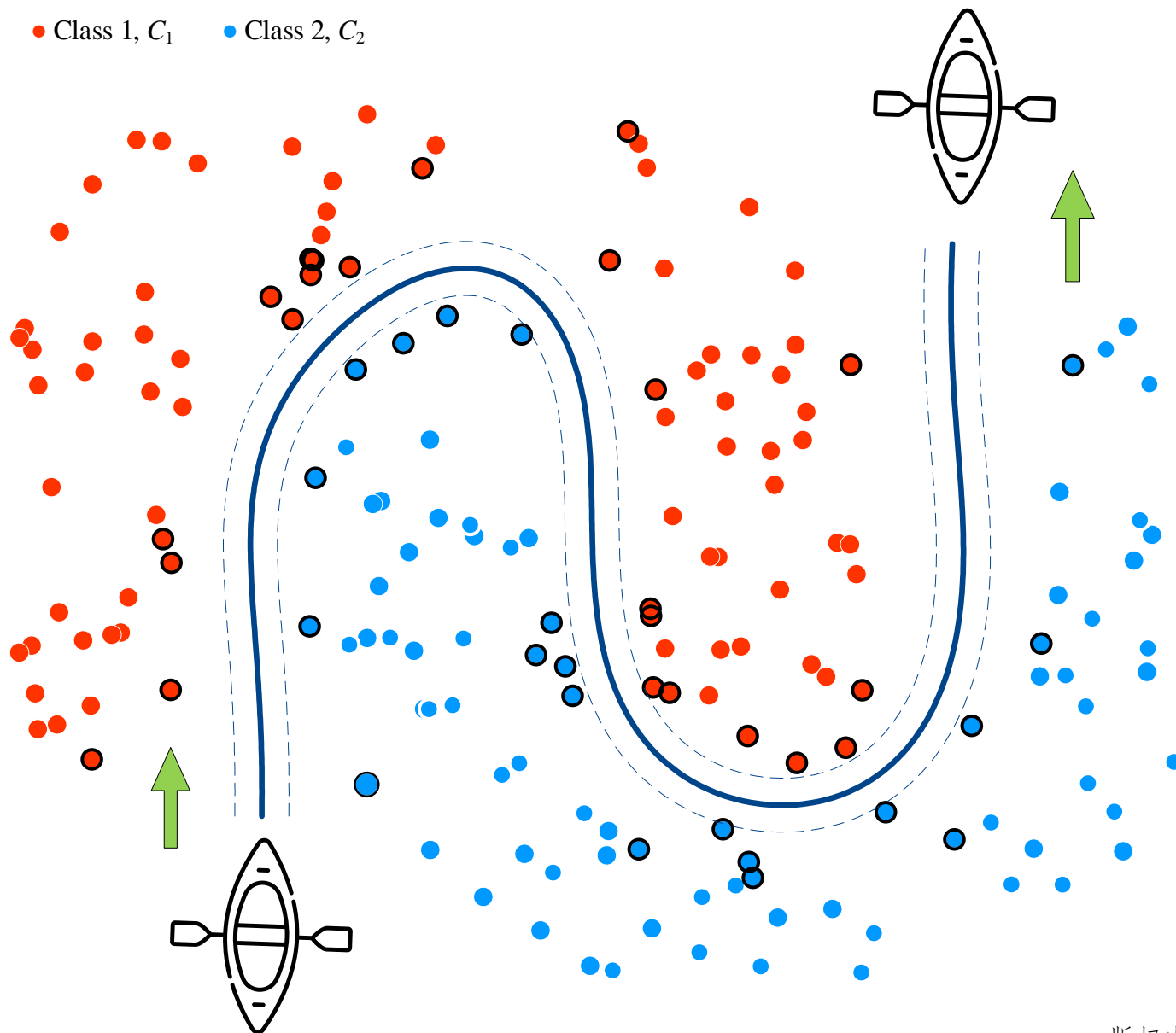


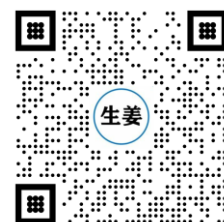
线性不可分数据

2

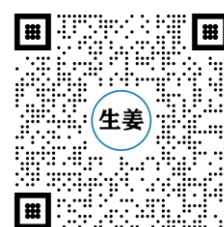
● Class 1, C_1 ● Class 2, C_2

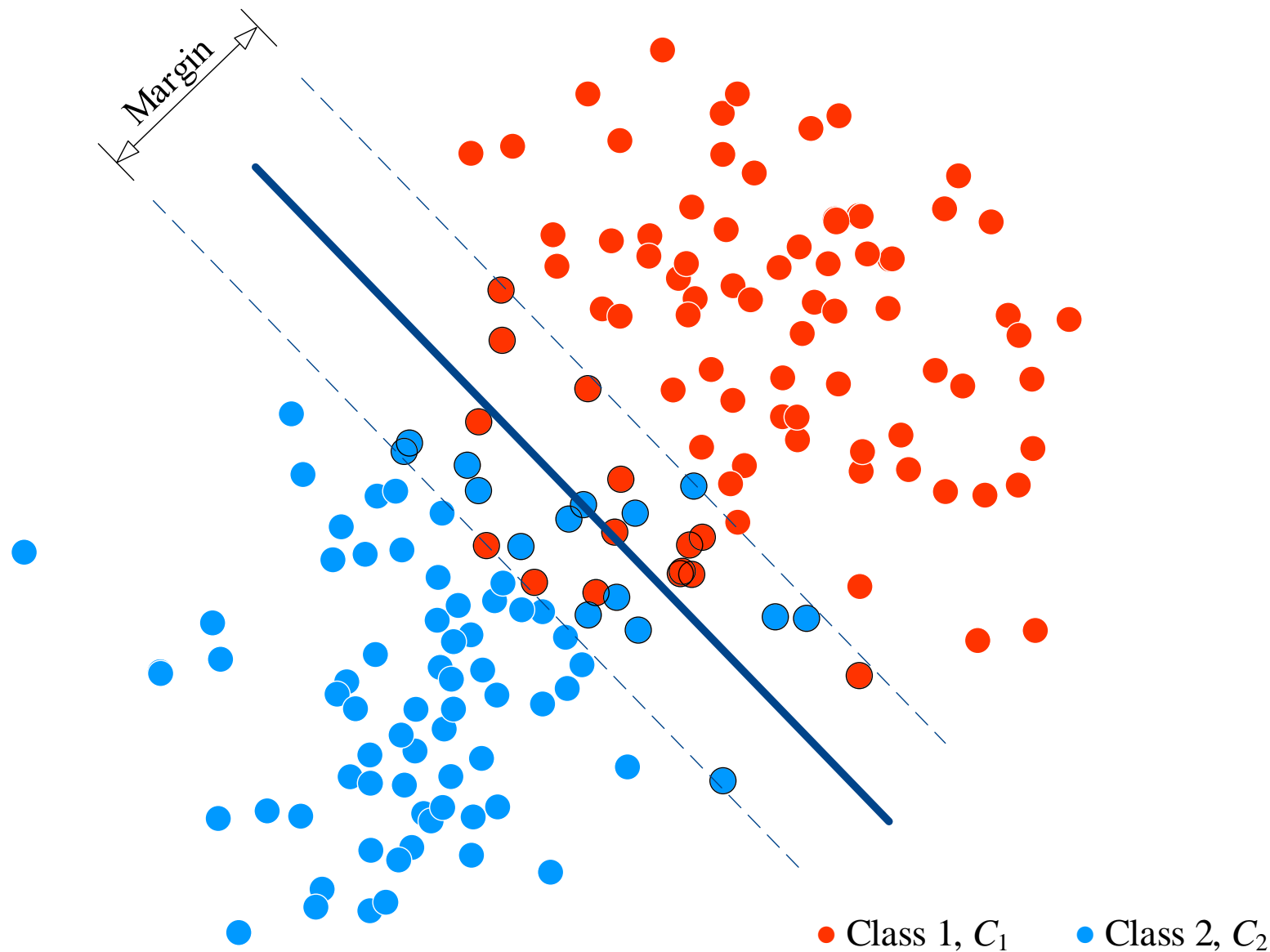


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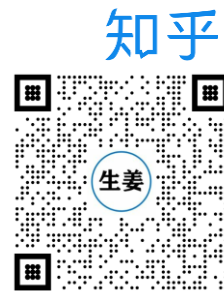
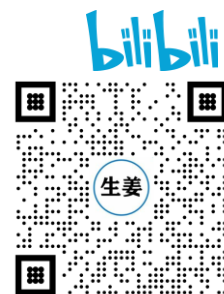
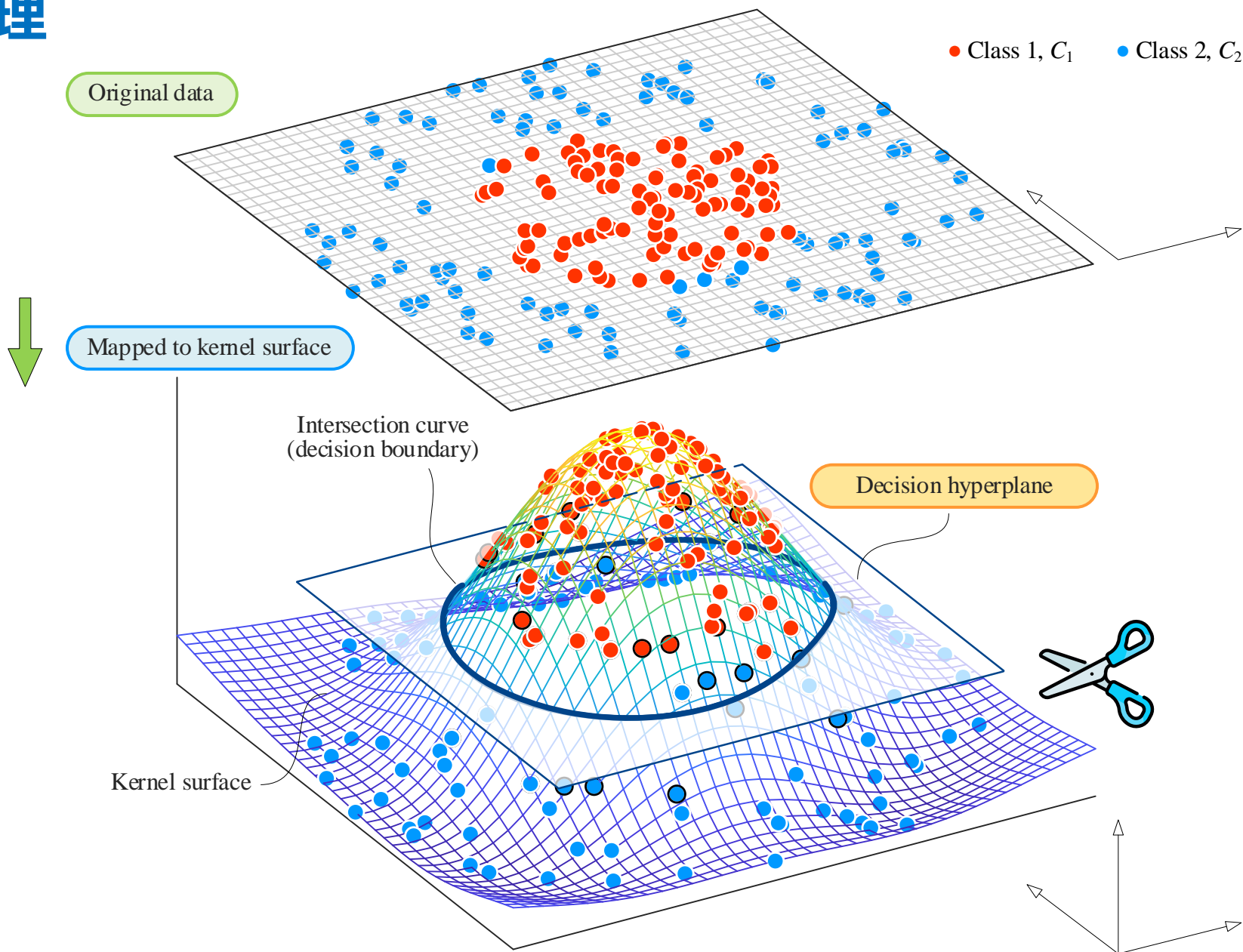


