Problem Set 3

1 Lagrange Duality

Formulate the Lagrange dual problem of the following linear programming problem

$$min \quad c^T x \\ s.t. \quad Ax \leq b$$

where $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is variable, $c \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $A \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times n}$, $b \in \mathbb{R}^k$.

由题意,引进拉格朗日函数,得:

$$\mathcal{L}(x, lpha) = c^T x + lpha^T (Ax - b)$$

其中, α 为拉格朗日乘子,满足: $\alpha \geq 0$ 。

构建拉格朗日对偶问题函数:

$$egin{aligned} \mathcal{G}(lpha) &= \inf_{x} \mathcal{L}(x,lpha) \ &= \inf_{x} \left(c^T x + lpha^T (Ax - b)
ight) \ &= \inf_{x} \left((c^T + lpha^T A) x - lpha^T b
ight) \end{aligned}$$

若 $c^T + \alpha^T A$ 不为0,则x为 $+\infty$ 或 $-\infty$,显然不合适,

因此: $c^T + \alpha^T A = 0$, 对偶问题函数变为:

$$egin{aligned} \mathcal{G}(lpha) &= \inf_x \left(-lpha^T b
ight) \ &= -lpha^T b \end{aligned}$$

再极大化对偶问题函数:

$$\max_{lpha} \mathcal{G}(lpha) = \max_{lpha} \left(-lpha^T b
ight)$$

综合之前提到的约束条件,得到题目中对应的拉格朗日对偶问题:

$$egin{aligned} & \max_{lpha} \ (-lpha^T b) \ & s. \, t. \quad lpha \geq 0 \ & c^T + lpha^T A = 0 \end{aligned}$$

2 SVM

2.1 Convex Functions

Prove $f(\omega) = \omega^T \omega$ (where $\omega \in \mathbb{R}^n$) is a convex function.

由于 $\omega \in \mathbb{R}^n$, 不妨假定:

$$\omega = egin{bmatrix} x_1 \ x_2 \ dots \ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

则:

$$f(\omega) = \omega^T \omega = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2$$

要证明g(x)为凸函数,即证明:

$$g(\lambda x_1 + (1 - \lambda)x_2) \le \lambda g(x_1) + (1 - \lambda)g(x_2)$$

 $\diamondsuit g(x) = x^2,$ 有:

$$f(\omega) = g(x_1) + g(x_2) + \dots + g(x_n)$$

下面通过数学归纳法证明 $f(\omega)$ 为凸函数:

当n=1时,显然满足凸函数定义,即 $g(x)=x^2$ 为凸函数。

当n > 1时,令 $\mathcal{G}(x) = g_1(x) + g_2(x)$,其中 $g_1(x)$ 、 $g_2(x)$ 均为凸函数,有:

$$\mathcal{G}(\lambda x_1 + (1 - \lambda)x_2) = g_1(\lambda x_1 + (1 - \lambda)x_2) + g_2(\lambda x_1 + (1 - \lambda)x_2)$$

$$\leq \lambda g_1(x_1) + (1 - \lambda)g_1(x_2) + \lambda g_2(x_1) + (1 - \lambda)g_2(x_2)$$

$$= \lambda (g_1(x_1) + g_2(x_1)) + (1 - \lambda)(g_1(x_2) + g_2(x_2))$$

$$= \lambda \mathcal{G}(x_1) + (1 - \lambda)\mathcal{G}(x_2)$$

因此,两个凸函数相加得到的函数仍为凸函数,故n>1时, $f(\omega)$ 仍为凸函数。

得证: $f(\omega) = \omega^T \omega$ 为凸函数。

2.2 Soft-Margin for Separable Data

Consider training a soft-margin SVM with C set to some positive constant. Suppose the training data is linearly separable. Since increasing the ξ_i can only increase the objective of the primal problem, all the training examples will have functional margin at least 1 and all the ξ_i will be equal to zero. True or false? Explain! Given a linearly separable dataset, is it necessarily better to use a hard margin SVM over a soft-margin SVM?

