	<pre>import matplotlib.pyplot as plot</pre>
	Réseau profond
	Mise en situation  Toujours salarié à la poste, préposé aux algorithmes de reconnaissance des codes postaux :)
	90% c'est bien, tentons de faire mieux. Si passer d'un modèle logistique (1 couche) à un réseau de neurones tel qu'on la vu (2 couches) a grandement amélioré le modèle, est-ce qu'on ne pourrait pas faire encore mieux avec des couches en plus ?
	L'apprentissage profond
	Le principe Le principe du <i>Deep Learning</i> , c'est d'entrer plus en profondeur dans l'apprentissage. Ajouter des
	couches de réseau notamment.  L'idée est la suivante - pour de la reconnaissance d'images : une première couche va détecter des patterns simples (des lignes par exemple), une seconde couche va détecter des patterns plus complexes
	qui combinent les premiers (des courbes par exemple), une troisième va mixer les précédents pour reconnaître des formes, etc
	Définition formelle des couches  On appelle généralement les entrées la première couche, et la sortie la dernière couche. Toutes les couches intermédiaires sont les couches cachées (hidden layers).
	Autrement dit, dans le modèle précédent, il s'agissait sémantiquement parlant d'un réseau à trois couches : l'entrée (qui faisait 28x28), la couche intermédiaire (variable) et la sortie (taille 10).
	Dérivation et propagation du gradient Le calcul de la dérivée va se faire comme précédemment. En gros, si on a une entrée $A_{n-1}$ , des
	paramètres $W_n$ et $b_n$ , et une fonction d'activation $a()$ , on a:  • Passe en avant :
	$egin{aligned} Z_n &= W_n.A_{n-1} + b_n \ A_n &= a(Z_n) \end{aligned}$
	$ullet$ Passe en arrière : avec en plus $dA_n$ $dZ_n = a'(Z_n) * dA_n$ $dW_n = dZ. \ A_{n-1}^T$
	$egin{aligned} dW_n &= dZ.A_{n-1}\ db_n &= \sum dZ\ dA_{n-1} &= W_n^T.dZ \end{aligned}$
	Implémentation  Pour implémenter ça, on va procéder de la manière suivante:
	1. On calcule les différents Z et A pour chaque couche. On gardera les résultats du calcul pour la marche arrière.
	<ul><li>2. On revient en marche arrière, couche par couche aussi</li><li>3. On applique la descente de gradient</li></ul>
	Les fonctions  On commence par implémenter les différentes fonctions. On va aussi en faire un dictionnaire.
In [5]:	<pre># Les différentes fonctions def sigmoid(x) : return 1 / (1 + np.exp(-x)) def tanh(x): return (np.exp(x) - np.exp(-x))/(np.exp(x) + np.exp(-x)) def relu(x): return np.maximum(x, 0)</pre>
	<pre>act_functions = {'sigmoid': sigmoid, 'tanh' : tanh, 'relu' : relu}</pre> <pre>Les dérivées</pre>
In [3]:	Et maintenant les dérivées de ces fonctions. On en fera aussi un dictionnaire.  # Leurs dérivées def d sigmoid(x):
	<pre>s = sigmoid(x) return s * (1 - s)  def d_tanh(x):</pre>
	<pre>t = tanh(x) return 1 - t**2  def d_relu(x):</pre>
	<pre>return x &gt; 0 act_derivates = {'sigmoid': d_sigmoid, 'tanh' : d_tanh, 'relu' : d_relu}</pre>
	La passe en avant  On y va pour le calcul du modèle, et on commence par la passe en avant.
