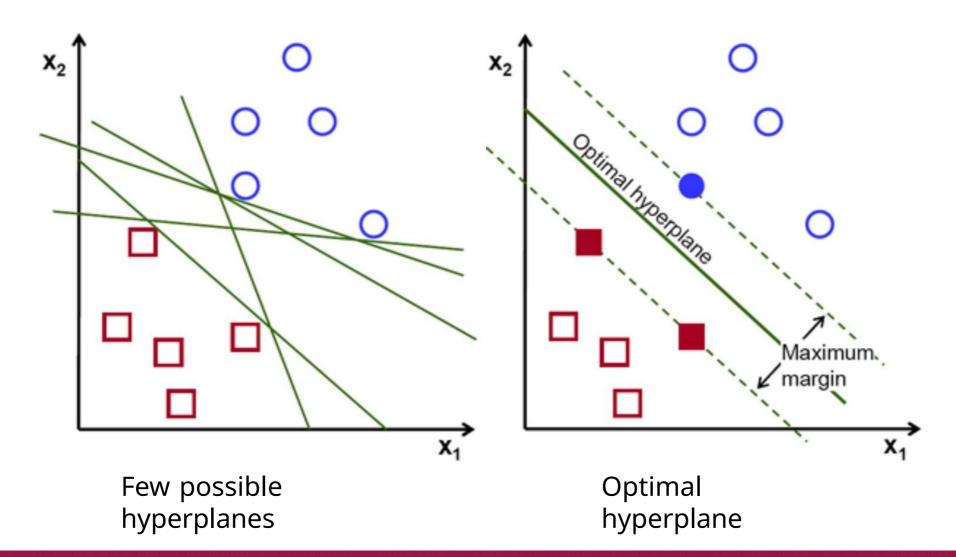


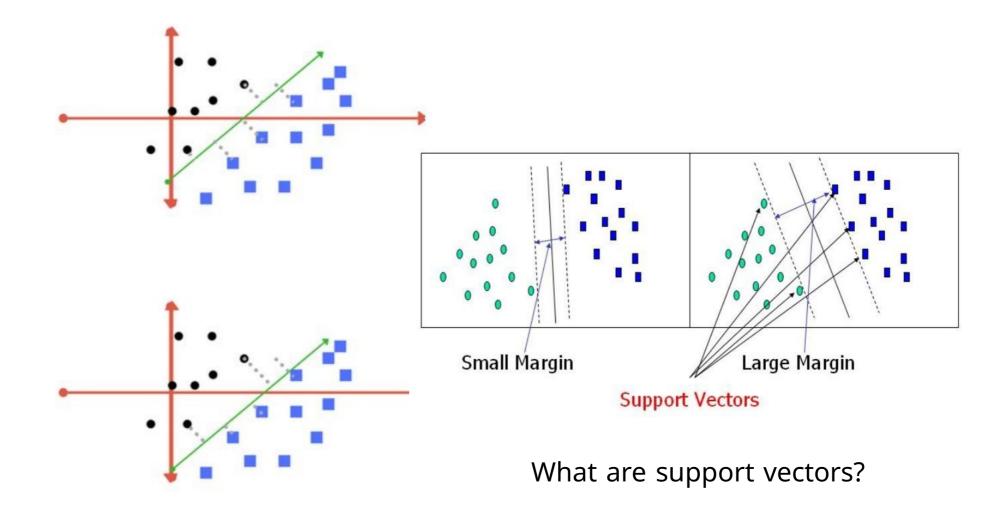
Support Vector Machine Classifier (SVM)

Dr. Manju Venugopalan Asst Professor (S. G) Dept of CSE Amrita School of Computing, Bengaluru





