

Fundamentals of Linear Algebra and Optimization

Hard Margin Support Vector Machine; Version II

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Converting from Affine to Quadratic Functional

Since $\delta > 0$ (otherwise the data would not be separable into two disjoint sets), we can divide the affine constraints by δ to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} w^\top u_i - b' &\geq 1 & i = 1, \dots, p \\ -w^\top v_j + b' &\geq 1 & j = 1, \dots, q, \end{aligned}$$

except that now, w is not necessarily a unit vector.

Converting from Affine to Quadratic Functional

To obtain the distances to the hyperplane H , we need to divide by $\|w'\|$ and then we have

$$\frac{w'^{\top} u_i - b'}{\|w'\|} \geq \frac{1}{\|w'\|} \quad i = 1, \dots, p$$
$$\frac{-w'^{\top} v_j + b'}{\|w'\|} \geq \frac{1}{\|w'\|} \quad j = 1, \dots, q,$$

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which means that the shortest distance from the data points to the hyperplane is $\delta = 1/\|w'\|$.

The Optimization Problem (SVM_{h2})

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Hard margin SVM (SVM_{h2}):

$$\text{minimize } \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2$$

subject to

$$\begin{aligned} w^T u_i - b &\geq 1 & i = 1, \dots, p \\ -w^T v_j + b &\geq 1 & j = 1, \dots, q. \end{aligned}$$

Solving (SVM_{h2}) Via the KKT Conditions

The objective function $J(w) = 1/2 \|w\|^2$ is *convex*, so the last proposition of the KKT lesson applies and gives us a *necessary and sufficient condition* for having a minimum in terms of the KKT conditions.

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Observe that the trivial solution $w = 0$ is impossible, because the blue constraints would be

$$-b \geq 1,$$

that is $b \leq -1$, and the red constraints would be

$$b \geq 1,$$

but these are contradictory.

Solving (SVM_{h2}) via the Lagrangian

Our goal is to find w and b , and optionally, $\delta = 1/\|w\|$. In theory this can be done using the KKT conditions but in the present case it is much more efficient to solve the dual.