

支持向量机是一种代理模型, 并支持分类与回归两种算法,  
由期望风险为:

$$R(w) = \int L(y, f(x, w)) dP(x, y)$$

(1) 经验风险  $\rightarrow R_{emp}(w) = \frac{1}{l} \sum_{i=1}^l L(y_i, f(x_i, w))$

一般地,  $R_{emp}$  最小化往往可能导致过学习, 而最小二乘和神经网络一般是以  $R_{emp}$  最小为准则提出的。

(2) 结构风险:

$$R(w) \leq R_{emp}(w) + \Omega\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

参考支持向量机部分, 我们可通过最小化  $\frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2$  来最大化平面距离  $\gamma = \frac{2}{\|w\|}$

引入松弛变量  $\xi_i$  之后, 引入 Lagrange 函数为:

$$L(w, b, \xi, \alpha, \gamma) = \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^l \xi_i - \sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_i [y_i (w \cdot \varphi(x_i) + b) - 1 + \xi_i] - \sum_{i=1}^l \gamma_i \xi_i$$

其中  $w, b, \xi_i$  为优化变量,  $\alpha_i \geq 0, \gamma_i \geq 0$ , 为 Lagrange 乘子

(约束函数是  $y_i (w \cdot \varphi(x_i) + b) \geq 1 - \xi_i, \xi_i \geq 0$ ) 求

我们是求解  $\alpha, \gamma$  在使  $L$  最大情况下的  $L$  最小值

$$\min_x \max_{\alpha, \gamma \geq 0} L(w, b, \xi, \alpha, \gamma) \quad \text{对偶} \rightarrow \max_{\alpha, \gamma \geq 0} \min L(w, b, \xi, \alpha, \gamma)$$

此时: 利用 KKT 条件, 有:  $f(x) + \sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_i g_i(x) + \sum_{j=1}^l \beta_j h_j(x), g_i(x) \leq 0, h_j(x) = 0$  时:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L(\alpha, \beta, x^*)}{\partial x} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \xi_i} = 0 \\ \alpha_i^* g_i(x) = 0 \\ h_j(x^*) = 0, g_i(x^*) < 0 \quad \text{代入:} \\ \alpha_i(x^*) \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

由第一式, 得: ①  $\|w\| - \sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_i y_i \varphi(x_i) = 0$  (1)

②  $-\sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_i y_i = 0 \rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_i y_i = 0$  (2)

③  $C - \alpha_i - \gamma_i = 0 \rightarrow \gamma_i = C - \alpha_i$  (3)

代入: 有:

另外:  $\alpha_i \geq 0, \gamma_i \geq 0$  (初始条件限制)

$$L(w, b, \xi, \alpha, \gamma) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_i y_i \varphi(x_i) \cdot \sum_{j=1}^l \alpha_j y_j \varphi(x_j) + C \sum_{i=1}^l \xi_i - \sum_{i=1}^l (C - \alpha_i) \xi_i \\ - \sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_i y_i \left( \sum_{j=1}^l \alpha_j y_j \varphi(x_j) \cdot \varphi(x_i) - b \sum_{j=1}^l \alpha_j y_j - \sum_{j=1}^l \alpha_j (\xi_j - 1) \right)$$

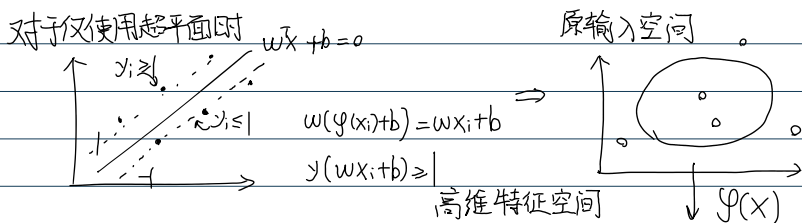
$$= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^l \sum_{j=1}^l \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j \varphi(x_i) \varphi(x_j) + \sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_i \xi_i + \sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_i (1 - \xi_i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^l \sum_{j=1}^l \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j \varphi(x_i) \varphi(x_j)$$

问题转化:

$$\Rightarrow \max \left( \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^l \sum_{j=1}^l \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j \varphi(x_i) \varphi(x_j) - \sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_i \right), \text{ s.t. } \sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_i y_i = 0, \alpha_i \in [0, C]$$

需要指出,其中函数  $\varphi(x_i)$  用于将原空间映射到特征空间。



因此我们用核函数代替  $\varphi(x)$ ,

则有:

$$\max \left( \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^l \sum_{j=1}^l \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j k(x_i, x_j) - \sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_i \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_i y_i = 0 \\ 0 < \alpha_i \leq C \end{cases}$$

