

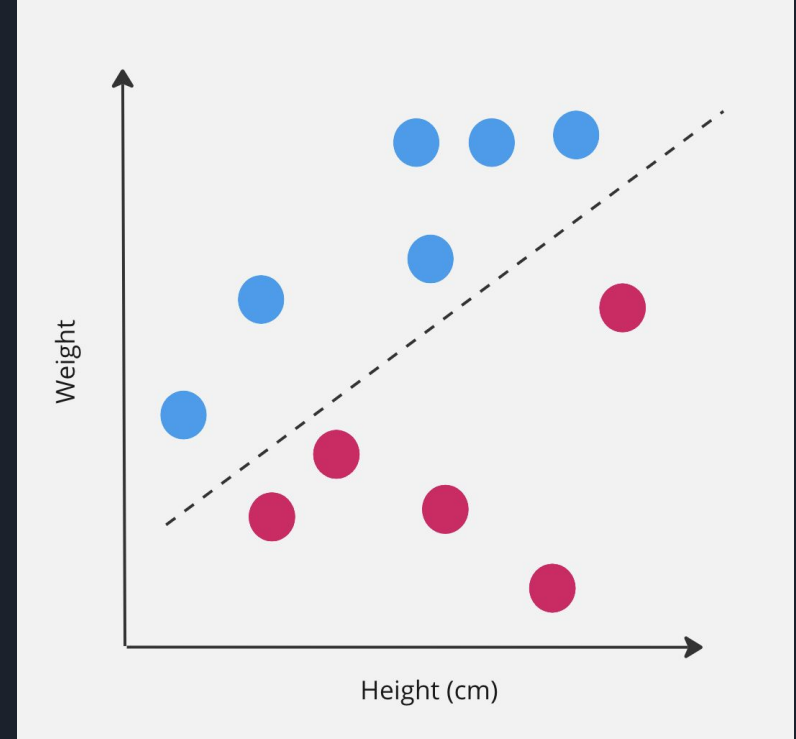
Two overlapping parallelogram shapes, one dark blue and one light green, are positioned in the top-left corner of the slide. The background is a solid purple color with faint, large-scale geometric patterns.

Support Vector Machines

Av Eirik²

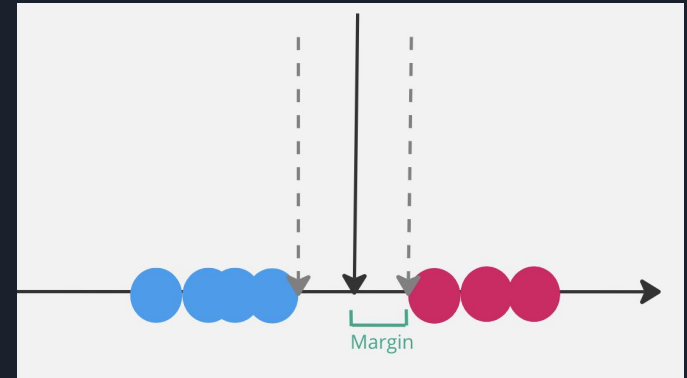
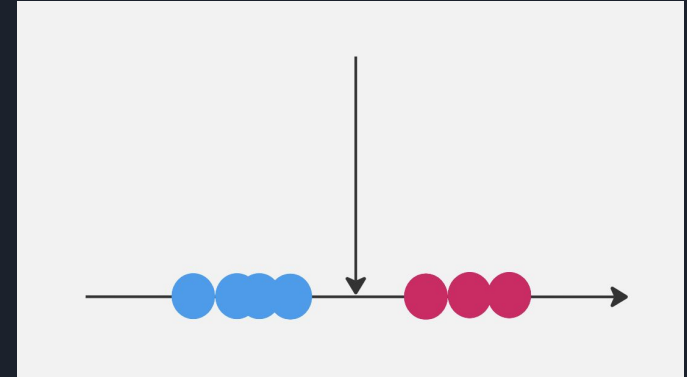
What?!

