

# Trabalho\_2\_SSC5974\_Métodos\_Computacionais\_Aplicados\_ao\_Mercado\_Financ

June 30, 2025

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```
[15]: from sklearn import tree
      from sklearn import metrics
      from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
      from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
      from sklearn.neural_network import MLPClassifier
      from datetime import datetime

      import numpy as np
      import pandas as pd
      import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
      import seaborn as sns
      import yfinance as yf

      sns.set(style='whitegrid')
```

```
[4]: dados=pd.read_excel('Dados_Classes_Indices.xlsx', engine='openpyxl')
      dados.set_index(keys = 'Data', inplace = True)
      dados
```

```
[4]:
```

	USD	IBOV	IMAB	IPCA	SELIC-ACC	SELIC-META	\
Data							
Set-2003	2.9234	16010.00	732.134779	10.520830	987.926836	19.84	
Out-2003	2.8562	17982.00	749.921194	10.551340	1004.149186	18.85	
Nov-2003	2.9494	20183.00	780.713506	10.587210	1017.640246	17.32	
Dez-2003	2.8892	22236.00	811.970067	10.642263	1031.614995	16.33	
Jan-2004	2.9409	21851.00	859.640824	10.723145	1044.691245	16.29	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dez-2023	4.8413	134185.24	9907.091003	32.333332	7915.548970	11.65	
Jan-2024	4.9535	127752.28	9862.560678	32.469132	7992.068230	11.65	
Fev-2024	4.9833	129020.02	9916.762551	32.738626	8056.021400	11.15	
Mar-2024	4.9962	128106.10	9924.477803	32.791008	8123.021440	10.65	
Abr-2024	5.1718	125924.19	9764.246642	32.915614	8195.106990	10.65	

```

SP500BR
Data
Set-2003    2911.618698
Out-2003    3001.037902
Nov-2003    3121.055080
Dez-2003    3212.559264
Jan-2004    3326.481399
...
Dez-2023    23092.177979
Jan-2024    24002.927275
Fev-2024    25396.242291
Mar-2024    26251.783470
Abr-2024    26043.581542

```

[248 rows x 7 columns]

```

[5]: dados_chg = dados.pct_change()
      dados_chg.fillna(0, inplace=True)
      dados_chg

```

```

[5]:      USD      IBOV      IMAB      IPCA  SELIC-ACC  SELIC-META  \
Data
Set-2003  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.0000  0.000000  0.000000
Out-2003 -0.022987  0.123173  0.024294  0.0029  0.016421 -0.049899
Nov-2003  0.032631  0.122400  0.041061  0.0034  0.013435 -0.081167
Dez-2003 -0.020411  0.101719  0.040036  0.0052  0.013733 -0.057159
Jan-2004  0.017894 -0.017314  0.058710  0.0076  0.012676 -0.002449
...
Dez-2023 -0.019086  0.053829  0.027507  0.0056  0.008945 -0.041152
Jan-2024  0.023176 -0.047941 -0.004495  0.0042  0.009667  0.000000
Fev-2024  0.006016  0.009923  0.005496  0.0083  0.008002 -0.042918
Mar-2024  0.002589 -0.007084  0.000778  0.0016  0.008317 -0.044843
Abr-2024  0.035147 -0.017032 -0.016145  0.0038  0.008874  0.000000

```

```

SP500BR
Data
Set-2003    0.000000
Out-2003    0.030711
Nov-2003    0.039992
Dez-2003    0.029318
Jan-2004    0.035461
...
Dez-2023    0.024299
Jan-2024    0.039440
Fev-2024    0.058048
Mar-2024    0.033688

```

Abr-2024 -0.007931

[248 rows x 7 columns]

## 1 Alocação sistemática

### Alocação em Classes

```
[6]: #Cálculo dos índices acumulados em 12 meses (base 100)
dados_acc12 = (dados/dados.shift(12)-1)
```

```
[7]: #Criação do dataframe de alocação em classes (SP500BR e IMAB), de acordo com o
      ↪momentum de 12 meses
dados_aloc2 = dados[['SP500BR', 'IMAB']].pct_change()
dados_aloc2['IMAB-ACC12'] = dados_acc12['IMAB']
dados_aloc2['SP500BR-ACC12'] = dados_acc12['SP500BR']
dados_aloc2.fillna(0, inplace=True)
dados_aloc2['OPT-IMAB'] = 0

dados_aloc2['OPT-IMAB'] = np.argmax(dados_aloc2[['IMAB-ACC12',
      ↪'SP500BR-ACC12']], reset_index().drop(['Data'], axis=1).to_numpy(), axis=1)
dados_aloc2['OPT-SP500BR'] = 1-dados_aloc2['OPT-IMAB']

dados_aloc2[['OPT-IMAB', 'OPT-SP500BR']] = dados_aloc2[['OPT-IMAB',
      ↪'OPT-SP500BR']].shift(1)

#Cálculo das variações da alocação
dados_aloc2 = dados_aloc2.iloc[13:]
dados_aloc2['BEST-ALOC'] =
      ↪dados_aloc2['IMAB']*dados_aloc2['OPT-IMAB']+dados_aloc2['SP500BR']*dados_aloc2['OPT-SP500BR']

