1. 概述

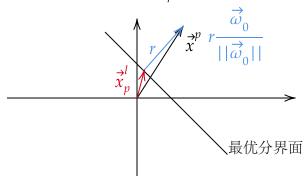
若两类训练样本是线性可分的, SVM 即找到一个超平面, 使得两类最靠近的样本点的距离都达到最大, 该平面就是最优分界面。最优边界上的样本称之为"支持向量"

对线性可分的两类问题
$$\left\{\overrightarrow{x}^p, d^p\right\}_{p=i}^N$$
 , $d^p \in \{-1, 1\}$,找到 $\overrightarrow{\omega}$, b 满足
$$\left\{\overrightarrow{w}^\mathsf{T} \overrightarrow{x}^p + b \geqslant 1 \qquad d^p = 1\right\}$$
 $\overrightarrow{\omega}^\mathsf{T} \overrightarrow{x}^p + b \leqslant -1 \quad d^p = -1$

2. 最优平面的支撑向量

2.1. 样本到最优分界面的距离

假设最优分界面已经找到,记为 $\vec{\omega}_0^{\mathsf{T}} x^l + b_0 = 0$, $\vec{\omega}_0$ 和 b_0 为最优分界面的法向量和偏差令 \vec{x}^p 为任一样本,且 \vec{x}^p 在最优分界面的投影为 \vec{x}_p^l



则可知
$$\vec{x}^p = \vec{x}_p^l + r \left(\frac{\vec{\omega}_0}{||\vec{\omega}_0||} \right) r : \vec{x}^p$$
 到最优分界面的距离

$$\Rightarrow g(\vec{x}) = \vec{\omega}_0^{\mathsf{T}} \vec{x} + b_0$$
,则可知

$$g\left(\vec{x}^p\right) = \vec{\omega}_0^\top \left(\vec{x}_p^l + r\left(\frac{\vec{\omega}_0}{||\vec{\omega}_0||}\right)\right) + b_0 = \vec{\omega}_0^\top \vec{x}_p^l + b_0 + r\frac{\vec{\omega}_0^\top \vec{\omega}_0}{||\vec{\omega}_0||} = r\frac{||\vec{\omega}_0||^2}{||\vec{\omega}_0||} = r||\vec{\omega}_0||$$

$$\therefore \vec{x}_p^l$$
 在最优分界面上 $\therefore \vec{\omega}_0^{\mathsf{T}} \vec{x}_p^l + b_0 = 0$

则可知
$$r = \frac{g(\vec{x}^p)}{||\vec{\omega}_0||}$$
,即为支撑向量到最优分界面的距离

最优边界
$$g(\vec{x}^p) = 1$$
 和 $g(\vec{x}^p) = -1$ 之间距离为 $\rho = 2r = \frac{2}{||\vec{\omega}_0||}$ 故可知要使 $\rho \to \max \Rightarrow ||\vec{\omega}_0|| \to \min \Rightarrow \sqrt{\vec{\omega}^\top \vec{\omega}} \to \min \Rightarrow \vec{\omega}^\top \vec{\omega} \to \min$

2.2. 寻找最优分界面

求最优分界面时应在约束条件 $d^p \left(\overrightarrow{\omega}^\mathsf{T} \overrightarrow{x}^p + b \right) \ge 1$ 下求 $\overrightarrow{\omega}^\mathsf{T} \overrightarrow{\omega}$ 的最小值,即使目标函数 J 最小,作拉格朗日函数得

$$J(\vec{\omega}, b, \vec{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{2} \vec{\omega}^{\top} \vec{\omega} - \sum_{p=1}^{N} \alpha_{p} \left(d^{p} \left(\vec{\omega}^{\top} \vec{x}^{p} + b \right) - 1 \right) \quad \vec{\alpha} = (\alpha_{1}, \dots, \alpha_{N})^{\top}$$

求导并令其等于0得

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \vec{\omega}} = \vec{\omega} - \sum_{p=1}^{N} \alpha_p (d^p \vec{x}^p) = 0 \implies \vec{\omega} = \sum_{p=1}^{N} \alpha_p (d^p \vec{x}^p)$$
$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial b} = \sum_{p=1}^{N} \alpha_p d^p = 0 \implies \sum_{p=1}^{N} \alpha_p d^p = 0$$

将上述结果代入」中得到新的目标函数

$$Q(\vec{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p=1}^{N} \alpha_p d^p \vec{x}^p \cdot \sum_{q=1}^{N} \alpha_q d^q \vec{x}^q - \sum_{p=1}^{N} \alpha_p d^p \left(\sum_{q=1}^{N} \alpha_q d^q \vec{x}^q \right) \vec{x}^p - \sum_{p=1}^{N} \alpha_p d^p b + \sum_{p=1}^{N} \alpha_p d^p b$$

$$\therefore \sum_{p=1}^{N} \alpha_p d^p = 0 \quad \therefore \sum_{p=1}^{N} \alpha_p d^p b = b \sum_{p=1}^{N} \alpha_p d^p = 0$$

