```
In [2]: #para este experimento se utilizó la función de activación relu,no. de clases,ADAM
          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
 In [3]: | learning rate = 0.001
          epochs = 20
         batch size = 120
 In [4]: from tensorflow.keras.datasets import mnist
          (X train, Y train), (X test, Y test) = mnist.load data()
         X train.shape
 In [5]:
          (60000, 28, 28)
 Out[5]:
 In [6]: 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 [7]: print(Y train[10000])
 In [8]: num classes=10
          y_trainc = keras.utils.to_categorical(Y_train, num_classes)
         y testc = keras.utils.to categorical(Y test, num classes)
 In [9]: 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 [10]:
         #pre-procesamiento
```

train images = X train / 255.0#escalara los valores

```
test images = Y train / 255.0
In [13]: model = Sequential()
     model.add(Dense(512, activation='relu6', input shape=(784,)))
     model.add(Dense(num classes, activation='sigmoid'))
     model.summary()
     Model: "sequential 2"
                    Output Shape
     Layer (type)
                                   Param #
     ______
                     (None, 512)
     dense 2 (Dense)
                                    401920
     dense 3 (Dense)
                    (None, 24)
                                   12312
     ______
     Total params: 414,232
     Trainable params: 414,232
     Non-trainable params: 0
In [15]: | #model.compile(optimizer='adam',
           # loss='sparse categorical crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
In [16]: model.compile(loss='categorical crossentropy',optimizer=SGD(learning rate=learning rate)
In [17]: 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: 2.1142 - val accuracy: 0.5961
     Epoch 2/20
     - val loss: 1.5546 - val accuracy: 0.7541
     Epoch 3/20
     - val loss: 1.2180 - val accuracy: 0.8043
     - val loss: 1.0059 - val accuracy: 0.8257
     Epoch 5/20
     - val loss: 0.8661 - val accuracy: 0.8457
     Epoch 6/20
     - val loss: 0.7694 - val accuracy: 0.8546
     Epoch 7/20
     - val loss: 0.6992 - val accuracy: 0.8594
     Epoch 8/20
     - val loss: 0.6465 - val accuracy: 0.8648
     Epoch 9/20
     - val loss: 0.6051 - val accuracy: 0.8686
     Epoch 10/20
     - val loss: 0.5721 - val accuracy: 0.8723
```

```
Epoch 11/20
     - val loss: 0.5447 - val accuracy: 0.8747
     Epoch 12/20
     - val loss: 0.5219 - val accuracy: 0.8789
     Epoch 13/20
     - val loss: 0.5026 - val accuracy: 0.8813
     Epoch 14/20
     - val loss: 0.4859 - val accuracy: 0.8829
     Epoch 15/20
     - val loss: 0.4714 - val accuracy: 0.8852
     Epoch 16/20
     - val loss: 0.4586 - val accuracy: 0.8869
     Epoch 17/20
     - val loss: 0.4472 - val accuracy: 0.8887
     Epoch 18/20
     - val loss: 0.4373 - val accuracy: 0.8900
     Epoch 19/20
     - val loss: 0.4280 - val accuracy: 0.8911
     Epoch 20/20
     - val loss: 0.4197 - val accuracy: 0.8920
In [18]: 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])
     [0.419666051864624, 0.8920000195503235]
     313/313 [=========== ] - 0s 1ms/step
     (10000, 24)
     [0.99576706 0.9036107 0.9996108 0.9961907 0.24783836 0.9948703
     0.9974698 0.19674288 0.98993236 0.33200213 0.18935655 0.15482433
     0.08822184 \ 0.20797437 \ 0.23764935 \ 0.1874314 \ 0.15654801 \ 0.07323575
     0.1985506  0.16675599  0.15783876  0.14446746  0.11733217  0.08760193]
     resultado correcto:
     In []:
```