Advanced Machine Learning Homework 5

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1 Kernel Functions for Support Vector Machines

Given input dimension d, input data \mathbf{x} , \mathbf{y} can be expressed as $\mathbf{\vec{x}} = (x_1, ..., x_d)$, $\mathbf{\vec{y}} = (y_1, ..., y_d)$, An SVM kernel function $k(\mathbf{\vec{x}}, \mathbf{\vec{y}})$ can be expressed as the dot product of the transformation of $\mathbf{\vec{x}}$, $\mathbf{\vec{y}}$ by a transformation function γ , that is to say,

$$k(\vec{\mathbf{x}}, \vec{\mathbf{y}}) = \gamma(\vec{\mathbf{x}}) \cdot \gamma(\vec{\mathbf{y}}) \tag{1}$$

Problems

Derive the transformation function γ for the following SVM kernels, also compute the VC Dimension for the SVM model based on these kernels.

1.
$$k(\vec{\mathbf{x}}, \vec{\mathbf{y}}) = (\vec{\mathbf{x}} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{y}})^n$$

2.
$$k(\vec{\mathbf{x}}, \vec{\mathbf{y}}) = (\vec{\mathbf{x}} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{y}} + 1)^n$$

3.
$$k(\vec{\mathbf{x}}, \vec{\mathbf{y}}) = e^{-\sigma(||\vec{\mathbf{x}}||^2 + ||\vec{\mathbf{y}}||^2)}$$

$1. \ k(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = (\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y})^n$

展开: $(x_1y_1 + x_2y_2 + \ldots + x_dy_d)^n$ 根据多项式定理: $\sum \frac{n!}{n_1!n_2!\ldots n_d!} (x_1y_1)^{n_1} (x_2y_2)^{n_2} \ldots (x_dy_d)^{n_d}$,

其中 $n_1 + n_2 + ... + n_d = n$

由此可得:

$$\gamma(\vec{x}) = \sqrt{\sum_{n_1! n_2! \dots n_d!} (x_1)^{n_1} (x_2)^{n_2} \dots (x_d)^{n_d}}$$

VC dimension 取决于多项式的项数,因此为: $C_{n+d-1}^d + 1$

2. $k(\vec{y} = (\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y}) = (\vec{y} + 1)^{n}$

和上面的类似, 多一个常数项:

相应的, VC dimension = \$C_{n+d}^d +1\$

3.
$$k(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = e^{-\sigma(\|\vec{x}\|^2 + \|\vec{y}\|^2)}$$

可得:
$$\gamma(\vec{x}) = e^{-\sigma(\|\vec{x}\|^2)}$$