序列最小优化算法 SMO (Sequential Minimal Optimization)

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巴公院计学观古港》

生记记录档: Little H

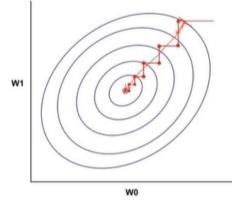
解如下凸二次规划的对偶问题

min  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$ 

 $D \in \alpha; \leq C$  , i=1,2... , N Note: 变量是拦船的日尾  $+ \alpha i$  ,  $- \gamma$  对应  $- \gamma$  样本.

## 坐标下降

Coordinate Descent Convergence



For example, on iteration k we select a variable  $j_k$  and set  $w_{j_k}^{k+1} = w_{j_k}^k - \alpha_k \nabla_{j_k} f(w^k),$ 

a gradient descent step on coordinate  $j_k$  (other  $w_i$  stay the same).

在传统的梯度下降中,我们寻找每个等方线的切钱位置(梯度)。 对自个参查求偏,得到整体导致,会比较复杂,老麽使用生标下降, 生标下降:每一次只在一个生标:轴上修正.

#### 序列最小最优化算法

- SVM的对偶问题是有约束二次凸优化问题
- 每次最少要调整两个变量

$$\min_{\alpha} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} K(x_{i}, x_{j}) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \downarrow \downarrow \lambda_{7} + \nabla$$

$$s.t. \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} y_{i} = 0 \right] \qquad \qquad \underbrace{\lambda_{7}}_{i} + \underbrace{\lambda_{7} + \cdots + \lambda_{N}}_{N} = \mathcal{O}$$

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

QHX2+····+QH=O 君只对QHQ的正,其余不变,则导到QHO,+···+Qn为 因此,不能一次只见新一个Q,每次到军调整之个变量

dk (kfing): fixed

Qi-dg

以上,也优化问题被转化为于问题。

### 两个变量二次规划的求解过程

- 选择两个变量,其它变量固定
- SMO将对偶问题转化成一系列子问题:

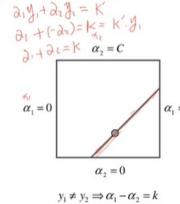
$$\begin{split} \min_{\alpha_1,\alpha_2} & W(\alpha_1,\alpha_2) = \frac{1}{2} K_{11} \alpha_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} K_{22} \alpha_2^2 + y_1 y_2 K_{12} \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \\ & - (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + y_1 \alpha_1 \sum_{i=3}^N y_i \alpha_i K_{i1} + y_2 \alpha_2 \sum_{i=3}^N y_i \alpha_i K_{i2} \\ s.t. & \alpha_1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

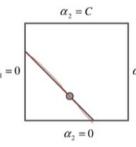
#### 因此、优心问题可以有解析解!

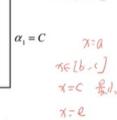


#### 两个变量二次规划的求解过程

• 两个变量,约束条件用二维空间中的图形表示







$$y_1 = y_2 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = k$$

ayt ay= K

 $Q \cdot Y_1 \neq Y_2 :$ 

**网边同乘收货**,则

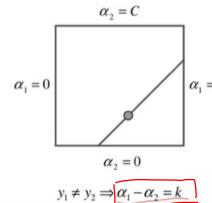
$$\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = k' = ky$$



### 两个变量二次规划的求解过程

• 根据不等式条件 $\alpha_2^{new}$  的取值范围:

$$L \leq \alpha_2^{new} \leq H$$
 
$$L = \max(0, \alpha_2^{old} - \alpha_1^{old}) \ \ H = \min(C, C + \alpha_2^{old} - \alpha_1^{old})$$
 
$$= C \qquad \text{f. Call } 1:$$
 
$$\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 \leq K,$$



上界H

$$L = \max (0, \chi_2 - \chi_1)$$

$$H = \min (C, C + \chi_2 - \chi_1)$$

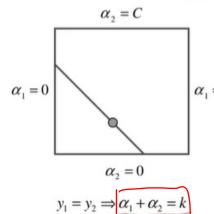


### 两个变量二次规划的求解过程

• 根据不等式条件 $\alpha_2^{new}$  的取值范围:

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

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



Case 2: ditd=K 7 dz = K-d1  $\alpha_1 = C$   $\alpha_1 \in [0, C]$ K-d, ETK, K-C]

随过出表优的获得

un:未经英辑

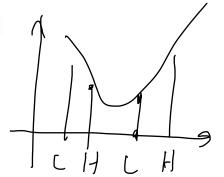
7. [ dz e [k-c, k], 那 dz t [d)+dz-c, cht dz] 又 [ dz e [ os c]

