

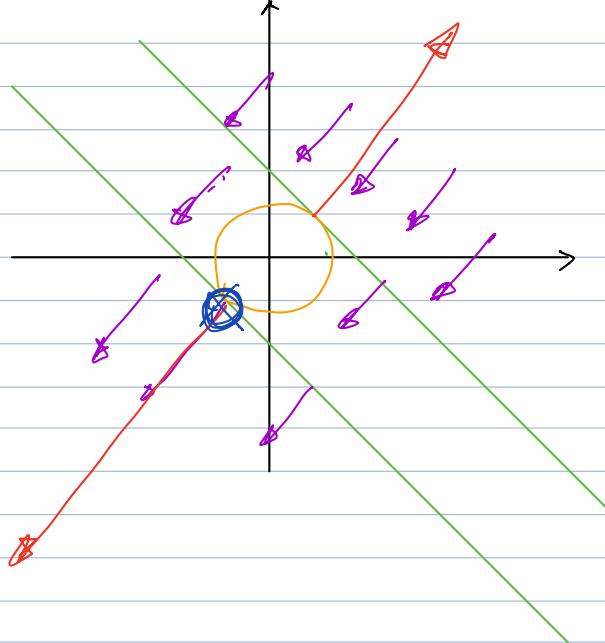
拉格朗日乘子法:

① $\min f(x)$

$\nabla f(x) = 0$

② $\begin{cases} \min f(x) \\ \text{s.t. } h(x) = 0 \end{cases}$

例: $\begin{cases} \min x_1 + x_2 \\ x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 2 \end{cases}$



$f(x) = x_1 + x_2, \quad h(x) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 2$

$-\nabla f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \nabla h(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 2x_1 \\ 2x_2 \end{bmatrix}$

由图可知 $-\nabla f(x), \nabla h(x)$ 夹角越小, 越逼近最小值

即最小值为 $\nabla f(x) = -\lambda \nabla h(x), \quad h(x) = 0$

整合一下有 $\begin{cases} \min f(x) + \lambda h(x) \\ \lambda \geq 0 \end{cases}$

③ $\begin{cases} \min f(x) \\ g(x) \leq 0 \end{cases}$

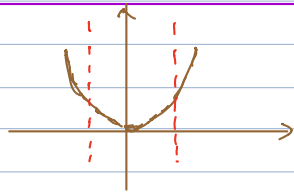
\Rightarrow

(1) 最优点在 $g(x) < 0$ 内, 相当没有约束 $\lambda = 0$

(2) 最优点在 $g(x) = 0$ 即边界上。

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \min f(x) + \lambda g(x) \\ \lambda \geq 0 \\ \lambda g(x) = 0 \\ g(x) \leq 0 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} \min x^2 \\ x \geq b \end{cases} \Rightarrow L = x^2 + \lambda(b-x)$
 $\lambda \geq 0$
 \downarrow
 $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0 \Rightarrow 2x - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = 0 \Rightarrow x = b \\ \lambda \geq 0 \\ \lambda(b-x) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 0 \text{ 或 } x = b \end{cases}$



$\min L = \max(0, b)$

举个例子, 可以忽略。

总结

$\begin{cases} \min f(x) \\ \text{s.t. } h_i(x) = 0 \quad i=1, \dots, l \\ g_j(x) \leq 0, \quad j=1, \dots, m \end{cases}$

\Rightarrow

$L = \min f(x) + \sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_i h_i(x) + \sum_{j=1}^m \mu_j g_j(x)$
 $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha_i} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mu_j} = 0 \\ \alpha_i \geq 0, \quad \mu_j \geq 0 \\ \mu_j g_j(x) = 0 \\ h_i(x) \leq 0 \end{cases}$

关于对偶问题:

$$\begin{cases} \min f(x) \\ \text{s.t. } h_i(x) = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, l \\ g_j(x) \leq 0, \quad j = 1, \dots, m \end{cases}$$

最优值 p^*

$$L = \min f(x) + \sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_i h_i(x) + \sum_{j=1}^m \eta_j g_j(x)$$

最优值 d^*

$\therefore L$ 中 $\eta_j, \alpha_i \geq 0, g_j(x) \leq 0 \therefore d^* \leq p^*$ 此时为弱对偶问题.

但有 $f(x), g(x)$ 为凸函数 $h(x)$ 为仿射函数 有 $d^* = p^*$ 为强对偶问题.

此时 \max, \min 位置可以互换.

SMD: 1. 启发式找 α_i, α_j

2. 固定 α_i, α_j 以外变量, 求 α_i, α_j

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

$$\alpha_j = \frac{C - \alpha_i y_i}{y_j}, \quad \text{变成单变量优化}$$

$$b = \frac{1}{|S|} \left(\frac{1}{y} - \sum_{x \in S} \alpha_i y_i x_i^T x_s \right)$$

问题

6.4 LDA, SVM 两者 $w_1 * w_2 = 0$ 时等价

6.5 不清楚

6.6 离群越远, 拉格朗日乘子越大

$$6.9 \quad w = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i \phi(x_i) \quad w = \sum_i \alpha_i * \phi(x_i)$$

$$\begin{aligned} z = w^T x + b &= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_i \phi(x_j)^T \phi(x_i) + b \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i k(x, x_i) + b \end{aligned}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

6.10 取 α 的 top 5