In [11]:	D'après les formules, on a besoin de calculer Z et A pour chaque couche, et au passage on aura besoin des Z et A correspondants lors de la marche arrière.  # Passe en avant : 1 couche - on utilise le dictionnaire de fonctions
111 [11].	<pre>def layer_forward_pass(X, W, b, activation):     Z = np.dot(W, X) + b     A = act_functions[activation](Z)     return Z, A</pre>
	<pre># Passe en avant : toutes les couches def model_forward_pass(X, activations, parameters):     result = {}     result['A0'] = X</pre>
	# Entrée de la première couche: X  A = X  for i in range(1, len(activations) + 1):  # Pour chaque couche, une passe en avant. Les W et b viennent de parameters
	<pre>Z_next, A_next = layer_forward_pass(A, parameters['W' + str(i)], parameters['R' result['Z' + str(i)] = Z_next result['A' + str(i)] = A_next A = A_next return result</pre>
	La passe en arrière
In [12]:	
[12]:	<pre>def layer_backward_pass(dA, Z, A_prev, W, activation):     dZ = dA * act_derivates[activation](Z)     dW = np.dot(dZ, A_prev.T)     db = np.sum(dZ, axis=1, keepdims = True)</pre>
	<pre>dA_prev = np.dot(W.T, dZ)    return dW, db, dA_prev  # Passe en arrière : toutes les couches def model_backward_pass(dA_last, parameters, forward_pass_results, activations):</pre>
	<pre>gradients = {} dA = dA_last for i in range(len(activations), 0, -1):     dW, db, dA_prev = layer_backward_pass(dA,</pre>
	<pre>forward_pass_results['Z' + str(i)], forward_pass_results['A' + str(i-1)], parameters['W' + str(i)], activations[i-1])</pre>
	<pre>gradients['dW' + str(i)] = dW gradients['db' + str(i)] = db dA = dA_prev return gradients</pre>
	Entrainement du modèle  Il ne reste plus qu'à faire la descente en elle-même.
	<ul> <li>On initialise tous les W et tous les b</li> <li>On boucle</li> <li>On calcule tous les Z et tous les A</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>On calcule dA final</li> <li>On remonte tous les dZ, dA, dW et dB</li> <li>On descent les gradients dW et dB</li> </ul>
In [13]:	<pre>def train_model(X, Y, layer_dimensions, layer_activations,</pre>
	<pre>m = X.shape[1] #Nombre de couches - hors celle des entrées l = len(layer_dimensions)-1</pre>
	<pre># Création de tous les paramètres # A chaque étape, W a pour dimensions "nb neurones de la couche" x "nb entrées" # Et b est un vecteur, une valeur par neurone parameters = {}</pre>
	<pre>for i in range(1, l+1):     parameters['W' + str(i)] = np.random.randn(layer_dimensions[i], layer_dimension     parameters['b' + str(i)] = np.zeros((layer_dimensions[i], 1))</pre> costs = []
	<pre># Apprentissage for e in range(epochs):     for s in range(0, m, batch_size):         x_batch = X[:, s:s+batch_size]</pre>
	<pre>y_batch = Y[:, s:s+batch_size]  # Passe en avant forward_pass_results = model_forward_pass(x_batch, layer_activations, para</pre>
	<pre># Calcul de la dérivée du coût par rapport au dernier A A_last = forward_pass_results['A' + str(l)] dA_last = -(np.divide(y_batch, A_last) - np.divide(1 - y_batch, 1 - A_last)</pre>
	<pre># Calcul des gradients - passe en arrière gradients = model_backward_pass(dA_last, parameters, forward_pass_results, # Descente de gradient</pre>
	<pre>for i in range(1, l+1):     parameters['W' + str(i)] -= learning_rate * gradients['dW' + str(i)]     parameters['b' + str(i)] -= learning_rate * gradients['db' + str(i)]</pre> # Un now do dobug
	<pre># Un peu de debug model_result = model_forward_pass(X, layer_activations, parameters)['A' + str cost = np.squeeze(-np.sum(np.log(model_result) * Y + np.log(1 - model_result) costs.append(cost) if show_cost : print('Epoch #%i: %s' % (e+1, cost))</pre>
