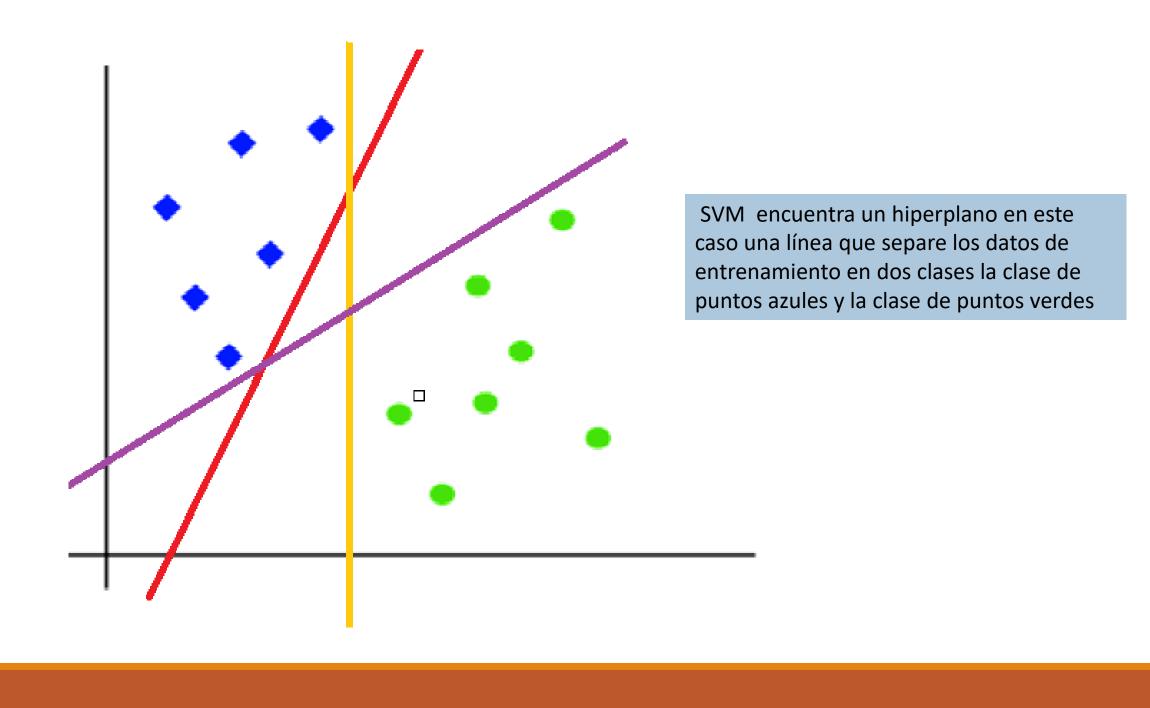
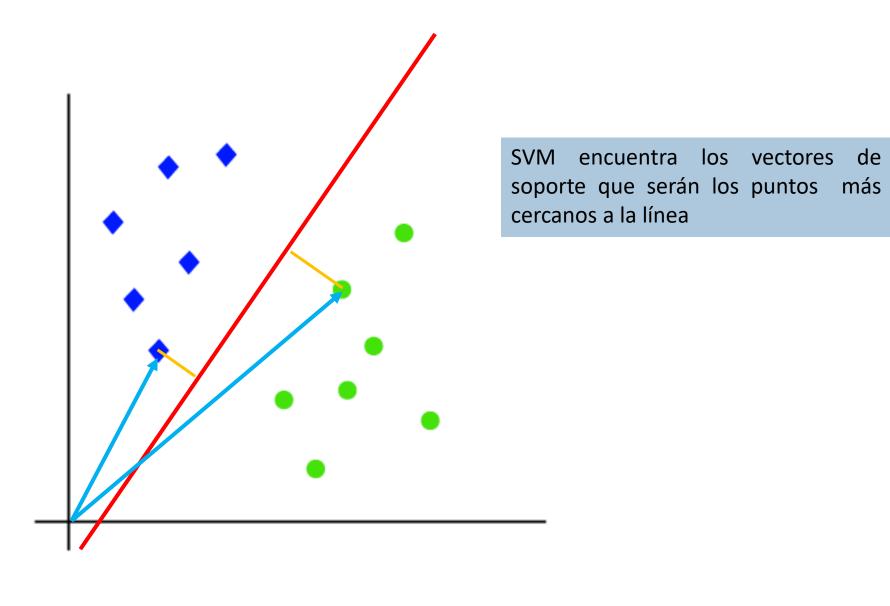
