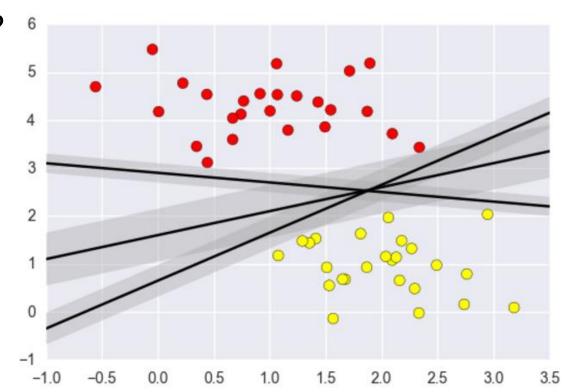
Support Vector Machine

❷ 要解决的问题:什么样的决策边界才是最好的呢?

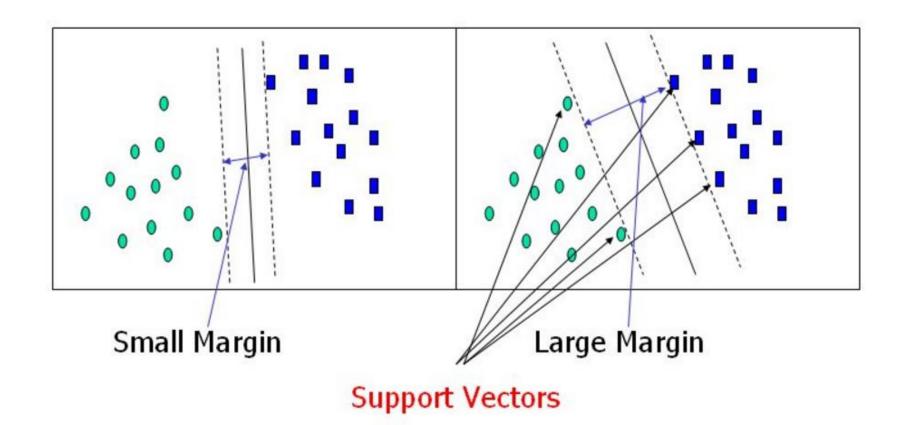
❷ 特征数据本身如果就很难分,怎么办呢?

❷ 目标:基于上述问题对SVM进行推导



Support Vector Machine

❷ 决策边界:选出来离雷区最远的(雷区就是边界上的点,要Large Margin)



✅ 距离的计算

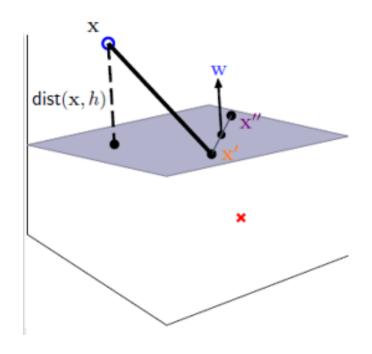
consider x', x" on hyperplane

$$\mathbf{0} \ \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}' = -b, \ \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}'' = -b$$

2 w ⊥ hyperplane:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{w}^T & (\mathbf{x}'' - \mathbf{x}') \\ \text{vector on hyperplane} \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

3 distance = project $(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}')$ to \perp hyperplane



$$\mathsf{distance}(\mathbf{x}, \textcolor{red}{b}, \mathbf{w}) = \left| \frac{\mathbf{w}^{\intercal}}{\|\mathbf{w}\|} (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}') \right| \stackrel{\textcircled{1}}{=} \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{w}\|} |\mathbf{w}^{\intercal} \mathbf{x} + \textcolor{red}{b}|$$

✅ 数据标签定义

② 决策方程: $y(x) = w^T \Phi(x) + b$ (其中 $\Phi(x)$ 是对数据做了变换,后面继续说)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y(x_i) > 0 \Leftrightarrow y_i = +1}{y(x_i) < 0 \Leftrightarrow y_i = -1} \Rightarrow y_i \cdot y(x_i) > 0$$

❤ 优化的目标

❷ 通俗解释:找到一个条线(w和b),使得离该线最近的点(雷区)能够最远

(由于 $y_i \cdot y(x_i) > 0$ 所以将绝对值展开原始依旧成立)

✅ 目标函数

=>
$$y_i \cdot (w^T \cdot \Phi(x_i) + b) \ge 1$$
 (之前我们认为恒大于0,现在严格了些)

由于
$$y_i \cdot (w^T \cdot \Phi(x_i) + b) \ge 1$$
 ,只需要考虑 $\underset{w,b}{\operatorname{arg\,max}} \frac{1}{\|w\|}$ (目标函数搞定!)

