3_支持向量机

3_1_线性可分支持向量机

训练数据集

$$T = \{(\mathbf{x}_1, y_1), (\mathbf{x}_2, y_2), \dots, (\mathbf{x}_N, y_N)\}\$$

其中, $\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathcal{X} = \mathbb{R}^n$, $y_i \in \mathcal{Y} = \{+1, -1\}$, $i = 1, 2, \cdots, N$, \mathbf{x}_i 为第i个特征向量(实例), y_i 为第 \mathbf{x}_i 的类标记,当 $y_i = +1$ 时,称 \mathbf{x}_i 为正例;当 $y_i = -1$ 时,称 \mathbf{x}_i 为负例,(\mathbf{x}_i, y_i)称为样本点。

线性可分支持向量机(硬间隔支持向量机): 给定线性可分训练数据集,通过间隔最大化或等价地求解相应地 凸二次规划问题学习得到分离超平面为

$$\mathbf{w}^* \cdot \mathbf{x} + b^* = 0$$

以及相应的分类决策函数

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = sign\left(\mathbf{w}^* \cdot \mathbf{x} + b^*\right)$$

称为线型可分支持向量机。其中, \mathbf{w}^* 和 b^* 为感知机模型参数, $\mathbf{w}^* \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 叫做权值或权值向量, $b^* \in R$ 叫偏置, $\mathbf{w}^* \cdot \mathbf{x}$ 表示 \mathbf{w}^* 和 \mathbf{x} 的内积。sign是符号函数。

超平面 (\mathbf{w}, b) 关于样本点 (\mathbf{x}_i, y_i) 的函数间隔为

$$\hat{\gamma}_i = y_i \left(\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x}_i + b \right)$$

超平面 (\mathbf{w}, b) 关于训练集T的函数间隔

$$\hat{\gamma} = \min_{i=1,2,\cdots,N} \hat{\gamma}_i$$

即超平面(\mathbf{w}, b)关于训练集T中所有样本点(\mathbf{x}_i, y_i)的函数间隔的最小值。

超平面(\mathbf{w}, b)关于样本点(\mathbf{x}_i, y_i)的几何间隔为

$$\gamma_i = y_i \left(\frac{\mathbf{w}}{\|\mathbf{w}\|} \cdot \mathbf{x}_i + \frac{b}{\|\mathbf{w}\|} \right)$$

超平面 (\mathbf{w}, b) 关于训练集T的几何间隔

$$\gamma = \min_{i=1,2,\cdots,N} \gamma_i$$

即超平面 (\mathbf{w}, b) 关于训练集T中所有样本点 (\mathbf{x}_i, y_i) 的几何间隔的最小值。

函数间隔和几何间隔的关系

$$\gamma_i = \frac{\hat{\gamma}_i}{\|\mathbf{w}\|}$$
$$\gamma = \frac{\hat{\gamma}}{\|\mathbf{w}\|}$$

最大间隔分离超平面等价为求解

$$\max_{\mathbf{w},b} \quad \gamma$$

$$s. t. \quad y_i \left(\frac{\mathbf{w}}{\|\mathbf{w}\|} \cdot \mathbf{x}_i + \frac{b}{\|\mathbf{w}\|} \right) \ge \gamma, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

等价的

$$\max_{\mathbf{w},b} \frac{\hat{\gamma}}{\|\mathbf{w}\|}$$
s. t. $y_i (\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x}_i + b) \ge \hat{\gamma}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N$

等价的

$$\min_{\mathbf{w},b} \quad \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|^2$$
s.t. $y_i (\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x}_i + b) - 1 \ge 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N$

线性可分支持向量机学习算法(最大间隔法):

输入: 线性可分训练数据集 $T = \{(\mathbf{x}_1, y_1), (\mathbf{x}_2, y_2), \cdots, (\mathbf{x}_N, y_N)\}$, 其

 $\mathbf{p}\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathcal{X} = \mathbb{R}^n, y_i \in \mathcal{Y} = \{+1, -1\}, i = 1, 2, \cdots, N$

