درفعس ٢ : طراحى مى عيد بندها براس ترجي كى احمال ويوابع احمال LINEAR CLASSIFIERS

دران مفن : طراح طنبة سلمان خطى صرفنفر از تعذي هاى توصف كته دلوه هاى المونش برترى : مرى مى بت لهر

***** The Problem: Consider a two class task with ω_1 , ω_2

 $g(\underline{x}) = \underline{w}^T \underline{x} + w_0 = 0 =$

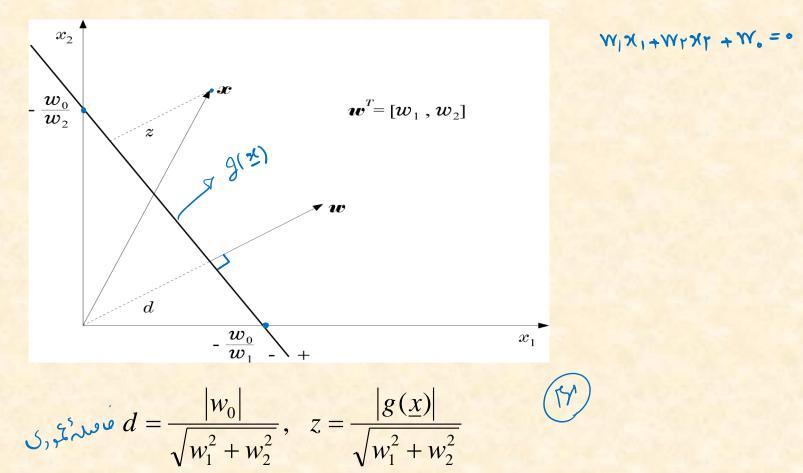
 $w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + \dots + w_l x_l + w_0 = o$

 \triangleright

Assume $\underline{x}_1, \underline{x}_2$ on the decision hyperplane : $0 = \underline{w}^T \underline{x}_1 + w_0 = \underline{w}^T \underline{x}_2 + w_0 \Rightarrow$ $\underline{w}^T (\underline{x}_1 - \underline{x}_2) = 0 \quad \forall \underline{x}_1, \underline{x}_2 \quad \forall \underline{x}_2, \underline{x}_2 \underline{x}_2, \underline{x}_2 \quad \forall \underline{x}_2, \underline{x}_2 \quad \forall \underline{x}_2, \underline{x}_2 \quad \forall \underline{x}_2, \underline{x}_2, \underline{x}_2 \quad \forall \underline{x}_2, \underline$ w, x, + wr xr + w = •



 $\underline{w} \perp$ on the hyperplane $g(\underline{x}) = \underline{w}^T \underline{x} + w_0 = 0$

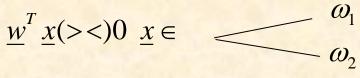


: Perceptron Juger The Perceptron Algorithm جدای یند حلی فرض: کا ماجدای ندار حمل بات. $\exists \underline{w}^*: w^{*T} \underline{x} > 0 \quad \forall \underline{x} \in \omega_1^{\text{linguage}}$ $\underline{w}^{*T} \underline{x} < 0 \quad \forall \underline{x} \in \omega_2^{\text{linguage}}$ $\underline{w}^{*T} \underline{x} < 0 \quad \forall \underline{x} \in \omega_2^{\text{linguage}}$ > Assume linearly separable classes, i.e., > The case $\underline{w}^{*T} \underline{x} + (w_0^*)$ falls under the above formulation, since • $\underline{W'} \equiv \begin{vmatrix} \underline{W}^* \\ W_0 \end{vmatrix}, \underline{x'} \neq \begin{bmatrix} \underline{x} \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \underline{W'}^* = \bullet \qquad \underline{x'} \leftarrow \underline{w'}^* = \bullet \qquad \underline{w'}^* = \bullet \qquad$ • $\underline{w}^{*T} \underline{x} + w_0^* = \underline{w}^{T} \underline{x}^{T} = 0$

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هدف: راه حلی رای مراب آدردن ار منع W نم رز معل را من از ها حدالند.

Our goal: Compute a solution, i.e., a hyperplane w, so that



- The steps
 - Define a cost function to be minimized
 - Choose an algorithm to minimize the cost function
 - The minimum corresponds to a solution

The Cost Function

$$\Rightarrow J(\underline{w}) = \sum_{\underline{x} \in Y} (\delta_x \underline{w}^T \underline{x})$$

•
$$J(\underline{w}) = 0$$

• $(\delta = 1 \text{ if } x \in V \text{ and } x \in V)$

• $J(w) \ge 0$

Y=0->

• $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \delta_x = -1 \text{ if } \underline{x} \in Y \text{ and } \underline{x} \in \omega_1 \\ \delta_x = +1 \text{ if } \underline{x} \in Y \text{ and } \underline{x} \in \omega_2 \end{array} \right.$

WTX70

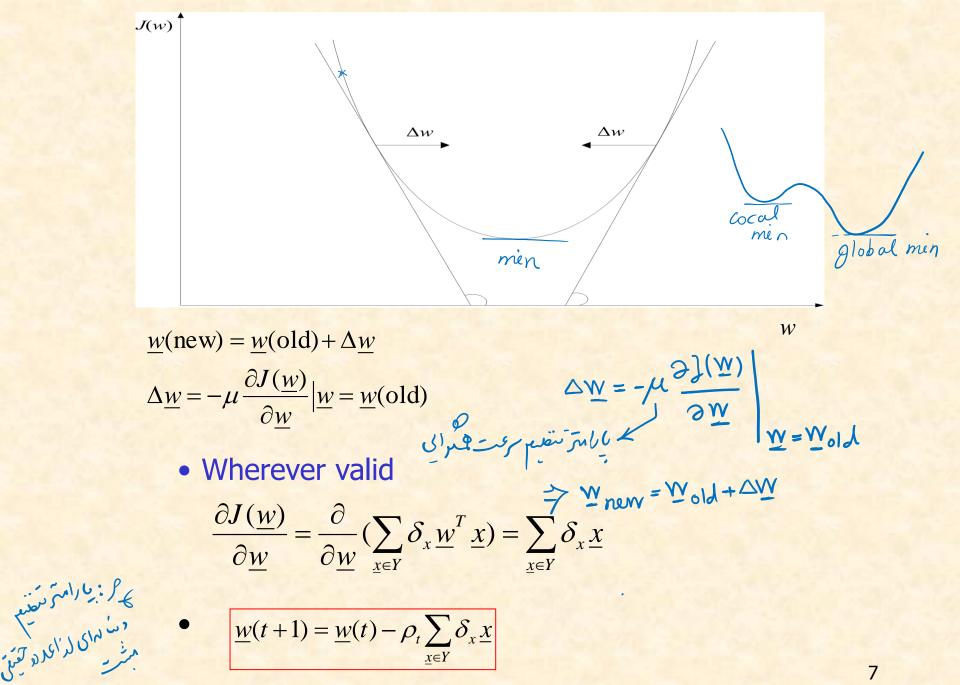
 $\frac{w^{T}x}{x} > \cdots \rightarrow x \in \omega_{l}$ $\frac{w^{T}x}{x} < \cdots \rightarrow x \in \omega_{l}$

ومت 4 = 4 سع بر جراب رس الماء :

• J(w) is piecewise linear (WHY?)

