

# 模式识别

Pattern Recognition

——与计算机视觉 and Computer Vision

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### 上周回顾: 线性判别函数

线性可分训练集:  $\{(x_i, y_i)\},$ 

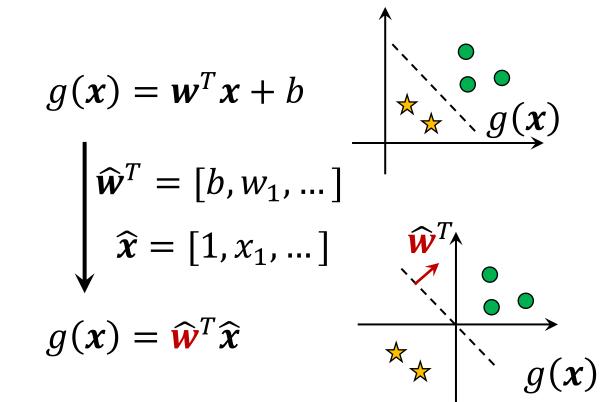
其中
$$\boldsymbol{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times 1}$$
,  $y_i = \{-1, +1\}$ 

问题:

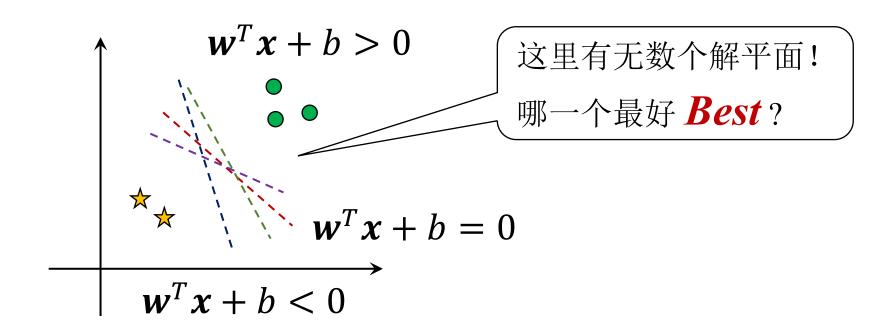
寻找分类器 $g(x) = w^T x + b$ ,要求

$$y=+1 \operatorname{lt} g(x)>0;$$

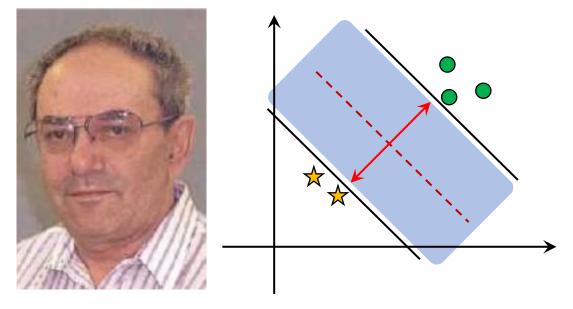
$$y = -1$$
时 $g(x) < 0$ 



# 支持向量机: 动机



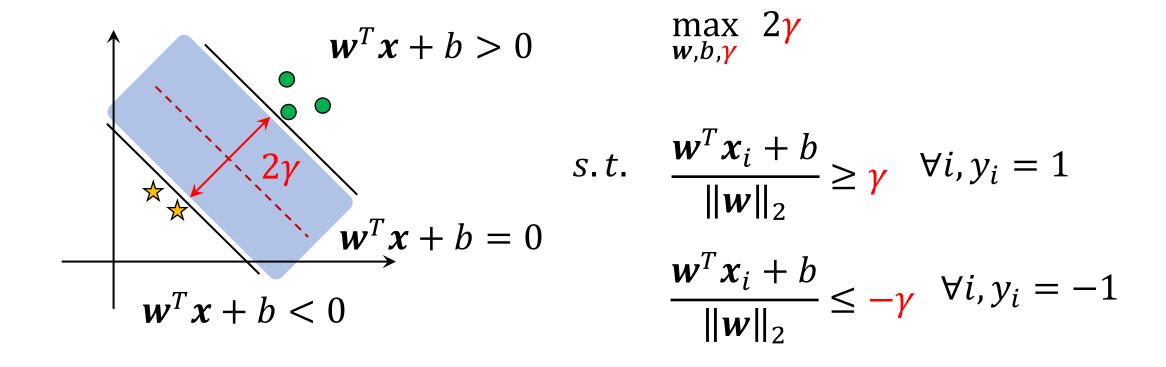
### 支持向量机:最大间隔思想



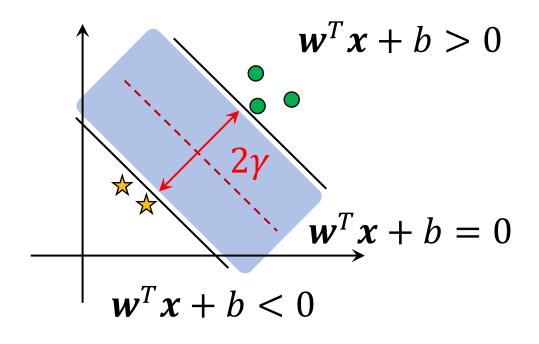
The best classifier is the hyperplane with the maximum margin between two classes of data

V. Vapnik's Principle (1992)

#### 支持向量机: 最大间隔目标



# 支持向量机: 最大间隔目标



$$\max_{w,b,\gamma} 2\gamma$$

$$s.t. \quad y_i \frac{\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i + b}{\|\mathbf{w}\|_2} \ge \mathbf{\gamma}$$

# 支持向量机: 最大间隔目标

$$\max_{\boldsymbol{w},b,\boldsymbol{\gamma}} 2\boldsymbol{\gamma} \qquad \max_{\boldsymbol{w},b,\boldsymbol{\gamma}} 2\boldsymbol{\gamma} \qquad \max_{\boldsymbol{w},b} \frac{2}{\|\boldsymbol{w}\|_{2}}$$