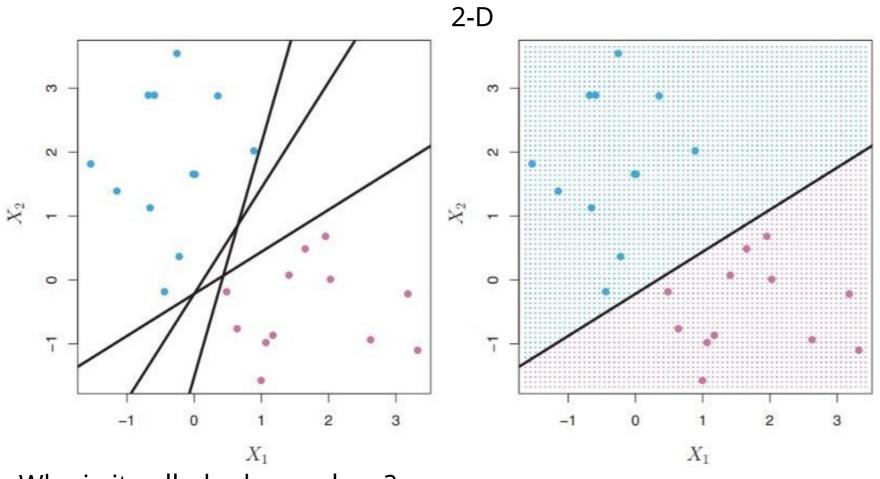
Margins





Maximal margin classifier

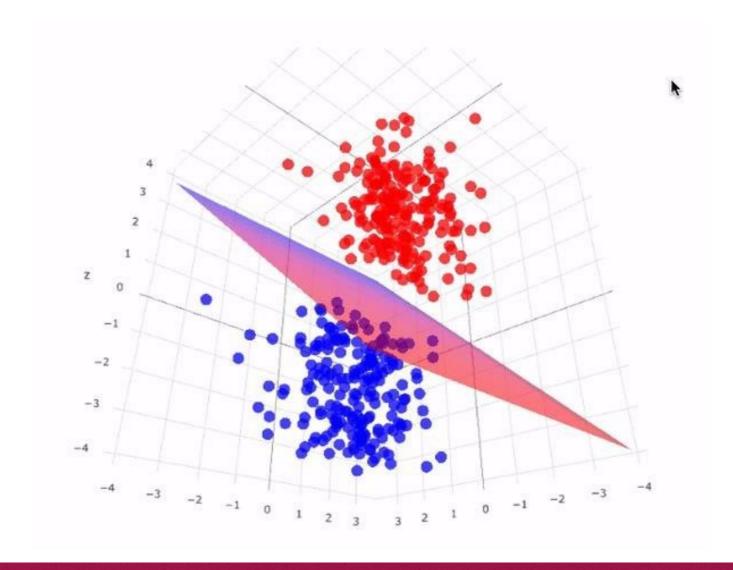
What is a hyperplane?



Why is it called a hyperplane?

