TP4 Aprendizaje No Supervisado

72.27 - Sistemas de Inteligencia Artificial



1.1

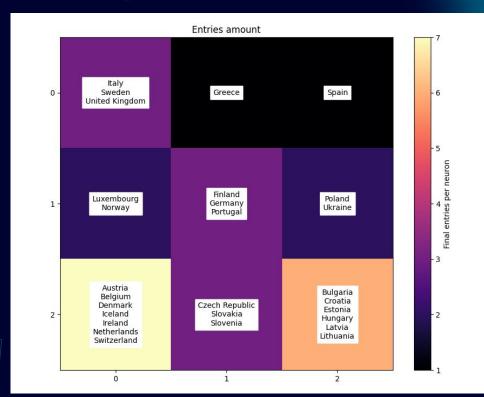
1.1 Red de Kohonen



Variables

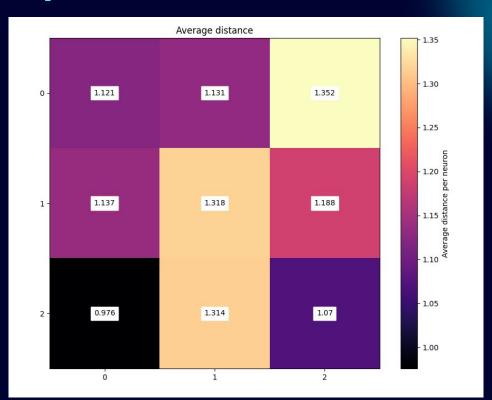
- Área
- PBI
- Inflación
- Expectativa de vida (en años)
- Presupuesto militar
- Tasa de crecimiento poblacional
- Tasa de desempleo

Asociación de países



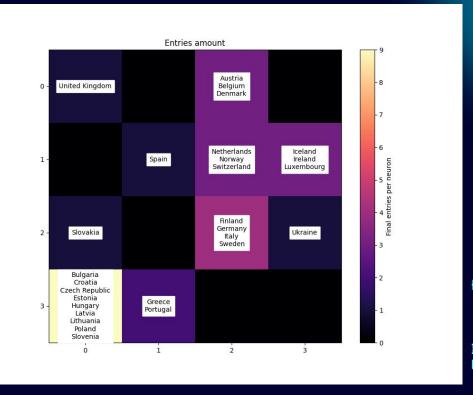
```
{
    "k": 3,
    "radius" : 1,
    "limit" : 14000
}
learning_rate(e): 1/(1+e)
```

Distancias promedio entre neuronas vecinas



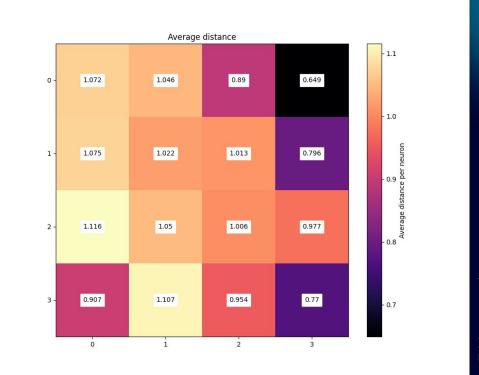
```
{
    "k": 3,
    "radius" : 1,
    "limit" : 14000
}
learning_rate(e): 1/(1+e)
```

Asociación de países



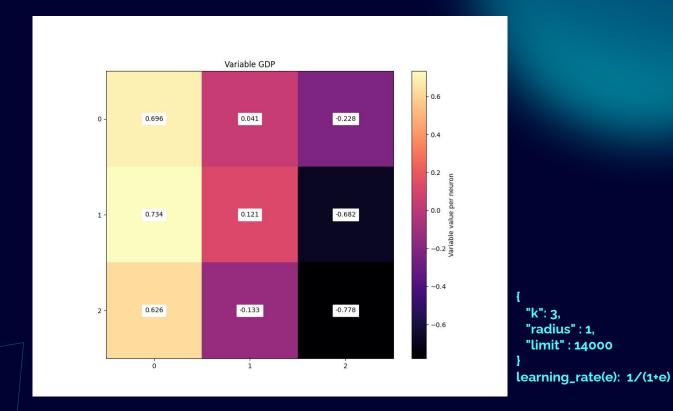
```
{
    "k": 4,
    "radius" : 1,
    "limit" : 14000
}
learning_rate(e): 1/(1+e)
```

