Lecture7-8 作业

1 , 假 设 两 个 样 本 $\{(\vec{V}_1,y_1)=((v_1,v_2)^T,1),(\vec{V}_2,y_2)=$ $((-v_1, -v_2)^T, -1)$, 假设 H 是这两个样本的最大间隔分类面,写出其 表达式。

解:两个样本关于原点对称,最大间隔分类面会垂直于两个样本的连 线,且穿过原点,即样本连线的斜率与分类面(分类线)斜率的乘积 为-1,而样本连线的斜率为 $\frac{v_2}{v_1}$,所以,分类面(线)的斜率为: $-\frac{v_1}{v_2}$ 且 b=0。

所以,最大间隔分类面为:

$$x_{2} = -\frac{v_{1}}{v_{2}}x_{1}$$

$$\mathbb{P}: v_{1}x_{1} + v_{2}x_{2} = 0$$

假设三个样本为 $D = \{(\vec{x}_1, y_1) = ((3,0)^T, 1), (\vec{x}_2, y_2) = ((3,0)^T, 1), ((3,0)$ $((0,4)^T,1),(\vec{x}_3,y_3)=((0,0)^T,-1)\}$,计算这三个样本到平面: x_1+ $x_2 = 1$ 的距离。

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{M} &: \quad d = \frac{|\vec{w}^T \vec{x} + b|}{\|\vec{w}\|} \\
x_1 + x_2 &= 1 \to x_1 + x_2 - 1 = 0 \\
d_1 &= \frac{|\vec{w}^T \vec{x}_1 + b|}{\|\vec{w}\|} = \frac{\left| (1,1) \binom{3}{0} - 1 \right|}{\sqrt{(1^2 + 1^2)}} = \sqrt{2} \\
d_2 &= \frac{|\vec{w}^T \vec{x}_2 + b|}{\|\vec{w}\|} = \frac{\left| (1,1) \binom{0}{4} - 1 \right|}{\sqrt{(1^2 + 1^2)}} = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$d_3 = \frac{|\vec{w}^T \vec{x}_3 + b|}{\|\vec{w}\|} = \frac{\left| (1,1) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - 1 \right|}{\sqrt{(1^2 + 1^2)}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

3 , 假 设 训 练 样 本 集 为 D = $\{(\vec{x}_1, y_1) = ((0,0)^T, -1), (\vec{x}_2, y_2) = ((2,2)^T, -1), (\vec{x}_3, y_3) = ((2,0)^T, 1), (\vec{x}_4, y_4) = ((3,0)^T, 1)\}, 使用 QP 求解器时,<math>\vec{a}_n^T$ (n=1,2,3,4)分别为多少?

$$\widetilde{\mathbf{a}}_{1}^{T} = (-1,0,0), \quad \widetilde{\mathbf{a}}_{2}^{T} = (-1,-2,-2), \quad \widetilde{\mathbf{a}}_{3}^{T} = (1,2,0), \quad \widetilde{\mathbf{a}}_{4}^{T} = (1,3,0)$$

4, 假设训练样本集为: $D = \{(\vec{x}_1, y_1) = ((1,1)^T, 1), (\vec{x}_2, y_2) = ((2,2)^T, 1), (\vec{x}_3, y_3) = ((2,0)^T, 1), (\vec{x}_4, y_4) = ((0,0)^T, -1), (\vec{x}_5, y_5) = ((1,0)^T, -1), (\vec{x}_6, y_6) = ((0,1)^T, -1)\}, 请分别在<math>y_n(\vec{w}^T\vec{x}_n + b) \ge 1$ 和 $y_n(\vec{w}^T\vec{x}_n + b) \ge 5$ 的条件下用 Primal SVM 方法来设计最优分类面 $g(\vec{x})$,判断两种情况下的分类面是否一致,指出哪些是候选的支撑向量,并回答如何确认哪些是支撑向量。

解: (1) 对于条件 $y_n(\vec{w}^T\vec{x}_n+b) \ge 1$,可列出如下的式子

$$egin{aligned} \min rac{1}{2}oldsymbol{w}^Toldsymbol{w} \ s.t. egin{cases} w_1+w_2+b \geqslant 1 \ 2w_1+2w_2+b \geqslant 1 \ 2w_1+b \geqslant 1 \ -b \geqslant 1 \ -w_1-b \geqslant 1 \ -w_2-b \geqslant 1 \end{cases} \implies egin{cases} w_1 \geqslant 2 \ w_2 \geqslant 2 \ b \leqslant -3 \end{cases}$$

