neuronio_simples

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1 Atividade: Neurônio Artificial

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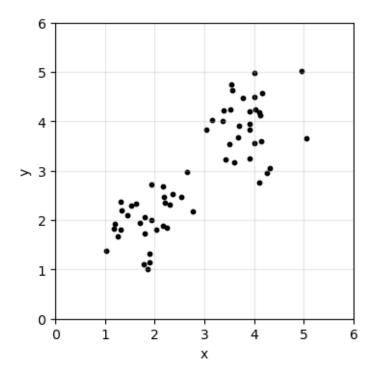
1.0.1 Exercício 1:

```
[3]: import numpy as np import pandas as pd import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
[4]: def neuronio(x, y, w0, w1, w2, bias): #w0 é o peso do bias
soma = (x * w1) + (y * w2) - (bias * w0) #na equacao basica a soma seria u
return 1 if soma > 0 else 0 #funcao degrau
```

```
[5]: x y
0 1.183988 1.832880
1 1.523565 2.293337
2 2.199241 2.342880
3 2.768052 2.179136
4 2.165374 1.888445
```

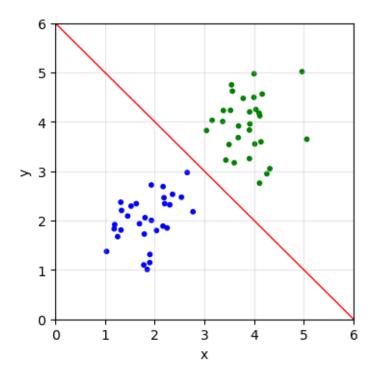
```
plt.ylim(0, 6) #limites
plt.xlabel('x') #rotulos
plt.ylabel('y') #rotulos
plt.grid(True, alpha=0.3) #transparencia
plt.show()
```



```
[8]: plt.figure(figsize=(4, 4))
    cores = ['blue' if c == 0 else 'green' for c in dados['classe']]
    plt.scatter(dados['x'], dados['y'], c=cores, s=10)

#gerando a reta de separacao
    eixox = np.linspace(0, 6, 100)
    eixoy = (w0 * -1) - eixox
    plt.plot(eixox, eixoy, 'r-', linewidth=1)

plt.xlim(0, 6)
    plt.ylim(0, 6)
    plt.ylim(0, 6)
    plt.ylabel('x')
    plt.grid(True, alpha=0.3)
    plt.show()
```



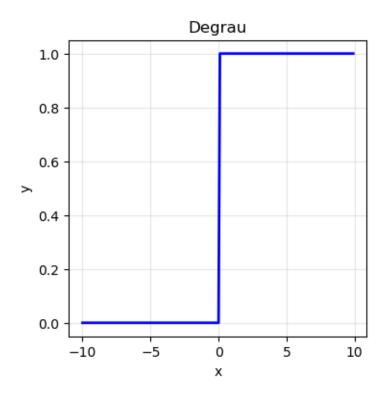
1.0.2 Exercício 2

```
[9]: #funcao plota grafico
def plota_grafico(x, y, titulo):
    plt.figure(figsize=(4, 4))
    plt.plot(x, y, 'b-', linewidth=2) #b- = grafico de linha preta
    plt.title(titulo)
    plt.xlabel('x')
```

```
plt.ylabel('y')
   plt.grid(True, alpha=0.3)
   plt.show()
#funcao degrau
def degrau(x):
   return np.where(x >= 0, 1, 0)# np.where() gera uma lista com base nau
⇔condicao: condicional, return true, return false
#funcao degrau bipolar - voltar
def degrau_bipolar(x):
   return np.where(x >= 0, 1, -1)
#funcao rampa simetrica
def rampa_simetrica(a, x):
   return np.where(x > a, a, np.where(x < -a, -a, x))
#funcao relu
def relu(x):
   return np.maximum(0, x)
#funcao logistica
def logistica(x, beta):
   return 1 / (1 + np.exp(-beta * x))
#funcao tangente hiperbolica
def tg_hiperbolica(beta, x):
   return (1 - np.exp(-beta*x)) / (1 + np.exp(-beta*x))
#funcao qaussiana
def gaussiana(x, std, c):
   return np.exp(-((x-c)**2)/(2*std**2))
#funcao identidade
def identidade(x):
   return x
```

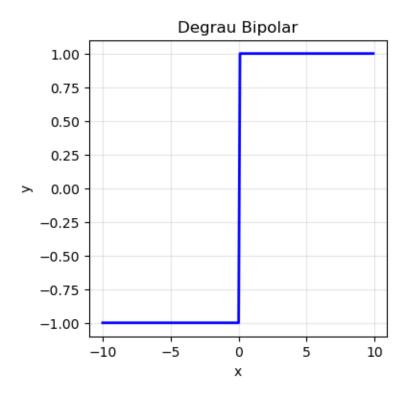
```
[10]: #gera os valores de x
x_val = np.arange(-10, 10, 0.1)

#calcula a funcao degrau
y_val = degrau(x_val)
plota_grafico(x_val, y_val, 'Degrau')
```



