

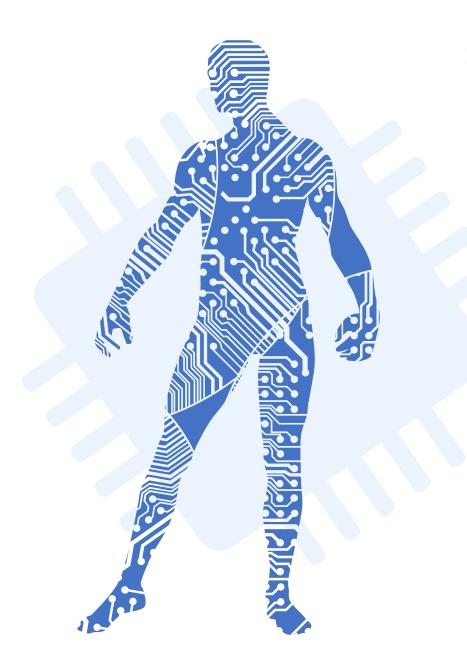
機器學習

第11章 支援向量機 (Support Vector Machine)

講師:紀俊男



- 理論說明
- 資料前處理
- 實作支援向量機
- 參數優化的方法
- 本章總結



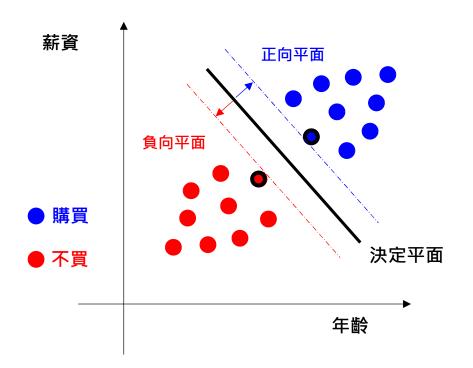


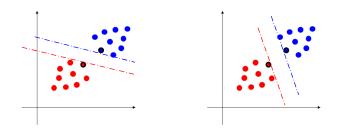




△ 什麼是「支援向量機」?





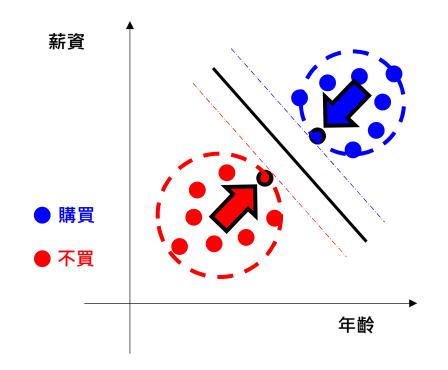


- 1. 找出「兩軍對峙」中,站在最前方的將士。 (這兩個點 = 支援向量 Support Vector)
- 2. 畫出兩條「對峙線」,使得距離為最寬。
- 3. 這兩條對峙線中央,就是「決定平面」。 (Decision Hyperplane,或「分割平面」)
- 4. 決定平面正向法向量所指的對峙線,叫做「正向平面」(Positive Hyperplane)。
- 5. 決定平面負向法向量所指的對峙線,叫做「負向平面」(Negative Hyperplane)。
- 6. 之後的任何分類,就靠「決定平面」來分。

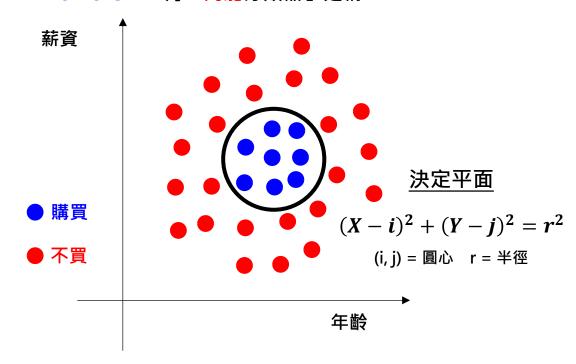
支援向量機特別之處



- 以「**離群值**」(支援向量)做為分類標準
 - 「離群值」=「長得很像,但不同類」
 - :: SVM 分類效能**特別好**!



- 內核函數 (Kernel Function) 可以更換
 - 亦即:分類平面不一定要是直線,甚至可自訂!
 - 換成非線性內核的 SVM = Kernel SVM
 - Kernel SVM 有「萬能分類器」之稱

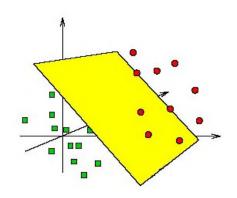


支援向量機常見的「內核函數」



Linear

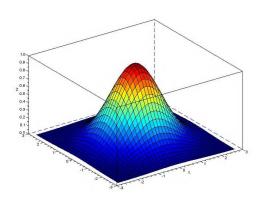
('linear')



 $k(X,Y) = X^T \cdot Y + c$

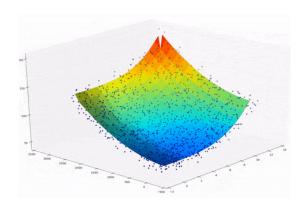
Gaussian

Radial Basis Function ('rbf')