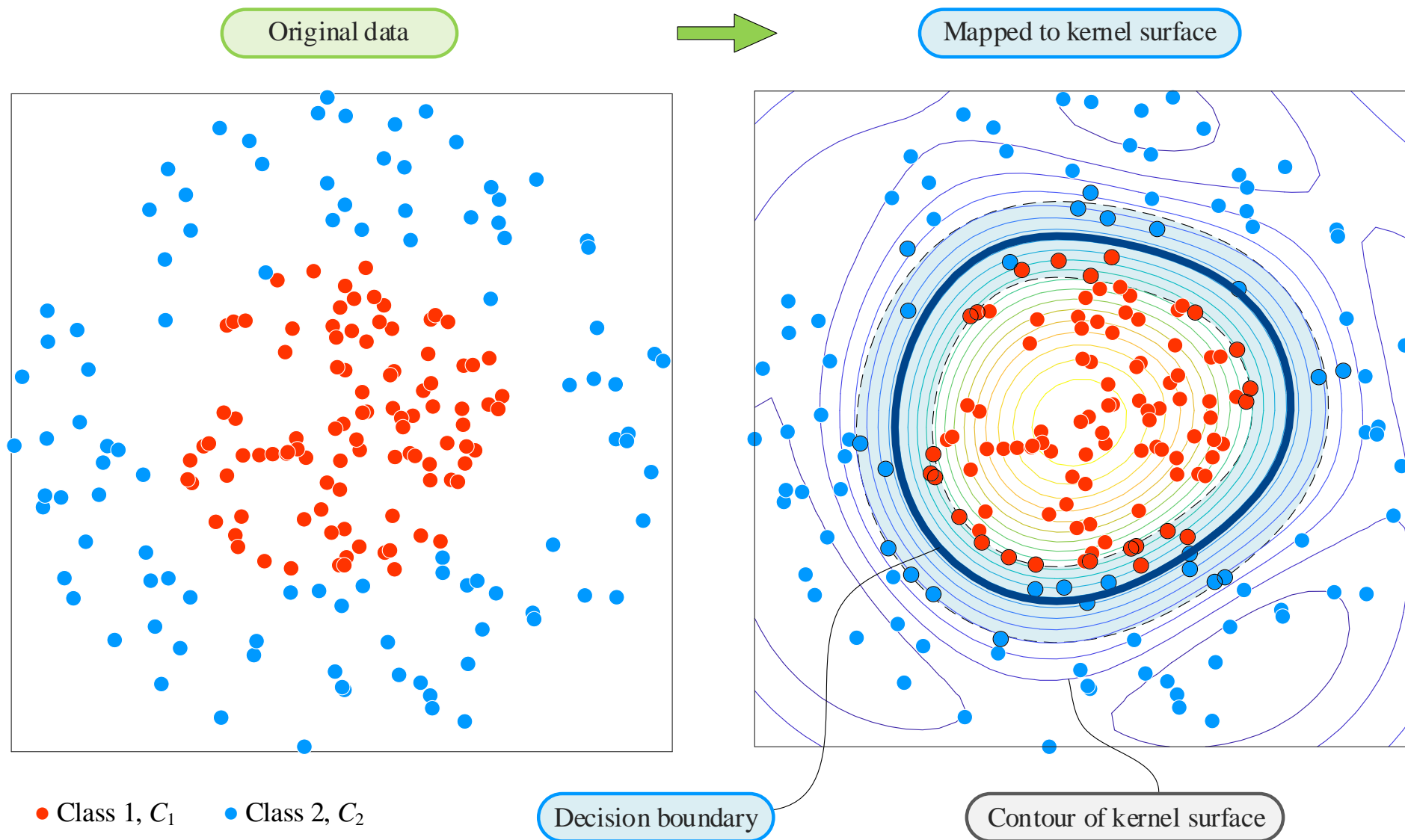
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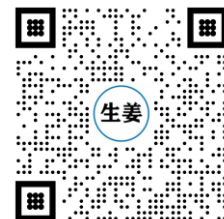
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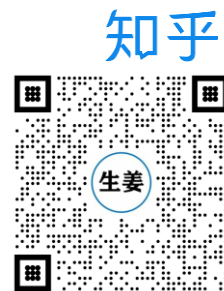
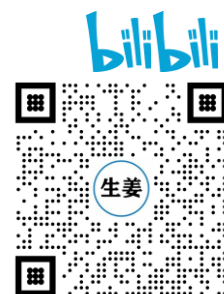
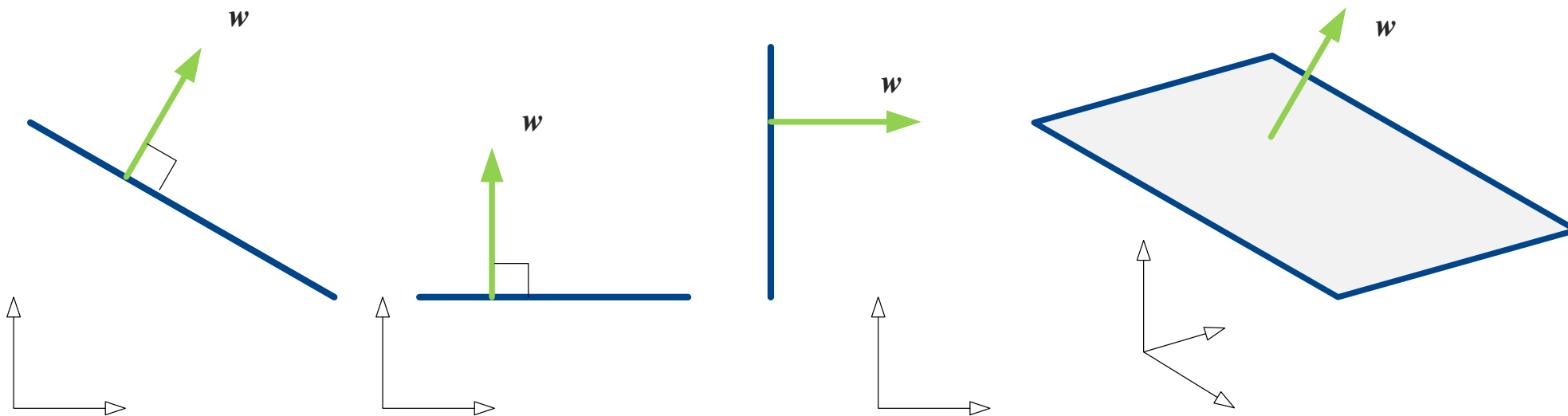


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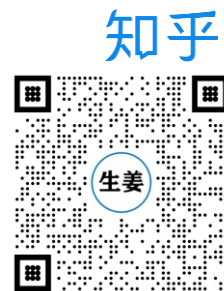
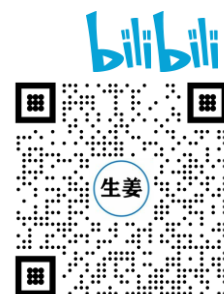
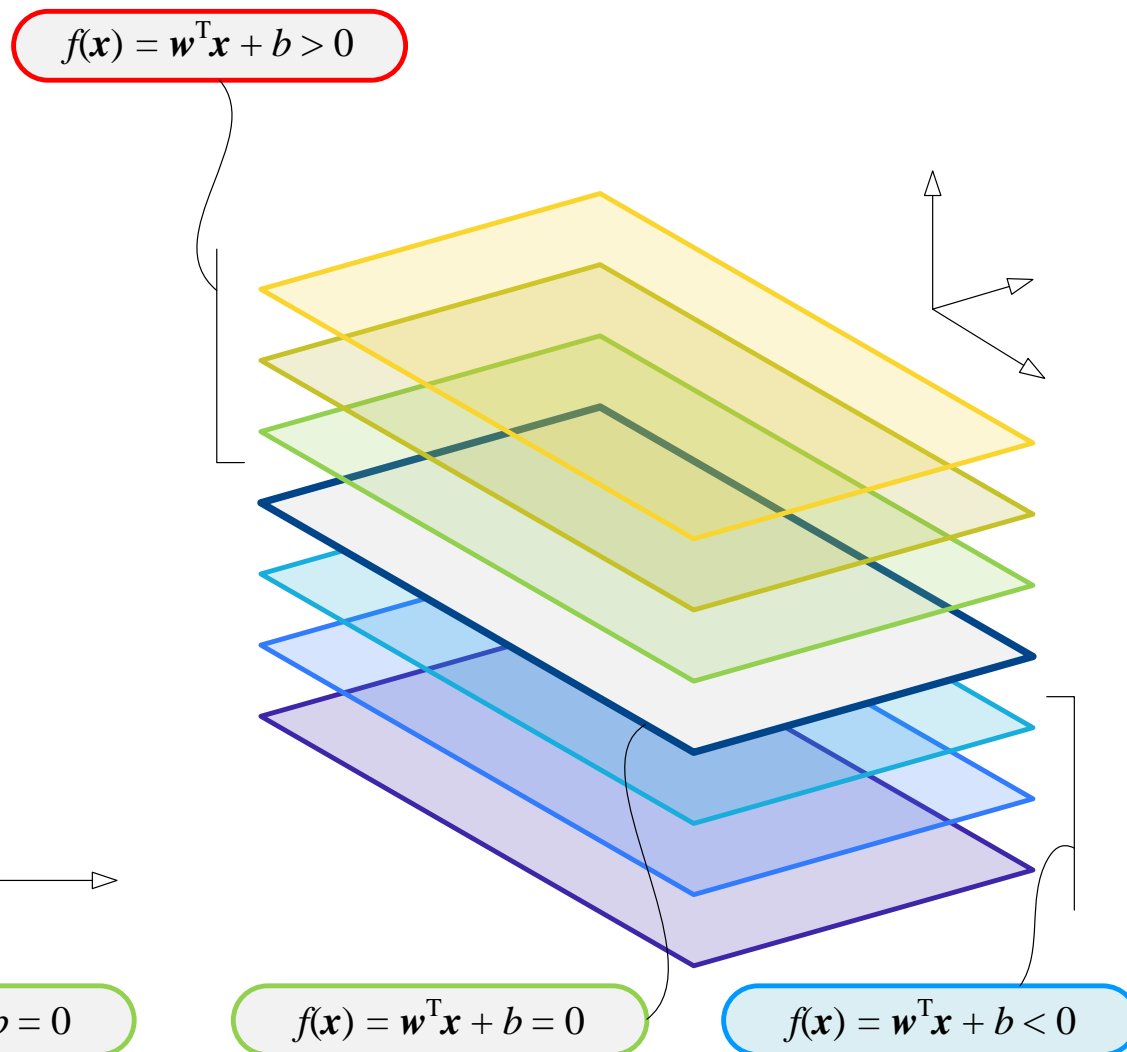
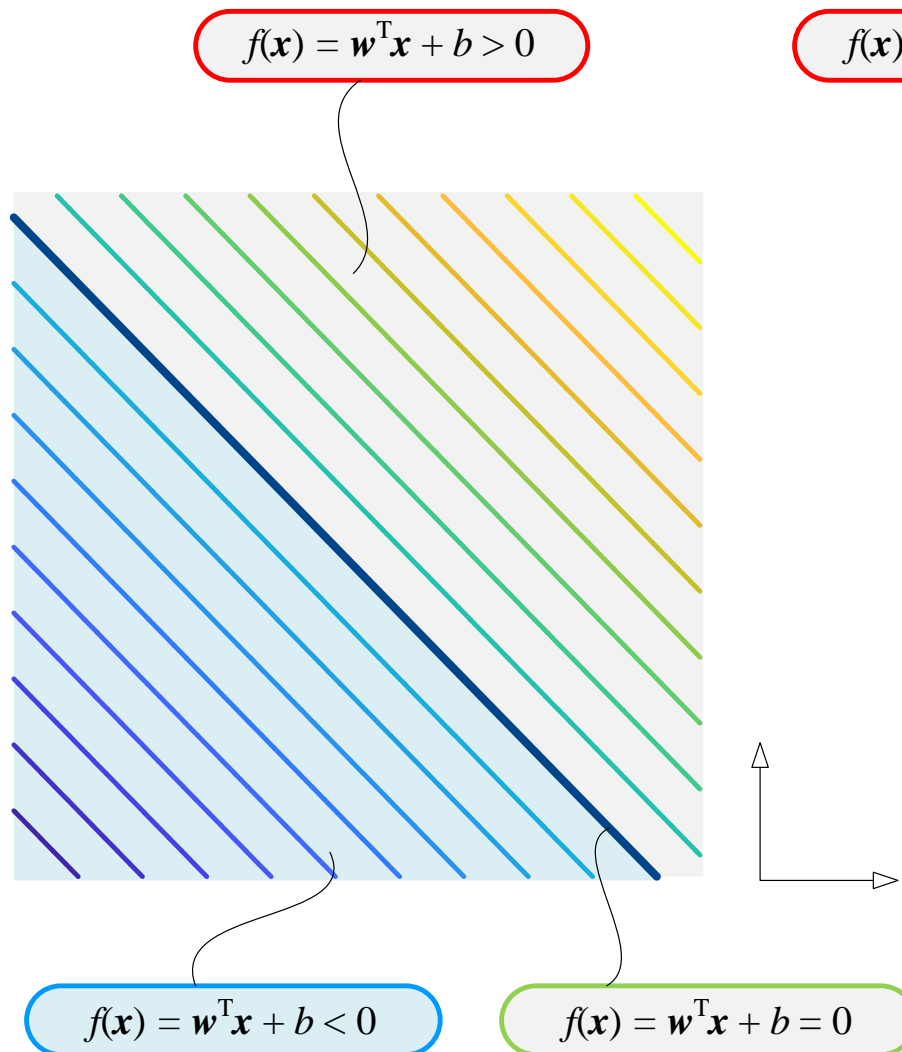
$$f(x) = w^T x + b = 0$$