Distancias promedio entre neuronas vecinas

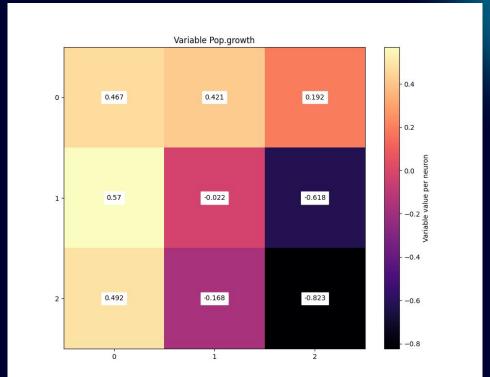


```
{
    "k": 4,
    "radius" : 1,
    "limit" : 14000
}
learning_rate(e): 1/(1+e)
```

Variable GDP

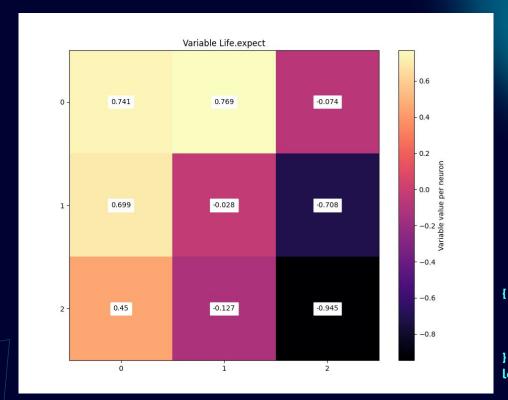


Variable Population Growth



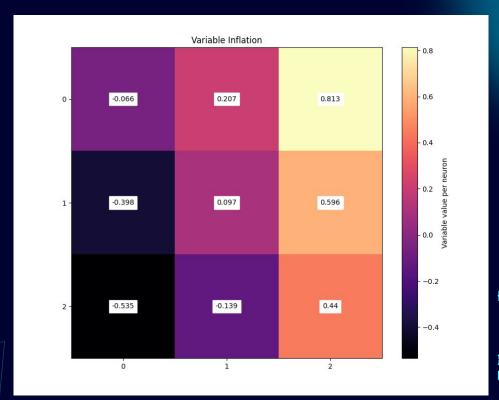
```
{
    "k": 3,
    "radius" : 1,
    "limit" : 14000
}
learning_rate(e): 1/(1+e)
```

Variable Life Expectancy



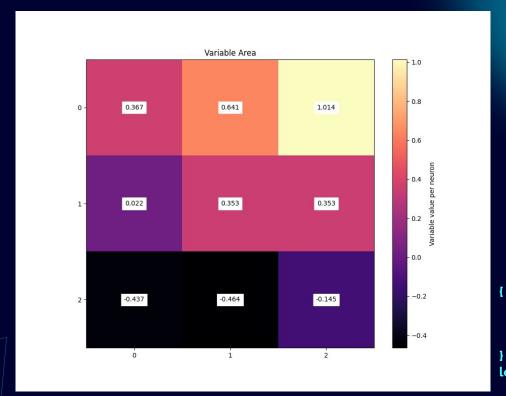
```
{
    "k": 3,
    "radius" : 1,
    "limit" : 14000
}
learning_rate(e): 1/(1+e)
```

Variable Inflation



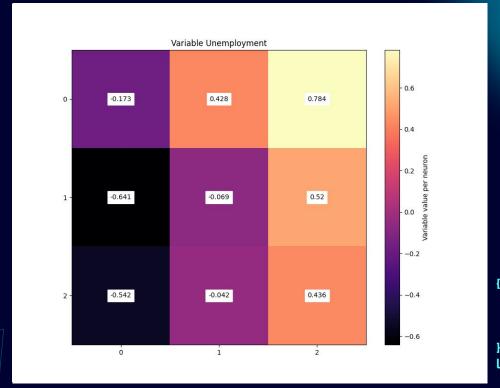
{
 "k": 3,
 "radius" : 1,
 "limit" : 14000
}
learning_rate(e): 1/(1+e)

