Support Vector Machine Vectorized proof

Remon Kamal

March 21, 2020

Abstract

This is the proof of the vectorized form of SVM, I do this with lots of Matrix Math, I hope you like my latex skills

1 proof

$$loss = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} loss_i + \lambda \|W\|_2$$
 (1)

Where N is number of examples, W is the weight matrix and λ is the regression weight

$$loss_i = \sum_{k=0}^{C-1} T_{ik} \tag{2}$$

Where $loss_i$ is the loss per example, T_{ik} is loss of class k in example i

$$T_{ik} = \begin{cases} 0 & , margin_{ik} \le 0 \\ S_{ik} - S_{iy_j} + 1 & , margin_{ik} > 0 \end{cases}$$
 (3)

Where $margin_{ik}$ is the margin loss of class k in example i, and it is given by

$$margin_{ik} = S_{ik} - S_{iy_i} + 1 \tag{4}$$

And S_{ik} is the score of class k in example i

$$S_{ik} = X_i W_k \tag{5}$$

 $W_k \to \text{k-Coloum vector of W matrix}$

$$W_k = W u_k \tag{6}$$

 $u_k \to \text{Unit coloum vector in direction of } \mathbf{k}$

Substituting From (6) in (5) we get:

$$S_{ik} = X_i W u_k \tag{7}$$

Taking the ∇_W of (1) we have

$$\nabla_W loss = \frac{1}{N} \nabla_W loss_i + \lambda \nabla_W ||W||_2^2$$
 (8)

We divide the left part of (8) and process each part separately

$$\nabla_W ||W||_2^2 = 2W \tag{9}$$

$$\nabla_W loss_i = \sum_{k=0}^{c-1} \nabla_W T_{ik} \tag{10}$$

where c is the number of classes in our problem

$$\nabla_W T_{ik} = \begin{cases} 0 &, margin_{ik} \le 0 \\ \nabla_W S_{ik} - \nabla_W S_{iyj} &, margin_{ik} > 0 \end{cases}$$
 (11)

$$(\nabla_W)_{lm} = \frac{\partial}{\partial W_{lm}} \tag{12}$$

From equation (7) and substituting in equation (12) we get:

$$(\nabla_W S_{ik})_{lm} = \frac{\partial}{\partial W_{lm}} (X_i W u_k)$$

$$= X_i \frac{\partial}{\partial W_{lm}} (W u_k)$$

$$= X_i \frac{\partial}{\partial W_{lm}} (u_k^T W^T)$$

$$= X_i u_k^T \frac{\partial}{\partial W_{lm}} (W^T)$$
(13)

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial W_{lm}} \left(W^T \right) = \omega_{lm}^T \tag{14}$$

Where ω_{lm} is a matrix full of zeros except at $index_{lm}$ which is 1 By substitution from equation (14) in equation (13) we get:

$$(\nabla_W S_{ik})_{lm} = X_i u_k^T \omega_{lm}^T$$

= $X_i \omega_{lm} u_k$ (15)

$$\omega_{lm}u_k = \begin{cases} 0 & k \neq l \\ u_m & k = l \end{cases} \tag{16}$$

So by getting the right hand side from equation (15) and substituting by equation (16) we get:

$$X_i \omega_{lm} u_k = \begin{cases} 0 & k \neq l \\ X_i u_m = X_{im} & k = l \end{cases}$$
 (17)

Where X_{im} is mth element in X_i So from equation (15) and equation (17) we get:

$$\nabla_{W}(S_{ik}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & X_{i} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & k_{th} - col & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
(18)

Simlarly
$$\nabla_W (S_{y_j}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & X_i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & y_{j-th}col & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (19)

By substituting from equation (18) and (19) in equation (3) we get:

$$So \nabla_{W} T_{ik} = \begin{cases} \begin{bmatrix} | & 0 & | & 0 \\ X_{i} & 0 & X_{i} & 0 \\ | & 0 & | & 0 \\ k_{th} - col & 0 & y_{j-th} - col & 0 \end{bmatrix}, margin_{ik} \leq 0 \\ zero-matrix & , margin_{ik} > 0 \end{cases}$$
(20)

From equation (20) in (2) we get:

$$\nabla_{W} loss_{i} = \begin{bmatrix} | & 0 & | & 0 \\ X_{i} \text{ if } morgin_{ik} > 0 \text{ else zeros} & 0 & -m_{i}X_{i} & 0 \\ | & 0 & | & 0 \\ k_{th} - col & 0 & y_{j-th} - col & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
(21)

Where m_i is the number of $margin_{ik}$ in ith example that is greater than zero, So we can assume C the cost matrix where C_{in} corresponds to the ith example and cth class cost where

$$C_{in} = \begin{cases} -m_i & n = y_j \text{ n is the correct label for } example_i \\ 1 & margin_{in} > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
 (22)

And we get:

$$\left(\sum_{i}^{N} \nabla_{W} loss_{i}\right)_{lm} = \sum_{i}^{N} C_{im} X_{il}$$
(23)

So
$$\sum_{i}^{N} \nabla_{W} loss_{i} = X^{T} C$$
 (24)

And from (24) and (9) and substituting in (8) we get the final vectorized loss expression:

$$\nabla_W loss = \frac{1}{N} \left(X^T C \right) + 2\lambda W \tag{25}$$