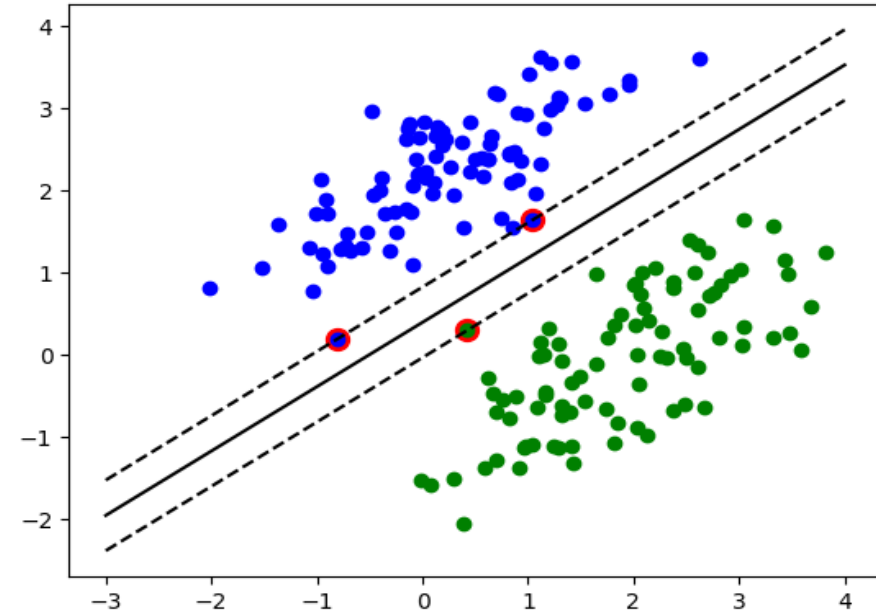
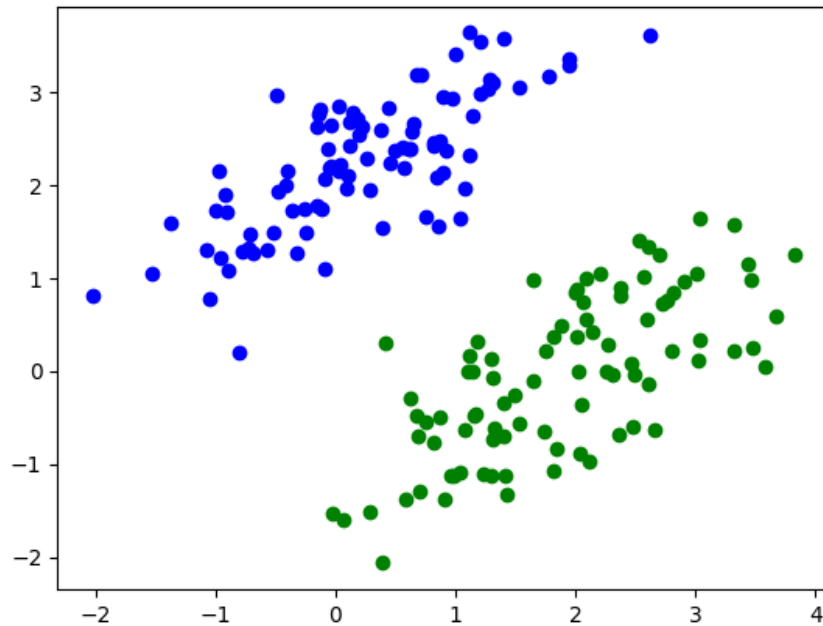


## Результаты исследования

### 1. Hard-margin SVM – классификация (случай линейной разделимости данных/сепарабельный случай)

Margin (ширина полосы) = 0,68

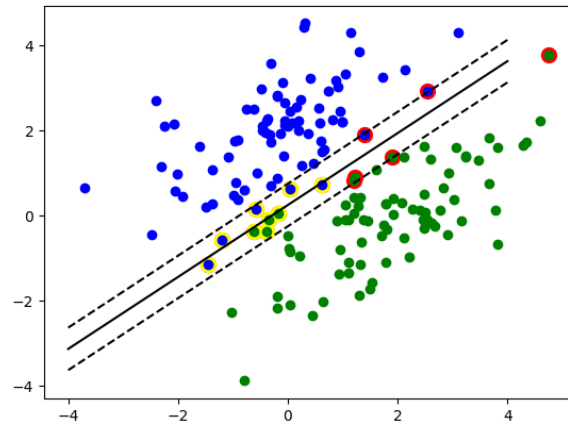
Кол-во опорных векторов = 3



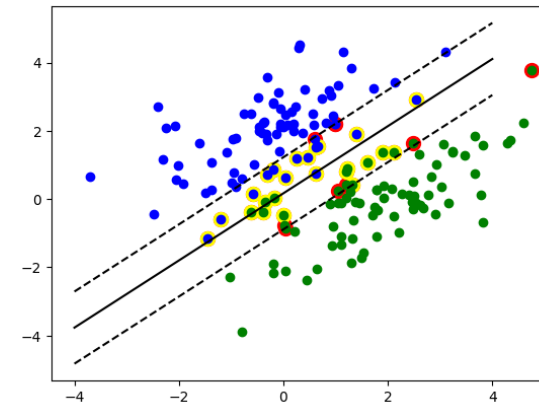
Linear kernel, hard-margin (N=3, M=0,68)

## 2. Soft-margin SVM – классификация (случай линейной неразделимости данных/несепарабельный случай)

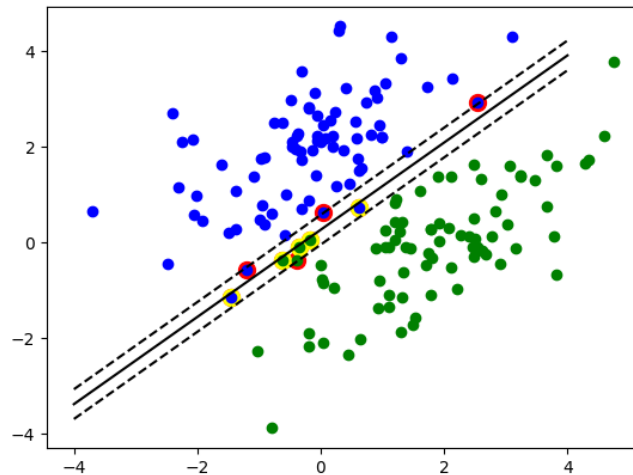
Linear kernel,  $C=1$ ,  $USV=6$ ,  $BSV=9$ ,  $M=0,76$