#Cálculo do resultado acumulado da alocação
n_train = 124
data = dados
data['BEST-ALOC-ACC']=(1 + dados_aloc2['BEST-ALOC']).cumprod()
data = (data/data.iloc[n_train]).iloc[n_train:]

dados_aloc2
```

```
[7]:
```

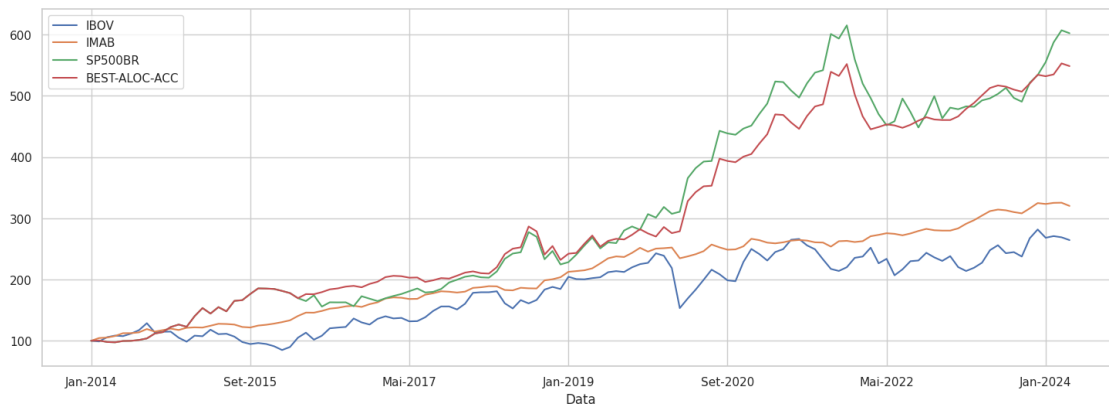
	SP500BR	IMAB	IMAB-ACC12	SP500BR-ACC12	OPT-IMAB	\
Data						
Out-2004	0.013269	0.009512	0.263393	0.075767	1.0	
Nov-2004	-0.007145	0.011878	0.227978	0.027009	1.0	
Dez-2004	0.003610	0.015071	0.198501	0.001358	1.0	
Jan-2005	-0.036160	0.012081	0.145716	-0.067905	1.0	
Fev-2005	0.007327	0.005474	0.135498	-0.063790	1.0	

...	...	...	...	...	...
Dez-2023	0.024299	0.027507	0.160543	0.152686	1.0
Jan-2024	0.039440	-0.004495	0.155336	0.154664	1.0
Fev-2024	0.058048	0.005496	0.146985	0.228311	1.0
Mar-2024	0.033688	0.000778	0.118095	0.257454	0.0
Abr-2024	-0.007931	-0.016145	0.078259	0.249074	0.0

	OPT-SP500BR	BEST-ALOC
Data		
Out-2004	0.0	0.009512
Nov-2004	0.0	0.011878
Dez-2004	0.0	0.015071
Jan-2005	0.0	0.012081
Fev-2005	0.0	0.005474
...	...	...
Dez-2023	0.0	0.027507
Jan-2024	0.0	-0.004495
Fev-2024	0.0	0.005496
Mar-2024	1.0	0.033688
Abr-2024	1.0	-0.007931

[235 rows x 7 columns]

```
[8]: data = 100*data
data[['IBOV', 'IMAB', 'SP500BR', 'BEST-ALOC-ACC']].plot(figsize=(18,6),
↪grid=True);
```



Preparando os dados para aprendizado de máquina

```
[9]: #Cálculo do Momentum de 1, 4 e 12 meses para todos os índices
dados_mom1 = dados.copy()
dados_mom1.iloc[0:4] = 0
mom_period = 1
```

```

for ind in range(mom_period, len(dados.index)):
    dados_mom1.iloc[ind] = dados.iloc[ind]/dados.iloc[ind-mom_period]

dados_mom4 = dados.copy()
dados_mom4.iloc[0:4] = 0
mom_period = 4

for ind in range(mom_period, len(dados.index)):
    dados_mom4.iloc[ind] = dados.iloc[ind]/dados.iloc[ind-mom_period]

dados_mom12 = dados.copy()
dados_mom12.iloc[0:12] = 0
mom_period = 12

for ind in range(mom_period, len(dados.index)):
    dados_mom12.iloc[ind] = dados.iloc[ind]/dados.iloc[ind-mom_period]

```

```

[10]: #Criando o data frame com informações para o algoritmo de aprendizado
dados_apr = dados_chg[['SP500BR', 'IMAB']].copy()

#Selecionando o Momentum do SP500BR para entrada do algoritmo
dados_apr['MOM1'] = dados_mom1['SP500BR']
dados_apr['MOM4'] = dados_mom4['SP500BR']
dados_apr['MOM12'] = dados_mom12['SP500BR']