Polynomial

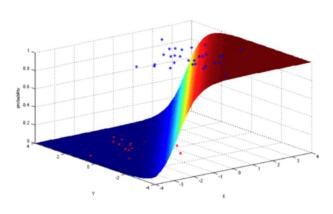
('poly')



$$k(X,Y) = e^{-\frac{\|X-Y\|^2}{2\sigma^2}} \qquad k(X,Y) = \left(X^T \cdot Y + c\right)^d \qquad k(X,Y) = \tanh\left(\alpha X^T \cdot Y + c\right)$$

Sigmoid

('sigmoid')



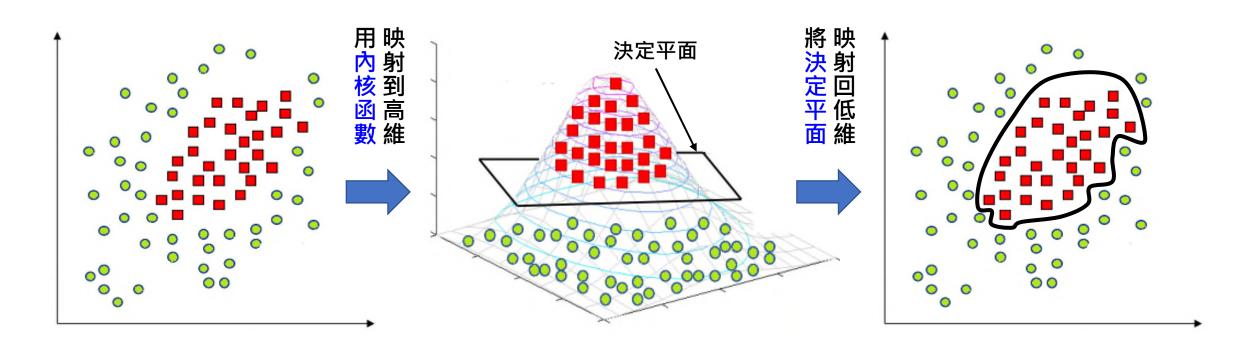
$$k(X,Y) = tanh(\alpha X^T \cdot Y + c)$$

完整的「內核函數(Kernel Function)」列表 & 解說: https://bit.ly/3CORtrj

「內核函數」如何幫助分類(Kernel Trick)



•以 Gaussian RBF 為例:



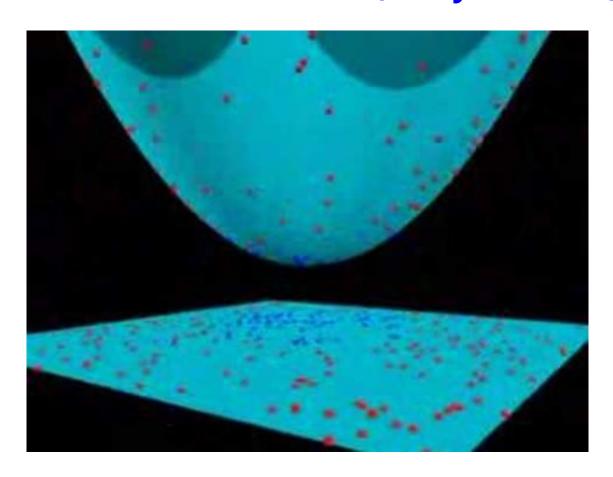
SVM → 計算量超級龐大!但可解決許多「線性不可分」問題!



「內核函數」如何幫助分類(Kernel Trick)



● 以**多項式內核函數(Polynomial)**為例:







SVM with polynomial kernel visualization

https://youtu.be/3liCbRZPrZA

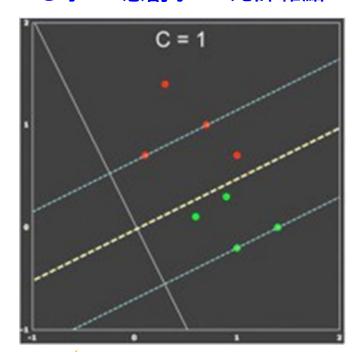


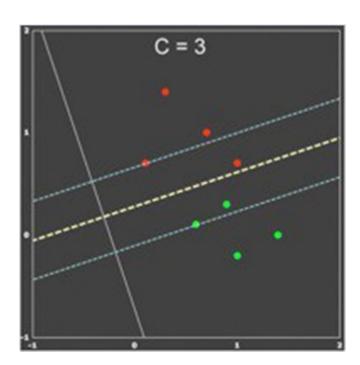
支援向量機的重要參數



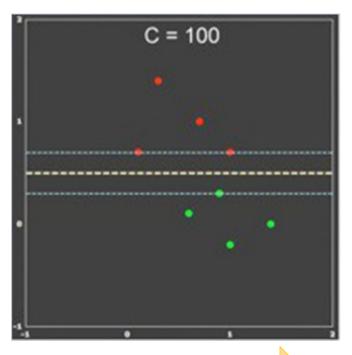
• C: 懲罰參數(對所有內核函數皆有效)

