РОССИЙСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ДРУЖБЫ НАРОДОВ

Факультет физико-математических и естественных наук

Кафедра информационных технологий

ОТЧЕТ ПО ЛАБОРАТОРНОЙ РАБОТЕ № 6

Дисциплина: Методы машинного обучения

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Группа: НФИ-02

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Вариант № 18

1. Загрузите заданный в индивидуальном задании набор данных с изображениями из **Tensorflow Datasets** с разбиением на обучающую и тестовую выборки. Набор данных **stl10**

```
In [2]:
```

```
#!pip install -q tfds-nightly
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
import tensorflow as tf
import tensorflow_datasets as tfds
from PIL import Image, ImageOps
```

```
In [3]:
```

```
ds = tfds.load("stl10", split=['train','test'])
df_train = tfds.as_dataframe(ds[0])
df_test = tfds.as_dataframe(ds[1])
df_train.shape, df_test.shape
```

```
Out[3]:
```

```
((5000, 2), (8000, 2))
```

In [4]:

```
df_train.head()
```

Out[4]:

```
image label

0 [[[136, 144, 153], [125, 127, 136], [125, 126,... 1

1 [[[70, 132, 186], [81, 139, 189], [143, 176, 2... 0

2 [[[0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0], ... 8

3 [[[104, 90, 69], [101, 87, 66], [103, 88, 67],... 3
```

```
In [5]:
df train.iloc[0]['image'].shape
Out[5]:
(96, 96, 3)
In [6]:
train labels = df train['label'].to numpy(dtype=np.float32)
test labels = df test['label'].to numpy(dtype=np.float32)
train_labels.shape, test_labels.shape
train_images = np.zeros(shape=(df_train.shape[0],96,96,3), dtype=np.float32)
test images = np.zeros(shape=(df test.shape[0],96,96,3), dtype=np.float32)
train images.shape, test images.shape
for idx in range(train labels.shape[0]):
    train images[idx,:,:,:] = np.array(Image.fromarray(df train.iloc[idx]['image']))
for idx in range(test labels.shape[0]):
    test_images[idx,:,:,:] = np.array(Image.fromarray(df test.iloc[idx]['image']))
train_images /= 255
test images /= 255
train images.shape, test images.shape
Out[6]:
((5000, 96, 96, 3), (8000, 96, 96, 3))
```

1. Визуализируйте несколько изображений, отобранных случайным образом из обучающей выборки.

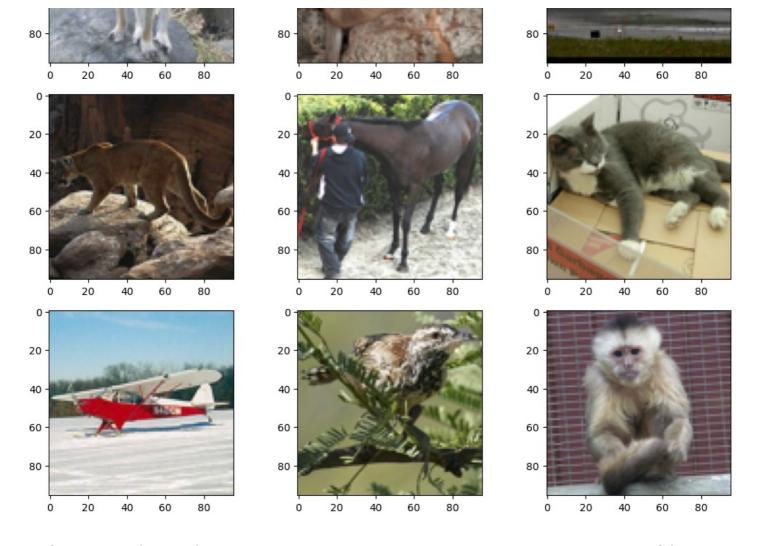
```
In [7]:
```

```
import random
def plot random sample(images):
    n = \overline{10}
    imgs = random.sample(list(images), n)
    num row = 3
    num col = 3
    fig, axes = plt.subplots(num row, num col, figsize=(3.5 * num col, 3 * num row))
    # For every image
    for i in range(num row * num col):
        # Read the image
        img = imgs[i]
        # Display the image
        ax = axes[i // num col, i % num col]
        ax.imshow(img)
    plt.tight_layout()
   plt.show()
plot random sample(test images)
```









1. Оставьте в наборе изображения двух классов, указанных в индивидуальном задании первыми. Обучите нейронные сети **MLP** и **CNN** задаче бинарной классификации изображений (архитектура сетей по вашему усмотрению).

