

**Two SVM tutorials linked in class website  
(please, read both):**

- High-level presentation with applications (Hearst 1998)
- Detailed tutorial (Burges 1998)

# Support Vector Machines

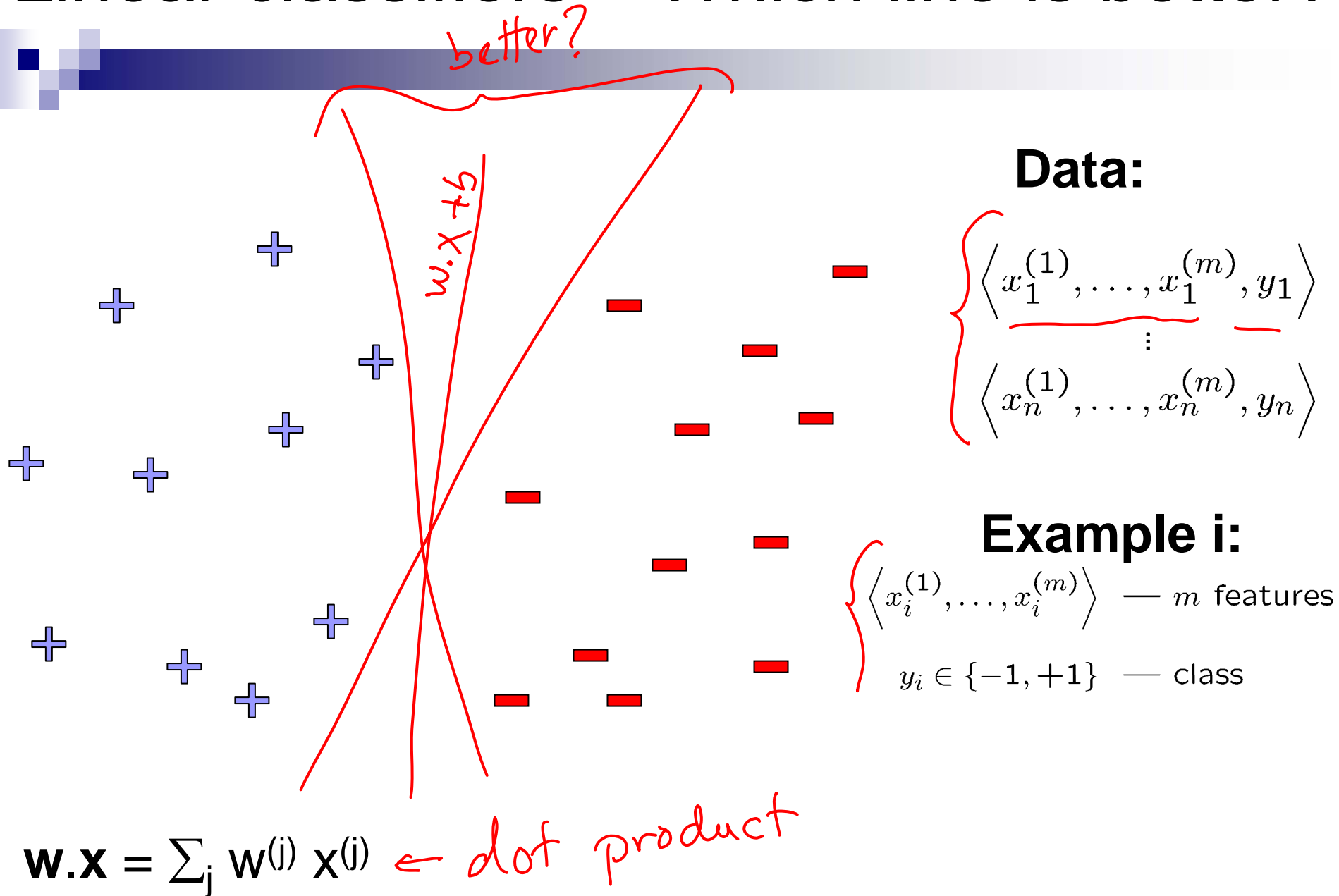
Machine Learning – 10701/15781

Carlos Guestrin

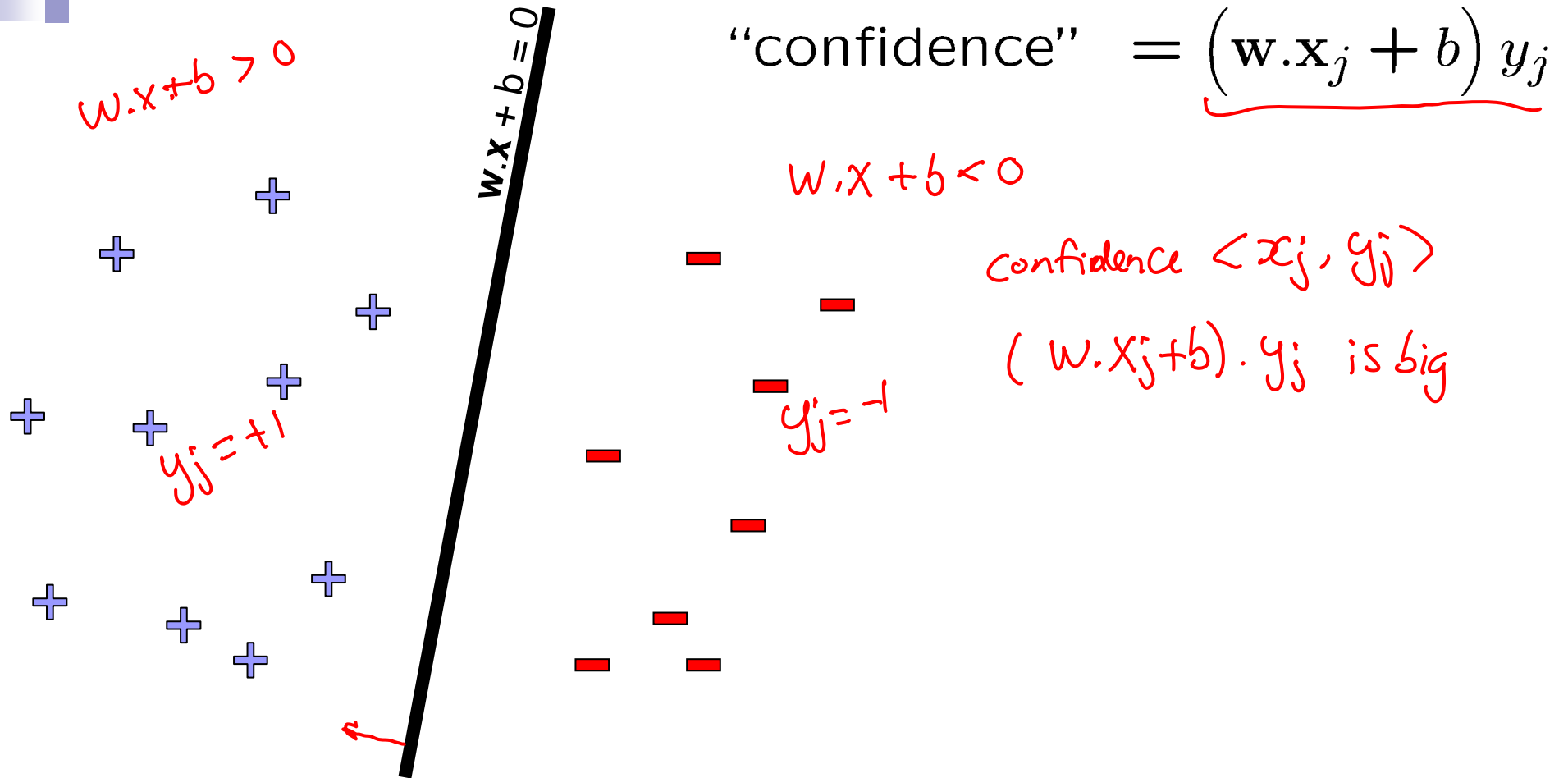