故化简得
$$Q(\vec{\alpha}) = \sum_{p=1}^{N} \alpha_p - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p=1}^{N} \sum_{q=1}^{N} \alpha_p \alpha_q d^p d^q \vec{x}^{p^\top} \vec{x}^q$$

令
$$\frac{\partial Q(\vec{\alpha})}{\partial \alpha_p} = 0$$
,得到 N 个方程,进一步求得 α_p ,得出 $\vec{\omega}_0 = \sum_{p=1}^N \alpha_p d^p \vec{x}^p$

当 $\alpha_p > 0$ 时,对应的样本为支撑向量

在
$$d^s \left(\overrightarrow{\omega}_0^\mathsf{T} \overrightarrow{x}^s + b_0 \right) = 1$$
 中代入支撑向量,可求得 $b_0 = \frac{1}{d^s} - \overrightarrow{\omega}_0^\mathsf{T} \overrightarrow{x}^s$

2.3. 非线性支撑向量机

2.3.1. 概述

对于线性不可分的样本作非线性变换,变成线性可分,在映射的空间内采用前述的方法

映射后的最优分界面
$$\vec{\omega}_0^{\mathsf{T}} \vec{\phi}(\vec{x}) + b_0 = 0$$
 $\vec{\omega}_0 = \sum_{p=1}^N \alpha_p d^p \vec{\phi}(\vec{x}^p)$

$$g(\vec{x}) = \operatorname{sgn}\left(\sum_{p=1}^{N} \alpha_p d^p \vec{\phi} (\vec{x}^p)^{\top} \vec{\phi} (\vec{x}) + b_0\right) = \operatorname{sgn}\left(\sum_{p=1}^{N} \alpha_p d^p K (\vec{x}^p, \vec{x}) + b_0\right)$$

核函数
$$K(\vec{x}^p, \vec{x}) = \vec{\phi}(\vec{x}^p)^{\mathsf{T}} \vec{\phi}(\vec{x}) = \sum_j \phi_j (\vec{x}^p)^{\mathsf{T}} \phi_j (\vec{x}^p)$$

•
$$K(\vec{x}^p, \vec{x}) = K(\vec{x}, \vec{x}^p)$$

• 最优分界面
$$\sum_{p=1}^{N} \alpha_p d^p K(\vec{x}^p, \vec{x}) + b_0 = 0$$

常用的核函数如下:

•
$$K(\vec{x}, \vec{x}^p) = \exp\left\{-\frac{\left|\left|\vec{x} - \vec{x}^p\right|\right|}{2\sigma^2}\right\}$$

•
$$K(\vec{x}, \vec{x}^p) = (\vec{x}^T \vec{x}^p + 1)^M$$

• sigmoid 函数

2.3.2. 算法

已知输入样本 \vec{x}^p , $p=1,2,\dots,N$ 和对应的输出 $d^p \in \{-1,1\}$, 非线性变换 $\vec{\phi}(\vec{x}^p)$

• 在约束条件
$$\sum_{p=1}^{\alpha} \alpha_p d^p = 0$$
 及 $\alpha_p \ge 0$ 的条件下,使目标函数

$$Q(\vec{\alpha}) = \sum_{p=1}^{N} \alpha_p - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p=1}^{N} \sum_{q=1}^{N} \alpha_p \alpha_q d^p d^q K(\vec{x}^p, \vec{x}^q)$$

由
$$\frac{\partial Q(\vec{\alpha})}{\partial \vec{\alpha}} = 0$$
,求得 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_N$

• 计算
$$\vec{\omega}_0 = \sum_{p=1}^N \alpha_p d^p \vec{\phi} (\vec{x}^p)$$
 $b_0 = \frac{1}{d^s} - \vec{\omega}_0^\top \vec{\phi} (\vec{x}^s)$

• 对测试集样本,求
$$K(\vec{x}, \vec{x}^p)$$
,计算 $g(\vec{x}) = \operatorname{sgn}\left(\sum_{p=1}^N d^p \alpha_p K(\vec{x}^p, \vec{x}) + b_0\right)$

若
$$\begin{cases} g(\vec{x}) = 1 & \vec{x} \in C_1 \\ g(\vec{x}) = -1 & \vec{x} \in C_2 \end{cases}$$

例: SVM 求解异或问题

$$\vec{x} = \begin{cases} (-1, -1)^{\top} & d = -1 \\ (-1, 1)^{\top} & d = 1 \\ (1, -1)^{\top} & d = 1 \\ (1, 1)^{\top} & d = -1 \end{cases} \quad \text{Keally } K(\vec{x}, \vec{x}^p) = (1 + \vec{x}^{\top} \vec{x}^p)^2$$

