

# Anexo

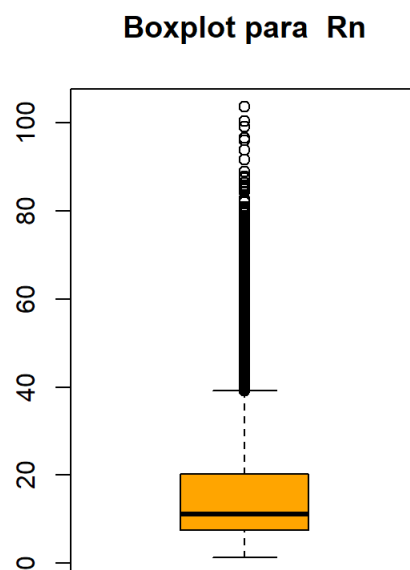
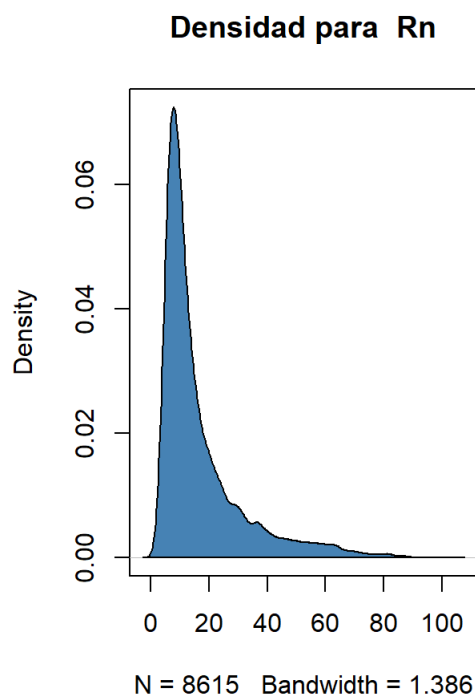
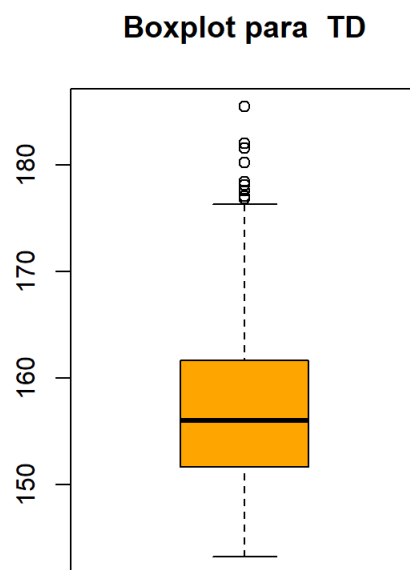
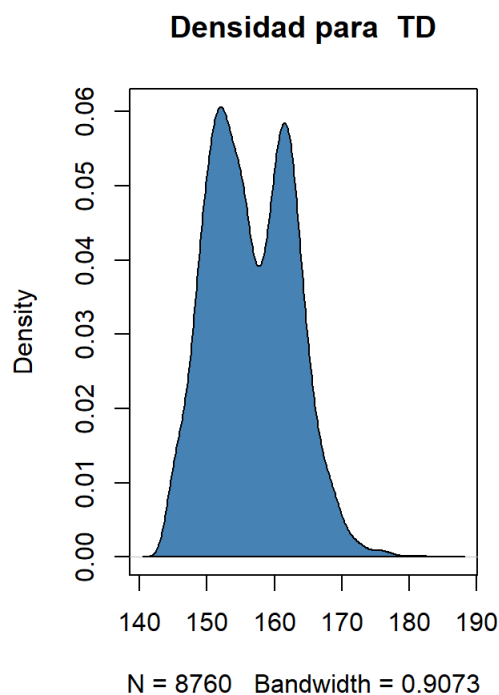
Luis Miguel Domínguez Pérez

7/2/2021

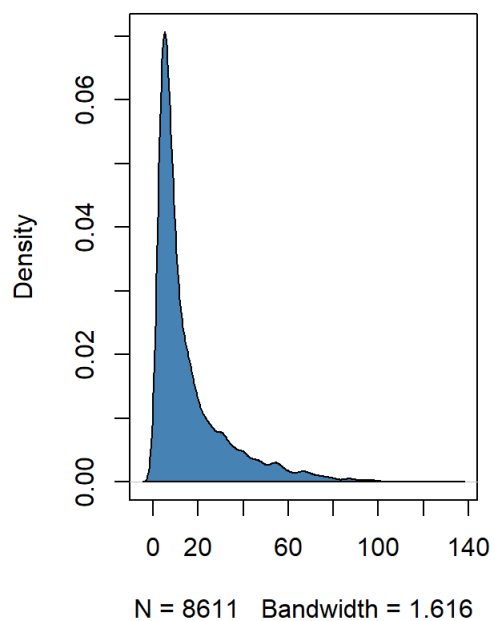
## Figura 1:

Análisis de gráficos de densidad y boxplot de las variables cuantitativas iniciales.

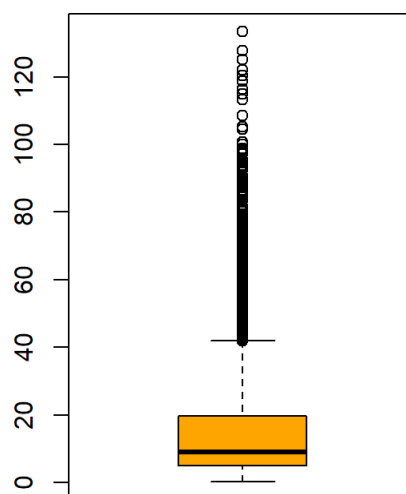
```
par(mfrow=c(1,2))
for(i in (colnames(Filter(is.numeric, datos)))){
  dens <- density(na.omit(datos[[i]]))
  plot(dens, main = paste("Densidad para ", i), col = "steelblue")
  polygon(dens, col = "steelblue")
  box <- boxplot(datos[i], main = paste("Boxplot para ", i), col = "Orange")
}
```



