

# Instruções

objetivo geral: criar uma rede neural para classificação de imagens do dataset fashion mnist e exploração de todas as características da rede neural, uma por vez.

O melhor resultado de cada questão/etapa é utilizado nas próximas

## QUESTÃO 01: exploração inicial

- Dataset fashion mnist
- função de ativação
- 5 testes com inicialização aleatória: diferenças de convergência, estabilidade e desempenho
- dataset de treino
- métricas: medida de desempenho(accuracy), função de perda (entropia cruzada/loss), curva de convergência
- otimizador: Adam
- arquitetura: quantas camadas e neurônios por camada
- funções de ativação: ReLU, Sigmoid ou Tanh
- quantas épocas
- taxa de aprendizado
- indícios de under/overfitting

## QUESTÃO 02: exploração de hiperparâmetros

- taxa de aprendizado x termo momento x velocidade de convergência
- Grid search para encontrar a melhor combinação: erro de treinamento x taxa de aprendizado x momento
- taxa de aprendizado menor e momento intermediário
- dataset de treino e (opcionalmente) dataset de validação
- métricas: função de perda, velocidade de convergência, curva de convergência e (opcional) estabilidade
- critério de parada
- combinação com melhor equilíbrio entre velocidade e estabilidade
- tendências observadas(ex: maior taxa de aprendizado leva a maior velocidade, mas menor estabilidade)

## QUESTÃO 03: topologia de rede neural

- dataset de treino e (opcionalmente) dataset de validação
- impacto do número de camadas ocultas e neurônios por camada e teste de variação desses números
- métricas: função de perda, curva de convergência(under e overfitting), tempo de treinamento, generalização(medida F), precisão, revocação
- gráfico de perda mostrando diferença entre topologias

## QUESTÃO 04: qualidade dos dados

- influência do número e qualidade dos dados, ruído, etc sobre a capacidade de generalização
- dividir o dataset em subsets de acordo com o rótulo -> manter proporcionalidade
- faixas do dataset: 10%, 30%, 50%, 70%, 100%
- métrica: função de perda, acurácia,
- identificar saturação no aprendizado
- curvas de generalização: tamanho do conjunto X desempenho
- tempo de treinamento e custo computacional
- Estratégia de amostragem(estratificada, aleatória ou outra)

## QUESTÃO 05:

- escolher 4 melhores modelos e usar modelo de testes neles
- treinamento como referência comparativa
- ajustes de otimização

- métricas: perda(entropia cruzada categórica), acurácia, curva de validação(treinamento x teste), F1 score, precisão, revocação
- escolha da configuração final do modelo

## QUESTÃO 06: validação cruzada k-fold

divisão do dataset em k-subconjuntos e teste em todos eles

- métricas: média de todas as partições de perda: acurácia e F1.
- para cada partição: curvas de validação e variância(dispersão) dos resultados
- justificativa do tamanho de k
- identificação de flutuações

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
#from tensorflow import kerasimport
from tensorflow import keras
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
import secrets
import pickle
from pathlib import Path
import time
import gc
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
```

## Divisão do dataset

```
#dataset já dividido em treino e teste
(x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = keras.datasets.fashion_mnist.load_data()
#split de treino entre 80% treino e 20% validação
x_train, x_val, y_train, y_val = train_test_split(x_train, y_train, test_size=0.2,
random_state=42, stratify=y_train) #20% do treino vira validação. stratify=Y mantém
a proporção das classes
# Normalização (0-1) para visualização e futura modelagem
x_train = x_train.astype("float32")/255.0
x_test = x_test.astype("float32")/255.0
x_val = x_val.astype("float32")/255.0
"""
converte inteiro discreto de 0 a 255 para contínuo float de 0.0 a 1.0
redes neurais funcionam melhor com entradas contínuas e escala pequena e próxima
float representa melhor valores intermediários entre 2 as cores possíveis (preto e
branco)
y é inteiro de 0 a 9, sendo o número sua classe, não precisa de normalização
"""

'\nconverte inteiro discreto de 0 a 255 para contínuo float de 0.0 a 1.0\nredes
neurais funcionam melhor com entradas contínuas e escala pequena e próxima\nfloat
represents melhor valores intermediários entre 2 as cores possíveis (preto e
branco)\ny é inteiro de 0 a 9, sendo o número sua classe, não precisa de
normalização\n'
```

## vizualização do dataset Fashion-MNIST

```
labels = [
    "T-shirt/top", "Trouser", "Pullover", "Dress", "Coat", "Sandal", "Shirt", "Sneaker", "Bag",
    "Ankle boot"
```

]

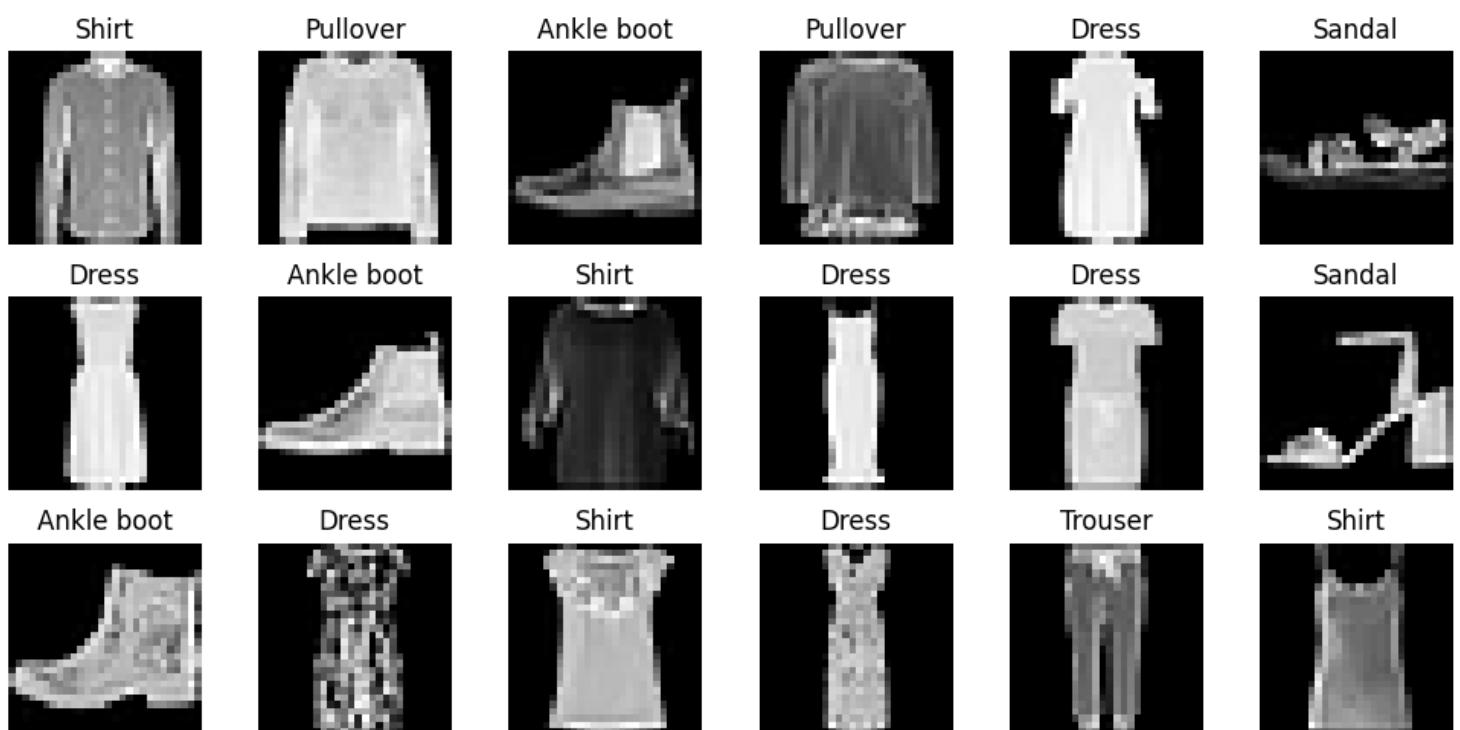
```

print(f"Treino: {x_train.shape}, Validação: {x_val.shape}, Teste: {x_test.shape}")
print("Exemplo de rótulos (0-9):", labels)

# Grid de amostras aleatórias do conjunto de treino
fig, axes = plt.subplots(3, 6, figsize=(10, 5))
for i, ax in enumerate(axes.ravel()):
    idx = np.random.randint(0, len(x_train))
    ax.imshow(x_train[idx], cmap="gray")
    ax.set_title(labels[y_train[idx]])
    ax.axis("off")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```

Treino: (48000, 28, 28), Validação: (12000, 28, 28), Teste: (10000, 28, 28)  
 Exemplo de rótulos (0-9): ['T-shirt/top', 'Trouser', 'Pullover', 'Dress', 'Coat',  
 'Sandal', 'Shirt', 'Sneaker', 'Bag', 'Ankle boot']



## Modelo

```

"""
configuração padrão:
    camada de entrada com 784 neurônios (cada pixel da imagem 28x28)
    2 camadas ocultas (64 e 32 neurônios)
    camada de saída com 10 neurônios (10 classes)
"""

def build_model(learning_rate=1e-3, betal=0.9, activation_hidden = 'relu',
activation_output = 'softmax', num_hidden_layers=2, neurons_per_layer=[64, 32]):

    layers = [
        keras.layers.InputLayer(shape=(28, 28)), # imagens 28x28 pixels, cada
pixel é um neurônio de entrada
        keras.layers.Flatten() # transforma matriz 2D 28x28 em vetor 1D com 784
elementos
    ]
    # adiciona dinamicamente as camadas ocultas conforme num_hidden_layers
    for i in range(num_hidden_layers):

```

```

    layers.append(keras.layers.Dense(neurons_per_layer[i], activation_hidden))
# ReLU como função de ativação não linear

    # camada de saída
    layers.append(keras.layers.Dense(10, activation_output)) # 10 saídas (classes)
possíveis

    # modelo sequencial -> "clássico" com uma camada após a outra
model = keras.Sequential(layers)

optimizer = keras.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate, beta1)
model.compile(
    optimizer = optimizer, # aprendizado adaptativo
    loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy', # ideal para classificação
multiclasse com rótulos inteiros
    metrics=['accuracy'] # medida de desempenho simples
)
return model

```

## gerador de seeds

```

PRIME_STEP = 2654435761 # grande e usado em hashing
MASK32 = 0xFFFFFFFF
base = secrets.randbits(32)

# ===== Método para "espaçar" mais as seeds =====
# Ideia: usar uma base aleatória de 32 bits e aplicar um incremento grande e primo
# (ex: 2654435761 = constante de Knuth) gerando progressão pseudo-dispersada em 32
bits.
# Depois aplicamos uma mistura (hash simples) para minimizar correlação linear.
def spaced_seeds(n, base_seed, step):
    seeds = []
    for i in range(n):
        raw = (base_seed + i * step) & MASK32
        # Mistura extra: multiplicação + xor + shift (barato, evita sequência muito
próxima)
        mixed = (raw * 0x9E3779B1) & MASK32
        mixed ^= (mixed >> 16)
        seeds.append(mixed)
    return seeds

seeds = spaced_seeds(5, base, PRIME_STEP)

```

## Checkpoints de treino

```

def load_checkpoint(checkpoint_file, q_name):
    if Path(checkpoint_file).is_file():
        print("\n✓ Carregando checkpoint anterior...")
        with open(checkpoint_file, 'rb') as f:
            checkpoint = pickle.load(f)
        results = checkpoint[f'results_{q_name}']
        histories = checkpoint[f'histories_{q_name}']
        start_combo = checkpoint['last_combination']
        print(f" Retomando de {start_combo} combinações já processadas")
    else:
        results = []
        histories = []
        start_combo = 0
        print("criando arquivo de checkpoint: ", checkpoint_file)
    return results, histories, start_combo

```

```

def save_checkpoint(checkpoint_file, results, histories, current_combination,
start_combo, total_combinations, q_name=None, checkpoint_interval=5):
    checkpoint_file = Path(checkpoint_file)

    # Detectar nome da questão pelo caminho do arquivo se não fornecido
    if q_name is None:
        q_name = checkpoint_file.stem.split('_')[2] if '_' in checkpoint_file.stem
    else 'unknown'

    if current_combination % checkpoint_interval == 0 or current_combination == total_combinations:
        gc.collect()
        checkpoint_data = {
            f'results_{q_name}': results,
            f'histories_{q_name}': histories,
            'last_combination': current_combination
        }
        with open(checkpoint_file, 'wb') as f:
            pickle.dump(checkpoint_data, f)

    # Estimar tempo remaining
    if len(results) >= 10:
        relevant_results = [r.get('time_mean', 0) for r in results[-10:] if isinstance(r, dict) and 'time_mean' in r]
        if relevant_results:
            tempo_decorrido = (current_combination - start_combo) * 20 * np.mean(relevant_results) / 3600
        else:
            tempo_decorrido = 0
    else:
        tempo_decorrido = 0

    print(f"\u2708 Checkpoint #{current_combination // checkpoint_interval} |"
Progresso: {current_combination}/{total_combinations}
({current_combination/total_combinations*100:.1f}%) | Tempo:
~{tempo_decorrido:.1f}h")

def show_checkpoint(path, max_items=3):
    """Mostra um resumo rápido do checkpoint (Q2).
    - path: caminho para o .pkl
    - max_items: quantos itens do results_q2 mostrar
    """
    p = Path(path)
    if not p.exists():
        print(f"Arquivo não encontrado: {p}")
        return
    with open(p, 'rb') as f:
        print("\u2708 Carregando checkpoint no caminho:", p.resolve())
        data = pickle.load(f)
    keys = list(data.keys())
    print(f"\u2708 Checkpoint carregado")
    print(f"Campos: {keys}")
    print(f"Total de combinações salvas: {len(data.get('results', []))}")
    print(f"Total de históricos salvos: {len(data.get('histories', []))}")
    print(f"Última combinação: {data.get('last_combination')}")
    # Mostra amostra dos resultados
    sample = data.get('results', [])[:max_items]
    if sample:
        print(f"\nAmostra (até {max_items}) de results:")
        for i, r in enumerate(sample, 1):
            print(f"\u2708{i}: epochs={r['epochs']}, lr={r['learning_rate']},"
batch={r['batch_size']}, beta1={r['beta1']}",

```

```

        f"loss_mean={r['loss_mean']:.4f},
acc_mean={r['accuracy_mean']:.4f}, time_mean={r['time_mean']:.2f},
time_std={r['time_std']:.2f}")
else:
    print("Nenhum resultado salvo no checkpoint.")

```

## Questão 01: Rede neural simples

treinamento

```

# ===== CONFIGURAR CHECKPOINT PARA Q1 =====
checkpoint_dir = Path('checkpoints')
checkpoint_dir.mkdir(exist_ok=True)
checkpoint_file_q1 = checkpoint_dir / 'results_q1_checkpoint.pkl'

# ===== CARREGAR CHECKPOINT SE EXISTIR =====
histories_q1, final_metrics_q1, start_seed_idx =
load_checkpoint(checkpoint_file_q1, 'q1')
log_lines = []

# Se checkpoint carregado, final_metrics tem dados
if final_metrics_q1:
    print(f"✓ Carregado {len(final_metrics_q1)} execuções do checkpoint anterior")
    seed_start = len(final_metrics_q1)
else:
    seed_start = 0
    final_metrics_q1 = []
    histories_q1 = []

# ===== TREINAMENTO Q1 COM CHECKPOINT =====
for i, seed in enumerate(seeds[seed_start:], start=seed_start+1):
    keras.utils.set_random_seed(seed)
    model = build_model()

    h = model.fit(
        x_train, y_train,
        epochs=5,
        batch_size=128,
        verbose=0
    )
    histories_q1.append(h)

    final_metrics_q1.append({
        'run': i,
        'seed': seed,
        'final_train_loss': h.history['loss'][-1],
        'final_train_acc': h.history['accuracy'][-1]
    })

    log_lines.append(
        f"== Treinamento {i}/5 (seed={seed}) ==\n"
        f"Train - Loss: {h.history['loss'][-1]:.4f}, accuracy: "
        f"{h.history['accuracy'][-1]:.4f}"
    )

# Salvar checkpoint a cada execução
save_checkpoint(checkpoint_file_q1, final_metrics_q1, histories_q1, i,
seed_start, len(seeds), q_name='q1', checkpoint_interval=1)

```

```

# Limpar memória
del model
keras.backend.clear_session()
gc.collect()

print("\n".join(log_lines))
print(f"\n✓ Q1 concluído: {len(final_metrics_q1)} seeds treinadas")

== Treinamento 1/5 (seed=3824168193) ==
Train - Loss: 0.3406, accuracy: 0.8771
== Treinamento 2/5 (seed=3822549125) ==
Train - Loss: 0.3475, accuracy: 0.8752
== Treinamento 3/5 (seed=3820913677) ==
Train - Loss: 0.3509, accuracy: 0.8766
== Treinamento 4/5 (seed=3819296689) ==
Train - Loss: 0.3521, accuracy: 0.8739
== Treinamento 5/5 (seed=3817661433) ==
Train - Loss: 0.3473, accuracy: 0.8774

```

## visualização

```

# ===== CURVAS DE CONVERGÊNCIA =====
fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 3, figsize=(14, 5))

print(f"estrutura das histories: {histories[-1].history}")
print("é possível adicionar mais informações no dicionário history, como f1, recall, precision, etc.")

#perda
for i, h in enumerate(histories, start=1):
    axes[0].plot(h.history['loss'], label=f'run{i}', marker='o', markersize=4)
axes[0].set_title('Curva de Convergência - Perda')
axes[0].set_xlabel('Época')
axes[0].set_ylabel('Loss')
axes[0].legend()
axes[0].grid(True, alpha=0.3)

#acurácia
for i, h in enumerate(histories, start=1):
    axes[1].plot(h.history['accuracy'], label=f'run{i}', marker='o', markersize=4)
axes[1].set_title('Curva de Convergência - Acurácia')
axes[1].set_xlabel('Época')
axes[1].set_ylabel('Accuracy')
axes[1].legend()
axes[1].grid(True, alpha=0.3)

#as duas(análise de over/underfitting)
for i, h in enumerate(histories, start=1):
    axes[2].plot(h.history['loss'], label=f'run{i}', marker='o', markersize=4)
for i, h in enumerate(histories, start=1):
    axes[2].plot(h.history['accuracy'], label=f'run{i}', marker='o', markersize=4)
axes[2].set_title('Curvas de Convergência juntas')
axes[2].set_xlabel('Época')
axes[2].set_ylabel('Loss/Accuracy')
axes[2].legend()
axes[2].grid(True, alpha=0.3)

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

#loss continua alta, accuracy continua baixa -> underfitting
#loss continua caindo mesmo com accuracy estagnada -> overfitting
# ===== ESTABILIDADE =====

```

```

train_losses = [m['final_train_loss'] for m in final_metrics]
train_accuracies = [m['final_train_acc'] for m in final_metrics]

print("\n===== ESTABILIDADE =====")
print(f"Loss - média: {np.mean(train_losses):.4f}")
print(f"Loss - desvio padrão: {np.std(train_losses):.4f}")
print(f"accuracy - média: {np.mean(train_accuracies):.4f}")
print(f"accuracy - desvio padrão: {np.std(train_accuracies):.4f}")

fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(10, 4))
#5 seeds divididas entre bigode superior(máximo), limite superior da caixa, linha laranja (mediana), limite inferior da caixa, bigode inferior(mínimo)
axes[0].boxplot(train_losses, whis=(0, 100))
axes[0].set_title('Estabilidade - Dispersão da Perda')
axes[0].set_ylabel('Loss')
axes[0].set_xticklabels(['Treino'])
#axes[0].scatter([1]*len(train_losses), train_losses, color='red', zorder=2)
axes[0].axhline(y=np.mean(train_losses), color='green', linestyle='--',
linewidth=2, label='Média')
axes[0].legend()
axes[0].grid(True, alpha=0.3)

axes[1].boxplot(train_accuracies, whis=(0, 100))
axes[1].set_title('Estabilidade - Dispersão da Acurácia')
axes[1].set_ylabel('Accuracy')
axes[1].set_xticklabels(['Treino'])
#axes[1].scatter([1]*len(train_accuracies), train_accuracies, color='red', zorder=2)
axes[1].axhline(y=np.mean(train_accuracies), color='green', linestyle='--',
linewidth=2, label='Média')
axes[1].legend()
axes[1].grid(True, alpha=0.3)

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

# ===== DESEMPENHO =====
print("\n===== DESEMPENHO por seed =====")
for m in final_metrics:
    print(f"Run {m['run']} (seed={m['seed']}): Loss={m['final_train_loss']:.4f}, accuracy={m['final_train_acc']:.4f}")

fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(12, 4))
x = np.arange(1, 6)

axes[0].bar(x, train_losses, alpha=0.7, color='steelblue')
axes[0].set_title('Desempenho - Perda Final por Seed')
axes[0].set_xlabel('Run')
axes[0].set_ylabel('Loss')
axes[0].set_xticks(x)
axes[0].grid(True, alpha=0.3, axis='y')

axes[1].bar(x, train_accuracies, alpha=0.7, color='coral')
axes[1].set_title('Desempenho - Acurácia Final por Seed')
axes[1].set_xlabel('Run')
axes[1].set_ylabel('Accuracy')
axes[1].set_xticks(x)
axes[1].grid(True, alpha=0.3, axis='y')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

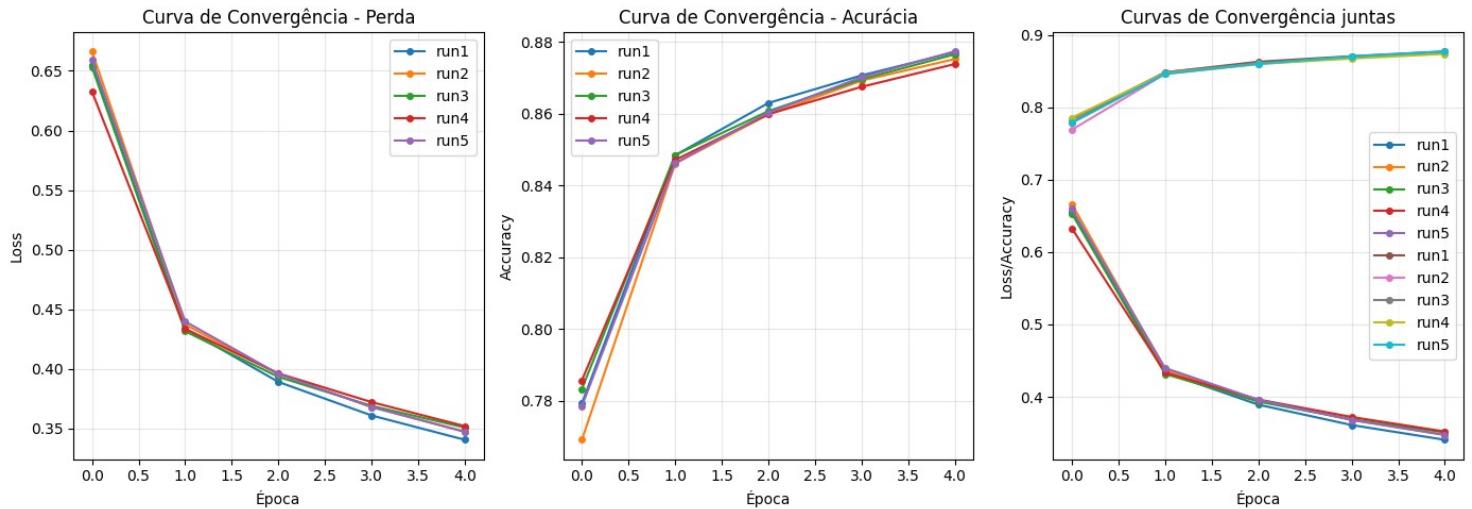
```

```

print("\nSeeds usadas:", seeds)

estrutura das histories: {'accuracy': [0.7785208225250244, 0.8462083339691162,
0.8603333234786987, 0.870187520980835, 0.8773958086967468], 'loss':
[0.6594982743263245, 0.43983981013298035, 0.3958587944507599, 0.3680970370769501,
0.3472782373428345]}
é possível adicionar mais informações no dicionário history, como f1, recall,
precision, etc.

```



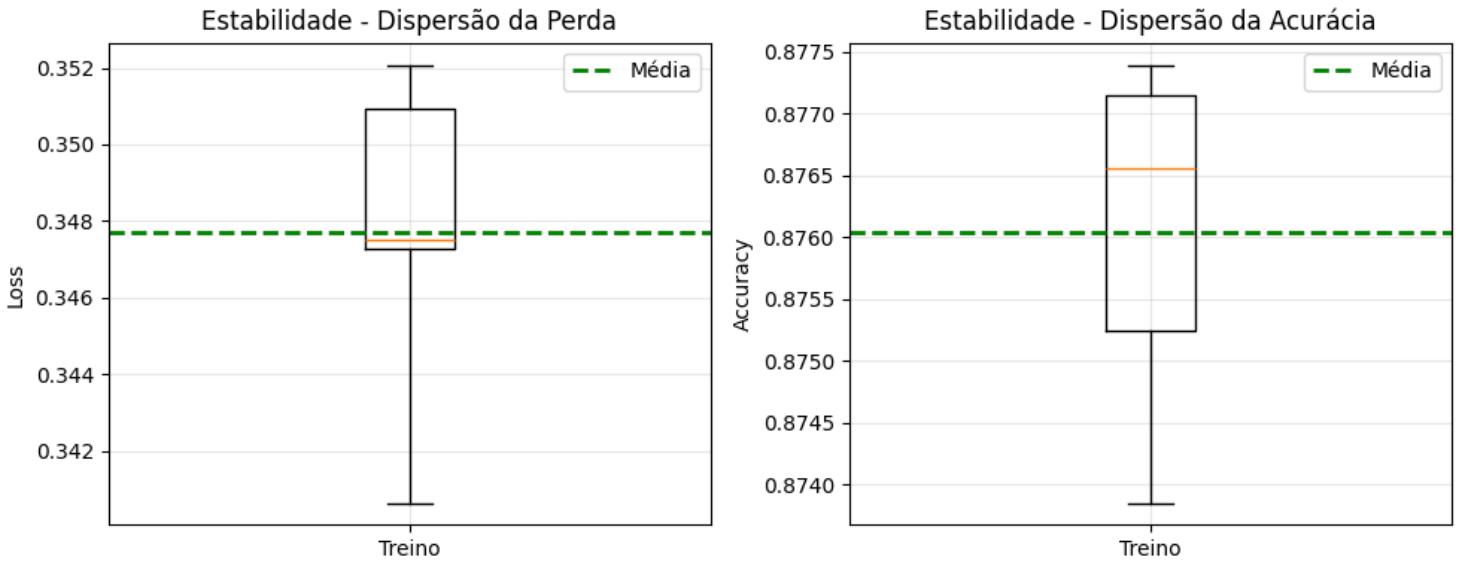
#### ===== ESTABILIDADE =====

Loss - média: 0.3477

Loss - desvio padrão: 0.0040

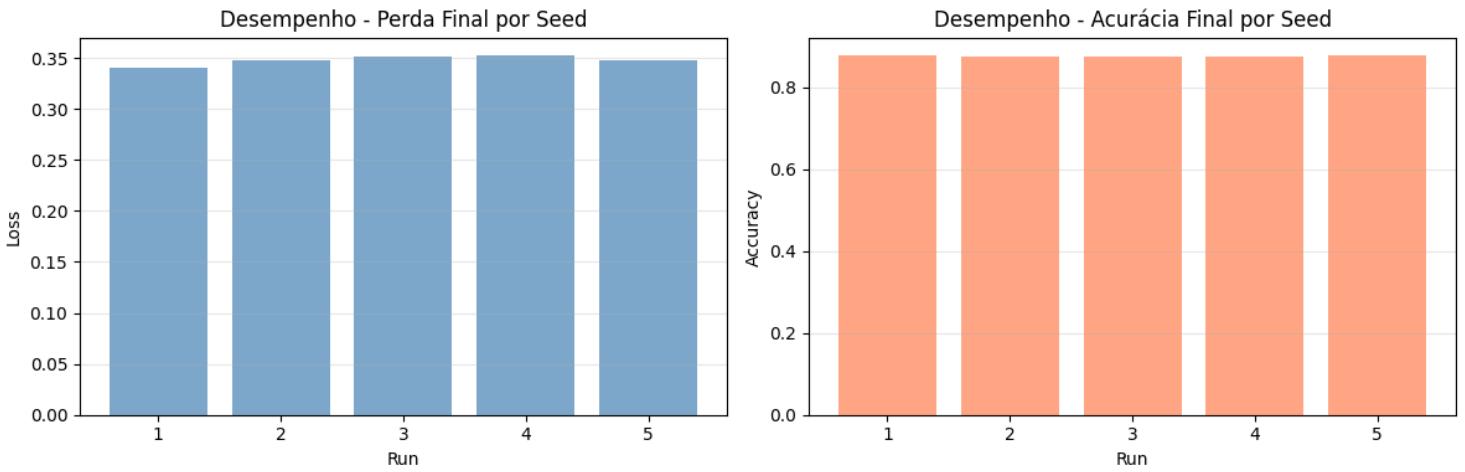
accuracy - média: 0.8760

accuracy - desvio padrão: 0.0013



#### ===== DESEMPENHO por seed =====

Run 1 (seed=3824168193): Loss=0.3406, accuracy=0.8771  
Run 2 (seed=3822549125): Loss=0.3475, accuracy=0.8752  
Run 3 (seed=3820913677): Loss=0.3509, accuracy=0.8766  
Run 4 (seed=3819296689): Loss=0.3521, accuracy=0.8739  
Run 5 (seed=3817661433): Loss=0.3473, accuracy=0.8774



Seeds usadas: [3824168193, 3822549125, 3820913677, 3819296689, 3817661433]

