



CUBiC

CENTER FOR COGNITIVE UBIQUITOUS COMPUTING

# Multiple Kernel Learning for Efficient Conformal Predictions

NIPS Workshop on New Directions in Multiple Kernel Learning

Vineeth Balasubramanian  
Shayok Chakraborty  
Sethuraman Panchanathan

{vineeth.nb,schakr10, panch}@asu.edu

# Conformal Predictions

A recent framework for reliable confidence estimation

## Desirable Properties

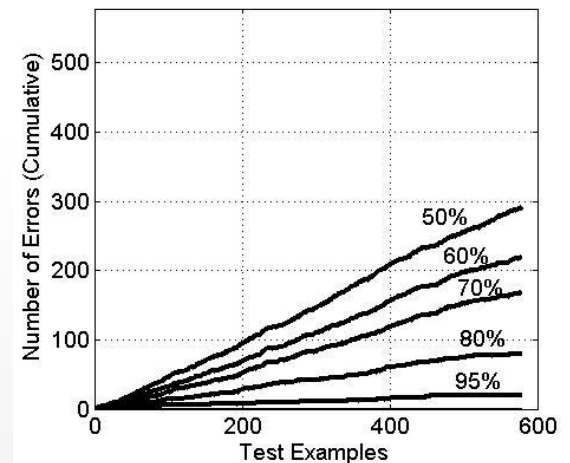
- Calibration of obtained confidence values in online setting
- Can be generalized to any classification/regression algorithm

