

Dual Problem of Linearly Separable SVM (Hard Margin)

$$\textcircled{1} L(\alpha) = \sum_{n=1}^N \alpha_n - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^N \sum_{n=1}^N \alpha_m \alpha_n y_m y_n \mathbf{k}(\mathbf{x}_m, \mathbf{x}_n)$$

subject to $\alpha_n \geq 0, \quad \sum_{n=1}^N \alpha_n y_n = 0$

Equation 5. Dual problem for SVM

Dual Problem of Linearly Non-Separable SVM (Soft Margin)

$$\textcircled{2} L(\alpha) = \sum_{n=1}^N \alpha_n - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^N \sum_{n=1}^N \alpha_m \alpha_n y_m y_n \mathbf{k}(\mathbf{x}_m, \mathbf{x}_n)$$

subject to $0 \leq \alpha_n \leq C, \quad \sum_{n=1}^N \alpha_n y_n = 0$

Equation 7. Dual problem for the soft-margin SVM

① C가 ∞가 되면 ②는 ①번과 동일해짐.

$$\hookrightarrow \underline{0 \leq \alpha_n \leq \infty} = \underline{0 \leq \alpha_n}$$

⇒ C가 ∞인 soft margin은 hard margin과 같다.

② C가 0이 되면 ⇒ 불가능!!

Original Problem

$$\text{minimize } \frac{1}{2} \|w\|_2^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i$$

$$\text{subject to } y_i(w^T x_i + b) \geq 1 - \xi_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$L(\alpha) = \sum_{n=1}^N \alpha_n - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^N \sum_{n=1}^N \alpha_m \alpha_n y_m y_n \mathbf{k}(\mathbf{x}_m, \mathbf{x}_n)$$

subject to $0 \leq \alpha_n \leq C, \quad \sum_{n=1}^N \alpha_n y_n = 0$

Equation 7. Dual problem for the soft-margin SVM

$$0 \leq \alpha_n \leq 0.1 \text{ 이면 } \alpha_n = 0, \therefore \sum_{n=1}^N \alpha_n y_n = 0$$

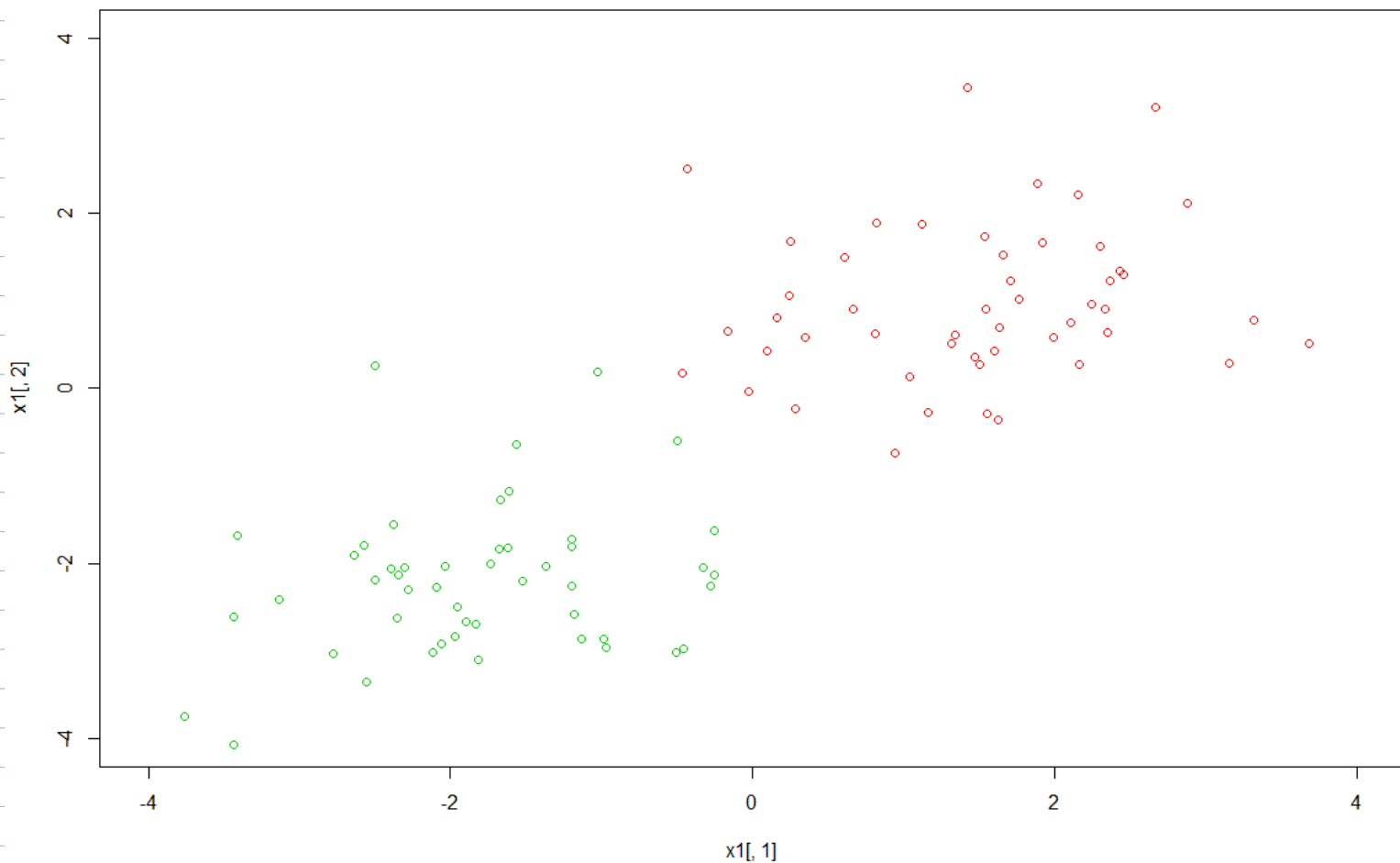
$$\Rightarrow L(\alpha) = \sum_{n=1}^N \alpha_n - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^N \sum_{n=1}^N \alpha_m \alpha_n y_m y_n k(\mathbf{x}_m, \mathbf{x}_n)$$

