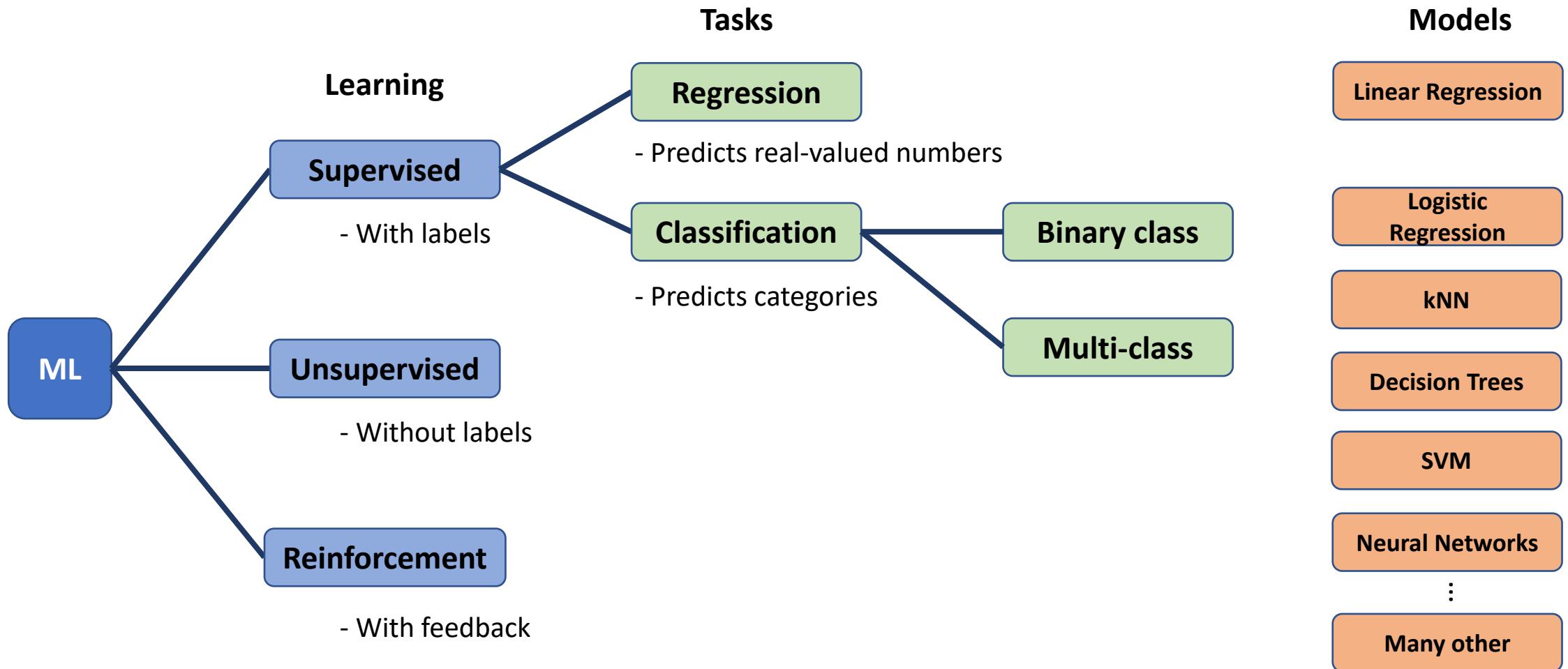
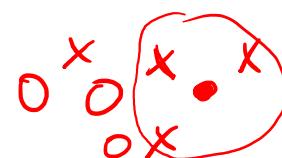


# Support Vector Machine

# Review: Types of machine learning problems



# Review: Types of machine learning problems

| Models              | Hyperparameters | Parameters                        | Loss or Criteria  |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Linear Regression   | X               | $y = w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + w_0$       | MSE / RSS   |
| Logistic Regression | X,              | $z = \sum w_i x_i$<br>$\sigma(z)$ | BCE   |
| kNN                 | <u>k</u>        | X                                 |  |
| Decision Trees      |                 |                                   |   |
| SVM                 |                 |                                   |   |
| Neural Networks     |                 |                                   |   |

# Review: Types of machine learning problems

| Models              | Hyperparameters                   | Parameters                        | Loss or Criteria  |
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| Logistic Regression | X                                 | $z = \sum w_i x_i$<br>$\sigma(z)$ | BCE   |
| kNN                 | $k$                               | X                                 |  |
| Decision Trees      | maxdepth<br>alpha<br>ntree<br>lr. | X                                 |  |
| SVM                 | C                                 | X                                 | →   |
| Neural Networks     | V                                 | V                                 | V   |

# Support Vector Machine

- Use hyperplane
- Use kernel
- Performs well
- Regression, Classification (binary class)

# Review: Binary Classification

Yes or No problem

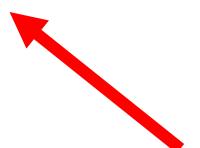
- Creditcard Default
- Fraudulant Insurance Claim
- Spam Filtering
- Medical Diagnosis
- Survival Prediction
- Customer Retention
- Image Recognition
- Sentiment analysis

# Review: Logistic Function

$$P^{(i)} = \sigma(z^{(i)})$$

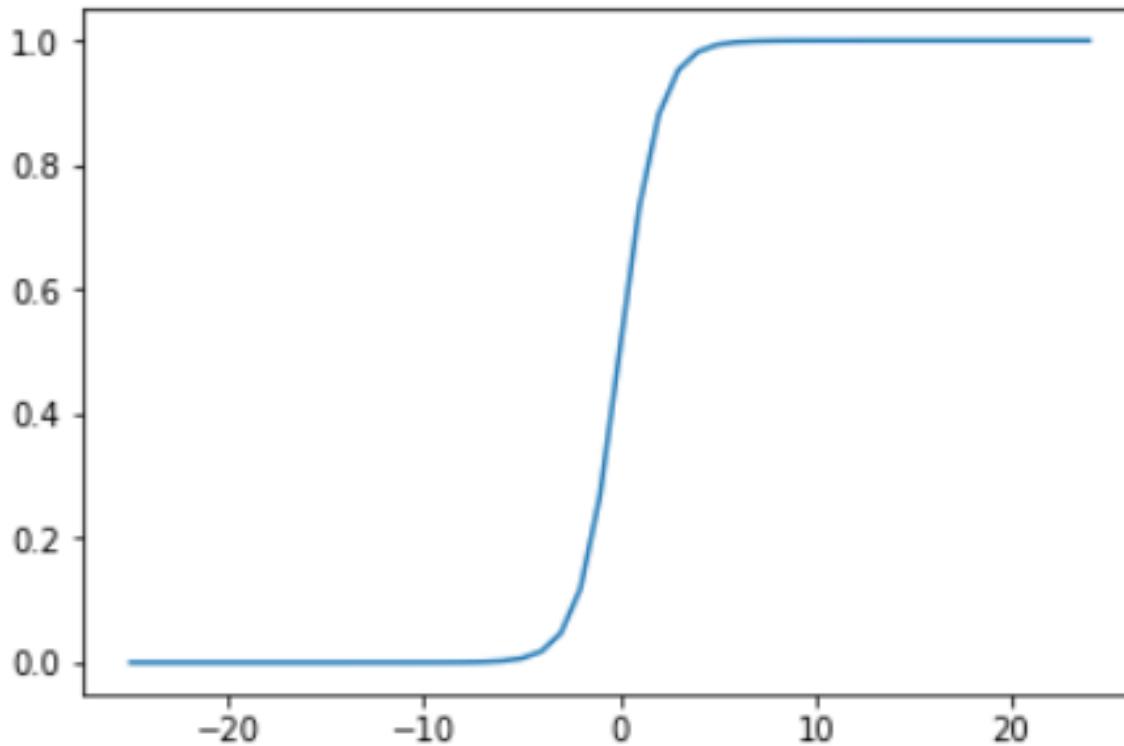
$$\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

