



中山大學  
SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY

# 第5章 支持向量机\*

1. 线性可分支持向量机与硬间隔最大化
2. 线性支持向量机与软间隔最大化
3. 非线性支持向量机与核函数
4. 序列最小最优化算法

\*参阅《机器学习方法》第7章

# 序列最小最优化算法

## □ SMO (sequential minimal optimization)

John C. Platt, "Using Analytic QP and Sparseness to Speed Training of Support Vector Machines" in *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems 11*, M. S. Kearns, S. A. Solla, D. A. Cohn, eds (MIT Press, 1999), 557–63.

### 动机：

- 支持向量机的学习问题可以形式化为求解凸二次规划问题。这样的凸二次规划问题具有全局最优解，并且有许多最优化算法可以用于这一问题的求解；
- 但是当训练样本容量很大时，这些算法往往变得非常低效，以致无法使用。
- 所以，如何高效地实现支持向量机学习就成为一个重要的问题。

# 序列最小最优化算法

□ SMO (sequential minimal optimization)

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\alpha} \quad & \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j \mathbf{x}_i^T \mathbf{x}_j - \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y_i = 0, \\ & \alpha_i \geq 0, i = 1, \dots, m \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\alpha} \quad & \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j \mathbf{x}_i^T \mathbf{x}_j - \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y_i = 0, \\ & 0 \leq \alpha_i \leq C, i = 1, \dots, m \end{aligned}$$

对偶问题的求解

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

# 坐标下降法

## □ 优化问题

$$\min_a \theta(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m)$$

## □ 坐标下降法

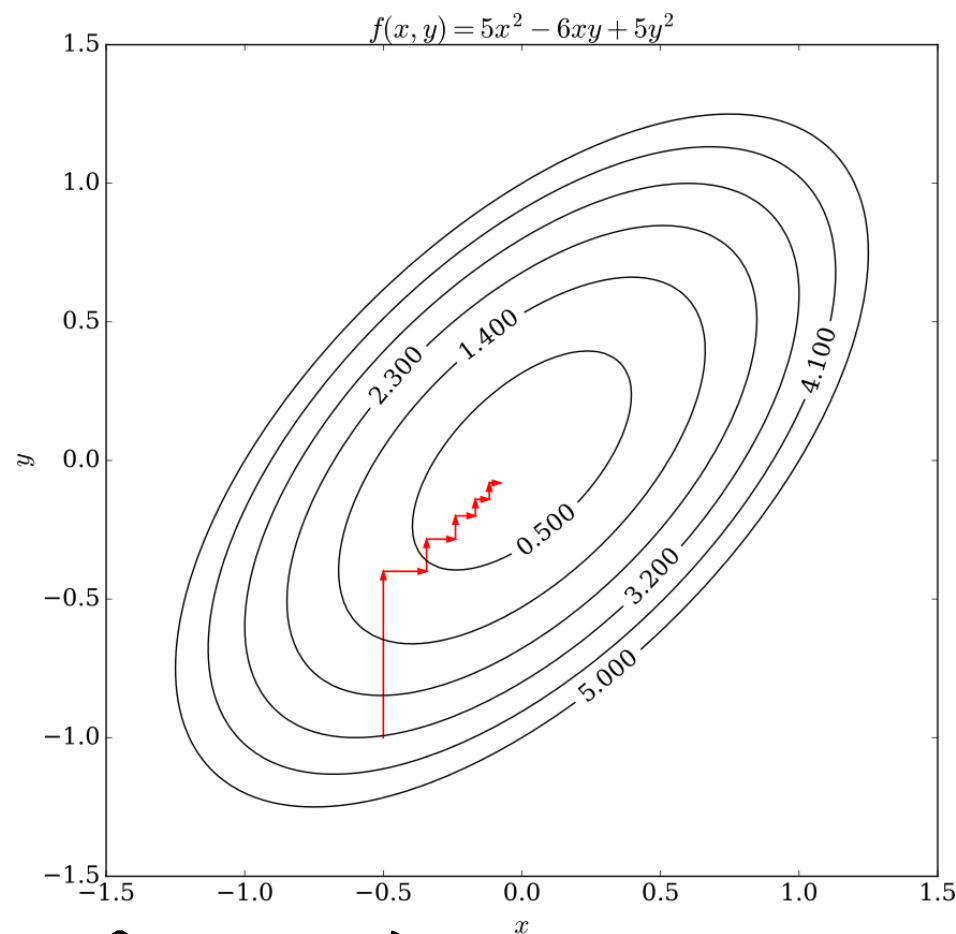
Loop until converge:{

for  $i = 1, \dots, m$  {

$$a_i := \operatorname{argmin}_{\hat{a}_i} \theta(a_1, a_2, \dots, \hat{a}_i, \dots, a_m)$$