The Algorithm

The philosophy of the gradient descent is adopted.



This is the celebrated Perceptron Algorithm

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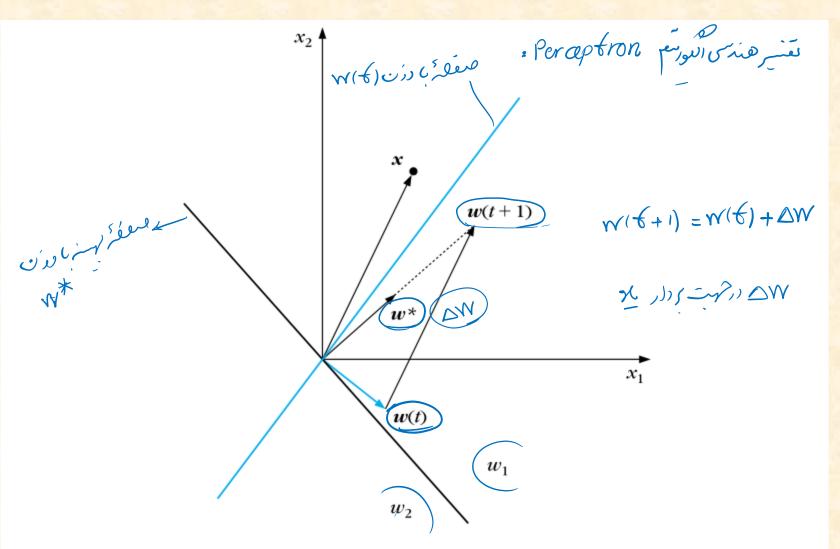


FIGURE 3.2

Geometric interpretation of the perceptron algorithm. The update of the weight vector is in the direction of x in order to turn the decision hyperplane to include x in the correct class.

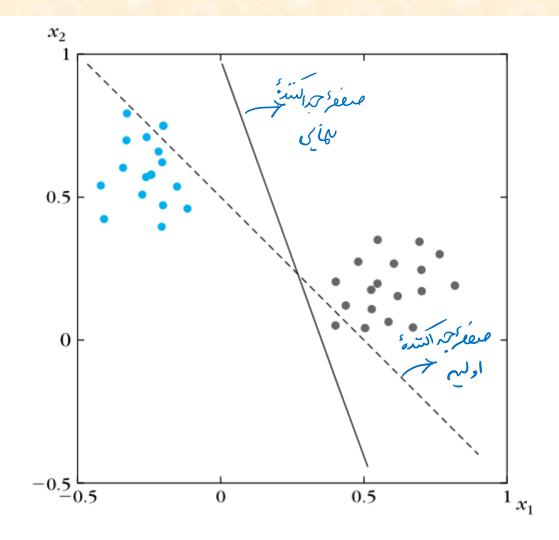


FIGURE 3.3

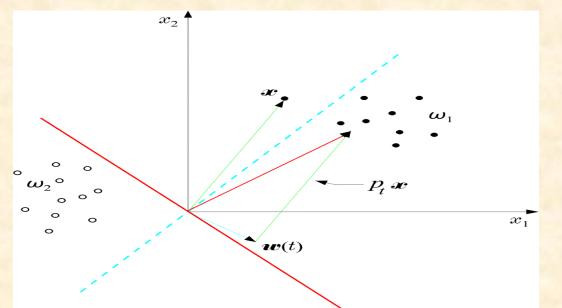
An example of the perceptron algorithm. After the update of the weight vector, the hyperplane is turned from its initial location (dotted line) to the new one (full line), and all points are correctly classified.

المورسم يرجرون :

- معدار دهی ادلیم (O) س مصورت تعادی Po _ivi -6=0 -محاجة تكرر $\gamma = \phi$ for i=1 60 M -if dx, m(6) M; >, o then Y=YU{x;} حلقة ٢٥٦ براى تحيي نون هاى برات ، طلعة سدى شد ک بردر ورن های (ک) W end $W(-6+1) = W(-6) - \beta_{4} \left[\delta_{x} \frac{x}{2} \right] - \beta_{4} \left[\delta_{x} \frac{x}{2} \right]$ XEY St juien - $\begin{aligned} &\xi = \xi + 1 - \\ &Y = \varphi \quad \tilde{J} (J) (J) \\ & \bullet \end{aligned}$

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> An example:



$$\underline{w}(t+1) = \underline{w}(t) + \rho_t \underline{x}$$
$$= \underline{w}(t) - \rho_t \delta_x \underline{x} \quad (\delta_x = -1)$$

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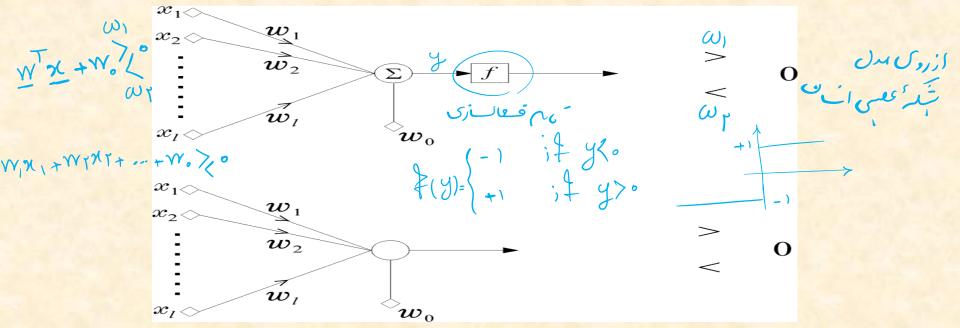
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The perceptron algorithm converges in a finite number of iteration steps to a solution if

