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// T53mixExpCat.sce
// MIXTURE ESTIMATION (descriptive categorical)
// - static normal componens
// - scalar y and multinomial discrete v
//   |v1 | 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2
//   |v2 | 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2
//   |v3 | 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2
//   |y=1| . . . . .
//   |y=2| . . . . .
// Experiments
// - change simulated parameters pS
// - change initial pE (through their statistics)
// -----
exec("ScIntro.sce",-1),
getd(), mode(0)

nd=1000; // 1
// PARAMETERS // 2
pS=list(); // 3
pS(1)=genThs(2,8,.5); // simulated regr. coefficants // 4
pS(2)=genThs(2,8,.5); // 5
v(1,:)=genCateg(1,nd,[.4 .6]); // 6
v(2,:)=genCateg(1,nd,[.7 .3]); // 7

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v(3,:)=genCateg(1,nd,[.1 .9]); // 8
nc=length(pS); // 9
// 10
// SIMULATION // 11
for t=1:nd // 12
    jS=ceil(2*randu()); // pointer value generation // 13
    cS(t)=jS; // 14
    y(t)=genCategXY(v(:,t),pS(jS),[2 2 2]); // output value generation // 15
end // 16
// 17
// INITIALIZATION // 18
S=list(); pE=list(); // 19
ka=[1 1]; // initial counter // 20
for j=1:nc // 21
    S(j)=randu(2,8); // initial statistics // 22
    pE(j)=fnorm(S(j),1); // initial parameters // 23
end // 24
// 25
// TIME LOOP // 26
yp=zeros(nd,1); // 27
for t=1:nd // 28
    // estimation // 29
    for j=1:nc // 30

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        z=xt2col(v(:,t),[2 2 2]);          // coding of variables v          // 31
        q(j)=pE(j)(y(t),z);                // proximity                      // 32
    end                                    // 33
    w=q/sum(q);                            // weights                          // 34
    wt(:,t)=w;                             // 35
    z=xt2col(v(:,t),[2 2 2]);              // coding of variables v          // 36
    for j=1:nc                              // 37
        S(j)(y(t),z)=S(j)(y(t),z)+w(j);    // update of statistics          // 38
        pE(j)=fnorm(S(j),1);               // parameter point estimates     // 39
    end                                    // 40
    // zero-step prediction                  // 41
    z=xt2col(v(:,t),[2 2 2]);              // coding of variables v          // 42
    wp=dDel(w);                             // 43
    for j=1:nc                              // 44
        [nill,yp]=max(pE(j)(:,:z));         // output prediction             // 45
        yp(t)=yp(t)+wp(j)*yp;              // 46
    end                                    // 47
end                                        // 48
// 49
// RESULTS                                // 50
disp 'Simulated parameter values'         // 51
disp(pS(:))                              // 52
disp 'Final estimated parameters'         // 53

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disp(pE(:)) // 54
// 55
s=(nd-100+1):nd; // 56
set(scf(2),'position',[900 100 800 400]) // plot data and prediction // 57
plot(s,y(s),'ob',s,yp(s),'xr','markersize',8) // 58
title 'Data (b) and prediction (r)' // 59
// 60
[nill,cp]=max(wt,'r'); // accuracy of classification // 61
disp 'Accuracy of classification' // 62
ACCc=acc(cS,cp) // 63
// 64
disp 'Accuracy of prediction' // accuracy of prediction // 65
ACCy=acc(y(:),yp(:)) // 66

```

## Description of the program

- Rows 3–10 define parameters for simulation.
- Rows 11–16 perform simulation with switching components. Simulated model is multivariate.
- Rows 19–24 prepare initial statistics and parameters for the estimation.
- Rows 27–48 represent the time loop.
  - Rows 30–33 compute logarithmic proximities.

- Rows 34–35 perform normalization of proximities and take their exponent.
- Rows 38–39 do statistics update and construction of point estimates of the parameters.
- Rows 42–47 construct the output zero-step prediction (either point one - expectation or generated one - expectation + noise).