

Assignment_#8

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1. Source Code

```
import numpy as np
np.random.seed(seed=1)
N = 200
K = 3
T = np.zeros((N, 3), dtype=np.uint8)
X = np.zeros((N, 2))
X_range0 = [-3, 3]
X_range1 = [-3, 3]
Mu = np.array([[-.5, -.5], [.5, 1.0], [1, -.5]])
Sig = np.array([[.7, .7], [.8, .3], [.3, .8]])
Pi = np.array([0.4, 0.8, 1])
for n in range(N):
    wk = np.random.rand()
    for k in range(K):
        if wk < Pi[k]:
            T[n, k] = 1
            break
    for k in range(2):
        X[n, k] = np.random.randn() * Sig[T[n, :] == 1, k] + \
            Mu[T[n, :] == 1, k]
```

```
TestRatio = 0.5
X_n_training = int(N * TestRatio)
X_train = X[:X_n_training, :]
X_test = X[X_n_training:, :]
T_train = T[:X_n_training, :]
T_test = T[X_n_training:, :]

np.savez('class_data.npz', X_train=X_train, T_train=T_train,
        X_test=X_test, T_test=T_test,
        X_range0=X_range0, X_range1=X_range1)
```

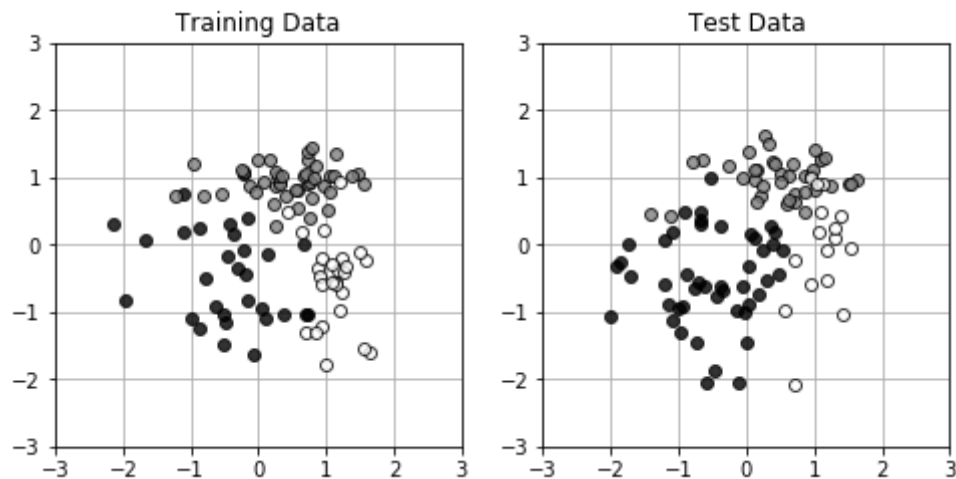
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline

def Show_data(x, t):
    wk, n = t.shape
    c = [[0, 0, 0], [.5, .5, .5], [1, 1, 1]]
    for i in range(n):
        plt.plot(x[t[:, i] == 1, 0], x[t[:, i] == 1, 1],
            linestyle='none',
            marker='o', markeredgcolor='black',
            color=c[i], alpha=0.8)
    plt.grid(True)
```

```

plt.figure(1, figsize=(8, 3.7))
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
Show_data(X_train, T_train)
plt.xlim(X_range0)
plt.ylim(X_range1)
plt.title('Training Data')
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
Show_data(X_test, T_test)
plt.xlim(X_range0)
plt.ylim(X_range1)
plt.title('Test Data')
plt.show()

```



```

def Sigmoid(x):
    y = 1 / (1 + np.exp(-x))
    return y

def FNN(wv, M, K, x):
    N, D = x.shape
    w = wv[:M * (D + 1)]
    w = w.reshape(M, (D + 1))
    v = wv[M * (D + 1):]
    v = v.reshape((K, M + 1))
    b = np.zeros((N, M + 1))
    z = np.zeros((N, M + 1))
    a = np.zeros((N, K))
    y = np.zeros((N, K))
    for n in range(N):
        for m in range(M):
            b[n, m] = np.dot(w[m, :], np.r_[x[n, :], 1])
            z[n, m] = Sigmoid(b[n, m])
        z[n, M] = 1
        wkz = 0
        for k in range(K):
            a[n, k] = np.dot(v[k, :], z[n, :])
            wkz = wkz + np.exp(a[n, k])
        for k in range(K):
            y[n, k] = np.exp(a[n, k]) / wkz
    return y, a, z, b

```

