
SVM (Support Vector Machines)

Máquinas de Vetores-Suporte

— Evelyn Perez Cervantes —

Support-Vector Networks

Antiga União Soviética

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Abstract. The *support-vector network* is a new learning machine for two-group classification problems. The machine conceptually implements the following idea: input vectors are non-linearly mapped to a very high-dimension feature space. In this feature space a linear decision surface is constructed. Special properties of the decision surface ensures high generalization ability of the learning machine. The idea behind the support-vector network was previously implemented for the restricted case where the training data can be separated without errors. We here extend this result to non-separable training data.

High generalization ability of support-vector networks utilizing polynomial input transformations is demonstrated. We also compare the performance of the support-vector network to various classical learning algorithms that all took part in a benchmark study of Optical Character Recognition.

Keywords: pattern recognition, efficient learning algorithms, neural networks, radial basis function classifiers, polynomial classifiers.

Support-vector networks

[C Cortes](#), [V Vapnik](#) - Machine learning, 1995 - Springer

The support-vector network is a new learning machine for two-group classification problems. The machine conceptually implements the following idea: input vectors are non-linearly mapped to a very high-dimension feature space. In this feature space a linear decision ...

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Article Title: On a class of
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Vapnik–Chervonenkis (VC) dimension

Aprendizado
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reconhecimento de
padrões

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artificial

Como resolver um problema de classificação de duas classes de forma directa?

Tentamos encontrar um plano que separa as classes no espaço de características.

E se um plano não consegue separar? o que podemos fazer?

- Nós suavizamos o que queremos dizer com "separar", e
- Enriquecemos e ampliamos o espaço de características para que a separação seja possível.

O que é um hiperplano?

$$\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 = 0$$

$$\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_p X_p = 0$$

$$\beta = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_p)$$

Em particular num espaço de duas dimensões (**$p=2$**) o hiperplano é uma linha.

No espaço tridimensional o hiperplano é um plano bidimensional

Um hiperplano num espaço de **p** dimensões é um sub-espaço de **$p-1$** dimensão.

Como separar com um hiperplano?

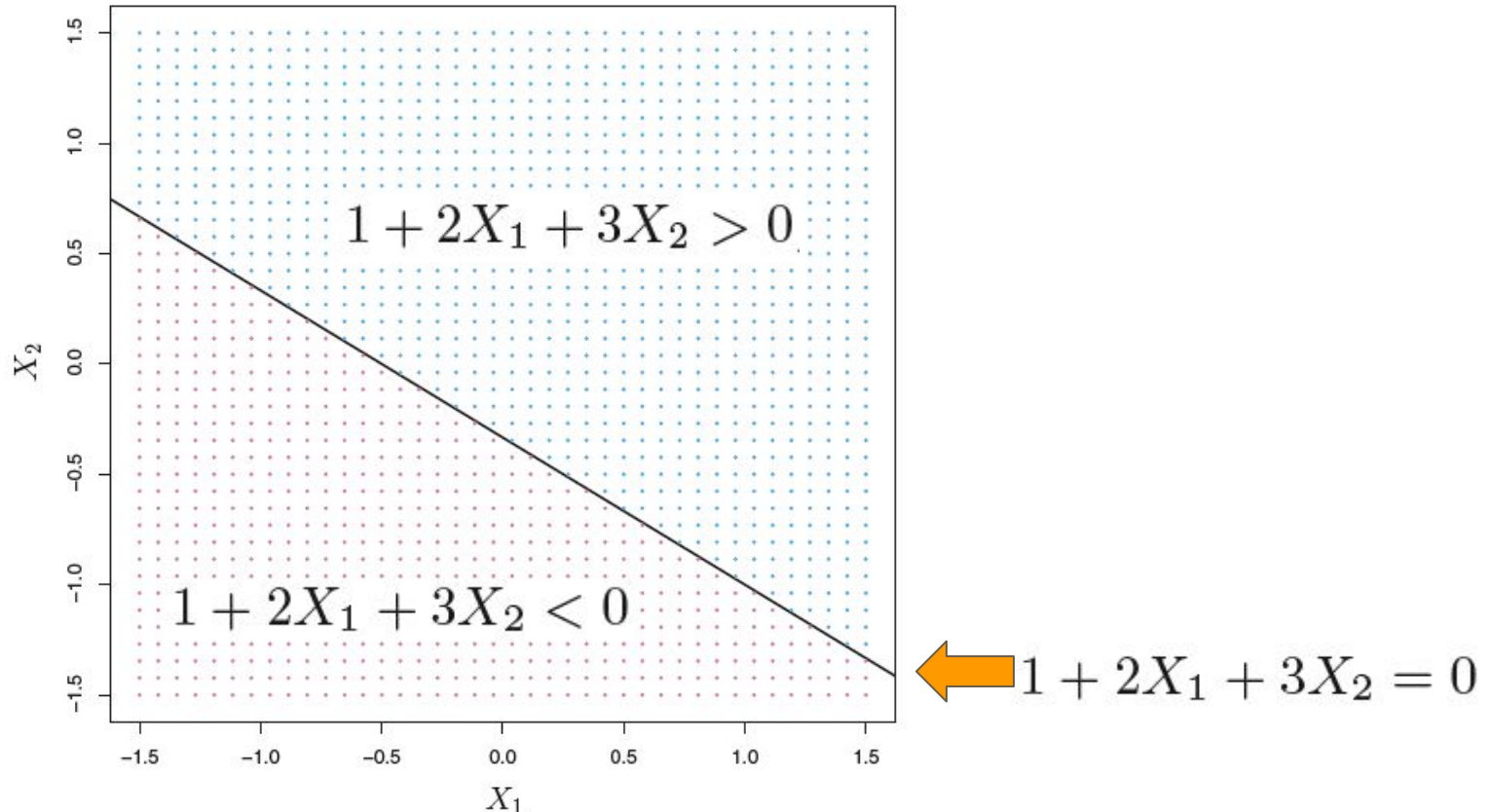
$$\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_p X_p = 0$$

