from sklearn.svm import SVC import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import numpy as np

tpts = np.array([[1,2], [1,5], [2,2], [3,3.5], [7,5], [9,4], [8,2], [4,8]]) #training_points labels = [1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1]

tpts

tpts.shape

[→ (8, 2)

plt.scatter(tpts[:,0], tpts[:, 1], c=labels)

<matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x7ffa7e

87654321 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
</pre>

clf = SVC(kernel='linear') #classifier

%%time
clf.fit(tpts, labels)

CPU times: user 1.22 ms, sys: 0 ns, total: 1.22 ms
Wall time: 2.67 ms
SVC(C=1.0, break_ties=False, cache_size=200, class
decision_function_shape='ovr', degree=3, gamms
max_iter=-1, probability=False, random_state=|
tol=0.001, verbose=False)

▼ 테스트해보기

```
predI = clf.predict([[3, 3]])
print(predI[0])

D

predI = clf.predict([[7, 4]])
print(predI[0])

D

predI = clf.predict([[7, 4.1]])
print(predI[0])
```

▼ 그래프 그려보기

```
clf.coef_
 С→
clf.intercept_
 C→
def getXY(clf):
  w = clf.coef_[0]
  i = clf.intercept_[0]
  print('weights = ', w)
  print('intercept = ', i)
  a = -w[0] / w[1]
  b = -i / w[1]
  x = np.linspace(1, 9)
  y = a * x + b
  return x, y
x, y = getXY(clf)
 \Box
```



다시 열림

Χ

₽

У

C→

```
plt.scatter(tpts[:,0], tpts[:, 1], c=labels)
plt.plot(x, y, '-')
```

₽