1 线性可分支持向量机 (硬间隔最大化)

对于约束最优化问题:

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

s.t
$$y_i(w \cdot x_i + b) - 1 \ge 0$$
, $i = 1, 2, ..., N$ (2)

易知式(2)满足等号"="的样本点实例为支持向量。

运用拉格朗日乘数法, 定义拉格朗日函数:

$$L(w, b, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2} ||w||^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i \cdot (y_i(w \cdot x_i + b) - 1)$$
 (3)

$$= \frac{1}{2}||w||^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i (w \cdot x_i + b) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i$$
 (4)

即该问题是来探究 $\max_{\alpha} \min_{w,b} L(w,b,\alpha)$,因此需要先求 $L(w,b,\alpha)$ 对 w,b 的极小,再求对 α 的极大.

(1) 先求 $L(w,b,\alpha)$ 对 w,b 的极小根据式 (4) 分别对 w,b 求偏导数并令 其等于 0

对 w,

$$\nabla_w L(w, b, \alpha) = w - \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i y_i x_i = 0$$
 (5)

对 b,

$$\nabla_b L(w, b, \alpha) = -\sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i y_i = 0 \tag{6}$$

因此有

$$w = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i x_i \tag{7}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i = 0 \tag{8}$$

把式 (7) 代入 (4) 可得到如下公式:

$$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 y_i ((\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j x_j) \cdot x_i + b) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i ((\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j x_j) \cdot x_j + b) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i ((\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j x_j) \cdot x_j + b) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i ((\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j x_j) \cdot x_j + b) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i ((\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j x_j) \cdot x_j + b) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i ((\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j x_j) \cdot x_j + b) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i ((\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j x_j) \cdot x_j + b) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i ((\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j x_j) \cdot x_j + b) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i ((\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j x_j) \cdot x_j + b) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i ((\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j x_j) \cdot x_j + b) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i ((\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j x_j) \cdot x_j + b) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i ((\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j x_j) \cdot x_j + b) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i ((\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j x_j) \cdot x_j + b) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i ((\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j x_j) \cdot x_j + b) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i ((\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j x_j) \cdot x_j + b) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i ((\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j x_j) \cdot x_j + b) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i ((\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j x_j) \cdot x_j + b) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i ((\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j x_j) \cdot x_j + b) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i ((\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j x_j) \cdot x_j + b) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i ((\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j x_j) \cdot x_j + b) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i ((\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j x_j) \cdot x_j + b) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i ((\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j x_j) \cdot x_j + b) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i ((\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j x_j) \cdot x_j + b) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i ((\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j x_j) \cdot x_j + b) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i ((\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j x_j) \cdot x_j + b) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i ((\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j x_j) \cdot x_j + b) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i ((\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j x_j) \cdot x_j + b) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i ((\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j x_j) \cdot x_j + b) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i ((\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j x_j) \cdot x_j + b) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i ((\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j x_j) \cdot x_j + b) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i ((\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j x_j) \cdot x_j + b) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i ((\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j x_j) \cdot x_j + b) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i ((\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j x_j) \cdot$$

又因为式 (8), 因此式 (9) 的第二式中 $\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i b = 0$, 因此有:

$$L(w, b, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} (x_{i} \cdot x_{j}) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} y_{i} ((\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_{j} y_{j} x_{j}) \cdot x_{i}) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} (10)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} (x_{i} \cdot x_{j}) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{j} x_{j}) \cdot x_{i} + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} (10)$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j (x_i \cdot x_j) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i$$
 (12)

即

$$\min_{w,b} L(w,b,\alpha) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j (x_i \cdot x_j) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i$$
 (13)