	Retour à la mise en situation
	Chargement des données  On continue avec le dataset de Yann Le Cun http://yann.lecun.com/exdb/mnist/ (images 28x28, 60.000
	données d'entrainement et 10.000 données de validation)
In [15]:	
In [15]:	<pre>return data['x'], data['y']  x_train, y_train = load('data/d09_train_data.npz') x_test , y_test = load('data/d09_test_data.npz')</pre>
In [15]:	<pre>return data['x'], data['y']  x_train, y_train = load('data/d09_train_data.npz') x_test , y_test = load('data/d09_test_data.npz')  mus = x_train.mean(axis = 0, keepdims = True) sigmas = x_train.std (axis = 0, keepdims = True) + 1e-9</pre>
In [15]:	<pre>return data['x'], data['y']  x_train, y_train = load('data/d09_train_data.npz') x_test , y_test = load('data/d09_test_data.npz')  mus = x_train.mean(axis = 0, keepdims = True)</pre>
<pre>In [15]:</pre> <pre>In [16]:</pre>	<pre>return data['x'], data['y']  x_train, y_train = load('data/d09_train_data.npz') x_test, y_test = load('data/d09_test_data.npz')  mus = x_train.mean(axis = 0, keepdims = True) sigmas = x_train.std (axis = 0, keepdims = True) + 1e-9  x_train_norm = (x_train-mus)/sigmas x_test_norm = (x_test -mus)/sigmas y_train_mat = (y_train == np.arange(10)).astype(int)  Allez, c'est parti. On va essayer par exemple (au pif) "tanh 50 / sigmoid 25 / sigmoid 10" sur 30 époques.  np.random.seed(0) epochs = 30</pre>
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	<pre>return data['x'], data['y']  x_train, y_train = load('data/d09_train_data.npz') x_test, y_test = load('data/d09_test_data.npz')  mus = x_train.mean(axis = 0, keepdims = True) sigmas = x_train.std (axis = 0, keepdims = True) + le-9  x_train_norm = (x_train-mus)/sigmas x_test_norm = (x_test -mus)/sigmas y_train_mat = (y_train == np.arange(10)).astype(int)  Allez, c'est parti. On va essayer par exemple (au pif) "tanh 50 / sigmoid 25 / sigmoid 10" sur 30 époques.  np.random.seed(0) epochs = 30 activations = ['tanh', 'sigmoid', 'sigmoid']  params, costs = train_model(x_train_norm.T, y_train_mat.T, [28*28, 50, 25, 10], active epochs = epochs, learning_rate = 0.1, show_cost = True)  plot.plot(range(epochs), costs) plot.title('Cost, by epochs') plot.show()  Epoch #1: 2.30543242166822 Epoch #2: 0.8672230396771443 Epoch #3: 0.5402521350775323 Epoch #3: 0.54025213503775323 Epoch #4: 0.4020369615764879 Epoch #5: 0.3275815333298787</pre>
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	return data['x'], data['y']  x_train, y_train = load('data/d09_train_data.npz') x_test , y_test = load('data/d09_test_data.npz')  mus = x_train.mean(axis = 0, keepdims = True) sigmas = x_train.std (axis = 0, keepdims = True) + 1e-9  x_train_norm = (x_train-mus)/sigmas x_test_norm = (x_train-mus)/sigmas y_train_mat = (y_train == np.arange(10)).astype(int)  Allez, c'est parti. On va essayer par exemple (au pif) "tanh 50 / sigmoid 25 / sigmoid 10" sur 30 époques.  np.random.seed(0) epochs = 30 activations = ['tanh', 'sigmoid', 'sigmoid']  params, costs = train_model(x_train_norm.T, y_train_mat.T, [28*28, 50, 25, 10], active_epochs = epochs, learning_rate = 0.1, show_cost = True)  plot.plot(range(epochs), costs) plot.title('Cost, by epochs') plot.show()  Epoch #1: 2.30543242166822 Epoch #2: 0.86722230396771443 Epoch #3: 0.5402521350775323 Epoch #3: 0.3278315333298787 Epoch #3: 0.21266591760091486 Epoch #3: 0.21266591760091486 Epoch #1: 0.12523026251026488 Epoch #1: 0.12523026251026488 Epoch #1: 0.1278398540674465 Epoch #1: 0.16278985840674465 Epoch #1: 0.16278985840674465 Epoch #1: 0.16278985840674465 Epoch #1: 0.16278958540674465 Epoch #1: 0.1030037387666043 Epoch #1: 0.103003787666043 Epoch #1: 0.1030037887666043 Epoch #1: 0.0130037887666043 Epoch #1: 0.0130037887666043 Epoch #1: 0.1030037887666043 Epoch #1: 0.1030037887666043 Epoch #1: 0.1030037887666043 Epoch #1: 0.0191990586033537