$$\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_p X_p < 0,$$

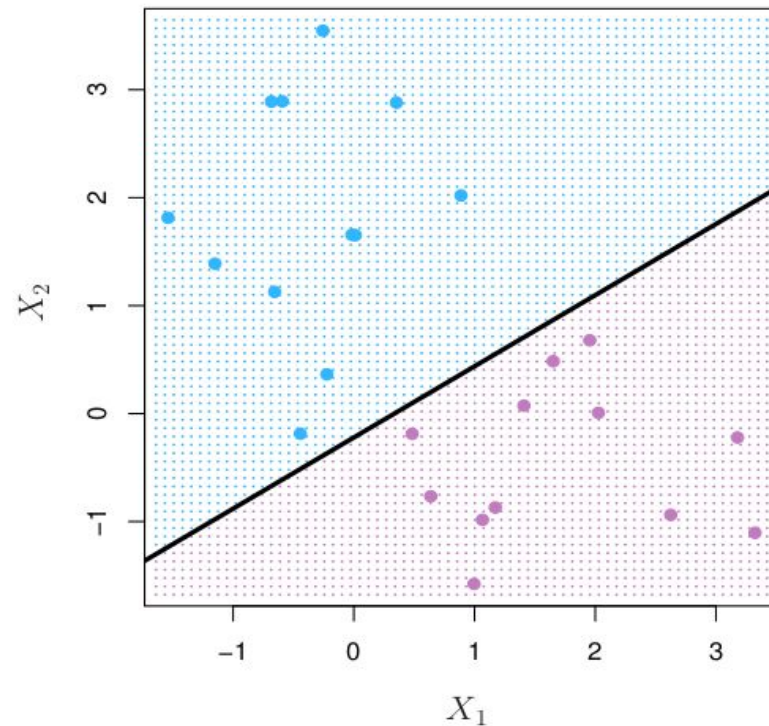
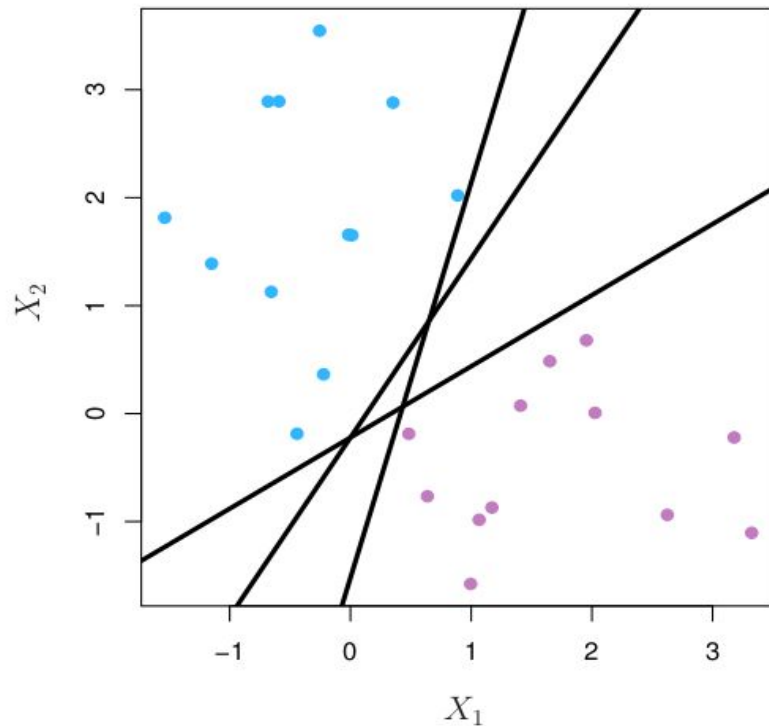
$$\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_p X_p > 0.$$

Se $X = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_p)^T$ cumpre com a equação, então pertence ao hiperplano, caso contrário ele não pertence ao hiperplano.

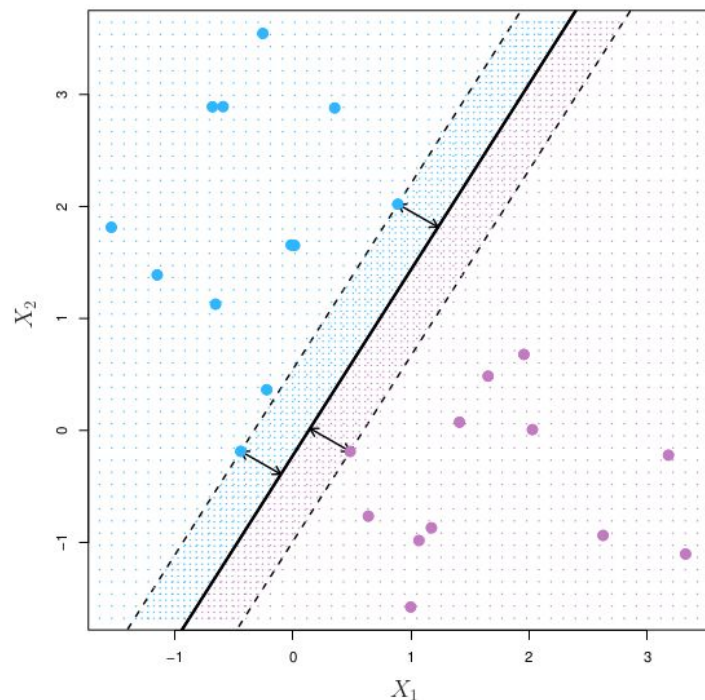
Como separar com um hiperplano?



Como separar com um hiperplano?



Classificador de Margem Máxima



Constrained optimization problem

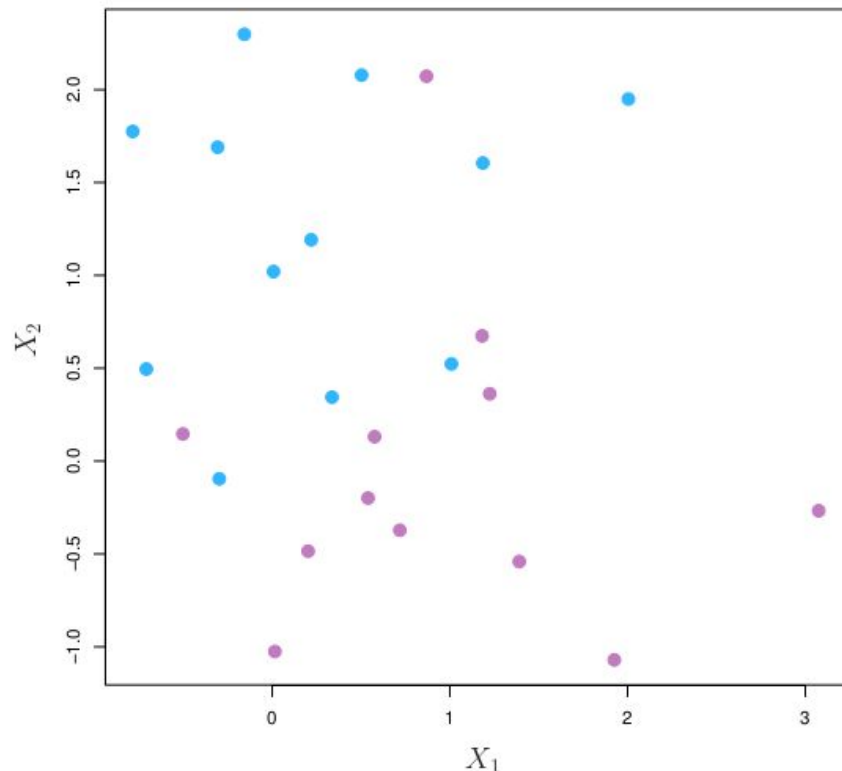
$$\begin{aligned} &\text{maximize } M \\ &\beta_0, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_p \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{subject to } \sum_{j=1}^p \beta_j^2 = 1,$$

