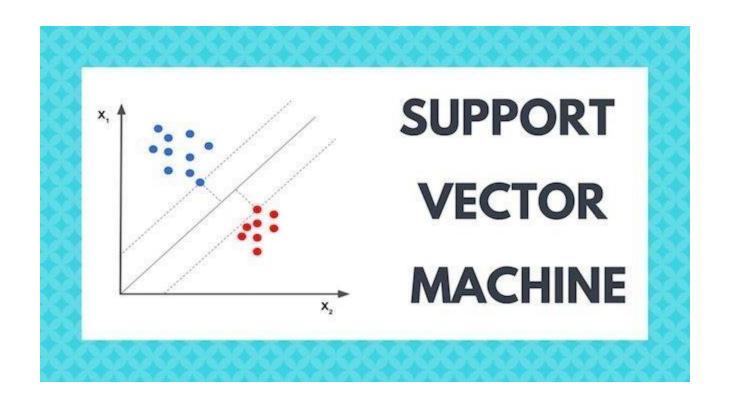
SVM (Support Vector Machine)



2019.10.29.이 승 한

< 목 차 >

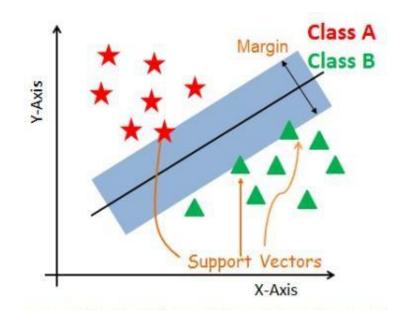
- 1. SVM이란
- 2. SVM의 원리
- 3. Kernel-SVM
- 4. SVR
- 5. Summary

1.SVM이란?

Support Vector Machine

- Supervised learning
- both 1) Classification & 2) Regression

- 범주형변수: Support Vector Classifier
- 연속형 변수: Support Vector Regressor



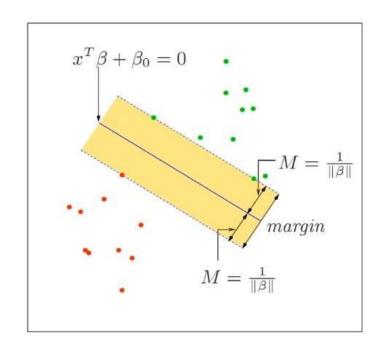
Data들을 가장 잘 구 분 할 수 있 는 경계는?

1.SVM이란?

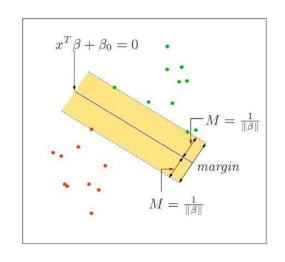
데이터의분포가정이힘들때,데이터를가장잘나누려면?

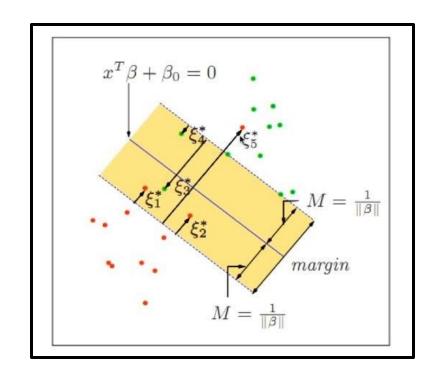
- * boundary에 집중
- * 그림과같이 margin을 최대화하는 boundary 찾기

- Hyperplane: data를 구분하는경계!
- *2차원은line, 3차원이상은hyperplane



2. SVM의 원 리





정확히구분되지않는경우?

적당한error을 허용, 이를 최소화하도록boundary 결정!

<u>Cost 산정기준</u>(SVM, SVR의 경우약간다름!)