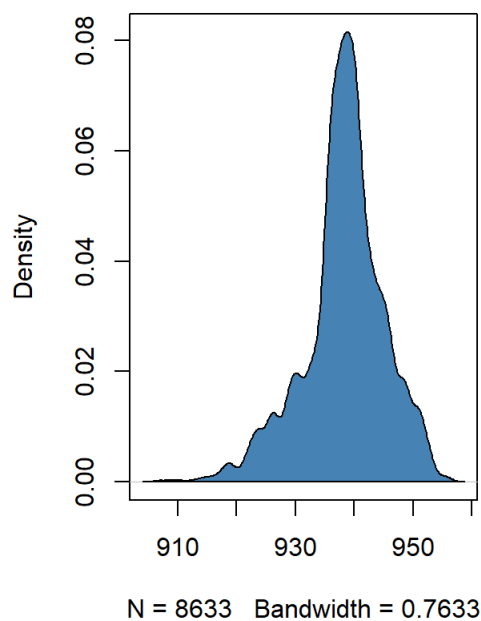
**Densidad para Desc.Rn**



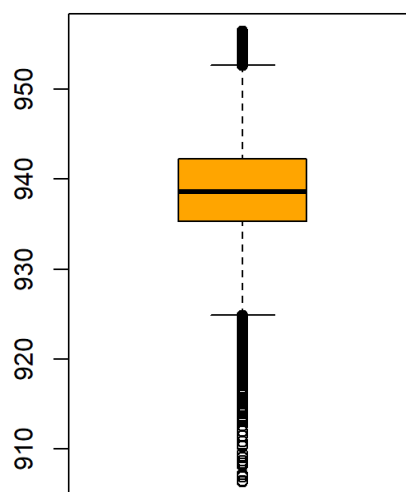
**Boxplot para Desc.Rn**



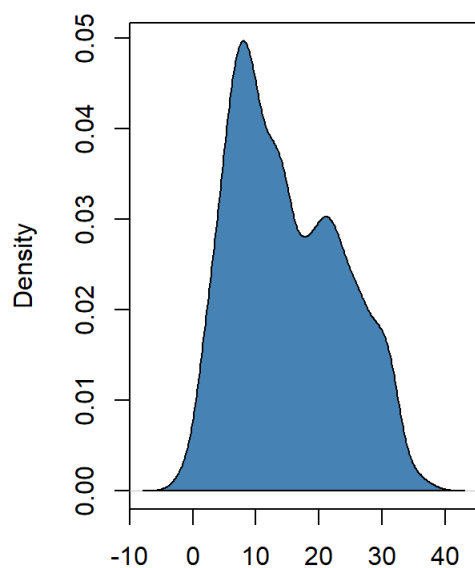
**Densidad para Pres**



**Boxplot para Pres**

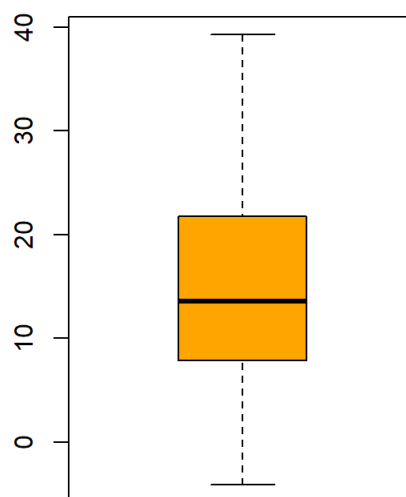


**Densidad para Temp**

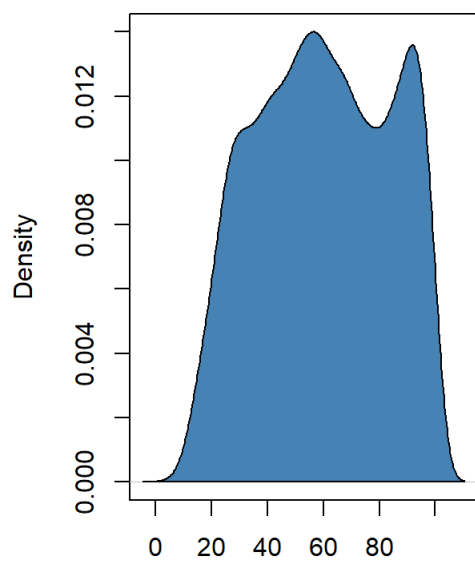


N = 8610 Bandwidth = 1.276

**Boxplot para Temp**

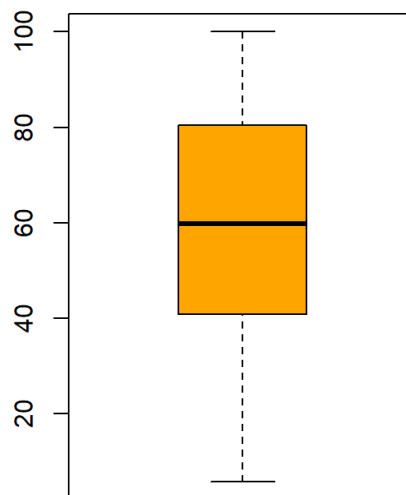


**Densidad para HR**

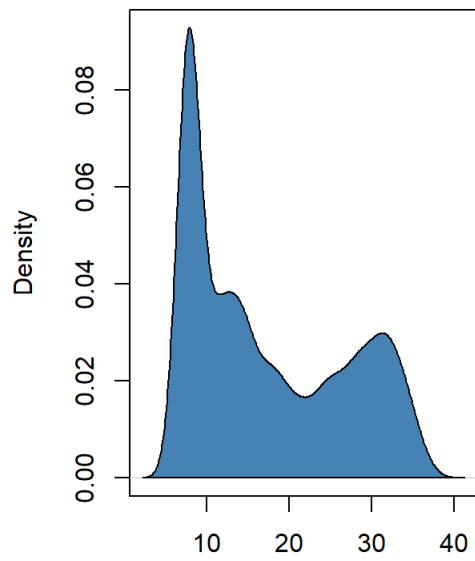


N = 8623 Bandwidth = 3.463

**Boxplot para HR**

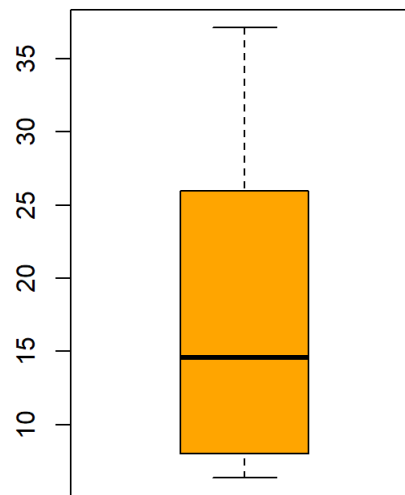


**Densidad para HS**

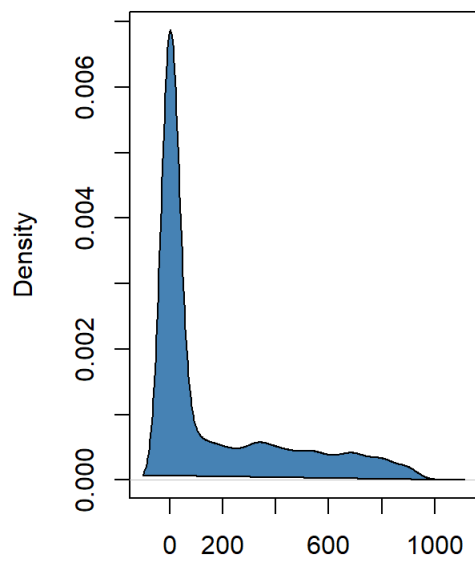


N = 8620 Bandwidth = 1.366

**Boxplot para HS**

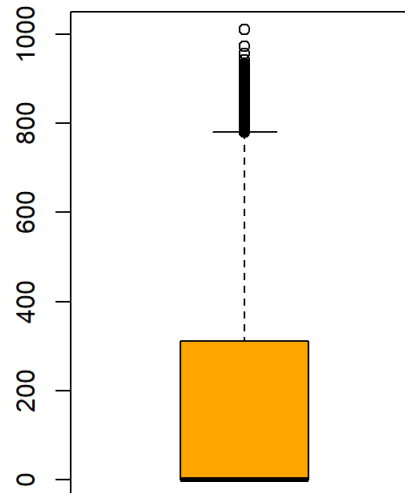


**Densidad para Isolar**

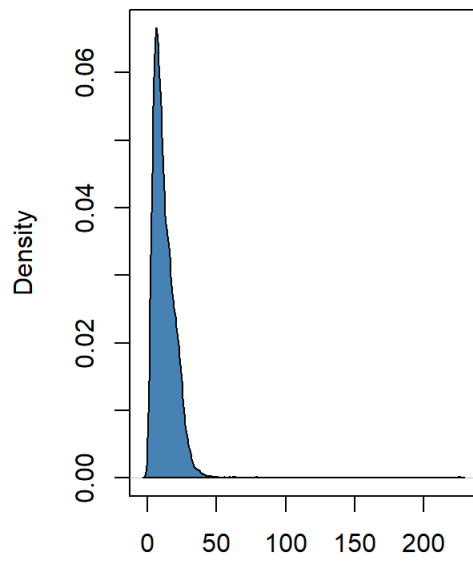


N = 8628 Bandwidth = 34.16

**Boxplot para Isolar**

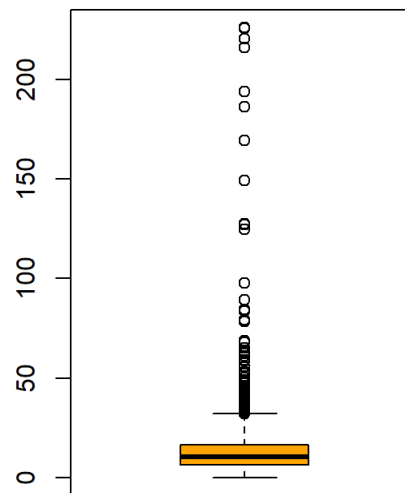


**Densidad para Vviento**

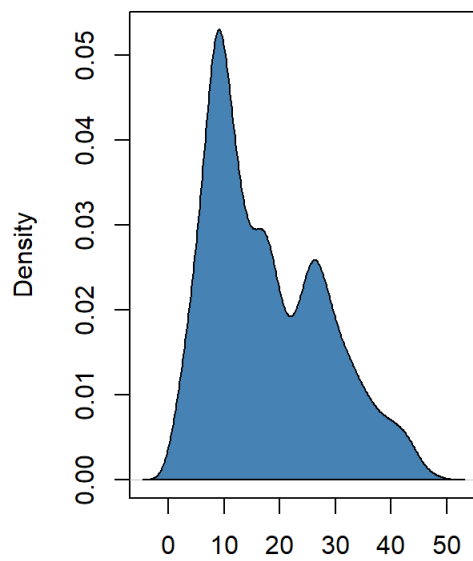


N = 8633 Bandwidth = 1.137

**Boxplot para Vviento**

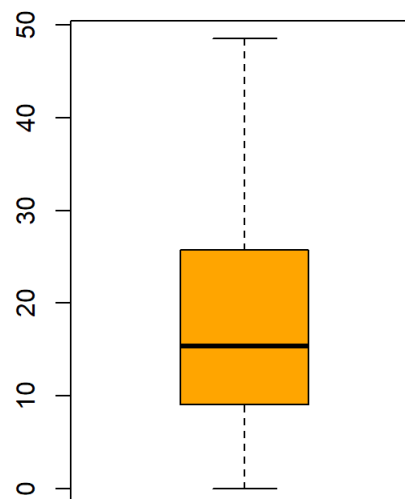


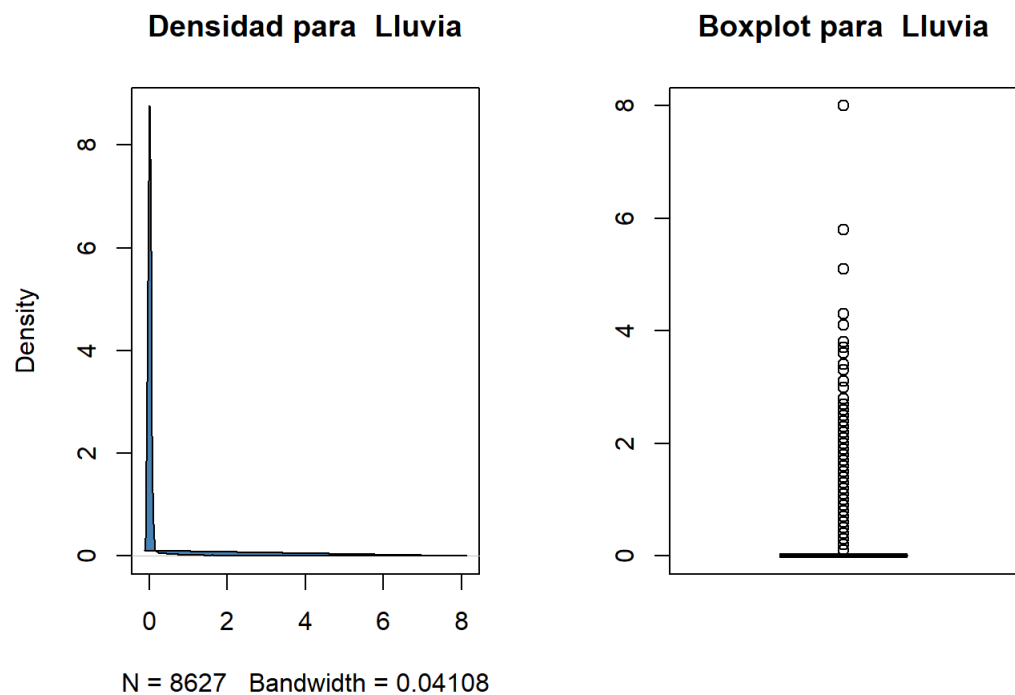
**Densidad para Temp.Su**



N = 8622 Bandwidth = 1.541

**Boxplot para Temp.Su**



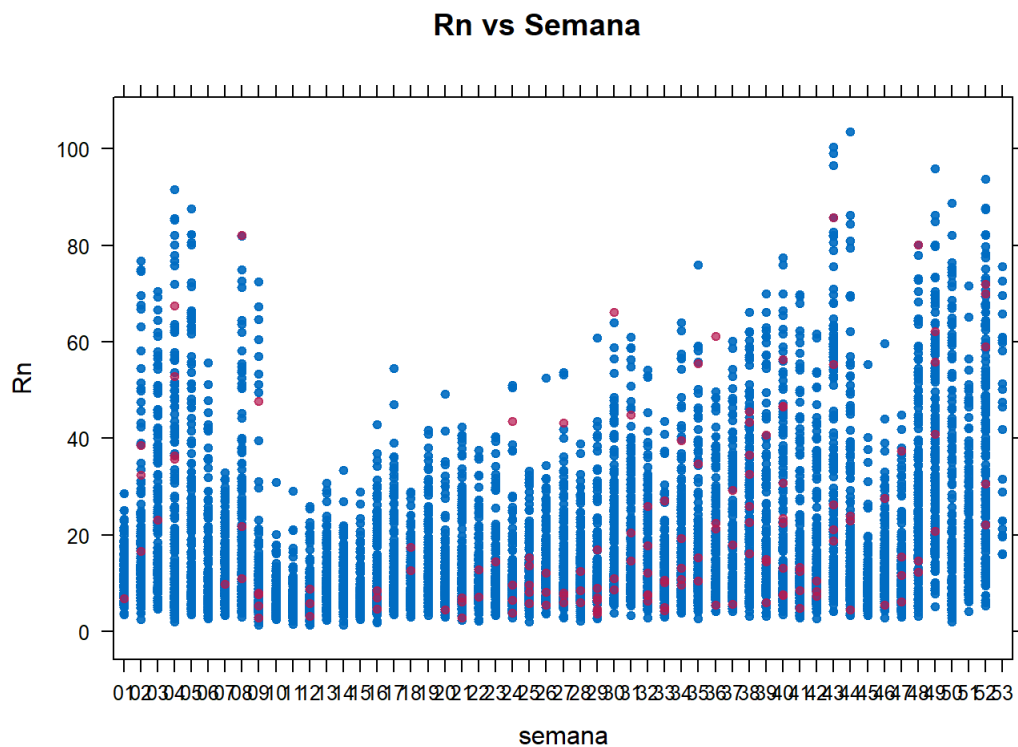


**Figura 2.**

Datos imputados vs variable semana.

