

## SVM derive

Tuesday, 27 August BE 2562 13:02

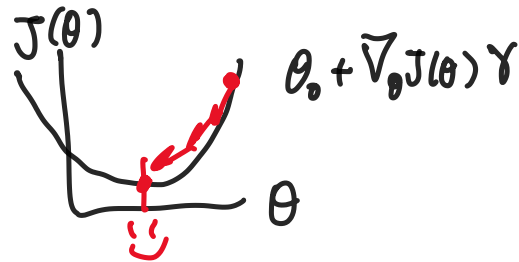
nunch Logistic Regression / Linear Regression

Linear Regression

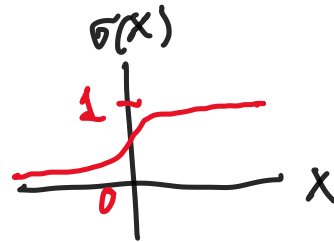
$$\text{model: } \hat{y} = h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 \dots + \theta_n x_n = \theta^T X$$

$$[\theta_0 \theta_1 \dots \theta_n] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{cost function: } J(\theta) = \text{MSE}(\theta) = \sum (y - \hat{y})^2$$

Logistic Regression

$$\text{model: } \hat{p} = h_{\theta}(x) = \sigma(\theta^T x)$$



$$\text{decision rule: } \begin{aligned} \hat{p} > 0.5 &\rightarrow \text{ทำนายบวก} + \\ \hat{p} \leq 0.5 &\rightarrow \text{ทำนายลบ} - \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{train cost function } J(\theta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

nunch  $W^T X$ 

$$\text{vector } \overline{W} = \begin{bmatrix} W_1 \\ W_2 \\ \vdots \\ W_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{y} = W_1 x_1 + W_2 x_2 + \dots + W_n x_n$$

$$\text{vector } \bar{X} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \quad n \times 1$$

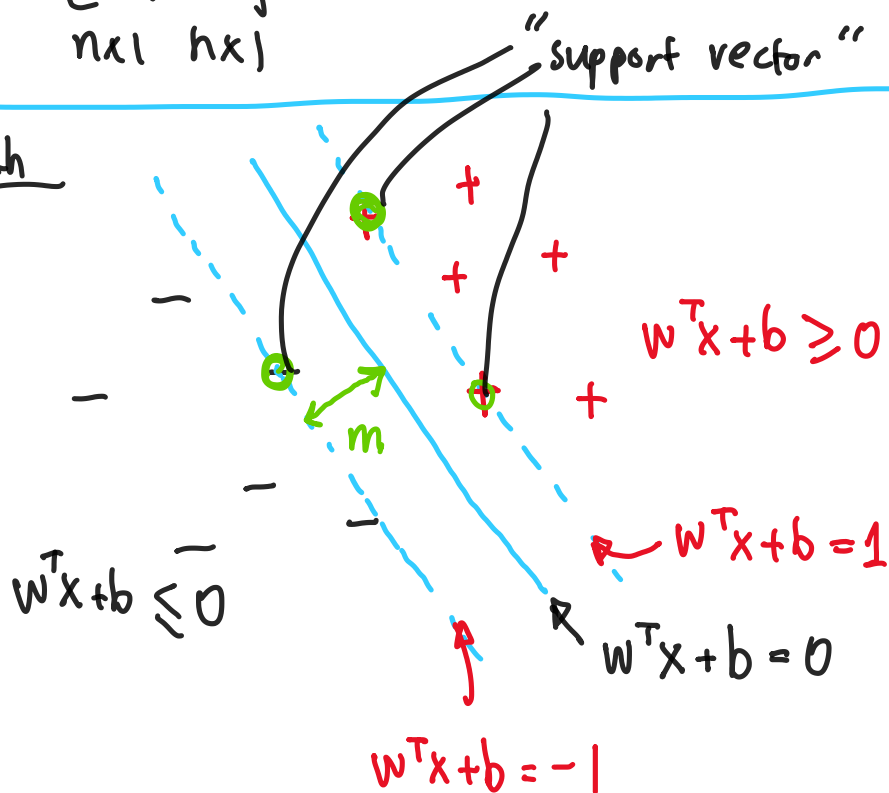
$$= \begin{bmatrix} w_1 & w_2 & \dots & w_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{bmatrix}$$

$w^T$        $x$

$$WX = ? \quad \begin{bmatrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{bmatrix}$$

