

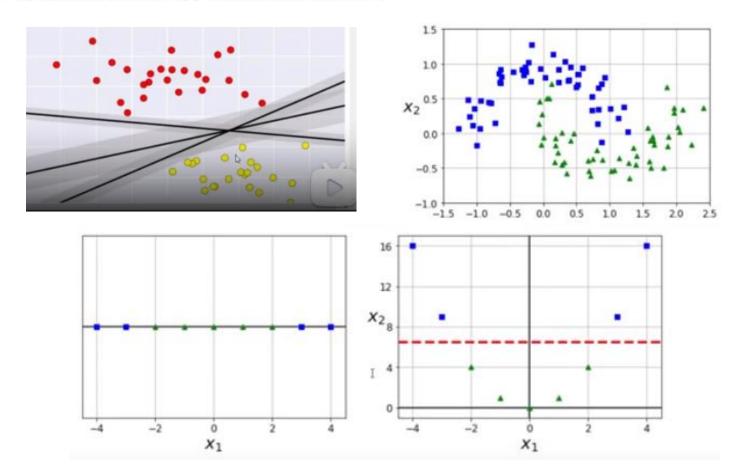
第6章 支持向量机(SVM)

Support Vector Machine



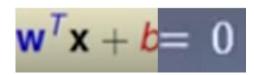
一、支持向量机解决什么问题?

- ❷ 要解决的问题:什么样的决策边界才是最好的呢?
- ❷ 特征数据本身如果就很难分,怎么办呢?

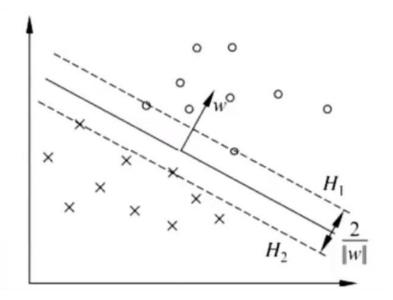




1、线性可分问题

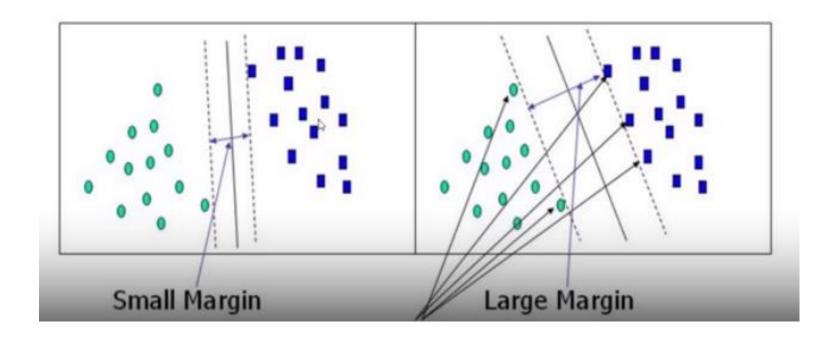


$$f(x) = \operatorname{sgn}(w^{*T}x + b^*)$$



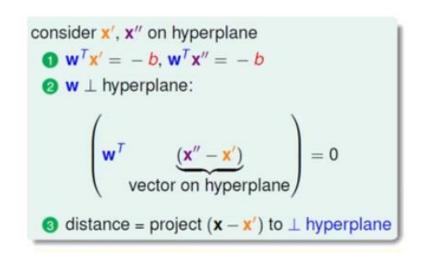


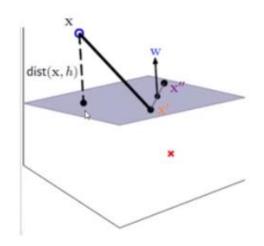
2、最大间隔超平面





✅ 距离的计算





$$distance(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{w}) = \left| \frac{\mathbf{w}^T}{\|\mathbf{w}\|} (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}') \right| \stackrel{\text{1}}{=} \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{w}\|} |\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}|$$

$$d = \frac{|w^{T}x + b|}{\|w\|} = \frac{y_{i}(w^{T}x_{i} + b)}{\|w\|}$$



3、最优化问题

$$\arg\max_{w,b} \left\{ \frac{1}{\|w\|} \min_{i} \left[y_i \cdot \left(w^T x_i + b \right) \right] \right\}$$