## escolha de função de ativação

```
activation_function_hidden_layer_options = ['relu', 'sigmoid', 'tanh']
```

## treinamento

```
# ===== TESTE DE FUNÇÕES DE ATIVAÇÃO COM CHECKPOINT =====
seeds_q1_activation = spaced_seeds(20, base, PRIME_STEP)

# ===== DEFINIR CAMINHO DO CHECKPOINT =====
checkpoint_dir = Path('checkpoints')
checkpoint_dir.mkdir(exist_ok=True)
checkpoint_file_q1_activation = checkpoint_dir /
'results_q1_activation_checkpoint.pkl'

print(f"Checkpoints serão salvos em: {checkpoint_file_q1_activation.absolute()}")

# ===== CARREGAR CHECKPOINT SE EXISTIR =====
results_q1_activation, _, start_combo =
load_checkpoint(checkpoint_file_q1_activation, 'q1_activation')

total_activations = len(activation_function_hidden_layer_options)
current_activation = 0

# ===== TREINAMENTO COM CHECKPOINT =====
for activation_function_hidden_layer in activation_function_hidden_layer_options:
    current_activation += 1

    # Se já foi processado, pula
    if current_activation <= start_combo:
        print(f"\n{o Saltando {activation_function_hidden_layer} (já processada)}")
        continue

    run_losses = []
    run_accuracies = []
    run_times = []

    print(f"\n{'='*60}")
    print(f"Testando função de ativação: {activation_function_hidden_layer}")
    print(f"{'='*60}")

    for seed_idx, s in enumerate(seeds_q1_activation, start=1):
        keras.utils.set_random_seed(s)
        model = build_model(activation_hidden=activation_function_hidden_layer)
```

```

# Early stopping para acelerar
early_stop = EarlyStopping(
    monitor='loss',
    patience=5,
    restore_best_weights=True,
    verbose=0
)

# Medir tempo
start_time = time.time()
h = model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=40, verbose=0,
callbacks=[early_stop])
training_time = time.time() - start_time

run_losses.append(h.history['loss'][-1])
run_accuracies.append(h.history['accuracy'][-1])
run_times.append(training_time)

# Limpar memória
del model
keras.backend.clear_session()

# Feedback a cada 5 seeds
if seed_idx % 5 == 0:
    print(f" Progresso: {seed_idx}/20 seeds processadas...")

results_q1_activation.append({
    'activation_function_hidden_layer': activation_function_hidden_layer,
    'loss_mean': float(np.mean(run_losses)),
    'loss_std': float(np.std(run_losses)),
    'accuracy_mean': float(np.mean(run_accuracies)),
    'accuracy_std': float(np.std(run_accuracies)),
    'time_mean': float(np.mean(run_times)),
    'time_std': float(np.std(run_times))
})

# ===== SALVAR CHECKPOINT =====
save_checkpoint(checkpoint_file_q1_activation, results_q1_activation, [],
current_activation, start_combo, total_activations, q_name='q1_activation',
checkpoint_interval=1)

print(f"✓ {activation_function_hidden_layer:12s} | Loss:
{np.mean(run_losses):.4f}±{np.std(run_losses):.4f} | Acc:
{np.mean(run_accuracies):.4f}±{np.std(run_accuracies):.4f} | Tempo:
{np.mean(run_times):.2f}±{np.std(run_times):.2f}s")
gc.collect()

print(f"\n✓ Teste de funções de ativação concluído: {len(results_q1_activation)} funções testadas")
print(f"✓ Checkpoint final salvo em '{checkpoint_file_q1_activation.absolute()}'")

Checkpoints serão salvos em: c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC
fashion MNIST\checkpoints\results_q1_activation_checkpoint.pkl
criando arquivo de checkpoint: checkpoints\results_q1_activation_checkpoint.pkl
=====

Testando função de ativação: relu
=====
```

```
Cell In[13], line 48
 46 # Medir tempo
 47 start_time = time.time()
--> 48 h = model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=40, verbose=0,
callbacks=[early_stop])
 49 training_time = time.time() - start_time
51 run_losses.append(h.history['loss'][-1])
```

```
File c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC fashion MNIST\.venv\Lib\
site-packages\keras\src\utils\traceback_utils.py:117, in
filter_traceback.<locals>.error_handler(*args, **kwargs)
 115 filtered_tb = None
 116 try:
--> 117     return fn(*args, **kwargs)
 118 except Exception as e:
 119     filtered_tb = _process_traceback_frames(e.__traceback__)
```

```
File c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC fashion MNIST\.venv\Lib\
site-packages\keras\src\backend\tensorflow\trainer.py:399, in
TensorFlowTrainer.fit(self, x, y, batch_size, epochs, verbose, callbacks,
validation_split, validation_data, shuffle, class_weight, sample_weight,
initial_epoch, steps_per_epoch, validation_steps, validation_batch_size,
validation_freq)
 397 for begin_step, end_step, iterator in epoch_iterator:
 398     callbacks.on_train_batch_begin(begin_step)
--> 399     logs = self.train_function(iterator)
 400     callbacks.on_train_batch_end(end_step, logs)
 401     if self.stop_training:
```

```
File c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC fashion MNIST\.venv\Lib\
site-packages\keras\src\backend\tensorflow\trainer.py:242, in
TensorFlowTrainer._make_function.<locals>.function(iterator)
 238 if isinstance(
 239     iterator, (tf.data.Iterator, tf.distribute.DistributedIterator))
 240 ):
 241     opt_outputs = multi_step_on_iterator(iterator)
--> 242     if not opt_outputs.has_value():
 243         raise StopIteration
 244     return opt_outputs.get_value()
```

```
File c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC fashion MNIST\.venv\Lib\
site-packages\tensorflow\python\data\ops\optional_ops.py:176, in
_OptionalImpl.has_value(self, name)
 174 def has_value(self, name=None):
 175     with ops.colocate_with(self._variant_tensor):
--> 176         return gen_optional_ops.optional_has_value(
 177             self._variant_tensor, name=name
 178     )
```

```
File c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC fashion MNIST\.venv\Lib\
site-packages\tensorflow\python\ops\gen_optional_ops.py:172, in
optional_has_value(optional, name)
 170 if tld.is_eager:
 171     try:
--> 172         _result = pywrap_tfe.TFE_Py_FastPathExecute(
 173             _ctx, "OptionalHasValue", name, optional)
 174         return _result
 175     except _core._NotOkStatusException as e:
```

KeyboardInterrupt:

## ordenação

```
# Ordena por melhor equilíbrio: alta acurácia média, baixa perda média e baixa variância
# Score simples: accuracy_mean - loss_mean - (loss_std + accuracy_std)
sorted_results_q1 = sorted(
    results_q1,
    key=lambda sorted_result: (-(sorted_result['accuracy_mean']), 
    sorted_result['loss_mean'], sorted_result['loss_std'] + 
    sorted_result['accuracy_std']))
)

print("Funções de ativação(melhor pra pior):")
for i,sorted_result in enumerate(sorted_results_q1[:3]):
    print(
        f"{i+1}.
activation_function_hidden_layer={sorted_result['activation_function_hidden_layer']}
}"
        f" - Loss(média/desvio):
{sorted_result['loss_mean']:.4f}/{sorted_result['loss_std']:.4f}, "
        f"Accuracy(média/desvio):
{sorted_result['accuracy_mean']:.4f}/{sorted_result['accuracy_std']:.4f}"
    )

Funções de ativação(melhor pra pior):
1. activation_function_hidden_layer=sigmoid - Loss(média/desvio): 0.1402/0.0023,
Accuracy(média/desvio): 0.9521/0.0010
2. activation_function_hidden_layer=tanh - Loss(média/desvio): 0.1388/0.0038,
Accuracy(média/desvio): 0.9499/0.0018
3. activation_function_hidden_layer=relu - Loss(média/desvio): 0.1415/0.0041,
Accuracy(média/desvio): 0.9473/0.0016
```

## Questão 02: hiperparâmetros

### parâmetros ajustados

```
#TODO: mais opções de hiperparâmetros para teste exaustivo final
# Dividir em múltiplas execuções para evitar timeout de 12 horas
# Execute uma variável por vez ou em pequenos lotes
```

```
num_epochs_grid = [5, 10, 20, 30, 40]
learning_rates = [1e-4, 1e-3, 1e-2, 1e-1]
batch_sizes = [32, 64, 128, 256]
momentums_beta1 = [0.5, 0.7, 0.9, 0.99]

print(f"Total de combinações a testar: {len(num_epochs_grid) * len(learning_rates) *
len(batch_sizes) * len(momentums_beta1)}")
print(f"Tempo estimado: ~{len(num_epochs_grid) * len(learning_rates) *
len(batch_sizes) * len(momentums_beta1) * 20 / 3600:.1f} horas (com 20 seeds)")

Total de combinações a testar: 320
Tempo estimado: ~1.8 horas (com 20 seeds)
```

### treinamento

```
#TODO: aumentar número de seeds para teste exaustivo final
```

```
#TODO: treino e validação
```

```
import time
import gc
import pickle
```

```

from pathlib import Path

seeds_q2 = spaced_seeds(20, base, PRIME_STEP)

# ===== DEFINIR CAMINHO DO CHECKPOINT =====
checkpoint_dir = Path('checkpoints')
checkpoint_dir.mkdir(exist_ok=True)
checkpoint_file = checkpoint_dir / 'results_q2_checkpoint.pkl'

print(f"Checkpoints serão salvos em: {checkpoint_file.absolute()}")

# ===== CARREGAR CHECKPOINT SE EXISTIR =====
results_q2, histories_q2, start_combo = load_checkpoint(checkpoint_file, 'q2')

total_combinations = len(num_epochs_grid) * len(learning_rates) * len(batch_sizes) * len(momentums_beta1)
current_combination = 0

# ===== EARLY STOPPING COM CALLBACK =====
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping

for epochs in num_epochs_grid:
    for learning_rate in learning_rates:
        for batch_size in batch_sizes:
            for beta1 in momentums_beta1:
                current_combination += 1

                # Pula combinações já processadas (não treina novamente)
                if current_combination <= start_combo:
                    continue

                run_losses = []
                run_accuracies = []
                run_times = []

                for s in seeds_q2:
                    keras.utils.set_random_seed(s)
                    model = build_model(learning_rate=learning_rate, beta1=beta1)

                    # Early stopping: interrompe se não houver melhoria por 5
                    # épocas
                    early_stop = EarlyStopping(
                        monitor='loss',
                        patience=5,
                        restore_best_weights=True,
                        verbose=0
                    )

                    # Mede tempo de treinamento
                    start_time = time.time()
                    h = model.fit(
                        x_train, y_train,
                        epochs=epochs,
                        batch_size=batch_size,
                        callbacks=[early_stop],
                        verbose=0
                    )
                    training_time = time.time() - start_time

                    histories_q2.append(h)
                    run_losses.append(h.history['loss'][-1])
                    run_accuracies.append(h.history['accuracy'][-1])

```

```

        run_times.append(training_time)

        # Limpa modelo para liberar memória
        del model
        keras.backend.clear_session()

    results_q2.append({
        'epochs': epochs,
        'learning_rate': learning_rate,
        'batch_size': batch_size,
        'beta1': beta1,
        'loss_mean': float(np.mean(run_losses)),
        'loss_std': float(np.std(run_losses)),
        'accuracy_mean': float(np.mean(run_accuracies)),
        'accuracy_std': float(np.std(run_accuracies)),
        'time_mean': float(np.mean(run_times)),
        'time_std': float(np.std(run_times))
    })

    # ====== SALVAR CHECKPOINT ======
    save_checkpoint(checkpoint_file, results_q2, histories_q2,
current_combination, start_combo, total_combinations, q_name='q2',
checkpoint_interval=10)

print(f"\n✓ Treinamento Q2 concluído: {len(results_q2)} combinações testadas")
print(f"✓ Checkpoint final salvo em '{checkpoint_file.absolute()}'")

"""Remover arquivo de checkpoint após conclusão bem-sucedida
if checkpoint_file_q2.exists():
    checkpoint_file_q2.unlink()
    print("✓ Arquivo de checkpoint removido (conclusão bem-sucedida)""")

Checkpoints serão salvos em: c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC
fashion MNIST\checkpoints\results_q2_checkpoint.pkl

✓ Carregando checkpoint anterior...

-----
KeyboardInterrupt                                     Traceback (most recent call last)
~\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_7808\2662548892.py in ?()
    14
    15     print(f"Checkpoints serão salvos em: {checkpoint_file.absolute()}")
    16
    17 # ===== CARREGAR CHECKPOINT SE EXISTIR =====
--> 18     results_q2, histories_q2, start_combo = load_checkpoint(checkpoint_file,
'q2')
    19
    20     total_combinations = len(num_epochs_grid) * len(learning_rates) *
len(batch_sizes) * len(momentums_beta1)
    21     current_combination = 0

~\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_7808\2488093204.py in ?(checkpoint_file, q_name)
    1     def load_checkpoint(checkpoint_file, q_name):
    2         if Path(checkpoint_file).is_file():
    3             print("\n✓ Carregando checkpoint anterior...")
    4             with open(checkpoint_file, 'rb') as f:
--> 5                 checkpoint = pickle.load(f)
    6             results = checkpoint[f'results_{q_name}']
    7             histories = checkpoint[f'histories_{q_name}']
    8             start_combo = checkpoint['last_combination']

c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC fashion MNIST\.venv\Lib\site-
```

```
packages\keras\src\saving\keras_saveable.py in ?(cls, bytesio)
 17     def _unpickle_model(cls, bytesio):
 18         import keras.src.saving.saving_lib as saving_lib
 19
 20         # pickle is not safe regardless of what you do.
--> 21         return saving_lib._load_model_from_fileobj(
 22             bytesio, custom_objects=None, compile=True, safe_mode=False
 23         )

c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC fashion MNIST\.venv\Lib\site-
packages\keras\src\saving\saving_lib.py in ?(fileobj, custom_objects, compile,
safe_mode)
 438     with zipfile.ZipFile(fileobj, "r") as zf:
 439         with zf.open(_CONFIG_FILENAME, "r") as f:
 440             config_json = f.read()
 441
--> 442         model = _model_from_config(
 443             config_json, custom_objects, compile, safe_mode
 444         )
 445

c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC fashion MNIST\.venv\Lib\site-
packages\keras\src\saving\saving_lib.py in ?(config_json, custom_objects, compile,
safe_mode)
 427         # Disable compilation
 428         config_dict["compile_config"] = None
 429         # Construct the model from the configuration file in the archive.
 430         with ObjectSharingScope():
--> 431             model = deserialize_keras_object(
 432                 config_dict, custom_objects, safe_mode=safe_mode
 433             )
 434         return model

c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC fashion MNIST\.venv\Lib\site-
packages\keras\src\saving\serialization_lib.py in ?(config, custom_objects,
safe_mode, **kwargs)
 730     safe_mode_scope = SafeModeScope(safe_mode)
 731     with custom_obj_scope, safe_mode_scope:
 732         try:
 733             instance = cls.from_config(inner_config)
--> 734         except TypeError as e:
 735             raise TypeError(
 736                 f"{cls} could not be deserialized properly. Please"
 737                 " ensure that components that are Python object"

c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC fashion MNIST\.venv\Lib\site-
packages\keras\src\models\sequential.py in ?(cls, config, custom_objects)
 367             layer_config,
 368             custom_objects=custom_objects,
 369         )
 370     else:
--> 371         layer = serialization_lib.deserialize_keras_object(
 372             layer_config,
 373             custom_objects=custom_objects,
 374         )

c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC fashion MNIST\.venv\Lib\site-
packages\keras\src\saving\serialization_lib.py in ?(config, custom_objects,
safe_mode, **kwargs)
 741                 f"\n\nconfig={config}.\n\nException encountered: {e}"
 742             )
 743         build_config = config.get("build_config", None)
```

```

744         if build_config and not instance.built:
--> 745             instance.build_from_config(build_config)
746             instance.built = True
747             compile_config = config.get("compile_config", None)
748             if compile_config:
c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC fashion MNIST\.venv\Lib\site-
packages\keras\src\layers\layer.py in ?(self, config)
    477                 config: Dict containing the input shape associated with this
layer.
    478             """
    479             if config:
    480                 if "input_shape" in config:
--> 481                     self.build(config["input_shape"])
    482                 elif "shapes_dict" in config:
    483                     self.build(**config["shapes_dict"])

c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC fashion MNIST\.venv\Lib\site-
packages\keras\src\layers\layer.py in ?(*args, **kwargs)
    227             @wraps(original_build_method)
    228             def build_wrapper(*args, **kwargs):
    229                 with obj._open_name_scope():
    230                     obj._path = current_path()
--> 231                     original_build_method(*args, **kwargs)
    232                     # Record build config.
    233                     signature = inspect.signature(original_build_method)
    234                     obj._build_shapes_dict = signature.bind(*args,
**kwargs).arguments

c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC fashion MNIST\.venv\Lib\site-
packages\keras\src\layers\core\dense.py in ?(self, input_shape)
    115             if self.quantization_mode not in ("int8", "int4", "gptq"):
    116                 # If the layer is quantized to int8 or int4, `self._kernel`-
will be
    117                     # added in `self._int8_build` or `_int4_build`. Therefore, we
skip
    118                     # it here.
--> 119                     self._kernel = self.add_weight(
    120                         name="kernel",
    121                         shape=kernel_shape,
    122                         initializer=self.kernel_initializer,

c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC fashion MNIST\.venv\Lib\site-
packages\keras\src\layers\layer.py in ?(self, shape, initializer, dtype, trainable,
autocast, regularizer, constraint, aggregation, overwrite_with_gradient, name)
    571             else:
    572                 initializer = "zeros"
    573             initializer = initializers.get(initializer)
    574             with backend.name_scope(self.name, caller=self):
--> 575                 variable = backend.Variable(
    576                     initializer=initializer,
    577                     shape=shape,
    578                     dtype=dtype,
c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC fashion MNIST\.venv\Lib\site-
packages\keras\src\backend\common\variables.py in ?(**failed resolving
arguments**)
    202                     )
    203             else:
    204                 if callable(initializer):
    205                     self._shape = self._validate_shape(shape)
--> 206                     self._initialize_with_initializer(initializer)

```

```
207         else:
208             self._initialize(initializer)
209             self._shape = self._validate_shape(self._value.shape)

c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC fashion MNIST\.venv\Lib\site-
packages\keras\src\backend\tensorflow\core.py in ?(self, initializer)
51     def _initialize_with_initializer(self, initializer):
--> 52         self._initialize(lambda: initializer(self._shape,
dtype=self._dtype))

c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC fashion MNIST\.venv\Lib\site-
packages\keras\src\backend\tensorflow\core.py in ?(self, value)
38     def _initialize(self, value):
39         if isinstance(value, tf.Variable):
40             self._value = value
41         else:
--> 42             self._value = tf.Variable(
43                 value,
44                 dtype=self._dtype,
45                 trainable=self.trainable,

c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC fashion MNIST\.venv\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\util\traceback_utils.py in ?(*args, **kwargs)
151     except Exception as e:
152         filtered_tb = _process_traceback_frames(e.__traceback__)
153         raise e.with_traceback(filtered_tb) from None
154     finally:
--> 155         del filtered_tb

c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC fashion MNIST\.venv\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\ops\variables.py in ?(cls, *args, **kwargs)
195     @traceback_utils.filter_traceback
196     def __call__(cls, *args, **kwargs):
197         if hasattr(cls, "_variable_call") and callable(cls._variable_call):
--> 198             variable_call = cls._variable_call(*args, **kwargs)
199             if variable_call is not None:
200                 return variable_call
201             return super(VariableMetaclass, cls).__call__(*args, **kwargs)

c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC fashion MNIST\.venv\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\ops\variables.py in ?(cls, initial_value, trainable,
validate_shape, caching_device, name, variable_def, dtype, import_scope,
constraint, synchronization, aggregation, shape,
experimental_enable_variable_lifting, **kwargs)
1226
1227     # Reset `aggregation` that is explicitly set as `None` to the enum
NONE.
1228     if aggregation is None:
1229         aggregation = VariableAggregation.NONE
--> 1230     return previous_getter(
1231         initial_value=initial_value,
1232         trainable=trainable,
1233         validate_shape=validate_shape,

c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC fashion MNIST\.venv\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\ops\variables.py in ?(**kws)
-> 1223     previous_getter = lambda **kws: default_variable_creator_v2(None,
**kws)

c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC fashion MNIST\.venv\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\ops\variables.py in ?(next_creator, **kwds)
48 def default_variable_creator_v2(next_creator=None, **kwds):
```

```
49     from tensorflow.python.ops import resource_variable_ops # pylint:
disable=g-import-not-at-top
50
--> 51     return resource_variable_ops.default_variable_creator_v2(
52         next_creator=next_creator, **kwds)

c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC fashion MNIST\.venv\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\ops\resource_variable_ops.py in ?(next_creator,
**kwargs)
    355     shape = kwargs.get("shape", None)
    356     experimental_enable_variable_lifting = kwargs.get(
    357         "experimental_enable_variable_lifting", None)
    358
--> 359     return ResourceVariable(
    360         initial_value=initial_value,
    361         trainable=trainable,
    362         validate_shape=validate_shape,

c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC fashion MNIST\.venv\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\util\traceback_utils.py in ?(*args, **kwargs)
    151     except Exception as e:
    152         filtered_tb = _process_traceback_frames(e.__traceback__)
    153         raise e.with_traceback(filtered_tb) from None
    154     finally:
--> 155         del filtered_tb

c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC fashion MNIST\.venv\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\ops\variables.py in ?(cls, *args, **kwargs)
    197     if hasattr(cls, "_variable_call") and callable(cls._variable_call):
    198         variable_call = cls._variable_call(*args, **kwargs)
    199         if variable_call is not None:
    200             return variable_call
--> 201     return super(VariableMetaclass, cls).__call__(*args, **kwargs)

c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC fashion MNIST\.venv\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\ops\resource_variable_ops.py in ?(self, initial_value,
trainable, collections, validate_shape, caching_device, name, dtype, variable_def,
import_scope, constraint, distribute_strategy, synchronization, aggregation, shape,
handle, experimental_enable_variable_lifting)
    1872                     shape=shape,
    1873                     dtype=dtype,
    1874                     handle=handle)
    1875             else:
--> 1876                 self._init_from_args(
    1877                     initial_value=initial_value,
    1878                     trainable=trainable,
    1879                     collections=collections,

c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC fashion MNIST\.venv\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\ops\resource_variable_ops.py in ?(self, initial_value,
trainable, collections, caching_device, name, dtype, constraint, synchronization,
aggregation, distribute_strategy, shape, validate_shape,
experimental_enable_variable_lifting)
    2056                     s=[compat.as_bytes("loc:@%s" % handle_name)])
    2057                     with ops.get_default_graph()._attr_scope({"_class": attr}):
    2058                         with ops.name_scope("Initializer"), device_context_manager(None):
    2059                             if init_from_fn:
--> 2060                                 initial_value = initial_value()
    2061                                 if isinstance(initial_value, trackable.CheckpointInitialValue):
    2062                                     self._maybe_initialize_trackable()
    2063                                     self._update_uid =
initial_value.checkpoint_position.restore_uid
```

```
c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC fashion MNIST\.venv\Lib\site-
packages\keras\src\backend\tensorflow\core.py in }()
--> 52         self._initialize(lambda: initializer(self._shape,
dtype=self._dtype))

c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC fashion MNIST\.venv\Lib\site-
packages\keras\src\initializers\random_initializers.py in ?(self, shape, dtype)
  302             shape, mean=0.0, stddev=stddev, dtype=dtype, seed=self.seed
  303         )
  304     else:
  305         limit = math.sqrt(3.0 * scale)
--> 306     return random.uniform(
  307             shape, minval=-limit, maxval=limit, dtype=dtype,
seed=self.seed
  308         )

c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC fashion MNIST\.venv\Lib\site-
packages\keras\src\backend\tensorflow\random.py in ?(shape, minval, maxval, dtype,
seed)
  31 def uniform(shape, minval=0.0, maxval=1.0, dtype=None, seed=None):
  32     dtype = dtype or floatx()
--> 33     seed = _cast_seed(draw_seed(seed))
  34     return tf.random.stateless_uniform(
  35         shape=shape,
  36         minval=tf.cast(minval, dtype),

c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC fashion MNIST\.venv\Lib\site-
packages\keras\src\random\seed_generator.py in ?(seed)
 150     if isinstance(seed, SeedGenerator):
 151         return seed.next()
 152     elif isinstance(seed, int):
 153         return convert_to_tensor([seed, 0], dtype=random_seed_dtype())
--> 154     elif seed is None:
 155         return global_seed_generator().next(ordered=False)
 156     raise ValueError()

c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC fashion MNIST\.venv\Lib\site-
packages\keras\src\backend\tensorflow\core.py in ?(x, dtype, sparse, ragged)
 148             # TensorFlow conversion is stricter than other backends, it
does not
 149                 # allow ints for bools or floats for ints. We convert without
dtype
 150                 # and cast instead.
 151                 x = tf.convert_to_tensor(x)
--> 152                 return tf.cast(x, dtype)
 153                 return tf.convert_to_tensor(x, dtype=dtype)
 154             elif dtype is not None and not standardize_dtype(x.dtype) == dtype:
 155                 if isinstance(x, tf.SparseTensor):

c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC fashion MNIST\.venv\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\util\traceback_utils.py in ?(*args, **kwargs)
 151     except Exception as e:
 152         filtered_tb = _process_traceback_frames(e.__traceback__)
 153         raise e.with_traceback(filtered_tb) from None
 154     finally:
--> 155         del filtered_tb

c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC fashion MNIST\.venv\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\util\dispatch.py in ?(*args, **kwargs)
 1261
```

```

1262     # Fallback dispatch system (dispatch v1):
1263     try:
1264         return dispatch_target(*args, **kwargs)
1265     except (TypeError, ValueError):
1266         # Note: convert_to_eager_tensor currently raises a ValueError, not
a
1267         # TypeError, when given unexpected types. So we need to catch
both.
1268         result = dispatch(op_dispatch_handler, args, kwargs)

c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC fashion MNIST\.venv\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\ops\math_ops.py in ?(x, dtype, name)
1017             "discard the imaginary part and may not be what you "
1018             "intended."
1019         )
1020         if x.dtype != base_type:
-> 1021             x = gen_math_ops.cast(x, base_type, name=name)
1022         return x

c:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho 2 IC fashion MNIST\.venv\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\ops\gen_math_ops.py in ?(x, DstT, Truncate, name)
2114     _ctx, "Cast", name, x, "DstT", DstT, "Truncate", Truncate)
2115     return _result
2116 except _core._NotOkStatusException as e:
2117     _ops.raise_from_not_ok_status(e, name)
-> 2118 except _core._FallbackException:
2119     pass
2120 try:
2121     return cast_eager_fallback()

```

KeyboardInterrupt:

```

show_checkpoint(checkpoint_dir / 'results_q2_checkpoint_2.pkl', max_items=5)
✓ Carregando checkpoint no caminho: C:\Users\User\Desktop\computação\S4\IC\trabalho
2 IC fashion MNIST\checkpoints\results_q2_checkpoint_2.pkl
✓ Checkpoint carregado
Campos: ['results_q2', 'histories_q2', 'last_combination']
Total de combinações salvas: 0
Total de históricos salvos: 0
Última combinação: 125
Nenhum resultado salvo no checkpoint.

