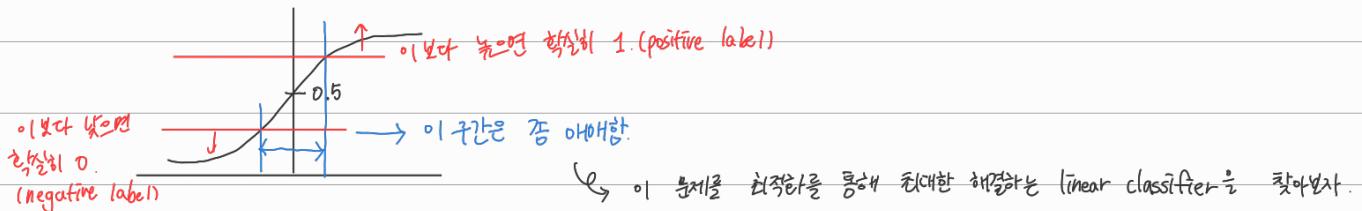


<Ch. 3 : Support Vector Machines>

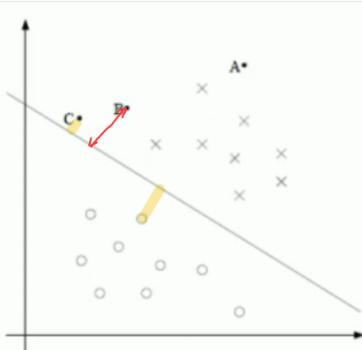
↳ 이진 분류 문제를 가우장적으로 해석하여 퀘팅하시킨 알고리즘.

Logistic Regression

- logistic function



Margins : Intuition



decision boundary와 가까울수록

별학정성이 높아진다.

↑
margin. (직선에서 빅터까지의 거리)

"그 거리 중 최소의 거리를 최대화하는

직선의 방정식을 찾는 이론."

↓
Support Vector Machine.

(convex optimization 테크닉 사용)

복적 함수 뿐만 아니라 constraint 항수가 있는 ...

$$\theta^T x = \tilde{\theta}^T \tilde{x} + \theta_0 \Rightarrow w^T x + b = 0$$

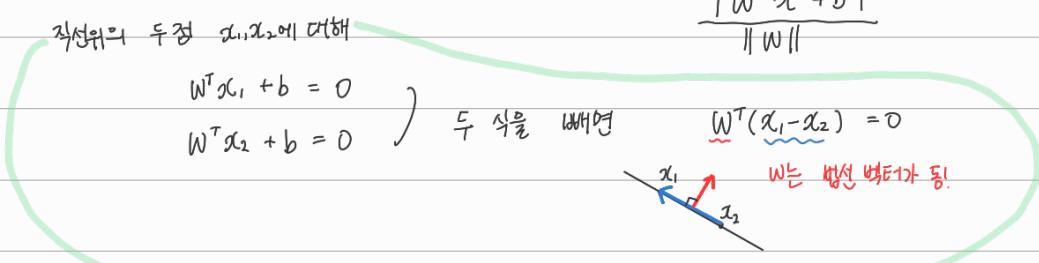
θ_0 (상수항 초기)

$x_0 : 1$

• 직선과의 거리 : $ax+by+c=0$ 직선과 (x_1, y_1) 의 거리.

$$\frac{|ax_1+by_1+c|}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \Rightarrow 2차원에서.$$

↓ 1차원으로 학습하면. (유도는 다음 페이지에서)



Functional and geometric margins

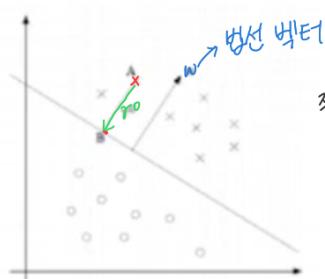
- Functional margin of (w, b)

- training set $S = \{(x^{(i)}, y^{(i)}) ; i=1, \dots, m\}$

$$\hat{\gamma}^{(i)} = y^{(i)}(w^T x + b)$$

- (w, b) 의 functional margin을 다음과 같이 정의.

