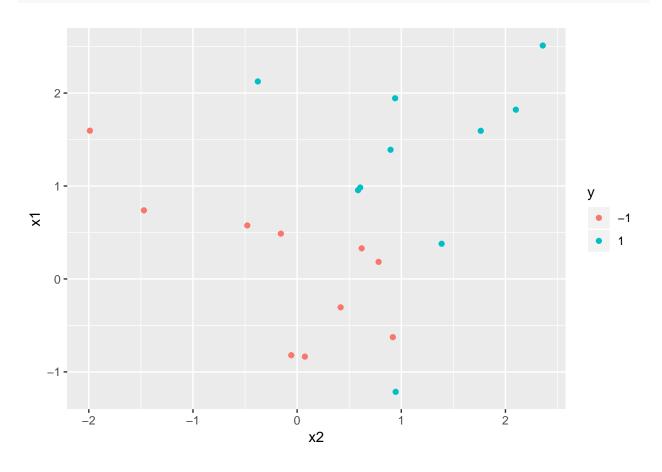
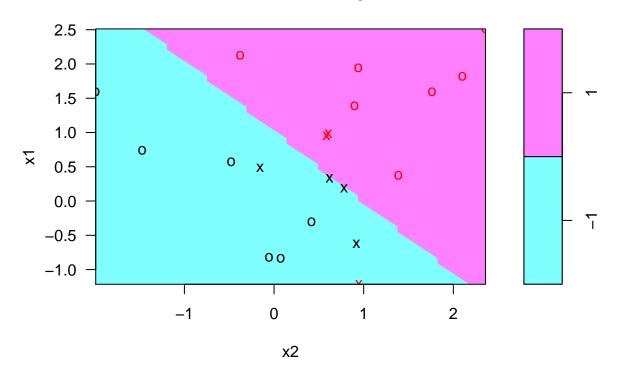
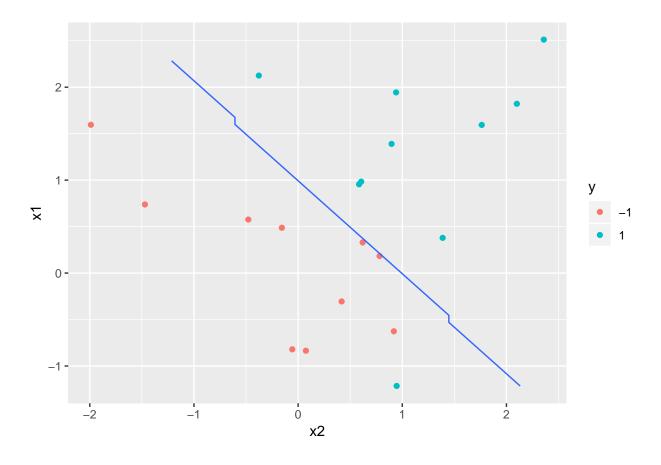
Support Vector Machine



```
library(e1071)
svmfit <- svm(y ~ ., data = dat, kernel = "linear", cost = 10, scale = FALSE)
plot(svmfit, dat)</pre>
```

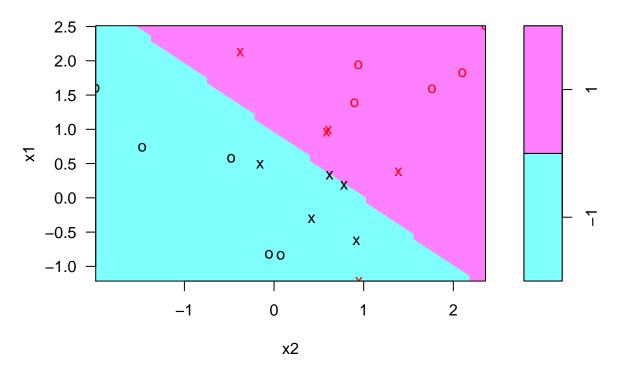




svmfit\$index # support vectors

[1] 1 2 5 7 14 16 17

```
svmfit <- svm(y ~ ., data = dat, kernel = "linear", cost = 1, scale = FALSE)
plot(svmfit, dat)</pre>
```



```
svmfit$index
   [1] 1 2 5 7 10 13 14 15 16 17
set.seed(1)
tune_out <- tune(svm, y ~ ., data = dat, kernel = "linear",</pre>
                 ranges = list(cost = c(0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 1, 5, 10, 100)))
summary(tune_out)
##
## Parameter tuning of 'svm':
## - sampling method: 10-fold cross validation
## - best parameters:
##
   cost
    0.1
##
## - best performance: 0.1
## - Detailed performance results:
##
      cost error dispersion
## 1 1e-03 0.70 0.4216370
## 2 1e-02 0.70 0.4216370
```

