

数据挖掘算法

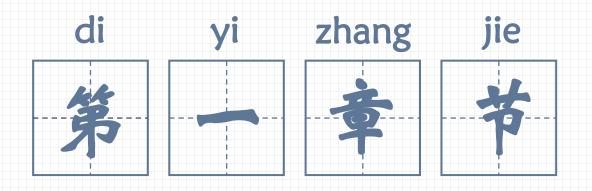
支持向量机(SVM)

0 课程安排及相关知识

- 推导SVM待优化的基本形式(☆)
 - 向量基本知识:向量内积、内积几何意义,向量范数计算方法等。
- 推导SVM待优化的进阶形式(分分分分)
 - 高数基本知识: 函数求导, 矩阵乘法。
 - 拉格朗日乘数法和KKT条件:基本原理,表现形式,求解方法。
 - 梯度知识: 什么是梯度, 梯度方向是什么方向?
- 使用SMO算法进行求解 (☆☆☆☆)
- 深度学习版本的SVM(☆☆☆)
 - 机器学习知识: 损失函数, 分类任务、回归任务, 神经网络知识。
- SVM的程序调用(☆☆☆)
 - https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.svm.SVC.html
 - 参数讲解,其他应用中的相关知识。

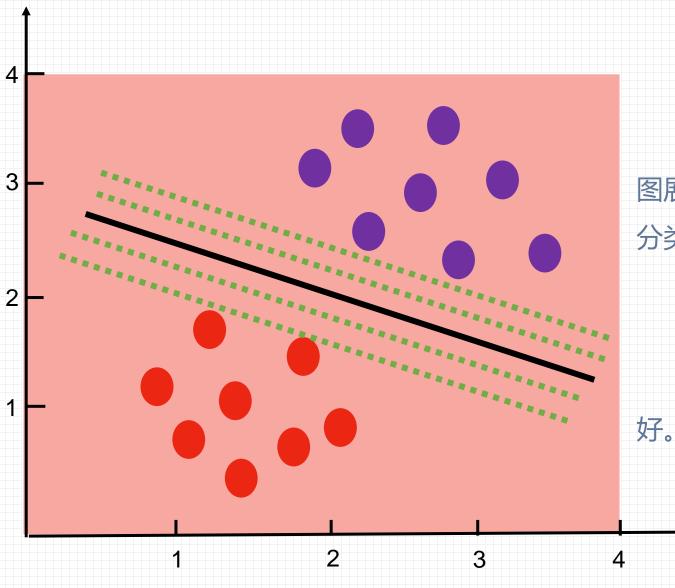
基本原理

拓展知识



推导SVI/特优化的基本形式

(公公)

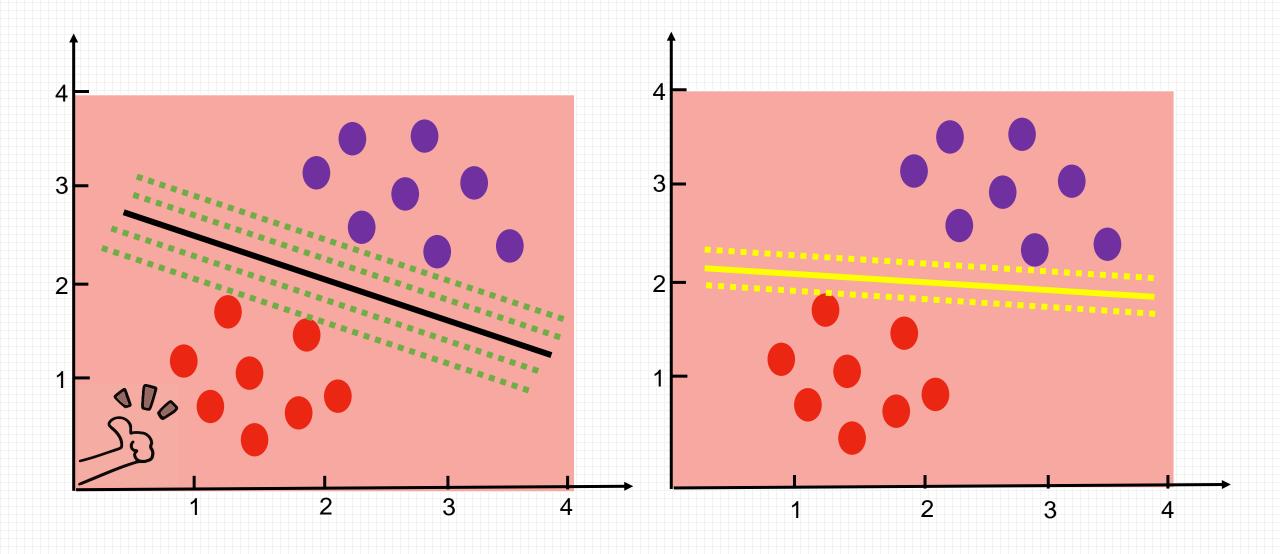


一组线性可分的数据,考虑一个问题,如右图展示的几条直线,都是能够将数据进行正确二分类的,问:哪个划分是最好的?

直觉告诉我:黑色的是最好的。

理由:黑色的看起来"容错性、健壮性"最好。在机器学习中也称"泛化性"更好。

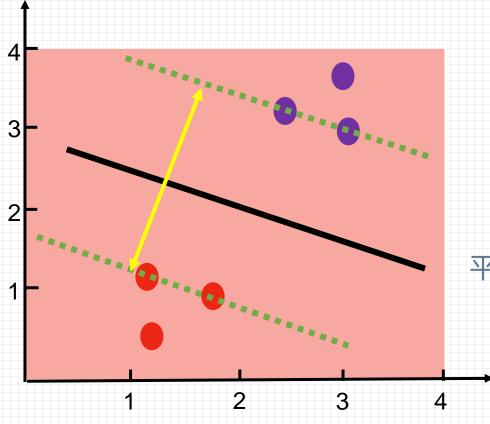
分割平面距离边界向量越远越好



分割平面对应的几何间隔越大越好

N维空间的超平面

其中w,x,b均为N维列向量。



$$w^T x + b = 0$$

绿色虚线: $w^Tx + b = \pm k$

分类时: $w^Tx + b \ge k$, 归为+1类,

 $w^T x + b \le -k$, 归为-1类。

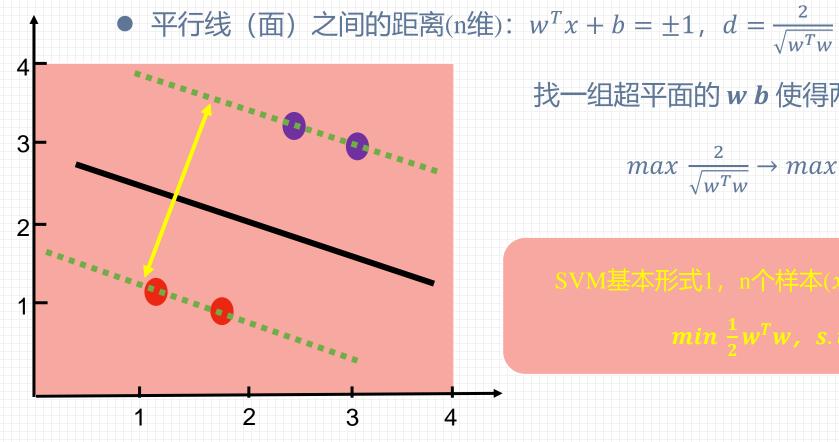
实际中:由于对超平面的权重系数做等规模放缩不影响超平面的性质。因此

$$W^T x + b = \pm k \Rightarrow \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} = \pm \mathbf{1}$$

找一组超平面的 w, b 使得两组绿色虚线间隔最大。

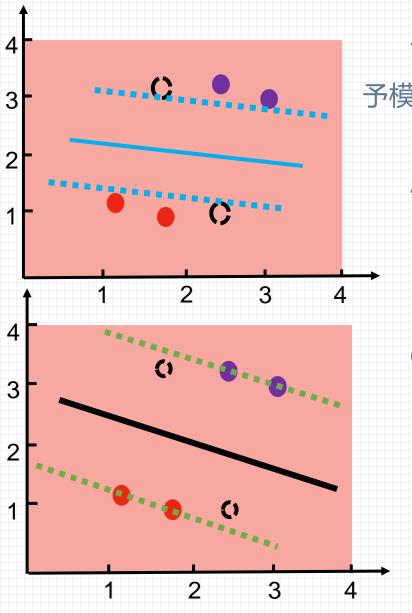
间隔的计算

• 2维距离:
$$ax + by + c = 0$$
, $d = \frac{|c_1 - c_2|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$



找一组超平面的 w b 使得两组绿色虚线间隔最大。

$$max \xrightarrow{\frac{2}{\sqrt{w^T w}}} \rightarrow max \xrightarrow{\frac{2}{w^T w}} \rightarrow min \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}} w^T w$$