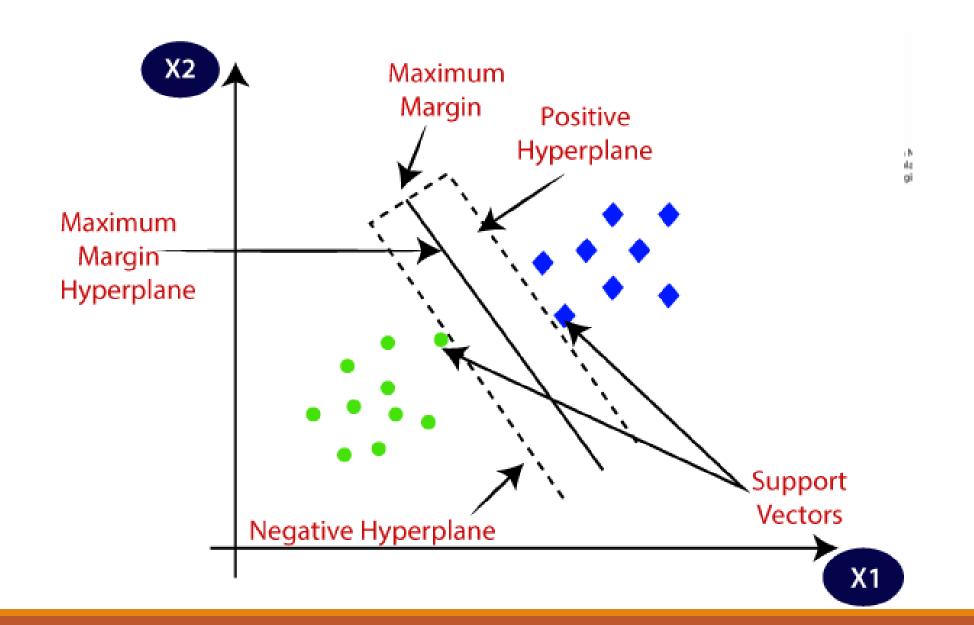
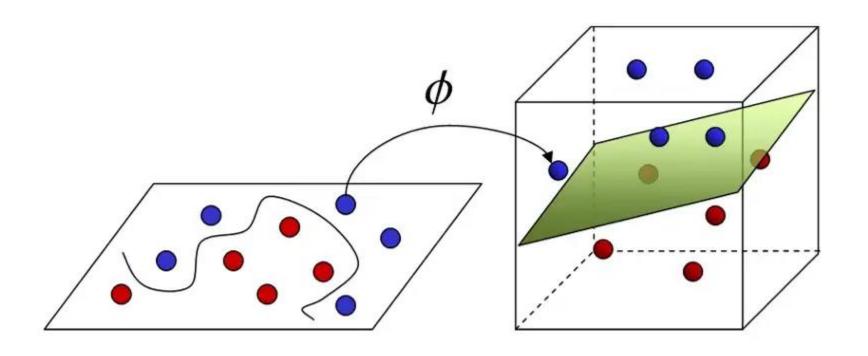
SVM

