# **HOMEWORK #5**

## 1. SVM ON MNIST DATASET

1. Use different kernel functions (linear, polynomial, and RBF kernels) and have comparison between their performance.

# Explanation of code.

I used libsvm library. Firstly, I just read csv files. Then, using functions *svm\_train* and *svm\_predict* I got metrics, which I used for comparison *linear*, *polynomial* and *RBF* kernels performance.

$$Linear - K(u,v) = u^{T}v$$
 (1.1)

$$Polynomial - K(u,v,c,d) = (u^{T}v+c)^{d}$$
(1.2)

$$RBF - K(u,v,\gamma) = exp(-\gamma|u-v|^2)$$
(1.3)

Where u, v – datasets, c – coef0, d – degree,  $\gamma$  – gamma.

#### Results.

(Kernel)	Linear	Polynomial	RBF
Testing accuracy	95.08% (2377/2500)	34.68% (867/2500)	95.32% (2383/2500)

### Note:

- polynomial (default: gamma=1/num\_features, coef=0, degree=3)
- RBF (default: gamma=1/num\_features)
- 2. Please use C-SVC (you can choose by setting parameters in the function input, C-SVC is soft-margin SVM). Since there are some parameters you need to tune for, please do the grid search for finding parameters of best performing model. For instance, in C-SVC you have a parameter C, and if you use RBF kernel you have another parameter  $\gamma$ , you can search for a set of (C, gamma) which gives you best performance in cross-validation.

## Explanation of code.

Firstly, I read csv files. Then, I selected hyperparameters which I changed to find the best solution (this is the grid search method). These hyperparameters are cost (the parameter C of C-SVC), gamma, degree, coef0, kernel type.

#### Results.

I got the best solution (accuracy = 98.2). The best Kernel parameters are *polynomial* kernel, cost = 1, gamma = 0.2, degree = 2, coef0 = 2.

3. Use *linear* kernel+*RBF* kernel together (therefore a new kernel function) and compare its performance with respect to others. You would need to find out how to use a user-defined kernel in libsym.

## **Explanation of code.**

Here I had to use my own kernel function (without libsym library). Using equations 1.1 and 1.3, I created new kernel function (it is not model). Then, using library function, I trained getting model.

#### Results.

**Testing accuracy** = 95.32% (2383/2500).

## 2. FIND OUT SUPPORT VECTORS

1. Train SVM model with different kernel functions (linear, polynomial, RBF and linear+RBF kernels) and visualize the result.

## Explanation of code.

I had two datasets which I tried to cluster. I also showed support vectors (red square dots). Firstly, as usually, I read csv files. Then, using functions *svm\_train* and *svm\_predict* I got 4 figures, which I used for comparison *linear*, *polynomial*, *RBF* and *linear*+*RBF* kernels.

#### Results.

(Kernel)	Linear	Polynomial		RBF	Linear+RBF	
Testing	99.5667%	99.3333%		99.4667%	99.4333%	
accuracy	(2987/2500)	(2980/2500)		(2984/2500)	(2983/2500)	
	Linear	_	Polynomial			
10 -			10 -			
5 -		6.75 A.A.	5 -			
0-			0 -			
-5 -			-5 -			
-10 -			-10 -			
-155	0 5 1		-15	_5 0 5	10 15	
, and the second	RBF	•		linear+R		
10 -			10 -			
0 -			0 -			
-5 -			-5 -		Section 1	
-10 -			-10 -			
15	•	•			•	