## Homework 7

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## 1 (1)

原问题的对偶形式为拉格朗日函数的极大极小问题,拉格朗日函数为:

$$L(w, b, \xi, \alpha, \mu) = \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^{N} \xi_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i [y_i(w \cdot X_i + b) - 1 + \xi_i] - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mu_i \xi_i$$

对偶问题可以写成:

$$\max_{\alpha_i \ge 0, \mu_i \ge 0} \min_{w, b, \xi_i} L(w, b, \xi, \alpha, \mu)$$

首先关于  $w, b, \xi_i$  求极小:

$$\nabla_w L = w - \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i y_i X_i = 0$$

$$\nabla_b L = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i y_i = 0$$

$$\nabla_{\xi_i} L = 2C\xi_i - \alpha_i - \mu_i = 0$$

$$\therefore w = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i y_i X_i \quad \xi_i = \frac{\alpha_i + \mu_i}{2C}$$

将上述结果代入  $L(w,b,\xi,\alpha,\mu)$ , 得到:

$$\begin{split} Q(\alpha,\mu) &= \min_{w,b,\xi_i} L(w,b,\xi,\alpha,\mu) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j X_i \cdot X_j + \frac{1}{4C} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\alpha_i + \mu_i)^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j X_i \cdot X_j \\ &- b \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2C} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\alpha_i + \mu_i)^2 \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j X_i \cdot X_j - \frac{1}{4C} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\alpha_i + \mu_i)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i \end{split}$$

因此对偶问题为:

$$\max_{i=1} Q(\alpha, \mu)$$
s.t. 
$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i = 0$$

$$\alpha_i \ge 0 \quad i = 1, \dots, N$$

$$\mu_i \ge 0 \quad i = 1, \dots, N$$

等价于

$$\max -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j X_i \cdot X_j - \frac{1}{4C} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\alpha_i + \mu_i)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i$$

$$s.t. \quad \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i = 0$$

$$\alpha_i \ge 0 \quad i = 1, \dots, N$$

$$\mu_i \ge 0 \quad i = 1, \dots, N$$

等价于

$$\min \quad \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j X_i \cdot X_j + \frac{1}{4C} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\alpha_i + \mu_i)^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i$$

$$s.t. \quad \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i = 0$$

$$\alpha_i \ge 0 \quad i = 1, \dots, N$$

$$\mu_i \ge 0 \quad i = 1, \dots, N$$

## $2 \quad (2)$

找到映射  $\phi$  使得  $K(x,z)=\phi(x)\cdot\phi(z)$  即可,下面用归纳法来找到映射  $\phi$ : 对 p 进行归纳,对 p=1 情况, $K(x,z)=x\cdot z$ ,令  $\phi_1(x)=x$  即可,假设对 p=k 有  $\phi_k(x)$  使得  $K(x,z) = \phi_k(x) \cdot \phi_k(z)$  是正定核函数,设  $\phi_k(x) = (g_1(x), \dots, g_l(x))$  下面考虑 p = k+1 的情况:

$$K(x,z) = (x \cdot z)^{p+1}$$

$$= (x \cdot z)^{p}(x \cdot z)$$

$$= \phi_{k}(x) \cdot \phi_{k}(z)x \cdot z$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{l} g_{j}(x)g_{j}(z) \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_{i}z_{i}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{l} \left[g_{j}(x)g_{j}(z) \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_{i}z_{i}\right]$$

$$\phi_{k+1}(x) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} (g_{1}(x)x_{1}, \dots, g_{1}(x)x_{m}, g_{2}(x)x_{1}, \dots, g_{2}(x)x_{m}, \dots, g_{l}(x)x_{m}, \dots, g_{l}(x)x_{m})^{T}$$

$$K(x,z) = \phi_{k+1}(x) \cdot \phi_{k+1}(x)$$

所以对 p=k+1 情况,也有映射  $\phi_{k+1}(x)$  满足  $K(x,z)=\phi_{k+1}(x)\cdot\phi_{k+1}(z)$ ,因此内积的正整数幂函数是正定核函数

## 3 (3)

支持向量有(2),(3),(6)三个,分别对应了三种不同情形:

- (2) 对应  $\alpha_i^* = C, 0 < \xi_i < 1$  的情形,分类正确但在间隔边界和分类边界之间;
- (3) 对应  $\alpha_i^* = C, \xi_i > 1$  的情形,位于误分类一侧;
- (6) 对应  $\alpha_i^* \leq C, \xi_i = 0$  的情形,位于间隔边界上;