输出: 最大间隔分离超平面和分类决策函数

1. 构建并求解约束最优化问题

$$\min_{\mathbf{w},b} \quad \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|^2$$
s. t. $y_i (\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x}_i + b) - 1 \ge 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N$

求得最优解 \mathbf{w}^*, b^* 。

2. 得到分离超平面

$$\mathbf{w}^* \cdot \mathbf{x} + b^* = 0$$

以及分类决策函数

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = sign\left(\mathbf{w}^* \cdot \mathbf{x} + b^*\right)$$

(硬间隔)支持向量:训练数据集的样本点中与分离超平面距离最近的样本点的实例,即使约束条件等号成立的样本点

$$y_i \left(\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x}_i + b \right) - 1 = 0$$

对 $y_i = +1$ 的正例点,支持向量在超平面

$$H_1: \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x} + b = 1$$

 $y_i = -1$ 的正例点,支持向量在超平面

$$H_1: \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x} + b = -1$$

 H_1 和 H_2 称为间隔边界。

$$H_1$$
和 H_2 之间的距离称为间隔,且 $|H_1H_2| = \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{w}\|} + \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{w}\|} = \frac{2}{\|\mathbf{w}\|}$ 。

最优化问题的求解:

1. 引入拉格朗日乘子 $\alpha_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, N$ 构建拉格朗日函数

$$L(\mathbf{w}, b, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i \left[-y_i \left(\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x}_i + b \right) + 1 \right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i \left(\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x}_i + b \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i$$

其中, $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_N)^T$ 为拉格朗日乘子向量。

2. 求 $\min_{\mathbf{w},b} L(\mathbf{w},b,\alpha)$:

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{w}} L(\mathbf{w}, b, \alpha) = \mathbf{w} - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} y_{i} \mathbf{x}_{i} = 0$$

$$\nabla_{b} L(\mathbf{w}, b, \alpha) = -\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} y_{i} = 0$$

得

$$\mathbf{w} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i \mathbf{x}_i$$
$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i = 0$$

代入拉格朗日函数,得

$$L\left(\mathbf{w},b,\alpha\right) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} \left(\mathbf{x}_{i} \cdot \mathbf{x}_{j}\right) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} y_{i} \left[\left(\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_{j} y_{j} \mathbf{x}_{j}\right) \cdot \mathbf{x}_{i} + b\right] + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} \left(\mathbf{x}_{i} \cdot \mathbf{x}_{j}\right) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} y_{i} b + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} \left(\mathbf{x}_{i} \cdot \mathbf{x}_{j}\right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i}$$

即

$$\min_{\mathbf{w},b} L(\mathbf{w},b,\alpha) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j \left(\mathbf{x}_i \cdot \mathbf{x}_j \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i$$

3.求max $_{\alpha}$ min $_{\mathbf{w},b}$ $L(\mathbf{w},b,\alpha)$:

$$\max_{\alpha} -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} \left(\mathbf{x}_{i} \cdot \mathbf{x}_{j} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i}$$

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

$$\alpha_{i} \geq 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

等价的

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

线性可分支持向量机(硬间隔支持向量机)学习算法:

输入: 线性可分训练数据集 $T = \{(\mathbf{x}_1, y_1), (\mathbf{x}_2, y_2), \dots, (\mathbf{x}_N, y_N)\},$ 其

 $\phi \mathbf{x}_i \in \mathcal{X} = \mathbb{R}^n, y_i \in \mathcal{Y} = \{+1, -1\}, i = 1, 2, \dots, N$

输出: 最大间隔分离超平面和分类决策函数

1. 构建并求解约束最优化问题

$$\min_{\alpha} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j \left(\mathbf{x}_i \cdot \mathbf{x}_j \right) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i$$

$$s.t. \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i = 0$$

$$\alpha_i \ge 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

求得最优解 $\alpha^* = (\alpha_1^*, \alpha_1^*, \cdots, \alpha_N^*)$ 。

2. 计算

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

并选择 α^* 的一个正分量 $\alpha_i^* > 0$,计算

$$b^* = y_j - \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i^* y_i \left(\mathbf{x}_i \cdot \mathbf{x}_j \right)$$