对于软间隔SVM, 其约束条件为:

$$y^{(i)}(\omega^T x^{(i)} + b) \geq 1 - \xi_i$$

其中, ξ_i 为松弛变量。

相应的优化问题为:

$$egin{aligned} & \min_{\omega,b,\xi} & rac{1}{2}||\omega||^2 + C\sum_{i=1}^m \xi_i \ & s.t. & y^{(i)}(\omega^T x^{(i)} + b) \geq 1 - \xi_i, \quad orall i = 1,\dots,m \ & \xi_i \geq 0, \quad orall i = 1,\dots,m \end{aligned}$$

对应的拉格朗日对偶问题:

$$\mathcal{L}(\omega, b, \xi, lpha, r) = rac{1}{2}\omega^T\omega + C\sum_{i=1}^m \xi_i - \sum_{i=1}^m lpha_i [y^{(i)}(\omega^T x^{(i)} + b) - 1 + \xi_i] - \sum_{i=1}^m r_i \xi_i$$

其中, α_i 为拉格朗日乘子, 满足: $\alpha_i \geq 0$, $for \forall i$.

依据KKT条件,有:

$$egin{aligned}
abla_{\omega}\mathcal{L}(\omega^{*},b^{*},\xi^{*},lpha^{*},r^{*}) &= 0 \ \Rightarrow \ \omega^{*} &= \sum_{i=1}^{m}lpha_{i}^{*}y^{(i)}x^{(i)} \
abla_{b}\mathcal{L}(\omega^{*},b^{*},\xi^{*},lpha^{*},r^{*}) &= 0 \ \Rightarrow \ \sum_{i=1}^{m}lpha_{i}^{*}y^{(i)} &= 0 \
abla_{b}\mathcal{L}(\omega^{*},b^{*},\xi^{*},lpha^{*},r^{*}) &= 0 \ \Rightarrow \ lpha_{i}^{*}+r_{i}^{*} &= C, \ for \ orall i \
abla_{i}^{*}\mathcal{L}(\omega^{*},b^{*},\xi^{*},lpha^{*},r^{*}) &= 0 \ \Rightarrow \ lpha_{i}^{*}+r_{i}^{*} &= C, \ for \ orall i \
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abla_{i}^{*}\mathcal{L}(\omega^{*},b^{*},\xi^{*},\alpha^{*},r^{*}) &= 0 \ \Rightarrow \ lpha_{i}^{*}+r_{i}^{*} &= C, \ for \ orall i \
abla_{i}^{*}\mathcal{L}(\omega^{*},b^{*},\xi^{*},\alpha^{*},r^{*}) &= 0 \ \Rightarrow \ lpha_{i}^{*}\mathcal{L}(\omega^{*},b^{*},\xi^{*},\alpha^{*},r^{*}) &= 0 \ \Rightarrow \ lpha_{i}^{*}\mathcal{L}(\omega^{*},b^{*},\chi^{*},r^{*},\chi^{*},r^{*}) &= 0 \ \Rightarrow \ lpha_{i}^{*}\mathcal{L}(\omega^{*},b^{*},\chi^{*},r^{*},\chi^{*},r^{*}) &= 0 \ \Rightarrow \ lpha_{i}^{*}\mathcal{L}(\omega^{*},\mu^{$$

可推导出:

$$\alpha_i, r_i \geq 0, \ \alpha_i + r_i = C \ \Rightarrow \ 0 \leq \alpha_i, r_i \leq C$$

当 $\alpha_i = 0$ 时,有:

$$egin{aligned} lpha_i = 0, \; lpha_i + r_i = C \; \Rightarrow \; r_i = C \ & r_i = C, \; \xi_i \geq 0, \; r_i \xi_i = 0 \; \Rightarrow \; \xi_i = 0 \ & \xi_i = 0, \; y^{(i)} (\omega^T x^{(i)} + b) \geq 1 - \xi_i \; \Rightarrow \; y^{(i)} (\omega^T x^{(i)} + b) \geq 1 \end{aligned}$$