}

}



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### 基本思路：

- 如果所有变量的解都满足此最优化问题的KKT条件，那么这个最优化问题的解就得到了；
- 否则，选择两个变量，固定其它变量，针对这两个变量构建一个二次规划问题，称为子问题；子问题中的两个变量：一个是违反KKT条件最严重的那个，另一个由约束条件自动确定；
- 如此，SMO算法将上述优化问题不断分解为子问题并对子问题求解（子问题可通过解析的方法求解），进而达到求解该优化问题的目的。

# SMO算法

□ 输入:  $D = \{(\mathbf{x}_1, y_1), (\mathbf{x}_2, y_2), \dots, (\mathbf{x}_m, y_m)\}$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^d, y_i \in \{-1, 1\}$

□ 输出: 近似解  $\alpha^*$

(1) 令  $k = 0$ , 取初值  $\alpha^{(k)} = \mathbf{0}$ ;

(2) 根据“启发式方法” 选取优化变量  $\alpha_1^{(k)}$  和  $\alpha_2^{(k)}$ , 解析求解两个变量的最优化问题, 求得最优解  $\alpha_1^{(k+1)}$  和  $\alpha_2^{(k+1)}$ , 更新  $\alpha^{(k)}$  为  $\alpha^{(k+1)}$ ;

(3) 若在精度  $\varepsilon$  范围内满足停机条件

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

$$0 \leq \alpha_i \leq C, i = 1, \dots, m$$

则转 (4), 否则转 (2);

(4) 取  $\alpha^* = \alpha^{(k+1)}$

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

$$g(x_i) = \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_j y_j K(x_j, x_i) + b$$

# 序列最小最优化算法

□ SMO (sequential minimal optimization)

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\alpha} \quad & \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j \mathbf{x}_i^T \mathbf{x}_j - \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y_i = 0, \\ & 0 \leq \alpha_i \leq C, i = 1, \dots, m \end{aligned}$$

主要部分:

- 求解两个变量二次规划的解析方法
- 选择变量的启发式方法

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

# 序列最小最优化算法

## □ 两个变量二次规划的求解方法

选择两个变量 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$ ，其他变量 $\alpha_i (i = 3, \dots, m)$ 是固定的。

构建子问题：

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

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \alpha_1 y_1 + \alpha_2 y_2 = - \sum_{i=3}^m \alpha_i y_i = \zeta, \quad K_{ij} = K(x_i, x_j), \\ \underline{0 \leq \alpha_i \leq C, i = 1, \dots, m} \quad \zeta \text{ 是一个常数}$$

