## 线性判别函数习题

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1.

$$J(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{(P_1\mu_1 - P_2\mu_2)^2}{P_1\sigma_1^2 + P_2\sigma_2^2}$$

$$= \frac{(P_1\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{m}_1 - P_2\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{m}_2)^2}{P_1\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{S}_1\mathbf{w} + P_1\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{S}_2\mathbf{w}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{w}^T(P_1\mathbf{m}_1 - P_2\mathbf{m}_2)(P_1\mathbf{m}_1 - P_2\mathbf{m}_2)^T\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{w}^T(P_1\mathbf{S}_1 + P_2\mathbf{S}_2)\mathbf{w}}$$

定义

$$\mathbf{S}_b^{\star} = (P_1\mathbf{m}_1 - P_2\mathbf{m}_2)(P_1\mathbf{m}_1 - P_2\mathbf{m}_2)^T, \mathbf{S}_w^{\star} = P_1\mathbf{S}_1 + P_2\mathbf{S}_2$$

于是有

$$J(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_b^{\star} \mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_w^{\star} \mathbf{w}}$$

利用Fisher线性判别结论有

$$\hat{\mathbf{w}} = \mathbf{S}_w^{\star - 1} (P_1 \mathbf{m}_1 - P_2 \mathbf{m}_2) = (P_1 \mathbf{S}_1 + P_2 \mathbf{S}_2)^{-1} (P_1 \mathbf{m}_1 - P_2 \mathbf{m}_2)$$

2.

**(1)** 

采用反证法,假设凸包交集不为空,至少存在一点 $\mathbf{z}$ ,有 $\mathbf{z} \in S(A) \cap S(B)$ ,于是有:

$$\mathbf{z} = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \mathbf{x}_i = \sum_{i=1}^m b_i \mathbf{y}_i$$

由于线性可分,假设存在超平面 $\Pi: \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b = 0$ 将A和B分开,且:

$$\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i + b < 0 < \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{y}_j + b$$

不妨令:

$$\epsilon_1 = \max \left\{ \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i + b \middle| \mathbf{x}_i \in A \right\} < 0 < \min \left\{ \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{y}_i + b \middle| \mathbf{y}_i \in B \right\} = \epsilon_2$$

将z带入:

$$\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{z} + b = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i + b < (\epsilon_1 - b) \sum_{i=0}^n a_i + b = \epsilon_1$$
 $\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{z} + b = \sum_{i=0}^n b_i \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{y}_i + b > (\epsilon_2 - b) \sum_{i=0}^n b_i + b = \epsilon_2$ 
 $\Rightarrow \epsilon_2 < \epsilon_1$ 

矛盾, 所以它们的交集为空。

**(2)** 

由于A和B线性可分,所以SVM的解存在,不妨设在A、B侧的支持平面分别为:

$$\Pi_A: \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} = p, \qquad \Pi_B = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} = q$$

以及

$$\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} \le p, \forall \mathbf{x} \in A, \qquad \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} \ge q, \forall \mathbf{x} \in B$$

分离超平面即为:

$$\Pi: \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} = rac{p+q}{2}$$

最大间隔即等价于:

$$\max_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{q-p}{||\mathbf{w}||}$$

同时有等价于:

$$egin{aligned} \min_{\mathbf{w}} rac{1}{2} ||\mathbf{w}||^2 - (q-p) \ s. t. igg\{ \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} \leq p, & \mathbf{x} \in A, \ \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} \geq q, & \mathbf{x} \in B \end{aligned}$$

于是拉格朗日函数为:

$$L = rac{1}{2}||\mathbf{w}||^2 - (q-p) - \sum_{i=1}^n lpha_i(p-\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x}_i) - \sum_{i=1}^m eta_i(\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{y}_i - q)$$

于是:

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{w}} &= \mathbf{w} + \sum_{i=1}^n lpha_i \mathbf{x}_i - \sum_{i=1}^m eta_i \mathbf{y}_i \\ rac{\partial L}{\partial p} &= 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n lpha_i \\ rac{\partial L}{\partial q} &= \sum_{i=1}^m eta_i - 1 \end{aligned}$$

