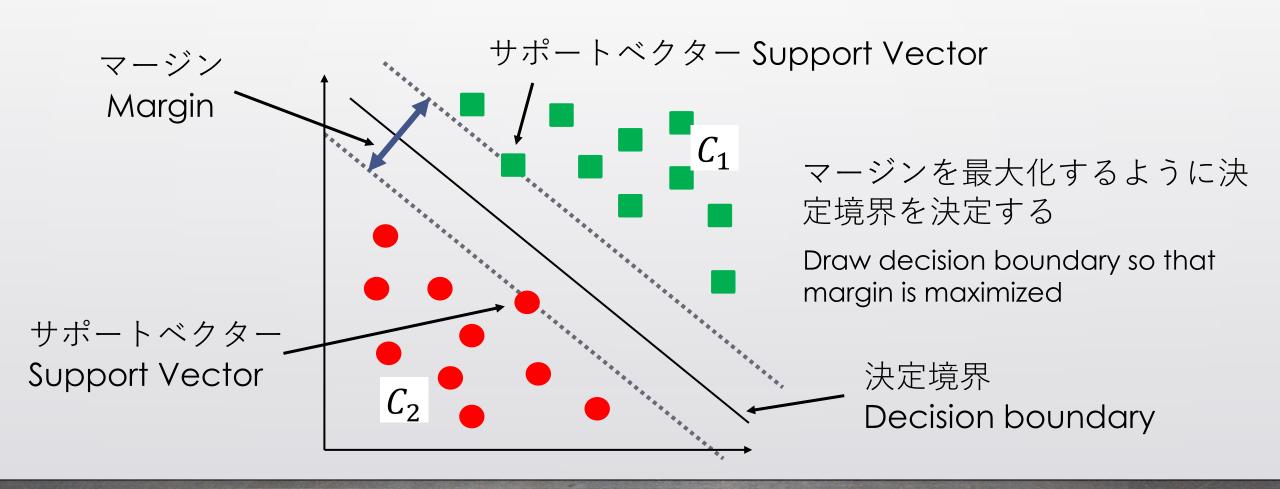
データマイニング

Data Mining

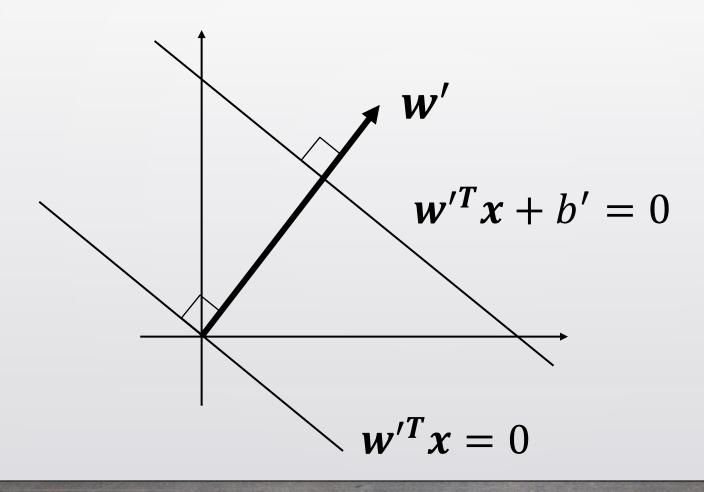
9: 分類④ Classification

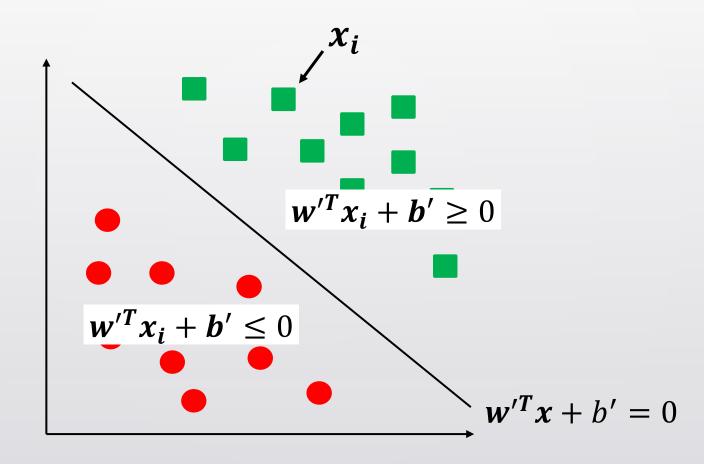
土居 裕和 Hirokazu Doi

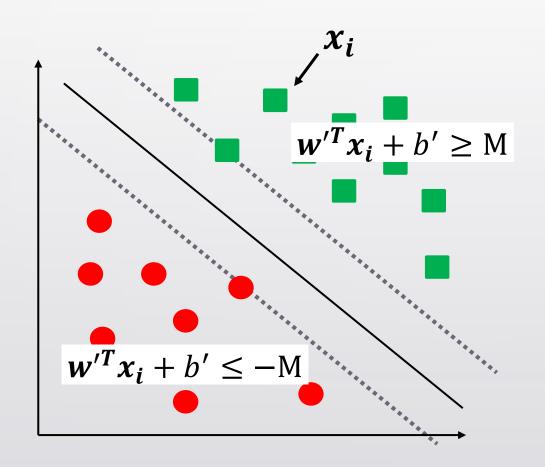
長岡技術科学大学 Nagaoka University of Technology



平面の方程式 Equation of a plane



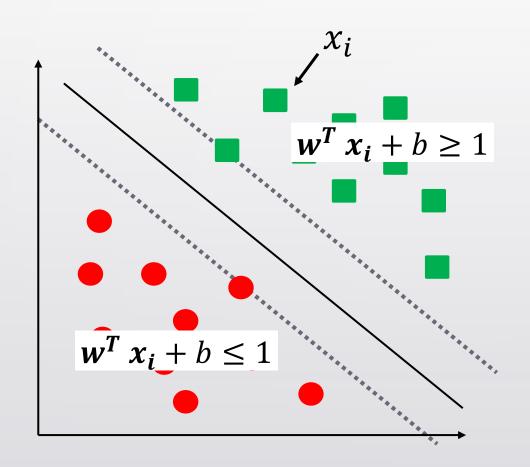




$$x_i \in C_1$$
の場合 $w'^T x_i + b' \ge M$
In case of $x_i \in C_1$

$$x_i \in C_2$$
の場合 $w'^T x_i + b' \leq -M$