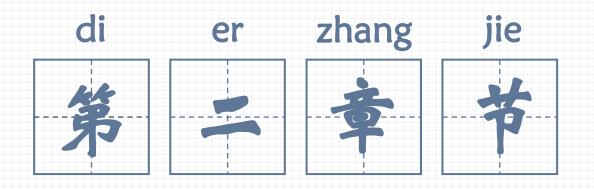
也许一味地坚持硬性条件: $y_i(w^Tx_i + b) \ge 1$, 并不是最好的, 也许给予模型一点点宽容, 反而能带来模型的泛化能力的提高。所以约束条变为:

$$y_i(w^T x_i + b) \ge 1 - \xi_i , \xi_i \ge 0$$

但是, ξ_i 整体又不能太大。体现为:

$$min \ \frac{1}{2}w^Tw + C\sum_i \xi_i$$

C成为惩罚系数, 平衡模型的"软硬程度"。



撞导SVN待优化的进阶形式

(公公公公)

硬间隔SVM目标: $min \frac{1}{2} w^T w$, $s.t. y_i (w^T x_i + b) \ge 1$

构造拉格朗日函数:

$$L(w, b, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2}w^Tw + \sum_{i} \alpha_{i}[1 - y_{i}(w^Tx_{i} + b)] \quad s.t. \quad \alpha_{i} \ge 0$$

$$: \max_{\alpha} L(w, b, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2} w^{T} w$$

$$\therefore \min_{w,b} \frac{1}{2} w^T w = \min_{w,b} \max_{\alpha} L(w,b,\alpha)$$

**対偶: $\min_{w,b} \max_{\alpha} L(w,b,\alpha) = \max_{\alpha} \min_{w,b} L(w,b,\alpha)$ **



我们不加证明的指出上式在SVM问题中是成立的,并且相应的解满足KKT条件。

- [1] 李航. 统计学习方法[M]. 清华大学出版社, 2012. 附录C。
- [2] https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/219284970

目标函数:

$$\max_{\alpha} \min_{w,b} L(w,b,\alpha), s.t. \alpha_i \ge 0$$

$$L(w, b, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2}w^{T}w + \sum_{i} \alpha_{i}[1 - y_{i}(w^{T}x_{i} + b)]$$

先求L关于w,b的极小值:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = 0 \Rightarrow w - \sum_{i} \alpha_{i} y_{i} x_{i} = 0 \Rightarrow w = \sum_{i} \alpha_{i} y_{i} x_{i}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = 0 \Rightarrow -\sum_{i} \alpha_{i} y_{i} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i} \alpha_{i} y_{i} = 0$$

将L拆开,并将相关结果带入:

$$L(w, b, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2}w^Tw + \sum_i \alpha_i - \sum_i \alpha_i y_i w^T x_i - b \sum_i \alpha_i y_i$$

$$L(w, b, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2}w^{T}w + \sum_{i}\alpha_{i} - \sum_{i}\alpha_{i}y_{i}w^{T}x_{i} - b\sum_{i}\alpha_{i}y_{i}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}w^{T}w + \sum_{i}\alpha_{i} - \sum_{i}\alpha_{i}y_{i}w^{T}x_{i} - 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(\sum_{i}\alpha_{i}y_{i}x_{i})^{T}(\sum_{i}\alpha_{i}y_{i}x_{i}) + \sum_{i}\alpha_{i} - \sum_{i}\alpha_{i}y_{i}(\sum_{i}\alpha_{i}y_{i}x_{i})^{T}x_{i}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(\sum_{i}\alpha_{i}y_{i}x_{i})^{T}(\sum_{j}\alpha_{j}y_{j}x_{j}) + \sum_{i}\alpha_{i} - \sum_{i}\alpha_{i}y_{i}(\sum_{j}\alpha_{j}y_{j}x_{j})^{T}x_{i}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\sum_{i}\sum_{j}\alpha_{i}\alpha_{j}y_{i}y_{j}(x_{i}^{T}x_{j}) + \sum_{i}\alpha_{i} - \sum_{i}\sum_{j}\alpha_{i}\alpha_{j}y_{i}y_{j}(x_{i}^{T}x_{j})$$

$$= \sum_{i}\alpha_{i} - \frac{1}{2}\sum_{i}\sum_{j}\alpha_{i}\alpha_{j}y_{i}y_{j}(x_{i}^{T}x_{j}), \text{s.t. } \alpha_{i} \geq 0, \sum_{i}\alpha_{i}y_{i} = 0$$

$$w = \sum_{i} \alpha_{i} y_{i} x_{i}$$
$$\sum_{i} \alpha_{i} y_{i} = \mathbf{0}$$

一 为防止混淆,将w写为 $\sum_j \alpha_j y_j x_j$

SVM運輸形式 1,n个样本 (x_i,y_i) , $x_i \in R^H, y_i \in \{\pm 1, -1\}$: $\max \sum_i \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \sum_i \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_i (x_i^T x_i)$ s.t. $\alpha_i \geq 0$, $\sum_i \alpha_i \ y_i = 0$

软间隔SVM目标: $min \frac{1}{2}w^Tw + C\sum_i \xi_i$, s.t. $y_i(w^Tx_i + b) \ge 1 - \xi_i$, $\xi_i \ge 0$

构造拉格朗日函数:

$$L(w, b, \alpha, \mu, \xi) = \frac{1}{2}w^{T}w + C\sum_{i} \xi_{i} + \sum_{i} \alpha_{i}[1 - \xi_{i} - y_{i}(w^{T}x_{i} + b)] + \sum_{i} \mu_{i}(-\xi_{i})$$

$$s.t. \ \alpha_{i} \ge 0 \ , \ \mu_{i} \ge 0 \ , \ \xi_{i} \ge 0$$

$$\therefore \max_{\alpha, \mu} L(w, b, \alpha, \mu, \xi) = \frac{1}{2}w^{T}w + C\sum_{i} \xi_{i}$$

$$\therefore \min_{w, b, \xi} \frac{1}{2}w^{T}w + C\sum_{i} \xi_{i} = \min_{w, b, \xi} \max_{\alpha, \mu} L(w, b, \alpha, \mu, \xi)$$

****对偶:** $\min_{w,b,\xi} \max_{\alpha,\mu} L(w,b,\alpha,\mu,\xi) = \max_{\alpha,\mu} \min_{w,b,\xi} L(w,b,\alpha,\mu,\xi)$ **



践们不加证明的指出上式在SVM问题中是成立的,并且相应的解满足KKT条件。

目标函数:

$$\max_{\alpha,\mu} \min_{w,b,\xi} L(w,b,\alpha,\mu,\xi)$$
, s.t. $\alpha_i \ge 0$, $\mu_i \ge 0$, $\xi_i \ge 0$

$$L(w, b, \alpha, \mu, \xi) = \frac{1}{2}w^{T}w + C\sum_{i} \xi_{i} + \sum_{i} \alpha_{i}[1 - \xi_{i} - y_{i}(w^{T}x_{i} + b)] + \sum_{i} \mu_{i}(-\xi_{i})$$

先求L关于w, b, ξ 的极小值:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = 0 \Rightarrow w - \sum_{i} \alpha_{i} y_{i} x_{i} = 0 \Rightarrow w = \sum_{i} \alpha_{i} y_{i} x_{i}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = 0 \Rightarrow -\sum_{i} \alpha_{i} y_{i} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i} \alpha_{i} y_{i} = 0$$

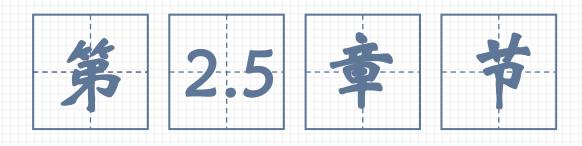
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{\xi_i}} = 0 \Rightarrow \boldsymbol{C} - \boldsymbol{\alpha_i} - \boldsymbol{\mu_i} = \mathbf{0}$$

将L拆开,并将相关结果带入:

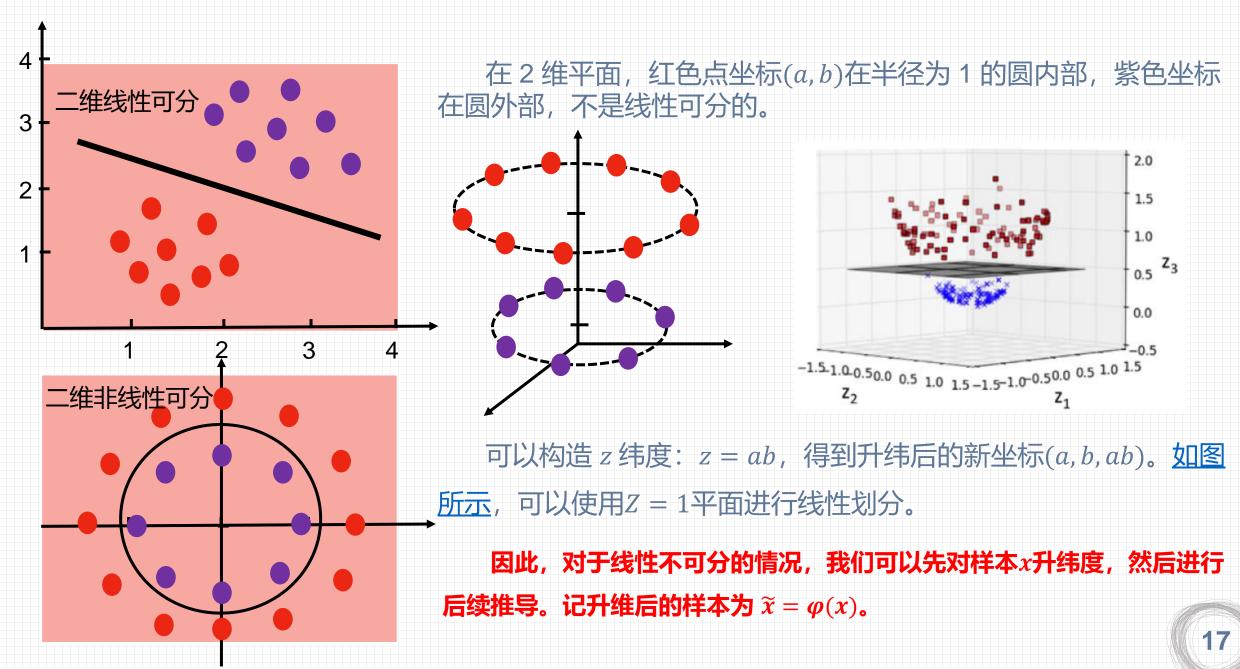
$$\begin{split} L(w,b,\alpha) &= \frac{1}{2} w^T w + C \sum_i \xi_i + \sum_i \alpha_i [1 - \xi_i - y_i (w^T x_i + b)] + \sum_i \mu_i (-\xi_i) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} w^T w + C \sum_i \xi_i + \sum_i \alpha_i - \sum_i \alpha_i \xi_i - \sum_i \alpha_i y_i w^T x_i - b \sum_i \alpha_i y_i - \sum_i \mu_i \xi_i \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\sum_i \alpha_i y_i x_i)^T (\sum_i \alpha_i y_i x_i) + \sum_i \alpha_i - \sum_i \alpha_i y_i (\sum_i \alpha_i y_i x_i)^T x_i \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\sum_i \alpha_i y_i x_i)^T (\sum_j \alpha_j y_j x_j) + \sum_i \alpha_i - \sum_i \alpha_i y_i (\sum_j \alpha_j y_j x_j)^T x_i \end{split}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \sum_j \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j (x_i^T x_j) + \sum_i \alpha_i - \sum_i \sum_j \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j (x_i^T x_j) \\ &= \sum_i \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \sum_j \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j (x_i^T x_j) , \text{s.t. } \alpha_i \geq 0 , \quad \mu_i \geq 0 , \quad \xi_i \geq 0 , \quad \sum_i \alpha_i y_i = 0 , \quad C - \alpha_i - \mu_i = 0 \end{split}$$

SVM进价形式 2,
$$\pi \uparrow \not\models \Sigma(x_i, y_i)$$
, $x_i \in R^N, y_i \in \{+1, -1\}$:
$$\max \sum_i \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \sum_j \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j (x_i^T x_j)$$
s.t. $\alpha_i \ge 0$, $\mu_i \ge 0$, $\xi_i \ge 0$, $C - \alpha_i - \mu_i = 0$, $\sum_i \alpha_i y_i = 0$
s.t. $C \ge \alpha_i \ge 0$, $\mu_i \ge 0$, $\xi_i \ge 0$, $\Sigma_i \alpha_i y_i = 0$



事 经 性可分与核技巧



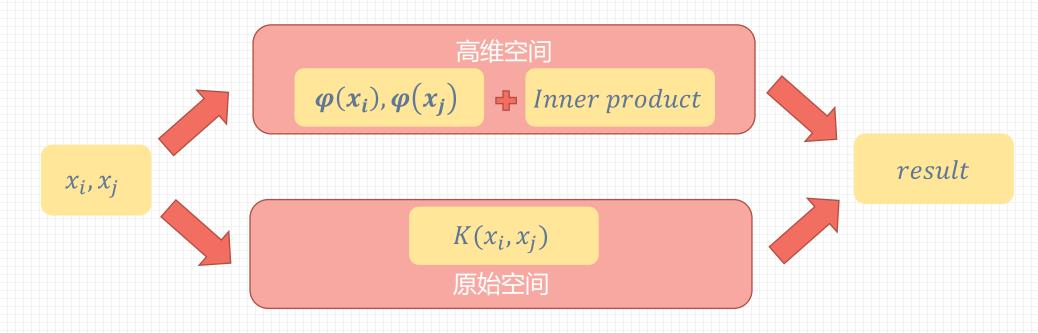
$$\max \sum_{i} \alpha_{i} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} (x_{i}^{T} x_{j})$$

$$\max \sum_{i} \alpha_{i} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} \widetilde{x}_{i}^{T} \widetilde{x}_{j}$$

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- 1. 使用 $\varphi(\cdot)$ 对变量升维 $\Rightarrow \widetilde{x}_i = \varphi(x_i)$
- 2. 计算升维后的 $\varphi(x_i)$ 与 $\varphi(x_i)$ 的内积

有没有一种可能,我们可以直接通过一个 $K(x_i,x_j)$ 直接得到 x_i,x_j 升维后的内积呢?



$$K(x,z) = \phi(x) \cdot \phi(z) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1^2 \\ \sqrt{2}x_1x_2 \\ x_2^2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} z_1^2 \\ \sqrt{2}z_1z_2 \\ z_2^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= x_1^2 z_1^2 + 2x_1 x_2 z_1 z_2 + x_2^2 z_2^2$$

$$\phi(x) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1^2 \\ \sqrt{2}x_1x_2 \\ x_2^2 \end{bmatrix} = (x_1 z_1 + x_2 z_2)^2 = (\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{bmatrix})^2$$

$$= (x \cdot z)^2$$

$$K(x,z) = (x \cdot z)^{2} \qquad x = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ \vdots \\ x_{k} \end{bmatrix} \quad z = \begin{bmatrix} z_{1} \\ \vdots \\ z_{k} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (x_{1}z_{1} + x_{2}z_{2} + \dots + x_{k}z_{k})^{2}$$

$$= \underline{x_{1}}^{2}\underline{z_{1}}^{2} + \underline{x_{2}}^{2}\underline{z_{2}}^{2} + \dots + \underline{x_{k}}^{2}\underline{z_{k}}^{2}$$

$$+2\underline{x_{1}x_{2}}\underline{z_{1}z_{2}} + 2\underline{x_{1}x_{3}}\underline{z_{1}z_{3}} + \dots$$

$$+2\underline{x_{2}x_{3}}\underline{z_{2}z_{3}} + 2\underline{x_{2}x_{4}}\underline{z_{2}z_{4}} + \dots$$

$$= \phi(x) \cdot \phi(z)$$

$$\phi(x) = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1}^{2} \\ \vdots \\ x_{k}^{2} \\ \sqrt{2}x_{1}x_{2} \\ \sqrt{2}x_{1}x_{3} \\ \vdots \\ \sqrt{2}x_{2}x_{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$\frac{\textit{Radial Basis Function Kernel}}{K(x,z) = exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\|x - z\|_2^2\right) = \phi(x) \cdot \phi(z)?} \quad x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \quad z = \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$ $= exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\|x\|_{2}^{2} - \frac{1}{2}\|z\|_{2}^{2} + x \cdot z\right) \qquad \phi(*) \text{ has inf dim}!!!$ $= exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\|x\|_{2}^{2}\right) exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\|z\|_{2}^{2}\right) exp(x \cdot z) = C_{x}C_{z}exp(x \cdot z)$ $= C_x C_z \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x \cdot z)^i}{i!} = C_x C_z + C_x C_z (x \cdot z) + C_x C_z \frac{1}{2} (x \cdot z)^2 \cdots$

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_x, C_x x_1, C_x x_2, \dots C_x x_1^2, \dots \sqrt{2} C_x x_1 x_2 \dots C_x x_1^{99} \dots \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} C_z, C_z z_1, C_z z_2, \dots C_z z_1^2, \dots \sqrt{2} C_z z_1 z_2 \dots C_z z_1^{99} \dots \end{bmatrix}$$

李宏毅老师官网主页, B站也有人搬运。 包括线性代数, 机器学习, 深度学习等。

$$\max \sum_{i} \alpha_{i} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} (x_{i}^{T} x_{j}) \qquad \max \sum_{i} \alpha_{i} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} (\varphi(x_{i})^{T} \varphi(x_{j}))$$

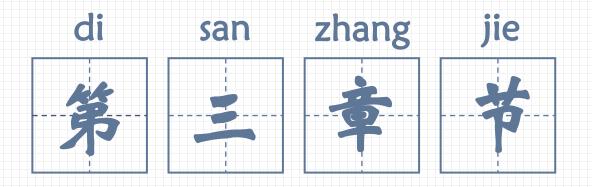


SVM进阶形式 3, n个样本 (x_i, y_i) , $x_i \in R^N, y_i \in \{+1, -1\}$

 $\max \sum_{i} \alpha_{i} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} K(x_{i}, x_{j})$

st $C \geq lpha_i \geq 0$, $\mu_i \geq 0$, $\xi_i \geq 0$, $\sum_i lpha_i \ y_i = 0$

到此,我们学习了SVM的基本形式,该模型属于凸优化问题,可以使用凸优化包对上述问题进行求解。下面我们将学习针对SVM的更加高效的优化方法: SMO(Sequential minimal optimization).