$$z^{(i)} = \mathbf{W} \cdot \mathbf{X} + b$$

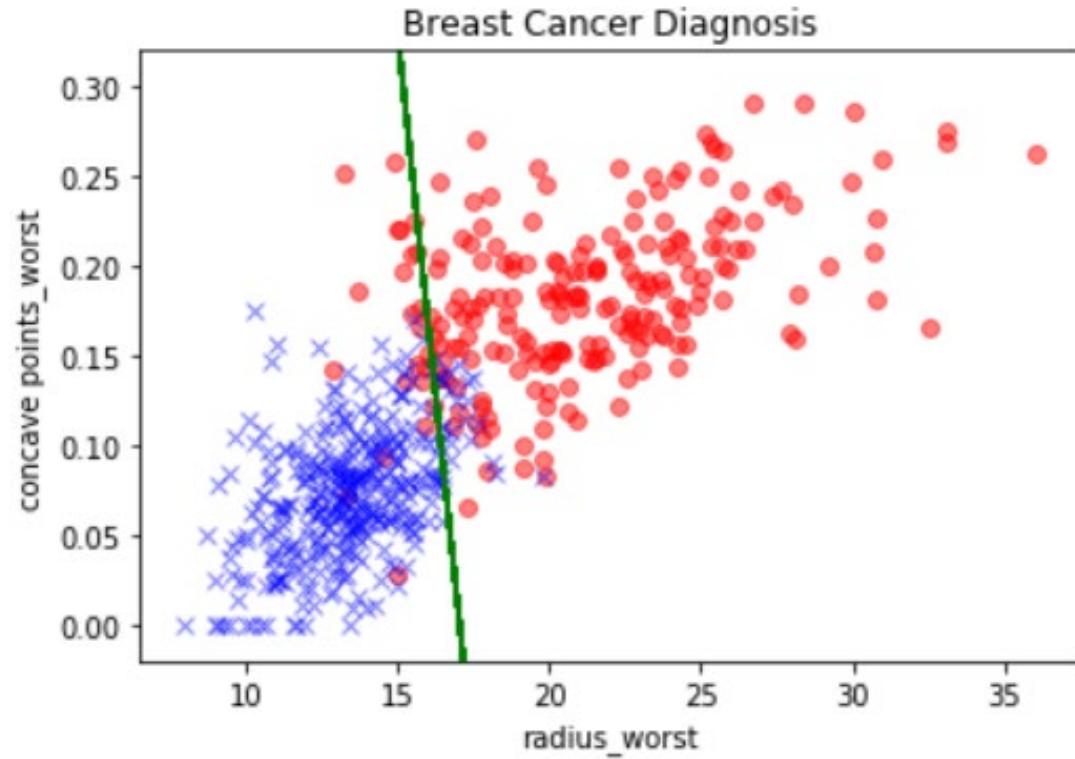
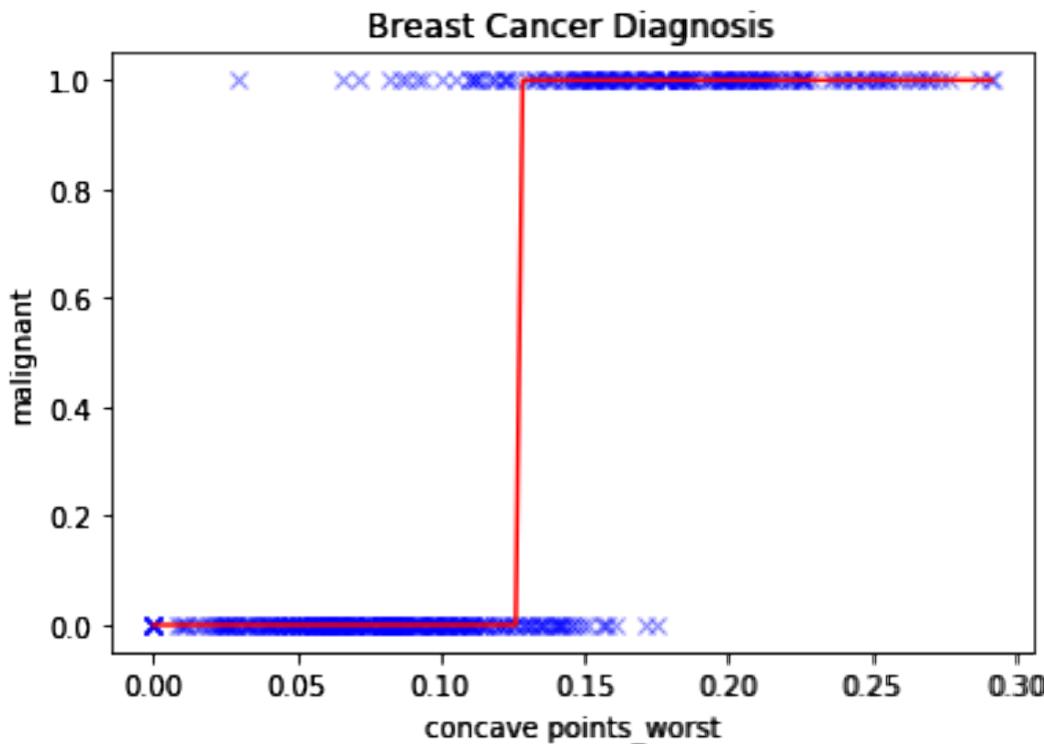