Классы с метками 1,3,5

```
In [8]:
```

```
df_train['label'].unique()

Out[8]:
array([1, 0, 8, 3, 9, 2, 4, 6, 7, 5])

In [9]:

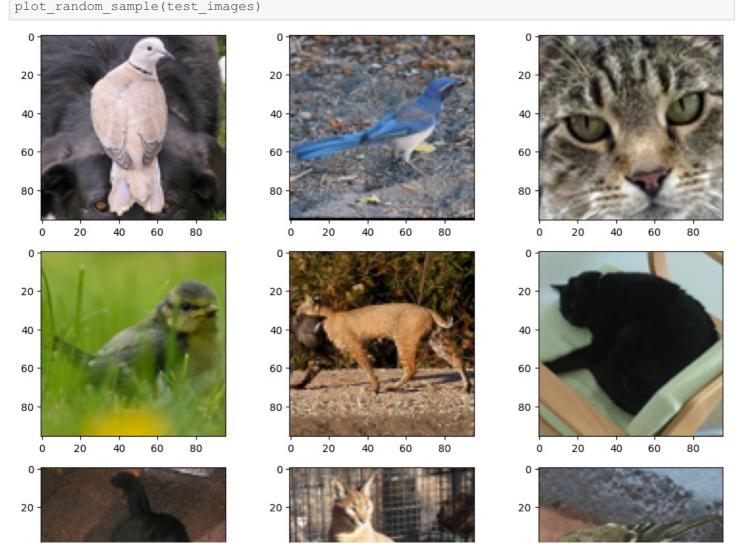
df_train1 = df_train[df_train['label'].isin([1, 3])]
df_test1 = df_test[df_test['label'].isin([1, 3])]
df_train1.loc[df_train1['label'] == 3,'label'] = 0
df_test1.loc[df_test1['label'] == 3,'label'] = 0
df_train1.shape, df_test1.shape

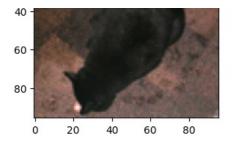
Out[9]:
((1000, 2), (1600, 2))
```

```
In [14]:
```

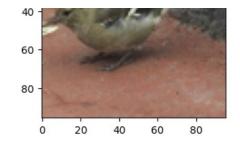
```
train_labels = df_train1['label'].to_numpy(dtype=np.float32)
test_labels = df_test1['label'].to_numpy(dtype=np.float32)
train_images = np.zeros(shape=(df_train1.shape[0],96,96,3), dtype=np.float32)
test_images = np.zeros(shape=(df_test1.shape[0],96,96,3), dtype=np.float32)
for idx in range(train_labels.shape[0]):
```

```
train_images[idx,:,:,:] = np.array(Image.fromarray(df_train1.iloc[idx]['image']))
for idx in range(test labels.shape[0]):
    test_images[idx,:,:,:] = np.array(Image.fromarray(df_test1.iloc[idx]['image']))
train images /= 255
test images /= 255
train_images.shape, test_images.shape
Out[14]:
((1000, 96, 96, 3), (1600, 96, 96, 3))
In [15]:
import random
def plot random sample(images):
    n = 10
    imgs = random.sample(list(images), n)
    num row = 3
    num col = 3
    fig, axes = plt.subplots(num_row, num_col, figsize=(3.5 * num_col, 3 * num_row))
    # For every image
    for i in range(num_row * num_col):
        # Read the image
        img = imgs[i]
        # Display the image
        ax = axes[i // num_col, i % num_col]
        ax.imshow(img)
    plt.tight layout()
    plt.show()
```









