```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from itertools import product
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
plt.style.use('default')
sns.set_palette("husl")
class ActivationFunctions:
    def sigmoid(x):
        return 1 / (1 + np.exp(-np.clip(x, -250, 250)))
   def sigmoid derivative(x):
    @staticmethod
    def tanh(x):
    @staticmethod
    @staticmethod
    def relu(x):
    @staticmethod
    def relu derivative(x):
        return (x > 0).astype(float)
    def step(x):
        return (x \ge 0).astype(int)
```

```
def step_derivative(x):
        return np.ones like(x)
   def generate_logic_data(function_name, n_inputs):
       combinations = list(product([0, 1], repeat=n inputs))
       X = np.array(combinations)
       y = np.zeros(len(combinations))
        for i, inputs in enumerate(combinations):
                y[i] = int(all(inputs))
                y[i] = int(any(inputs))
                y[i] = int(sum(inputs) % 2)
class Perceptron:
   def init (self, n inputs, learning rate=0.1, use bias=True,
random seed=42):
```

```
self.n inputs = n inputs
       self.learning_rate = learning_rate
        self.use bias = use bias
       weight size = n inputs + (1 if use bias else 0)
       self.weights = np.random.uniform(-1, 1, weight size)
       self.training history = []
        self.weight history = []
       if self.use bias:
            return np.column stack([X, np.ones(X.shape[0])])
   def predict(self, X):
       X with bias = self. add bias(X)
        return ActivationFunctions.step(np.dot(X with bias,
self.weights))
   def train(self, X, y, max_epochs=100, verbose=False):
```

```
X_with_bias = self._add_bias(X)
        for epoch in range(max_epochs):
            for i in range(len(X)):
                prediction =
ActivationFunctions.step(np.dot(X_with_bias[i], self.weights))
                error = y[i] - prediction
                if error != 0:
                    self.weights += self.learning rate * error *
X with bias[i]
            predictions = self.predict(X)
            accuracy = np.mean(predictions == y)
            self.training history.append({
                'epoch': epoch,
            self.weight_history.append(self.weights.copy())
            if verbose and epoch % 10 == 0:
                print(f"Época {epoch}: Erro = {total error}, Acurácia =
                if verbose:
                    print(f"Convergiu na época {epoch}")
        final predictions = self.predict(X)
```

```
final accuracy = np.mean(final predictions == y)
            'epochs': epoch + 1,
            'final accuracy': final accuracy,
            'final weights': self.weights.copy(),
            'history': self.training history
class MLP:
   def init (self, input size, hidden size, output size=1,
learning rate=0.1,
                 activation='sigmoid', use bias=True, random seed=42):
       Inicializa a MLP
       np.random.seed(random seed)
       self.input size = input size
        self.output size = output size
       self.learning rate = learning rate
       self.use bias = use bias
       if activation == 'sigmoid':
            self.activation = ActivationFunctions.sigmoid
ActivationFunctions.sigmoid derivative
            self.activation = ActivationFunctions.tanh
```

```
self.activation derivative =
ActivationFunctions.tanh derivative
            self.activation = ActivationFunctions.relu
            self.activation derivative =
ActivationFunctions.relu derivative
        input weights size = input size + (1 if use bias else 0)
       hidden weights size = hidden size + (1 if use bias else 0)
       self.weights input hidden = np.random.uniform(
            -np.sqrt(6/(input size + hidden size)),
            np.sqrt(6/(input size + hidden size)),
            (input weights size, hidden size)
        self.weights hidden output = np.random.uniform(
            -np.sqrt(6/(hidden size + output size)),
            np.sqrt(6/(hidden size + output size)),
            (hidden weights size, output size)
        self.training history = []
   def add bias(self, X):
        """Adiciona coluna de bias se necessário"""
       if self.use bias:
            return np.column stack([X, np.ones(X.shape[0])])
   def forward(self, X):
       X with bias = self. add bias(X)
       hidden input = np.dot(X with bias, self.weights input hidden)
       hidden output = self.activation(hidden input)
       hidden with bias = self. add bias(hidden output)
        output input = np.dot(hidden with bias,
self.weights hidden output)
```

```
output = self.activation(output input)
            'hidden input': hidden input,
            'hidden output': hidden output,
            'output input': output input,
            'output': output,
    def backward(self, X, y, forward result):
        batch size = X.shape[0]
