_j)} = -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[\sigma(\theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \theta_0) - y \right] x_j$$

$$\nabla J(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_1} \\ \frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_2} \\ \frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_0} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (6(\theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \theta_0) - y) \cdot x_1 \\ (6(\theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \theta_0) - y) \cdot x_2 \\ (6(\theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \theta_0) - y) \end{bmatrix}$$

$\sim (I)$

$$\nabla J(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} (6(0) - 1) \cdot 3 \\ (6(0) - 1) \cdot 2 \\ (6(0) - 1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (-0.5) \cdot 3 \\ (-0.5) \cdot 2 \\ -0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\nabla J(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} -1.5 \\ -1.0 \\ -0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now we have a gradient vector $\nabla J(\theta)$,
 \therefore We can compute θ_{new} ,

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_{\text{new},i} &= \theta_{\text{prev}} - \eta \nabla J(\theta) \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - 0.1 \begin{bmatrix} -1.5 \\ -1.0 \\ -0.5 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\theta_{\text{new},i} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.15 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.05 \end{bmatrix}$$

Second Descent

Now we will calculate new values of $J(\theta)$ w.r.t. θ_{new} , from first descent.

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore g(\theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \theta_0) &= \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \theta_0)}} \\&= \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(3(0.15) + 2(0.1) + 0.05)}} \\&= \frac{1}{1 + e^{-0.7}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{g(\theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \theta_0) = 0.67}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla J(\theta) &= \begin{bmatrix} (0.67 - 1) x_1 \\ (0.67 - 1) x_2 \\ (0.67 - 1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.33 x_1 \\ -0.33 x_1 \\ -0.33 \end{bmatrix} \\&= \begin{bmatrix} -0.99 \\ -0.66 \\ -0.33 \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\theta_{\text{new}_2} &= \theta_{\text{prv}} - \eta \nabla J(\theta) \\&= \begin{bmatrix} 0.15 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.05 \end{bmatrix} - 0.1 \begin{bmatrix} -0.99 \\ -0.66 \\ -0.33 \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$Q_{\text{new}_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.249 \\ 0.166 \\ 0.083 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{(20.0 + (1.0)2 + (21.0)2)} = \frac{1}{3+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2.0} = \frac{1}{2+1}$$

$$3.0 = (0.0 + 2 \times 1 + 1 \times 0)2 \therefore$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.000 \\ 0.000 \\ 0.000 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \times (1 - 3.0) \\ 2 \times (1 - 3.0) \\ (1 - 3.0) \end{bmatrix} = \nabla J(\theta)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.000 \\ 0.000 \\ 0.000 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.000 \\ 0.000 \\ 0.000 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.000 \\ 0.000 \\ 0.000 \end{bmatrix}$$