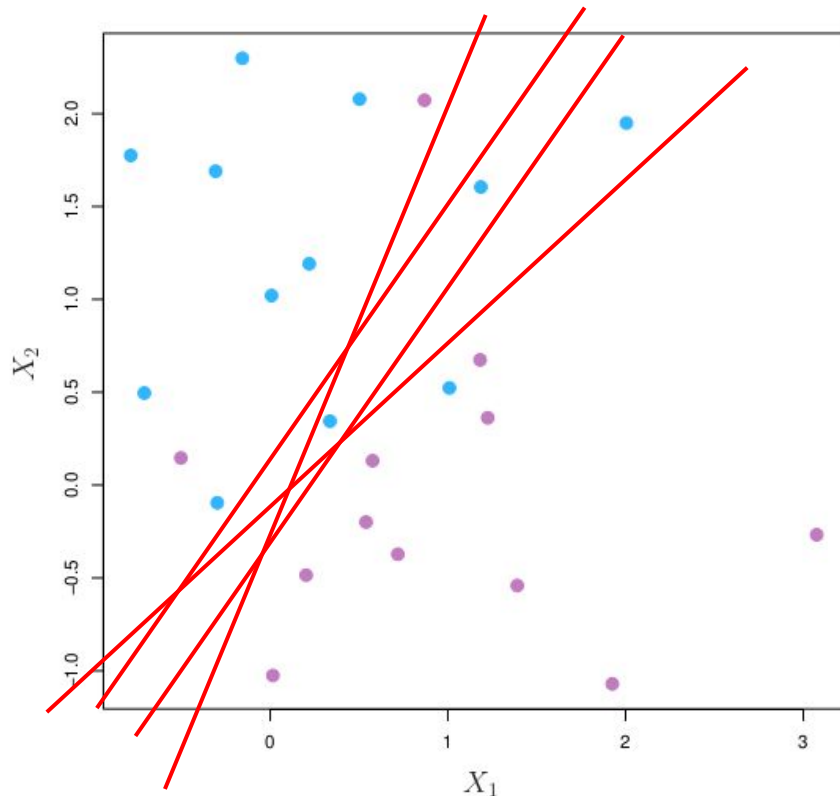
$$y_i(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \dots + \beta_p x_{ip}) \geq M$$

for all $i = 1, \dots, N$.

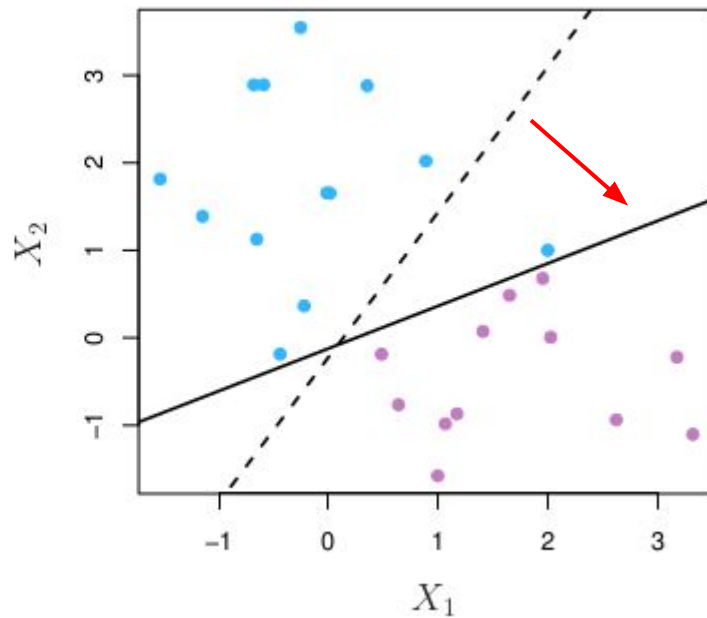
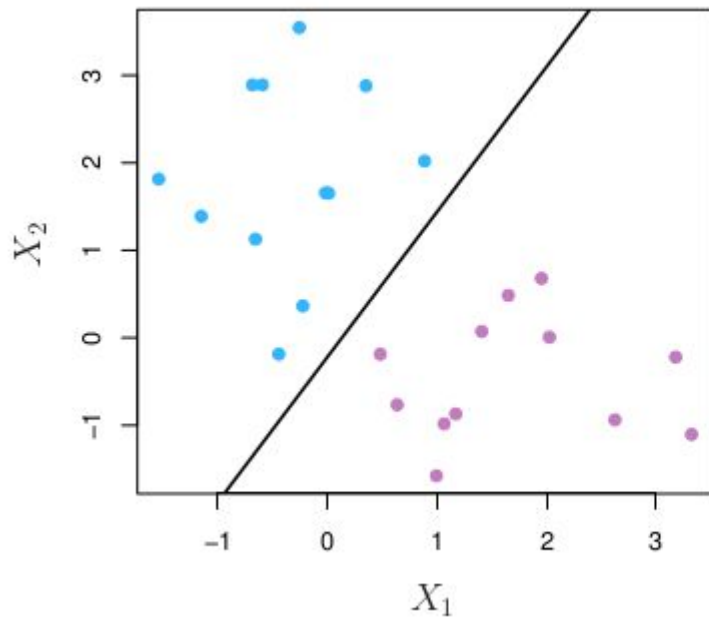
Datos no separables, o que fazer?



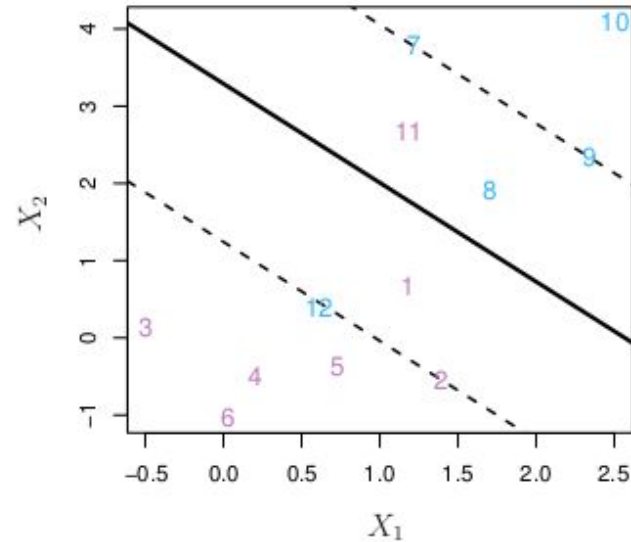
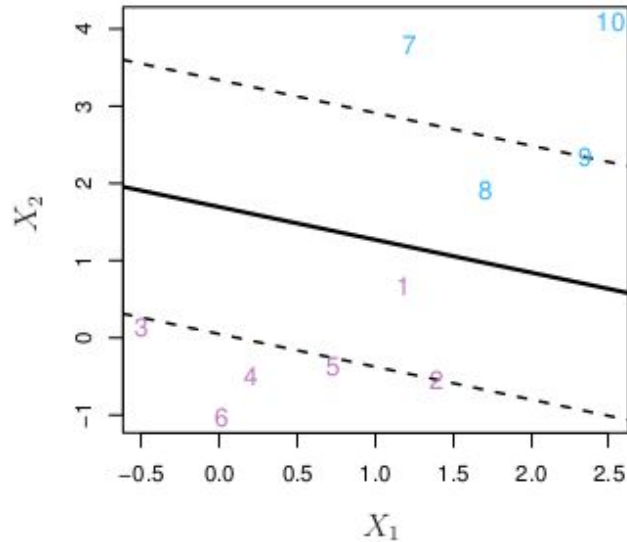
Datos no separables, o que fazer?