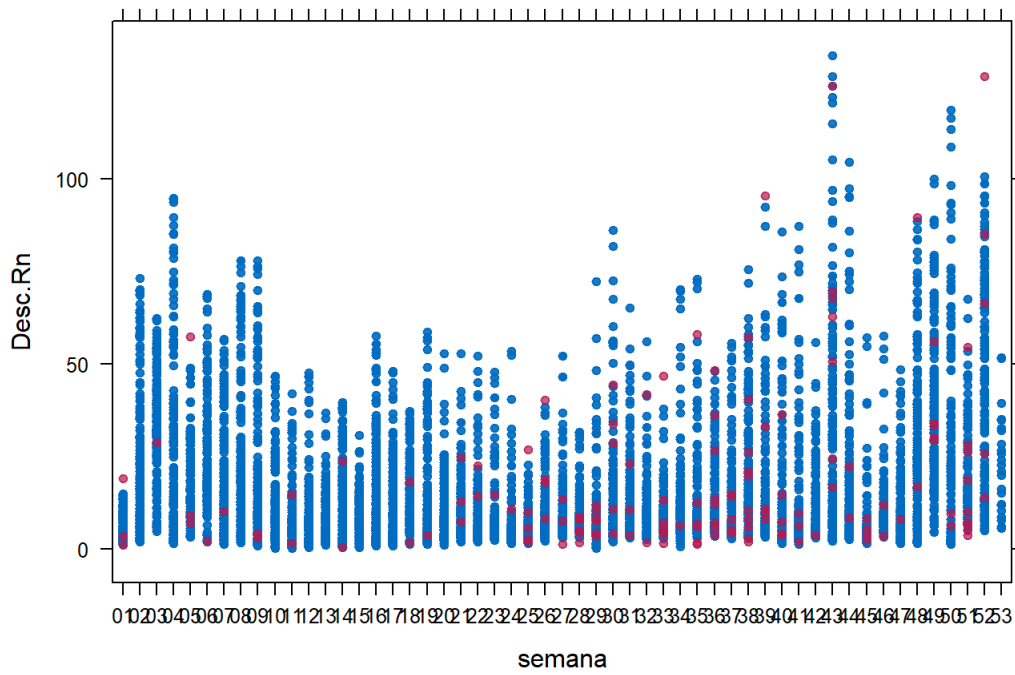
```
par(mfrow=c(3,2))

xyplot(imputation, Rn~semana, pch = 19, cex = 0.7, main = "Rn vs Semana")
```



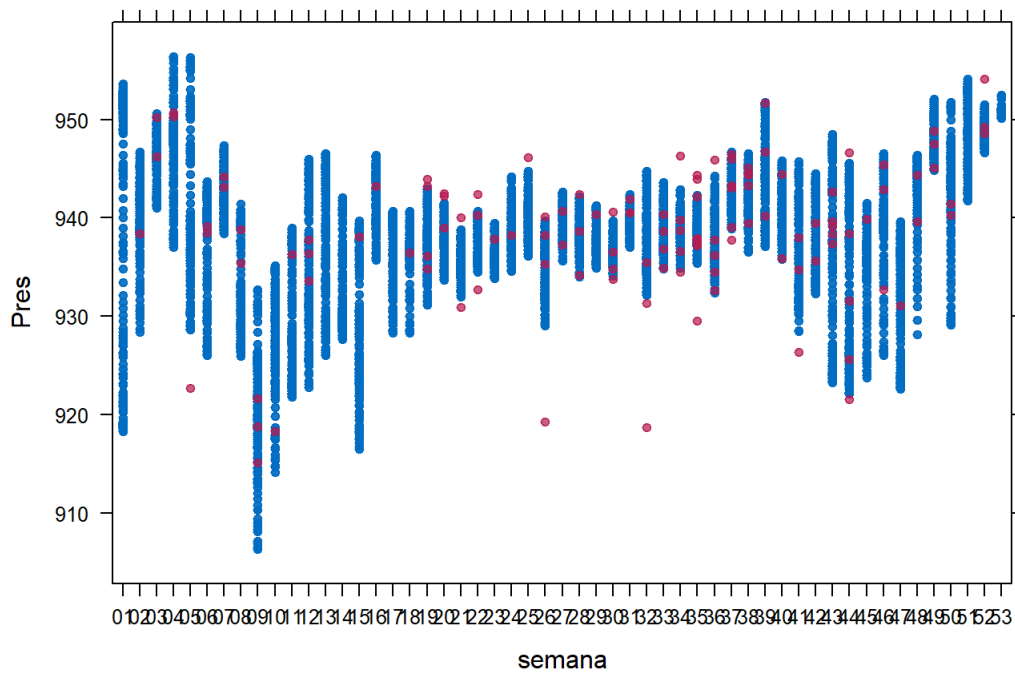
```
xyplot(imputation, Desc.Rn~semana, pch = 19, cex = 0.7, main = "Desc.Rn vs Semana")
```

**Desc.Rn vs Semana**



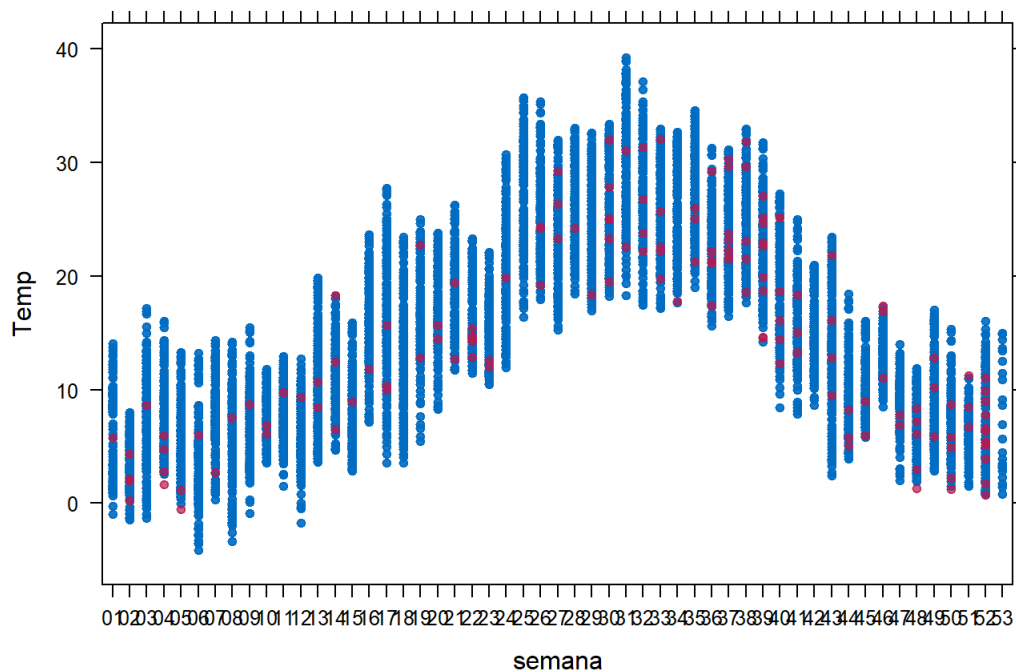
```
xyplot (imputation, Pres~semana, pch = 19, cex = 0.7, main = "Pres vs Semana")
```

**Pres vs Semana**



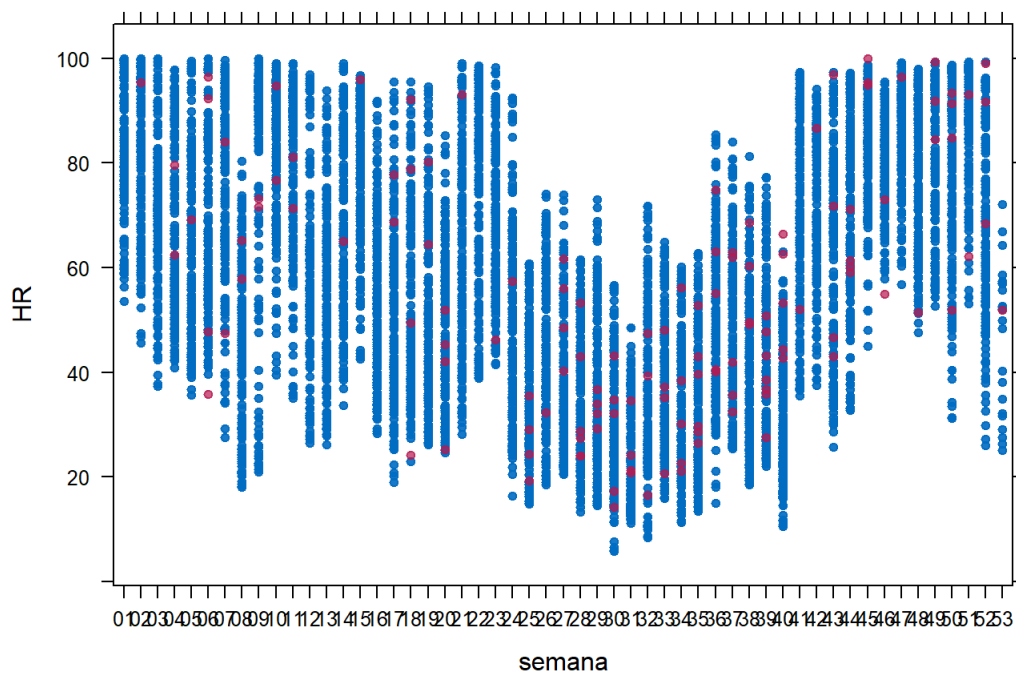
```
xyplot (imputation, Temp~semana, pch = 19, cex = 0.7, main = "Temp vs Semana")
```

