

MACHINE LEARNING

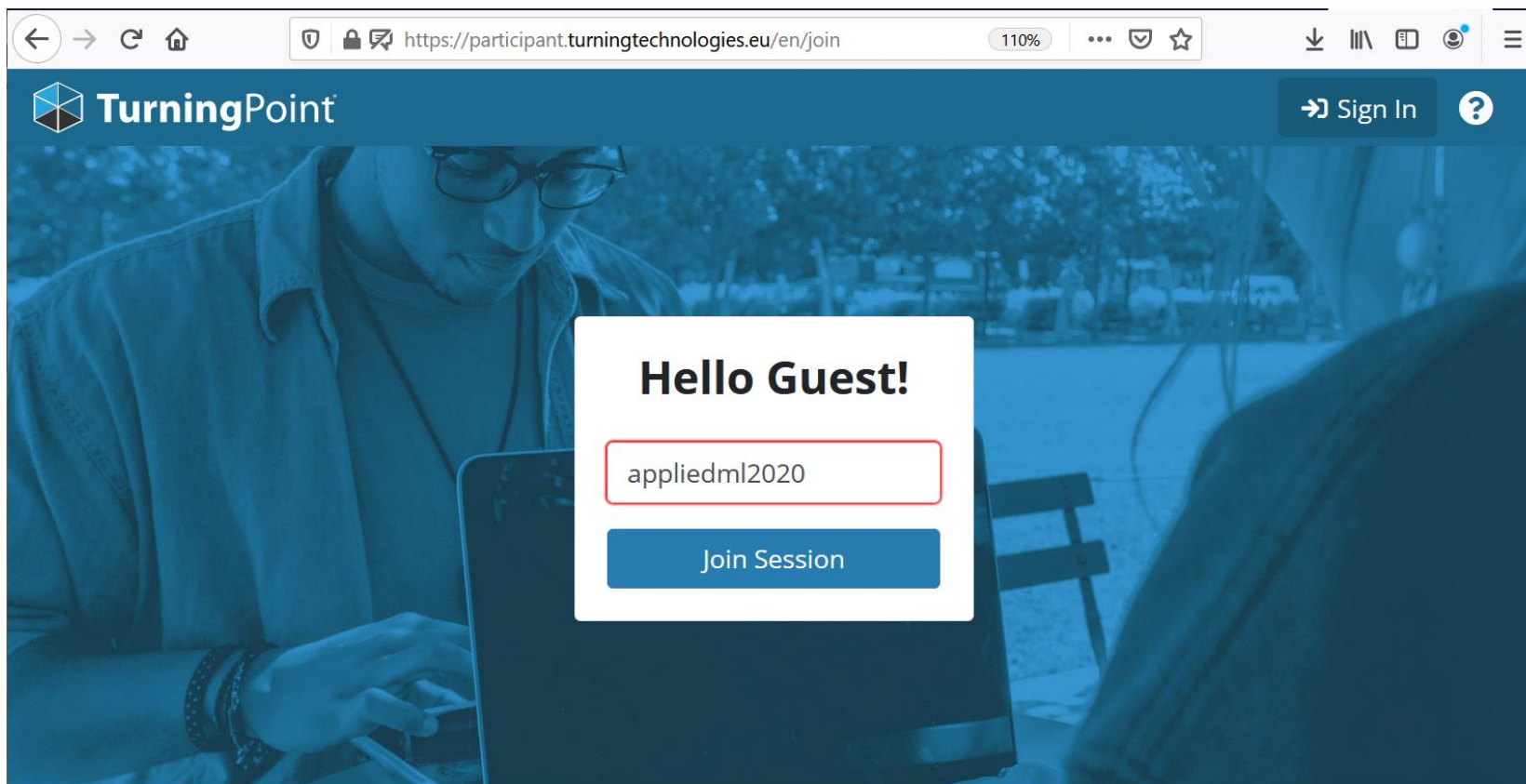
Support Vector Machine For Classification

Interactive Lecture

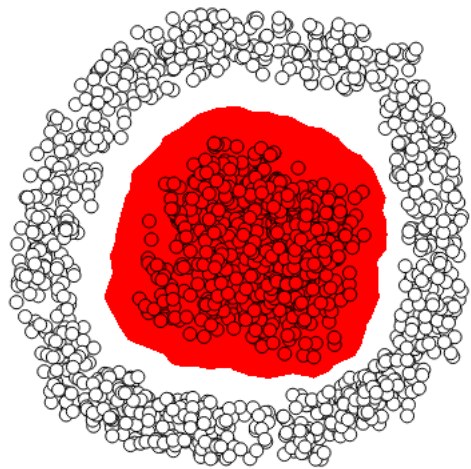
Launch polling system

<https://participant.turningtechnologies.eu/en/join>

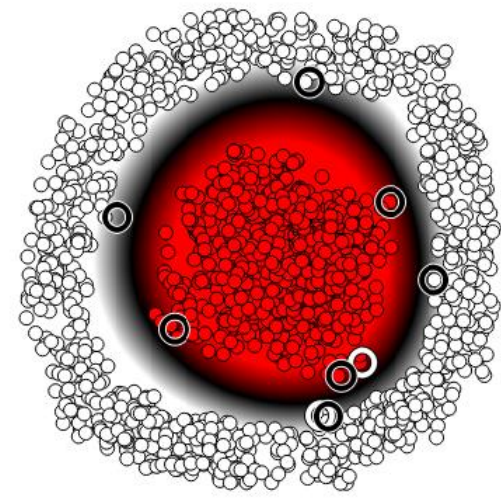
Access as GUEST and enter the session id: *appliedml2020*



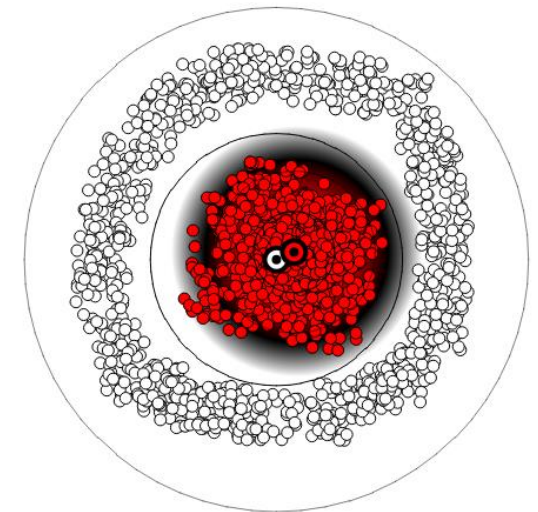
Can you recognize the classifiers?



