给定数据集

$$D = \left\{ \left(\overrightarrow{x_1}, y_1\right), \left(\overrightarrow{x_2}, y_2\right), \dots, \left(\overrightarrow{x_m}, y_m\right) \right\}, y_i \in \{-1, +1\}$$

划分超平面:

$$\overrightarrow{w}^T \overrightarrow{x} + b = 0 \tag{6.1}$$

正确分类的划分超平面的约束:

$$\begin{cases} \overrightarrow{w}^T \overrightarrow{x} + b \geqslant +1, & y_i = +1; \\ \overrightarrow{w}^T \overrightarrow{x} + b \leqslant -1, & y_i = -1 \end{cases}$$
(6.3)

异类支持向量的"间隔"margin:

$$\gamma = \frac{2}{\|\overrightarrow{w}\|} \tag{6.4}$$

要使间隔最大:

$$\max_{\overrightarrow{w},b} = \frac{1}{2} \|\overrightarrow{w}\|^2 \tag{6.5}$$

$$s.t. \ y_i(\overrightarrow{wx}_i + b) \ge 1, \ i = 1, 2, ..., m$$

等价于(SVM基本型):

$$\min_{\overrightarrow{w}, b} \frac{1}{2} ||\overrightarrow{w}||^2 \tag{6.6}$$

s. t.
$$y_i(\overrightarrow{w}^T\overrightarrow{x} + b) \ge 1$$
, $i = 1, 2, ..., m$

解得超平面模型:

$$f(x) = \overrightarrow{w}^T \overrightarrow{x} + b \tag{6.7}$$

SVM基本型的拉格朗日对偶问题:

$$SVM \equiv \min_{\overrightarrow{w}, b} (\max_{\alpha > 0} \ \mathbb{E}\left(\overrightarrow{w}, b, \overrightarrow{\alpha}\right)$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left(\overrightarrow{w}, b, \overrightarrow{\alpha}\right) = \frac{1}{2} ||\overrightarrow{w}||^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{m} \alpha_i \left(1 - y_i \left(\overrightarrow{w}^T \overrightarrow{x} + b\right)\right)$$
(6.8)

求偏导:

$$\overrightarrow{w} = \sum \alpha_i y_i x_i \tag{6.9}$$

$$0 = \sum \alpha_i y_i \tag{6.10}$$

代入6.8得到对偶问题:

$$\max_{\vec{\alpha}} \sum \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum \sum \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j x_i^T x_j$$

$$s. t. \sum \alpha_i y_i = 0,$$

$$\alpha_i \ge 0, i = 1, 2, ..., m$$
(6.11)

原样本空间非线性可分,于是将样本映射到高维空间,高维特征空间中的划分超平面模型:

$$f(\overrightarrow{x}) = \overrightarrow{w}^T \phi(\overrightarrow{x}) + b \tag{6.19}$$

特征空间中SVM基本型:

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

$$s. t. \ y_i f(\overrightarrow{x}) = y_i (\overrightarrow{w}^T \phi(\overrightarrow{x}) + b) \ge 1, \ i = 1, 2, ..., m$$

$$(6.20)$$

其对偶问题为:

$$\max_{\overrightarrow{\alpha}} \sum \alpha_{i} - \frac{1}{2} \sum \sum a_{i} a_{j} y_{i} y_{j} \phi(\overrightarrow{x_{i}})^{T} \phi(\overrightarrow{x_{j}})$$

$$s. t. \sum_{\alpha_{i}} a_{i} y_{i} = 0,$$

$$\alpha_{i} \geq 0, i = 1, 2, ..., m$$

$$(6.21)$$

定义核函数,其计算在低维空间X:

$$\kappa(\overrightarrow{x_i}, \overrightarrow{x_i}) = \phi(\overrightarrow{x_i})^T \phi(\overrightarrow{x_i})$$

于是,式(6.21)可写为:

$$\max_{\overrightarrow{\alpha}} = \sum \alpha_{i} - \frac{1}{2} \sum \sum \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} \kappa(\overrightarrow{x_{i}}, \overrightarrow{x_{j}})$$

$$s. t. \sum_{\alpha_{j} y_{j}} \alpha_{j} y_{j} = 0,$$

$$\alpha_{i} \ge 0, \ i = 1, 2, ..., m$$
(6.23)

求解后即可得到模型(支持向量展式):

$$f(\overrightarrow{x}) = \overrightarrow{w}^{T} \phi(\overrightarrow{x}) + b$$

$$= \sum \alpha_{i} y_{i} \phi(\overrightarrow{x_{i}})^{T} \phi(\overrightarrow{x_{j}}) + b$$

$$= \sum \alpha_{i} y_{i} \kappa(\overrightarrow{x_{i}}, \overrightarrow{x_{j}}) + b$$
(6.24)