- SVM : Margin안에 포함되거나, 반대방향으로 분류된점들

- SVR: Margin 바깥에위치한점들

2.SVM의 원

리

Decision Boundary

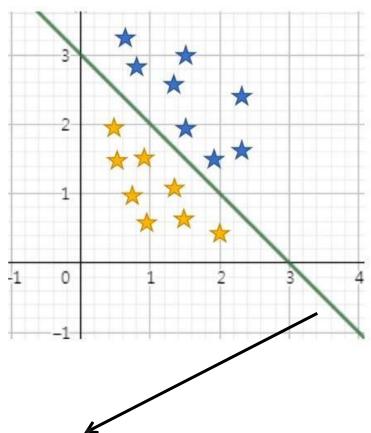
(1) Decision Boundary

$$h_a(x) = a_0 + a^T x = a_0 + a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_p x_p$$

(2) Decision Rule

푸른 점: $h_a(x)>0$

노란 점: $h_a(x)<0$



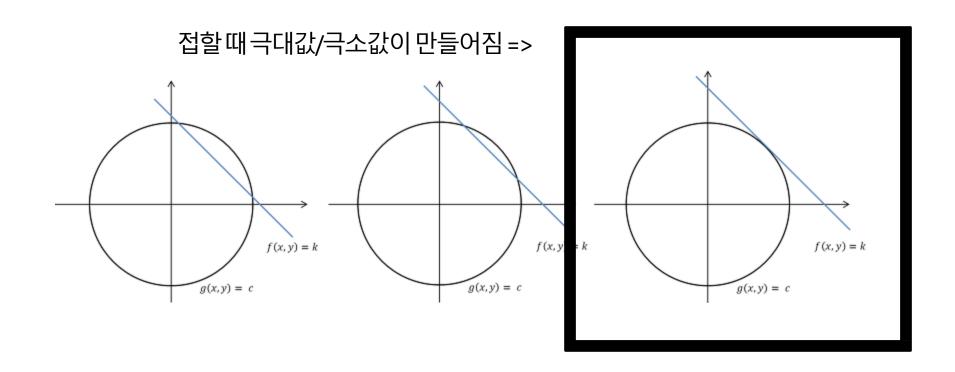
 a^T , a_0 를 조정하면, 예측값이 바뀌게 됨! (결국, a^T , a_0 를 설정하는 과정이 learning 과정!)

how to Optimize?

들어가기전에...

Lagrange Multiplier (라그랑즈 승수)

f(x,y)를 최대화하는동시에, g(x,y)=c로 한정하고싶은경우!



<u>Lagrange Multiplier의 기본아이디어</u>

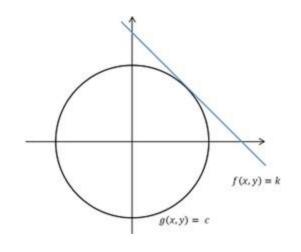
- f(x,y)와 g(x,y)=c가 접할때f(x,y)의 극대값or 극소값이발생
- f와 g의 변화량이상수배가되는시점

$$\Delta f = \lambda \Delta g$$

•
$$\Delta f = \left(\frac{\delta f}{\delta x}, \frac{\delta f}{\delta y}\right), \Delta g = \left(\frac{\delta g}{\delta x}, \frac{\delta g}{\delta y}\right)$$



$$L(x, y, \lambda) = f(x, y) - \lambda(g(x, y) - c)$$



즉, g(x,y)=c의제약하에서 f(x,y)를최대/최소화하는 것은 위의 L 값을 최대/최소화하는 것과같다!

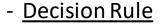
Back to SVM...

- Decision Boundary

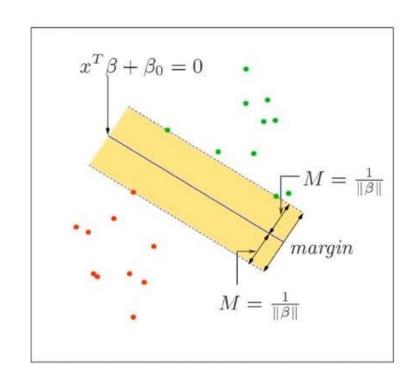
(아래와같은f(x) 평면을정의함)

$$f(x) = x^T \beta + \beta_0 = 0$$

유일한베타값을위해 $||\beta|| = 1$



- If $(x_i^T \beta + \beta_0) > 0$, then y = 1 otherwise, y = -1.
- $y_i(x_i^T\beta + \beta_0) > 0$
 - $y = 1, (x_i^T \beta + \beta_0) > 0$
 - $y = -1, (x_i^T \beta + \beta_0) < 0$