С 小 → 懲罰小 → 允許雜點





C大→懲罰大→不允許雜點



Underfit Overfit

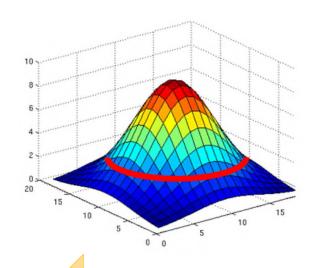


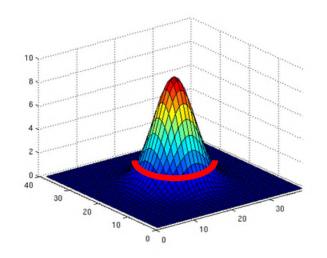
支援向量機的重要參數

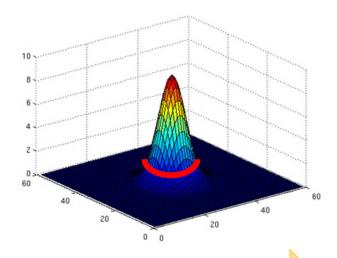


•γ(Gamma):離散參數(對 rbf, poly, sigmoid 有效)

$$oldsymbol{\gamma} = rac{1}{2 \sigma^2}$$
 σ = 標準差







σ↑γ↓ 涵蓋範圍廣, Recall 高

σ↓ γ↑ 涵蓋範圍窄, Precision 高

支援向量機的重要參數



from sklearn.svm import SVC

SVC (C=1.0, kernel= "rbf", degree=3, gamma= "scale", coef0=0.0)

方程式	内核函數名稱	懲罰參數 C	離散參數 γ	次方項 degree	常數項 coef0
$X^T \cdot Y + c$	"linear"	✓			✓
$e^{-\gamma \ X-Y\ ^2}$	"rbf"	✓	✓		
$\left(X^T\cdot Y+c\right)^d$	"poly"	✓	✓	✓	✓
$tanh(\alpha X^T \cdot Y + c)$	"sigmoid"	✓	✓		✓

附註: gamma="scale"
$$\rightarrow$$
 gamma== $\frac{1}{\#features*X.var()} = \frac{1}{$ 自變數個數×自變數變異數





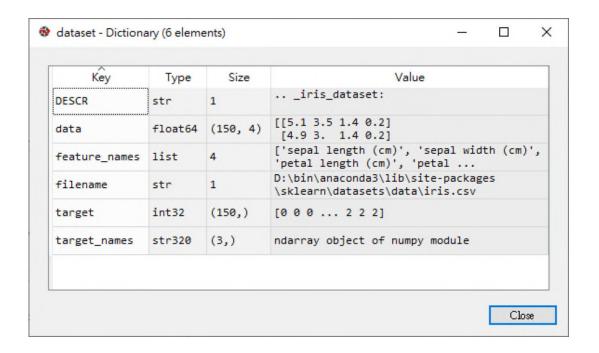


載入「鳶尾花 (Iris)」資料集



1 from sklearn.datasets import load_iris

3 dataset = load_iris()



DESCR

• 本資料集的文字敘述。

data

NDArray,所有自變數 X。

feature_names

• 串列(list),自變數欄位名稱。

target

• NDArray, 應變數 Y。

target_name

- NDArray, 應變數 Y 數字所對應的意義。
- 如: 0=setosa, 1=versicolor... 等。

載入「自變數」與「應變數」



載入 NDArray · 並包裹成 DataFrame

```
import pandas as pd

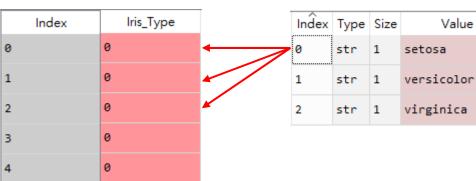
X = pd.DataFrame(dataset.data, columns=dataset.feature_names)
Y = pd.DataFrame(dataset.target, columns=["Iris_Type"])
Y_name = dataset.target_names.tolist()
```

↑ 雖然有載入,但我的程式碼沒用到

自變數X

Index	epal length (cm)	sepal width (cm)	petal length (cm)	petal width (cm)
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2
1	4.9	3	1.4	0.2
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2
4	5	3.6	1.4	0.2

應變數Y



Y name



其它資料前處理程式碼



```
特徵選擇
```

切分訓練集、 測試集

特徵縮放

```
from HappyML.preprocessor import KBestSelector
import HappyML.preprocessor as pp

# Feature Selection
selector = KBestSelector(best_k='auto')
X = selector.fit(x_ary=X, y_ary=Y, verbose=True, sort=True).transform(x_ary=X)

# Split Training / TEsting Set
X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = pp.split_train_test(x_ary=X, y_ary=Y)

# Feature Scaling
X_train, X_test = pp.feature_scaling(fit_ary=X_train, transform_arys=(X_train, X_test))
```

X_train

Index	sepal length (cm)	petal length (cm)	petal width (cm)
96	-0.21	0.20	0.08
102	1.43	1.15	1.14
75	0.84	0.31	0.21
115	0.61	0.81	1.41
10	-0.57	-1.32	-1.38

Y_train

Index	Iris_Type
96	1
102	
75	1
115	
10	0

執行結果

X_test

Index	sepal length (cm)	petal length (cm)	petal width (cm)
63	0.26	0.48	0.21
97	0.37	0.25	0.08

