

5. Kernel

Kernel
315315523 ; 5.5

$$\text{def } \tilde{k}(x, x') = \frac{k(x, x')}{\sqrt{k(x, x) \cdot k(x', x')}} \quad \text{psd kernel} \rightarrow ($$

Kernel matrix \tilde{k} is positive semi-definite if $\tilde{k}(x, x')$ is positive semi-definite.

e.g. $\psi: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ PSD kernel k

$$k(x, x') = \langle \psi(x), \psi(x') \rangle$$

$$\tilde{k}(x, x') = \frac{k(x, x')}{\sqrt{k(x, x) \cdot k(x', x')}} \quad \text{Kern. matrix}$$

$$= \frac{\langle \psi(x), \psi(x') \rangle}{\sqrt{\|\psi(x)\|^2} \cdot \sqrt{\|\psi(x')\|^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\langle \psi(x), \psi(x') \rangle}{\|\psi(x)\| \cdot \|\psi(x')\|} = \frac{\psi(x)^T \psi(x')}{\|\psi(x)\| \cdot \|\psi(x')\|} = \frac{1}{\|\psi(x)\| \cdot \|\psi(x')\|} \psi(x)^T \psi(x')$$

$$\hat{\psi}(x) = \frac{\psi(x)}{\|\psi(x)\|}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle \hat{\psi}(x), \hat{\psi}(x') \rangle$$

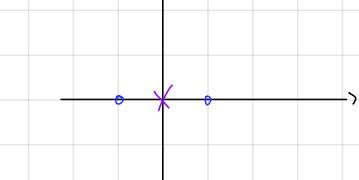
PSD $\Rightarrow \tilde{k}(x, x') \geq 0 \forall x, x' \in X$

$$\tilde{k}(x, x) = \frac{k(x, x)}{\sqrt{k(x, x) \cdot k(x, x)}} = \frac{k(x, x)}{k(x, x)} = 1$$

$$y_i \in \{-1, 1\} \quad S = \{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^n \quad (2)$$

$$S = \{((-1, 0), 1), ((0, 0), -1), ((1, 0), 1)\} \quad d=2$$

$$\psi(x_1, x_2) = (x_1, x_2, x_1^2 + x_2^2) \quad F = \mathbb{R}^3$$



$\text{Span}(\{\psi(x_1), \psi(x_2)\}) = \text{Span}(\{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\}) = \text{Span}(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix})$

Given $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$ such that $\nabla f(x)$ is PSD for all $x \in X$, then $\nabla f(x)$ is symmetric for all $x \in X$.

$$k(x_i, x_j) = \langle f(x_i), f(x_j) \rangle = f(x_i)^T f(x_j)$$

$\{c_i(x_i, y_i) \cdot g(x_i)^t g(y_i)\} \in \mathcal{G}$ 使得 $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ 的生成元 c_i 在 \mathcal{G} 中。

$$k_n(x,y) \cdot k_n(x,y) = f(x)^t f(y) \cdot g(x)^t g(y)$$

$$= Tr [f(x) f(y) g(x)^t g(y)]$$

$$= Tr [g(y) f(x)^t f(y) g(x)^t]$$

$$\approx \sum_i [g(y) f(x)^c f(y) g(x)^c]_{ii} = \sum_i \sum_j g_j(x) f_j(x) f_j(y) g_j(y)$$

25. $\forall x \exists y \forall z (h(x) \in e \rightarrow (y \in e \wedge h(y) = x))$

$$[h(x)]_{ij} = g_i(x) f_j(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{K}_X(x, y) &= \mathbb{K}_n(x, y) \mathbb{K}_n(x, y) = \sum_i \sum_j g_i(x) f_i(x) f_j(y) g_j(y) \in \text{ring } \mathcal{R} \\ &= \sum_i \sum_j g_i(x) f_i(x) g_j(y) f_j(y) \\ &\approx h(x)^t \cdot h(y) = \langle h(x), h(y) \rangle \end{aligned}$$

PSD (Right) k_x vs. "L" vs. ω

$$\sum = \text{Cov}(x) = E((x - E(x))(x - E(x))^t) = E(x x^t)$$

$\hat{x} = \langle V, x \rangle$ $\in \mathbb{R}^n$ $\text{Var}(x) = \bar{o}^2$ $\|V\|=1$ $\Rightarrow V \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times n}$

$$E(\hat{x}) = \langle V, E(x) \rangle = \langle V, \bar{o} \rangle = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(\hat{x}) &= E((\hat{x} - E(\hat{x}))^2) = E(\hat{x} \cdot \hat{x}) - E(\langle V, x \rangle \langle V, x \rangle) \\ &= E(V^t x \cdot x^t V) \\ &= V^t E(x x^t) V \\ &\stackrel{(1)}{\leq} u_1^t \sum u_i \end{aligned}$$

PLA $\cap \sum$ \bar{o}^2 \rightarrow $\text{Var}(x) = \bar{o}^2$ $\Rightarrow \bar{o}^2 = u_1^t \sum u_i$ $\stackrel{(1)}{\leq}$

1. 3

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Let } f_i \quad \forall i \in [0, n], u, v \in C \quad (1) \\
 g(\alpha v + (1-\alpha)u) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_i f_i(\alpha v + (1-\alpha)u) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_i (\alpha f_i(v) + (1-\alpha) f_i(u)) \\
 &= \alpha \sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_i f_i(v) + (1-\alpha) \sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_i f_i(u) \\
 &= \alpha g(v) + (1-\alpha) g(u)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Example: } g(x) = x^2 \quad f(x) = x \quad \text{both convex} \quad (2) \\
 (f \circ g)' &= 2x \quad (f \circ g)'' = -x^2 \quad f' = 1 \quad g' = 2x \quad f'' = 0 \quad g'' = 2 > 0 \\
 (f \circ g)' &= 2 < 0 \quad \cancel{\text{f is convex}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\text{Definition: } f \subseteq N \Leftrightarrow (3)$