使用SMO算法进行求辉

(公公公公)

$$\max \sum_{i} \alpha_{i} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} K(x_{i}, x_{j})$$

s.t.
$$C \ge \alpha_i \ge 0$$
 , $\mu_i \ge 0$, $\xi_i \ge 0$, $\sum_i \alpha_i y_i = 0$

SMO算法的思想:同时调整n个变量太复杂,可以固定一些变量,调整少量的变量,反正能改善模型性能就好。 每次调整少的变量,简单还快。



我们每次调整1个变量,固定n-1个变量。

不行,因为 $\sum_i \alpha_i y_i = 0$,确定其余n-1个,那么最后 1个变量也就固定了。





那就每次调整2个,固定n-2个吧。

鼠鼠你啊,真滴是太棒辣!



不妨设
$$\alpha_1 \ y_1 + \alpha_2 \ y_2 = D$$
, $\alpha_1 = \frac{(D - \alpha_2 \ y_2)}{y_1} = y_1(D - \alpha_2 y_2)$, $\alpha_i \in [0, C]$ 。

$$\max \sum_{i} \alpha_{i} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} K(x_{i}, x_{j})$$
s.t. $C \geq \alpha_{i} \geq 0$, $\mu_{i} \geq 0$, $\xi_{i} \geq 0$, $\sum_{i} \alpha_{i} y_{i} = 0$

忽略条件
$$\min \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} k_{ij} - \sum_{i} \alpha_{i}$$

$$min \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} k_{ij} - \sum_{i} \alpha_{i}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} k_{ij} - (\alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2}) - \sum_{i=3} \alpha_{i}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\sum_{i=1}^{2} \sum_{j} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} k_{ij} + \sum_{i=3} \sum_{j} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} k_{ij}) - (\alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2}) - \sum_{i=3} \alpha_{i}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{2} (\sum_{j=1}^{2} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} k_{ij} + \sum_{j=3} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} k_{ij}) + \sum_{i=3} \sum_{j} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} k_{ij} \right] - (\alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2}) - \sum_{i=3} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} k_{ij}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{2} (\sum_{j=1}^{2} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} k_{ij} + \sum_{j=3} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} k_{ij}) + \sum_{i=3} (\sum_{j=1}^{2} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} k_{ij} + \sum_{j=3} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} k_{ij}) \right] - (\alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2}) - \sum_{i=3} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} k_{ij} + \sum_{j=3} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} k_{ij} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}k_{11}\alpha_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}k_{22}\alpha_2^2 + \alpha_1\alpha_2y_1y_2k_{12} + \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=3} \alpha_i\alpha_jy_iy_jk_{ij} - (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=3} \sum_{j=3} \alpha_i\alpha_jy_iy_jk_{ij} - \sum_{i=3} \alpha_i$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}k_{11}\alpha_1^2+\frac{1}{2}k_{22}\alpha_2^2+\alpha_1\alpha_2y_1y_2k_{12}+\alpha_1y_1\sum_{j=3}\alpha_jy_jk_{1j}+\alpha_2y_2\sum_{j=3}\alpha_jy_jk_{2j}-(\alpha_1+\alpha_2)$$

$$min \ \frac{1}{2}k_{11}\alpha_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}k_{22}\alpha_2^2 + \alpha_1\alpha_2y_1y_2k_{12} + \alpha_1y_1 \sum_{j=3} \alpha_jy_jk_{1j} + \alpha_2y_2 \sum_{j=3} \alpha_jy_jk_{2j} - (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)$$

记: $v_i = \sum_{j=3} \alpha_j y_j k_{ij}$, 又前边推得 $w = \sum_j \alpha_j y_j x_j$, 所以

$$f(x_i) = w^T x_i + b = \left(\sum_j \alpha_j y_j x_j\right)^T x_i + b = \sum_j \alpha_j y_j x_j^T x_i + b = \sum_j \alpha_j y_j k_{ij} + b$$

$$v_i = f(x_i) - \sum_j^2 \alpha_j y_j k_{ij} - b$$

$$v_i = f(x_i) - \sum_{j=1}^2 \alpha_j y_j k_{ij} - b$$

$$\alpha_1 = y_1 (D - \alpha_2 y_2)$$

$$\min \frac{1}{2} k_{11} (y_1 (D - \alpha_2 y_2))^2 + \frac{1}{2} k_{22} \alpha_2^2 + y_1 (D - \alpha_2 y_2) \alpha_2 y_1 y_2 k_{12} + y_1 (D - \alpha_2 y_2) y_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 y_2 v_2 - (y_1 (D - \alpha_2 y_2) + \alpha_2)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} k_{11} (D - \alpha_2 y_2)^2 + \frac{1}{2} k_{22} \alpha_2^2 + (D - \alpha_2 y_2) \alpha_2 y_2 k_{12} + (D - \alpha_2 y_2) v_1 + \alpha_2 y_2 v_2 - y_1 (D - \alpha_2 y_2) - \alpha_2$$

$$(k_{11} + k_{22} - 2k_{12})\alpha_2 = y_2(k_{11}D - k_{12}D + v_1 - v_2 + y_2 - y_1)$$

$$(k_{11} + k_{22} - 2k_{12})\alpha_2 = y_2(k_{11}D - k_{12}D + v_1 - v_2 + y_2 - y_1)$$

将条件带入:
$$v_i = f(x_i) - \sum_{j=1}^2 \alpha_j y_j k_{ij} - b$$
, $\alpha_1 y_1 + \alpha_2 y_2 = D$

$$\Rightarrow y_{2} \begin{bmatrix} k_{11}(\alpha_{1} \ y_{1} + \alpha_{2} \ y_{2}) - k_{12}(\alpha_{1} \ y_{1} + \alpha_{2} \ y_{2}) \\ + (f_{1} - \alpha_{1} \ y_{1}k_{11} - \alpha_{2} \ y_{2}k_{12} - b) - (f_{2} - \alpha_{1} \ y_{1}k_{21} - \alpha_{2} \ y_{2}k_{22} - b) + y_{2} - y_{1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_{2} [(y_{2} - y_{1}) + (f_{1} - f_{2}) + k_{11}\alpha_{2}y_{2} - 2k_{12}\alpha_{2}y_{2} + \alpha_{2} \ y_{2}k_{22}]$$

$$\Rightarrow y_{2} [(f_{1} - y_{1}) - (f_{1} - y_{2}) + \alpha_{2}y_{2}(k_{11} - 2k_{12} + k_{22})]$$

$$\vdots \quad \vdots \quad E_{i} = f_{i} - y_{i}, \quad \eta = k_{11} - 2k_{12} + k_{22}$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta \alpha_{2} = y_{2} [(E_{1} - E_{2}) + \alpha_{2}y_{2}\eta]$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta \alpha_2 = \alpha_2 \eta + y_2 (E_1 - E_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_2 = \alpha_2 + \frac{y_2(E_1 - E_2)}{\eta}$$
 意义?



