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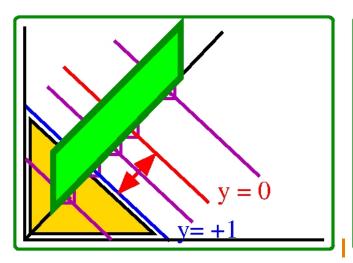
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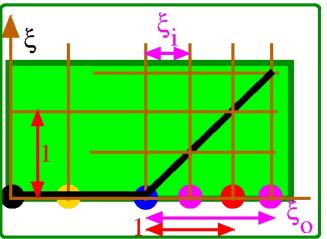
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- An outlier excursion point beyond the 'boundary': Consider a point at $\xi_o \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \xi_i$ from 'near' margin.
 - $-\frac{\xi_o}{||\mathbf{w}||}$ farther from origin than the 'near' margin

- eqn:
$$\mathbf{w}^T \phi(\mathbf{x}_i) + (b-1+\xi_o) = 0$$
: $\mathbf{y}_i = 1 - \xi_o$

$$-\xi_i = |t_i - y(\mathbf{x}_i)| = |+1 - (1 - \xi_o)| = \xi_i : [\xi_o, \xi_o]$$

- Aliter: $\frac{\xi_o 1}{||\mathbf{w}||}$ farther from the decision boundary
- eqn: $\mathbf{w}^T \phi(\mathbf{x}_i) + b + (\xi_o 1) = 0$: $\mathbf{y}_i = 1 \xi_o$



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- Similar formulation for the other side: y = -1 class
- | · | imposes symmetry
- For the +1 class, $\xi_i = |t_i y(\mathbf{x}_i)|$, $\xi_i = 1 y(\mathbf{x}_i)$
- Required hard region: $y(\mathbf{x}_i) \ge 1$, 'golden' region
- Required (relaxed) region: $y(\mathbf{x}_i) \geq 1 \xi_i$
- Generalising from the -1 class also, $t_i y(\mathbf{x}_i) = 1 \xi_i$
- Complete (relaxed) region: $t_i y(\mathbf{x}_i) \geq 1 \xi_i$
- Hard to Soft: allow some data be misclassified
- Slack: allow for overlapping class distributions



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Basic Soft-Margin Formulation

- Framework still sensitive to outliers as misclassification penalty increases linearly with ξ_i
- 1 possible formulation, QP-suitable & num stable
- Primal Formul'n: ►hard-margin primal(simple!)
- To minimise $\frac{1}{2}||\mathbf{w}||^2 + C\sum_{i=1}^N \xi_i$, 1st term: previous
- 2nd term: penalises far points/excursions
- C: trade-off b/w margin & slack penalty, empirical
- $\sum_{i=1}^{N} \xi_i$: upper bounds # misclassifications Why?
- Correct classification: $\xi_i = 0$, or ≤ 1
- (\forall Miscl: $\xi_i > 1$) $\sum_{i=1}^K \xi_i > K$ #miscl $< \sum_{i=1}^K \xi_i$

•
$$L(\mathbf{w}, b, \mathbf{a}, \boldsymbol{\xi}, \boldsymbol{\mu}) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \frac{1}{2} ||\mathbf{w}||^2 -$$

• $\sum_{i=1}^{N} a_i \{ t_i \left[\mathbf{w}^T \boldsymbol{\phi}(\mathbf{x}_i) + b \right] - 1 + \xi_i \} + C \sum_{1=1}^{N} \xi_i - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mu_i \xi_i$



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- $L(\mathbf{w}, b, \text{L'mults}) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \text{basic fn lin combo constrs } (\geq 0)$
 - 1. $a_i \ge 0$ (Lagrange)
 - 2. $t_i y_i \ge 1 \xi_i \Longrightarrow t_i y_i 1 + \xi_i \ge 0$ (Golden constr)
 - 3. $a_i[t_iy_i 1 + \xi_i] = 0$ (imp) [KKT]
- More? $\xi_i \in [0,1]$: margin, $\xi_i \geq 1$: butlier
 - 1. $\xi_i \geq 0$ Interpret as a constraint
 - 2. Have a Lagrange multiplier μ_i : $\mu_i \ge 0$
 - 3. $\xi_i \mu_i = 0$ (imp) [KKT]
- $L(\mathbf{w}, b, \mathbf{a}, \boldsymbol{\xi}, \boldsymbol{\mu}) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \frac{1}{2} ||\mathbf{w}||^2$ • $\sum_{i=1}^{N} a_i \{ t_i \left[\mathbf{w}^T \boldsymbol{\phi}(\mathbf{x}_i) + b \right] - 1 + \xi_i \} + C \sum_{1=1}^{N} \xi_i - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mu_i \xi_i$
- Two terms with sum of ξ_i s: how?
- 1st: bound on # miscl, other: Lagrange mults
- Constraints? ► hard margin, + excursions



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SVMs-35

•
$$L(\mathbf{w}, b, \mathbf{a}, \boldsymbol{\xi}, \boldsymbol{\mu}) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \frac{1}{2} ||\mathbf{w}||^2 -$$

• $\sum_{i=1}^{N} a_i \{ t_i \left[\mathbf{w}^T \boldsymbol{\phi}(\mathbf{x}_i) + b \right] - 1 + \xi_i \} + C \sum_{1=1}^{N} \xi_i - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mu_i \xi_i$

- $\{a_i\}$, $\{\xi_i\}$: Lagrange mults. Partial diff wrt w, b, ξ_i
- $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{w}^T} = \mathbf{0}$, $\frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = 0$, $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \xi_i} = 0$ Ist 2: same as before!

•
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{w}^T} = \frac{1}{2} 2\mathbf{w} - \sum_{i=1}^N a_i \ t_i \ \phi(\mathbf{x}_i) = 0$$
: $\mathbf{w} = \sum_{i=1}^N a_i \ t_i \ \phi(\mathbf{x}_i)$

•
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = 0$$
: $\sum_{i=1}^{N} a_i t_i = 0$

•
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \xi_i} = 0$$
: $\mathbb{C} - a_i - \mu_i = 0$: $\mathbf{L}_i = C - \mu_i$: "Box Constraints"

•
$$a_i = C - \mu_i$$
, Lagrange: $a_i \ge 0$, $\mu_i \ge 0$

•
$$a_i \ge 0 \implies \mathbb{C} - \mu_i \ge 0 \implies \mu_i \le C \text{ Add } \mu_i \ge 0$$

•
$$\mu_i \ge 0 \implies \mathbb{C} - a_i \ge 0 \implies a_i \le C \text{ Add } a_i \ge 0$$

•
$$0 \le \mu_i \le C$$
 $0 \le a_i \le C$ μ_i , $\mu_i \sim \text{dims of a 2-D 'box'}$