

**CDS**  
Cornell Data Science

**SVM**



# Sanity Check

- Project A
  - any concern or questions?
  - Did everyone turn in their project?
- OH room changed to 122
  - Come come come
- Project B released today
  - Linear Regression
  - KNN Classification

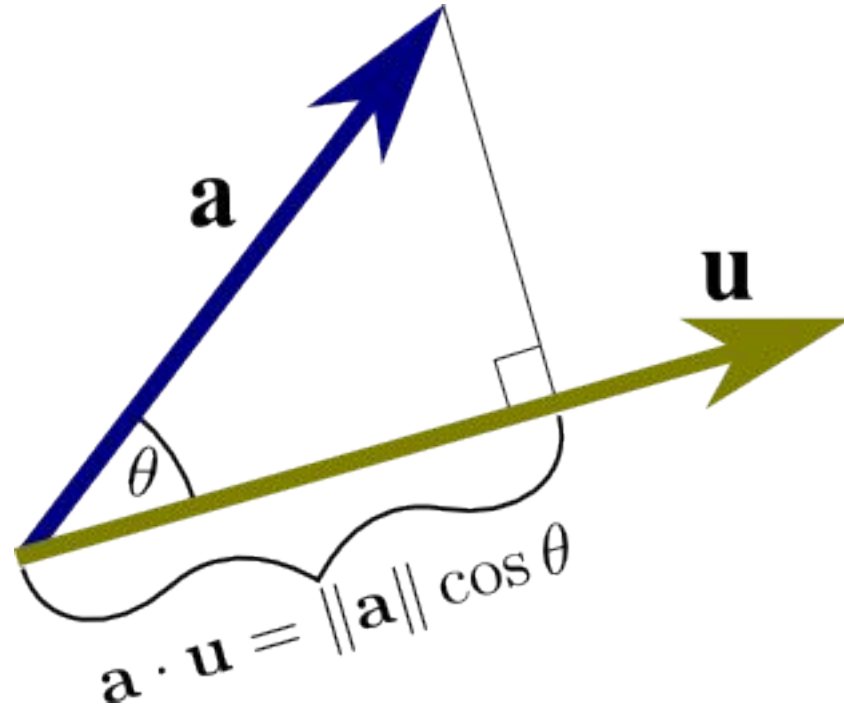


# Lecture Flow

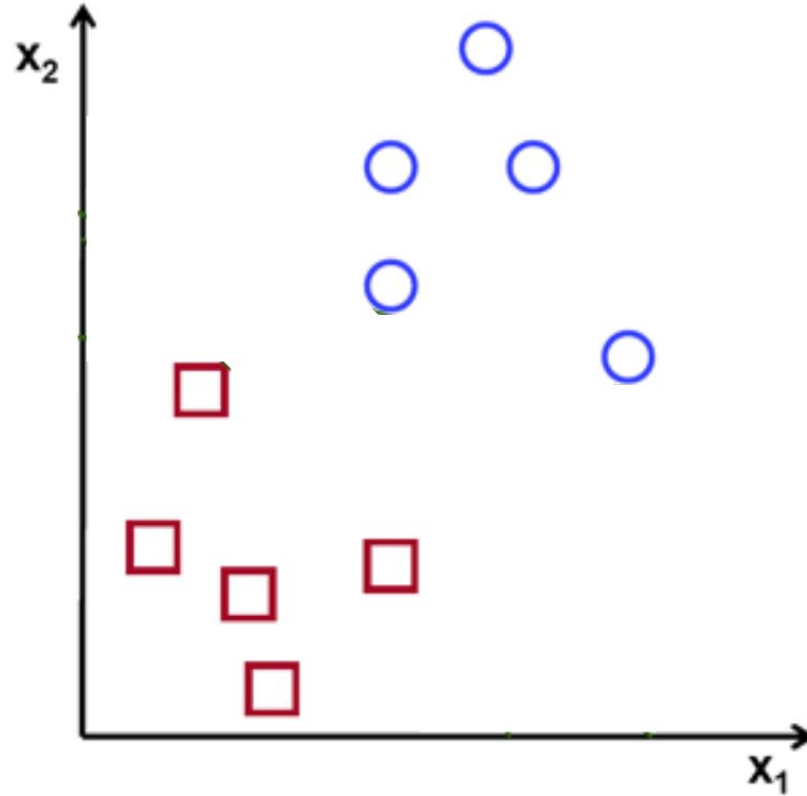
- How it works (Derivations)
- What it is and how to use (Support Vector Machines)
- How to find the best one (Margins and Kernels)



