

1. Let $X \subset \mathbb{R}^h$ be a ^{closed} stimulus/input space and let $K: X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ denote a kernel. Show that

- (a) $K(x, x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in X$
- (b) $|K(x_1, x_2)|^2 \leq K(x_1, x_1) \cdot K(x_2, x_2)$
- (c) In the associated RKHS, H_K
 $\|f(x)\|^2 \leq K(x, x) \cdot \langle f, f \rangle_K$

2. Consider learning a map $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ hypothesized to lie in the RKHS, H_K associated to kernel $K: X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Given the data set $\{(x_i, y_i) \in X \times \mathbb{R}, i=1, 2, \dots, m\}$

determine the form of a minimizer of the cost

$$C(f) := \exp\left(\frac{\lambda}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - f(x_i))^2\right) + \gamma \|f\|_{H_K}^2$$

where γ and $\lambda > 0$.

3. Consider the learning problem $C(f) := \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - f(x_i))^2 + \gamma \|f\|_{H_K}^2$

Suppose m grows to $(m+1)$, $(m+2)$ and so on indicating sequential arrival of data (x_i, y_i) ; $i=1, 2, \dots, m, (m+1), \dots$

Suggest a method to efficiently update an estimate $f_m \in H_k$ based on

a dataset of size m to an estimate $f_{m+1} \in H_k$ recursively.

4 Read Poggio - Smale paper upto page 540, and the Simic paper closely, with a focus on Gaussian kernel.