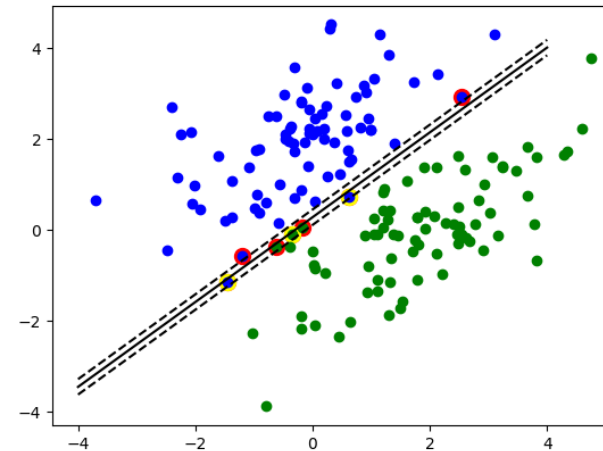
Linear kernel,  $C=0,1$ ,  $USV=9$ ,  $BSV=24$ ,  $M=1,51$



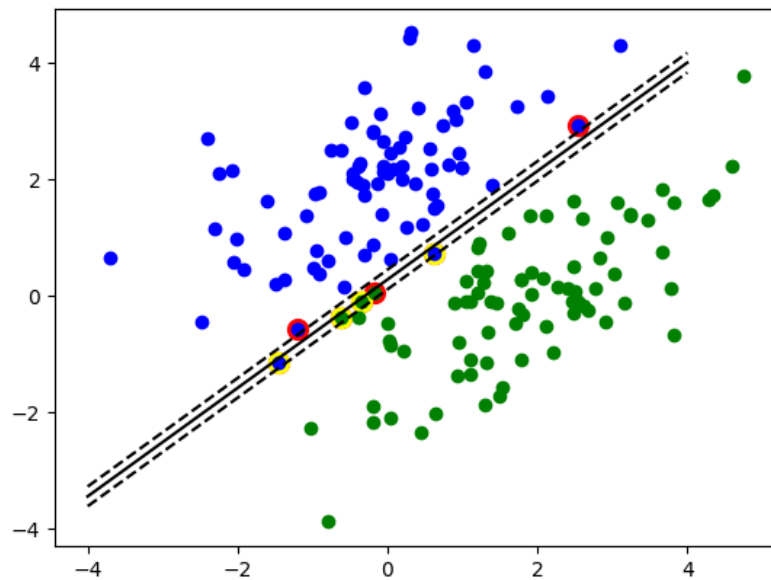
Linear kernel,  $C=10$ ,  $USV=4$ ,  $BSV=5$ ,  $M=0,46$



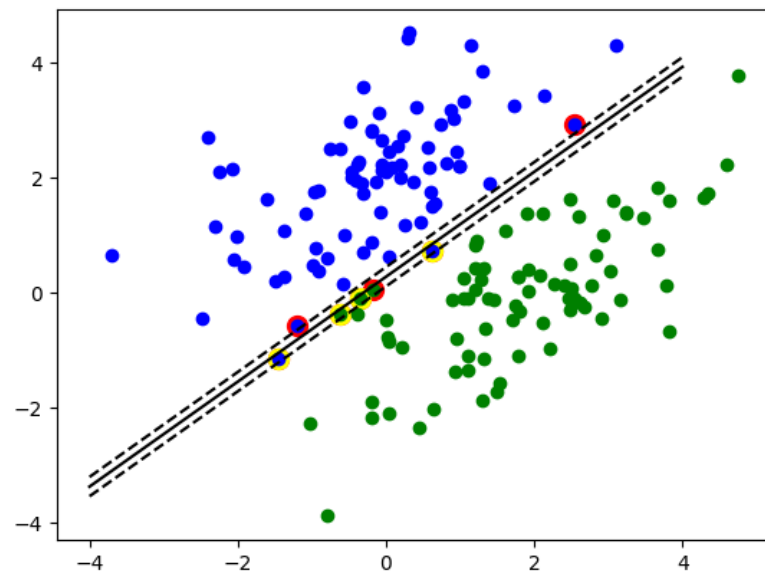
Linear kernel,  $C=100$ ,  $USV=3$ ,  $BSV=4$ ,  $M=0,25$



Linear kernel,  $C=1000$ ,  $USV=3$ ,  $BSV=4$ ,  $M=0,25$

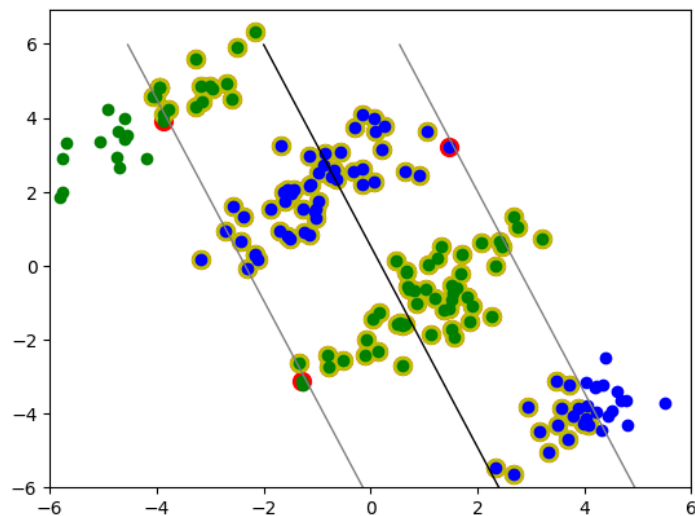


Linear kernel,  $C=10000$ ,  $USV=3$ ,  $BSV=4$ ,  $M=0,25$

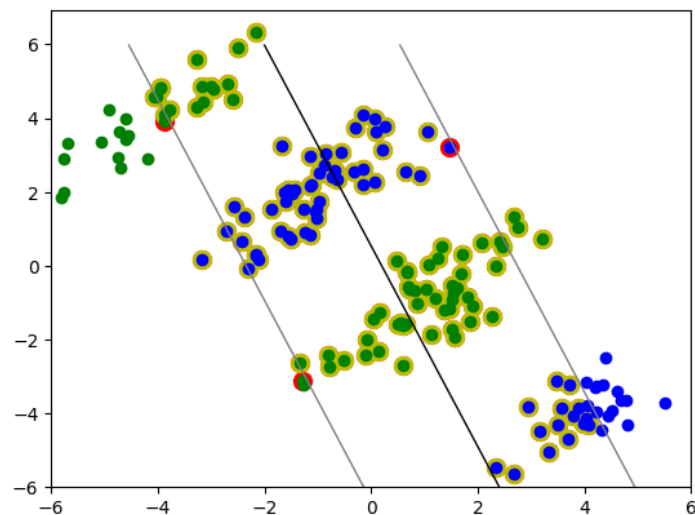


### 3. Non-linear SVM – классификация (нелинейное обучение): хорошо разделенные данные

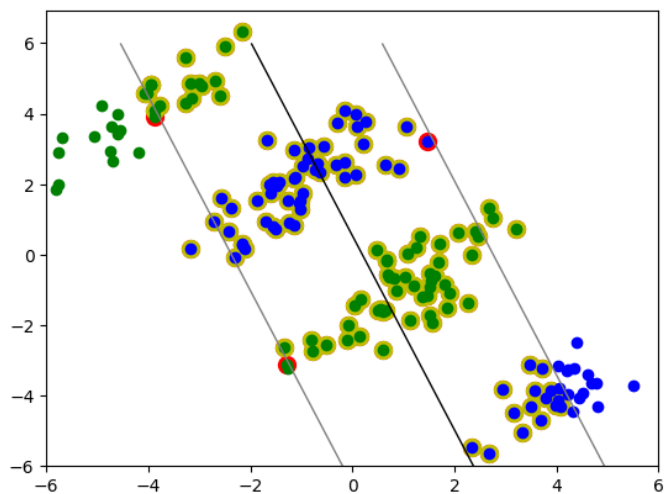
Linear kernel,  $C=1$ ,  $USV=3$ ,  $BSV=128$



