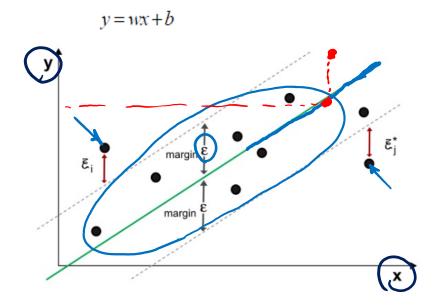


Part 26- Support Vector Machines Regression

Prof. Pedram Jahangiry







Topics

Part 23

- SVM Geometry
- SVM Motivation

Part 24

Maximum Margin Classifier (MMC)
Support Vector Classifiers (SVC)

Part 25

• Support Vector Machines (SVM)

Part 26

Support Vector Regressors (SVR)

Part 27

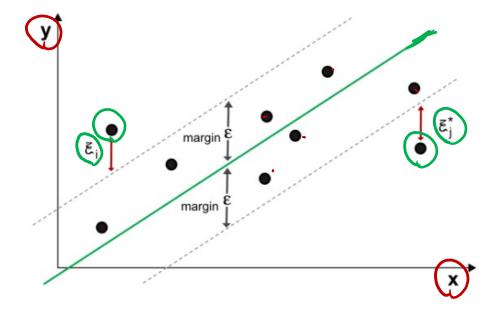
- Multiple class classification
- SVM pros and cons
- SVM applications in Finance





SVM for regression (Support Vector Regressors)

- The idea of SVM classification can be transposed to regression problems.
- However, the role of the margin is different. Our objective, is to basically find the hyperplane that holds maximum training observations within the margin ϵ (tolerance level).





SVR optimization

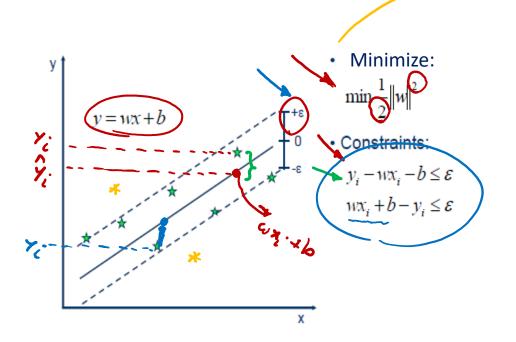


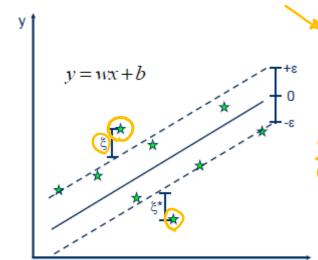
More flexible vart bias f



bias A

Var 1







$$\frac{1}{2} \| \mathbf{w} \|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\xi_i + \xi_i^*)$$

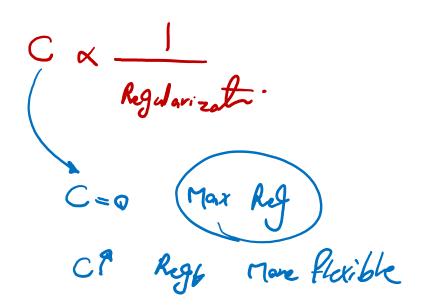
· Constraints:

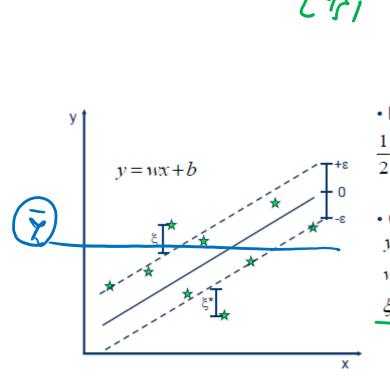
$$\begin{cases} y_i - wx_i - b \le \varepsilon + \xi_i \\ wx_i + b - y_i \le \varepsilon + \xi_i^* \\ \xi_i, \xi_i^* \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

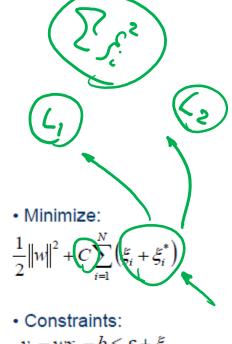




SVR optimization







• Constraints: $y_i - wx_i - b \le \varepsilon + \xi_i$ $wx_i + b - y_i \le \varepsilon + \xi_i^*$ $\xi_i, \xi_i^* \ge 0$



