支持向量机 SVM(Support Vector Machines)

SVM

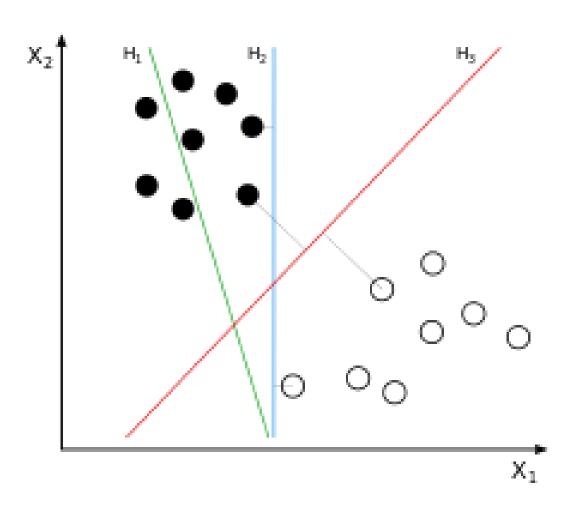


最早是由 Vladimir N. Vapnik 和 Alexey Ya. Chervonenkis 在 1963年提出

目前的版本(soft margin)是由Corinna Cortes 和 Vapnik在1993年提出,并在1995年发表

深度学习(2012)出现之前,SVM被认为机器学习中近十几年来最成功,表现最好的算法

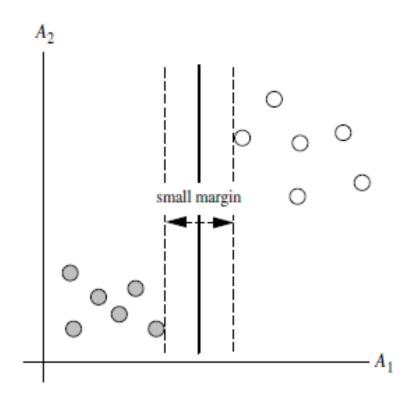


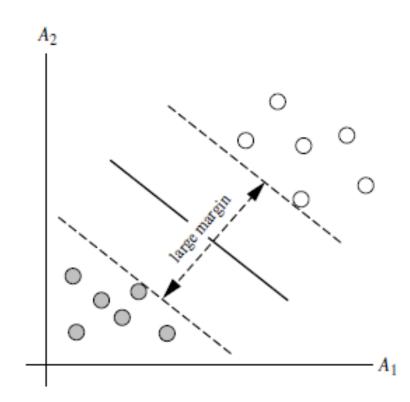


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SVM寻找区分两类的超平面 (hyper plane), 使边际(margin)最大





向量内积



$$x = \begin{cases} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \dots \\ x_n \end{cases} \qquad y = \begin{cases} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \dots \\ y_n \end{cases}$$

向量内积: $x \cdot y = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + \dots + x_n y_n$

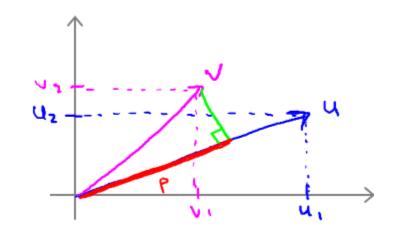
向量内积: $x \cdot y = ||x||||y||\cos(\theta)$

范数:
$$||x|| = \sqrt{x \cdot x} = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2}$$

当 $\|x\| \neq 0$, $\|y\| \neq 0$ 时,可以求余弦相似度: $cos\theta = \frac{x \cdot y}{\|x\| \|y\|}$