?
KNN

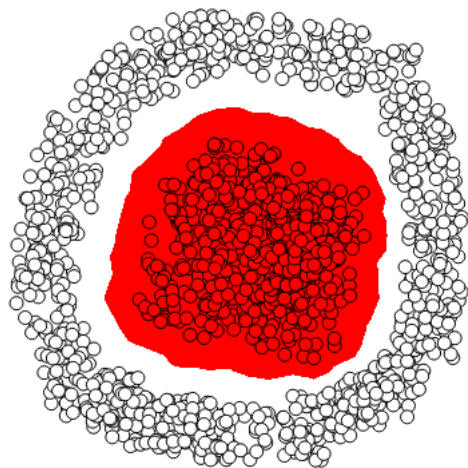


?
SVM

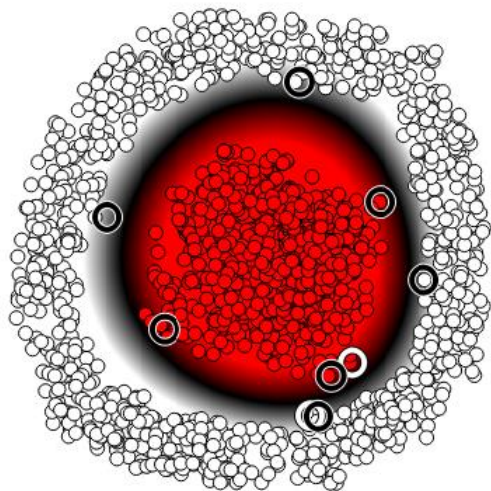


?
GMM

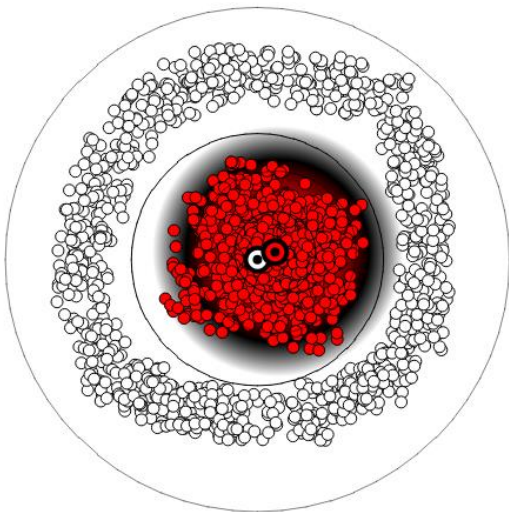
Which of the three solutions requires the least number of parameters for prediction at testing time?



KNN

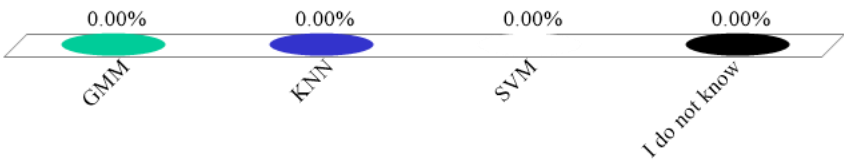


SVM

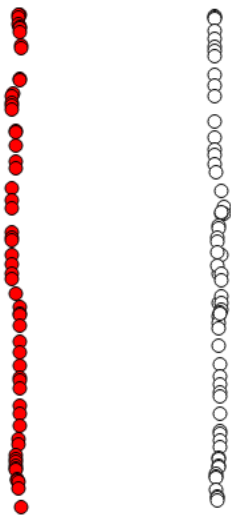


GMM

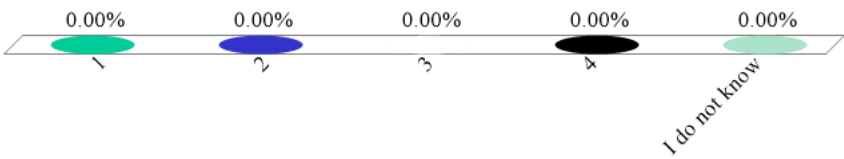
- A. GMM
- B. KNN
- C. SVM
- D. I do not know



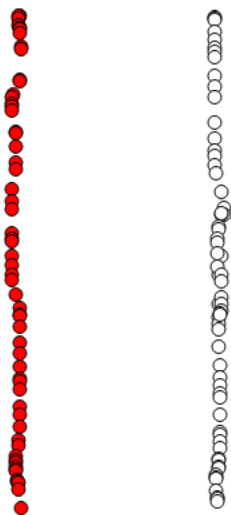
How many Support Vectors (SV) do you need at minimum when using linear SVM?



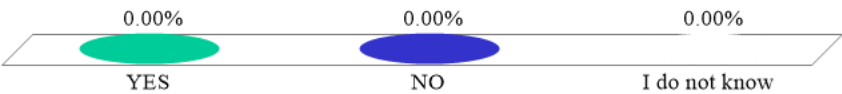
- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. I do not know



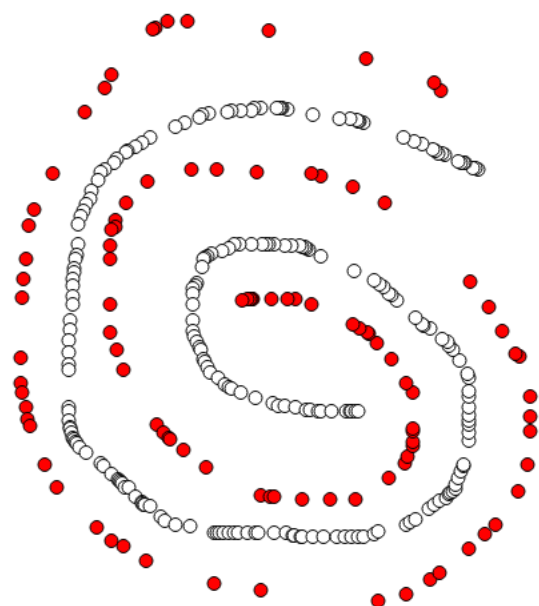
Is the solution unique?



