Exercise 4

1)

it is known that $e^{x} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{k}}{k!}$, $w < y < \infty$ $k(x,y) = exp(-\lambda(x-y)^{2}) = exp(-\lambda x^{2} - \lambda y^{2} + 2\lambda xy)$ $= exp(-\lambda x^{2} - \lambda y^{2}) \cdot exp(2\lambda xy)$ $= exp(-\lambda x^{2} - \lambda y^{2}) \cdot (\frac{2\lambda xy^{0}}{0!} + \frac{2\lambda xy}{1!} + \dots + \frac{2\lambda xy^{0}}{\infty!})$ $= exp(-\lambda x^{2} - \lambda y^{2}) \cdot (1 + \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda}{1!}} x \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda}{1!}} y + \dots + \sqrt{\frac{(2\lambda)^{\infty}}{\infty!}} x^{\infty} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda^{\infty}}{\infty!}} y^{\infty})$ $= exp(-\lambda x^{2} - \lambda y^{2}) \cdot (1 + \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda}{1!}} x \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda}{1!}} y + \dots + \sqrt{\frac{(2\lambda)^{\infty}}{\infty!}} x^{\infty} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda^{\infty}}{\infty!}} y^{\infty})$ $= exp(-\lambda x^{2} - \lambda y^{2}) \cdot (1 + \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda}{1!}} x \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda}{1!}} y + \dots + \sqrt{\frac{(2\lambda)^{\infty}}{\infty!}} x^{\infty} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda^{\infty}}{\infty!}} y^{\infty})$ $= exp(-\lambda x^{2} - \lambda y^{2}) \cdot (1 + \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda}{1!}} x \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda}{1!}} y + \dots + \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda^{\infty}}{\infty!}} y^{\infty})$ $= exp(-\lambda x^{2} - \lambda y^{2}) \cdot (1 + \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda}{1!}} x \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda^{\infty}}{\infty!}} y^{\infty})$ $= exp(-\lambda x^{2} - \lambda y^{2}) \cdot (1 + \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda}{1!}} x \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda^{\infty}}{\infty!}} y^{\infty})$ $= exp(-\lambda x^{2} - \lambda y^{2}) \cdot (1 + \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda}{1!}} x \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda^{\infty}}{\infty!}} y^{\infty})$ $= exp(-\lambda x^{2} - \lambda y^{2}) \cdot (1 + \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda}{1!}} x \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda^{\infty}}{\infty!}} y^{\infty})$ $= exp(-\lambda x^{2} - \lambda y^{2}) \cdot (1 + \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda}{1!}} x \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda^{\infty}}{\infty!}} y^{\infty})$ $= exp(-\lambda x^{2} - \lambda y^{2}) \cdot (1 + \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda}{1!}} x \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda^{\infty}}{\infty!}} y^{\infty})$ $= exp(-\lambda x^{2} - \lambda y^{2}) \cdot (1 + \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda}{1!}} x \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda^{\infty}}{\infty!}} y^{\infty})$ $= exp(-\lambda x^{2} - \lambda y^{2}) \cdot (1 + \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda}{1!}} x \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda^{\infty}}{\infty!}} y^{\infty})$ $= exp(-\lambda x^{2} - \lambda y^{2}) \cdot (1 + \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda}{1!}} x \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda^{\infty}}{\infty!}} y^{\infty})$ $= exp(-\lambda x^{2} - \lambda y^{2}) \cdot (1 + \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda}{1!}} x \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda^{\infty}}{\infty!}} y^{\infty})$ $= exp(-\lambda x^{2} - \lambda y^{2}) \cdot (1 + \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda}{1!}} x \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda^{\infty}}{\infty!}} y^{\infty})$ $= exp(-\lambda x^{2} - \lambda y^{2}) \cdot (1 + \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda}{1!}} x \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda^{\infty}}{\infty!}} y^{\infty})$ $= exp(-\lambda x^{2} - \lambda y^{2}) \cdot (1 + \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda}{1!}} x \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda^{\infty}}{\infty!}} y^{\infty})$ $= exp(-\lambda x^{2} - \lambda y^{2}) \cdot (1 + \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda}{1!}} x \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda^{\infty}}{\infty!}} y^{\infty})$ $= exp(-\lambda x^{2} - \lambda y^{2}) \cdot (1 + \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda}{1!}} x \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda^{\infty}}{\infty!}} y^{\infty})$

Therefore, K(X,y)= \phi(x) \phi(y).

I prefer to solve and representation.

for primal question, we need solve min max L

to find w that minize the max L, the solving complexity is relate to the dimesion of w. Applying kernel method, the dimesion of w is oo. Thus, the solving complexity is really large.

for dual question, we need solve max min L to find 2 that maximize the min L, the solving complexity is relate to the sample size of input X. Applying Kernel method will not change the sample size. Thus, the solving complexity is small. $\frac{1}{1-xy} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (xy)^n = 1 + xy + (xy)^2 + ... + (xy)^{\infty}, + (xy)^{\infty}, + (xy)^{\infty}$ $|et \phi(x) = [1, x, x^2, ... x^{\infty}]^T, \phi(y) = [1, y, y^2, ... y^{\infty}]^T$ $so \phi(x)^T \phi(y) = \frac{1}{1-xy}.$ Cause feature map exists and domain of xy is satisf so it ls PSD and log(1+xy) is a valid femal.

log(Hxy) = xy - $\frac{(xy)^2}{2}$ + $\frac{(xy)^3}{3}$ - ... + (-1) (nH) $\frac{(xy)^n}{n}$, +(xy<) feature map loes not exist cause the Lomain of xy conflict to domain of xy fiven by question.

So it is not PSD and log(I+xy) is not a valid termel for this questlon.

Assume a 2x1 vector $[x,y]^T = [1,\pi-1]$ then $M = [\cos(2) \cos(2)]$ as $[\pi-2]$ for $X \in \mathbb{R}^{2x1}$, for example $[\pi,\pi]^T$ $[\pi,\pi] = [\cos(2) \cos(2)]$ $[\pi]$ $[\pi,\pi] = [\cos(2) \cos(2)]$ $[\pi]$ $[\pi,\pi] = [-0.42-1]$, $[\pi] = [-1.42]$, $[\pi] =$