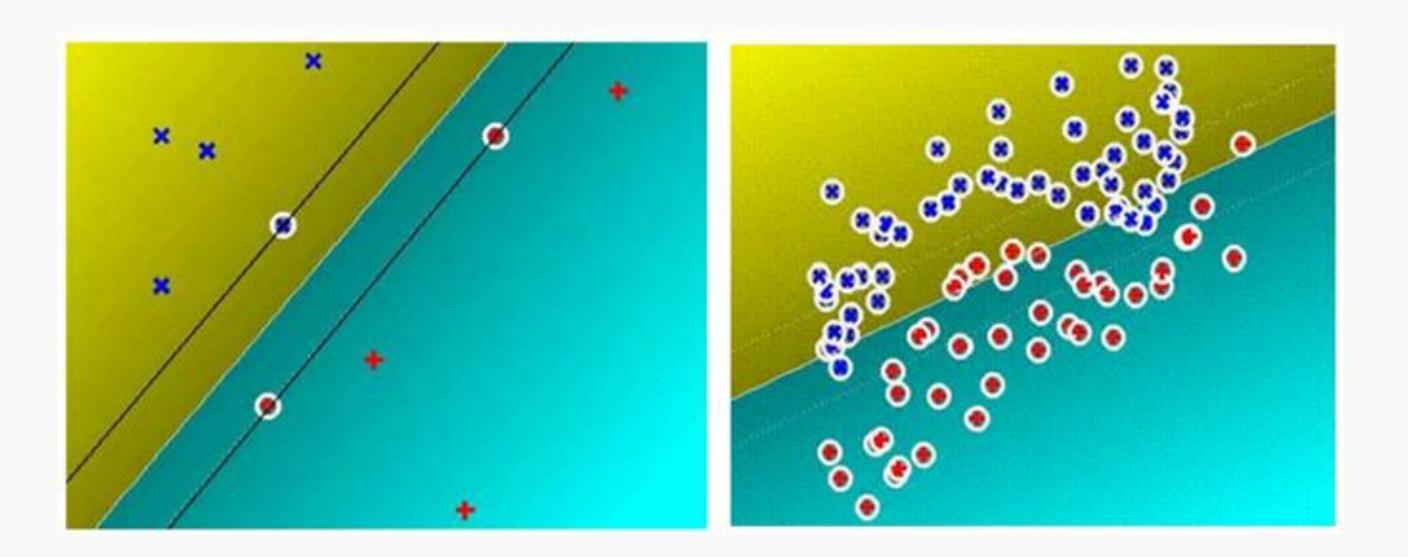


Python 机器学习实战

支持的量机

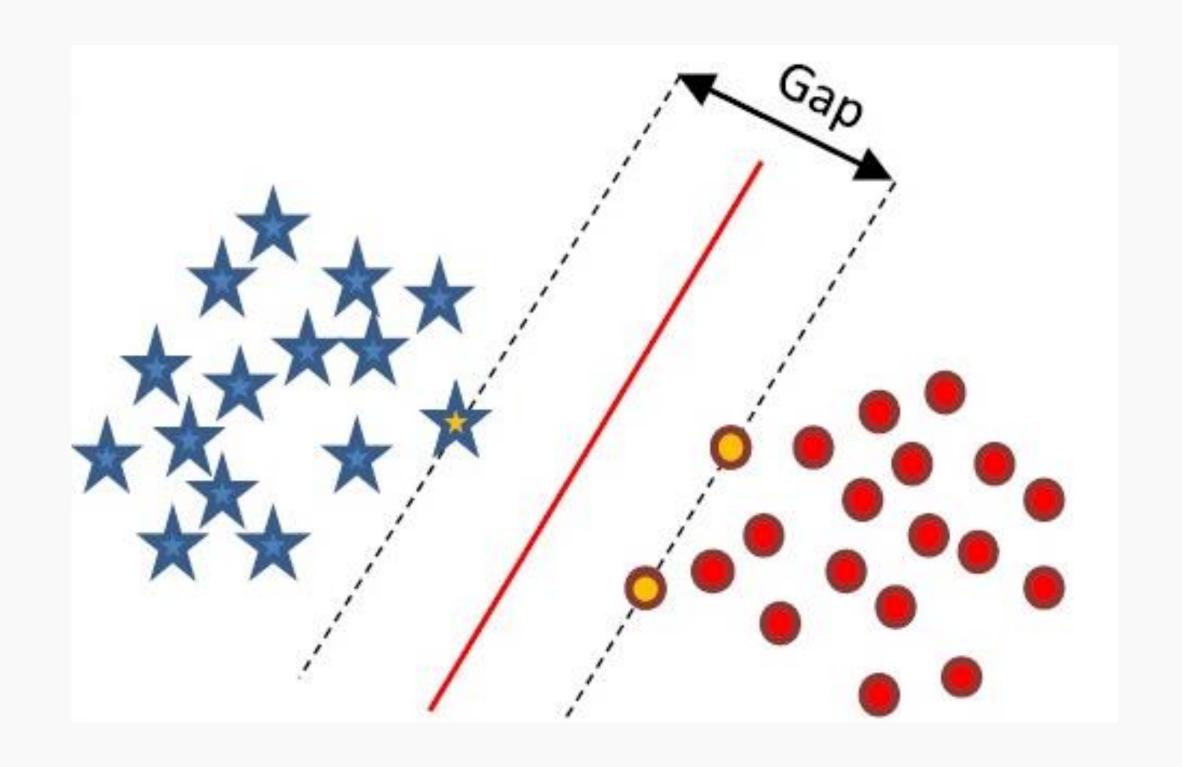
支持向量机的三种情况

- 线性可分
- 近似线性可分
- 非线性可分



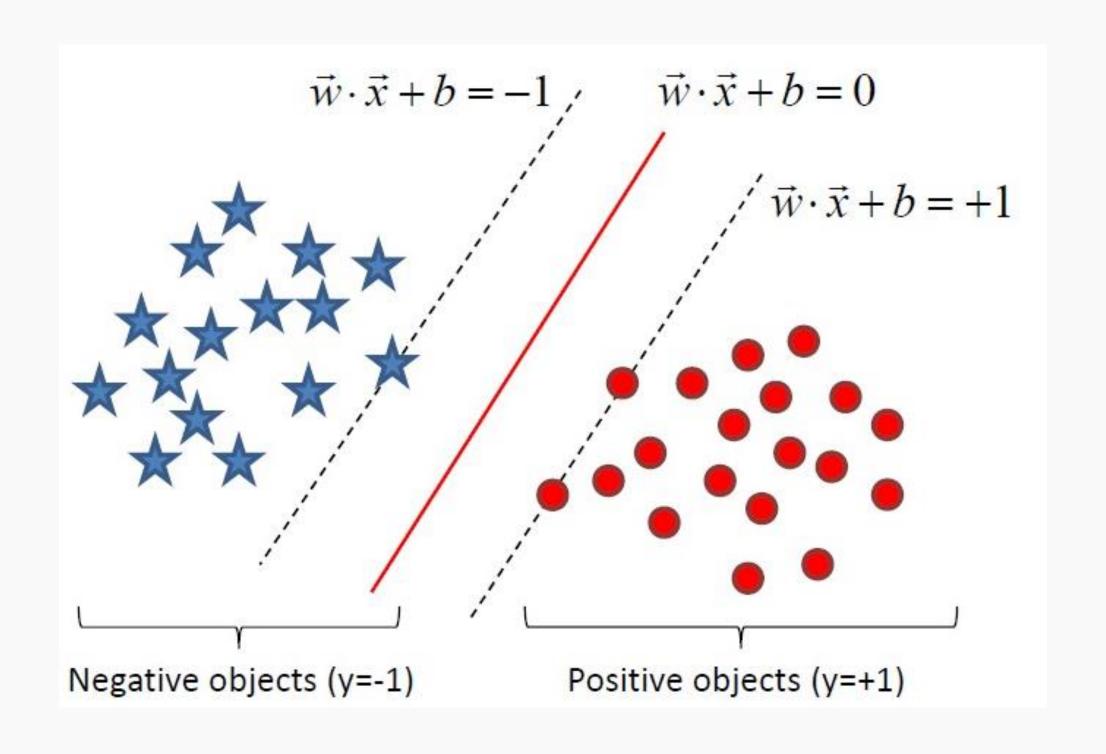
重要概念

- 支持向量
- 分隔面
- · 间隔(margin)

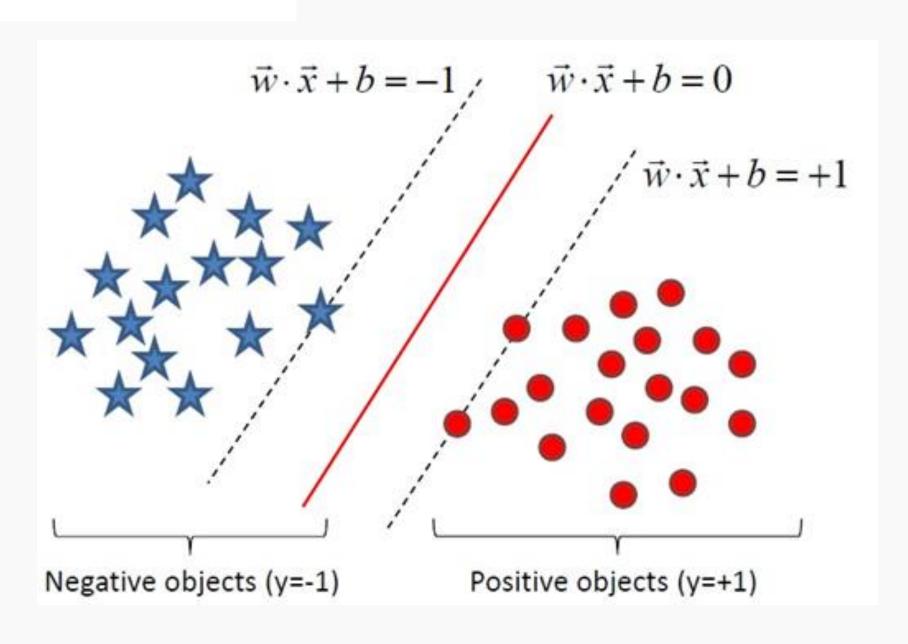


