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# SVM

MENTION ESL  
BIG PICTURE

OPTIC:  $\arg\min_{W, W_0} \frac{1}{2} \|W\|^2$

(1)

s.t.  $y_i (W^T x_i + W_0) \geq 1$   
 $p$  is distance  
 $\rho = \frac{f(x)}{\|W\|} = \frac{1}{\|W\|}$   
 $\|W\| \rho = 1$  NOT CONSTRAINT

geow DUAL:  $\arg\max_{\alpha_i} \sum_i \alpha_i y_i y_j - x_i^T x_j$  (2)

$W = \sum_i \alpha_i y_i x_i$

LOTS OF VARIATIONS OF SUM

PLUS INTO QUADPROG AND EXPERIMENT.

## 1 SOFT MARGIN

$\arg\min_{W, W_0, \epsilon} \frac{1}{2} \|W\|^2 + \sum_i \epsilon_i^2$  s.t.  $y_i (W^T x_i + W_0) \geq 1 - \epsilon_i$   
 $\epsilon_i \geq 0$

WHY? NEED NEAR L.S.  
 BUT IF MORE POINTS CROSS THEN BAD

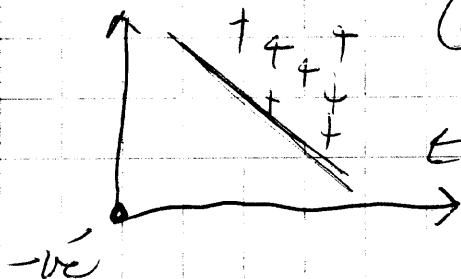
## 2 ONE CLASS SVM

EXAMPLES IN PROJECT, NO -VE'S

1 ~~ATTRIBUTION~~ OUTLIER DETECTION

2 RETRIEVAL PROBLEM → requires COUNT DATA

3 INNER DETECTION



②

$$r = (W^T x + W_0) / \|W\|$$

For any support vector (instance)  
the +ve or -ve hyperplane goes  
through

$$r = y_i (W^T x_i + W_0) / \|W\|$$

we want to maximize the margin

$$y_i (W^T x_i + W_0) / \|W\| > \rho \quad \forall i$$

①

# SVM

MENTION ESL  
BIG PICTURE

OPTIC:  $\argmin_{W, W_0} \frac{1}{2} \|W\|^2$

(1)

s.t.  $y_i (W^T x_i + W_0) \geq 1$   
 $\rho$  is distance  
 b/w points on  $\pm$  HP TO DIVIDING HP  
 $\rho = \frac{f(x)}{\|W\|} = \frac{1}{\|W\|}$   
 $\|W\| \rho = 1$  NOT CONSTRAINT

get W DUAL:  $\argmax_{\alpha_i} \sum_i \alpha_i y_i x_i^T x_j$  (2)

$W = \sum_i \alpha_i y_i x_i$

LOTS OF VARIATIONS OF SVM

PLUS INTO QUADPROC AND EXPERIMENT.

## ① SOFT MARGIN

$\argmin_{W, W_0, \epsilon} \frac{1}{2} \|W\|^2 + \sum_i \epsilon_i^2$  s.t.  $y_i (W^T x_i + W_0) \geq 1 - \epsilon_i$   
 $\epsilon_i \geq 0$

WHY?

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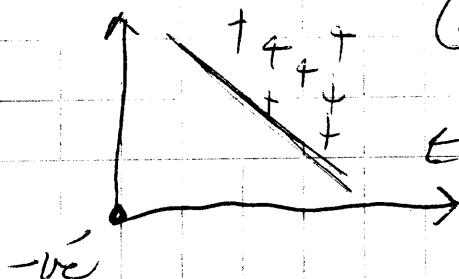
## ② ONE CLASS SVM