$$w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + b = 0$$

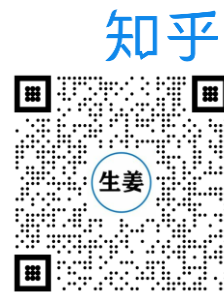
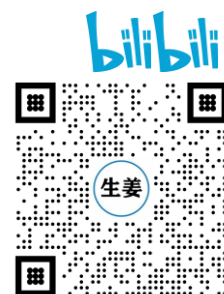
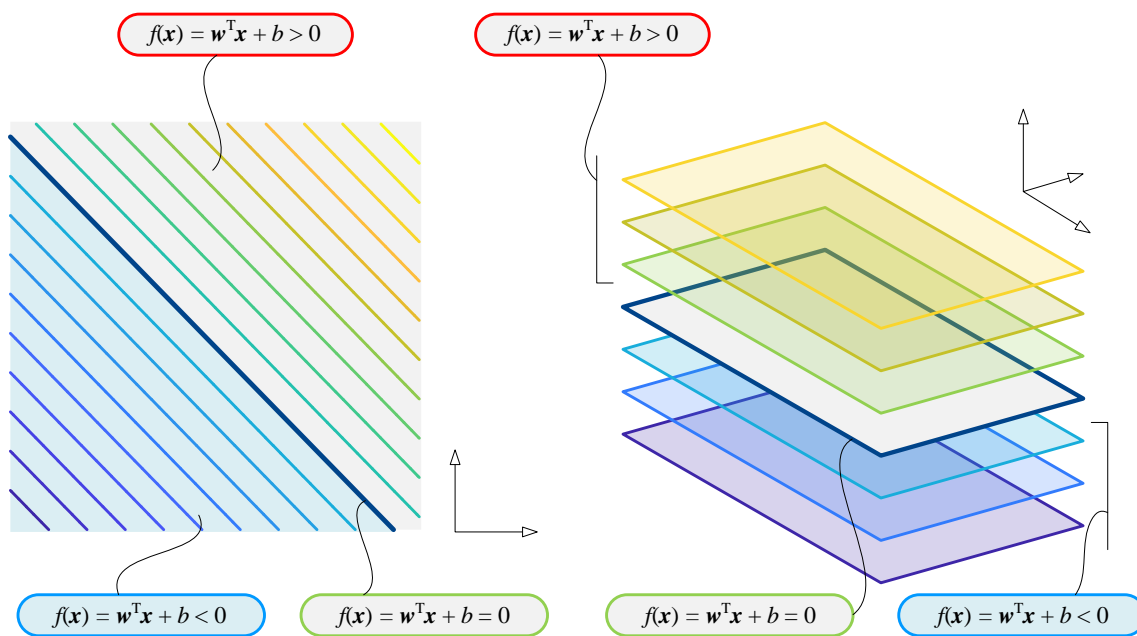


决策边界分割空间

7



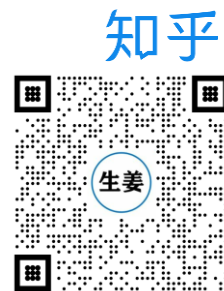
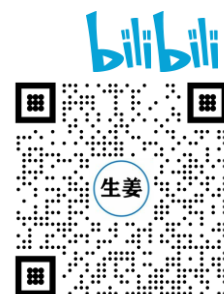
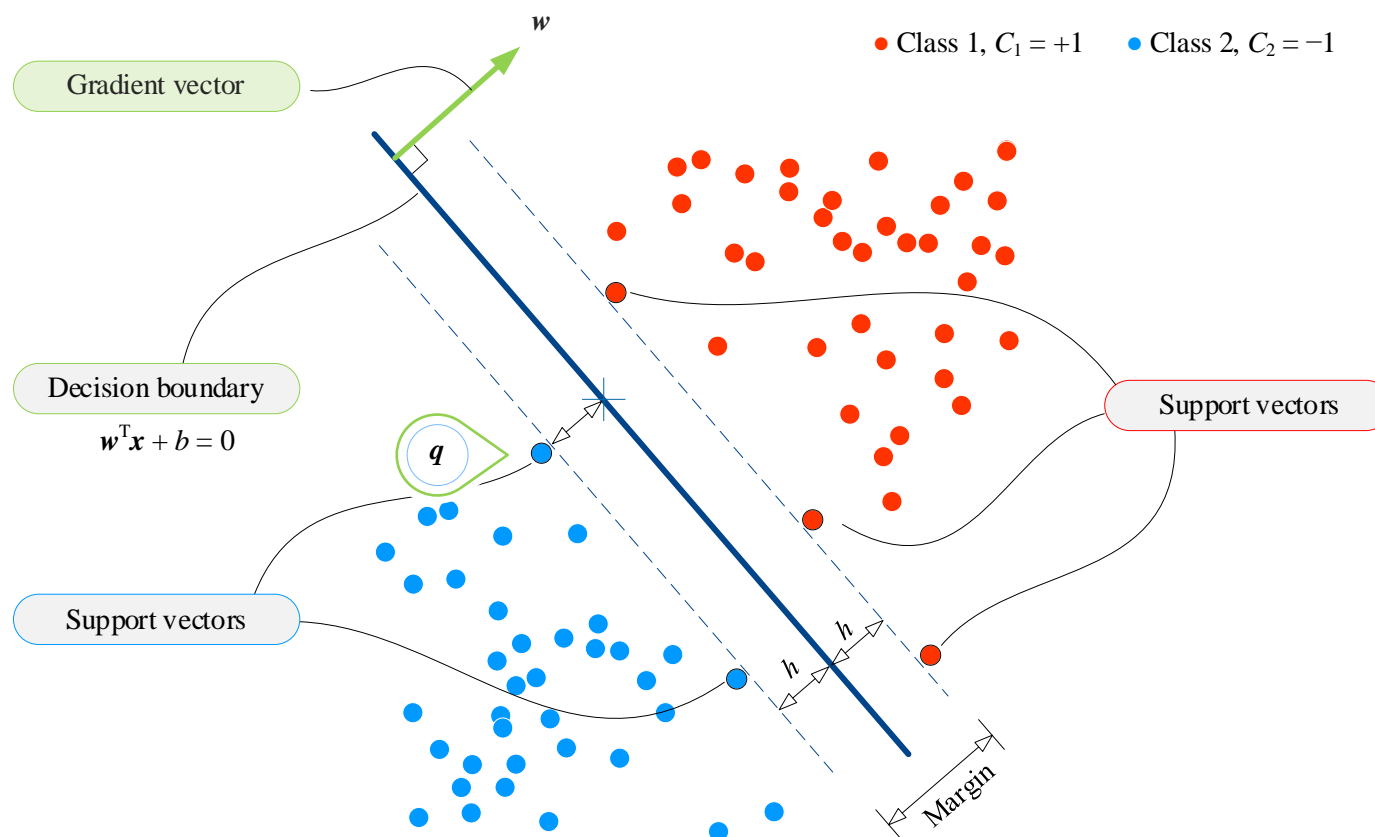
$$p(\mathbf{q}) = \text{sign}(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{q} + b)$$



