

1. 给定如下训练数据集,

$$x^1=[3 \ 3], \ x^2=[4 \ 3], \ y^1=1, \ y^2=1$$

$$x^3=[1 \ 1], y^3=-1$$

通过求解 SVM 的原始问题来求解最大间隔的分离超平面。

解答:

$$\text{由题: } w = [w_1, w_2]^T$$

则优化问题为:

$$\min_w \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 = \frac{1}{2} (w_1^2 + w_2^2)$$

$$s.t. \ 3w_1 + 3w_2 + b \geq 1$$

$$4w_1 + 3w_2 + b \geq 1$$

$$-w_1 - w_2 - b \geq 1$$

1 式和 3 式相加, 得到:

$$w_1 + w_2 \geq 1$$

结合目标函数, 解得此问题的最优解为:

$$w_1 = w_2 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad b = -2$$

于是得到最大间隔分离超平面为:

$$\frac{1}{2}x^{(1)} + \frac{1}{2}x^{(2)} - 2 = 0$$

其中, $x_1 = (3,3)^T, x_3 = (1,1)^T$ 为支持向量。

2. 给定如下训练数据集,

$$x^1=[3 \ 3], x^2=[4 \ 3], y^1=1, y^2=1$$

$$x^3=[1 \ 1], y^3=-1$$

通过求解 SVM 的对偶问题来求解最大间隔的分离超平面。

解答:

对偶问题:

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\alpha} \quad & \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j (x_i \cdot x_j) - \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i \\ = & \frac{1}{2} (18\alpha_1^2 + 25\alpha_2^2 + 2\alpha_3^2 + 42\alpha_1\alpha_2 - 14\alpha_2\alpha_3 - 12\alpha_1\alpha_3) - \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 - \alpha_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$s. t. \quad \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_3 = 0$$

$$\alpha_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, 3$$

将 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = \alpha_3$ 代入目标函数, 得到:

$$s(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = 4\alpha_1^2 + \frac{13}{2}\alpha_2^2 + 10\alpha_1\alpha_2 - 2\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2$$

求偏导数:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial s}{\partial \alpha_1} &= 8\alpha_1 + 10\alpha_2 - 2 \\ \frac{\partial s}{\partial \alpha_2} &= 13\alpha_2 + 10\alpha_1 - 2 \end{aligned}$$

取偏导数为0, 得到极值点为:

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = \left(\frac{3}{2}, -1\right)$$

但不满足正值条件, 因此极值在边界取得。

当 $\alpha_1 = 0$, 最小值为 $s\left(0, \frac{2}{13}\right) = -\frac{2}{13}$; 当 $\alpha_2 = 0$, 最小值为 $s\left(\frac{1}{4}, 0\right) = -\frac{1}{4}$;

因此, 最小值点为:

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = \left(\frac{1}{4}, 0\right), \quad \alpha_3 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

因此得到:

$$w_1^* = w_2^* = \frac{1}{2}, \quad b^* = -2$$

分离超平面为:

$$\frac{1}{2}x^{(1)} + \frac{1}{2}x^{(2)} - 2 = 0$$

3. 推导软间隔SVM的对偶形式。

解答：对于原问题：

$$\begin{aligned} \min_w \quad & \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & y_i(w \cdot x_i + b) - 1 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

引入拉格朗日乘子：

$$\alpha_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$$

得到拉格朗日函数：

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

根据对偶性，原问题的对偶问题是极大极小问题：

$$\max_{\alpha} \min_{w, b} L(w, b, \alpha)$$

先利用 L 对 w, b 求偏导：

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial L}{\partial w} &= w - \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i y_i x_i = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial b} &= \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i y_i = 0 \end{aligned}$$

解得：

$$\begin{aligned} w &= \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i y_i x_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i y_i &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

带入 L 得到：

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

之后求对 α 得极大，得到对偶问题：

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\alpha} \quad & \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j (x_i \cdot x_j) - \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i y_i = 0 \\ & \alpha_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, N \end{aligned}$$

4. Show that, irrespective of the dimensionality of the data space, a data set consisting of just two data points (call them $x(1)$ and $x(2)$, one from each class) is sufficient to determine the maximum-margin hyperplane. Fully explain your answer, including giving an explicit formula for the solution to the hard margin SVM (i.e., w) as a function of $x(1)$ and $x(2)$.