$$y_i(W^Tx_i+b)\geq 1$$

$$\underset{w,b}{\operatorname{arg\,max}} \frac{1}{\|w\|}$$

最优化问题

$$\min \frac{1}{2}w^2$$

s.t
$$1 - y_i(w^T x_i + b) \le 0$$
 $(i = 1, 2, \dots, N)$



4、构造拉格朗日函数

$$L(w,b,\lambda) = \frac{1}{2}w^{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_{i} \left(1 - y_{i} \left(w^{T} x_{i} + b\right)\right)$$

$$s.t \quad \lambda_{i} \geq 0$$

$$\min_{w,b} \quad \max_{\lambda} L(w,b,\lambda) = \frac{1}{2}w^{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_{i} \left(1 - y_{i} \left(w^{T} x_{i} + b\right)\right)$$

$$s.t \quad \lambda_{i} \geq 0$$

5、强对偶问题

$$\max_{\lambda} \min_{w,b} L(w,b,\lambda) = \min_{w,b} \max_{\lambda} L(w,b,\lambda)$$



6、对w、b求偏导

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial L}{\partial w} &= w - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_i y_i x_i = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial b} &= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_i y_i = 0 \end{split}$$

$$\begin{cases} w = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_i y_i x_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_i y_i = 0 \end{cases}$$



7、最终优化问题

$$\begin{split} \min_{\boldsymbol{w},b} \ L\left(\boldsymbol{w},b,\lambda\right) &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \lambda_{i} \lambda_{j} y_{i} y_{j} \left(\boldsymbol{x}_{i} \cdot \boldsymbol{x}_{j}\right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_{i} - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_{i} y_{i} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_{i} y_{i} \left(\boldsymbol{x}_{i} \cdot \boldsymbol{x}_{j}\right) + b\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \lambda_{i} \lambda_{j} y_{i} y_{j} \left(\boldsymbol{x}_{i} \cdot \boldsymbol{x}_{j}\right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_{i} - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \lambda_{i} \lambda_{j} y_{i} y_{j} \left(\boldsymbol{x}_{i} \cdot \boldsymbol{x}_{j}\right) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_{i} y_{i} y_{i} b \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_{i} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \lambda_{i} \lambda_{j} y_{i} y_{j} \left(\boldsymbol{x}_{i} \cdot \boldsymbol{x}_{j}\right) \end{split}$$



$$\begin{cases} \max_{\lambda} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_{i} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \lambda_{i} \lambda_{j} y_{i} y_{j} \left(x_{i} \cdot x_{j} \right) \right] \\ s.t. \quad \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_{i} y_{i} = 0 \\ \lambda_{i} \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \min_{\lambda} \left[\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \lambda_{i} \lambda_{j} y_{i} y_{j} (x_{i} \cdot x_{j}) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_{i} \right] \\ s.t. \quad \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_{i} y_{i} = 0 \\ \lambda_{i} \geq 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\lambda^* = \left(\lambda_1^*, \lambda_2^*, \dots, \lambda_N^*\right)$$

$$w^* = \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i^* y_i x_i \qquad \left(选择 \lambda_i^* > 0 \right)$$

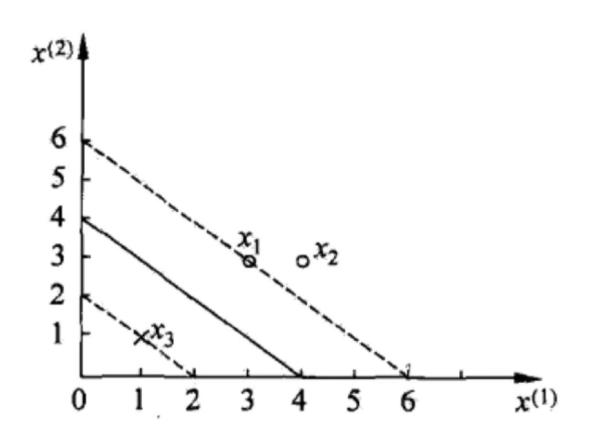
$$b^* = y_j - \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i^* y_i \left(x_i x_j \right)$$

$$w^{*T}x + b^* = 0$$

$$f(x) = \operatorname{sgn}(w^{*T}x + b^*)$$



例:已知一个如图所示的训练数据集,其正例点是 \mathbf{x}_1 =(3,3)^T, \mathbf{x}_2 =(4,3)^T,负例点是 \mathbf{x}_3 =(1,1)^T,试求最大间隔分离超平面.





