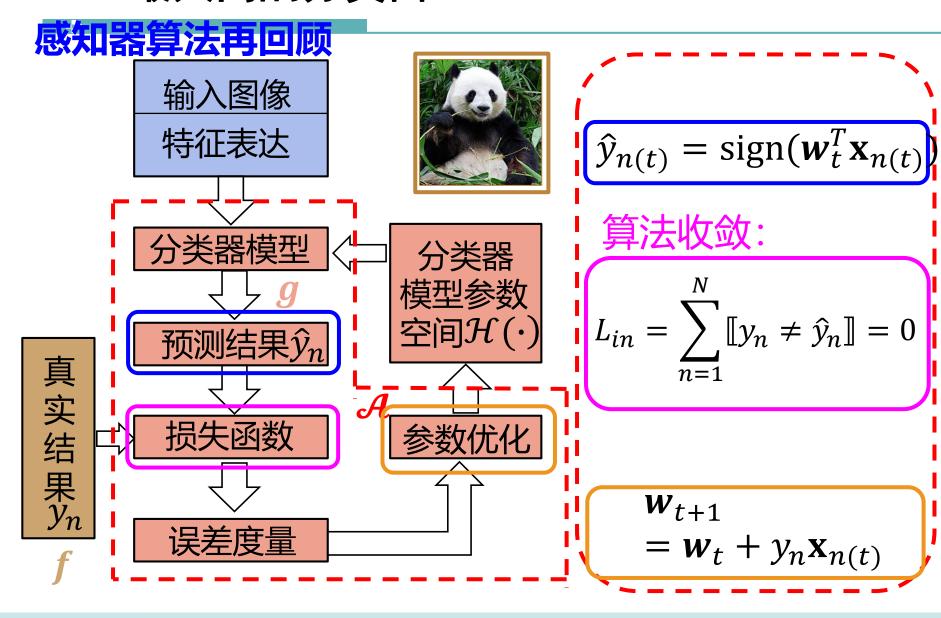
# 第七讲 线性支撑向量机 (Linear Support Vector Machine)

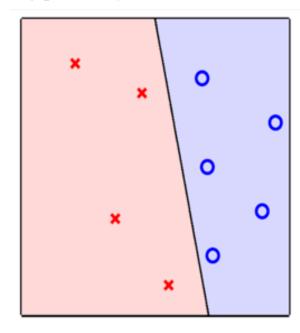


- 7.1 最大间隔分类面(Large-Margin Separating Hyperplane)
- 7.2 标准的最大间隔问题(Standard Large-Margin Problem)
- 7.3 支撑向量机(Support Vector Machine)





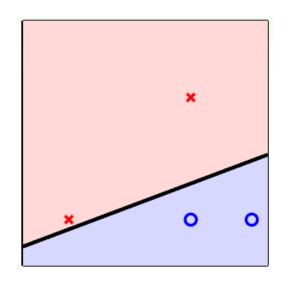
#### 线性可分

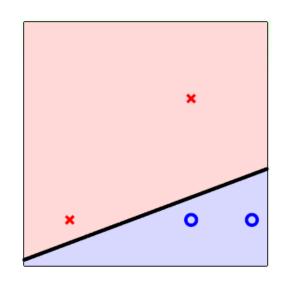


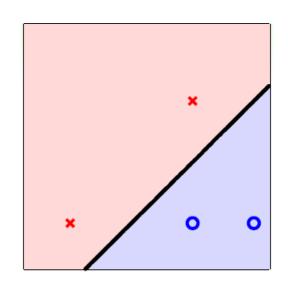
- ightharpoonup 设置初始分类面  $(权重)w_0$
- 如果有样本分错, 就修正权重



#### 哪一个分类面最佳?





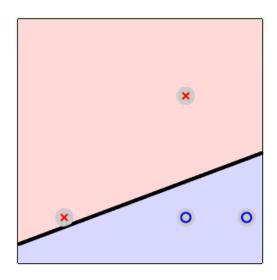


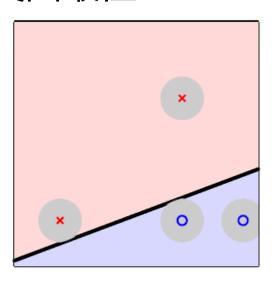
- ▶ 感知器算法能找出吗?
- > VC bound?

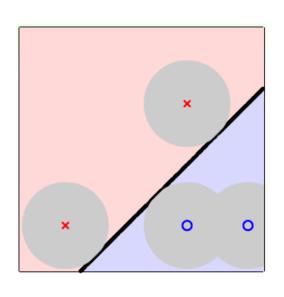
$$E_{\text{out}}(\mathbf{w}) \leq \underbrace{E_{\text{in}}(\mathbf{w})}_{0} + \underbrace{\Omega(\mathcal{H})}_{d_{\text{VC}}=d+1}$$



#### 为什么会认为最右边的分类面最佳?







假设  $\mathbf{x} \approx \mathbf{x}_n + \Delta \mathbf{x}_n$ ,  $\Delta \mathbf{x}_n \sim N(\mathbf{x}_n, \sigma_n)$ 

 $\Leftrightarrow$  更鲁棒分类面  $\Leftrightarrow$  对噪声的容忍度更大 $\Leftrightarrow$  离分类面最近的 $x_n$  到分类面距离

最右边的最佳----因为离分类面最近的 $\mathbf{x}_n$ 到分类面距离最大,对噪声最鲁棒



对噪声鲁棒的分类面

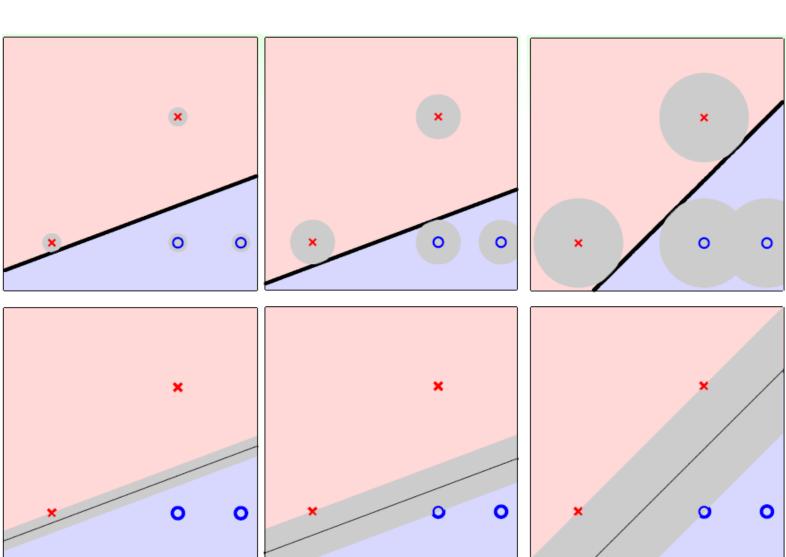


分类面到两边样本的 距离要大



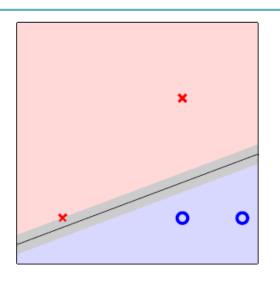
"胖胖"的分类面

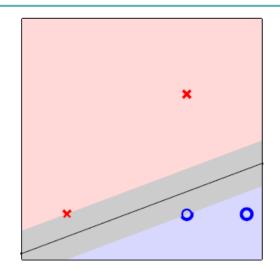
算法的目的是如何找到 "胖胖"的分类面

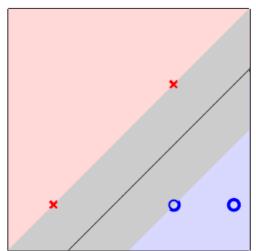




"胖胖"的分类面





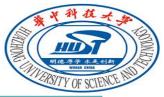


max w fatness(w)

subject to

**w** classifies every  $(\mathbf{x}_n, y_n)$  correctly

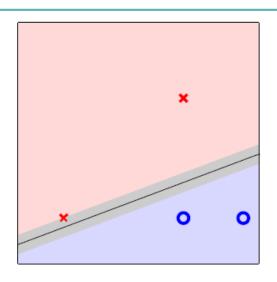
 $fatness(\mathbf{w}) = \min_{n=1,...,N} distance(\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{w})$ 

