

→ SVM (Support Vector Machine).

מנסים למצוא את היחס hyperplane ה'נכון' X_+, X_- עם המרווח
המקסימלי. Line search algorithm זהו המרווח המקסימלי.

$\|w\|$ (או $\frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2$) מנסים להפוך \uparrow .

$$\langle w, z \rangle \geq \rho > 0 \quad \text{ה} \quad z \in C = \text{conv}(X_+ - X_-)$$

\uparrow המרווח ρ .

המרווח ρ הוא המרווח המקסימלי בין המישורים X_+ ו- X_- .

$$\exists \theta : \begin{cases} \langle w, x \rangle - \theta \geq 1, & \forall x \in X_+ \\ -1(\langle w, y \rangle - \theta) \leq -1, & \forall y \in X_- \\ \langle w, -y \rangle + \theta \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

כלומר $\langle w, \underbrace{x - y}_{=z} \rangle \geq \rho \quad \forall z \in \text{conv}(X_+ - X_-)$

הבעיה היא שזו בעיה quadratic optimization קלאסית.

$$\begin{cases} \text{Minimize} & \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 \\ \text{subject to} & y_i (\langle w, x_i \rangle - \theta) \geq 1, \quad i = 1, \dots, N. \end{cases}$$

כאשר $y_i = \pm 1, x_i \in X_{\pm}$

Thm: (Kuhn-Tucker: generalized Lagrange Multiplier.)

יהי $f: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ויהי $g_i: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, i = 1, \dots, N$.

יהי w^* הוא המינימום המקומי של f . והוא $\nabla f(w^*) = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Minimize } f(x) \\ & \text{subject to } g_1(x) \leq 0, \dots, g_N(x) \leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

no. constraints g_i fun.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Maximize } F(x, \lambda) := f(x) + \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i g_i(x) \\ & \text{subject to } G(x, \lambda) := \nabla f(x) + \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i \nabla g_i(x) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

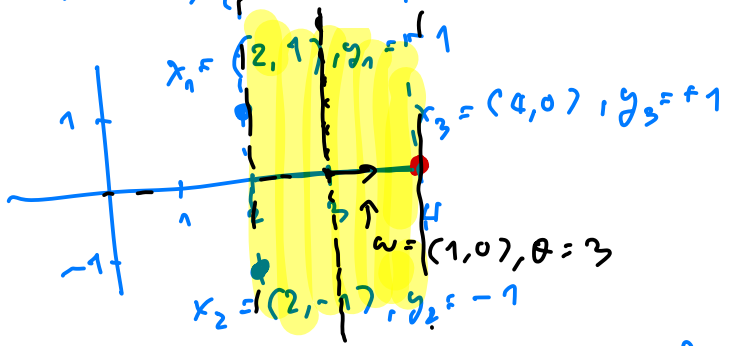
$$\text{no. } \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_N \geq 0.$$

$$\text{const } \lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_N)^T$$

Ex: $x = \begin{bmatrix} \omega \\ \theta \end{bmatrix}, f(x) = f(\omega, \theta) = \frac{1}{2} \|\omega\|^2$

$$g_i(x) = g_i(\omega, \theta) = 1 - y_i (\langle \omega, x_i \rangle - \theta)$$

$$\text{const } x_i \in X = X_+ \cup X_-$$



$$\begin{aligned} X_+ &= \{x_3\} \\ X_- &= \{x_1, x_2\} \\ X &= \{x_1, x_2, x_3\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Maximize } F(\omega, \theta, \lambda) := \frac{1}{2} \|\omega\|^2 + \sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda_i g_i(\omega, \theta)$$

\uparrow (ω_1, ω_2) \uparrow θ \uparrow $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{const } g_1(\omega, \theta) &= 1 - y_1 \langle \omega, x_1 \rangle - \theta \\ &= 1 - (-1) \left(\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} \omega_1 \\ \omega_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle - \theta \right) \\ &= 1 + (2\omega_1 + \omega_2 - \theta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 g_2(\omega, \theta) &= 1 - y_2 (\langle \omega, x_2 \rangle - \theta) \\
 &= 1 - (-1) (\langle \begin{pmatrix} \omega_1 \\ \omega_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle - \theta) \\
 &= 1 + (2\omega_1 - \omega_2 - \theta)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 g_3(\omega, \theta) &= 1 - y_3 (\langle \omega, x_3 \rangle - \theta) \\
 &= 1 - (+1) (\langle \begin{pmatrix} \omega_1 \\ \omega_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle - \theta) \\
 &= 1 - (4\omega_1 - \theta)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow F(\omega, \theta, \lambda) &= \frac{1}{2} (\omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2) \leftarrow f(\omega, \theta) = \frac{1}{2} \|\omega\|^2 \\
 &+ \lambda_1 (1 + (2\omega_1 + \omega_2 - \theta)) \leftarrow g_1(\omega, \theta) \\
 &+ \lambda_2 (1 + (2\omega_1 - \omega_2 - \theta)) \leftarrow g_2(\omega, \theta) \\
 &+ \lambda_3 (1 - (4\omega_1 - \theta)) \leftarrow g_3(\omega, \theta)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{G}(\omega, \theta, \lambda) = \nabla f(\omega, \theta) + \sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda_i \nabla g_i(\omega, \theta) = 0$$