Y_test

Index	Iris_Type
63	1
97	1



△ 隨堂練習:資料前處理



●請輸入、並執行下列程式碼,以執行「資料前處理」:

```
1 from sklearn.datasets import load iris
 3 # Load Data
 4 dataset = load iris()
6 # X, Y
7 import pandas as pd
8 X = pd.DataFrame(dataset.data, columns=dataset.feature_names)
9 Y = pd.DataFrame(dataset.target, columns=["Iris_Type"])
10 Y name = dataset.target names.tolist()
11
12 # Load HappyML
13 from HappyML.preprocessor import KBestSelector
14 import HappyML.preprocessor as pp
15
16 # Feature Selection
17 selector = KBestSelector(best_k='auto')
18 X = selector.fit(x ary=X, y ary=Y, verbose=True, sort=True).transform(x ary=X)
19
20 # Split Training / TEsting Set
21 X train, X test, Y train, Y test = pp.split train test(x ary=X, y ary=Y)
22
23 # Feature Scaling
24 X train, X test = pp.feature scaling(fit ary=X train, transform arys=(X train, X test))
```







使用「標準函式庫」實作

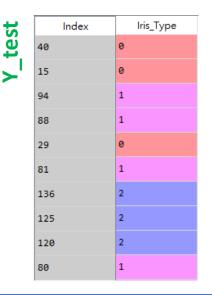


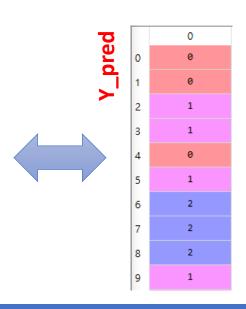
程式碼

```
1 from sklearn.svm import SVC
2 import time 完全跟預設值一模一樣
3

產生物件本身→ classifier = SVC(C=1.0, kernel="rbf", gamma="scale", random_state=int(time.time()))
訓練→ classifier.fit(X_train, Y_train.values.ravel())
預測→ Y_pred = classifier.predict(X_test)
```

執行結果







隨堂練習:使用「標準函式庫」實作



• 請撰寫下列程式碼,並執行之:

```
from sklearn.svm import SVC
import time

classifier = SVC(C=1.0, kernel="rbf", gamma="scale", random_state=int(time.time()))

classifier.fit(X_train, Y_train.values.ravel())

Y_pred = classifier.predict(X_test)
```

執行完畢後,請比較 Y_test(真實值)與 Y_pred(預測值)的差異。





使用「快樂版函式庫」實作



程式碼解說(1):

/HappyML/classification.py

引入必要套件

```
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
```

21 22

類別的成員變數

建構函數

```
from sklearn.svm import SVC
import time
class SVM:
    classifier = None
     penalty C = None
     kernel = None
     degree = None
    gamma = None
    coef0 = None
    y columns = None
                   懲罰參數 內核函數
                                                    離散參數
                                       次方項
                                                                 常數項
                                                                                  亂數種子
   def __init__(self, C=1.0, kernel="rbf", degree=3, gamma="scale", coef0=0.0, random_state=int(time.time())):
       self. penalty C = C
       self. kernel = kernel
       self. degree = degree
       self.__gamma = gamma
       self. coef0 = coef0
       self. classifier = SVC(C=self. penalty C, kernel=self. kernel,
                             degree=self.__degree, gamma=self.__gamma,
                             coef0=self. coef0, random state=random state)
```

使用「快樂版函式庫」實作



●程式碼解說(2):

/HappyML/classification.py

```
@property
                       def classifier(self):
                           return self. classifier
   classifier 的 28
getter & setter 29
                       @classifier.setter
                       def classifier(self, classifier):
               30
                           self.__classifier = classifier
               31
               32
                                                                → Y_train 變成 NDArray 後「踩平」成一維
                     def fit(self, x_train, y_train):
                           self.classifier.fit(x_train, y_train.values.ravel())
                           self.__y_columns = y_train.columns ← 保存 Y_train 的欄位名稱
          訓練 35
               36
                           return self
               38
                                                                → 把預測出來的 Y_pred 重新包裝回 DataFrame 再傳回
                     def predict(self, x_test):
                           return pd.DataFrame(self.classifier.predict(x_test), index=x_test.index, columns=self.__y_columns)
```

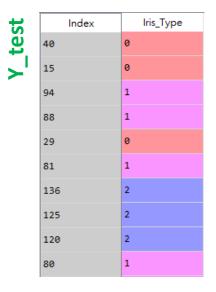
使用「快樂版函式庫」實作

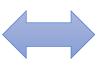


• 呼叫範例

```
1 from HappyML.classification import SVM
2
3 classifier = SVM()
4 Y_pred = classifier.fit(X_train, Y_train).predict(X_test)
```

• 執行結果





Index	Iris_Type
40	0
15	0
94	1
88	1
29	0
81	1
136	2
125	2
120	2
80	1

隨堂練習:使用「快樂版函式庫」實作



● 請撰寫下列程式碼,並執行之:

```
from HappyML.classification import SVM
classifier = SVM()
Y_pred = classifier.fit(X_train, Y_train).predict(X_test)
```

