

Kernel Methods

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Setup and Motivation

Linear Models

- So far we've discussed
 - Linear regression
 - Ridge regression
 - Lasso regression
 - Support Vector Machines
 - Perceptrons
- Each of these methods assumes
 - Input space \mathcal{X} .
 - Feature map $\psi : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^d$.
 - Linear (or affine) hypothesis space:

$$\mathcal{H} = \left\{ x \mapsto w^T \psi(x) \mid w \in \mathbf{R}^d \right\}.$$

applicable when we use ℓ_2 regularization.

Linear Models Need Big Feature Space

- To get **expressive** hypothesis spaces using linear models,
 - need high-dimensional feature spaces
 - (What do we mean by expressive?)
- Very large feature spaces have two problems:
 - 1 Overfitting
 - 2 Memory and computational costs
- Overfitting we handle with regularization.
- Kernel methods can help with memory and computational costs.
 - In practice, most applicable when we use ℓ_2 regularization.

Some Methods Can Be “Kernelized”

Definition

A method is **kernelized** if inputs only appear inside inner products: $\langle \psi(x), \psi(y) \rangle$ for $x, y \in \mathcal{X}$.

- The function **kernel function** corresponding to ψ is

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

- Can think of the kernel function as a **similarity score**.
 - But this is not precise.
- There are many ways to design a similarity score.
 - A kernel function is special because it's an inner product.
 - Has many mathematical benefits.

What's the Benefit of Kernelization?

- 1 Computational.
- 2 Access to infinite-dimensional feature spaces.
- 3 Allows thinking in terms of “similarity” rather than features. (debatable)

Generalizing from SVM

Soft-Margin SVM (no intercept)

- The SVM objective function is

$$\frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + \frac{c}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (1 - y_i [w^T x_i])_+.$$

- We found that the minimizer $w^* \in \mathbf{R}^d$ has the form

$$w^* = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i^* x_i.$$

- Representer Theorem** \implies same result in a much broader context.

Introduce a Feature Map

- Input space: \mathcal{X} (no assumptions).
- Feature space: \mathcal{H} (a Hilbert space, usually \mathbf{R}^d).
- Feature map $\psi : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$.
- Featurized SVM objective:

$$\min_{w \in \mathcal{H}} \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + \frac{c}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (1 - y_i [\langle w, \psi(x_i) \rangle])_+.$$

- Now $\|w\|^2 = \langle w, w \rangle$, where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is inner product for \mathcal{H} .
- Note that minimizer $w^* \in \mathcal{H}$. What are predictions $x \mapsto ?$

Generalize

- Featurized SVM objective:

$$\min_{w \in \mathcal{H}} \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + \frac{c}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (1 - y_i [\langle w, \psi(x_i) \rangle])_+.$$

- Generalized objective:

$$\min_{w \in \mathcal{H}} R(\|w\|) + L(\langle w, \psi(x_1) \rangle, \dots, \langle w, \psi(x_n) \rangle),$$

where

- $R: \mathbf{R}^{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ is nondecreasing (**Regularization term**)
- and $L: \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ is arbitrary. (**Loss term**)

Generalized Objective Function

- **Generalized objective:**

$$\min_{w \in \mathcal{H}} R(\|w\|) + L(\langle w, \psi(x_1) \rangle, \dots, \langle w, \psi(x_n) \rangle),$$

where

- $R: \mathbf{R}^{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ is nondecreasing (**Regularization term**), and
- $L: \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ is arbitrary (**Loss term**).
- Is ridge regression of this form? What is $R(\cdot)$?
- What if we penalize with $\lambda\|w\|_2$ instead of $\lambda\|w\|_2^2$?
- What if we use lasso regression?

The Representer Theorem

The Representer Theorem

Theorem (Representer Theorem)

Let

$$J(w) = R(\|w\|) + L(\langle w, \psi(x_1) \rangle, \dots, \langle w, \psi(x_n) \rangle),$$

where

- $R: \mathbb{R}^{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is nondecreasing (**Regularization term**), and
- $L: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is arbitrary (**Loss term**).

