

# Lab 2: Support Vector Machines

## DD2421 Machine Learning

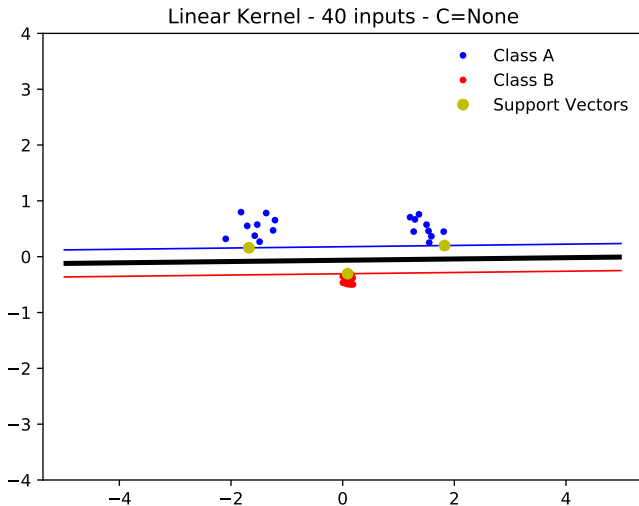
André Silva, Jinisha Bhanushali

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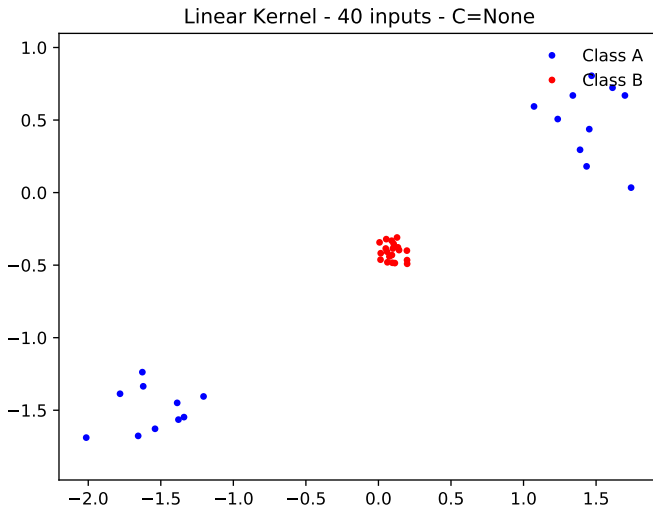
# Objectives

- use the mathematical formulation of the optimization task
- formulate the indicator function and explain how it relates to the outcome of the classification
- predict and explain the outcome of using different kernels
- explain the effect of the C-value when using slack variables

