

A Recent Development in Support Vector Machine Classification

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Abstract

Support vector machine(SVM) has been very successful in classification, regression, time series prediction and density estimation. In this paper, we will propose SVM for fuzzy data classification.

Keywords : Fuzzy input, Support vector machine, Classification

1.

SVM (classification) Vapnik(1995, 1998) SVM (prediction) VC (overfitting) VC (penalty term) Vapnik Chervonenkis SVM 가 .

2. SVM

$\{ (x_i, y_i), i = 1, \dots, \ell \}$ $x_i = ((m_{x_{i1}}, \alpha_{x_{i1}}), \dots, (m_{x_{id}}, \alpha_{x_{id}})) \in T(R)^d$
 (fuzzy number) $y_i \in \{\pm 1\}$.

$$\tilde{\alpha} = [\alpha_{11} \alpha_{12} \dots \alpha_{1\ell} : \alpha_{21} \alpha_{22} \dots \alpha_{2\ell}] = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$W = (W_1, \dots, W_d), \quad \|W\|^2 = \|m_w\|^2 + \|\alpha_w\|^2 + \|\alpha_B\|^2.$$

¹ 가
² 가
³ 가

$$W_i = (m_w, \alpha_w), \quad m_w = (m_{w_1}, \dots, m_{w_\ell}), \quad \alpha_w = (\alpha_{w_1}, \dots, \alpha_{w_{\ell-1}}, 0) \quad .$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize } \|m_w\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|\alpha_w\|^2 + C_1 \sum \xi_{1i}^2 + C_2 \sum \xi_{2i}^2 \\ & \text{subject to } y_i (\langle m_w, \mathbb{X}_i \rangle + m_B) \geq 1 - \xi_{1i}, \quad i = 1, \dots, \ell \\ & \quad (\langle m_w, \mathbb{X}_i \rangle + m_B) - y_i (\langle \alpha_w, \mathbb{X}_i \rangle + \alpha_B) \leq \xi_{2i} \end{aligned} \quad (2-1)$$

$$\text{where } \xi_{1i} \geq 0 \ \& \ \xi_{2i} \geq 0$$

가 . (Lagrangian function)

$$\begin{aligned} L(W, B, \xi, \alpha) &= \frac{1}{2} \|m_w\|^2 + \frac{1}{4} \|\alpha_w\|^2 + \frac{C_1}{2} \sum \xi_{1i}^2 + \frac{C_2}{2} \sum \xi_{2i}^2 \\ &\quad - \sum \alpha_{1i} [y_i (\langle m_w, \mathbb{X}_i \rangle + m_B) - 1 + \xi_{1i}] \\ &\quad - \sum \alpha_{2i} [y_i (\langle \alpha_w, \mathbb{X}_i \rangle + \alpha_B) - (\langle m_w, \mathbb{X}_i \rangle + m_B) + \xi_{2i}] \end{aligned} \quad (2-2)$$

. (2-2)

$$m_w \quad \alpha_w$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial m_w} = m_w - \sum y_i \alpha_{1i} \mathbb{X}_i + \sum \alpha_{2i} \mathbb{X}_i = 0 & \Rightarrow m_w = \sum (y_i \alpha_{1i} - \alpha_{2i}) \mathbb{X}_i \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha_w} = \frac{1}{2} \alpha_w - \sum \alpha_{2i} y_i \mathbb{X}_i = 0 & \Rightarrow \alpha_w = 2 \sum \alpha_{2i} y_i \mathbb{X}_i \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \xi_1} = C_1 \xi_1 - \alpha_{1i} = 0 & \Rightarrow \xi_{1i} = \frac{\alpha_{1i}}{C_1} \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \xi_2} = C_2 \xi_2 - \alpha_{2i} = 0 & \Rightarrow \xi_{2i} = \frac{\alpha_{2i}}{C_2} \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial m_B} = - \sum \alpha_{1i} y_i + \sum \alpha_{2i} = 0 \quad () & \Rightarrow \sum \alpha_{1i} y_i - \sum \alpha_{2i} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha_B} = \sum \alpha_{2i} y_i = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$m_w = \sum (y_i \alpha_{1i} - \alpha_{2i}) \mathbb{X}_i, \quad \alpha_w = 2 \sum \alpha_{2i} y_i \mathbb{X}_i \quad \text{가} \quad .$$