• 執行完畢後,請比較 Y_test(真實值)與 Y_pred(預測值)的差異。





計算效能 & 結果視覺化



• 程式碼解說

```
# Performance
                    K = 10
                     kfp = KFoldClassificationPerformance(x ary=X, y ary=Y, classifier=classifier.classifier, k fold=K)
                    print("---- SVM Classification ----")
K 次交叉驗證
                    print("{} Folds Mean Accuracy: {}".format(K, kfp.accuracy()))
                    print("{} Folds Mean Recall: {}".format(K, kfp.recall()))
                                                                                                 記得將自變數
                    print("{} Folds Mean Precision: {}".format(K, kfp.precision()))
                  9 print("{} Folds Mean F1-Score: {}".format(K, kfp.f score()))
                                                                                                壓制到兩個維度
                 10
                    # Visualization
                                                                    1 selector = KBestSelector(best
                 12 - import HappyML.model drawer as md
                 13
                    md.classify result(x=X train, y=Y train, classifier=classifier.classifier,
                        fg color=("orange", "blue", "white"), bg color=("red", "green", "black"),
                 15
將結果視覺化
                        title="訓練集 vs. SVM 模型", font="DFKai-sb")
                    md.classify result(x=X test, y=Y test, classifier=classifier.classifier,
                        fg color=("orange", "blue", "white"), bg color=("red", "green", "black"),
                 18
                        title="測試集 vs. SVM 模型", font="DFKai-sb")
```

計算效能 & 結果視覺化



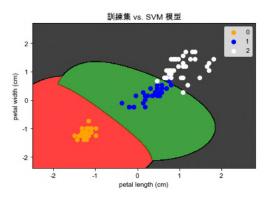
• 執行結果

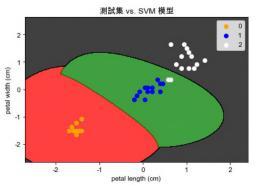
---- SVM Classification -----

10 Folds Mean Accuracy: 0.96

10 Folds Mean Recall: 0.96

10 Folds Mean Precision: 0.964444444444445 10 Folds Mean F1-Score: 0.9597306397306398





隨堂練習:計算效能&結果視覺化



- 請修改卡方降維程式碼,將特徵值強制壓縮至二維:
 - 1 selector = KBestSelector(best_k=2)
- 請撰寫下列程式碼,並將程式從頭到尾執行看看:

```
1 # Performance
 2 K = 10
    kfp = KFoldClassificationPerformance(x_ary=X, y_ary=Y, classifier=classifier.classifier, k_fold=K)
 5 print("---- SVM Classification ----")
 6 print("{} Folds Mean Accuracy: {}".format(K, kfp.accuracy()))
 7 print("{} Folds Mean Recall: {}".format(K, kfp.recall()))
 8 print("{} Folds Mean Precision: {}".format(K, kfp.precision()))
 9 print("{} Folds Mean F1-Score: {}".format(K, kfp.f_score()))
10
11 # Visualization
    import HappyML.model drawer as md
13
   md.classify result(x=X train, y=Y train, classifier=classifier.classifier,
       fg_color=("orange", "blue", "white"), bg_color=("red", "green", "black"),
15
        title="訓練集 vs. SVM 模型", font="DFKai-sb")
17 md.classify_result(x=X_test, y=Y_test, classifier=classifier.classifier,
       fg color=("orange", "blue", "white"), bg color=("red", "green", "black"),
       title="測試集 vs. SVM 模型", font="DFKai-sb")
```





還可以更好嗎?



• 可以!只要找到適合此資料集的「超參數(Hyper Parameters)」即可!

SVC (C=1.0, kernel= "rbf", degree=3, gamma= "scale", coef0=0.0)

方程式	内核函數名稱	懲罰參數 C	離散參數γ	次方項 degree	常數項 coef0
$X^T \cdot Y + c$	"linear"	✓			✓
$e^{-\gamma \ X-Y\ ^2}$	"rbf"	✓	✓		
$\left(X^T\cdot Y+c\right)^d$	"poly"	✓	✓	✓	✓
$tanh(\alpha X^T \cdot Y + c)$	"sigmoid"	✓	✓		✓





參數優化的方法

網格搜尋法 (Grid Search)

簡介:「網格搜尋法」

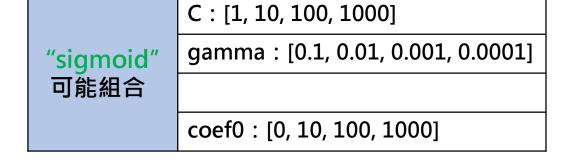


• 窮舉所有可能,讓電腦去決定哪種組合效能比較好

	C: [1, 10, 100, 1000]
"linear"	
可能組合	
	coef0: [0, 10, 100, 1000]

	C: [1, 10, 100, 1000]
"rbf"	gamma: [0.1, 0.01, 0.001, 0.0001]
可能組合	

	C: [1, 10, 100, 1000]
"poly"	gamma: [0.1, 0.01, 0.001, 0.0001]
可能組合	degree : [2, 3, 4, 5]
	coef0 : [0, 10, 100, 1000]





```
1. .best_params_:最佳「超參數」組合(如:kernel= "rbf", C=1000, gamma=0.001)。
2. .best_score_:用最佳超參數,做出來的效能(預設:Accuracy)。
3. .best_estimator_:已經組合了最佳超參數的模型(可直接拿去 fit & predict)。
```



