

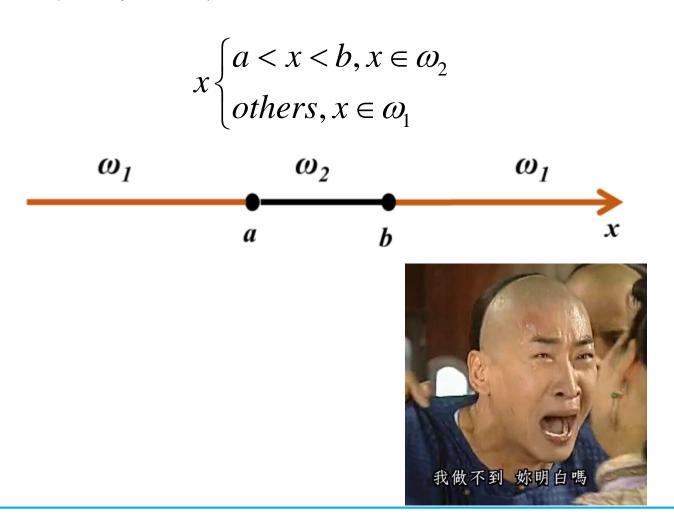
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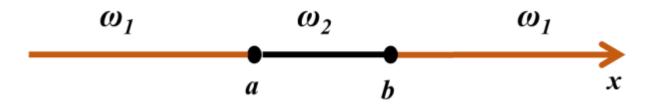


#### 一维空间的分类问题:





$$x \begin{cases} a < x < b, x \in \omega_2 \\ others, x \in \omega_1 \end{cases}$$

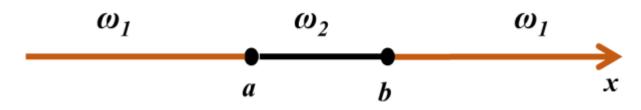


判别函数: 
$$G(x) = (x-a)(x-b) = x^2 - (a+b)x + ab$$

怎么转化成线性的呢?



$$x \begin{cases} a < x < b, x \in \omega_2 \\ others, x \in \omega_1 \end{cases}$$

