

Support vector machines

True nondeterminism: you make a prediction, but the final outcome is yet to be determined.

Why might predictions be wrong: ① Suppose $P(\text{heads}) = 0.5$, yet due to non-determinism, you observe 00010000... which is of **partial observability**

② Noise in the observation, ③ representational bias, ...

Rephrase the parameters: f is changed to h_θ , w is changed to θ
decision boundary = $w^T x \Rightarrow \theta^T x = 0$, if orthogonal

$$\langle \theta, x \rangle = \theta^T x = \theta_0 x_0 + \dots + \theta_n x_n = \sum_i \theta_i x_i$$

Decision function: $h(x) = \text{sign}(\theta^T x)$

Maximize the margin to allow for more (measurement & otherwise) error in the representation of samples.

Alternative view on logistic regression: $\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-w^T x}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1+e^{-\theta^T x}}$

$$h_\theta(x) = \sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-\theta^T x}}$$

$$\text{Cost: } J(\theta) = - \sum_i [y_i \log h_\theta(x_i) + (1-y_i) \log (1-h_\theta(x_i))] \quad \begin{matrix} \text{Cost 1} \\ \text{Cost 0} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Loss: } L(\theta) &= -y_i \log h_\theta(x_i) - (1-y_i) \log (1-h_\theta(x_i)) \\ &= -(y_i \log h_\theta(x_i) + (1-y_i) \log (1-h_\theta(x_i))) \end{aligned}$$

Logistic Regression:

$$\text{Loss} = -t \log y - (1-t) \log (1-y)$$

Notation change

$$= -y_i \log h_{\theta}(x_i) - (1-y_i) \log (1-h_{\theta}(x_i))$$

$$= -[y_i \log h_{\theta}(x_i) + (1-y_i) \log (1-h_{\theta}(x_i))]$$

$J_{\text{reg}}(\theta)$ for logistic regression =

\min_{θ} means "minimize this expression's value by changing θ "

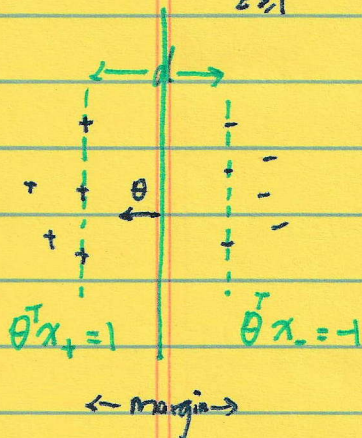
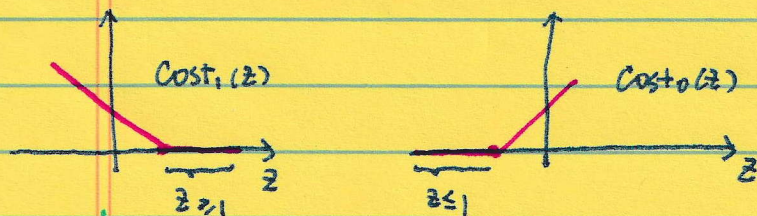
$$J_{\text{reg}}(\theta)_{\text{LR}} = \sum_i^N (y_i \log h_{\theta}(x_i) + (1-y_i) \log (1-h_{\theta}(x_i))) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lambda \cdot \sum_j^d \theta_j^2$$

Remark: we didn't divide this J by N , because minimizing $J_{\text{reg}}(\theta)_{\text{LR}}$ and $\frac{1}{N} J_{\text{reg}}(\theta)_{\text{LR}}$ are equivalent. (in terms of what θ yields the minimized vals for both expressions)

$$J_{\text{reg}}(\theta)_{\text{svm}} = C \cdot \sum_i^N [y_i \text{cost}_1(\theta^T x_i) + (1-y_i) \text{cost}_0(\theta^T x_i)] + \frac{1}{2} \sum_j^d \theta_j^2$$

Remark: In logistic regression, the negative sign is used because we are maximizing likelihood but using a minimization approach. In SVM, C is positive because we are directly minimizing classification error.

$$l_{\text{hinge}} = \max(0, 1 - y \cdot h(x))$$



direction · magnitude $\rightarrow \Delta x$
represented by unit vector, \hat{n}

$$\hat{n} = \frac{\theta}{\|\theta\|_2}, \quad [\theta^T x_+ = 1] - [\theta^T x_- = -1]$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta^T \cdot \Delta x = 2$$

$$\hat{n} \cdot \Delta x = \frac{\theta}{\|\theta\|_2} \cdot \Delta x = \frac{2}{\|\theta\|_2}$$

$$\text{Cost Function } J_{\text{reg}}(\theta)_{\text{svm}} = C \cdot \sum_i^N y_i \text{Cost}_1(\theta^T x_i) + (1 - y_i) \text{Cost}_0(\theta^T x_i) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_j^d \theta_j^2$$

