In [4]:

```
# Normal imports for everybody
import keras
#from context import * # imports the MDN layer
import mdn
import numpy as np
import random
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
```

Using TensorFlow backend.

WARNING: The TensorFlow contrib module will not be included in Tenso rFlow 2.0.

For more information, please see:

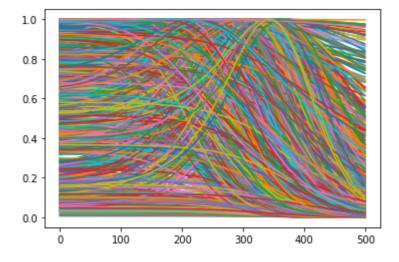
- * https://github.com/tensorflow/community/blob/master/rfcs/2018090 7-contrib-sunset.md
- * https://github.com/tensorflow/addons

If you depend on functionality not listed there, please file an issu e.

In [5]:

```
X=np.loadtxt('X.csv',delimiter=',')
Y=np.loadtxt('Y.csv',delimiter=',')
X=np.reshape(X,(-1,1000,3))
for i in range(3):
    mean=np.mean(X[:,:,i])
    std=np.std(X[:,:,i])
    X[:,:,i]=(X[:,:,i]-mean)/std
plt.plot(np.transpose(X[:,:,0]))
plt.show()
plt.plot(np.transpose(X[:,:,1]))
plt.show()
plt.plot(np.transpose(X[:,:,2]))
plt.show()
X=np.reshape(X,(-1,1000*3)) #Flatten
Y=Y*1e20
plt.plot(np.transpose(Y))
x_data=X
y data=Y
print(np.shape(x_data),np.shape(y_data))
```

(1000, 3000) (1000, 500)



In [6]:

```
N_INPUT=3*1000
N_MIXES = 3
N_OUTPUT = 500

model = keras.Sequential()
model.add(keras.layers.Dense(1000, batch_input_shape=(None, N_INPUT), activation = 'relu'))
model.add(keras.layers.BatchNormalization())
model.add(keras.layers.Dense(500, activation='relu'))
model.add(keras.layers.BatchNormalization())
model.add(keras.layers.Dense(1000, activation='relu'))
model.add(keras.layers.BatchNormalization())
model.add(keras.layers.BatchNormalization())
model.add(mdn.MDN(N_OUTPUT, N_MIXES)) #output dimensions, no. of mixes.
model.compile(loss=mdn.get_mixture_loss_func(N_OUTPUT, N_MIXES), optimizer=keras.
optimizers.Adam()) #, metrics=[mdn.get_mixture_mse_accuracy(1, N_MIXES)])
model.summary()
```

WARNING:tensorflow:From /home/vinit/anaconda3/envs/tensorflow/lib/py thon3.6/site-packages/tensorflow/python/framework/op_def_library.py: 263: colocate_with (from tensorflow.python.framework.ops) is depreca ted and will be removed in a future version. Instructions for updating: Colocations handled automatically by placer.

Layer (type)	Output	Shape 	Param #
dense_1 (Dense)	(None,	1000)	3001000
batch_normalization_1 (Batch	(None,	1000)	4000
dense_2 (Dense)	(None,	500)	500500
batch_normalization_2 (Batch	(None,	500)	2000
dense_3 (Dense)	(None,	1000)	501000
batch_normalization_3 (Batch	(None,	1000)	4000
mdn_1 (MDN)	(None,	3003)	3006003

Total params: 7,018,503 Trainable params: 7,013,503 Non-trainable params: 5,000

In [7]:

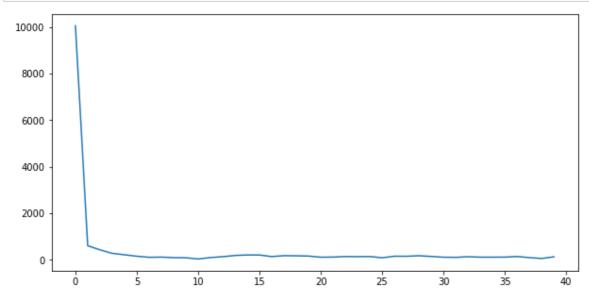
 $\label{eq:history} history = model.fit(x=x_data, y=y_data, batch_size=100, epochs=20, validation_split=0.15, callbacks=[keras.callbacks.TerminateOnNaN()])$

