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<u>Course</u> > <u>Filtering (2 weeks)</u>

Machine Learning with Python-From Linear Models to Deep Learning

<u>Help</u>



sandipan_dey

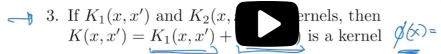
Unit 2 Nonlinear Classification, Linear regression, Collaborative

> <u>Lecture 6. Nonlinear Classification</u> > 6. Kernel Composition Rules

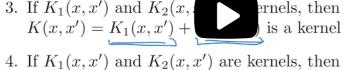
6. Kernel Composition Rules **Kernel Composition Rules**

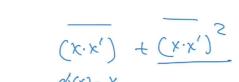


- Composition rules:
 - 1. K(x, x') = 1 is a kernel function. $\phi(x) = 1$
 - 2. Let $f: \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}$ and K(x, x') is a kernel. Then so is $\tilde{K}(\underline{x}, \underline{x}') = \underline{f(x)}K(x, x')\underline{f(x')}$









 $K(x,x') = K_1(x,x')K_2(x,x')$ is a kernel

inal's called a linear kernel, where phi of x

is just identity.

We can add to it a squared term.

And to verify that this resulting thing has a

representation, this squared now is a product of two kernels--

identical kernels.

You get that kernel value squared.

And you add here two kernels together.

And according to the third rule, you get a value

as a result, and so on.

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X

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4:15 / 4:15

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Kernel Composition Rules 1

1/1 point (graded)

Recall from the video above that if $f:\mathbb{R}^{d}
ightarrow\mathbb{R}$ and $K\left(x,x^{\prime}
ight)$ is a kernel, so is

$$\widetilde{K}\left(x,x'
ight)=f\left(x
ight)K\left(x,x'
ight)f\left(x'
ight).$$

If there exists $\phi\left(x\right)$ such that

$$K(x, x') = \phi(x) \cdot \phi(x'),$$

then which of the following arphi gives

$$\widetilde{K}\left(x,x^{\prime}
ight)=arphi\left(x
ight)\cdotarphi\left(x^{\prime}
ight)$$
?

$$\bigcirc \varphi(x) = f(x) K(x,x)$$

$$\bigcirc \varphi\left(x\right)=f\left(x\right)K\left(x,x'\right)$$

$$\bigcirc \varphi(x) = f(x)$$

$$ullet$$
 $\varphi\left(x
ight)=f\left(x
ight)\phi\left(x
ight)$

Solution:

$$\mathsf{As}\,f\left(x\right),f\left(x'\right)\in\mathbb{R},\,\mathsf{we}\,\mathsf{have}\,\left(f\left(x\right)\phi\left(x\right)\right)\cdot\left(f\left(x'\right)\phi\left(x'\right)\right)=\widetilde{K}\left(x,x'\right)\,\mathsf{Hence}\,\,\varphi\left(x\right)=f\left(x\right)\phi\left(x\right)\,\,\mathsf{gives}\,\,\widetilde{K}\left(x,x'\right)=\varphi\left(x\right)\cdot\varphi\left(x'\right).$$

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You have used 1 of 2 attempts

• Answers are displayed within the problem

Kernel Composition Rules 2

1/1 point (graded)

Let x and x' be two vectors of the same dimension. Use the the definition of kernels and the kernel composition rules from the video above to decide which of the following are kernels. (Note that you can use feature vectors $\phi(x)$ that are not polynomial.) (Choose all those apply.)

☑ 1 **✓**

 $\blacksquare 1 + x \cdot x' \checkmark$

 $otin \exp{(x+x')}$, for x, $x' \in \mathbb{R}$ otin

 $lacksquare \min{(x,x')}$, for x, $x' \in \mathbb{Z}$

~

Solution:

We go through the choices in order:

ullet Yes, for $\phi\left(x
ight)=1$.

ullet Yes, for $\phi\left(x
ight)=x.$

ullet Yes, since the sum of kernels are kernels. In this case, we can also easily see $\phi\left(x
ight)=\left[1,x
ight]^{T}$ works.

• Yes, since the product of kernels are kernels. (In this case, factoring the kernel as dot products are more involved, and the composition rule saves this work.)

• Yes, for $\phi\left(x\right)=\exp\left(x\right)$.

ullet No. For example, $\min{(-1,-1)}=-1<0$ and hence cannot be written as a dot product and is not a valid kernel.

Submit

You have used 2 of 3 attempts

1 Answers are displayed within the problem

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Topic: Unit 2 Nonlinear Classification, Linear regression, Collaborative Filtering (2 weeks):Lecture 6. Nonlinear Classification / 6. Kernel Composition Rules

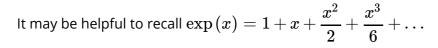
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Kernel Composition Rules 2

discussion posted 4 days ago by Mark B2 (Community TA)



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tharit tangkij

4 days ago

Thanks! Reminding me about this fact helps me understand the lecture on Radial basis Kernel.

Add a comment

<u>nr7116</u>

3 days ago

thanks- I was stuck on that. You nudged me forward

mrBB (Community TA)	+
2 days ago	•••
It is probably easier to just remember that $\exp{(a+b)}=\exp{(a)}\cdot\exp{(b)}$ I doubt if an infinite sum is (intended to be) relevant here. We can assume without proof that if $K_n(x,x')$ is a sequence of kernels, it necessarily follows that $\lim_{n\to\infty}K_n(x,x')$ is kernel as well. (There is pleatexamples where a property that holds for all elements in a sequence, is not a property of its limit.) also think that in the model solution, 5th bullet, it should read $f(x)$ instead of $\phi(x)$.	
Both $f(x)$ and $\phi(x)$ works.	
For $f(x)$, we can treat it as $\exp{(x)\cdot 1}\cdot \exp{(x')}$	
For $\phi\left(x ight)$, $K\left(x,x' ight)=\phi\left(x ight)\cdot\phi\left(x' ight)=\exp\left(x ight)\cdot\exp\left(x' ight)$	
and "infinite sum" is not needed for this question, but it is helpful for understand next lecture.	
posted a day ago by <u>Cool7</u> (Community TA)	
The infinite sum indeed made more sense after having watched the next lecture. Posted a day ago by mrBB (Community TA)	
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DataSorcerer about 6 hours ago	+
Thanks for the tip. It helped.	-
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