

KMML Homework 2

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TOTAL POINTS

3 / 5

QUESTION 1

1 Exercice 1 0.5 / 2

- 0 pts Correct

✓ - 0.25 pts missing the explicit characterization of the norm

✓ - 0.5 pts missing/wrong proof for reproducing property

✓ - 0.75 pts right set of functions H , but wrong/missing inner product (unfortunately means proof of reproducing property and characterization of the norm are also not correct)

- 0.5 pts need to consider closed subspace (and not only finite combinations of $\psi(x_i)$)

- 2 pts missing exercise

- 1 pts important argument is missing

- 0.25 pts minor detail missing

- 1.5 pts the goal was not to prove again a specific case of Aronszjan theorem, but to find an explicit representation of H .

- 0.5 pts explicit form of the inner product is missing

QUESTION 2

2 Exercice 2 2.5 / 3

- 0 pts Correct

✓ - 0.5 pts Forgot to consider the case $f=0$ when taking $\lambda=1/\|f\|^2$

- 0.5 pts Error in λ

- 0.5 pts Error in proof

- 1.5 pts Error in proof of \Rightarrow

- 1.5 pts Second part not solved

- 0.5 pts Forgot to prove (or at least mention)

symmetry

- 1.5 pts First part not solved

1. We define $\mathcal{H} = \{f_w(x) = \langle w, \psi(x) \rangle_{\mathcal{F}}, \forall w \in \mathcal{F}\}$ with the scalar product :

$$\langle f_w, f_v \rangle_{\mathcal{H}} = \langle w, v \rangle_{\mathcal{F}}$$

1) Let $x \in \mathcal{X} : K_x : t \implies K(x, t) = \langle \psi(t), \psi(x) \rangle = \langle w', \psi(x) \rangle \in \mathcal{H}$,

since $\psi(t) = w' \in \mathcal{F}$

2) Let $(x, f) \in \mathcal{X} * \mathcal{H}$:

By definition of \mathcal{H} , $\exists w$ s.t $f(x) = \langle w, \phi(x) \rangle_{\mathcal{F}}$

$$K_x = \langle \psi(x), \cdot \rangle_{\mathcal{F}} \implies f(x) = \langle w, \phi(x) \rangle_{\mathcal{F}} = \langle f, K_x \rangle_{\mathcal{H}}.$$

To conclude let's prove that \mathcal{H} is a Hilbert space :

* \mathcal{H} is a vector space: if $f_w, f_v \in \mathcal{H}$ then $f_w + \lambda f_v \in \mathcal{H}$.

since $f_{w+\lambda v} = \langle w + \lambda v, \psi(x) \rangle$ and $w + \lambda v \in \mathcal{F}$.

With a scalar product :

* $\langle f_w, f_v \rangle = \langle w, v \rangle_{\mathcal{F}} = \langle v, w \rangle_{\mathcal{F}} = \langle f_v, f_w \rangle$ (symetric)

* $\langle f_v + \lambda f_u, f_w \rangle = \langle v + \lambda u, w \rangle_{\mathcal{F}} = \langle v, w \rangle + \lambda \langle u, w \rangle$
 $= \langle f_v, f_w \rangle + \lambda \langle f_u, f_w \rangle$ (linear)

* if $\langle f_w, f_w \rangle = 0 \implies \langle w, w \rangle_{\mathcal{F}} = 0 \implies w = 0 \implies f(x) = \langle w, \psi(x) \rangle = 0$ (def)

And is complete for the norm :

* let $(f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathcal{H}$ s.t $\sup_{n, m \geq N} \|f_n - f_m\|_{\mathcal{H}} = 0, \forall n \exists (w_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathcal{F}$ st $f_n = \langle w_n, \psi(x) \rangle$

$\sup_{n, m \geq N} \|f_n - f_m\|_{\mathcal{H}} = 0 \implies \sup_{n, m \geq N} \|w_n - w_m\|_{\mathcal{F}} = 0$ since \mathcal{F} is Hilbert space,
 $\exists w \in \mathcal{F}$ s.t $w_n \rightarrow w \implies f_n = \langle w_n, \psi(x) \rangle \rightarrow \langle w, \psi(x) \rangle = f \in \mathcal{H}$.

We proved K is a reproducing kernel, and \mathcal{H} it's RKHS $\implies K$ is p.d

(We used the theorem : K is p.d $\leftrightarrow K$ is r.k)

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2. \leftarrow : If $\exists \lambda > 0$ s.t $K(x, x') - \lambda f(x)f(x') = K'$ is p.d then $f \in rkhs (K)$

$$\text{Let } (a_1 \dots a_N) \in \mathbb{R}^N, \sum_{i,j} a_i a_j f(x_i) f(x_j) = \sum_i a_i f(x_i) * \sum_j a_j f(x_j) = \left(\sum_i a_i f(x_i) \right)^2 \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow K'' = \lambda f(x)f(x') \text{ is p.d}$$

From (5.1) we get that $K' + K''$ is p.d and that $RKHS (K' + K'') = RKHS (K) = \mathcal{H}_1 + \mathcal{H}_2$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{H}_1 + \mathcal{H}_2 = \mathcal{H} \Rightarrow \mathcal{H}_2 \subset \mathcal{H} \text{ (if we take } h_1 = 0)$$

By definition, $K''_t(x) \in \mathcal{H}_2 \Rightarrow \lambda f(t)f(x) \in \mathcal{H}_2$ and since it's a vector space :

$$\frac{1}{\lambda f(t)} * \lambda f(t)f(x) \in \mathcal{H}_2 \Rightarrow f(x) \in \mathcal{H}_2 \subset \mathcal{H}.$$

$$\rightarrow : \text{Let } (a_1 \dots a_N) \in \mathbb{R}^N : \sum_{i,j} a_i a_j (K(x_i, x_j) - \lambda f(x_i)f(x_j))$$

$$\sum_{i,j} a_i a_j \langle K_{x_i}, K_{x_j} \rangle - \lambda \langle f, K_{x_i} \rangle \langle f, K_{x_j} \rangle \quad (K \text{ is a reproducing kernel})$$

$$\langle \sum_i a_i K_{x_i}, \sum_j a_j K_{x_j} \rangle - \lambda \langle f, \sum_i a_i K_{x_i} \rangle \langle f, \sum_j a_j K_{x_j} \rangle$$

$$= \left\| \sum_i a_i K_{x_i} \right\|^2 - \lambda \left(\langle f, \sum_i a_i K_{x_i} \rangle \right)^2$$

$$\left(\langle f, \sum_i a_i K_{x_i} \rangle \right)^2 \leq \|f\|^2 * \left\| \sum_i a_i K_{x_i} \right\|^2 \quad (\text{Cauchy-Schwarz})$$

$$\text{for } \lambda = \frac{1}{\|f\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2} \text{ we find that } K(x, x') - \lambda f(x)f(x') = K' \text{ is p.d.}$$

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