

# Formulas from Support Vector Machines

## Document

### 1 Distance from Hyperplane

$$d(x_i) = \frac{|z_i(w^T x_i + b)|}{\|w\|} \quad (1)$$

### 2 Maximum Margin Hyperplane

$$w^*, b^* = \arg \max_{w, b} \min_{i \in \{1 \dots n\}} \frac{|z_i(w^T x_i + b)|}{\|w\|} \quad (2)$$

subject to  $z_i(w^T x_i + b) > 0$  for all  $i$ .

### 3 Final Primal Optimization Formulation

$$\arg \min_{w, b} \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 \quad \text{subject to } z_i(w^T x_i + b) \geq 1, \forall i \quad (3)$$

### 4 Dual SVM Problem

$$\max_{\alpha} \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_i \alpha_j z_i z_j x_i^T x_j \quad (4)$$

subject to  $\alpha_i \geq 0$  and  $\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i z_i = 0$ .

### 5 Soft Margin SVM Primal Formulation

$$\min_{w, b, \xi} \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i \quad (5)$$

subject to  $z_i(w^T x_i + b) \geq 1 - \xi_i, \quad \xi_i \geq 0, \forall i$ .

Or, equivalently:

$$\min_{w, b} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^n \max [0, 1 - z_i(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i + b)]$$

## 6 Hinge Loss Function

$$f(s) = \max(0, 1 - s) \quad (6)$$

Alternative notation:

$$f(s) = [1 - s]_+ \quad (7)$$

## 7 Soft Margin SVM Dual Formulation

$$\max_{\alpha} L_D(\alpha) = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_i \alpha_j z_i z_j \mathbf{x}_i^T \mathbf{x}_j$$

s.t.

$$0 \leq \alpha_i \leq C, \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i z_i = 0$$

## 8 SVM vs LR

SVM Objective:

$$\min_{\mathbf{w}, b} \frac{\lambda}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|^2 + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \max[0, 1 - z_i(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i + b)]$$

Logistic Regression Objective:

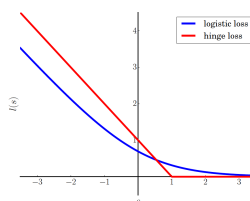
$$\min_{\mathbf{w}, b} \frac{\lambda}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|^2 + \frac{1}{n} \sum_i \log[1 + e^{-z_i(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i + b)}]$$

LR: Logistic Loss

$$l(s) = \log(1 + e^{-s})$$

SVM: Hinge Loss

$$l(s) = \max(0, 1 - s)$$



## 9 Kernelized Dual SVM Problem

$$\max_{\alpha} \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_i \alpha_j z_i z_j k(x_i, x_j) \quad (8)$$

where  $k(x_i, x_j) = \Phi(x_i)^T \Phi(x_j)$ .

## 10 Kernelized Scoring

$$s(\mathbf{x}_t) = \sum_{i=1|\alpha_i>0} \alpha_i z_i \Phi(\mathbf{x}_i)^T \Phi(\mathbf{x}_t) + b = \sum_{i=1|\alpha_i>0} \alpha_i z_i k(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_t) + b$$

## 11 Radial Basis Function (RBF) Kernel

$$k(x_1, x_2) = e^{-\gamma \|x_1 - x_2\|^2} \quad (9)$$

## 12 Polynomial Kernel

$$k(x_1, x_2) = (x_1^T x_2 + 1)^d \quad (10)$$