令上式都为0,则对偶优化问题变为:

$$egin{aligned} \min_{\mathbf{w}} rac{1}{2} \Big| \Big| \sum_{i=1}^m eta_i \mathbf{y}_i - \sum_{i=1}^n lpha_i \mathbf{x}_i \Big| \Big|^2 \ s. \, t. \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n lpha_i = 1, \quad lpha_i \geq 0 \ \sum_{i=1}^m eta_i = 1, \quad eta_i \geq 0 \end{aligned} \end{aligned}$$

这即为凸包S(A)和S(B)的距离的最近点。

**3.** 

**(1)** 

拉格朗日函数为:

$$L = rac{1}{2}||\mathbf{w}||^2 - v
ho + rac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i - lpha
ho - \sum_{i=1}^n lpha_i[y_i(\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x}_i + b) - 
ho + \xi_i] - \sum_{i=1}^n eta_i \xi_i$$

于是:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{w}} = \mathbf{w} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i y_i \mathbf{x_i}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = -\sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i y_i$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \rho} = -v - \alpha + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \xi_i} = \frac{1}{n} - \alpha_i - \beta_i$$

令上式都为0, 即为:

$$\begin{split} L &= \frac{1}{2}||\mathbf{w}||^2 - v\rho + \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i - \alpha\rho - \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i[y_i(\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x}_i + b) - \rho + \xi_i] - \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i\xi_i \\ &= \frac{1}{2}||\mathbf{w}||^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i(\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x}_i + b) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}||\mathbf{w}||^2 - \mathbf{w}^T\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i\mathbf{x}_i - b\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}||\mathbf{w}||^2 \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}\sum_{i,j=1}^n y_i y_j \alpha_i \alpha_j \mathbf{x}_i^T\mathbf{x}_j \end{split}$$

对偶形式为:

$$egin{aligned} \min_{lpha} \left[ rac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^n y_i y_j lpha_i lpha_j \mathbf{x}_i^T \mathbf{x}_j 
ight] \ s.\,t. \quad 0 \leq lpha_i \leq rac{1}{n} \qquad i = 1, \ldots, n \ \sum_{i=0}^n lpha_i y_i = 0 \end{aligned}$$

**(2)** 

对偶形式:

$$egin{aligned} \min_{lpha} \left[ rac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^n y_i y_j lpha_i lpha_j \mathbf{x}_i^T \mathbf{x}_j - \sum_{i=0}^n lpha_i 
ight] \ s.t. & 0 \leq lpha_i \leq rac{1}{n \hat{
ho}} & i = 1, \dots, n \ & \sum_{i=0}^n lpha_i y_i = 0 \end{aligned}$$

由于 $\hat{\rho}>0$ ,由KKT条件 $\alpha\rho=0\Rightarrow\alpha=0$ ,所以有 $v=\sum_{i=1}^{n}\alpha_{i}$ 。 所以上式的对偶形式可改为:

$$egin{aligned} \min_{lpha} \left[ rac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^n y_i y_j lpha_i lpha_j \mathbf{x}_i^T \mathbf{x}_j - v 
ight] \ s.\,t. \quad 0 \leq \hat{lpha}_i \leq rac{1}{n} \qquad i = 1, \dots, n \ \sum_{i=0}^n \hat{lpha}_i y_i = 0 \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\hat{\alpha}_i = \alpha_i \rho$ , v为常数。

$$egin{aligned} \min_{lpha} \left[ rac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^n y_i y_j \hat{lpha}_i \hat{lpha}_j \mathbf{x}_i^T \mathbf{x}_j 
ight] \ s. \, t. \quad 0 \leq \hat{lpha}_i \leq rac{1}{n} \qquad i = 1, \ldots, n \ \sum_{i=0}^n \hat{lpha}_i y_i = 0 \end{aligned}$$

和(1)中的对偶形式相同,所以该线性支持向量机与v-SVM的分类器等价。

**(3)** 

由KKT条件可以知道:

$$\alpha \rho = 0$$

同时有:

$$-v-lpha+\sum_{i=1}^nlpha_i=0 \ 1-\sum_{i=1}^nlpha_i-\sum_{i=1}^neta_i=0$$

由于 $eta_i \geq 0$ ,有 $\sum_{i=1}^n lpha_i < 1$ 。

所以 $v>1>\sum_{i=1}^n lpha_i$ :

$$lpha = \sum_{i=1}^n lpha_i - v 
eq 0$$

一定有ho=0。