

Kernel method for SVM:

Goal: in x_+, x_- 2 classes in \mathbb{R}^n find a linear perceptron

Idea: Transform x_+, x_- into space H where

x_+, x_- are affinely separable set

where x_+, x_- classes in \mathbb{R}^n (a linear perceptron in H).

(is) transform perceptron in \mathbb{R}^n into

x_+, x_- 

Def: ϕ continuous symmetric map.

$$k: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$\subset \mathbb{R}^n$

is a positive kernel and finite set $\{x_1, \dots, x_N\}$

$$K = [k(x_i, x_j)]_{i,j=1, \dots, N}$$

is a positive semi-definite.

$$(u^T K u \geq 0 \quad \forall u \in \mathbb{R}^n)$$

Thm: ϕ is a positive kernel and Hilbert space H

(is) map. $\phi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow H$

$$k(x, y) = \langle \underbrace{\phi(x)}_{\mathbb{R}^n}, \underbrace{\phi(y)}_{\mathbb{R}^n} \rangle_H \quad \text{for } x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

Hilbert sp: no vector space w/ inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_H$

norm (normed elements $\neq 0$) no.

$$\|u\|_H^2 = \langle u, u \rangle_H.$$

w/ complete (any Cauchy sequence converges in H).

no orthogonal basis. no basis.

$$u \perp v \text{ in } H \text{ implies } \langle u, v \rangle_H = 0$$

no Hilbert sp no linear combinations no functional $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ no linear

$$k_x: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, y \mapsto k_x(y) := k(x, y)$$

no linear.

$$\langle k_x, k_y \rangle = k(x, y).$$

no linear $\Phi(x) = k_x$ no

$$\langle \Phi(x), \Phi(y) \rangle_H = \langle k_x, k_y \rangle = k(x, y).$$

no linear:

1.) $k(x, y) = \langle x, y \rangle^d$, no $d \in \mathbb{N}$. $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\text{no: } k(x, y) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i \right)^d = \sum_{\substack{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n \\ |\alpha| = d}} \binom{d}{\alpha} x^\alpha y^\alpha$$

$$\text{no: } |\alpha| = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i, \quad \binom{d}{\alpha} = \frac{d!}{\alpha_1! \dots \alpha_n!}$$

$$\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \in \mathbb{N}^n, \quad x^\alpha = x_1^{\alpha_1} x_2^{\alpha_2} \dots x_n^{\alpha_n}$$

$$\text{Def. } \Phi(x) = \left(\binom{d}{\alpha}^{\frac{1}{2}} x^\alpha \right)_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n, |\alpha|=d}$$

Gx: $k(x, y) = \langle x, y \rangle^d$ (with $n=3, d=2$, $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^3$)

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow k(x, y) &= k\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}\right) \\ &= \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle^2 \end{aligned}$$

(with $n=3, d=2$)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rewriting } k(x, y) &= (x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + x_3 y_3)^2 \\ &= (x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + x_3 y_3)(x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + x_3 y_3) \\ &= \left[(x_1 y_1)^2 + (x_1 y_1)(x_2 y_2) + (x_1 y_1)(x_3 y_3) \right] \\ &+ \left[(x_2 y_2)(x_1 y_1) + (x_2 y_2)^2 + (x_2 y_2)(x_3 y_3) \right] \\ &+ \left[(x_3 y_3)(x_1 y_1) + (x_3 y_3)(x_2 y_2) + (x_3 y_3)^2 \right] \\ &= (x_1 y_1)^2 + (x_2 y_2)^2 + (x_3 y_3)^2 \\ &+ 2(x_1 y_1)(x_2 y_2) + 2(x_1 y_1)(x_3 y_3) \\ &+ 2(x_2 y_2)(x_3 y_3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} k(x, y) &= x_1^2 y_1^2 + x_2^2 y_2^2 + x_3^2 y_3^2 \\ &+ 2(x_1 x_2)(y_1 y_2) + 2(x_1 x_3)(y_1 y_3) + 2(x_2 x_3)(y_2 y_3) \end{aligned}$$

შედეგად

$$k(x, y) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i \right)^d = \sum_{\substack{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n \\ |\alpha| = d}} \binom{d}{\alpha} x^\alpha y^\alpha \quad \checkmark$$

გადავხედავ, $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^3$ და $|\alpha| = 2$.

$$\text{შედეგად: } \alpha = (2, 0, 0), (0, 2, 0), (0, 0, 2) \\ (1, 1, 0), (1, 0, 1), (0, 1, 1)$$