$\alpha(u, t) + (1-\alpha)(v, s) \in \text{epi}(f) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \alpha \in [0, 1] \Rightarrow (u, t), (v, s) \in \text{epi}(f)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha(u, t) + (1-\alpha)(v, s) &= (\alpha u, \alpha t) + ((1-\alpha)v, (1-\alpha)s) \\
 &= (\alpha u + (1-\alpha)v, \alpha t + (1-\alpha)s)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Let } f(u) \leq t \quad (u, t) \in \text{epi}(f) \cup \text{rel int} \\
 & f(v) < s \quad (v, s) \in \text{epi}(f) \\
 f(\alpha u + (1-\alpha)v) &\leq \alpha f(u) + (1-\alpha)f(v) \leq \alpha t + (1-\alpha)s
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha(u, t) + (1-\alpha)(v, s) \in (\alpha u + (1-\alpha)v, \alpha t + (1-\alpha)s) \in \text{epi}(f) \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(v) = s \quad f(u) = t \quad \forall \alpha \in [0, 1], u, v \in C \quad (5) \quad \text{epi}(f) \supset N \cup \text{rel int} \\
 (v, s) \in \text{epi}(f) \quad f(v) < s \quad f(u) < t \quad \text{epi}(f) \supset N \cup \text{rel int} \\
 f(\alpha u + (1-\alpha)v) \leq \alpha t + (1-\alpha)s \quad \forall \alpha \in [0, 1], u, v \in C \quad (\alpha u + (1-\alpha)v, \alpha t + (1-\alpha)s) \in \text{epi}(f) \quad (6)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(\alpha u + (1-\alpha)v) \leq \alpha t + (1-\alpha)s = \alpha f(u) + (1-\alpha)f(v)$$

$\text{Definition: } f \subseteq N$

$$f(u) = \sup_{i \in I} (f_i(u)) \quad f: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f_i : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

(y)

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(\alpha u + (1-\alpha)v) &= \sup_{i \in I} f_i(\alpha u + (1-\alpha)v) \leq \sup_{i \in I} \alpha f_i(u) + (1-\alpha)f_i(v) \\
 &\leq \alpha \sup_{i \in I} f_i(u) + (1-\alpha) \sup_{i \in I} f_i(v) \\
 &= \alpha f(u) + (1-\alpha)f(v)
 \end{aligned}$$

1.4

$$\forall \alpha \in [0, 1] \Rightarrow (w, b), (w', b') \vdash (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(\alpha w + (1-\alpha)w', \alpha b + (1-\alpha)b') &= \max(0, 1 - y(x^\top(w + (1-\alpha)w') + \alpha b + (1-\alpha)b')) \\
 &= \max(0, 1 - y(\alpha x^\top w + (1-\alpha)x^\top w' + \alpha b + (1-\alpha)b')) \\
 &= \max(0, 1 - y(\alpha x^\top w - (1-\alpha)y x^\top w' - y \alpha b - y(1-\alpha)b')) \\
 &= \max(0, 1 - \alpha y(x^\top w + b) - (1-\alpha)y(x^\top w' + b')) \\
 &\stackrel{\text{由上式得 } \geq 1 - y(x^\top w + b)}{=} \max(0, \alpha(1 - y(x^\top w + b)) + (1-\alpha)(1 - y(x^\top w' + b'))) \\
 &\leq \alpha \max(0, 1 - y(x^\top w + b)) + (1-\alpha) \max(0, 1 - y(x^\top w' + b')) \\
 &\leq \alpha f(w, b) + (1-\alpha)f(w', b')
 \end{aligned}$$

由 e125

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial b} = -y \quad \frac{\partial h}{\partial w} = -y x^\top \quad \forall h(w, b) = 1 - y x^\top w - y b \quad \text{由 e125} \quad (6)$$

$$g(w, b) = \begin{cases} 0 & f(w, b) = 0 \\ (-y x^\top, -y) & f(w, b) \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_k g_k \in \partial \sum_k f_k(x) \quad (\exists \quad f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m f_i(x) \quad F: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad (7)$$

$x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ 时 $f(x) = \sum_i f_i(x)$

$$f_k(u) \geq f_k(x) + \langle g_k, u - x \rangle$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m f_i(u) \geq \sum_{i=1}^m f_i(x) + \langle g_i, u - x \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^m f_i(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \langle g_i, u - x \rangle$$

$$\sum_k g_k \in \partial \sum_k f_k(x) \quad (\text{由 e125})$$

$$f(w, b) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m l_{x_i, y_i}^{\text{hinge}}(w, b) + \frac{\lambda}{2} \|w\|^2 \quad (8)$$

$f_i(w, b) = l_{x_i, y_i}^{\text{hinge}}(w, b)$ if y_i is a non-zero label

$$g_i(w, b) = \begin{cases} 0 & f_i(w, b) = 0 \\ -y_i & f_i(w, b) \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m g_i(w, b) \in \partial \sum_{i=1}^m f_i(w, b) \rightarrow \text{梯度} \quad \text{for } w$$

$$\frac{\partial \frac{\lambda}{2} \|w\|^2}{\partial b} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial \frac{\lambda}{2} \|w\|^2}{\partial w} = \lambda w \quad \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m g_i(w, b) + \lambda(w, 0) \in \partial f(w, b) \quad (\text{由 } w \text{ 的梯度})$$

(由 w 的梯度)

2.1.1

לעתה נסמן את הנקודות על ציר ה- x ונקראים אותן L_1 ו- L_2 . מכאן ניתן לראות ש- L_1 ו- L_2 מוחזק בנקודה אחת, ו- L_1 מוחזק בנקודה שנייה.

ללא מילוי נספח מס' 85,pta מילוי.

$$0,008 \quad ; \text{hsl}(\text{theta}, 10\%) \quad \text{L}_1 \quad 112\% \quad 70\% \quad 0\%$$

$$1.4 \cdot e^{-9} \quad ; \text{hsl}(\text{theta}, 10\%) \quad \text{L}_2 \quad 112\% \quad 70\% \quad 0\%$$

לעתה נסמן את הנקודות על ציר ה- x ונקראים אותן x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n . נסמן את הנקודות על ציר ה- y ונקראים אותן y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n .