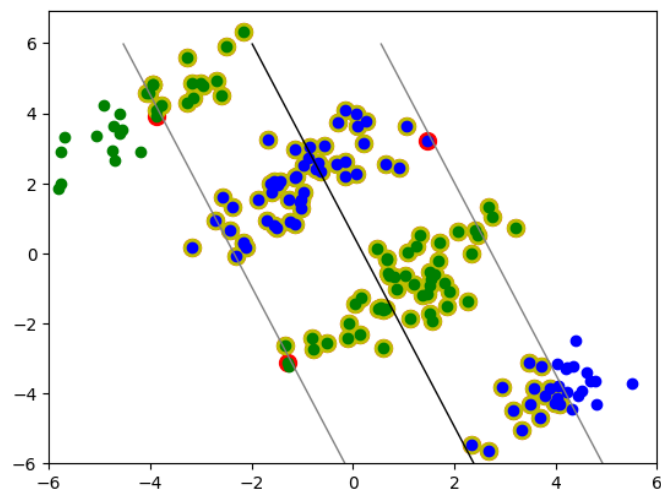
Linear kernel,  $C=0.1$ ,  $USV=3$ ,  $BSV=128$



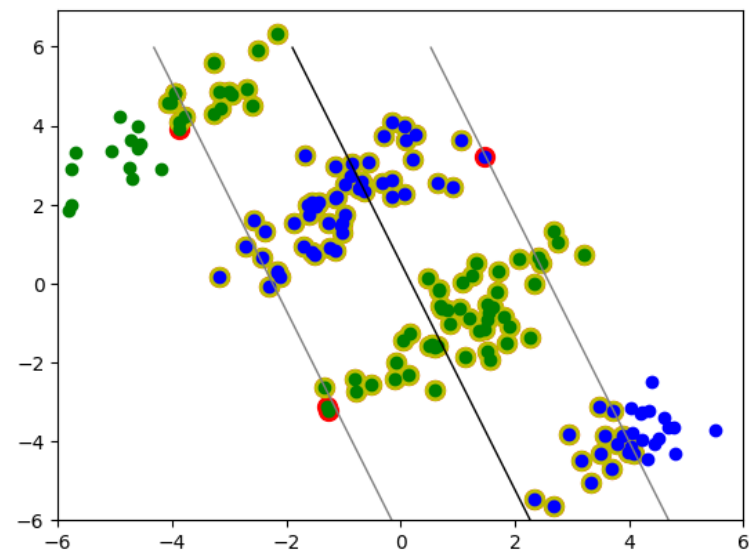
Linear kernel,  $C=10$ ,  $USV=3$ ,  $BSV=128$



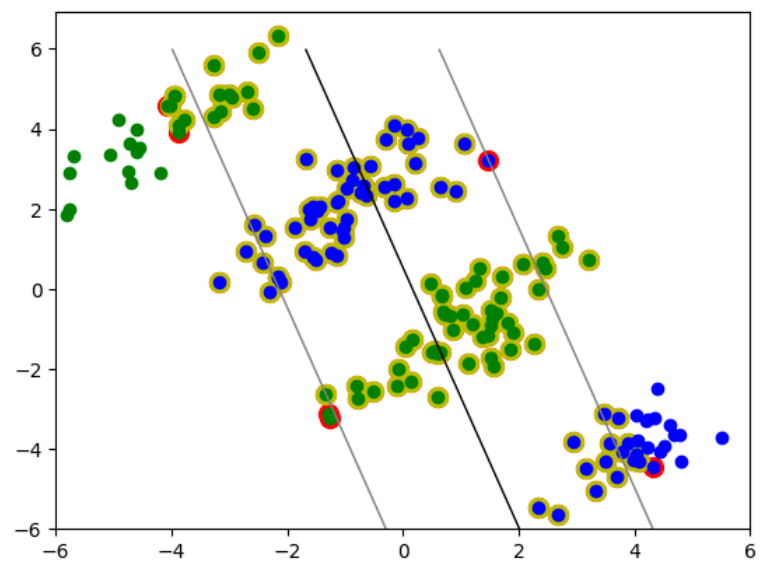
Linear kernel,  $C=100$ ,  $USV=3$ ,  $BSV=128$



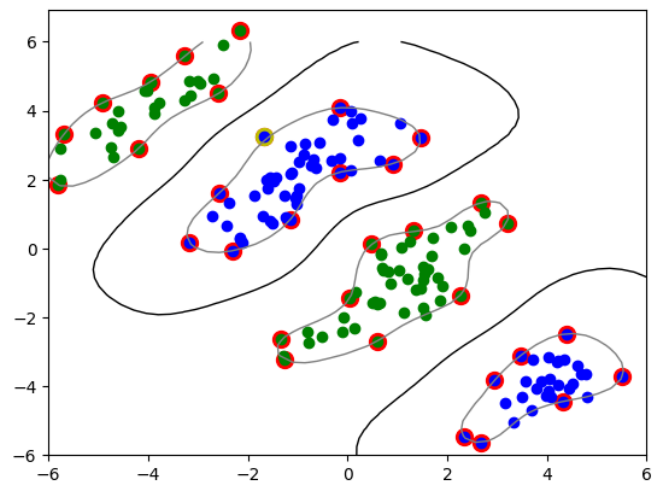
Linear kernel,  $C=1000$ , USV=4, BSV=128



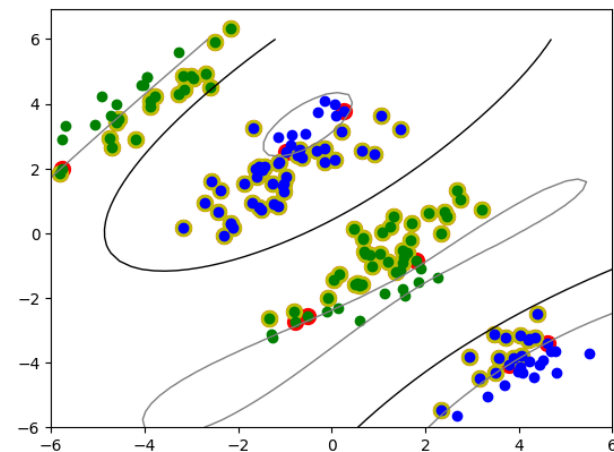
Linear kernel,  $C=10000$ , USV=6, BSV=127