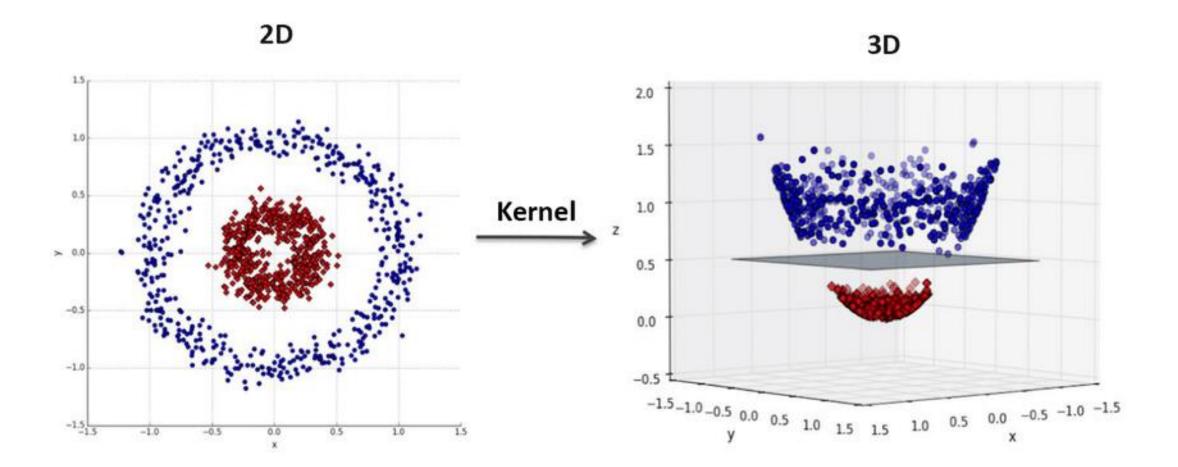
DRA. CONSUELO VARINIA GARCÍA MENDOZA

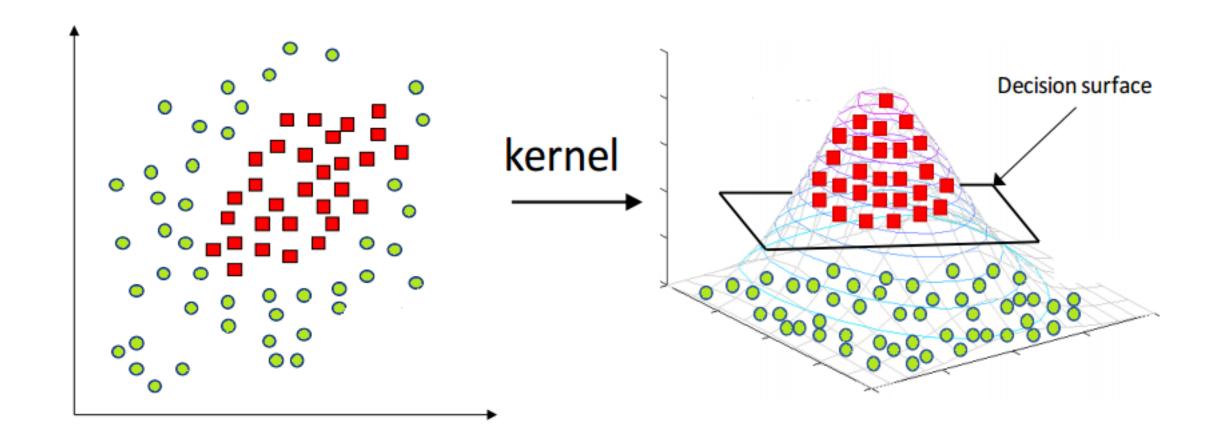


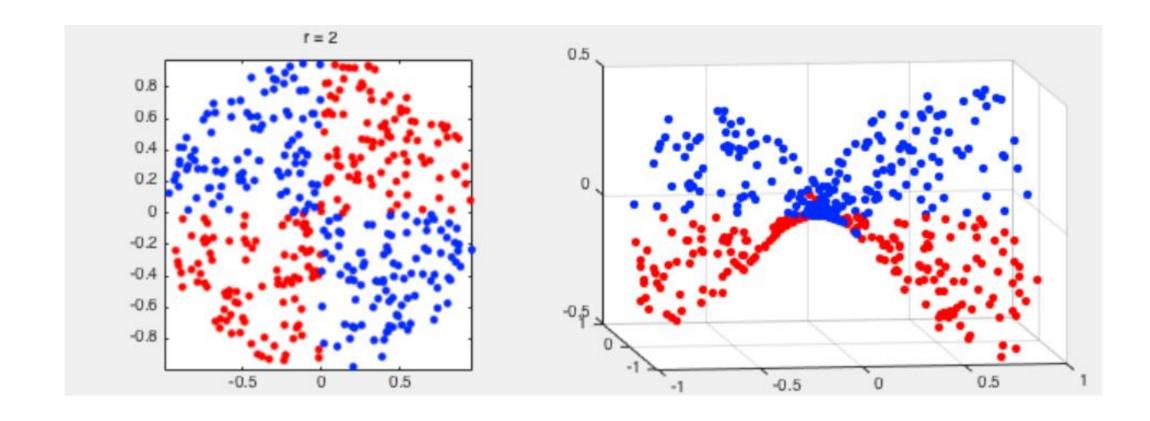


