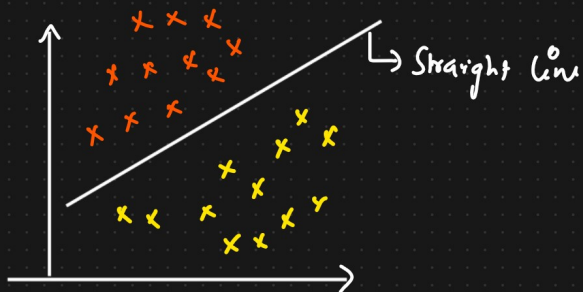
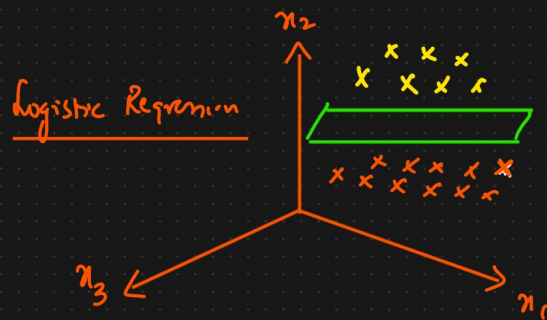


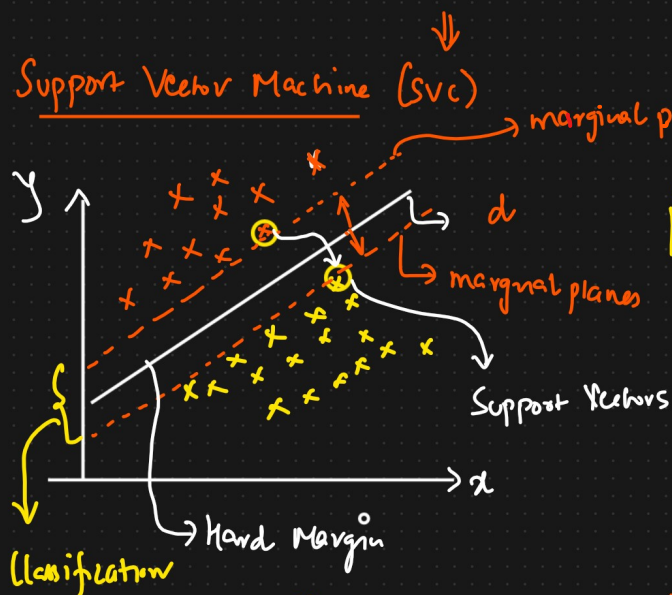
Support Vector Machines ML Algorithms.

① SVC (Support Vector Classifier)

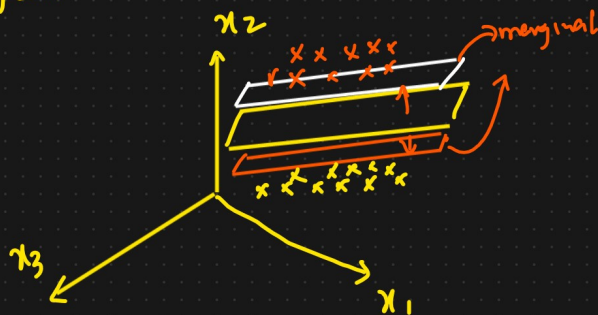
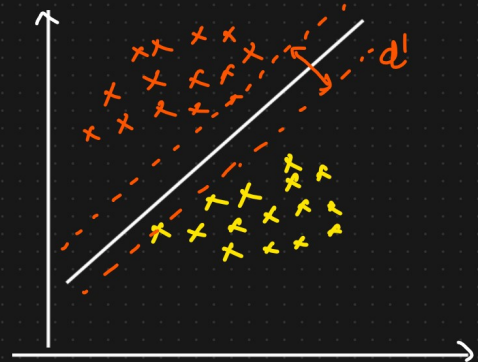
② SVR (Support Vector Regressor)