D, Xtd (C, d) + X, - C), H=Min(C, d) + X,



# 两个变量二次规划的求解过程

- . 求解过程:
- · 先求沿着约束方向未经剪辑时的  $lpha_2^{new,unc}$
- · 再求剪辑后的  $lpha_2^{new}$



. 记: 
$$g(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i K(x_i, x) + b$$

• 
$$\Rightarrow$$
:  $E_i = g(x_i) - y_i = (\sum_{j=1}^N \alpha_j y_j K(x_j, x_i) + b) - y_i, \quad i = 1, 2$ 

· E 为输入x的预测值和真实输出y的差,i = 1,2



## 两个变量二次规划的求解过程

引进记号

$$\underline{v_i} = \sum_{j=3}^{N} \alpha_j y_j K(x_i, x_j) = g(x_i) - \sum_{j=1}^{2} \alpha_j y_j K(x_i, x_j) - b, \ i = 1, 2$$

目标函数写成:

$$W(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = \frac{1}{2}K_{11}\alpha_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}K_{22}\alpha_2^2 + y_1y_2K_{12}\alpha_1\alpha_2$$

$$-(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + y_1 v_1 \alpha_1 + y_2 v_2 \alpha_2$$

曲 
$$\alpha_1 y_1 = \zeta - \alpha_2 y_2$$
 及  $y_i^2 = 1$ 



$$\alpha_1 = (\zeta - y_2 \alpha_2) y_1 \mid$$





Uher-a

## 两个变量二次规划的求解过程

· 得到只是a2 的函数的目标函数

$$\overline{W(\alpha_2)} = \frac{1}{2}K_{11}(\zeta - \alpha_2 y_2)^2 + \frac{1}{2}K_{22}\alpha_2^2 + y_2K_{12}(\zeta - \alpha_2 y_2)\alpha_2$$
$$-(\zeta - \alpha_2 y_2)y_1 - \alpha_2 + v_1(\zeta - \alpha_2 y_2) + y_2v_2\alpha_2$$

. 对
$$\alpha_2$$
求导:  $\frac{\delta W}{\delta \alpha_2} = K_{11}\alpha_2 + K_{22}\alpha_2 - 2K_{12}\alpha_2 - K_{11}\zeta y_2 + K_{12}\zeta y_2 + y_1y_2 - 1 - v_1y_2 + y_2v_2$ 

. 令其为0:

$$(K_{11} + K_{22} - 2K_{12})\alpha_2 = y_2(y_2 - y_1 + \zeta K_{11} - \zeta K_{12} + v_1 - v_2)$$
  
=  $y_2[y_2 - y_1 + \zeta K_{11} - \zeta K_{12} + (g(x_1) - \sum_{j=1}^2 y_j \alpha_j K_{1j} - b) - (g(x_2) - \sum_{j=1}^2 y_j \alpha_j K_{2j} - b)]$ 



## 两个变量二次规划的求解过程

· 将 $\zeta = \alpha_1^{old} y_1 + \alpha_2^{old} y_2$ 代入:

$$(K_{11}+K_{22}-2K_{12})\alpha_2^{new,unc} = y_2((K_{11}+K_{22}-2K_{12})\alpha_2^{old}y_2+y_2-y_1+g(x_1)-g(x_2)))$$
$$= (K_{11}+K_{22}-2K_{12})\alpha_2^{old}+y_2(E_1-E_2)$$

· 将 $\eta = K_{11} + K_{22} - 2K_{12}$ 代入:

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



# 两个变量二次规划的求解过程

- 得到:
- 最优化子问题沿约束方向未经剪辑的解:

$$\alpha_2^{new,unc} = \alpha_2^{old} + \frac{y_2(E_1 - E_2)}{\eta}$$
$$\eta = K_{11} + K_{22} - 2K_{12} = \|\Phi(x_1) - \Phi(x_2)\|^2$$

剪辑后的解

$$\alpha_2^{new} = \begin{cases} H, & \alpha_2^{new,unc} > H \\ \alpha_2^{new,unc}, & L \leq \alpha_2^{new,unc} \leq H \\ L, & \alpha_2^{new,unc} < L \end{cases}$$

. 得到 $\alpha_1$ 的解  $\alpha_1^{new} = \alpha_1^{old} + y_1 y_2 (\alpha_2^{old} - \alpha_2^{new})$ 



# 计算阈值b和 $E_i$

完成两个变量的优化后,重新计算b, $E_i$ 

完成两个变量的优化后,重新计算
$$b$$
, $E_i$  由KKT条件,如果  $0 < \alpha_1^{new} < C$  所对应的择例是一个支持的量,有  $2 < \alpha_1^{new} < C$  所对应的择例是一个支持的量,有  $2 < \alpha_1^{new} < C$  所对应的样例是一个支持的量,有  $2 < \alpha_1^{new} < C$  和  $2 < \alpha_1^{n$ 