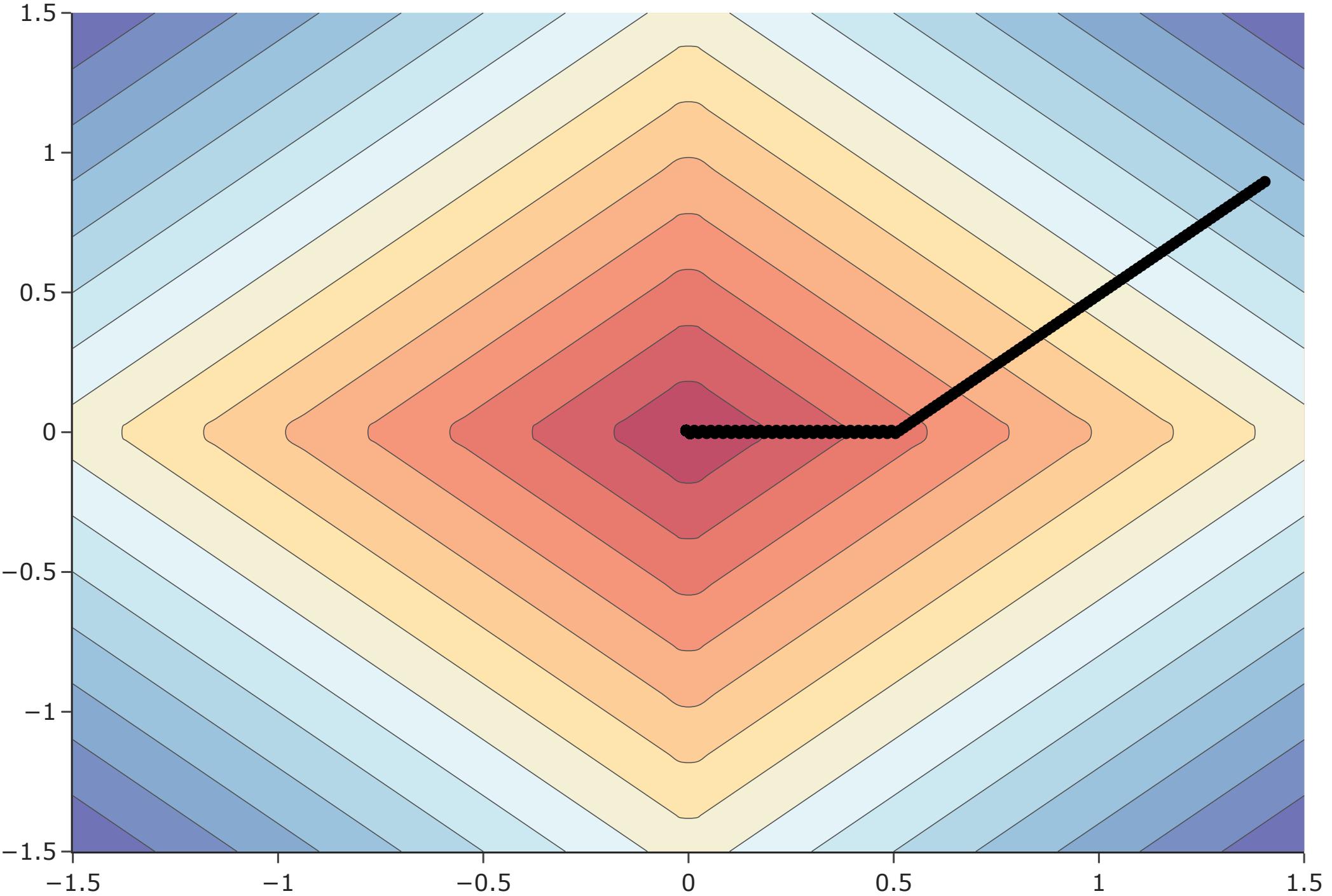
0.00013 112 216 128 2 ?
0.36956 112 208 8 11861 (9)

0.27173 ≈ 60% (0.005) \times 100% ≈ 5%

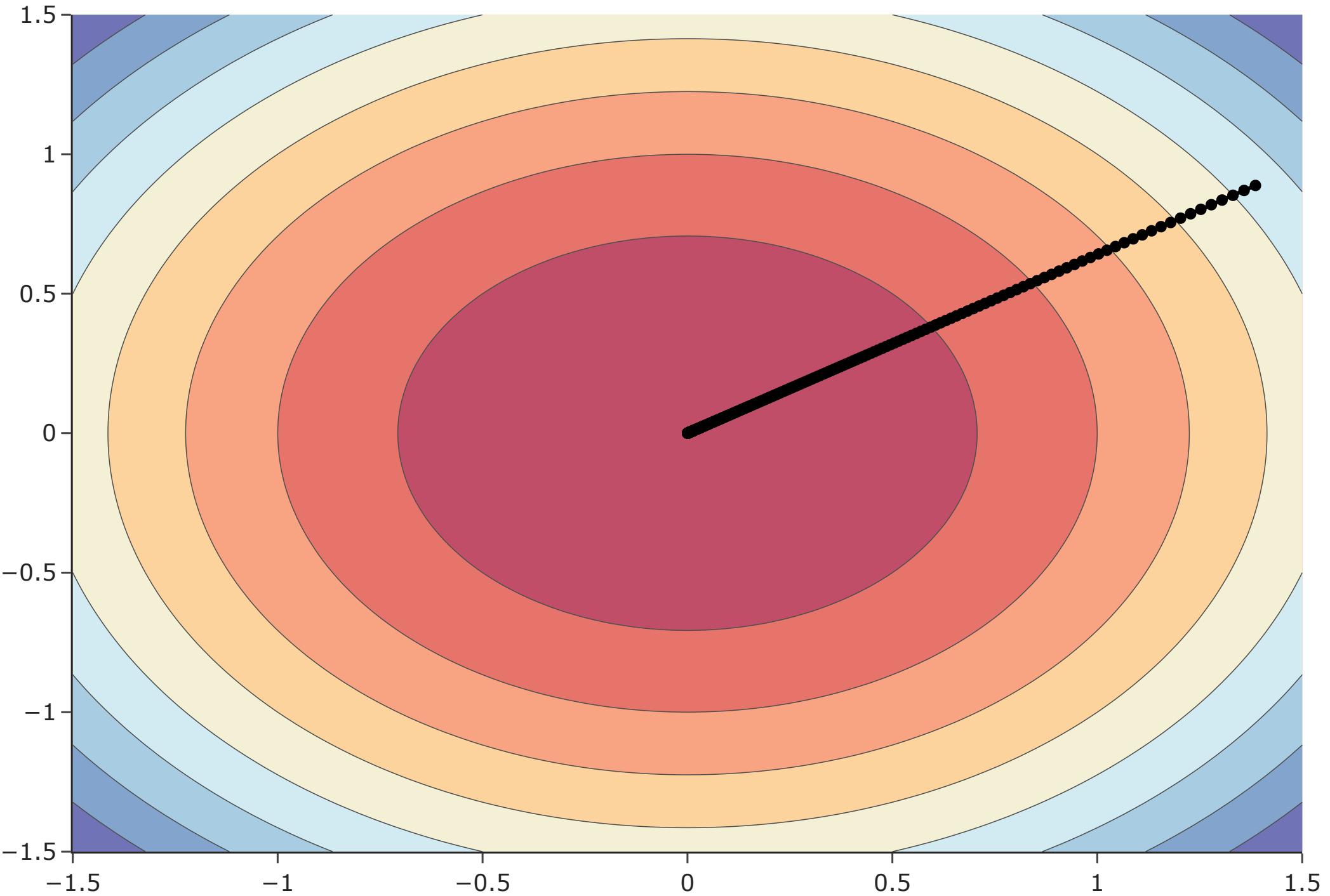
0.260869 " " " " 0.05 " L₂ 75% " " " " " " " " (11)

