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Modeling Affective State using Learning Vector Quantization

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Stellingen

behorend bij het proefschrift

Modeling Affective State using Learning Vector Quantization

van

Gert-Jan de Vries

1. Learning Vector Quantization methods perform on par with or better than established classifiers in the domain of affective computing.
2. Learning Vector Quantization methods, and in particular GMLVQ, provide insightful results in the domain of affective computing and allow for knowledge discovery through intuitive interpretation of results.
3. Robust Soft Learning Vector Quantization combines several strengths of LVQ 2.1 and GLVQ and performs robust classification.
4. Physiological features that are most expressive for distinguishing stress from relaxation are obtained from Electrocardiograms.
5. The emotionally most expressive regions of the face are around the mouth and eyes.
6. Appraisal models provide an promising basis for emotion classification. However, the data contains relatively high levels of noise.
7. Feelings are not supposed to be logical. Dangerous is the man who has rationalized his emotions.

David Borenstein

8. Performing research is like cycling the Alps, with blissful descends as well as ascends that can trigger all sorts of emotions.