❤ 目标函数

 \mathcal{O} 常规套路:将求解极大值问题转换成极小值问题=> $min_{w,b} \frac{1}{2}w^2$

∅ 如何求解:应用拉格朗日乘子法求解

✅ 拉格朗日乘子法

 \bigcirc 带约束的优化问题: $\min_{x} f_{0}(x)$

subject to
$$f_i(x) \le 0, i = 1,...m$$

 $h_i(x) = 0, i = 1,...q$

Ø 原式转換:
$$\min \ L\left(x,\lambda,v
ight)=f_{0}\left(x
ight)+\sum\limits_{i=1}^{m}\lambda_{i}f_{i}\left(x
ight)+\sum\limits_{i=1}^{q}v_{i}h_{i}\left(x
ight)$$

愛 我们的式子:
$$L(w,b,\alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i (y_i (w^T \cdot \Phi(x_i) + b) - 1)$$

(约束条件不要忘: $y_i(w^T \cdot \Phi(x_i) + b) \ge 1$)

✓ SVM求解

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

Ø 对w求偏导:
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = 0 \Rightarrow w = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i y_i \Phi(x_n)$$

对b求偏导:
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i y_i$$

✓ SVM求解

✓ SVM求解

$$\mathscr{O}$$
继续对α求极大值: $\max_{\alpha} \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j \Big(\Phi(x_i) \cdot \Phi(x_j) \Big)$

条件:
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i y_i = 0$$
$$\alpha_i \ge 0.$$

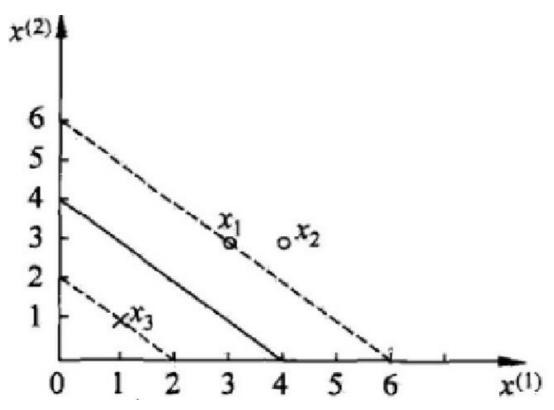
Ø 极大值转换成求极小值: $\min_{\alpha} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j (\Phi(x_i) \cdot \Phi(x_j)) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_i y_i y_j (\Phi(x_i) \cdot \Phi(x_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_i y_i y_i y_i (\Phi(x_i) \cdot \Phi(x_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_i y_i y_i (\Phi(x_i) \cdot \Phi(x_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_i y_i y_i (\Phi(x_i) \cdot \Phi(x_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_i y_i y_i (\Phi(x_i) \cdot \Phi(x_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_i y_i y_i (\Phi(x_i) \cdot \Phi(x_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_i y_i y_i (\Phi(x_i) \cdot \Phi(x_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_i y_i y_i (\Phi(x_i) \cdot \Phi(x_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_i y_i y_i (\Phi(x_i) \cdot \Phi(x_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_i y_i y_i (\Phi(x_i) \cdot \Phi(x_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_i y_i y_i (\Phi(x_i) \cdot \Phi(x_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_i y_i y_i (\Phi(x_i) \cdot \Phi(x_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_i y_i y_i (\Phi(x_i) \cdot \Phi(x_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_i y_i y_i (\Phi(x_i) \cdot \Phi(x_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_i y_i y_i (\Phi(x_i) \cdot \Phi(x_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_i y_i y_i (\Phi(x_i) \cdot \Phi(x_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_i y_i y_i (\Phi(x_i) \cdot \Phi(x_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_i y_i y_i (\Phi(x_i) \cdot \Phi(x_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_i y_i y_i (\Phi(x_i) \cdot \Phi(x_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_i y_i y_i (\Phi(x_i) \cdot \Phi(x_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_i y_i y_i (\Phi(x_i) \cdot \Phi(x_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_i y_i y_i (\Phi(x_i) \cdot \Phi(x_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_i y_i y_i (\Phi(x_i) \cdot \Phi(x_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_i y_i y_i (\Phi(x_i) \cdot \Phi(x_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_i y_i y_i (\Phi(x_i) \cdot \Phi(x_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_i y_i y_i (\Phi(x_i) \cdot \Phi(x_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_i y_i y_i (\Phi(x_i) \cdot \Phi(x_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_i y_i y_i (\Phi(x_i) \cdot \Phi(x_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_i y_i y_i (\Phi(x_i) \cdot \Phi(x_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_i y_i y_i (\Phi(x_i) \cdot \Phi(x_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_i y_i (\Phi(x_i) \cdot \Phi(x_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i x_i (\Phi(x_i)$

条件:
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i y_i = 0$$
$$\alpha_i \ge 0$$

✓ SVM求解实例

承解:
$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j (x_i \cdot x_j) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i$$

约束条件: $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_3 = 0$ $\alpha_i \ge 0, \quad i = 1, 2, 3$



✓ SVM求解实例

Ø 原式:
$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j (x_i \cdot x_j) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i$$
, 将数据代入

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

由于:
$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = \alpha_3$$
 化简可得: $4\alpha_1^2 + \frac{13}{2}\alpha_2^2 + 10\alpha_1\alpha_2 - 2\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2$

✓ SVM求解实例

∅ 分别对 α 1和 α 2求偏导,偏导等于0可得: $\alpha_1 = 1.5$ $\alpha_2 = -1$ (并不满足约束条件 $\alpha_i \geq 0$,i = 1,2,3 ,所以解应在边界上)

$$\alpha_1 = 0$$
 带入原式=-0.153 (不满足约束)

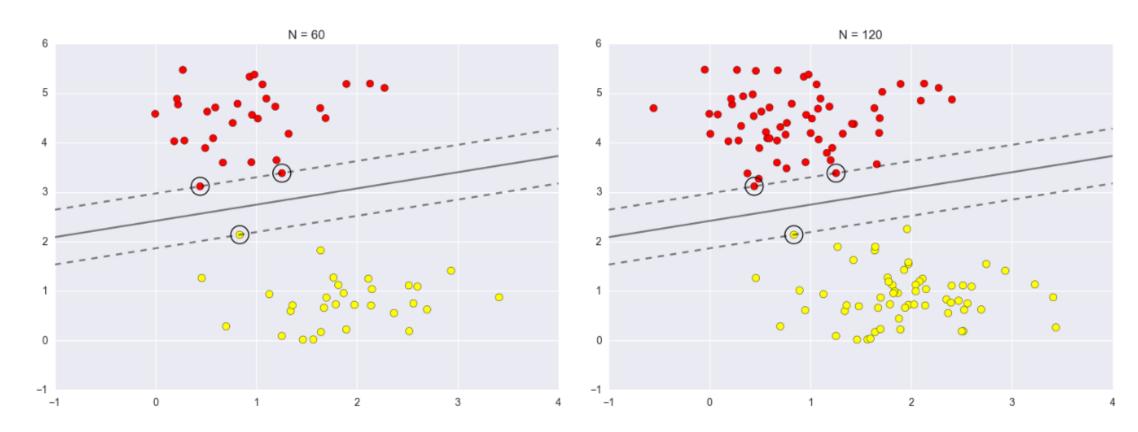
最小值在(0.25,0,0.25)处取得

✓ SVM求解实例

$$w = \frac{1}{4} * 1 * (3,3) + \frac{1}{4} * (-1) * (1,1) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$b = y_i - \sum_{i=1}^n a_i y_i (x_i x_j) = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{4} * 1 * 18 + \frac{1}{4} * (-1) * 6\right) = -2$$

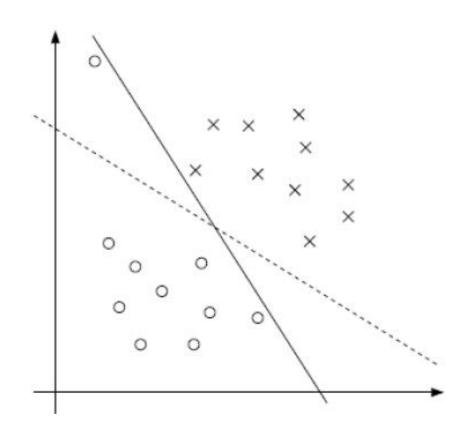
✓ SVM求解实例



✓ soft-margin

- 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

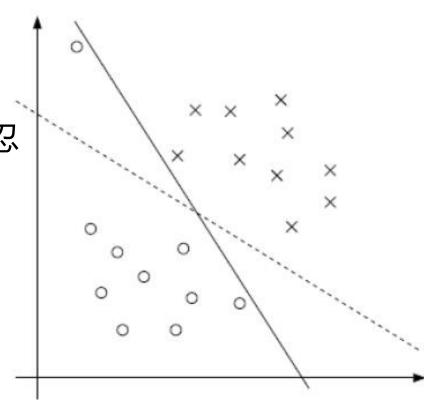
$$y_i(w \cdot x_i + b) \ge 1 - \xi_i$$



✓ soft-margin

❷ 当C趋近于很大时:意味着分类严格不能有错误
当C趋近于很小时:意味着可以有更大的错误容忍

Ø C是我们需要指定的一个参数!



✓ soft-margin

∅ 拉格朗日乘子法:

 $\alpha_i \geq 0 \quad \mu_i \geq 0$

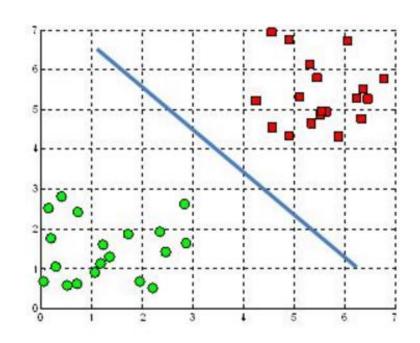
$$\begin{split} L(w,b,\xi,\alpha,\mu) &= \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \big(y_i \big(w \cdot x_i + b \big) - 1 + \xi_i \big) - \sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i \xi_i \\ w &= \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i \phi(x_n) \\ \text{约束:} \quad 0 &= \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i \end{split} \qquad \qquad \text{同样的解法:} \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i = 0 \end{split}$$

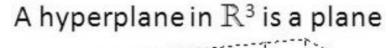
$$C - \alpha_i - \mu_i = 0 \qquad 0 \le \alpha_i \le C$$

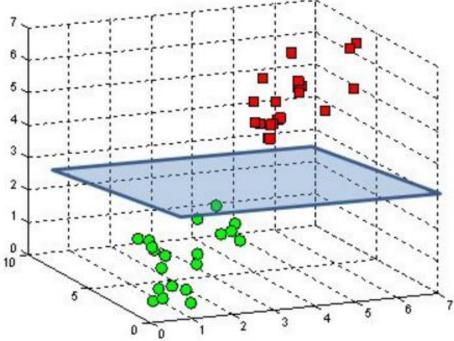
✅ 低维不可分问题

❷ 核变换:既然低维的时候不可分,那我给它映射到高维呢?

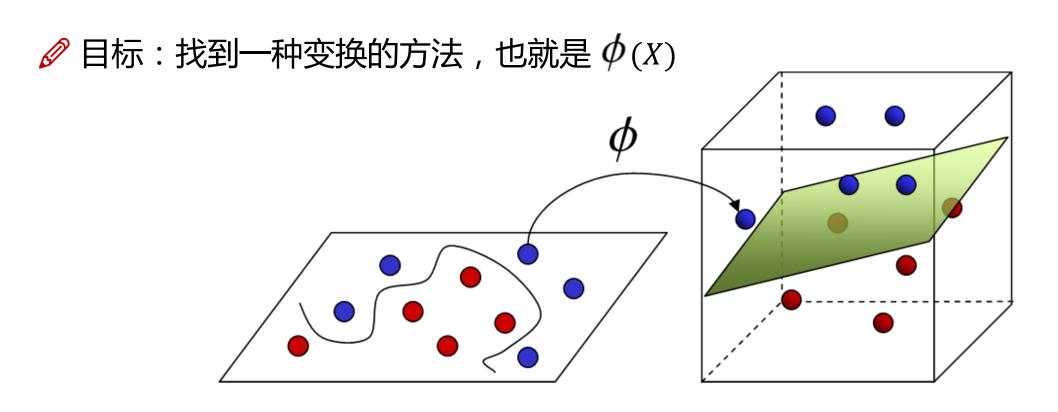
A hyperplane in \mathbb{R}^2 is a line







✅ 低维不可分问题



Input Space

Feature Space

还是先从一个小例子来阐述问题。假设我们有俩个数据,x = (x1, x2, x3); y = (y1, y2, y3),此时在3D空间已经不能对其经行线性划分了,那么我们通过一个函数将数据映射到更高维的空间,比如9维的话,那么 f(x) = (x1x1, x1x2, x1x3, x2x1, x2x2, x2x3, x3x1, x3x2, x3x3),由于需要计算内积,所以在新的数据在9维空间,需要计算< f(x), f(y) >的内积,需要花费O(n^2)。

在具体点,令x = (1, 2, 3); y = (4, 5, 6), 那么f(x) = (1, 2, 3, 2, 4, 6, 3, 6, 9), f(y) = (16, 20, 24, 20, 25, 36, 24, 30, 36),

此时< f(x), f(y) > = 16 + 40 + 72 + 40 + 100 + 180 + 72 + 180 + 324 = 1024

似乎还能计算,但是如果将维数扩大到一个非常大数时候,计算起来可就不是一丁点问题了。

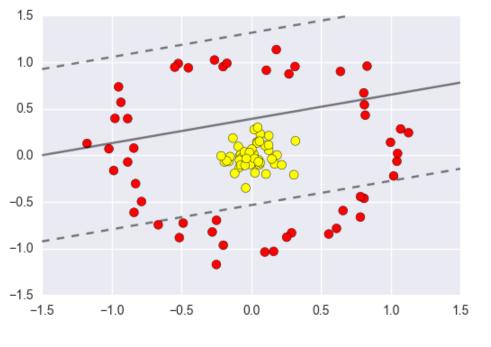
但是发现, $K(x,y) = (\langle x,y \rangle)^2$

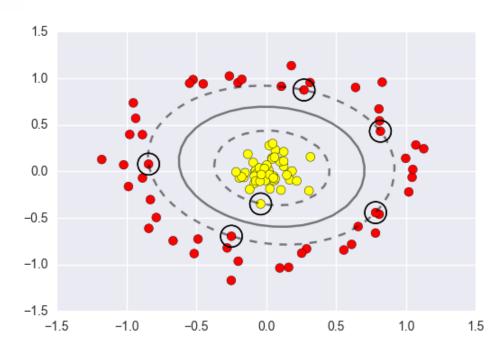
$$K(x,y)=(4 + 10 + 18)^2 = 32^2 = 1024$$

俩者相等, $K(x,y) = (\langle x,y \rangle)^2 = \langle f(x),f(y) \rangle$,但是 K(x,y) 计算起来却比 $\langle f(x),f(y) \rangle$ 简单的多,也就是说只要用K(x,y)来计算,,效果和 $\langle f(x),f(y) \rangle$ 是一样的,但是计算效率却大幅度提高了,如:K(x,y)是O(n),而 $\langle f(x),f(y) \rangle$ 是O(n²).所以使用核函数的好处就是,可以在一个低维空间去完成高维度(或者无限维度)样本内积的计算,比如 $K(x,y) = (4+10+18)^2$ 的3D空间对比 $\langle f(x),f(y) \rangle = 16+40+72+40+100+180+72+180+324$ 的9D空间。

Support Vector Machine

高斯核函数:
$$K(X,Y) = \exp\left\{-\frac{\|X-Y\|^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\}$$





线性核函数

高斯和函数