### Temp vs Semana



```
xyplot (imputation, HR~semana, pch = 19, cex = 0.7, main = "HR vs Semana")
```

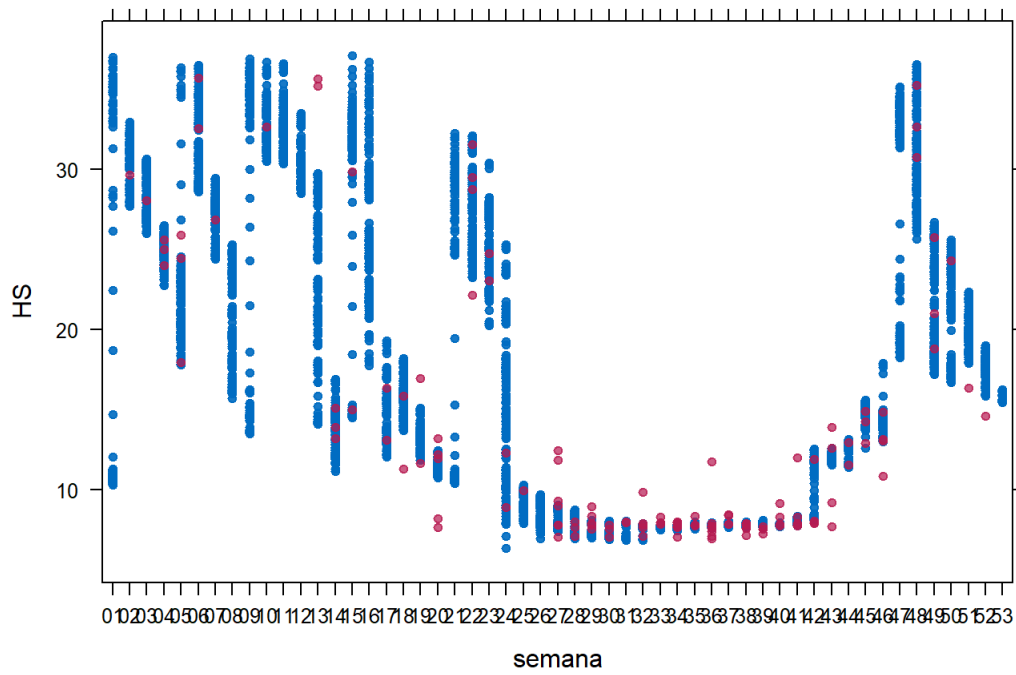
### HR vs Semana



```
xyplot (imputation, HS~semana, pch = 19, cex = 0.7, main = "HS vs Semana")
```

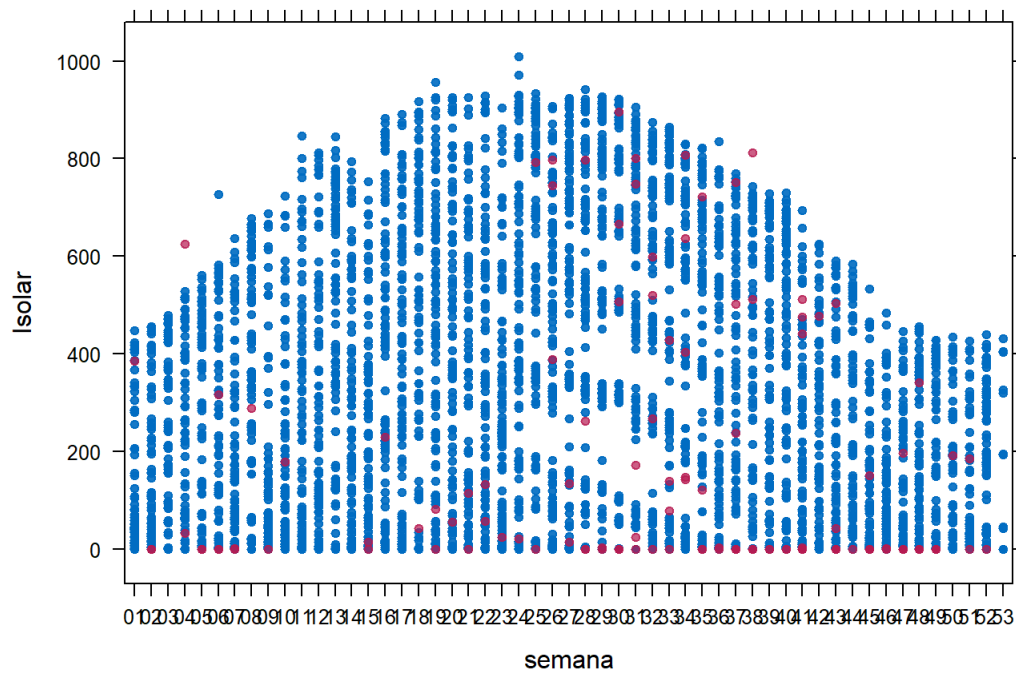


## HS vs Semana



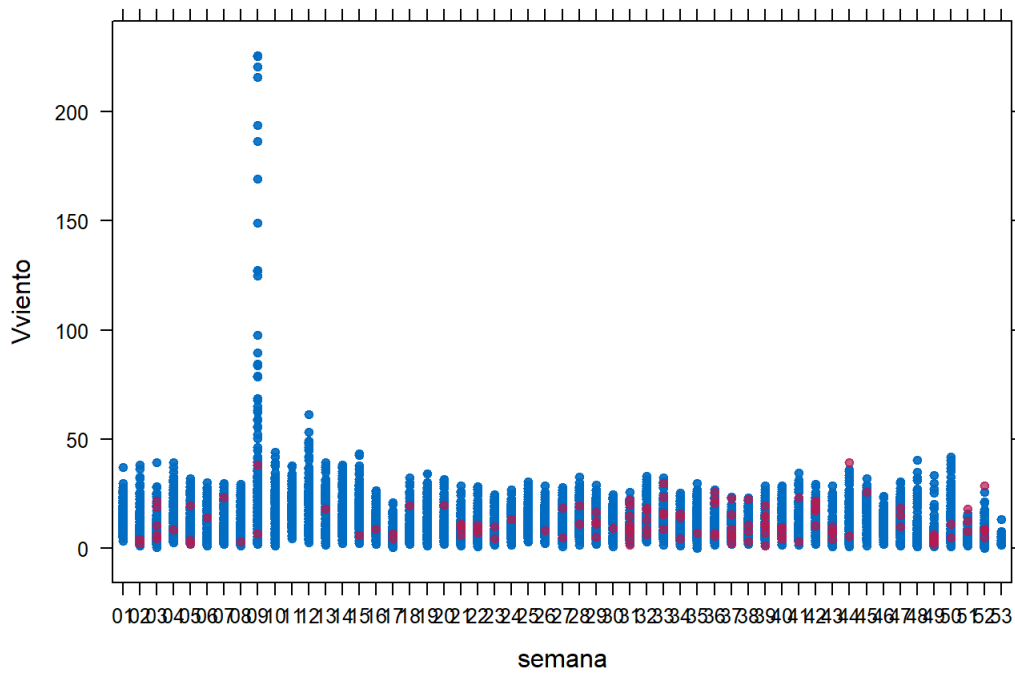
```
xyplot (imputation, Isolar~semana, pch = 19, cex = 0.7, main = "Isolar vs Semana")
```

## Isolar vs Semana



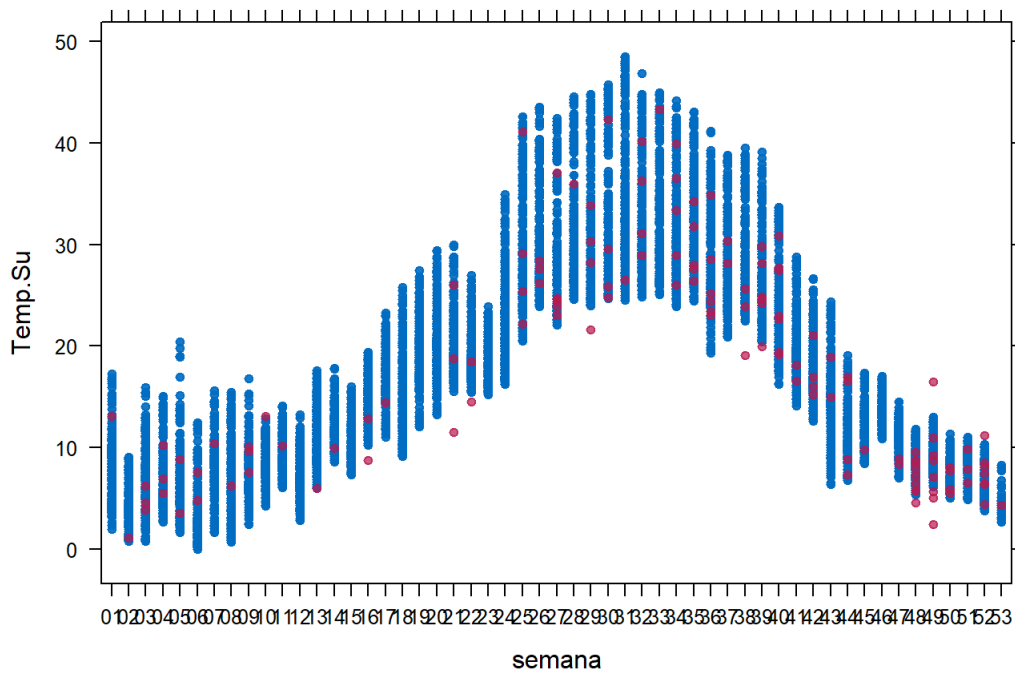
```
xyplot (imputation, Vviento~semana, pch = 19, cex = 0.7, main = "Vviento vs Semana")
```

