Кулаков Ярослав Михайлович ВСІ.

```
In [1]:
```

```
import scipy.io
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
from mpl_toolkits import mplot3d
from sklearn.cross_decomposition import PLSRegression
from IPython.display import clear_output
import imageio
import os
import matplotlib
import time
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
```

Загрузка датасета.

(6087, 3)

```
In [2]:
X train = scipy.io.loadmat('ECoG data/ECoG X train.mat')
X train = X train['X train']
X train.shape
Out[2]:
(12801, 32, 27)
In [3]:
X test = scipy.io.loadmat('ECoG data/ECoG X test.mat')
X_test = X_test['X_hold_out']
X test.shape
Out[3]:
(6087, 32, 27)
In [4]:
y_train = scipy.io.loadmat('ECoG_data/ECoG Y train.mat')
y_train = y_train['Y_train']
y_train.shape
Out[4]:
(12801, 3)
In [5]:
y_test = scipy.io.loadmat('ECoG_data/ECoG_Y_test.mat')
y_test = y_test['Y_hold_out']
y_test.shape
Out[5]:
```

Протестируем на нескольких рядах алгоритм SARIMAX. Сгенерируем 3 функции.

In [6]:

```
def linear_part(x):
    return (x/70)**2 + np.sin(x/3.2) + 3*np.sin(x/7.3) + np.exp(-0.07*(x-50)**2 )*

def spire_part(x):
    return (x/70)**2 + np.sin(x/3.2) + 3*np.sin(x/7.3) + np.exp(-0.07*(x-98)**2 )*

def noize_part(x):
    return (x/70)**2 + np.sin(x/3.2) + 3*np.sin(x/7.3) + np.exp(-0.07*(x-50)**2 )*
```

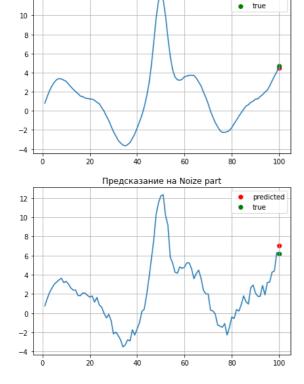
12

In [7]:

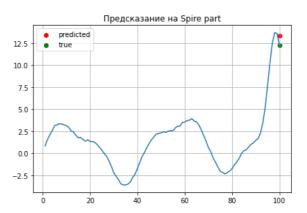
```
# SARIMA example
from statsmodels.tsa.statespace.sarimax import SARIMAX
from random import random
# contrived dataset
functions = [linear_part , spire_part, noize_part]
names = ['Linear part', 'Spire part', 'Noize part']
plt.figure(figsize=(15,10))
plt.suptitle("Проверка работы алгоритма SARIMAX на разных сигналах")
for i in range(3):
    data = [functions[i](x) for x in range(1, 100)]
   y true = functions[i](100)
    # fit model
   model = SARIMAX(data, order=(1, 1, 1), seasonal order=(0, 0, 0, 0))
   model fit = model.fit(disp=False)
    # make prediction
   yhat = model fit.predict(len(data), len(data))
   plt.subplot(2,2,i+1)
    plt.title("Предсказание на " + names[i])
   plt.plot(range(1, 101), data + [y true])
   plt.scatter([100], [yhat], color='r', label='predicted')
   plt.scatter([100], [y true], color='g', label='true')
    plt.legend()
    plt.grid()
plt.show()
```

Проверка работы алгоритма SARIMAX на разных сигналах

predicted



Предсказание на Linear part



почти идеальное. Другое дело --- в области резкого изменения сигнала алгоритм справляется не оченьь хорошо. Так же при сильном шуме предсказания получаюся слабыми.