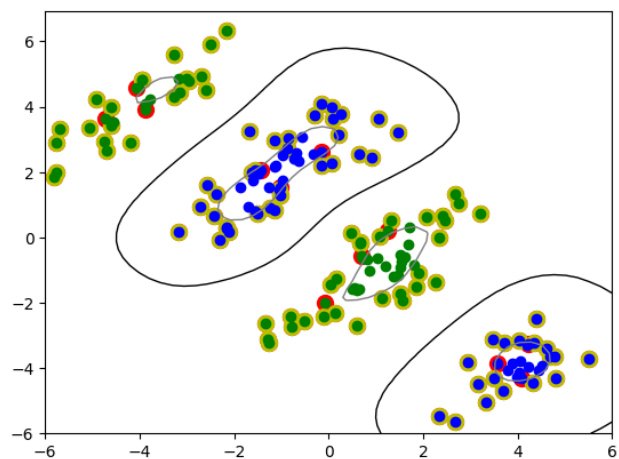
Gaussian kernel,  $C=1$ ,  $\sigma=1$ , USV=32, BSV=1



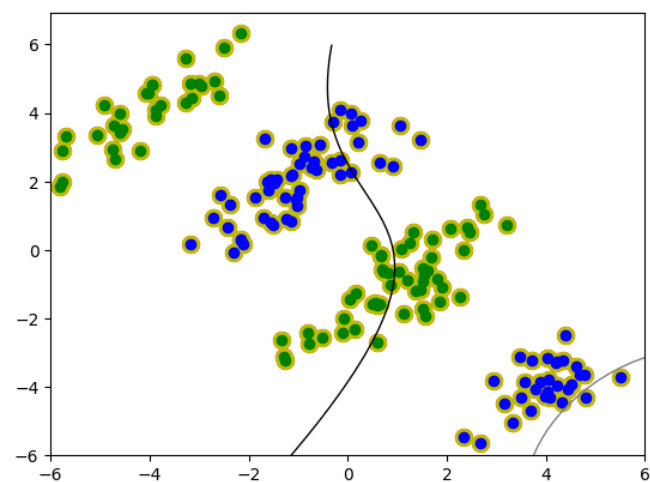
Gaussian kernel,  $C=1$ ,  $\sigma=5$ , USV=8, BSV=107



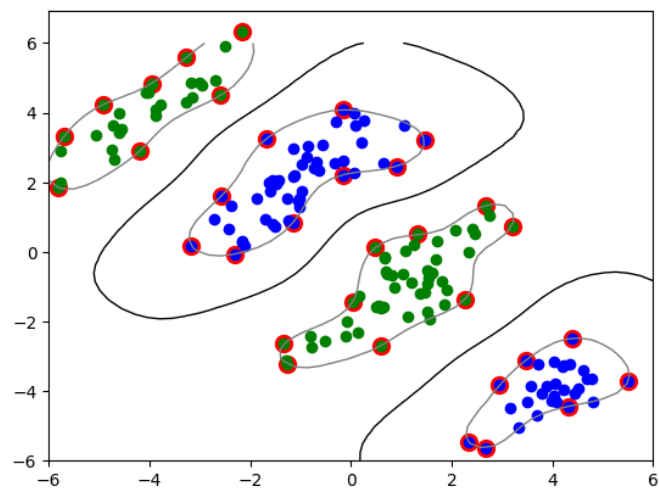
Gaussian kernel,  $C=0.1$ ,  $\sigma=1$ , USV=12, BSV=101



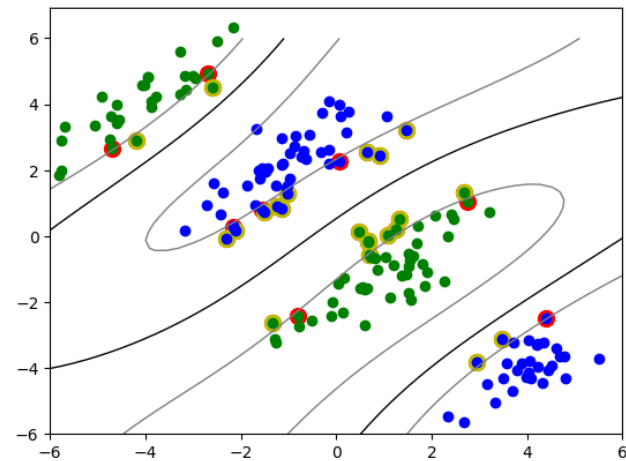
Gaussian kernel,  $C=0.1$ ,  $\sigma=5$ , USV=0, BSV=160



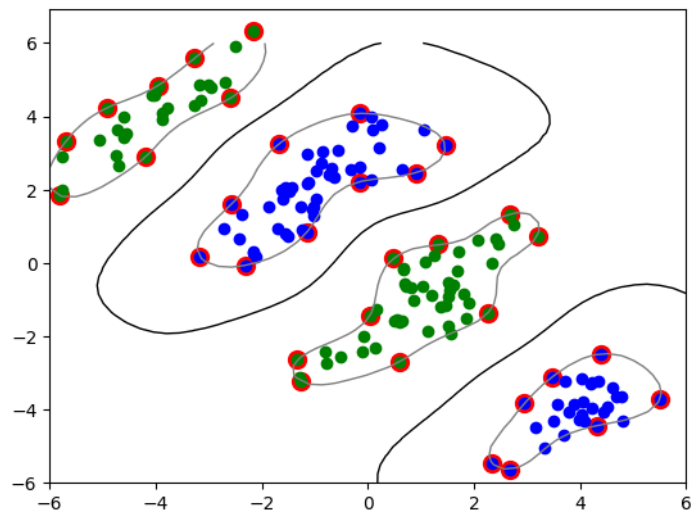
Gaussian kernel,  $C=10$ ,  $\sigma=1$ , USV=33, BSV=0



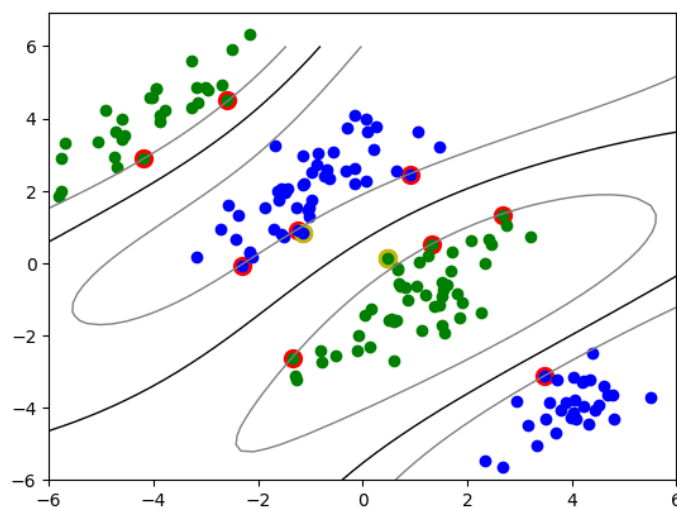
Gaussian kernel,  $C=10$ ,  $\sigma=5$ , USV=8, BSV=22



