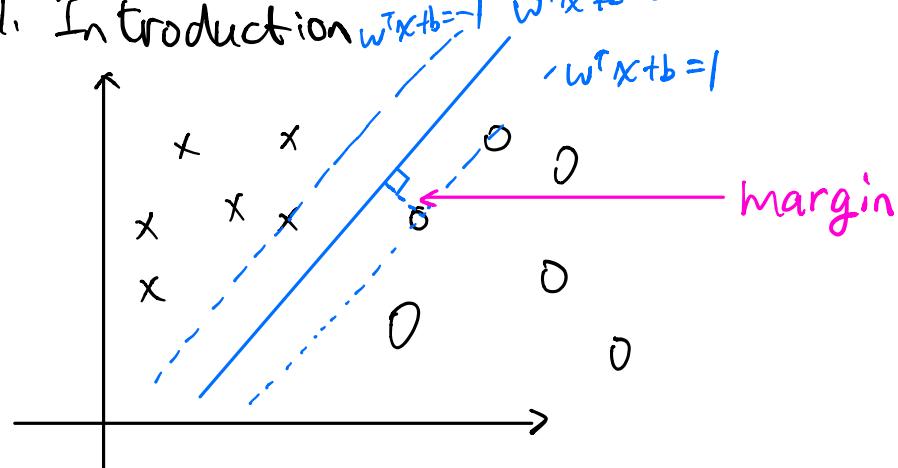


SUM

1. Introduction



① Hyperplane:

$$\begin{cases} w^T x + b > 0 \Rightarrow y = +1 \\ w^T x + b < 0 \Rightarrow y = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y_i (w^T x_i + b) > 0, \forall i = 1, \dots, N$$



② Find maximum margin

margin: 超平面最近的点的距离

点到超平面距离公式

Margin

$$\text{margin}(w, b) = \min_{\substack{w, b, x_i \\ i=1, \dots, N}} \frac{1}{\|w\|} |w^T x_i + b|$$

Maximum margin

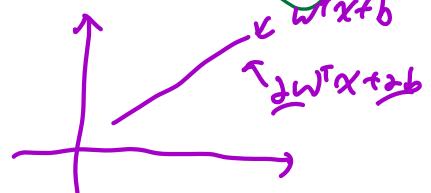
$$\Rightarrow \max_{w, b} \min_{\substack{x_i \\ i=1, \dots, N}} \frac{1}{\|w\|} |w^T x_i + b|$$

Explanation: 通过约束 w, b , 找到距离最近样本 x_i 以及距离 $distance$, 并变动 w, b , 找到 $distance$ 最大的那对 w 和 b , 即找到最 $distance$ for hyperplane.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \max_{w, b} \frac{1}{\|w\|} \min_{\substack{x_i \\ i=1, \dots, N}} |w^T x_i + b| \\ \text{s.t. } y_i (w^T x_i + b) > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \exists r > 0, \text{ 使 } \min_{\substack{x_i \\ i=1, \dots, N}} y_i (w^T x_i + b) = r$$

$$\min_{\substack{x_i \\ i=1, \dots, N}} y_i (w^T x_i + b) = r \Leftrightarrow \|w\| = r$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \min_{w, b} \|w\| \\ \text{s.t. } \min_{\substack{x_i \\ i=1, \dots, N}} y_i (w^T x_i + b) = r \end{cases}$$



$$\text{s.t. } \min_{\substack{x_i \\ i=1, \dots, N}} y_i (w^T x_i + b) = r$$

convex optimization.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \min_{w,b} \frac{1}{2} w^T w \\ \text{s.t. } y_i(w^T x_i + b) \geq 1, i=1, \dots, N \end{cases}$$

等价

③ Solve

$$\begin{cases} \min_{w,b} \frac{1}{2} w^T w \\ \text{s.t. } 1 - y_i(w^T x_i + b) \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

带约束

定义 Lagrange function:

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

上述目标则可转化为

prime problem

$$\begin{cases} \min_{w,b} \max_{\lambda} L(w,b,\lambda) \\ \text{s.t. } \lambda_i \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

dual problem

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \max_{\lambda} \min_{w,b} L(w,b,\lambda) \\ \text{s.t. } \lambda_i \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Explanation:

① 弱对偶问题 $\min_{w,b} \max_{\lambda} L(w,b,\lambda) \geq \max_{w,b} \min_{\lambda} L(w,b,\lambda)$

② 强对偶问题 $\min_{w,b} \max_{\lambda} L(w,b,\lambda) = \max_{w,b} \min_{\lambda} L(w,b,\lambda)$

③ 什么时候满足强对偶条件?