向量内积



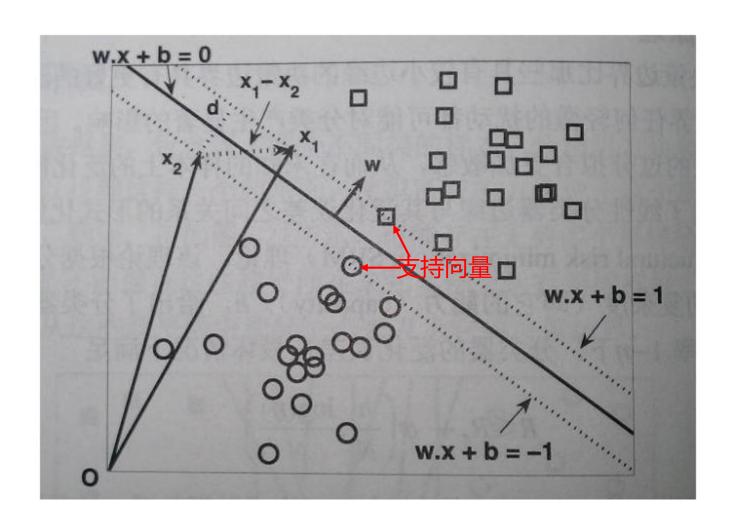


1000 J

向量内积: $v \cdot u > 0$

向量内积: $v \cdot u < 0$





一些推导



$$w \cdot x + b = 1$$

 $w \cdot x + b = -1$
 $w \cdot x + b = 2$
 $w \cdot x + b = -3$
 $2^*u + v = 1$
 $-3^*u + v = -1$
 $u = -2/5$
 $v = 1/5$

$$w \cdot x_{1} + b = 1$$

$$w \cdot x_{2} + b = -1$$

$$w \cdot (x_{1} - x_{2}) = 2$$

$$\|w\| \|(x_{1} - x_{2})\| \cos(\theta) = 2$$

$$\|w\| *d = 2$$

$$d = \frac{2}{\|w\|}$$

SVM简单例子





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转化为凸优化问题



$$w \cdot x + b \ge 1$$
,则分类y=1 $y(w \cdot x + b) \ge 1$ $w \cdot x + b \le -1$,则分类y=-1

求
$$d = \frac{2}{\|w\|}$$
最大值,

也就是求
$$min \frac{||w||^2}{2}$$

凸优化问题



1. 无约束优化问题: min <math>f(x)

-费马定理

2.带等式约束的优化问题: $\min f(x)$

-拉格朗日乘子法: $s.t. h_i(\mathbf{x}) = 0$, $i = 1,2, \dots n$

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}, \lambda) = f(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i h_i(\mathbf{x})$$

3.带不等式约束的优化问题: $\min f(x)$

-KKT条件

$$s.t. h_i(\mathbf{x}) = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$g_i(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0, \qquad i = 1, 2, \cdots, k$$

$$\mathcal{L}(x,\lambda,v) = f(x) + \sum_{i=1}^{k} \lambda_i g_i(x) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_i h_i(x)$$

广义拉格朗日乘子法



目标函数 α拉格朗日乘子 约束条件

$$L(w,b,a) = \frac{1}{2} ||w||^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i (y_i(w^T x_i + b) - 1)$$

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

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

跟岭回归和LASSO类似



岭回归代价函数:

$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2m} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{m} (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^{2} + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^{n} \theta_{j}^{2} \right]$$

 λ 的值可以用于限制 $\sum_{j=1}^{n} \theta_j^2 \leq t$

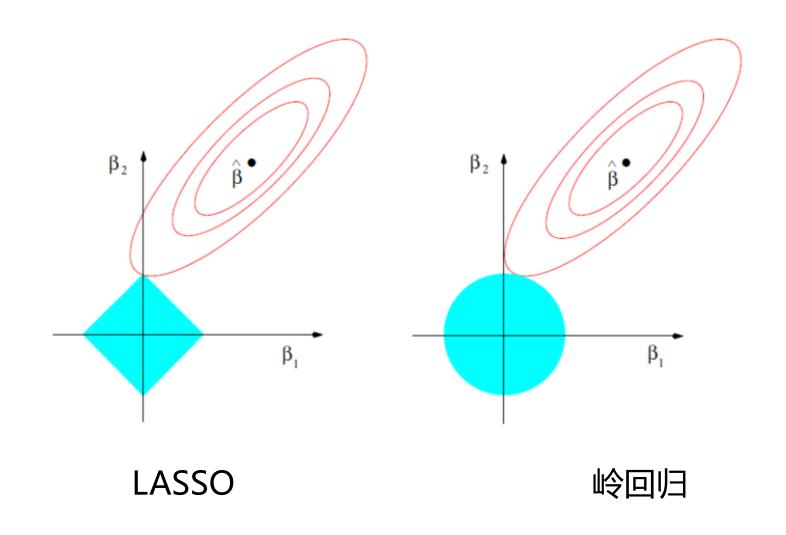
LASSO代价函数:

$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2m} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{m} (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^{2} + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^{n} |\theta_{j}| \right]$$

 λ 的值可以用于限制 $\sum_{j=1}^{n} |\theta_j| \leq t$

跟岭回归和LASSO类似





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拉格朗日乘子法的一种推广,可以处理有不等号的约束条件。

$$\min f(\mathbf{x})$$

$$s.t. h_i(\mathbf{x}) = 0, \qquad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$g_i(\mathbf{x}) \le 0, \qquad i = 1, 2, \dots, k$$

$$\mathcal{L}(x,\lambda,v) = f(x) + \sum_{i=1}^{k} \lambda_i g_i(x) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_i h_i(x)$$

进一步简化为对偶问题



$$L(w,b,a) = \frac{1}{2} ||w||^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i (y_i(w^T x_i + b) - 1)$$

上述问题可以改写成:

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{w},b} \max_{\alpha_i \geq 0} \mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{w},b,\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = p^*$$

可以等价为下列对偶问题:

$$\max_{\alpha_i \geq 0} \min_{\boldsymbol{w}, b} \mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{w}, b, \boldsymbol{\alpha}) = d^*$$

进一步简化为对偶问题



$$L(w, b, a) = \frac{1}{2} ||w||^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i (y_i(w^T x_i + b) - 1)$$

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

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

把w和b消除了
$$\longrightarrow L(w,b,a) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j x_i^T x_j$$

进一步简化为对偶问题



$$\max_{\alpha_i \geq 0} \min_{\boldsymbol{w}, b} \mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{w}, b, \boldsymbol{\alpha}) = \max_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}} \left[\sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^k \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j (x_i)^T x_j \right]$$

$$s.t.\sum_{i=1}^{k} \alpha_i y_i = 0, \qquad \alpha_i \ge 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$\min_{\alpha} \left[\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{k} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j (x_i)^T x_j - \sum_{i=1}^{k} \alpha_i \right] = \min_{\alpha} \left[\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{k} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j (x_i \cdot x_j) - \sum_{i=1}^{k} \alpha_i \right]$$

$$s.t.\sum_{i=1}^{k} \alpha_i y_i = 0, \qquad \alpha_i \ge 0, i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$$



由此可以求出最优解 α^* ,求出该值后将其带入可以得到:

$$w^* = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i^* y_i x_i$$

$$b^* = y_i - (w^*)^T x_i$$



Microsoft Research的John C. Platt在1998年提出针对线性SVM和数据稀疏时性能更优

$$\min_{\alpha} \left[\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^k \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j (x_i)^T x_j - \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i \right] = \min_{\alpha} \left[\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^k \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j (x_i \cdot x_j) - \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i \right]$$

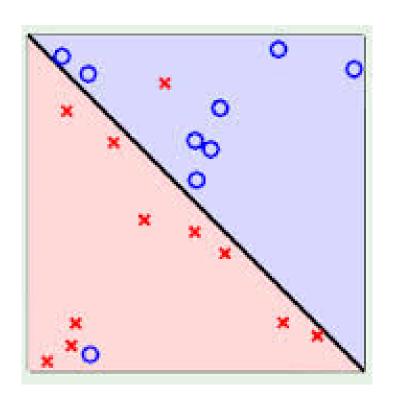
$$s.t.\sum_{i=1}^{k} \alpha_i y_i = 0, \qquad \alpha_i \ge 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

s.t.,
$$C \ge \alpha_i \ge 0$$
, $i=1,\dots,n$

基本思路是先根据约束条件随机给 α 赋值。然后每次 选取两个 α ,调节这两个 α 使得目标函数最小。然后再 选取两个 α ,调节 α 使得目标函数最小。以此类推

