#### МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

## УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ «БРЕСТСКИЙГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙУНИВЕРСИТЕТ» ФАКУЛЬТЕТ

### ЭЛЕКТРОННО-ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ СИСТЕМ

Кафедра интеллектуальных информационных технологий

# Отчет по лабораторной работе №4

Специальность ИИ-22

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#### Вариант 11

**Цель работы**: научиться осуществлять предобучение нейронных сетей с помощью RBM

#### Задания:

**1.** Взять за основу нейронную сеть из лабораторной работы №3. Выполнить обучение с предобучением, используя стек ограниченных машин Больцмана (RBM — Restricted Boltzmann Machine), алгоритм которого изложен в лекции. Условие останова (например, по количеству эпох) при обучении отдельных слоев как RBM выбрать самостоятельно.

| Выборка  | Тип задачи | Целевая    |
|--|------------|------------|
|  |            | переменная |
| https://archive.ics.uci.edu/dataset/374/appliances+energy+prediction | регрессия  | Appliances |

#### Код программы:

```
import torch
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.optim as optim
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_percentage_error
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.datasets import fetch openml
import numpy as np
from ucimlrepo import fetch_ucirepo
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib
matplotlib.use('TkAgg')
appliances_energy_prediction = fetch_ucirepo(id=374)
X = appliances_energy_prediction.data.features
y = appliances_energy_prediction.data.targets['Appliances']
X = X.select_dtypes(include=['float64', 'int64'])
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
scaler_X = StandardScaler()
scaler_y = StandardScaler()
X_train_scaled = scaler_X.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test_scaled = scaler_X.transform(X_test)
y_train_scaled = scaler_y.fit_transform(y_train.values.reshape(-1, 1)).ravel()
y_test_scaled = scaler_y.transform(y_test.values.reshape(-1, 1)).ravel()
X_train_tensor = torch.tensor(X_train_scaled, dtype=torch.float32)
y_train_tensor = torch.tensor(y_train_scaled, dtype=torch.float32).view(-1, 1)
X_test_tensor = torch.tensor(X_test_scaled, dtype=torch.float32)
y_test_tensor = torch.tensor(y_test_scaled, dtype=torch.float32).view(-1, 1)
class RBM(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, input_dim, hidden_dim):
       super(RBM, self). init ()
```

```
self.W = nn.Parameter(torch.randn(input dim, hidden dim) * 0.01)
        self.h_bias = nn.Parameter(torch.zeros(hidden_dim))
        self.v_bias = nn.Parameter(torch.zeros(input_dim))
    def forward(self, x):
        hidden_activation = torch.matmul(x, self.W) + self.h_bias
        hidden_probabilities = torch.relu(hidden_activation)
        return hidden_probabilities
    def backward(self, h):
        visible_activation = torch.matmul(h, self.W.t()) + self.v_bias
        visible_probabilities = torch.relu(visible_activation)
        return visible_probabilities
    def train_rbm(self, data, epochs=50, lr=0.01):
        optimizer = optim.SGD(self.parameters(), lr=lr)
        criterion = nn.MSELoss()
        for epoch in range(epochs):
            optimizer.zero_grad()
            h = self.forward(data)
            reconstructed_v = self.backward(h)
            loss = criterion(reconstructed_v, data)
            loss.backward()
            optimizer.step()
        return self
rbm_64 = RBM(X_train.shape[1], 64)
rbm_64.train_rbm(X_train_tensor, epochs=50)
with torch.no_grad():
    encoded_64 = rbm_64.forward(X_train_tensor)
rbm 32 = RBM(64, 32)
rbm_32.train_rbm(encoded_64, epochs=50)
class RegressionModel(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, input_dim, hidden1_dim, hidden2_dim, output_dim):
        super(RegressionModel, self).__init__()
        self.f1 = nn.Linear(input_dim, hidden1_dim)
        self.f2 = nn.Linear(hidden1_dim, hidden2_dim)
        self.out = nn.Linear(hidden2_dim, output_dim)
    def forward(self, x):
        x = torch.relu(self.f1(x))
        x = torch.relu(self.f2(x))
        x = self.out(x)
        return x
model_pretrained = RegressionModel(X_train.shape[1], 64, 32, 1)
model_pretrained.f1.weight.data = rbm_64.W.data.clone().t()
```

