مسئله ١:

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 $K(x,y)=\frac{1}{1-xy}=\sum_{k=0}(xy)^k$  with  $\mathcal{X}=\{-1,1\}$  is a p.d. kernel as limit of a sum of restricted (to  $\{-1,1\}^2$ ) polynomial kernels.

٦٠

 $K(x,y) = \log(1+xy)$  with  $\mathcal{X} = \mathbb{R}_+$  is not a p.d. kernel.

For instance, let us consider the two points x=1 and y=2. The similarity matrix is  $[K] = \begin{bmatrix} \log(1+1) & \log(1+2) \\ \log(1+2) & \log(1+4) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \log 2 & \log 3 \\ \log 3 & \log 5 \end{bmatrix}$  and we have  $(-2-1)[K] \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 4\log 2 - 4\log 3 + \log 5 = \log \frac{5\times 2^4}{3^4} = \log \frac{80}{81} < 0$ .

٣.

 $K(x,y) = \cos(x+y)$  with  $\mathcal{X} = \mathbb{R}$  is not a p.d. kernel.

For instance, let us consider the two points  $x=\frac{\pi}{2}$  and y=0. The similarity matrix is  $[K]=\begin{bmatrix}\cos(\pi)&\cos(\frac{\pi}{2})\\\cos(\frac{\pi}{2})&\cos(0)\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}-1&0\\0&1\end{bmatrix}$  and we have  $(1\quad0)[K]\begin{pmatrix}1\\0\end{pmatrix}=-1<0$ .

.4

 $K(x,y) = \min(x,y)$  with  $\mathcal{X} = \mathbb{R}_+$  is a p.d. kernel.

First, let us define  $\Phi: \mathbb{R} \mapsto L^2(\mathbb{R}_+)$  that maps a real number x, to the square-integrable step function  $\Phi(x) = \mathbbm{1}_{[0,x]}$  (i.e.,  $t \mapsto 1$  if  $t \le x$ , 0 otherwise). Two interesting properties of these step functions are that for any two real non-negative numbers a and b we have  $\int_0^\infty \Phi(a) = \int_0^a 1 = a$  and - since  $[0,a] \cap [0,b] = [0,\min(a,b)] - \Phi(\min(a,b)) = \Phi(a)\Phi(b)$ ; thus we have:

$$egin{aligned} \min(a,b) &= \int_0^{+\infty} \mathbbm{1}_{[0,a]} \mathbbm{1}_{[0,b]} \ &= \langle \Phi(a), \Phi(b) 
angle_{L^2(\mathbb{R}_+)}. \end{aligned}$$

Applying Aronszajn's theorem to  $\Phi$  then proves that K is a p.d. kernel.

مسئله ۳

٠.

Since the regular product on  $\mathbb{R}$  is a scalar product, the RKHS for the linear kernel is  $\mathbb{R}$  with an identity embedding. As such, we have, for  $f, g \in \mathbb{R}$ :

$$cov_n(f(X), g(X)) = \mathbb{E}_n[fXgY] - \mathbb{E}_n[fX]\mathbb{E}_n[gY] 
= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n fX_i gY_i - (\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n fX_i)(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n gY_i) 
= \frac{fg}{n} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n X_i Y_i - \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{n} Y_j \right) 
= \frac{fg}{n} \left( X^T Y - X^T U Y \right).$$

Since the constraints  $f, g \in \mathcal{B}_K$  mean that  $|f| \leq 1$  and  $|g| \leq 1$  in this simple case, we then deduce that:

$$C_n^K(X,Y) = \max_{f,g \in \mathcal{B}_K} \frac{fg}{n} X^T (I - U) Y$$
$$= \frac{|X^T (I - U)Y|}{n}.$$

Let's first show that we can restrict ourselves to f and g with representations of form  $f = \sum_{i=1}^n F_i K_{X_i}$  and  $g = \sum_{i=1}^n G_i K_{Y_i}$ . Indeed, suppose that we have a solution  $(f^*, g^*)$  for the maximization problem defining  $C_n^K$ ; then  $f^*$  is also solution of the maximization problem  $\max_{f \in \mathcal{B}_K} \operatorname{cov}_n(f(X), g^*(Y))$ . Since  $\operatorname{cov}_n(f(X), g^*(Y)) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \langle f, X_i \rangle g^*(Y_i) - \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i,j=1}^n \langle f, X_i \rangle g^*(Y_i)$  is linear in f, this optimization problem is a convex optimization problem in f for which strong duality holds (take f = 0 to check for Slater's condition).