```

```

#resultados e histórico finais
results_q2 = []
histories_q2 = []
with open(checkpoint_dir / 'results_q2_checkpoint.pkl', 'rb') as f:
    checkpoint = pickle.load(f)
results_q2 = checkpoint['results_checkpoint']
histories_q2 = checkpoint['histories_checkpoint']
print("resultados do primeiro treino coletados")
with open(checkpoint_dir / 'results_q2_checkpoint_2.pkl', 'rb') as f:
    checkpoint = pickle.load(f)
results_q2 += checkpoint['results_checkpoint']
histories_q2 += checkpoint['histories_checkpoint']
print("resultados do segundo treino coletados")
with open(checkpoint_dir / 'results_q2_checkpoint_3.pkl', 'rb') as f:
    checkpoint = pickle.load(f)
results_q2 += checkpoint['results_checkpoint']
histories_q2 += checkpoint['histories_checkpoint']

```

```

print("tamanho de results_q2: ", len(results_q2), " tamanho de histories_q2: ",
len(histories_q2))

resultados do primeiro treino coletados
resultados do segundo treino coletados
tamanho de results_q2: 317 tamanho de histories_q2: 6340

```

## ordenação

```

# Ordena por melhor equilíbrio: alta acurácia média, baixa perda média e baixa
variância
# Score simples: accuracy_mean - loss_mean - (loss_std + accuracy_std)
sorted_results_q2 = sorted(
    results_q2,
    key=lambda sorted_result: (-(sorted_result['accuracy_mean']),
                                sorted_result['loss_mean'], sorted_result['loss_std'] +
                                sorted_result['accuracy_std']))
)

print("Top 10 melhores combinações (melhor pro pior):")
for i,sorted_result in enumerate(sorted_results_q2[:10]):
    print(
        f"{i+1}. epochs={sorted_result['epochs']},"
        f" learning_rate={sorted_result['learning_rate']},"
        f" batch={sorted_result['batch_size']}, beta1={sorted_result['beta1']} | "
        f"loss_mean={sorted_result['loss_mean']:.4f} (±"
        f"{sorted_result['loss_std']:.4f}), "
        f"accuracy_mean={sorted_result['accuracy_mean']:.4f} (±"
        f"{sorted_result['accuracy_std']:.4f})"
    )

print("\n\nTop 10 piores combinações (melhor pro pior):")
for i,sorted_result in enumerate(sorted_results_q2[-10:-1]):
    print(
        f"{i+1}. epochs={sorted_result['epochs']},"
        f" learning_rate={sorted_result['learning_rate']},"
        f" batch={sorted_result['batch_size']}, beta1={sorted_result['beta1']} | "
        f"loss_mean={sorted_result['loss_mean']:.4f} (±"
        f"{sorted_result['loss_std']:.4f}), "
        f"accuracy_mean={sorted_result['accuracy_mean']:.4f} (±"
        f"{sorted_result['accuracy_std']:.4f})"
    )

Top 10 melhores combinações (melhor pro pior):
1. epochs=40, learning_rate=0.001, batch=64, beta1=0.5 | loss_mean=0.1344
(±0.0031), accuracy_mean=0.9510 (±0.0014)
2. epochs=40, learning_rate=0.001, batch=32, beta1=0.5 | loss_mean=0.1325
(±0.0034), accuracy_mean=0.9508 (±0.0013)
3. epochs=40, learning_rate=0.001, batch=64, beta1=0.7 | loss_mean=0.1360
(±0.0039), accuracy_mean=0.9505 (±0.0018)
4. epochs=40, learning_rate=0.001, batch=32, beta1=0.7 | loss_mean=0.1350
(±0.0034), accuracy_mean=0.9499 (±0.0015)
5. epochs=40, learning_rate=0.001, batch=32, beta1=0.9 | loss_mean=0.1418
(±0.0024), accuracy_mean=0.9473 (±0.0010)
6. epochs=40, learning_rate=0.001, batch=128, beta1=0.5 | loss_mean=0.1503
(±0.0041), accuracy_mean=0.9461 (±0.0017)
7. epochs=40, learning_rate=0.001, batch=64, beta1=0.9 | loss_mean=0.1460
(±0.0048), accuracy_mean=0.9461 (±0.0018)
8. epochs=40, learning_rate=0.001, batch=128, beta1=0.7 | loss_mean=0.1506
(±0.0024), accuracy_mean=0.9459 (±0.0011)
9. epochs=30, learning_rate=0.001, batch=32, beta1=0.7 | loss_mean=0.1568
(±0.0019), accuracy_mean=0.9418 (±0.0009)

```

```
10. epochs=30, learning_rate=0.001, batch=32, beta1=0.5 | loss_mean=0.1578  
(±0.0035), accuracy_mean=0.9416 (±0.0017)
```

Top 10 piores combinações (melhor pro pior):

```
1. epochs=40, learning_rate=0.1, batch=64, beta1=0.5 | loss_mean=2.1443 (±0.2467),  
accuracy_mean=0.1303 (±0.0435)  
2. epochs=20, learning_rate=0.1, batch=128, beta1=0.5 | loss_mean=2.1389 (±0.2618),  
accuracy_mean=0.1296 (±0.0448)  
3. epochs=20, learning_rate=0.1, batch=64, beta1=0.7 | loss_mean=2.1757 (±0.2527),  
accuracy_mean=0.1294 (±0.0446)  
4. epochs=40, learning_rate=0.1, batch=32, beta1=0.5 | loss_mean=2.1916 (±0.2710),  
accuracy_mean=0.1243 (±0.0420)  
5. epochs=5, learning_rate=0.1, batch=32, beta1=0.7 | loss_mean=2.2089 (±0.2102),  
accuracy_mean=0.1200 (±0.0386)  
6. epochs=20, learning_rate=0.1, batch=32, beta1=0.5 | loss_mean=2.2035 (±0.2245),  
accuracy_mean=0.1191 (±0.0394)  
7. epochs=10, learning_rate=0.1, batch=32, beta1=0.5 | loss_mean=2.2321 (±0.1996),  
accuracy_mean=0.1145 (±0.0349)  
8. epochs=30, learning_rate=0.1, batch=128, beta1=0.5 | loss_mean=2.2280 (±0.1944),  
accuracy_mean=0.1142 (±0.0343)  
9. epochs=40, learning_rate=0.1, batch=128, beta1=0.5 | loss_mean=2.2280 (±0.1944),  
accuracy_mean=0.1142 (±0.0343)
```

## comparações

```
# Loop sobre epochs e batch_size: para cada combinação, gera mapas de calor 2D  
(beta1 x learning_rate)  
# usando as métricas agregadas em `results`.  
  
# Conjuntos ordenados de parâmetros disponíveis em `results`  
unique_epochs = sorted(list({r['epochs'] for r in results_q2}))  
unique_batch_sizes = sorted(list({r['batch_size'] for r in results_q2}))  
unique_beta1s = sorted(list({r['beta1'] for r in results_q2}))  
unique_learning_rates = sorted(list({r['learning_rate'] for r in results_q2}))  
  
# Para cada (epochs, batch_size), monta matrizes 2D [beta1 x lr] de acurácia e  
perda  
for epochs in unique_epochs:  
    for batch_size in unique_batch_sizes:  
        # Filtra resultados referentes à combinação fixa (epochs, batch_size)  
        subset = [r for r in results_q2 if r['epochs'] == epochs and  
r['batch_size'] == batch_size]  
        if not subset:  
            continue  
        # Índices para mapeamento beta1 x lr  
        b1_index = {b1: i for i, b1 in enumerate(unique_beta1s)}  
        lr_index = {lr: j for j, lr in enumerate(unique_learning_rates)}  
  
        accuracy_matrix = np.full((len(unique_beta1s), len(unique_learning_rates)),  
np.nan)  
        loss_matrix = np.full((len(unique_beta1s), len(unique_learning_rates)),  
np.nan)  
  
        for r in subset:  
            i = b1_index[r['beta1']]  
            j = lr_index[r['learning_rate']]  
            accuracy_matrix[i, j] = r['accuracy_mean']  
            loss_matrix[i, j] = r['loss_mean']  
  
        # Visualização dos mapas de calor  
        fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(12, 4))
```

```

fig.suptitle(f"Epochs={epochs}, Batch={batch_size}")

im0 = axes[0].imshow(accuracy_matrix, cmap='viridis', aspect='auto')
axes[0].set_title('Acurácia média')
axes[0].set_xticks(range(len(unique_learning_rates)))
axes[0].set_xticklabels([f"{lr:.0e}" for lr in unique_learning_rates])
axes[0].set_yticks(range(len(unique_betas)))
axes[0].set_yticklabels([str(b1) for b1 in unique_betas])
axes[0].set_xlabel('Learning rate')
axes[0].set_ylabel('Beta1 (momento)')
plt.colorbar(im0, ax=axes[0])

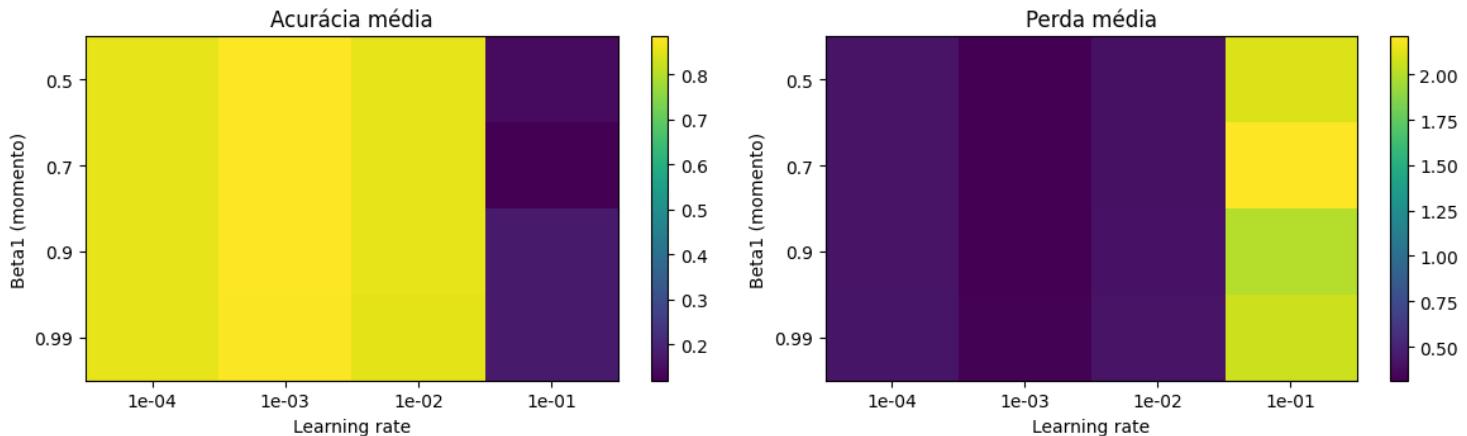
im1 = axes[1].imshow(loss_matrix, cmap='viridis', aspect='auto')
axes[1].set_title('Perda média')
axes[1].set_xticks(range(len(unique_learning_rates)))
axes[1].set_xticklabels([f"{lr:.0e}" for lr in unique_learning_rates])
axes[1].set_yticks(range(len(unique_betas)))
axes[1].set_yticklabels([str(b1) for b1 in unique_betas])
axes[1].set_xlabel('Learning rate')
axes[1].set_ylabel('Beta1 (momento)')
plt.colorbar(im1, ax=axes[1])

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

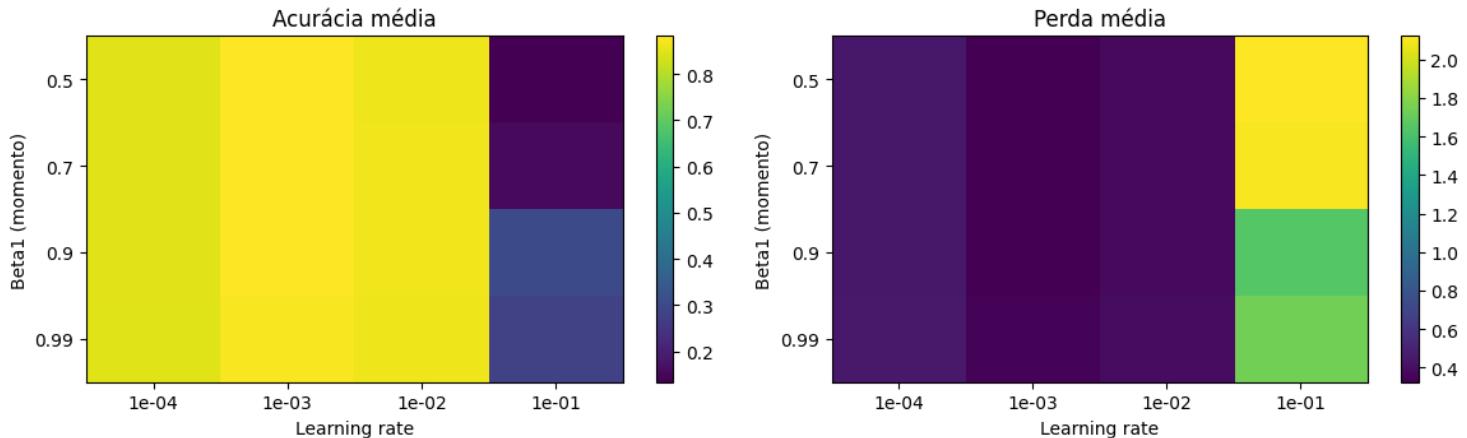
```

#esperado: loss com cores invertidas de accuracy -> equilibrados

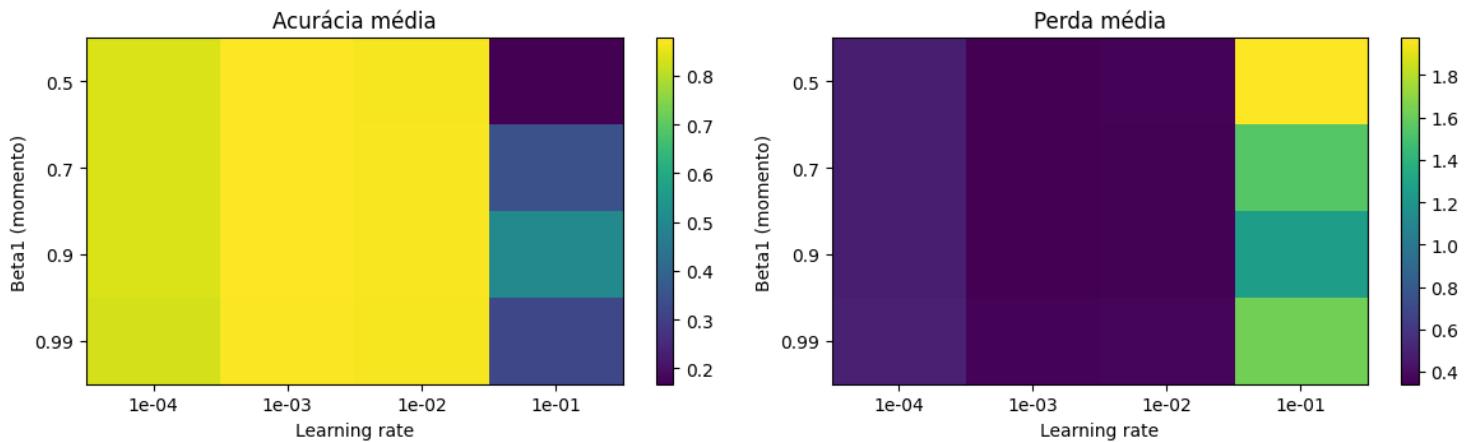
Epochs=5, Batch=32



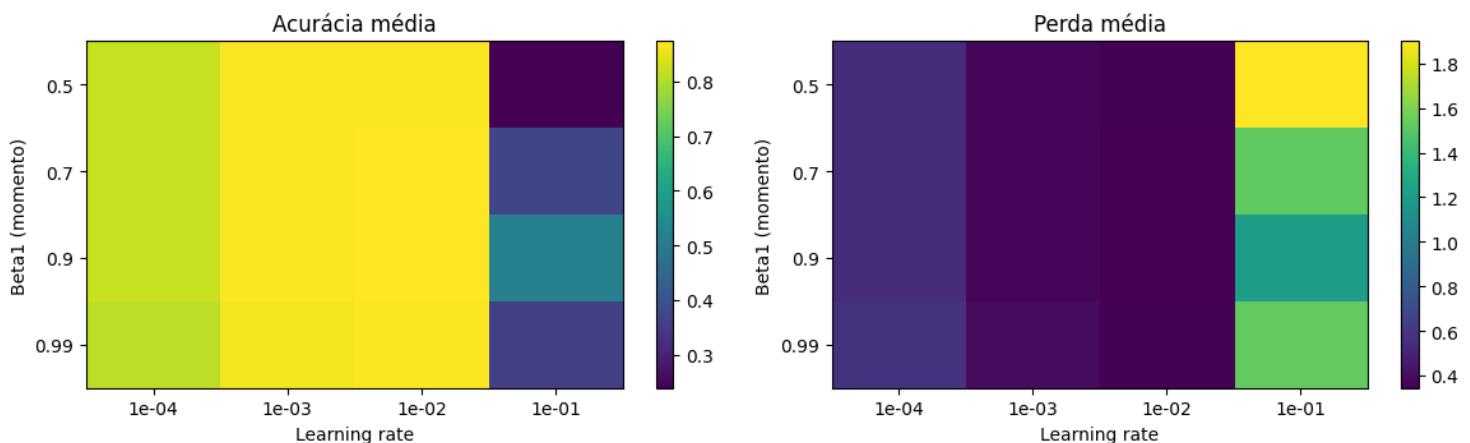
Epochs=5, Batch=64



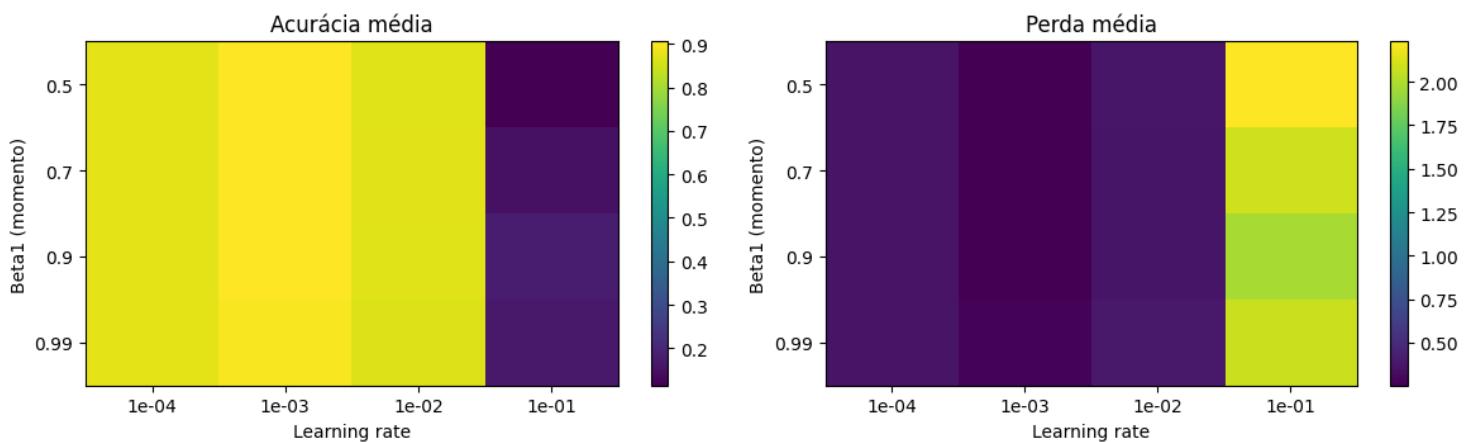
Epochs=5, Batch=128



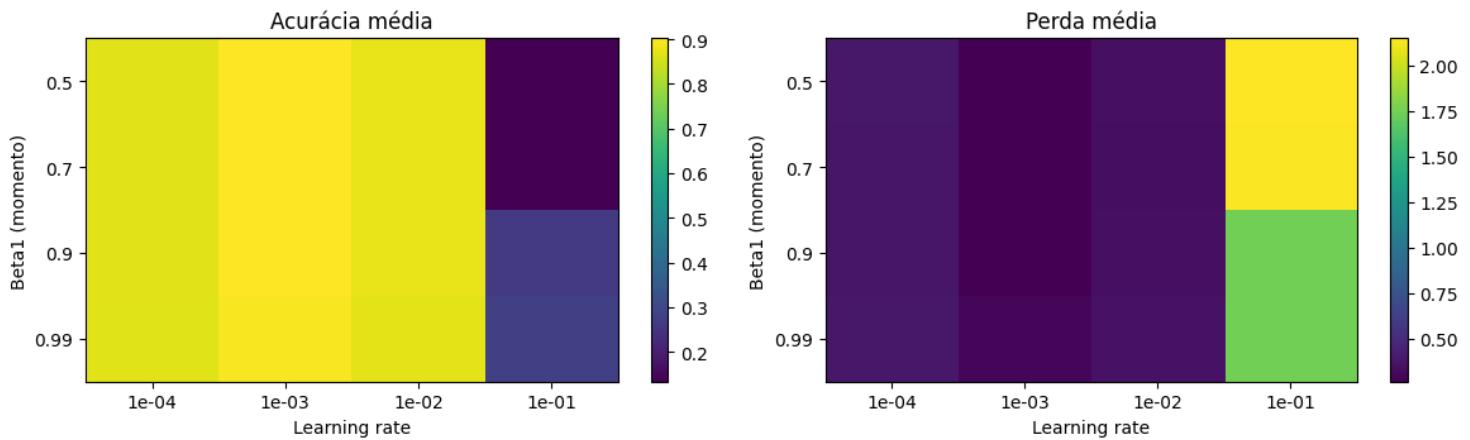
Epochs=5, Batch=256



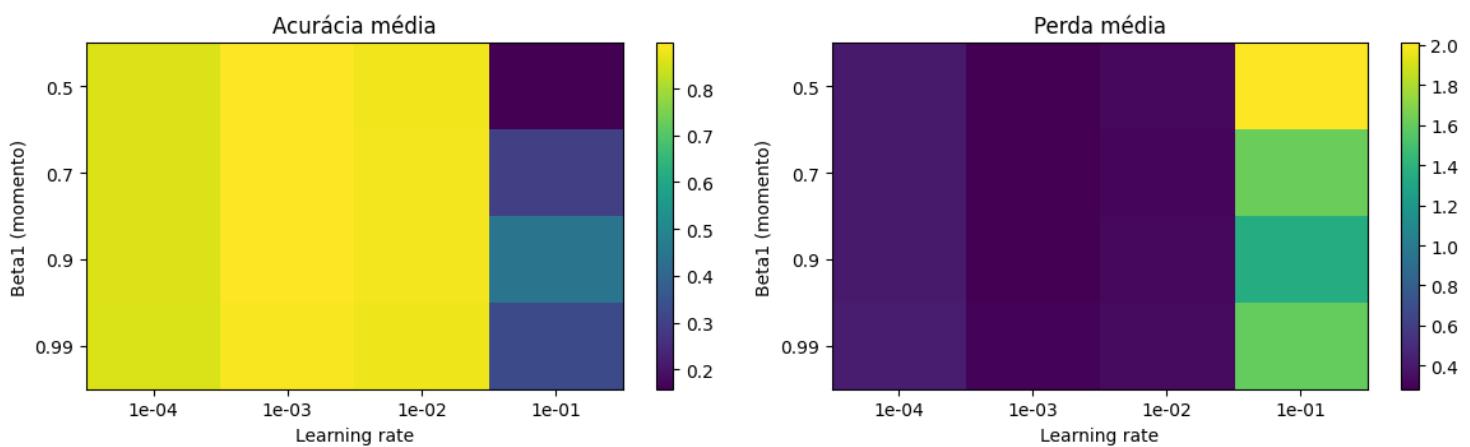
Epochs=10, Batch=32



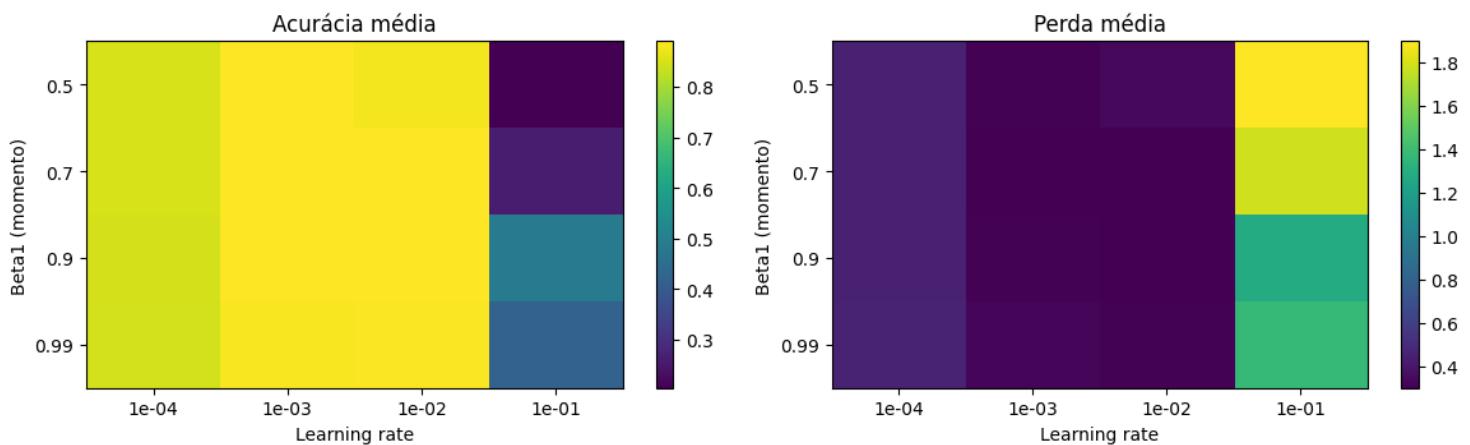
Epochs=10, Batch=64



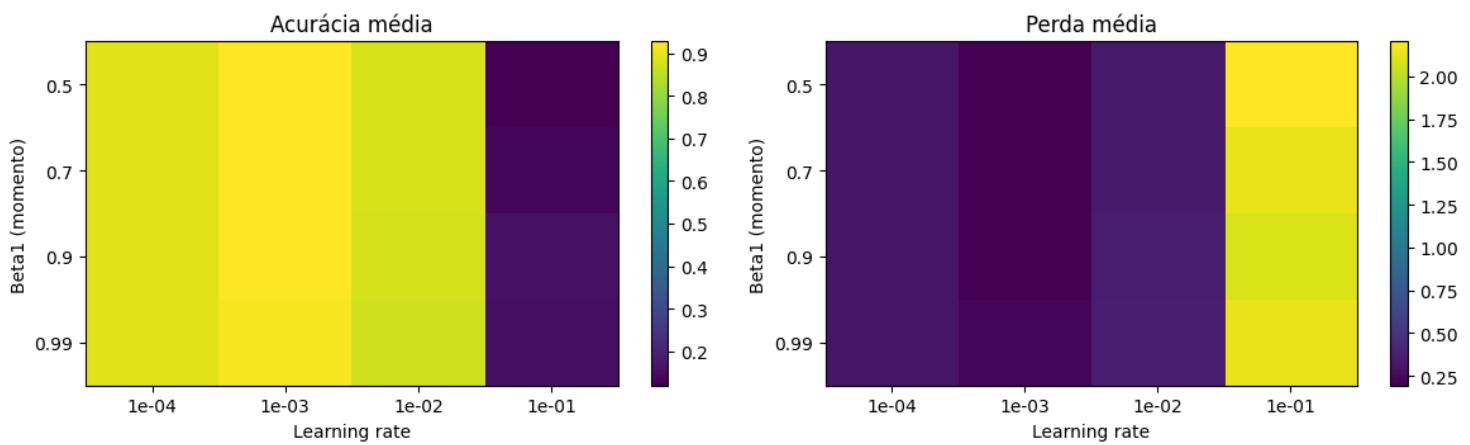
Epochs=10, Batch=128



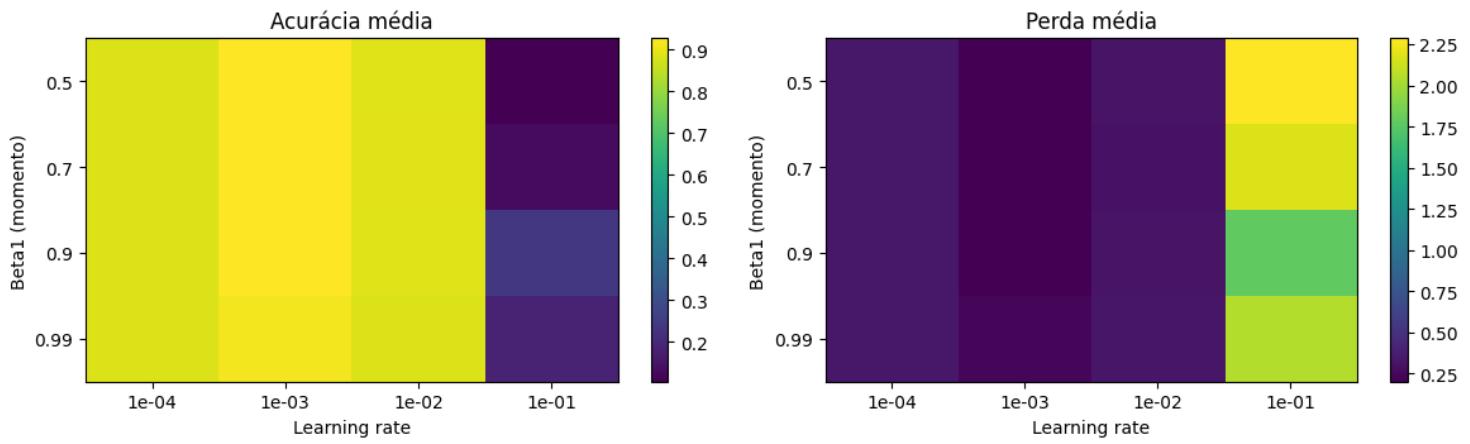
Epochs=10, Batch=256



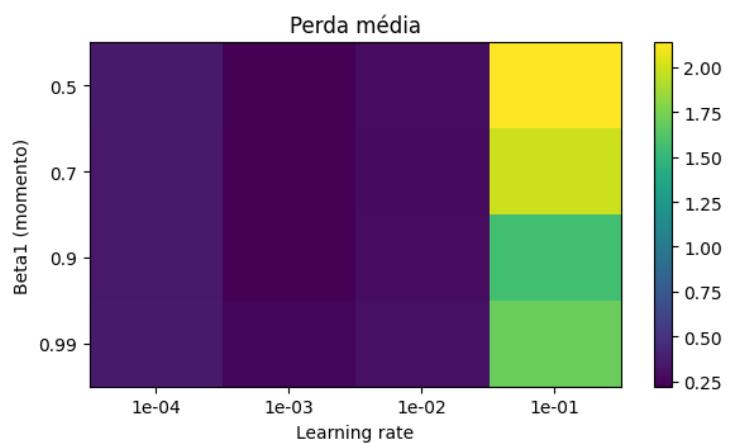
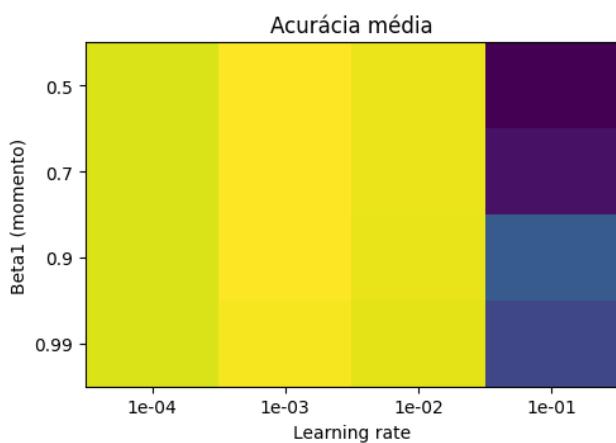
Epochs=20, Batch=32



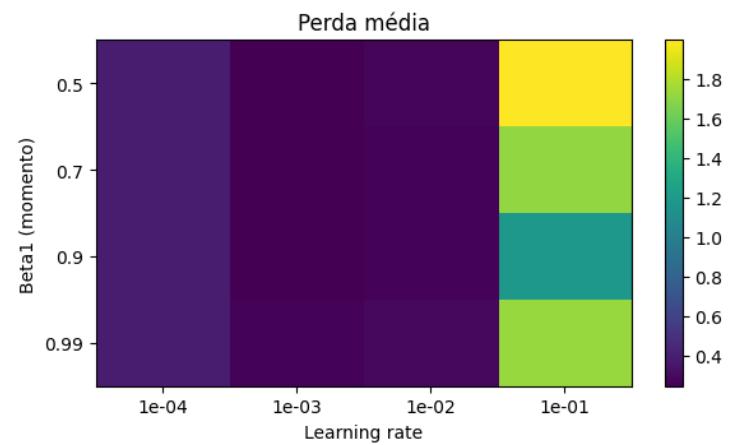
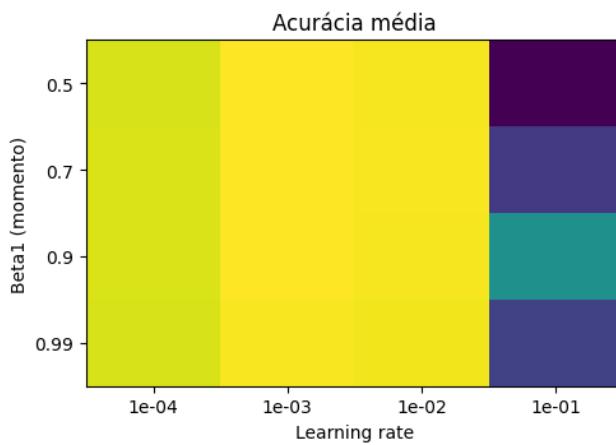
Epochs=20, Batch=64