$$\text{grad } \nabla f = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \omega_1}{\partial \omega_1} \\ \frac{\partial \omega_2}{\partial \omega_2} \\ \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \theta} \end{pmatrix} f(\omega, \theta) \leftarrow \frac{1}{2} \|\omega\|^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \omega_1 \\ \omega_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nabla g_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \omega_1}{\partial \omega_1} \\ \frac{\partial \omega_2}{\partial \omega_2} \\ \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \theta} \end{pmatrix} (1 + (2\omega_1 + \omega_2 - \theta)) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nabla g_2 = \dots$$

ω 与 θ 同时优化的问题。

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} \omega \\ \theta \end{pmatrix}, f(\omega, \theta) = \frac{1}{2} \|\omega\|^2, g_i(\omega, \theta) = 1 - y_i(\langle \omega, x_i \rangle - \theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla f(\omega, \theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \omega_1 \\ \omega_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \omega \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \leftarrow (\omega_1 x_{i1} + \omega_2 x_{i2} - \theta)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \nabla g_i(\omega, \theta) &= 1 - y_i(\langle \omega, x_i \rangle - \theta) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -y_i x_{i1} \\ -y_i x_{i2} \\ y_i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -y_i x_i \\ y_i \end{pmatrix} \quad \leftarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_{i1} \\ x_{i2} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

引入 Lagrange 乘子 λ 构造 Lagrange 函数 $G(\omega, \theta, \lambda) = 0$ 进行优化。

$$\begin{aligned} G(\omega, \theta, \lambda) &= \begin{pmatrix} \omega \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} -y_1 x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} -y_2 x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_3 \begin{pmatrix} -y_3 x_3 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \omega - \sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda_i y_i x_i \\ 0 + \sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda_i y_i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

即, 由 $G(\omega, \theta, \lambda) = 0$ 可得:

$$\omega = \sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda_i y_i x_i, \quad \sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda_i y_i = 0$$

构造 Lagrange 函数 $F(\omega, \theta, \lambda)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即 } F(\omega, \theta, \lambda) &= \frac{1}{2} \|\omega\|^2 + \sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda_i (1 - y_i(\langle \omega, x_i \rangle - \theta)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \|\omega\|^2 + \sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda_i - \sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda_i y_i \langle \omega, x_i \rangle + \underbrace{\left(\sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda_i y_i \right)}_{=0} \theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \|\omega\|^2 + \sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda_i - \left\langle \omega, \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda_i y_i x_i}_{= \omega} \right\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$F(\omega, \theta, \lambda) = -\frac{1}{2} \|\omega\|^2 + \sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda_i$$

$$\omega \text{ and } \omega = \sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda_i y_i x_i \quad \text{or } \theta$$

$$F(\omega, \theta, \lambda) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^3 \lambda_i \lambda_j y_i y_j \langle x_i, x_j \rangle + \sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda_i =: \tilde{F}(\lambda)$$

data. we want to find Kuhn-Tucker theorem with dual
or SVM dual form

Theorem: we want to find ω^* and θ^* and dual form.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Minimize } \frac{1}{2} \|\omega\|^2 \\ \text{subject to } y_i (\langle \omega, x_i \rangle - \theta) \geq 1, \quad i=1, \dots, N. \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{and } y_i = \pm 1, \quad x_i \in X_{\pm}$$

dual form.

$$\omega^* = \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i^* y_i x_i.$$

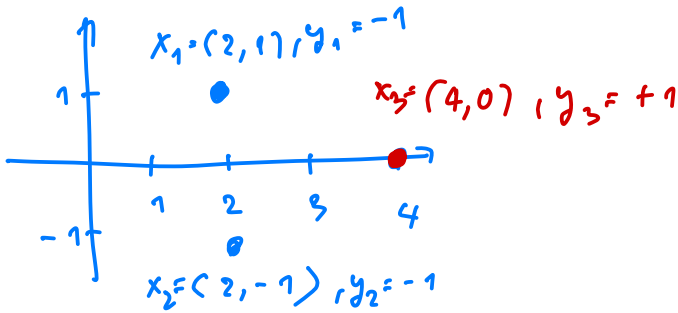
$$\text{and } \lambda^* = (\lambda_1^*, \lambda_2^*, \dots, \lambda_N^*) \quad \text{dual form}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Maximize } \tilde{F}(\lambda) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^N \lambda_i \lambda_j y_i y_j \langle x_i, x_j \rangle + \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i \\ \text{subject to } \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i y_i = 0 \quad \text{and } \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_N \geq 0. \end{array} \right.$$

and we want to find θ^* dual form

$$\theta^* = \frac{1}{2} \left(\min_{x \in X_+} \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i^* y_i \langle x_{ci}, x \rangle + \max_{y \in X_-} \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i^* y_i \langle x_{ci}, x \rangle \right)$$

תוצאת ה λ_i^* ו x_i ה $\lambda_i^* \neq 0$ נקראים support vectors.