常用核函数的选择:

线性核:
$$\kappa(\overrightarrow{x_i}, \overrightarrow{x_j}) = \overrightarrow{x_i} \overrightarrow{x_j}$$

多项式核:
$$\kappa(\overrightarrow{x_i}, \overrightarrow{x_j}) = (\overrightarrow{x_i}, \overrightarrow{x_j})^d, d \ge 1$$

高斯核 / RBF核:
$$exp\left(-\frac{|\overrightarrow{x_i}-\overrightarrow{x_j}||^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$
, $\sigma > 0$

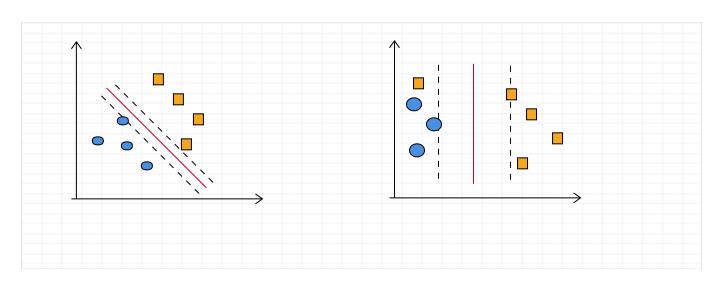
拉普拉斯核:
$$exp\left(-\frac{\|\overrightarrow{x_i} - \overrightarrow{x_j}\|}{\sigma}\right)$$
, $\sigma > 0$

软间隔SVM,允许某些样本不满足约束 $y_i \left(\overrightarrow{w}^T \overrightarrow{x_i} + b\right) \ge 1$,优化目标可写为:

$$\min_{\overrightarrow{w}, b} \frac{1}{2} ||\overrightarrow{w}||^2 + C \sum \ell_{0/1} \left(y_i \left(\overrightarrow{w} \overrightarrow{x_i} + b \right) - 1 \right)$$
 (6.29)

$$C > 0$$
是正则化常数, $\ell_{0/1}$ 是"0/1损失函数": $\ell_{0/1}(z) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } z < 0; \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

当C无穷大时,若要实现目标使最小化(间隔最大化),只有所有样本均满足约束,此时6.29等价于6.6;所以,若要允许一些样本不满足约束,C必须取有限值。C越大,对错误的惩罚越打,间隔越小越严格;C越小,间隔越宽松。如图:



损失函数的"替代损失":

$$hinge$$
损失: $\ell_{hinge}(z) = max(0, 1-z);$
指数损失: $\ell_{exp}(z) = exp(-z);$
 $logistic\ loss: \ell_{log}(z) = log(1 + exp(-z))$

若采用hinge损失,式(6.29)变为:

$$\min_{\overrightarrow{w},b} = \frac{1}{2} ||\overrightarrow{w}||^2 + C \sum \max \left(0, \ 1 - y_i \left(\overrightarrow{w} \overrightarrow{x_i} + b\right)\right) \tag{6.34}$$

将损失部分定义为"松弛变量(slack variables)" $\xi_i \ge 0$, 软间隔SVM可重写为:

$$\min_{\overrightarrow{w}, b} = \frac{1}{2} ||\overrightarrow{w}||^2 + C \sum_{i} \xi_i$$

$$s. t. \ y_i (\overrightarrow{w}^T \overrightarrow{x_i} + b) \ge 1 - \xi_i$$

$$\xi_i \ge 0, \ i = 1, 2, ..., m$$
(6.35)

每个样本都有一个对应的松弛变量 ξ_i ,用以表征该样本不满足约束的程度。 若样本被正确划分,即满足约束,那么该样本对应的 $\xi_i = 0$,上式等于SVM基本型(6.6)

(6.35) 的的拉格朗日函数:

$$\mathbb{E}\left(\overrightarrow{w}, b, \overrightarrow{\alpha}, \overrightarrow{\xi}, \overrightarrow{\mu}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \|\overrightarrow{w}\|^2 + C \sum_{i} \xi_i + \sum_{i} \alpha_i \left(1 - \xi_i - y_i \left(\overrightarrow{w}^T \overrightarrow{x_i} + b\right)\right) + \sum_{i} \mu_i \xi_i$$
 (6.36)

求偏导代入,得到(6.35)的对偶问题:

$$\max_{\overrightarrow{\alpha}} \sum \alpha_{i} - \frac{1}{2} \sum \sum \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} \overrightarrow{x_{i}} \overrightarrow{x_{j}}$$

$$s. t. \sum \alpha_{i} y_{i} = 0,$$

$$0 \leq \alpha_{i} \leq C, i = 1, 2, ..., m$$

$$(6.40)$$

与(6.11)唯一差别是约束不同