类别迭代方法: 比如求解f(x) = 0,将其在 x_n 进行一阶泰勒展开, $f(x) = f(x_n) + f'(x_n)(x - x_n) = 0$

$$x = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$$
, 将得到的 x 看做新的 x_n (其实就是 x_{n+1})进行迭代: $x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$

$$\alpha_2^{new} = \alpha_2^{old} + \frac{y_2(E_1^{old} - E_2^{old})}{\eta}$$
结合之前的条件: $\alpha_1 y_1 + \alpha_2 y_2 = D$, $\alpha_1 = \frac{(D - \alpha_2 y_2)}{y_1} = y_1(D - \alpha_2 y_2)$ 改写为: $\alpha_1^{old} y_1 + \alpha_2^{old} y_2 = D$, $\alpha_1^{new} = y_1(D - \alpha_2^{new} y_2)$

 $\Rightarrow \alpha_1^{new} = y1(\alpha_1^{old}y_1 + \alpha_2^{old}y_2 - \alpha_2^{new}y_2)$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1^{new} = \alpha_1^{old} + y_1 y_2 (\alpha_2^{old} - \alpha_2^{new})$$

上边的迭代是没有考虑边界条件的,回顾我们要优化的问题以及相应的条件:

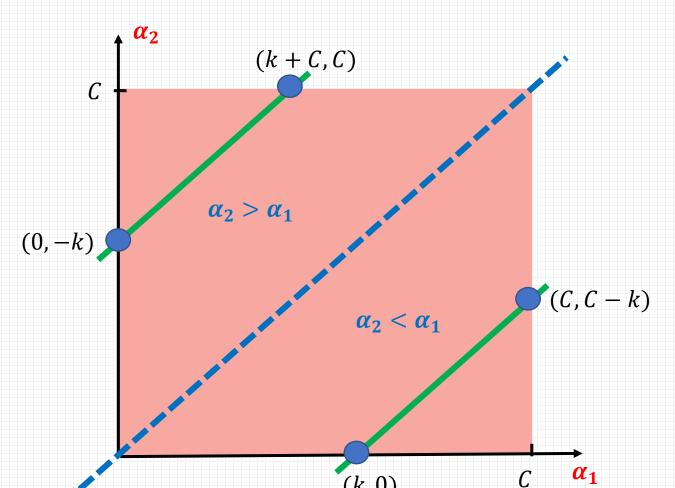
$$\max \sum_{i} \alpha_{i} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} K(x_{i}, x_{j})$$
s.t. $C \ge \alpha_{i} \ge 0$, $\mu_{i} \ge 0$, $\xi_{i} \ge 0$, $\sum_{i} \alpha_{i} y_{i} = 0$

$$C \ge \alpha_1 \ge 0, C \ge \alpha_2 \ge 0$$

$$\alpha_1 y_1 + \alpha_2 y_2 = D$$

当 $y_1 \neq y_2$,即二者异号:

$$=> \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = k, k = \pm D$$
,并考虑 α_1 和 α_2 的大小关系



(k,0)

$$C \ge \alpha_1 \ge 0, C \ge \alpha_2 \ge 0$$

$$\alpha_1 y_1 + \alpha_2 y_2 = D$$

最大值, 取交集: $H_2 = \min(C, C - \alpha_1 + \alpha_2)$

最小值,取交集: $L_2 = \max(\alpha_2 - \alpha_1, 0)$

当 $y_1 \neq y_2$, 即二者异号:

$$L_2 \leq \alpha_i \leq H_2$$

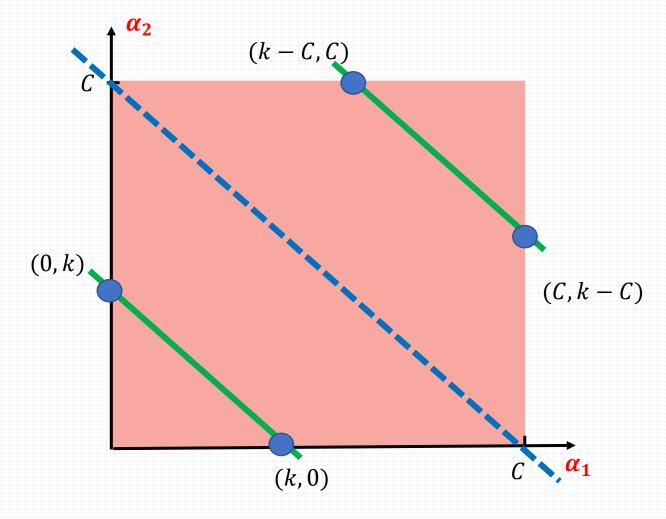
其中:

$$H_2 = \min(C, C - \alpha_1 + \alpha_2)$$

$$L_2 = \max(\alpha_2 - \alpha_1, 0)$$

当 $y_1 = y_2$, 即二者同号:

 $=> \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = k, k = \pm D$, 亦考虑2种情况。



$$C \ge \alpha_1 \ge 0, C \ge \alpha_2 \ge 0$$

$$\alpha_1 y_1 + \alpha_2 y_2 = D$$

情况1, $\max \alpha_2 = C$, 反之 $\max \alpha_2 = k$,

最大值,取交集: $H_2 = \min(C, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2)$

情况2, $\min \alpha_2 = k - C$,反之 $\min \alpha_2 = 0$, 是小债 现态焦,

最小值,取交集: $L_2 = \max(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - C, 0)$

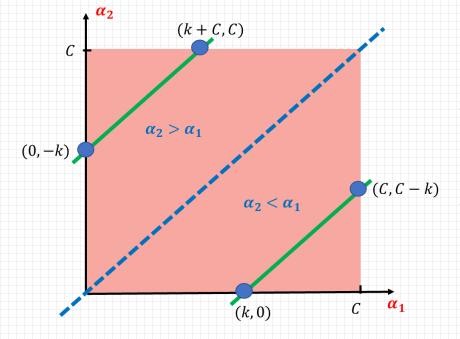
$$L_2 \leq \alpha_i \leq H_2$$

其中:

$$H_2 = \min(C, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2)$$

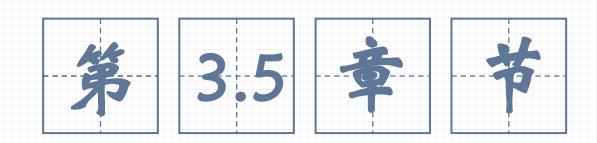
$$L_2 = \max(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - C, 0)$$

$$lpha_{2}^{new} = lpha_{2}^{old} + rac{y_{2}(E_{1}^{old} - E_{2}^{old})}{\eta}, \quad lpha_{1}^{new} = lpha_{1}^{old} + y_{1}y_{2}(lpha_{2}^{old} - lpha_{2}^{new})$$
 $lpha_{2}^{new} = \left\{ egin{array}{c} H_{2}, & lpha_{2} \geq H_{2} \\ lpha_{2}^{old} + rac{y_{2}(E_{1}^{old} - E_{2}^{old})}{\eta}, else \\ L_{2}, & lpha_{2} \leq L_{2} \end{array} \right.$
 $lpha_{1}^{new} = lpha_{1}^{old} + y_{1}y_{2}(lpha_{2}^{old} - lpha_{2}^{new})$



为什么 α_1 不需要裁剪?

答:在 $\alpha_1 y_1 + \alpha_2 y_2 = D$ 的约束下, α_1 和 α_2 被约束到了一条直线上。此时要求的就是,目标函数在一条平行于对角线的线段上的最优值。这使得两个变(c,c-k) 量的最优化问题成为实质上的单变量的最优化问题。不妨考虑为 α_2 的最优化问题,把握住了 α_2 ,那么 α_1 自然就定了。



 α_1 、 α_2 的造以与b、 E_i 的错导

KKT for multiple equality & inequality constraints

Given the constrained optimization problem

 $\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2} f(\mathbf{x})$

subject to

$$h_i(\mathbf{x}) = 0$$
 for $i = 1, \dots, l$ and $g_j(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0$ for $j = 1, \dots, m$

Define the Lagrangian as

$$\int \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}) = f(\mathbf{x}) + \boldsymbol{\mu}^t \, \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x}) + \boldsymbol{\lambda}^t \, \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x})$$

Then \mathbf{x}^* a local minimum \iff there exists a unique $\boldsymbol{\lambda}^*$ s.t.

- **2** $\lambda_j^* \ge 0 \text{ for } j = 1, \dots, m$
- **3** $\lambda_j^* g_j(\mathbf{x}^*) = 0 \text{ for } j = 1, \dots, m$
- **4** $g_j(\mathbf{x}^*) \le 0 \text{ for } j = 1, \dots, m$
- **6** $h(x^*) = 0$
- **6** Plus positive definite constraints on $\nabla_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}^*, \boldsymbol{\lambda}^*)$.

