

# Support Vectors

LINEAR CLASSIFIERS IN PYTHON

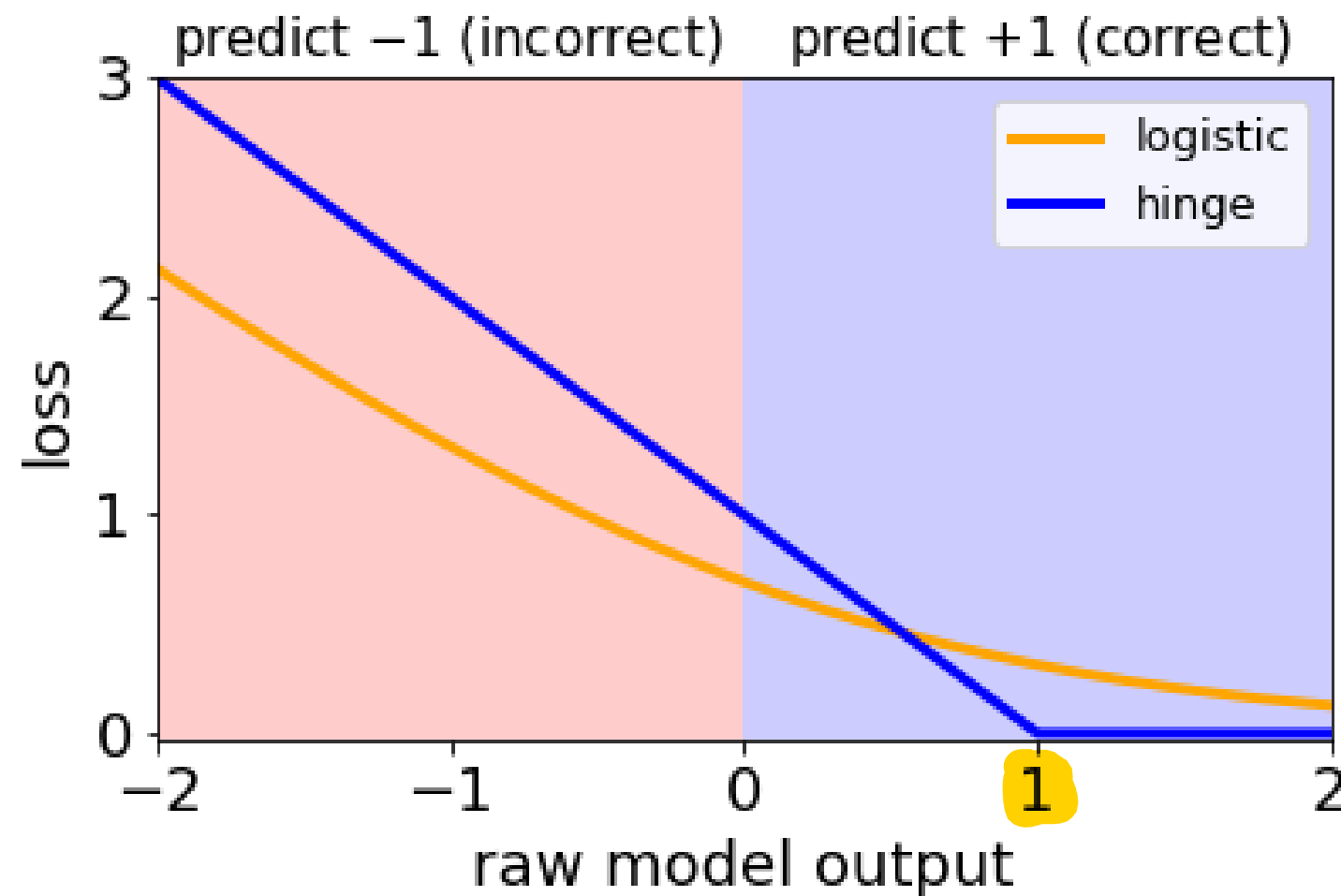


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# What is an SVM?