## Vviento vs Semana



```
xyplot (imputation, Temp.Su~semana, pch = 19, cex = 0.7, main = "Temp vs Semana")
```

## Temp vs Semana



```
xyplot (imputation, Lluvia~semana, pch = 19, cex = 0.7, main = "Lluvia vs Semana")
```

Lluvia vs Semana

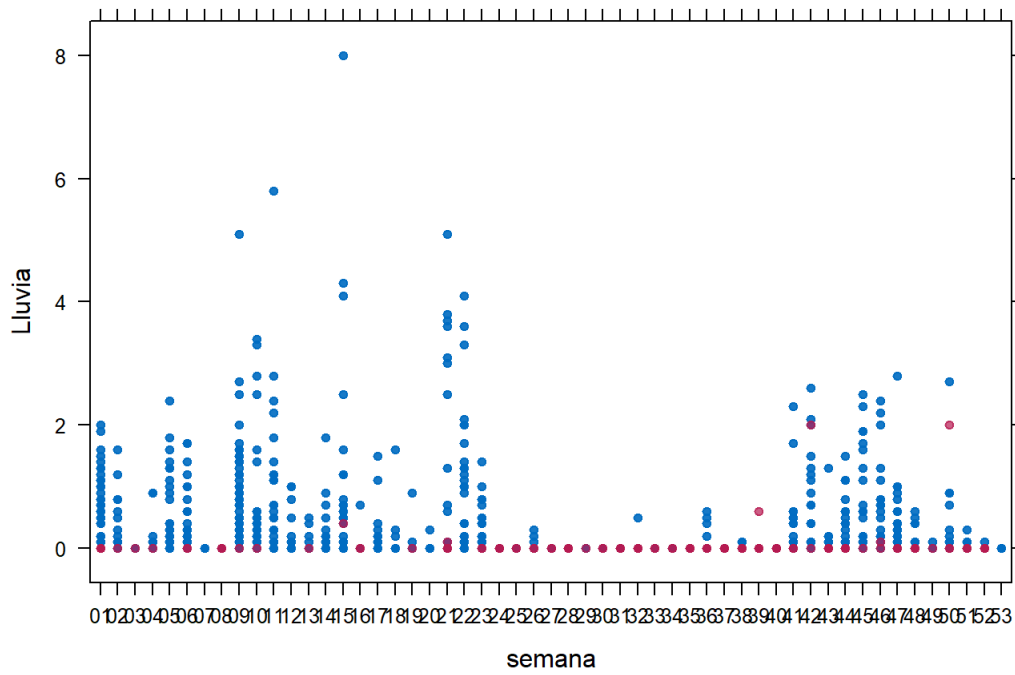
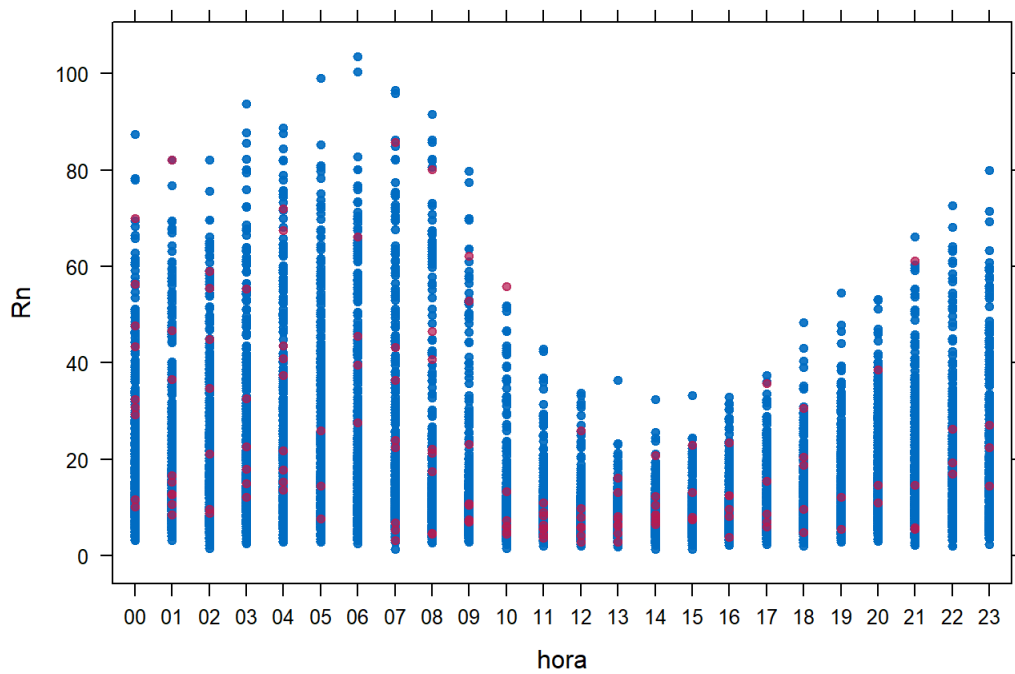


Figura 3.

Datos imputados vs variable hora.

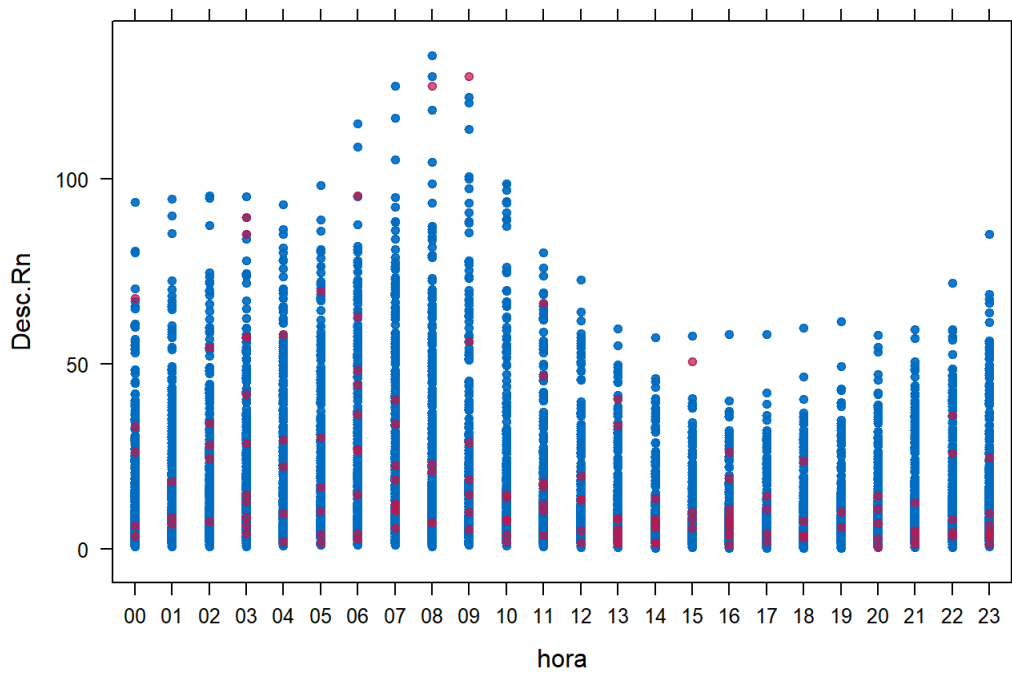
```
xyplot (imputation, Rn~hora, pch = 19, cex = 0.7, main = "Rn vs hora")
```

Rn vs hora



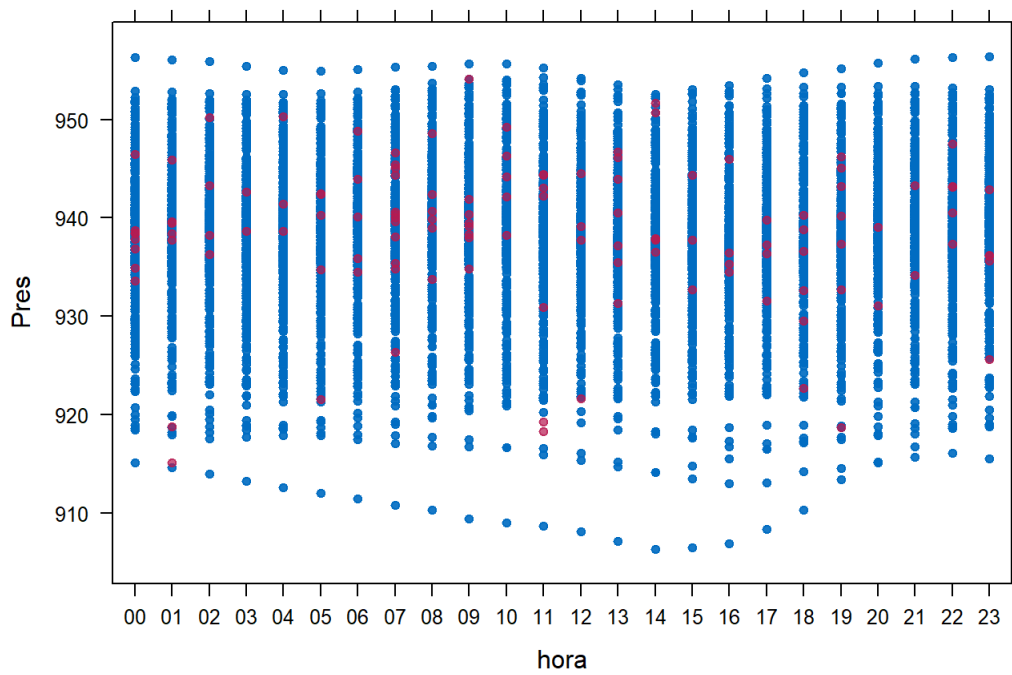
```
xyplot (imputation, Desc.Rn~hora, pch = 19, cex = 0.7, main = "Desc.Rn vs hora")
```

Desc.Rn vs hora



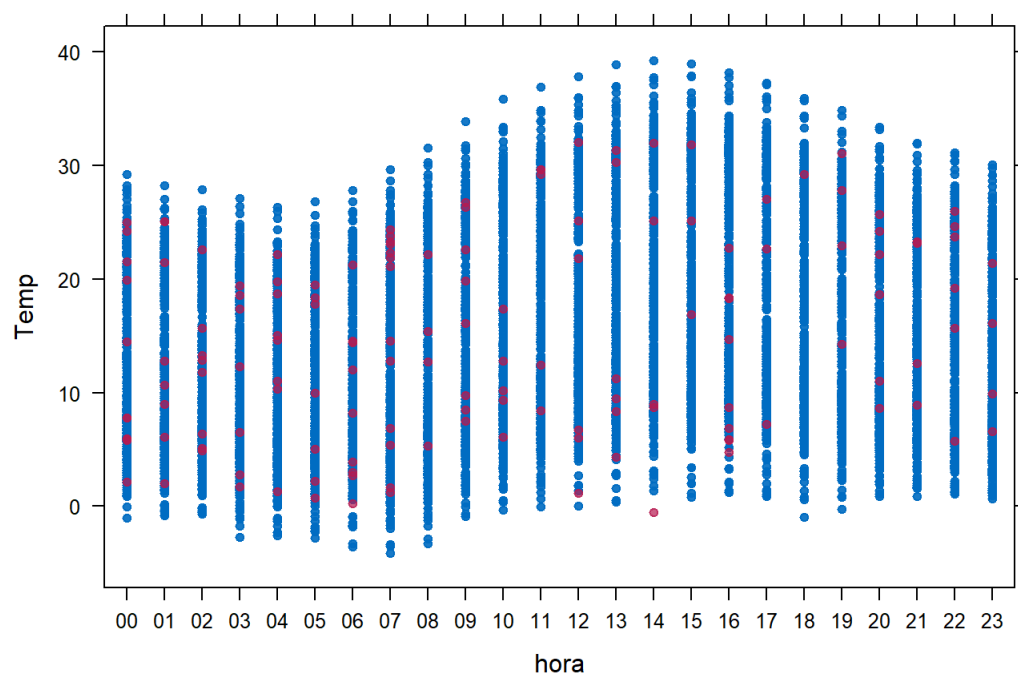
```
xyplot (imputation, Pres~hora, pch = 19, cex = 0.7, main = "Pres vs hora")
```