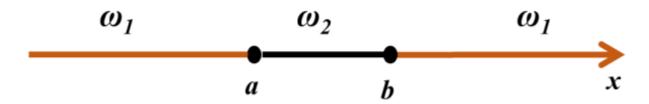


判别函数: 
$$G(x) = (x-a)(x-b) = x^2 - (a+b)x + ab$$
  
 $\Rightarrow y_1 = x^2, y_2 = x$ 

$$G(y) = y_1 - (a+b)y_2 + ab$$

#### 1D升到了2D

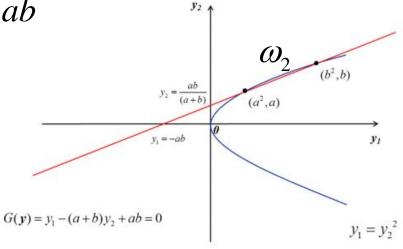




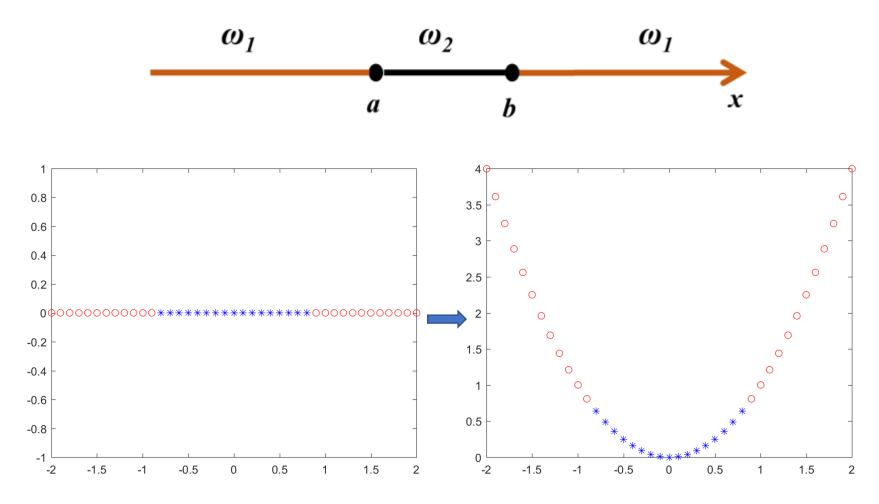
判别函数:  $G(x)=(x-a)(x-b)=x^2-(a+b)x+ab$ 

$$\Leftrightarrow y_1 = x^2, y_2 = x$$

$$G(y) = y_1 - (a+b)y_2 + ab$$





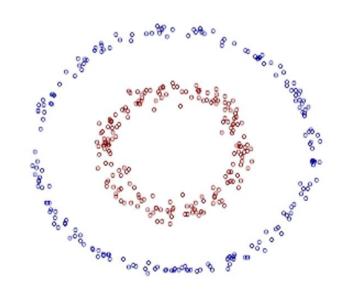




- ▶升维之后,非线性可分问题变得线性可分了, 是不是所有的非线性问题升维后都可以线性可分?
- ▶升维会带来什么问题?







判别函数: 
$$G(x_1, x_2) = a_1 x_1^2 + a_2 x_1 + a_3 x_2^2 + a_4 x_2 + a_5 x_1 x_2 + a_6 = 0$$

$$\downarrow 升维(2D \rightarrow 5D)$$

$$y_1 = x_1, y_2 = x_1^2, y_3 = x_2, y_4 = x_2^2, y_5 = x_1 x_2$$

原特征空间维数是n,要构造一个广义线性判别函数实现二阶多项式判别函数,那么变换后的特征空间的维数是n(n+3)/2



判別函数: 
$$G(x_1, x_2) = a_1 x_1^2 + a_2 x_1 + a_3 x_2^2 + a_4 x_2 + a_5 x_1 x_2 + a_6 = 0$$

$$\downarrow 升维(2D \to 5D)$$

$$y_1 = x_1, y_2 = x_1^2, y_3 = x_2, y_4 = x_2^2, y_5 = x_1 x_2$$

$$\phi(\cdot)$$
: 表示2 $D \rightarrow 5D$ 的映射

$$\phi(\mathbf{x}) = \phi(x_1, x_2) = (x_1, x_1^2, x_2, x_2^2, x_1 x_2)^T$$

内积
$$\langle \phi(\mathbf{x}), \phi(\mathbf{y}) \rangle = (\phi(\mathbf{x}))^T \phi(\mathbf{y})$$
  

$$= (x_1, x_1^2, x_2, x_2^2, x_1 x_2) \cdot (y_1, y_1^2, y_2, y_2^2, y_1 y_2)^T$$

$$= x_1 y_1 + x_1^2 y_1^2 + x_2 y_2 + x_2^2 y_2^2 + x_1 x_2 y_1 y_2$$



内积
$$\langle \phi(\mathbf{x}), \phi(\mathbf{y}) \rangle = (\phi(\mathbf{x}))^T \phi(\mathbf{y})$$
  

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$$= x_1 y_1 + x_1^2 y_1^2 + x_2 y_2 + x_2^2 y_2^2 + x_1 x_2 y_1 y_2$$



计算
$$(\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle + 1)^2 = (x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + 1)^2$$
  
= $2x_1 y_1 + x_1^2 y_1^2 + 2x_2 y_2 + x_2^2 y_2^2 + 2x_1 x_2 y_1 y_2 + 1$ 

$$\phi(\mathbf{x}) = \phi(x_1, x_2) = (x_1, x_1^2, x_2, x_2^2, x_1 x_2)^T$$

调整为

$$\phi(\mathbf{x}) = \phi(x_1, x_2) = \left(\sqrt{2}x_1, x_1^2, \sqrt{2}x_2, x_2^2, \sqrt{2}x_1x_2, 1\right)^T$$



$$\phi(\mathbf{x}) = \phi(x_1, x_2) = (x_1, x_1^2, x_2, x_2^2, x_1 x_2)^T$$
  
调整为

$$\phi(\mathbf{x}) = \phi(x_1, x_2) = (\sqrt{2}x_1, x_1^2, \sqrt{2}x_2, x_2^2, \sqrt{2}x_1x_2, 1)^T$$

$$\langle \phi(\mathbf{x}), \phi(\mathbf{y}) \rangle = (\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle + 1)^2$$

