

Reminder

- Feb 24, Deadline for Homework 1
- Feb 28, Quiz 1
 - Coverage: matrix algebra and ML basics
 - Questions in Quiz 1 are similar to those in HM1 and HM2.
 - Bring printed materials to Quiz 1.
 - No laptop, phone, or tablet.
- Mar 7, Deadline for project proposal
 - Submit the proposal to Canvas.

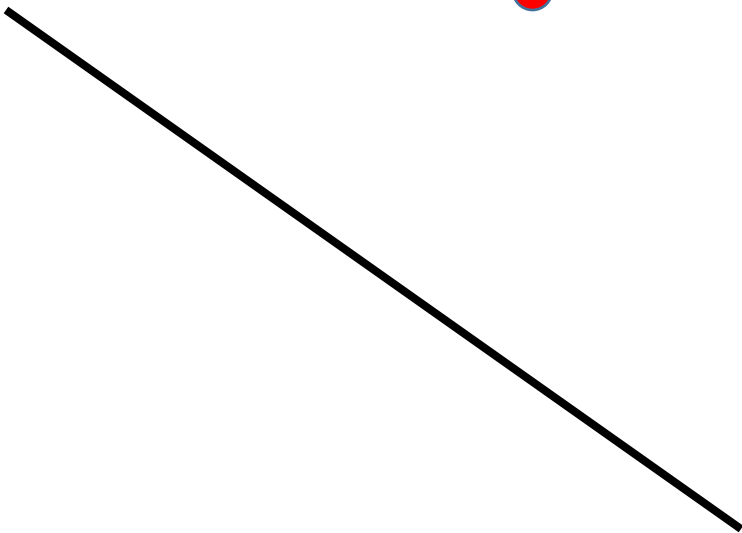
Support Vector Machine (SVM)

Shusen Wang

Project a Point onto a Hyperplane

Project a Point onto a Hyperplane

Question: how to project **z** onto the hyperplane?

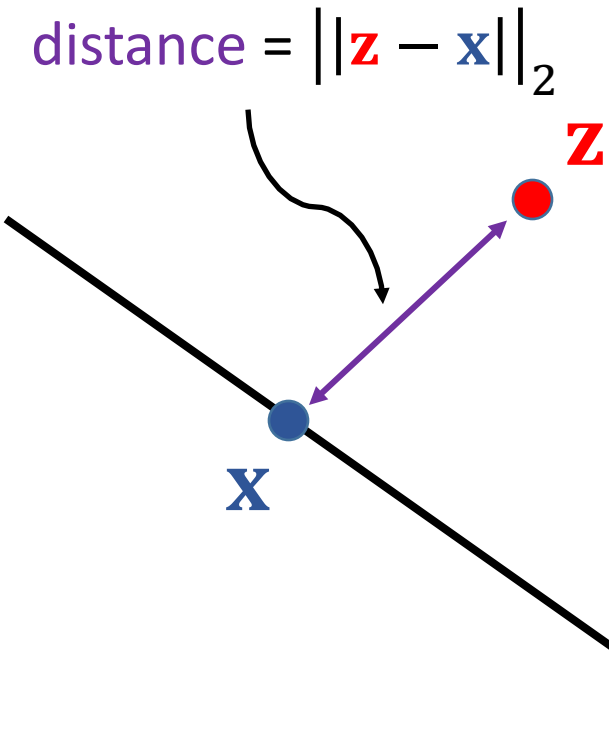


Hyperplane $\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b = 0$

Project a Point onto a Hyperplane

Question: how to project \mathbf{z} onto the hyperplane?

Solution: find \mathbf{x} on the hyperplane such that $\|\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{x}\|_2^2$ is minimized.