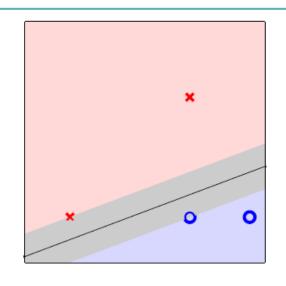


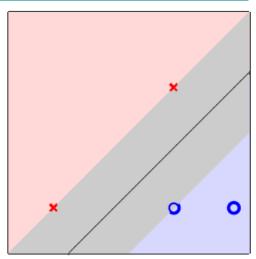
"胖胖"的分类面



最大间隔分类面







所有样本正确分类



 $y_n = \operatorname{sign}(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n)$ 

max w subject to margin(w)

**w** classifies every  $(\mathbf{x}_n, y_n)$  correctly

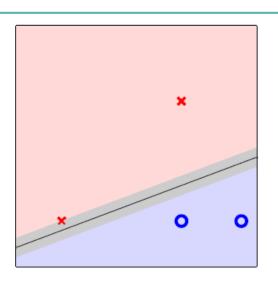
 $\mathbf{margin}(\mathbf{w}) = \min_{n=1,...,N} \mathsf{distance}(\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{w})$ 

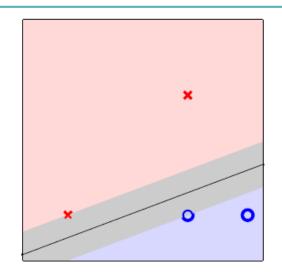


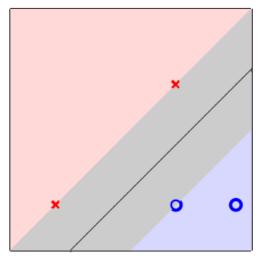
"胖胖"的分类面



最大间隔分类面







所有样本正确分类



 $y_n = \operatorname{sign}(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n)$ 

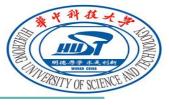
 $\max_{\mathbf{w}} \quad \mathbf{margin}(\mathbf{w})$ subject to every  $y_n \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n > 0$   $\mathbf{margin}(\mathbf{w}) = \min_{n=1,...,N} \mathrm{distance}(\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{w})$ 

算法的目的是:如何找到"最大间隔"的分类面(find largest-margin separating hyperplane)

# 第七讲 线性支撑向量机 (Linear Support Vector Machine)



- 7.1 最大间隔分类面(Large-Margin Separating Hyperplane)
- 7.2 标准的最大间隔问题(Standard Large-Margin Problem)
- 7.3 支撑向量机(Support Vector Machine)



样本到分类面的距离

$$\max_{\mathbf{w}} \quad \text{margin}(\mathbf{w})$$

$$Subject \ to \quad every \ y_n \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n > 0$$

$$\text{margin}(\mathbf{w}) = \min_{n=1,...,N} \text{distance}(\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{w})$$

#### 为了便于了解分类器特性,支撑向量机的分析过程中样本向量不做增广

$$b = w_0$$

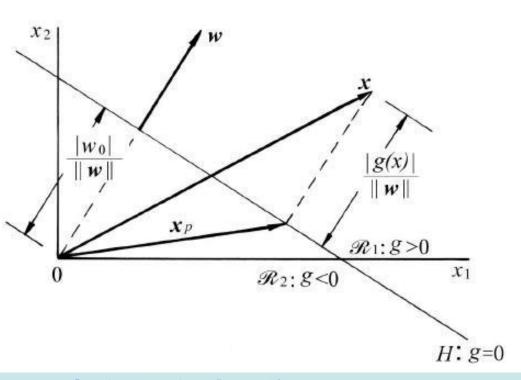
$$\begin{bmatrix} | \\ \mathbf{w} \\ | \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ \vdots \\ w_d \end{bmatrix}; \begin{bmatrix} | \\ \mathbf{x} \\ | \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$h(\mathbf{x}) = \operatorname{sign}(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b)$$



#### 样本到分类面的距离

 $\max_{\mathbf{w}} \quad \text{margin}(\mathbf{w})$   $Subject \ to \quad every \ y_n(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n + b) > 0$   $\text{margin}(\mathbf{w}) = \min_{n=1,\dots,N} \text{distance}(\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{w})$ 



$$g(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + w_0$$

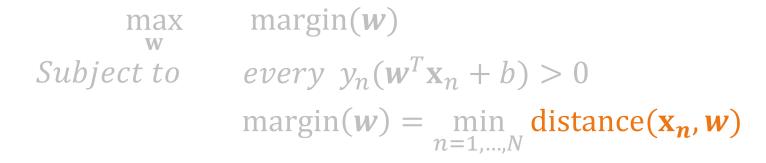
$$= \mathbf{w}^T \left( \mathbf{x}_p + r \frac{\mathbf{w}}{\|\mathbf{w}\|} \right) + w_0$$

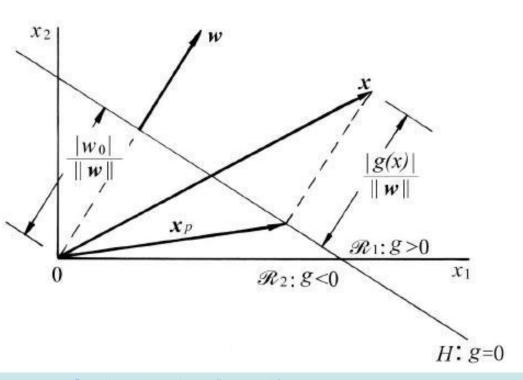
$$= \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_p + w_0 + r \frac{\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{w}}{\|\mathbf{w}\|}$$

$$= r \|\mathbf{w}\|$$



#### 样本到分类面的距离





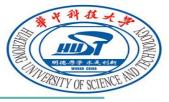
$$g(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}$$

$$= \mathbf{w}^T \left( \mathbf{x}_p + r \frac{\mathbf{w}}{\|\mathbf{w}\|} \right) + \mathbf{b}$$

$$= \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_p + \mathbf{b} + r \frac{\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{w}}{\|\mathbf{w}\|}$$

$$= r \|\mathbf{w}\|$$

$$|r| = \frac{|g(\mathbf{x})|}{\|\mathbf{w}\|}$$
 distance $(\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{w}\|} |\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}|$ 



#### 样本到分类面的距离

$$\operatorname{distance}(\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{w}\|} |\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}|$$

$$volume every y_n(\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{b}) > 0$$

distance(
$$\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{w}$$
) =  $\frac{1}{\|\mathbf{w}\|} y_n(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{b})$ 

$$\max_{\mathbf{w}} \quad \operatorname{margin}(\mathbf{w})$$

$$\operatorname{Subject} to \quad \operatorname{every} \ y_n(\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x}_n + b) > 0$$

$$\operatorname{margin}(\mathbf{w}) = \min_{n=1,\dots,N} \operatorname{distance}(\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{w})$$

$$\sum_{\mathbf{w}} \quad \operatorname{margin}(\mathbf{w})$$

$$\operatorname{Subject} \ to \quad \operatorname{every} \ y_n(\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x}_n + b) > 0$$

$$\operatorname{margin}(\mathbf{w}) = \min_{n=1,\dots,N} \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{w}\|} y_n(\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x}_n + b)$$