Since the dual problem satisfies the conditions of the representer theorem, we conclude that  $f^*$  admits a representation of the aforementioned form. Using an  $f^*$  with this form, we apply the same reasoning to  $g^*$  to obtain an optimal pair  $(f^*, g^*)$  where both  $f^*$  and  $g^*$  have the aforementioned forms.

If we design by F the vector  $(F_1, \ldots, F_n)$ , we have that  $f(X_i) = [K_X F]_i$  and  $||f||^2 = F^T K_X F$  (and similar relations for G, g and Y, mutatis mutandi); thus we can write:

$$cov_n(X,Y) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(X_i)g(Y_i) - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(X_i) \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n g(Y_j) 
= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n [K_X F]_i [K_Y G]_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n [K_X F]_i \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{n} [K_Y G]_j 
= \frac{1}{n} \left( (K_X F)^T K_Y G - (K_X F)^T U K_Y G \right) 
= \frac{1}{n} F^T K_X (I - U) K_Y G.$$

So we can rewrite  $n \times C_n^K$  as the solution of the maximization of  $F^TK_X(I-U)K_YG$  subject to  $F^TK_XF \le 1$  and  $G^TK_YG \le 1$ . Recalling that  $K_X$  and  $K_Y$  are positive semi-definite matrices,

۲.

and as such admit a positive semi-definite square root, we can rewrite this again as the maximization of  $(K_X^{1/2}F)^TK_X^{1/2}(I-U)K_Y^{1/2}(K_Y^{1/2}G)$ , subject to  $||K_X^{1/2}F|| \le 1$  and  $||K_Y^{1/2}G|| \le 1$ .

We now claim that this is equivalent to the maximization of  $\tilde{F}^TK_X^{1/2}(I-U)K_Y^{1/2}\tilde{G}$ , subject to  $\|\tilde{F}\| \leq 1$  and  $\|\tilde{G}\| \leq 1$ . This is trivial when  $K_X^{1/2}$  and  $K_Y^{1/2}$  are invertible; however the general case requires more care. We have:

- For any F,G such that  $\|K_X^{1/2}F\| \le 1$  and  $\|K_Y^{1/2}G\| \le 1$ , we can define  $\tilde{F}=K_X^{1/2}F$  and  $\tilde{G}=K_Y^{1/2}G$  satisfying  $\|\tilde{F}\| \le 1$  and  $\|\tilde{G}\| \le 1$  and such that  $\tilde{F}^TK_X^{1/2}(I-U)K_Y^{1/2}\tilde{G}=F^TK_X(I-U)K_YG$ .
- Conversely, recall that, as real-valued symmetric matrices,  $K_X^{1/2}$  and  $K_Y^{1/2}$  are diagonalizable in an orthogonal basis. As such, for any  $\tilde{F}$ ,  $\tilde{G}$  such that  $\|\tilde{F}\| \leq 1$  and  $\|\tilde{G}\| \leq 1$ , we can write  $\tilde{F} = K_X^{1/2}F + k_F$  and  $\tilde{G} = K_Y^{1/2}G + k_G$  for some vectors F, G,  $k_F$  and  $k_G$  such that  $K_X^{1/2}k_F = K_Y^{1/2}k_G = 0$ , and  $\langle k_F, K_X^{1/2}F \rangle = \langle k_G, K_Y^{1/2}G \rangle = 0$ . By orthogonality, we have  $\|K_X^{1/2}F\| = \|\tilde{F}\| \|k_F\| \leq 1 \|k_F\| \leq 1$  and similarly  $\|K_Y^{1/2}G\| \leq 1$ ; moreover  $\tilde{F}^TK_X^{1/2}(I-U)K_Y^{1/2}\tilde{G} = (K_X^{1/2}(K_X^{1/2}F + k_F))^T(I-U)K_Y^{1/2}(K_Y^{1/2}G + k_G) = F^TK_X(I-U)K_YG$ .

