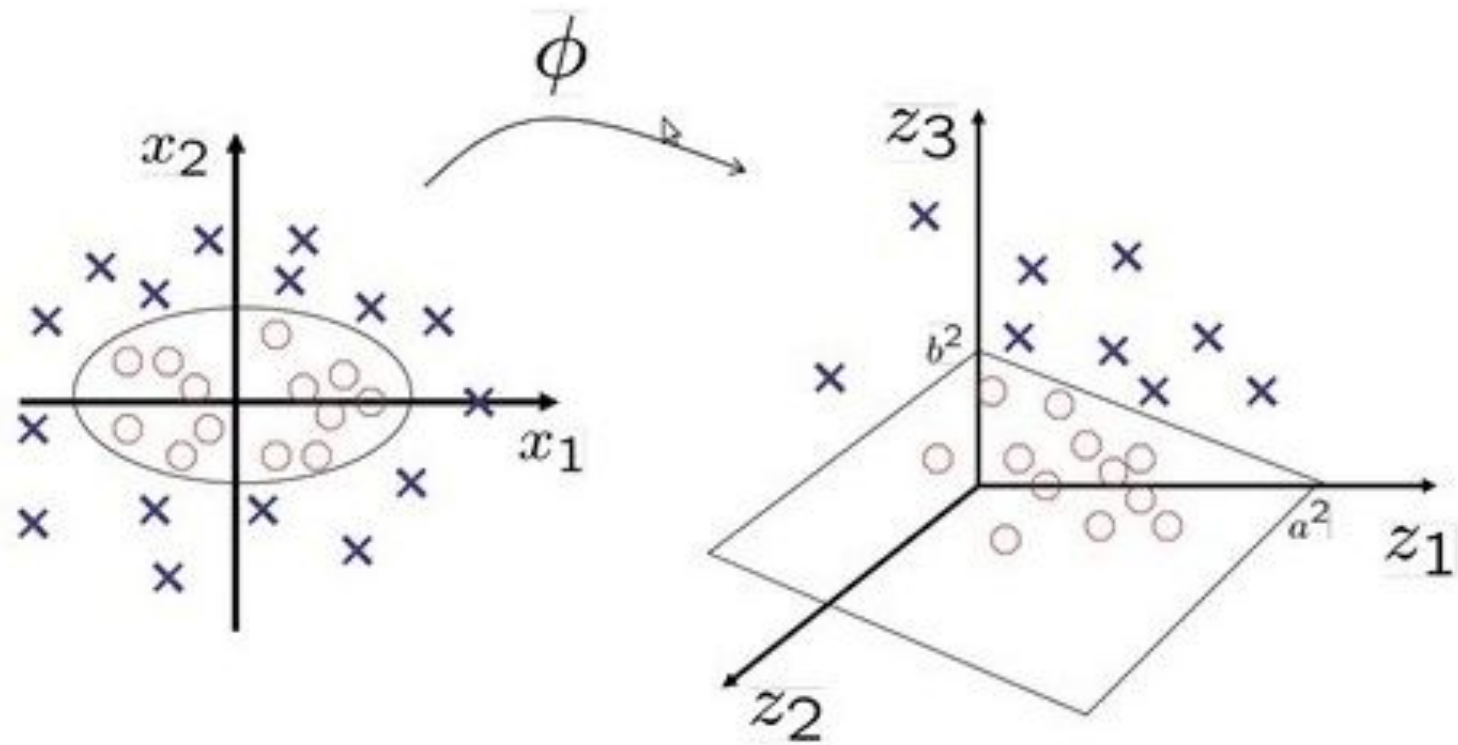


# SVM 보조자료

서울대학교 컴퓨터공학부 이영기



$$\phi : (x_1, x_2) \longrightarrow (x_1^2, \sqrt{2}x_1x_2, x_2^2)$$

- 차원 변환

$$\Phi: (p_1, p_2) \rightarrow (p_1^2, \sqrt{2}p_1p_2, p_2^2).$$

- 커널 표현

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi(p) \cdot \Phi(q) &= (p_1^2, \sqrt{2}p_1p_2, p_2^2)(q_1^2, \sqrt{2}q_1q_2, q_2^2)^T \\ &= p_1^2q_1^2 + 2p_1q_1p_2q_2 + p_2^2q_2^2 \\ &= (p_1q_1 + p_2q_2)^2 \\ &= (p \cdot q)^2\end{aligned}$$

# Polynomial 커널

$$k(x_1, x_2) = (\gamma(x_1^T x_2) + \theta)^d$$

예:

$$\gamma = 1, \theta = 1, d = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} k(x_1, x_2) &= (x_1^T x_2 + 1)^4 \\ &= x_1^4 x_2^4 + 4x_1^3 x_2^3 + 6x_1^2 x_2^2 + 4x_1 x_2 + 1 \\ &= (x_1^4, 2x_1^3, \sqrt{6}x_1, 2x_1, 1)^T (x_2^4, 2x_2^3, \sqrt{6}x_2, 2x_2, 1) \end{aligned}$$

기저 함수:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_1(x) &= x^4 \\ \phi_2(x) &= 2x^3 \\ \phi_3(x) &= \sqrt{6}x^2 \\ \phi_4(x) &= 2x \\ \phi_5(x) &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

# RBF 커널

$$K_{\text{RBF}}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}') = \exp \left[ -\gamma \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'\|^2 \right]$$

Gamma = spread

Example with  $\gamma = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} k(x_1, x_2) &= \exp \left( -\frac{\|x_1 - x_2\|^2}{2} \right) \\ &= \exp \left( -\frac{x_1^T x_1}{2} - \frac{x_2^T x_2}{2} + x_1^T x_2 \right) \\ &= \exp \left( -\frac{x_1^T x_1}{2} \right) \exp \left( -\frac{x_2^T x_2}{2} \right) \exp (x_1^T x_2) \\ &= C \exp (x_1^T x_2) \\ &\approx C \left( 1 + (x_1^T x_2) + \frac{1}{2!} (x_1^T x_2)^2 + \frac{1}{3!} (x_1^T x_2)^3 + \dots \right) \end{aligned}$$