	return data['x'], data['y']  x_train, y_train = load('data/d09_train_data.npz')  x_test , y_test = load('data/d09_test_data.npz')  mus = x_train.mean(axis = 0, keepdims = True)  sigmas = x_train.std (axis = 0, keepdims = True) + le-9  x_train_norm = (x_train-mus)/sigmas  x_test_norm = (x_test -mus)/sigmas  y_train_mat = (y_train == np.arange(10)).astype(int)  Allez, c'est parti. On va essayer par exemple (au pif) "tanh 50 / sigmoid 25 / sigmoid 10" sur 30 époques.  mp.random.seed(0)  epochs = 30  activations = ['tanh', 'sigmoid', 'sigmoid']  params, costs = train_model(x_train_norm.T, y_train_mat.T, [28*28, 50, 25, 10], active epochs = epochs, learning_rate = 0.1, show_cost = True)  plot.plot(range(epochs), costs)  plot.title('Cost, by epochs')  plot.show()  Epoch #1: 2.30543242166822  Epoch #2: 0.8662230396771443  Epoch #3: 0.402231350775323  Epoch #4: 0.4020369615764879  Epoch #5: 0.27666591760091486  Epoch #7: 0.29663848438878729  Epoch #6: 0.227666591760091486  Epoch #9: 0.19252387304390495  Epoch #9: 0.19252387304390495  Epoch #1: 0.162789588340674465  Epoch #1: 0.162789588340674465  Epoch #1: 0.1037387666003  Epoch #1: 0.1037387666003  Epoch #1: 0.10374526001583  Epoch #1: 0.10374526001583  Epoch #1: 0.0917484530788734  Epoch #1: 0.10374526001583  Epoch #1: 0.1037452601583  Epoch #1: 0.1037452601583  Epoch #1: 0.1037452601583  Epoch #1: 0.0937485430784734  Epoch #1: 0.0937485430784734  Epoch #1: 0.0937485430784734  Epoch #1: 0.093748530786733  Epoch #1: 0.093748530786733  Epoch #2: 0.09478317718782729  Epoch #2: 0.07478317718782729
	return data['x'], data['y']  x_train, y_train = load('data/d09_train_data.npz')  x_test , y_test = load('data/d09_test_data.npz')  mus = x_train.mean(axis = 0, keepdims = True)  sigmas = x_train.std (axis = 0, keepdims = True) + le-9  x_train_norm = (x_train-mus)/sigmas  x_test_norm = (x_train-mus)/sigmas  x_test_norm = (x_train = np.arange(10)).astype(int)  Allez, c'est parti. On va essayer par exemple (au pif) "tanh 50 / sigmoid 25 / sigmoid 10" sur 30 époques.  np.random.seed(0)  spochs = 30  activations = ['tanh', 'sigmoid', 'sigmoid']  params, costs = train_model(x_train_norm.T, y_train_mat.T, [28*28, 50, 25, 10], active_epochs = epochs, learning_rate = 0.1, show_cost = True)  plot.plot(range(epochs), costs)  plot.title('Cost, by epochs')  plot.show()  Epoch #1: 2.30543242166822  Epoch #3: 0.5402521350775323  Epoch #3: 0.27561533329877  Epoch #5: 0.2253026251026488  Epoch #3: 0.2253026251026488  Epoch #3: 0.1252026251026488  Epoch #3: 0.1252026251026488  Epoch #3: 0.1252036251026488  Epoch #1: 0.12757201648636466  Epoch #1: 0.12757201648636466  Epoch #1: 0.12757201648636466  Epoch #1: 0.12757201648636466  Epoch #1: 0.1275720164863666043  Epoch #1: 0.1030037387666043  Epoch #1: 0.0037389586033537  Epoch #1: 0.0091399568033537  Epoch #1: 0.0091399568033537  Epoch #1: 0.0091399568033537  Epoch #1: 0.0091399568033537  Epoch #2: 0.0478313718782729