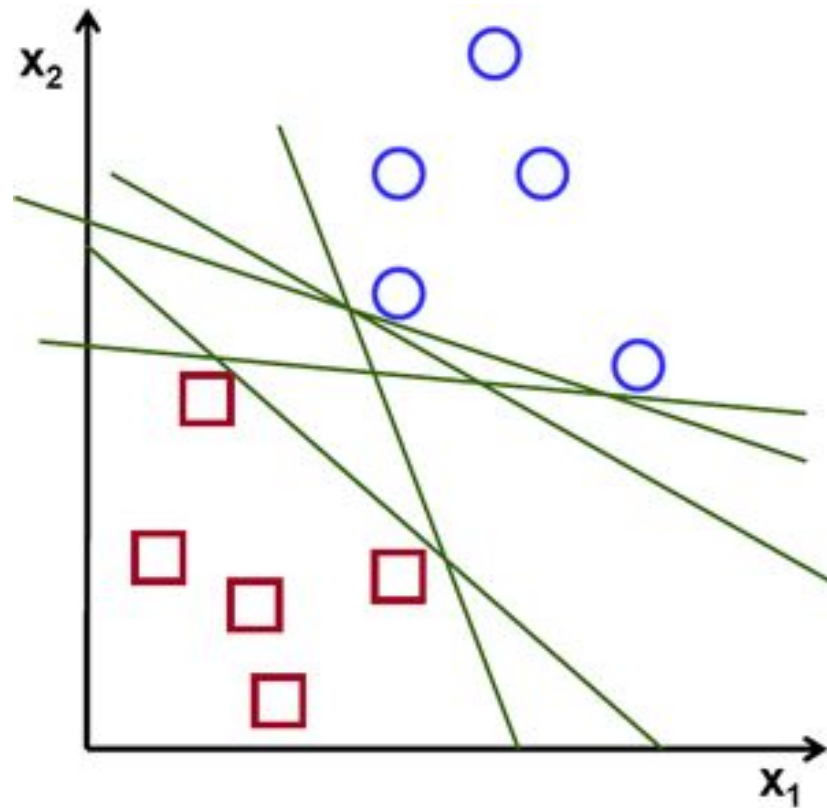
# Vector Dot Product



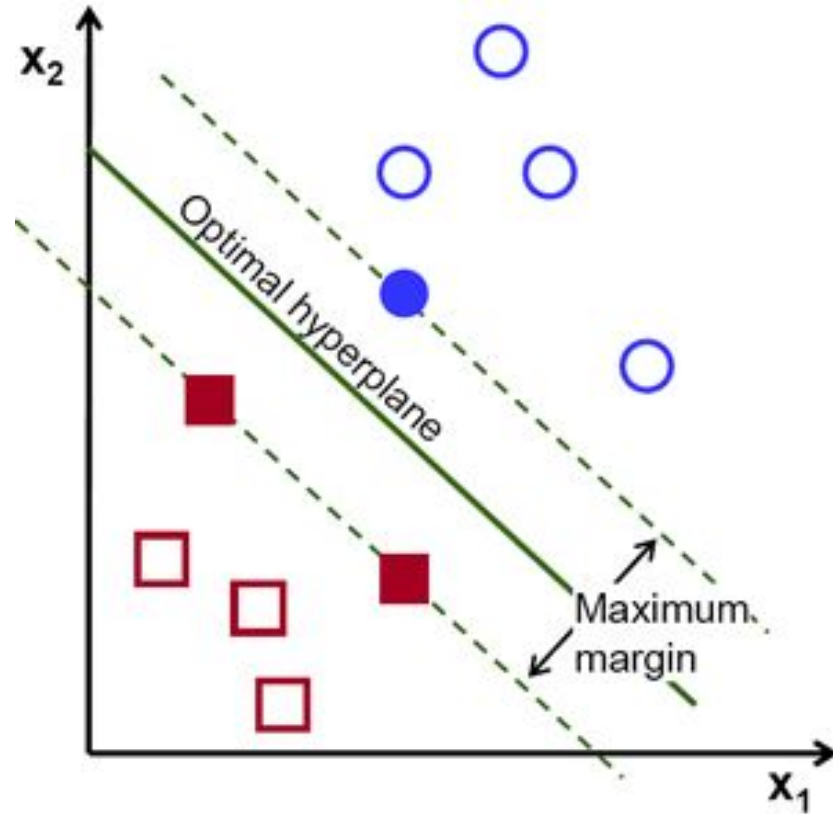
# Classify (+) and (-)



