

机器学习复习3

2022年7月6日 星期三 22:20

支持向量机 SVM (-)

Logistic SVM

$$h_{\theta}(x) = g(\theta^T x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\theta^T x}}$$

$$g(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

$$P(y=1|x;\theta) = h_{\theta}(x)$$

$$P(y=0|x;\theta) = 1 - h_{\theta}(x)$$

Show in plot



function margin & geometric margin (函数间隔与几何间隔)

给定训练样本, 其中 x 为 features & labels

the distance: $y^{(i)} = y^{(i)} \left(\left(\frac{w}{\|w\|} \right)^T x^{(i)} + \frac{b}{\|w\|} \right)$

最优间隔 classifier.

$$\begin{cases} \max_{y, w, b} \frac{y}{\|w\|} & \text{s.t. } y^{(i)}(w^T x^{(i)} + b) \geq y \\ \min_{y, w, b} \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 & \text{s.t. } y^{(i)}(w^T x^{(i)} + b) \geq 1, i=1, \dots, m. \end{cases}$$

拉格朗日对偶 (Lagrange duality)

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

eg: $\min_w f(w)$
s.t. $g_i(w) \leq 0$
 $h_i(w) = 0$

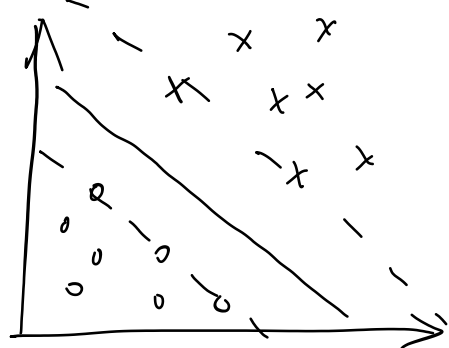
化为 $\mathcal{L}(w, \alpha, \beta) = f(w) + \sum_{i=1}^K \alpha_i g_i(w) + \sum_{i=1}^l \beta_i h_i(w)$

Def 一个新函数: $\theta_P(w) = \max_{\alpha, \beta: \alpha_i \geq 0} \mathcal{L}(w, \alpha, \beta)$

$$\Rightarrow \theta_P(w) = \begin{cases} f(w) & \text{if } w \text{ satisfies primal constraints} \\ \infty & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

最优间隔分类器

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{y, w, b} \quad & \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & y^{(i)}(w^T x^{(i)} + b) \geq 1, i=1, \dots, m \end{aligned}$$



构造 Lagrange 函数:

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

$$d^* = \max_{\alpha, \beta, \alpha_i \geq 0} \min \mathcal{L}(w, \alpha, \beta)$$

结果化简为:

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

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

总结: 先根据 w 和 b 做一次运算, 判断正负

再用内积的方式求 w 和 b !