



Slides adapted from David Page

Optimizing Support Vector Machines

Jordan Boyd-Graber University of Colorado Boulder LECTURE 10

•

Administrivia

- SVM homework and Boosting homework's posted
- Dates moved a week later for both

Positive	Vegative
	(-2, -3)
(0, 4)	0, -1)

Positive	Negative
(-2, 2)	(-2, -3)
(0, 4)	(0, -1)
(2, 1)	(2, -3)

Initially, all alphas are zero

$$\vec{\alpha} = <0,0,0,0,0,0>$$
 (1)

Positive	Negative
(-2, 2)	(-2, -3)
(0, 4)	(0, -1)
(2, 1)	(2, -3)

Initially, all alphas are zero

$$\vec{\alpha} = <0,0,0,0,0,0,0$$
 (1)

- Intercept b is also zero
- Regularization $C = \pi$

- Prediction: $f(x_0)$
- Prediction: $f(x_4)$
- Error: *E*₀
- Error: *E*₄
- Step η

- Prediction: $f(x_0) = 0$
- Prediction: $f(x_4)$
- Error: *E*₀
- Error: *E*₄
- Step η

- Prediction: $f(x_0) = 0$
- Prediction: $f(x_4) = 0$
- Error: *E*₀
- Error: *E*₄
- Step η

- Prediction: $f(x_0) = 0$
- Prediction: $f(x_4) = 0$
- Error: $E_0 = -1$
- Error: $E_4 = +1$
- Step η

- Prediction: $f(x_0) = 0$
- Prediction: $f(x_4) = 0$
- Error: $E_0 = -1$
- Error: $E_4 = +1$
- Step η

$$\eta = 2\langle x_0, x_4 \rangle - \langle x_0, x_0 \rangle - \langle x_4, x_4 \rangle \tag{2}$$

- Prediction: $f(x_0) = 0$
- Prediction: $f(x_4) = 0$
- Error: $E_0 = -1$
- Error: $E_4 = +1$
- Step η

$$\eta = 2\langle x_0, x_4 \rangle - \langle x_0, x_0 \rangle - \langle x_4, x_4 \rangle = 2 \cdot -2 - 8 - 1 = -13 \quad (2)$$

SMO Optimization for i = 0, j = 4: Bounds

ullet Lower and upper bounds for $lpha_j$

$$L = \max(0, \alpha_j - \alpha_i) \tag{3}$$

$$H = \min(C, C + \alpha_i - \alpha_i) \tag{4}$$

SMO Optimization for i = 0, j = 4: Bounds

• Lower and upper bounds for α_i

$$L = \max(0, \alpha_j - \alpha_i) = 0 \tag{3}$$

$$H = \min(C, C + \alpha_i - \alpha_i) \tag{4}$$

SMO Optimization for i = 0, j = 4: Bounds

• Lower and upper bounds for α_j

$$L = \max(0, \alpha_j - \alpha_i) = 0 \tag{3}$$

$$H = \min(C, C + \alpha_i - \alpha_i) = \pi \tag{4}$$

New value for α_j

$$\alpha_j^* = \alpha_j - \frac{y_j(E_i - E_j)}{\eta} \tag{5}$$

(6)

New value for α_i

$$\alpha_j^* = \alpha_j - \frac{y_j(E_i - E_j)}{\eta} = \frac{-2}{\eta} = \frac{2}{13}$$
 (5)

(6)

New value for α_i

$$\alpha_j^* = \alpha_j - \frac{y_j(E_i - E_j)}{\eta} = \frac{-2}{\eta} = \frac{2}{13}$$
 (5)

New value for α_i

(6)

New value for α_j

$$\alpha_j^* = \alpha_j - \frac{y_j(E_i - E_j)}{\eta} = \frac{-2}{\eta} = \frac{2}{13}$$
 (5)

New value for α_i

$$\alpha_i^* = \alpha_i + y_i y_j \left(\alpha_j^{(old)} - \alpha_j \right) \tag{6}$$

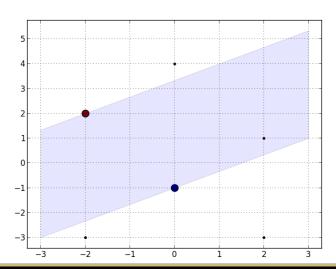
New value for α_j

$$\alpha_j^* = \alpha_j - \frac{y_j(E_i - E_j)}{\eta} = \frac{-2}{\eta} = \frac{2}{13}$$
 (5)

New value for α_i

$$\alpha_i^* = \alpha_i + y_i y_j \left(\alpha_j^{(old)} - \alpha_j \right) = \alpha_j = \frac{2}{13}$$
 (6)

Margin



Find weight vector and bias

Weight vector

$$\vec{w} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \alpha_i y_i \vec{x}_i \tag{7}$$