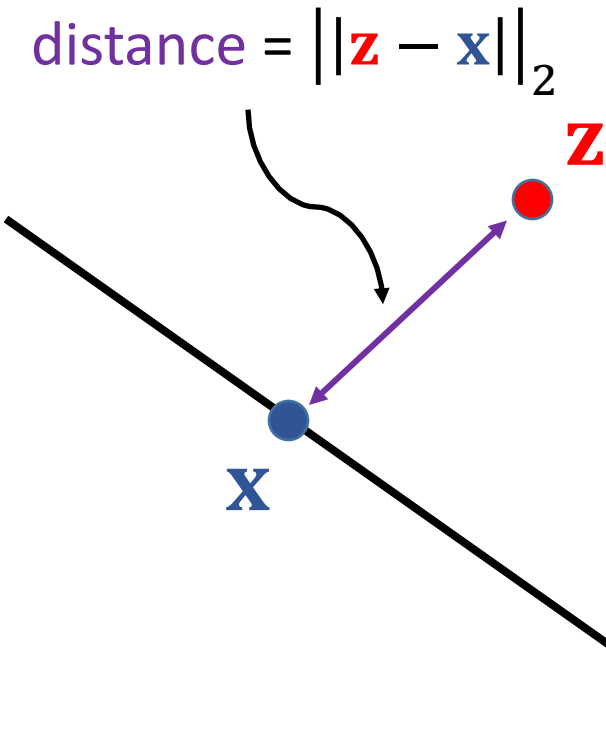
- $\min_{\mathbf{x}} \|\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{x}\|_2^2; \quad \text{s.t. } \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b = 0$

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Hyperplane $\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b = 0$

- $\min_{\mathbf{x}} \|\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{x}\|_2^2; \quad \text{s.t. } \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b = 0$
- Solve the problem using the KKT conditions:

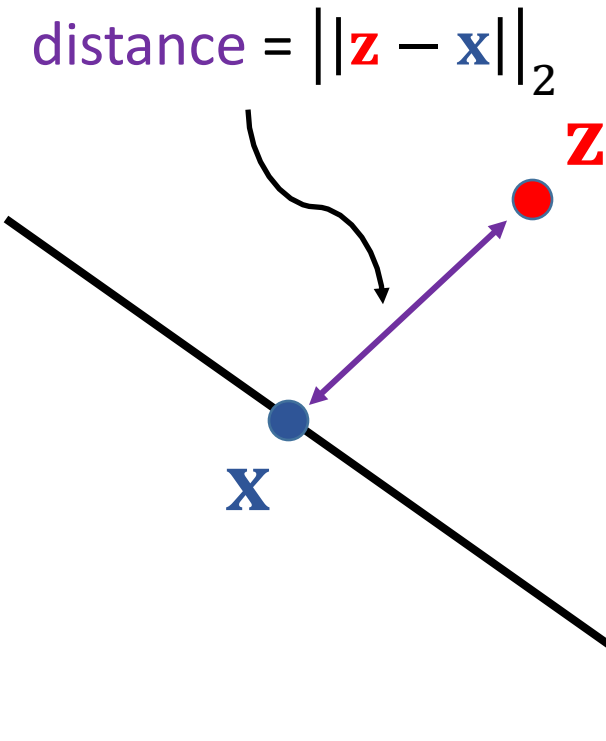
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \|\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{x}\|_2^2}{\partial \mathbf{x}} + \lambda \frac{\partial (\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b)}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = 0; \\ \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b = 0. \end{cases}$$

- Solution: $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{z} - \frac{\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{z} + b}{\|\mathbf{w}\|_2^2} \mathbf{w}$

Project a Point onto a Hyperplane

Question: how to project \mathbf{z} onto the hyperplane?

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- Solution: $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{z} - \frac{\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{z} + b}{\|\mathbf{w}\|_2^2} \mathbf{w}$
- The ℓ_2 distance between \mathbf{z} and the hyperplane is

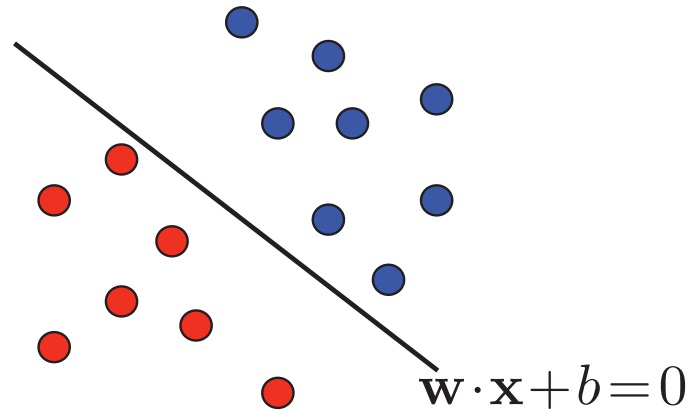
$$\|\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{x}\|_2 = \frac{|\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{z} + b|}{\|\mathbf{w}\|_2}.$$