满足 KKT 条件 (后面补充)

开始求解上述 dual problem, 可分成 3 步:

1) 固定 λ , 要让 L 关于 w, b 最小化, 分别对 w, b 求偏导:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = \frac{\partial (\frac{1}{2} w^T w + \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i (1 - y_i(w^T x_i + b)))}{\partial w} = 0 \quad \text{矩阵求导公式:}$$

$$\Rightarrow w - \frac{\partial (\sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i y_i x_i w^T)}{\partial w} = 0 \quad \text{②} \quad \text{① } \frac{d x^T x}{d x} = 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow w - \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i y_i x_i = 0 \quad \text{② } \frac{d x^T}{d x} = I$$

$$\Rightarrow W = \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i y_i x_i \quad ①$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = \frac{\partial (\frac{1}{2} W^T W + \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i (1 - y_i (W^T x_i + b)))}{\partial b} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial (- \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i y_i b)}{\partial b} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i y_i = 0 \quad ②$$

将 ①、② 代入 L，其中 $L = \frac{1}{2} W^T W + \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i (1 - y_i (W^T x_i + b))$

$$= \frac{1}{2} W^T W + \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i - \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i y_i W^T x_i - \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i y_i b$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} W^T W - W^T W + \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} W^T W + \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i y_i x_i \right)^T \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i y_i x_i \right) + \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i y_i (x_i)^T \sum_{j=1}^N \lambda_j y_j x_j + \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N \lambda_i y_i (x_i)^T \lambda_j y_j x_j + \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i$$

Explanation: y_i 是数, λ_i 被固定了, 当成是数, 所以 x_i, λ_i 不参与计算.

则问题化为:

$$\max_{\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N \lambda_i \lambda_j y_i y_j x_i^T x_j$$

$$\text{s.t. } \lambda_i \geq 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i y_i = 0, \quad i=1, \dots, N$$



原对偶问题具有强对偶关系 \Leftrightarrow 满足 KKT 条件

本题中, KKT 条件为 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \omega} = 0, \frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = 0, \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = 0$

$$\lambda_i (1 - y_i (W^T x_i + b)) = 0 \quad a$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_i \geq 0 \\ 1 - y_i(w^T x_i + b) \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

从而，可解得 $w^* = \sum_{i=0}^N \lambda_i y_i x_i$ b

假设 $\exists (x_k, y_k)$. s.t. a.

$$\text{则 } 1 - y_k (w^T x_k + b) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y_k (w^T x_k + b) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y_k^2 (w^T x_k + b) = y_k \quad y_k = \pm 1, y_k^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow w^T x_k + b = y_k$$

$$\Rightarrow b^* = y_k - \sum_{i=0}^N \lambda_i y_i x_i$$

即最后的超平面为 $w^{*T} x + b^*$

后面再推导

2) 最后，利用拉格朗日乘子法求解，需要用到SMO算法。解决的问题就是在参数 $[\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n]^T$ 上求最大值的问题，其中 x_i, y_i 均是已知数

$$\begin{aligned} \max & \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N \lambda_i \lambda_j y_i y_j x_i^T x_j \\ \text{s.t.} & \lambda_i \geq 0, i = 1, \dots, n \\ & \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i y_i = 0 \end{aligned}$$

补充上述推导过程中的数学知识

• 约束优化问题

Primal Problem

$$\begin{cases} \min_{x \in R} f(x) \\ \text{s.t. } m_i(x) \leq 0, i = 1, \dots, m \\ h_j(x) = 0, j = 1, \dots, n \end{cases}$$

参考资料

视频：凌肯 31-38

书：Boyd 和 Vande

why?

证：如果 x 违反了约束 $m_i(x) > 0$, $m_i(x) > 0$, 则 $\max_{\lambda} L \rightarrow +\infty$

如果 x 符合 $m_i(x) \leq 0$, 则 $\max_{\lambda} L \neq +\infty$

$$\min_x \max_{\lambda} L = \min_{x \text{ (符合的 } x)} \{ \max_{\lambda} L, +\infty \} = \min_{x \text{ (符合的 } x)} \max_{\lambda} L$$

Lagrange Function.

