



Applied Machine Learning

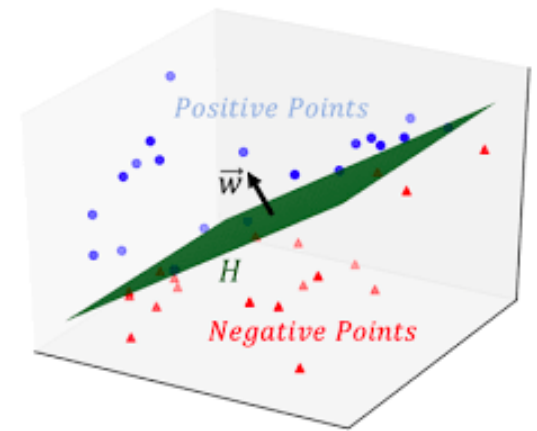
Lecture 12 Support Vector Machine

Ekarat Rattagan, Ph.D.

Outline

1. Definition
2. Linear classifiers
3. How SVM works?
4. Cost function
5. Optimization

1. Definition



<https://waterprogramming.wordpress.com/2019/01/29/intro-to-machine-learning-part-4-support-vector-machines/>

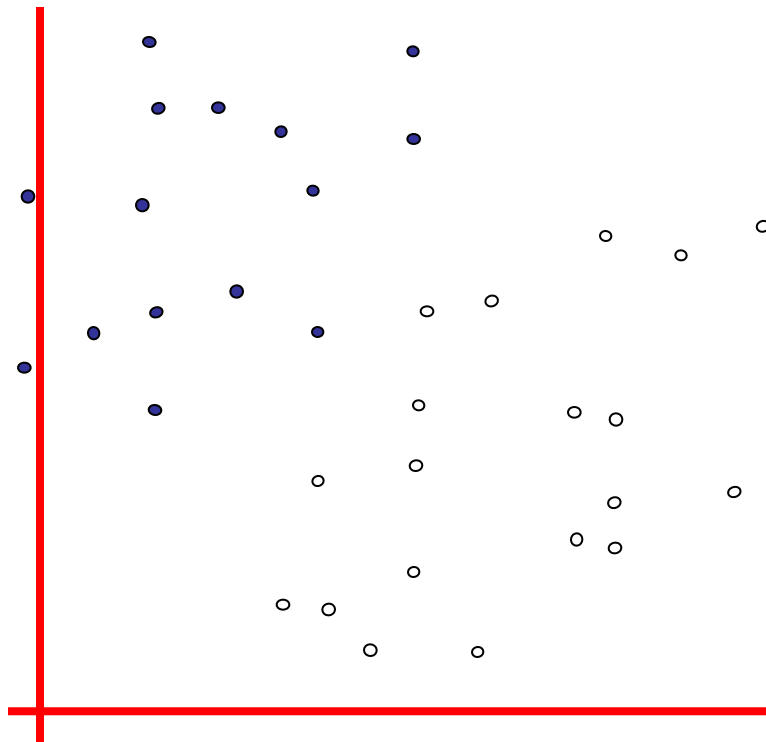
Given a training dataset of points, $(\vec{x}_1, y_1), \dots, (\vec{x}_m, y_m)$, where y_i are either $+1$ or -1 , each indicating the class to which the point \vec{x}_i belongs.

The objective is to find the "**maximum-margin hyperplane**" that divides the group of points \vec{x}_i for which $y_i = 1$ from the group of points for which $y_i = -1$, so that the distance between the hyperplane and the nearest point \vec{x}_i from either group is maximized.

Credit: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Support_vector_machine