Hyperplane $\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b = 0$

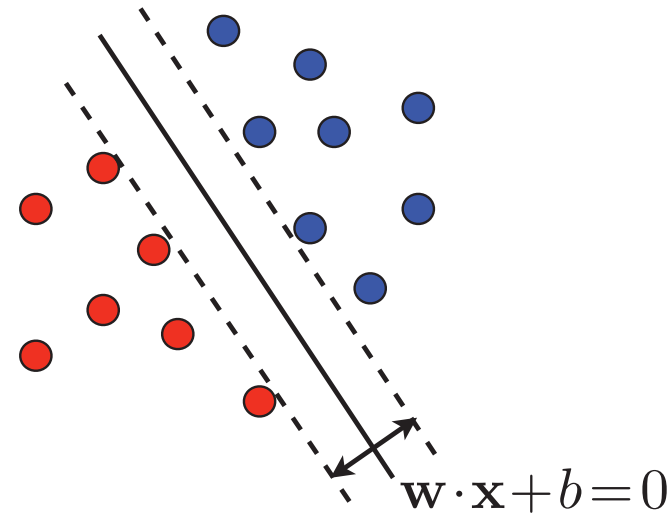
Support Vector Machine

Support Vector Machine (SVM)

Separate data by a hyperplane (assume the data are separable)



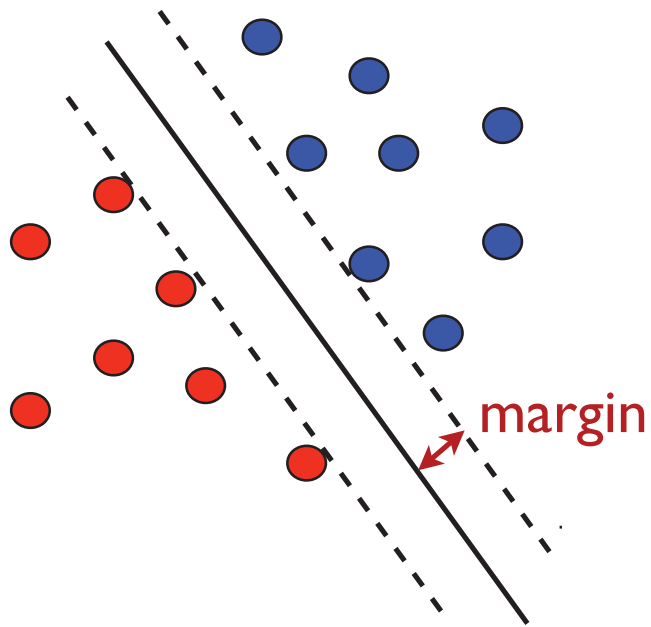
An arbitrary hyperplane.



The hyperplane that maximizes the margin.

Support Vector Machine (SVM)

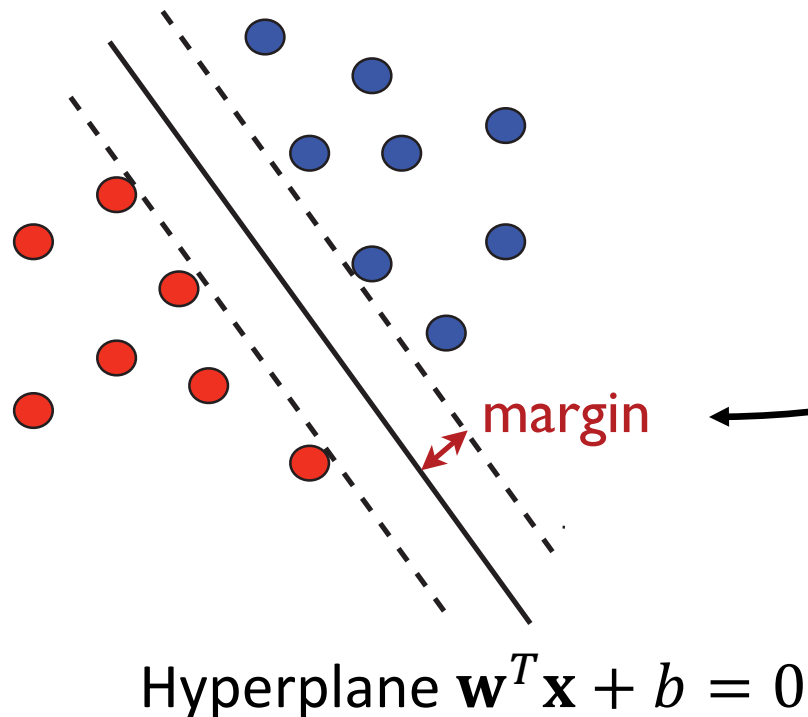
Separate data by a hyperplane (assume the data are separable)