#### 分类面的尺度缩放:

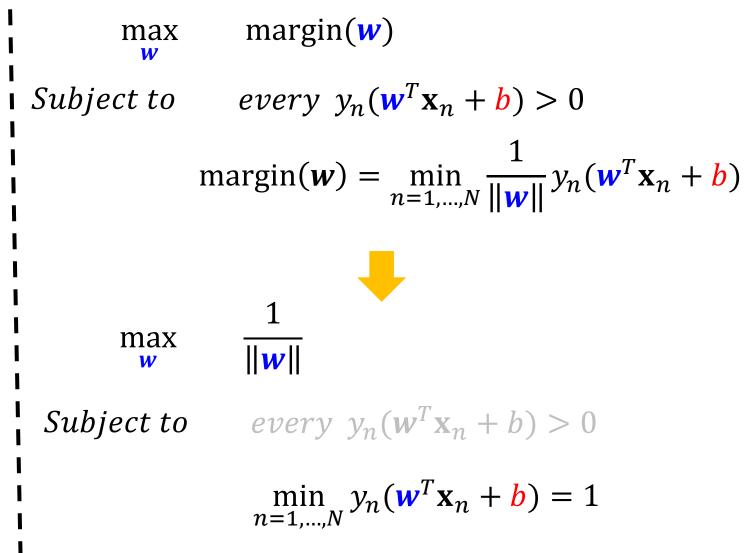
$$\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{b} = 0$$

$$3\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x}_n + 3\mathbf{b} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n=1,\dots,N} y_n(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{b}) = 1$$



$$\mathrm{margin}(\boldsymbol{w}) = \frac{1}{\|\boldsymbol{w}\|}$$





#### 标准的最大间隔问题:

条件松弛后的值域  $y_n(\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{b}) \ge 1$ , for all n

原始约束条件下的值域  $\min_{n=1,\dots,N} y_n(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{b}) = 1$ 

> 条件松弛后的解 仍然在紫色值域

$$\max_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{w}\|}$$

$$Subject\ to \qquad \min_{n=1,...,N} y_n(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{b}) = 1$$

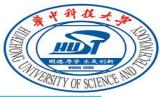
如果 $(\mathbf{w}^*, \mathbf{b}^*)$  位于蓝色值域,即对所有样本:

$$y_n(\mathbf{w}^{*T}\mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{b}^*) \ge 1.6$$

根据分类面 $(\mathbf{w}^*, \mathbf{b}^*)$  取值的尺度不变:

$$y_n(\frac{\mathbf{w}^{*T}}{1.6}\mathbf{x}_n + \frac{\mathbf{b}^*}{1.6}) \ge 1$$



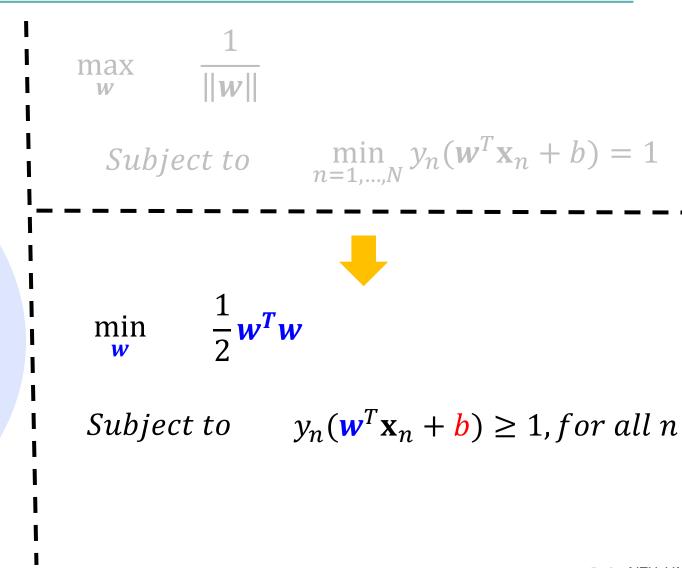


#### 标准的最大间隔问题:

条件松弛后的值域  $y_n(\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{b}) \ge 1, for all n$ 

原始约束条件下的值域  $\min_{n=1,...,N} y_n(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{b}) = 1$ 

条件松弛后的解 仍然在紫色值域

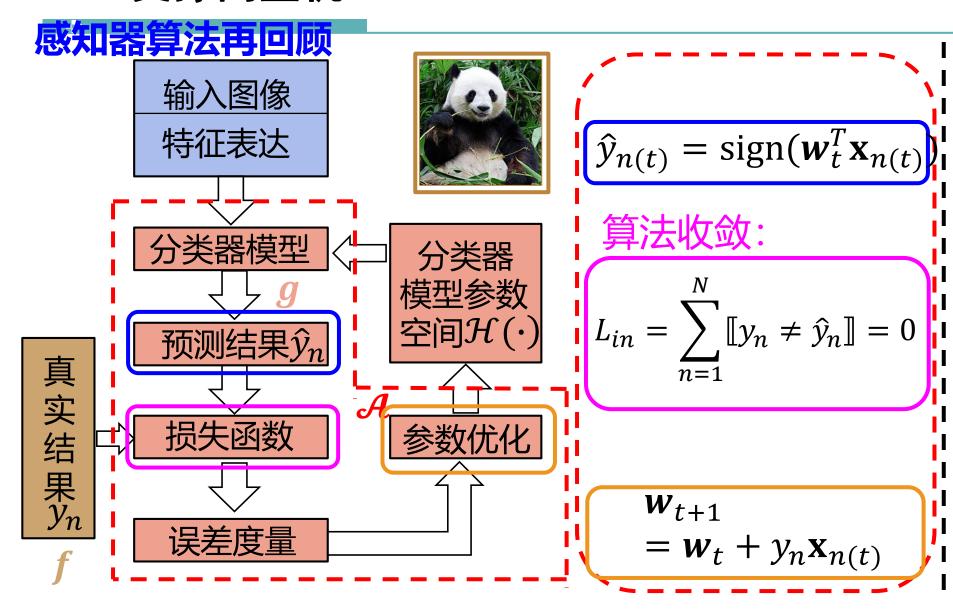


# 第七讲 线性支撑向量机 (Linear Support Vector Machine)

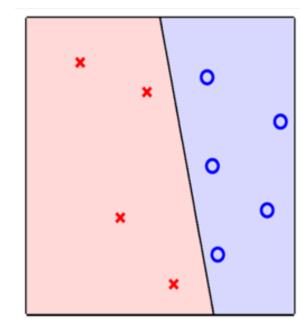


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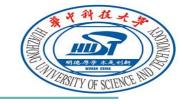


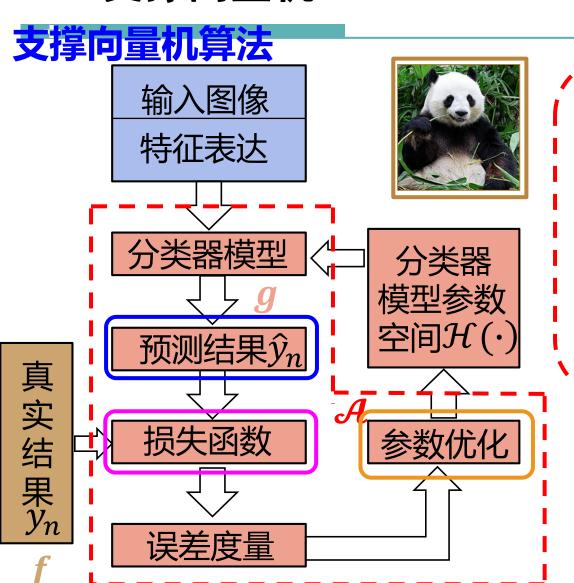


#### 线性可分



- ightharpoonup 设置初始分类面  $(权重)w_0$
- ▶ 如果有样本分错, 就修正权重

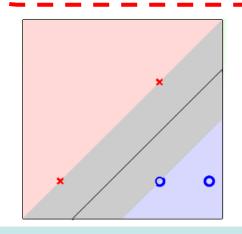




$$\min_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{w}$$

Subject to 
$$y_n(\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{b}) \ge 1$$
, for all  $n$ 