	return data['x'], data['y']  x_train, y_train = load('data/d09_train_data.npz') x_test , y_test = load('data/d09_test_data.npz')  mus = x_train.mean(axis = 0, keepdims = True) signas = x_train.tot (axis = 0, keepdims = True) + le-9  x_train_norm = (x_train-mus)/sigmas x_test_norm = (x_train-mus)/sigmas y_train_mat = (y_train == np.arange(10)).astype(int)  Allez, c'est parti. On va essayer par exemple (au pif) "tanh 50 / sigmoid 25 / sigmoid 10" sur 30 époques.  np.random.seed(0) epochs = 30  np.random.seed(0) epochs = 30  accivations = ['tanh', 'sigmoid', 'sigmoid']  params, costs = train_model(x_train_norm.T, y_train_mat.T, [28*28, 50, 25, 10], active. epochs = epochs, learning_rate = 0.1, show_cost = True)  plot.plot(range(epochs), costs) plot.title('Cost, by epochs') plot.show()  Epoch *1: 2.30543242166822  Epoch *2: 0.8672230396771443  Epoch *3: 0.5402521350775323  Epoch *4: 0.225036251350775323  Epoch *4: 0.225036251350775323  Epoch *5: 0.2275815333298787  Epoch *6: 0.2253036510091486  Epoch *7: 0.23963384581837329  Epoch *8: 0.1253046510091486  Epoch *1: 0.1572010468636466  Epoch *1: 0.1572010468636466  Epoch *1: 0.1572010468636466  Epoch *1: 0.168241702617406  Epoch *1: 0.1030037387666043  Epoch *1: 0.09718485430784734  Epoch *1: 0.097184354308615  Epoch *1: 0.097184354308615  Epoch *1: 0.0971843543086163  Epoch *2: 0.005183799178373567  Epoch *2: 0.005084094023103764  Epoch *2: 0.005084094023103766  Epoch *2: 0.0050879959455743  Epoch *2: 0.005084094023103766  Epoch *2: 0.0050879959455743  Epoch *2: 0.005084094023103766  Epoch *2: 0.005084094023103766  Epoch *2: 0.0050879959455743  Epoch *2: 0.00508799595455743  Epoch *2
	return data['x'], data['y']  x_train, y_train = load('data/d09_train_data.npz') x_teat, y_teat = load('data/d09_test_data.npz') x_teat, y_teat = load('data/d09_test_data.npz')  mus = x_train.mean(axis = 0, keepdims = True) signas = x_train.std (axis = 0, keepdims = True) + 1e-9  x_train_norm = (x_train-mus)/sigmas x_test_norm = (x_test -mus)/sigmas y_train_mat = (y_train == np.arange(10)).astype(int)  Allez, c'est parti. On va essayer par exemple (au pif) "tanh 50 / sigmoid 25 / sigmoid 10" sur 30 époques.  np.random.seed(0) epochs = 30  activations = ['tanh', 'sigmoid', 'sigmoid']  params, costs = train_model(x_train_norm.T, y_train_mat.T, (28*28, 50, 25, 10), active_epochs = apochs = epochs, learning_rate = 0.1, show_cost = True)  plot.plot(range(epochs), costs) plot.title('Cost, by epochs') plot.show()  Epoch #1: 2.30543242166822 Epoch #2: 0.8572230396771443 Epoch #3: 0.40223139775123 Epoch #4: 0.4020369615764879 Epoch #6: 0.27666591760091466 Epoch #1: 0.273633845837329 Epoch #8: 0.212533026251026488 Epoch #9: 0.19253287334390495 Epoch #10: 0.17372010648636466 Epoch #10: 0.17372010648636466 Epoch #11: 0.16278958540674465 Epoch #12: 0.18484823867164 Epoch #14: 0.12734395170992287 Epoch #16: 0.1030307387666043 Epoch #17: 0.103037387666043 Epoch #10: 0.1939386633537 Epoch #10: 0.19393866633537 Epoch #10: 0.103037387666043 Epoch #10: 0.10374854505625 Epoch #12: 0.0637891778373567 Epoch #20: 0.08578637399942 Epoch #20: 0.0858639573959465743 Epoch #20: 0.08578637399942 Epoch #20: 0.08578637399942 Epoch #20: 0.08578637381059922 Epoch #20: 0.08578637381059922 Epoch #20: 0.0857863738105992 Epoch #20: 0.0857863738105992 Epoch #20: 0.0857853738105992 Epoch #20: 0.0857863738105992 Epoch #20: 0.085783738105992 Epoch #20: 0.0857837399942 Epoch #20: 0.0857837399942 Epoch #20: 0.0857837399942
	x_train, y_train = load('data/d09_train_data.npz') x_test, y_test = load('data/d09_test_data.npz')  mus = x_train.mean(axis = 0, keepdims = True)