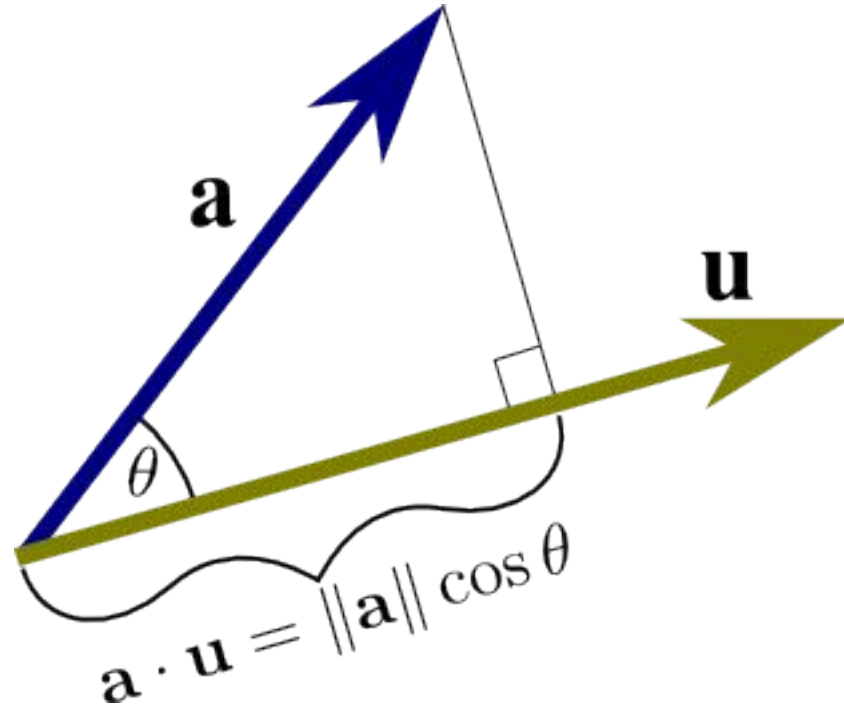
# Which Hyperplane?