✤ A useful variant of the perceptron algorithm فراهای دعرالدوسم بر رون: -> Rervard & Punishment culsc, min $\underline{w}(t+1) = \underline{w}(t) + \rho \underline{x}_{(t)}, \begin{cases} \underline{w}^{T}(t) \underline{x}_{(t)} \leq 0 \\ \underline{x}_{(t)} \in \mathcal{O}_{1} \end{cases} \circ \underbrace{\overline{x}_{(t)}}_{t} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow} \overset{\circ}{$ $\underline{w}(t+1) = \underline{w}(t) - \rho \underline{x}_{(t)}, \quad \begin{cases} \underline{w}^{T}(t) \underline{x}_{(t)} \ge 0\\ \underline{x}_{(t)} \in \omega_{2} \end{cases}$ $\underline{w}(t+1) = \underline{w}(t) \quad \text{otherwise} \longrightarrow \overline{v}(t+1) = \underline{w}(t)$ نمونه هادانك به الكورسم اعمال ككنم ، أكرس لذيابان عن من الكورسم المتراسية ، دوباده نونه ها ر رااع ل حواصم ع ➢ It is a reward and punishment type of

algorithm

The perceptron



واجرمار الا ترمال على (موردن)

 w_i 's synapses or synaptic weights w_0 threshold

The network is called perceptron or neuron
 It is a learning machine that learns from the training vectors via the perceptron algorithm

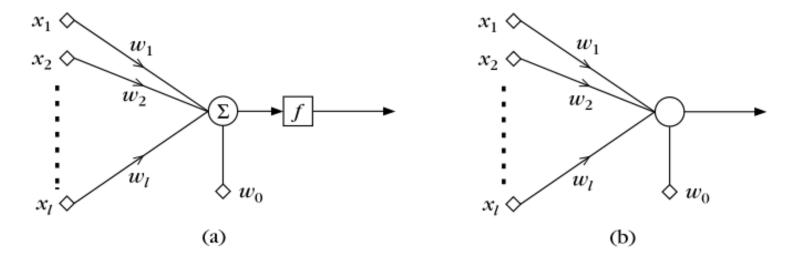
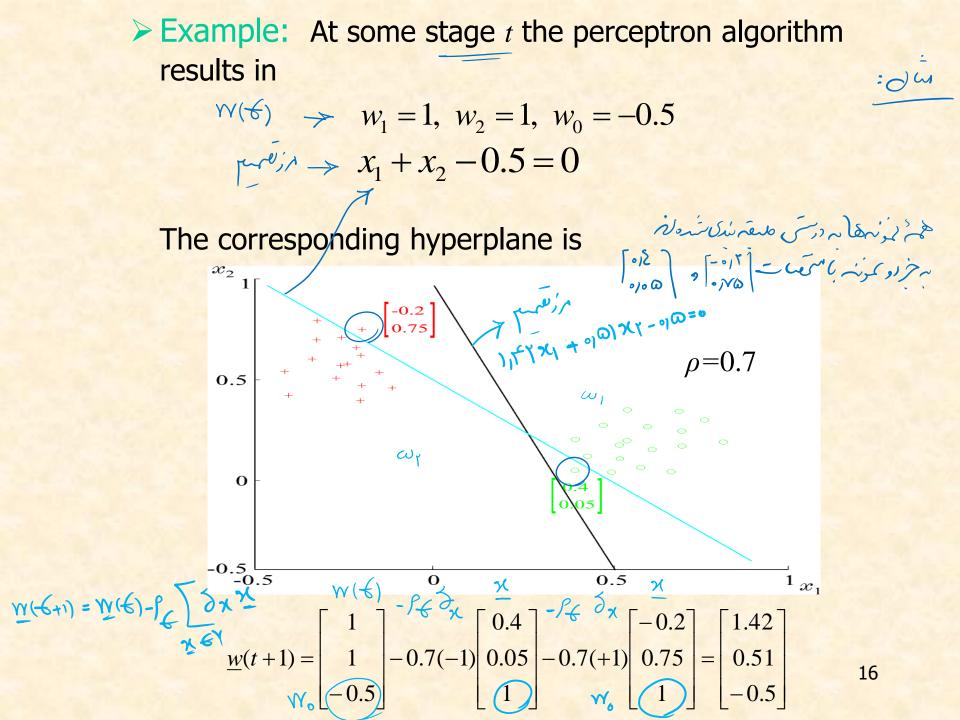


FIGURE 3.5

The basic perceptron model. (a) A linear combiner is followed by the activation function. (b) The combiner and the activation function are merged together.



(المورسم Pocket (داری حالت مع می تی مرای سرحل نیست) : Pocket شرى اصلى الموريم برسيرون جداني يدر حفل موجن معصهات . أكران مرض مركز إست مدر عمل ملرد أن جمين ات. المراسم روستر می افراد هد منه . فراها ب رسرانسوستا به سراه حل بهنه مبر از توند در این مولد داشت به م توه . م - - I Pocket Figiligi Son تعداد مرتبه هاکی ام مرکی صلع تشر گا البوریم Podket : Podket : Podket البوریم ۲۰ البوریم Podket : ۲۷ ۱- معتدر الله بر دار وزن (٥) ۲۷ به مورت تعماری و زیرون با عودن ۲۷۶ ، معدر دع مهرنده ٥٠ م : Pocket pi, willon ۲ - المركب الما عادين كانت كرون (۱+ كاسرالا ب مركب القاد ازان و ((ون ، برارهان آسوز تی را -- مركب بر تعدید بردرهای مردر - ماجتر بندی شرام را م ی اسم. اگر ۲۸۶ $k_{s}=h$ $k_{s}=h$ $k_{s}=w(\epsilon+1)$ $k_{s}=w(\epsilon+1)$

حالت جند ما م : تالندن حالت دوطا سراوری آدمع . تعميم برحالت 1 مع مد سرراس است: تابع جراند، خمل M,..., ۲۵۱= ، ; M برای فری رزمی به تعرف شره ات. بردار مراها مر والعد (۱+ ۹) عدى معرر - زير در مع ان ع ملعم سنى ار : $\underline{W}_{j} \underline{\times} \rangle \underline{W}_{j} \underline{\times} ; \overline{\forall}_{j} \neq i$ این تواب ساختار Kesler بخری من . برای هر از بردارهای آسند تی تسعلق سر طعل زن ته ۱٫۲۰ ... ۱٫۲۰ : ، ۲۰ . ۱- ۱۸ بردار آس ک به عرب زار تعرف می کسیر : (۱)+۱)MX1 : (۱)+۱) $\underbrace{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{X}_{i}}^{\mathcal{W}} \overset{\mathcal{W}}{:} ; \stackrel{\mathcal{W}}{:} \underbrace{\mathcal{X}}_{\mathcal{W}}^{\mathcal{W}} \overset{\mathcal{W}}{:} : \stackrel{\mathcal{W}}{:} \underbrace{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{X}_{i}}^{\mathcal{W}} \overset{\mathcal{W}}{:} \overset{\mathcal{W}}{:} \underbrace{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{Y}_{i}}^{\mathcal{W}} \overset{\mathcal{W}}{:} \overset{\mathcal{W}}{:} \underbrace{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{Y}_{i}}^{\mathcal{W}} \overset{\mathcal{W}}{:} \underbrace{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{Y}_{i}}^{\mathcal{W}} \overset{\mathcal{W}}{:} \underbrace{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{Y}_{i}}^{\mathcal{W}} \overset{\mathcal{W}}{:} \underbrace{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{Y}_{i}}^{\mathcal{W}} \overset{\mathcal{W}}{:} \underbrace{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{Y}_{i}}^{\mathcal{W}} \overset{\mathcal{W}}{:} \underbrace{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{Y}_{i}}^{\mathcal{W}} \overset{\mathcal{W}}{:} \underbrace{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{W}}^{\mathcal{W}} \overset{\mathcal{W}} \overset{\mathcal{W}}{:} \underbrace{\mathcal{$ بسران که به طراح طبعته شرخعل در فغنای ۸ (۱+ ۵) بعدی تسل ست. تعدد تمریز ها: ۱۰ (۱۰-۸)