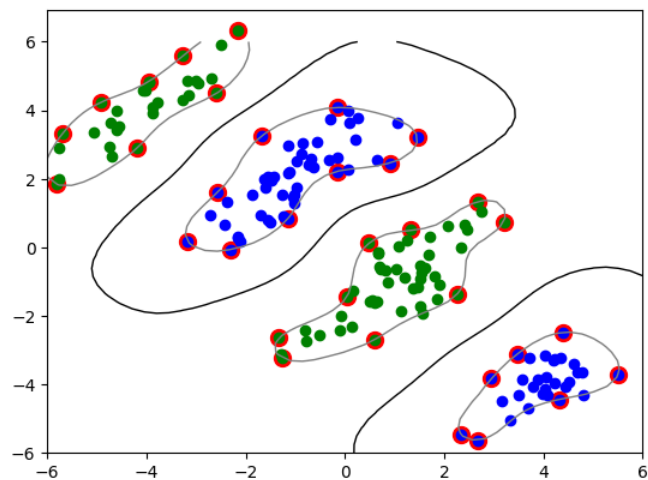
Gaussian kernel,  $C=100$ ,  $\sigma=1$ , USV=33, BSV=0



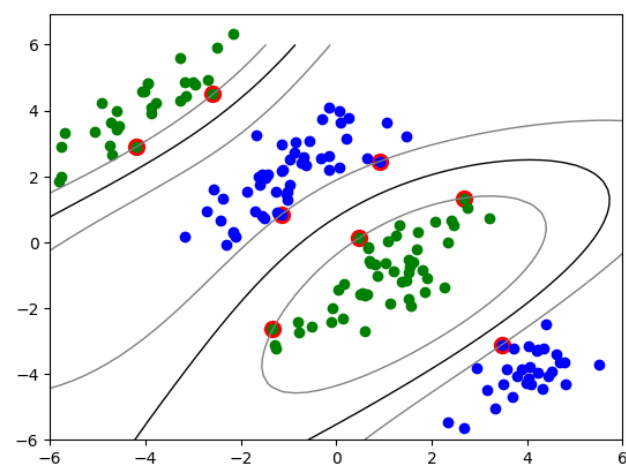
Gaussian kernel,  $C=100$ ,  $\sigma=5$ , USV=9, BSV=2



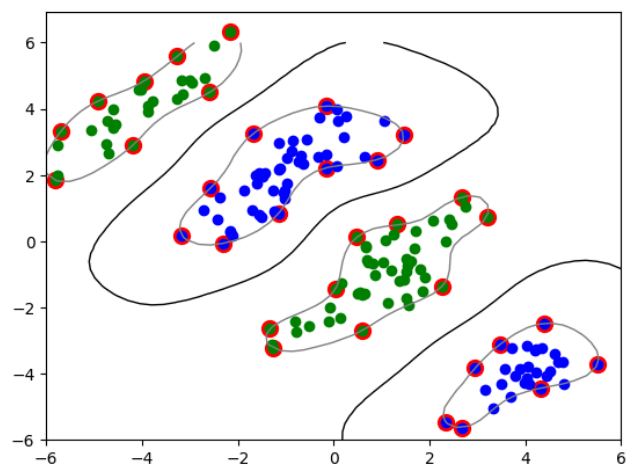
Gaussian kernel,  $C=1000$ ,  $\sigma=1$ , USV=33, BSV=0



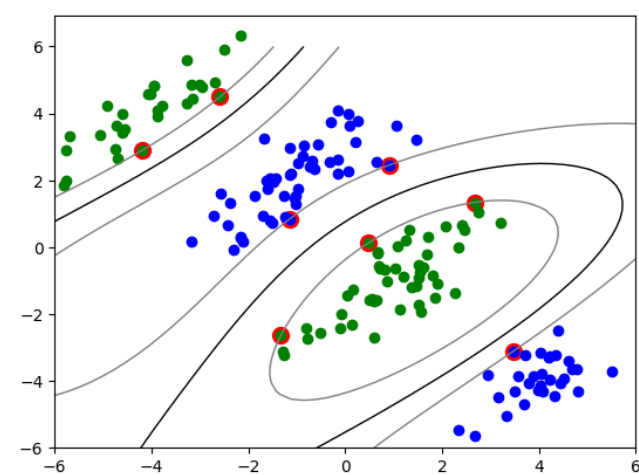
Gaussian kernel,  $C=1000$ ,  $\sigma=5$ , USV=8, BSV=0



Gaussian kernel,  $C=10000$ ,  $\sigma=1$ , USV=33, BSV=0



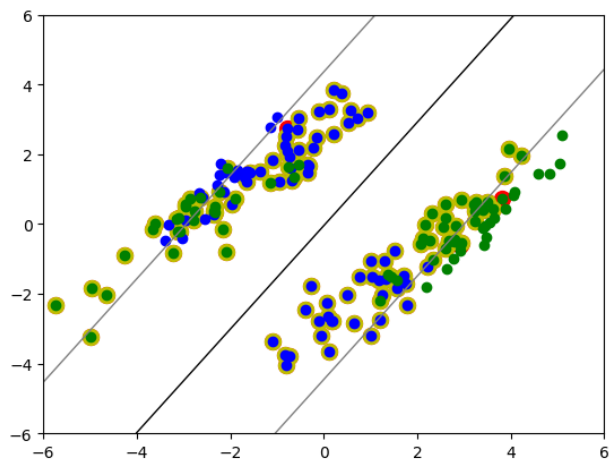
Gaussian kernel,  $C=10000$ ,  $\sigma=5$ , USV=8, BSV=0