In case of $x_i \in C_2$

すべての
$$x_i$$
に対して For all x_i
$$|w'^T x_i + b'| \ge M$$



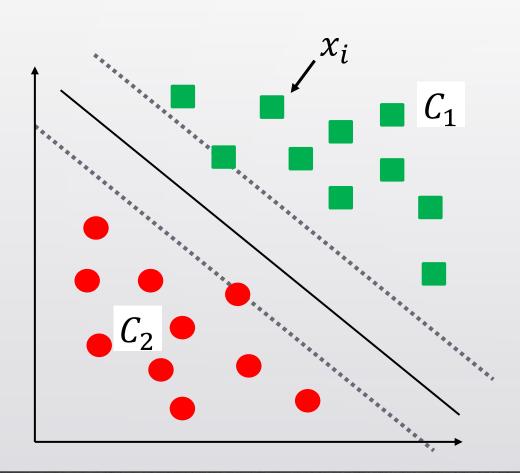
すべての x_i に対して As for all x_i

$$\left| w'^T x_i + b' \right| \ge M$$



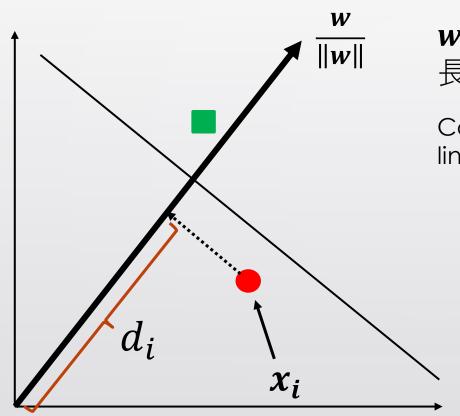
$$\left| w^T x_i + b \right| \ge 1$$

$$\mathbf{w} = \frac{1}{M}\mathbf{w}'$$
 $b = \frac{1}{M}b'$



$$x_i \in C_1$$
の場合 $\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i + b \ge 1$
In case of $x_i \in C_1$

