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Differential Equation

Let's say we want to our neural network to learn the solution of a differential equation.

$$u' = x^2 + \cos(x)$$

with $u(0) = 1$.

f (generic function with 1 method)

```
• f(x) = cos(2π*x) + x^2
```

We can approximate the solution of the equation $u(x)$ with a neural network

Neural Network

```
Chain(#1, Dense(1, 32, tanh), Dense(32, 1), first)
```

```
• begin
•   using Flux
•   NN = Chain(x -> [x],
•             Dense(1,32,tanh),
•             Dense(32,1),
•             first)
• end
```

We can encode the initial value in by considering $u(x)$ as following.

u (generic function with 1 method)

- `u(x) = x*NN(x) + 1`

$\epsilon = 0.00034526698f0$

- `$\epsilon = \text{sqrt}(\text{eps}(\text{Float32}))$`

Let's calculate the derivative. Note that we can also use gradient function using Automatic Differentiation to do this step.

du (generic function with 1 method)

- `du(x) = (u(x+ ϵ)-u(x))/ ϵ`

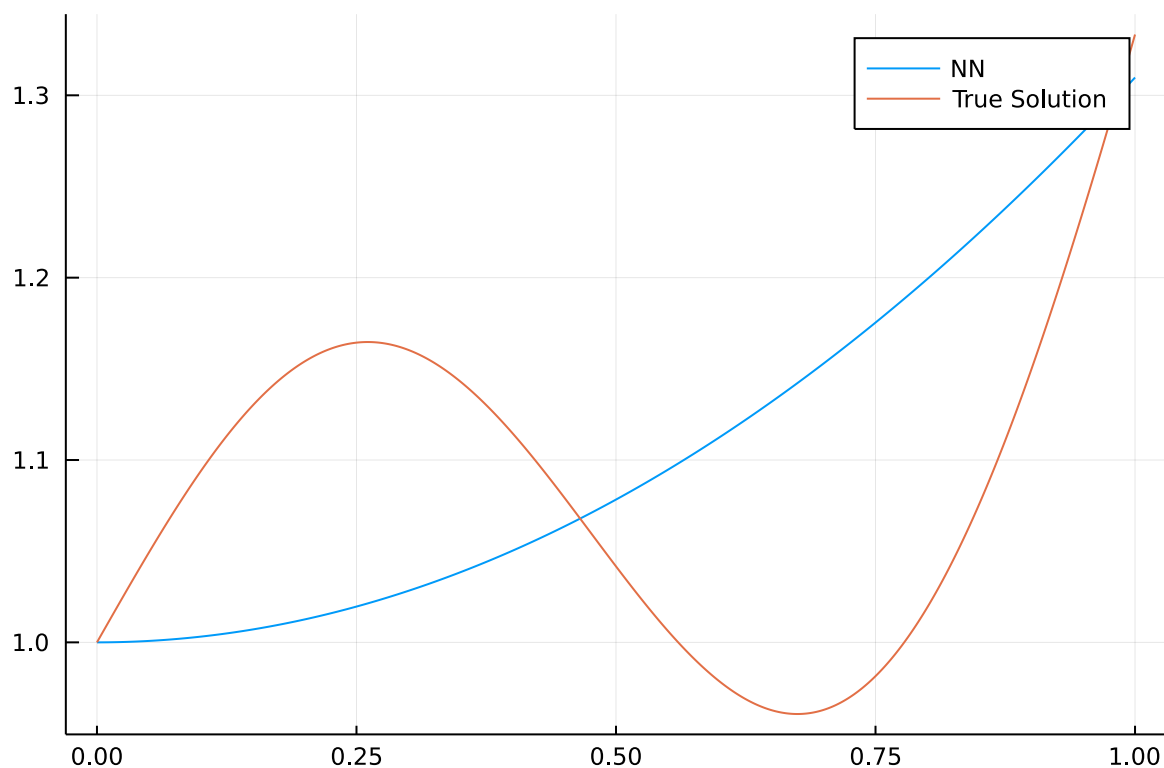
- `using Statistics`

loss (generic function with 1 method)

- `loss() = mean(abs2(du(x) - f(x)) for x in 0:1f-2:1f0)`

- `Flux.train!(loss, Flux.params(NN), Iterators.repeated((), 5000), Flux.Descent(0.01))`

This equation can be solved analytically. Let's compare how is approximation doing compared to the exact solution.



