

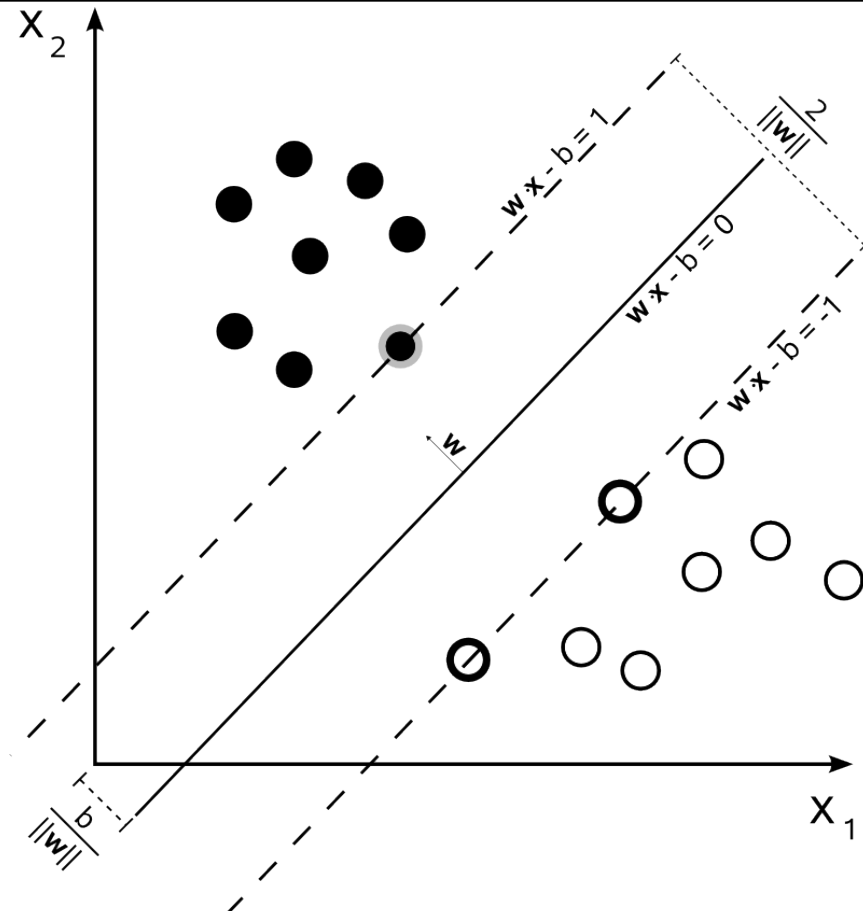
DATA SCIENCE

SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINES

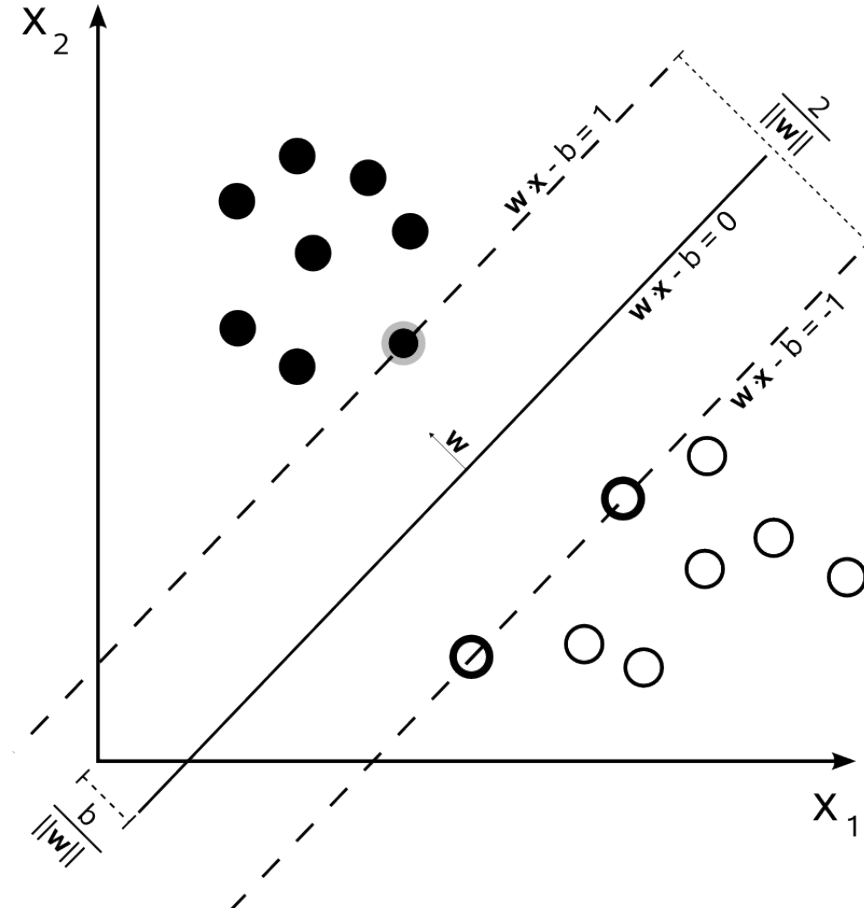
Supervised Machine Learning Model

