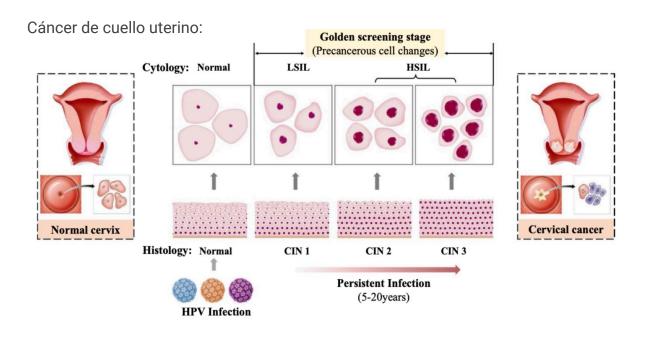
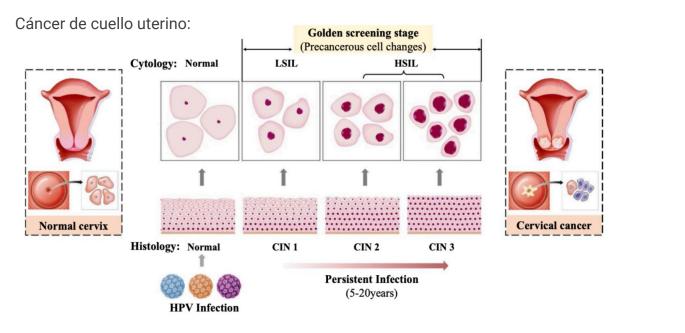
Trabajo final de la materia Estadística Bayesiana

Modelos de regresión ordinal

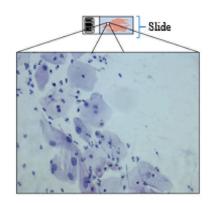
Agustina Fernández Casafuz



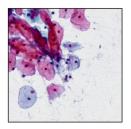




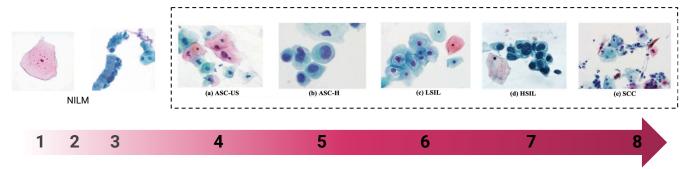
Papanicolau (PAP):

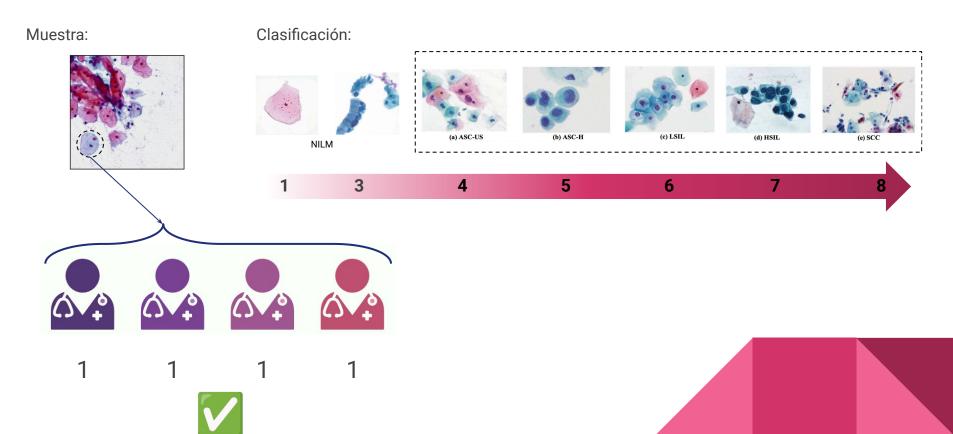


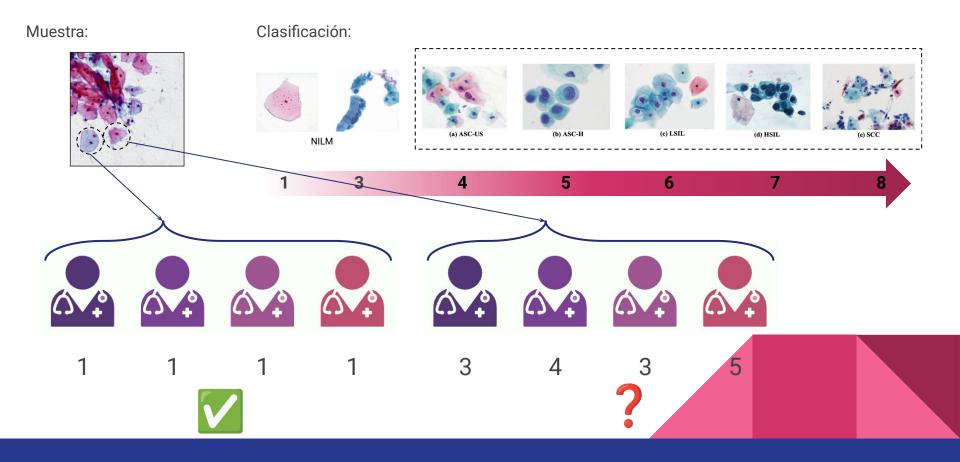
Muestra:



Clasificación:

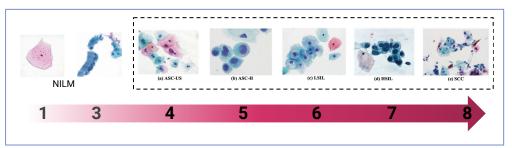




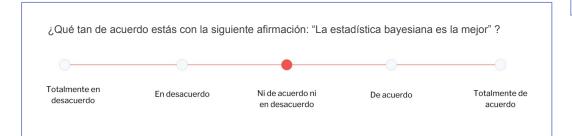


Variables ordinales

Clasificación imagen médica:



Escala likert:



Rating servicio:



Variables ordinales

En desacuerdo

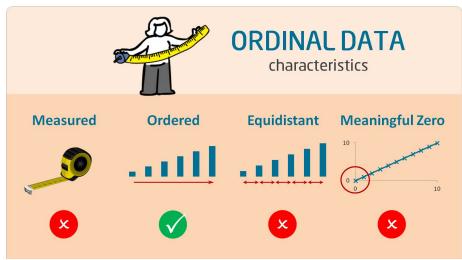
Totalmente en

desacuerdo



Ni de acuerdo ni

en desacuerdo



¿Qué se hace?

Totalmente de

acuerdo

De acuerdo

Modelos de regresión ordinales

Variable ordinal Y



Variable latente Ÿ

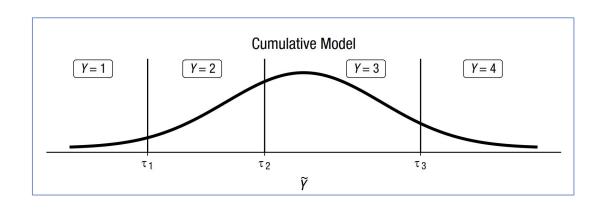
- acumulativo
- secuencial
- categoría adyacente

Modelo de regresión ordinal acumulativo

Variable ordinal Y



Variable latente **Y**



$$Y = k \quad \leftrightarrow \quad \tau_{k-1} < \tilde{Y} \le \tau_k$$

$$P(Y = k) = F(\tau_k) - F(\tau_{k-1})$$

Modelo de regresión ordinal acumulativo

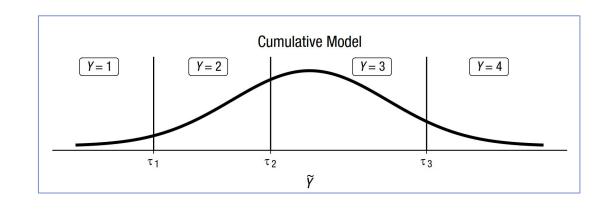
Variable ordinal Y



Variable latente **Y**

$$\tilde{Y} = \eta + \epsilon$$

$$\eta = b_1 x_1 + b_2 x_2 + \dots$$



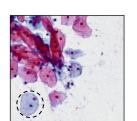
$$P(Y = k|\eta) = F(\tau_k - \eta) - F(\tau_{k-1} - \eta)$$

 $brm(Y \sim X, family = cumulative(), ...)$

Se busca tesista de grado!



Analizar consenso o reliability en clasificación de imágenes médicas















Luciana Bruno lucianabruno@ic.fcen.uba.ar

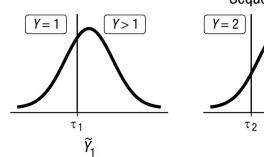


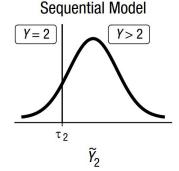
Modelo de regresión ordinal secuencial

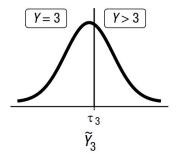
Variable ordinal Y



Variables latentes \tilde{Y}_{k}







$$P(Y=3) = P(\tilde{Y}_1 > \tau_1) * P(\tilde{Y}_2 > \tau_2) * P(\tilde{Y}_3 \le \tau_3) = \left(1 - P(\tilde{Y}_1 \le \tau_1)\right) * \left(1 - P(\tilde{Y}_2 \le \tau_2)\right)$$

$$P(Y = k|\eta) = F(\tau_k - \eta) \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} (1 - F(\tau_j - \eta))$$