

HW4: Support Vector Machine

Advanced Machine Learning

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1.0 Toy SVM

Marginals
 $x^2=1$
 $x^2=3$

Decision Boundary
 $x^2=2$

a) Points with Lagrangian coefficient = 0
 $\alpha_3=0$ $\alpha_4=0$ $\alpha_5=0$
 $\alpha_1=0$ $\alpha_2=0$

$w_1 = \alpha_1(1)(3) + \alpha_2(3)(1) + \alpha_5(1)(-1)$
 $w_2 = \alpha_1(1)(1) + \alpha_2(-1)(1) + \alpha_5(-1)(0)$

$1 = 3\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 - \alpha_5$
 $0 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_5$
 $0 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_5$

$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2\alpha_5}{2}$
 $\alpha_5 = \frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{4} = \alpha_2$

$\frac{1}{4} = \alpha_1$

b) Find w and w_0
 $(1,1) x_1: w_0 + 3w_1 + w_2 = 1 \quad -2+3$
 $(3,-1) x_2: w_0 + 3w_1 - w_2 = 1 \quad -2+3$
 $(1,0) x_5: w_0 + w_1 = -1$

$w_2=0$
 $w_0 + 3w_1 = 1$
 $-(w_0 + w_1 = -1)$
 $\frac{2w_1}{2} = \frac{2}{2}$
 $w_1 = 1$

$w_0 + 2 = -1$
 $w_0 = -3$

$w = (1, 0)$
 $w_0 = -3$

c) The support vectors are
 $x_1 = (1,1)$
 $x_2 = (3,-1)$
 $x_5 = (1,0)$

d) $\text{sign}(w_0 + w \cdot X) = \text{sign}(w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i y_i x_i \cdot X)$
 $= \text{sign}(w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i y_i k_i)$
 $\text{sign}(-2 + (\frac{1}{4} x_1^T X + \frac{1}{4} x_2^T X - \frac{1}{2} x_5^T X))$

c) $\text{sign}(-2 + (\frac{1}{4} [3,1]^T \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} [3,-1]^T \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} [1,0]^T \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix}))$
 $\text{sign}(-2 + (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}))$
 $\text{sign}(-1.5) = -1$

2.0 Kernel SVM

Estimator	Accuracy	Best Parameters
SVM-Gaussian	83.5%	{C: 6.1, gamma: 0.1}
SVM-Quadratic	84.5%	{C: 1.1, gamma: 0.1}
KNN	82.%	{n_neighbors:10}

Table 1: Interpolating the Optimal Learning Rate

Table 1 shows the results of three models that were trained using `RandomizedSearchCV`. As one can see, the Quadratic Support Vector Machine performs the best using a C parameter of 6.1 and gamma of 0.1. The Support Vector Machine with a Gaussian kernel performed admirably with an accuracy of 83.5%. Lastly, although KNN had the lowest accuracy, it was faster to train and predict with KNN than either of the support vector machines. This may be a more important metric for a practical application.