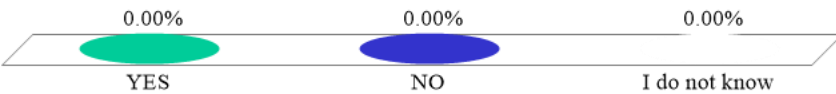
- A. YES
- B. NO
- C. I do not know



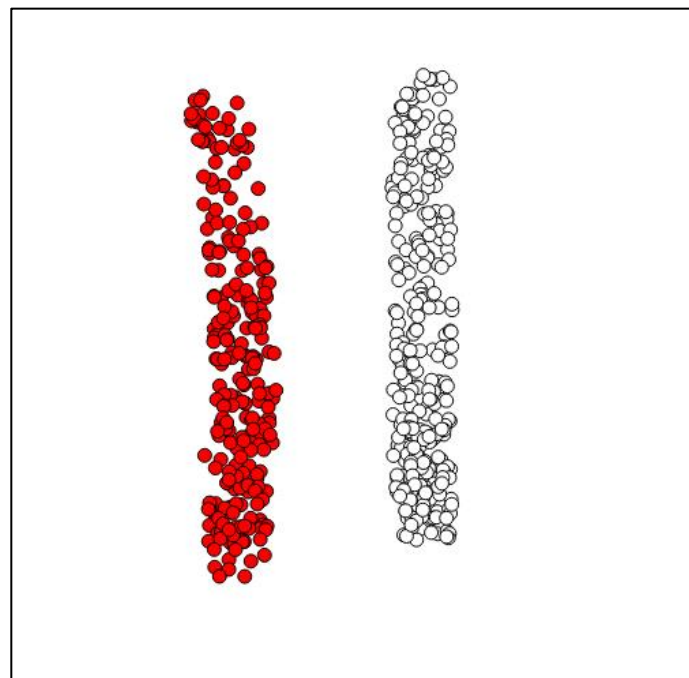
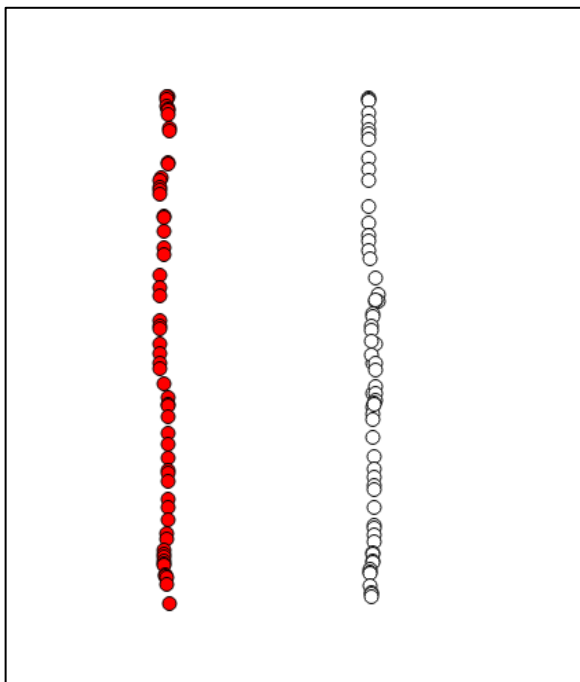
Is the solution unique?



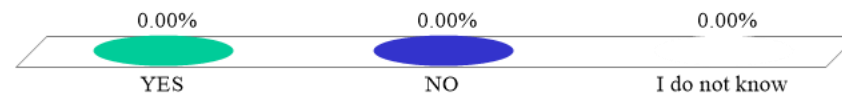
- A. YES
- B. NO
- C. I do not know



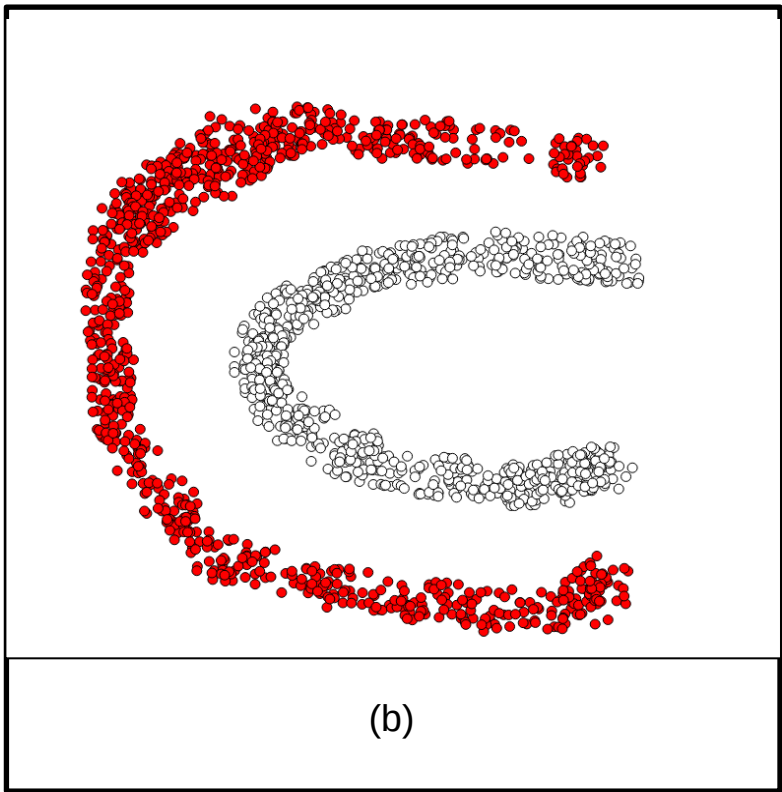
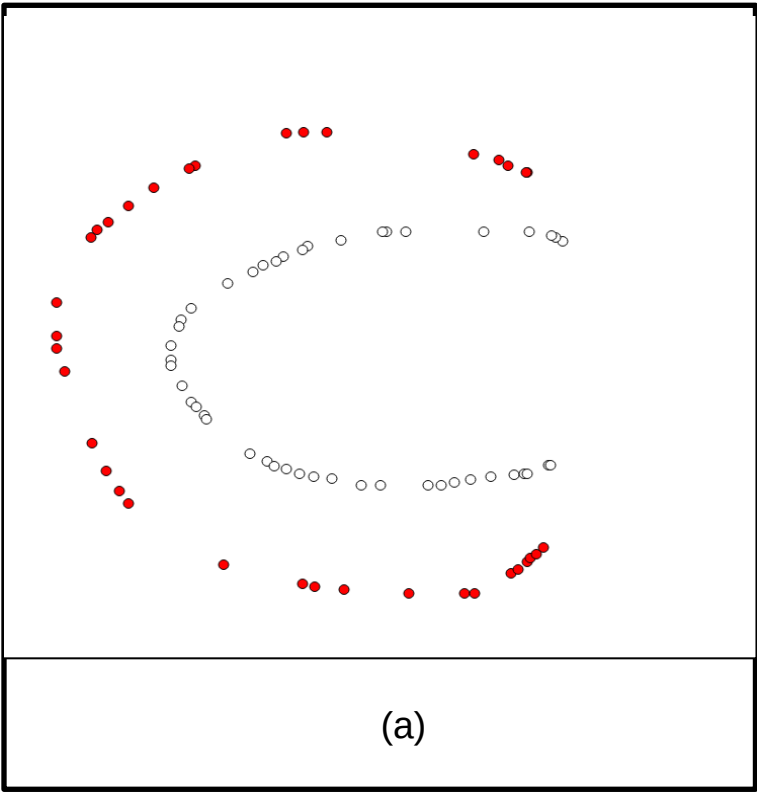
Will the number of Support Vectors (SV) change
as we have more datapoints?



