

## Natural Language Text Retrieval Based on Neural Networks

1999 2

1.

가 , 가 가  
가  
SVM(Support Vector Machine) , SVM  
SV(Support Vector) SV  
가 . SVM  
SRM(Structural Risk Minimization)  
SVM Convex Programming  
Reuters-21578 5  
SVM 97%  
(break-even point) SVM Naïve Bayesian  
SV 가  
가

: , , Support Vector Machine, Structural Risk Minimization,  
Convex Programming

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1.

# 1

## 1.1

1950

가

(WWW)

가

가

[Yang 97].

SVM(Support Vector Machine)

가 . SVM

SV(Support Vector) 가

1.

## 1.2

### 가. Naï ve Bayesian

가 . Doc 가

$v_{NB}$  Naï ve Bayesian

$$v_{NB} = \underset{v_j \in V}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(v_j) \prod_{i \in \text{positions}} P(a_i | v_j)$$

·  $v_j$  가 ,  $a_i$  Doc

[Mitchell 97].

Quinlan C4.5 가 가

[Quinlan 93].

### · $k$ -NN(Nearest Neighbor)

가

· ,  $k$



1.

## 1.3

1

. 2

SVM

. 3

. 4

SVM

. 5

, 6

2.

## 2

### 2.1

$doc_i$  0 가 .

$\{doc_i, category-value_i\}$

가 .

(supervised learning)

2.

가 (stemming) (stem) “engineered”, “engineer” Porter “engineer” Porter / “the”, “of”, “and”, “to” 가 가 가 가 가 10 가 20~30% [Frakes et al. 92].

가 TF(Term Frequency) : doc<sub>i</sub> w<sub>j</sub> TF

2.

$TF(w_i, doc_i) = \text{count of } w_i \text{ occurring in document } doc_i$

TF

IDF(Inverse

Document Frequency)

[Frakes et al. 92]. IDF

$$IDF(w_i) = \log\left(\frac{n}{DF(w_i)}\right)$$

$n$

, DF(Document Frequency)

$DF(w_i) = \text{number of document where } w_i \text{ is occurring}$

$tfidf$

TF×IDF

가

가

. TF

. IDF

DF 가

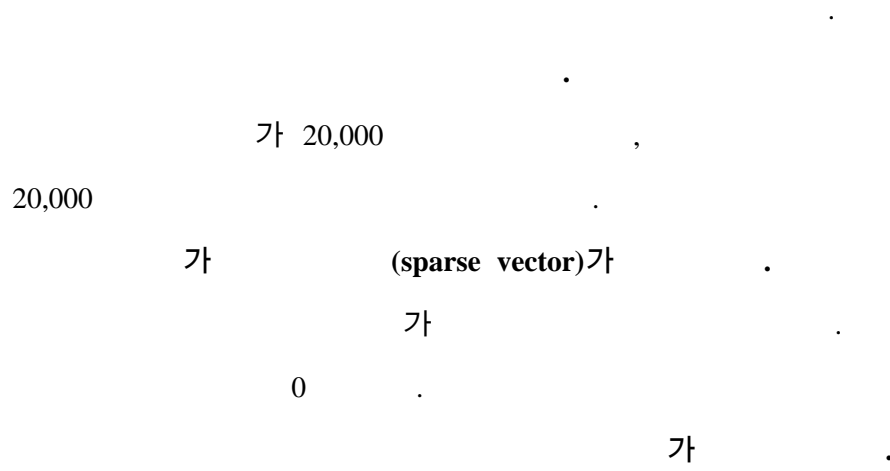
IDF

0 가

$tfidf$

2.

## 2.2



3.

### 3

#### 3.1

##### 3.1.1

Rosenblatt(1958)

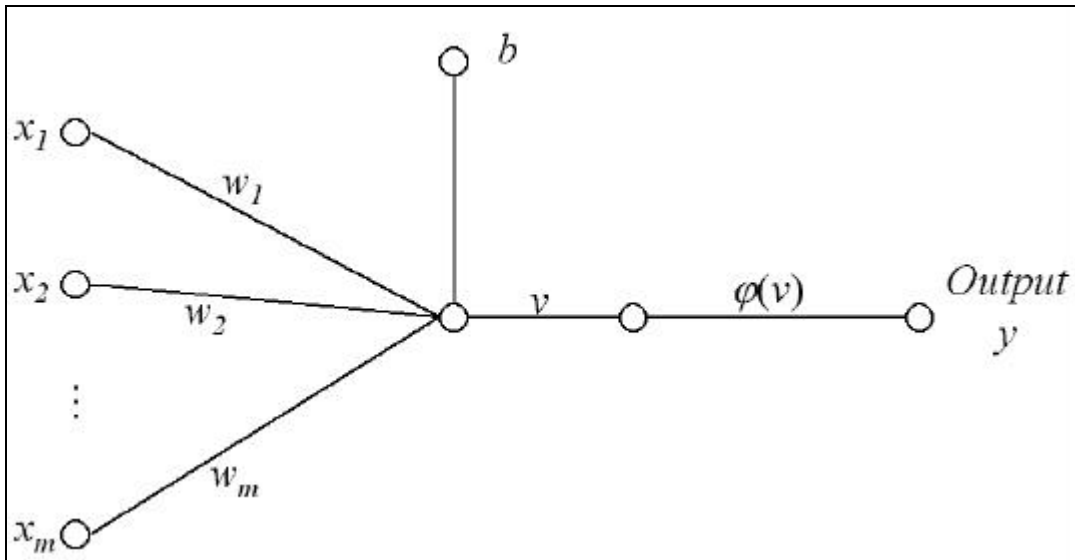
가 (neuron)  
 가 (synaptic weights vector)  
 (bias) 3-1  
 $v$

$$v = \sum_{i=1}^m w_i x_i + b$$

$w_i$  가  $\mathbf{w}$ ,  $m$ ,  $x_i$   
 $\mathbf{x}$ ,  $b$

3.

$$y = \mathbf{j}(v) = \begin{cases} 1, & v \geq 0 \\ -1, & v < 0 \end{cases}$$



3-1

<sup>1</sup>(hyperplane)