$$x_1 = (3,3)^T \to y_1 = 1$$

 $x_2 = (4,3)^T \to y_2 = 1$
 $x_3 = (1,1)^T \to y_3 = -1$

$$\min_{\alpha} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sum_{j=1}^{3} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} (x_{i} \cdot x_{j}) - \sum_{i=1}^{3} \alpha_{i} \\ \sum_{i=1}^{3} \alpha_{i} y_{i} = 0 \\ \alpha_{i} \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \left(18\alpha_{1}^{2} + 25\alpha_{2}^{2} + 2\alpha_{3}^{2} + 42\alpha_{1}\alpha_{2} - 12\alpha_{1}\alpha_{3} - 14\alpha_{2}\alpha_{3} \right) - \alpha_{1} - \alpha_{2} - \alpha_{3} \\ \alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2} - \alpha_{3} = 0 \\ \alpha_{i} \ge 0 \qquad i = 1, 2, 3 \end{cases}$$



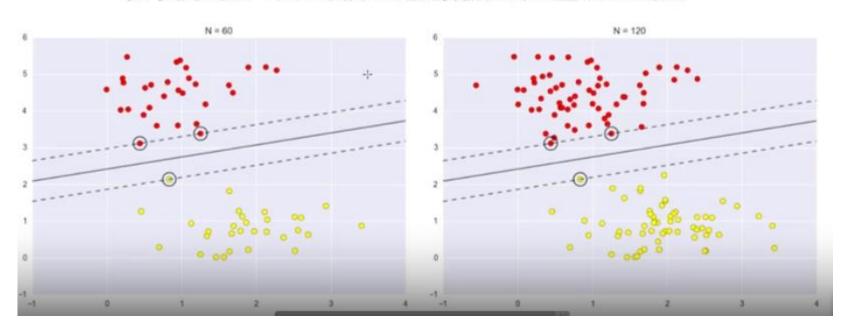
$$\begin{split} &\alpha_3 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \\ L = 4\alpha_1^2 + \frac{13}{2}\alpha_2^2 + 10\alpha_1\alpha_2 - 2\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 \\ &\frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha_1} = 0 \quad , \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha_2} = 0 \quad 得 \\ &\alpha_1 = 1.5 \qquad \alpha_2 = -1 \qquad \qquad \text{ 不满足 } \alpha_i \geq 0 \; , \; i = 1, 2, 3 \end{split}$$

最终的解应该为边界上的点 $\alpha_1=0$, $\alpha_2=-\frac{2}{13}$

的点
$$\alpha_1 = 0$$
, $\alpha_2 = -\frac{2}{13}$
 $\alpha_2 = 0$, $\alpha_1 = 0.25$
 $\alpha_3 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 0.25$

最小值在
$$(0.25, 0, 0.25)$$
 $w_1 = w_2 = 0.5$ $b = -2$ $0.5x_1 + 0.5x_2 - 2 = 0$

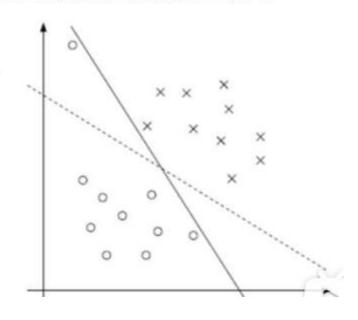






- ❷ 软间隔:有时候数据中有一些噪音点,如果考虑它们咱们的线就不太好了
- ② 之前的方法要求要把两类点完全分得开,这个要求有点过于严格了,我们来放松一点!
- 为了解决该问题,引入松弛因子

$$y_i(w \cdot x_i + b) \ge 1 - \xi_i$$





引入松弛变量 $\xi_i \ge 0$, 惩罚参数C

$$egin{aligned} \min_{W,b,\xi}rac{1}{2}||W||^2+C\sum_{i=1}^N \xi_i\ &s.\,t. & y_i(W^Tx_i+b)\geq 1-\xi_i\ &\xi_i\geq 0 \end{aligned} \qquad i=1,2,\cdots,N$$