- Linear classifier
 - Takes an input and gives a class
 - Creates a straight line based on the training data. Separates points above or below the line
- We will focus on main ideas and purpose

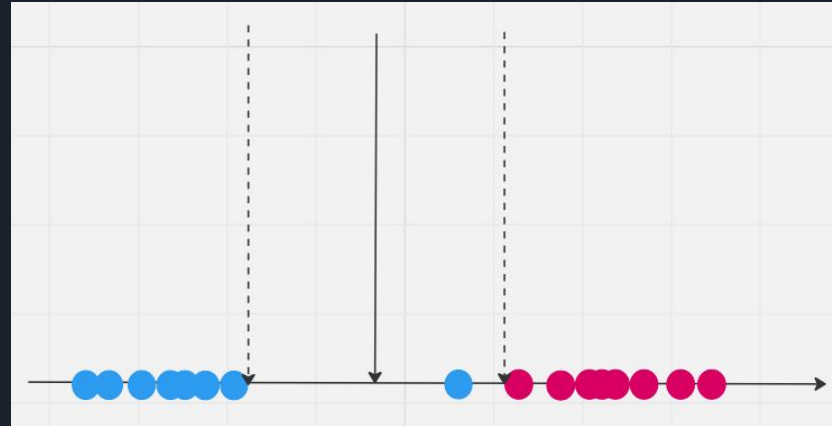
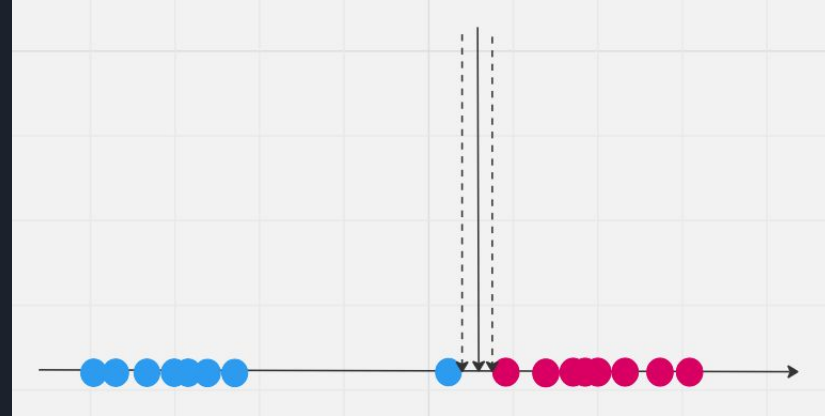


One Dimension

- Example is linearly separable
- Margin distance from closest point to the separator
- Maximize margin to separator
- Support vectors are used find the decision boundary

