

TP2 IA

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Partie 1

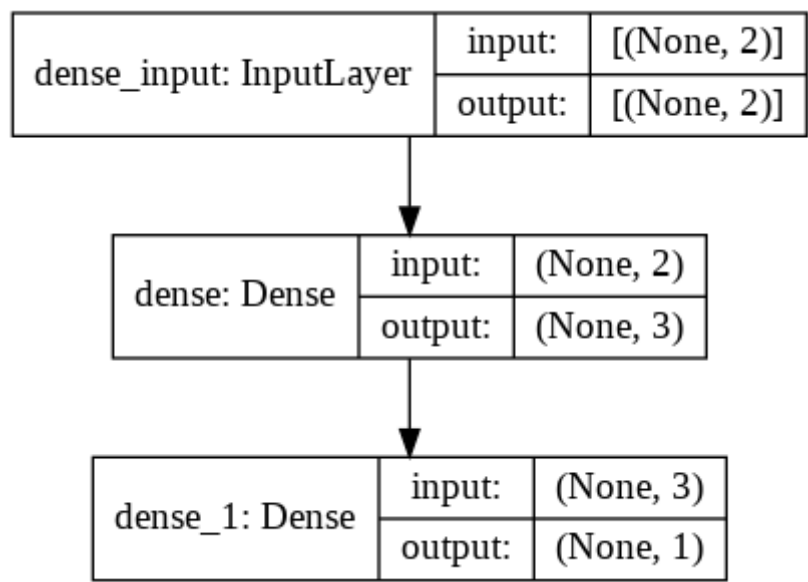
1.1.1

On a bien obtenu les dimensions de ces arrays

```
C:\Users\Kzel>set PYTHONIOENCODING=utf8 && "D:\Program\
2021-04-16 08:56:36.292432: I tensorflow/stream_executo
(4, 2)
(4, 1)
```

1.1.2

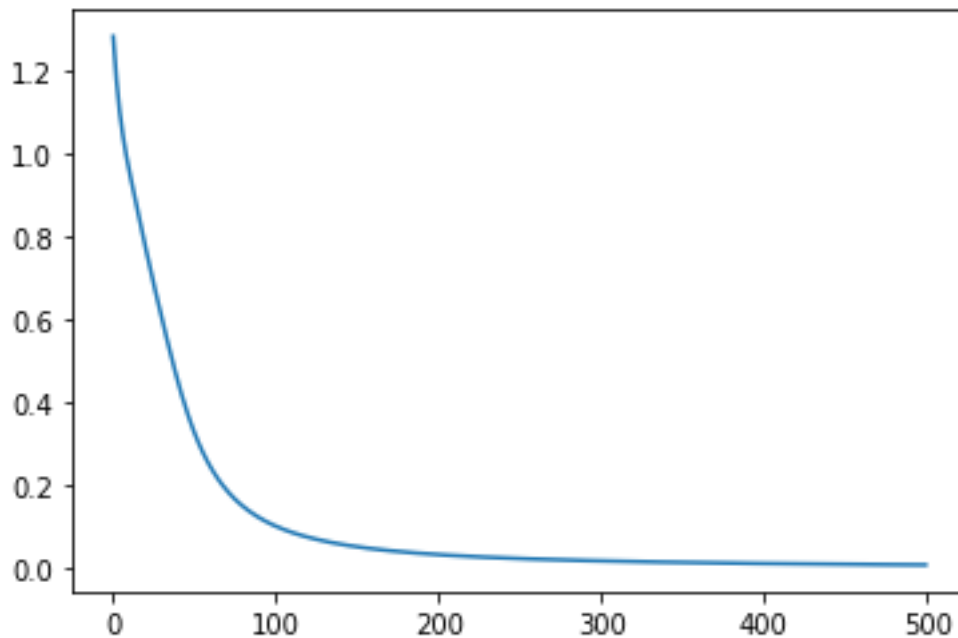
```
Layer (type)                Output Shape                Param #
=====
dense (Dense)                (None, 3)                   9
=====
dense_1 (Dense)              (None, 1)                   4
=====
Total params: 13
Trainable params: 13
Non-trainable params: 0
=====
```



