

# Regularized support vector machine

(Due on Nov.-01-2019)

**Instruction:** Each student needs to submit the source code file and a report by Latex. In the report file, you can summarize what you observe or difficulties you have. **You will be evaluated based on correctness of your algorithms, accuracy and efficiency of algorithms, performance on applications, and also the report.** Compress your files into a single .zip file, name it as “MATP6960\_Assignment3\_YourName”, and send it to optimization.rpi@gmail.com

## 1 Problem description

The  $\ell_2$  regularized support vector machine is formulated as

$$\underset{\mathbf{w}}{\text{minimize}} \quad \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \max(0, 1 - y_i \mathbf{x}_i^\top \mathbf{w}) + \frac{\mu}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|^2, \quad (1)$$

where  $\{(\mathbf{x}_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^N$  are given training data with each  $y_i \in \{+1, -1\}$ . Let  $\mathbf{w}^*$  be the solution. Then for a new data point  $\mathbf{x}$ , it can be classified as  $\text{sign}(\mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{w}^*)$ .

## 2 Requirements

Include every item below in a single report and attach your code. Use the provided testfile to test your code.

1. Give the dual problem of (1) and develop a solver for it using the stochastic dual coordinate ascent method. The input of the solver should include  $\mathbf{X}$ ,  $\mathbf{y}$ ,  $\mu > 0$ , and other parameters like the stopping tolerance. Here, the  $i$ -th row of  $\mathbf{X}$  contains  $i$ -th data point, and  $y_i$  contains the label.
2. Develop a solver for (1) using the stochastic gradient method. The input of the solver should include  $\mathbf{X}$ ,  $\mathbf{y}$ ,  $\mu > 0$ , and other parameters like the stopping tolerance. In your solver, you can set the mini-batch size as a parameter.

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3. Compare the two solvers by using the provided `realsim` data set. Use `(Xtrain, ytrain)` as the training data. Report the primal objective values of the iterate at each epoch (e.g., after each pass of data). Also, use `(Xtest,ytest)` as the testing data and report the prediction accuracy given by the two solvers.