შედეგად ვიხედავთ:

$$k(x, y) = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^3, |\alpha|=2} \binom{d}{\alpha} x^\alpha y^\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^6 \binom{d}{\alpha_i} x^{\alpha_i} y^{\alpha_i}$$

$$(d=2) = \binom{2}{\alpha_1} x^{\alpha_1} y^{\alpha_1} + \binom{2}{\alpha_2} x^{\alpha_2} y^{\alpha_2} + \binom{2}{\alpha_3} x^{\alpha_3} y^{\alpha_3} \\ + \binom{2}{\alpha_4} x^{\alpha_4} y^{\alpha_4} + \binom{2}{\alpha_5} x^{\alpha_5} y^{\alpha_5} + \binom{2}{\alpha_6} x^{\alpha_6} y^{\alpha_6}$$

$$\binom{d}{\alpha} = \frac{d!}{\alpha_1! \dots \alpha_n!} \quad x^\alpha = x_1^{\alpha_1} \dots x_n^{\alpha_n}$$

$$= \frac{2!}{2!} x_1^2 y_1^2 + \frac{2!}{2!} x_2^2 y_2^2 + \frac{2!}{2!} x_3^2 y_3^2 \\ + \frac{2!}{1!1!} (x_1 x_2) (y_1 y_2) + \frac{2!}{1!1!} (x_1 x_3) (y_1 y_3) \\ + \frac{2!}{1!1!} (x_2 x_3) (y_2 y_3)$$

$$k(x, y) = x_1^2 y_1^2 + x_2^2 y_2^2 + x_3^2 y_3^2 + 2(x_1 x_2) (y_1 y_2) \\ + 2(x_1 x_3) (y_1 y_3) + 2(x_2 x_3) (y_2 y_3) \quad \checkmark$$

შედეგად $\phi(x) = \left(\binom{2}{\alpha_i} \frac{1}{2} x^{\alpha_i} \right)_{i=1, \dots, 6}$.

$$= \binom{2}{\alpha_1} \frac{1}{2} x^{\alpha_1} + \binom{2}{\alpha_2} \frac{1}{2} x^{\alpha_2} + \binom{2}{\alpha_3} \frac{1}{2} x^{\alpha_3} \\ + \binom{2}{\alpha_4} \frac{1}{2} x^{\alpha_4} + \binom{2}{\alpha_5} \frac{1}{2} x^{\alpha_5} + \binom{2}{\alpha_6} \frac{1}{2} x^{\alpha_6}$$

$$(\alpha_1 = (2, 0, 0), \alpha_2 = (0, 2, 0), \alpha_3 = (0, 0, 2), \alpha_4 = (1, 1, 0), \alpha_5 = (1, 0, 1), \\ \alpha_6 = (0, 1, 1))$$

$$= \left(\frac{2!}{2!}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} x_1^2 + \left(\frac{2!}{2!}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} x_2^2 + \left(\frac{2!}{2!}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} x_3^2 \\ + \left(\frac{2!}{1!1!}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} x_1 x_2 + \left(\frac{2!}{1!1!}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} x_1 x_3 + \left(\frac{2!}{1!1!}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} x_2 x_3$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(x) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + \sqrt{2} x_1 x_2 + \sqrt{2} x_1 x_3 + \sqrt{2} x_2 x_3$$

(monomial.)
 נראה כי $\phi(x)$ היא פונקציה רגולרית על \mathbb{R}^3 ונראה כי $d=2$.
 \mathbb{R}^6 היא Hilbert space H של פונקציות רגולריות על \mathbb{R}^3 .

הנורמה $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_H$ היא scalar product של \mathbb{R}^6
 (Euclidean norm.)

$$2.) \quad k(x, y) = (1 + \langle x, y \rangle)^d \quad \text{כאשר } d \in \mathbb{N}$$

נראה.

$$k(x, y) = \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i\right)^d = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n, |\alpha| \leq d} \frac{1}{(d-|\alpha|)!} \binom{d}{\alpha} x^\alpha y^\alpha$$

וכן.

$$\Phi(x) = \left(\left(\frac{1}{(d-|\alpha|)!} \binom{d}{\alpha} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} x^\alpha \right)_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^d, |\alpha| \leq d}$$

is a finite dimensional Hilbert space.