硬间隔SVM处理二分类问题

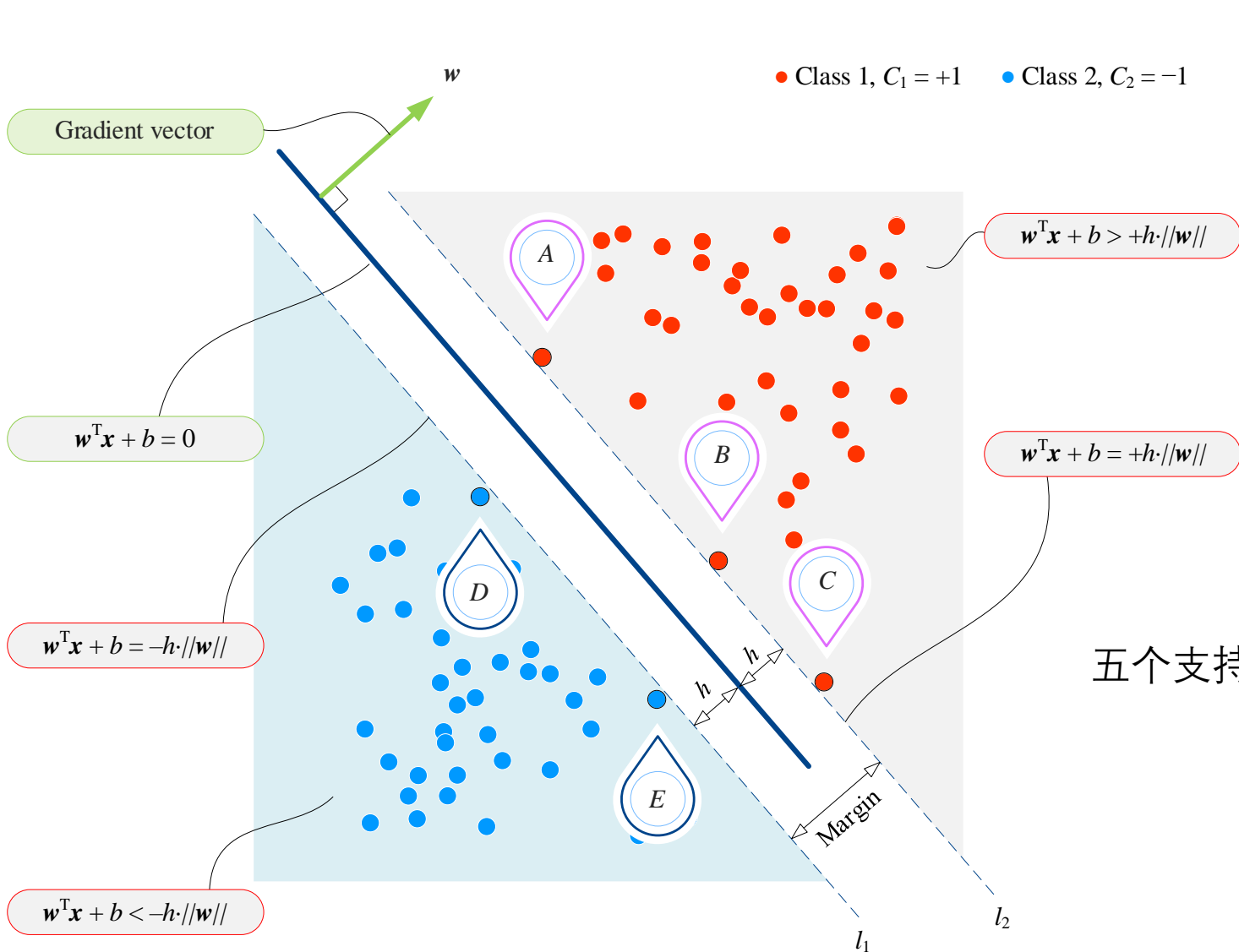
$$d = \frac{|\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{q} + b|}{\|\mathbf{w}\|} = \frac{|\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{q} + b|}{\|\mathbf{w}\|}$$

$$d = \frac{\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{q} + b}{\|\mathbf{w}\|} = \frac{\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{q} + b}{\|\mathbf{w}\|}$$



硬间隔、决策边界和支持向量之间关系

10

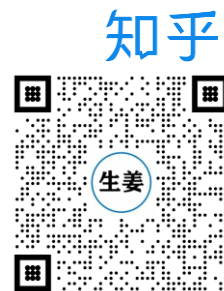
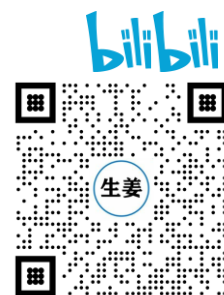


$$\begin{cases} \frac{w^T x + b}{\|w\| h} \geq +1, & y = +1 \\ \frac{w^T x + b}{\|w\| h} \leq -1, & y = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{(w^T x + b) y}{\|w\| h} \geq 1$$

五个支持向量点 (A、B、C、D和E), 满足

$$\frac{(w^T x + b) y}{\|w\| h} = 1$$



$$(w^T x + b) y \geq 1$$

$$(w \cdot x + b) y \geq 1$$

间隔上下边界的解析式

$$\begin{cases} w^T x + b = +1 \\ w^T x + b = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\|w\| h = 1$$

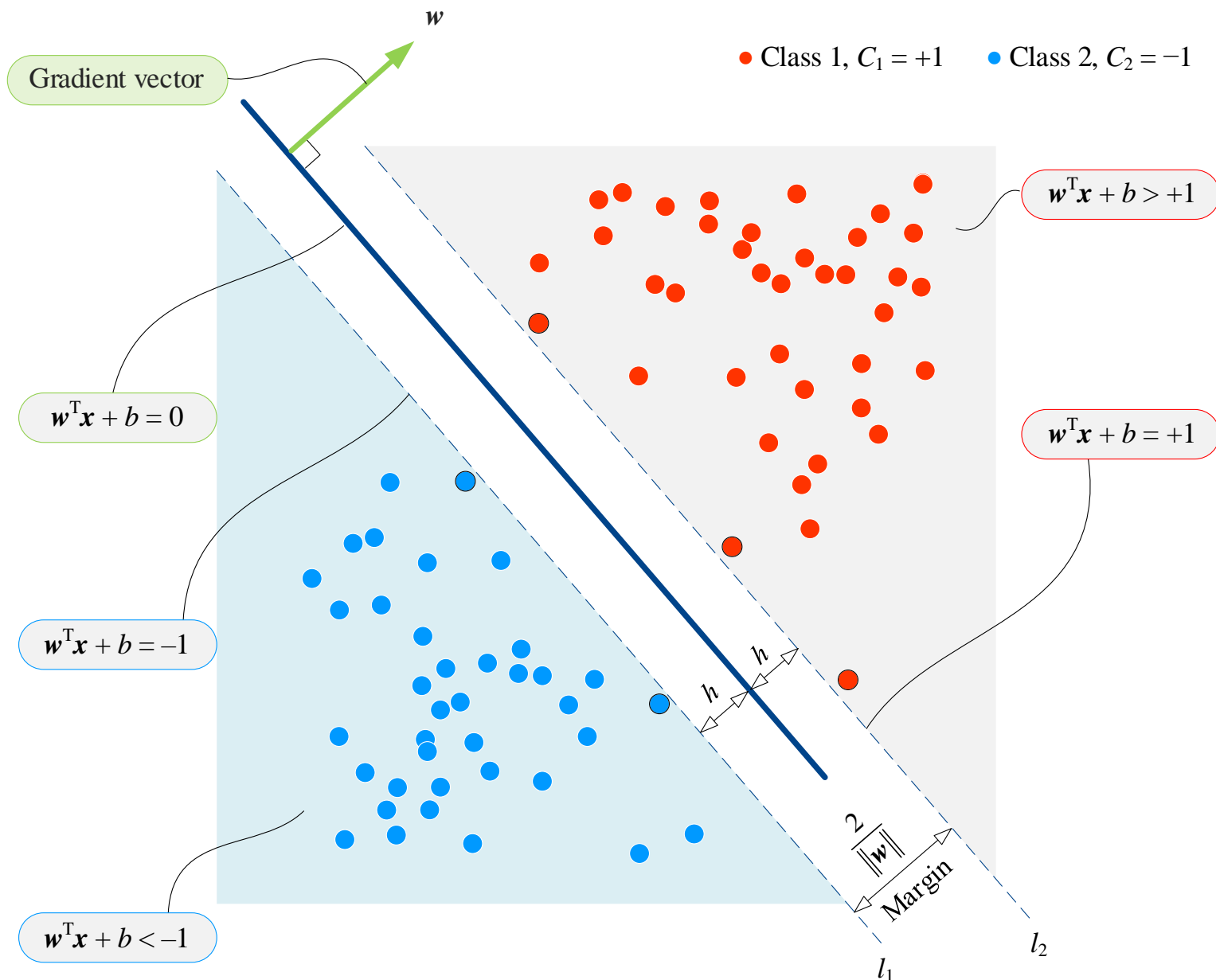
间隔宽度 $2h$ 可以用 w 表达

$$2h = \frac{2}{\|w\|}$$

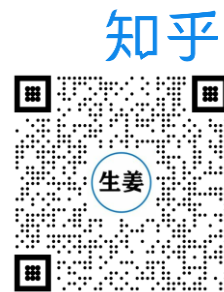
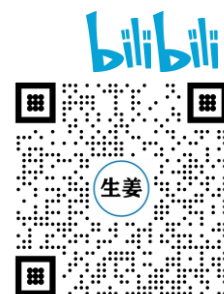


硬间隔、决策边界和支持向量之间关系

12

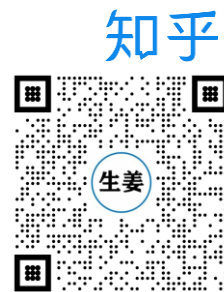
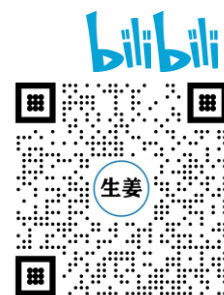


$$2h = \frac{2}{\|w\|}$$

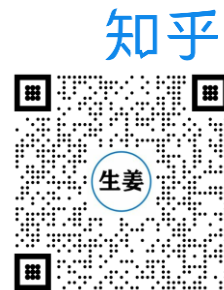
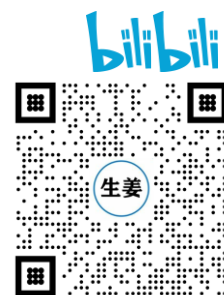


$$\begin{aligned} & \arg \max_{w, b} \quad \frac{2}{\|\mathbf{w}\|} \\ & \text{subject to} \quad \left(\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x}^{(i)} + b \right) y^{(i)} \geq 1, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \arg \min_{w, b} \quad \frac{\|\mathbf{w}\|^2}{2} = \frac{\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{w}}{2} = \frac{\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w}}{2} \\ & \text{subject to} \quad \left(\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x}^{(i)} + b \right) y^{(i)} \geq 1, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n \end{aligned}$$

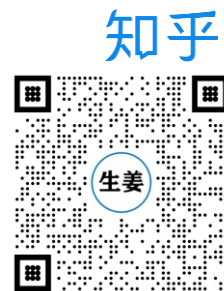
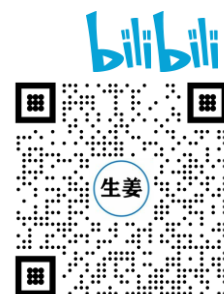


$$L(\boldsymbol{w}, b, \boldsymbol{\lambda}) = \frac{\boldsymbol{w} \cdot \boldsymbol{w}}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \left(1 - y^{(i)} \left(\boldsymbol{w} \cdot \boldsymbol{x}^{(i)} + b \right) \right)$$

