

Optimal Separation:

Let $X_+, X_- \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be non-empty finite sets w/

$$\text{conv}(X_+) \cap \text{conv}(X_-) = \emptyset$$

Let $X = X_+ \cup X_- = \{x_1, \dots, x_N\}$ and let

$$(x_i, y_i) = \begin{cases} (x_i, +1) & , x_i \in X_+ \\ (x_i, -1) & , x_i \in X_- \end{cases}$$

is a linear separating hyperplane and its weight polyhedron is

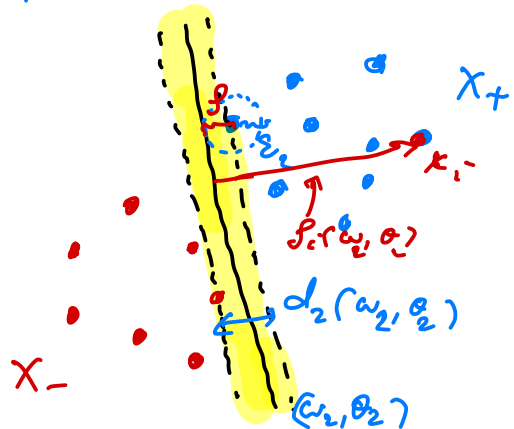
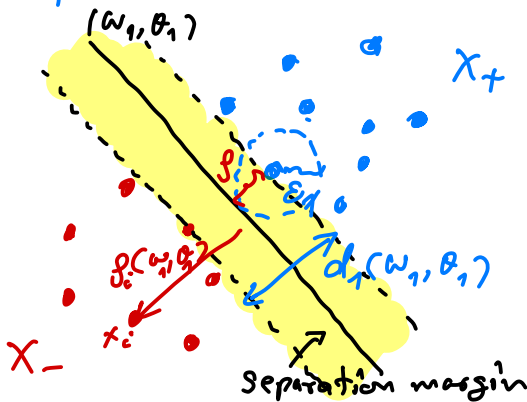
$$\Gamma = \left\{ (\omega, \theta) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} : y_i (\langle \omega, x_i \rangle - \theta) > 0 \right. \\ \left. \forall i = 1, \dots, N \right\} \neq \emptyset$$

is a linear separating hyperplane and its weight polyhedron is

the set of all (ω, θ) that separate X_+ and X_-

functional. $g: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is the margin functional

of the separating hyperplane X_+ and X_-



כאשר x_+ ו- x_- הם \mathbb{R}^2 (או \mathbb{R}^n) (ω, θ)

הם יוצרים את המרחב \mathbb{R}^2 (או \mathbb{R}^n) ו- θ הוא הפרש המרחקים

המרחק מההיפר-תווך (Noise) θ הוא הפרש המרחקים

כאשר x_+ ו- x_- הם Separation margin.

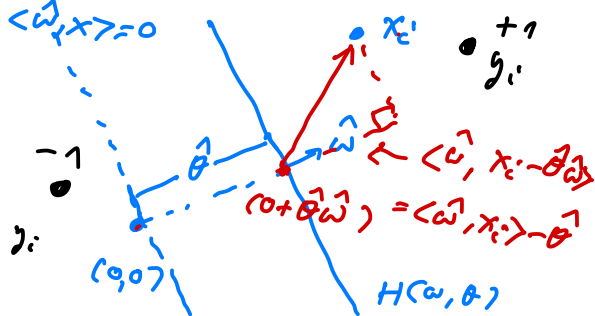
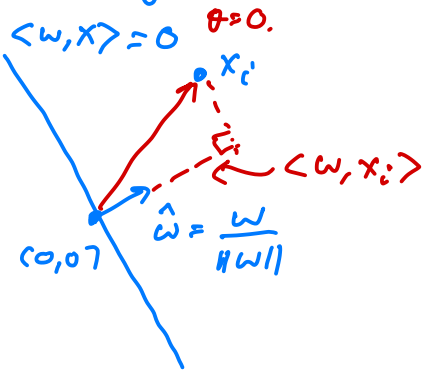
כאשר (ω, θ) הם \mathbb{R}^{n+1} .

Def: $(\omega, \theta) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$, $\omega \neq \vec{0}$ \mathbb{R}^2

$f(\omega, \theta) := \min_{1 \leq i \leq N} f_i(\omega, \theta)$ \leftarrow $\text{min over } \omega, \theta$ $x_i \in X = X_+ \cup X_-$

$f_i(\omega, \theta) = \frac{y_i (\langle \omega, x_i \rangle - \theta)}{\|\omega\|}$ \leftarrow $\text{margin of } x_i$ $\text{to } H(\omega, \theta)$

כאשר $f(\omega, \theta)$ הוא Separation margin θ (ω, θ) .