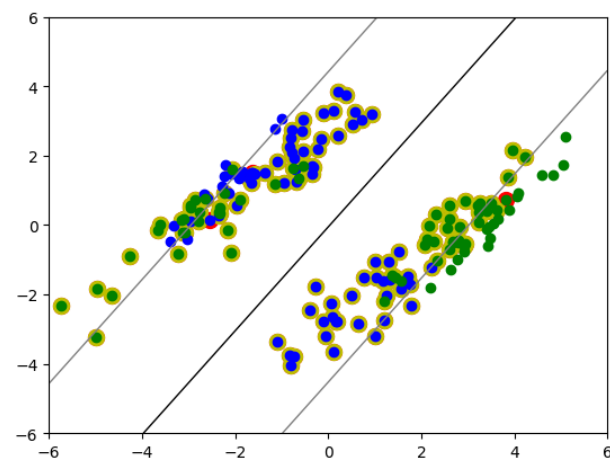


## Non-linear SVM – классификация (нелинейное обучение): плохо разделенные данные

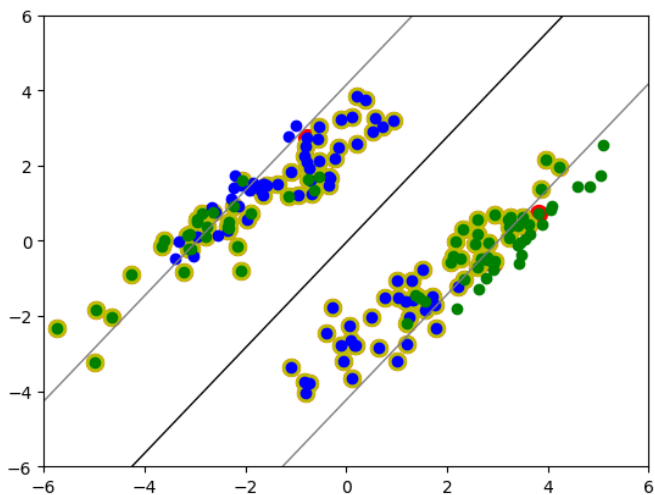
Linear kernel,  $C=1$ , USV=3, BSV=124



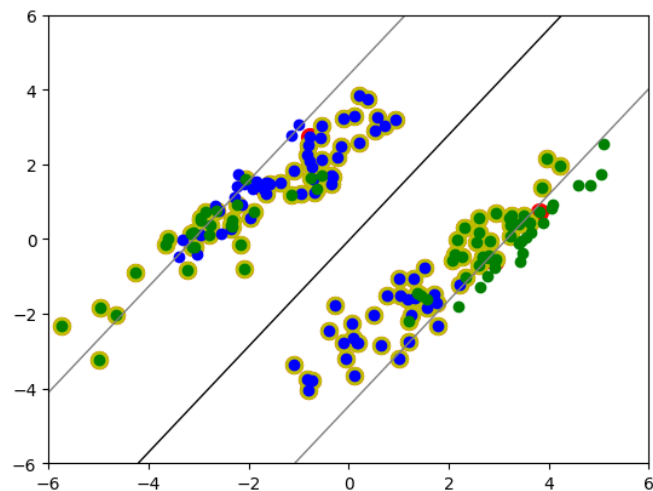
Linear kernel,  $C=0.1$ , USV=3, BSV=124



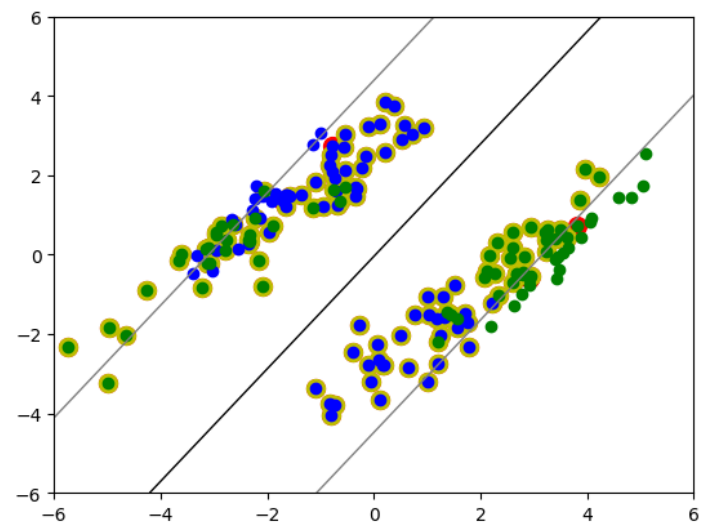
Linear kernel,  $C=10$ , USV=3, BSV=122



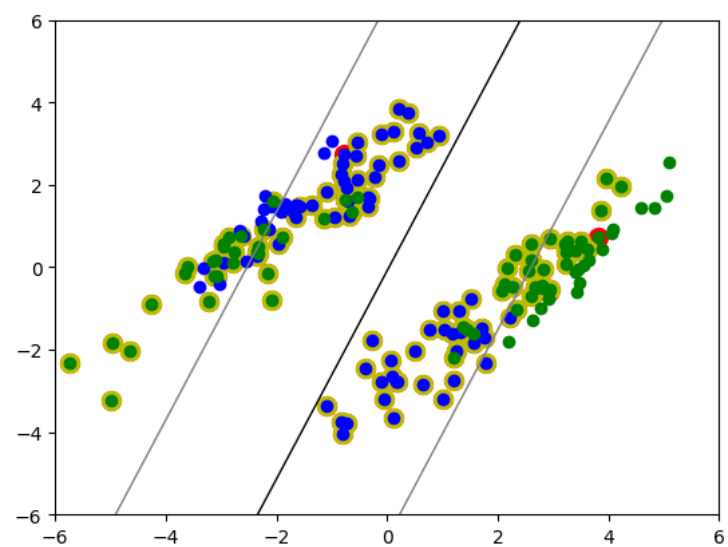
Linear kernel,  $C=100$ , USV=4, BSV=121



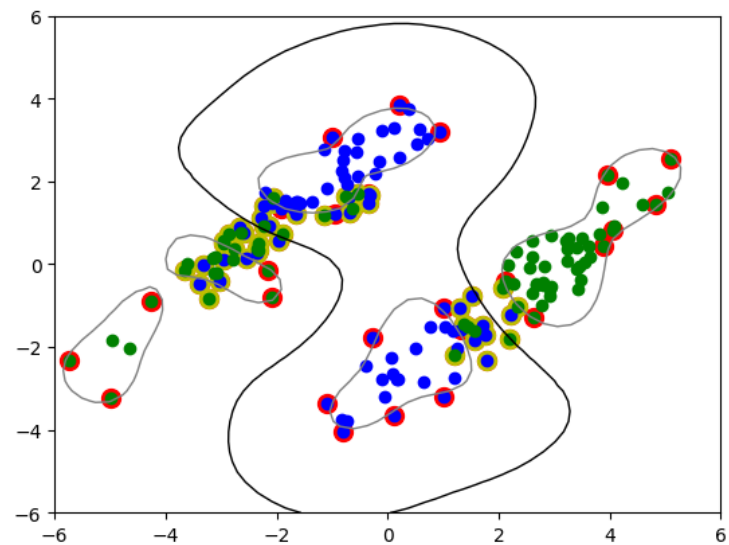
Linear kernel,  $C=1000$ , USV=3, BSV=122