三个平面公式 W是平面的法向量 两个平面之间的距离

$$\frac{2}{\|\mathbf{w}\|}$$

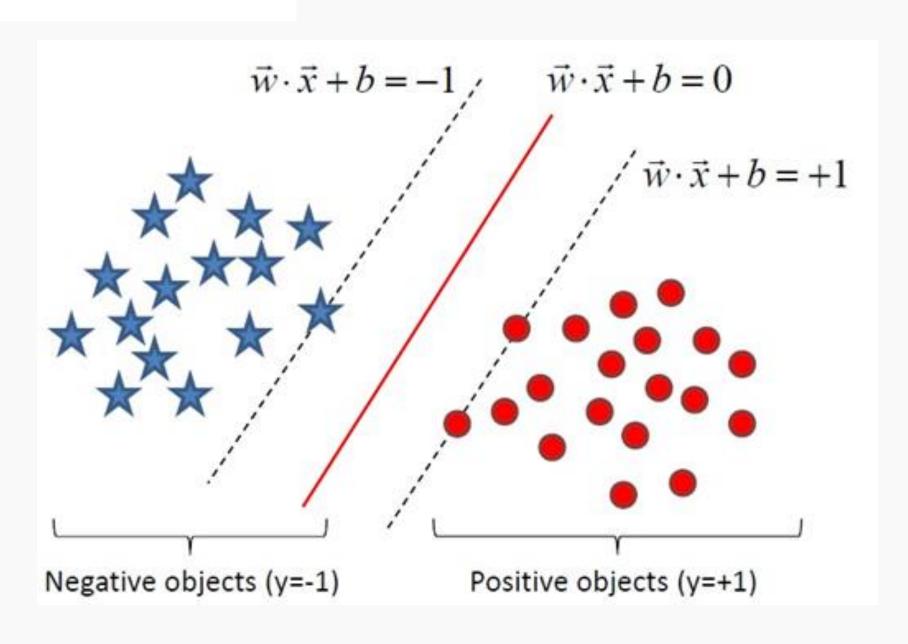


$$egin{align} \max rac{1}{\|w\|}\,, & s.\,t.\,, y_i(w^Tx_i+b) \geq 1, i=1,\ldots,n \ & \min rac{1}{2}\,\|w\|^2 & s.\,t.\,, y_i(w^Tx_i+b) \geq 1, i=1,\ldots,n \ \end{aligned}$$