3. 得到分离超平面

$$\mathbf{w}^* \cdot \mathbf{x} + b^* = 0$$

以及分类决策函数

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = sign\left(\mathbf{w}^* \cdot \mathbf{x} + b^*\right)$$

3_2_线性支持向量机

线性支持向量机(软间隔支持向量机): 给定线性不可分训练数据集,通过求解凸二次规划问题

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

$$s. t. \quad y_i \left(\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x}_i + b\right) \ge 1 - \xi_i$$

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

学习得到分离超平面为

$$\mathbf{w}^* \cdot \mathbf{x} + b^* = 0$$

以及相应的分类决策函数

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = sign\left(\mathbf{w}^* \cdot \mathbf{x} + b^*\right)$$

称为线型支持向量机。

最优化问题的求解:

1. 引入拉格朗日乘子 $\alpha_i \geq 0, \mu_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, N$ 构建拉格朗日函数

$$L(\mathbf{w}, b, \xi, \alpha, \mu) = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^{N} \xi_i + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i \left[-y_i \left(\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x}_i + b \right) + 1 - \xi_i \right] + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mu_i \left(-\xi_i \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^{N} \xi_i - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i \left[y_i \left(\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x}_i + b \right) - 1 + \xi_i \right] - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mu_i \xi_i$$

其中, $\alpha=(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_N)^T$ 以及 $\mu=(\mu_1,\mu_2,\cdots,\mu_N)^T$ 为拉格朗日乘子向量。 2. 求 $\min_{\mathbf{w},b}L(\mathbf{w},b,\xi,\alpha,\mu)$:

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

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

$$\nabla_{\xi_i} L(\mathbf{w}, b, \xi, \alpha, \mu) = C - \alpha_i - \mu_i = 0$$

得

$$\mathbf{w} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i \mathbf{x}_i$$
$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i = 0$$
$$C - \alpha_i - \mu_i = 0$$

代入拉格朗日函数,得

$$L(\mathbf{w}, b, \xi, \alpha, \mu) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j \left(\mathbf{x}_i \cdot \mathbf{x}_j \right) + C \sum_{i=1}^{N} \xi_i - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i \left[\left(\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j x_j \right) \cdot \mathbf{x}_i + b \right] + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j x_j \right) \cdot \mathbf{x}_i + b \right] + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j x_j \right) \cdot \mathbf{x}_i + b$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j \left(\mathbf{x}_i \cdot \mathbf{x}_j \right) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i b + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \xi_i \left(C - \alpha_i - \mu_i \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j \left(\mathbf{x}_i \cdot \mathbf{x}_j \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i$$

即

$$\min_{\mathbf{w},b,\xi} L\left(\mathbf{w},b,\xi,\alpha,\mu\right) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} \left(\mathbf{x}_{i} \cdot \mathbf{x}_{j}\right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} \left(\mathbf{x}_{i} \cdot \mathbf{x}_{j}\right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} \left(\mathbf{x}_{i} \cdot \mathbf{x}_{j}\right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} \left(\mathbf{x}_{i} \cdot \mathbf{x}_{j}\right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} \left(\mathbf{x}_{i} \cdot \mathbf{x}_{j}\right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} \left(\mathbf{x}_{i} \cdot \mathbf{x}_{j}\right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} \left(\mathbf{x}_{i} \cdot \mathbf{x}_{j}\right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} \left(\mathbf{x}_{i} \cdot \mathbf{x}_{j}\right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} \left(\mathbf{x}_{i} \cdot \mathbf{x}_{j}\right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} \left(\mathbf{x}_{i} \cdot \mathbf{x}_{j}\right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} \left(\mathbf{x}_{i} \cdot \mathbf{x}_{j}\right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} \left(\mathbf{x}_{i} \cdot \mathbf{x}_{j}\right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} \left(\mathbf{x}_{i} \cdot \mathbf{x}_{j}\right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} \left(\mathbf{x}_{i} \cdot \mathbf{x}_{j}\right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} \left(\mathbf{x}_{i} \cdot \mathbf{x}_{j}\right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{i} y_{i} y_{i} y_{j} \left(\mathbf{x}_{i} \cdot \mathbf{x}_{j}\right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{i} y_{i} y_{i} y_{j} \left(\mathbf{x}_{i} \cdot \mathbf{x}_{j}\right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{i} y_{i} y_{i}$$