Called “logit” and is related to the decision boundary

$$P^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}[0, 1]$$

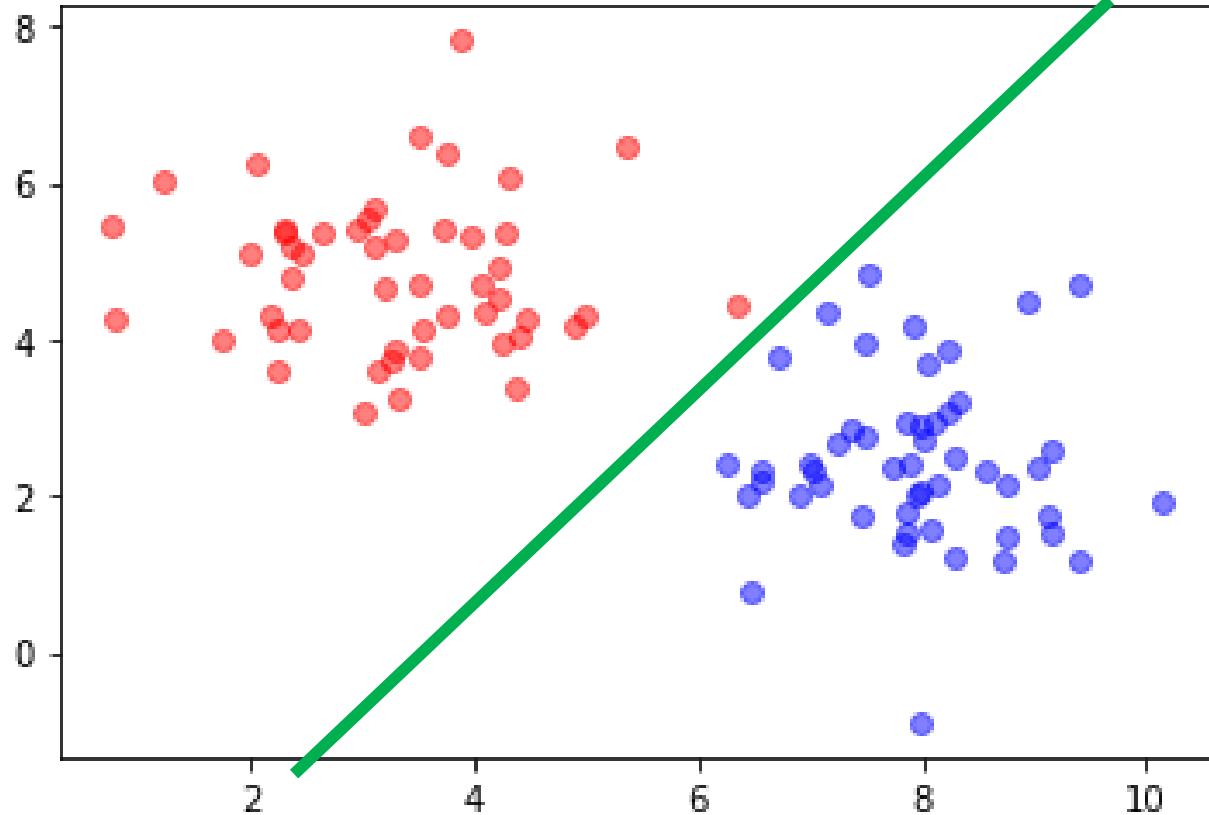


# Review: Logistic Regression Decision Boundary



$$z = 0.443x_1 + 2.76x_2 - 7.57 = 0$$

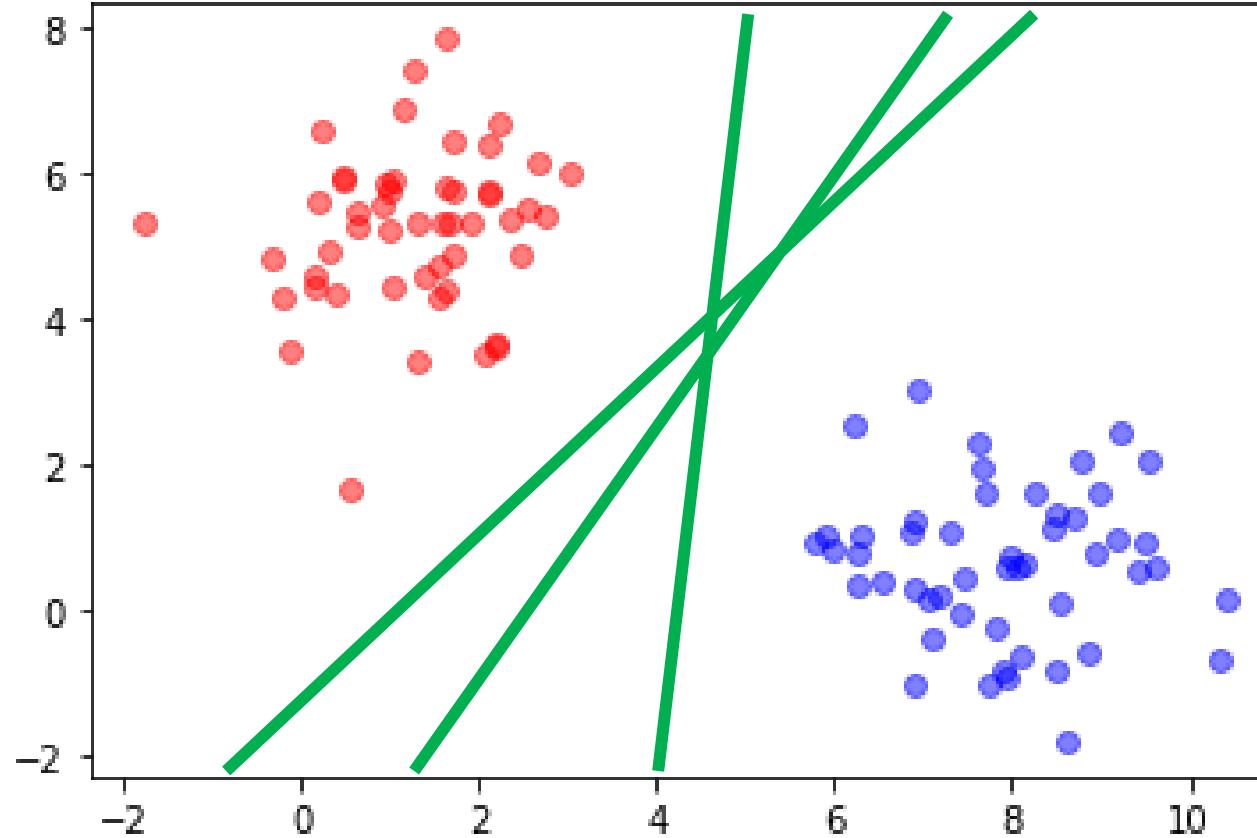
# Hyperplane as a Decision Boundary



We can separate the two classes using a hyper plane!

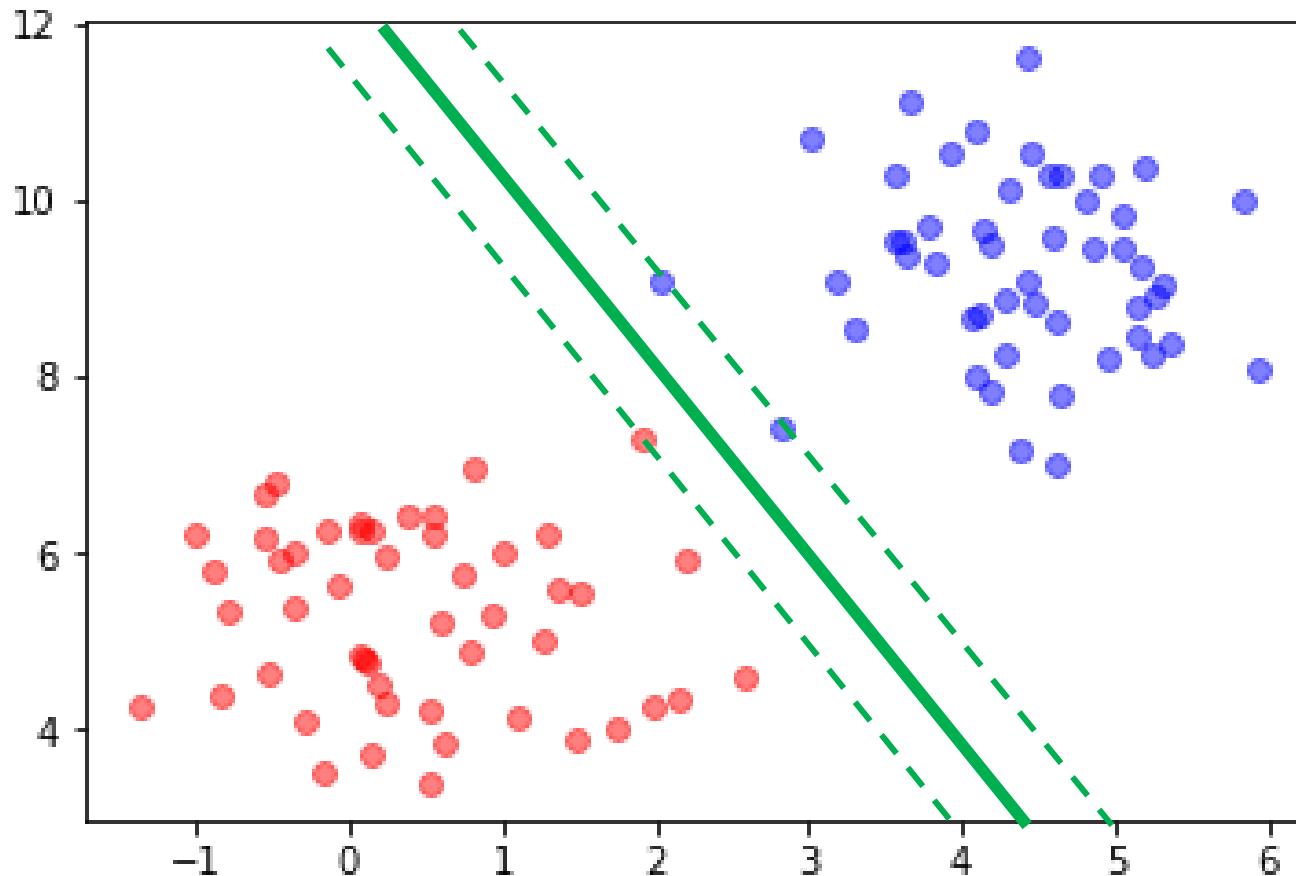
This hyperplane is called “separating hyperplane”

# Hyperplane as a Decision Boundary



But which hyperplane  
should we choose?

