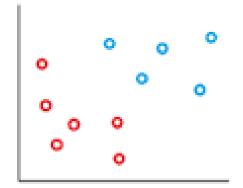
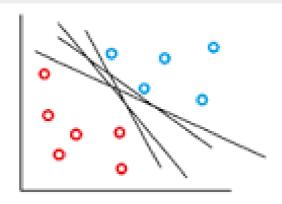
### Support Vector Machines

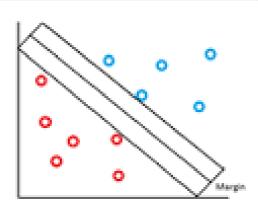
• Week 7

#### **Motivation**

- Large range of possible decision boundaries
- Construct boundary with maximum margin







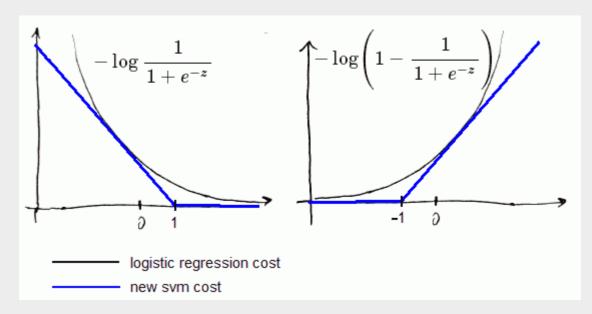
https://quantdare.com/svm-versus-a-monkey/

### Rethink Cost

Recall Cost:

$$\min_{\theta} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i} \left( y^{(i)} log(h_{\theta}(x^{(i)})) - (1 - y^{(i)}) log(1 - h_{\theta}(x^{(i)})) \right) - \frac{\lambda}{2m} \sum_{i} ||\theta^{i}||^{2}$$

- For y=0, demand  $z=\theta^Tx<-1$
- For y=1, demand  $z = \theta^T x > 1$



http://mlwiki.org/index.php/Support\_Vector\_Machines

### Rethink (Con't)

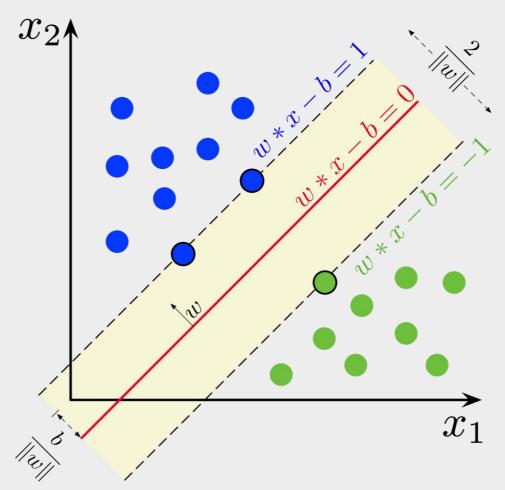
Original Cost:

$$\min_{\theta} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i} \left( y^{(i)} log(h_{\theta}(x^{(i)})) - (1 - y^{(i)}) log(1 - h_{\theta}(x^{(i)})) \right) - \frac{\lambda}{2m} \sum_{i} ||\theta^{i}||^{2}$$

New Cost:

$$\min_{\theta} C \left( \sum_{i} \left( y^{(i)} cost_1(\theta^T x^{(i)}) - (1 - y^{(i)}) cost_0(\theta^T x^{(i)}) \right) \right) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i} ||\theta^i||^2$$

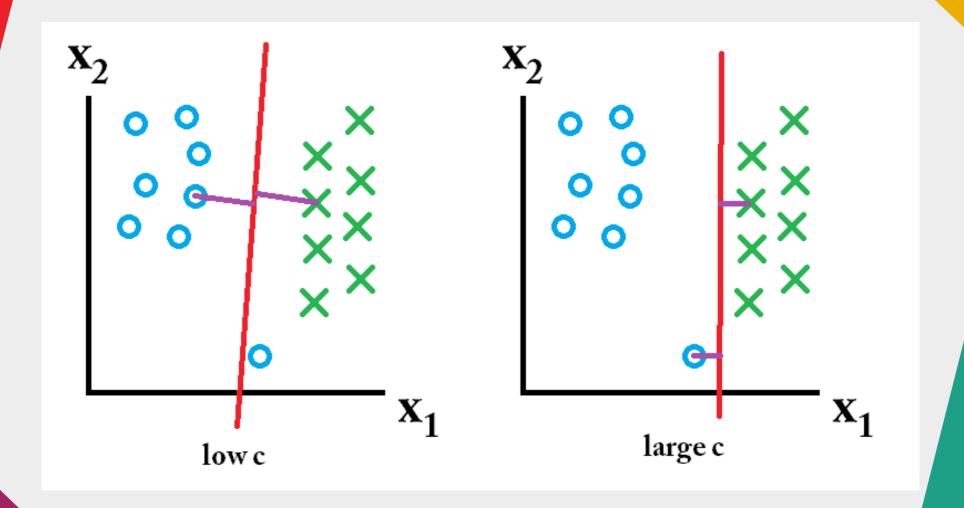
Note C: can be similar to regularization



