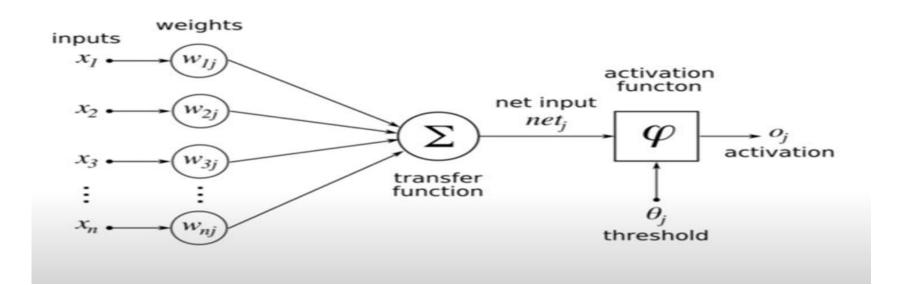
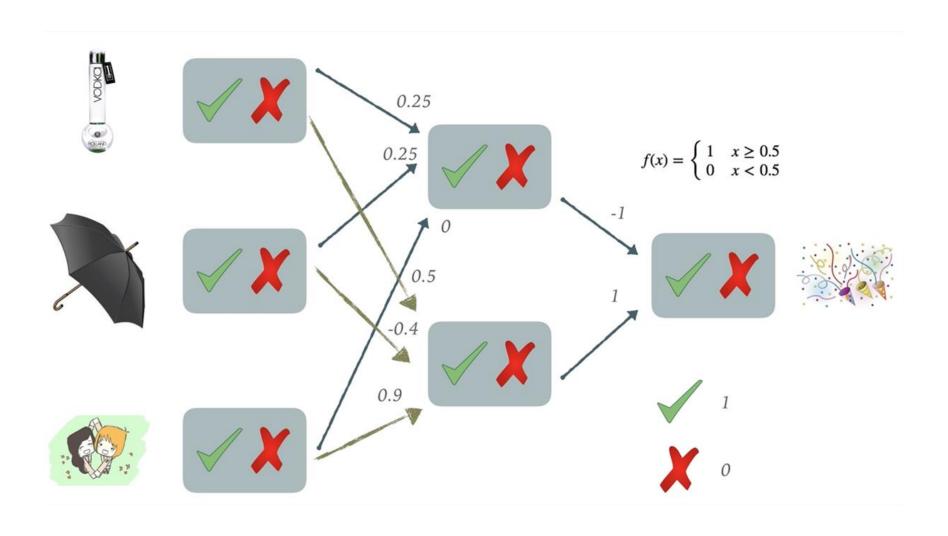
Семинар 17. Обучение нейросетей

- Обучение тренировка методом проб и ошибок.
- Обучение коррекция подобранных весов, характеризующих связи между нейронами.



