

Assignment #4 Support Vector Machines

Problem#2:

- Fit() function:
 - First initialize the “ $\beta = w$ ” and b .
 - Then start the iterations in a for loop.
 - Calculate the margin and the cost.

$$\Phi(w) = \frac{1}{2} w^T w + C \sum \xi_i$$

Figure 1: Cost function

Where:

$$\xi_i = \max\left(0, 1 - y_i(\beta^T x_i + b)\right)$$

then:

$$L = \frac{\|\beta^2\|}{2} + C \sum_{i=1}^n \max\left(0, 1 - y_i(\beta^T x_i + b)\right)$$

- save the cost per iteration to an array
- get the indices of the data points where $\text{margin} = (y_i (\beta^T x_i + 1)) < 1$
- Update $\beta = \beta - \lambda g$ and $b = b - \lambda g$ until convergence Same as in Linear/Logistic Regression, where λ is the learning rate , $\Phi(w) = L$

$$\frac{\delta L}{\delta \beta} = \beta - C \sum_{i=1, \xi_i \geq 0}^n y_i x_i$$

$$\frac{\delta L}{\delta b} = -C \sum_{i=1, \xi_i \geq 0}^n y_i$$

- finally get the index of the support vectors.

- Score() function: we have `np.mean(y == P)` where `y` is actual & `p` is predicted. First, this will evaluate the conditional, `y == P`, which will return a list of True and False values. Then it will run `np.mean()` on that list, True = 1, False = 0 during the calculation.
Mean=(Number of elements satisfying condition) / (Number of total elements), thus `np.mean()` give us the accuracy. Output showing in the following figure.

```
[False True True True True True True True True True True True  
 True False True True True True True True]  
test score: 0.9
```

- Plot() function: using scatter plot