- Linear classifiers (so far)
- Trained using the hinge loss and L2 regularization



Logistic regression :  
logistic loss function

SVM

SVM L2

hinge loss

logistic, hinge loss

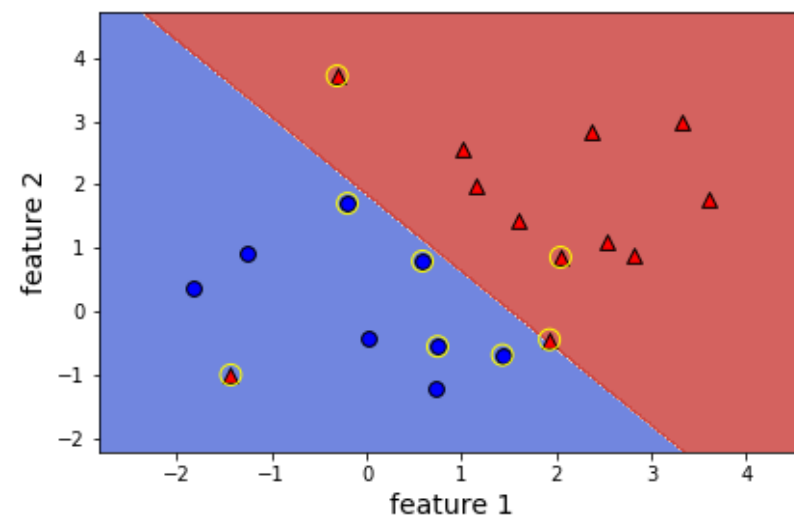
loss

raw model output

1

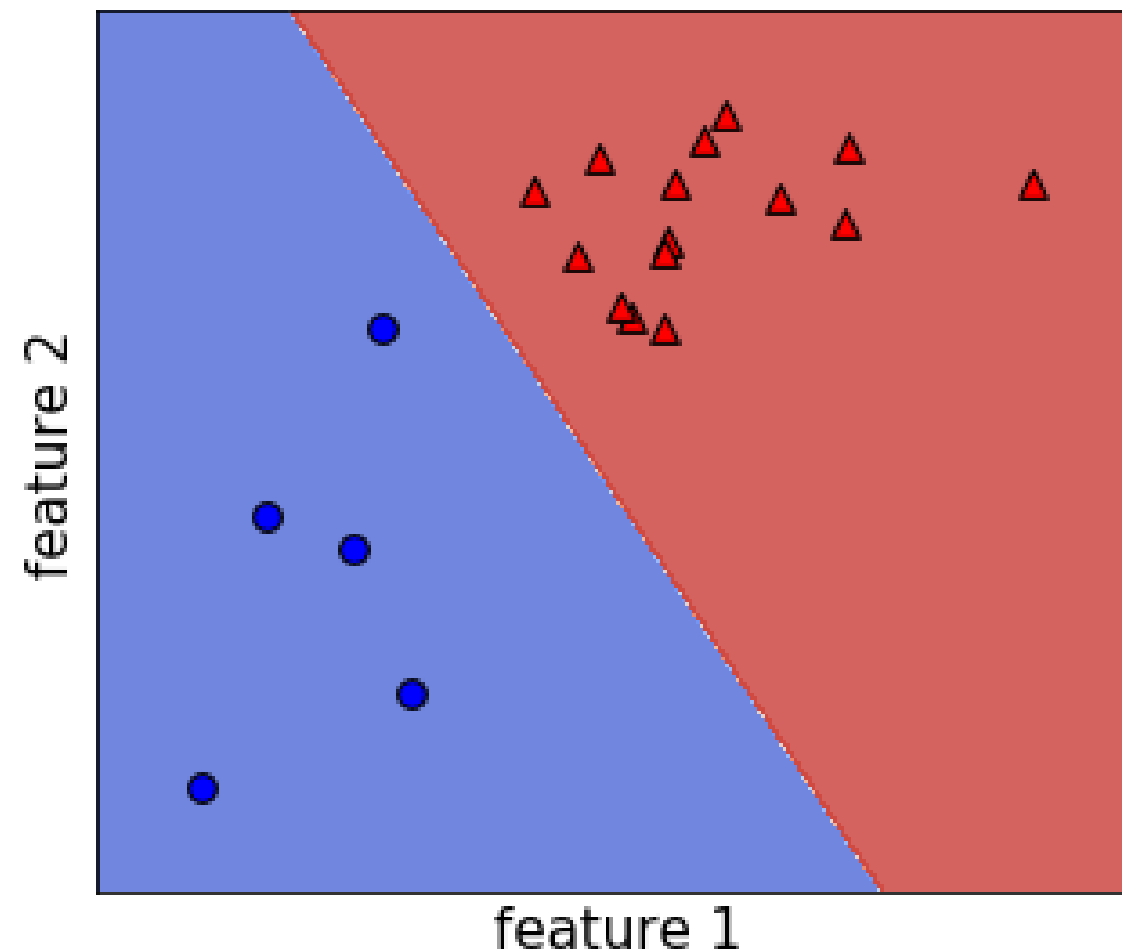
(SVM 가 "zero loss")

