

BENJAMIN LIMOGES

NOTE: I'VE CALLED A COMPUTATION A MULTIPLICATION EVENT. I IGNORE ADDITION AND CREATION OF NEW DATA STRUCTURES (OVERHEADS)

Let  $\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $\vec{z} = \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{bmatrix}$ . Let  $\phi(\vec{x})$  MAP TO

$$\phi(\vec{x}) : (x_1, x_2) \rightarrow (1, x_1^2, \sqrt{2} x_1 x_2, x_2^2, \sqrt{2} x_1, \sqrt{2} x_2)$$

Let  $k$  BE A KERNEL FUNCTION,  $k(\vec{x}, \vec{z}) = (1 + \langle \vec{x}, \vec{z} \rangle)^2$  WHERE  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$  IS

THE DOT PRODUCT. SHOW  $k(\vec{x}, \vec{z}) = \langle \phi(\vec{x}), \phi(\vec{z}) \rangle$ .

FIRST SHOW WHAT  $\langle \phi(\vec{x}), \phi(\vec{z}) \rangle$  IS. COMPUTING  $\phi(\vec{x}), \phi(\vec{z})$  IS 6 COMPUTATIONS EACH

THEN COMPUTE  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle = X^T Z$  WHERE  $X = \phi(\vec{x}), Z = \phi(\vec{z})$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1, x_1^2, \sqrt{2} x_1 x_2, x_2^2, \sqrt{2} x_1, \sqrt{2} x_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ z_1^2 \\ \sqrt{2} z_1 z_2 \\ z_2^2 \\ \sqrt{2} z_1 \\ \sqrt{2} z_2 \end{bmatrix} = 1^2 + x_1^2 z_1^2 + 2 x_1 x_2 z_1 z_2 + x_2^2 z_2^2 + 2 x_1 z_1 + 2 x_2 z_2$$

THIS IS ANOTHER 6 COMPUTATIONS

TOTAL 18.

SECOND SHOW WHAT  $k(\vec{x}, \vec{z})$  IS. FIRST COMPUTE  $X^T Z$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{bmatrix} = x_1 z_1 + x_2 z_2$$

THIS IS 2 CALCULATIONS

$$k(\vec{x}, \vec{z}) = (1 + x_1 z_1 + x_2 z_2)^2 = 1^2 + x_1^2 z_1^2 + x_2^2 z_2^2 + 2 x_1 x_2 z_1 z_2 + 2 x_1 z_1 + 2 x_2 z_2$$

9 COMPUTATIONS. (MULTIPLICATIONS)

TOTAL: 11.

MY ANALYSIS THERE WAS LOOKING AT MULTIPLICATIONS IF I KEPT THE VARIABLES SEPARATE.

IN ALL ACTUALITY METHOD 1 ( $\langle \phi(\vec{x}), \phi(\vec{z}) \rangle$ ) TAKES 18 MULTIPLICATION/TRANSFORMATIONS WHERE AS IN METHOD 2 THERE IS THE INITIAL DOT PRODUCT (2) AND THEN THE SQUARING. (SINCE  $x_1^2, \dots, x_n^2$  IS JUST A CONSTANT).

SO METHOD ONE IS  $3d$ , WHERE  $d$  IS THE NUMBER OF DIMENSIONS THE VECTOR IS BEING TRANSFORMED TO. SO METHOD ONE STILL HAS 18 CALCULATIONS

METHOD TWO IS  $c+1$  WHERE  $c$  IS THE ORIGINAL DIMENSIONALITY (IN THIS CASE 2). SO METHOD TWO HAS 3 CALCULATIONS. SAVINGS OF 15 CALCULATIONS.

IF WE SCALE UP TO 1000 DIMENSIONS, METHOD ONE TAKES  $3(1000) = 3000$  METHOD TWO STILL TAKES 3.

SAVINGS ARE 2997 CALCULATIONS, WHICH IS POTENTIALLY LARGE.