$$\sum_{i=1}^m w_i x_i + b = 0$$

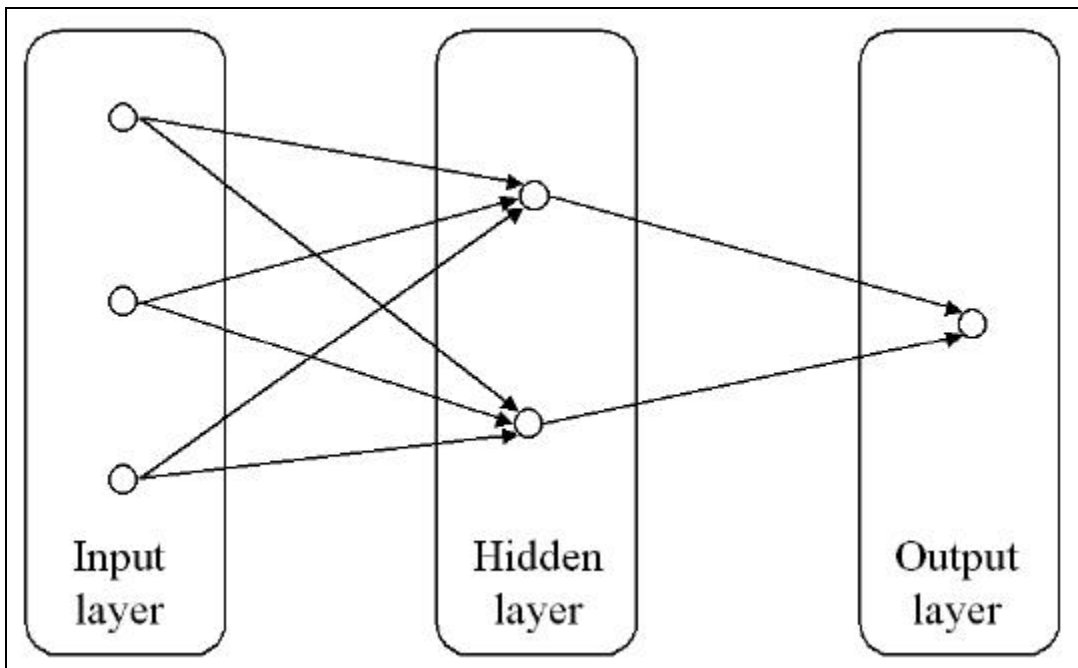
$$\mathbf{w} = (w_1, \dots, w_n) \uparrow$$

$\mathbf{w}$

3.

### 3.1.2

가  
가  
3-2  
layer), (output layer) (hidden layer) (input  
(network)



3-2

1. (nonlinear activation function)



3.

가

가

Logistic function: 
$$j(v) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-av)}$$

Hyperbolic tangent function: 
$$j(v) = a \tanh(bv)$$

2. (backpropagation algorithm)

2 . 1

. 2

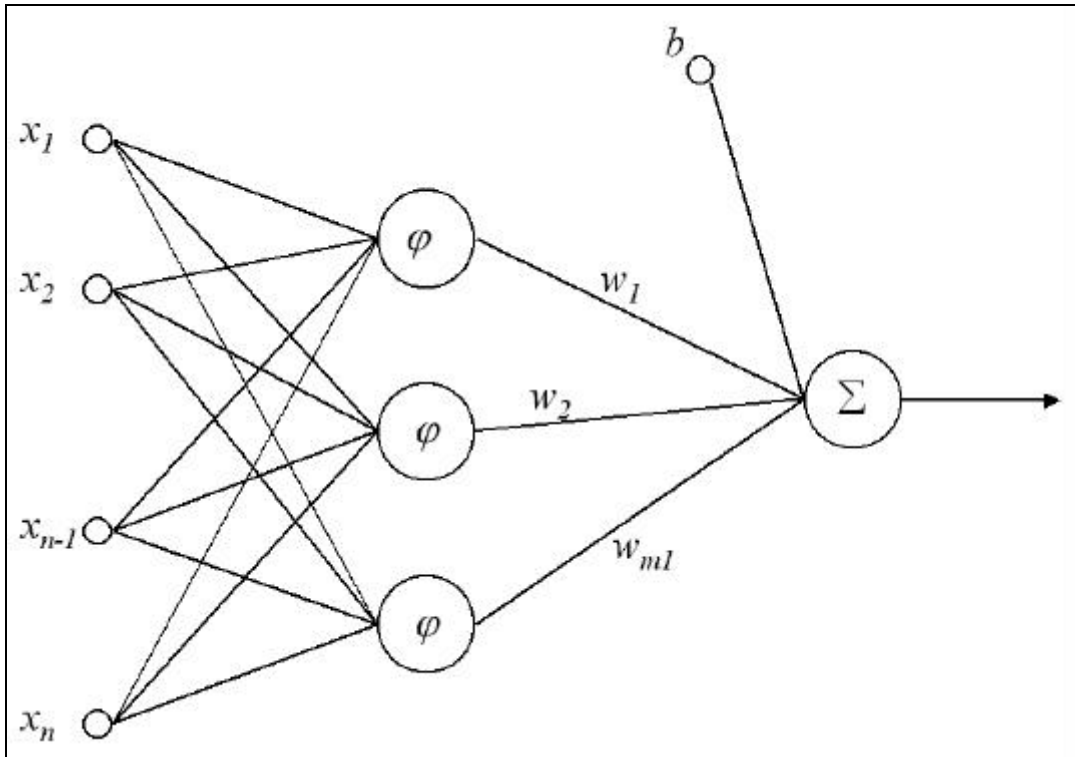
### 3.1.3 RBF(Radial Basis Function)

RBF

. RBF

3-3 .

3.



3- 3 RBF

$j(\mathbf{x})$  radial-basis function .  $j(\mathbf{x})$  가

$$j(\mathbf{x}) = \exp\left(-\frac{\|\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{t}_i\|^2}{2s^2}\right)$$

$\mathbf{x}$  ,  $\mathbf{t}_i$  radial basis function ,  $s$  radial-basis function .

Radial-basis 가 (  $\mathbf{t}_i$  )

3.

$$F(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{m_1} w_i j_i(\mathbf{x}) + b$$

## 3.2 Support Vector Machines (SVMs)

RBF (global minimum)가 (local minimum)가

가 . 4

가 .

, RBF radial-basis

가 .

(trial-error)

SVM 가 .

**1. SV (support vector)** .

가 가

[haykin 98]. SVM

SV , SV 가

2.

3.

가

PCA (Principal Component Analysis), SOM (Self Organized Map), VQ (Vector Quantizer) . SVM

. SVM

3.

SVM 4 (SRM:Structural Risk Minimizacion) . SRM 가 가

. SVM

가

SVM

# 4 SVM

## 4.1

### 4.1.1

$$(\mathbf{x}_1, d_1), \dots, (\mathbf{x}_l, d_l), \quad \mathbf{x}_i \in R^N, d_i \in \{-1, 1\}$$

, 가  $F(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w})$

$$\{F(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w}) : \mathbf{w} \in W\}, \quad F(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w}) : R^N \rightarrow \{-1, 1\}$$

#### 4. SVM

$$F(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w}^*)$$

$$R(\mathbf{w}) = \int |d - F(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w})| dF_{\mathbf{x}, D}(\mathbf{x}, d)$$

$\mathbf{w}$  (free parameter),  $F_{\mathbf{x}, D}(\mathbf{x}, d)$  (joint probability),  $R(\mathbf{w})$  (risk functional), (expected risk)

$$F_{\mathbf{x}, D}(\mathbf{x}, d)$$

$R(\mathbf{w})$  (empirical risk)

$R(\mathbf{w})$  (empirical risk)

$$R_{emp}(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{l} \sum_{i=1}^l |d_i - F(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{w})|$$

