SVM 的数学推导和 Python 实现

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摘要

支持向量机 (support vector machines, SVM) 是一种分类模型,该模型在特征 空间中求解间隔最大的分类超平面。当训练数据近似线性可分时,可以通过增加软 间隔学习一个线性分类器。当线性不可分时,利用核技巧,隐式的将特征空间映射 到高维特征空间,从而达到线性可分。使用序列最小最优化算法 (SMO),可以快速求解模型的参数。

关键词: 支持向量机; SVM; SMO; 矩阵运算; 矩阵求导;numpy;sklearn.

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1 数学推导与 python 实现

1.1 SVM 简介

当训练数据线性可分,可以得到一个线性超平面 $x \cdot w + b = 0$,将在超平面上方的 归为正类,将在超平面下方的归为负类。当数据点与超平面距离越远时,表示分类的确 定性越高,这样虽然线性分类的超平面可能有无数多个,但是我们可以找到一个所有点 距离超平面最大的一个超平面。相应的决策函数为:

$$f(x) = sign(x \cdot w^* + b^*)$$

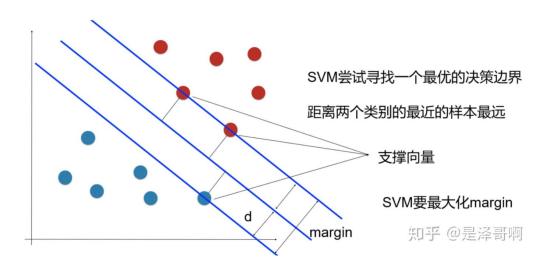


图 1: SVM 线性可分

1.2 最大间隔分类超平面

 $x_i^T \cdot w_0 + b_0$ 为正时, y_i 为正,当 $x_i^T \cdot w_0 + b_0$ 为负时, y_i 为负,则可以定义 $\frac{y_i \cdot (x_i^T \cdot w_0 + b_0)}{\|w_0\|}$ 为几何间隔,表示数据点距离超平面的距离。模型最终会找到一个参数为 w_0 和 b_0 的分离超平面,所有点距离超平面的距离都大于等于 d,将距离正好等于 d 的数据点称之为支持向量。

$$\arg \max_{w_0, b_0} d = \frac{y_0 \cdot (x_0^T \cdot w_0 + b_0)}{\|w_0\|}$$
s.t.
$$\frac{y_i \cdot (x_i^T \cdot w_0 + b_0)}{\|w_0\|} \ge d$$

将 w_0 和 b_0 进行一定比例的缩放

$$w = \frac{w_0}{y_0 \cdot (x_0^T \cdot w_0 + b_0)}$$
$$b = \frac{b_0}{y_0 \cdot (x_0^T \cdot w_0 + b_0)}$$

可以将(1)式化简为:

$$\arg \max_{w} \ d = \frac{1}{\|w\|}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \arg \min_{w} \ d = \|w\|$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \arg \min_{w} \ d = \frac{1}{2} w^{T} \cdot w$$

$$\text{s.t.} \ y_{i} \cdot (x_{i}^{T} \cdot w + b) \ge 1$$

$$(2)$$

将(2) 和(3) 利用拉格朗日乘数法,获得拉格朗日原始问题形式:

$$\arg\min_{w,b} \max_{\alpha} L(w,b,\alpha) = \frac{1}{2} w^{T} \cdot w - \alpha^{T} \cdot (y \odot (X \cdot w + b) - 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} w^{T} \cdot w - (\alpha \odot y)^{T} \cdot (X \cdot w + b) + \alpha^{T} \cdot \mathbf{1}^{m}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} w^{T} \cdot w - (\alpha \odot y)^{T} \cdot (X \cdot w + b) + \mathbf{1}^{T} \cdot \alpha$$
(4)

当满足 KTT 条件时, 拉格朗日对偶问题的解等价于(4) 的解:

$$\arg\max_{\alpha} \min_{w,b} L(w,b,\alpha) = \frac{1}{2} w^T \cdot w - (\alpha \odot y)^T \cdot (X \cdot w + b) + \mathbf{1}^T \cdot \alpha$$
 (5)