- Support vector: a training example **not** in the flat part of the loss diagram  
support vector   loss diagram   flat   .
- Support vector: an example that is incorrectly classified **or** close to the boundary  
support vector   가   .
- If an example is not a support vector, removing it has no effect on the model  
support vector가   , lost   0   model
- Having a small number of support vectors makes kernel SVMs really fast  
support vector   가   kernel SVM



# Max-margin viewpoint

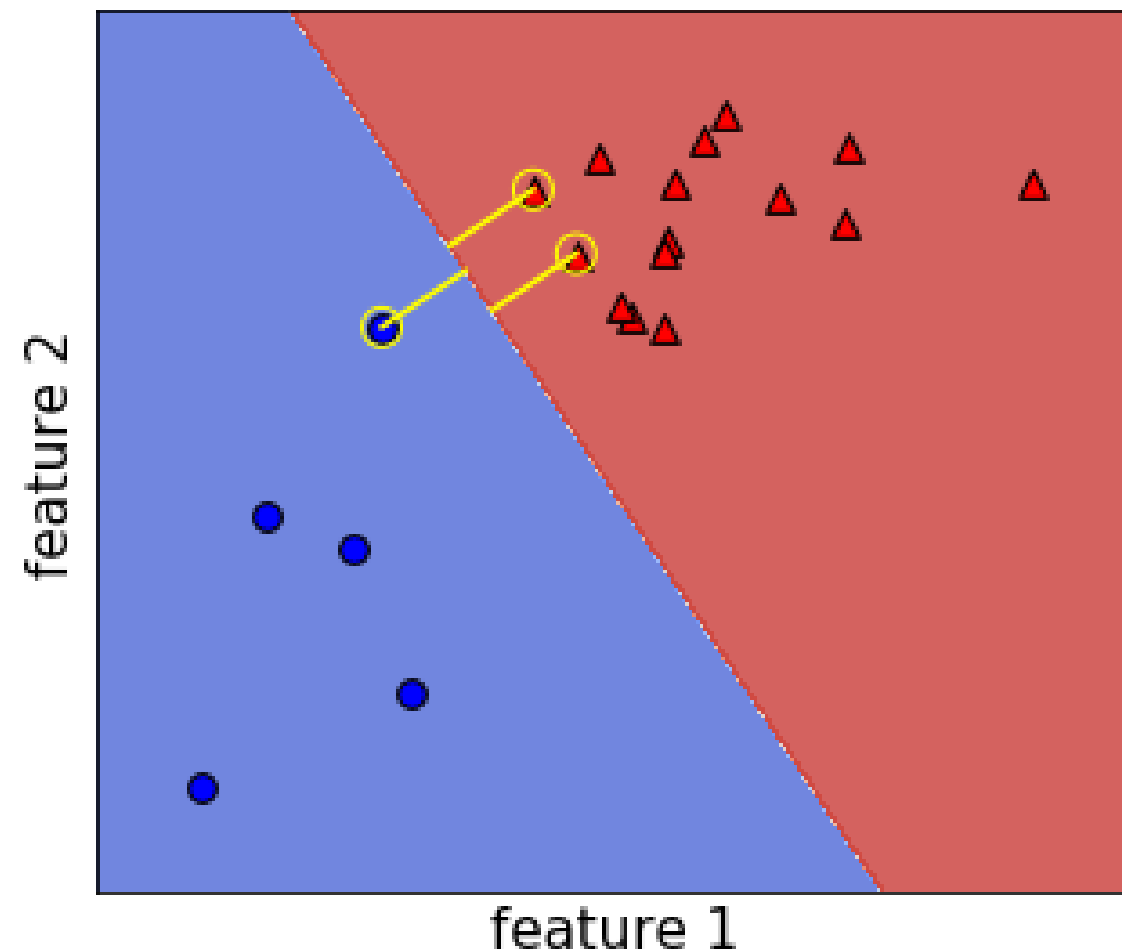
- The SVM maximizes the "margin" for linearly separable datasets margin
- Margin: distance from the boundary to the closest points