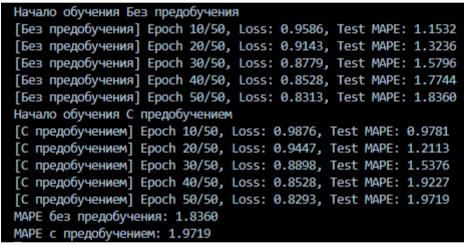
```
model_pretrained.f1.bias.data = rbm_64.h_bias.data.clone()
model_pretrained.f2.weight.data = rbm_32.W.data.clone().t()
model_pretrained.f2.bias.data = rbm_32.h_bias.data.clone()
def train_model_with_metrics(model, X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test, epochs=50, lr=0.001,
name="Model"):
    optimizer = optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr=lr)
    criterion = nn.MSELoss()
    losses, mapes = [], []
    print(f"Начало обучения \{name\}")
    for epoch in range(epochs):
        model.train()
        y_pred = model(X_train)
        loss = criterion(y_pred, y_train)
        optimizer.zero_grad()
        Loss.backward()
        optimizer.step()
        model.eval()
        with torch.no_grad():
            test_pred = model(X_test)
            test_mape = mean_absolute_percentage_error(y_test.numpy(), test_pred.numpy())
            losses.append(loss.item())
            mapes.append(test_mape)
        if (epoch + 1) % 10 == 0:
            print(f''[\{name\}] Epoch \{epoch + 1\}/\{epochs\}, Loss: \{loss.item():.4f\}, Test MAPE:
{test_mape:.4f}")
    return model, losses, mapes
model_no_pretraining, losses_no_pretraining, mape_no_pretraining = train_model_with_metrics(
    RegressionModel(X_train.shape[1], 64, 32, 1),
    X_train_tensor, y_train_tensor, X_test_tensor, y_test_tensor,
    name="Без предобучения"
model_pretrained, losses_pretraining, mape_pretraining = train_model_with_metrics(
    model_pretrained,
    X_train_tensor, y_train_tensor, X_test_tensor, y_test_tensor,
    name="С предобучением"
final_mape_no_pretraining = mape_no_pretraining[-1]
final_mape_pretraining = mape_pretraining[-1]
print(f"MAPE без предобучения: <math>\{final\_mape\_no\_pretraining:.4f\}"\}
print(f"MAPE c предобучением: {final_mape_pretraining:.4f}")
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.plot(range(1, len(mape_no_pretraining) + 1), mape_no_pretraining, label="Без
предобучения", marker='o', color='#540EAD')
plt.plot(range(1, len(mape_pretraining) + 1), mape_pretraining, label="С предобучением",
marker='o', color='#E60042')
plt.title("MAPE на тесте")
```

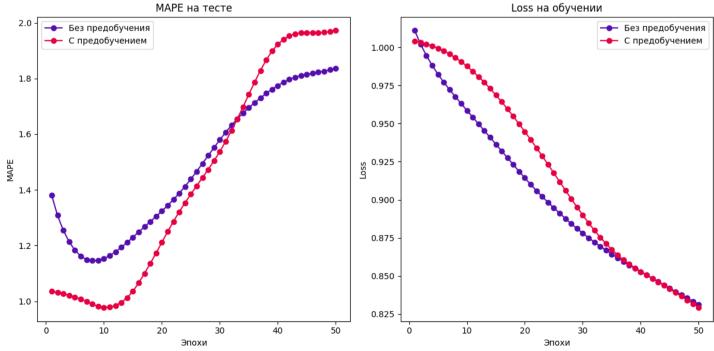
```
plt.xlabel("Эпохи")
plt.ylabel("MAPE")
plt.legend()

plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.plot(range(1, len(Losses_no_pretraining) + 1), Losses_no_pretraining, label="Без
предобучения", marker='o', color='#540EAD')
plt.plot(range(1, len(Losses_pretraining) + 1), Losses_pretraining, label="С предобучением",
marker='o', color='#E60042')
plt.title("Loss на обучении")
plt.xlabel("Эпохи")
plt.ylabel("Loss")
plt.legend()

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

#### Результат работы:





**Выво**д: на практике научилась осуществлять предобучение нейронных сетей с помощью RBM.