## Лабораторная работа № 3

#### Вариант: 9

```
[1]: import numpy as np
     from tensorflow import keras
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     from numpy import sin, cos, pi
     from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
     from matplotlib.colors import LinearSegmentedColormap
[2]: %matplotlib inline
     import matplotlib_inline
     matplotlib_inline.backend_inline.set_matplotlib_formats('svg', 'pdf')
[3]: def plot_history(h, *metrics):
         for metric in metrics:
             print(f"{metric}: {h.history[metric][-1]:.4f}")
         figure = plt.figure(figsize=(5.5 * len(metrics), 3.5))
         for i, metric in enumerate(metrics, 1):
             ax = figure.add_subplot(1, len(metrics), i)
             ax.xaxis.get_major_locator().set_params(integer=True)
             plt.title(metric)
             plt.plot(h.history[metric], '-')
         plt.show()
```

### Классификация

```
[4]: def ellipse(t, a, b, x0, y0, alpha):
    x = a * cos(t)
    y = b * sin(t)
    x, y = rotate(x, y, alpha)
    return np.array((x + x0, y + y0)).T

def rotate(x, y, alpha):
    xr = x * cos(alpha) - y * sin(alpha)
    yr = x * sin(alpha) + y * cos(alpha)
    return xr, yr
```

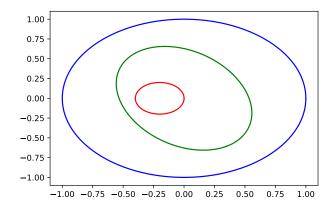
```
[6]: a1 = 0.2; b1 = 0.2; alpha1 = 0; x01 = -0.2; y01 = 0
a2 = 0.7; b2 = 0.5; alpha2 = -pi / 3; x02 = 0; y02 = 0
```

```
a3 = 1; b3 = 1; alpha3 = 0; x03 = 0; y03 = 0

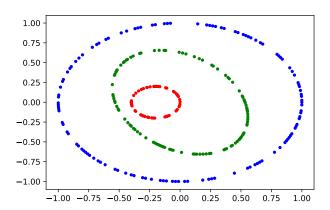
t = np.arange(0, 2 * pi, 0.025)
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```

```
[7]: t = np.arange(0, 2 * pi, 0.025)
ellipse1 = ellipse(t, a1, b1, x01, y01, alpha1)
ellipse2 = ellipse(t, a2, b2, x02, y02, alpha2)
ellipse3 = ellipse(t, a3, b3, x03, y03, alpha3)
```

```
[8]: plt.plot(ellipse1[:, 0], ellipse1[:, 1], COLORS[0])
   plt.plot(ellipse2[:, 0], ellipse2[:, 1], COLORS[1])
   plt.plot(ellipse3[:, 0], ellipse3[:, 1], COLORS[2])
   plt.show()
```

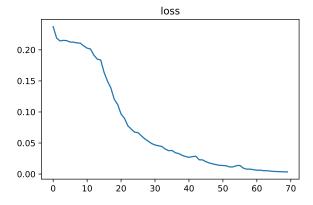


```
[10]: plot_three_classes(data1, labels1, COLORS)
   plt.show()
```

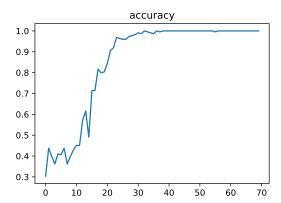


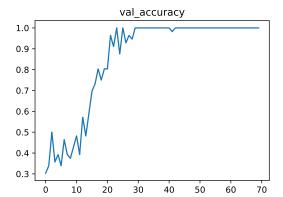


loss: 0.0035



accuracy: 1.0000 val\_accuracy: 1.0000

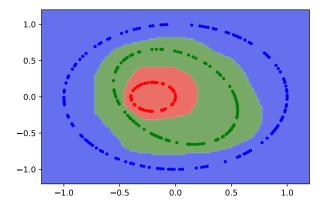




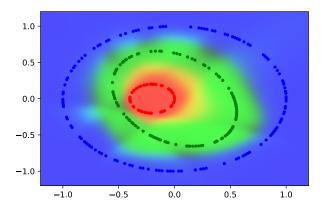
```
[14]: n = 100
x = np.linspace(-1.2, 1.2, n)
y = np.linspace(-1.2, 1.2, n)

xv, yv = np.meshgrid(x, y)
z = model1.predict(np.c_[xv.ravel(), yv.ravel()]).argmax(axis=1).reshape(n, n)

cmap = LinearSegmentedColormap.from_list('cmap', COLORS)
plt.contourf(xv, yv, z, alpha = 0.6, cmap=cmap)
plot_three_classes(train_data1, train_labels1, COLORS)
plt.show()
```



```
[15]: n = 100
x = np.linspace(-1.2, 1.2, n)
y = np.linspace(-1.2, 1.2, n)
```

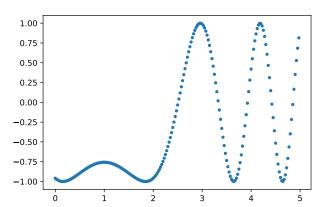


### Аппроксимация

```
[16]: def f(t): return sin(t ** 2 - 2 * t + 5)
```

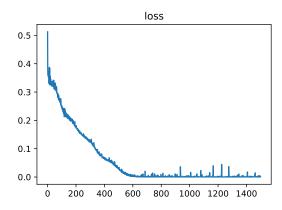
```
[17]: h = 0.025
    train_data2 = np.arange(0, 5, h)
    train_labels2 = f(train_data2)
```

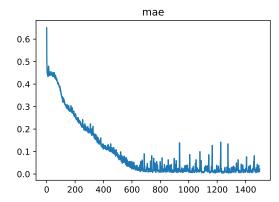
```
[18]: plt.plot(train_data2, train_labels2, '.')
plt.show()
```



# [20]: plot\_history(hist2, 'loss', 'mae')

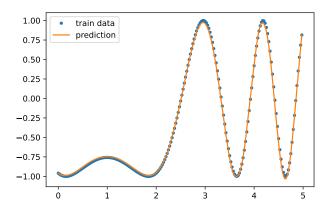
loss: 0.0009 mae: 0.0220





```
[21]: plt.plot(train_data2, train_labels2, '.', label='train data')
   plt.plot(train_data2, model2.predict(train_data2).flat, label='prediction')
   plt.legend()
```

### plt.show()



```
[22]: test_data2 = np.arange(0, 5, h / 2)
    test_labels2 = f(test_data2)

plt.plot(test_data2, test_labels2, '--', label='correct')
    plt.plot(test_data2, model2.predict(test_data2).flat, label='predicted')
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()
```