● 如何製作「超參數組合」(param_grid=params_list)

```
params_list = 超參數組合 = 串列包字典包串列
```



• 「超參數」組合程式碼

各參數的可能數值

製造出各種參數組合

合成最後的超參數串列

```
import numpy as np

# Ranges of Hyper Parameters ↓ 產生 10³~10⁶共4個數字

C_range = np.logspace(3, 6, 4) # Create [1000, 100000, 1000000, 1000000]

Gamma_range = np.logspace(-4, -1, 4) # Create [0.0001, 0.001, 0.01, 0.1]

Coef0_range = np.logspace(0, 3, 4) # Create [1, 10, 100, 1000]

# Combination of Hyper Parameters

Linear_dict = dict(kernel=["linear"], C=C_range, coef0=Coef0_range)

RBF_dict = dict(kernel=["rbf"], C=C_range, gamma=Gamma_range)

Sigmoid_dict = dict(kernel=["sigmoid"], C=C_range, gamma=Gamma_range, coef0=Coef0_range)

# Collect all Combinations for Grid Search

T→ params_list = [Linear_dict, RBF_dict, Sigmoid_dict]
```





完整程式碼

參數準備

網格搜尋

```
# Parameters ----
   import numpy as np
 4 # Ranges of Hyper Parameters
5 C range = np.logspace(3, 6, 4) # Create [1000, 10000, 100000, 1000000]
 6 Gamma range = np.logspace(-4, -1, 4) # Create [0.0001, 0.001, 0.01, 0.1]
 7 Coef0_range = np.logspace(0, 3, 4) # Create [1, 10, 100, 1000]
 9 # Combination of Hyper Parameters
10 Linear_dict = dict(kernel=["linear"], C=C_range, coef0=Coef0_range)
11 RBF dict = dict(kernel=["rbf"], C=C_range, gamma=Gamma_range)
12 Sigmoid_dict = dict(kernel=["sigmoid"], C=C_range, gamma=Gamma_range, coef0=Coef0_range)
13
14 # Collect all Combinations for Grid Search
15 params list = [Linear dict, RBF dict, Sigmoid dict]
16
17 # GridSearch -----
18 from HappyML.classification import SVM
19 classifier = SVM()
20
21 # GridSearch without HappyML
                                                                            逐步顯示 & 10-Folds 驗證
22 from sklearn.model selection import GridSearchCV
24 grid search = GridSearchCV(estimator=classifier.classifier, param grid=params list, verbose=10, cv=10)
25 grid search.fit(X, Y.values.ravel())
26
   print("Best Parameters: {} Best Score: {}".format(grid_search.best_params_, grid_search.best_score_))
28 classifier.classifier = grid_search.best_estimator_
```



• 執行結果

最佳超參數求出來了!

隨堂練習:以「標準函式庫」實作



請撰寫、並執行下列程式碼。以取得最佳的「超參數」:

```
1 # Parameters -----
 2 import numpy as np
 4 # Ranges of Hyper Parameters
 5 C_range = np.logspace(3, 6, 4) # Create [1000, 10000, 100000, 1000000]
 6 Gamma range = np.logspace(-4, -1, 4) # Create [0.0001, 0.001, 0.01, 0.1]
 7 Coef0 range = np.logspace(0, 3, 4) # Create [1, 10, 100, 1000]
9 # Combination of Hyper Parameters
10 Linear dict = dict(kernel=["linear"], C=C range, coef0=Coef0 range)
11 RBF dict = dict(kernel=["rbf"], C=C range, gamma=Gamma range)
12 Sigmoid_dict = dict(kernel=["sigmoid"], C=C_range, gamma=Gamma_range, coef0=Coef0_range)
13
14 # Collect all Combinations for Grid Search
15 params list = [Linear dict, RBF dict, Sigmoid dict]
16
17 # GridSearch -----
18 from HappyML.classification import SVM
19 classifier = SVM()
20
21 # GridSearch without HappyML
22 from sklearn.model selection import GridSearchCV
23
24 grid search = GridSearchCV(estimator=classifier.classifier, param grid=params list, verbose=10, cv=10)
25 grid search.fit(X, Y.values.ravel())
26
27 print("Best Parameters: {} Best Score: {}".format(grid search.best params , grid search.best score ))
28 classifier.classifier = grid search.best estimator
```







●程式碼解說(1):

類別的成員變數

建構函數

verbose 的 getter & setter

```
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
    class GridSearch:
        __validator = None
        estimator = None
 6
        __parameters = None
        __scorer = None
 8
        k fold = None
9
        best score = None
10
        best parameters = None
        __best_estimator = None
11
12
        __verbose = None
13
14
        def init (self, estimator, parameters, scorer=None, k fold=10, verbose=False):
15
            self. estimator = estimator
            self.__parameters = parameters
16
17
           self. scorer = scorer
            self.__k_fold = k_fold
18
19
20
            self.verbose = verbose
            self.__validator = GridSearchCV(estimator=self.__estimator, param_grid=self.__parameters,
21
22
                                       scoring=self.__scorer, cv=self.__k_fold, verbose=self.verbose)
23
24
        @property
25
        def verbose(self):
26
            return self. verbose
27
28
        @verbose.setter
29
        def verbose(self, verbose):
30
            if verbose:
                self.__verbose = 10
31
32
            else:
33
                self. verbose = 0
```