$R_{emp}(\mathbf{w})$  (empirical risk),  $R_{emp}(\mathbf{w})$

$$R(\mathbf{w})$$

$R_{emp}(\mathbf{w})$ 가  $R_{emp}(\mathbf{w})$ 가  $\mathbf{w}^*$   $R(\mathbf{w})$

$\mathbf{w}^*$  consistent

$$P\left(\sup_{\mathbf{w}} |R(\mathbf{w}) - R_{emp}(\mathbf{w})| > \epsilon\right) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } l \rightarrow \infty$$

Vapnik Chervonenkis VC

(Vapnik-Chervonenkis dimension) VC  $F(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w})$

$$F(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w}) \text{ 가}$$

Vapnik Chervonenkis

$$(4.1) \quad R(\mathbf{w}) \leq R_{emp}(\mathbf{w}) + \sqrt{\frac{h \left( \ln \frac{2l}{h} + 1 \right) - \ln \frac{h}{4}}{l}}, \quad \forall \mathbf{w} \in W$$

## 4. SVM

$h$  VC

(4.1)  $R(\mathbf{w})$

$R_{emp}(\mathbf{w})$

$\frac{h}{l}$

VC 가  $R_{emp}(\mathbf{w})$

VC

VC

가 VC 가  $R_{emp}(\mathbf{w})$

$$\sqrt{\frac{h \left( \ln \frac{2l}{h} + 1 \right) - \ln \frac{h}{4}}{l}}$$
 가

VC

### 4.1.2 Structural Risk Minimization (SRM)

VC Vapnik

Structural Risk Minimization (SRM)

(true error) (empirical risk)

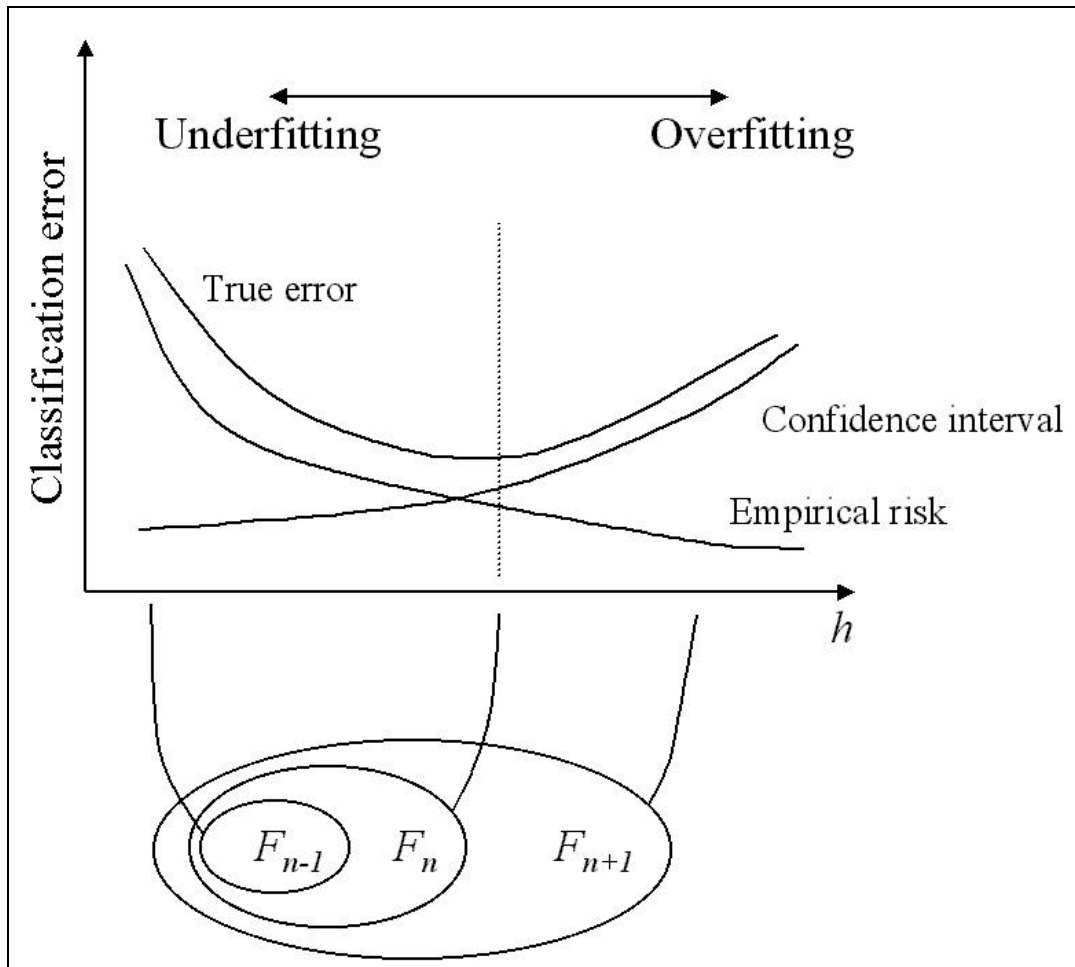
4-1 VC 가

가 VC

가 가

VC

4. SVM



4-1

SRM

$$F_k(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w}); \mathbf{w} \in W_k, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n$$



## 4. SVM

$$F_1 \subset F_2 \subset \dots \subset F_n$$

VC

$$h_1 \leq h_2 \leq \dots \leq h_n$$

(4.1)

SRM

$F_n$  VC

VC

VC

SRM

SVM

VC

가

VC

## 4.2 SVM

### 4.2.1 가 (linearly separable)

#### 4. SVM

SVM 가

$$\{-1, +1\}$$

$$S_+ = \{\mathbf{x}_i : (\mathbf{x}_i, d_i), d_i = +1\}$$

$$S_- = \{\mathbf{x}_i : (\mathbf{x}_i, d_i), d_i = -1\}$$

가

<sup>2</sup>(hyperplane)

$$(4.2) \quad \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b = 0$$

$\mathbf{x}$ ,  $\mathbf{w}$  가,  $b$

SVM

$$\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i + b \geq 0, \quad \forall \mathbf{x}_i \in S_+$$

$$\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i + b \leq 0, \quad \forall \mathbf{x}_i \in S_-$$

$\mathbf{w}$   $b$

가

$\mathbf{w}$   $b$

가 가

$$(4.3) \quad \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i + b \geq 1, \quad \forall \mathbf{x}_i \in S_+$$

$$\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i + b \leq -1, \quad \forall \mathbf{x}_i \in S_-$$

$r$

<sup>2</sup>2,3

$H = \{\mathbf{x} \in R^n : \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{a}\}$

1, n

#### 4. SVM

$$r = \frac{|\mathbf{w}^T \cdot \mathbf{x} + b|}{\|\mathbf{w}\|} \geq \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{w}\|}$$

가 ,  
가 가 .

$$(4.4) \quad \mathbf{r} = 2r = \frac{2}{\|\mathbf{w}\|}$$

가 ,  $\mathbf{r}$  (margin of separation) .

