

# ● 1. SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE (SVM)

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## 1 Problem Formulation

Input space:

$$\mathcal{X} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$$

Output space:

Binary classification:

$$\mathcal{Y} = \{-1, +1\}$$

Data distribution:

$$(x_i, y_i) \sim \mathcal{D}$$

Learning Objective (Expected Risk Minimization):

$$R(f) = \mathbb{E}_{(x,y) \sim \mathcal{D}} [\ell(y, f(x))]$$

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## 2 Model Specification

## Support Vector Machine (SVM)

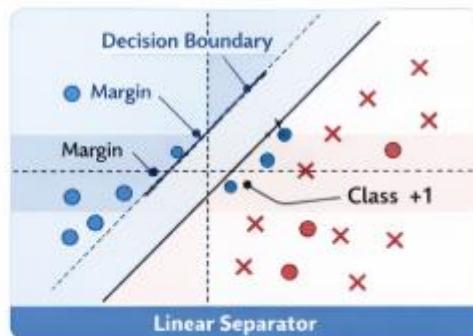
### - Model Specification

Hypothesis Function:

$$f(x) = w \cdot x + b$$

Hypothesis Function:

$$f(x) = \text{Piecewise Constant}$$



## Hypothesis Function

Linear SVM:

$$f(x) = w^T x + b$$

Kernel SVM:

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i K(x_i, x) + b$$

## Parameter Space

$$w \in \mathbb{R}^d, \quad b \in \mathbb{R}$$

## Structural Assumptions

- Linear separability (hard margin)
  - Non-linear separability via kernel trick
  - Large margin principle
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## 3 Loss Function

### Hinge Loss

$$\ell(u, f(x)) = \max(0, 1 - u f(x))$$

### Why Hinge Loss?

- Upper bound on 0–1 loss
- Encourages margin maximization

### Convexity

- Convex but non-differentiable
  - Global optimum guaranteed
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## 4 Objective Function

### Empirical Risk

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \max(0, 1 - y_i(w^T x_i + b))$$

### Regularized Form

$$\min_{w,b} \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^n \max(0, 1 - y_i f(x_i))$$

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## 5 Optimization Method

- Quadratic Programming (QP)
- SMO algorithm (iterative)

## Gradient (Subgradient)

If margin violated:

$$\nabla_w = -y_i x_i$$

## Convergence

- Convex optimization → global optimum
  - Complexity:  $O(n^3)O(n^3)O(n^3)$  worst case (QP)
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## 6 Statistical Interpretation

- Equivalent to L2-regularized hinge risk minimization
  - Can be interpreted as MAP under specific priors
  - Output is margin distance (not probability)
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## 7 Regularization & Generalization

- Controlled by CCC
  - Large margin → lower VC dimension
  - Bias–variance tradeoff via margin width
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## 8 Theoretical Properties

- Convex optimization
- Unique global minimum
- Consistent under separability

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## 9 Computational Complexity

Aspect	Complexity
Training	$O(n^3)$
Inference	$O(sv)$
Memory	$O(n^2)$

(sv = number of support vectors)

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## 10 Limitations

- Not scalable for very large datasets
  - No probabilistic output (unless calibrated)
  - Sensitive to kernel choice
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## 11 SVM Margin Visualization