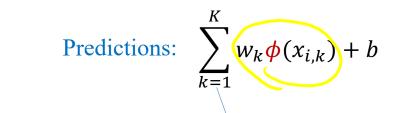
Kernel SVR optimization

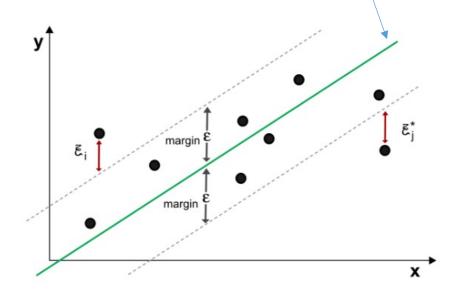
$$\underset{w,b}{\text{Min}} \frac{1}{2} ||w||^{2} + C \sum_{i=1}^{I} (\xi_{i} + \xi_{i}^{*})$$

$$\left(\sum_{k=1}^{K} w_{k} \phi(x_{i,k}) + b\right) - y_{i} \leq \epsilon + \xi_{i}^{*}$$

$$y_{i} - \left(\sum_{k=1}^{K} w_{k} \phi(x_{i,k}) + b\right) \leq \epsilon + \xi_{i}$$

$$\xi_{i}, \xi_{i}^{*} \geq 0 \quad \forall_{i}$$





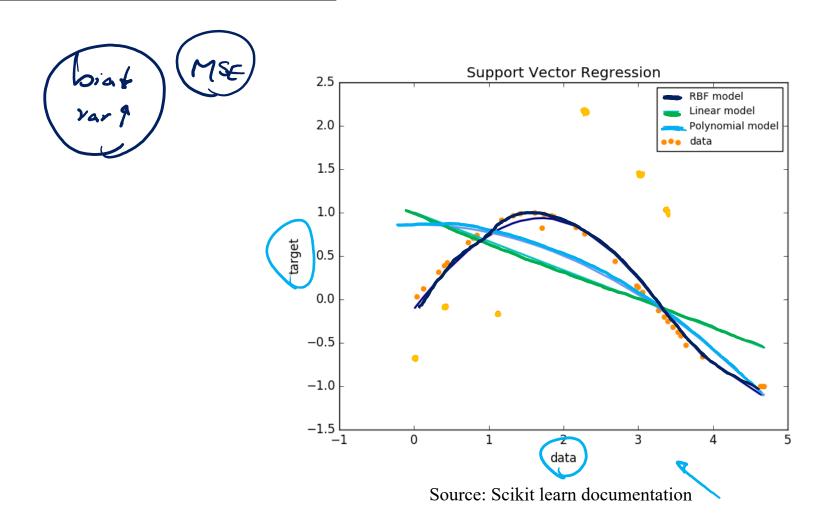
- Goal: minimize the sum of squared weights subject to the error being small enough
- This is somewhat the opposite of the penalized linear regressions which seek to minimize the error, subject to the weights being small enough

LASSO Min MSE S.t [[N:1/< X Ridge Min MSE S.t [(wi) / B





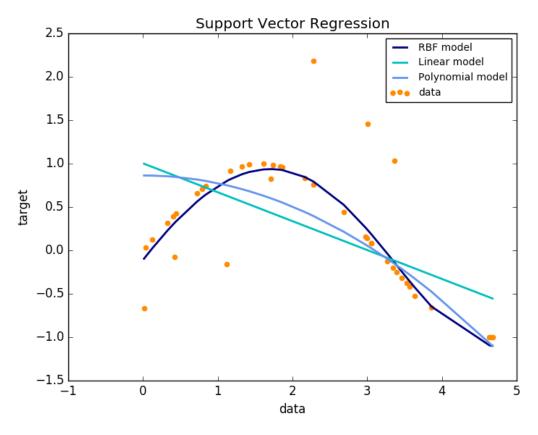
SVR using Linear and Non-linear Kernels







SVR using Linear and Non-linear Kernels



Source: Scikit learn documentation