Lagrange multiplier

$$L(x, \lambda, \eta) = f(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i m_i + \sum_{j=1}^n \eta_j n_j$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P \leftarrow \min_x \max_{\lambda, \eta} L(x, \lambda, \eta) \Rightarrow x \in \{ \text{符合的 } x \text{ 的集合} \} \\ \text{s.t. } \lambda_i \geq 0 \end{array} \right. \quad (\text{问题是关于 } x \text{ 的函数})$$

Dual Problem

$$d \leftarrow \max_{\lambda, \eta} \min_x L(x, \lambda, \eta) \quad (\text{问题是关于 } \lambda, \eta \text{ 的函数})$$
$$\text{s.t. } \lambda_i \geq 0$$

• 弱对偶性：对偶问题 \leq 原问题，即 $d \leq P$

$$\text{即证: } \max_{\lambda, \eta} \min_x L(x, \lambda, \eta) \leq \min_{\lambda, \eta} \max_x L(x, \lambda, \eta)$$

$$\text{证: } \frac{\min_x L(x, \lambda, \eta)}{A(\lambda, \eta)} \leq L(x, \lambda, \eta) \leq \frac{\max_{\lambda, \eta} L(x, \lambda, \eta)}{B(x)}$$

$$\text{即 } A(\lambda, \eta) \leq B(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \max_{\lambda, \eta} A(\lambda, \eta) \leq \min_x B(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\max_{\lambda, \eta} \min_x L(x, \lambda, \eta) \leq \min_{\lambda, \eta} \max_x L(x, \lambda, \eta)}$$

• 对偶关系的几何解释

$$\begin{cases} \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \\ \text{s.t. } m_i(x) \leq 0 \end{cases}, \quad D = \text{定义域} \quad D = \text{dom } f \cap \text{dom } m_i.$$

$$\Rightarrow L(x, \lambda) = f(x) + \lambda m_i(x), \quad \lambda \geq 0$$

则 $p^* = \min f(x)$ (原问题的最优解)

$$d^* = \max_{\lambda} \min_x L(x, \lambda) \quad (\text{对偶最优解})$$

定义集合 $G = \left\{ \left(\frac{m_i(x)}{u}, \frac{f(x)}{t} \right) \mid x \in D \right\}$ G: = 独立坐标的一个区域

$$= \left\{ \left(\frac{\downarrow}{u}, \frac{\downarrow}{t} \right) \mid x \in D \right\}$$