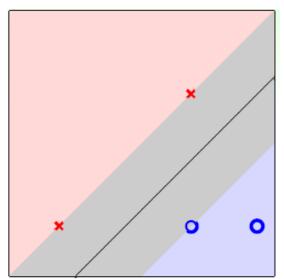
$$\hat{y}_n = \text{sign}(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{b})$$



通过求解目标函数的最优解找到最大间隔作为分类面



#### 最大间隔面的求解示例:



$$\min_{\mathbf{w}} \quad \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{w}$$

Subject to

$$y_n(\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{b}) \ge 1$$
, for all  $n$ 

#### 由约束条件可得:

$$\begin{cases}
-b \ge 1 & (1) \\
-2w_1 - 2w_2 - b \ge 1 & (2) \\
2w_1 + b \ge 1 & (3) \\
3w_1 + b \ge 1 & (4)
\end{cases}$$

$$(1) + (3) \Rightarrow w_1 \ge +1$$

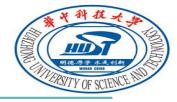
$$(2) + (3) \Rightarrow w_2 \le -1$$

# 由目标函数½ w w 取最小值可得:

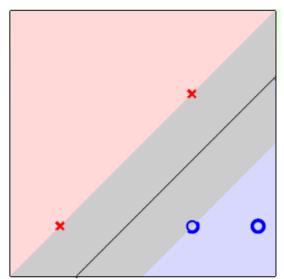
$$w_1 = 1, \ w_2 = -1$$

# · 代入约束条件:

$$b \le -1$$
,  $b \le -1$ ,  $b \ge -1$ ,  $b \ge -2$ ;



#### 最大间隔面的求解示例:



$$\min_{\mathbf{w}} \quad \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{w}$$

Subject to

$$y_n(\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{b}) \ge 1$$
, for all  $n$ 

#### 由约束条件可得:

$$\begin{cases}
-b \ge 1 & (1) \\
-2w_1 - 2w_2 - b \ge 1 & (2) \\
2w_1 + b \ge 1 & (3) \\
3w_1 + b \ge 1 & (4)
\end{cases}$$

$$(1) + (3) \Rightarrow w_1 \ge +1$$

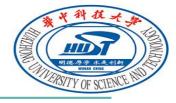
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# 由目标函数½ w w 取最小值可得:

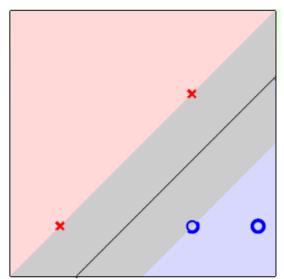
$$w_1 = 1, \ w_2 = -1$$

# · 代入约束条件:

$$b \le -1$$
,  $b \le -1$ ,  $b \ge -1$ ,  $b \ge -2$ ;



#### 最大间隔面的求解示例:



$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ +1 \\ +1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 对约束条件计算可得:

$$\min_{\mathbf{w}} \quad \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{w}$$

Subject to  $y_n(\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{b}) \ge 1$ , for all n

#### ! 由约束条件可得:

$$\begin{pmatrix}
-b \ge 1 & (1) \\
-2w_1 - 2w_2 - b \ge 1 & (2) \\
2w_1 & +b \ge 1 & (3) \\
3w_1 & +b \ge 1 & (4)
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1) + (3) \Rightarrow w_1 \ge +1$$

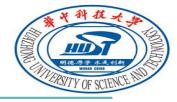
$$(2) + (3) \Rightarrow w_2 \le -1$$

# 由目标函数 $\frac{1}{2}$ $w^Tw$ 取最小值可得: $w_1 = 1$ , $w_2 = -1$

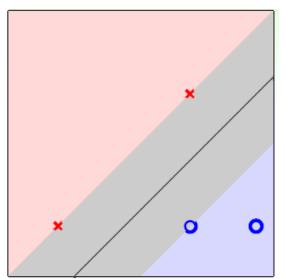
$$w_1 = 1, \ w_2 = -1$$

$$!$$
 代入约束条件:  $b = -1$ 

$$\hat{y}_n = \operatorname{sign}(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{b})$$



#### 最大间隔面的求解示例:



$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
  $y = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ +1 \\ +1 \end{bmatrix}$  对约束条件计算可得:  $(1) + (3) \Rightarrow w_1$ 

$$\min_{\mathbf{w}} \quad \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{w}$$

Subject to  $y_n(\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{b}) \ge 1$ , for all n

#### ! 由约束条件可得:

$$\begin{cases}
-b \ge 1 & (1) \\
-2w_1 - 2w_2 - b \ge 1 & (2) \\
2w_1 & + b \ge 1 & (3) \\
3w_1 & + b \ge 1 & (4)
\end{cases}$$

$$(1) + (3) \Rightarrow w_1 \ge +1$$

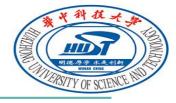
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# 由目标函数 $\frac{1}{2}$ $w^Tw$ 取最小值可得: $w_1 = 1$ , $w_2 = -1$

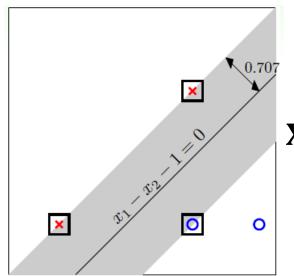
$$w_1 = 1, \ w_2 = -1$$

! 代入约束条件: b = -1

$$\hat{y} = g(\mathbf{x}) = \operatorname{sign}(x_1 - x_2 - 1)$$



#### 为什么叫支撑向量机?



$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ +1 \\ +1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\min_{\mathbf{w}} \quad \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{w}$$

Subject to

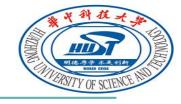
$$y_n(\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{b}) \ge 1$$
, for all  $n$ 

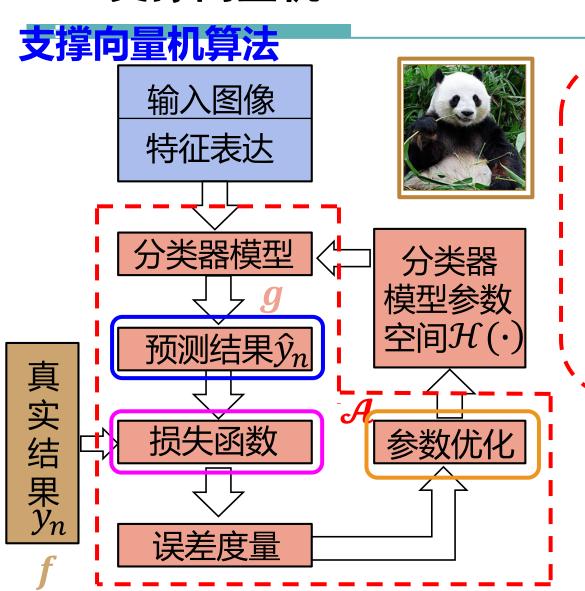
#### 优化得到的解为:

$$w_1 = 1$$
,  $w_2 = -1$ ,  $b = -1$   
 $g(\mathbf{x}) = \text{sign}(x_1 - x_2 - 1)$   
 $\text{margin}(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{w}\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 

- 分类面由边界上的样本确定,其 他样本不起作用
- ▶ 边界上的样本被称为支撑向量(候选)