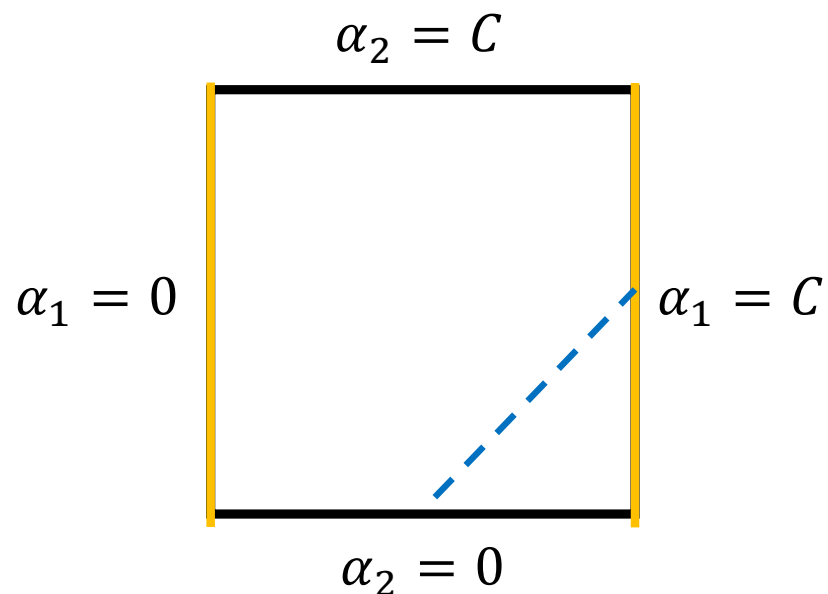


# 序列最小最优化算法

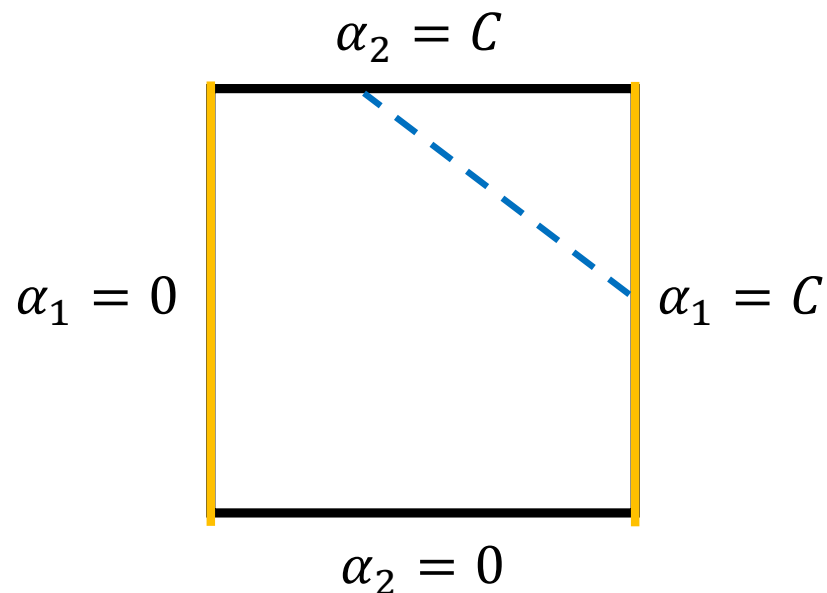
## □ 两个变量二次规划的求解方法

$$\begin{aligned} \text{s.t. } \alpha_1 y_1 + \alpha_2 y_2 &= - \sum_{i=3}^m \alpha_i y_i = \zeta, \\ 0 \leq \alpha_i &\leq C, i = 1, \dots, m \end{aligned}$$

“二次元”



$$y_1 \neq y_2 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = k$$

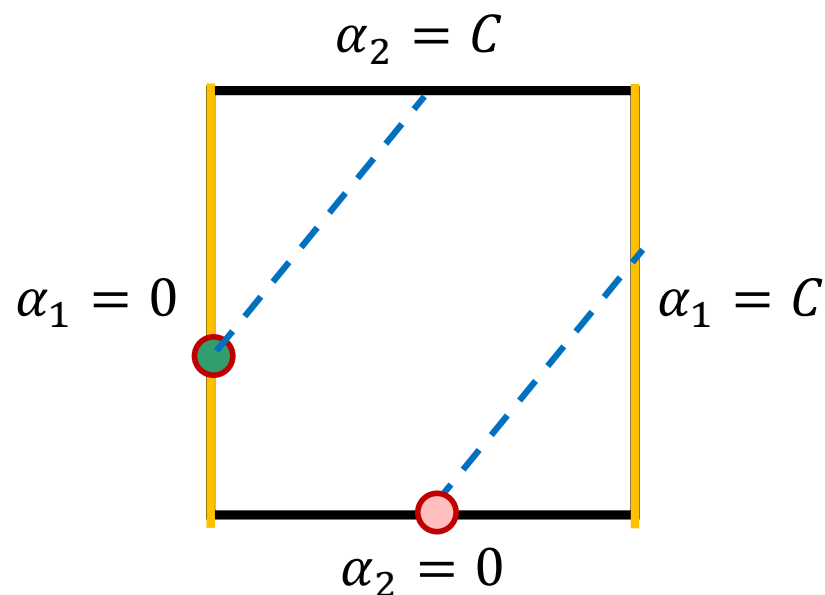


$$y_1 = y_2 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = k$$

# 序列最小最优化算法

## □ 两个变量二次规划的求解方法

$$\begin{aligned} \text{s.t. } \alpha_1 y_1 + \alpha_2 y_2 &= - \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y_i = \zeta, \\ 0 \leq \alpha_i &\leq C, i = 1, \dots, m \end{aligned}$$



