

# Machine Learning

## Homework (2)

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**1.** 已知正例点  $x_1 = (1, 2)^T, x_2 = (2, 3)^T, x_3 = (3, 3)^T$ , 负例点  $x_4 = (2, 1)^T, x_5 = (3, 2)^T$ , 试求最大间隔分离超平面和分类决策函数, 并在图上画出分离超平面、间隔边界及支持向量。

解: 设超平面为  $w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b = 0$ , 最大间隔分类器的优化目标为  $\min_{w,b} \frac{1}{2}\|w\|^2, s.t. y_i(w^T x_i + b) \geq 1$ , 代入五个给定点, 有:

$$\begin{cases} w_1 + 2w_2 + b \geq 1 \\ 2w_1 + 3w_2 + b \geq 1 \\ 3w_1 + 3w_2 + b \geq 1 \\ -(2w_1 + w_2 + b) \geq 1 \\ -(3w_1 + 2w_2 + b) \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

欧氏距离:  $d(x_2, x_5) = \sqrt{2}, d(x_3, x_5) = 1, d(x_1, x_4) = 1$

假设  $x_2, x_5$  是支持向量:

$$\begin{cases} 2w_1 + 3w_2 + b = 1 \\ -(3w_1 + 2w_2 + b) = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} w_2 = w_1 + 2 \\ 5w_1 + b = -5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3w_1 + 4 + b \geq 1 \\ 6w_1 + 6 + b \geq 1 \\ 3w_1 + 2 + b \leq -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} w_1 + \frac{1}{3}b = -1 \\ w_1 + \frac{1}{6}b \geq -\frac{5}{6} \\ 5w_1 + b = -5 \end{cases}$$

上式无解,  $x_2, x_5$  不是支持向量。

类似的, 假设  $x_3, x_5$  是支持向量:

$$\begin{cases} 3w_1 + 3w_2 + b = 1 \\ 3w_1 + 2w_2 + b = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} w_2 = 2 \\ 3w_1 + b = -5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} w_1 + b \geq -3 \\ -5 \leq 2w_1 + b \leq -3 \\ 3w_1 + b = -5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow w_1 \in [-2, -1]$$

$$\min_{w,b} \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 = \min_{w,b} \frac{1}{2} w_1^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