Carnegie Mellon University

February 16<sup>th</sup>, 2005

# Linear classifiers – Which line is better?

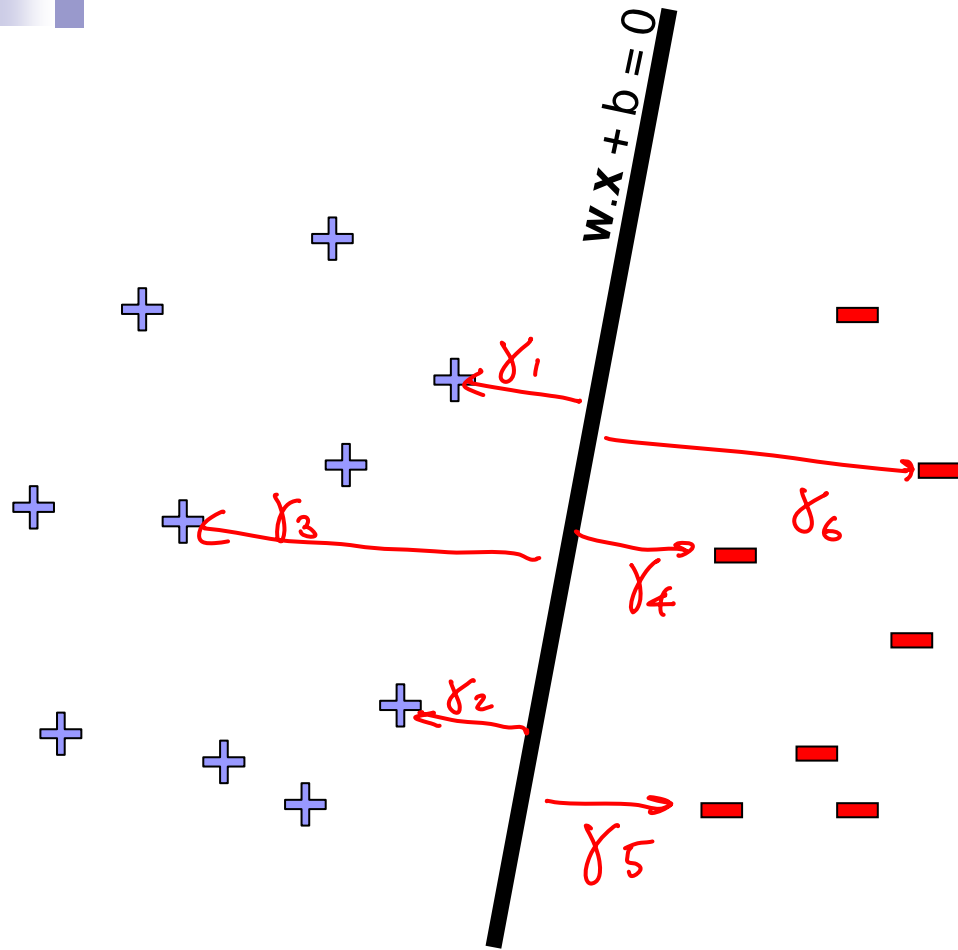


# Pick the one with the largest margin!



$$w \cdot x = \sum_j w^{(j)} x^{(j)}$$

# Maximize the margin



$$(x_1 \cdot w + b) y_1 = \delta_1$$

