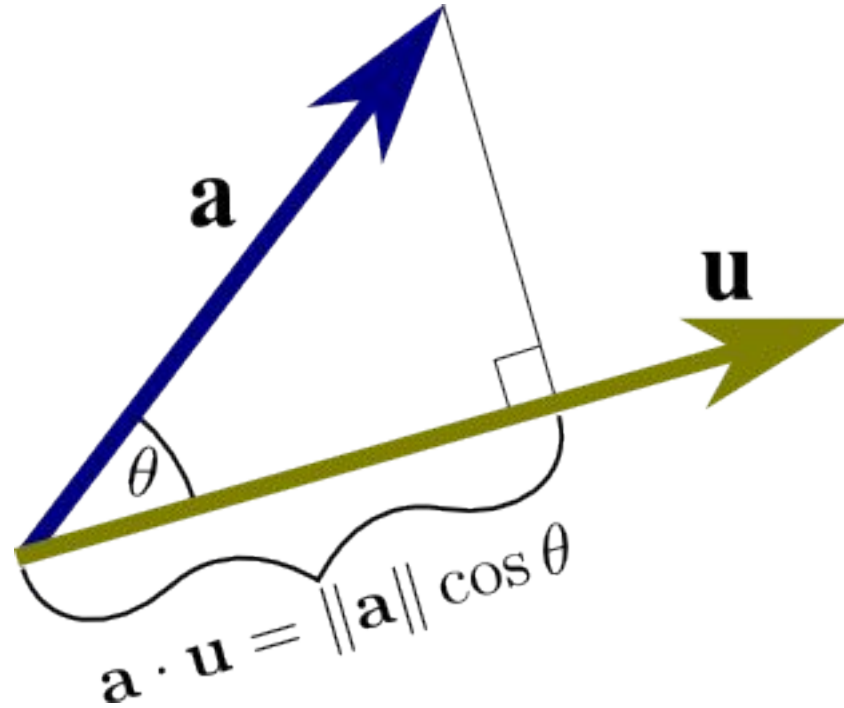


# CDS Education

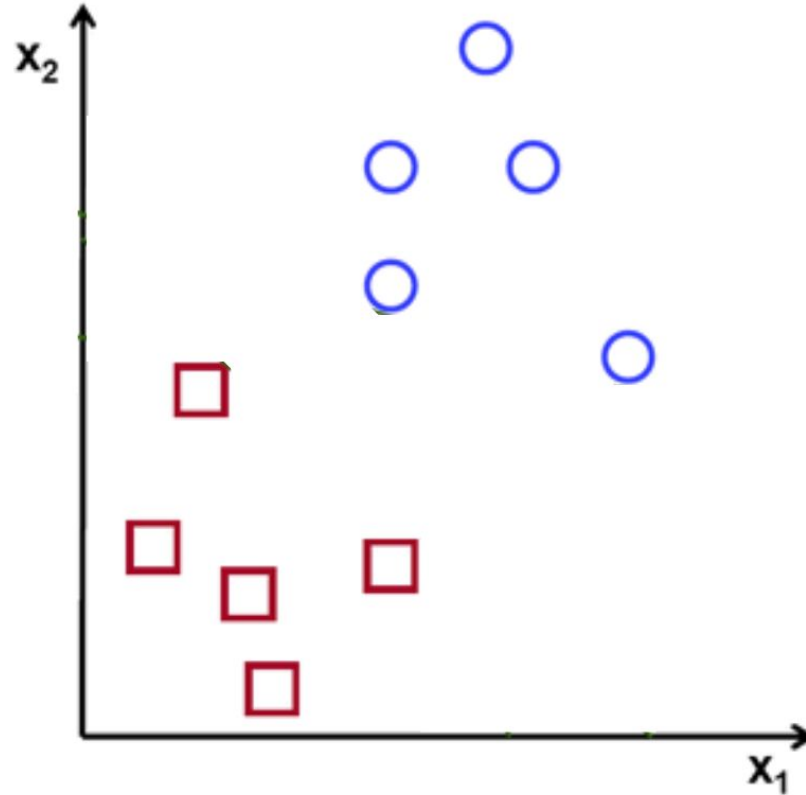
Introduction to Machine Learning for Python