```
wv = np.ones(15)
M = 2
K = 3
FNN(wv, M, K, X_train[:2, :])
```

```
(array([[0.33333333, 0.33333333, 0.33333333],
        [0.33333333, 0.33333333, 0.33333333]]),
 array([[2.6971835 , 2.6971835 , 2.6971835 ],
        [1.49172649, 1.49172649, 1.49172649]]),
 array([[0.84859175, 0.84859175, 1.         ],
        [0.24586324, 0.24586324, 1.         ]]),
 array([[ 1.72359839,  1.72359839,  0.         ],
        [-1.12079826, -1.12079826,  0.         ]]))
```

```
def CE_FNN(wv, M, K, x, t):
    N, D = x.shape
    y, a, z, b = FNN(wv, M, K, x)
    ce = -np.dot(np.log(y.reshape(-1)), t.reshape(-1)) / N
    return ce
```

```
wv = np.ones(15)
M = 2
K = 3
CE_FNN(wv, M, K, X_train[:2, :], T_train[:2, :])
```

```
1.0986122886681098
```

```
def dCE_FNN_num(wv, M, K, x, t):
    epsilon = 0.001
    dwv = np.zeros_like(wv)
    for iwv in range(len(wv)):
        wv_modified = wv.copy()
        wv_modified[iwv] = wv[iwv] - epsilon
        mse1 = CE_FNN(wv_modified, M, K, x, t)
        wv_modified[iwv] = wv[iwv] + epsilon
        mse2 = CE_FNN(wv_modified, M, K, x, t)
        dwv[iwv] = (mse2 - mse1) / (2 * epsilon)
    return dwv

def Show_WV(wv, M):
    N = wv.shape[0]
    plt.bar(range(1, M * 3 + 1), wv[:M * 3], align="center", color='black')
    plt.bar(range(M * 3 + 1, N + 1), wv[M * 3:],
            align="center", color='cornflowerblue')
    plt.xticks(range(1, N + 1))
    plt.xlim(0, N + 1)
```

```
M = 2
```

```

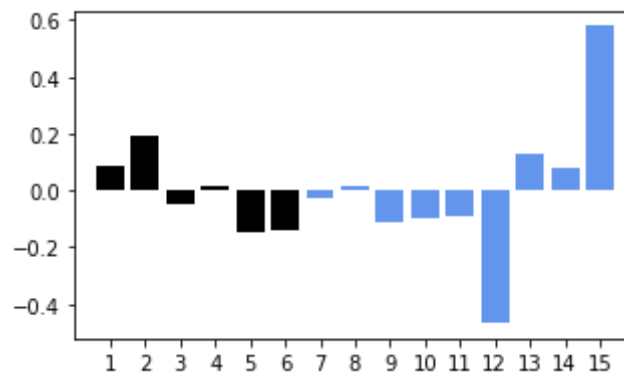
K = 3
nwv = M * 3 + K * (M + 1)
np.random.seed(1)
wv = np.random.normal(0, 1, nwv)
dwv = dCE_FNN_num(wv, M, K, X_train[:2, :], T_train[:2, :])
print(dwv)
plt.figure(1, figsize=(5, 3))
Show_wv(dwv, M)
plt.show()

```

```

[ 0.0884813  0.19157999 -0.05139799  0.01281536 -0.14468029 -0.14242768
 -0.02992012  0.01351315 -0.11115648 -0.10104422 -0.09427964 -0.46855603
  0.13096434  0.08076649  0.57971252]

```



```

import time

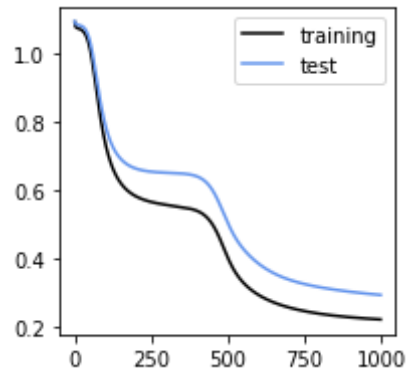
def Fit_FNN_num(wv_init, M, K, x_train, t_train, x_test, t_test, n, alpha):
    wvt = wv_init
    err_train = np.zeros(n)
    err_test = np.zeros(n)
    wv_hist = np.zeros((n, len(wv_init)))
    epsilon = 0.001
    for i in range(n):
        wvt = wvt - alpha * dCE_FNN_num(wvt, M, K, x_train, t_train)
        err_train[i] = CE_FNN(wvt, M, K, x_train, t_train)
        err_test[i] = CE_FNN(wvt, M, K, x_test, t_test)
        wv_hist[i, :] = wvt
    return wvt, wv_hist, err_train, err_test