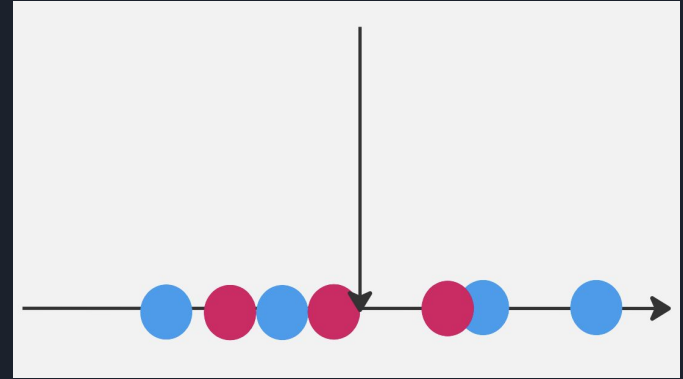


- Outliers are bad
- Sometimes we allow misclassification to maximize the margin



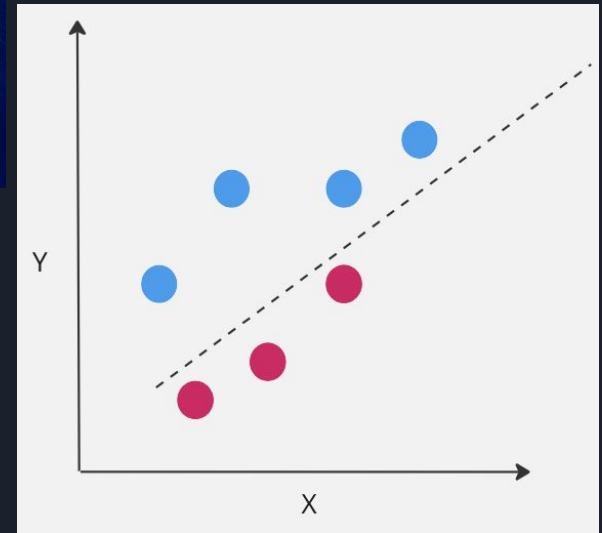
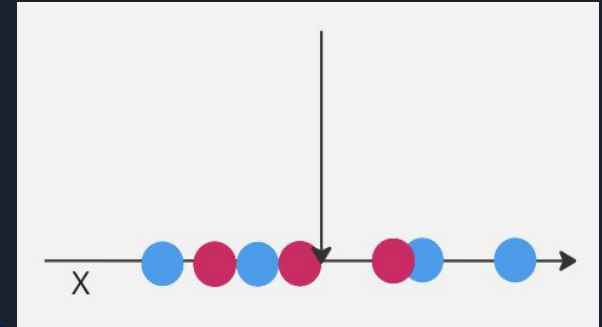
Problem

- What if the data is not linearly separable?



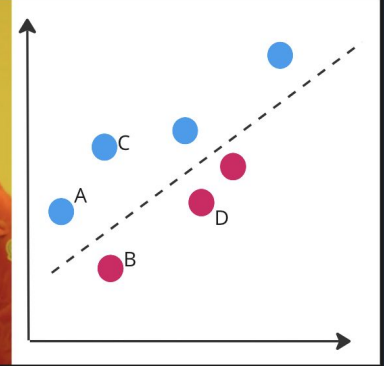
Solution

- What if there was a way to increase the number of dimensions, so we could find a decision boundary?
- The kernel trick goes brr



Kernel functions

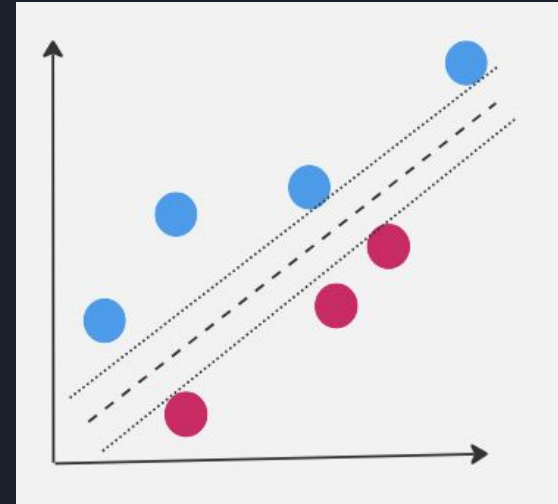
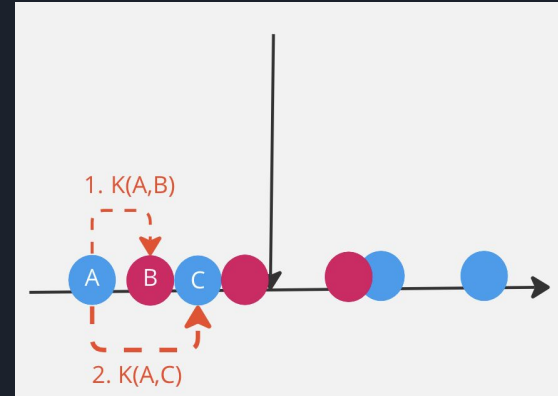
- Kernel functions does not actually transform the data into a new vector space
- Matrix with similarity between $K(x,y)$ for for every pair of datapoints
- When training: decision boundary (and support vectors) are decided based on matrix