## Support Vector Machine

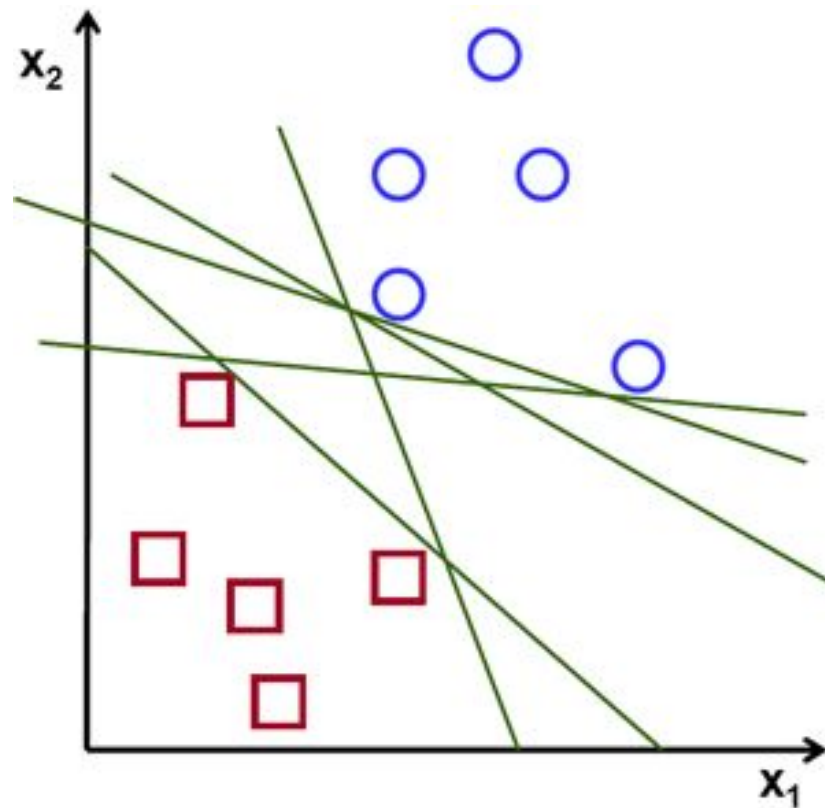
# Vector Dot Product



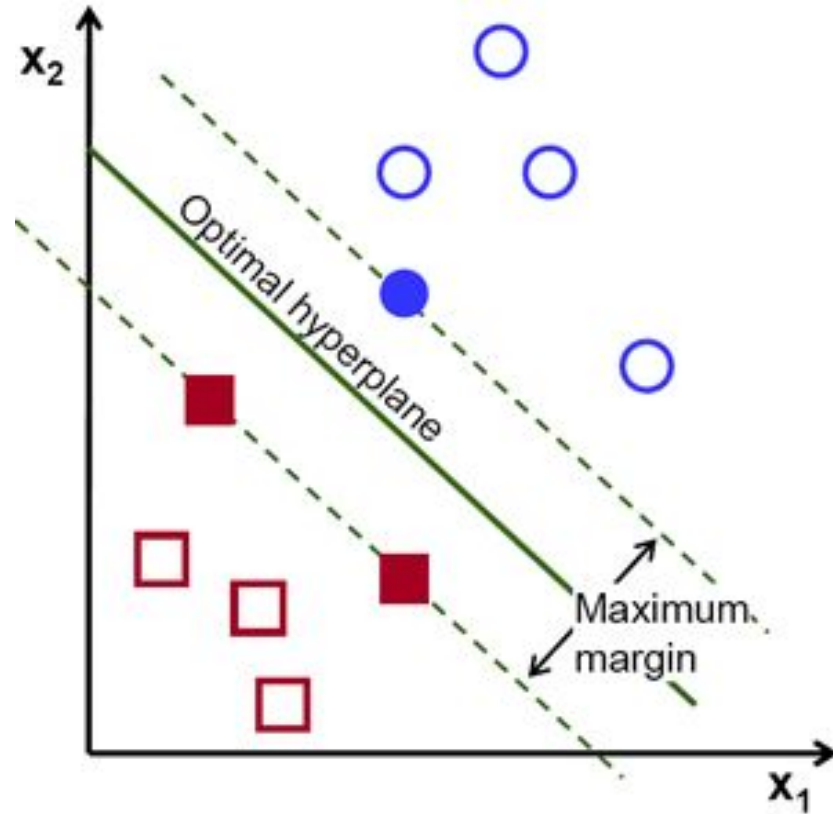
# Classify (+) and (-)



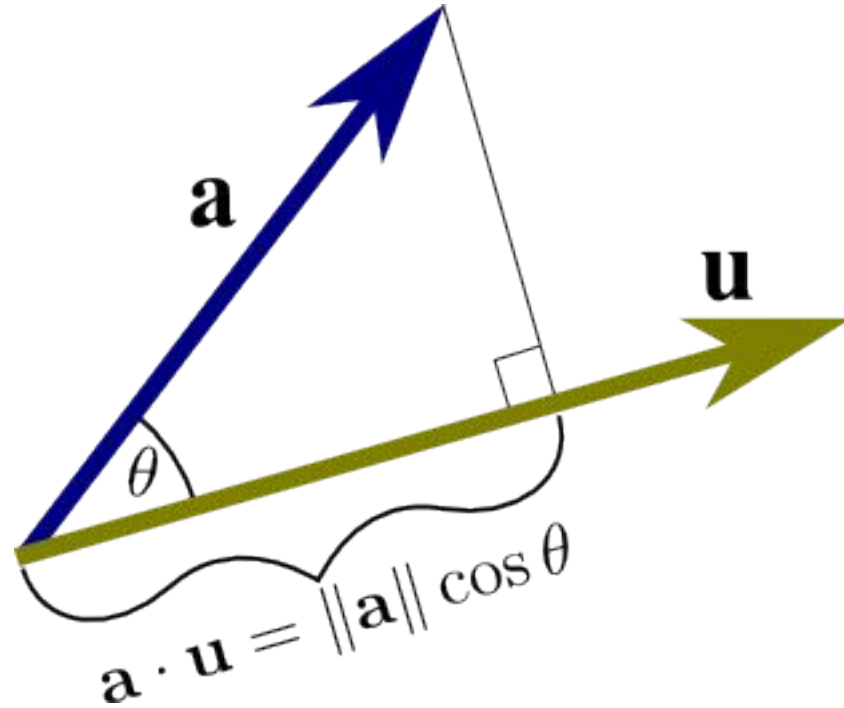
# Which Hyperplane?



