

# Implementing an SVM

## A shot in the dark

Daniel Hanson, Sam Kreter, Brendan Marsh, and Christina R.S. Mosnick

*Abstract*—The abstract goes here.

### I. INTRODUCTION

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#### A. Subsection #1

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### II. IMPLEMENTATION

#### A. Dual Representation (from Eqn. 7.2 [1])

$$\mathbf{L} = \sum_N a_n - \frac{1}{2} \sum_n \sum_m a_n a_m t_n t_m \mathbf{K} \quad (1)$$

#### B. Quadratic Programming Problem [3]

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{Q}^T \mathbf{x} \quad (2)$$

#### C. Parameters for Quadratic Programming

$$\mathbf{P} = \sum_n \sum_m t_n t_m \mathbf{K} \quad (3)$$

$$\mathbf{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4)$$

- Where  $\mathbf{Q}$ 's dimensions are determined by number of samples

#### D. Constraints

$$\mathbf{G} \mathbf{x} \preceq \mathbf{h} \quad (5)$$

$$a_n \geq 0 \rightarrow -a_n \leq 0 \quad (6)$$

$$a_n \leq \mathbf{C} \quad (7)$$

$$\text{std} \mathbf{G} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (8)$$

$$\text{std} \mathbf{H} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (9)$$

$$\text{slack} \mathbf{G} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (10)$$

$$\text{slack} \mathbf{H} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{C} & \mathbf{C} & \mathbf{C} \\ \mathbf{C} & \mathbf{C} & \mathbf{C} \\ \mathbf{C} & \mathbf{C} & \mathbf{C} \end{pmatrix} \quad (11)$$

$$\mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{b} \quad (12)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^N a_n t_n = 0 \quad (13)$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{y} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (14)$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (15)$$

#### E. Bias

$$b = \frac{1}{N_M} \sum_{n \in M} (t_n - \sum_{m \in S} a_m t_m k(\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{x}_m)) \quad (16)$$

#### F. Prediction

$$y(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{n=1}^N a_n t_n k(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}_n) + b \quad (17)$$

### III. EXPERIMENTS

After the SVMs were all trained using the bootstrapping method, we used a committee-waterfall approach to determine the best class for each test point. In order to do this, the SVMs are grouped by classifier, with 7 independently trained SVMs per each of the 8 classifiers. Each test point is run through each of the 7\*8=56 SVMs. When committee results are gathered, if the point has less than 4 committee votes for each classifier, it is unclassified. If the point has 4 or more votes from just one classifier group, it is classified to that group. If the point has 4 or more votes from multiple classification committees, it is classified to the committee with the most votes, or in the event of a tie, to a random choice between the tie.

### IV. CONCLUSION

Conclusion paragraph text goes here.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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## REFERENCES

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