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$$\begin{split} \underbrace{ \begin{array}{l} (0,1) \\ ($$

· - 00, ind str, 3.4 جذابيت علية سد هاى خلى درب رئي آن ست ساراس درب رى ازموارد ، رجوه النيه فرض جداى بدير حلى برمرد ست. ازاب طبقه بندها، تعاره م تقع. دراس مرامع طبقه مندهای علی برداه حل زیر بسنه (sub optimal) منز م شر. 3.4.1 تحسن محمدى منانس مرمدات. y=+1 3,7 : ~ co, ~ vin حل بات مددار جمع ها WX in and X Unit minimize $\rightarrow \hat{\Psi} = \arg \min_{\Psi} J(\Psi)$ 3.28 $\rightarrow j(\underline{w}) = p(\omega_{1}) \left((1 - \underline{x}^{T} \underline{w})^{T} p(\underline{x}_{1}\omega_{1}) d \underline{x} + p(\omega_{1}) \left((1 + \underline{x}^{T} \underline{w})^{T} p(\underline{x}_{1}\omega_{1}) d \underline{x} \right) \right)$ $\frac{\mathcal{Y} = +1}{\mathcal{Y} = -1}$ $\frac{\mathcal{Y} = -1}{\mathcal{Y} = -1}$

Least Squares Methods

- If classes are linearly separable, the perceptron output results in ±1
- If classes are <u>NOT</u> linearly separable, we shall compute the weights w₁, w₂,..., w₀

so that the difference between

• The actual output of the classifier, $\underline{w}^T \underline{x}$, and

• The desired outputs, e.g. +1 if $\underline{x} \in \omega_1$ -1 if $\underline{x} \in \omega_2$ to be SMALL SMALL, in the mean square error sense, means to choose <u>w</u> so that the cost function

•
$$J(\underline{w}) \equiv E[(\underline{y} - \underline{w}^T \underline{x})^2]$$
 is minimum

•
$$\underline{\hat{w}} = \arg\min_{\underline{w}} J(\underline{w})$$

• y the corresponding desired responses

Minimizing

 $J(\underline{w})$ w.r. to \underline{w} results in :

$$\frac{\partial J(\underline{w})}{\partial \underline{w}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \underline{w}} E[(\underline{y} - \underline{w}^T \underline{x})^2] = 0$$
$$= 2E[\underline{x}(\underline{y} - \underline{x}^T \underline{w})] \Longrightarrow$$
$$E[\underline{x}\underline{x}^T]\underline{w} = E[\underline{x}\underline{y}] \Longrightarrow$$

$$\underline{\hat{w}} = R_x^{-1} E[\underline{x}y]$$

where R_x is the autocorrelation matrix $R_x \equiv E[\underline{x}\underline{x}^T] = \begin{bmatrix} E[x_1x_1] & E[x_1x_2]... & E[x_1x_l] \\ & & \\ E[x_lx_1] & E[x_lx_2]... & E[x_lx_l] \end{bmatrix}$ and $E[\underline{x}y] = \begin{bmatrix} E[x_1y] \\ ... \\ E[x_ly] \end{bmatrix}$ the crosscorrelation vector

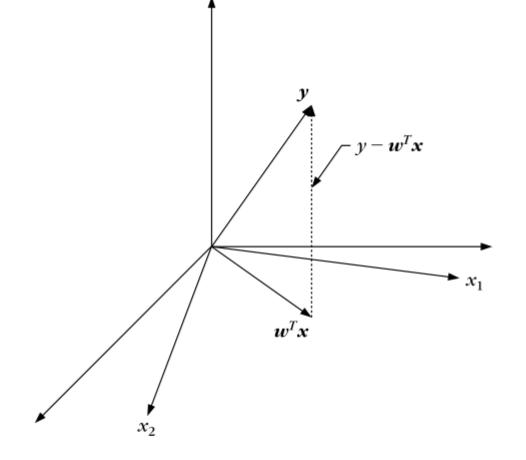


FIGURE 3.6

Interpretation of the MSE estimate as an orthogonal projection on the input vector elements' subspace.

Multi-class generalization

• The goal is to compute *M* linear discriminant functions:

$$g_i(\underline{x}) = \underline{w}_i^T \underline{x} \qquad ; = 1, r, \dots, M$$

~ contrat

according to the MSE.

Adopt as desired responses y_i: - ماله ماله

 $y_i = 1$ if $\underline{x} \in \omega_i$ $y_i = 0$ otherwise

• Let

$$\underline{\mathbf{y}} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1, y_2, \dots, y_M \end{bmatrix}^T$$

And the matrix

$$W = \begin{bmatrix} w_1, w_2, ..., w_M \end{bmatrix}$$

• The goal is to compute *W*:

$$\hat{W} = \arg\min_{W} E\left[\left\|\underline{y} - W^{T} \underline{x}\right\|^{2}\right] = \arg\min_{W} E\left[\sum_{i=1}^{M} \left(y_{i} - \underline{w}_{i}^{T} \cdot \underline{x}\right)^{2}\right]$$

$$MSE \quad \text{with discrete}$$

• The above is equivalent to a number *M* of MSE minimization problems. That is:

Design each \underline{w}_i so that its desired output is 1 for $\underline{x} \in \omega_i$ and 0 for any other class.

- Remark: The MSE criterion belongs to a more general class of cost function with the following important property:
 - The value of $g_i(\underline{x})$ is an estimate, in the MSE sense, of the a-posteriori probability $P(\omega_i | \underline{x})$, provided that the desired responses used during training are $y_i = 1, \underline{x} \in \omega_i$ and 0 otherwise.