核函数
$$\kappa(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = (\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle + 1)^2$$

#### 核函数的好处:

 将特征从低维到高维进行转换,但核函数是在低维上进行计算, 而将实质上的分类效果表现在了高维上,也就是避免了直接在高 维空间中的复杂计算。



#### 常见的核函数:

1.多项式核:
$$\kappa(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = (\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle + R)^d$$
,原始空间维度 $m \to \text{维度}\begin{pmatrix} m+d \\ d \end{pmatrix}$ 

2.高斯核: 
$$\kappa(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \exp\left\{-\frac{\|\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}\|^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\}$$

3.线性核: $\kappa(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle$ 

#### 如何选择核函数?

遗憾的是, 无论是核函数的形式还是参数, 都没有确定的选择方法, 只能依靠经验来试。



#### 核函数应用在SVM中

SVM分类器:  $f(\mathbf{x}) = \operatorname{sgn}(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + w_0)$ 

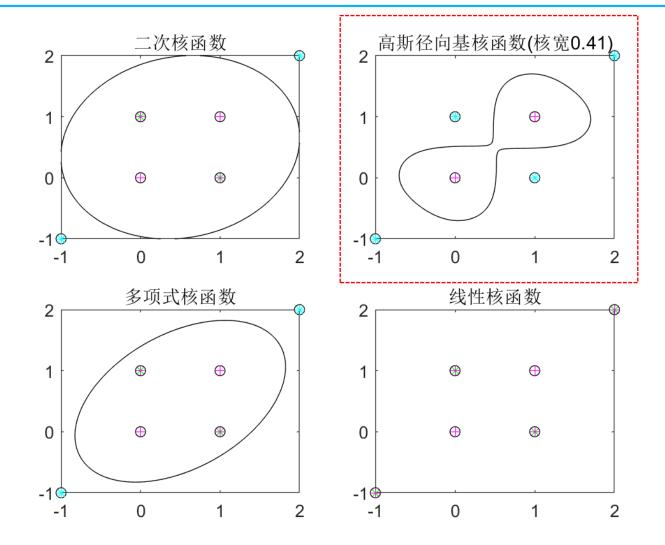
$$= \operatorname{sgn}\left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} y_{i} \mathbf{x}_{i}\right)^{T} \mathbf{x} + w_{0}\right)$$

$$= \operatorname{sgn}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\lambda_{i} y_{i} \mathbf{x}_{i}^{T} \mathbf{x}\right) + w_{0}\right)$$

$$= \operatorname{sgn}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\lambda_{i} y_{i} \left\langle \mathbf{x}_{i}, \mathbf{x} \right\rangle\right) + w_{0}\right)$$

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \operatorname{sgn}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\lambda_{i} y_{i} \left\langle \phi(\mathbf{x}_{i}), \phi(\mathbf{x}) \right\rangle \right) + w_{0}\right) = \operatorname{sgn}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\lambda_{i} y_{i} \kappa(\mathbf{x}_{i}, \mathbf{x})\right) + w_{0}\right)$$







#### 支持向量机高斯核调参小结

https://www.cnblogs.com/pinard/p/6126077.html



#### 核函数特点

- ▶核函数的引入避免了"维数灾难",大大减小了计算量。
- ▶无需知道非线性变换函数**Φ**的形式和参数。
- ▶核函数的形式和参数的变化会隐式地改变从输入空间到 特征空间的映射,进而对特征空间的性质产生影响,最 终改变各种核函数方法的性能。
- ▶核函数方法可以和不同的算法相结合,形成多种不同的基于核函数技术的方法,且这两部分的设计可以单独进行,并可以为不同的应用选择不同的核函数和算法。







