

Problema N°4

Atributos:

- Depresión = $\{ Si(D), No(\bar{D}) \}$
- Inclinaón = $\{ Si(I), No(\bar{I}) \}$

Atributos Clase:

- Isquemia = $\{ Si(I_s), No(\bar{I}_s) \}$

Probabilidades:

- $P(I_s | \text{Depresión}) = \frac{400}{1000} = 0,4 = 40\%$
- $P(\bar{I}_s | \text{Depresión}) = \frac{600}{1000} = 0,6 = 60\%$
- $P(I_s | \text{Inclinaón}) = \frac{248}{800} = 0,31 = 31\%$
- $P(\bar{I}_s | \text{Inclinaón}) = \frac{552}{800} = 0,69 = 69\%$
- $P(D) = \frac{400}{1000} = 0,4 = 40\%$
- $P(\bar{D}) = \frac{600}{1000} = 0,6 = 60\%$
- $P(I) = \frac{200}{800} = 0,25 = 25\%$
- $P(\bar{I}) = \frac{600}{800} = 0,75 = 75\%$

Probabilidades Condicionales:

- $P(I_s | D) = \frac{P(I_s \cap D)}{P(D)} = \frac{0,2}{0,4} = 0,5 = 50\%$
- $P(\bar{I}_s | D) = \frac{P(\bar{I}_s \cap D)}{P(D)} = \frac{0,2}{0,4} = 0,5 = 50\%$
- $P(I_s | \bar{D}) = \frac{P(I_s \cap \bar{D})}{P(\bar{D})} = \frac{0,2}{0,6} = 0,33 = 33,3\%$
- $P(\bar{I}_s | \bar{D}) = \frac{P(\bar{I}_s \cap \bar{D})}{P(\bar{D})} = \frac{0,4}{0,6} = 0,67 = 67\%$
- $P(I_s | I) = \frac{P(I_s \cap I)}{P(I)} = \frac{0,25}{0,25} = 1 = 100\%$
- $P(\bar{I}_s | I) = \frac{P(\bar{I}_s \cap I)}{P(I)} = \frac{0,06}{0,25} = 0,24 = 24\%$
- $P(I_s | \bar{I}) = \frac{P(I_s \cap \bar{I})}{P(\bar{I})} = \frac{0,06}{0,75} = 0,08 = 8\%$
- $P(\bar{I}_s | \bar{I}) = \frac{P(\bar{I}_s \cap \bar{I})}{P(\bar{I})} = \frac{0,2}{0,75} = 0,27 = 27\%$

PROARTE.

$$\bullet P(\bar{I}_s | D) = \frac{P(\bar{I}_s \cap D)}{P(D)} = \frac{0,4}{0,6} = 0,6 = 66,6\%$$

$$\bullet P(\bar{I}_s | I) = \frac{P(\bar{I}_s \cap I)}{P(I)} = \frac{0}{0,25} = 0 = 0\%$$

$$\bullet P(I_s | \bar{I}) = \frac{P(I_s \cap \bar{I})}{P(\bar{I})} = \frac{0,69}{0,75} = 0,92 = 92\%$$

Cálculo de Entropía:

$$\bullet \underset{\text{(Depresión)}}{\text{Inf}}(I_s) = -(P(I_s) \cdot \lg(P(I_s)) + P(\bar{I}_s) \cdot \lg(P(\bar{I}_s)))$$

$$= -(0,4 \cdot \lg(0,4) + 0,6 \cdot \lg(0,6))$$

$$= 0,970950594$$

$$\bullet \underset{\text{(Inducción)}}{\text{Inf}}(I_s) = -(P(I_s) \cdot \lg(P(I_s)) + P(\bar{I}_s) \cdot \lg(P(\bar{I}_s)))$$

$$= -(0,31 \cdot \lg(0,31) + 0,69 \cdot \lg(0,69))$$

$$= 0,893173458$$

$$\bullet \text{Inf}(I_s | D) = -P(D) \cdot (P(I_s | D) \cdot \lg(P(I_s | D)) + P(\bar{I}_s | D) \cdot \lg(P(\bar{I}_s | D))) -$$

$$P(\bar{D}) \cdot (P(I_s | \bar{D}) \cdot \lg(P(I_s | \bar{D})) + P(\bar{I}_s | \bar{D}) \cdot \lg(P(\bar{I}_s | \bar{D})))$$

$$= -0,4 \cdot (0,5 \cdot \lg(0,5) + 0,5 \cdot \lg(0,5)) - 0,6 \cdot (0,3 \cdot \lg(0,3) + 0,6 \cdot \lg(0,6))$$

$$= 0,9509775$$

$$\bullet \text{Inf}(I_s | I) = -P(I) \cdot (P(I_s | I) \cdot \lg(P(I_s | I)) + P(\bar{I}_s | I) \cdot \lg(P(\bar{I}_s | I))) -$$

$$P(\bar{I}) \cdot (P(I_s | \bar{I}) \cdot \lg(P(I_s | \bar{I})) + P(\bar{I}_s | \bar{I}) \cdot \lg(P(\bar{I}_s | \bar{I})))$$

$$= 0,25 \cdot (1 \cdot \lg(1) + 0 \cdot \lg(0)) - 0,75 \cdot (0,08 \cdot \lg(0,08) + 0,92 \cdot \lg(0,92))$$

$$= 0,301634392$$

Cálculo de Ganancia:

$$\bullet \text{Ganancia}(D) = \text{Inf}(I_s) - \text{Inf}(I_s | D) = 0,970950594 - 0,9509775$$

$$= 0,019973094$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ganancia (I)} &= \ln(I_1) - \ln(I_1, I) = 0,893173458 - 0,301634392 \\ &= 0,591539066 \end{aligned}$$

Dado que la mayor ganancia es la de I, la cardenalita sigue siendo el clasificador mejor por inclinación del segmento ST."