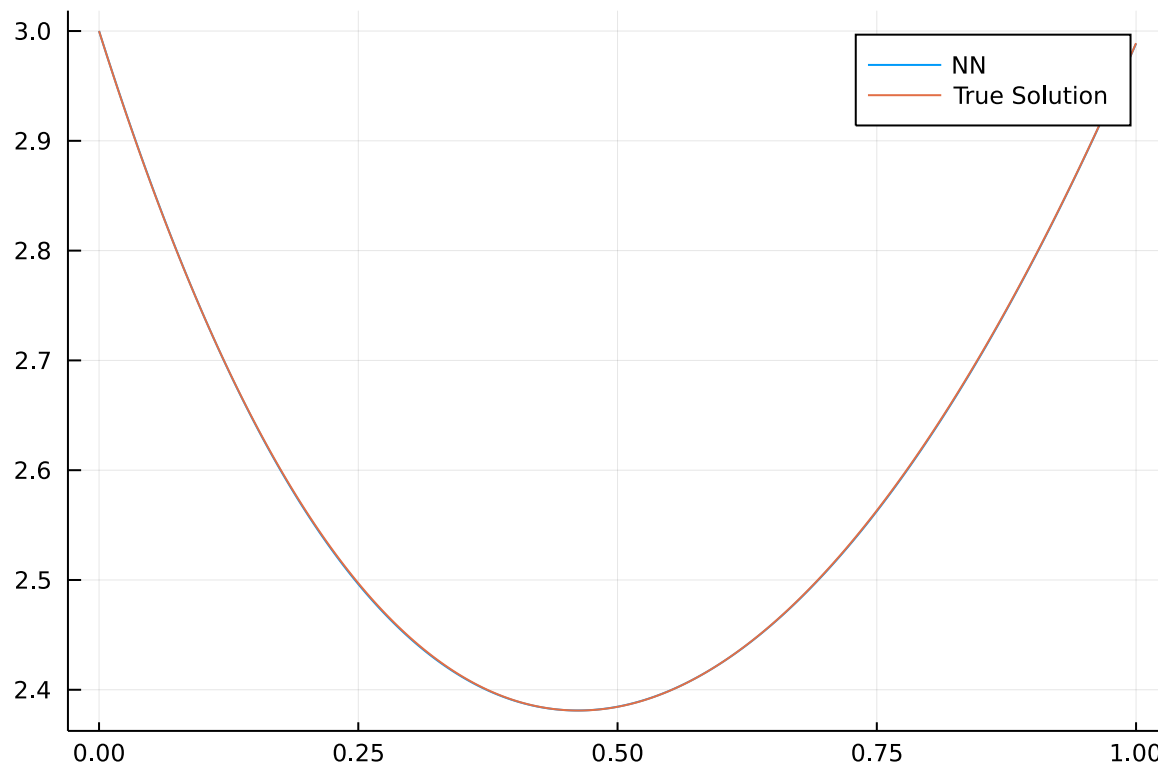
- `begin`
- `using Plots`
- `t = 0:0.001:1.0`
- `plot(t,u.(t),label="NN")`
- `plot!(t,1.0 .+ sin.(2 π .t)/2 π + (t.^3)/3 , label = "True Solution")`
- `end`

Another Equation

Let us consider another equation

$$y' + 2y = 3e^t$$

with initial condition $y(0) = 3$, and solution $y = 2e^{-2t} + e^t$



```

• begin
•   NN2 = Chain(t -> [t],
•               Dense(1,32,tanh),
•               Dense(32,1),
•               first)
•
•   g(t) = t*NN2(t) + 3f0
•   #using Statistics
•   #ε = sqrt(eps(Float32))
•   loss2() = mean(abs2(((g(t+ε)-g(t))/ε) - (3e^t - 2g(t))) for t in 0:1f-2:1f0)
•   loss2()
•   data = Iterators.repeated((), 5000)
•   Flux.train!(loss2, Flux.params(NN2), data, ADAM(0.1))
•
•   #using Plots
•   #t = 0:0.001:1.0
•   plot(t,g.(t),label="NN")
•   plot!(t,2e.^(-2t) + e.^t, label = "True Solution")
• end

```

