```
In [ ]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import numpy as np
        import pandas as pd
        import torch
        import torch.nn as nn
        import torch.optim as optim
        import torch.utils.data as data
        from torch.utils.data import TensorDataset, DataLoader
        # Load the data and create a DataFrame
        D = np.load('../data/Lorenz data.npy')
        df = pd.DataFrame(D)
        df.columns = ["time", "x", "y", "z"]
Out[]:
                time
                             Х
                                       У
          0 0.000000 -11.783618 3.527359 12.356182
          1 0.008008 -10.662556 2.077418 11.846309
          2 0.016016 -9.735181 0.733408 11.482696
          3 0.024024 -8.978741 -0.513167 11.232045
          4 0.032032 -8.373017 -1.673767 11.069919
        995 7.967968 11.734805 10.459749 32.546310
        996 7.975976 11.616529 9.940428 32.802521
        997 7.983984 11.466892 9.409619 32.994403
        998 7.991992 11.287723 8.875007 33.121536
        999 8.000000 11.081295 8.343971 33.184732
        1000 rows × 4 columns
In [ ]: # Extract x, y, and z time series
        timeseries x = df[["x"]].values.astype('float32')
        timeseries_y = df[["y"]].values.astype('float32')
        timeseries_z = df[["z"]].values.astype('float32')
        # train-test split for time series
        train size = int(len(timeseries x) * 0.85)
        test size = len(timeseries x) - train size
        # Extract time series for overall data
        times = df[["time"]].values.astype('float32')
        timeseries = df[["x", "y", "z"]]
        # train-test split for x, y, and z time series
        x_train, x_test = timeseries_x[:train_size], timeseries_x[train_size:]
        y_train, y_test = timeseries_y[:train_size], timeseries_y[train_size:]
        z train, z test = timeseries z[:train size], timeseries z[train size:]
        t train, t test = times[:train size], times[train size:]
In [ ]: # Function to create the dataset
        def create dataset(dataset x, dataset y, dataset z, lookback):
            X, y = [], []
            for i in range(len(dataset_x)-lookback):
                \# Create feature by stacking lookback points of x, y, and z
                feature = np.column stack((dataset x[i:i+lookback], dataset y[i:i+lookback], dataset z[i:i+lookback]))
                # Create target by stacking lookback+1 points of x, y, and z
                target = np.column\_stack((dataset\_x[i+1:i+lookback+1], \ dataset\_y[i+1:i+lookback+1], \ dataset\_z[i+1:i+lookback+1])
                X.append(feature)
                y.append(target)
            return torch.tensor(X), torch.tensor(y)
        X train, y train = create dataset(x train, y train, z train, lookback=lookback)
In [ ]: history = []
        class RNNModel(nn.Module):
            def init (self):
                super().__init_
                self.lstm = nn.LSTM(input size=3, hidden size=100, num layers=1, batch first=True)
                self.linear = nn.Linear(100, 3)
```

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def forward(self, x):
                x, _ = self.lstm(x)
                x = self.linear(x)
                return x
In [ ]: # Learning rate and scheduler
        lr = 0.01
        factor = 0.995
        patience = 250
        history_RNN = []
        model = RNNModel()
        optimizer = optim.Adam(model.parameters(),lr=lr)
        loss_fn = nn.MSELoss()
        scheduler = torch.optim.lr scheduler.ReduceLROnPlateau(optimizer,mode= 'min', factor=factor, patience=patience
        loader = DataLoader(TensorDataset(X train, y_train), shuffle=True, batch size=8)
        n = 5000
        for epoch in range(n_epochs):
            model.train()
            for X_batch, y_batch in loader:
                y_pred = model(X_batch)
                loss = loss_fn(y_pred, y_batch)
                optimizer.zero_grad()
                loss.backward()
                optimizer.step()
                scheduler.step(loss)
                history RNN.append([loss.item(), optimizer.param groups[0]['lr']])
            if epoch % 100 != 0:
                continue
            model.eval()
            with torch.no grad():
                y_pred = model(X_train)
                train rmse = loss fn(y pred, y train)
            print("Epoch %d: train MSE %.4e, lr %.4e" % (epoch, train rmse,optimizer.param groups[0]['lr']))
        torch.save(model.state_dict(), '../models/Lorenz_LSTM.pt')
```