(2) 再求 $\min_{w,b} L(w,b,\alpha)$ 对 α 的极大, 即:

$$\max_{\alpha} -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} (x_{i} \cdot x_{j}) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i}$$
 (14)

$$s.t \quad \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i = 0 \tag{15}$$

$$\alpha_i \ge 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N \tag{16}$$

将式 (14) 的目标函数由求极大值转换为求极小值,就得到下面与之等价的对偶问题:

$$\min_{\alpha} \quad \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j (x_i \cdot x_j) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i$$
 (17)

$$s.t \quad \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i = 0 \tag{18}$$

$$\alpha_i \ge 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N \tag{19}$$

我们需要<mark>求解</mark>(利用SMO算法)) 得到最优解 $\alpha^* = (\alpha_1^*, \alpha_2^*, \dots, \alpha_N^*)^T$ 我们选择一个 $\alpha_j^* > 0$,这样我们能够求得原始目标优化问题 (1) 的解为:

$$w^* = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i^* y_i x_i \tag{20}$$

$$b^* = y_j - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i^* y_i (x_i \cdot x_j)$$
 (21)

于是可以求得分离超平面及分类决策函数

$$w^* \cdot x + b^* = 0 \tag{22}$$

$$f(x) = sign(w^* \cdot x + b^*) \tag{23}$$

2 线性支持向量机(软间隔最大化)

其中凸二次优化的原始问题为:

$$\min_{w,b,\xi} \quad \frac{1}{2} ||w||^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^{N} \xi_i \tag{24}$$

s.t.
$$y_i(w \cdot x_i + b) \ge 1 - \xi_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$
 (25)

$$\xi_i \ge 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$
 (26)

我们需要求解该原始问题 (24) 的对偶问题, 先写出拉格朗日函数:

$$L(w, b, \xi, \alpha, \mu) = \frac{1}{2} ||w||^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^{N} \xi_i - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i (y_i(w \cdot x_i) - 1 + \xi_i) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mu_i \xi_i$$
 (27)

其中, $\alpha_i \geq 0, \mu_i \geq 0.$

与前面同理, 先求 $L(w,b,\xi,\alpha,\mu)$ 对 w,b,ξ 的极小:

$$\nabla_w L(w, b, \xi, \alpha, \mu) = w - \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i y_i x_i = 0$$
 (28)

$$\nabla_b L(w, b, \xi, \alpha, \mu) = -\sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i y_i = 0$$
 (29)

$$\nabla_{\mathcal{E}_i} L(w, b, \xi, \alpha, \mu) = C - \alpha_i - \mu_i = 0 \tag{30}$$

这样,可以得到:

$$w = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i x_i \tag{31}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i = 0 \tag{32}$$

$$C - \alpha_i - \mu_i = 0 \tag{33}$$

将式(31),(32),(33)代入式(27),可得到

$$\min_{w,b,\xi} L(w,b,\xi,\alpha,\mu) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j (x_i \cdot x_j) + \sum_{i=1}^{N}$$
(34)

再全对 $\min_{w,b,\xi} L(w,b,\xi,\alpha,\mu)$ 求 α 的极大,即得到对偶问题:

$$\max_{\alpha} -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} (x_{i} \cdot x_{j}) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i}$$
 (35)

$$s.t. \quad \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i = 0 \tag{36}$$

$$C - \alpha_i - \mu_i = 0 \tag{37}$$

$$\alpha_i \ge 0 \tag{38}$$

$$\mu_i \ge 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$
 (39)

利用式 (37) 消去 μ_i , 可得到如下对偶问题:

$$\min_{\alpha} \quad \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j (x_i \cdot x_j) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i$$
 (40)

$$s.t. \quad \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i = 0 \tag{41}$$

$$0 \le \alpha_i \le C, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N \tag{42}$$

这里, C>0 成为惩罚参数, 一般由应用问题决定, C 值大时对误分类的惩罚增大, C 值小时对误分类的惩罚减小

目标是: 使间隔尽量大同时使误分类点的个数尽量小

分类超平面及其决策函数与线性可分线性向量机的相似,只是分量选择为 $0 \le \alpha_i^* \le C$ 。

3 序列最小最优化算法 (Sequential minimal optimization)SMO 算法来求解 α

SMO 算法是一种启发式算法,如果所有变量的解都满足此最优问题的 KKT 条件 (Karush-Kuhn-Tucker conditions),那么这个最优化问题的解就 得到了。

