

# Support Vector Machine Classifier

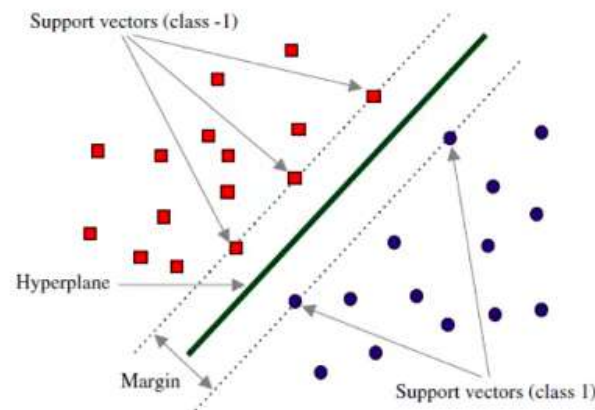
## **Hyperplane:**

Hyperplane is a line (in 2d space) or a plane that separate the data points into 2 classes.

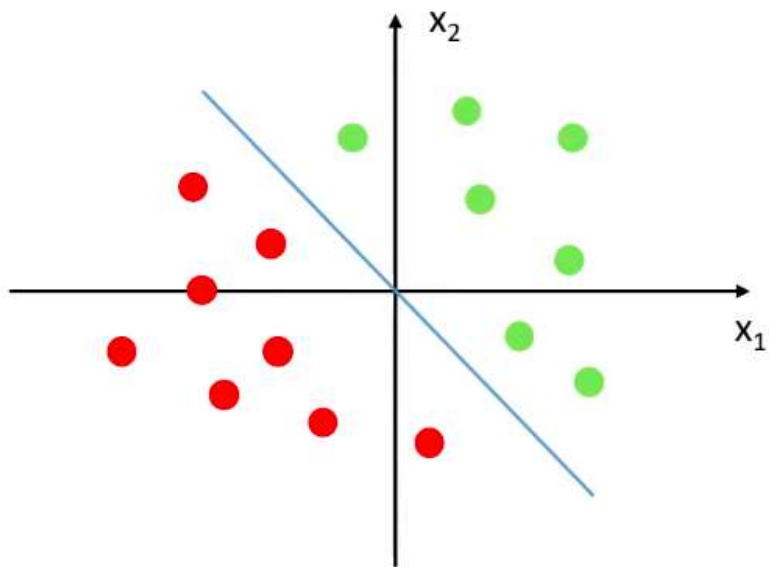
## **Support Vectors:**

Support Vectors are the data points which lie nearest to the hyperplane. If these data points change, the position of the hyperplane changes.