Can be used for regression..

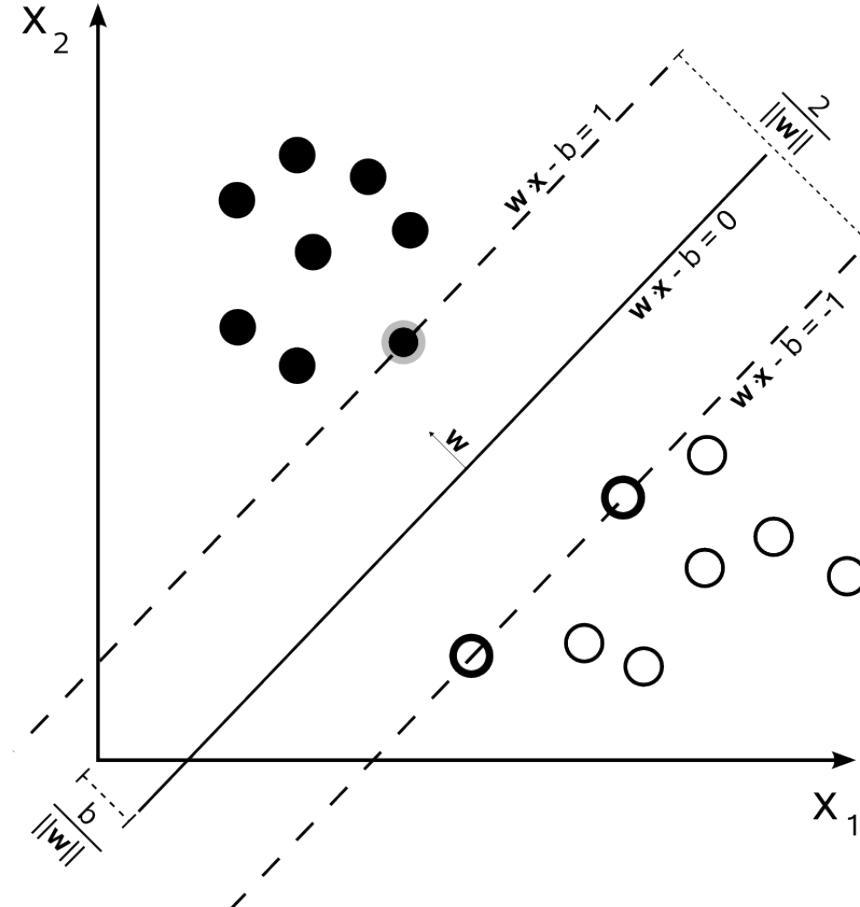
Constructs a hyperplane to separate classes in space



The **margin** is the distances between the nearest data points and the hyper-plane.