$n \times 1 \quad h \times 1$

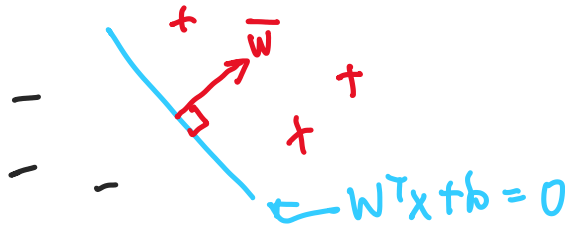
SVM Math



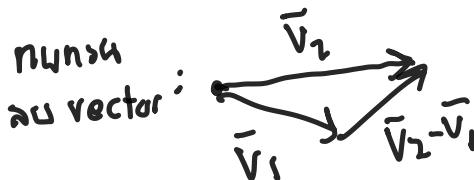
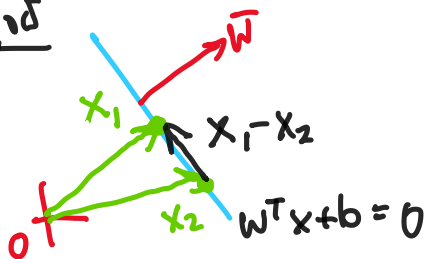
- ① How to compute Margin  $m$ ?
- ส่วนประกอบ  $y_i$  } ข้อมูลจาก train data
- $\bar{x}_i$  } เป็น feature vector ของ e.g. เป็นตัวเลขที่  $i$
- $\hat{y}_i = \begin{cases} +1 & ; w^T x_i + b \geq 0 \\ -1 & ; w^T x_i + b < 0 \end{cases}$
- $y_i \in \{-1, +1\}$  } เป็น label e.g.  $w = 1$  /  $w = -1$
- margin
- ข้อมูล
- ค่าของ

1.1) ทฤษฎีบท

"  $\bar{w}$  จะตั้งฉาก (orthogonal) กับ  $\underline{w^T x + b = 0}$  เสมอ "



พิสูจน์



$$\begin{aligned} \text{p.1} \quad w^T x_1 + b &= 0 & \dots (1) \\ w^T x_2 + b &= 0 & \dots (2) \end{aligned}$$

$$(1) - (2): w^T (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) = 0$$

$$\bar{w} \cdot (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) = 0$$

dot product

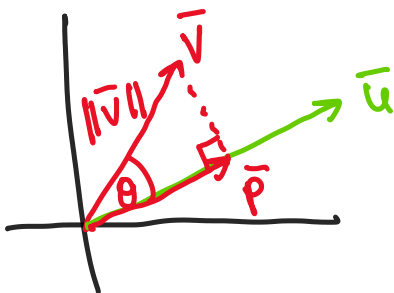
$$\text{dot product } \bar{u} \cdot \bar{v} = 0$$

(แสดงว่า  $\bar{u}$  กับ  $\bar{v}$  ตั้งฉากกัน)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{เพราะ: } \bar{u} \cdot \bar{v} &= \|\bar{u}\| \|\bar{v}\| \cos \theta = 0 \\ \therefore \theta &= \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (90^\circ) \end{aligned}$$

1.2) การ projection

การ projection ของ  $\bar{v}$  ลงบน  $\bar{u}$



$$\bar{p} = \underbrace{\|\bar{v}\| \cos \theta}_{\text{ขนาด } \bar{p}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\bar{u}}{\|\bar{u}\|}}_{\text{ทิศทาง } \bar{p} \text{ (unit vector)}}$$

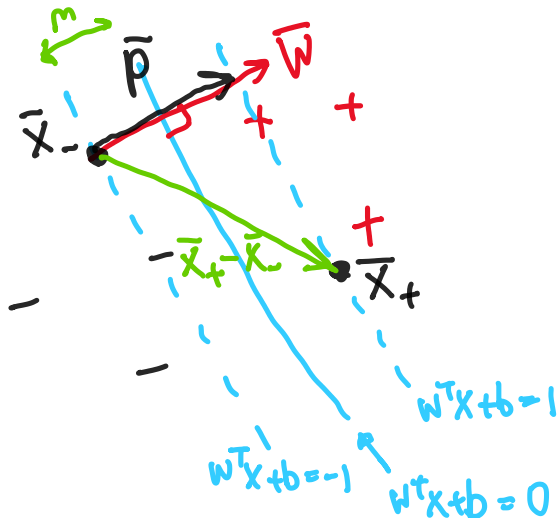
$$\bar{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \|\bar{p}\| &= \|\bar{v}\| \cos \theta \\ &= \|\bar{u}\| \|\bar{v}\| \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\|\bar{v}\| &= \sqrt{\bar{v} \cdot \bar{v}} \\ &= \sqrt{[1 \ 0 \ 1] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\|\bar{u}\| &= \frac{\bar{u} \cdot \bar{v}}{\|\bar{u}\|}\end{aligned}$$