If $J(w)$ has a minimizer, then it has a minimizer of the form

$$w^* = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \psi(x_i).$$

[If R is strictly increasing, then all minimizers have this form. (homework)]

The Representer Theorem (Proof)

- 1 Let w^* be a minimizer.
- 2 Let $M = \text{span}(\psi(x_1), \dots, \psi(x_n))$. [the “span of the data”]
- 3 Let $w = \text{Proj}_M w^*$. So $\exists \alpha$ s.t. $w = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \psi(x_i)$.
- 4 Then $w^\perp := w^* - w$ is orthogonal to M .
- 5 Projections decrease norms: $\|w\| \leq \|w^*\|$.
- 6 Since R is nondecreasing, $R(\|w\|) \leq R(\|w^*\|)$.
- 7 By (4), $\langle w^*, \psi(x_i) \rangle = \langle w + w^\perp, \psi(x_i) \rangle = \langle w, \psi(x_i) \rangle$.
- 8 $L(\langle w^*, \psi(x_1) \rangle, \dots, \langle w^*, \psi(x_n) \rangle) = L(\langle w, \psi(x_1) \rangle, \dots, \langle w, \psi(x_n) \rangle)$
- 9 $J(w) \leq J(w^*)$.
- 10 Therefore $w = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \psi(x_i)$ is also a minimizer.

Q.E.D.

Representer Theorem for Kernelization

Kernelized Predictions

- Consider $w = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \psi(x_i)$.
- How do we make predictions for a given $x \in \mathcal{X}$?

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) = \langle w^*, \psi(x) \rangle &= \left\langle \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \psi(x_i), \psi(x) \right\rangle \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \langle \psi(x_i), \psi(x) \rangle \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i k(x_i, x) \end{aligned}$$

Kernelized Regularization

- Consider $w = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \psi(x_i)$.
- What does $R(\|w\|)$ look like?

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|w\|^2 &= \langle w, w \rangle \\
 &= \left\langle \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \psi(x_i), \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j \psi(x_j) \right\rangle \\
 &= \sum_{i,j=1}^n \alpha_i \alpha_j \langle \psi(x_i), \psi(x_j) \rangle \\
 &= \sum_{i,j=1}^n \alpha_i \alpha_j k(x_i, x_j)
 \end{aligned}$$

(You should recognize the last expression as a quadratic form.)

The Kernel Matrix (a.k.a. Gram Matrix)

Definition

The **kernel matrix** for a kernel k on a set $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ is

$$K = (k(x_i, x_j))_{i,j} = \begin{pmatrix} k(x_1, x_1) & \cdots & k(x_1, x_n) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \dots \\ k(x_n, x_1) & \cdots & k(x_n, x_n) \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}.$$

This matrix is also known as the **Gram matrix**.

Kernelized Regularization: Matrix Form

- Consider $w = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \psi(x_i)$.
- What does $R(\|w\|)$ look like?

$$\begin{aligned}\|w\|^2 &= \sum_{i,j=1}^n \alpha_i \alpha_j k(x_i, x_j) \\ &= \alpha^T K \alpha\end{aligned}$$

- So $R(\|w\|) = R\left(\sqrt{\alpha^T K \alpha}\right)$.

Kernelized Predictions

- Write $f_\alpha(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i k(x_i, x)$.
- Predictions on the training points have a particularly simple form:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \begin{pmatrix} f_\alpha(x_1) \\ \vdots \\ f_\alpha(x_n) \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 k(x_1, x_1) + \cdots + \alpha_n k(x_1, x_n) \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_1 k(x_n, x_1) + \cdots + \alpha_n k(x_n, x_n) \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} k(x_1, x_1) & \cdots & k(x_1, x_n) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \cdots \\ k(x_n, x_1) & \cdots & k(x_n, x_n) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= K\alpha
 \end{aligned}$$

Kernelized Objective

- Substituting

$$w = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \psi(x_i)$$

into generalized objective, we get

$$\min_{\alpha \in \mathbf{R}^n} R\left(\sqrt{\alpha^T K \alpha}\right) + L(K\alpha).$$

- No direct access to $\psi(x_i)$.
- All references are via kernel matrix K .
- (Assumes R and L do not hide any references to $\psi(x_i)$.)
- This is the **kernelized objective function**.