#Criando as colunas com os resultados de alocação ideais (saída do algoritmo)
dados_apr['SP500BR-BUY'] = np.argmin(dados_apr[['SP500BR', 'IMAB']]).
    ↪reset_index().drop(['Data'], axis=1).to_numpy(), axis=1)
dados_apr['IMAB-BUY'] = np.argmax(dados_apr[['SP500BR', 'IMAB']]).reset_index().
    ↪drop(['Data'], axis=1).to_numpy(), axis=1)

```

```

[11]: dados_apr

```

```

[11]:
      SP500BR      IMAB      MOM1      MOM4      MOM12  SP500BR-BUY  \
Data
Set-2003  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000         0
Out-2003  0.030711  0.024294  1.030711  0.000000  0.000000         1
Nov-2003  0.039992  0.041061  1.039992  0.000000  0.000000         0
Dez-2003  0.029318  0.040036  1.029318  0.000000  0.000000         0
Jan-2004  0.035461  0.058710  1.035461  1.142485  0.000000         0
...
Dez-2023  0.024299  0.027507  1.024299  1.040833  1.152686         0
Jan-2024  0.039440 -0.004495  1.039440  1.117827  1.154664         1
Fev-2024  0.058048  0.005496  1.058048  1.197363  1.228311         1
Mar-2024  0.033688  0.000778  1.033688  1.164449  1.257454         1
Abr-2024 -0.007931 -0.016145  0.992069  1.127810  1.249074         1

```

	IMAB-BUY
Data	
Set-2003	0
Out-2003	0
Nov-2003	1
Dez-2003	1
Jan-2004	1
...	...
Dez-2023	1
Jan-2024	0
Fev-2024	0
Mar-2024	0
Abr-2024	0

[248 rows x 7 columns]

```
[12]: #Criando os vetores Numpy com as entradas (din) e saídas desejadas (dout)
#din = dados_apr[['MOM4', 'MOM12']].reset_index().drop(['Data'], axis=1).
#       to_numpy()
din = dados_apr[['MOM1', 'MOM4', 'MOM12']].reset_index().drop(['Data'], axis=1).
#       to_numpy()
dout = dados_apr[['SP500BR-BUY', 'IMAB-BUY']].reset_index().drop(['Data'], axis=1).to_numpy()

print("Data samples:", dout.shape[0])
```

Data samples: 248

### Utilizando Random Forest

```
[13]: #Número de samples para treinamento
n_train = 124

#Separando os dados em conjunto de treinamento e validação
train_in = din[12:12+n_train]
train_out = dout[13:13+n_train]

val_in = din[12+n_train:dout.shape[0]-1]
val_out = dout[13+n_train:dout.shape[0]]
```

```
[14]: # Treinamento com Árvores de decisão ou Random Forests

clf = RandomForestClassifier(random_state=1, max_depth=15)

clf.fit(train_in, train_out)
```

```
[14]: RandomForestClassifier(max_depth=15, random_state=1)
```

```
[15]: #Avaliando os resultados
y_pred = clf.predict(train_in)
print("Accuracy train:", metrics.accuracy_score(train_out, y_pred))

y_pred = clf.predict(val_in)
print("Accuracy validation:", metrics.accuracy_score(val_out, y_pred))

y_pred = clf.predict(din)
```

Accuracy train: 1.0  
Accuracy validation: 0.5585585585585585

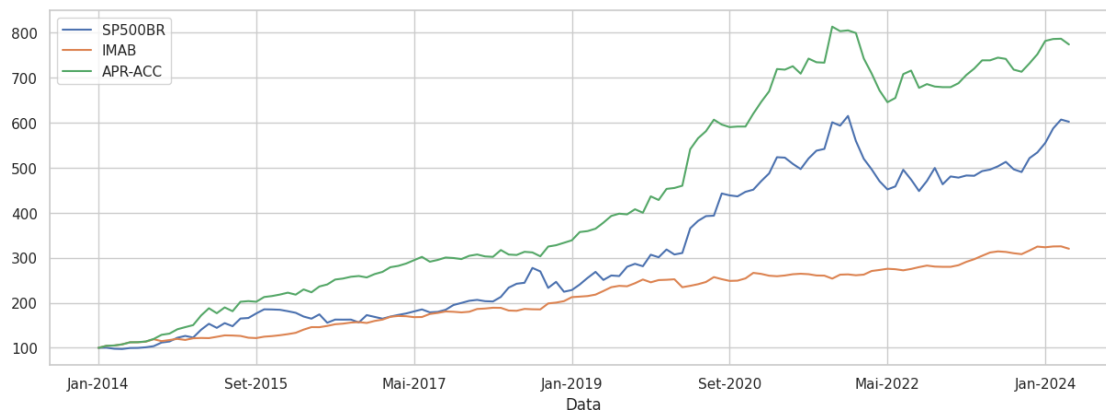
```
[16]: #Copiando as saídas do algoritmo de aprendizado para o Data frame
dados_apr['SP500BR-BUY-APR'] = np.argmax(y_pred, axis=1)
dados_apr['IMAB-BUY-APR'] = np.argmax(y_pred, axis=1)

dados_apr['SP500BR-BUY-APR'] = dados_apr['SP500BR-BUY-APR'].shift(1)
dados_apr['IMAB-BUY-APR'] = dados_apr['IMAB-BUY-APR'].shift(1)