(support vector)

$$\text{가 } r = \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{w}\|}$$

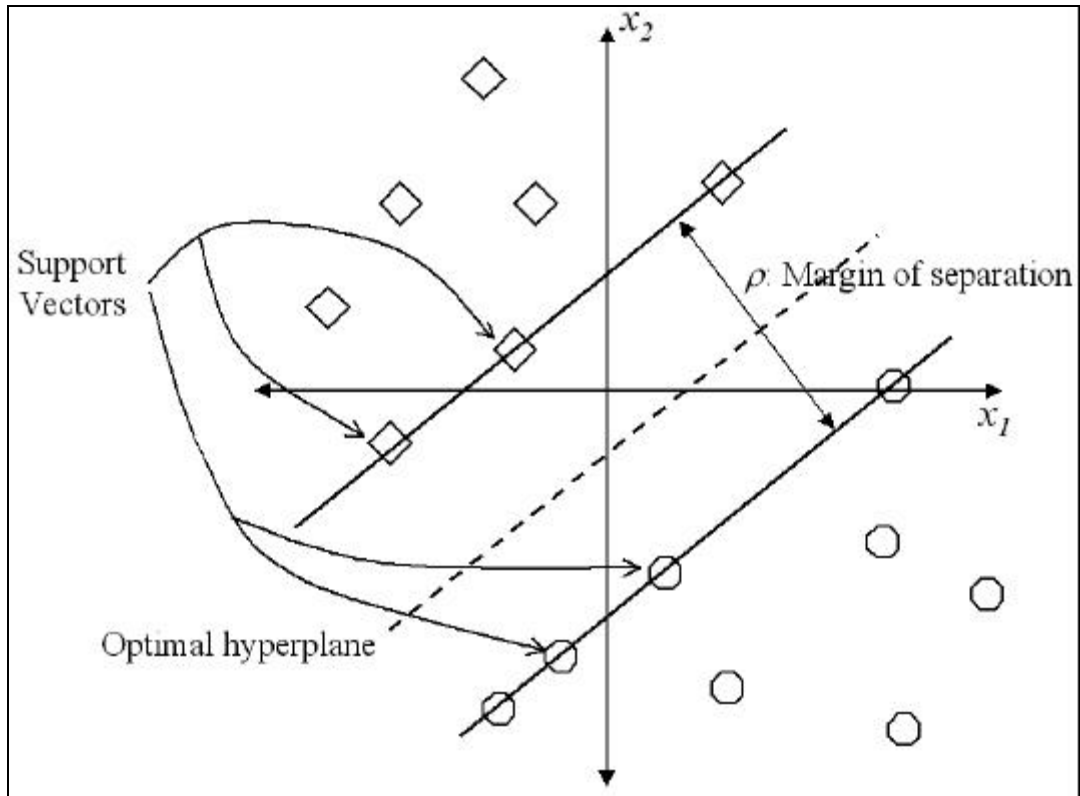
. 가

SVM

.  $\mathbf{r}$   $\|\mathbf{w}\|$  가  $\mathbf{w}$

. 4-2 .  $\mathbf{r}$

## 4. SVM



4-2 가

### 4.2.2

### SVM

4.1 SRM

VC

VC

SRM

SVM

$w$

$\|w\|$

가

SRM

## 4. SVM

. Vapnik

$\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_l$

<sup>3</sup>(ball)

$R$

$$F_k(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}) = \{\mathbf{w}^T \cdot \mathbf{x} + b : \|\mathbf{w}\|^2 \leq A_k\}$$

$F_k$

VC

$h_k$

$m_0$

$$h_k \leq \min\{R^2 A_k^2, m_0\} + 1$$

VC

$h_k$

$\|\mathbf{w}\|$

VC

가

가 0

SRM

VC

, SVM

$$(\mathbf{x}_1, d_1), \dots, (\mathbf{x}_l, d_l), \quad \mathbf{x}_i \in R^N, d_i \in \{-1, 1\}$$

$$(4.5) \quad \begin{aligned} & \text{Minimize}_{\mathbf{w}, b} \quad \Phi(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{w} \\ & \text{subject to} \\ & d_i (\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i + b) \geq 1 \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, l \end{aligned}$$

---

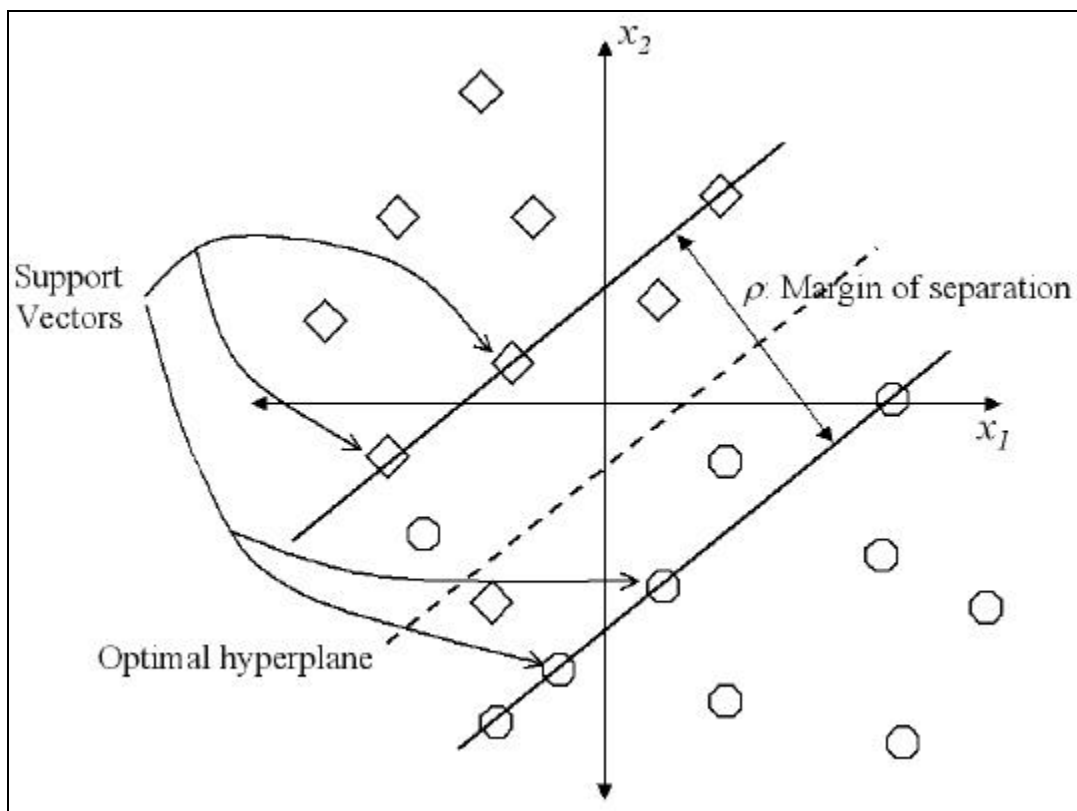
<sup>3</sup>  $n$                        $\mathbf{x}$                        $r$   
 $B(\mathbf{x}, r) = \{\mathbf{x}^0 \in R^n : \|\mathbf{x}^0 - \mathbf{x}\| < r\}$

