

再生核希尔伯特空间

$$\langle k(\cdot, x'), k(\cdot, x) \rangle_{\mathcal{H}} = k(x, x')$$

$\Rightarrow k(x, x') = k(x', x)$ 对称性

$$\left\langle \sum_{i=1}^n c_i k(\cdot, x_i), \sum_{j=1}^n c_j k(\cdot, x_j) \right\rangle \geq 0$$
$$= \sum_{i,j=1}^n c_i c_j k(x_i, x_j) \geq 0$$

等于0当且仅当 $\sum_{i=1}^n c_i k(\cdot, x_i) = 0$

i) 对于 $L_2(\mathbb{R})$ 空间

$$\int k(x', x) f(x') dx' = f(x)$$

$$k(x', x) = \delta(x - x') \quad \text{不是 } L_2 \text{ 函数}$$

ii) 构造可再生 Hilbert 空间

$$k(x, x') = \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i \phi_i(x) \phi_i(x')$$

$$\int \phi_i(x) \phi_j(x) d\mu(x) = \delta_{ij}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^N f_i \phi_i(x) \quad \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{f_i^2}{\lambda_i} < +\infty$$

$$- k(\cdot, x') = \sum_i \lambda_i \phi_i(x') \phi_i(\cdot) = \sum_i f_i \phi_i(\cdot)$$

$$- \langle k(\cdot, x'), f(\cdot) \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\lambda_i \phi_i(x') f_i}{\lambda_i} = f(x')$$

完备性: $f^{(m)} \rightarrow f$ 那么 $f \in \mathcal{H}$

Cauchy 列 $\|f^{(m)} - f^{(n)}\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{(f_i^{(m)} - f_i^{(n)})(f_i^{(m)} - f_i^{(n)})}{\lambda_i} \rightarrow 0$

$$|f_i^{(m)} - f_i^{(n)}| \rightarrow 0$$

$$f_i^{(m)} \rightarrow f_i^*$$

$$f = \sum f_i^* \phi_i(x)$$

① Moore - Aronszajn 定理

给定了正定的核函数

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i k(\cdot, x_i), \quad \forall i \text{ 构成内积空间 } \mathcal{H}_0$$

$$g(x) = \sum_{j=1}^n b_j k(\cdot, x'_j)$$

$$\langle f(x), g(x) \rangle_{\mathcal{H}_0} = \sum_{i,j} a_i b_j k(x_i, x'_j)$$

$$\langle f(\cdot), k(\cdot, x) \rangle_{\mathcal{H}_0} = \sum a_i k(x, x_i) = f(x)$$

完备性

$$f(x) = \langle f(\cdot), k(\cdot, x) \rangle_{\mathcal{H}_0}$$

$$\leq \|f(\cdot)\|_{\mathcal{H}_0} \|k(\cdot, x)\|_{\mathcal{H}_0}$$

$$= \|f(\cdot)\|_{\mathcal{H}_0} k(x, x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

因此 $\|f\|_{\mathcal{H}_0} \rightarrow 0$ $f \xrightarrow{\text{逐点}} 0$

对于 Cauchy 列

$$\|f_m(x) - f_n(x)\| \rightarrow 0$$

$$|f_m(x) - f_n(x)| \leq \|f_m - f_n\|_{H_0} K(x, x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$|f_m(x) - f_n(x)| \xrightarrow{\text{逐点}} 0$$

$$f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_0 \cup \{f(x)\}$$

引理: \mathcal{H}_0 中的 Cauchy 列 f_n , 且 f_n 逐点收敛到 0 , 那么 $\|f_n\|_{\mathcal{H}_0} \rightarrow 0$.

$$\|f_n\|_{\mathcal{H}_0} < B \quad \|f_n - f_N\|_{\mathcal{H}_0} < \frac{\varepsilon}{B} \quad \text{当 } n \geq N$$

$$f_N = \sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_i K(x, x_i)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|f_n\|_{\mathcal{H}_0}^2 &= \langle f_n - f_N, f_n \rangle_{\mathcal{H}_0} + \langle f_N, f_n \rangle_{\mathcal{H}_0} \\ &\leq \varepsilon + \sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_i f_n(x_i) \\ &< 2\varepsilon \quad \text{当 } n \text{ 足够大} \end{aligned}$$

下面证明 \mathcal{H} 是 RKHS

$$i) \langle f, g \rangle_{\mathcal{H}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle f_n, g_n \rangle_{\mathcal{H}_0}, \quad f_n, g_n \xrightarrow[\text{逐点}]{\text{Cauchy 列}} f, g$$

需要说明极限存在且唯一

$$\begin{aligned} &|\langle f_n, g_n \rangle_{\mathcal{H}_0} - \langle f_m, g_m \rangle_{\mathcal{H}_0}| \\ &= |\langle f_n - f_m, g_n \rangle_{\mathcal{H}_0} + \langle f_m, g_n - g_m \rangle_{\mathcal{H}_0}| \\ &= \|g_n\|_{\mathcal{H}_0} \|f_n - f_m\|_{\mathcal{H}_0} + \|f_m\|_{\mathcal{H}_0} \|g_n - g_m\|_{\mathcal{H}_0} \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & | \langle f_n, g_n \rangle_{H_0} - \langle f'_n, g'_n \rangle_{H_0} | \\
 &= \|g_n\|_{H_0} \|f_n - f'_n\|_{H_0} + \|f'_n\|_{H_0} \|g_n - g'_n\|_{H_0} \rightarrow 0
 \end{aligned}$$