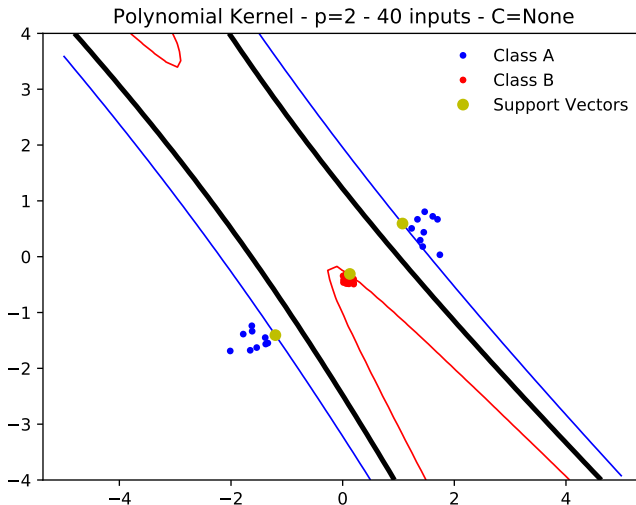
# Linear Kernel



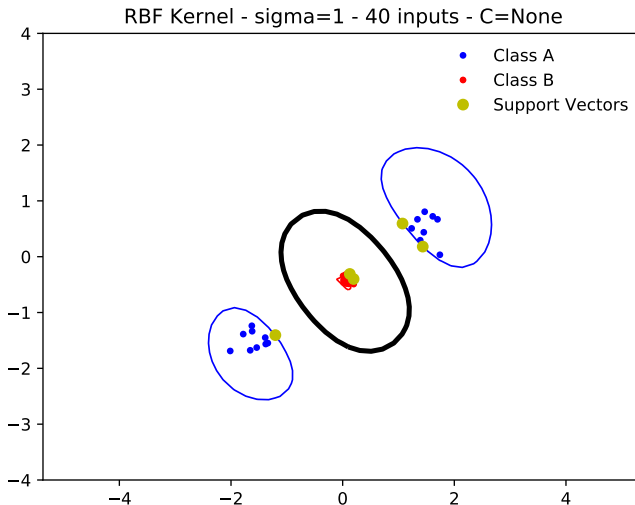
# Linear Kernel - Assignment 1



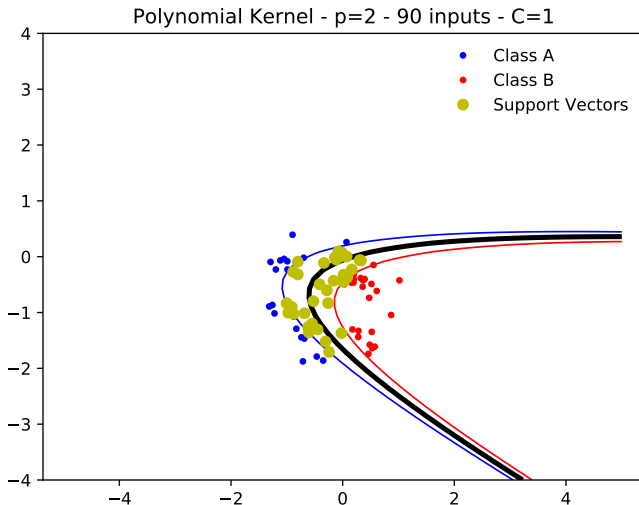
# Polynomial Kernel - Assignment 2



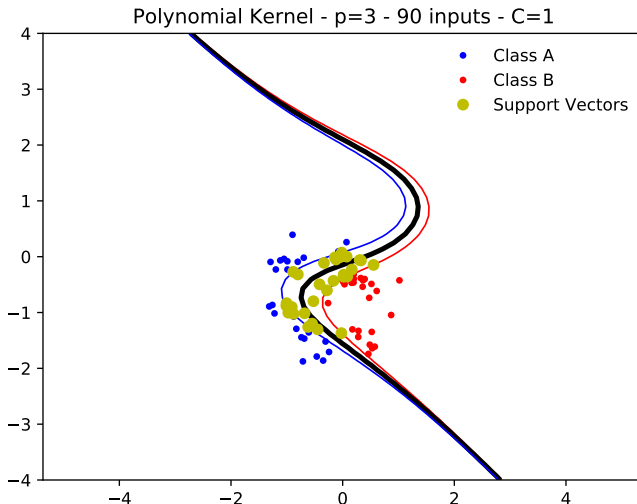
# RBF Kernel - Assignment 2



# Influence of $p$ - Polynomial Kernel - Assignment 3

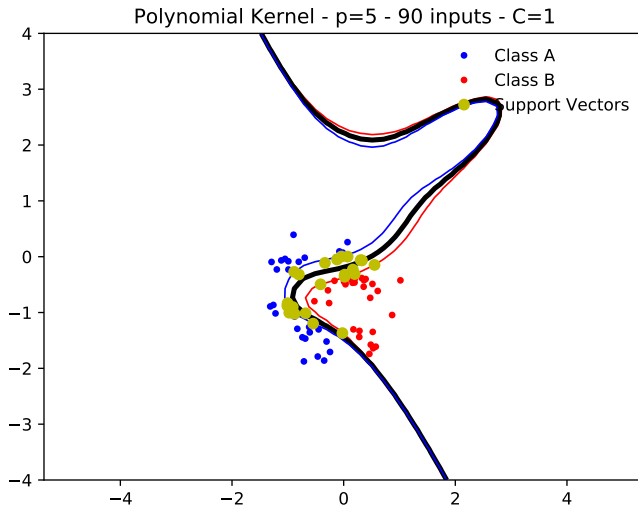