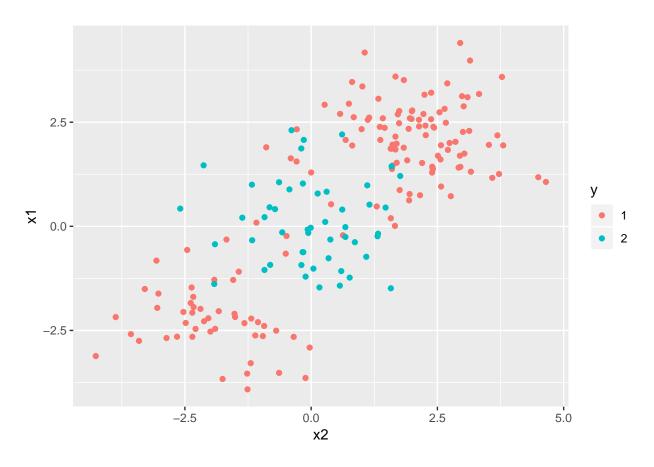
3 1e-01 0.10 0.2108185

```
## 4 1e+00 0.15 0.2415229
## 5 5e+00 0.15 0.2415229
## 6 1e+01 0.15 0.2415229
## 7 1e+02 0.15 0.2415229
bestmod <- tune_out$best.model</pre>
summary(bestmod)
##
## Call:
## best.tune(method = svm, train.x = y \sim ., data = dat, ranges = list(cost = c(0.001,
       0.01, 0.1, 1, 5, 10, 100)), kernel = "linear")
##
##
## Parameters:
      SVM-Type: C-classification
## SVM-Kernel: linear
          cost: 0.1
##
##
         gamma: 0.5
## Number of Support Vectors: 16
##
## (88)
##
##
## Number of Classes: 2
##
## Levels:
## -1 1
xtest \leftarrow matrix(rnorm(20 * 2), ncol = 2)
ytest \leftarrow sample(c(-1, 1), 20, rep = TRUE)
xtest[ytest == 1, ] <- xtest[ytest == 1, ] + 1</pre>
testdat <- tibble(x1 = xtest[, 1], x2 = xtest[, 2], y = as.factor(ytest))</pre>
testdat %>% modelr::add_predictions(bestmod) %>% count(y, pred) %>% spread(pred, "n")
## # A tibble: 2 x 3
           `-1` `1`
   У
   <fct> <int> <int>
## 1 -1
            11
                    NA
## 2 1
             1
```

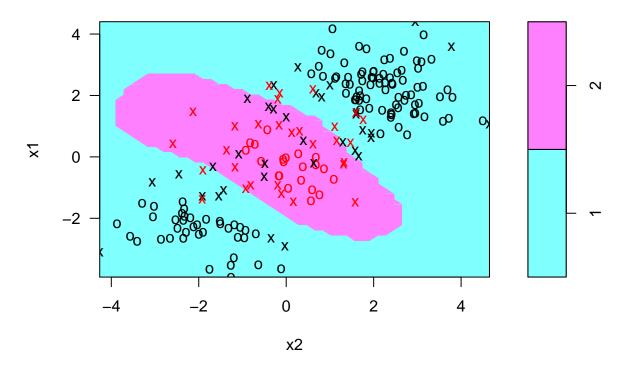
Other kernels

```
set.seed(1)
x <- matrix(rnorm(200 * 2), ncol = 2)
x[1:100, ] <- x[1:100, ] + 2
x[101:150, ] <- x[101:150, ] - 2
y <- c(rep(1, 150), rep(2, 50))
dat <- tibble(x1 = x[,1], x2 = x[,2], y = as.factor(y))</pre>
```

ggplot(dat) + geom_point(aes(x2, x1, color = y))