线性可分

$$egin{align} \max rac{1}{\|w\|}\,, & s.\,t.\,, y_i(w^Tx_i+b) \geq 1, i=1,\ldots,n \ & \min rac{1}{2}\,\|w\|^2 & s.\,t.\,, y_i(w^Tx_i+b) \geq 1, i=1,\ldots,n \ \end{aligned}$$



拉格朗日乘子法

要找函数z = f(x,y)在条件 $\varphi(x,y) = 0$ 下的可能极值点,

构造函数 $F(x,y) = f(x,y) + \lambda \varphi(x,y)$, 其中 λ 为某一常数

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} = 0$$

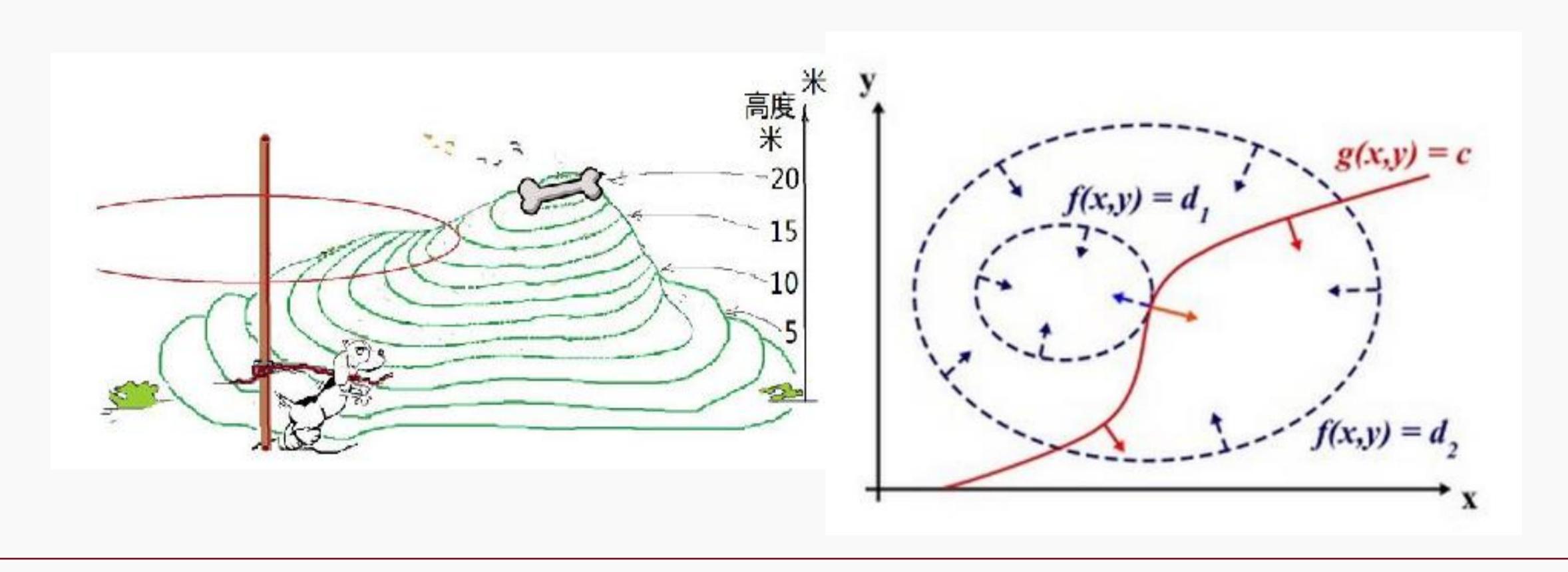
$$\begin{cases} f_x(x,y) + \lambda \varphi_x(x,y) = 0, \\ f_y(x,y) + \lambda \varphi_y(x,y) = 0, \\ \varphi(x,y) = 0. \end{cases}$$

解出 x,y,λ , 其中x,y就是可能的极值点

将正数 12 分成三个正数x,y,z之和 使得 $u = x^3 y^2 z$ 为最大. 解 $\Rightarrow F(x,y,z) = x^3y^2z + \lambda(x+y+z-12),$ $\begin{cases} F'_{x} = 3x^{2}y^{2}z + \lambda = 0 \\ F'_{y} = 2x^{3}yz + \lambda = 0 \\ F'_{z} = x^{3}y^{2} + \lambda = 0 \\ x + y + z = 12 \end{cases}$ \Rightarrow 2x=3y, y=2z 解得唯一驻点(6,4,2),

故最大值为 $u_{\text{max}} = 6^3 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 2 = 6912$.

拉格朗日乘子法的几何解释



Python 机器学习实战群 110316011

广义拉格朗日乘子法

• 极值问题的一般形式

minimize
$$f_0(x), x \in \mathbf{R}^n$$

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

• 广义的拉格朗日函数

$$L(x,\lambda,\nu) = f_0(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i f_i(x) + \sum_{j=1}^p \nu_j h_j(x)$$

KKT条件

$$L(x,\lambda,\nu) = f_0(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i f_i(x) + \sum_{j=1}^p \nu_j h_j(x)$$

$$f_{i}(x^{*}) \leq 0, \ i = 1, \dots, m
 h_{i}(x^{*}) = 0, \ i = 1, \dots, p
 \lambda_{i}^{*} \geq 0, \ i = 1, \dots, m
 \lambda_{i}^{*} f_{i}(x^{*}) = 0, \ i = 1, \dots, m
 \nabla f_{0}(x^{*}) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_{i}^{*} \nabla f_{i}(x^{*}) + \sum_{i=1}^{p} \nu_{i}^{*} \nabla h_{i}(x^{*}) = 0$$

