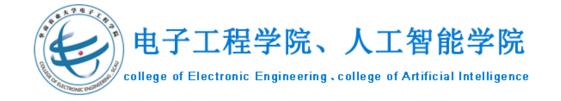


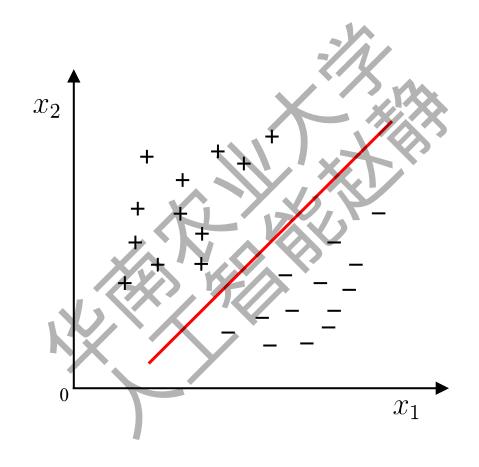
第5章 支持向量机

Support Vector Machine



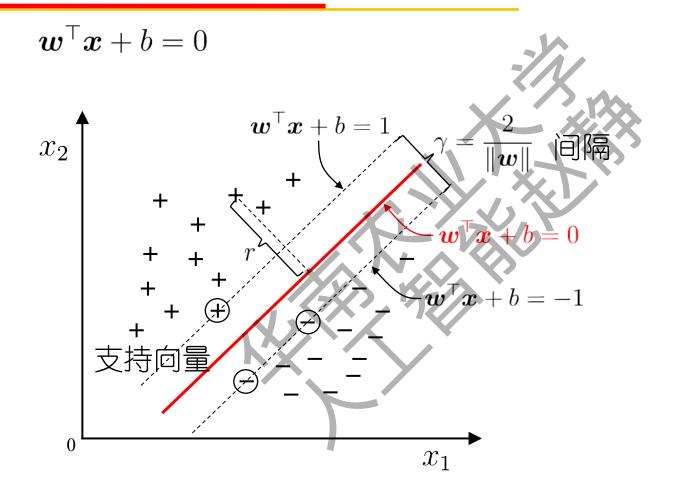


线性模型: 在样本空间中寻找一个超平面, 将不同类别的样本分开.





1. 线性SVM



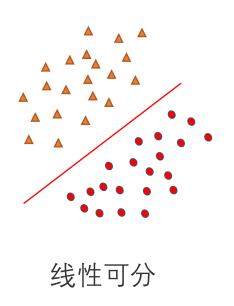


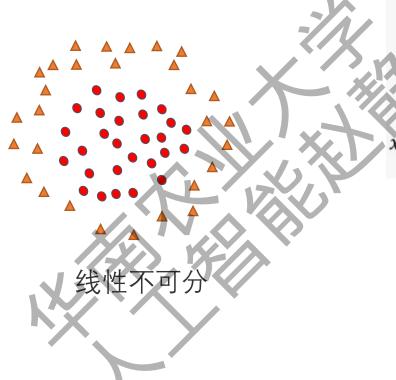
Vladimir Vapnik

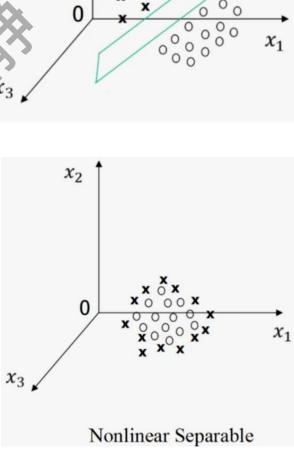
> 线性可分与线性不可分



 x_1







 x_2

> 定义线性可分

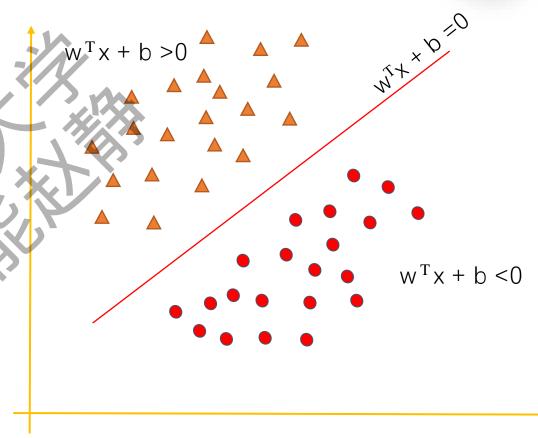


$$D = \{(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots (x_m, y_m)\}$$
$$y \in \{+1, -1\}$$

- 线性分类器 $f(x) = \mathbf{w}^{\mathrm{T}}x + b$
- 若存在w, 使得:

所有满足 $f(\mathbf{x}) < 0$ 的点,其对应的y等于-1 所有满足 $f(\mathbf{x}) > 0$ 的点,其对应的y等于1 则数据线性可分

• 线性判别函数 $f(x) = w^T x + b = 0$, x是位于超平面面上的点

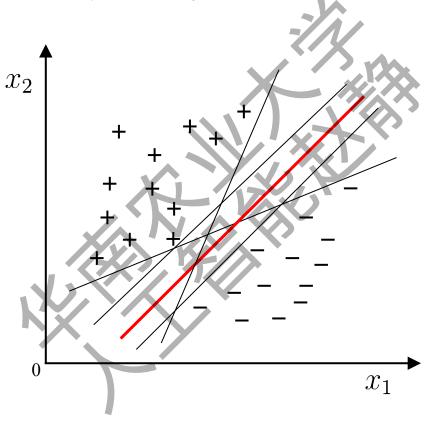


超平面: $w^Tx + b = 0$

> 线性可分支持向量机



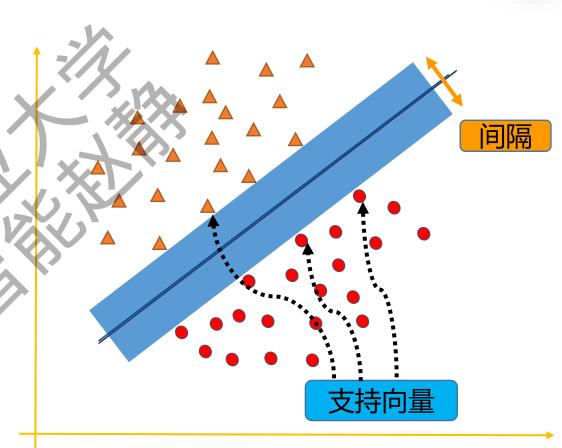
-Q:将训练样本分开的超平面可能有很多,哪一个好呢?



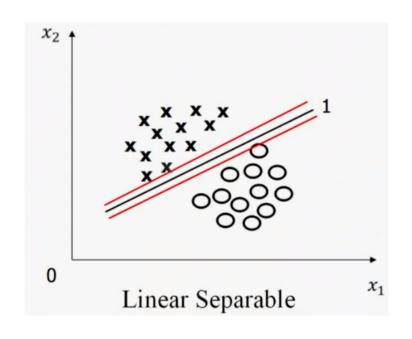
-A:应选择"正中间", 容忍性好, 鲁棒性高, 泛化能力最强.

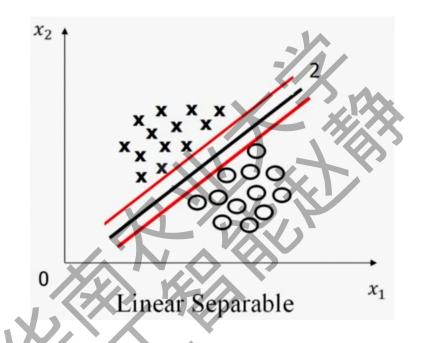


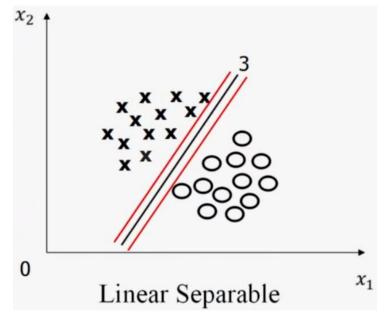
找到集合边缘上的若干数据(称为支持向量(Support Vector)),用这些点找出一个平面(称为决策面),使得支持向量到该平面的距离最大。