$\Phi(x)$ is a feature map that maps x to a high dimensional space.

$$3.) \quad k(x, y) = \tanh(\alpha \langle x, y \rangle + \beta) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{for } \alpha, \beta \text{ parameters.} \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Hilbert space} \\ \text{inf. dim.} \end{array}$$

$$4.) \quad k(x, y) = \exp(-\|x-y\|^2 / (2\sigma^2))$$

is a kernel.

Let X_+, X_- be affinely separable sets.

Let SVM. The kernel $k(x, y)$ and $\phi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow H$ map X_+, X_- to H .

Let SVM. Let λ^* be the optimal solution.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{maximize } \tilde{F}(\lambda) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^N \lambda_i \lambda_j y_i y_j \langle \phi(x_i), \phi(x_j) \rangle_H \\ \quad + \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i \\ \text{subject to } \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i y_i = 0 \quad \text{and } \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_N \geq 0 \end{array} \right.$$

ω ορισμένη (ή τουλάχιστον).

$$\hat{F}(\lambda) = -\frac{1}{2} z^T K z + \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i$$

Για να $K \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$, $z \in \mathbb{R}^N$ και

$$K_{ij} = k(x_i, x_j) \quad \text{με } z_i = \lambda_i y_i$$

είναι ο διάνυσμα $\lambda^* = (\lambda_1^*, \lambda_2^*, \dots, \lambda_N^*)$ η λύση

$$\omega^* = \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i^* y_i \phi(x_i) \in H$$

ήδη.

$$\theta^* = \frac{1}{2} \left(\min_{x \in X_+} \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i^* y_i k(x_i, x) + \max_{y \in X_-} \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i^* y_i k(x_i, y) \right) \in \mathbb{R}$$

ηδη optimal separating hyperplane του H είναι

$$H^* = \{y \in H \mid \langle \omega^*, y \rangle_H = \theta^*\}$$

Εάν $x \in X_+$ τότε $\phi(x) \in \phi(X_+)$ άρα

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \omega^*, \phi(x) \rangle_H &= \left\langle \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i^* y_i \phi(x_i), \phi(x) \right\rangle_H \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i^* y_i \underbrace{\langle \phi(x_i), \phi(x) \rangle_H}_{= k(x_i, x)} > \theta^* \end{aligned}$$

Για να ορίσουμε $y \in X_-$

$$= k(x_i, x)$$

$$\langle \omega^*, \hat{\Phi}(y) \rangle_{\mathcal{H}} = \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i^* y_i \langle \underbrace{\hat{\Phi}(x_i), \hat{\Phi}(y)}_{k(x_i, y)} \rangle < \theta^*$$

Let ω^* be the optimal weights $x_+, x_- \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ in \mathcal{H} .

we define $f(x_{\pm}) = \pm 1$ goal (a.e.).

$$f(x) = \text{sign} \left(\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i^* y_i k(x_i, x)}_{S(x)} - \theta^* \right)$$

Transformed
perceptron
in \mathbb{R}^N

$S(x)$ activation fn.

Remark: Transforming the data points into \mathcal{H} .

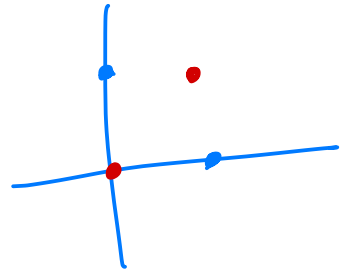
λ^*, θ^* are activation fn $S(x)$

for which $k(x, y)$ is the kernel $\hat{\Phi}(x)$

Ex: (positive kernel since XOR operator.)

Let $f: \{0, 1\}^2 \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$ with XOR operator

	XOR	
$x_1 = (0, 0)$	$y_1 = -1$	(0)
$x_2 = (0, 1)$	$y_2 = 1$	(1)
$x_3 = (1, 0)$	$y_3 = 1$	(1)
$x_4 = (1, 1)$	$y_4 = -1$	(0)



for $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} k(x, y) = \langle x, y \rangle^2 \\ \text{for } x, y \in \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ or } \mathbb{R}^n \end{array} \right\}$

$$\Rightarrow K = [k(x_i, x_j)]_{i,j=1,\dots,4} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} k(x_1, x_1) = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle^2 = 0 \\ k(x_2, x_2) = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle^2 = 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$k(x_2, x_3) = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle^2 = 0$$