ג' אֶלְעָזָר וְבָנָיו

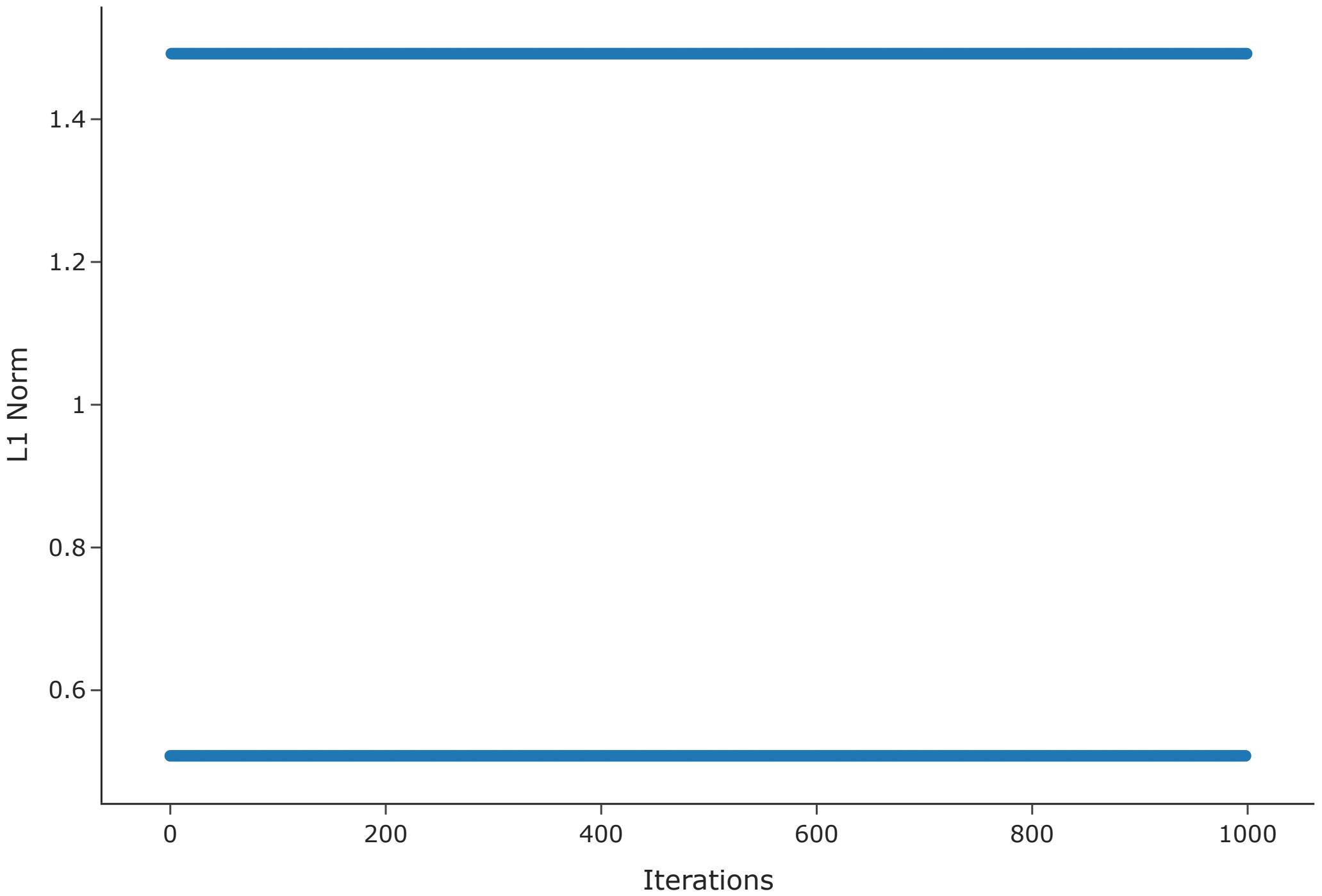
GD Descent Path Decent plot of L1 with eta:0.01



