

CIFI V. Problema: Digitt. Materia: Metodos de Inteligencia Artificial

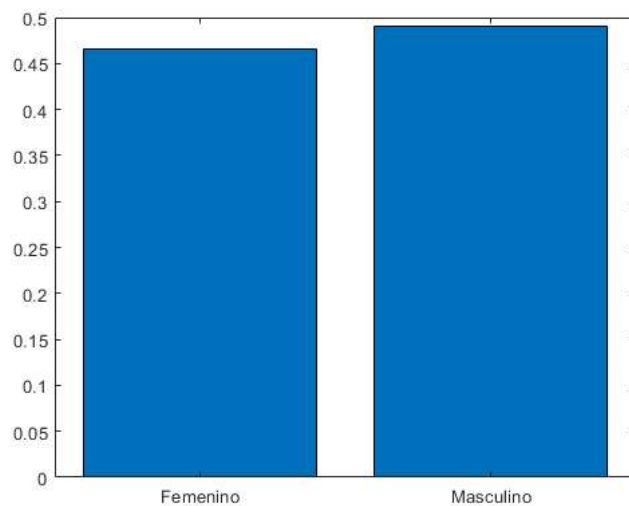
Cargamos datos

```
load Digitt.mat  
data
```

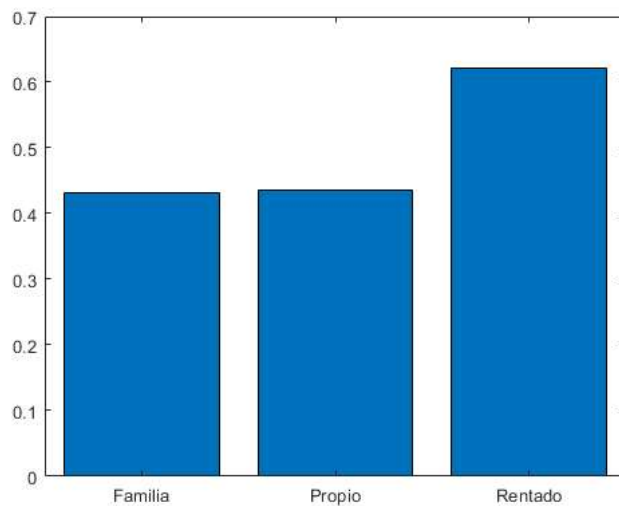
```
data = 20x927
```

```
1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 ...  
-0.5972 -0.1960 0.9629 0.4280 0.3834 -0.5393 0.6063 -0.5972 0.6063 -0.6774 -0.3298 -0.5749 -0.1069 ...  
-0.4493 -0.4493 -0.1167 -1.2254 -1.2254 -0.3385 -1.1146 0.1050 -0.6711 -0.7820 -0.8928 -0.5602 0.6594 ...  
-0.4467 1.6226 -1.2666 -1.4618 -1.4618 -0.9152 -1.4227 -0.4076 0.6856 -1.5399 -0.5247 0.2952 -1.6570 ...  
0.1195 -0.5555 0.2113 0.1750 0.1750 -0.5427 -0.4590 -0.1339 -0.2429 -0.5337 -0.4428 0.0300 -0.1330 ...  
0.2998 -0.5234 1.6626 0.4220 0.4220 -0.5083 -0.3999 0.0055 -0.1155 -0.4941 -0.3960 0.2168 0.0112 ...  
1.6313 1.6313 -0.6123 -0.6123 -0.6123 -0.6123 -0.6123 -0.6123 -0.6123 -0.6123 -0.6123 1.6313 1.6313 ...  
-1.6313 -1.6313 0.6123 0.6123 0.6123 0.6123 0.6123 0.6123 0.6123 0.6123 0.6123 -1.6313 -1.6313 ...  
1.6051 -0.6223 1.6051 -0.6223 -0.6223 1.6051 -0.6223 -0.6223 -0.6223 1.6051 -0.6223 1.6051 -0.6223 ...  
-0.8442 -0.8442 -0.8442 1.1832 1.1832 -0.8442 1.1832 1.1832 -0.8442 -0.8442 1.1832 -0.8442 1.1832 ...  
...  
...
```

