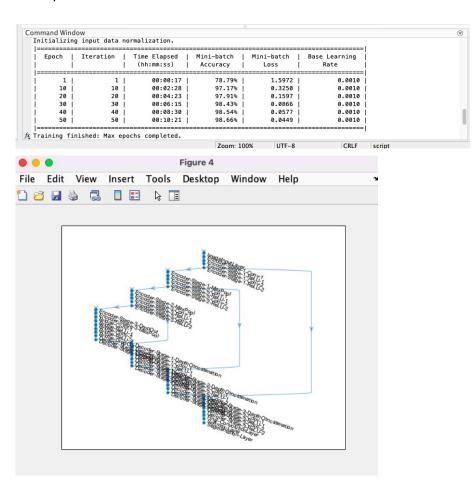
## Resultados con valores predeterminados

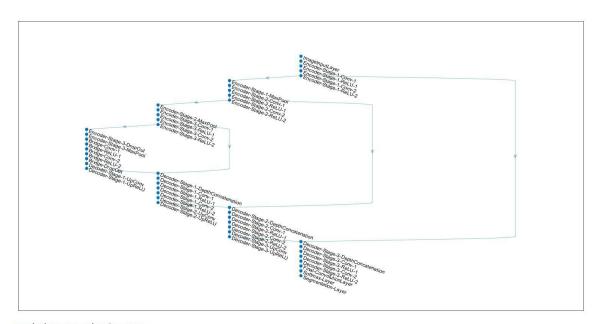
Learning Rate: 1e-2 Max Epochs: 30

## Resultados con cambio en valores de learning rate y max epochs

Learning Rate: 1e-6 Max Epochs: 50



Learning Rate: 1e-6 Max Epochs: 40



Training on single CPU.

Initializing input data normalization.

1	Epoch	1	Iteration	1	Time Elapsed (hh:mm:ss)	1	Mini-batch Accuracy	1	Mini-batch Loss	1	Base Learning Rate
	1	1	1	ı	00:00:06	ı	92.21%	ı	1.0396	1	1.0000e-06
	10	1	10	1	00:01:11	1	91.64%	1	1.0978	1	1.0000e-06
	20	1	20	1	00:02:21	1	90.33%	1	1.2291	1	1.0000e-06
	30	I	30	1	00:03:33	1	88.97%	1	1.3663	1	1.0000e-06
	40	I	40	1	00:04:43	1	88.21%	1	1.4414	1	1.0000e-06

Training finished: Max epochs completed.

net =

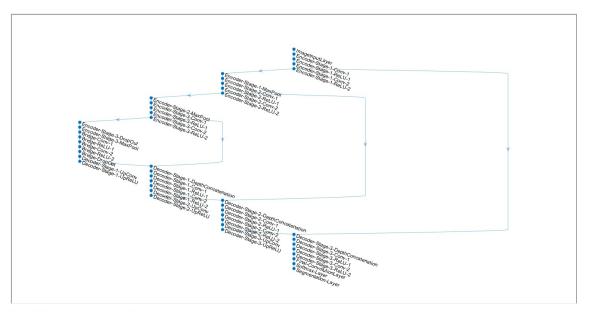
## DAGNetwork with properties:

Layers: [58×1 nnet.cnn.layer.Layer]

Connections: [61×2 table]

InputNames: {'ImageInputLayer'}
OutputNames: {'Segmentation-Layer'}

Learning Rate: 1e-5 Max Epochs: 40



Training on single CPU.

Initializing input data normalization.

 	Epoch	1	Iteration	1	Time Elapsed (hh:mm:ss)	1	Mini-batch Accuracy	I	Mini-batch Loss	I	Base Learning Rate
=	1		1		00:00:06		49.15%		4.0143		1.0000e-05
	10	ı	10	I	00:01:05	ı	87.66%	ı	1.3300	I	1.0000e-05
ı	20	I	20	I	00:02:18	I	92.25%	L	0.9598	I	1.0000e-05
ı	30	1	30	I	00:03:39	I	92.05%	L	0.9456	L	1.0000e-05
	40	1	40	L	00:05:02	ı	93.75%	L	0.7792	1	1.0000e-05

Training finished: Max epochs completed.

```
net =

DAGNetwork with properties:

Layers: [58×1 nnet.cnn.layer.Layer]
Connections: [61×2 table]
InputNames: {'ImageInputLayer'}
OutputNames: {'Segmentation-Layer'}
```

- Número más apropiado de epochs máximo
   Consideramos que el número más apropiado de epochs máximo es 50, ya que al hacer las simulaciones se tenía una mayor precisión.
- ¿Cómo afecta el learning rate la precisión?
   Al tener un menor learning rate la precisión bajaba comparado cuando la precisión era mayor.