Variable Area



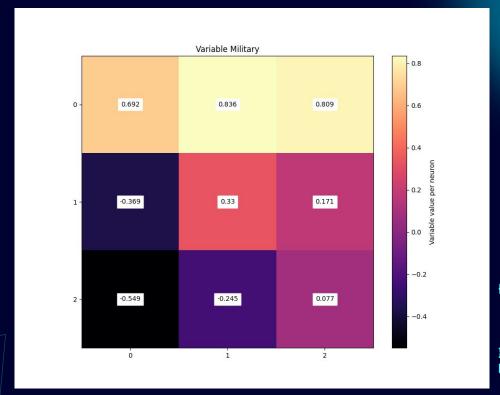
```
{
    "k": 3,
    "radius" : 1,
    "limit" : 14000
}
learning_rate(e): 1/(1+e)
```

Variable Unemployment



```
{
  "k": 3,
  "radius" : 1,
  "limit" : 14000
}
learning_rate(e): 1/(1+e)
```

Variable Military



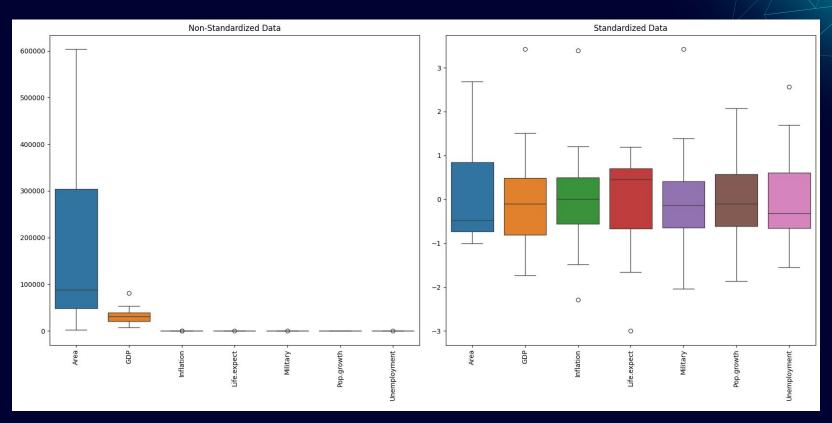
```
{
    "k": 3,
    "radius" : 1,
    "limit" : 14000
}
learning_rate(e): 1/(1+e)
```