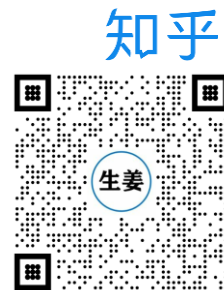
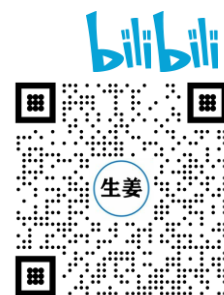


$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L(\mathbf{w}, b, \lambda)}{\partial \mathbf{w}} = \mathbf{w} - \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i y^{(i)} \mathbf{x}^{(i)} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L(\mathbf{w}, b, \lambda)}{\partial b} = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i y^{(i)} = 0 \end{cases}$$

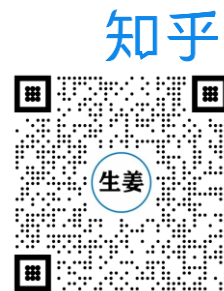
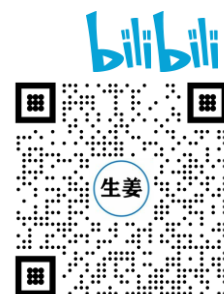
$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{w} = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i y^{(i)} \mathbf{x}^{(i)} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i y^{(i)} = 0 \end{cases}$$



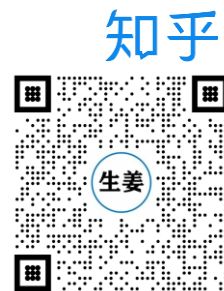
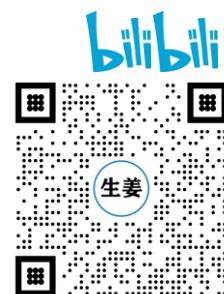
$$L(\lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i - \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \lambda_j y^{(i)} y^{(j)} \left(\mathbf{x}^{(i)} \cdot \mathbf{x}^{(j)} \right)}{2}$$



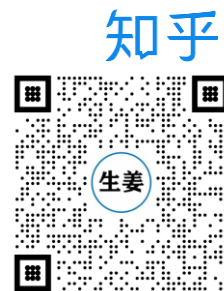
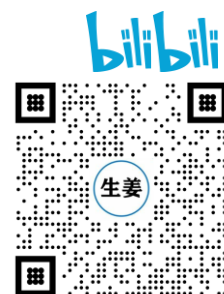
$$\arg \min_{\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i - \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \lambda_j y^{(i)} y^{(j)} (\mathbf{x}^{(i)} \cdot \mathbf{x}^{(j)})}{2}$$
$$\text{subject to } \begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i y^{(i)} = 0 \\ \lambda_i \geq 0, \quad i, j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n \end{cases}$$



$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x} + b = \underbrace{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i y^{(i)} \mathbf{x}^{(i)} \right)}_{\text{Coefficients}} \cdot \mathbf{x} + b = 0$$

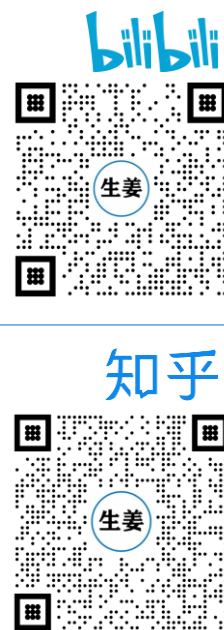


$$p(\mathbf{x}) = \text{sign}(\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x} + b) = \text{sign}\left(\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i y^{(i)} \mathbf{x}^{(i)}}_{\text{Coefficients}} \cdot \mathbf{x} + b\right)$$



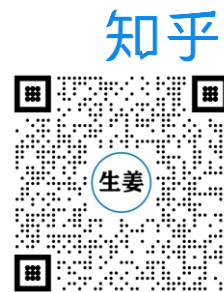
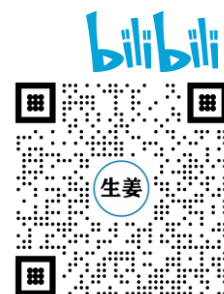
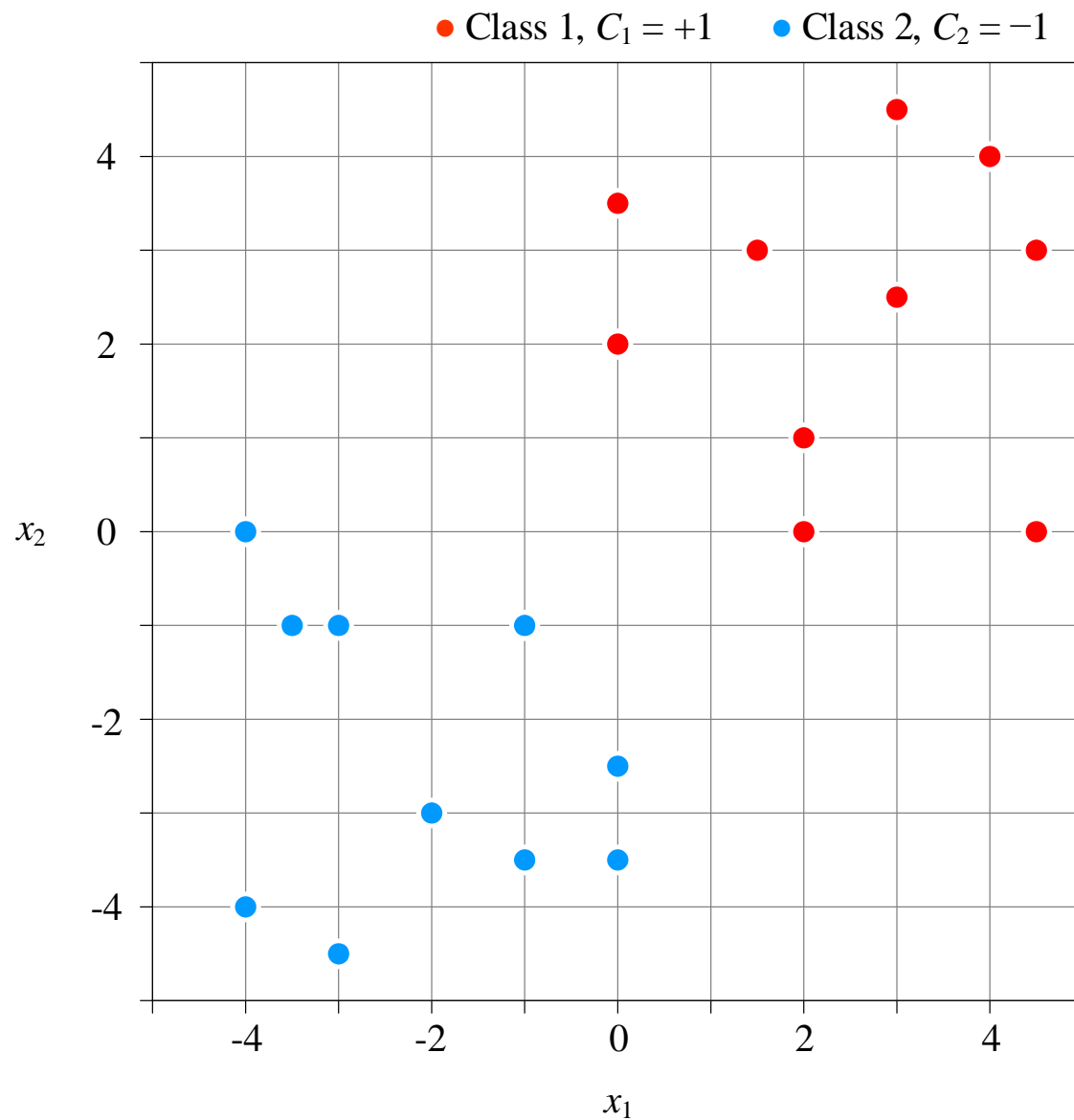
$$\begin{bmatrix} w_1 & w_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \end{bmatrix}^T + b = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + b = 0$$

$$w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + b = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x_2 = -\frac{w_1}{w_2} x_1 - \frac{b}{w_2}$$



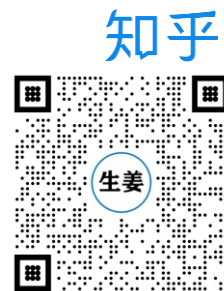
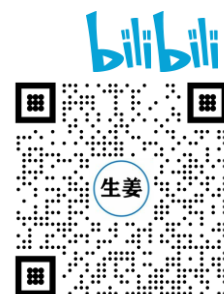
样本数据点平面位置

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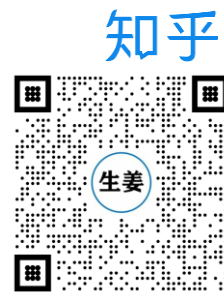
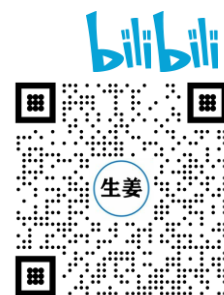
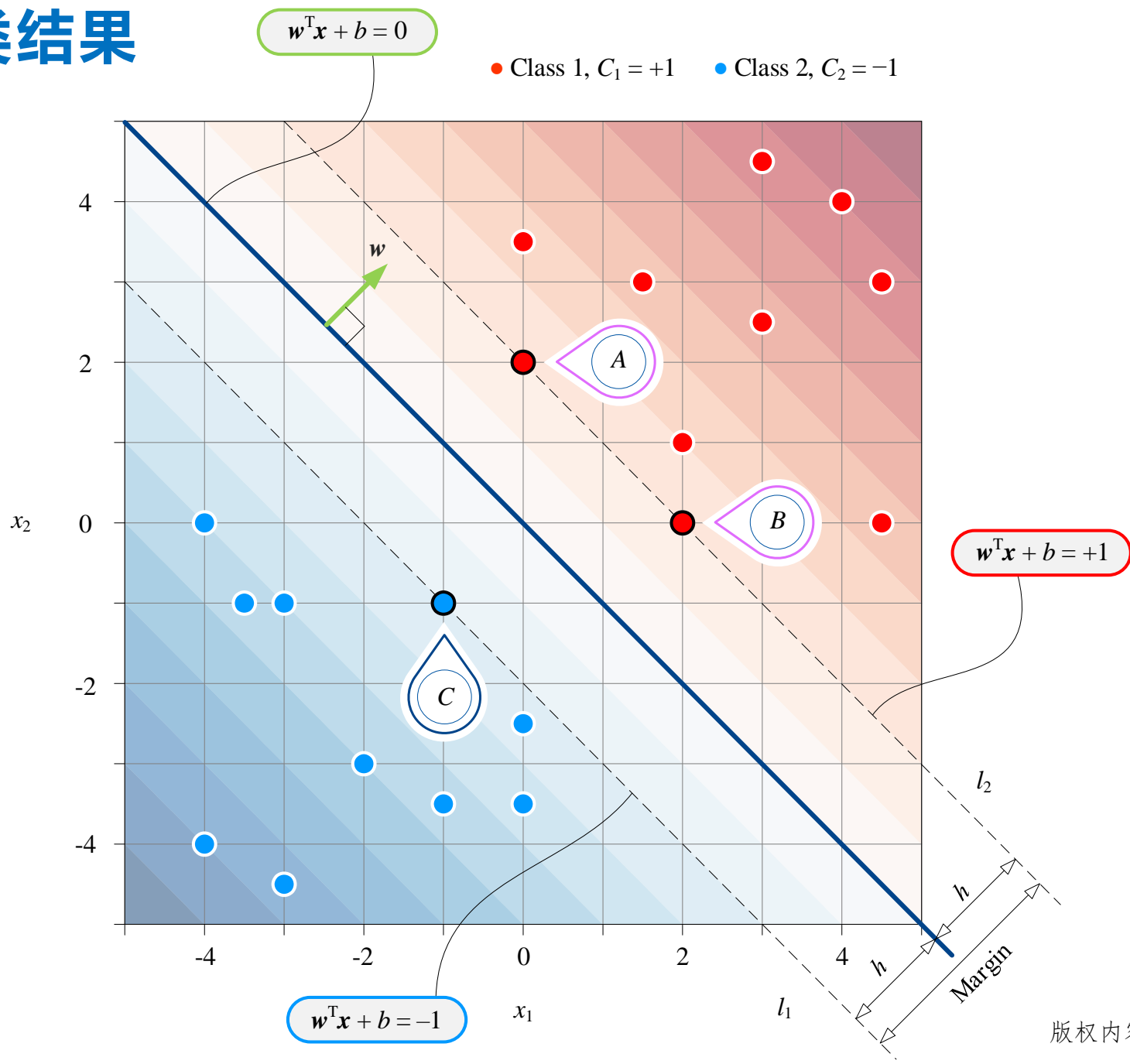
$$w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x_2 = -\frac{w_1}{w_2}x_1 - \frac{b-1}{w_2}$$