Hyperplane $\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b = 0$

Support Vector Machine (SVM)

Separate data by a hyperplane (assume the data are separable)



- The distance between any \mathbf{x} and the hyperplane is

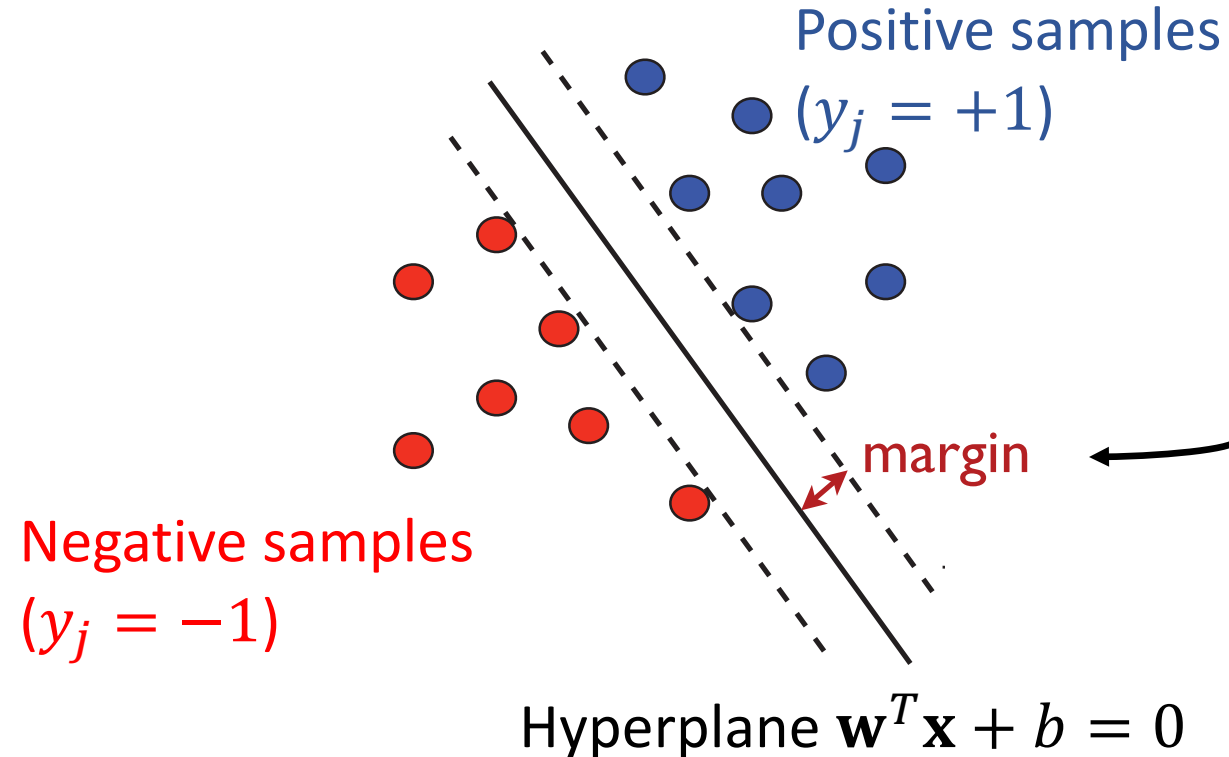
$$\frac{|\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b|}{\|\mathbf{w}\|_2}.$$

- The **margin** is

$$\min_j \frac{|\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_j + b|}{\|\mathbf{w}\|_2}$$

Support Vector Machine (SVM)

Separate data by a hyperplane (assume the data are separable)



- The distance between any \mathbf{x} and the hyperplane is

$$\frac{|\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b|}{\|\mathbf{w}\|_2}.$$

- The **margin** is

$$\min_j \frac{|\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_j + b|}{\|\mathbf{w}\|_2} = \min_j \frac{y_j (\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_j + b)}{\|\mathbf{w}\|_2}.$$

Support Vector Machine (SVM)

Margin = $\min_j \frac{y_j(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_j + b)}{\|\mathbf{w}\|_2}$; we want to maximize the **margin**.