✓ Mean square error regression: Let $y \in \Re^M$, $x \in \Re^\ell$ be jointly distributed random vectors with a joint pdf p(x, y)

- The goal: Given the value of \underline{x} estimate the value of \underline{y} . In the pattern recognition framework, given \underline{x} one wants to estimate the respective label $y = \pm 1$.
- The MSE estimate $\underline{\hat{y}}$ of \underline{y} given \underline{x} is defined as: $\underline{\hat{y}} = \arg\min_{\widetilde{y}} E \left\| |y - \widetilde{y}||^2 \right\|$
- It turns out that:

$$\underline{\hat{y}} = E[\underline{y} \mid \underline{x}] \equiv \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \underline{y} p(\underline{y} \mid \underline{x}) d\underline{y}$$

The above is known as the regression of \underline{y} given \underline{x} and it is, in general, a non-linear function of \underline{x} . If $p(\underline{x}, \underline{y})$ is Gaussian the MSE regressor is linear.

Sum of Error Squares Estimation wit = up (5 2 3.4.3 (Least Squares) LS o ver un Er wise o MSE - Lijos, un $\sum_{n} (y_{1}) = \sum_{n} (y_{1} - x_{1}^{T} \cdot x_{1})^{T} = \sum_{n} e_{1}^{T}$ 28

SMALL in the sum of error squares sense means

$$\blacktriangleright \quad J(\underline{w}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i - \underline{w}^T \underline{x}_i)^2$$

 (y_i, \underline{x}_i) : training pairs that is, the input \underline{x}_i and its corresponding class label y_i (±1).

$$= \frac{\partial J(\underline{w})}{\partial \underline{w}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \underline{w}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i - \underline{w}^T \underline{x}_i)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

 $+1 \rightarrow \omega,$ $-1 \rightarrow \omega_{\gamma}$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} \underline{x}_{i} \underline{x}_{i}^{T}\right) \underline{w} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \underline{x}_{i} y_{i}$$

Pseudoinverse Matrix

> Define $X = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{x}_{l}^{T} \\ \underline{x}_{2}^{T} \\ \dots \\ \underline{x}_{N}^{T} \end{bmatrix} \text{ (an Nxl matrix)}$

$$\underline{\mathbf{y}} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \dots \\ y_N \end{bmatrix} \text{ corresponding desired responses}$$

$$X^{T} = [\underline{x}_{1}, \underline{x}_{2}, ..., \underline{x}_{N}] \quad (\text{an } lxN \text{ matrix})$$

$$X^{T}X = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \underline{x}_{i} \underline{x}_{i}^{T}$$

$$X^{T}Y = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \underline{x}_{i} y_{i}$$

Thus

$$(\sum_{i=1}^{N} \underline{x}_{i}^{T} \underline{x}_{i}) \hat{\underline{w}} = (\sum_{i=1}^{N} \underline{x}_{i} y_{i})$$
$$(X^{T} X) \hat{\underline{w}} = X^{T} \underline{y} \Longrightarrow$$
$$\hat{\underline{w}} = (X^{T} X)^{-1} X^{T} \underline{y}$$
$$= X^{\neq} \underline{y}$$
$$X^{\neq} \equiv (X^{T} X)^{-1} X^{T} \text{ Pseudoints}$$

Pseudoinverse of X

> Assume $N=l \implies X$ square and invertible. Then

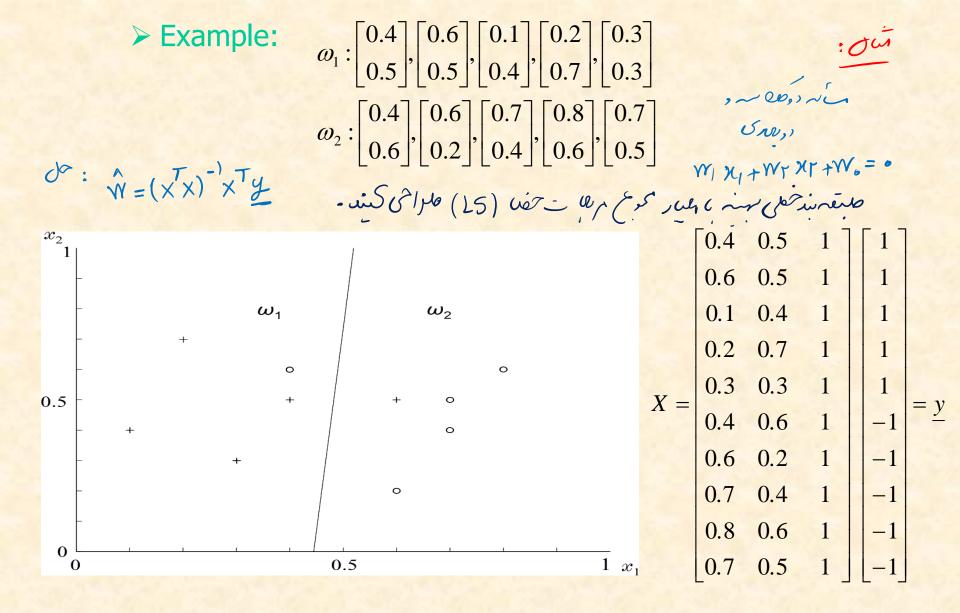
$$(X^T X)^{-1} X^T = X^{-1} X^{-T} X^T = X^{-1} \Longrightarrow$$

$$X^{\neq} = X^{-1}$$

Assume N>l. Then, in general, there is no solution to satisfy all equations simultaneously:

$$X \underline{w} = \underline{y}: \qquad \begin{array}{l} \underline{x}_{1}^{T} \underline{w} = y_{1} \\ \underline{x}_{2}^{T} \underline{w} = y_{2} \\ \dots \\ \underline{x}_{N}^{T} \underline{w} = y_{N} \end{array} \qquad N \text{ equations } > l \text{ unknowns} \\ \underline{x}_{N}^{T} \underline{w} = y_{N} \end{array}$$

> The "solution" $w = X^{\neq} y$ corresponds to the minimum sum of squares solution



$$\succ X^{T}X = \begin{bmatrix} 2.8 & 2.24 & 4.8 \\ 2.24 & 2.41 & 4.7 \\ 4.8 & 4.7 & 10 \end{bmatrix}, X^{T}\underline{y} = \begin{bmatrix} -1.6 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{w} = (X^{T}X)^{-1}X^{T}\underline{y} = \begin{bmatrix} -3.13\\ 0.24\\ 1.34 \end{bmatrix}$$

The Bias – Variance Dilemma

A classifier $g(\underline{x})$ is a learning machine that tries to predict the class label y of \underline{x} . In practice, a finite data set D is used for its training. Let us write $g(\underline{x}; D)$. Observe that:

➤ For some training sets, $D = \{(y_i, \underline{x}_i), i = 1, 2, ..., N\}$, the training may result to good estimates, for some others the result may be worse.

