

Exercise sheet 08 - Machine Intelligence I

8.1

8.2

8.3

a)

A margin can be thought of as the 'width' of the decision boundary of the linear connectionist neuron, or how close we allow the boundary line to come to the data points. The effect of increasing the margin is that the number of possible classifying lines decreases which effectively reduces the complexity of the classifier. If this can be done without affecting the training/empirical error of the classifier, it can reduce the generalization error.

b)

The Euclidean distance $d(x^\alpha, w, b)$ from a sample $x^{(\alpha)}$ to the decision boundary line $L = \{x \in X | w^T x + b = 0\}$ is given by

$$d(x^\alpha, w, b) = \left| \frac{w^T x^{(\alpha)}}{\|w\|} + \frac{-b}{\|w\|} \right| = \frac{1}{\|w\|} (w^T x^{(\alpha)} + b) \quad (1)$$

With the constraint that $w^T x^{(\alpha)} + b \leq 1$ for all $x \in X$, we get

$$d(x^\alpha, w, b) \leq \frac{1}{\|w\|} \quad (2)$$

c)

The *primal optimization problem* offers a method of maximizing the margin of the classifier while keeping the constraint that we still classify all training points correctly. This is done by using the KuhnTucker conditions, a generalization of Lagrange multipliers, which involves minimizing the Lagrange equation:

$$L_{(x_k, \{\lambda_k\})} = f_0(x) + \sum_{k=1}^m \lambda_k f_k(x) \quad (3)$$

Where f_k are constraints expressed in the form that they must be smaller than or equal to zero, and $f_0(x)$ is the function that we want to minimize. In our case, the constraint set by normalizing the margin gives $f(x) =$

$-(y_T(w^T x + b) - 1)$ on this form. Since we want to maximize the margin, we want to minimize $f_0(x) = \frac{\|w\|^2}{2}$.

The aim is to minimize the Lagrangian function, and we do this by first minimizing with respect to w . This will result us an expression on the form:

$$w = \sum_{\alpha=1}^p \lambda_{\alpha} y_T^{(\alpha)} x^{(\alpha)} \quad (4)$$

Where α is indexing over p datapoints. Then, minimizing with respect to b we get the following constraint on λ and y_T :

$$0 = - \sum_{\alpha=1}^p \lambda_{\alpha} y_T^{(\alpha)} \quad (5)$$

Putting these results back into the Lagrange equation, we attain:

$$L_{(x_k, \{\lambda_k\})} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha, \beta=1}^p \lambda_{\alpha} \lambda_{\beta} y_T^{(\alpha)} y_T^{(\beta)} (x^{(\alpha)})^T x^{(\beta)} + \sum_{\alpha=1}^p \lambda_{\alpha} \quad (6)$$

The Khuhn-Tucker conditions implies that w can be given as a linear combination of the data points:

$$w = \sum_{\alpha}^p \lambda_{\alpha} y_T^{(\alpha)} x^{(\alpha)} \quad (7)$$

and the b can be given by looking at the support vectors, i. e. the points that lie closest to the boundary line and therefore satisfy:

$$y_T^{(\alpha)} (w^T x^{(\alpha)} + b) = 1 \quad (8)$$

And we get:

$$b = \frac{1}{N_{SV}} \sum_{i=1}^{N_{SV}} (w^T x_i - y_i) \quad (9)$$

Where i is indexing over the number of support vectors, N_{SV} .

8.4

8.5