

$$w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + \dots + w_n x_n + b = 0$$

$$\|W\|_0 \leq k$$

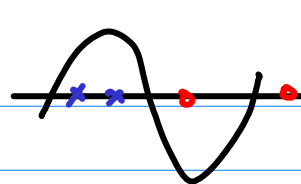
$$\|W\|_p = \left( |w_1|^p + |w_2|^p + \dots + |w_n|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

$$\|W\|_0 = \lim_{p \rightarrow 0} \left( |w_1|^p + |w_2|^p + \dots + |w_n|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

$M$  : sa  $M$  ples  
 $n$  : dimension  
 $d$

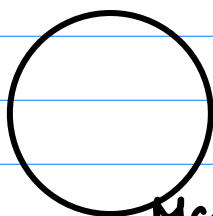
$$6\Delta_f(2M)$$

polynomials:  $2^M$



$\sin(kx)$

$n+1$



$\rightarrow \geq |\hat{u}^T \hat{x}^i|$

$$\text{Min}_{\hat{u}} \frac{R}{d} \equiv \frac{\text{Max}_{i=1,2,\dots,M} \|\hat{u}\| \|\hat{x}^i\|}{\text{Min}_{i=1,2,\dots,M} \|\hat{u}^T \hat{x}^i\|}$$

$$d \geq d_{\min} \quad \text{Min}_{u,v} \frac{\text{Max}_{i=1,2,\dots,M} |u^T x^i + v|}{\text{Min}_{i=1,2,\dots,M} |u^T x^i + v|}$$

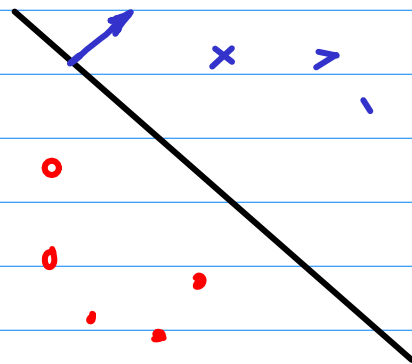
Linearly separable dataset

$(x^i, y_i), i=1,2,\dots,M$

$$y_i \in \{-1, 1\}$$

$$y_i = 1 : u^T x^i + v \geq 1$$

$$y_i = -1 : u^T x^i + v \leq -1$$



$$|u^T x^i + v| = y_i (u^T x^i + v)$$

$$\text{Min}_{u,v} \frac{R}{d} \equiv \frac{\text{Max}_{i=1,2,\dots,M} y_i (u^T x^i + v)}{\text{Min}_{i=1,2,\dots,M} y_i (u^T x^i + v)}$$

$$\text{Min } \frac{R}{d} \equiv \text{Min}_{u,v} \frac{\text{Max}_{i=1,2,\dots,M} y_i(u^T x^i + v)}{\text{Min}_{i=1,2,\dots,M} y_i(u^T x^i + v)}$$

$$\text{Min } \frac{g}{L} \quad \text{LFPP}$$

$$g \geq y_i(u^T x^i + v), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, M$$

$$L \leq y_i(u^T x^i + v), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, M$$

$$L \neq 0$$

~~$$y_i(u^T x^i + v) \geq 1$$~~

Charnes - Cooper transformation (Num. Opt. S. Chandra)

$$p \equiv \frac{1}{L} \quad L \neq 0.$$

$$\text{Min } \frac{g}{L} \equiv g \cdot p$$

$$g \geq y_i(u^T x^i + v), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, M$$

$$pg \geq y_i[(pu)^T x^i + (pv)]$$

$$L \leq y_i(u^T x^i + v), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, M$$

$$p \cdot L \leq y_i[(pu)^T x^i + (pv)]$$

$$\text{Min } \frac{g}{L} \equiv g \cdot p$$

$$g \geq \gamma_i (u^T x^i + v), \quad i=1, 2, \dots, M$$

$$p g \geq \gamma_i [(pu)^T x^i + (pv)]$$

$$L \leq \gamma_i (u^T x^i + v), \quad i=1, 2, \dots, M$$

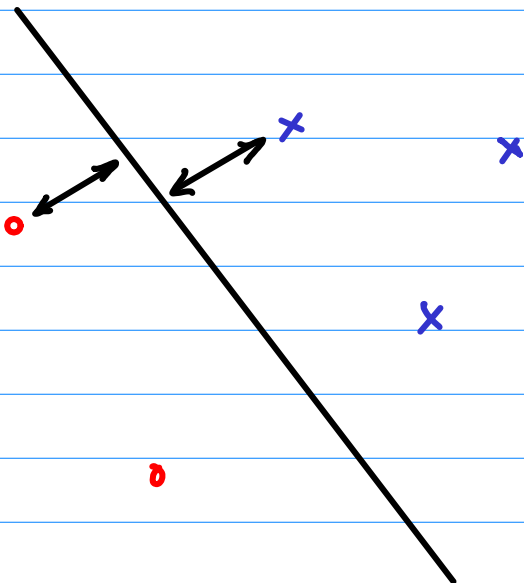
$$p \cdot L \leq \gamma_i [(pu)^T x^i + (pv)]$$

$$h \equiv g \cdot p, \quad (pu) \equiv w, \quad (pv) \equiv b$$

$$\text{Min } h$$

$$h \geq \gamma_i [w^T x^i + b], \quad i=1, 2, \dots, M$$

$$\gamma_i (w^T x^i + b) \geq 1, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, M$$



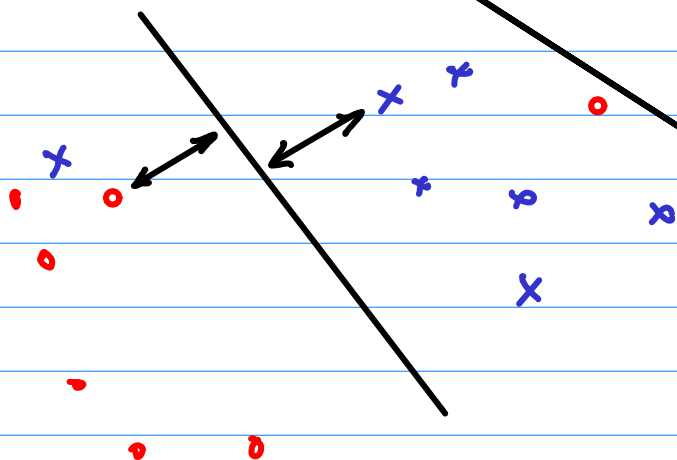
$$h \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Min } h + C \sum_{i=1}^M q_i$$

$$\text{st. } h \geq \gamma_i [W^T x^i + b], \quad i=1, 2, \dots, M$$

$$\gamma_i (W^T x^i + b) + q_i \geq 1, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, M$$

$$q_i \geq 0$$



What is the dual?  
Does it serve any  
purpose?

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \phi \longrightarrow \phi(x) \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

$$d \gg n.$$

Cover's theorem

$$W^T \phi(x) + b = 0$$

$$\text{Min}_{\text{st}} \quad h + C \sum q_i$$

$$h \geq \gamma_i [W^T \phi(x^i) + b]$$

$$\gamma_i [W^T \phi(x^i) + b] + q_i \geq 1$$

$$q_i \geq 0$$