$$(x_j \cdot w + b) \cdot y_j = \delta_j$$

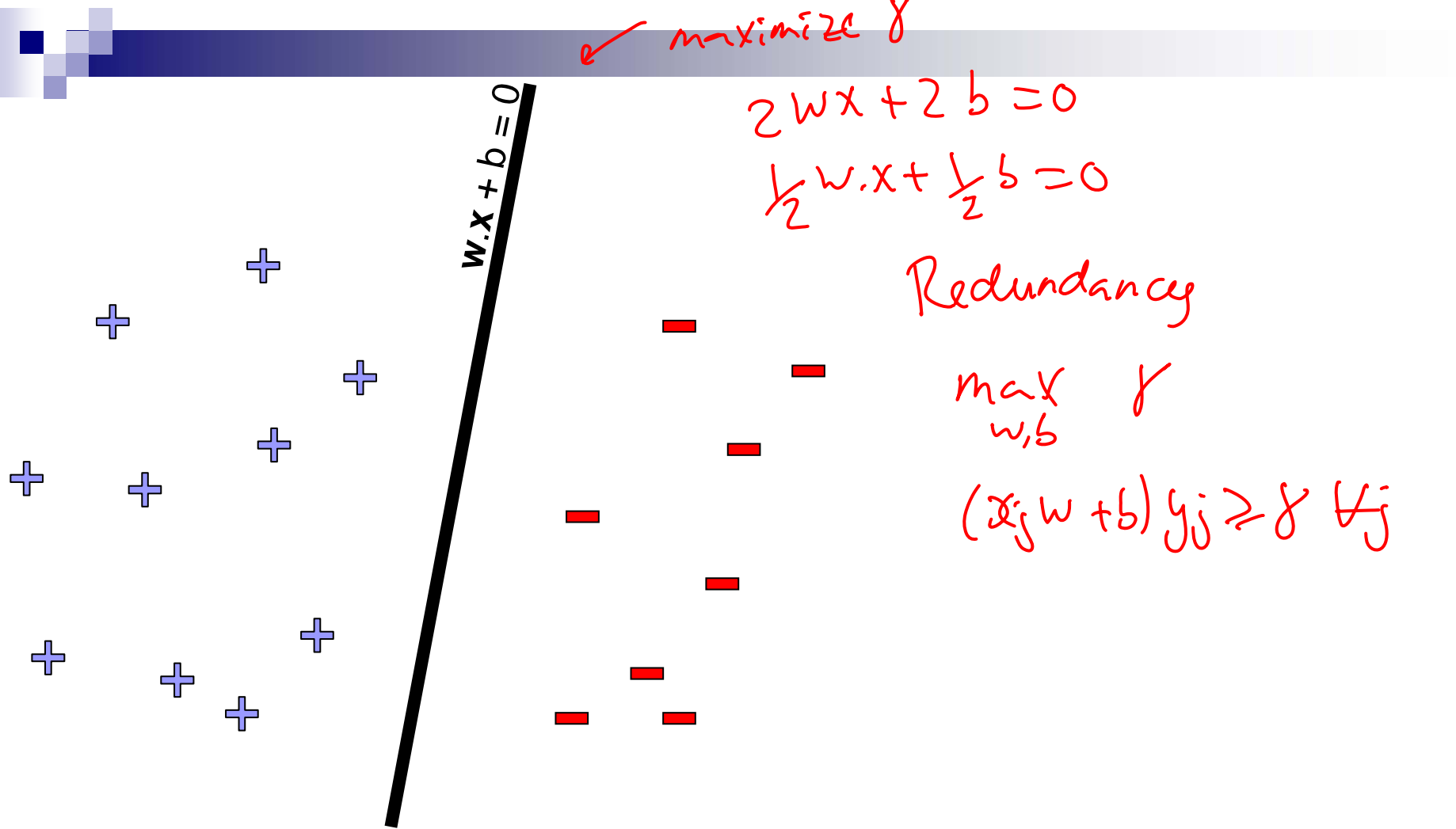
$$(x_n \cdot w + b) y_n = \delta_n$$

$$\delta = \min_j \delta_j$$

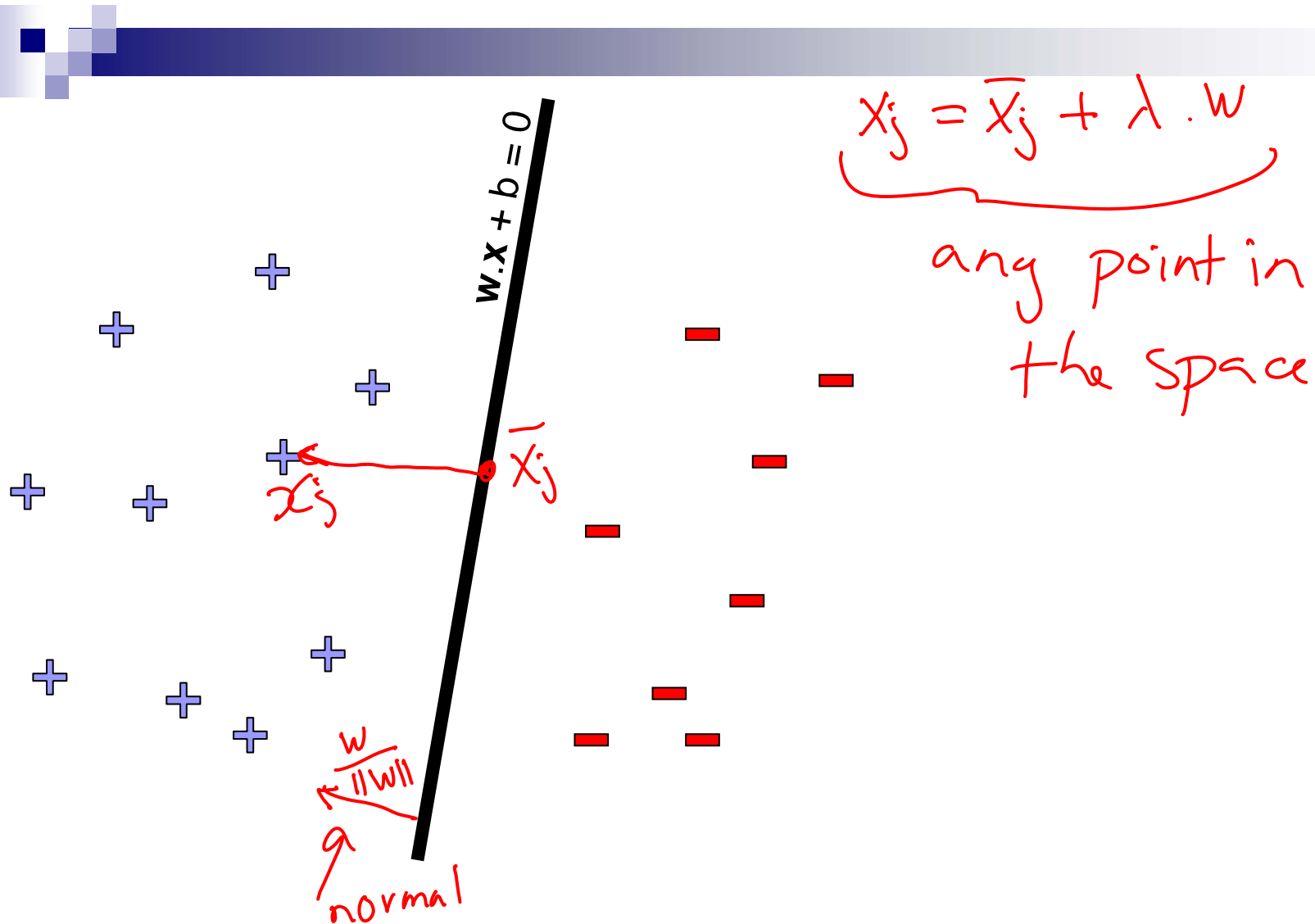
$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \text{maximize } \delta \\ w, b \end{array}}$$