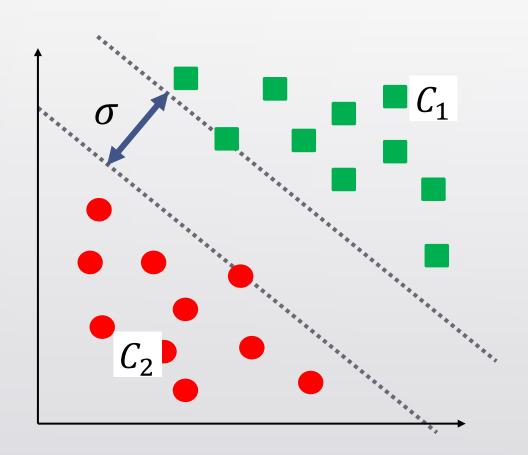
$$x_i \in C_2$$
の場合 $\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i + b \le -1$
In case of $x_i \in C_2$



wと平行な向きに対する x_i の射影の 長さ d_i を計算する

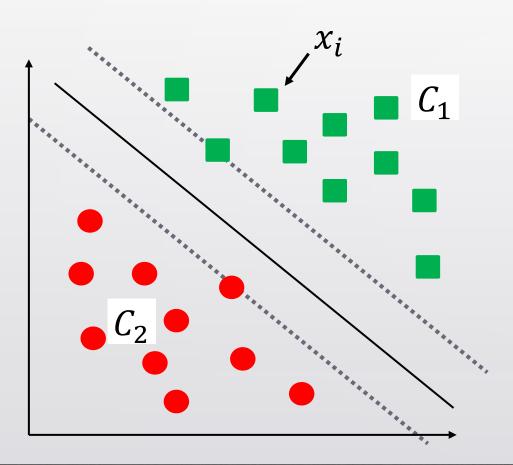
Calculate the length d_i of projection of x_i onto the line parallel to w

$$d_i = \frac{\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i}{\|\mathbf{w}\|}$$



$$\sigma = \min_{x_{i \in C_1}} d_i - \max_{x_{i \in C_2}} d_i$$

$$= min_{x_{i \in C_1}} \frac{\boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{x_i}}{\|\boldsymbol{w}\|} - max_{x_{i \in C_2}} \frac{\boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{x_i}}{\|\boldsymbol{w}\|}$$

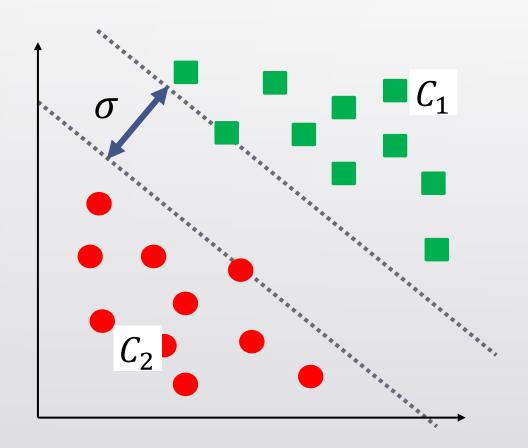


$$x_i \in C_1$$
の場合 $\mathbf{w}^T x_i + b \ge 1$
In case of $x_i \in C_1$

なのでThen
$$min_{x_i \in C_1} \frac{\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i}{\|\mathbf{w}\|} = \frac{1-b}{\|\mathbf{w}\|}$$

$$x_i \in C_2$$
の場合 $\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x_i} + b \le -1$
In case of $x_i \in C_2$