➤间隔 (Margins) 最大



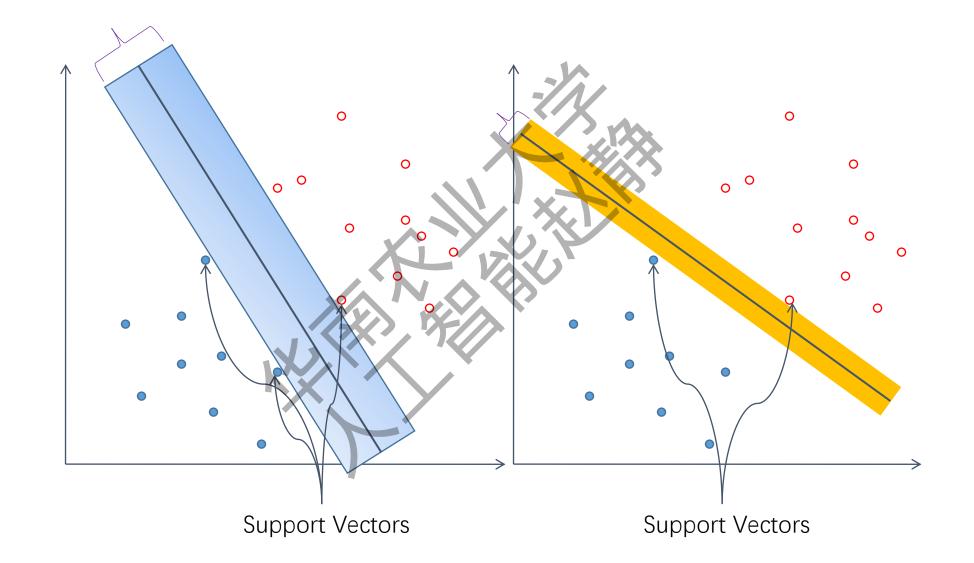




直线能分开两类 寻找间隔最大的直线 直线在间隔的正中间

$$\gamma = \frac{2}{\|\boldsymbol{w}\|}$$

超平面能分开两类 寻找间隔最大的超平面 超平面在间隔的正中间



$$\gamma = rac{2}{\|oldsymbol{w}\|}$$

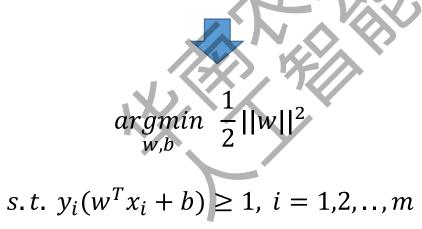
> 线性可分支持向量机最优化问题



• 最大间隔: 寻找参数 \boldsymbol{w} 和b, 使得 γ 最大.

$$\underset{w,b}{argmax} \frac{1}{||w||}$$

s.t.
$$y_i(w^Tx_i + b) \ge 1$$
, $i = 1, 2, ..., m$



• 凸二次规划(convex quadratic programming)

$$\omega = \begin{bmatrix} \omega_1 \\ \omega_2 \\ \vdots \\ \omega_m \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\|\omega\|^2 = \omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2 \dots + \omega_m^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m \omega_i^2$$

点到平面的距离:



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

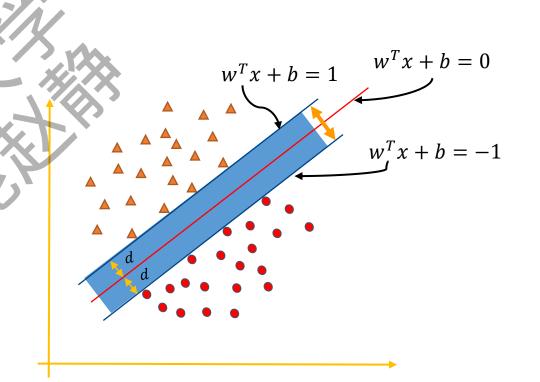
二维空间点 (x,y)到直线 Ax + By + C = 0的距离公式是:

$$\frac{|Ax + By + C|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}}$$

扩展到 n 维空间后,点 $x = (x_1, x_2 ... x_n)$ 到超平面

$$w^T x + b = 0$$
 的距离为: $d = \frac{|w^T x + b|}{||w||}$

其中
$$||w|| = \sqrt{w_1^2 + \cdots w_n^2}$$



决策超平面:



$$w^{T}x + b = 0$$
 与 $(aw^{T})x + ab = 0$ $(a \neq 0)$ 是同一个超平面

$$(w,b) \longrightarrow (aw,ab)$$

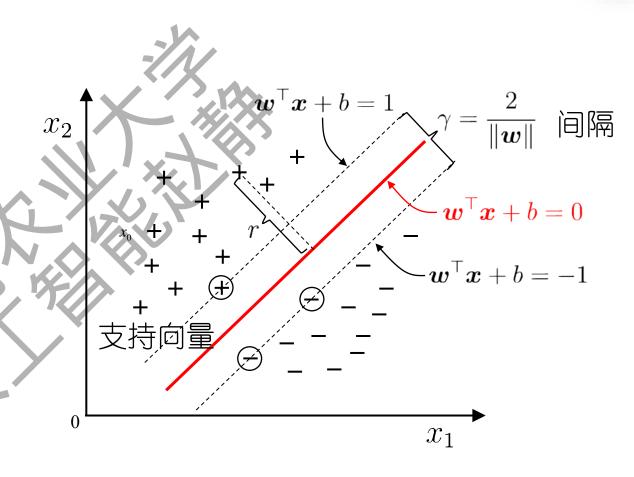
支持向量决定的超平面:

支持向量
$$x_0$$
 $w^T x_0 + b = 1$

非支持向量
$$x_0$$
 $w^T x_0 + b > 1$

支持向量 ※到超平面的距离

$$d = \frac{|w^T x + b|}{||w||} = \frac{1}{||w||}$$





• 支持向量 义到超平面的距离

$$d = \frac{|w^T x + b|}{||w||} = \frac{1}{||w||}$$

最大化
$$\frac{1}{||w||}$$
,即最小化 $||w||$



argmin w,b

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

• 非支持向量 工到超平面的距离

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{w}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{x}_i + b \geqslant +1, & y_i = +1; \\ \mathbf{w}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{x}_i + b \leqslant -1, & y_i = -1. \end{cases}$$



$$s.t. y_i(w^Tx_i + b) \ge 1, i = 1,2,...,m$$

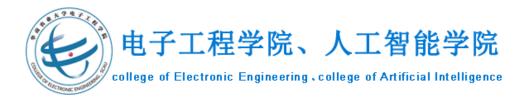
$$\underset{w,b}{argmin} \ \frac{1}{2} ||w||^2$$

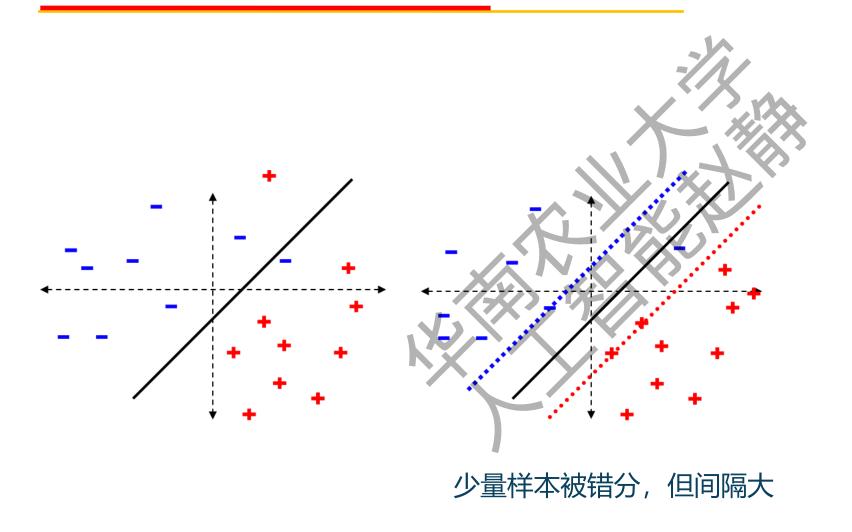
s.t.
$$y_i(w^Tx_i + b) \ge 1$$
, $i = 1, 2, ..., m$

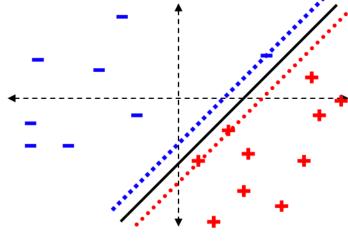


- ◆ 线性SVM
- ◆ 带松弛因子的SVM
- ◆合页损失函数
- ◆ SWM的对偶问题
- ☀核化SVM模型
- ◆ SVM回归 (SVR)