当且仅当 $w_1 = 2, w_2 = 2, b = -3$,

$$rac{1}{2}m{w}^{\scriptscriptstyle T}m{w}=rac{1}{2}\left(w_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}^{\scriptscriptstyle 2}+w_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}^{\scriptscriptstyle 2}
ight)\geqslantrac{1}{2}\left(2^{\scriptscriptstyle 2}+2^{\scriptscriptstyle 2}
ight)=4$$
取得最小值。

可以验证 constraints 均满足。

故此时的最优分类面为

$$\boldsymbol{w}_1^T \boldsymbol{x} + b_1 = 0$$

其中 $\mathbf{w}_1 = [2 \ 2]^T, b_1 = -3$ 。

可以验证,将 $\mathbf{w}_1 = [2 \ 2]^T$, $b_1 = -3$ 代入上述 constraints 中有第1、3、

5、6 是严格等式,故候选支撑向量为 $\boldsymbol{x}_1,\boldsymbol{x}_3,\boldsymbol{x}_5,\boldsymbol{x}_6$ 。

由 Dual SVM 知识可知, 当求解 Dual SVM 问题时, 在如下式子中

$$\alpha_n(1-y_n(\boldsymbol{w}^T\boldsymbol{x}_n+b))=0$$

 $m{x}_1, m{x}_3, m{x}_5, m{x}_6$ 满足 $lpha_n > 0, y_n(m{w}^Tm{x}_n + b) = 1$ 所对应的样本即为支撑向量。

(2) 对于条件 $y_n(\vec{w}^T\vec{x}_n+b) \ge 5$, 可列出如下的式子

$$egin{aligned} \min rac{1}{2} oldsymbol{w}^T oldsymbol{w} \ s.t. egin{cases} w_1 + w_2 + b \geqslant 5 \ 2w_1 + 2w_2 + b \geqslant 5 \ 2w_1 + b \geqslant 5 \ -b \geqslant 5 \ -w_1 - b \geqslant 5 \ -w_2 - b \geqslant 5 \end{cases} \implies egin{cases} w_1 \geqslant 10 \ w_2 \geqslant 10 \ b \leqslant -15 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

当且仅当 $w_1 = 10, w_2 = 10, b = -15$ 时有

$$rac{1}{2}m{w}^{\scriptscriptstyle T}m{w}=rac{1}{2}\left(w_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}^{\scriptscriptstyle 2}+w_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}^{\scriptscriptstyle 2}
ight)\geqslantrac{1}{2}\left(10^{\scriptscriptstyle 2}+10^{\scriptscriptstyle 2}
ight)=100$$
取得最小值,

可以验证 constraints 均满足。

故此时的最优分类面为

 $m{w}_2^Tm{x}+b_2=0$, which is exactly equivalent to $m{w}_1^Tm{x}+b_1=0$ 其中 $m{w}_2=[10\ 10]^T,b_2=-15$ 。

可以验证,将 $\mathbf{w}_2 = [10 \ 10]^T$, $b_2 = -15$ 代入上述constraints中有第1、3、5、6 是严格等式,故候选支撑向量为 $\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_3, \mathbf{x}_5, \mathbf{x}_6$ 。

由 Dual SVM 知识可知, 当求解 Dual SVM 问题时, 在如下式子中

$$\alpha_n(1-y_n(\boldsymbol{w}^T\boldsymbol{x}_n+b))=0$$

 $\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_3, \mathbf{x}_5, \mathbf{x}_6$ 满足 $\alpha_n > 0, y_n(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n + b) = 5$ 所对应的样本即为支撑向量。

5,Hinge Loss 是支撑向量机的误差函数,因此,除了用二次规划求解最佳分类面外,也能用梯度下降法求解,(1)请推导梯度并写出算法流程;(2)假设初始增广权向量 $\vec{w} = (0,0,0)^T$,用第 4 题训练样本集去设计分类面,指出哪些向量在边界上?假设它们都是支撑向量的话,请问最佳权系数向量是否是这些支撑向量的线性组合?