# Optimal Solution

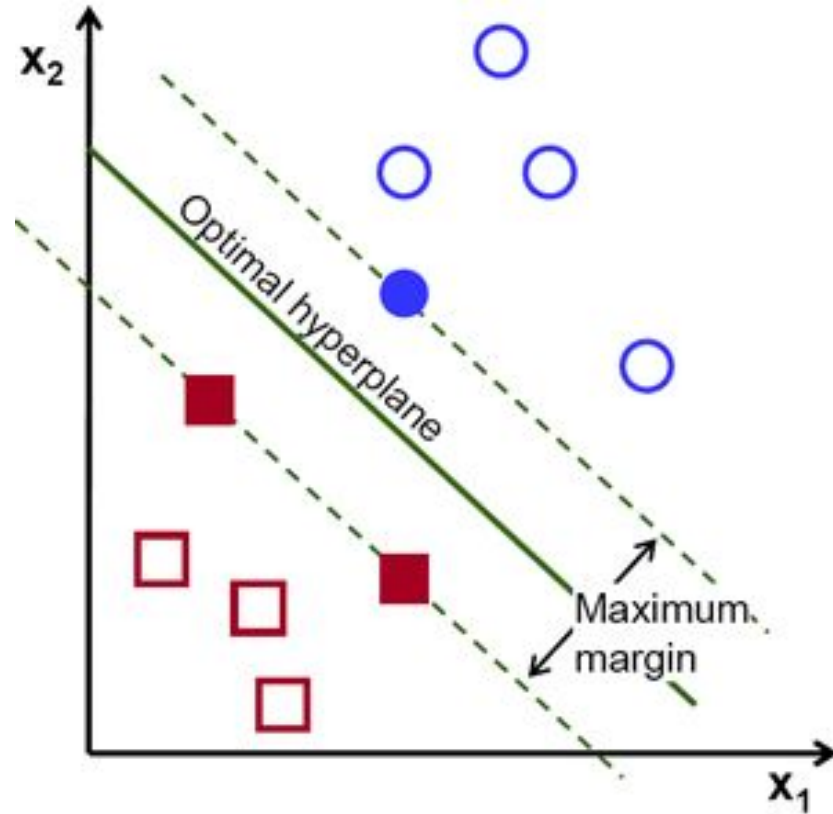


# Vector Dot Product





# Optimal Solution



# Support Vector Machine

**Memory  
efficient**

**Used for  
classification  
in a higher  
dimension**

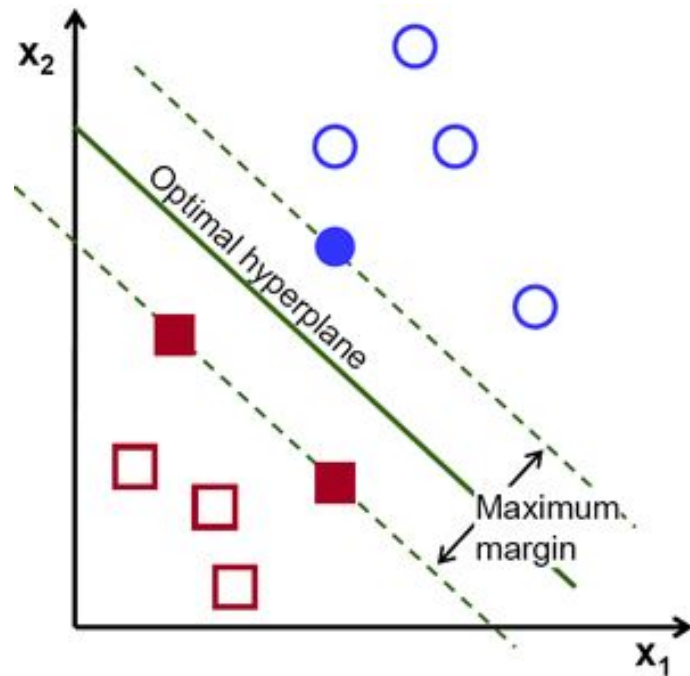
