min 
$$\sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\left(\langle \alpha, x, \gamma - y_i \rangle^2 + \lambda | \alpha|_{k}^{k}}{\left(\langle x_{\alpha} - y_i \rangle^T (\langle x_{\alpha} - y_i \rangle + \lambda) a^T a}\right)$$

Take derivative not a.

$$\Rightarrow -2X^{T}(y-Xa)+2\lambda a=0$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad \alpha = (X^T X + \lambda I)^{-1} \cdot X^T Y.$$

Q3.

(a) 
$$(u,v)^2 = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n u_i v_i\right)^2$$
  
=  $\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n u_i u_j v_i v_j$ 

$$[\phi, \alpha_n]_{i,j} = u_i u_j$$

$$(u, v)^3 = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n u_i u_j u_k \cdot v_i v_j v_k$$

$$\phi_{00} = (\overline{\Sigma}, 00) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \times \mathbb{R}^{n \times n \times n}$$

(b) 
$$f(x) = a_m x^m + \cdots + a_m$$
  $a_{n-1}, a_m \ge 0$ .  
 $H = \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \cdots \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \cdots \times n$ 

$$\phi \omega_i = (\overline{a}_i, \overline{a}_i, \overline{\phi}_i, -, \overline{a}_i, \overline{\phi}_i, \omega_i)$$

$$\left[ \phi_{k}(u) \right]_{\gamma_{i} - \hat{\gamma}_{k}} = \mathcal{U}_{i}, - \mathcal{U}_{i_{k}},$$