

STAT 672
Statistical Learning II

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Homework 2
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1 Kernel centering

Let \mathcal{X} be a non empty set, K a kernel over \mathcal{X} and H the RKHS with kernel K . Let x_1, \dots, x_n , be n points in \mathcal{X} . Let K_c like “K centered” be another kernel over \mathcal{X} defined by

$$K_c(x, y) = \langle K(., x) - \bar{f}(.), K(., y) - \bar{f}(.) \rangle_H, \text{ with } \bar{f}(.) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n K(., x_i) \quad (1)$$

1. Verify that K_c is a positive definite kernel;
Let H_c be the RKHS with reproducing kernel K_c .

Proof.

for any n in \mathbb{N} , (a_1, \dots, a_n) in \mathbb{R}^n ,
 $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{X}^n$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_i a_j K_c(x_i, x_j) \\ &= \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_i a_j \langle K(., x_i) - \bar{f}(.), K(., x_j) - \bar{f}(.) \rangle_{\mathcal{H}} \\ &= \left\langle \sum_{i=1}^n a_i [K(., x_i) - \bar{f}(.)], \sum_{j=1}^n a_j [K(., x_j) - \bar{f}(.)] \right\rangle_{\mathcal{H}} \\ &= \left\| \sum_{i=1}^n a_i [K(., x_i) - \bar{f}(.)] \right\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

□

2. (**) Verify that for any $f \in H_c$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{n} \sum_{l=1}^n f(x_l) = 0 \\ & f(x) = \sum_{m=1}^n \alpha_m K_c(x, y_m) \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{n} \sum_{l=1}^n f(x_l) &= 0 \\
\frac{1}{n} \sum_{l=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^n \alpha_m K_c(x_l, y_m) &= 0 \\
\frac{1}{n} \sum_{l=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^n \alpha_m \left\langle K(., x_l) - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n K(., x_i), K(., y_m) - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n K(., x_i) \right\rangle_{\mathcal{H}} &= 0 \\
\frac{1}{n} \left\langle \sum_{l=1}^n K(., x_l) - \sum_{l=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n K(., x_i), \sum_{m=1}^n \alpha_m K(., y_m) - \sum_{m=1}^n \alpha_m \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n K(., x_i) \right\rangle_{\mathcal{H}} &= 0 \\
\left\langle \sum_{l=1}^n K(., x_l) - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n K(., x_i), \sum_{m=1}^n \frac{\alpha_m K(., y_m)}{n} - \sum_{m=1}^n \frac{\alpha_m}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{K(., x_i)}{n} \right\rangle_{\mathcal{H}} &= 0 \\
\left\langle 0, \sum_{m=1}^n \frac{\alpha_m K(., y_m)}{n} - \sum_{m=1}^n \frac{\alpha_m}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{K(., x_i)}{n} \right\rangle_{\mathcal{H}} &= 0 \\
0 &= 0
\end{aligned}$$

□

In homework 1, you have learned to sample functions from a RKHS with kernel K over the set $\mathcal{X} = \{-m, \dots, m\}$ according to the probability

$$p(f) = C e^{-\frac{\|f\|^2}{2}} \quad (3)$$

Here, you are asked to do the same thing but over the RKHS of a centered kernel K_c . Specifically, choose $m = 10$, $n = 11$, $x_1 = -10, x_2 = -9, \dots, x_{11} = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned}
K_c(x, y) &= \left\langle K(., x) - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n K(., x_i), K(., y) - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n K(., x_i) \right\rangle \\
&= \left\langle K(., x), K(., y) \right\rangle + \left\langle K(., x), \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n K(., x_i) \right\rangle + \\
&\quad \left\langle K(., y), \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n K(., x_i) \right\rangle + \left\langle \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n K(., x_i), \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n K(., x_j) \right\rangle \\
&= K(x, y) + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n K(x, x_i) + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n K(y, x_i) + \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n K(x_i, x_j)
\end{aligned}$$

Ex. 1

$$K_c(x, y) = e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{2\tau}} - \frac{1}{11} \sum_{i=-10}^0 e^{-\frac{(x-i)^2}{2\tau}} - \frac{1}{11} \sum_{i=-10}^0 e^{-\frac{(y-i)^2}{2\tau}} + \frac{1}{121} \sum_{i=-10}^0 \sum_{j=-10}^0 e^{-\frac{(i-j)^2}{2\tau}}$$

Ex. 2.

$$K_c(x, y) = (xy + 600)^2 - \frac{1}{11} \sum_{i=-10}^0 (xi + 600)^2 - \frac{1}{11} \sum_{i=-10}^0 (yi + 600)^2 + \frac{1}{121} \sum_{i=-10}^0 \sum_{j=-10}^0 (ij + 600)^2$$

Ex. 3

$$K_c(x, y) = \tanh(xy+1) - \frac{1}{11} \sum_{i=-10}^0 \tanh(xi+1) - \frac{1}{11} \sum_{i=-10}^0 \tanh(yi+1) + \frac{1}{121} \sum_{i=-10}^0 \sum_{j=-10}^0 \tanh(ij+1)$$

Ex. 4

$$K_c(x, y) = [xy + 50] - \frac{1}{11} \sum_{i=-10}^0 [xi + 50] - \frac{1}{11} \sum_{i=-10}^0 [yi + 50] + \frac{1}{121} \sum_{i=-10}^0 \sum_{j=-10}^0 [ij + 50]$$

3. (**) Write K_c in term of K using matrix operations.
4. Choose the Gaussian kernel with $\tau = 10$, and show 10 samples.

$$\frac{1}{11} \sum_{i=-10}^0 f(i) = 0 \tag{4}$$

up to numerical errors.