Support Vector Regression: Theory, Formulas, Applications, and Practice

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1 Introduction

Support Vector Regression (SVR) extends the large-margin principle to regression via the ε-insensitive loss and a regularization term that controls model complexity. With kernels, SVR captures non-linear relationships while remaining robust and sparse through support vectors.

2 Theory and Formulas

2.1 Model and ε-insensitive loss

Given samples $(\mathbf{x}_i, y_i)$, SVR seeks a function $f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^\top \phi(\mathbf{x}) + b$ minimizing

$$\min_{\mathbf{w},b,\xi,\xi^*} \frac{1}{2}\|\mathbf{w}\|_2^2 + C\sum_{i=1}^{n}(\xi_i + \xi_i^*) \tag{1}$$

subject to $|y_i - f(\mathbf{x}_i)| \leq \varepsilon + \xi_i$ and $|f(\mathbf{x}_i) - y_i| \leq \varepsilon + \xi_i^*$, with slack variables $\xi_i, \xi_i^* \geq 0$. Here $C > 0$ trades margin width for violations, and ε sets the tube width.

2.2 Dual and kernels

Introducing Lagrange multipliers yields the dual

$$\max_{\boldsymbol{\alpha},\boldsymbol{\alpha}^*} -\frac{1}{2}(\boldsymbol{\alpha} - \boldsymbol{\alpha}^*)^\top \mathbf{K}(\boldsymbol{\alpha} - \boldsymbol{\alpha}^*) - \varepsilon\sum_i(\alpha_i + \alpha_i^*) + \sum_i y_i(\alpha_i - \alpha_i^*) \tag{2}$$

with constraints $\sum_i(\alpha_i - \alpha_i^*) = 0$ and $0 \leq \alpha_i, \alpha_i^* \leq C$. The kernel matrix $\mathbf{K}_{ij} = k(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j) = \phi(\mathbf{x}_i)^\top \phi(\mathbf{x}_j)$. The predictor is

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n}(\alpha_i - \alpha_i^*)k(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}) + b, \tag{3}$$

where non-zero $\alpha_i - \alpha_i^*$ define support vectors.

2.3 Hyperparameters and preprocessing

- **Standardization**: scale features to zero mean and unit variance. Do not scale the intercept; centering helps numerical stability. - **RBF kernel**: $k(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}) = \exp(-\gamma\|\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{z}\|^2)$. Key hyperparameters: C (penalty), ε (tube width), and γ (kernel width). Larger C fits harder; larger ε ignores small errors; larger γ increases nonlinearity.

3 Applications and Tips

- **Non-linear regression**: Use kernels (RBF) to capture smooth non-linear trends.
- **Outliers and robustness**: ε-tube reduces sensitivity to small noise; tune C for robustness.
- **Model selection**: Tune C, ε, γ via cross-validation; standardize features; optionally search on log-scales.
- **Interpretation**: Support vectors indicate influential samples; sparsity improves efficiency.

4 Python Practice

This example script generates synthetic data, fits an RBF-SVR, highlights support vectors, and studies hyperparameter effects. It saves figures into `figures/`.

Listing 1: gen$_{s}vr_{f}igures.py$

```python
import os
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.svm import SVR

np.random.seed(7)

# 1) Synthetic non-linear data: y = sin(1.5x) + 0.5x + noise
n = 200
X = np.linspace(-3, 3, n).reshape(-1, 1)
y = np.sin(1.5*X[:, 0]) + 0.5*X[:, 0] + np.random.normal(0, 0.2, size=n)

# Standardize X (common for SVR); keep y in original scale
scaler = StandardScaler().fit(X)
Xs = scaler.transform(X)

# 2) Fit RBF-SVR
svr = SVR(kernel='rbf', C=10.0, epsilon=0.1, gamma='scale')
svr.fit(Xs, y)

# Predictions on dense grid
xx = np.linspace(X.min(), X.max(), 400).reshape(-1, 1)
xg = scaler.transform(xx)
yy = svr.predict(xg)

# 3) Plot fit and support vectors
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(7, 4.5))
ax.scatter(X[:, 0], y, s=15, alpha=0.6, label='data')
ax.plot(xx[:, 0], yy, color='crimson', lw=2.0, label='SVR (RBF)')
ax.scatter(X[svr.support_, 0], y[svr.support_], s=35, facecolors='none', edgecolors='k',
           label='support vectors')
ax.set_xlabel('x'); ax.set_ylabel('y'); ax.set_title('SVR (RBF) fit and support vectors')
ax.legend(loc='best', fontsize=8)

fig_dir = os.path.join('0_Machine Learning','0_Supervised Learning','2_SVR','figures')
os.makedirs(fig_dir, exist_ok=True)
plt.tight_layout(); plt.savefig(os.path.join(fig_dir, 'svr_rbf_fit.png'), dpi=160)

# 4) Hyperparameter effects: vary C, epsilon, gamma
fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 3, figsize=(12, 3.6), sharey=True)

# (a) vary C
```

```python
for C in [0.3, 1.0, 10.0]:
    m = SVR(kernel='rbf', C=C, epsilon=0.1, gamma='scale').fit(Xs, y)
    axes[0].plot(xx[:, 0], m.predict(xg), label=f'C={C}')
axes[0].scatter(X[:, 0], y, s=8, alpha=0.3, color='gray')
axes[0].set_title('Effect of C'); axes[0].set_xlabel('x'); axes[0].set_ylabel('y')
axes[0].legend(fontsize=8)

# (b) vary epsilon
for e in [0.05, 0.2, 0.5]:
    m = SVR(kernel='rbf', C=10.0, epsilon=e, gamma='scale').fit(Xs, y)
    axes[1].plot(xx[:, 0], m.predict(xg), label=f'eps={e}')
axes[1].scatter(X[:, 0], y, s=8, alpha=0.3, color='gray')
axes[1].set_title('Effect of epsilon'); axes[1].set_xlabel('x')
axes[1].legend(fontsize=8)

# (c) vary gamma (kernel width)
for g in [0.3, 1.0, 3.0]:
    m = SVR(kernel='rbf', C=10.0, epsilon=0.1, gamma=g).fit(Xs, y)
    axes[2].plot(xx[:, 0], m.predict(xg), label=f'gamma={g}')
axes[2].scatter(X[:, 0], y, s=8, alpha=0.3, color='gray')
axes[2].set_title('Effect of gamma'); axes[2].set_xlabel('x')
axes[2].legend(fontsize=8)

plt.tight_layout(); plt.savefig(os.path.join(fig_dir, 'svr_params_effect.png'), dpi
    =160)
print('saved to', os.path.join(fig_dir, 'svr_rbf_fit.png'), 'and svr_params_effect.
    png')
```

