

# 约束优化问题

下面证明，求解③与①等价

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \min_{x \in E} f(x) \\ \text{st. } m_i(x) \leq 0 \quad i=1,2,\dots,M \\ \quad n_j(x) \geq 0 \quad j=1,2,\dots,N \end{array} \right.$$

原问题

①

证：假设有 $x$ 违反了问题①中的不等式约束

即  $m_i(x_i) > 0$

则有  $\max_i \lambda_i m_i(x_i) \rightarrow +\infty$   
 入

将原问题（带约束）通过引入拉格朗日乘子转化为无约束的拉格朗日函数

$$L(x, \lambda, \eta) = f(x) + \sum_{i=1}^M \lambda_i m_i(x) + \sum_{j=1}^N \eta_j n_j(x) \quad ②$$

无约束优化问题 ① 与原问题等价

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \min_x \max_{\lambda, \eta} L(x, \lambda, \eta) \\ \text{st. } \lambda_i \geq 0 \end{array} \right.$$

③ 只包含满足约束的 $x$ 集合

则问题③等价于：

$$\min_x \max_{\lambda} L = \min_x \left\{ \max_{\lambda} L \right\}_{\substack{\text{满足约束} \\ \text{不满足} \\ \text{约束的}}} + \infty \quad = \min_x \max_{\substack{\text{满足} \\ \text{不满足} \\ \text{约束的}}} L$$

即使用拉格朗日乘子法相当于对 $x$ 的取值进行过滤，只取满足约束的 $x$ 集合

对偶性

写出问题③的对偶形式

$$\begin{cases} \min_x \max_{\lambda, y} L(x, \lambda, y) \\ \text{s.t. } \lambda \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

原问题 P

对偶问题

$$\begin{cases} \max_{\lambda, y} \min_x L(x, \lambda, y) \\ \text{s.t. } \lambda \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

对偶问题 d

弱对偶性:  $d \leq p$ , 即

要证:  $\max_{\lambda, y} \min_x L \leq \min_x \max_{\lambda, y} L$

证:  $\underbrace{\min_x L(x, \lambda, y)}_{x \text{方向的极小值}} \leq \underbrace{L(x, \lambda, y)}_{\lambda, y \text{上的极大值}} \leq \underbrace{\max_{\lambda, y} L(x, \lambda, y)}_{\text{记 } A(\lambda, y)}$

即  $A(\lambda, y) \leq B(x)$  函数A恒小于等于B

$$\Rightarrow \max_{\lambda, y} A \leq \min_x B$$

故  $\max_{\lambda, y} \min_x L(x, \lambda, y) \leq \min_x \max_{\lambda, y} L(x, \lambda, y)$

证毕.

强对偶关系

对偶问题的解  $d^*$  = 原问题的解  $p^*$

$$\text{即 } \max_{\lambda, y} \min_x L(x, \lambda, y) = \min_x \max_{\lambda, y} L(x, \lambda, y)$$

凸优化 + KKT 条件  $\Rightarrow$  满足强对偶关系

记结论: SVM 的优化问题满足强对偶关系。

## KKT条件

### ① 可行域条件

$$\begin{aligned} m_i(x^*) &\leq 0 \\ n_j(x^*) &= 0 \\ \lambda^* &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

原问题:

$$\begin{cases} \min_{x \in E} f(x) \\ \text{s.t. } m_i(x) \geq 0 \\ n_j(x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

拉格朗日对偶问题

$$\begin{cases} g(\lambda, \gamma) = \min_{x,y} L(x, \lambda, y) \\ \max_{\lambda, y} g(\lambda, y) \\ \text{s.t. } m_i \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

充要条件

已知问题③满足强对偶关系  $\Rightarrow$  满足 KKT 条件

### ② 互补松弛条件

$$d^* = \max_{\lambda, y} g(\lambda, y) = g(\lambda^*, y^*) = \min_x L(x, \lambda^*, y^*)$$

$$\leq L(x^*, \lambda^*, y^*) = f(x^*) + \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i m_i(x^*)}_{\leq 0} + \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^n \gamma_j n_j(x^*)}_{\leq 0}$$

$$\leq f(x^*) = p^*$$

由于原问题满足强对偶关系, 有  $d^* = p^*$   
即互补松弛条件:  $\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i m_i(x^*) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_i m_i(x^*) = 0, \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, M$$