1.2

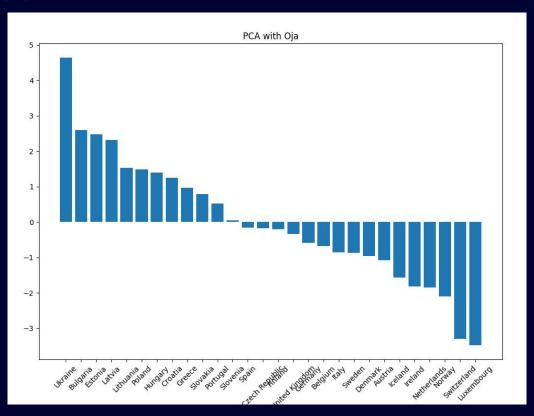
1.2 Analisis PCA



Estandarización de variables



Con OJA



y1 =

Area * 0.134

+ GDP * -0.5

+ Inflation * 0.415

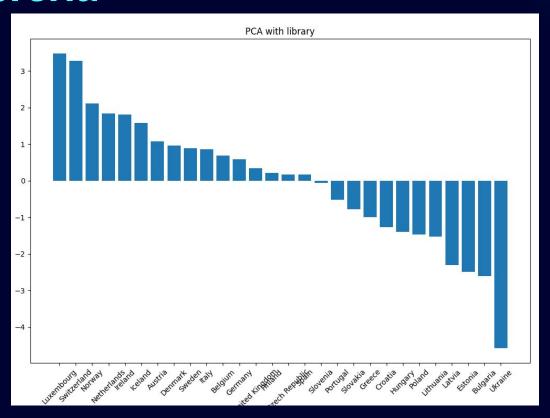
+ Life.expect * -0.485

+ Military * 0.181

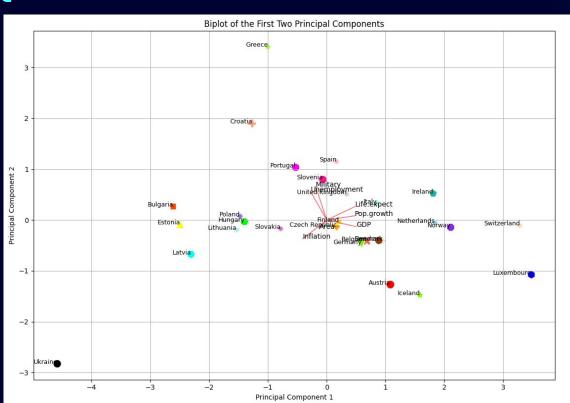
+ Pop.growth * -0.474

+ Unemployment * 0.267

Con librería



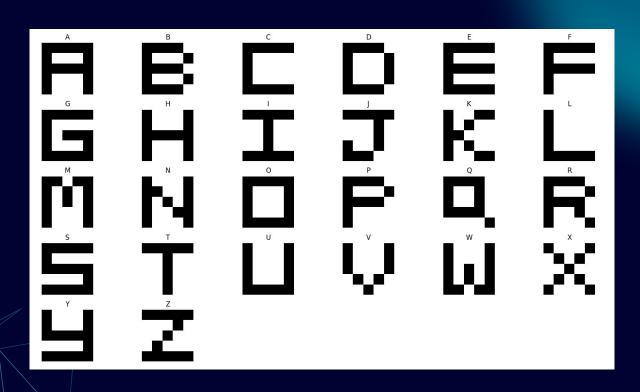
Biplot

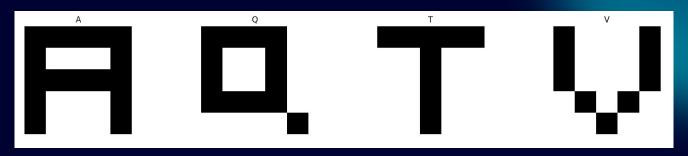


2

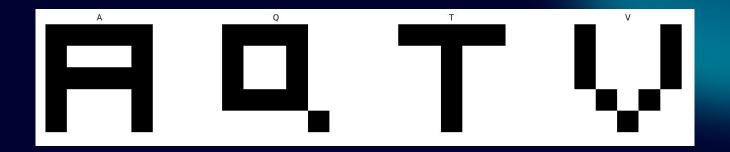
Modelo de Hopfield

Elección de patrones almacenados





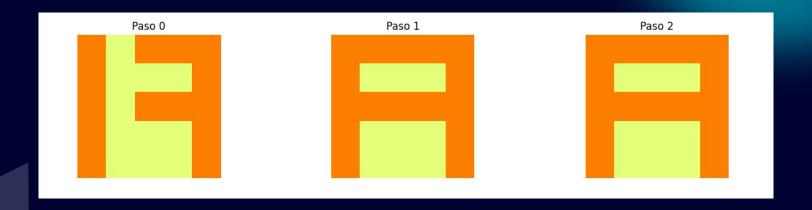
	Α	Q	Т	V
Α	0	3	-1	-1
Q	3	0	1	1
Т	-1	-1	o	1
V	-1	1	1	o



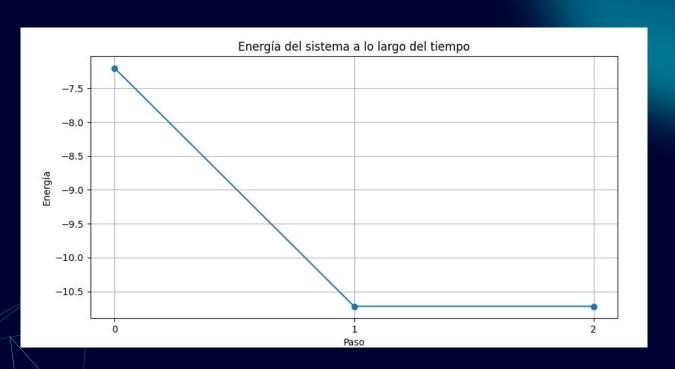
- Producto interno medio: 1.33 (de los valores absolutos)
- Hay muchas otras combinaciones igual de buenas (ej. L M O X)
- Todas esas combinaciones tienen máximo producto interno = 3 (en este caso sólo lo cumple A con Q)