        output error = y.reshape(-1, 1) - forward result['output']
        output delta = output error *
self.activation derivative(forward result['output'])
        hidden output grad =
np.dot(forward result['hidden with bias'].T, output delta) / batch size
       if self.use bias:
            hidden error = np.dot(output delta,
self.weights hidden output[:-1].T)
            hidden error = np.dot(output delta,
self.weights_hidden_output.T)
self.activation derivative(forward result['hidden output'])
        input hidden grad = np.dot(forward result['X with bias'].T,
hidden delta) / batch size
        self.weights hidden output += self.learning rate *
hidden output grad
```

```
self.weights_input_hidden += self.learning_rate *
input hidden grad
    def train(self, X, y, max epochs=1000, verbose=False):
        """Treina a MLP"""
        for epoch in range(max epochs):
            predictions = (forward result['output'] >
0.5).astype(int).flatten()
            accuracy = np.mean(predictions == y)
            mse = np.mean((y.reshape(-1, 1) - forward_result['output'])
** 2)
            self.training history.append({
                'epoch': epoch,
                'accuracy': accuracy
            if verbose and epoch % 100 == 0:
                print(f"Época {epoch}: MSE = {mse:.6f}, Acurácia =
accuracy:.3f}")
                if verbose:
                    print(f"Convergiu na época {epoch}")
            self.backward(X, y, forward_result)
            'epochs': epoch + 1,
            'final accuracy': accuracy,
            'final mse': mse,
            'history': self.training history
```

```
def predict(self, X):
        forward result = self.forward(X)
        return (forward result['output'] > 0.5).astype(int).flatten()
clas<mark>s Visuali</mark>zer:
   def plot_2d_decision_boundary(model, X, y, title,
model_type='perceptron'):
        if X.shape[1] != 2:
            print("Visualização disponível apenas para 2 entradas")
        plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
        h = 0.01
        x \min, x \max = -0.5, 1.5
        xx, yy = np.meshgrid(np.arange(x min, x max, h),
                             np.arange(y min, y max, h))
        grid points = np.c [xx.ravel(), yy.ravel()]
        if model type == 'perceptron':
            Z = model.predict(grid points)
            Z = model.predict(grid points)
        Z = Z.reshape(xx.shape)
        plt.contourf(xx, yy, Z, alpha=0.3, cmap=plt.cm.RdYlBu)
        plt.contour(xx, yy, Z, colors='black', linestyles='--',
linewidths=1)
        colors = ['red' if label == 0 else 'blue' for label in y]
edgecolors='black')
```

```
for i, (x, y coord) in enumerate(X):
            plt.annotate(f'(\{int(x)\},\{int(y\_coord)\})\rightarrow\{int(y[i])\}',
                         (x, y coord), xytext=(5, 5), textcoords='offset
points')
       plt.ylim(y_min, y_max)
       plt.xlabel('Entrada 1')
       plt.ylabel('Entrada 2')
       plt.title(title)
       plt.grid(True, alpha=0.3)
       plt.show()
   def plot training history(history, title):
        """Plota histórico de treinamento"""
        epochs = [h['epoch'] for h in history]
        if 'total error' in history[0]: # Perceptron
            errors = [h['total error'] for h in history]
            accuracies = [h['accuracy'] for h in history]
            fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(15, 5))
            ax1.plot(epochs, errors, 'b-', linewidth=2)
            ax1.set xlabel('Época')
            ax1.set ylabel('Erro Total')
            ax1.set title('Erro vs Época')
            ax1.grid(True, alpha=0.3)
            ax2.plot(epochs, accuracies, 'g-', linewidth=2)
            ax2.set xlabel('Época')
            ax2.set ylabel('Acurácia')
            ax2.grid(True, alpha=0.3)
            ax2.set ylim([0, 1.1])
            mse = [h['mse'] for h in history]
            accuracies = [h['accuracy'] for h in history]
            fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(15, 5))
```

```
ax1.plot(epochs, mse, 'r-', linewidth=2)
            ax1.set xlabel('Época')
            ax1.set ylabel('MSE')
            ax1.set title('MSE vs Época')
            ax1.grid(True, alpha=0.3)
            ax1.set yscale('log')
            ax2.plot(epochs, accuracies, 'g-', linewidth=2)
            ax2.set xlabel('Época')
            ax2.set ylabel('Acurácia')
            ax2.set title('Acurácia vs Época')
            ax2.grid(True, alpha=0.3)
            ax2.set_ylim([0, 1.1])
        plt.suptitle(title)
        plt.tight layout()
       plt.show()
    def plot weight evolution(weight history, title):
        if not weight history:
        plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
        weight history = np.array(weight history)
        epochs = range(len(weight history))
