

- 1a) Slater's conditions state that strong duality holds if there exists a solution that satisfies all the constraints and all nonlinear constraints with strict inequalities.

The equalities $\epsilon_i \geq 0$ is met by choosing ϵ_i larger or equal to 0, while the second set of constraints $\forall_i \langle \phi(x_i), w \rangle \geq p - \epsilon_i$ can always be satisfied by making ϵ_i as large as necessary.

b)

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 - p + \frac{1}{N\nu} \sum_i \epsilon_i + \sum_i \alpha_i (p - \epsilon_i - \langle \phi(x_i), w \rangle) - \sum_i \beta_i (\epsilon_i)$$

c) $\max_{\alpha, \beta} \min_{w, \epsilon_i} \mathcal{L}$

(1) $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial w} \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 = w - \sum_i \alpha_i \phi(x_i) \Rightarrow w = \sum_i \alpha_i \phi(x_i)$

(2) $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial p} \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 = -1 + \sum_i \alpha_i \Rightarrow \sum_i \alpha_i = 1$ *

(3) $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \epsilon_i} \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 = \frac{1}{N\nu} - \alpha_i - \beta_i \Rightarrow \alpha_i = \frac{1}{N\nu} - \beta_i$ with $\beta_i \geq 0 \Rightarrow 0 \leq \alpha_i \leq \frac{1}{N\nu}$ *

with (1), (2), (3)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} &= \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 - \sum_i \alpha_i \langle \phi(x_i), w \rangle - p + p \underbrace{\sum_i \alpha_i}_{=1} + \sum_i \epsilon_i \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{N\nu} - \alpha_i - \beta_i \right)}_{=0} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} \alpha_i \alpha_j \phi(x_i)^T \phi(x_j) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} \alpha_i \alpha_j k(x_i, x_j) \end{aligned}$$

d) $\max_{\alpha} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} \alpha_i \alpha_j k(x_i, x_j)$

$\Leftrightarrow \min_{\alpha} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} \alpha_i \alpha_j \underbrace{k(x_i, x_j)}_{K_{ij}}$ Gram matrix

$\alpha^T K \alpha$

$\sum_i \alpha_i = 1 = \mathbf{1}^T \alpha = 1$

$\alpha_1 \geq 0$

$\alpha_2 \geq 0$

\vdots

$\alpha_N \geq 0$

$\alpha_1 \leq \frac{1}{N}$

\vdots

$\alpha_N \leq \frac{1}{N}$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{I} \\ \mathbf{I} \end{pmatrix} \alpha \preceq \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \mathbf{1}_N \end{pmatrix}$ elementwise

(e)

$\langle \phi(x), w \rangle < \langle \phi(x_{sv}), w \rangle$

$w = \sum_i \alpha_i \phi(x_i)$ see (1c)

$\sum_i \alpha_i \underbrace{\langle \phi(x), \phi(x_i) \rangle}_{k(x, x_i)} < \sum_i \alpha_i \underbrace{\langle \phi(x_{sv}), \phi(x_i) \rangle}_{k(x_{sv}, x_i)}$