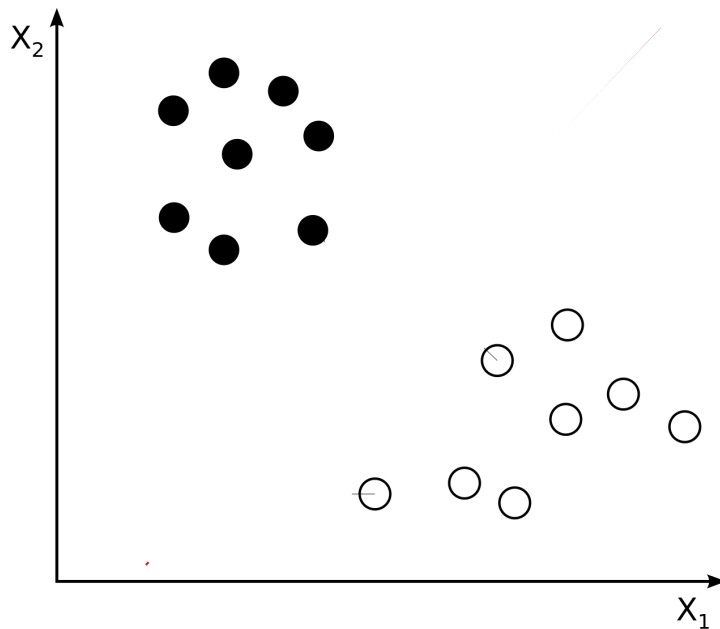




CIS 678 Machine Learning

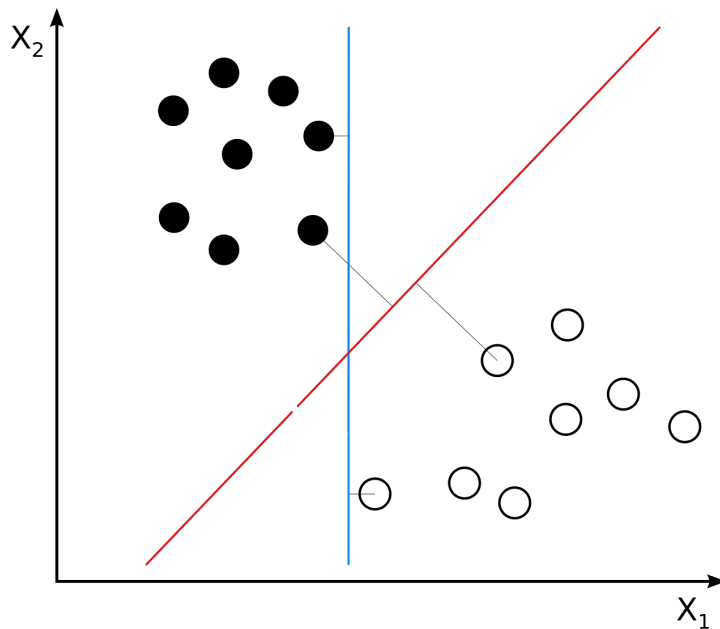
ML Models: SVM, Kernel Methods

Motivation



We are given some black and white circles (from two classes).

Motivation



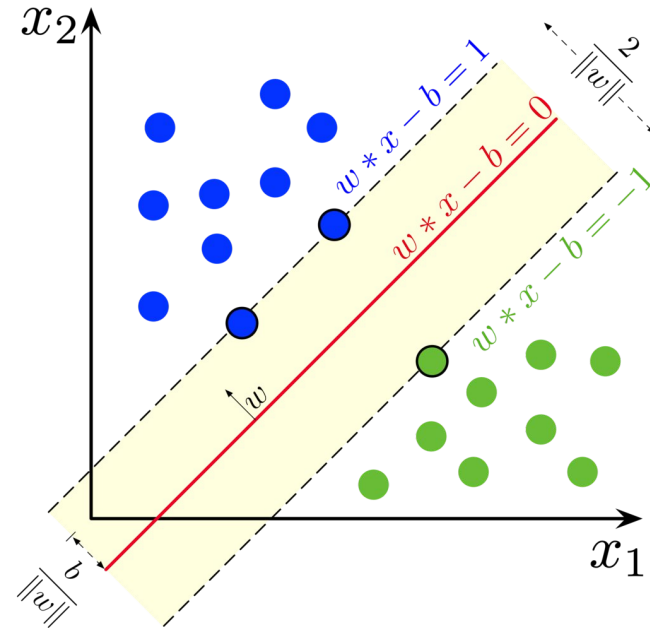
Both Blue and Red models separate the two classes;
which one will you pick?

