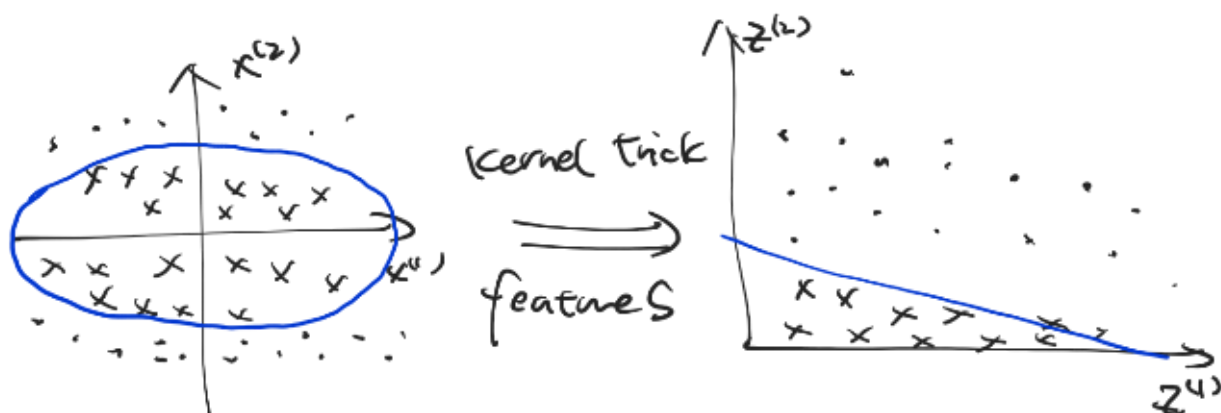


SVM

1. 核技巧 (Kernel trick)



非线性 $H \subseteq X \subset \mathbb{R}^2, x = (x^{(1)}, x^{(2)})$ 线性 $H \subseteq Z \subset \mathbb{R}^2, z = (z^{(1)}, z^{(2)})$
 $z = \phi(x) = ((x^{(1)})^2, (x^{(2)})^2)$

寻找超平面 $w_1(x^{(1)})^2 + w_2(x^{(2)})^2 = 0$
 \Rightarrow 直线 $w_1(z^{(1)}) + w_2(z^{(2)}) = 0$

kernel function $K(x, y) =$
 $K(x, y) = \phi(x) \cdot \phi(y)$

其中, ϕ 为 $X \rightarrow Z$ 的映射, $x, y \in X$, \cdot 为内积

常用 kernel function:

① polynomial kernel function
 $K(x, y) = (x \cdot y + 1)^2$

② Gaussian kernel function
 $K(x, y) = \exp(-\gamma \|x - y\|^2)$

$$= \dots = \exp\left(-\frac{1}{260}\right)$$

③ String kernel functions

2. Sequential minimal optimization (SMO)

所求的最优化问题:

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\alpha} \quad & \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j K(x_i, x_j) - \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i y_i = 0 \\ & 0 \leq \alpha_i \leq C, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, N \end{aligned}$$

变量为 拉格朗日乘子 α_i , N 个

SMO 求解思路为: 如果所有的 α_i 都满足 KKT, 则为解

即: 选择两个变量 (如 α_1, α_2), 固定其他变量 (如 $\alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_N$)
构造一个二次规划, 求解 (α_1, α_2)

注意, α_1, α_2 并不独立. $\alpha_1^* = -y_1 \sum_{i=2}^N \alpha_i y_i$

SMO \Rightarrow ① 如何求解 α_1^*, α_2^*
② 如何选择 α_1, α_2

2.1 求解两个变量二次规划的方法

假设所述变量为 α_1, α_2 , 固定 $\alpha_i (i=3, \dots, N)$

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

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

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

可如前求解 $\alpha_1^{\text{old}}, \alpha_2^{\text{old}}$; 然后 $\alpha_1^{\text{new}}, \alpha_2^{\text{new}}$; 再进行 $0 \leq \alpha_i \leq C$ 约束 $\alpha_1^{\text{unc}}, \alpha_2^{\text{unc}}$;

$$L \leq \alpha_2^{\text{new}} \leq H$$

$$\text{if } y_1 \neq y_2, (\text{如 } y_1 = -1, y_2 = +1) =$$

$$L = \max(0, \alpha_2^{\text{old}} - \alpha_1^{\text{old}}),$$

$$H = \min(C, C + \alpha_2^{\text{old}} - \alpha_1^{\text{old}})$$

$$\text{if } y_1 = y_2, (\text{如 } y_1 = y_2 = 1 \text{ 或 } -1) =$$

$$L = \max(0, \alpha_2^{\text{old}} + \alpha_1^{\text{old}} - C)$$

$$H = \min(C, \alpha_2^{\text{old}} - \alpha_1^{\text{old}})$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad g(x) = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i y_i K(x_i, x) + b$$

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

$$i=1, 2$$

则 上述约束 $0 \leq \alpha_i \leq C$ 可写为:

$$\alpha_2^{unc} = \alpha_2^{old} + \frac{y_2(E_1 - E_2)}{\eta}$$

其中 $\eta = K_{11} + K_{22} - 2K_{12} = \|\phi(x_1) - \phi(x_2)\|^2$

对于 α_2 的更新为：

$$\alpha_2^{new} = \begin{cases} H, & \alpha_2^{unc} > H \\ \alpha_2^{unc}, & L \leq \alpha_2^{unc} \leq H \\ L, & \alpha_2^{unc} < L \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha_1^{new} = \alpha_1^{old} + y_1 y_2 (\alpha_2^{old} - \alpha_2^{new})$$

2.2. 如何选择两个变量 \Rightarrow 贪心算法

(1) 1st 变量 \Rightarrow 违反 KKT 最严重的样本点 (x_i, y_i) α_i
a.k.a. 对偶子问题

KKT Condition =

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_i = 0 \Leftrightarrow y_i g(x_i) \geq 1 \Rightarrow \text{边界内} \\ 0 < \alpha_i < C \Leftrightarrow y_i g(x_i) = 1 \Rightarrow \text{边界上 (SV)} \\ \alpha_i = C \Leftrightarrow y_i g(x_i) \leq -1 \Rightarrow \text{边界之外} \end{cases}$$

(2) 2nd 变量 \Rightarrow 使 1st α 有足够大的变化
a.k.a. 为子问题

$$\alpha_i^{\text{new}} \propto |\bar{E}_i - E_2| \begin{cases} \max(E_i), & \text{if } E_i < 0 \\ \min(E_i), & \text{if } E_i > 0 \end{cases}$$

此时所有 E_i 都在子表中。

(3) 计算 b 和 E_i

$$\text{if } 0 < \alpha_i < C \Rightarrow y_i \cdot g(x_i) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y_i \left[\sum_{j=1}^N \alpha_j y_j K(x_j, x_i) + b \right] = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^N \alpha_j y_j K_{ji} + b = y_i \quad (i=1)$$

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

$$\bar{E}_i^{\text{new}} = \sum_S y_j \alpha_j K(x_i, x_j) + b^{\text{new}} - y_i$$

其中, S 是所有支持向量 x_j 的集合

SMO 算法:

Input = $T = \{(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n)\}$, 精度 ϵ

Output = α

$$(1) \alpha^{(0)} = 0 \quad K=0$$

② 选取 $\alpha_1^{(k)}, \alpha_2^{(k)}, \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1^{(k+1)} = \alpha_1^{\text{new}} \\ \alpha_2^{(k+1)} = \alpha_2^{\text{new}} \end{cases}$
 update b, E

③ 精度是否满足: $\sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i y_i = 0$

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

$$y_i \cdot g(x_i) = \begin{cases} \geq 1, & \{x_i | \alpha_i = 0\} \\ = 1, & \{x_i | 0 < \alpha_i < C\} \\ \leq 1, & \{x_i | \alpha_i = C\} \end{cases}$$

满足, 则) 输出 $\hat{\alpha} = \alpha^{(k+1)}$

否则) 转至 ②