支撑向量机(SVM)—Support Vector Machine -----借助支撑向量学到间隔最大分类面

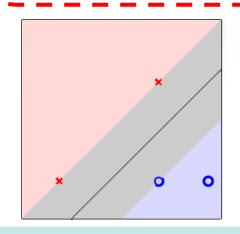




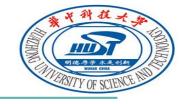
$$\min_{\mathbf{w}} \quad \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{w}^{\mathbf{T}} \mathbf{w}$$

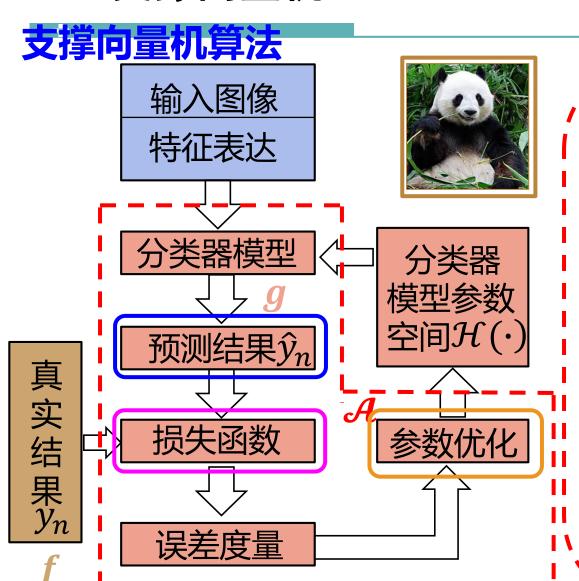
Subject to 
$$y_n(\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{b}) \ge 1$$
, for all  $n$ 

$$\hat{y}_n = \operatorname{sign}(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{b})$$



通过求解目标函数的最优解找到最大间隔作为分类面





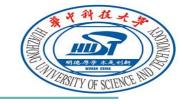
$$\min_{\mathbf{w}} \quad \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{w}$$

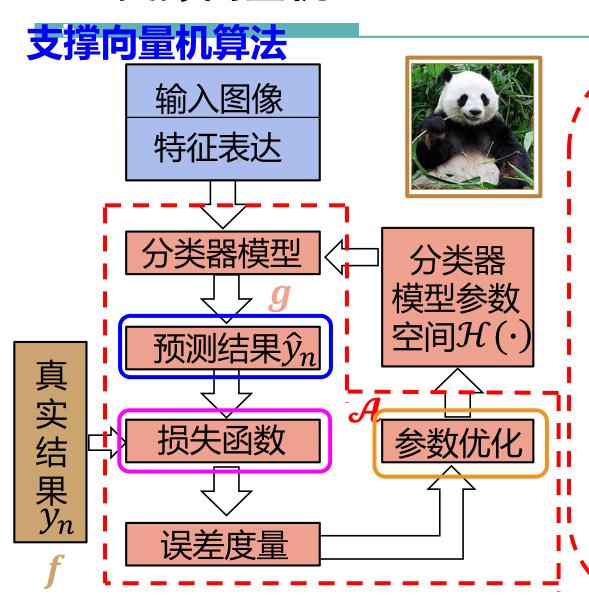
Subject to  $y_n(\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x}_n + b) \ge 1$ , for all n

#### 感知器算法的损失函数:

$$L_{in} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} [[y_n \neq \hat{y}_n]] = 0$$

$$\hat{y}_n = \operatorname{sign}(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{b})$$



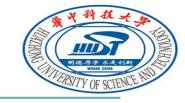


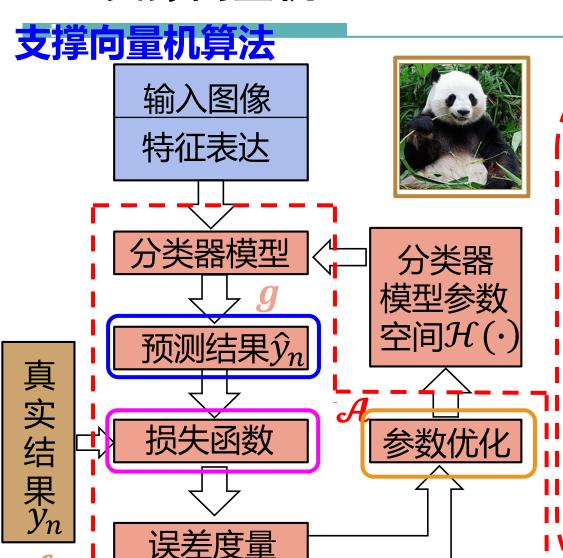
$$\min_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{w}$$
Subject to  $y_n(\mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x}_n + b) \ge 1$ , for all  $n$ 

#### 支撑向量机算法的损失函数?

$$L_{SVM} = ?$$

$$\hat{y}_n = \operatorname{sign}(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{b})$$



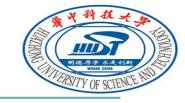


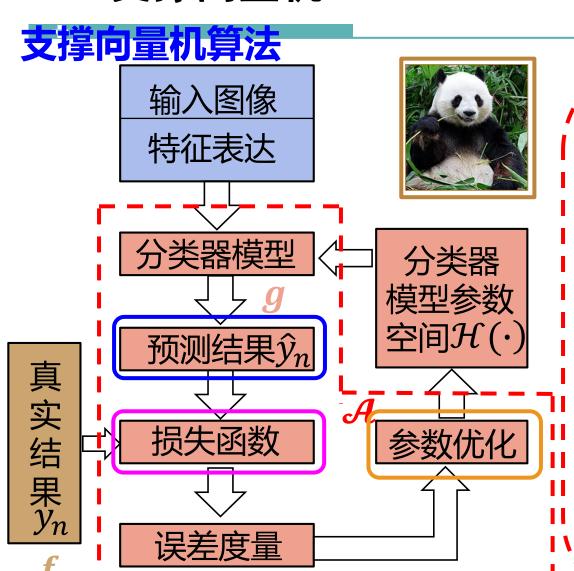
$$y_n(\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x}_n + b) \ge 1$$
$$y_n s_n \ge 1$$
$$1 - y_n s_n \le 0$$

#### 支撑向量机算法的损失函数?

$$L_{SVM} = ?$$

$$\hat{y}_n = \operatorname{sign}(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{b})$$





$$y_n(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n + b) \ge 1$$
$$y_n \mathbf{s}_n \ge 1$$
$$1 - y_n \mathbf{s}_n \le 0$$

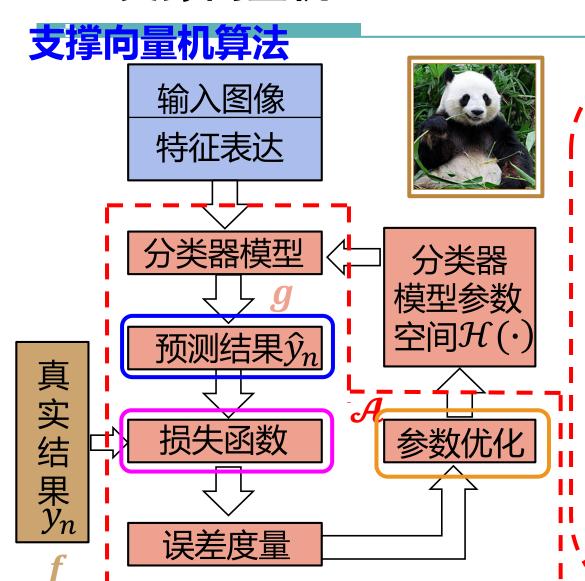
#### 支撑向量机算法的损失函数

$$L_{SVM} = \max(0.1 - ys)$$

Hinge Loss

$$\hat{y}_n = \operatorname{sign}(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{b})$$





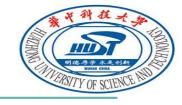
$$y_n(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n + b) \ge 1$$
$$y_n s_n \ge 1$$
$$1 - y_n s_n \le 0$$