$$\hat{\gamma} = \min_{i=1, \dots, m} \hat{\gamma}^{(i)}$$



직선 위에 정의하므로

B is given by $x^{(i)} - \gamma^{(i)} \frac{w}{\|w\|}$.

$$w^T \left(x^{(i)} - \gamma^{(i)} \frac{w}{\|w\|} \right) + b = 0. \quad \text{이 식을 } \gamma^{(i)} \text{에 대입해}$$

$$\gamma^{(i)} = \frac{w^T x^{(i)} + b}{\|w\|} = \left(\frac{w}{\|w\|} \right)^T x^{(i)} + \frac{b}{\|w\|}.$$

The optimal margin classifier

$$\begin{aligned} & \max_{\gamma, w, b} \gamma \\ \text{s.t. } & y^{(i)}(w^T x^{(i)} + b) \geq \gamma, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \quad \text{m개의 부등식을 모두 성립하는 } \gamma \\ & \|w\| = 1. \quad \rightarrow \text{normalized constraint는 다루기 힘들다.} \end{aligned}$$

- $\|w\|=1$ is non convex

$$\begin{aligned} & \max_{\hat{\gamma}, w, b} \frac{\hat{\gamma}}{\|w\|} \\ \text{s.t. } & y^{(i)}(w^T x^{(i)} + b) \geq \hat{\gamma}, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \end{aligned}$$

Introduce scaling constraint to make $\hat{\gamma} = 1$.

$\hat{\gamma}/\|w\| = 1/\|w\|$ is the same thing as minimizing $\|w\|^2$.

$$\begin{aligned} & \min_{\gamma, w, b} \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 \quad \text{법선 벡터의 크기를 최소화한다?} \rightarrow \\ \text{s.t. } & y^{(i)}(w^T x^{(i)} + b) \geq 1, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \end{aligned}$$

Lagrange duality

- Primal optimization problem

Convex optimization 이라는 이름에서 일반적으로 최적화하는 문제를 아래와 같이 표현 가능

$$\min_w f(w)$$

$$\text{s.t. } g_i(w) \leq 0, i = 1, \dots, k \\ h_i(w) = 0, i = 1, \dots, l.$$

여기서는 제약 조건이 있는 경우

제약 조건을 만족하는 것 까다로운 일이다.

이 제약 조건을 만족하는 w 에 대해서 $f(w)$ 를 최소화하는 w 를 찾는 것

To solve it, define generalized Lagrangian.

그 까다로운 문제를 해결하는 방법!

constrained \rightarrow unconstrained

$$\mathcal{L}(w, \alpha, \beta) = f(w) + \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i g_i(w) + \sum_{i=1}^l \beta_i h_i(w).$$

$$\theta_P(w) = \max_{\alpha, \beta : \alpha_i \geq 0} \mathcal{L}(w, \alpha, \beta).$$

If constraints are violated by w ,

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_P(w) &= \max_{\alpha, \beta : \alpha_i \geq 0} f(w) + \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i g_i(w) + \sum_{i=1}^l \beta_i h_i(w) && (1) \\ &= \infty. && (2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\theta_P(w) = \begin{cases} f(w) & \text{if } w \text{ satisfies primal constraints} \\ \infty & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Consider minimization problem

$$\min_w \theta_P(w) = \min_w \max_{\alpha, \beta : \alpha_i \geq 0} \mathcal{L}(w, \alpha, \beta),$$

- It is the same problem with our original, primal problem

Consider slightly different problem, we define

$$\theta_D(\alpha, \beta) = \min_w \mathcal{L}(w, \alpha, \beta).$$

Dual optimization problem

$$\max_{\alpha, \beta : \alpha_i \geq 0} \theta_D(\alpha, \beta) = \max_{\alpha, \beta : \alpha_i \geq 0} \min_w \mathcal{L}(w, \alpha, \beta).$$

$$d^* = \max_{\alpha, \beta : \alpha_i \geq 0} \min_w \mathcal{L}(w, \alpha, \beta) \leq \min_w \max_{\alpha, \beta : \alpha_i \geq 0} \mathcal{L}(w, \alpha, \beta) = p^*.$$