Пример с прошлого семинара

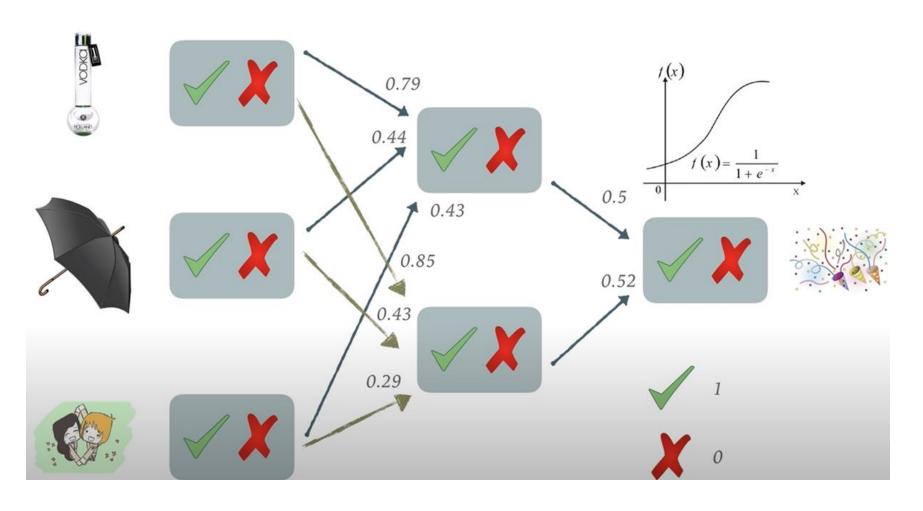


Реальная активационная функция

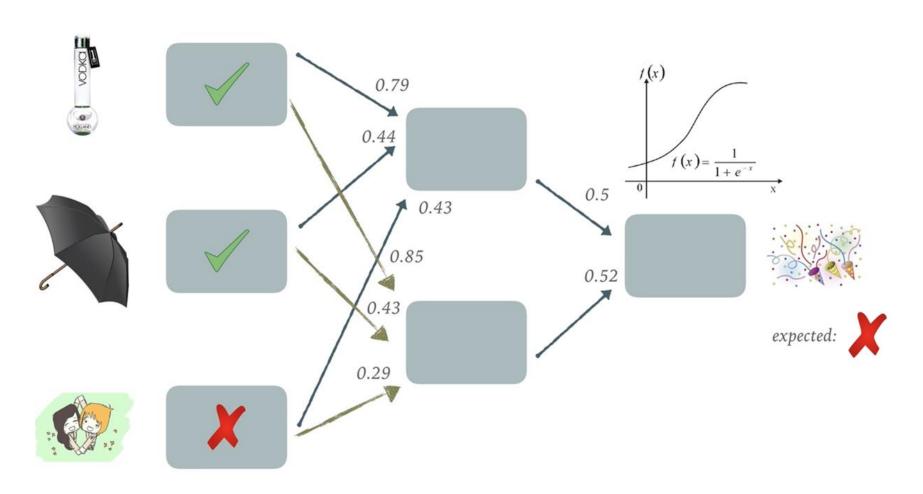
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \ge 0.5 \\ 0 & x < 0.5 \end{cases}$$

Плавный переход из состояния I в состояние ј (гладкая, а значит дифференцируема)

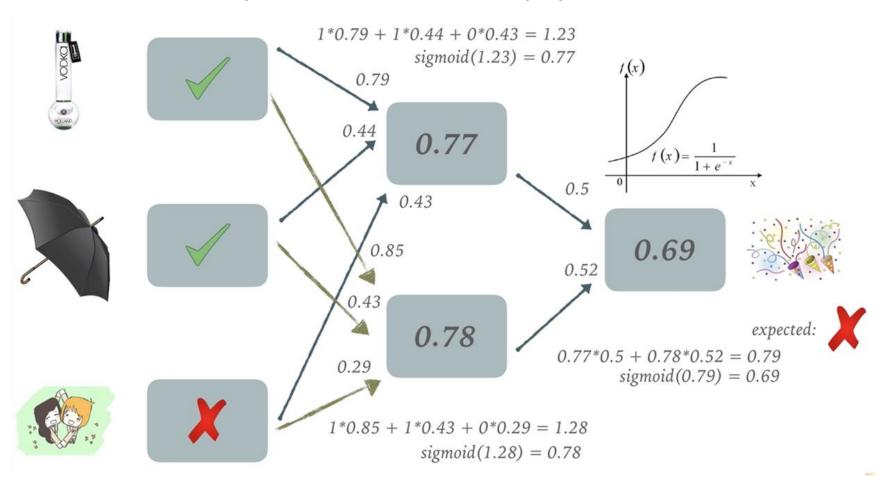
Подготовка. Шаг 1 Произвольные коэффициенты



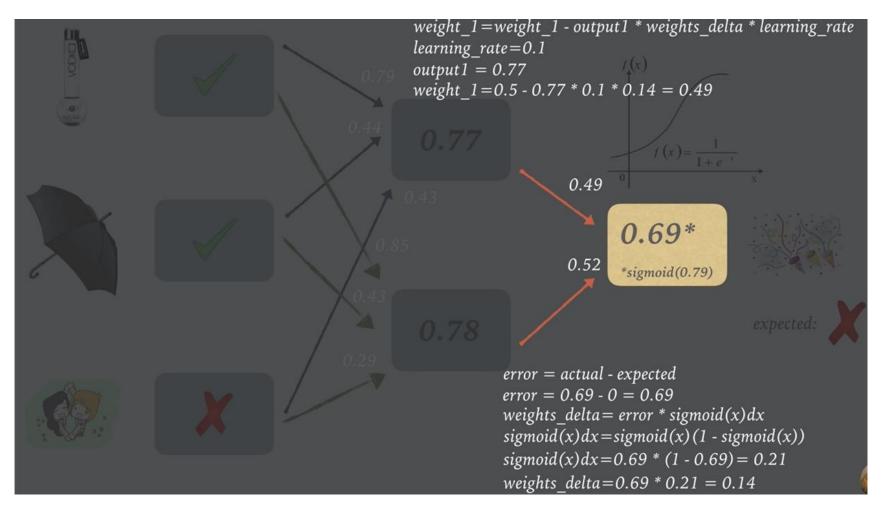
Подготовка. Шаг 2 Моделируем результат ожидания