	return data['x'], data['y']  x_train, y_train = load('data/d09_train_data.npz') x_test, y_test = load('data/d09_train_data.npz')  mus = x_train.mena(axis = 0, keepdims = True) sigmas = x_train.std (axis = 0, keepdims = True) sigmas = x_train.norm = (x_train-mus)/sigmas x_test_norm = (x_train-mus)/sigmas y_train_mat = (y_train == np.arange(10)).astype(int)  Allez, C'est parti. On va essayer par exemple (au pif) "tanh 50 / sigmoid 25 / sigmoid 10" sur 30 époques.  np.random.seed(0) epochs = 30 activations = ('tanh', 'sigmoid', 'sigmoid')  params, costs = train_model(x_train_norm.T, y_train_mat.T, [28*28, 50, 25, 10], active epochs = epochs, learning_rate = 0.1, show_cost = True)  plot.plot(range(epochs), costs) plot.title('Cost, by epochs') plot.show() plot.show() spoch #1: 2.305*43242166822 Epoch #2: 0.8672230396771433 Epoch #3: 0.3402521350775323 Epoch #4: 0.202665217564879 Epoch #6: 0.3275815333298787 Epoch #6: 0.276665917664879 Epoch #6: 0.1253026251026488 Epoch #7: 0.2396338488387329 Epoch #8: 0.125302631026488 Epoch #1: 0.1827493851026488 Epoch #1: 0.1827493851026488 Epoch #1: 0.1827493878766043 Epoch #1: 0.18274958851026488 Epoch #1: 0.182749588540674465 Epoch #1: 0.1827495858540674465 Epoch #1: 0.1827495858540674465 Epoch #1: 0.182749585854067466 Epoch #1: 0.182749585854067466 Epoch #1: 0.103003738766003387 Epoch #1: 0.103003738766003887 Epoch #1: 0.0783877877837567 Epoch #1: 0.0783877877837567 Epoch #1: 0.0783877877837567 Epoch #1: 0.0783877877837567 Epoch #2: 0.078678377837567 Epoch #2: 0.078678377837567 Epoch #2: 0.078678377837567 Epoch #2: 0.0837877783778757 Epoch #2: 0.0837877778377567 Epoch #2: 0.0837877778377577 Ep
	return data(""), data(");  x_train, y_train = load('data/d99_train_data.nps'); x_test, y_test = load('data/d99_test_data.nps');  rus = x_train.mean(axis = 0, keepdims = True);  rus = x_train.mean(axis = 0, keepdims = True) + le=9;  x_train_norm = (x_train-mus)/sigmas x_test_norm = (x_test-russ)/sigmas y_train_norm = (x_test-russ)/sigmas y_train_mat = (y_train == np.arange(10)).astype(int)  Allez, c'est part. On va essayer par exemple (au pif) "tanh 50 / sigmoid 25 / sigmoid 10" sur 30 époques.  np.random.sees(0) epochs = 30 activations = ['tanh', 'sigmoid', 'sigmoid')  params, costs = train_modelk(x_train_norm.fx, y_train_mat.fx, [28*28, 50, 25, 10], active epochs = 20 plot.plot(range(epochs), costs) plot.title('Cost, by epochs') plot.abcv()  Epoch #1: 2.30543242166822  Epoch #1: 0.4002331336777343 Epoch #3: 0.4002331380775323 Epoch #3: 0.4002331380775323 Epoch #3: 0.4002331380775323 Epoch #4: 0.002308615766879 Epoch #6: 0.3275815333398878 Epoch #6: 0.10233833338453887388 Epoch #10: 0.1575201648636465 Epoch #10: 0.1578501648636465 Epoch #10: 0.0578684680363678 Epoch #20: 0.081839898786803333 Epoch #20: 0.081839898786803333 Epoch #20: 0.081839898786803333 Epoch #20: 0.081839898783367 Epoch #20: 0.08183868033338 Epoch #30: 0.08383868033338 Epoch #30: 0.0838386803338 Epoch #30: 0.0838386803338 Epoch #30: 0
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In [16]:	return data['*'], data['y']  % test , y_test = load('data/d00_test_data.npg')  % test , y_test = load('data/d00_test_data.npg')  mus = %_train.nean(axis = 0, deepdims = True)   sigmas = %_train.nean(axis = 0, deepdims = True)   # test
In [16]:	return data('x'), data('y')  x_train, y_train = load('data/d05_test_data.npx')  x_test, y_train = load('data/d05_test_data.npx')  mus = x_train.nean(axis = 0, keepdims = True)  s_train.porm = (x_train.mus/sigmas x_test_norm = (x_train.mus/sigmas) y_train_mat = (y_train = pp.arange(15).astype(int)  Alex_c'est_part(.or as essayer par exemple (au pi) "tanh 50 / sigmoid 25 / sigmoid 10" sur 30 époques.  mp.traidom.sead(0) epoch= 35 activarions = ['tanh', 'sigmoid', 'sigmoid']  params, costs = train_mode(x_train_norm.T, y_train.mat.T, (25*28, 30, 25, 10), active specific sequences = pp.dot.title'(cost, by epochs) plot.title'(cost, by epochs) plot.title'(cost, by epochs) plot.mboril plot.m
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