



WICHITA FALLS  
BUILDING BLOCKS

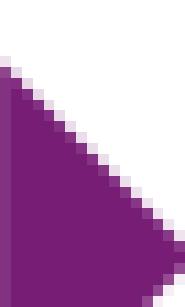


- **Product:** Given kernels  $K_1$  and  $K_2$  define the product kernel

$$K_1 K_2(x, dx') = \int_{\mathbb{X}} K_1(x, dy) K_2(y, dx')$$

- In discrete case corresponds to matrix multiplication

$$(K_1 K_2)(x, x') = \sum_y K_1(x, y) K_2(y, x')$$

Given  $K^t$  as the  $t$ -times composition of  $K$   we denote  $K^t = K \circ K \circ \dots \circ K$

- ▶ Algorithmically corresponds to composition of algorithms

1. Input  $X$

2.  $Y \sim K_1(X, dy)$

3. Return  $X' = K_2(Y, dx')$

algorithmic solutions: connecting blocks to actuator networks

# KERNELS AS BUILDING BLOCKS

- ▶ Kernels act as building blocks to construct algorithms:
- ▶ **Product:** Given kernels  $K_1$  and  $K_2$  define the product kernel

$$K_1 K_2(x, dx') = \int_{\mathbb{X}} K_1(x, dy) K_2(y, dx')$$

- ▶ Given  $K$  we denote  $K^t = K \cdots K$  as the  $t$ -times composition of  $K$
- ▶ In discrete case corresponds to matrix multiplication

$$(K_1 K_2)(x, x') = \sum_y K_1(x, y) K_2(y, x')$$

- ▶ Algorithmically corresponds to composition of algorithms
  1. Input  $X$
  2.  $Y \sim K_1(X, dy)$
  3. Return  $X' = K_2(Y, dx')$

# KERNELS AS BUILDING BLOCKS