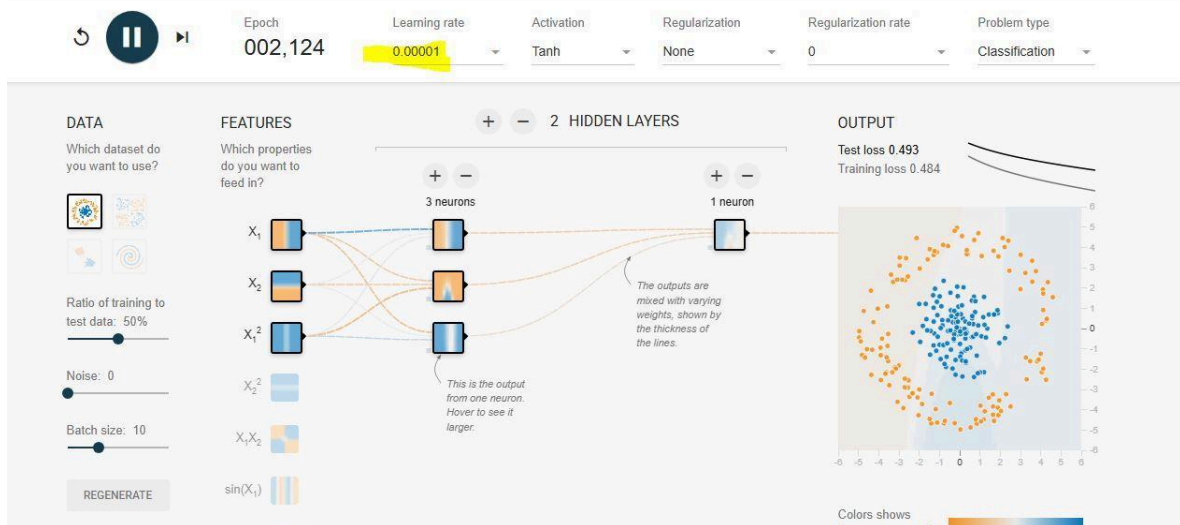
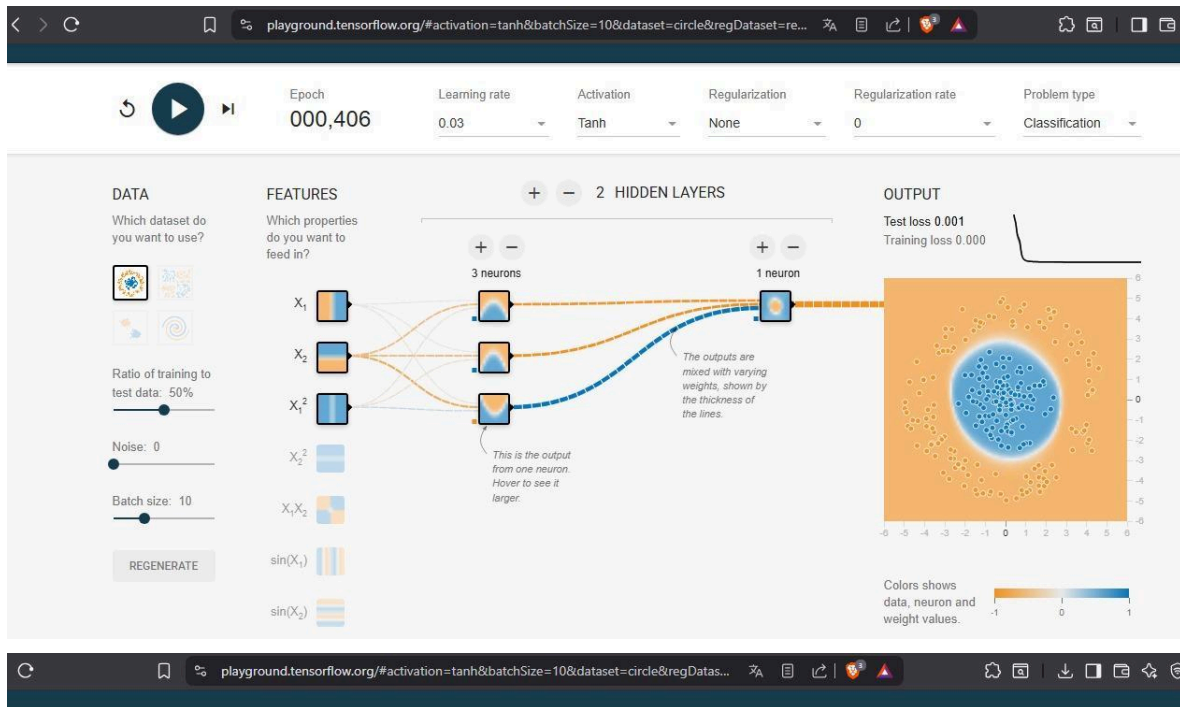
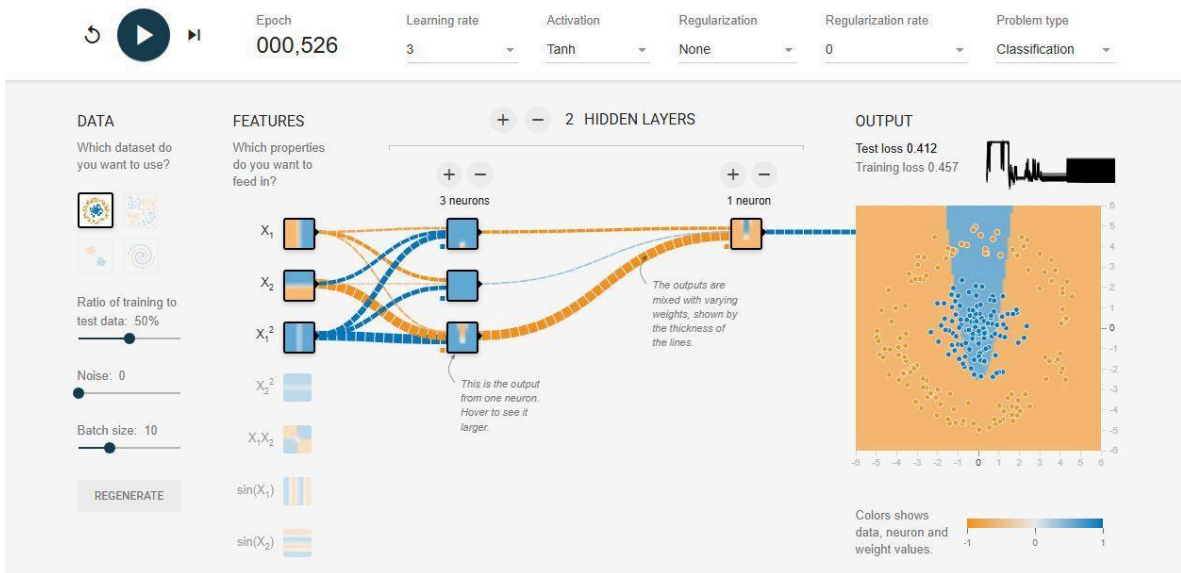
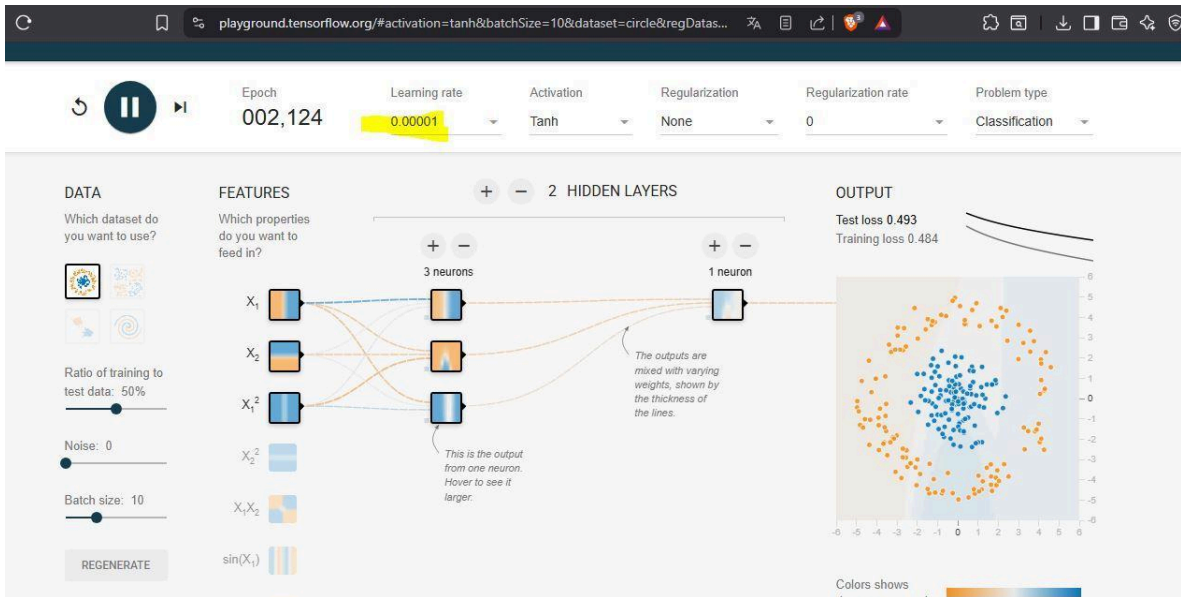
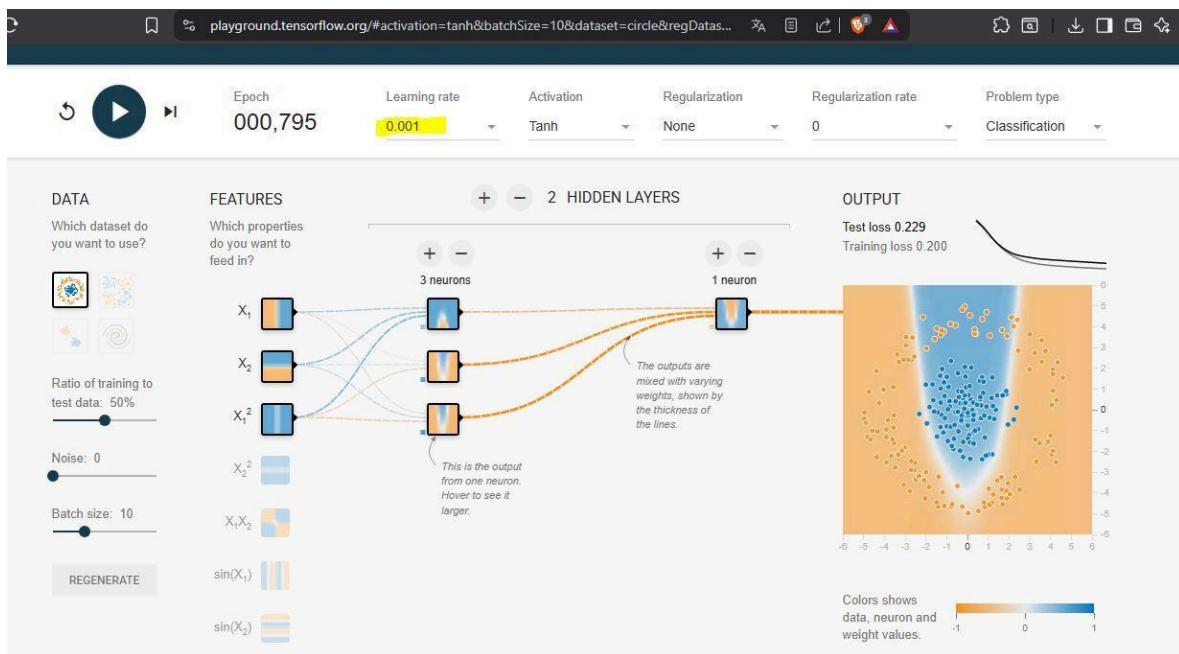
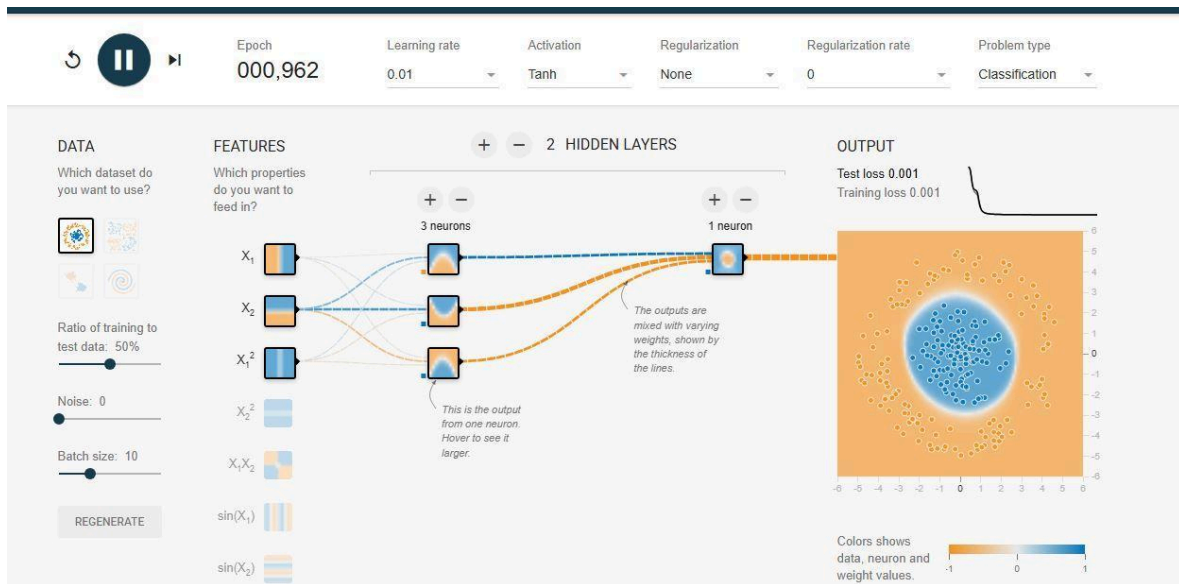
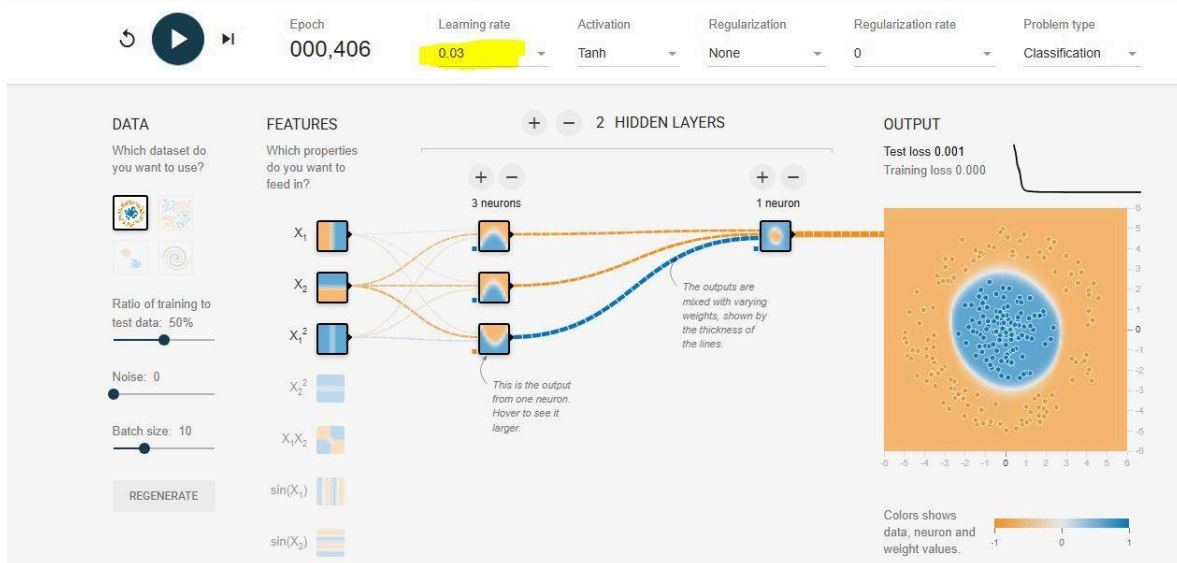
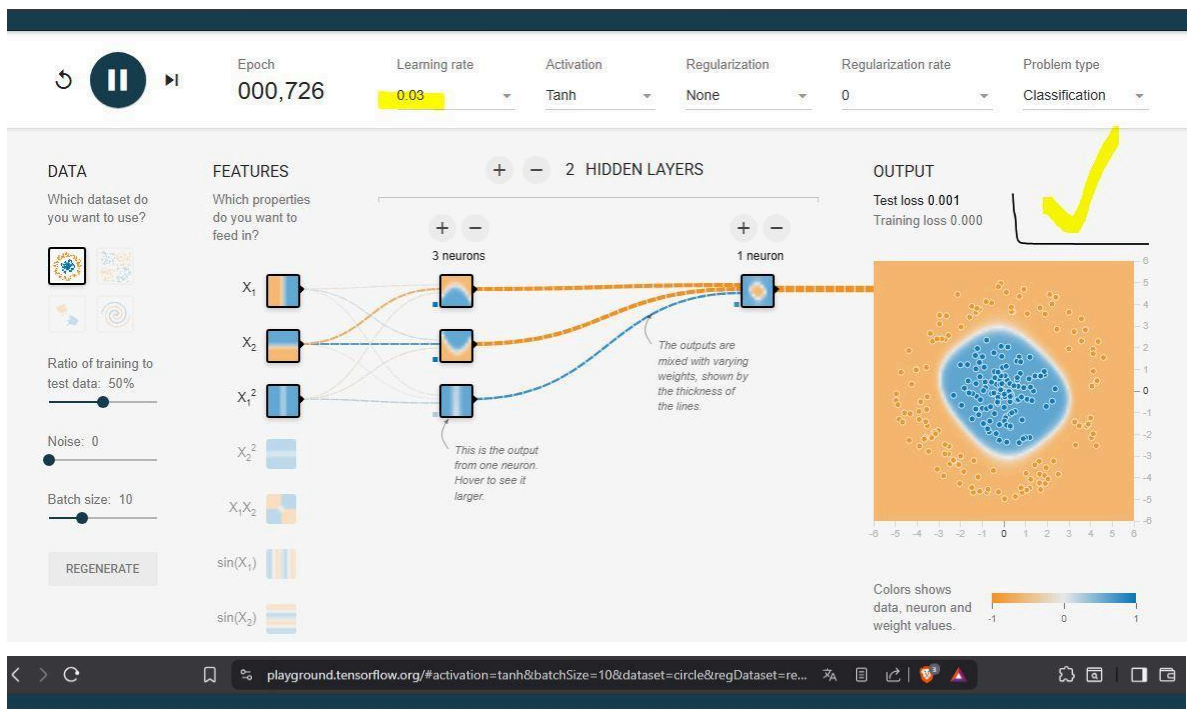


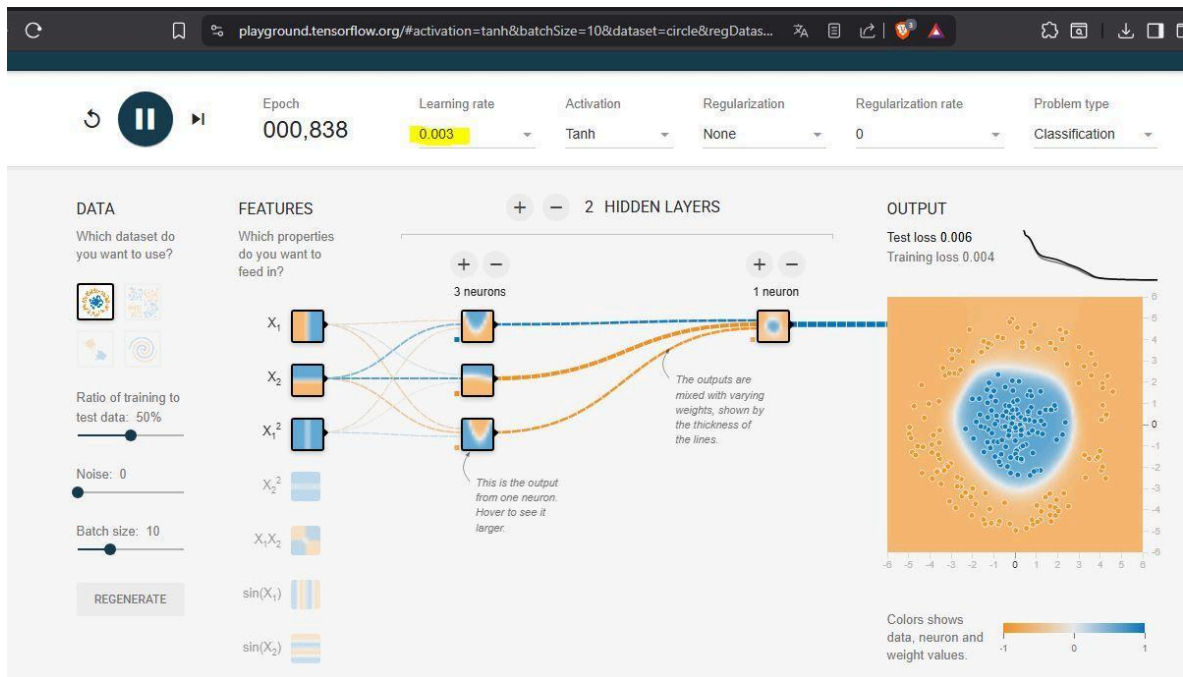
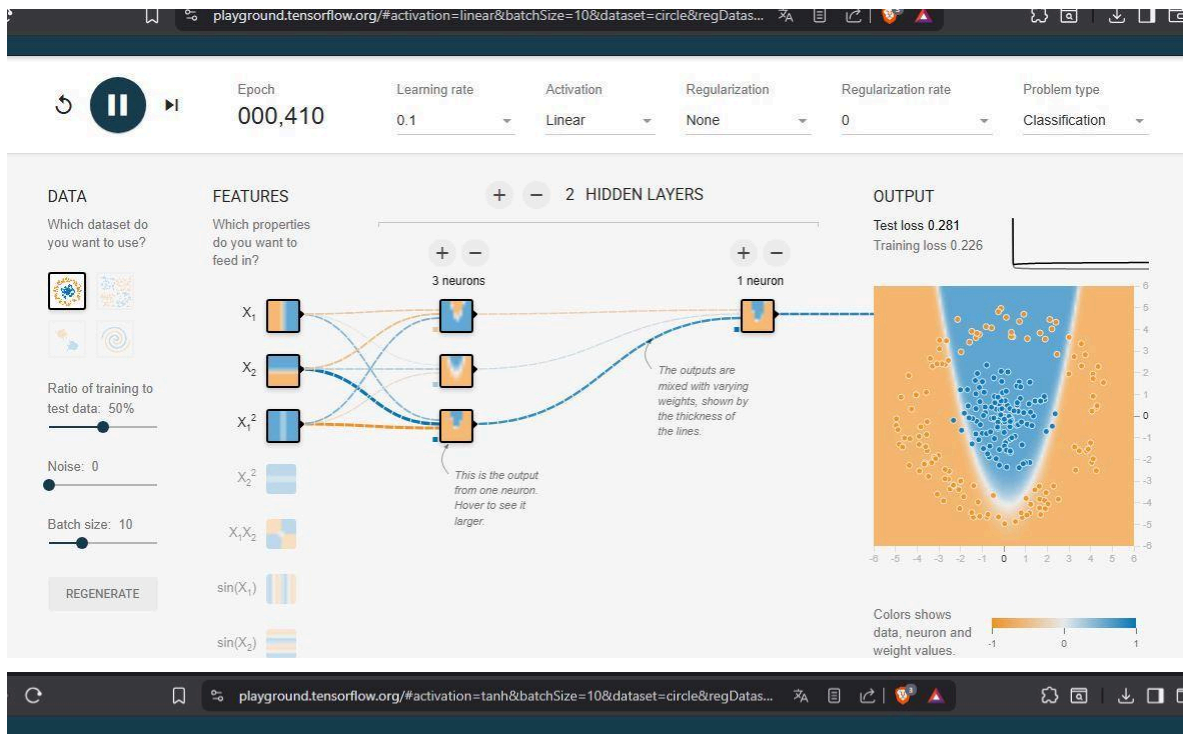
ACTIVIDAD 1

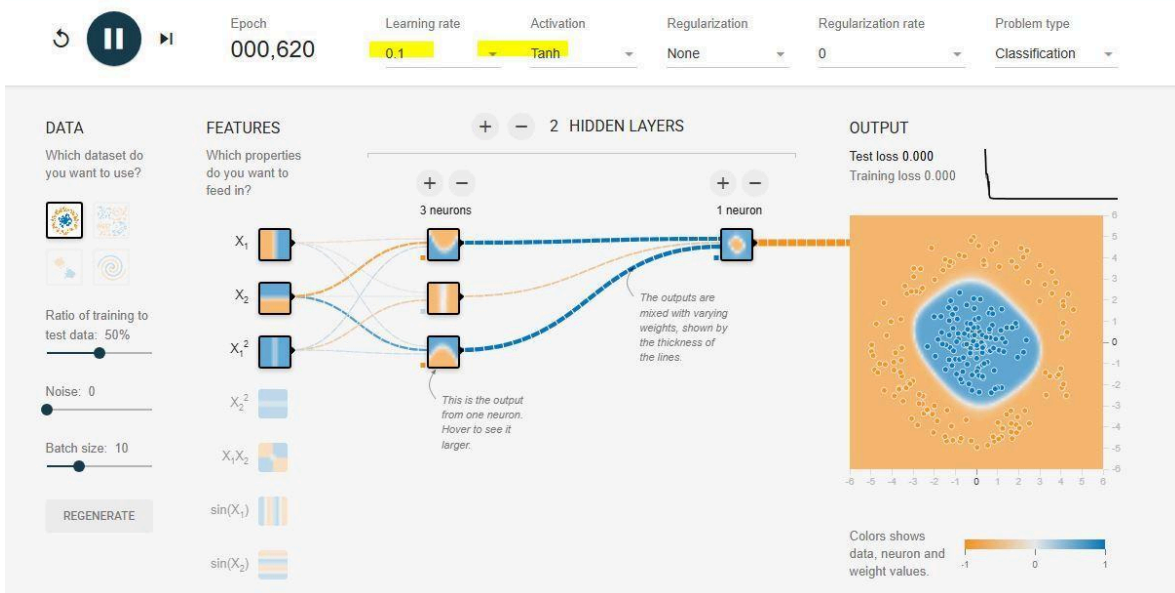
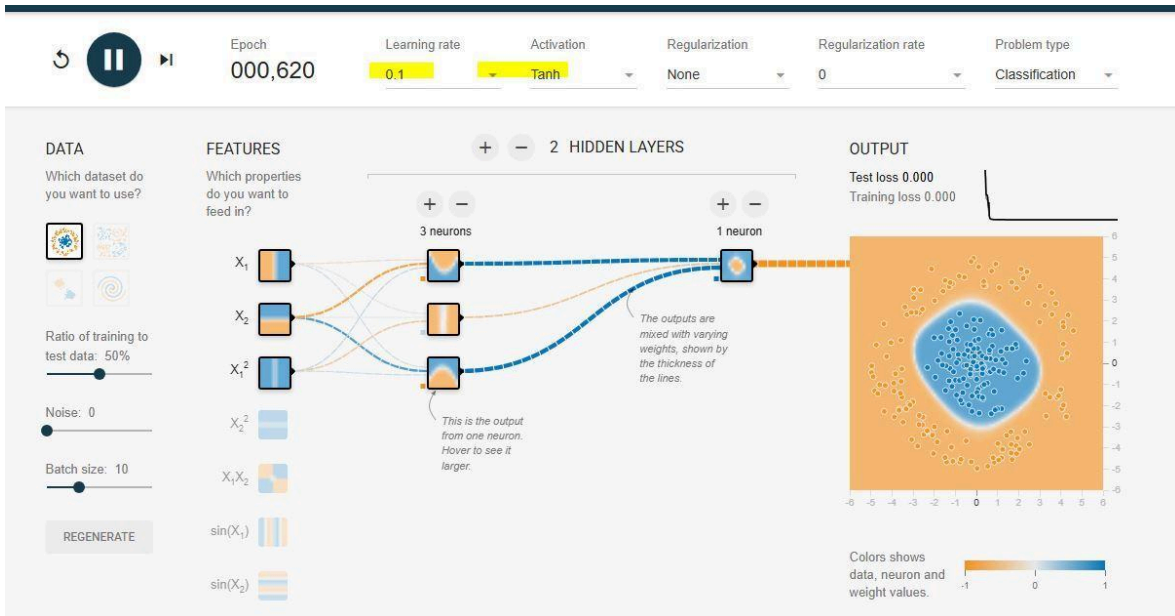