$$\begin{aligned} K(x, y) &= (x^T y + 1)^2, \quad (2-2) & (2-4) & \text{가} \\ (2-4-1) & & (2-4-2) & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 L(W, B, \xi, \alpha) = & \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{\ell} (y_i \alpha_{1i} - \alpha_{2i})(y_j \alpha_{1j} - \alpha_{2j}) \langle \mathbb{X}_i, \mathbb{X}_j \rangle \\
 & + \frac{1}{4} \times 2 \times 2 \sum_{i,j=1}^{\ell} y_i y_j \alpha_{2i} \alpha_{2j} \langle \mathbb{X}_i, \mathbb{X}_j \rangle + \frac{1}{2C_1} \sum \alpha_{1i}^2 + \frac{1}{2C_2} \sum \alpha_{2i}^2 \\
 & - \sum y_i \alpha_{1i} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\ell} (y_j \alpha_{1j} - \alpha_{2j}) \langle \mathbb{X}_i, \mathbb{X}_j \rangle \right) + \sum \alpha_{1i} - \frac{1}{C_1} \sum \alpha_{1i}^2 \\
 & - \frac{1}{C_2} \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \alpha_{2i}^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \alpha_{2i} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\ell} (y_j \alpha_{1j} - \alpha_{2j}) \langle \mathbb{X}_i, \mathbb{X}_j \rangle \right) \\
 & - \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} y_i \alpha_{2i} \left(2 \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \alpha_{2j} y_j \langle \mathbb{X}_i, \mathbb{X}_j \rangle - \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} y_i \alpha_{2i} \right)
 \end{aligned} \tag{2-3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{maximize } & \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \alpha_{1i} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{\ell} (y_i \alpha_{1i} - \alpha_{2i})(y_j \alpha_{1j} - \alpha_{2j}) \langle \mathbb{X}_i, \mathbb{X}_j \rangle \\
 & - \sum_{i,j=1}^{\ell} y_i y_j \alpha_{2i} \alpha_{2j} \langle \mathbb{X}_i, \mathbb{X}_j \rangle - \frac{1}{2C_1} \sum \alpha_{1i}^2 - \frac{1}{2C_2} \sum \alpha_{2i}^2
 \end{aligned} \tag{2-4-1}$$

Karsh-Kuhn-Tucker

$$\text{For } \alpha_{1i} \neq 0, \alpha_{1i} [y_i (\langle m_w, \mathbb{X} \rangle + m_B) - 1 + \xi_{1i}] = 0$$

$$\text{For } \alpha_{2i} \neq 0, \alpha_{2i} [\xi_{2i} - \langle m_w, \mathbb{X} \rangle - m_B + y_i (\langle \alpha_w, \mathbb{X}_i \rangle + \alpha_B)] = 0$$

m_B, α_B

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{maximize } & \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \alpha_{1i} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{\ell} (y_i \alpha_{1i} - \alpha_{2i})(y_j \alpha_{1j} - \alpha_{2j}) K \langle \mathbb{X}_i, \mathbb{X}_j \rangle \\
 & - \sum_{i,j=1}^{\ell} y_i y_j \alpha_{2i} \alpha_{2j} K \langle \mathbb{X}_i, \mathbb{X}_j \rangle - \frac{1}{2C_1} \sum \alpha_{1i}^2 - \frac{1}{2C_2} \sum \alpha_{2i}^2
 \end{aligned} \tag{2-4-2}$$

$f(x)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= (m_{f(x)}, \alpha_{f(x)}) \\
 &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\ell} (y_i \alpha_{1i} - \alpha_{2i}) K(x_i, x) + m_B^*, 2 \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \alpha_{2i} y_i K(x_i, x) + \alpha_B^* \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

m_B^*

$$y_i m_{f(x)} = 1 - \frac{\alpha_{1i}^*}{C_1} \text{ for any } i \text{ with } \alpha_{1i}^* \neq 0$$

$$y_i \alpha_{f(x)} = m_{f(x)} - \frac{\alpha_{2i}^*}{C_2} \text{ for any } i \text{ with } \alpha_{2i}^* \neq 0$$

$$m_B^* = \frac{\left\{1 - \frac{\alpha_{1i}^*}{C_1}\right\}}{y_i} \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} (y_j \alpha_{1j} - \alpha_{2j}) K(x_j, x_i)$$

가 . , 0 SVM α_B^* .

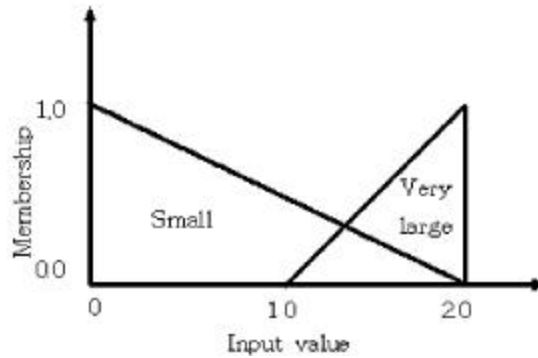
$$\alpha_B^* = \frac{\left\{ \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\ell} (y_k \alpha_{1k} - \alpha_{2k}) K(x_k, x_i) + m_B^* \right) - \frac{\alpha_{2i}^*}{C_2} \right\}}{y_i} \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \alpha_{2j} y_j K(x_j, x_i)$$

SVM

3.