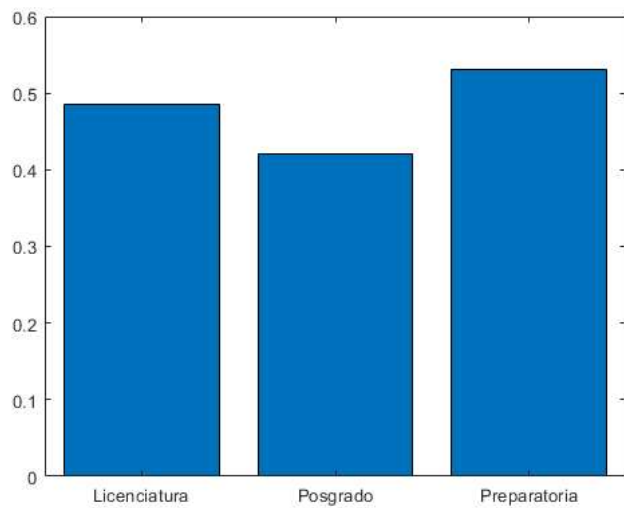
```
bar(categorical({'Femenino','Masculino'}),sum(gender(Y==1,:),1)./sum(gender(:,:),1))
```



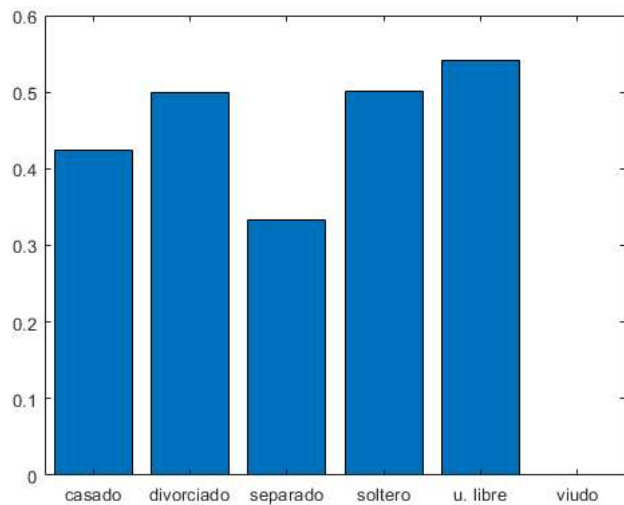
```
bar(categorical({'Familia','Propio','Rentado'}),sum(housing_type(Y==1,:),1)./sum(housing_type(:,:),1))
```



```
bar(categorical({'Licenciatura','Posgrado','Preparatoria'}),sum(level_of_studies(Y==1,:),1)./sum(level_of_studies(:,:),1))
```

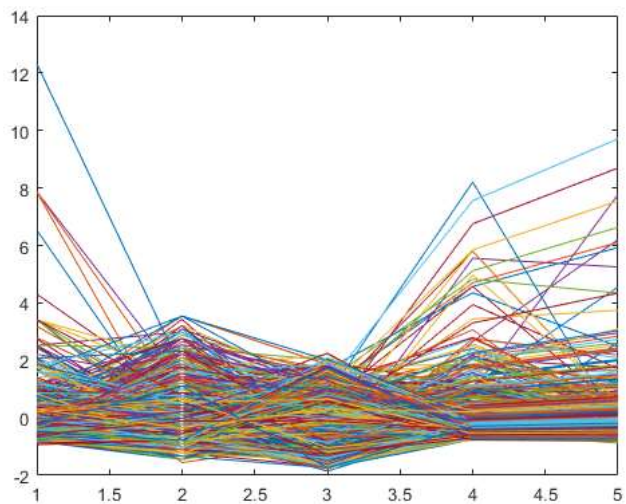


```
bar(categorical({'casado','divorciado','separado','soltero','u. libre','viudo'}),sum(marital_status(Y==1,:),1)./sum(marital_status(:,:
```