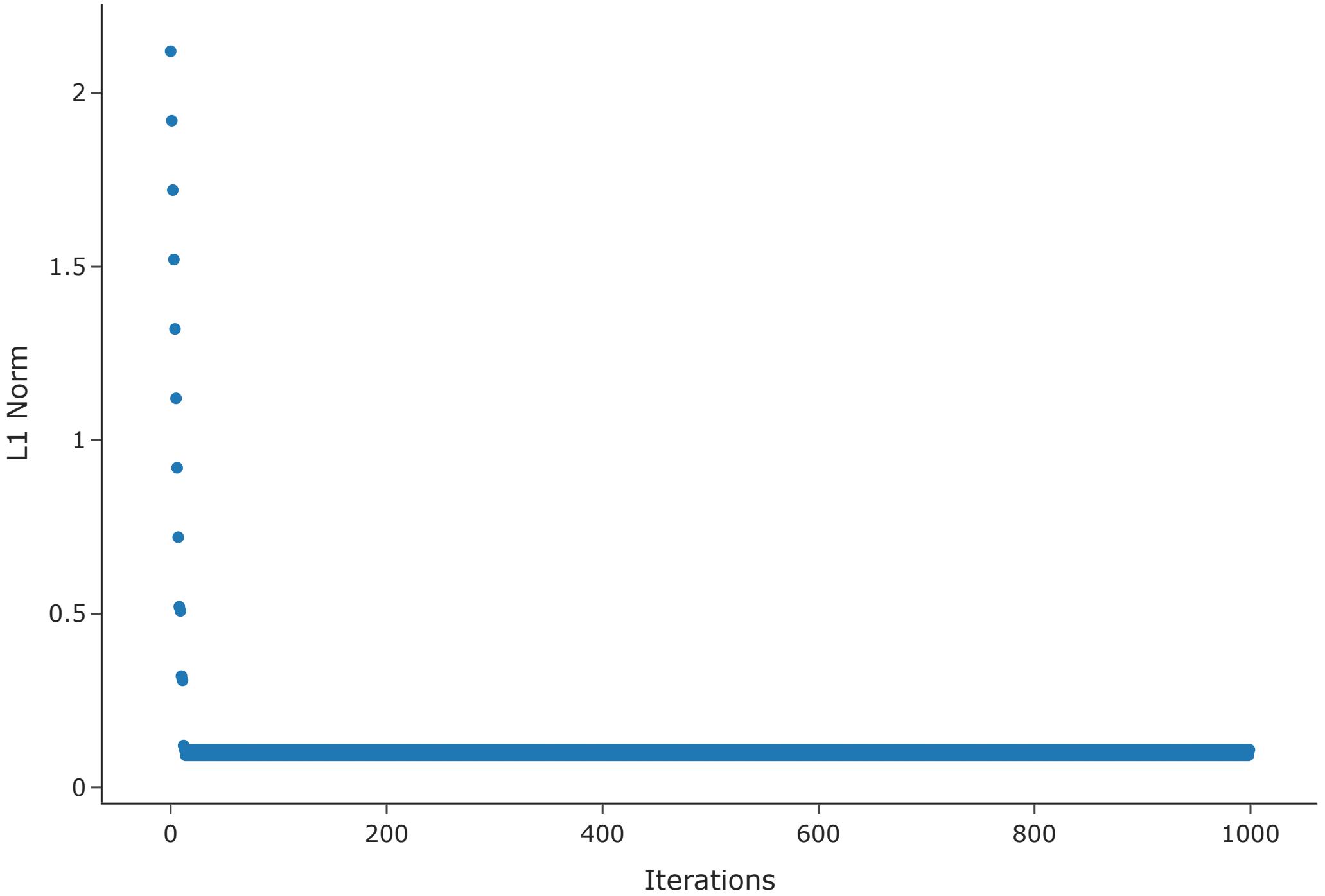
GD Descent Path Decent plot of L2 with eta:0.01