●程式碼解說(2):

```
@property
       validator 的
                      36
                              def validator(self):
                      37
        getter 函數
                                 return self. validator
                      38
                      39
                              @property
                      40
                              def best score(self):
      取得最佳分數
                      41
                                 return self. best score
                      42
                      43
                              @property
      取得最佳參數
                              def best parameters(self):
                      44 -
                      45
                                 return self. best parameters
                      46
                      47
                              @property
                     48
                              def best estimator(self):
    取得最佳分類器
                      49
                                 return self. best estimator
                      50
                      51
                              def fit(self, x ary, y ary):
                     52
                                 self.validator.fit(x ary, y ary.values.ravel())
                      53
擬合、尋找最佳參數
                      54
                                 self. best parameters = self.validator.best params
                                 self. best score = self.validator.best score
                      55
                      56
                                 self. best estimator = self.validator.best estimator
```



• 呼叫範例

```
# GridSearch -----
   from HappyML.classification import SVM
    classifier = SVM()
                                                                                               將這一段
   # GridSearch without HappyML
    # from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
    # grid search = GridSearchCV(estimator=classifier.classifier, param_grid=params_list, verbose=10, cv=10)
    # grid search.fit(X, Y.values.ravel())
    # print("Best Parameters: {} Best Score: {}".format(grid_search.best_params_, grid_search.best_score_))
    # classifier.classifier = grid search.best estimator
11
                                                                                             換成這一段
   # GridSearch with HappyML
12
   from HappyML.performance import GridSearch
   validator = GridSearch(estimator=classifier.classifier, parameters=params list, verbose=True)
   validator.fit(x ary=X, y ary=Y)
   print("Best Parameters: {} Best Score: {}".format(validator.best_parameters, validator.best_score))
17
   classifier.classifier = validator.best_estimator
18
19 # Train & Predict
20 Y_pred_svm = classifier.fit(X_train, Y_train).predict(X_test)
```

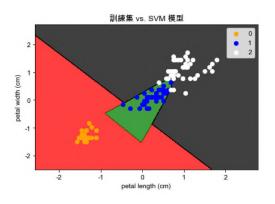


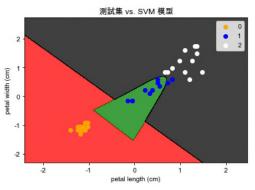
• 執行結果

超參數優化過的「支援向量機」效能

Best Parameters: {'C': 100000.0, 'gamma': 0.1, 'kernel': 'rbf'} Best Score: 0.96666 ----- SVM Classification -----

10 Folds Mean F1-Score: 0.9659090909090908







隨堂練習:以「快樂版函式庫」實作



● 請先將下列這幾行程式碼註解掉:

```
5  # GridSearch without HappyML
6  # from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
7  # grid_search = GridSearchCV(estimator=classifier.classifier, param_grid=params_list, verbose=10, cv=10)
8  # grid_search.fit(X, Y.values.ravel())
9  # print("Best Parameters: {} Best Score: {}".format(grid_search.best_params_, grid_search.best_score_))
10  # classifier.classifier = grid_search.best_estimator_
```

• 然後在下方補上這些程式碼:

```
# GridSearch with HappyML
from HappyML.performance import GridSearch
validator = GridSearch(estimator=classifier.classifier, parameters=params_list, verbose=True)
validator.fit(x_ary=X, y_ary=Y)
print("Best Parameters: {} Best Score: {}".format(validator.best_parameters, validator.best_score))
classifier.classifier = validator.best_estimator
```

●將程式碼一口氣、從頭執行到尾,看看是否 能用快樂版,優化模型的超參數組合?

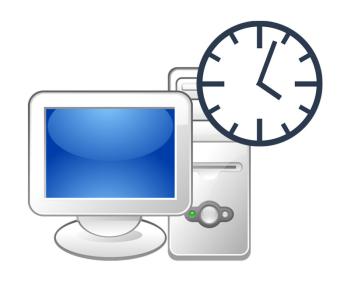




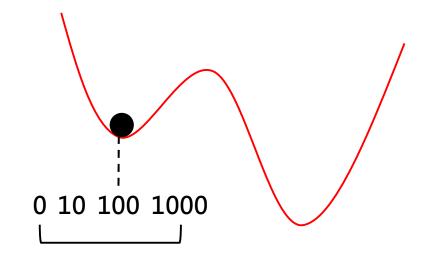
「網格搜尋」的缺點



• 耗費運算時間 & 效能



僅能取得「局部極值」 (Local Optimization)



其它已知問題:

- 執行「多項式內核函數("poly")」高於五次方項時,系統容易當機(解法:用 "rbf" 取代之)。
- 若使用 n_jobs 開啟多核心平行運作時(亦即 n_jobs > 1),容易當機,可使用單核心(n_jobs=1)運行之。
 (見: https://git.io/fj7FH)



課後作業:辨識「男聲」vs.「女聲」



資料集:

- 請下載 Voice.csv 檔案。
- 前20欄([0]~[19]),是各種音質分析參數:
 - meanfreq:平均音頻
 - sd:最低音~最高音標準差
 - median:音頻中位數
 - Q25, IQR, Q75:音頻的第一、第二、第三、四分位數。
 -(以下略)
- 第 21 欄 ([20]),是判別結果 (male=男性、female=女性)

要求:

- 使用 **SVM** 做為分類器。
- 必須挑選出「**顯著性高**」的欄位。
- 請先用「SVM 預設超參數」,執行訓練、預測。
- 印出該次分類器 10 次交叉驗證後的「確度、廣度、精度、F值」。
- 再利用「網格搜尋」,找出 SVM 分類器的最佳「超參數」。
- 再印出該次分類器 10 次交叉驗證後的「確度、廣度、精度、F值」。
- 比較兩次的效能,看看選擇**正確的超參數**,對 SVM 的影響有多大?