3.求 $\max_{\alpha} \min_{\mathbf{w},b,\xi} L(\mathbf{w},b,\xi,\alpha,\mu)$:

$$\max_{\alpha} -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} \left(\mathbf{x}_{i} \cdot \mathbf{x}_{j} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i}$$

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

$$C - \alpha_{i} - \mu_{i} = 0$$

$$\alpha_{i} \geq 0$$

线性支持向量机(软间隔支持向量机)学习算法:

输入: 训练数据集 $T = \{(\mathbf{x}_1, y_1), (\mathbf{x}_2, y_2), \dots, (\mathbf{x}_N, y_N)\},$ 其

 $\phi \mathbf{x}_i \in \mathcal{X} = \mathbb{R}^n, y_i \in \mathcal{Y} = \{+1, -1\}, i = 1, 2, \dots, N$

输出: 最大间隔分离超平面和分类决策函数

1. 选择惩罚参数 $C \geq 0$,构建并求解约束最优化问题

$$\min_{\alpha} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j \left(\mathbf{x}_i \cdot \mathbf{x}_j \right) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i$$

$$s. t. \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i = 0$$

$$0 \le \alpha_i \le C, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

求得最优解 $\alpha^* = (\alpha_1^*, \alpha_1^*, \cdots, \alpha_N^*)$ 。

2. 计算

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

并选择 α^* 的一个分量 $0 < \alpha_i^* < C$,计算

$$b^* = y_j - \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i^* y_i \left(\mathbf{x}_i \cdot \mathbf{x}_j \right)$$

3. 得到分离超平面

$$\mathbf{w}^* \cdot \mathbf{x} + b^* = 0$$

以及分类决策函数

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = sign\left(\mathbf{w}^* \cdot \mathbf{x} + b^*\right)$$

(软间隔)支持向量:线性不可分情况下,最优化问题的解 $\alpha^* = \left(\alpha_1^*, \alpha_2^*, \cdots, \alpha_N^*\right)^T$ 中对应于 $\alpha_i^* > 0$ 的样本点 (x_i, y_i) 的实例 x_i 。

实例 x_i 的几何间隔

$$\gamma_i = \frac{y_i (w \cdot x_i + b)}{\|w\|} = \frac{|1 - \xi_i|}{\|w\|}$$

且
$$\frac{1}{2}|H_1H_2|=\frac{1}{\|w\|}$$
则实例 x_i 到间隔边界的距离

$$\frac{\xi_i}{\|u_i\|}$$

$$\xi_i \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \xi_i = 0, x_i$$
在间隔边界上;
$$0 < \xi_i < 1, x_i$$
在间隔边界与分离超平面之间;
$$\xi_i = 1, x_i$$
在分离超平面上;
$$\xi_i > 1, x_i$$
在分离超平面误分类一侧;

线性支持向量机(软间隔)的合页损失函数

$$L(y(\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x} + b)) = [1 - y(\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x} + b)]_{+}$$

其中,"+"为取正函数

$$[z]_{+} = \begin{cases} z, z > 0 \\ 0, z \le 0 \end{cases}$$

3 3 非线性支持向量

核函数

设 \mathcal{X} 是输入空间(欧氏空间 \mathbb{R}^n 的子集或离散集合), \mathcal{H} 是特征空间(希尔伯特空间),如果存在一个从 \mathcal{X} 到 \mathcal{H} 的映射

$$\phi(\mathbf{x}): \mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{H}$$

使得对所有 $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z} \in \mathcal{X}$,函数 $K(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z})$ 满足条件

$$K(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}) = \phi(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \phi(\mathbf{z})$$

则称 $K(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z})$ 为核函数, $\phi(\mathbf{x})$ 为映射函数,式中 $\phi(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \phi(\mathbf{z})$ 为 $\phi(\mathbf{x})$ 和 $\phi(\mathbf{z})$ 的内积。