=> class 가 class , class SVM .  
가 class class 가

# Max-margin viewpoint

- The SVM maximizes the "margin" for linearly separable datasets
- Margin: distance from the boundary to the closest points



yellow line vector  
3가

margin

= > 가  
=> but,  
=> , 100%

SVM

가 dataset

SVM L2

# Let's practice!

## LINEAR CLASSIFIERS IN PYTHON

# Kernel SVMs

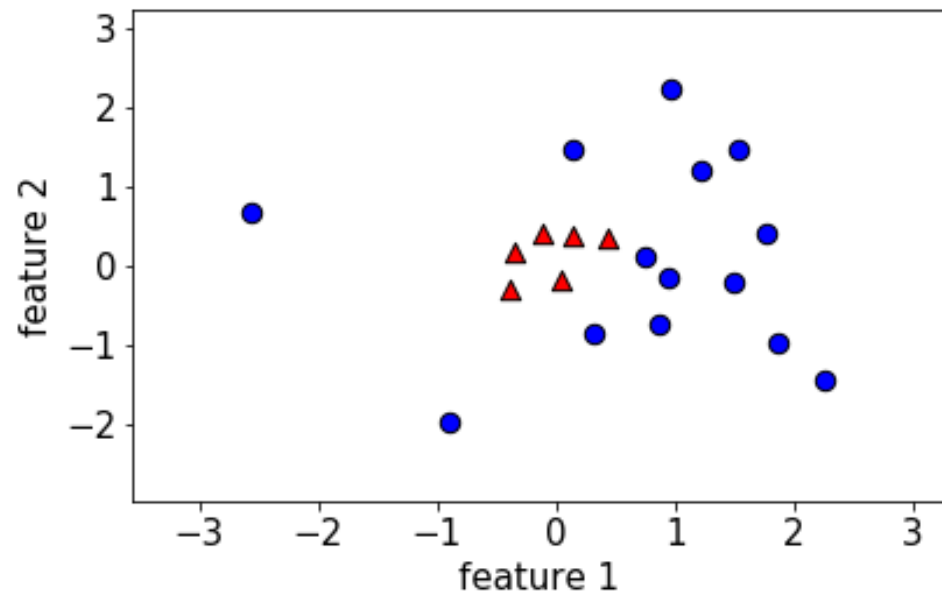
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# Transforming your features