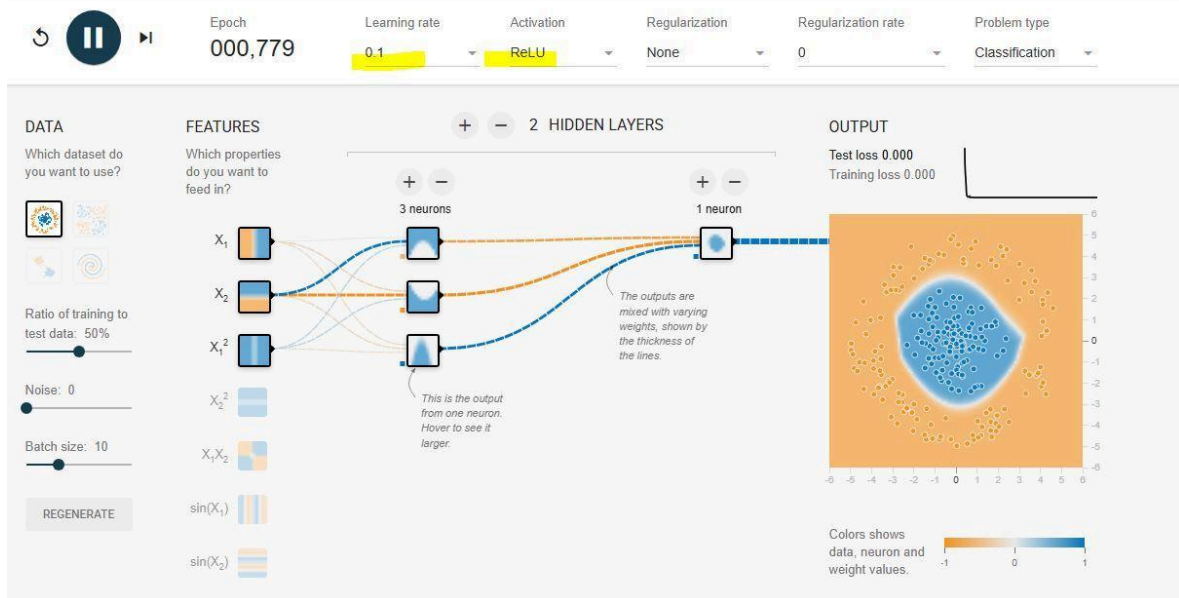
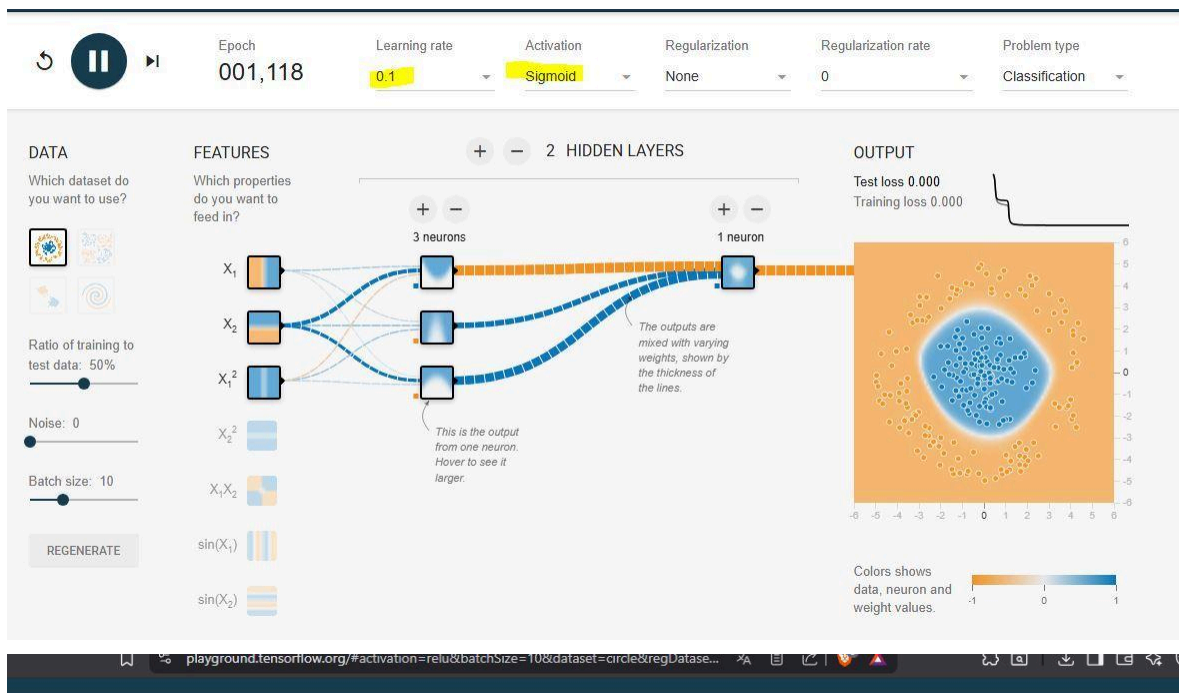


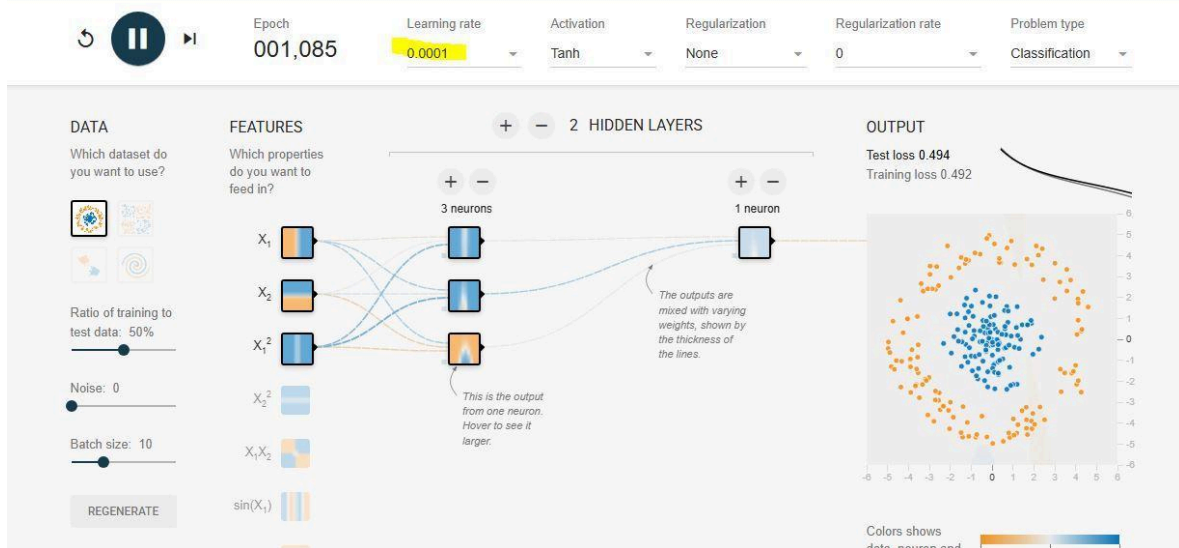
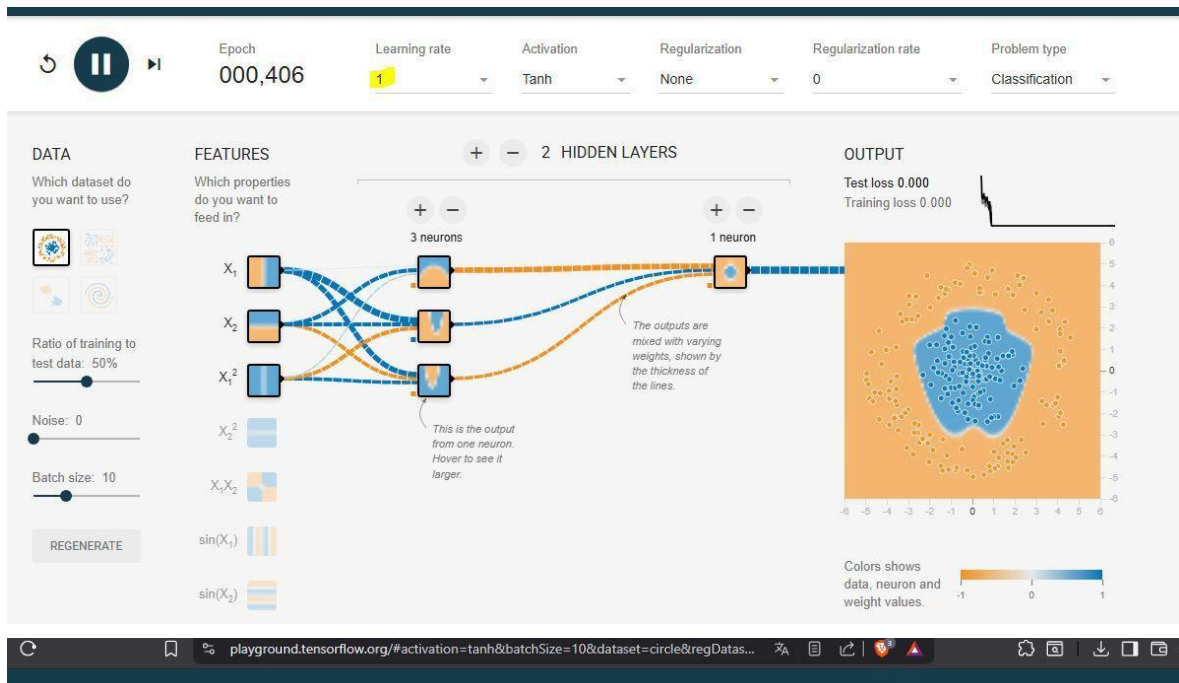










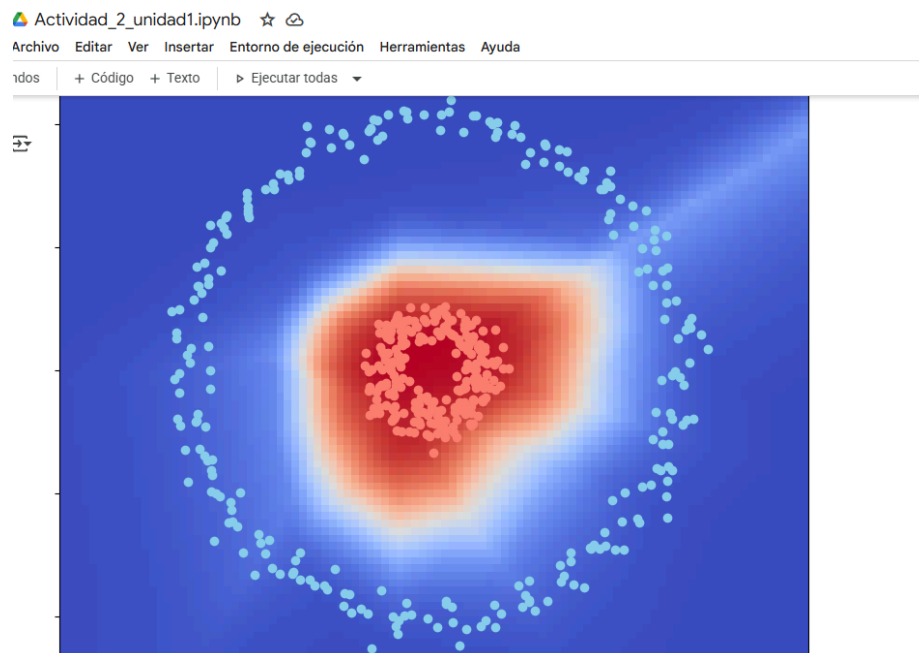


ACTIVIDAD 2

TENSORFLOW

```
Actividad_2_unidad1.ipynb ☆ ☰
Archivo Editar Ver Insertar Entorno de ejecución Herramientas Ayuda
omandos + Código + Texto ▶ Ejecutar todas ▼

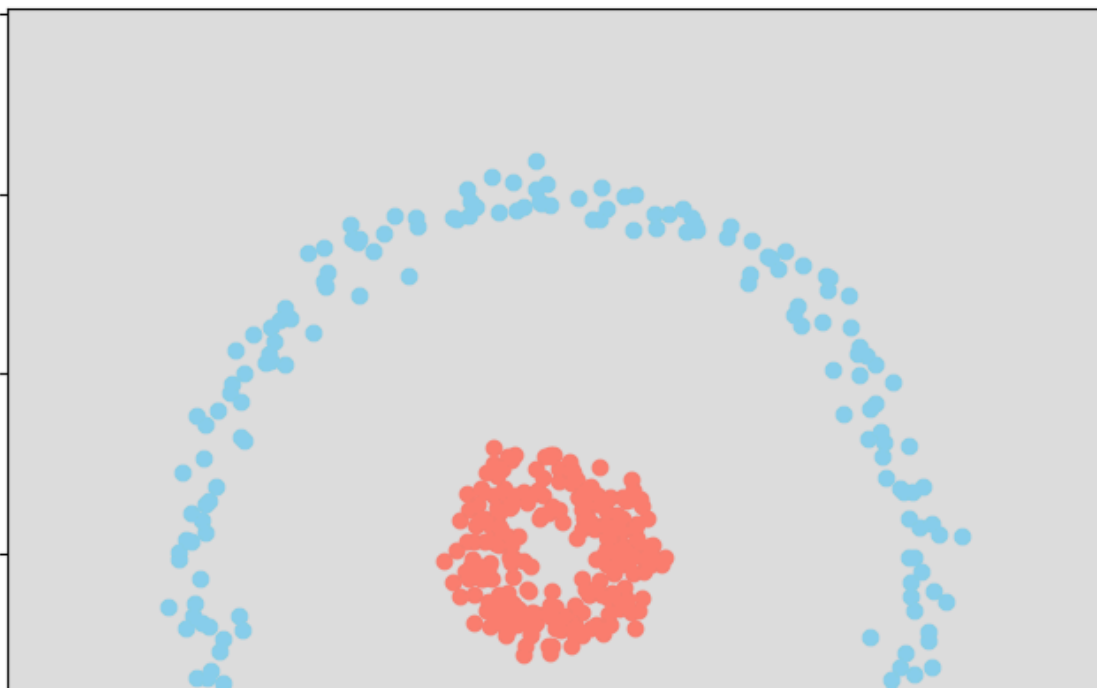
1 import numpy as np
2 import scipy as sc
3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4