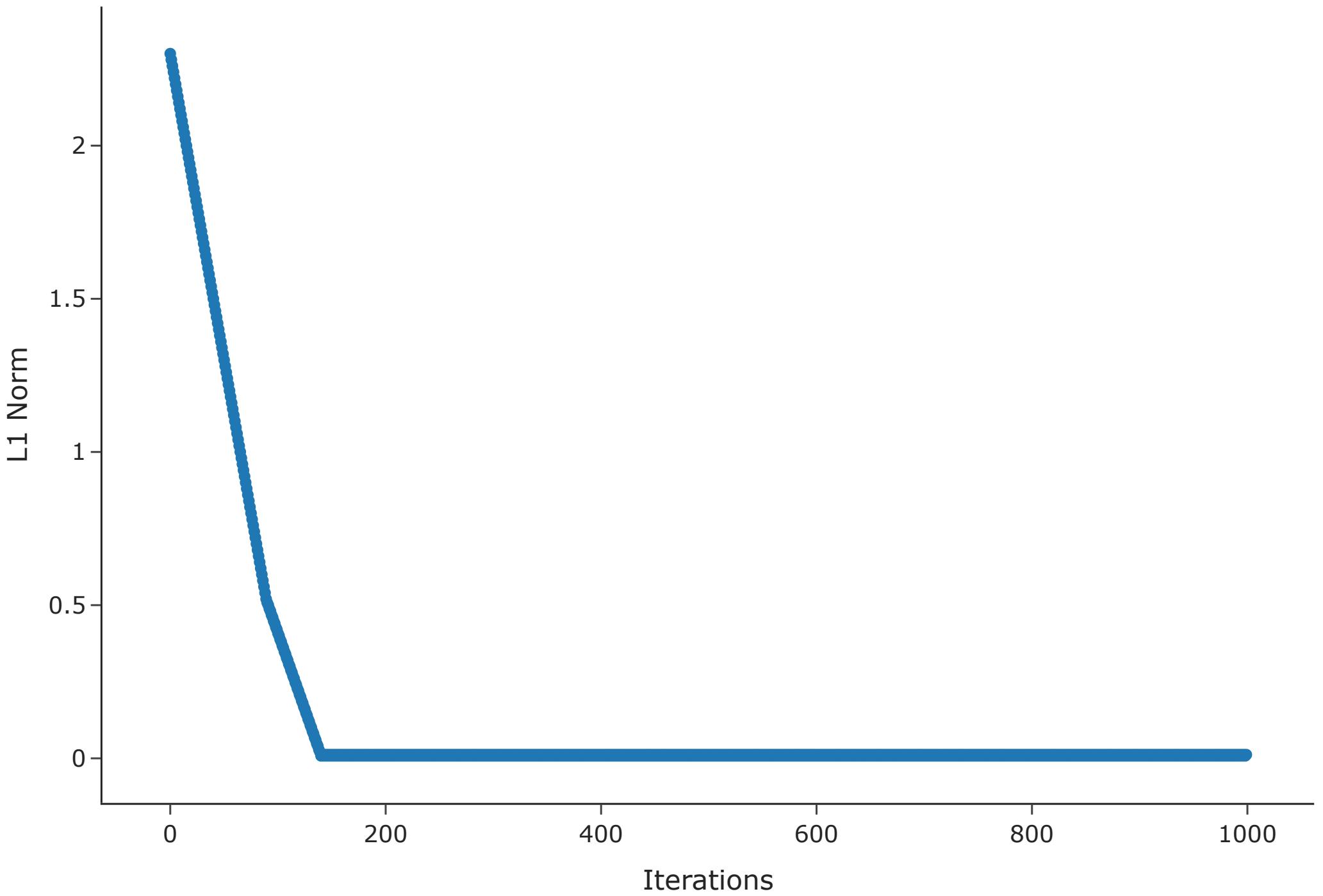
Convergence Rate: Norm L1, eta:1



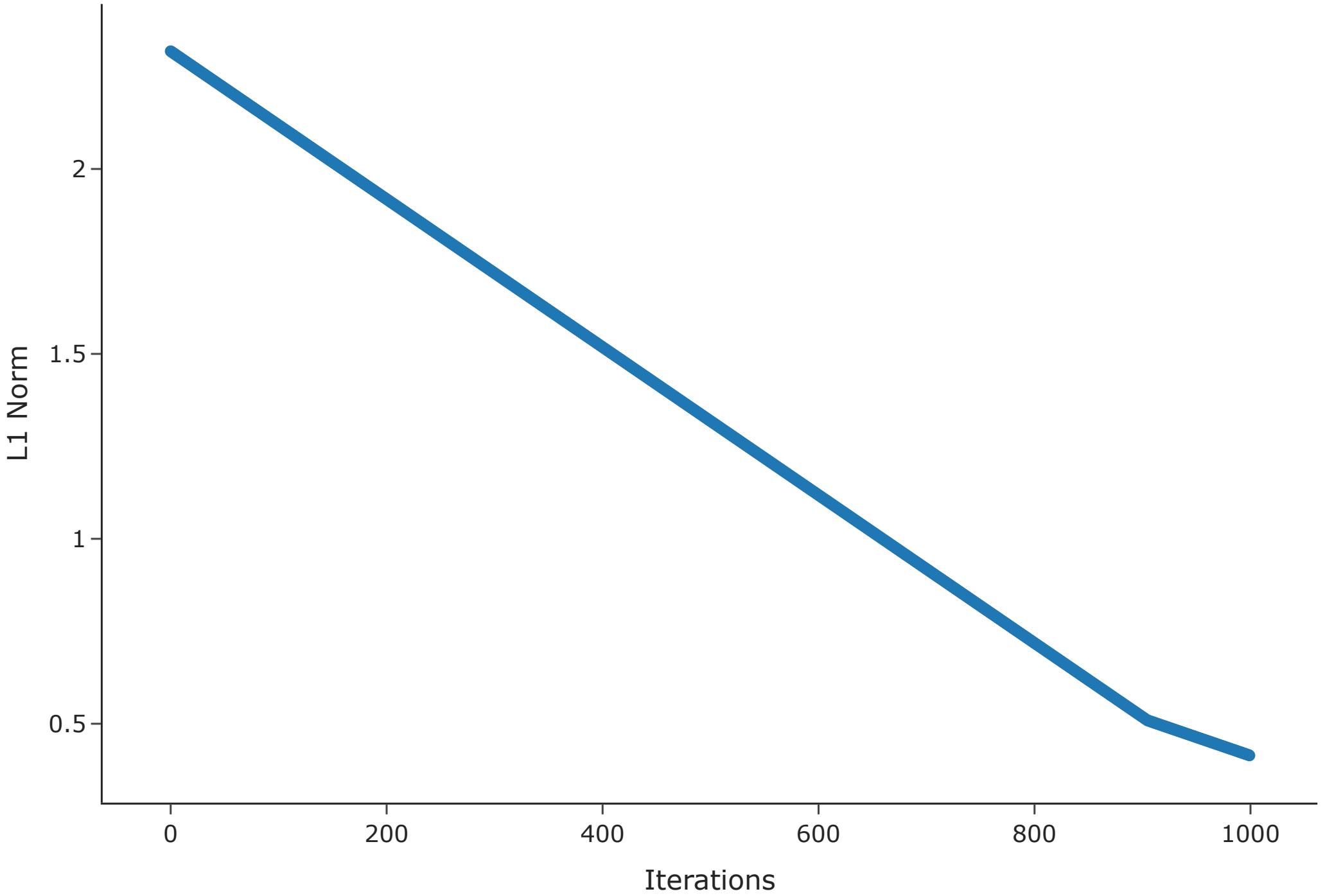
Convergence Rate: Norm L1, eta:0.1



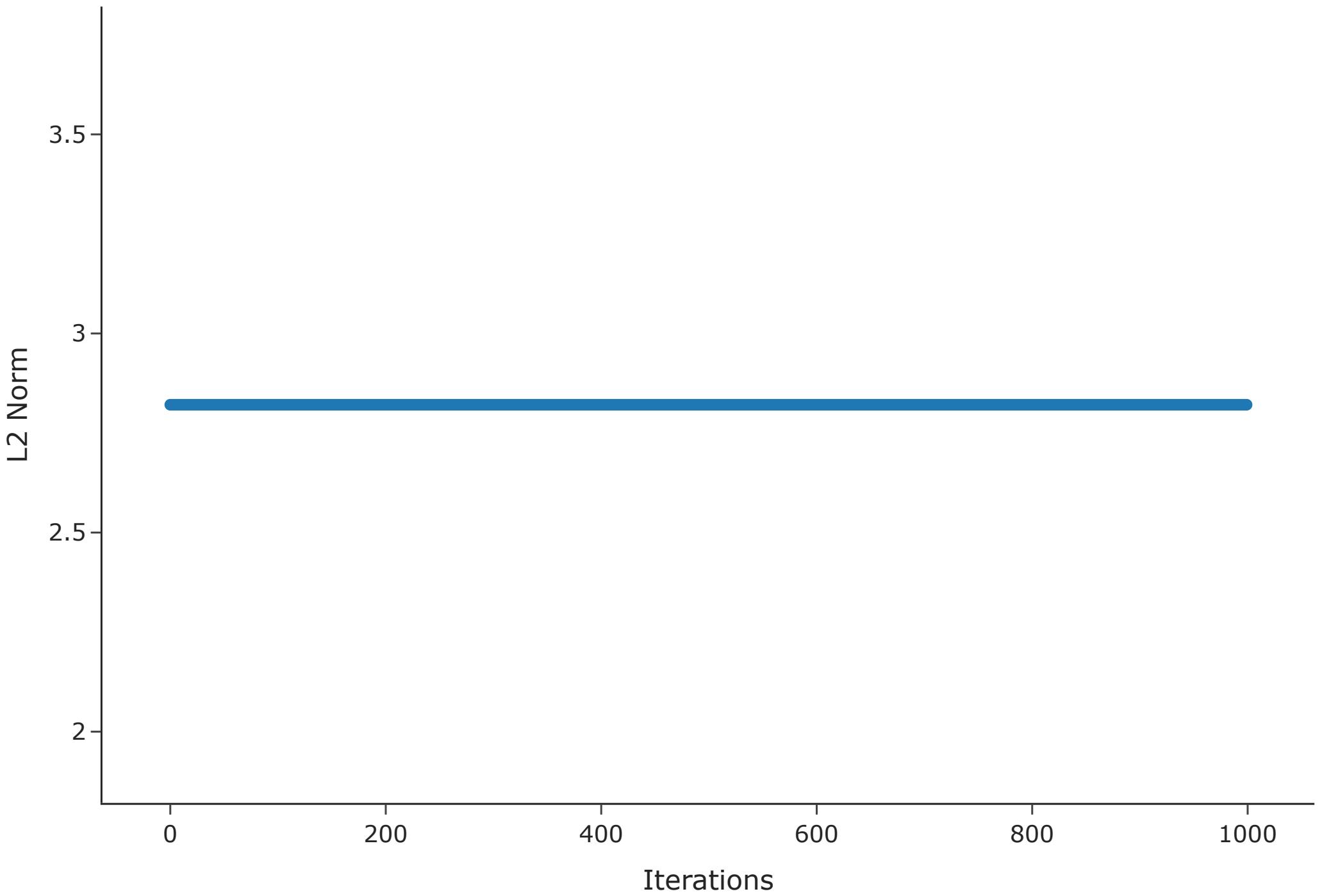