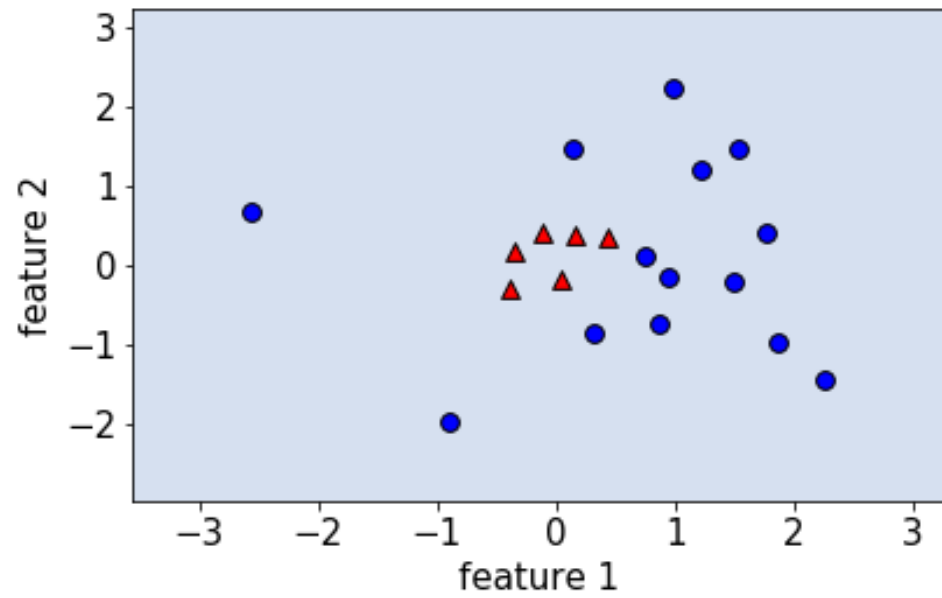


class  
=>

linear boundary



# Transforming your features

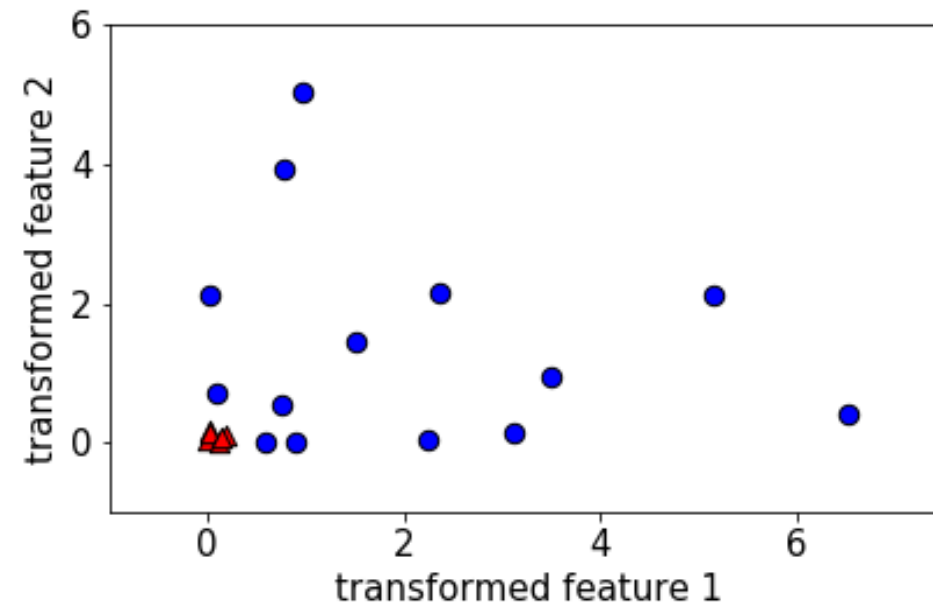
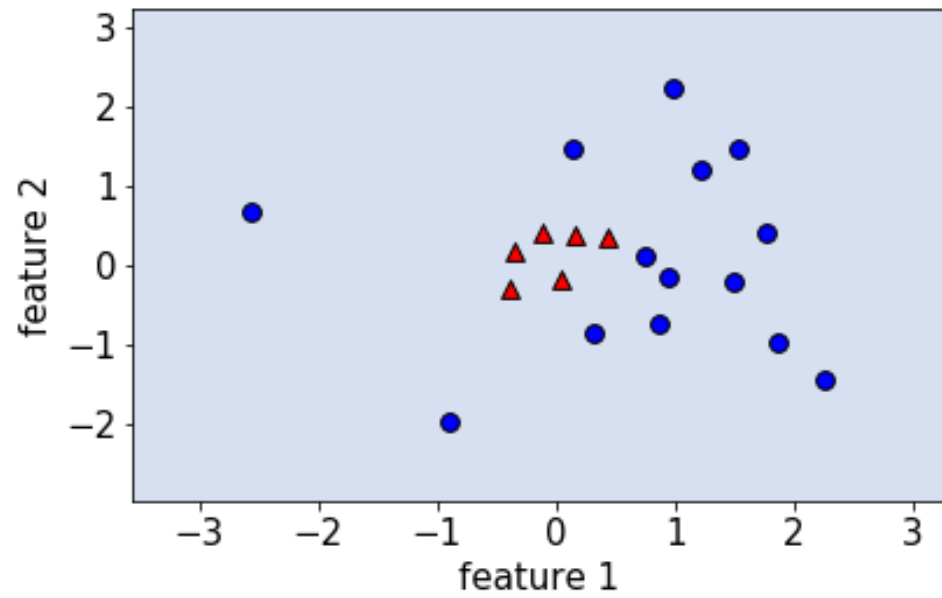