拉格朗日函数

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{L}(w,b,\alpha) &= \frac{1}{2} \left\| w \right\|^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \Big(y_i (w^T x_i + b) - 1 \Big) \\ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial w} &= 0 \Rightarrow w = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i x_i \\ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial b} &= 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i = 0 \end{split}$$

拉格朗日对偶函数

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{L}(w,b,\alpha) &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^n \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j x_i^T x_j - \sum_{i,j=1}^n \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j x_i^T x_j - b \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^n \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j x_i^T x_j \end{split}$$

原问题的对偶问题

$$\max_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j \boldsymbol{x}_i^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{x}_j$$

$$s.t. \ \alpha_i \ge 0, i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$$

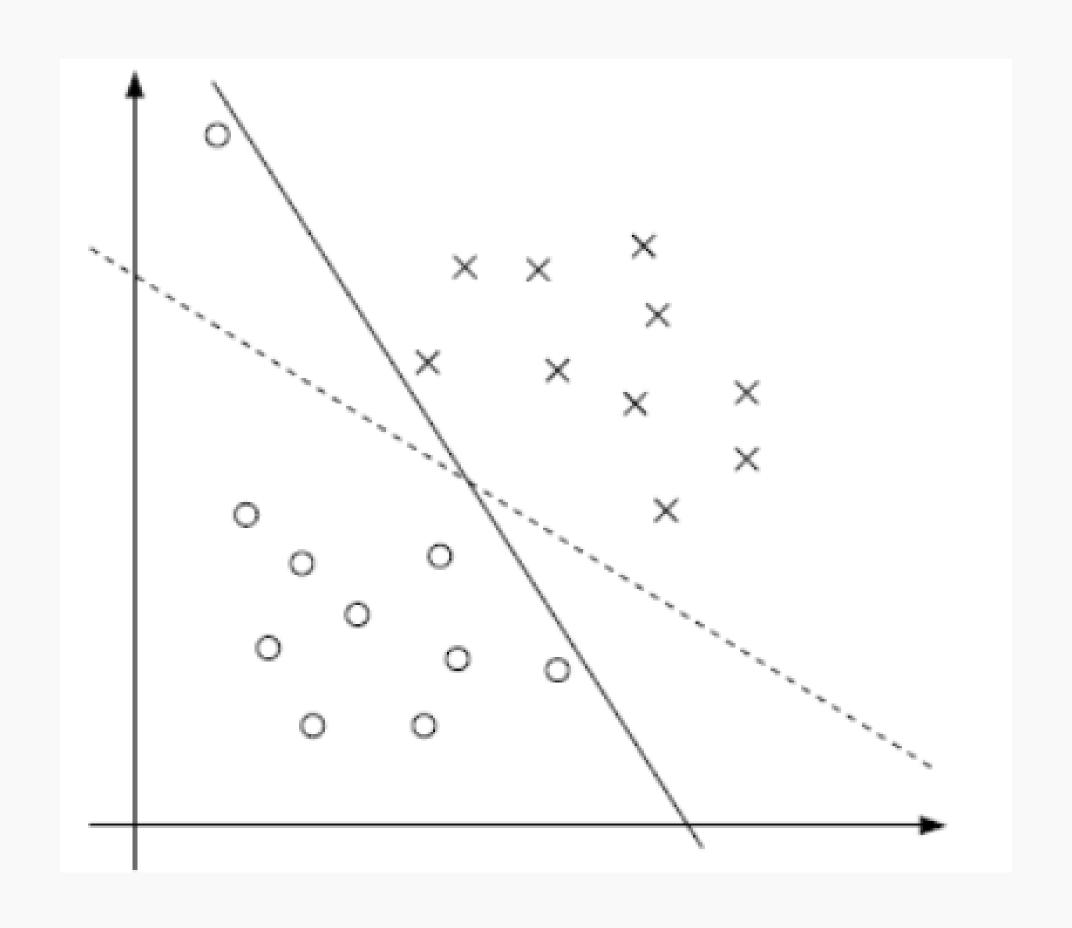
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i y_i = 0$$

近似线性可分

间隔的含义

- 代表健壮性
- 硬间隔和软间隔

完美分离的平面未必最好 数据本身不是线性可分



松弛变量和惩罚因子C

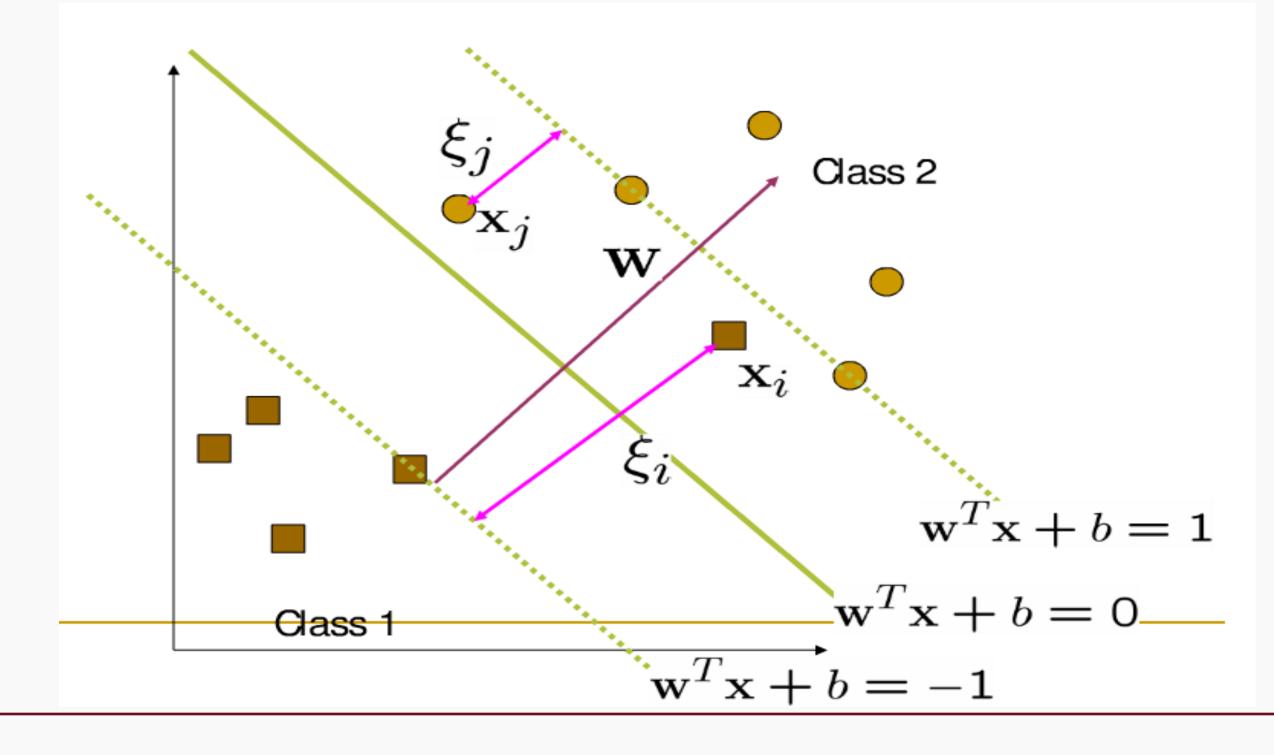
C代表对分错的数据点的惩罚,C越大,惩罚越重,分错的数据点就越少,容易过拟合;C越小,惩罚越小,分错的数据点越多,