WARNING:tensorflow:From /home/vinit/anaconda3/envs/tensorflow/lib/py thon3.6/site-packages/tensorflow/python/ops/math ops.py:3066: to int 32 (from tensorflow.python.ops.math ops) is deprecated and will be r emoved in a future version. Instructions for updating: Use tf.cast instead. Train on 850 samples, validate on 150 samples Epoch 1/40 850/850 [============] - 5s 6ms/step - loss: 1005 8.3347 - val loss: 3565322.0000 Epoch 2/40 239 - val loss: 668631.7917 Epoch $3/4\overline{0}$ 245 - val loss: 52106.2135 Epoch 4/40 510 - val loss: 10071.4971 Epoch 5/40 308 - val loss: 3650.2513 Epoch 6/40 594 - val loss: 1981.3910 Epoch 7/40 593 - val loss: 1540.0127 Epoch 8/40 692 - val loss: 992.6818 Epoch 9/40 38 - val loss: 970.1832 Epoch 10/40 31 - val loss: 819.1007 Epoch 11/40 81 - val loss: 749.7772 Epoch 12/40 76 - val loss: 510.0120 Epoch 13/40 045 - val loss: 422.0808 Epoch 14/40 087 - val loss: 337.1822 Epoch 15/40 413 - val_loss: 329.6429 Epoch 16/40 195 - val loss: 294.6440 Epoch 17/40 284 - val loss: 320.6318 Epoch 18/40 937 - val loss: 305.2497

Frack 10/40		
Epoch 19/40	-+ loss.	170 1
850/850 [====================================	step - toss:	1/3.1
423 - val_loss: 215.5386		
Epoch 20/40	.+on loos.	161 0
850/850 [====================================	step - toss:	101.9
509 - val_loss: 224.9626		
Epoch 21/40 850/850 [=============] - 1s 2ms/s	ton local	112 /
	step - toss:	113.4
608 - val_loss: 205.9448		
Epoch 22/40	ton local	110 0
850/850 [====================================	step - toss:	110.0
771 - val_loss: 202.5706		
Epoch 23/40	.+on loos.	141 0
850/850 [====================================	step - toss:	141.9
971 - val_loss: 167.3862 Epoch 24/40		
850/850 [====================================	ston locci	126 7
694 - val loss: 227.1336	step - 1055.	130.7
Epoch 25/40		
850/850 [====================================	ston locci	142 2
237 - val loss: 167.9479	step - 1055:	142.2
-		
Epoch 26/40 850/850 [====================================	ston locci	00 77
79 - val loss: 236.4647	step - 1055:	00.//
–		
Epoch 27/40 850/850 [====================================	ston locci	155 7
	step - toss:	155.7
368 - val_loss: 242.6887		
Epoch 28/40 850/850 [====================================	ton local	1E2 E
	step - toss:	155.5
379 - val_loss: 287.1839		
Epoch 29/40 850/850 [====================================	ton local	17E O
610 - val loss: 235.7759	step - 1055:	1/3.9
Epoch 30/40		
850/850 [====================================	ston locci	1/5 2
422 - val_loss: 207.2799	step - 1055.	145.5
Epoch 31/40		
850/850 [====================================	stan - loss:	112 Q
202 - val loss: 153.4831	, сер - созз.	112.0
Epoch 32/40		
850/850 [====================================	sten - loss:	106 0
465 - val loss: 209.1587	step - 1033.	100.9
Epoch 33/40		
850/850 [====================================	sten - loss:	132 4
878 - val loss: 230.8074	, сер - созз.	132.7
Epoch 34/40		
850/850 [====================================	sten - loss:	115 5
442 - val loss: 205.8430	step - 1033.	113.3
Epoch 35/40		
850/850 [====================================	sten - loss:	115 1
103 - val loss: 164.2642	, сер - созз.	113.1
Epoch 36/40		
850/850 [====================================	sten - loss:	116 8
120 - val loss: 313.3868	, сер созз.	110.0
Epoch 37/40		
850/850 [====================================	sten - loss:	145 1
081 - val loss: 195.4933	, ccp (033)	- -J.1
Epoch 38/40		
850/850 [====================================	sten - loss:	95.15
51 - val loss: 112.5865		
Epoch 39/40		
1 		