解: (1) 己知样本集合 $\{(\vec{x}_1,y_1),(\vec{x}_2,y_2),...,(\vec{x}_N,y_N)\}$,每个样本的标签为 $y_n \in \{+1,-1\}$,我们基于 Hinge Loss,对于每个样本定义其误差函数为:

$$err_{SVM} = \max(0.1 - y_n(\overrightarrow{w}^T\overrightarrow{x_n} + b))$$

对其求梯度,得到:

利用随机梯度下降法得到新的动

$$\begin{split} \overrightarrow{w}^{(t+1)} &= \overrightarrow{w}^{(t)} - \eta \frac{\partial E_{in} \left(\overrightarrow{w}^{(t)} \right)}{\partial \overrightarrow{w}^{(t)}} = \overrightarrow{w}^{(t)} + \eta [\![1 - y_n (\overrightarrow{w}^T \overrightarrow{x_n} + b) \geq 0]\!] y_n \overrightarrow{x_n} \\ & \not \perp + \eta [\![\cdot]\!] = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if condition is satisfied} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \end{split}$$

(2) 初始增广权向量 $\vec{w}^{(0)} = (0,0,0)^T$

$$\overrightarrow{x_1} = (1,1,1)^T, \overrightarrow{x_2} = (1,2,2)^T, \overrightarrow{x_3} = (1,2,0)^T,$$

$$\overrightarrow{x_4} = (1,0,0)^T, \overrightarrow{x_5} = (1,1,0)^T, \overrightarrow{x_6} = (1,0,1)^T$$

$$y_1 = 1, y_2 = 1, y_3 = 1, y_4 = -1, y_5 = -1, y_6 = -1$$

取学习率 $\eta = 1$

第一轮迭代

$$\max\left(0,1-y_1\left(\overrightarrow{w}^{(0)^T}\overrightarrow{x_1}\right)\right) = \max(0,1) = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial E_{in}(\vec{w}^{(0)})}{\partial \vec{w}^{(0)}} = -y_1 \vec{x_1} = (-1, -1, -1)^T$$

$$\vec{w}^{(1)} = \vec{w}^{(0)} - \eta \frac{\partial E_{in}(\vec{w}^{(1)})}{\partial \vec{w}^{(1)}} = \vec{w}^{(0)} + y_1 \vec{x_1} = (1,1,1)^T$$

第二轮迭代

$$\max\left(0,1-y_2\left(\overrightarrow{w}^{(1)^T}\overrightarrow{x_2}\right)\right) = \max(0,-4) = 0$$

$$\vec{w}^{(2)} = \vec{w}^{(1)} = (1,1,1)^T$$

第三轮迭代

$$\max(0,1-y_3(\vec{w}^{(2)}^T\vec{x_3})) = \max(0,-2) = 0$$

$$\vec{w}^{(3)} = \vec{w}^{(2)} = (1,1,1)^T$$

第四轮迭代

$$\max\left(0,1-y_4\left(\overrightarrow{w}^{(3)}^T\overrightarrow{x_4}\right)\right) = \max(0,2) = 2$$

$$\frac{\partial E_{in}(\overrightarrow{w}^{(3)})}{\partial \overrightarrow{w}^{(3)}} = -y_4 \overrightarrow{x_4} = (1,0,0)^T$$

$$\vec{w}^{(4)} = \vec{w}^{(3)} + y_4 \vec{x_4} = (0,1,1)^T$$

第五轮迭代

$$\max\left(0,1-y_5\left(\overrightarrow{w}^{(4)}^T\overrightarrow{x_5}\right)\right) = \max(0,2) = 2$$

$$\frac{\partial E_{in}(\overrightarrow{w}^{(4)})}{\partial \overrightarrow{w}^{(4)}} = -y_5 \overrightarrow{x_5} = (1,1,0)^T$$

$$\vec{w}^{(5)} = \vec{w}^{(4)} + y_5 \vec{x_5} = (-1,0,1)^T$$

第六轮迭代

$$\max\left(0,1-y_6\left(\overrightarrow{w}^{(5)^T}\overrightarrow{x_6}\right)\right) = \max(0,1) = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial E_{in}(\vec{w}^{(5)})}{\partial \vec{w}^{(5)}} = -y_6 \vec{x}_6 = (1,0,1)^T$$

