## The Radial Kernel (RBF)

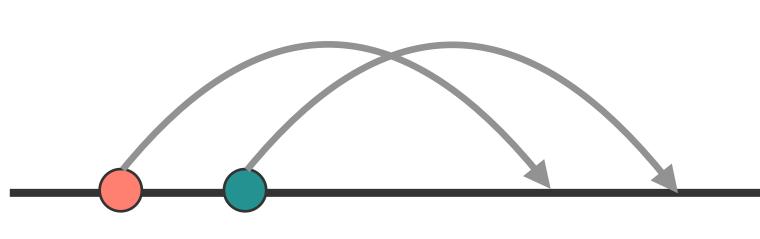
## The Radial Kernel

$$K(a,b) = e^{-\gamma}(a-b)^2$$

projects to infinite dimensional space works similar to nearest neighbors classifier

we can use the Polynomial Kernel to get the intuition behind how Radial Kernel works in infinite dimensions

$$K(a,b) = (a \cdot b + r)^d$$
  
 $\operatorname{set} r = 0 \Longrightarrow (a \cdot b)^d = a^d \cdot b^d$   
 $\operatorname{set} d = 1 \Longrightarrow (a) \cdot (b)$   
 $\operatorname{set} d = 2 \Longrightarrow (a^2) \cdot (b^2)$ 



## The Radial Kernel (RBF)

## The Radial Kernel

$$K(a,b) = e^{-\gamma}(a-b)^2$$

projects to infinite dimensional space works similar to nearest neighbors classifier

we can use the Polynomial Kernel to get the intuition behind how Radial Kernel works in infinite dimensions

$$K(a,b) = (a \cdot b + r)^d$$

$$\operatorname{set} r = 0 \Longrightarrow (a \cdot b)^d = a^d \cdot b^d$$

$$\operatorname{set} d = 1 \Longrightarrow (a) \cdot (b)$$

$$\operatorname{set} d = 2 \Longrightarrow (a^2) \cdot (b^2)$$

$$\operatorname{set} d = 3 \Longrightarrow (a^3) \cdot (b^3)$$