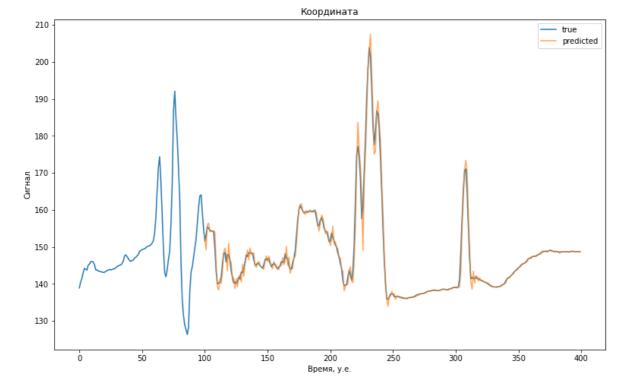
Посмотрим как будет предсказываться координата этим алгоритмом только по прошлым значениям координаты.

In [8]:

```
predicted_coords = []
for i in range(100,400):
    data = y_train[:i, 0]
    model = SARIMAX(data, order=(1, 1, 1), seasonal_order=(0, 0, 0, 0))
    model_fit = model.fit(disp=False)
    # make prediction
    predicted_coords.append(model_fit.predict(len(data), len(data)))
```

In [9]:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(13,8))
plt.title("Координата")
plt.plot(np.arange(400), y_train[:400, 0], label='true')
plt.plot(range(100,400), predicted_coords, label='predicted', alpha=0.7)
plt.xlabel("Время, у.е.")
plt.ylabel("Сигнал")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



Обучим PLS. Сгенерируем признаки: экспоненциируем все данные.

In [10]:

```
pls2 = PLSRegression(n_components=20, max_iter=20000).fit(np.hstack((X_train[:,:, :
```

```
In [11]:
```

```
Y_pred = pls2.predict(np.hstack((X_train[:,:, :].reshape((12801, -1)), np.exp(X_train[:,:, :].reshape((12801, -1)), np.exp(X_train[:,:,:, :].reshape((12801, -1)), np.exp(X_train[:,:,:, :].reshape((12801, -1)), np.exp(X_train[:,:,:,:].reshape((12801, -1)), np.exp(X_train[:,:,:].reshape((12801, -1)), np.exp(X_train[:,:,:].reshape((12801, -1)), np.exp(X_train[:,:,:].reshape((12801, -1)), np.exp(X_train[:,:,:].reshape((12801, -1)), np.exp(X_train[:,:,:].reshape((12801, -1)), np.exp(X_train[:,:,:].reshape((12801, -1)), np.exp(X_train[:,:].reshape((12801, -1)), np.exp(X_train[:,:].reshape(
```

In [12]:

In [13]:

```
ft = [1000, 2000] # верменной диапазон для отрисовки.
k = 7 # размер окна сглаживания
```

In [14]:

```
from tqdm import tqdm
from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error, mean_squared_error
import pandas as pd
```

Предскажем координатц по ее прошлым значениям.

In [15]:

```
predicted_coords = []
ft = [1000, 1500] # верменной диапазон для отрисовки.

for i in tqdm(range(ft[0],ft[1])):
    data = y_train[ft[0]-100:i, 0]
    model = SARIMAX(data, order=(5, 1, 1), seasonal_order=(0, 0, 0, 0))
    model_fit = model.fit(disp=False)
    # make prediction
    predicted_coords.append(model_fit.predict(i, i))
```

1%|| | 7/500 [00:00<00:57, 8.53it/s]/home/yaroslaw/anaconda 3/envs/mipt-stats/lib/python3.7/site-packages/statsmodels/tsa/statespace/sarimax.py:966: UserWarning: Non-stationary starting autoregressive parameters found. Using zeros as starting parameters.

warn('Non-stationary starting autoregressive parameters' 100%| 500/500 [01:22<00:00, 6.07it/s]

In [16]:

```
len(predicted_coords)
```

Out[16]:

500

In [17]:

```
predicted_coords = np.array(predicted_coords)
```

In [18]:

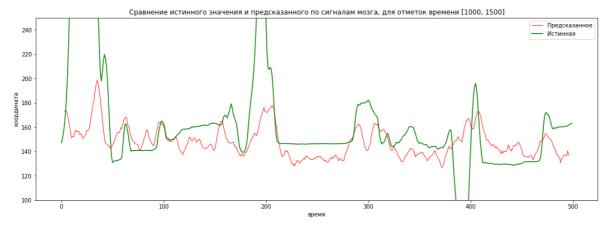
```
errors = pd.DataFrame(columns=['MSE', 'MAE'])
```

Построим графики для разных предсказаний.