In [17]:

```
tf.random.set seed(42)
model 1 = tf.keras.Sequential([
    tf.keras.layers.Input(shape=(96, 96, 3)),
    tf.keras.layers.Flatten(),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')
])
model 1.compile(
    loss='bce',
    optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning rate=0.0001),
   metrics=[tf.keras.metrics.BinaryAccuracy(name='accuracy')]
history_1 = model_1.fit(
   train images,
   train labels,
   epochs=50,
   batch size=256,
    validation data=(test images, test labels)
Epoch 1/50
```

```
val loss: 0.6648 - val accuracy: 0.5875
al loss: 0.7154 - val accuracy: 0.5206
Epoch 3/50
al loss: 0.8570 - val accuracy: 0.5000
Epoch 4/50
al loss: 0.7212 - val accuracy: 0.5169
Epoch 5/50
al loss: 0.6717 - val accuracy: 0.5525
Epoch 6/50
4/4 [============ ] - 0s 60ms/step - loss: 0.6711 - accuracy: 0.5670 - v
al loss: 0.7115 - val accuracy: 0.5256
Epoch 7/50
al loss: 0.6599 - val accuracy: 0.5819
Epoch 8/50
al loss: 0.6634 - val accuracy: 0.5719
Epoch 9/50
al loss: 0.6717 - val accuracy: 0.6019
Epoch 10/50
al loss: 0.6505 - val accuracy: 0.6075
Epoch 11/50
al_loss: 0.6539 - val_accuracy: 0.5831
Epoch 12/50
4/4 [============ ] - 0s 68ms/step - loss: 0.6355 - accuracy: 0.6200 - v
al loss: 0.6533 - val accuracy: 0.6169
Epoch 13/50
```

```
al loss: 0.6460 - val accuracy: 0.6144
Epoch 14/50
al loss: 0.6459 - val accuracy: 0.6050
Epoch 15/50
al loss: 0.6505 - val accuracy: 0.6187
Epoch 16/50
al loss: 0.6418 - val accuracy: 0.6187
Epoch 17/50
al loss: 0.6412 - val accuracy: 0.6300
Epoch 18/50
al loss: 0.6398 - val accuracy: 0.6313
Epoch 19/50
al loss: 0.6380 - val accuracy: 0.6275
Epoch 20/50
al loss: 0.6367 - val accuracy: 0.6331
Epoch 21/50
al loss: 0.6375 - val accuracy: 0.6363
Epoch 22/50
al loss: 0.6351 - val accuracy: 0.6263
Epoch 23/50
al loss: 0.6340 - val accuracy: 0.6406
Epoch 24/50
4/4 [============ ] - 0s 63ms/step - loss: 0.5995 - accuracy: 0.6980 - v
al loss: 0.6329 - val accuracy: 0.6425
Epoch 25/50
al loss: 0.6326 - val accuracy: 0.6225
al loss: 0.6324 - val accuracy: 0.6456
Epoch 27/50
al loss: 0.6304 - val accuracy: 0.6244
Epoch 28/50
al loss: 0.6296 - val accuracy: 0.6469
Epoch 29/50
al loss: 0.6285 - val accuracy: 0.6288
Epoch 30/50
4/4 [============ ] - 0s 77ms/step - loss: 0.5834 - accuracy: 0.6930 - v
al loss: 0.6272 - val accuracy: 0.6506
Epoch 31/50
al loss: 0.6265 - val accuracy: 0.6519
Epoch 32/50
al loss: 0.6273 - val accuracy: 0.6481
Epoch 33/50
al loss: 0.6264 - val accuracy: 0.6300
Epoch 34/50
al_loss: 0.6278 - val_accuracy: 0.6531
Epoch 35/50
al_loss: 0.6246 - val_accuracy: 0.6363
Epoch 36/50
4/4 [============= ] - Os 78ms/step - loss: 0.5651 - accuracy: 0.7200 - v
al loss: 0.6260 - val accuracy: 0.6550
Epoch 37/50
```

```
al loss: 0.6266 - val accuracy: 0.6256
Epoch 38/50
al loss: 0.6296 - val accuracy: 0.6513
Epoch 39/50
al loss: 0.6273 - val accuracy: 0.6281
Epoch 40/50
al loss: 0.6233 - val accuracy: 0.6531
Epoch 41/50
val loss: 0.6212 - val accuracy: 0.6475
Epoch 42/50
val loss: 0.6207 - val accuracy: 0.6475
Epoch 43/50
al loss: 0.6218 - val accuracy: 0.6519
al loss: 0.6217 - val accuracy: 0.6388
Epoch 45/50
al loss: 0.6224 - val accuracy: 0.6500
Epoch 46/50
al loss: 0.6209 - val accuracy: 0.6506
Epoch 47/50
al loss: 0.6210 - val accuracy: 0.6350
Epoch 48/50
4/4 [============ ] - 0s 75ms/step - loss: 0.5435 - accuracy: 0.7450 - v
al loss: 0.6227 - val accuracy: 0.6575
Epoch 49/50
al loss: 0.6235 - val accuracy: 0.6294
al loss: 0.6240 - val accuracy: 0.6619
In [18]:
model 2 = tf.keras.Sequential([
 tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=16, kernel size=(3, 3), input shape=(96, 96, 3), acti
vation='relu'),
  tf.keras.layers.MaxPool2D(pool size=(2, 2), padding='same'),
  tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=16, kernel size=(3, 3), activation='relu'),
  tf.keras.layers.MaxPool2D(pool size=(2, 2), padding='same'),
  tf.keras.layers.Flatten(),
  tf.keras.layers.Dropout(rate=0.3),
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'),
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')
])
model 2.compile(
  loss=tf.keras.losses.binary_crossentropy,
  optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(),
  metrics=[tf.keras.metrics.BinaryAccuracy(name='accuracy')]
history 2 = model 2.fit(
 train_images,
  train labels,
  epochs=15,
  batch size=256,
  validation data=(test images, test labels)
```