ii) 此内积是双线性的, 若 $\|f\|_H = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 |f(x)| &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |f_n(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle f_n(\cdot), k(\cdot, x) \rangle_{H_0} \\
 &\leq k(x, x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|f_n\|_{H_0} \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = 0$$

iii) 完备性 Cauchy 列 $\{f_n\}$ 在 H 中

$$f'_n \in H_0, \|f'_n - f_n\|_H \rightarrow 0$$

$$\|f'_n - f'_m\|_{H_0} = \|f'_n - f'_m\|_H$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\leq \|f'_n - f_n\|_H + \|f_n - f_m\|_H + \|f_m - f'_m\|_H \\
 &\rightarrow 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f'_n \rightarrow f$$

iv) RKHS

$$f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle f_n(\cdot), k(\cdot, x) \rangle_{H_0}$$

$$= \langle f, k(\cdot, x) \rangle_H$$

□

② 核岭回归

$$\hat{f} = \operatorname{argmin}_{f \in \mathcal{H}_k} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (f(x_i) - y_i)^2 + \lambda \|f\|_{\mathcal{H}_k}$$

表示定理:

空间 $\operatorname{span} \{k(\cdot, x_i) : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$

$\forall f$, 投影进这个空间

$$f = f_s + f_{\perp}$$

$$\|f\|_{\mathcal{H}} = \|f_s\|_{\mathcal{H}} + \|f_{\perp}\|_{\mathcal{H}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_i) &= \langle f, k(\cdot, x_i) \rangle \\ &= \langle f_s + f_{\perp}, k(\cdot, x_i) \rangle \\ &= f_s(x_i) \end{aligned}$$

那么 f_s 的损失函数 $\leq f$ 的损失函数

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

$$\frac{1}{n} \|K_{xx} \alpha - Y\|^2 + \lambda \alpha^T K_{xx} \alpha$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{n} K_{xx} (K_{xx} \alpha - Y) + 2\lambda K_{xx} \alpha = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow K_{xx} ((K_{xx} + n\lambda) \alpha - Y) = 0$$

$$\hat{f} = \operatorname{argmin} \|f\|_{\mathcal{H}_K} \quad f(x_i) = y_i \quad 1 \leq i \leq n$$

$$\min \alpha^T K_{XX} \alpha$$

$$K_{XX} \alpha = Y$$

核岭回归 VS 高斯回归

$$\hat{f} = K_{XX} (K_{XX} + n\lambda I_n)^{-1} Y$$

③ 误差估计

引理

$$\left\| \sum_{i=1}^m c_i k(\cdot, x_i) \right\|_{\mathcal{H}_K} = \sup_{f \in \mathcal{H}_K, \|f\|_{\mathcal{H}_K} \leq 1} \sum c_i f(x_i)$$

□ 为

$$\sup_{f \in \mathcal{H}_K, \|f\|_{\mathcal{H}_K} \leq 1} \sum c_i f(x_i) = \sup_{f \in \mathcal{H}_K, \|f\|_{\mathcal{H}_K} \leq 1} \left\langle \sum_{i=1}^m c_i k(\cdot, x_i), f(\cdot) \right\rangle$$

$$\leq \left\| \sum_{i=1}^m c_i k(\cdot, x_i) \right\|_{\mathcal{H}_K} \|f\|_{\mathcal{H}_K} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\sup_{f \in \mathcal{H}_K, \|f\|_{\mathcal{H}_K} \leq 1} \left\langle \sum_{i=1}^m c_i k(\cdot, x_i), f(\cdot) \right\rangle$$

$$f = \frac{\sum_i c_i k(\cdot, x_i)}{\left\| \sum_i c_i k(\cdot, x_i) \right\|_{\mathcal{H}_K}}$$

$$\geq \left\| \sum_{i=1}^m c_i k(\cdot, x_i) \right\|_{\mathcal{H}_K}$$

□ 到误差估计

$$\sup_{f \in \mathcal{H}_K^b, \|f\|_{\mathcal{H}_K^b} \leq 1} \underbrace{f(x)}_{c_0} - \sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{w_i^b(x)}_{-c_i} f(x_i) = \sup_{f \in \mathcal{H}_K^b, \|f\|_{\mathcal{H}_K^b} \leq 1} \sum_{i=0}^n c_i f(x_i)$$

$$= \left\| \sum_{i=0}^n c_i k(\cdot, x_i) \right\|_{\mathcal{H}_K^b}$$

$$= \left\| k(\cdot, x) - \sum_{i=1}^n w_i^b(x) k(\cdot, x_i) \right\|_{\mathcal{H}_K^b}$$

$$= k(x, x) - 2 \sum_{i=1}^n w_i^b(x) k(x, x_i) + \sum_{i=1}^n w_i^b(x) w_j^b(x) k(x_i, x_j)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= k^b(x, x) - 2 k_{xx} (K_{xx} + b^2 I_n)^{-1} k_{xx}^T + \\
&\quad k_{xx} (K_{xx} + b^2 I)^{-1} k_{xx}^b (K_{xx} + b^2 I)^{-1} k_{xx}^T \\
&= k^b(x, x) - k_{xx} (K_{xx} + b^2 I)^{-1} k_{xx}^T \\
&= \bar{K}(x, x) + b^2
\end{aligned}$$

□

④ 计算

$$K_{xx} = \begin{bmatrix} K_{mm} & K_{m, n-m} \\ K_{n-m, m} & K_{n-m, n-m} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} L_m & 0 \\ A & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} L_m^T & A^T \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} L_m L_m^T & L_m A^T \\ A L_m^T & A A^T + B \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = K_{n-m, m} L_m^{-T} \quad B = K_{n-m, n-m} - A A^T$$