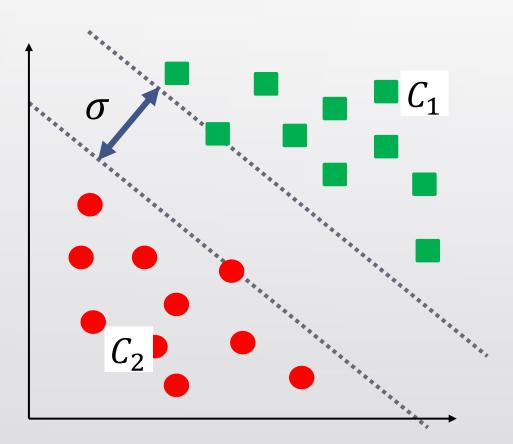
なので Then
$$\max_{x_i \in C_2} \frac{\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i}{\|\mathbf{w}\|} = \frac{-1 - b}{\|\mathbf{w}\|}$$



$$\sigma = \min_{x_{i \in C_1}} \frac{\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i}{\|\mathbf{w}\|} - \max_{x_{i \in C_2}} \frac{\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i}{\|\mathbf{w}\|}$$

$$= \frac{1-b}{\|\mathbf{w}\|} - \frac{-1-b}{\|\mathbf{w}\|}$$

$$=\frac{2}{\|\mathbf{w}\|}$$

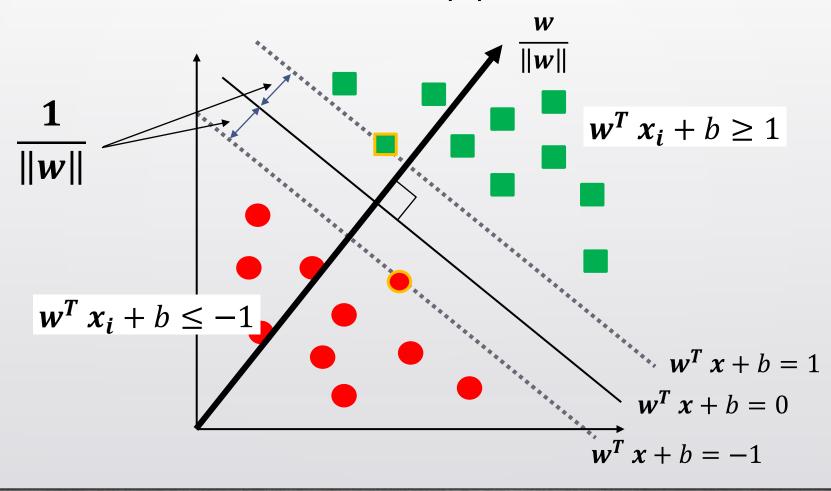


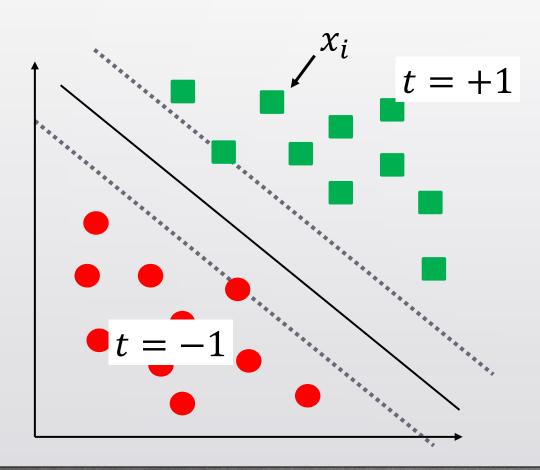
$$|w^T x_i + b| \ge 1$$
という制約の下で

Under the constraint that $|w^Tx_i + b| \ge 1$

$$\sigma = \frac{2}{\|w\|}$$
を最大化する Maximize $\sigma = \frac{2}{\|w\|}$

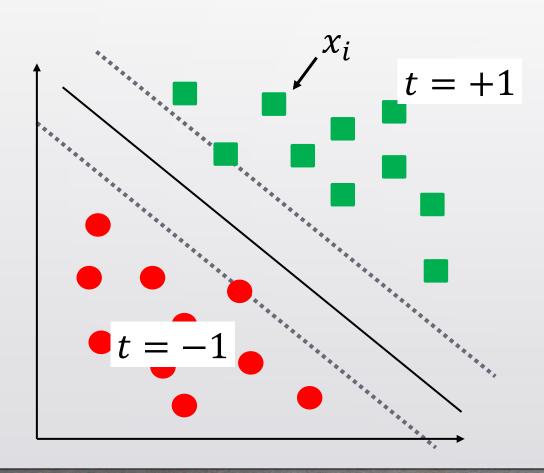
$$\|\mathbf{w}\|^2 = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{w}$$
を最小化する Minimize $\|\mathbf{w}\|^2 = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{w}$





