

习题 3-1

决策平面为

$$f(x, w) = w^T x + b = 0$$

取平面上任意两点 x_1, x_2 , 构成一向量 $x_1 - x_2$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} w \cdot (x_1 - x_2) &= w^T (x_1 - x_2) \\ &= w^T x_1 - w^T x_2 \\ &= (w^T x_1 + b) - (w^T x_2 + b) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

故 w 与决策平面正交

习题 3-2

$$\begin{aligned} d &= \frac{|w^T x + b|}{\sqrt{\sum_i w_i^2}} \\ &= \frac{|f(x, w)|}{\|w\|} \end{aligned}$$

习题 3-3

两类线性可分:

$$\begin{aligned} yf((\rho x_1 + (1 - \rho)x_2), w) &= y(w^T(\rho x_1 + (1 - \rho)x_2) + b) \\ &= y(w^T \rho x_1 + w^T (1 - \rho)x_2 + b) \\ &= y(w^T \rho x_1 + \rho b) + y(w^T (1 - \rho)x_2 + (1 - \rho)b) \\ &= \rho y(w^T x_1 + b) + (1 - \rho)y(w^T x_2 + b) \\ &> 0 \end{aligned}$$

即, $yf((\rho x_1 + (1 - \rho)x_2), w) > 0$

多类线性可分:

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_c(\rho x_1 + (1 - \rho)x_2) &= w_c^T(\rho x_1 + (1 - \rho)x_2) + b_c \\
 &= \rho(w_c^T x_1 + b_c) + (1 - \rho)(w_c^T x_2 + b_c) \\
 &> \rho(w_{\tilde{c}}^T x_1 + b_{\tilde{c}}) + (1 - \rho)(w_{\tilde{c}}^T x_2 + b_{\tilde{c}}) \\
 &= w_{\tilde{c}}^T(\rho x_1 + (1 - \rho)x_2) + b_{\tilde{c}} \\
 &= f_{\tilde{c}}(\rho x_1 + (1 - \rho)x_2, w_{\tilde{c}})
 \end{aligned}$$

即, $f_{\tilde{c}}(\rho x_1 + (1 - \rho)x_2) > f_{\tilde{c}}(\rho x_1 + (1 - \rho)x_2, w_{\tilde{c}})$

习题 3-4

(1)

取任意类 c , 任意类 $\tilde{c}(\forall \tilde{c} \neq c)$, x_c 为一 c 类样本

因为类 c 对其它类线性可分, 故 $f(x_c, w_c^*) > f(x_c, w_{\tilde{c}}^*)$

显然, 对所有 C 个类, 都存在一个权重向量 $w_c^*, 1 \leq c \leq C$, 使得 $f(x_c, w_c^*) > f(x_c, w_{\tilde{c}}^*), \forall \tilde{c} \neq c$ 成立
故训练集线性可分

(2)

如图 1 所示, 叉, 三角, 圆为不同的三类, 其中两两线性可分, 但该数据集并不是线性可分的

习题 3-5

可以

$$\begin{aligned}
 (y - \hat{y})^2 &= (y - \sigma(f(x, w)))^2 \\
 &= y^2 - 2y\sigma(f(x, w)) + \sigma^2(f(x, w)) \\
 &= 1 - 2y\sigma(f(x, w)) + (y\sigma(f(x, w)))^2 \\
 &= (1 - y\sigma(f(x, w)))^2
 \end{aligned}$$

因为 $\sigma(f(x, w))$ 的取值范围为 $(0, 1)$, 故 $y\sigma(f(x, w))$ 的取值范围为 $(-1, 1)$.

损失函数 $\mathcal{L} = (1 - y\sigma(f(x, w)))^2$ 在 $(-1, 1)$ 区间内单调递减, 所以可以使用.