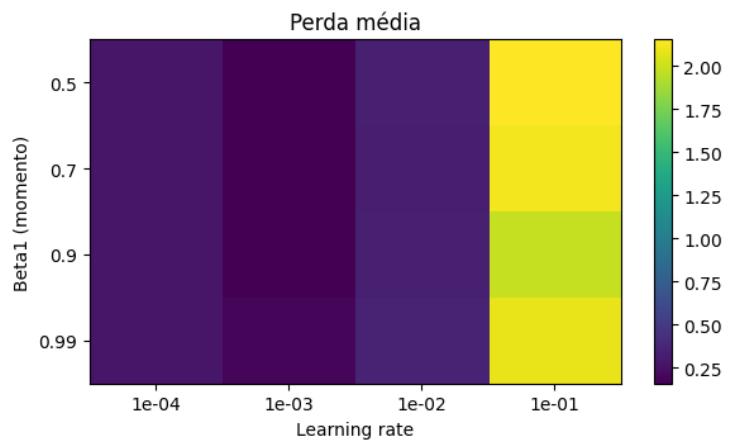
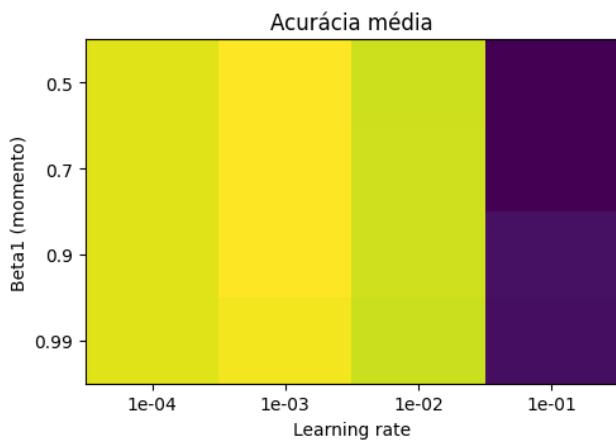
Epochs=20, Batch=128



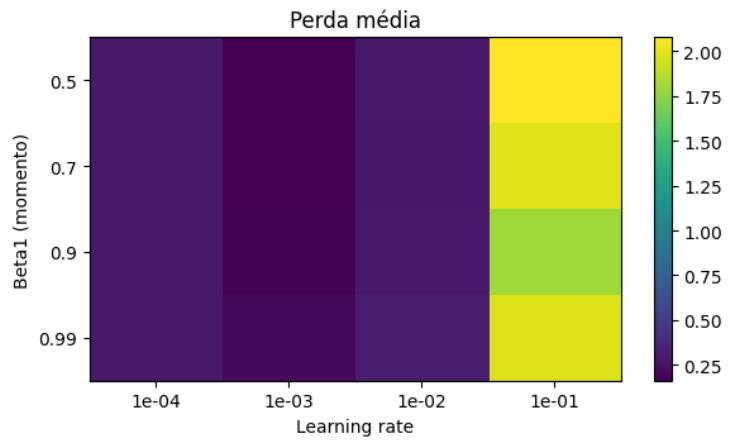
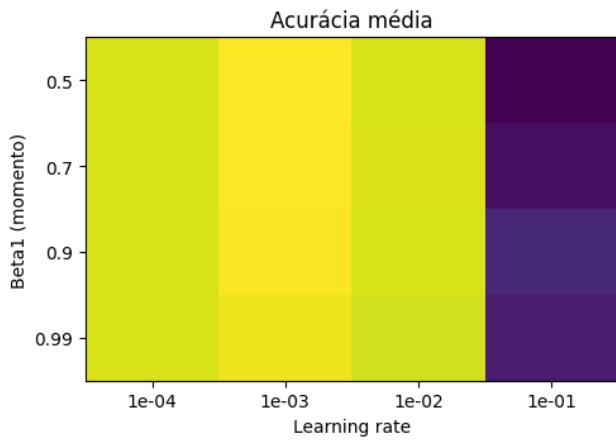
Epochs=20, Batch=256



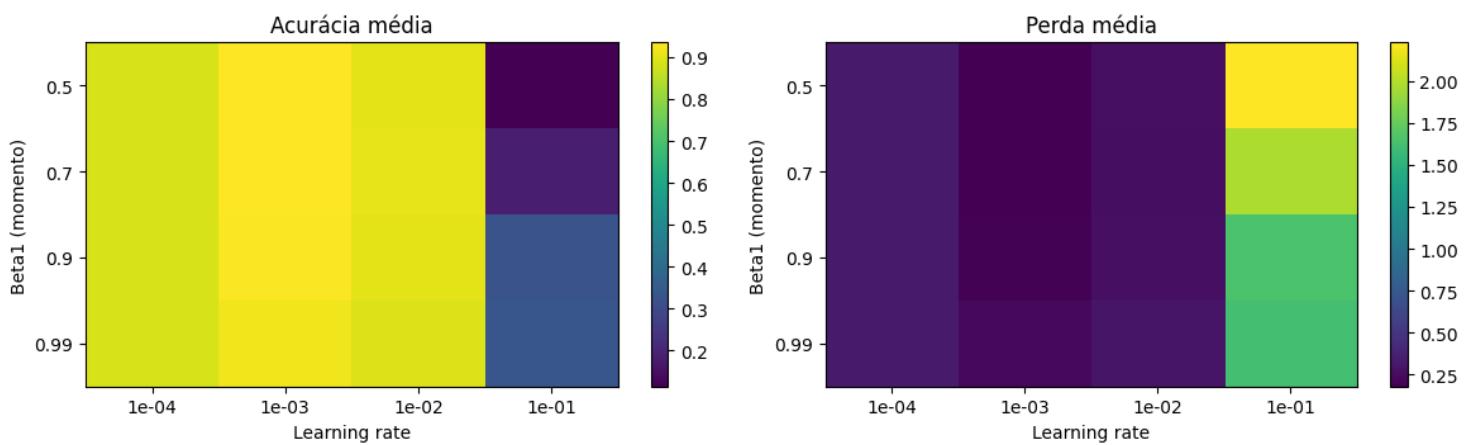
Epochs=30, Batch=32



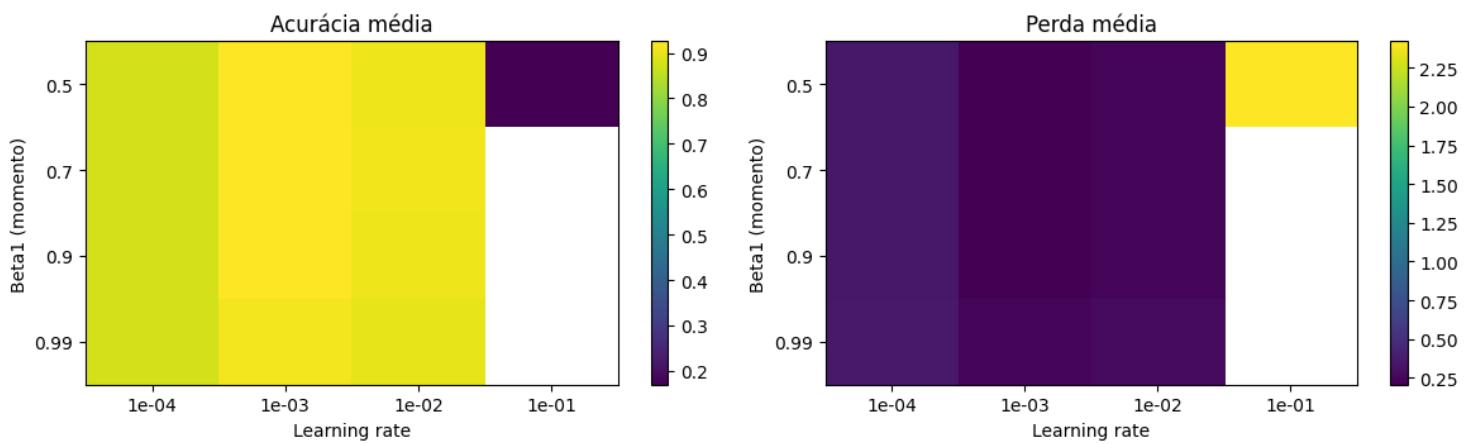
Epochs=30, Batch=64



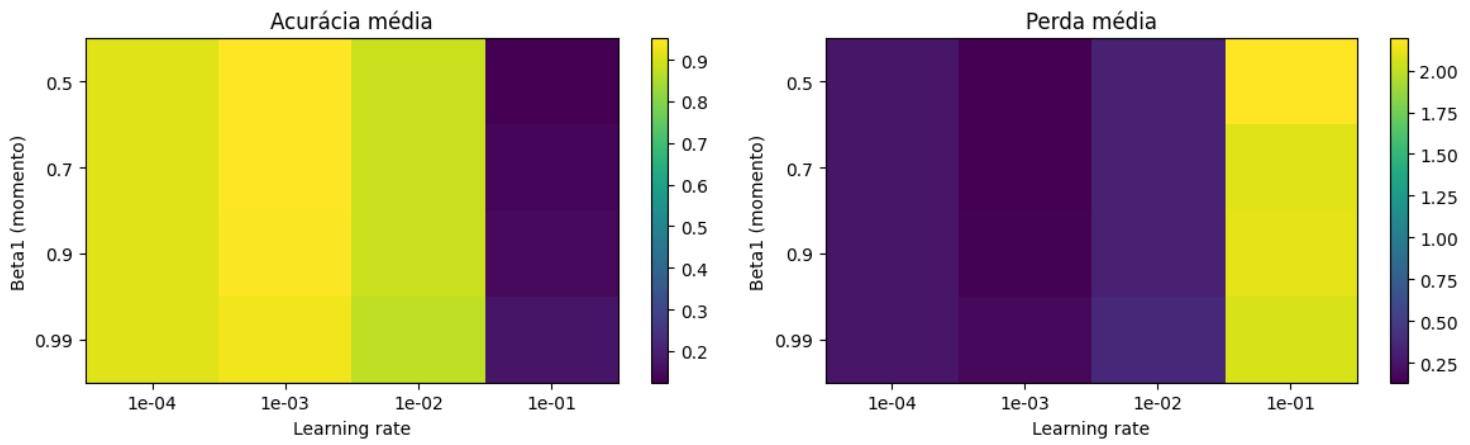
Epochs=30, Batch=128



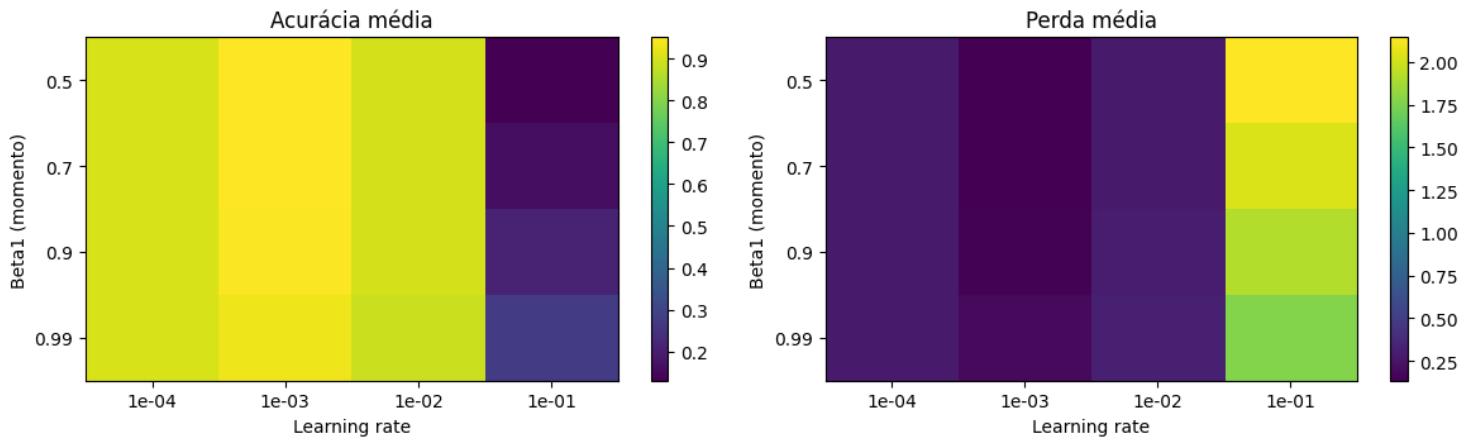
Epochs=30, Batch=256



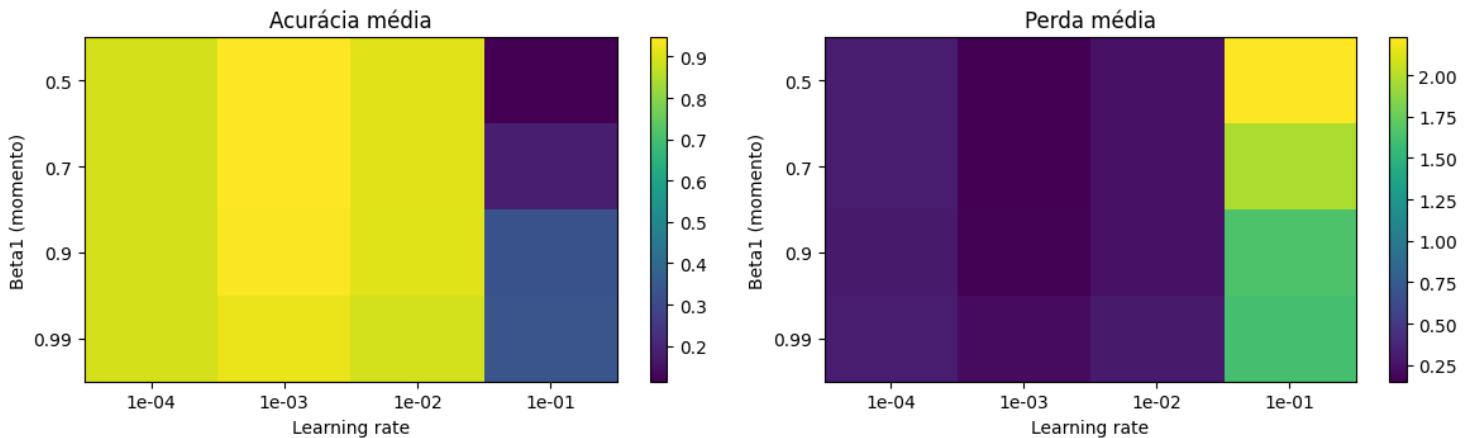
Epochs=40, Batch=32



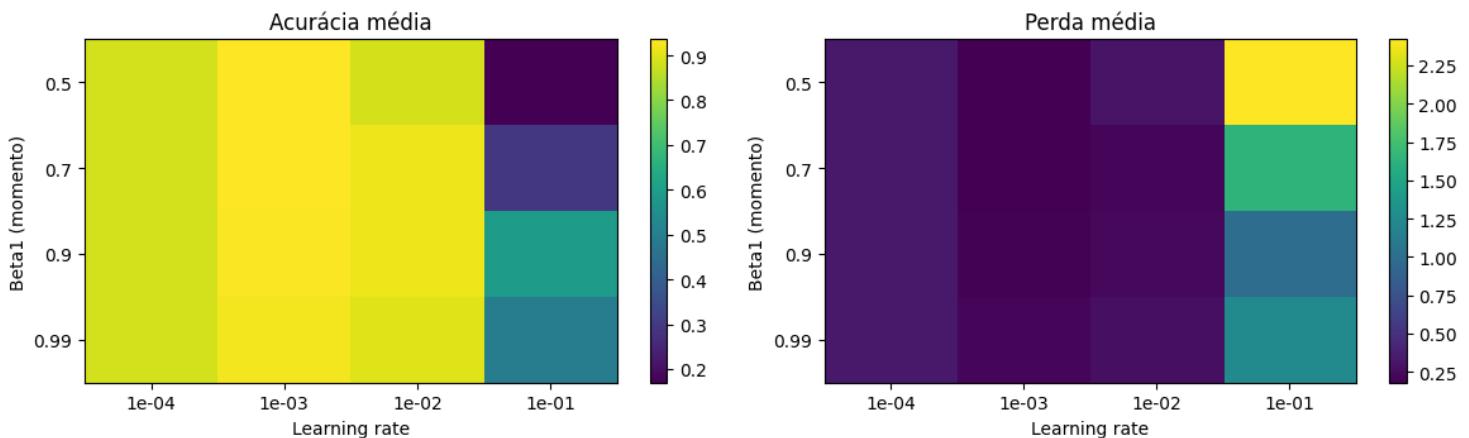
Epochs=40, Batch=64



Epochs=40, Batch=128



Epochs=40, Batch=256



## visualização alternativa

```
# Para cada (lr, beta1), monta matrizes 2D [epoch x batch_size] de acurácia e perda
for learning_rate in unique_learning_rates:
    for beta1 in unique_betas:
        # Filtra resultados referentes à combinação fixa (epochs, batch_size)
        subset = [r for r in results_q2 if r['learning_rate'] == learning_rate and
r['beta1'] == beta1]
        if not subset:
            continue
        # Índices para mapeamento beta1 x lr
        ba_index = {ba: i for i, ba in enumerate(unique_batch_sizes)}
        ep_index = {ep: j for j, ep in enumerate(unique_epochs)}

        accuracy_matrix = np.full((len(unique_batch_sizes), len(unique_epochs)),
np.nan)
        loss_matrix = np.full((len(unique_batch_sizes), len(unique_epochs)),
np.nan)

        for r in subset:
            i = ba_index[r['batch_size']]
            j = ep_index[r['epochs']]
            accuracy_matrix[i, j] = r['accuracy_mean']
            loss_matrix[i, j] = r['loss_mean']

        # Visualização dos mapas de calor
        fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(12, 4))
        fig.suptitle(f"learning_rate={learning_rate}, beta1={beta1}")

        im0 = axes[0].imshow(accuracy_matrix, cmap='magma', aspect='auto')
        axes[0].set_title('Acurácia média')
```

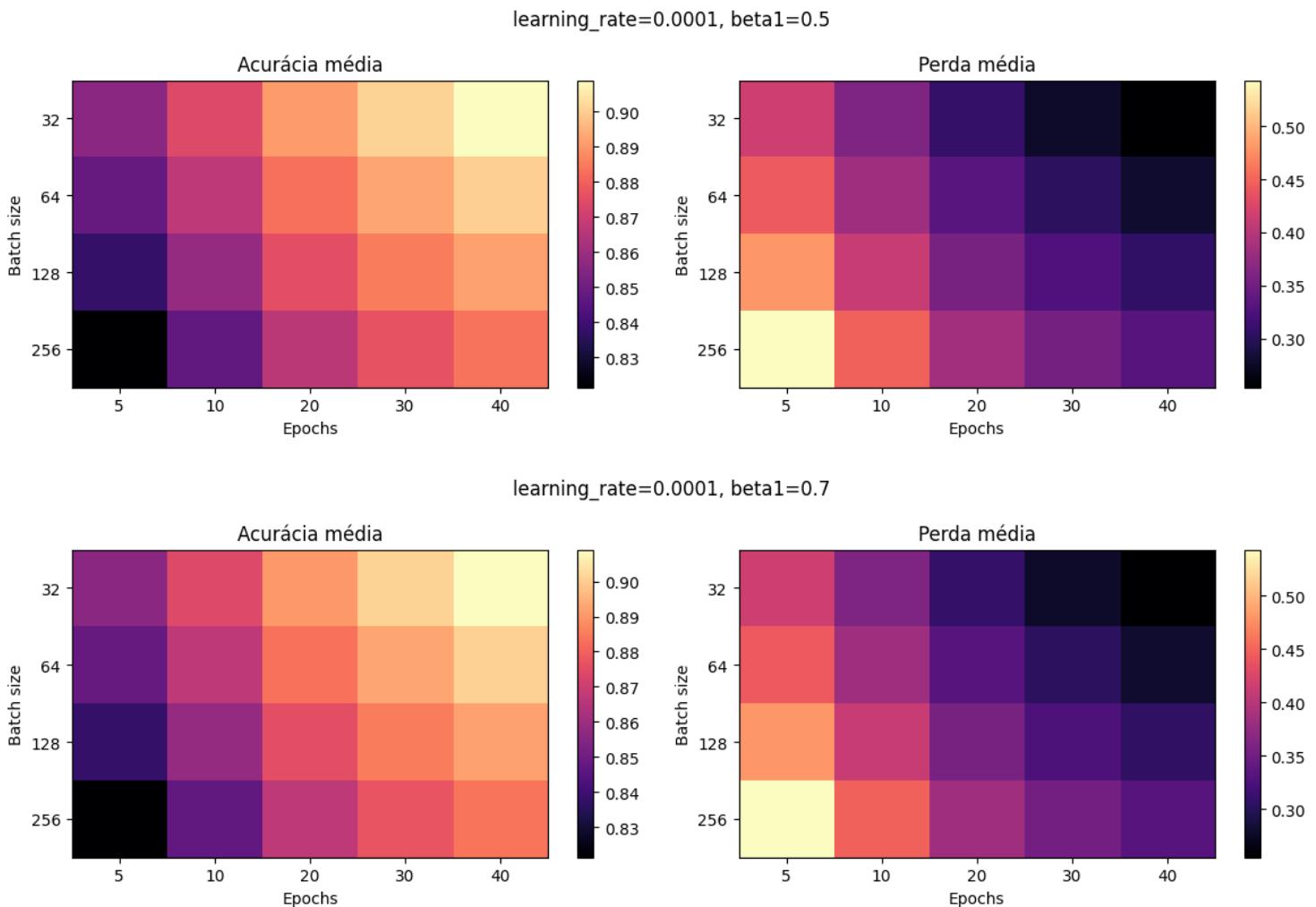
```

axes[0].set_xticks(range(len(unique_epochs)))
axes[0].set_xticklabels([str(ep) for ep in unique_epochs])
axes[0].set_yticks(range(len(unique_batch_sizes)))
axes[0].set_yticklabels([str(b) for b in unique_batch_sizes])
axes[0].set_xlabel('Epochs')
axes[0].set_ylabel('Batch size')
plt.colorbar(im0, ax=axes[0])

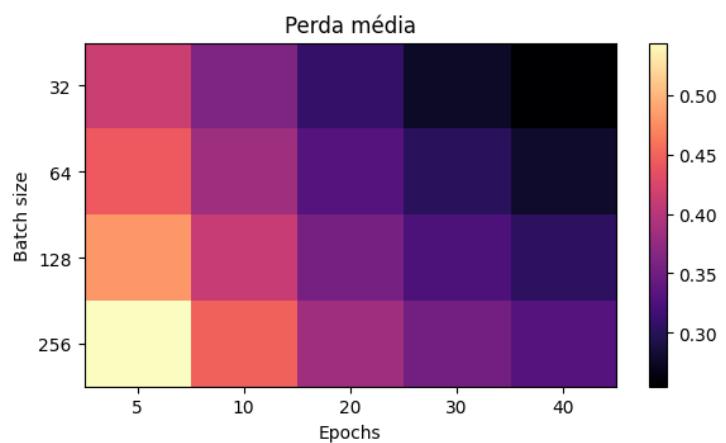
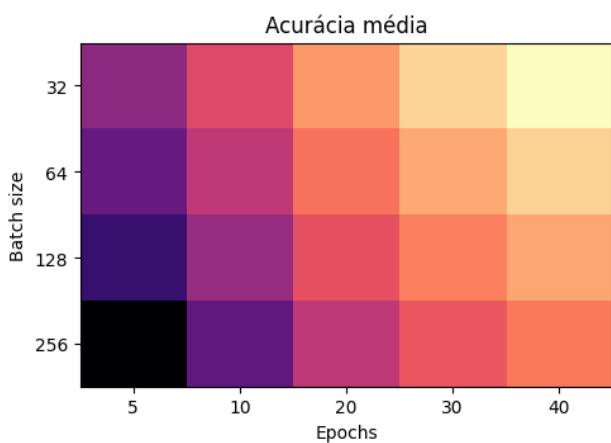
im1 = axes[1].imshow(loss_matrix, cmap='magma', aspect='auto')
axes[1].set_title('Perda média')
axes[1].set_xticks(range(len(unique_epochs)))
axes[1].set_xticklabels([str(ep) for ep in unique_epochs])
axes[1].set_yticks(range(len(unique_batch_sizes)))
axes[1].set_yticklabels([str(b) for b in unique_batch_sizes])
axes[1].set_xlabel('Epochs')
axes[1].set_ylabel('Batch size')
plt.colorbar(im1, ax=axes[1])

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

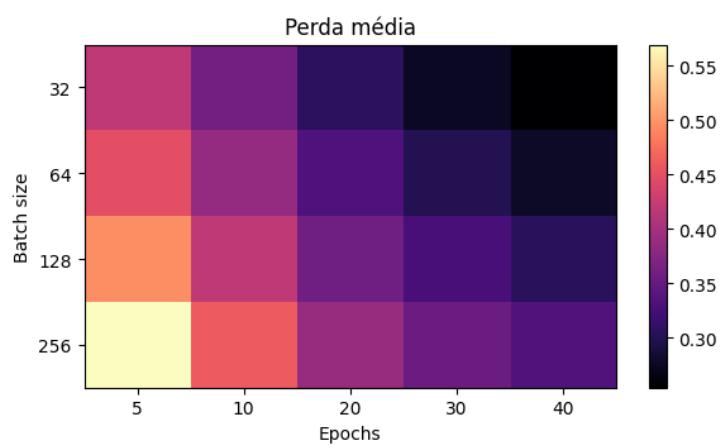
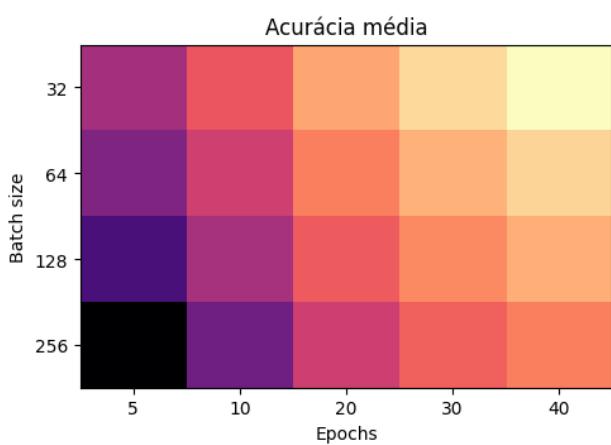
```



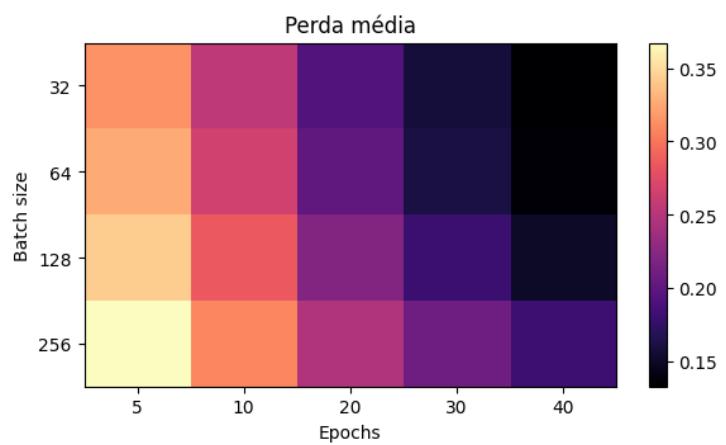
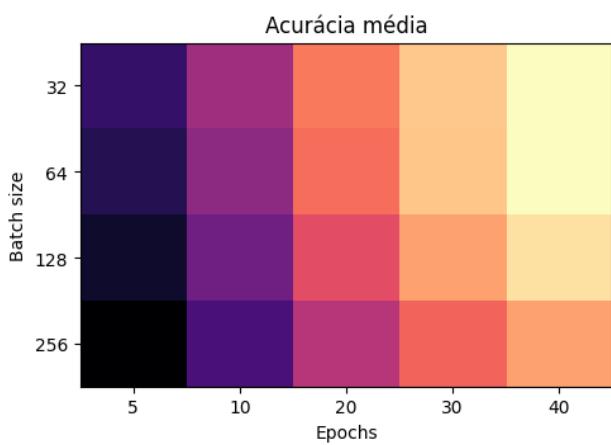
learning\_rate=0.0001, beta1=0.9



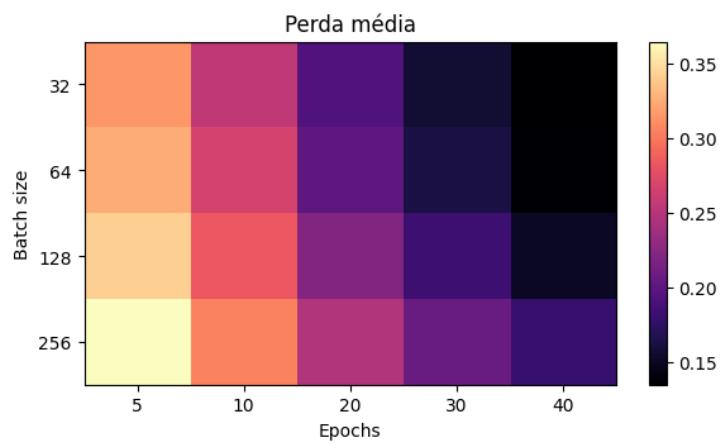
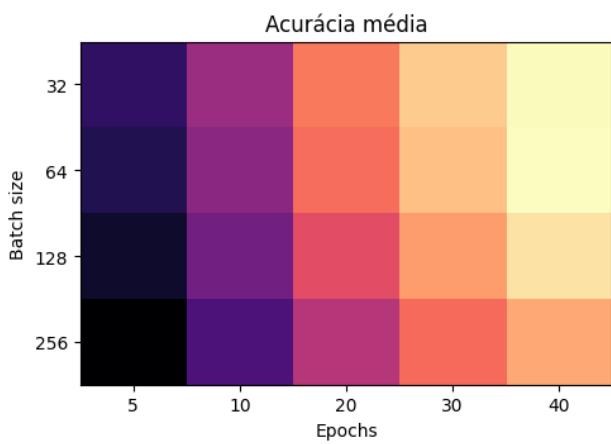
learning\_rate=0.0001, beta1=0.99