Epoch 1/15

```
val loss: 0.7433 - val accuracy: 0.5000
Epoch 2/15
al loss: 0.6903 - val accuracy: 0.5319
Epoch 3/15
al loss: 0.6912 - val accuracy: 0.5000
Epoch 4/15
val loss: 0.6858 - val accuracy: 0.5019
Epoch 5/15
val loss: 0.6733 - val accuracy: 0.5369
Epoch 6/15
al loss: 0.6430 - val accuracy: 0.6506
Epoch 7/15
val loss: 0.6283 - val accuracy: 0.6225
val loss: 0.5858 - val accuracy: 0.6938
Epoch 9/15
al loss: 0.5859 - val accuracy: 0.6794
Epoch 10/15
al loss: 0.5525 - val accuracy: 0.7244
Epoch 11/15
al loss: 0.5462 - val accuracy: 0.7306
Epoch 12/15
al loss: 0.5364 - val accuracy: 0.7337
Epoch 13/15
al loss: 0.5105 - val accuracy: 0.7456
Epoch 14/15
al loss: 0.5093 - val accuracy: 0.7487
Epoch 15/15
al loss: 0.5624 - val accuracy: 0.7262
```

1. Постройте кривые обучения нейронных сетей бинарной классификации для показателей ошибки и доли верных ответов в зависимости от эпохи обучения, подписывая оси и рисунок и создавая легенду.

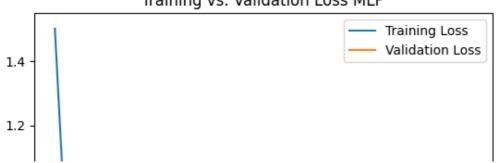
```
In [20]:
```

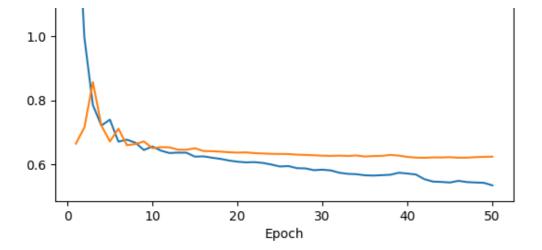
```
plt.plot(np.arange(1, 51), history_1.history['loss'], label='Training Loss')
plt.plot(np.arange(1, 51), history_1.history['val_loss'], label='Validation Loss')
plt.title('Training vs. Validation Loss MLP')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend()
```

Out[20]:

<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f39c8e48160>

Training vs. Validation Loss MLP



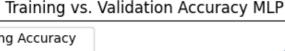


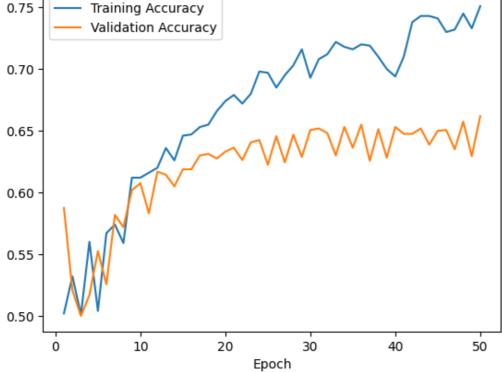
In [101]:

```
plt.plot(np.arange(1, 51), history_1.history['accuracy'], label='Training Accuracy')
plt.plot(np.arange(1, 51), history_1.history['val_accuracy'], label='Validation Accuracy
')
plt.title('Training vs. Validation Accuracy MLP')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend()
```

Out[101]:

<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f39ab279e40>





In [99]:

```
plt.plot(np.arange(1, 16), history_2.history['loss'], label='Training Loss')
plt.plot(np.arange(1, 16), history_2.history['val_loss'], label='Validation Loss')
plt.title('Training vs. Validation Loss CNN')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend()
```

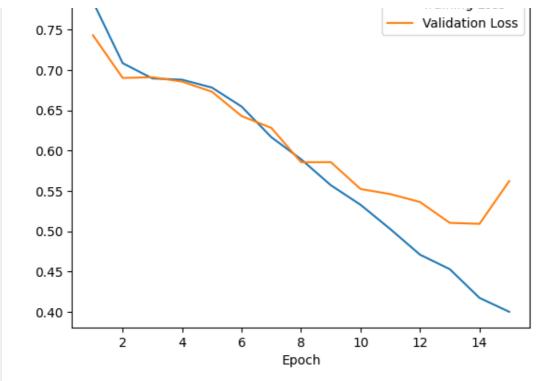
Training Loss

Out[99]:

0.80

<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f39ab35ae30>

Training vs. Validation Loss CNN

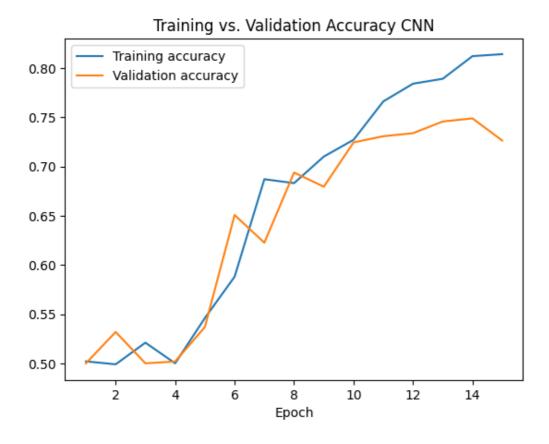


In [100]:

```
plt.plot(np.arange(1, 16), history_2.history['accuracy'], label='Training accuracy')
plt.plot(np.arange(1, 16), history_2.history['val_accuracy'], label='Validation accuracy
')
plt.title('Training vs. Validation Accuracy CNN')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend()
```

Out[100]:

<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f39ab333f10>

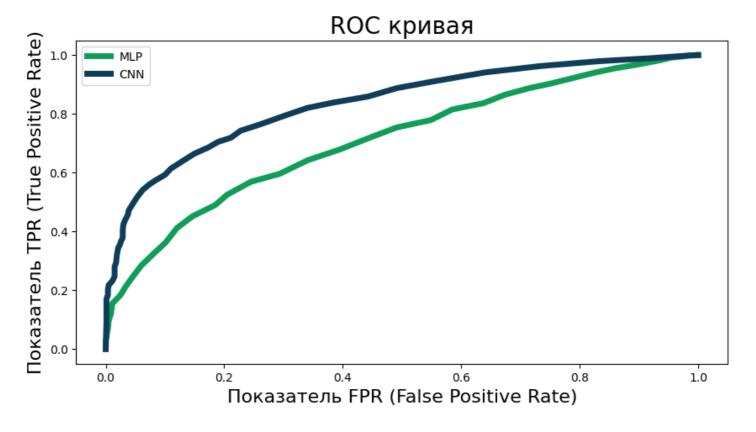


1. Сравните качество бинарной классификации нейронными сетями при помощи матрицы ошибок для тестовой выборки.

```
In [29]:
y pred = model 1.predict(test images)
cm(test labels, y pred.round(0))
50/50 [======== ] - Os 6ms/step
Out [29]:
array([[604, 196],
      [345, 455]])
In [30]:
y pred = model 2.predict(test images)
cm(test labels, y pred.round(0))
50/50 [======== ] - 1s 6ms/step
Out[30]:
array([[762, 38],
       [400, 400]])
 1. Визуализируйте ROC-кривые для построенных классификаторов на одном рисунке (с легендой) и
   вычислите площади под ROC-кривыми.
In [ ]:
In [31]:
def true false positive(threshold vector, y test):
   true positive = np.equal(threshold vector, 1) & np.equal(y test, 1)
    true negative = np.equal(threshold vector, 0) & np.equal(y test, 0)
    false positive = np.equal(threshold_vector, 1) & np.equal(y_test, 0)
    false negative = np.equal(threshold vector, 0) & np.equal(y test, 1)
    tpr = true positive.sum() / (true positive.sum() + false negative.sum())
    fpr = false positive.sum() / (false positive.sum() + true negative.sum())
    return tpr, fpr
In [32]:
def roc from scratch(probabilities, y test, partitions=100):
    roc = np.array([])
    for i in range(partitions + 1):
        threshold vector = np.greater equal(probabilities, i / partitions).astype(int)
        tpr, fpr = true false positive(threshold vector, y test)
        roc = np.append(roc, [fpr, tpr])
    return roc.reshape(-1, 2)
In [34]:
prediction1 = model 1.predict(test images)
prediction2 = model 2.predict(test images)
plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
ROC1 = roc from scratch(prediction1.reshape(-1), test labels,partitions=50)
ROC2 = roc from scratch(prediction2.reshape(-1), test labels, partitions=50)
#plt.scatter(ROC[:,0],ROC[:,1],color='#0F9D58',s=100)
plt.plot(ROC1[:,0],ROC1[:,1],color='#0F9D58',lw=5, label='MLP')
plt.plot(ROC2[:,0],ROC2[:,1],color='#0F3D58',lw=5, label='CNN')
```

from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix as cm

<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f39e83e2bc0>



In [35]:

```
def rocauc(x, y):
    yroc = y[np.argsort(x)]
    xroc = np.sort(x)
    sum = 0
    cur = (0, 0)
    for xi, yi in zip(xroc, yroc):
        sum += (xi -cur[0]) * (cur[1] + yi) / 2
        cur = (xi, yi)
    print('AUC ROC = ', sum)
```

In [36]:

```
print('ROC AUC MLP: ', end='')
rocauc(ROC1[:,0], ROC1[:,1])
print('ROC AUC CNN: ', end='')
rocauc(ROC2[:,0], ROC2[:,1])
```

ROC AUC MLP: AUC ROC = 0.7101148437500001 ROC AUC CNN: AUC ROC = 0.8348796875000001

1. Оставьте в наборе изображения трех классов, указанных в индивидуальном задании. Обучите нейронные сети **MLP** и **CNN** задаче многоклассовой классификации изображений (архитектура сетей по вашему усмотрению).