We want to
maximize
the width of
the margin

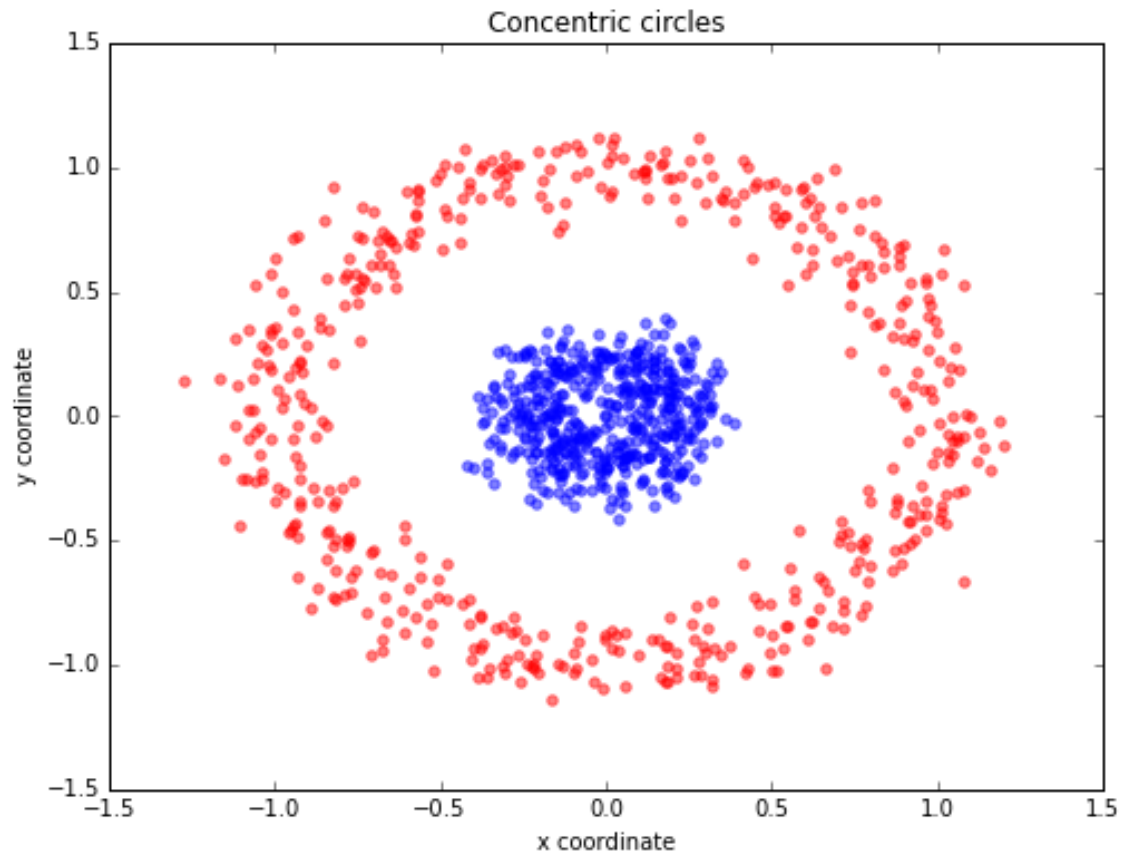


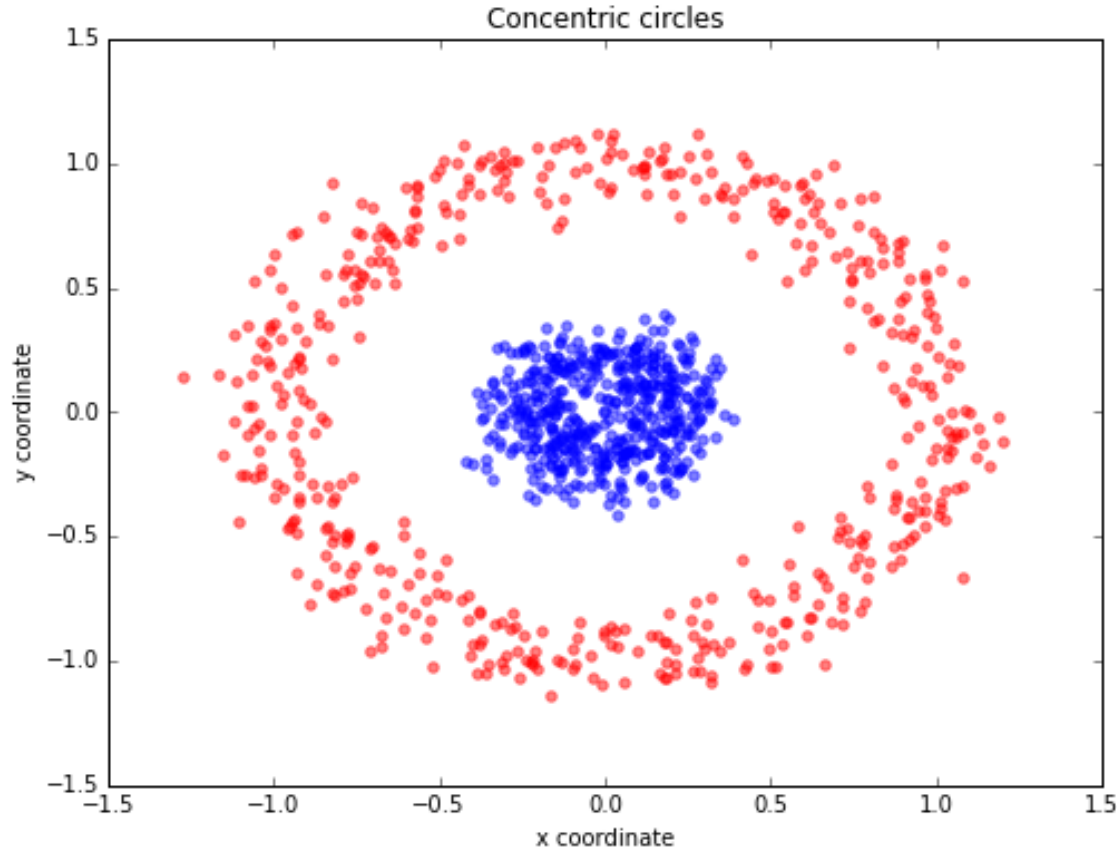
The idea is to construct a hyperplane that separates the data, making this a discriminative model

What if there is no
easy hyperplane?

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easy hyperplane?

Walk with me on this,
a mathematical journey





Pretty much no
hyperplane
will separate this
out, but what if we
could add a third
dimension?

Q. OK fine, but what if I have 100 predictors? How many dimensions should I project into?

A. An arbitrary amount, possible infinite..

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A. An arbitrary amount, possible infinite..

OK but this can take time..

Kernel Trick

We assume a certain shape of the data and the kernel trick saves us **MASSIVE** computation time

Kernel Trick

Example Gaussian or RBF (radial basis function)

$$\begin{aligned} K(x^{(i)}, x^{(j)}) &= \phi(x^{(i)})^T \phi(x^{(j)}) \\ &= \exp\left(-\gamma \|x^{(i)} - x^{(j)}\|^2\right), \quad \gamma > 0 \end{aligned}$$

Brings points out and makes a “pointed” manifold

Kernel Trick

Example:

Linear (assumes a linear boundary)

Poly (assumes a curved boundary)

Gaussian (assumes a spherical boundary)

Pros

- Very fast training and predicting with kernel trick
- Built on solid mathematical foundation (unlike ANN)
- Very common and in sklearn
- It uses a small subset of training points in the decision function (the support vectors), so is memory efficient.

Cons

- A lot of “guess work” with kernels
- Hard to grasp math behind it (ok if you accept the black box)