$$\mathcal{L} = \{ \underline{x} : \underline{x}^{\mathsf{T}} \underline{w} + b = 0 \}$$

i) For Xo EL her vi at X.Tw = 46

ii) For Xo EL og Xo EL golder:

$$(x_0 - x_0)^{\gamma} w = -b + (-b) = 0$$

Pette medforer at w e remalveleter til &

ii') Speacht er wit = \frac{w}{11w11} \qso nornal (cg her enheds)

(ii) Afstaden (med fortegn) fra puntet x til L er givet ved skarlar projektionen:

$$(X-X_{0})^{T}W^{*} = (X-X_{0})^{T}\frac{W}{||W||} = \frac{1}{||W||}(X^{T}W - X_{0}^{T}W)$$

$$idet \times_{0} \in \mathcal{L}$$

$$= \frac{1}{||W||}(X^{T}W + b)$$

Definér $g(x) = x^T w + b$. Da er $g'(x) = 3x^T (x) = w$ Ors $(x-x_c)^T w^* = \frac{g(x)}{11g'(x)11} = r$

Ydernee p=2111. Som vi serve kalder for morginer.

Anteg vi har donta salveles (Y,X) indeger dalen for i=1,...,n. Vi kan valge (for to bloosser) at amkade y til yi= 1 for Wasse 1 Ye= -1 for blesse 2. Onske Maximere abstanden mellen hypeplemen og puntbere. Således alle klesse I skomther e på en side at planer, mens alle klerse 2 obs. er på nedsort order max p saledes Textw+b > r yi=1 w,b, 11w11=1 M'P' 11M11=1 thole 1 med fortegn. Bruge mu at yi = 1 eller yi = -1: y=1 x; Tw+b>< } y=(x; Tw+b)>< saledes yi(xiNtb) ? (my p, 11m11 =1

Verge Bother & Som er alvivalent meel max p seledes \frac{1}{11W11} yi (x, Tw+b) ? 6

Volges ou nun = 7 hr vi max $\rho = 2kl = \frac{2}{11w11}$ saledos yi(xTw+b)>1 w, b Dette problem has somme fix purily (losning) som Son er et Quadratic Programera, Problem (GP) For stee dataset (menyeles er QP dog ille beggnings-menssigt hersiegtsmenssig. Losning or Lagronge Multipliers eller rethere "Kornsh-kuhn-Tucker" and betreyelser. / Wolfe dual Det primare bagnage known som skul minimues

mht. w og b e sakeders:

burde vere "t", ma vi har veralt uhyheden:

Lp = \frac{1}{2} ||w||^2 - \frac{2}{5} \times \ti Difference whit is eg b you. $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} L_p = W - \sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_i y_i x_i = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{W} = \sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_i y_i x_i$ f(x)(hosh II wi = win 30 Lp = - \(\frac{2}{2} \times (y) = 0 \) \(\frac{2}{12} \times (y) = 0 \) Bibetingelses xi≥0 for alle i=1,-,n. ligninger.

Findsætter (X) i Lp far vi det sakoldte Wolfe dual

$$L_{D} = \frac{1}{2}\widehat{W}^{T}\widehat{W} - \underbrace{\widehat{S}}_{i=1}^{2} \times \widehat{S}_{i}^{T} \underbrace{\left[y_{i}(x_{i}^{T}\widehat{W} + \hat{b}^{"}) - 1 \right]}_{\alpha \left[y_{i}x_{i}^{T}\widehat{W} + y_{i}b - i \right]} = \underbrace{\times y_{i}x_{i}^{T}\widehat{W} + \alpha y_{i}b - x_{i}}_{\alpha \left[y_{i}x_{i}^{T}\widehat{W} + y_{i}^{T}\widehat{W} + \alpha y_{i}b - x_{i} \right]}_{\alpha \left[y_{i}x_{i}^{T}\widehat{W} + y_{i}^{T}\widehat{W} + \alpha y_{i}^{T}\widehat{W$$

=
$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{2} x_i y_i x_i^{*} \right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^{2} x_j^{*} y_j^{*} x_j^{*} \right) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i^{*} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N} x_i^{*} y_j^{*} x_j^{*} \right) + \left[\sum_{j=1}^{N} x_j^{*} y_j^{*} x_j^{*} \right] + \left[\sum_{j=1}^{N} x_j^{*} y_j^{*} x_j^{*} \right]$$

=
$$\frac{1}{2} \stackrel{\text{\frac{2}}}{\approx} xi \alpha_j yi y_j x_i^T x_j - \stackrel{\hat{\text{\frac{2}}}}{\approx} \alpha_i yi \alpha_j y_j x_i^T x_j$$

$$-\left|\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i y_i\right| \sum_{j=1}^{n} x_j y_j + \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i$$

Saledes
$$Xi > 0$$

[] $Xi[yi(xi^*w+b)-1]=$
 $Vi=1$

Her of ser vi at (!!):

· Hvis x; >0 så må yi(xiTw+b) =1. Dvs at xi ligger Flush: Gitings på sonder/konten at vous område

e Hvis yi(x, Tw+b)>1 se xi =0.