# Maximum margin classifier

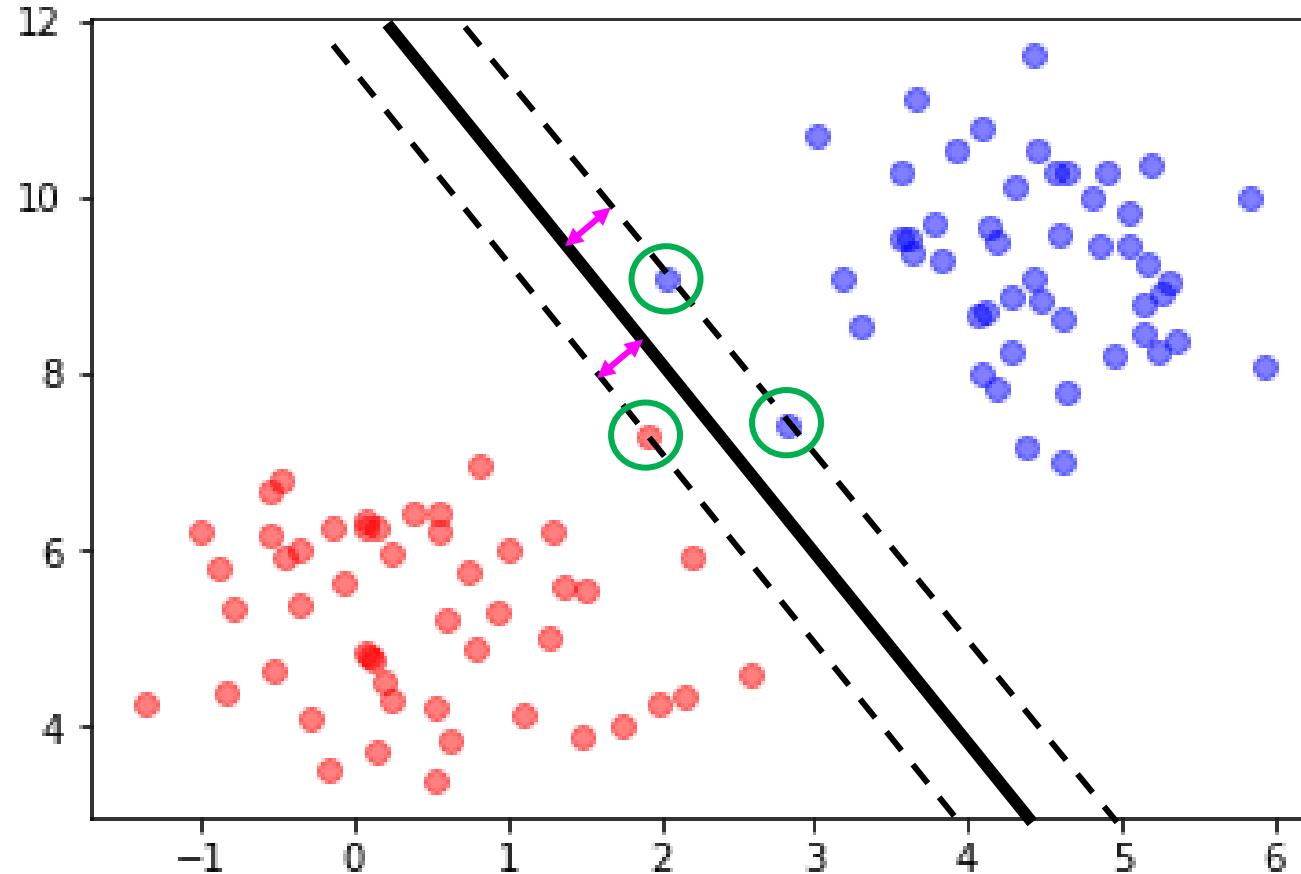


Which hyperplane  
should we choose?

