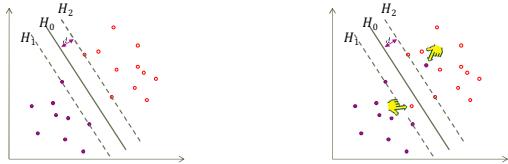




## 线性不可分

训练数据中有一些特异点(outlier), 不能满足函数间隔大于等于1的约束条件。



1



## 松弛变量与软间隔

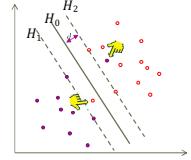
- 由于无法找到完美的分割, 那么放松一定的限制
- 对每个样本点  $(x_i, y_i)$  引进一个松弛变量  $\xi_i \geq 0$
- 使得函数间隔加上松弛变量

大于等于1, 约束条件变为:

$$y_i(w \cdot x_i + b) \geq 1 - \xi_i$$

$$\text{目标函数变为: } \min_{w,b,\xi} \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^N \xi_i$$

$C > 0$  为惩罚参数



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## 软间隔最大化

线性不可分的线性支持向量机的学习问题:

$$\begin{aligned} & \min_{w,b,\xi} \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^N \xi_i \\ \text{s.t. } & y_i(w \cdot x_i + b) \geq 1 - \xi_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N \\ & \xi_i \geq 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N \end{aligned}$$

凸二次规划问题

设该问题的解是  $w^*, b^*$ , 可得到分离超平面和决策函数

$$w^* \cdot x + b^* = 0$$

$$f(x) = \text{sign}(w^* \cdot x + b^*)$$

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## 软间隔最大化

原始问题:

$$\begin{aligned} & \min_{w,b,\xi} \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^N \xi_i \\ \text{s.t. } & y_i(w \cdot x_i + b) \geq 1 - \xi_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N \\ & \xi_i \geq 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N \end{aligned}$$

拉格朗日函数:

$$L(w, b, \xi, \alpha, \mu) = \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^N \xi_i - \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i (y_i(w \cdot x_i + b) - 1 + \xi_i) - \sum_{i=1}^N \mu_i \xi_i$$

其中:  $\alpha_i \geq 0, \mu_i \geq 0$

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## 软间隔最大化

$$\begin{aligned} L(w, b, \xi, \alpha, \mu) &= \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^N \xi_i - \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i (y_i(w \cdot x_i + b) - 1 + \xi_i) - \sum_{i=1}^N \mu_i \xi_i \\ \alpha_i \geq 0, \mu_i \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

对偶问题是拉格朗日函数的极大极小问题

首先求  $L(w, b, \xi, \alpha, \mu)$  对  $w, b, \xi$  的极小, 由

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla_w L(w, b, \xi, \alpha, \mu) = w - \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i y_i x_i = 0 \\ \nabla_b L(w, b, \xi, \alpha, \mu) = - \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i y_i = 0 \\ \nabla_\xi L(w, b, \xi, \alpha, \mu) = C - \alpha_i - \mu_i = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{得: } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} w = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i y_i x_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i y_i = 0 \\ C - \alpha_i - \mu_i = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

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## 软间隔最大化

$$L(w, b, \xi, \alpha, \mu) = \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^N \xi_i - \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i (y_i(w \cdot x_i + b) - 1 + \xi_i) - \sum_{i=1}^N \mu_i \xi_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} w &= \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i y_i x_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i y_i &= 0 \\ C - \alpha_i - \mu_i &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\min_{w,b,\xi} L(w, b, \xi, \alpha, \mu) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j (x_i \cdot x_j) + \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i$$

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## 软间隔最大化

$$\min_{w,b,\xi} L(w,b,\xi,\alpha,\mu) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j (x_i \cdot x_j) + \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i$$

再对  $\min_{w,b,\xi} L(w,b,\xi,\alpha,\mu)$  求  $\alpha$  的极大，得到对偶问题：

$$\max_{\alpha} -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j (x_i \cdot x_j) + \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i$$

$$s.t. \quad \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i y_i = 0$$

$$C - \alpha_i - \mu_i = 0$$

$$\alpha_i \geq 0$$

$$\mu_i \geq 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

$$\rightarrow 0 \leq \alpha_i \leq C$$

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## 软间隔最大化

原始问题的对偶问题：

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\alpha} & \quad \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j (x_i \cdot x_j) - \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i \\ s.t. & \quad \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i y_i = 0 \\ & \quad 0 \leq \alpha_i \leq C, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N \end{aligned}$$