Pres vs hora



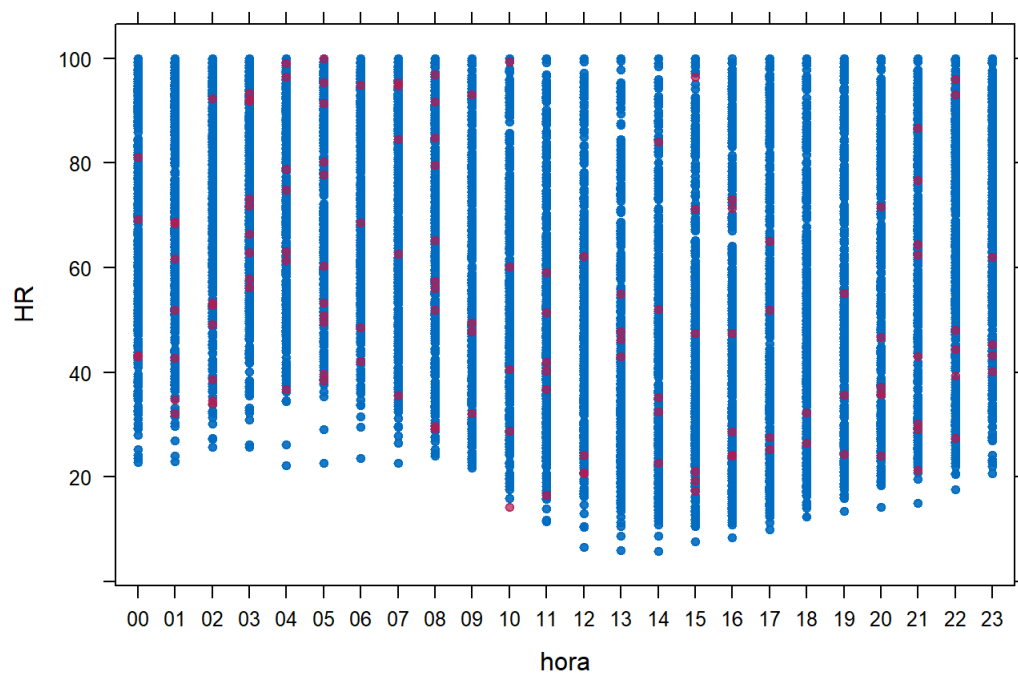
```
xyplot (imputation, Temp~hora, pch = 19, cex = 0.7, main = "Temp vs hora")
```

Temp vs hora



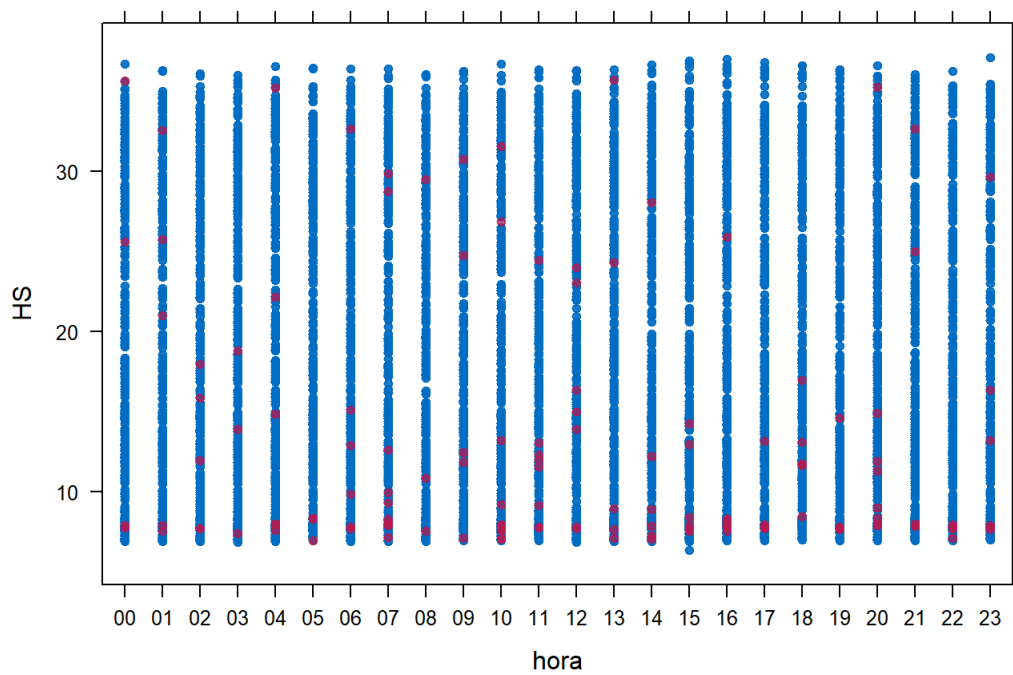
```
xyplot (imputation, HR~hora, pch = 19, cex = 0.7, main = "HR vs hora")
```

HR vs hora



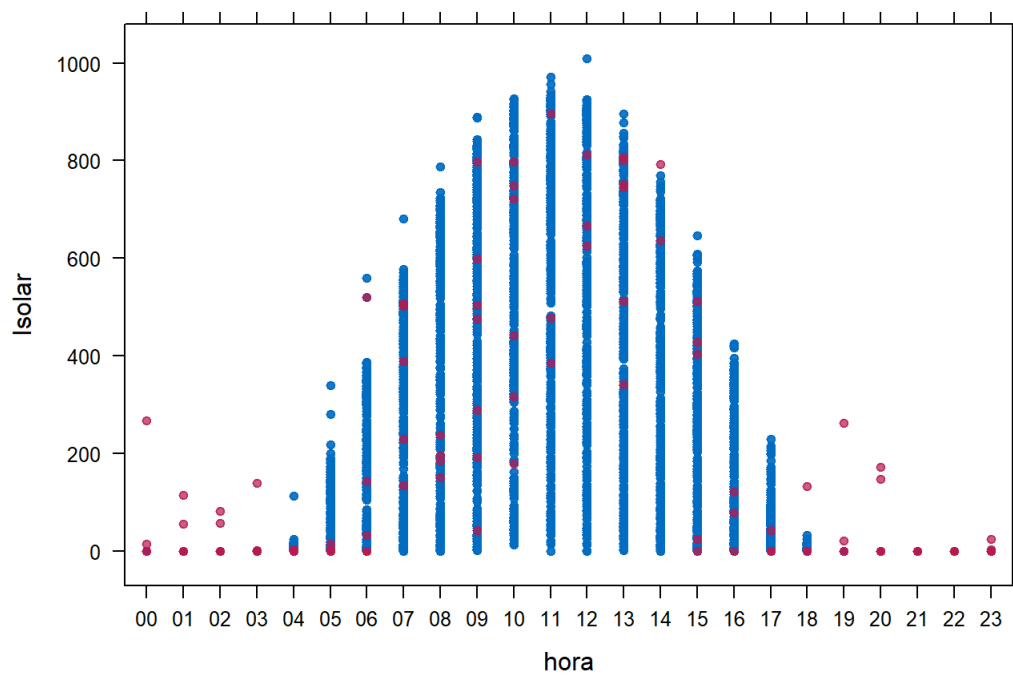
```
xyplot (imputation, HS~hora, pch = 19, cex = 0.7, main = "HS vs hora")
```

HS vs hora



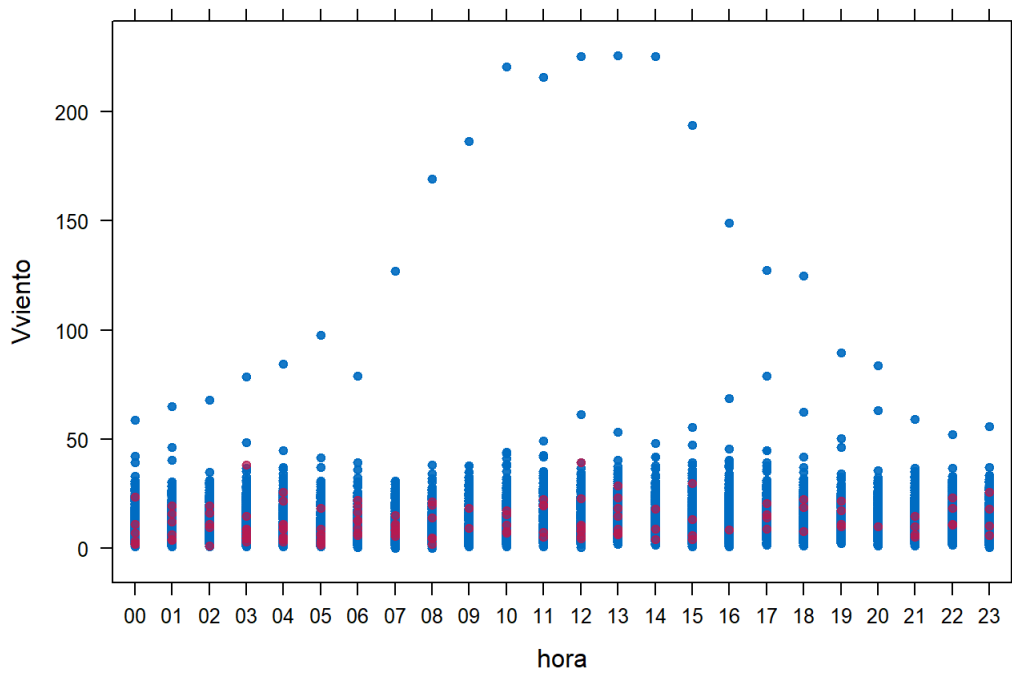
```
xyplot (imputation, Isolar~hora, pch = 19, cex = 0.7, main = "Isolar vs hora")
```

Isolar vs hora



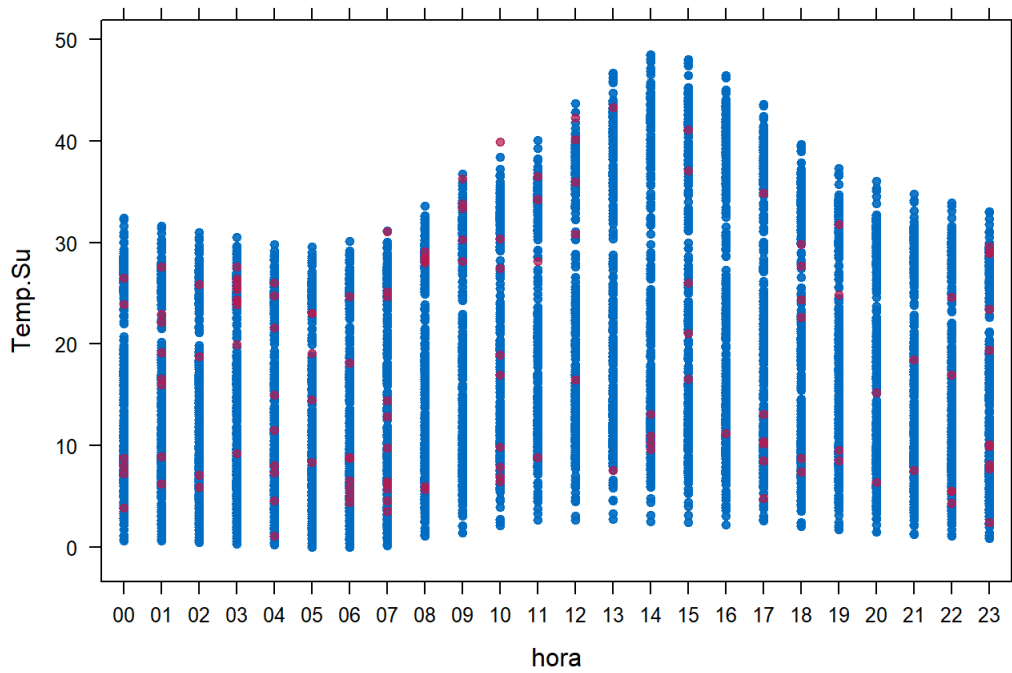
```
xyplot (imputation, Vviento~hora, pch = 19, cex = 0.7, main = "Vviento vs hora")
```