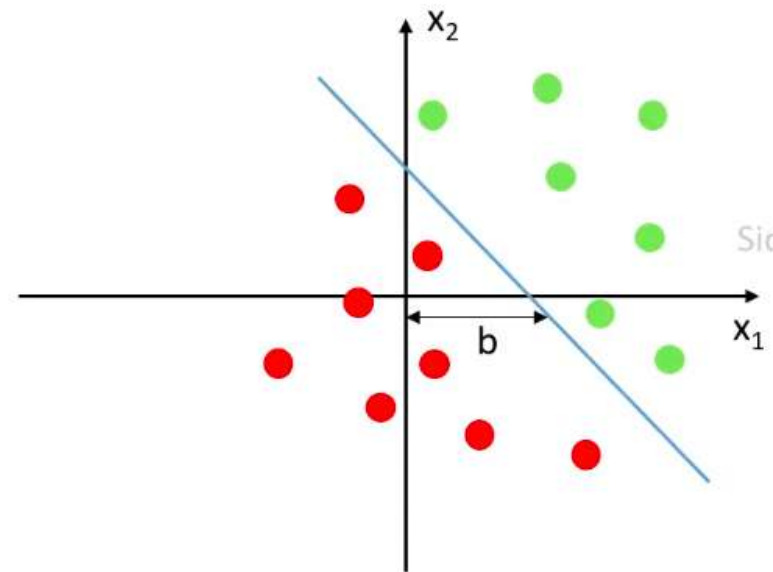
Siddhardhan



## Support Vector Machine Classifier



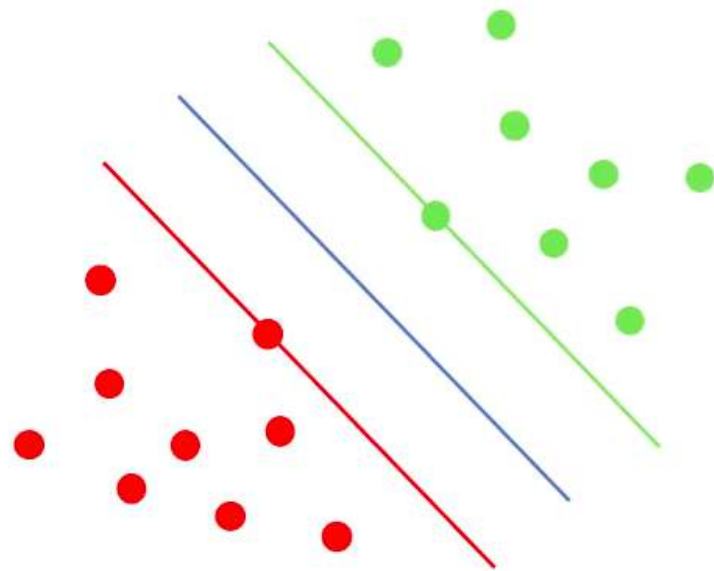
$$w^T x = \text{Label}$$



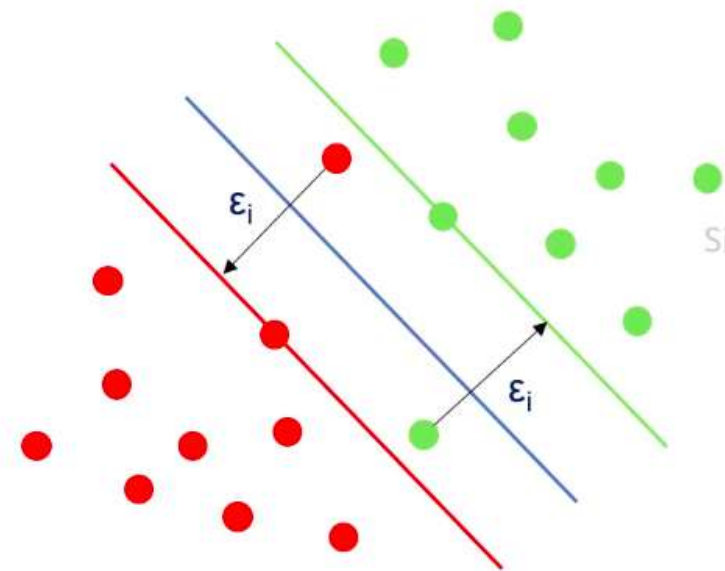
$$w^T x + b = \text{Label}$$

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## Support Vector Machine Classifier