$$\vec{w}^{(6)} = \vec{w}^{(5)} + y_6 \vec{x_6} = (-2,0,0)^T$$

第七轮迭代

$$\max\left(0.1 - y_1\left(\overrightarrow{w}^{(6)^T}\overrightarrow{x_1}\right)\right) = \max(0.3) = 3$$

$$\frac{\partial E_{in}(\vec{w}^{(7)})}{\partial \vec{w}^{(7)}} = -y_1 \vec{x_1} = (-1, -1, -1)^T$$

$$\vec{w}^{(7)} = \vec{w}^{(6)} + y_1 \vec{x_1} = (-1,1,1)^T$$

第八轮迭代

$$\max\left(0,1-y_2\left(\vec{w}^{(7)}^T\vec{x_2}\right)\right) = \max(0,-2) = 0$$

$$\vec{w}^{(8)} = \vec{w}^{(7)} = (-1,1,1)^T$$

第九轮迭代

$$\max(0.1 - y_3(\vec{w}^{(8)}^T \vec{x_3})) = \max(0.0) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial E_{in}(\vec{w}^{(8)})}{\partial \vec{w}^{(8)}} = -y_3 \vec{x_3} = (-1, -2, 0)^T$$

$$\vec{w}^{(9)} = \vec{w}^{(8)} + y_3 \vec{x_3} = (0.3.1)^T$$

第十轮迭代

$$\max\left(0,1-y_4\left(\overrightarrow{w}^{(9)}^T\overrightarrow{x_4}\right)\right) = \max(0,1) = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial E_{in}(\overrightarrow{w}^{(9)})}{\partial \overrightarrow{w}^{(9)}} = -y_4 \overrightarrow{x_4} = (1,0,0)^T$$

$$\vec{w}^{(10)} = \vec{w}^{(9)} + y_4 \vec{x_4} = (-1,3,1)^T$$

第十一轮迭代

$$\max\left(0.1 - y_5\left(\vec{w}^{(10)^T}\vec{x_5}\right)\right) = \max(0.1) = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial E_{in}(\overrightarrow{w}^{(4)})}{\partial \overrightarrow{w}^{(4)}} = -y_5 \overrightarrow{x_5} = (1,1,0)^T$$

$$\vec{w}^{(11)} = \vec{w}^{(10)} + y_5 \vec{x_5} = (-2,2,1)^T$$

第十二轮迭代

$$\max\left(0,1-y_6\left(\overrightarrow{w}^{(11)^T}\overrightarrow{x_6}\right)\right) = \max(0,0) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial E_{in}(\vec{w}^{(11)})}{\partial \vec{w}^{(11)}} = -y_6 \vec{x}_6 = (1,0,1)^T$$

$$\vec{w}^{(12)} = \vec{w}^{(11)} + y_6 \vec{x}_6 = (-3,2,0)^T$$

第十三轮迭代

$$\max\left(0,1-y_1\left(\vec{w}^{(12)^T}\vec{x_1}\right)\right) = \max(0,2) = 2$$

$$\frac{\partial E_{in}(\vec{w}^{(12)})}{\partial \vec{w}^{(12)}} = -y_1 \vec{x_1} = (-1, -1, -1)^T$$

$$\vec{w}^{(7)} = \vec{w}^{(6)} + y_1 \vec{x_1} = (-2,3,1)^T$$

第十四轮迭代

对于
$$\overrightarrow{x_2}$$
、 $\overrightarrow{x_3}$ 、 $\overrightarrow{x_4}$ 满足 $1-y_n\left(\overrightarrow{w}^{(13)}^T\overrightarrow{x_n}\right)<0$

$$\max\left(0,1-y_5\left(\overrightarrow{w}^{(13)^T}\overrightarrow{x_5}\right)\right) = \max(0,2) = 2$$

$$\vec{w}^{(14)} = \vec{w}^{(13)} + y_5 \vec{x_5} = (-3,2,1)^T$$

第十五轮迭代

对于
$$\overrightarrow{x_6}$$
满足 $1 - y_n \left(\overrightarrow{w}^{(13)} \overrightarrow{x_n} \right) < 0$

$$\max\left(0,1-y_1\left(\overrightarrow{w}^{(14)^T}\overrightarrow{x_1}\right)\right) = \max(0,1) = 1$$

