

a)  $x_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$   
 $x_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Ορίζουμε τον πυρήνα  $k(x, x_i) = (1 + x^T x_i)^2$ ,  $i=1,2$

$$\Rightarrow k(x, x_i) = 1 + x_1^2 x_{i_1}^2 + 2x_1 x_2 x_{i_1} x_{i_2} + x_2^2 x_{i_2}^2 + 2x_1 x_{i_1} + 2x_2 x_{i_2}$$

Επειδή  $k(x, x_i) = \phi^T(x_i) \phi(x)$ , λαμβάνουμε:

$$\phi(x) = [1, x_1^2, \sqrt{2} x_1 x_2, x_2^2, \sqrt{2} x_1, \sqrt{2} x_2]^T$$

$$\phi(x_i) = [1, x_{i_1}^2 + \sqrt{2} x_{i_1} x_{i_2}, x_{i_2}^2, \sqrt{2} x_{i_1}, \sqrt{2} x_{i_2}]^T, i=1,2$$

Υπολογίζουμε τον πίνακα Gram:  $\phi(x_1) = [1, 0, 0, 1, 0, \sqrt{2}]^T$   
 $\phi(x_2) = [1, 1, 0, 0, \sqrt{2}, 0]^T$

$$K = \{k(x_i, x_j)\}_{i,j=1}^2 \Rightarrow K = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k(x_1, x_1) = 1 + 0 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 0 \cdot 1 \cdot 0 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1 + 1 + 2 = 4$$

$$k(x_1, x_2) = 1 + 0 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 0 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 0 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 0 = 1$$

$$k(x_2, x_1) = 1 + 1 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 0 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$k(x_2, x_2) = 1 + 1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 = 1 + 1 + 2 = 4$$



Υποθήρα  $d_1 = -1, d_2 = 1.$

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Tότε,  $Q(a) = \sum_{i=1}^2 a_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^2 a_i a_j d_i d_j k(x_i, x_j) =$

$$= a_1 + a_2 - \frac{1}{2} (4a_1^2 - a_1 a_2 - a_2 a_1 + 4a_2^2) =$$

$$= a_1 + a_2 - \frac{1}{2} (4a_1^2 - 2a_1 a_2 + 4a_2^2) =$$

$$= a_1 + a_2 - 2a_1^2 + a_1 a_2 - 2a_2^2$$

Η βέλτιστη λύση ως προς  $Q(a)$  ως προς τις δύο μεταβλητές

Lagrange δίνει:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial a_1} = 0 &\Rightarrow 1 - 4a_1 + a_2 = 0 \Rightarrow a_2 = 4a_1 - 1 \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial a_2} = 0 &\Rightarrow 1 + a_1 - 4a_2 = 0 \Rightarrow a_1 = 4a_2 - 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 = 4(4a_1 - 1) - 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 = 16a_1 - 4 - 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} b = -w^T x_2 (d_2 = 1) &\Rightarrow 15a_1 = 5 \Rightarrow a_1 = \frac{1}{3} \\ a_2 &= \frac{4}{3} - 1 = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned} \right\} a_1 = a_2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$W = \sum_{i=1}^2 a_i d_i \phi(x_i) = \frac{1}{3} (-\phi(x_1) + \phi(x_2)) = \frac{1}{3} [0, 1, 0, -1, \sqrt{2}, -1]$$

Το πρώτο βήμα είναι να υποδείκνουμε ότι  $b=0$ .



8)  $[-10, -2]$  : ποταμός ψύχος

$[-5, 3]$  : ψύχος

$[2, 8]$  : ποταμός κρύο

$[5, 16]$  : κρύο

$[15, 22]$  : δροσιά

$[22, 27]$  : ζέση

$[25, 34]$  : ~~και~~ ποταμός ζέση

$[33, 45]$  : καύσωνα.