In [8]:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
#plt.ylim([0,9])
plt.plot(history.history['loss'])
#plt.loglog(history.history['val_loss'])
plt.show()
```



Sampling Functions

The MDN model outputs parameters of a mixture model---a list of means (mu), variances (sigma), and weights (pi).

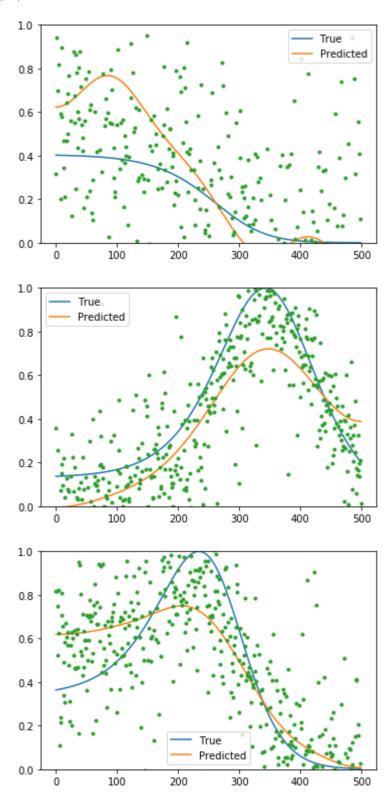
The mdn module provides a function to sample from these parameters as follows. First the parameters are split up into mu s, sigma s and pi s, then the categorical distribution formed by the pi s is sampled to choose which mixture component should be sampled, then that component's mu s and sigma s is used to sample from a multivariate normal model, here's the code:

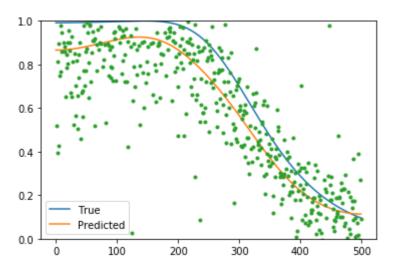
```
def sample_from_output(params, output_dim, num_mixes, temp=1.0):
    """Sample from an MDN output with temperature adjustment."""
    mus = params[:num_mixes*output_dim]
    sigs = params[num_mixes*output_dim:2*num_mixes*output_dim]
    pis = softmax(params[-num_mixes:], t=temp)
    m = sample_from_categorical(pis)
    # Alternative way to sample from categorical:
    # m = np.random.choice(range(len(pis)), p=pis)
    mus_vector = mus[m*output_dim:(m+1)*output_dim]
    sig_vector = sigs[m*output_dim:(m+1)*output_dim] * temp # adjust for
temperature
    cov_matrix = np.identity(output_dim) * sig_vector
    sample = np.random.multivariate_normal(mus_vector, cov_matrix, 1)
    return sample
```

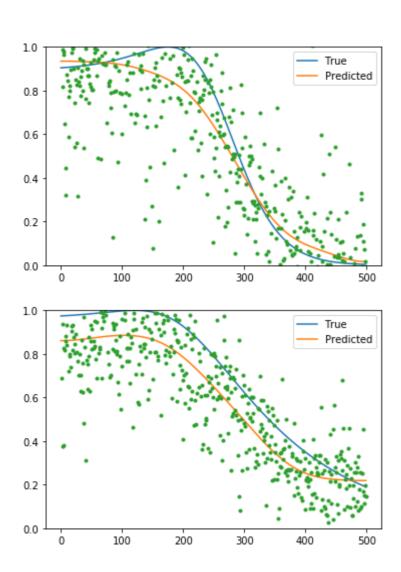
If you only have one prediction to sample from, you can use the function as is; but if you need to sample from a lot of predictions at once (as in the following sections), you can use <code>np.apply_along_axis</code> to apply it to a whole numpy array of predicted parameters.

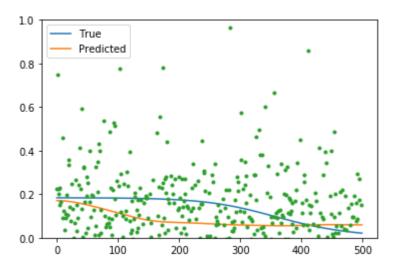
In [155]:

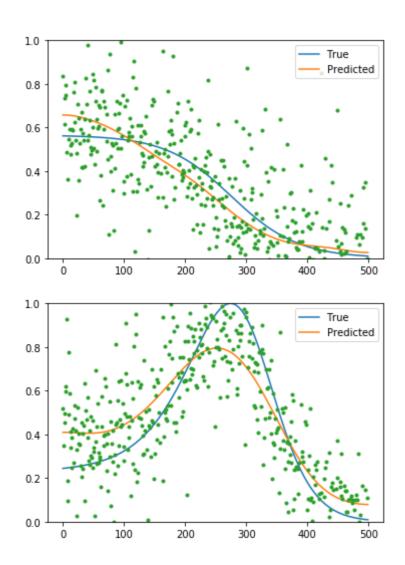
```
import scipy.ndimage.filters as sp
from scipy.special import softmax
y test = model.predict(x data)
for i in range(20):
    pdf=0
    pis=softmax(y test[i,-N MIXES:])
    for j in range(N_MIXES):
        mus=y_test[i,j*N_OUTPUT:N_OUTPUT*(j+1)]
        sigs=y_test[i,N_OUTPUT*(N_MIXES+j):N_OUTPUT*(N_MIXES+j+1)]
        pdf+=mus*pis[j]