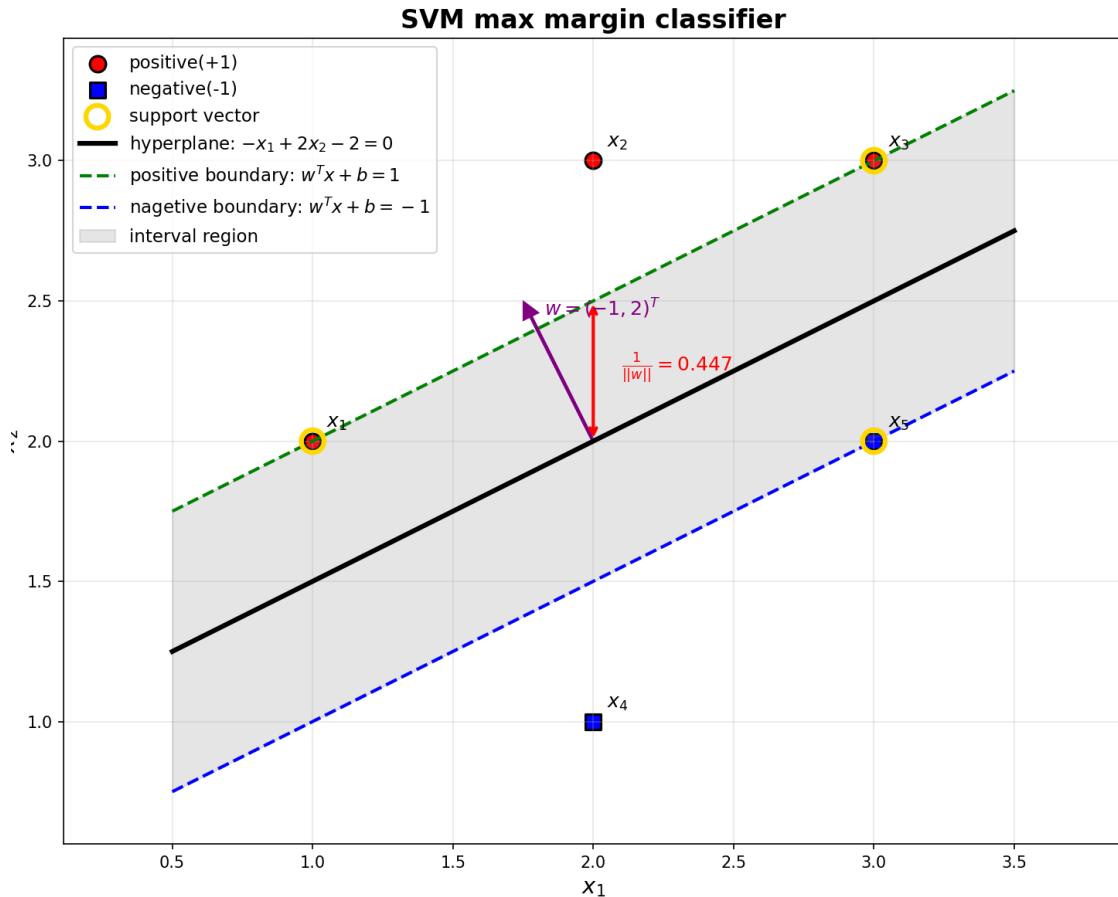
$$w_1 = -1, b = -2, w = (-1, 2)^T$$

从而有最佳间隔分离超平面:

$$-x_1 + 2x_2 - 2 = 0$$

验证其满足  $y_i f(x_i) \geq 1$ , 注意到此时  $x_1$  也是支持向量  
对应的分类决策函数:

$$f(x) = w^T x + b = -x_1 + 2x_2 - 2$$



2. 已知二维空间的 3 个点  $x_1 = (1, 1)^T, x_2 = (5, 1)^T, x_3 = (4, 4)^T$ , 试求在  $p$  取不同值时,  $L_p$  距离下  $x_1$  的最近邻点。

$$\text{注: } L_p(x_i, x_j) = (\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i^{(l)} - x_j^{(l)}|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

解:  $p = 1 : L_p(x_1, x_2) = 4, L_p(x_1, x_3) = 3 + 3 = 6, x_1$  的最近邻点为  $x_2$

$p = 2 : L_p(x_1, x_2) = 4, L_p(x_1, x_3) = \sqrt{3^2 + 3^2} = 3\sqrt{2} > 4, x_1$  的最近邻点为  $x_2$

$p = \infty : L_p(x_i, x_j) = \max|x_i^{(l)} - x_j^{(l)}|$

$L_p(x_1, x_2) = \max\{4, 0\} = 4, L_p(x_1, x_3) = \max\{3, 3\} = 3, x_1$  的最近邻点为  $x_3$

对某一固定的正整数  $p, L_p(x_1, x_2) = (4^p + 0^p)^{\frac{1}{p}} = 4$

$L_p(x_1, x_3) = (2 \cdot 3^p)^{\frac{1}{p}} = 3 \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{p}} \triangleq f(p)$ , 显然  $f(p)$  是关于  $p$  的严格减函数

令  $3 \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{p}} = 4 \Rightarrow p = \log_{\frac{3}{2}} 4 \approx 2.409$

综上,  $L_p$  距离下  $x_1$  的最近邻点为 ( $p \in \mathbb{N}^+ \cup \{+\infty\}$ )

$$\begin{cases} x_2, & \text{if } p \leq 2 \\ x_3, & \text{if } p \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