⋮

$$k(x_4, x_4) = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle^2 = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow z = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \lambda_1 \\ y_2 \lambda_2 \\ y_3 \lambda_3 \\ y_4 \lambda_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \\ \lambda_3 \\ -\lambda_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{F}(\lambda) = -\frac{1}{2} z^T K z + \sum_{i=1}^4 \lambda_i$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -\lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \\ \lambda_3 \\ \lambda_4 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \\ \lambda_3 \\ -\lambda_4 \end{bmatrix} + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + \lambda_4$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[\lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2 + 4\lambda_4^2 - 2\lambda_2\lambda_4 - 2\lambda_3\lambda_4 \right] + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + \lambda_4$$

$$\tilde{F}(\lambda) = -\frac{1}{2} (\lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2) - 2\lambda_4^2 + \lambda_2\lambda_4 + \lambda_3\lambda_4$$

nutzwertbed. $\sum_{i=1}^4 y_i \lambda_i = 0 \Rightarrow -\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 - \lambda_4 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 - \lambda_4$$

11111 $\hat{F}(\lambda) = 9\lambda^2$

$$\hat{F}(\lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4) = -\frac{1}{2}(\lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2) - 2\lambda_4^2 + \lambda_2\lambda_4 + \lambda_3\lambda_4 + 2\lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3$$

11111 $\nabla \hat{F} = \vec{0}$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \hat{F} = \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda_2 + \lambda_4 + 2 \\ -\lambda_3 + \lambda_4 + 2 \\ -4\lambda_4 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \text{--- ①} \\ \text{--- ②} \\ \text{--- ③} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{①} \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = \lambda_4 + 2 \\ \text{②} \Rightarrow \lambda_3 = \lambda_4 + 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = \lambda_4 + 2$$

11111 ③ $\Rightarrow -4\lambda_4 + (\lambda_4 + 2) + (\lambda_4 + 2) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_4 = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

11111 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = \lambda_4 + 2 = 2 + 2 = 4$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 - \lambda_4 = 4 + 4 - 2 = 6$$

$$\therefore \lambda^* = (6, 4, 4, 2)$$

11111 ω^* 11111 θ^*

$$\omega^* = \sum_{i=1}^4 \lambda_i^* y_i \Phi(x_i)$$

$$= 6(-1) \Phi\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) + 4(+1) \Phi\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

11111 $\Phi(x) = (x_1^2, x_2^2, \sqrt{2}x_1x_2)^T$

$$+ 4(+1) \Phi\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) + 2(-1) \phi\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\omega^* = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

für $\theta^* = 1$

normiert: für $\theta^* = 1$
 $\theta^* = 1$.

also: $H^* = \left\{ y \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \left\langle \underbrace{2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}}_{\omega^*}, \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = 1 \right\}$

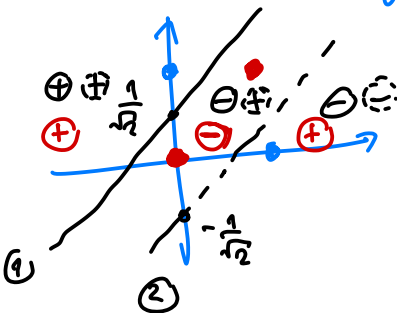
$$= \left\{ y \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \underbrace{2(y_1 + y_2 - \sqrt{2}y_3)}_{S(y_1, y_2, y_3)} - 1 = 0 \right\}$$

oder: $\Phi\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1^2 \leftarrow y_1 \\ x_2^2 \leftarrow y_2 \\ \sqrt{2}x_1x_2 \leftarrow y_3 \end{pmatrix}$

oder:

$$f(x) = \text{sign} \left(2(x_1^2 + x_2^2 - \sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2}x_1x_2)) - 1 \right)$$

$$= \text{sign} \left(\underbrace{(x_2 - x_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})}_{\textcircled{1}} \underbrace{(x_2 - x_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})}_{\textcircled{2}} \right)$$



Thm! Σ כל פונקציות Boolean $f: \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$

נמצא פולינום w n ממעלה n (כאשר n הוא מספר המשתנים) n שמתאים

$$p(x) = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n, |\alpha|=n} a_\alpha x^\alpha : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

כאשר $x \in \mathbb{R}^n, a_\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ w \Rightarrow

$$f(x) = \text{sign}(p(x) - \epsilon) \quad \text{עבור } x \in \{0,1\}^n$$

(כאשר ϵ הוא קטן מספיק): $k(x,y) = \langle x,y \rangle^n$

נראה X_+, X_- יוצרים w $X_\pm \subset \{0,1\}^n$

$$\text{כלומר } X_+ \cap X_- = \emptyset$$

הוכחה \square

— — — — —