- In certain condition $d^* = p^*$, convex 문제일 때, KKT 조건을 만족시킬 경우
(KKT)
original problem

Karush-Kuhn-Tucker (KKT) conditions.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial w_i} \mathcal{L}(w^*, \alpha^*, \beta^*) = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, n \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_i} \mathcal{L}(w^*, \alpha^*, \beta^*) = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, l \quad (4)$$

$$\alpha_i^* g_i(w^*) = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, k \quad (5)$$

$$g_i(w^*) \leq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, k \quad (6)$$

$$\alpha^* \geq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, k \quad (7)$$

\rightarrow KKT dual complementary condition이자 뿐만 아니라

$\alpha_i^* > 0$ 라면, $g_i(w^*) = 0$

\rightarrow true only for support vectors.

Optimal margin classifier

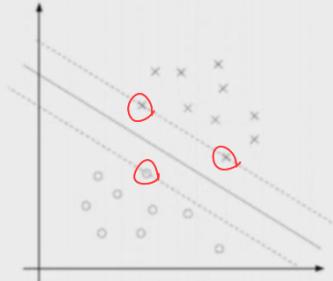
$$\min_{w,b} \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2$$

s.t. $y^{(i)}(w^T x^{(i)} + b) \geq 1, i = 1, \dots, m$

- Constraints as

$$g_i(w) = -y^{(i)}(w^T x^{(i)} + b) + 1 \leq 0.$$

= 을 만족하는 case



Three points are called
<support vectors>

- Construct the Lagrangian for our optimization problem

$$\mathcal{L}(w, b, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 - \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i [y^{(i)}(w^T x^{(i)} + b) - 1]. \quad (8)$$

$$\nabla_w \mathcal{L}(w, b, \alpha) = w - \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y^{(i)} x^{(i)} = 0$$

$$w = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y^{(i)} x^{(i)}. \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial b} \mathcal{L}(w, b, \alpha) = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y^{(i)} = 0. \quad (10)$$

$$\mathcal{L}(w, b, \alpha) = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^m y^{(i)} y^{(j)} \alpha_i \alpha_j (x^{(i)})^T x^{(j)} - b \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y^{(i)}. \quad \text{by (9)}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(w, b, \alpha) = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^m y^{(i)} y^{(j)} \alpha_i \alpha_j (x^{(i)})^T x^{(j)}. \quad \text{by (10)}$$

- Obtain the following dual optimization problem

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{\alpha} \quad & W(\alpha) = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^m y^{(i)} y^{(j)} \alpha_i \alpha_j (x^{(i)})^T x^{(j)}. \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \alpha_i \geq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \\ & \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y^{(i)} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

Constrained 이기 때문에
만약 미루어서 0이 되는 해를 봄으로 못함.

- it is straightforward to find the optimal value for the intercept term b as

$$b^* = -\frac{\max_{i:y^{(i)}=-1} w^* T x^{(i)} + \min_{i:y^{(i)}=1} w^* T x^{(i)}}{2}$$

$\downarrow -1-b \quad + \quad 1-b = -2b$

Coordinate Descent

↳ 반복적으로

각 좌표축을 따라 움직이며
최적값을 찾는 알고리즘

- Using (9)

$$\begin{aligned} w^T x + b &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y^{(i)} x^{(i)} \right)^T x + b \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y^{(i)} \langle x^{(i)}, x \rangle + b. \end{aligned} \quad (12) \quad (13)$$

↳ 초기화 이후 정 (5) 조건을 보면, $y_i^{(i)}$ 는 support vector일 경우만 0이다.
따라서 $\alpha_i^* g_i(w^*)$ 중 $g_i(w^*)$ 가 음수인 경우 무조건 $\alpha_i^* > 0$ 이므로
(5) 조건을 만족하므로, 실제로 (12) 계산은 support vector인 데이터에
연산하면 된다.