The, these two optimization problems are indeed equivalent, and we have

$$n \times C_n^K(X, Y) = \max_{\|\tilde{F}\| \le 1, \|\tilde{G}\| \le 1} \tilde{F}^T K_X^{1/2} (I - U) K_Y^{1/2} \tilde{G},$$
  
= 
$$\max_{\|\tilde{G}\| \le 1} \max_{\|\tilde{F}\| \le 1} \tilde{F}^T K_X^{1/2} (I - U) K_Y^{1/2} \tilde{G}.$$

Considering a fixed  $\tilde{G}$ ; if we define  $M_G = K_X^{1/2}(I-U)K_Y^{1/2}\tilde{G}$ ,  $\tilde{F}$  is a solution of  $\max_{\|\tilde{F}\| \leq 1} \tilde{F}^T M_G$ . This is simply the maximization of a scalar product on the unit ball, reached on  $\tilde{F} = \frac{M_G}{\|M_G\|}$ . Plugging this back in, we get

$$n \times C_n^K(X,Y) = \max_{\|\tilde{G}\| \le 1} \tilde{F}^T M_G = \max_{\|\tilde{G}\| \le 1} \frac{M_G^T M_G}{\|M_G\|} = \max_{\|\tilde{G}\| \le 1} \|K_X^{1/2}(I - U)K_Y^{1/2}\tilde{G}\|.$$

We recognize the spectral norm, and conclude that:

$$C_n^K(X,Y) = \frac{1}{n} ||K_X^{1/2}(I-U)K_Y^{1/2}||_2.$$

This concludes the problem 3.

## مسئلهی ۲. توابع کرنل (۱۰ نمره)

فرض کنید  $\mathcal X$  فضای نمونه،  $\mathcal H$  فضای هیلبرت و  $\Phi:\mathcal X o\mathcal H$  یک نگاشت باشد. تابع  $\mathbb R$  و نیز تابع کرنل این فضای هیلبرت در نظر بگیرید.

نقاط آموزشی داده شده  $\{(x_1,y_1),\ldots,(x_m,y_m)\}$  را در نظر بگیرید و فضای برچسبها را به صورت را به صورت زیر تعریف میکنیم:  $y_i \in \{+1,-1\}$ 

$$\mathcal{H}$$
  $\mathcal{G}$   $\mathcal{G}$ 

که در آن  $|\{i:y_i=y\}|$ . فرض کنید  $m_{-1},m_{-1}$  هر دو ناصفر باشند. الگوریتم زیر را در نظر بأ

 $h(x) = \begin{cases} +1 & \|\Phi(x) - c_+\| \leq \|\Phi(x) - c_-\| \\ -1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ 

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} +1 & \|\Phi(x) - c_+\| \le \|\Phi(x) - c_-\| \\ -1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

دهید:  $b = \frac{1}{7} (\|c_-\|^7 - \|c_+\|^7)$  و  $\mathbf{w} = c_+ - c_-$  نشان دهید: .۱

$$h(x) = \operatorname{sign}(\langle \mathbf{w}, \Phi(x) \rangle + b).$$

۲. روشی برای محاسبهی h(x) بر مبنای تابع کرنل ارائه دهید.