Support Vector Machine (SVM)

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Define $\bar{\mathbf{x}}_j = [\mathbf{x}_j; 1] \in \mathbb{R}^{d+1}$

Define $\bar{\mathbf{w}} = [\mathbf{w}, b] \in \mathbb{R}^{d+1}$

$$\rightarrow \mathbf{x}_j^T \mathbf{w} + b = \bar{\mathbf{x}}_j^T \bar{\mathbf{w}}$$

Support Vector Machine (SVM)

Margin = $\min_j \frac{y_j \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_j}{\|\mathbf{w}\|_2}$; we want to maximize the **margin**.



Support Vector Machine (SVM): $\max_{\mathbf{w}} \min_j \frac{y_j \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_j}{\|\mathbf{w}\|_2}$

Support Vector Machine (SVM)

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Support Vector Machine (SVM)

$$\text{Support Vector Machine (SVM): } \max_{\mathbf{w}} \min_j \frac{y_j \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_j}{\|\mathbf{w}\|_2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{\mathbf{w}} \min_j \frac{y_j \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_j}{\|\mathbf{w}\|_2} &= \max_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{\min_j y_j \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_j}{\|\mathbf{w}\|_2} \\ &= \max_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{w}\|_2}, \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \min_j y_j \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_j = 1 \\ &= \min_{\mathbf{w}} \|\mathbf{w}\|_2^2, \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \min_j y_j \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_j = 1 \\ &= \min_{\mathbf{w}} \|\mathbf{w}\|_2^2, \quad \text{s.t.} \quad y_j \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_j \geq 1 \text{ for all } j \end{aligned}$$

Support Vector Machine (SVM)

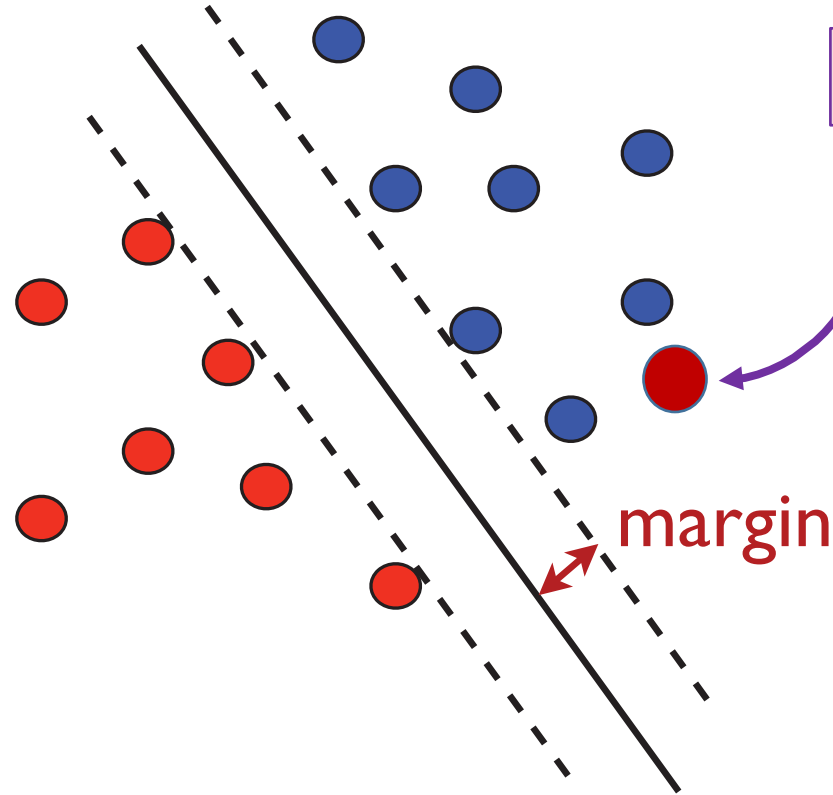
$$\min_{\mathbf{w}} \|\mathbf{w}\|_2^2, \quad \text{s.t.} \quad 1 - y_j \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_j \leq 0 \text{ for all } j \in \{1, \dots, n\}.$$



Equivalent form of SVM

Support Vector Machine (SVM)

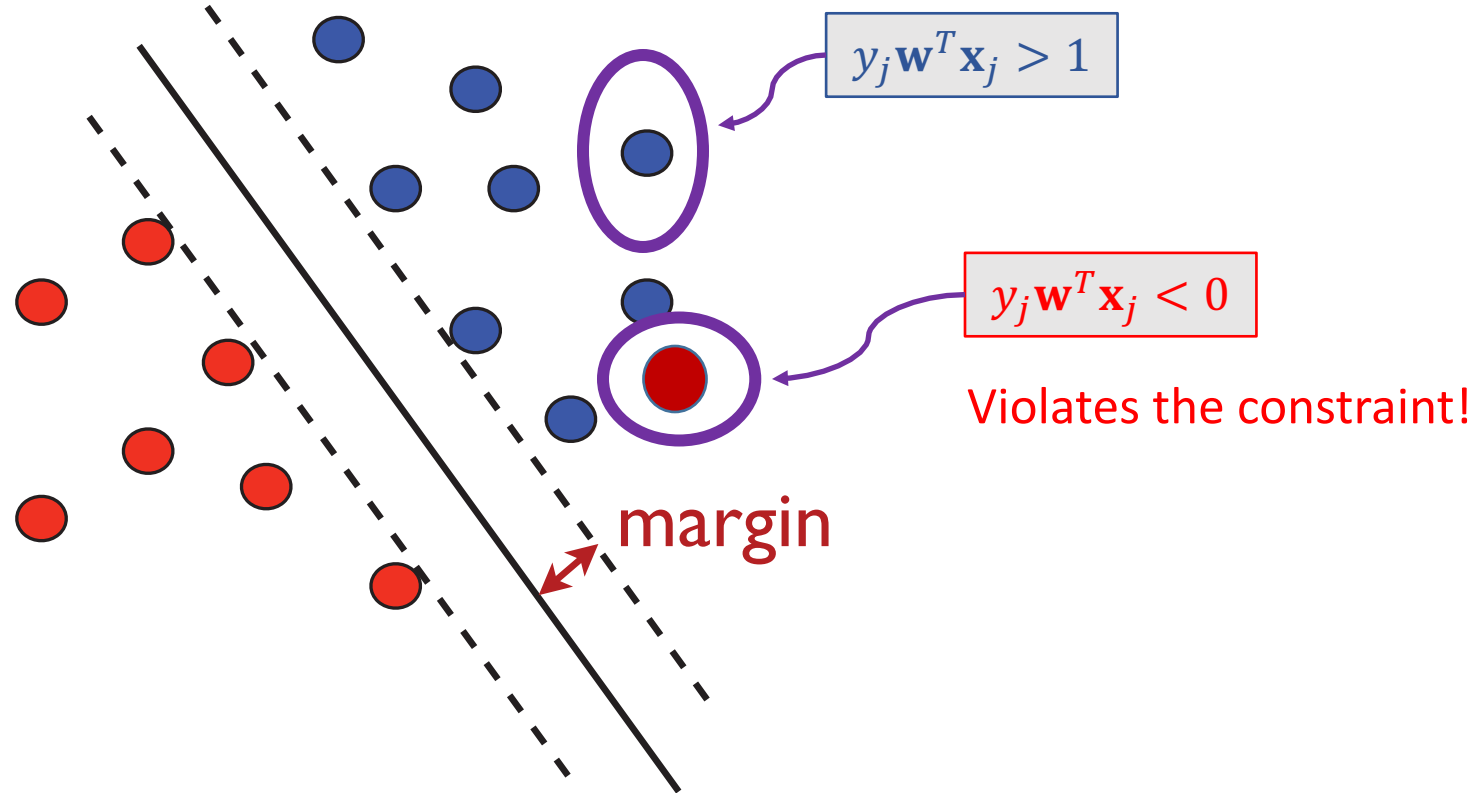
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What if the data is inseparable?

Support Vector Machine (SVM)

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Relax

$$\min_{\mathbf{w}, \xi_j} \|\mathbf{w}\|_2^2 + \lambda \sum_j [\xi_j]_+, \quad \text{s.t.} \quad 1 - y_j \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_j = \xi_j \text{ for all } j \in \{1, \dots, n\}.$$

- $[\xi_j]_+ = \max\{\xi_j, 0\}$

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- $[\xi_j]_+ = \max\{\xi_j, 0\}$
- $\xi_j \leq 0$ means the constraint $1 - y_j \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_j \leq 0$ is satisfied
→ no penalty!
- $\xi_j > 0$ means the constraint is violated (because the data is inseparable)
→ penalize the violation ξ_j .