startTime = time.time()
M = 2
K = 3
np.random.seed(1)
wv_init = np.random.normal(0, 0.01, M * 3 + K * (M + 1))
N_step = 1000
alpha = 0.5
wv, wv_hist, Err_train, Err_test = Fit_FNN_num(
    wv_init, M, K, X_train, T_train, X_test, T_test, N_step, alpha)
calculation_time = time.time() - startTime
print("Calculation time:{0:.3f} sec".format(calculation_time))

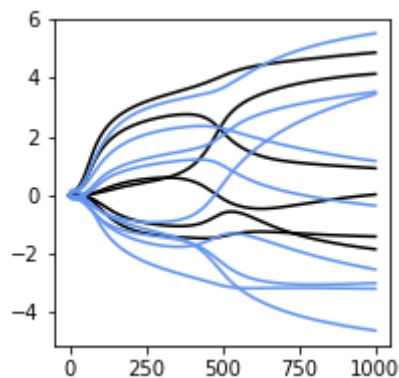
```

Calculation time:141.412 sec

```
plt.figure(1, figsize=(3, 3))
plt.plot(Err_train, 'black', label='training')
plt.plot(Err_test, 'cornflowerblue', label='test')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



```
plt.figure(1, figsize=(3, 3))
plt.plot(wv_hist[:, :M * 3], 'black')
plt.plot(wv_hist[:, M * 3:], 'cornflowerblue')
plt.show()
```



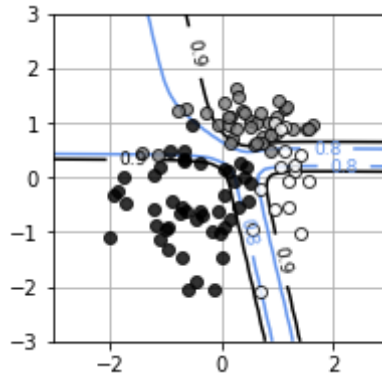
```
def show_FNN(wv, M, K):
    xn = 60
    x0 = np.linspace(X_range0[0], X_range0[1], xn)
    x1 = np.linspace(X_range1[0], X_range1[1], xn)
    xx0, xx1 = np.meshgrid(x0, x1)
    x = np.c_[np.reshape(xx0, xn * xn, 1), np.reshape(xx1, xn * xn, 1)]
    y, a, z, b = FNN(wv, M, K, x)
    plt.figure(1, figsize=(4, 4))
    for ic in range(K):
        f = y[:, ic]
        f = f.reshape(xn, xn)
        f = f.T
        cont = plt.contour(xx0, xx1, f, levels=[0.8, 0.9],
```

```

        colors=['cornflowerblue', 'black'])
    cont.clabel(fmt='%1.1f', fontsize=9)
    plt.xlim(X_range0)
    plt.ylim(X_range1)

plt.figure(1, figsize=(3, 3))
Show_data(X_test, T_test)
show_FNN(WV, M, K)
plt.show()

```



```

def dCE_FNN(wv, M, K, x, t):
    N, D = x.shape
    w = wv[:M * (D + 1)]
    w = w.reshape(M, (D + 1))
    v = wv[M * (D + 1):]
    v = v.reshape((K, M + 1))
    y, a, z, b = FNN(wv, M, K, x)
    dwv = np.zeros_like(wv)
    dw = np.zeros((M, D + 1))
    dv = np.zeros((K, M + 1))
    delta1 = np.zeros(M)
    delta2 = np.zeros(K)
    for n in range(N):
        for k in range(K):
            delta2[k] = (y[n, k] - t[n, k])
        for j in range(M):
            delta1[j] = z[n, j] * (1 - z[n, j]) * np.dot(v[:, j], delta2)
        for k in range(K):
            dv[k, :] = dv[k, :] + delta2[k] * z[n, :] / N
        for j in range(M):
            dw[j, :] = dw[j, :] + delta1[j] * np.r_[x[n, :], 1] / N
    dwv = np.c_[dw.reshape((1, M * (D + 1))), \
                dv.reshape((1, K * (M + 1)))]
    dwv = dwv.reshape(-1)
    return dwv

def Show_dwv(wv, M):
    N = wv.shape[0]
    plt.bar(range(1, M * 3 + 1), wv[:M * 3],
            align="center", color='black')
    plt.bar(range(M * 3 + 1, N + 1), wv[M * 3:],
            align="center", color='cornflowerblue')
    plt.xticks(range(1, N + 1))

