

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

令 $X = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, 1]^T$, $W^* = [w_1^*, w_2^*, \dots, b^*]^T$, 因为 $yf(x, w^*) > 0, \forall x$ 我们有

$$Y^T (X^T W^*) > 0$$

令 $Y^T (X^T W^*) = p, p > 0$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} Y^T X^T w^* &= p \\ w^* &= p(Y^T X^T)^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

故 w^* 为 X 的线性组合

习题 3-4

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

习题 3-5

(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

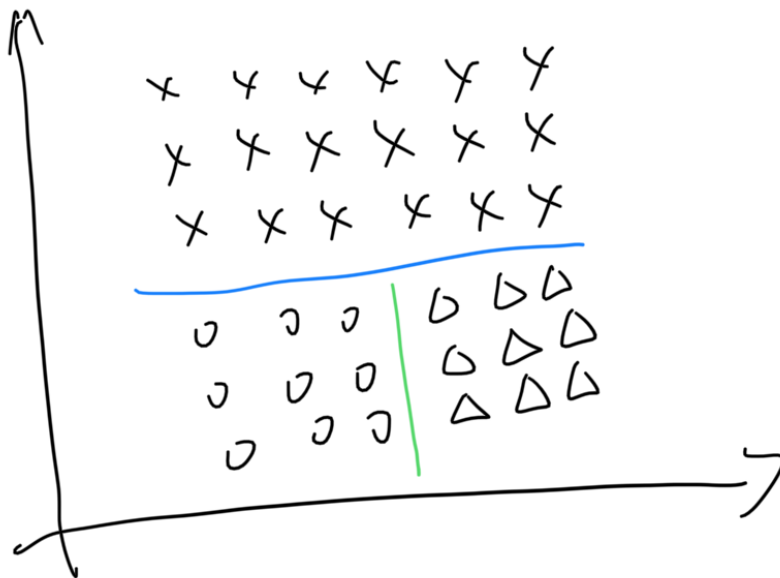


图 1: 每两个类线性可分

习题 3-6

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.

习题 3-9

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,

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