常用核函数:

1. 多项式核函数

$$K(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}) = (\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{z} + 1)^p$$

2. 高斯核函数

$$K(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}) = \exp\left(-\frac{\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{z}\|^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

非线性支持向量机: 从非线性分类训练集, 通过核函数与软间隔最大化, 学习得到分类决策函数

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = sign\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i^* y_i K(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}_i) + b^*\right)$$

称为非线性支持向量机, $K(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{z})$ 是正定核函数。

非线性支持向量机学习算法:

输入: 训练数据集 $T = \{(\mathbf{x}_1, y_1), (\mathbf{x}_2, y_2), \dots, (\mathbf{x}_N, y_N)\},$ 其

 $\phi \mathbf{x}_i \in \mathcal{X} = \mathbb{R}^n, y_i \in \mathcal{Y} = \{+1, -1\}, i = 1, 2, \dots, N$

输出: 分类决策函数

1. 选择适当的核函数 $K(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{z})$ 和惩罚参数 $C \geq 0$,构建并求解约束最优化问题

$$\min_{\alpha} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j K\left(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j\right) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i$$

$$s. t. \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i = 0$$

$$0 \le \alpha_i \le C, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

求得最优解 $\alpha^* = (\alpha_1^*, \alpha_1^*, \cdots, \alpha_N^*)$ 。

2. 计算

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

并选择 α^* 的一个分量 $0 < \alpha_j^* < C$,计算

$$b^* = y_j - \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i^* y_i K(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j)$$

3. 得到分离超平面

$$\mathbf{w}^* \cdot \mathbf{x} + b^* = 0$$

以及分类决策函数

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = sign\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i^* y_i K\left(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j\right) + b^*\right)$$

3 4 序列最小最优化算法

序列最小最优化(sequential minimal optimization, SMO)算法 要解如下凸二次规划的对偶问题:

$$\min_{\alpha} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j K\left(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j\right) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i$$

$$s. t. \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i = 0$$

$$0 \le \alpha_i \le C, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

选择 $lpha_1,lpha_2$ 两个变量,其他变量 $lpha_i~(i=3,4,\cdots,N)$ 是固定的,SMO的最优化问题的子问题

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\alpha_1,\alpha_2} W\left(\alpha_1,\alpha_2\right) &= \frac{1}{2} K_{11} \alpha_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} K_{22} \alpha_2^2 + y_1 y_2 K_{12} \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \\ &- (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + y_1 \alpha_1 \sum_{i=3}^N y_i \alpha_i K_{i1} + y_2 \alpha_2 \sum_{i=3}^N y_i \alpha_i K_{i2} \\ s.t. \quad \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 &= -\sum_{i=3}^N \alpha_i y_i = \varsigma \\ 0 &\leq \alpha_i \leq C, \quad i = 1, 2 \end{aligned}$$

其中, $K_{ij}=K\left(\mathbf{x}_{i},\mathbf{x}_{j}\right)$, $i,j=1,2,\cdots,N$, ς 是常数,且省略了不含 $lpha_{1},lpha_{2}$ 的常数项。

设凸二次规划的对偶问题的初始可行解为 $lpha_1^{old},lpha_2^{old},$ 最优解为 $lpha_1^{new},lpha_2^{new},$ 且在沿着约束方向未经剪辑 时 $lpha_2$ 的最优解为 $lpha_2^{new,unc}$ 。

由于 $lpha_2^{new}$ 需要满足 $0 \leq lpha_i \leq C$,所以最优解 $lpha_2^{new}$ 的取值范围需满足

$$L \le \alpha_2^{new} \le H$$

其中,L与H是 α_2^{new} 所在的对角线段断点的界。 如果 $y_1 \neq y_2$,则

$$L = \max \left(0, \alpha_2^{old} - \alpha_1^{old}\right), H = \min \left(C, C + \alpha_2^{old} - \alpha_1^{old}\right)$$

如果 $y_1 = y_2$,则

$$L = \max \left(0, \alpha_2^{old} + \alpha_1^{old} - C\right), H = \min \left(C, \alpha_2^{old} + \alpha_1^{old}\right)$$