```

```

plt.xlim(0, N + 1)

M = 2
K = 3
N = 2
nwv = M * 3 + K * (M + 1)
np.random.seed(1)
wv = np.random.normal(0, 1, nwv)

dwv_ana = dCE_FNN(wv, M, K, X_train[:N, :], T_train[:N, :])
print("analytical dwv")
print(dwv_ana)

dwv_num = dCE_FNN_num(wv, M, K, X_train[:N, :], T_train[:N, :])
print("numerical dwv")
print(dwv_num)

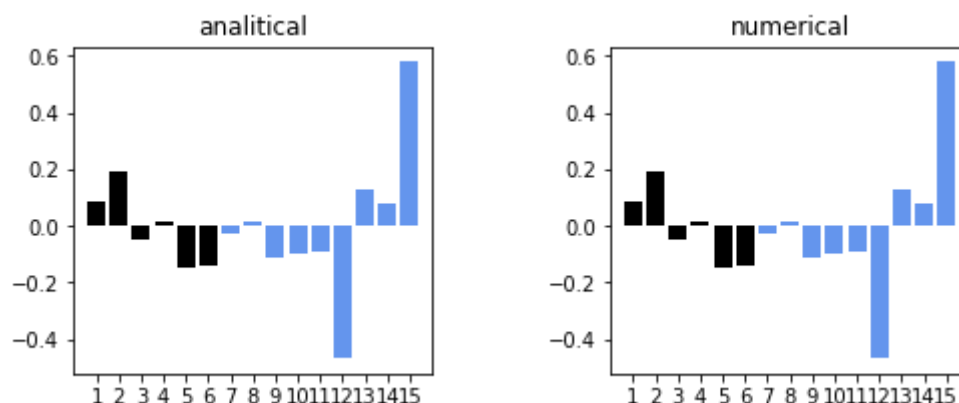
plt.figure(1, figsize=(8, 3))
plt.subplots_adjust(wspace=0.5)
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
Show_dwv(dwv_ana, M)
plt.title('analitica')
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
Show_dwv(dwv_num, M)
plt.title('numerical')
plt.show()

```

```

analytical dwv
[ 0.08848131  0.19158      -0.051398    0.01281536 -0.14468029 -0.14242768
 -0.02992012  0.01351315 -0.11115649 -0.10104422 -0.09427964 -0.46855604
  0.13096434  0.08076649  0.57971253]
numerical dwv
[ 0.0884813   0.19157999 -0.05139799  0.01281536 -0.14468029 -0.14242768
 -0.02992012  0.01351315 -0.11115648 -0.10104422 -0.09427964 -0.46855603
  0.13096434  0.08076649  0.57971252]

```



```

import time

def Fit_FNN(wv_init, M, K, x_train, t_train, x_test, t_test, n, alpha):
    wv = wv_init.copy()