$$\vec{w}^{(15)} = \vec{w}^{(14)} + y_1 \vec{x_1} = (-2,3,2)^T$$

第十六轮迭代

对于
$$\overrightarrow{x_2}$$
、 $\overrightarrow{x_3}$ 、 $\overrightarrow{x_4}$ 满足 $1-y_n\left(\overrightarrow{w}^{(15)}^T\overrightarrow{x_n}\right)<0$

$$\max\left(0,1-y_5\left(\vec{w}^{(15)^T}\vec{x_5}\right)\right) = \max(0,2) = 2$$

$$\vec{w}^{(16)} = \vec{w}^{(15)} + y_5 \vec{x_5} = (-3,2,2)^T$$

检验对任意 $\overrightarrow{x_n}$ 满足 $1-y_n\left(\overrightarrow{w}^{(15)^T}\overrightarrow{x_n}\right)<0$,迭代结束

得到分类面为 $2x_1 + 2x_2 - 3 = 0$

$$\vec{w} = (-3,2,2)^T$$

将
$$x_1, x_3, x_5, x_6$$
 代 入 $1-y_n(\overrightarrow{w}^T\overrightarrow{x_n}+b)$ 均为 0 ,

说明这四个样本在边界上,均为候选的支撑向量。

为简单起见(不用求解对偶 SVM),按照本题题意候选的支撑向量均为支撑向量,则: $\vec{w} = 7x_1 + 0x_3 - 5x_5 - 5x_6$,即最佳权系数向量为支撑向量的线性组合。

6,假如做了非线性变换后的两个训练样本为: $\{(\vec{Z}_1,+1)=(\vec{z},1),(\vec{Z}_2,-1)=(-\vec{z},-1)\}$,请写出用于设计硬间隔 SVM 时的拉格朗日函数 $L(\vec{w},b,\alpha)$ 。

解:根据定义:

$$L(\vec{\mathbf{w}},\mathbf{b},\alpha) = \frac{1}{2}\vec{\mathbf{w}}^T\vec{\mathbf{w}} + \alpha_1(1 - y_1(\vec{\mathbf{w}}^T\vec{z}_1 + b) + \alpha_2(1 - y_2(\vec{\mathbf{w}}^T\vec{z}_2 + b))$$
将两个样本代入,得到:

$$L(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{w}}, \mathbf{b}, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \overrightarrow{\mathbf{w}}^T \overrightarrow{\mathbf{w}} + \alpha_1 (1 - (\overrightarrow{\mathbf{w}}^T \overrightarrow{z} + b) + \alpha_2 (1 + (-\overrightarrow{\mathbf{w}}^T \overrightarrow{z} + b))$$

7,对于一个单变量w,假设要在 $w \ge 1$ 和 $w \le 3$ 这两个线性约束条件下,求 $\frac{1}{2}w^2$ 的最小值,请写出其拉格朗日函数 $L(w,\alpha)$ 以及这个最优问题的 KKT 条件。

解:由于是单变量,根据定义及约束条件:

$$L(w, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2}w^2 + \alpha_1(1 - w) + \alpha_2(w - 3)$$

KKT 条件为:

$$\alpha_1 \ge 0$$
, $\alpha_2 \ge 0$,
$$w = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2$$
, (通过 $\frac{\partial L(w,\alpha)}{\partial w} = 0$ 得到)
$$\alpha_1(1-w) = 0$$
, $\alpha_2(w-3) = 0$.

8,假如做了非线性变换后的两个训练样本为: $\{(\vec{Z}_1,+1)=(\vec{z},1),(\vec{Z}_2,-1)=(-\vec{z},-1)\}$,在求解硬间隔 SVM 的对偶问题时,假定得到的最佳 $\alpha_1>0$,最佳 $\alpha_2>0$,请问最佳 b 为多少?

解:由于 $\alpha_1 > 0$, $\alpha_2 > 0$,所以: \vec{Z}_1 和 \vec{Z}_2 为支撑向量,根据定义: $b = y_1 - \vec{\mathbf{w}}^T \vec{Z}_1 = y_2 - \vec{\mathbf{w}}^T \vec{Z}_2 = 1 - \vec{\mathbf{w}}^T \vec{z} = -1 + \vec{\mathbf{w}}^T \vec{z}$ 得到: $\vec{\mathbf{w}}^T \vec{z} = 1$,b = 0

9,假设有 5566 个样本用以训练对偶硬间隔 SVM 时得到 1126 个支撑向量,请问落在分类面边界上的样本数(也就是候选的支撑向量)有可能是:(a)0;(b)1024;(c)1234;(d)9999。

解: 因为:支撑向量数≤候选的支撑向量数≤样本总数 所以选择(c)

10, 如果两个样本 \vec{x} 和 \vec{x}' 的内积 $\vec{x}^T\vec{x}' = 10$, 计算其 ϕ_2 核函数 $K_{\phi_2}(\vec{x}, \vec{x}')$ 等于多少?

