

## ABOUT NEURAL NETWORKS TO SOLVING DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

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CPU GPU

### Abstract

Considered the problem of solving equations of mathematical physics using neural networks. Given existing approaches to solving the equation by the neural network method. A universal neural network architecture that has advantages over existing approaches has been developed. Developed neuroequations, feedback weights, proved assertions about the output values of the neurons. Activation functions and weight feedback neurons are changed corresponding to the boundary conditions, depending on the type of boundary conditions. Given dependence of error of calculations on the number of neurons. This dependence represented by the empirical expression. Analyzed calculation time on GPU and CPU as parallel and sequential algorithms. Proposed lattice neural network without changing the architecture allows, with appropriate setting of weighting coefficients and setting boundary conditions to obtain the solution some differential equations with the error defined by the number of neurons of the network, with a parallel algorithm actually synthesized.

Keywords: lattice neural network, differential equations, calculations error.

[Murray et al., 1992].

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[ , 2010].

[ , 2005].

[Lagaris et al., 1998].

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[ , 2014].

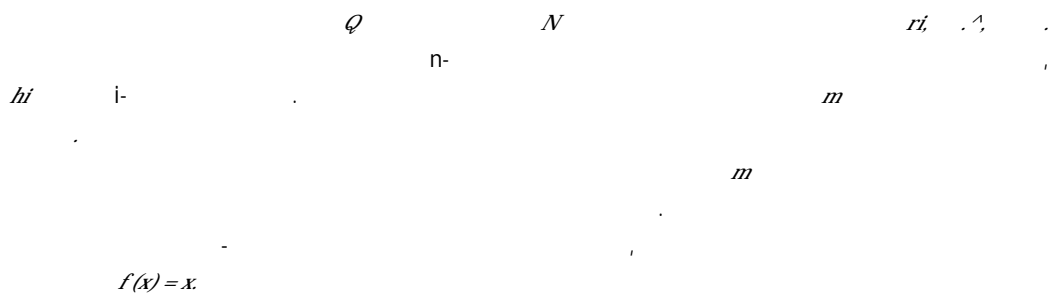
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[Korsunov, Lomakin, 2013].

Directions of development of neural networks for solving differential equations

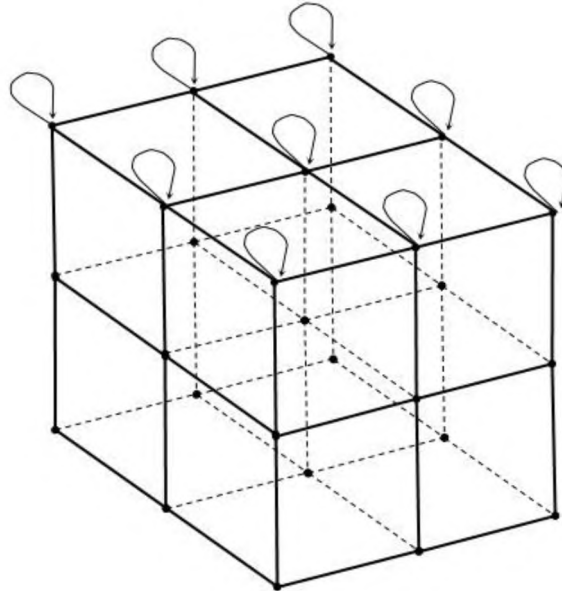
[Moller,  
1993].



(ri^i, ... mhn). i, i (0, m-1)  
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2 .

1.



1.  
Fig. 1. The structure of lattice neural network

$$f(P) = \begin{cases} 2Z & 0,75, GTi \\ (*-2) \wedge 2^A 4 & \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$Ti: | i < y < 7 \wedge 2: [- \quad ( = 7 \quad .f^A = 0 \quad : \{ \wedge = 7 \quad 4 < X <$$