The average performance of the classifier can be tested against the MSE optimal value, in the mean squares sense, that is:

$$E_D\left[\left(g(\underline{x}; D) - E[y \mid \underline{x}]\right)^2\right]$$

where E_D is the mean over all possible data sets D.

The above is written as:

$$E_D\left[\left(g(\underline{x}; D) - E[\underline{y} | \underline{x}]\right)^2\right] =$$

 $\left(E_D[g(\underline{x};D)] - E[y|\underline{x}]\right)^2 + E_D\left[\left(g(\underline{x};D) - E_D[g(\underline{x};D)]\right)^2\right]$

- In the above, the first term is the contribution of the bias and the second term is the contribution of the variance.
- For a finite *D*, there is a trade-off between the two terms. Increasing bias it reduces variance and vice verse. This is known as the bias-variance dilemma.
- Using a complex model results in low-bias but a high variance, as one changes from one training set to another. Using a simple model results in high bias but low variance.

LOGISTIC DISCRIMINATION

> Let an *M*-class task, $\omega_1, \omega_2, ..., \omega_M$. In logistic discrimination, the logarithm of the likelihood ratios are modeled via linear functions, i.e.,

$$\ln\left(\frac{P(\omega_i \mid \underline{x})}{P(\omega_M \mid \underline{x})}\right) = w_{i,0} + \underline{w}_i^T \underline{x}, \ i = 1, \ 2, \ ..., \ M-1$$

Taking into account that

$$\sum_{i=1}^{M} P(\omega_i \mid \underline{x}) = 1$$

it can be easily shown that the above is equivalent with modeling posterior probabilities as:

$$P(\omega_{M} | \underline{x}) = \frac{1}{1 + \sum_{i=1}^{M-1} \exp(w_{i,0} + \underline{w}_{i}^{T} \underline{x})}$$
$$P(\omega_{i} | \underline{x}) = \frac{\exp(w_{i,0} + \underline{w}_{i}^{T} \underline{x})}{1 + \sum_{i=1}^{M-1} \exp(w_{i,0} + \underline{w}_{i}^{T} \underline{x})}, i = 1, 2, ..., M - 1$$

For the two-class case it turns out that

$$P(\omega_{2} \mid \underline{x}) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(w_{0} + \underline{w}^{T} \underline{x})}$$
$$P(\omega_{1} \mid \underline{x}) = \frac{\exp(w_{0} + \underline{w}^{T} \underline{x})}{1 + \exp(w_{0} + \underline{w}^{T} \underline{x})}$$

> The unknown parameters $\underline{w}_i, w_{i,0}, i = 1, 2, ..., M-1$ are usually estimated by maximum likelihood arguments.

Logistic discrimination is a useful tool, since it allows linear modeling and at the same time ensures posterior probabilities to add to one.

Support Vector Machine (SYM) Seperable classes vir sin un co co : 3.7.1 فرض کست ۲۰ بردارد سوی ۲۰۰۰، ۲۰۱۰ و زبار از فرص کمای ۵۰، ۲۰۰۰ جدای بنی تخل طبع : طراح ابر منعد ای مرحمی بردرهای آموزی رام در تی ملبقة بندی کند. ع) تعدی مقبعاً هذه تر این ار صفر جم الندة علی مها تک نیت برای تمان الدوستم یر سرد ن بر مل کرز این ار قسطرها عبراس في 40

Support Vector Machines

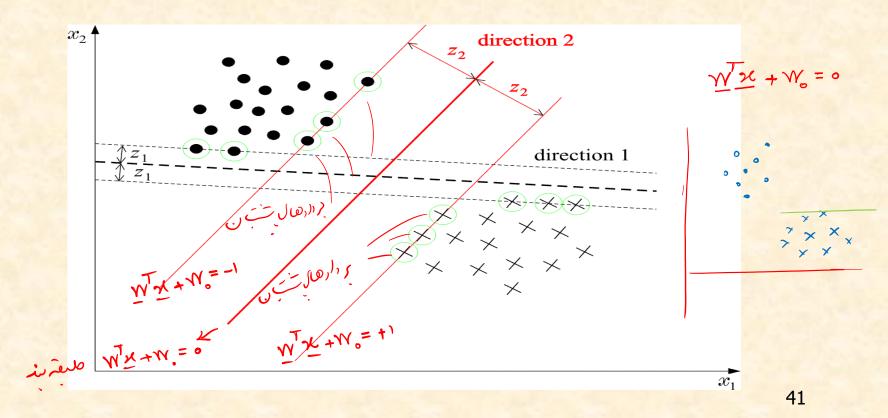
The goal: Given two linearly separable classes, design the classifier

$$g(\underline{x}) = \underline{w}^T \underline{x} + w_0 = 0 \quad \text{or } y_0 = 0$$

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cross rabidation

that leaves the maximum margin from both classes



Margin: Each hyperplane is characterized by

- Its direction in space, i.e., <u>w</u>
- Its position in space, i.e., W_0
- For EACH direction, <u>w</u>, choose the hyperplane that leaves the SAME distance from the nearest points from each class. The margin is twice this distance.

The distance of a point \hat{x} from a hyperplane is given by

$$z_{\hat{x}} = \frac{g(\underline{x})}{\|\underline{w}\|} : g(\underline{x}) = \underbrace{g(\underline{x})}_{g(\underline{x})} = \underbrace$$

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Scale, <u>w</u>, <u>w</u>₀, so that at the nearest points from each class the discriminant function is ±1: $|g(\underline{x})| = 1 \{g(\underline{x}) = +1 \text{ for } \omega_1 \text{ and } g(\underline{x}) = -1 \text{ for } \omega_2 \}$ $|g(\underline{x})| = 1 \{g(\underline{x}) = +1 \text{ for } \omega_1 \text{ and } g(\underline{x}) = -1 \text{ for } \omega_2 \}$ $y \cdot \underline{y} = -1 \text{ for } \omega_2 \}$ F Thus the margin is given by $\frac{1}{\|\underline{w}\|} + \frac{1}{\|\underline{w}\|} = \frac{2}{\|w\|}$

Also, the following is valid

$$\underline{w}^{T} \underline{x} + w_{0} \ge 1 \quad \forall \underline{x} \in \omega_{1}$$
$$\underline{w}^{T} \underline{x} + w_{0} \le -1 \quad \forall \underline{x} \in \omega_{1}$$