2. Linear Classifiers

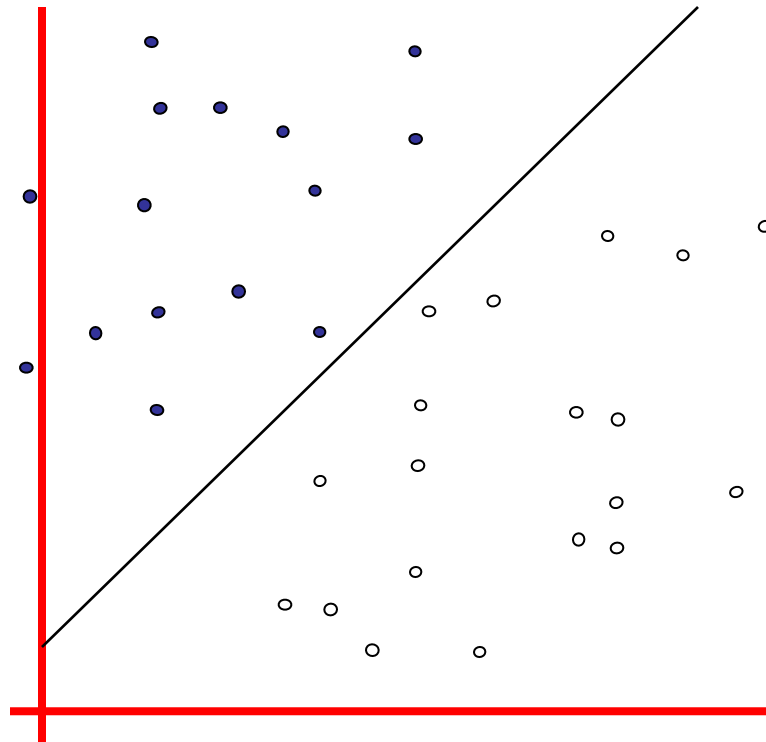
- denotes +1
- denotes -1



How would you
classify this data?

Linear Classifiers

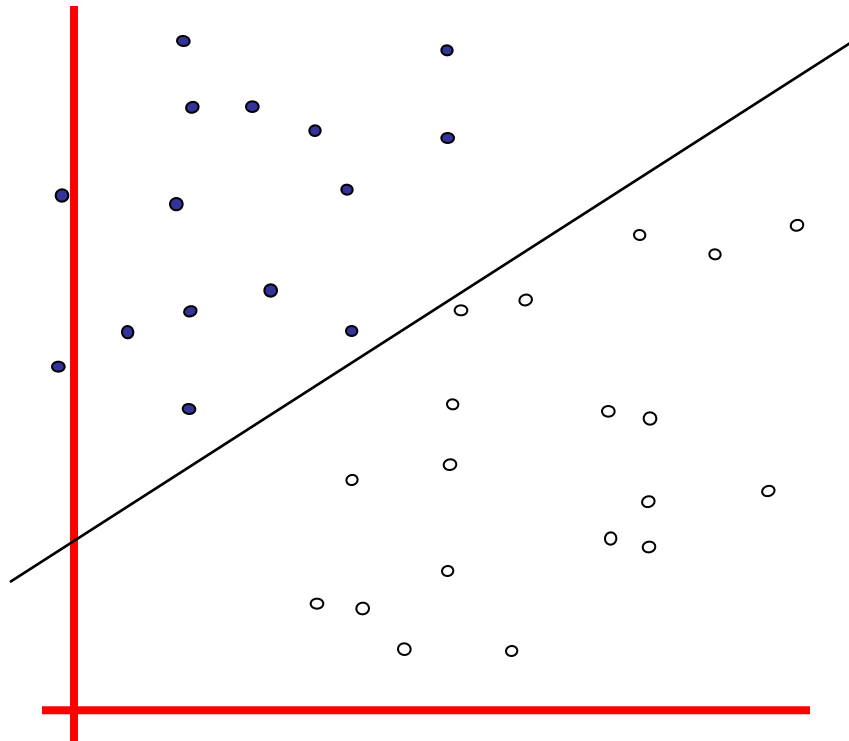
- denotes +1
- denotes -1



How would you
classify this data?