Convergence Rate: Norm L1, eta:0.01



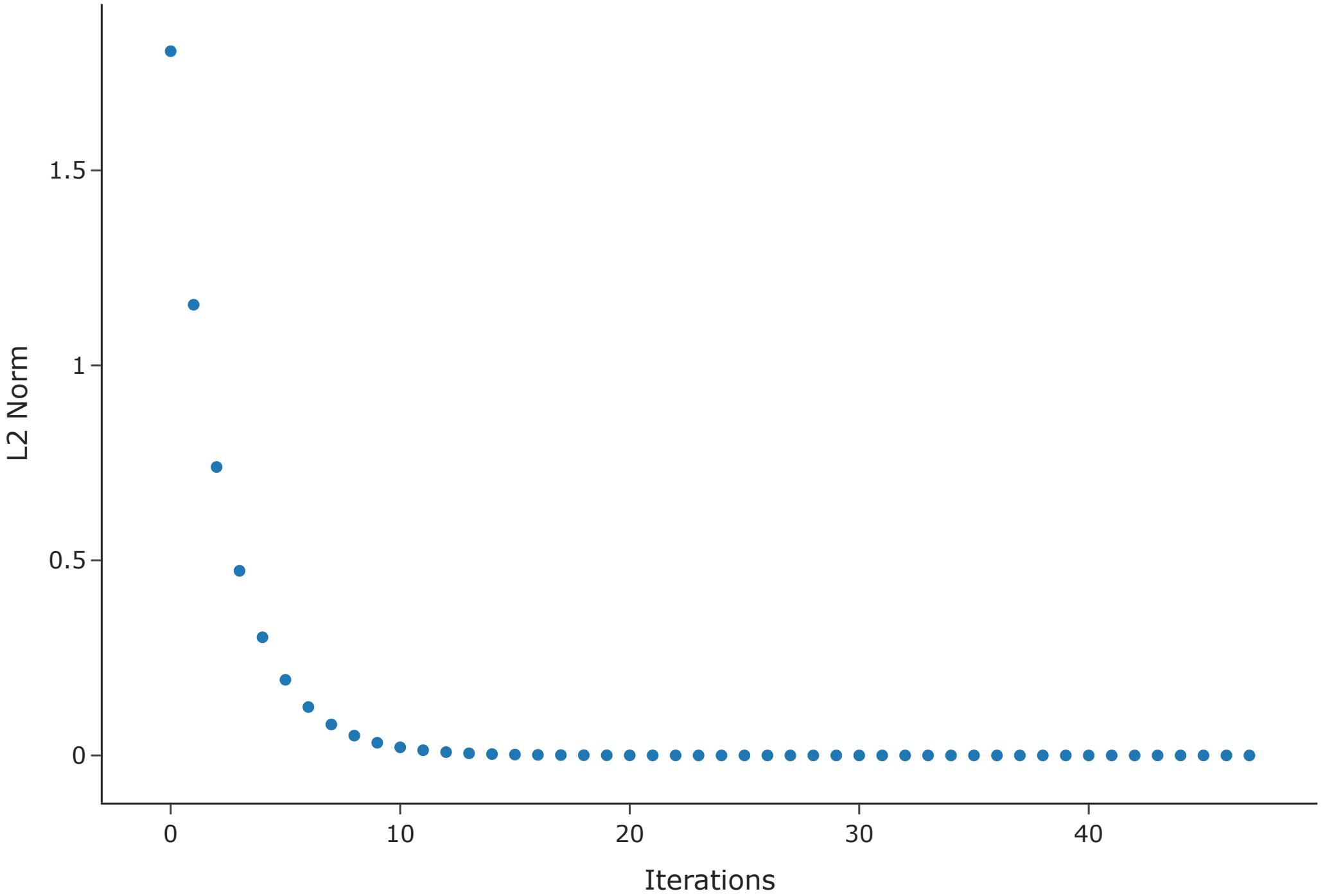
Convergence Rate: Norm L1, eta:0.001



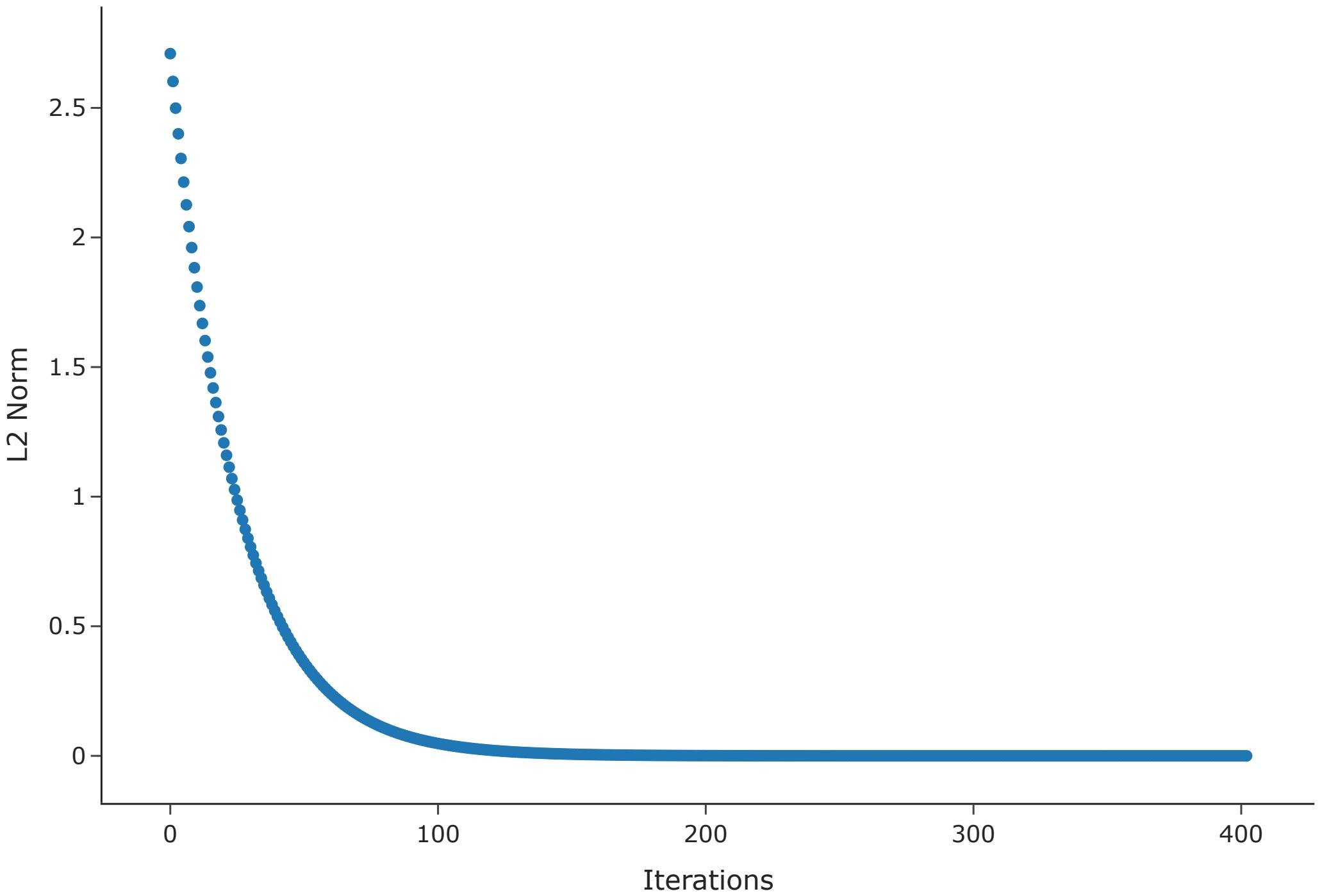
Convergence Rate: Norm L2, eta:1