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial h} = 0 \Rightarrow -\sum_{i} \alpha_{i}^{*} y_{i} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i} \alpha_{i}^{*} y_{i} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \xi_i} = 0 \Rightarrow C - \alpha_i^* - \mu_i^* = 0$$
 KKT条件在SVM中的表现:指出正确的解应该

② $\alpha_i^* \ge 0$, $\mu_i^* \ge 0$

满足何种形式。

$$(4) \quad 1 - \xi_i^* - y_i (w^{*T} x_i + b^*) \le 0, \quad -\xi_i^* \le 0$$

根据前边的推导, SVM的解应满足KKT条件, 且满足原始约束, 如 $\alpha_i \ge 0$, $\xi_i \ge 0$ 等。从而得到 $C \ge \alpha_i^* \ge 0$, 由此我们有:

① $\underline{\underline{\alpha_i^*}} = \underline{\mathbf{0}}, C - \alpha_i^* - \mu_i^* = 0 \Rightarrow \mu_i^* = C \neq 0, \ \nabla y_i(w^Tx_i + b) - 1 + \xi_i \geq 0, \ \mu_i^*\xi_i^* = 0, \ \exists \xi_i^* = 0, \ \exists \xi_i$

即 $y_i f(x_i) \ge 1$ 。(对应能够被完美分类的样本)_____ 在实际中是严格大于 (小于)

又 $\mu_i^* \xi_i^* = 0$,所以 $\xi_i^* = 0$,从而 $y_i(w^T x_i + b) = 1$,如 $y_i f(x_i) = 1$ 。(对应卡在边界的样本,即支持向量)

得 $\xi_i^* \ge 0$,从而 $y_i(w^Tx_i + b) \le 1$, 即 $y_i f(x_i) \le 1$ 。(对应超平面和边界之间的样本)

等价KKT条件: ①
$$\alpha_i^* = \mathbf{0} \Leftrightarrow y_i f(x_i) \ge \mathbf{1}$$
。② $\mathbf{0} < \alpha_i^* < \mathbf{C} \Leftrightarrow y_i f(x_i) = \mathbf{1}$ 。③ $\alpha_i^* = \mathbf{C} \Leftrightarrow y_i f(x_i) \le \mathbf{1}$ 。

$$lpha_i$$
的更新公式: $lpha_1^{new}=lpha_1^{old}+y_1y_2(lpha_2^{old}-lpha_2^{new})$, $lpha_2^{new}=\left\{egin{array}{c} H_2, &lpha_2\geq H_2 \ &lpha_2^{old}+rac{y_2(E_1^{old}-E_2^{old})}{\eta},else \ &L_2, &lpha_2\leq L_2 \ \end{array}
ight.$

- α_1 、 α_2 的选取
 - **外循环先选** α_1 : 目标是尽量选取违反KKT条件的变量,并且优先判断支撑边界上的样本对应的 α 。具体操作为,先检验 $0 < \alpha_i < C$,对应的 $y_i f(x_i) = 1$ 是否成立?选择不成立、结果差的最离谱的 α_i 作为此次的 α_1 。如果都满足,则再遍历其余 样本。
 - 内循环选择 α_2 : 思路是,在选定 α_1 的基础上,选一个 α_2 能够有足够大的变动:具体为,因为 α_2^{new} 的变动量是与 $|E_1 E_2|$ 成正比的,而 α_1 选定之后, E_1 就定了。所以,如果 E_1 是正的,那么选择最小的 E_i 的对应的 α_i 作为 α_2 ,反之选择最大的 E_i 的对应的 α_i 作为 α_2 。
 - 如果上述的选择方式不能使 α_2 能够有足够大的变动(变动量小于某个阈值),那么启发式的遍历支持向量对应的 α_i 作为 α_2 ,判断是否能够满足条件。再不行,那就遍历其余样本,最后,实在不行,那就换个 α_1 。

● 截距 b 的计算:

• 若
$$0 < \alpha_1^{new} < C$$
, $y_i(w^T x_i + b) = 1 \Rightarrow w^T x_i + b = y_i \Rightarrow y_i = b - w^T x_i$

$$b_1^{new} = y_1 - \sum_{i=3}^{new} \alpha_i y_i k_{i1} - \alpha_1^{new} y_1 k_{11} - \alpha_2^{new} y_2 k_{21}$$

$$E_1^{old} = \sum_{i=3} \alpha_i y_i k_{i1} + \alpha_1^{old} y_1 k_{11} + \alpha_2^{nold} y_2 k_{21} + b^{old} - y_1$$

$$\Rightarrow b_{1}^{new} = \left(-E_{1}^{old} + \sum_{i=3}^{n} \alpha_{i} y_{i} k_{i1} + \alpha_{1}^{old} y_{1} k_{11} + \alpha_{2}^{nold} y_{2} k_{21} + b^{old}\right) - \sum_{i=3}^{n} \alpha_{i} y_{i} k_{i1} - \alpha_{1}^{new} y_{1} k_{11} - \alpha_{2}^{new} y_{2} k_{21}$$

$$\Rightarrow b_{1}^{new} = -E_{1}^{old} + \left(\alpha_{1}^{old} - \alpha_{1}^{new}\right) y_{1} k_{11} + \left(\alpha_{2}^{old} - \alpha_{2}^{new}\right) y_{2} k_{21} + b^{old}$$

• 若 $0 < \alpha_2^{new} < C$,同理

$$\Rightarrow b_2^{new} = -E_2^{old} + (\alpha_1^{old} - \alpha_1^{new})y_1k_{12} + (\alpha_2^{old} - \alpha_2^{new})y_2k_{22} + b^{old}$$

哪个 α 满足条件,就 $b^{new} = b_i^{new}$,否则就取二者均值作为新的b。

• E_i 的计算:

$$E_i^{new} = \sum \alpha_j^{new} y_j k_{ji} + b^{new} - y_i$$

● 算法流程

- 输入: 训练集n个样本 (x_i, y_i) , $x_i \in R^N, y_i \in \{+1, -1\}$, 精度 ϵ , 输出: α
- ① 初始化迭代次数 k=0, 设置 $\alpha_i^k=0$
- ② 选择 α_1^k , α_2^k , 并计算

$$E_i^k = \alpha_1^k y_1 k_{1i} + \alpha_2^k y_2 k_{2i} + \sum_{j=3} \alpha_j y_j k_{ji} - y_i, \quad \eta = k_{11} - 2k_{12} + k_{22}$$

- ③ 更新计算 α_1^{k+1} 、 α_2^{k+1} $\alpha_2^{k+1} = \alpha_2^k + \frac{y_2(E_1^k E_2^k)}{n}, clip, \ \alpha_1^{k+1} = \alpha_1^k + y_1y_2(\alpha_2^k \alpha_2^{k+1})$
- ④ 更新计算 b^{k+1} 、 E_i^{k+1}

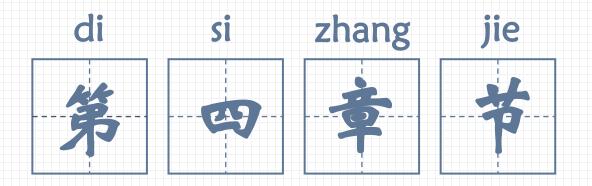
$$b_1^{new} = -E_1^{old} + (\alpha_1^{old} - \alpha_1^{new})y_1k_{11} + (\alpha_2^{old} - \alpha_2^{new})y_2k_{21} + b^{old}$$

$$b_2^{new} = -E_2^{old} + (\alpha_1^{old} - \alpha_1^{new})y_1k_{12} + (\alpha_2^{old} - \alpha_2^{new})y_2k_{22} + b^{old}$$

$$E_i^{new} = \sum \alpha_j^{new}y_jk_{ji} + b^{new} - y_i$$

⑤ 是否在e范围内满足KKT条件

$$\sum_{i} \alpha_{i} y_{i} = 0, y_{i} f(x_{i}) : \begin{cases} \geq 1, & \{x_{i} | \alpha_{i} = 0\} \\ = 1, & \{x_{i} | 0 < \alpha_{i} < C\} \\ \leq 1, & \{x_{i} | \alpha_{i} = C\} \end{cases}$$



深度学习版本的SVM

(公公公公)

深度学习版本的SVM, 指的是使用DL中构造损失函数, 利用误差反向传播, 梯度下降的思路进行求解。

本节相关内容、图像来自李宏毅老师16年ML课程课件。

Binary Classification
$$\begin{bmatrix} x^1 & x^2 & x^3 \\ \hat{y}^1 & \hat{y}^2 & \hat{y}^3 & \cdots \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\hat{y}^n = +1, -1$

Step 1: Function set (Model)

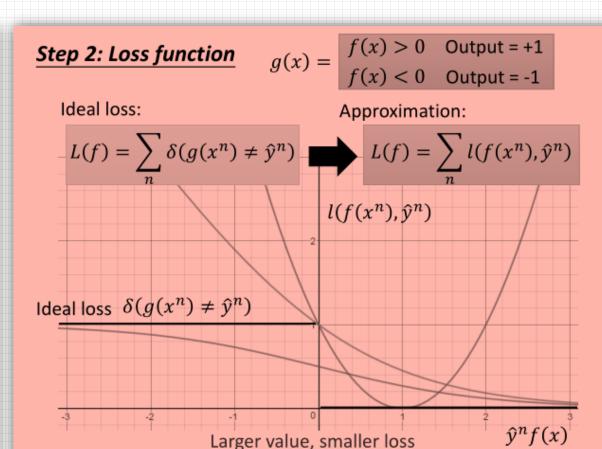
$$g(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) > 0 & \text{Output = +1} \\ f(x) < 0 & \text{Output = -1} \end{cases}$$

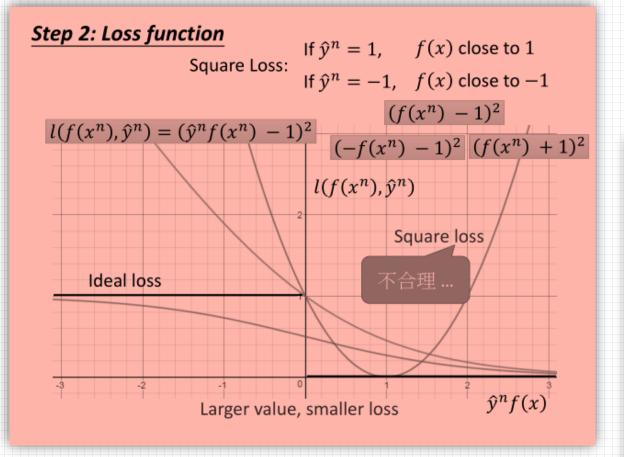
• Step 2: Loss function:

$$L(f) = \sum_{n} \frac{\delta(g(x^n) \neq \hat{y}^n)}{l(f(x^n), \hat{y}^n)}$$
 The number of times g get incorrect results on training data.