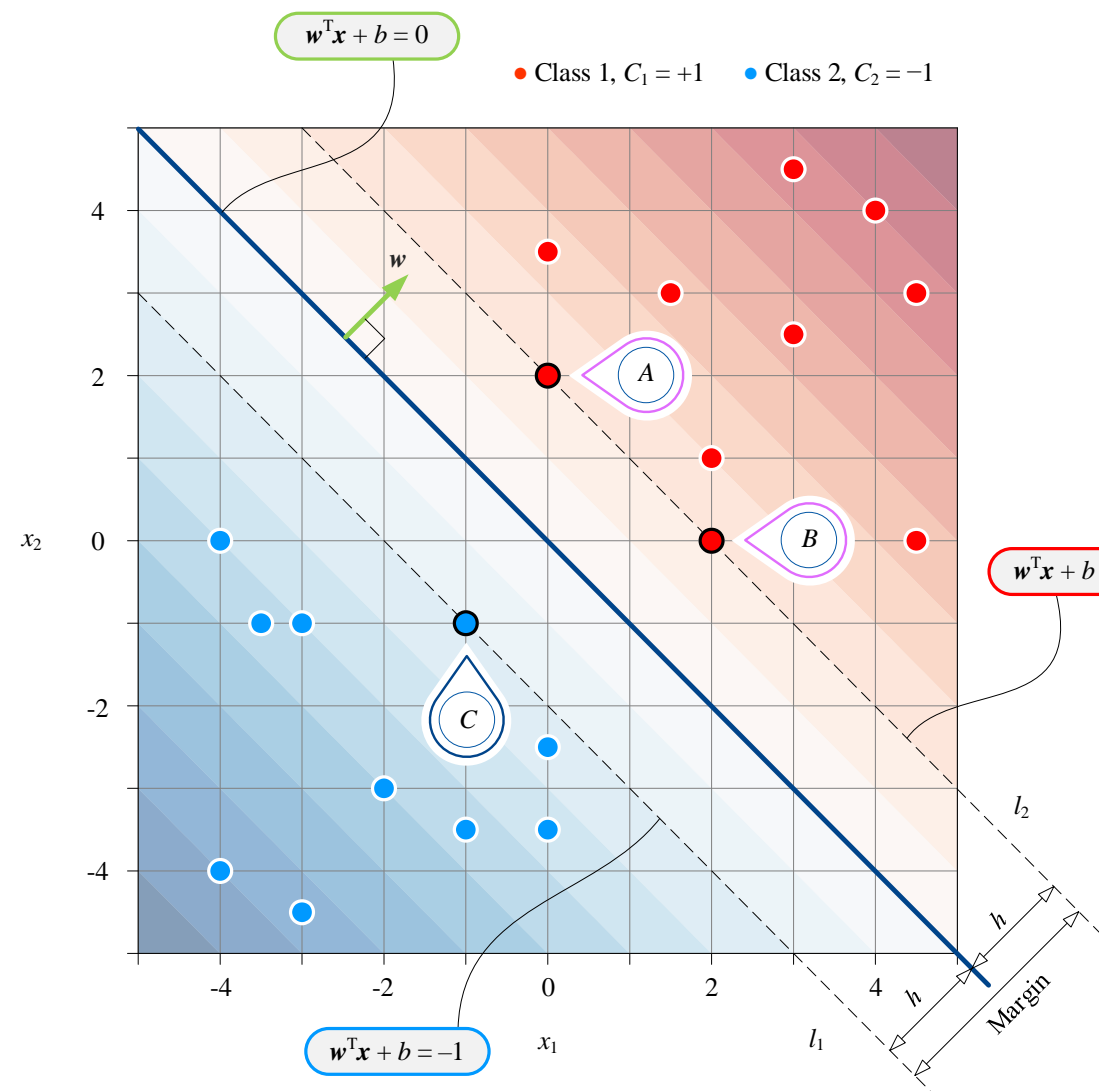
$$w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b = -1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x_2 = -\frac{w_1}{w_2}x_1 - \frac{b+1}{w_2}$$



硬间隔分类结果

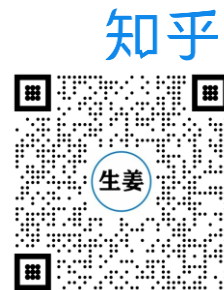
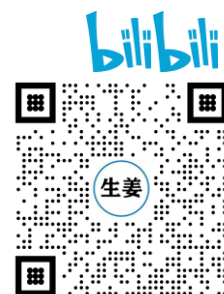
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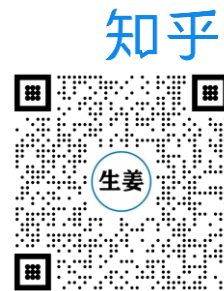
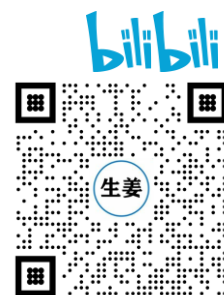
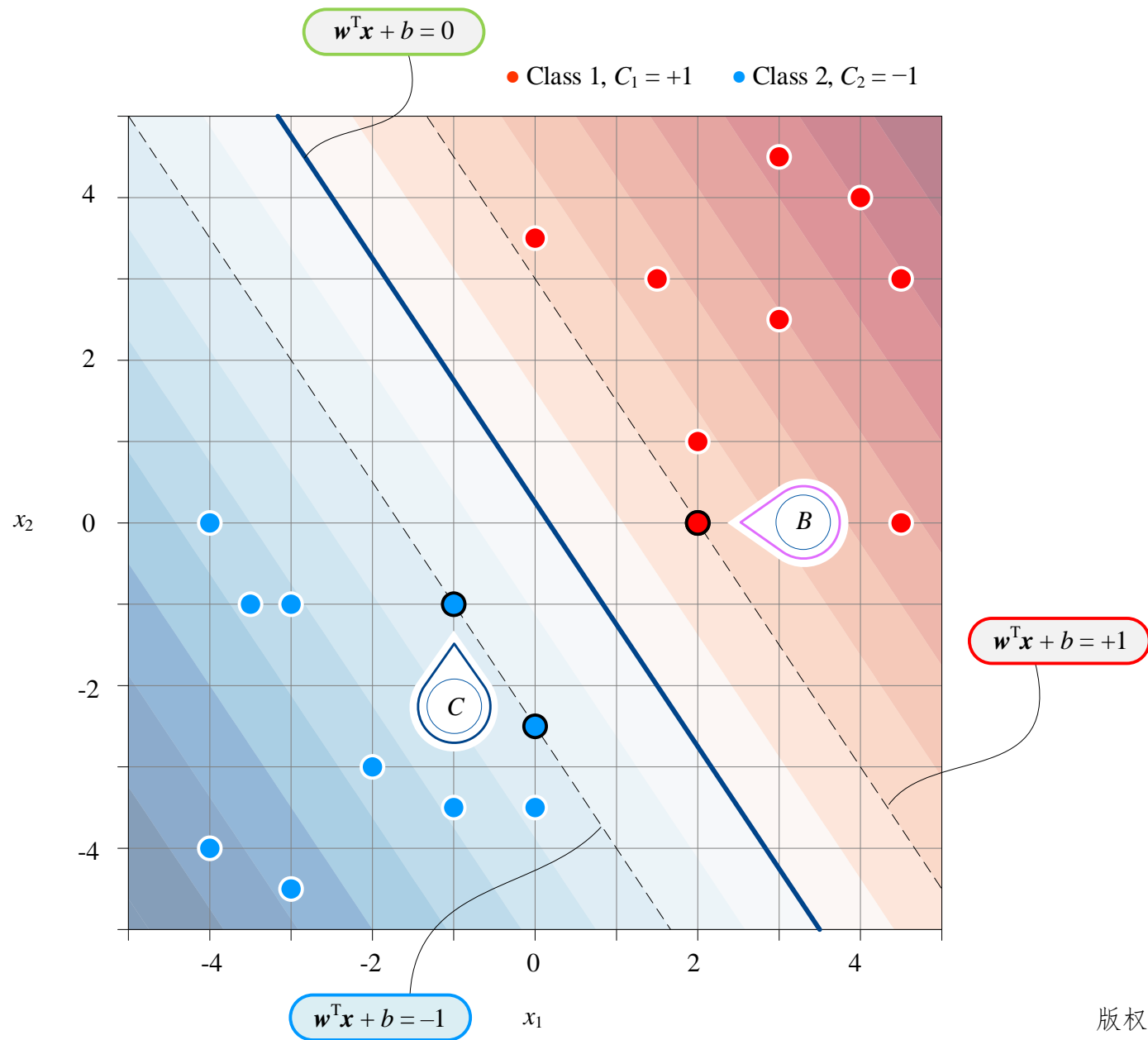
$$\frac{x_1}{2} + \frac{x_2}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = -x_1$$