#Calculando o resultado acumulado do investimento utilizando aprendizado
dados_apr['APR-CHG'] = dados_apr['SP500BR'] * dados_apr['SP500BR-BUY-APR'] +
↳ dados_apr['IMAB'] * dados_apr['IMAB-BUY-APR']
dados['APR-ACC'] = (1 + dados_apr['APR-CHG']).cumprod()
```

```
[17]: # Gráfico de comparação SP500BR x IMAB x Aprendizado
dados = dados*100 / dados.iloc[n_train]
dados[['SP500BR', 'IMAB', 'APR-ACC']].iloc[n_train:].plot(figsize = (15,5))
```

[17]: <Axes: xlabel='Data'>



```
[18]: # Retorno e volatilidade SP500BR x IMAB x Aprendizado
ref_data = n_train
```

```

periodo = int(len(dados.index[ref_data+1:])/12)
print("Período:", dados.index[ref_data+1], "-", dados.index[-1], '(',
      ↪ periodo, ')')

ret_acc = (dados[['SP500BR', 'IMAB', 'APR-ACC']].iloc[-1]/dados[['SP500BR',
      ↪ 'IMAB', 'APR-ACC']].iloc[ref_data])
print("Retorno acumulado:\n", ret_acc)
ret_aa = ((dados[['SP500BR', 'IMAB', 'APR-ACC']].iloc[-1]/dados[['SP500BR',
      ↪ 'IMAB', 'APR-ACC']].iloc[ref_data])**(1/periodo))-1
print("Retorno anualizado:\n", ret_aa)
vol_aa = dados_apr[['SP500BR', 'IMAB', 'APR-CHG']].iloc[ref_data+1:].std()*np.
      ↪ sqrt(12)
print("Vol anualizada:\n", vol_aa)

```

Período: Fev-2014 - Abr-2024 ( 10 )

Retorno acumulado:

```

SP500BR    6.021501
IMAB       3.201308
APR-ACC    7.737896

```

dtype: float64

Retorno anualizado:

```

SP500BR    0.196659
IMAB       0.123396
APR-ACC    0.227050

```

dtype: float64

Vol anualizada:

```

SP500BR    0.177137
IMAB       0.070247
APR-CHG    0.131956

```

dtype: float64

## Utilizando Redes Neurais MLP

```

[19]: # Treinamento com Redes Neurais MLP

#clf = MLPClassifier(random_state=1, hidden_layer_sizes=(20, ), max_iter=1000,
      ↪ solver='adam', activation='relu')
clf = MLPClassifier(random_state=1, hidden_layer_sizes=(20, 5),
      ↪ max_iter=1000000, solver='lbfgs', activation='tanh')
clf.fit(train_in, train_out)

```

```

[19]: MLPClassifier(activation='tanh', hidden_layer_sizes=(20, 5), max_iter=1000000,
      random_state=1, solver='lbfgs')

```

```

[20]: #Avaliando os resultados
y_pred = clf.predict(train_in)
print("Accuracy train:", metrics.accuracy_score(train_out, y_pred))

```



```

y_pred = clf.predict(val_in)
print("Accuracy validation:", metrics.accuracy_score(val_out, y_pred))

y_pred = clf.predict(din)

```

Accuracy train: 0.7983870967741935  
Accuracy validation: 0.5765765765765766

```

[21]: #Copiando as saídas do algoritmo de aprendizado para o Data frame
dados_apr['SP500BR-BUY-APR'] = np.argmin(y_pred, axis=1)
dados_apr['IMAB-BUY-APR'] = np.argmax(y_pred, axis=1)

dados_apr['SP500BR-BUY-APR'] = dados_apr['SP500BR-BUY-APR'].shift(1)
dados_apr['IMAB-BUY-APR'] = dados_apr['IMAB-BUY-APR'].shift(1)

#Calculando o resultado acumulado do investimento utilizando aprendizado
dados_apr['APR-CHG'] = dados_apr['SP500BR'] * dados_apr['SP500BR-BUY-APR'] +
↳ dados_apr['IMAB'] * dados_apr['IMAB-BUY-APR']
dados['APR-ACC'] = (1 + dados_apr['APR-CHG']).cumprod()

