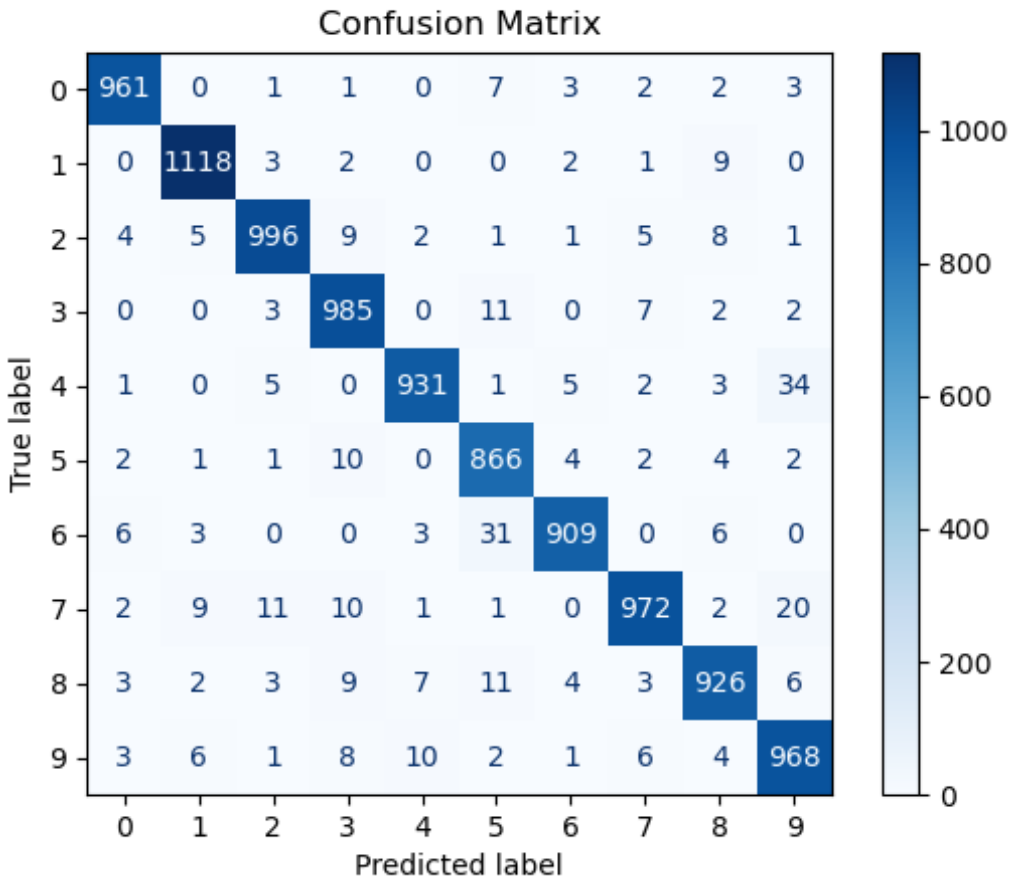
За допомогою

```
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, ConfusionMatrixDisplay
```

побудувавши матрицю розбиття досить легко вдалось визначити

- Accuracy (per class and general)



- Precision (per class and general)

tensor([0.9786, 0.9773, 0.9727, 0.9526, 0.9759, 0.9302, 0.9785, 0.9720, 0.9586,
0.9344])
overall_precision:
tensor(0.9632)

- Recall (per class and general)
tensor([0.9806, 0.9850, 0.9651, 0.9752, 0.9481, 0.9709, 0.9489, 0.9455, 0.9507,
0.9594])
overall_recall:
tensor(0.9632)

- F1-score (per class and general)

tensor([0.9796, 0.9811, 0.9689, 0.9638, 0.9618, 0.9501, 0.9634, 0.9586, 0.9546,

0.9467])

overall_f1_score:
tensor(0.9632)

- Classification report

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.98	0.98	0.98	980
1	0.98	0.99	0.98	1135
2	0.97	0.97	0.97	1032
3	0.95	0.98	0.96	1010
4	0.98	0.95	0.96	982
5	0.93	0.97	0.95	892
6	0.98	0.95	0.96	958
7	0.97	0.95	0.96	1028
8	0.96	0.95	0.95	974
9	0.93	0.96	0.95	1009
accuracy			0.96	10000
macro avg	0.96	0.96	0.96	10000
weighted avg	0.96	0.96	0.96	10000