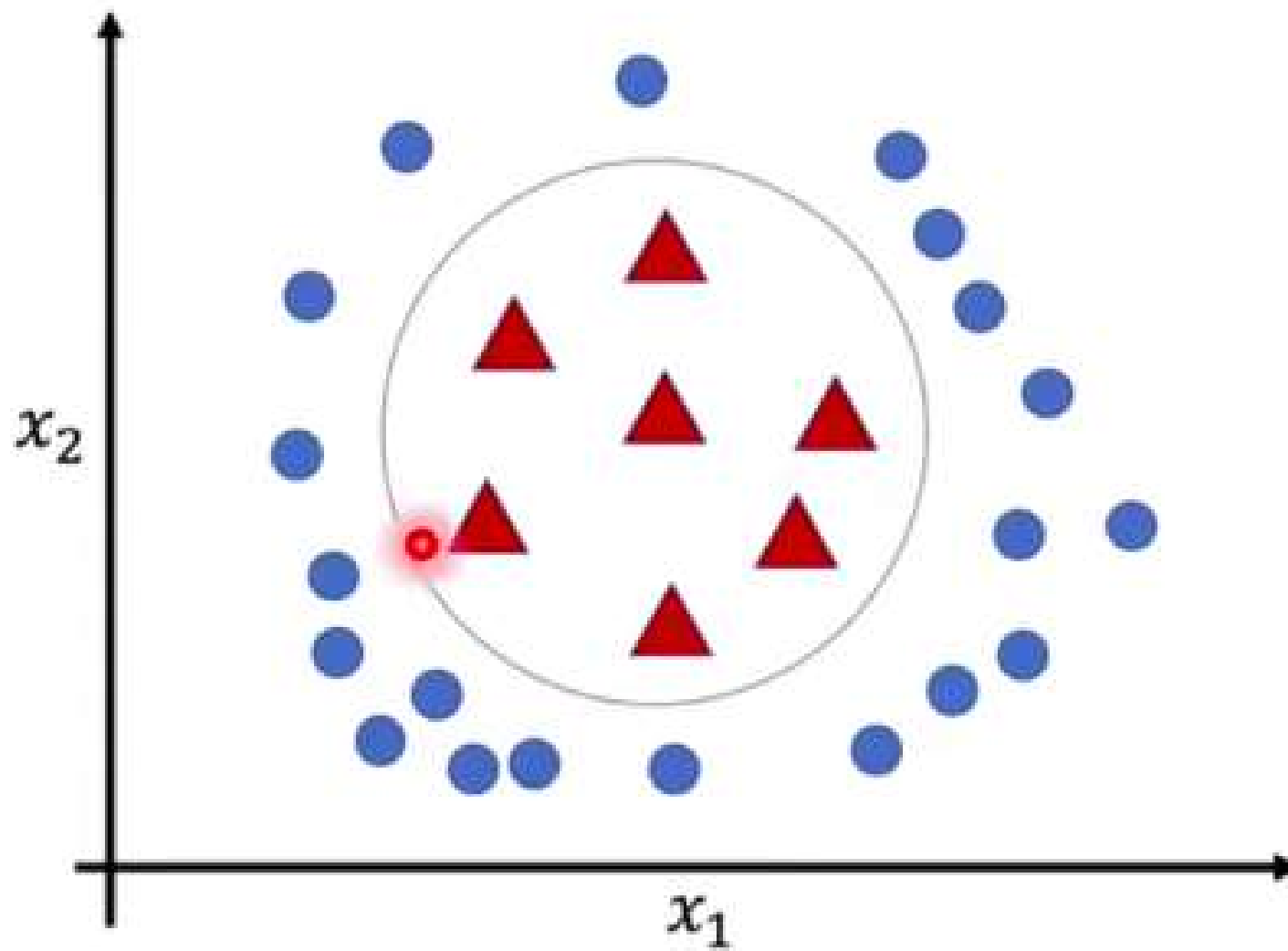


Hard Margin



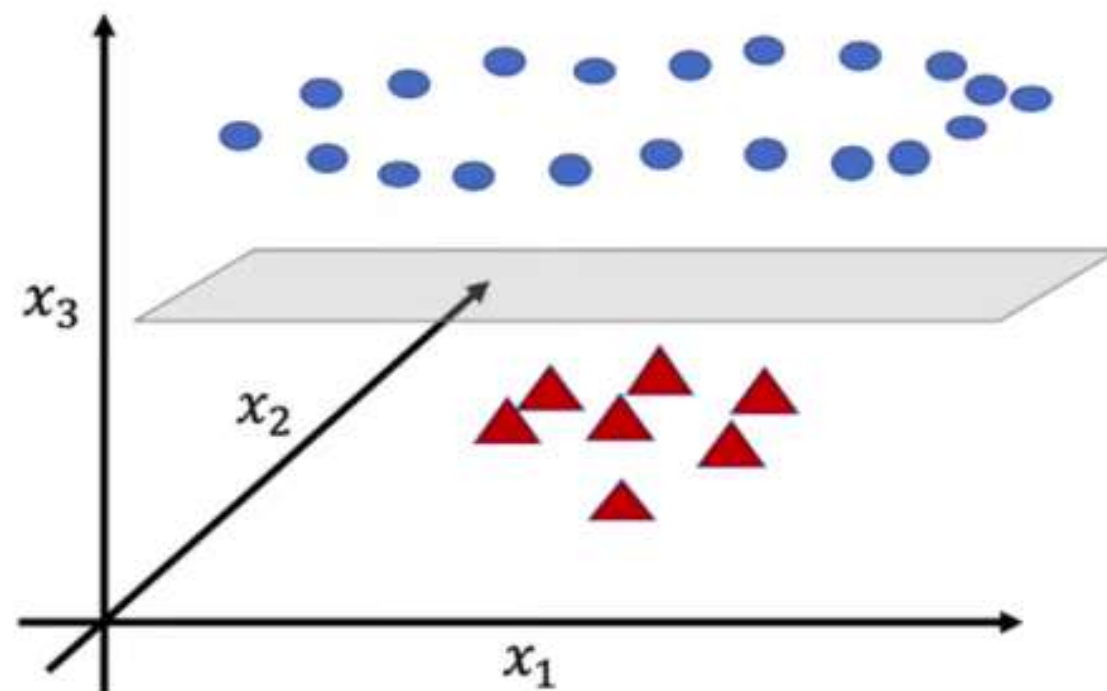