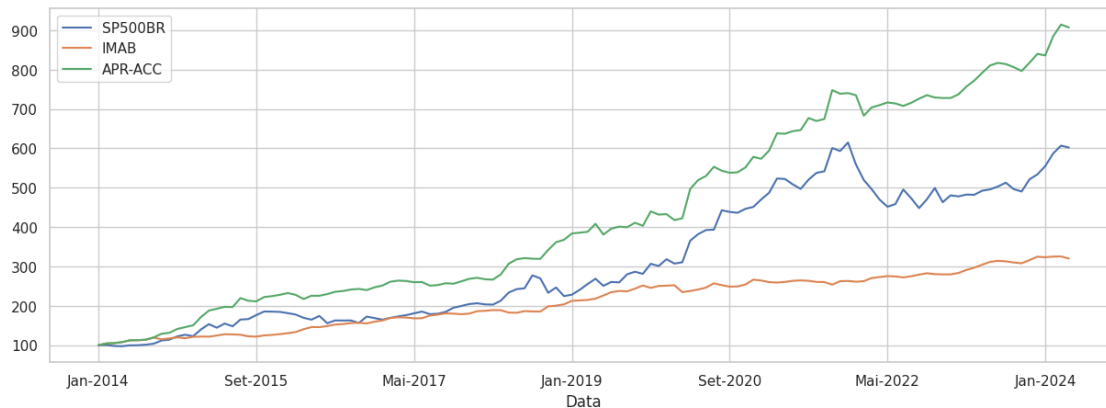
```

```

[22]: # Gráfico de comparação SP500BR x IMAB x Aprendizado
dados = dados*100 / dados.iloc[n_train]
dados[['SP500BR', 'IMAB', 'APR-ACC']].iloc[n_train:].plot(figsize = (15,5))

```

[22]: <Axes: xlabel='Data'>



```

[23]: # Retorno e volatilidade SP500BR x IMAB x Aprendizado
ref_data = n_train
periodo = int(len(dados.index[ref_data+1:])/12)
print("Periodo:", dados.index[ref_data+1], "-", dados.index[-1], '(',
↳ periodo, ')')

```

```

ret_acc = (dados[['SP500BR', 'IMAB', 'APR-ACC']].iloc[-1]/dados[['SP500BR', 'IMAB', 'APR-ACC']].iloc[ref_data])
print("Retorno acumulado:\n", ret_acc)
ret_aa = ((dados[['SP500BR', 'IMAB', 'APR-ACC']].iloc[-1]/dados[['SP500BR', 'IMAB', 'APR-ACC']].iloc[ref_data])** (1/periodo))-1
print("Retorno anualizado:\n", ret_aa)
vol_aa = dados_apr[['SP500BR', 'IMAB', 'APR-CHG']].iloc[ref_data+1:].std()*np.sqrt(12)
print("Vol anualizada:\n", vol_aa)

```

Periodo: Fev-2014 - Abr-2024 ( 10 )

Retorno acumulado:

SP500BR 6.021501

IMAB 3.201308

APR-ACC 9.073810

dtype: float64

Retorno anualizado:

SP500BR 0.196659

IMAB 0.123396

APR-ACC 0.246749

dtype: float64

Vol anualizada:

SP500BR 0.177137

IMAB 0.070247

APR-CHG 0.124325

dtype: float64

## 2 Trading sistemático

```

[ ]: !pip install ta
!pip install yfinance --upgrade --no-cache-dir

```

```

from ta.trend import MACD
from ta.momentum import RSIIndicator
import yfinance as yf
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
sns.set(style='whitegrid')

```

```

[29]: start_date = '2014-01-01'
end_date = '2024-04-30'

```

```
dados = yf.download('PETR4.SA', start=start_date, end=end_date,
    interval='1d')[['Open', 'High', 'Low', 'Close', 'Volume']]
dados = dados.dropna()
```

/tmp/ipython-input-29-1867127844.py:4: FutureWarning: YF.download() has changed argument auto\_adjust default to True

```
dados = yf.download('PETR4.SA', start=start_date, end=end_date,
interval='1d')[['Open', 'High', 'Low', 'Close', 'Volume']]
[*****100%*****] 1 of 1 completed
```

## Considerando Moving Average Convergence Divergence (MACD) e Relative Strength Index (RSI)

Mais informações em: <https://ftmo.com/pt/os-11-principais-indicadores-tecnicos-que-podem-mudar-seu-trading-para-sempre/>

```
[30]: # Corrigir MultiIndex nas colunas
dados.columns = dados.columns.droplevel(0) # Remove 'Price'
dados.columns.name = None # Remove o nome da coluna

dados.columns = ['Open', 'High', 'Low', 'Close', 'Volume']
dados
```

```
[30]:
```

	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume
Date					
2014-01-02	4.939661	4.954062	4.795647	4.824450	17284800
2014-01-03	4.821569	4.833091	4.726520	4.752443	17837600
2014-01-06	4.738041	4.792766	4.654513	4.787006	20526500
2014-01-07	4.795647	4.847492	4.642994	4.654514	19052500
2014-01-08	4.686197	4.720760	4.648753	4.663155	15874600
...	...	...	...	...	...
2024-04-23	32.796323	32.978525	32.447761	32.812164	35456900
2024-04-24	32.915146	33.263708	32.645804	32.661648	45388300
2024-04-25	32.796319	33.651873	32.542821	33.445908	66372400
2024-04-26	33.625091	34.024128	33.445930	33.918262	31899100
2024-04-29	33.779818	34.325443	33.649520	34.325443	27886000

[2566 rows x 5 columns]

```
[31]: # MACD
macd_indicator = MACD(close=dados['Close'], window_slow=28, window_fast=14,
    window_sign=9)
dados['macd'] = macd_indicator.macd()
dados['macd_signal'] = macd_indicator.macd_signal()