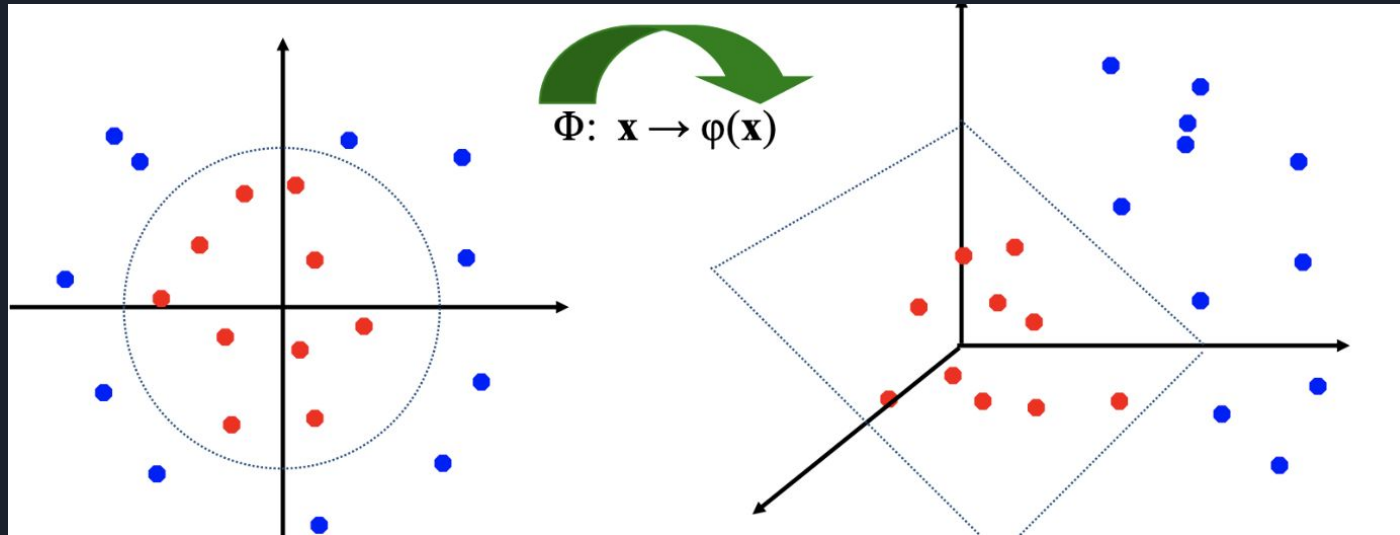
	A	B	...
A	-	Similar 41	
B	Similar 41	-	
C	Similar-isj 22	Not similar 6	
...			

Types of functions

- Polynomial Kernel functions
 - computes relationships between each pairs in d dimensions
 - $K(x,y) = (x \cdot y + c)^d$
 - Constant value and dimensional variable
- Radial kernel functions
 - Theoretically works in infinite dimension
 - Weights points similarly to nearest neighbour algorithm, useful for clustered datasets
 - $K(x,y) = e^{(-\gamma \|x-y\|^2)}$



Multiple dimensions



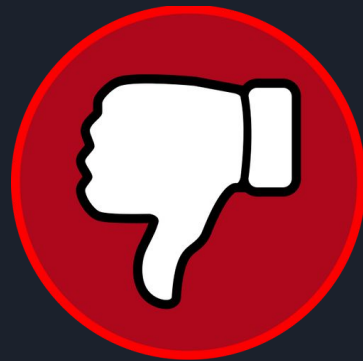
Pros for Support Vector Machines

- Works well on small training sets
- Works well on high dimensional
classifying problems
- Work on data which is not linearly
separable





Cons



- Sensitivity to Noise and Outliers:
 - Outliers can affect margins
- Computational Complexity:
 - The time complexity often cubic based on number of datapoints
- Binary Classifier:
 - Multiple classes may require methods like one vs rest
 - There are better algorithms for huge datasets

Thanks for your attention!