SVM (linear) classifier

یوین رای مقید Minimize

$$J(\underline{w}) = \frac{1}{2} \left\| \underline{w} \right\|^2$$

 $g(\underline{x}) = \underline{w}^T \underline{x} + w_0$

Subject to $y_i (\underline{w}^T \underline{x}_i + w_0) \ge 1, i = 1, 2, ..., N$ $y_i = 1, \text{ for } \underline{x}_i \in \omega_1,$ $y_i = -1, \text{ for } x_i \in \omega_2$

> The above is justified since by minimizing $\|\underline{w}\|$ the margin $\frac{2}{\|w\|}$ is maximised



The above is a quadratic optimization task, subject to a set of linear inequality constraints. The Karush-Kuhh-Tucker conditions state that the minimizer (c) = satisfies:

• (1)
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \underline{w}} L(\underline{w}, w_0, \underline{\lambda}) = \underline{0}$$

KKT

• (2)
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial w_0} L(\underline{w}, w_0, \underline{\lambda}) = 0$$

• (3)
$$\lambda_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, ..., N$$

• (4)
$$\lambda_i \left[y_i(\underline{w}^T \underline{x}_i + w_0) - 1 \right] = 0, i = 1, 2, ..., N$$

• Where $L(\bullet, \bullet, \bullet)$ is the Lagrangian

$$L(\underline{w}, w_0, \underline{\lambda}) \equiv \frac{1}{2} \underline{w}^T \underline{w} - \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i [y_i(\underline{w}^T \underline{x}_i + w_0) - 1]$$

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> The solution: from the above, it turns out that

•
$$\underline{w} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_i y_i \underline{x}_i$$

•
$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_i y_i = 0$$

> Remarks:

• The Lagrange multipliers can be either zero or positive. Thus,

$$- \underline{w} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_s} \lambda_i y_i \underline{x}_i$$

where $N_s \le N_0$, corresponding to positive Lagrange multipliers

- From constraint (4) above, i.e., $\lambda_i [y_i(\underline{w}^T \underline{x}_i + w_0) - 1] = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, ..., N$

the vectors contributing to \underline{W} satisfy

$$\underline{w}^T \underline{x}_i + w_0 = \pm 1$$

- These vectors are known as SUPPORT VECTORS and are the closest vectors, from each class, to the classifier.
- Once \underline{w} is computed, w_0 is determined from conditions (4).
- The optimal hyperplane classifier of a support vector machine is UNIQUE.
- Although the solution is unique, the resulting Lagrange multipliers are not unique.

Dual Problem Formulation

- The SVM formulation is a convex programming problem, with
 - Convex cost function
 - Convex region of feasible solutions
- Thus, its solution can be achieved by its dual problem, i.e.,

- maximize $L(\underline{w}, w_0, \underline{\lambda})$ $\underline{\lambda}$

- subject to $\underline{w} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_i y_i \underline{x}_i$ $\sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_i y_i = 0$ $\lambda \ge 0$ • Combine the above to obtain

- maximize
$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_{i} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} \lambda_{i} \lambda_{j} y_{i} y_{j} \underline{x}_{i}^{T} \underline{x}_{j}\right)$$

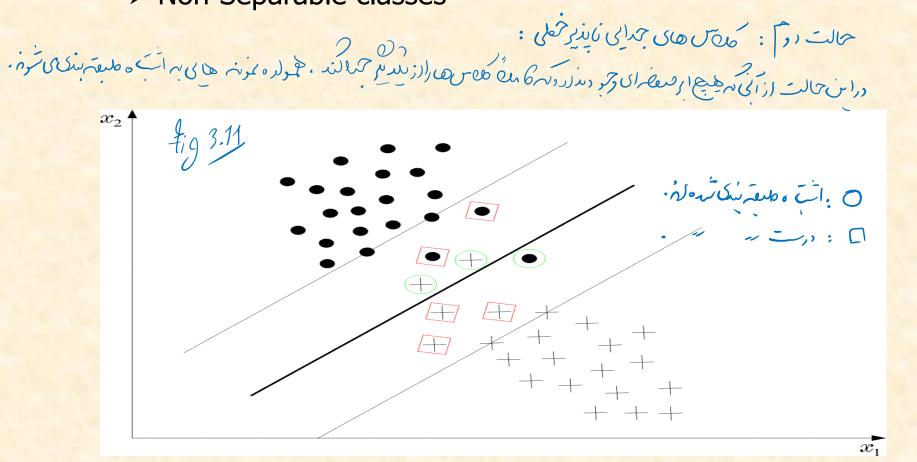
subject to

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_i y_i = 0$$
$$\underline{\lambda} \ge \underline{0}$$

> Remarks:

• Support vectors enter via inner products

Non-Separable classes



راحل جانے ما ، تعدد رک لمون قرار موصر الم : : (, , , , ; ; ۱- بردرون مرفر از ماند مرد راجسته ام رجر در می ملعته سری متده ا · く み((水 + か) く) ٣- بردارهای که داخل با مذ قرار رفت ام و برات وطبقه سنی شدها (٥) د مدرد زیر دا برا ورده کاکند: y(MTX+W.) <. هر ، شرام تون ، راهد زر سان کرد: $A^{\dagger} \left[\overline{M}_{\perp} \overline{X} + \overline{M}_{\perp} \right] > 1 - 2^{\dagger};$ به بر الم معترهاى Ack الفتر مرد. 5.71 . [- - -]

In this case, there is no hyperplane such that $\underline{w}^{T} \underline{x} + w_{0} (><) \mathbf{1}, \ \forall \underline{x}$

 Recall that the margin is defined as twice the distance between the following two hyperplanes

$$\underline{w}^{T} \underline{x} + w_{0} = 1$$

and
$$\underline{w}^{T} \underline{x} + w_{0} = -1$$

The training vectors belong to <u>one</u> of <u>three</u> possible categories

1) Vectors outside the band which are correctly classified, i.e.,

 $y_i(\underline{w}^T \underline{x} + w_0) > 1$

2) Vectors inside the band, and correctly classified, i.e.,

$$0 \le y_i(\underline{w}^T \underline{x} + w_0) < 1$$

3) Vectors misclassified, i.e., $y_i(\underline{w}^T \underline{x} + w_0) < 0$

> All three cases above can be represented as $y_i(\underline{w}^T \underline{x} + w_0) \ge 1 - \xi_i$

- 1) $\rightarrow \xi_i = 0$ 2) $\rightarrow 0 < \xi_i \le 1$
- 3) $\rightarrow 1 < \xi_i$