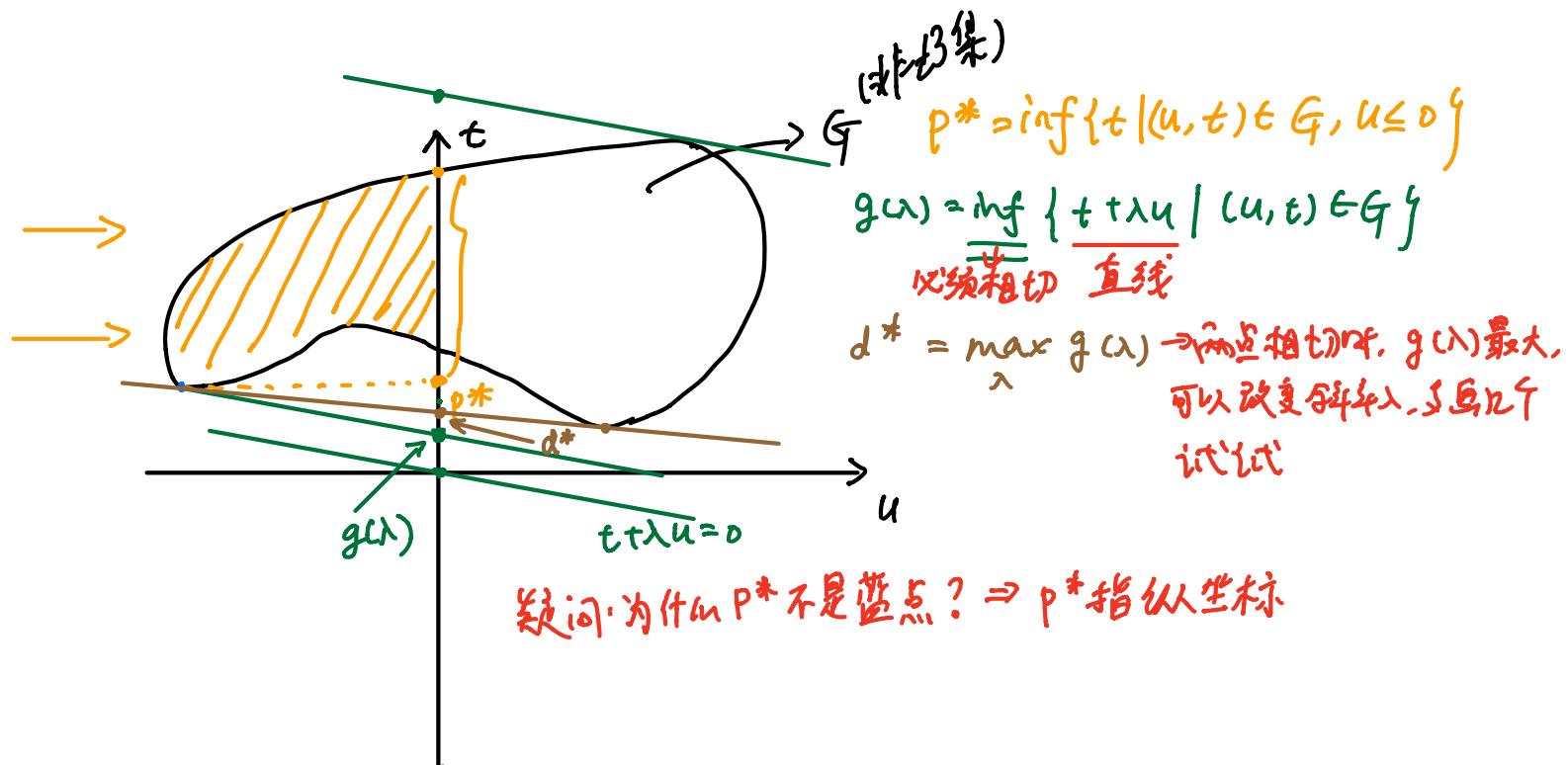
用G将 p^* , d^* 表示:

$$p^* = \inf \{ t \mid (u, t) \in G, u \leq 0 \} \quad \inf: F \text{右角界}$$

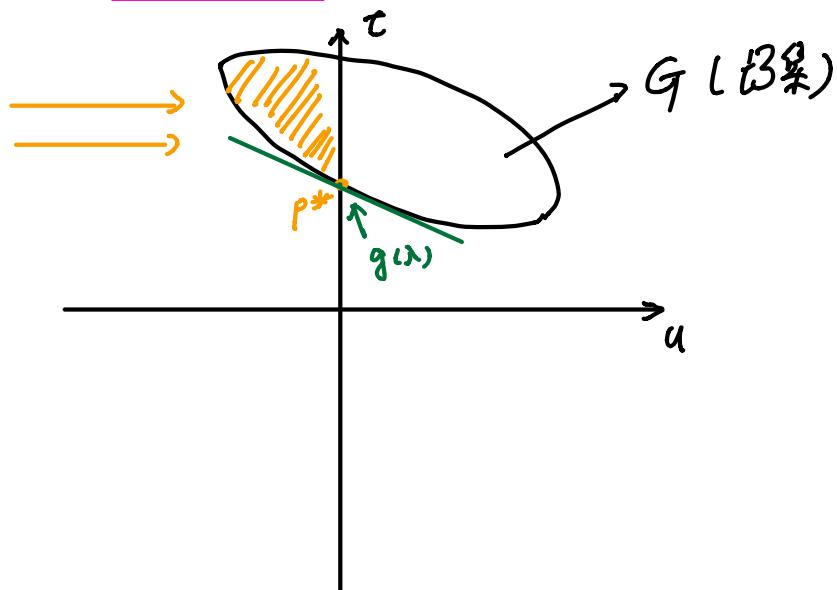
$$\begin{aligned} d^* &= \max_{\lambda} \min_x L(x, \lambda) \rightarrow f(x) + \lambda m_i(x) \\ &= \max_{\lambda} \min_x \frac{(t + \lambda u)}{g(\lambda)} \\ &= \max_{\lambda} g(\lambda) \end{aligned}$$

$$g(\lambda) = \inf \{ t + \lambda u \mid (u, t) \in G \}$$

问题: p^* , $g(\lambda)$, d^* 如何在图上表示?



得出结论: $d^* \leq p^*$, 那么时候有 $d^* = p^*$?