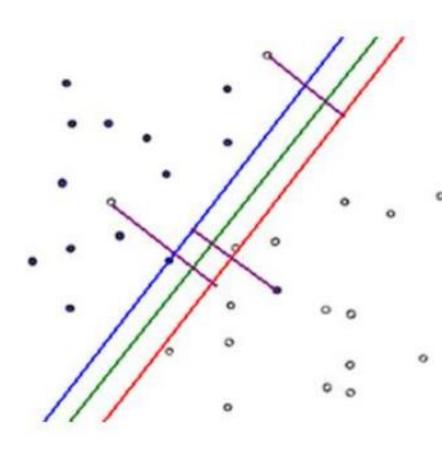
线性不可分的情况





松弛变量与惩罚函数





$$y_i(w_i \cdot x_i + b) \ge 1 - \varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_i \ge 0$$

约束条件没有体现错误分类的点要尽量接近分类边界

$$min\frac{\|w\|^2}{2} + C\sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i$$

使得分错的点越少越好,距 离分类边界越近越好

线性不可分情形下的对偶问题

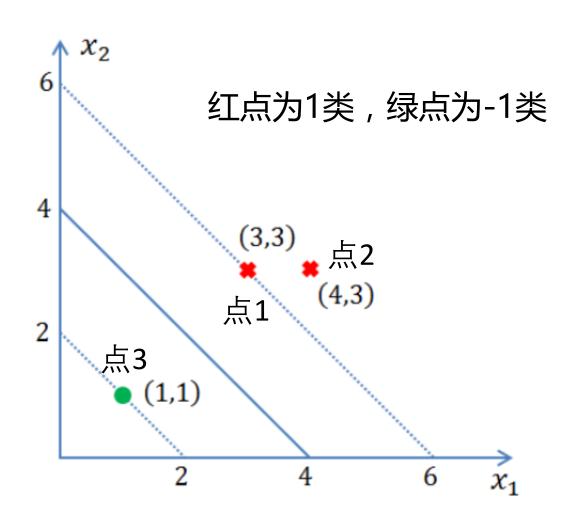


$$\min_{\alpha} \left[\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^k \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j (x_i)^T x_j - \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i \right] = \min_{\alpha} \left[\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^k \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j (x_i \cdot x_j) - \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i \right]$$

$$s.t.\sum_{i=1}^{k} \alpha_i y_i = 0, \qquad \alpha_i \ge 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

s.t.,
$$C \ge \alpha_i \ge 0$$
, $i=1,\dots,n$





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可知目标函数为

$$\min_{\alpha} f(\alpha), \quad s.t. \, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_3 = 0, \quad \alpha_i \ge 0, i = 1,2,3$$

其中

$$f(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{3} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j (x_i \cdot x_j) - \sum_{i=1}^{3} \alpha_i$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(18\alpha_1^2 + 25\alpha_2^2 + 2\alpha_3^2 + 42\alpha_1\alpha_2 - 12\alpha_1\alpha_3 - 14\alpha_2\alpha_3) - \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 - \alpha_3$$

然后,将 $\alpha_3 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$ 带入目标函数,得到一个关于 α_1 和 α_2 的函数

$$s(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = 4\alpha_1^2 + \frac{13}{2}\alpha_2^2 + 10\alpha_1\alpha_2 - 2\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2$$



对 α_1 和 α_2 求偏导数并令其为0,易知 $s(\alpha_1,\alpha_2)$ 在点(1.5,-1)处取极值。而该点不满足 $a_i \geq 0$ 的约束条件,于是可以推断最小值在边界上达到。经计算当 $\alpha_1 = 0$ 时, $s(\alpha_1 = 0,\alpha_2 = 2/13) = -0.1538$;当 $\alpha_2 = 0$ 时, $s(\alpha_1 = 1/4,\alpha_2 = 0) = -0.25$ 。于是 $s(\alpha_1,\alpha_2)$ 在 $\alpha_1 = 1/4$, $\alpha_2 = 0$ 时取得最小值,此时亦可算出 $\alpha_3 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 1/4$ 。因为 α_1 和 α_3 不等于0,所以对应的点 α_1 和 α_3 就应该是支持向量。



进而可以求得

$$\mathbf{w}^* = \sum_{i=1}^3 \alpha_i^* y_i x_i = \frac{1}{4} \times (3,3) - \frac{1}{4} \times (1,1) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