$$s. t. \ y_{i} \frac{\boldsymbol{w}^{T} \boldsymbol{x}_{i} + b}{\|\boldsymbol{w}\|_{2}} \geq \boldsymbol{\gamma} \qquad y_{i} (\boldsymbol{w}^{T} \boldsymbol{x}_{i} + b) \geq 1 \qquad y_{i} (\boldsymbol{w}^{T} \boldsymbol{x}_{i} + b) \geq 1$$

$$\|\boldsymbol{w}\|_{2} \boldsymbol{\gamma} = 1$$

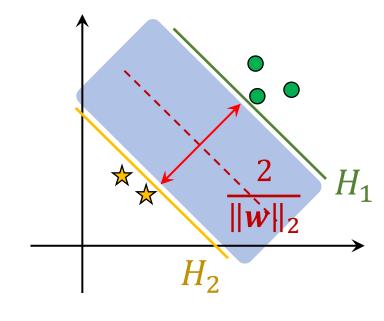
### 支持向量机:最大间隔目标

$$\max_{\boldsymbol{w},b} \frac{2}{\|\boldsymbol{w}\|_2}$$

几何解释



s.t. 
$$y_i(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i + b) \ge 1$$



 $H_1: \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b = 1$ 

 $H_2: w^T x + b = -1$ 

### 支持向量机:最大间隔目标

$$\max_{\boldsymbol{w},b} \frac{2}{\|\boldsymbol{w}\|_2}$$

$$s.t. \ y_i(\boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{x}_i + b) \ge 1$$

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{w},b} \frac{1}{2} \|\boldsymbol{w}\|_2$$

s.t. 
$$y_i(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i + b) \ge 1$$

常见形式

#### 支持向量机: 算一个简单例子!

已知如图数据集,

试求最大间隔SVM(w,b).