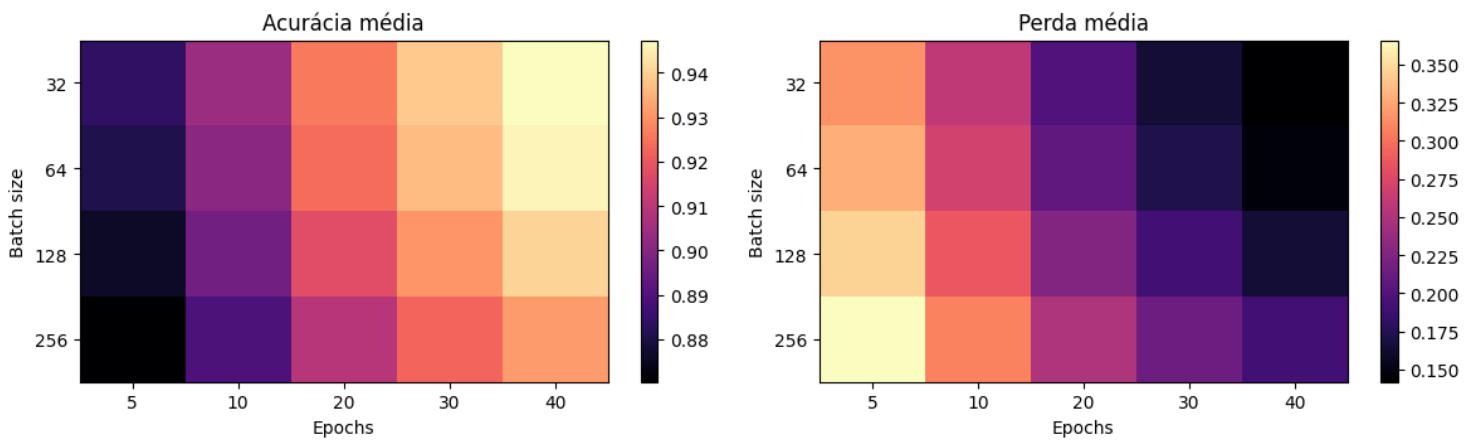
learning\_rate=0.001, beta1=0.5



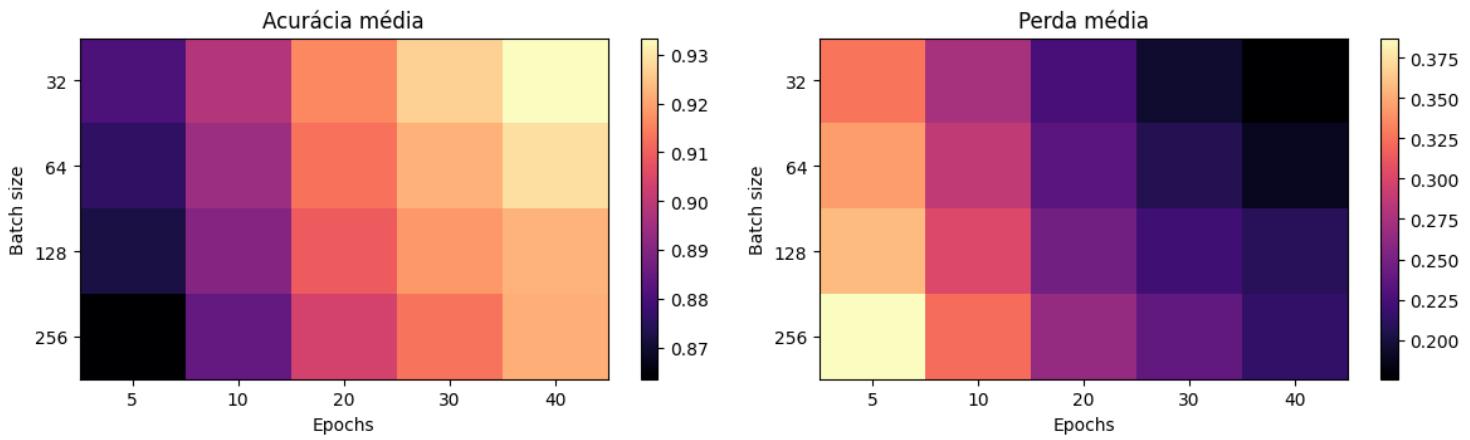
learning\_rate=0.001, beta1=0.7



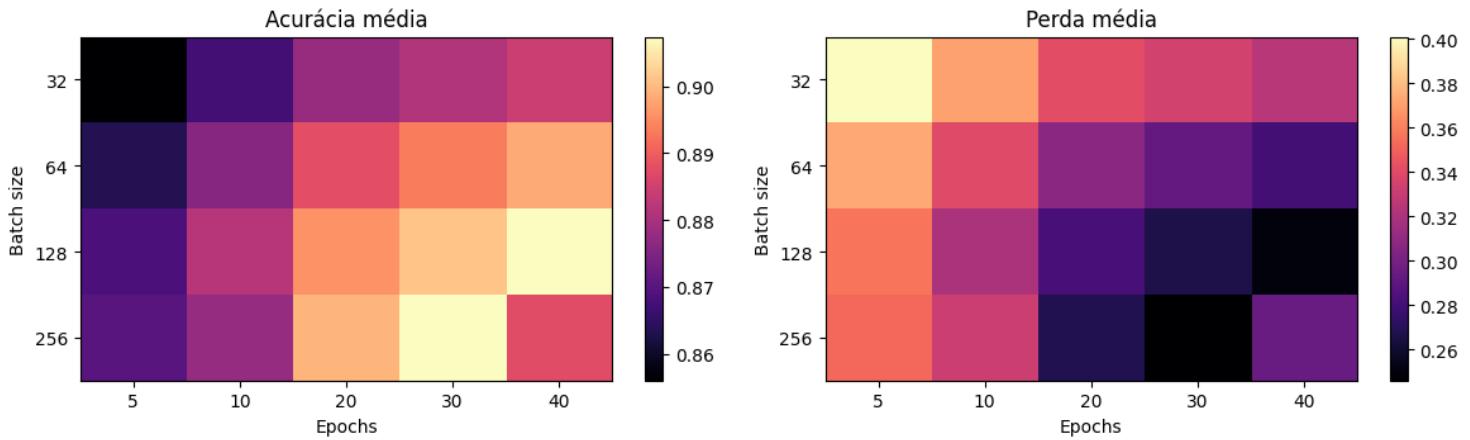
learning\_rate=0.001, beta1=0.9



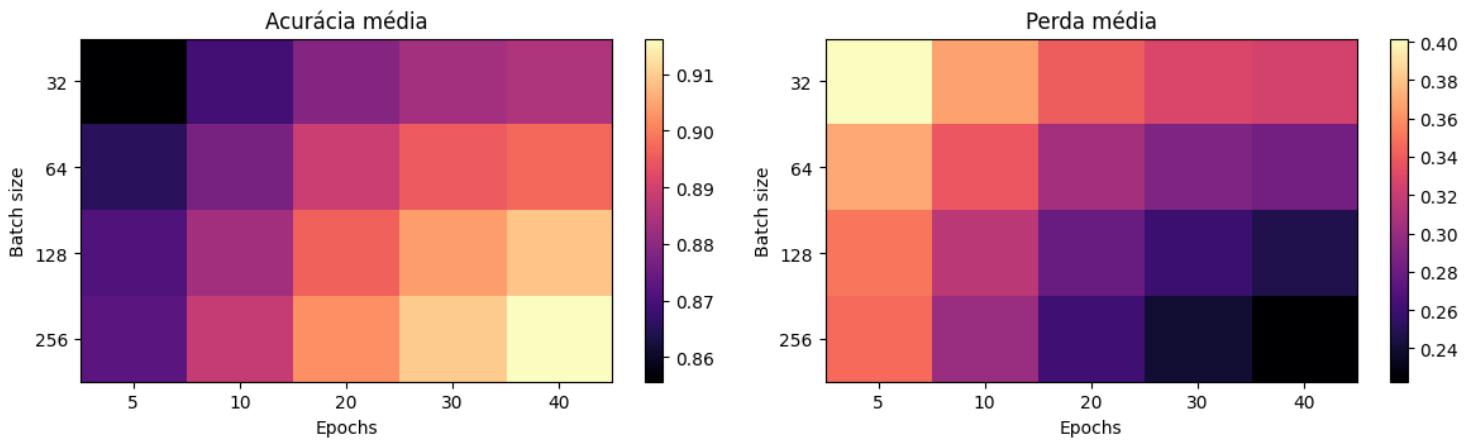
learning\_rate=0.001, beta1=0.99



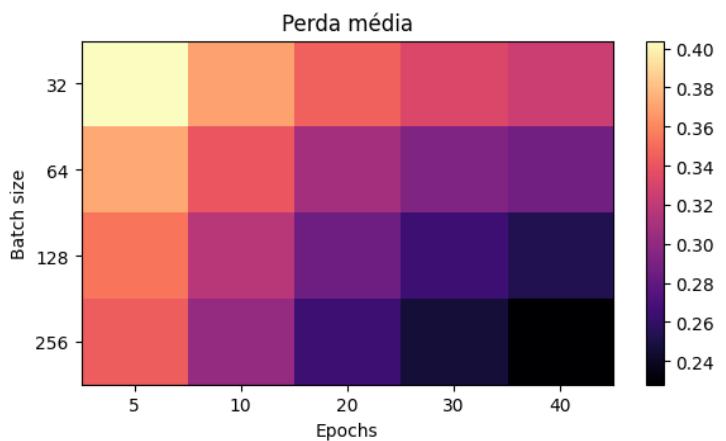
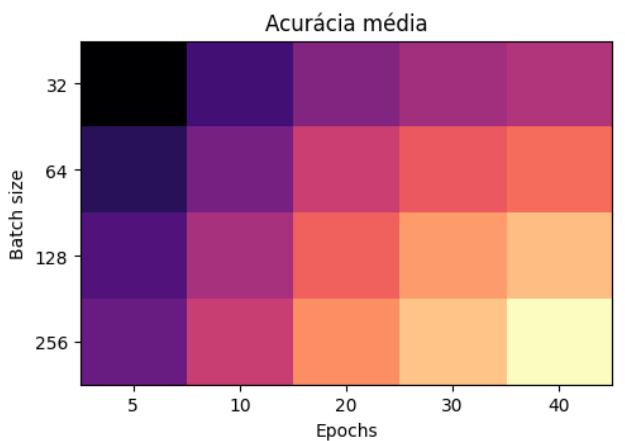
learning\_rate=0.01, beta1=0.5



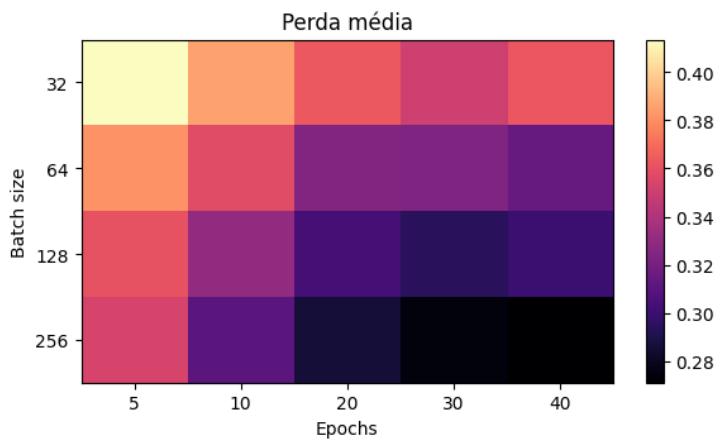
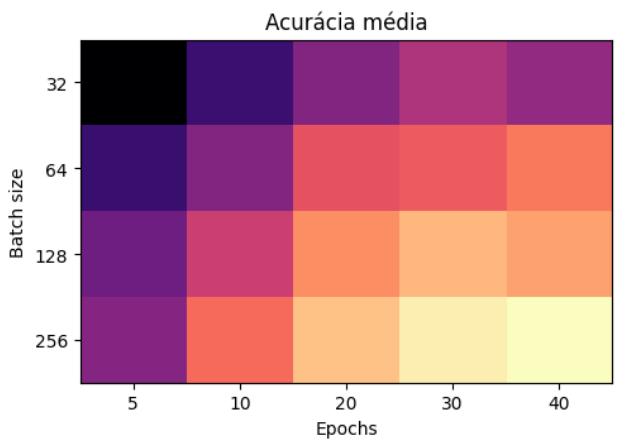
learning\_rate=0.01, beta1=0.7



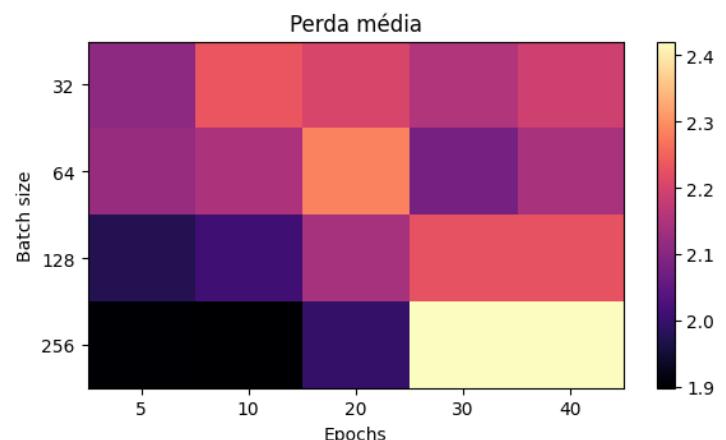
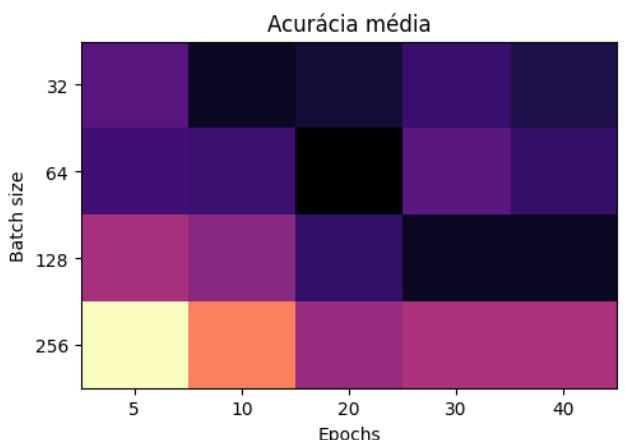
learning\_rate=0.01, beta1=0.9



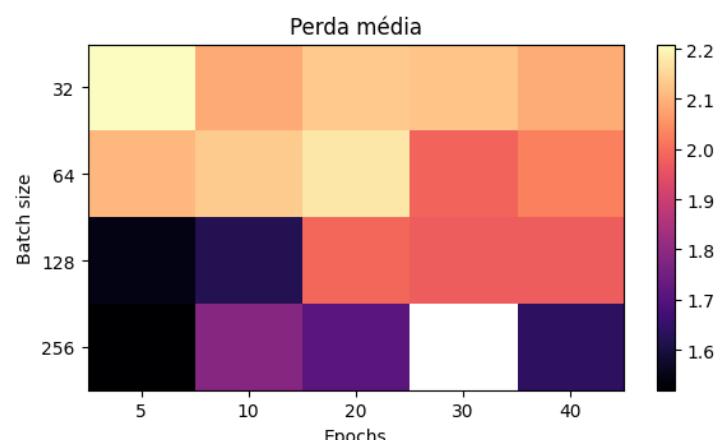
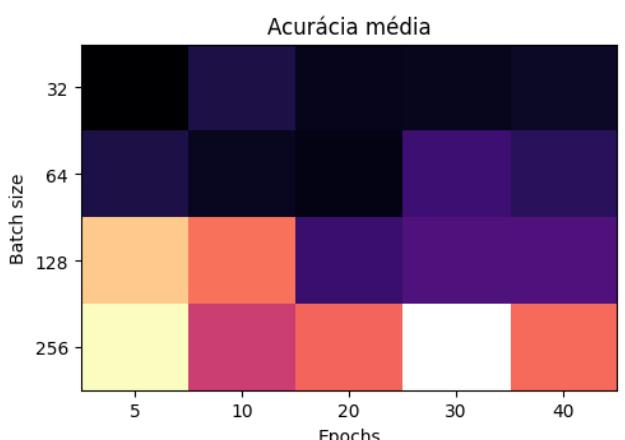
learning\_rate=0.01, beta1=0.99

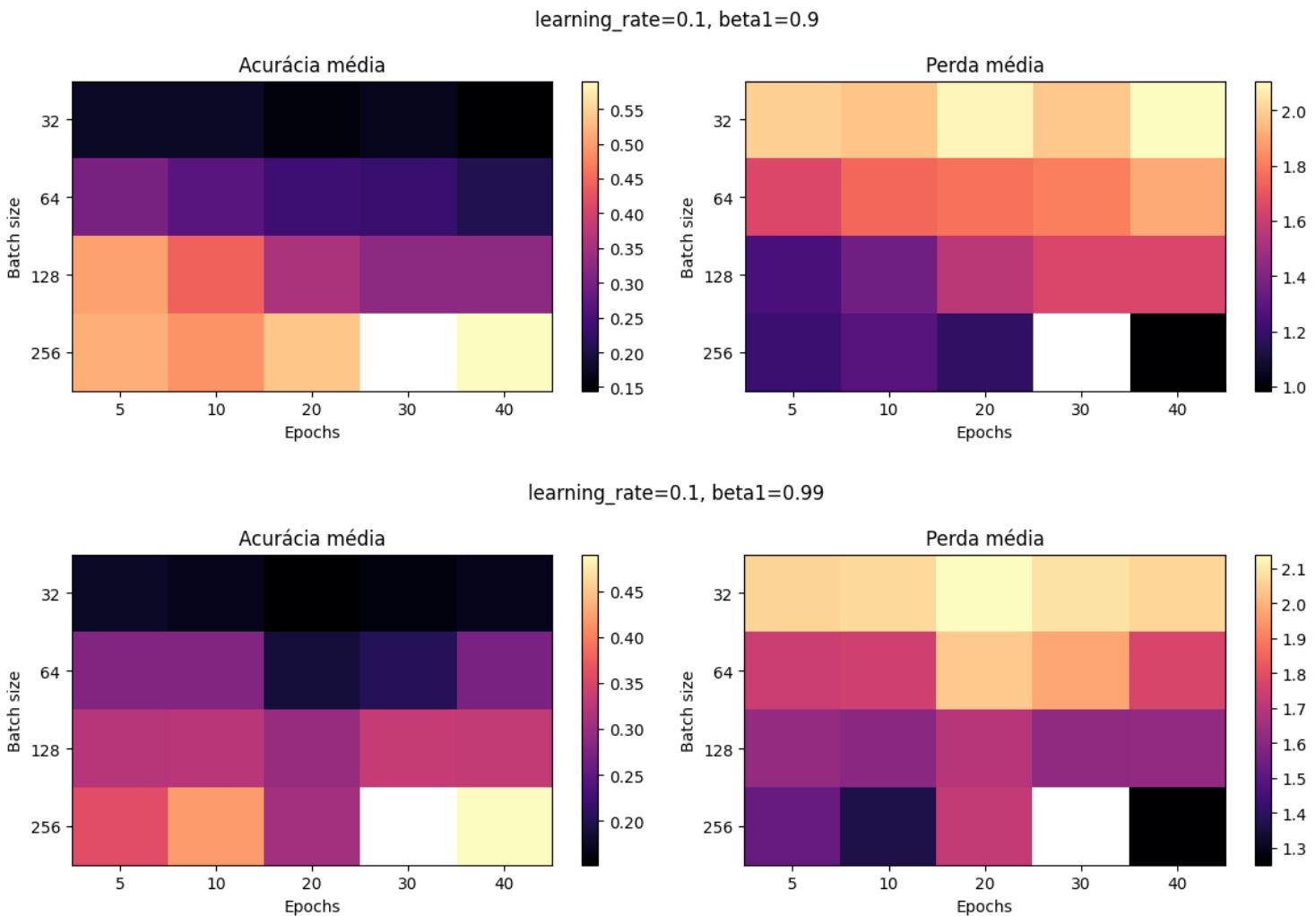


learning\_rate=0.1, beta1=0.5



learning\_rate=0.1, beta1=0.7





## métricas

```

print(f"Total de combinações testadas: {len(results_q2)}")

print("===== CURVAS DE CONVERGÊNCIA =====")
sample_step = 1 # mostra modelos 1 a 1, ajuste para visualização menos poluída
sample_indices = list(range(0, len(histories_q2), sample_step)) #start, stop, step

fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 3, figsize=(16, 5))

#perda
for idx in sample_indices:
    h = histories_q2[idx]
    axes[0].plot(h.history['loss'], alpha=0.6, linewidth=1)
    axes[0].set_title(f'Curva de Convergência - Perda\n(visualizando {len(sample_indices)} de {len(histories_q2)} execuções)')
    axes[0].set_xlabel('Época')
    axes[0].set_ylabel('Loss (entropia cruzada)')
    axes[0].grid(True, alpha=0.3)

#acurácia
for idx in sample_indices:
    h = histories_q2[idx]
    axes[1].plot(h.history['accuracy'], alpha=0.6, linewidth=1)
    axes[1].set_title(f'Curva de Convergência - Acurácia\n(visualizando {len(sample_indices)} de {len(histories_q2)} execuções)')
    axes[1].set_xlabel('Época')
    axes[1].set_ylabel('Accuracy (0-1)')
    axes[1].grid(True, alpha=0.3)
    axes[1].set_ylim([0, 1])

```

```

#as duas
for idx in sample_indices:
    h = histories_q2[idx]
    axes[2].plot(h.history['accuracy'], alpha=0.6, linewidth=1)
    axes[2].plot(h.history['loss'], alpha=0.6, linewidth=1)
axes[2].set_title(f'Curvas de Convergência - juntas\n(visualizando {len(sample_indices)} de {len(histories_q2)} execuções)')
axes[2].set_xlabel('Época')
axes[2].set_ylabel('Accuracy / Loss')
axes[2].grid(True, alpha=0.3)
axes[2].set_ylim([0, 1])

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

train_losses = [h.history['loss'][-1] for h in histories_q2]
train_accuracies = [h.history['accuracy'][-1] for h in histories_q2]
print(f"\n===== ESTABILIDADE (n={len(train_losses)}) =====")

fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(12, 5))

# Boxplot de Loss
axes[0].boxplot(train_losses, whis=(0, 100))
axes[0].set_title(f'Estabilidade - Dispersão da Perda Final\n(n={len(train_losses)} execuções)')
            f'\n Loss - média: {np.mean(train_losses):.4f}, desvio: {np.std(train_losses):.4f} '
            f'\n Loss - mín: {np.min(train_losses):.4f}, máx: {np.max(train_losses):.4f}'
axes[0].set_ylabel('Loss')
axes[0].set_xticklabels(['execuções'])
axes[0].axhline(y=np.mean(train_losses), color='green', linestyle='--', linewidth=2, label='Média')
#pontos individuais
#axes[0].scatter([1]*len(train_losses), train_losses, color='red', zorder=2)
axes[0].legend()
axes[0].grid(True, alpha=0.3, axis='y')

# Boxplot de Accuracy
axes[1].boxplot(train_accuracies, whis=(0, 100))
axes[1].set_title(f'Estabilidade - Dispersão da Acurácia Final\n(n={len(train_accuracies)} execuções)')
            f'\nAccuracy - média: {np.mean(train_accuracies):.4f}, desvio: {np.std(train_accuracies):.4f} '
            f'\nAccuracy - mín: {np.min(train_accuracies):.4f}, máx: {np.max(train_accuracies):.4f}'
axes[1].set_ylabel('Accuracy')
axes[1].set_xticklabels(['execuções'])
axes[1].axhline(y=np.mean(train_accuracies), color='green', linestyle='--', linewidth=2, label='Média')
#pontos individuais
#axes[1].scatter([1]*len(train_accuracies), train_accuracies, color='red', zorder=2)
axes[1].legend()
axes[1].grid(True, alpha=0.3, axis='y')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```

```

print("\n===== TEMPO DE TREINAMENTO ======")

all_times = [r['time_mean'] for r in results_q2]
all_time_stds = [r['time_std'] for r in results_q2]
#média e desvio do tempo de execução do mesmo modelo para todas as seeds

print(f"Tempo médio geral: {np.mean(all_times):.2f}s (±{np.std(all_times):.2f}s)")
print(f"Tempo mínimo: {np.min(all_times):.2f}s")
print(f"Tempo máximo: {np.max(all_times):.2f}s")

#tempo por quantidade total de épocas do modelo
time_by_epochs = {}
for r in results_q2:
    ep = r['epochs']
    if ep not in time_by_epochs:
        time_by_epochs[ep] = []
    time_by_epochs[ep].append(r['time_mean'])

print("\nTempo médio por número de épocas:")
for ep in sorted(time_by_epochs.keys()):
    print(f" {ep} épocas: {np.mean(time_by_epochs[ep]):.2f}s (±{np.std(time_by_epochs[ep]):.2f}s)")

# Gráfico de tempo por épocas
fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(14, 5))

epochs_list = sorted(time_by_epochs.keys())
mean_times = [np.mean(time_by_epochs[ep]) for ep in epochs_list]
std_times = [np.std(time_by_epochs[ep]) for ep in epochs_list]

axes[0].set_title('Tempo de Treinamento vs Número de Épocas')
axes[0].bar(epochs_list, mean_times, yerr=std_times, alpha=0.7, capsize=10,
color='teal')
axes[0].set_xlabel('Número de Épocas')
axes[0].set_ylabel('Tempo Médio de Treinamento (s)')
axes[0].grid(True, alpha=0.3, axis='y')

axes[1].set_title('Distribuição dos Tempos de Treinamento')
axes[1].hist(all_times, bins=25, alpha=0.7, color='teal', edgecolor='black')
axes[1].axvline(np.mean(all_times), color='red', linestyle='--', linewidth=2,
label=f'Média: {np.mean(all_times):.2f}s')
axes[1].set_xlabel('Tempo de Treinamento (s)')
axes[1].set_ylabel('Frequência')
axes[1].legend()
axes[1].grid(True, alpha=0.3, axis='y')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

print("\n===== TOP 5 COMBINAÇÕES MAIS RÁPIDAS ======")
sorted_by_time = sorted(results_q2, key=lambda x: x['time_mean'])
for i, r in enumerate(sorted_by_time[:5], 1):
    print(f"{i}. Tempo: {r['time_mean']:.2f}s | epochs={r['epochs']}, "
lr={r['learning_rate']}, "
        f"batch={r['batch_size']}, beta1={r['beta1']}")
    print(f"    Loss: {r['loss_mean']:.4f}, Acc: {r['accuracy_mean']:.4f}")

print("\n===== TOP 5 COMBINAÇÕES MAIS LENTAS ======")
for i, r in enumerate(sorted_by_time[-5:], 1):

```

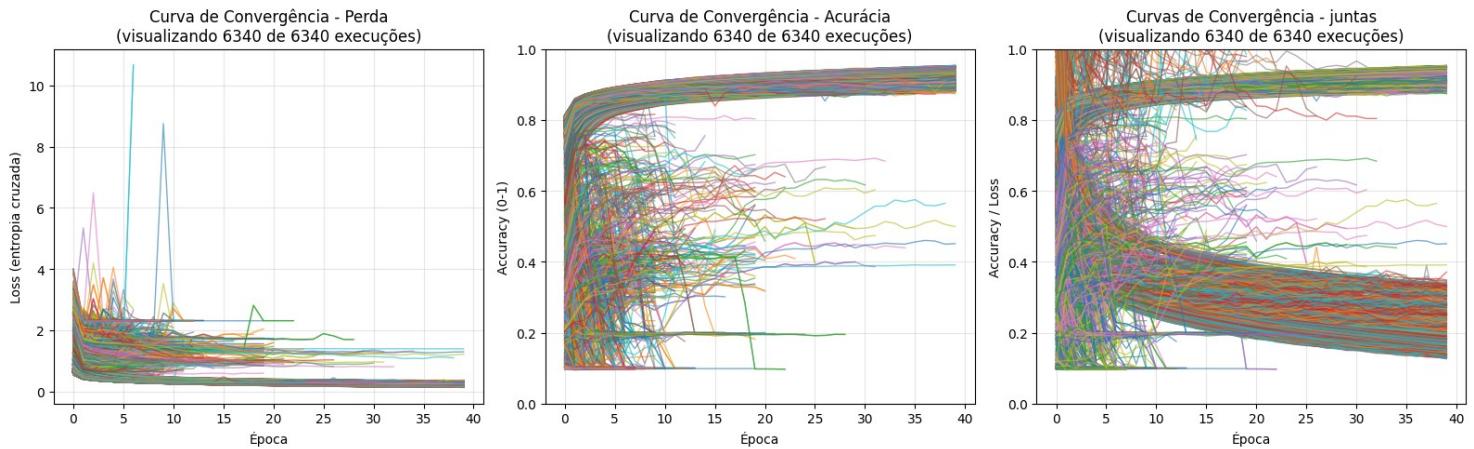
```