① Support Vector Machine (SVC)



$$d > d'$$



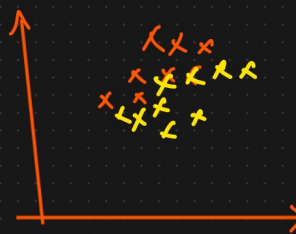
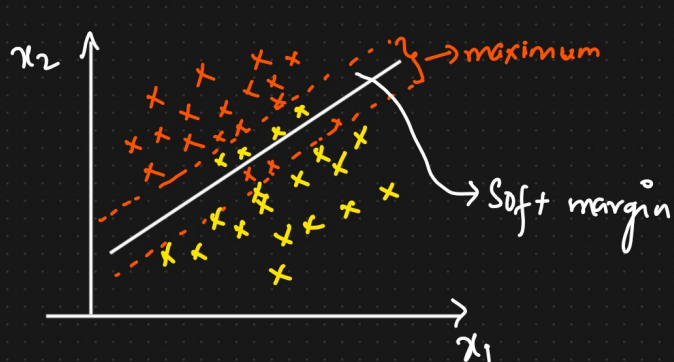
Soft Margin :-

- We get some errors bcoz in real life, there are some overlapping points.
- And not clearly separated.

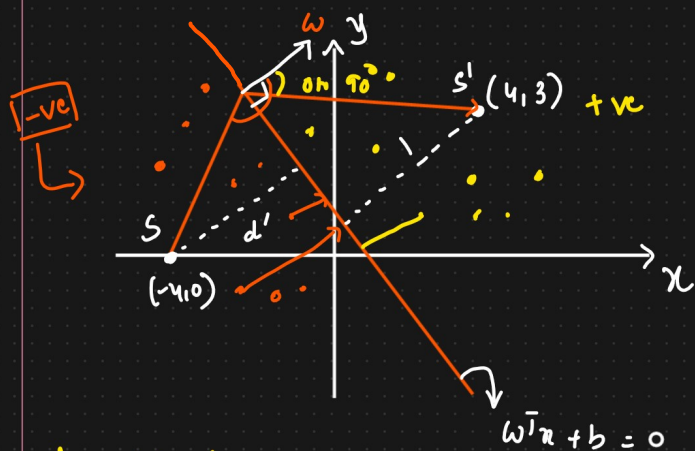
Hard Margin :-

- Don't get any error. Points are clearly separated.
- separated.

Soft Margin And Hard Margin In SVM



*) Support Vector Machines (SVC) Maths Intuition



$$ax + by + c = 0$$

↓

$$w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + b = 0$$

$$\boxed{w^T x + b = 0}$$

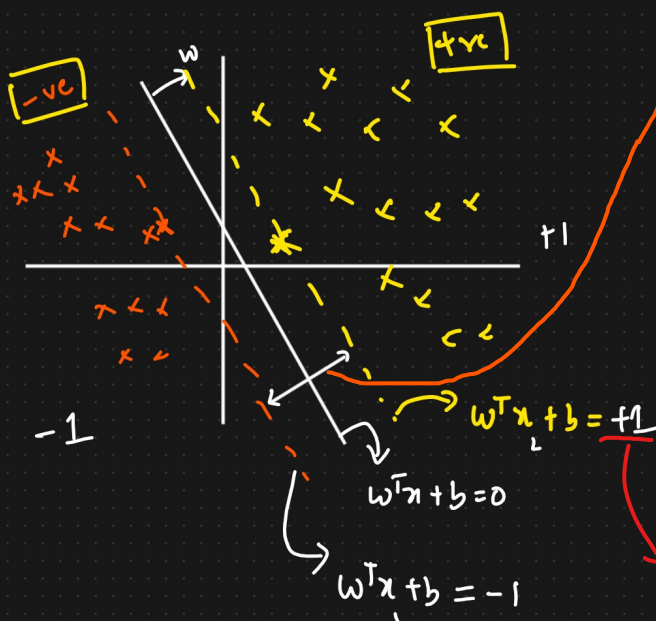
↓
 $b = 0$

$$\boxed{w^T x = 0}$$

$w \rightarrow$ Perpendicular to the line

$d = -ve$ below plane

$d = +ve$ above plane



Our aim is to maximize this distance.

$$w^T x_1 + b = 1$$

$$w^T x_2 + b = -1$$

$$\begin{matrix} (-) & (-) & (+) \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{w^T (x_1 - x_2)}{\|w\|} = \frac{+2}{\|w\|}$$

Unit vector { Magnitude of the vector is 1 }

Bcoz after this in right direction value will be +ve.