EXAMPLES IN PROTECT, NO -VE's

① ~~OUTLIER~~ DETECTION

② RETRIEVAL PROBLEM → requires COUNT DATA

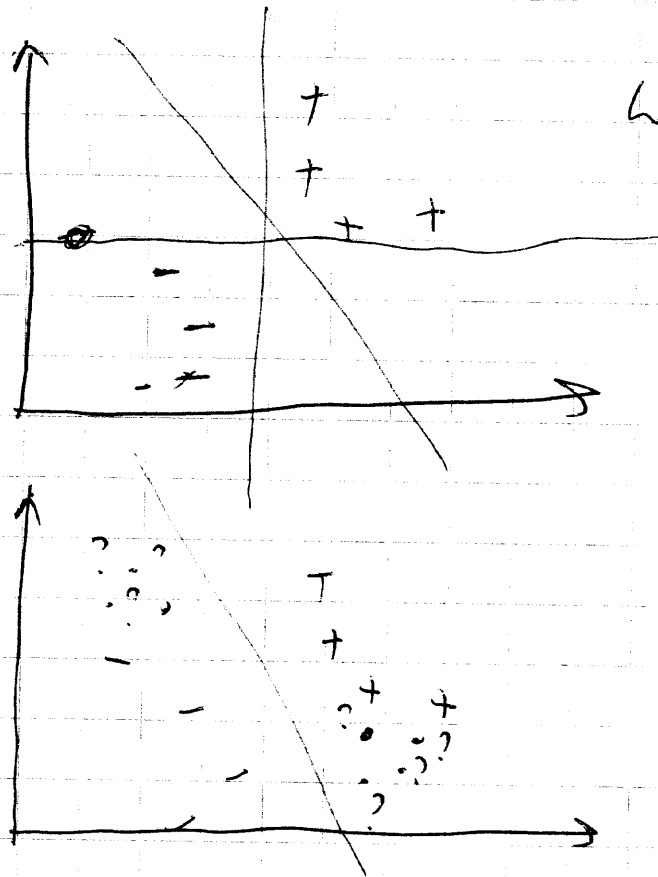
③ INNER DETECTION



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### ③ SEMI-SUPERVISED TRANSDUCTION

① SSL



WHY X UNLABELED?

DIFFICULT TO FIND LABELS OR LABEL

### ④ TRANSDUCTION

- ① LOGN AL STUDIO
- ② PREDICTING GRADES IN THIS CLASS
- ③ PERSONAL INFO MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS

$$\min_{W, \hat{y}_i, \hat{y}_n} \frac{1}{2} \|W\|^2 \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \begin{aligned} & y_i (W^T x_i + w_0) \geq 1 \quad \forall i \\ & \hat{y}_j (W^T x_j + w_0) \geq 1 \quad \forall j \end{aligned}$$

NO LONGER CONVEX.  $\hat{y}_i \in \{-1, +1\} \quad \forall i$

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# TRANSFER LEARNING

$$X \rightarrow Y$$

SOURCE, TARGET  
ELEPHANTS vs RHINO      SHEEP vs GOAT

ASSUMPTION SOURCE IS EASY TARGET "HARD"  
HARD FOR MANY REASONS: ① few labels  
② difficult problem.

HOW CAN SOURCE TARGET DIFFER

Can we adapt SOURCE?  $P_S(X) \neq P_T(X)$  MEANS?  $P_S(Y|X) = P_T(Y|X)$   
DOMAIN ADAPTATION

$P_S(X) = P_T(X)$  TASK TRANSFER  $P_S(Y|X) \neq P_T(Y|X)$

$$\argmin_{W, W_0} \frac{1}{2} \|W\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^n \epsilon_i^2$$

$$s.t. \epsilon_i \geq 0 \quad \forall i$$

$$y_i f^S(x_i) + y_i (W^T x_i + W_0) \geq 1 - \epsilon_i$$

$$f(x_i) = f^S(x_i) + W^T x_i + W_0$$

④

ALL OF THIS ASSUMES L.S. OR CLOSE <sup>ENOUGH</sup>  
SOL<sup>NS</sup>:

argmax  $\sum_i \sum_j x_i x_j y_i y_j$  <sup>i.i.d</sup>  $x_i^T x_j$

$$x_i = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad x_j = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_i^T x_j = [4] \quad \text{LINEAR KERNEL}$$

$$(x_i x_j)^2 = 16 \quad \text{POLYNOMIAL KERNEL}$$

$$\left( \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{21} \\ x_{22} \end{bmatrix} \right)^2$$

$$= (x_{11} x_{21} + x_{12} x_{22})^2$$

$$= (x_{11} x_{21})^2 + 2x_{11} x_{21} x_{12} x_{22} + (x_{12} x_{22})^2$$

$$= (x_{11})^2 (x_{21})^2 + \sqrt{2} x_{11} x_{12} \sqrt{2} x_{21} x_{22} + (x_{12})^2 (x_{22})^2$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} x_{11}^2 & \sqrt{2} x_{11} x_{12} & x_{12}^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{21}^2 \\ \sqrt{2} x_{21} x_{22} \\ x_{22}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \phi(x_i) \cdot \phi(x_j)$$

eg:  $[1, \sqrt{2}, 1] \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ \sqrt{2} 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$$= 4 + 8 + 4 = 16$$

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MANY KERNELS

POLYNOMIAL KERNEL,  
GAUSSIAN KERNEL

$$K(x_i, x_j) = \mu - x_i$$

AMAZING WHAT'S THE CATCH

① SHATTERING A SET: — SLIDE

ALL POSSIBLE LISTS OF

SET OF  
"AN" INST SHATTERS  $S$  IN

shattered by hypothesis space  $H$   
iff for every dichotomy of  $S$  there  
exists some

② HOW TO CHOOSE THE RIGHT KERNEL

KERNEL ALIGNMENT

$$\arg \min_L (K(x_i, x_j), y_i y_j)$$

ALL THE SAME LABEL  
GET SIM 1, OTHER  
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