即 $w_1 = w_2 = 0.5$ 。进而有

$$b^* = 1 - (w_1, w_2) \cdot (3,3) = -2$$

因此最大间隔分类超平面为

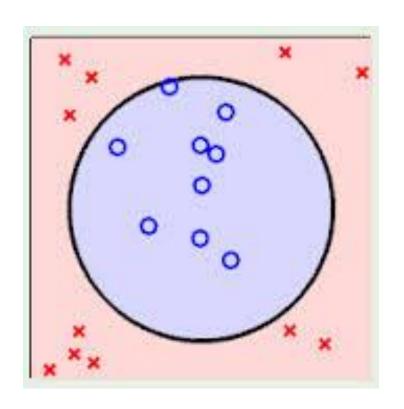
$$\frac{1}{2}x_1 + \frac{1}{2}x_2 - 2 = 0$$

分类决策函数为

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = sign\left(\frac{1}{2}x_1 + \frac{1}{2}x_2 - 2\right)$$

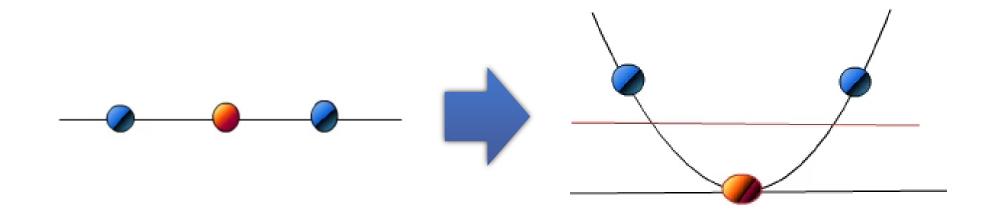
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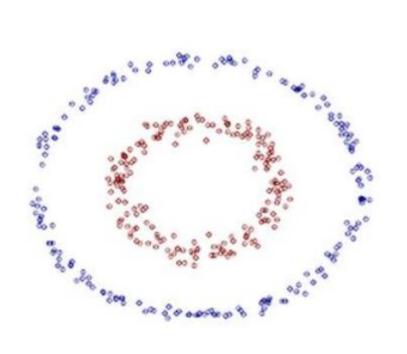