后面两项

都必为0

经松弛条件

显然:  $\alpha_i \in [0, C]$  而由  $\alpha_i^* g_i(x) = 0$ , 则  $\alpha_i (y_i (w \cdot \varphi(x_i) + b) - 1 + \xi_i) = 0$  (1)

若  $\alpha_i \neq 0$  时, 显:  $y_i (w \cdot \varphi(x_i) + b) - 1 + \xi_i = 0$ ,

又: 由互补松弛条件(2)有:  $y_i \xi_i = 0$ , 代入  $y_i = C - \alpha_i$

此时: 若  $\alpha_i \in (0, C)$  则显有  $\xi_i = 0$ , 则对应式为

$$\alpha_i (y_i (w \cdot \varphi(x_i) + b)) = 1 \quad (\alpha_i \in (0, C))$$

通过此式可以经过任意一个  $\alpha_i, y_i$  式子求解出  $b$  值  
而我们往往通过计算所有  $b$  值并取平均获取  $b$ .

而显然二分类可用分类函数由  $w \cdot \varphi(x) + b$  获取代入有:

$$g_{svm}(x) = \text{sgn} \left( \sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_i y_i k(x, x_i) + b \right) \quad \text{为分类预测函数}$$

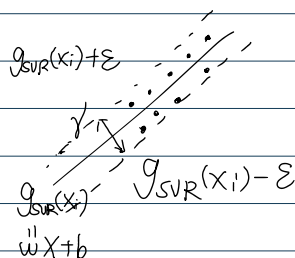
支持向量机回归优化公式推导:

我们考虑训练样本集:

$D = \{(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_l, y_l)\}$ , 而假设对于样本集

存在一个线性近似使得:

$$|g_{svr}(x_i) - y_i| \leq \varepsilon, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, l$$



由: 直线距公式: 因:  $y_1 = w^T x + b, y_2 = w^T x + b + \varepsilon$

$$\gamma = \frac{2|\varepsilon|}{\sqrt{\|w\|^2 + 1}} \quad \text{对应地: } d_i = \frac{|w^T x + b - y_i|}{\sqrt{\|w\|^2 + 1}} \leq \frac{|\varepsilon|}{\sqrt{\|w\|^2 + 1}}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, l$$

按照支持向量理论所建立的模型即为最大化样本点之间的间隔的, 而显然同时满足了  $\delta \leq \varepsilon$  这一需求。

回归问题

变为:

$$\min \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2$$

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$$\text{st: } |g_{\text{SVR}}(x_i) - y_i| = |w^T X + b - y_i| \leq \varepsilon \quad (\forall i=1,2,\dots,l \text{ 均成立})$$

另外: 考虑到上式不能严格满足, 可引入变量

$$\xi_i \geq 0, \xi_i^* \geq 0, \text{ 同时考虑}$$

仍然使用拉格朗日乘数法求解:

其中  $C$  正则化常数

$$\min \left[ \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^l (\xi_i + \xi_i^*) \right]$$

需说明: 对于回归容差线内

的点:  $\xi_i, \xi_i^*$  均为 0

约束条件松弛为:

$$\begin{cases} g_{\text{SVR}}(x_i) - y_i - \varepsilon - \xi_i \leq 0 \\ y_i - g_{\text{SVR}}(x_i) - \varepsilon - \xi_i^* \leq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{分别表示两侧松弛度}$$

使用不敏感损失

$$|y - g_{\text{SVR}}(x)| = \begin{cases} 0 & \dots \leq \varepsilon \\ |y - g_{\text{SVR}}| - \varepsilon & \text{other} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{其中: } \xi_i, \xi_i^* \geq 0, i=1,2,\dots,l$$

由于求解最小值, 原问题为:

$$\min_{w,b,\mu} \max_{\xi_i, \xi_i^*, \mu_i, \mu_i^*} L(w, b, \xi_i, \xi_i^*, \mu_i, \mu_i^*) = \max_{\mu_i, \mu_i^*} \min_{w,b} L(w, b, \xi_i, \xi_i^*, \mu_i, \mu_i^*)$$

为求解极值点, 构造拉格朗日天条件极值

求导:

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^l (\xi_i + \xi_i^*) - \sum_{i=1}^l \mu_i \xi_i - \sum_{i=1}^l \mu_i^* \xi_i^*$$

$$w - \sum \alpha_i X_i + \sum \alpha_i^* X_i = 0$$

$$\therefore w = \sum (\alpha_i - \alpha_i^*) X_i$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_i (g_{\text{SVR}}(x_i) - y_i - \varepsilon - \xi_i) + \sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_i^* (y_i - g_{\text{SVR}}(x_i) - \varepsilon - \xi_i^*) \text{ 求最小}$$

