P-th Order twin support vector machine

ABSTRACT

In this paper, a new robust twin support vector machine via p-Order optimized algorithm was proposed. We improved the TWSVM algorithm by iterative method. Theoretical support shows that iterative method is effective in the solution to improve TWSVM via p-th order of the L2-norm distances. A large number of experiments show that p-th order twin support vector machine (PTWSVM) can process the noise data and has a better accuracy.

1. Introduction

Support vector machine has been a vital method for pattern classification in the last decade. The standard Support vector machine devotes to get an optimal separating hyper plane that has the max margin between the two data sets. In 2001, G.Fungand and O.L.Mangasarian proposed a algorithm that two parallel planes are pushed apart as far as possible to classify points. In 2007,O.L. Mangasarian and E.W.Wild proposed a nonparallel plane classifier for binary data via generalized eigenvalue.

Different from PSVM and GEPSVM, a new nonparallel plane classifier termed as the Twin Support Vector Machine (TWSVM). It solves a pair of quadratic programming problems.

In this paper, we are absorbed in the problem of higher precision TWSVM on normal data set. In classical TWSVM, we are willing to minimize the distance with the squared distance. As we know, normal points account for a great proportion, the outliers just are very few points.

From this point，we hold the distance with a high orders, that to emphasis the percentage of normal points. A p-th order is used for the improvement to TWSVM that p ought to be higher than 2,e.g.,.

The p-th order twin support vector machine (pTWSVM) method is focus on the following problems:

1．The modification of the TWSVM objective with p-th order l2-norm.

2．The formulation of proposed algorithm.

3. The proof of the algorithm convergence.

The paper is organized as follows: Section 2 dwells on our theoretical work for the new method in detail, including the improvement and related proof. Section 3 is about the extension on nonlinear kernel. Section 4 deals with the experiment and Section 5 summarize this paper.

1. P-Order twin support vector machine

Suppose we have data points of n-dimensional belongs to two classes represented by matrices A and B respectively. Assuming that A have m1 points and B have m2 points, so the sizes of matrices A and B are m1\*n and m2\*n respectively. The TWSVM devotes to obtaining two nonparallel hyper planes which each plan is as close as possible to one type points and as far as possible to the rest.

The TWSVM can be obtained by solving the following pairs of quadratic programming problems:

where are parameters and are vectors of ones of appropriate dimensions. The two nonparallel planes can be obtained by :

We can classify the point X by comparing the distances which it to the two planes respectively.

Form the TWSVM, it clearly shows that the squared distance in the formulas. It may be not satisfied the for the problem. The result we obtained could be affected by the outliers pronouncedly. That is, p-th order is a good method for instead of squared distance. If we can find an appropriate p, the algorithm can emphasize norm data and overlook outliers best. Now, we can find that what the p-th order does is to obtain a balance between the norm data and the outliers. Assuming squared distance is a benchmark, if , the data’s distance will be emphasized, if ，the data’s distance will be shortened. The paper hold the notion that the percentage of outliers decides the p value.

The improvement of TWSVM can be obtained by solving the following problem:

The Lagrangian function of the problem is:

where are the vectors of Lagrange multipliers.

To solve the problem ,a good approach is splitting the distance to squared and (p-2)-th order :

Denote ,the Lagrangian function can be written as:

The derivative on every parameter, i.e., the Karush-Kuhn-Tucker(K.K.T) necessary and sufficient optimality conditions for the problem is:



1. The Nonlinear Kernel Classifier
2. Experimental Results
3. Conclusions

References