

## 1.4.2 誤差逆伝搬

手書き文字(digit)認識をします。データは下記からダウンロードしてください。

<http://www.kaggle.com/c/digit-recognizer> (<http://www.kaggle.com/c/digit-recognizer>)

```
setwd("C:/Users/k-harada/Desktop/kdd/digit/ORG")  
library(data.table)
```

```
## Warning: package 'data.table' was built under R version 3.1.3
```

```
library(dplyr)
```

```
## Warning: package 'dplyr' was built under R version 3.1.3
```

```
##  
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:data.table':  
##  
##   between, last
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':  
##  
##   filter, lag
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':  
##  
##   intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

```
traindata <- fread("train.csv")
```

```
##  
Read 47.6% of 42000 rows  
Read 95.2% of 42000 rows  
Read 42000 rows and 785 (of 785) columns from 0.072 GB file in 00:00:04
```

```
testdata <- fread("test.csv")

train_label <- traindata$label[1:28000]
valid_label <- traindata$label[28001:42000]

# do not resize here
# /255 so that range in 0-1
train_mat <- as.matrix(traindata[1:28000, ])[, -1]/255
valid_mat <- as.matrix(traindata[28001:42000, ])[, -1]/255
```

## サンプルのニューラルネット

中間層1層のニューラルネットを作成します

```
# 答えの用意
answer_mat <- matrix(0, nrow = 28000, ncol = 10)
for (i in seq(10)) {
  answer_mat[train_label == (i - 1), i] <- 1
}

# learn weights
set.seed(0)
W1 <- matrix(rnorm(28*28*50), ncol=28*28)
intercept1 <- rep(-0.5, length = 50)

W2 <- matrix(0, nrow = 10, ncol = 50)
intercept2 <- rep(0, length = 10)

# learn rate
eta1 <- 0.01
eta2 <- 0.01
for (loop in seq(5)) {
  for (i in seq(28000)) {
    # feed forward
    output1 <- 1/(1 + exp(-1 * (W1 %*% train_mat[i, ] + intercept1)))
    output2 <- 1/(1 + exp(-1 * (W2 %*% output1 + intercept2)))
    # back propagation
    W2 <- W2 + eta2 * (answer_mat[i, ] - output2) %*% t(output1)
    intercept2 <- intercept2 + eta2 * (answer_mat[i, ] - output2)
    W1 <- W1 + eta1 * ((output1 * (1 - output1)) * (t(W2) %*% (answer_mat[i, ] - output2))) %
    *% t(train_mat[i, ])
    intercept1 <- intercept1 + eta1 * (output1 * (1 - output1)) * (t(W2) %*% (answer_mat[i, ]
    - output2))
  }
}
```

## 学習結果の確認

```

output_mat1 <- 1/(1 + exp(-1 * (train_mat %*% t(W1) + matrix(1, nrow = 28000, ncol = 1) %*% matrix(intercept1, ncol = 50))))
output_mat2 <- 1/(1 + exp(-1 * (output_mat1 %*% t(W2) + matrix(1, nrow = 28000, ncol = 1) %*% matrix(intercept2, ncol = 10))))

output_mat1_v <- 1/(1 + exp(-1 * (valid_mat %*% t(W1) + matrix(1, nrow = 14000, ncol = 1) %*% matrix(intercept1, ncol = 50))))
output_mat2_v <- 1/(1 + exp(-1 * (output_mat1_v %*% t(W2) + matrix(1, nrow = 14000, ncol = 1) %*% matrix(intercept2, ncol = 10))))

# 出力
trainres <- max.col(as.matrix(output_mat2)) - 1
validres <- max.col(as.matrix(output_mat2_v)) - 1

table(trainres, train_label)

```

```

##          train_label
## trainres  0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9
## 0 2601    0 19  7  5 25 17  4  7 14
## 1  0 3020    6  8  8  8  4 19 19 12
## 2 16 15 2545 57 16 21 23 47 24 13
## 3 10 18 47 2616 5 150 4 28 73 43
## 4  6  2 32  3 2555 23 26 26 10 93
## 5 28  9  9 78  5 2131 37 11 43 19
## 6 28  3 43 14 32 57 2637 7 21  2
## 7  1  7 42 30  8  6  7 2690 10 79
## 8 26 30 71 84 25 82 22 22 2456 42
## 9  5  3 10 12 97 18  2 70 31 2448

```

```
mean(trainres == train_label)
```

```
## [1] 0.9178214
```

```
table(validres, valid_label)
```

```

##          valid_label
## validres  0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9
## 0 1337    0  7  2  0 12 16  3  2 10
## 1  0 1529    1  5 11  8  4  8 22  7
## 2  8  7 1209 44 17 14 17 22 18 10
## 3 10 12 31 1276 2 93  1  9 36 23
## 4  3  0 14  2 1184 16 18 21  4 59
## 5 22  3  9 45  2 1035 17  8 22 13
## 6 15  1 18 14 16 26 1268 0  8  2
## 7  2  4 14 14  5  7  1 1354 7 54
## 8 14 20 44 31 11 45 16  6 1238 26
## 9  0  1  6  9 68 18  0 46 12 1219

```

```
mean(validres == valid_label)
```

```
## [1] 0.9035
```