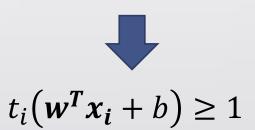
 t_i : $oldsymbol{x_i}$ のクラスを表す変数 A variable representing the class of $oldsymbol{x_i}$

$$t_i = \{-1, +1\}$$

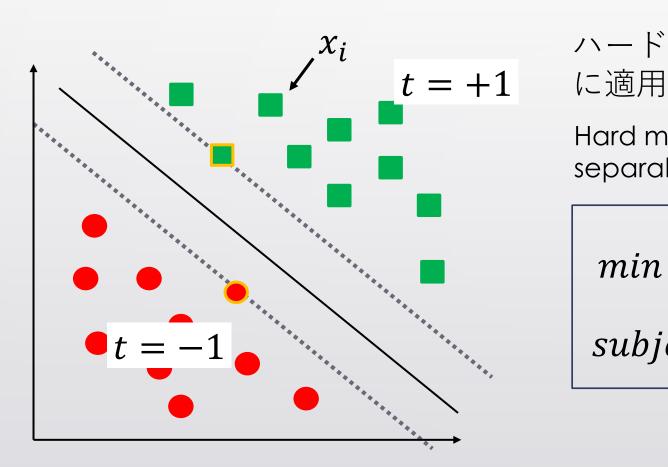


$$x_i \in C_1$$
の場合 $\mathbf{w}^T x_i + b \ge 1$
In case of $x_i \in C_1$

$$x_i \in C_2$$
の場合 $\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i + b \le -1$
In case of $x_i \in C_2$



