```
In [4]: #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
          from tensorflow.keras import regularizers
 In [5]: learning rate = 0.001
          epochs = 20
          batch size = 120
 In [6]: from tensorflow.keras.datasets import mnist
          (X train, Y train), (X test, Y test) = mnist.load data()
 In [7]: X_train.shape
          (60000, 28, 28)
 Out[7]:
 In [8]: 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 [9]: print(Y_train[10000])
         3
In [10]: num classes=10
          y trainc = keras.utils.to categorical(Y train, num classes)
          y testc = keras.utils.to categorical(Y test, num classes)
In [11]: plt.figure()
          plt.imshow(X train[5]) #número de imagen en el mnist
          plt.colorbar()
          plt.grid(False)
          plt.show()
           0
                                               250
           5
                                              200
          10
                                              150
          15
                                              100
          20
                                              50
          25
                       10
                            15
                                 20
In [12]:
          #pre-procesamiento
```

train images = X train / 255.0#escalara los valores

```
test images = Y train / 255.0
In [20]: model = Sequential()
     model.add(Dense(512, activation='relu', input shape=(784,),kernel regularizer=regularize
     model.add(Dense(num classes, activation='sigmoid'))
     model.summary()
     Model: "sequential 2"
                    Output Shape
     Layer (type)
                                   Param #
     ______
                     (None, 512)
     dense 3 (Dense)
                                    401920
     dense 4 (Dense)
                     (None, 10)
                                   5130
     ______
     Total params: 407,050
     Trainable params: 407,050
     Non-trainable params: 0
In [21]: | #model.compile(optimizer='adam',
           # loss='sparse categorical crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
In [22]: model.compile(loss='categorical crossentropy',optimizer=Nadam(learning rate=learning rat
In [23]: 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: 1.5700 - val accuracy: 0.8247
     Epoch 2/20
     - val loss: 1.3833 - val accuracy: 0.8487
     Epoch 3/20
     - val loss: 1.2889 - val accuracy: 0.8625
     - val loss: 1.2169 - val accuracy: 0.8677
     Epoch 5/20
     - val loss: 1.1811 - val accuracy: 0.8723
     Epoch 6/20
     - val loss: 1.1590 - val accuracy: 0.8727
     Epoch 7/20
     - val loss: 1.1289 - val accuracy: 0.8778
     Epoch 8/20
     - val loss: 1.1205 - val accuracy: 0.8740
     Epoch 9/20
     - val loss: 1.1021 - val accuracy: 0.8755
     Epoch 10/20
     - val loss: 1.0961 - val accuracy: 0.8769
```

```
Epoch 11/20
    - val loss: 1.0635 - val accuracy: 0.8825
    Epoch 12/20
    - val loss: 1.0653 - val accuracy: 0.8802
    Epoch 13/20
    - val loss: 1.0420 - val accuracy: 0.8884
    Epoch 14/20
    - val loss: 1.0305 - val accuracy: 0.8892
    Epoch 15/20
    - val loss: 1.0325 - val accuracy: 0.8900
    Epoch 16/20
    - val loss: 1.0186 - val accuracy: 0.8901
    Epoch 17/20
    - val loss: 1.0170 - val accuracy: 0.8900
    Epoch 18/20
    - val loss: 1.0062 - val accuracy: 0.8928
    Epoch 19/20
    - val loss: 1.0106 - val accuracy: 0.8887
    Epoch 20/20
    - val loss: 1.0103 - val accuracy: 0.8956
In [24]: 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])
    [1.0103362798690796, 0.8956000208854675]
    313/313 [========== ] - Os 1ms/step
     (10000, 10)
     [5.9736925e-01 1.0826539e-02 9.4250488e-01 3.9392906e-01 3.7208243e-05
     3.3870685e-01 5.7399839e-01 4.8424645e-06 1.9046415e-01 1.4579527e-04]
    resultado correcto:
     [0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
In []:
```