$$(x_j w + b) y_j \geq \delta, \forall j$$

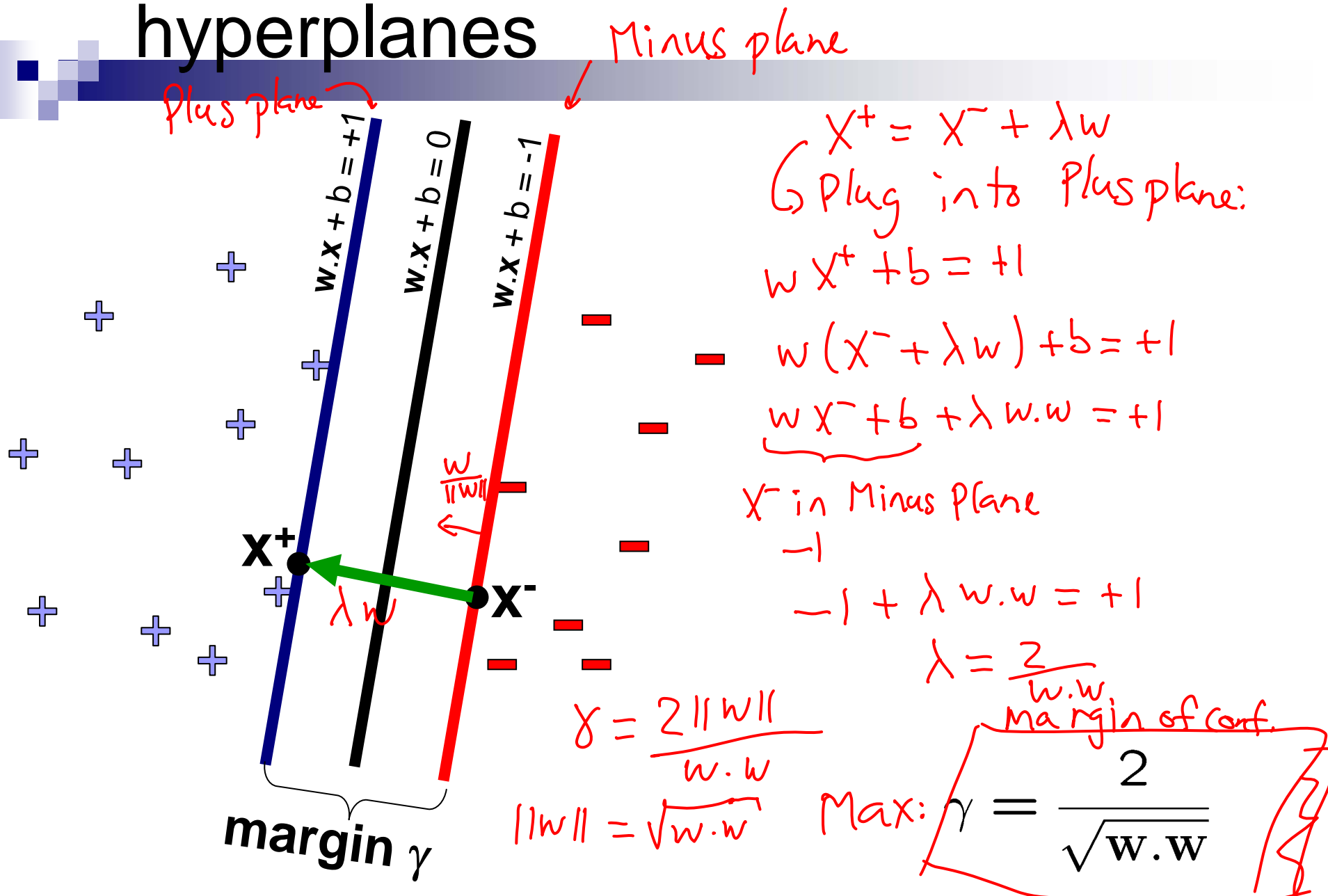
# But there are a many planes...