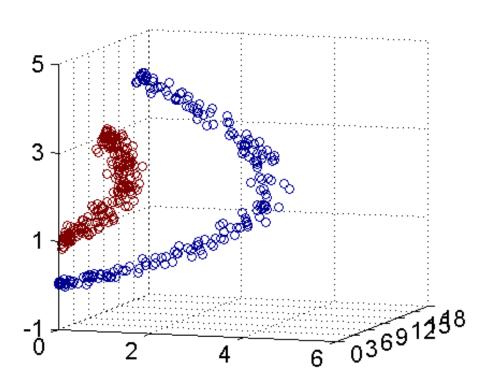


把低维空间的非线性问题映射到高维空间,变成求解线性问题

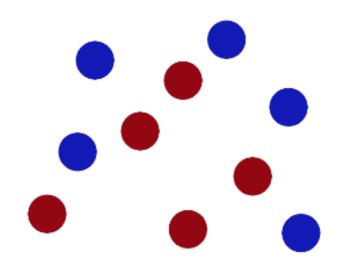


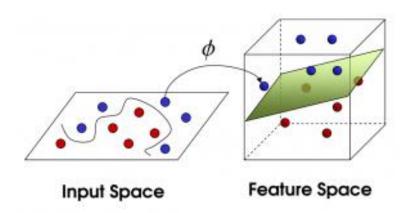






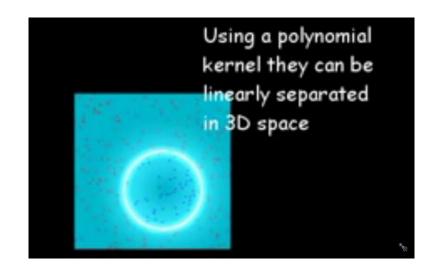


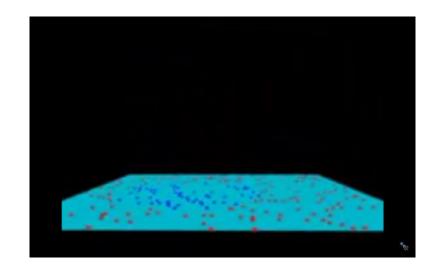




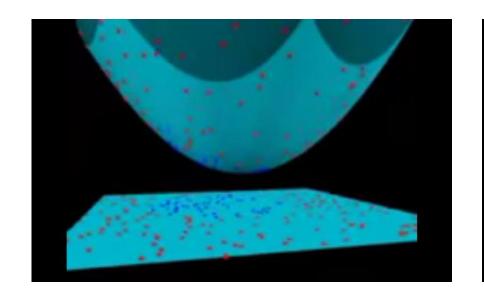


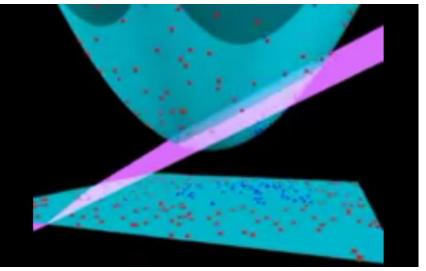
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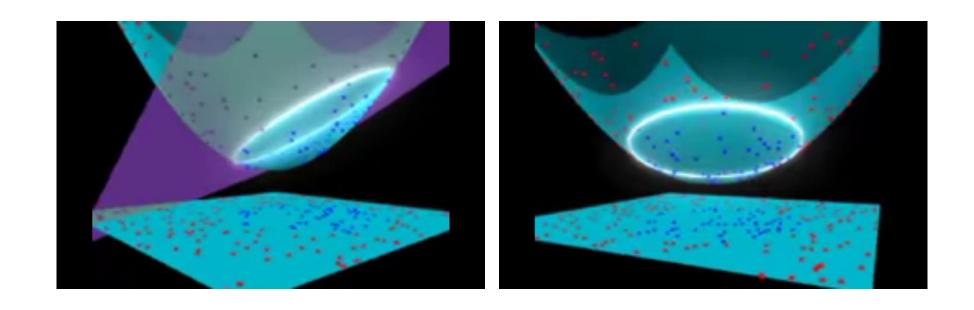