**Slow  
calculation  
time**

**Doesn't  
handle  
noise well**



# 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

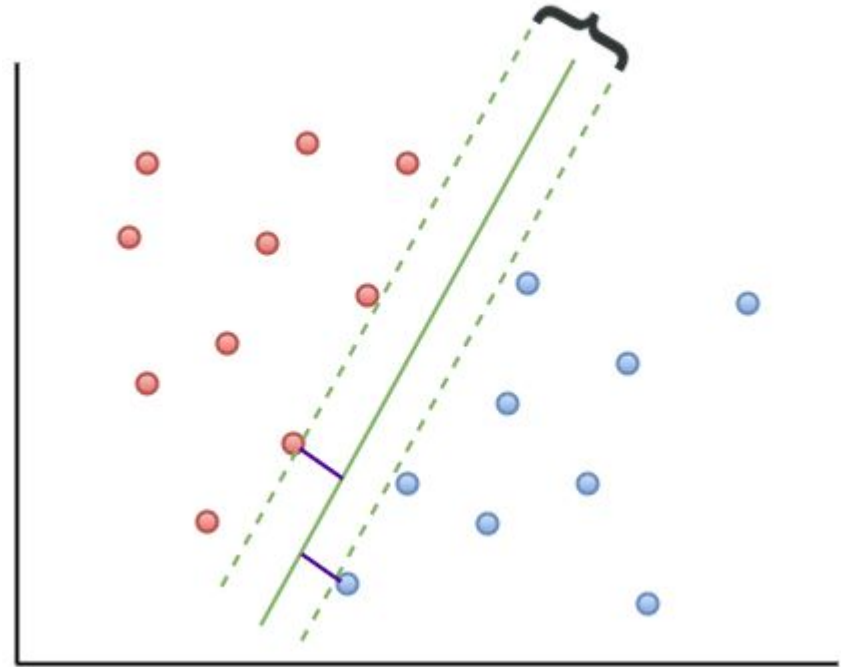


## 2 Dimensional Example

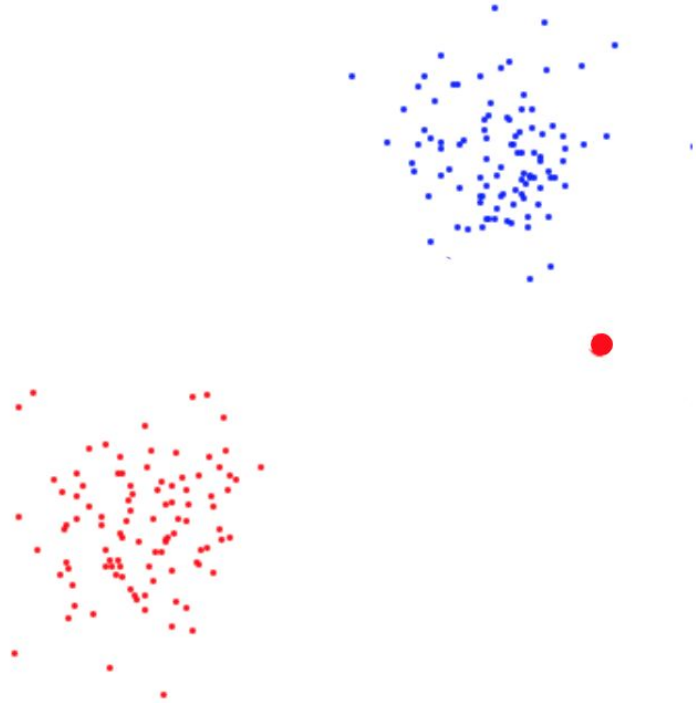
- The data points will be separated by a line