1.3 求解拉格朗日对偶问题

首先求 L 以 w、b 为参数的极小值,通过求微分得到偏导数形式。

$$dL = \frac{1}{2}tr[(dw)^T \cdot w + w^T \cdot dw) - (\alpha \odot y)^T \cdot (Xdw)$$
$$- (1^T \cdot (\alpha \odot y))^T \cdot db$$
$$- (d\alpha)^T \cdot (y \odot (X \cdot w + b) - 1)]$$
$$= tr[w^T dw - (X^T \cdot (\alpha \odot y))^T dw - (\alpha \odot y)^T \cdot db - (y \odot (X \cdot w + b) - 1)^T d\alpha]$$

从而得到 w、b 偏导数, 并令偏导数为 0。

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = w - X^T \cdot (\alpha \odot y) = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = -1^T \cdot (\alpha \odot y) = -y^T \cdot \alpha = 0$$

推导出如下关系:

$$w = X^T \cdot (\alpha \odot y) \tag{6}$$

$$y^T \cdot \alpha = 0 \tag{7}$$

将(6)式和 (7)式代入(5)式中,

$$\arg \max_{\alpha} L(w, b, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha \odot y)^{T} \cdot X \cdot X^{T} \cdot (\alpha \odot y)$$

$$- (\alpha \odot y)^{T} \cdot X \cdot X^{T} \cdot (\alpha \odot y)$$

$$- (\alpha \odot y)^{T} \cdot b^{m}$$

$$+ \mathbf{1}^{T} \cdot \alpha$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (\alpha \odot y)^{T} \cdot X \cdot X^{T} \cdot (\alpha \odot y) + (\alpha \odot y)^{T} \cdot b + \mathbf{1}^{T} \cdot \alpha$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (\alpha \odot y)^{T} \cdot X \cdot X^{T} \cdot (\alpha \odot y) + \mathbf{1}^{T} \cdot \alpha$$

去除负号,将极大转换成极小形式:

$$\arg\min_{\alpha} L(w, b, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha \odot y)^T \cdot X \cdot X^T \cdot (\alpha \odot y) - \mathbf{1}^T \cdot \alpha$$
s.t. $y^T \cdot \alpha = 0$ (8)

为了使拉格朗日对偶问题的解与原始问题解相同,需要同时满足 KTT 条件:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = 0$$

$$\alpha \odot (y \odot (X \cdot w + b) - 1) = \mathbf{0}^{m}$$

$$y \odot (X \cdot w + b) - 1 \ge \mathbf{0}^{m}$$

$$\alpha > \mathbf{0}^{m}$$

1.4 软间隔

当训练数据近似线性可分,有些异常点或噪声点导致无法找到分离超平面,可以对每个数据点加一个松弛变量 ξ_i ,从而让所有数据点均满足约束。

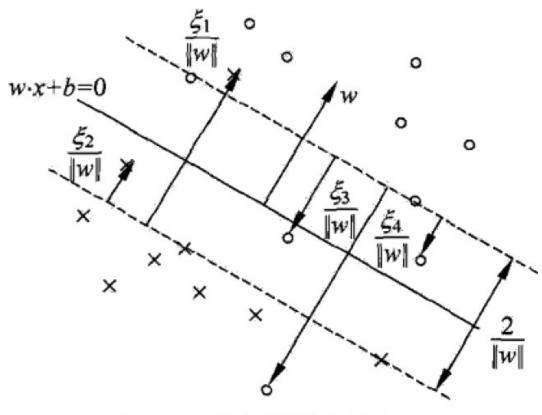
加入软间隔参数,每个向量点距离分类超平面距离增加 ξ_i ,同时增加一个惩罚系数 C,代入(5)新形式如下:

$$\underset{w}{\operatorname{arg\,min}} d = \frac{1}{2}w^{T} \cdot w + C \cdot \mathbf{1}^{m} \cdot \xi$$
s.t.
$$y_{i} \cdot (x_{i}^{T} \cdot w + b) \ge 1 - \xi_{i}$$

$$\xi_{i} > 0$$

将其转换为拉格朗日对偶形式:

$$L(w, b, \xi, \alpha, \mu) = \frac{1}{2} w^T \cdot w + C \cdot \mathbf{1}^T \cdot \xi - \alpha^T \cdot (y \odot (X \cdot w + b) - 1 + \xi) - \mu^T \cdot \xi$$
 (9)