# Review: Normal to a plane

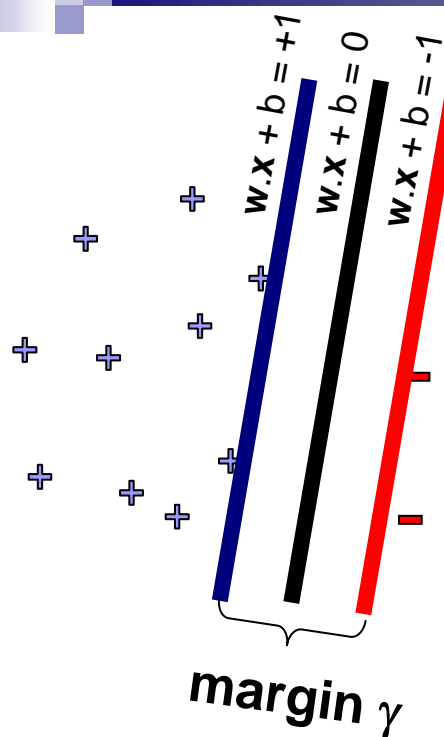


# Normalized margin – Canonical hyperplanes



# Margin maximization using canonical hyperplanes

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{w \cdot w}} \leq 1$$



$$\text{Max } \frac{2}{\sqrt{w \cdot w}}$$

$$\equiv \text{Min } \frac{\sqrt{w \cdot w}}{2}$$

$$\equiv \text{Min } w \cdot w$$

Because  $w \cdot w \geq 0$

$\sqrt{\cdot}$  is monotonic

Maximize  $\gamma$   
w, b

$$(w \cdot x_j + b) y_j \geq \gamma \quad \forall j$$

subject  $\gamma \leq 1$

Might as well  $\gamma = 1$

$$\text{Maximize } \frac{2}{\sqrt{w \cdot w}}$$

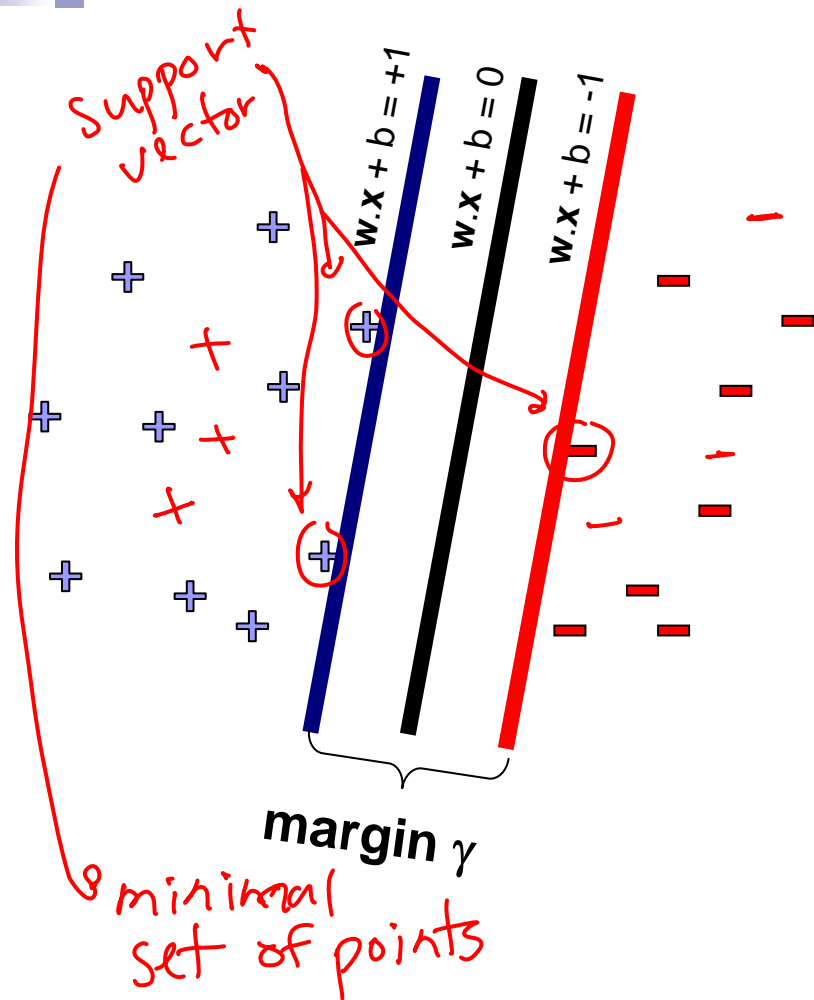
$$(w \cdot x_j + b) y_j \geq 1 \quad \forall j$$

$$\text{minimize}_w \quad w \cdot w$$

$$(w \cdot x_j + b) y_j \geq 1, \quad \forall j \in \text{Dataset}$$



# Support vector machines (SVMs)

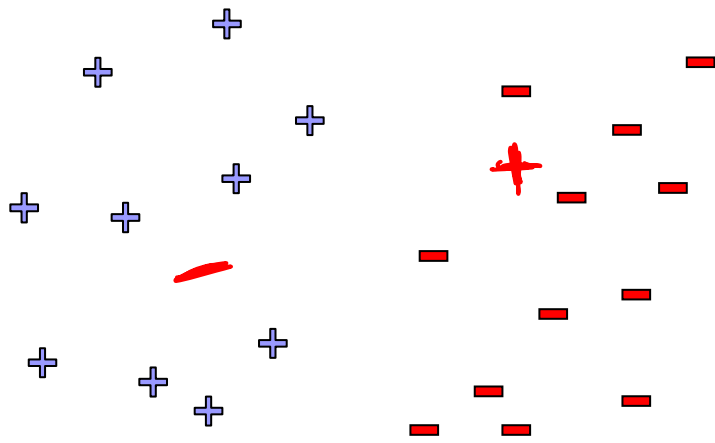


$$\text{minimize}_w \quad w \cdot w$$
$$(w \cdot x_j + b) y_j \geq 1, \quad \forall j$$

- Solve efficiently by quadratic programming (QP)
  - Well-studied solution algorithms
- Hyperplane defined by support vectors

# What if the data is not linearly separable?

Use features of features  
of features of features....



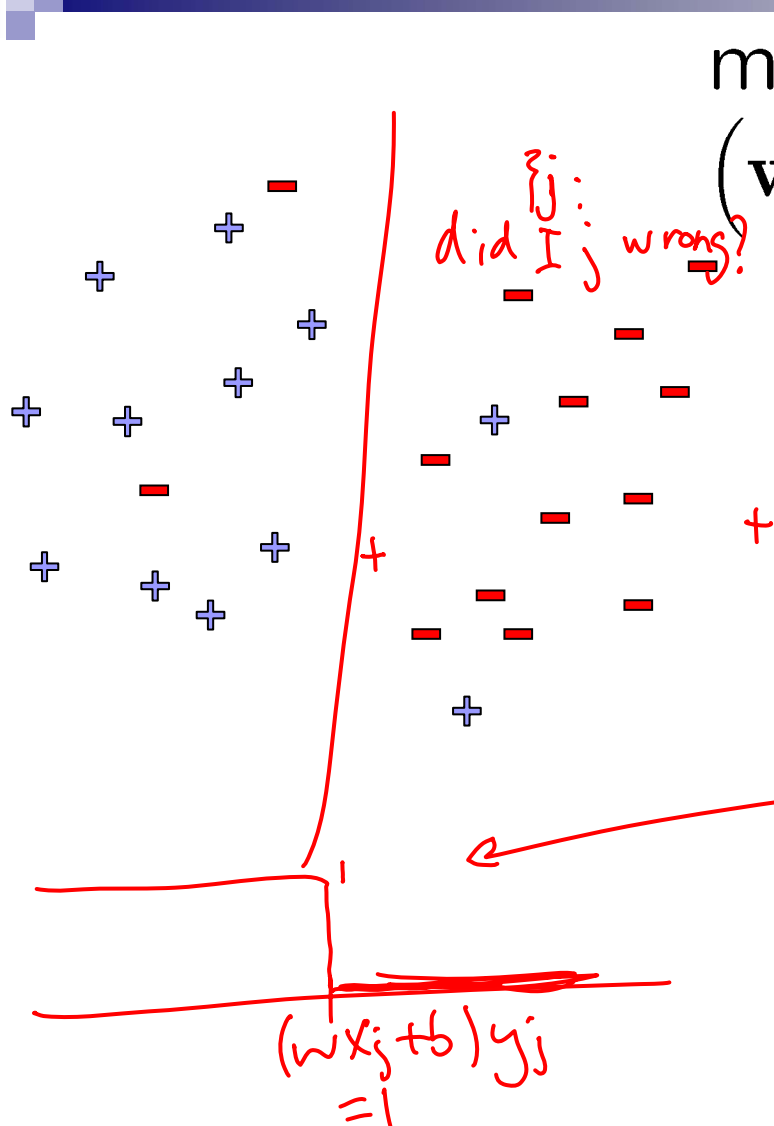
not linearly separable  
 $\Rightarrow \nexists$  hyperplane  
 $\gamma > 0$

2d  $\langle x^{(1)}, x^{(2)}, y \rangle$

↓ Feed SVM:

$\langle x^{(1)}, x^{(1)} \cdot x^{(1)}, x^{(2)}, x^{(2)} \cdot x^{(2)}, y \rangle$   
polynomial features