拉格朗日函数
$$\begin{cases} L(w,b,\xi,\alpha,\mu) = \frac{1}{2}w^2 + C\sum_{i=1}^N \xi_i + \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i \left(1 - \xi_i - y_i \left(w^T x_i + b\right)\right) - \sum_{i=1}^N \mu_i \xi_i \\ \alpha_i \ge 0 \\ \mu_i \ge 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\min_{w,b,\xi} \max_{\alpha,\mu} L(w,b,\xi,\alpha,\mu)$$

$$\max_{\alpha,\mu} \min_{w,b,\xi} L(w,b,\xi,\alpha,\mu)$$

$$\begin{split} \min_{w,b,\xi} \ L \Big(w,b,\xi,\alpha,\mu \Big) &= \min_{w,b,\xi} \ \left[\frac{1}{2} w^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^N \xi_i + \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i \Big[1 - \xi_i - y_i \Big(w^T x_i + b \Big) \Big] - \sum_{i=1}^N \mu_i \xi_i \right] \\ &\frac{\partial L \Big(w,b,\xi,\alpha,\mu \Big)}{\partial w} = w - \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i y_i x_i = 0 \\ &\frac{\partial L \Big(w,b,\xi,\alpha,\mu \Big)}{\partial b} = - \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i y_i = 0 \\ &\frac{\partial L \Big(w,b,\xi,\alpha,\mu \Big)}{\partial \xi_i} = C - \alpha_i - \mu_i = 0 \end{split}$$

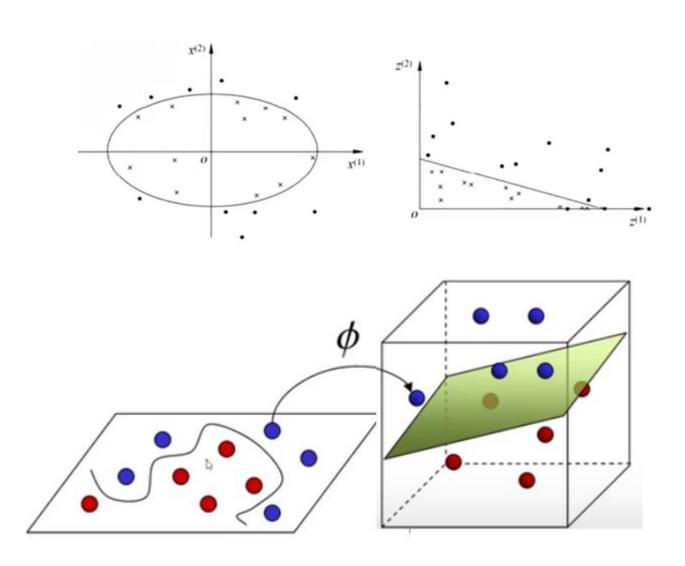
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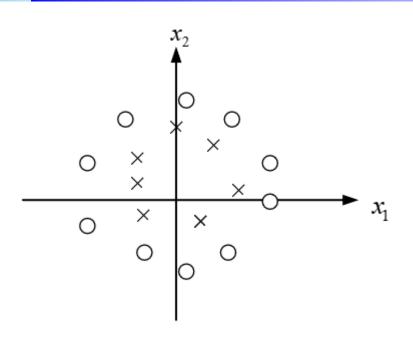
$$\begin{cases} w = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i x_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i = 0 \\ C - \alpha_i - \mu_i = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\min_{\alpha} L(w, b, \xi, \alpha, \mu) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} (x_{i} \cdot x_{j}) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \\
s.t. \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} y_{i} = 0 \\
0 \le \alpha_{i} \le C
\end{cases}$$









$$(x_1, x_2, x_1^2 + x_2^2)$$

$$\left(x_{i}\cdot x_{j}\right) = \Phi\left(x_{i}\right)^{T}\Phi\left(x_{j}\right)$$