```
Epoch 100: train MSE 4.1760e-02, lr 8.4331e-03
       Epoch 200: train MSE 4.5006e-02, lr 6.9356e-03
Epoch 300: train MSE 1.4037e-02, lr 5.6472e-03
       Epoch 400: train MSE 1.2970e-02, lr 4.6212e-03
       Epoch 500: train MSE 3.9816e-03, lr 3.7627e-03
       Epoch 600: train MSE 7.9136e-03, lr 3.0791e-03
       Epoch 700: train MSE 2.3862e-03, lr 2.5197e-03
       Epoch 800: train MSE 2.2578e-03, lr 2.0516e-03
       Epoch 900: train MSE 1.0562e-03, lr 1.6621e-03
       Epoch 1000: train MSE 7.7279e-04, lr 1.3533e-03
       Epoch 1100: train MSE 4.6614e-04, lr 1.1075e-03
       Epoch 1200: train MSE 4.7215e-04, lr 9.0627e-04
       Epoch 1300: train MSE 3.9817e-04, lr 7.3791e-04
       Epoch 1400: train MSE 6.7137e-04, lr 5.9483e-04
       Epoch 1500: train MSE 3.6473e-04, lr 4.8433e-04
       Epoch 1600: train MSE 1.9187e-04, lr 3.9435e-04
       Epoch 1700: train MSE 2.2374e-04, lr 3.1949e-04
       Epoch 1800: train MSE 1.4926e-04, lr 2.6014e-04
       Epoch 1900: train MSE 1.6410e-04, lr 2.1075e-04
       Epoch 2000: train MSE 1.4311e-04, lr 1.7074e-04
       Epoch 2100: train MSE 1.1544e-04, lr 1.3833e-04
       Epoch 2200: train MSE 9.4828e-05, lr 1.1263e-04
       Epoch 2300: train MSE 8.7091e-05, lr 9.1249e-05
       Epoch 2400: train MSE 7.7721e-05, lr 7.4297e-05
       Epoch 2500: train MSE 7.6802e-05, lr 6.0192e-05
       Epoch 2600: train MSE 7.2363e-05, lr 4.8765e-05
       Epoch 2700: train MSE 7.0414e-05, lr 3.9508e-05
       Epoch 2800: train MSE 6.7315e-05, lr 3.2007e-05
       Epoch 2900: train MSE 6.6064e-05, lr 2.5931e-05
       Epoch 3000: train MSE 6.5160e-05, lr 2.1008e-05
       Epoch 3100: train MSE 6.3837e-05, lr 1.7020e-05
       Epoch 3200: train MSE 6.3418e-05, lr 1.3789e-05
       Epoch 3300: train MSE 6.2846e-05, lr 1.1115e-05
       Epoch 3400: train MSE 6.1873e-05, lr 9.0051e-06
       Epoch 3500: train MSE 6.1594e-05, lr 7.2956e-06
       Epoch 3600: train MSE 6.0971e-05, lr 5.9106e-06
       Epoch 3700: train MSE 6.0879e-05, lr 4.7885e-06
       Epoch 3800: train MSE 6.0703e-05, lr 3.8794e-06
       Epoch 3900: train MSE 6.0467e-05, lr 3.1272e-06
       Epoch 4000: train MSE 6.0357e-05, lr 2.5335e-06
       Epoch 4100: train MSE 6.0349e-05, lr 2.0526e-06
       Epoch 4200: train MSE 6.0254e-05, lr 1.9918e-06
       Epoch 4300: train MSE 6.0225e-05, lr 1.9918e-06
       Epoch 4400: train MSE 6.0108e-05, lr 1.9918e-06
       Epoch 4500: train MSE 6.0141e-05, lr 1.9918e-06
       Epoch 4600: train MSE 5.9961e-05, lr 1.9918e-06
       Epoch 4700: train MSE 5.9950e-05, lr 1.9918e-06
       Epoch 4800: train MSE 5.9914e-05, lr 1.9918e-06
       Epoch 4900: train MSE 5.9811e-05, lr 1.9918e-06
In [ ]: # plot history FFNN loss and lr in two subplots
        history = np.array(history_RNN)
        fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(15, 10))
        # plot the loss
        ax.plot(history[:, 0], label='loss')
        ax.legend(loc='upper left')
        ax.set_yscale('log')
        ax.set_xlabel('epoch')
        ax.set_ylabel('loss')
        plt.grid()
        # plot the learning rate
        ax2 = ax.twinx()
        ax2.plot(history[:, 1], label='lr', color='r')
        ax2.set_yscale('log')
        ax2.set_ylabel('lr')
        # legend to the right
        ax2.legend(loc='upper right')
        plt.arid()
        plt.title('R history')
        # save the figure
        plt.savefig('../plot/Lorenz RNN history.png')
```

Epoch 0: train MSE 7.3412e+00, lr 1.0000e-02

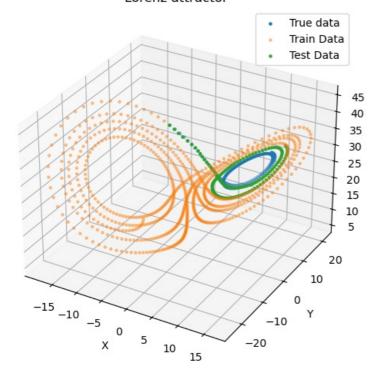
```
In [ ]: model = RNNModel()
        model.load_state_dict(torch.load('../models/Lorenz_LSTM.pt'))
        model.eval()
        # Initialize an empty plot for position, velocity, and time
        train_plot_x = np.ones_like(timeseries_x) * np.nan
        train_plot y = np.ones_like(timeseries y) * np.nan
        train_plot_z = np.ones_like(timeseries_z) * np.nan
        test plot x = np.ones like(timeseries x) * np.nan
        test_plot_y = np.ones_like(timeseries_y) * np.nan
        test plot z = np.ones like(timeseries z) * np.nan
        with torch.no grad():
            # Generate the model predictions for training and testing data
            train_last_x = model(X_train)[:, -1, 0].numpy()
            train_last_y = model(X_train)[:, -1, 1].numpy()
            train_last_z = model(X_train)[:, -1, 2].numpy()
            train_plot_x[lookback:lookback + len(train_last_x)] = train_last_x.reshape(-1, 1)
            train plot y[lookback:lookback + len(train last y)] = train last y.reshape(-1, 1)
            train_plot_z[lookback:lookback + len(train_last_z)] = train_last_z.reshape(-1, 1)
            input seq x = torch.from numpy(train last x[-lookback:])
            input seq y = torch.from numpy(train last y[-lookback:])
            input_seq_z = torch.from_numpy(train_last_z[-lookback:])
            input_seq = torch.stack([input_seq_x, input_seq_y, input_seq_z], dim=1)
            input_seq = input_seq.view(1, lookback, 3)
            x_test, y_test, z_test = [], [], []
            for i in range(len(timeseries_x) - (train_size + lookback)):
                predicted = model(input_seq)
                x_{test.append(predicted[:, -1, 0].item())}
                y_test.append(predicted[:, -1, 1].item())
                z_test.append(predicted[:, -1, 2].item())
                new_line = predicted[:, -1, :].unsqueeze(0)
                input_seq = torch.cat([input_seq, new_line], dim=1)
                input_seq = input_seq[:, 1:, :]
            test_last_x = np.array(x test)
            test last y = np.array(y_test)
            test last z = np.array(z test)
            test plot x[train size:len(timeseries x)-lookback] = test last x.reshape(-1, 1)
            test_plot_y[train_size:len(timeseries_y)-lookback] = test_last_y.reshape(-1, 1)
            test plot z[train size:len(timeseries z)-lookback] = test last z.reshape(-1, 1)
```