X -> Y, ECoG

In [19]:

```
for coord in range(1):
    plt.figure(figsize=(18,6))
    plt.title("Сравнение истинного значения и предсказанного по сигналам мозга, для
    plt.plot(np.arange(k//2,(ft[1]-ft[0]) - k//2), smooth(Y_pred[ft[0]:ft[1],coord])
    plt.plot(np.arange(ft[1]-ft[0]), y_train[ft[0]:ft[1],coord], c='g', label="Исти
    plt.xlabel("время")
    plt.ylabel("координата")
    plt.legend()
    plt.ylim([100, 250])
    plt.savefig('1.png')
    plt.show()
```



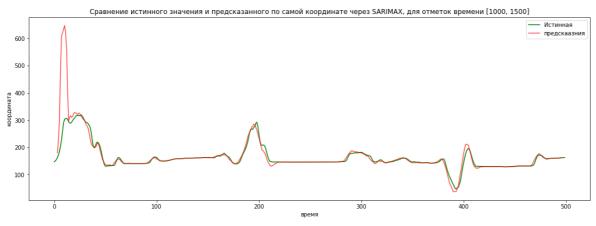
In [20]:

```
errors.loc['Clear PLS', 'MSE'] = mean_squared_error(Y_pred[ft[0] + 50:ft[1],0], y_t
errors.loc['Clear PLS', 'MAE'] = mean_absolute_error(Y_pred[ft[0] + 50:ft[1],0], y_
```

Y -> Y, SARIMAX

In [21]:

```
for coord in range(1):
    plt.figure(figsize=(18,6))
    plt.title("Сравнение истинного значения и предсказанного по самой координате че
    plt.plot(np.arange(ft[1]-ft[0]), y_train[ft[0]:ft[1],coord], c='g', label="Исти
    plt.plot(np.arange(k//2,(ft[1]-ft[0]) - k//2), smooth(predicted_coords.T[0], k)
    plt.xlabel("время")
    plt.ylabel("координата")
    plt.legend()
    plt.savefig('2.png')
```



In [22]:

```
errors.loc['Clear SARIMAX(5)', 'MSE'] = mean_squared_error(predicted_coords.T[0][50
errors.loc['Clear SARIMAX(5)', 'MAE'] = mean_absolute_error(predicted_coords.T[0][5
```

X, Y -> Y, BLEND(SARIMAX, PLS)

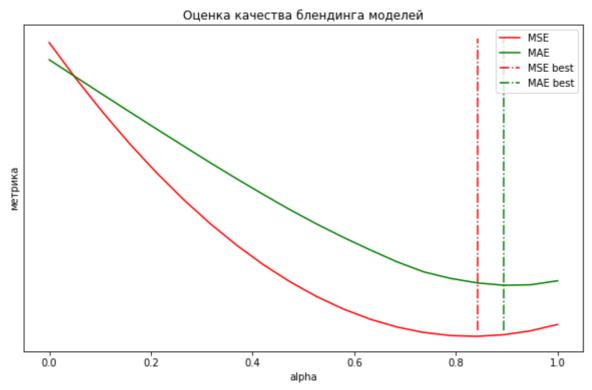
FInd Best Alpha

In [23]:

```
alpha_space = np.linspace(0,1,20)
mse_min = np.inf
mae_min = np.inf
alhpa_mse = 0
alpha_mae=0
mse, mae = [], []
for alpha in alpha_space:
    mse.append(mean_squared_error(alpha*predicted_coords.T[0][50:] + (1-alpha)*Y_pr
    mae.append(mean_absolute_error(alpha*predicted_coords.T[0][50:] + (1-alpha)*Y_p
    if mse[-1] < mse_min:
        mse_min = mse[-1]
        alpha_mse = alpha
    if mae[-1] < mae_min:
        mae_min = mae[-1]
        alpha_mae = alpha</pre>
```