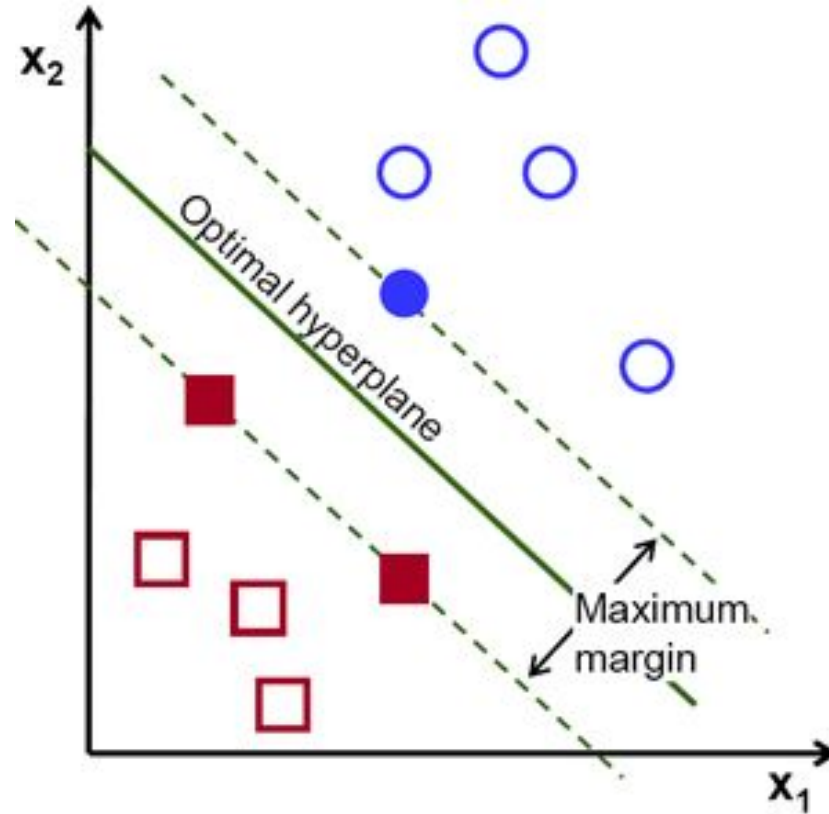
# Optimal Solution



# Vector Dot Product



# Optimal Solution



# Support Vector Machine

**Memory  
efficient**

**Used for  
classification  
in a higher  
dimension**

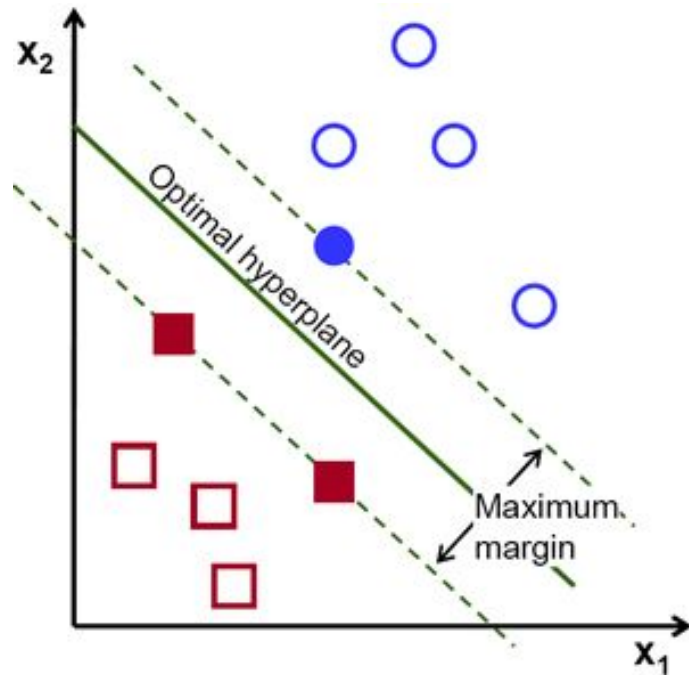
**Slow  
calculation  
time**





# Maximal Margin Classifier

- We want to find a **separating hyperplane**
- Once we find candidates for the hyperplane, we try to maximize the **margin**, the normal distance from borderline points
  - Only **Support Vectors** matter

