

# CSDS 440: Assignment 7

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## Problem 30

For  $K_1$  to be a valid kernel, we must have  $K_1(x, y) = \phi_1(x)\phi_1(y)$  where  $\phi$  is a non-linear mapping of its input. Due to the same principle, we also have  $K_2(x, y) = \phi_2(x)\phi_2(y)$ . Which gives us:

$$\begin{aligned} K(x, y) &= aK_1(x, y)K_2(x, y) \\ &= a(\phi_1(x)\phi_1(y) \cdot \phi_2(x)\phi_2(y)) \\ &= a\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \phi_{1i}(x)\phi_{1i}(y)\right) \cdot \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \phi_{2j}(x)\phi_{2j}(y)\right)\right] \\ &= a \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \phi_{1i}(x)\phi_{1i}(y)\phi_{2j}(x)\phi_{2j}(y) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (\sqrt{a} \phi_{1i}(x)\phi_{2j}(x)) \cdot (\sqrt{a} \phi_{1i}(y)\phi_{2j}(y)) \\ &= \varphi(x)\varphi(y) \begin{cases} \varphi(x) = \sqrt{a} \phi_{1i}(x)\phi_{2j}(x) \\ \varphi(y) = \sqrt{a} \phi_{1i}(y)\phi_{2j}(y) \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

As the above  $\varphi$  is created upon multiplying a constant  $\sqrt{a}$  with non-linear mapping  $\phi_1$  and  $\phi_2$ , it is also a non-linear mapping; and  $K$  is therefore a valid kernel.