Лабораторная работа № 4 по Нейроинформатике

Сети с радиальными базисными элементами

Выполнила: Тимофеева Наталья М8О-408Б-19

Вариант № 16

Часть **1**

Классификация

```
In [237]:
```

```
import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
from tensorflow.python.keras import layers
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
import itertools
from keras import backend
from timeit import default_timer as timer
```

In [238]:

```
class RBFLayer(keras.layers.Layer):
   def init (self, output dim, **kwargs):
       self.output dim = output dim
       def build(self, input shape):
       self.mu = self.add weight(name = "mu",
                                shape = (input shape[1], self.output dim),
                                initializer = tf.keras.initializers.RandomUniform(minv
al = -1, maxval = 1),
                                trainable = True)
       self.sigma = self.add weight(name = "sigma",
                                  shape = (self.output dim,),
                                  initializer = "random normal",
                                  trainable = True)
       super(RBFLayer, self).build(input shape)
   def call(self, inputs):
       diff = backend.expand dims(inputs) - self.mu
       output = backend.exp(backend.sum(diff ** 2, axis = 1) * self.sigma)
       return output
```

In [239]:

```
def ellipse(t, a, b, x0, y0):
    x = x0 + a * np.cos(t)
    y = y0 + b * np.sin(t)
    return x, y
```

In [240]:

```
def parabola(t, p, x0, y0):
    x = x0 + t ** 2 / (2. * p)
    y = y0 + t
    return x, y
```

In [241]:

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

```
return xr, yr
```

```
In [242]:
```

```
t = np.arange(0, 2 * np.pi, 0.001)
```

Создаём эллипсы и параболу

```
In [243]:
```

```
x1, y1 = ellipse(t, 0.4, 0.15, 0.1, -0.15)
x1, y1 = rotate(x1, y1, np.pi / 6)

x2, y2 = ellipse(t, 0.7, 0.5, 0, 0)
x2, y2 = rotate(x2, y2, np.pi / 3)

x3, y3 = parabola(t, 1, 0, -0.8)
x3, y3 = rotate(x3, y3, np.pi / 2)
```

Преобразуем данные

```
In [244]:
```

```
d1 = [[[x, y], [1., 0., 0.]] for x, y in zip(x1, y1)]
d2 = [[[x, y], [0., 1., 0.]] for x, y in zip(x2, y2)]
d3 = [[[x, y], [0., 0., 1.]] for x, y in zip(x3, y3)]
```

Объединяем и перемешиваем

In [245]:

```
dataset = d1 + d2 + d3
np.random.shuffle(dataset)
```

Разбиваем на обучающую и тестовую выборки

```
In [246]:
```

```
separ = int(len(dataset) * 0.8)
train_data = dataset[:separ]
test_data = dataset[separ:]

train_input = [i[0] for i in train_data]
train_output = [i[1] for i in train_data]
```

Создание модели

```
In [247]:
```

```
model = keras.models.Sequential()
model.add(RBFLayer(3, input_dim = 2))
model.add(keras.layers.Dense(3, activation = 'sigmoid'))
model.compile(loss = 'mse', optimizer = 'adam', metrics = ['mae'])
```

Обучение модели

```
In [248]:
```

```
len(train_data)
```

Out[248]:

15081

In [249]:

```
epochs = 1000
```

```
batch size = int(len(train data) * 0.01)
time start = timer()
hist = model.fit(train input, train output, batch size = batch size, epochs = epochs)
time end = timer()
Epoch 1/1000
Epoch 2/1000
Epoch 3/1000
Epoch 4/1000
Epoch 5/1000
Epoch 6/1000
Epoch 7/1000
Epoch 8/1000
Epoch 9/1000
Epoch 10/1000
Epoch 11/1000
Epoch 12/1000
Epoch 13/1000
Epoch 14/1000
Epoch 15/1000
Epoch 16/1000
Epoch 17/1000
Epoch 18/1000
Epoch 19/1000
Epoch 20/1000
Epoch 21/1000
Epoch 22/1000
Epoch 23/1000
Epoch 24/1000
Epoch 25/1000
Epoch 26/1000
Epoch 27/1000
Epoch 28/1000
Epoch 29/1000
Epoch 30/1000
Epoch 31/1000
Epoch 32/1000
Epoch 33/1000
```

```
Epoch 971/1000
Epoch 972/1000
Epoch 973/1000
Epoch 974/1000
Epoch 975/1000
Epoch 976/1000
Epoch 977/1000
Epoch 978/1000
Epoch 979/1000
Epoch 980/1000
Epoch 981/1000
Epoch 982/1000
Epoch 983/1000
Epoch 984/1000
Epoch 985/1000
Epoch 986/1000
Epoch 987/1000
Epoch 988/1000
Epoch 989/1000
Epoch 990/1000
Epoch 991/1000
Epoch 992/1000
Epoch 993/1000
Epoch 994/1000
Epoch 995/1000
Epoch 996/1000
Epoch 997/1000
Epoch 998/1000
Epoch 999/1000
Epoch 1000/1000
In [250]:
print('Эποχ: {0}'.format(epochs))
print('Время обучения: {0} секунд'.format(int(time end - time start)))
print('Функция потерь MSE: {0}'.format(min(hist.history['loss'])))
print('Метрика качества МАЕ: {0}'.format(min(hist.history['mae'])))
```