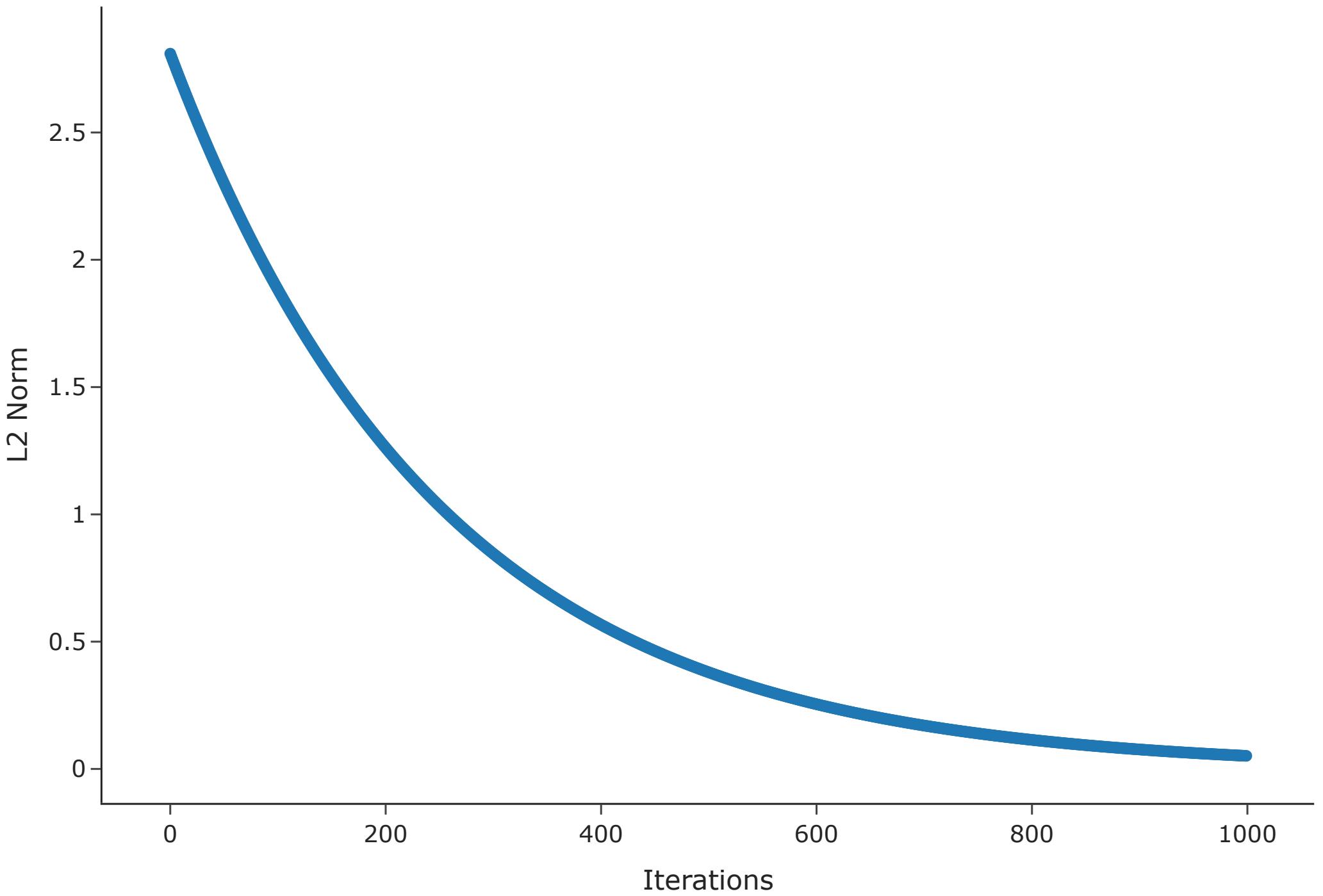
Convergence Rate: Norm L2, eta:0.1



Convergence Rate: Norm L2, eta:0.01



Convergence Rate: Norm L2, eta:0.001



ROC Curve Of Fitted Model - AUC = 0.744937