In [37]:

```
df_train1 = df_train[df_train['label'].isin([1, 3, 5])]
df_test1 = df_test[df_test['label'].isin([1, 3, 5])]
```

```
df_train1.shape, df_test1.shape
Out[37]:
((1500, 2), (2400, 2))
In [38]:
train labels = df train1['label'].to numpy(dtype=np.float32)
test labels = df_test1['label'].to_numpy(dtype=np.float32)
train_images = np.zeros(shape=(df_train1.shape[0],96,96,3), dtype=np.float32)
test images = np.zeros(shape=(df_test1.shape[0],96,96,3), dtype=np.float32)
for idx in range(train_labels.shape[0]):
   train images[idx,:,:,:] = np.array(Image.fromarray(df train1.iloc[idx]['image']))
for idx in range(test labels.shape[0]):
   test images[idx,:,:,:] = np.array(Image.fromarray(df test1.iloc[idx]['image']))
train images /= 255
test images /= 255
train images.shape, test images.shape
Out[38]:
((1500, 96, 96, 3), (2400, 96, 96, 3))
In [41]:
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder as ohe
In [59]:
enc = ohe()
y train = enc.fit transform(train labels.reshape(-1, 1)).toarray()
y test = enc.transform(test labels.reshape(-1, 1)).toarray()
y train.dtype
Out[59]:
dtype('float64')
In [60]:
tf.random.set seed(42)
model 1 = tf.keras.Sequential([
   tf.keras.layers.Input(shape=(96, 96, 3)),
   tf.keras.layers.Flatten(),
   tf.keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'),
   tf.keras.layers.Dense(64, activation='relu'),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(3, activation='softmax')
])
model 1.compile(
   loss='categorical crossentropy',
   optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning rate=0.0001),
   metrics=['accuracy']
history 3 = model 1.fit(
   train images,
   y_train,
   epochs=50,
   batch size=256,
   validation_data=(test_images, y_test)
Epoch 1/50
```