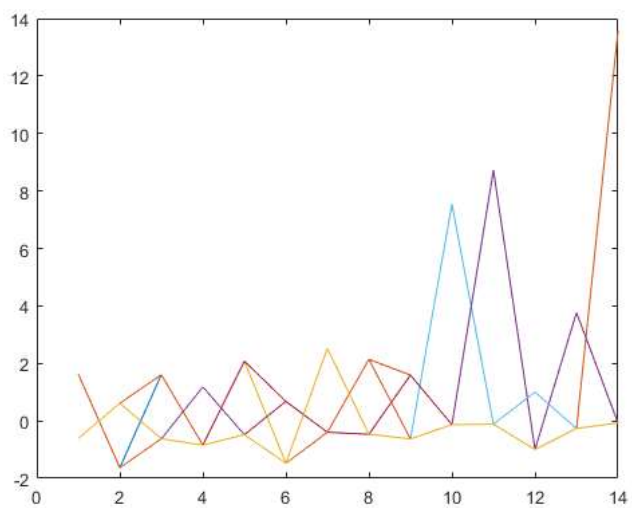
Los datos y su estructura (datos ya estandarizados)

```
% income age score total_debt amount_to_be_lend
plot(X1')
```

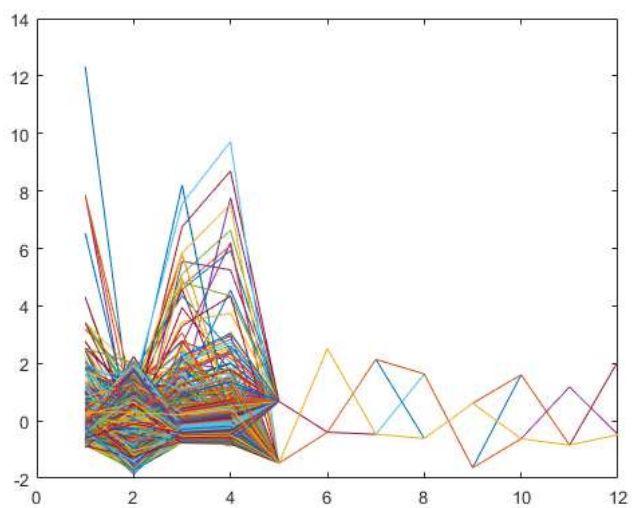


```
% gender housing_type level_of_studies marital_status
```

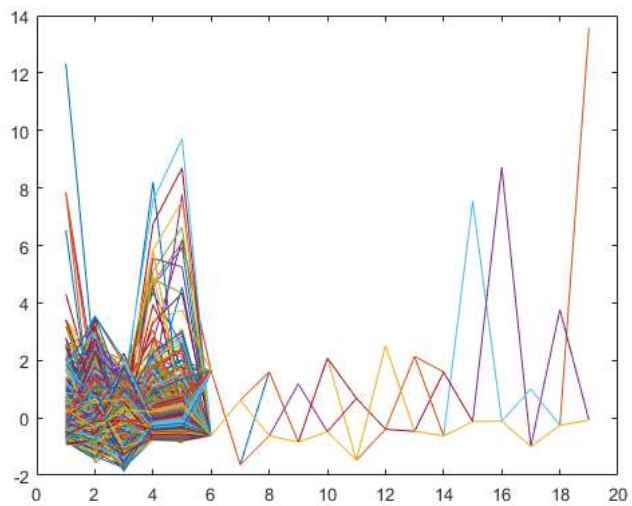
```
plot(X2')
```



```
% income score total_debt amount_to_be_lend level_of_studies gender housing_type  
plot(X3')
```

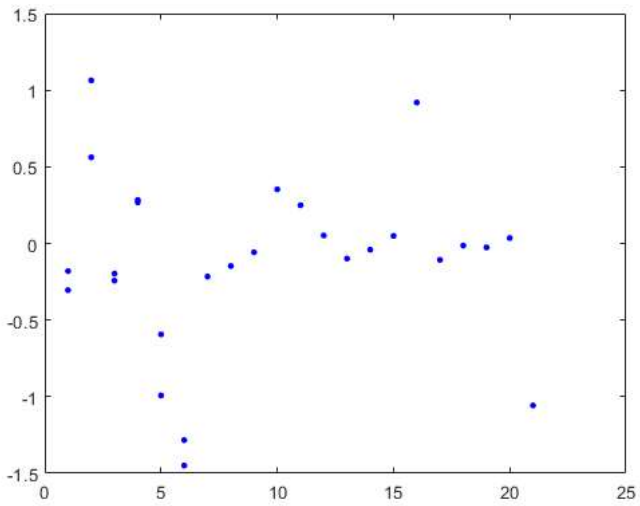


```
% income age score total_debt amount_to_be_lend gender housing_type level_of_studies marital_status  
plot(X4')
```