$$y = mx + b$$

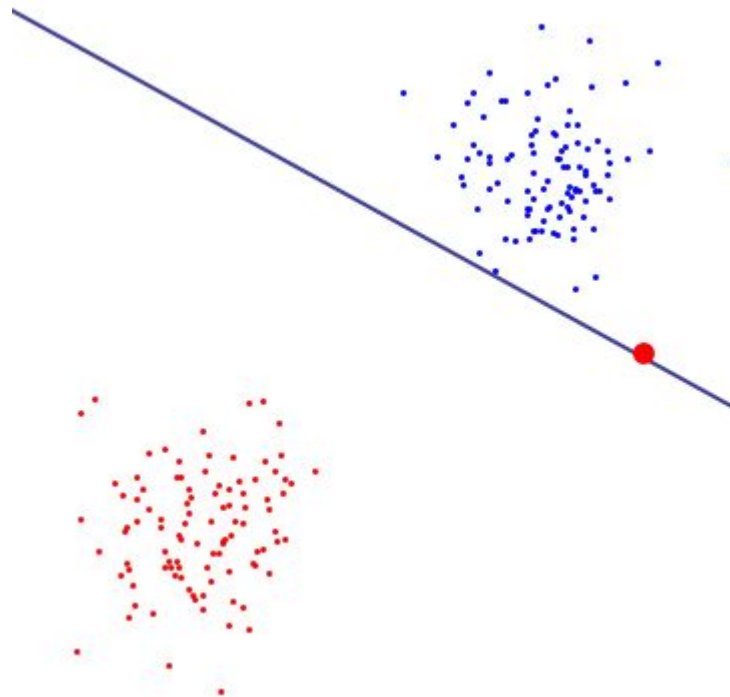
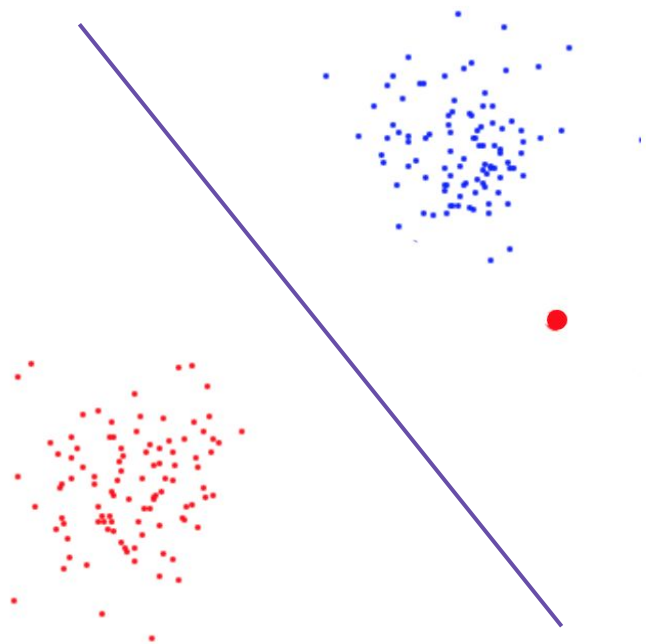
- Tweak parameters to find best line of separation



**What if..**



# Which one is better

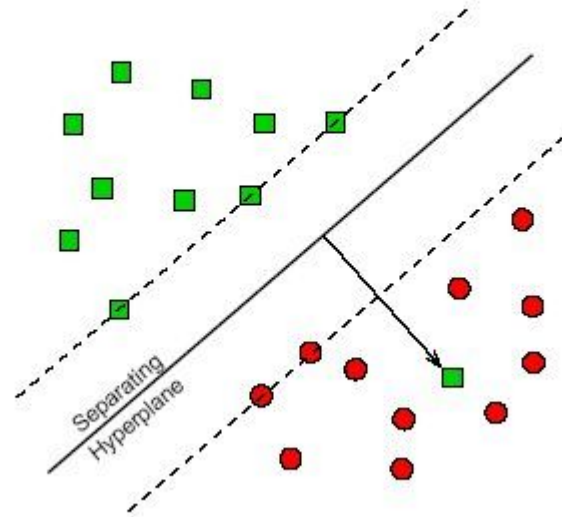


# Margins

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

## Non-separable training sets

Use linear separation, but admit training errors.

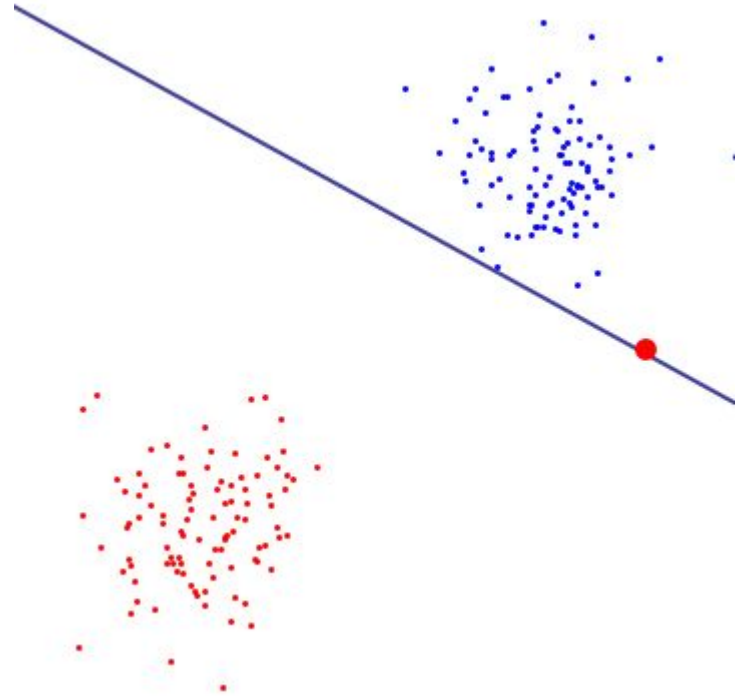


Penalty of error: distance to hyperplane multiplied by *error cost*  $C$ .