#### 支撑向量机算法的损失函数

$$L_{SVM} = \max(0, 1 - y_S) \quad \text{Hinge Loss}$$

$$\frac{\partial L_{SVM}(\mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w}} = [1 - y_n(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n) > 0](-y_n \mathbf{x}_n) \quad \text{The proof of the proof of the$$

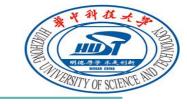
$$\hat{y}_n = \operatorname{sign}(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{b})$$

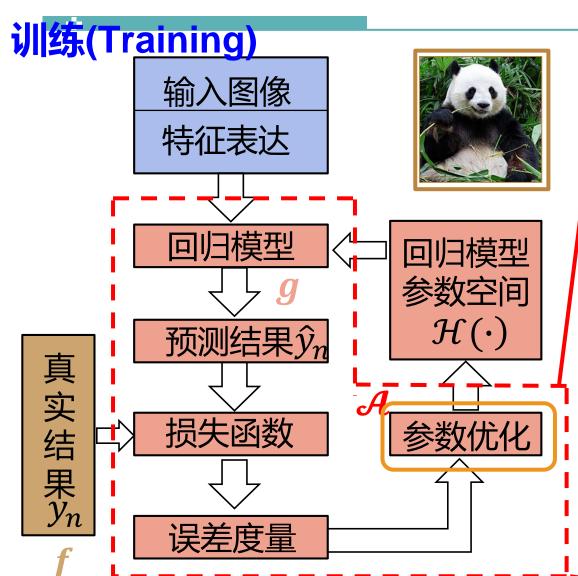


#### 梯度下降法实现支撑向量机

- 初始化权向量w<sub>0</sub> Stochastic Gradient Descent(SGD)
- for t = 0,1,2,... (t 代表迭代次数)
  - ① 计算梯度:  $\nabla L_{SVM}(\mathbf{w}_t) = \frac{1}{B} \sum_{n=1}^{B} [1 y_n(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n) > 0] (-y_n \mathbf{x}_n)$
  - ② 对权向量 $\mathbf{w}_t$ 进行更新:  $\mathbf{w}_{t+1} \leftarrow \mathbf{w}_t \mathbf{\eta} \nabla L_{SVM}(\mathbf{w}_t)$
- …直到对任意 $\mathbf{x}_n$ 满足 $1 y_n(\mathbf{w}_{t+1}^T \mathbf{x}_n) \le 0$ ,或者迭代足够多次数
  - 返回最终的 $w_{t+1}$ 作为学到的g

#### 3.3 梯度下降法





## 随机梯度下降法(SGD):

$$\nabla L_{in}(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{n=1}^{b} (\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n - y_n) \mathbf{x}_n$$

$$m_{i,t+1} = \lambda m_{i,t}$$

$$\mathbf{w}_{i,t+1} \leftarrow \mathbf{w}$$
 第五讲

- 》问题1: 学习》 再讨论
- 》问题2:梯度为、
  - > 问题3:训练样本抗量大小的影响?
- > 问题4:损失函数的影响?

*牛解?* 

#### 5.2 逻辑斯蒂回归损失

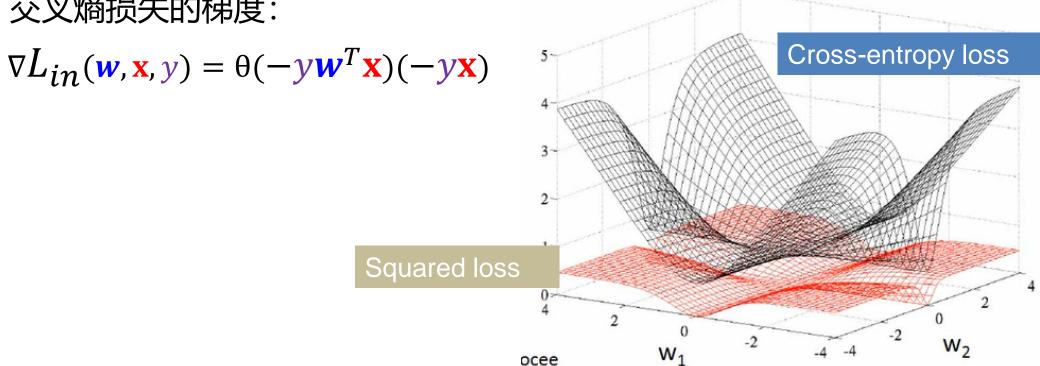


#### 交叉熵损失与平方损失的梯度对比:

#### 平方损失的梯度:

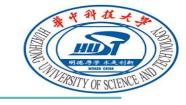
$$\nabla L_{in}(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}, y) = 2(\theta(y\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x}) - 1)\theta(y\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x})(1 - \theta(y\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x}))y\mathbf{x}$$

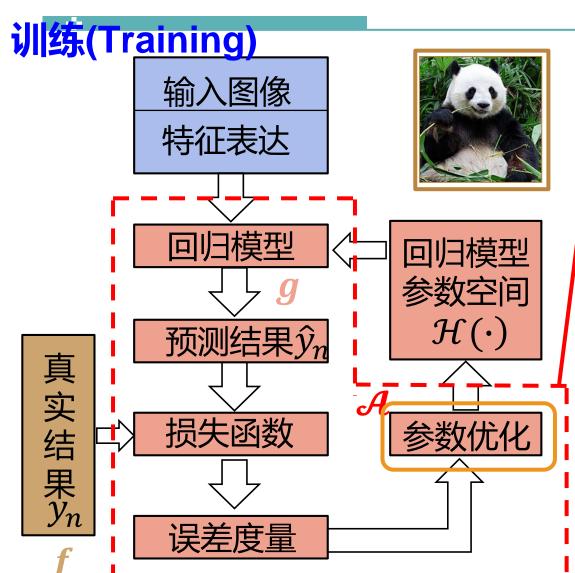
交叉熵损失的梯度:



Ref.: NTU-LEE

#### 3.3 梯度下降法





### 随机梯度下降法(SGD):

$$\nabla L_{in}(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{n=1}^{b} (\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n - y_n) \mathbf{x}_n$$

$$m_{i,t+1} = \lambda m_{i,t}$$

$$\mathbf{w}_{i,t+1} \leftarrow \mathbf{w}$$
不同损失函数

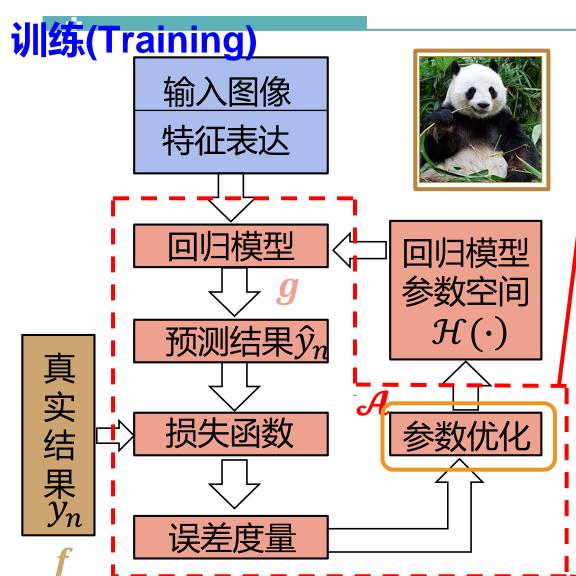
》问题1: 学习等在梯度下降时

》问题2:梯度为的速度不同

> 问题4:损失函数的影响?

#### 3.3 梯度下降法





### 随机梯度下降法(SGD):

$$\nabla L_{in}(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{n=1}^{B} (\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n - \mathbf{y}_n) \mathbf{x}_n$$

$$m_{i,t+1} = \lambda m_{i,t}$$

$$\mathbf{w}_{i,t+1} \leftarrow \mathbf{w}$$
第五讲再讨论

- ▶ 问题1: 学习》第七讲还讨论
- 》问题2:梯度为
  - > 问题3:训练样本抗量大小的影响?
- > 问题4:损失函数的影响?

