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Relevance vector machine

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
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In [mathematics](#), a **relevance vector machine (RVM)** is a [machine learning](#) technique that uses [Bayesian inference](#) to obtain [parsimonious](#) solutions for [regression](#) and [probabilistic classification](#).^[1] The RVM has an identical functional form to the [support vector machine](#), but provides probabilistic classification.

It is actually equivalent to a [Gaussian process](#) model with [covariance function](#):

$$k(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}') = \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{1}{\alpha_j} \varphi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}_j) \varphi(\mathbf{x}', \mathbf{x}_j)$$

where φ is the [kernel function](#) (usually Gaussian), α_j 's as the variances of the prior on the weight vector $\mathbf{w} \sim N(0, \alpha^{-1} I)$, and $\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N$ are the input vectors of the [training set](#).^[*citation needed*]

Compared to that of [support vector machines](#) (SVM), the Bayesian formulation of the RVM avoids the set of free parameters of the SVM (that usually require cross-validation-based post-optimizations). However RVMs use an [expectation maximization](#) (EM)-like learning method and are therefore at risk of local minima. This is unlike the standard [sequential minimal optimization](#) (SMO)-based algorithms employed by [SVMs](#), which are guaranteed to find a global optimum (of the convex problem).

The relevance vector machine is [patented in the United States](#) by [Microsoft](#).^[2]

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See also

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- [Kernel trick](#)
- [Platt scaling](#): turns an SVM into a probability model

References

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- ↑ Tipping, Michael E. (2001). "Sparse Bayesian Learning and the Relevance Vector Machine" [↗](#). *Journal of Machine Learning Research* **1**: 211–244.
- ↑ US 6633857 [↗](#), Michael E. Tipping, "Relevance vector machine"

Software

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- [dlib C++ Library](#) [↗](#)
- [The Kernel-Machine Library](#) [↗](#)
- [rvmbinary](#):R package for binary classification [↗](#)

External links

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- [Tipping's webpage on Sparse Bayesian Models and the RVM](#) [↗](#)
- [A Tutorial on RVM by Tristan Fletcher](#) [↗](#)

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