DERFOR: Purhter meel xi>0 er sételler eneste biday til w = Zxi yi Xi og kaldes duter SUPPORT VEZTORS

g(x) = xTw+b give anteolning til en Klassifier: G(x) = signzg(x)4

Sidebernachung:

Logistish regression give tilsvarede hyperplan i det separathe til feelde:

Fit: glm (class ~ -, fernally = "binemilal")

Planer er grut for P(klasse i (x)) = 0.5

0 = logit 0.5 = log = logit P(Wase IX) = BX+Bo.

So for X = (x1) hor vi med (3 = (1/2, 1/2):

0 = Bx+B0 = Bx+B2x2+B0 => X2 = B0+B1X

Det ille-sperable tilfeelde

En milig lessonleg er at helpere "shah" vorrable, som tillade at sue alle observationes es pe der becreekte side at hyperplaner.

"A few rotten apples in the baskert",

Sidebetingelse bliv mi:

 $y_i(x_i^T w + b) \ge 1 - \xi_i^z$ hver $\xi_i \ge 0$ sand $\xi_i \le C$, hver C er en "tunings-parameter". I R-implementary halds C "cost". ξ_i^z han fortalles from abstenden pull i ligger par den for hald e state at $x_i^z w_i + b = y_i^z$.

Differential mult u, b og 3; giv : ∂ Lp = W - \(\frac{2}{5}\) αργοχε=0=) Ω = \(\frac{2}{5}\) αργοχε $\frac{\partial}{\partial b} L_{p} = -\frac{2}{5} \propto cyi = 0$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial z_i} L_P = C - \alpha z_i - \mu z_i = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha z_i = C - \mu z_i \quad z_{i=1,\dots,n}.$ Indutes (4x) sout 0170 milo eg 2170 1-1-11 i Lp får vi ign Wolfe dent: LD = Exi - 2 & xixjyiyjxixj saledes at 0 saisc og sindeye =0, hver maximerly at LD også shad opfylde Karush-kuhn-Tucher betgreber: $x_{i}[y_{i}(x_{i}^{T}w+b)-(1-x_{i})]=0$ $y_{i}(x_{i}^{T}w+b)-(1-x_{i})]=0$ $y_{i}(x_{i}^{T}w+b)-(1-x_{i})]=0$ $y_{i}(x_{i}^{T}w+b)-(1-x_{i})]=0$ $y_{i}(x_{i}^{T}w+b)$ yi(x; Tw+b) > (1-3i) Ign her vi de Litterte · Xi>0 må medlare yi (xi w+b) = 1- {i Des fa "rander" it & forskydnie > For xi>0 cg 2i >0 ma Mi=0 sa (OK) cog (Hat) giv at Xi = C.

Generalo se vi at

Hernel trick

Bester i at atbillicele x ind i højere dimestrande ovn H vhen tots $\phi: X \rightarrow H$

DB LO = Zxi - \frac{1}{2} \(\times \times

As good som for ver good = xtw+b

no blow til qood = qood = ver b

from vi trollege from $\hat{w} = \underbrace{\hat{\Sigma}}_{xi} y_i x_i^2 S_{xi}^2$ her vi nn $\tilde{w} = \underbrace{\hat{\Sigma}}_{xi} y_i \psi(x_i^2)$

 $g(x) = \phi(x)^T \leq x_0 y_1 \phi(x_0) + b$ $= \leq x_0 y_1 \langle \phi(x), \phi(x_1) \rangle + b$

Lad k(x, x') = < \p(x), \p(x') > da her vi altsa $L_0 = \underbrace{\underbrace{2}_{xi}}_{ij} x_i - \underbrace{1}_{ki} \underbrace{2}_{xi} x_j y_i y_j K(x_{ii}, x_j).$ For d-greeds polynamium: $K(x,x') = (1 + \langle x,x' \rangle)^{\alpha}.$ Fx d= 2: 09 X=(X, Xz) 09 = (3, 32) $(1+(X,X))^d = (1+X_{21}+X_{22})^2$ = $(1+(X_1Z_1)^2+(X_2Z_2)^2+2X_1Z_1+2X_2Z_2+$ 2x, x2 = 1 = 2 Dette svere til at 1: atbilde p: x > H, hur Q=1R2 -> R6, hver Q(X) = (Q1(X), --, (6(X)) hver

 $\phi_{1}(x) = 1$ $\phi_{2}(x) = \sqrt{2}x_{1}$ $\chi_{3}(x) = \sqrt{2}x_{2}$ $\chi_{4}(x) = \sqrt{2}x_{2}$ $\chi_{5}(x) = x_{1}^{2}$ $\chi_{6}(x) = x_{1}^{2}$ $\chi_{6}(x) = x_{1}^{2}$ $\chi_{7}(x) = x_{1}^{2}$ $\chi_{7}(x) = x_{1}^{2}$ $\chi_{7}(x) = x_{1}^{2}$ $\chi_{8}(x) = x_{1}^{2}$ $\chi_{8}(x) = x_{2}^{2}$ $\chi_{8}(x) = x_{1}^{2}$ $\chi_{8}(x) = x_{2}^{2}$