

1)

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Representacion bag-of-words

Doc	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	2	2	1
2	1	1	2	2	0	3	1	0	2	1	2	1
3	3	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0
4	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
5	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	1
6	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	1
	x	x	x	x	y	y	y	y	z	z	z	z

$$\hat{P}(c) = \frac{N_c}{n} \quad \hat{P}(x) = \frac{4}{12} \quad \hat{P}(y) = \frac{4}{12} \quad \hat{P}(z) = \frac{4}{12}$$

$$\hat{P}_x = \left\{ \frac{2}{20}, \frac{6}{20}, \frac{4}{20}, \frac{4}{20}, \frac{4}{20}, \frac{0}{20} \right\}$$

$$\hat{P}_y = \left\{ \frac{4}{20}, \frac{4}{20}, \frac{4}{20}, \frac{0}{20}, \frac{4}{20}, \frac{4}{20} \right\}$$

$$\hat{P}_z = \left\{ \frac{6}{20}, \frac{6}{20}, \frac{2}{20}, \frac{2}{20}, \frac{2}{20}, \frac{2}{20} \right\}$$

$$b) e = 0.05 = \frac{1}{20}$$

Clase x

↳ Restamos $\frac{1}{20}$ si > 0 total $\frac{5}{20}$

Sumamos 0.041 después de restar

$$\hat{P}_x = \{0.041, 0.241, 0.191, 0.191, 0.191, 0.041\}$$

Clase y

Mismo procedimiento que en x

$$\hat{\pi}_y = \{0.191, 0.191, 0.191, 0.041, 0.191, 0.191\}$$

Clase z

Como no hay valores nulos el vector de probabilidades no cambia

$$\hat{\pi}_z = \{0.3, 0.3, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1\}$$

c) Representación bag-of-words

$$x = (1 \ 2 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1)^t$$

$$P(x) = 0.5 \cdot 0.041 \cdot 0.191^2 \cdot 0.191 \cdot 0.041 = 3.01 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$P(z) = 0.5 \cdot 0.3 \cdot 0.3^2 \cdot 0.1 \cdot 0.1 = 1.35 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$P(y) = 0.5 \cdot 0.191 \cdot 0.191^2 \cdot 0.191 \cdot 0.191 = 7.9 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$c_* = \underset{c \in \mathbb{C}}{\operatorname{argmax}} \hat{P}(c) \cdot \prod_{d=1}^D \pi_{cd}^{x_d}$$

El jugador y realizó la Tirada

d) Si que era necesario aplican algún tipo de suavizado ya que en las clases 'y' y 'x' existían dimensiones con valor 0

2

$$\alpha = (0, 0, 0, 0)$$

$$g(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i c_i \cdot K(x, y) + \alpha_i c_i$$

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1ª ite

$$g(x_1) = 0$$

$$c_1 \cdot g(x_1) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{error}$$

$$\alpha = (1, 0, 0, 0)$$

$$g(x_2) = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 0'1 + 1 = 1'2$$

$$c_2 \cdot g(x_2) = -1'1 \Rightarrow \text{error}$$

$$\alpha = (1, 1, 0, 0)$$

$$g(x_3) = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 0'2 + 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot 0'3 + (-1) \cdot 1 = 1'2 - 1'1 = 0'1$$

$$\alpha = (1, 1, 0, 0)$$

$$c_3 \cdot g(x_3) = 0'1 \Rightarrow \text{acerto}$$

$$g(x_4) = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 0'3 + 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot 0'3 + 1 \cdot (-1) = 1'3 - 1'3 = 0$$

$$\alpha = (1, 1, 0, 1)$$

$$c_4 \cdot g(x_4) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{error}$$

2ª ite

$$g(x_1) = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot 0'1 + 1 \cdot (-1) + 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot 0'3 + 1 \cdot (-1) = 2 - 0'1 - 2 - 0'3 = -0'4$$

$$c_1 \cdot g(x_1) = -0'4 \Rightarrow \text{error}$$

$$\alpha = (2, 1, 0, 1)$$

$$g(x_2) = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 0'1 + 2 + \overbrace{-1 \cdot 1 + (-1) \cdot 1}^{2^{\text{da}} \text{ ite}} + 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot 0'3 - 1 = 2'2 - 2 - 0'3 - 1 = -1'1$$

$$c_2 \cdot g(x_2) = 1'1 \Rightarrow \text{acerto}$$

$$\alpha = (2, 1, 0, 1)$$

$$g(x_3) = 2 \cdot 0'2 + 2 - 0'1 - 1 - 0'1 - 1 = 2'4 - 2'2 = 0'2$$

Luis López Cuervo

4/5

$$c_3 \cdot g(x_3) = 0'2 \Rightarrow \text{acerto}$$

$$\alpha = (2, 1, 0, 1)$$

$$g(x_4) = 2 \cdot 0'3 + 2 - 0'3 - 1 - 1 - 1 = 2'6 - 3'3 = -0'7$$

$$c_4 \cdot g(x_4) = 0'7$$

$$\alpha = (2, 1, 0, 1)$$

3ª ite

$$g(x_1) = 2 + 2 - 0'1 - 1 - 0'3 - 1 = 4 - 2'4 = 1'6$$

$$c_1 \cdot g(x_1) = 1'6 \Rightarrow \text{acerto}$$

$$\alpha = (2, 1, 0, 1)$$

Se ha alcanzado la convergencia ya que los valores de α ya no varían para ninguna muestra

3)
a)

	g_1	g_2	g_3	g_4
x_1	✓	x	x	✓
x_2	✓	✓	✓	x
x_3	x	✓	x	✓
x_4	✓	x	✓	x

b) Errores

$$\omega^1 = \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4} \right) \quad g_1 = \frac{1}{4} \quad g_2 = \frac{2}{4} \quad g_3 = \frac{2}{4} \quad g_4 = \frac{2}{4}$$

$$C_1 = g_1 \quad \epsilon = \frac{1}{4} \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \quad \ln 3 = 0.549$$

c)
 ω^2 :

$$x_1 = 0.25 \exp(-0.549 \cdot 1) = 0.144$$

$$x_2 = 0.25 \exp(0.549 \cdot (-1)) = 0.144$$

$$x_3 = 0.25 \exp(-0.549 \cdot (-1)) = 0.432$$

$$x_4 = 0.25 \exp(0.549 \cdot (-1)) = 0.144$$

Normalizar (0.864)

$$\omega^2 = (0.16 \quad 0.16 \quad 0.5 \quad 0.16)$$