

① 现有  $N$  个点  $\{x_1, \dots, x_N\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^P$ , 每点都对应有一个 label  $y_i \in \{-1, 1\}$   
 记起平面方程为  $\beta^T x^* = 0$ , 其中:

$\beta^T = [w_1, w_2, \dots, w_p \mid \beta_0]$  为增广权向量

$x^* = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_p \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  为增广样本向量

$\{x_1, \dots, x_N\}$  是可分的, 意味着:

$\forall (x_i, y_i) \in \{(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_N, y_N)\}$ , 有:  $\begin{cases} y_i = -1 \Rightarrow \beta^T x_i^* < 0 \\ y_i = 1 \Rightarrow \beta^T x_i^* > 0 \end{cases}$

这等价于:  $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$ ,  $y_i \beta^T x_i^* > 0$  恒成立 (1)

引入余量  $d$ , 上面(1)式可写作:

$\exists d > 0$ , s.t.  $y_i \beta^T x^* \geq d$

这等价于:

$$y_i \frac{\beta^T x^*}{\|x^*\|} \geq \frac{d}{\|x^*\|}$$

取  $\beta_{sep}^T$  为  $\frac{\|x^*\|}{d} \beta^T$  可得  $y_i \beta_{sep}^T \frac{x^*}{\|x^*\|} \geq 1$ , 即  $y_i \beta_{sep}^T z_i \geq 1$

② 根据更新规则:  $\beta_{new} = \beta_{old} + y_i z_i$ ;

$$\beta_{new} - \beta_{sep} = \beta_{old} - \beta_{sep} + y_i z_i$$

取 2-范数:

$$\begin{aligned} \|\beta_{new} - \beta_{sep}\|^2 &= \|\beta_{old} - \beta_{sep} + y_i z_i\|^2 \\ &= \|\beta_{old} - \beta_{sep}\|^2 + \|y_i z_i\|^2 + 2 y_i (\beta_{old} - \beta_{sep})^T z_i \\ &= \|\beta_{old} - \beta_{sep}\|^2 + y_i^2 \|z_i\|^2 + 2 y_i (\beta_{old} - \beta_{sep})^T z_i \end{aligned}$$

其中,  $y_i \in \{-1, 1\}$ ,  $y_i^2 = 1$ ,  $z_i = \frac{x_i}{\|x_i\|}$  且其二范数必为 1, 故  $y_i^2 \|z_i\|^2 = 1$

$$2 y_i (\beta_{old} - \beta_{sep})^T z_i = 2 (y_i \beta_{old} z_i - y_i \beta_{sep} z_i)$$

$\beta_{old}$  把  $z_i$  分错了,  $\therefore y_i \beta_{old} z_i < 0$

$\beta_{sep}$  把  $z_i$  分对了,  $\therefore y_i \beta_{sep} z_i \geq 1$  即  $-y_i \beta_{sep} z_i \leq -1$

$$\therefore 2 y_i (\beta_{old} - \beta_{sep})^T z_i \leq -2$$

$$\text{综上, } \|\beta_{new} - \beta_{sep}\|^2 \leq \|\beta_{old} - \beta_{sep}\|^2 - 1$$

证明 Hahn-Banach 定理的几何形式在  $\mathbb{R}^n$  空间中的特例。

证明：考察两列向量  $S_1 = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ ,  $S_2 = \{y_1, \dots, y_m\}$

设  $S_1$  和  $S_2$  线性可分，分离函数为  $g(x) = w^T x + w_0$

$$\begin{cases} x \in S_1, & g(x) > 0 \\ x \in S_2, & g(x) < 0 \end{cases}$$

考察  $S_1$  的凸包中的一个点  $x$ , 有：

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i x_i$$

$$g(x) = w^T x + w_0$$

$$= w^T \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i x_i \right) + w_0$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha_i w^T x_i) + (w_0 \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i) \quad \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i = 1, \alpha_i \geq 0 \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n [\alpha_i (w^T x_i + w_0)] > 0$$

在此用反证法，假设  $S_1$  的凸包中的点  $x$ , 同时也在  $S_2$  的凸包中，即  $x$  也可表示为：

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^m \beta_i y_i$$

$$g(x) = w^T x + w_0$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m \beta_i (w^T y_i + w_0) > 0 \quad (*)$$

但是  $y_i \in S_2$ ,  $g(y_i) = w^T y_i + w_0 < 0$

由  $\sum_{i=1}^m \beta_i = 1$ ,  $\beta_i \geq 0$ ,

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \beta_i (w^T y_i + w_0) \leq 0, \quad (**)$$

(\*) 和 (\*\*) 矛盾，故反证假设不成立， $S_1$  的凸包中的点是不可能同时在  $S_2$  的凸包中的。

## Problem 3

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① 原问题为:  $\begin{cases} \min_w \frac{1}{2} w^T w \\ \text{s.t. } w^T x^{(i)} \geq 1 \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, m\} \end{cases}$

约束为不等式约束, 为  $w^T x^{(i)} \geq 1 \geq 0$  引入松弛变量  $\alpha_i$ ,  $\alpha_i \geq 0$ ,  $\sum \alpha_i = 0$

那么,  $\alpha_i(1 - w^T x^{(i)}) = 0 \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$

其拉格朗日函数为:

$$L(w, \vec{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{2} w^T w + \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i (1 - w^T x^{(i)})$$