4.2.3 가

가

가 0

4-3



4-3

가

## 4. SVM

가

$\{\mathbf{x}_i\}_{i=1}^l$

slack

$$(4.6) \quad d_i(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i + b) \geq 1 - \xi_i \quad i=1,2,\dots,l$$

$\xi$

$$\Phi(\cdot) = \sum_{i=1}^l \xi_i$$

### 4.2.4

가

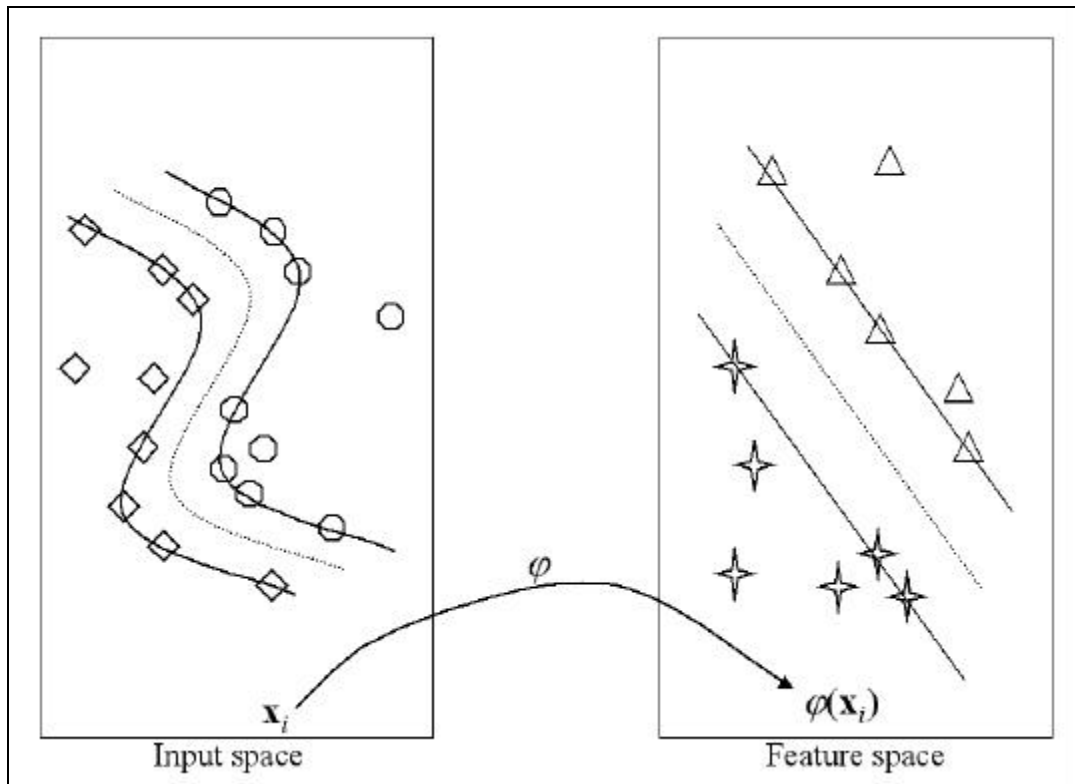
가 가

(nonlinear surface)

SVM

(feature space)

#### 4. SVM



4-4

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & m_0 & m_1 \\
 m_1 & & \phi
 \end{array}$$

$$\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{x}) = \{j_1(\mathbf{x}), \dots, j_{m_1}(\mathbf{x})\}$$

$$\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{x}) + b = 0 \text{ 가 }$$

SVM



## 4. SVM

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Minimize}_{\mathbf{w}, b} \quad \Phi(\mathbf{w}, b) = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{w} + C \sum_{i=1}^l x_i \\
 (4.7) \quad & \text{subject to} \\
 & d_i(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i + b) \geq 1 - x_i \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, l \\
 & x_i \geq 0 \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, l
 \end{aligned}$$

$C$  가  $C$  가  $(4.7)$   
 $\mathbf{w}$  가  $C$   
 가 .

### 4.2.5 SVM

(4.7) Convex Programming [Peressini et al. 88].

$$f(I\mathbf{x}_1 + [1-I]\mathbf{x}_2) \leq If(\mathbf{x}_1) + [1-I]f(\mathbf{x}_2)$$

$f(\mathbf{x})$  Convex . Convex Programming

Convex , (target function) Convex

(4.7) Lagrangian Duality

Dual Problem [Nash et al. 97]. (4.7) Lagrangian

primal function .

$$(4.8) \quad L(\mathbf{w}, b, \mathbf{x}, I, \mathbf{g}) = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{w} - \sum_{i=1}^l I_i \{d_i(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i + b) - 1 + x_i\} - \sum_{i=1}^l \mathbf{g}_i x_i + C \sum_{i=1}^l x_i$$

$I_i \geq 0, \mathbf{g}_i \geq 0$  Lagrange Multiplier .

## 4. SVM

min-max duality<sup>4</sup>      Dual Problem

$$(4.9) \quad \text{maximize}_{I \geq 0, g \geq 0} \left\{ \min_{\mathbf{w}, b, \mathbf{x}} L(\mathbf{w}, b, \mathbf{x}, I, \mathbf{g}) \right\}$$

가 . (4.8)    Convex Programming       $\min_{\mathbf{w}, b, \mathbf{x}} L(\mathbf{w}, b, \mathbf{x}, I, \mathbf{g})$       가

$$\text{cond1:} \quad \frac{\partial L(\mathbf{w}, b, \mathbf{x}, I, \mathbf{g})}{\partial \mathbf{w}} = \mathbf{w} - \sum_{i=1}^l I_i d_i \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{x}_i) = 0$$

$$\text{cond2:} \quad \frac{\partial L(\mathbf{w}, b, \mathbf{x}, I, \mathbf{g})}{\partial b} = \sum_{i=1}^l I_i d_i = 0$$

$$\text{cond3:} \quad \frac{\partial L(\mathbf{w}, b, \mathbf{x}, I, \mathbf{g})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = -I_i - \mathbf{g}_i + C = 0$$

cond1    (4.9)

$$\text{maximize}_I \left\{ L_*(I) = \sum_{i=1}^l I_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^l \sum_{j=1}^l I_i I_j d_i d_j \mathbf{j}^T(\mathbf{x}_i) \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{x}_j) \right\}$$

$$(4.10) \quad \begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^l I_i d_i &= 0 \\ 0 \leq I_i &\leq C \end{aligned}$$