print(f"{i}. Tempo: {r['time_mean']:.2f}s | epochs={r['epochs']},
lr={r['learning_rate']}, "
      f"batch={r['batch_size']}, beta1={r['beta1']}") 
print(f"    Loss: {r['loss_mean']:.4f}, Acc: {r['accuracy_mean']:.4f}")

```

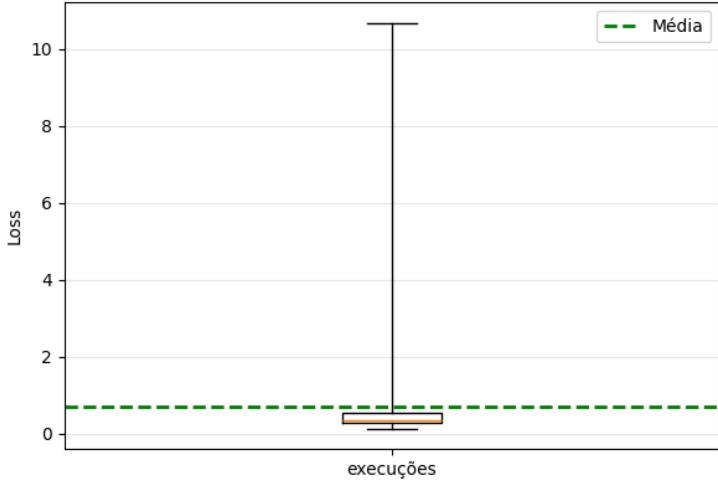
Total de combinações testadas: 317

===== CURVAS DE CONVERGÊNCIA =====

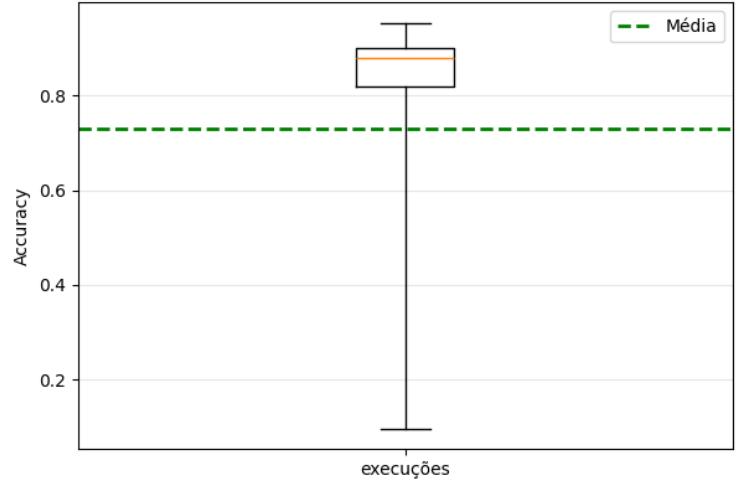


===== ESTABILIDADE (n=6340) =====

Estabilidade - Dispersão da Perda Final  
(n=6340 execuções)  
Loss - média: 0.6890, desvio: 0.7329  
Loss - mín: 0.1260, máx: 10.6698



Estabilidade - Dispersão da Acurácia Final  
(n=6340 execuções)  
Accuracy - média: 0.7308, desvio: 0.2938  
Accuracy - mín: 0.0954, máx: 0.9537



===== TEMPO DE TREINAMENTO =====

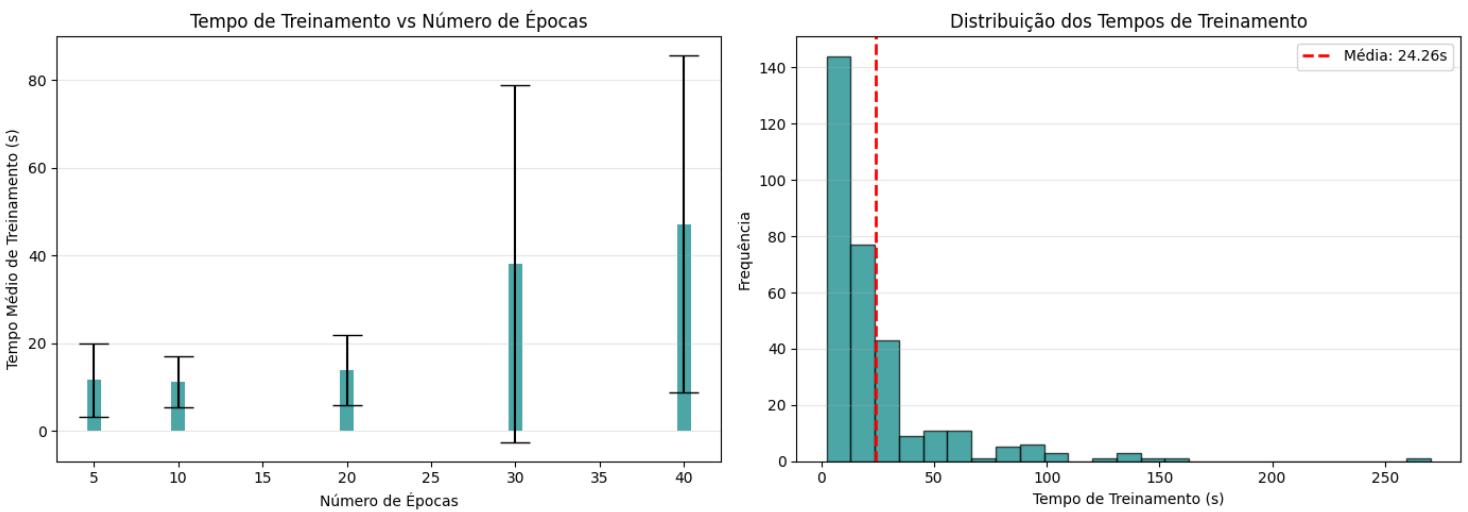
Tempo médio geral: 24.26s ( $\pm 29.71s$ )

Tempo mínimo: 2.28s

Tempo máximo: 270.15s

Tempo médio por número de épocas:

- 5 épocas: 11.61s ( $\pm 8.41s$ )
- 10 épocas: 11.17s ( $\pm 5.71s$ )
- 20 épocas: 13.85s ( $\pm 8.00s$ )
- 30 épocas: 38.17s ( $\pm 40.70s$ )
- 40 épocas: 47.16s ( $\pm 38.43s$ )



#### ===== TOP 5 COMBINAÇÕES MAIS RÁPIDAS =====

1. Tempo: 2.28s | epochs=5, lr=0.1, batch=256, beta1=0.7  
Loss: 1.5197, Acc: 0.3709
2. Tempo: 2.28s | epochs=5, lr=0.1, batch=256, beta1=0.5  
Loss: 1.9003, Acc: 0.2393
3. Tempo: 2.54s | epochs=5, lr=0.1, batch=256, beta1=0.9  
Loss: 1.2098, Acc: 0.5159
4. Tempo: 2.58s | epochs=5, lr=0.1, batch=256, beta1=0.99  
Loss: 1.5238, Acc: 0.3589
5. Tempo: 3.05s | epochs=5, lr=0.1, batch=128, beta1=0.99  
Loss: 1.6240, Acc: 0.3207

#### ===== TOP 5 COMBINAÇÕES MAIS LENTAS =====

1. Tempo: 138.52s | epochs=40, lr=0.0001, batch=32, beta1=0.7  
Loss: 0.2547, Acc: 0.9091
2. Tempo: 141.36s | epochs=40, lr=0.0001, batch=32, beta1=0.99  
Loss: 0.2541, Acc: 0.9094
3. Tempo: 151.10s | epochs=30, lr=0.0001, batch=64, beta1=0.99  
Loss: 0.3002, Acc: 0.8931
4. Tempo: 160.67s | epochs=40, lr=0.0001, batch=32, beta1=0.5  
Loss: 0.2544, Acc: 0.9090
5. Tempo: 270.15s | epochs=30, lr=0.1, batch=32, beta1=0.5  
Loss: 2.1545, Acc: 0.1317

## Questão 03: topologia

melhor combinação: activation function = sigmoid epochs=40 learning\_rate=0.001 batch=64 beta1=0.5

### Parâmetros ajustados

```
num_hidden_layers_options = [1, 2, 3, 4]
neurons_per_layer_options = {
    1: [[32], [64], [128], [256]],
    2: [[32, 16], [64, 32], [128, 64], [256, 128], [64, 64], [32, 64]],
    3: [[128, 64, 32], [256, 128, 64], [512, 256, 128], [64, 64, 64], [32, 64, 128]],
    4: [[256, 128, 64, 32], [512, 256, 128, 64], [1024, 512, 256, 128], [64, 64, 64, 64], [32, 64, 128, 256]]}
```

## treinamento

```
#TODO: aumentar número de seeds para teste exaustivo final
#TODO: treino e validação
import time
from sklearn.metrics import f1_score, precision_score, recall_score

seeds_q3 = spaced_seeds(20, base, PRIME_STEP)

#checkpoint configs
checkpoint_dir = Path('checkpoints')
checkpoint_file = checkpoint_dir / 'results_q3_checkpoint_1.pkl'
results_q3, histories_q3, start_combo = load_checkpoint(checkpoint_file, 'q3')
current_combination = 0
total_combinations = sum(len(neurons_per_layer_options[n]) for n in
num_hidden_layers_options)
print(f"Total de combinações a testar: {total_combinations}")

for num_hidden_layers in num_hidden_layers_options:
    for neurons_per_layer in neurons_per_layer_options[num_hidden_layers]:
        current_combination += 1

        # Pula combinações já processadas (não treina novamente)
        if current_combination <= start_combo:
            continue

        run_losses = []
        run_accuracies = []
        run_times = []
        run_f1_scores = []
        run_precisions = []
        run_recalls = []

        for s in seeds_q3:
            keras.utils.set_random_seed(s)
            model = build_model(learning_rate=0.001, beta1=0.5,
activation_hidden='sigmoid', num_hidden_layers=num_hidden_layers,
neurons_per_layer=neurons_per_layer)
            early_stop = EarlyStopping(
                monitor='loss',
                patience=5,
                restore_best_weights=True,
                verbose=0
            )
            start_time = time.time()
            h = model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=40, batch_size=64, verbose=0,
callbacks=[early_stop])
            training_time = time.time() - start_time

            #predição necessária para métricas adicionais
            y_pred = model.predict(x_train, verbose=0)
            y_pred_classes = np.argmax(y_pred, axis=1)

            f1 = f1_score(y_train, y_pred_classes, average='weighted')
            precision = precision_score(y_train, y_pred_classes,
average='weighted', zero_division=0)
            recall = recall_score(y_train, y_pred_classes, average='weighted')

            run_losses.append(h.history['loss'][-1])
            run_accuracies.append(h.history['accuracy'][-1])
            run_times.append(training_time)
            run_f1_scores.append(f1)
```

```

        run_precisions.append(precision)
        run_recalls.append(recall)
        #TODO
        histories_q3.append({
            'history': h,
            'num_hidden_layers': num_hidden_layers,
            'neurons_per_layer': neurons_per_layer
        })

    results_q3.append({
        'number of hidden layers': num_hidden_layers,
        'neurons per layer': neurons_per_layer,
        'loss_mean': float(np.mean(run_losses)),
        'loss_std': float(np.std(run_losses)),
        'accuracy_mean': float(np.mean(run_accuracies)),
        'accuracy_std': float(np.std(run_accuracies)),
        'time_mean': float(np.mean(run_times)),
        'time_std': float(np.std(run_times)),
        'f1_mean': float(np.mean(run_f1_scores)),
        'f1_std': float(np.std(run_f1_scores)),
        'precision_mean': float(np.mean(run_precisions)),
        'precision_std': float(np.std(run_precisions)),
        'recall_mean': float(np.mean(run_recalls)),
        'recall_std': float(np.std(run_recalls))
    })
    save_checkpoint(checkpoint_file, results_q3, histories_q3,
current_combination, start_combo,q_name='q3' total_combinations, 2)

```

criando arquivo de checkpoint: checkpoints\results\_q3\_checkpoint\_1.pkl  
Total de combinações a testar: 20

- ✓ Checkpoint #0 | Progresso: 2/20 (10.0%) | Tempo: ~0.3h
- ✓ Checkpoint #0 | Progresso: 4/20 (20.0%) | Tempo: ~0.8h
- ✓ Checkpoint #1 | Progresso: 6/20 (30.0%) | Tempo: ~1.2h
- ✓ Checkpoint #1 | Progresso: 8/20 (40.0%) | Tempo: ~1.8h
- ✓ Checkpoint #2 | Progresso: 10/20 (50.0%) | Tempo: ~2.1h
- ✓ Checkpoint #2 | Progresso: 12/20 (60.0%) | Tempo: ~2.9h
- ✓ Checkpoint #2 | Progresso: 14/20 (70.0%) | Tempo: ~4.0h
- ✓ Checkpoint #3 | Progresso: 16/20 (80.0%) | Tempo: ~4.9h
- ✓ Checkpoint #3 | Progresso: 18/20 (90.0%) | Tempo: ~8.9h
- ✓ Checkpoint #4 | Progresso: 20/20 (100.0%) | Tempo: ~10.0h

## Ordenação

```

# Ordena por melhor equilíbrio: alta acurácia média, baixa perda média e baixa
variância
# Score simples: accuracy_mean - loss_mean - (loss_std + accuracy_std)
#9 combinações possíveis
sorted_results_q3 = sorted(
    results_q3,
    key=lambda sorted_result_q3: -(sorted_result_q3['accuracy_mean']),
    sorted_result_q3['loss_mean'], sorted_result_q3['loss_std'] +
    sorted_result_q3['accuracy_std'])
)

print("Top combinações (ordem decrescente):")
for i,sorted_result_q3 in enumerate(sorted_results_q3):
    print(
        f"\n{i+1}. number of hidden layers={sorted_result_q3['number of hidden
layers']} "
        f" | neurons per layer={sorted_result_q3['neurons per layer']} "
        f"\n      loss_mean={sorted_result_q3['loss_mean']:.4f} (±

```

```

{sorted_result_q3['loss_std']):.4f}), "
    f"\n      accuracy_mean={sorted_result_q3['accuracy_mean']):.4f} (±
{sorted_result_q3['accuracy_std']):.4f})"
    "-----Não considerados para ordenação-----"
    f"\n      time_mean={sorted_result_q3['time_mean']):.2f}s (±
{sorted_result_q3['time_std']):.2f}s)"
    f"\n      F1={sorted_result_q3['f1_mean']):.4f} (±
{sorted_result_q3['f1_std']):.4f})"
    f"\n      Precision={sorted_result_q3['precision_mean']):.4f} (±
{sorted_result_q3['precision_std']):.4f})"
    f"\n      Recall={sorted_result_q3['recall_mean']):.4f} (±
{sorted_result_q3['recall_std']):.4f})"
)

```

Top combinações (ordem decrescente):

1. number of hidden layers=2 | neurons per layer=[256, 128]  
 loss\_mean=0.0696 (±0.0020),  
 accuracy\_mean=0.9776 (±0.0008)

-----Não considerados para ordenação-----  
 time\_mean=59.36s (±4.36s)  
 F1=0.9474 (±0.0057)  
 Precision=0.9495 (±0.0044)  
 Recall=0.9476 (±0.0055)

2. number of hidden layers=3 | neurons per layer=[512, 256, 128]  
 loss\_mean=0.0679 (±0.0027),  
 accuracy\_mean=0.9754 (±0.0011)

-----Não considerados para ordenação-----  
 time\_mean=136.09s (±2.21s)  
 F1=0.9512 (±0.0045)  
 Precision=0.9526 (±0.0040)  
 Recall=0.9512 (±0.0046)

3. number of hidden layers=1 | neurons per layer=[256]  
 loss\_mean=0.0884 (±0.0016),  
 accuracy\_mean=0.9724 (±0.0006)

-----Não considerados para ordenação-----  
 time\_mean=57.43s (±14.42s)  
 F1=0.9509 (±0.0042)  
 Precision=0.9522 (±0.0032)  
 Recall=0.9510 (±0.0041)

4. number of hidden layers=4 | neurons per layer=[1024, 512, 256, 128]  
 loss\_mean=0.0783 (±0.0027),  
 accuracy\_mean=0.9714 (±0.0009)

-----Não considerados para ordenação-----  
 time\_mean=304.24s (±6.45s)  
 F1=0.9531 (±0.0046)  
 Precision=0.9542 (±0.0041)  
 Recall=0.9533 (±0.0047)

5. number of hidden layers=3 | neurons per layer=[256, 128, 64]  
 loss\_mean=0.0863 (±0.0025),  
 accuracy\_mean=0.9707 (±0.0012)

-----Não considerados para ordenação-----  
 time\_mean=66.15s (±1.75s)  
 F1=0.9448 (±0.0043)  
 Precision=0.9468 (±0.0036)  
 Recall=0.9449 (±0.0044)

6. number of hidden layers=4 | neurons per layer=[512, 256, 128, 64]

loss\_mean=0.0907 ( $\pm 0.0026$ ),  
accuracy\_mean=0.9682 ( $\pm 0.0010$ )

-----Não considerados para ordenação-----

time\_mean=138.46s ( $\pm 2.22s$ )  
F1=0.9495 ( $\pm 0.0055$ )  
Precision=0.9509 ( $\pm 0.0045$ )  
Recall=0.9496 ( $\pm 0.0054$ )

7.number of hidden layers=4 | neurons per layer=[256, 128, 64, 32]

loss\_mean=0.1083 ( $\pm 0.0035$ ),  
accuracy\_mean=0.9644 ( $\pm 0.0013$ )

-----Não considerados para ordenação-----

time\_mean=63.86s ( $\pm 0.69s$ )  
F1=0.9442 ( $\pm 0.0049$ )  
Precision=0.9456 ( $\pm 0.0043$ )  
Recall=0.9442 ( $\pm 0.0049$ )

8.number of hidden layers=2 | neurons per layer=[128, 64]

loss\_mean=0.1092 ( $\pm 0.0024$ ),  
accuracy\_mean=0.9638 ( $\pm 0.0011$ )

-----Não considerados para ordenação-----

time\_mean=44.50s ( $\pm 0.46s$ )  
F1=0.9433 ( $\pm 0.0039$ )  
Precision=0.9450 ( $\pm 0.0029$ )  
Recall=0.9435 ( $\pm 0.0039$ )

9.number of hidden layers=3 | neurons per layer=[128, 64, 32]

loss\_mean=0.1135 ( $\pm 0.0030$ ),  
accuracy\_mean=0.9629 ( $\pm 0.0010$ )

-----Não considerados para ordenação-----

time\_mean=45.23s ( $\pm 0.41s$ )  
F1=0.9387 ( $\pm 0.0059$ )  
Precision=0.9407 ( $\pm 0.0053$ )  
Recall=0.9388 ( $\pm 0.0058$ )

10.number of hidden layers=1 | neurons per layer=[128]

loss\_mean=0.1281 ( $\pm 0.0010$ ),  
accuracy\_mean=0.9573 ( $\pm 0.0007$ )

-----Não considerados para ordenação-----

time\_mean=38.78s ( $\pm 1.28s$ )  
F1=0.9444 ( $\pm 0.0020$ )  
Precision=0.9453 ( $\pm 0.0018$ )  
Recall=0.9445 ( $\pm 0.0020$ )

11.number of hidden layers=3 | neurons per layer=[64, 64, 64]

loss\_mean=0.1564 ( $\pm 0.0035$ ),  
accuracy\_mean=0.9457 ( $\pm 0.0014$ )

-----Não considerados para ordenação-----

time\_mean=36.24s ( $\pm 0.20s$ )  
F1=0.9297 ( $\pm 0.0047$ )  
Precision=0.9316 ( $\pm 0.0038$ )  
Recall=0.9299 ( $\pm 0.0045$ )

12.number of hidden layers=2 | neurons per layer=[64, 64]

loss\_mean=0.1568 ( $\pm 0.0027$ ),  
accuracy\_mean=0.9451 ( $\pm 0.0014$ )

-----Não considerados para ordenação-----

time\_mean=34.66s ( $\pm 0.64s$ )  
F1=0.9340 ( $\pm 0.0030$ )  
Precision=0.9351 ( $\pm 0.0027$ )  
Recall=0.9342 ( $\pm 0.0030$ )

```
13.number of hidden layers=2 | neurons per layer=[64, 32]
    loss_mean=0.1632 ( $\pm 0.0026$ ),
    accuracy_mean=0.9435 ( $\pm 0.0012$ )
-----Não considerados para ordenação-----
    time_mean=32.45s ( $\pm 1.41s$ )
    F1=0.9331 ( $\pm 0.0032$ )
    Precision=0.9341 ( $\pm 0.0028$ )
    Recall=0.9333 ( $\pm 0.0030$ )
```

```
14.number of hidden layers=4 | neurons per layer=[64, 64, 64, 64]
    loss_mean=0.1741 ( $\pm 0.0034$ ),
    accuracy_mean=0.9409 ( $\pm 0.0016$ )
-----Não considerados para ordenação-----
    time_mean=38.88s ( $\pm 0.76s$ )
    F1=0.9262 ( $\pm 0.0042$ )
    Precision=0.9276 ( $\pm 0.0036$ )
    Recall=0.9264 ( $\pm 0.0042$ )
```

```
15.number of hidden layers=1 | neurons per layer=[64]
    loss_mean=0.1746 ( $\pm 0.0023$ ),
    accuracy_mean=0.9391 ( $\pm 0.0011$ )
-----Não considerados para ordenação-----
    time_mean=30.08s ( $\pm 1.15s$ )
    F1=0.9325 ( $\pm 0.0019$ )
    Precision=0.9333 ( $\pm 0.0017$ )
    Recall=0.9326 ( $\pm 0.0019$ )
```

```
16.number of hidden layers=3 | neurons per layer=[32, 64, 128]
    loss_mean=0.2109 ( $\pm 0.0037$ ),
    accuracy_mean=0.9243 ( $\pm 0.0017$ )
-----Não considerados para ordenação-----
    time_mean=32.21s ( $\pm 0.52s$ )
    F1=0.9171 ( $\pm 0.0032$ )
    Precision=0.9185 ( $\pm 0.0027$ )
    Recall=0.9173 ( $\pm 0.0031$ )
```

```
17.number of hidden layers=2 | neurons per layer=[32, 64]
    loss_mean=0.2116 ( $\pm 0.0021$ ),
    accuracy_mean=0.9239 ( $\pm 0.0011$ )
-----Não considerados para ordenação-----
    time_mean=29.54s ( $\pm 0.47s$ )
    F1=0.9191 ( $\pm 0.0027$ )
    Precision=0.9202 ( $\pm 0.0021$ )
    Recall=0.9193 ( $\pm 0.0029$ )
```

```
18.number of hidden layers=2 | neurons per layer=[32, 16]
    loss_mean=0.2227 ( $\pm 0.0024$ ),
    accuracy_mean=0.9216 ( $\pm 0.0010$ )
-----Não considerados para ordenação-----
    time_mean=27.69s ( $\pm 1.55s$ )
    F1=0.9170 ( $\pm 0.0023$ )
    Precision=0.9179 ( $\pm 0.0020$ )
    Recall=0.9170 ( $\pm 0.0024$ )
```

```
19.number of hidden layers=1 | neurons per layer=[32]
    loss_mean=0.2281 ( $\pm 0.0020$ ),
    accuracy_mean=0.9188 ( $\pm 0.0008$ )
-----Não considerados para ordenação-----
    time_mean=25.19s ( $\pm 1.34s$ )
    F1=0.9161 ( $\pm 0.0021$ )
    Precision=0.9168 ( $\pm 0.0018$ )
    Recall=0.9164 ( $\pm 0.0020$ )
```

```

20.number of hidden layers=4 | neurons per layer=[32, 64, 128, 256]
    loss_mean=0.2354 (±0.0058),
    accuracy_mean=0.9168 (±0.0020)
-----Não considerados para ordenação-----
    time_mean=40.66s (±1.65s)
    F1=0.9092 (±0.0043)
    Precision=0.9112 (±0.0035)
    Recall=0.9094 (±0.0042)

```

## comparação

```

unique_num_hidden_layers = sorted(list({r['number of hidden layers'] for r in
results_q3}))

# Para cada número de camadas, ordena as configurações de neurônios
# Como temos 3 opções por número de camadas, indexamos sequencialmente
configs_per_layers = {nh: [] for nh in unique_num_hidden_layers}
for r in results_q3:
    nh = r['number of hidden layers']
    nn = r['neurons per layer']
    if nn not in configs_per_layers[nh]:
        configs_per_layers[nh].append(nn)

# Ordena cada lista por tamanho crescente (total de neurônios)
for nh in configs_per_layers:
    configs_per_layers[nh].sort(key=lambda x: sum(x))

# Número máximo de configurações por número de camadas
max_configs = max(len(configs_per_layers[nh]) for nh in unique_num_hidden_layers)

# Matrizes para os mapas de calor
accuracy_matrix = np.full((len(unique_num_hidden_layers), max_configs), np.nan)
loss_matrix = np.full((len(unique_num_hidden_layers), max_configs), np.nan)

for i, nh in enumerate(unique_num_hidden_layers):
    for j, nn in enumerate(configs_per_layers[nh]):
        match = [r for r in results_q3 if r['number of hidden layers'] == nh and
r['neurons per layer'] == nn]
        if match:
            accuracy_matrix[i, j] = match[0]['accuracy_mean']
            loss_matrix[i, j] = match[0]['loss_mean']

#Labels dos gráficos
col_labels = []
for nh in unique_num_hidden_layers:
    for nn in configs_per_layers[nh]:
        col_labels.append(str(nn))

config_labels = [f"Config {j+1}" for j in range(max_configs)]

# Visualização dos mapas de calor - VERSÃO EXPANDIDA
fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(20, 7))

# MAPA DE ACURÁCIA
im0 = axes[0].imshow(accuracy_matrix, cmap='RdYlGn', aspect='auto', vmin=0.7,
vmax=1.0)
axes[0].set_title('Acurácia Média por Topologia', fontsize=14, fontweight='bold',
pad=15)
axes[0].set_xticks(range(max_configs))
axes[0].set_xticklabels(config_labels, rotation=45, ha='right', fontsize=11)

```

```

axes[0].set_yticks(range(len(unique_num_hidden_layers)))
axes[0].set_yticklabels([f"{nh} Camada(s)" for nh in unique_num_hidden_layers],
                      fontsize=12)
axes[0].set_xlabel('Configuração de Neurônios', fontsize=12, fontweight='bold')
axes[0].set_ylabel('Número de Camadas Ocultas', fontsize=12, fontweight='bold')

# Anota cada célula com valores em formato otimizado
for i, nh in enumerate(unique_num_hidden_layers):
    for j, nn in enumerate(configs_per_layers[nh]):
        acc_val = accuracy_matrix[i, j]
        if not np.isnan(acc_val):
            # Separa neurônios em múltiplas linhas se necessário
            neurons_str = str(list(nn))
            axes[0].text(j, i-0.35, f'{acc_val:.3f}', ha='center', va='center',
                         color='white' if acc_val < 0.85 else 'black',
                         fontsize=10, fontweight='bold')
            axes[0].text(j, i+0.25, neurons_str, ha='center', va='center',
                         color='white' if acc_val < 0.85 else 'black',
                         fontsize=8, style='italic', alpha=0.8)

cbar0 = plt.colorbar(im0, ax=axes[0], label='Acurácia')
cbar0.set_label('Acurácia', fontsize=11, fontweight='bold')

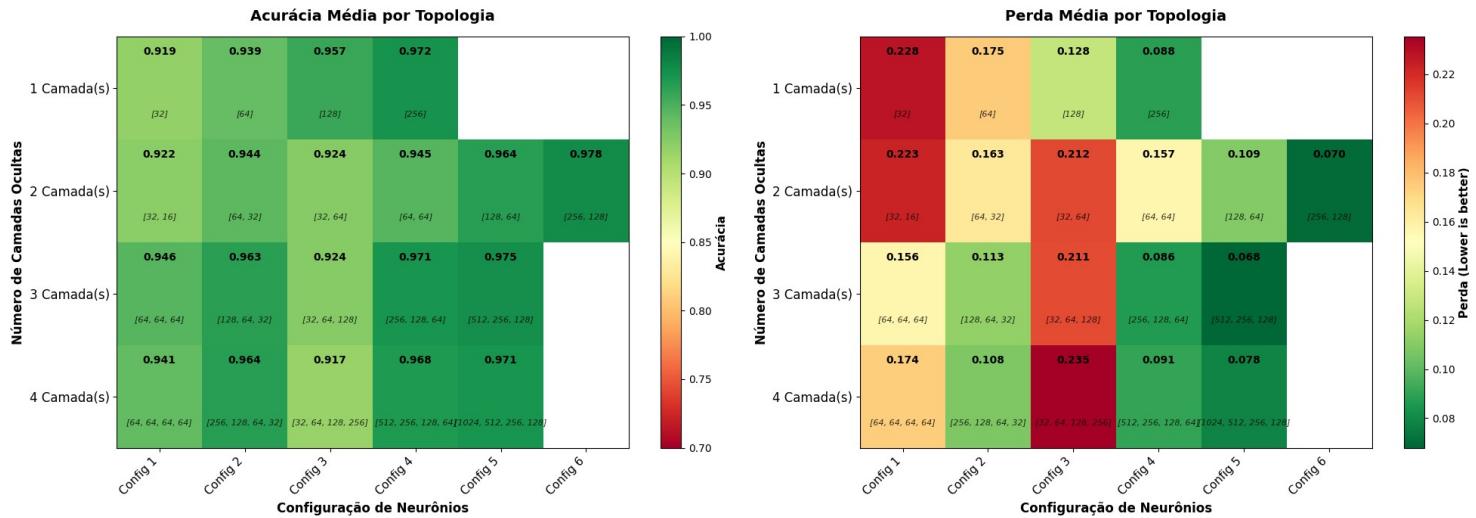
# MAPA DE PERDA
im1 = axes[1].imshow(loss_matrix, cmap='RdYlGn_r', aspect='auto')
axes[1].set_title('Perda Média por Topologia', fontsize=14, fontweight='bold',
                  pad=15)
axes[1].set_xticks(range(max_configs))
axes[1].set_xticklabels(config_labels, rotation=45, ha='right', fontsize=11)
axes[1].set_yticks(range(len(unique_num_hidden_layers)))
axes[1].set_yticklabels([f"{nh} Camada(s)" for nh in unique_num_hidden_layers],
                      fontsize=12)
axes[1].set_xlabel('Configuração de Neurônios', fontsize=12, fontweight='bold')
axes[1].set_ylabel('Número de Camadas Ocultas', fontsize=12, fontweight='bold')

# Anota cada célula com valores em formato otimizado
for i, nh in enumerate(unique_num_hidden_layers):
    for j, nn in enumerate(configs_per_layers[nh]):
        loss_val = loss_matrix[i, j]
        if not np.isnan(loss_val):
            # Separa neurônios em múltiplas linhas se necessário
            neurons_str = str(list(nn))
            axes[1].text(j, i-0.35, f'{loss_val:.3f}', ha='center', va='center',
                         color='white' if loss_val > 0.35 else 'black',
                         fontsize=10, fontweight='bold')
            axes[1].text(j, i+0.25, neurons_str, ha='center', va='center',
                         color='white' if loss_val > 0.35 else 'black',
                         fontsize=8, style='italic', alpha=0.8)

cbar1 = plt.colorbar(im1, ax=axes[1], label='Perda')
cbar1.set_label('Perda (Lower is better)', fontsize=11, fontweight='bold')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