对于 G 集, 必然能找到入, 使 $g(\lambda) = p^*$

凸优化 + slater 条件 $\Rightarrow d^* = p^*$ (强对偶)

• slater 条件

$\exists \hat{x} \in \text{relint } D$ relint : relative interior (相对内部)

s.t. $\forall i=1, \dots, M, m_i(\hat{x}) < 0$

① 对于大多数凸优化问题, slater condition 成立

② 放松的 slater condition: M 中有 K 个仿射函数 (affine), 则只要保证 $M - K \neq \emptyset$

• KKT 条件

Convex + slater \rightarrow strong Duality

primal problem

$\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \\ \text{KKT} \end{matrix}$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \min f(x) \\ \text{s.t. } m_i(x) \leq 0, i=1, \dots, M \end{array} \right.$$

$$n_i(x) = 0, i=1, \dots, N$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(x, \lambda, \eta) &= f(x) + \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i m_i + \sum_{j=1}^M \eta_j n_j \\ g(\lambda, \eta) &= \min_x \mathcal{L}(x, \lambda, \eta) \end{aligned}$$

Dual Problem.

$$\begin{cases} \max_{\lambda, \eta} g(\lambda, \eta) \\ \text{s.t. } \lambda \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{KKT : } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{① 可行条件} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} m_i(x) \leq 0 \\ n_j(x) = 0 \\ \lambda^* \geq 0 \end{array} \right. \quad (\text{显而易见}) \\ \text{② 互补松弛} : \lambda_i m_i = 0 \\ \text{③ 梯度为0} \quad \frac{\partial f(x, \lambda^*, \eta^*)}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=x^*} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

对于②：

假设原问题在 x^* 时取最优解 P^* .

对偶问题在 λ^*, η^* 时取最优解 d^*

则：

$$\begin{aligned} d^* &= \max_{\lambda, \eta} g(\lambda, \eta) \\ &= g(\lambda^*, \eta^*) \\ &= \min_x \mathcal{L}(x, \lambda^*, \eta^*) \\ &\leq \mathcal{L}(x^*, \lambda^*, \eta^*) \\ &= f(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i^* m_i + \sum_{j=1}^M \eta_j^* n_j \quad ① \end{aligned}$$

$$\because n_j(x) = 0 \quad \therefore \sum_{j=1}^M \eta_j^* n_j = 0$$

$$\because \begin{cases} m_i(x) \leq 0 \\ \lambda^* \geq 0 \end{cases} \therefore \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^* m_i \leq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \textcircled{1} &= f(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^* m_i \\ &\leq \underline{f(x^*)} \quad p^* \end{aligned}$$

欲使 $d^* = p^*$ (Strong duality), 則需滿足 $\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^* m_i = 0$

即 $\lambda_i^* m_i = 0 \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, M$ complementary slack

對 f③：

$$\therefore \min_x \mathcal{L}(x, \lambda^*, \eta^*) = \mathcal{L}(x^*, \lambda^*, \eta^*)$$

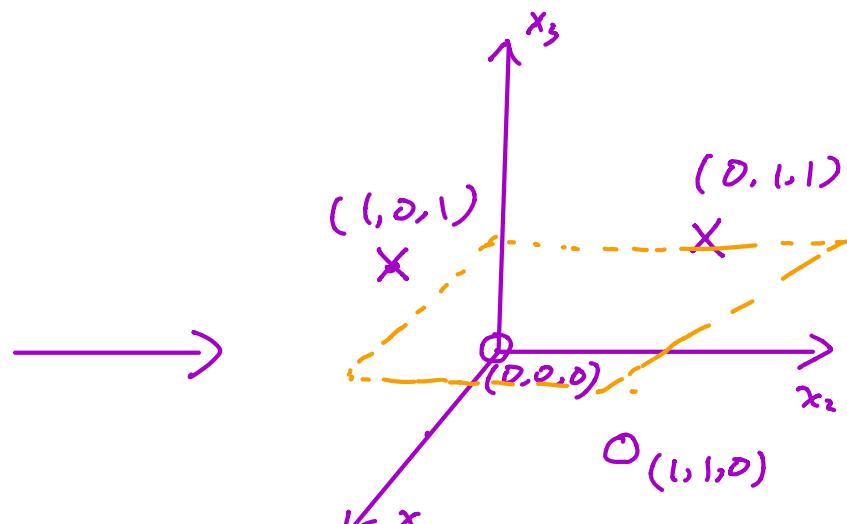
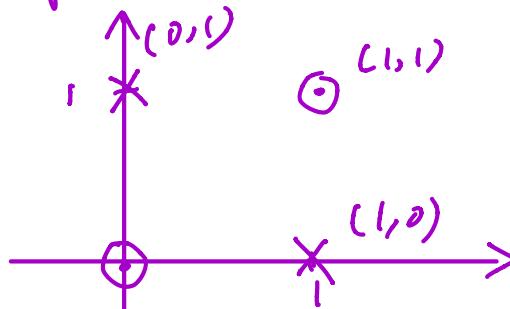
$$\therefore \boxed{\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=x^*} = 0}$$