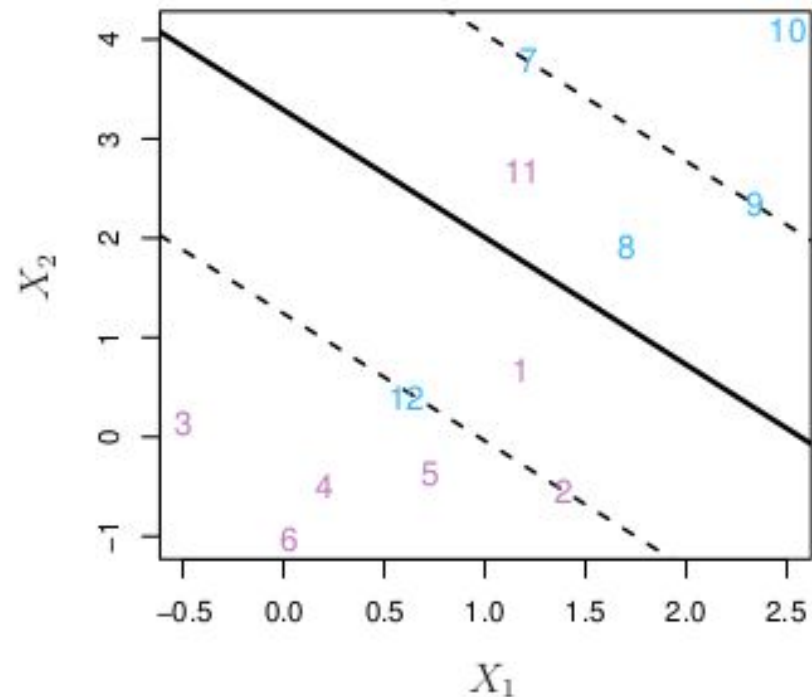
Datos separables ... mas com ruído



Classificador de vetor de suporte

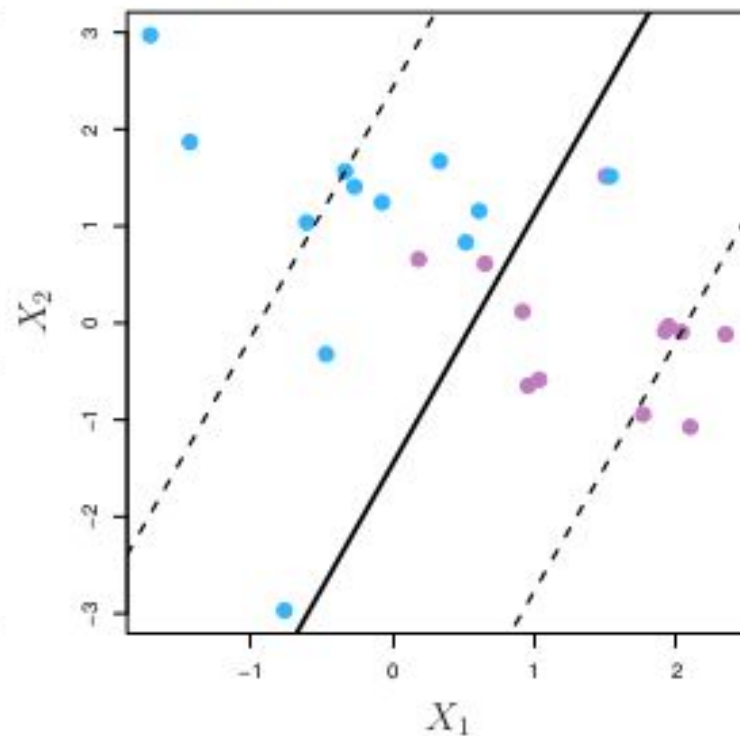
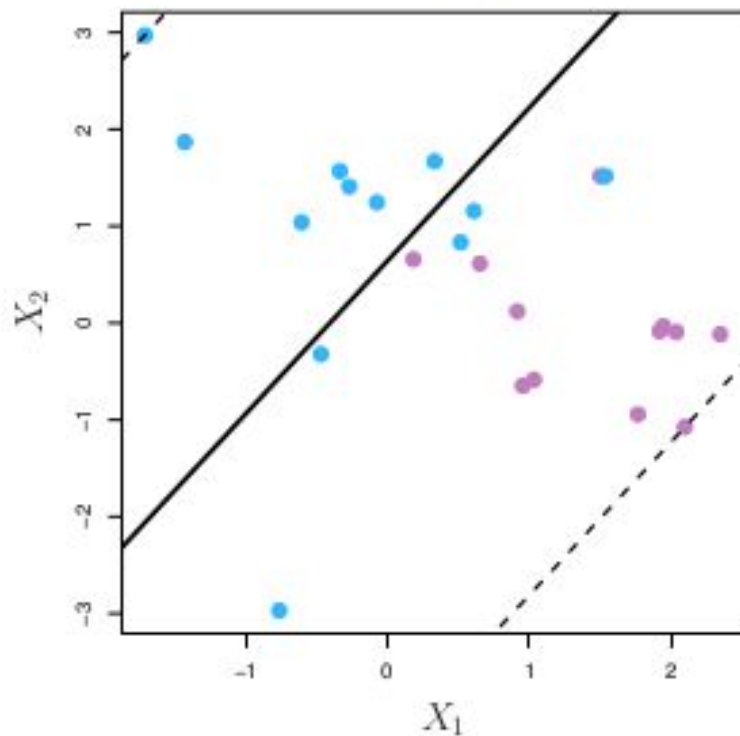


Classificador de vetor de suporte

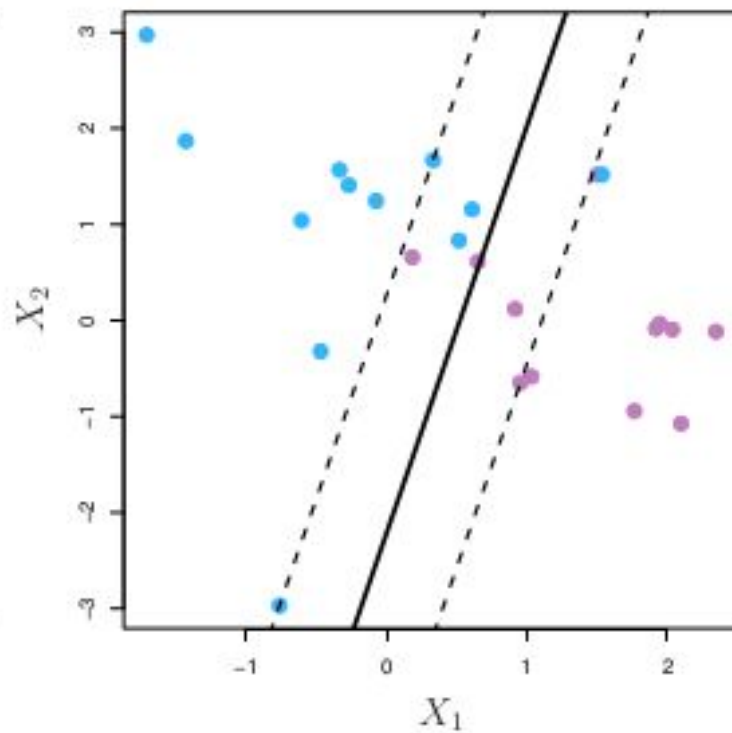
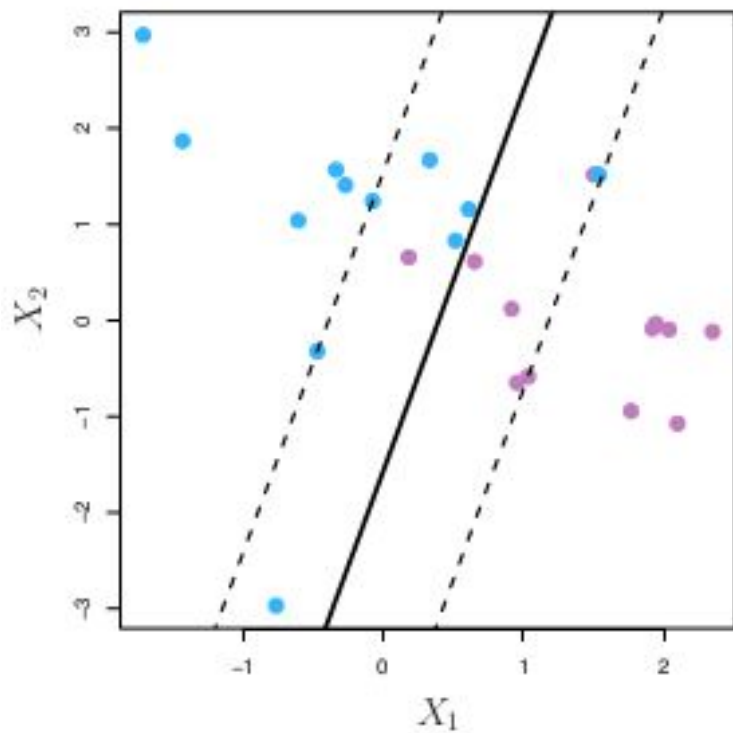


