

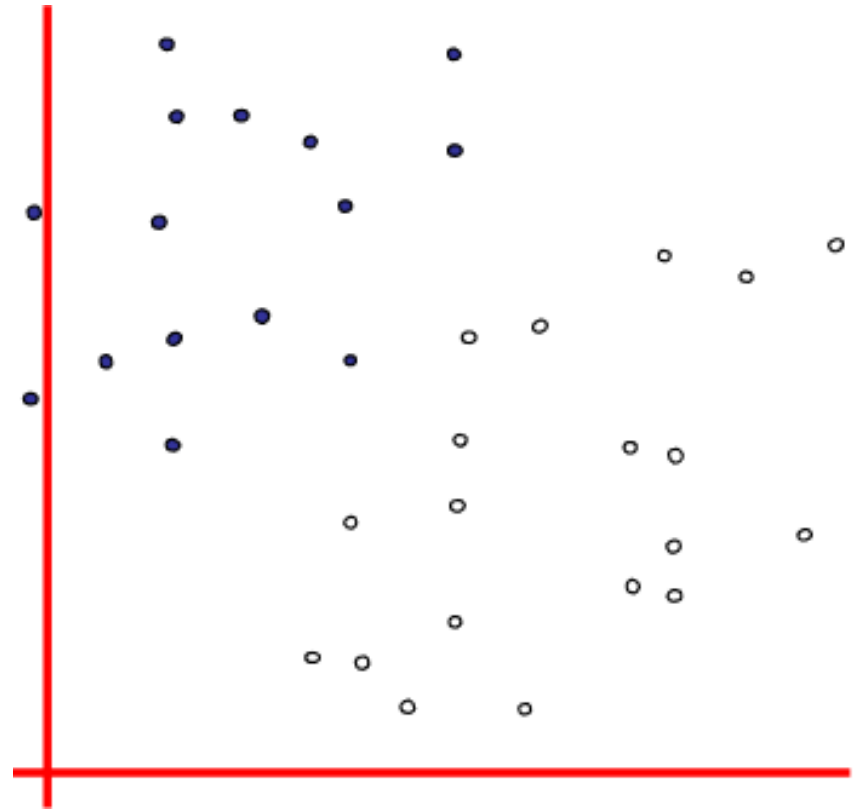
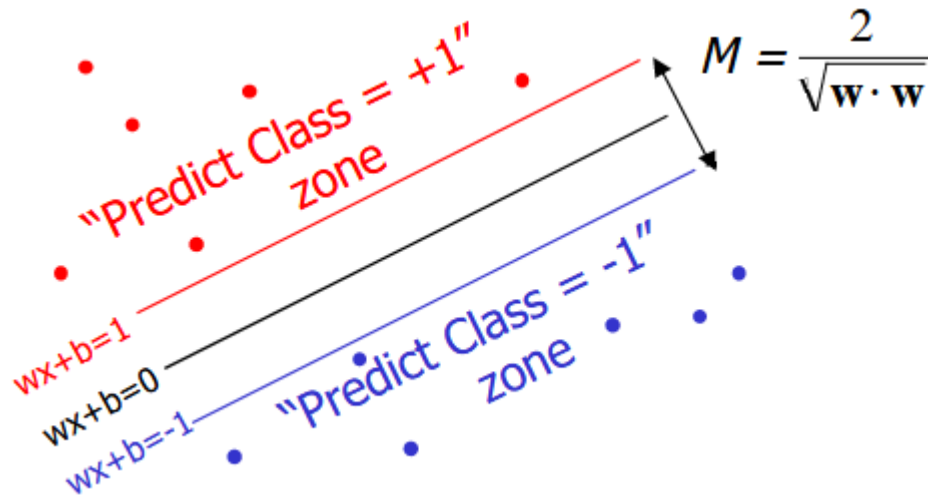
MACHINE LEARNING WITH PYTHON

SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINES

Themistoklis Diamantopoulos

Maximum Margin

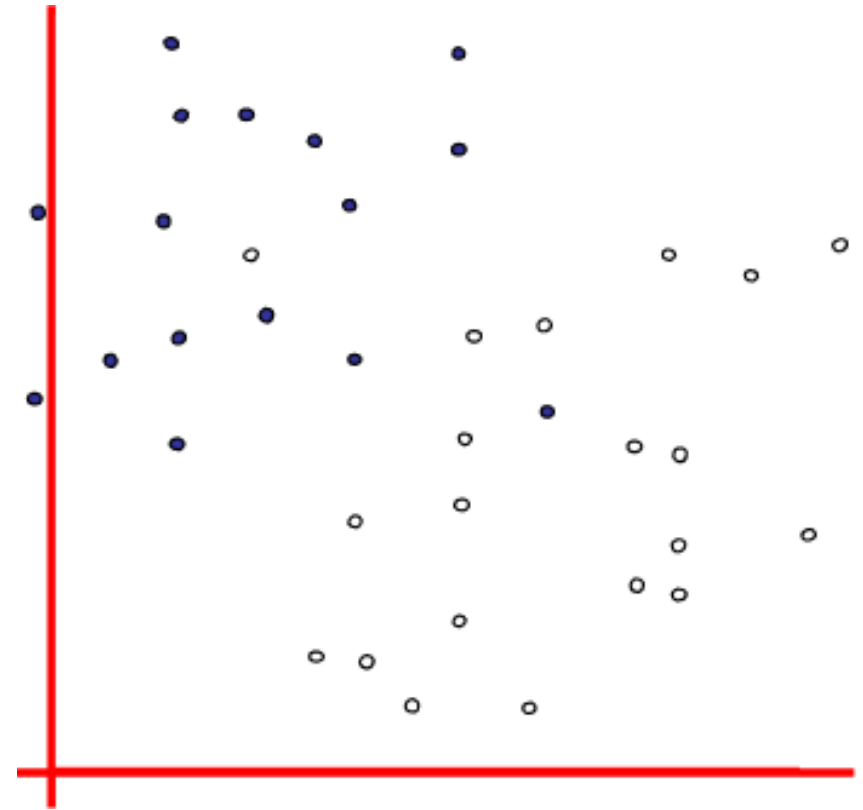
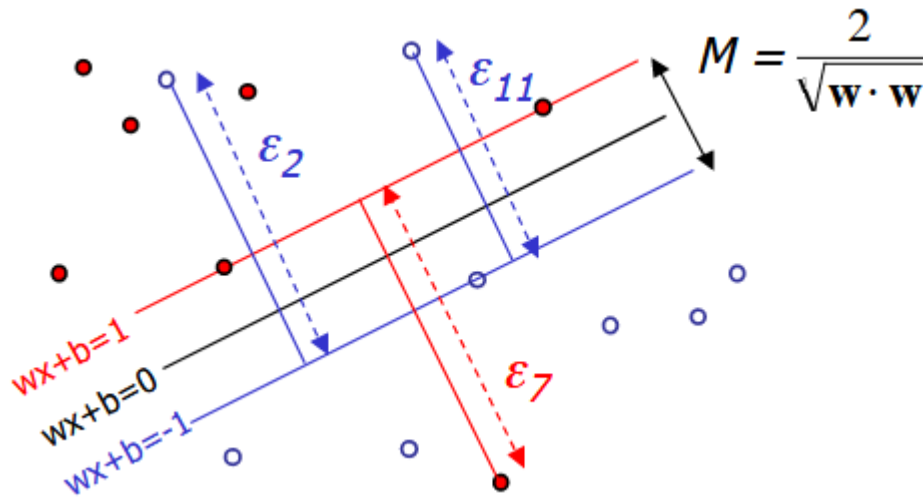
- Find optimal w , b to maximize the margin