ハードマージンSVM Hard Margin SVM



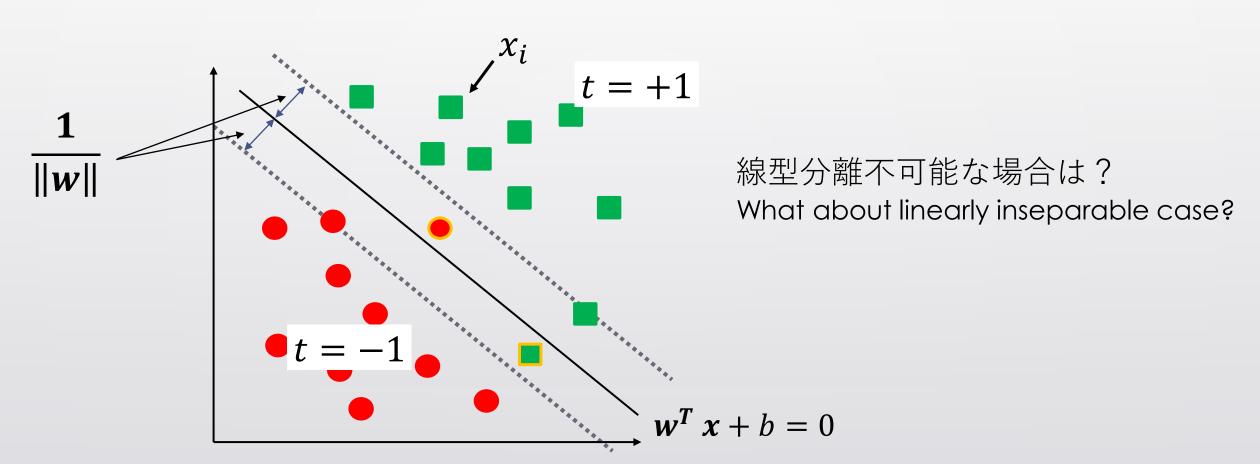
ハードマージンSVMは線型分離可能な問題 に適用

Hard margin SVM is applicable to linearly separable data

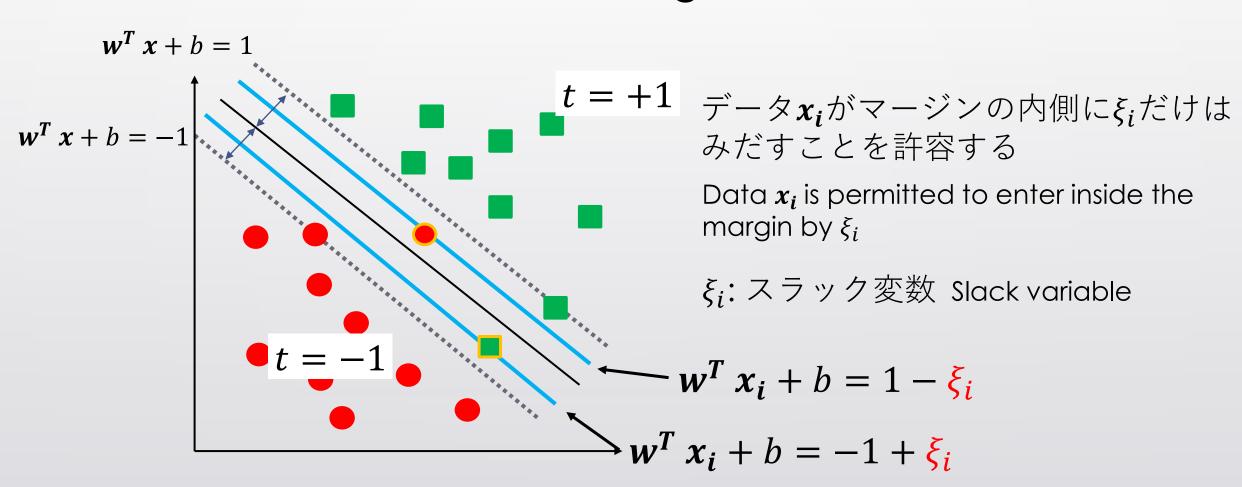
$$\min_{\mathbf{w}, b} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|^{2}$$

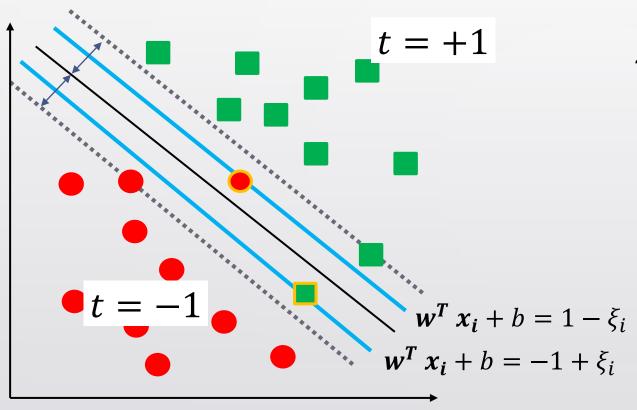
subject to $t_{i}(\mathbf{w}^{T}\mathbf{x}_{i} + b) \ge 1$

ソフトマージンSVM Soft Margin SVM



ソフトマージンSVM Soft Margin SVM





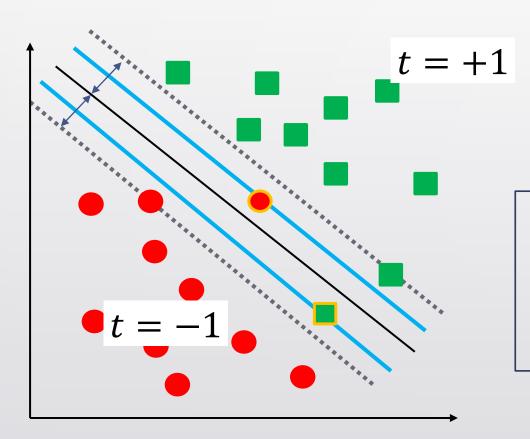
$$x_i \in C_1$$
の場合 $\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i + b \ge 1 - \xi_i$
In case of $x_i \in C_1$

$$x_i \in C_2$$
の場合 $\mathbf{w}^T x_i + b \le -1 + \xi_i$
In case of $x_i \in C_2$



$$t_i(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i + b) \ge 1 - \xi_i$$