记

$$g(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} y_{i} K(\mathbf{x}_{i}, \mathbf{x}) + b$$

令

$$E_{i} = g(\mathbf{x}_{i}) - y_{i} = \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_{j} y_{j} K\left(\mathbf{x}_{j}, \mathbf{x}_{i}\right) + b\right) - y_{i}, \quad i = 1, 2$$

$$v_{i} = \sum_{j=3}^{N} \alpha_{j} y_{j} K\left(\mathbf{x}_{i}, \mathbf{x}_{j}\right) = g(\mathbf{x}_{i}) - \sum_{j=1}^{2} \alpha_{j} y_{j} K\left(\mathbf{x}_{i}, \mathbf{x}_{j}\right) - b, \quad i = 1, 2$$

则

$$W(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = \frac{1}{2} K_{11} \alpha_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} K_{22} \alpha_2^2 + y_1 y_2 K_{12} \alpha_1 \alpha_2$$
$$- (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + y_1 v_1 \alpha_1 + y_2 v_2 \alpha_2$$

由于 $\alpha_1 y_1 = \zeta, y_i^2 = 1$,可将 α_1 表示为

$$\alpha_1 = (\varsigma - y_2 \alpha_2) y_1$$

代入,得

$$W(\alpha_{2}) = \frac{1}{2}K_{11}[(\varsigma - y_{2}\alpha_{2})y_{1}]^{2} + \frac{1}{2}K_{22}\alpha_{2}^{2} + y_{1}y_{2}K_{12}(\varsigma - y_{2}\alpha_{2})y_{1}\alpha_{2}$$

$$-[(\varsigma - y_{2}\alpha_{2})y_{1} + \alpha_{2}] + y_{1}v_{1}(\varsigma - y_{2}\alpha_{2})y_{1} + y_{2}v_{2}\alpha_{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}K_{11}(\varsigma - y_{2}\alpha_{2})^{2} + \frac{1}{2}K_{22}\alpha_{2}^{2} + y_{2}K_{12}(\varsigma - y_{2}\alpha_{2})\alpha_{2}$$

$$-(\varsigma - y_{2}\alpha_{2})y_{1} - \alpha_{2} + v_{1}(\varsigma - y_{2}\alpha_{2}) + y_{2}v_{2}\alpha_{2}$$

对 α_2 求导

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial \alpha_2} = K_{11}\alpha_2 + K_{22}\alpha_2 - 2K_{12}\alpha_2 - K_{11}\zeta y_2 + K_{12}\zeta y_2 + y_1 y_2 - 1 - v_1 y_2 + y_2 v_2$$

令其为0,得

$$(K_{11} + K_{22} - 2K_{12}) \alpha_2 = y_2 (y_2 - y_1 + \varsigma K_{11} - \varsigma K_{12} + v_1 - v_2)$$

$$= y_2 \left[y_2 - y_1 + \varsigma K_{11} - \varsigma K_{12} + \left(g(\mathbf{x}_1) - \sum_{j=1}^2 \alpha_j y_j K_{1j} - b \right) - \left(g(\mathbf{x}_2) - \sum_{j=1}^2 \alpha_j y_j K_{1j} - b \right) \right] - \left(g(\mathbf{x}_2) - \sum_{j=1}^2 \alpha_j y_j K_{1j} - b \right)$$

将 $\varsigma = \alpha_1^{old} y_1 + \alpha_2^{old} y_2$ 代入,得

$$(K_{11} + K_{22} - 2K_{12}) \alpha_2^{new,unc} = y_2 \left((K_{11} + K_{22} - 2K_{12}) \alpha_2^{old} y_2 + y_2 - y_1 + g(x_1) - g(x_2) \right)$$