Linear SVM

We are given a training dataset of n points of the form

$$(\mathbf{x}_1, y_1), \dots, (\mathbf{x}_n, y_n),$$

$$y_i \in \{1, -1\}$$



Maximum-margin hyperplane and margins for an SVM trained with samples from two classes. Samples on the margin are called the support vectors. ([Wiki](#))

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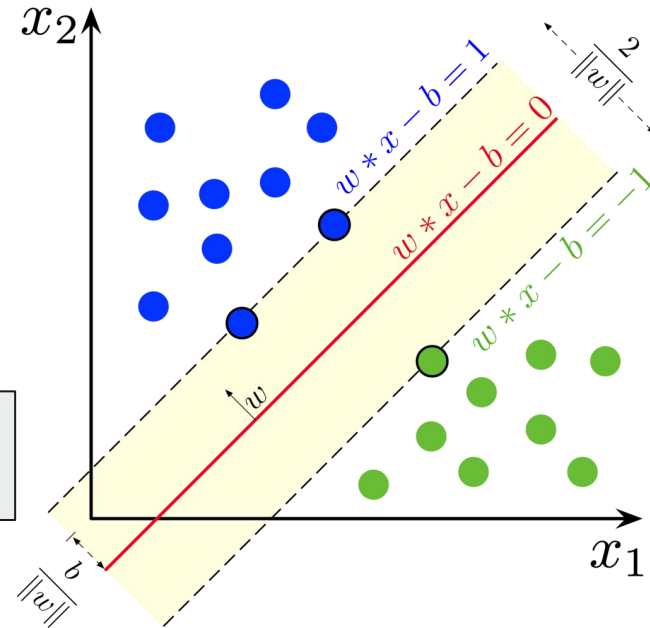
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Maximum
margin classifier

$$\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} - b = 0,$$

Final
solution



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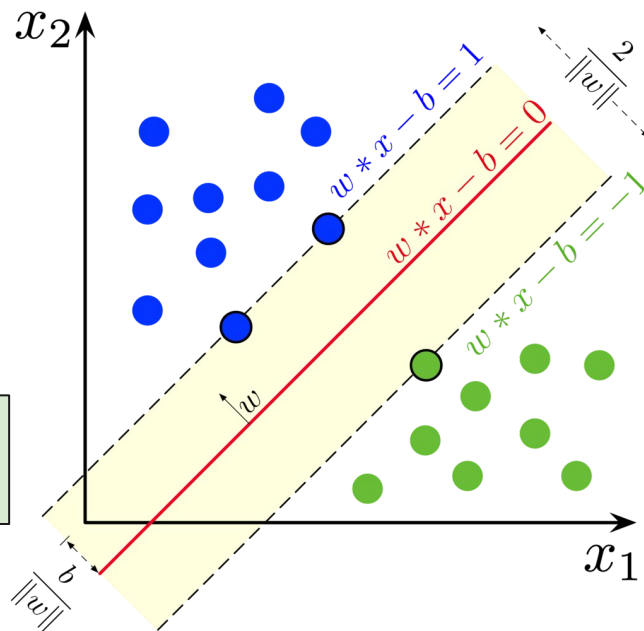
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Linear SVM: b, \mathbf{w} .

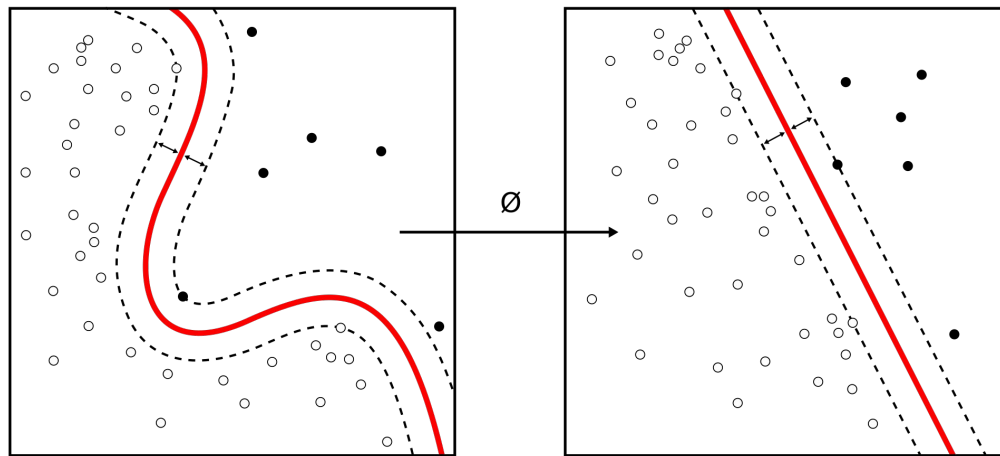
$$\text{Margin} : \frac{2}{\|\mathbf{w}\|},$$

Maximize



Maximum-margin hyperplane and margins for an SVM trained with samples from two classes. Samples on the margin are called the support vectors. ([Wiki](#))

