Application des ondes EEG

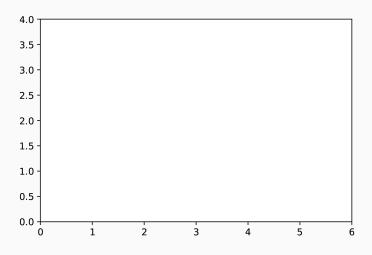
avec le Machine Learning

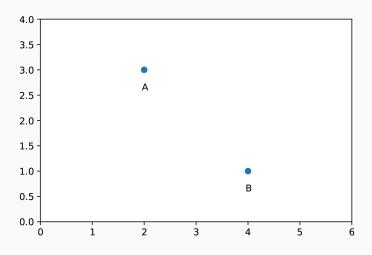
Quentin PETIT

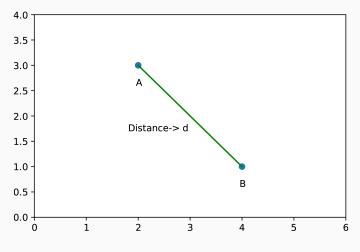
April 25, 2021

2 - Algorithme des k plus

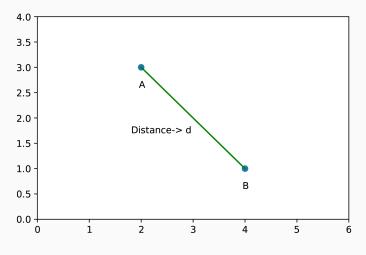
proches voisins



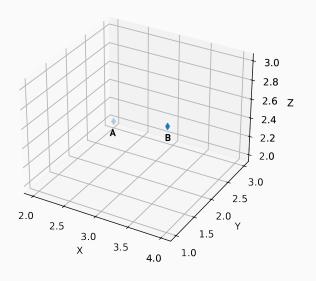


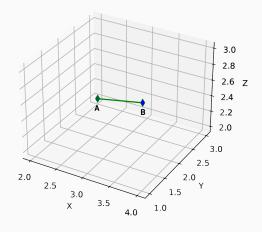


Soit A(2,3) et B(4,1),
$$d(A,B) = \sqrt{(2-4)^2 + (3-1)^2} = 2\sqrt{(2)}$$

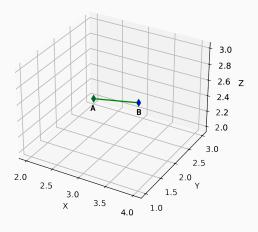


Soit
$$A(x_1, y_1)$$
 et $B(x_2, y_2)$, $d(A, B) = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2}$





Soit A(2,3,2) et B(4,1,3),
$$d(A,B) = \sqrt{(2-4)^2 + (3-1)^2 + (2-3)^2} = 3$$



Soit A(
$$x_1, y_1, z_1$$
) et B(x_2, y_2, z_2),

$$d(A, B) = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2 + (z_1 - z_2)^2}$$

Distance de Minkowski

Distance de Minkowski

Soit p fixé, p>=1, cette distance est définie par

$$d_p \colon \mathbb{R}^n * \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$$

$$\overrightarrow{u}, \overrightarrow{v} \mapsto \sqrt[p]{\sum_{k=1}^n |x_k - y_k|^p}$$

Cas particulier:

La distance euclidienne est le cas où q=2:

$$d_2(\overrightarrow{u},\overrightarrow{v}) = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - y_k)^2}$$

Distance euclidienne

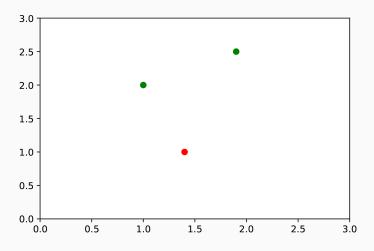
En Python:

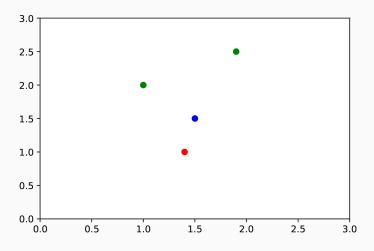
```
def distance_euclidienne(11, 12):
    # Initialisation de la distance

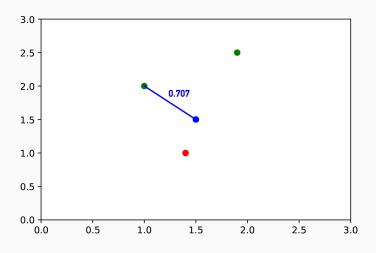
distance = 0

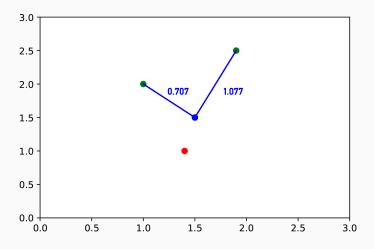
# On calcule la distance euclidienne à n dimension
for k in range(len(11)-1):
    distance += (11[k] - 12[k])**2
return sqrt(distance)

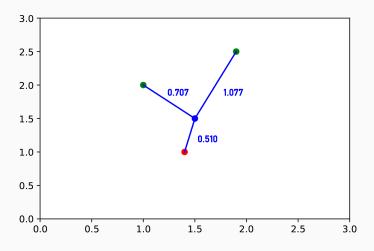
9 .
```