# RSI
rsi_indicator = RSIIndicator(close=dados['Close'], window=14)
dados['rsi'] = rsi_indicator.rsi()
```

```
[ ]: # Estratégia com MACD: compra quando MACD cruza acima da linha de sinal, vende
      ↪quando cruza abaixo
dados['Saldo Trade'] = 100
comprado = 0
saldo = 100

for i in range(1, len(dados)):
    if dados['macd'].iloc[i-1] < dados['macd_signal'].iloc[i-1] and
    ↪dados['macd'].iloc[i] > dados['macd_signal'].iloc[i] and comprado == 0:
        comprado = 1
        val_compra = dados['Close'].iloc[i]
    elif dados['macd'].iloc[i-1] > dados['macd_signal'].iloc[i-1] and
    ↪dados['macd'].iloc[i] < dados['macd_signal'].iloc[i] and comprado == 1:
        comprado = 0
        saldo = saldo * (dados['Close'].iloc[i] / val_compra)

    dados['Saldo Trade'].iloc[i] = saldo
```

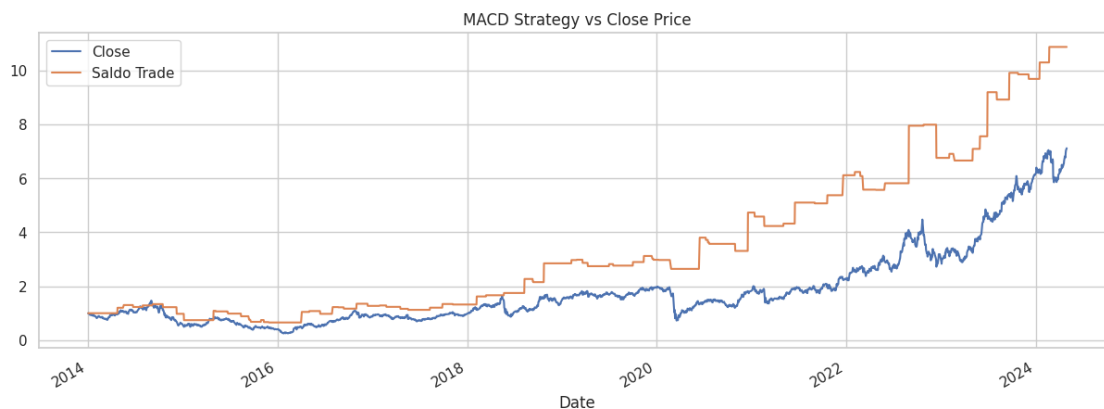
```
[33]: dados_plot = dados[['Close', 'Saldo Trade']] / dados[['Close', 'Saldo Trade']].
      ↪iloc[0]
dados_plot.plot(figsize=(15,5), title="MACD Strategy vs Close Price");
print('Retorno acumulado com MACD:')
print(dados_plot.iloc[-1])
```

Retorno acumulado com MACD:

Close 7.114893

Saldo Trade 10.870685

Name: 2024-04-29 00:00:00, dtype: float64



```
[ ]: # Estratégia com RSI: compra se RSI < 30 e vende se RSI > 70
dados['Saldo Trade'] = 100
comprado = 0
```

```

saldo = 100

for i in range(1, len(dados)):
    if dados['rsi'].iloc[i] < 30 and comprado == 0:
        comprado = 1
        val_compra = dados['Close'].iloc[i]
    elif dados['rsi'].iloc[i] > 70 and comprado == 1:
        comprado = 0
        saldo = saldo * (dados['Close'].iloc[i] / val_compra)

    dados['Saldo Trade'].iloc[i] = saldo

```

```

[35]: dados_plot = dados[['Close', 'Saldo Trade']] / dados[['Close', 'Saldo Trade']].
      ↪iloc[0]
dados_plot.plot(figsize=(15,5), title="RSI Strategy vs Close Price");
print('Retorno acumulado com RSI:')
print(dados_plot.iloc[-1])

```

Retorno acumulado com RSI:

Close 7.114893

Saldo Trade 1.780573

Name: 2024-04-29 00:00:00, dtype: float64



Considerando Aprendizado de Máquina MLP e Random Forest com MACD e RSI

```

[36]: # Initialize Action column
dados['Action'] = -1000

# Window-based buy/sell signal assignment (periodo_tam = 11 days)
periodo_inicio = 0
periodo_tam = 14
periodo_fim = periodo_inicio + periodo_tam
total_dados = dados.shape[0]

```

```

cont = 0

while cont < total_dados:
    # Prevent index overflow
    if periodo_fim > total_dados - 2:
        periodo_fim = total_dados - 2

    window_close = dados['Close'].iloc[periodo_inicio:periodo_fim]
    min_close = window_close.min()
    max_close = window_close.max()

    for i in range(periodo_inicio, periodo_fim):
        if dados['Close'].iloc[i] == min_close:
            dados.loc[dados.index[i], 'Action'] = 0 # Hold on min day
            dados.loc[dados.index[i + 1], 'Action'] = 1 # Buy next day
        elif dados['Close'].iloc[i] == max_close:
            dados.loc[dados.index[i], 'Action'] = 0 # Hold on max day
            dados.loc[dados.index[i + 1], 'Action'] = -1 # Sell next day
        elif dados['Action'].iloc[i] == -1000:
            dados.loc[dados.index[i], 'Action'] = 0 # Hold if no signal

    periodo_inicio = periodo_fim + 1
    periodo_fim = periodo_inicio + periodo_tam
    cont = periodo_fim