(4.10)      SVM

$$\mathbf{j}^T(\mathbf{x}_i) \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{x}_j)$$

$$K(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j)$$

---

<sup>4</sup>  $F(x_*, y) \leq F(x_*, y_*) \leq F(x, y_*)$        $(x^*, y^*)$ 가

$\max_{y \in Y} \min_{x \in X} F(x, y) = \min_{x \in X} \max_{y \in Y} F(x, y)$

#### 4. SVM

$$K(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j) = \mathbf{j}^T(\mathbf{x}_i) \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{x}_j) = \mathbf{j}^T(\mathbf{x}_j) \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{x}_i) = \sum_k a_k \mathbf{j}_k^T(\mathbf{x}_i) \mathbf{j}_k(\mathbf{x}_j)$$

SVM

$(1 + \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{y})^p$	$P$
$\exp\left(-\frac{1}{2s^2} \ \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_i\ ^2\right)$	$s^2$ RBF
$\tanh(\mathbf{b}_0 \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x}_i + \mathbf{b}_1)$	2

4-1

$$(4.10) \quad \lambda \quad \mathbf{w}, b$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^l I_i d_i K(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}_i) + b = 0$$

$$\mathbf{w} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_s} I_i d_i \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{x}_i), \quad N_s = \text{Number of Support Vectors}$$

$$b = 1 - \mathbf{w}^T \sum_{i=1}^{N_s} I_i d_i K(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_0) \quad , d_i=1, \quad I_i \geq 0 \quad 0 < I_0 < C \quad \mathbf{x}_0$$

$b$  Karush-Kuhn-Tucker . KKT

(saddle point)<sup>5</sup> ( $\mathbf{w}^*, b^*, \mathbf{x}^*, I^*, \mathbf{g}^*$ )

$$I_i [d_i (\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{x}_i) + b) - 1 + \mathbf{x}_i] = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, l$$

$$\mathbf{g}_i \mathbf{x}_i = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, l$$

$$I_i < C \quad \text{cond3} \quad \xi_i = 0 \quad , \quad 0 < I_i < C \quad \mathbf{x}_i$$

---

<sup>5</sup>  $L$  Lagrangian  $L(x^*, I) \leq L(x^*, I^*) \leq L(x, I^*) \quad (x^*, I^*)$

#### 4. SVM

$$d_i(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{x}_i) + b) - 1 = 0 \quad . \quad b$$

(4.10) Convex Programming , 2

Quadratic Programming [Nash et al. 97]. (4.10) Quadratic Programming

$$\text{Minimize } F(\Lambda) = -\Lambda 1 + \frac{1}{2} \Lambda H \Lambda$$

subject to

$$(4.11) \quad \begin{aligned} \Lambda d &= 0 \\ \Lambda &\leq C 1 \\ \Lambda &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$H_{ij} = d_i d_j K(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j) \quad . \quad \text{Quadratic Programming}$$

LOQO[Vanderbei 97]

5.

## 5

### 5.1

Reuters-21578  
Reuters-21578 Reuters newswire  
Reuter Carnegie Reuters-  
22173 David Lewis  
595 Reuters-21578  
Reuters-21578 SGML Reuters-21578  
5-1

5.

EXCHANGES	39
ORGS	56
PEOPLE	267
PLACES	175
TOPICS	135

5-1

가  
가  
TOPICS Reuters-  
21578 TOPICS  
TOPICS  
가  
가  
Reuters-21578 3가

<b>ModLewis</b>
(13,625): LEWISSPLIT="TRAIN"; TOPICS="YES" or "NO" (6,1888): LEWISSPLIT="TEST"; TOPICS="YES" or "NO" (1,765): LEWISSPLIT="NOT-USED" or TOPICS="BYPASS"
<b>ModApte</b>
(9,603): LEWISSPLIT="TRAIN"; TOPICS="YES" (3,299): LEWISSPLIT="TEST"; TOPICS="YES"

5.

(8,676):
<b>ModHayes</b> :
(20856): CGISPLIT="TRAINING-SET" (722): CGISPLIT="PUBLISHED-TESTSET"
(0):

5- 2 Reuters-21578

## 5.2

ModApte

Reuters-21578

	<b>DF</b>
--	-----------

5- 3

DF (Document Frequency)

가

<BODY> <BODY>

Reuters newline

가 100,000

stemming

5.

, IDF 가 4 .  
 8754 가 . SVM 8754  
 (feature) . 가

	<b>0:</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>n:</b>	<b>n</b>
--	-----------	----------	------------	-----------	----------

*tfidf*

1

ModApte

9,603

3,299

<BODY></BODY>가

가

가 8,762

3,009

TOPICS

135

10



5.

Earn	2839	1043
Acq	1611	672
Money-fx	513	143
Grain	415	125
Crude	370	156
Trade	351	102
Interest	323	97
Wheat	198	61
Ship	175	66
Corn	152	36

5- 4 10

10 "corn", "crude", "earn", "grain", "interest" 5

### 5.3

가 가 가 .

1. (Accuracy)

= \_\_\_\_\_

5.

2. (Precision/Recall break-even point)

precision . recall precision .

	+1	-1
+1	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>
-1	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>

5- 5

recall =  $a/(a+c)$  precision =  $a/(a+b)$ 가 . recall precision  
(precision/recall break-even point)

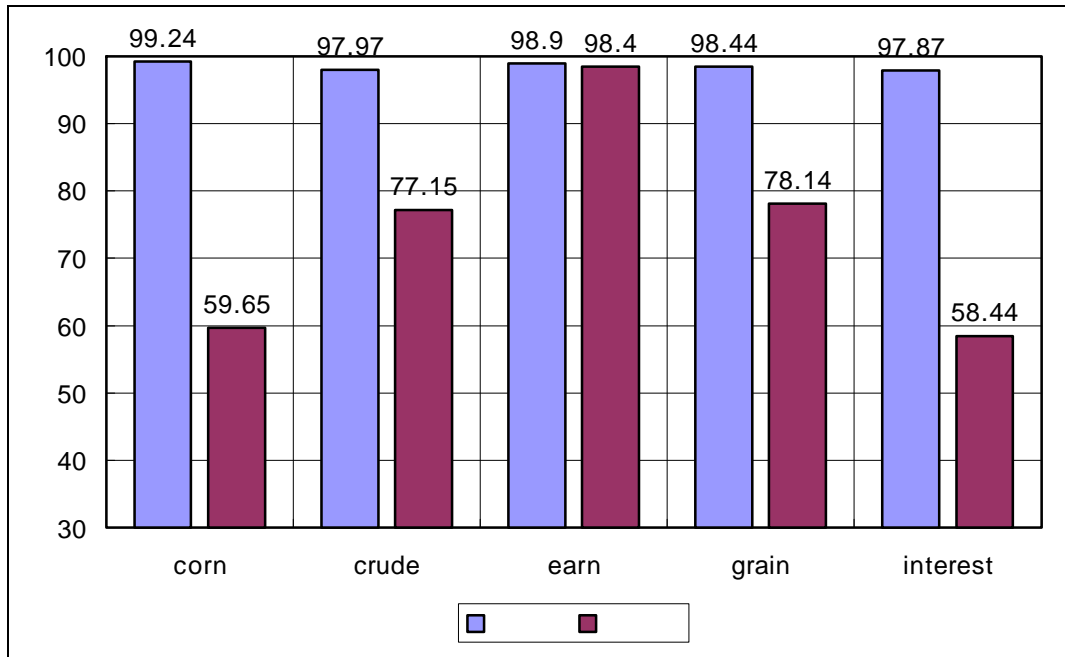
$$\text{precision/recall break even point} = \frac{2 \times \text{precision} \times \text{recall}}{\text{precision} + \text{recall}}$$

(Accuracy)  $(a+d)/(a+b+c+d)$ 가 .

