对偶问题计算示例答案

对偶问题计算示例

- ▶ 假设训练集有3个样本点,分别为x1 = (1,1) y1 = -1, x2=(3,3) y2 = 1, x3 = (4,3),y3 = 1
- ▶ 写出对偶问题的形式,通过求对偶问题求最大间隔分离超平面

解 根据所给数据,对偶问题是

$$\min_{\alpha} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} (x_{i} \cdot x_{j}) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (18\alpha_{1}^{2} + 25\alpha_{2}^{2} + 2\alpha_{3}^{2} + 42\alpha_{1}\alpha_{2} - 12\alpha_{1}\alpha_{3} - 14\alpha_{2}\alpha_{3}) - \alpha_{1} - \alpha_{2} - \alpha_{3}$$
s.t. $\alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2} - \alpha_{3} = 0$

$$\alpha_{i} \ge 0, \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

解这一最优化问题. 将 $\alpha_3 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$ 代入目标函数并记为

$$s(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = 4\alpha_1^2 + \frac{13}{2}\alpha_2^2 + 10\alpha_1\alpha_2 - 2\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2$$

对 α_1,α_2 求偏导数并令其为 0,易知 $s(\alpha_1,\alpha_2)$ 在点 $\left(\frac{3}{2},-1\right)^T$ 取极值,但该点不满足约束条件 $\alpha_2 \ge 0$,所以最小值应在边界上达到.

当 $\alpha_1 = 0$ 时,最小值 $s\left(0, \frac{2}{13}\right) = -\frac{2}{13}$; 当 $\alpha_2 = 0$ 时,最小值 $s\left(\frac{1}{4}, 0\right) = -\frac{1}{4}$. 于

是 $s(\alpha_1,\alpha_2)$ 在 $\alpha_1 = \frac{1}{4}$, $\alpha_2 = 0$ 达到最小,此时 $\alpha_3 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = \frac{1}{4}$.

这样, $\alpha_1^* = \alpha_3^* = \frac{1}{4}$ 对应的实例点 x_1, x_3 是支持向量. 根据式 (7.25) 和式 (7.26) 计算得

$$w_1^* = w_2^* = \frac{1}{2}$$
$$b^* = -2$$

分离超平面为

$$\frac{1}{2}x^{(1)} + \frac{1}{2}x^{(2)} - 2 = 0$$

分类决策函数为

$$f(x) = \operatorname{sign}\left(\frac{1}{2}x^{(t)} + \frac{1}{2}x^{(2)} - 2\right)$$