Nonlinearity through Kernels

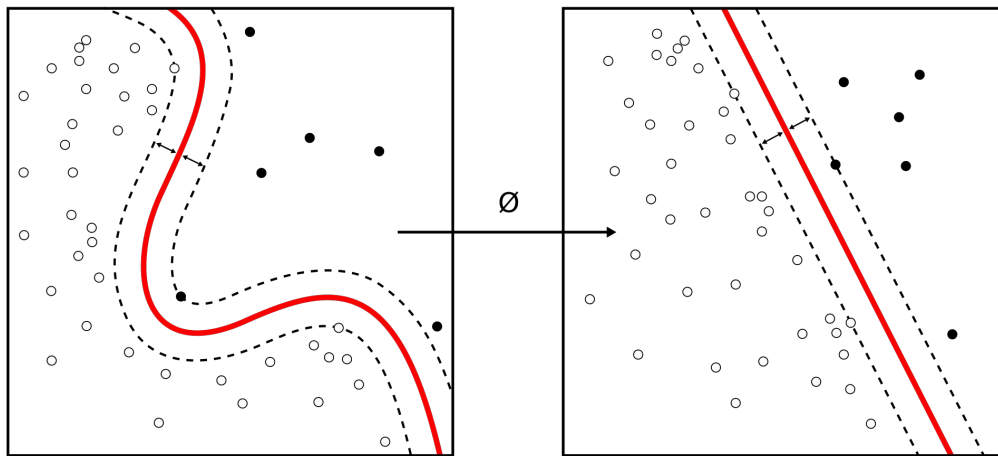


Kernel Machine([Wiki](#)) $y(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^T \phi(\mathbf{x}) + b$

Nonlinearity through Kernels

$$\begin{aligned}k(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}) &= (\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{z})^2 = (x_1 z_1 + x_2 z_2)^2 \\&= x_1^2 z_1^2 + 2x_1 x_2 z_1 z_2 + x_2^2 z_2^2 \\&= (x_1^2, \sqrt{2}x_1 x_2, x_2^2)(z_1^2, \sqrt{2}z_1 z_2, z_2^2)^T \\&= \phi(\mathbf{x})^T \phi(\mathbf{z}).\end{aligned}$$

Polynomial kernel

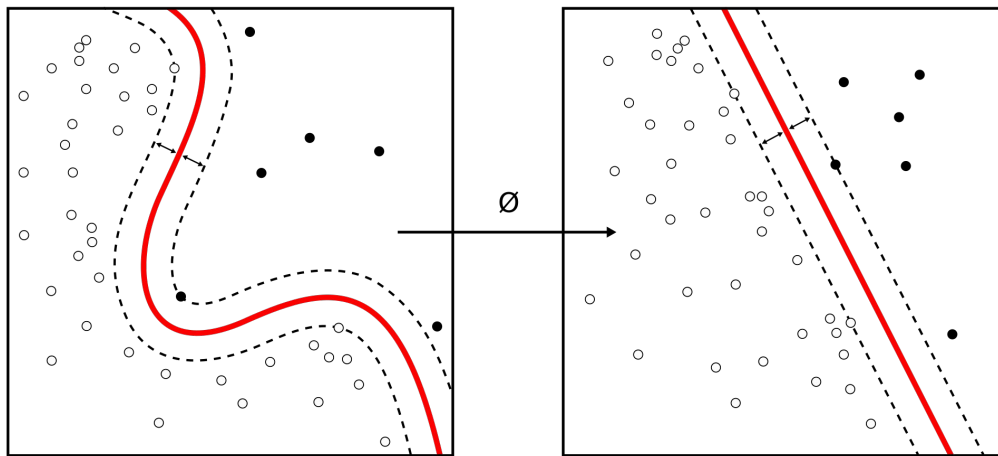


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Nonlinearity through Kernels

Some common **kernels** include:

- **Polynomial (homogeneous)**: $k(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j) = (\mathbf{x}_i \cdot \mathbf{x}_j)^d$. Particularly, when $d = 1$, this becomes the linear kernel.
- **Polynomial** (inhomogeneous): $k(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j) = (\mathbf{x}_i \cdot \mathbf{x}_j + r)^d$.
- Gaussian **radial basis function**: $k(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j) = \exp\left(-\gamma\|\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j\|^2\right)$ for $\gamma > 0$. Sometimes parametrized using $\gamma = 1/(2\sigma^2)$.
- **Sigmoid function (Hyperbolic tangent)**: $k(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j) = \tanh(\kappa\mathbf{x}_i \cdot \mathbf{x}_j + c)$ for some (not every) $\kappa > 0$ and $c < 0$.

The kernel is related to the transform $\varphi(\mathbf{x}_i)$ by the equation $k(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j) = \varphi(\mathbf{x}_i) \cdot \varphi(\mathbf{x}_j)$. The value \mathbf{w} is also in the transformed space, with $\mathbf{w} = \sum_i \alpha_i y_i \varphi(\mathbf{x}_i)$. Dot products with \mathbf{w} for classification can again be computed by the kernel trick, i.e.

$$\mathbf{w} \cdot \varphi(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_i \alpha_i y_i k(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}).$$