在这里用非线性支持向量机学习算法:即 SMO 算法要求解如下凸二次 优化问题:

$$\min_{\alpha} \quad \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} K(x_{i}, x_{j}) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i}$$
(43)

$$s.t. \quad \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i = 0 \tag{44}$$

$$0 \le \alpha_i \le C, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N \tag{45}$$

整个 SMO 算法包括两部分:

- 1.求解两个变量的二次规划的解析方法
- 2.选择变量的启发式方法

3.1 两个变量二次规划的求解方法

不失一般性,将假设选择的 α_1 与 α_2 作为自变量,而将其它 $\alpha_i(i=3,4,...,N)$ 进行固定,这样的 (43) 优化问题可以转写为

$$\min_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2} W(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = \frac{1}{2} \alpha_1^2 y_1^2 K_{11} + \frac{1}{2} \alpha_2^2 y_2^2 K_{22} + \frac{1}{2} \alpha_1 \alpha_2 y_1 y_2 K_{12} + \frac{1}{2} \alpha_2 \alpha_1 y_2 y_1 K_{21} - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i (46)$$

$$+\frac{1}{2}\alpha_{1}y_{1}\sum_{i=3}^{N}y_{i}\alpha_{i}(K_{i1}+K_{1i})+\frac{1}{2}\alpha_{2}y_{2}\sum_{i=3}^{N}y_{i}\alpha_{i}(K_{i2}+K_{2i})+\frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=3}^{N}\sum_{j=3}^{N}\alpha_{i}\alpha_{j}y_{i}y_{j}K_{ij}$$
(47)

问题可以转换为

$$\min_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2} W(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = \frac{1}{2} K_{11} \alpha_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} K_{22} \alpha_2^2 + y_1 y_2 K_{12} \alpha_1 \alpha_2
-(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + y_1 \alpha_1 \sum_{i=3}^{N} y_i \alpha_i K_{i1} + y_2 \alpha_2 \sum_{i=3}^{N} y_i \alpha_i K_{i2}$$
(48)

$$s.t. \quad \alpha_i y_i + \alpha_2 y_2 = -\sum_{i=3}^N y_i \alpha_i = \varsigma \tag{49}$$

$$0 \le \alpha_i \le C, \quad i = 1, 2 \tag{50}$$

式 (49) 同时乘上 y_1

$$\alpha_1 y_1^2 + \alpha_2 y_1 y_2 = y_1 \varsigma \tag{51}$$

$$\alpha_1 = y_1(\varsigma - \alpha_2 y_2) \tag{52}$$

代入 (48),

$$W(\alpha_2) = \frac{1}{2}K_{11}(\varsigma - \alpha_2 y_2)^2 + \frac{1}{2}K_{22}\alpha_2^2 + K_{12}y_2(\varsigma - \alpha_2 y_2)\alpha_2 - y_1\varsigma + (y_1y_2 - 1)\alpha_2 + (\varsigma - \alpha_2 y_2)\sum_{i=1}^{N} y_i\alpha_i K_{i1} + y_2\alpha_2\sum_{i=3}^{N} y_i\alpha_i K_{i2}$$

$$(53)$$

在这里, 令 $v_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} y_i \alpha_i K_{i1}, v_2 = \sum_{i=3}^{N} y_i \alpha_i K_{i2}$ 上式可化简为

$$W(\alpha_2) = \frac{1}{2} K_{11} (\varsigma - \alpha_2 y_2)^2 + \frac{1}{2} K_{22} \alpha_2^2 + K_{12} y_2 (\varsigma - \alpha_2 y_2) \alpha_2$$
$$-y_1 (\varsigma - \alpha_2 y_2) - \alpha_2 + v_1 (\varsigma - \alpha_2 y_2) + y_2 v_2 \alpha_2$$
(54)

 $W(\alpha_2)$ 对 α_2 求导数得到:

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial \alpha_2} = K_{11} y_2 (\alpha_2 y_2 - \varepsilon) + K_{22} \alpha_2 + y_2 K_{12} \varsigma - 2K_{12} \alpha_2 + y_1 y_2 - 1 - v_1 y_2 + y_2 v_2
= K_{11} \alpha_2 + K_{22} \alpha_2 - 2K_{12} \alpha_2 - K_{11} \varsigma y_2 + K_{12} \varsigma y_2 + y_1 y_2 - 1 - v_1 y_2 + y_2 v_2
(55)$$

