# Métodos de Analítica II Support Vector Machines

Juan Eduardo Coba Puerto

Pontificia Universidad Javeriana

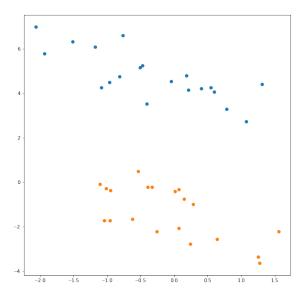
#### Section 1

Fronteras de Decisión

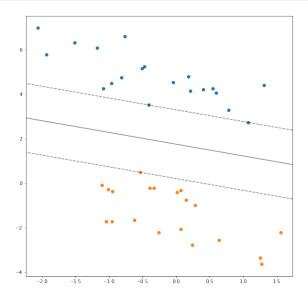
2 La vida real...

3 Kernels Comunes

#### Fronteras de Decisión



# Separación Máxima



#### Section 2

Fronteras de Decisión

2 La vida real...

**3** Kernels Comunes

### Datos No Separables

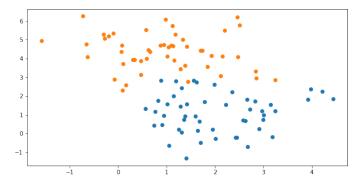


Figure: No todos los datos son linealmente separables.

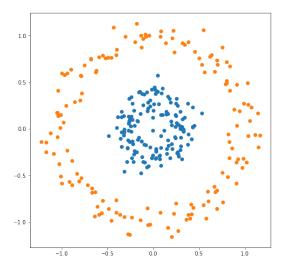
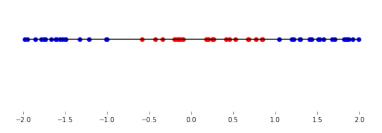
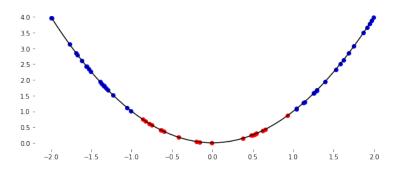


Figure: No todos los datos son linealmente separables.





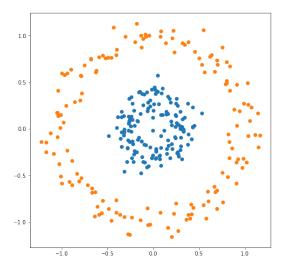


Figure: No todos los datos son linealmente separables.

# ¡Ahora son separables!

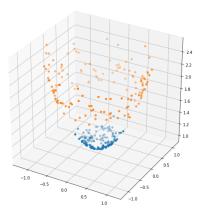


Figure: Volvimos nuestros datos linealmente separables en una dimensión más alta

## ¡Ahora son separables!

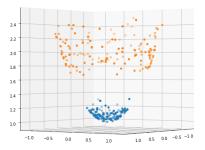


Figure: Volvimos nuestros datos linealmente separables en una dimensión más alta

#### Section 3

1 Fronteras de Decisión

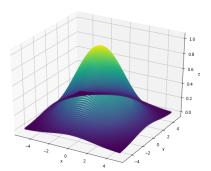
2 La vida real...

Kernels Comunes

#### Kernel Gaussiano - RBF

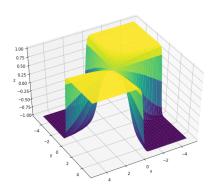
$$\kappa(X, X') = e^{-gamma||X - X'||^2}$$

$$\kappa(X, X') = e^{-\frac{||X - X'||^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$



## Kernel Sigmoide

$$\kappa(X, X') = \tanh(\gamma < X, X' > +b)$$



#### Kernel Polinomial

$$\kappa_d(X, X') = (1 + \langle X, X' \rangle)^d$$

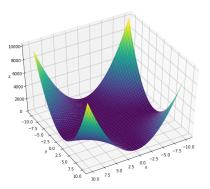


Figure: d = 2

#### Kernel Polinomial

$$\kappa_d(X, X') = (1 + \langle X, X' \rangle)^d$$

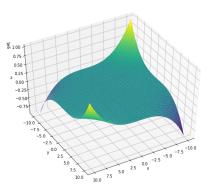


Figure: d = 3