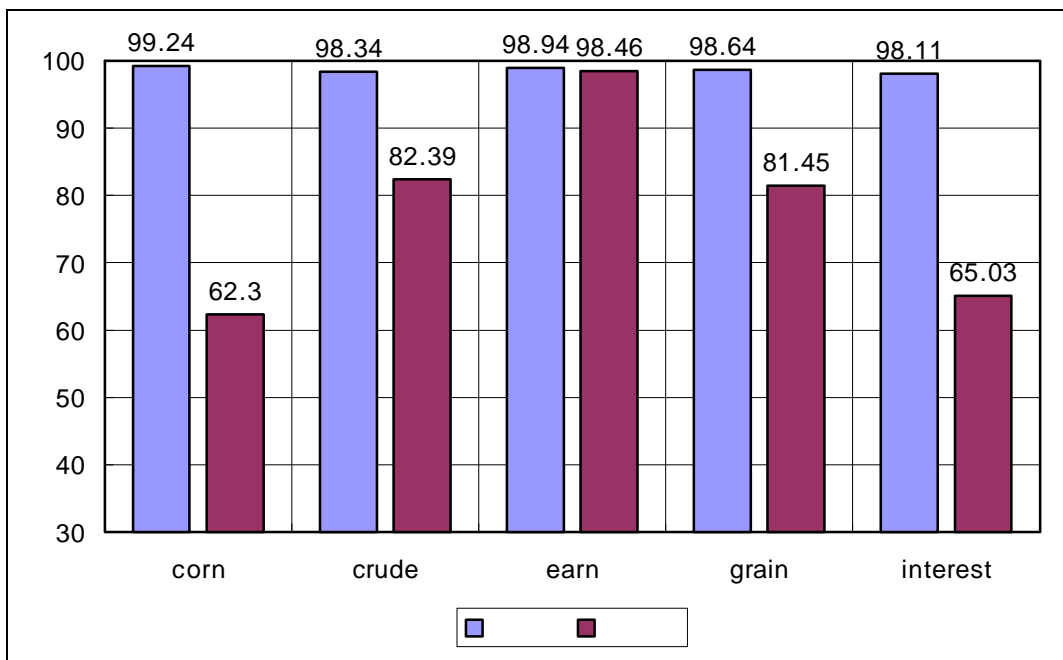
### 5.3.1 SVM

$C=1000$  가 SVM 5-1, 5-2,  
5-3 .

5.

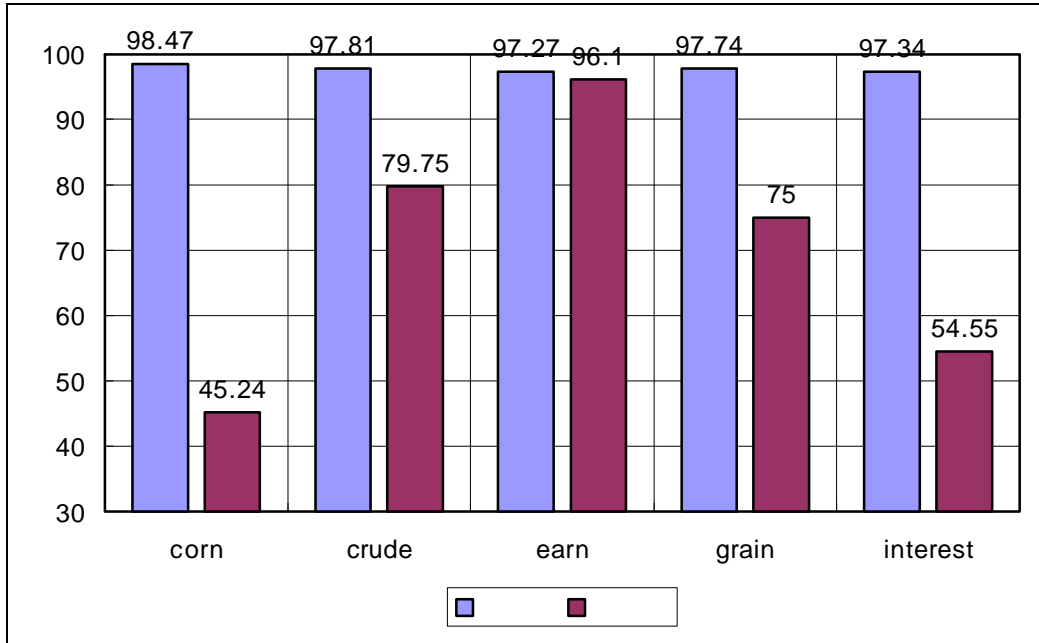


5-1 가 5



5-2 s가 1 RBF

5.



5-3  $b_0=2, b_1=1$  2

		corn	crude	earn	grain	interest
		1540	2248	3297	2566	1517
	RBF	943	1491	2469	1749	1083
		124	179	419	209	286

5-6 SV

5-1, 5-2, 5-3

SVM

97%

“earn”

5-4

“corn”, “interest”, “crude”,

“grain”

가

earn

. SV

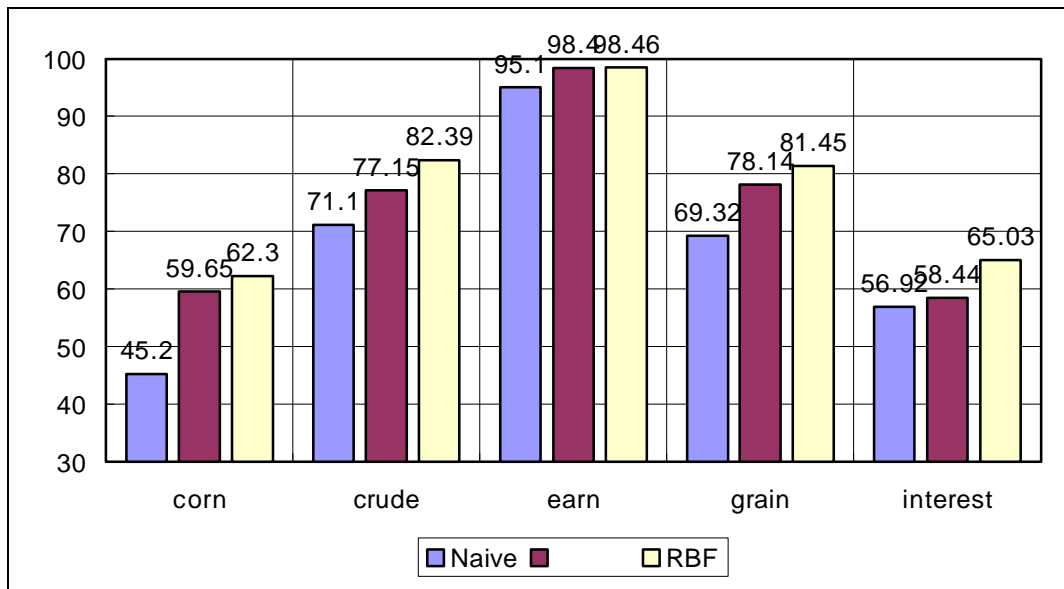
가

5.