Linear Classifiers

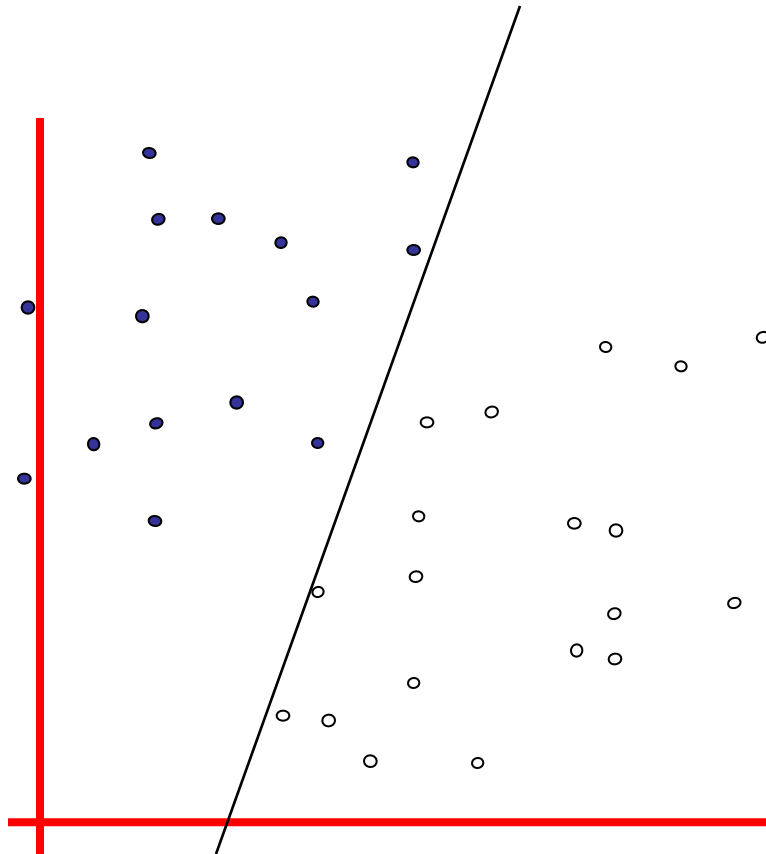
- denotes +1
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How would you
classify this data?

Linear Classifiers

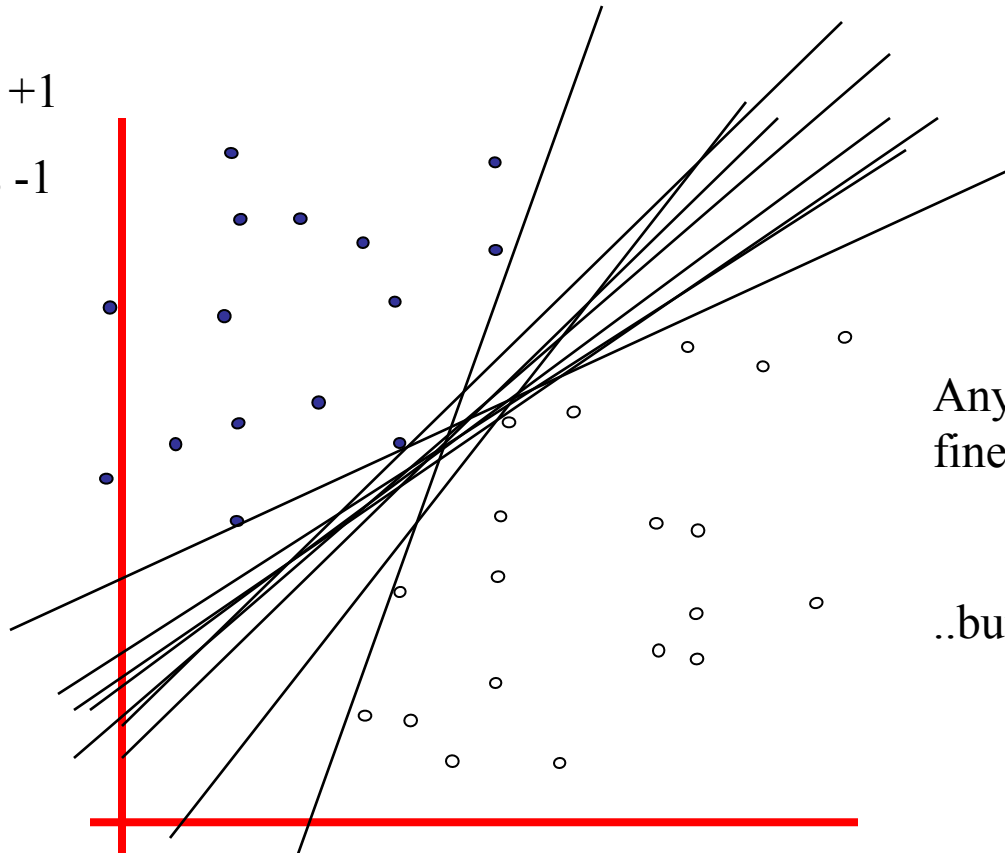
- denotes +1
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How would you
classify this data?