2.带松弛因子的SVM



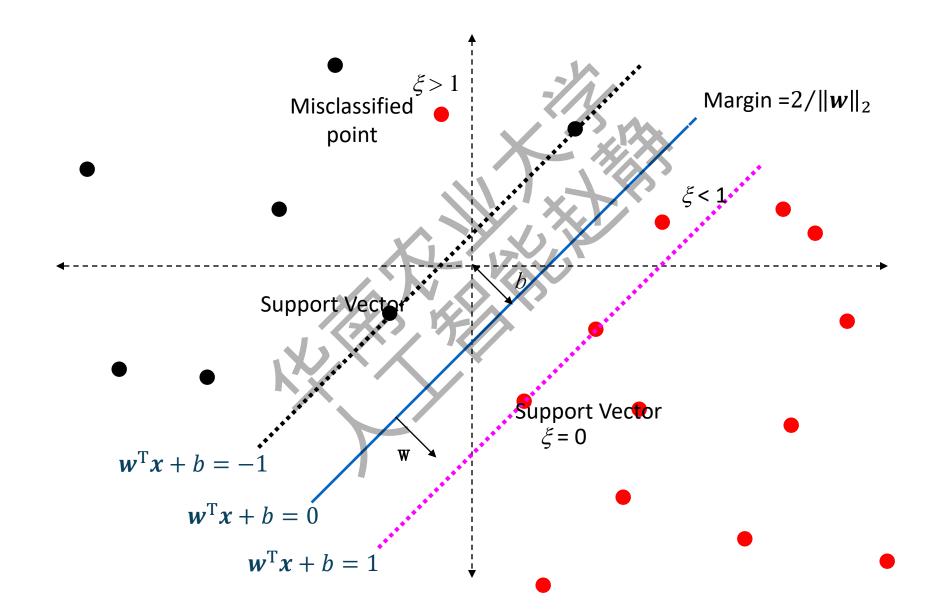




样本被完全分对,但间隔小

数据不完全线性可分: 松弛变量 ξ





> C-SVM



若数据线性不可分,则可以引入松弛变量(slack variable) $\xi \geq 0$,使函数间隔加上"**松弛变量**"大于等于1

$$y_i(w^Tx_i+b) \ge 1-\xi_i$$

则软间隔最大化SVM (C-SVM) 的目标函数

$$J(w, b, C) = C \sum_{i=1}^{N} \xi_i + \frac{1}{2} ||w||_2^2$$

s. t. $y_i(w^T x_i + b) \ge 1 - \xi_i$, $i = 1, 2, ..., N$
 $\xi_i \ge 0$, $i = 1, 2, ..., N$

➤ C-SVM目标函数

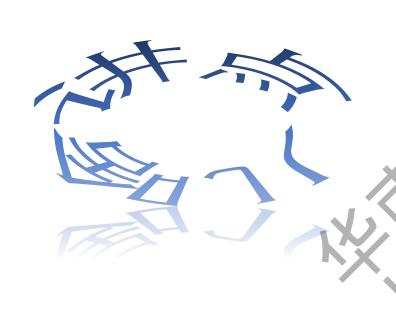


$$J(w, b, C) = C \sum_{i=1}^{N} \xi_i + \frac{1}{2} ||w||_2^2$$
s. t. $y_i(w^T x_i + b) \ge 1 - \xi_i$, $i = 1, 2, ..., N$

$$\xi_i \ge 0, \quad i = 1, 2, ..., N$$

形式与带正则的线性回归或Logistic回归的目标函数类似

$$J(\mathbf{w}, \lambda) = C \sum_{i=1}^{N} L(y_i, f(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{w})) + R(\mathbf{w})$$

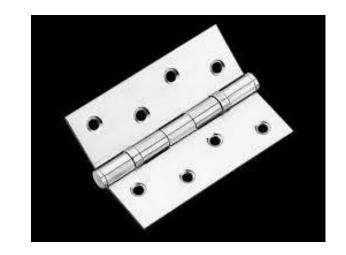


- ◆ 线性8VM
- ◆帶松弛医子的SVM
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- ◆ SVM回归 (SVR)

3. 合页损失函数(Hinge Loss)

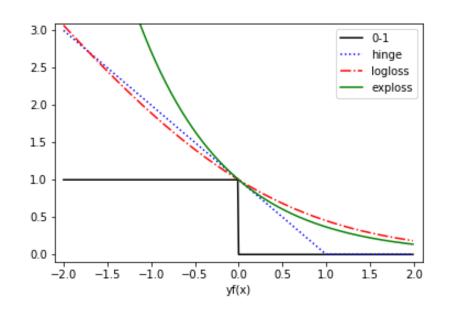
在C-SVM中

- 当 $y_i(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i + b) \ge 1$, $\xi_i = 0$ 其他点: $\xi_i = 1 y_i(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i + b)$



合页损失(Hinge Loss)

$$\xi = L_{Hinge}(y, \hat{y}) = \begin{cases} 0 & y\hat{y} \ge 1\\ 1 - y\hat{y} & otherwise \end{cases}$$





将合页损失代入C-SVM的目标函数

$$J(w,b,C) = \frac{1}{2} ||w||_{2}^{2} + C \sum_{i=1}^{N} \xi_{i}$$

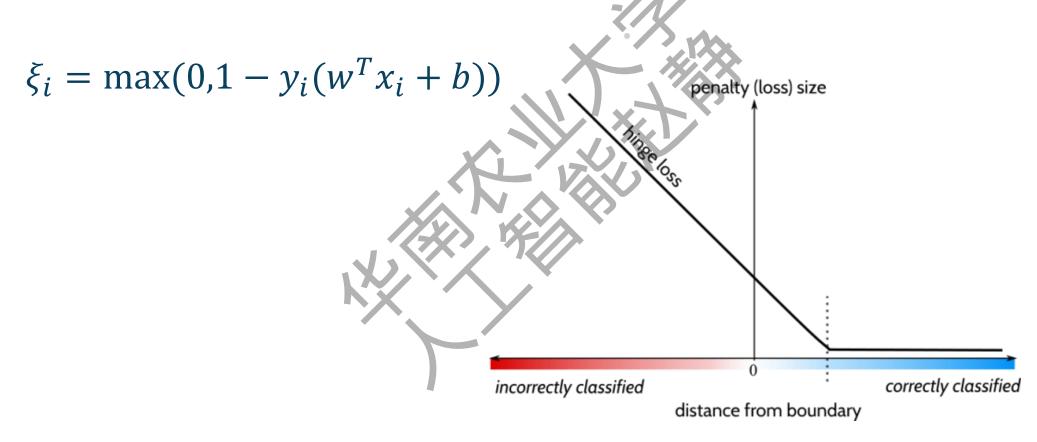
$$= \frac{1}{2} ||w||_{2}^{2} + C \sum_{i=1}^{N} L_{Hinge}(y_{i}, f(x_{i}, w, b))$$

对比一般机器学习模型的目标函数

$$J(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \lambda) = C \sum_{i=1}^{N} L(y_i, f(\boldsymbol{x}_i, \boldsymbol{\theta})) + R(\boldsymbol{\theta})$$



$$\xi = L_{Hinge}(y, \hat{y}) = \begin{cases} 0 & y\hat{y} \ge 1\\ 1 - y\hat{y} & otherwise \end{cases}$$

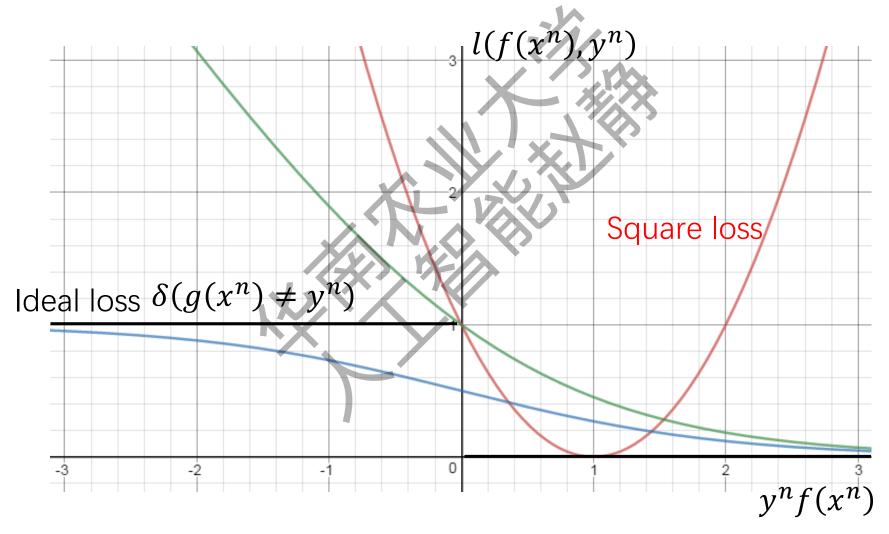


✓ 总结: 损失函数

• 平方差

$$\hat{y} = \begin{cases} w^T x_i + b = f(x) > 0 & y = +1 \\ w^T x_i + b = f(x) < 0 & y = -1 \end{cases}$$