$\langle \hat{\omega}, x \rangle - \hat{\theta} = 0$
 $\langle \hat{\omega}, x \rangle - \hat{\theta} \langle \hat{\omega}, \hat{\omega} \rangle = 0$
 $\langle \hat{\omega}, x - \hat{\theta} \hat{\omega} \rangle = 0$

$\langle \frac{\omega}{\|\omega\|}, x \rangle - \hat{\theta} \langle \frac{\omega}{\|\omega\|}, \frac{\omega}{\|\omega\|} \rangle$

$f_i(\omega, \theta) = \frac{y_i (\langle \omega, x_i \rangle - \hat{\theta} \langle \frac{\omega}{\|\omega\|}, \frac{\omega}{\|\omega\|} \rangle)}{\|\omega\|}$

התרחקות ממשטח $H(\omega, \theta)$ של נקודות x_i (כאשר $x_i \in X$)

$$H(\omega, \theta) = \{x : \langle \omega, x \rangle - \theta = 0\} \quad \text{separating hyperplane.}$$

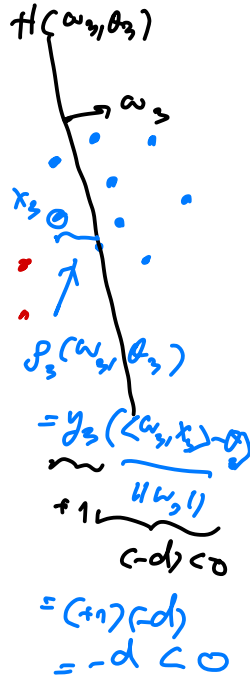
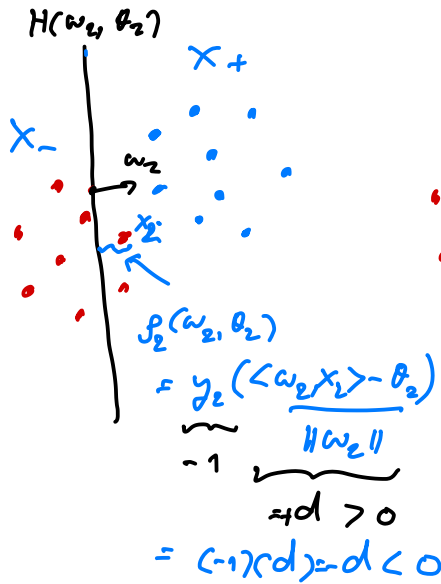
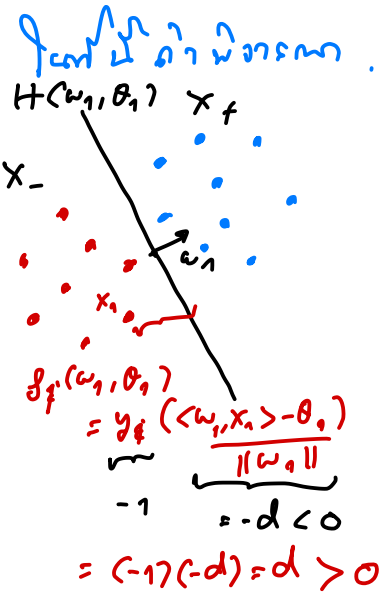
התרחקות $x_i \in X$ ממשטח H היא

$$\text{dist}(x_i, H) = \min_{x \in H} \|x_i - x\|$$

התרחקות ממשטח H היא

$$\text{dist}(x_i, H) = \frac{|\langle \omega, x_i \rangle - \theta|}{\|\omega\|}$$

$$= \frac{y_i (\langle \omega, x_i \rangle - \theta)}{\|\omega\|} = |f_i(\omega, \theta)|$$



התרחקות ממשטח H של נקודות x_i (כאשר $x_i \in X$)

$$f(\omega, \theta) = \min_{1 \leq i \leq N} \text{dist}(x_i, H) = \text{dist}(X, H)$$

(וכי $f(\omega, \theta) < 0 < \text{dist}(X, H)$ כי H גורמת ל- x_+ ו- x_-)

אם כן, \exists $(\omega, \theta) \in \Gamma \leftarrow \text{optimal}$

הוא הפונקציה $(\omega, \theta) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ והוא הפונקציה

optimal separation margin שיופיע בין x_+ ו- x_-

הוא.

$$f := \sup \{ f(\omega, \theta) : (\omega, \theta) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}, \omega \neq 0 \}$$

הפונקציה הזו היא הפונקציה המינימלית:

נניח: (optimal separation margin).