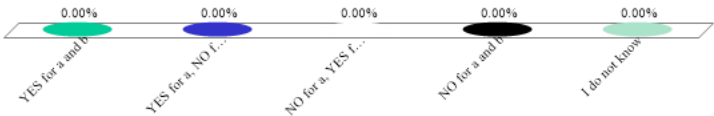
- A. YES
- B. NO
- C. I do not know



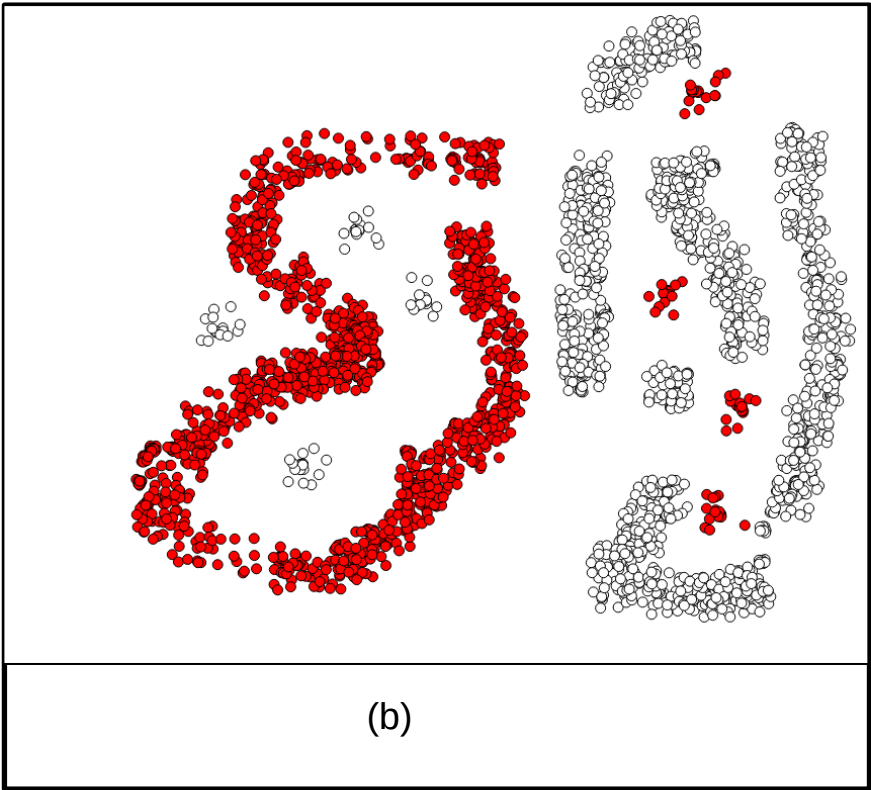
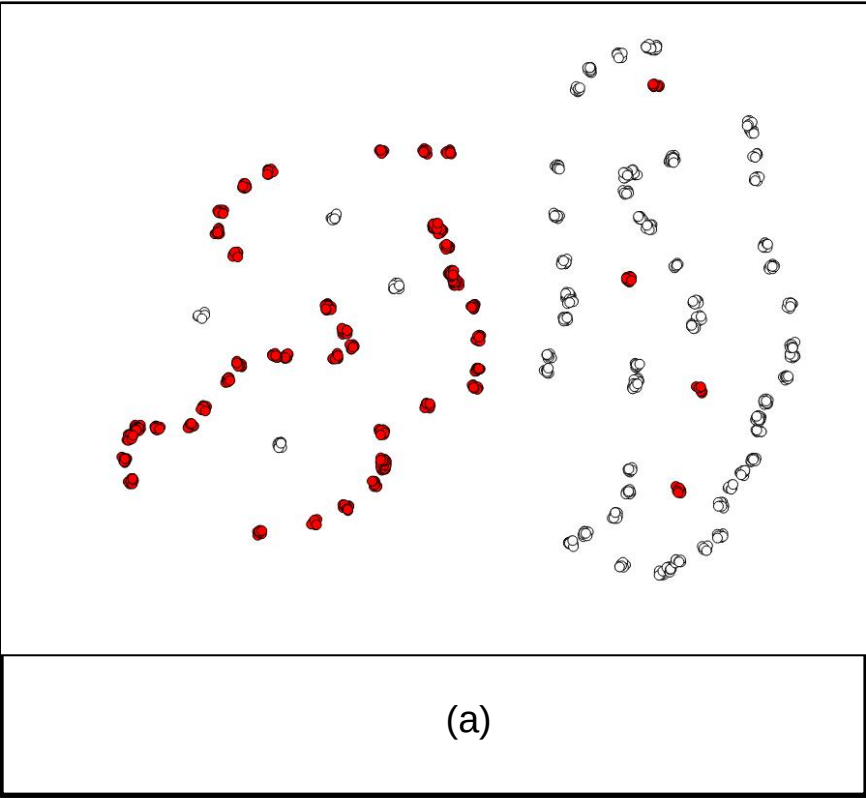
Will the number of Support Vectors (SV) change
as we have more datapoints?



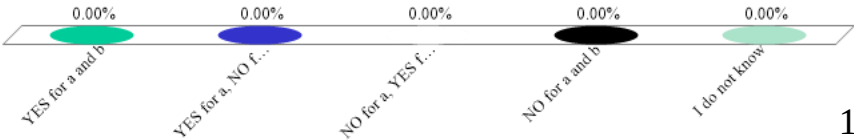
- A. YES for a and b
- B. YES for a, NO for b
- C. NO for a, YES for b
- D. NO for a and b
- E. I do not know



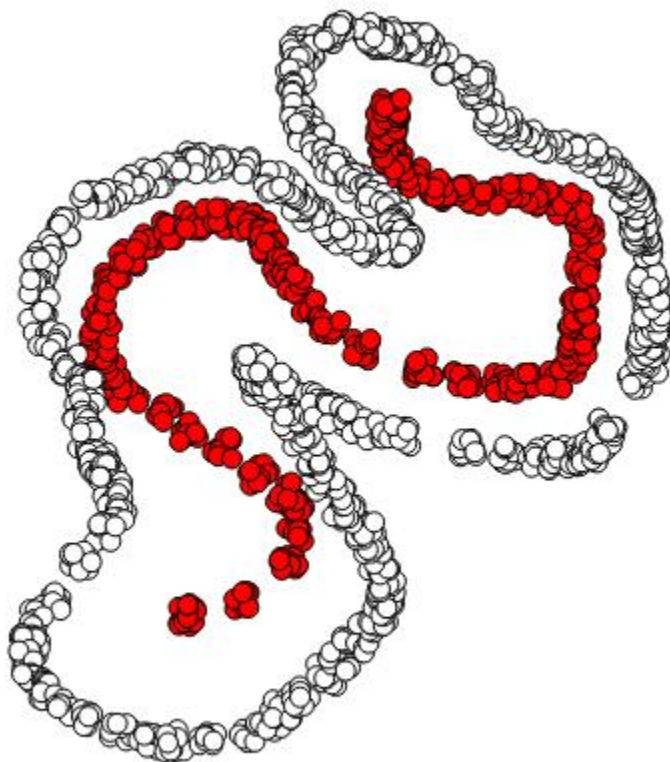
Will the number of Support Vectors (SV) change
as we have more datapoints?