令其为 0, 又考虑到 SVM 对数据点的预测值为

$$g(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i K(x_i, x) + b$$

$$(56)$$

在此,令

$$E_i = g(x_i) - y_i = (\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j K(x_j, x_i) + b) - y_i, \quad i = 1, 2$$
 (57)

令 (55) 为 0, 并将
$$\varsigma = \alpha_1^{old} y_1 + \alpha_2^{old} y_2$$
 代入, 得到

$$(K_{11} + K_{22} - 2K_{12})\alpha_2^{new,unc} = (K_{11} + K_{22} - 2K_{12})\alpha_2^{old} + y_2(E_1 - E_2)$$
 (58)

将
$$\eta = K_{11} + K_{22} - 2K_{12}$$
 代入,有

$$\alpha_2^{new,unc} = \alpha_2^{old} + \frac{y_2(E_1 - E_2)}{\eta} \tag{59}$$

还需要对原始解进行修剪

当 $y_1 \neq y_2$ 时,上下界表示为:

下界:
$$L = max(0, \alpha_2^{old} - \alpha_1^{pld})$$
 上界: $H = min(C, C + \alpha_2^{old} - \alpha_1^{old})$

当 $y_1 \neq y_2$ 时,上下界表示为:

下界:
$$L = max(0, \alpha_2^{old} + \alpha_1^{pld} - C)$$
 上界: $H = min(C, \alpha_2^{old} + \alpha_1^{old})$

经过修剪后的 α_2 :

$$\alpha_2^{new} = \begin{cases} H, & \alpha_2^{new,unclipped} > H \\ \alpha_2^{new,unclipped}, & L \leq \alpha_2^{new,unclipped} \leq H \\ L, & \alpha_2^{new,unclipped} < L \end{cases}$$

又因为公式

$$\alpha_1^{old} y_1 + \alpha_2^{old} y_2 = \alpha_1^{new} y_1 + \alpha_2^{new} y_2 = \varsigma$$
 (60)

我们可以计算出 α_1^{new}

3.2 变量选择的方法

3.2.1 阈值 b 的更新

$$b_1^{new} = y_1 - \sum_{i=3}^{N} \alpha_i y_i K_{i1} - \alpha_1^{new} y_1 K_{11} - \alpha_2^{new} y_2 K_{21}$$
 (61)

由式 (57) 式我们可以得到

$$E_1 = \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_j y_j K(x_j, x_1) + b^{old}\right) - y_1 \tag{62}$$

$$= \sum_{i=3}^{N} \alpha_i y_i K_{i1} + \alpha_1^{old} y_1 K_{11} + \alpha_2^{old} y_2 K_{21} + b^{old} - y_1$$
 (63)

由此可得

$$y_1 - \sum_{i=3}^{N} \alpha_i y_i K_{i1} = -E_1 + \alpha_1^{old} y_1 K_{11} + \alpha_2^{old} y_2 K_{21} + b^{old}$$
 (64)

代入式 (61), 得

$$b_1^{new} = -E_1 - y_1 K_{11} (\alpha_1^{new} - \alpha_1^{old}) - y_2 K_{21} (\alpha_2^{new} - \alpha_2^{old}) + b^{old}$$
 (65)

同理, 当 $0 < \alpha_2^{new} < C$ 时, 有:

$$b_2^{new} = -E_2 - y_1 K_{12} (\alpha_1^{new} - \alpha_1^{old}) - y_2 K_{22} (\alpha_2^{new} - \alpha_2^{old}) + b^{old}$$
 (66)

并且,每次对两个变量进行优化之后,还需要更新对应的 E_i 值,并将它们保存在列表中:

$$E_i^{new} = \sum_S y_j \alpha_j K(x_i, x_j) + b^{new} - y_i$$
 (67)

其中, S 是所有支持向量的集合