# Influence of $p$ - Polynomial Kernel - Assignment 3

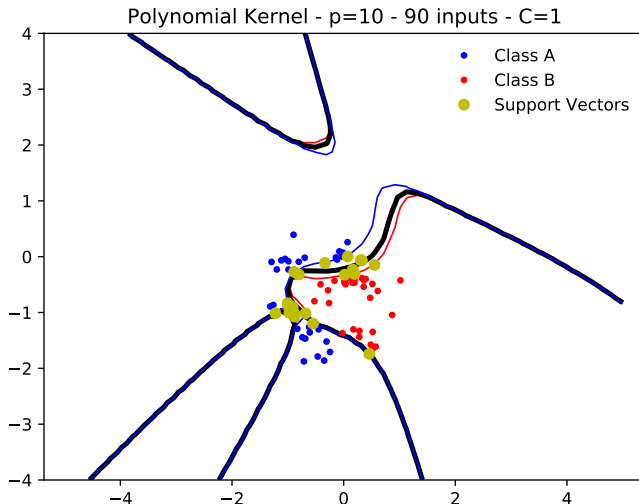




# Influence of $p$ - Polynomial Kernel - Assignment 3



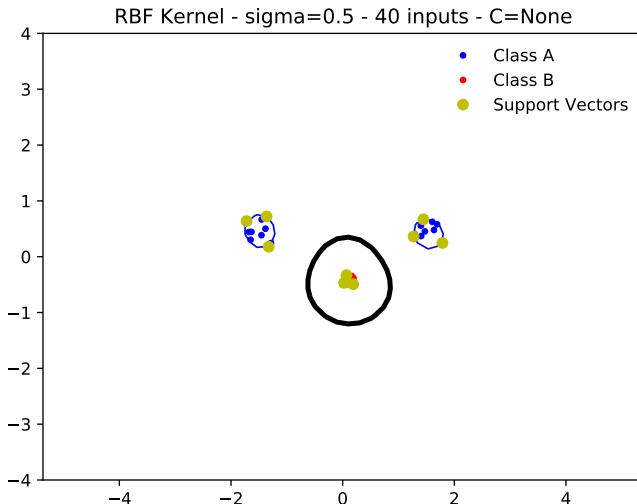
# Influence of $p$ - Polynomial Kernel - Assignment 3



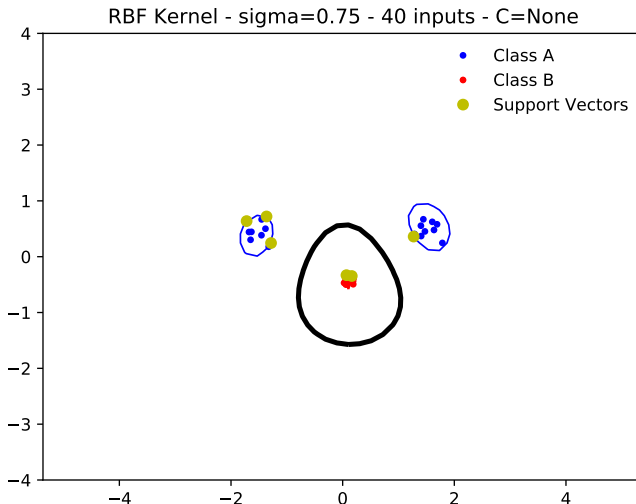
# Influence of $p$ - Polynomial Kernel - Assignment 3