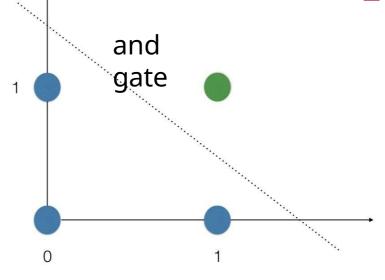


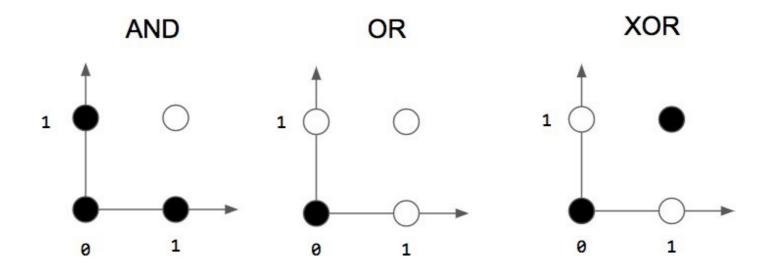
Hyperplane in 3D



Linearly Separable and Inseparable

Problems

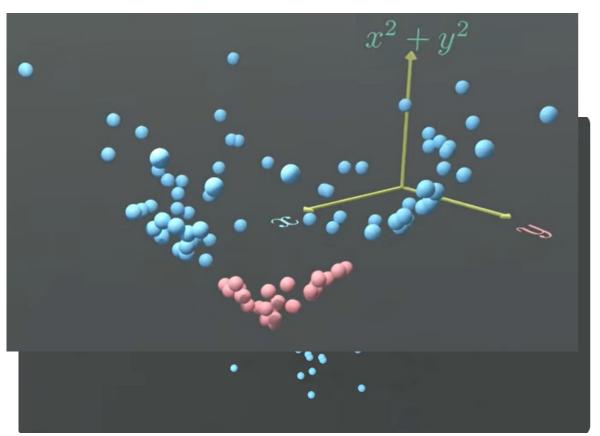


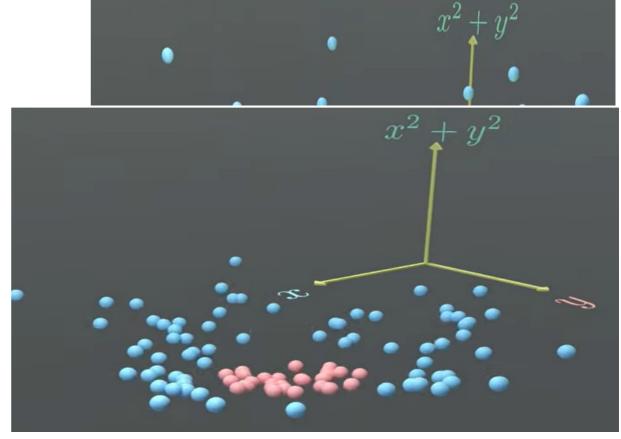


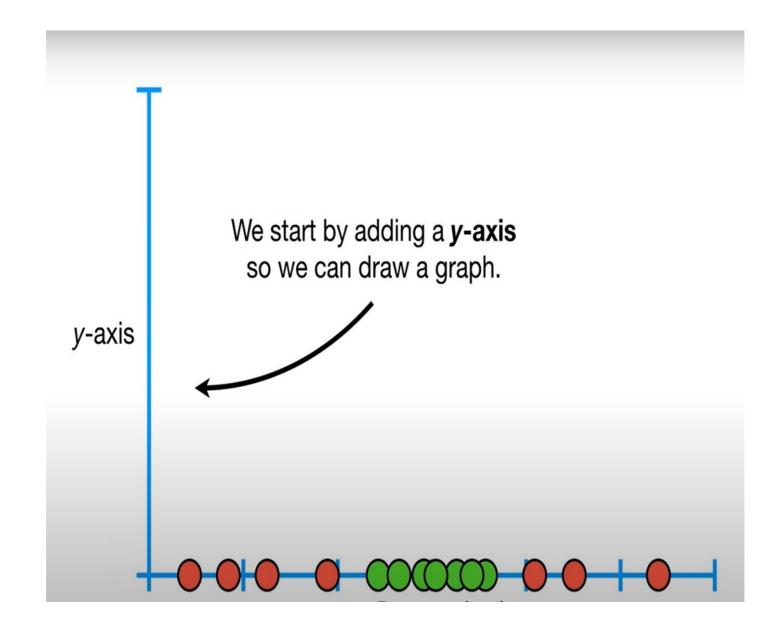


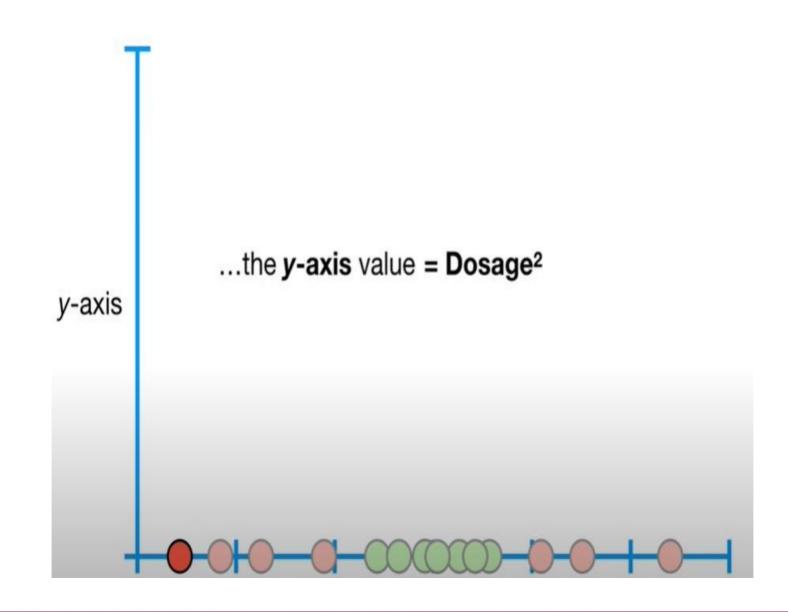
Migrating to higher dimensions for finding separability in data