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{w},b} \frac{1}{2} \|\boldsymbol{w}\|_2$$

s.t. 
$$y_i(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i + b) \ge 1$$

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{w},b} \frac{1}{2} \|\boldsymbol{w}\|_{2}$$
s.t.  $y_{i}(\boldsymbol{w}^{T}\boldsymbol{x}_{i} + b) \geq 1$ 

入 构造拉格朗日函数

$$L(\mathbf{w}, b, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|_{2} - \sum_{i}^{\infty} \alpha_{i} (y_{i}(\mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x}_{i} + b) - 1)$$
s. t.  $\alpha_{i} \ge 0$ 

原问题

$$\min_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|_{2}$$
s.t.  $y_{i}(\mathbf{w}^{T}\mathbf{x}_{i} + b) \ge 1$ 

对偶问题

$$\max_{\alpha} \min_{\mathbf{w}, b} L(\mathbf{w}, b, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|_{2} - \sum_{i} \alpha_{i} \left( y_{i}(\mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x}_{i} + b) - 1 \right)$$
s. t.  $\alpha_{i} \ge 0$ 

- 若满足原问题的约束条件(红色虚线框),则 $\alpha_i \to 0$ ,即对偶问题等价于原问题
- 否则,  $\alpha_i \rightarrow +\infty$ , 即无解

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$$\max_{\alpha} \min_{\mathbf{w}, b} L(\mathbf{w}, b, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|_{2} - \sum_{i} \alpha_{i} (y_{i}(\mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x}_{i} + b) - 1)$$
s. t.  $\alpha_{i} \ge 0$ 

(1) 先求 $\min_{\mathbf{w},b} L(\mathbf{w},b,\alpha)$ 

 $\Leftrightarrow \nabla_b L(\mathbf{w}, b, \alpha) = \sum_i \alpha_i y_i = 0$ 

$$\max_{\alpha} \min_{\mathbf{w}, b} L(\mathbf{w}, b, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|_{2} - \sum_{i} \alpha_{i} (y_{i}(\mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x}_{i} + b) - 1)$$

$$s. t. \ \alpha_{i} \ge 0$$

$$\mathbf{w} = \sum_{i} \alpha_{i} y_{i} \mathbf{x}_{i}$$

s.t.  $\alpha_i \geq 0$ 

(2) 再求 $\max_{\alpha} \min_{\mathbf{w},b} L(\mathbf{w},b,\alpha)$ 

$$L(\boldsymbol{w}, b, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \|\boldsymbol{w}\|_{2} - \sum_{i} \alpha_{i} (y_{i}(\boldsymbol{w}^{T}\boldsymbol{x}_{i} + b) - 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{i} \boldsymbol{x}_{i}^{T} \boldsymbol{x}_{j} - \sum_{i} \alpha_{i} (y_{i}(\sum_{j} \alpha_{j} y_{j} \boldsymbol{x}_{j}^{T} \boldsymbol{x}_{i} + b) - 1)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{i} \boldsymbol{x}_{i}^{T} \boldsymbol{x}_{j} + \sum_{i} \alpha_{i}$$

$$\max_{\alpha} \min_{\mathbf{w}, b} L(\mathbf{w}, b, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|_{2} - \sum_{i} \alpha_{i} (y_{i}(\mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x}_{i} + b) - 1)$$
s. t.  $\alpha_{i} \ge 0$ 

(2) 再求 $\max_{\alpha} \min_{\mathbf{w},b} L(\mathbf{w},b,\alpha)$ 

$$\max_{\alpha} -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} \boldsymbol{x}_{i}^{T} \boldsymbol{x}_{j} + \sum_{i} \alpha_{i}$$

s.t. 
$$\sum_i \alpha_i y_i = 0$$
,  $\alpha_i \ge 0$ 

$$\max_{\alpha} \min_{\mathbf{w}, b} L(\mathbf{w}, b, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2} ||\mathbf{w}||_{2} - \sum_{i} \alpha_{i} (y_{i}(\mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x}_{i} + b) - 1)$$
s.t.  $\alpha_{i} \ge 0$ 

(2) 再求 $\max_{\alpha} \min_{\mathbf{w},b} L(\mathbf{w},b,\alpha)$ 

$$\min_{\alpha} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} x_{i}^{T} x_{j} - \sum_{i} \alpha_{i}$$

s.t. 
$$\sum_i \alpha_i y_i = 0$$
,  $\alpha_i \ge 0$ 

$$\max_{\alpha} \min_{\mathbf{w}, b} L(\mathbf{w}, b, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|_{2} - \sum_{i} \alpha_{i} (y_{i}(\mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x}_{i} + b) - 1)$$
s. t.  $\alpha_{i} \ge 0$ 