( $\lambda_i \geq 0, m_i(x^*) \leq 0$ , 所以角项都必须为 0)

### ③ 梯度为 0

$$\min_x L(x, \lambda^*, y^*) = L(x^*, \lambda^*, y^*)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \frac{\partial L(x, \lambda^*, y^*)}{\partial x} \right|_{x=x^*} = 0$$

## SVM: 最大硬间隔分类器

函数间隔

$$\hat{y}_i = y_i(w \cdot x_i + b)$$

$x_i \in \mathbb{R}$

$$y_i \in \{-1, +1\}$$

$$\gamma = \min \hat{y}_i$$

几何间隔

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

$$\gamma = \min \gamma_i$$

SVM优化问题: 最大化训练集的点到超平面的几何间隔

$$\begin{cases} \max_{w,b} \gamma \\ \text{s.t. } \frac{|y_i(w \cdot x_i + b)|}{\|w\|} \geq \gamma \end{cases} \quad ①$$

几何间隔与函数间隔  
关系

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \max_{w,b} \frac{\gamma}{\|w\|} \\ \text{s.t. } y_i(w \cdot x_i + b) \geq \gamma \end{cases} \quad ②$$

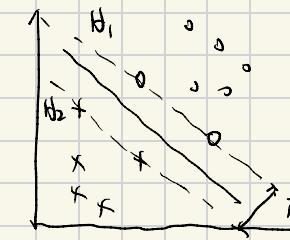
$\gamma$  的取值不影响优化问题, 可以令  $\gamma=1$

问题②转化为

$$\begin{cases} \min_w \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 \\ \text{s.t. } 1 - y_i(w \cdot x_i + b) \leq 0, i=1, 2, \dots, N \end{cases}$$

③

问题③是凸二次优化问题, 利用拉格朗日和对偶 KKT 进行求解



$$\text{支持向量: } y_i(w \cdot x_i + b) = 1$$

只有 support vector 决定分类超平面

③的拉格朗日函数

$$L(w, b, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2} w^T w + \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i (1 - y_i(w \cdot x_i + b))$$

③的无约束问题:

$$\begin{cases} \min_{w,b} \max_{\alpha} L(w, b, \alpha) \\ \text{s.t. } \alpha_i \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad ④$$

证明可以上两页的内容

利用对偶可知，问题④等价于其对偶问题

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \min_w \max_{d \geq 0} L(w, b, d) \\ \text{s.t. } d_i \geq 0 \end{array} \right. \quad ④$$

软间隔 SVM

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \min_{w, b, \xi} \frac{1}{2} w^T w + C \sum_{i=1}^N \xi_i \\ \text{s.t. } y_i (w^T x_i + b) \geq 1 - \xi_i \\ \xi_i \geq 0 \end{array} \right. \quad ⑤$$

问题④的拉格朗日函数：

$$L(w, b, \xi, \alpha, M) = \frac{1}{2} w^T w + C \sum_{i=1}^N \xi_i + \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i [1 - \xi_i - y_i (w^T x_i + b)] - \sum_{i=1}^N M_i \xi_i$$

对偶

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \max_{\alpha} \min_{w, b} L(w, b, \alpha) \\ \text{s.t. } \alpha_i \geq 0 \end{array} \right. \quad ⑥$$

对⑥进行求偏导求解有：

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \min_{\alpha} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j (x_i \cdot x_j) - \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i \\ \text{s.t. } \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i y_i = 0 \\ \alpha_i \geq 0 \end{array} \right. \quad ⑥$$

对偶问题形式

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \min_{\alpha} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j (x_i \cdot x_j) - \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i \\ \text{s.t. } \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i y_i = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad ⑦$$

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

对⑦使用 KKT 求解得到与⑦同样形式的解

对⑦使用 KKT 条件，得。 $\alpha_i^*$  是⑦的解， $b^*$  是使用某个支持向量求解得到

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} w^* = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i^* y_i x_i \\ b^* = y_j - \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i^* y_i (x_i \cdot x_j) \end{array} \right. \quad ⑧$$