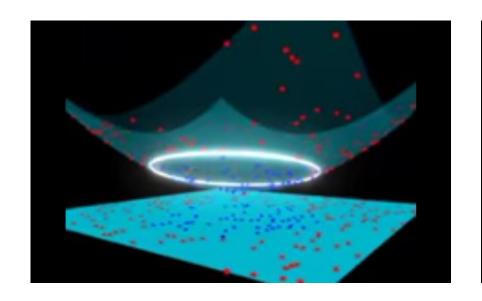


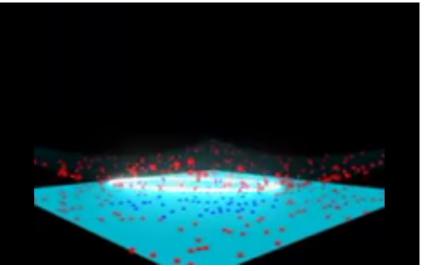




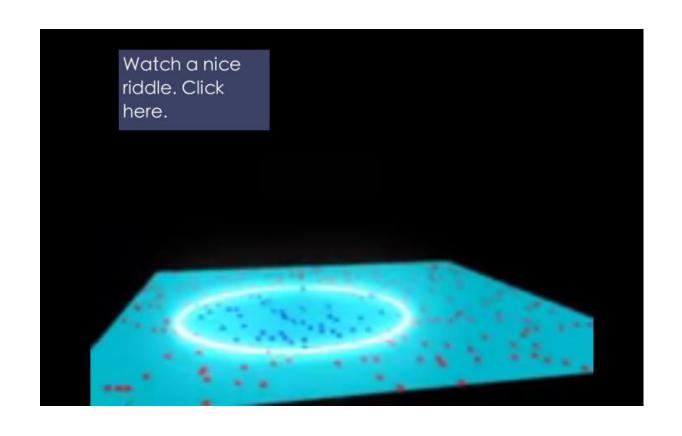






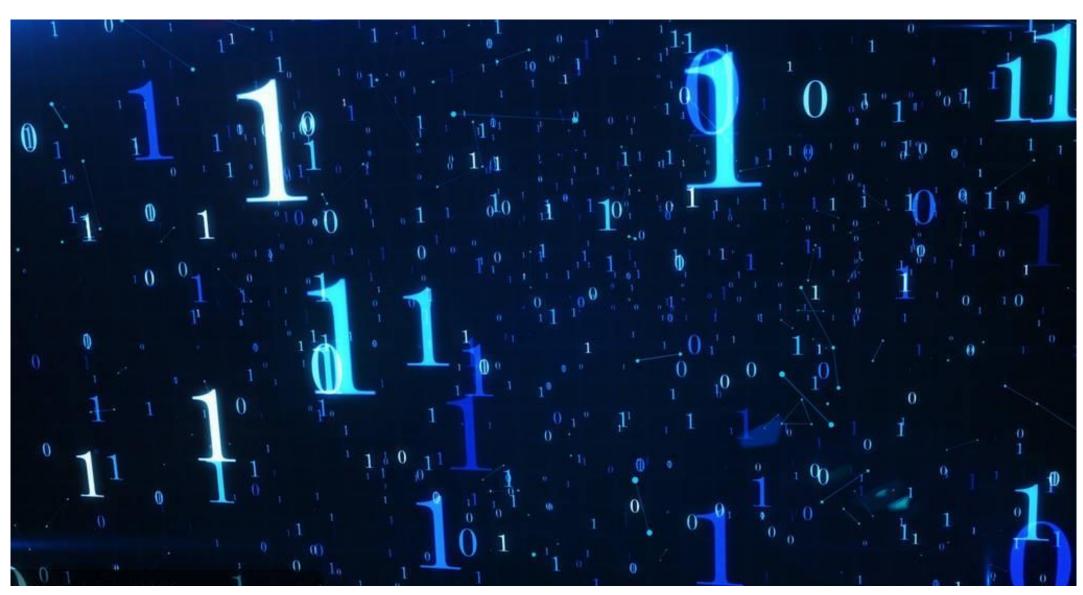






SVM-低维映射高维





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映射举例



3维输入向量: $X = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$

转化到6维空间 Z 中去:

$$\phi_1(X) = x_1, \ \phi_2(X) = x_2, \ \phi_3(X) = x_3, \ \phi_4(X) = (x_1)^2, \ \phi_5(X) = x_1x_2, \ \text{and} \ \phi_6(X) = x_1x_3.$$

新的决策超平面 :d(Z) = WZ + b, 其中W和Z是向量,这个超平面是线性的,解出W和b之后,并且带回原方程:

$$d(\mathbf{Z}) = w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_3 x_3 + w_4 (x_1)^2 + w_5 x_1 x_2 + w_6 x_1 x_3 + b$$

= $w_1 z_1 + w_2 z_2 + w_3 z_3 + w_4 z_4 + w_5 z_5 + w_6 z_6 + b$

存在的问题



$$\min_{\alpha} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j x_i^T x_j \right], \sum_{i=1}^{k} \alpha_i y_i = 0, C \ge \alpha_i \ge 0$$

$$\min_{\alpha} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j \emptyset(x_i)^T \emptyset(x_j) \right], \sum_{i=1}^{k} \alpha_i y_i = 0, C \ge \alpha_i \ge 0$$

1.维度灾难

红色的地方要使用映射后的样本向量做内积 假如最初的特征是n维的,我们把它映射到n²维,然后 再计算。这样需要的时间从原来的的O(n),变成了O(n²)

2.如何选择合理的非线性转换?