ソフトSVM Soft Margin SVM



ソフトマージンSVMは線型分離不可能な問題に適用

Soft margin SVM is applicable to linearly inseparable data

$$\min_{\mathbf{w}, b} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|^{2}$$
 subject to $t_{i}(\mathbf{w}^{T}\mathbf{x}_{i} + b) \ge 1 - \xi_{i}$

ハードマージンSVM Hard Margin SVM

<主問題> Primal Problem

$$\min_{\mathbf{w}, b} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|^2$$
 subject to $t_i(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i + b) \ge 1$

$$L(\mathbf{w}, b, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \left(1 - t_i (\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i + b) \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = 0$$
 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = 0$ $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha} = 0$ KKT条件を考慮 Take KKT condition into account

ハードマージンSVM Hard Margin SVM

<双対問題> Dual Problem

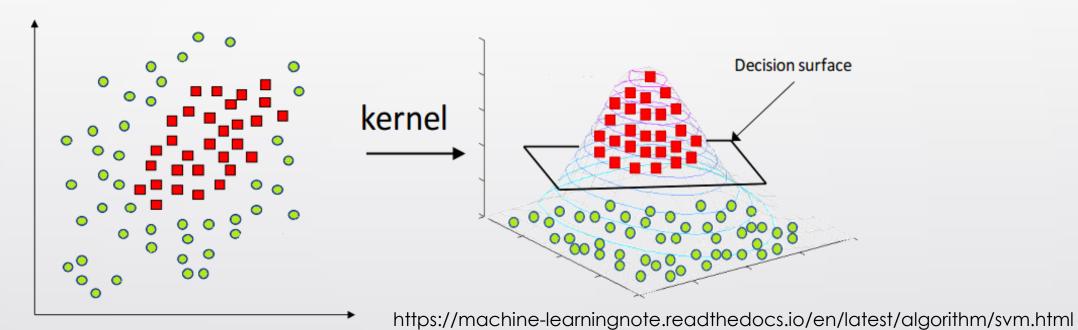
$$max_{\alpha}L(\alpha) = -\frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n}\alpha_{i}\alpha_{j}t_{i}t_{j}x_{i}^{T}x_{j} + \sum_{i=1}^{n}\alpha_{i}$$

subject to
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i t_i = 0, \, \alpha_i \ge 0$$

 α を求めると、それを用いてwとbの最適解が分かる

Optimal values of w and b are obtained based on α meeting the constraints above

カーネル法 Kernel Methods



データを高次元空間に写像することで、線型分離不可能な 問題を線型分離可能にする

Transforming linearly inseparable problem to linearly separable one by mapping data to higher-dimensional space

基底関数 Basis Function

基底関数 φ はm次元データ x_i をp(p>m)次元データ $\varphi(x_i)$ に変換する Basis function φ transforms m-dimensional data x_i to p-dimensional data $\varphi(x_i)$

$$\mathbf{x}_{i} = (x_{i1}, x_{i2}, \dots, x_{im})$$

$$\mathbf{\varphi}(\mathbf{x}_{i}) = (\varphi_{1}(\mathbf{x}_{i}), \varphi_{2}(\mathbf{x}_{i}), \dots, \varphi_{p}(\mathbf{x}_{i}))$$

例 Example

$$\mathbf{x_i} = (x_{i1}, x_{i2})$$

$$\mathbf{\varphi}(\mathbf{x_i}) = (x_{i1}^2, x_{i2}^2, \sqrt{2}x_{i1}x_{i2}, \sqrt{2c}x_{i1}, \sqrt{2c}x_{i2}, c)$$

基底関数 Basis Function

<双対問題>

$$max_{\alpha}L(\alpha) = -\frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n}\alpha_{i}\alpha_{j}t_{i}t_{j}\boldsymbol{\varphi}(\boldsymbol{x_{i}})^{T}\boldsymbol{\varphi}(\boldsymbol{x_{j}}) + \sum_{i=1}^{n}\alpha_{i}$$

subject to
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i t_i = 0, \, \alpha_i \ge 0$$