5 Result

Figures ?? and ?? illustrate the SVR fit with support vectors and the effects of C, ε, and γ.

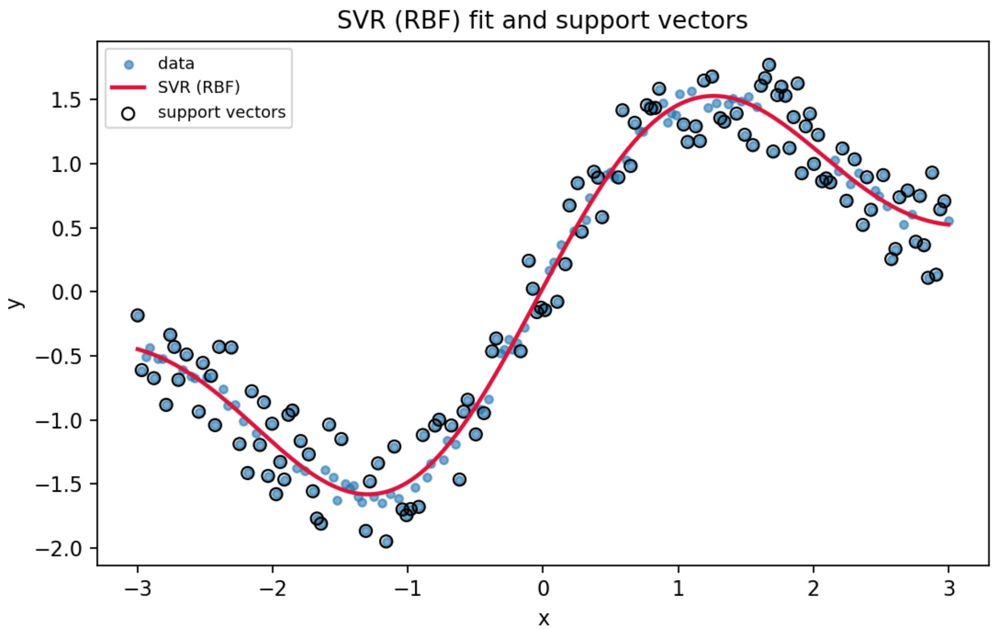

Figure 1: SVR (RBF) fit and support vectors on synthetic data

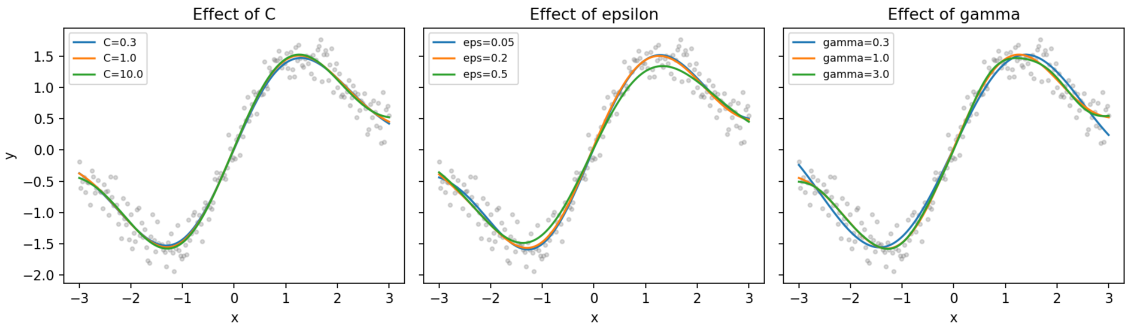

Figure 2: Hyperparameter effects: varying C, ε, γ

6 Summary

SVR combines margin-based regularization with ε-insensitive loss and kernels to model non-linear relationships robustly. Standardization and cross-validated tuning of C, ε, γ are essential for reliable performance.