        for i in range(weight_history.shape[1]):
            plt.plot(epochs, weight history[:, i], linewidth=2,
weight history.shape[1]-1 else 'Bias')
       plt.xlabel('Época')
       plt.ylabel('Valor do Peso')
       plt.legend()
       plt.grid(True, alpha=0.3)
        plt.show()
```

```
"""Classe para executar experimentos sistemáticos"""
    @staticmethod
    def run perceptron experiments():
        print("="*60)
        print("EXPERIMENTOS COM PERCEPTRON")
        print("="*60)
       n inputs list = [2, 3, 4, 5]
        results = {}
            print(f"\nQ TESTANDO FUNÇÃO {func}")
            print("-" * 40)
            results[func] = {}
            for n inputs in n inputs list:
                print(f"\nNúmero de entradas: {n inputs}")
                X, y = DataGenerator.generate logic data(func,
n inputs)
                print(f"Dados gerados: {len(X)} amostras")
                perceptron = Perceptron(n inputs, learning rate=0.1,
use_bias=True)
                train result = perceptron.train(X, y, max epochs=100,
verbose=False)
                predictions = perceptron.predict(X)
                accuracy = np.mean(predictions == y)
                results[func][n inputs] = {
                    'accuracy': accuracy,
                    'converged': train result['converged'],
                    'epochs': train result['epochs']
```

```
print(f"Acurácia: {accuracy:.1%}")
                print(f"Convergiu: {'Sim' if train result['converged']
else 'Não'}")
               print(f"Épocas: {train result['epochs']}")
                if n inputs == 2:
                    title = f"Perceptron - {func} (2 entradas)"
                    Visualizer.plot 2d decision boundary (perceptron, X,
y, title)
Visualizer.plot training history(train result['history'],
title }")
Visualizer.plot weight evolution(perceptron.weight history,
                                                   f"Evolução dos Pesos
 {title}")
       print("\n" + "="*60)
       print("RESUMO DOS RESULTADOS - PERCEPTRON")
       print("="*60)
       for func in functions:
           print(f"\n{func}:")
            for n_inputs in n inputs list:
                result = results[func][n inputs]
                status = "V" if result['accuracy'] == 1.0 else "X"
                print(f" {n_inputs} entradas: {status}
 result['accuracy']:.1%} "
                      f"({result['epochs']} épocas)")
       return results
   def run mlp experiments():
       print("\n" + "="*60)
       print("EXPERIMENTOS COM MLP (BACKPROPAGATION)")
       print("="*60)
```

```
functions = ['AND', 'OR', 'XOR']
       activations = ['sigmoid', 'tanh', 'relu']
       results = {}
       print("\n TESTE 1: IMPORTÂNCIA DA FUNÇÃO DE ATIVAÇÃO")
       print("-" * 50)
       for func in functions:
           print(f"\nFunção {func}:")
           results[func] = {}
           X, y = DataGenerator.generate logic data(func, 2)
            for activation in activations:
                mlp = MLP(input size=2, hidden size=4,
learning rate=0.1,
                train result = mlp.train(X, y, max epochs=1000,
verbose=False)
                predictions = mlp.predict(X)
                accuracy = np.mean(predictions == y)
                results[func][activation] = {
                    'accuracy': accuracy,
                    'epochs': train result['epochs']
                print(f" {activation:8}: {accuracy:.1%}
                if func == 'XOR' and activation == 'sigmoid':
                    title = f"MLP - XOR com {activation}"
                    Visualizer.plot 2d decision boundary(mlp, X, y,
title, 'mlp')
Visualizer.plot training history(train result['history'],
```

```
print(f"\n ≠ TESTE 2: IMPORTÂNCIA DA TAXA DE APRENDIZADO")
       print("-" * 50)
       X, y = DataGenerator.generate logic data('XOR', 2)
           mlp = MLP(input size=2, hidden size=4, learning rate=1r,
                     activation='sigmoid', use bias=True)
            train result = mlp.train(X, y, max epochs=1000,
verbose=False)
           predictions = mlp.predict(X)
           accuracy = np.mean(predictions == y)
           print(f"Taxa {lr:4.2f}: {accuracy:.1%}
({train result['epochs']} épocas)")
       print(f"\n @ TESTE 3: IMPORTÂNCIA DO BIAS")
       print("-" * 50)
       for use bias in [True, False]:
           mlp = MLP(input size=2, hidden size=4, learning rate=0.1,
                     activation='sigmoid', use bias=use bias)
            train result = mlp.train(X, y, max epochs=1000,
verbose=False)
           predictions = mlp.predict(X)
           accuracy = np.mean(predictions == y)
           print(f"{bias status:9}: {accuracy:.1%}
       return results
   def demonstrate xor limitation():
       print("\n" + "="*60)
       print("DEMONSTRAÇÃO: POR QUE PERCEPTRON NÃO RESOLVE XOR?")