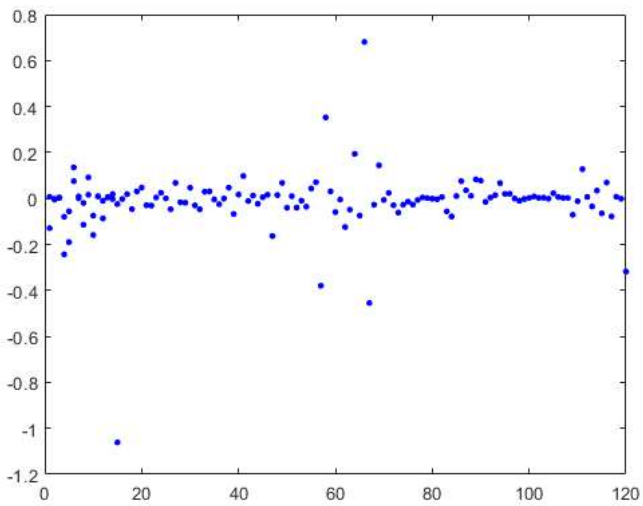


Importancia de los pesos del perceptron

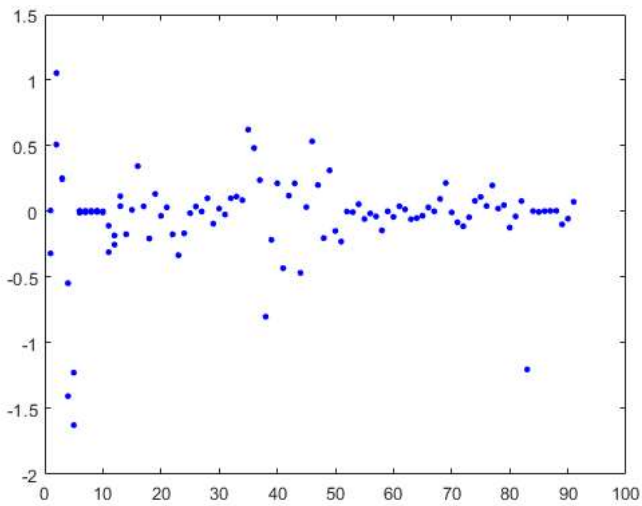
```
% income age score total_debt amount_to_be_lend
for k=1:2
    eval(sprintf('plot(Wperceptron.m%dg%d','b.','MarkerSize',10)',1,k));
    hold on
end
hold off
```



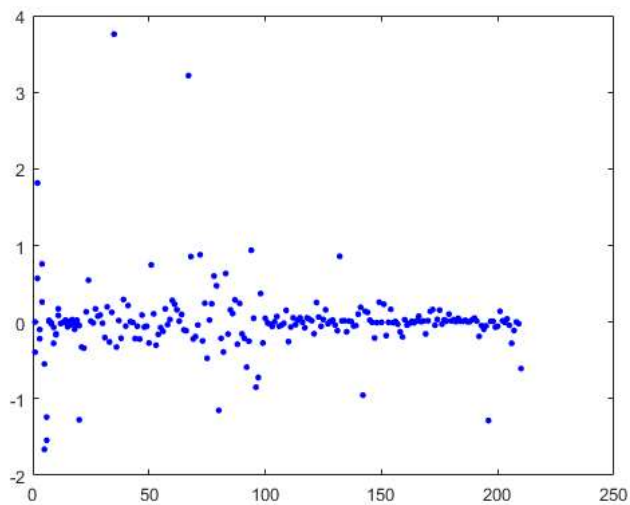
```
% gender housing_type level_of_studies marital_status
for k=1:2
    eval(sprintf('plot(Wperceptron.m%dg%d','b.','MarkerSize',10)',2,k));
    hold on
end
hold off
```