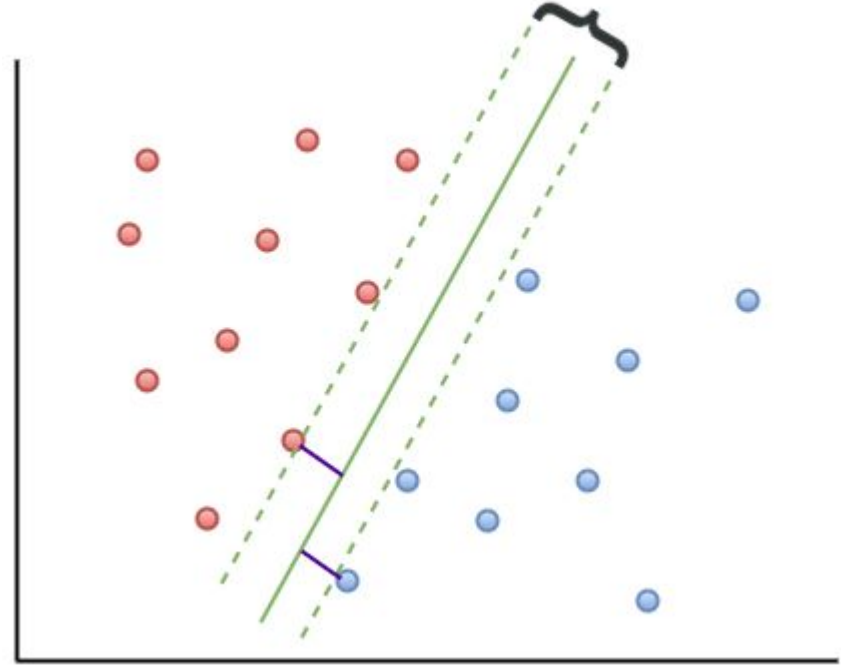


## 2 Dimensional Example

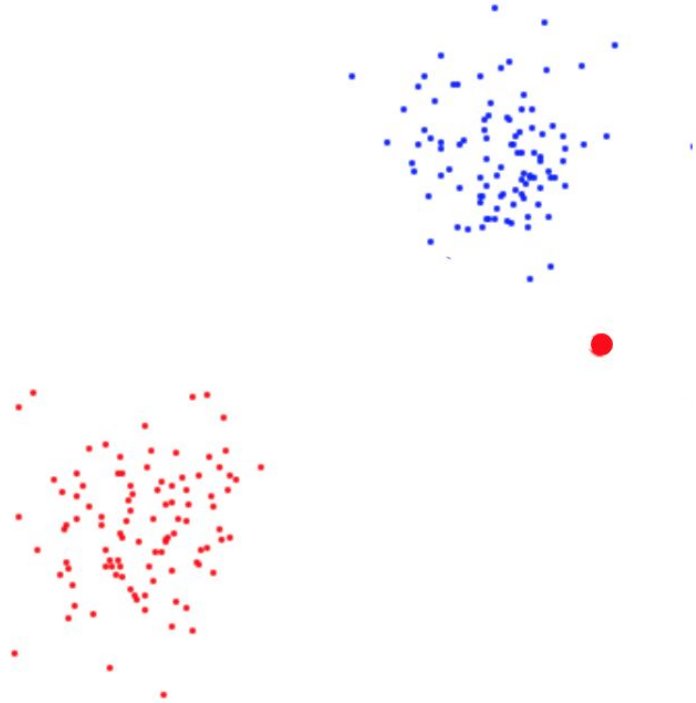
- The data points will be separated by a line

$$y = mx + b$$

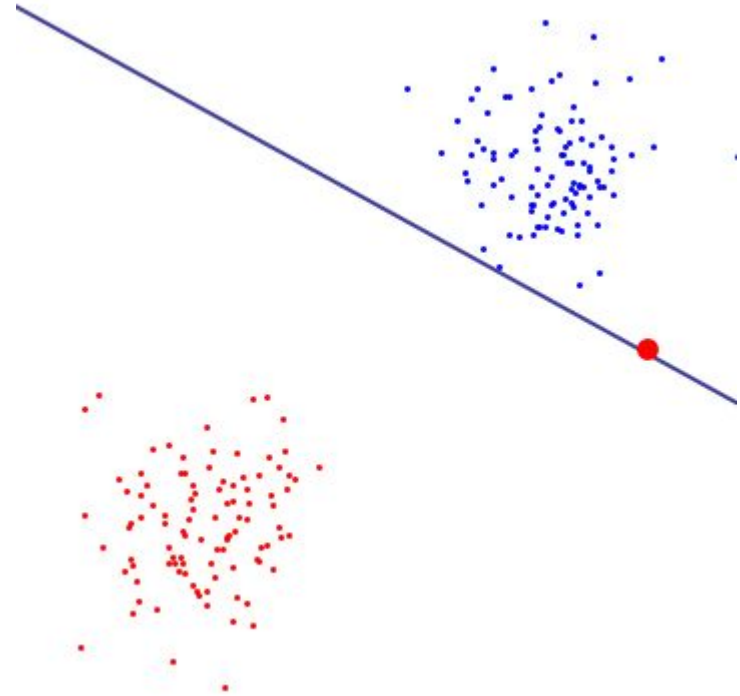
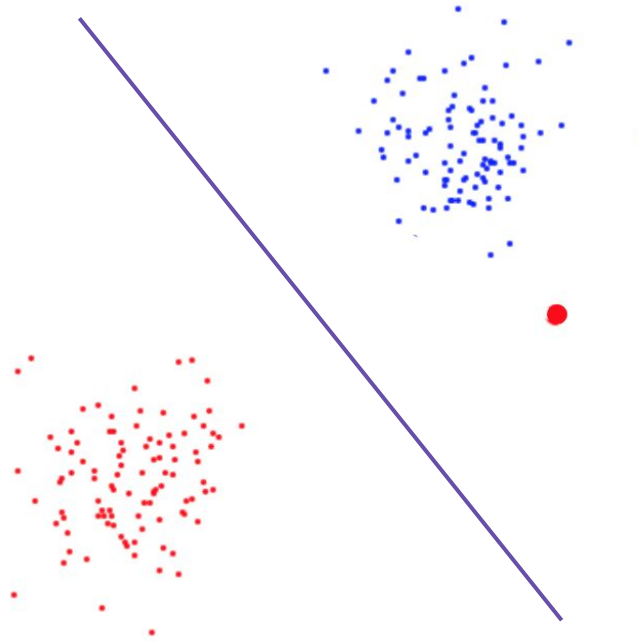
- Tweak parameters to find best line of separation



# What if..



# Which one is better

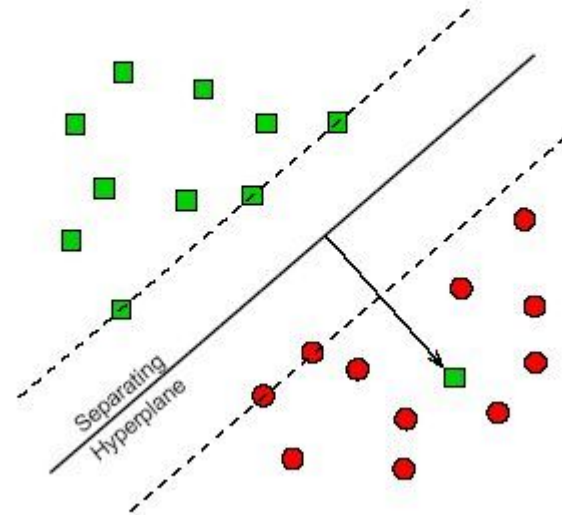


# Margins

- Cost function to penalize for errors
- Hard margins vs. Soft margins

## Non-separable training sets

Use linear separation, but admit training errors.