val loss: 1.2273 - val accuracy: 0.3338

```
Epoch 2/50
6/6 [================== ] - 0s 86ms/step - loss: 1.1433 - accuracy: 0.3487 - v
al loss: 1.1109 - val accuracy: 0.3542
Epoch 3/50
al loss: 1.0875 - val accuracy: 0.3629
Epoch 4/50
al loss: 1.0759 - val accuracy: 0.4133
Epoch 5/50
al loss: 1.0705 - val accuracy: 0.4325
Epoch 6/50
al loss: 1.0660 - val accuracy: 0.4200
Epoch 7/50
al loss: 1.0626 - val accuracy: 0.4308
Epoch 8/50
6/6 [============= ] - 0s 63ms/step - loss: 1.0467 - accuracy: 0.4500 - v
al loss: 1.0588 - val accuracy: 0.4350
Epoch 9/50
al loss: 1.0568 - val accuracy: 0.4354
Epoch 10/50
al loss: 1.0660 - val accuracy: 0.4254
Epoch 11/50
al loss: 1.0509 - val accuracy: 0.4363
Epoch 12/50
al loss: 1.0505 - val accuracy: 0.4304
Epoch 13/50
al loss: 1.0416 - val accuracy: 0.4446
Epoch 14/50
al loss: 1.0627 - val accuracy: 0.4379
Epoch 15/50
al loss: 1.0436 - val accuracy: 0.4329
Epoch 16/50
al loss: 1.0519 - val accuracy: 0.4538
Epoch 17/50
al loss: 1.0351 - val accuracy: 0.4487
Epoch 18/50
al loss: 1.0451 - val accuracy: 0.4467
Epoch 19/50
al loss: 1.0359 - val accuracy: 0.4558
Epoch 20/50
al_loss: 1.0364 - val_accuracy: 0.4579
Epoch 21/50
al loss: 1.0338 - val accuracy: 0.4512
Epoch 22/50
al loss: 1.0248 - val accuracy: 0.4579
al loss: 1.0264 - val accuracy: 0.4579
Epoch 24/50
al loss: 1.0283 - val accuracy: 0.4567
Epoch 25/50
al loss: 1.0339 - val accuracy: 0.4642
```

```
Epoch 26/50
6/6 [================= ] - 0s 66ms/step - loss: 0.9181 - accuracy: 0.5820 - v
al loss: 1.0238 - val accuracy: 0.4512
Epoch 27/50
al loss: 1.0208 - val accuracy: 0.4571
Epoch 28/50
al loss: 1.0702 - val accuracy: 0.4308
Epoch 29/50
al loss: 1.0667 - val accuracy: 0.4317
Epoch 30/50
al loss: 1.0226 - val accuracy: 0.4604
Epoch 31/50
al loss: 1.0398 - val accuracy: 0.4512
Epoch 32/50
6/6 [============= ] - 0s 87ms/step - loss: 0.8823 - accuracy: 0.6240 - v
al loss: 1.0176 - val accuracy: 0.4592
Epoch 33/50
al loss: 1.0401 - val accuracy: 0.4533
Epoch 34/50
al loss: 1.0203 - val accuracy: 0.4571
Epoch 35/50
al loss: 1.0376 - val accuracy: 0.4487
Epoch 36/50
al loss: 1.0286 - val accuracy: 0.4554
Epoch 37/50
al loss: 1.0213 - val accuracy: 0.4633
Epoch 38/50
6/6 [============= ] - 0s 55ms/step - loss: 0.8506 - accuracy: 0.6373 - v
al loss: 1.0303 - val accuracy: 0.4558
Epoch 39/50
al loss: 1.0374 - val accuracy: 0.4529
Epoch 40/50
al loss: 1.0416 - val accuracy: 0.4525
Epoch 41/50
al loss: 1.0223 - val accuracy: 0.4700
Epoch 42/50
al loss: 1.0192 - val accuracy: 0.4646
Epoch 43/50
al loss: 1.0335 - val accuracy: 0.4600
Epoch 44/50
al_loss: 1.0351 - val_accuracy: 0.4583
Epoch 45/50
al loss: 1.0406 - val accuracy: 0.4617
Epoch 46/50
al loss: 1.0208 - val accuracy: 0.4654
al loss: 1.0363 - val accuracy: 0.4638
Epoch 48/50
al loss: 1.0567 - val accuracy: 0.4583
Epoch 49/50
al loss: 1.0472 - val accuracy: 0.4588
```

```
Epoch 50/50
6/6 [================= ] - 0s 82ms/step - loss: 0.7816 - accuracy: 0.6893 - v
al loss: 1.0269 - val accuracy: 0.4708
In [70]:
model 2 = tf.keras.Sequential([
  tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=16, kernel size=(3, 3), input shape=(96, 96, 3), acti
vation='relu'),
  tf.keras.layers.MaxPool2D(pool size=(2, 2), padding='same'),
  tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=16, kernel size=(3, 3), activation='relu'),
  tf.keras.layers.MaxPool2D(pool size=(2, 2), padding='same'),
  tf.keras.layers.Flatten(),
  tf.keras.layers.Dropout(rate=0.3),
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'),
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(3, activation='softmax')
])
model 2.compile(
  loss='categorical crossentropy',
  optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(),
  metrics=['accuracy']
history 4 = model 2.fit(
  train images,
  y_train,
  epochs=30,
  batch size=256,
  validation data=(test_images, y_test))
Epoch 1/30
val loss: 1.1259 - val accuracy: 0.3333
Epoch 2/30
al_loss: 1.0935 - val_accuracy: 0.4008
Epoch 3/30
al loss: 1.0845 - val accuracy: 0.3421
Epoch 4/30
al loss: 1.0659 - val accuracy: 0.4546
Epoch 5/30
al loss: 1.0354 - val accuracy: 0.4558
Epoch 6/30
6/6 [=============== ] - 1s 99ms/step - loss: 0.9778 - accuracy: 0.5413 - v
al loss: 0.9881 - val accuracy: 0.5267
Epoch 7/30
6/6 [============== ] - 0s 91ms/step - loss: 0.9207 - accuracy: 0.5787 - v
al loss: 0.9685 - val accuracy: 0.5179
val loss: 0.9399 - val accuracy: 0.5604
Epoch 9/30
al loss: 0.9241 - val accuracy: 0.5654
Epoch 10/30
al loss: 0.9518 - val accuracy: 0.5558
Epoch 11/30
val loss: 0.9101 - val_accuracy: 0.5821
Epoch 12/30
6/6 [============== ] - 0s 70ms/step - loss: 0.6682 - accuracy: 0.7260 - v
al loss: 0.9147 - val accuracy: 0.5729
Epoch 13/30
6/6 [============== ] - 1s 98ms/step - loss: 0.6330 - accuracy: 0.7387 - v
al loss: 0.9642 - val accuracy: 0.5454
```