= $(K_{11} + K_{22} - 2K_{12}) \alpha_2^{old} + y_2 (E_1 - E_2)$

令 $\eta = K_{11} + K_{22} - 2K_{12}$ 代入,得

$$\alpha_2^{new,unc} = \alpha_2^{old} + \frac{y_2 (E_1 - E_2)}{n}$$

经剪辑后

$$\alpha_{2}^{new} = \begin{cases} H, \alpha_{2}^{new,unc} > H \\ \alpha_{2}^{new,unc}, L \leq \alpha_{2}^{new,unc} \leq H \\ L, \alpha_{2}^{new,unc} < L \end{cases}$$

由于 $\zeta = \alpha_1^{old} y_1 + \alpha_2^{old} y_2$ 及 $\zeta = \alpha_1^{new} y_1 + \alpha_2^{new} y_2$ 则

$$\begin{split} \alpha_1^{old} y_1 + \alpha_2^{old} y_2 &= \alpha_1^{new} y_1 + \alpha_2^{new} y_2 \\ \alpha_1^{new} &= \alpha_1^{old} + y_1 y_2 \left(\alpha_2^{old} - \alpha_2^{new} \right) \end{split}$$

由分量 $0 < \alpha_1^{new} < C$,则

$$b_1^{new} = y_1 - \sum_{i=3}^{N} \alpha_i y_i K_{i1} - \alpha_1^{new} y_1 K_{11} - \alpha_2^{new} y_2 K_{21}$$

由

$$E_{1} = g(\mathbf{x}_{1}) - y_{1} = \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_{j} y_{j} K_{ij} + b\right) - y_{1}$$

$$= \sum_{j=3}^{N} \alpha_{i} y_{j} K_{i1} + \alpha_{1}^{old} y_{1} K_{11} + \alpha_{2}^{old} y_{2} K_{21} + b^{old} - y_{1}$$

则

$$y_1 - \sum_{i=3}^{N} \alpha_i y_i K_{i1} = -E_1 + \alpha_1^{old} y_1 K_{11} + \alpha_2^{old} y_2 K_{21} + b^{old}$$

代入,得

$$b_{1}^{new} = -E_{1} + y_{1}K_{11}\left(\alpha_{1}^{new} - \alpha_{1}^{old}\right) - y_{2}K_{21}\left(\alpha_{2}^{new} - \alpha_{2}^{old}\right) + b^{old}$$

同理,得

$$b_2^{new} = -E_2 + y_1 K_{12} \left(\alpha_1^{new} - \alpha_1^{old} \right) - y_2 K_{22} \left(\alpha_2^{new} - \alpha_2^{old} \right) + b^{old}$$

如果 $\alpha_1^{new}, \alpha_2^{new}$ 满足 $0 < \alpha_i^{new} < C, i = 1, 2,$ 则

$$b^{new} = b_1^{new} = b_2^{new}$$

否则

$$b^{new} = \frac{b_1^{new} + b_2^{new}}{2}$$

更新 E_i

$$E_i^{new} = \sum_{\mathbf{x}} y_j \alpha_j K_{(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j)} + b^{new} - y_i$$

其中,S是所有支持向量 x_j 的集合。

SMO算法:

输入: 训练数据集 $T = \{(\mathbf{x}_1, y_1), (\mathbf{x}_2, y_2), \cdots, (\mathbf{x}_N, y_N)\}$, 其 中 $\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathcal{X} = \mathbb{R}^n, y_i \in \mathcal{Y} = \{+1, -1\}, i = 1, 2, \cdots, N,$ 精度 ε ;

输出:近似解 $\hat{\alpha}$

1. 取初始值 $\alpha^0 = 0$,令k = 0;

2. 选取优化变量 $\alpha_1^{(k)}, \alpha_2^{(k)}$,求解

$$\min_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2} W(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = \frac{1}{2} K_{11} \alpha_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} K_{22} \alpha_2^2 + y_1 y_2 K_{12} \alpha_1 \alpha_2
- (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + y_1 \alpha_1 \sum_{i=3}^{N} y_i \alpha_i K_{i1} + y_2 \alpha_2 \sum_{i=3}^{N} y_i \alpha_i K_{i2}
s.t. \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = -\sum_{i=3}^{N} \alpha_i y_i = \zeta
0 < \alpha_i < C, i = 1, 2$$