(3) 最后找 $\mathbf{w}^*$ 和 $b^*$ 

$$w^* = \sum_{i} \alpha_i^* y_i x_i$$
$$b^* = y_j - \sum_{i} \alpha_i^* y_i (x_i^T x_j)$$

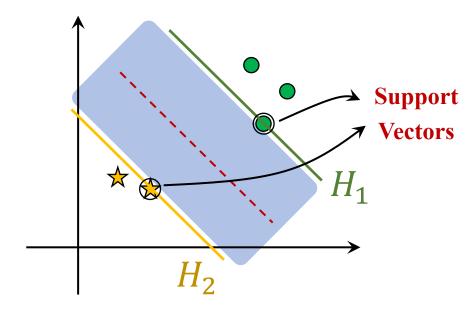
## 支持向量机: 再算一下那个例子!

KKT (Kuhn-Tucker)条件:

$$\alpha_i(y_i(\boldsymbol{w}^T\boldsymbol{x}_i+b))-1)=0$$

- $y_i(\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x}_i+b)>1$ ,则 $\alpha_i=0$ ,此时 $\mathbf{x}_i$ 远离决策面,不对发挥作用
- $y_i(\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x}_i+b)=1$ ,则 $\alpha_i>0$ ,此时 $\mathbf{x}_i$ 位于决策面上,直接决定决策面,

此时称 $x_i$ 为支持向量



 $H_1: \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b = 1$ 

 $H_2$ :  $\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b = -1$ 

SVM的分类判别函数:

$$g(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x} + b$$

$$max \min_{\alpha \in \mathbf{w}, b} L(\mathbf{w}, b, \alpha) \\ \mathbf{w}^{*} = \sum_{i} \alpha_{i}^{*} y_{i} \mathbf{x}_{i}$$

$$b^{*} = y_{j} - \sum_{i} \alpha_{i}^{*} y_{i} (\mathbf{x}_{i}^{T} \mathbf{x}_{j})$$

$$g(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i} \alpha_{i}^{*} \mathbf{x}_{i}^{T} \mathbf{x} + b^{*}$$

与数据点的内积紧密相关!

# 松弛条件下的支持向量机

#### **Hard** Margin

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{w},b} \frac{1}{2} \|\boldsymbol{w}\|_2$$

s.t.

$$y_i(\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x}_i+b)\geq 1$$

#### **Soft** Margin

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{w},b} \frac{1}{2} \|\boldsymbol{w}\|_2 + C \sum_{i} \xi_i$$

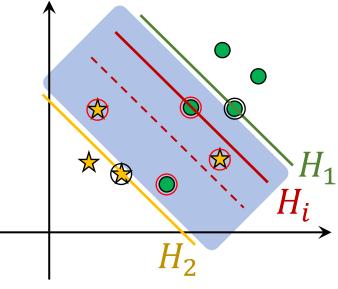
s.t.

$$y_i(\boldsymbol{w}^T\boldsymbol{x}_i+b)\geq 1-\boldsymbol{\xi_i}$$

 $\xi_i \geq 0$ 

 $\xi_i$ :松弛变量(容忍限度,越大,则边界更宽松)

*C* :惩罚系数 (容忍意志,越大,则越不能容忍)



 $H_1: \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b = 1$ 

 $H_i: \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b = 1 - \xi_i$ 

 $H_2$ :  $\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b = -1$ 

#### 松弛条件下的支持向量机: 学习的对偶算法

$$\min_{w,b} \frac{1}{2} ||w||_2 + C \sum_{i} \xi_i$$
s.t.  $y_i(w^T x_i + b) \ge 1 - \xi_i$ 
 $\xi_i \ge 0$ 