Epoch 14/30

```
al loss: 0.9486 - val accuracy: 0.5700
Epoch 15/30
6/6 [============= ] - 1s 99ms/step - loss: 0.5357 - accuracy: 0.8080 - v
al loss: 0.9549 - val accuracy: 0.5671
Epoch 16/30
al loss: 0.9591 - val accuracy: 0.5663
Epoch 17/30
al loss: 0.9738 - val accuracy: 0.5663
Epoch 18/30
al loss: 0.9773 - val accuracy: 0.5775
Epoch 19/30
al loss: 1.0086 - val accuracy: 0.5608
Epoch 20/30
al loss: 1.0028 - val accuracy: 0.5788
Epoch 21/30
al loss: 1.1006 - val accuracy: 0.5429
Epoch 22/30
al loss: 1.0382 - val accuracy: 0.5704
al loss: 1.0586 - val accuracy: 0.5617
Epoch 24/30
al loss: 1.1048 - val accuracy: 0.5579
Epoch 25/30
al loss: 1.1549 - val accuracy: 0.5583
Epoch 26/30
al_loss: 1.1471 - val_accuracy: 0.5537
Epoch 27/30
al loss: 1.1159 - val accuracy: 0.5700
Epoch 28/30
val loss: 1.1865 - val accuracy: 0.5537
Epoch 29/30
al loss: 1.2818 - val accuracy: 0.5433
Epoch 30/30
al loss: 1.1888 - val accuracy: 0.5596
1. Сравните качество многоклассовой классификации нейронными сетями при помощи матрицы ошибок (для
 трех классов) для тестовой выборки.
```

```
In [89]:
```

```
y pred = model 1.predict(test images)
pred=(np.argmax(y pred, axis=1) + 1) * 2 - 1
75/75 [============ ] - Os 3ms/step
In [90]:
cm (pred, test labels)
```

Out[90]:

```
array([[427, 162, 247],
       [237, 449, 299],
       [136, 189, 254]])
```


1. Постройте кривые обучения нейронных сетей многоклассовой классификации для показателей ошибки и доли верных ответов в зависимости от эпохи обучения, подписывая оси и рисунок и создавая легенду.

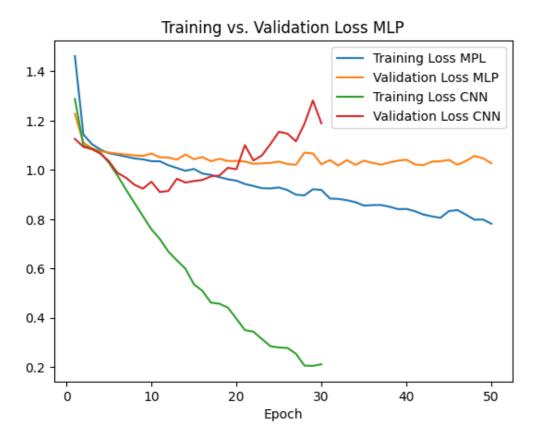
In [94]:

```
plt.plot(np.arange(1, 51), history_3.history['loss'], label='Training Loss MPL')
plt.plot(np.arange(1, 51), history_3.history['val_loss'], label='Validation Loss MLP')
plt.plot(np.arange(1, 31), history_4.history['loss'], label='Training Loss CNN')
plt.plot(np.arange(1, 31), history_4.history['val_loss'], label='Validation Loss CNN')
plt.title('Training vs. Validation Loss MLP')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend()
```

Out[94]:

<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f39b00b4760>

[110, 164, 346]])



CNN очевидно переобучилась

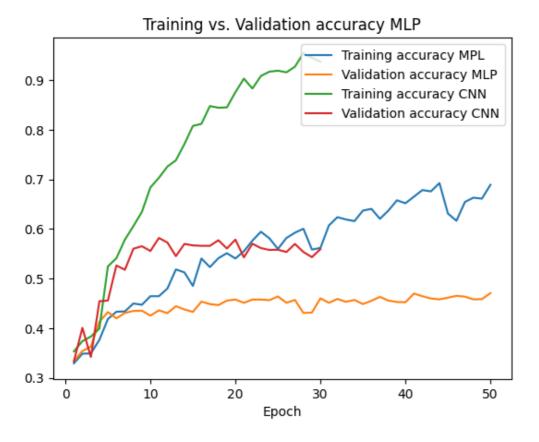
In [102]:

```
plt.plot(np.arange(1, 51), history_3.history['accuracy'], label='Training accuracy MPL')
plt.plot(np.arange(1, 51), history_3.history['val_accuracy'], label='Validation accuracy
MLP')
plt.plot(np.arange(1, 31), history_4.history['accuracy'], label='Training accuracy CNN')
```

```
plt.plot(np.arange(1, 31), history_4.history['val_accuracy'], label='Validation accuracy
CNN')
plt.title('Training vs. Validation accuracy MLP')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend()
```

Out[102]:

<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f39ab101ba0>



In []: