Support Vector Machine

1. 一般支持向量机

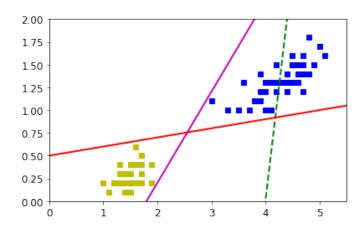
```
import numpy as np
import os
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.rcParams['axes.labelsize'] = 14
plt.rcParams['xtick.labelsize'] = 12
plt.rcParams['ytick.labelsize'] = 12
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

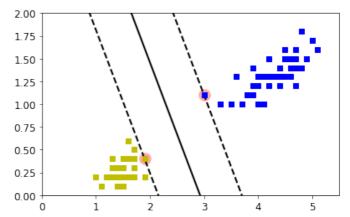
- 读取数据
- 构造实体
- fit
- 计算决策边界和间隔

```
决策边界: w_0x_0 + w_1x_1 + b = 0 间隔: 1/w_1
```

```
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn import datasets
## 读取数据
# 读取水仙花数据
iris = datasets.load_iris()
# 选取所有样本的2和3两个特征
X = iris['data'][:,(2,3)]
# 读取标签
y = iris['target']
# 从三种水仙花标签中选择两种(因为SVM是二分类方法)
setosa or versicolor = (y==0) (y==1)
X = X[setosa_or_versicolor]
y = y[setosa_or_versicolor]
## 构造实体
# 线性、无软间隔SVM
svm_clf = SVC(kernel='linear',C=float('inf'))
## fit
svm_clf.fit(X,y)
## 一般的模型 (用于对比)
```

```
x0 = np.linspace(0, 5.5, 200)
pred_1 = 5*x0 - 20
pred_2 = x0 - 1.8
pred 3 = 0.1 * x0 + 0.5
## 计算决策边界和间隔
def plot_svc_decision_boundary(svm_clf, xmin, xmax,sv=True):
   # 计算w和b
   w = svm_clf.coef_[0]
   b = svm_clf.intercept_[0]
   x0 = np.linspace(xmin, xmax, 200)
   # 计算决策边界
   decision_boundary = -w[0]/w[1] * x0 - b/w[1]
   # 计算间隔
   margin = 1/w[1]
   # 计算上下边界
   gutter_up = decision_boundary + margin
   gutter_down = decision_boundary - margin
   # 如果sv=True, 突出显示支持向量
   if sv:
       svs = svm clf.support vectors
       plt.scatter(svs[:,0],svs[:,1],s=180,facecolors='#FFAAAA')
   # 画决策边界与上下边界
   plt.plot(x0,decision_boundary,'k-',linewidth=2)
   plt.plot(x0,gutter_up,'k--',linewidth=2)
   plt.plot(x0,gutter_down,'k--',linewidth=2)
## 画一般模型与SVM对比图
plt.figure(figsize=(14,4))
# 左图为一般模型
plt.subplot(121)
# 不同的水仙花种类用不同的标记
plt.plot(X[:,0][y==1],X[:,1][y==1],'bs')
plt.plot(X[:,0][y==0],X[:,1][y==0],'ys')
plt.plot(x0,pred_1,'g--',linewidth=2)
plt.plot(x0,pred_2,'m-',linewidth=2)
plt.plot(x0,pred_3,'r-',linewidth=2)
plt.axis([0,5.5,0,2])
# 右图为SVM
plt.subplot(122)
plot_svc_decision_boundary(svm_clf, 0, 5.5)
# 不同的水仙花种类用不同的标记
plt.plot(X[:,0][y==1],X[:,1][y==1],'bs')
plt.plot(X[:,0][y==0],X[:,1][y==0],'ys')
plt.axis([0,5.5,0,2])
```





2. 软间隔支持向量机

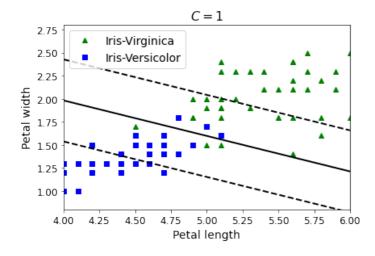
可以使用超参数C控制软间隔程度

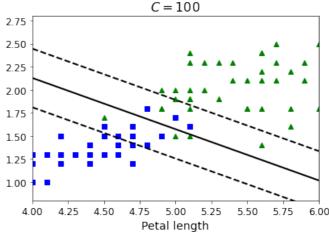
- 在右侧,使用较高的C值,分类器会减少误分类,但最终会有较小间隔。
- 在左侧,使用较低的C值,间隔要大得多,但很多实例最终会出现在间隔之内。

- 读取数据
- 标准化
- 构造实体
- fit
- 计算决策边界和间隔

```
import numpy as np
from sklearn import datasets
from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.svm import LinearSVC
## 读取数据
# 读取水仙花数据
iris=datasets.load iris()
# 选取所有样本的2和3两个特征
X = iris["data"][:,(2,3)]
# 从三种水仙花标签中选择两种(因为SVM是二分类方法)
y = (iris["target"] == 2).astype(np.float64) # Iris-Viginica
## 标准化 & 构造实体
# 此处使用sklearn的并行处理,同时标准化和线性SVM
# 对比不同c值带来的效果差异
scaler = StandardScaler()
svm_clf1 = LinearSVC(C=1, random_state = 42)
svm_clf2 = LinearSVC(C=100, random_state = 42)
scaled_svm_clf1 = Pipeline((
```

```
('std',scaler),
    ('linear_svc',svm_clf1)
))
scaled svm clf2 = Pipeline((
    ('std',scaler),
    ('linear svc', svm clf2)
))
## fit
scaled_svm_clf1.fit(X,y)
scaled svm clf2.fit(X,y)
## 计算决策边界和间隔
# 计算w和b
b1 = svm_clf1.decision_function([-scaler.mean_ / scaler.scale_])
b2 = svm clf2.decision function([-scaler.mean / scaler.scale ])
w1 = svm_clf1.coef_[0] / scaler.scale_
w2 = svm_clf2.coef_[0] / scaler.scale_
svm_clf1.intercept_ = np.array([b1])
svm_clf2.intercept_ = np.array([b2])
svm_clf1.coef_ = np.array([w1])
svm_clf2.coef_ = np.array([w2])
## 画不同C值的SVM对比图
plt.figure(figsize=(14,4.2))
# 左图为C=1时的图
plt.subplot(121)
# 不同的水仙花种类用不同的标记
plt.plot(X[:, 0][y==1], X[:, 1][y==1], "g^", label="Iris-Virginica")
plt.plot(X[:, 0][y==0], X[:, 1][y==0], "bs", label="Iris-Versicolor")
plot_svc_decision_boundary(svm_clf1, 4, 6,sv=False)
plt.xlabel("Petal length", fontsize=14)
plt.ylabel("Petal width", fontsize=14)
plt.legend(loc="upper left", fontsize=14)
plt.title("$C = {}$".format(svm clf1.C), fontsize=16)
plt.axis([4, 6, 0.8, 2.8])
# 右图为C=100时的图
plt.subplot(122)
# 不同的水仙花种类用不同的标记
plt.plot(X[:, 0][y==1], X[:, 1][y==1], "g^")
plt.plot(X[:, 0][y==0], X[:, 1][y==0], "bs")
plot svc decision boundary(svm clf2, 4, 6,sv=False)
plt.xlabel("Petal length", fontsize=14)
plt.title("$C = {}$".format(svm_clf2.C), fontsize=16)
plt.axis([4, 6, 0.8, 2.8])
```





3. 非线性支持向量机

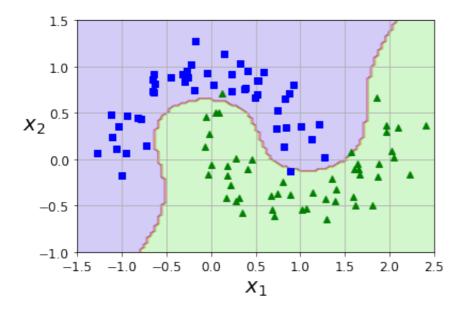
- 读取数据
- 低维不可分变成高维可分
- 标准化
- 构造实体
- fit
- 计算决策边界

```
from sklearn.datasets import make_moons
from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
## 读取数据
X, y = make moons(n samples=100, noise=0.15, random state=42)
## 画出原始数据
def plot_dataset(X, y, axes):
   plt.plot(X[:, 0][y==0], X[:, 1][y==0], "bs")
   plt.plot(X[:, 0][y==1], X[:, 1][y==1], "g^")
   plt.axis(axes)
   plt.grid(True, which='both')
   plt.xlabel(r"$x_1$", fontsize=20)
   plt.ylabel(r"$x_2$", fontsize=20, rotation=0)
plot_dataset(X,y,[-1.5,2.5,-1,1.5])
## 低维不可分变成高维可分 & 标准化 & 构造实体
polynomial_svm_clf=Pipeline((("poly_features",PolynomialFeatures(degree=3)),
                            ("scaler", StandardScaler()),
                            ("svm_clf",LinearSVC(C=10,loss="hinge"))
                           ))
```

```
## fit
polynomial_svm_clf.fit(X,y)

## 计算决策边界

def plot_predictions(clf,axes):
    x0s = np.linspace(axes[0],axes[1],100)
    x1s = np.linspace(axes[2],axes[3],100)
    x0,x1 = np.meshgrid(x0s,x1s)
    X = np.c_[x0.ravel(),x1.ravel()]
    y_pred = clf.predict(X).reshape(x0.shape)
    plt.contourf(x0,x1,y_pred,cmap=plt.cm.brg,alpha=0.2)
plot_predictions(polynomial_svm_clf,[-1.5,2.5,-1,1.5])
```



4. SVM中的核函数应用-Poly

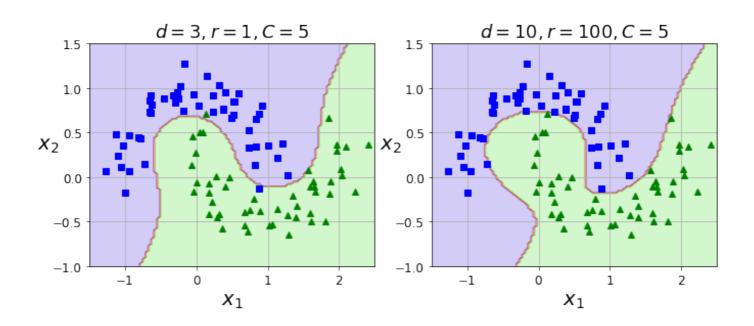
- 读取数据
- 标准化
- 构造实体
- fit
- 计算决策边界

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.svm import SVC

## 读取数据

X, y = make_moons(n_samples=100, noise=0.15, random_state=42)
```

```
## 标准化 & 构造实体
# 对比不同degree和偏置项coef0
poly kernel svm clf = Pipeline([
        ("scaler", StandardScaler()),
        ("svm_clf", SVC(kernel="poly", degree=3, coef0=1, C=5))
poly100_kernel_svm_clf = Pipeline([
        ("scaler", StandardScaler()),
        ("svm_clf", SVC(kernel="poly", degree=10, coef0=100, C=5))
    ])
## fit
poly_kernel_svm_clf.fit(X, y)
poly100_kernel_svm_clf.fit(X, y)
## 计算决策边界
plt.figure(figsize=(11, 4))
# 左图
plt.subplot(121)
plot_predictions(poly_kernel_svm_clf, [-1.5, 2.5, -1, 1.5])
plot dataset(X, Y, [-1.5, 2.5, -1, 1.5])
plt.title(r"$d=3, r=1, C=5$", fontsize=18)
# 右图
plt.subplot(122)
plot_predictions(poly100_kernel_svm_clf, [-1.5, 2.5, -1, 1.5])
plot_dataset(X, y, [-1.5, 2.5, -1, 1.5])
plt.title(r"$d=10, r=100, C=5$", fontsize=18)
plt.show()
```

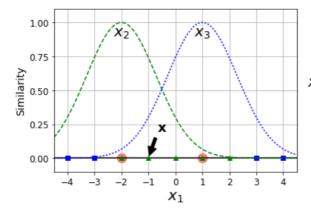


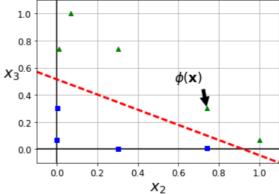
5. SVM中的核函数应用-高斯核函数

- 利用相似度来变换特征
- 选择一份一维数据集,并在 $x_1 = -2$ 和 $x_1 = 1$ 处为其添加两个高斯函数。
- ullet 接下来,让我们将相似度函数定义为 $\gamma=0.3$ 的径向基函数(RBF)

$$\phi y(\mathbf{x}, \ell) = \exp(-y ||\mathbf{x} - \ell||^2)$$

例如: $x_1=-1$: 它位于距第一个地标距离为**1**的地方,距第二个地标距离为 **2**。因此,其新特征是 $x_2=exp~(-0.3\times 1^2)~\approx 0.74$ 并且 $x_3=exp~(-0.3\times 2^2)~\approx 0.30$ 。





- 读取数据
- 标准化
- 构造实体
- fit
- 计算决策边界

```
from sklearn.datasets import make_moons
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.svm import SVC
## 读取数据
X, y = make_moons(n_samples=100, noise=0.15, random_state=42)
## 标准化 & 构造实体 & fit
# 对比不同gamma和C
gamma1, gamma2 = 0.1, 5
C1, C2 = 0.001, 1000
hyperparams = (gamma1, C1), (gamma1, C2), (gamma2, C1), (gamma2, C2)
# 遍历每个组合
svm_clfs = []
for gamma, C in hyperparams:
   # 标准化 & 构造实体
   rbf_kernel_svm_clf = Pipeline([
           ("scaler", StandardScaler()),
           ("svm clf", SVC(kernel="rbf", gamma=gamma, C=C))
       ])
```

```
# fit
    rbf_kernel_svm_clf.fit(X, y)
    svm_clfs.append(rbf_kernel_svm_clf)

## 计算决策边界
plt.figure(figsize=(11, 7))
for i, svm_clf in enumerate(svm_clfs):
    plt.subplot(221 + i)
    plot_predictions(svm_clf, [-1.5, 2.5, -1, 1.5])
    plot_dataset(X, y, [-1.5, 2.5, -1, 1.5])
    gamma, C = hyperparams[i]
    plt.title(r"$\gamma = {}, C = {}$\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\struck{$}\str
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