The number of times g training data.

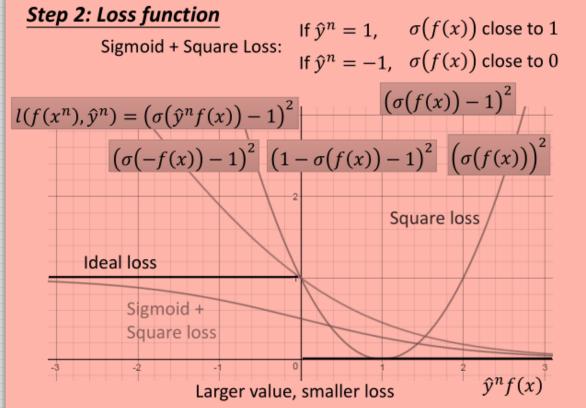
 Step 3: Training by gradient descent is difficult Gradient descent is possible if g(*) and $\delta(*)$ is differentiable

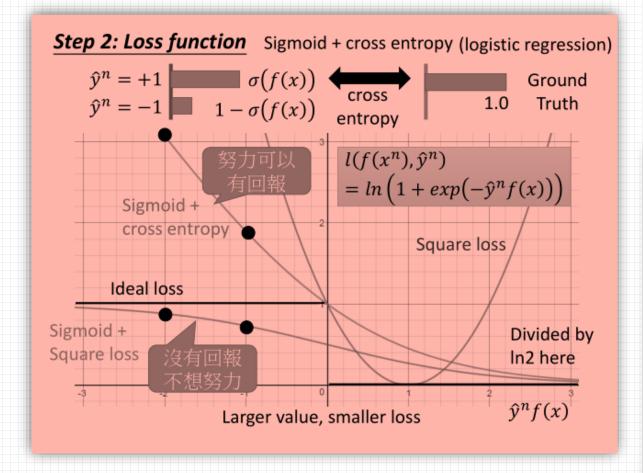




Square Loss

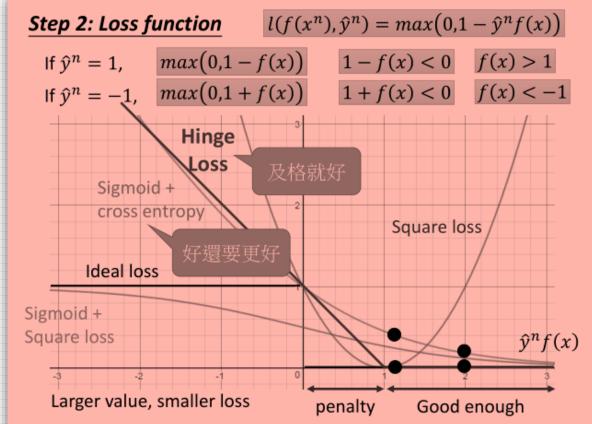
Sigmoid + Square Loss





Sigmoid + Cross Entropy

Hinge Loss



接下来证明,对于n个训练样本,如果对如下函数进行最小化,那么你得到的就是一个SVM。

Minimize
$$L(f) = \sum l(f(x^n), \hat{y}^n) + \lambda ||w||_2, \ l(f(x^n), \hat{y}^n) = max(0, 1 - \hat{y}^n f(x^n))$$

Proof:

Minimize
$$L(f) = \sum \epsilon^n + \lambda ||w||_2$$
, $\epsilon^n = max(0.1 - \hat{y}^n f(x^n))$

$$\epsilon^n = \max\left(0, 1 - \hat{y}^n f(x^n)\right) \iff \left(\epsilon^n \ge 0, \ \epsilon^n \ge 1 - \hat{y}^n f(x^n)\right)$$

But!!!
$$\left(e^n = \max \left(0, 1 - \hat{y}^n f(x^n) \right) \right)$$

$$\iff \qquad \left(e^n \ge 0, \ e^n \ge 1 - \hat{y}^n f(x^n) \right)$$

Minimize

Minimize $L(f) = \sum \epsilon^n + \lambda ||w||_2$, $\epsilon^n \ge 0$, $\hat{y}^n f(x^n) \ge 1 - \epsilon^n$

Minimize

PPT13页, 软间隔SVM目标: $min \frac{1}{2} w^T w + C \sum_i \xi_i$, $s.t. y_i (w^T x_i + b) \ge 1 - \xi_i$, $\xi_i \ge 0$



Linear SVM – gradient descent

Ignore regularization for simplicity

$$L(f) = \sum_{n} l(f(x^n), \hat{y}^n) \qquad l(f(x^n), \hat{y}^n) = max(0, 1 - \hat{y}^n f(x^n))$$

$$\frac{\partial l(f(x^n), \hat{y}^n)}{\partial w_i} = \frac{\partial l(f(x^n), \hat{y}^n)}{\partial f(x^n)} \frac{\partial f(x^n)}{\partial w_i} x_i^n \qquad \begin{bmatrix} f(x^n) \\ = w^T \cdot x^n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial \max(0,1-\hat{y}^n f(x^n))}{\partial f(x^n)} = \begin{cases} -\hat{y}^n & \text{if } \hat{y}^n f(x^n) < 1\\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial L(f)}{\partial w_i} = \sum_n \frac{-\delta(\hat{y}^n f(x^n) < 1)\hat{y}^n x_i}{c^n(w)} \quad w_i \leftarrow w_i - \eta \sum_n c^n(w) x_i^n$$

亦可以说明SVM的权重w,是训练集样本的线性组合

Dual Representation

$$w^* = \sum_{n} \alpha_n^* x^n$$
 Linear combination of data points

 α_n^* may be sparse $\longrightarrow x^n$ with non-zero α_n^* are support vectors

$$w_{1} \leftarrow w_{1} - \eta \sum_{n} c^{n}(w) x_{1}^{n}$$

$$w_{i} \leftarrow w_{i} - \eta \sum_{n} c^{n}(w) x_{i}^{n}$$

$$w_{k} \leftarrow w_{k} - \eta \sum_{n} c^{n}(w) x_{k}^{n}$$

$$c.f. \text{ for logistic regression, it}$$

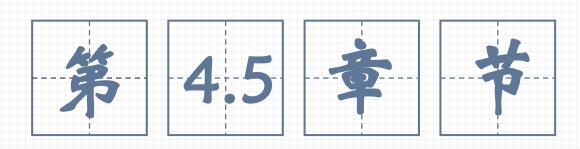
If w initialized as 0

$$w \leftarrow w - \eta \sum_{n} c^{n}(w) x^{\eta}$$

$$c^n(w)$$

$$=\frac{\partial l(f(x^n),\hat{y}^n)}{\partial f(x^n)}$$

is always non-zero



SVM与连撞回归、回归活步。 NN的关系

Minimize
$$L(f) = \sum_{n} l(f(x^n), \hat{y}^n) + \lambda ||w||_2$$

使用不同的损失函数对上式进行优化,得到的就是不同的模型。

- ① 当 $l(f(x^n), \hat{y}^n) = max(0, 1 \hat{y}^n f(x^n))$ 时,得到就是一个SVM。
- ② 当 $l(f(x^n), \hat{y}^n) = \ln(1 + \exp(-\hat{y}^n f(x^n)))$ 时,得到就是一个 Logistics Regression 。
- ③ 当 $l(f(x^n), \hat{y}^n) = (f(x^n) \hat{y}^n)^2$ 时,得到的就是一个带 L2 Regularization 的回归模型,也叫岭回归。
- ④ 当 $l(f(x^n), \hat{y}^n) = (f(x^n) \hat{y}^n)^2$,且 $+\lambda ||w||_1$ 时,得到是 L1 Regularization 的回归模型,也叫 LASSO回归。 因此,从这个角度,SVM、逻辑回归、带正则项的回归,他们是一样的。区别仅在于选择什么优化函数。

具体L1, L2正则化的原理、理解, 读者自行学习。推荐一个B站UP <u>王木头学科学</u>的视频:



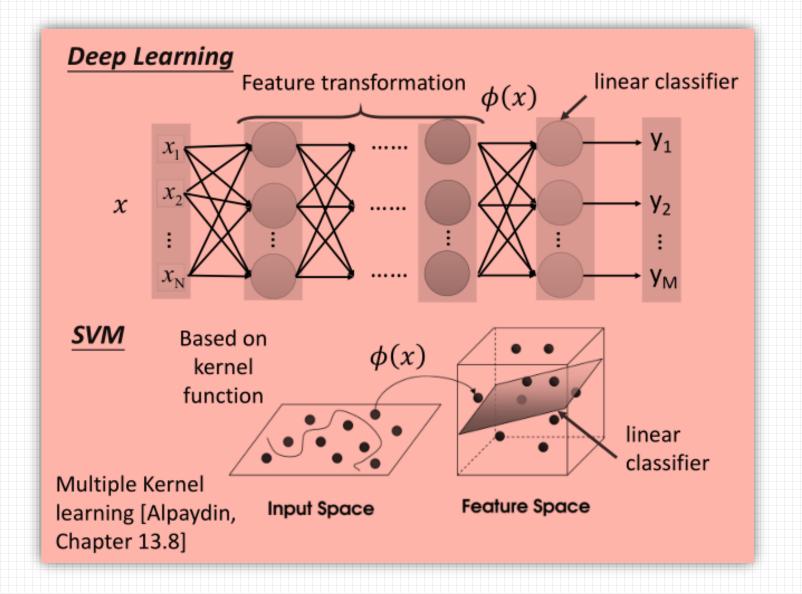
贝叶斯解释 "L1和L2正则 化" ,本质上是最大后验估



"L1和L2正则化"直观理解 (之二),为什么又叫权重衰

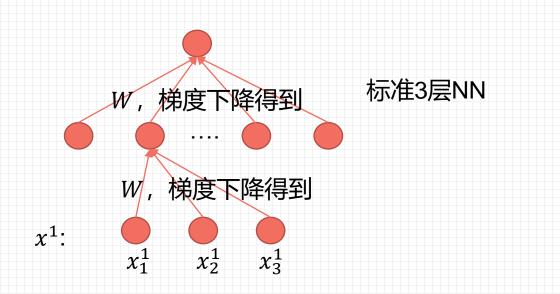


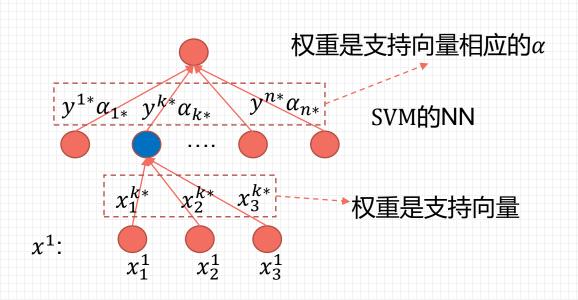
"L1和L2正则化"直观理解 (之一),从拉格朗日乘数法角



训练的时候:

NN的隐藏层一定程度上要做的事情和 SVM 中 $\phi(\cdot)$ 要做的事情类似。

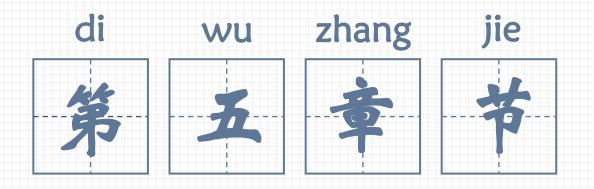




$$f(x^i) = w^T x^i$$
, $w = \sum \alpha_{n*} y^{n*} x^{n*}$, 忽略偏置、 $\varphi(\cdot)$
$$f^i = \sum \alpha_{n*} y^{n*} (x^{n*} \cdot x^i), x^{n*}$$
为支持向量

预测的时候:

SVM也是可以写成单个隐含层的神经网络,其中权重是支持向量和其相应的 α

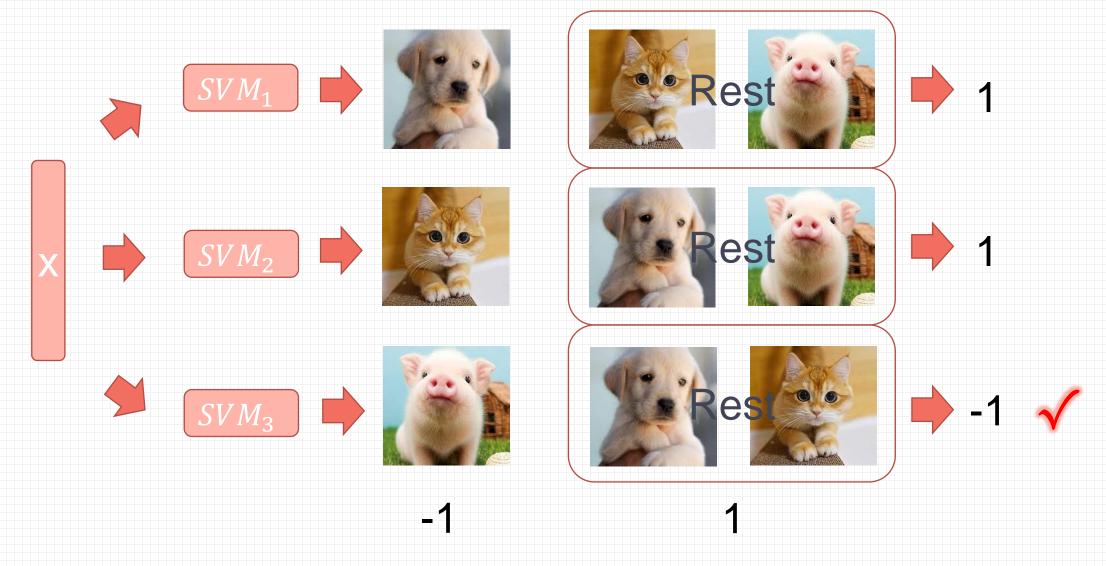


SVNIISHERIFIE

(公公公)

SVM怎么做多分类?

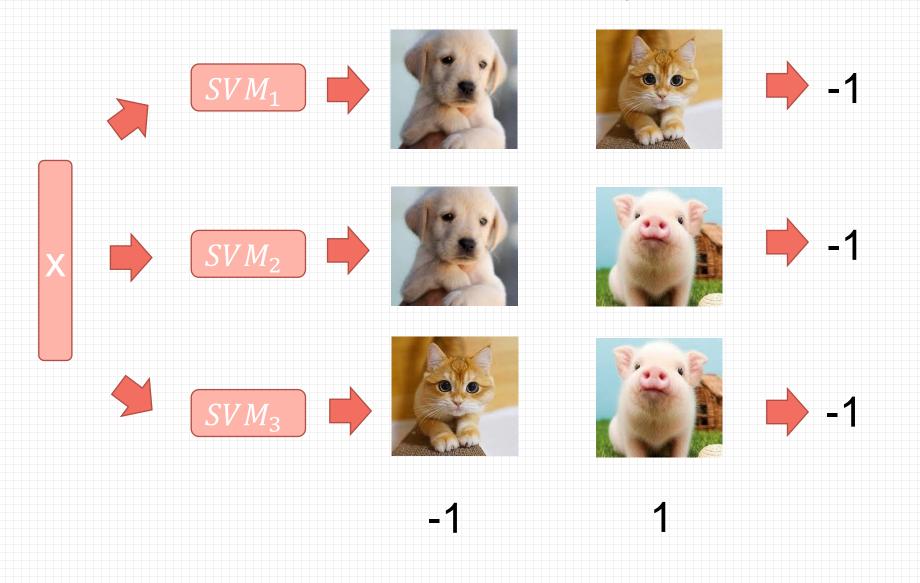
① one-vs-rest (OVR): 思路简单,高效。需要比k次,即训练k个模型,k为类别数目。



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SVM怎么做多分类?

② one-vs-one (OVO): 准确,慢。需要比 k(k-1)/2次,即训练个 k(k-1)/2 模型,k为类别数目。



- 顺序要对应:
 比如狗、猫、猪
 最后输出才能对上:
 (-1, -1, -1) 对应
 (狗, 猫)、(狗、猪)、
- · 输出的-1含义不一样, 需要额外的信息标识。

(猫,猪)。

最后采用投票法输出 最终结果

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Standard SVM:

https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.svm.SVC.html

For Large Dataset:

https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.svm.LinearSVC.html#sklearn.svm.LinearSVC

https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.linear_model.SGDClassifier.html#sklearn.linear_model.SGDClassifier



本次课程部分图片内容来自<u>李宏毅老师ML课程</u>, 感谢老师的精彩课程讲解及相关开源内容。

所有课程PPT以及code下载链接(或者评论区、视频简介均可下载):

https://github.com/CHENHUI-X/My-lecture-slides-and-code
, 如果对你有帮助,可以
★ Starred 134 ▼ 支持我
UP知识水平有限,且PPT内容公式较多,纯手工敲写,相关内容如有错误及不足,请务必指出,感谢。



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