The one with the least likely to  
misclassify the test data

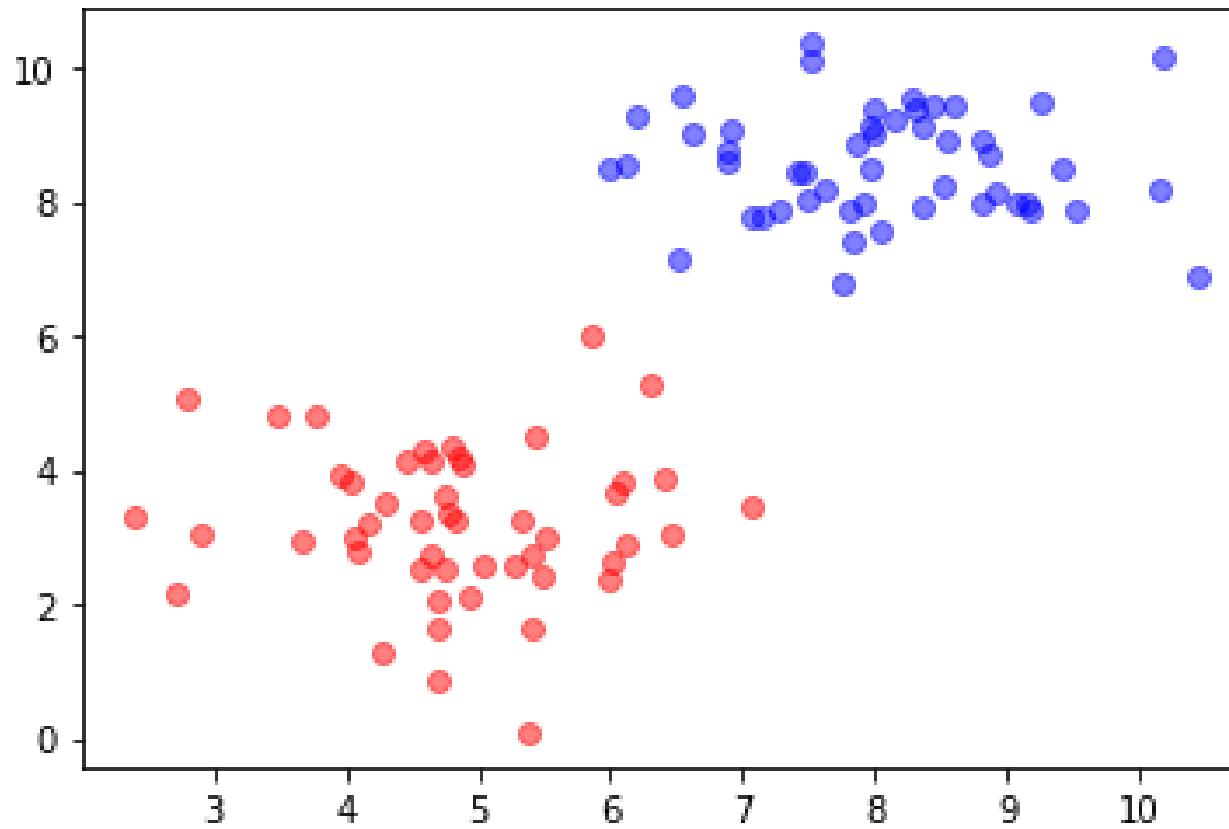
= The one with the biggest  
margin

# Maximum margin classifier

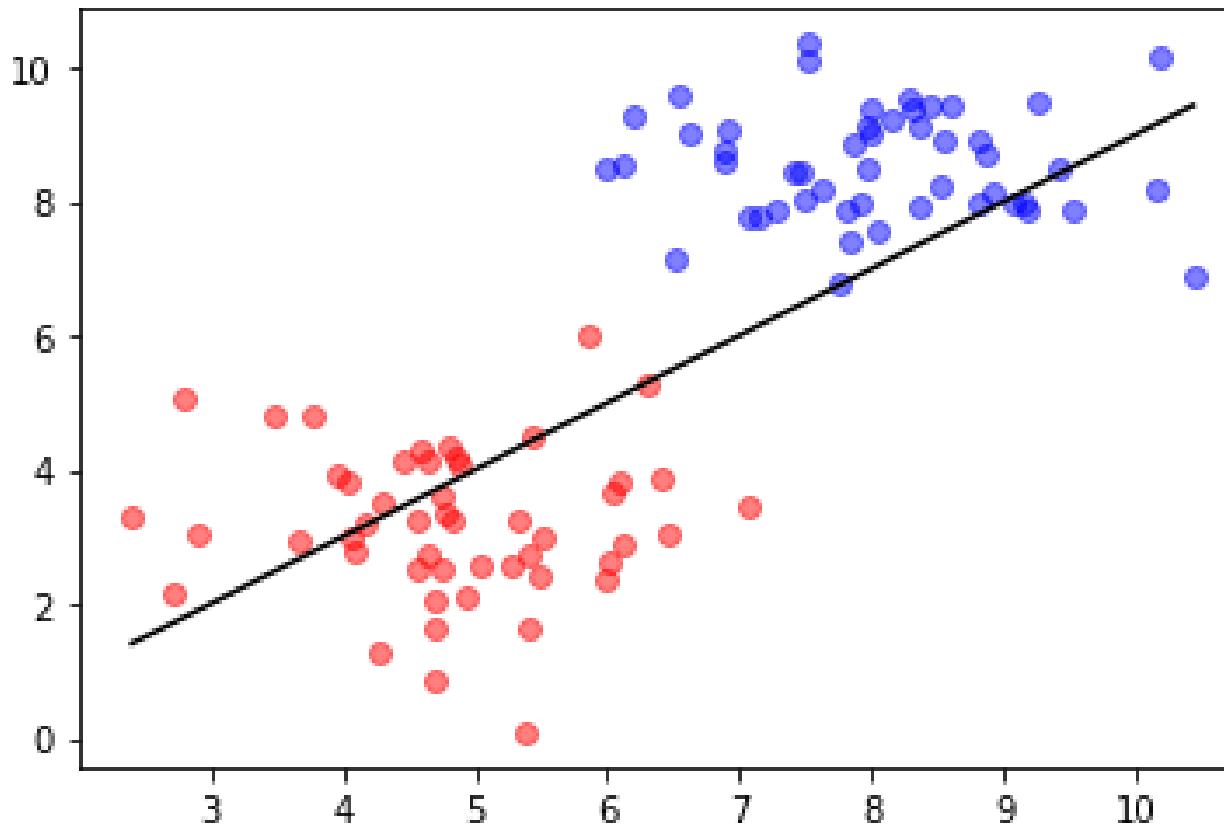


Support  
Margin

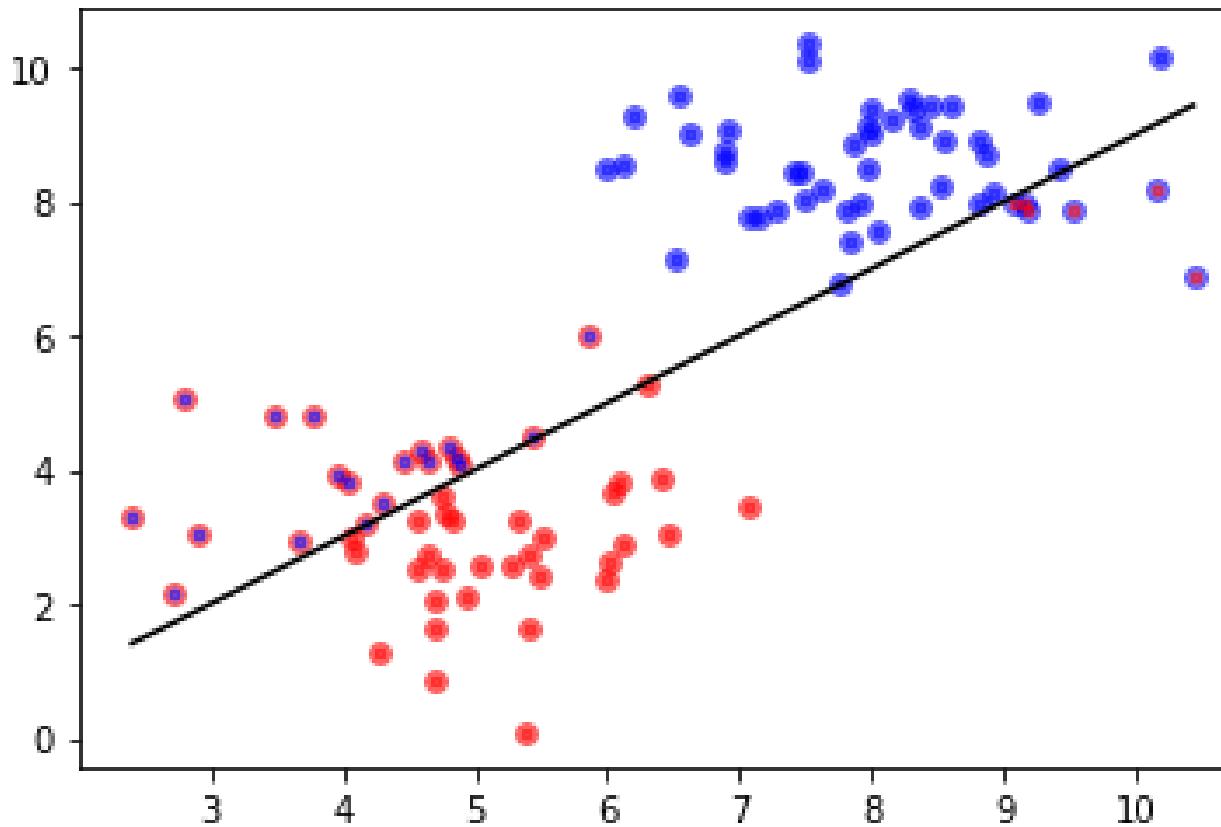
# How to find the maximal margin hyperplane?



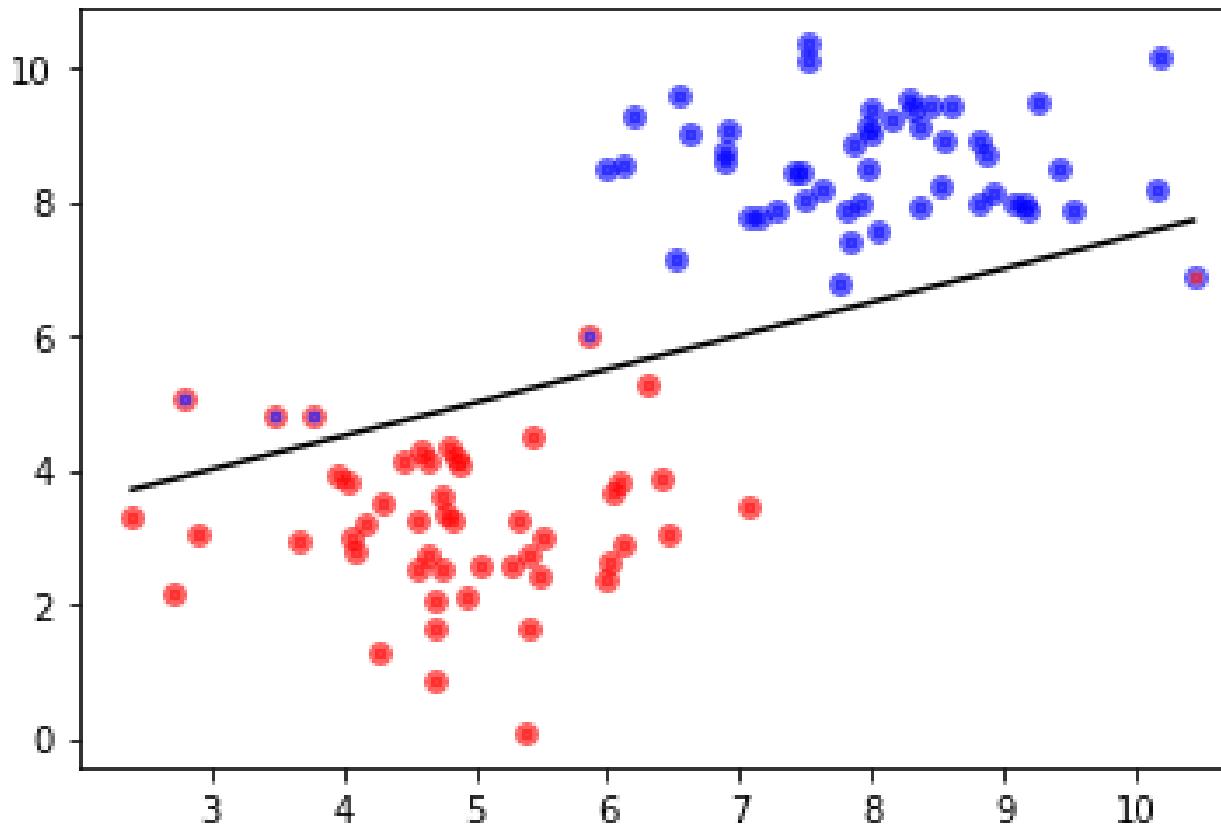
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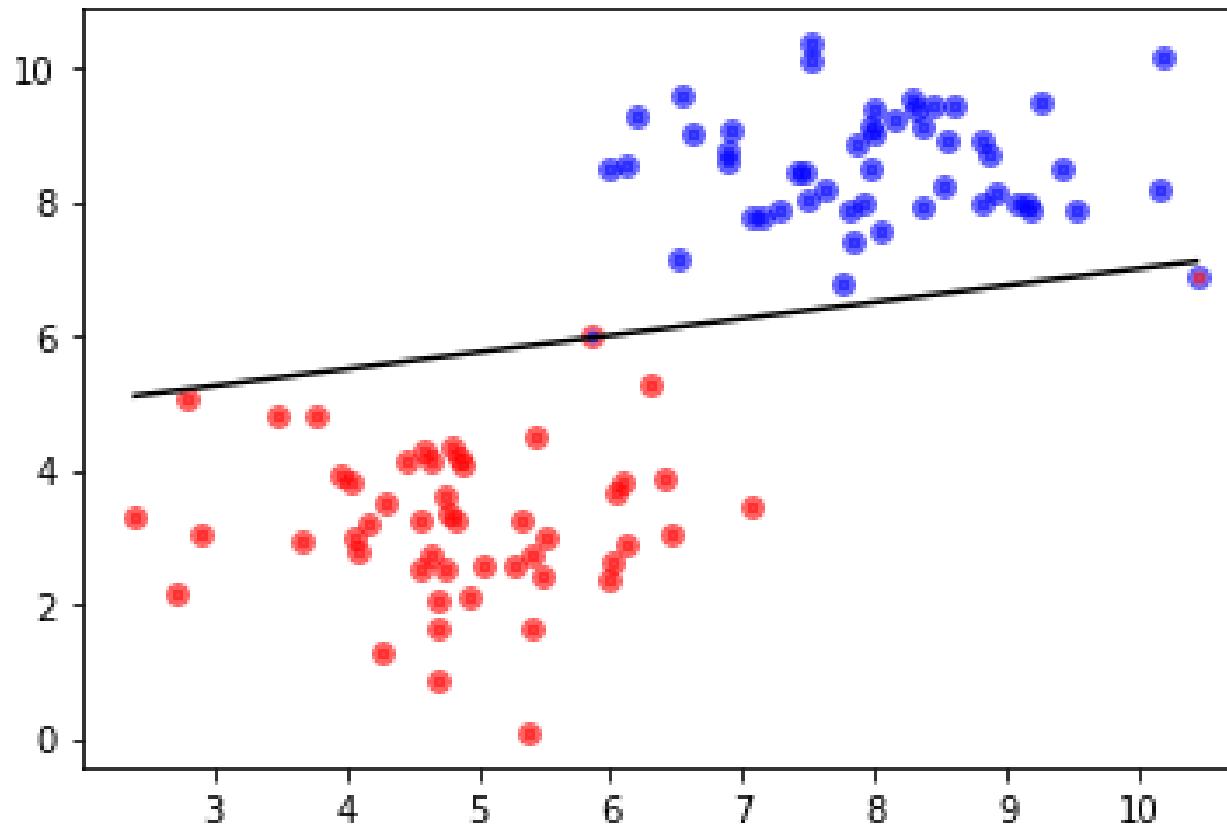
# How to find the maximal margin hyperplane?