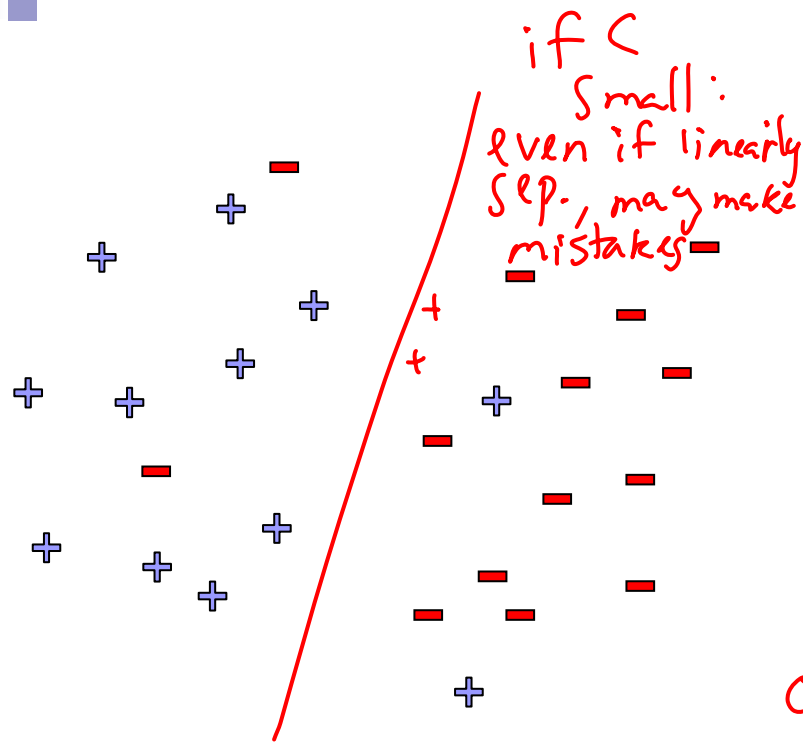
# What if the data is still not linearly separable?



$$\text{minimize}_{\mathbf{w}} \quad \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w} + C (\# \text{ mistakes})$$
$$(\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x}_j + b) y_j \geq 1, \forall j$$

- Minimize  $\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w}$  and number of training mistakes
  - Tradeoff two criteria?
- Tradeoff  $\#(\text{mistakes})$  and  $\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w}$ 
  - 0/1 loss
  - Slack penalty  $C$
  - Not QP anymore
  - Also doesn't distinguish near misses and really bad mistakes

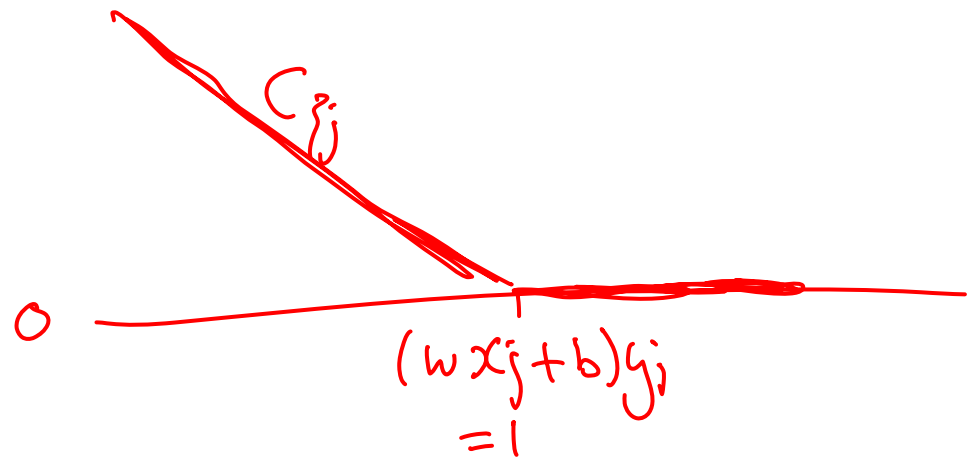
# Slack variables – Hinge loss



$$\text{minimize}_w \quad w \cdot w + C \sum_j \xi_j$$

$$(w \cdot x_j + b) y_j \geq 1 - \xi_j, \forall j$$

$$\xi_j \geq 0$$



- If margin  $\geq 1$ , don't care  $\Rightarrow \xi_j = 0$ , pay nothing
- If margin  $< 1$ , pay linear  $\Rightarrow \xi_j > 0$ , and pay  $C \cdot \xi_j$

# Side note: What's the difference between SVMs and logistic regression?

**SVM:**

*linear classifiers*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{minimize}_{\mathbf{w}} \quad & \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w} + C \sum_j \xi_j \\ & (\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x}_j + b) y_j \geq 1 - \xi_j, \quad \forall j \\ & \xi_j \geq 0, \quad \forall j \end{aligned}$$

