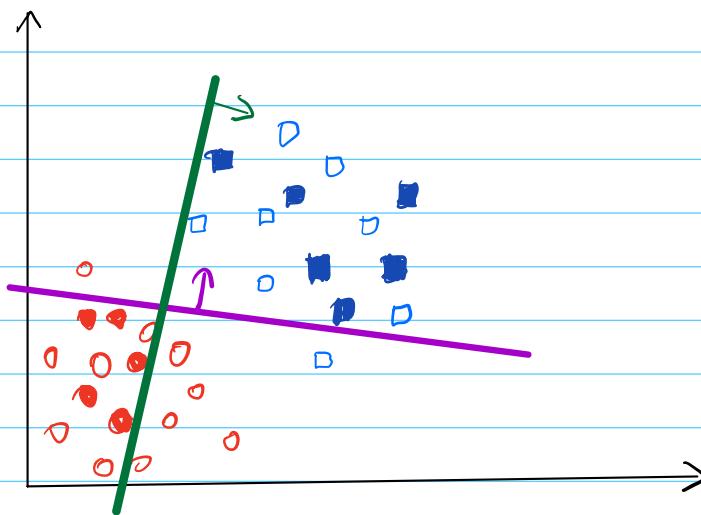
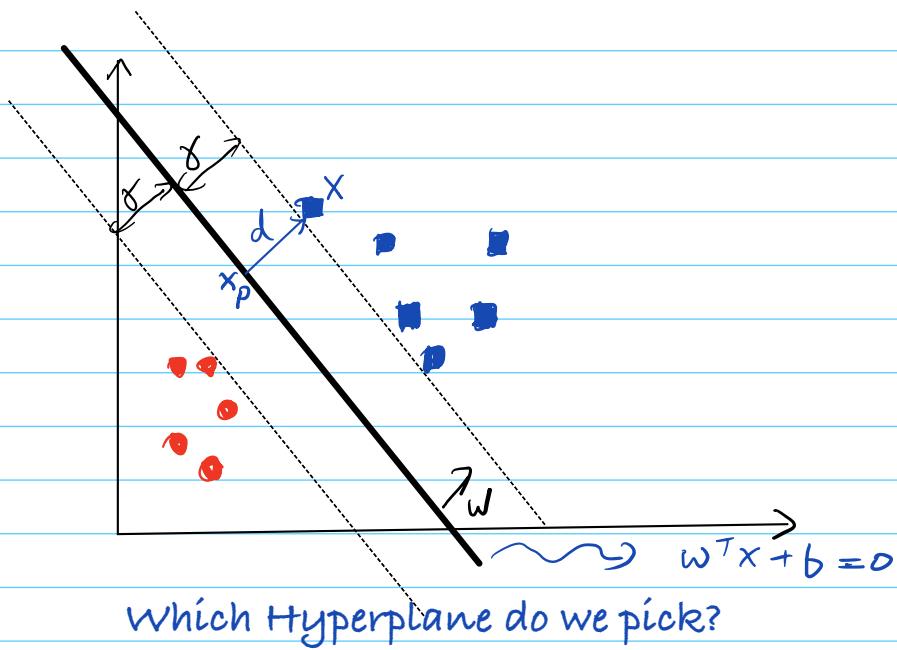


CS 3780/5780

Linear Support Vector Machines



Which Hyperplane do we pick?



Which Hyperplane do we pick?

$$1. \quad x_p = x - d$$

$$4. \quad d \doteq \frac{\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b}{\|\mathbf{w}\|^2}$$

$$2. \quad d = \alpha \mathbf{w}$$

$$3. \quad \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_p + b = 0$$

$$5. \quad \gamma = \|d\| = \alpha \|w\| = \frac{|w^T x + b|}{\|w\|^2} \|w\| \\ = \frac{|w^T x + b|}{\|w\|}$$

$$\gamma(w, b) = \min_{x \in D_{\text{Train}}} \frac{|w^T x + b|}{\|w\|}$$

Max Margin Classifier:

$$\underset{\omega, b}{\operatorname{argmax}} \quad \gamma(w, b) \quad \text{Maximize margin}$$

s.t. $\forall x, y \in D \quad \begin{cases} (w^T x + b) y \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{get all labels} \\ \text{correct} \end{array} \right.$

$$1. \quad \gamma(\beta w, \beta b) = \gamma(w, b) \quad \forall \beta > 0 ?$$

$$2. \quad (w^T x + b) y \geq 0 \Rightarrow \gamma(w^T x + b) \geq 0$$

So we can arbitrarily scale $w^T x + b$ by any β

choose scale so that

$$\min_{x \in D} |w^T x + b| = 1$$

Max margin classifier

$$\underset{w, b}{\operatorname{argmax}} \quad \underset{x \in D}{\min} \quad \frac{|w^T x + b|}{\|w\|}$$

st. $\forall x, y \in D$
 $(w^T x + b) y \geq 0$



$$\underset{w, b}{\operatorname{argmax}} \quad \frac{1}{\|w\|}$$

st. $\forall x, y \in D$

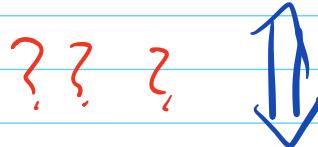


$$\underset{w, b}{\operatorname{argmin}} \quad \|w\|^2$$

st. $\forall x, y \in D$

$$y(w^T x + b) \geq 0$$

$$\underset{x, y \in D}{\min} \quad |w^T x + b| = 1$$



$$\underset{w, b}{\operatorname{argmin}} \quad \|w\|^2$$

$$\text{st. } \forall x, y \in D \quad y(w^T x + b) \geq 1$$

Quadratic cost, linear constraints.