- A. YES for a and b
- B. YES for a, NO for b
- C. NO for a, YES for b
- D. NO for a and b
- E. I do not know



Non-Linear Classification



The decision function:

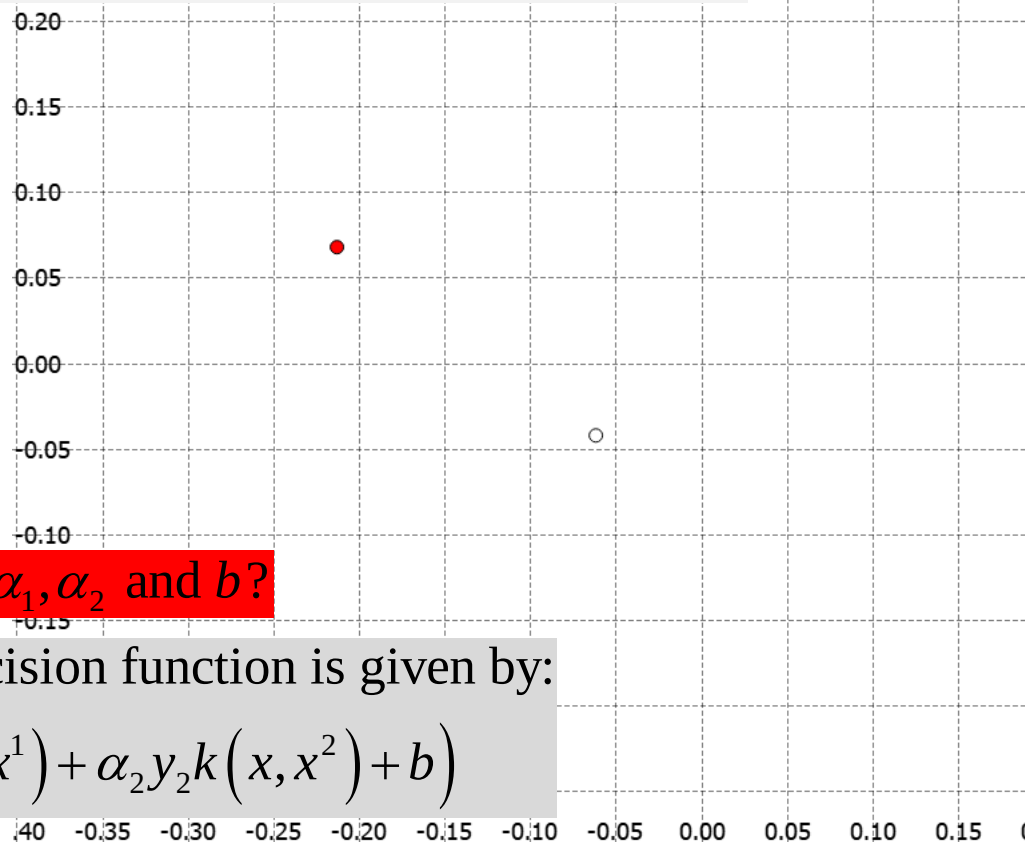
$$f(x) = \operatorname{sgn} \left(\sum_{i=1}^M \alpha_i y_i k(x, x^i) + b \right)$$

How can we build the decision boundary?

The decision function is given by:

$$f(x) = \operatorname{sgn}\left(\sum_{i=1}^M \alpha_i y_i k(x, x^i) + b\right)$$

RBK (Gaussian) kernel: $k(x, x^i) = e^{-\frac{\|x - x^i\|^2}{2\sigma^2}}$, $\sigma \in \mathbb{R}$.



What are α_1, α_2 and b ?

With 2 points, the decision function is given by:

$$f(x) = \operatorname{sgn}\left(\alpha_1 y_1 k(x, x^1) + \alpha_2 y_2 k(x, x^2) + b\right)$$

The decision function is given by:

$$f(x) = \text{sgn}(\alpha_1 y_1 k(x, x^1) + \alpha_2 y_2 k(x, x^2) + b)$$

To compute α_i use:

$$\sum_{i=1}^M \alpha_i y^i = 0 \text{ \& } y^1 = 1, y^2 = -1 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \alpha_2$$

We know (distance to hyperplane, equation of w)

$$\|x^1 - x^2\| = \frac{2}{\|w\|} \text{ \& } w = \sum_{i=1}^M \alpha_i y^i x^i = \alpha_1 (x^1 - x^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \frac{2}{\|x^1 - x^2\|^2}$$

To compute b

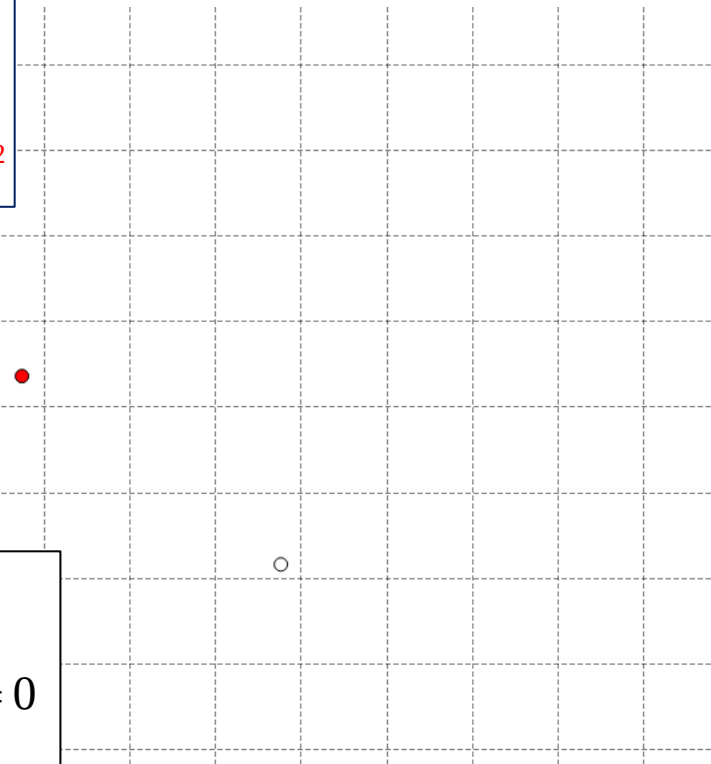
$$\text{Use } \left(y^i \left(\left\langle \sum_{i=1}^M \alpha_i y^i k(x^i, x^i) \right\rangle + b \right) - 1 \right) = 0$$

$$\langle w, x^1 \rangle + b = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 \langle (x^1 - x^2), x^1 \rangle + b = 1 \text{ \& }$$

$$\langle w, x^2 \rangle + b = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha_2 \langle (x^1 - x^2), x^2 \rangle + b = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$b = \frac{\|x^2\|^2 - \|x^1\|^2}{\|x^1 - x^2\|^2}; \text{ b is zero if the points are centered on the origin.}$$