Kernel Method 核方法

• 非线性决策面转换

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{\phi(x)} & Z \\ \text{Input space} & & \text{feature space} \end{array}$$

Example.



导致问题，线性不可分

线性可分

$$x = (x_1, x_2) \text{ 2d}$$

$$z = (x_1, x_2, (x_1 - x_2)^2) \text{ 3d}$$

· 对偶表示带来内积

Primal Problem

$$\begin{cases} \min_{w, b} \frac{1}{2} w^T w \\ \text{s.t. } y_i (w^T x + b) \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

→ Dual Problem

$$\begin{cases} \min \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N \lambda_i \lambda_j y_i y_j \\ \text{s.t. } \lambda_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, N \\ \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i y_i = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\phi(x_i)^T \phi(x_j)$$

在对偶问题中，要求求内积 $\phi(x_i)^T \phi(x_j)$ ，这就需要将样本先投影到高维空间，然后再求在高维空间中的内积，这样会耗费极大的计算资源。为此引入核函数 (kernel Function)，核函数能率先在低维上进行计算，而将实质的分类效果表现在高维上，避免了在高维上的复杂运算。

定义： $\forall x, x' \in X, \exists \phi: X \rightarrow Z$

$$\text{s.t. } k(x, x') = \phi(x)^T \phi(x').$$

则称 $k(x, x')$ 是一个核函数

Example. $k(x, x') = \exp\left(-\frac{(x-x')^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$ 是一个核函数。

证明：

$$\begin{aligned} & e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} \cdot e^{\frac{xx'}{\sigma^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{x'^2}{2\sigma^2}} \\ &= e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^n x'^n}{\sigma^{2n} \cdot n!} e^{-\frac{x'^2}{2\sigma^2}} \\ &= e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} \varphi(x) \cdot \varphi(x') e^{-\frac{x'^2}{2\sigma^2}} \\ &= \phi(x) \cdot \phi(x') \end{aligned}$$

• 补充正定核及其性质与证明.

• 正定核

定义一: $k: X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\forall x, z \in X$. 有 $k(x, z)$.

如果 $\exists: \phi: X \leftrightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\phi \in H$, s.t. $k(x, z) = \langle \phi(x), \phi(z) \rangle$.

那么则称 $k(x, z)$ 为正定核函数.

定义二. $k: X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\forall x, z \in X$, 有 $k(x, z)$

如果 $k(x, z)$ 满足 $\begin{cases} \text{① 对称性}, & \text{那么称 } k(x, z) \text{ 为正核函数.} \\ \text{② 正定性} \end{cases}$

其中, ① 对称性 $\Leftrightarrow k(x, z) = k(z, x)$

② 正定性 \Leftrightarrow 任取 n 个元素, $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in X$, 对应的 Gram matrix $K_{ij} = k(x_i, x_j)$ 是半正定的。

补充 Hilbert space

A Matrix $M \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ is positive semi-definite
if $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $a^T M a \geq 0$

Hilbert space: 完备的. 可能是无限维的. 被赋予了内积的 线性空间

① 完备的: 指极限是封闭的, 即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} k_n = k \in H$.

② 被赋予了内积 \Rightarrow $\begin{cases} \text{对称性} & \langle f, g \rangle = \langle g, f \rangle \\ \text{正定性} & \langle f, f \rangle \geq 0. "\Rightarrow" \Leftrightarrow f = 0 \\ \text{线性} & \langle r_1 f_1 + r_2 f_2, g \rangle = r_1 \langle f_1, g \rangle + r_2 \langle f_2, g \rangle \end{cases}$

③ 线性空间: 向量空间 (对加法和乘法是封闭的)