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H3399: April 22nd, 2024.
   We differentiate partially above w/ respect to Bo, w, w2, ..., wp.
   We get Me= ∑ \i \sixik for all k=1..p
            and Zhiy;=0
   Moreover, by the KKT procedure, we have that
            λi>0 Iff yi(βo+w, xin +w2xi2+ ...+20pxip) = 1 (
                           i.e., the point xi falls on the margin.
Problem. Consider these training data
                    X2
                           4
                          (+1)
      i=1
       i= 2
       i=3
       1=4
                                           (2,0)

(1,0)

2,1

our main hyperplane candidate
     w, and we and B=?
           Bo+ W1.0+ W2.1 = -1
                                      \omega_4 = \omega_2 \beta_0 = -1 - \omega_1
            Bo+ WA . I + W2. 0= -1
            Bo+ W1 + W2 - 1 = 1
                                          -1-4/2 + 10, +w,=1
                                                              ω<sub>1</sub>=2
            Bo+ W1.2+ W2.0 = 1
                                                                  W_2 = 2
               => Eqn for the hyperplane : (2)x_1 + (2)x_2 = +3
                                                    x_4 + x_2 = +\frac{5}{2}
          \|\omega\|^2 = 2^2 + 2^2 = 8
          \| \omega \| = 2\sqrt{2} \implies \frac{1}{H} = 2\sqrt{2} \implies H = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}
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Task: Convince yourselves that the optimal margin does not increase if we discard (0,1) or (2,0).

Support Vector Classifier.

... is a relaxation of the maximal margin classifier.

It allows for a number of points to land on the wrong nide of the margin or even the hyperplane. This is accomplished by introducing the stack et for each point i.

Op timization problem.

max M

Bo, B, E

subject to Z B = 1

and y; (Bo+B, x; + ... Bp x; p) > M(1-Ei) for all i=1-n

with E; ≥0 and Z E; ≤C budget C

stack

Q: 2 9
-1 +1
0 -1
1 +1