Soft Margin

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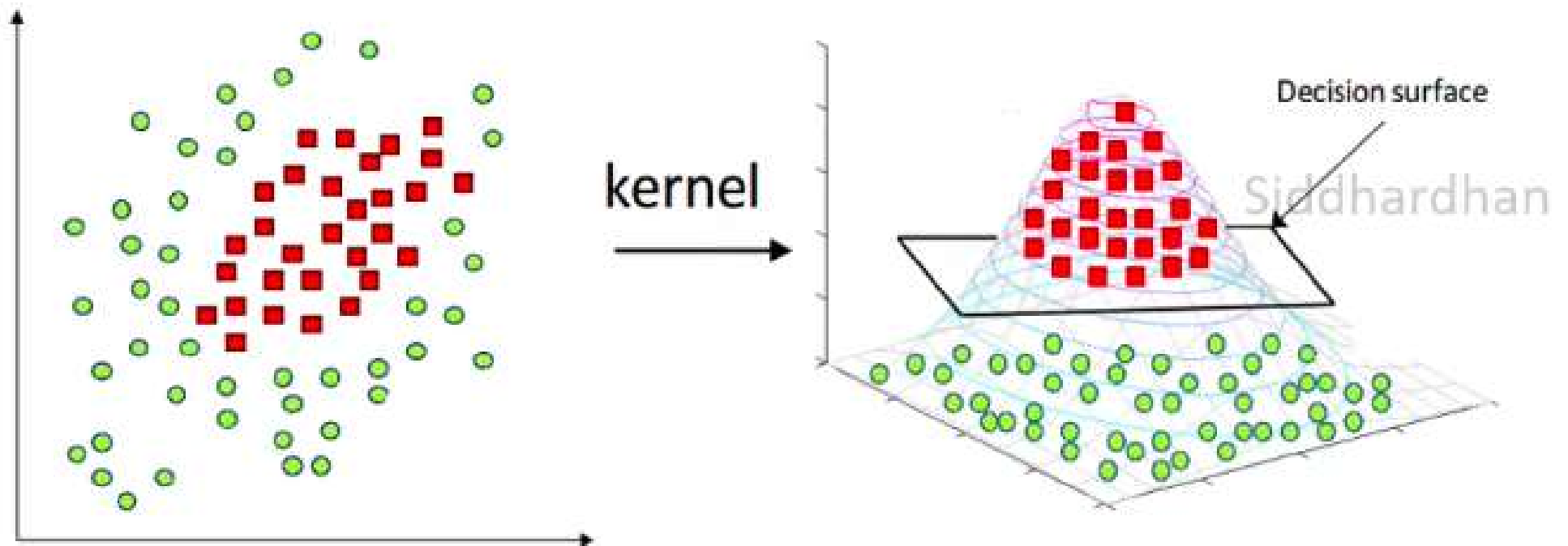