```

```

err_train = np.zeros(n)
err_test = np.zeros(n)
wv_hist = np.zeros((n, len(wv_init)))
epsilon = 0.001
for i in range(n):
    wv = wv - alpha * dCE_FNN(wv, M, K, x_train, t_train)
    err_train[i] = CE_FNN(wv, M, K, x_train, t_train)
    err_test[i] = CE_FNN(wv, M, K, x_test, t_test)
    wv_hist[i, :] = wv
return wv, wv_hist, err_train, err_test

startTime = time.time()
M = 2
K = 3
np.random.seed(1)
wv_init = np.random.normal(0, 0.01, M * 3 + K * (M + 1))
N_step = 1000
alpha = 1
WV, WV_hist, Err_train, Err_test = Fit_FNN(
    wv_init, M, K, X_train, T_train, X_test, T_test, N_step, alpha)
calculation_time = time.time() - startTime
print("Calculation time:{0:.3f} sec".format(calculation_time))

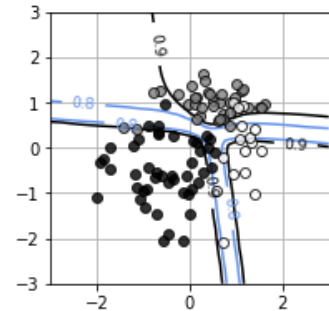
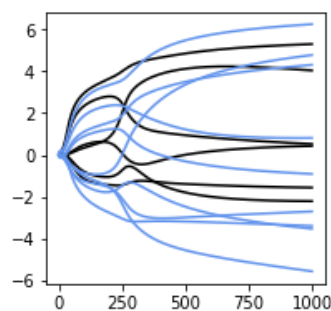
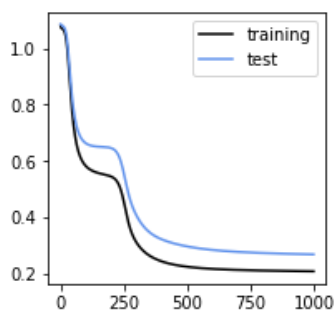
```

Calculation time:18.243 sec

```

plt.figure(1, figsize=(12, 3))
plt.subplots_adjust(wspace=0.5)
plt.subplot(1, 3, 1)
plt.plot(Err_train, 'black', label='training')
plt.plot(Err_test, 'cornflowerblue', label='test')
plt.legend()
plt.subplot(1, 3, 2)
plt.plot(WV_hist[:, :M * 3], 'black')
plt.plot(WV_hist[:, M * 3:], 'cornflowerblue')
plt.subplot(1, 3, 3)
Show_data(X_test, T_test)
M = 2
K = 3
show_FNN(WV, M, K)
plt.show()

```



```

from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D

```



```

def show_activation3d(ax, v, v_ticks, title_str):
    f = v.copy()
    f = f.reshape(xn, xn)
    f = f.T
    ax.plot_surface(xx0, xx1, f, color='blue', edgecolor='black',
                    rstride=1, cstride=1, alpha=0.5)
    ax.view_init(70, -110)
    ax.set_xticklabels([])
    ax.set_yticklabels([])
    ax.set_zticks(v_ticks)
    ax.set_title(title_str, fontsize=18)

M = 2
K = 3
xn = 15
x0 = np.linspace(X_range0[0], X_range0[1], xn)
x1 = np.linspace(X_range1[0], X_range1[1], xn)
xx0, xx1 = np.meshgrid(x0, x1)
x = np.c_[np.reshape(xx0, xn * xn, 1), np.reshape(xx1, xn * xn, 1)]
y, a, z, b = FNN(WV, M, K, x)

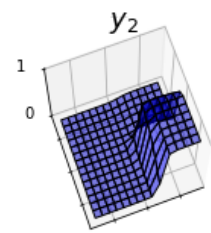
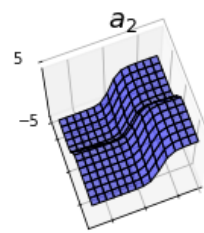
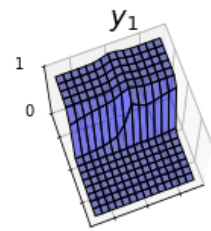
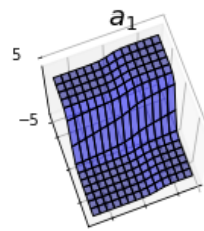
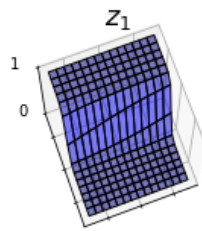
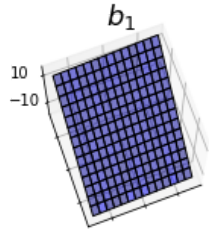
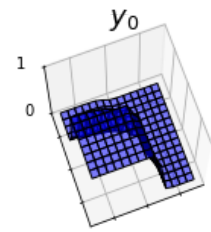
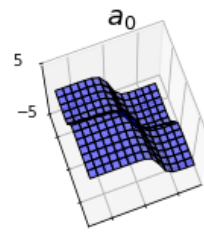
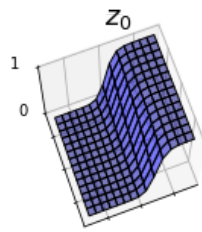
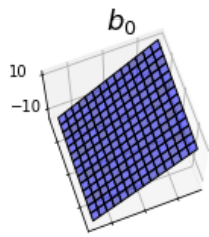
fig = plt.figure(1, figsize=(12, 9))
plt.subplots_adjust(left=0.075, bottom=0.05, right=0.95,
                    top=0.95, wspace=0.4, hspace=0.4)

for m in range(M):
    ax = fig.add_subplot(3, 4, 1 + m * 4, projection='3d')
    show_activation3d(ax, b[:, m], [-10, 10], '$b_{0:d}$'.format(m))
    ax = fig.add_subplot(3, 4, 2 + m * 4, projection='3d')
    show_activation3d(ax, z[:, m], [0, 1], '$z_{0:d}$'.format(m))

for k in range(K):
    ax = fig.add_subplot(3, 4, 3 + k * 4, projection='3d')
    show_activation3d(ax, a[:, k], [-5, 5], '$a_{0:d}$'.format(k))
    ax = fig.add_subplot(3, 4, 4 + k * 4, projection='3d')
    show_activation3d(ax, y[:, k], [0, 1], '$y_{0:d}$'.format(k))

plt.show()

