

支持向量机 最优间隔分类器

原始优化问题 和 对偶优化问题 (KKT)条件

$$h_{w,b}(x) = g(w^T x + b)$$

$$g(z) = \begin{cases} 1 & z \geq 0 \\ -1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

#1

$$\max_{f, w, b} f$$

s.t.

$$y^{(i)}(w^T x^{(i)} + b) \geq f \quad \forall i$$

Function margin: $\hat{f}^{(i)} = y^{(i)}(w^T x^{(i)} + b)$

Geometric margin: $\hat{f}^{(i)} = y^{(i)} \left(\frac{w^T}{\|w\|} x^{(i)} + \frac{b}{\|w\|} \right)$

$$f = \min_i \hat{f}^{(i)}$$

#2

$$\max_{f, w, b} \frac{f}{\|w\|}$$

s.t.

$$y^{(i)}(w^T x^{(i)} + b) \geq f$$

← 用凸优化软件优化

实际就是 找直线把点分割的情况下 到点最差的距离最大

等价于 $f = 1 \quad \min_i y^{(i)}(w^T x^{(i)} + b) = 1$

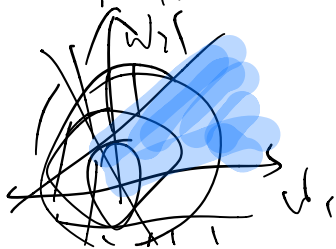
#3

$$\min \|w\|^2$$

s.t.

$$y^{(i)}(w^T x^{(i)} + b) \geq 1$$

去掉非线性项后，
凸优化



↑ 最优间隔分类器

拉格朗日最值, , 高数知识了

$$L(w, \beta) = f(w) + \sum_i \beta_i h_i(w)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w} \stackrel{\text{set}}{=} 0 \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \beta} = 0$$

$$w^* \text{ 存在解, 则 } \exists \beta^* \text{ s.t. } \frac{\partial L(w^*, \beta^*)}{\partial w} = 0 = \frac{\partial L(w^*, \beta^*)}{\partial \beta}$$

拉格朗日一般形式

$$\min f(w) \quad \text{s.t. } \begin{cases} g_i(w) \leq 0 \\ h_i(w) = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 约束}$$

$$L(w, \alpha, \beta) = f(w) + \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i g_i(w) + \sum_{i=1}^l \beta_i h_i(w)$$

$$\text{定义 } \Theta_p(w) = \max_{\alpha, \beta} L(w, \alpha, \beta)$$

$$p^* = \min_w \max_{\alpha, \beta} L(w, \alpha, \beta) = \min_w \Theta_p(w) \quad \begin{array}{l} \nearrow \text{两个不满足前提} \\ \text{对偶问题?} \\ \downarrow \\ \text{so } p^* = f(w^*) \end{array}$$

对偶问题

$$\Theta_D(\alpha, \beta) = \min_w L(w, \alpha, \beta)$$

$$d^* = \max_{\alpha, \beta} \nearrow = \max_{\alpha, \beta} \Theta_D(\alpha, \beta)$$

$$d^* \leq p^* \quad \longrightarrow \text{有对偶问题更简单}$$

f 是凸函数 h_i 是仿射函数 $h_i(w) = a_i^T w + b_i$
 g_i 严格可微的 $[\exists w \text{ 使 } \forall i, g_i(w) < 0]$

在这种情况下 $\exists w^*, \alpha^*, \beta^*$ 使 w^* 是原问题的解
 $g_i(w^*) \leq 0, \alpha_i^* \geq 0$ $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \alpha^* \\ \beta^* \end{matrix} \right\}$ 是对偶问题的解

且 $\frac{\partial L(w^*, \alpha^*, \beta^*)}{\partial w} = 0$,

且 $p^* = d^* = L(w^*, \alpha^*, \beta^*)$
 原问题解 对偶解

$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \beta} = 0, \alpha_i^* g_i(w^*) = 0$
 $\downarrow \downarrow$
 互补松弛条件

KKT 蕴含 \uparrow if $a_i \neq 0 \Rightarrow g_i(w^*) = 0$
 \downarrow
 $a_i > 0$

g_i 是一个活动约束

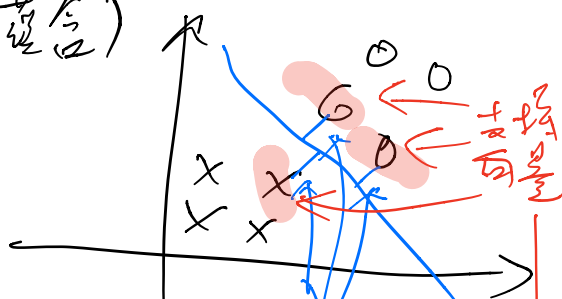
返回去 最优间隔分类器的原始问题和对偶问题 拉格朗日乘数

$\alpha_i, \beta_i \rightarrow \alpha_i$
 $w \rightarrow w, b$
 这组

$\min \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 \quad y^{(i)} (w^T x^{(i)} + b) \geq 1 \quad g_i(w, b) = 1 - y^{(i)} (w^T x^{(i)} + b) \leq 0$

$$a_i \rightarrow g_i(w, b) = 0 \quad (\text{KKT 条件})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{函数间隔} = 1$$



$$L(w, b, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 - \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i (y^{(i)} (w^T x^{(i)} + b) - 1)$$

对偶问题

$$\theta_D(\alpha) = \min_{w, b} L(w, b, \alpha)$$

$$\downarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial w} L = 0 \quad \nabla_w L = w - \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y^{(i)} x^{(i)} \stackrel{\text{约束1}}{=} 0$$

$$\Rightarrow w = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y^{(i)} x^{(i)}$$

$$\text{约束2} \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = - \sum_{i=1}^m y^{(i)} \alpha_i \stackrel{\text{约束2}}{=} 0$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} w^T w - \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i (y^{(i)} (w^T x^{(i)} + b) - 1)$$

$$= - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m y^{(i)} y^{(j)} \alpha_i \alpha_j \underbrace{\langle x^{(i)}, x^{(j)} \rangle}_{(x^{(i)})^T x^{(j)}} + \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i$$

$$= W(\alpha)$$

对偶问题

$$\max_{\alpha} W(\alpha)$$

$$\alpha_i \geq 0 \quad \sum_i y_i \alpha_i = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = 0$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \text{if } (\sum_i y_i \alpha_i \neq 0) \\ \theta_D(\alpha) = -\infty \end{array} \right.$$

$$\theta_D(\alpha) = -\infty$$

如果求出 L^* 则求出 w 再 $\rightarrow b$ 1 Bl.7. max

$$w = \sum_i \lambda_i y^{(i)} x^{(i)} \quad b = \frac{\max_{i: y^{(i)} = -1} w^T x^{(i)} + \min_{i: y^{(i)} = 1} w^T x^{(i)}}{2}$$

$$h_{w,b}(x) = g(w^T x + b)$$

$$w^T x + b = \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i y^{(i)} \langle x^{(i)}, x \rangle + b$$

kernels 高维 $x^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^\infty$ \downarrow 不同数据非0, 交叉计算每对数据

(下一讲)

这一章: 最优解 $\rightarrow \frac{\partial J}{\partial w} = 0 \quad \nabla = 0$

\downarrow
= 0 约束 \rightarrow 拉格朗日 $L(\cdot, \lambda)$

\downarrow
 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = 0$ 拉格朗日 $\rightarrow KKT$

\downarrow
+ 约束 + 拉格朗日 \rightarrow 支持向量机

(目前都假设样本优秀可分离)

对偶问题的定义