$\alpha_i^* > 0$  的是支持向量

对  $w^*, b^*$  有影响

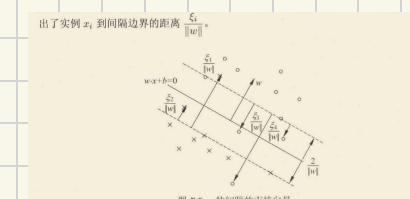


图 7.5 软间隔的支持向量  
软间隔的支持向量  $x_i$ ，或者在间隔边界上，或者在间隔边界与分离超平面之间，或者在分离超平面误分一侧。若  $\alpha_i^* < C$ ，则  $\xi_i = 0$ ，支持向量  $x_i$  恰好落在间隔边界上；若  $\alpha_i^* = C$ ,  $0 < \xi_i < 1$ ，则分类正确， $x_i$  在间隔边界与分离超平面之间；若  $\alpha_i^* = C$ ,  $\xi_i = 1$ ，则  $x_i$  在分离超平面；若  $\alpha_i^* = C$ ,  $\xi_i > 1$ ，则  $x_i$  位于分离超平面误分一侧。

## 从合页损失理解软间隔SVM

问题③等价于优化：

$$\min_{w,b} \sum_{i=1}^N [1 - y_i(wx_i + b)]_+ + \lambda \|w\|_2^2 \quad \textcircled{①}$$

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

SMO算法的思想是每次只优化两个变量  $d_1, d_2$ , 其余当做常量

则 ① 变成

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \min_{d_1, d_2} \frac{1}{2} K_{11} d_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} K_{22} d_2^2 + y_1 y_2 K_{12} d_1 d_2 - l(d_1 + d_2) \\ \quad + y_1 d_1 \sum_{i=3}^m y_i d_i K_{1i} + y_2 d_2 \sum_{i=3}^m y_i d_i K_{2i} \\ \text{s.t. } d_1 y_1 + d_2 y_2 = - \sum_{i=3}^N d_i y_i = R \end{array} \right. \quad \textcircled{②}$$

$$0 \leq d_i \leq C, i=1, 2, \dots, N$$

由②中的约束  $d_1 y_1 + d_2 y_2 = R$ , 因  $y_1, y_2 \in \{-1, +1\}$

$$0 \leq d_i \leq C$$

$$d_1^{\text{new}} y_1 + d_2^{\text{new}} y_2 = d_1^{\text{old}} y_1 + d_2^{\text{old}} y_2$$

当  $y_1 = y_2$  时, 有  $d_1 + d_2 = R$  ( $R$  指代常数, 不区分符号)

$$\text{有: } d_1^{\text{old}} + d_2^{\text{old}} = d_1^{\text{new}} + d_2^{\text{new}}$$

$$\Rightarrow d_2^{\text{new}} = d_2^{\text{old}} + d_1^{\text{old}} - d_1^{\text{new}}$$

$$\therefore 0 \leq d_2^{\text{new}} \leq C$$

$$\because d_1^{\text{old}} + d_2^{\text{old}} - C \leq d_2^{\text{new}} \leq d_1^{\text{old}} + d_2^{\text{old}}$$

$$\therefore 0 \leq d_2^{\text{new}} \leq C$$

$$\max(0, \alpha_1^{\text{old}} + \alpha_2^{\text{old}} - C) \leq \alpha_2^{\text{new}} \leq \min(C, \alpha_1^{\text{old}} + \alpha_2^{\text{old}})$$

同理，当  $y_1 \neq y_2$  时， $\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = R$

$$\text{有 } \alpha_1^{\text{old}} - \alpha_2^{\text{old}} = \alpha_1^{\text{new}} - \alpha_2^{\text{new}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_2^{\text{new}} = \alpha_1^{\text{new}} - (\alpha_1^{\text{old}} - \alpha_2^{\text{old}})$$

$$\therefore 0 \leq \alpha_1^{\text{new}} \leq C$$

$$\therefore -(\alpha_1^{\text{old}} - \alpha_2^{\text{old}}) \leq \alpha_2^{\text{new}} \leq C - (\alpha_1^{\text{old}} - \alpha_2^{\text{old}})$$

$$\text{又} \quad 0 \leq \alpha_1^{\text{new}} \leq C$$

$$\therefore \max(0, \alpha_1^{\text{old}} - \alpha_1^{\text{old}}) \leq \alpha_2^{\text{new}} \leq \min(C, C + \alpha_2^{\text{old}} - \alpha_1^{\text{old}})$$