    plt.plot(y data[i,:],label='True')
    plt.plot(sp.gaussian filter1d(pdf,50),label='Predicted')
    plt.plot(pdf,'.')
    plt.ylim((0,1))
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()
```

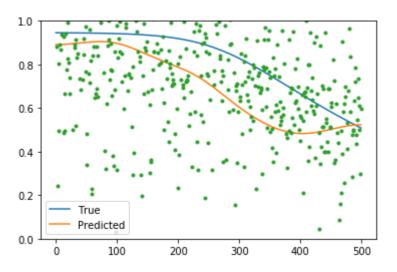


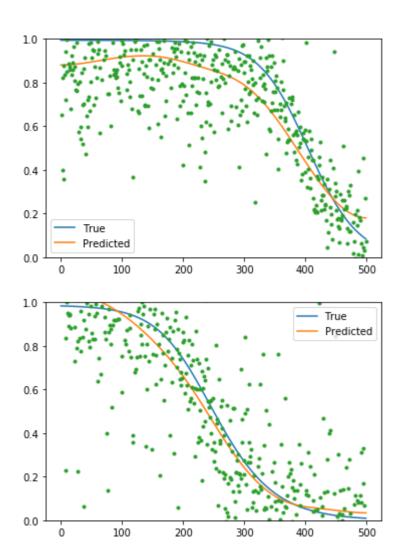


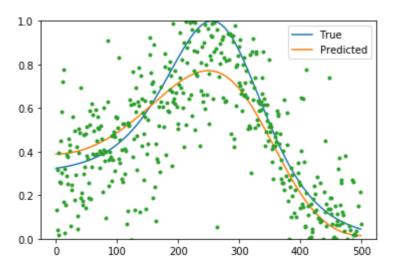


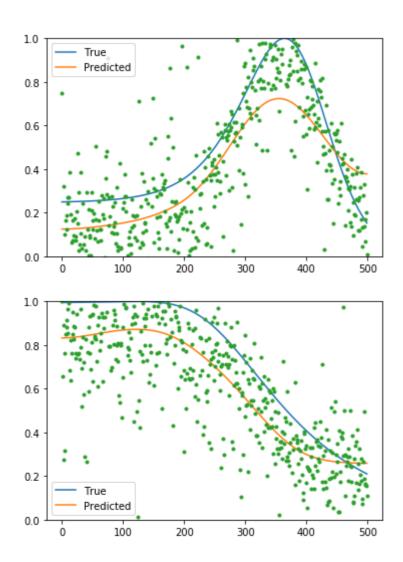


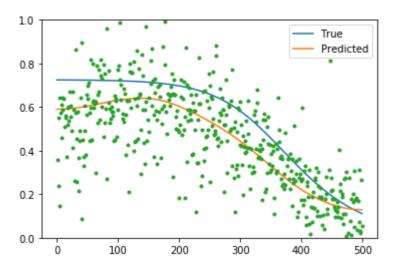


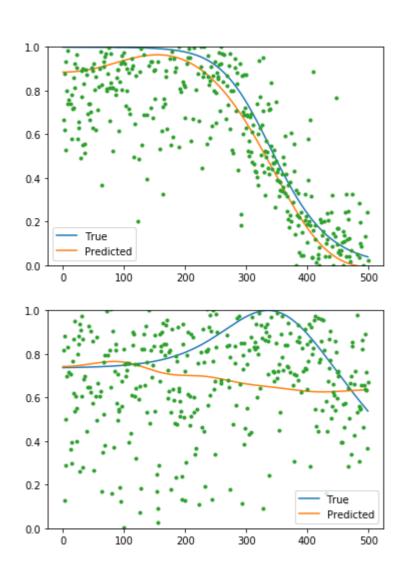


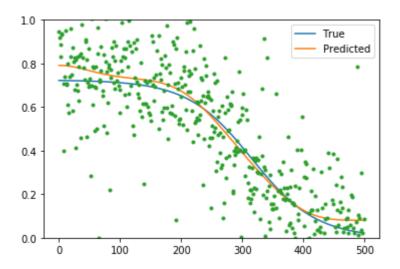


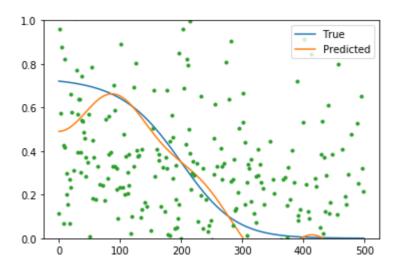






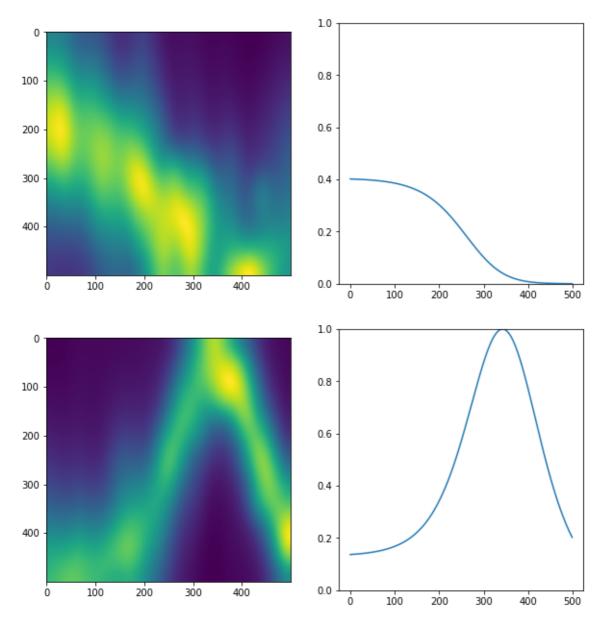


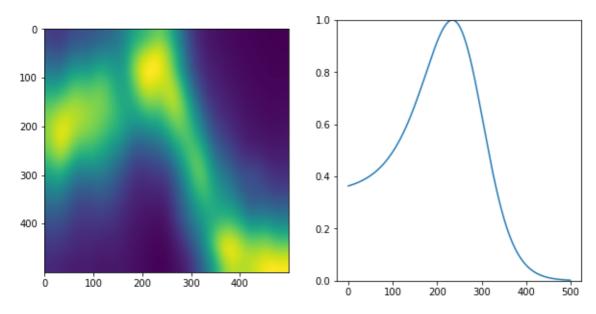


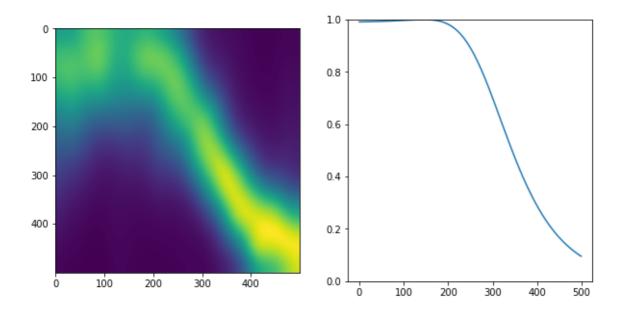


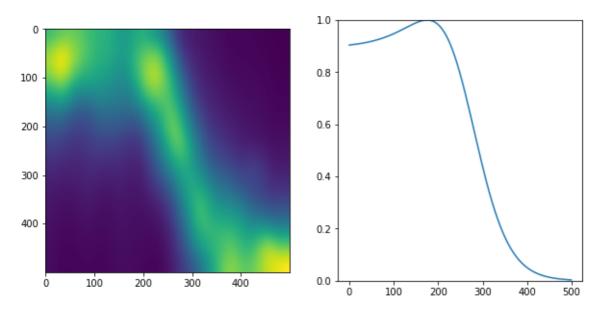