- Minimize $\frac{1}{2} w \cdot w$

Maximum Margin with Noise

- Allow misclassification errors

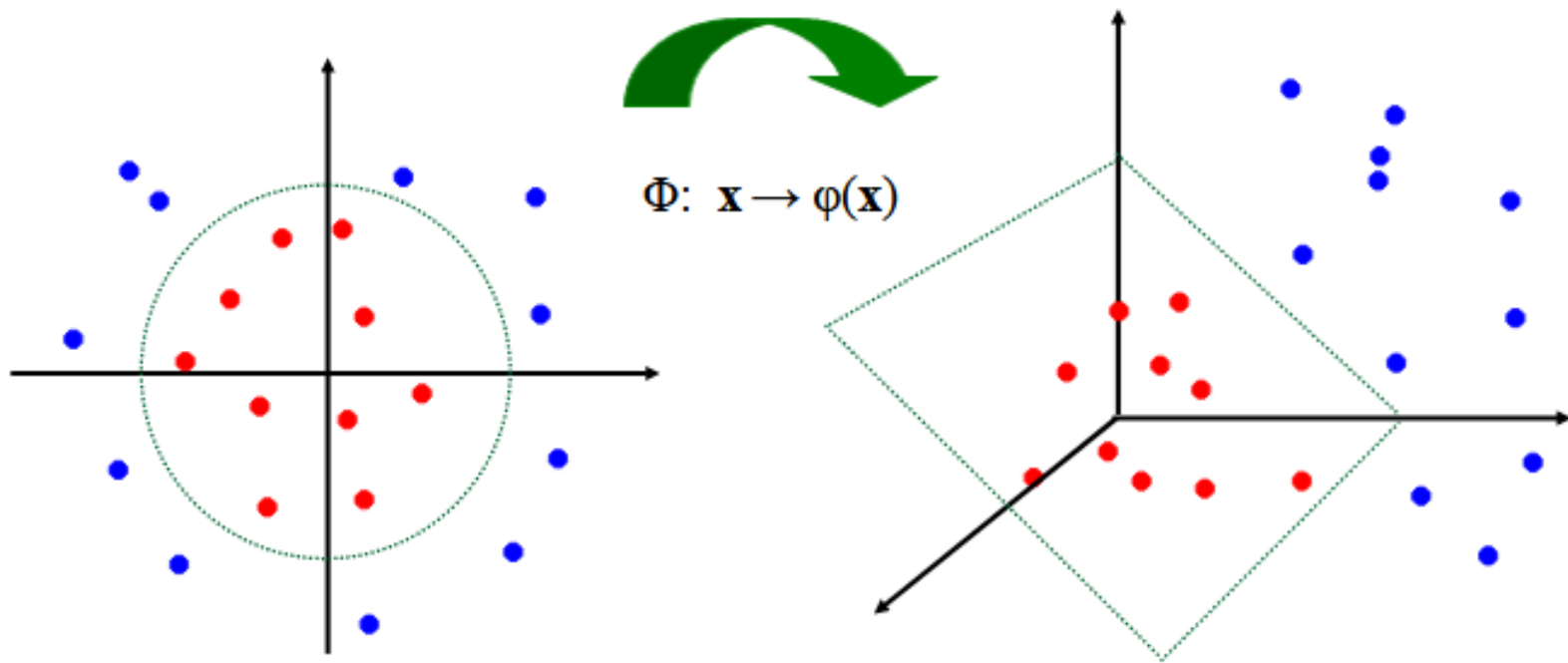


- Minimize $\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w} + C \sum_k \varepsilon_k$

controls tolerance
of misclassification

Transformation with Kernels

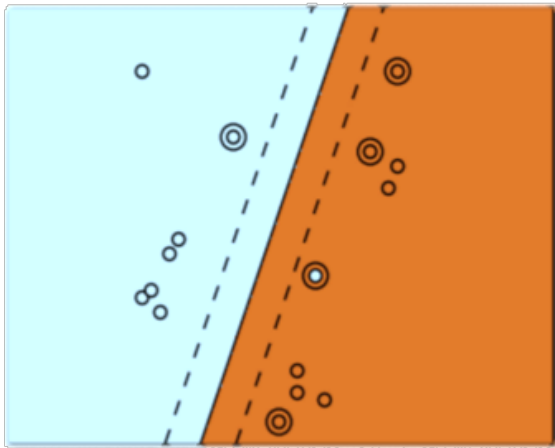
- Non-linearly separable data \rightarrow linearly separable data



- Kernel trick: $K(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}') = \varphi(\mathbf{x})^T \varphi(\mathbf{x}')$
- Linear, Polynomial, tanh