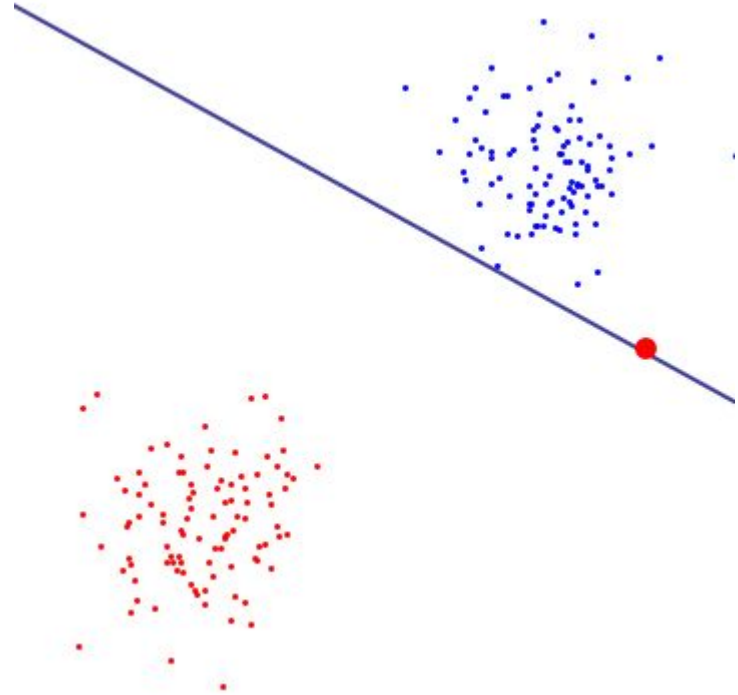


Penalty of error: distance to hyperplane multiplied by *error cost*  $C$ .



# Hard Margins

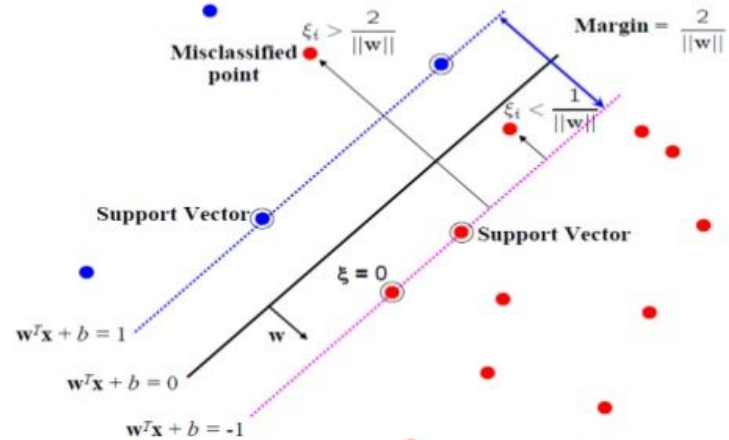
- High penalty value
- The hyperplane can be dictated by a single outlier



# Soft Margins

- Used in non-linearly separable datasets
- Allow for misclassification
- Can account for “dirty” boundaries

## Soft-margin SVM



$$y_i(w^T x_i + b) \geq 1 - \xi_i \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, M \dots\dots(7)$$