아래와같이 "Margin을최대로만드는계수값"을구하는문제

(Error 허용X)

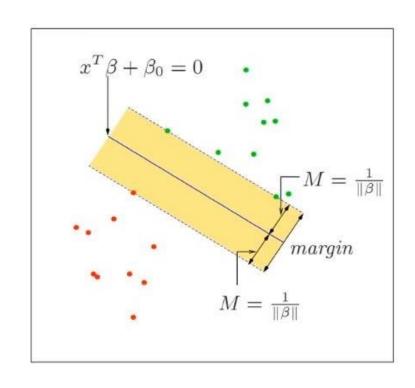
$$\max_{\beta,\beta_0,||\beta||=1} M$$

where $y_i(x_i^T\beta + \beta_0) \ge M$



 $\min_{\beta,\beta_0} |\beta||$

where $y_i(x_i^T \beta + \beta_0) \ge 1$, $M=1/||\beta||$



(Error 허 용 O)

$$\max_{\beta,\beta_0,||\beta||=1} M$$

where $y_i(x_i^T\beta + \beta_0) \ge M(1 - \xi_i)$

- $\xi_i \geq 0$
- $\sum_{i} \xi_{i} \leq \text{constant}$

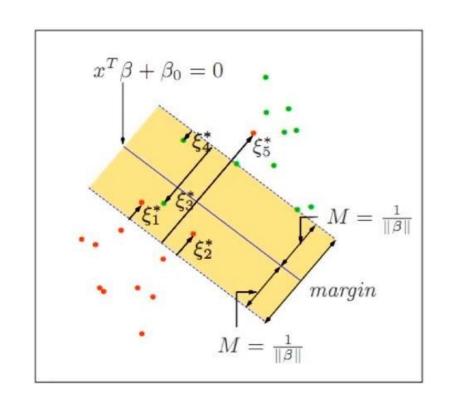




$$\min_{eta,eta_0} \lvert eta
vert
vert$$

where $y_i(x_i^T \beta + \beta_0) \ge 1 - \xi_i, M=1/||\beta||$

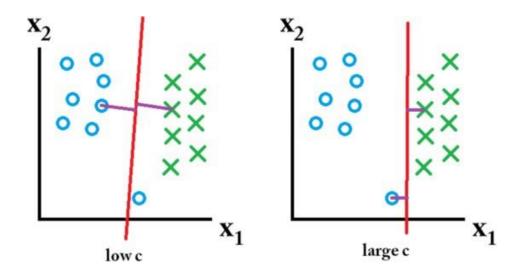
- $\xi_i \geq 0$
- (constant가 클수록, 많은error을 허용하는것!) • $\sum_{i} \xi_{i} \leq \text{constant}$



Cost Function

$$\min_{\beta,\beta_0} \frac{1}{2} \|\beta\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^N \xi_i$$
subject to $\xi_i \ge 0$, $y_i(x_i^T \beta + \beta_0) \ge 1 - \xi_i$

- C가 클수록, error 적게 허용
- C가 무한대= 오분류가하나도 없는 SVM



Cost Function

$$\min_{\beta, \beta_0} \frac{1}{2} \|\beta\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^{N} \xi_i$$

$$L(x, y, \lambda) = f(x, y) - \lambda(g(x, y) - c)$$

(by Lagrange Multiplier) 무 시를 최소화시키는 것은, 아래 식을 최소화시키는 것은 같음!

$$L_P = \frac{1}{2} \|\beta\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^N \xi_i - \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i [y_i(x_i^T \beta + \beta_0) - (1 - \xi_i)] - \sum_{i=1}^N \mu_i \xi_i$$

위 식을 최소화 시키는 β , β_0 , ξ_i 찾기!

-> 이를위해, Lagrange Multiplier $lpha_i, \mu_i$ 도입!