```

```
print("="*60)
       X, y = DataGenerator.generate logic data('XOR', 2)
       print("\nTabela verdade XOR:")
       print("Entrada 1 | Entrada 2 | Saída")
       print("-" * 30)
           print(f" {int(x1)} | {int(x2)}
int(y[i])}")
       print("\nAnálise geométrica:")
       print("- Pontos (0,0) e (1,1) devem resultar em 0")
       print("- Pontos (0,1) e (1,0) devem resultar em 1")
       print("- Não existe uma linha reta que separe esses pontos!")
       print("\nTentativas de treinamento do Perceptron:")
       accuracies = []
       for i in range(5):
           perceptron = Perceptron(2, learning rate=0.1,
use bias=True,
                                  random seed=i)
            train_result = perceptron.train(X, y, max epochs=100,
verbose=False)
           predictions = perceptron.predict(X)
           accuracy = np.mean(predictions == y)
           accuracies.append(accuracy)
            print(f"Tentativa {i+1}: {accuracy:.1%}")
       print(f"\nAcurácia média: {np.mean(accuracies):.1%}")
       print("Conclusão: Perceptron falha consistentemente no XOR")
       print("\nComparação com MLP:")
       mlp = MLP(input size=2, hidden size=3, learning rate=0.1,
                 activation='sigmoid', use bias=True)
       train result = mlp.train(X, y, max epochs=1000, verbose=False)
       predictions = mlp.predict(X)
       accuracy = np.mean(predictions == y)
       print(f"MLP: {accuracy:.1%} ({train result['epochs']} épocas)")
```

```
print("Conclusão: MLP resolve XOR facilmente!")
def main():
   print("Implementação: Perceptron vs Backpropagation")
   print("Autor: Sistema de IA")
   print("Data:", "2024")
   runner = ExperimentRunner()
   perceptron results = runner.run perceptron experiments()
   mlp results = runner.run mlp experiments()
   runner.demonstrate xor limitation()
   print("\n" + "="*60)
   print("CONCLUSÕES FINAIS")
   print("="*60)
   print("\nPERCEPTRON:")
   print("- Resolve problemas linearmente separáveis (AND, OR)")
   print("- Falha em problemas não-lineares (XOR)")
   print("- Convergência rápida quando possível")
   print("- Algoritmo simples e eficiente")
   print("\nMLP (BACKPROPAGATION):")
   print("- Resolve qualquer problema (AND, OR, XOR)")
   print("- Camada escondida permite separação não-linear")
   print("- Sigmoid e Tanh funcionam bem para problemas pequenos")
   print("- ReLU é mais rápida mas pode ter problemas de 'morte'")
   print("- Taxa de aprendizado é crítica para convergência")
   print("- Bias é essencial para flexibilidade")
   print("\nRECOMENDACÕES:")
   print("- Use Perceptron para problemas simples e lineares")
   print("- Use MLP para problemas complexos e não-lineares")
   print("- Sigmoid/Tanh: bons para classificação binária")
```

```
print("- ReLU: melhor para redes maiores")
  print("- Taxa de aprendizado: comece com 0.1")
  print("- Sempre use bias para maior flexibilidade")

if __name__ == "__main__":
  main()
```