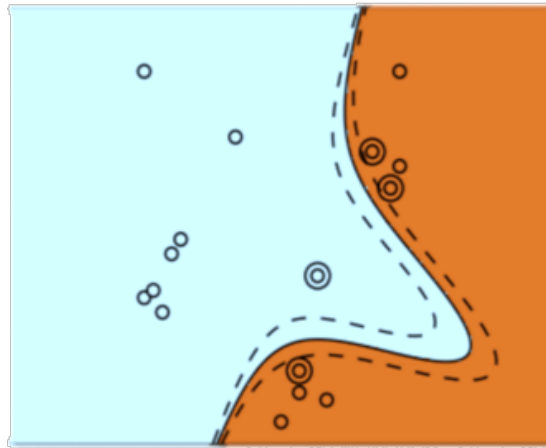
Different types of Kernels

Linear Kernel



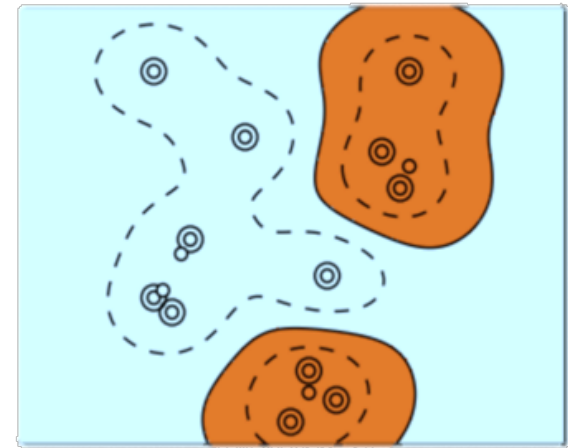
$$K(x, x') = x^T x'$$

Polynomial Kernel



$$K(x, x') = (x^T x' + 1)^d$$

RBF Kernel



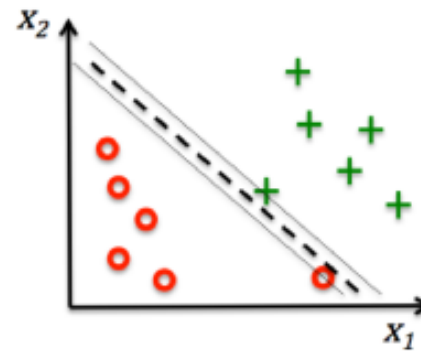
$$K(x, x') = e^{-\frac{\|x - x'\|^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$2\sigma^2 = \gamma$

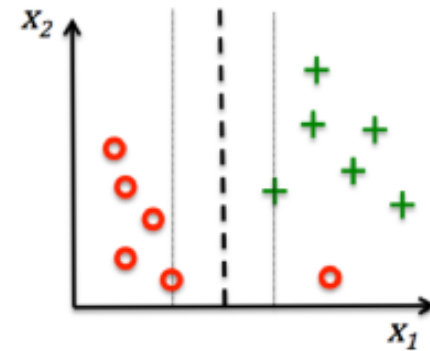
controls the width
of the RBF kernel

Overfitting

- Parameter C
 - Large C \rightarrow More error penalization
 - Small C \rightarrow Allow more errors
- Parameter gamma
 - Large gamma \rightarrow Exact data fit
 - Small gamma \rightarrow Generalization

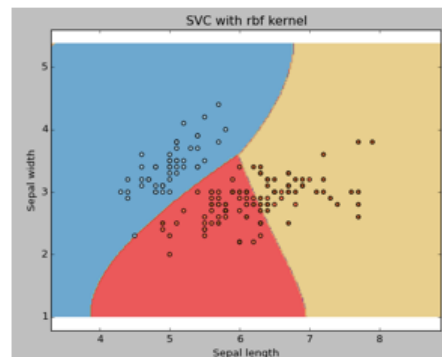


Large value for parameter C

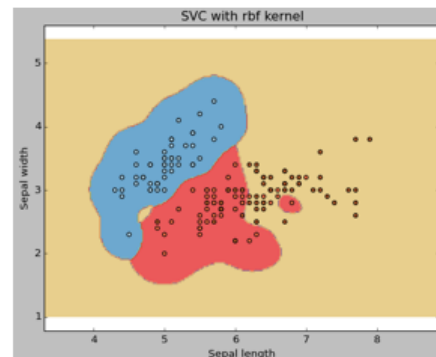


Small value for parameter C

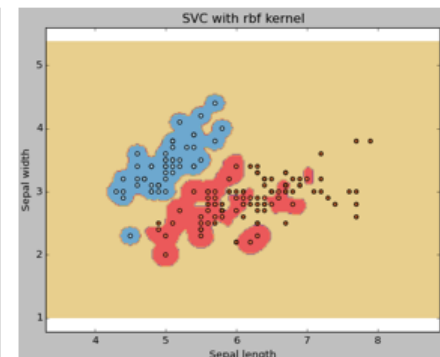
gamma=0



gamma=10



gamma=100



Validation

- Split data in two parts
 - Use 1 part for training and 1 part for testing
 - Compare the errors
- Cross-validation
 - Divide dataset in k-folds
 - Use k-1 parts for training and 1 for testing
 - Repeat for all folds
 - Determine a metric value