Cost Function

$$L_P = \frac{1}{2} \|\beta\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^{N} \xi_i - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i [y_i(x_i^T \beta + \beta_0) - (1 - \xi_i)] - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mu_i \xi_i$$

 β, β_0, ξ_i 에 대해 미분하면...

$$\bullet \quad \beta \quad = \quad \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i x_i,$$

$$\bullet \quad 0 \quad = \quad \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i,$$

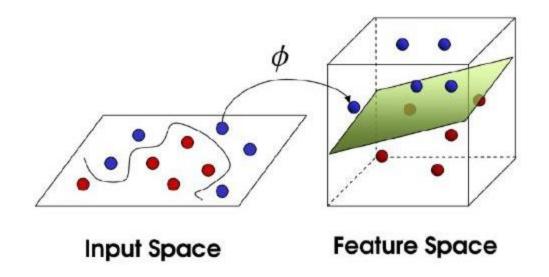
$$\bullet \quad \alpha_i = C - \mu_i,$$

이를 대입하고정리하면...

$$L_D = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{i'=1}^{N} \alpha_i \alpha_{i'} y_i y_{i'} x_i^T x_{i'}$$

$$\hat{\beta} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \hat{\alpha}_i y_i x_i$$

선형관계가아닌경우에사용!



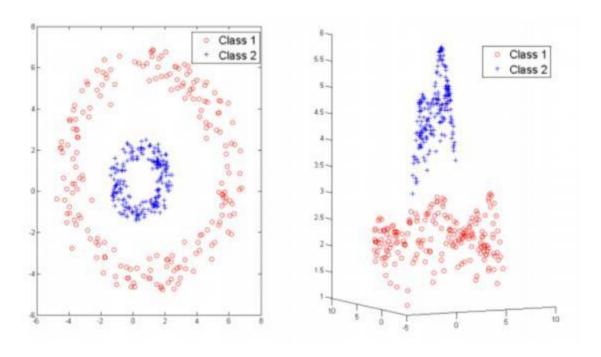
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3liCbRZPrZA

원공간(Input Space)의 데이터를, 선형분류가가능한고차원공간(Feature Spac

e)으로 mapping한 뒤두범주를분류하는초평면찾기!

Kernel trick

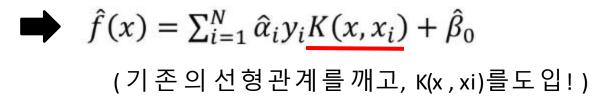
- Feature을 더한효과를주지만, computation을 크게 늘리지는 않음!



실제 2차원의 data도, 실제로 feature을 추가하지 않고서도 다음과 같이 feature을 추가 한 것처럼 효과를 줄 수 있다!

수식적 이해

$$\hat{f}(x) = x\hat{\beta} + \hat{\beta}_0 = x\left(\sum_{i=1}^N \hat{\alpha}_i y_i x_i\right) + \hat{\beta}_0$$





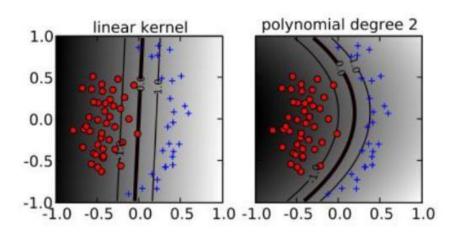
Ex) 1. Polynomial Kernel

$$K(x, x') = (1 + \langle x, x' \rangle)^d$$

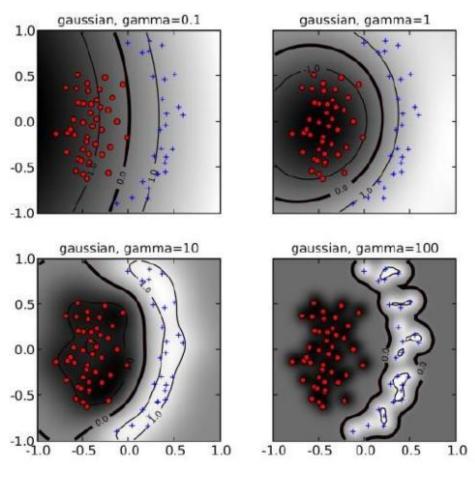
2. RBF (Gaussian) Kernel

$$\exp(-\gamma \|x - x'\|^2)$$

Polynomial Kernel



RBF (Gaussian) Kernel



<u>Hyperparameter</u>

- 1.kernel: input data를 어떠한 원하는 형태로 변형시킬까?
- ex) linear, polynomial, RBF ..
- (polynomial & RBF는 non-linear hyperplane에 유용함. 고차원에서 다룸)
- 2.regularization (C): penalty parameter (C가 클수록 오분류에 엄격)

$$\min_{\beta, \beta_0} \frac{1}{2} \|\beta\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^{N} \xi_i$$

