

支持向量机

6.1 间隔与支持向量

鲁棒性: 对未见示例的泛化能力(越强越好).

$w^T x + b = 0$. $w = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_d)$ 为法向量, 决定超平面方向.

b 位移项, 决定超平面与原点距离.

$$r = \frac{|w^T x + b|}{\|w\|}$$

范数.

样本空间任意点 x 到超平面的距离.

若正确分类: $\begin{cases} w^T x_i + b \geq 1 & y_i = 1 \\ w^T x_i + b \leq -1 & y_i = -1. \end{cases}$

支持向量: 距离最近的 n 个使分类成立的样本点. 两个分类支持向

量到超平面距离之和为 $\rho = \frac{2}{\|w\|} \leftarrow$ 间隔

最大间隔: $\max_{w, b} \frac{2}{\|w\|} \quad \text{s.t. } y_i(w^T x_i + b) \geq 1, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n.$

也可 $\min_{w, b} \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 \quad \text{s.t. } y_i(w^T x_i + b) \geq 1, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n.$

6.2 对偶问题

用拉格朗日乘子法转为对偶问题.

拉格朗日函数: $L(w, b, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i (1 - y_i(w^T x_i + b))$

$$\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m).$$

令 $L(w, b, \alpha)$ 偏导为 0. $\rightarrow w = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y_i x_i$

$$0 = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y_i$$

带回原式, 即 $\max_{\alpha} \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j x_i^T x_j \quad \text{s.t. } \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y_i = 0$

$$\alpha_i \geq 0.$$

解出 α 后. $f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y_i x_i^T x + b$

$$i=1, 2, \dots, m$$

最终样本后支持向量有关. $\alpha_i = 0$. $\mid \underline{y_i f(x_i)} = 1$

SMO算法流程.

先固定 α_i 以外所有参数, 求 α_i 极值.

先选取, 违背 KKT 条件程度最大的变量, 再选使目标函数值成为最快的变量.

优化选择: 两变量对应样本间隔最大.

$$\alpha_i y_i + \alpha_j y_j = C \quad \alpha_i \geq 0, \alpha_j \geq 0.$$

$$C = - \sum_{k \neq i, j} \alpha_k y_k$$

$$b = \frac{1}{|S|} \sum_{s \in S} (y_s - \sum_{i \in S} \alpha_i y_i x_i^T x_s).$$

6.3. 核函数.

原样本 线性不可分, 则映射到更高维可分.

$$f(x) = w^T \phi(x) + b.$$

$$\min_{w, b} \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 \quad \text{s.t.} \quad y_i (w^T \phi(x_i) + b) \geq 1, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, m.$$

对偶.
$$\max_{\alpha} \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j \underbrace{\phi(x_i)^T \phi(x_j)}_{K(x_i, x_j)}.$$
$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y_i = 0, \quad \alpha_i \geq 0, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, m$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y_i \underbrace{K(x_i, x_2)}_{\text{核函数}} + b \quad \text{支持向量展式.}$$

只要一个对称函数所对应的矩阵半正定, 即可作为核函数.

6.4 软间隔可正则化

防止过拟合，允许支持向量机在一些样本上出错。

即某些样本不满足 $y_i(\omega^T x_i + b) \geq 1$ 。不满足的样本尽量少。

优化目标：
$$\min_{\omega, b} \frac{1}{2} \|\omega\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^m \log(y_i(\omega^T x_i + b) - 1)$$

$\searrow \quad \downarrow$
 $\log(z) \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } (z < 0) \\ 0 & \end{cases}$

替代损失函数：
 hinge 损失: $\text{hinge}(z) = \max(0, 1 - z)$.
 指数损失: $\text{exp}(z) = \exp(-z)$.
 对数损失: $\text{log}(z) = \log(1 + \exp(-z))$.

使用 hinge 损失，变为：
$$\min_{\omega, b} \frac{1}{2} \|\omega\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^m \max(0, 1 - y_i(\omega^T x_i + b))$$

引入松弛变量，
$$\min_{\omega, b, \xi_i} \frac{1}{2} \|\omega\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^m \xi_i$$

\uparrow
 软间隔支持向量机.

使用拉格朗日乘子法，获得拉格朗日函数

$$L(\omega, b, \alpha, \xi, \mu) = \frac{1}{2} \|\omega\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^m \xi_i + \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i (1 - \xi_i - y_i(\omega^T x_i + b)) - \sum_{i=1}^m \mu_i \xi_i$$

令偏导为0,
$$\omega = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y_i x_i$$

$$0 = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y_i$$

$$C = \alpha_i + \mu_i$$

得到对偶问题
$$\max_{\alpha} \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j x_i^T x_j$$

$$\text{s.t. } \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y_i = 0, \quad 0 \leq \alpha_i \leq C, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m.$$

KKT 条件要求
$$\begin{cases} \alpha_i \geq 0, \quad \mu_i \geq 0 \\ y_i f(x_i) - 1 + \xi_i \geq 0 \\ \alpha_i (y_i f(x_i) - 1 + \xi_i) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\xi_i \geq 0, \mu_i \xi_i = 0.$$

损失函数一般形式: $\min_f \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2}_{\text{结构风险}} + C \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m \ell(f(x_i), y_i)}_{\text{经验风险}}.$

6.3 支持向量回归

$D = \{(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_m, y_m)\}$. 回归模型使 $f(x) \rightarrow y$ 接近.

支持向量回归认为样本落入 2ε 间隔带为正确.

$$\min_{w, b} \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^m \ell_\varepsilon(f(x_i) - y_i)$$

$$\ell_\varepsilon(z) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } |z| \leq \varepsilon. \\ |z| - \varepsilon & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

引入松弛变量.

$$\min_{w, b, \xi_i, \hat{\xi}_i} \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^m (\xi_i + \hat{\xi}_i), \quad \text{s.t.} \begin{cases} f(x_i) - y_i \leq \varepsilon + \xi_i \\ y_i - f(x_i) \leq \varepsilon + \hat{\xi}_i \\ \xi_i \geq 0, \hat{\xi}_i \geq 0, i=1, 2, \dots, m. \end{cases}$$

拉格朗日函数:

$$L(w, b, \alpha, \hat{\alpha}, \xi, \hat{\xi}, \mu, \hat{\mu}) = \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^m (\xi_i + \hat{\xi}_i) - \sum_{i=1}^m \mu_i \xi_i - \sum_{i=1}^m \hat{\mu}_i \hat{\xi}_i \\ + \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i (f(x_i) - y_i - \varepsilon - \xi_i) + \sum_{i=1}^m \hat{\alpha}_i (y_i - f(x_i) - \varepsilon - \hat{\xi}_i)$$

令偏导为0, 得 $w = \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{\alpha}_i - \alpha_i) x_i$

$$0 = \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{\alpha}_i - \alpha_i)$$

$$C = \alpha_i + \mu_i$$

$$C = \hat{\alpha}_i + \hat{\mu}_i$$

得到 SVR 对偶问题

$$\max_{\alpha, \hat{\alpha}} \sum_{i=1}^m y_i (\hat{\alpha}_i - \alpha_i) - \varepsilon (\hat{\alpha}_i + \alpha_i) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m (\hat{\alpha}_i - \alpha_i) (\hat{\alpha}_j - \alpha_j) x_i^T x_j$$

$$\text{s.t.} \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{\alpha}_i - \alpha_i) = 0, \quad 0 \leq \alpha_i, \hat{\alpha}_i \leq C.$$

$$K \ll T, \quad \begin{cases} \alpha_i (f(x_i) - y_i - \epsilon - \xi_i) = 0 \\ \hat{\alpha}_i (y_i - f(x_i) - \epsilon - \hat{\xi}_i) = 0 \\ \alpha_i \hat{\alpha}_i = 0, \quad \xi_i \hat{\xi}_i = 0 \\ C(C - \alpha_i) \xi_i = 0, \quad C(C - \hat{\alpha}_i) \hat{\xi}_i = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{SVM. } f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m (\alpha_i - \hat{\alpha}_i) x_i^T x + b. \text{ or. } f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{\alpha}_i - \alpha_i) K(x, x_i) + b \\ b = y_i + \epsilon - \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{\alpha}_i - \alpha_i) x_i^T x. \quad K(x_i, x_j) = \phi(x_i)^T \phi(x_j)$$

6.6. 核方法.

表示定理. 对半正定核函数和任意非负损失函数, FOLC 问题总有解.

向非线性拓展 \rightarrow 核线性规划分析. KLDA