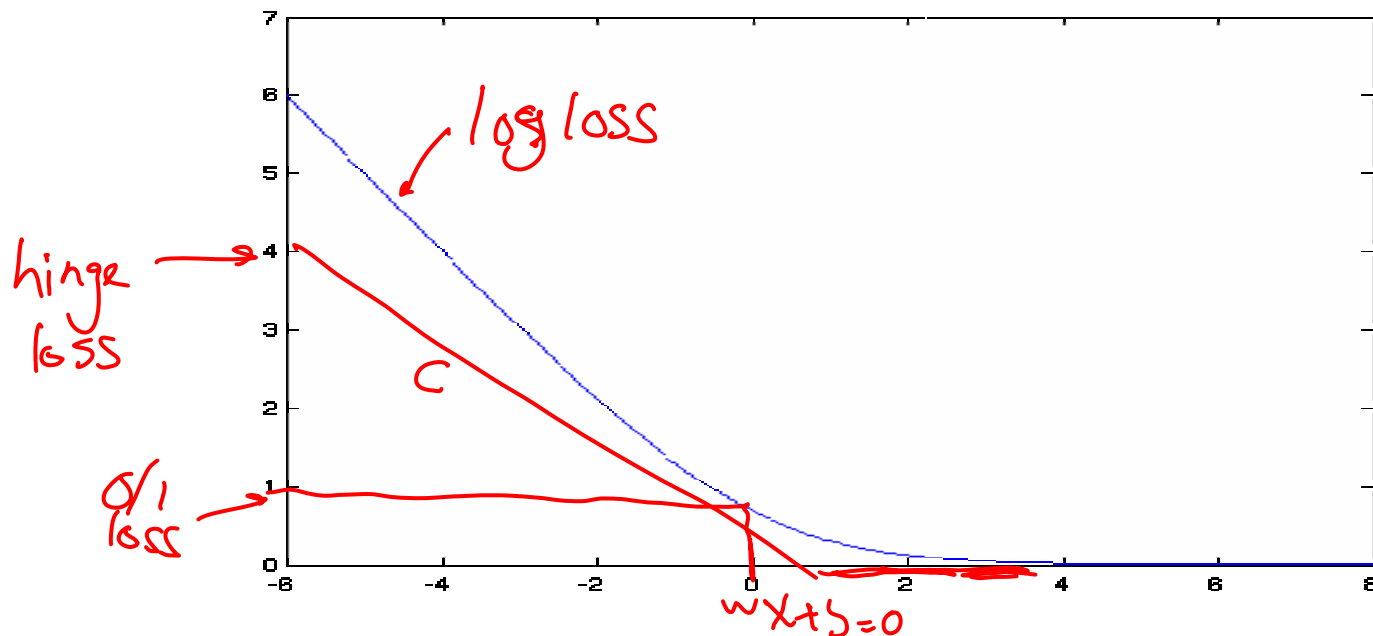
*Hinge Loss:*

**Logistic regression:**

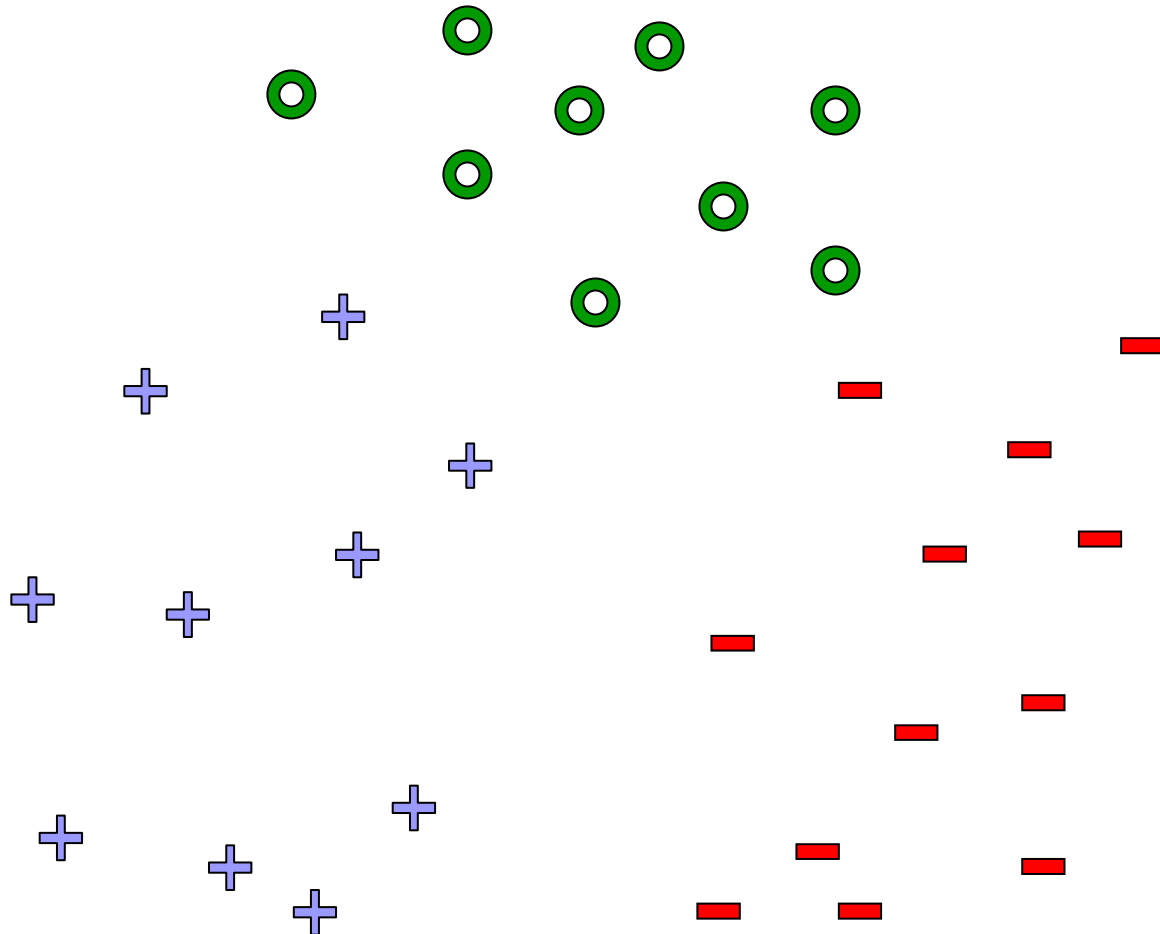
$$P(Y = 1 | \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x} + b)}}$$

**Log loss:**

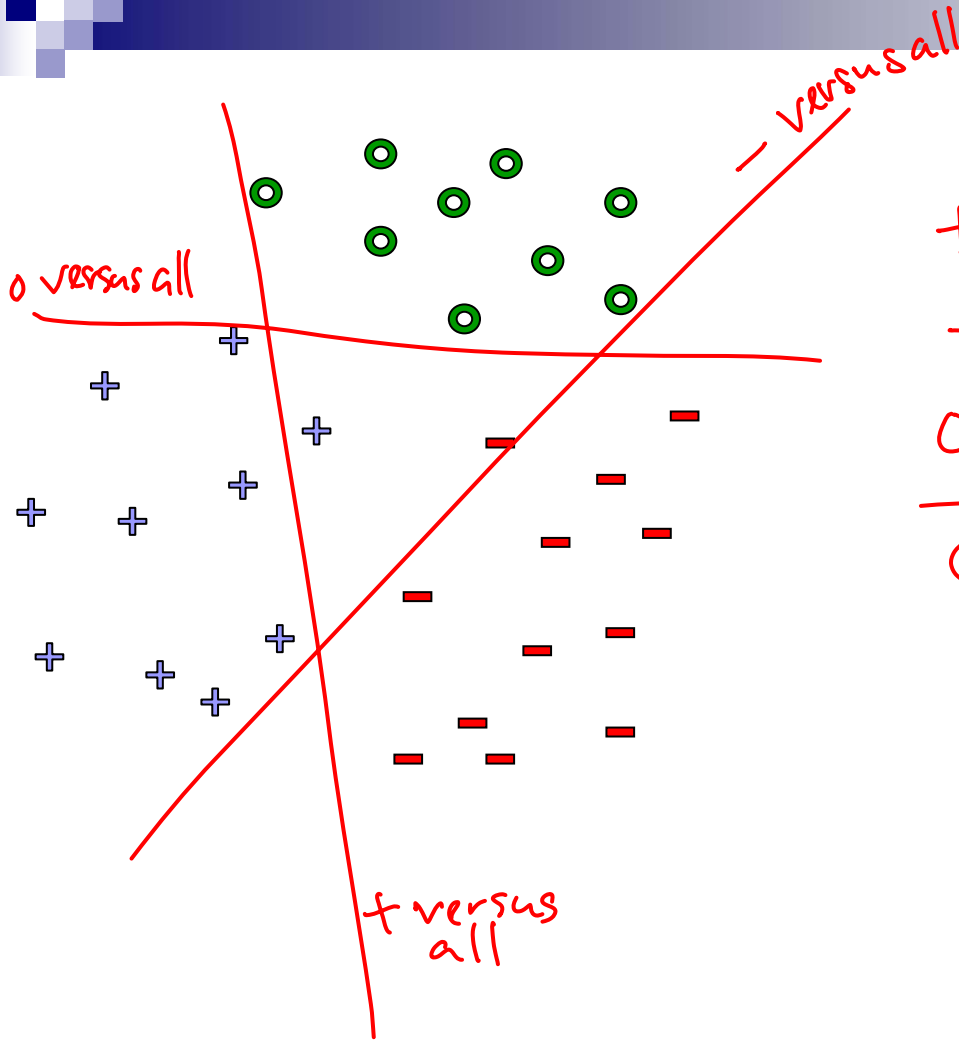
$$\min -\ln P(Y = 1 | \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w}) = \ln(1 + e^{-(\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x} + b)})$$