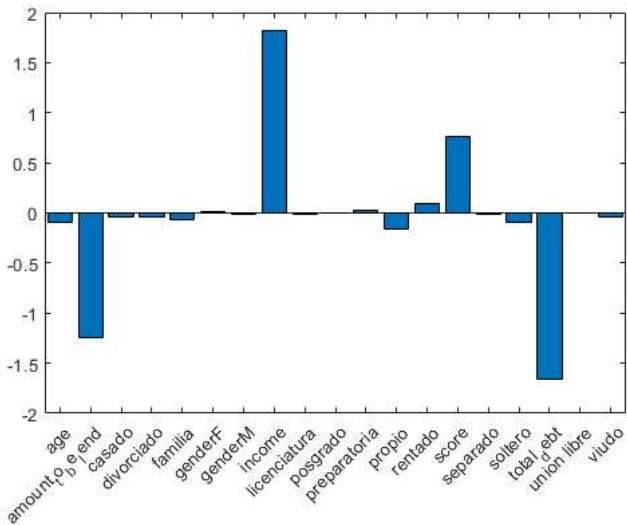
```
% income score total_debt amount_to_be_lend level_of_studies gender housing_type
for k=1:2
    eval(sprintf('plot(Wperceptron.m%dg%d','b.','MarkerSize',10)',3,k));
    hold on
end
hold off
```



```
% income age score total_debt amount_to_be_lend gender housing_type level_of_studies marital_status
for k=1:2
    eval(sprintf('plot(Wperceptron.m%dg%d','b.','','MarkerSize',10)',4,k));
    hold on
end
hold off
```



```
ygraph=Wperceptron.m4g2(2:20);
xgraph=categorical({'income' 'age' 'score' 'total_debt' 'amount_to_be_lend' 'genderF' 'genderM' 'familia' 'propio' 'rentado' 'licenciatur
bar(xgraph,ygraph)
```



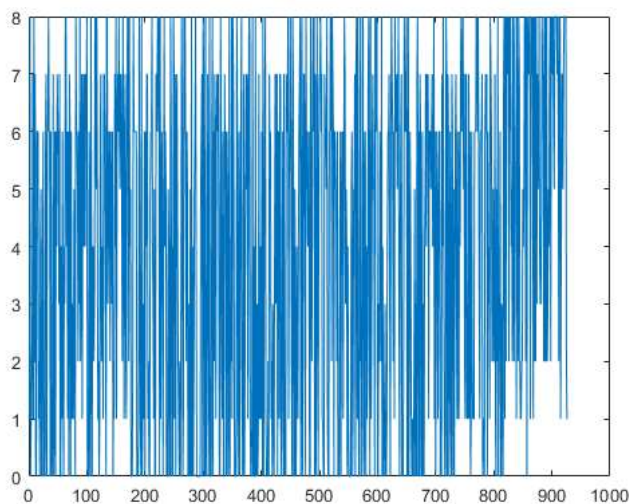
Desempeño de los modelos

Desempenio

```
Desempenio = struct with fields:
    m1g1: [0.6882 0.7394 0.6587]
    m2g1: [0.5771 0.3808 0.6000]
    m3g1: [0.6926 0.7283 0.6673]
    m4g1: [0.6936 0.7372 0.6660]
    m1g2: [0.7033 0.7728 0.6673]
    m2g2: [0.6052 0.5367 0.6040]
    m3g2: [0.7141 0.7528 0.6870]
    m4g2: [0.7627 0.7884 0.7390]
```

Estimados (Predicciones)

```
YgGlobal = zeros(size(Y));
for k=1:2
    for i=1:4
        eval(sprintf('YgGlobal = YgGlobal + Yg.m%dg%d;', i,k));
    end
end
plot(YgGlobal)
```



Porcentaje de aciertos en 1's y 0's para predicciones comunes entre los modelos

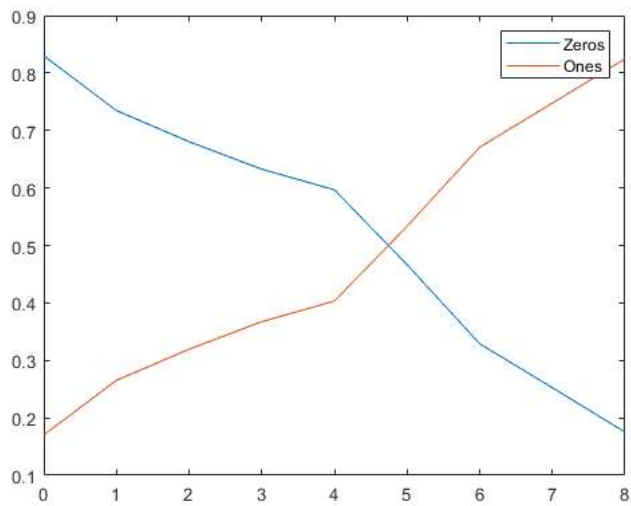
```
zeros_ = zeros(9,1);
ones_ = zeros(9,1);
YgG = YgGlobal
```