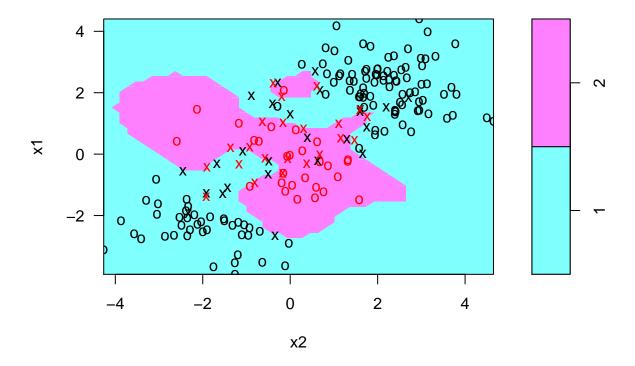
```
svmfit <- svm(y ~ ., data = dat, kernel = "radial", gamma = 1, cost = 1)
plot(svmfit, dat)</pre>
```

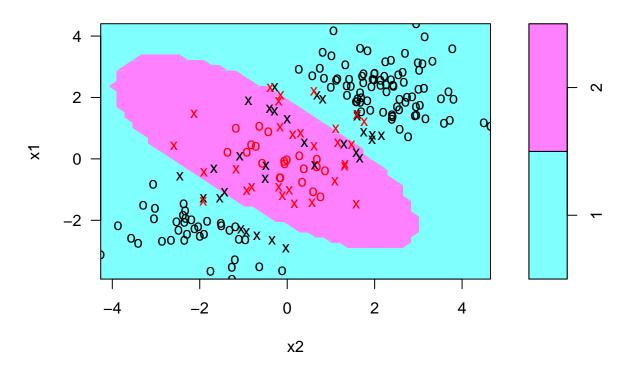


summary(svmfit)

```
##
  svm(formula = y ~ ., data = dat, kernel = "radial", gamma = 1,
##
       cost = 1)
##
##
## Parameters:
      SVM-Type: C-classification
##
                radial
##
    SVM-Kernel:
##
          cost:
##
         gamma:
##
## Number of Support Vectors: 63
##
   ( 34 29 )
##
##
##
## Number of Classes: 2
## Levels:
## 1 2
```

```
svmfit <- svm(y ~ ., data = dat, kernel = "radial", gamma = 1, cost = 1e5)
plot(svmfit, dat)</pre>
```

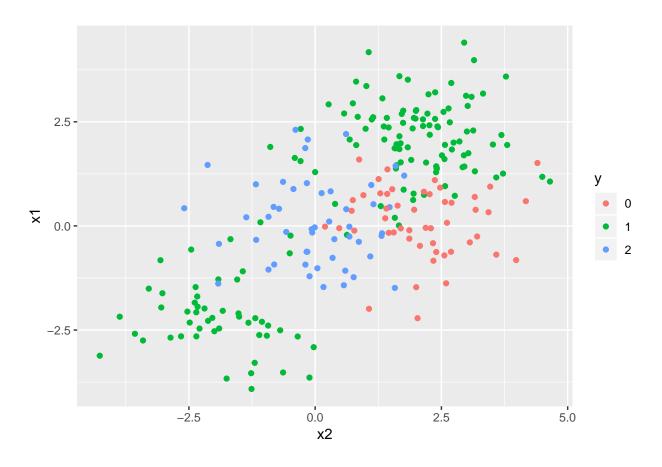




 $\#\#\#\mathrm{SVM}$ with multiple classes

```
set.seed(1)
x <- rbind(x, matrix(rnorm(50 * 2), ncol = 2))
y <- c(y, rep(0, 50))
x[y == 0, 2] <- x[y == 0, 2] + 2
dat <- tibble(x1 = x[,1], x2 = x[,2], y = as.factor(y))</pre>
```

```
ggplot(dat) + geom_point(aes(x2, x1, color = y))
```



svmfit <- svm(y ~ ., data = dat, kernel = "radial", cost = 10, gamma = 1)
plot(svmfit, dat)</pre>