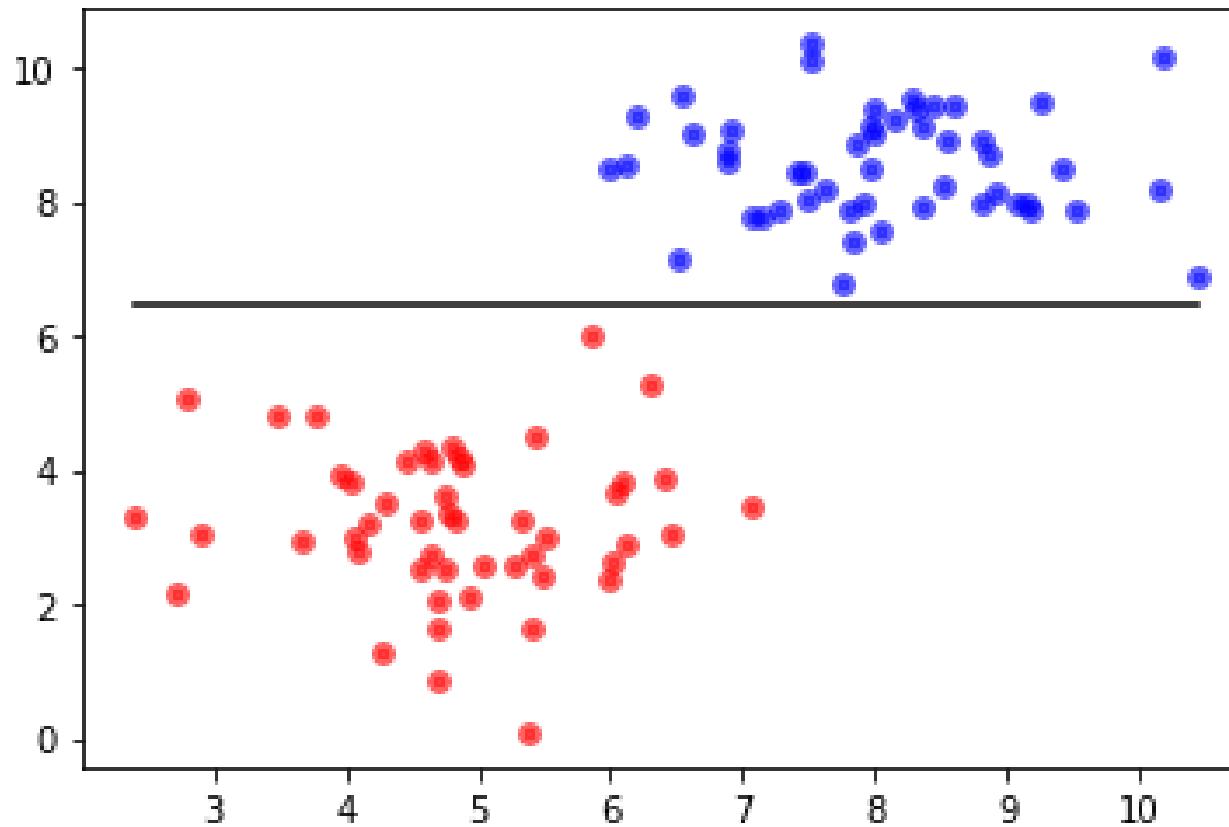
# How to find the maximal margin hyperplane?



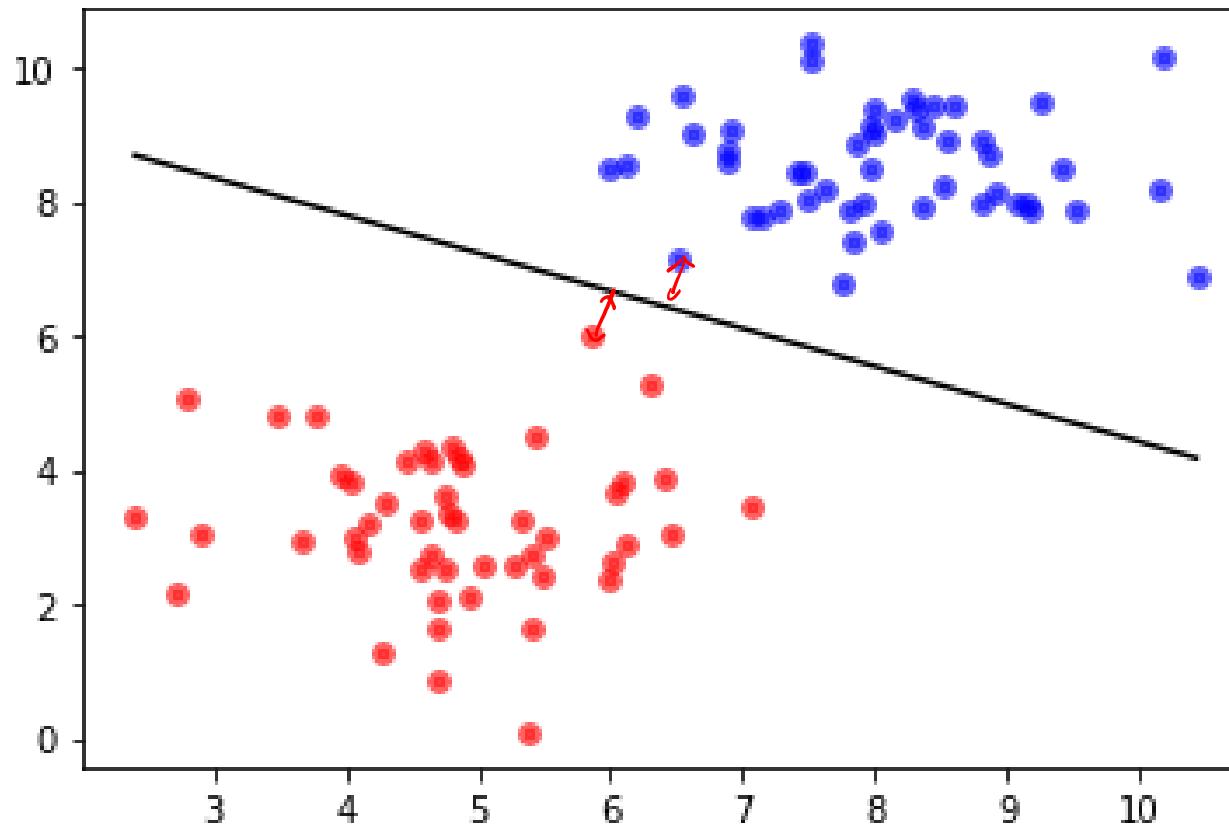
# How to find the maximal margin hyperplane?