精度下降

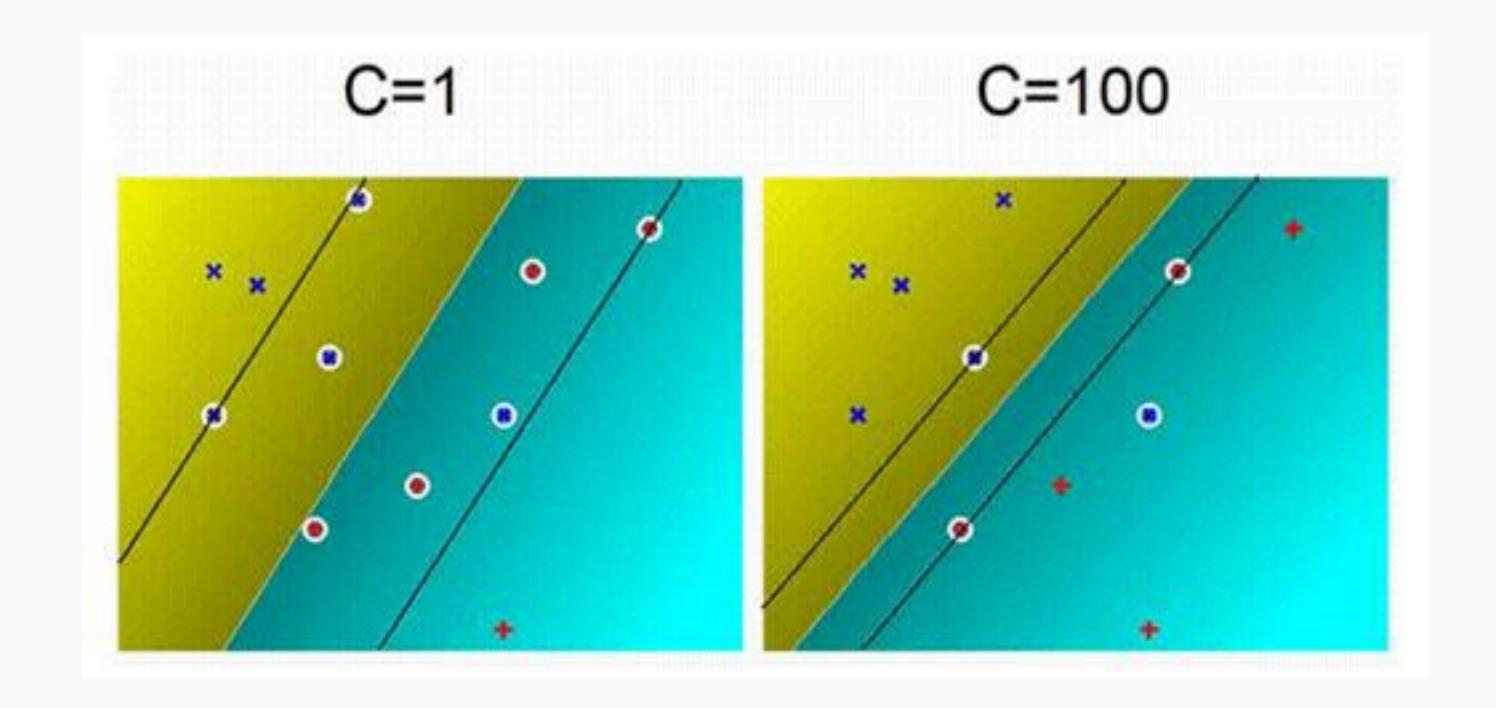
C->∞等价于硬间隔;

目标函数和约束条件

$$egin{aligned} \min & rac{1}{2} \left\| w
ight\|^2 + C \!\! \sum_{i=1}^n \!\! \xi_i \ s. \, t. \, , \, y_i (w^T x_i + b) \geq 1 - \xi_i, i = 1, \ldots, n \ \xi_i \geq 0, i = 1, \ldots, n \end{aligned}$$



不同惩罚因子的含义



硬间隔和软间隔

$$\max_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_{i} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} \boldsymbol{x}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{x}_{j}$$

$$s.t. \ \alpha_{i} \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$$

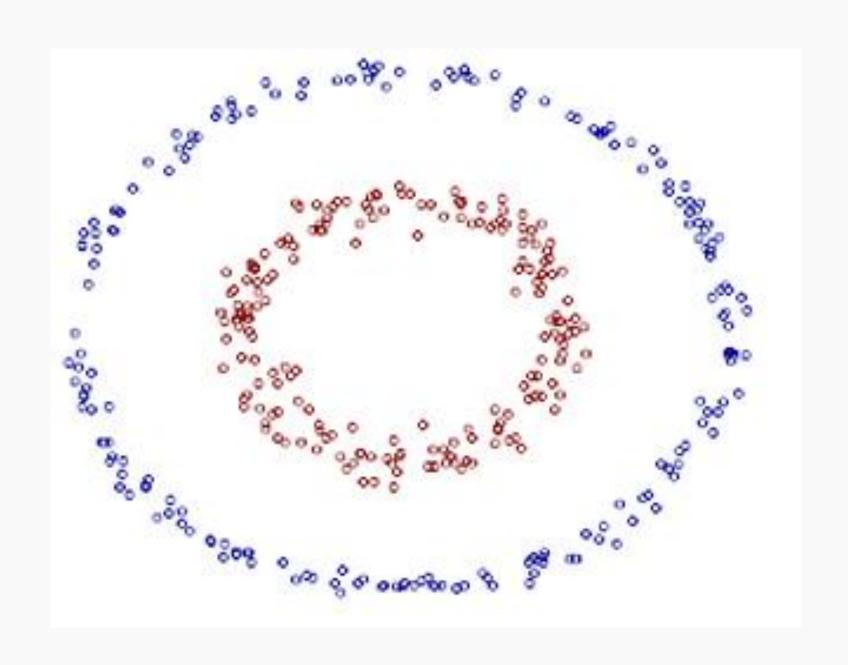
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_{i} y_{i} = 0$$

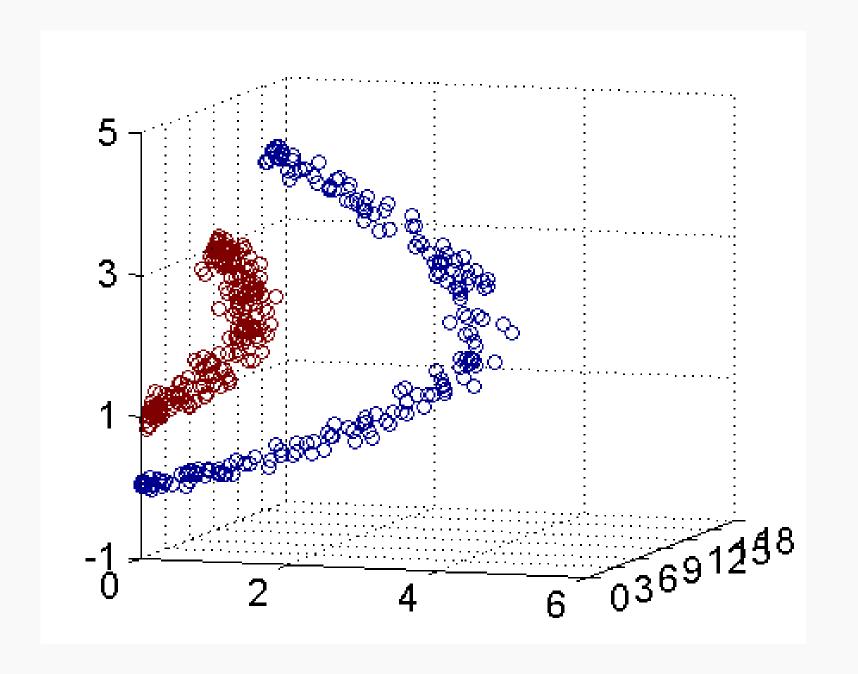
$$\max_{m{lpha}} \sum_{i=1}^n lpha_i - rac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^n lpha_i lpha_j y_i y_j m{x}_i^{\mathrm{T}} m{x}_j$$
 $s.t., 0 \leq lpha_i \leq C, i = 1, \dots, n$ $\sum_{i=1}^n lpha_i y_i = 0$

非线性可分和核函数

核函数和映射

低维空间线性不可分,映射到高维空间变成线性可分寻找映射函数?





高维空间的向量点积

$$\max_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j \boldsymbol{x}_i^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{x}_j$$

$$s.t. \ \alpha_i \ge 0, i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$$

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

$$egin{aligned} &\max_{lpha} \ \sum_{i=1}^n lpha_i - rac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^n lpha_i lpha_j y_i y_j \kappa(oldsymbol{x}_i, oldsymbol{x}_j) \ &s. \, t. \, , \, lpha_i \geq 0, i = 1, \ldots, n \ &\sum_{i=1}^n lpha_i y_i = 0 \end{aligned}$$

核函数和映射没有关系

核函数只是一种运算技巧,用来计算映射到高维空间之后的内积的一种简便方法。

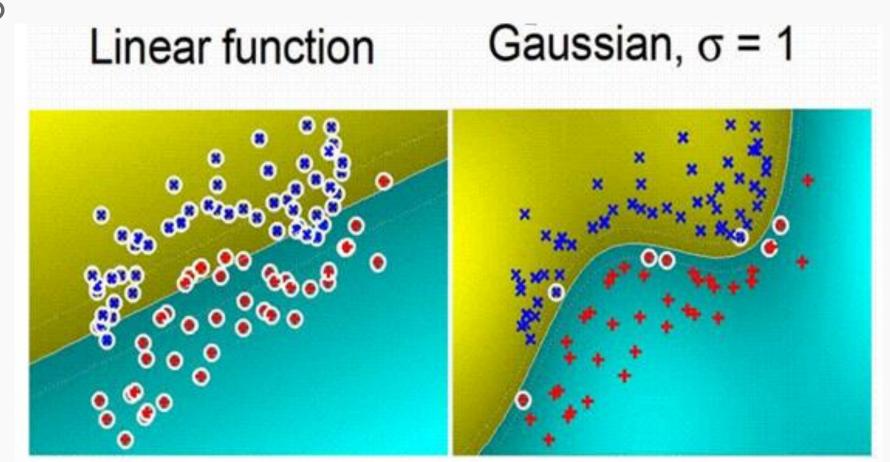
实际中我们根本就不知道映射到底是什么形式的。

常见核函数

高斯核(径向基核,RBF)

指数核

多项式核



http://crsouza.com/2010/03/kernel-functions-for-machine-learning-applications/#linearhttp://www.zhihu.com/question/24627666

引入核之后的分类

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial w} &= 0 \Rightarrow w = \sum_{i=1}^n lpha_i y_i x_i \ rac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial b} &= 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n lpha_i y_i = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$w^{T}x + b = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} \alpha_{i} y^{(i)} x^{(i)}\right)^{T} x + b$$
$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m} \alpha_{i} y^{(i)} \langle x^{(i)}, x \rangle + b.$$

SMO

优化问题

$$\max_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_{i} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y_{i} y_{j} \boldsymbol{x}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{x}_{j}$$

$$s.t. \ \alpha_{i} \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$$

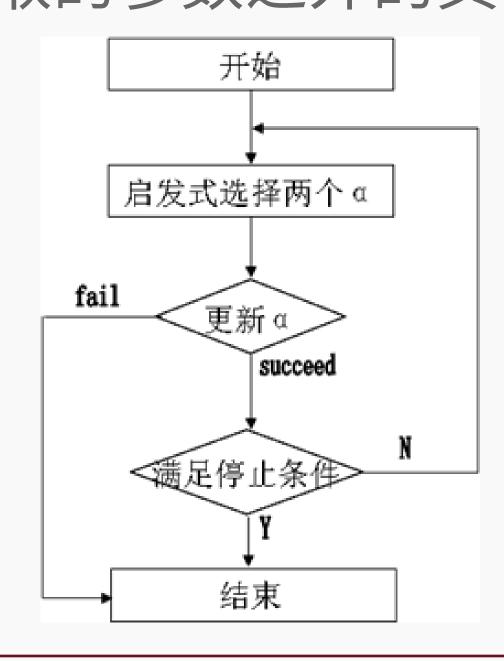
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_{i} y_{i} = 0$$

$$egin{aligned} &\max_{lpha} \ \sum_{i=1}^n lpha_i - rac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^n lpha_i lpha_j y_i y_j \kappa(x_i, x_j) \ &s. \, t. \, , \, lpha_i \geq 0, i = 1, \ldots, n \ &\sum_{i=1}^n lpha_i y_i = 0 \end{aligned}$$

梯度法?

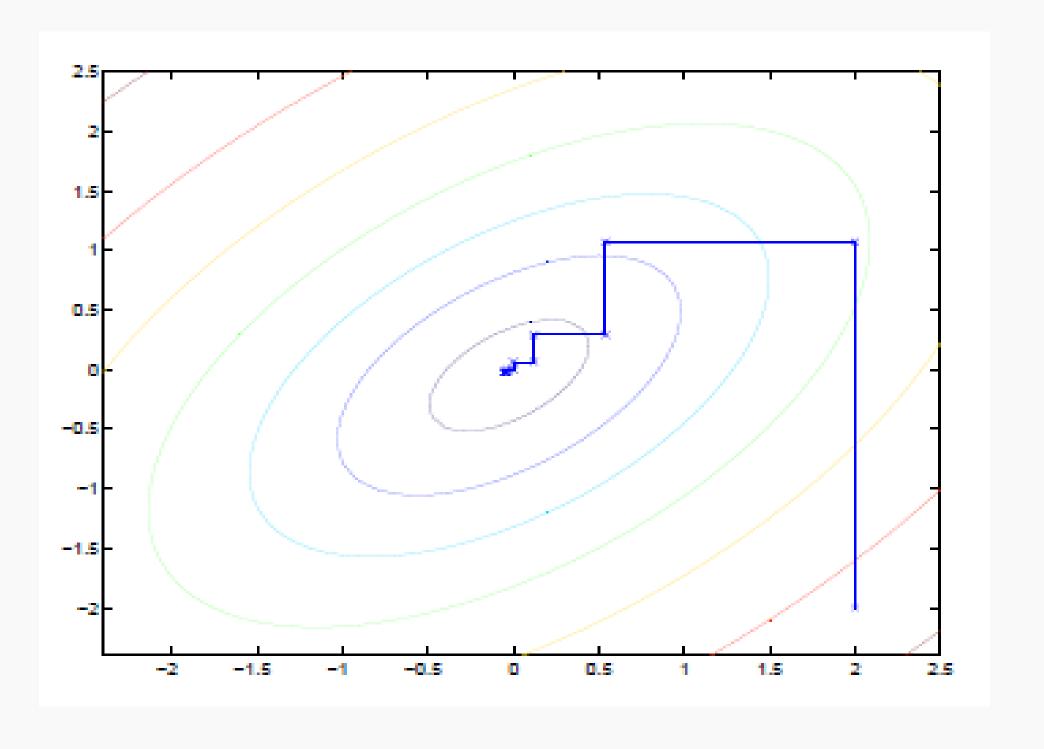
SMO算法由Microsoft Research的John C. Platt在1998年提出,并成为最快的二次规划优化算法,特别针对线性SVM和数据稀疏时性能更优。

第一步选取一对参数,选取方法使用启发式方法(Maximal violating pair)。第二步,固定除被选取的参数之外的其他参数,确定W极值。



坐标法上升法原理

```
\max_{\alpha} W(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m).
```



SMO算法

一次选取两个参数做优化,比如 α_i 和 α_i ,此时可以由和其他参数表示出来。

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} y_i \alpha_i = 0. \qquad => \qquad \alpha_1 y^{(1)} = -\sum_{i=2}^{m} \alpha_i y^{(i)}.$$

伪代码

```
重复下面过程直到收敛 {    选择两个拉格朗日乘子 \alpha_i和\alpha_j;    固定其他拉格朗日乘子\alpha_k(k不等于i和j),只对\alpha_i和\alpha_j优化,w(\alpha);    根据优化后的\alpha_i和\alpha_j,更新截距b的值; }
```