ξ_i are known as slack variables

The goal of the optimization is now two-fold

- Maximize margin ا بتنه جرن مانه ا ا
- Minimize the number of patterns with $\xi_i > 0$, One way to achieve this goal is via the cost

$$J(\underline{w}, w_0, \underline{\xi}) = \frac{1}{2} \left\| \underline{w} \right\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^N I(\xi_i) \qquad \text{in the set of a set of a$$

where C is a constant and

•
$$J(\underline{w}, w_0, \underline{\xi}) = \frac{1}{2} \left\| \underline{w} \right\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^{N} \xi_i$$

• $J(\underline{w}, w_0, \underline{\xi}) = \frac{1}{2} \left\| \underline{w} \right\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^{N} \xi_i$

Following a similar procedure as before we obtain

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(1)
$$\underline{w} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_i y_i \underline{x}_i$$

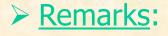
(2) $\sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_i y_i = 0$
(3) $C - \mu_i - \lambda_i = 0, i = 1, 2, ..., N$
(4) $\lambda_i [y_i (\underline{w}^T \underline{x}_i + w_0) - 1 + \xi_i] = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, ..., N$
(5) $\mu_i \xi_i = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, ..., N$
(6) $\mu_i, \lambda_i \ge 0, \quad i = 1, 2, ..., N$

The associated dual problem

Maximize
$$\underline{\lambda}(\sum_{i=1}^{N}\lambda_{i}-\frac{1}{2}\sum_{i,j}\lambda_{i}\lambda_{j}y_{i}y_{j}\underline{x}_{i}^{T}\underline{x}_{j})$$

subject to

$$0 \le \lambda_i \le C, \ i = 1, 2, ..., N$$
$$\sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i y_i = 0$$



The only difference with the separable class case is the existence of C in the constraints

Training the SVM

A major problem is the high computational cost. To this end, decomposition techniques are used. The rationale behind them consists of the following:

- Start with an arbitrary data subset (working set) that can fit in the memory. Perform optimization, via a general purpose optimizer.
- Resulting support vectors remain in the working set, while others are replaced by new ones (outside the set) that violate severely the KKT conditions.
- Repeat the procedure.
- The above procedure guarantees that the cost function decreases.
- Platt's SMO algorithm chooses a working set of two samples, thus analytic optimization solution can be obtained.

Multi-class generalization

One against All:

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Although theoretical generalizations exist, the most popular in practice is to look at the problem as M two-- بی در از رسم ی , دار مرد می ک One against One: **Binary Classifiers** , MY 2: •= (مر) و رامعد کمراج کم موت ; (), (); (مر) کرهای رس lourenois ser : un assign x in w; if ;= argmax [g (x) filling low read, be: M(M-i) روشیل: ۱- بواجی، سخفی: بواجی ته چند (اید) و (ارم . assymetric training citari tinit تعديد مور حال ستى لا ست بتور فع بدر م الالك كالالالا

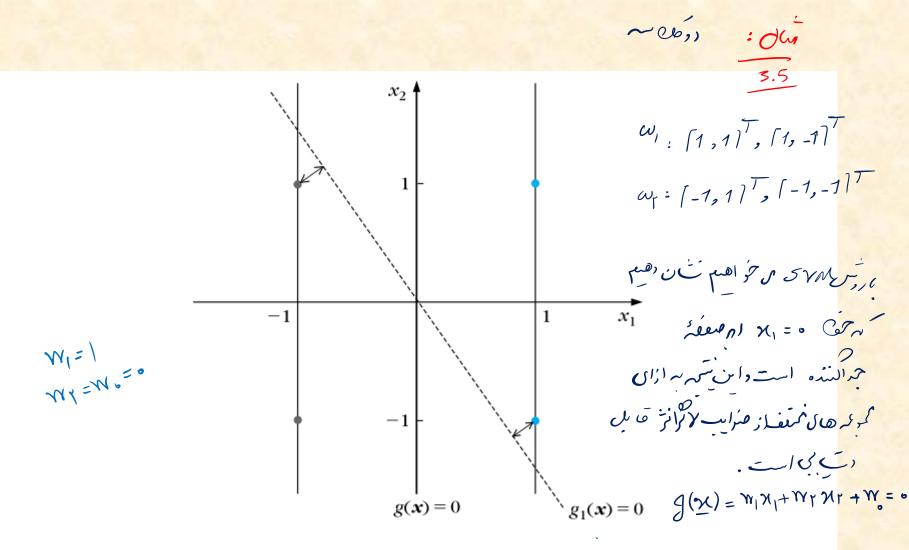
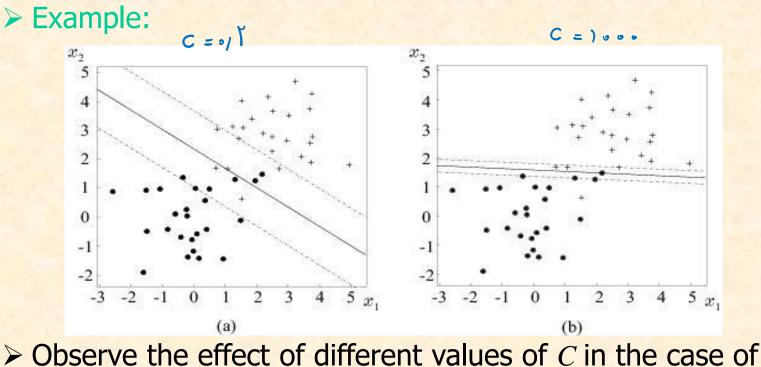


FIGURE 3.12

In this example all four points are support vectors. The margin associated with $g_1(x) = 0$ is smaller compared to the margin defined by the optimal g(x) = 0.

$$\begin{aligned} & (\mathcal{M}_{1}, \mathcal{M}_{1}, \mathcal{M}_{1} + \mathcal{M}_{2} + \mathcal{M}_{2}) \\ & (\mathcal{M}_{1}, \mathcal{M}_{1} + \mathcal{M}_{2} + \mathcal{M}_{2} - 1) \\ & (\mathcal{M}_{1}, \mathcal{M}_{1} + \mathcal{M}_{2} - \mathcal{M}_{2}) \\ & (\mathcal{M}_{1}, \mathcal{M}_{1}, \mathcal{M}_{2}, \mathcal{M}_{2}) \\ & (\mathcal{M}_{1}, \mathcal{M}_{2}, \mathcal{M}_{2}) \\ & (\mathcal{M}_{2}, \mathcal{M}_{2}) \\ & (\mathcal{M}_{2},$$

میں: تار ر) ایم تعلیم C در تالت طوم کا تران نداد تھی



Observe the effect of different values of C in the case of non-separable classes.

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