```
In [ ]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D

test_true_x = timeseries_x[train_size:len(timeseries_x)-lookback]
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```
test_true_y = timeseries_y[train_size:len(timeseries_x)-lookback]
test_true_z = timeseries_z[train_size:len(timeseries_x)-lookback]
# Create a 3D plot
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')
# Plot the training data
ax.scatter(test_true_x,test_true_y,test_true_z,marker='.',label = 'True data')
ax.scatter(train_plot_x, train_plot_y, train_plot_z,marker = '.', label='Train_Data',alpha = 0.4)
# Plot the testing data
ax.scatter(test plot x, test plot y, test plot z,marker = '.', label='Test Data',alpha=0.9)
# Set labels and title
ax.set xlabel('X')
ax.set_ylabel('Y')
ax.set_zlabel('Z')
ax.set_title('Lorenz attractor')
# Add a legend
ax.legend()
plt.savefig('../plot/Lorenz_RNN.pdf')
# Show the plot
plt.show()
```

Lorenz attractor



```
# Remove nan values from the arrays
clean_test_true_x = test_true_x[~np.isnan(test_true_x)]
clean_test_true_y = test_true_y[~np.isnan(test_true_y)]
clean_test_true_z = test_true_z[~np.isnan(test_true_z)]
clean_test_pred_x = test_plot_x[~np.isnan(test_plot_x)]
clean_test_pred_y = test_plot_y[~np.isnan(test_plot_y)]
clean_test_pred_z = test_plot_z[~np.isnan(test_plot_z)]

# Calculate RMSE for x, y, z coordinates

mse_x = mean_squared_error(clean_test_true_x, clean_test_pred_x)
mse_y = mean_squared_error(clean_test_true_y, clean_test_pred_y)
mse_z = mean_squared_error(clean_test_true_z, clean_test_pred_z)

loss_RNN = (mse_x + mse_y + mse_z) / 3

print("mse: ",loss_RNN)

mse: 2.1510194142659507
```