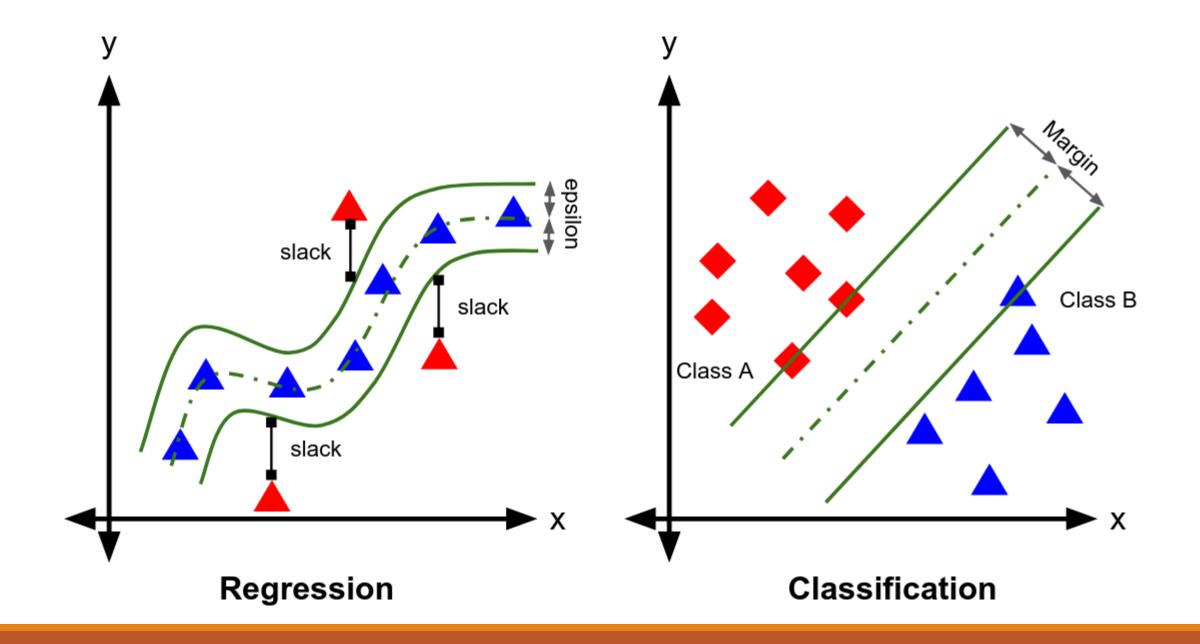




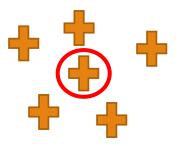


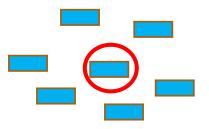




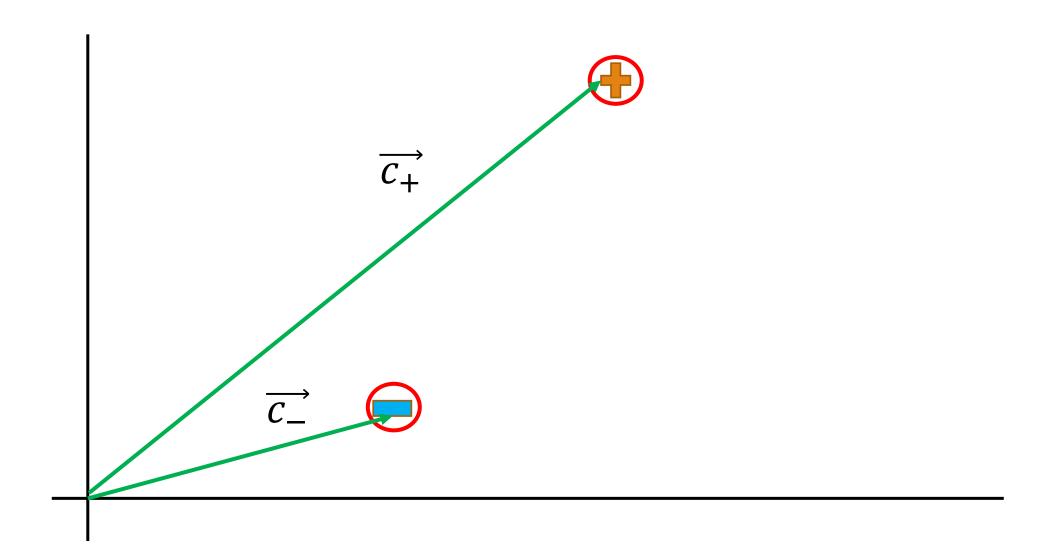


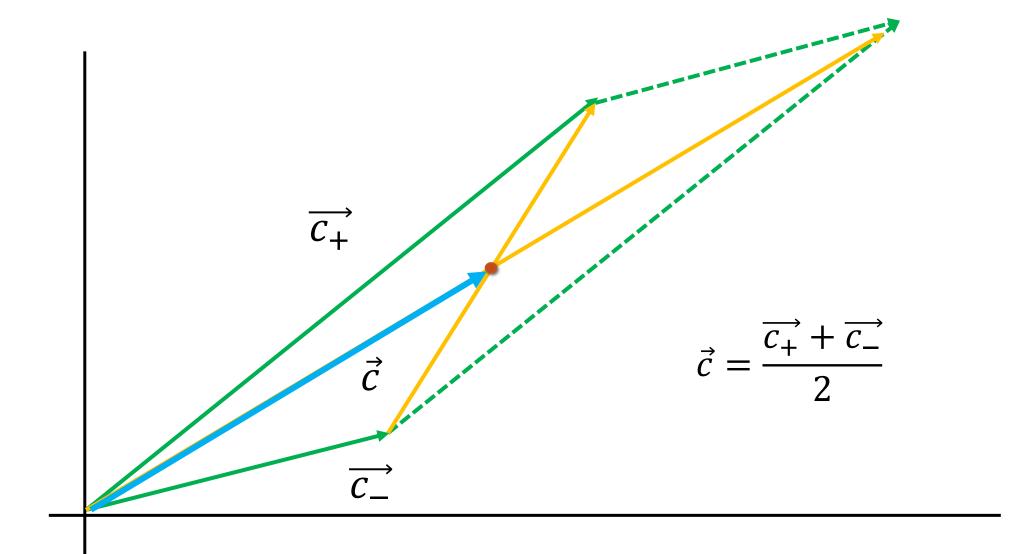
Ejemplo

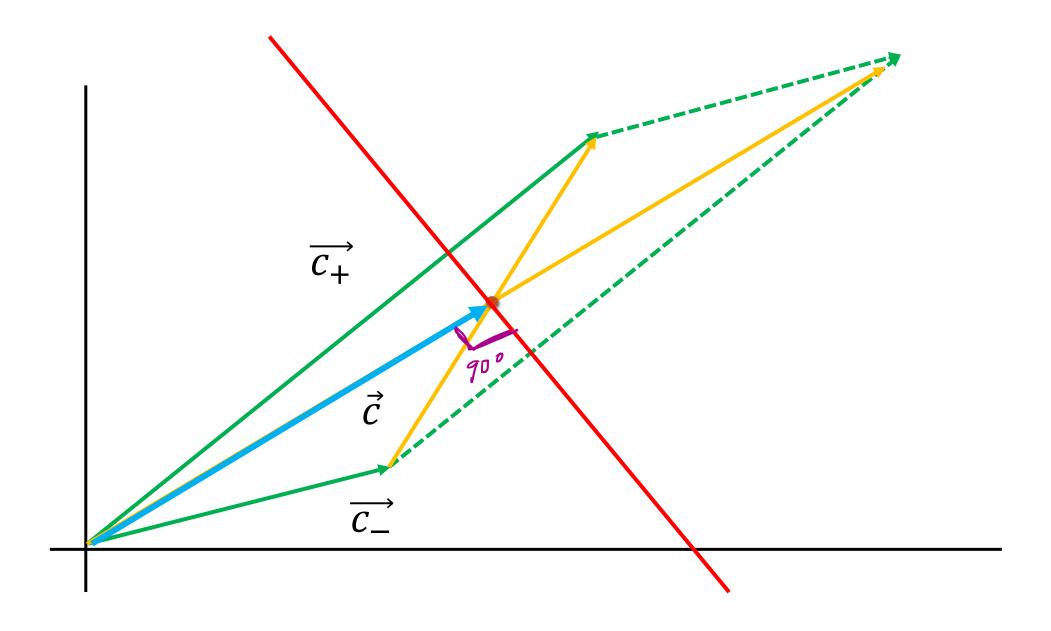


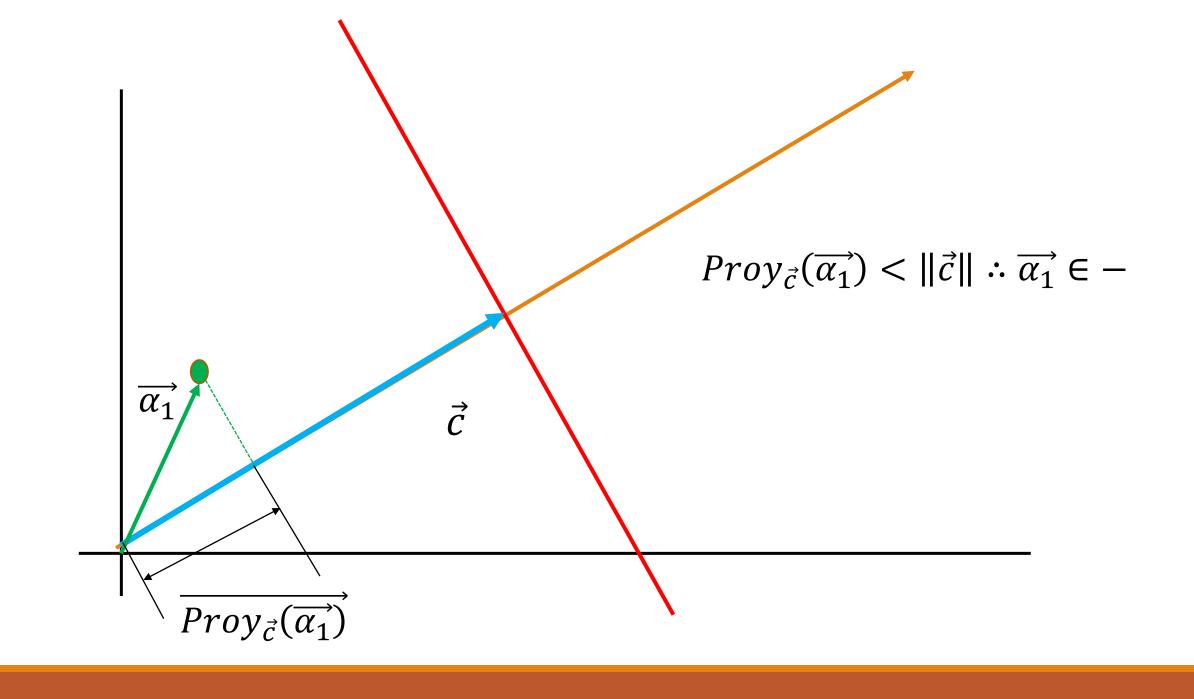


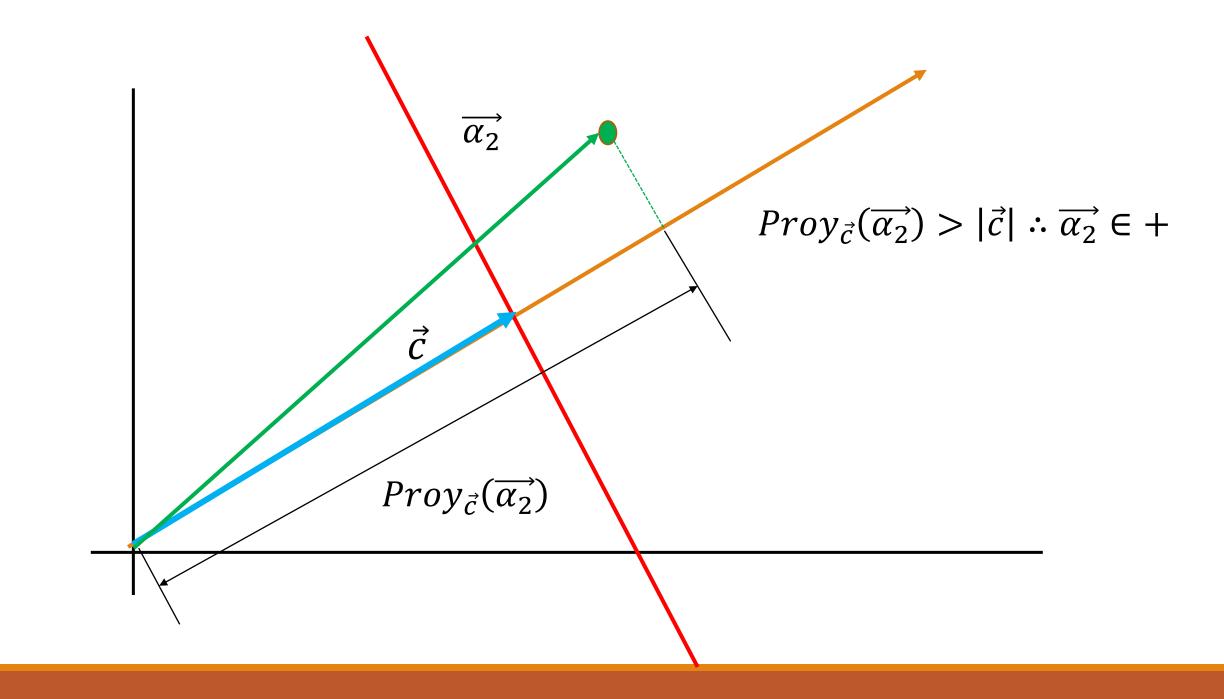
Una de las maneras más sencillas para encontrar el vector de soporte de una clase es a través de un promedio











Ejemplo 2

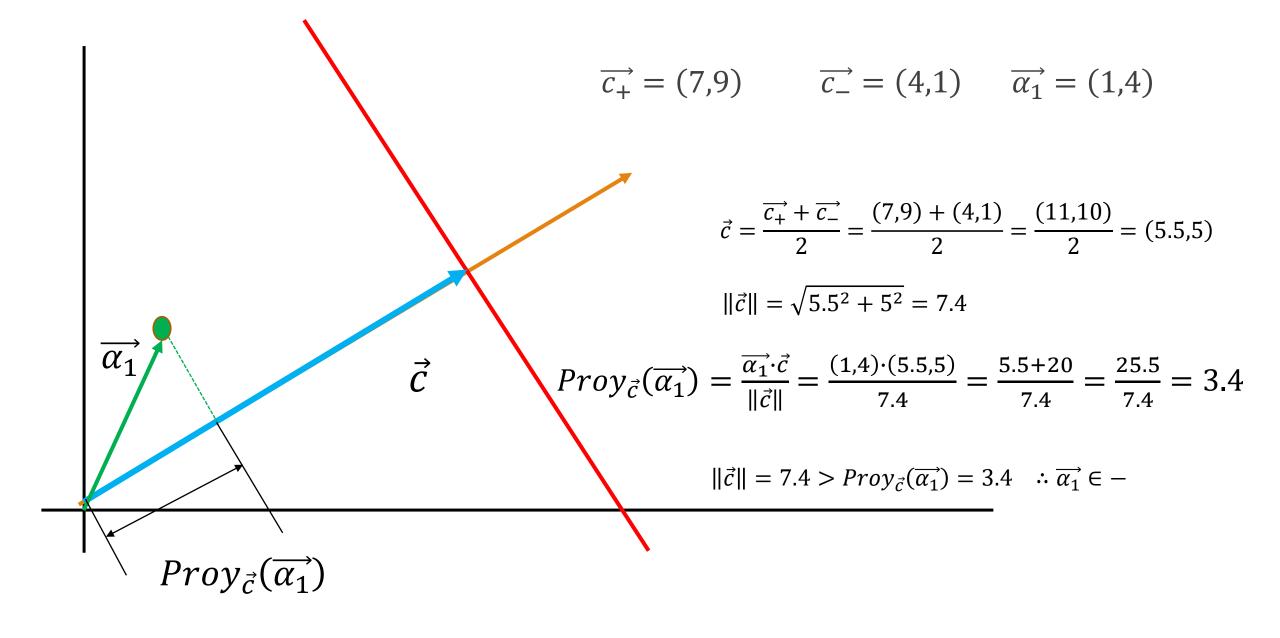
$$\overrightarrow{c_+} = (7,9)$$

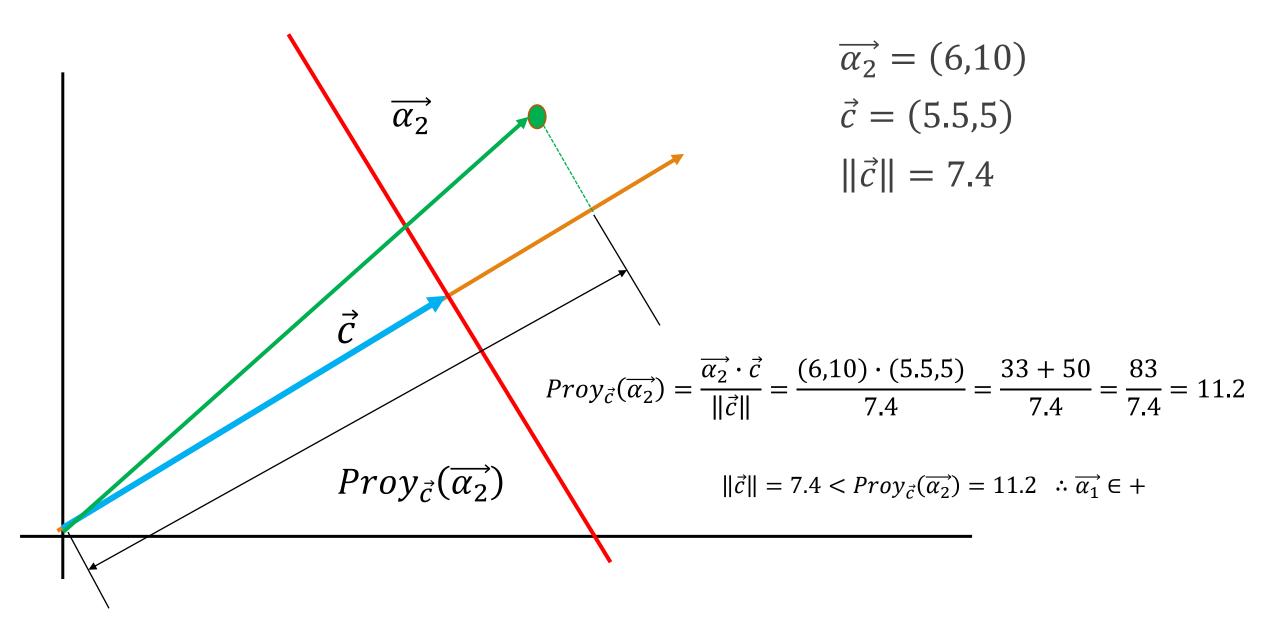
$$\overrightarrow{c}$$
 = (4,1)

Nuevas instancias

$$\overrightarrow{\alpha_1} = (1,4)$$

$$\overrightarrow{\alpha_2} = (6,10)$$





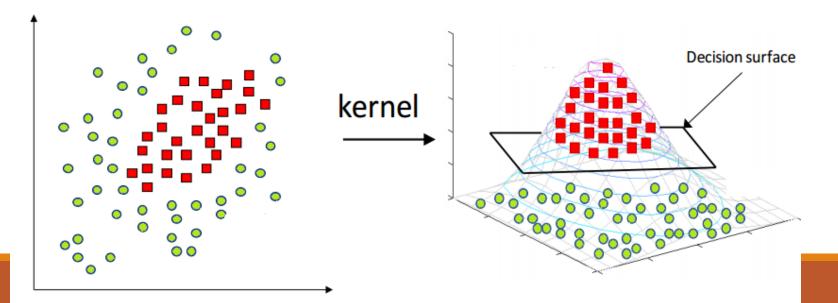
Resumen

Entrenamiento

- Transformaciones mapeando los datos de un espacio de dimensión n a dimensiones m>n
- Búsqueda de vectores de soporte en grandes datasets
- Hiperplano(s) o superficie(s) de decisión

Prueba

 Encontrar las proyecciones de las instancias de prueba



Ejercicio

- I. Dado el conjunto de entrenamiento clasifica las instancias del conjunto de prueba
 Conjunto de entrenamiento
 - Instancias positivas

$$\overrightarrow{\alpha_{1+}}=(5,7)$$
, $\overrightarrow{\alpha_{2+}}=(6,6)$, $\overrightarrow{\alpha_{3+}}=(5,5)$, $\overrightarrow{\alpha_{4+}}=(4,5)$, $\overrightarrow{\alpha_{5+}}=(4,6)$

Instancias negativas

$$\overrightarrow{\alpha_{1-}} = (1,1)$$
, $\overrightarrow{\alpha_{2-}} = (2,1)$, $\overrightarrow{\alpha_{3-}} = (3,1)$, $\overrightarrow{\alpha_{4-}} = (1,2)$, $\overrightarrow{\alpha_{5-}} = (2,2)$

Conjunto de prueba

$$\overrightarrow{\alpha_1} = (3,3)$$
, $\overrightarrow{\alpha_2} = (2,4)$, $\overrightarrow{\alpha_3} = (4,4)$