

Prof. Dr. L. Paditz

**Uebung am 11.02.2019, 1.DS:**

=====

```
parallels@parallels-Parallels-Virtual-Platform:~$ python3
```

```
Python 3.6.7 (default, Oct 22 2018, 11:32:17)
```

```
[GCC 8.2.0] on linux
```

```
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for  
more information.
```

```
>>> import tensorflow as tf
```

```
>>> a = tf.constant(23.)
```

```
>>> print(a)
```

```
Tensor("Const:0", shape=(), dtype=float32)
```

```
>>> b = tf.constant([1, 2, 3])
```

```
>>> print(b)
```

```
Tensor("Const_1:0", shape=(3, ), dtype=int32)
```

```
>>> c = tf.constant([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]])
```

```
>>> print(c)
```

```
Tensor("Const_2:0", shape=(2, 3), dtype=int32)
```

```
>>> d =
```

```
tf.constant([[[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]], [[1, 1, 1], [0, 0, 0]] ▶
```

```
>>> print(d)
```

```
Tensor("Const_3:0", shape=(3, 2, 3), dtype=int32)
```

```
>>> e =
```

```
tf.constant([[[[1], [2], [3]], [[1], [2], [3]]]])
```

```
>>> print(e)
```

```
Tensor("Const_4:0", shape=(1, 2, 3, 1),
```

```
dtype=int32)
```

```
>>>
```

## Uebung am 12.02.2019, 1.DS:

=====

Define  $\text{loss}(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + 5$

done

2D-Grafik Y1:…  
Y2:…

loss(x)

$$2 \cdot x^2 - 3 \cdot x + 5$$

```

Define grad(x) = d/dx (loss(x))
                                                    done
grad(x)
                                                    4·x-3
solve(grad(x)=0, x)
                                                    {x=3/4}

d²/dx² (loss(x)) > 0
                                                    4 > 0

fMin(loss(x), x)
                                                    {MinValue=31/8, x=3/4}

approx(ans)
                                                    {MinValue=3.875, x=0.75}

```

**Sei  $\text{loss}(x)$  eine Verlustfunktion,**

ges. ist der minimale Verlust

Falls  $x > \frac{3}{4}$  ist  $\text{grad}(x) > 0$  und der min. Verlust liegt in

neg. Richtung, d. h. in **Richtung des neg.**

**Gradienten.**

Falls  $x < \frac{3}{4}$  ist  $\text{grad}(x) < 0$  und der min. Verlust liegt in

pos. Richtung, d. h. ebenfalls in **Richtung des neg.**

**Gradienten.**

**Die Richtung des neg. Gradienten ist stets die**

**"steilste" Abstiegsrichtung hin zum Min. !**

**tensorflow-Skript:**

```

python3
import tensorflow as tf
x_var = tf.Variable(0., name='x_result')
# Schrittzähler
step_var = tf.Variable(0, trainable=False)
# Verlust
loss = 2 * tf.multiply(x_var, x_var) -
tf.multiply(3.0, x_var) + 5.0
# Variablenwert finden, der Verlust minimiert
learn_rate = tf.constant(0.1)
num_epochs = 200
optimizer =
tf.train.GradientDescentOptimizer(learn_rate).minimize(▶
global_step=step_var)
# Variable initialisieren
init = tf.global_variables_initializer()
# Session starten
with tf.Session() as sess:
    sess.run(init)
    sess.run([step_var, x_var, learn_rate, loss])
    for epoch in range(num_epochs):
        sess.run(optimizer)
        if epoch % 10 == 0:
            sess.run([step_var, x_var, loss])

```

### Rechnerprotokoll:

```

parallels@parallels-Parallels-Virtual-Platform:~$ python3
Python 3.6.7 (default, Oct 22 2018, 11:32:17)

```

[GCC 8.2.0] on linux

Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.

```
>>> import tensorflow as tf
>>> x_var = tf.Variable(0., name='x_result')
>>> # Schrittzähler
... step_var = tf.Variable(0, trainable=False)
>>> # Verlust
... loss = 2 * tf.multiply(x_var, x_var) -
tf.multiply(3.0, x_var) + 5.0
>>> # Variablenwert finden, der Verlust minimiert
... learn_rate = tf.constant(1.)
>>> num_epochs = 50
>>> optimizer =
tf.train.GradientDescentOptimizer(learn_rate).minimize(▶
global_step=step_var)
>>> # Variable initialisieren
... init = tf.global_variables_initializer()
>>> # Session starten
... with tf.Session() as sess:
...     sess.run(init)
...     sess.run([step_var, x_var, learn_rate, loss])
...     for epoch in range(num_epochs):
...         sess.run(optimizer)
...         if epoch % 5 == 0:
...             sess.run([step_var, x_var, loss])
...
[0, 0.0, 1.0, 5.0]
[1, 3.0, 14.0]
```

```
[6, -546.0, 597875.0]
[11, 132861.0, 35303694000.0]
[16, -32285040.0, 2084647700000000.0]
[21, 7845265400.0, 1.2309638e+20]
[26, -1906399500000.0, 7.268718e+24]
[31, 463255100000000.0, 4.292106e+29]
[36, -1.1257098e+17, 2.534445e+34]
[41, 2.7354745e+19, inf]
[46, -6.647203e+21, inf]
>>>
```

**Verfahren divergiert! learn\_rate verkleinern!**

**learnig\_rate=0.1:**

```
[0, 0.0, 0.1, 5.0]
[1, 0.3, 4.2799997]
[6, 0.715008, 3.877449]
[11, 0.74727905, 3.8750148]
[16, 0.7497884, 3.875]
[21, 0.74998355, 3.875]
[26, 0.7499987, 3.875]
[31, 0.7499999, 3.875]
[36, 0.74999994, 3.875]
[41, 0.74999994, 3.875]
[46, 0.74999994, 3.875]
```

=====

**learnig\_rate=0.01:**

```
[0, 0.0, 0.01, 5.0]
```

[1, 0.03, 4.9118]  
[11, 0.2713205, 4.333268]  
[21, 0.43175822, 4.0775557]  
[31, 0.5384224, 3.96453]  
[41, 0.6093363, 3.9145727]  
[51, 0.6564822, 3.892491]  
[61, 0.68782634, 3.8827312]  
[71, 0.7086649, 3.878417]  
[81, 0.7225191, 3.8765106]  
[91, 0.73172975, 3.8756676]  
[101, 0.73785335, 3.8752952]  
[111, 0.7419244, 3.8751302]  
[121, 0.7446311, 3.8750577]  
[131, 0.7464306, 3.8750255]  
[141, 0.74762696, 3.8750114]  
[151, 0.74842244, 3.8750048]  
[161, 0.74895126, 3.8750021]  
[171, 0.74930286, 3.875001]  
[181, 0.7495365, 3.8750005]  
[191, 0.74969184, 3.8750005]

3D-Grafik Paraboloid

Z1:…  
Z2:…