$$\begin{aligned} & \underset{\beta_0, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_p, \epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n}{\text{maximize}} && M \quad \text{subject to} \quad \sum_{j=1}^p \beta_j^2 = 1, \\ & y_i(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \beta_2 x_{i2} + \dots + \beta_p x_{ip}) \geq M(1 - \epsilon_i), \\ & \epsilon_i \geq 0, \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \epsilon_i \leq C, \end{aligned}$$

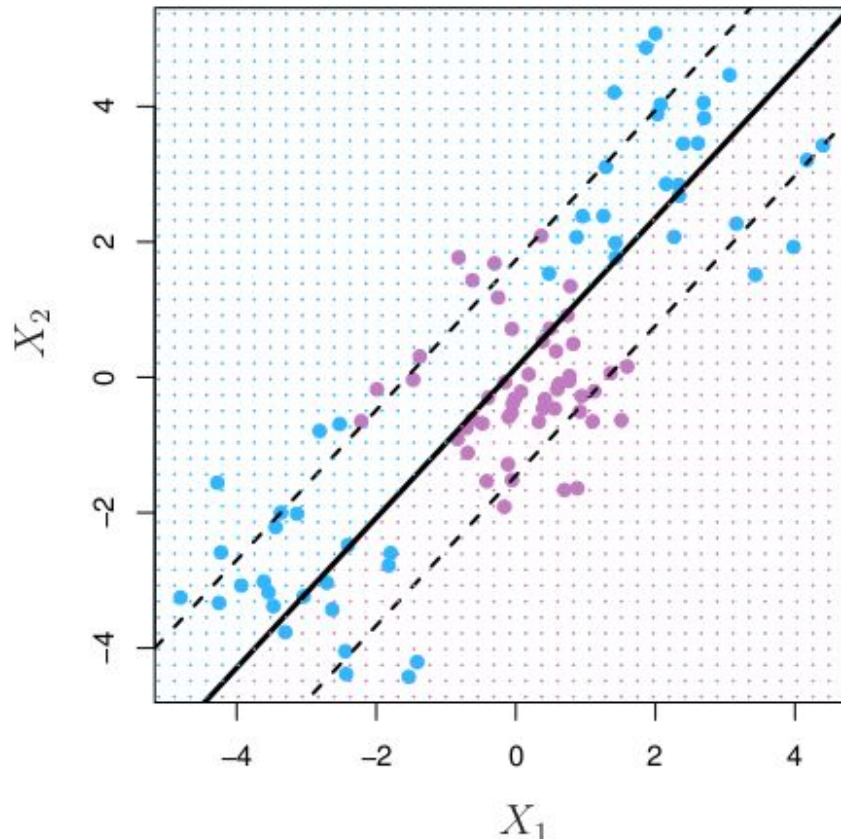
Parâmetro C



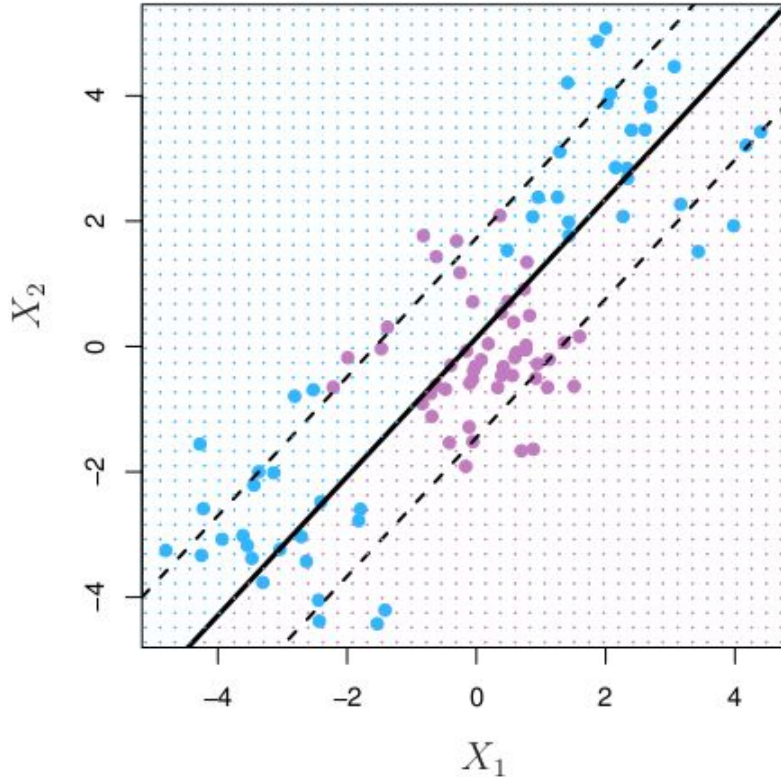
Parâmetro C



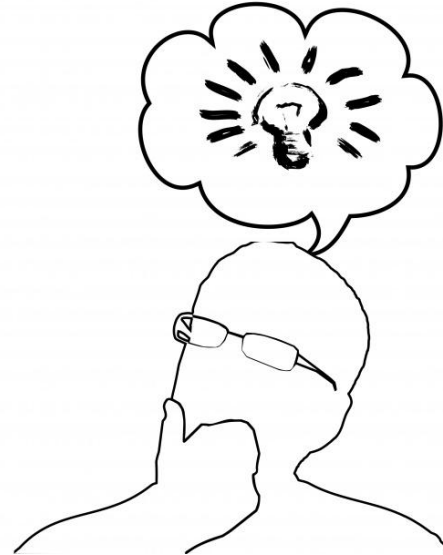
e quando o parâmetro C não dá conta?