In [212]:

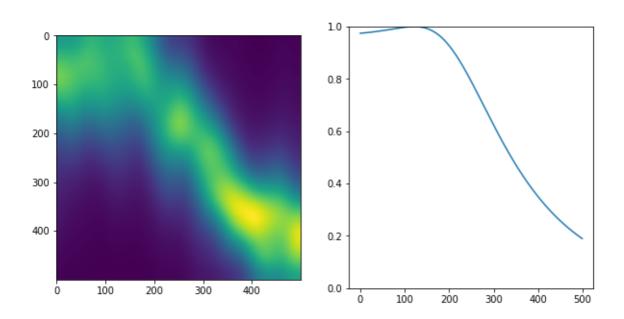
```
for i in range(20):
    #plt.plot(gaussian_filter1d(y_test[i,:500],40))
    x=range(N OUTPUT)
    y=np.arange(0,1,0.002)
    c=np.zeros((len(y),N OUTPUT))
    pis=softmax(y test[i,-N MIXES:])
    for j in range(N MIXES):
        mus=y_test[i,j*N_OUTPUT:N_OUTPUT*(j+1)]
        sigs=y test[i,N OUTPUT*(N MIXES+j):N OUTPUT*(N MIXES+j+1)]
        for k in range(N OUTPUT):
            \#c[:,k]+=pis[i]*np.exp(-(y-mus[k])**2/sigs[k]/2)/np.sgrt(2*np.pi*sig)
s[k]
            c[:,k]+=pis[j]*np.exp(-(y-mus[k])**2/sigs[k]**2/2)/np.sqrt(2*np.pi)/
sigs[k]
    c=gaussian filter(c,20)
    c=np.flipud(c)
    f=plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
    ax1 = f.add_subplot(1,2,1, aspect=1)