```



`%reset`

Once deleted, variables cannot be recovered. Proceed (y/[n])? y

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import time
np.random.seed(1)
import keras.optimizers
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers.core import Dense, Activation

outfile = np.load('class_data.npz')
X_train = outfile['X_train']
T_train = outfile['T_train']
X_test = outfile['X_test']
T_test = outfile['T_test']
X_range0 = outfile['X_range0']
X_range1 = outfile['X_range1']
```

```
def Show_data(x, t):
    wk, n = t.shape
    c = [[0, 0, 0], [.5, .5, .5], [1, 1, 1]]
    for i in range(n):
        plt.plot(x[t[:, i] == 1, 0], x[t[:, i] == 1, 1],
                 linestyle='none', marker='o',
                 markeredgecolor='black',
                 color=c[i], alpha=0.8)
    plt.grid(True)
```

```
np.random.seed(1)

model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(2, input_dim=2, activation='sigmoid',
               kernel_initializer='uniform'))
model.add(Dense(3, activation='softmax',
               kernel_initializer='uniform'))
sgd = keras.optimizers.SGD(lr=1, momentum=0.0,
                           decay=0.0, nesterov=False)
model.compile(optimizer=sgd, loss='categorical_crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])

startTime = time.time()
history = model.fit(X_train, T_train, epochs=1000, batch_size=100,
                   verbose=0, validation_data=(X_test, T_test))

score = model.evaluate(X_test, T_test, verbose=0)
print('cross entropy {0:3.2f}, accuracy {1:3.2f}'\
      .format(score[0], score[1]))
calculation_time = time.time() - startTime
print("Calculation time:{0:.3f} sec".format(calculation_time))
```

```
cross entropy 0.28, accuracy 0.90
Calculation time:2.354 sec
```

```
plt.figure(1, figsize = (12, 3))
plt.subplots_adjust(wspace=0.5)

plt.subplot(1, 3, 1)
plt.plot(history.history['loss'], 'black', label='training')
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], 'cornflowerblue', label='test')
plt.legend()

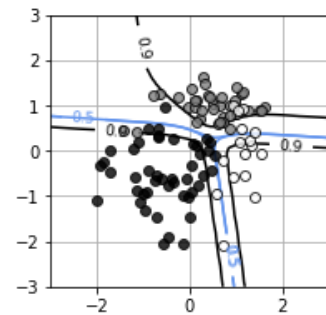
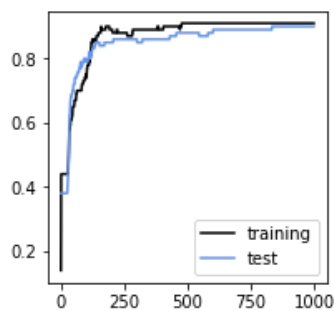
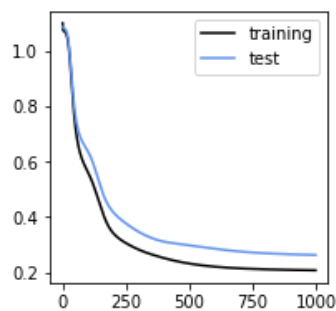
plt.subplot(1, 3, 2)
plt.plot(history.history['acc'], 'black', label='training')
plt.plot(history.history['val_acc'], 'cornflowerblue', label='test')
plt.legend()

plt.subplot(1, 3, 3)
Show_data(X_test, T_test)
xn = 60
x0 = np.linspace(X_range0[0], X_range0[1], xn)
x1 = np.linspace(X_range1[0], X_range1[1], xn)
```