此时,对应的训练样本不是支持向量,不会对该SVM边界的确定产生任何影响。

当 $0 < \alpha_i < C$ 时,有:

$$egin{aligned} 0 < lpha_i < C, \; lpha_i + r_i = C \; \Rightarrow \; r_i
eq 0 \ & r_i
eq 0, \; r_i
eq i = 0 \ & lpha_i (y^{(i)}(\omega^T x^{(i)} + b) +
eq_i - 1) = 0, \; lpha_i > 0 \; \Rightarrow \; y^{(i)}(\omega^T x^{(i)} + b) +
eq_i - 1 = 0 \ & \Rightarrow \; y^{(i)}(\omega^T x^{(i)} + b) = 1 -
eq_i \ & \Rightarrow \; y^{(i)}(\omega^T x^{(i)} + b) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

此时,对应的训练样本为支持向量,恰好在最大间隔边界上。

当 $\alpha_i=C$ 时,对应的训练样本落在最大间隔内部或被误分类,由于题目中已告知该数据集为线性可分的,因此不存在该种情况。

综合 $\alpha_i = 0$ 及 $0 < \alpha_i < C$ 的两种情况,可知在该线性可分数据集上,满足:

$$y^{(i)}(\omega^T x^{(i)} + b) \geq 1$$

 $\xi_i = 0, \ orall \ i = 0$

而对于任意一个线性可分数据集,使用软间隔SVM的效果是要优于硬间隔SVM的。

假设线性可分的两类样本A、B之间间隔很远,但有一个A类样本十分接近B类样本所在的区域,此时若仍使用硬间隔SVM进行分类,算法会选择这一个接近B样本区域的A样本作为支持向量,此时,尽管仍能对两类样本进行分类,但分类边界会大大偏向于B类样本,出现出过拟合的现象。

2.3 In-bound Support Vectors in Soft-Margin SVMs

Examples $x^{(i)}$ with $\alpha_i>0$ are called support vectors (SVs). For soft-margin SVM we distinguish between *in-bound* SVs, for which $0<\alpha_i< C$, and *bound* SVs for which $\alpha_i=C$. Show that in-bound SVs lie exactly on the margin. Argue that bound SVs can lie both on or in the margin, and that they will "usually" lie in the margin. Hint: use the KKT conditions.

由上题可知,当 $0 < \alpha_i < C$,即该点为in-bound SV时:

$$y^{(i)}(\omega^T x^{(i)} + b) = 1$$

因此, in-bound SV在margin上。

而当 $\alpha_i = C$, 即该点为bound SV时:

由KKT条件:

$$egin{aligned}
abla_{\omega} \mathcal{L}(\omega^*, b^*, \xi^*, lpha^*, r^*) &= 0 \ \Rightarrow \ \omega^* &= \sum_{i=1}^m lpha_i^* y^{(i)} x^{(i)} \
abla_{b} \mathcal{L}(\omega^*, b^*, \xi^*, lpha^*, r^*) &= 0 \ \Rightarrow \ \sum_{i=1}^m lpha_i^* y^{(i)} &= 0 \
abla_{\xi_i} \mathcal{L}(\omega^*, b^*, \xi^*, lpha^*, r^*) &= 0 \ \Rightarrow \ lpha_i^* + r_i^* &= C, \ for \ orall \ lpha_i^*, r_i^*, \xi_i^* &\geq 0, \ for \ orall \ y^{(i)} (\omega^{*T} x^{(i)} + b^*) + \xi_i^* - 1 \geq 0, \ for \ orall \ lpha_i^* (y^{(i)} (\omega^{*T} x^{(i)} + b^*) + \xi_i^* - 1) = 0, \ for \ orall \ r_i^* \xi_i^* &= 0, \ for \ orall \ i \end{aligned}$$

可得:

$$\alpha_i = C, \alpha_i + r_i = C \implies r_i = 0$$

由于 $r_i=0$, $r_i\xi_i=0$, $\xi_i\geq 0$, 且除此之外没有其他关于 ξ_i 的限制条件, 因此:

$$\xi_i \geq 0$$
:

得到:

$$y^{(i)}(\omega^Tx^{(i)}+b)=1-\xi_i\leq 1$$

当上式等于1,即仅当 $\xi_i=0$ 时,该样本点位于margin上,而当上式小于1,即 $\xi_i>0$ 时,该样本点位于margin内,因此大多数情况下满足位于margin内的情况。

因此, bound SV位于margin上或margin内, 且大多位于margin内。