# Calculate MACD and RSI indicators
macd_indicator = MACD(close=dados['Close'], window_slow=26, window_fast=12,
    ↪window_sign=9)
dados['macd'] = macd_indicator.macd()
dados['macd_signal'] = macd_indicator.macd_signal()

rsi_indicator = RSIIndicator(close=dados['Close'], window=14)
dados['RSI'] = rsi_indicator.rsi() / 100.0 # normalize RSI

# Drop rows with NaNs generated by indicators
dados = dados.dropna().reset_index(drop=True)

# Features and target for ML
features = dados[['macd', 'macd_signal', 'RSI']].to_numpy()
target = dados['Action'].to_numpy()

print(f"Features shape: {features.shape}")
print(f"Target shape: {target.shape}")

# Train/test split (shift target by 1 for prediction of next day)
train_n = 1000
total_n = features.shape[0]

```

```

train_in = features[0:train_n]
train_out = target[1:train_n + 1]

test_in = features[train_n:total_n - 1]
test_out = target[train_n + 1:total_n]

print(f"Train in shape: {train_in.shape}")
print(f"Train out shape: {train_out.shape}")
print(f"Test in shape: {test_in.shape}")
print(f"Test out shape: {test_out.shape}")

```

```

Features shape: (2533, 3)
Target shape: (2533,)
Train in shape: (1000, 3)
Train out shape: (1000,)
Test in shape: (1532, 3)
Test out shape: (1532,)

```

```

[61]: clf = MLPClassifier(solver='lbfgs', hidden_layer_sizes=(25, 10),
    ↪ random_state=1, max_iter=200000, activation='tanh')

# Train the model
clf.fit(train_in, train_out)

# Evaluate on train
y_pred_train = clf.predict(train_in)
print(f"Training accuracy: {metrics.accuracy_score(train_out, y_pred_train):.
    ↪ 3f}")

# Evaluate on test
y_pred_test = clf.predict(test_in)
print(f"Test accuracy: {metrics.accuracy_score(test_out, y_pred_test):.3f}")

# Predict on all available features (aligned with dados)
y_pred_all = clf.predict(features)

# Add ML predictions to DataFrame
dados['ML-Action'] = y_pred_all

# Simulate trading results based on ML predictions
dados['Saldo'] = 0
saldo = 100
comprado = 0
val_neg = 0
trades = 0
trades_pos = 0

```

```

media_pos = 0
media_neg = 0

for i in range(len(dados)):
    action = dados['ML-Action'].iloc[i]
    price = dados['Close'].iloc[i]

    if action == 1 and comprado == 0:
        val_neg = price
        comprado = 1
    elif action == 1 and comprado == -1:
        res_trade = val_neg / price - 1
        if res_trade > 0:
            trades_pos += 1
            media_pos += res_trade
        else:
            media_neg += res_trade
            saldo *= (1 + res_trade)
            trades += 1
            comprado = 0
    elif action == -1 and comprado == 0:
        comprado = -1
        val_neg = price
    elif action == -1 and comprado == 1:
        res_trade = price / val_neg - 1
        if res_trade > 0:
            trades_pos += 1
            media_pos += res_trade
        else:
            media_neg += res_trade
            saldo *= (1 + res_trade)
            trades += 1
            comprado = 0

    dados.loc[dados.index[i], 'Saldo'] = saldo

if trades_pos > 0:
    print(f"Trades total: {trades}, Trades positivos: {trades_pos} ({trades_pos/
↪trades*100:.2f}%)")
    print(f"Média trades positivos: {media_pos/trades_pos*100:.2f}%, Média_
↪trades negativos: {media_neg/(trades - trades_pos)*100:.2f}%)")
    print(f"Rent. buy and hold: {(dados['Close'].iloc[-1] / dados['Close'].
↪iloc[0] - 1) * 100:.2f}%)")
    print(f"Rent. ML trade: {(dados['Saldo'].iloc[-1] / dados['Saldo'].iloc[0]_
↪- 1) * 100:.2f}%)")
else:
    print("Não foram feitos trades no período.")

```



```

# Plot equity curve
plt.figure(figsize=(15,5))
plt.title('Curva de capital (ML Trade vs Buy and Hold)')
plt.plot(dados['Saldo'], label='ML Trade')
plt.plot((dados['Close'] / dados['Close'].iloc[0]) * 100, label='Buy and Hold')
plt.legend()
plt.show()

```

```

/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-
packages/sklearn/neural_network/_multilayer_perceptron.py:546:
ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (status=1):
STOP: TOTAL NO. OF F,G EVALUATIONS EXCEEDS LIMIT.

```

Increase the number of iterations (max\_iter) or scale the data as shown in:

```

https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html
self.n_iter_ = _check_optimize_result("lbfgs", opt_res, self.max_iter)
/tmp/ipython-input-61-3939971659.py:61: FutureWarning: Setting an item of
incompatible dtype is deprecated and will raise an error in a future version of
pandas. Value '121.27934216239453' has dtype incompatible with int64, please
explicitly cast to a compatible dtype first.
dados.loc[dados.index[i], 'Saldo'] = saldo

```

Training accuracy: 0.885

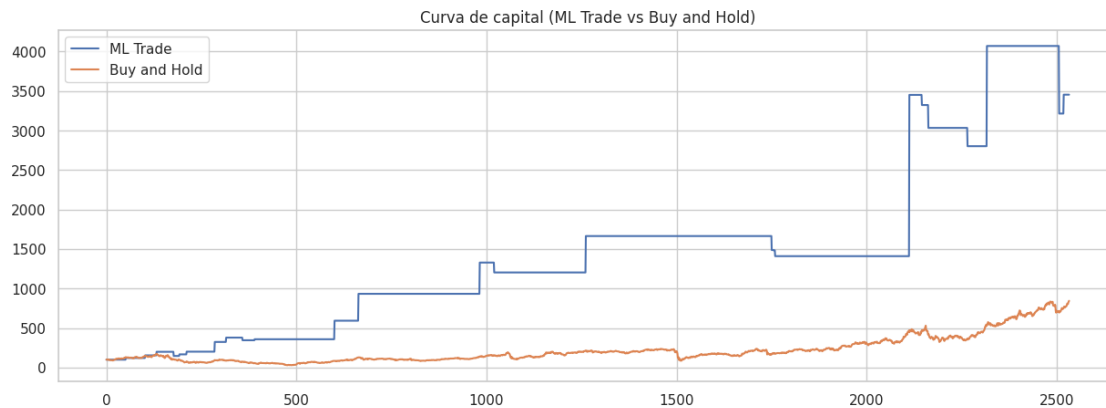
Test accuracy: 0.706

Trades total: 25, Trades positivos: 15 (60.00%)

Média trades positivos: 39.65%, Média trades negativos: -10.16%

Rent. buy and hold: 744.61%

Rent. ML trade: 3354.08%



```

[59]: clf = RandomForestClassifier(random_state=1, max_depth=18)

```

```

# Train the model

```

```

clf.fit(train_in, train_out)

# Evaluate on train
y_pred_train = clf.predict(train_in)
print(f"Training accuracy: {metrics.accuracy_score(train_out, y_pred_train):.3f}")

# Evaluate on test
y_pred_test = clf.predict(test_in)
print(f"Test accuracy: {metrics.accuracy_score(test_out, y_pred_test):.3f}")

# Predict on all available features (aligned with dados)
y_pred_all = clf.predict(features)

# Add ML predictions to DataFrame
dados['ML-Action'] = y_pred_all

# Simulate trading results based on ML predictions
dados['Saldo'] = 0
saldo = 100
comprado = 0
val_neg = 0
trades = 0
trades_pos = 0
media_pos = 0
media_neg = 0

for i in range(len(dados)):
    action = dados['ML-Action'].iloc[i]
    price = dados['Close'].iloc[i]

    if action == 1 and comprado == 0:
        val_neg = price
        comprado = 1
    elif action == 1 and comprado == -1:
        res_trade = val_neg / price - 1
        if res_trade > 0:
            trades_pos += 1
            media_pos += res_trade
        else:
            media_neg += res_trade
        saldo *= (1 + res_trade)
        trades += 1
        comprado = 0
    elif action == -1 and comprado == 0:
        comprado = -1
        val_neg = price

```

```

elif action == -1 and comprado == 1:
    res_trade = price / val_neg - 1
    if res_trade > 0:
        trades_pos += 1
        media_pos += res_trade
    else:
        media_neg += res_trade
    saldo *= (1 + res_trade)
    trades += 1
    comprado = 0

dados.loc[dados.index[i], 'Saldo'] = saldo

if trades_pos > 0:
    print(f"Trades total: {trades}, Trades positivos: {trades_pos} ({trades_pos/
↪trades*100:.2f}%)")
    print(f"Média trades positivos: {media_pos/trades_pos*100:.2f}%, Média_
↪trades negativos: {media_neg/(trades - trades_pos)*100:.2f}%)")
    print(f"Rent. buy and hold: {(dados['Close'].iloc[-1] / dados['Close'].
↪iloc[0] - 1) * 100:.2f}%)")
    print(f"Rent. ML trade: {(dados['Saldo'].iloc[-1] / dados['Saldo'].iloc[0]_
↪- 1) * 100:.2f}%)")
else:
    print("Não foram feitos trades no período.")

# Plot equity curve
plt.figure(figsize=(15,5))
plt.title('Curva de capital (ML Trade vs Buy and Hold)')
plt.plot(dados['Saldo'], label='ML Trade')
plt.plot((dados['Close'] / dados['Close'].iloc[0]) * 100, label='Buy and Hold')
plt.legend()
plt.show()

```

Training accuracy: 0.998

Test accuracy: 0.803

Trades total: 78, Trades positivos: 71 (91.03%)

Média trades positivos: 18.06%, Média trades negativos: -15.48%

Rent. buy and hold: 744.61%

Rent. ML trade: 2258138.74%