C very large: prioritize minimizing classification error

C very small: prioritize maximizing the margin

$$u = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad v = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \|u\|_2 = \sqrt{u_1^2 + u_2^2} = \text{length of } u$$

$$\|u\|_2^2 = u_1^2 + u_2^2$$

$$u^T v = v^T u = \|u\|_2 \cdot \|v\|_2 \cdot \cos \theta, \quad \text{in which } \theta \text{ is the angle (not the parameter)}$$

$$= \|u\|_2 \cdot p, \quad \text{in which } p \text{ is the projection} = \|v\|_2 \cdot \cos \theta$$

p is small: $\|u\|_2$ must be large ; p is large: $\|u\|_2$ can be smaller

Suppose we want to only maximize the margin: $\frac{1}{2} \sum_j^d \theta_j^2$, s.t. $y_i (\theta^T x_i + b) \geq 1$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^d \theta_j^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n a_i (y_i (\theta^T x_i + b) - 1) \quad \text{goal} = \theta \downarrow, \text{margin} \uparrow, a_0 \dots a_{n-1} \uparrow$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^d \theta_j^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i (y_i (\theta^T x_i + b)) - \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^d \theta_j^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i y_i \theta^T x_i + b \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n a_i y_i - \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta} = \theta - \sum_{i=1}^n a_i y_i x_i = 0 \quad (\text{critical point}) \Rightarrow \theta = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i y_i x_i$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial b} = 0 - \left(0 + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i y_i - 0 \right) = 0 \quad (\text{critical point}) \Rightarrow - \sum_{i=1}^n a_i y_i = 0$$

$$\theta = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i y_i x_i ; \sum_{i=1}^n a_i y_i = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^d \theta_j^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n a_i (y_i (\theta^T x_i + b) - 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^d \theta_j^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i y_i (\theta^T x_i + b) - \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^d \theta_j^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i y_i \theta^T x_i + b \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n a_i y_i - \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^d \sum_{i=1}^n a_i a_j y_i y_j x_i x_j - \left(\sum_{j=1}^d \sum_{i=1}^n a_i y_i a_j y_j x_i x_j - \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^d \sum_{i=1}^n a_i a_j y_i y_j x_i x_j + \sum a_i$$

$$h(x) = y = \theta^T x + b \Rightarrow h(x) = \text{sign}(\theta^T x + b)$$

$$= \text{sign}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i y_i x_i \cdot x + b\right) ; y_i = \sum_j a_j y_j x_i x_j + b$$

$$b = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N y_i - \sum_{j \in N} a_j y_j x_i x_j$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{|S^V|} \cdot \sum_{i \in S^V} \left(y_i - \sum_{j \in S^V} a_j y_j x_i x_j \right)$$

$$\text{Let } x_i = [x_{i1}, x_{i2}], x_j = [x_{j1}, x_{j2}] ; k(x_i, x_j) = \langle x_i, x_j \rangle^2$$

$$k(x_i, x_j) = (x_{i1} \cdot x_{j1} + x_{i2} \cdot x_{j2})^2$$

$$= (x_{i1}^2 \cdot x_{j1}^2 + x_{i2}^2 \cdot x_{j2}^2 + 2 x_{i1} x_{j1} x_{i2} x_{j2}) = \langle \Phi(x_i), \Phi(x_j) \rangle$$

$$\Phi(x_i) = [x_{i1}^2, x_{i2}^2, \sqrt{2} x_{i1} x_{i2}]$$

$$\Phi(x_j) = [x_{j1}^2, x_{j2}^2, \sqrt{2} x_{j1} x_{j2}]$$

$$J(\alpha) = \sum_i^n a_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \sum_j a_i a_j y_i y_j \langle x_i \cdot x_j \rangle$$

↓

$$J(\alpha) = \sum_i a_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \sum_j a_i a_j y_i y_j k(x_i, x_j)$$

$$k(x_i, x_j) = \exp\left(-\frac{\|x_i - x_j\|^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

$$\theta_0 + \theta_1(1) + \theta_2(0) + \theta_3(0) = 0.5 > 0 \quad ; \text{ when at page 47}$$

$$\theta_0 + \theta_1(0) + \theta_2(0) + \theta_3(1) = -0.5 < 0; \text{ when at page 41}$$