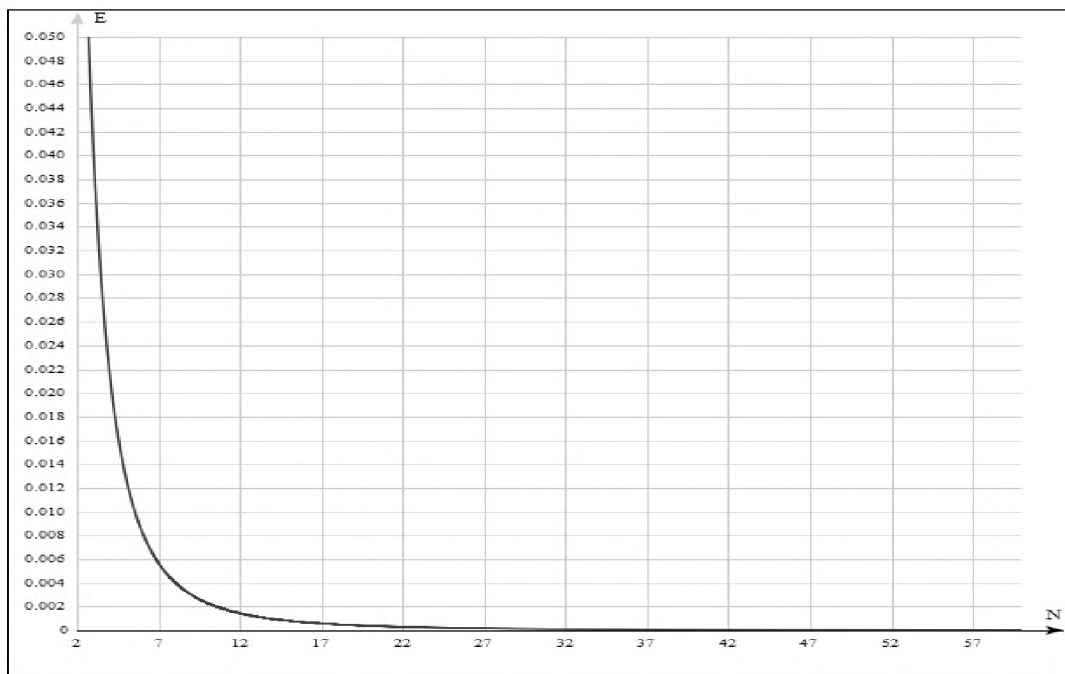
CPU GPU  
Microsoft Visual C# ;

[ , 2014].

Calculation error depending of number of neurons

25	0.0002
64	0.00002
100	10 <sup>-6</sup>
10000	10 <sup>-11</sup>
1000000	10 <sup>-17</sup>

2.

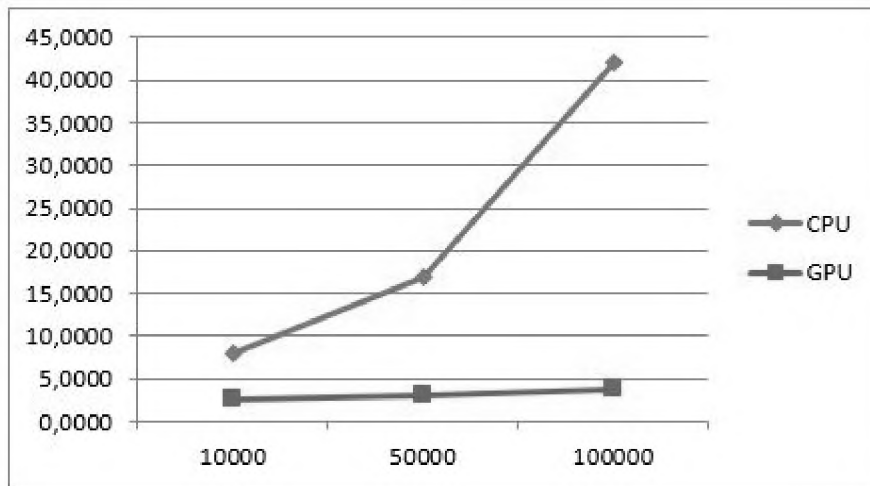


2.  
Fig. 2. Graph of dependence of calculation error and number of neurons

$$\sigma = \frac{\ln W}{N^{\alpha}} \quad (2)$$

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CPU

GPU.



. 3. CPU GPU

Fig. 3. CPU and GPU calculation speed

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