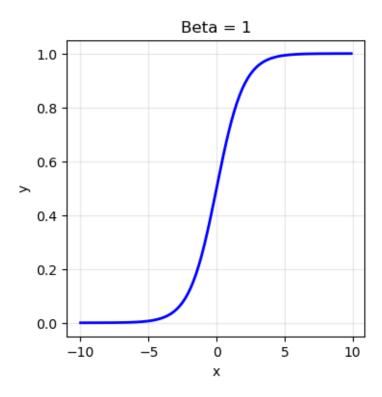
```
[11]: #gera os valores de x
x_val = np.arange(-10, 10, 0.1)

#calcula a funcao degrau bipolar
y_val = degrau_bipolar(x_val)
plota_grafico(x_val, y_val, 'Degrau Bipolar')
```



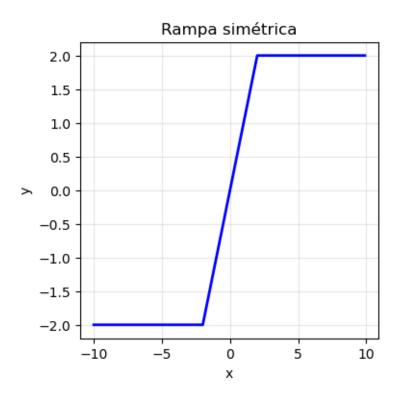
```
[12]: #gera os valores de x
x_val = np.arange(-10, 10, 0.1)

#calcula a funcao logistica
beta = 1
y_val = logistica(x_val, beta)
plota_grafico(x_val, y_val, 'Beta = ' + str(beta))
```



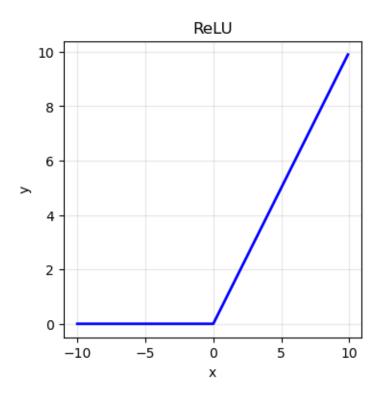
```
[13]: #gera os valores de x
x_val = np.arange(-10, 10, 0.1)

#calcula a funcao rampa simetrica
y_val = rampa_simetrica(2, x_val)
plota_grafico(x_val, y_val, 'Rampa simétrica')
```



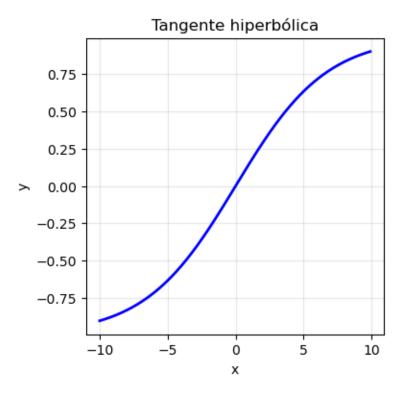
```
[14]: #gera os valores de x
x_val = np.arange(-10, 10, 0.1)

#calcula a funcao relu
y_val = relu(x_val)
plota_grafico(x_val, y_val, 'ReLU')
```



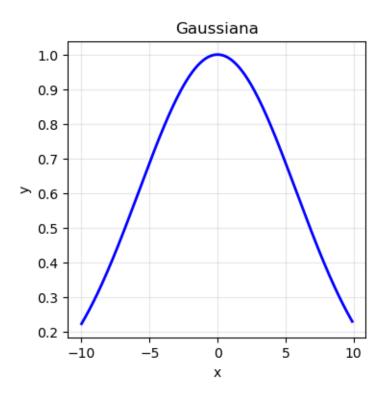
```
[15]: #gera os valores de x
x_val = np.arange(-10, 10, 0.1)

#calcula a funcao tangente hiperbolica
beta = 0.3
y_val = tg_hiperbolica(beta, x_val)
plota_grafico(x_val, y_val, 'Tangente hiperbólica')
```



```
[16]: #gera os valores de x
x_val = np.arange(-10, 10, 0.1)
std = np.std(x_val)
c = 0

#calcula a funcao gaussiana
beta = 1
y_val = gaussiana(x_val, std, c)
plota_grafico(x_val, y_val, 'Gaussiana')
```



```
[17]: #gera os valores de x
x_val = np.arange(-10, 10, 0.1)

#calcula a funcao identidade
y_val = identidade(x_val)
plota_grafico(x_val, y_val, 'Identidade')
```