(0,0) 가  
feature 1^2( )  
, 0 가

feature 2^2( )  
0

feature

# Transforming your features

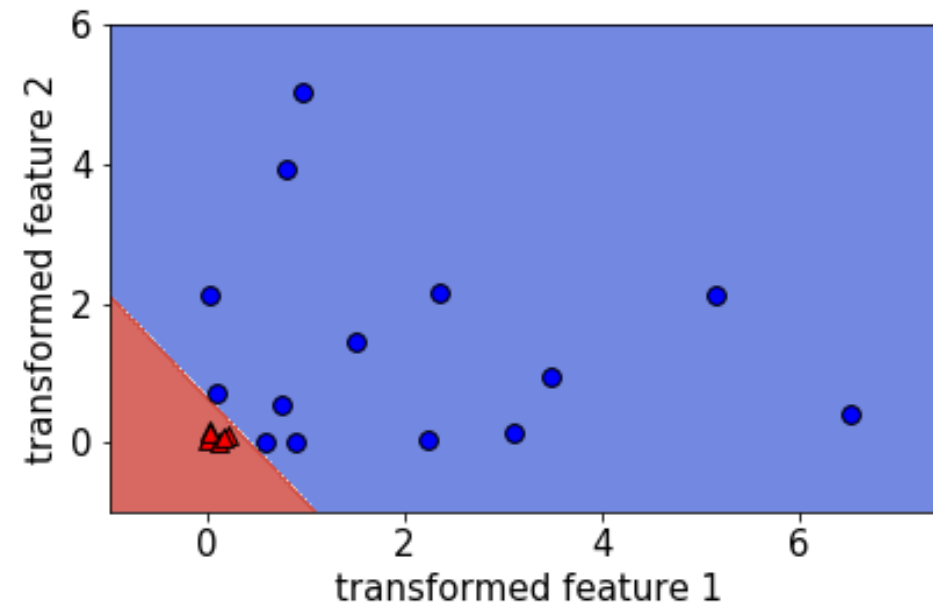
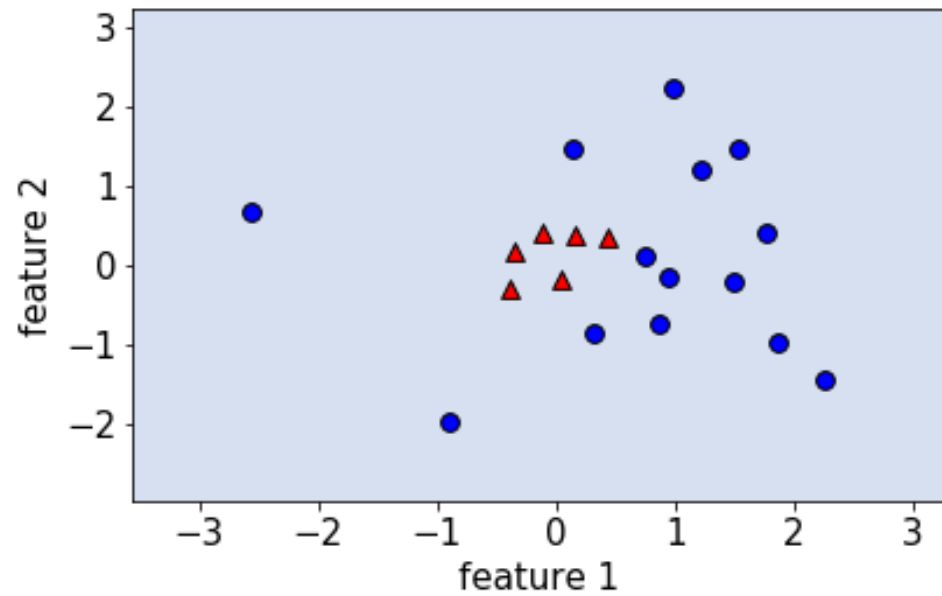