# What about multiple classes?



# One against All



**Learn 3 classifiers:**

+ versus {0, -}

- versus {0, +}

0 versus {-, +}

---

classifier  $x$   
classifier with  
highest confidence

# Learn 1 classifier: Multiclass SVM

Simultaneously learn 3 sets of weights

For + examples:

$$(w^{(+)} x_j + b^{(+)}) \geq 1 + w^{(-)} x_j + b^{(-)}$$

$$w^{(+)} x_j + b^{(+)} \geq 1 + w^{(0)} x_j + b^{(0)}$$

For - examples

$$w^{(-)} x_j + b^{(-)} \geq 1 + w^{(+)} x_j + b^{(+)}$$

For 0 examples

$$w^{(0)} x_j + b^{(0)} \geq 1 + w^{(+)} x_j + b^{(+)}$$

$$w^{(y_j)} \cdot x_j + b^{(y_j)} \geq w^{(y')} \cdot x_j + b^{(y')} + 1, \quad \forall y' \neq y_j, \quad \forall j$$

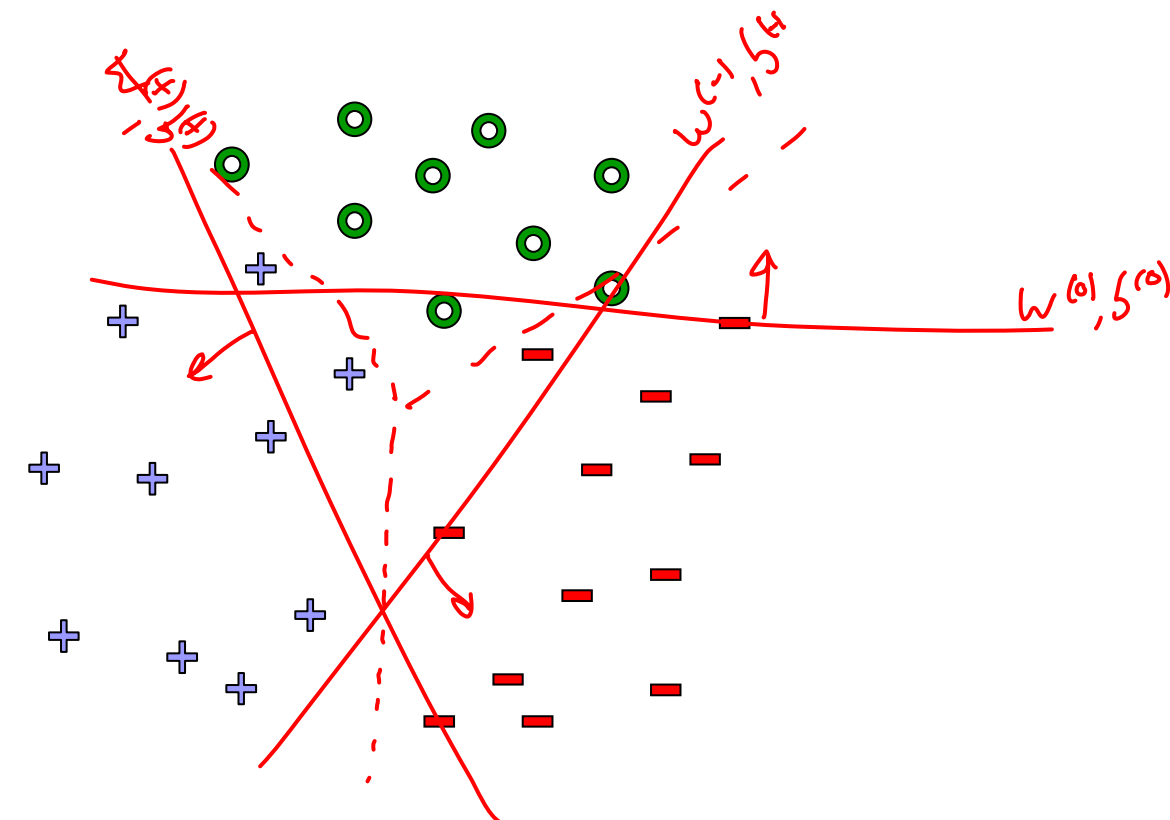


# Learn 1 classifier: Multiclass SVM

$$\text{minimize}_{\mathbf{w}} \quad \sum_y \mathbf{w}^{(y)} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{(y)} + C \sum_j \xi_j$$

$$\mathbf{w}^{(y_j)} \cdot \mathbf{x}_j + b^{(y_j)} \geq \mathbf{w}^{(y')} \cdot \mathbf{x}_j + b^{(y')} + 1 - \xi_j, \quad \forall y' \neq y_j, \quad \forall j$$

$$\xi_j \geq 0, \quad \forall j$$



# What you need to know



- Maximizing margin
- Derivation of SVM formulation
- Slack variables and hinge loss
- Relationship between SVMs and logistic regression
  - 0/1 loss
  - Hinge loss
  - Log loss
- Tackling multiple class
  - One against All
  - Multiclass SVMs

# Acknowledgment



- SVM applet:

- <http://www.site.uottawa.ca/~gcaron/applets.htm>