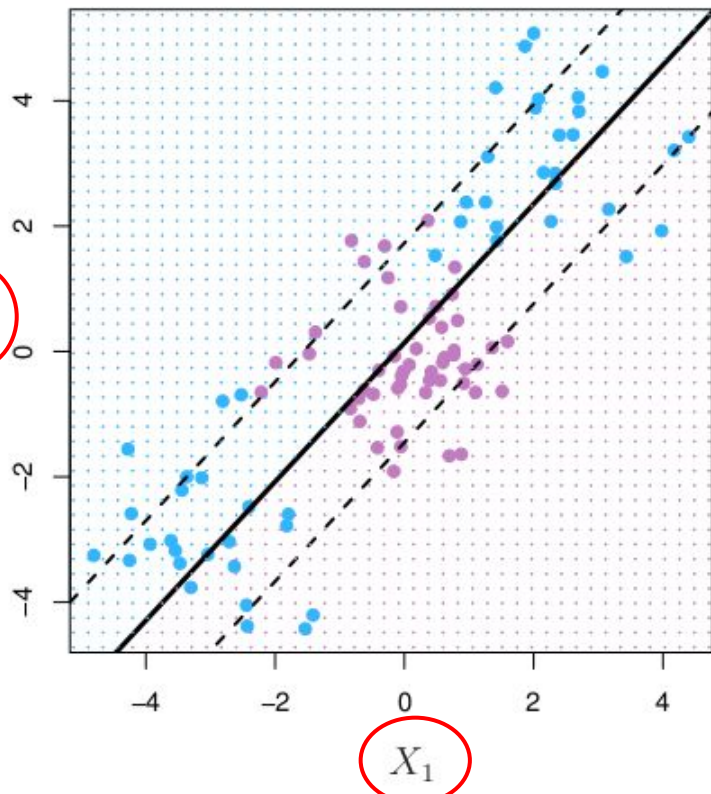
e quando o parâmetro C não dá conta?



Expansão de características



Expansão de características

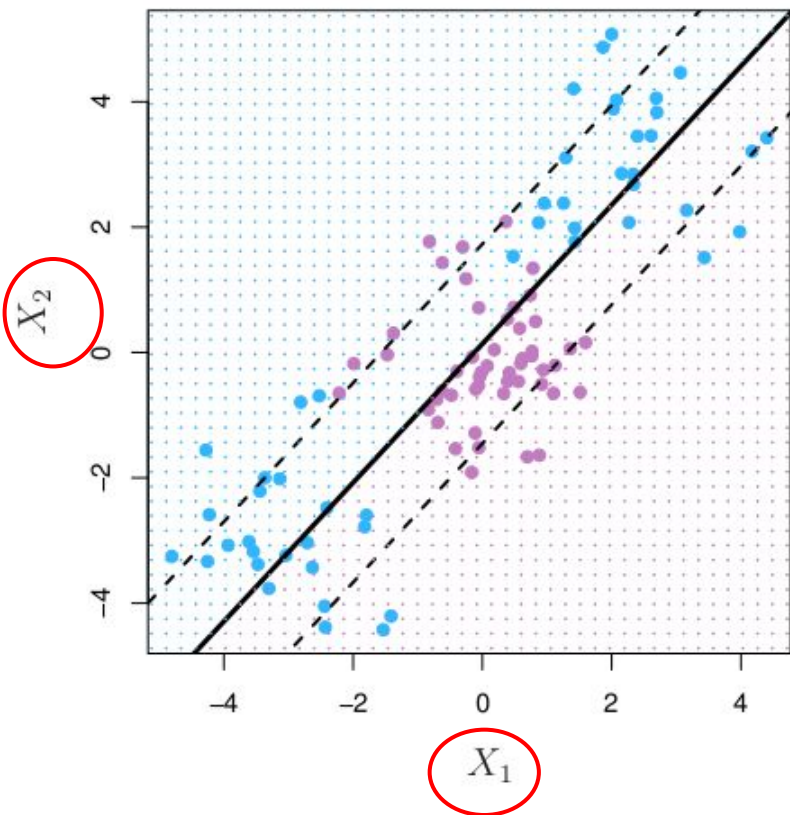


podemos combinar de alguma maneira as características que temos.

$$X_1^2, X_1^3, X_1X_2, X_1X_2^2, \dots$$

De maneira tal que vamos nos mover de um espaço de duas dimensões ($p=2$) para um outro de q em que $q > p$

Expansão de características



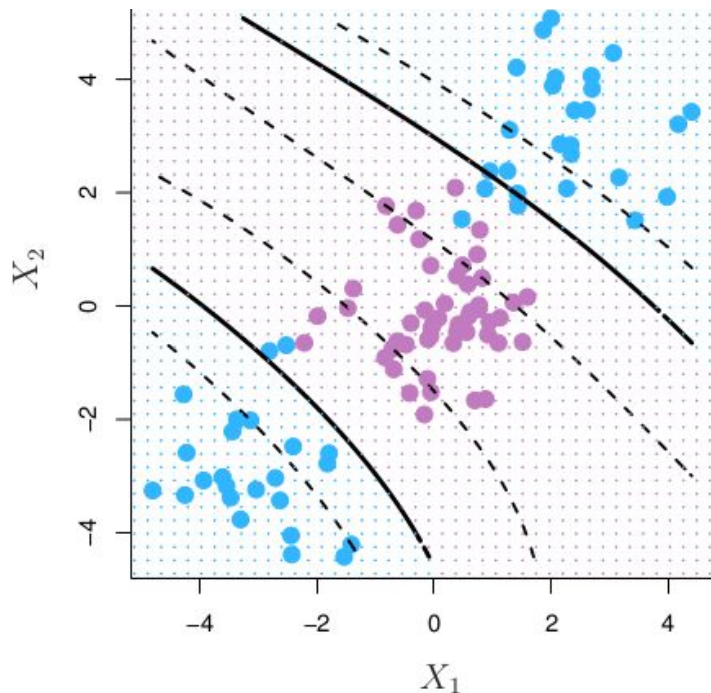
$$(X_1, X_2, X_1^2, X_2^2, X_1X_2)$$

Então trabalhando no novo espaço de 5 dimensões o novo hiperplano de separação estaria definido da seguinte maneira:

$$\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_1^2 + \beta_4 X_2^2 + \beta_5 X_1 X_2 = 0$$

Expansão de características

$$\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_1^2 + \beta_4 X_2^2 + \beta_5 X_1 X_2 + \beta_6 X_1^3 + \beta_7 X_2^3 + \beta_8 X_1 X_2^2 + \beta_9 X_1^2 X_2 = 0$$



O problema do espaço de duas dimensões é resolvido no espaço expandido, e se projetamos a resposta no espaço de duas dimensões resulta num limite de separação não linear, neste caso dois segmentos

SVM e produto interno

$$\langle x_i, x_{i'} \rangle = \sum_{j=1}^p x_{ij} x_{i'j} \quad \text{— inner product between vectors}$$

Um classificador linear de vetores de suporte pode ser representado utilizando o produto interno