3. 设计感知机实现逻辑与、或、非运算，并验证感知机为什么不能表示异或。

解：感知机输入  $x$ ,  $x_0$  的权重为  $w_0$

与： $f(x) = x_1 + x_2 + 0.5$

$x_1$	$x_2$	<b>output</b>
-1	-1	-1
-1	1	1
-1	1	1
1	1	1

或： $f(x) = x_1 + x_2 - 1.5$

$x_1$	$x_2$	<b>output</b>
-1	-1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	1	-1
1	1	1

非： $f(x) = -x + 0$

$x$	<b>output</b>
-1	1
1	-1

异或：线性不可分，无法用感知机表示

$x_1$	$x_2$	<b>output</b>
-1	-1	-1
-1	1	1
1	-1	1
1	1	-1

假设存在  $f(x) = w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + w_0$  可以实现异或，则

$$\begin{cases} -w_1 - w_2 + w_0 = -1 \\ -w_1 + w_2 + w_0 = 1 \\ w_1 - w_2 + w_0 = 1 \\ w_1 + w_2 + w_0 = -1 \end{cases}$$

由前三式可以解出

$$\begin{cases} w_0 = 1 \\ w_1 = 1 \\ w_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

但显然该结果不符合第四式，上述方程组无解，即感知机无法表示异或。

4. 试由下表训练数据学习一个朴素贝叶斯分类器并确定  $x = (2, S)^T$  的类标记  $y$ . 表中  $X^{(1)}, X^{(2)}$  为特征, 取值的集合分别为  $A_1 = \{1, 2, 3\}, A_2 = \{S, M, L\}$ ,  $Y$  为类标记,  $Y \in C = \{1, -1\}$ .

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
$X^{(1)}$	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
$X^{(2)}$	$S$	$M$	$M$	$S$	$S$	$S$	$M$	$M$	$L$	$L$	$L$	$M$	$M$	$L$	$L$
$Y$	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1

解: 先验概率为

$$P(Y = 1) = \frac{9}{15} = 0.6$$

$$P(Y = -1) = \frac{6}{15} = 0.4$$

计算条件概率:

$$P(X^{(1)} = 1|Y = 1) = \frac{2}{9}, P(X^{(1)} = 2|Y = 1) = \frac{3}{9}, P(X^{(1)} = 3|Y = 1) = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$P(X^{(1)} = 1|Y = -1) = \frac{3}{6}, P(X^{(1)} = 2|Y = -1) = \frac{2}{6}, P(X^{(1)} = 3|Y = -1) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(X^{(2)} = S|Y = 1) = \frac{1}{9}, P(X^{(2)} = M|Y = 1) = \frac{4}{9}, P(X^{(2)} = L|Y = 1) = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$P(X^{(2)} = S|Y = -1) = \frac{3}{6}, P(X^{(2)} = M|Y = -1) = \frac{2}{6}, P(X^{(2)} = L|Y = -1) = \frac{1}{6}$$

计算  $x$  的概率:

$$P(x|Y = -1) = P(X^{(1)} = 2|Y = -1) \cdot P(X^{(2)} = S|Y = -1) = \frac{2}{6} \times \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(x|Y = 1) = P(X^{(1)} = 2|Y = 1) \cdot P(X^{(2)} = S|Y = 1) = \frac{3}{9} \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{27}$$

计算后验概率:

$$P(x|Y = -1)P(Y = -1) = \frac{1}{6} \times 0.4 = \frac{1}{15}$$

$$P(x|Y = 1)P(Y = 1) = \frac{1}{27} \times 0.6 = \frac{1}{45}$$

$$\because P(x|Y = -1)P(Y = -1) > P(x|Y = 1)P(Y = 1)$$

$$\therefore P(Y = -1|x) > P(Y = 1|x)$$

从而  $x = (2, S)^T$  的类标记  $y = -1$ .