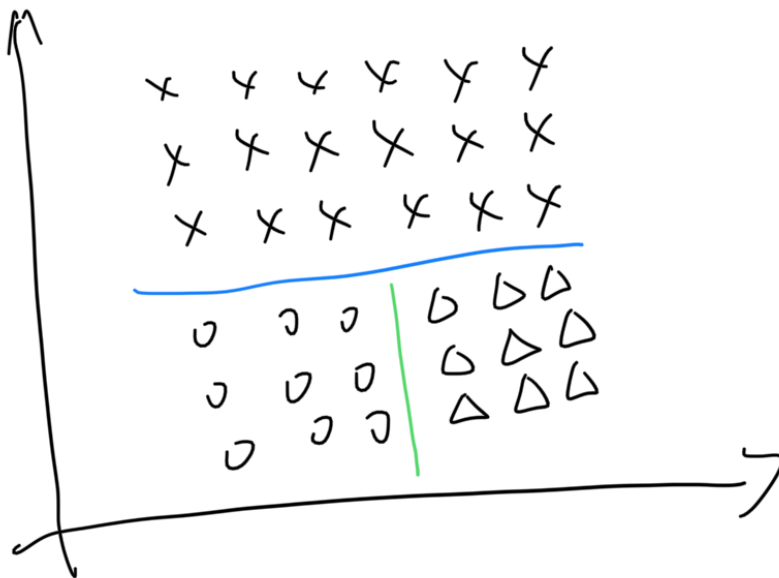


图 1: 每两个类线性可分

习题 3-6

习题 3-8

根据学习算法, 我们有

$$w_k = \sum_{k=1}^K (\phi(x^{(k)}, y^{(k)}) - \phi(x^{(k)}, \hat{y}^{(k)}))$$

计算 $\|w_k\|^2$ 的上界

$$\begin{aligned} \|w_k\|^2 &= \|w_{k-1} + (\phi(x^{(k)}, y^{(k)}) - \phi(x^{(k)}, \hat{y}^{(k)}))\|^2 \\ &= \|w_{k-1}\|^2 + \|\phi(x^{(k)}, y^{(k)}) - \phi(x^{(k)}, \hat{y}^{(k)})\|^2 + 2 \langle w_{k-1}, \phi(x^{(k)}, y^{(k)}) - \phi(x^{(k)}, \hat{y}^{(k)}) \rangle \\ &\leq \|w_{k-1}\|^2 + \|\phi(x^{(k)}, y^{(k)}) - \phi(x^{(k)}, z)\|^2 \\ &= \|w_{k-1}\|^2 + R^2 \\ &\leq KR^2 \end{aligned}$$

计算 $\|w_k\|^2$ 的下界

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|w_k\|^2 &= 1 \cdot \|w_{k-1}\|^2 \\
 &= \|w^*\| \cdot \|w_{k-1}\|^2 \\
 &\geq \|w^{*T} w_k\|^2 \\
 &= \|w^{*T} \sum_{k=1}^K (\phi(x^{(k)}, y^{(k)}) - \phi(x^{(k)}, \hat{y}^{(k)}))\|^2 \\
 &= \left\| \sum_{k=1}^K \langle w^{*T}, \phi(x^{(k)}, y^{(k)}) - \phi(x^{(k)}, \hat{y}^{(k)}) \rangle \right\|^2 \\
 &\geq K^2 \gamma^2
 \end{aligned}$$

最终,

$$\begin{aligned}
 KR^2 &\geq K^2 \gamma^2 \\
 K &\leq \frac{R^2}{\gamma^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

习题 3-9

习题 3-10

$$\begin{aligned}
k(x, z) &= (1 + x^T z)^2 \\
&= 1 + 2x^T z + (x^T z)^2 \\
&= 1 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i z_i + \sum_{i,j=1}^n x_i z_i x_j z_j \\
&= 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{2} x_i \sqrt{2} z_i + \sum_{i,j=1}^n x_i x_j z_i z_j
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= [1, \sqrt{2}x_1, \dots, \sqrt{2}x_n, x_1^2, \dots, x_n^2, \sqrt{2}x_1x_2, \sqrt{2}x_1x_3, \dots, \sqrt{2}x_{n-1}x_n] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{2}z_1 \\ \vdots \\ \sqrt{2}z_n \\ z_1^2 \\ \vdots \\ z_n^2 \\ \sqrt{2}z_1z_2 \\ \sqrt{2}z_1z_3 \\ \vdots \\ \sqrt{2}z_{n-1}z_n \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \phi(x)^T \phi(z)
\end{aligned}$$