5 from sklearn.datasets import make_circles
6
7 #creamos nuestros datos artificiales, donde buscaremos clasificar 2 anillos concentricos de datos
8 X, y = make_circles(n_samples=500,
9                     noise=0.05,
10                     factor=0.2)
11 #resolucion del mapa de prediccion
12
13 res= 100
14
15 #coordenadas del mapa de prediccion
16 x0= np.linspace(-1.5, 1.5, res)
17 x1= np.linspace(-1.5, 1.5, res)
18
19 #input con cada combo de coordenadas del mapa de prediccion
20 px= np.array(np.meshgrid(x0, x1)).T.reshape((-1,2))
21 #objeto vacio a 0,5 del mapa de prediccion
22 py= np.zeros((res, res))+ 0.5
23
24 #visualizacion del mapa de prediccion
25 plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
26 plt.pcolormesh(x0, x1, py, cmap= 'coolwarm', vmin= 0, vmax= 1)
27
28 #visualizacion de la nube de datos
29 plt.scatter(X[ y==0,0], X[ y==0,1], c= "skyblue")
30 plt.scatter(X[ y==1,0], X[ y==1,1], c= "salmon")
31
32 plt.tick_params(labelbottom= False, labelleft= False)
33
34 import tensorflow.compat.v1 as tf