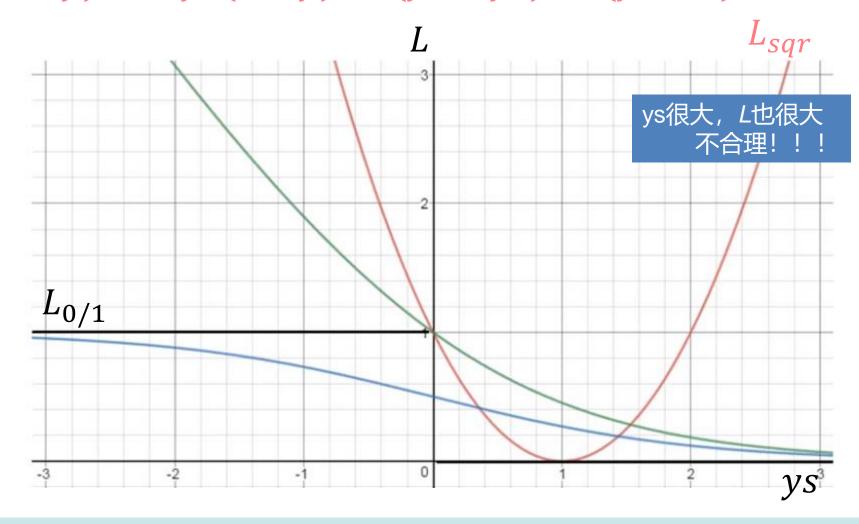
**羊解?** 



$$L_{0/1} = [\hat{y} \neq y]$$

$$L_{sqr} = (ys - 1)^2$$

$$(s-y)^2 = y^2(s-y)^2 = (ys-y^2)^2 = (ys-1)^2$$



36 Ref.: NTU-LEE

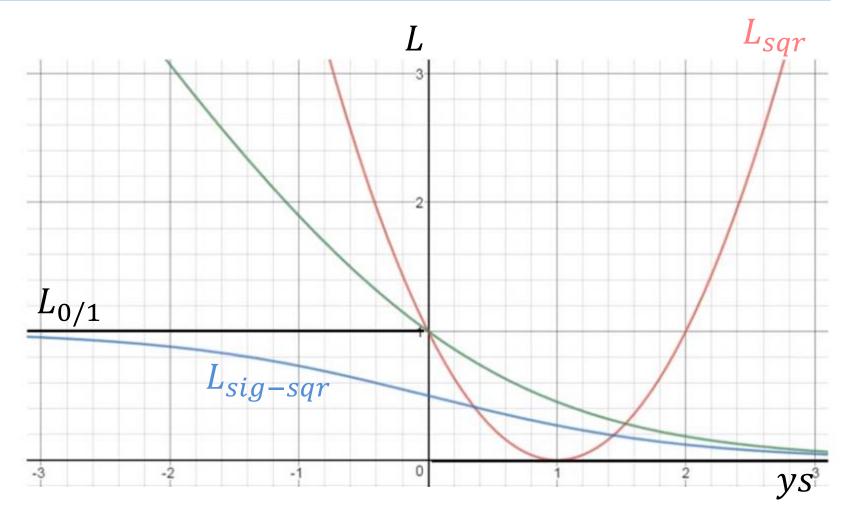


$$L_{0/1} = [\hat{y} \neq y]$$

$$y = 1, L_{sig-sqr} = (\theta(s) - 1)^2$$
  
 $y = -1, L_{sig-sqr} = (\theta(-s) - 1)^2 = (1 - \theta(s) - 1)^2 = (\theta(s))^2$ 

$$L_{sqr} = (ys - 1)^2$$

$$L_{sig-sqr} = (\theta(ys) - 1)^2$$



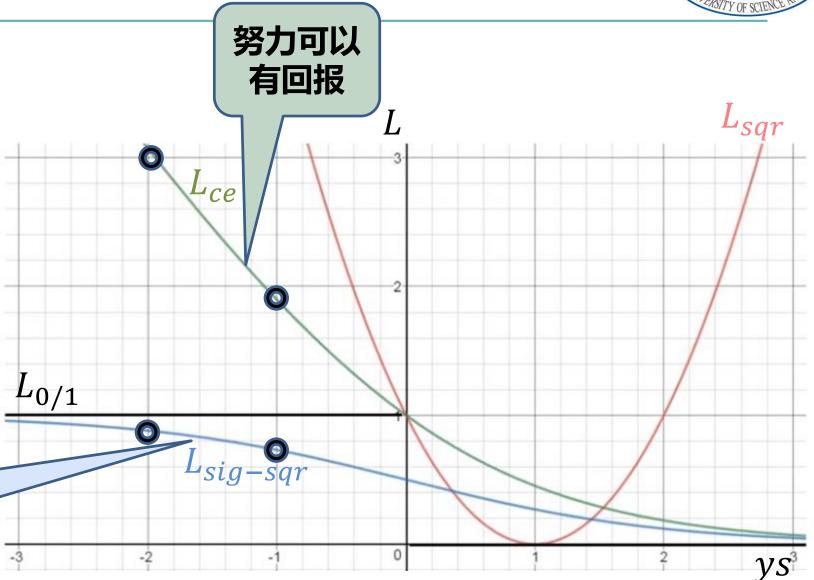


$$L_{0/1} = [\hat{y} \neq y]$$

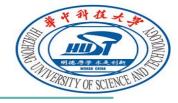
$$L_{sqr} = (ys - 1)^2$$

$$L_{sig-sqr} = (\theta(ys) - 1)^2$$

$$L_{ce} = \ln(1 + \exp(-ys))$$



没有回报 不想努力



Ref.: NTU-LEE

$$L_{0/1} = [\hat{y} \neq y]$$

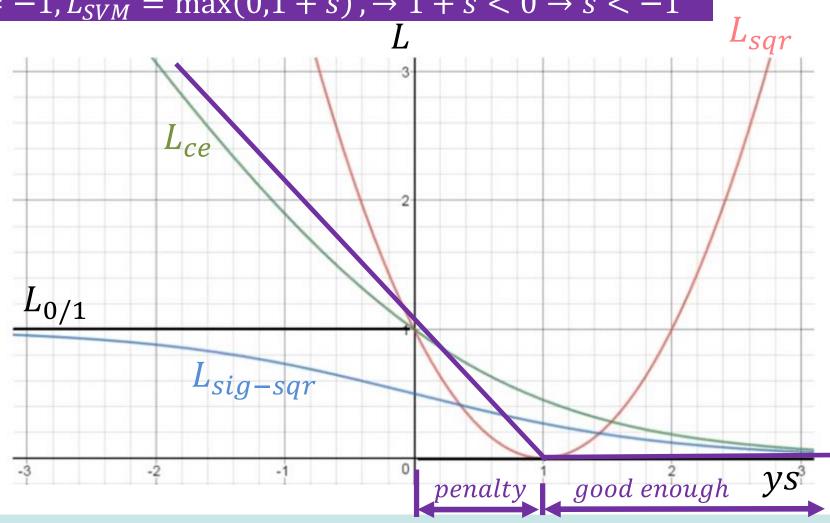
$$y = 1, L_{SVM} = \max(0, 1 - s), \rightarrow 1 - s < 0 \rightarrow s > 1$$
  