显然:  $\mu_i \xi_i = 0, \mu_i^* \xi_i^* = 0$  时最小值

$$\text{其中 } g_{\text{SVR}}(x_i) = wX + b$$

①: 极值点

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \xi_i} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \xi_i^*} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (\alpha_i - \alpha_j^*) \cdot x_i x_j - (\alpha_i - \alpha_j^*) w x_i$$

直接求解, 代入有:

$$w = \sum_{i=1}^l (\alpha_i^* - \alpha_i) X_i \quad ①, \quad \sum_{i=1}^l (\alpha_i - \alpha_i^*) = 0 \quad ②$$

$$\mu_i^* = C - \alpha_i^*$$

$$C - \mu_i - \alpha_i = 0 \quad ③ \quad C - \mu_i^* - \alpha_i^* = 0 \quad ④ \text{ 代入得: } \mu_i = C - \alpha_i$$

$$L = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^l (\alpha_i^* - \alpha_i) X_i \sum_{j=1}^l (\alpha_j^* - \alpha_j) X_j + \sum_{i=1}^l [-\alpha_i \xi_i - \alpha_i^* \xi_i^* + \alpha_i \xi_i + \alpha_i^* \xi_i^*]$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^l (\alpha_i^* - \alpha_i) y_i - \sum_{i=1}^l (\alpha_i + \alpha_i^*) \varepsilon$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \sum_{i=1}^L (\alpha_i - \alpha_i^*) y_i - \sum_{i=1}^L (\alpha_i + \alpha_i^*) \varepsilon \\
 = & \max_{\alpha_i, \alpha_i^* \geq 0} \min_{w, b} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^L \sum_{j=1}^L (\alpha_i^* - \alpha_i) (\alpha_j^* - \alpha_j) x_i x_j + \sum_{i=1}^L [(\alpha_i^* - \alpha_i) y_i - (\alpha_i + \alpha_i^*) \varepsilon] \\
 \text{s.t. } & \sum_{i=1}^L (\alpha_i^* - \alpha_i) = 0; \quad 0 \leq \alpha_i, \alpha_i^* \leq C \text{ (由于 } \mu_i \text{ 限制)}
 \end{aligned}$$

而对于非线性问题, 我们只需用核函数将  $x$  映射到高维空间:

$$\max_{\alpha_i, \alpha_i^* \geq 0} \sum_{i=1}^L (\alpha_i^* - \alpha_i) y_i - (\alpha_i + \alpha_i^*) \varepsilon - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^L \sum_{j=1}^L (\alpha_i^* - \alpha_i) (\alpha_j^* - \alpha_j) x_i x_j K(x_i, x_j)$$

另外: 利用松弛条件, 有:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{i=1}^L \alpha_i (g_{\text{SVR}}(x_i) - y_i - \varepsilon - \xi_i) &= 0, & \mu_i \xi_i &= 0 \\
 \sum_{i=1}^L \alpha_i^* (y_i - g_{\text{SVR}}(x_i) - \varepsilon - \xi_i^*) &= 0, & \mu_i^* \xi_i^* &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又: } g_{\text{SVR}} = w^T \varphi(x) + b = \sum_{i=1}^L (\alpha_i - \alpha_i^*) k(x_i, x_j) + b \quad (\star)$$

因而:

当  $\alpha_i \in (0, C)$  时, 必有  $\xi_i = 0$ .  $\alpha_i \neq 0$ , 则得:

$$\begin{cases} g_{\text{SVR}}(x_i) - y_i - \varepsilon = 0 & \alpha_i \in (0, C) \\ y_i - g_{\text{SVR}}(x_i) - \varepsilon = 0 & \alpha_i^* \in (0, C) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{代入: } \begin{cases} b = y_i + \varepsilon - \sum_{i=1}^L (\alpha_i - \alpha_i^*) k(x_i, X) & \alpha_i \in (0, C) \\ b = y_i - \varepsilon - \sum_{i=1}^L (\alpha_i - \alpha_i^*) k(x_i, X) & \alpha_i^* \in (0, C) \end{cases}$$

我们只需求解最大化式子的  $\alpha_i, \alpha_i^*$ , 然后代入  $(\star)$

$$g_{\text{SVR}} = w^T x + b = \sum_{i=1}^L (\alpha_i - \alpha_i^*) k(x_i, x_j) + b \quad \text{即可.}$$