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<u>sandipan_dey</u>

Unit 2 Nonlinear Classification, Linear regression, Collaborative

4. Motivation for Kernels:

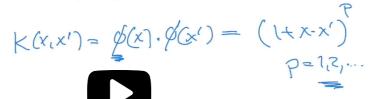
> <u>Lecture 6. Nonlinear Classification</u> > Computational Efficiency

4. Motivation for Kernels: Computational Efficiency **Motivation for Kernels: Computational Efficiency**



Kernels vs features

 For some feature maps, we can evaluate the inner products very efficiently, e.g.,



In those cases, it is advantageous to express the linear classifiers (regression methods) in terms of kernels rather than explicitly constructing feature vectors

takes theta dot f of x five plus theta naught and tries to classify that-- that's how a linear classifier.

Somehow, we wish to turn that inter-classifier that only depends on those inner products operates in terms of kernels.

And we'll do that in the context of kernel perception

just for simplicity.

But it applies to any linear method

that you've already learned.

5:34 / 5:34 X ▶ Speed 1.50x

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Kernels as Dot Products 1

1/1 point (graded)

Let us go through the computation in the video above. Assume we map x and $x'\in\mathbb{R}^2$ to feature vectors $\phi(x)$ and $\phi(x')$ given by

$$\phi \left(x
ight) \ = \left[{{x_1},\,{x_2},\,{x_1}^2},\,\sqrt 2 {x_1}{x_2},\,{x_2}^2
ight]$$

$$\phi\left(x'
ight) \ = \left[x_1',\, x_2',\, {x_1'}^2,\, \sqrt{2}x_1'\, x_2',\, {x_2'}^2
ight].$$

Which of the following equals the dot product $\phi(x) \cdot \phi(x')$?

 $\circ x \cdot x'$

 $\bullet x \cdot x' + (x \cdot x')^2 \checkmark$

 $(x \cdot x')^2$

 $2(x\cdot x')^2$

None of the above

Solution:

Expand $\phi\left(x\right)\cdot\phi\left(x'\right)$ to get

$$\begin{array}{lll} \phi\left(x\right) \cdot \phi\left(x'\right) & = & x_{1}x'_{1} + x_{2}x'_{2} + x_{1}{x'_{1}}^{2} + 2x_{1}x'_{1}x_{2}x'_{2} + x_{2}{x'_{2}}^{2} \\ & = & \left(x_{1}x'_{1} + x_{2}x'_{2}\right) + \left(x_{1}x'_{1} + x_{2}x'_{2}\right)^{2} \\ & = & x \cdot x' + \left(x \cdot x'\right)^{2}. \end{array}$$

Remark: Notice the coefficient $\sqrt{2}$ of the x_1x_2 terms is necessary for rewriting $\phi(x) \cdot \phi(x')$ as the function above of $x \cdot x'$.

Submit

You have used 1 of 1 attempt

• Answers are displayed within the problem

Kernels as Dot Products 2

1/1 point (graded)

Which of the following feature vectors $\phi(x)$ produces the kernel

$$K\left(x,x'
ight) \,=\, \phi\left(x
ight)\cdot\phi\left(x'
ight) \,=\, x_{1}x'_{1}+x_{2}x'_{2}+x_{3}x'_{3}+x_{2}x'_{3}+x_{3}x'_{2}$$

(Choose all that apply.)

$$\circ \hspace{0.1cm} \phi \left(x
ight) = \left[x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}
ight]$$

$$\circ \ \phi\left(x
ight)=\left[x_{1}+x_{2}+x_{3}
ight]$$

$$ullet \ \phi \left(x
ight) =\left[x_{1},x_{2}+x_{3}
ight] oldsymbol{arphi}$$

$$igoplus \phi\left(x
ight) =\left[x_{1}+x_{3},x_{1}+x_{2}
ight]$$

Solution:

Directly expand to see the answer. The fact that there are mixed terms in the kernel, e.g. x_2x_3' , indicates that some coordinates of the feature vector must be mixed, i.e. contain different x_i 's.

Submit

You have used 1 of 1 attempt

1 Answers are displayed within the problem

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|--------------------------|--|---------------------|
| ? | Kernel method for regression or classification? Is the Kernel method for feature transformation used only in classification problems or also for regression? | 3 |
| \(\rightarrow \) | What does the dot indicate in the first question in the options? is it dot product? x.x' | 3 |
| ? | [STAFF] Who is x'??? Can you tell me who is x'? | 3 |
| 2 | [staff] Little change for 2nd question. The answer options are radio buttons, so only one can be selected. The line "Choose all that apply." looks leftover. Community TA | 4 |
| Q | <u>Tiny terminology nitpick</u> <u>A Community TA</u> | 1 |
| ? | X1 + X3 When you create x1+x3 as new feature, for example, if salary and rental income are x1 and x3 if you add x1+x3, then you will get total income, if you multiply x1 with (x | 4 1+x3), |
| ? | Computational cost of additional features Is not just in creating them by inner product, but also in calulating parameter updates, when there are so many features correct? Inaddition, how a dot product of (x1, x2) | 2 <u>x2, x3)</u> |

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