Kernelized SVM

- The SVM objective:

$$\min_{w \in \mathcal{H}} \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + \frac{c}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (1 - y_i [\langle w, \psi(x_i) \rangle])_+.$$

- Kernelizing yields

$$\min_{\alpha \in \mathbf{R}^n} \frac{1}{2} \alpha^T K \alpha + \frac{c}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (1 - y_i (K \alpha)_i)_+$$

Kernelized Ridge Regression

- Ridge Regression:

$$\min_{w \in \mathbf{R}^d} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (w^T x_i - y_i)^2 + \lambda \|w\|^2$$

- Featurized Ridge Regression

$$\min_{w \in \mathcal{H}} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\langle w, \psi(x_i) \rangle - y_i)^2 + \lambda \|w\|^2$$

- Kernelized Ridge Regression

$$\min_{\alpha \in \mathbf{R}^n} \frac{1}{n} \|K\alpha - y\|^2 + \lambda \alpha^T K \alpha,$$

where $y = (y_1, \dots, y_n)^T$.

Kernel Examples

SVM Dual

- Recall the SVM dual optimization problem

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{\alpha} \quad & \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^n \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j x_j^T x_i \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i = 0 \\ & \alpha_i \in \left[0, \frac{C}{n}\right] \quad i = 1, \dots, n. \end{aligned}$$

- Notice: x 's only show up as inner products with other x 's.
- Can replace $x_j^T x_i$ by an arbitrary kernel $k(x_j, x_i)$.
- What kernel are we currently using?

Linear Kernel

- Input space: $\mathcal{X} = \mathbf{R}^d$
- Feature space: $\mathcal{H} = \mathbf{R}^d$, with standard inner product
- Feature map

$$\psi(x) = x.$$

- Kernel:

$$k(w, x) = w^T x$$

Quadratic Kernel in \mathbf{R}^2

- Input space: $\mathcal{X} = \mathbf{R}^2$
- Feature space: $\mathcal{H} = \mathbf{R}^5$
- Feature map:

$$\psi : (x_1, x_2) \mapsto (x_1, x_2, x_1^2, x_2^2, \sqrt{2}x_1x_2)$$

- Gives us ability to represent conic section boundaries.
- Define kernel as inner product in feature space:

$$\begin{aligned} k(w, x) &= \langle \psi(w), \psi(x) \rangle \\ &= w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + w_1^2x_1^2 + w_2^2x_2^2 + 2w_1w_2x_1x_2 \\ &= w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + (w_1x_1)^2 + (w_2x_2)^2 + 2(w_1x_1)(w_2x_2) \\ &= \langle w, x \rangle + \langle w, x \rangle^2 \end{aligned}$$

Quadratic Kernel in \mathbf{R}^d

- Input space $\mathcal{X} = \mathbf{R}^d$
- Feature space: $\mathcal{H} = \mathbf{R}^D$, where $D = d + \binom{d}{2} \approx d^2/2$.
- Feature map:

$$\phi(x) = (x_1, \dots, x_d, x_1^2, \dots, x_d^2, \sqrt{2}x_1x_2, \dots, \sqrt{2}x_i x_j, \dots, \sqrt{2}x_{d-1}x_d)^T$$

- Still have

$$\begin{aligned} k(w, x) &= \langle \phi(w), \phi(x) \rangle \\ &= \langle x, y \rangle + \langle x, y \rangle^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Computation for inner product with explicit mapping: $O(d^2)$
- Computation for implicit kernel calculation: $O(d)$.

Based on Guillaume Obozinski's Statistical Machine Learning course at Louvain, Feb 2014.

Polynomial Kernel in \mathbf{R}^d

- Input space $\mathcal{X} = \mathbf{R}^d$
- Kernel function:

$$k(w, x) = (1 + \langle w, x \rangle)^M$$

- Corresponds to a feature map with all terms up to degree M .
- For any M , computing the kernel has same computational cost
- Cost of explicit inner product computation grows rapidly in M .

Radial Basis Function (RBF) / Gaussian Kernel

- Input space $\mathcal{X} = \mathbf{R}^d$

$$k(w, x) = \exp\left(-\frac{\|w - x\|^2}{2\sigma^2}\right),$$

where σ^2 is known as the bandwidth parameter.