Note:  $w*x-b=z=\theta^Tx$ 

By Larhmam - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=73710028

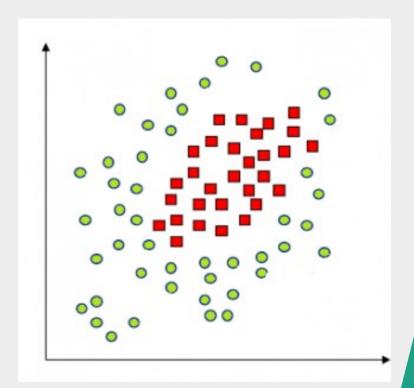
## Role of 'C'



https://stats.stackexchange.com/questions/31066/what-is-the-influence-of-c-in-svms-with-linear-kernel

### Non-Linear cases

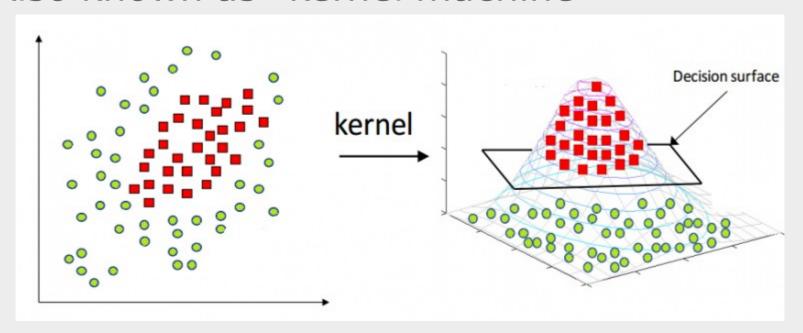
 What about cases with no linear boundary?



https://www.hackerearth.com/blog/machine-learning/simple-tutorial-svm-parameter-tuning-python-r/

### Kernel Trick

- "Add" (or alter) dimension to ease classification
- Also known as "kernel machine"



https://www.hackerearth.com/blog/machine-learning/simple-tutorial-svm-parameter-tuning-python-r/

#### Ex. Gaussian Kernel

- For each group, pick landmarks, I<sup>(i)</sup>
- Distance from landmark determines likelihood

$$f_i = similarity(x, l^{(i)}) = e^{-\frac{||x-l^{(i)}||^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

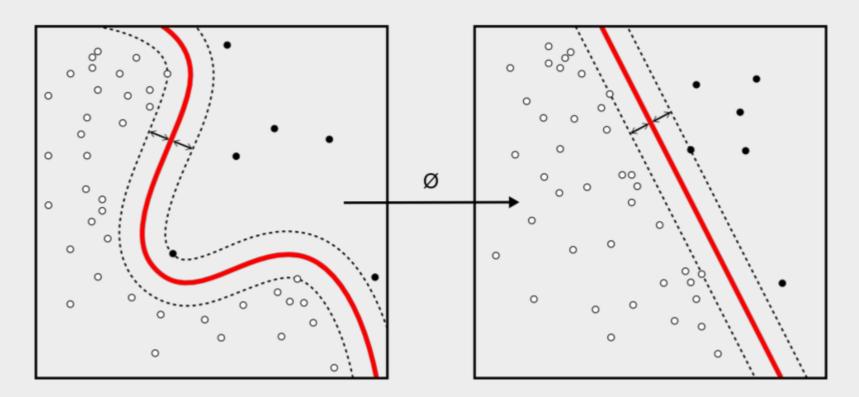
Hypothesis in terms of similarity functions

$$\theta^T x \to \theta^T f$$
  
$$\theta^T f = \theta_0 + \theta_1 f_1 + \dots + \theta_n f_n$$

- Must pick I<sup>(i)</sup> and σ
  - Arbitrarily pick?
  - Compute mean and variance?

# Support Vector Machine

• Employing kernal trick and margin:



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Support\_vector\_machine

### **Good Sources**

- Ritchie Ng:
  - https://www.ritchieng.com/
  - https://www.ritchieng.com/machine-learning-svms-support-vector-machines/
- Wikipedia:
  - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Support\_vector\_machine