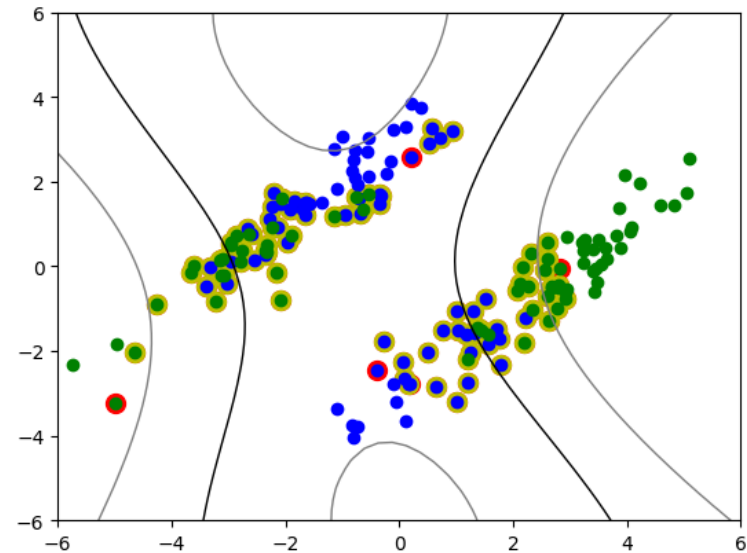
Linear kernel,  $C=10000$ , USV=4, BSV=121



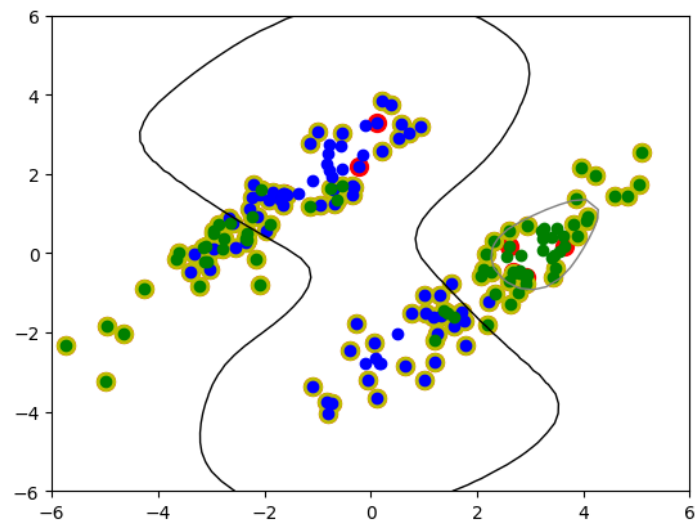
Gaussian kernel,  $C=1$ ,  $\sigma=1$ , USV=25, BSV=48



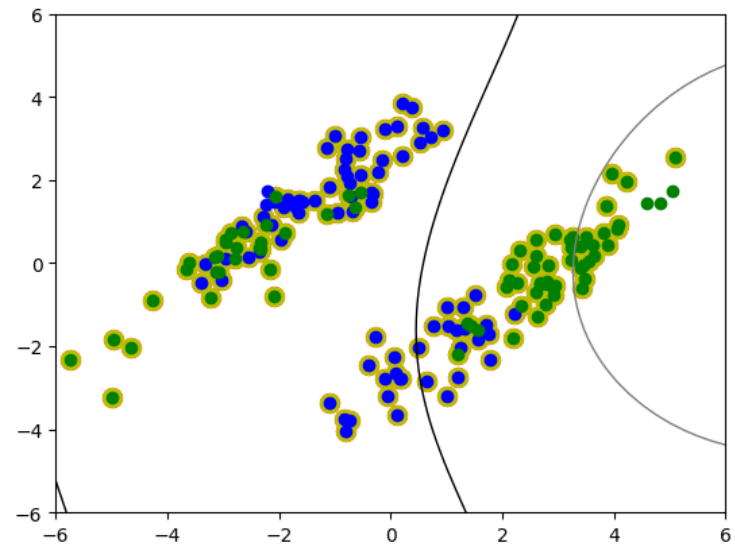
Gaussian kernel,  $C=1$ ,  $\sigma=5$ , USV=5, BSV=98



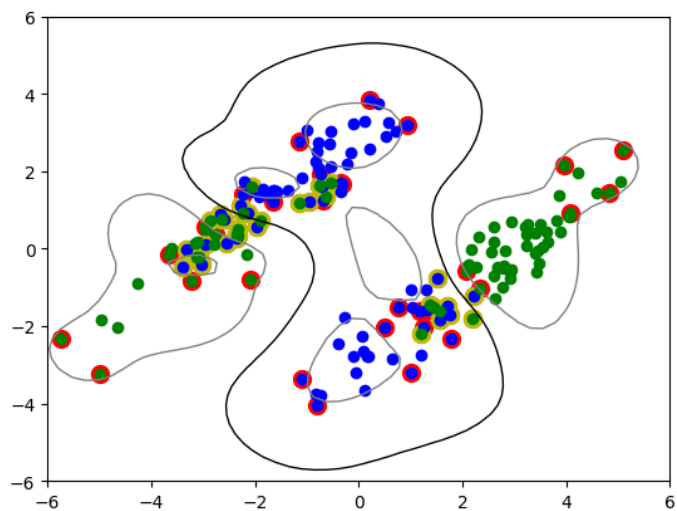
Gaussian kernel,  $C=0.1$ ,  $\sigma=1$ , USV=7, BSV=122



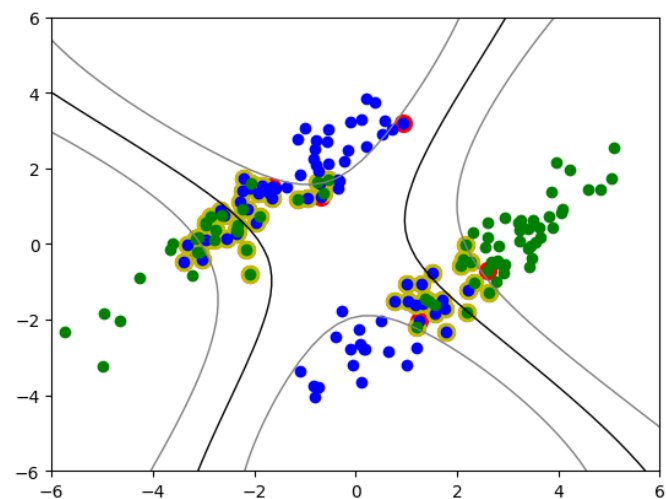
Gaussian kernel,  $C=0.1$ ,  $\sigma=5$ , USV=0, BSV=154



