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#### Custom Neuralnet - Iris Dataset
### Functions
## Returns the heaveside value
heaviside = function(z){
 return(ifelse(z>0, 1, 0))
### Setup
set.seed(12345)
# Ln function
nums = runif(50, 0.1, 10)
log = log(nums)
data.log = data.frame(x=nums, y=log)
# Heaviside function
nums = runif(50, -1, 1)
heav = heaviside(nums)
data.heav = data.frame(x=nums, y=heav)
# Quadratic function
nums = runif(50, -1, 1)
quad = nums^2
data.quad = data.frame(x=nums, y=quad)
# Absolute function
nums = runif(50, -5, 5)
abs = abs(nums)
data.abs = data.frame(x=nums, y=abs)
# Sine function
rad = runif(50, -pi, pi)
sin = sin(rad)
data.sin = data.frame(x=rad, y=sin)
# Data info
data = data.sin # feel free to change to other data set from above
n.data = dim(data)[1]
x.all = data$x
y.all = data$y
# Split into training and validation set
ids = sample(1:n.data, n.data/2)
train = data[ids,] # training
valid = data[-ids,] # validation
x.train = t(train$x)
x.valid = t(valid$x)
y.train = train$y
y.valid = valid$y
# init weights
w.j = runif(10, -1, 1)
b.j = runif(10, -1, 1)
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w.k = runif(10, -1, 1)
b.k = runif(1, -1, 1)
n.train = dim(train)[1]
n.valid = dim(valid)[1]
learning.rate = 1/n.train \#^2 \# 1/25^2 which is in [1/n, 1/n^2]
n.iterations = 10000 # number of training iterations
error.train = numeric()
error.valid = numeric()
#error = numeric(n.iterations)
### Functions
### Implementation
for(n in 1:n.iterations){
 # error train
  z.j.train = tanh(w.j%*%x.train+b.j)
  y.k.train = w.k%*%z.j.train+b.k
  error.train[n] = 1/2*sum((y.k.train-y.train)^2)
  # error train, too slow
  #for(m in 1:n.train) {
  # z.j <- tanh(w.j * train[m,]$rad + b.j)</pre>
  # y.k <- sum(w.k * z.j) + b.k
  \# error[n] <- error[n] + (y.k - train[m,]$sin)^2
  \# error[n] = error[n]/2
  # error validation
  z.j.valid = tanh(w.j%*%x.valid+b.j)
  y.k.valid = w.k%*%z.j.valid+b.k
  error.valid[n] = 1/2*sum((y.k.valid-y.valid)^2)
  cat("n: ", n, "| error.train: ", error.train[n], "| error.valid: ",
error.valid[n], "\n")
  flush.console()
  for(i in 1:n.train){
    # forward propagation
    z.j = tanh(w.j*x.train[i]+b.j)
    y.k = sum(w.k*z.j)+b.k
    # backward propagation
    d.k = y.k-y.train[i]
    d.j = (1-z.j^2)*w.k*d.k
    # update weigths and biases
    b.k = b.k - learning.rate*d.k
   w.k = w.k - learning.rate*d.k*z.j
   b.j = b.j - learning.rate*d.j
   w.j = w.j - learning.rate*d.j*x.train[i]
  }
}
```