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$$x = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

$$z = (z_1, z_2, z_3)$$

$$f(x) = (x_1x_1, x_1x_2, x_1x_3, x_2x_1, x_2x_2, x_2x_3, x_3x_1, x_3x_2, x_3x_3)$$

$$x = (1,2,3) z = (4,5,6)$$

$$f(x) = (1,2,3,2,4,6,3,6,9)$$

$$f(z) = (16,20,24,20,25,36,24,30,36)$$

$$f(x)^T f(y) = 16 + 40 + 72 + 40 + 100 + 180 + 72 + 180 + 324 = 1024$$

$$(x^T z)^2 = (4 + 10 + 18)^2 = 1024$$

$$K(x,z) = f^T(x) \cdot f(z)$$



三、非线性支持向量机

常用核函数

线性核函数:

$$K(x_i, x_j) = x_i^T x_j$$

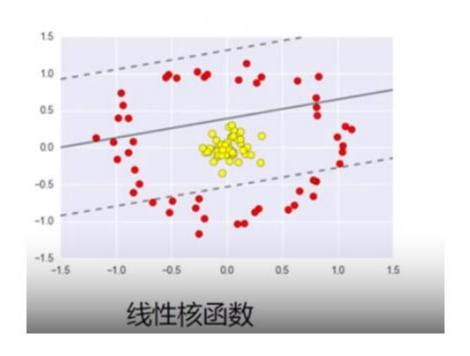
多项式核函数:

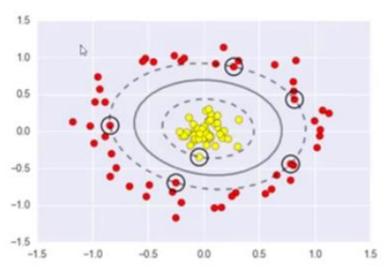
$$K(x_i, x_j) = (x_i^T x_j)^d$$

高斯核函数:

$$K(x_i, x_j) = \exp(-\frac{\|x_i - x_j\|^2}{2\sigma^2})$$







高斯和函数



1、问题

$$\min_{\alpha} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j K(x_i, x_j) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i$$
s. t.
$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i = 0$$

$$i = 1, 2, ..., N$$

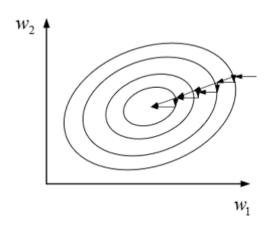
$$0 \le \alpha_i \le C$$

优化变量是拉格朗日乘子 α_i , 一个对应一个样本。



2、传统解决方法

(1) 梯度下降法



收敛快, 计算复杂

(2) 坐标下降法

收敛慢, 计算简单, (常用方法, 但优化 α_i 不能用)



3、整体问题化为一系列子问题

每次最少调整两个变量,如果只调整一个,将会破坏 $\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i = 0$ 约束条件,只有同时调整两个 α ,才能保证约束条件,这也是*SMO*的由来。这是一种很巧妙的思想。其它不调整的 α 不做任何变化,视为常数,本思路是由John Platt 提出的,这是一种具有影响力的算法,具有与FFT同等地位。

选择两个变量,其它变量固定,SMO将整体优化问题转化成一系列子问题:



$$\min_{\alpha_1,\alpha_2} W(\alpha_1,\alpha_2) = \frac{1}{2} K_{11} \alpha_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} K_{22} \alpha_2^2 + y_1 y_2 K_{12} \alpha_1 \alpha_2 + y_1 \alpha_1 \sum_{i=3}^{N} y_i \alpha_i K_{i1} + \frac{1}{2} K_{12} \alpha_1 \alpha_2 + y_1 \alpha_1 \sum_{i=3}^{N} y_i \alpha_i K_{i1} + \frac{1}{2} K_{12} \alpha_1 \alpha_2 + y_1 \alpha_1 \sum_{i=3}^{N} y_i \alpha_i K_{i1} + \frac{1}{2} K_{12} \alpha_1 \alpha_2 + y_1 \alpha_1 \sum_{i=3}^{N} y_i \alpha_i K_{i1} + \frac{1}{2} K_{12} \alpha_2 + y_1 \alpha_2 \sum_{i=3}^{N} y_i \alpha_i K_{i1} + \frac{1}{2} K_{12} \alpha_2 + y_1 \alpha_2 \sum_{i=3}^{N} y_i \alpha_i K_{i1} + \frac{1}{2} K_{12} \alpha_2 + y_1 \alpha_2 \sum_{i=3}^{N} y_i \alpha_i K_{i1} + \frac{1}{2} K_{12} \alpha_2 + y_1 \alpha_2 \sum_{i=3}^{N} y_i \alpha_i K_{i1} + \frac{1}{2} K_{12} \alpha_2 + y_1 \alpha_2 \sum_{i=3}^{N} y_i \alpha_i K_{i1} + \frac{1}{2} K_{12} \alpha_2 + y_1 \alpha_2 \sum_{i=3}^{N} y_i \alpha_i K_{i1} + \frac{1}{2} K_{12} \alpha_2 + y_1 \alpha_2 \sum_{i=3}^{N} y_i \alpha_i K_{i1} + \frac{1}{2} K_{12} \alpha_2 + y_1 \alpha_2 \sum_{i=3}^{N} y_i \alpha_i K_{i1} + \frac{1}{2} K_{12} \alpha_2 + y_1 \alpha_2 \sum_{i=3}^{N} y_i \alpha_i K_{i1} + \frac{1}{2} K_{12} \alpha_2 + y_1 \alpha_2 \sum_{i=3}^{N} y_i \alpha_i K_{i1} + \frac{1}{2} K_{12} \alpha_2 + y_1 \alpha_2 \sum_{i=3}^{N} y_i \alpha_i K_{i1} + \frac{1}{2} K_{12} \alpha_2 + y_1 \alpha_2 \sum_{i=3}^{N} y_i \alpha_i K_{i1} + \frac{1}{2} K_{12} \alpha_2 + y_1 \alpha_2 \sum_{i=3}^{N} y_i \alpha_i K_{i1} + \frac{1}{2} K_{12} \alpha_2 + y_1 \alpha_2 \sum_{i=3}^{N} y_i \alpha_i K_{i1} + \frac{1}{2} K_{12} \alpha_2 + y_1 \alpha_2 \sum_{i=3}^{N} y_i \alpha_i K_{i1} + \frac{1}{2} K_{12} \alpha_2 + y_1 \alpha_2 \sum_{i=3}^{N} y_i \alpha_i K_{i1} + \frac{1}{2} K_{12} \alpha_2 + y_1 \alpha_2 \sum_{i=3}^{N} y_i \alpha_i K_{i1} + \frac{1}{2} K_{12} \alpha_2 + y_1 \alpha_2 \sum_{i=3}^{N} y_i \alpha_i K_{i1} + \frac{1}{2} K_{12} \alpha_2 + y_1 \alpha_2 \sum_{i=3}^{N} y_i \alpha_i K_{i1} + \frac{1}{2} K_{12} \alpha_2 + y_1 \alpha_2 \sum_{i=3}^{N} y_i \alpha_i K_{i1} + \frac{1}{2} K_{12} \alpha_2 + y_1 \alpha_2 \sum_{i=3}^{N} y_i \alpha_i K_{i2} + \frac{1}{2} K_{i1} \alpha_i + \frac{1}{2} K_{i2} \alpha_i + \frac{1$$

$$y_2 \alpha_2 \sum_{i=3}^{N} y_i \alpha_i K_{i2} - (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)$$

s.t.
$$\alpha_1 y_1 + \alpha_2 y_2 = -\sum_{i=3}^{N} y_i \alpha_i = \gamma$$

$$0 \leq \alpha_i \leq C, i=1,2$$

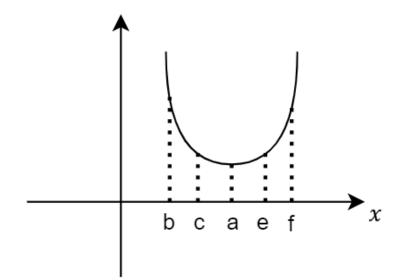
$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 y_1 = -\alpha_2 y_2 + \zeta \\ \alpha_1 = -\alpha_2 y_1 y_2 + y_1 \zeta \end{cases}$$



