```
In [18]: #para este experimento se utilizó la función de activación relu,no. de clases,NADAM
          import tensorflow as tf
          import keras as keras
          import numpy as np
          import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
          from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, Activation
          from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import RMSprop, SGD, Adam, Nadam
 In [4]: | learning rate = 0.001
          epochs = 20
         batch size = 120
 In [5]: from tensorflow.keras.datasets import mnist
          (X train, Y train), (X test, Y test) = mnist.load data()
         X train.shape
 In [6]:
          (60000, 28, 28)
 Out[6]:
 In [7]: x trainv = X train.reshape(60000, 784)
          x \text{ testv} = X \text{ test.reshape}(10000, 784)
         x trainv = x trainv.astype('float32')
         x_testv = x_testv.astype('float32')
         x trainv /= 255  # x trainv = x trainv/255
         x testv /= 255
 In [8]: print(Y train[10000])
 In [9]: num classes=10
          y_trainc = keras.utils.to_categorical(Y_train, num_classes)
         y testc = keras.utils.to categorical(Y test, num classes)
In [10]: plt.figure()
         plt.imshow(X train[5]) #número de imagen en el mnist
         plt.colorbar()
         plt.grid(False)
         plt.show()
          0
          5
                                              200
          10
                                              - 150
          15
                                              100
          20
          25
                                 20
                                      25
In [11]:
         #pre-procesamiento
```

train images = X train / 255.0#escalara los valores

```
test images = Y train / 255.0
In [12]: model = Sequential()
     model.add(Dense(512, activation='relu', input shape=(784,)))
     model.add(Dense(num classes, activation='sigmoid'))
     model.summary()
     Model: "sequential"
                    Output Shape
     Layer (type)
                                   Param #
     ______
                     (None, 512)
     dense (Dense)
                                   401920
     dense 1 (Dense)
                    (None, 10)
                                   5130
     ______
     Total params: 407,050
     Trainable params: 407,050
     Non-trainable params: 0
In [13]: | #model.compile(optimizer='adam',
           # loss='sparse categorical crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
In [21]: model.compile(loss='categorical crossentropy',optimizer=Nadam(learning rate=learning rat
In [22]: history = model.fit(x trainv, y trainc,
                batch size=batch size,
                epochs=epochs,
                verbose=1,
                validation data=(x testv, y testc)
     Epoch 1/20
     - val loss: 0.1328 - val accuracy: 0.9614
     Epoch 2/20
     - val loss: 0.0944 - val accuracy: 0.9712
     Epoch 3/20
     - val loss: 0.0773 - val accuracy: 0.9757
     - val loss: 0.0725 - val accuracy: 0.9759
     Epoch 5/20
     - val loss: 0.0640 - val accuracy: 0.9789
     Epoch 6/20
     - val loss: 0.0616 - val accuracy: 0.9805
     Epoch 7/20
     - val loss: 0.0623 - val accuracy: 0.9793
     Epoch 8/20
     - val loss: 0.0616 - val accuracy: 0.9808
     Epoch 9/20
     - val loss: 0.0626 - val accuracy: 0.9817
     Epoch 10/20
     - val loss: 0.0617 - val accuracy: 0.9813
```

```
Epoch 11/20
    - val loss: 0.0671 - val accuracy: 0.9812
    Epoch 12/20
    - val loss: 0.0678 - val accuracy: 0.9821
    Epoch 13/20
    - val loss: 0.0666 - val accuracy: 0.9812
    Epoch 14/20
    - val loss: 0.0696 - val accuracy: 0.9828
    Epoch 15/20
    - val loss: 0.0754 - val accuracy: 0.9797
    Epoch 16/20
    - val loss: 0.0645 - val accuracy: 0.9843
    Epoch 17/20
    - val loss: 0.0701 - val accuracy: 0.9827
    Epoch 18/20
    - val loss: 0.0806 - val accuracy: 0.9801
    Epoch 19/20
    - val loss: 0.0730 - val accuracy: 0.9831
    Epoch 20/20
    - val loss: 0.0865 - val accuracy: 0.9803
In [23]: score = model.evaluate(x testv, y testc, verbose=1) #evaluar la eficiencia del modelo
     print(score)
     a=model.predict(x testv) #predicción de la red entrenada
    print(a.shape)
    print(a[1])
     print("resultado correcto:")
    print(y testc[1])
    [0.08651945739984512, 0.9803000092506409]
    313/313 [=========== ] - 0s 1ms/step
     (10000, 10)
     [1.7653883e-06 9.9964577e-01 1.0000000e+00 6.3476651e-03 4.6669262e-15
     2.5136352e-03 6.6876339e-05 3.3757734e-09 9.9799652e-03 3.8390063e-10]
    resultado correcto:
     [0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
In []:
```