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

$$E_i = g(x_i) - y_i = (\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j K(x_j, x_i) + b) - y_i, \quad i = 1, 2$$

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



# 计算阈值b和 $E_i$

$$\begin{split} b_1^{new} &= \underbrace{y_1 - \sum_{i=3}^{N} \alpha_i y_i K_{i1}}_{i=3} - \alpha_1^{new} y_1 K_{11} - \alpha_2^{new} y_2 K_{21} \\ E_1 &= \underbrace{\sum_{i=3}^{N} \alpha_i y_i K_{i1}}_{N} + \alpha_1^{old} y_1 K_{11} + \alpha_2^{old} y_2 K_{21} + b^{old} - y_1 \\ y_1 - \underbrace{\sum_{i=3}^{N} \alpha_i y_i K_{i1}}_{N} &= -E_1 + \alpha_1^{old} y_1 K_{11} + \alpha_2^{old} y_2 K_{21} + b^{old} \\ b_1^{new} &= -E_1 - y_1 K_{11} (\alpha_1^{new} - \alpha_1^{old}) - y_2 K_{21} (\alpha_2^{new} - \alpha_2^{old}) + b^{old} \end{split}$$



## 计算阈值b和Ei

• 如果:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &< \alpha_2^{new} < C \\ b_2^{new} &= -E_2 - y_1 K_{12} (\alpha_1^{new} - \alpha_1^{old}) - y_2 K_{22} (\alpha_2^{new} - \alpha_2^{old}) + b^{old} \\ E_i^{new} &= \sum_S y_j \alpha_j K(x_i, x_j) + b^{new} - y_i \end{aligned}$$

• S是所有支持向量 $x_j$ 的集合

如果  $\alpha_1^{\text{new}}$ ,  $\alpha_2^{\text{new}}$  同时满足条件  $0 < \alpha_i^{\text{new}} < C$ , i = 1, 2, 那么  $b_1^{\text{new}} = b_2^{\text{new}}$ 。如果  $\alpha_1^{\text{new}}$ ,  $\alpha_2^{\text{new}}$  是 0 或者 C, 那么  $b_1^{\text{new}}$  和  $b_2^{\text{new}}$  以及它们之间的数都是符合 KKT 条件的 阈值, 这时选择它们的中点作为  $b^{\text{new}}$ 。



## 变量的启发式选择

- · SMO算法在每个子问题中选择两个变量优化,其中至少一个变量是违反KKT条件的 非常关键,乐么选长的
- 1、第一个变量的选择:外循环
- 违反KKT最严重的样本点,
- · 检验样本点是否满足KKT条件:

$$\alpha_{i} = 0 \leftrightarrow y_{i}g(x_{i}) \geq 1$$

$$0 < \alpha_{i} < C \leftrightarrow y_{i}g(x_{i}) \leq 1$$

$$\alpha_{i} = C \leftrightarrow y_{i}g(x_{i}) \leq 1$$

$$g(x_{i}) = \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_{j}y_{j}K(x_{i}, x_{j}) + b$$



## 变量的选择方法

new old  $y_1(E_1-E_2)$ 

- 2、第二个变量的检查:内循环,
  - ▶ 选择的标准是希望能使目标函数有足够大的变化 ✓
    - 。即对应  $|E_1-E_2|$  最大,即 $E_1$ , $E_2$ 的符号相反,差异最大
  - 如果内循环通过上述方法找到的点不能使目标函数有足够的下降
  - 则:遍历间隔边界上的样本点,测试目标函数下降
    - 。 如果下降不大,则遍历所有样本点
    - 。 如果依然下降不大,则丢弃外循环点,重新选择

## SMO算法

· 输入: 训练数据集 $T = \{(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), ..., (x_N, y_N)\}$  $x_i \in \mathcal{X} = R^n, y_i \in \mathcal{Y} = \{+1, -1\}, i = 1, 2, ..., N$ ,精度 $\epsilon$ 

· 输出: 近似解 a

(1)取初值 $\alpha^{(0)} = 0$ ,令 k = 0

(2)选取优化变量  $\alpha_1^k,\alpha_2^k$ ,解析求解两个变量的最优化问题,求得最优

There's Like

Ulhas Sea



## SMO算法

#### 启发式算法,基本思路:

- · 确定如果所有变量的解都满足此最优化问题的KKT条件,那么得到解;
- · 否则,选择两个变量,固定其它变量,针对这两个变量构建一个二次规划问题,称为子问题,可通过解析方法求解,提高了计算速度。
- . 子问题的两个变量:一个是违反KKT条件最严重的那个,另一个由约束条件自动  $\stackrel{N}{\swarrow}$

$$\alpha_1 = -y_1 \sum_{i=2}^{N} \alpha_i y_i$$

#### SMO算法包括两个部分:

- 求解两个变量二次规划的解析方法
- 选择变量的启发式方法