迭代的停止条件是a_i基本没有改变,或者总的迭代次数达到了迭代次数上限

启发式选择α_i和α_i

违反KKT条件

$$\alpha_i = 0 \Rightarrow y^{(i)}(w^T x^{(i)} + b) \ge 1$$

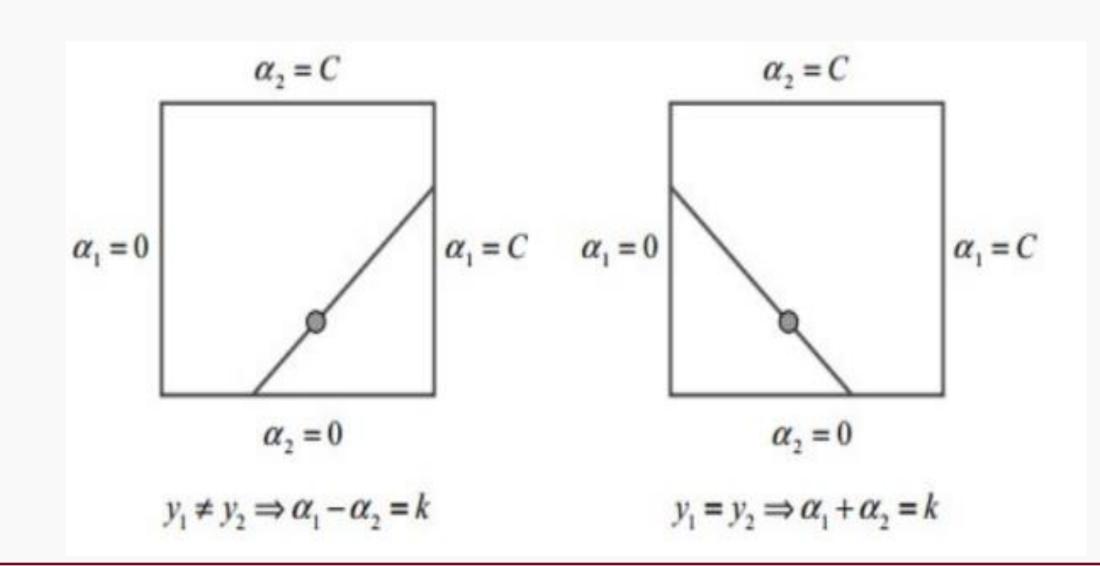
$$\alpha_i = C \Rightarrow y^{(i)}(w^T x^{(i)} + b) \le 1$$

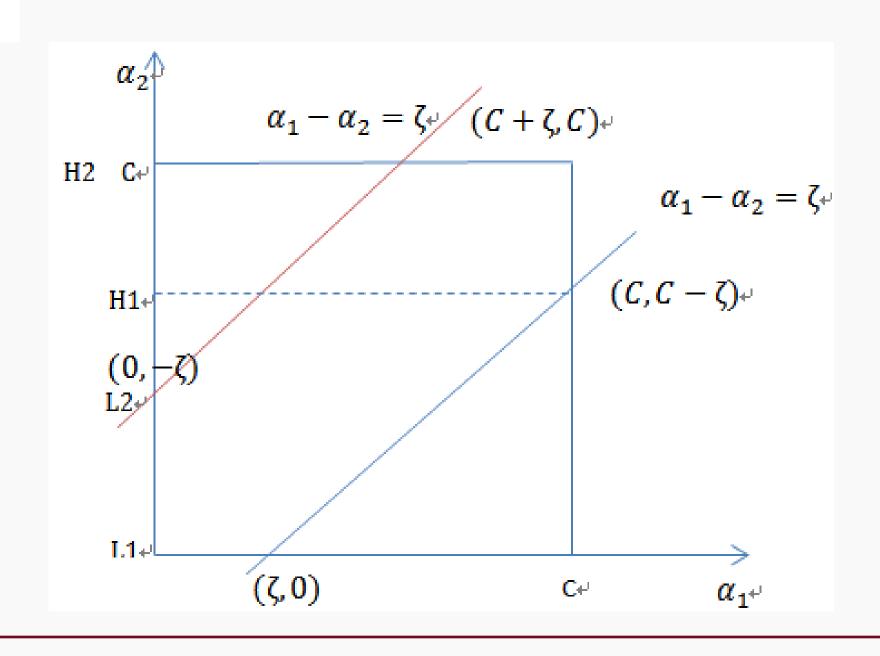
$$0 < \alpha_i < C \Rightarrow y^{(i)}(w^T x^{(i)} + b) = 1.$$

- · 两个支撑平面外的点,对应前面的系数 α_{i} 为0,
- ·两个支撑平面之间的点,对应α_i为C,
- · 两个支撑平面上的点,对应的α_i在0和C之间

计算的αi边界

$$\begin{split} 0 & \leq \alpha_i \leq C, \quad i = 1, ..., n \\ \alpha_1^{new} y_1 + \alpha_2^{new} y_2 = \alpha_1^{old} y_1 + \alpha_2^{old} y_2 = \zeta \\ L & = \max(0, \alpha_2^{old} - \alpha_1^{old}), H = \min(C, C + \alpha_2^{old} - \alpha_1^{old}) \quad \text{if } y_1 \neq y_2 \\ L & = \max(0, \alpha_2^{old} + \alpha_1^{old} - C), H = \min(C, \alpha_2^{old} + \alpha_1^{old}) \quad \text{if } y_1 = y_2 \end{split}$$





求解

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

$$\eta = K(\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_1) + K(\vec{x}_2, \vec{x}_2) - 2K(\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2).$$

$$oldsymbol{lpha_2^{
m new,clipped}} = egin{cases} H & {
m if} & lpha_2^{
m new} \geq H; \ lpha_2^{
m new} & {
m if} & L < lpha_2^{
m new} < H; \ L & {
m if} & lpha_2^{
m new} \leq L. \end{cases}$$

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

求解b

$$\begin{split} b &= \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} b_1 & \text{if } 0 < \alpha_1^{new} < C \\ b_2 & \text{if } 0 < \alpha_2^{new} < C \\ (b_1 + b_2)/2 & \text{otherwise} \end{array} \right. \\ \\ b_1^{new} &= b^{old} - E_1 - y_1(\alpha_1^{new} - \alpha_1^{old})k(x_1, x_1) - y_2(\alpha_2^{new} - \alpha_2^{old})k(x_1, x_2) \\ \\ b_2^{new} &= b^{old} - E_2 - y_1(\alpha_1^{new} - \alpha_1^{old})k(x_1, x_2) - y_2(\alpha_2^{new} - \alpha_2^{old})k(x_2, x_2) \end{split}$$