- Does it act like a similarity score?
- Why “radial”?
- Have we departed from our “inner product of feature vector” recipe?
 - Yes and no: corresponds to an infinite dimensional feature vector
- Probably the most common nonlinear kernel.

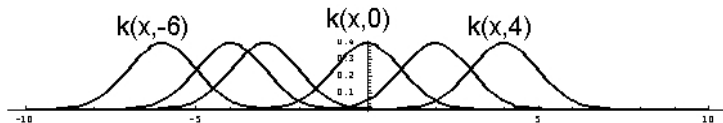
Prediction Functions with RBF Kernel

RBF Basis

- Input space $\mathcal{X} = \mathbb{R}$
- Output space: $\mathcal{Y} = \mathbb{R}$
- RBF kernel $k(w, x) = \exp\left(- (w - x)^2\right)$.
- Suppose we have 6 training examples: $x_i \in \{-6, -4, -3, 0, 2, 4\}$.
- If representer theorem applies, then

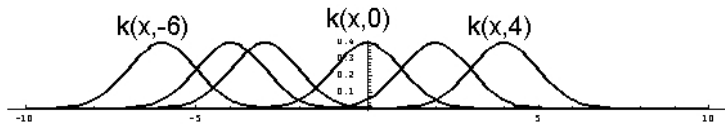
$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^6 \alpha_i k(x_i, x).$$

- f is a linear combination of 6 basis functions of form $k(x_i, \cdot)$:



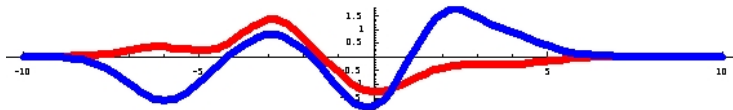
RBF Predictions

- Basis functions



- Predictions of the form

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^6 \alpha_i k(x_i, x)$$



- If we have a kernelized algorithm with RBF kernel, prediction functions $x \mapsto \langle w, \psi(x) \rangle$ will look this way.
 - whether we got w from SVM, ridge regression, etc...

When is $k(x, w)$ a kernel function? (Mercer's Theorem)

How to Get Kernels?

- 1 Explicitly construct $\psi(x) : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^d$ and define $k(x, w) = \psi(x)^T \psi(w)$.
- 2 Directly define the kernel function $k(x, w)$, and verify it corresponds to $\langle \psi(x), \psi(w) \rangle$ for some ψ .

There are many theorems to help us with the second approach

Positive Semidefinite Matrices

Definition

A real, symmetric matrix $M \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$ is **positive semidefinite (psd)** if for any $x \in \mathbf{R}^n$,

$$x^T M x \geq 0.$$

Theorem

The following conditions are each necessary and sufficient for M to be positive semidefinite:

- M has a “square root”, i.e. there exists R s.t. $M = R^T R$.
- All eigenvalues of M are greater than or equal to 0.

Positive Semidefinite Function

Definition

A symmetric kernel function $k : \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ is **positive semidefinite (psd)** if for any finite set $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \in \mathcal{X}$, the kernel matrix on this set

$$K = (k(x_i, x_j))_{i,j} = \begin{pmatrix} k(x_1, x_1) & \cdots & k(x_1, x_n) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \dots \\ k(x_n, x_1) & \cdots & k(x_n, x_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

is a positive semidefinite matrix.

Mercer's Theorem

Theorem

A symmetric function $k(w, x)$ can be expressed as an inner product

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

for some ψ if and only if $k(w, x)$ is **positive semidefinite**.

Generating New Kernels from Old

Suppose $k, k_1, k_2 : \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ are psd kernels. Then so are the following:

$$k_{\text{new}}(w, x) = k_1(w, x) + k_2(w, x)$$

$$k_{\text{new}}(w, x) = \alpha k(w, x)$$

$$k_{\text{new}}(w, x) = f(w)f(x) \text{ for any function } f(x)$$

$$k_{\text{new}}(w, x) = k_1(w, x)k_2(w, x)$$

are also A symmetric function $k(w, x)$ can be expressed as an inner product

$$k(w, x) = \langle \phi(w), \phi(x) \rangle$$

for some ϕ if and only if $k(w, x)$ is **positive semidefinite**.

- If we start with a psd kernel, can we generate more?