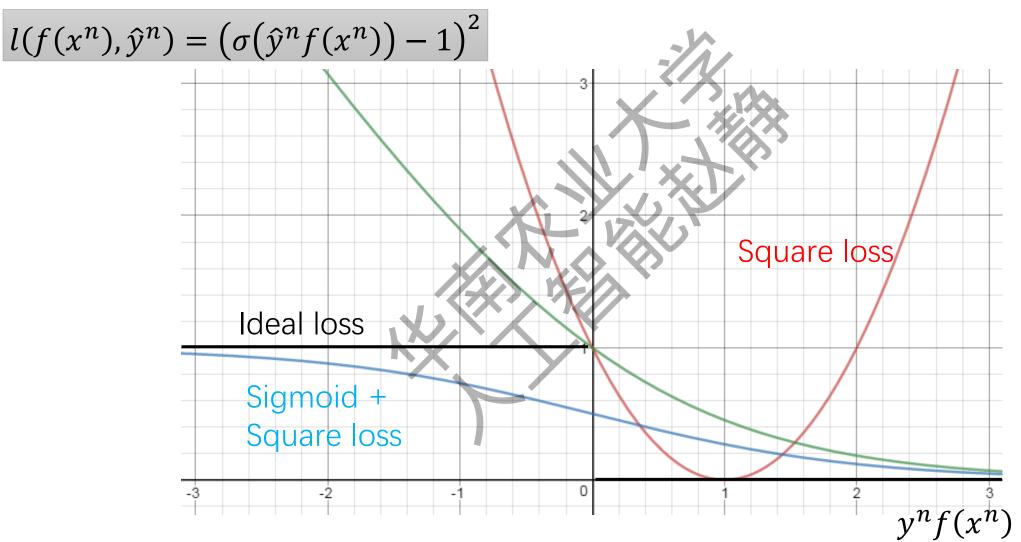
• Sigmoid + **Square Loss:**

If
$$y^n = 1$$
, $\sigma(f(x))$ close to 1

If
$$y^n = -1$$
,

If
$$y^n = -1$$
, $\sigma(f(x))$ close to 0

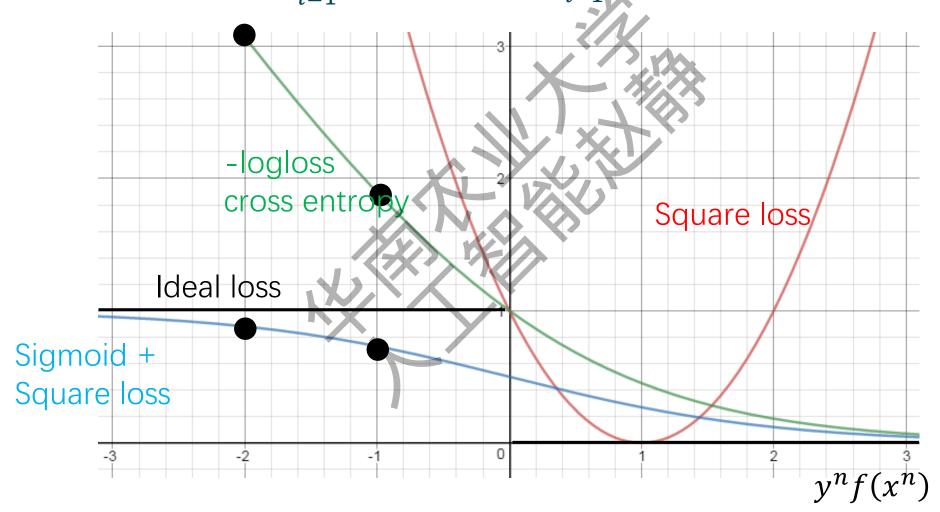




-logloss cross entropy

$$\ell(\mu) = -\ln p(\mathcal{D})$$

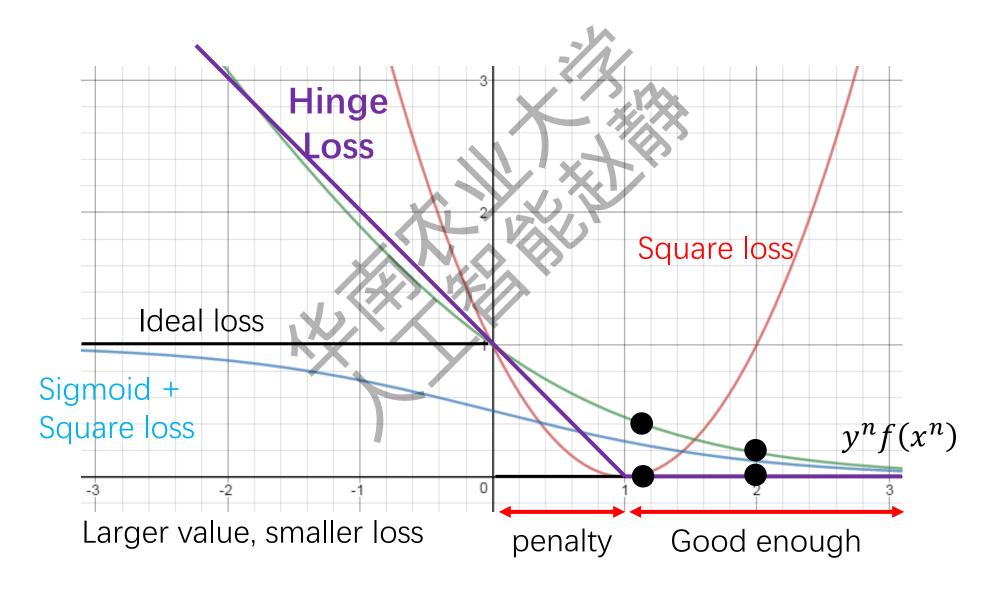
$$= -\sum_{i=1}^{N} \ln p(y_i | \mathbf{x}_i) = -\sum_{i=1}^{N} \ln \left(\mu(\mathbf{x}_i)^{y_i} (1 - \mu(\mathbf{x}_i))^{(1 - y_i)}\right)$$

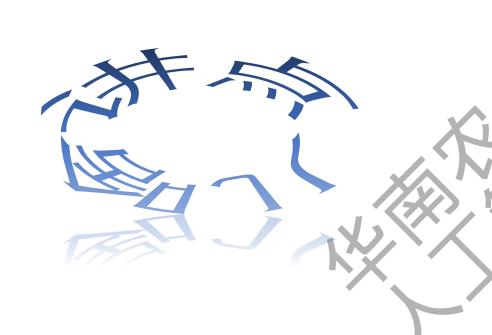


Hinge Loss

$$l(f(x^n), y^n) = max(0,1 - y^n f(x^n))$$

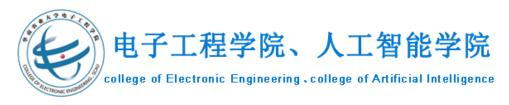






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4. 对偶问题



• C-SVM的目标函数为

$$J(w, b, C) = C \sum_{i=1}^{N} \xi_i + \frac{1}{2} ||w||_2^2$$
s. t. $y_i(w^Tx_i + b) \ge 1 - \xi_i$, $i = 1, 2, ..., N$

$$\xi_i \ge 0, \quad i = 1, 2, ..., N$$

> 拉格朗日乘子法



• C-SVM原问题目标函数:

$$J(w, b, C) = C \sum_{i=1}^{N} \xi_i + \frac{1}{2} ||w||_2^2$$

s. t. $y_i(w^T x_i + b) \ge 1 - \xi_i$, $i = 1, 2, ..., N$
 $\xi_i \ge 0$, $i = 1, 2, ..., N$

• 写成标准的不等式约束问题:

$$\min C \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \xi_i + \frac{1}{2} ||w||_2^2$$
s. t. $1 - \xi_i - y_i (\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i + b) \le 0$, $i = 1, 2, ..., N$

$$-\xi_i \le 0, \quad i = 1, 2, ..., N$$

• 对应的广义拉格朗日函数:

$$L(\mathbf{w}, b, \alpha, \xi, \mu) = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|_{2}^{2} + C \sum_{i=1}^{N} \xi_{i} - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} (y_{i}(\mathbf{w}^{T}\mathbf{x}_{i} + b) - 1 + \xi_{i}) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mu_{i} \xi_{i}$$

s.t. $\alpha_i \ge 0$, $\mu_i \ge 0$, $\xi_i \ge 0$, i = 1, 2, ..., N

> SVM的对偶问题



• 拉格朗日函数 $L(\mathbf{w}, b, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\xi}, \boldsymbol{\mu})$