# Hyper-Parameters

SVM

C

Kernels

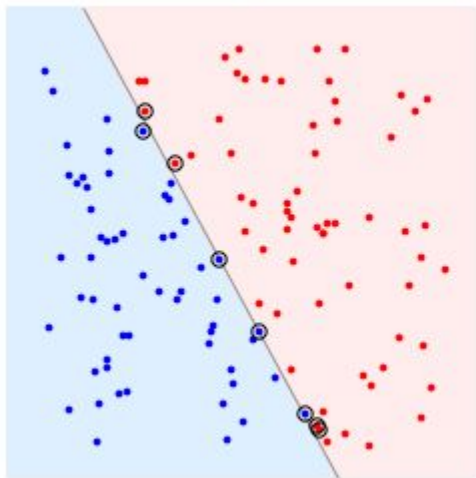
Gamma



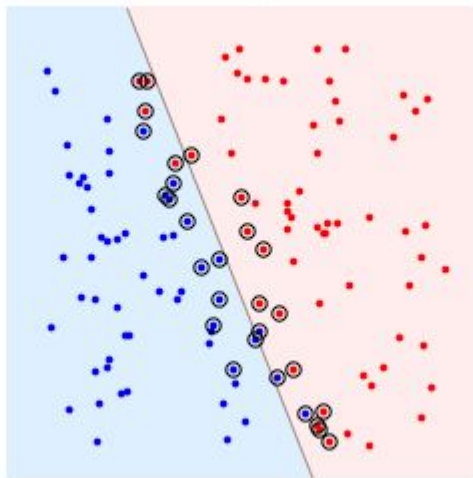


# C Penalty

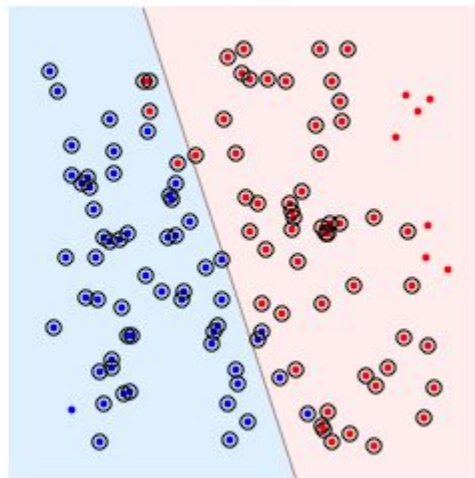
$C=1000$



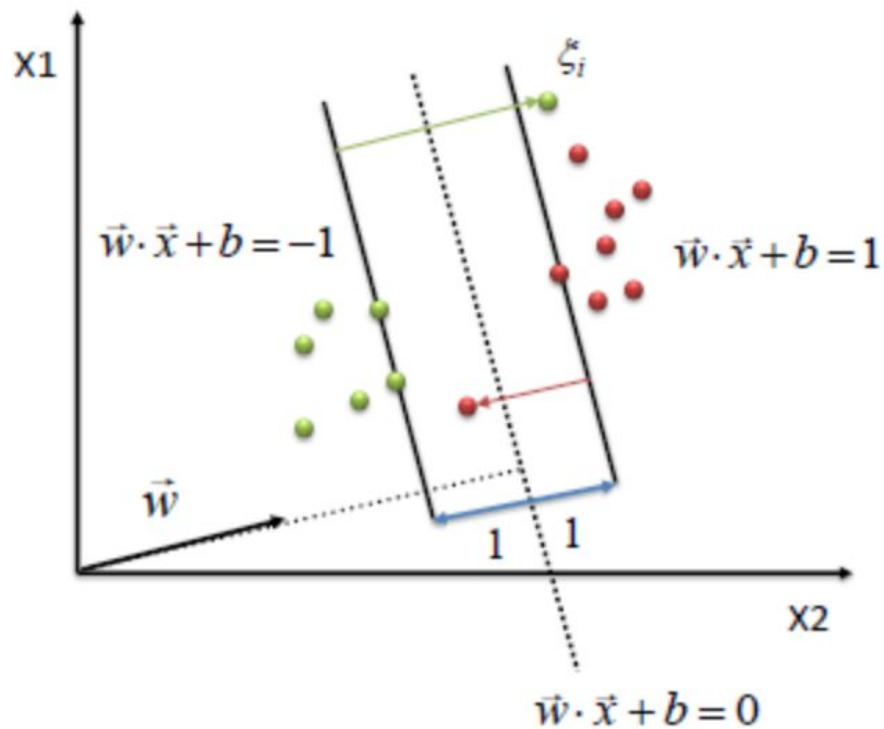
$C=10$



$C=0.1$

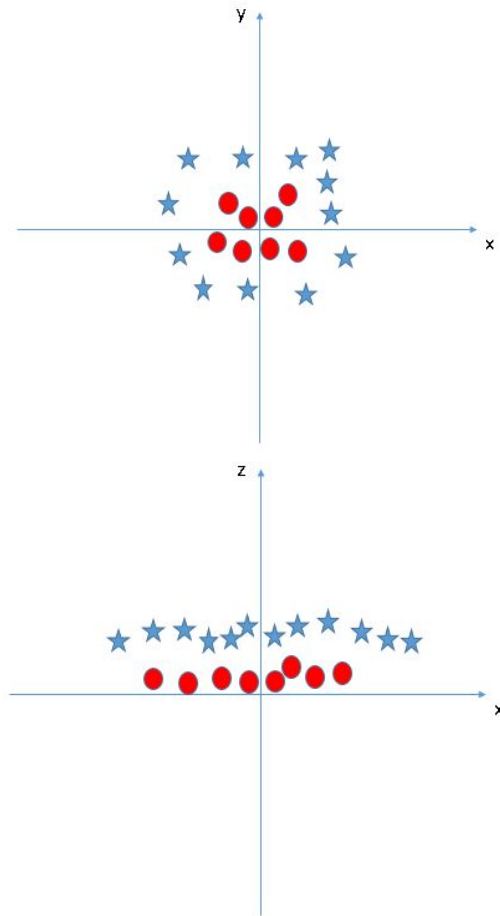


# C Penalty



# Kernels

- You cannot linearly divide the 2 classes on the  $xy$  plane at right
- Introduce new feature,  $z = x^2 + y^2$   
**(radial kernel)**
- Map 2 dimensional data onto 3 dimensional data. Now a hyperplane is easy to find.  
(Imagine slicing a cone!)



# Kernels

**RBF**

**linear**

**Poly**

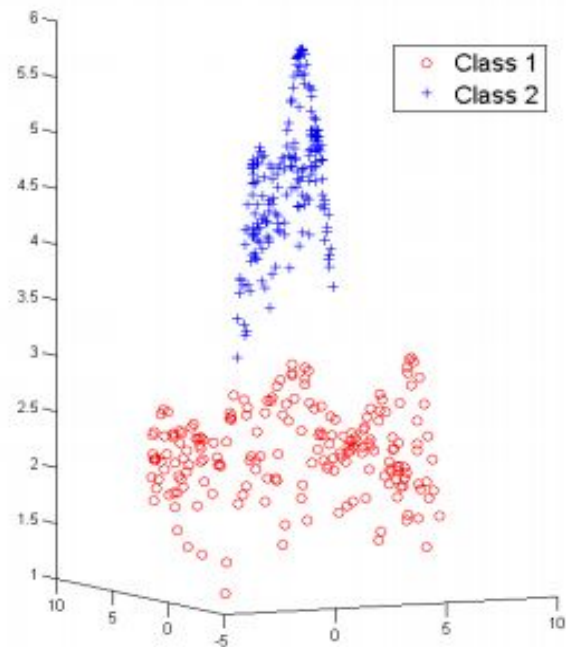
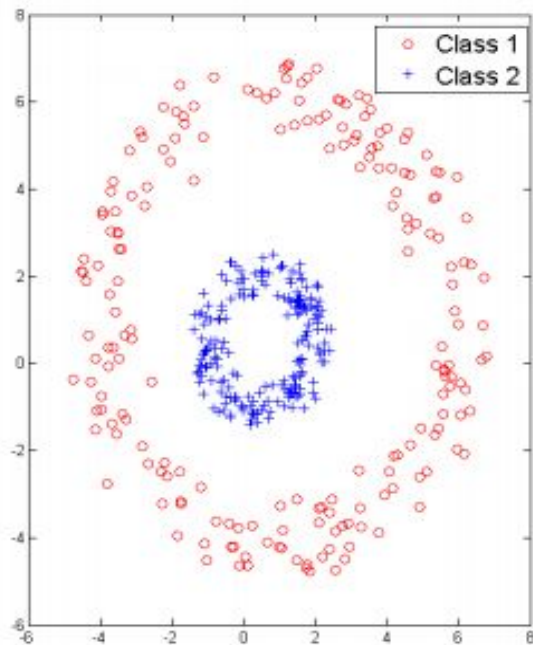
**sigmoid**