$$y_1 \neq y_2 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = k$$

假设问题的初始可行解为

$\alpha_1^{old}, \alpha_2^{old}$ , 有

$$\alpha_1^{old} y_1 + \alpha_2^{old} y_2 = \zeta$$

当前求得的最优解

$\alpha_1^{new}, \alpha_2^{new}$ , 有

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

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

$$\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = k \quad \alpha_1 = 0$$

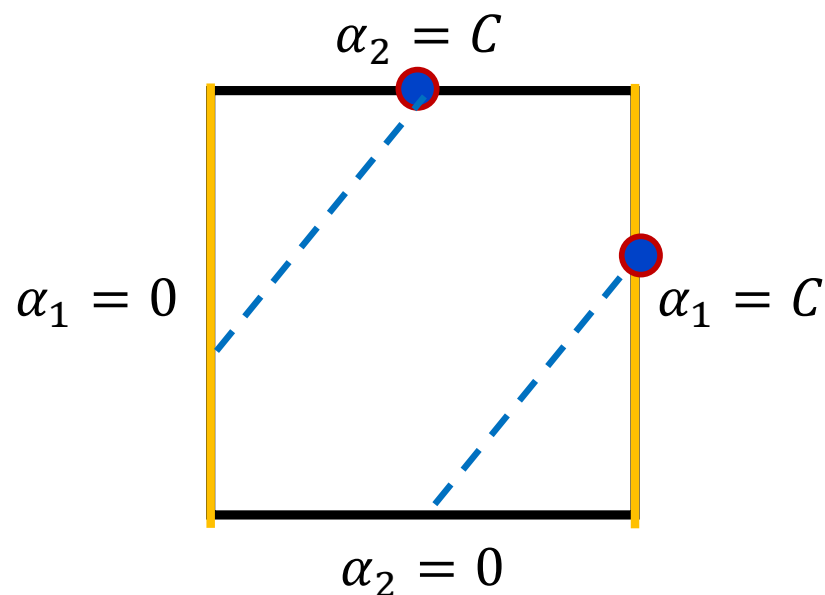


$$\alpha_2 = -k = \alpha_2^{old} - \alpha_1^{old}$$

# 序列最小最优化算法

## □ 两个变量二次规划的求解方法

$$\begin{aligned} \text{s.t. } \alpha_1 y_1 + \alpha_2 y_2 &= - \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y_i = \varsigma, \\ 0 \leq \alpha_i &\leq C, i = 1, \dots, m \end{aligned}$$



$$y_1 \neq y_2 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = k$$

假设问题的初始可行解为

$\alpha_1^{old}, \alpha_2^{old}$ , 有

$$\alpha_1^{old} y_1 + \alpha_2^{old} y_2 = \varsigma$$

当前求得的最优解

$\alpha_1^{new}, \alpha_2^{new}$ , 有

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

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

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

$$\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = k \quad \alpha_1 = C$$



$$\alpha_2 = C - k = C + \alpha_2^{old} - \alpha_1^{old}$$

# 序列最小最优化算法

## □ 两个变量二次规划的求解方法

$$\begin{aligned} \text{s.t. } \alpha_1 y_1 + \alpha_2 y_2 &= - \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y_i = \zeta, \\ 0 \leq \alpha_i &\leq C, i = 1, \dots, m \end{aligned}$$

