

Two Class Support Vector Machines

Arnav Yadnopavit

August 2025

1 Introduction

Support Vector Machine (SVM) is a powerful supervised machine learning algorithm primarily used for classification and regression tasks. It works by finding the optimal hyperplane that best separates data points into different classes.

2 Working

We have data points \mathbf{x}_i of dimension n which have their specific labels y_i (As in categories).

The end goal is to find a hyperplane $\mathbf{w}\mathbf{x}^\top + b = 0$ which gives the maximum distance from all the points. This is called a maximum margin classifier.

$$\begin{aligned} y_i(\mathbf{w}^\top \mathbf{x}_i + b) &\geq 1 \\ \text{Margin} &= \frac{2}{\|\mathbf{w}\|} \\ \min \frac{\|\mathbf{w}\|^2}{2}, y_i(\mathbf{w}^\top \mathbf{x}_i + b) &\geq 1 \end{aligned}$$

To minimise, over the given constraints we need hinge loss.

Hinge loss basically penalises points that lie on the wrong side of the hyperplane wrt the labels.

It can be written as:

$$\text{HingeLoss}(\mathbf{w}, b, \mathbf{x}_i, y_i) = \max(0, 1 - y_i(\mathbf{w}^\top \mathbf{x}_i + b))$$

Thus calculating hinge loss gradient expression

Let $f_i(\mathbf{w}, b) = y_i(\mathbf{w}^\top \mathbf{x}_i + b)$, Then

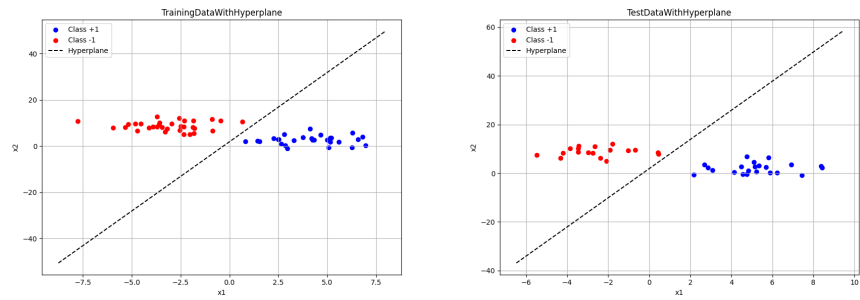
If $f_i \geq 1$

$$\nabla w = 0, \nabla b = 0$$

else

$$\nabla w = -h(\mathbf{w} - y_i \mathbf{x}_i), \nabla b = h y_i \mathbf{x}_i$$

3 Results



4 Conclusion

Linear Two-Class Soft-Margined SVM successfully applied. Check out the following url for codes, plots, and a real data application
<https://github.com/ArnavYadnopavit/CoolStuff/tree/main/SVM>

Thank you!