$$\Rightarrow L(\alpha) = 0$$

\Rightarrow 모든 계수가 사라짐 (simply $w = 0$, for all w_i)

<선택 1>

Linearly Separable 한 데이터

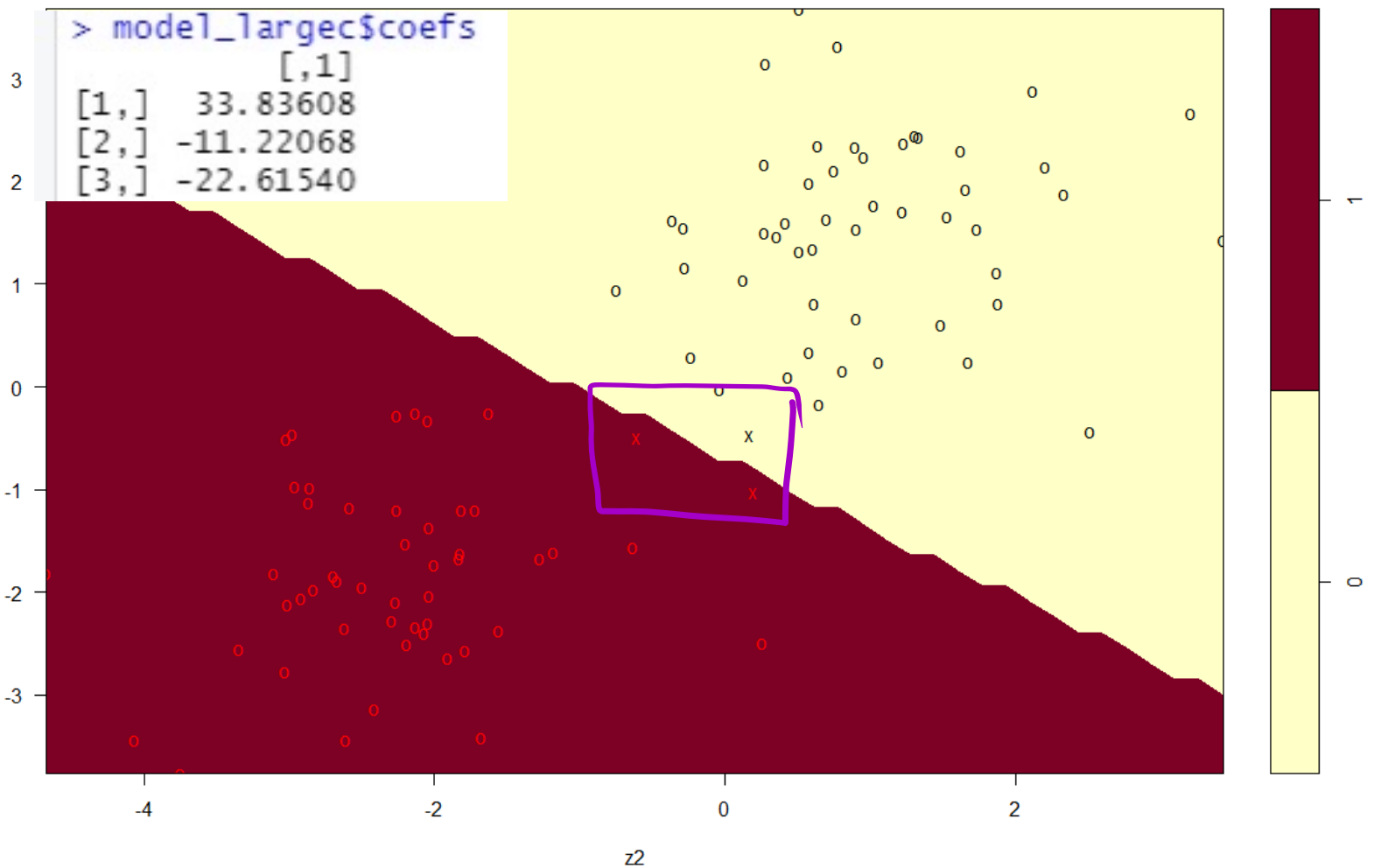


① C가 10^{15} 로 매우 큰 경우

\Rightarrow Hard Margin인 support vector 3개 존재

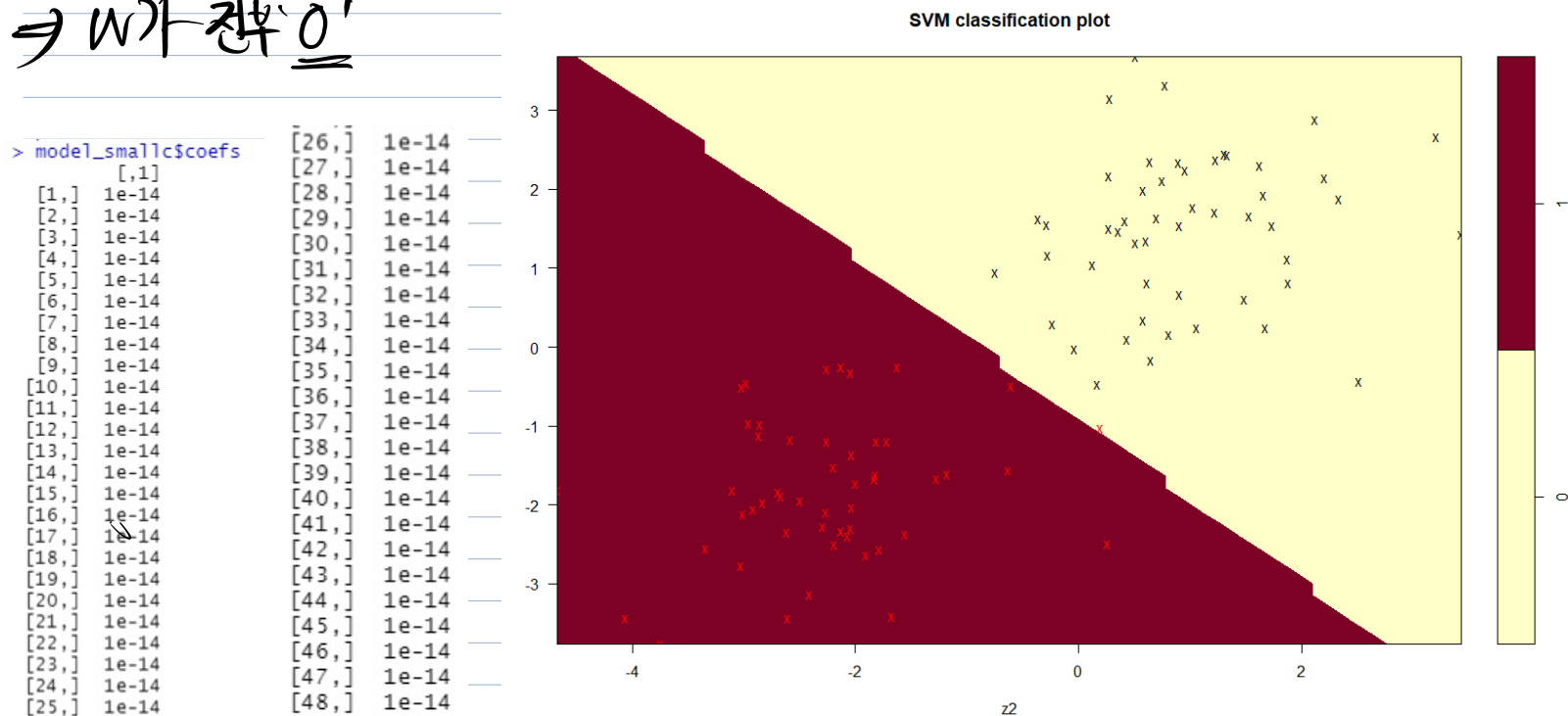
\Rightarrow 이때의 w 값!!

SVM classification plot



② C가 10^{-15} 로 매우 작을 경우

⇒ 모든 점이 Support Vector가 됨 ⇒ ϵ (slack variable) 고려
 ⇒ 마가 전부 0'



(경로)

- * soft margin에서는 'C' 값이 ∞ 가 되면 hard margin과 같아진다.
- * C가 0이 되는 것은 ε (slack variable)을 최소화 과정에서 고려하지 않기 때문에 가능하지 않다.