当前求得的最优解

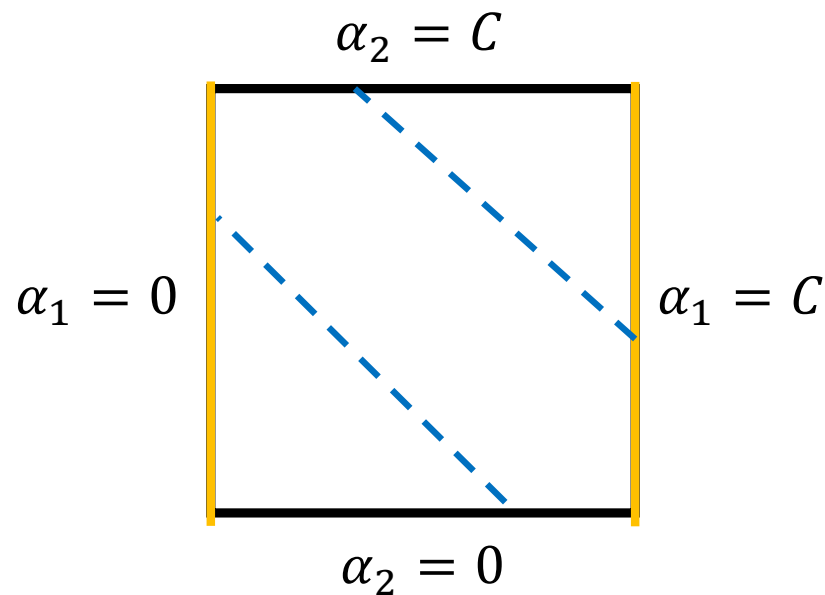
$\alpha_1^{new}, \alpha_2^{new}$ , 有

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

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

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

同理可得



$$y_1 = y_2 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = k$$

# 序列最小最优化算法

## □ 两个变量二次规划的求解方法

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

$$\text{引入 } v_1 = \sum_{i=3}^m y_i \alpha_i K_{i1} ; \quad v_2 = \sum_{i=3}^m y_i \alpha_i K_{i2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2} W(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = & \frac{1}{2} K_{11} \alpha_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} K_{22} \alpha_2^2 + y_1 y_2 K_{12} \alpha_1 \alpha_2 - (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) \\ & + y_1 v_1 \alpha_1 + y_2 v_2 \alpha_2 \end{aligned}$$

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## □ 两个变量二次规划的求解方法

$$\min_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2} W(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = \frac{1}{2} K_{11} \alpha_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} K_{22} \alpha_2^2 + y_1 y_2 K_{12} \alpha_1 \alpha_2 - (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + y_1 v_1 \alpha_1 + y_2 v_2 \alpha_2$$

$\alpha_1 y_1 = \varsigma - \alpha_2 y_2$  且  $y_i^2 = 1$ , 因此  $\alpha_1 = (\varsigma - \alpha_2 y_2) y_1$

$$\min_{\alpha_2} W(\alpha_2) = \frac{1}{2} K_{11} (\varsigma - \alpha_2 y_2)^2 + \frac{1}{2} K_{22} \alpha_2^2 + y_2 K_{12} (\varsigma - \alpha_2 y_2) \alpha_2 - (\varsigma - \alpha_2 y_2) y_1 - \alpha_2 + v_1 (\varsigma - \alpha_2 y_2) + y_2 v_2 \alpha_2$$

# 序列最小最优化算法

## □ 两个变量二次规划的求解方法

$$\min_{\alpha_2} W(\alpha_2) = \frac{1}{2} K_{11}(\varsigma - \alpha_2 y_2)^2 + \frac{1}{2} K_{22} \alpha_2^2 + y_2 K_{12}(\varsigma - \alpha_2 y_2) \alpha_2 - (\varsigma - \alpha_2 y_2) y_1 - \alpha_2 + v_1(\varsigma - \alpha_2 y_2) + y_2 v_2 \alpha_2$$

$$\frac{\partial W(\alpha_2)}{\partial \alpha_2} = K_{11} \alpha_2 + K_{22} \alpha_2 - 2K_{12} \alpha_2 - K_{11} \varsigma y_2 + K_{12} \varsigma y_2 + y_1 y_2 - 1 - v_1 y_2 + y_2 v_2$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial W(\alpha_2)}{\partial \alpha_2} = 0 \quad \alpha_2^{new,unc} = \alpha_2^{old} + \frac{y_2(E_1 - E_2)}{\eta}$$

$$E_i = \left( \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_j y_j K(x_j, x_i) + b \right) - y_i$$