1.3) หาร project  $\bar{X}_+ - \bar{X}_-$  ลงบน  $\bar{w}$  เพื่อหา margin



$$\|\bar{p}\| = 2m$$

$$\therefore 2m = \frac{\bar{w} \cdot (\bar{X}_+ - \bar{X}_-)}{\|\bar{w}\|}$$

$$m = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\bar{w} \cdot (\bar{X}_+ - \bar{X}_-)}{\|\bar{w}\|} \dots (4)$$

1.4) ให้ออกมาสมการของ  $X_+, X_-$

$$w^T x_+ + b = 1 \Rightarrow w^T x_+ = 1 - b$$

$$w^T x_- + b = -1 \Rightarrow w^T x_- = -1 - b$$

$$(4): \quad m = \frac{1}{2} (\bar{X}_+ - \bar{X}_-) \cdot \frac{\bar{w}}{\|\bar{w}\|}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\|\bar{w}\|} (w^T x_+ - w^T x_-)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\|\bar{w}\|} (1 - b - (-1 - b))$$

$$= \frac{1}{\|\bar{w}\|}$$



1.5) 1st optimization goal : max margin

$$\max \frac{1}{\|\bar{w}\|}$$

ဒို့, ပုံအားလျှော့

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

subject to :  $y_i (w^T x_i + b) \geq 1$  ; သိသမျှ  $i$

label      ကိန်း      သို့မဟုတ်  $x_i$  သို့မဟုတ်  $x_i$  သို့မဟုတ်

② ကိုယ်တို့ optimize လုပ်ရန် KKT condition (အချက် Lagrange Multiplier)

သို့မဟုတ်  
လျှော့ dual  
form

$$L(\bar{w}, b) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \|\bar{w}\|^2}_{\text{goal}} - \underbrace{\sum \alpha_i [y_i (w^T x_i + b) - 1]}_{\text{subject to ...}}$$

partial  
derivation:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \bar{w}} = \bar{w} - \sum \alpha_i y_i x_i = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\bar{w} = \sum \alpha_i y_i x_i$$

solution

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = -\sum \alpha_i y_i = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\sum \alpha_i y_i = 0$$

→ ကိုယ်တို့ရသမျှ :  $L(\bar{w}) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_i \alpha_i y_i x_i \right) \left( \sum_j \alpha_j y_j x_j \right) - \sum [\alpha_i \dots]$

$$\therefore L(\bar{\alpha}) = \sum \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \sum_j \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j \bar{x}_i \cdot \bar{x}_j$$

dot product  
vector  $\bar{x}_i$  and  $\bar{x}_j$

dual problem:  $\max_{\bar{\alpha}} L(\bar{\alpha})$   
subject to  $\sum \alpha_i y_i = 0, \alpha_i \geq 0$

install Quadratic Programming Solver 1st

③ ដើម្បីសម្រេចបាន  $\bar{w} = \sum \alpha_i y_i x_i$

decision  
rule

$$\hat{y} = \begin{cases} +1 & ; \sum \alpha_i y_i \bar{x}_i \cdot \bar{x} + b \geq 0 \\ -1 & ; \sum \alpha_i y_i \bar{x}_i \cdot \bar{x} + b \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

dot product  
vector  $\bar{x}_i$  and  $\bar{x}$

④ គេអាចប្រើ SVM ក៏បាន non-linear

$$\hat{y} = \begin{cases} +1 & ; \dots \\ -1 & ; \sum \alpha_i y_i \underbrace{\phi(\bar{x}_i) \cdot \phi(\bar{x})}_{\text{expensive}} + b \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\sum \alpha_i y_i \underbrace{\phi(\bar{x}_i) \phi(\bar{x})}_{\text{expensive transform}} \xrightarrow[\text{trick}]{\text{kernel}} \sum \alpha_i y_i \underbrace{K(\bar{x}_i, \bar{x})}_{\text{cheap}}$$

ដោយ Kernel function

$$k(a,b) = \phi(a)\phi(b)$$