Ruido: 0.1 Letra elegida: A

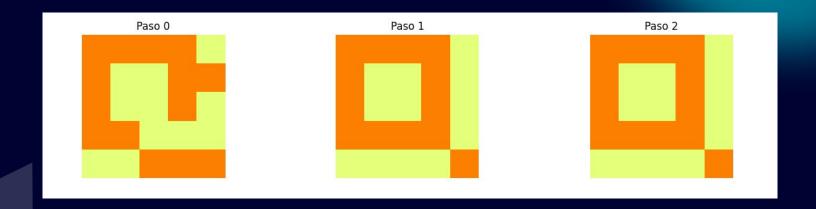






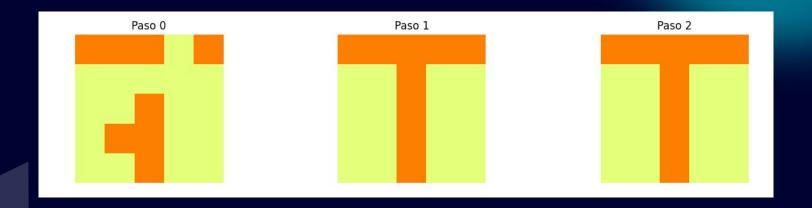


Ruido: 0.1 Letra elegida: Q



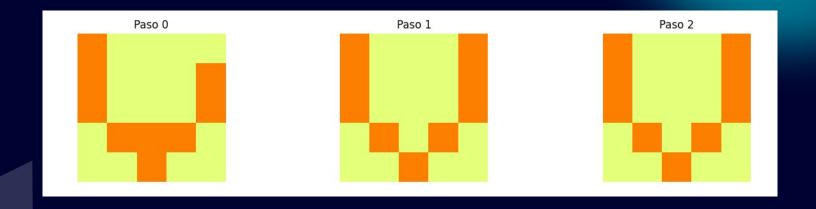


Ruido: 0.1 Letra elegida: T



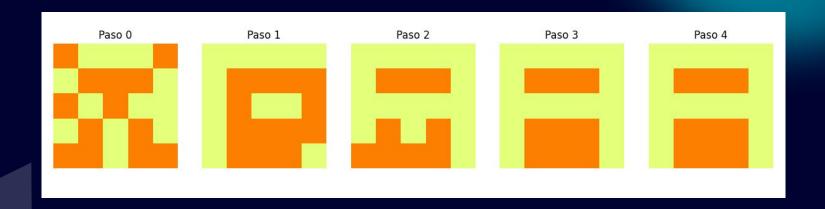


Ruido: 0.1 Letra elegida: V





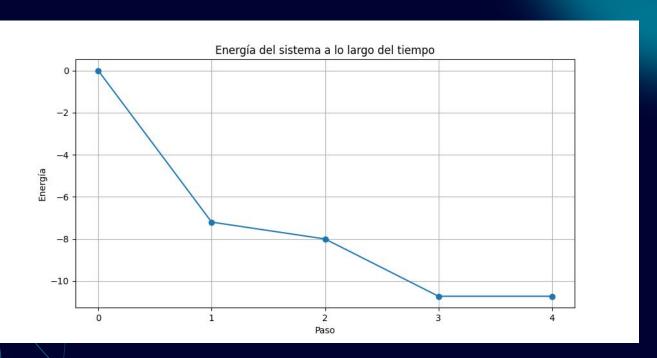
Ruido: 0.1 Letra elegida: X



¿Se entiende ahora la elección de colores distintos al blanco y negro?

