Metode Multilayer Perceptron Gelar Bayu Adirama (171011400331)

```
import numpy as np
Is = np.array([2, 4, 4, 1])
n = len(ls)
W = []
for i in range(n - 1):
  W.append(np.random.randn(ls[i], ls[i + 1]) * 0.1)
B = []
for i in range(1, n):
  B.append(np.random.randn(ls[i]) * 0.1)
O = []
for i in range(n):
  O.append(np.zeros([ls[i]]))
D = []
for i in range(1, n):
  D.append(np.zeros(ls[i]))
A = np.matrix([[0.0, 0.0], [0.0, 1.0], [1.0, 0.0], [1.0, 1.0]])
#Target Vectors (1 row per each)
y = np.matrix([[-0.5], [0.5], [0.5], [-0.5]])
actF = []
dF = []
for i in range(n - 1):
  actF.append(lambda x : np.tanh(x))
  dF.append(lambda y: 1 - np.square(y))
actF.append(lambda x: x)
```

```
dF.append(lambda x : np.ones(x.shape))
a = 0.5
numIter = 250
for c in range(numlter):
  for i in range(len(A)):
    print(str(i))
    t = y[i, :]
    O[0] = A[i, :]
    for j in range(n - 1):
       O[j + 1] = actF[j](np.dot(O[j], W[j]) + B[j])
    print('Out:' + str(O[-1]))
    D[-1] = np.multiply((t - O[-1]), dF[-1](O[-1]))
    for j in range(n - 2, 0, -1):
       D[j-1] = np.multiply(np.dot(D[j], W[j].T), dF[j](O[j]))
    for j in range(n - 1):
       W[j] = W[j] + a * np.outer(O[j], D[j])
       B[j] = B[j] + a * D[j]
print('\nFinal weights:')
for i in range(n - 1):
  print('Layer ' + str(i + 1) + ':\n' + str(W[i]) + '\n')
```

🕏 Spyder (Python 3.8) — 🗇 🗙