### 5.3.2 Naï ve Bayesian

Naï ve Bayesian

5-6



5- 4 Naive Bayesian

SVM

가 Naï ve Bayesian

RBF

SVM

가

Naï ve

Bayesian

### 5.3.3

5.

5-6

RBF

SV

가

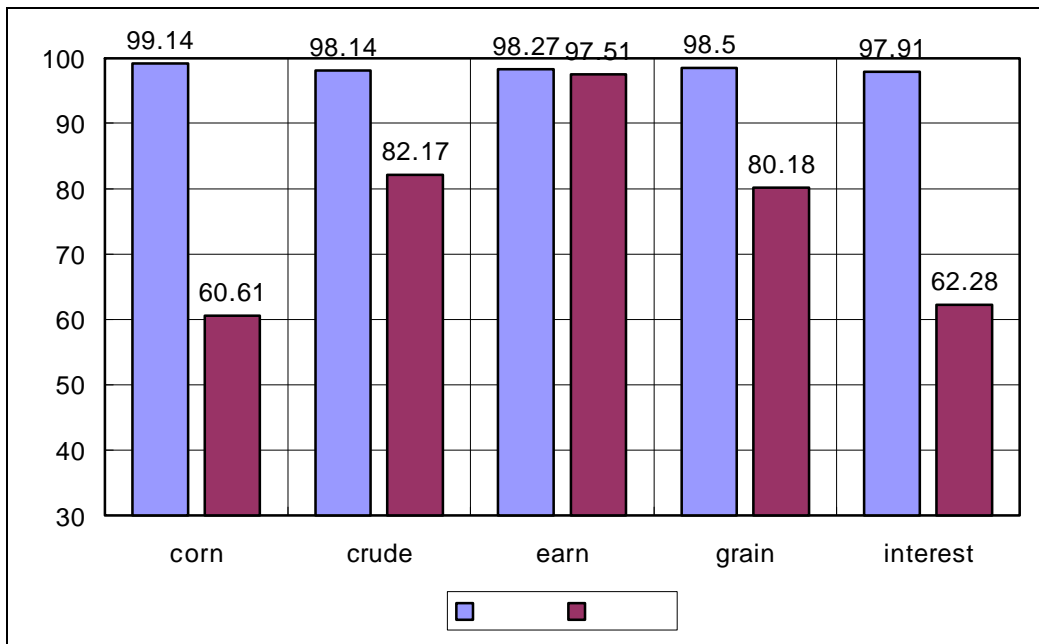
가 8762

SV

가

2

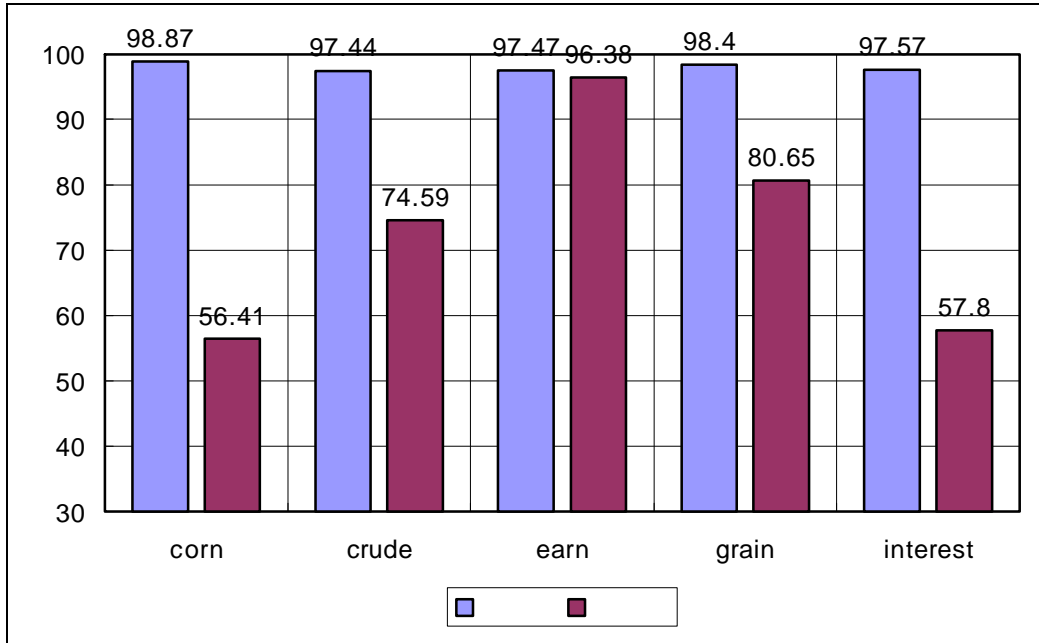
5-5, 5-6



5-5

SV

5.



**5- 6 RBF**

**SV**

5-5, 5-6

5-1,5-2

6.

# 6

SVM

가

SVM

SVM Naïve

Bayesian

SVM

SV

SVM

SV 가

SV

SVM

가

가 가

가

Quadratic



Programmming

. SVM

Quadratic Optimizer

6.

가

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# ABSTRACT

Now that the world is connected by online network, it is an age of a flood of information. It is difficult and time-consuming to classify according to user's interests the enormous information pouring in from online network. Therefore, if the classification system can be automatically built using machine learning techniques, it will be very efficient.

The problem of classifying texts has a very higher dimension of input space, and the information that the text itself contains is sparse. In this paper, Support Vector Machine (SVM), an algorithm suitable for problems having these characteristics is implemented. In order to experiment with the effect of Support Vectors (SVs) which SVM produces, multilayer perceptron network is trained over the reduced data set using only SVs. SVM is a very strong algorithm based on Structural Risk Minimization (SRM) of the statistical learning theory. In addition, SVM's learning process which searches optimal solutions is a mathematically well modeled process, called Convex Programming.

In the experiment about 5 frequently-appeared topics of Reuters-21578 document set, it is remarkable that the resulting accuracy is higher than 97%. And, SVM shows a better break-even point than Naive bayesian classifier's. In addition, trained multilayer perceptron network using only SVs not only shows a good performance but also reduces a training time remarkably.

**Keywords: Text Classification, Multilayer Perceptron Network, SVM, SRM, Convex Programming**

2 , 730 ...

가

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2

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