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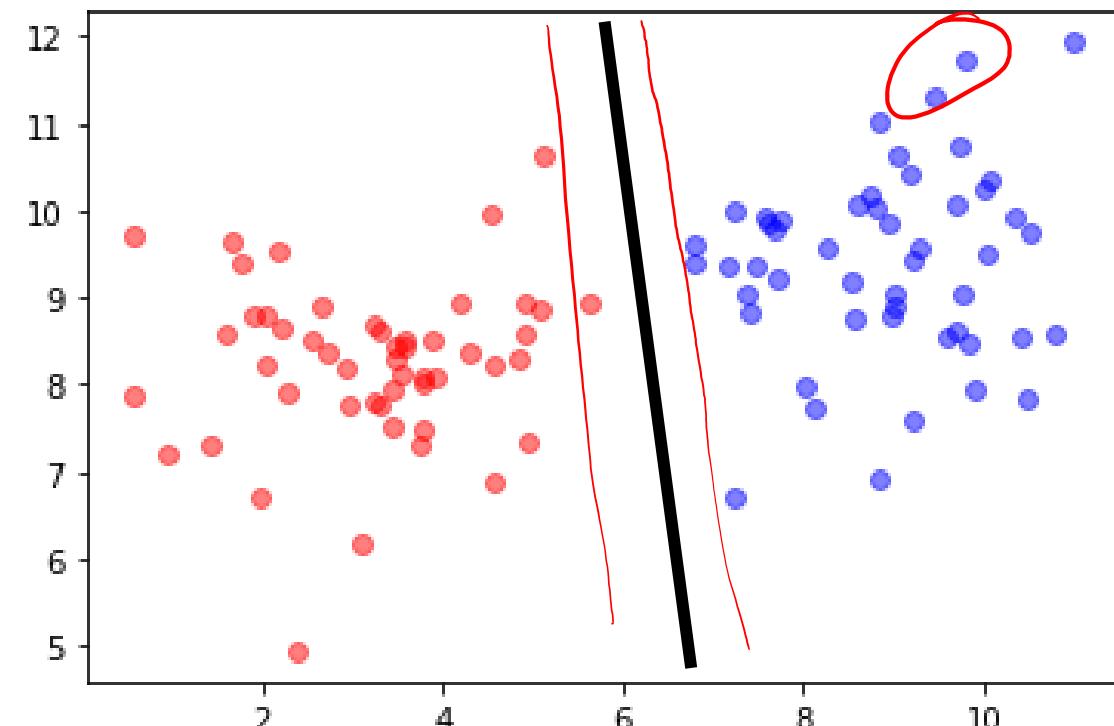
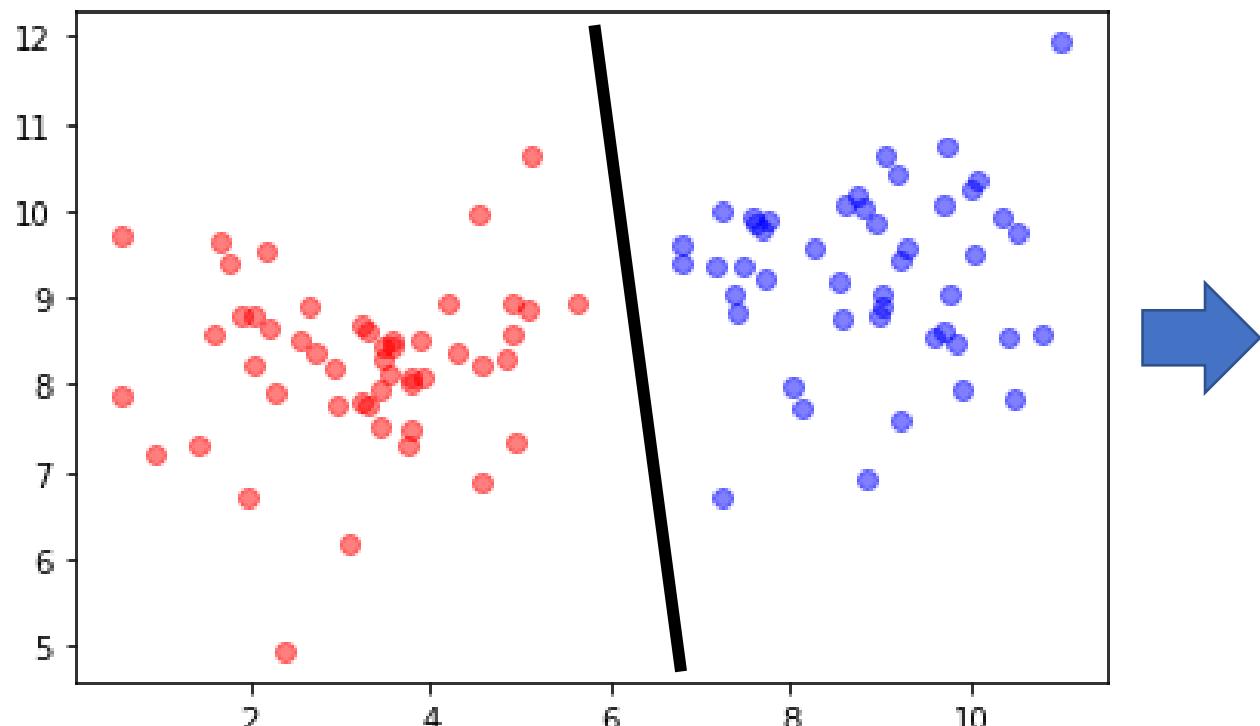