Points $x, y \in D$ for which

$|w^T x + b| = 1$ are support vectors.

SVM with soft margin

What if data is not linearly separable?

Allow violations with slack variables ξ_i

$\rightarrow C$ large what happens?

$$\arg \min_{w, b, \xi_1, \dots, \xi_n} \|w\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i$$

$$\text{st. } \forall i \quad y_i (w^T x_i + b) \geq 1 - \xi_i$$

$$\forall i \quad \xi_i \geq 0$$

Alternative formulation:

since we want the smallest $\sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i$.

each ξ_i if can be made 0 is 0

$$\text{else } \xi_i = 1 - y_i (w^T x_i + b)$$

$$\text{Hence } \xi_i = \max \{ 0, 1 - y_i (w^T x_i + b) \}$$

$$\text{SVM: } \arg \min_{w, b} \|w\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^n \max(0, 1 - y_i (w^T x_i + b))$$

$$\text{Hinge loss: } l(h_{w,b}(x), y) = \max(0, 1 - y h_{w,b}(x))$$

$$\text{where } h_{w,b}(x) = w^T x + b$$

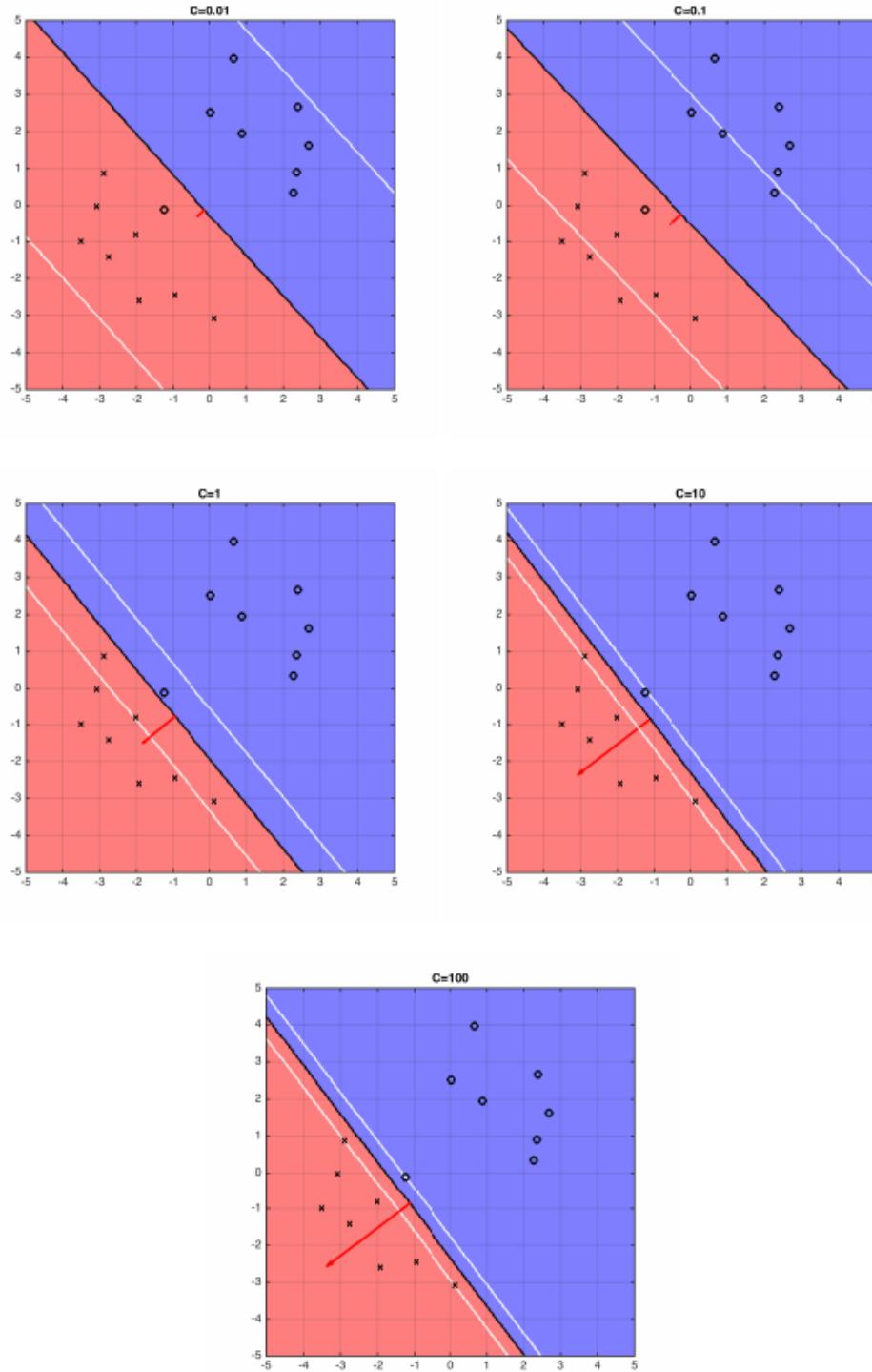


Figure 2: The five plots above show different boundary of hyperplane and the optimal hyperplane separating example data, when $C=0.01, 0.1, 1, 10,$