

θ_i & λ_i

We can add weight factors before each (a_i, b_i) pair to do the regularization.

$$\Rightarrow d(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^P (\theta_i a_i - \lambda_i b_i)^2}$$

$$= ((w_1 \vec{a} - w_2 \vec{b}) (w_1 \vec{a} - w_2 \vec{b}))^{1/2}$$

$$= \left([\vec{a} \ \vec{b}] \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ -w_2 \end{bmatrix} [w_1 \ -w_2] \begin{bmatrix} \vec{a}^T \\ \vec{b}^T \end{bmatrix} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$= \left([\vec{a} \ \vec{b}] \begin{bmatrix} w_1^2 & -w_1 w_2 \\ -w_1 w_2 & w_2^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \vec{a}^T \\ \vec{b}^T \end{bmatrix} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} w_1 \vec{a} - w_2 \vec{b} &= [w_1 \ -w_2] \begin{bmatrix} \vec{a}^T \\ \vec{b}^T \end{bmatrix} \\ &= [\vec{a} \ \vec{b}] \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ -w_2 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Consider if our input features \vec{a} & \vec{b} with different measurement.

We can use weight factors w_1 & w_2 to adjust the measurement to the same level.

For example, if \vec{a} measured in centimeter and \vec{b} measured in meter, we can take $w_1 = 1$ & $w_2 = 100$. thus the measurement of \vec{b} (meter) will be transfer as the measurement of \vec{a} (become centimeter)

$$d(a, b) = \sqrt{\sum (\theta_i a_i - \lambda_i b_i)^2} \quad \text{where } \vec{c} = \begin{bmatrix} \theta_i \\ \lambda_i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left([\vec{a} \ \vec{b}] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} [1 \ -1] \begin{bmatrix} \vec{a}^T \\ \vec{b}^T \end{bmatrix} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$= \left([\vec{a} \ \vec{b}] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \vec{a}^T \\ \vec{b}^T \end{bmatrix} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$[\vec{a} \ \vec{b}] \begin{bmatrix} \theta_i \\ -\lambda_i \end{bmatrix} [\theta_i \ -\lambda_i] \begin{bmatrix} a_i \\ b_i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sum_i \left([\vec{a} \ \vec{b}] \begin{bmatrix} \theta_i^2 & -\theta_i \lambda_i \\ -\theta_i \lambda_i & \lambda_i^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_i \\ b_i \end{bmatrix} \right)^2$$