 $y = -1, L_{SVM} = \max(0, 1 + s), \rightarrow 1 + s < 0 \rightarrow s < -1$ 

$$L_{sqr} = (ys - 1)^2$$

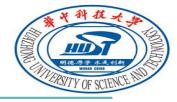
$$L_{sig-sqr} = (\theta(ys) - 1)^2$$

$$L_{ce} = \ln(1 + \exp(-ys))$$

$$L_{SVM} = \max(0.1 - ys)$$



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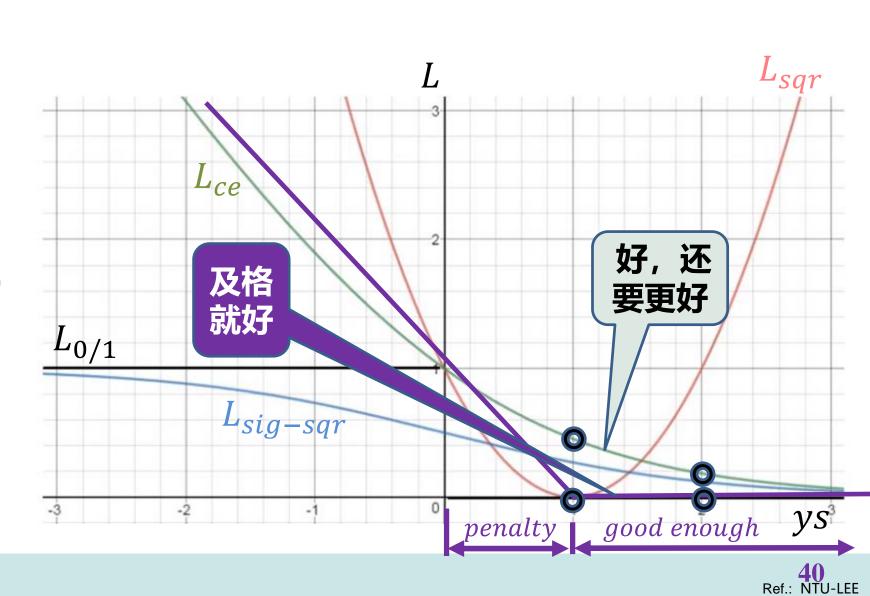
$$L_{0/1} = [\hat{y} \neq y]$$

$$L_{sqr} = (ys - 1)^2$$

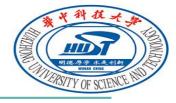
$$L_{sig-sqr} = (\theta(ys) - 1)^2$$

$$L_{ce} = \ln(1 + \exp(-ys))$$

$$L_{SVM} = \max(0.1 - ys)$$



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#### SVM的一般求解:

$$\min_{\mathbf{w}} \quad \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{w}$$

Subject to 
$$y_n(\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{b}) \ge 1$$
, for all  $n$ 

- ▶ 一般情况下,"手工"求解不容易!
- 用梯度下降法?如何处理约束 条件?

#### SVM求解模型的特点:

- ➤ (w,b)的目标函数是二次函数, 是凸函数!
- ➤ (w,b)的约束条件是线性函数!

----二次规划(quadratic programming)问题!

二次规划(QP) 有成熟方便的办法求优化解!



#### SVM的一般求解:

最佳的
$$(w,b)$$
 =?
$$\min_{w} \frac{1}{2} w^{T} w$$

#### 二次规划(QP)的求解:

最佳的
$$\mathbf{u} \leftarrow \mathrm{QP}(\mathbf{Q}, \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{c})$$

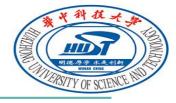
$$\min_{\mathbf{u}} \quad \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{p}^T \mathbf{u}$$

$$Subject \ to \qquad \mathbf{a}_m^T \mathbf{u} \ge c_m$$

$$for \ m = 1, 2, ... M$$

$$\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} b \\ \mathbf{w} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0}_d^T \\ \mathbf{0}_d & I_d \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{p} = \mathbf{0}_{d+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{u}^{T}\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{p}^{T}\mathbf{u} = \frac{1}{2}[b, w] \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0}_{d}^{T} \\ \mathbf{0}_{d} & \mathbf{I}_{d} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b \\ w \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{0}_{d+1}^{T} \begin{bmatrix} b \\ w \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}[0, w] \begin{bmatrix} b \\ w \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{0} = \frac{1}{2}w^{T}w$$



#### SVM的一般求解:

最佳的
$$(w,b)$$
 =?

$$\min_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{w}$$
Subject to 
$$y_{n}(\mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x}_{n} + \mathbf{b}) \ge 1$$

$$for \ n = 1, 2, ... N$$

$$\mathbf{a}_n^T \mathbf{u} = y_n [1 \quad \mathbf{x}_n^T] \begin{bmatrix} b \\ \mathbf{w} \end{bmatrix} = y_n (b + \mathbf{x}_n^T \mathbf{w})$$
$$= y_n (\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n + b)$$

$$\mathbf{a}_m^T \mathbf{u} \ge c_m$$

$$\mathbf{a}_{m}^{T}\mathbf{u} \geq c_{m} \qquad \qquad y_{n}(\mathbf{w}^{T}\mathbf{x}_{n} + \mathbf{b}) \geq 1$$

#### 二次规划(QP)的求解:

最佳的
$$\mathbf{u} \leftarrow \mathrm{QP}(\mathbf{Q}, \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{c})$$

$$\min_{\mathbf{u}} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{u}^{T} \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{p}^{T} \mathbf{u}$$

$$Subject to \quad \mathbf{a}_{m}^{T} \mathbf{u} \ge c_{m}$$

$$for m = 1, 2, ... M$$

$$\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} b \\ \mathbf{w} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0}_d^T \\ \mathbf{0}_d & \mathbf{I}_d \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{p} = \mathbf{0}_{d+1}$$

$$\mathbf{a}_n^T = y_n[1 \quad \mathbf{x}_n^T], \quad \mathbf{c}_n = 1, \quad M = N$$



#### SVM的一般求解:

#### 最佳的(w,b) = ?

$$\min_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{w}$$
Subject to 
$$y_{n}(\mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x}_{n} + \mathbf{b}) \ge 1$$

$$for \ n = 1, 2, ... N$$

# 通过调用二次规划(QP)的求解 函数就能得到SVM的最优解

#### 二次规划(QP)的求解:

最佳的
$$\mathbf{u} \leftarrow \mathrm{QP}(\mathbf{Q}, \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{c})$$

$$\min_{\mathbf{u}} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{u}^{T} \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{p}^{T} \mathbf{u}$$

$$Subject to \quad \mathbf{a}_{m}^{T} \mathbf{u} \ge c_{m}$$

$$for m = 1, 2, ... M$$

$$\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} b \\ \mathbf{w} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \mathbf{0}_d^T \\ \mathbf{0}_d & I_d \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{p} = \mathbf{0}_{d+1}$$

$$\mathbf{a}_n^T = y_n[1 \quad \mathbf{x}_n^T], \quad c_n = 1, \quad M = N$$



#### 利用二次规划(QP)实现支撑向量机

① 
$$\mathbf{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0}_d^T \\ \mathbf{0}_d & \mathbf{I}_d \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{p} = \mathbf{0}_{d+1}, \quad \mathbf{a}_n^T = y_n[1 \quad \mathbf{x}_n^T], \quad c_n = 1,$$

③ 返回最终的b和w作为学到的 $g_{SVM}$ 

#### 线性硬间隔SVM算法(Linear Hard-Margin SVM Algorithm)

- ➤ Hard-Margin: 没有任何样本会落入到"胖胖的"间隔区域里!
- ightharpoonup Linear: 样本 $\mathbf{x}_n$ 是线性可分的! 如果不是线性可分?  $\mathbf{z}_n = \boldsymbol{\Phi}(\mathbf{x}_n)$

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## 第七讲 线性支撑向量机(Linear Support Vector Machine)



- 7.1 最大间隔分类面(Large-Margin Separating Hyperplane) 直觉上对噪声更为鲁棒
- 7.2 标准的最大间隔问题(Standard Large-Margin Problem) 最小化w的模长,使得对所有样本都正确分类
- 7.3 支撑向量机(Support Vector Machine)
  利用二次规划获得最佳解