Ejemplo-01-regresion-con-kernlab.R

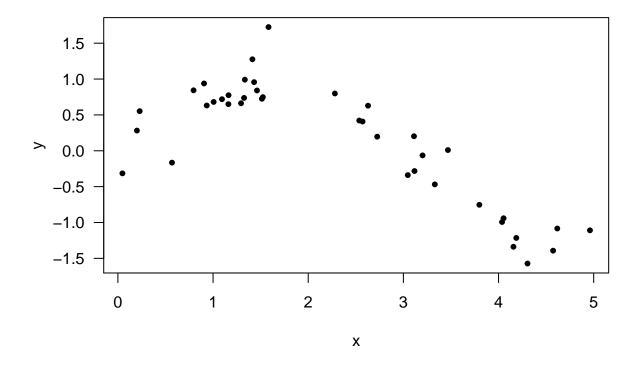
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2020-09-23

```
# En este ejemplo se usan datos artificiales (simulados) para mostrar
# el uso de sum en regresion

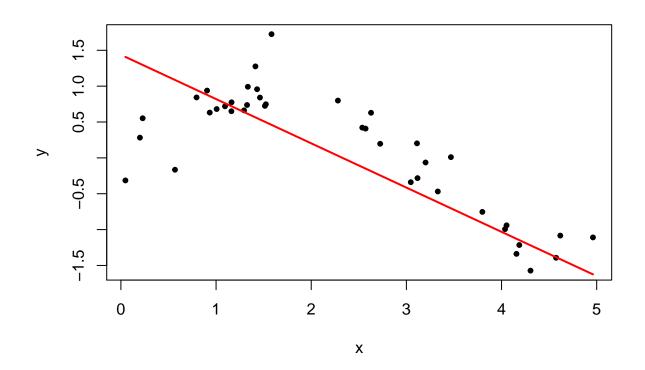
# Creando los datos -----
set.seed(1234)
x <- sort(runif(n=40, min=0, max=5)) # sort for convenience
set.seed(1234)
y <- sin(x) + rnorm(40, sd=0.3)</pre>
```

plot(x, y, pch=20, las=1)

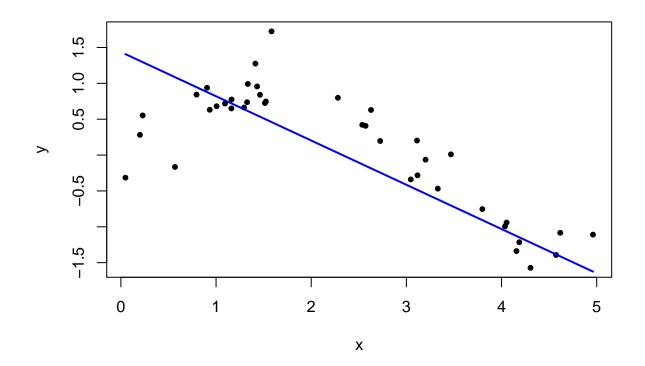


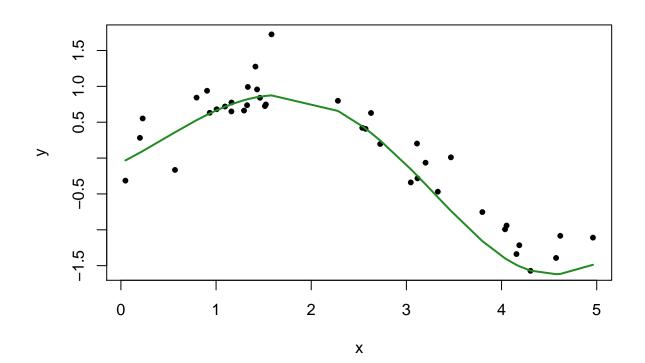
```
# Funcion para calcular MSE -----
mse <- function(y, y_hat) mean((y - y_hat)^2)</pre>
```

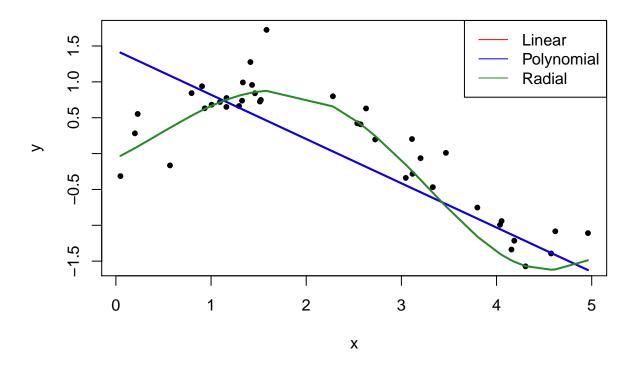
```
# sum lineal ---
library(kernlab)
# Para ajustar el modelo
mod_lin <- ksvm(y ~ x, type="eps-svr", kernel="vanilladot",</pre>
                 C=1, epsilon=0.1)
## Setting default kernel parameters
# To obtain y_hat
y_hat_lin <- predict(mod_lin)</pre>
\mbox{\it \#} 
 To obtain the correlation coefficient and MSE.
cor(y, y_hat_lin)
              [,1]
## [1,] 0.7852445
mse(y, y_hat_lin)
## [1] 0.3201497
# To illustrate the results
plot(x, y, pch=20)
points(x=x, y=y_hat_lin, type="l", lwd=2, col="red")
```



```
# sum polinomial --
{\it\# Para ajustar el modelo con los hiper-parametros por defecto}
mod_pol <- ksvm(y ~ x, type="eps-svr", kernel="polydot",</pre>
                 C=1, epsilon=0.1,
                 kpar=list(degree=1, scale=1, offset=1))
# To obtain y_hat
y_hat_pol <- predict(mod_pol)</pre>
\mbox{\it \#} 
 To obtain the correlation coefficient and MSE.
cor(y, y_hat_pol)
              [,1]
## [1,] 0.7852445
mse(y, y_hat_pol)
## [1] 0.3201497
# To illustrate the results
plot(x, y, pch=20)
points(x=x, y=y_hat_pol, type="1", lwd=2, col="blue")
```







```
# Tuning parameters ------

# En stackoverflow un usuario hizo una pregunta interesante al respecto

# visitar

# https://stackoverflow.com/questions/26459650/tuning-ksvm-from-kernlab
```