**Pre-  
computed**

**etc**

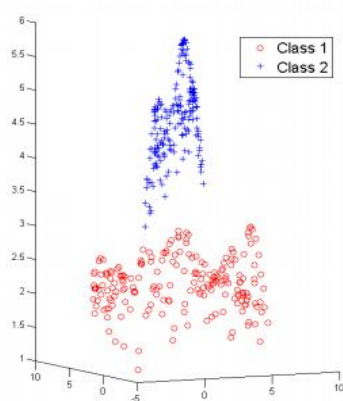
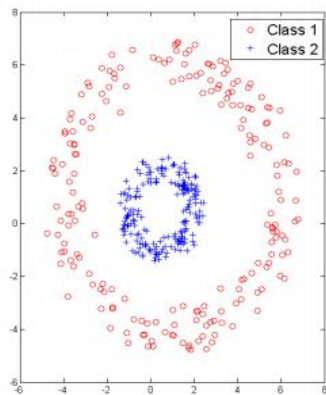


# Gamma $\gamma$



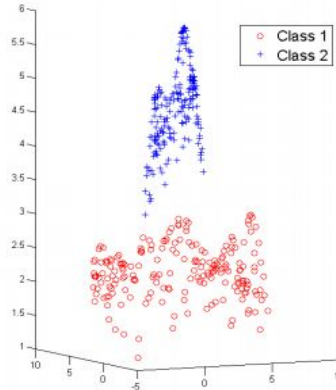
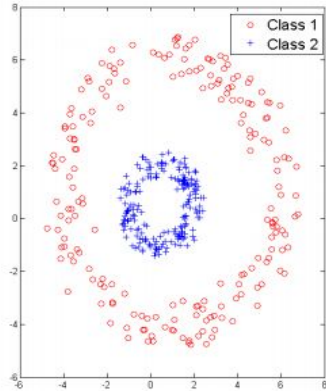
# (Gaussian) Radial Basis Function (RBF)

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i y_i K(x, x_i) = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i y_i \exp(-\gamma \|x - x_i\|^2)$$

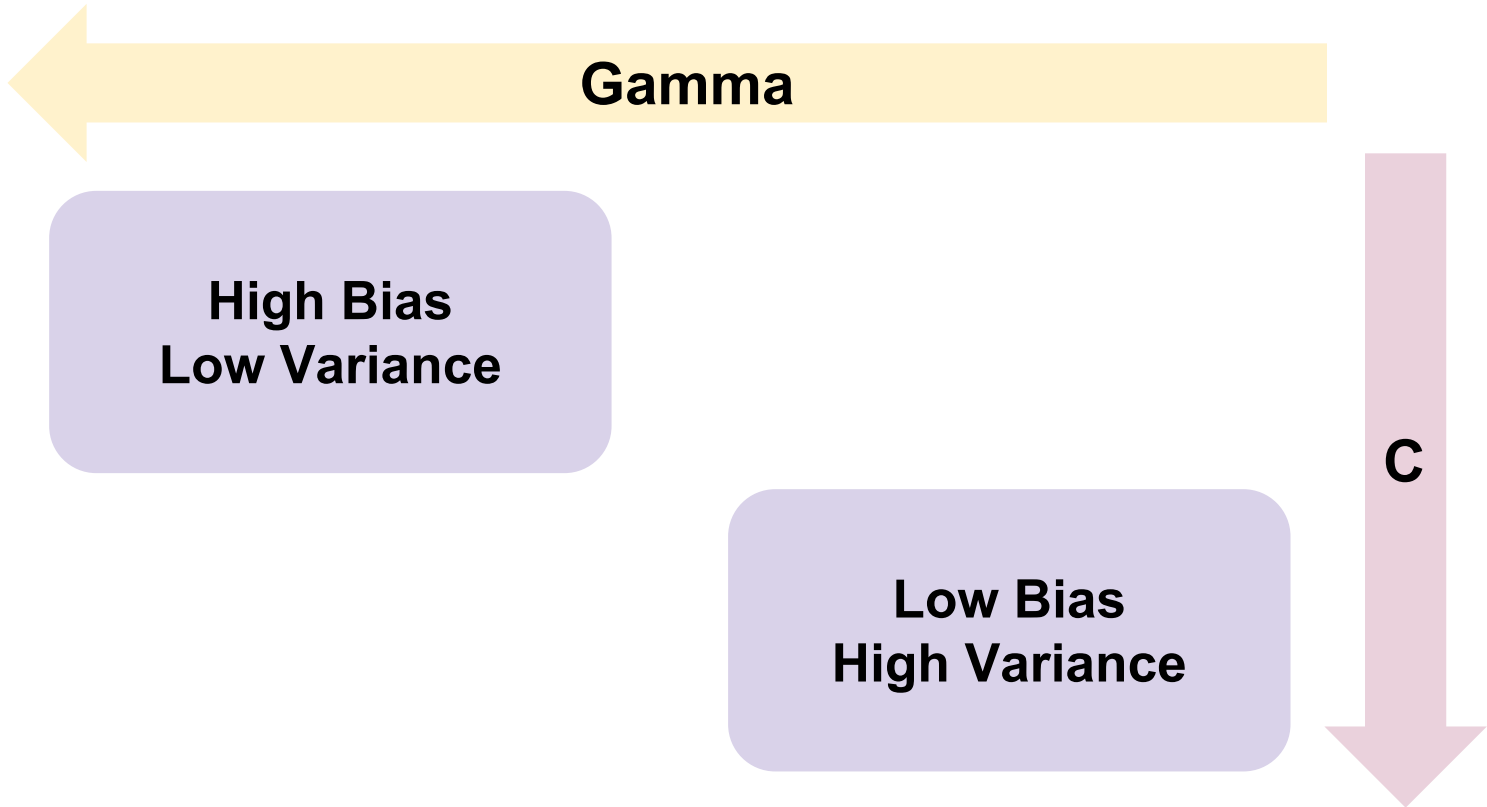


# (Gaussian) Radial Basis Function (RBF)

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i y_i K(x, x_i) = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i y_i \exp(-\gamma \|x - x_i\|^2)$$



