

核方法

Kernel Method 从思想角度

Kernel Trick 从计算角度

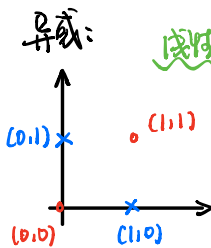
Kernel Function $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{非线性带来高维转换 (从模型角度)} \quad x \rightarrow \phi(x) \\ \text{对偶表示带来内积 (从优化角度)} \quad x_i^T \cdot x_j \end{array} \right.$

线性可分 一点点错误 严格非线性

PLA Pocket Algorithm $\phi(x) + \text{PLA}$

Hard-Margin SVM Soft-Margin SVM $\phi(x) + \text{Hard-Margin Kernel SVM}$

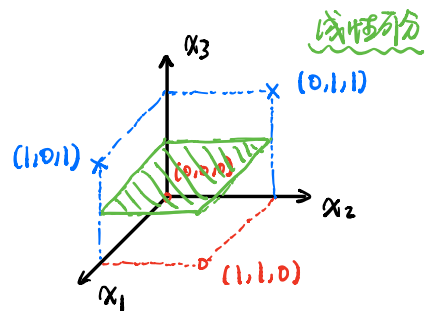
解决非线性 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{① PLA} \rightarrow \text{多层感知机 (神经网络)} \rightarrow \text{Deep Learning} \\ \text{② 非线性可分} \xrightarrow[\phi(x)]{\text{非线性转换}} \text{线性可分} \end{array} \right.$



$x = (x_1, x_2)$ 二维

$\downarrow \phi(x)$

$z = (x_1, x_2, (x_1 - x_2)^2)$ 三维



Cover Theorem: 高维比低维更易线性可分

Hard-Margin SVM

Primal Problem: $\min_{w,b} \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2$

Dual Problem: $\min \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N \lambda_i \lambda_j y_i y_j \underbrace{x_i^T x_j}_{\phi(x_i) \cdot \phi(x_j)} - \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i$

Kernel Function:

$$K(x, x') = \phi(x)^T \cdot \phi(x') = \langle \phi(x), \phi(x') \rangle$$

$\forall x, x' \in \mathcal{X}, \exists \phi: x \mapsto z, \text{ s.t. } K(x, x') = \phi(x)^T \cdot \phi(x')$

则称 $K(x, x')$ 是一个核函数。

$$K(x, x') = \exp\left(-\frac{(x-x')^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$