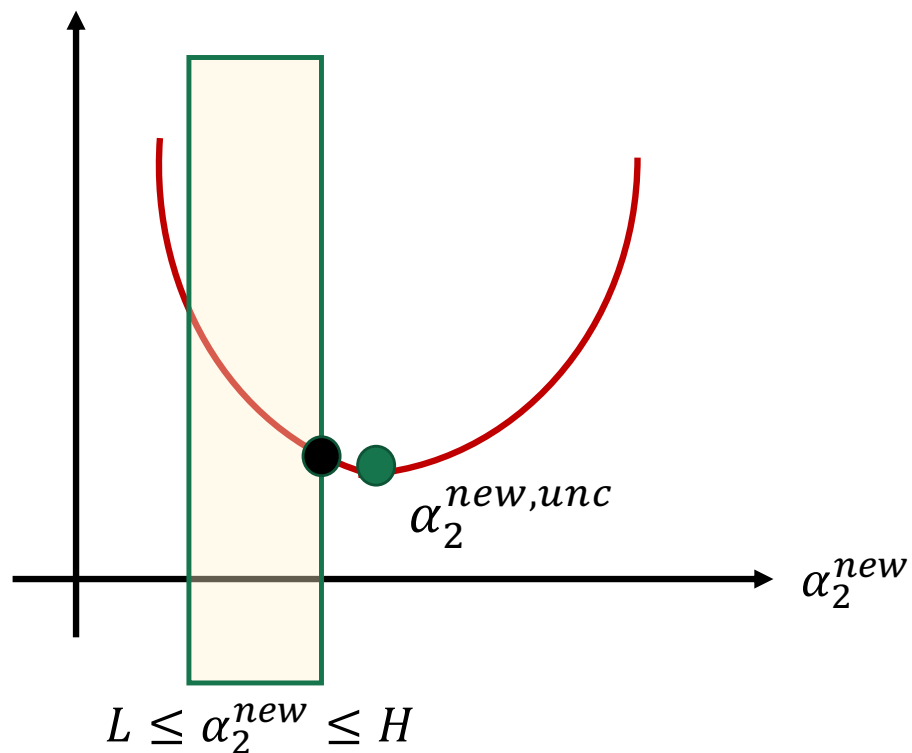
# 序列最小最优化算法

## □ 两个变量二次规划的求解方法

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

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

$$\alpha_2^{new,unc} > H \Rightarrow \alpha_2^{new} = H$$





# 序列最小最优化算法

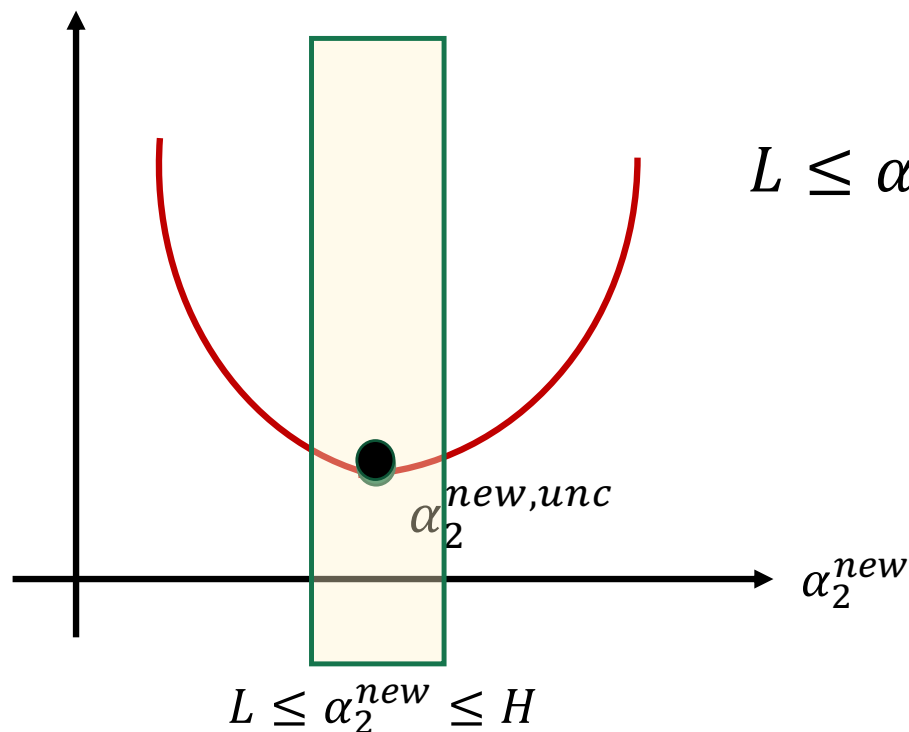
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$$\alpha_2^{new,unc} > H \Rightarrow \alpha_2^{new} = H$$