```

xx0, xx1 = np.meshgrid(x0, x1)
x = np.c_[np.reshape(xx0, xn * xn, 1), np.reshape(xx1, xn * xn, 1)]
y = model.predict(x)
K = 3
for ic in range(K):
    f = y[:, ic]
    f = f.reshape(xn, xn)
    f = f.T
    cont = plt.contour(xx0, xx1, f, levels=[0.5, 0.9], colors=[
        'cornflowerblue', 'black'])
    cont.clabel(fmt='%1.1f', fontsize=9)
    plt.xlim(X_range0)
    plt.ylim(X_range1)
plt.show()

```



2. 소감

이번 과제에서는 신경망과 딥러닝에 대해서 실습을 진행해보았습니다.

이름으로만 봤을 때도 개인적으로 가장 인공지능 분야에 근접한 개념인 것 같아 많은 기대를 품고 실습을 진행했습니다.

또한 교재에서도 언급했듯이 현재 우리가 맞이하고 있는 음성인식과 인터넷 서비스 등 다양한 곳에 실용화되어있는 인공지능에 대한 기본적인 개념을 다루다 보니 이제까지의 실습과 더불어 집중있게 실습에 임했던 것 같습니다.

실습한 코드에서의 소감을 먼저 말씀드리자면,

일단 먼저 피드 포워드 신경망 네트워크 모델을 살펴보았을 때, 이제껏 앞에서 배운 행렬 이용, 시그모이드 함수, 소프트맥스 함수 등 많은 개념들이 전부 이렇게 활용될 수 있구나 생각하면서 공부했습니다.

그리고 학습 단계에 증가에 훈련 데이터의 오차와 테스트 데이터의 오차를 비교해보고 중간층과 출력층의 학습 단계에 따른 가중치의 시간 변화를 비교해봄으로써 명시적인 그래프를 통해 변화 과정을 파악하는 방법을 배울 수 있었습니다.

또한 안장점이라는 개념과 함께 가중치를 갱신하는 방향, 즉 오차 함수의 기울기의 방향이 변화하는 이유를 알 수 있었습니다.

뒤이어 오차 역전파법이라는 개념에 대해서 공부했는데, 이름만 낯선 오차 역전파법이지 막상 공부해보니 경사 하강법과 별반 다르지 않아 식 도출 과정에서는 그다지 어렵지 않게 공부하며 실습할 수 있었습니다.

v 의 학습 법칙과 w 의 학습 법칙을 이해하느라 다소 애를 먹기도 하였지만, 후에 등장한 오차 역전파법을 설명하는 그림을 통해 개념을 쉽게 이해할 수 있었고, 이를 이용해 다시 한번 오차 역전파법을 처음부터 복습해 볼 수 있었습니다.

또한 이것을 실제로 코드로 구현해보고 분류 문제를 수치 미분으로 풀어보았을 때 결과와 오차 역전파법으로 풀어보았을 때 결과를 비교해봄으로써 더욱 자세하게 두 개념에 대해서 알아볼 수 있었습니다.

뒤이어 오차 역전파법으로 얻은 가중치에 의한 중간층과 출력층의 입력 총합과 출력을 그래프로 표현해봄으로써 각각의 특성과 연관성에 대해서 명시적으로 살펴 볼 수 있었습니다.

이번 실습에서는 이전 과제들과 달리 keras를 이용해서도 신경망 모델을 구현해 보았습니다. keras로 신경망 모델을 구현해보고 학습시켜본 결과, 압도적으로 빠르게 학습하고 보다 간단하게 구현되는 keras 라이브러리를 보면서, keras의 위대함을 느낄 수 있었습니다.

이제껏 많이 다뤄보지 못했던 keras를 사용해보았기 때문에 조금 서툴고 어려웠지만, keras를 이용한 2층 피드 포워드 네트워크를 구현해봄으로써 keras 사용 흐름에 대해서 어느정도 감을 잡을 수 있었으며, keras로 인해 오차가 빠르게 감소하고 거의 1에 다다르는 정답률 등의 결과를 보면서 다시 한번 keras의 위대함을 느낄 수 있었습니다.