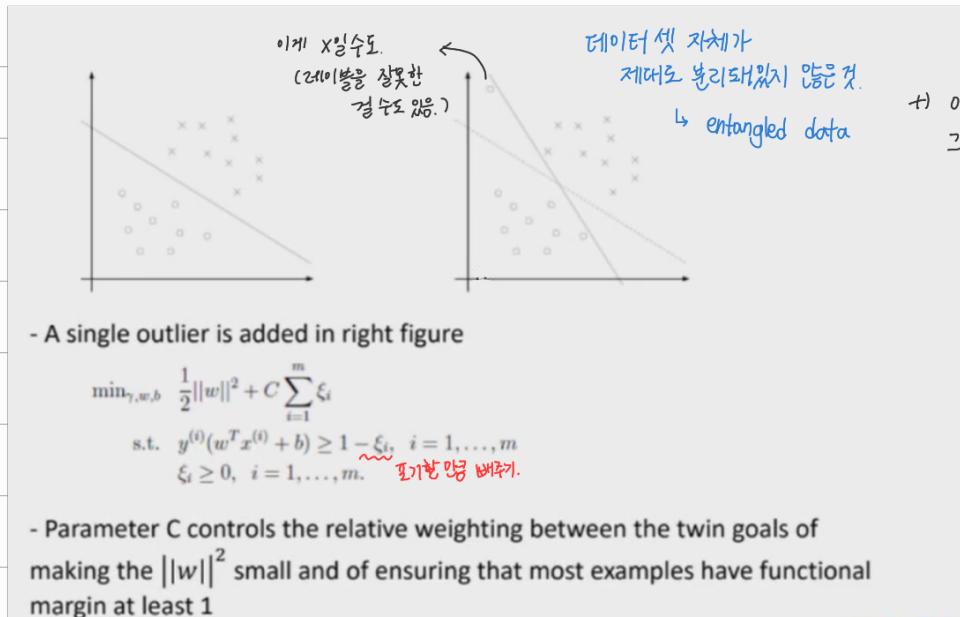
CML

(문제점 ①)
decision boundary
직선이 아닌 꼭짓기
더 적합하다면?
나쁜 예를 비슷한 경우로
마지막 훈련한다.
(kernel 기법)

+ 직선을 훈련하는 것이므로 binary classification에만 사용.

Regularization and the non-separable case

다른 문제점 ②: 데이터에 노이즈가 있는 경우.



+ 이보다 더 엄격한 데이터를 그룹으로 나누어 하는 알고리즘
disentanglement ↴
(성장형 AI에서 많이 쓰이는 테크.)

- We can form the Lagrangian:

$$\mathcal{L}(w, b, \xi, \alpha, r) = \frac{1}{2} w^T w + C \sum_{i=1}^m \xi_i - \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i [y^{(i)}(w^T x^{(i)} + b) - 1 + \xi_i] - \sum_{i=1}^m r_i \xi_i.$$

- Dual form

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{\alpha} \quad & W(\alpha) = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^m y^{(i)} y^{(j)} \alpha_i \alpha_j \langle x^{(i)}, x^{(j)} \rangle \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & 0 \leq \alpha_i \leq C, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \\ & \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y^{(i)} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

- KKT dual-complementarity conditions

$$\alpha_i = 0 \Rightarrow y^{(i)}(w^T x^{(i)} + b) > 1 \quad (14) \rightarrow \text{Non-support vectors}$$

$$\alpha_i = C \Rightarrow y^{(i)}(w^T x^{(i)} + b) < 1 \quad (15) \rightarrow \text{Relaxed cases}$$

$$0 < \alpha_i < C \Rightarrow y^{(i)}(w^T x^{(i)} + b) = 1. \quad (16) \rightarrow \text{Support vectors}$$