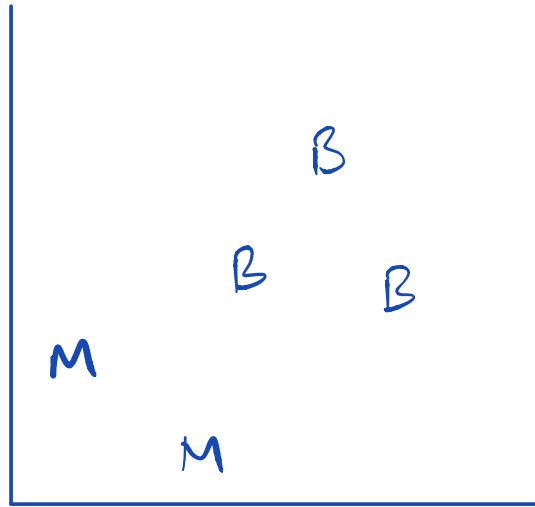


## Agenda

- > SVM
- > Kernel Trick
- > Hingeoid
- > Train-test split
- > What has SVM Learned?

# Support Vector Machines.

- classification algorithm.



Benign

$$\vec{w} \cdot \vec{u} \geq c$$

Classifier.



$$\vec{w} \cdot \vec{u} + b \geq 0 \rightarrow \text{Benign}$$

What are the unknowns?

Constraint:

$$\begin{cases} y_i = 1 & \text{Benign} \\ y_i = -1 & \text{Malware} \end{cases}$$

①  $y_i (\vec{w} \cdot \vec{x}_i + b) - 1 \geq 0$   $\rightarrow$  All points.

②  $y_i (\vec{w} \cdot \vec{x}_i + b) - 1 = 0$   $\rightarrow$  On the lines.

$$\text{Width} = (x^+ - x^-) \cdot \frac{\vec{w}}{\|\vec{w}\|} = \frac{2}{\|\vec{w}\|}$$

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$$\text{Max. } \frac{1}{\|\vec{w}\|} \rightarrow \min \|\vec{w}\| \rightarrow \min \frac{1}{2} \|\vec{w}\|^2$$

$$\min_{\vec{w}} \mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \|\vec{w}\|^2 - \left[ \sum \alpha_i [y_i (\vec{w} \cdot \vec{x}_i + b) - 1] \right]$$

$\swarrow$  primal

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \vec{w}} = \vec{w} - \sum \alpha_i y_i \vec{x}_i = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow \vec{w} = \sum \alpha_i y_i \vec{x}_i$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial b} = \sum \alpha_i y_i = 0$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} (\sum \alpha_i y_i x_i) (\sum \alpha_j y_j x_j) -$$

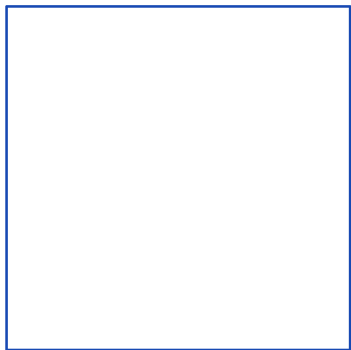
$$\sum_i (\alpha_i y_i x_i) \sum (\alpha_j y_j x_j) + \sum \alpha_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L} = \sum \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \sum_j \alpha_i y_i \alpha_j y_j (\vec{x}_i \cdot \vec{x}_j)$$

dual.

Use quadratic programming

input:



output:

$$\leq 10,000$$

Decision Rule

KKT:

$$\alpha_i [y_i (\vec{w} \cdot \vec{x}_i + b) - 1] = 0$$

$\alpha$

0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 5 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0

Regularization

$$\min \frac{1}{2} \|\vec{w}\|^2 + c \sum_i \xi_i$$

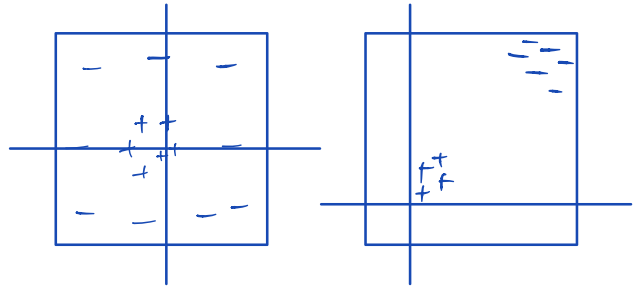
$$y_i (\vec{w} \cdot \vec{x}_i + b) \geq 1 - \xi_i$$

$$\xi_i \geq 0.$$

## Kernel Trick

Polynomial Kernel:

$$K(x, y) = (1 + \vec{x} \cdot \vec{y})^d$$



RBF / Gaussian Kernel:

$$K(x, y) = e^{-\frac{\|\vec{x} - \vec{y}\|^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

for,  $\sigma = 1$

$$K(x, y) = c \left\{ 1 - \frac{\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y}}{1!} + \frac{(\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y})^2}{2!} - \frac{(\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y})^3}{3!} + \dots \right\}$$

$$\text{where, } c = e^{-\frac{1}{2}\|\vec{x}\|^2} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2}\|\vec{y}\|^2}$$

How does this relate to HInDroid?

$$\boxed{A} \times \boxed{A^T} = \boxed{AA^T}$$

$$\boxed{ABA^T}$$

$$\boxed{APA^T}$$

$$\boxed{ABPBPA^T}$$

Train - Test Split

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{c} A \\ \hline \end{array}}$$

→ Right?

Poll :

How do you test with this method  
for kernel :  $ABB^T A^T$ .

Option A :  $ABB^T A^T$

- Train
- Test

Option B :  $ABB^T A^T$

Option C :  $ABB^T A^T$

Option D :  $ABB^T A^T$

Option E : Something else (No! Pls no!).

Q. What has SVM Learned?