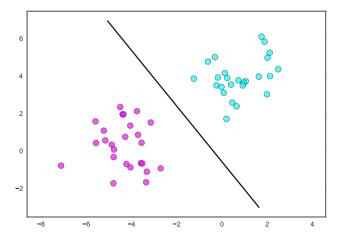
# CME 252: Support Vector Machines

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### Support Vector Machines

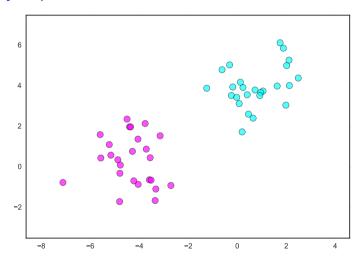
- ▶ find a hyperplane to separate data points into two classes
- ▶ use hyperplane to classify new (unseen) points



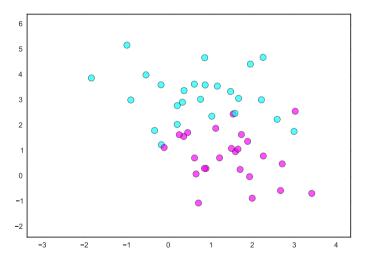
#### Scenarios

- assume data falls into one category:
  - strictly linearly separable
  - approximately (not strictly) linearly separable
  - approximately non-linearly separable (hyperplanes won't work)

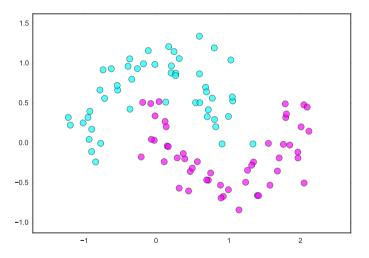
# Strictly Linearly Separable Data



# Approximately Linearly Separable Data



## Approximately Non-linearly Separable



### Linearly Separable Problem

- ▶ data:  $x_i \in \mathbf{R}^n$  with labels  $y_i \in \{+1, -1\}$  for i = 1, ..., m
- assume strictly linearly separable
- find hyperplane  $\{x \mid a^Tx = b\}$  that separates points by label

$$a^T x_i - b > 0$$
 if  $y_i = +1$   
 $a^T x_i - b < 0$  if  $y_i = -1$ 

▶ rescale a, b so that

$$a^T x_i - b \ge +1$$
 if  $y_i = +1$   
 $a^T x_i - b \le -1$  if  $y_i = -1$ 

### Linearly Separable Problem

▶ for all *i*, rewrite constraints as

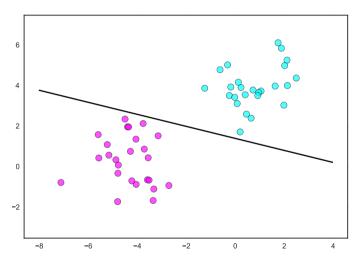
$$y_i\left(a^Tx_i - b\right) \ge 1$$

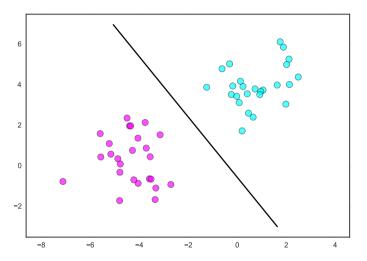
get feasibility problem

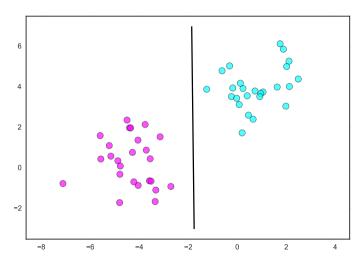
minimize 
$$0$$
 subject to  $y_i\left(a^Tx_i-b\right)\geq 1$  for  $i=1,\ldots,m$ 

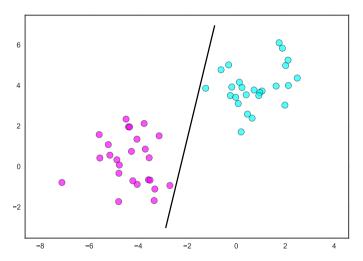
with variables  $a \in \mathbf{R}^n$ ,  $b \in \mathbf{R}$ 

has many potential separators









### Separable linear classification/discrimination

- many hyperplanes
- maximum margin classifier and robustness

### Nonseparable linear classification

- relaxed feasibility problem
- ▶ I1 penality to minimize misclassification: pure LP
- ▶ tradeoff between classification and width of slab: SOCP

### Hinge loss

- ▶ reformulate as hinge loss objective
- general loss function form. . . l(Ax + b)

# logistic

- ► change loss function to get logistic loss
- other loss functions

## regularization

regularize to get sparse classifier...

#### nonlinear discrimination

- adding features
- polynomial discrimination any different?
- ▶ rbf kernel? radial basis function
- ▶ kernel methods and relationship with convex opt. . .

### algorithms

- ▶ note that so far, we have said **nothing** about **how** to compute a supporting vector
- we have focused on modeling
- that's OK, we're focusing on modeling
- algorithms involve duality and optimality conditions

#### scikitlearn comparison

- ▶ make sure it matches up with python SVM formulation
- ▶ maybe even do a timing comparison...

#### data science perspective

- cleaning and centering data
- sparse predictors