Support Vector Machine (SVM)

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Equivalent

$$\min_{\mathbf{w}, b} \|\mathbf{w}\|_2^2 + \lambda \sum_j [1 - y_j \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_j]_+.$$

Comparisons

$$\text{SVM: } \min_{\mathbf{w}} \|\mathbf{w}\|_2^2 + \lambda \sum_j g(y_j \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_j).$$

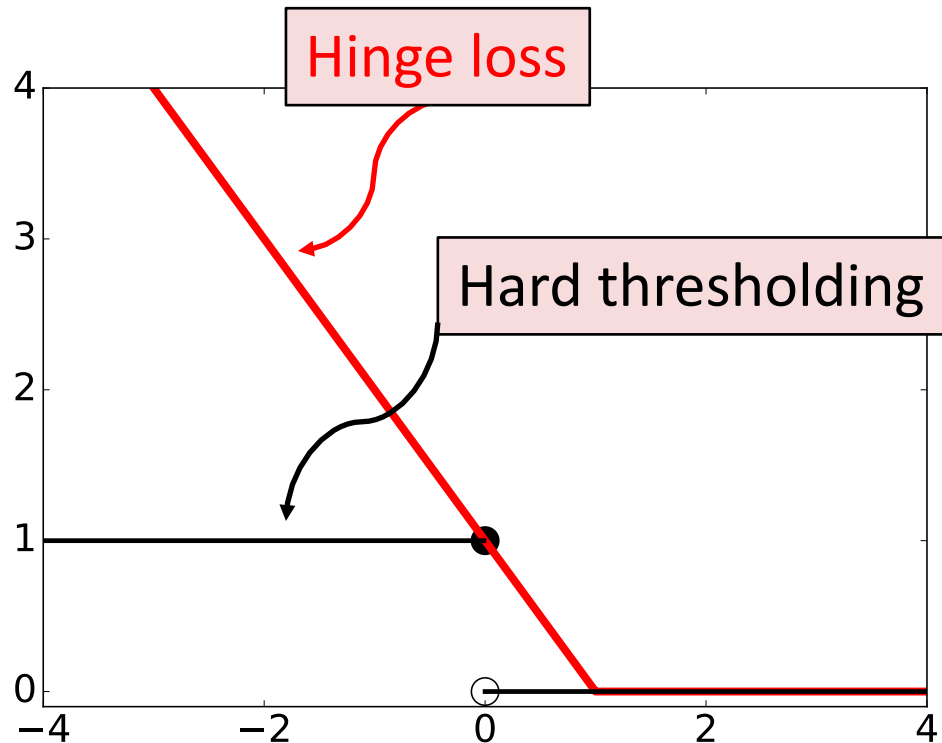
$$\text{Hinge loss: } g(z) = [1 - z]_+.$$



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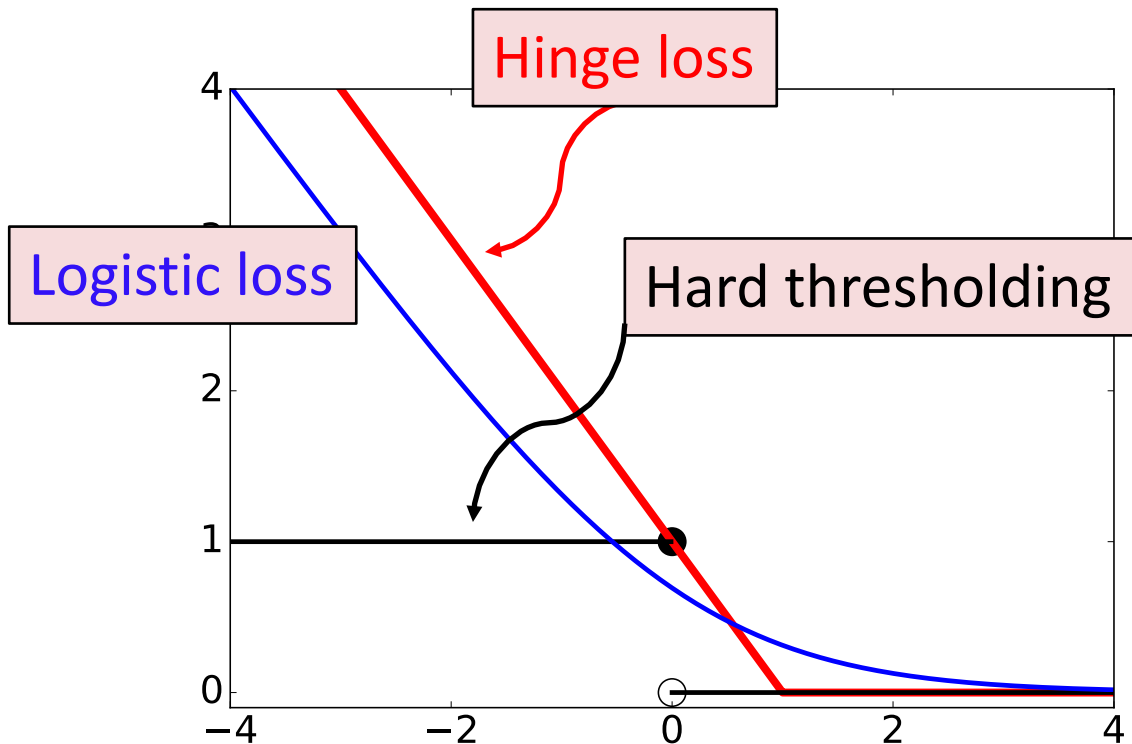