引入核函数



我们可以构造核函数使得运算结果等同于非线性映射,同时运算量要远远小于非线性映射。

$$K(X_i, X_j) = \phi(X_i) \cdot \phi(X_j)$$

$$h$$
 次多项式核函数 : $K(X_i, X_j) = (X_i, X_j + 1)^h$ 高斯径向基函数核函数 : $K(X_i, X_j) = e^{-\|X_i - X_j\|^2/2\sigma^2}$ S 型核函数 : $K(X_i, X_j) = \tanh(\kappa X_i \cdot X_j - \delta)$

核函数举例



```
假设定义两个向量: x = (x1, x2, x3); y = (y1, y2, y3) 定义高维映射方程: f(x) = (x1x1, x1x2, x1x3, x2x1, x2x2, x2x3, x3x1, x3x2, x3x3) 假设x = (1, 2, 3), y = (4, 5, 6). f(x) = (1, 2, 3, 2, 4, 6, 3, 6, 9) f(y) = (16, 20, 24, 20, 25, 36, 24, 30, 36) 求内积<f(x), f(y) > = 16 + 40 + 72 + 40 + 100 + 180 + 72 + 180 + 324 = 1024
```

定义核函数: K(x,y) = (<f(x), f(y)>)^2 K(x,y) = (4 + 10 + 18)^2 = 1024 同样的结果,使用核方法计算容易得多。

SVM优点



- 训练好的模型的算法复杂度是由支持向量的个数决定的,而不是由数据的维度决定的。所以SVM不太容易产生overfitting
- SVM训练出来的模型完全依赖于支持向量(Support Vectors),即使训练集里面所有非支持向量的点都被去 除,重复训练过程,结果仍然会得到完全一样的模型。
- 一个SVM如果训练得出的支持向量个数比较小,SVM 训练出的模型比较容易被泛化。

SVM-线性分类





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SVM-非线性分类





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LFW人脸数据集



http://vis-www.cs.umass.edu/lfw/

Labeled Faces in the Wild



Menu

- LFW Home
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Labeled Faces in the Wild Home



NEW SURVEY PAPER:

Erik Learned-Miller, Gary B. Huang, Aruni RoyChowdhury, Haoxiang Li, and Gang Hua.

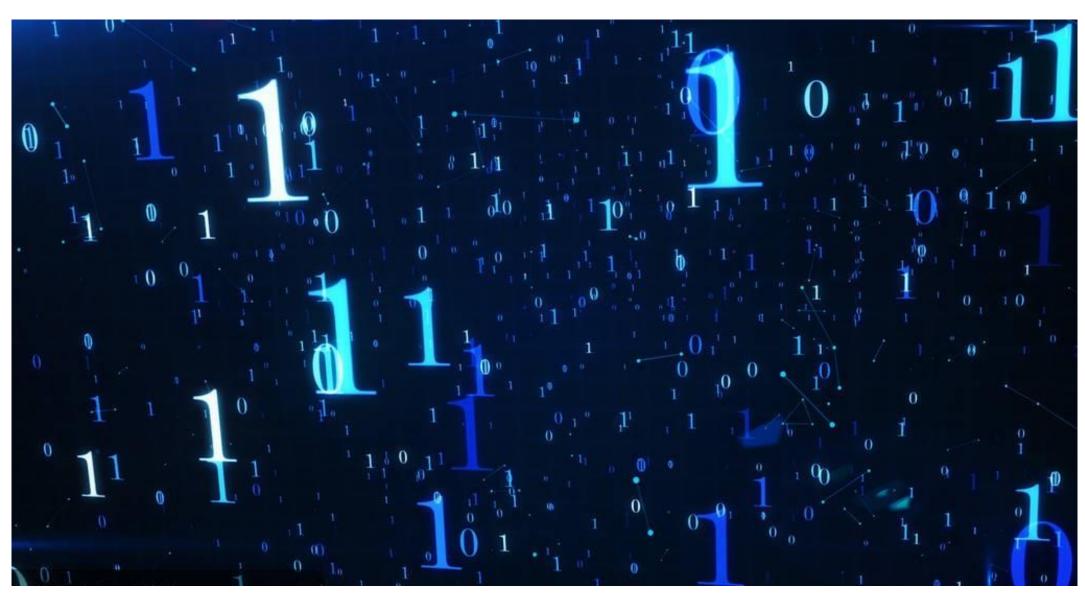
Labeled Faces in the Wild: A Survey.

In *Advances in Face Detection and Facial Image Analysis*, edited by Michal Kawulok, M. Emre Celebi, and Bogdan Smolka, Springer, pages 189-248, 2016.

[Springer Page] [Draft pdf]

SVM-人脸识别





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