    ax2 = f.add subplot(1,2,2)
    ax1.imshow(c)
    ax2.plot(y data[i,:])
    plt.ylim((0,1))
```

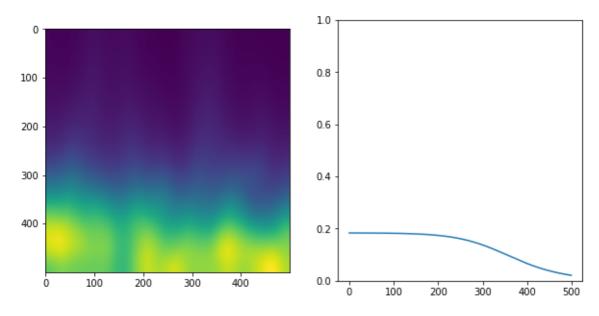


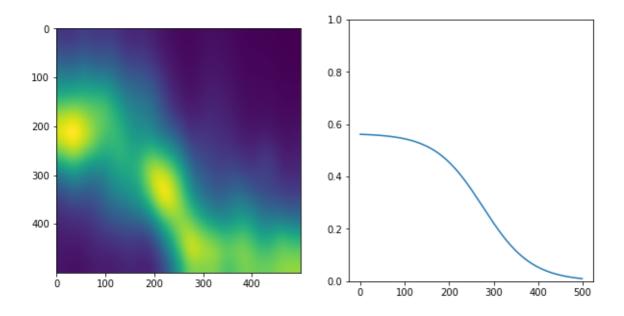


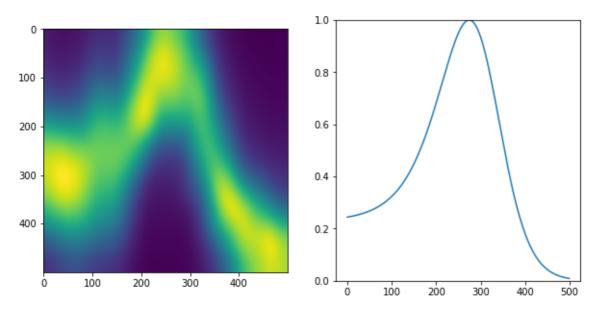


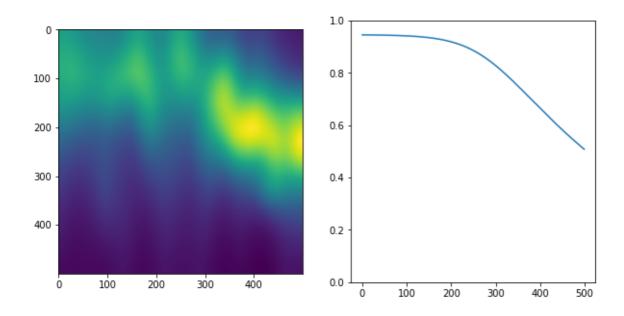


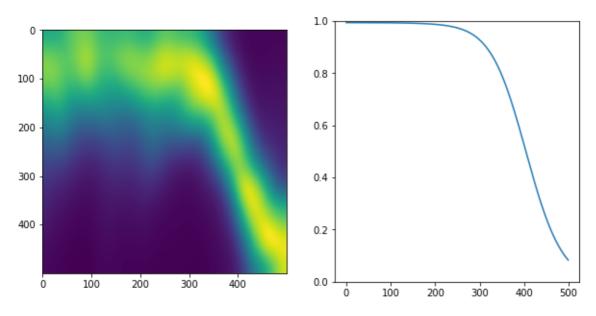


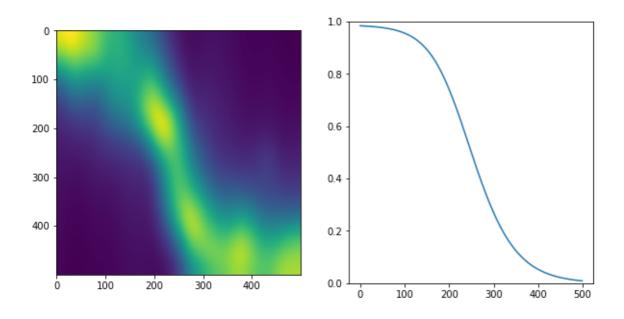


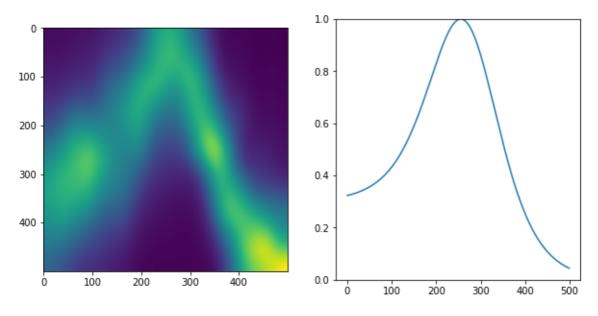


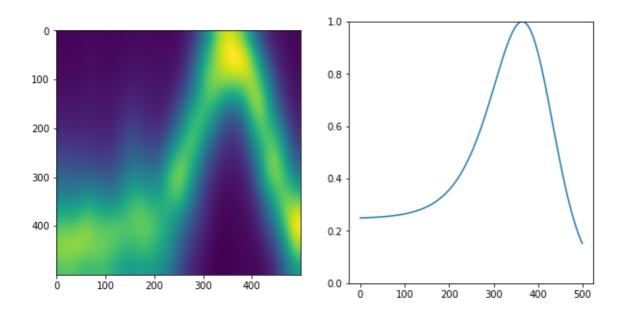


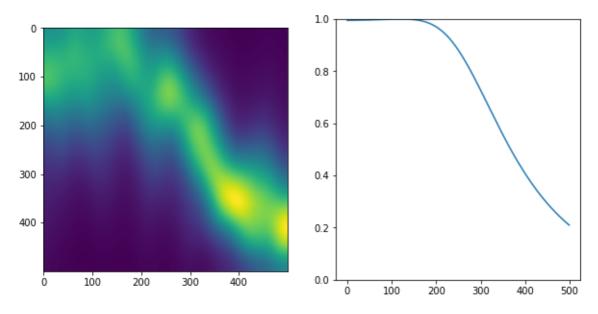


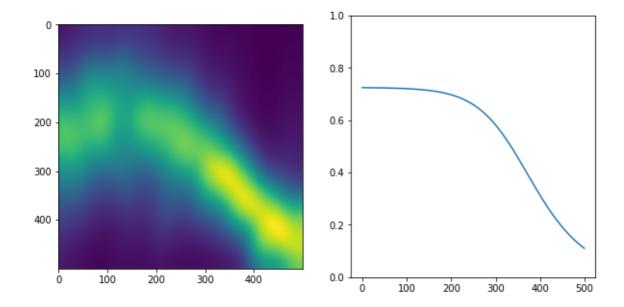


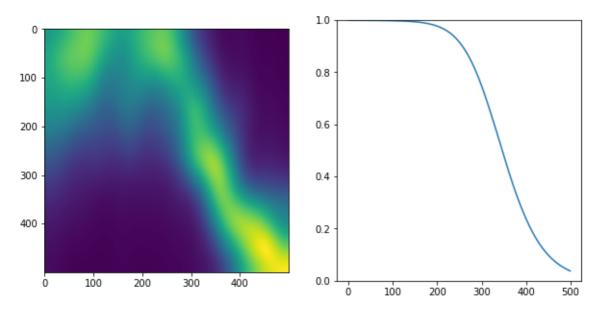


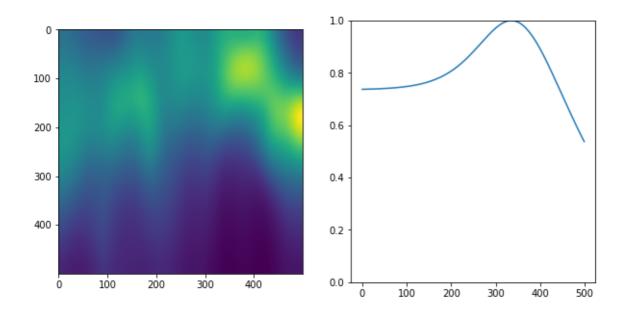


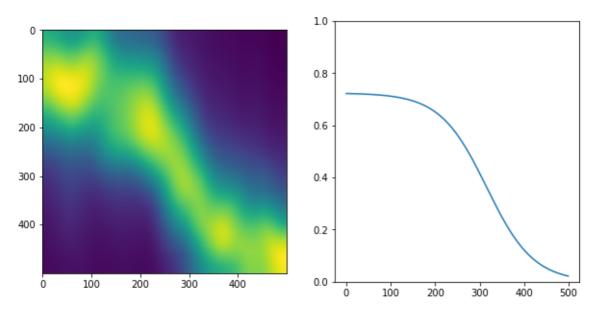


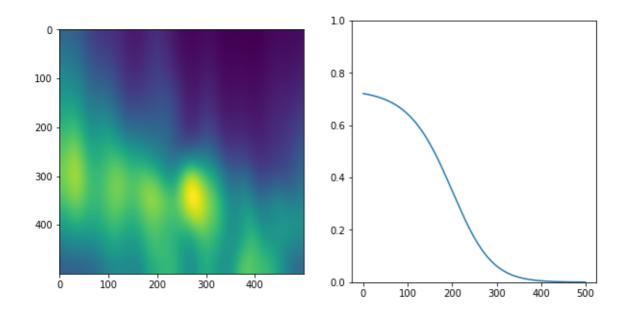












In []: