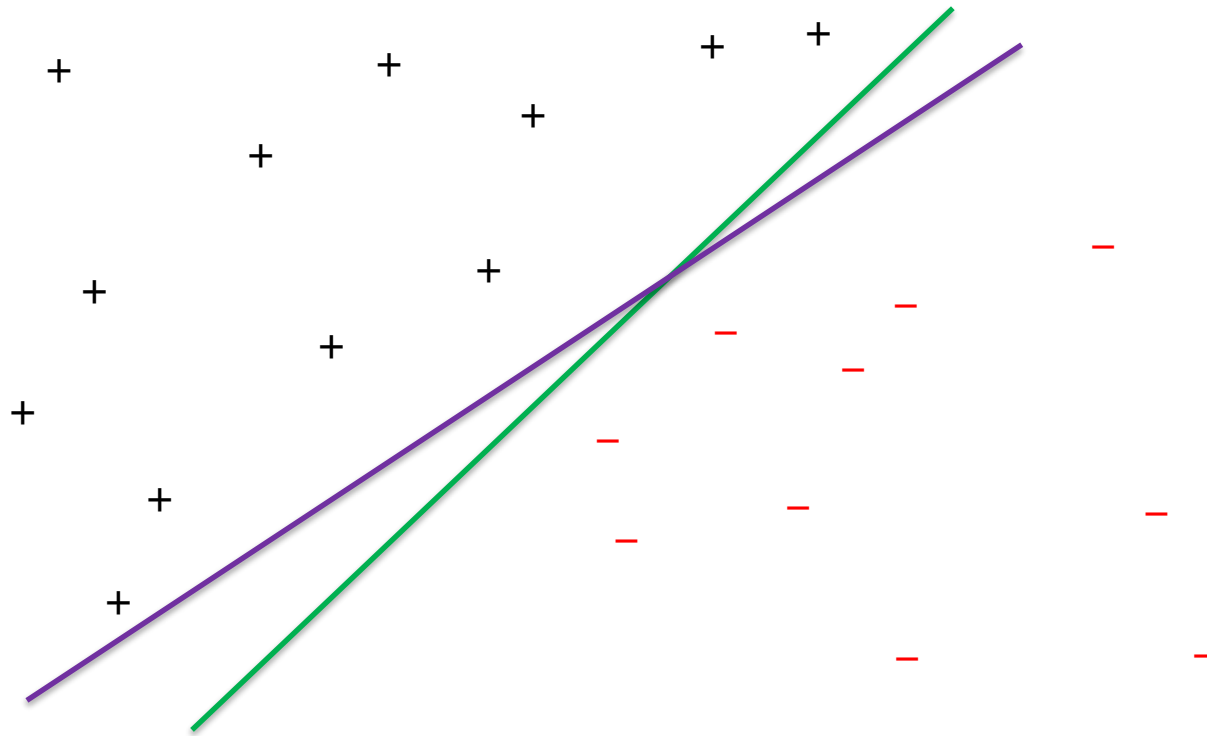# CS 4375
Support Vector Machines

Rishabh Iyer

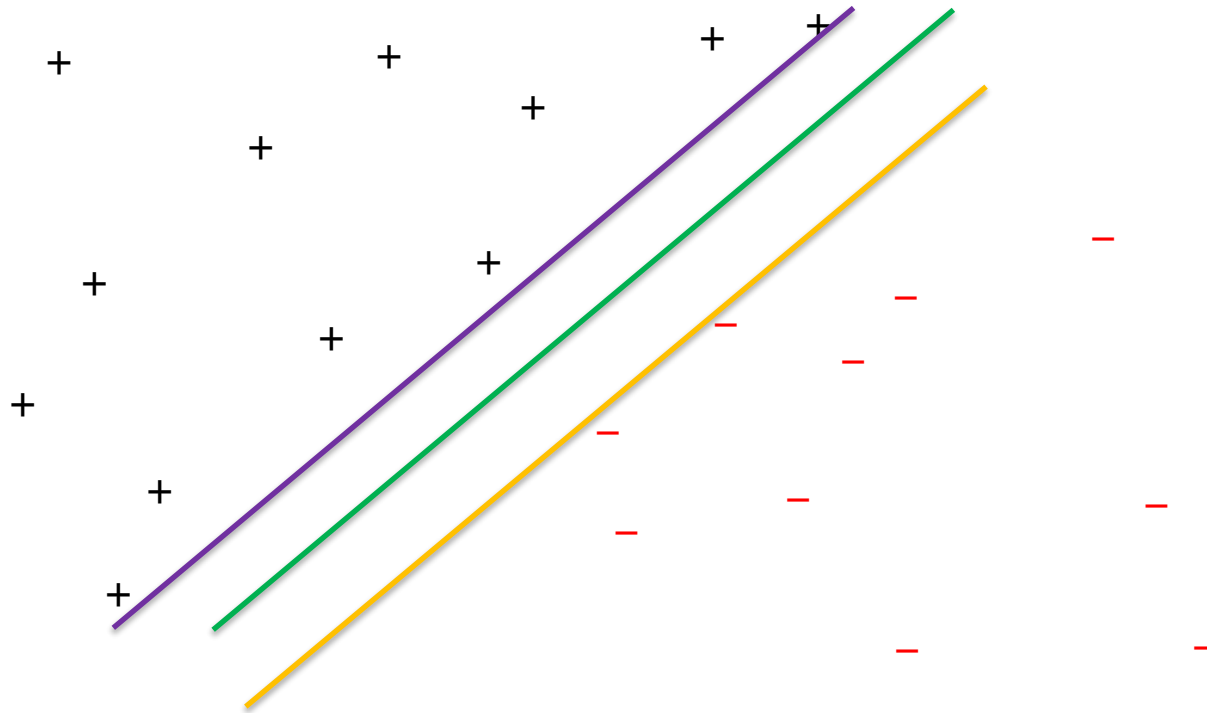University of Texas at Dallas

Support Vector Machines

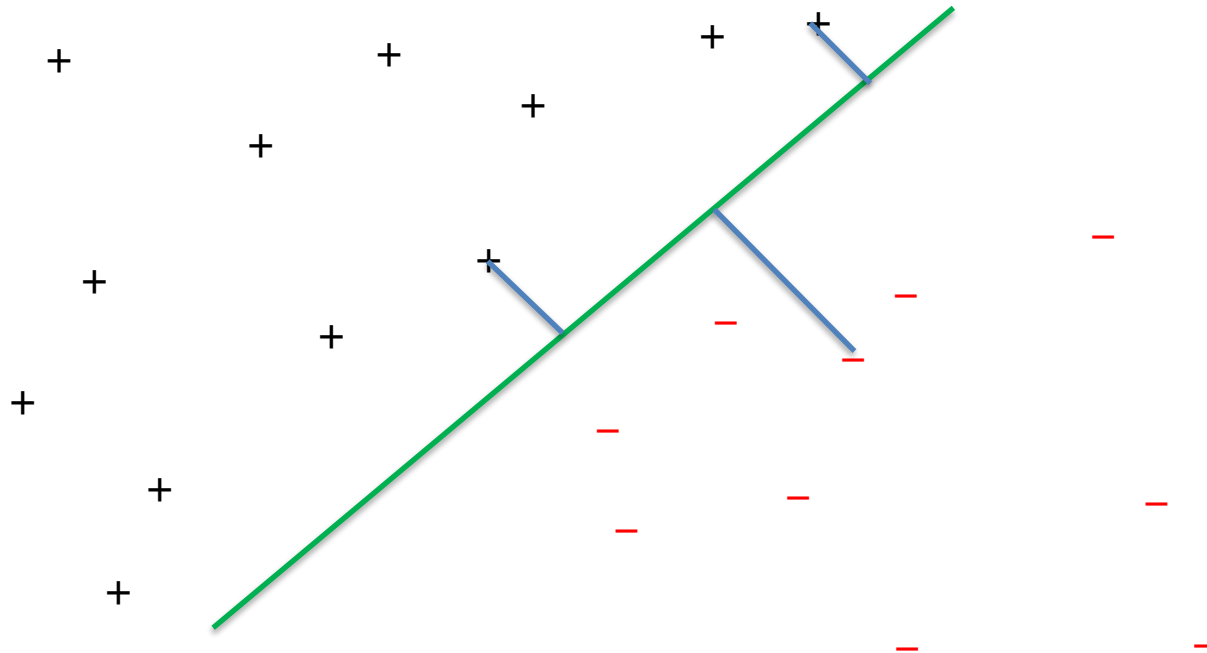- How can we decide between perfect classifiers?

Support Vector Machines

- How can we decide between perfect classifiers?

Support Vector Machines
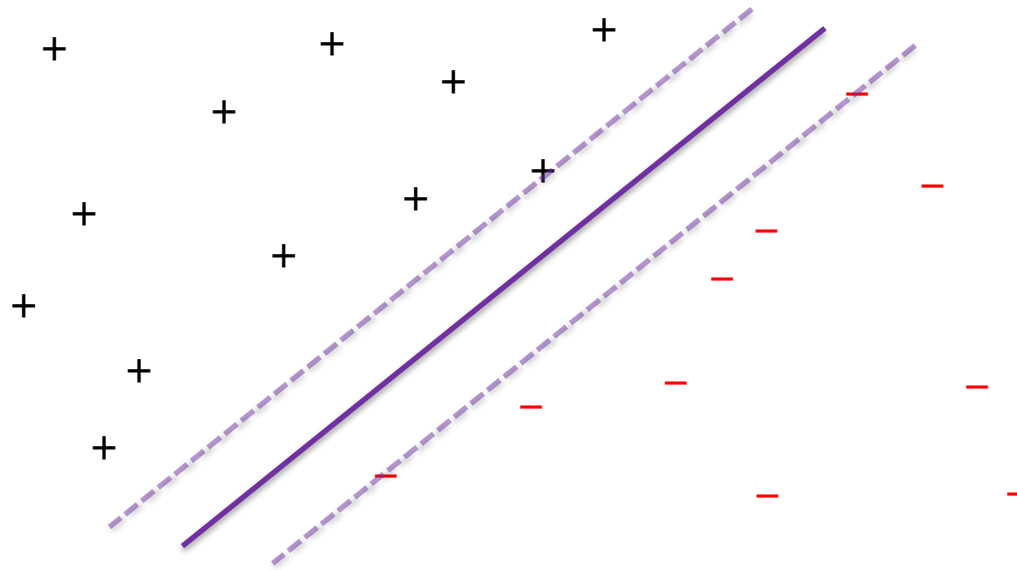
- Define the margin to be the distance of the closest data point to the classifier
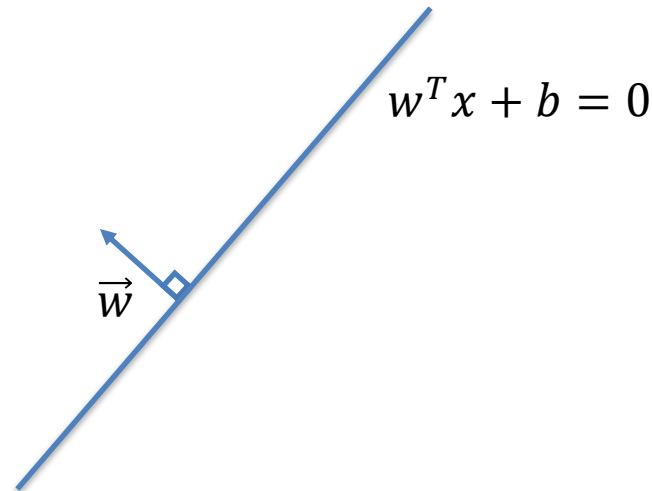
Support Vector Machines

- Support vector machines (SVMs)

- Choose the classifier with the largest margin

  - Has good practical and theoretical performance

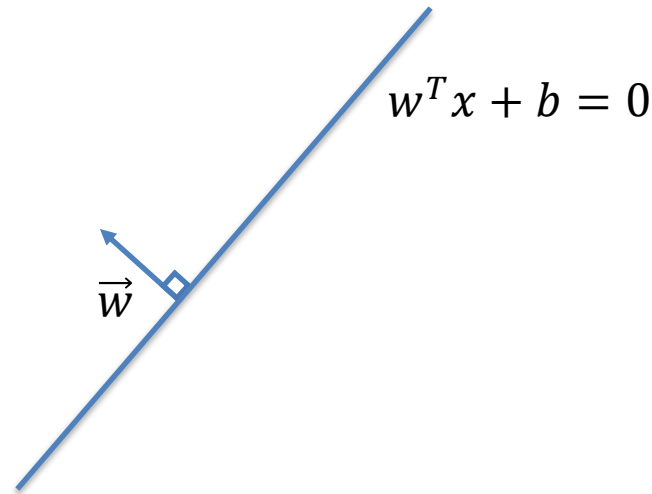# Some Geometry

$$w^T x + b = 0$$

$$\vec{w}$$

- In n dimensions, a hyperplane is a solution to the equation

$$w^T x + b = 0$$

with $w \in \mathbb{R}^n, b \in \mathbb{R}$

- The vector w is sometimes called the normal vector of the hyperplane
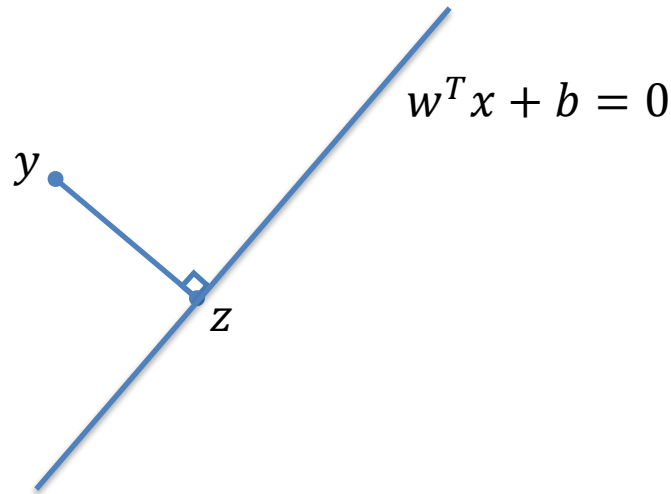
Some Geometry

$$w^T x + b = 0$$

- In n dimensions, a hyperplane is a solution to the equation

$$w^T x + b = 0$$

- Note that this equation is scale invariant for any scalar c

$$c \cdot (w^T x + b) = 0$$

Some Geometry

The diagram shows a hyperplane $w^T x + b = 0$, a point y above it, and a point z on the line where the perpendicular segment from y meets the hyperplane at a right angle.
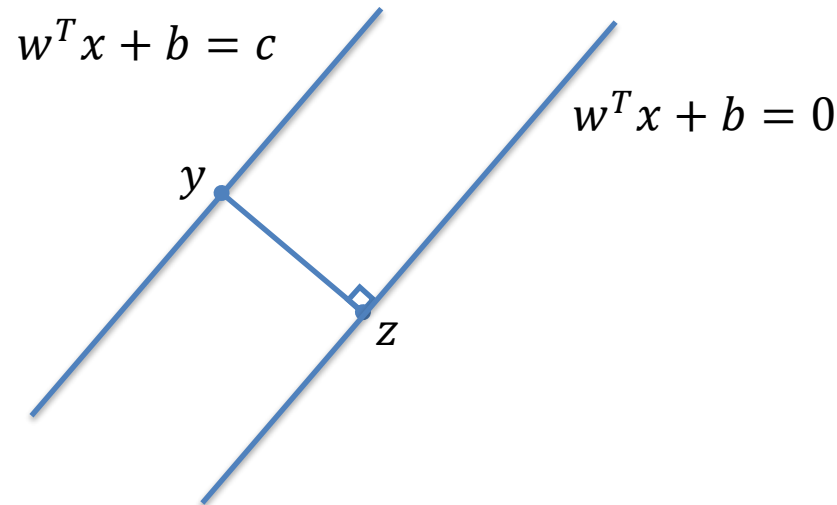
- The distance between a point y and a hyperplane $w^T + b = 0$ is the length of the segment perpendicular to the line to the point y

- The vector from y to z is given by

$$y - z = \|y - z\| \frac{w}{\|w\|}$$

Scale Invariance

$$w^T x + b = c$$

$$w^T x + b = 0$$

y

z

- By scale invariance, we can assume that $c = 1$

- The maximum margin is always attained by choosing $w^T x + b = 0$ so that it is equidistant from the closest data point classified as +1 and the closest data point classified as -1

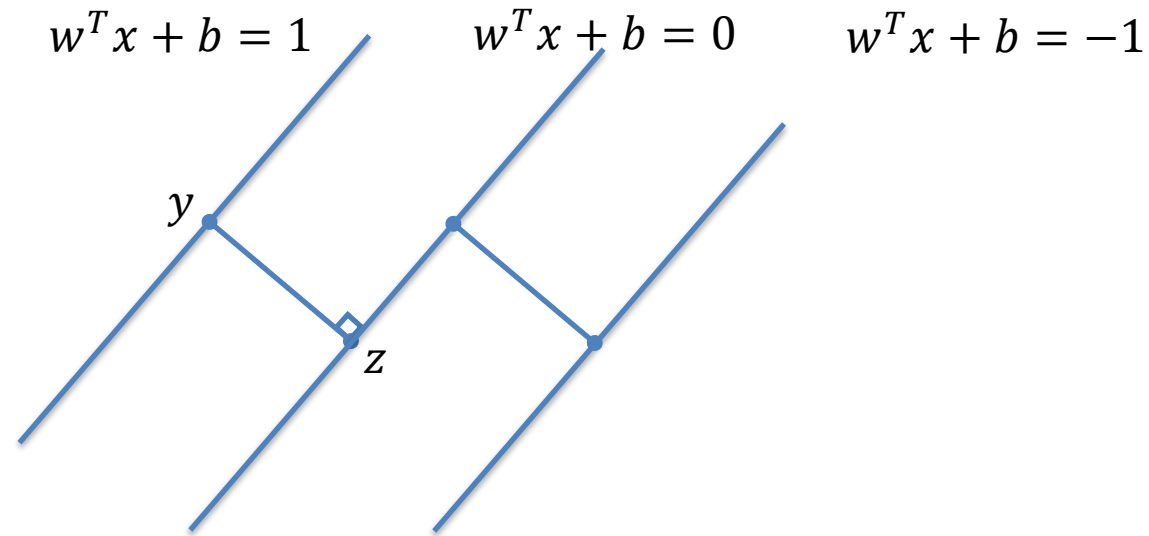# Scale Invariance

$$w^T x + b = c \qquad w^T x + b = 0 \qquad w^T x + b = -c$$

y

z

- We want to maximize the margin subject to the constraints that

$$y^{(i)}\left(w^T x^{(i)} + b\right) \geq 1$$

- But how do we compute the size of the margin?

Some Geometry

$$w^T x + b = 1 \qquad w^T x + b = 0 \qquad w^T x + b = -1$$

y

z

Putting it all together

$$y - z = \|y - z\| \frac{w}{\|w\|}$$

and

$$w^T y + b = 1$$
$$w^T z + b = 0$$

$$w^T(y - z) = 1$$

and

$$w^T(y - z) = \|y - z\|\|w\|$$

which gives

$$\|y - z\| = 1/\|w\|$$

SVMs

- This analysis yields the following optimization problem

$$\max_{w,b} \frac{1}{\|w\|}$$

such that

$$y^{(i)}\left(w^T x^{(i)} + b\right) \geq 1, \text{for all } i$$
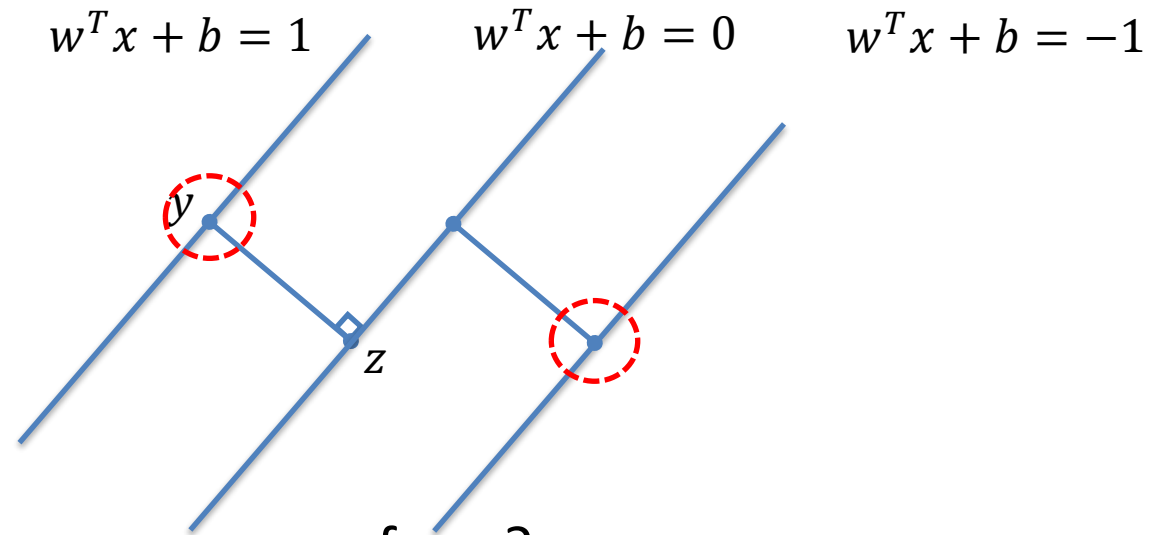
- Or, equivalently,

$$\min_{w,b} \|w\|^2$$

such that

$$y^{(i)}\left(w^T x^{(i)} + b\right) \geq 1, \text{for all } i$$

SVMs

$$\min_{w,b} \|w\|^2$$

such that

$$y^{(i)}\left(w^T x^{(i)} + b\right) \geq 1, \text{for all } i$$

- This is a standard quadratic programming problem

  - Falls into the class of convex optimization problems

  - Can be solved with many specialized optimization tools (e.g., quadprog() in MATLAB)

SVMs

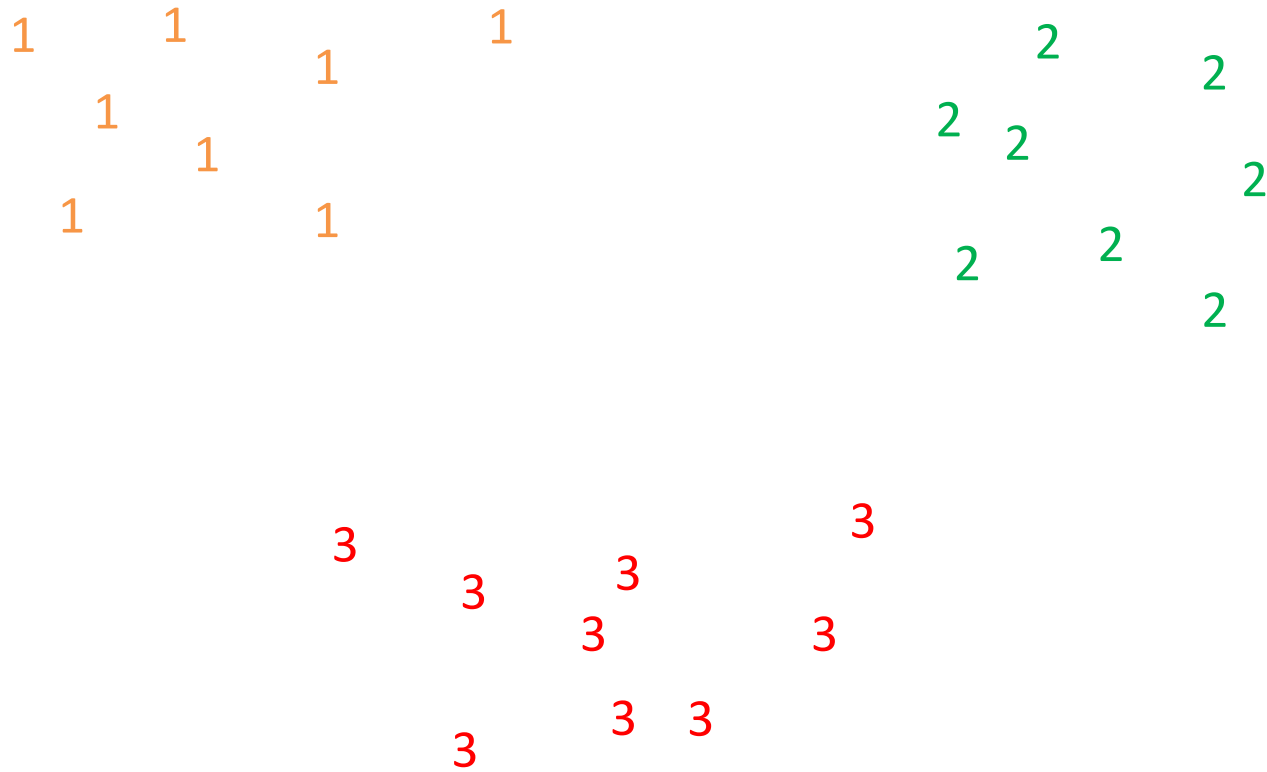$$w^T x + b = 1 \qquad w^T x + b = 0 \qquad w^T x + b = -1$$

- Where does the name come from?

  - The set of all data points such that $y^{(i)}(w^T x^{(i)} + b) = 1$ are called support vectors

  - The SVM classifier is completely determined by the support vectors (you could delete the rest of the data and get the same answer)
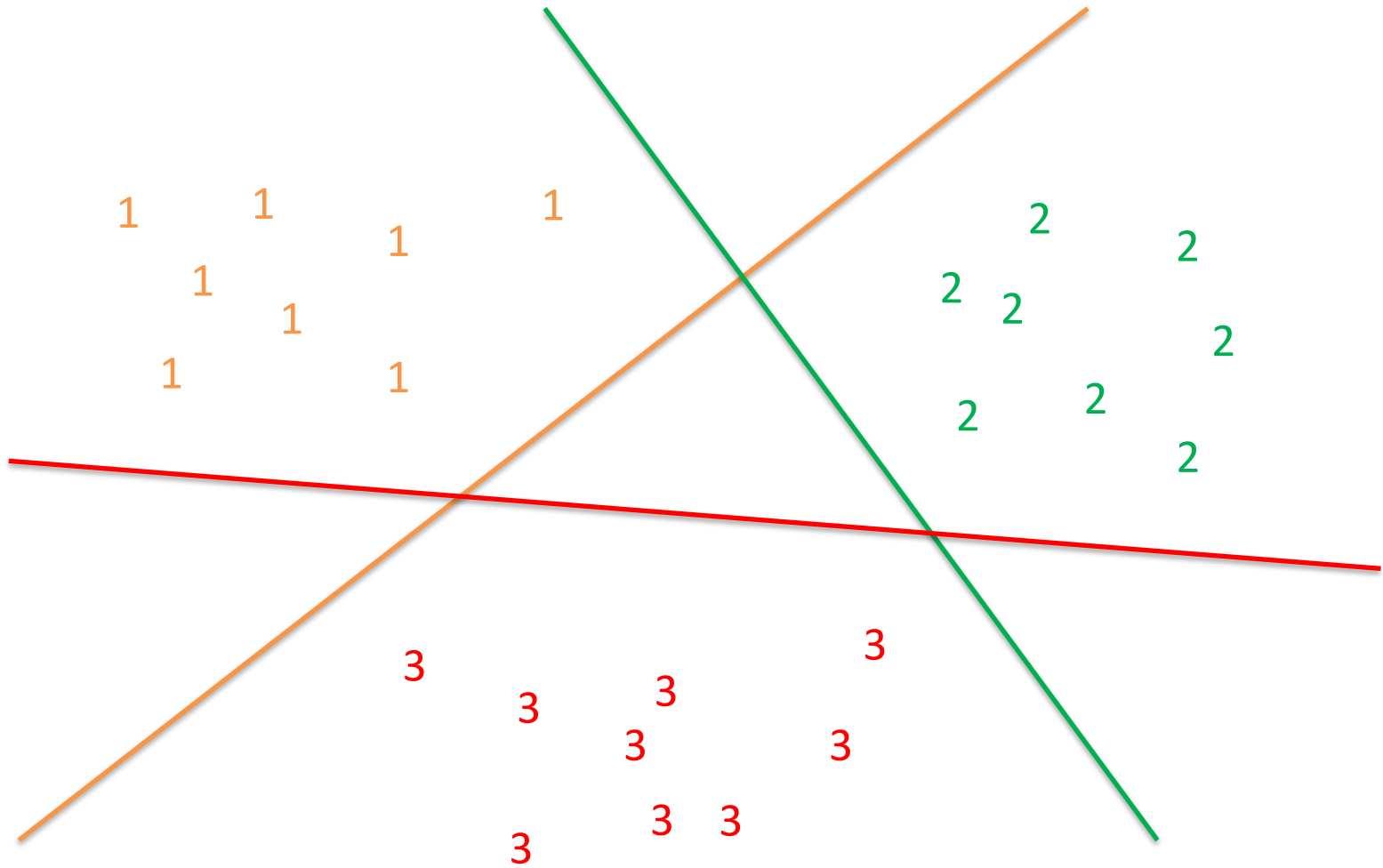
SVMs

- What if the data isn't linearly separable?

- What if we want to do more than just binary classification (i.e., if $y \in \{1,2,3\}$)?

SVMs

- What if the data isn't linearly separable?

  - Use feature vectors

  - Relax the constraints (coming soon)

- What if we want to do more than just binary classification (i.e., if $y \in \{1,2,3\}$)?
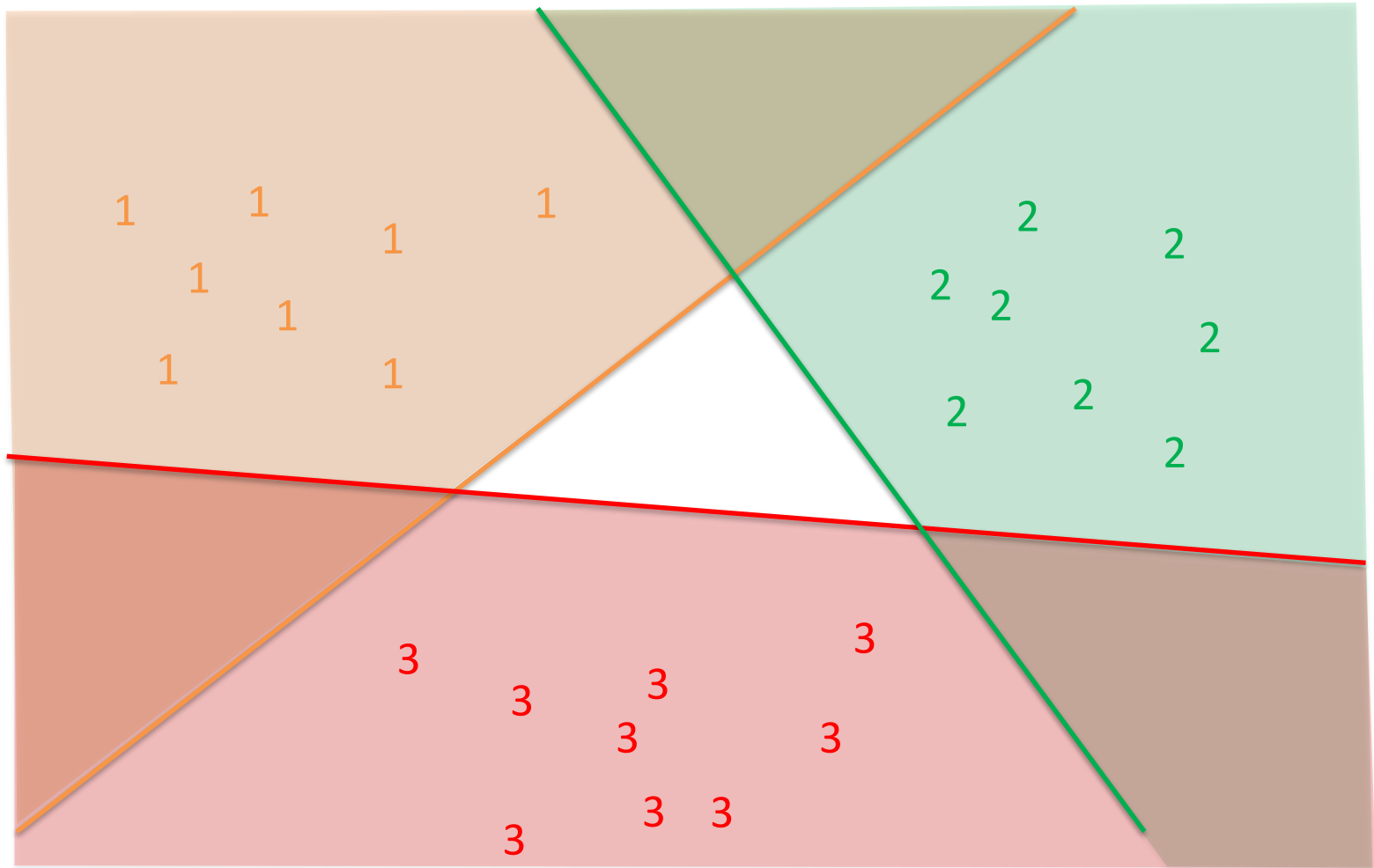
Multiclass Classification

1 1 1
1
1
1
1 1

2
2
2 2
2
2
2
2

3
3
3
3 3
3
3 3
3

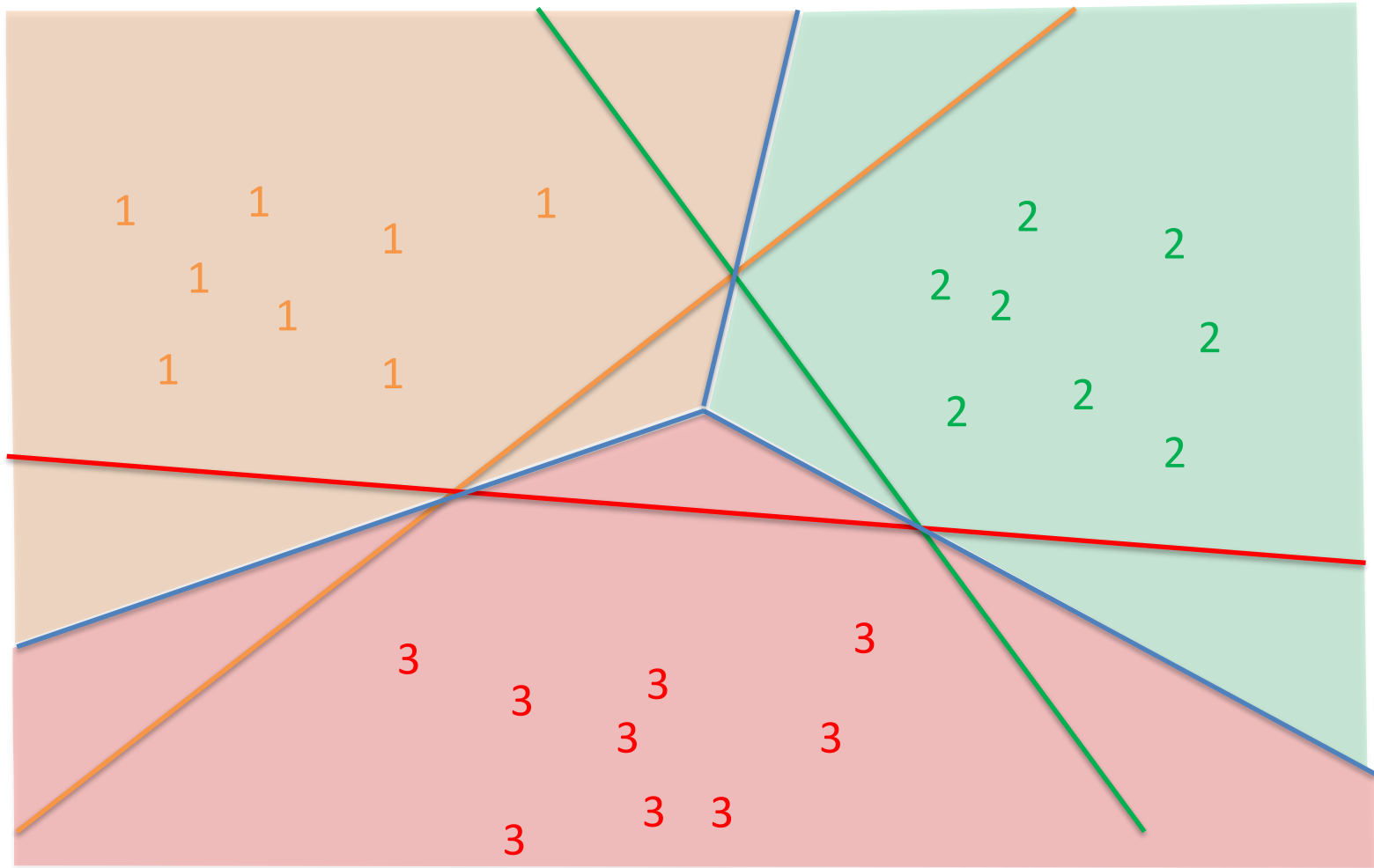# One-Versus-All SVMs

One-Versus-All SVMs

Regions correctly classified by exactly one classifier

One-Versus-All SVMs

- Compute a classifier for each label versus the remaining labels (i.e., and SVM with the selected label as plus and the remaining labels changed to minuses)

- Let $f^k(x) = w^{(k)^T} x + b^{(k)}$ be the classifier for the kth label

- For a new datapoint x, classify it as

$$k' \in \text{argmax}_k f^k(x)$$

- Drawbacks:

  - If there are L possible labels, requires learning L classifiers over the entire data set
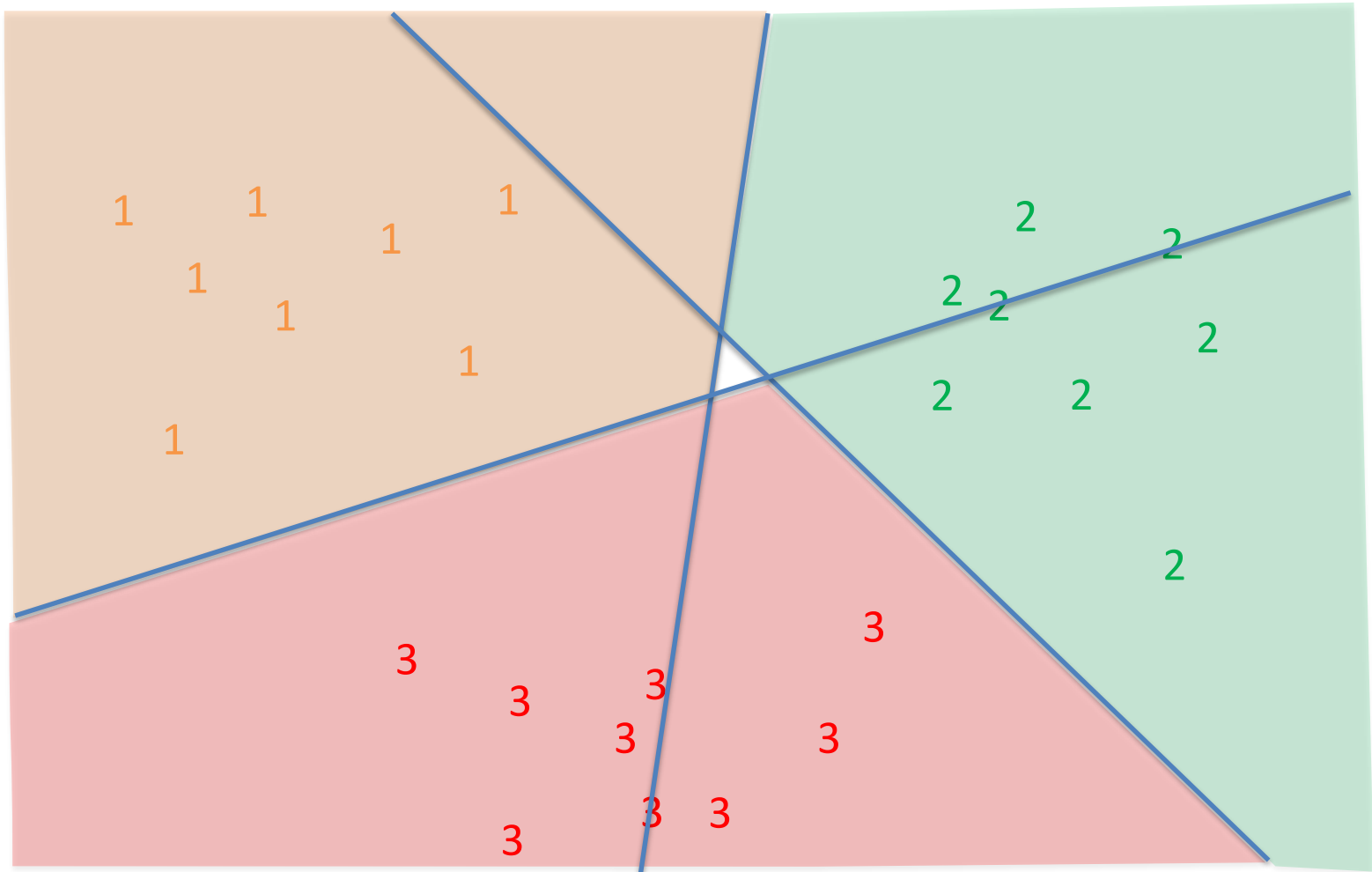
One-Versus-All SVMs

Regions in which points are classified by highest value of $w^T x + b$

One-Versus-One SVMs

- Alternative strategy is to construct a classifier for all possible pairs of labels

- Given a new data point, can classify it by majority vote (i.e., find the most common label among all of the possible classifiers)

- If there are L labels, requires computing $\binom{L}{2}$ different classifiers each of which uses only a fraction of the data

- Drawbacks: Can overfit if some pairs of labels do not have a significant amount of data (plus it can be computationally expensive)

One-Versus-One SVMs

Regions determined by majority vote over the classifiers