Эпох: 1000 Время обучения: 168 секунд

Epoch 970/1000

```
Функция потерь MSE: 0.06215647980570793
Метрика качества MAE: 0.13214363157749176
```

```
In [251]:
```

```
x = np.linspace(-6, 1, 200)

y = np.linspace(-3, 20, 200)
```

In [252]:

```
line = np.array(list(itertools.product(x, y)))
xs, ys = np.hsplit(line, 2)
```

In [253]:

```
predicted = model.predict(line)
```

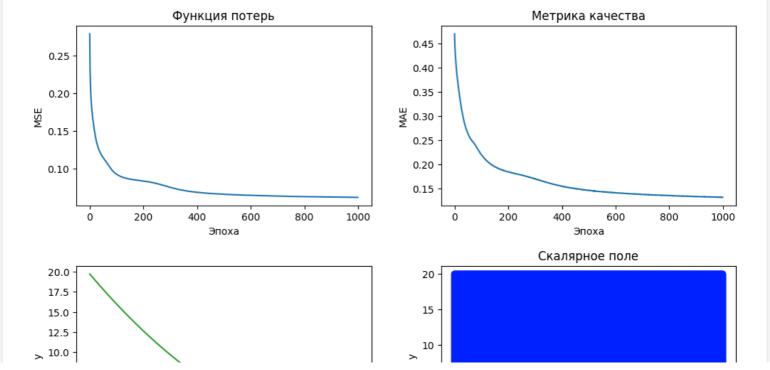
1250/1250 [==============] - 1s 917us/step

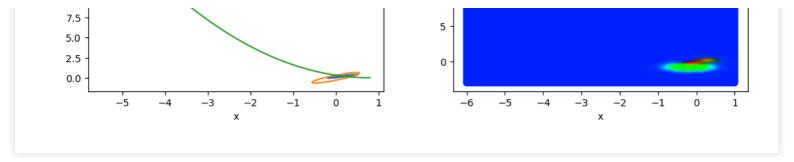
In [254]:

```
fig, axes = plt.subplots(2, 2, figsize=(10, 6.5))
fig.tight layout(h pad = 4, w pad = 4)
axes[0, 0].set title('Функция потерь')
axes[0, 0].set xlabel('9noxa')
axes[0, 0].set ylabel('MSE')
axes[0, 0].plot(hist.history['loss'])
axes[0, 1].set title('Метрика качества')
axes[0, 1].set xlabel('Эποχα')
axes[0, 1].set ylabel('MAE')
axes[0, 1].plot(hist.history['mae'])
axes[1, 0].set xlabel('x')
axes[1, 0].set ylabel('y')
axes[1, 0].plot(x1, y1)
axes[1, 0].plot(x2, y2)
axes[1, 0].plot(x3, y3)
axes[1, 1].set title('Скалярное поле')
axes[1, 1].set xlabel('x')
axes[1, 1].set ylabel('y')
axes[1, 1].scatter(xs, ys, c = predicted)
```

Out[254]:

<matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x1bbc79ab6d0>





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Вариант № 16

Часть 2

Аппроксимация

```
In [81]:
```

```
import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
from tensorflow.python.keras import layers
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
from keras import backend
from timeit import default_timer as timer
```