feature

SVM

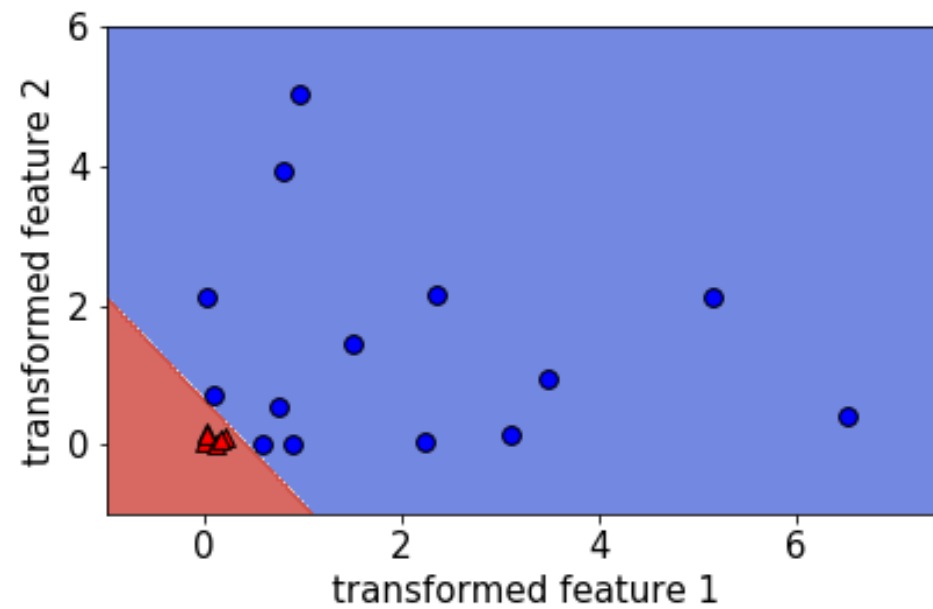
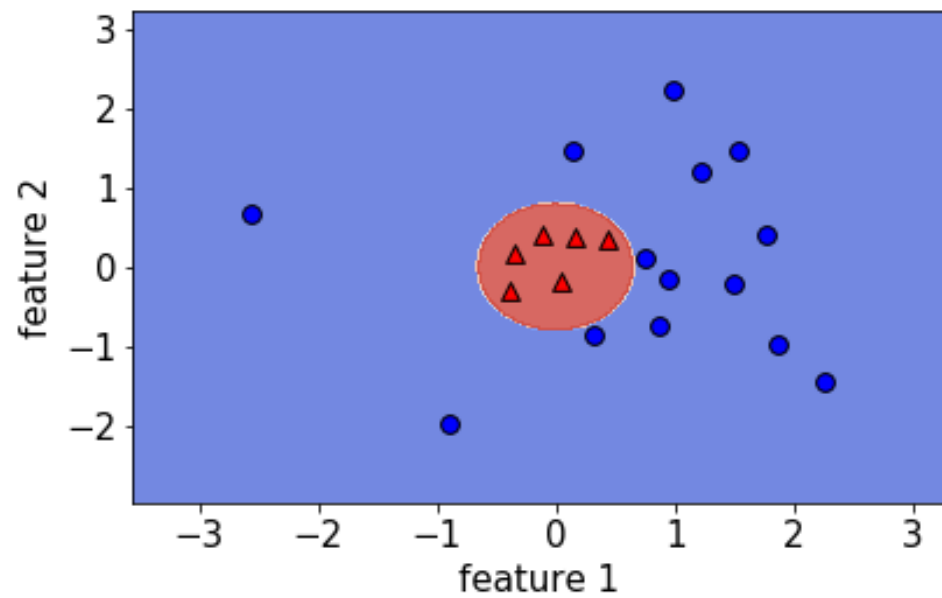
transformed feature =  
 $(\text{original feature})^2$