In [24]:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
plt.title('Оценка качества блендинга моделей')
plt.plot(alpha_space, mse, label='MSE', color='red')
plt.plot(alpha_space, 40*np.array(mae), label='MAE', color='green')
plt.vlines(alpha_mse,100,800, label='MSE best', color='red',linestyle='-.')
plt.vlines(alpha_mae,100,800, label='MAE best', color='green', linestyle='-.')
plt.yticks([])
plt.yticks([])
plt.legend()
#plt.ylim([100,820])
plt.xlabel('alpha')
plt.ylabel('метрика')
plt.savefig('5.png')
plt.show()
print(alpha_mse, alpha_mae)
```



0.8421052631578947 0.894736842105263

In [25]:

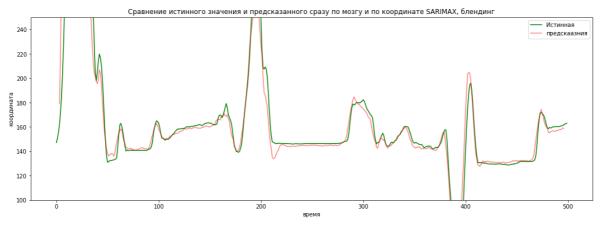
```
alpha = np.mean([alpha_mse, alpha_mae])
alpha
```

Out[25]:

0.8684210526315789

In [27]:

```
for coord in range(1):
    plt.figure(figsize=(18,6))
    plt.title("Сравнение истинного значения и предсказанного сразу по мозгу и по ко
    plt.plot(np.arange(ft[1]-ft[0]), y_train[ft[0]:ft[1],coord], c='g', label="Исти
    plt.plot(np.arange(k//2,(ft[1]-ft[0]) - k//2), alpha*smooth(predicted_coords.T[
    plt.xlabel("время")
    plt.ylabel("координата")
    plt.legend()
    plt.ylim([100, 250])
    plt.savefig('3.png')
```



In [28]:

```
errors.loc['Mix_pls_sarimax', 'MSE'] = mean_squared_error(alpha*predicted_coords.T[
errors.loc['Mix_pls_sarimax', 'MAE'] = mean_absolute_error(alpha*predicted_coords.T
```

Y -> Y, AutoRegression

In [29]:

```
y_reg_train = y_train[:400,0].reshape(-1,1) # обучение на первых 400 точках
X_reg_train = np.hstack((y_reg_train[:-5], y_reg_train[1:-4], y_reg_train[2:-3], y_
X_reg_train.shape
Y reg train = y reg train[6:]
Y reg train.shape
y test reg = y train[:2000,0].reshape(-1,1) # предсказание на первых 2000 точках
X test reg = np.hstack((y test reg[:-5], y test reg[1:-4], y test reg[2:-3], y test
X test reg.shape
from sklearn.linear model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.linear model import ElasticNet
reg = LinearRegression(fit intercept=False)
reg.fit(X reg train, Y reg train)
y reg pred = reg.predict(X test reg)
y reg pred.shape
y reg pred[ft[0]:ft[1]-6][:,0].shape, y train[ft[0]+6:ft[1], 0].shape # проверка
Out[29]:
((494,), (494,))
In [30]:
```

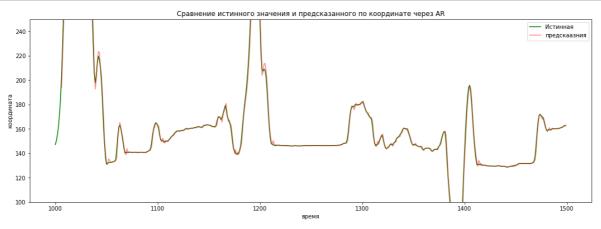
```
errors.loc['Clear AR', 'MSE'] = mean_squared_error(y_reg_pred[ft[0]:ft[1]-6][:,0][5
errors.loc['Clear AR', 'MAE'] = mean_absolute_error(y_reg_pred[ft[0]:ft[1]-6][:,0][
```

In [31]:

```
for coord in range(1):
    plt.figure(figsize=(18,6))
    plt.title("Сравнение истинного значения и предсказанного по координате через AR
    plt.plot(np.arange(ft[0], ft[1]), y_train[ft[0]:ft[1],coord], c='g', label="Ист
    plt.plot(np.arange(ft[0]+6,ft[1]), y_reg_pred[ft[0]:ft[1]-6][:,0], label="предс

plt.xlabel("время")
    plt.ylabel("координата")
    plt.legend()
    plt.ylim([100, 250])
    plt.savefig('4.png')

plt.show()
```



X, Y -> Y, Blending(PLS, AR)

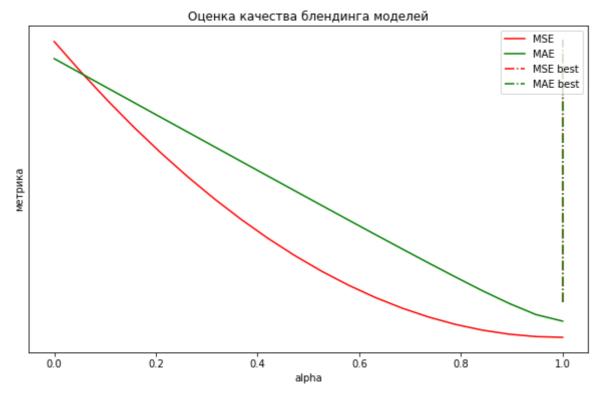
Find Best Alpha

In [32]:

In [33]:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
plt.title('Оценка качества блендинга моделей')
plt.plot(alpha_space, mse, label='MSE', color='red')
plt.plot(alpha_space, 40*np.array(mae), label='MAE', color='green')
plt.vlines(alpha_mse,100,800, label='MSE best', color='red',linestyle='-.')
plt.vlines(alpha_mae,100,800, label='MAE best', color='green', linestyle='-.')
plt.yticks([])
plt.legend()
#plt.ylim([100,820])
plt.xlabel('alpha')
plt.ylabel('метрика')
plt.savefig('6.png')
plt.show()

print(alpha_mse, alpha_mae)
```



1.0 1.0

```
In [34]:
```

```
alpha = np.mean([alpha_mse, alpha_mae])
alpha
```

Out[34]:

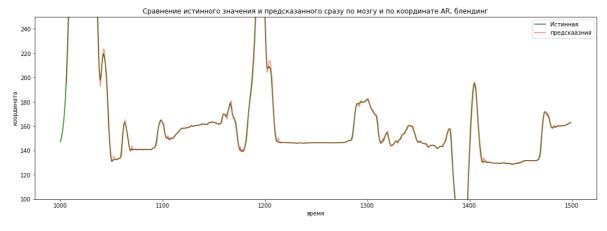
1.0

In [35]:

```
errors.loc['Mix_pls_ar', 'MSE'] = mean_squared_error(alpha*y_reg_pred[ft[0]:ft[1]-6
errors.loc['Mix_pls_ar', 'MAE'] = mean_absolute_error(alpha*y_reg_pred[ft[0]:ft[1]-
```

In [36]:

```
ния и предсказанного сразу по мозгу и по координате AR, блендинг")
train[ft[0]:ft[1],coord], c='g', label="Истинная")
alpha*y_reg_pred[ft[0]:ft[1]-6][:,0] + (1-alpha)* Y_pred[ft[0] +6:ft[1], 0], label="
```



In [37]:

errors

Out[37]:

	MSE	MAE
Clear PLS	791.429	18.7611
Clear SARIMAX(5)	115.063	5.49812
Mix_pls_sarimax	87.8215	5.28448
Clear AR	5.49391	1.21899
Mix pls ar	5.49391	1.21899