问题变成了一元函数问题,可以得到解析解,基于初始 可行解 α_1^{old} , α_2^{old} ,可以得到 α_1^{new} , α_2^{new} ,不用搜索,不用迭代,用解析公式直接求,这就是收敛速度快的原因。

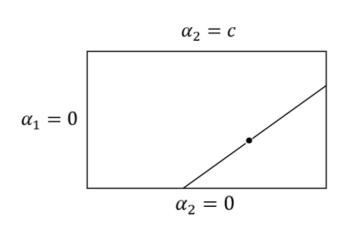
无约束可求得一个解,如果是有约束问题呢?

4、约束与剪辑问题的处理

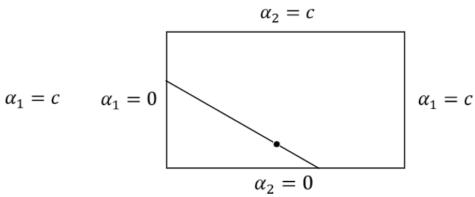


$$x \in [b,c]$$
 $x = c$ 最小
 $x \in [e,f]$ $x = e$ 最小
 $x \in [b,f]$ 与无约束优化一致





$$\alpha_1 = c$$



$$y_1 \neq y_2 \implies \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = K$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 y_1 + \alpha_2 y_2 = \zeta \\ \alpha_1 + (-\alpha_2) = y_1 \zeta = K \end{cases}$$

$$y_1 = y_2 \implies \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = K$$

$$y_1 = y_2 \qquad \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = K$$



根据不等式条件 α_2^{new} 的取值范围(两种情况, $y_1 \neq y_2, y_1 = y_2$)

第一种情况
$$\alpha_{2} = \alpha_{1} - K \qquad \alpha_{1} \in [0,c]$$

$$\alpha_{1} - K \in [0 - K, c - K]$$

$$K = \alpha_{1} - \alpha_{2}$$

$$\therefore \alpha_{2} \in [\alpha_{2} - \alpha_{1}, c + \alpha_{2} - \alpha_{1}]$$
 同时
$$\alpha_{2} \in [0,c]$$

$$\left\{ L \leq \alpha_{2}^{new} \leq H \right.$$

$$\left\{ L = \max\left(0, \alpha_{2}^{old} - \alpha_{1}^{old}\right) \right.$$

$$H = \min\left(c, c + \alpha_{2}^{old} - \alpha_{1}^{old}\right) \right\}$$



②
$$\begin{cases} L = \max(0, \alpha_2^{old} + \alpha_1^{old}) & \begin{cases} \alpha_1^{new, un} \\ H = \min(c, \alpha_1^{old} + \alpha_2^{old} - c) \end{cases} & \begin{cases} \alpha_1^{new, un} \\ \alpha_2^{new, un} \end{cases}$$

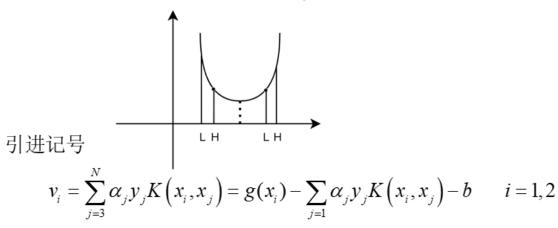


5、求解过程

先求沿着约束方向未经剪辑时 $\alpha_2^{new, un}$ 再求剪辑后的 α_2^{new}

记:
$$g(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i K(x_i, x) + b$$

E为输入 x 的预测值和真实输出 y的差,i=1,2





目标函数写成

得到只有 α_2 的目标函数

$$W(\alpha_{2}) = \frac{1}{2}K_{11}(\zeta - \alpha_{2}y_{2})^{2} + \frac{1}{2}K_{22}\alpha_{2}^{2} + y_{2}K_{12}(\zeta - \alpha_{2}y_{2})\alpha_{2}$$
$$-(\zeta - \alpha_{2}y_{2})y_{1} - \alpha_{2} + v_{1}(\zeta - \alpha_{2}y_{2}) + y_{2}v_{2}\alpha_{2}$$