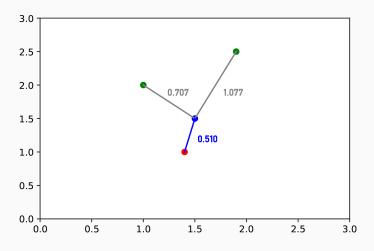


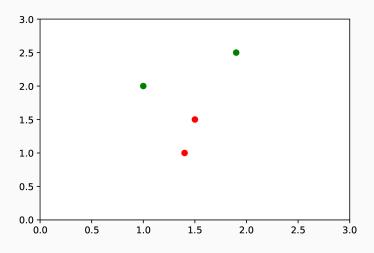










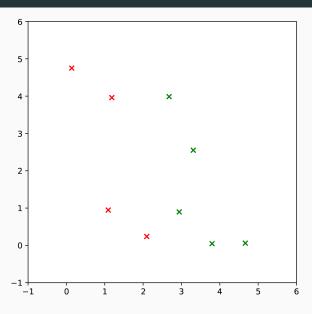


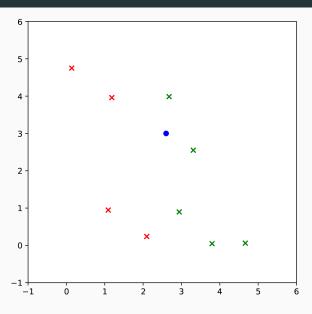
k plus proche voisin

Soit un jeu de données $D=(\overrightarrow{x_i},y_i)_{1\leq i\leq n}$ de quantité n, l'algorithme du k plus proche voisin assigne à une nouvelle situation l'étiquette du point le plus proche

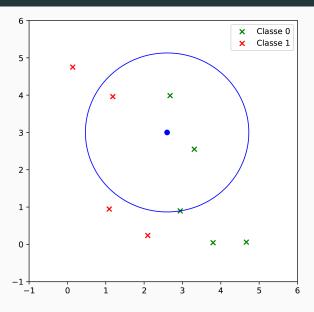
$$f(\overrightarrow{x}) = y_k$$

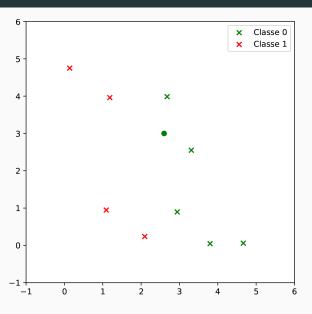
où k est la classe du vecteur $\overrightarrow{x_i}$ qui réalise le $min(d(\overrightarrow{x_i}, \overrightarrow{x}))$





k plus proches voisins - k=4





```
def prochesVoisins(train, testL, k):
2
4
5
      distances = []
6
      for trainL in train:
7
          distance = distance_euclidienne(testL, trainL)
8
          distances.append([trainL, distance])
9
      \# [(5,6),(10,3),(5,5)] devient [(10, 3), (5, 5), (5, 6)]
      distances.sort(key=lambda lis: lis[1])
      voisins = []
14
16
      for i in range(k):
          voisins.append(distances[i][0])
18
      return voisins
20
```

```
def classification(train, testL, k):

# On récupere l

voisins = prochesVoisins(train, testL, k)

sortie = [1[-1] for l in voisins]

prediction = max(sortie, key=sortie.count)

return prediction
```

Mise en pratique - données brutes

Delta	Theta	Low-Alpha	High-Alpha	Low-Beta	High-Beta	Low-Gamma	Mid-Gamma	Classe
524	504	357	75	469	481	259	254	1
355	154	445	538	416	221	351	218	1
732	494	729	228	341	273	282	102	1
472	351	282	545	466	284	272	183	1
355	776	181	368	281	195	85	127	1
121	256	374	505	298	191	334	240	1
641	414	476	378	410	409	230	116	1
132	545	296	456	340	194	387	50	1
276	501	534	325	195	391	286	252	1
180	1585	966	1767	379	315	381	307	1

Mise en pratique - traiter

```
dataset = csv("data.csv")
3
4
       del dataset[0]
5
6
       dataset = [[int(float(j)) for j in i] for i in dataset]
       # Prédiction
8
      k = 3
Q
      x = [3070, 340, 438, 273, 620, 427, 284, 466, 0]
10
       print("La prédiction est", classification(dataset,x,k))
13
```

Evaluer notre algorithme

- Zero

Comparaison avec la librairie scikit-learn



```
import numpy as np
      import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4
      import pandas as pd
      from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
6
8
      data = pd.read_excel('data.xlsx')
Q
      data.head()
10
      y = data['Classe']
      X = data.drop('Classe', axis=1)
14
15
```

Comparaison avec la librairie scikit-learn

```
model = KNeighborsClassifier(3)
      model.fit(X,y)
4
      model.score(X,y)
6
      x = np.array([329,415,243,153,393,317,260,123])
8
      .reshape(1,8)
9
      model.predict(x)
      print(model.predict(x))
      print(model.predict_proba(x))
14
15
```