Fujioka & Tanaka(1993)

(fuzzy number) "small" "very large" (membership function) 1
 [0,20] "small", "very large", [0,20] S, VL, U
 (fuzzy data) (possibilistic mean value
 of fuzzy numbers) (defuzzification) (crisp data)



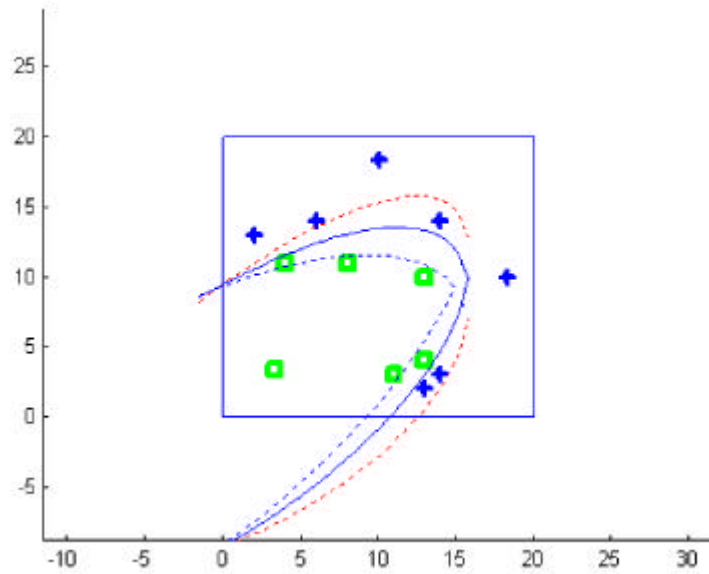
1. S VL

$$1 = \{(4, 11), (8, 11), (11, 3), (13, 4), (13, 10), (S, S)\} \tag{3-1}$$

$$2 = \{(2, 13), (6, 14), (13, 2), (14, 3), (14, 14), (VL, U), (U, VL)\}$$

$$2 \quad \langle m_w, X \rangle + m_B = 0$$

(boundary) , $\langle \alpha_w, X \rangle + \alpha_B = 0$ fuzzy spread .

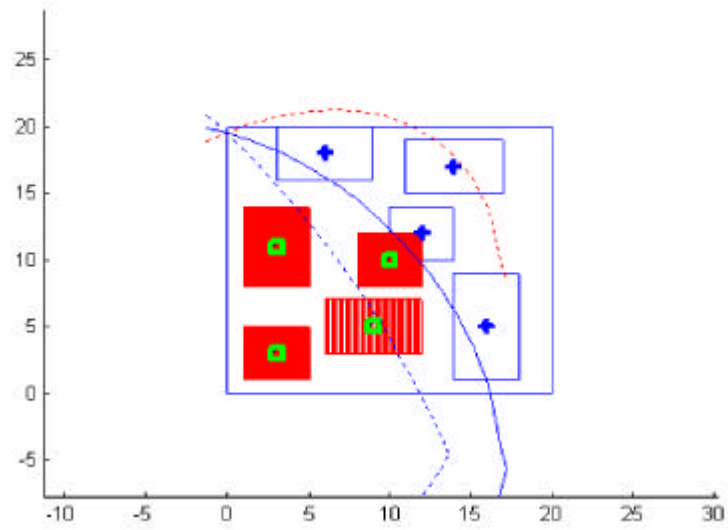


2 X=[4 11; 8 11; 11 3; 13 4; 13 10; S S;
 2 13; 6 14; 13 2 ;14 3; 14 14; VL U; U VL];
 Y=[-1;-1;-1;-1;-1;-1; 1; 1; 1; 1; 1; 1];

{1,-1} 가 Y_i ,
 $Y_i = 1$ class $Y_i = -1$ 4
 ($Y_i = -1$) 가 4 ($Y_i = 1$) 가 5
 가 .
 . $A = (a, b)_L$
 가 $\mu_A = \max \{1 - |x - a|/b, 0\}$ a 가 b (symmetric
 triangular fuzzy number) .

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 = & \{((3,2)_L, (3,2)_L), ((3,2)_L, (11,3)_L), \\
 & ((9,3)_L, (5,2)_L), ((10,2)_L, (10,2)_L)\} \\
 2 = & \{((6,3)_L, (18,2)_L), ((12,2)_L, (12,2)_L), \\
 & ((14,3)_L, (17,2)_L), ((16,2)_L, (5,4)_L)\}
 \end{aligned} \tag{3-2}$$

3 . $Y_i = -1$
 $Y_i = 1$.



$$3 \text{ Class 1} = \{((3,2)_L, (3,2)_L), ((3,2)_L, (11,3)_L), \\ ((9,3)_L, (5,2)_L), ((10,2)_L, (10,2)_L)\}$$

$$\text{Class 2} = \{((6,3)_L, (18,2)_L), ((12,2)_L, (12,2)_L), \\ ((14,3)_L, (17,2)_L), ((16,2)_L, (5,4)_L)\}$$

SVM

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