$$\text{Hard thresholding: } h(z) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } z < 0; \\ 0, & \text{if } z \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

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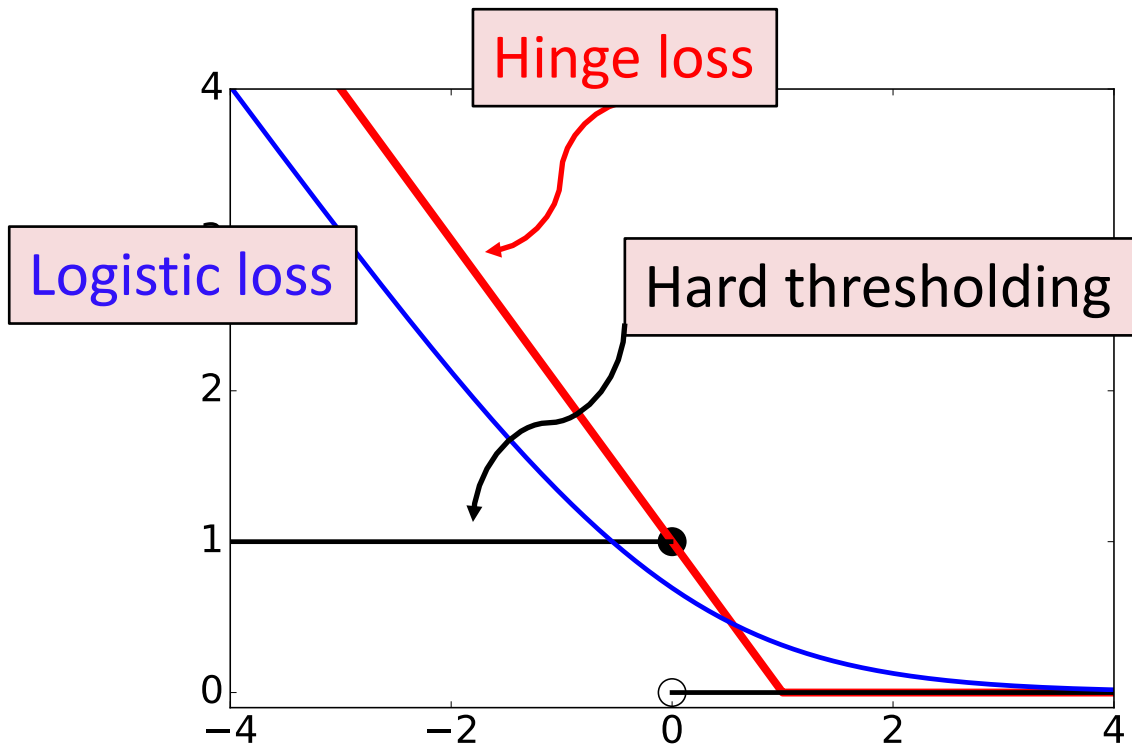
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$$\text{Logistic loss: } l(z) = \log(1 + e^{-z}).$$

Comparisons



- Convexity
 - **Hinge loss** and **logistic loss** are convex.
 - Global optima can be efficiently found.
- Smoothness
 - **Hinge loss** is non-smooth.
 - **Logistic loss** is smooth.
- **Logistic regression** is easier to solve than **SVM**.
 - GD for **logistic regression** has linear convergence.
 - Algorithms for **SVM** have sub-linear convergence.