

Support Vector Machine

Tianqi Chen
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The Linear SVM Objective

- Maximizing the margin

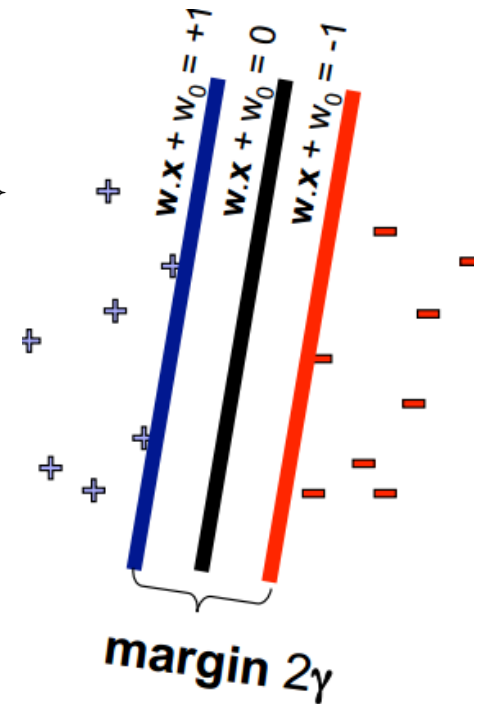
subject to $\underset{\mathbf{w}, w_0}{\operatorname{argmax}} \gamma$
 $\frac{1}{\|\mathbf{w}\|} y^{(j)} (\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}^{(j)} + w_0) \geq \gamma, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$

Distance between \mathbf{x} and hyper-plane, why?

- The objective that is usually used in

subject to $\underset{\mathbf{w}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \|\mathbf{w}\|^2$
 $y^{(j)} (\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}^{(j)} + w_0) \geq 1, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$

- This is the objective used when the data is linearly separable



Constraint Violation and Slack Variables

Original SVM

$$\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{argmin} \|w\|^2 \\ \text{subject to} & \quad y^{(j)}(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}^{(j)} + w_0) \geq 1, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\} \end{aligned}$$

The soft constraint version

$$\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{argmin} \|w\|^2 + C \sum_{j=1}^N \xi^{(j)} \\ \text{subject to} & \quad y^{(j)}(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}^{(j)} + w_0) \geq 1 - \xi^{(j)}, \quad \xi^{(j)} \geq 0, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\} \end{aligned}$$

Slack variable: how much violation instance j have on the constraint

- This allows the constraint to be violated for some (outlier) j
 - We add a linear penalty to the violations of constraint
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Soft Constraint and Hinge Loss

- The soft constraint version

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{argmin} \|w\|^2 + C \sum_{j=1}^N \xi^{(j)} \\ \text{subject to} & \quad y^{(j)}(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}^{(j)} + w_0) \geq 1 - \xi^{(j)}, \quad \xi^{(j)} \geq 0, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\} \end{aligned}$$

- This means $\xi^{(j)} \geq 1 - y^{(j)}(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}^{(j)} + w_0)$ also note $\xi^{(j)} \geq 0$

- The equivalent form

$$\text{argmin} \|w\|^2 + C \sum_{j=1}^N \max(1 - y^{(j)}(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}^{(j)} + w_0), 0)$$

Hinge Loss



Soft Constraint and Hinge Loss(cont')

- Think of following new problem
- Assume we have set of pairs $\{(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{z}_1), (\mathbf{x}_2, \mathbf{z}_2), \dots, (\mathbf{x}_N, \mathbf{z}_N)\}$
 - We know that for each pair, \mathbf{x} is better than \mathbf{z}
 - How can we learn the rank of the items from these pairs?
 - Objective will look like

$$\begin{aligned} & \underset{w}{\operatorname{argmin}} \|w\|^2 + C \sum_{j=1}^N \xi^{(j)} \\ \text{subject to } & (\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}^{(j)} + w_0) \geq (\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{z}^{(j)} + w_0) + 1 - \xi^{(j)}, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\} \end{aligned}$$

- What is the corresponding hinge loss form?
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SGD for Linear Model

- Think of how can you implement SGD for both logistic regression, linear regression and linear SVM
- General loss function

$$L(\mathbf{w}, w_0) = \frac{\lambda}{N} \|\mathbf{w}\|^2 + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N l(\hat{y}^{(j)}, y^{(j)}), \quad \hat{y}^{(j)} = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}^{(j)} + w_0$$

- SGD update rule (derived using chain rule)

$$\mathbf{w}_i^{(t+1)} \leftarrow \mathbf{w}_i^{(t)} - \eta \left(2 \frac{\lambda}{N} \mathbf{w}_i^{(t)} + \mathbf{x}_i^{(j)} \partial_{\hat{y}^{(j)}} l(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}^{(j)} + w_0, y^{(j)}) \right)$$

- SVM hinge loss

$$l(\hat{y}, y) = \max(1 - \hat{y}y, 0), \quad \partial_{\hat{y}} l(\hat{y}, y) = \begin{cases} -y & \hat{y}y < 1 \\ 0 & \hat{y}y \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

- Ridge regression, square loss

$$l(\hat{y}, y) = \frac{1}{2} (\hat{y} - y)^2, \quad \partial_{\hat{y}} l(\hat{y}, y) = \hat{y} - y$$

SGD for Linear Model (cont')

- Again, think of separation between model and objective function (loss and regularization)
 - Think of this question: How can you implement a SGD solver for logistic/linear regression and linear SVM, with L1 or L2 regularization supported.
 - I would encourage you to try, and see how much code you can reuse
 - Same thing applies beyond linear models(e.g. Matrix Factorization, Neural Nets)
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One thing you need to know about Kernel

- Many machine learning models accept kernel as input instead of explicit feature mapping.

$$K(\mathbf{x}^{(i)}, \mathbf{x}^{(j)}) = \phi^T(\mathbf{x}^{(i)})\phi(\mathbf{x}^{(j)})$$

Kernel Feature mapping

- When is kernel more helpful than explicit feature mapping?
 - Sometimes it is easier to specify inner product(distance) than explicit feature map
 - String kernels
 - Graph kernels
 - Image matching kernels
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Midterm

- The grades has been posted
 - When you have time, try to take a look at all the questions, including the one you did not manage to answer
 - Try to learn from the questions 😊
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