### Vviento vs hora

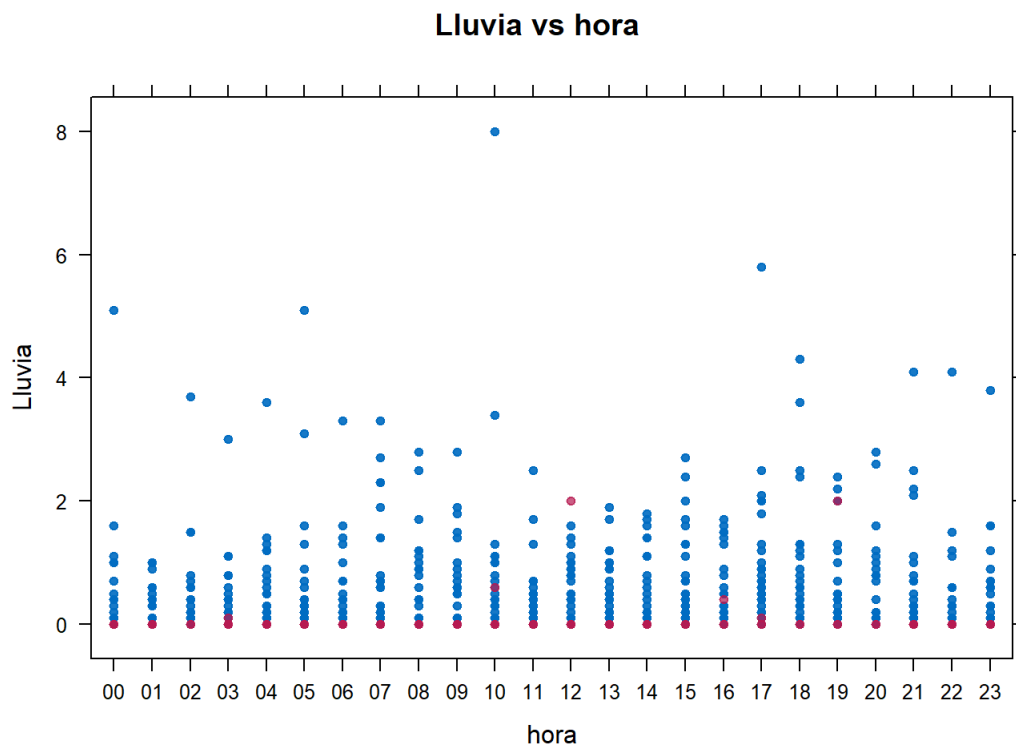


```
xyplot (imputation, Temp.Su~hora, pch = 19, cex = 0.7, main = "Temp vs hora")
```

### Temp vs hora



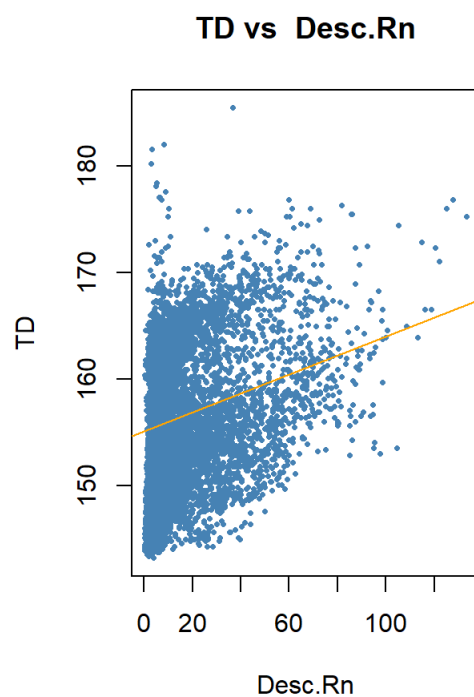
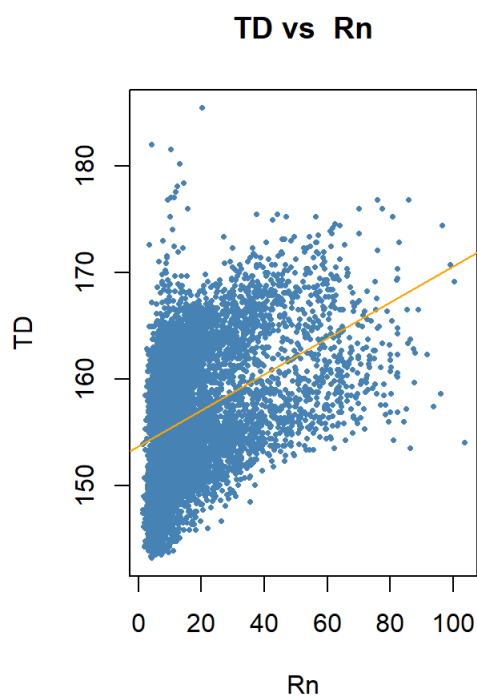
```
xyplot (imputation, Lluvia~hora, pch = 19, cex = 0.7, main = "Lluvia vs hora")
```



**Figura 4.**

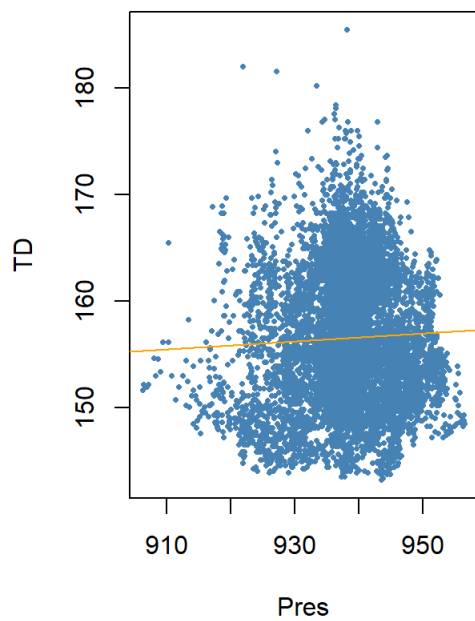
Diagramas de dispersión para las variables cuantitativas predictoras y la target cuantitiva "TD".

```
par(mfrow=c(1,2))
for (i in colnames(input[, -c(11,12,13,14,15)])) {
  plot( input[[i]], targetCont,
        pch = 16,
        main = paste("TD vs ", i),
        xlab = i,
        ylab = "TD",
        col = "steelblue",
        cex = 0.5)
  abline(lm(TD~input[[i]], data = datos), col = "orange")
}
```