35 tf.disable_v2_behavior()
36
37 from matplotlib import animation
38 from IPython.core.display import display, HTML
39
40 ix= tf.placeholder('float', shape= [None, X.shape[1]])
41 iy= tf.placeholder('float', shape= [None])
```



KERAS

```
28 #visualizacion de la nube de datos
29 plt.scatter (X[ y==0,0], X[ y==0,1], c= "skyblue")
30 plt.scatter (X[ y==1,0], X[ y==1,1], c= "salmon")
31
32 plt.tick_params (labelbottom= False, labelleft= False)
33
34 import tensorflow as tf
35 import tensorflow.keras as kr
36
37 from IPython.core.display import display, HTML
38
39 lr= 0.01 #learning rate
40 nn= [2, 16, 8, 1] #numero de neuronas por capa
41
42 model =kr.Sequential()
43
44 l1 = model.add(kr.layers.Dense (nn [1], activation= 'relu' ))
45 l2 = model.add(kr.layers.Dense (nn [2], activation= 'relu' ))
46 l3 = model.add(kr.layers.Dense (nn [3], activation= 'sigmoid' ))
47
48 model.compile (loss= 'mse', optimizer=kr.optimizers.SGD (learning_rate=0.05), metrics =['acc'] )
49
50 model.fit (X, y, epochs=100)
```

```
Epoch 100/100
16/16 — 0s 2ms/step - acc: 1.0000 - loss: 0.0051
<keras.src.callbacks.history.History at 0x7f652a7e4ad0>
```



SKLEARN

```

34 import sklearn as sk
35 import sklearn.neural_network
36
37 from IPython.core.display import display, HTML
38
39
40 lr= 0.01    #learning rate
41 nn= [2, 16, 8, 1] #numero de neuronas por capa
42
43 # creamos el objeto del modelo de red neuronal multicapa.
44
45 clf = sklearn.neural_network.MLPRegressor (solver='sgd',
46                                             learning_rate_init= lr,
47                                             hidden_layer_sizes= tuple (nn[1:]),
48                                             verbose= True,
49                                             n_iter_no_change= 1000,
50                                             batch_size = 64,
51                                             max_iter = 500) # Increased max_iter
52
53
54 # y lo entrenamos con nuestros datos
55 clf.fit (X, y)
56
57 # Predict on the prediction map
58 py = clf.predict(px).reshape(res, res)
59

```