## Métricas

```
# Métricas da Questão 03: análise de todas as topologias testadas
# Métricas: função de perda, curva de convergência, tempo de treinamento,
# generalização (F1), precisão, revocação
```

```
print("===== ANÁLISE DE TODAS AS TOPOLOGIAS Q3 =====\n")
```

```
# Organiza os resultados por número de camadas
```

```
results_by_layers = {}
for r in results_q3:
    nh = r['number of hidden layers']
    if nh not in results_by_layers:
        results_by_layers[nh] = []
    results_by_layers[nh].append(r)
```

```
# Ordena cada grupo por soma de neurônios
```

```
for nh in results_by_layers:
    results_by_layers[nh].sort(key=lambda x: sum(x['neurons per layer']))
```

```
# Cores para cada número de camadas (dinâmico para suportar qualquer número)
```

```
unique_layers = sorted(results_by_layers.keys())
colors_list_palette = ['blue', 'red', 'green', 'purple', 'orange', 'brown', 'pink', 'gray']
colors_map = {nh: colors_list_palette[i % len(colors_list_palette)] for i, nh in enumerate(unique_layers)}
markers_map = {nh: ['o', 's', '^', 'd', 'v', '*', 'P', 'H'][i % 8] for i, nh in enumerate(unique_layers)}
```

```
# Prepara dados agregados
```

```
all_configs = []
all_losses = []
all_loss_stds = []
all_accuracies = []
all_acc_stds = []
all_times = []
all_time_stds = []
all_f1 = []
all_f1_stds = []
all_precision = []
all_precision_stds = []
all_recall = []
all_recall_stds = []
colors_list = []
```

```
for nh in sorted(results_by_layers.keys()):
```

```

for r in results_by_layers[nh]:
    config_label = f'{nh}L: {r['neurons per layer']}}'
    all_configs.append(config_label)
    all_losses.append(r['loss_mean'])
    all_loss_stds.append(r['loss_std'])
    all_accuracies.append(r['accuracy_mean'])
    all_acc_stds.append(r['accuracy_std'])
    all_times.append(r['time_mean'])
    all_time_stds.append(r['time_std'])
    all_f1.append(r['f1_mean'])
    all_f1_stds.append(r['f1_std'])
    all_precision.append(r['precision_mean'])
    all_precision_stds.append(r['precision_std'])
    all_recall.append(r['recall_mean'])
    all_recall_stds.append(r['recall_std'])
    colors_list.append(colors_map[nh])

x_pos = np.arange(len(all_configs))

# Legenda comum
from matplotlib.patches import Patch
legend_elements = [Patch(facecolor=colors_map[nh], label=f'{nh} camada(s)') for nh in sorted(colors_map.keys())]

# ===== 2. CURVAS DE CONVERGÊNCIA - POR NÚMERO DE CAMADAS =====
print("\n2. CURVAS DE CONVERGÊNCIA - Separadas por número de camadas")

# Define cores distintas para cada configuração de neurônios
colors_neurons = plt.cm.tab10(np.linspace(0, 1, 10))

# Para cada número de camadas, cria um conjunto de 3 subplots
for num_layers in sorted(set([h['num_hidden_layers'] for h in histories_q3])):
    # Filtra históricos desta configuração de camadas
    layer_histories = [h for h in histories_q3 if h['num_hidden_layers'] == num_layers]

    # Organiza por configuração única de neurônios
    unique_configs = {}
    for h in layer_histories:
        config_key = str(h['neurons_per_layer'])
        if config_key not in unique_configs:
            unique_configs[config_key] = []
        unique_configs[config_key].append(h['history'])

    fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 3, figsize=(16, 5))
    fig.suptitle(f'Curvas de Convergência - {num_layers} Camada(s) Oculta(s)', fontsize=14, fontweight='bold')

    axes[0].set_title(f'Perda ({len(layer_histories)} execuções)')
    color_idx = 0
    for config_key, histories_list in sorted(unique_configs.items()):
        color = colors_neurons[color_idx % len(colors_neurons)]
        for h in histories_list:
            axes[0].plot(h.history['loss'], alpha=0.6, linewidth=1.5, color=color)
        # Adiciona label apenas uma vez por configuração
        axes[0].plot([], [], color=color, linewidth=2, label=config_key)
        color_idx += 1

    axes[0].set_xlabel('Época')
    axes[0].set_ylabel('Loss')
    axes[0].legend(title='Neurônios por camada', fontsize=8, loc='best')

```

```

axes[0].grid(True, alpha=0.3)

axes[1].set_title(f'Acurácia ({len(layer_histories)} execuções)')
color_idx = 0
for config_key, histories_list in sorted(unique_configs.items()):
    color = colors_neurons[color_idx % len(colors_neurons)]
    for h in histories_list:
        axes[1].plot(h.history['accuracy'], alpha=0.6, linewidth=1.5,
color=color)
    # Adiciona label apenas uma vez por configuração
    axes[1].plot([], [], color=color, linewidth=2, label=config_key)
    color_idx += 1

axes[1].set_xlabel('Época')
axes[1].set_ylabel('Accuracy')
axes[1].legend(title='Neurônios por camada', fontsize=8, loc='best')
axes[1].grid(True, alpha=0.3)

axes[2].set_title('Loss (tracejado) e Accuracy (sólido)')
color_idx = 0
for config_key, histories_list in sorted(unique_configs.items()):
    color = colors_neurons[color_idx % len(colors_neurons)]
    for h in histories_list:
        axes[2].plot(h.history['loss'], alpha=0.4, linewidth=1, color=color,
linestyle='--')
        axes[2].plot(h.history['accuracy'], alpha=0.6, linewidth=1.5,
color=color)
    # Adiciona labels
    axes[2].plot([], [], color=color, linewidth=2, label=config_key)
    color_idx += 1

axes[2].set_xlabel('Época')
axes[2].set_ylabel('Loss/Accuracy')
axes[2].legend(title='Neurônios por camada', fontsize=8, loc='best')
axes[2].grid(True, alpha=0.3)

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

print(f"\n{num_layers} camada(s): {len(layer_histories)} execuções")
for config_key in sorted(unique_configs.keys()):
    print(f" Configuração {config_key}: {len(unique_configs[config_key])} execução(es)")

print("\n2.5. CURVAS DE CONVERGÊNCIA - Todas as Topologias")
fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 3, figsize=(16, 5))
# Perda
for r in results_q3:
    config_key = f"{r['number of hidden layers']}L: {r['neurons per layer']}"
    color = colors_map[r['number of hidden layers']]
    matching_histories = [h for h in histories_q3 if h['num_hidden_layers'] ==
r['number of hidden layers'] and h['neurons_per_layer'] == r['neurons per layer']]
    for h in matching_histories:
        axes[0].plot(h['history'].history['loss'], alpha=0.4, linewidth=1,
color=color)
    axes[0].plot([], [], color=color, linewidth=2, label=config_key)
axes[0].set_title(f'Perda ({len(histories_q3)} execuções)')
axes[0].set_xlabel('Época')
axes[0].set_ylabel('Loss')
axes[0].legend(title='Configuração', fontsize=8, loc='best')

```

```

axes[0].grid(True, alpha=0.3)
# Acurácia
for r in results_q3:
    config_key = f'{r["number of hidden layers"]}{L: {r["neurons per layer"]}}'
    color = colors_map[r['number of hidden layers']]
    matching_histories = [h for h in histories_q3 if h['num_hidden_layers'] == r['number of hidden layers'] and h['neurons_per_layer'] == r['neurons per layer']]
    for h in matching_histories:
        axes[1].plot(h['history'].history['accuracy'], alpha=0.4, linewidth=1,
color=color)
    axes[1].plot([], [], color=color, linewidth=2, label=config_key)
axes[1].set_title(f'Acurácia ({len(histories_q3)} execuções)')
axes[1].set_xlabel('Época')
axes[1].set_ylabel('Accuracy')
axes[1].legend(title='Configuração', fontsize=8, loc='best')
axes[1].grid(True, alpha=0.3)
# Ambas
for r in results_q3:
    config_key = f'{r["number of hidden layers"]}{L: {r["neurons per layer"]}}'
    color = colors_map[r['number of hidden layers']]
    matching_histories = [h for h in histories_q3 if h['num_hidden_layers'] == r['number of hidden layers'] and h['neurons_per_layer'] == r['neurons per layer']]
    for h in matching_histories:
        axes[2].plot(h['history'].history['loss'], alpha=0.3, linewidth=1,
color=color, linestyle='--')
        axes[2].plot(h['history'].history['accuracy'], alpha=0.4, linewidth=1,
color=color)
    axes[2].plot([], [], color=color, linewidth=2, label=config_key)
axes[2].set_title('Loss (tracejado) e Accuracy (sólido)')
axes[2].set_xlabel('Época')
axes[2].set_ylabel('Loss/Accuracy')
axes[2].legend(title='Configuração', fontsize=8, loc='best')
axes[2].grid(True, alpha=0.3)

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

# ===== 3. TEMPO DE TREINAMENTO =====
print("\n3. TEMPO DE TREINAMENTO")
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(14, 6))

bars = ax.bar(x_pos, all_times, yerr=all_time_stds, alpha=0.7, capsize=3)
for i, bar in enumerate(bars):
    bar.set_color(colors_list[i])

ax.set_xticks(x_pos)
ax.set_xticklabels(all_configs, rotation=45, ha='right', fontsize=9)
ax.set_ylabel('Tempo de Treinamento (segundos)')
ax.set_title('Tempo de Treinamento - Todas as Topologias')
ax.grid(True, alpha=0.3, axis='y')
ax.legend(handles=legend_elements, loc='upper left')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

for nh in sorted(results_by_layers.keys()):
    print(f'\n{nh} camada(s):')
    for r in results_by_layers[nh]:
        print(f" {r['neurons per layer']}: Tempo = {r['time_mean']:.2f}s (± {r['time_std']:.2f}s)")

# ===== 4. GENERALIZAÇÃO (F1, PRECISÃO, REVOCADA) =====

```

```

print("\n4. GENERALIZAÇÃO - Medida F1, Precisão e Revocação")
fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 3, figsize=(18, 5))

# F1 Score
bars0 = axes[0].bar(x_pos, all_f1, yerr=all_f1_stds, alpha=0.7, capsize=3)
for i, bar in enumerate(bars0):
    bar.set_color(colors_list[i])
axes[0].set_xticks(x_pos)
axes[0].set_xticklabels(all_configs, rotation=45, ha='right', fontsize=8)
axes[0].set_ylabel('F1 Score (weighted)')
axes[0].set_title('F1 Score - Todas as Topologias')
axes[0].grid(True, alpha=0.3, axis='y')
axes[0].set_ylim([min(all_f1) - 0.01, 1.0])
axes[0].legend(handles=legend_elements, loc='lower right', fontsize=8)

# Precisão
bars1 = axes[1].bar(x_pos, all_precision, yerr=all_precision_stds, alpha=0.7,
                     capsize=3)
for i, bar in enumerate(bars1):
    bar.set_color(colors_list[i])
axes[1].set_xticks(x_pos)
axes[1].set_xticklabels(all_configs, rotation=45, ha='right', fontsize=8)
axes[1].set_ylabel('Precisão (weighted)')
axes[1].set_title('Precisão - Todas as Topologias')
axes[1].grid(True, alpha=0.3, axis='y')
axes[1].set_ylim([min(all_precision) - 0.01, 1.0])

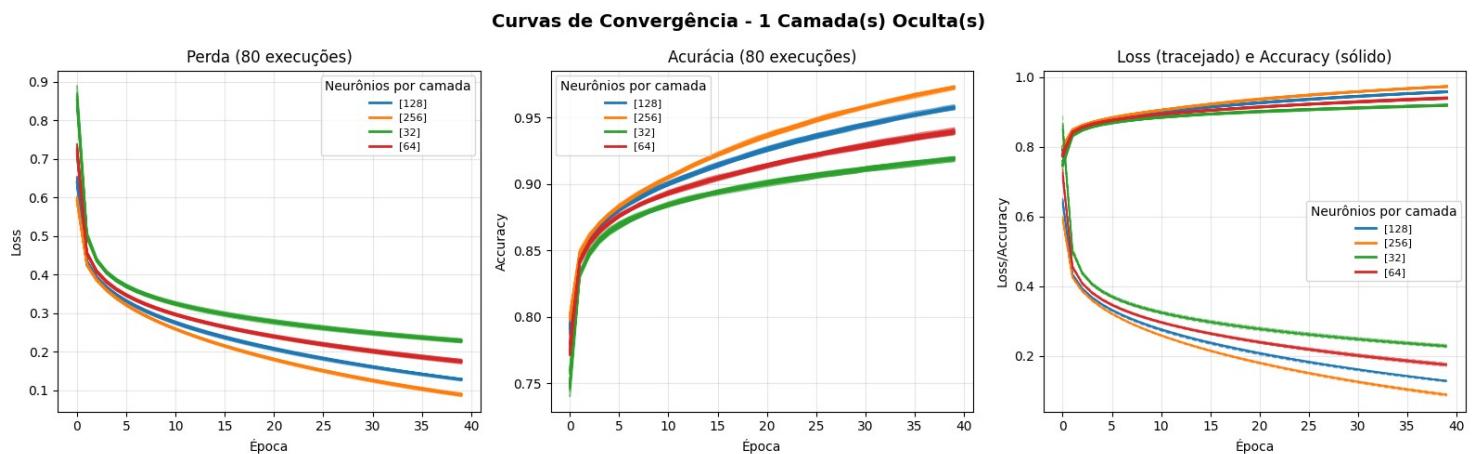
# Revocação
bars2 = axes[2].bar(x_pos, all_recall, yerr=all_recall_stds, alpha=0.7, capsize=3)
for i, bar in enumerate(bars2):
    bar.set_color(colors_list[i])
axes[2].set_xticks(x_pos)
axes[2].set_xticklabels(all_configs, rotation=45, ha='right', fontsize=8)
axes[2].set_ylabel('Revocação (weighted)')
axes[2].set_title('Revocação (Recall) - Todas as Topologias')
axes[2].grid(True, alpha=0.3, axis='y')
axes[2].set_ylim([min(all_recall) - 0.01, 1.0])

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```

## ===== ANÁLISE DE TODAS AS TOPOLOGIAS Q3 =====

### 2. CURVAS DE CONVERGÊNCIA - Separadas por número de camadas



1 camada(s): 80 execuções

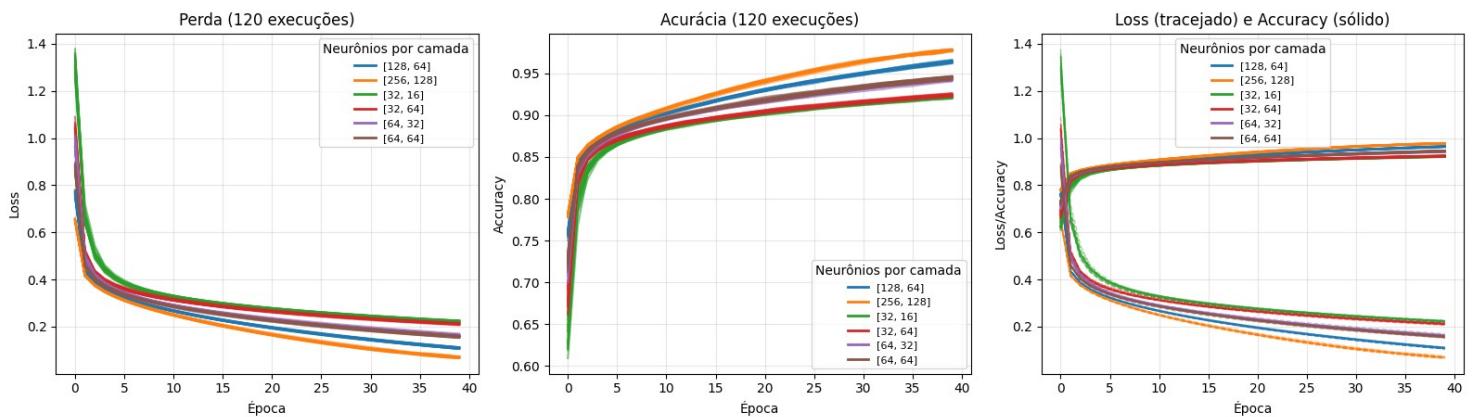
Configuração [128]: 20 execução(ões)

Configuração [256]: 20 execução(ões)

Configuração [32]: 20 execução(ões)

Configuração [64]: 20 execução(ões)

Curvas de Convergência - 2 Camada(s) Oculta(s)



2 camada(s): 120 execuções

Configuração [128, 64]: 20 execução(ões)

Configuração [256, 128]: 20 execução(ões)

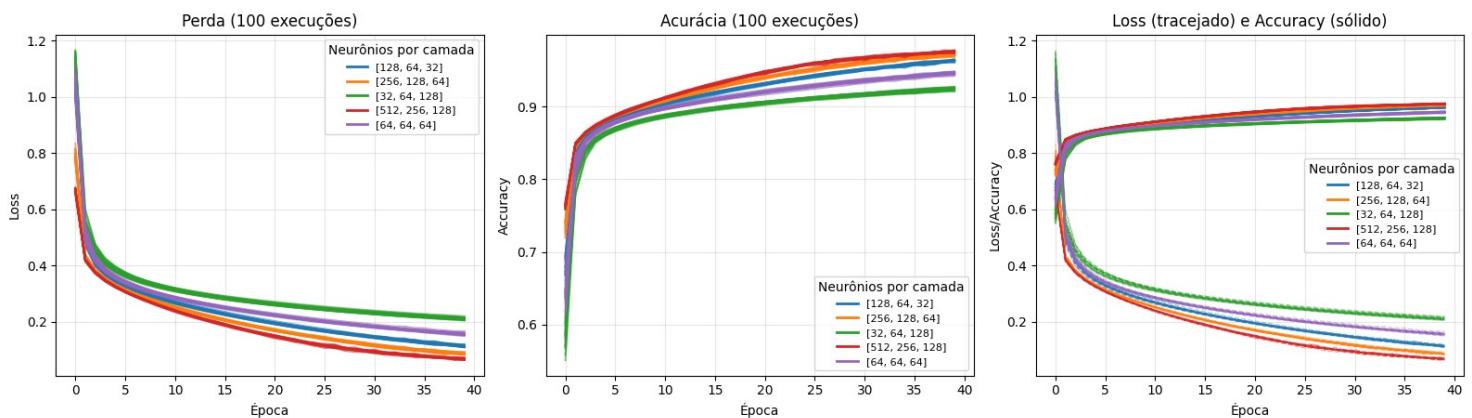
Configuração [32, 16]: 20 execução(ões)

Configuração [32, 64]: 20 execução(ões)

Configuração [64, 32]: 20 execução(ões)

Configuração [64, 64]: 20 execução(ões)

Curvas de Convergência - 3 Camada(s) Oculta(s)



3 camada(s): 100 execuções

Configuração [128, 64, 32]: 20 execução(ões)

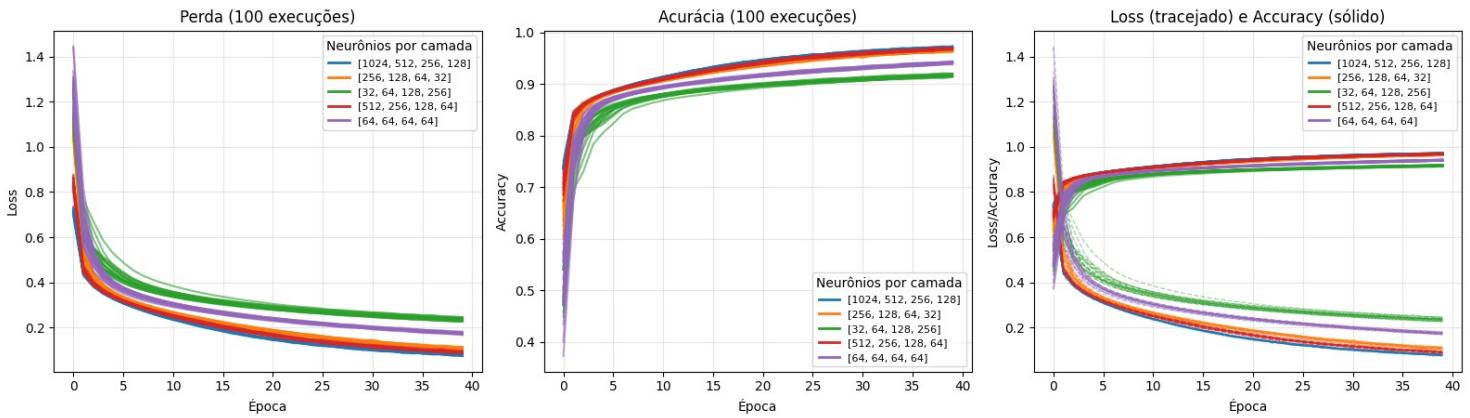
Configuração [256, 128, 64]: 20 execução(ões)

Configuração [32, 64, 128]: 20 execução(ões)

Configuração [512, 256, 128]: 20 execução(ões)

Configuração [64, 64, 64]: 20 execução(ões)

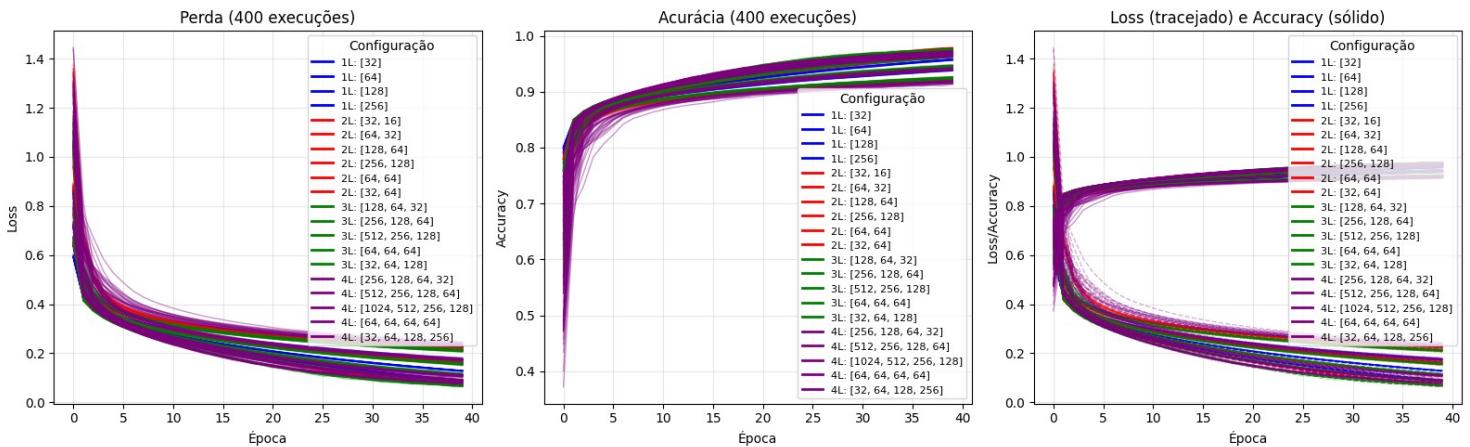
### Curvas de Convergência - 4 Camada(s) Oculta(s)



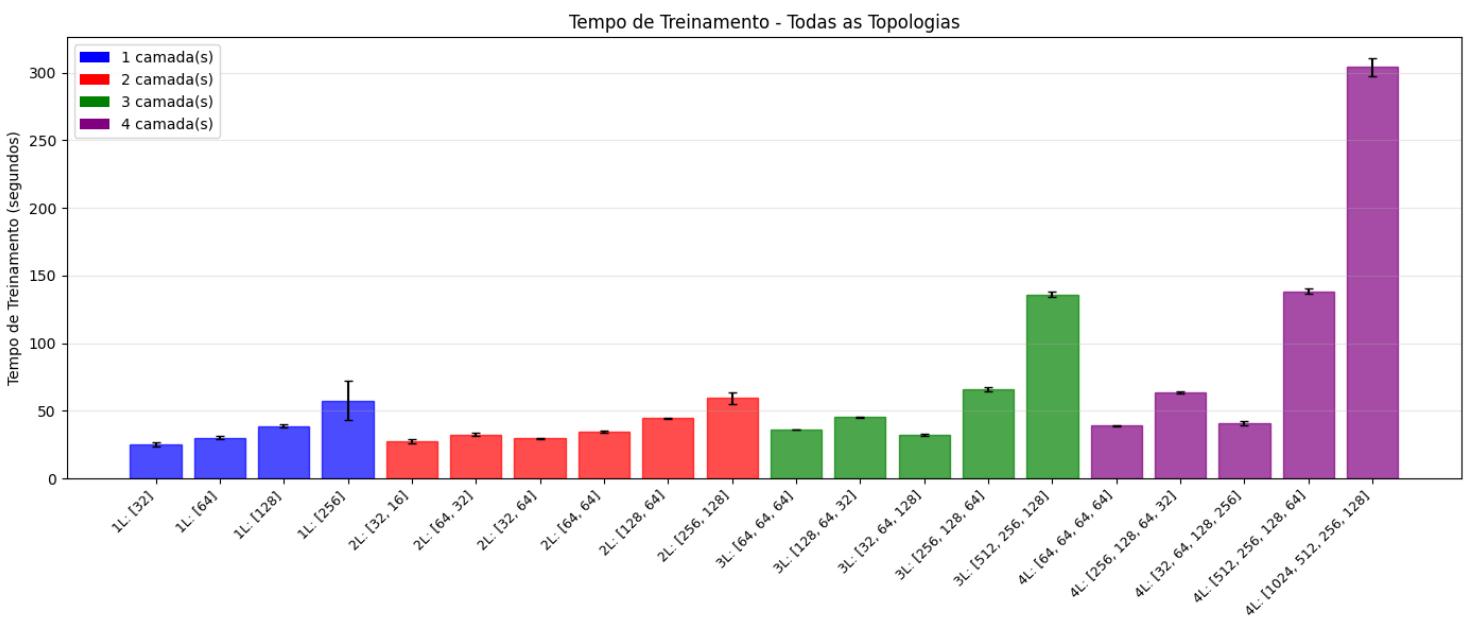
4 camada(s): 100 execuções

- Configuração [1024, 512, 256, 128]: 20 execução(es)
- Configuração [256, 128, 64, 32]: 20 execução(es)
- Configuração [32, 64, 128, 256]: 20 execução(es)
- Configuração [512, 256, 128, 64]: 20 execução(es)
- Configuração [64, 64, 64, 64]: 20 execução(es)

### 2.5. CURVAS DE CONVERGÊNCIA - Todas as Topologias



### 3. TEMPO DE TREINAMENTO



1 camada(s) :

[32]: Tempo = 25.19s ( $\pm 1.34s$ )  
[64]: Tempo = 30.08s ( $\pm 1.15s$ )  
[128]: Tempo = 38.78s ( $\pm 1.28s$ )  
[256]: Tempo = 57.43s ( $\pm 14.42s$ )

2 camada(s) :

[32, 16]: Tempo = 27.69s ( $\pm 1.55s$ )  
[64, 32]: Tempo = 32.45s ( $\pm 1.41s$ )  
[32, 64]: Tempo = 29.54s ( $\pm 0.47s$ )  
[64, 64]: Tempo = 34.66s ( $\pm 0.64s$ )  
[128, 64]: Tempo = 44.50s ( $\pm 0.46s$ )  
[256, 128]: Tempo = 59.36s ( $\pm 4.36s$ )

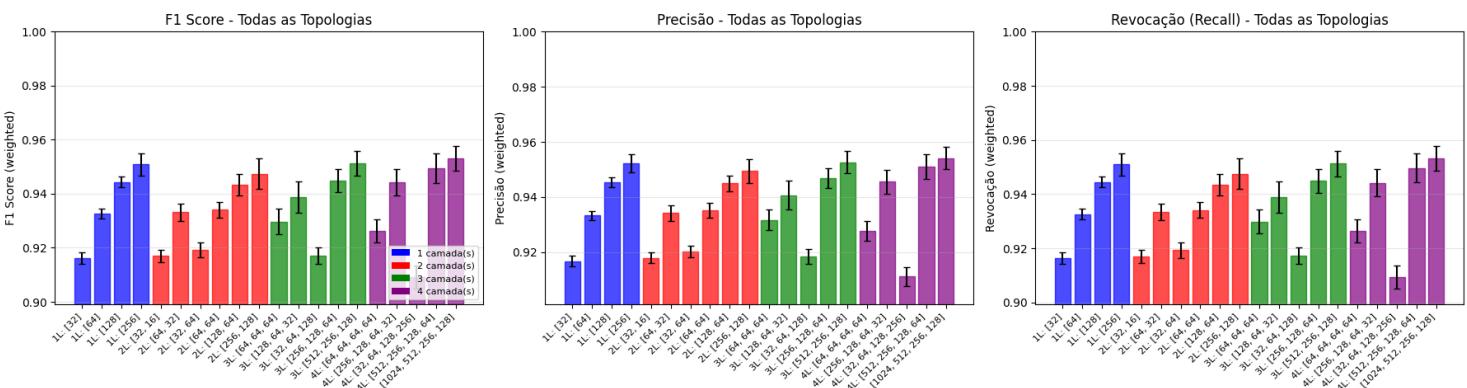
3 camada(s) :

[64, 64, 64]: Tempo = 36.24s ( $\pm 0.20s$ )  
[128, 64, 32]: Tempo = 45.23s ( $\pm 0.41s$ )  
[32, 64, 128]: Tempo = 32.21s ( $\pm 0.52s$ )  
[256, 128, 64]: Tempo = 66.15s ( $\pm 1.75s$ )  
[512, 256, 128]: Tempo = 136.09s ( $\pm 2.21s$ )

4 camada(s) :

[64, 64, 64, 64]: Tempo = 38.88s ( $\pm 0.76s$ )  
[256, 128, 64, 32]: Tempo = 63.86s ( $\pm 0.69s$ )  
[32, 64, 128, 256]: Tempo = 40.66s ( $\pm 1.65s$ )  
[512, 256, 128, 64]: Tempo = 138.46s ( $\pm 2.22s$ )  
[1024, 512, 256, 128]: Tempo = 304.24s ( $\pm 6.45s$ )

#### 4. GENERALIZAÇÃO - Medida F1, Precisão e Revocação



#### Funções de suporte para as questões 4, 5 e 6

```
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
import time
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def treinar_avaliar_modelo(config, x_train, y_train, x_val, y_val, x_test=None, y_test=None, verbose=0):
    # 1. Configura seed e modelo
    keras.utils.set_random_seed(42)

    # Extrai configs ou usa padrões
    lr = config.get('learning_rate', 0.001)
    betal = config.get('betal', 0.5)
    layers = config.get('layers', 2)
    neurons = config.get('neurons', [100, 100])
    epochs = config.get('epochs', 40)
    batch_size = config.get('batch_size', 32)
```

```

activation_hidden = config.get('activation_hidden', 'tanh')

model = build_model(learning_rate=lr, beta1=beta1,
                     num_hidden_layers=layers, neurons_per_layer=neurons,
                     activation_hidden=activation_hidden)

# 2. Callback Padrão
es = keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss', patience=5,
restore_best_weights=True)