$$L \leq \alpha_2^{new,unc} \leq H \Rightarrow \alpha_2^{new} = \alpha_2^{new,unc}$$

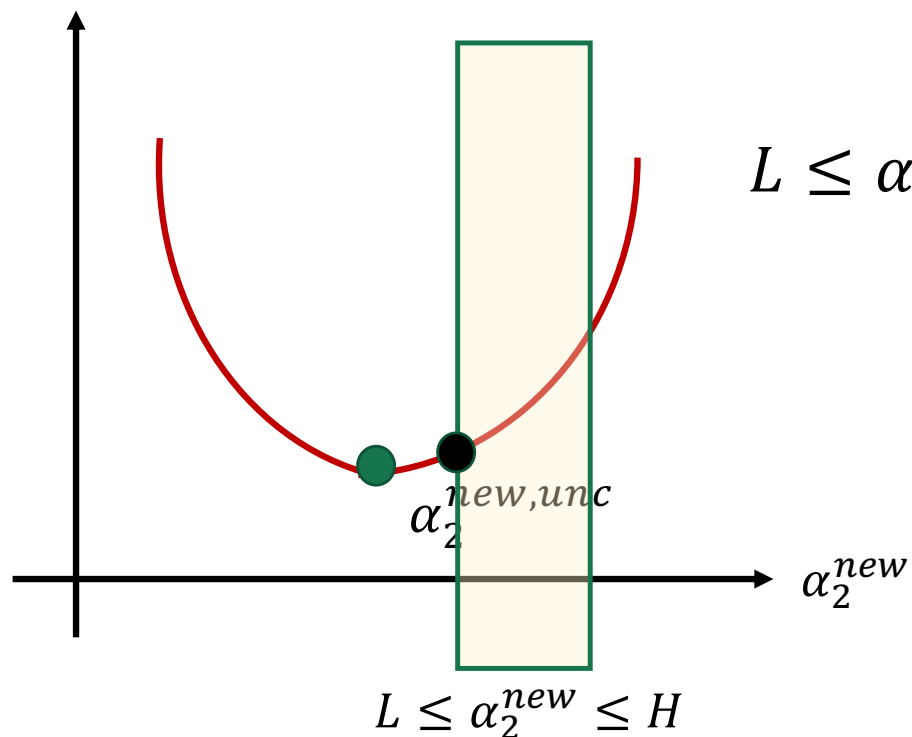


# 序列最小最优化算法

## □ 两个变量二次规划的求解方法

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

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$$\alpha_2^{new,unc} > H \Rightarrow \alpha_2^{new} = H$$

$$L \leq \alpha_2^{new,unc} \leq H \Rightarrow \alpha_2^{new} = \alpha_2^{new,unc}$$