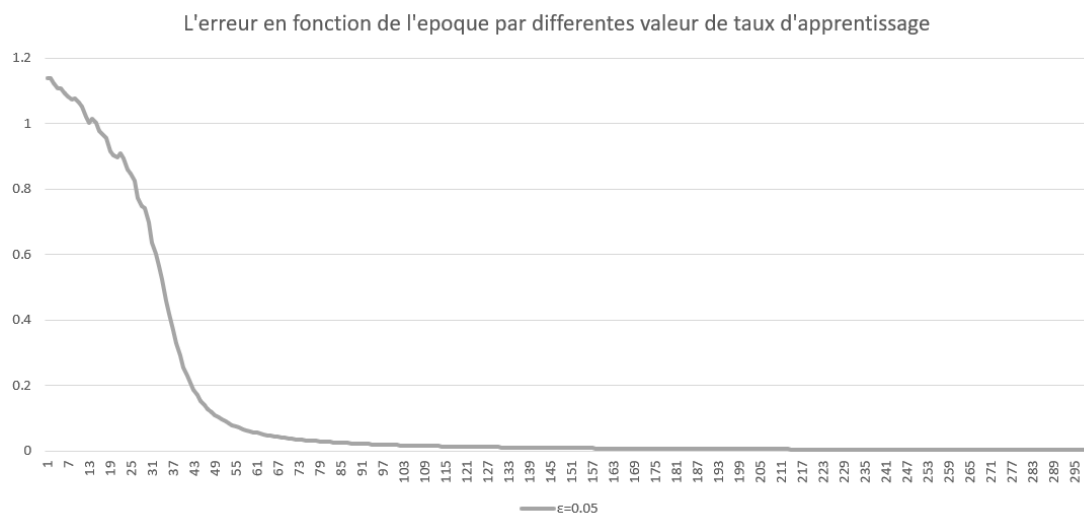
Pour Param 9, parce-que on a 2 entrées 2+1BIAS 3*3neurones, on a obtenu 9

Pour Param 4, 1sortie*3neurones+1sortie=4

1.2



Le graphique qu'on a obtenu en TP1



On a observé l'erreur baisse plus vite dans TP1. Elle est atteinte a 0 avec moins d'époque en TP1

Partie2

2.1.1

Après la normalisation

On a obtenu la moyenne de train_xdata_norm est 0 et l'écart-type est 1

```
110.dll
[-1.01541438e-16  1.09923072e-17  1.80933376e-15 -7.80453809e-17
 -5.25047552e-15  6.43187374e-15  2.98441140e-16  4.94653823e-16
 1.12671149e-17 -1.05526149e-16  2.36614908e-14  5.96710525e-15
 6.13920356e-16]
[1.  1.  1.  1.  1.  1.  1.  1.  1.  1.  1.  1.  1.]
```

2.1.2

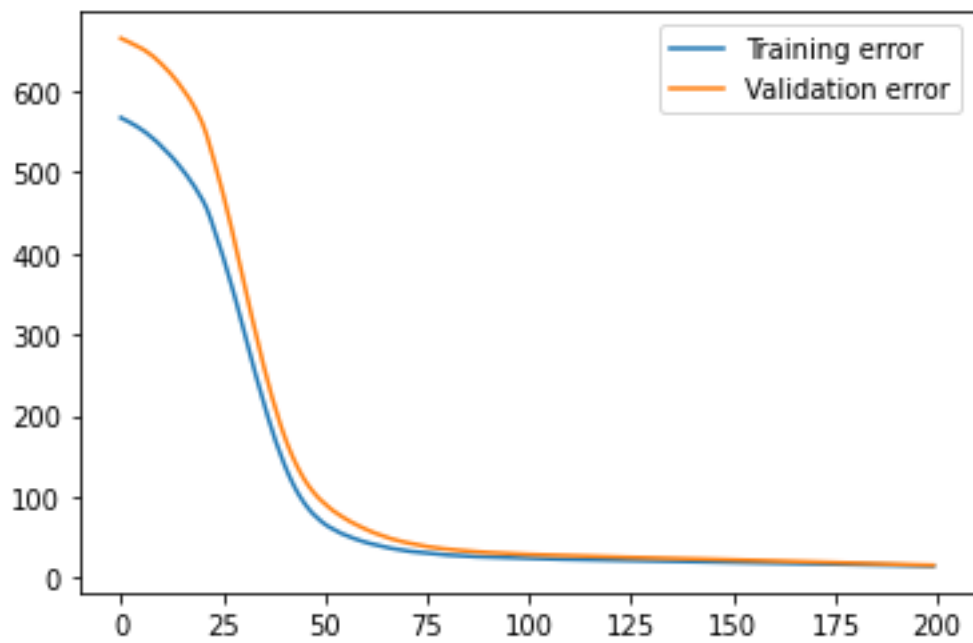
D'après m.summary() , on a bien obtenu les params

Param 280 = 20 neurones *(13 entrees+1 BIAS)

Param 21 = 20 neurones *1 sortie + 1 sortie

```
Model: "sequential"
_____
Layer (type)                Output Shape              Param #
=====
dense (Dense)                (None, 20)                280
_____
dense_1 (Dense)              (None, 1)                 21
=====
Total params: 301
Trainable params: 301
Non-trainable params: 0
```