入 构造拉格朗日函数

$$L(\mathbf{w}, b, \xi, \alpha, \mu) = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|_{2} + C \sum_{i} \xi_{i} - \sum_{i} \alpha_{i} (y_{i}(\mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x}_{i} + b) - 1 + \xi_{i}) - \mu_{i} \sum_{i} \xi_{i}$$

$$S. t. \alpha_{i} \geq 0, \quad \mu_{i} \geq 0$$

# 松弛条件下的支持向量机: 学习的对偶算法

$$\max_{\alpha,\mu} \min_{\mathbf{w},b,\xi} L(\mathbf{w},b,\xi,\alpha,\mu) = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|_2 + C \sum_{i} \xi_i - \sum_{i} \alpha_i (y_i(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i + b) - 1 + \xi_i) - \mu_i \sum_{i} \xi_i$$

$$S.t. \ \alpha_i \ge 0, \quad \mu_i \ge 0$$

$$\min_{\alpha} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} x_{i}^{T} x_{j} - \sum_{i} \alpha_{i}$$

$$s.t. \quad \sum_{i} \alpha_{i} y_{i} = 0, \quad 0 \leq \alpha_{i} \leq C$$

$$w^{*} = \sum_{i} \alpha_{i}^{*} y_{i} x_{i}$$

$$b^{*} = y_{j} - \sum_{i} \alpha_{i}^{*} y_{i} (x_{i}^{T} x_{j})$$

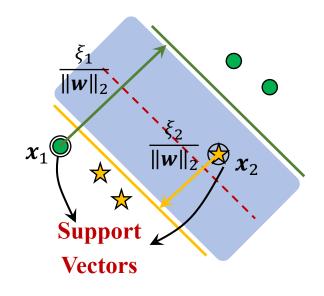
### 松弛条件下的支持向量机: 学习的对偶算法

KKT (Kuhn-Tucker)条件:

$$\alpha_i(y_i(\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x}_i + b)) - 1 + \xi_i) = 0$$

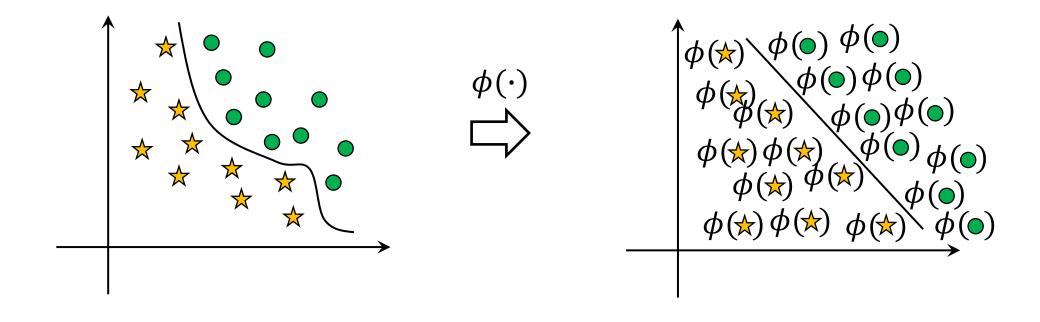
- $0 < \alpha_i < C$ ,则  $\xi_i = 0$ , 此时 $x_i$ 为正确分类的支撑向量(位于决策边界)
- $\alpha_i = C$ ,  $\emptyset | \xi_i > 0$ ,

此时 $x_i$ 为错误分类的支撑向量



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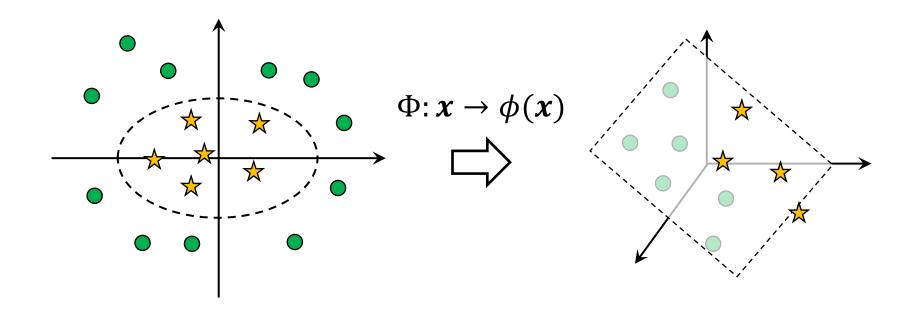
### 线性不可分条件下的支持向量机