# Hard Margins

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

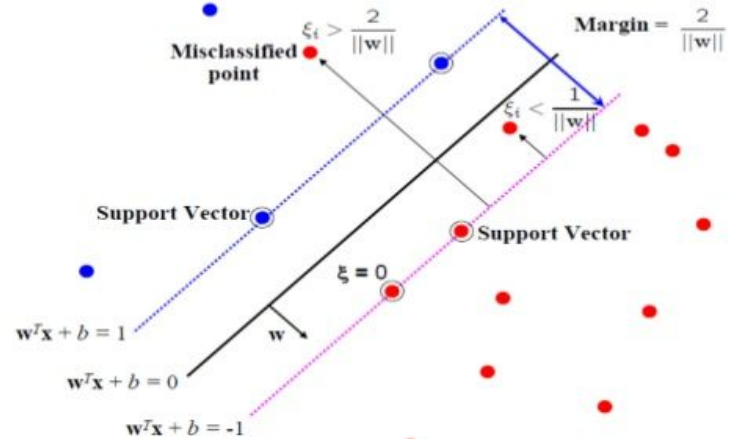




# Soft Margins

- 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

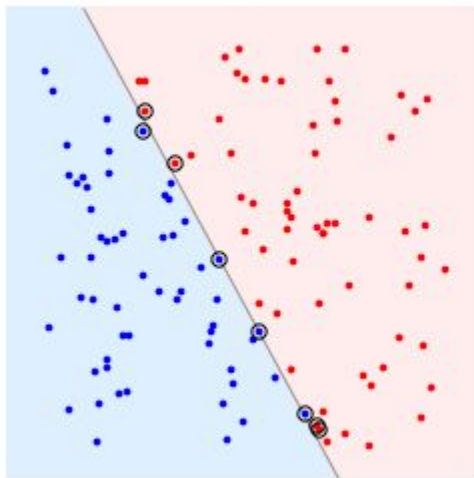
Kernels

Gamma

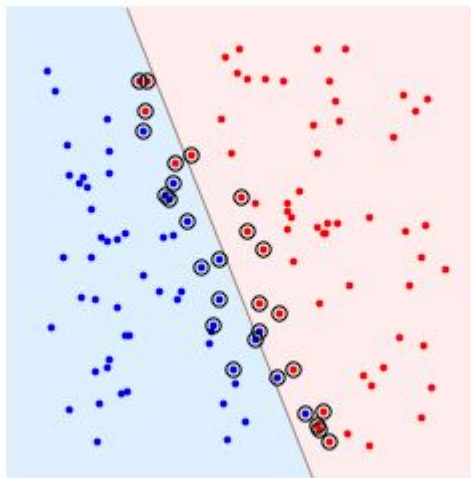


# C Penalty

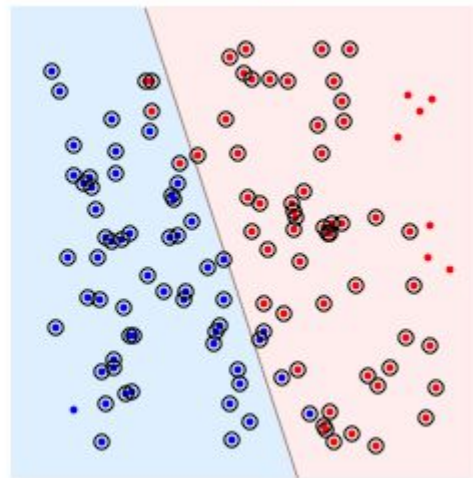
C=1000



C=10

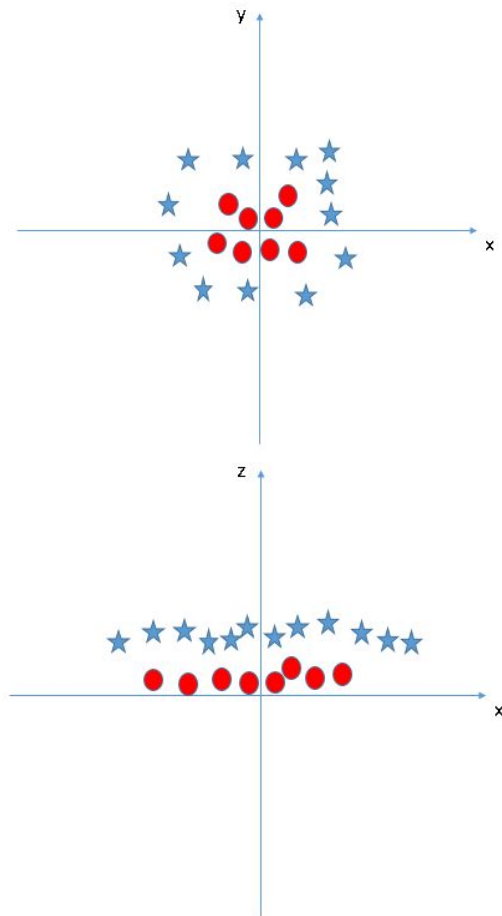


C=0.1



# 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**

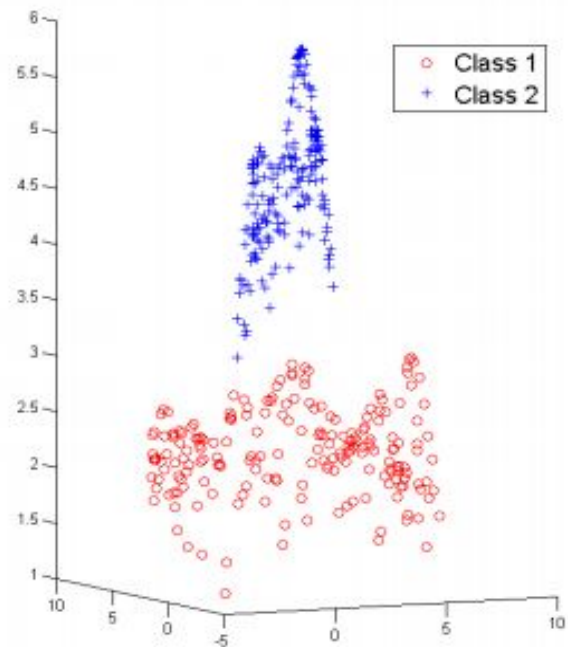
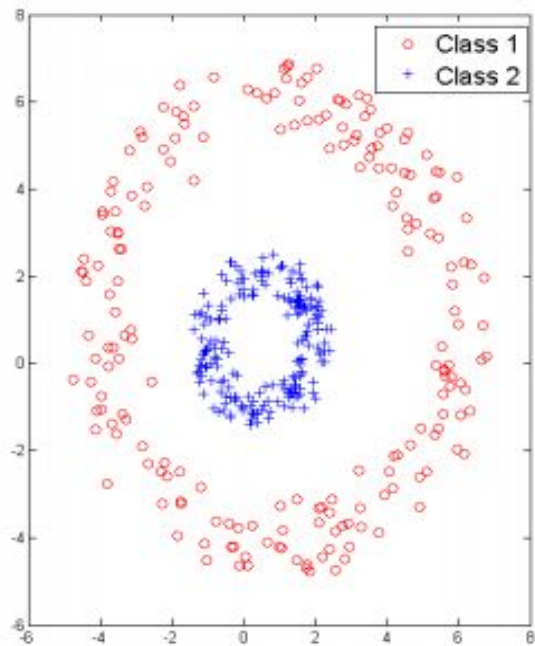
**sigmoid**