課後作業:辨識「男聲」vs.「女聲」



- 提示:
 - 應變數 Y 記得要做 Label Encoder。
- 輸出結果:

未調整超參數之前

The Significant Level: 0.05

```
--- The p-values of Feature Importance ---
TRUE <0.05 0.00000000e+00 (kurt)
TRUE <0.05 9.83873519e-67 (maxdom)
TRUE <0.05 4.33796654e-65 (dfrange)
TRUE <0.05 5.58809346e-10 (meandom)
TRUE <0.05 2.27215909e-08 (sfm)
TRUE <0.05 2.86631924e-07 (IOR)
TRUE <0.05 8.11826484e-07 (skew)
TRUE <0.05 6.02634872e-05 (meanfun)
TRUE <0.05 1.85041429e-04 (Q25)
TRUE <0.05 2.46987017e-03 (mindom)
FALSE >0.05 6.00809179e-02 (sd)
FALSE >0.05 6.64000790e-02 (mode)
FALSE >0.05 1.77517189e-01 (median)
FALSE >0.05 1.81665559e-01 (meanfreq)
FALSE >0.05 1.81665559e-01 (centroid)
FALSE >0.05 1.89369378e-01 (sp.ent)
FALSE >0.05 4.40885252e-01 (minfun)
FALSE >0.05 5.79710639e-01 (maxfun)
FALSE >0.05 6.19374212e-01 (modindx)
FALSE >0.05 8.51079560e-01 (Q75)
Number of Features Selected: 10
---- SVM Classification -----
10 Folds Mean Accuracy: 0.6582975081601783
10 Folds Mean Recall: 0.6582975081601783
10 Folds Mean Precision: 0.6764032221012367
10 Folds Mean F1-Score: 0.645261401304672
```

已調整超參數之後

The Significant Level: 0.05

```
--- The p-values of Feature Importance ---
TRUE <0.05 0.00000000e+00 (kurt)
TRUE <0.05 9.83873519e-67 (maxdom)
TRUE <0.05 4.33796654e-65 (dfrange)
TRUE <0.05 5.58809346e-10 (meandom)
TRUE <0.05 2.27215909e-08 (sfm)
TRUE <0.05 2.86631924e-07 (IQR)
TRUE <0.05 8.11826484e-07 (skew)
TRUE <0.05 6.02634872e-05 (meanfun)
TRUE <0.05 1.85041429e-04 (Q25)
TRUE <0.05 2.46987017e-03 (mindom)
FALSE >0.05 6.00809179e-02 (sd)
FALSE >0.05 6.64000790e-02 (mode)
FALSE >0.05 1.77517189e-01 (median)
FALSE >0.05 1.81665559e-01 (meanfreq)
FALSE >0.05 1.81665559e-01 (centroid)
FALSE >0.05 1.89369378e-01 (sp.ent)
FALSE >0.05 4.40885252e-01 (minfun)
FALSE >0.05 5.79710639e-01 (maxfun)
FALSE >0.05 6.19374212e-01 (modindx)
FALSE >0.05 8.51079560e-01 (075)
Number of Features Selected: 10
Best Parameters: {'C': 1000.0, 'gamma': 0.01} Best Score: 0.9148594857097366
---- SVM Classification -----
10 Folds Mean Accuracy: 0.9148594857097366
10 Folds Mean Recall: 0.9148594857097366
10 Folds Mean Precision: 0.9198367858870806
10 Folds Mean F1-Score: 0.914489246727207
```





本章總結



• 原理解說

• 支援向量:離「決定平面」最近的兩個點。

• 分類原理

- 先用「內核函數」映射到高維空間。
- 找到分割用的「決定平面」。
- 將「決定平面」映射回低維空間。

• 常見的內核函數

- 線性 (Linear) : $k(X,Y) = X^T \cdot Y + c$
- 高斯徑向基底函數(Gaussian RBF): $k(X,Y) = e^{-\frac{||X-Y||^2}{2\sigma^2}}$
- 多項式內核 (Polynomial) : $k(X,Y) = (X^T \cdot Y + c)^d$
- Sigmoid 内核: $k(X,Y) = tanh(\alpha X^T \cdot Y + c)$



本章總結



• 優缺點

• 優點:能分辨**離群值、內核函數**可更換。

• 缺點:**計算量**龐大、受**超參數**挑選影響大。

• 重要參數

C:懲罰參數(C小:允許雜點、C大:不允許雜點)

• gamma:離散參數。Gamma 小,離散程度越大,涵蓋範圍越大。

• degree: 次方項。多項式函數使用。

• coef0:常數項。線性、多項式、Sigmoid 函數使用。

• SVM 相關 Python 套件

• 分類器: sklearn.svm.SVC

• 網格搜尋:sklearn.model_selection.GridSearchCV