解: 因为: $K_{\phi_2}(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') = 1 + \vec{x}^T \vec{x}' + (\vec{x}^T \vec{x}')^2$ 所以: $K_{\phi_2}(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') = 1 + 10 + 100 = 111$

11, 假设训练样本集为: $D = \{(\vec{x}_1, y_1) = ((1,0)^T, 1), (\vec{x}_2, y_2) = ((-1,0)^T, 1), (\vec{x}_3, y_3) = ((0,1)^T, -1), (\vec{x}_4, y_4) = ((0,-1)^T, -1)\}$,请用 Dual SVM 来设计最优分类面 $g(\vec{x})$,并指出哪些是支撑向量。

解: 样本为非线性分布,所以,需要首先进行非线性变换:

令
$$\phi_2(\vec{x}) = \{1, x_1, x_2, x_1x_2, x_1^2, x_2^2\}$$

则: $(\vec{x}_1, y_1) \to (\vec{z}_1, y_1)$: $\{(1,0)^T, 1\} \to \{(1,1,0,0,1,0)^T, 1\}$
 $(\vec{x}_2, y_2) \to (\vec{z}_2, y_2)$: $\{(-1,0)^T, 1\} \to \{(1,-1,0,0,1,0)^T, 1\}$

$$\begin{split} (\vec{x}_3, y_3) &\to (\vec{z}_3, y_3) \colon \{(0, 1)^T, -1\} \to \{(1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1)^T, -1\} \\ (\vec{x}_4, y_4) &\to (\vec{z}_4, y_4) \colon \{(0, -1)^T, -1\} \to \{(1, 0, -1, 0, 0, 1)^T, -1\} \\ & \Leftrightarrow \alpha_1 \geq 0 \,, \; \alpha_2 \geq 0 \,, \; \alpha_3 \geq 0 \,, \; \alpha_4 \geq 0 \end{split}$$

由 SVM 对偶模型得到:

$$\begin{cases} L(\vec{w}, b, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{4} \sum_{m=1}^{4} \alpha_n \alpha_m y_n y_m \vec{z}_n^T \vec{z}_m - \sum_{n=1}^{4} \alpha_n \\ \sum_{n=1}^{4} y_n \alpha_n = 0 \end{cases}$$

求 $L(\vec{w}, b, \alpha)$ 对 α 的梯度: $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha_n} = \sum_{m=1}^4 \alpha_m y_n y_m \vec{z}_n^T \vec{z}_m - 1$

且:
$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_3 - \alpha_4 = 0$$

代入训练样本,

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha_1} &= 3\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_3 - \alpha_4 - 1 = 0 \rightarrow 2\alpha_1 - 1 = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha_2} &= 3\alpha_2 + \alpha_1 - \alpha_3 - \alpha_4 - 1 = 0 \rightarrow 2\alpha_2 - 1 = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha_3} &= 3\alpha_3 - \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_4 - 1 = 0 \rightarrow 2\alpha_3 - 1 = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha_4} &= \alpha_4 - \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 - 1 = 0 \rightarrow 2\alpha_4 - 1 = 0 \end{split}$$

求解得到: $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = \alpha_4 = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\vec{w} = \sum_{n=1}^{4} \alpha_n y_n \vec{z}_n = \frac{1}{2} (\vec{z}_1 + \vec{z}_2 - \vec{z}_3 - \vec{z}_4) = (0,0,0,0,1,-1)^T$$

$$b = y_1 - \vec{w}^T \vec{z}_1 = 1 - (0,0,0,0,1,-1)(1,1,0,0,1,0)^T = 0$$

$$\therefore g_{SVM} = sign(\vec{w}^T \phi_2(\vec{x}) + b) = sign(x_1^2 - x_2^2)$$

且四个样本均为支撑向量。