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):

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

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

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:

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

$$s. t. \ y_i f(\overrightarrow{x}) = y_i (\overrightarrow{w}^T \phi(\overrightarrow{x}) + b) \geqslant 1, \ i = 1, 2, ..., m$$
(6.20)

其对偶问题为:

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

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

$$\alpha_{i} \geq 0, i = 1, 2, ..., m$$
(6.21)

定义核函数,其计算在低维空间X:

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

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 $y_i\left(\overrightarrow{w}^T\overrightarrow{x_i}+b\right)\geqslant 1$ ,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。

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:

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

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

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

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

每个样本都有一个对应的松弛变量 $\xi_i$ ,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:

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

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

$$0 \le \alpha_{i} \le C, i = 1, 2, ..., m$$
(6.40)

与(6.11)唯一差别是约束不同