A Study of Online Learning with Multiple Kernels and Variable Metric

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(様式甲3)

| | | 主 | 孟冊 | 文 | 要 | | |
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| 報告番号 | 甲 | 第 | - <u>-</u> | 弓 氏 | 名 | 外田 | 目脩 |
| 主論文題 | 目 : | | | | | I | |
| A Study of Online Learning with Multiple Kernels and Variable Metric (複数の再生核と時変計量に基づくオンライン学習法の研究) | | | | | | | |
| (内容の要旨) | | | | | | | |
| 価信高最現情学は備本 ど 自のをこ pキ 適にづ大 リる近値号負新実報習、え論第第)第 st計改と po ヤ第応限く幅第ズ。年あ処荷の的をア時た文12を3 m 量善で or ン4フり厳に 5ム本のデに抽ル変オは章章説章 m 行す各 ti セ章 ィ非密削章 (a c f 技計一团出ゴ計ン6はは明は n 列る計 n った はん零な減 は g で t | 或報将算夕難すり量ラ章 し、 sのこ量 tc /) 夕直台さ getu、 七(にをがでるズとイで本本て時 qu凸との 」の有のを推れ neve適 ン通注長取あ信ム複ン構論論い変 re 名で成LI 用た算えることF た | 諸目時書る品で伝染或なでる計(含ぐ気MBは亀るとことである 路が間さ。処用の習さのの。量(含ぐ気MBは亀るとことをBが 情集実れそ理い再法れ背主 にNLの適法をを(提うをficed)が 報ま行るの技る生のて景要 着LLのしる適法をを(提うをficed)が のす場た術計核構いと成 自LLの通に示持乗案。示wを核 | 巻てる合わが量を築る既果 III刃C-引すて再回よりて出出関 電い必、、待と用を。要を しら)ない生数、2いてしま 設る要そデ望再い目 を述 た法計L出優る核)(i)スるkwaと 備。がのーさ生る的 述べ 新を量SILL出優る核)(i)テ。www. の大あ都をれ核こと べる た器を治れ性 co削ノッ d核験 | 磨容り度とてをとし(てた)な条設去す法・m減ルプ(spai情耗量、、取い適でて(いめ)適し計の加ます。加減ルプ(splicで報状デ計再する切、い(るの)応てす人口に、またをに理(nに水が「算計す。にもの)。 基(アイる体)prし(splitをにはの(ゴ前) | 「夕幾算らし設切。」 巻 ひらこりのて SD案づよ G リルイ(故が毎か計な 事 ゴ としてい ppしくり GF メ取ンビ障必能しす計 項 リ絮ででする orて台 いいみん | 、このようなオン ることは一般に困難 と再生核を適応的 ズム metric-comb を法は、異なる先期 、正規化 LMS (NLE て、2種類の計量行 onate NLMS 法を 。また、MC-NLM ted kernel, CSK) いる。CSK は入た 推定を行った後に、 フィルタ係数の更親 法をオンライン型に に基づくオンライン型に できない状況を想定 | (ii) l2-ノルム気 (ii) l2-ノルム気 (ii) l2-ノルム気 (ii) l2-ノルン() (ii) 12-ノルン() |
| オンライン学習法は、適切なガウス核をデータから推定する必要がある(モデル選択問題と呼ぶ)。デ ータ忠実項(可微分)と2つの正則化項(非可微分なデータ選択項と再生核選択項)の和でコスト関数 を設計している。非可微分な正則化項は近接写像の計算が容易であるため、adaptive GFBS 法が適用で きる。これにより、モデル選択と関数推定を同時に行うオンライン学習法を実現している。実測の地形 | | | | | | | |
| モデルを用いた数値実験により、提案法の有効性を実証している。 第6章は、本論文で得られた結果を総括し、今後の研究に関する展望を述べている。 | | | | | | | |
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SUMMARY OF Ph.D. DISSERTATION

| School | Student Identification Number | SURNAME, Given name |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| Integrated Design Engineering | | TODA, Osamu |

Title

A Study of Online Learning with Multiple Kernels and Variable Metric

Abstract

In this thesis entitled ``A Study of Online Learning with Multiple Kernels and Variable Metric",

online learning schemes are considered. One of the recent topics in signal processing is how to deal with big data. Batch processing of big data involves high computational complexity. When data arrive sequentially, the batch learning needs to recompute the solution at each time. The batch learning is thus inappropriate to process such sequential data. Online learning, of which the complexity is linear order, adaptively processes sequential data and reflects recently observed information to learning. The existing online learning schemes need a priori information to design a proper metric and/or kernel. This thesis presents effective online learning schemes based on a variable metric and multiple kernels. The proposed schemes estimate a proper metric and/or kernel, and, at the same time, learn an unknown system to be estimated.

This thesis consists of six chapters.

Chapter 1 introduces the background and the outline of this thesis.

Chapter 2 introduces mathematical basics that will be used throughout this thesis, including proximity operator, variable-metric projection, and reproducing kernel.

Chapter 3 introduces a novel adaptive filtering scheme named the metric-combining normalized least mean square (MC-NLMS) algorithm. The proposed scheme is based on iterative metric projections with a metric designed by combining multiple metric-matrices convexly in an adaptive manner, thereby taking advantages of the metrics that rely on multiple pieces of information. This chapter compares

the natural proportionate NLMS (NPNLMS) algorithm, which is a special case of MC-NLMS, with

the improved PNLMS (IPNLMS) algorithm and it is shown that the performance of NPNLMS is controllable with the convex combination coefficient as opposed to IPNLMS. This chapter also presents another example of MC-NLMS with its application to an acoustic echo cancellation problem and shows the efficacy of the proposed scheme.

Chapter 4 investigates the use of compactly supported kernels (CSKs) for the kernel NLMS (KNLMS) algorithm. The use of CSKs yields sparse kernelized input vectors, offering an opportunity for complexity reduction. A simple two-step method to compute the kernelized input vectors efficiently is presented. In the first step, it computes an over-estimation of the support of the kernelized input vector based on a certain l_1 -ball. In the second step, it identifies the exact support by detailed inspections based on an l_2 -ball. Also, the proposed method employs the identified support given by the second step for dictionary construction, and then reduces the amount of l_2 -distance evaluations, leading to the complexity reduction. The numerical examples show that the proposed algorithm achieves significant complexity reduction.

Chapter 5 investigates the online model selection and learning scheme, which is based on the multikernel adaptive filtering framework, for nonlinear-function estimation tasks. Designing a proper reproducing kernel is one of the major issues that arise frequently when one applies kernel methods particularly to online nonlinear estimation problems. The multikernel adaptive filtering framework gives a convex analytic recipe with multiple kernels employed simultaneously, offering a practical remedy to the challenging design issue. Here, a typical choice of multiple kernels is a set of Gaussian kernels with different scales (variance parameters); another choice is a set of linear/polynomial and Gaussian kernels. The present work takes one step further. This thesis presents a fully-adaptive all-in-one learning scheme that jointly makes the model-selection and learning (i.e., nonlinear estimation under the selected model). Chapter 6 summarizes the results of this thesis and gives an outlook on future research.