2.3



Non, on n'observe pas le surapprentissage. Lorsque l'erreur d'apprentissage (Training error) baisse, l'erreur de validation (Validation error) baisse aussi

```

33 plt.legend()
34
35 test_xdata_norm = test_xdata
36 testx_moy = np.mean(test_xdata,axis=0)
37 test_xdata_norm -= testx_moy
38 testx_std = np.std(test_xdata,axis=0)
39 test_xdata_norm /= testx_std
40 erreur = m.evaluate(test_xdata_norm , test_ydata)
41 print("Erreur est:",np.sqrt(erreur))

```

PROBLÈMES SORTIE CONSOLE DE DÉBOGAGE TERMINAL 1: Code

```

Epoch 196/200
11/11 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 15.7302 - val_loss: 14.2070
Epoch 197/200
11/11 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 13.3907 - val_loss: 14.1692
Epoch 198/200
11/11 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 12.6195 - val_loss: 14.0652
Epoch 199/200
11/11 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 16.9482 - val_loss: 13.9809
Epoch 200/200
11/11 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 13.1725 - val_loss: 13.9568
4/4 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 19.3440
Erreur est: 4.398181643590853

```

D'après l'évaluate, on trouve l'erreur est 4,40 elle est proche aux valeurs du leaderboard

Kaggle

Si on change l'activation par LeakyReLU $\alpha=0.2$

```
23 # 2.1.2
24 m = Sequential()
25 m.add(Dense(20, input_shape=(13,)))
26 #m.add(Dense(20, activation="relu", nput_shape=(13,)))
27 m.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
28 m.add(Dense(1))
29 #m.add(Dense(1, activation="relu"))
30 m.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
31 m.summary()
32
33 # 2.1.3
34 m.compile(optimizer="adam", loss="mean_squared_error")
35 history = m.fit(train_xdata_norm, train_ydata, epochs=200)
```

PROBLÈMES	SORTIE	CONSOLE DE DÉBOGAGE	TERMINAL
	Epoch 196/200		11/11 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 17.7031
	Epoch 197/200		11/11 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 18.9418
	Epoch 198/200		11/11 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 21.7201
	Epoch 199/200		11/11 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 16.7434
	Epoch 200/200		11/11 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 18.2321
	4/4		[=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 17.8425
	Erreur est: 4.22404204574524		

L'erreur baisse a 4,22

Si on change l'époque par 400

```
34 m.compile(optimizer="adam", loss="mean_squared_error")
35 history = m.fit(train_xdata_norm, train_ydata, epochs=400, validation_split=0.15)
36 plt.plot(history.epoch, history.history["loss"], label="Training error")
37 plt.plot(history.epoch, history.history["val_loss"], label="Validation error")
38 plt.legend()
39
40 test_xdata_norm = test_xdata
41 testx_moy = np.mean(test_xdata,axis=0)
42 test_xdata_norm -= testx_moy
43 testx_std = np.std(test_xdata,axis=0)
44 test_xdata_norm /= testx_std
45 erreur = m.evaluate(test_xdata_norm, test_ydata)
46 print("Erreur est:",np.sqrt(erreur))
```

PROBLÈMES SORTIE CONSOLE DE DÉBOGAGE **TERMINAL** 1: Code

Epoch 396/400
11/11 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 10.8231 - val_loss: 17.8408
Epoch 397/400
11/11 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 11.8930 - val_loss: 17.7917
Epoch 398/400
11/11 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 14.9461 - val_loss: 17.7543
Epoch 399/400
11/11 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 14.9946 - val_loss: 17.7157
Epoch 400/400
11/11 [=====] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 11.9340 - val_loss: 17.7428
4/4 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 16.9604
Erreur est: 4.1182982594998165

L'erreur baisse à 4,12

Partie 3

3.1.2

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense (Dense)	(None, 784)	615440
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 100)	78500
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 10)	1010
Total params: 694,950		
Trainable params: 694,950		
Non-trainable params: 0		