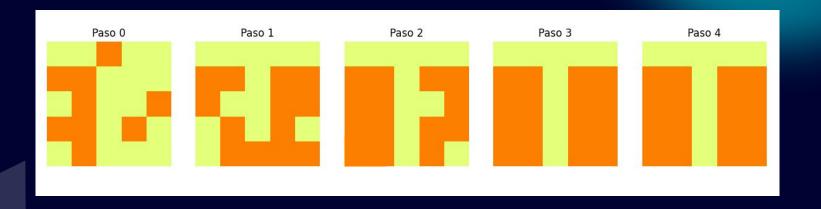


Ruido: 0.1 Letra elegida: X





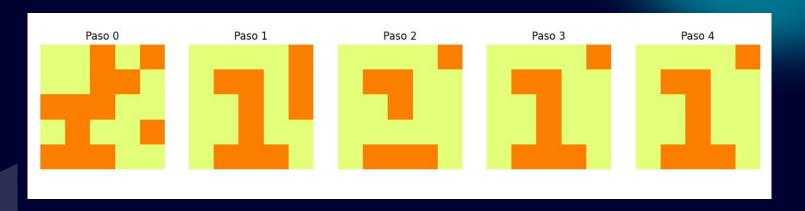
Ruido: 0.5 Letra elegida: M (pero hay tanto ruido que no importa)





Ruido: 0.5

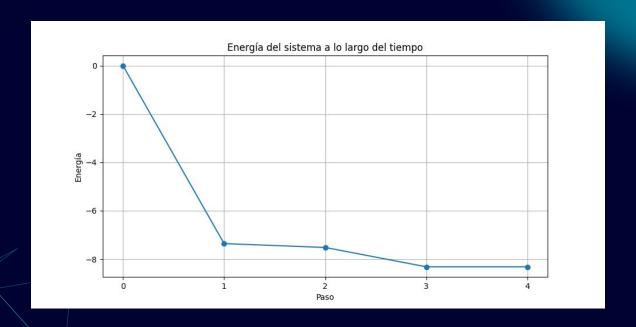
Letra elegida: T (pero hay tanto ruido que no importa)



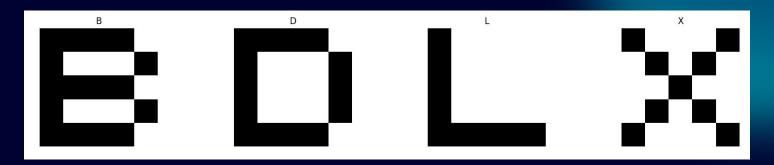
Estado espurio desconocido



Ruido: 0.5 Letra elegida: T (pero hay tanto ruido que no importa)



Otra combinación



	В	D	L	X
В	O	17	7	-13
D	17	o	11	-13
L	7	11	o	1
x	-13	-13	1	o

Producto interno medio: 10.33

Otra combinación



Ruido: 0.15 Letra elegida: B

Estado espurio cíclico

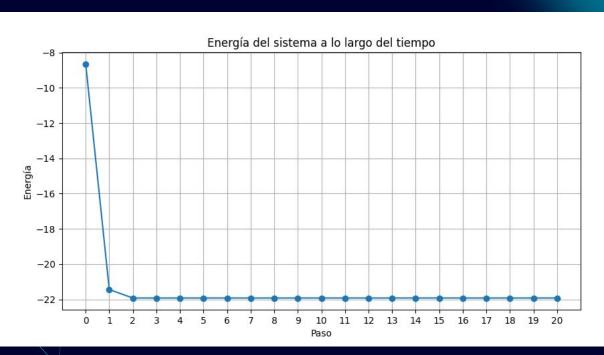


Otra combinación



Ruido: 0.15 Letra elegida: B

Mismo gráfico de energía



Patrón complementario

Si le consultamos con el patrón complementario, todos los pasos son los complementos del proceso original

CB

$$S_{\zeta}(0) = \zeta$$

$$S_{-\zeta}(0) = -\zeta = -S_{\zeta}(0)$$

$$HI) S_{-\zeta}(n) = -S_{\zeta}(n)$$
 $TI) S_{-\zeta}(n+1) = -S_{\zeta}(n+1)$

$$\begin{split} S_{\zeta}(n+1) &= Sign(W\ S_{\zeta}(n)) \\ S_{-\zeta}(n+1) &= Sign(W\ S_{-\zeta}(n)) = Sign(W\ (-S_{\zeta}(n))) = -Sign(W\ S_{\zeta}(n)) = -S_{\zeta}(n+1) \end{split}$$

