Learning to regress polynomial time series using a fully convolutional network

This is a Python3 notebook

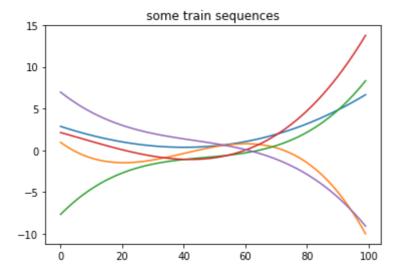
```
In [17]:
         import numpy as np
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         %matplotlib inline
         from tensorflow import keras
         Sequential = keras.models.Sequential
         Conv1D = keras.layers.Conv1D
In [18]:
         window_size = 10
         hidden_size = 20
         seq_length = 100
         n_{train} = 1000
         n_{\text{test}} = 1000
In [19]: def create_model(window_size, hidden_size, seq_length=None, display_summary=True):
             seq length=None: flexible sequence length. recommended for actual usage.
              seq length=NUMBER: recommended for model summary.
             model = Sequential()
             model.add(Conv1D(name='window_conv', filters=hidden_size, kernel_size=window_size,
                               input_shape=(seq_length, 1), padding='valid', activation='relu'))
             model.add(Conv1D(name='hidden1', filters=hidden size, kernel size=1,
                               input_shape=(seq_length, hidden_size), activation='relu'))
             model.add(Conv1D(name='hidden2', filters=hidden_size, kernel_size=1,
                               input_shape=(seq_length, hidden_size), activation='relu'))
             model.add(Conv1D(name='regressor', filters=1, kernel_size=1,
                               input_shape=(seq_length, hidden_size)))
             model.compile(loss='mean_squared_error', optimizer='adam')
             if display summary:
                 model.summary()
             return model
In [20]:
         def generate_polynomial_sequences(seq_length, num_seqs, degree=3, span=2):
             seq = np.zeros((num_seqs, seq_length))
             x = np.linspace(-span, span, seq_length)
             monoms = x[:, np.newaxis] ** range(degree + 1)
             coeffs = np.random.randn(num seqs, degree + 1)
             polynomes = np.matmul(coeffs, monoms.T)
             return polynomes
```

```
In [21]: def plot_preds(real, predicted, num_plot=5, title=None):
    plt.figure()
    window_size = real.shape[1] - predicted.shape[1]
    plt.axvline(window_size, linestyle=':', color='k')
    x_real = np.arange(real.shape[1])
    x_pred = np.arange(window_size, real.shape[1])
    if title is not None:
        plt.title(title)
    for i_poly in np.random.randint(y_test.shape[0], size=num_plot):
        color = np.random.rand(3) * 0.75
        plt.plot(x_real, real[i_poly,:], color=color)
        plt.plot(x_pred, predicted[i_poly,:], '--', color=color)
    plt.show()
```

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In [22]: data_train = generate_polynomial_sequences(seq_length, n_train)
    data_test = generate_polynomial_sequences(seq_length, n_test)

x_train = data_train[:, :-1, np.newaxis]
    y_train = data_train[:, window_size:, np.newaxis]
    x_test = data_test[:, :-1, np.newaxis]
    y_test = data_test[:, window_size:, np.newaxis]

num_plot = 5
    plot_inds = np.random.randint(data_train.shape[0], size=num_plot)
    plt.figure()
    plt.figure()
    plt.title('some train sequences')
    plt.plot(data_train[plot_inds,:].T)
    plt.show()
```



In [23]: create_model(window_size, hidden_size, seq_length=seq_length - 1)
model = create_model(window_size, hidden_size, display_summary=False)

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
window_conv (Conv1D)	(None, 90, 20)	220
hidden1 (Conv1D)	(None, 90, 20)	420
hidden2 (Conv1D)	(None, 90, 20)	420
regressor (Conv1D)	(None, 90, 1)	21

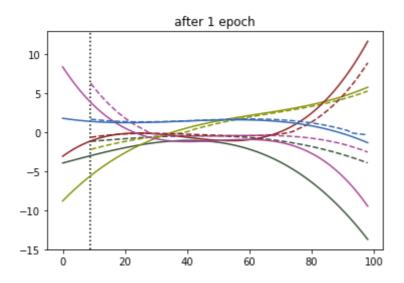
Total params: 1,081 Trainable params: 1,081 Non-trainable params: 0

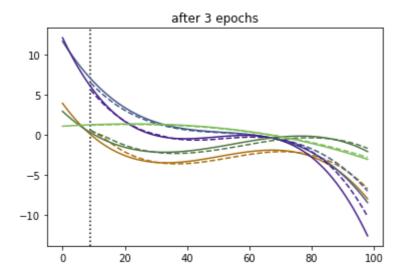
```
In [24]: model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=1)
    pred_test = model.predict(x_test)
    plot_preds(x_test, pred_test, title='after 1 epoch')

model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=2)
    pred_test = model.predict(x_test)
    plot_preds(x_test, pred_test, title='after 3 epochs')

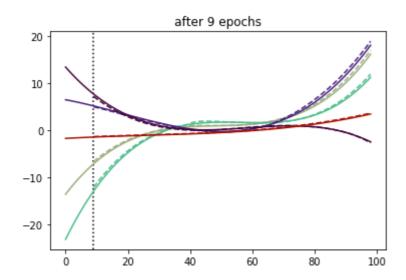
model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=6)
    pred_test = model.predict(x_test)
    plot_preds(x_test, pred_test, title='after 9 epochs')

print('\nevaluating:\n')
    loss_train = model.evaluate(x_train, y_train)
    loss_test = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test)
    print('loss_train:', loss_train)
    print('loss_test:', loss_test)
```





1000/1000 [=========]	-	0s	380us/step	-	loss:	0.0089
Epoch 5/6						
1000/1000 [===========]	-	0s	443us/step	-	loss:	0.0074
Epoch 6/6						
1000/1000 [===========]	-	0s	391us/step	-	loss:	0.0065



evaluating:

1000/1000 [==========] - 0s 258us/step 1000/1000 [===========] - 0s 152us/step

loss_train: 0.006066277988255024 loss_test: 0.005613059632480145