## ● 势函数法

实例 1: 用第一类势函数的算法进行分类

(1) 选择合适的正交函数集 $\{\varphi(x)\}$ 

选择 Hermite 多项式,其正交域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ ,其一维形式是

$$\varphi_k = \frac{e^{-x^2/2}}{\sqrt{2^k \cdot k! \sqrt{\pi}}} H_k(x), \quad k = 0,1,2,\dots$$

$$H_n(x) = (-1)^n e^{x^2} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} e^{-x^2}$$

其正交性: 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_m(x)H_n(x)e^{-x^2}dx = \begin{cases} 0 & m \neq n \\ 2^n n! \sqrt{\pi} & m = n \end{cases}$$

其中, $H_k(x)$ 前面的乘式为正交归一化因子,为计算简便可省略。因此,Hermite 多项式前面几项的表达式为

$$H_0(x)=1$$
,  $H_1(x)=2x$ ,  $H_2(x)=4x^2-2$ ,  
 $H_3(x)=8x^3-12x$ ,  $H_4(x)=16x^4-48x^2+12$ 

## (2) 建立二维的正交函数集

二维的正交函数集可由任意一对一维的正交函数组成,这里取 四项最低阶的二维的正交函数

$$\varphi_{1}(\mathbf{x}) = \varphi_{1}(x_{1}, x_{2}) = H_{0}(x_{1})H_{0}(x_{2}) = 1$$

$$\varphi_{2}(\mathbf{x}) = \varphi_{2}(x_{1}, x_{2}) = H_{1}(x_{1})H_{0}(x_{2}) = 2x_{1}$$

$$\varphi_{3}(\mathbf{x}) = \varphi_{3}(x_{1}, x_{2}) = H_{0}(x_{1})H_{1}(x_{2}) = 2x_{2}$$

$$\varphi_{4}(\mathbf{x}) = \varphi_{4}(x_{1}, x_{2}) = H_{1}(x_{1})H_{1}(x_{2}) = 4x_{1}x_{2}$$

(3) 生成势函数

按第一类势函数定义,得到势函数

(4) 通过训练样本逐步计算累积位势 K(x)

给定训练样本: 
$$\omega_1$$
 类为  $\boldsymbol{x}^1 = (1\ 0)^T$ ,  $\boldsymbol{x}^2 = (0\ -1)^T$   $\omega_2$  类为  $\boldsymbol{x}^3 = (-1\ 0)^T$ ,  $\boldsymbol{x}^4 = (0\ 1)^T$ 

累积位势 K(x)的迭代算法如下

第一步: 取
$$\mathbf{x}^1 = (1\ 0)^T \in \omega_1$$
,故
$$K_1(\mathbf{x}) = K(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}^1) = 1 + 4x_1 \cdot 1 + 4x_2 \cdot 0 + 16x_1x_2 \cdot 1 \cdot 0 = 1 + 4x_1$$

第二步: 取 
$$x^2 = (0 - 1)^T \in \omega_1$$
,故  $K_1(x^2) = 1 + 4 \cdot 0 = 1$  因  $K_1(x^2) > 0$  且  $x^2 \in \omega_1$ ,故  $K_2(x) = K_1(x) = 1 + 4x_1$ 

第三步: 取 
$$\mathbf{x}^3 = (-1\ 0)^{\mathrm{T}} \in \omega_2$$
,故  $K_2(\mathbf{x}^3) = 1 + 4 \cdot (-1) = -3$  因  $K_2(\mathbf{x}^3) < 0$  且  $\mathbf{x}^3 \in \omega_2$ ,故  $K_3(\mathbf{x}) = K_2(\mathbf{x}) = 1 + 4x_1$ 

第四步: 取 
$$\mathbf{x}^4 = (0\ 1)^{\mathrm{T}} \in \omega_2$$
,故  $K_3(\mathbf{x}^4) = 1 + 4 \cdot 0 = 1$  因  $K_3(\mathbf{x}^4) > 0$  且  $\mathbf{x}^4 \in \omega_2$ ,

故 
$$K_4(\mathbf{x}) = K_3(\mathbf{x}) - K(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}^4) = 1 + 4x_1 - (1 + 4x_2) = 4x_1 - 4x_2$$

将全部训练样本重复迭代一次,得

第五步: 取 
$$\mathbf{x}^5 = \mathbf{x}^1 = (1 \ 0)^T \in \omega_1$$
,  $K_4(\mathbf{x}^5) = 4$  故  $K_5(\mathbf{x}) = K_4(\mathbf{x}) = 4x_1 - 4x_2$ 

第六步: 取 
$$x^6 = x^2 = (0 - 1)^T \in \omega_1$$
,  $K_5(x^6) = 4$  故  $K_6(x) = K_5(x) = 4x_1 - 4x_2$ 

第七步: 取 
$$\mathbf{x}^7 = \mathbf{x}^3 = (-1 \ 0)^T \in \omega_2$$
,  $K_6(\mathbf{x}^7) = -4$  故  $K_7(\mathbf{x}) = K_6(\mathbf{x}) = 4x_1 - 4x_2$ 

第八步: 取  $\mathbf{x}^8 = \mathbf{x}^4 = (0\ 1)^{\mathrm{T}} \in \omega_2$ ,  $K_7(\mathbf{x}^8) = -4$  故  $K_8(\mathbf{x}) = K_7(\mathbf{x}) = 4x_1 - 4x_2$ 

以上对全部训练样本都能正确分类,因此算法收敛于判别函数  $d(x)=4x_1-4x_2$