See exercise session

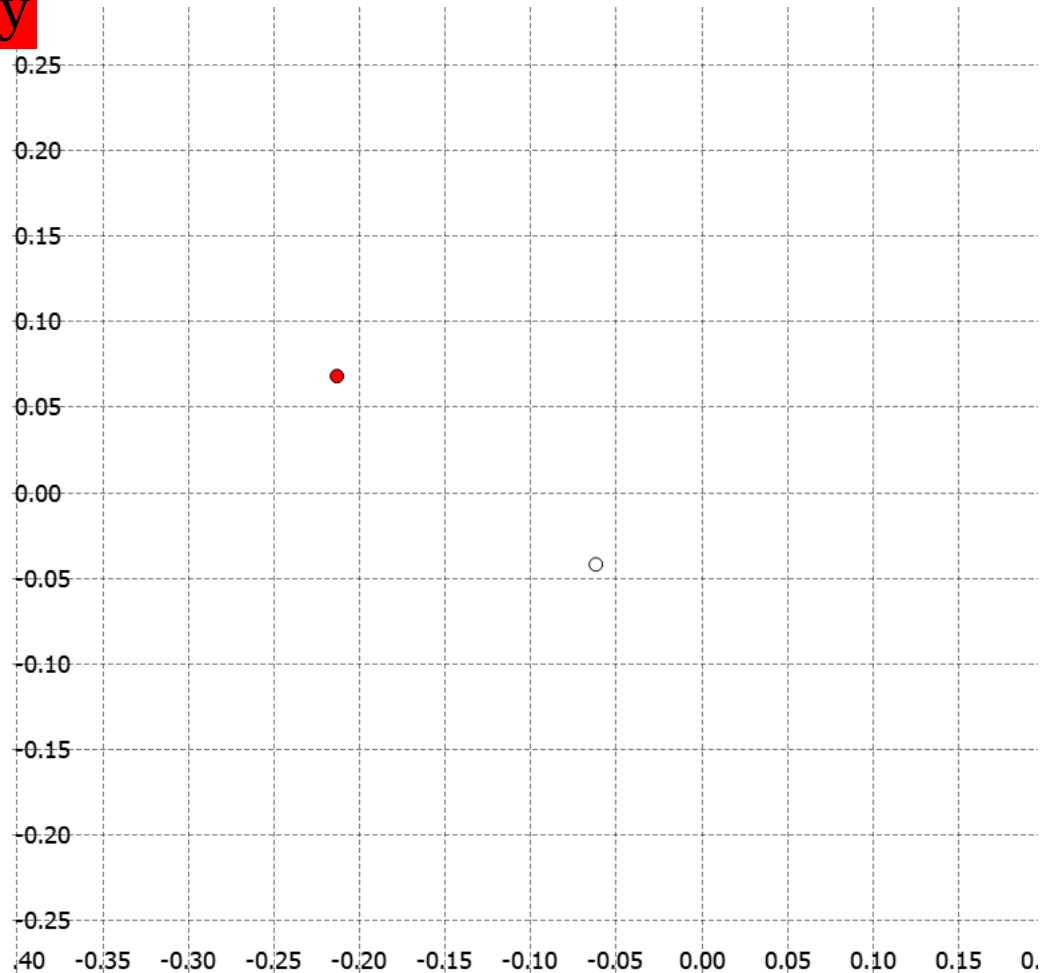


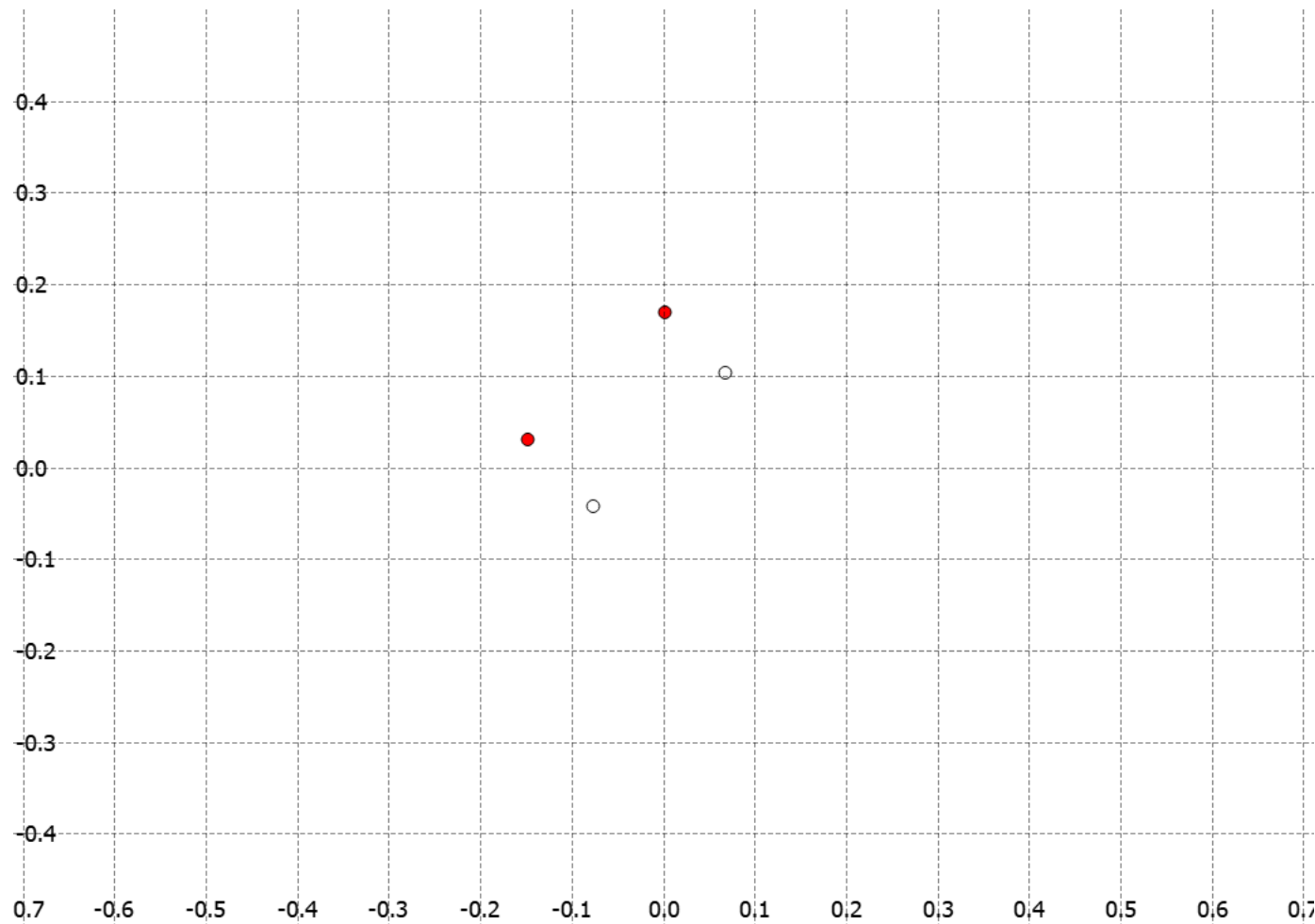
-0.20
-0.25
-0.40

The decision function is given by:

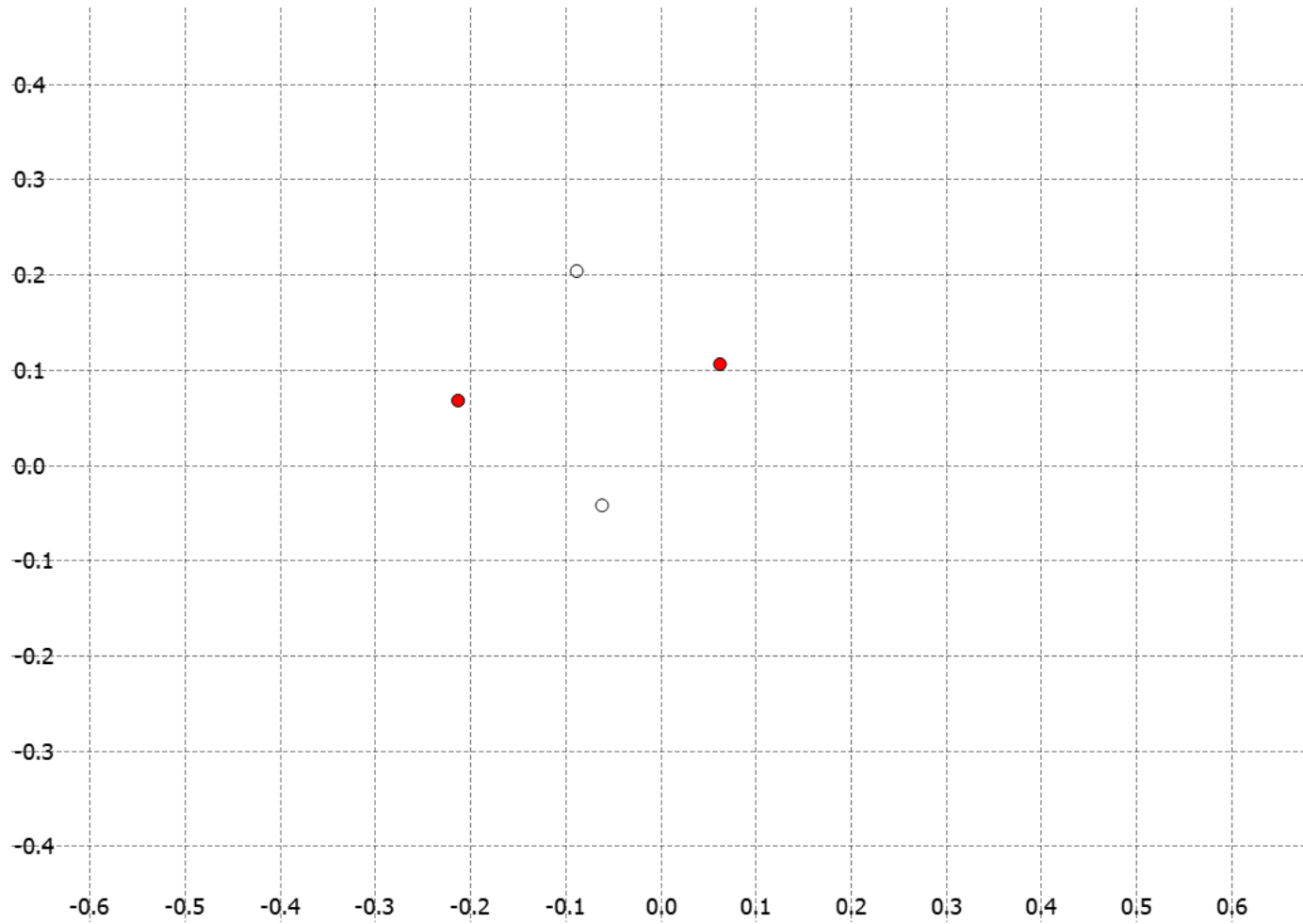
$$f(x) = \text{sgn}(\alpha_1 y_1 k(x, x^1) + \alpha_2 y_2 k(x, x^2) + b)$$

Draw the boundary





Draw the decision boundary?