软间隔的支持向量

图 2: SVM 软间隔

求得对于 w、b、 ξ 的偏导并令其为 0:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial L}{\partial w} &= w - X^T \cdot (\alpha \odot y) = \mathbf{0} \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial b} &= -1^T \cdot (\alpha \odot y) = -y^T \cdot \alpha = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \varepsilon} &= C - \alpha - u = \mathbf{0} \end{split}$$

代入 (9) 式中:

$$\arg \max_{\alpha} L(\alpha) = -\frac{1}{2} (\alpha \odot y)^T \cdot X \cdot X^T \cdot (\alpha \odot y) + \mathbf{1}^m \cdot \alpha$$
s.t. $y^T \cdot \alpha = 0$

$$C - \alpha - \mu = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\alpha_i \ge 0$$

$$\mu_i \ge 0$$

 $C - \alpha - u = \mathbf{0}$ 、 $\alpha_i \ge 0$ 、 $u_i \ge 0$ 约束可以化简为:

$$\arg\min_{\alpha} L(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha \odot y)^{T} \cdot X \cdot X^{T} \cdot (\alpha \odot y) - \mathbf{1}^{m} \cdot \alpha$$
s.t. $y^{T} \cdot \alpha = 0$

$$0 \le \alpha_{i} \le C \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{0}^{m} \le \alpha \le \mathbf{C}^{m}$$
(10)

为了使拉格朗日对偶问题的解与原始问题解相同,需要同时满足 KTT 条件:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \xi} = 0$$

$$\alpha \odot (y \odot (X \cdot w + b) - 1 + \xi) = \mathbf{0}^{m}$$

$$y \odot (X \cdot w + b) - 1 + \xi \ge \mathbf{0}^{m}$$

$$\alpha \ge \mathbf{0}^{m}$$

$$\mu \odot \xi = \mathbf{0}^{m}$$

$$\xi \ge \mathbf{0}^{m}$$

$$\mu > \mathbf{0}^{m}$$

1.5 核函数

近似线性可分用软间隔方式解决,然而当训练数据是非线性数据,会出现无法在原特征空间找到分离超平面。可以使用一个非线性变换,将数据从原特征空间映射到更高

维的新空间,然后在新空间中寻找线性分类超平面,这种方法被称为核技巧。观察 (10) 式中计算 $X \cdot X^t$,即需要计算 $x_i \cdot x_i$ 内积。将核技巧应用到 SVM,定义核函数为:

$$K(x,z) = \phi(x) \cdot \phi(z)$$

即将原来的向量内积,改成先让向量映射到新空间,然后再求内积。核技巧的另外一个优点是,不需要显示的定义 ϕ 而是直接计算出 $\phi(x)\cdot\phi(z)$ 的结果,以高斯核函数为例:

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

则(10)式利用核技巧转化为:

$$\arg\min_{\alpha} L(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha \odot y)^{T} \cdot K(X, X) \cdot (\alpha \odot y) - \mathbf{1}^{m} \cdot \alpha$$
s.t. $y^{T} \cdot \alpha = 0$

$$\mathbf{0}^{m} \le \alpha \le \mathbf{C}^{m}$$

$$\alpha \odot (y \odot (X \cdot w + b) - 1 + \xi) = \mathbf{0}^{m}$$

$$y \odot (X \cdot w + b) - 1 + \xi \ge \mathbf{0}^{m}$$

$$\alpha \ge \mathbf{0}^{m}$$

$$\mu \odot \xi = \mathbf{0}^{m}$$

$$\xi \ge \mathbf{0}^{m}$$

$$\mu > \mathbf{0}^{m}$$

1.6 序列最小最优化算法 SMO

支持向量机的拉格朗日对偶问题是一个凸二次规划问题,具有全局最优解,序列最小最优化算法即 SMO 算法,是高效求解支持向量机解的一种算法。其基本思路是,如果所有变量都满足了 KTT 条件,那么就求得了问题的解。SMO 算法过程如下:

- 选择两个变量,如 α_1,α_2 ,固定其他变量,那么原问题就变成了两个变量的二次优化问题。
- 由于有约束 $y^T \cdot \alpha = 0$ 的存在,选择了两个变量,实际上自由变量只有一个。
- 求解两个变量的最优解, 迭代直到所有变量满足 KTT 条件。
- 迭代求解使用的解析方法,效率高

当选择两个变量,如 α_1,α_2 时,将其他变量看做常数:

$$\arg\min_{\alpha} L(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha \odot y)^T \cdot K(X, X) \cdot (\alpha \odot y) - \mathbf{1}^m \cdot \alpha$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j K(x_i, x_j) - \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i$$

则上式子去除不包含 α_1,α_2 的项后化简为:

$$\arg\min_{\alpha_1,\alpha_2} W(\alpha_1,\alpha_2) = \frac{1}{2} K_{11} a_1^2 + y_1 y_2 K_{12} a_1 a_2 + \frac{1}{2} K_{22} a_2^2$$

$$+ y_1 a_1 \sum_{i=3}^m y_i a_i K_{i1}$$

$$+ y_2 a_2 \sum_{i=3}^m y_i a_i K_{i2}$$

$$- (a_1 + a_2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} K_{11} a_1^2 + y_1 y_2 K_{12} a_1 a_2 + \frac{1}{2} K_{22} a_2^2$$

$$+ y_1 a_1 (\sum_{i=1}^m y_i a_i^{old} K_{i1} - y_1 a_1^{old} K_{11} - y_2 a_2^{old} K_{12})$$

$$+ y_2 a_2 (\sum_{i=1}^m y_i a_i^{old} K_{i2} - y_1 a_1^{old} K_{12} - y_2 a_2^{old} K_{22})$$

$$- (a_1 + a_2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} K_{11} a_1^2 + y_1 y_2 K_{12} a_1 a_2 + \frac{1}{2} K_{22} a_2^2$$

$$+ y_1 a_1 ((y \odot a^{old})^T \cdot K(X, x_1) - y_1 a_1^{old} K_{11} - y_2 a_2^{old} K_{12})$$

$$+ y_2 a_2 ((y \odot a^{old})^T \cdot K(X, x_2) - y_1 a_1^{old} K_{12} - y_2 a_2^{old} K_{22})$$

$$- (a_1 + a_2)$$

利用约束 s.t. $y^T \cdot \alpha = 0$ 得到:

$$a_1y_1 + a_2y_2 = a_1^{old}y_1 + a_2^{old}y_2 = \zeta$$

$$a_1 = y_1(\zeta - a_2y_2) = a_1^{old} + a_2^{old}y_1y_2 - a_2y_1y_2$$

将 a1 代入:

$$\arg\min_{\alpha_2} W(\alpha_2) = \frac{1}{2} K_{11} (y_1(\zeta - a_2 y_2))^2 + y_1 y_2 K_{12} y_1(\zeta - a_2 y_2) a_2 + \frac{1}{2} K_{22} a_2^2$$

$$+ y_1 y_1 (\zeta - a_2 y_2) ((y \odot a^{old})^T \cdot K(X, x_1) - y_1 a_1^{old} K_{11} - y_2 a_2^{old} K_{12})$$

$$+ y_2 a_2 ((y \odot a^{old})^T \cdot K(X, x_2) - y_1 a_1^{old} K_{12} - y_2 a_2^{old} K_{22})$$

$$- (y_1 (\zeta - a_2 y_2) + a_2)$$

针对 a2 求导, 并令导数为 0:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial W}{\partial a_2} &= K_{11} y_2 (a_2 y_2 - \zeta) + K_{12} (y_2 \zeta - 2 a_2) + K_{22} a_2 \\ &- y_2 ((y \odot a^{old})^T \cdot K(X, x_1) - y_1 a_1^{old} K_{11} - y_2 a_2^{old} K_{12}) \\ &+ y_2 ((y \odot a^{old})^T \cdot K(X, x_2) - y_1 a_1^{old} K_{12} - y_2 a_2^{old} K_{22}) \\ &+ y_1 y_2 - 1 \\ &= a_2 (K_{11} - 2 K_{12} + K_{22}) \\ &- K_{11} y_2 (y_1 a_1^{old} + y_2 a_2^{old}) + K_{12} y_2 (y_1 a_1^{old} + y_2 a_2^{old}) \\ &+ y_2 ((y \odot a^{old})^T \cdot K(X, x_2) - (y \odot a^{old})^T \cdot K(X, x_1)) \\ &+ y_1 y_2 a_1^{old} K_{11} + a_2^{old} K_{12} - y_1 y_2 a_1^{old} K_{12} - a_2^{old} K_{22} \\ &+ y_1 y_2 - 1 \\ &= a_2 (K_{11} - 2 K_{12} + K_{22}) \\ &+ y_2 ((y \odot a^{old})^T \cdot K(X, x_2) - (y \odot a^{old})^T \cdot K(X, x_1)) \\ &- a_2^{old} (K_{11} - 2 K_{12} + K_{22}) \\ &+ y_1 y_2 - 1 \\ &= a_2 (K_{11} - 2 K_{12} + K_{22}) \\ &+ y_2 ((y \odot a^{old})^T \cdot K(X, x_2) - y_2 - ((y \odot a^{old})^T \cdot K(X, x_1) - y_1)) \\ &- a_2^{old} (K_{11} - 2 K_{12} + K_{22}) \\ &+ y_2 ((y \odot a^{old})^T \cdot K(X, x_2) - y_2 - ((y \odot a^{old})^T \cdot K(X, x_1) - y_1)) \\ &- a_2^{old} (K_{11} - 2 K_{12} + K_{22}) \\ &= 0 \end{split}$$

则可以推得:

$$a_2^{new,unclip} = a_2^{old} + \frac{y_2(((\alpha \odot y)^T \cdot K(X, x_1) - y_1) - ((\alpha \odot y)^T \cdot K(X, x_2) - y_2))}{(K_{11} - 2K_{12} + K_{22})}$$
(12)

考虑到 $w=X^T\cdot(a\odot y)$ 令 $g(x)=w^T\cdot x+b=(a\odot y)^T\cdot X\cdot x+b$,将将内积转换成核函数形式,并且定义函数 E_i 为函数 g(x) 与 y_i 的误差值:

$$g(x_i) = (a \odot y)^T \cdot K(X, x_i) + b$$

$$E_i = g(x_i) - y_i = (a \odot y)^T \cdot K(X, x_i) + b - y_i$$

$$\eta = K_{11} - 2K_{12} + K_{22}$$

则(12)式得到未经剪辑的 a2 解为:

$$a_2^{new,unclip} = a_2^{old} + \frac{y_2(E_1 - E_2)}{\eta}$$
 (13)

因为有约束 $a_1y_1 + a_2y_2 = \zeta = a_1^{old}y_1 + a_2^{old}y_2$ 并且 $0 \le a_i \le C$,下面讨论 a_2 的上限下限 $L \le a_2 \le H$,当 $y_1 \ne y_2$ 时:

$$a_2 - a_1 = a_2^{old} - a_1^{old}$$

$$L = max(0, a_2^{old} - a_1^{old})$$

$$H = min(C, C + a_2^{old} - a_1^{old})$$

当 $y_1 = y_2$ 时:

$$\begin{aligned} a_2 + a_1 &= a_2^{old} + a_1^{old} \\ L &= max(0, a_2^{old} + a_1^{old} - C) \\ H &= min(C, a_2^{old} + a_1^{old}) \end{aligned}$$

则 a2 经剪辑后解为:

$$a_2^{new} = \begin{cases} H, & a_2^{new,unclip} > H \\ a_2^{new,unclip}, & L \le a_2^{new,unclip} \le H \\ L, & a_2^{new,unclip} < L \end{cases}$$

对于偏置 b, 由于 KTT 条件约束有:

$$\alpha \odot (y \odot (X \cdot w + b) - 1) = \mathbf{0}^m$$

对于任一 $a_i > 0$ 有 $(a^{old} \odot y)^T \cdot K(X, x_i) + b = y_i$ 整理后得到, 当 $0 \le a_1 \le C$ 时:

$$b_1^{new} = y_1 - (a^{new} \odot y))^T \cdot K(X, x_1)$$

= $y_1 - (a^{old} \odot y))^T \cdot K(X, x_1) + a_1^{old} y_1 K_{11} + a_2^{old} y_2 K_{12} - a_1^{new} y_1 K_{11} - a_2^{new} y_2 K_{12}$

当 $0 < a_2 < C$ 时:

$$b_2^{new} = y_2 - (a^{new} \odot y)^T \cdot K(X, x_2)$$

= $y_2 - (a^{old} \odot y)^T \cdot K(X, x_2) + a_1^{old} y_1 K_{12} + a_2^{old} y_2 K_{22} - a_1^{new} y_1 K_{12} - a_2^{new} y_2 K_{22}$

若 a_1 、 a_2 都满足条件,那么 $b_1^{new} = a_2^{new}$ 。 当所有 a_i 满足 KTT 条件时,模型得解。

2 总结

2.1 线性可分支持向量机

当训练数据线性可分时,支持向量机可以得到一个最大间隔的分离超平面,若近似可分,则可以添加软间隔的方式,若线性不可分,则可以利用核技巧确保可以找到最大间隔分离超平面。由于得到的分离间隔最大,支持向量机有较好的鲁棒性。

2.2 模型训练

通过拉格朗日对偶变换,通过 KTT 条件,可以将原始问题转换为拉格朗日对偶问题,从而自然的引入核函数。SMO 是常用的模型训练算法,其本质上是凸二次规划问题,当所有变量都满足 KTT 条件,可以得到最佳解。SMO 的计算过程直接利用解析解,求解速度较快。

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A 支持向量机的 python 源码

支持向量机的 python 源码实现, 只使用 numpy 库:

```
\# -*- coding: utf8 -*-
import math
import time
import numpy as np
import sklearn
from sklearn import datasets
from sklearn.datasets import load_breast_cancer
from sklearn import preprocessing
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import r2 score
dataset = sklearn.datasets.load_breast_cancer()
dataset.target [dataset.target \Longrightarrow 0] = -1 #0/1 标记替换成1/-1标记
class GSKernal:
    def ___init___(self):
        self.sigma = 10
    def cal(self, x, z):
        result = None
        if len(x.shape) == 2:
             result = np.linalg.norm(x-z, axis=1) ** 2
        else:
             result = np.linalg.norm(x-z) ** 2
        return np.exp(-1 * result / (2 * self.sigma**2))
class SVM:
    def __init__(self, kn = None, C = 1, toler = 0.001):
        self.w = None \#w
        self.b = None \#b
        if not kn:
            kn = GSKernal()
        self.kn= kn
        self.C = C
        self.toler = toler
        self.alpha = None
        self.X = None
        self.Y = None
        self.kCache = \{\}
        return
    def calK(self, i, j):
        key = 
        if i \leq j:
             key = \frac{\%d_{max}}{i} (i, j)
             key = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d} \frac{1}{2} (j, i)
        ret = self.kCache.get(key)
```

```
if ret:
        return ret
    x1 = self.X[i]
    x2 = self.X[j]
    ret = self.kn.cal(x1, x2)
    self.kCache[key] = ret
    return ret
def calK2(self , j):
    key = 'A11_{\%}d'\%(j)
    ret = self.kCache.get(key)
    if ret:
        return ret['data']
    ret = np.zeros(self.X.shape[0])
    x2 = self.X[j]
    for i in range(self.X.shape[0]):
        x1 = self.X[i]
        ret[i] = self.kn.cal(x1, x2)
    self.kCache[key] = { 'data':ret}
    return ret
def isZero(self, v):
    return math.fabs(v) < self.toler
def calGxi(self , i):
    xi = self.X[i]
    ay = np.multiply(self.alpha, self.Y)
    gxi = np.dot(ay, self.calK2(i)) + self.b
    return gxi
def calcEi(self, i):
    gxi = self.calGxi(i)
    return gxi - self.Y[i]
def isSatisfyKKT(self, i):
    gxi = self.calGxi(i)
    yi = self.Y[i]
    if self.isZero(self.alpha[i]) and (yi * gxi >= 1):
        return True
    elif self.isZero(self.alpha[i] - self.C) and (yi * gxi <= 1):
        return True
    elif (self.alpha[i] > -self.toler) and (self.alpha[i] < (self.C + 
       self.toler)) \
            and self.isZero(yi * gxi - 1):
        return True
    return False
def getAlphaJ(self, E1, i):
    E2 = 0
    maxE1\_E2 = -1
    \max Index = -1
```

```
for j in range (self.X.shape[0]):
        if j == i:
            continue
        E2_tmp = self.calcEi(j)
        if E2_tmp == 0:
            continue
        if math.fabs(E1 - E2\_tmp) > maxE1\_E2:
            maxE1\_E2 = math. fabs (E1 - E2\_tmp)
            E2 = E2 \text{ tmp}
            \max Index = j
    if \max Index == -1:
        \max Index = i
        while \max Index = i:
            maxIndex = int(random.uniform(0, self.X.shape[0]))
        E2 = self.calcEi(maxIndex)
    return E2, maxIndex
def fit (self, X, Y, iterMax = 10):
    self.kCache.clear()
    scalerX = sklearn.preprocessing.StandardScaler().fit(X)#
       StandardScaler
    \#Y = Y. reshape(-1, 1)
    X = scaler X . transform (X)
    w = np.zeros(X.shape[1])
    self.b = 0
    a = np.zeros(X.shape[0])
    self.alpha = a
    self.X = X
    self.Y = Y
    iterStep = 0; parameterChanged = 1
    calTims = 0
    while (iterStep < iterMax) and (parameterChanged > 0):
        iterStep += 1
        parameterChanged = 0
        for i in range (self.X.shape[0]):
            if self.isSatisfyKKT(i):
                 continue
            E1 = self.calcEi(i)
            E2, j = self.getAlphaJ(E1, i)
            y1 = self.Y[i]
            y2 = self.Y[j]
            x1 = self.X[i]
```

```
x2 = self.X[j]
a1 \text{ old} = a[i]
a2_old = a[j]
if y1 != y2:
    L = \max(0, a2\_old - a1\_old)
    H = min(self.C, self.C + a2\_old - a1\_old)
else:
    L = \max(0, a2\_old + a1\_old - self.C)
    H = \min(self.C, a2\_old + a1\_old)
if L == H:
    continue
k11 = self.calK(i, i)
k12 = self.calK(i, j)
k21 = k12
k22 = self.calK(j, j)
ay = np. multiply(a, self.Y)
ayk1 = np.dot(ay, self.calK2(i))
ayk2 = np.dot(ay, self.calK2(j))
a2_{new} = a2_{old} + (y2 * (ayk1 - y1 - (ayk2 - y2))) / (k11 - y1 - (ayk2 - y2)))
     2*k12 + k22
a1_{new} = a1_{old} + y1 * y2 * (a2_{old} - a2_{new})
b1New = -1 * E1 - y1 * k11 * (a1_new - a1_old) \setminus
             -y2 * k21 * (a2_new - a2_old) + self.b
b2New = -1 * E2 - y1 * k12 * (a1_new - a1_old) 
        -y2 * k22 * (a2_new - a2_old) + self.b
bNew = 0
if (a1 \text{ new} > 0) and (a1 \text{ new} < \text{self.C}):
    bNew = b1New
elif (a2\_new > 0) and (a2\_new < self.C):
    bNew = b2New
else:
    bNew = (b1New + b2New) / 2
self.alpha[i] = a1\_new
self.alpha[j] = a2\_new
self.b = bNew
if math. fabs (a2\_new - a2\_old) >= 0.00001:
    parameterChanged += 1
calTims += 1
if calTims \% 50 == 0:
    print('train iter:%d SMO times:%d'%(iterStep, calTims))
\#time.sleep(1)
\#return
```

```
Yo = self.predict(self.X)
        #print(Yo)
        score = r2_score(Yo, self.Y)
        print('score', score)
        return
    def predict(self, X):
        if len(X.shape) == 1:
            return self.predictOne(X)
        ret = np.zeros(X.shape[0])
        for i in range (X.shape[0]):
            ret[i] = self.predictOne(X[i])
        return ret
    def predictOne(self, x):
        ret = np.zeros(self.X.shape[0])
        for i in range(self.X.shape[0]):
            x1 = self.X[i]
            ret[i] = self.kn.cal(x1, x2)
        ay = np.multiply(self.alpha, self.Y)
        gxi = np.dot(ay, ret) + self.b
        if gxi > 0:
            return 1
        return -1
if name = ' \frac{main}{} ':
   svm = SVM()
    print('data', dataset.data.shape)
    svm.fit(dataset.data, dataset.target)
```