

Homework Set 3, CPSC 8420, Fall 2023

Last Name, First Name

Due 11/17/2023, Friday, 11:59PM EST

Problem 1

Considering soft margin SVM, where we have the objective and constraints as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & \frac{1}{2} \|w\|_2^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^m \xi_i \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & y_i(w^T x_i + b) \geq 1 - \xi_i \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, m) \\ & \xi_i \geq 0 \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, m) \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

Now we formulate another formulation as:

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & \frac{1}{2} \|w\|_2^2 + \frac{C}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m \xi_i^2 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & y_i(w^T x_i + b) \geq 1 - \xi_i \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, m) \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

1. Different from Eq. (1), we now drop the non-negative constraint for ξ_i , please show that optimal value of the objective will be the same when ξ_i constraint is removed. The Lagrangian for the object is

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \omega^T \omega + \frac{C}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m \xi_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i [y_i(w^T x_i + b) - 1 + \xi_i]; \alpha_i \geq 0 \tag{3}$$

then the original problem can be converted to

$$\min_x \max_{\omega, \xi, b} L = \min_x \max_{\omega, \xi, b} \frac{1}{2} \omega^T \omega + \frac{C}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m \xi_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i [y_i(w^T x_i + b) - 1 + \xi_i] \tag{4}$$

$$= \min_x \left(\max_{\omega, \xi, b} \left(\frac{1}{2} \omega^T \omega + \frac{C}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m \xi_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i [y_i(w^T x_i + b) - 1] \right) + \max_{\xi} \sum_{i=1}^m -\alpha_i \xi_i \right) \tag{5}$$

$$\text{for } \xi_i < 0 \Rightarrow \max_{\xi} \sum_{i=1}^m -\alpha_i \xi_i = \infty \Rightarrow \max L = \infty \tag{6}$$

$$\text{for } \xi_i \geq 0 \Rightarrow \max L < \infty \tag{7}$$

Combine (5), (6) and (7), we can get

$$\min_x \max_{\omega, \xi, b} L = \min_x \left(\overbrace{\max L}^{\xi_i \geq 0}, \overbrace{+\infty}^{\xi_i < 0} \right) = \min_x \max L \quad (8)$$

then it proved, the optimization will drop the part for $\xi_i < 0$ automatically, so the optimal value of the objectives are the same

2. What's the generalized Lagrangian of the new soft margin SVM optimization problem?

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \omega^T \omega + \frac{C}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m \xi_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i [y_i (w^T x_i + b) - 1 + \xi_i]; \alpha_i \geq 0 \quad (9)$$

3. Now please minimize the Lagrangian with respect to w, b , and ξ .

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \omega} = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y_i x_i \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y_i = 0 \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \xi} = 0 \Rightarrow \xi_i = \frac{\alpha_i}{C} \quad (12)$$

4. What is the dual of this version soft margin SVM optimization problem? (should be similar to Eq. (10) in the slides)

$$\max_{\alpha} \min_{\omega, \xi, b} L(\omega, \xi, b, \alpha) = \quad (13)$$

$$\min_{\alpha} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j x_i^T x_j - \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\alpha_i^2}{C} \quad (14)$$

s.t

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y_i = 0, \alpha_i \geq 0$$

Problem 2

Recall vanilla SVM objective:

$$L(w, b, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \|w\|_2^2 - \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i [y_i (w^T x_i + b) - 1] \quad s.t. \quad \alpha_i \geq 0 \quad (15)$$

If we denote the margin as γ , and vector $\alpha = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m]$, now please show $\gamma^2 * \|\alpha\|_1 = 1$.

Since

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \omega} = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y_i x_i \quad (16)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y_i = 0 \quad (17)$$

$$b = y_i - \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_j y_j x_j^T x_i \quad (18)$$

then mutiply $\sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y_i$ on both sides of (18) then we got

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y_i b = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_i y_i \alpha_j y_j x_j^T x_i \quad (19)$$

$$\text{Since } y_i^2 = 1, \omega = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y_i x_i \quad \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y_i = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i = \|\omega\|^2 \quad (20)$$

$$\text{by definition } \|\alpha\|_1 = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i, \gamma = \frac{1}{\|\omega\|} \Rightarrow \gamma^2 \times \|\alpha\|_1 = 1 \quad (21)$$