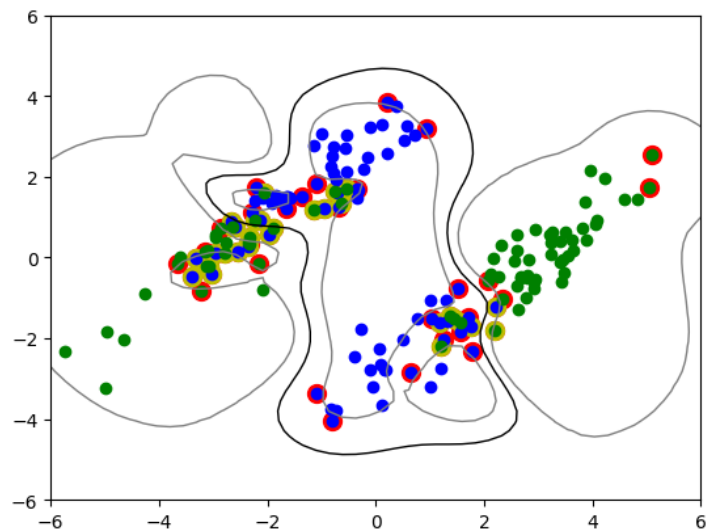
Gaussian kernel,  $C=10$ ,  $\sigma=1$ , USV=32, BSV=36



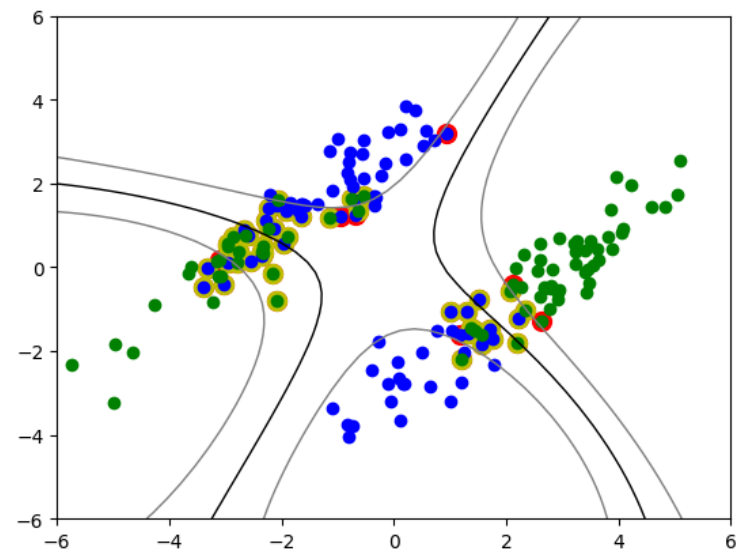
Gaussian kernel,  $C=10$ ,  $\sigma=5$ , USV=6, BSV=63



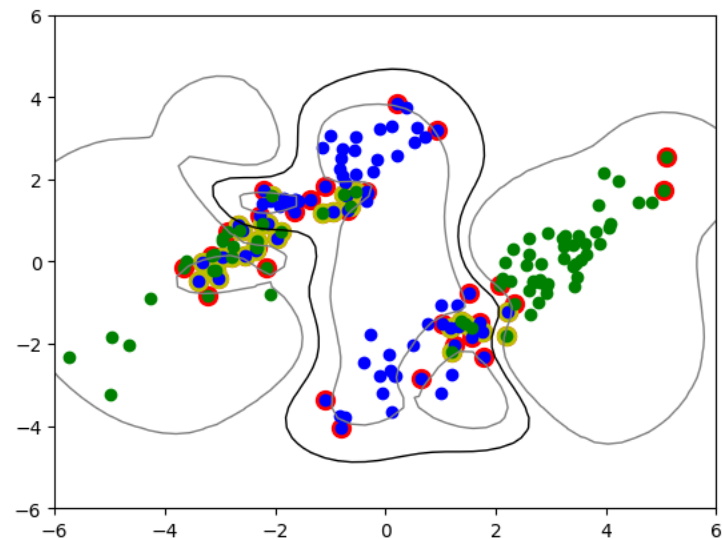
Gaussian kernel,  $C=100$ ,  $\sigma=1$ , USV=28, BSV=33



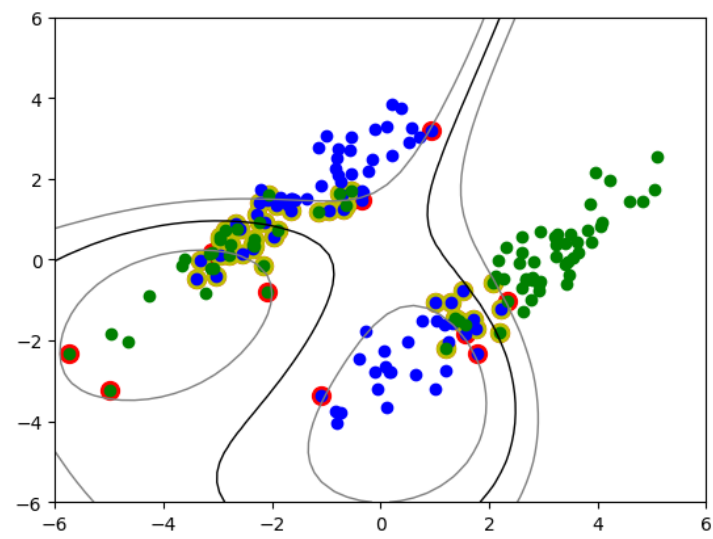
Gaussian kernel,  $C=100$ ,  $\sigma=5$ , USV=9, BSV=47



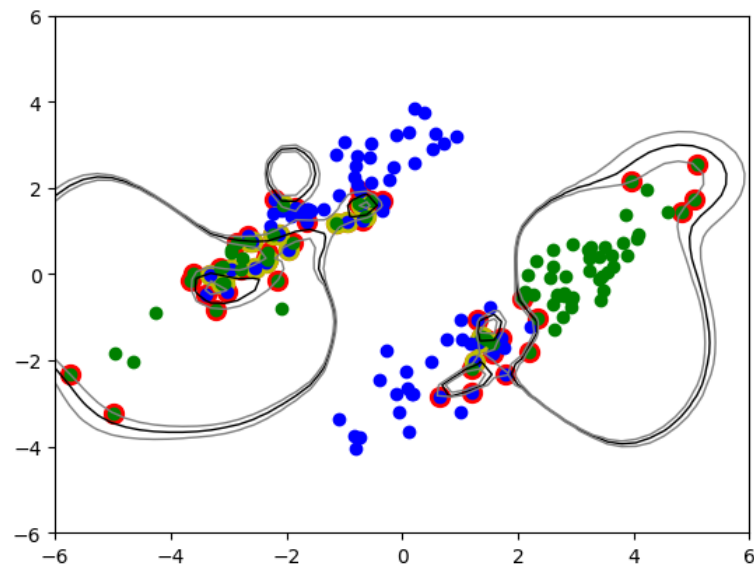
Gaussian kernel,  $C=1000$ ,  $\sigma=1$ , USV=35, BSV=27



Gaussian kernel,  $C=1000$ ,  $\sigma=5$ , USV=11, BSV=46



Gaussian kernel,  $C=10000$ ,  $\sigma=1$ , USV=38, BSV=21



Gaussian kernel,  $C=10000$ ,  $\sigma=5$ , USV=12, BSV=44