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### 线性不可分条件下的支持向量机: 核技巧

核心思路: 低维不可分,则映射至高维试试



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#### 线性不可分条件下的支持向量机:核技巧

学习的对偶算法

$$g(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b \qquad \qquad \Box \qquad \qquad g(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_i \alpha_i^* \mathbf{x}_i^T \mathbf{x} + b^*$$

√ 核技巧φ

核函数:无需显式的 $\phi$ ,直接定义内积 $\mathcal{K}$ ,避免(a)低维向

高维投射的计算开销; (b) 无限维的特征空间无法映射

 $\mathcal{K}(x_i, x_j) = \phi(x_i)\phi(x_j)$ 

#### 线性不可分条件下的支持向量机:核技巧

#### 显式映射 $\phi(\cdot)$

↓ 第一步: 2D 到 6D  $\phi(\mathbf{x}) = \phi\left(\begin{bmatrix} x_{1}, \\ x_{2} \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2}x_{2}, \\ x_{1}^{2}, \\ x_{2}^{2}, \\ \sqrt{2}x_{1}x_{2} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \phi(\mathbf{y}) = \phi\left(\begin{bmatrix} y_{1}, \\ y_{2} \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2}y_{2}, \\ y_{1}^{2}, \\ y_{2}^{2}, \\ \sqrt{2}y_{1}y_{2} \end{bmatrix}$  $\phi(\mathbf{x})^T \phi(\mathbf{y}) = (1 + x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2)^2$ 

VS.

核技巧 X(·,·)

$$\mathcal{K}(\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{y}) = (1 + x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2)^2$$

# 线性不可分条件下的支持向量机: 核技巧

几个常见核函数

$$\mathcal{K}(\boldsymbol{x}_1, \boldsymbol{x}_2) = \boldsymbol{x}_1^T \boldsymbol{x}_2$$

线性核

$$\mathcal{K}(\boldsymbol{x}_1, \boldsymbol{x}_2) = \boldsymbol{x}_1^T \Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{x}_2$$
 ( $\Sigma^{-1}$  为正定矩阵)

$$\mathcal{K}(\boldsymbol{x}_1, \boldsymbol{x}_2) = (\boldsymbol{x}_1^T \boldsymbol{x}_2 + 1)^d$$

多项式核

$$\mathcal{K}(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2) = \exp(-\|\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2\|_2^2 / 2\sigma^2)$$

Gaussian核

### 线性不可分条件下的支持向量机

$$\min_{\alpha} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} \mathcal{K}(\mathbf{x}_{i}, \mathbf{x}_{j}) - \sum_{i} \alpha_{i}$$

$$s.t. \quad \sum_{i} \alpha_{i} y_{i} = 0, \quad 0 \le \alpha_{i} \le C$$

$$\square$$

$$g(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i} \alpha_{i}^{*} \mathcal{K}(\mathbf{x}_{i}, \mathbf{x}) + b^{*}$$

#### 支持向量机: 再回顾

#### 支持向量机: 优化算法

经典的序列最小化最优化(Sequential Minimal Optimization,SMO)

同时,可以用梯度下降法:

$$\nabla_{\boldsymbol{w}} L_i = \begin{cases} \boldsymbol{w} - C y_i \boldsymbol{x}_i , & \exists 1 - y_i (\boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{x}_i + b) > 0 \\ \boldsymbol{w} , & \exists \emptyset \end{cases}$$

$$\nabla_b L_i = \begin{cases} -Cy_i, & \exists 1 - y_i(\boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{x}_i + b) > 0 \\ 0, & \exists \emptyset \end{cases}$$

大小为 N 的数据集 $\{(\boldsymbol{x}_i, y_i)\},$ for e in range(E):

for 
$$i$$
 in range( $N$ ):

if  $1 - y_i(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i + b) > 0$ :

 $\mathbf{w} \leftarrow \mathbf{w} - \eta \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} L_i$ 
 $b \leftarrow b - \eta \nabla_{\mathbf{b}} L_i$ 
return  $\mathbf{w}, b$