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

- 原问题(Primal)的最优解: $p^* = \min_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{b}} \theta_P(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{b}) = \min_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{b}} \max_{\alpha_i, \mu_i \geq 0} L(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{b}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \mu)$
- 对偶问题(Dual)的最优解: $d^* = \max_{\alpha_i, \mu_i \geq 0} \min_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{b}} L(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{b}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \mu)$
- 二者关系 $d^* \leq p^*$
- 满足KKT条件时, $d^* = p^*$

注意:和原问题相比,对偶问题交换了max和min的顺序。



• 对 \mathbf{w} , b, ξ_i 求导,令一阶导数为0,求 $\min_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{b}} L(\mathbf{w},b,\boldsymbol{\alpha})$

$$L(\boldsymbol{w}, b, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\xi}, \boldsymbol{\mu}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\boldsymbol{w}\|_{2}^{2} + C \sum_{i=1}^{N} \xi_{i} - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} (y_{i}(\boldsymbol{w}^{T}\boldsymbol{x}_{i} + b) - 1 + \xi_{i}) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mu_{i} \xi_{i}$$

$$\frac{\partial L(\mathbf{w}, b, \alpha, \xi, \mu)}{\partial \mathbf{w}} = 0 \implies \mathbf{w} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i \mathbf{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial L(\mathbf{w}, b, \alpha, \xi, \mu)}{\partial b} = 0 \implies \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L(\mathbf{w}, b, \alpha, \xi, \mu)}{\partial \xi_i} = 0 \implies C = \alpha_i + \mu_i$$



• 将上述结论代入拉格朗日函数 $L(\mathbf{w}, b, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\xi}, \boldsymbol{\mu})$

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

$$C = \alpha_i + \mu_i$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|_{2}^{2} - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} (y_{i}(\mathbf{w}^{T}\mathbf{x}_{i} + b) - 1 + \xi_{i}) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \xi_{i}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i \, y_i = 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{w}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{w} - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i \mathbf{w}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{x}_i - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i b + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i$$

$$\mathbf{w} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i \, y_i \mathbf{x}_i$$

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

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



• 从而得到对偶变量 α 的优化问题:

$$\max\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N}\alpha_{i}-\frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{N}\sum_{j=1}^{N}\alpha_{i}\alpha_{j}y_{i}y_{j}x_{i}^{T}x_{j}\right)$$
s. t.
$$\sum_{i=1}^{N}\alpha_{i}y_{i}=0$$

$$0\leq\alpha_{i}\leq C, \qquad i=1,2,...,N$$

wb的计算



得到最佳的 α 后,可计算 $\mathbf{w} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i \mathbf{x}_i$

用任意一个支持向量即可求得b: $b = y_i - \mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{x}_i$

为了得到更稳定的解, 对所有支持向量求平均

$$b = \frac{1}{N_{\mathcal{S}}} \sum_{m \in \mathcal{S}} \left(y_m - \sum_{m' \in \mathcal{S}} \alpha_{m'} y_{m'} \langle x_m, x_{m'} \rangle \right)$$



得到 α , w, b 后, 可计算SVM模型:

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{x} + b$$

$$= \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} y_{i} \mathbf{x}_{i}\right)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{x} + b$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} y_{i} \mathbf{x}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{x} + b$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} y_{i} \langle \mathbf{x}_{i}, \mathbf{x} \rangle + b$$

点x 的标签可根据f(x)的符号得到: $\hat{y} = \text{sign}(f(x))$

> α的稀疏性



SVM目标函数对应的KKT条件中,每个训练样本点:

$$\alpha_i \left(1 - \xi_i - y_i (\mathbf{w}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{x}_i + b) \right) = 0$$

因此,
$$\alpha_i = 0$$
 或 $1 - \xi_i - y_i(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i + b) = 0$

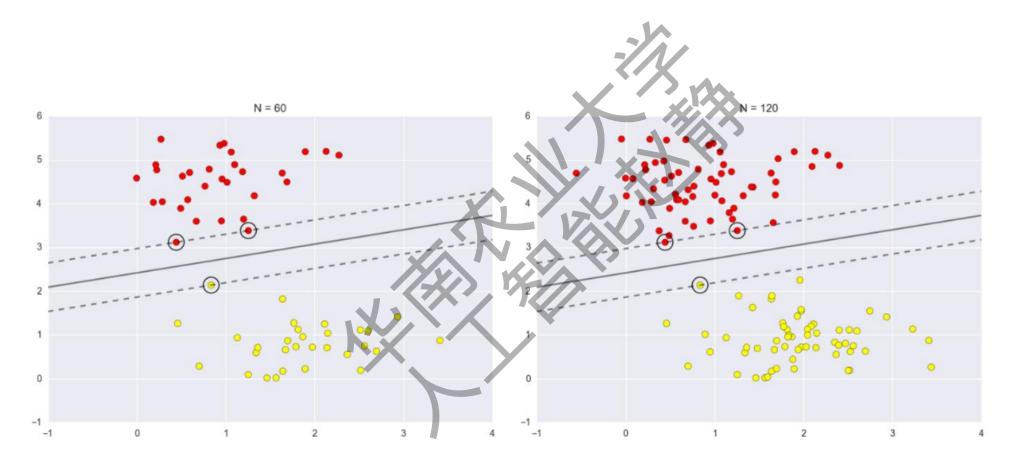
• 当 $\alpha_i = 0$ 时,该点在决策函数中不起作用(非支持向量)

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{x} + b = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} y_{i} \langle \mathbf{x}_{i}, \mathbf{x} \rangle + b$$

• 当 $\alpha_i \neq 0$ 时, $1 - \xi_i - y_i(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i + b) = 0$,这些样本点被称为支持向量。



支持向量: 真正发挥作用的数据点, α值不为0的点



例:数据为3个样本,其中正例 X₁(3,3), X₂(4,3),负例X₃(1,1)



解:
$$\min_{\alpha} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{m} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j x_i^{\mathsf{T}} x_j - \sum_{i=1}^{m} \alpha_i \right)$$

s. t.
$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} \alpha_i y_i = 0,$$
$$\alpha_i \ge 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(18\alpha_{1}^{2}+25\alpha_{2}^{2}+2\alpha_{3}^{2}+42\alpha_{1}\alpha_{2}-12\alpha_{1}\alpha_{3}-14\alpha_{2}\alpha_{3}\right)-\alpha_{1}-\alpha_{2}-\alpha_{3}$$

由于:
$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = \alpha_3$$
 化简可得: $4\alpha_1^2 + \frac{13}{2}\alpha_2^2 + 10\alpha_1\alpha_2 - 2\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2$

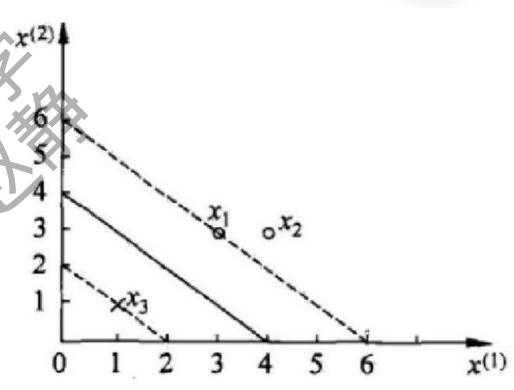
分别对 α_1 和 α_2 求偏导,偏导等于0可得, α_1 =1.5 α_2 =-1

所以解应在边界上 $\alpha_1 = 0$ $\alpha_2 = -2/13$

$$\alpha_1 = 0.25 \ \alpha_2 = 0, \ \alpha_3 = 0.25 \ \checkmark$$

$$w^* = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \alpha_i^* y_i x_i = 1/4 * 1 * (3,3) + 1/4 * (-1) * (1,1) = (1/2,1/2)$$

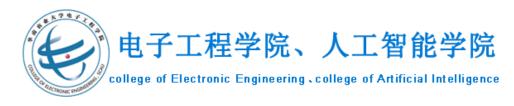
$$b^* = y - w^{*Tx} = 1 - (1/2,1/2)^{T} (3,3) = -2$$