# How to find the maximal margin hyperplane?



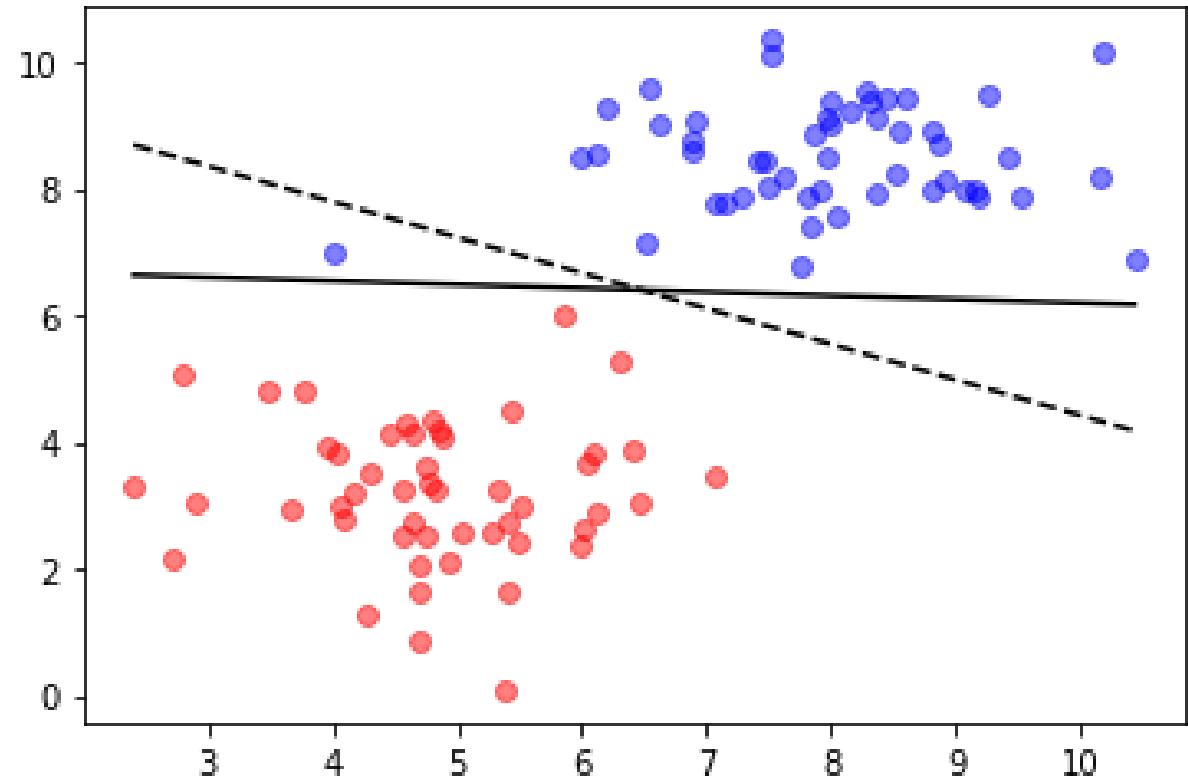
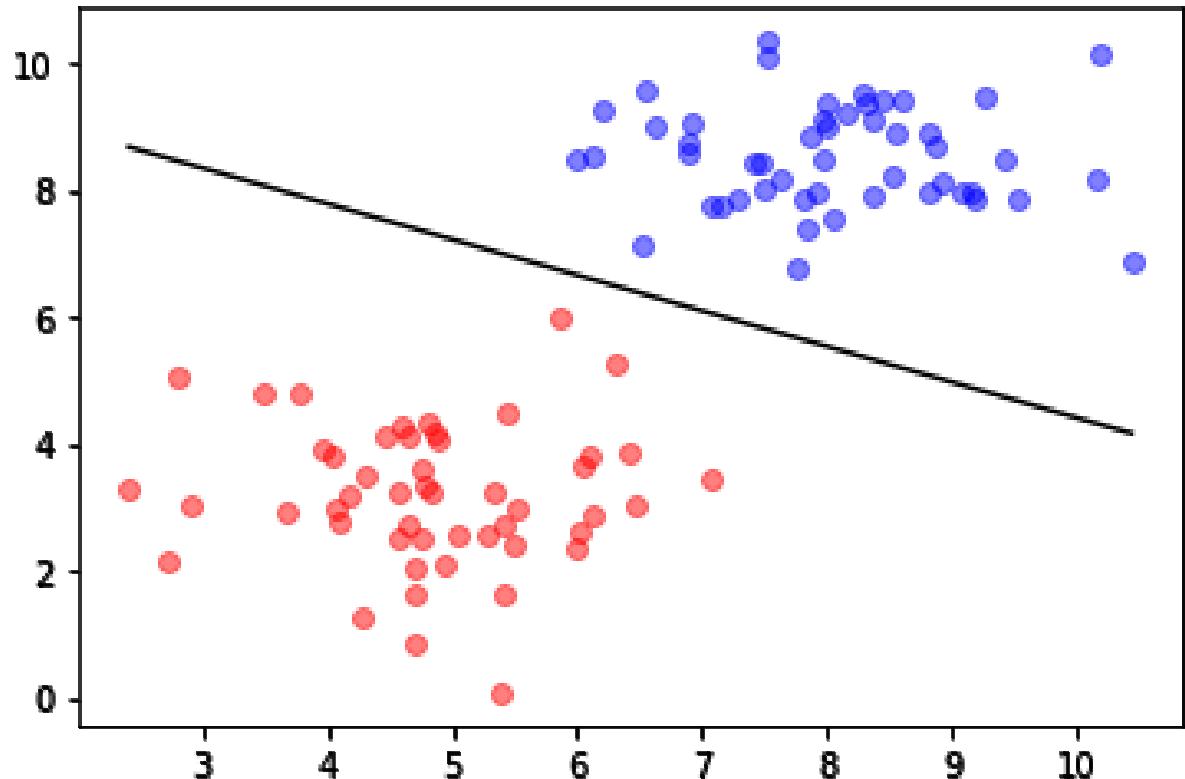
# Quiz

What happens to the separating hyperplane when adding new train data points?

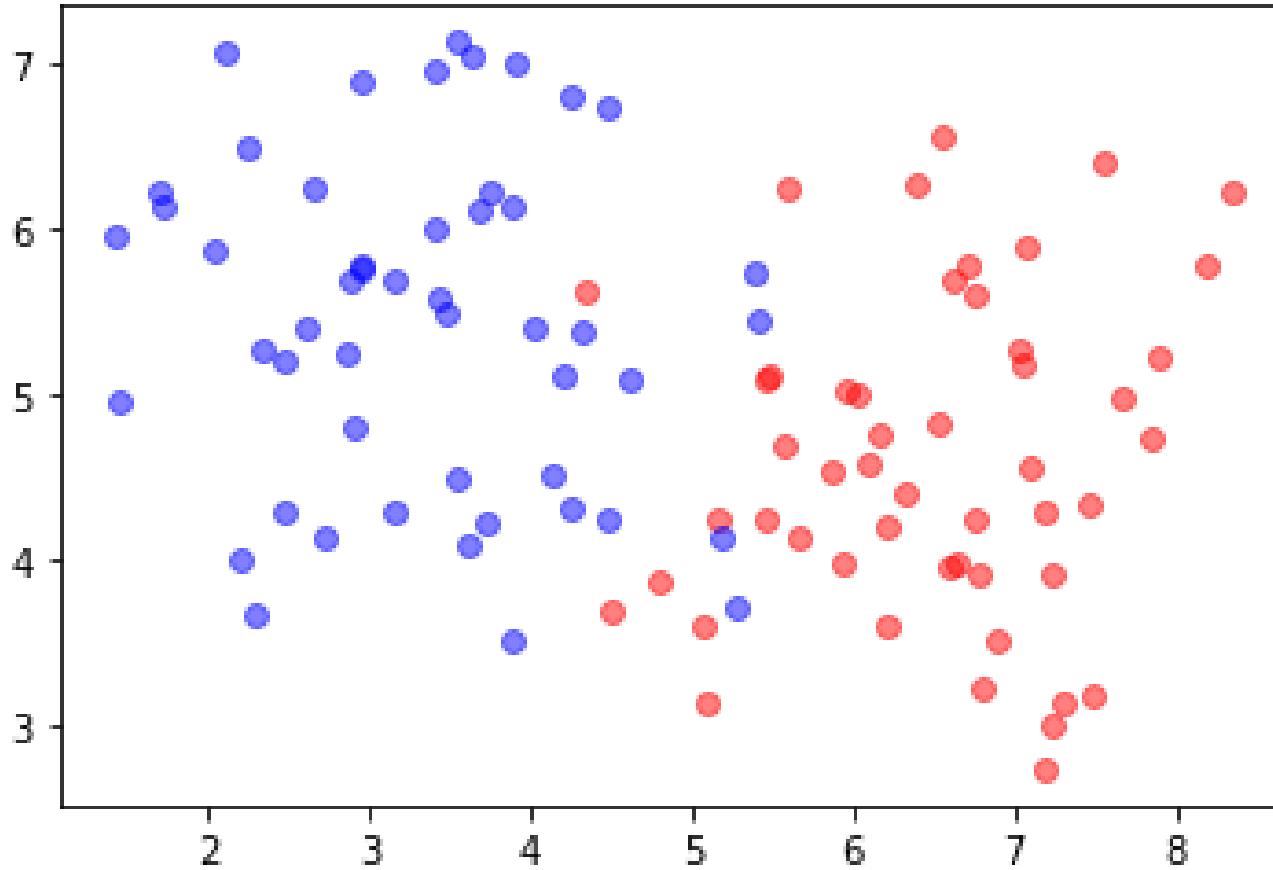


# Drawback of the hard margin

What happens to the separating hyperplane?



# The impossible case...



Can you separate this with  
a hyperplane?