Linear Classifiers

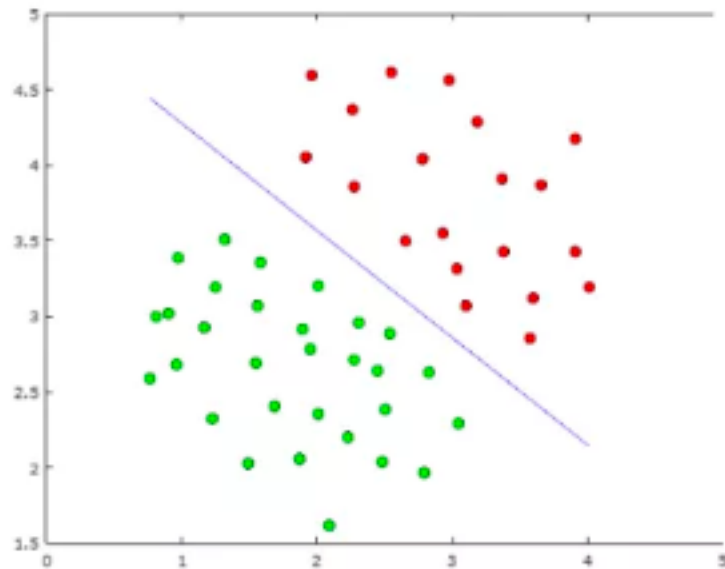
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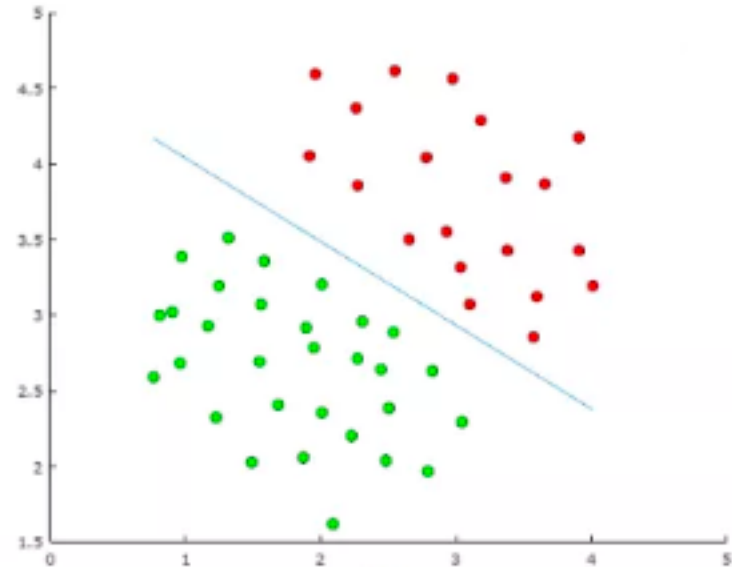
Any of these would be fine..

..but which is best?

Linear Classifiers (SVM VS Logistic Regression)