۱. برای حل این مخش نیز است می برا ماسبه لنیم ( استا ده از تعراب)

 $\|\phi(x) - C_{+}\|_{=}^{2} \|\phi(x) - \frac{1}{m_{+}} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{Y}_{i} = +1}^{2} \phi(x_{i})\|_{=}^{2} \|\phi(x_{i})\|_{+}^{2} \|C_{+}\|_{-}^{2} \frac{2}{m_{+}} \langle \phi(x_{i}) \cdot \sum_{i \in \mathcal{Y}_{i} = +1}^{2} \phi(x_{i}) \rangle$ 

ت بھین علیات ریافہ ساری کے داریم دسیس،

 $\|\phi(x) - C_{\downarrow}\|^{2} \|\phi(x) - C_{\downarrow}\|^{2} \|C_{\downarrow}\|^{2} - \|C_{\downarrow}\|^{2} + \frac{2}{m_{-}} \langle \phi(x) \cdot \sum_{i \in \mathcal{Y}_{i} = -1}^{2} \phi(x_{i}) \rangle - \frac{2}{m_{+}} \langle \phi(x) \cdot \sum_{i \in \mathcal{Y}_{i} = +1}^{2} \phi(x_{i}) \rangle$ 

= ||c|| - ||c|| - 2 < 0(x). < - > بنا راین قاعده تصیم میری دا استار در ع - + = م د (اا ماا - ۱۱ میال قاعده تصیم میری دا استار در ع - + = م و در ا h(x) = sign { (ω.φ(x)+b } .» کردد. علی رویو بسی مردد. سری شن درم به طرق تخلف می زان استدان دو بری نمونه می زان با عاصبه ۱ سه ما مس تعریق درعباری است که از دوی تعریف برست می آید به درآن ت عدیم (۱۲) می عا غرافسم برد ربعبر فرب آنها در (۱۲) م به صورت فرب دای (۱۲) م فلاعری فرد خرافسم برد ربعبر فرب آنها در (۱۲) م به صورت فرب دای (۱۲) م فلاعری فرد که میشود نمارش (۱۲) برد بردی کرد (۱۲) می ایسان (۱۲) می ایس بخش ۱ مخش  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$  را در نظر بگیرید. نشان دهید که تابع زیر که روی  $\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$  تعریف شده، یک کرنل PDS است.

 $K(A, B) = \mathbb{P}(A \cap B) - \mathbb{P}(A)\mathbb{P}(B)$ 

$$I(A,B) = \mathbb{E}(A)\mathbb{E}(B)$$

$$I(A,B) = \mathbb{E}(A)\mathbb{E}(A)$$

$$I(A,B) = \mathbb{E}(A)\mathbb{E}(A)$$

$$I(A,B) = \mathbb{E}(A)\mathbb{E}(A)$$

$$I(A,B) = \mathbb{E}(A)$$

$$I(A,$$

• بخش ٢

را یک مجموعهی متناهی در نظر بگیرید. نشان دهید که تابع زیر که P(A) در آن مجموعه توانی مجموعهی S است، یک کرنل PSD است.

 $\left\{
 \begin{array}{l}
 K: P(S) \times P(S) \to \mathbb{R} \\
 K(A,B) = Y^{|A\cap B|}
 \end{array}
 \right\}$   $A \in \mathbb{P}(S)$   $A \in \mathbb{P}($ 

• بخش ٣

تابع زیر را روی  $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n$  در نظر بگیرید. قصد داریم PDS بودن این کرنل را نشان دهیم.

 $K_{\alpha}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}') = \sum_{k=1}^{N} \min(|x_k|^{\alpha},|x_k'|^{\alpha})$   $\lim_{k \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{N} \min(|x_k|^{\alpha},|x_k'|^{\alpha})$ 

۲. به کمک بخش قبل، ابتدا نشان دهید که  $K_1$  یک کرنل PDS است. سپس همین نتیجه را به صورت مشابه برای یک  $\alpha$  دلخواه نیز به دست آورید.

$$K_{\alpha}(x,y) = \langle I < \alpha , I < b \rangle$$
 $|x| = |x| | |x| |x| | |x|$