YgG = 927x1

```
1
8
0
1
1
3
7
1
8
2
.
.
```

```
for i=1:9
    tmp00 = sum(~(YgG(YgG==i-1)==i-1)-Y(YgG==i-1));
    tmp01 = sum((YgG(YgG==i-1)==i-1));
    zeros_(i) = 1 + tmp00/tmp01; % 1 - error en los predichos

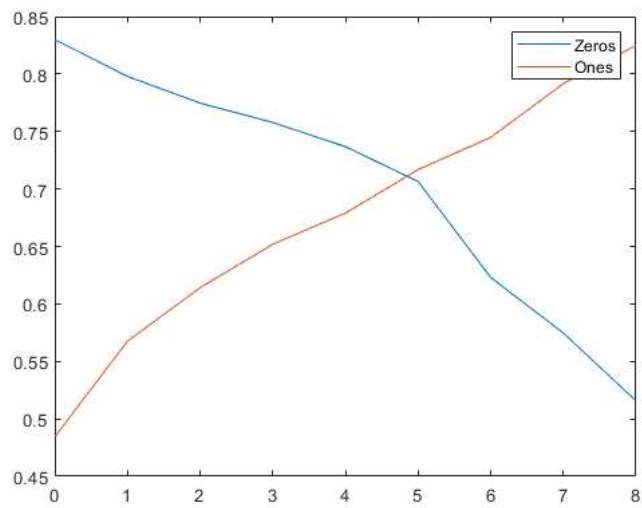
    tmp10 = sum((YgG(YgG==i-1)==i-1)-Y(YgG==i-1));
    tmp11 = sum(YgG(YgG==i-1)==i-1);
    ones_(i) = 1- tmp10/tmp11; % 1 - error en los predichos
end
plot([0:8],zeros_)
hold on
plot([0:8],ones_)
hold off
legend('Zeros','Ones')
```



Porcentaje de aciertos acumulativos en 1's y 0's para predicciones comunes entre los modelos

```
zeros_ = zeros(9,1);
ones_ = zeros(9,1);
for i=1:9
    tmp00 = sum(~(YgG(YgG<i)<i)-Y(YgG<i)));
    tmp01 = sum((YgG(YgG<i)<i)));
    zeros_(i) = 1 + tmp00/tmp01; % 1 - error en los predichos

    tmp10 = sum((YgG(YgG>=i-1)>=i-1)-Y(YgG>=i-1));
    tmp11 = sum(YgG(YgG>=i-1)>=i-1);
    ones_(i) = 1- tmp10/tmp11; % 1 - error en los predichos
end
plot([0:8],zeros_)
hold on
plot([0:8],ones_)
hold off
legend('Zeros','Ones')
```



```
mean([income age score total_debt amount_to_be_lend],1)
```

```
ans = 1×5
```

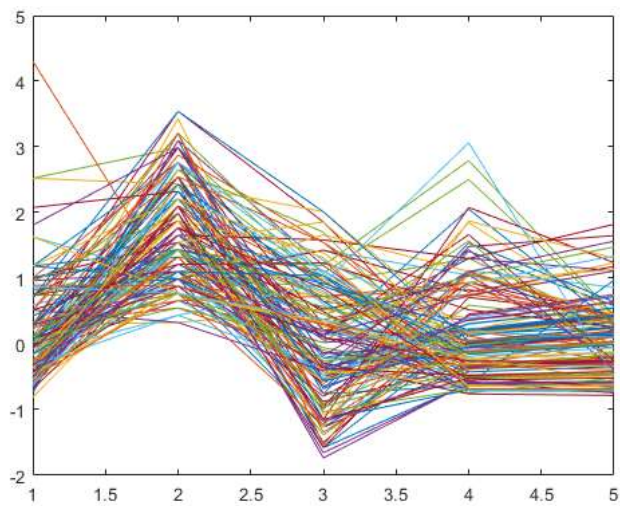
```
104 ×  
2.3398    0.0033    0.0669    4.8371    4.0563
```

```
std([income age score total_debt amount_to_be_lend],1)
```