Cost function

Maximize $\frac{2}{\|w\|}$ \Rightarrow Distance between Marginal plane
 w, b

Constraint such that

$$y_i \begin{cases} +1 & w^T x + b \geq 1 \\ -1 & w^T x + b \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

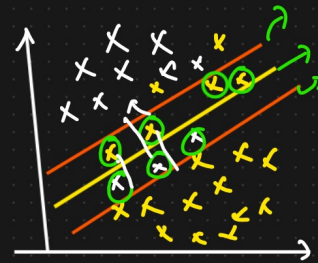
For all correct points

Constraint \rightarrow $y_i * (w^T x + b) \geq 1$

Maximize $\frac{2}{\|w\|}$
 w, b

\Rightarrow Min $\frac{\|w\|}{2}$

$C_i = 6$ ✓



• Soft Margin SVM Optimization

Cost function of SVM (svc)

Min $\frac{\|w\|}{2}$
 w, b

+ $\sum_{i=1}^n C_i \xi_i$

Hinge Loss

Hinge Loss is a loss function utilized within machine learning to train classifiers that optimize to increase the margin between data points and the decision boundary.

\Downarrow

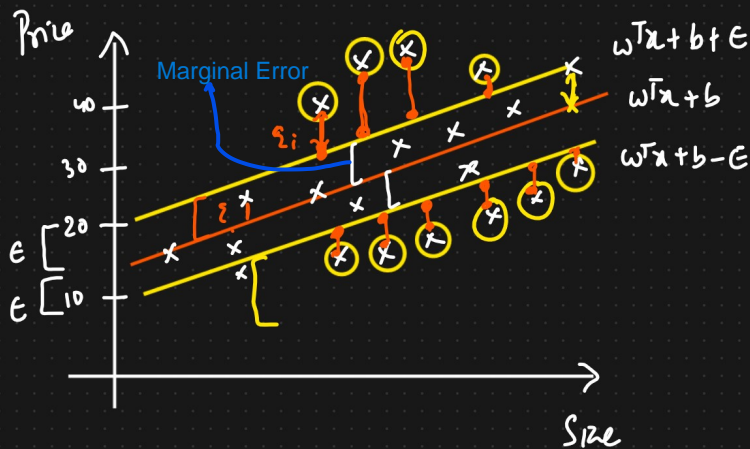
Soft margin

{ how many points we want to avoid misclassification }

{ distance of the incorrect data points from the marginal plane }

Support Vector Regression

ϵ : Marginal Error



- Our main aim should be basically create best fit line along with marginal plane in such that distance b/w predicted point & real point, if I do the summation, it should be less.

Cost function

$$\text{Min}_{w, b} \frac{\|w\|}{2} + \left[C \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i \right] \rightarrow \text{Hinge Loss}$$

↑ hyperparameter

Constraint =

$$|y_i - w_i x_i| \leq \epsilon + \xi$$

Truth point Predicted point

That means model is performing well.

↓

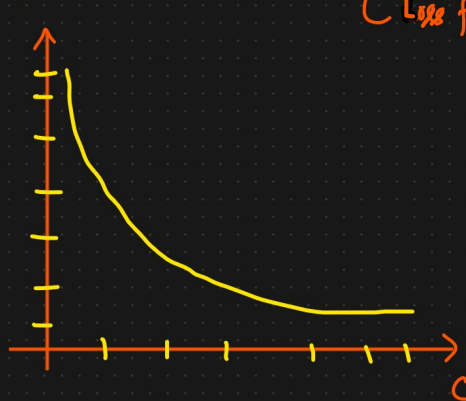
kind of loss function

$\epsilon \rightarrow$ margin Error (Data points in b/w the marginal plane)

$\xi_i \rightarrow$ Error above the margin

(Data points above the marginal plane)

Loss function



Relationship

$C \uparrow \uparrow$

Loss function \downarrow