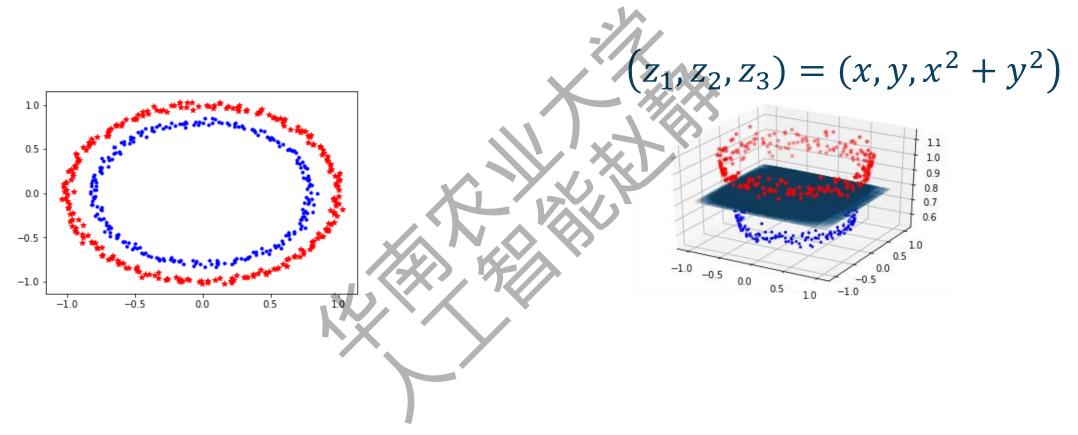


$$1/2 x_1 + 1/2 x_2 - 2 = 0$$



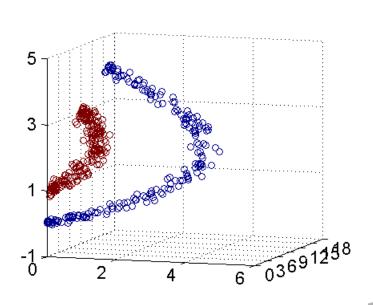
5. 核方法



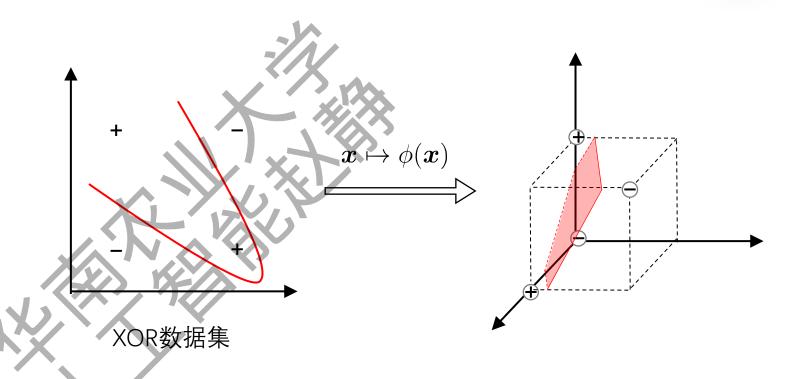


将原始空间映射到一个更高维特征空间,使得在这个特征空间数据线性可分。





高维下线性可分







构造一个5维函数

$$\varphi(\mathbf{x}): \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{b} \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \varphi(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{b}^{2} \\ \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{b} \end{bmatrix} \\
\varphi(\mathbf{x}_{1}) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \varphi(\mathbf{x}_{2}) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \varphi(\mathbf{x}_{4}) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \\
\varphi(\mathbf{x}_{4}) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\omega = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad b=1$$

$$\omega^{T} \phi(\mathbf{X}_{1}) + b = 1 \ge 0 \qquad \omega^{T} \phi(\mathbf{X}_{2}) + b = 3 \ge 0$$

$$\omega^{T} \phi(\mathbf{X}_{3}) + b = -1 < 0 \qquad \omega^{T} \phi(\mathbf{X}_{4}) + b = -1 < 0$$

> 目标函数



$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^{\mathrm{T}} \phi(\mathbf{x}) + b$$

• 根据之前SVM的推导,得到特征映射后的SVM目标函数

$$\min G \sum_{i=1}^{N} \xi_i + \frac{1}{2} ||w||_2^2$$
s. t. $1 - \xi_i \le y_i (w^T \phi(x_i) + b), \qquad i = 1, 2, ..., N$

$$\xi_i \ge 0, \quad i = 1, 2, ..., N$$



$$\boldsymbol{x} \mapsto \phi(\boldsymbol{x})$$

$$\min_{w,b,\xi} \ \frac{1}{2} ||w||^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^m \xi_i$$

s.t. $(1) \xi_i \ge 0$

$$(2) y_i(w^T x_i + b) \ge 1 - \xi_i$$

$$\min_{w,b,\xi} \ \frac{1}{2} ||w||^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^m \xi_i$$

s.t.
$$(1) \xi_i \ge 0$$

$$(2) y_i(w^T \emptyset(x_i) + b) \ge 1 - \xi_i$$

▶ 核方法——对偶



•相应的对偶问题为:

$$\max\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} \langle \phi(\mathbf{x}_{i}), \phi(\mathbf{x}_{j}) \rangle\right)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} y_{i} = 0$$

$$0 \le \alpha_{i} \le C, \qquad i = 1, 2, ..., N$$

• 求得对偶问题的解 α 后,可计算w,b,从而得到分类判别函数: $f(x) = w^{T}\phi(x) + b$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i \langle \phi(\mathbf{x}_i), \phi(\mathbf{x}) \rangle + b$$

➤ 核技巧 (Kernel Trick)



- 判別函数为: $f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^{\mathrm{T}} \phi(\mathbf{x}) + b = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i \langle \phi(\mathbf{x}_i), \phi(\mathbf{x}) \rangle + b$
- 核函数: 高维空间中的点积可写成核(kernel)的形式

$$k(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j) = \langle \phi(\mathbf{x}_i), \phi(\mathbf{x}_j) \rangle$$

• SVM核化目标函数为

$$W(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = \sum_{i=0}^{N} \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{N} \sum_{j=0}^{N} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j k(\boldsymbol{x}_i, \boldsymbol{x}_j)$$

• 判別函数为: $f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^{\mathrm{T}} \phi(\mathbf{x}) + b = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i \mathbf{k}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}_i) + b$

Kernel Trick



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

$$\phi(x) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1^2 \\ \sqrt{2}x_1x_2 \\ x_2^2 \end{bmatrix} = (x_1z_1 + x_2z_2)^2 = (\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{bmatrix})^2$$

Kernel Trick



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

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

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

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

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

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

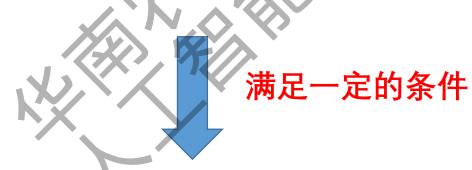
$$\phi(x) = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1}^{2} \\ \vdots \\ x_{k}^{2} \\ \sqrt{2}x_{1}x_{2} \\ \sqrt{2}x_{1}x_{3} \\ \vdots \\ \sqrt{2}x_{2}x_{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

> 构造核函数



核函数K和映射 ϕ 是一一对应关系

核函数的形式不能随意取



两个 ϕ 内积的形式



• 令 \mathcal{X} 为输入空间,k(.,.)是定义在 $\mathcal{X}*\mathcal{X}$ 上的对称函数,则k是核函数的充要条件是对任意数据 $\mathcal{D} = \{x_i\}_{i=1}^N$,核矩阵K总是半正定的:

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} \kappa(x_1, x_1) & \kappa(x_1, x_2) & \cdots & \kappa(x_1, x_N) \\ \kappa(x_2, x_1) & \kappa(x_1, x_2) & \cdots & \kappa(x_2, x_N) \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ \kappa(x_N, x_1) & \kappa(x_N, x_2) & \cdots & \kappa(x_N, x_N) \end{bmatrix}$$

✓ 多项式核



- 多项式核: $k(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}') = (\gamma \mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{x}' + r)^{M}$
- 当M = 1, $\gamma = 1$, r = 0时, 为线性核,

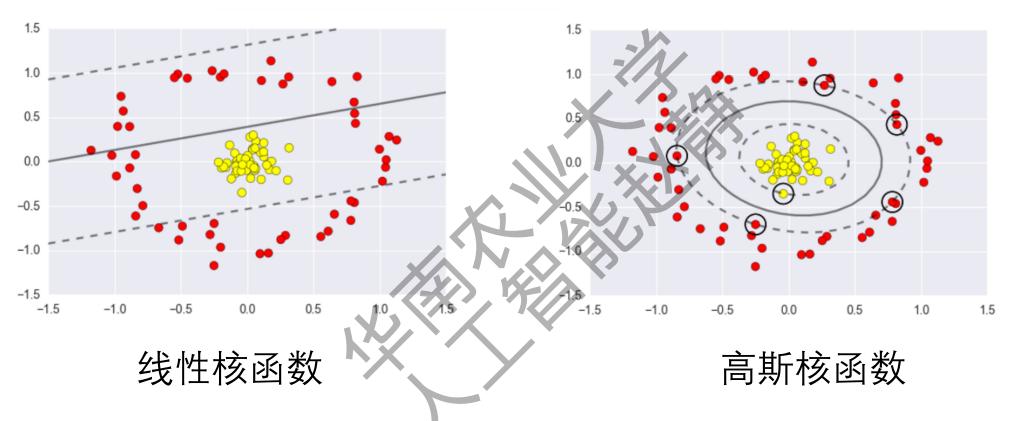
$$\phi(x) = x$$

$$k(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}')=\mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{x}'$$