# 3. Treino
start = time.time()
history = model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=epochs, batch_size=batch_size,
                      validation_data=(x_val, y_val), callbacks=[es],
verbose=verbose)
tempo = time.time() - start

# 4. Métricas finais
results = {
    'history': history,
    'time': tempo,
    'epochs_run': len(history.history['loss']),
    'train_loss': history.history['loss'][-1],
    'val_loss': min(history.history['val_loss']),
    'val_acc': max(history.history['val_accuracy'])
}

# Predição para F1 score, precisão, recall no conjunto de validação
y_val_pred_prob = model.predict(x_val, verbose=0)
y_val_pred = np.argmax(y_val_pred_prob, axis=1)
report_val = classification_report(y_val, y_val_pred, output_dict=True,
zero_division=0)
results.update({
    'val_f1': report_val['weighted avg']['f1-score'],
    'val_precision': report_val['weighted avg']['precision'],
    'val_recall': report_val['weighted avg']['recall'],
})

# 5. Avaliação no teste (usado na Q5 e Q6)
if x_test is not None:
    y_pred = np.argmax(model.predict(x_test, verbose=0), axis=1)
    report_test = classification_report(y_test, y_pred, output_dict=True,
zero_division=0)
    results.update({
        'test_acc': report_test['accuracy'],
        'test_f1': report_test['weighted avg']['f1-score'],
        'test_precision': report_test['weighted avg']['precision'],
        'test_recall': report_test['weighted avg']['recall'],
        'test_loss': model.evaluate(x_test, y_test, verbose=0)[0]
    })

return results

def plotar_curvas(histories, titulos):
    """Plota Loss e Acurácia para uma lista de históricos."""
    fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(14, 5))

    if not isinstance(histories, list): histories = [histories]
    if not isinstance(titulos, list): titulos = [titulos]

    for h, titulo in zip(histories, titulos):
        dados = h.history if hasattr(h, 'history') else h

```

```

# Loss
ax[0].plot(dados['loss'], label=f'{titulo} (Treino)')
if 'val_loss' in dados:
    ax[0].plot(dados['val_loss'], linestyle='--', label=f'{titulo} (Val)')
# Acurácia
ax[1].plot(dados['accuracy'], label=f'{titulo} (Treino)')
if 'val_accuracy' in dados:
    ax[1].plot(dados['val_accuracy'], linestyle='--', label=f'{titulo} (Val)')
ax[0].set_title('Perda (Loss)'); ax[0].legend(); ax[0].grid(True, alpha=0.3)
ax[1].set_title('Acurácia'); ax[1].legend(); ax[1].grid(True, alpha=0.3)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```

## Questão 04

melhor modelo até o momento(desconsiderando velocidade de convergência):

- 2 camadas ocultas, com 256 e 128 neurônios
- batch size: 64
- beta1: 0.7
- learning rate: 0.001
- epochs: 20
- função de ativação: tanh

### QUESTÃO 04: Influência da Quantidade de Dados

```

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import f1_score
import time
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
from tensorflow import keras

# Frações do dataset para teste (10% a 100%)
fractions = [0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 1.0]
results_q4 = []

print(f"== INICIANDO QUESTÃO 4 ==")
print(f"Topologia Fixa: {MELHOR_NUM_CAMADAS} camadas ocultas {MELHOR_NEURONIOS}")
print(f"Hiperparâmetros: LR={MELHOR_LR}, Beta1={MELHOR_BETA1},"
Epochs={EPOCHS_FIXAS}, Batch={BATCH_SIZE_FIXO}")
print(f"Testando frações: {fractions}\n")

for frac in fractions:
    # 1. Amostragem estratificada
    if frac == 1.0:
        x_subset, y_subset = x_train, y_train
    else:
        # Mantem a proporção das classes mesmo cortando os dados
        x_subset, _, y_subset, _ = train_test_split(
            x_train, y_train,
            train_size=frac,
            stratify=y_train,
            random_state=42
        )

```

```

n_samples = len(x_subset)
print(f"> Treinando com {int(frac * 100)}% dos dados ({n_samples} amostras)...")
# 2. Configurações para a função treinar_avaliar_modelo
config_q4 = {
    'learning_rate': MELHOR_LR,
    'beta1': MELHOR_BETA1,
    'layers': MELHOR_NUM_CAMADAS,
    'neurons': MELHOR_NEURONIOS,
    'epochs': EPOCHS_FIXAS, # Passa o número de épocas da Q4
    'batch_size': BATCH_SIZE_FIXO # Passa o batch size da Q4
}

# 3. Treinar e avaliar o modelo usando a função utilitária
# Passa x_test e y_test para que a função já calcule as métricas de teste
metrics = treinar_avaliar_modelo(config_q4, x_subset, y_subset, x_val, y_val,
x_test=x_test, y_test=y_test, verbose=0)

# 4. Coleta métricas do resultado
results_q4.append({
    'fraction': frac,
    'samples': n_samples,
    'time': metrics['time'],
    'train_loss': metrics['train_loss'],
    'val_loss': metrics['val_loss'],
    'val_acc': metrics['val_acc'],
    'val_f1': metrics['val_f1'],
    'test_acc': metrics['test_acc']
})

print(f" Tempo: {metrics['time']:.1f}s | Val Acc: {metrics['val_acc']:.4f} | Val Loss: {metrics['val_loss']:.4f}")

== INICIANDO QUESTÃO 4 ==
Topologia Fixa: 2 camadas ocultas [256, 128]
Hiperparâmetros: LR=0.001, Beta1=0.7, Epochs=20, Batch=64
Testando frações: [0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 1.0]

> Treinando com 10% dos dados (4800 amostras)...
  Tempo: 6.7s | Val Acc: 0.8403 | Val Loss: 0.4649
> Treinando com 30% dos dados (14400 amostras)...
  Tempo: 13.1s | Val Acc: 0.8727 | Val Loss: 0.3683
> Treinando com 50% dos dados (24000 amostras)...
  Tempo: 14.7s | Val Acc: 0.8788 | Val Loss: 0.3430
> Treinando com 70% dos dados (33600 amostras)...
  Tempo: 19.7s | Val Acc: 0.8774 | Val Loss: 0.3479
> Treinando com 100% dos dados (48000 amostras)...
  Tempo: 22.6s | Val Acc: 0.8764 | Val Loss: 0.3419

```

### \*\*\* VISUALIZAÇÃO DOS RESULTADOS \*\*\*

```

sizes = [r['samples'] for r in results_q4]
val_accs = [r['val_acc'] for r in results_q4]
train_losses = [r['train_loss'] for r in results_q4]
val_losses = [r['val_loss'] for r in results_q4]
times = [r['time'] for r in results_q4]

fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 3, figsize=(20, 5))

# 1. Curva de aprendizado
ax[0].plot(sizes, val_accs, 'o-', label='Validação', color='tab:blue')

```

```

ax[0].set_title('Impacto do Tamanho do Dataset na Acurácia')
ax[0].set_xlabel('Número de Exemplos')
ax[0].set_ylabel('Acurácia')
ax[0].grid(True, alpha=0.3)

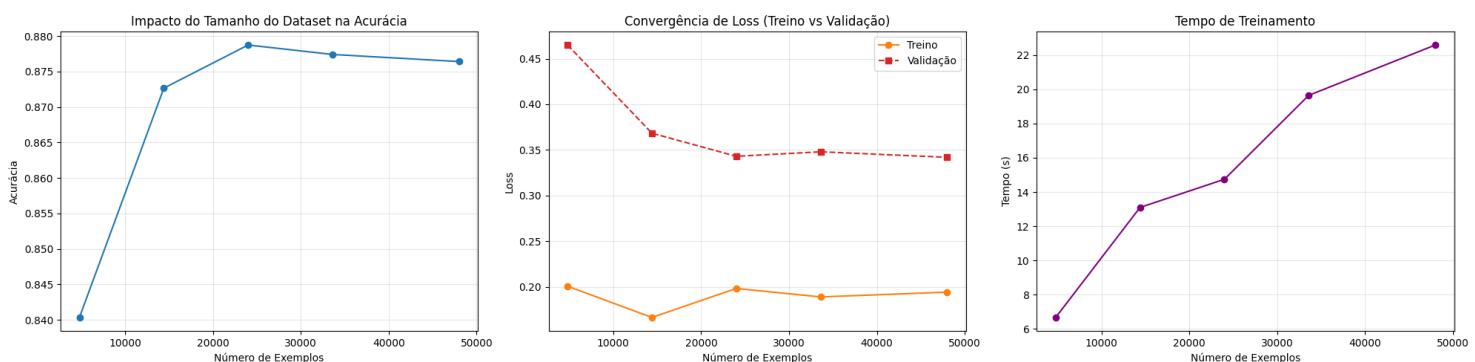
# 2. Curva de loss (treino vs validação) - identifica overfitting em poucos dados
ax[1].plot(sizes, train_losses, 'o-', label='Treino', color='tab:orange')
ax[1].plot(sizes, val_losses, 's--', label='Validação', color='tab:red')
ax[1].set_title('Convergência de Loss (Treino vs Validação)')
ax[1].set_xlabel('Número de Exemplos')
ax[1].set_ylabel('Loss')
ax[1].legend()
ax[1].grid(True, alpha=0.3)

# 3. Custo computacional
ax[2].plot(sizes, times, 'o-', color='purple')
ax[2].set_title('Tempo de Treinamento')
ax[2].set_xlabel('Número de Exemplos')
ax[2].set_ylabel('Tempo (s)')
ax[2].grid(True, alpha=0.3)

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

# Tabela final
print("\nRESUMO DOS RESULTADOS (QUESTÃO 4):")
print(f"{'Dados(%)':<10} | {'Amostras':<10} | {'Tempo(s)':<10} | {'Val Acc':<10} |"
      f"{'Val F1':<10}")
print("-" * 65)
for r in results_q4:
    print(f"{r['fraction']*100:<10.0f} | {r['samples']:<10} | {r['time']:<10.2f} |"
          f"{r['val_acc']:<10.4f} | {r['val_f1']:<10.4f}")

```



RESUMO DOS RESULTADOS (QUESTÃO 4):				
Dados(%)	Amostras	Tempo(s)	Val Acc	Val F1
10	4800	6.66	0.8403	0.8360
30	14400	13.10	0.8727	0.8698
50	24000	14.74	0.8788	0.8772
70	33600	19.65	0.8774	0.8766
100	48000	22.60	0.8764	0.8754

## Questão 5

```

# PARÂMETROS FIXOS
LR_FINAL = 0.001
BETA1_FINAL = 0.7

```

```

MAX_EPOCHS = 20
BATCH_SIZE_FINAL = 64

top_4_configs = [
    # --- Configuração 1 ---
    {
        'layers': 2,                      # Número de camadas ocultas
        'neurons': [256, 128],            # Quantidade de neurônios por camada
        'name': 'Modelo A (2L: 256, 128)' # Nome para exibição
    },
    # --- Configuração 2 ---
    {
        'layers': 3,
        'neurons': [512, 256, 128],
        'name': 'Modelo B (3L: 512, 256, 128)'
    },
    # --- Configuração 3 ---
    {
        'layers': 1,
        'neurons': [256],
        'name': 'Modelo C (1L: 256)'
    },
    # --- Configuração 4 ---
    {
        'layers': 4,
        'neurons': [1024, 512, 256, 128],
        'name': 'Modelo D (4L: 1024, 512, 256, 128)'
    }
]

from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
import sys

# CONFIGURAÇÃO DA QUESTÃO 5

print(f">>> {len(top_4_configs)} configurações manuais carregadas com sucesso.")
for config in top_4_configs:
    print(f"    - {config['name']}: {config['neurons']}")

print(f"\n\n== INICIANDO QUESTÃO 5: Treinamento Final e Teste ==")
print(f"Usando 100% dos dados de treino ({len(x_train)} amostras)")
print(f"Estratégia: Early Stopping (paciente=5 épocas)")

final_results = []
histories_q5 = []

for config in top_4_configs:
    print(f"\n> Treinando {config['name']}...")

    # Configurações para a função treinar_avaliar_modelo
    current_model_config = {
        'learning_rate': LR_FINAL,
        'beta1': BETA1_FINAL,
        'layers': config['layers'],
        'neurons': config['neurons'],
        'epochs': MAX_EPOCHS,
        'batch_size': BATCH_SIZE_FINAL
    }

```

```

}

# Treinar e avaliar o modelo
# treinar_avaliar_modelo faz EarlyStopping e avaliação no test set
metrics = treinar_avaliar_modelo(current_model_config, x_train, y_train, x_val,
y_val, x_test=x_test, y_test=y_test, verbose=0)

# Salva resultados
res = {
    'name': config['name'],
    'config': current_model_config,
    'time': metrics['time'],
    'epochs_run': metrics['epochs_run'],
    'test_acc': metrics['test_acc'],
    'test_f1': metrics['test_f1'],
    'test_precision': metrics['test_precision'],
    'test_recall': metrics['test_recall'],
    'val_loss_final': metrics['val_loss'],
    'history': metrics['history']
}
final_results.append(res)
histories_q5.append(metrics['history'])

print(f" Terminou em {res['epochs_run']} épocas ({res['time']:.1f}s)")
print(f" Teste Acc: {res['test_acc']:.4f} | F1: {res['test_f1']:.4f}")

>>> 4 configurações manuais carregadas com sucesso.
- Modelo A (2L: 256, 128): [256, 128]
- Modelo B (3L: 512, 256, 128): [512, 256, 128]
- Modelo C (1L: 256): [256]
- Modelo D (4L: 1024, 512, 256, 128): [1024, 512, 256, 128]

```

== INICIANDO QUESTÃO 5: Treinamento Final e Teste ==  
Usando 100% dos dados de treino (48000 amostras)  
Estratégia: Early Stopping (paciente=5 épocas)

```

> Treinando Modelo A (2L: 256, 128)...
Terminou em 11 épocas (17.8s)
Teste Acc: 0.8668 | F1: 0.8662

> Treinando Modelo B (3L: 512, 256, 128)...
Terminou em 15 épocas (45.4s)
Teste Acc: 0.8760 | F1: 0.8772

> Treinando Modelo C (1L: 256)...
Terminou em 17 épocas (22.9s)
Teste Acc: 0.8714 | F1: 0.8718

> Treinando Modelo D (4L: 1024, 512, 256, 128)...
Terminou em 16 épocas (121.3s)
Teste Acc: 0.8738 | F1: 0.8744

```

## ANÁLISE E VISUALIZAÇÃO

```

# Gráfico das curvas de aprendizado dos dois melhores modelos
best_2 = sorted(final_results, key=lambda x: x['test_acc'], reverse=True)[:2]
plotar_curvas([m['history'] for m in best_2], [m['name'] for m in best_2])

# Tabela final de decisão
print("\n" + "="*100)
print(f"{'MODELO':<35} | {'ACC (Teste)':<12} | {'F1 (Teste)':<12} | {'Épocas':<8} |")

```

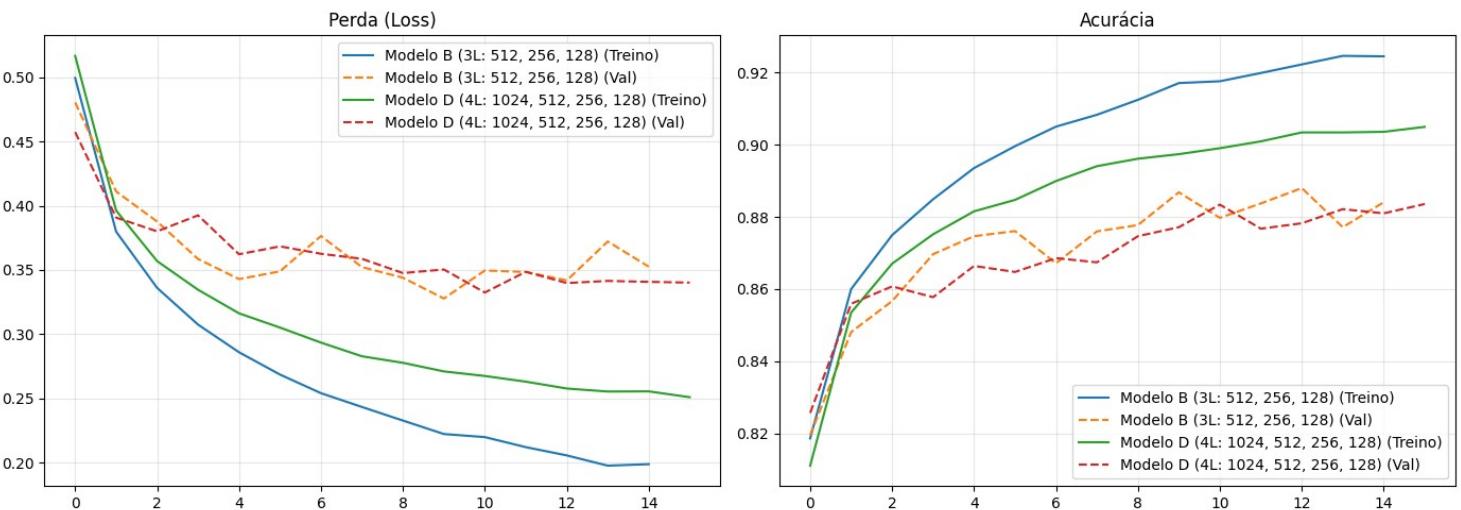
```

{'Tempo':<8})
print("=*100)
# Ordena por F1 Score no teste (critério de desempate comum)
final_results.sort(key=lambda x: x['test_f1'], reverse=True)

for r in final_results:
    print(f'{r["name"]:<35} | {r["test_acc"]:.4f} | {r["test_f1"]:.4f}
| {r["epochs_run"]:<8} | {r["time"]:.1f}s')
print("=*100)

print(f"\n>>> RESULTADO: O modelo '{final_results[0]['name']}' parece ser a melhor
escolha para a Q6.")

```



MODELO	Tempo	ACC (Teste)	F1 (Teste)	Épocas
Modelo B (3L: 512, 256, 128)	45.4s	0.8760	0.8772	15
Modelo D (4L: 1024, 512, 256, 128)	121.3s	0.8738	0.8744	16
Modelo C (1L: 256)	22.9s	0.8714	0.8718	17
Modelo A (2L: 256, 128)	17.8s	0.8668	0.8662	11

```
>>> RESULTADO: O modelo 'Modelo B (3L: 512, 256, 128)' parece ser a melhor escolha
para a Q6.
```

## QUESTÃO 06: VALIDAÇÃO CRUZADA K-FOLD

```

# --- Configuração ---
# melhor configuração da Q5
BEST_CONFIG_Q6 = {
    'layers': 3,
    'neurons': [512, 256, 128],
    'name': 'Modelo B (3L: 512, 256, 128) - Vencedor Q5'
}

```

```

# Parâmetros de treino
K_FOLDS = 5
BATCH_SIZE = 64
MAX_EPOCHS = 20
LR_FINAL = 0.001
BETA1_FINAL = 0.7

from sklearn.model_selection import KFold
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from tensorflow import keras
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping

# K-Fold faz divisões de treino e validação
X_FULL = np.concatenate((x_train, x_val), axis=0)
Y_FULL = np.concatenate((y_train, y_val), axis=0)

print(f"==== INICIANDO QUESTÃO 6: Validação Cruzada (K={K_FOLDS}) ====")
print(f"Modelo Avaliado: {BEST_CONFIG_Q6['name']} ")
print(f"Total de dados para rodízio: {len(X_FULL)} amostras")

# Listas para armazenar métricas de cada fold
fold_accuracies = []
fold_losses = []
fold_histories = []

# K-Fold
# shuffle=True garante que as classes estejam misturadas
kfold = KFold(n_splits=K_FOLDS, shuffle=True, random_state=42)

fold_no = 1

for train_index, val_index in kfold.split(X_FULL, Y_FULL):
    print(f"\n> Rodando Fold {fold_no}/{K_FOLDS}...")

    # Separando dados do Fold atual
    X_train_fold = X_FULL[train_index]
    Y_train_fold = Y_FULL[train_index]
    X_val_fold = X_FULL[val_index]
    Y_val_fold = Y_FULL[val_index]

    # Configurações para a função treinar_avaliar_modelo
    config_q6 = {
        'learning_rate': LR_FINAL,
        'beta1': BETA1_FINAL,
        'layers': BEST_CONFIG_Q6['layers'],
        'neurons': BEST_CONFIG_Q6['neurons'],
        'epochs': MAX_EPOCHS,
        'batch_size': BATCH_SIZE
    }

    # Treinar
    # Passa X_val_fold como validação (early stopping) e como teste (métricas finais)
    metrics = treinar_avaliar_modelo(
        config_q6,
        X_train_fold, Y_train_fold,
        X_val_fold, Y_val_fold,
        x_test=X_val_fold, y_test=Y_val_fold
    )

```

```

# Coleta
acc_percent = metrics['test_acc'] * 100 # Usa a acurácia do teste
loss_val = metrics['test_loss']

print(f"    -> Fold {fold_no} Acc: {acc_percent:.2f}% | Loss: {loss_val:.4f}")

fold_accuracies.append(acc_percent)
fold_losses.append(loss_val)
fold_histories.append(metrics['history'])

fold_no += 1

== INICIANDO QUESTÃO 6: Validação Cruzada (K=5) ==
Modelo Avaliado: Modelo B (3L: 512, 256, 128) - Vencedor Q5
Total de dados para rodízio: 60000 amostras

> Rodando Fold 1/5...
-> Fold 1 Acc: 87.36% | Loss: 0.3435

> Rodando Fold 2/5...
-> Fold 2 Acc: 88.51% | Loss: 0.3268

> Rodando Fold 3/5...
-> Fold 3 Acc: 88.09% | Loss: 0.3266

> Rodando Fold 4/5...
-> Fold 4 Acc: 87.97% | Loss: 0.3475

> Rodando Fold 5/5...
-> Fold 5 Acc: 88.14% | Loss: 0.3334

```

## ANÁLISE E VISUALIZAÇÃO Q6

```

print("\n" + "="*60)
print("RELATÓRIO FINAL - VALIDAÇÃO CRUZADA K-FOLD")
print("=*60")

mean_acc = np.mean(fold_accuracies)
std_acc = np.std(fold_accuracies)
mean_loss = np.mean(fold_losses)

print(f"Modelo: {BEST_CONFIG_Q6['name']} ")
print(f"Média de Acurácia: {mean_acc:.2f}% (+/- {std_acc:.2f}%)")
print(f"Média de Perda: {mean_loss:.4f}")
print("-" * 60)
print("Detalhamento por Fold:")
for i, acc in enumerate(fold_accuracies):
    print(f"    Fold {i+1}: {acc:.2f}%")
print("=*60")

# Boxplot para visualizar a variância
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
plt.boxplot(fold_accuracies, vert=False)
plt.title(f'Dispersão da Acurácia no K-Fold ({K_FOLDS} folds)')
plt.xlabel('Acurácia (%)')
plt.yticks([1], [BEST_CONFIG_Q6['name']])
plt.grid(True, alpha=0.3)
plt.show()

# Curvas de aprendizado de todos os folds para ver se houve divergência
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
for i, h in enumerate(fold_histories):

```

```

plt.plot(h.history['val_loss'], label=f'Fold {i+1}', alpha=0.7)
plt.title('Curvas de Validação (Loss) por Fold')
plt.xlabel('Épocas')
plt.ylabel('Val Loss')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True, alpha=0.3)
plt.show()

# Conclusão
if std_acc < 1.5:
    print(f"\n>>> CONCLUSÃO Q6: O modelo é robusto (std={std_acc:.2f}% < 1.5%).")
    print("O desempenho se manteve estável em diferentes subconjuntos de dados,\nconfirmando que a escolha da Questão 5 é válida.")
else:
    print(f"\n>>> CONCLUSÃO Q6: O modelo apresenta VARIÂNCIA MODERADA/ALTA
(std={std_acc:.2f}%).")
    print("Pode haver um problema com os dados de treino.")

=====

```

## RELATÓRIO FINAL - VALIDAÇÃO CRUZADA K-FOLD

Modelo: Modelo B (3L: 512, 256, 128) - Vencedor Q5

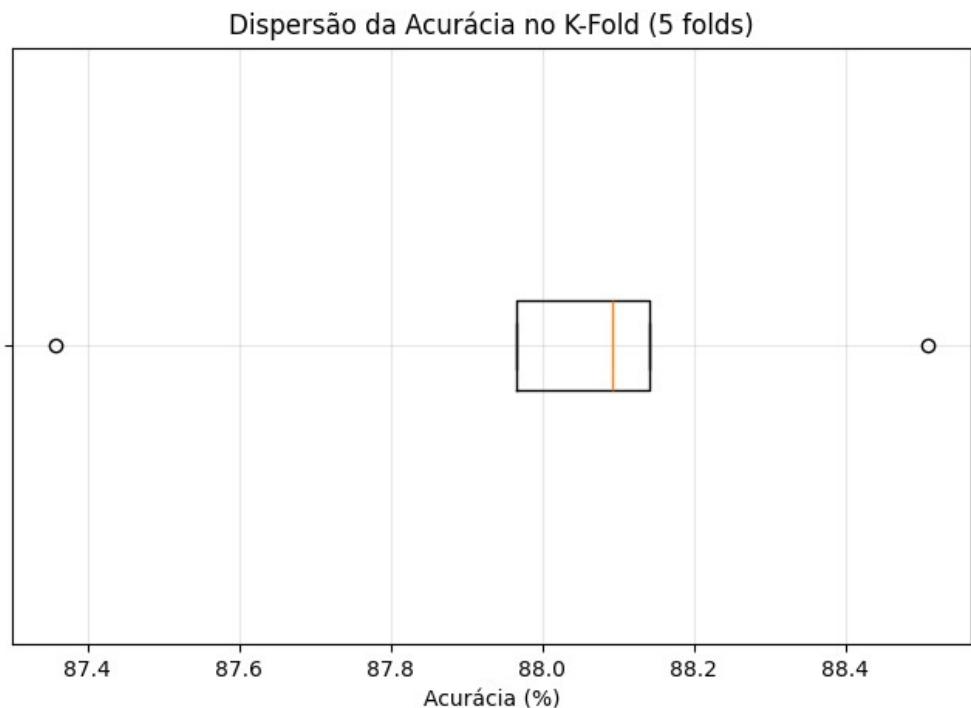
Média de Acurácia: 88.01% (+/- 0.37%)

Média de Perda: 0.3356

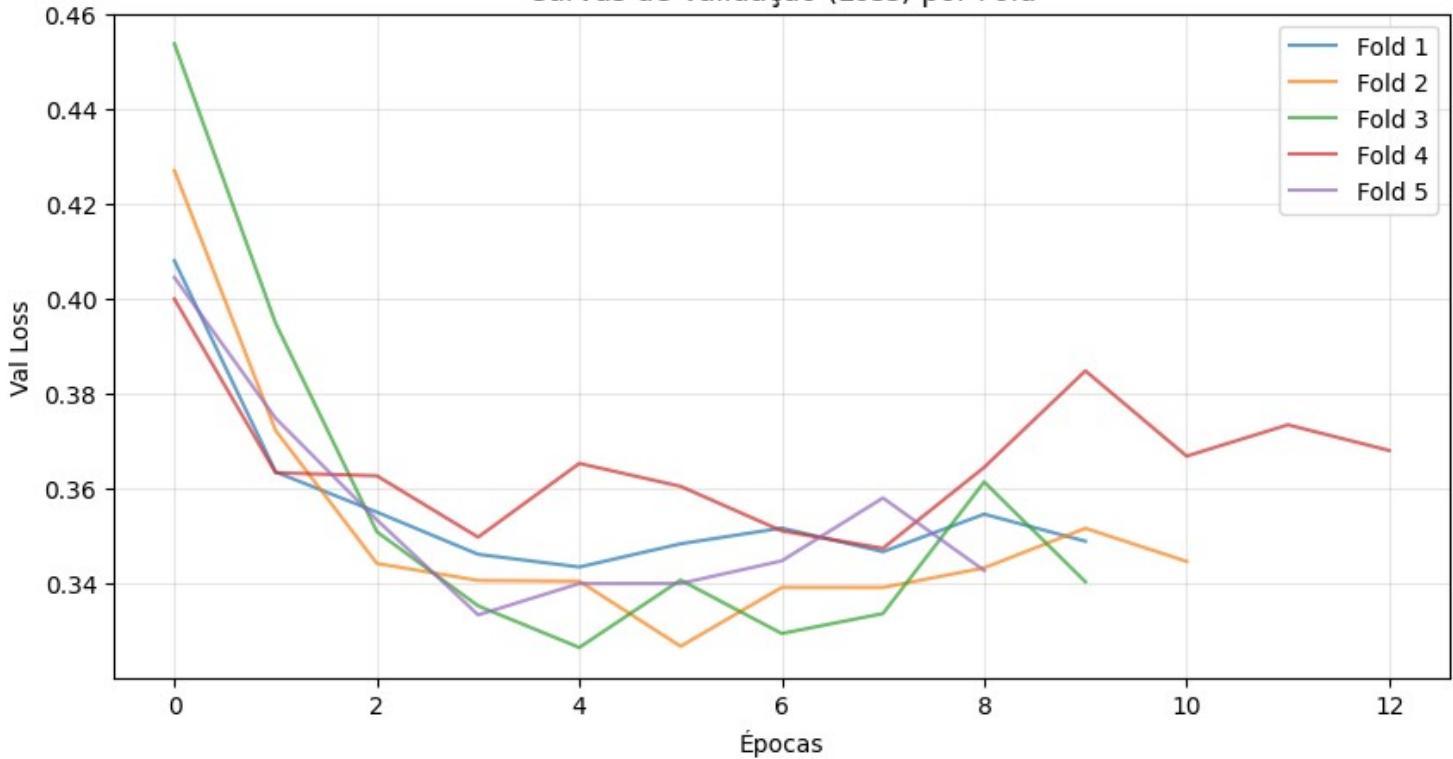
Detalhamento por Fold:

- Fold 1: 87.36%
- Fold 2: 88.51%
- Fold 3: 88.09%
- Fold 4: 87.97%
- Fold 5: 88.14%

Modelo B (3L: 512, 256, 128) - Vencedor Q5



Curvas de Validação (Loss) por Fold



```
>>> CONCLUSÃO Q6: O modelo é robusto (std=0.37% < 1.5%).  
O desempenho se manteve estável em diferentes subconjuntos de dados,  
confirmando que a escolha da Questão 5 é válida.
```