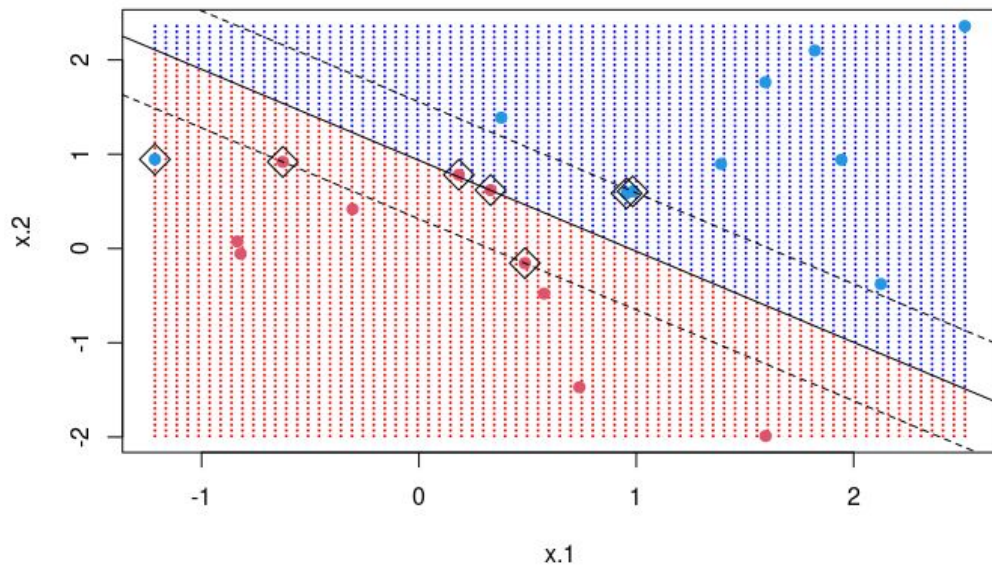
$$f(x) = \beta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \langle x, x_i \rangle \quad \text{— } n \text{ parameters} \quad \binom{n}{2}$$

A maioria dos $\hat{\alpha}_i$ é 0 pelo qual ficamos com a seguinte fórmula em q S é o conjunto de índices em que $\hat{\alpha}_i > 0$

$$f(x) = \beta_0 + \sum_{i \in S} \hat{\alpha}_i \langle x, x_i \rangle$$

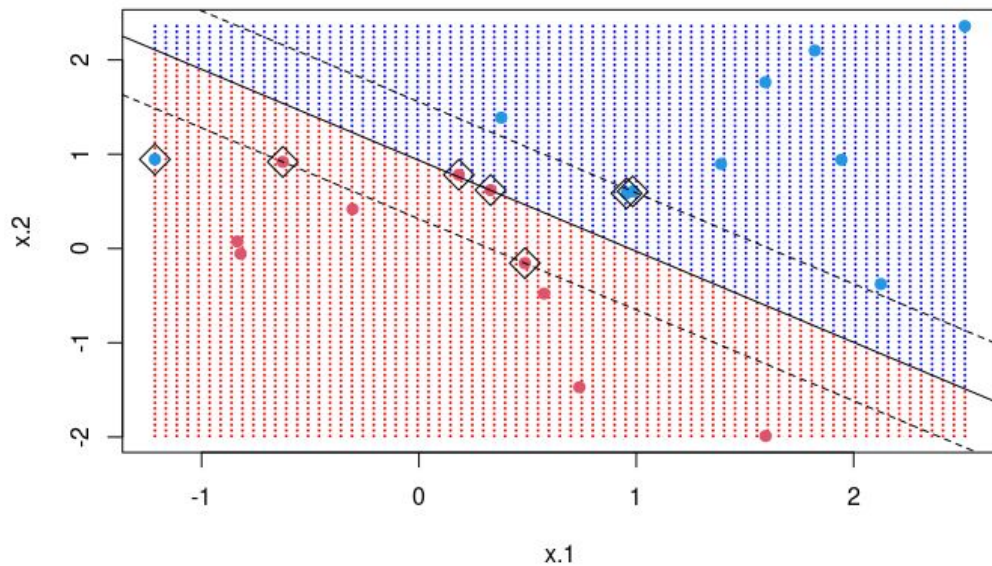
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SVM e produto interno

$$f(x) = \beta_0 + \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} \hat{\alpha}_i \langle x, x_i \rangle$$



SVM e Kernels

$$f(x) = \beta_0 + \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} \hat{\alpha}_i \langle x, x_i \rangle$$

Em resumo se conseguimos calcular o produto interno entre nossas observações*, podemos treinar um classificador de vetores de suporte.

Mas existem outras funções que podem fazer isso e são chamadas de funções kernel.

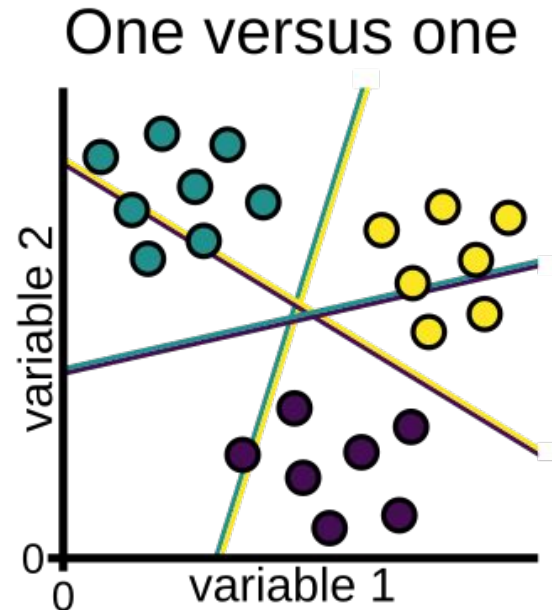
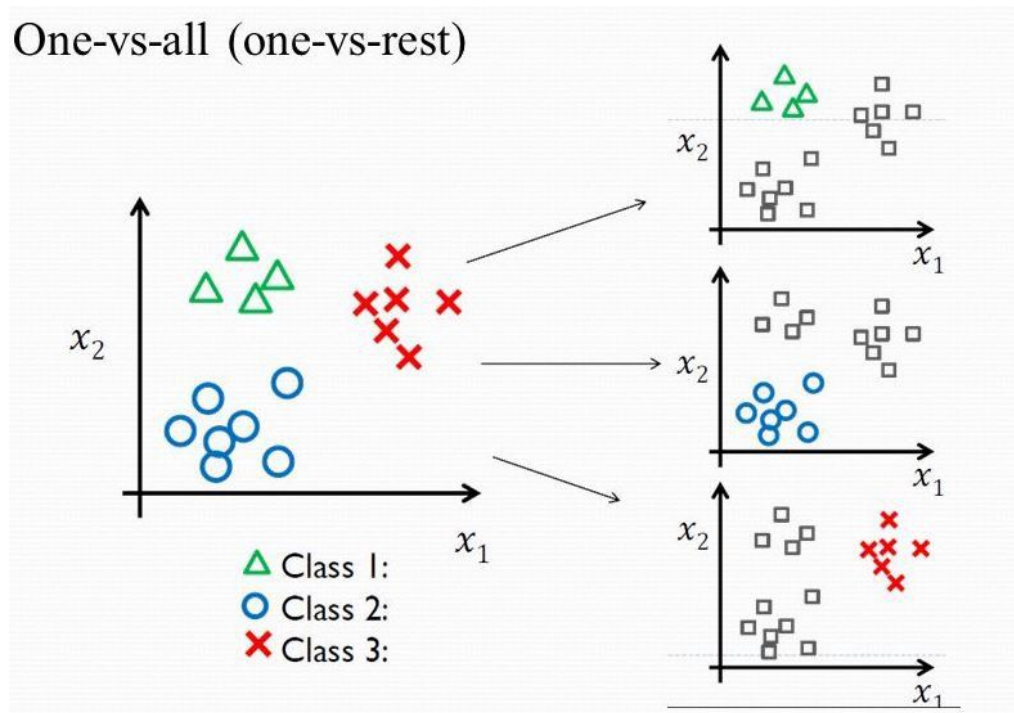
$$f(x) = \beta_0 + \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} \hat{\alpha}_i K(x, x_i).$$