נניח $x_+, x_- \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ הם non-empty finite sets

וכי $\text{conv}(x_+) \cap \text{conv}(x_-) = \emptyset$

אז f הוא optimal separation margin

$$f := \sup \{ f(\omega, \theta) : (\omega, \theta) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}, \omega \neq 0 \}$$

אז f הוא הפונקציה (ω^*, θ^*) והוא

$$f = \frac{1}{2} \text{dist}(C_+, C_-) = \frac{1}{2} \text{dist}(C, 0)$$

כאן $C_{\pm} := \text{conv}(x_{\pm})$

①

$H = \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle \omega^*, x \rangle - \theta^* = 0 \}$ } ②
 is unique maximal optimal hyperplane

הוכחה: נניח שיש שתי היפרטורים אופטימליים שונים.

נתון: $\emptyset \neq X_+, X_- \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ are finite sets

אז $C_+ := \text{conv}(X_+)$ וכן $C_+ \cap C_- = \emptyset$

נגד $C := \text{conv}(X_+ - X_-) = C_+ - C_-$

וכן $0 \notin C$

$\text{dist}(C_+, C_-) = \text{dist}(C, 0) = \max_{\|v\|=1} \min_{z \in C} \langle v, z \rangle$

proof: נניח $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$ אז $\|v\|=1$ וכן $\langle v, z \rangle \leq \|v\| \|z\|$
 (Cauchy-Schwarz) $\leq \|z\|$

\Rightarrow : $\min_{z \in C} \langle v, z \rangle \leq \min_{z \in C} \|z\| = \text{dist}(C, 0)$

\Leftarrow : נניח C היא convex set וכן $0 \notin C$
 נניח $z^* \in C$ אז

$\|z^*\| = \min_{z \in C} \|z\| = \text{dist}(C, 0)$

אז $z \in C$ וכן $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$ אז $\lambda z + (1-\lambda)z^* \in C$

درازا.

$$\|z^*\|^2 \leq \|\lambda z + (1-\lambda)z^*\|^2 = \|z^*\|^2 + 2\lambda \langle z^*, z - z^* \rangle + \lambda^2 \|z - z^*\|^2$$
$$\langle \lambda z - z^*, z^* \rangle = \|\lambda(z - z^*) + z^*\|^2$$

درازا.

$$0 \leq 2 \langle z^*, z - z^* \rangle + \underbrace{\lambda}_{\in [0,1]} \underbrace{\|z - z^*\|^2}_{\geq 0}$$

نیز $0 \leq \langle z^*, z - z^* \rangle$ زیرا $\lambda > 0$ و $z \in C$.

$$\Rightarrow \|z^*\|^2 = \langle z^*, z^* \rangle \leq \langle z^*, z \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \|z^*\| \leq \frac{\langle z^*, z \rangle}{\|z^*\|} \quad \forall z \in C$$

$\frac{\langle z^*, z \rangle}{\|z^*\|} = \langle v, z \rangle$
 $v = \frac{z^*}{\|z^*\|}$

در اینجا $v = \frac{z^*}{\|z^*\|}$ و $\|v\| = 1$ نیز

$$\text{dist}(C, 0) \leq \min_{z \in C} \langle v, z \rangle$$

$$\leq \max_{\|v\|=1} \min_{z \in C} \langle v, z \rangle$$

در اینجا $\text{dist}(C, 0) = \max_{\|v\|=1} \min_{z \in C} \langle v, z \rangle$

Example 2: \mathbb{R}^2 $X_+, X_- \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, $C_{\pm} = \text{conv}(X_{\pm})$

$$\text{w.t. } C_+ \cap C_- = \emptyset, \quad C = C_+ - C_- = \text{conv}(X_+ - X_-)$$

\mathbb{R}^2 Γ is a weight polyhedron

$$\Gamma = \{(\omega, \theta) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} : y_i (\langle \omega, x_i \rangle - \theta) > 0, i=1, \dots, N\}$$

definition projection of Γ on \mathbb{R}^n is

$$W = \{ \omega \in \mathbb{R}^n : \exists \theta \in \mathbb{R} : (\omega, \theta) \in \Gamma \}$$

definition (see \mathbb{R}^2 fig)

$$W = \{ \omega \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle \omega, z \rangle > 0 \quad \forall z \in C \}$$

$\omega \in W$ is a separating vector

$$\theta_{\omega} := \frac{1}{2} \left(\min_{x \in C_+} \langle \omega, x \rangle + \max_{y \in C_-} \langle \omega, y \rangle \right)$$

if $(\omega, \theta_{\omega}) \in \Gamma$ then $\omega \neq 0$

$$\text{def } f(\omega, \theta_{\omega}) = \frac{1}{2} \min_{z \in C} \left\langle \frac{\omega}{\|\omega\|}, z \right\rangle$$

proof: $\omega \in W$ is a separating vector

$$\Rightarrow \omega \in W \Leftrightarrow \exists \theta : \begin{cases} \langle \omega, x \rangle - \theta > 0 \quad \forall x \in X_+ \\ \langle \omega, x \rangle - \theta < 0 \quad \forall x \in X_- \end{cases}$$

$$\left[\begin{aligned} \langle \omega, x \rangle - \theta &> 0 \\ \langle \omega, -x \rangle + \theta &> 0 \end{aligned} \right]$$

