



Primal estimated sub-gradient solver for SVM

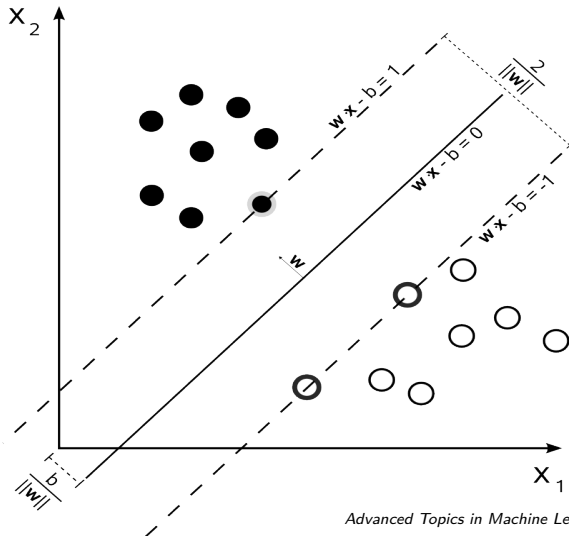
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Advanced Topics in Machine Learning

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Motivating example



Support Vector Machine

Definition

In machine learning many models to do classification and regression analysis are of the following form. Given a training set $(\mathbf{x}_i, y_i)_{i=1}^n$ with $\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $y_i \in \{-1, +1\}$, learning is formulated as the task of minimizing the following objective function:

$$f(\mathbf{w}) := \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n L_i(\mathbf{w}) + \frac{\lambda}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|^2$$

Loss Function and Subgradient

Definition

- Loss: $L_i := \ell(\langle \mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{w} \rangle, y_i)$
- Subgradient: $l'(\langle \mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{w} \rangle, y_i)$

Use the notation $z = \langle \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}_i \rangle$, sample loss functions:

Loss function	Subgradient
$l(z, y_i) = \max\{0, 1 - y_i z\}$	ss
$l(z, y_i) = \log(1 + e^{-y_i z})$	1
$l(z, y_i) = \max\{0, y_i - z - \epsilon\}$	1

Stochastic Gradient Descent

Description

Following the basic Pegasos algorithm, \mathbf{w} is set to be 0 initially. In each round, we pick a random training example (\mathbf{x}_i, y_i) in which i is picked with probability p_i , s.t. $p_i \geq 0$ and $\sum_{i=1}^n p_i = 1$.

Basic Pegasos Algorithm

Algorithm

- ① Choose $\mathbf{w}_1 = 0 \in \mathbb{R}^d$
- ② Iterate for $t = 1, 2, \dots, T$
 - ① Choose $A_t \subset S = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, $|A_t| = b$, uniformly at random
 - ② Set stepsize $\eta_t \leftarrow \frac{1}{\lambda t}$
 - ③ Update $\mathbf{w}^{(t+1)} \leftarrow \mathbf{w}^{(t)} - \eta$

Theorem For $\bar{\mathbf{w}} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \mathbf{w}_t$, we have:

$$\mathbb{E}[f(\bar{\mathbf{w}})] \leq f(\mathbf{w}^*) + c \log(T) \times \frac{1}{\lambda T}$$

where $c = (\sqrt{\lambda} + 1)^2$.

- Technically
- xx
- Methodologically
- xx

Thank You!

Q&A

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Reference

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