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$$\tilde{F}(\lambda) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^3 \lambda_i \lambda_j y_i y_j \langle x_{ci}, x_{cj} \rangle + \sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda_i^2$$

$$\tilde{F}(\lambda) = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\begin{aligned} & \lambda_1^2 (-1)^2 \langle \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 (-1)(-1) \langle \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle \\ & + \lambda_1 \lambda_3 (-1)(+1) \langle \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle \\ & \lambda_2 \lambda_1 (-1)(-1) \langle \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle + \lambda_2^2 (-1)^2 \langle \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle \\ & + \lambda_2 \lambda_3 (-1)(+1) \langle \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle \\ & \lambda_3 \lambda_1 (+1)(-1) \langle \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle + \lambda_3 \lambda_2 (+1)(-1) \langle \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle \\ & + \lambda_3^2 (+1)^2 \langle \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle \end{aligned} \right] + (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3)$$

$$\tilde{F}(\lambda) = -\frac{1}{2} \left[5\lambda_1^2 + 5\lambda_2^2 + 16\lambda_3^2 + 6\lambda_1\lambda_2 - 16\lambda_1\lambda_3 - 16\lambda_2\lambda_3 \right] + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3$$

мыслим $\sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda_i y_i = 0 \Rightarrow -\lambda_1 - \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 0$

$\Rightarrow \lambda_3 = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2$ (аналог)

мыслим

$$\tilde{F}(\lambda) = -\frac{1}{2} \left[5\lambda_1^2 + 5\lambda_2^2 + 16(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^2 + 6\lambda_1\lambda_2 - 16(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^2 \right] + 2(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$$

мыслим $\nabla \tilde{F}(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \tilde{F}}{\partial \lambda_1} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{F}}{\partial \lambda_2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}(10\lambda_1 + 6\lambda_2) + 2 \\ -\frac{1}{2}(10\lambda_2 + 6\lambda_1) + 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

мыслим $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$

$$-5\lambda_1 - 3\lambda_2 + 2 = 0 \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$-5\lambda_2 - 3\lambda_1 + 2 = 0 \quad \text{--- ②}$$