✓ 高斯核函数 (径向基核函数 RBF)

$$k(x, x') = \exp\left(-\frac{\|x - x'\|^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) = \exp(-\gamma \|x - x'\|^2)$$

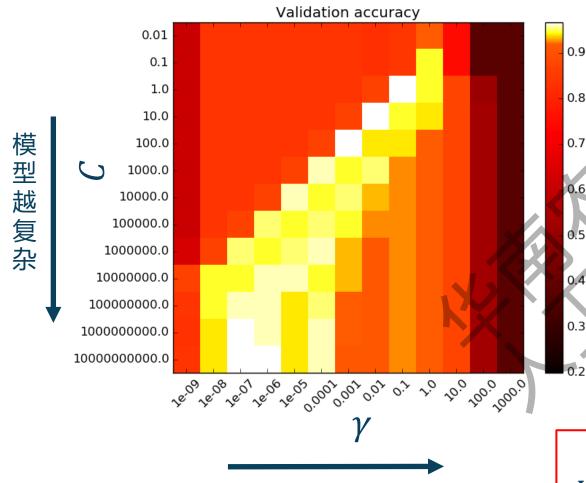




例: RBF核

在鸢尾花分类任务上(只取了前2维特征),不同参数值的RBF核SVM分类器的交叉验证精度





C: 训练样本有多重要 越大, 越看重训练样本, 模型越复杂

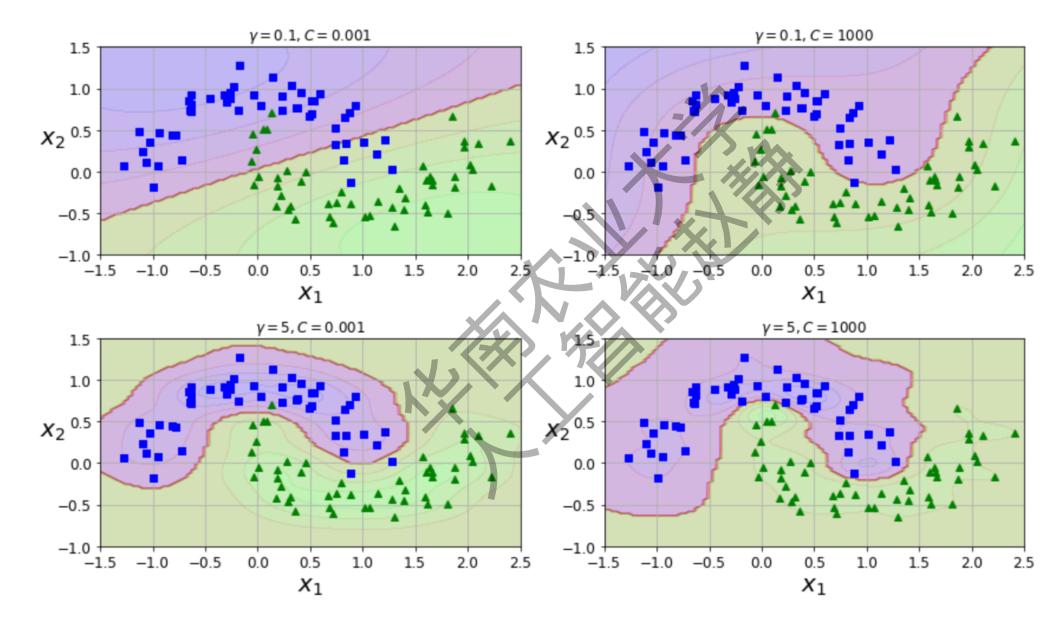
y: RBF核宽度的倒数, 表示每个训练样本的影响范围

> 越大,RBF核宽度越小, 每个训练样本/支持向量的范围越小, 模型越复杂

$$J(\mathbf{w}, b; C) = \frac{1}{2} ||\mathbf{w}||_2^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^{N} L_{Hinge}(y_i, f(\mathbf{x}_i; \mathbf{w}, b))$$

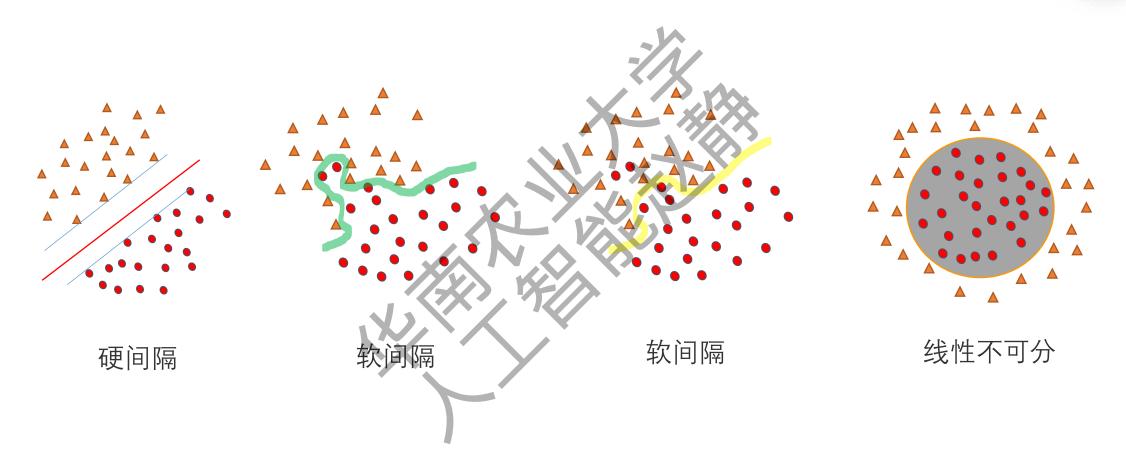
例: RBF核





硬间隔、软间隔和非线性 SVM



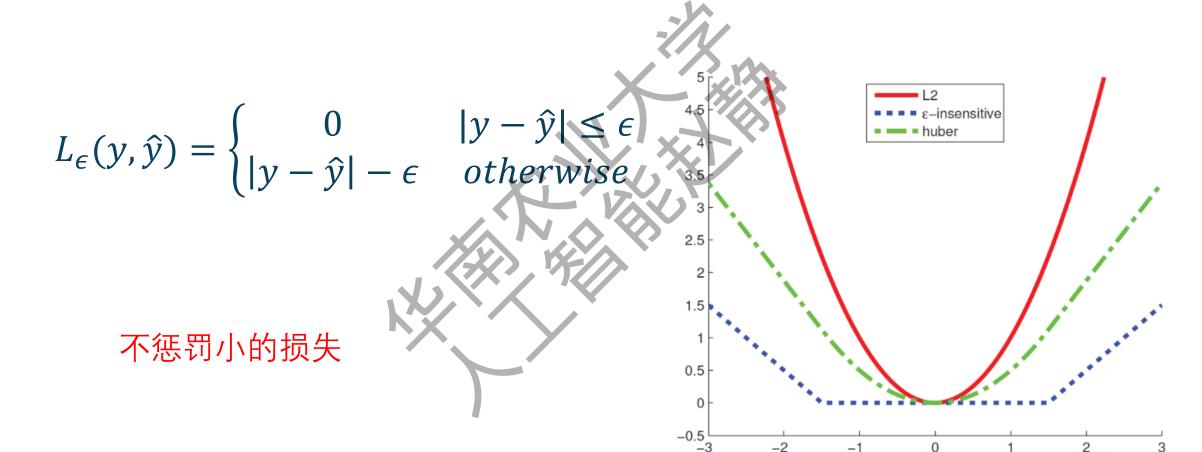




- ◆ 线性\$VM
- ◆ 滞松弛囡子的SVM
- ◆ 合页损失函数
- ◆ SVM的对偶问题
- ▼ 核化SVM模型
- ◆ SVM回归 (SVR)



ightharpoons ϵ 不敏感损失函数(ϵ insensitive loss)



➤ 支持向量回归(Support Vector Regression, SVR)