3. gamma: 얼마나fitting시킬지!rbf kernel폭의 역수에해당함. (지나치게 크면overfitting 위험)

Ex) 1. Polynomial Kernel

$$K(x, x') = (1 + \langle x, x' \rangle)^d$$

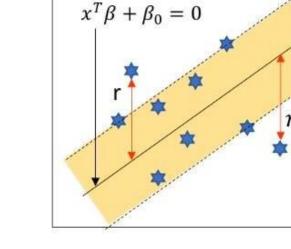
2. RBF (Gaussian) Kernel

$$\exp(-\gamma \|x - x'\|^2)$$

4. SVR

SVM과 같은 hyperplane 식

$$f(x) = x^T \beta + \beta_0 = 0$$

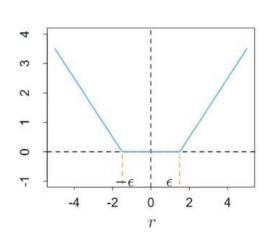


cost function

$$H(\beta, \beta_0) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} V(y_i - f(x_i)) + \frac{\lambda}{2} ||\beta||^2$$

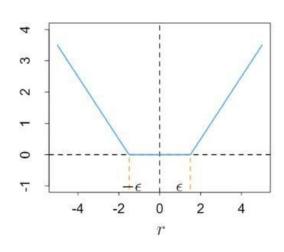
$$V_{\epsilon}(r) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } |r| < \epsilon, \\ |r| - \epsilon, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

마찬가지로, 적당한 error 허용! (그 바깥에 벗어나는 것 만 cost 계산 시 반영)



4. SVR

for 계산 상의 편의 →



$$(x^2)^{H}$$

$$V_{\epsilon}(r) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } |r| < \epsilon, \\ |r| - \epsilon, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$V_H(r) = \begin{cases} r^2/2 & \text{if } |r| \le c, \\ c|r| - c^2/2, & |r| > c, \end{cases}$$

4. SVR

$$\hat{f}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\hat{\alpha}_i^* - \hat{\alpha}_i) \langle x, x_i \rangle + \beta_0$$

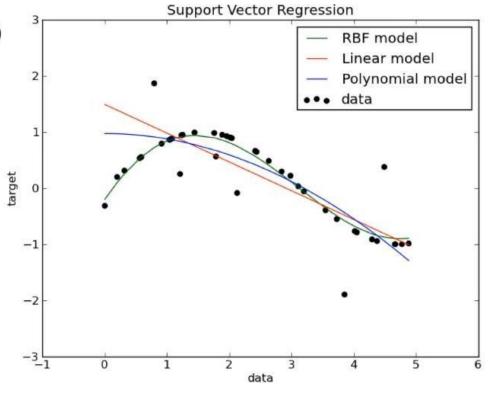
SVM과 마찬가지로 Kernel 적용 가능!

RBF

$$K(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j) = \exp(-\|\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j\|^2/s^2)$$

Polynomial

$$K(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j) = (\mathbf{x}_i \cdot \mathbf{x}_j)^d$$



5. Summary

[4줄요약]

- 1. SVM의 장.단점
- 장) data의 분포가정이힘든경우good
- 단) C값을 직접 결정해야
- 2. Hyperplane을 통해data를 구분함 (적정한error을 허용하는flexible한 model)
- 3. Kernel을 사용하여보다복잡한 model 생성가능
- 4.Classification 뿐만아니라, Regression 에서도가능하다!(SVR) (but 주로classification에서 많이이용)

Thank You