- As  $p$  increases, we are adding dimensions to the feature space
- The complexity of the decision boundary increases, thus increasing the variance and decreasing bias

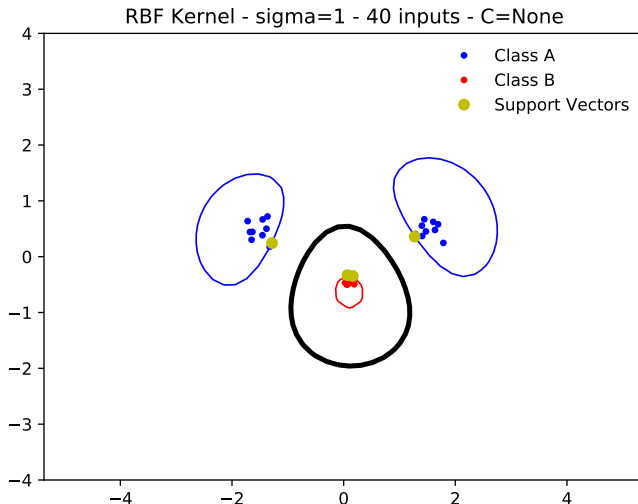
# Influence of $\sigma$ - RBF Kernel - Assignment 3



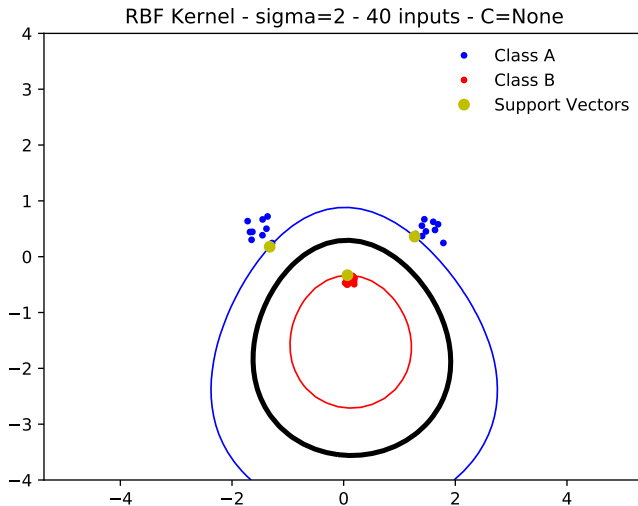
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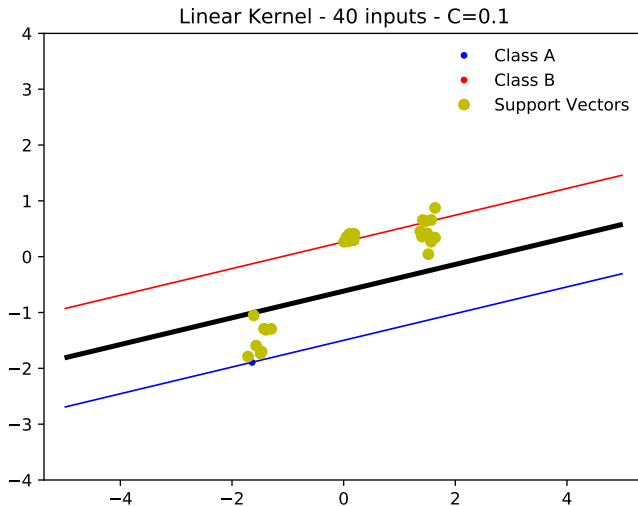