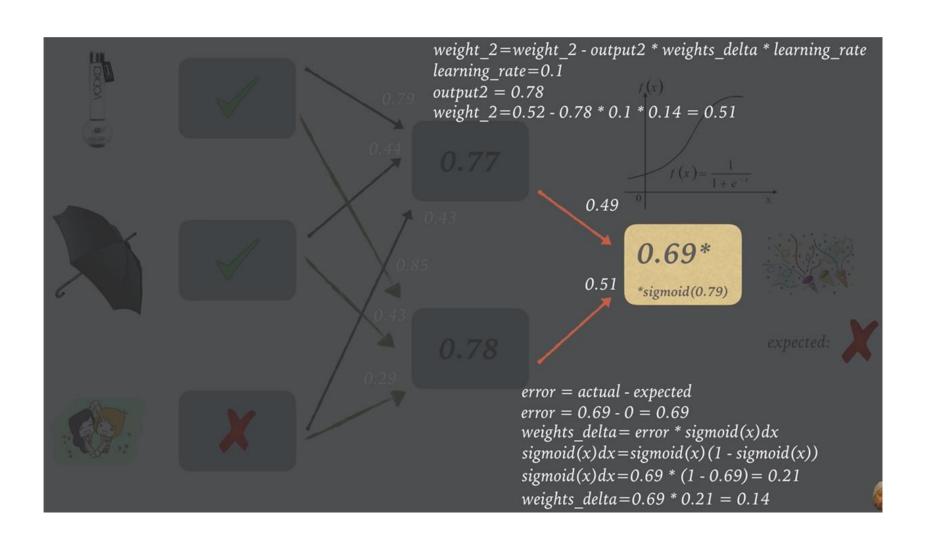
Подготовка. Шаг 2 Подсчет результата активационной функции по выбранным коэффициентам



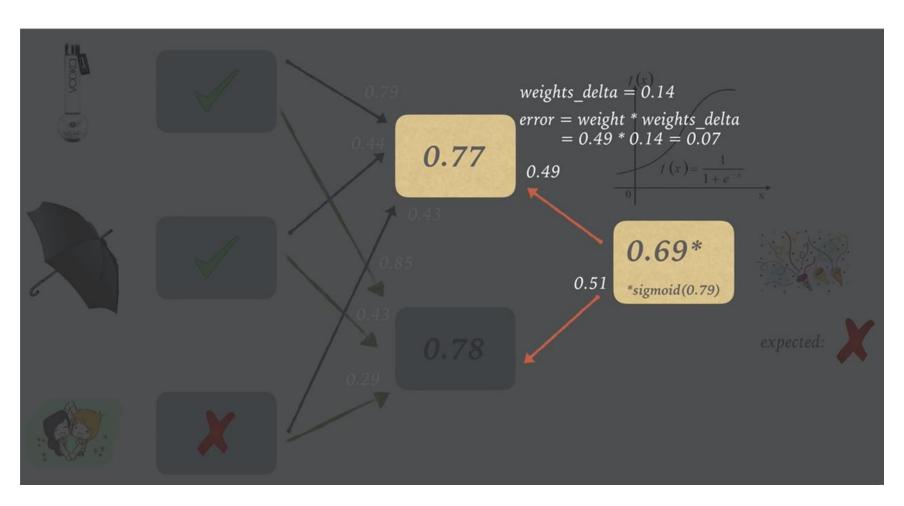
Обучение. Обратное распространение ошибки. Формулы



Обучение. Шаг 1 Формулы



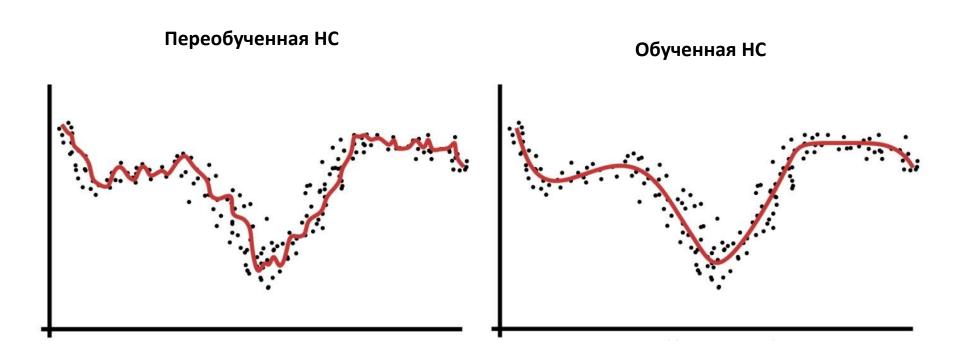
Обучение. Шаг 2 Ход назад. Формулы2



Обучение. Шаг 3

- Подборка эпох (итераций обучения)
- Подборка learning rate
- Сети нужно давать разные данные для успешного обучения

Пример переобучения НС



Пример

 https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1jN wjk8_Zvz6vV9-WGmv4NYsnq7KjoMPt?usp=sharing