SVM in 2 dimensions

Kernel  
→

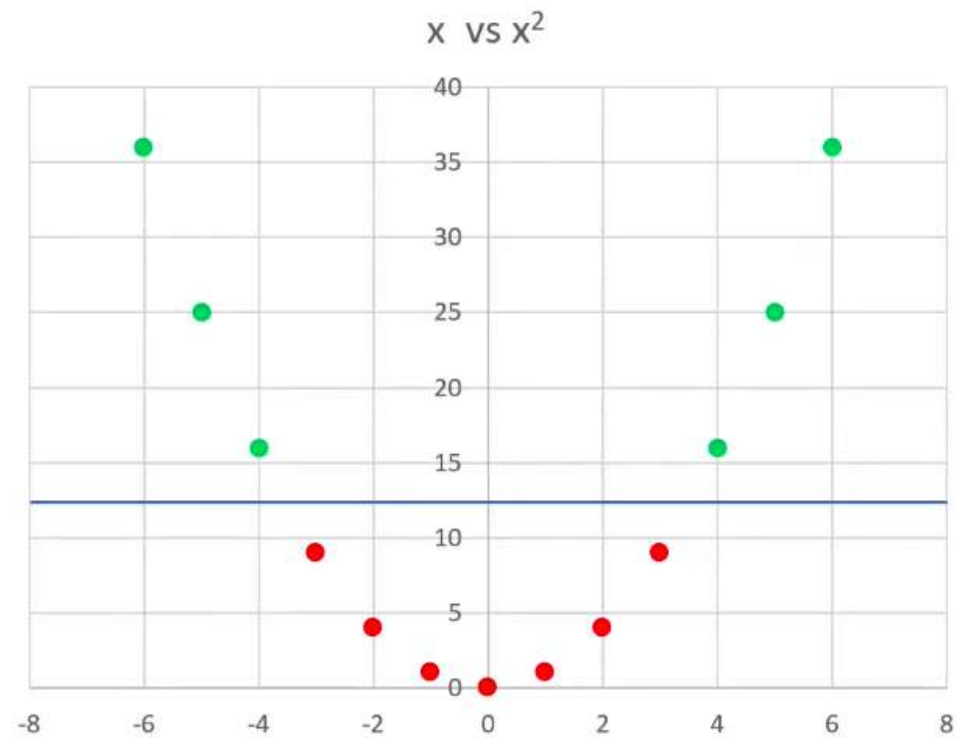


SVM in 3 dimensions



## SVM Kernels

Feature (x)	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
$x^2$	36	25	16	9	4	1	0	1	4	9	16	25	36



- Class 1
  - Class 2
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Hyperplane



## Types of SVM Kernels

### **1. Linear Kernel :**

$$K(x_1, x_2) = x_1^T x_2$$



### **2. Polynomial Kernel:**

$$K(x_1, x_2) = (x_1^T x_2 + r)^d$$

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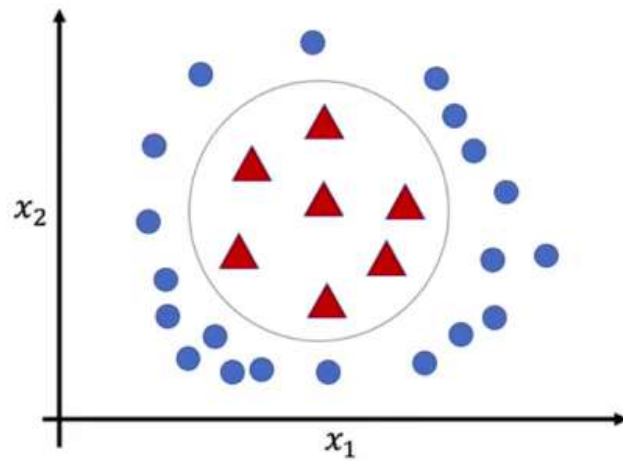
### **3. Radial Basis Function (rbf) Kernel :**

$$K(x_1, x_2) = \exp(-\gamma \cdot ||x_1 - x_2||^2)$$

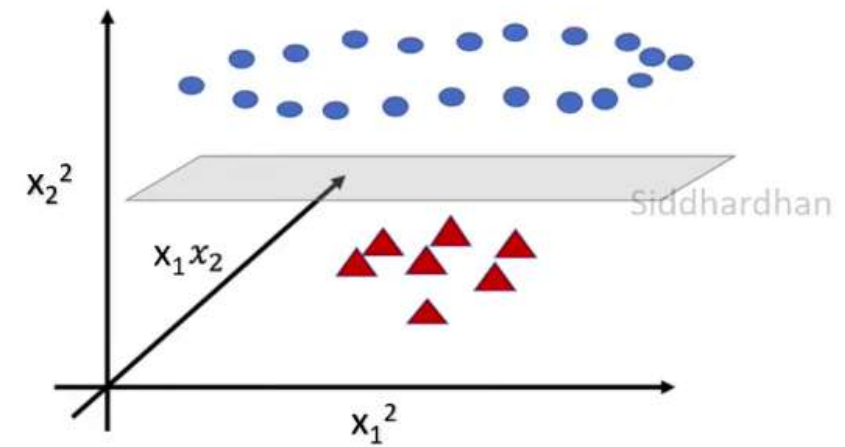
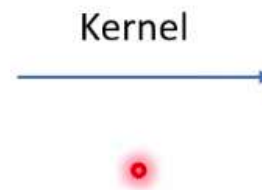
### **4. Sigmoid Kernel :**

$$K(x_1, x_2) = \tanh(\gamma \cdot x_1^T x_2 + r)$$

## Support Vector Machine Classifier



SVM in 2 dimensions



SVM in 3 dimensions