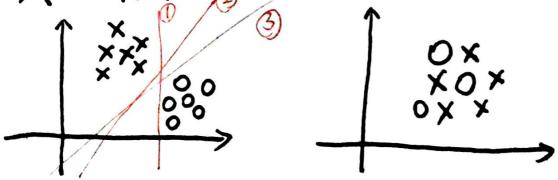
## 支持向量机 SVM

-. 线性模型...



线性可分训练集 非线性可分

可以证明:如果习一条直线可以分开两个样本集,则有无数条直线可以将其分析

rd:间隔

(支持向量: 平行线插到的向量 support Vector

定义:

①训练数据及标签 (公,从)(汉,丛)…(汉n,Yn)

②线性模型:(w,b) WTx+b=0超平面 向量以=[以2] 常数

③-个训练集<u>维性可</u>分是指: {(xi, yi));=1~ ](W,b)使Yi=1~N有: の若生:xTW W7xi+b>0 @君小=-1、则 WXi+b<0一) BP 4! (Mxx1+p) >0

SVM优化问题:(凸优化)

min = | | | | | | | |

s.t. yi[wTxi+b]>1, i=1~N

事实1:WT3+b=0与 aWT3+ab=0是同一个平面.
a G R +

事実 2: 点到 平面距离 平面:  $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y + b = 0$  点:  $(x_0, y_0)$  点:  $(x_0, y_0)$  点  $(x_0, y_0)$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 + b = 0$   $\omega_1 \times + \omega_2 y_0 +$ 

可以用a缩放(W,b) →(aw,ab) 使在支持向是加上,有 10%。十日=1 此时支持向量与平面距离 d=1101111 二非线性模型整线 ①最小化: 立川川十丘三年,松驰变量

$$\omega = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$
  $b = 1$ 

维度越高,被传性分开的概率越大.

YIX)是无限绝的、

我们可以不知道无限推映射(10)的里示裁, 我们只要知道一个核函数 一个数 K(X1.,X2) = Ψ(X1) T Ψ(X2), Ψ(X1) 与Ψ(X2)两个 M D 这个优化式仍然可解. 可解. 无限维阳量的内积 核函数: 高斯核 K(X1,X1)=e-11×1-12112 K(X1, X2)能写成(VXI)TY(XX)的充要条件。 の K(x1,x2)= K(x2,x1) 交換性 日 Yci, Xi (i=1~N)有: 家庭了SCigK(xi,xj)200年6定10 优化理论 ... 原问题: | min: f(w) 5.t.:  $g_i(w) \leq 0$ , i=1-k hi(w) = 0, i=1-m

对偶问题: ① 定义:  $L(\omega, d, \beta) = f(\omega) + \sum_{i=1}^{K} di g_i(\omega) + \sum_{i=1}^{M} \beta_i h_i(\omega)$ = fiw) + LTgiw) + BThiw) ① max: \(\text{\text{\alpha}}(\delta, \beta) = inf \{ L(\omega, \delta, \beta)\) \(\delta, \beta \text{\text{\text{\alpha}}}\) | s.t. di > 0 (i=1~k) 定理:如果以\*是原问题的件,而以\*, β\*是对偶问题的好,则有 f(w\*)> P(x\*, β\*) 证啊: O(x\*, B\*)=inf{L(w, x\*, B\*)}  $\leq L(w^*, d^*, \beta^*)$  $= f(w^*) + \sum_{i=1}^{k} a_i^* g_i(w^*) + \sum_{i=1}^{M} \beta_i^* h_i(w^*)$   $\leq f(w^*) \stackrel{\geq 0}{\leq 0} \stackrel{\leq 0}{\longrightarrow} \frac{1}{2}$ 定义:G=fw\*)- θ(x\*, p\*)>0 G叫做原问题与对偶问题的问题 对于某些特定的优化问题可以的别 G=0. 强对偶定理: 若fW是凸函数,且gWP=AW+b h(w)=cw+d,则此优化问题的原问题与对偶 问题间距为0. 昂 fw\*)=日(x\*, p\*) 对于Vi=1~k 或者 J;=0 或者 g; W\*)=0 KKT条件

原问题:

min: 
$$\frac{1}{2}||w||^2 - C \sum_{i=1}^{N} 4i$$

对偶问题;

$$\int_{0}^{10} |\mathcal{E}(x)|^{2} = \inf_{\substack{(\omega, \varepsilon_{i}, b) \\ (\omega, \varepsilon_{i}, b)}} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} ||\omega||^{2} - C \sum_{i=1}^{2} \varepsilon_{i} + \sum_{i=1}^{2} \varepsilon_{i} \right\} \\
+ \sum_{i=1}^{N} |\mathcal{L}(x)|^{2} + \sum_{i=$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = 0 \Rightarrow \omega - \sum_{i=1}^{N} d_i y_i \, \Psi(x_i) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial u} = 0 \Rightarrow -C + \beta_i + \alpha_i = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = 0 \Rightarrow -\sum_{i=1}^{N} d_i y_i = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = 0 \Rightarrow -\sum_{i=1}^{N} d_i y_i = 0$$

$$\theta(\alpha,\beta) = \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{N} d_i \alpha_i + \sum_{i=1}^{N} d_i d_j y_i y_j k(y_i, x_j)}_{=\frac{1}{2} ||\omega||^2 = \frac{1}{2} ||\omega||^2 = \frac{1$$

max: 
$$\theta(d, \beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} di - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} j = j = 1$$

0 0,≤d;≤c

测试瓶程

测试样车X

KKT条件: ∀i=1~N ①要从(B)=0,要从公司 ②要从对=0,要从HEI-YiWTP(Xi)-Yib=0 那一个 O < di < C ⇒ βi = C-di>0 此时的 #0 > &i=0 d; 70 ⇒ 1- y; ω ((x))-yib=0  $b = \frac{1 - y_i w^T \varphi(x_i)}{y_i} = \frac{1 - y_i \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \lambda_i y_i K(x_i, x_i)}{y_i}$ SVM KAR. 1.初锅流程,花人 max  $\theta(\lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_i d_i d_j y_i y_j k(x_i, x_j)$ s,t. 0  $0 \leq \alpha_i \leq c$ 2 £ diyi=0 求占, 完成训练, 见上 2测试海程,考察测试数据X,预测量到到