

- 势函数法

实例 1：用第一类势函数的算法进行分类

(1) 选择合适的正交函数集 $\{\varphi_i(x)\}$

选择 Hermite 多项式，其正交域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ ，其一维形式是

$$\phi_k = \frac{e^{-x^2/2}}{\sqrt{2^k \cdot k! \sqrt{\pi}}} H_k(x), \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$H_n(x) = (-1)^n e^{x^2} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} e^{-x^2}$$

$$\text{其正交性: } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_m(x) H_n(x) e^{-x^2} dx = \begin{cases} 0 & m \neq n \\ 2^n n! \sqrt{\pi} & m = n \end{cases}$$

其中， $H_k(x)$ 前面的乘式为正交归一化因子，为计算简便可省略。因此，Hermite 多项式前面几项的表达式为

$$H_0(x) = 1, \quad H_1(x) = 2x, \quad H_2(x) = 4x^2 - 2,$$

$$H_3(x) = 8x^3 - 12x, \quad H_4(x) = 16x^4 - 48x^2 + 12$$

(2) 建立二维的正交函数集

二维的正交函数集可由任意一对一维的正交函数组成，这里取四项最低阶的二维的正交函数

$$\varphi_1(x) = \varphi_1(x_1, x_2) = H_0(x_1)H_0(x_2) = 1$$

$$\varphi_2(x) = \varphi_2(x_1, x_2) = H_1(x_1)H_0(x_2) = 2x_1$$

$$\varphi_3(x) = \varphi_3(x_1, x_2) = H_0(x_1)H_1(x_2) = 2x_2$$

$$\varphi_4(x) = \varphi_4(x_1, x_2) = H_1(x_1)H_1(x_2) = 4x_1x_2$$

(3) 生成势函数

按第一类势函数定义，得到势函数

$$K(x, x_k) = \sum_{i=1}^4 \varphi_i(x) \varphi_j(x) = 1 + 4x_1 x_{k_1} + 4x_2 x_{k_2} + 16x_1 x_2 x_{k_1} x_{k_2}$$

其中 $x = (x_1, x_2)^T$, $x_k = (x_{k_1}, x_{k_2})^T$

(4) 通过训练样本逐步计算累积位势 $K(x)$

给定训练样本: ω_1 类为 $x_{①} = (1 \ 0)^T$, $x_{②} = (0 \ -1)^T$

ω_2 类为 $x_{③} = (-1 \ 0)^T$, $x_{④} = (0 \ 1)^T$

累积位势 $K(x)$ 的迭代算法如下

第一步: 取 $x_{①} = (1 \ 0)^T \in \omega_1$, 故

$$K_1(x) = K(x, x_{①}) = 1 + 4x_1 \cdot 1 + 4x_2 \cdot 0 + 16x_1 x_2 \cdot 1 \cdot 0 = 1 + 4x_1 \quad x$$

$$\text{①}) = 1 + 4x_1 \cdot 1 + 4x_2 \cdot 0 + 16x_1 x_2 \cdot 1 \cdot 0 = 1 + 4x_1$$

第二步: 取 $x_{②} = (0 \ -1)^T \in \omega_1$, 故 $K_1(x_{②}) = 1 + 4 \cdot 0 = 1$

因 $K_1(x_{②}) > 0$ 且 $x_{②} \in \omega_1$, 故 $K_2(x) = K_1(x) = 1 + 4x_1$

第三步: 取 $x_{③} = (-1 \ 0)^T \in \omega_2$, 故 $K_2(x_{③}) = 1 + 4 \cdot (-1) = -3$

因 $K_2(x_{③}) < 0$ 且 $x_{③} \in \omega_2$, 故 $K_3(x) = K_2(x) = 1 + 4x_1$

第四步: 取 $x_{④} = (0 \ 1)^T \in \omega_2$, 故 $K_3(x_{④}) = 1 + 4 \cdot 0 = 1$

因 $K_3(x_{④}) > 0$ 且 $x_{④} \in \omega_2$,

$$\text{故 } K_4(x) = K_3(x) - K(x, x_{④}) = 1 + 4x_1 - (1 + 4x_2) = 4x_1 - 4x_2$$

将全部训练样本重复迭代一次, 得

第五步: 取 $x_{⑤} = x_{①} = (1 \ 0)^T \in \omega_1$, $K_4(x_{⑤}) = 4$

$$\text{故 } K_5(x) = K_4(x) = 4x_1 - 4x_2$$

第六步: 取 $x_{⑥} = x_{②} = (0 \ -1)^T \in \omega_1$, $K_5(x_{⑥}) = 4$

$$\text{故 } K_6(x) = K_5(x) = 4x_1 - 4x_2$$

第七步: 取 $x_{⑦} = x_{③} = (-1 \ 0)^T \in \omega_2$, $K_6(x_{⑦}) = -4$

$$\text{故 } K_7(x) = K_6(x) = 4x_1 - 4x_2$$

第八步：取 $x_{\textcircled{8}} = x_{\textcircled{4}} = (0 \ 1)^T \in \omega_2$, $K_7(x_{\textcircled{8}}) = -4$

$$\text{故 } K_8(x) = K_7(x) = 4x_1 - 4x_2$$

以上对全部训练样本都能正确分类，因此算法收敛于判别函数

$$d(x) = 4x_1 - 4x_2$$