• 假设回归函数为线性模型: $f(x) = w^T x + b$, SVR的目标函数为

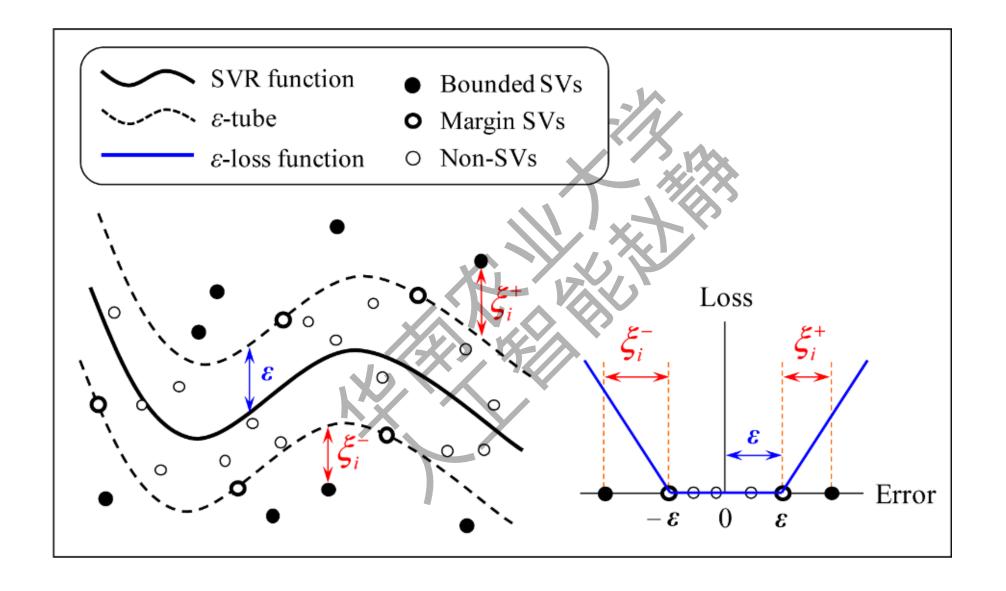
$$\min_{w,b} \frac{1}{2} ||w||_{2}^{2}$$
s. t. $|y_{i} - (w^{T}x_{i} + b)| \le \epsilon$, $i = 1, 2, ..., N$

• 加入松弛变量 $\xi_i \geq 0$,用于表示每个点在 ϵ 管道外的程度,SVR模型的目标函数变为

$$\min_{\mathbf{w},b} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|_{2}^{2} + C \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\xi_{i}^{\vee} + \xi_{i}^{\wedge})$$
s. t. $-\epsilon - \xi_{i}^{\vee} \leq y_{i} - (\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{x}_{i} + b) \leq \epsilon + \xi_{i}^{\wedge}, \qquad i = 1, 2, ..., N$

$$\xi_{i}^{\wedge} \geq 0, \qquad \xi_{i}^{\vee} \geq 0, \qquad i = 1, 2, ..., N$$





> 拉格朗日函数



• 与SVM类似, SVR的拉格朗日函数为:

$$L(w, b, \alpha^{\vee}, \alpha^{\wedge}, \xi^{\vee}, \xi^{\wedge}, \mu^{\vee}, \mu^{\wedge}) = \frac{1}{2} ||w||_{2}^{2} + C \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\xi_{i}^{\vee} + \xi_{i}^{\wedge})$$

$$\min_{\mathbf{w},b} \frac{1}{2} ||\mathbf{w}||_{2}^{2}$$
s. t. $-\epsilon - \xi_{i}^{\vee} \leq y_{i} - (\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{x}_{i} + b) \leq \epsilon + \xi_{i}^{\wedge}$

$$\xi_{i}^{\wedge} \geq 0, \qquad \xi_{i}^{\vee} \geq 0$$

$$+\sum_{i=1}^{N}\alpha_{i}^{\vee}\left(-\epsilon-\xi_{i}^{\vee}-y_{i}+\boldsymbol{w}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{x}_{i}+b\right)$$

$$+\sum_{i=1}^{N}\alpha_{i}^{\wedge}\left(y_{i}-\boldsymbol{w}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{x}_{i}-b-\epsilon-\xi_{i}^{\wedge}\right)$$

$$-\sum_{i=1}^{N} \mu_i^{\vee} \xi_i^{\vee} - \sum_{i=1}^{m} \mu_i^{\wedge} \xi_i^{\wedge}$$

➤ SVR的对偶问题



• 拉格朗日函数 $L(\mathbf{w}, b, \boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\vee}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\wedge}, \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\vee}, \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\wedge}, \boldsymbol{\mu}^{\vee}, \boldsymbol{\mu}^{\wedge})$ 对 $\mathbf{w}, b, \xi_i^{\wedge}, \xi_i^{\vee}$ 的一阶导数:

$$\frac{\partial L(\boldsymbol{w}, b, \boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\vee}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\wedge}, \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\vee}, \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\wedge}, \boldsymbol{\mu}^{\vee}, \boldsymbol{\mu}^{\wedge})}{\partial \boldsymbol{w}} = 0 \implies \boldsymbol{w} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\alpha_{i}^{\wedge} - \alpha_{i}^{\vee}) \boldsymbol{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial L(\boldsymbol{w}, b, \boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\vee}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\wedge}, \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\vee}, \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\wedge}, \boldsymbol{\mu}^{\vee}, \boldsymbol{\mu}^{\wedge})}{\partial b} = 0 \implies \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\alpha_{i}^{\wedge} - \alpha_{i}^{\vee}) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L(\boldsymbol{w}, b, \boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\vee}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\wedge}, \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\vee}, \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\wedge}, \boldsymbol{\mu}^{\vee}, \boldsymbol{\mu}^{\wedge})}{\partial \xi_{i}^{\wedge}} = 0 \implies C - \alpha_{i}^{\wedge} + \mu_{i}^{\wedge}$$

$$\frac{\partial L(\boldsymbol{w}, b, \boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\vee}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\wedge}, \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\vee}, \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\wedge}, \boldsymbol{\mu}^{\vee}, \boldsymbol{\mu}^{\wedge})}{\partial \xi_{i}^{\vee}} = 0 \implies C - \alpha_{i}^{\vee} + \mu_{i}^{\vee}$$



• 将上述结论代入拉格朗日函数 $L(\mathbf{w},b,\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\vee},\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\wedge},\boldsymbol{\xi}^{\vee},\boldsymbol{\xi}^{\wedge},\boldsymbol{\mu}^{\vee},\boldsymbol{\mu}^{\wedge})$, 得到对偶问题:

$$\max_{\alpha^{\vee},\alpha^{\wedge}} \left(-\sum_{i=1}^{N} \left((\epsilon - y_i) \alpha_i^{\wedge} + (\epsilon + y_i) \alpha_i^{\vee} \right) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{2} (\alpha_i^{\wedge} - \alpha_i^{\vee}) \left(\alpha_j^{\wedge} - \alpha_j^{\vee} \right) x_i^{\mathrm{T}} x_j \right)$$
s. t.
$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(\alpha_i^{\wedge} - \alpha_i^{\vee} \right) = 0$$

$$0 \le \alpha_i^{\wedge} \le C, \qquad i = 1, 2, ..., N$$

$$0 \le \alpha_i^{\vee} \le C, \qquad i = 1, 2, ..., N$$

•去掉负号,将上述目标函数中的max换成min,得到等价问题:

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\vee},\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\wedge}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} \left((\epsilon - y_i) \alpha_i^{\wedge} + (\epsilon + y_i) \alpha_i^{\vee} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha_i^{\wedge} - \alpha_i^{\vee} \right) \left(\alpha_j^{\wedge} - \alpha_j^{\vee} \right) \boldsymbol{x}_i^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{x}_j \right)$$

➤ SVR模型



• 求得 α 的最优值后,可计算w,b,从而得到SVR模型

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{x} + b = \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\alpha_i^{\wedge} + \alpha_i^{\vee}) \mathbf{x}_i^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{x} + b$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\alpha_i^{\wedge} - \alpha_i^{\vee}) \langle \mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x} \rangle + b$$

• x 与训练数据的点积 $\langle x_i, x \rangle$ 换成核函数 $k(x_i, x)$,得到核化SVR模型

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\alpha_i^{\wedge} - \alpha_i^{\vee}) k(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}) + b$$

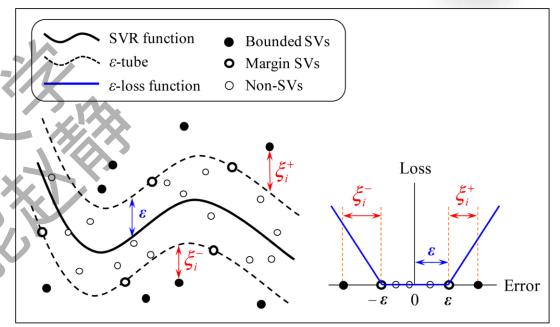
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➤ SVR的支持向量

• 根据KKT条件:

$$\alpha_i^{\vee} \left(\epsilon + \xi_i^{\vee} + y_i - (\mathbf{w}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{x}_i + b) \right) = 0$$

$$\alpha_i^{\wedge} \left(\epsilon + \xi_i^{\wedge} - y_i + (\mathbf{w}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{x}_i + b) \right) = 0$$



支持向量:

仅当样本 (x_i, y_i) 落在 ϵ 间隔中, α_i^{\vee} 、 α_i^{\wedge} 才取非0值。