# C and Gamma

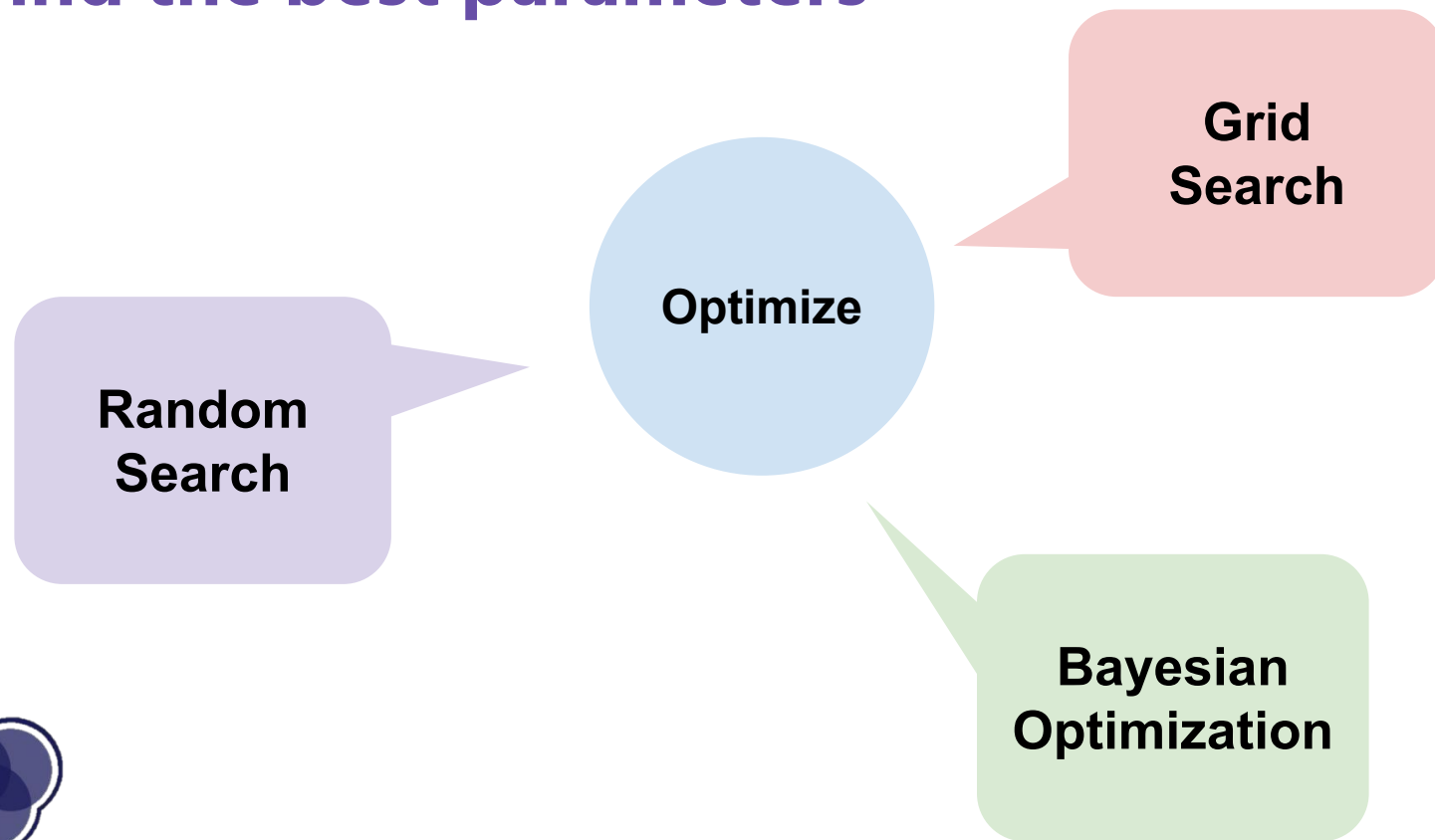




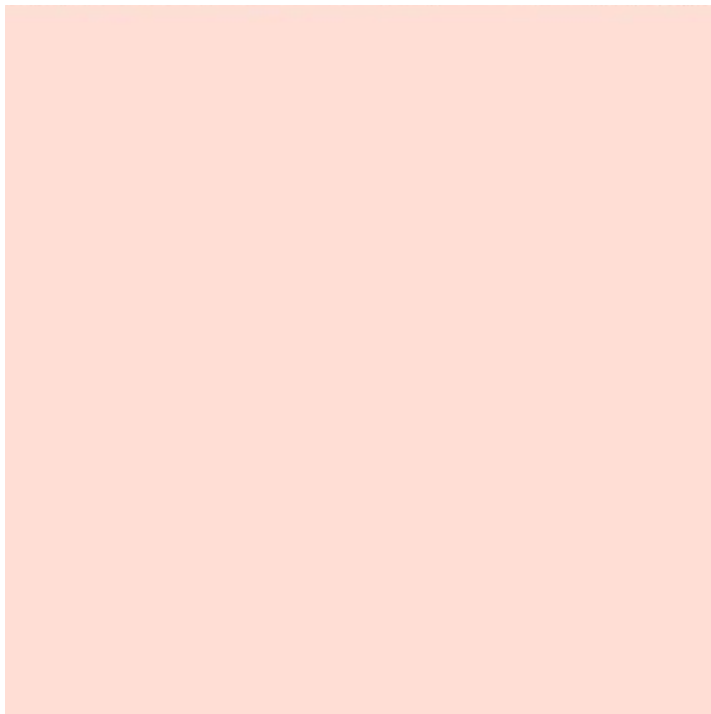
# **Demo:** Classification of Iris Species



# Find the best parameters



# Find the best parameters: Grid-Search



# Coming Up

**Your problem set:** Project part B

**Next week:** Logistic Regression and Decision Trees