 α を求めると、それを用いてwとbの最適解が分かる

Optimal values of w and b are obtained based on α meeting the constraints above

カーネル関数 Kernel Function

$$max_{\alpha}L(\alpha) = -\frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n}\alpha_{i}\alpha_{j}t_{i}t_{j}\boldsymbol{\varphi}(\boldsymbol{x_{i}})^{T}\boldsymbol{\varphi}(\boldsymbol{x_{j}}) + \sum_{i=1}^{n}\alpha_{i}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}(\boldsymbol{x_{i}})^{T}\boldsymbol{\varphi}(\boldsymbol{x_{j}})$$
の計算はコストが大きい

A lot of resource is required to compute $\varphi(x_i)^T \varphi(x_j)$

$$k(x_i, x_j) = \varphi(x_i)^T \varphi(x_j)$$

カーネル関数 Kernel Function

カーネル関数は, 基底関数 $oldsymbol{arphi}$ による写像の内積と一致する Kernel function equals to the dot product of mappings by basis function $oldsymbol{arphi}$

多項式カーネル Polynomial Kernel

$$k(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j) = \gamma (\mathbf{x}_i^T \mathbf{x}_j + c)^d$$

例 Example

$$\mathbf{x}_{i} = (x_{i1}, x_{i2}) \quad \gamma = 1, d = 2
\mathbf{\varphi}(\mathbf{x}_{i}) = (x_{i1}^{2}, x_{i2}^{2}, \sqrt{2}x_{i1}x_{i2}, \sqrt{2c}x_{i1}, \sqrt{2c}x_{i2}, c)
\mathbf{k}(\mathbf{x}_{i}, \mathbf{x}_{j}) = (\mathbf{x}_{i}^{T}\mathbf{x}_{j} + c)^{2}
= (x_{i1}^{2}, x_{i2}^{2}, \sqrt{2}x_{i1}x_{i2}, \sqrt{2c}x_{i1}, \sqrt{2c}x_{i2}, c)^{T}(x_{i1}^{2}, x_{i2}^{2}, \sqrt{2}x_{i1}x_{i2}, \sqrt{2c}x_{i1}, \sqrt{2c}x_{i2}, c)
= \mathbf{\varphi}(\mathbf{x}_{i})^{T}\mathbf{\varphi}(\mathbf{x}_{j})$$

カーネルトリック Kernel Trick

基底関数をカーネル関数に置き換えることで、少ない計算コストで双対問題を解ける

Dual problem can be solved with reduced computational cost by replacing basis function with kernel function

$$\begin{aligned} max_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}L(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) &= -\frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n}\alpha_{i}\alpha_{j}t_{i}t_{j}\boldsymbol{\varphi}(\boldsymbol{x_{i}})^{T}\boldsymbol{\varphi}(\boldsymbol{x_{j}}) + \sum_{i=1}^{n}\alpha_{i} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n}\alpha_{i}\alpha_{j}t_{i}t_{j}\boldsymbol{k}(\boldsymbol{x_{i}},\boldsymbol{x_{j}}) + \sum_{i=1}^{n}\alpha_{i} &= -\frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n}\alpha_{i}\alpha_{j}t_{i}t_{j}(\boldsymbol{x_{i}}^{T}\boldsymbol{x_{j}} + c)^{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{n}\alpha_{i} \end{aligned}$$

その他のカーネル Other Kernels

linear

$$k(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2) = \mathbf{x}_1 \cdot \mathbf{x}_2$$

polynomial

$$k(\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2) = (\gamma \mathbf{X}_1 \cdot \mathbf{X}_2 + c)^d$$

Gaussian or radial basis

$$k(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2) = \exp\left(-\gamma \|\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2\|^2\right)$$

- sigmoid

$$k(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2) = \tanh(\gamma \mathbf{x}_1 \cdot \mathbf{x}_2 + c)$$

https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2021/07/svm-support-vector-machine-algorithm/