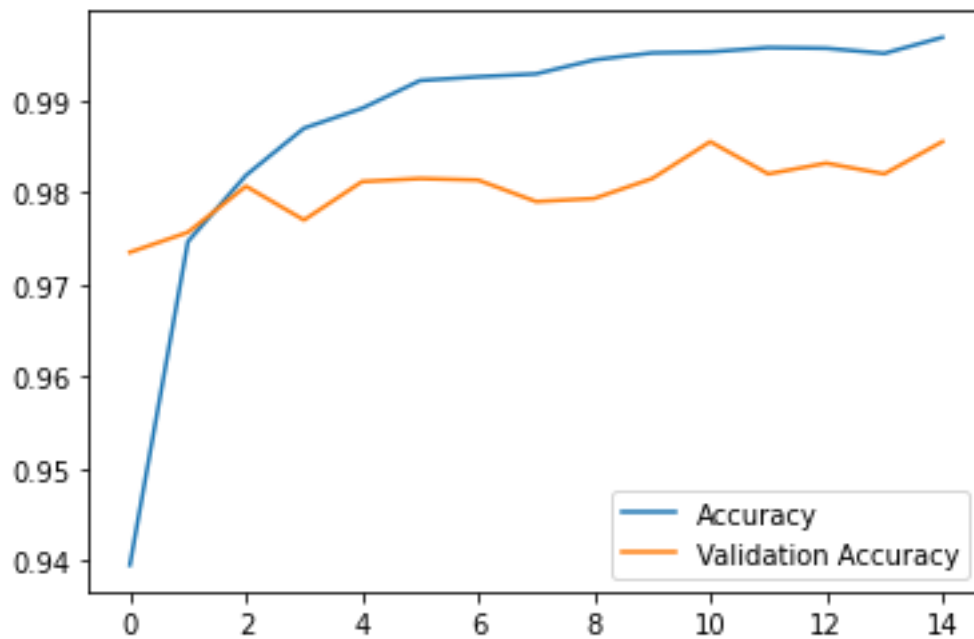
On a bien obtenu les params

615440 = 784 neurones * (784 entrees + 1BIAS)

78500 = 784 neurones * 100 tailles de couche + 100 tailles de couche

1010 = 100 tailles de couche * 10 sorties + 10 sorties

3.3



3.3

```

33 #3.1.3
34 m.compile(optimizer="adam", loss="categorical_crossentropy", metrics=["accuracy"])
35
36 #3.2
37 hist = m.fit(train_xdata_flat, train_ydata_onehot, epochs=15, validation_split=0.1)
38 plt.plot(hist.epoch, hist.history["accuracy"], label="Accuracy")
39 plt.plot(hist.epoch, hist.history["val_accuracy"], label="Validation Accuracy")
40 plt.legend()
41
42 #3.3
43 accu = m.evaluate(test_xdata_flat, test_ydata_onehot)
44 print("Taux d'erreur est", 1-accu[1])
45 print("Taux d'accuracy est", accu[1])

```

PROBLÈMES

SORTIE

CONSOLE DE DÉBOGAGE

TERMINAL

1: Code

```

1688/1688 [=====] - 4s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0137 - accuracy: 0.9957 - val_loss: 0.0137
Epoch 12/15
1688/1688 [=====] - 4s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0103 - accuracy: 0.9966 - val_loss: 0.0103
Epoch 13/15
1688/1688 [=====] - 4s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0132 - accuracy: 0.9958 - val_loss: 0.0132
Epoch 14/15
1688/1688 [=====] - 4s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0083 - accuracy: 0.9970 - val_loss: 0.0083
Epoch 15/15
1688/1688 [=====] - 4s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0081 - accuracy: 0.9975 - val_loss: 0.0081
313/313 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.1201 - accuracy: 0.9782
Taux d'erreur est 0.021799981594085693
Taux d'accuracy est 0.9782000184059143

```

On trouve l'erreur est 2,18%

Après l'ajout d'une couche de 100 neurones et l'activation relu


```
25 test_ydata_onehot = keras.utils.to_categorical(test_ydata)
26
27 #3.1.2
28 m = Sequential()
29 m.add(Dense(784, activation="relu", input_shape=(784,)))
30 m.add(Dense(100, activation="relu"))
31 m.add(Dense(100, activation="relu"))
32 m.add(Dense(10, activation="softmax"))
33 m.summary()
34
35 #3.1.3
36 m.compile(optimizer="adam", loss="categorical_crossentropy", metrics=["acc

PROBLÈMES  SORTIE  CONSOLE DE DÉBOGAGE  TERMINAL

1688/1688 [=====] - 5s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0167 - accuracy:
Epoch 12/15
1688/1688 [=====] - 4s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0142 - accuracy:
Epoch 13/15
1688/1688 [=====] - 5s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0131 - accuracy:
Epoch 14/15
1688/1688 [=====] - 5s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0122 - accuracy:
Epoch 15/15
1688/1688 [=====] - 5s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0088 - accuracy:
313/313 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0916 - accuracy: 0.
Taux d'erreur est 0.01789999008178711
Taux d'accuracy est 0.9821000099182129
```

Le taux d'erreur baisse à 1,79%