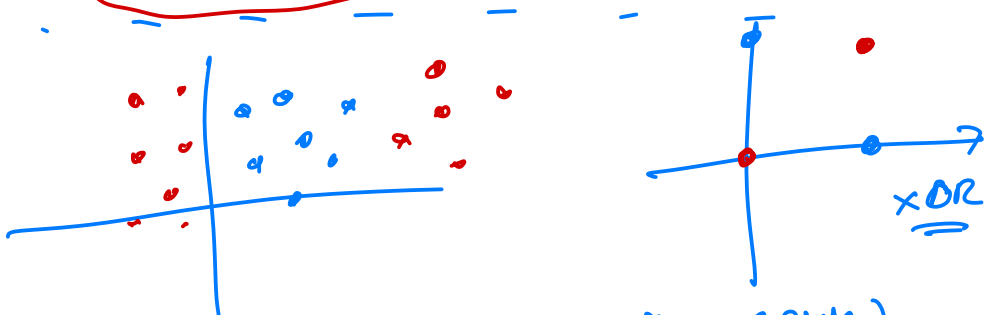
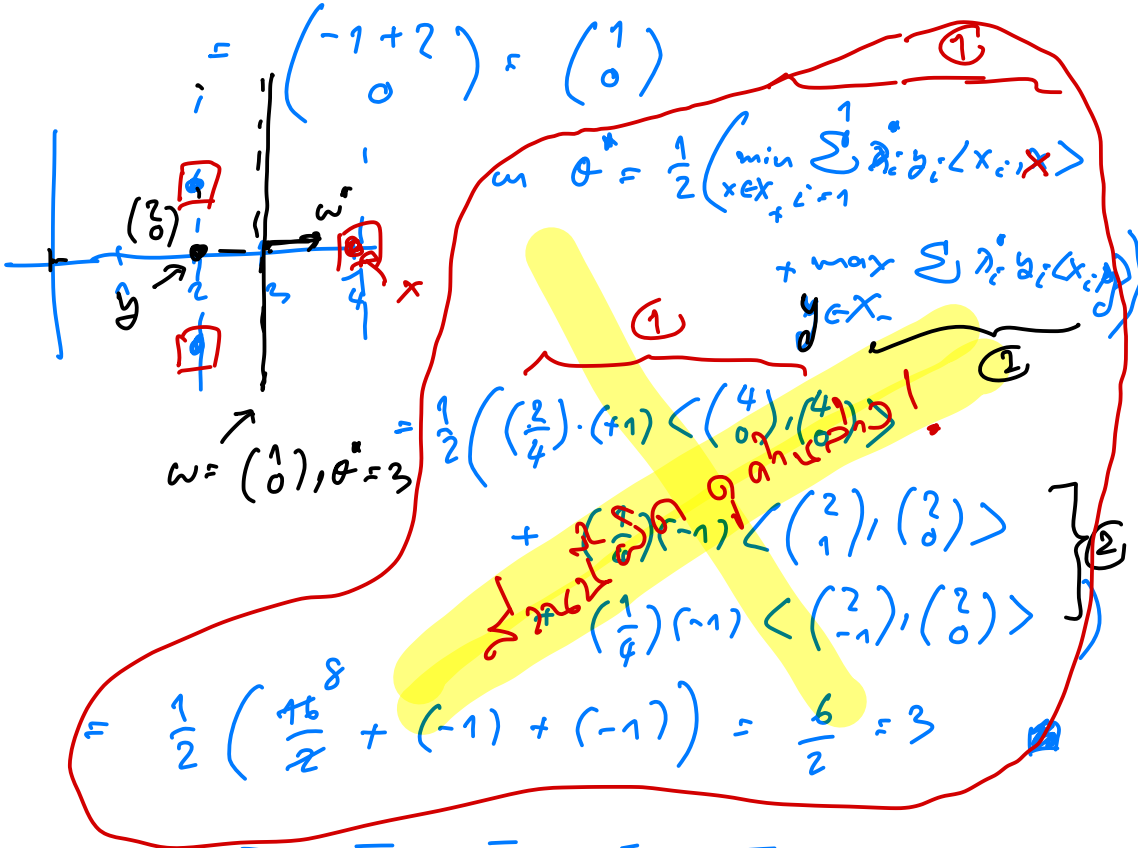
$$\begin{cases} \text{①} \times 3 \rightarrow -15\lambda_1 - 9\lambda_2 + 6 = 0 \\ \text{②} \times 5 \rightarrow -25\lambda_2 - 15\lambda_1 + 10 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 16\lambda_2 - 4 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = \frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

мыслим ① $\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \frac{2 - 5\lambda_2}{3} = \frac{2 - 5(\frac{1}{4})}{3} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \frac{1}{4}$

мыслим $\lambda_3 = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = \frac{2}{4}$

\therefore мыслим $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{4}, \lambda_3 = \frac{2}{4}$

мыслим $\omega^* = \sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda_i y_i x_i = \frac{1}{4}(-1) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4}(-1) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{2}{4}(1) \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$



משימה: תורת המכונות למינימליזציה (SVM)

מ w ו θ נמצא x_1, x_2, x_3 ב \mathbb{R}^2 .

לדוגמה: $x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, x_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

027. (1) θ^* (1) θ^* (2) θ^*

$$\theta^* = \frac{1}{2} \left(\underbrace{\min_{x \in X_+} \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i^* y_i \langle x_i, x \rangle}_{(1)} + \underbrace{\max_{y \in X_-} \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i^* y_i \langle x_i, x \rangle}_{(2)} \right)$$

(1): $X_+ = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$, $x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $x_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\lambda_1^* = \lambda_2^* = \frac{1}{4}$, $\lambda_3^* = \frac{2}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{x \in X_+} & \left\{ \frac{1}{4}(-1) \langle \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle + \frac{1}{4}(-1) \langle \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{2}{4}(1) \langle \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle \right\} \\ & = \min_{x \in X_+} \left\{ -\frac{8}{4} + \frac{-8}{4} + \frac{2 \cdot 16}{4} \right\} = 4 \end{aligned}$$

(2): $X_- = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{y \in X_-} & \left\{ \left[\sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda_i^* y_i \langle x_i, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle \right], \right. \\ & \left. \left[\sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda_i^* y_i \langle x_i, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle \right] \right\} \\ & = \max \left\{ \left[-\frac{5}{4} + \frac{-3}{4} + \frac{2 \cdot 8}{4} \right], \left[-\frac{3}{4} + \frac{-5}{4} + \frac{2 \cdot 8}{4} \right] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \max \left\{ \frac{8}{4}, \frac{8}{4} \right\} = 2.$$

optimal
value

$$Q^* = \frac{1}{2} (4 + 2) = 3 \quad \square$$