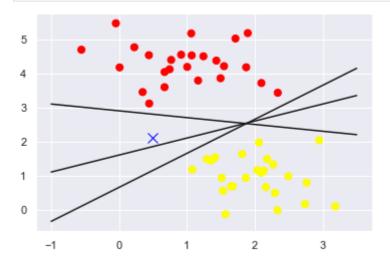
```
Super Vector Machines
In [53]:
          import numpy as np
          import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          from scipy import stats
          import seaborn as sns; sns.set()
In [54]:
          from sklearn.datasets import make_blobs
In [56]:
          X, Y = make_blobs(n_samples=50, centers=2, random_state=0, cluster_std=0.60)
In [57]:
          plt.scatter(X[:,0], X[:,1], c = Y, s=50, cmap="autumn")
         <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x26b31474280>
Out[57]:
         5
         3
         2
         1
```

```
In [58]:
    xx = np.linspace(-1,3.5)## Hace 100 particiones proporcionales del rango
    plt.scatter(X[:,0], X[:,1], c = Y, s=50, cmap="autumn")
    plt.plot([0.5],[2.1],'x', color="blue", markersize=10)
    for a, b in [(1,0.65), (0.5,1.6), (-0.2,2.9)]:
        yy = a * xx + b
        plt.plot(xx, yy, "-k")
```

3.0



```
In [59]: >
```

0

-0.5

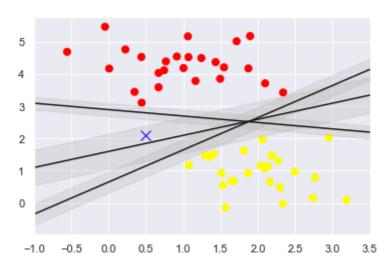
0.0

0.5

```
Out[59]: array([-1.
                           , -0.90816327, -0.81632653, -0.7244898 , -0.63265306,
                -0.54081633, -0.44897959, -0.35714286, -0.26530612, -0.17346939,
                -0.08163265, 0.01020408, 0.10204082, 0.19387755, 0.28571429,
                 0.37755102, 0.46938776, 0.56122449, 0.65306122, 0.74489796,
                 0.83673469, 0.92857143, 1.02040816, 1.1122449, 1.20408163,
                 1.29591837, 1.3877551, 1.47959184, 1.57142857, 1.66326531,
                 1.75510204, 1.84693878, 1.93877551, 2.03061224,
                                                                    2.12244898,
                 2.21428571, 2.30612245, 2.39795918, 2.48979592,
                                                                    2.58163265,
                 2.67346939, 2.76530612, 2.85714286, 2.94897959,
                                                                    3.04081633,
                 3.13265306, 3.2244898, 3.31632653, 3.40816327, 3.5
                                                                              ])
In [60]:
          xx = np.linspace(-1,3.5)## Hace 100 particiones proporcionales del rango
          plt.scatter(X[:,0], X[:,1], c = Y, s=50, cmap="autumn")
          plt.plot([0.5],[2.1],'x', color="blue", markersize=10)
          for a, b, d in [(1,0.65,0.33), (0.5,1.6,0.55), (-0.2,2.9,0.2)]:
              yy = a * xx + b
              plt.plot(xx, yy, "-k")
              plt.fill_between(xx, yy-d, yy+d, edgecolor='none', color="#BBBBBB", alpha=0.3)
          plt.xlim(-1,3.5)
```

(-1.0, 3.5)Out[60]:

In [61]:



Creación del modelo SVM

from sklearn.svm import SVC

```
In [62]:
          model = SVC(kernel="linear", C=1E10)
          model.fit(X,Y)
         SVC(C=10000000000.0, kernel='linear')
Out[62]:
In [63]:
          def plt_svc(model, ax=None, plot_support=True):
              """Plot de la función de decisión para una clasificación en 2D con SVC"""
              if ax is None:
                  ax = plt.gca()#Se grea un nuevo dibujo si ax es NONE
              xlim = ax.get_xlim()
              ylim = ax.get_ylim()
              ## Generamos la parrilla de puntos para evaluar el modelo
              xx = np.linspace(xlim[0], xlim[1], 30)
              yy = np.linspace(ylim[0], ylim[1], 30)
              Y, X = np.meshgrid(yy,xx)
              xy = np.vstack([X.ravel(), Y.ravel()]).T #generamos tuple
```

```
P = model.decision_function(xy).reshape(X.shape)
              ##Representamos las froteras y los márgenes del SVC
              ax.contour(X,Y,P, colors="k", levels=[-1,0,1], alpha=0.5, linestyles=["--", "--"])
              print(model.support_vectors_)
              if plot_support:
                   ax.scatter(model.support_vectors_[:,0],
                             model.support_vectors_[:,1],
                             s=100, linewidth=1, facecolors="blue")
              ax.set_xlim(xlim)
              ax.set_ylim(ylim)
In [64]:
          plt.scatter(X[:,0],X[:,1], c=Y, s=50, cmap="autumn")
          plt_svc(model, plot_support=True)
         [[0.44359863 3.11530945]
           [2.33812285 3.43116792]
           [2.06156753 1.96918596]]
          5
          4
          3
          2
          1
          0
             -0.5
                    0.0
                          0.5
                               1.0
                                      1.5
                                                 2.5
                                                       3.0
In [65]:
          model.support_vectors_
         array([[0.44359863, 3.11530945],
Out[65]:
                 [2.33812285, 3.43116792],
                 [2.06156753, 1.96918596]])
In [71]:
          def plot_svm(N=10, ax=None):
              X, Y = make_blobs(n_samples=200, centers=2, random_state=0, cluster_std=0.6)
              X=X[:N]
              Y=Y[:N]
              model = SVC(kernel="linear", C=1E10)
              model.fit(X,Y)
              ax = ax or plt.gca() #Se asigna así misma o crea gráfico desde cero
              ax.scatter(X[:,0],X[:,1], c=Y, s=50, cmap="autumn")
              ax.set_xlim(-1,4)
              ax.set_ylim(-1,6)
              plt_svc(model,ax)
In [72]:
          fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,2, figsize=(16,6))
          fig.subplots_adjust(left=0.0625, right = 0.95, wspace = 0.1)
          for ax_i, N, in zip(ax, [60, 120]):
              plot_svm(N, ax_i)
              ax_i.set_title("N={0}".format(N))
```

```
[[0.44359863 3.11530945]
[1.25566754 3.38204112]
[0.83685684 2.13635938]]
[[0.44359863 3.11530945]
[1.25566754 3.38204112]
[0.83685684 2.13635938]]
[0.83685684 2.13635938]]

from ipywidgets import interact, fixed

In [79]: from ipywidgets import interact, fixed

In [87]: interact(plot_svm, ax=fixed(None), N=range(10,1000))

Out[87]: <function __main__.plot_svm(N=10, ax=None)>

In []:
```