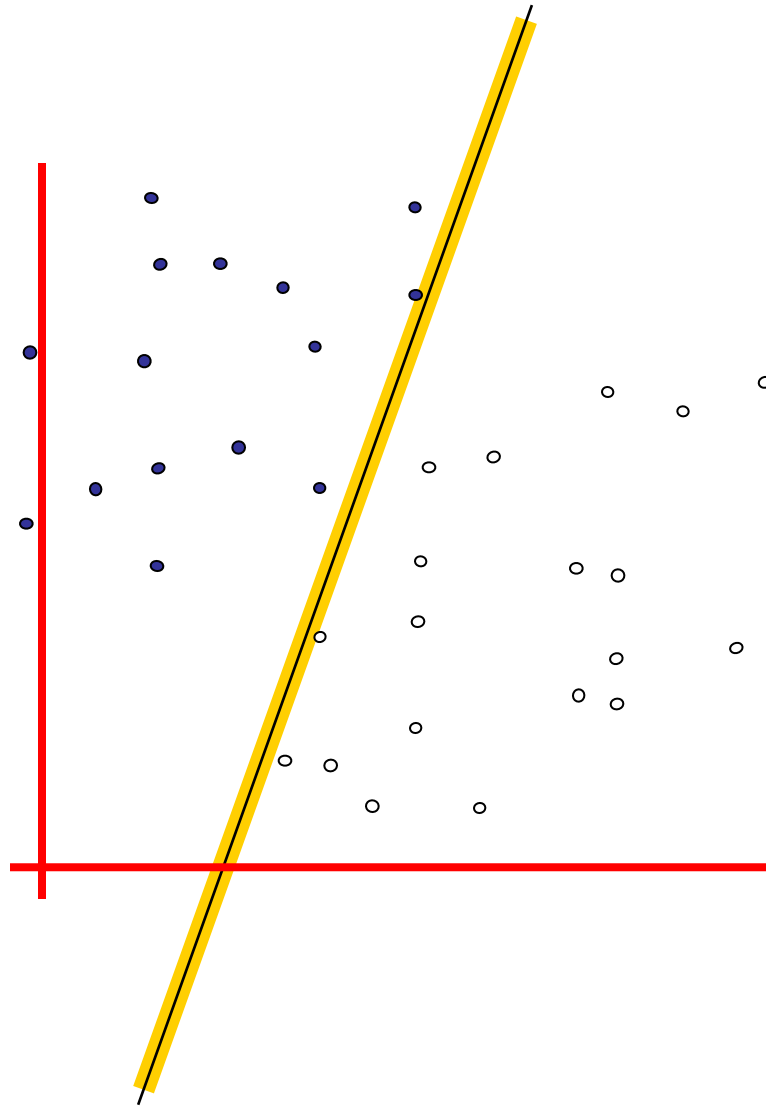
SVM



Logistic Regression

Classifier Margin

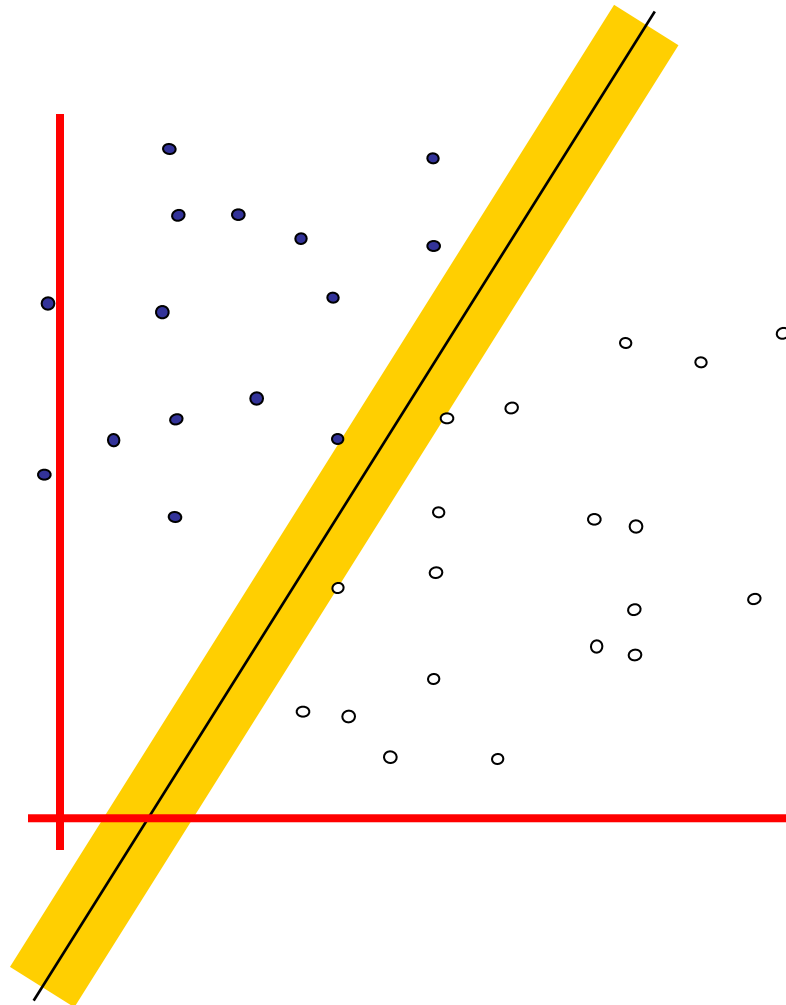
- denotes +1
- denotes -1



Define the **margin** of a linear classifier as the width that the boundary could be increased by before hitting a datapoint.

Maximum Margin

- denotes +1
- denotes -1



The **maximum margin linear classifier** is the linear classifier with the maximum margin.

This is the simplest kind of SVM (Called an Linear SVM)