# Influence of $\sigma$ - RBF Kernel - Assignment 3

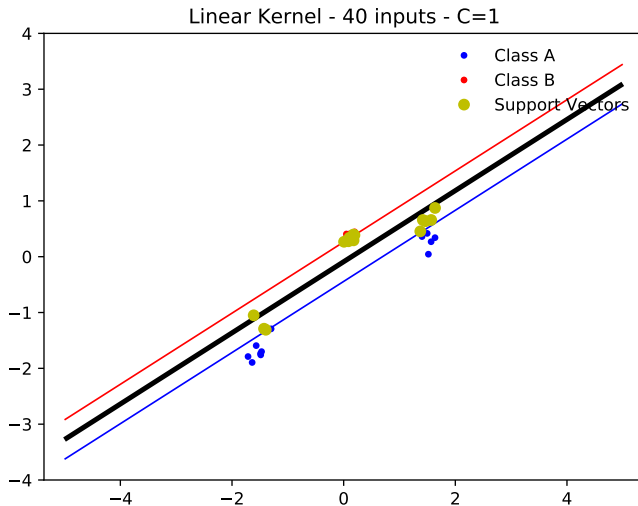
- As  $\sigma$  increases, we are increasing the smoothness of the boundary
- As the complexity decreases, so does variance, increasing the bias



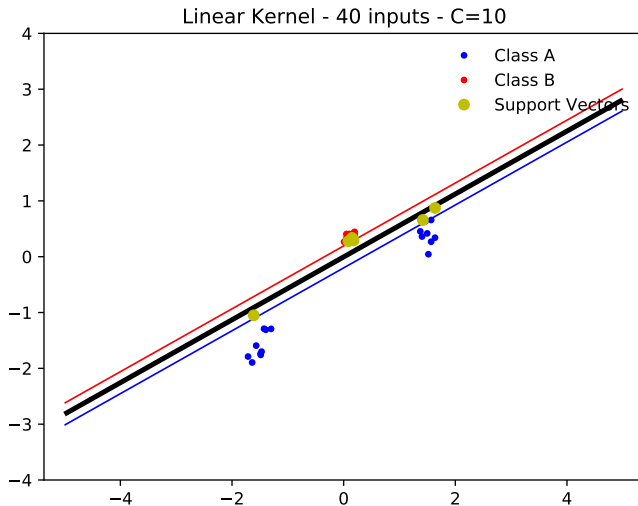
# Influence of $C$ - Linear Kernel - Assignment 4



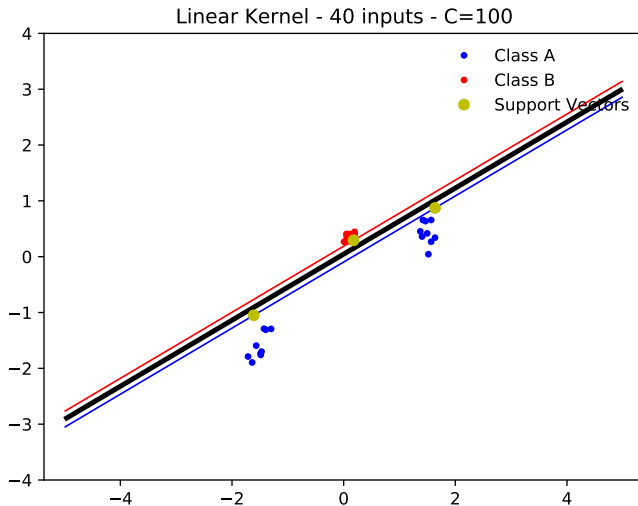
# Influence of $C$ - Linear Kernel - Assignment 4



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# Influence of $C$ - Linear Kernel - Assignment 4



# Influence of $C$ - Linear Kernel - Assignment 4

- As we increase  $C$ , we are decreasing the tolerance for error, thus also decreasing the margins
- As we decrease  $C$ , margins become larger and include more data points as we tolerate more error
- Very high values of  $C$  might lead to overfitting, while very low values can lead to underfitting, even in linearly separable data

# Assignment 5

- The number of support vectors should not be very high, as that would represent overfitting
- If a model shows a very high number of support vectors, it can be an indication to increase slack and/or try a simpler model
- The same rationale applies vice-versa