假设数据空间维数为 N ，得到数据点对应为：

$$x^{(1)} = (x_1^{(1)}, x_2^{(1)}, \dots, x_N^{(1)}), y^{(1)} = -1$$

$$x^{(2)} = (x_1^{(2)}, x_2^{(2)}, \dots, x_N^{(2)}), y^{(2)} = 1$$

求解SVM原问题为：

$$\min_{w,b} \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 = \frac{1}{2} (w_1^2 + w_2^2 + \dots + w_N^2)$$

$$s. t. -(wx^{(1)} + b) \geq 1$$

$$(wx^{(2)} + b) \geq 1$$

将两个不等式相加得到：

$$w(x^{(2)} - x^{(1)}) \geq 2$$

另 $\alpha_i = x_i^{(2)} - x_i^{(1)}$ ，则上式展开即得到：

$$\sum_{i=1}^N w_i \alpha_i \geq 2$$

根据柯西不等式：

$$(\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2 + \dots + \alpha_N^2)(w_1^2 + w_2^2 + \dots + w_N^2) \geq (w_1 \alpha_1 + w_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + w_N \alpha_N)^2$$

因此：

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} (w_1^2 + w_2^2 + \dots + w_N^2) &\geq \frac{1}{2} \frac{(w_1 \alpha_1 + w_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + w_N \alpha_N)^2}{(\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2 + \dots + \alpha_N^2)} \\ &= \frac{2}{(\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2 + \dots + \alpha_N^2)} \end{aligned}$$

当且仅当：

$$\frac{w_1}{\alpha_1} = \frac{w_2}{\alpha_2} = \dots = \frac{w_N}{\alpha_N} = \frac{2}{(\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2 + \dots + \alpha_N^2)}$$

时候取等号，此时得到最优解，进而确定了最优分类面。

5. Gaussian kernel takes the form:

$$K(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}) = \exp\left(-\frac{\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{z}\|^2}{2}\right)$$

Try to show that the Gaussian kernel can be expressed as the inner product of an infinite-dimensional feature vector.

Hint: Making use of the following expansion, and then expanding the middle factor as a power series.

$$K(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}) = \exp\left(-\frac{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x}}{2\sigma^2}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{z}}{2\sigma^2}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{\mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{z}}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

解答:

首先, 有泰勒级数展开:

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + R(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!}$$

对于高斯核函数:

$$\begin{aligned} K(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}) &= \exp\left\{-\frac{\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{z}\|^2}{2}\right\} \\ &= \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} - 2\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{z} + \mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{z})\right\} \\ &= \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\|\mathbf{x}\|^2\right\} \exp\{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{z}\} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\|\mathbf{z}\|^2\right\} \end{aligned}$$

左右两项都是常数, 将其乘积结果记作 C , 即:

$$C = \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\|\mathbf{x}\|^2 - \frac{1}{2}\|\mathbf{z}\|^2\right\}$$

因此得到高斯核为:

$$\begin{aligned} K(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}) &= \exp\left\{-\frac{\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{z}\|^2}{2}\right\} \\ &= C e^{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{z}} \\ &= C \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{z})^k}{k!} \\ &= C \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^N x_i z_i)^k}{k!} \end{aligned}$$

对于分子使用多项式展开，系数和是 k ，多项式展开结果为：

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^N x_i z_i \right)^k = \sum_{l=1}^L \frac{k!}{k_{l1}! k_{l2}! \dots k_{lN}!} (x_1 z_1)^{k_{l1}} (x_2 z_2)^{k_{l2}} \dots (x_N z_N)^{k_{lN}}$$

其中：

$$\sum_{i=1}^N k_{li} = k, \quad L = \frac{(k + N - 1)!}{k! (N - 1)!}$$

因此高斯核变形为：

$$\begin{aligned} K(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}) &= \exp \left\{ -\frac{\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{z}\|^2}{2} \right\} \\ &= C \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^N x_i z_i)^k}{k!} \\ &= C \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \sum_{l=1}^L \frac{k!}{k_{l1}! k_{l2}! \dots k_{lN}!} (x_1 z_1)^{k_{l1}} (x_2 z_2)^{k_{l2}} \dots (x_N z_N)^{k_{lN}} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=1}^L \frac{C}{k_{l1}! k_{l2}! \dots k_{lN}!} (x_1 z_1)^{k_{l1}} (x_2 z_2)^{k_{l2}} \dots (x_N z_N)^{k_{lN}} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=1}^L \sqrt{\frac{C}{k_{l1}! k_{l2}! \dots k_{lN}!}} (x_1)^{k_{l1}} (x_2)^{k_{l2}} \dots (x_N)^{k_{lN}} \\ &\quad \cdot \sqrt{\frac{C}{k_{l1}! k_{l2}! \dots k_{lN}!}} (z_1)^{k_{l1}} (z_2)^{k_{l2}} \dots (z_N)^{k_{lN}} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=1}^L \varphi_{k_l}(\mathbf{x}) \varphi_{k_l}(\mathbf{z}) \end{aligned}$$

令：

$$\Phi_k(\mathbf{x}) = [\varphi_{k_1}(\mathbf{x}), \varphi_{k_2}(\mathbf{x}), \varphi_{k_3}(\mathbf{x}), \dots, \varphi_{k_L}(\mathbf{x})]$$

因此得到：

$$K(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}) = \exp \left\{ -\frac{\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{z}\|^2}{2} \right\} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \langle \Phi_k(\mathbf{x}), \Phi_k(\mathbf{z}) \rangle$$

故高斯核可被映射为两个无限维空间向量的内积。