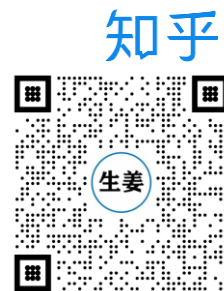
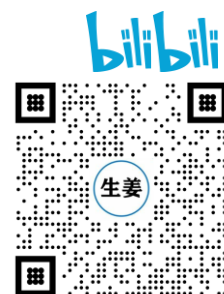
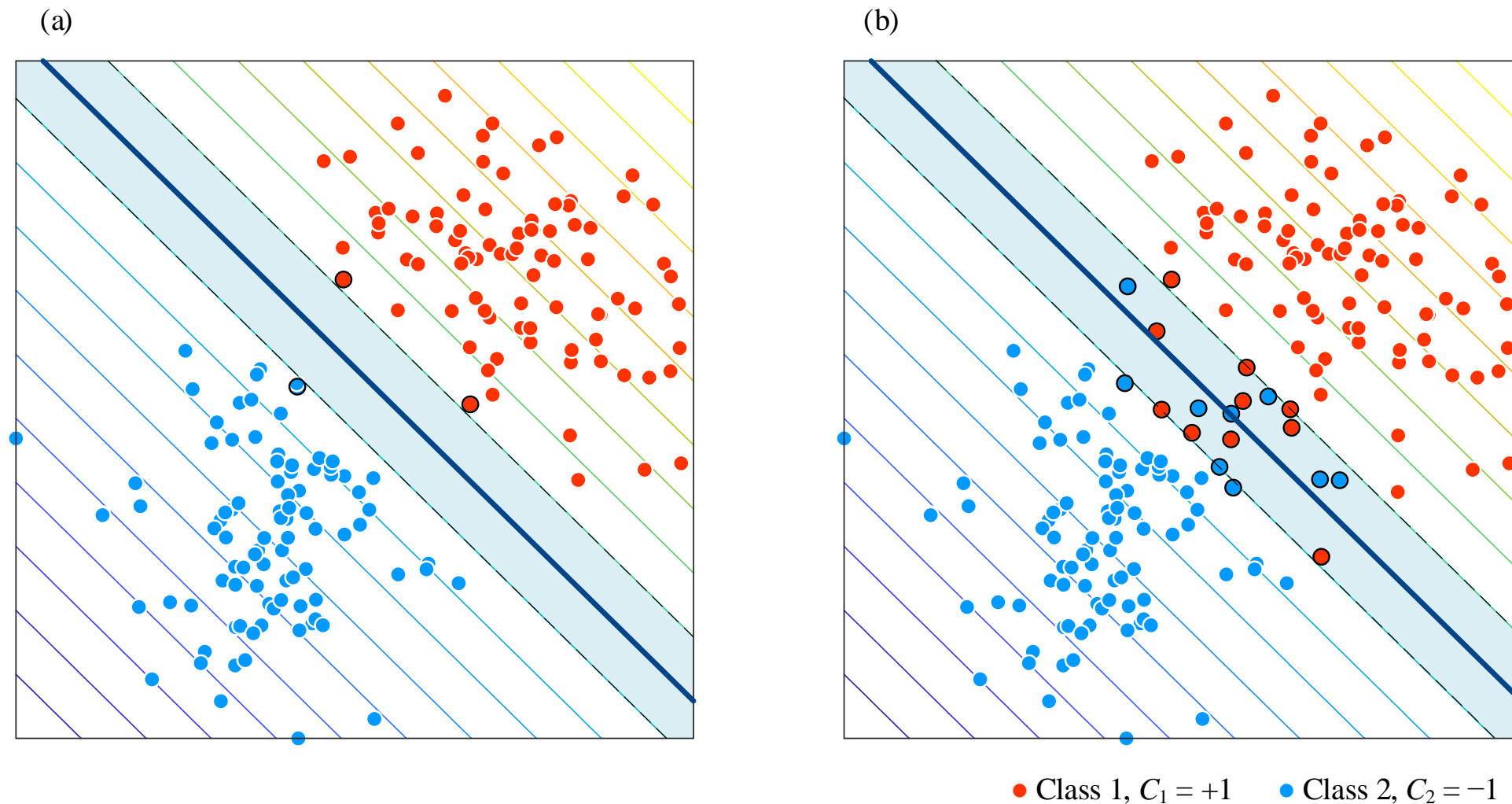
$$p(x_1, x_2) = \text{sign}(x_1 + x_2)$$



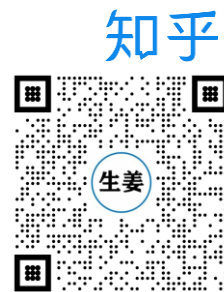
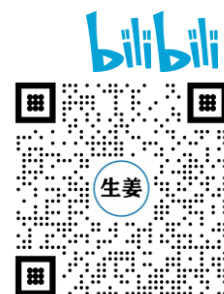
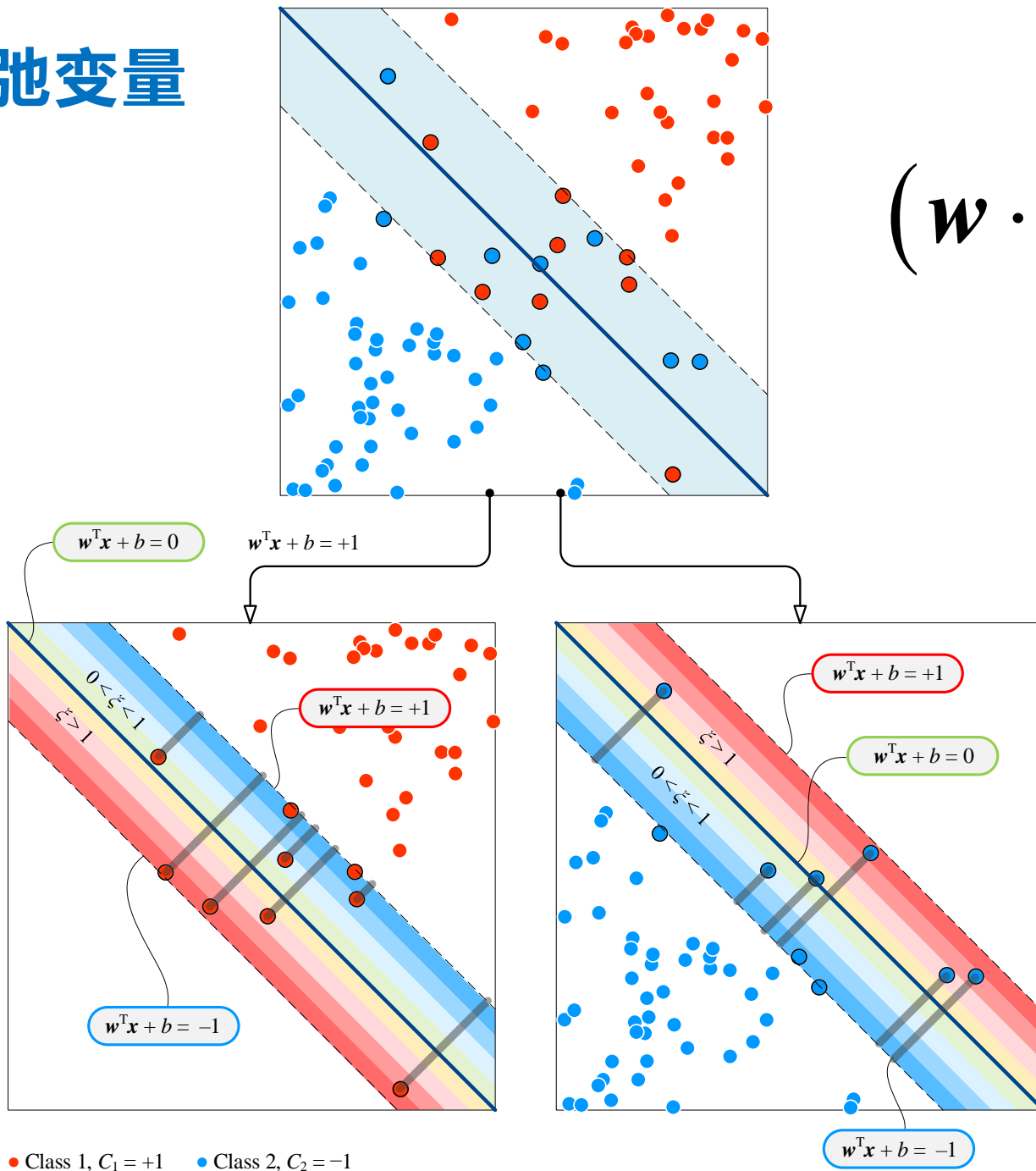
删除点A后硬间隔SVM分类结果

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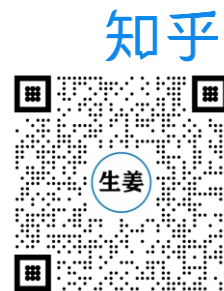
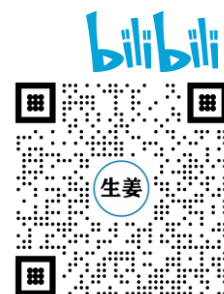




$$(w \cdot x + b) y \geq 1 - \xi$$



$$\begin{aligned} \arg \min_{\mathbf{w}, b} \quad & \frac{\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w}}{2} + C \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i \\ \text{subject to} \quad & \begin{cases} y^{(i)} (\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x}^{(i)} + b) \geq 1 - \xi_i, & i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n \\ \xi_i \geq 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