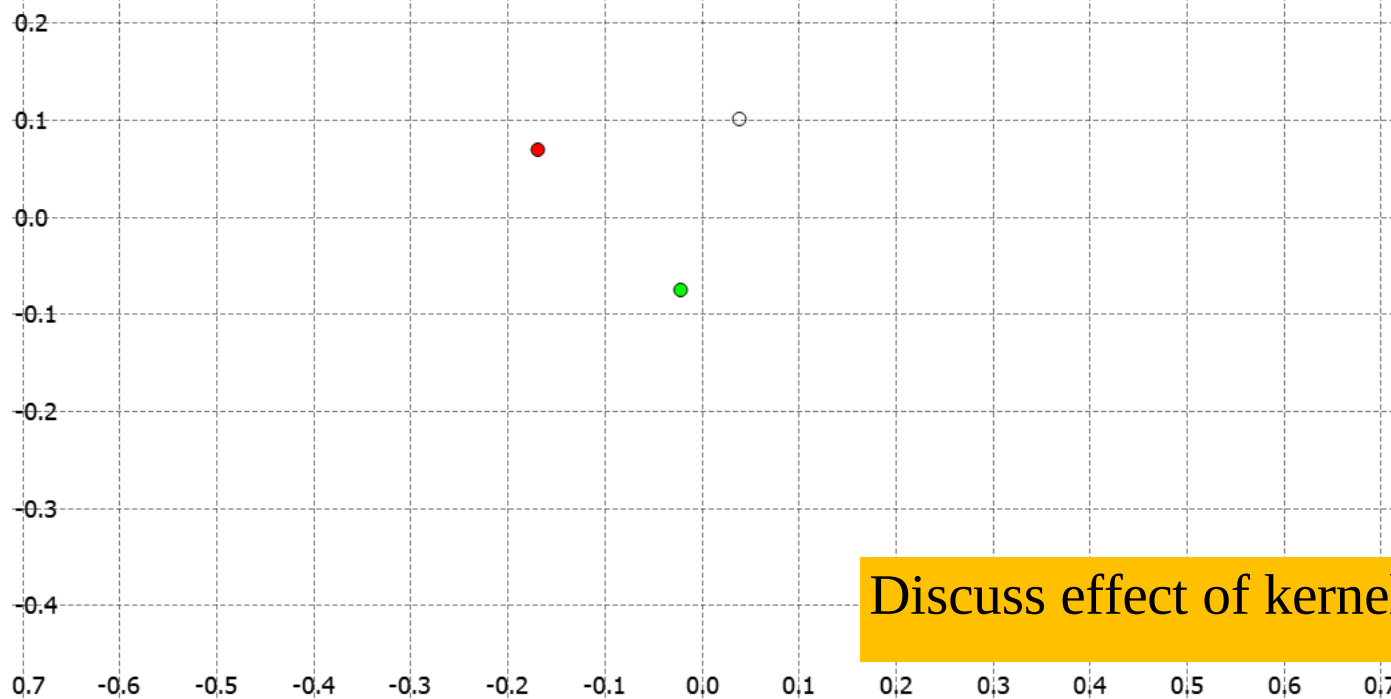


Draw the decision boundary?

Multi-Class SVM

Compute the class label in a winner-take-all approach:

$$j = \arg \max_{j=1, \dots, K} \left(\sum_{i=1}^M y^i \alpha_i^j k(x, x^i) + b^j \right)$$



Discuss effect of kernel width σ

Draw the decision boundary (assume RBF kernel)?

Multi-Class SVM

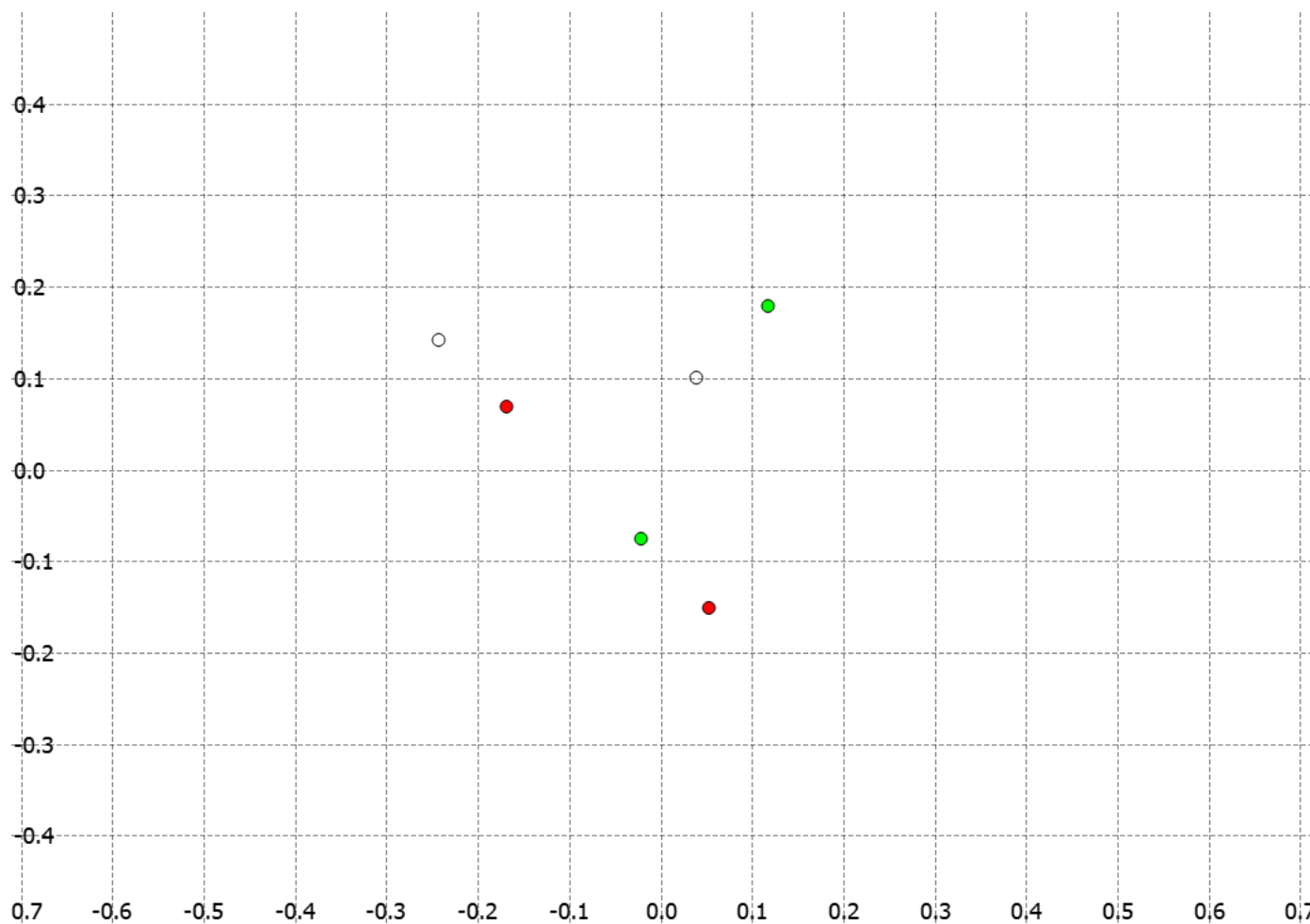
Discuss effect of kernel width σ

Compute the class label in a winner-take-all approach:

$$j = \arg \max_{j=1, \dots, K} \left(\sum_{i=1}^M y^i \alpha_i^j \underbrace{k(x, x^i)}_{\sim 0 \text{ when } \|x - x^i\| \rightarrow \infty} + b^j \right) = \arg \max_{j=1, \dots, K} (b^j)$$

The kernel width does not affect the boundary except when very far from the datapoints, when (numerically) the RBF function becomes zero and prediction is based on b

Multi-Class SVM



Draw the decision boundary (assume RBF kernel)?