$$K(x_i, x_{i'}) = \left(1 + \sum_{j=1}^p x_{ij} x_{i'j} \right)^d$$

$$K(x_i, x_{i'}) = \exp(-\gamma \sum_{j=1}^p (x_{ij} - x_{i'j})^2).$$

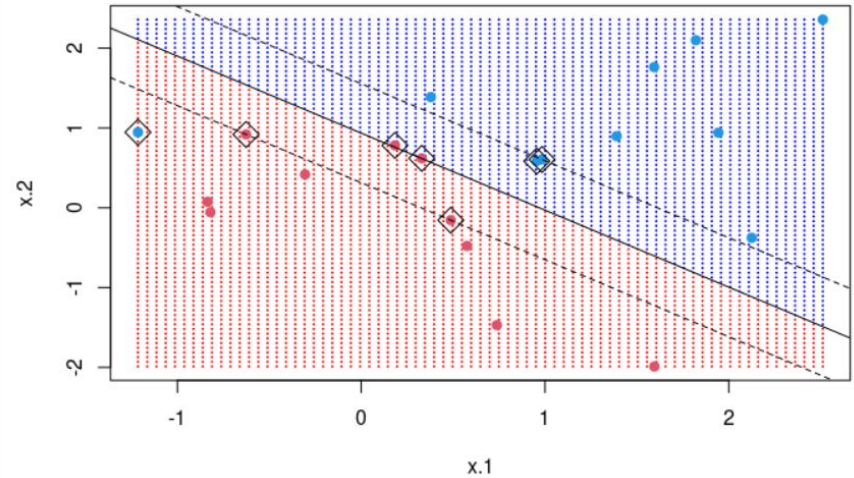
SVM com mais de duas classes

One-vs-all (one-vs-rest)



LAB

```
...{r}  
beta=drop(t(svmfit$coefs)%*%x[svmfit$index,])  
beta0=svmfit$rho #negative intercept  
plot(xgrid,col=c("red","blue")[as.numeric(ygrid)],pch=20,cex=.2)  
points(x,col=y+3,pch=19)  
points(x[svmfit$index,],pch=5,cex=2)  
abline(beta0/beta[2],-beta[1]/beta[2])  
abline((beta0-1)/beta[2],-beta[1]/beta[2],lty=2)  
abline((beta0+1)/beta[2],-beta[1]/beta[2],lty=2)  
...
```

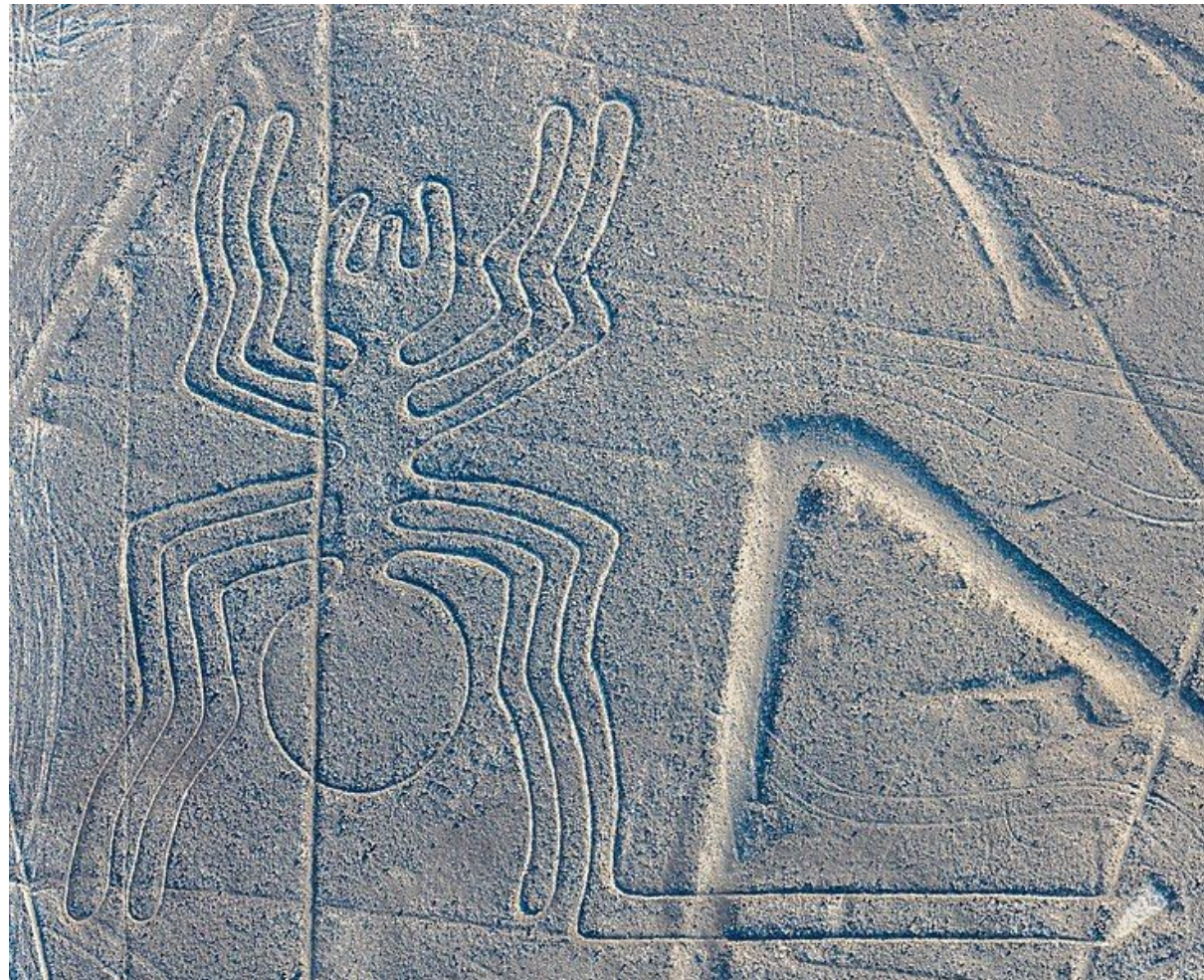


Obrigado!

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Principais referências

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- Cortes, Corinna, and Vladimir Vapnik. "Support-vector networks." *Machine learning* 20.3 (1995): 273-297.
- **Statistical Learning Course (Trevor Hastie and Rob Tibshirani)** <https://web.stanford.edu/~hastie/MOOC-Slides/svm.pdf>
- <http://faculty.marshall.usc.edu/gareth-james/ISL/code.html>
- <https://altaf-ali.github.io/ISLR/chapter9/lab.html>