求得最优解 $\alpha_1^{(k+1)}, \alpha_2^{(k+1)},$ 更新 α 为 $\alpha^{(k+1)};$

3. 若在精度 ε 范围内满足停机条件

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

$$0 \le \alpha_i \le C, i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

$$y_i \cdot g(x_i) = \begin{cases} \geq 1, \{x_i | \alpha_i = 0\} \\ = 1, \{x_i | 0 < \alpha_i < C\} \\ \leq 1, \{x_i | \alpha_i = C\} \end{cases}$$

则转4.;否则令k=k+1,转2.;4.取 $\hat{\alpha}=\alpha^{(k+1)}$ 。

3_5_SVM应用

```
In [1]:
             import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
             import numpy as np
             from sklearn import datasets, linear model, model selection, svm
          3
          5
             def load data classfication():
          6
                 iris=datasets.load iris()
          7
                 X train=iris.data
          8
                 y_train=iris.target
          9
                 return model_selection.train_test_split(X_train, y_train,test_size=0.25,
         10
                     random state=0,stratify=y_train)
         11
         12
             def test_SVC_linear(*data):
                 X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test=data
         13
         14
                 cls=svm.SVC(kernel='linear')
                 cls.fit(X_train,y_train)
         15
                 print('Coefficients:%s, intercept %s'%(cls.coef ,cls.intercept ))
         16
         17
                 print('Score: %.2f' % cls.score(X_test, y_test))
         18
             def test_SVC_poly(*data):
         19
         20
                 X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test=data
         21
                 fig=plt.figure()
         2.2
         2.3
                 degrees=range(1,20)
         24
                 train scores=[]
         25
                 test scores=[]
         26
                 for degree in degrees:
                      cls=svm.SVC(kernel='poly',degree=degree)
         2.7
         2.8
                      cls.fit(X_train,y_train)
         29
                      train scores.append(cls.score(X train,y train))
         30
                      test_scores.append(cls.score(X_test, y_test))
         31
                 ax=fig.add_subplot(1,3,1)
                 ax.plot(degrees,train_scores,label="Training score ",marker='+' )
         32
                 ax.plot(degrees,test scores,label= " Testing score ",marker='o' )
         33
         34
                 ax.set title( "SVC poly degree ")
         35
                 ax.set xlabel("p")
         36
                 ax.set_ylabel("score")
         37
                 ax.set_ylim(0,1.05)
         38
                 ax.legend(loc="best", framealpha=0.5)
         39
         40
                 gammas=range(1,20)
         41
                 train_scores=[]
         42
                 test_scores=[]
         43
                 for gamma in gammas:
                      cls=svm.SVC(kernel='poly',gamma=gamma,degree=3)
         44
         45
                      cls.fit(X_train,y_train)
         46
                      train_scores.append(cls.score(X_train,y_train))
         47
                      test_scores.append(cls.score(X_test, y_test))
         48
                 ax=fig.add_subplot(1,3,2)
         49
                 ax.plot(gammas,train_scores,label="Training score ",marker='+' )
                 ax.plot(gammas,test_scores,label= " Testing score ",marker='o' )
         50
         51
                 ax.set_title( "SVC_poly_gamma ")
                 ax.set_xlabel(r"$\gamma$")
         52
         53
                 ax.set ylabel("score")
         54
                 ax.set_ylim(0,1.05)
         55
                 ax.legend(loc="best",framealpha=0.5)
         56
         57
                 rs=range(0,20)
         58
                 train scores=[]
         59
                 test_scores=[]
         60
                 for r in rs:
                      cls=svm.SVC(kernel='poly',gamma=10,degree=3,coef0=r)
         61
         62
                      cls.fit(X train,y train)
                      train scores.append(cls.score(X train,y train))
         63
         64
                      test_scores.append(cls.score(X_test, y_test))
         65
                 ax=fig.add_subplot(1,3,3)
                 ax.plot(rs,train_scores,label="Training score ",marker='+' )
         66
                 ax.plot(rs,test_scores,label= " Testing score ",marker='o' )
         67
         68
                 ax.set title( "SVC poly r ")
         69
                 ax.set_xlabel(r"r")
```