

Exercise (10)

Ex. 1

$$\min_{\omega} \sum_{i=1}^n (\omega^T x_i - y_i)^2 + \ell \|\omega\|_2^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} a) E(\omega) &= \sum_{i=1}^n (\omega^T x_i - y_i)^2 + \ell \|\omega\|_2^2 \\ &= (X^T \omega - Y)^T (X^T \omega - Y) + \ell \|\omega\|_2^2 \end{aligned}$$

Note: $X := [x_1, \dots, x_n] \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times n}$
 $Y := [y_1, \dots, y_n]^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\frac{dE(\omega)}{d\omega} = 2X(X^T \omega - Y) + 2\ell \omega = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow XX^T \omega - XY + \ell \omega = 0$$

$$XX^T \omega + \ell \omega = XY$$

$$(XX^T + \ell I_d) \omega = XY$$

$$\omega = (XX^T + \ell I_d)^{-1} XY$$

b)

$$x \mapsto \phi(x), \quad \phi: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^h \quad | \quad h \gg d$$

$$y = \omega^T x \quad \omega \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

$$y = \beta^T \phi(x)$$

$$\beta = (\phi(x) \phi(x)^T + \ell I_h)^{-1} \phi(x) y$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{y} &= \phi(x_*)^T \beta = \phi(x_*)^T (\phi(x) \phi(x)^T + \ell I)^{-1} \phi(x) y \\ &= \underbrace{\phi(x_*)^T \phi(x)}_{k^*} \underbrace{(\phi(x)^T \phi(x) + \ell I)^{-1}}_{\alpha} y \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{y} = \underbrace{k^*}_{\alpha} (k + \ell I)^{-1} y = \sum_{i=1}^n k_{\phi}^*(x_*, x_i) \alpha_i$$

Where:

$$k_{ij} = k_{\phi}^*(x_i, x_j), \quad k_{\phi}(x_i, x_j) = \langle \phi(x_i), \phi(x_j) \rangle = \phi(x_i)^T \phi(x_j)$$

Ex. 2

$$\min_{\xi, \omega} \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i^2$$

$$\text{s.t. } \xi_i = \omega^T x_i - y_i \quad \forall i$$

$$\text{and } \|\omega\|_2^2 \leq C$$

$$\mathcal{L}(\xi_i, \omega, \beta, \ell) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i (\xi_i - \omega^T x_i + y_i) + \frac{\ell}{2} (\|\omega\|_2^2 - C)$$

$$\max_{\beta, \ell} \min_{\xi, \omega} \mathcal{L}(\xi_i, \omega, \beta, \ell)$$

$$\beta_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\ell \geq 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \xi_i} = \xi_i + \beta_i = 0 \Rightarrow \xi_i = -\beta_i$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \omega} = -\sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i x_i + \ell \omega \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i x_i}{\ell}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(\beta, \ell) &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \beta_j x_j \right)^T x_i + \\ &+ \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i y_i + \sum_{i,j} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\beta_i \beta_j x_i^T x_j}{\ell} - \frac{\ell C}{2} = \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_i \beta_i^2 - \frac{1}{2\ell} \sum_{i,j} \beta_i \beta_j x_i^T x_j + \sum \beta_i y_i - \frac{\ell C}{2} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \beta^T \beta - \frac{1}{2\ell} \beta^T K \beta + \beta^T Y - \frac{\ell C}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \beta} = -\beta - \frac{K}{\ell} \beta + Y = 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{K}{\ell} + I \right) \beta = Y$$

$$\beta = \left(\frac{K}{\ell} + I \right)^{-1} Y$$

$$\omega = \frac{\sum_i \beta_i x_i}{l} \quad \gamma = \frac{\sum_i \beta_i \phi(x_i)}{l}$$

$$\hat{y} = \omega^T x = \gamma^T \phi(x) = \phi(x)^T \gamma$$

$$= \phi(x)^T \cdot \frac{\phi(x) \beta}{l} = \phi(x) \cdot \phi(x) \cdot (k + lI)^{-1} \cdot \gamma$$