其中
$$\vec{x}^p = (x_1^p, x_2^p)^\top \quad \vec{x} = (x_1, x_2)^\top \quad p = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

则可知
$$K(\vec{x}, \vec{x}^p) = 1 + (x_1^p)^2 x_1^2 + 2x_1^p x_2^p x_1 x_2 + (x_2^p)^2 x_2^2 + 2x_1^p x_1 + 2x_2^p x_2$$

$$\vec{\phi}(\vec{x}) = \left(1, x_1^2, \sqrt{2}x_1x_2, x_2^2, \sqrt{2}x_1, \sqrt{2}x_2\right)^{\top} \quad \vec{\phi}\left(\vec{x}^p\right) = \left(1, \left(x_1^p\right)^2, \sqrt{2}x_1^p x_2^p, \left(x_2^p\right)^2, \sqrt{2}x_1^p, \sqrt{2}x_2^p\right)^{\top}$$

故可知

$$[K] = \begin{bmatrix} K(\vec{x}^{1}, \vec{x}^{1}) & K(\vec{x}^{1}, \vec{x}^{2}) & K(\vec{x}^{1}, \vec{x}^{3}) & K(\vec{x}^{1}, \vec{x}^{4}) \\ K(\vec{x}^{2}, \vec{x}^{1}) & K(\vec{x}^{2}, \vec{x}^{2}) & K(\vec{x}^{2}, \vec{x}^{3}) & K(\vec{x}^{2}, \vec{x}^{4}) \\ K(\vec{x}^{3}, \vec{x}^{1}) & K(\vec{x}^{3}, \vec{x}^{2}) & K(\vec{x}^{3}, \vec{x}^{3}) & K(\vec{x}^{3}, \vec{x}^{4}) \\ K(\vec{x}^{4}, \vec{x}^{1}) & K(\vec{x}^{4}, \vec{x}^{2}) & K(\vec{x}^{4}, \vec{x}^{3}) & K(\vec{x}^{4}, \vec{x}^{4}) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 9 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 9 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q(\vec{\alpha}) = \sum_{p=1}^{N} \alpha_p - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p=1}^{N} \sum_{q=1}^{N} \alpha_p \alpha_q d^p d^q K(\vec{x}^p, \vec{x}^q)$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \alpha_{i}} = 0 \ i = 1, 2, 3, 4 \implies \begin{cases} 9\alpha_{1} - \alpha_{2} - \alpha_{3} - \alpha_{4} = 1 \\ -\alpha_{1} + 9\alpha_{2} + \alpha_{3} - \alpha_{4} = 1 \\ -\alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2} + 9\alpha_{3} - \alpha_{4} = 1 \end{cases} \implies \alpha_{1} = \alpha_{2} = \alpha_{3} = \alpha_{4} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\alpha_{1} - \alpha_{2} - \alpha_{2} + 9\alpha_{4} = 1$$

$$\vec{\omega}_0 = \sum_{p=1}^N \alpha_p d^p \vec{\phi} (\vec{x}^p) = \left[0, 0, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, 0 \right]^{\mathsf{T}}$$

$$b_0 = \frac{1}{d^s} - \overrightarrow{\omega}_0^{\mathsf{T}} \overrightarrow{\phi} (\overrightarrow{x}^s), \quad \mathbb{R} \overrightarrow{x}_1 \text{ if } b_0 \neq b_0 = 0$$

最优分界面

$$\vec{\omega}_{0}^{\top} \vec{\phi}(\vec{x}) + 0 = 0 \implies \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x_{1}^{2} \\ \sqrt{2}x_{1}x_{2} \\ x_{2}^{2} \\ \sqrt{2}x_{1} \\ \sqrt{2}x_{2} \end{bmatrix} = 0 \implies -x_{1}x_{2} = 0$$

最终的 $g(\vec{x}) = \operatorname{sgn}\{-x_1, x_2\}$

$$\dot{\vec{x}} : \vec{\omega}_0 \vec{\phi}(\vec{x}) + b_0 = \left(\sum_{p=1}^N \alpha_p d^p \vec{\phi}(\vec{x}^p)\right)^\top \vec{\phi}(\vec{x}) + b_0 = \left(\sum_{p=1}^N \alpha_p d^p\right) K(\vec{x}^p, \vec{x}) + b_0$$

$$b_0 = \frac{1}{d^s} - \vec{\omega}_0^\top \vec{\phi}(\vec{x}^s) = \frac{1}{d^s} - \left(\sum_{p=1}^N \alpha_p d^p \vec{\phi}(\vec{x}^p)^\top\right) \vec{\phi}(\vec{x}^s) = \frac{1}{d^s} - \left(\sum_{p=1}^N \alpha_p d^p\right) K(\vec{x}^s, \vec{x}^p)$$

由此可以看出,只需要知道核函数即可计算结果,无需知道具体的线性变换函数 ϕ