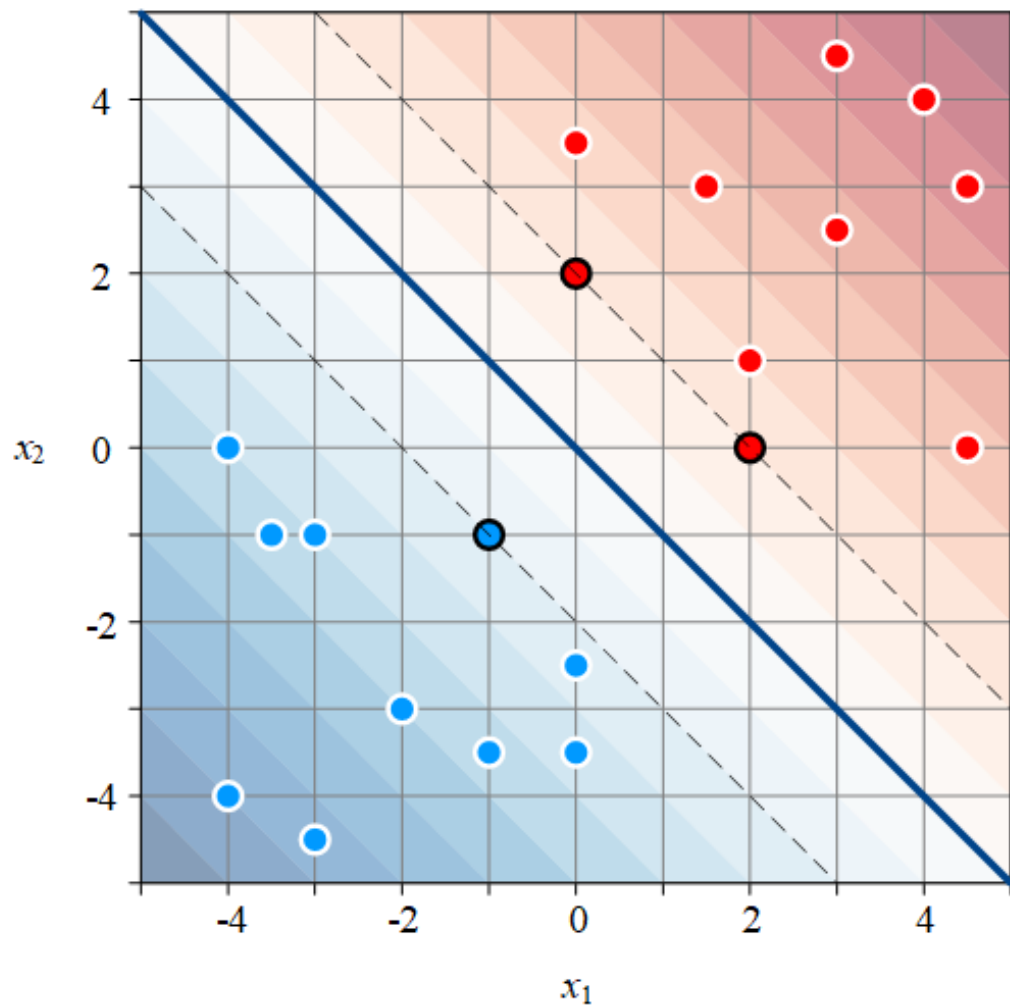


惩罚因子对软间隔宽度和决策边界影响

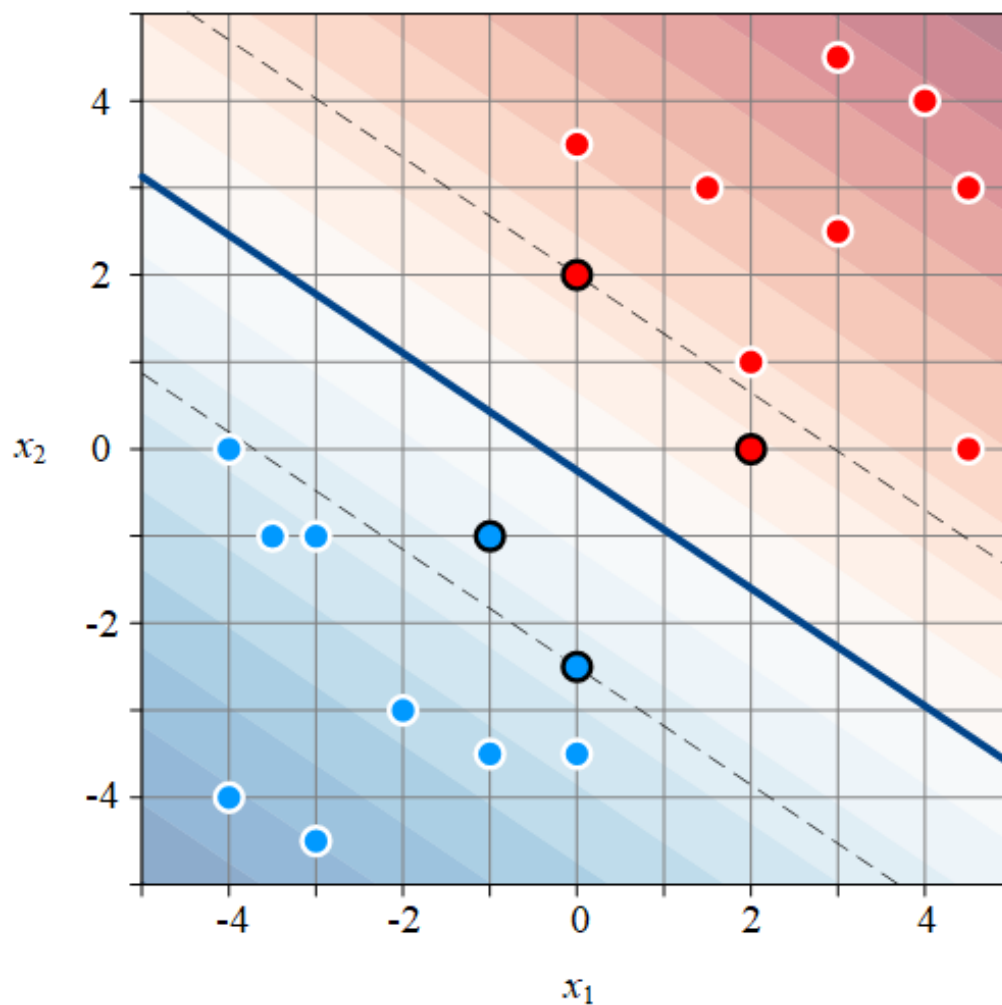
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● Class 1, $C_1 = +1$ ● Class 2, $C_2 = -1$

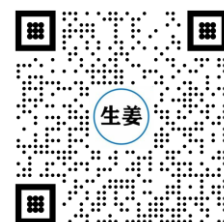
(a) $C = 1$



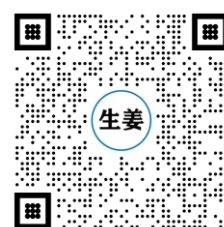
(b) $C = 0.1$



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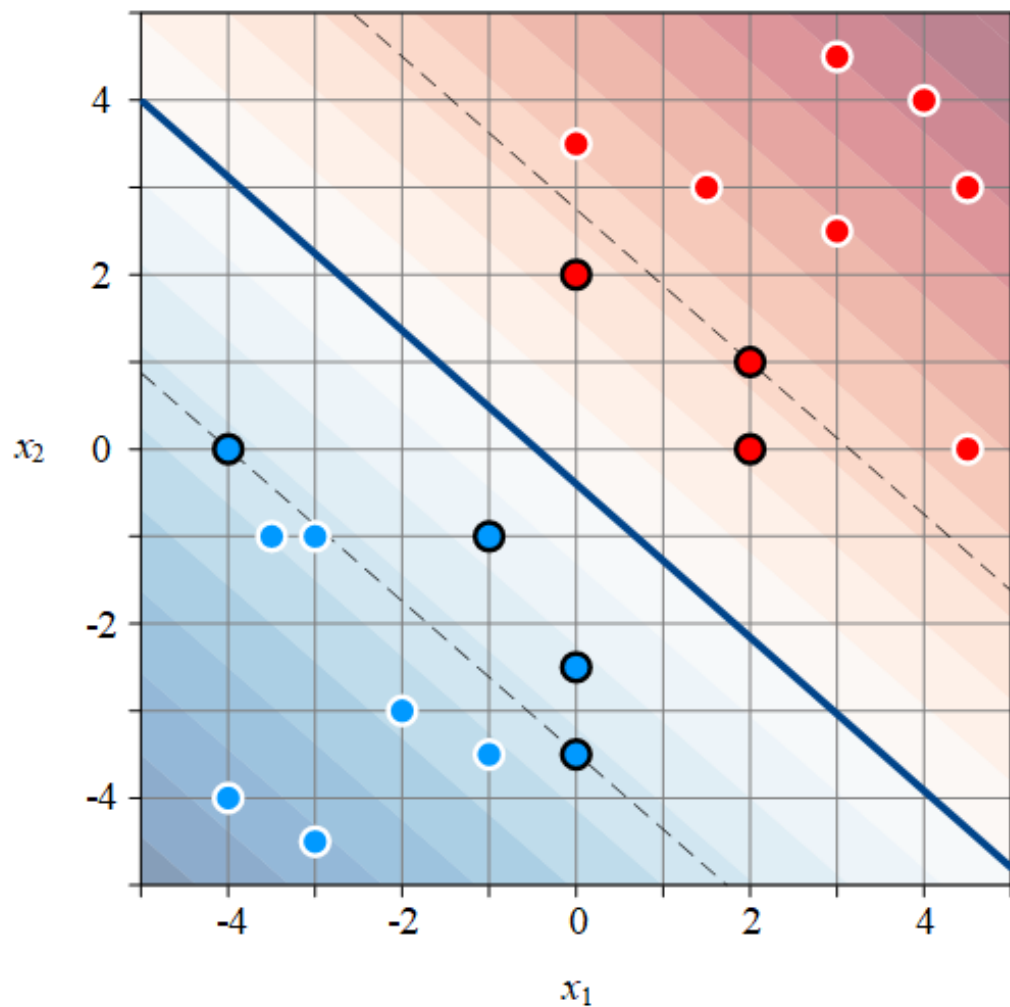
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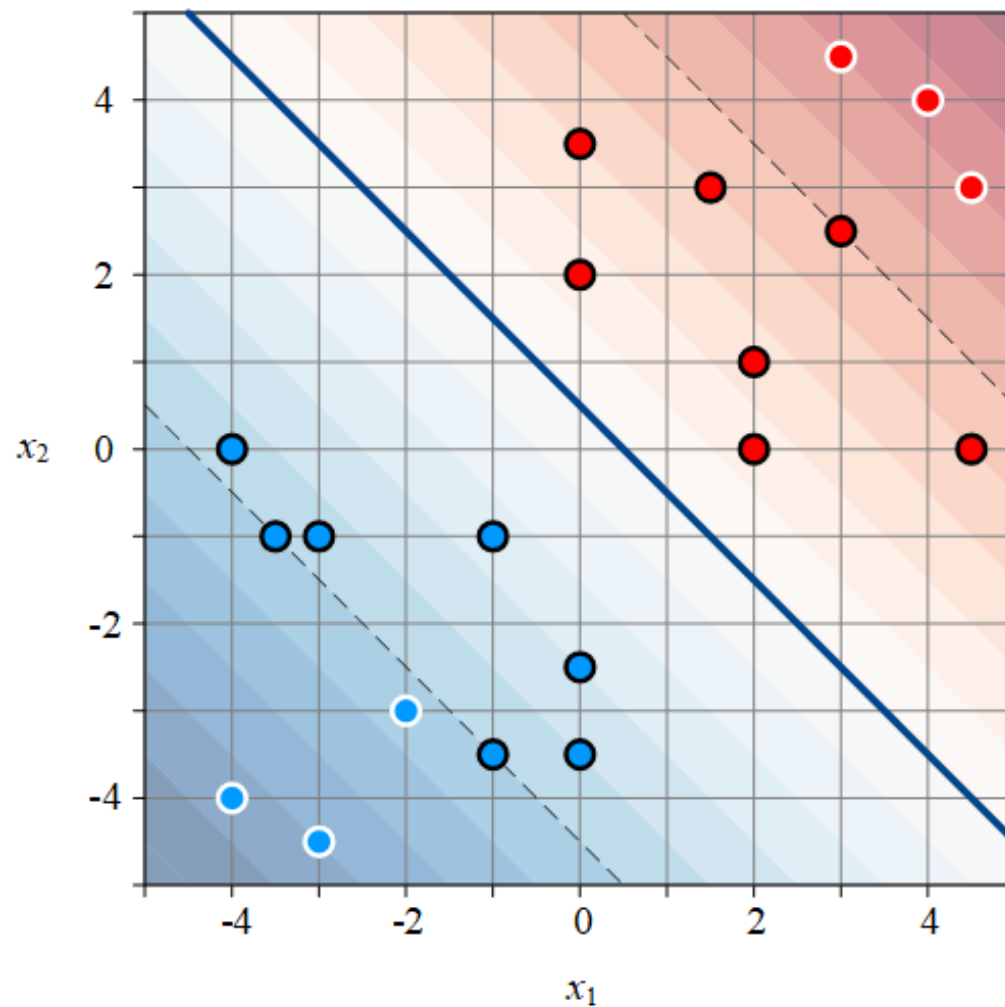
惩罚因子对软间隔宽度和决策边界影响

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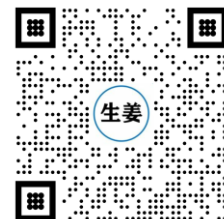
(c) $C = 0.05$



(d) $C = 0.01$



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