## Developed By

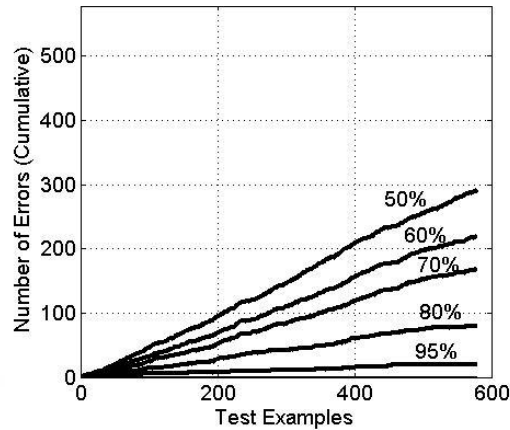
- Vovk, Shafer, Gammerman

## Theoretical Basis

- Algorithmic randomness, Transductive inference, Hypothesis testing

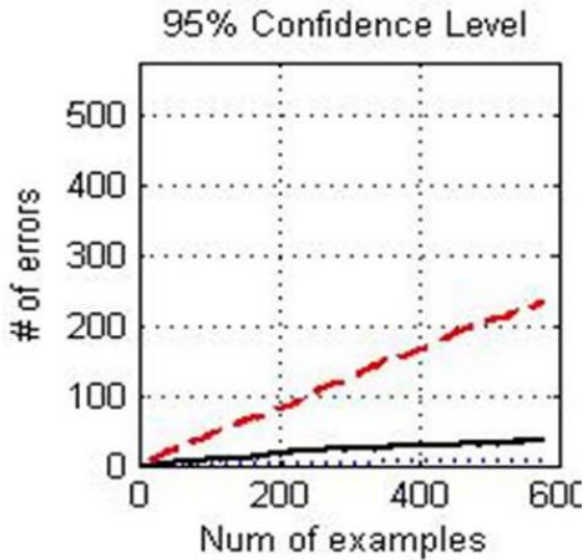


# Motivation

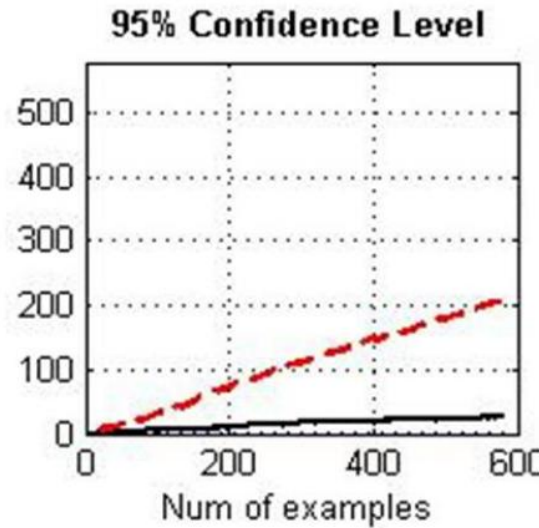


Validity

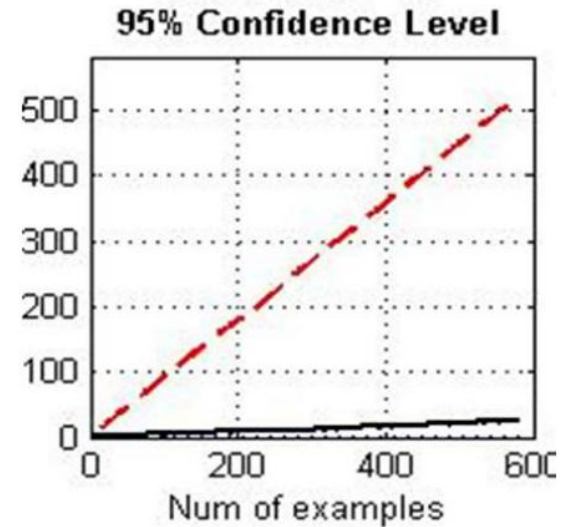
Efficiency



SVM



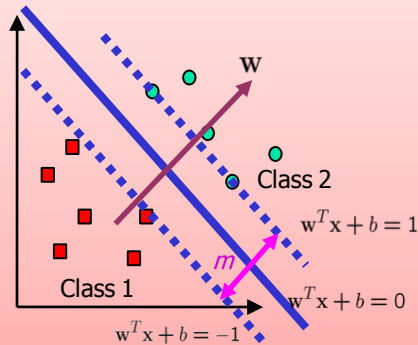
K-NN



BPNN

# Kernel Learning for Efficiency Maximization

Maximize the margin between the class



Minimize  $\frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2$   
 subject to  
 $y_i(w^T x_i + b) \geq 1$

Minimize the variance within each class

$$\arg \max_w \frac{w^T S_b w}{w^T S_w w}$$

Within-scatter Matrix

Minimize  $w^T S_w w$

$$\min \frac{1}{2} w^T (\lambda S_w + I) w$$

subject to  $y_i(w^T x_i + b) \geq 1 \quad \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

# Kernel Learning for Efficiency Maximization

$$\min \frac{1}{2} w^T (\lambda S_w + I) w$$

subject to  $y_i (w^T x_i + b) \geq 1 \quad \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

$$\Lambda = \lambda S_w + I$$

$$\hat{w} = \Lambda^{1/2} w$$

$$\hat{x}_i = \Lambda^{-1/2} x_i$$



$$\min \frac{1}{2} \|\hat{w}\|^2$$

such that  $y_i (\hat{w}^T \hat{x}_i + b) \geq 1 \quad \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

# Kernel Learning for Efficiency Maximization

$$\min \frac{1}{2} w^T (\lambda S_w + I) w$$

Existing kernel learning method (Extended Level Method, Xu 2009) used to learn the kernel  
subject to  $y_i(\hat{w}^T \hat{x}_i + b) \geq 1 \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

$$\Lambda = \lambda S_w + I$$

$$\hat{w} = \Lambda^{1/2} w$$

$$\hat{x}_i = \Lambda^{-1/2} x_i$$

Standard SVM Problem!

$$\min \frac{1}{2} \|\hat{w}\|^2$$

such that  $y_i(\hat{w}^T \hat{x}_i + b) \geq 1 \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

# Results

Cardiac Patient Dataset

