# Introduction to Support Vector Machine

Hanwool Jeong hwjeong@kw.ac.kr

#### Revisit Clustering & Classification Is there Anything in Common?



- There are (invisible) boundaries.
- → What is more natural is to decide the boundary

### **Boundary based Classification Law**

- Which is easier to establish a law? Supervised or unsupervised?
- → Of course, supervised. Let's start from classification dataset.



How can you establish a boundary systematically?

## How Can We Determine a Boundary?

- What aspects should we consider?
- What would be the best boundary?

- ✓ Line boundary
- ✓ Start from your natural thought
- ✓ Rethink the reason for your choice!
- ✓ What is criterion?
- ✓ Criterion for **Position & Direction**



#### **Approach Specifically & Systematically!**

- 1) Given direction criterion, which position criterion? -> Center!
- 2) Given position criterion, which direction criterion? -> Maximizing Margin!



### Then Only We Should Determine is...

• The two points (=vectors) that support the boundary



## Naturally, We Select Linear Boundary

• Why?



But how about this?



## **How About This?**

#### Using $\vec{w} \cdot \vec{x}$

- Should we give up the strength of linear boundary in SVM?
- ➔ Not only that! We can't use the systematic procedure for SVM we developed so hard..





## Can We Upgrade SVM?

• If we only can use SVM for linear separable data, SVM would be almost nothing.



#### ➔ Applicable for linearly inseparable data!

#### Then, What Do We Learn to Understand Support Vector Machine?

- 0) Some Backgrounds!
  - ✓ Kernel Trick itself
  - ✓ Lagrange multiplier for optimization (Math backgrounds)
- 1) How to mathematically/systematically develop the classification model for linearly separable data
- 2) How to upgrade SVM to enable classify linearly inseparable data? How to apply kernel trick for SVM?
- 3) Python coding for SVM + kernel trick