其中  $\vec{\alpha} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m)$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2w + \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i (1 - \frac{\partial}{\partial w} w^T x^{(i)})$$

$$= w + \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i (1 - x^{(i)})$$

$$= w + (\sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i) - \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i x^{(i)}$$

$$= 0$$

$$\Rightarrow w = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i x^{(i)}$$

w<sup>?</sup> 满足:

$$\max_{\alpha \geq 0} \min_w \left( \frac{1}{2} w^T w + \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i (1 - w^T x^{(i)}) \right)$$

$$= \max_{\alpha \geq 0} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i x^{(i)} \right)^T \left( \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i x^{(i)} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i \left[ 1 - \left( \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i x^{(i)} \right)^T x^{(i)} \right] \right\}$$

$$= \max_{\alpha \geq 0} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_i \alpha_j x^{(i)T} x^{(j)} \right\}$$

② 可以通过核函数完成  
因为:  $w = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i x^{(i)}$

在对一个点  $p$  进行判断时

$$w^T p = \left( \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i x^{(i)} \right) \cdot p$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m [\alpha_i x^{(i)}] p$$

可以写成内积形式

Problem 4:

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$$\begin{cases} \min \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i \\ \text{s.t. } y_i w^T x_i \geq 1 - \xi_i \quad (i=1 \dots n) \\ \xi_i \geq 0 \quad (i=1 \dots n) \end{cases}$$

此问题可以转化为拉格朗日对偶问题

$$\min_{w, b, \xi} \max_{\alpha} L(w, b, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2} w^T w + C \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \{y_i [(w^T x_i) + b] - 1 + \xi_i\} - \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \xi_i$$

其中  $\alpha_i \geq 0, \xi_i \geq 0$

对  $L(w, b, \alpha)$  求导并令其为0, 代入,

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = w - \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \{y_i x_i\} \geq 0 \Rightarrow w = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i x_i$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = - \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \xi_i} = C - y_i$$

得对偶问题

$$\begin{cases} \max Q(\alpha) = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j x_i^T x_j \\ \text{s.t. } \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \alpha_i = 0 \\ 0 \leq \alpha_i \leq C \\ i \in \{1 \dots n\} \end{cases}$$

可以写成无约束形式

$$\min_{w, b} \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^n \max\{1 - y_i (w^T x_i + b), 0\}$$

$$\text{记 } L(w, b, x_i, y_i) = \max\{1 - y_i (w^T x_i + b), 0\}$$

$L$  表示样本距离分类超平面的距离小于间隔的惩罚值时, 带来的惩罚。

设  $\Phi$  是一个 Mercer 核

$\Phi$  将  $x$  映射为  $\Phi(x)$  后,  $\Phi(x)$  的可分性变好了。

那么理论上, 可以继续如下更新  $\theta$

$$\theta^{(i+1)} = \theta^{(i)} + \alpha (y^{(i)} - h_{\theta^{(i)}}[\Phi(x^{(i+1)})]) \cdot \Phi(x^{(i+1)})$$

题中提及了, 由于更新的方式如此, 这就决定了

$\theta^{(i+1)}$  的值永远都只是  $\Phi(x^{(i)})$  值的线性组合,

即:

$$\theta^{(i)} = \sum_{j=1}^i \beta_j \Phi(x^{(j)})$$

那么  $\theta^{(i)}$  的值就可以用  $i$  个  $\beta_j$  的值来表示 ( $j=1 \dots i$ )

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \text{记 } h_{\theta^{(i)}}(x^{(i+1)}) = g(\theta^{(i)T} \cdot \Phi(x^{(i+1)}))$$

$$g(\theta^{(i)T} \cdot \Phi(x^{(i+1)})) = g\left[\left(\sum_{j=1}^i \beta_j \Phi(x^{(j)})\right) \cdot \Phi(x^{(i+1)})\right]$$

$$= g\left[\sum_{j=1}^i \beta_j \Phi(x^{(j)}) \cdot \Phi(x^{(i)})\right]$$

$$= g\left[\sum_{j=1}^i \beta_j K(x^{(j)}, x^{(i)})\right] \quad \begin{array}{l} (x^{(j)} \text{ 和 } x^{(i+1)} \text{ 是低维的,} \\ \text{其核函数也好算}) \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \theta^{(i)} = \theta^{(i-1)} + \alpha [y^{(i)} - h_{\theta^{(i-1)}}(\Phi(x^{(i)}))] \Phi(x^{(i)})$$

$$= \theta^{(i-1)} + \alpha [y^{(i)} - g(\theta^{(i-1)T} \Phi(x^{(i)}))] \Phi(x^{(i)})$$

$$\theta^{(i)} = \sum_{j=1}^i \beta_j \Phi(x^{(j)}) \Rightarrow \theta^{(i)} - \theta^{(i-1)} = \beta_i \Phi(x^{(i)})$$

$$\therefore \beta_i = \frac{\theta^{(i)} - \theta^{(i-1)}}{\Phi(x^{(i)})} = \alpha [y^{(i)} - g(\theta^{(i-1)T} \Phi(x^{(i)}))] \\ = \alpha \{y^{(i)} - g[\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} K(x^{(j)}, x^{(i)})]\} \quad (\text{代入})$$

$$\text{综上 } \theta^{(i+1)} = \alpha \{y^{(i+1)} - g[\sum_{j=1}^i K(x^{(j)}, x^{(i+1)})]\}$$