**Pre-  
computed**

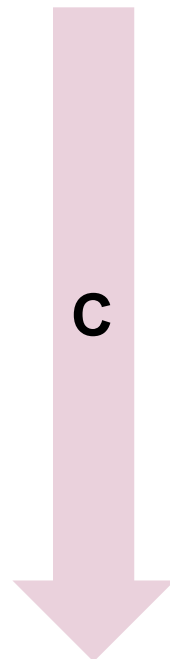
**etc**



# Gamma $\gamma$



# C and Gamma

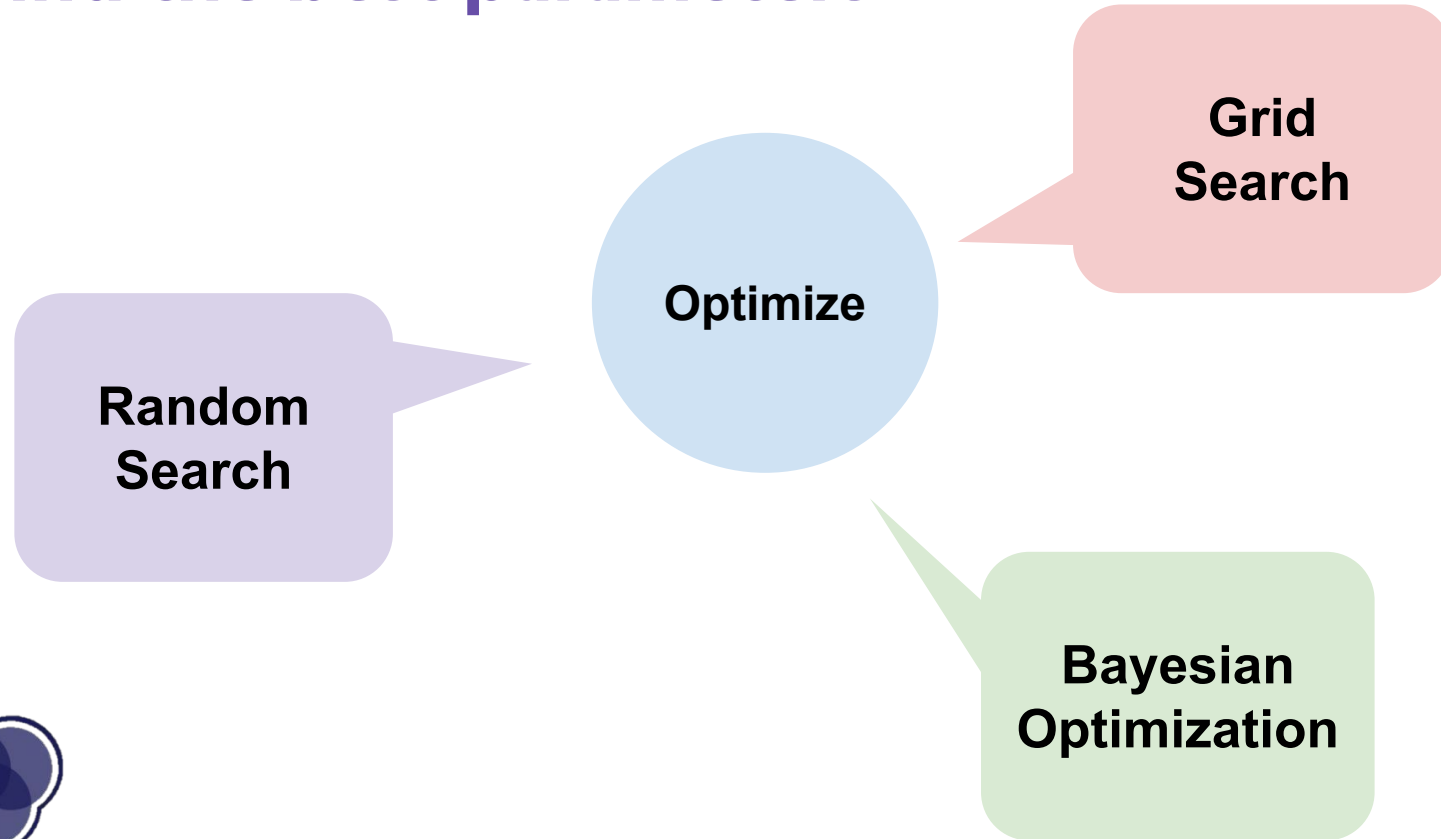


# **Demo:** Classification of Iris Species

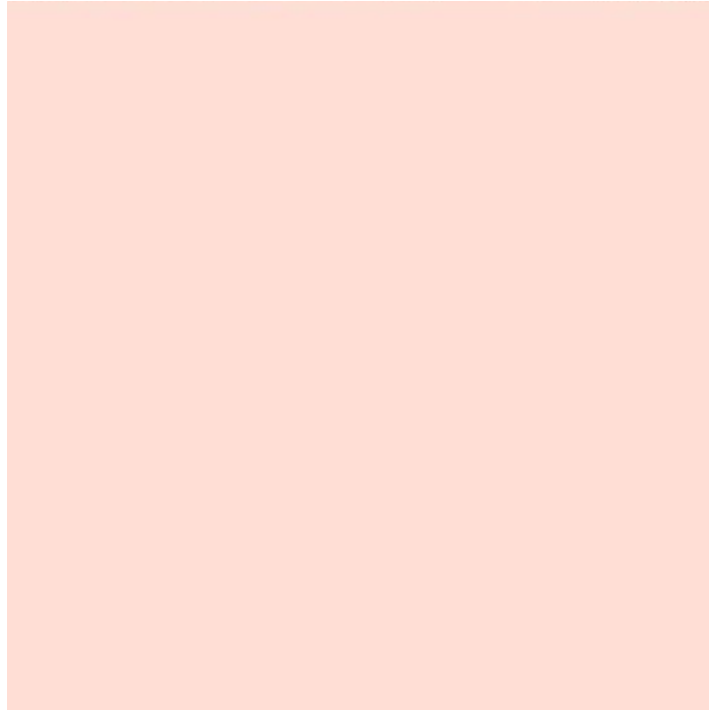




# Find the best parameters



# Find the best parameters: Grid-Search



# Coming Up

**Your problem set:** Project part B

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