定理：设  $\alpha^* = (\alpha_1^*, \alpha_2^*, \dots, \alpha_N^*)^T$  是对偶问题的一个解，若存在  $\alpha^*$  的一个分量  $\alpha_j^*, 0 < \alpha_j^* < C$ ，则原始问题的解  $w^*, b^*$

$$w^* = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i^* y_i x_i \quad b^* = y_j - \sum_{i=1}^N y_i \alpha_i^* (x_i \cdot x_j)$$

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## 线性支持向量机学习算法

输入：线性不可分训练数据集  $T = \{(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_N, y_N)\}$   
 $x_i \in \mathcal{X} = R^n, y_i \in \mathcal{Y} = \{-1, +1\}, i = 1, 2, \dots, N$

输出：分离超平面和分类决策函数

1、构造并求解约束最优化问题

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\alpha} & \quad \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j (x_i \cdot x_j) - \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i \\ s.t. & \quad \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i y_i = 0 \\ & \quad 0 \leq \alpha_i \leq C, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N \end{aligned}$$

求得最优解：

$$\alpha^* = (\alpha_1^*, \alpha_2^*, \dots, \alpha_N^*)^T$$

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## 线性支持向量机学习算法

$$2、计算 w^* = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i^* y_i x_i$$

并选择  $\alpha^*$ ，适合条件  $0 < \alpha_j^* < C$ ，计算

$$b^* = y_j - \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i^* y_i (x_i \cdot x_j)$$

$$3、求得分离超平面 w^* \cdot x + b^* = 0$$

$$\text{分类决策函数 } f(x) = \text{sign}(w^* \cdot x + b^*)$$

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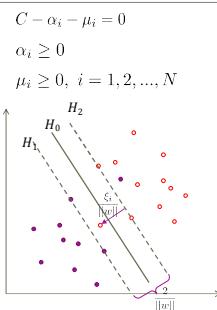
## 支持向量

实例  $x_i$  到间隔边界的距离

$$y_i(w \cdot x_i + b) = 1$$

$$y_i(w \cdot x_i + b) = 1 - \xi_i$$

$$\downarrow \frac{\xi_i}{\|w\|}$$



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## 支持向量

$$\text{若 } \alpha_i^* < C, \text{ 则 } \xi_i = 0$$

$$\text{若 } \alpha_i^* = C, \text{ 则 } 0 < \xi_i < 1$$

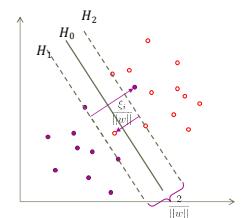
$$\text{若 } \alpha_i^* = C, \text{ 则 } \xi_i = 1$$

$$\text{若 } \alpha_i^* = C, \text{ 则 } \xi_i > 1$$

$$C - \alpha_i - \mu_i = 0$$

$$\alpha_i \geq 0$$

$$\mu_i \geq 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$



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## 合页损失(hinge loss )

• 线性支持向量机原始最优化问题:

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{w,b,\xi} \quad & \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^N \xi_i \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & y_i(w \cdot x_i + b) \geq 1 - \xi_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N \\ & \xi_i \geq 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N \end{aligned}$$

• 等价于:

$$\min_{w,b} \sum_{i=1}^N [1 - y_i(w \cdot x_i + b)]_+ + \lambda \|w\|^2$$

- 第一项: 经验风险
- 第二项: 结构风险

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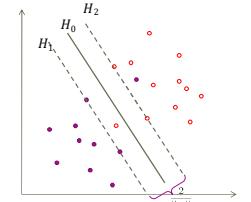
## 合页损失(hinge loss )

• 线性支持向量机原始最优化问题:

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{w,b,\xi} \quad & \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^N \xi_i \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & y_i(w \cdot x_i + b) \geq 1 - \xi_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N \\ & \xi_i \geq 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N \end{aligned}$$

$$\xi_i = [1 - y_i(w \cdot x_i + b)]_+$$

$$\min_{w,b} \sum_{i=1}^N [1 - y_i(w \cdot x_i + b)]_+ + \lambda \|w\|^2$$



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## 合页损失(hinge loss )

$$L(y(w \cdot x + b)) = [1 - y(w \cdot x + b)]_+$$

$$[z]_+ = \begin{cases} z, & z > 0 \\ 0, & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

合页损失函数

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