Пример обучения сети

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
         import sys
In [28]: class PartyNN(object):
             def init (self, learning rate=0.1):
                 self.weights 0 1 = np.random.normal(0.0, 2 ** -0.5, (2, 3))
                 self.weights 1 2 = np.random.normal(0.0, 1, (1, 2))
                 self.sigmoid mapper = np.vectorize(self.sigmoid)
                 self.learning rate = np.array([learning rate])
             def sigmoid(self, x):
                 return 1 / (1 + np.exp(-x))
             def predict(self, inputs):
                 inputs 1 = np.dot(self.weights 0 1, inputs)
                 outputs 1 = self.sigmoid mapper(inputs 1)
                 inputs 2 = np.dot(self.weights 1 2, outputs 1)
                 outputs 2 = self.sigmoid mapper(inputs 2)
                 return outputs 2
             def train(self, inputs, expected predict):
                 inputs 1 = np.dot(self.weights 0 1, inputs)
                 outputs 1 = self.sigmoid mapper(inputs 1)
                 inputs 2 = np.dot(self.weights 1 2, outputs 1)
                 outputs 2 = self.sigmoid mapper(inputs 2)
                 actual predict = outputs 2[0]
                 error layer 2 = np.array([actual predict - expected predict])
                 gradient layer 2 = actual predict * (1 - actual predict)
                 weights delta layer 2 = error layer 2 * gradient layer 2
                 self.weights 1 2 -= (np.dot(weights delta layer 2, outputs 1.reshape(1, len(outputs 1)))) * self.learning rate
                 error layer 1 = weights delta layer 2 * self.weights 1 2
                 gradient layer 1 = outputs 1 * (1 - outputs 1)
                 weights delta layer 1 = error layer 1 * gradient layer 1
                 self.weights 0 1 -= np.dot(inputs.reshape(len(inputs),1), weights delta layer 1).T * self.learning rate
```

Пример обучения сети

```
In [29]: def MSE(y,Y):
             return np.mean((y-Y)**2)
In [30]: train = [
             ([0,0,0],0),
             ([0,0,1],1),
             ([0,1,0],0),
             ([0,1,1],0),
             ([1,0,0],1),
             ([1,0,1],1),
             ([1,1,0],0),
             ([1,1,1],1),
In [31]: epochs = 5000
         learning rate = 0.05
         network = PartyNN(learning rate=learning rate)
         #losses = {'train':[], 'validation':[]}
         for e in range (epochs):
             inputs = []
             correct predictions = []
             for input stat, correct predict in train:
                 network.train(np.array(input stat), correct predict)
                 inputs .append(np.array(input stat))
                 correct_predictions.append(np.array(correct_predict))
             train loss = MSE(network.predict(np.array(inputs).T), np.array(correct predictions))
             sys.stdout.write("\rProgress: {}, Training loss: {}".format(str(100 * e/float(epochs))[:4], str(train_loss)[:5]))
         Progress: 99.9, Training loss: 0.003
```

Пример обучения сети

```
In [32]: for input stat, correct predict in train:
             print("For input: () the predictions is: (), expected: ()".format(
                 str(input stat),
                 str(network.predict(np.array(input stat))> .5),
                 str(correct predict == 1)))
         For input: [0, 0, 0] the predictions is: [False], expected: False
         For input: [0, 0, 1] the predictions is: [ True], expected: True
         For input: [0, 1, 0] the predictions is: [False], expected: False
         For input: [0, 1, 1] the predictions is: [False], expected: False
         For input: [1, 0, 0] the predictions is: [ True], expected: True
         For input: [1, 0, 1] the predictions is: [ True], expected: True
         For input: [1, 1, 0] the predictions is: [False], expected: False
         For input: [1, 1, 1] the predictions is: [ True], expected: True
In [33]: for input stat, correct predict in train:
             print("For input: {} the predictions is: {}, expected: {}".format(
                 str(input stat),
                 str(network.predict(np.array(input stat))),
                 str(correct predict == 1)))
         For input: [0, 0, 0] the predictions is: [0.12632291], expected: False
         For input: [0, 0, 1] the predictions is: [0.94819071], expected: True
         For input: [0, 1, 0] the predictions is: [0.00086696], expected: False
         For input: [0, 1, 1] the predictions is: [0.04049946], expected: False
         For input: [1, 0, 0] the predictions is: [0.94775381], expected: True
         For input: [1, 0, 1] the predictions is: [0.97485136], expected: True
         For input: [1, 1, 0] the predictions is: [0.04129157], expected: False
         For input: [1, 1, 1] the predictions is: [0.92509022], expected: True
In [34]: network.weights 0 1
Out[34]: array([[ 3.04360128, -3.39422547, 2.40166377],
                [-2.35639727, 2.83297422, -2.6341966411)
In [35]: network.weights 1 2
Out[35]: array([[ 3.72478343, -7.59252229]])
```

Задание

• Обучить свою нейронную сеть, состоящую из 4 входных нейронов и 3 нейронов скрытого слоя.