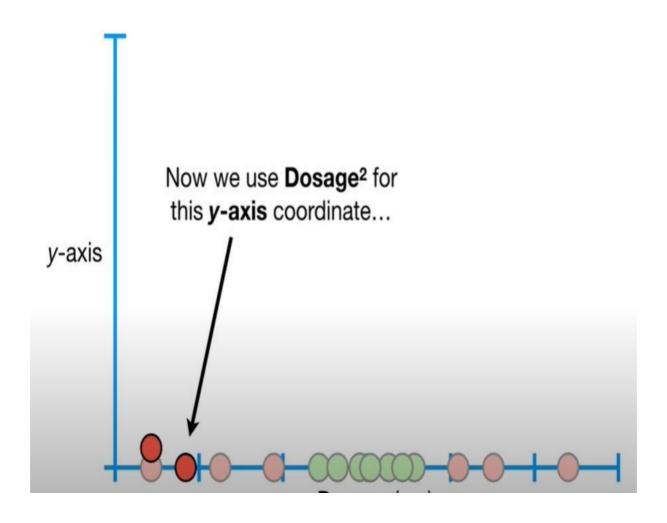




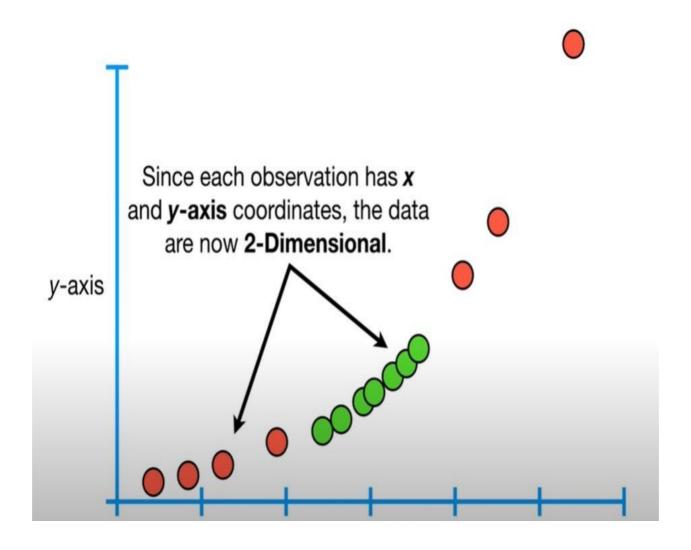




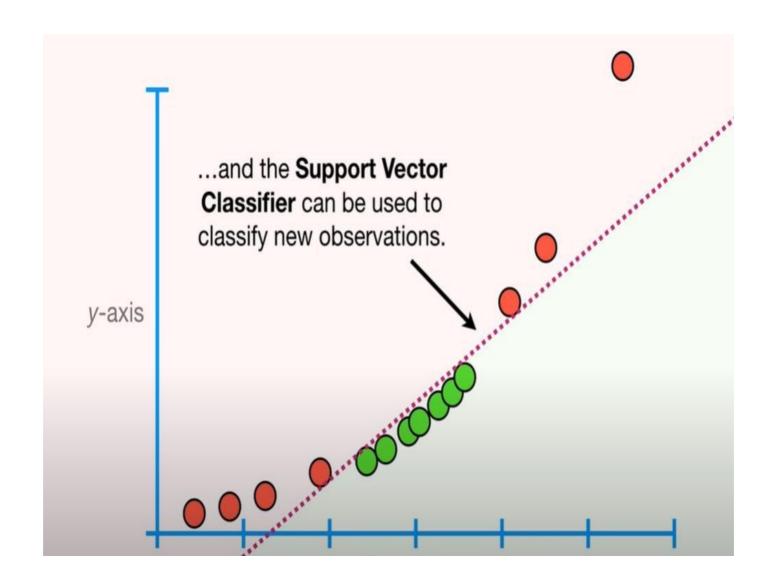


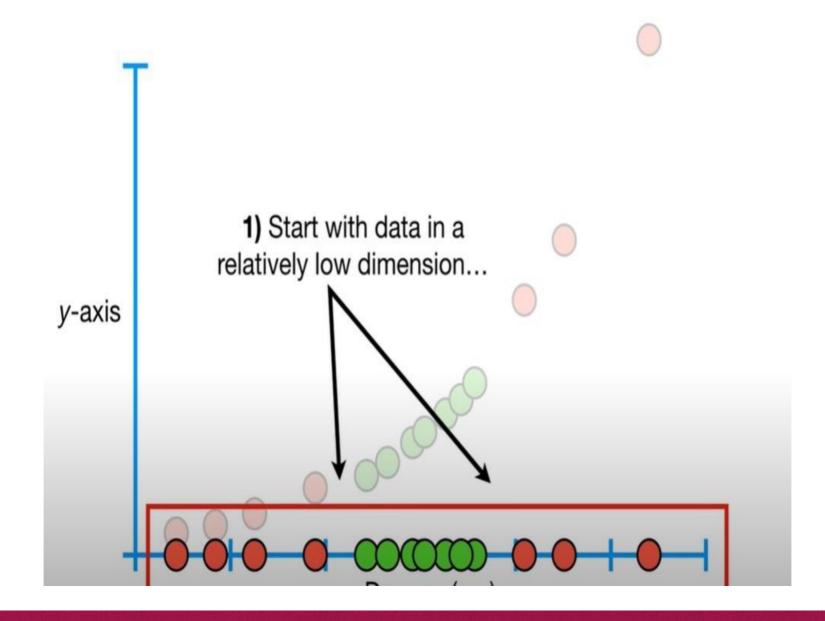




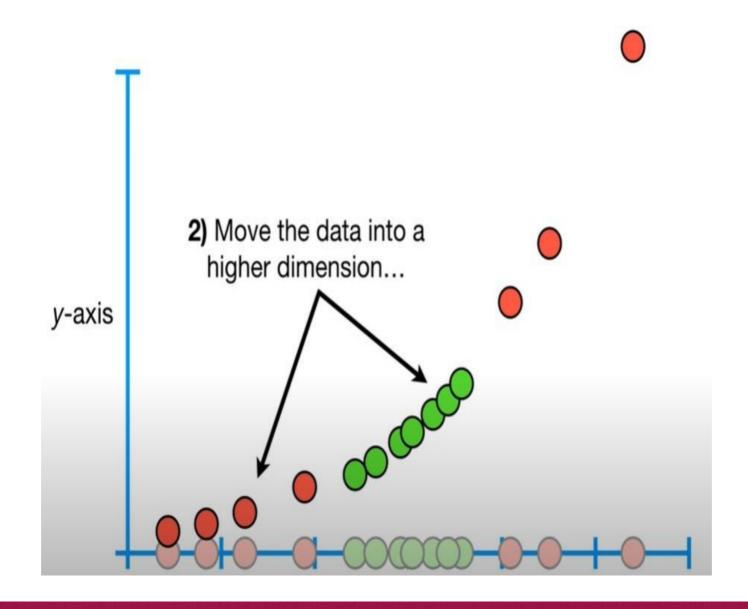




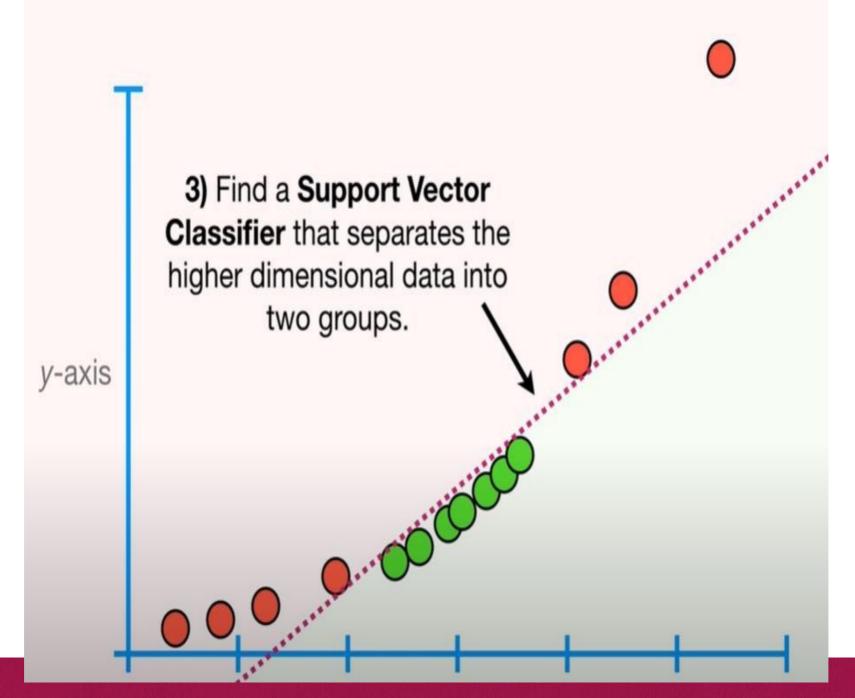














Kernel Function

- A **kernel** is a mathematical function that transforms the input data into a higher-dimensional space.
- This transformation allows the SVM to find a linear boundary (or hyperplane) that can separate the data points in this higher-dimensional space, even if they are not linearly separable in the original input space.



Kernel Functions

"Kernel" is a set of mathematical functions used in Support Vector Machine that provides the window to manipulate the data.

In our case we have used $y = x^2$, this is a polynomial of x and thus called a polynomial kernel.

There are several other kernels that are used by SVM, namely Radial Basis Function (RBF), Laplace RBF Kernel, Sigmoid Kernel, etc.



Strength and Weakness

Strengths of SVM

- Effective in high-dimensional spaces.
- Versatile with different kernels.
- Robust to overfitting by maximizing the margin.
- Works well with clear margin of separation.
- Handles both linearly and non-linearly separable data using the kernel trick.

Weaknesses of SVM

- Computationally expensive, especially for large datasets.
- Requires careful parameter tuning
- Not well-suited for large datasets; scales poorly with the number of samples.
- Sensitive to the choice of kernel and noisy data.



Thank you