对 α_2 求导



剪辑后得

$$\alpha_{2}^{new} = \begin{cases} H & \alpha_{2}^{new,un} > H \\ \alpha_{2}^{new,un} & L \leq \alpha_{2}^{new,un} \leq H \\ L & \alpha_{2}^{new,un} < L \end{cases}$$



得到 α_1 的解

$$lpha_1^{new} = lpha_1^{old} + y_1 y_2 \left(lpha_2^{old} - lpha_2^{new}
ight)$$

为了下一轮迭代,需要计算 b 和 E_i 完成两个变量的优化后,

重新计算 b和E_i 由KKT条件,如果 $0 < \alpha_1^{new} < c$ (支持向量)

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i K_{i1} + b = y_1$$

$$b_1^{new} = y_1 - \sum_{i=3}^{N} \alpha_i y_i K_{i1} - \alpha_1^{new} y_1 K_{11} - \alpha_2^{new} y_2 K_{21}$$

$$E_i = g(x_i) - y_i = \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i K(x_j, x_i) + b\right) - y_i \quad i = 1, 2$$

$$E_{1} = \sum_{i=3}^{N} \alpha_{i} y_{i} K_{i1} + \alpha_{1}^{old} y_{1} K_{11} + \alpha_{2}^{old} y_{2} K_{21} + b^{old} - y_{1}$$



$$\begin{split} y_1 - \sum_{i=3}^N \alpha_i y_i K_{i1} &= -E_1 + \alpha_1^{old} y_1 K_{11} + \alpha_2^{old} y_2 K_{21} + b^{old} \\ b_1^{new} &= -E_1 - y_1 K_{11} \Big(\alpha_1^{new} - \alpha_1^{old} \Big) - y_2 K_{21} \Big(\alpha_2^{new} - \alpha_2^{old} \Big) + b^{old} \\ b_1^{new} 只与 \alpha_1, \quad \alpha_2 有关 \\ 如果 \quad 0 < \alpha_2^{new} < c \\ b_2^{new} &= -E_2 - y_1 K_{12} \Big(\alpha_1^{new} - \alpha_1^{old} \Big) - y_2 K_{22} \Big(\alpha_2^{new} - \alpha_2^{old} \Big) + b^{old} \\ E_i^{new} &= \sum_S y_j \alpha_j K \Big(x_i, x_j \Big) + b^{new} - y_i \end{split}$$

S是所有支持向量 x_i 的集合

如果 α_1^{new} , α_2^{new} 同时满足条件 $0 < \alpha_i^{new} < c(i=1,2)$,那么 $b_1^{new} = b_2^{new}$ 。如果 α_1^{new} , α_2^{new} 是0或者c,那么 b_1^{new} 和 b_2^{new} 以及它们之间的数都是符合KKT条件的阈值,这时选择它们的中点作为 b_2^{new} 以上是SMO的主要框架



6、变量的启发式选择

SMO算法在每个子问题中选择两个变量,其中至少一个变量是违反KKT条件的

- 1、第一个变量的选择(外循环)
- 违反KKT最严重的样本点
- 检验样本点是否满足KKT条件

$$\alpha_{i} = 0 \leftrightarrow y_{i} g(x_{i}) > 1$$

$$0 < \alpha_{i} < c \leftrightarrow y_{i} g(x_{i}) = 1$$

$$\alpha_{i} = c \leftrightarrow y_{i} g(x_{i}) < 1$$

$$g(x_{i}) = \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_{j} y_{j} K(x_{i}, x_{j}) + b$$



2、第二个变量的检查(内循环)

选择的标准量希望能使目标函数有足够大的变化即对应 $[E_1-E_2]$ 最大,即 E_1 , E_2 符号相反,差异最大。如果内循环通过上述方法找到的点不能使目标函数有足够大的下降,则遍历间隔边界上的样本点,测试目标函数下降,如果下降不大,则遍历所有样本点,如果依然下降不大,则丢弃外循环点,重新选择。

SMO算法流程略。