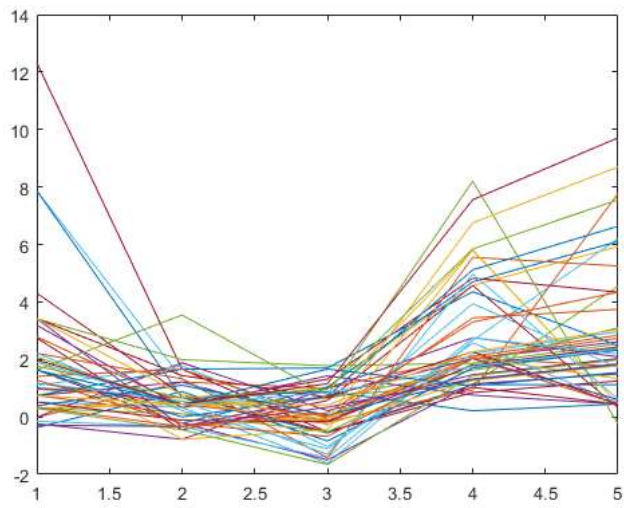
```
ans = 1×5
```

```
104 ×  
2.2423    0.0009    0.0026    5.5007    4.3614
```

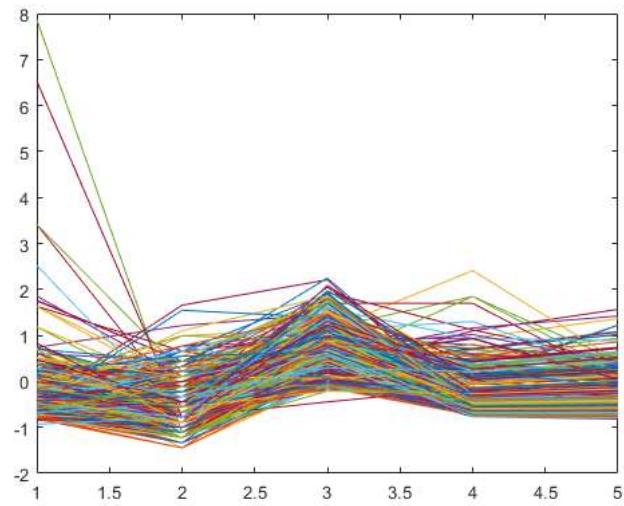
```
Yg_ = vec2ind(Red.m1.n65(X.m1g1'));  
Un = unique(Yg_);  
plot(X.m1g1(Yg_==Un(1),2:end)')
```



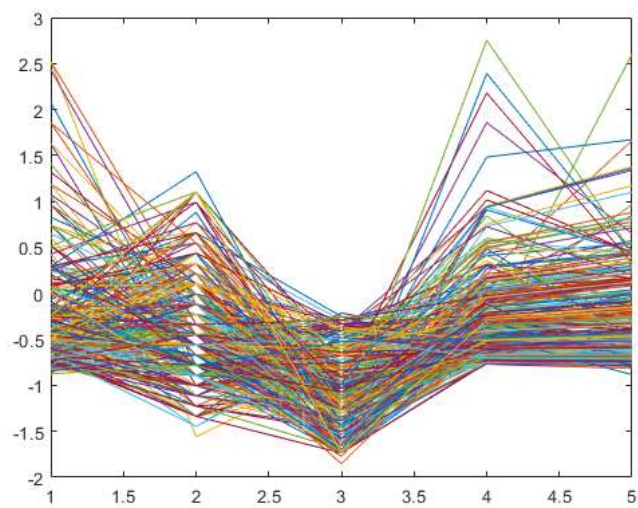
```
plot(X.m1g1(Yg_==Un(2),2:end)')
```

```
plot(X.m1g1(Yg==Un(3),2:end)')
```



```
plot(X.m1g1(Yg==Un(4),2:end)')
```



```
% plot(X.m1g1(Yg==Un(5),2:end)')
% plot(X.m1g1(Yg==Un(6),2:end)')
% plot(X.m1g1(Yg==Un(7),2:end)')
% plot(X.m1g1(Yg==Un(8),2:end)')
% plot(X.m1g1(Yg==Un(9),2:end)')
```

```
% plot(X.m1g1(Yg_==Un(10),2:end)')  
% plot(X.m1g1(Yg_==Un(11),2:end)')  
% plot(X.m1g1(Yg_==Un(12),2:end)')
```