$$\alpha_2^{new,unc} < L \Rightarrow \alpha_2^{new} = L$$

# 序列最小最优化算法

## □ 两个变量二次规划的求解方法

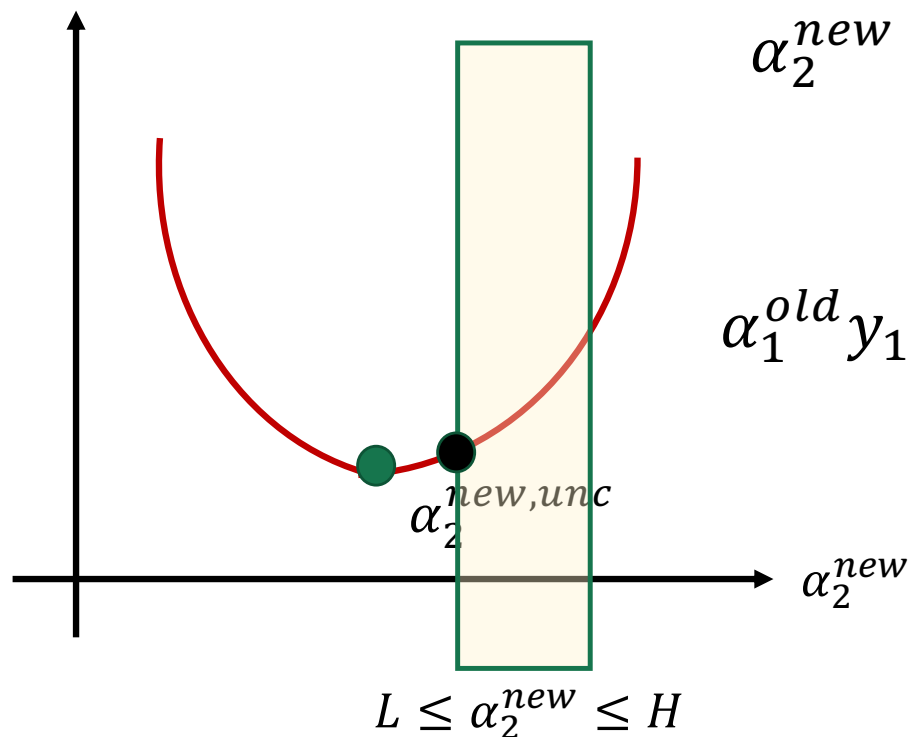
$$\alpha_2^{new,unc} = \alpha_2^{old} + \frac{y_2(E_1 - E_2)}{\eta}$$

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

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

$$\alpha_1^{old} y_1 + \alpha_2^{old} y_2 = \varsigma = \alpha_1^{new} y_1 + \alpha_2^{new} y_2$$

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



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主要部分：

- 求解两个变量二次规划的解析方法
- 选择变量的启发式方法

# 变量的选择方法

## □ 第1个变量的选择

外层循环：

- 违反KKT最严重的样本点，将其作为第1个变量

$$\alpha_i = 0 \Rightarrow y_i (\omega^T x_i + b) \geq 1$$

$$0 < \alpha_i < C \Rightarrow y_i (\omega^T x_i + b) = 1$$

$$\alpha_i = C \Rightarrow y_i (\omega^T x_i + b) \leq 1$$

即：

- 首先遍历所有满足条件  $0 < \alpha_i < C$  的样本点，即在间隔边界上的支持向量点
- 如果都满足，那么遍历整个训练集

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

内层循环：

- 选择的标准是希望能使目标函数有足够大的变化,即对应  $|E_1 - E_2|$  最大，即  $E_1, E_2$  的符号相反，差异最大

# SMO算法

□ 输入:  $D = \{(\mathbf{x}_1, y_1), (\mathbf{x}_2, y_2), \dots, (\mathbf{x}_m, y_m)\}$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^d, y_i \in \{-1, 1\}$

□ 输出: 近似解  $\alpha^*$

(1) 令  $k = 0$ , 取初值  $\alpha^{(k)} = \mathbf{0}$ ;

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(3) 若在精度  $\varepsilon$  范围内满足停机条件

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

则转 (4), 否则转 (2);

$$g(x_i) = \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_j y_j K(x_j, x_i) + b$$

(4) 取  $\alpha^* = \alpha^{(k+1)}$



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(数据、模型、策略、学习的对偶算法)
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(核技巧、常用核函数、核技巧在支持向量机中的应用)
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(二次规划求解方法、变量的选择方法、SMO算法)

\*参阅《机器学习方法》第7章

## 思考题

已知正例点 $x_1 = (1,2)^T, x_2 = (1,3)^T, x_3 = (3,3)^T$ ，负例点 $x_4 = (2,1)^T, x_5 = (3,2)^T, x_6 = (0,1)^T$ ，试求最大间隔分离超平面和分类决策函数，并在图中画出分离超平面、间隔边界及支持向量；求解过程要求使用对偶算法和SMO方法。