דיון.

$$\omega \in W \Rightarrow \langle \omega, z \rangle > 0 \quad \forall z = x - y \in X_+ - X_-$$

נגד $\langle \omega, z \rangle > 0$ $\forall \omega \in W, z \in C = \text{conv}(X_+ - X_-)$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{for } z \in C = \text{conv}(X_+ - X_-) \\ \Rightarrow \exists x, y \in X_+ - X_- \text{ and } \lambda \in [0, 1] \\ \text{we } z = \lambda x + (1-\lambda)y \\ \text{and } \langle \omega, z \rangle = \langle \omega, \lambda x + (1-\lambda)y \rangle = \lambda \langle \omega, x \rangle + (1-\lambda) \langle \omega, y \rangle > 0 \end{array} \right)$$

נגד $W \subseteq \{ \omega \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle \omega, z \rangle > 0 \quad \forall z \in C \}$

" \Leftarrow ": $\forall \omega \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle \omega, z \rangle > 0 \quad \forall z \in C$

וכן. ע"מ.

$$\theta_\omega := \frac{1}{2} \left(\min_{x \in C_+} \langle \omega, x \rangle + \max_{y \in C_-} \langle \omega, y \rangle \right)$$

נגד $\forall x \in X_+$ $\forall y \in X_-$

$$\langle \omega, x \rangle - \theta_\omega = \langle \omega, x \rangle - \frac{1}{2} \min_{x \in C_+} \langle \omega, x \rangle - \frac{1}{2} \max_{y \in C_-} \langle \omega, y \rangle$$

$$\geq \min_{x \in C_+} \langle \omega, x \rangle - \frac{1}{2} \max_{y \in C_-} \langle \omega, -y \rangle$$

$$(*) \quad \geq \frac{1}{2} \min_{x \in C_+} \langle \omega, x \rangle - \frac{1}{2} \max_{y \in C_-} \langle \omega, y \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \min_{x \in C_+, y \in C_-} \langle \omega, x - y \rangle > 0 \quad \forall x \in X_+$$

for all $y \in X_-$ and w .

$$\langle w, y \rangle - \theta_w = \underbrace{\langle w, y \rangle}_{\substack{\max \\ y \in C_-}} - \frac{1}{2} \min_{x \in C_+} \langle w, x \rangle - \frac{1}{2} \max_{y \in C_-} \langle w, y \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (**) \quad & \leq -\frac{1}{2} \min_{x \in C_+} \langle w, x \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \max_{y \in C_-} \langle w, y \rangle \\
 & = -\frac{1}{2} \min_{x \in C_+, y \in C_-} \langle w, x - y \rangle < 0 \quad \forall y \in X_-
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\begin{cases} \langle w, x \rangle - \theta_w > 0 & \forall x \in X_+ \\ \langle w, y \rangle - \theta_w < 0 & \forall y \in X_- \end{cases} \Rightarrow w \in W$$

Therefore

$$\{w \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle w, z \rangle > 0 \quad \forall z \in C\} \subseteq W$$

Conversely, the convex set C_+ and C_- .

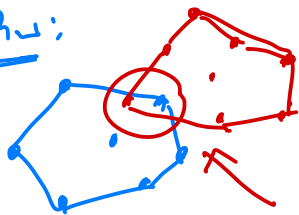
x, y are in C_+ and C_- respectively, $(*)$, $(**)$ show " \Rightarrow " and " \Leftarrow ".

$$\begin{aligned}
 \min_{x \in X_+} (\langle w, x \rangle - \theta_w) &= \min_{y \in X_-} (-\langle w, y \rangle + \theta_w) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \min_{z \in C} \langle w, z \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $w \in W$, $(w, \theta_w) \in \Gamma$ and

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho(\omega, \theta_\omega) \|\omega\| &= \min_{1 \leq i \leq N} y_i (\langle \omega, x_i \rangle - \theta_\omega) \\
 &\quad (x_i \in X = X_+ \cup X_-) \\
 &= \min \left(\min_{x \in X_+} (\langle \omega, x \rangle - \theta_\omega), \min_{y \in X_-} (-\langle \omega, y \rangle + \theta_\omega) \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \min_{z \in \mathcal{C}} \langle \omega, z \rangle \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

ឧទាហរណ៍:



⇒ វ៉ិចទ័រធានា

$$\text{Conv}(X_+) \cap \text{Conv}(X_-) = \emptyset$$

2 sections រវាងធានា. វ៉ិចទ័រធានា
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ធានាធានា!