# Transforming your features



transformed feature =  
 $(\text{original feature})^2$

# Transforming your features



transformed feature =

$(\text{original feature})^2$

( )

, 가 ,  
=>  
:  
가

# Kernel SVMs

RBF

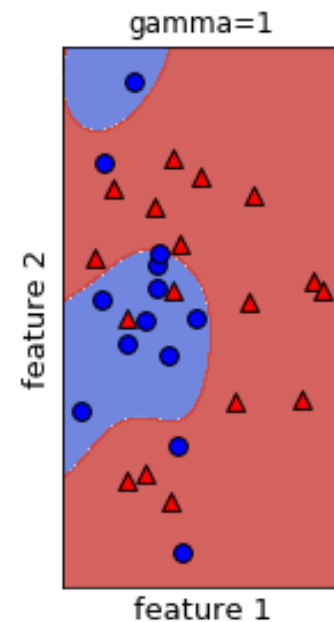
```
from sklearn.svm import SVC
```

```
svm = SVC(gamma=1) # default is kernel="rbf"
```

default

RBF

Radial Basis Function kernel



Kernel SVM

fit

decision boundary가

hyperparameter

RBF kernel boundary

gamma

control

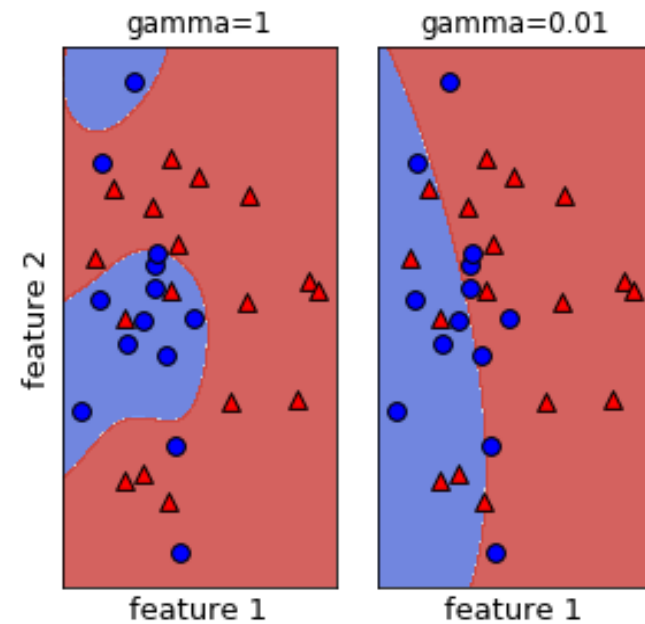
hyper parameter gamma

C hyperparameter가

# Kernel SVMs

```
from sklearn.svm import SVC
```

```
svm = SVC(gamma=0.01) # default is kernel="rbf"
```



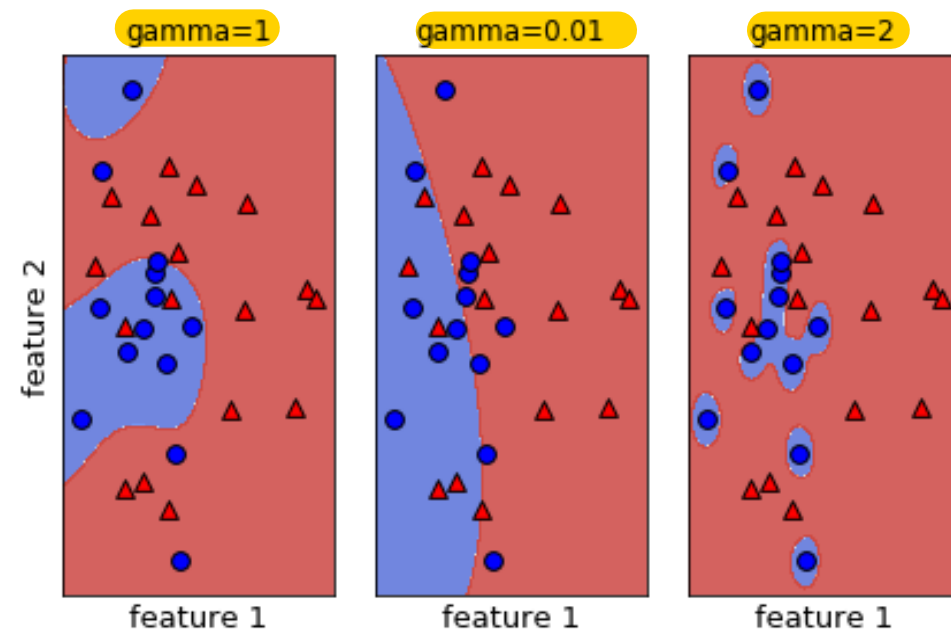
gamma가 0.01

- smaller `gamma` leads to smoother boundaries

# Kernel SVMs

```
from sklearn.svm import SVC
```

```
svm = SVC(gamma=2) # default is kernel="rbf"
```



train example      'Island'      100% training accuracy

RBF SVM      hyperparameter      dataset

가      gamma      가      가

= > overfitting

- larger `gamma` leads to more complex boundaries

# Let's practice!

## LINEAR CLASSIFIERS IN PYTHON



# Comparing logistic regression and SVM

LINEAR CLASSIFIERS IN PYTHON



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## Logistic regression:

- Is a linear classifier
- Can use with kernels, but slow
- Outputs meaningful probabilities
- Can be extended to multi-class
- All data points affect fit
- L2 or L1 regularization

## Support vector machine (SVM):

- Is a linear classifier
- Can use with kernels, and fast
- Does not naturally output probabilities
- Can be extended to multi-class
- Only "support vectors" affect fit
- Conventionally just L2 regularization

kernel ( support vector 가 SVM )

output probabilities regression , logistic

one - vs - rest multi - class

logistic regression 가 fit SVM support vecotr 가 fit

"logistic regression" , "SVM" 가 hinge loss L2

# Use in scikit-learn

Logistic regression in sklearn:

- `linear_model.LogisticRegression`

Key hyperparameters in sklearn:

hyperparameter

- `C` (inverse regularization strength) C : C가 , C가 가
- `penalty` (type of regularization) L2 L1
- `multi_class` (type of multi-class) ( hyperparameter )

SVM in sklearn:

- `svm.LinearSVC` and `svm.SVC` SVM LinearSVC SVC SVM , LinearSVC가 )  
(kernel SVC class)

# Use in scikit-learn (cont.)

Key hyperparameters in sklearn: SVM class

- `C` (inverse regularization strength) logistic regression
- `kernel` (type of kernel) kernal, RBF logistic regression
- `gamma` (inverse RBF smoothness) Gamma RBF controls the smoothness  
decision boundary가  
decision boundary가

`LogisticRegression` `hyperparameter` )

# SGDClassifier

SGDClassifier: scales well to large datasets    SGD    gradient descent

```
from sklearn.linear_model import SGDClassifier
```

SGDClassifier

dataset

```
logreg = SGDClassifier(loss='log')
```

```
linsvm = SGDClassifier(loss='hinge')
```

- SGDClassifier hyperparameter alpha is like  $1/C$

Logistic Regression    linear SVM  
SGDClassifier    "gotcha"

hyperparameter    SGDClassifier  
C

hyperparameter  
,

. (    loss    )  
. (    C    )

# Let's practice!

## LINEAR CLASSIFIERS IN PYTHON

# Conclusion

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# How does this course fit into data science?

- Data science
  - → Machine learning
    - →→ Supervised learning
      - →→→ Classification
        - →→→→ Linear classifiers (this course)



# Congratulations & thanks!

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