Patrón complementario

La función de energía es la misma

$$H_{\zeta}(W) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} W_{ij} S_i^{\zeta} S_j^{\zeta}$$

$$H_{-\zeta}(W) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} W_{ij} S_i^{-\zeta} S_j^{-\zeta} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} W_{ij} (-S_i^{\zeta}) (-S_j^{\zeta}) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} W_{ij} S_i^{\zeta} S_j^{\zeta} = H_{\zeta}(W)$$



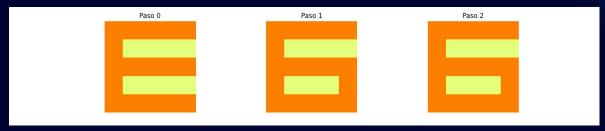
	E	G	0	S
E	0	21	15	21
G	21	0	19	21
O	15	19	o	15
S	21	21	15	o



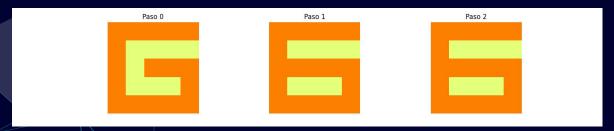
- Producto interno medio: 18.67
- Es la única tan mala: única con máx avg
- Tiene 3 combinaciones con producto interno máximo (21)
 - O Hay otras que cumplen eso, ej. C E G S, B E G S



E:

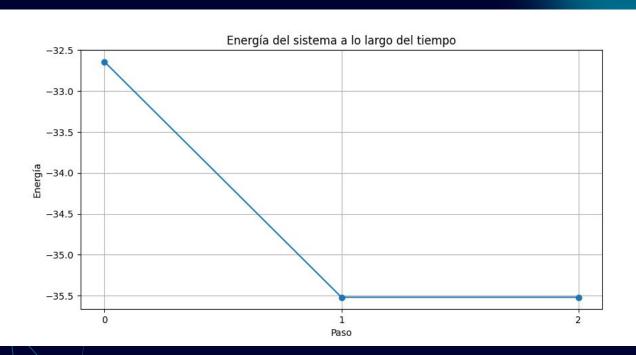


G:



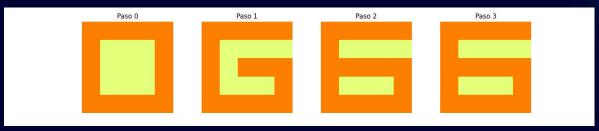


E:

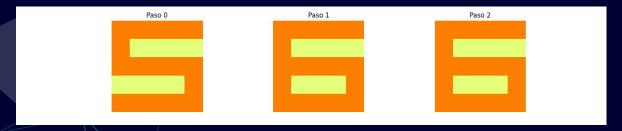




O:

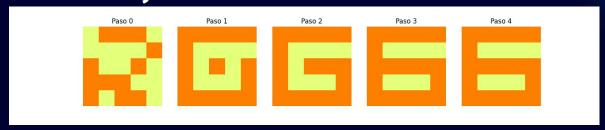


S

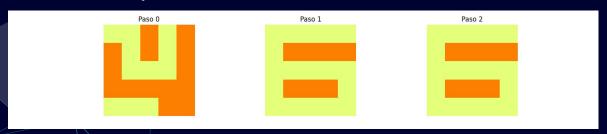




Patrón muy ruidoso:

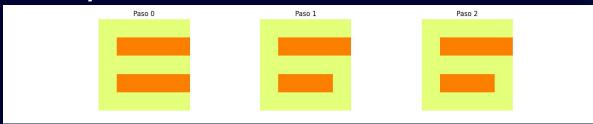


Patrón muy ruidoso:

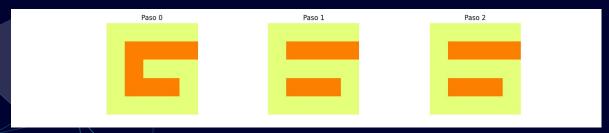




E Complemento:



G Complemento:



Conclusiones

- Kohonen puede agrupar las distintas variables de manera muy parecida a la componente PC1 obtenida por Oja.
- Los estados espurios muchas veces parecen estar relacionados con los patrones de entrada (ej. inverso), pero otras veces no es tan fácil de ver.
- Si todos los patrones tienen productos internos muy elevados, es muy difícil que Hopfield pueda llegar a un resultado razonable.



Gracias!

Preguntas?

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