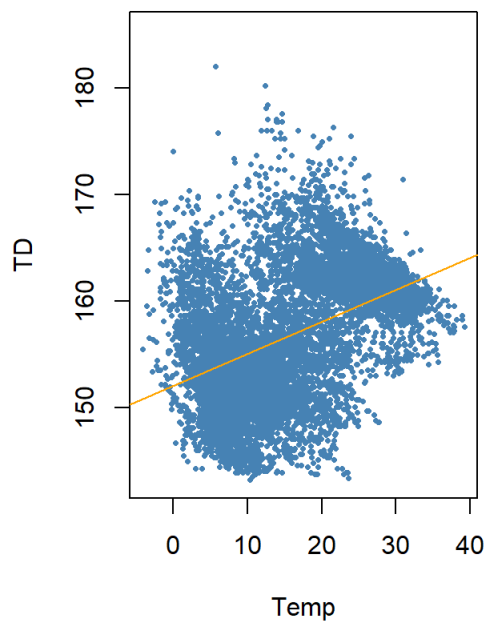




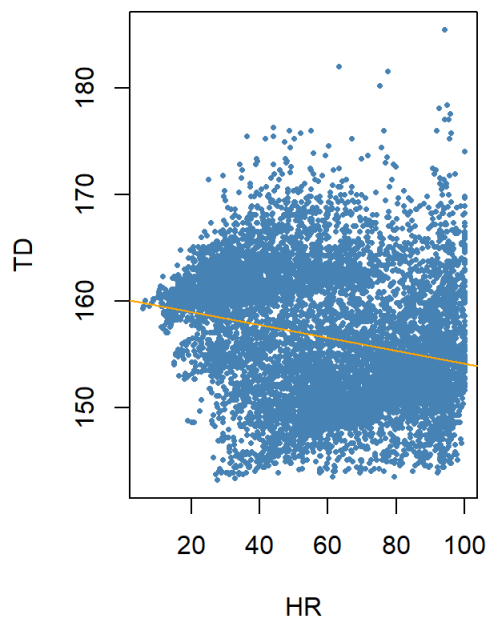
**TD vs Pres**



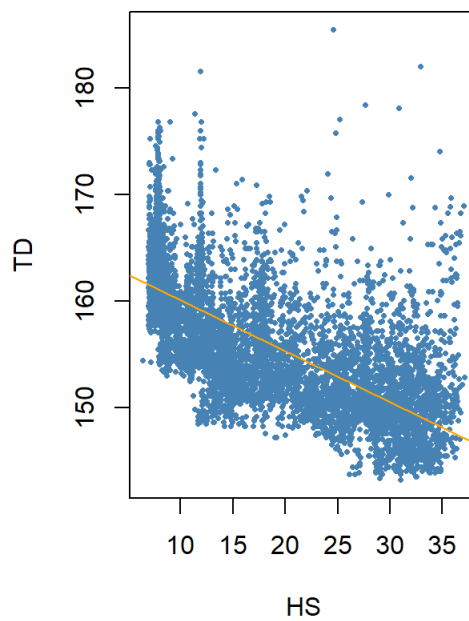
**TD vs Temp**

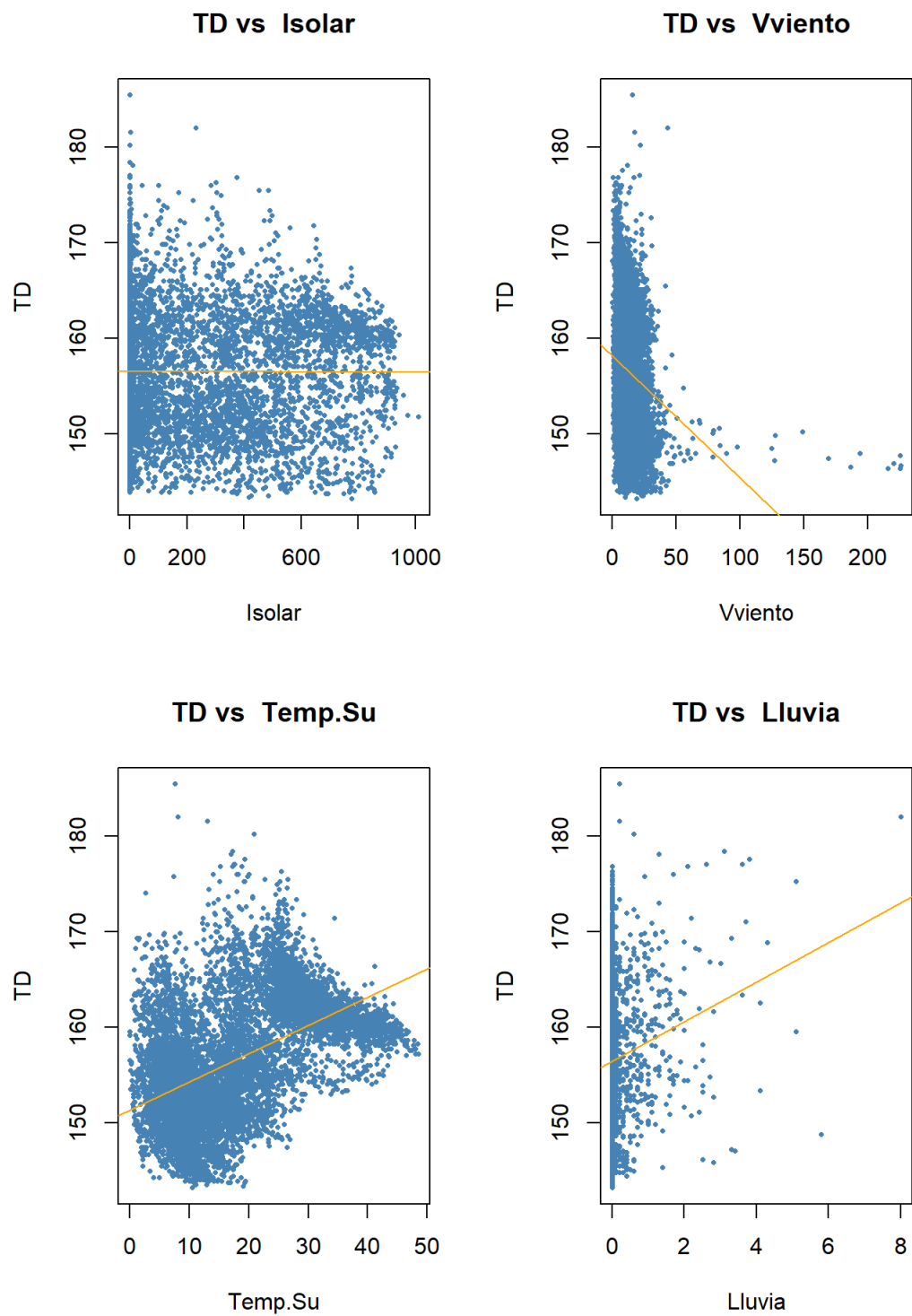


**TD vs HR**



**TD vs HS**

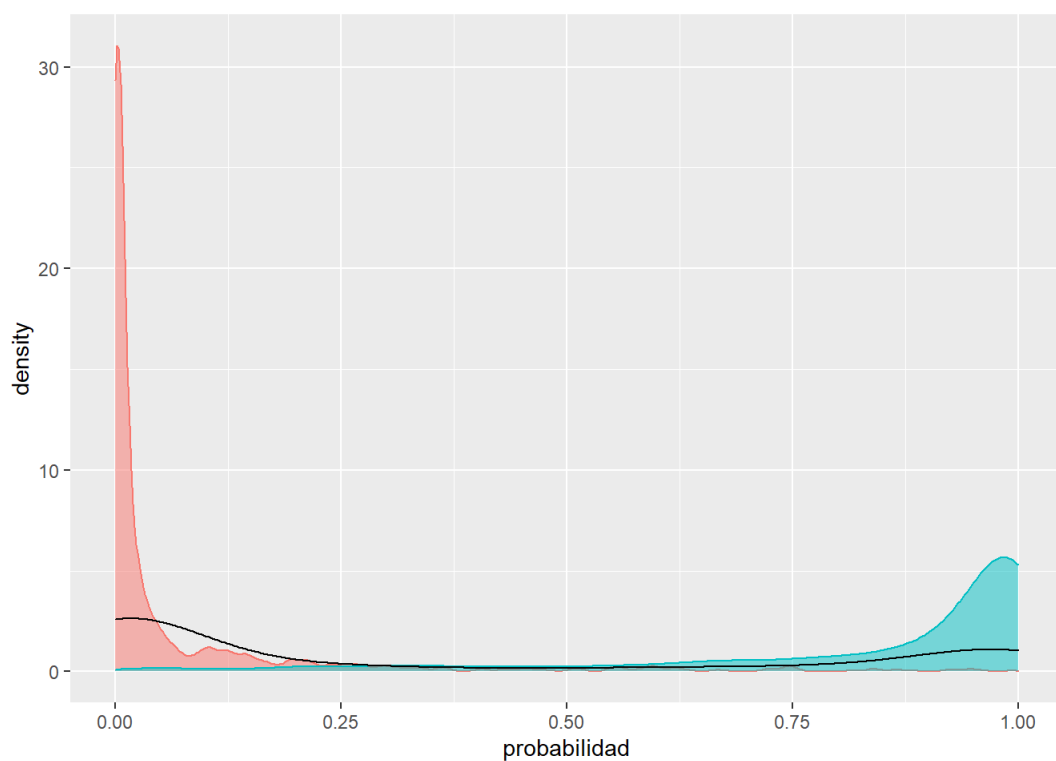




**Figura 5.**

Gráficos de rejilla para evaluar los mejores puntos de corte:

```
hist_targetbinaria(predict(modeloDefinitivo_bin, newdata=data_test,type="response"),data_test$targetBin,"probabilidad")
```

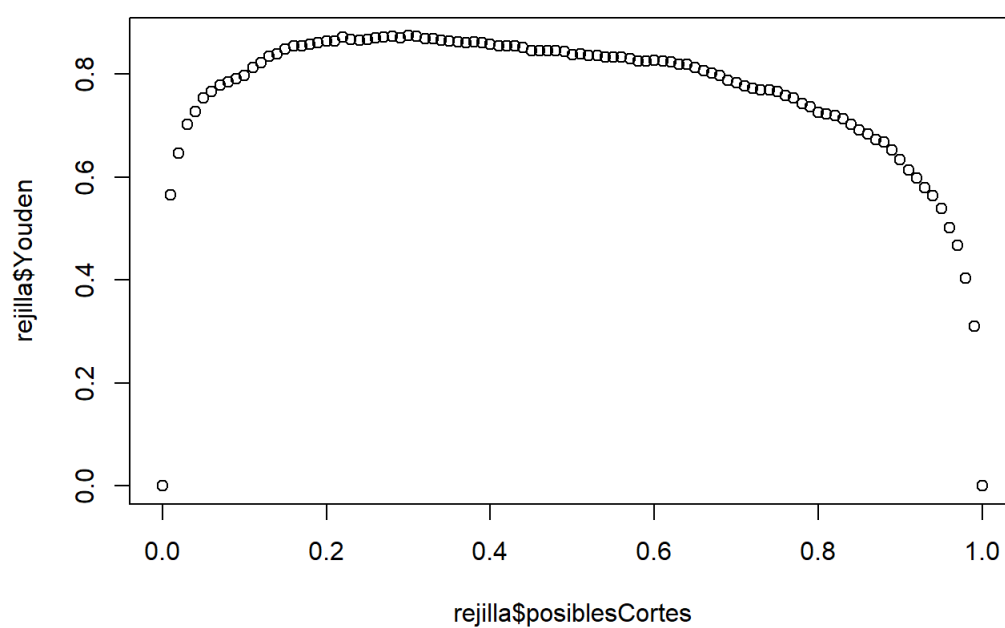


```
#sensEspCorte(modeloDefinitivo_bin,data_test,"targetBin",0.5,"1")
#sensEspCorte(modeloDefinitivo_bin,data_test,"targetBin",0.75,"1")

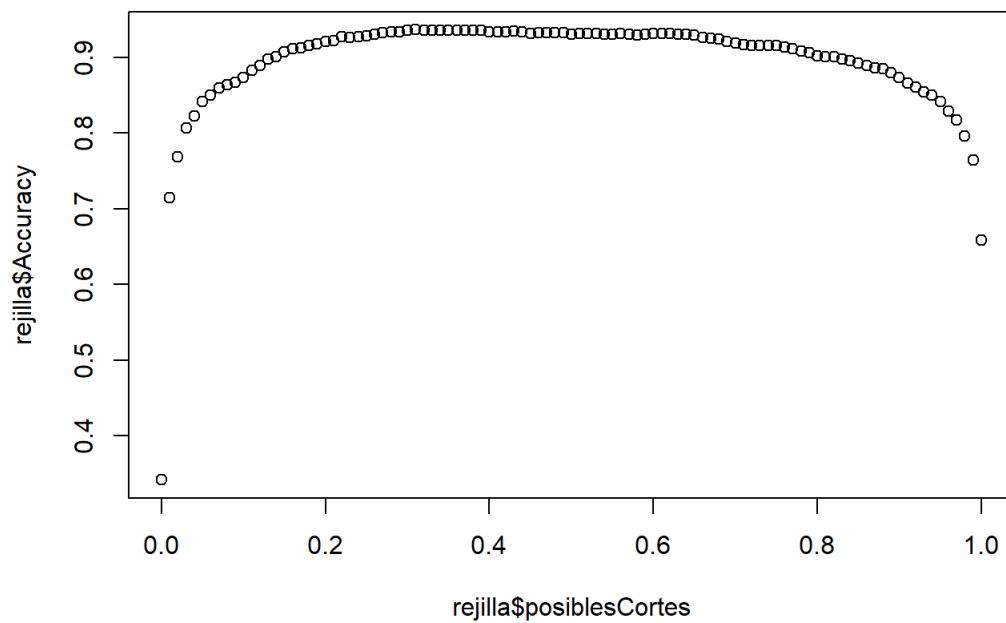
## generamos una rejilla de puntos de corte
posiblesCortes<-seq(0,1,0.01)

rejilla<-data.frame(t(rbind(posiblesCortes,sapply(posiblesCortes,function(x) sensEspCorte(modeloDefinitivo_bin,data_test,"targetBin",x,"1")))))

rejilla$Youden<-rejilla$Sensitivity+rejilla$Specificity-1
plot(rejilla$posiblesCortes,rejilla$Youden)
```



```
plot(rejilla$posiblesCortes,rejilla$Accuracy)
```



```
rejilla$posiblesCortes[which.max(rejilla$Youden)]
```

```
## [1] 0.3
```

```
rejilla$posiblesCortes[which.max(rejilla$Accuracy)]
```

```
## [1] 0.31
```

```
#Los comparamos
sensEspCorte(modeloDefinitivo_bin,data_test,"targetBin",0.3,"1")
```

##	Accuracy	Sensitivity	Specificity	Pos Pred Value	Neg Pred Value
##	0.9360366	0.9414716	0.9332177	0.8796875	0.9684968

```
sensEspCorte(modeloDefinitivo_bin,data_test,"targetBin",0.31,"1")
```

##	Accuracy	Sensitivity	Specificity	Pos Pred Value	Neg Pred Value
##	0.9366077	0.9381271	0.9358196	0.8834646	0.9668459