In [82]:

```
class RBFLayer(keras.layers.Layer):
    def init (self, output dim, **kwargs):
        self.output dim = output dim
        super(RBFLayer, self).__init__(**kwargs)
    def build(self, input shape):
        self.mu = self.add weight(name = 'mu',
                                  shape = (input shape[1], self.output dim),
                                  initializer = tf.keras.initializers.RandomUniform(minv
al = 0, maxval = 3.5),
                                  trainable = True)
       self.sigma = self.add weight(name = 'sigma',
                                     shape = (self.output dim,),
                                     initializer = 'random normal',
                                     trainable = True)
       self.sw = self.add weight(name = 'sw',
                                  shape = (self.output dim,),
                                  initializer = 'random normal',
                                  trainable = True)
        super(RBFLayer, self).build(input_shape)
    def call(self, inputs):
       diff = backend.expand dims(inputs) - self.mu
       output = backend.exp(backend.sum(diff ** 2, axis = 1) * self.sigma)
       output = output * self.sw
       return output
```

In [83]:

```
def fun(t):
    return np.sin(np.sin(t) * t ** 2 + 3 * t - 10)
```

Создание модели

In [84]:

```
model.add(layers.Dense(1,
     activation = "tanh"))
model.compile(loss = 'mse', optimizer = 'adam', metrics = ['mae'])
In [85]:
t1 = np.linspace(0, 3.5, 100)
y1 = fun(t1)
In [86]:
epochs = 2000
batch size = 7
time start = timer()
hist = model.fit(t1, y1, batch size = batch size, epochs = epochs)
time end = timer()
Epoch 1/2000
Epoch 2/2000
Epoch 3/2000
Epoch 4/2000
Epoch 5/2000
Epoch 6/2000
Epoch 7/2000
Epoch 8/2000
Epoch 9/2000
Epoch 10/2000
Epoch 11/2000
Epoch 12/2000
Epoch 13/2000
Epoch 14/2000
Epoch 15/2000
Epoch 16/2000
Epoch 17/2000
Epoch 18/2000
Epoch 19/2000
Epoch 20/2000
Epoch 21/2000
Epoch 22/2000
Epoch 23/2000
Epoch 24/2000
Epoch 25/2000
Epoch 26/2000
Epoch 27/2000
```

```
Epoch 1972/2000
Epoch 1973/2000
Epoch 1974/2000
Epoch 1975/2000
Epoch 1976/2000
Epoch 1977/2000
Epoch 1978/2000
Epoch 1979/2000
Epoch 1980/2000
Epoch 1981/2000
Epoch 1982/2000
Epoch 1983/2000
Epoch 1984/2000
Epoch 1985/2000
Epoch 1986/2000
Epoch 1987/2000
Epoch 1988/2000
Epoch 1989/2000
Epoch 1990/2000
Epoch 1991/2000
Epoch 1992/2000
15/15 [============= ] - Os 1ms/step - loss: 0.0016 - mae: 0.0282
Epoch 1993/2000
Epoch 1994/2000
Epoch 1995/2000
Epoch 1996/2000
Epoch 1997/2000
Epoch 1998/2000
Epoch 1999/2000
Epoch 2000/2000
In [87]:
print('Эποχ: {0}'.format(epochs))
print('Время обучения: {0} секунд'.format(int(time end - time start)))
print('Функция потерь MSE: {0}'.format(min(hist.history['loss'])))
print('Метрика качества МАЕ: {0}'.format(min(hist.history['mae'])))
```

Эпох: 2000

F O O 7

Время обучения: 43 секунд

Функция потерь MSE: 0.0013011953560635448 Метрика качества MAE: 0.02217509038746357

In [89]:

```
mu_x = model.get_layer(index = 0).get_weights()[0][0]
mu_y = model.predict(mu_x)
```

1/1 [======] - Os 16ms/step

In [90]:

```
fig, axes = plt.subplots(2, 2, figsize=(10, 6.5))
fig.tight layout(h pad = 4, w pad = 4)
axes[0, 0].set title('Функция потерь')
axes[0, 0].set xlabel('Эποχα')
axes[0, 0].set_ylabel('MSE')
axes[0, 0].plot(hist.history['loss'])
axes[0, 1].set title('Метрика качества')
axes[0, 1].set xlabel('Эποχα')
axes[0, 1].set ylabel('MAE')
axes[0, 1].plot(hist.history['mae'])
axes[1, 0].set title('Данные для обучения')
axes[1, 0].set xlabel('x')
axes[1, 0].set ylabel('y')
axes[1, 0].plot(t1, y1, '.')
axes[1, 1].set title('Истинные и предсказанные значения')
axes[1, 1].set_xlabel('x')
axes[1, 1].set ylabel('y')
axes[1, 1].plot(t2, real y)
axes[1, 1].plot(t2, y2, '--')
axes[1, 1].scatter(mu x, mu y, color = "black", marker = "D")
```

Out[90]:

<matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x1c731f857b0>