Bias

$$b = b^{(old)} - E_i - y_i(\alpha_i^* - \alpha_i^{(old)})x_i \cdot x_i - y_j(\alpha_j^* - \alpha_j^{(old)})x_i \cdot x_j$$
 (8)

(9)

Find weight vector and bias

Weight vector

$$\vec{w} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \alpha_i y_i \vec{x}_i = \frac{2}{13} \begin{bmatrix} -2\\2 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{2}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 0\\-1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (7)

9 of 14

Bias

$$b = b^{(old)} - E_i - y_i(\alpha_i^* - \alpha_i^{(old)})x_i \cdot x_i - y_j(\alpha_j^* - \alpha_j^{(old)})x_i \cdot x_j$$
 (8)

Jordan Boyd-Graber | Boulder Optimizing Support Vector Machines

Find weight vector and bias

Weight vector

$$\vec{w} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \alpha_i y_i \vec{x}_i = \frac{2}{13} \begin{bmatrix} -2\\2 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{2}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 0\\-1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-4}{13}\\\frac{6}{13} \end{bmatrix}$$
 (7)

9 of 14

Bias

$$b = b^{(old)} - E_i - y_i(\alpha_i^* - \alpha_i^{(old)})x_i \cdot x_i - y_j(\alpha_j^* - \alpha_j^{(old)})x_i \cdot x_j$$
 (8)

Jordan Boyd-Graber | Boulder Optimizing Support Vector Machines

Weight vector

$$\vec{w} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \alpha_i y_i \vec{x}_i = \frac{2}{13} \begin{bmatrix} -2\\2 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{2}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 0\\-1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-4}{13}\\\frac{0}{13} \end{bmatrix}$$
 (7)

Bias

$$b = b^{(old)} - E_i - y_i(\alpha_i^* - \alpha_i^{(old)})x_i \cdot x_i - y_j(\alpha_j^* - \alpha_j^{(old)})x_i \cdot x_j \quad (8)$$

$$=1 - \frac{2}{13} \cdot 8 + \frac{2}{13} \cdot -2 = -0.54 \tag{9}$$

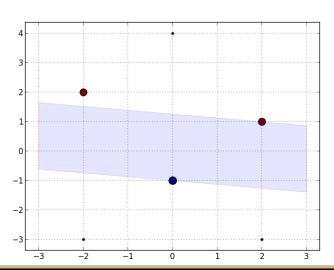
- $E_2 = -1.69$
- $E_4 = 0.00$
- $\eta = -8$
- $\alpha_4 = \alpha_j^{(old)} \frac{y_j(E_i E_j)}{\eta}$
- $\alpha_2 = \alpha_i^{(old)} + y_i y_j \left(\alpha_j^{(old)} \alpha_j \right)$

- $E_2 = -1.69$
- $E_4 = 0.00$
- $\eta = -8$
- $\alpha_4 = \alpha_j^{(old)} \frac{y_j(E_i E_j)}{\eta}$
- $\alpha_2 = \alpha_i^{(old)} + y_i y_j \left(\alpha_j^{(old)} \alpha_j \right)$

- $E_2 = -1.69$
- $E_4 = 0.00$
- $\eta = -8$
- $\alpha_4 = \alpha_j^{(old)} \frac{y_j(E_i E_j)}{\eta} = 0.15 + \frac{-1.69}{-8} = 0.37$
- $\alpha_2 = \alpha_i^{(old)} + y_i y_j \left(\alpha_j^{(old)} \alpha_j\right)$

- $E_2 = -1.69$
- $E_4 = 0.00$
- $\eta = -8$
- $\alpha_4 = \alpha_j^{(old)} \frac{y_j(E_i E_j)}{\eta} = 0.15 + \frac{-1.69}{-8} = 0.37$
- $\alpha_2 = \alpha_i^{(old)} + y_i y_j \left(\alpha_j^{(old)} \alpha_j\right) = 0 (0.15 0.37) = 0.21$

Margin



Weight vector and bias

- Bias b = -0.12
- Weight vector

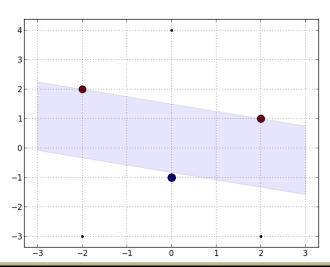
$$\vec{w} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \alpha_i y_i \vec{x}_i \tag{10}$$

Weight vector and bias

- Bias b = -0.12
- Weight vector

$$\vec{w} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \alpha_i y_i \vec{x}_i = \begin{bmatrix} 0.12\\ 0.88 \end{bmatrix} \tag{10}$$

Another Iteration (i = 0, j = 2)



- Convenient approach for solving: vanilla, slack, kernel approaches
- Convex problem
- Scalable to large datasets (implemented in scikit learn)
- What we didn't do:
 - Check KKT conditions
 - Randomly choose indices