

Kernel Methods in Machine Learning

Homework Assignment 1:

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Question 1:

- a. Prove that $K(x,y) = (\langle x,y \rangle + c)^m$ is a kernel by "Product of kernel function" and "Conic sum of kernel".

The Binomial theorem says that:

$$(a+b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^{n-k} \cdot b^k$$

And the Conic Sum of Kernels indicates:

$$(k_j)_{j=1}^n \text{ and } (a_j)_{j=1}^n > 0, \sum_{j=1}^n a_j k_j \text{ is a kernel.}$$

if we consider "a" to be a kernel and "b" a scalar then following the Binomial formula we can write:

$$\begin{aligned} (K(x,y) + b)^n &= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (\langle x,y \rangle)^{n-k} \cdot b^k = \\ &= \binom{n}{0} \langle x,y \rangle^n \cdot b^0 + \binom{n}{1} \langle x,y \rangle^{n-1} \cdot b^1 + \dots + \binom{n}{n-1} \langle x,y \rangle^1 \cdot b^{n-1} + \binom{n}{n} \langle x,y \rangle^0 \cdot b^n \end{aligned}$$

from the above calculations we know that:

1. both $\binom{n}{k}$ and b^k are scalars
2. kernel multiplied by scalar is a kernel.

$$\underbrace{\binom{n}{k}}_{\text{scalar}} (\langle x,y \rangle)^{n-k} \cdot \underbrace{b^k}_{\text{scalar}}$$

Consequently, we can say that $K(x,y)$ is a kernel based on the combination of "Product of a kernel function is a kernel function" and "Conic sum of kernels is a kernel" using Binomial Theorem.

b. When $K(x, y) = (\langle x, y \rangle)^3$ write down the feature space expansion taking order into account

$$x, y \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad m=3 \quad c=0$$

Let's assume that $a = x_1 y_1$ and $b = x_2 y_2$ in that case we will have to compute:

$$(a+b)^3$$

$$(a+b)^3 = (a+b) \cdot (a+b)^2$$

$$(a+b)^2 = (a+b) \cdot (a+b) = aa + ab + ba + bb$$

$$(a+b) \cdot (aa + ab + ba + bb) =$$

$$= aaa + aab + aba + abb + baa + bab + bba + bba$$

Let's now convert a and b to $x_1 y_1$ and $x_2 y_2$

$$(a+b)^3 = aaa + aab + aba + abb + baa + bab + bba + bbb$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2)^3 = & x_1 y_1 x_1 y_1 x_1 y_1 + x_1 y_1 x_1 y_1 x_2 y_2 + x_1 y_1 x_2 y_2 x_1 y_1 \\ & + x_1 y_1 x_2 y_2 x_2 y_2 + x_2 y_2 x_1 y_1 x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 x_1 y_1 x_2 y_2 \\ & + x_2 y_2 x_2 y_2 x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 x_2 y_2 x_2 y_2 \end{aligned}$$